DC POWER SUPPLY
LAB SERIES, MODEL 6201B
SERIAL NUMBER PREFIX 6A

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Sec	tion		Page No.	Sec	tion	7	Daga Ma
I	GENE	RAL INFORMATION				PLES OF OPERATION	Page No
	1-1.	Description	1-1		4-6.	Series Regulator	4-3
	1-7.	Instrument Identification	1-1		4-8.	Constant Voltage Input Circuit	
	1-10.	Ordering Additional Manuals	1-1		4-12.	Constant Current Input Circuit	4-3
		•	— 		4-17.	Voltage Clamp Circuit	
ΙI	INSTA	LLATION			4-20.	Mixer and Error Amplifiers	4-5
	2-1.	Initial Inspection	2-1		4-23.		4-5
	2-3.	Mechanical Check	2-1		4-26.	Meter Circuit	4-6
	2-5.	Electrical Check	2-1		4-20.	Operation of Regulating	4-6
	2-7	Installation Data	2-1		4-34,	Feedback Loop	4 -
	2-9.	Location	2-1			reedback Loop	4-7
	2-11.	Rack Mounting	2-1	V	MATNIT	ENANCE	
	2-15.	Input Power Requirements	2-2	•	5-1.	Introduction	e 1
	2-17.	Connections for 230 Volt	2 a		5-3.	General Measurement	5-1
		Operation	2-2		U-U.	Techniques	F -
	2-19.	Power Cable	2-3		5-8.	*	5-1
	2-22.	Repackaging for Shipment	2-3		5-10.	Test Equipment Required	5-1
	~ ~ ~ .	repackaging for simplifein	2-3			Performance Test	5-3
III	OPERA	TING INSTRUCTIONS			5-12.	Constant Voltage Tests	5-4
	3-1.	Operating Controls and			5-20.	Output Impedance	5-6
		Indicators	3-1		5-22.	Output Inductance	5-6
	3-3.	Operating Modes	3-1		5-24.	Constant Current Tests	5-6
	3-5.	Normal Operating Mode	3-1		5-28.	Troubleshooting	57
	3-7.	Constant Voltage	3-1		5-30.	Trouble Analysis	5-7
	3-9.	Constant Current	3-1		5-38.	Repair and Replacement	5-10
	3-11.	Connecting Load	3-2		5-40.	Adjustment and Calibration	5-13
	3-14.	Optional Operating Modes	3-2		5-42.	Meter Zero	5-13
	3-15.	Remote Programming, Constan			5-44.	Voltmeter Tracking	5-13
		Voltage Voltage	3-2		5-46.	Ammeter Tracking	5-13
	3-22.	Remote Programming, Constant	+ -		5-48.	Constant Voltage Programming	
	·	Current	3-3			Current	5-13
	3-28.	Remote Sensing	3- <i>3</i> 3-3		5-51.	Constant Current Programming	
	3-33.	Series Operation	3-3		F F 4	Current	5-14
	3-37.	Parallel Operation	3-4		5-54.	Reference Circuit Adjustments	5-14
	3-40.	Auto-tracking Operation	3-5 3-6		5-56.	Constant Voltage Transient	
	3-43.	Special Operating	3-0			Response	5-14
	U-4U,	Considerations	3-6	VI	DDD1 *	TIADEM DANKO	
	3-44.	Pulse Loading		Λī		CEABLE PARTS	
	3-46.	-	3-6		6-1.	Introduction	6-1
	3-40. 3-49.	Output Capacitance Reverse Voltage Loading	3-7		6-4.	Ordering Information	6-1
	3-49.		3-7			Reference Designators	
	3-31,	Reverse Current Loading	3-7			Abbreviations	
T.17	DOTATO	DIEC OF ODERATOR			c c	Manufacturers	
τA	4-1.	PLES OF OPERATION			6-8.	Code List of Manufacturers	6-2
	·± 1 .	Overall Block Diagram				Parts List Table	
	1 1	Discussion	4-1			1	
	4-4.	Simplified Schematic	4-2				

TABLE OF CONTENTS (CONTINUED)

LIST OF TABLES

Table	p	age No.	Table		Page No.
1-1 5-1	Specifications Test Equipment Required	1 - 2 5 -2	•	Selected Semiconductor Characteristics Checks and Adjustments After Rep	5-10
5-3 5-4	Reference Circuit Troubleshooting High Output Voltage Troubleshooting Low Output Voltage Troubleshooting Common Troubles	5-8 5-8 5-9 5-9		ment of Semiconductor Devices Calibration Adjustment Summary	5-12 5-13
5-5	Common Itomies	• •	,		

LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS

· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	Pag	ge No.	Figure	Pa	age No.
igure		2-1	4-5	Voltage Clamp Circuit	4-5
2-1	Rack Mounting, Two Units	2-2	4-6	Mixer and Error Amplifiers,	
2-2	Rack Mounting, One Unit	2-2	1 0	Simplified Schematic	4-5
2-3	Primary Connections	3-1	4-7	Meter Circuit, Simplified Schematic	4-6
3-1	Front Panel Controls and Indicators		4-8	Voltmeter Connections,	
3-2	Normal Strapping Pattern	3-1	4-8		4-7
3-3	Remote Resistance Programming			Simplified Schematic	- <u>r</u> /
	(Constant Voltage)	3-2	4-9	Ammeter Connections,	4-7
3-4	Remote Voltage Programming			Simplified Schematic	5-1
	(Constant Voltage)	3-2	5-1	Front Panel Terminal Connections	2-1
3-5	Remote Resistance Programming		5-2	Output Current Measurement	,- 4
	(Constant Current)	3-3		Technique	5-1
3-6	Remote Voltage Programming		5-3	Differential Voltmeter Substitute,	
•	(Constant Current)	3-3		Test Setup	5-3
3-7	Remote Sensing	3-3	5 - 4	Output Current, Test Setup	5-4
3-8	Normal Series	3-4	5-5	Load Regulation, Constant Voltage	5-4
3-9	AUTO-Series, Two and Three Units	3-4	5-6	Ripple and Noise, Constant Voltage	5-5
3-10	Normal Parallel	3-5	5-7	Transient Response, Test Setup	5-5
3-11	Auto-Parallel, Two and Three Units	3-5	5-8	Transient Response, Waveforms	5-5
3-12	Auto-Tracking, Two and Three Units	3-6	5-9	Output Impedance, Test Setup	5-6
3-12 4-1	Overall Block Diagram	4-1	5-10	Load Regulation, Constant Current	5-6
	Simplified Schematic	4-2	5-11	Ripple and Noise, Constant Current	; 5 - 7
4-2		-1 <i>-</i> 2	5-12	Servicing Printed Wiring Boards	5-11
4-3	Constant Voltage Input Circuit,	4-3	0 12	501 420 1119 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	
	Simplified Schematic	4-0			
4-4	Constant Current Input Circuit, .	4 4			
	Simplified Schematic	4 - 4			



Figure 1-1. DC Power Supply, Model 6201B

SECTION I GENERAL INFORMATION

1-1 DESCRIPTION

- 1-2 This power supply, Figure 1-1, is completely transistorized and suitable for either bench or relay rack operation. It is a compact, well-regulated, Constant Voltage / Constant Current supply that will furnish full rated output voltage at the maximum rated output current or can be continuously adjusted throughout the output range. The front panel CURRENT controls can be used to establish the output current limit (overload or short circuit) when the supply is used as a constant voltage source and the VOLTAGE controls can be used to establish the voltage limit (ceiling) when the supply is used as a constant current source.
- 1-3 The power supply has both front and rear terminals. Either the positive or negative output terminal may be grounded or the power supply can be operated floating at up to a maximum of 300 volts off ground.
- 1-4 A single meter is used to measure either output voltage or output current in one of two ranges. The voltage or current ranges are selected by a METER switch on the front panel.
- 1-5 The programming terminals located at the rear of the unit allow ease in adapting to the many operational capabilities of the power supply. A brief description of these capabilities is given below:

a. Remote Programming

The power supply may be programmed from a remote location by means of an external voltage source or resistance.

b. Remote Sensing

The degradation in regulation which would occur at the load because of the voltage drop in the load leads can be reduced by using the power supply in the remote sensing mode of operation.

c. Series and Auto-Series Operation

Power supplies may be used in series when a higher output voltage is required in the voltage mode of operation or when greater voltage compliance is required in the constant current mode of operation. Auto-Series operation permits one

knob control of the total output voltage from a "master" supply.

d. Parallel and Auto-Parallel Operation

The power supply may be operated in parallel with a similar unit when greater output current capability is required. Auto-Parallel operation permits one knob control of the total output current from a "master" supply.

e. Auto-Tracking

The power supply may be used as a "master" supply, having control over one (or more) "slave" supplies that furnish various voltages for a system.

1-6 Detailed specifications for the power supply are given in Table 1-1.

1-7 INSTRUMENT IDENTIFICATION

- 1-8 Hewlett-ackard power supplies are identified by a three-part serial number tag. The first part is the power supply model number. The second part is the serial number prefix, which consists of a number-letter combination that denotes the date of a significant design change. The number designates the worth, January through L designates the month, January through December respectively. The third part is the power supply serial number.
- 1-9 If the serial number prefix on your power supply does not agree with the prefix on the title page of this manual, change sheets are included to update the manual. Where applicable, backdating information is given in an appendix at the rear of the manual.

1-10 ORDERING ADDITIONAL MANUALS

1-11 One manual is shipped with each power supply. Additional manuals may be purchased from your local Hewlett-Packard field office (see list at rear of this manual for addresses). Specify the model number, serial number prefix, and \$\hat{\psi}\$ stock number provided on the title page.

INPUT:

105-125/210-250 VAC, single phase, 50-400 cps.

OUTPUT:

0-20 volts @ 1.5 amps.

LOAD REGULATION:

Constant Voltage -- Less than 0.01% plus 4 mv for a full load to no load change in output current.

Constant Current -- Less than 0.03% plus 250µa for a zero to maximum change in output voltage.

LINE REGULATION:

Constant Voltage -- Less than 0.01% plus 4 mv for any line voltage change within the input rating.

Constant Current -- Less than 0.01% plus 250µa for any line voltage change within the input rating.

RIPPLE AND NOISE:

Constant Voltage -- Less than 200µv rms.
Constant Current -- Less than 500µa rms.

OPERATING TEMPERATURE RANGE: 0 to 50°C.

TEMPERATURE COEFFICIENT:

<u>Constant Voltage</u> -- Less than 0.02% plus 1 mv per degree Centigrade.

<u>Constant Current</u> -- Less than 0.02% plus 1 ma per degree Centigrade.

STABILITY:

<u>Constant Voltage</u> -- Less than 0.10% plus 5 mv total drift for 8 hours after an initial warm-up time of 30 minutes at constant ambient, constant line voltage, and constant load.

<u>Constant Current</u> -- Less than 0.10% plus 5 ma total drift for 8 hours after an initial warm-up time of 30 minutes at constant ambient, constant line voltage, and constant load.

INTERNAL IMPEDANCE AS A CONSTANT VOLTAGE SOURCE:

Less than 0.02 ohms from DC to 1 Kc. Less than 0.5 ohms from 1 Kc to 100 Kc. Less than 3.0 ohms from 100Kc to 1 Mc.

TRANSIENT RECOVERY TIME:

Less than $50\mu sec$ for output recovery to within 10 mv following a full load current change in the output.

OVERLOAD PROTECTION:

A continuously acting constant current circuit protects the power supply for all overloads

including a direct short placed across the terminals in constant voltage operation. The constant voltage circuit limits the output voltage in the constant curcurrent mode of operation.

METER:

The front panel meter can be used as either a 0-24 or 0-2.4 volt voltmeter or as a 0-1.8 or 0-0.18 amp ammeter.

OUTPUT CONTROLS:

Coarse and fine voltage controls and coarse and fine current controls.

OUTPUT TERMINALS:

Three "five-way" output posts are provided on the front panel and an output terminal strip is located on the rear of the chassis. All power supply output terminals are isolated from the chassis and either the positive or negative terminal may be connected to the chassis through a separate ground terminal located on the output terminal strip.

ERROR SENSING:

Error sensing is normally accomplished at the front terminals if the load is attached to the front or at the rear terminals if the load is attached to the rear terminals. Also, provision is included on the rear terminal strip for remote sensing.

REMOTE PROGRAMMING:

Remote programming of the supply output at approximately 200 ohms per volt in constant voltage is made available at the rear terminals. In constant current mode of operation, the current can be remotely programmed at approximately 1000 ohms per ampere.

COOLING:

Convection cooling is employed. The supply has no moving parts.

SIZE:

3-1/2" H x 12-5/8" D x 8-1/2" W. Two of the units can be mounted side by side in a standard 19" relay rack.

WEIGHT:

14 lbs. net, 19 lbs. shipping.

FINISH:

Light gray front panel with dark gray case.

POWER CORD:

A three-wire, five-foot power cord is provided with each unit.

2-1 INITIAL INSPECTION

2-2 Before shipment, this instrument was inspected and found to be free of mechanical and electrical defects. As soon as the instrument is unpacked, inspect for any damage that may have occurred in transit. Save all packing materials until the inspection is completed. If damage is found, proceed as described in the Claim for Damage in Shipment section of the warranty page at the rear of this manual.

2-3 MECHANICAL CHECK

2-4 This check should confirm that there are no broken knobs or connectors, that the cabinet and panel surfaces are free of dents and scratches, and that the meter is not scratched or cracked.

2-5 ELECTRICAL CHECK

2-6 The instrument should be checked against its electrical specifications. Section V includes an "incabinet" performance check to verify proper instrument operation.

2-7 INSTALLATION DATA

2-8 The instrument is shipped ready for bench operation. It is necessary only to connect the in-

strument to a source of power and it is ready for operation.

2-9 LOCATION

2--10 This instrument is air cooled. Sufficient space should be allotted so that a free flow of cooling air can reach the sides and rear of the instrument when it is in operation. It should be used in an area where the ambient temperature does not exceed $50^{\circ}\mathrm{C}$.

2-11 RACK MOUNTING

2-12 This instrument may be rack mounted in astandard 19 inch rack panel either alongside a similar unit or by itself. Figures 2-1 and 2-2 show how both types of installations are accomplished.

2-13 To mount two units side-by-side, proceed as follows:

a. Remove the four screws from the front panels of both units.

b. Slide rack mounting ears between the front panel and case of each unit.

c. Slide combining strip between the front panels and cases of the two units.

d. After fastening rear portions of units together using the bolt, nut, and spacer, replace panel screws.

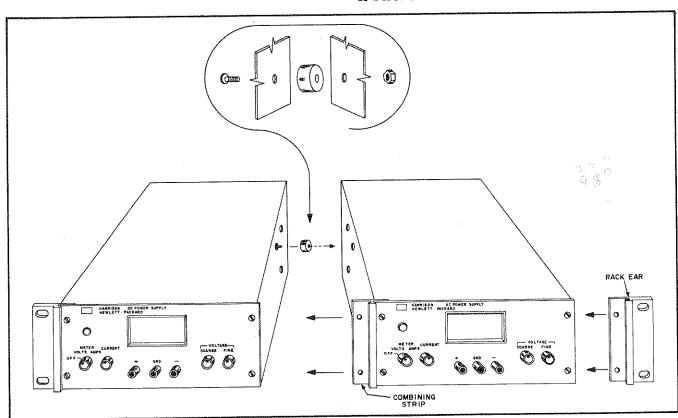


Figure 2-1. Rack Mounting, Two Units

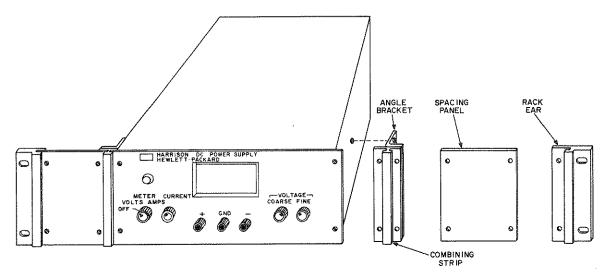
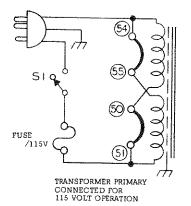


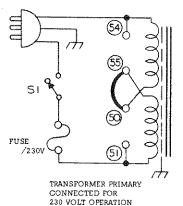
Figure 2-2. Rack Mounting, One Unit

- 2-14 To mount a single unit in the rack panel, proceed as follows:
- a. Bolt rack mounting ears, combining straps, and angle brackets to each side of center spacing panels. Angle brackets are placed behind combining straps as shown in Figure 2-2.
- b. Remove four screws from front panel of unit.
- c. Slide combining strips between front panel and case of unit.
- d. Bolt angle brackets to front sides of case and replace front panel screws.

2-15 <u>INPUT POWER REQUIREMENTS</u>

- 2-16 This power supply may be operated from either a nominal 115 volt or 230 volt 50-500 cycle power source. The unit, as shipped from the factory, is wired for 115 volt operation. The input power required when operated from a 115 volt 60 cycle power source at full load is 70 watts and 0.85 amperes.
- 2-17 CONNECTIONS FOR 230 VOLT OPERATION (Figure 2-3)
- 2-18 Normally, the two primary windings of the input transformer are connected in parallel for operation from 115 volt source. To convert the power supply to operation from a 230 volt source, the power transformer windings are connected in series as follows:
- a. Unplug the line cord and remove the unit from case.
- b. Break the copper between 54 and 55 and also between 50 and 51 on the printed circuit board. These are shown in Figure 2-3, and are labeled on copper side of printed circuit board.





NOTE: CONNECTIONS BETWEEN 50 & 51, 54 & 55, ARE MADE WITH 50 APPROVED FOR THE PRINTED CIRCUIT BOARD. THESE CONNECTIONS MUST BE REMOVED FOR 230V OPERATION. THE CONNECTIONS ON THE PRINTED CIRCUIT BOARD MUST BE BROKEN AND A SEPARATE EXTERNAL CONNECTION MADE BETWEEN POINTS 50 & 55.

Figure 2-3. Primary Connections

- c. Add strap between 50 and 55.
- d. Replace existing fuse with 1 ampere, 230 volt fuse. Return unit to case and operate normally.

2-20 To protect operating personnel, the National Electrical Manufacturers Association (NEMA) recommends that the instrument panel and cabinet be grounded. This instrument is equipped with a three conductor power cable. The third conductor is the ground conductor and when the cable is plugged into an appropriate receptacle, the instrument is grounded. The offset pin on the power cable three-

2-21 To preserve the protection feature when operating the instrument from a two-contact outlet, use a three-prong to two-prong adapter and connect the green lead on the adapter to ground.

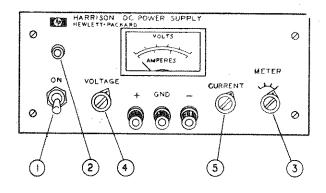
prong connector is the ground connection.

2-22 REPACKAGING FOR SHIPMENT

2-23 To insure safe shipment of the instrument, it is recommended that the package designed for the instrument be used. The original packaging material is reusable. If it is not available, contact your local Hewlett-Packard field office to obtain the materials. This office will also furnish the address of the nearest service office to which the instrument can be shipped. Be sure to attach a tag to the instrument which specifies the owner, model number, full serial number, and service required, or a brief description of the trouble.

3-1 OPERATING CONTROLS AND INDICATORS

3-2 The front panel controls and indicators, together with the normal turn-on sequence, are shown in Figure 3-1.



TURN-ON SEQUENCE

- SET AC POWER SWITCH TO ON.
- 2. OBSERVE THAT PILOT LIGHT GOES ON.
- 3. SET METER SWITCH TO DESIRED VOLTAGE RANGE.
- ADJUST COARSE AND FINE VOLTAGE CONTROLS UNTIL DESIRED OUTPUT VOLTAGE IS INDICATED ON METER.
 SHORT CIRCUIT OUTPUT TERMINALS, SET METER CHURCH TO DESIRED CUMPAN PANCE.
- SWITCH TO DESIRED CURRENT RANGE, AND ADJUST CURRENT CONTROLS FOR DESIRED OUTPUT CURRENT.

 6. REMOVE SHORT AND CONNECT LOAD TO OUTPUT TERMINALS (FRONT OR REAR).

Figure 3-1. Front Panel Controls and Indicators

3-3 OPERATING MODES

The power supply is designed so that its mode of operation can be selected by making strapping connections between particular terminals on the terminal strip at the rear of the power supply. The terminal designations are stenciled in white on the power supply above their respective terminals. Although the strapping patterns illustrated in this section show the positive terminal grounded, the operator can ground either terminal or operate the power supply up to 300 vdc off ground (floating). The following paragraphs describe the procedures for utilizing the various operational capabilities of the power supply. A more theoritical description concerning the operational features of this supply is contained in a power supply Application Manual and in various Tech. Letters published by the Harrison Division. Copies of these can be obtained from your local Hewlett-Packard field office

3-5 NORMAL OPERATING MODE

3-6 The power supply is normally shipped with its rear terminal strapping connections arranged for Constant Voltage / Constant Current, local sensing, local programming, single unit mode of operation. This strapping pattern is illustrated in Figure 3-2. The operator selects either a constant voltage or a constant current output using the front panel controls (local programming, no strapping changes are necessary).

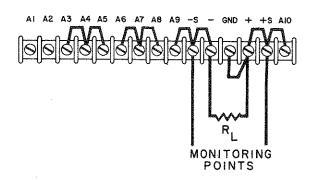


Figure 3-2. Normal Strapping Pattern

3-7 CONSTANT VOLTAGE

- 3-8 To select a constant voltage output, proceed as follows:
- a. Turn-on power supply and adjust VOLTAGE controls for desired output voltage (output terminals open).
- b. Short output terminals and adjust CUR-RENT controls for maximum output current allowable (current limit), as determined by load conditions. If a load change causes the current limit to be exceeded, the power supply will automatically crossover to constant current output at the preset current limit and the output voltage will drop proportionately. In setting the current limit, allowance must be made for high peak current which can cause unwanted cross-over. (Refer to Paragraph 3-44.)

3-9 CONSTANT CURRENT

- 3-10 To select a constant current output, proceed as follows:
- a. Short output terminals and adjust CUR-RENT controls for desired output current.

b. Open output terminals and adjust VOLTAGE controls for maximum output voltage allowable (voltage limit), as determined by load conditions. If a load change causes the voltage limit to be exceeded, the power supply will automatically crossover to constant voltage output at the preset voltage limit and the output current will drop proportionately. In setting the voltage limit, allowance must be made for high peak voltages which can cause unwanted crossover. (Refer to Paragraph 3-44).

3-11 CONNECTING LOAD

3-12 Each load should be connected to the power supply output terminals using separate pairs of connecting wires. This will minimize mutual coupling effects between loads and will retain full advantage of the low output impedance of the power supply. Each pair of connecting wires should be as short as possible and twisted or shielded to reduce noise pickup. (If shield is used, connect one end to power supply ground terminal and leave the other end unconnected.)

3-13 If load considerations require that the output power distribution terminals be remotely located from the power supply, then the power supply output terminals should be connected to the remote distribution terminals via a pair of twisted or shielded wires and each load separately connected to the remote distribution terminals. For this case, remote sensing should be used (Paragraph 3-28).

3-14 OPTIONAL OPERATING MODES

3-15 REMOTE PROGRAMMING, CONSTANT VOLTAGE

3-16 The constant voltage output of the power supply can be programmed (controlled) from a remote location if required. Either a resistance or voltage source can be used for the programming device. The wires connecting the programming terminals of the supply to the remote programming device should be twisted or shielded to reduce noise pick-up. The YOLTAGE controls on the front panel are disabled according to the following procedures.

3-17 Resistance Programming (Figure 3-3). In this mode, the output voltage will vary at a rate determined by the programming coefficient -- 200 ohms per volt (i.e. the output voltage will increase 1 volt for each 200 ohms added in series with programming terminals). The programming coefficient is determined by the programming current. This current is adjusted to within 2% of 5ma at the factory. If greater programming accuracy is required, it may be achieved by changing resistor R13.

3-18 The output voltage of the power supply should be zero volts ±20 millivolts when zero ohms is connected across the programming terminals. If

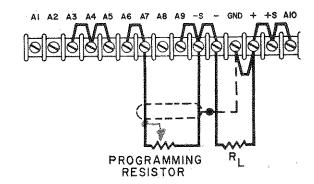


Figure 3-3. Remote Resistance Programming (Constant Voltage)

a zero ohm voltage closer than this is required, it may be achieved by changing resistor R6 or R8 as described in Paragraph 5-49.

3-19 To maintain the stability and temperature coefficient of the power supply, use programming resistors that have stable, low noise, and low temperature (less than 30ppm per degree Centigrade) characteristics. A switch can be used in conjunction with various resistance values in order to obtain discrete output voltages. The switch should have make-before-break contacts to avoid momentarily opening the programming terminals during the switching interval.

3-20 <u>Voltage Programming (Figure 3-4)</u>. Employ the strapping pattern shown on Figure 3-4 for voltage programming. In this mode, the output voltage will vary in a 1 to 1 ratio with the programming voltage (reference voltage) and the load on the programming voltage source will not exceed 25 microamperes.

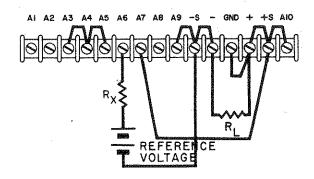


Figure 3-4. Remote Voltage Programming (Constant Voltage)

3-21 The impedance (R_X) looking into the external programming voltage source should be approximately 1000 ohms if the temperature and stability specifications of the power supply are to be maintained.

3-22 REMOTE PROGRAMMING, CONSTANT CURRENT

3-23 Either a resistance or a voltage source can be used to control the constant current output of the supply. The CURRENT controls on the front panel are disabled according to the following procedures.

3-24 Resistance Programming (Figure 3-5). In this mode, the output current varies at a rate determined by the programming coefficient -- 1000 ohms per ampere for Models 6201B, 6202B, and 6200B (0-0.75 ampere range), and 500 ohms per ampere for Models 6203B and 6200B (0-1.5 ampere range).

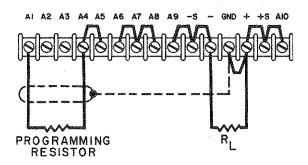


Figure 3-5. Remote Resistance Programming (Constant Current)

The programming coefficient is determined by the programming current. This current is adjusted to within 10% of 1 milliampere at the factory. If greater programming accuracy is required, it may be achieved by changing resistor R19.

3-25 Use stable, low noise, low temperature coefficient (less than 30 ppm/°C) programming resistors to maintain the power supply temperature coefficient and stability specifications. A switch may be used to set discrete values of output current. A make-before-break type of switch should be used since the output current will exceed the maximum rating of the power supply if the switch contacts open during the switching interval.

CAUTION

If the programming terminals (A1 and A4) should open at any time during this mode, the output current will rise to a value that may damage the power supply and/or the load. To avoid this possibility, connect a 1.5K resistor across the programming terminals and in parallel with a remote programming resistor. Like the programming resistor, the 1.5K resistor should be of the low noise, low temperature coefficient type.

3-26 Voltage Programming (Figure 3-6). In this mode, the output current will vary linearly with changes in the programming voltage. The programming voltage should not exceed 1.5 volts. Voltage in excess of 1.5 volts will result in excessive power dissipation in the instrument and possible damage.

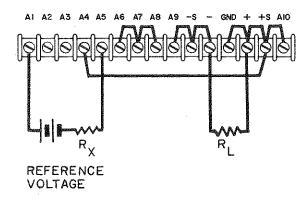


Figure 3-6. Remote Voltage Programming (Constant Current)

3-27 The output current will be the programming voltage divided by 1 ohm. The current required from the voltage source will be less than 25 microamperes. The impedance (R_X) as seen looking into the programming voltage source should be approximately 500 ohms if the temperature coefficient and stability specifications of the power supply are to be maintained.

3-28 REMOTE SENSING (See Figure 3-7)

3-29 Remote sensing is used to maintain good regulation at the load and reduce the degradation of regulation which would occur due to the voltage drop in the leads between the power supply and the load. Remote sensing is accomplished by utilizing the strapping pattern shown in Figure 3-7. The power supply should be turned off before changing strapping patterns. The leads from the +S terminals to the load will carry less than 10 milliamperes of current, and it is not required that these leads be as heavy as the load leads. However, they must be twisted or shielded to minimize noise pick-up.

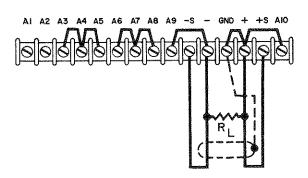


Figure 3-7. Remote Sensing

CAUTION

Observe polarity when connecting the sensing leads to the load.

3-30 Note that it is desirable to minimize the drop in the load leads and it is recommended that the drop not exceed 1 volt per lead if the power supply is to meet its DC specifications. If a larger drop must be tolerated, please consult a Hewlett-Packard field representative.

- 3-31 The procedure just described will result in a low DC output impedance at the load. If a low AC impedance is required, it is recommended that the following precautions be taken:
- a. Disconnect output capacitor C20, by disconnecting the strap between A10 and +S.
- b. Connect a capacitor having similar characteristics (approximately same capacitance, same voltage rating or greater, and having good high frequency characteristics) across the load using short leads.
- 3-32 Although the strapping patterns shown in Figures 3-3 through 3-6 employ local sensing, note that it is possible to operate a power supply simultaneously in the remote sensing and Constant Voltage / Constant Current remote programming modes.

NOTE

It is necessary to readjust the current limit when the instrument is operated in the remote sensing mode.

3-33 SERIES OPERATION

- 3-34 Normal Series Connections (Figure 3-8). Two or more power supplies can be operated in series to obtain a higher voltage than that available from a single supply. When this connection is used, the output voltage is the sum of the voltages of the individual supplies. Each of the individual supplies must be adjusted in order to obtain the total output voltage. The power supply contains a protective diode connected internally across the output which protects the supply if one power supply is turned off while its series partner(s) is on.
- 3-35 <u>Auto-Series Connections (Figure 3-9)</u>. The Auto-Series configuration is used when it is desirable to have the output voltage of each of the series connected supplies vary in accordance with the setting of a control unit. The control unit is called the master; the controlled units are called slaves. At maximum output voltage, the voltage of the slaves is determined by the setting of the front panel VOLTAGE control on the master. The

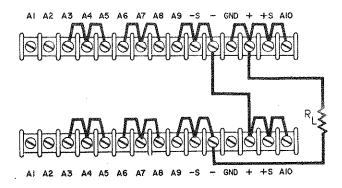
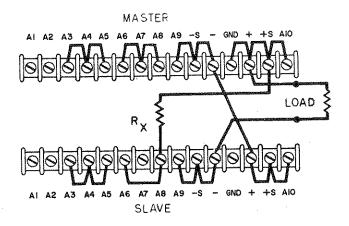


Figure 3-8. Normal Series



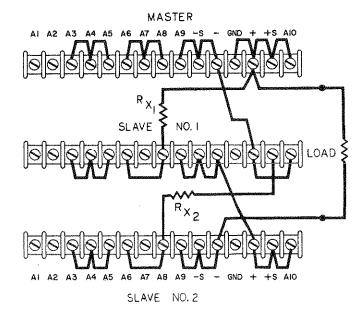


Figure 3-9. AUTO-Series, Two and Three Units

master supply must be the most positive supply of the series. The output CURRENT controls of all series units are operative and the current limit is equal to the lowest control setting. If any output CURRENT controls are set too low, automatic crossover to constant current operation will occur and the output voltage will drop. Remote sensing and programming can be used; however, the strapping arrangements shown in the applicable figures show local sensing and programming.

3-36 In order to maintain the temperature coefficient and stability specifications of the power supply, the external resistors (Rx) shown in Figure 3-9 should be stable, low noise, low temperature coefficient (less than 30 ppm per degree Centigrade) resistors. The value of each resistor is dependant on the maximum voltage rating of the "master" supply. The value of $R_{\rm X}$ is this voltage divided by the voltage programming current of the slave supply (1/Kp where Kp is the voltage programming coefficient). The voltage contribution of the slave is determined by its voltage control setting.

3-37 PARALLEL OPERATION

3-38 Normal Parallel Connections (Figure 3-10). Two or more power supplies can be connected in parallel to obtain a total output current greater than that available from one power supply. The total output current is the sum of the output currents of the individual power supplies. The output CUR-RENT controls of each power supply can be separately set. The output voltage controls of one power supply should be set to the desired output voltage; the other power supply should be set for a slightly larger output voltage. The supply set to the lower output voltage will act as a constant voltage source; the supply set to the higher output will act as a constant current source, dropping its output voltage until it equals that of the other supply.

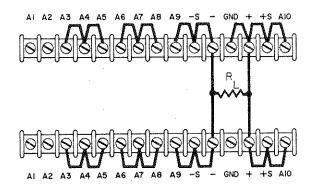
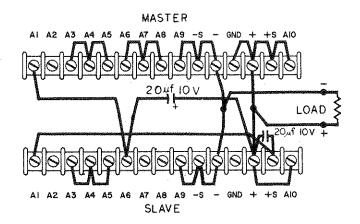


Figure 3-10. Normal Parallel

3-39 <u>Auto-Parallel</u>. The Strapping Patterns for Auto-Parallel operation of two and three power supplies are shown in Figure 3-11. Auto-Parallel operation permits equal current sharing under all load conditions, and allows complete control of output current from one master power supply. The output current of each slave is approximately equal to the master's. Because the output current controls of each slave are operative, they should be set to maximum to avoid having the slave revert to constant current operation; this would occur if the master output current setting exceeded the slave's.



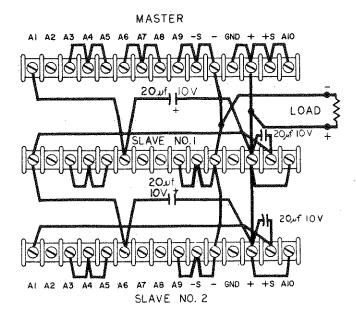


Figure 3-11. Auto-Parallel, Two and Three Units

3-40 AUTO-TRACKING OPERATION (See Figure 3-12)

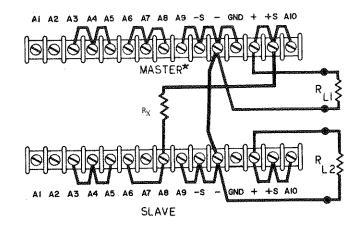
3-41 The Auto-Tracking configuration is used when it is necessary that several different voltages referred to a common bus, vary in proportion to the setting of a particular instrument (the control or master). A fraction of the master's output voltage is fed to the comparison amplifier of the slave supply, thus controlling the slave's output. The master must have the largest output voltage of any power supply in the group (must be the most positive supply in the example shown on Figure 3-12).

3-42 The output voltage of the slave is a percentage of the master's output voltage, and is determined by the voltage divider consisting of Rx (or Rx and Ry) and the voltage control of the slave supply, Rp where: Eg = Rp/(Rx+Rp). Turn-on and turn-off of the power supplies is controlled by the master. Remote sensing and programming can be used; although the strapping patterns for these modes show only local sensing and programming. In order to maintain the temperature coefficient and stability specifications of the power supply, the external resistors should be stable, low noise, low temperature (less than 30ppm per C) resistors.

3-43 SPECIAL OPERATING CONSIDERATIONS

3-44 PULSE LOADING

3-45 The power supply will automatically cross over from constant voltage to constant current operation, or the reverse, in response to an increase (over the preset limit) in the output current or voltage, respectively. Although the preset limit may be set higher than the average output current or voltage, high peak currents or voltages (as occur in pulse loading) may exceed the preset limit and cause crossover to occur. If this crossover limiting is not desired, set the preset limit for the peak requirement and not the average.



* MASTER MUST BE POSITIVE SUPPLY

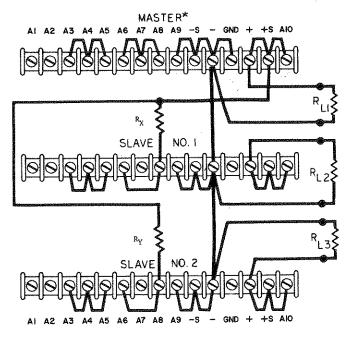


Figure 3-12. Auto-Tracking, Two and Three Units

3-47 There is a capacitor (internal) across the output terminals of the power supply. This capacitor helps to supply high-current pulses of short duration during constant voltage operation. Any capacitance added externally will improve the pulse current capability, but will decrease the safety provided by the constant current circuit. A high-current pulse may damage load components before the average output current is large enough to cause the constant current circuit to operate.

3-48 The effects of the output capacitor during constant <u>current</u> operation are as follows:

- a. The output impedance of the power supply decreases with increasing frequency.
- b. The recovery time of the output voltage is longer for load resistance changes.
- c. A large surge current causing a high power power dissipation in the load occurs when the load resistance is reduced rapidly.

3-49 REVERSE VOLTAGE LOADING

3-50 A diode is connected across the output terminals. Under normal operating conditions, the diode is reverse biased (anode connected to negative terminal). If a reverse voltage is applied to the output terminals (positive voltage applied to negative terminal), the diode will conduct, shunting current across the output terminals and limiting the voltage to the forward voltage drop of the diode. This diode protects the series transistors and the output electrolytic capacitors.

3-51 REVERSE CURRENT LOADING

3-52 Active loads connected to the power supply may actually deliver a reverse current to the power supply during a portion of it's operating cycle. An external source cannot be allowed to pump current into the supply without loss of regulation and possible damage to the output capacitor. To avoid these effects, it is necessary to preload the supply with a dummy load resistor so that the power supply delivers current through the entire operating cycle of the load device.

SECTION IV PRINCIPLES OF OPERATION

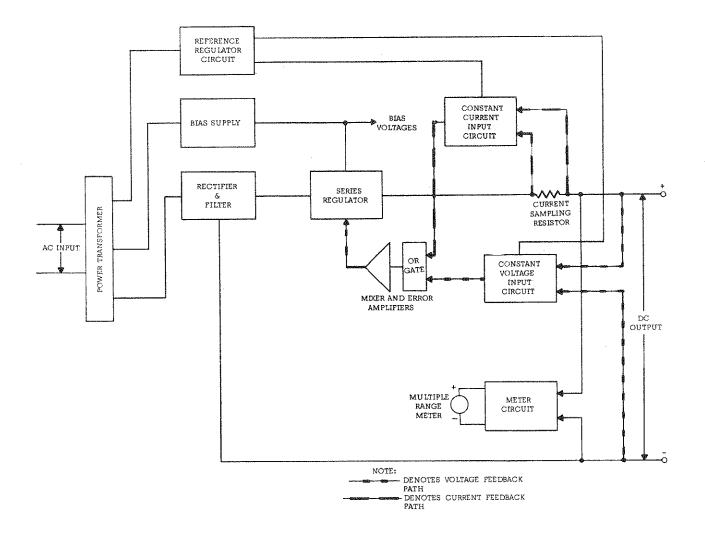


Figure 4-1. Overall Block Diagram

4-1 OVERALL BLOCK DIAGRAM DISCUSSION

- 4-2 The power supply, as shown on the overall block diagram on Figure 4-1, consists of a power transformer, a rectifier and filter, a series regulator, the mixer and error amplifiers, an "OR" gate, a constant voltage input circuit, a constant current input circuit, a reference regulator circuit, a bias supply, and a metering circuit.
- 4-3 The input line voltage passes through the power transformer to the rectifier and filter where it is converted to raw DC. The DC current passes through the series regulator to the positive output terminal via a current sampling resistor. The regulator, part of the feedback loop, is made to alter it's conduction to maintain a constant output

voltage or current. The voltage developed across the current sampling resistor is the input to the constant current input circuit. The output voltage of the power supply is sampled by the voltage input circuit by means of the sensing terminals (±S). Any changes in output voltage / current are detected in the constant voltage/constant current input circuit, amplified by the mixer and error amplifiers, and applied to the series regulator in the correct phase and amplitude to counteract any change in output voltage/output current. The reference circuit provides stable reference voltages which are used by the constant voltage/current input circuits for comparison purposes. The bias supply furnishes voltages which are used throughout the instrument for biasing purposes. The meter circuit provides an indication of output voltage or current.

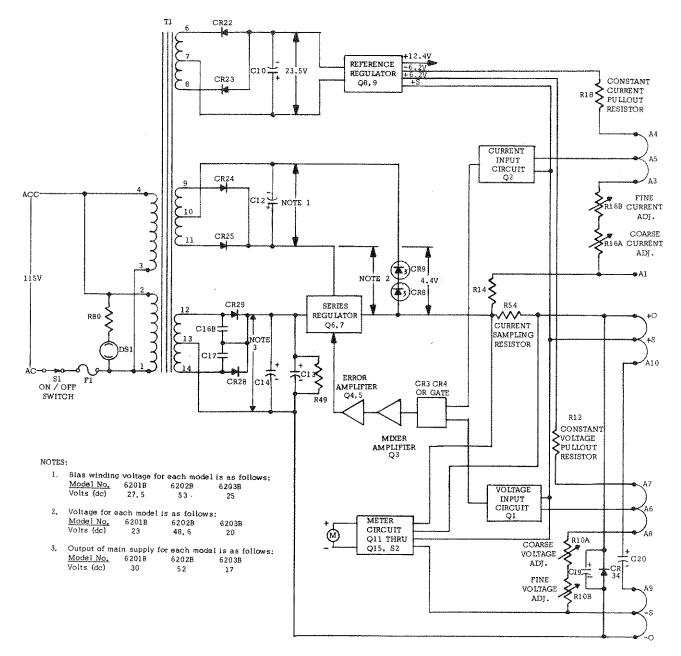


Figure 4-2. Simplified Schematic

4-4 SIMPLIFIED SCHEMATIC

4-5 A simplified schematic of the power supply is shown in Figure 4-2. It shows the operating controls; the ON-off switch, the voltage programming controls (R10A and R10B), and the current programming controls (R16A and R16B). The METER switch, included in the meter circuit block on Figure 4-2, allows the meter to read output voltage or current in either of two ranges. Figure 4-2 also shows the internal sources of bias and reference voltages and their nominal magnitudes. Diode CR34, connected across the output terminals of the

power supply, is a protective device which prevents internal damage that might occur if a reverse voltage were applied across the output terminals. Output capacitor, C20, is also connected across the output terminals when the normal strapping pattern shown on Figure 4-2 is employed. Note that this capacitor can be removed if an increase in the programming speed is desired. Under these conditions, capacitor C19 serves to insure loop stability.

4-6 SERIES REGULATOR

4-7 The series regulator consists of transistor stages Q6 and Q7 (see schematic at rear of manual). The transistors are connected in parallel so that approximately half of the output current flows through each one. The regulator serves as a series control element by altering it's conduction so that the output voltage or current is kept constant. The conduction of the transistors is controlled by the feedback voltage from the error amplifier. Diode CRII, connected across the regulator circuit, protects the series transistors against reverse voltages that could develop across them during parallel or auto-parallel operation if one supply is turned on before the other.

4-8 CONSTANT VOLTAGE INPUT CIRCUIT (Figure 4-3)

4-9 The circuit consists of the coarse and fine programming resistors (R10A and R10B), and a differential amplifier stage (Q1 and associated components). Transistor Q1 consists of two silicon transistors housed in a single package. The transistors have matched characteristics minimizing differential voltages due to mismatched stages. Moreover, drift due to thermal differentials is minimized, since both transistors operate at essentially the same temperature.

4-10 The constant voltage input circuit continuous—ly compares a fixed reference voltage with a portion of the output voltage and, if a difference exists, produces an error voltage whose amplitude and phase is proportional to the difference. The error output is fed back to the series regulator, through an OR gate and the mixer/error amplifiers. The error voltage changes the conduction of the series regulator which, in turn, alters the output voltage so that the difference between the two input voltages applied to the differential amplifier is reduced to zero. This action maintains the output voltage constant.

4-11 Stage QIB of the differential amplifier is connected to a common (+S) potential through impedance equalizing resistor R5. Resistor R6 and R8 are used to zero bias the input stage, offsetting minor base to emitter voltage differences in Q1. The base of QIA is connected to a summing point at the junction of the programming resistors and the current pullout resistor R12. Instantaneous changes in output voltage result in an increase or decrease in the summing point potential. QIA is then made to conduct more or less, in accordance with summing point voltage change. The resultant output error voltage is fed back to the series regulator via the remaining components of the feedback loop.

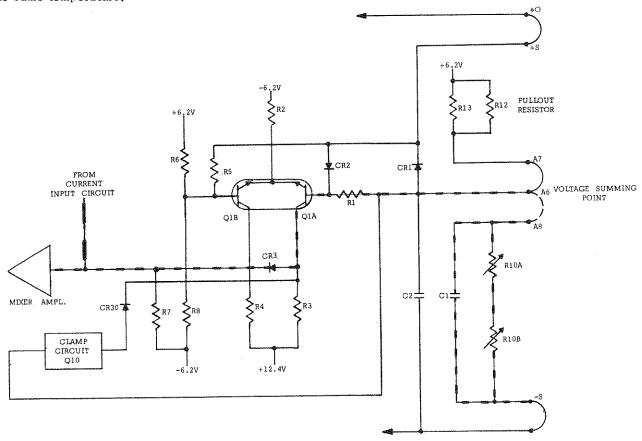


Figure 4-3. Constant Voltage Input Circuit, Simplified Schematic

Resistor R1, in series with the base Q1A, limits the current through the programming resistors during rapid voltage turn-down. Diodes CR1 and CR2 form a limiting network which prevent excessive voltage excursions from over driving stage Q1A. Capacitors C1 and C2, shunting the programming resistors, increase the high frequency gain of the input amplifier. Resistor R13, shunting pullout resistor R12, serves as a trimming adjustment for the programming current.

4-12 <u>CONSTANT CURRENT INPUT CIRCUIT</u> (Figure 4-4)

4-13 This circuit is similar in appearance and operation to the constant voltage input circuit. It consists of the coarse and fine current programming resistors (R16A and R16B), and a differential amplifier stage (Q2 and associated components). Like transistor Q1 in the voltage input circuit, Q2 consists of two transistors, having matched characteristics, that are housed in a single package.

4-14 The constant current input circuit continuously compares a fixed reference voltage with the voltage drop across current sampling resistor R54. If a difference exists, the differential amplifier produces an error voltage which is proportional to this difference. The remaining components in the

feedback loop (amplifiers and series regulator) function to maintain the drop across the current sampling resistor, and consequently the output current, at a constant value.

4-15 Stage Q2B is connected to the +S through impedance equalizing resistor R26. Resistors R25 and R28 are used to zero bias the input stage, offsetting minor base to emitter voltage differences in Q2. Instantaneous changes in output current on the positive line are felt at the current summing point and, hence, the base of Q2A. Stage Q2A varies its conduction in accordance with the polarity of the change at the summing point. The change in Q2A's conduction also varies the conduction of Q2B due to the coupling effects of the common emitter resistor, R22. The error voltage is taken from the collector Q2B and fed back to the series regulator through OR-gate diode CR4 and the remaining components of the feedback loop. The error voltage then varies the conduction of the regulator so that the output current is maintained at the proper level.

4-16 Resistor R20, in conjunction with R2 and C3, helps stabilize the feedback loop. Diode CR5 limits voltage excursions on the base of Q2A. Resistor R19, shunting the pullout resistor, serves as a trimming adjustment for the programming current flowing through R16A and B.

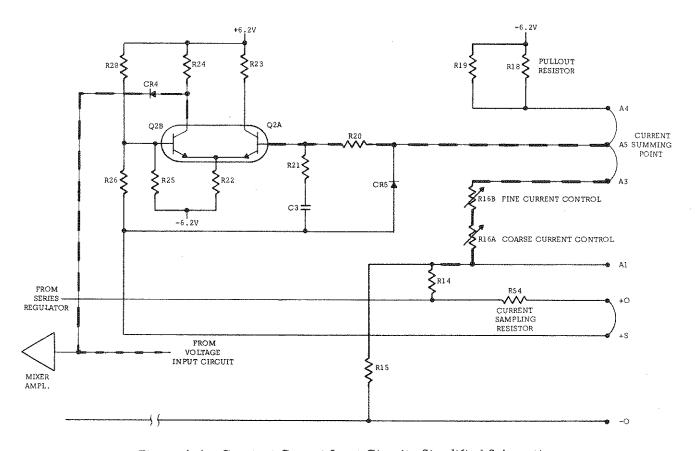


Figure 4-4. Constant Current Input Circuit, Simplified Schematic

4-17 VOLTAGE CLAMP CIRCUIT (Figure 4-5)

4-18 During constant current operation the constant voltage programming resistors are a shunt load across the output terminals of the power supply. If the output voltage changed, the current through these resistors would tend to change resulting in an output current change. The clamp circuit is a return path for the voltage programming current, the current that normally flows through the programming resistors. The circuit maintains the current into the constant voltage summing point (A6) constant, thus eliminating the error due to shunting effects of the constant voltage programming resistors.

4-19 The voltage divider, R51, R52, and CR31, back biases CR30 and Q10 during constant voltage operation. When the power supply goes into constant current operation, CR30 becomes forward biased by the collector voltage of Q1A. This results in conduction of Q10 and the clamping of the summing point at a potential only slightly more negative than the normal constant voltage potential. Clamping this voltage at approximately the same potential that exists in constant voltage operation, results in a constant voltage across, and consequently a constant current through, the current pullout resistor (R12).

4-20 MIXER AND ERROR AMPLIFIERS (Figure 4-6)

4-21 The mixer and error amplifiers amplify the error signal from the constant voltage or constant current input circuit to a level sufficient to drive the series regulator transistors. The emitter bias

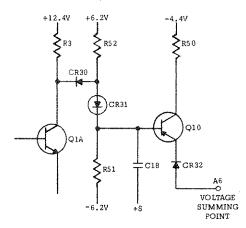


Figure 4-5. Voltage Clamp Circuit

potential for mixer amplifier Q3 is established by emitter follower Q17. Transistor Q3 receives the error voltage input from either the constant voltage or constant current circuit via the OR-gate diode (CR3 or CR4) that is conducting at the time. Diode CR3 is forward biased, and CR4 reversed biased, during constant voltage operation. The reverse is true during constant current operation.

4-22 The RC network, composed of C5 and R30, is an equalizing network which provides for high frequency roll off in the loop gain response in order to stabilize the feedback loop. Emitter follower transistors Q4 and Q5 are the error amplifiers serving as the driver and predriver elements, respectively, for the series regulator. Transistor Q4, together with diode CR17, provides a low resistance discharge path for the output capacitance of the power supply during rapid down programming.

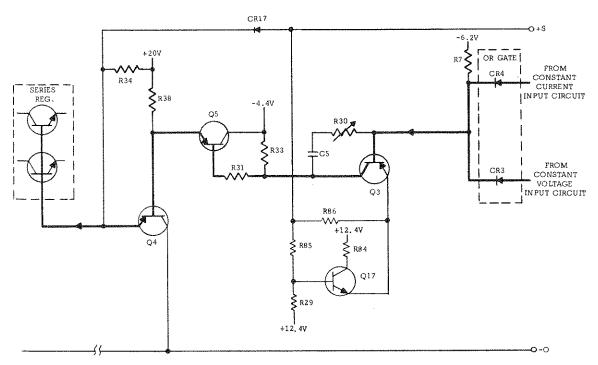


Figure 4-6. Mixer and Error Amplifiers, Simplified Schematic

4-23 REFERENCE CIRCUIT

4-24 The reference circuit (see schematic) is a feedback power supply similar to the main supply. It provides stable reference voltages which are used throughout the unit. The reference voltages are all derived from smoothed dc obtained from the full wave rectifier (CR22 and CR23) and filter capacitor C10. The +6.2 and -6.2 voltages, which are used in the constant voltage and current input circuits for comparison purposes, are developed across temperature compensated Zener diodes VR1 and VR2. Resistor R43 limits the current through the Zener diodes to establish an optimum bias level.

4-25 The regulating circuit consists of series regulating transistor Q9 and error amplifier Q8. Output voltage changes are detected by Q8 whose base is

connected to the junction of a voltage divider (R41, R42) connected directly across the supply. Any error signals are amplified and inverted by Q8 and applied to the base of series transistor Q9. The series element then alters its conduction in the direction and by the amount necessary to maintain the voltage across VR1 and VR2 constant. Resistor R46, the emitter resistor for Q8, is connected in a manner which minimizes changes in the reference voltage caused by variations in the input line. Output capacitor C7 stabilizes the regulator loop.

4-26 METER CIRCUIT (Figure 4-7)

4-27 The meter circuit provides continuous indications of output voltage or current on a single multiple range meter. The meter can be used either as a voltmeter or an ammeter depending upon the position of METER switch S2 on the front panel of the supply.

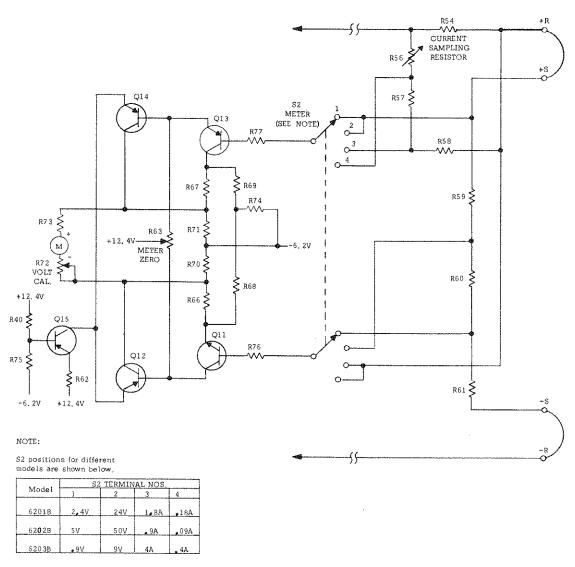


Figure 4-7. Meter Circuit, Simplified Schematic

This switch also selects one of two meter ranges on each scale. The metering circuit consists basically of a selection circuit (switch S2 and associated voltage dividers), a stable differential amplifier stage (Q11 through Q14), and the meter movement.

4-28 The selection circuit determines which voltage divider is connected to the differential amplifier input. When S2 is in one of the voltage positions, the voltage across divider R58, R60, and R61 (connected across the output of the supply) is the input to the differential amplifier. When S2 is in one of the current positions, the voltage across divider R56, R57, and R58 (connected across current sampling resistor R54) is the input to the differential amplifier. The amplified output of the differential amplifier is used to deflect the meter.

4-29 The differential amplifier is a stable device having a fixed gain of ten. Stage Q11 of the differential amplifier receives a negative voltage from the applicable voltage divider when S2 is in one of the voltage positions while stage Q13 is connected to the +S (common) terminal. With S2 in a current position, stage Q13 receives a positive voltage from the applicable voltage divider while stage Q11 is connected to the +S terminal. The differential output of the amplifier is taken from the collectors of Q12 and Q14. Transistor Q15 is a constant current source which sets up the proper bias current for the amplifier. Potentiometer R63 permits zeroing of the meter. The meter amplifier stage contains an inherent current limiting feature which protects the meter movement against overloads. For example, if METER switch S2 is placed in position 4, (low current range) when the power supply is actually delivering a higher ampere output, the differential amplifiers are quickly driven into saturation. This action limits the current through the meter to a safe value.

4-30 Figures 4-8 and 4-9 show the meter connections when S2 is in the higher voltage and current positions, respectively. For the sake of simplicity, some of the actual circuit components are not shown on these drawings. With METER switch S2 in the higher voltage range, position (2), the voltage drop across R59 is the input to the meter amplifier and the meter indicates the output voltage across the +S and -S terminals. For low output voltages, S2 can be switched to position 1 resulting in the application of a larger percentage of the output voltage (drop across R59 and R60) to the meter amplifier.

4-31 With S2 in the higher current range position (Figure 4-9) the voltage drop across R58 is applied to the meter amplifier and the meter indicates the output current which flows through R54. For low values of output current, S2 can be switched to

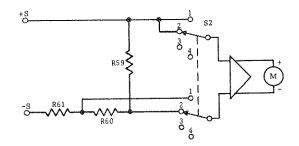


Figure 4-8. Voltmeter Connections, Simplified Schematic

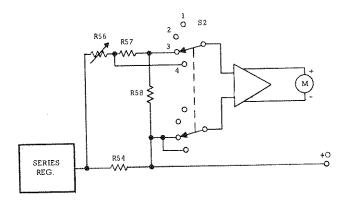


Figure 4-9. Ammeter Connections, Simplified Schematic

position 4 and the voltage drop across R57 and R58 is applied to the meter amplifier.

4-32 OPERATION OF REGULATING FEEDBACK LOOP

4-33 The feedback loop functions continuously to keep the output voltage constant, during constant voltage operation, and the output current constant, during constant current operation. For purposes of this discussion, assume that the unit is in constant voltage operation and that the programming resistors have been adjusted so that the supply is yielding the desired output voltage. Further assume that the output voltage instantaneously rises (goes positive) due to a variation in the external load circuit.

4-34 Note that the change may be in the form of a slow rise in the output voltage or a positive going ac signal. An ac signal is coupled to summing point A6 through capacitor C1 and a dc voltage is coupled to A6 through R10.

4-35 The rise in output voltage causes the voltage at A6 and thus the base of Q1A to decrease (go negative). Q1A now decreases its conduction and its collector voltage rises. The positive going error voltage is amplified and inverted by Q3 and fed to

the bases of series transistors Q6 and Q7 via emitter followers Q5 and Q4. The negative going input causes Q6 and Q7 to decrease their conduction so that they drop more of the line voltage, and reduce the output voltage to its original level.

4-36 If the external load resistance is decreased to a certain crossover point, the output current increases until transistor Q2A begins to conduct. During this time, the output voltage has also decreased to a level so that the base of Q1A is at a

high positive potential. With QlA in full conduction, its collector voltage decreases by the amount necessary to back bias OR gate diode CR3 and the supply is now in the constant current mode of operation. The crossover point at which constant current operation commences is determined by the setting of CURRENT control Rl6. The operation of the feedback loop during the constant current operating mode is similar to that occuring during constant voltage operation except that the input to the differential amplifier comparison circuit is obtained from current sampling resistor R54.

5-1 INTRODUCTION

5-2 Upon receipt of the power supply, the performance check (Paragraph 5-10) should be made. This check is suitable for incoming inspection. If a fault is detected in the power supply while making the performance check or during normal operation, proceed to the troubleshooting procedures (Paragraph 5-28). After troubleshooting and repair (Paragraph 5-38), perform any necessary adjustments and calibrations (Paragraph 5-40). Before returning the power supply to normal operation, repeat the performance check to ensure that the fault has been properly corrected and that no other faults exist. Before doing any maintenance checks, turn-on power supply, allow a half-hour warm-up, and read the general information regarding measurement techniques (Paragraph 5-3).

5-3 GENERAL MEASUREMENT TECHNIQUES

- 5-4 The measuring device must be connected across the sensing leads of the supply or as close to the output terminals as possible when measuring the output impedance, transient response, regulation, or ripple of the power supply in order to achieve valid measurements. A measurement made across the load includes the impedance of the leads to the load and such lead lengths can easily have an impedance several orders of magnitude greater than the supply impedance, thus invalidating the measurement.
- 5-5 The monitoring device should be connected to the +S and -S terminals (see Figure 3-2) or as shown in Figure 5-1. The performance characteristics should never be measured on the front terminals if the load is connected across the rear terminals. Note that when measurements are made at the front terminals, the monitoring leads are connected at A, not B, as shown in Figure 5-1. Failure to connect the measuring device at A will result in a measurement that includes the resistance of the leads between the output terminals and the point of connection.

5-6 For output current measurements, the current sampling resistor should be a four-terminal resistor. The four terminals are connected as shown in Figure 5-2. In addition, the resistor should be of the low noise, low temperature coefficient (less than 30 ppm/°C) type and should be used at no more than 5% of its rated power so that its temperature rise will be minimized.

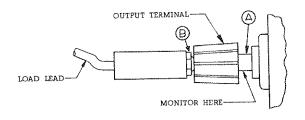


Figure 5-1. Front Panel Terminal Connections

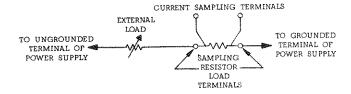


Figure 5-2. Output Current Measurement Technique

5-7 When using an oscilloscope, ground one terminal of the power supply and then ground the case of the oscilloscope to this same point. Make certain that the case is not also grounded by some other means (power line). Connect both oscilloscope input leads to the power supply ground terminal and check that the oscilloscope is not exhibiting a ripple or transient due to ground loops, pick-up, or other means.

5-8 TEST EQUIPMENT REQUIRED

5-9 Table 5-1 lists the test equipment required to perform the various procedures described in this Section.

Table 5-1. Test Equipment Required

ТУРЕ	REQUIRED CHARACTERISTICS	USE .	RECOMMENDED Model
Differential	Sensitivity: lmv full scale (min.). Input impedance: 10 megohms (min.).	Measure do voltages; calibration procedures	
Variable Voltage Transformer	Range: 90-130 volts. Equip- ped with voltmeter accurate within 1 volt.	Vary AC input	- or Mr MA ME
AC Voltmeter	Accuracy: 2% Sensitivity: 1mv full scale deflection (min.).	Measure AC voltages and ripple	∲ 403В
Oscilloscope	Sensitivity: 100μv/cm. Differ- ential input.	Display transient response waveforms	\$\overline{\psi}\$ 140A plus 1400A plug in.
Oscillator	Range: 5Hz to 600KHz. Accu- racy: 2%.	Impedance checks	\$\overline{\psi} 200CD
DC Voltmeter	Accuracy: 1%. Input resist- ance: 20,000 ohms/volt (min.).	Measure dc voltages	₩ 412A
Repetitive Load Switch	Rate: 60-400Hz, 2μsec rise and fall time.	Measure transient response	See Figure 5-7
Resistor	Value: See Paragraph 5-14. ±5%, 75 watts.	Load Resistor	
Resistor	Value: See Figure 5-4. 1%, 200 watts, 20ppm, 4-Terminal.	Currenț sampling	man sum had num
Resistor	lKn ±1%, 2 watt non-inductive	Measure impedance	Anna 1886 1876
Resistor	100 ohms, ±5% 10 watt	Measure impedance	
Resistor	Value: See Paragraph 5-50. ±0.1%, 5 watt.	Calibrate programming current	
Resistor	Value: See Paragraph 5-53. ±0.1%, 5 watt.	Calibrate programming current	
Capacitor	500μf, 50w vdc.	Measure impedance	MAND OFFI SAME PLAN

Table 5-1. Test Equipment Required (Continued)

TYPE	REQUIRED CHARACTERISTICS	USE	RECOMMENDED Model
Decade Resistance Box	Range: 0-150K (min.). Accu- racy: 0.1% plus 1 ohm. Make- before-break contacts.	Measure programming coefficients	

NOTE

A satisfactory substitute for a differential voltmeter is to arrange a reference voltage source and null detector as shown in Figure 5-3. The reference voltage source is adjusted so that the voltage difference between the supply being measured and the reference voltage will have the required resolution for the measurement being made. The voltage difference will be a function of the null detector that is used. Examples of satisfactory null detectors are: \$\overline{\psi}419A\$ null detector, a dc coupled oscilloscope utilizing differential input, or a 50mv meter movement with a 100 division scale. For the latter, a 2mv change in voltage will result in a meter deflection of four divisions.

CAUTION

Care must be exercised when using an electronic null detector in which one input terminal is grounded to avoid ground loops and circulating currents.

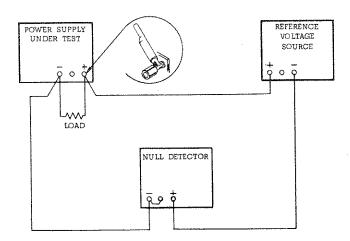


Figure 5-3. Differential Voltmeter Substitute, Test Setup

5-10 PERFORMANCE TEST

5-11 The following test can be used as an incoming inspection check and appropriate portions of the test can be repeated either to check the operation of the instrument after repairs or for periodic maintenance tests. The tests are performed using a 115Vac 60Hz, single phase input power source. If the correct result is not obtained for a particular check, do not adjust any controls; proceed to troubleshooting (Paragraph 5-28).

5-12 CONSTANT VOLTAGE TESTS

5-13 Rated Output and Meter Accuracy.

5-14 Voltage. Proceed as follows:

 a. Connect load resistor across rear output terminals of supply. Resistor value to be as follows:

Model No. 6200B 6201B 6202B 6203B Resistance (Ohms) 53 13 53 2.5

- b. Connect differential voltmeter across +S and -S terminals of supply observing correct polarity.
- c. Set METER switch to highest voltage range (and RANGE switch to 40V for Model 6200B) and turn on supply.
- d. Adjust VOLTAGE controls until front panel meter indicates exactly the maximum rated output voltage.
- e. Differential voltmeter should indicate maximum rated output voltage within ±2%.

5-15 Current. Proceed as follows:

- a. Connect test setup shown in Figure 5-4.
- b. Turn CURRENT controls fully clockwise.
- c. Set METER switch to highest current range (and RANGE switch to 20V mode for Model 6200B) and turn on supply.
- d. Adjust VOLTAGE controls until front panel meter indicates exactly the maximum rated output current.
- e. Differential voltmeter should read 1.5 \pm 0.03 Vdc.

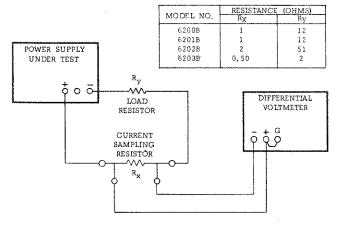


Figure 5-4. Output Current, Test Setup

5-16 <u>Load Regulation</u>, To check constant voltage load regulation, proceed as follows:

a. Connect test setup as shown in Figure 5-5.

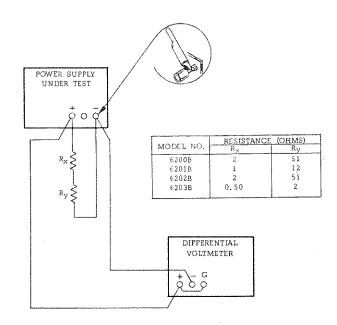


Figure 5-5. Load Regulation, Constant Voltage

- b. Turn CURRENT controls fully clockwise.
- c. Set METER switch to highest current range (and RANGE switch to 40V for Model 6200B) and turn on supply.
- d. Adjust VOLTAGE controls until front panel meter indicates exactly the maximum rated output current.
- e. Read and record voltage indicated on differential voltmeter.
 - f. Disconnect load resistors.
- g. Reading on differential voltmeter should not vary from reading recorded in step e by more than the following:

Model No. 6200B 6201B 6202B 6203B Variation (mvdc) ±8 ±6 ±8 ±5

5-17 <u>Line Regulation</u>. To check the line regulation, proceed as follows:

- a. Connect variable auto transformer between input power source and power supply power input.
 - b. Turn CURRENT controls fully clockwise.
 - c. Connect test setup shown in Figure 5-5.
- d. Adjust variable auto transformer for 105 VAC input.
- e. Set METER switch to highest voltage range (and RANGE switch to 40 V for Model 6200B) and turn on supply.
- f. Adjust VOLTAGE controls until front panel meter indicates exactly the maximum rated output voltage.
- g. Read and record voltage indicated on dif -ferential voltmeter.
- h. Adjust variable auto transformer for 125 VAC input.

i. Reading on differential voltmeter should not vary from reading recorded in step g by more than the following:

Model No. 6200B 6201B 6202B 6203B Variation (mvdc) ±8 ±6 ±8 ±3

5-18 Ripple and Noise. To check the ripple and noise, proceed as follows:

- a. Retain test setup used for previous line regulation test except connect AC voltmeter across output terminals as shown in Figure 5-6.
- b. Adjust variable auto transformer for 125 VAC input.
- c. Set METER switch to highest current range (and RANGE switch to 40V for Model 6200B).
- d. Turn CURRENT controls fully clockwise and adjust VOLTAGE controls until front panel meter indicates exactly the maximum rated output current.
- e. AC voltmeter should read less than 0.20mv.

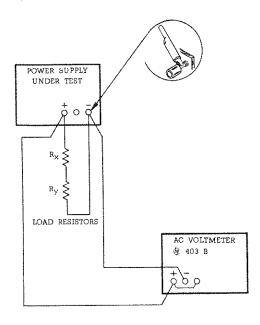
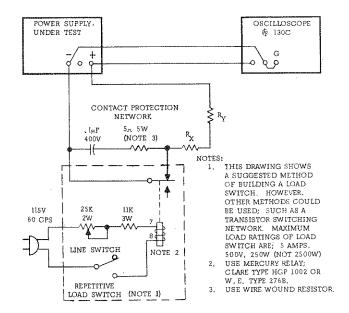


Figure 5-6. Ripple and Noise, Constant Voltage

5-19 <u>Transient Recovery Time.</u> To check the transient recovery time proceed as follows:

- a. Connect test setup shown in Figure 5-7.
- b. Turn CURRENT controls fully clockwise.
- c. Set METER switch to highest current range and turn on supply.
- d. Adjust VOLTAGE controls until front panel meter indicates exactly the maximum rated output current.

- e. Close line switch on repetitive load switch setup.
- f. Adjust 25K potentiometer until a stable display is obtained on oscilloscope. Waveform should be within the tolerances shown in Figure 5-8, (output should return to within 10 mv of original value in less than 50 microseconds).



RESISTANC	E (OHMS)
R _X	RY
1	12
1	12
2	51
0.50	2
	R _X 1 1 2

MODEL NO	RESISTANC	E (OHMS)
MODEL NO.	RX	Ry
6204B	3	30
6205B	3	30
6206B	1	29
6207B	10	790
6209B	10	3190

Figure 5-7. Transient Response, Test Setup

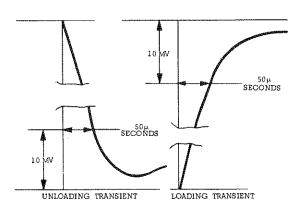


Figure 5-8. Transient Response, Waveforms

5-20 OUTPUT IMPEDANCE

5-21 To check the output impedance, proceed as follows:

- a. Connect test setup shown in Figure 5-9.
- b. Set METER switch to highest voltage range and turn on supply.
- c. Adjust VOLTAGE controls until front panel meter reads 20 volts (5 volts for Model 6203B supplies).
- d. Set AMPLITUDE control on Oscillator to 10 volts ($E_{\rm in}$), and FREQUENCY control to 100 Hz.
- e. Record voltage across output terminals of the power supply (E_O) as indicated on AC voltmeter.
- f. Calculate the output impedance by the following formula:

$$Z_{out} = \frac{E_0R}{E_{in} - E_0}$$

 E_{O} = rms voltage across power supply output put terminals.

R = 1000

 $E_{in} = 10 \text{ volts}$

- g. The output impedance ($Z_{\mbox{\scriptsize Out}}$) should be less than 0.020 ohms.
- h. Using formula of step f, calculate output impedance at frequencies of 50 Kc and 500 Kc. Values should be less than 0.5 ohm and 3.0 ohms, respectively.

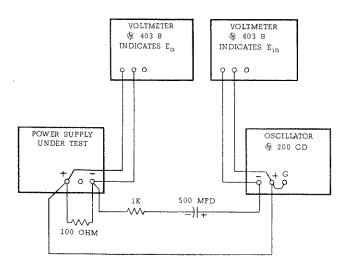


Figure 5-9. Output Impedance, Test Setup

5-22 OUTPUT INDUCTANCE

5-23 To check the output inductance, repeat steps a through f at frequencies of 10Kc, 50Kc and 100Kc. Calculate the output inductance (L) using the following formula:

$$L = \frac{X_L}{2 \pi f}$$
 (See Note)

The oscillator frequency is equivalent to f in the equation. The output inductance should be less than 20 microhenries.

NOTE

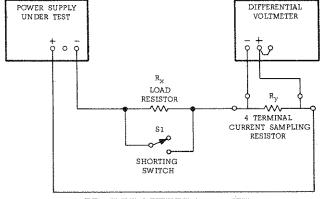
The equation assumes that X_L is much greater than R_{out} and therefore $X_L = Z_{out}$.

5-24 CONSTANT CURRENT TESTS

5-25 <u>Load Regulation</u>. To check the load regulation, proceed as follows:

- a. Connect test setup as shown in Figure 5-10.
 - b. Turn VOLTAGE controls fully clockwise.
- c. Set METER switch to highest current range (and RANGE switch to 20V for Model 6200B) and turn on supply.
- d. Adjust CURRENT control until front panel meter reads exactly the maximum rated output current.
- e. Read and record voltage indicated on differential voltmeter.
- f. Short out load resistor by closing switch S1.
- g. Reading on differential voltmeter should not vary from reading recorded in step e by more than the following:

Model No. 6200B 6201B 6202B 6203B Variation (mvdc) ±0.70 ±0.70 ±0.950 ±0.575



MODEL NO.	RESISTANCE	(OHMS)
MODEL NO.	R _x	Ry
6200B	12	1
6201B	12	1
6202B	51	2
6203B	2	0.50.

Figure 5-10. Load Regulation, Constant Current

Table 5-4. Low Output Voltage Troubleshooting

STEP	MEASURE	RESPONSE	PROBABLE CAUSE
1	Disable Q2 by discon-	Normal output voltage. Low output voltage.	 a. Constant current circuit faulty, check CR4 and Q2A for short. b. R16 or Q2B open. Reconnect CR4 and proceed to Step 2.
2	Voltage between +S and A6.	More negative than 0V.	a. Open strap A6 - A7.a. Check R10, C1, or C2 for short.b. Proceed to Step 3.
	Voltage between +S and 12.	More positive than +3.8V.	a. Q1A open. b. Q1B or R3 shorted. Proceed to Step 4.
4	Voltage between +S and 19.	More negative than -0.7V. More positive than -0.7V.	a. Q3 open. b. R33 shorted or low. a. Q5 shorted. b. Proceed to Step 5.
5	Voltage between 22 and 23.	More negative than OV. More positive than OV.	a. R34 open. b. Q4 shorted. a. Q6 and Q7 open.

Table 5-5. Common Troubles

SYMPTOM	CHECKS AND PROBABLE CAUSES
High ripple	 a. Check operating setup for ground loops. b. If output floating, connect 1µf capacitor between output and ground. c. Ensure that supply is not crossing over to constant current mode under loaded conditions.
Poor line regulation	a. Check reference circuit (Paragraph 5-35). b. Check reference circuit adjustment (Paragraph 5-54).
Poor load regulation (Constant Voltage)	 a. Measurement technique. (Paragraph 5-16) b. Check the regulation characteristics of Zener diode VR1 as follows: (1) Connect differential voltmeter across VR1. (2) Connect appropriate load resistor (Ry), given in Figure 5-5, across (+) and (-) output terminals. (3) Perform steps b through f of Paragraph 5-16. (4) If the differential voltmeter reading varies by more than 1.8mV, replace VR1. c. Ensure that supply is not going into current limit. Check constant current input circuit.

Table 5-5. Common Troubles (Continued)

SYMPTOM	CHECKS AND PROBABLE CAUSES		
Poor load regulation (Constant Current)	 a. Check the regulation characteristics of Zener diode VR2 as follows: (1) Connect differential voltmeter across VR2. (2) Connect appropriate load resistor (RY), given in Figure 5-5, across (+) and (-) output terminals. (3) Perform steps b through f of Paragraph 5-25. (4) If the differential voltmeter reading varies by more than the following, replace VR2. 6200B 6201B 6202B 6203B 1.2mV 1.8mV 1.2mV 4mV b. C19, C20, and CR34 leaky. c. Check clamp circuit Q10, CR30, CR31, and CR32. d. Ensure that supply is not going into voltage limit. Check constant voltage input circuit. 		
Oscillates (Constant Voltage/Constant Current)	a. Check C5 for open, adjustment of R30 (Paragraph 5-56).		
Poor Stability (Constant Voltage)	 a. Noisy programming resistor R10. b. CR1, CR2 leaky. c. Check R1, R12, R13, C2 for noise or drift. d. Stage Q1 defective. 		
Poor Stability (Constant Current)	a. Noisy programming resistor R16. b. CR5, CR6, C2, C3 leaky. c. Check R18, R19, R20, R21, C3, for noise or drift. d. Stage Q2 defective.		

Table 5-6. Selected Semiconductor Characteristics

REFERENCE DESIGNATOR	CHARACTERISTICS	₩ PART NO.	SUGGESTED REPLACEMENT
Q1,2 Matched differential amplifier. NPN Si Planar. 70 (min.) hFE ic = 1mA. V_{CE} = 5V. I_{CO} 0.01 μ A @ V_{CDO} = 5V.		1854-0229	2N2917 G.E.
Q4	PNP $I_{Cex} = 0.1$ mA (max) @ $V_{CE} = 90$ V, $V_{BE} = 4$ V.	1853-0040	2N3741 Motorola
Q6,7	NPN Power h _{FE} = 35 (min.) @ I_C = 4A, V_{CE} = 4V.	1854-0225	2N3055 R.C.A.
CR1-5,20, 30,32	Si. rectifier, 200mA, 180prv	1901-0033	1N485B Sylvania
CR8,9,31	Si. diode, 2.4V @ 100mA	1901-0460	1N4830 G.E.
CR11,17, 22-25,34	Si. rectifier, 500mA, 200prv	1901-0026	1N3253 R.C.A.
CR26-29	Si. rectifier, 900mA, 200prv	1901-0327	lN5059 G.E.

5-39 Before servicing a printed wiring board, refer to Figure 5-12. Section VI of this manual contains a list of replaceable parts. Before replacing a semiconductor device, refer to Table 5-6 which lists the

special characteristics of selected semiconductors. If the device to be replaced is not listed in Table 5-6, the standard manufacturers part number listed in Section VI is applicable. After replacing a semiconductor device, refer to Table 5-7 for checks and adjustments that may be necessary.

Excessive heat or pressure can lift the copper strip from the board. Avoid damage by using a low power soldering iron (50 watts maximum) and following these instructions. Copper that lifts off the board should be cemented in place with a quick drying acetate base cement having good electrical insulating properties.

A break in the copper should be repaired by soldering a short length of tinned copper wire across the break.

Use only high quality rosin core solder when repairing etched circuit boards. NEVER USE PASTE FLUX. After soldering, clean off any excess flux and coat the repaired area with a high quality electrical varnish or lacquer.

When replacing components with multiple mounting pins such as tube sockets, electrolytic capacitors, and potentiometers, it will be necessary to lift each pin slightly, working around the components several times until it is free.

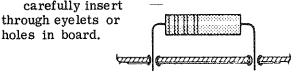
WARNING: If the specific instructions outlined in the steps below regarding etched circuit boards without eyelets are not followed, extensive damage to the etched circuit board will result.

1. Apply heat sparingly to lead of component to be replaced. If lead of component passes

through an eyelet in the circuit board, apply heat on component side of board. If lead of component does

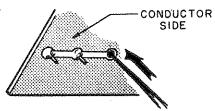
not pass through an eyelet, apply Heat to conductor side of board.

3. Bend clean tinned lead on new part and carefully insert —



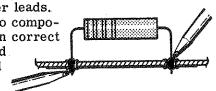
2. Reheat solder in vacant eyelet and quickly insert a small awl to clean inside of hole.

If hole does not have an eyelet, insert awl or a #57 drill from conductor side of board.



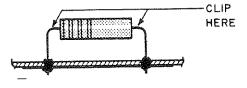
4. Hold part against board (avoid overheating) and solder leads.

Apply heat to component leads on correct side of board as explained in step 1.

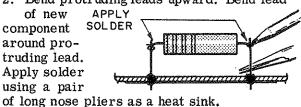


In the event that either the circuit board has been damaged or the conventional method is impractical, use method shown below. This is especially applicable for circuit boards without eyelets.

1. Clip lead as shown below.



2. Bend protruding leads upward. Bend lead



This procedure is used in the field only as an alternate means of repair. It is not used within the factory.

Figure 5-12. Servicing Printed Wiring Boards

Table 5-7. Checks and Adjustments After Replacement of Semiconductor Devices

REFERENCE	FUNCTION	CHECK	ADJUST	
Q1	Constant voltage differential amplifíer	Constant voltage (CV) line and load regulation. Zero volt output.		
Q2	Constant current differential amplifier	Constant current (CC) line and load regulation. Zero current output.		
Q3,Q4,Q5	Mixer and error amplifiers	CV load regulation. CV R30 transient response. CC load regulation.		
Q6,Q7	Series regulator	CV load regulation		
Q8,Q9	Reference regulator	Reference circuit line R46 regulation.		
Q10	Clamp circuit	CC load regulation.		
Q11 - Q15	Meter circuit	Meter zero. Voltmeter/ R63, R72, R56 ammeter tracking.		
CR1, CR2	Limiting diodes	CV load regulation		
CR3, CR4	OR-gate diodes	CV/CC load regulation		
CR5	Limiting diode	CC load regulation		
CR8, CR9	Forward bias regulator	Voltage across each diode 2.0 to 2.4 volts.		
CR22, CR23, CR24, CR25, CR28, CR29	Rectifier diodes	Voltage across appropri ate filter capacitor.		
CR34	Protection diode	Output voltage		
VR1	Positive reference voltage	Positive reference volt- age (+6.2V).		
VR2	Negative reference voltage	Negative reference volt age (-6.2V).		

Table 5-8. Calibration Adjustment Summary

ADJUSTMENT OR CALIBRATION	PARAGRAPH	CONTROL DEVICE	
Meter Zero	5-42	Pointer	
Voltmeter Tracking	5-44	R63 and R72	
Ammeter Tracking	5-46	R56	
"Zero" Volt Output	5-49	R6 or R8	
"Voltage" Programming Current	5-50	R13	
"Zero" Current Output	5 – 52	R25 or R28	
"Current" Programming Current	5-53	R19	
Reference Circuit Line Voltage Adjustment	5-54	R46	
Transient Response	5-56	R30	

5-40 ADJUSTMENT AND CALIBRATION

5-41 Adjustment and calibration may be required after performance testing, troubleshooting, or repair and replacement. Perform only those adjustments that affect the operation of the faulty circuit and no others. Table 5-8 summarizes the adjustments and calibrations contained in the following paragraphs.

5-42 METER ZERO

5-43 Proceed as follows to zero meter:

- a. Turn off instrument (after it has reached normal operating temperature) and allow 30 seconds for all capacitors to discharge.
- b. Insert sharp pointed object (pen point or awl) into the small hole at top of round black plastic disc located directly below meter face.
- c. Rotate plastic disc clockwise (cw) until meter reads zero, then rotate ccw slightly in order to free adjustment screw from meter suspension. If pointer moves, repeat steps b and c.

5-44 VOLTMETER TRACKING

5-45 To calibrate voltmeter tracking, proceed as follows:

- a. Set METER switch to highest current position and, with supply on and no load connected, adjust R63 until front panel meter reads zero.
- b. Connect differential voltmeter across supply, observing correct polarity.
- c. Set METER switch to highest voltage range and turn on supply. Adjust VOLTAGE control until differential voltmeter reads exactly the maximum rated output voltage.
- d. Adjust R72 until front panel meter also indicates maximum rated output voltage.

5-46 AMMETER TRACKING

5-47 To calibrate ammeter tracking proceed as follows:

- a. Repeat steps a through e of Paragraph 5-15.
- b. Adjust R56 until front panel meter indicates exactly the maximum rated output current.

5-48 CONSTANT VOLTAGE PROGRAMMING CURRENT

5-49 To calibrate the zero volt programming accuracy, proceed as follows:

- a. Connect differential voltmeter between $+\mathbf{S}$ and $-\mathbf{S}$ terminals.
- b. Short out voltage controls by connecting jumper between terminals A6 and -S.
- c. Rotate CURRENT controls fully clockwise and turn on supply.
 - d. Observe reading on differential voltmeter.
- e. If it is more positive than 0 volts, shunt resistor R6 with a decade resistance box (105K min).
- f. Adjust decade resistance until differential voltmeter reads zero, then shunt R6 with resistance value equal to that of the decade resistance.
- g. If reading of step d is more negative than 0 volts, shunt resistor R8 with the decade resistance box.
- h. Adjust decade resistance until differential voltmeter reads zero then shunt R8 with a resistance value equal to that of the decade box.
- 5-50 To calibrate the programming current, proceed as follows:
- a. Connect a 4K, 0.1% resistor between terminals -S and A6 on rear barrier strip.
- b. Disconnect jumper between A7 and A8 (leaving A6 and A7 jumpered) on rear terminal barrier strip.
 - c. Connect a decade resistance in place of R13.
- d. Connect differential voltmeter between +S and -S and turn on supply.
- e. Adjust decade resistance box so that differential voltmeter indicates maximum rated output voltage within ± 0.4 volts.
- f. Replace decade resistance with resistor of appropriate value in R13 position.
- 5-51 CONSTANT CURRENT PROGRAMMING CURRENT
- 5-52 To calibrate the zero current programming accuracy, proceed as follows:
- a. Connect differential voltmeter between + S and -S terminals.
- b. Short out current controls by connecting jumper between terminals ${\tt Al}$ and ${\tt A5}$.
- c. Rotate VOLTAGE controls fully clockwise and turn on supply.
 - d. Observe reading on differential voltmeter.
- e. If it is more positive than 0 volts, shunt resistor R25 with a decaderesistance box (105K min).
- f. Adjust decade resistance until differential voltmeter reads zero, then shunt R25 with resistance value equal to that of decade resistance.

- g. If reading of step d is more negative than 0 volts, shunt resistor R28 with decade resistance.
- h. Adjust decade resistance until differential voltmeter reads zero, then shunt R28 with resistance value equal to that of decade box.
- 5-53 To calibrate the programming current, proceed as follows:
- a. Connect power supply as shown in Figure 5-4.
- b. Remove strap between A3 and A4 (leaving A4 and A5 jumpered).
- c. Connect a 1.5Ka, (750a for Model 6200B) 0.1% resistor between A1 and A5.
- d. Connect decade resistance box in place of R19.
- e. Set METER switch to highest current range and turn on supply.
- f. Adjust the decade resistance so that the differential voltmeter indicates 1.5 \pm 0.030V.
- g. Replace decade resistance with appropriate value resistor in R19 position.
- 5-54 REFERENCE CIRCUIT ADJUSTMENTS
- 5-55 <u>Line Regulation</u>. To adjust the line regulation capabilities of the instrument proceed as follows:
- a. Connect the differential voltmeter between +S (common) and 33 (positive).
- b. Connect variable voltage transformer between supply and input power source.
 - c. Adjust line to 105Vac.
 - d. Connect decaderesistance in place of R46.
 - e. Turn on supply.
- f. Adjust decade resistance so that voltage indicated by differential voltmeter does not change more than 0.2 millivolts as input line voltage is varied from 105 to 125Vac.
- g. Replace decade resistance with appropriate value resistor in R46 position.
- 5-56 CONSTANT VOLTAGE TRANSIENT RESPONSE
- 5-57 To adjust the transient response, proceed as follows:
 - a. Connect test setup as shown in Figure 5-7.
- b. Repeat steps a through e as outlined in Paragraph 5-19.
- c. Adjust R30 so that the transient response is as shown in Figure 5-8.

SECTION VI REPLACEABLE PARTS

6-1 INTRODUCTION

- 6-2 This section contains information for ordering replacement parts. Table 6-4 lists parts in alphanumeric order by reference designators and provides the following information:
 - a. Reference Designators. Refer to Table 6-1.
- b. Description. Refer to Table 6-2 for abbreviations.
- c. Total Quantity (TQ). Given only the first time the part number is listed except in instruments containing many sub-modular assemblies, in which case the TQ appears the first time the part number is listed in each assembly.
 - d. Manufacturer's Part Number or Type.
- e. Manufacturer's Federal Supply Code Number. Refer to Table 6-3 for manufacturer's name and address.
 - f. Hewlett-Packard Part Number.
- g. Recommended Spare Parts Quantity (RS) for complete maintenance of one instrument during one year of isolated service.
- h. Parts not identified by a reference designator are listed at the end of Table 6-4 under Mechanical and/or Miscellaneous. The former consists of parts belonging to and grouped by individual assemblies; the latter consists of all parts not immediately associated with an assembly.

6-3 ORDERING INFORMATION

6-4 To order a replacement part, address order or inquiry to your local Hewlett-Packard sales office (see lists at rear of this manual for addresses). Specify the following information for each part: Model, complete serial number, and any Option or special modification (J) numbers of the instrument; Hewlett-Packard part number; circuit reference designator; and description. To order a part not listed in Table 6-4, give a complete description of the part, its function, and its location.

Table 6-1. Reference Designators

A	= assembly	E = miscellaneous
В	= blower (fan)	electronic part
C	= capacitor	F = fuse
CB	= circuit breaker	J = jack, jumper
CR	= diode	K = relay
DS	= device, signal-	L = inductor
ļ	ing (lamp)	M = meter
1		

Table 6-1. Reference Designators (Continued)

Р	= plug	V = vacuum tube,
Q	= transistor	neon bulb,
R	= resistor	photocell, etc.
S	= switch	VR = zener diode
T	= transformer	X = socket
TB	= terminal block	Z = integrated cir-
TS	= thermal switch	cuit or network

Table 6-2. Description Abbreviations

A	= ar	npere	mfr		manufacturer
ac	= al	ternating	mod.	=	modular or
	CL	ırrent			modified
assy.	= as	sembly	mtg		mounting
bd	= bc	pard	n	=	$nano = 10^{-9}$
bkt	= br	acket	NC	==	normally closed
$^{\circ}\mathrm{C}$	= de	gree	NO	=	normally open
	C	entigrade	NP	=	nickel-plated
cd	= ca	ard	Λ	=	ohm
coef	= 00	pefficient	obd	=	order by
comp	= 00	omposition			description
CRT	= C8	athode-ray	OD	=	outside
	tu	ıbe			diameter
CT	= 06	enter-tapped	q	=	$pico = 10^{-12}$
dc	= d:	irect current	P.C.	=	printed circuit
DPDT	= do	ouble pole,	pot.	=	potentiometer
	de	ouble throw	p-p	=	peak-to-peak
DPST	= de	ouble pole,	ppm	=	parts per
	S	ingle throw			million
elect	= e	lectrolytic	pvr	=	peak reverse
encar	= e	ncapsulated			voltage
F	= fa	arad	rect	=	rectifier
or	= de	egree	rms	=	root mean
	F	arenheit			square
fxd		.xed	Si		silicon
Ge		ermanium	SPDT	=	single pole,
H	= H	lenry			double throw
Hz	= H	lertz	SPST	=	single pole,
IC		ntegrated			single throw
	-	ircuit	SS	===	J
ID		nside diameter	T	=	
i		ncandescent	tan.		tantulum
k	= k	$ilo = 10^3$	Ti		titanium
m		nilli = 10^{-3}	A		volt
M	= 17	nega = 10 ⁶	var		variable
μ		10^{-6}	ww		wirewound
met.	= m	netal	W	===	Watt
			<u> </u>		

Dig	ADDRESS
00629	- Additional and the second se
Aerovox Corp. New Bedford, Mass. Sangamo Electric Co. S. Carolina Div. Pickens, S. C. Allen Bradley Co. Milwaukee, Wis. Litton Industries, Inc. Beverly Hills, Calif. O7397 Sylvania Electronic System Western Div. Mount IRC Div. O7408 Birtcher Corp., The Los Sylvania Electronic System Western Div. Mount IRC Div. O7508 Mount O	
Aerovox Corp. New Bedford, Mass. Sangamo Electric Co. S. Carolina Div. Pickens, S. C. Allen Bradley Co. Milwaukee, Wis. Litton Industries, Inc. Beverly Hills, Calif. O7397 Sylvania Electronic System Western Div. Mount IRC Div. O7408 Birtcher Corp., The Los Sylvania Electronic System Western Div. Mount IRC Div. O7510 IRC Div. O	
Sangamo Electric Co, S. Carolina Div. Pickens, S. C. Allen Bradley Co. Milwaukee, Wis. Di 1281 Mount M	• -
S. Carolina Div. Pickens, S. C. Allen Bradley Co. Milwaukee, Wis. Litton Industries, Inc. Beverly Hills, Calif. TRW Semiconductors, Inc. Lawndale, Calif. Texas Instruments, Inc. Semiconductor-Components Div. Dallas, Texas O1295 RCL Electronics, Inc. Manchester, N. H. O1930 O2107 Sparta Mfg. Co. Dover, Ohio O2114 O2606 Penwal Laboratories Morton Grove, Ill. O26600 Amphenol Corp. Broadview, Ill. O2735 Radio Corp. of America, Solid State and Receiving Tube Div. Somerville, N. J. O3797 Eldema Corp. Compton, Calif. Transitron Electronic Corp. Wakefield, Mass. O1988 Pyrofilm Resistor Co. Inc. Cedar Knolls, N. J. Corp. Semiconductor Div Mount O7387 O7387 O7397 O7397 O7397 O7397 O7397 Continental Device Corp. O7910 O7910 O7910 Continental Device Corp. Semiconductor Operation Semiconductor Operation Semiconductor Operation Mount O7913 O7910 O7910 O7910 O7910 O7910 O7910 O7910 O7910 O7913 Raytheon Co. Components Semiconductor Operation Mount O7910 O7	Elmira, N.Y.
Oll 21 Allen Bradley Co. Milwaukee, Wis. Ol 1255 Litton Industries, Inc. Beverly Hills, Calif. Ol 281 TRW Semiconductors, Inc. Lawndale, Calif. Ol 295 Texas Instruments, Inc. Semiconductor-Components Div. Ol 1886 Ol 1930 Amerock Corp. Ol 2107 Sparta Mfg. Co. Dover, Ohio Ol 2114 Peroxcube Corp. Ol 2660 Amphenol Corp. Ol 2735 Radio Corp. of America, Solid State and Receiving Tube Div. Somerville, N. J. Ol 3797 Eldema Corp. Ol 3877 Transitron Electronic Corp. Wakefield, Mass. Ol 288 Pyrofilm Resistor Co. Inc. Cedar Knolls, N. J. Mount Ol 3877 Transitron Electronic Syste Western Div. Or 387 Not the Los Sylvania Electric Prod. Inc. Sylvania Electric Prod. Inc. Sylvania Electric Prod. Inc. Sylvania Electronic Syste Western Div. Or 716 IRC Div. of TRW Inc. Burl IRC Div. Of TRW Inc. Inc. IRC Div. Of TRW Inc. IRC Div. Of TRW Inc. IRC Div. Of TRW In	
Dig	
Dig	ain View, Calif.
Beverly Hills, Calif. TRW Semiconductors, Inc. Lawndale, Calif. Texas Instruments, Inc. Semiconductor-Components Div. Dallas, Texas RCL Electronics, Inc. Manchester, N. H. Amerock Corp. Rockford, Ill. Sparta Mfg. Co. Dover, Ohio Ferroxcube Corp. Saugerties, N. Y. Fenwal Laboratories Morton Grove, Ill. Amphenol Corp. Broadview, Ill. Radio Corp. of America, Solid State and Receiving Tube Div. Somerville, N. J. O3508 G. E. Semiconductor Products Dept. Syracuse, N. Y. Eldema Corp. Compton, Calif. Trexas Instruments, Inc. Dallas, Texas Manchester, N. H. O7910 Continental Device Corp. Raytheon Co. Components Semiconductor Operation Mount Semiconductor Operation Mount Dallas, Texas November 10, 100 N	Angeles, Calif.
O1281 TRW Semiconductors, Inc. Lawndale, Calif. Texas Instruments, Inc. Semiconductor-Components Div. Dallas, Texas O1686 O1930 RCL Electronics, Inc. Manchester, N. H. Amerock Corp. Rockford, Ill. Sparta Mfg. Co. Dover, Ohio Perroxcube Corp. Saugerties, N. Y. Fenwal Laboratories Morton Grove, Ill. Amphenol Corp. Broadview, Ill. O2660 Amphenol Corp. Broadview, Ill. O3508 G. E. Semiconductor Products Dept. O3797 Eldema Corp. Compton, Calif. O3888 Pyrofilm Resistor Co. Inc. Cedar Knolls, N. J. D7910 Continental Device Corp. Western Div. Mount IRC Div. of TRW Inc. Burl O7910 Continental Device Corp. Western Div. Mount IRC Div. of TRW Inc. Burl O7910 Continental Device Corp. Western Div. Mount IRC Div. of TRW Inc. Burl O7910 Continental Device Corp. Western Div. Mount IRC Div. of TRW Inc. Burl O7910 Continental Device Corp. Western Div. Mount IRC Div. of TRW Inc. Burl O7910 Continental Device Corp. Western Div. Mount IRC Div. of TRW Inc. Burl O7910 Continental Device Corp. Baytheon Co. Components Semiconductor Operation Mount O7933 Raytheon Co. Components Semiconductor Operation Mount O7930 Reytheon Co. Components Semiconductor Operation Mount O7930 Raytheon Co. Components Semiconductor Operation Mount O7930 Raytheon Co. Components Semiconductor Operation Mount O7930 Raytheon Co. Components Semiconductor Operation Mount O7933 Raytheon Co. Components Semiconductor Operation Mount O7930 Raytheon Co. Components O7930 Raytheon Co. Components O7930 Raytheon Co. Components O7930 Raytheon	
Lawndale, Calif. Texas Instruments, Inc. Semiconductor-Components Div. Dallas, Texas O7910 Continental Device Corp. Raytheon Co. Components Semiconductor Operation Mount Sparta Mfg. Co. Dover, Ohio Perroxcube Corp. Saugerties, N. Y. Penwal Laboratories Morton Grove, Ill. O2606 Amphenol Corp. Radio Corp. of America, Solid State and Receiving Tube Div. Somerville, N. J. G. E. Semiconductor Products Dept. Syracuse, N. Y. O3797 Continental Device Corp. Raytheon Co. Components Semiconductor Operation Mount November 1 O8484 Breeze Corporations, Inc. Reliance Mica Corp. Sloan Company, The Su O8806 General Elect. Co. Minia ture Lamp Dept. Syracuse, N. Y. O3797 Continental Device Corp. Mount O8530 Raytheon Co. Components Semiconductor Operation Mount O8530 Reliance Mica Corp. O8806 General Elect. Co. Minia ture Lamp Dept. Nylomatic Corp. Wakefield, Mass. Pyrofilm Resistor Co. Inc. Cedar Knolls, N. J. Western Div. Mount IRC Div. of TRW Inc. Burl IRC Div. of TRW Inc. Inc. Div. Inc. Inc. Div. Inc. Inc. Div. Inc. Inc. Div. Inc. Inc. Inc. Inc. Inc. Inc. Inc. Inc	
Texas Instruments, Inc. Semiconductor-Components Div. Dallas, Texas O1686 O1930 O2107 O2114 O2606 O2600 O2735 Radio Corp. of America, Solid State and Receiving Tube Div. Somerville, N.J. O3797 O3887 Transitron Electronic Corp. Wakefield, Mass. O1888 Pyrofilm Resistor Co. Inc. Cedar Knolls, N.J. D7910 Continental Device Corp. O7910 O7910 Continental Device Corp. O7910 Continental Device Corp. O7910 O7910 Continental Device Corp. O7910 O7910 Continental Device Corp. O7910 O7910 O7910 O7910 Continental Device Corp. Waytheon Co. Components Semiconductor Operation O7933 Raytheon Co. Components Semiconductor Operation O7933 O8484 Breeze Corporations, Inc. O8484 O8717 Sloan Company, The Stance O8806 General Elect. Co. Minia ture Lamp Dept. O8863 O8863 O8919 O8863 O9921 O8864 O8919 O89021 O89021 O89021 O99021 O9	ain View, Calif.
Semiconductor-Components Div. Dallas, Texas RCL Electronics, Inc. Manchester, N. H. Amerock Corp. Rockford, Ill. Sparta Mfg. Co. Dover, Ohio Perroxcube Corp. Saugerties, N. Y. Penwal Laboratories Morton Grove, Ill. Amphenol Corp. Broadview, Ill. O2660 Amphenol Corp. Broadview, Ill. O2735 Radio Corp. of America, Solid State and Receiving Tube Div. Somerville, N. J. O3508 G. E. Semiconductor Products Dept. Syracuse, N. Y. O3797 Eldema Corp. Compton, Calif. O3888 Pyrofilm Resistor Co. Inc. Cedar Knolls, N. J. D7910 Continental Device Corp. Raytheon Co. Components Semiconductor Operation Semiconductor Operation Maytheon Co. Components Semiconductor Operation Semiconductor Operation New Mount 08484 Breeze Corporations, Inc. 08530 Reliance Mica Corp. Sloan Company, The Su 08863 Vemaline Products Co. Inc. General Elect. Co. Minia ture Lamp Dept. 08863 Nylomatic Corp. RCH Supply Co. Airco Speer Electronic Com *Head Corp. Airco Speer Electronic Com *Head Corp. O7910 Continental Device Corp. Raytheon Co. Components Semiconductor Operation Semiconductor Opera	ington Diant
Dallas, Texas RCL Electronics, Inc. Manchester, N. H. Amerock Corp. Rockford, Ill. Sparta Mfg. Co. Dover, Ohio Perroxcube Corp. Saugerties, N. Y. Penwal Laboratories Morton Grove, Ill. Amphenol Corp. Broadview, Ill. Radio Corp. of America, Solid State and Receiving Tube Div. Somerville, N. J. G. E. Semiconductor Products Dept. Syracuse, N. Y. Compton, Calif. Transitron Electronic Corp. Wakefield, Mass. Pyrofilm Resistor Co. Inc. Cedar Knolls, N. J. Dallas, Texas O7910 Continental Device Corp. H. Raytheon Co. Components Semiconductor Operation Semiconductor Operation Nount N	
01686 01930 Amerock Corp. Rockford, Ill. 02107 02114 O2606 O2735 Radio Corp. of America, Solid State and Receiving Tube Div. Somerville, N.J. 03508 G.E. Semiconductor Products Dept. 03797 O3888 Pyrofilm Resistor Co. Inc. Cedar Knolls, N.J. O7933 Raytheon Co. Components Semiconductor Operation Mount O8484 O8530 O8717 O8730 O8806 O8806 General Elect. Co. Minia ture Lamp Dept. O8863 O8919 O89021 Whewlett-Packard Co. New	Burlington, Iowa
01930 Amerock Corp. Rockford, Ill. 02107 Sparta Mfg. Co. Dover, Ohio 02114 Ferroxcube Corp. Saugerties, N.Y. 02606 Fenwal Laboratories Morton Grove, Ill. 02606 Amphenol Corp. Broadview, Ill. 02735 Radio Corp. of America, Solid State and Receiving Tube Div. Somerville, N.J. 03508 G.E. Semiconductor Products Dept. 03797 Eldema Corp. Compton, Calif. 03888 Pyrofilm Resistor Co. Inc. Cedar Knolls, N.J. 07933 Raytheon Co. Components Semiconductor Operation Mount 808530 Reliance Mica Corp. 808717 Sloan Company, The Su 088730 Vemaline Products Co. Inc. 08806 General Elect. Co. Minia ture Lamp Dept. 08863 Nylomatic Corp. 808919 RCH Supply Co. Airco Speer Electronic Com 09021 *Hewlett-Packard Co. New	
02107 02114 02606 02660 02735Sparta Mfg. Co. Ferroxcube Corp. Fenwal Laboratories Amphenol Corp. Radio Corp. of America, Solid State and Receiving Tube Div. Somerville, N.J.08484 08530 08717 08730Breeze Corporations, Inc. Reliance Mica Corp. 08717 08730 0880603508 03797 03877Eldema Corp. Transitron Electronic Corp. Wakefield, Mass.08484 08530 08717 08730 08806 08806 08806 08806Breeze Corporations, Inc. 08730 088730 08806 08806 08806 0880603888 Pyrofilm Resistor Co. Inc. Cedar Knolls, N.J.08484 08530 088730 08806 08806 08806 08806 08806 08806 08919 09021Reliance Mica Corp. 08730 08806 08806 08806 08806 08806 08806 0902108806 09021 *Hewlett-Packard Co. New	awthorne, Calif.
02114 02606 02600 Penwal Laboratories Morton Grove, Ill. 02735 Radio Corp. of America, Solid State and Receiving Tube Div. Somerville, N.J. 03508 G.E. Semiconductor Products Dept. 03797 Eldema Corp. Compton, Calif. 03887 Transitron Electronic Corp. Wakefield, Mass. Pyrofilm Resistor Co. Inc. Cedar Knolls, N.J. Mount 08484 Breeze Corporations, Inc. 08530 Reliance Mica Corp. 08717 Sloan Company, The Su 08730 Vemaline Products Co. Inc 08806 General Elect. Co. Minia ture Lamp Dept. Nylomatic Corp. 08919 RCH Supply Co. Airco Speer Electronic Com 09021 *Hewlett-Packard Co. New	Div.
02606 02600 Amphenol Corp. Radio Corp. of America, Solid State and Receiving Tube Div. Somerville, N.J. 03508 G.E. Semiconductor Products Dept. Syracuse, N.Y. 03797 Eldema Corp. Transitron Electronic Corp. Wakefield, Mass. Pyrofilm Resistor Co. Inc. Cedar Knolls, N.J. 08484 Breeze Corporations, Inc. N80873 Reliance Mica Corp. Reliance Mica Corp. Reliance Mica Corp. Reliance Mica Corp. 08717 08730 Vemaline Products Co. Inc. General Elect. Co. Minia ture Lamp Dept. Nylomatic Corp. RCH Supply Co. Airco Speer Electronic Com *Hewlett-Packard Co. New	
02660 Amphenol Corp. Broadview, Ill. Radio Corp. of America, Solid State and Receiving Tube Div. Somerville, N.J. 03508 G.E. Semiconductor Products Dept. Syracuse, N.Y. 03797 Eldema Corp. Compton, Calif. Transitron Electronic Corp. Wakefield, Mass. Pyrofilm Resistor Co. Inc. Cedar Knolls, N.J. 09182 *Hewlett-Packard Co. New	ain View, Calif.
02735 Radio Corp. of America, Solid State and Receiving Tube Div. Somerville, N.J. 03508 G.E. Semiconductor Products Dept. Syracuse, N.Y. 03797 Eldema Corp. Compton, Calif. 03887 Transitron Electronic Corp. Wakefield, Mass. Pyrofilm Resistor Co. Inc. Cedar Knolls, N.J. 08717 Sloan Company, The Su Vemaline Products Co. Inc. General Elect. Co. Minia ture Lamp Dept. Nylomatic Corp. RCH Supply Co. Airco Speer Electronic Com **Hewlett-Packard Co. New	Union, N.J.
02735 Radio Corp. of America, Solid State and Receiving Tube Div. Somerville, N.J. 03508 G.E. Semiconductor Products Dept. 03797 Eldema Corp. Compton, Calif. 03877 Transitron Electronic Corp. Wakefield, Mass. 03888 Pyrofilm Resistor Co. Inc. Cedar Knolls, N.J. 08717 Sloan Company, The Su Vemaline Products Co. Inc. 08806 General Elect. Co. Minia ture Lamp Dept. Nylomatic Corp. RCH Supply Co. Airco Speer Electronic Com	
and Receiving Tube Div. Somerville, N.J. 03508 G.E. Semiconductor Products Dept. Syracuse, N.Y. 03797 Eldema Corp. Transitron Electronic Corp. Wakefield, Mass. Pyrofilm Resistor Co. Inc. Cedar Knolls, N.J. 08730 Oemaline Products Co. Inc. 08806 General Elect. Co. Minia ture Lamp Dept. Nylomatic Corp. RCH Supply Co. Airco Speer Electronic Com *Hewlett-Packard Co. New	ın Valley, Calif.
03508 G.E. Semiconductor Products Dept. Syracuse, N.Y. 03797 Eldema Corp. Compton, Calif. 03877 Transitron Electronic Corp. Wakefield, Mass. Pyrofilm Resistor Co. Inc. Cedar Knolls, N.J. 08806 General Elect. Co. Minia ture Lamp Dept. Nylomatic Corp. RCH Supply Co. Airco Speer Electronic Com 99021 *Hewlett-Packard Co. New	Wyckoff N I
Syracuse, N.Y. 03797 Eldema Corp. Compton, Calif. 03877 Transitron Electronic Corp. Wakefield, Mass. Pyrofilm Resistor Co. Inc. Cedar Knolls, N.J. Syracuse, N.Y. 08863 Nylomatic Corp. RCH Supply Co. Airco Speer Electronic Com 09182 *Hewlett-Packard Co. New	. wychom, m.,
03797 Eldema Corp. Compton, Calif. 08863 Nylomatic Corp. RCH Supply Co. Wakefield, Mass. Pyrofilm Resistor Co. Inc. Cedar Knolls, N.J. 09182 *Hewlett-Packard Co. New	
03877 Transitron Electronic Corp. Wakefield, Mass. Pyrofilm Resistor Co. Inc. Cedar Knolls, N.J. 08919 RCH Supply Co. Airco Speer Electronic Com 09021 *Hewlett-Packard Co. Nev	Cleveland, Ohio
Wakefield, Mass. 09021 Airco Speer Electronic Com Pyrofilm Resistor Co. Inc. Cedar Knolls, N.J. 09182 *Hewlett-Packard Co. Nev	Norrisville, Pa.
03888 Pyrofilm Resistor Co. Inc. Cedar Knolls, N.J. 09182 *Hewlett-Packard Co. New	Vernon, Calif.
Cedar Knolls, N.J. 09182 *Hewlett-Packard Co. Nev	
1 2 4 2 4 2 4 2 4 2 4 2 4 2 4 2 4 2 4 2	Bradford, Pa.
	y Heights, N.J.
Hartford, Conn. 09213 General Elect. Co. Semico	nductor
04072 ADC Electronics, Inc. Harbor City, Calif. Prod. Dept.	Buffalo, N.Y.
04213 Caddell & Burns Mfg. Co. Inc. 09214 General Elect. Co. Semico	nductor
Mineola, N.Y. Prod. Dept.	Auburn, N.Y.
04404 *Hewlett-Packard Co. Palo Alto Div. 09353 C & K Components Inc.	Newton, Mass.
	Norwalk, Conn.
04713 Motorola Semiconductor Prod. Inc. 11115 Wagner Electric Corp.	normark, com.
	Bloomfield, N.J.
05277 Westinghouse Electric Corp. 11236 CTS of Berne, Inc.	
11200 Olb of bethe, the.	Berne, Ind.
, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	Pasadena, Calif.
	Boone, N.C.
Capacitor & Battery Dept. Irmo, S.C. 11711 General Instrument Corp	
06004 Bassik Div. Stewart-Warner Corp. Rectifier Div.	Newark, N.J.
Bridgeport, Conn. 12136 Philadelphia Handle Co. In	
06486 IRC Div. of TRW Inc.	Camden, N.J.
Semiconductor Plant Lynn, Mass. 12615 U.S. Terminals, Inc.	Cincinnati, Ohio
	ills, Wisconsin
New Rochelle, N.Y. 12697 Clarostat Mfg. Co. Inc.	Dover, N. H.
06555 Beede Electrical Instrument Co. 13103 Thermalloy Co.	Dallas, Texas
Penacook, N. H. 14493 *Hewlett-Packard Co. Love	
	Loveland, Colo.
Indianapolis, Ind. 14655 Cornell-Dubilier Electronic	
100=== 1= = ==	
1 CONTRACT LANGUAGE CONTRACT C	•
Phoenix, Arizona	Newark, N.J.
06776 Robinson Nugent, Inc. New Albany, Ind. 14936 General Instrument Corp. S	
	licksville, N.Y.
Van Nuys, Calif. 15801 Fenwal Elect. Fran	ningham, Mass.
07137 Transistor Electronics Corp. 16299 Corning Glass Works, Elec	mangada, widas.
Minneapolis, Minn. Components Div.	tronic
*IIsa Code 28/480 aggigned to Howlett Dagland Co. Dala Alta Co. 125	tronic Raleigh, N.C.

^{*}Use Code 28480 assigned to Hewlett-Packard Co., Palo Alto, California

CODE NO.	MANUFACTURER ADDRESS
16758	Delco Radio Div. of General Motors Corp. Kokomo, Ind.
17545	Atlantic Semiconductors, Inc. Asbury Park, N.J.
17803	Fairchild Camera and Instrument Corp Semiconductor Div. Transducer Plant Mountain View, Calif.
17870	Daven Div. Thomas A. Edison Industries
18324	Signetics Corp. Sunnyvale, Calif.
19315	McGraw-Edison Co. Orange, N.J. Signetics Corp. Sunnyvale, Calif. Bendix Corp. The Navigation and Control Div. Teterboro, N.J.
19701	Electra/Midland Corp. Mineral Wells, Texas
21520	Fansteel Metallurgical Corp. No. Chicago, Ill.
22229	Union Carbide Corp. Electronics Div. Mountain View, Calif.
22753	UID Electronics Corp. Hollywood, Fla.
23936	Pamotor, Inc. Pampa, Texas
24446	General Electric Co. Schenectady, N.Y.
24455	General Electric Co. Lamp Div. of Con- sumer Prod. Group
0.4055	Nela Park, Cleveland, Ohio
24655 24681	General Radio Co. West Concord, Mass. LTV Electrosystems Inc Memcor/Com-
26982	ponents Operations Huntington, Ind.
27014	Dynacool Mfg. Co. Inc. Saugerties, N.Y. National Semiconductor Corp.
28480	Santa Clara, Calif. Hewlett-Packard Co. Palo Alto, Calif.
28520	Heyman Mfg. Co. Kenilworth, N.J.
28875	IMC Magnetics Corp. New Hampshire Div. Rochester, N. H.
31514	SAE Advance Packaging, Inc. Santa Ana, Calif.
31827	Budwig Mfg. Co. Ramona, Calif.
33173	G. E. Co. Tube Dept. Owensboro, Ky.
35434	Lectrohm, Inc. Chicago, Ill.
37942	P.R. Mallory & Co. Inc.
40300	Indianapolis, Ind.
42190	Muter Co. Chicago, Ill.
43334	New Departure-Hyatt Bearings Div. General Motors Corp. Sandusky, Ohio
44655 46384	Ohmite Manufacturing Co. Skokie, Ill.
	Penn Engr. and Mfg. Corp. Doylestown, Pa.
47904	Polaroid Corp. Cambridge, Mass.
49956 55026	Raytheon Co. Lexington, Mass.
33020	Simpson Electric Co. Div. of American Gage and Machine Co. Chicago, Ill.
56289	Sprague Electric Co. North Adams, Mass.
58474	Superior Electric Co. Bristol, Conn.
58849	Syntron Div. of FMC Corp. Homer City, Pa.
59730	Thomas and Betts Co. Philadelphia, Pa.
61637	Union Carbide Corp. New York, N.Y.
63743	Ward Leonard Electric Co.
	Mt. Vernon, N.Y.
	_

CODE NO.	MANUFACTURER ADDRESS
70563 70901 70903 71218 71279	Amperite Co. Inc. Union City, N.J. Beemer Engrg. Co. Fort Washington, Pa. Belden Corp. Chicago, Ill. Bud Radio, Inc. Willoughby, Ohio Cambridge Thermionic Corp.
71400 71450	Cambridge, Mass. Bussmann Mfg. Div. of McGraw & Edison Co. St. Louis, Mo. CTS Corp. Elkhart, Ind.
71468	I.T.T. Cannon Electric Inc. Los Angeles, Calif.
71590	Globe-Union Inc. Centralab Div. Milwaukee, Wis. General Cable Corp. Cornish
71707 71744	Wire Co. Div. Williamstown, Mass. Coto Coil Co. Inc. Providence, R.I. Chicago Miniature Lamp Works Chicago, Ill.
71785	Cinch Mfg. Co. and Howard B. Jones Div. Chicago, Ill.
71984 72136	Dow Corning Corp. Midland, Mich. Electro Motive Mfg. Co. Inc.
72619 72699 72765	Dialight Corp. Brooklyn, N.Y. General Instrument Corp. Newark, N.J. Drake Mfg. Co. Harwood Heights, Ill.
72962 72982	Elastic Stop Nut Div. of Amerace Esna Corp. Union, N.J. Erie Technological Products Inc. Erie, Pa.
73096 73138	Hart Mfg. Co. Hartford, Conn. Beckman Instruments Inc.
73168 73293	Helipot Div. Fullerton, Calif. Fenwal, Inc. Ashland, Mass. Hughes Aircraft Co. Electron Dynamics Div. Torrance, Calif.
73445	Amperex Electronic Corp. Hicksville, N.Y.
73506	Bradley Semiconductor Corp. New Haven, Conn.
73559	Carling Electric, Inc. Hartford, Conn. Federal Screw Products, Inc. Chicago, Ill.
74193 74545	Heinemann Electric Co. Trenton, N.J. Hubbell Harvey Inc. Bridgeport, Conn.
74868	Amphenol Corp. Amphenol RF Div. Danbury, Conn.
74970 75042	E. F. Johnson Co. Waseca, Minn. IRC Div. of TRW, Inc. Philadelphia, Pa.
75183 75376	*Howard B. Jones Div. of Cinch Mfg. Corp. New York, N.Y. Kurz and Kasch, Inc. Dayton, Ohio
75382	Kilka Electric Corp. Mt. Vernon, N.Y.
75915 76381	Littlefuse, Inc. Des Plaines, Ill. Minnesota Mining and Mfg. Co. St. Paul, Minn.
76385 76487	Minor Rubber Co. Inc. Bloomfield, N.J. James Millen Mfg. Co. Inc.
76493	Malden, Mass. J.W. Miller Co. Compton, Calif.

^{*}Use Code 71785 assigned to Cinch Mfg. Co., Chicago, Ill.

CODE NO.	MANUFACTURER ADDRESS
76530 76854	Cinch City of Industry, Calif. Oak Mfg. Co. Div. of Oak
77068	Electro/Netics Corp. Crystal Lake, Ill. Bendix Corp., Electrodynamics Div. No. Hollywood, Calif.
77122	Palnut Co. Mountainside, N.J.
77147 77221	Patton-MacGuyer Co. Providence, R.I. Phaostron Instrument and Electronic Co.
77252	South Pasadena, Calif. Philadelphia Steel and Wire Corp.
77342	Philadelphia, Pa. American Machine and Foundry Co.
	Potter and Brumfield Div. Princeton, Ind.
77630	TRW Electronic Components Div. Camden, N.J.
77764	Resistance Products Co. Harrisburg, Pa.
78189	Illinois T o ol Works Inc. Shakeproof Div. Elgin, Ill.
78452 78488	Everlock Chicago, Inc. Chicago, Ill. Stackpole Carbon Co. St. Marys, Pa.
78526	Stanwyck Winding Div. San Fernando
78553	Electric Mfg. Co. Inc. Newburgh, N.Y. Tinnerman Products, Inc. Cleveland, Ohio
78584	
79136	Waldes Kohinoor, Inc. L.I.C., N.Y.
79307	Whitehead Metals Inc. New York, N.Y.
79727	Continental-Wirt Electronics Corp. Philadelphia, Pa.
79963	Zierick Mfg. Co. Mt. Kisco, N.Y.
80031	Mepco Div. of Sessions Clock Co. Morristown, N.J.
80294	Bourns, Inc. Riverside, Calif.
81042	Howard Industries Div. of Msl Ind. Inc.
81073	Grayhill, Inc. Racine, Wisc. La Grange, Ill.
81483	International Rectifier Corp. El Segundo, Calif.
81751 82099	Columbus Electronics Corp. Yonkers, N.Y. Goodyear Sundries & Mechanical Co. Inc. New York, N.Y.
82142	Airco Speer Electronic Components Du Bois, Pa.
82219	Sylvania Electric Products Inc. Electronic Tube Div. Receiving
,,,,,,	Tube Operations Emporium, Pa.
82389 82647	Switchcraft, Inc. Chicago, Ill. Metals and Controls Inc. Control Products Crown Attlaham Management
82866	Products Group Attleboro, Mass. Research Products Corp. Madison, Wis.
82877	Rotron Inc. Woodstock, N.Y.
82893	Vector Electronic Co. Glendale, Calif.
83058	Carr Fastener Co. Cambridge, Mass.
83186	Victory Engineering Corp. Springfield, N.J.
83298	Bendix Corp. Electric Power Div. Eatontown, N.J.
83330	Herman H. Smith, Inc. Brooklyn, N.Y.
83385	Central Screw Co. Chicago, Ill.
83501	Gavitt Wire and Cable Div. of Amerace Esna Corp. Brookfield, Mass.
	Americo usua Corp. Diouxileia, Mass.

CODE NO.	MANUFACTURER ADDRESS
83508	Grant Pulley and Hardware Co. West Nyack, N.Y.
83594	Burroughs Corp. Electronic
83835 83877	Components Div. Plainfield, N.J. U.S. Radium Corp. Morristown, N.J. Yardeny Laboratories, Inc.
84171 84411	New York, N.Y. Arco Electronics, Inc. Great Neck, N.Y. TRW Capacitor Div. Ogallala, Neb.
86684	RCA Corp. Electronic Components Harrison, N.J.
86838 87034	Rummel Fibre Co. Newark, N.J. Marco & Oak Industries a Div. of Oak Electro/netics Corp. Anaheim, Calif.
87216 87585	Philco Corp. Lansdale Div. Lansdale, Pa. Stockwell Rubber Co. Inc.
87929 88140	Philadelphia, Pa. Tower-Olschan Corp. Bridgeport, Conn. Cutler-Hammer Inc. Power Distribution and Control Div. Lincoln Plant Lincoln, Ill.
88245	Litton Precision Products Inc, USECO Div. Litton Industries Van Nuys, Calif.
90634 90763	Gulton Industries Inc. Metuchen, N.J. United-Car Inc. Chicago, Ill.
91345	Miller Dial and Nameplate Co. El Monte, Calif.
91418 91506 91637	Radio Materials Co. Chicago, Ill. Augat, Inc. Attleboro, Mass. Dala Floatonias Inc. Columbia Nich
91662 91929	Dale Electronics, Inc. Columbus, Neb. Elco Corp. Willow Grove, Pa. Honeywell Inc. Div. Micro Switch
92825 93332	Freeport, Ill. Whitso, Inc. Schiller Pk., Ill. Sylvania Electric Prod. Inc. Semi-
93410	conductor Prod. Div. Woburn, Mass. Essex Wire Corp. Stemco
94144	Controls Div. Mansfield, Ohio Raytheon Co. Components Div. Ind. Components Oper. Quincy, Mass.
94154	Wagner Electric Corp. Tung-Sol Div. Livingston, N.J.
94222	
95354	Bendix Corp. Microwave
95987 96791	Weckesser Co. Inc. Chicago, Ill. Amphenol Corp. Amphenol
97464	Controls Div. Janesville, Wis. Industrial Retaining Ring Co.
97702	Irvington, N.J. IMC Magnetics Corp. Eastern Div.
98291 98410	Westbury, N.Y. Sealectro Corp. Mamaroneck, N.Y. ETC Inc. Cleveland, Ohio
98978	International Electronic Research Corp. Burbank, Calif.
99934	Renbrandt, Inc. Boston, Mass.

Reference Designator	Description	Quantity	Mfr. Part # or Type	Mfr.	Mfr. Code	® Stock No.	RS
C1.9 C2,18 C3 C4,6-8,11,	fxd, elect 4.7 μ f 35vdc fxd, film .01 μ f 200vdc fxd, film 0.1 μ f 200vdc	2 2 1	150D475X9035B2 192P10392 192P10492	Sprague Sprague Sprague	56289 56289 56289	0180-0100 0160-0161 0160-0168	1 1 1
15 C5 C10 C12 C13,14 C16A	Not Assigned fxd, film .001µf 200vdc fxd, elect 100µf 50vdc fxd, elect 490µf 85vdc fxd, elect 1450µf 45vdc NOT USED	- 1 1 2	192P10292 D32218 D38618 D39532	Sprague Sprague Sprague Sprague	56289 56289 56289 56289	- 0160-0153 0180-1852 0180-1888 0180-1893	- 1 1 1
C16B, 17 C19 C20	fxd, ceramic .05µf 500vdc fxd, elect 15µf 50vdc fxd, elect 80µf 300vdc	2	33C17A 150D156X0050R2 D39041	Sprague Sprague Sprague	56289 56289 56289	0150-0052 0180-1834 0180-1851	1
CR1-5,20, 30,32 CR6,7,10, 12-19,21,	rect. sil. 200ma 180prv	8	1N485B	Sylv.	93332	1901-0033	6
33, 35 CR8, 9, 31 CR11, 17,	Not Assigned diode, sil. 2.4v @ 100ma	3	- STB-523	- G.E.	- 11711	- 1901-0460	3
22-25, 34 CR26, 27 CR28, 29	rect. sil. 500ma 200prv NOT USED rect. sil. 900ma 200prv	7 - 2	1N3253 - G100D	R. C. A. - G. E.	02735 - 11711	1901-0389 - 1901-0327	6 - 2
DS1	Indicator Light, neon	1	858R	Sloan	08717	1450-0048	1
Fl	Fuse cartridge 2a @ 250v 3A	G 1	312002	Littlefuse	75915	2100-0002	5
J1,2	STRAP (Jumpers)	2	-	***	-	-	***
Q1,2 Q3,5,8,10,	SS NPN diff amp sil.	2	4JX12A839	G.E.	03508	1854-0229	2
12,14,15 Q4 Q6,7 Q9 Q11,13,17 Q16	SS PNP sil. SS PNP sil. Power NPN SS NPN sil. SS NPN sil. Not Assigned	7 1 2 1 3	2N2907A 40362 36616 2N3417 SK1124	Sprague R.C.A. HLAB G.E. T.I.	56289 02735 09182 03508 01295	1853-0099 1853-0041 1854-0225 1854-0087 1854-0071	6 1 2 1 3
R3 R4,64,65	fxd, ww $1K_0 \pm 5\%$ 3w 20 ppm fxd, film $6.2K_0 \pm 1\%$ $1/8$ w fxd, film $15K_0 \pm 1\%$ $1/8$ w fxd, film $20K_0 \pm 1\%$ $1/8$ w fxd, film $1.5K_0 \pm 1\%$ $1/8$ w fxd, comp $360K_0 \pm 5\%$ $\frac{1}{2}$ w fxd, film $61.9K_0 \pm 1\%$ $1/8$ w fxd, comp $560K_0 \pm 5\%$ $\frac{1}{2}$ w	1 4 1 3 4 2 1 2	242E1025	Sprague I. R. C. I. R. C. I. R. C. I. R. C. A. B. I. R. C. A. B.	56289 07716 07716 07716 07716 01121 07716 01121	0813-0001 0698-5087 0757-0446 0757-0449 0757-0427 0686-3645 0757-0460 0686-5645	1 1 1 1 1 1
81-83 R10 R12 R13,19 R14	Not Assigned var. ww DUAL $5K_{\Omega}-50_{\Omega}$ fxd, ww 1.3 K_{Ω} ±5% 3w 20pp fxd, comp SELECTED ±5% $\frac{1}{2}$ w fxd, comp 3.3 $_{\Omega}$ ±5% $\frac{1}{2}$ w		- 100149-3 242E1325	HLAB Sprague A.B. A.B.	- 09182 56289 01121 01121	2100-0996 0811-1813 0686-0335	1 1 - 1

Reference Designators	Description (Quantity	Mfr. Part # or Type	Mfr.	Mfr. Cođe	€ Stock No.	RS
200101101010	Description	Zaanerey	OI I Y DO	17111.4		Block No.	1110
R15	fxd, comp $82K_{\Omega} \pm 5\% \frac{1}{2}w$	1		A.B.	01121	0686-8235	1
R16	var. ww DUAL 1.8Ka-20a	1	100149-2	HLAB	09182	2100-0995	1
R17,55	NOT USED	-		tion .	-		
R18	fxd, ww 6.5 $K_{\Lambda} \pm 5\%$ 3w 20ppm		242E6525	Sprague	56289	0811-1814	1
R20,48	fxd, film $1K_{\Omega} \pm 1\% \frac{1}{4}W$	2		I. R. C.	07716	075 7- 0338	1
R21	fxd, comp $39_{\Lambda} \pm 5\% \frac{1}{2}$ w	1		A. B.	01121	0686-3905	1
R24	fxd, film 4.75 $K_{\Omega} \pm 1\%$ 1/8w	1		I.R.C.	07716	0757-0437	1
R27,32	fxd, ww $.51_{\Omega} \pm 5\%$	2	Type BWH	I.R.C.	07716	0811-0929	1
R30	var. ww 5Ka (Modify)	1	Type 110-F4	C.T.S.	11236	2100-1824	1
R31	fxd, comp $1K_0 \pm 5\% \frac{1}{2}W$	1		A. B.	01121	0686-1025	1
R33	fxd, comp $10K_0 \pm 5\% \frac{1}{2}W$	1	m <	A. B.	01121	0686-1035	1
R34	fxd, film 820 ₀ ±5% 2w	1	Type C42S	Corning	16299	0698-3637	1
R38,44	fxd, comp $47K_{\Lambda} \pm 5\% \frac{1}{2}W$	2		A. B.	01121	0686-4735	1
R40,62	fxd, film $619_{\Omega} \pm 1\% \frac{1}{4}$ w	2		I.R.C.	07716	0757-0728	1
R41	fxd, comp $12K_{\Delta} \pm 5\% \frac{1}{2}W$	1		A.B.	01121	0686-1235	1
R42 R43	fxd, comp 6.8 $K_0 \pm 5\% \frac{1}{2}W$	1		A.B.	01121	0686-6825	1
R45	fxd, film $470_0 \pm 1\% \frac{1}{4}$ W	1 1		I.R.C.	07716	0698-3506	1
	fxd, comp 5.1 $K_0 \pm 5\% \frac{1}{2}W$			A.B.	01121	0686-5125	1
R46 R47	fxd, comp $100K_0 \pm 5\% \frac{1}{2}w$ fxd, comp $430_0 \pm 5\% \frac{1}{2}w$	1		A. B.	01121	0686-1045	1
R49	fxd, comp $430A \pm 3\% \frac{1}{2}$ fxd, ww $1K_0 \pm 5\%$ 5w	1 1	Tuna EVM	A.B.	01121	0686-4315	1
R50	fxd, comp $10_0 \pm 5\% \frac{1}{2}$ w	1	Type 5XM	W.L.	63743	0812-0099	1
R51	fxd, comp $30K_{0} \pm 5\% \frac{1}{2}W$			A. B.	01121	0686-1005	1
R52	fxd, comp $22K_0 \pm 5\% \frac{1}{2}w$	1 1		A.B.	01121	0686-3035	1
R54	fxd, ww $1_0 \pm .5\%$ 8w	1	Τυρο Τ-7λ	A.B.	01121	0686-2235	1
R56	var. ww 1K ₀ (Modify)	1	Type T-7A	R. C. L. C. T. S.	01686 11236	0811-2133 2100-0391	1 1
R57,60	fxd, film 900 ₀ ±1% 1/8w	2	Type 110-F4	I. R. C.	07716	0757-1099	1
R58,59	fxd, film 100 ₀ ±1% 1/8w	2		I. R. C.	07716	0757-1099	1
R61	fxd, film $23K_0 \pm 1\% 1/8w$	1		I. R. C.	07716	0698-3269	1
R63	var. ww 10Ka	1	Type 110-F4	C. T. S.	11236	2100-0396	1
R66,67	fxd, film 3.40 $K_0 \pm 1\% \frac{1}{4}$ w	2	.,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	I.R.C.	07716	0698-4640	1
R68,69	fxd, film $365_{\Omega} \pm 1\% \frac{1}{4}$ w	2		I.R.C.	07716	0757-0723	1
R70,71,75,							_
84-86	fxd, film 3K ₀ ±1% 1/8w	6		I.R.C.	07716	0757-1093	2
R73	fxd, film $750_{\Omega} \pm 1\% 1/8w$	1		I.R.C.	07716	0757-0420	1
R72	var. ww 250 ₀ (Modify)	1	Type 110-F4	C.T.S.	11236	2100-0439	1
R74	fxd, film 9.09 K_{Ω} ±1% $l/8w$	1		I.R.C.	07716	0757-0288	1
R78	STRAP	-	-	-	_	***	-
R80	fxd, comp $33K_{\Omega} \pm 5\% \frac{1}{2}W$	1		A. B.	01121	0686-3335	1
S1	Switch, SPST, ON/OFF	1	T110-62	Carling	73559	3101-1055	1
S2	Switch, meter rotary	1	1110 02	HLAB	09182	3100-1910	1
Tl	Power Transformer	1	HT6201A	HLAB	09182	910 0- 1817	1
•							
VR1,2	diode, zener 6.2v	2	1N821	N.A. Elect.	06486	1902-0761	2
	5 Way binding post (red)	1	DF21 Maroon	Superior	58474	1510-0040	1
	5 Way binding post (black)	2	DF21BC	Superior	58474	1510-0039	1
	Fastener	1	C12008-014-4	Tinnerman	89032	0510-0123	1
	Line cord, plug, PH151, $7\frac{1}{2}$ ft.	1	HK-4701	Beldon	70903	8120-0050	1
	Strain Relief bushing	1	SR-5P-1	Heyco	28520	0400-0013	1
	Jumper	8	422-13-11 013	Cinch	71785	0360-1143	2
	Barrier strip	1	100237-15	HLAB	09182	0360-0086	1
	Rubber bumper	4	MB50-701	Stockwell	87575	0403-0088	1

Reference			Mfr. Part #		Mfr.	Œ.	
Designator	Description · ·	Quantity	or Type	Mfr.	Code	Stock No.	RS
	Rubber bumper	3	4072	Stockwell	87575	0403-0086	1
	Knob $\frac{1}{4}$ insert pointer 5/8 dia.			HLAB	09182	0370-0084	1
	Knob 17/64 insert pointer (blk			HLAB	09182	0370-0101	1
	Knob, 3/16 insert pointer (red	1) 2		HLAB	09182	0370-0179	1
	Meter Bezel, 1/6 Mod.	1		HLAB	09182	4040-0295	1
	Fuse Holder	1	342014	Littlefuse	75915	1400-0048	1
	Meter, $2\frac{1}{4}$ " size, DUAL scale	,					
	0-24V, 0-1.8A	1		HLAB	09182	1120-1227	1
	Meter Spring	4		HLAB	09182	1460-0256	1
	Fastener	8	C8091 632-4	Tinnerman	89032	0510-0275	2
	Captive nut	8	CLA-632-2	Pem Eng.	46384	0590-0393	2
	Heat Dissipator	1 1	TXBF-032025B	E, R, C.	98978	1205-0011	1
	Mica Insulator	2	734	Reliance	08530	0340-0174	1
	Insulator, transistor pin	4	100146-1	HLAB	09182	0340-0166	1
	Insulator	4	100151-1	HLAB	09182	0340-0168	1

OPTIONS

06	Overvoltage Crowbar	1	•	HLAB	09182	Model 6916A	1
07	Voltage 10-turn Potentiometer	1	Series 8400	IRC	07716	2100-1865	1
08	Current 10-turn Potentiometer	1	Series 8400	IRC	07716	2100-1864	1
09	Voltage 10-turn Potentiometer Current 10-turn Potentiometer		Series 8400 Series 8400	IRC IRC	07716 07716	2100-1865 2100-1864	1 1
13	Voltage Decadial Control Voltage 10-turn Pot. Decadial Assembly	<u> </u>	(Includes:) Series 8400 RD-411	IRC IRC	07716 07716	2100-1865 1140-0020	
14	Current Decadial Control Current 10-turn Pot. Decadial Assembly	1 1 1	(Includes:) Series 8400 RD-411	IRC IRC	07716 07716	2100-1864 1140-0020	1 1

APPENDIX A

Option 11, Overvoltage Protection "Crowbar"

DESCRIPTION:

This option is installed in DC Power Supplies, 6200B, 6201B, 6202B, 6203B, 6204B, and 6206B, and tested at the factory. It consists of a printed circuit board, screwdriver-type front panel potentiometer, and six wires that are soldered to the main power supply board.

The crowbar monitors the output voltage of the power supply and fires an SCR that shorts the output when it exceeds the preset trip voltage. The trip voltage is determined by the setting of the CROWBAR ADJUST control on the front panel. The trip voltage range is as follows:

Model	6200B	6201B	6202B	6203B	6204B	6205B	6206B
Trip Voltage Range	2.5-44V	2.5-23V	2.5-44V	2.5-10V	2.5-44V	2.5-44V	2.5-65V

To prevent transients from falsely tripping the crowbar, the trip voltage must be set higher than the power supply output voltage by the following margin: 4% of the output voltage plus 2V. The margin represents the minimum crowbar trip setting for a given output voltage; the trip voltage can always be set higher than this margin.

OPERATION:

- 1. Turn the CROWBAR ADJUST fully clockwise to set the trip voltage to maximum.
- 2. Set the power supply VOLTAGE control for the desired crowbar trip voltage. To prevent false crowbar tripping, the trip voltage should exceed the desired output voltage by the following amount: 4% of the output voltage plus 2V.
 - 3. Slowly turn the CROWBAR ADJUST ccw until the crowbar trips, output goes to 0 volt.
- 4. The crowbar will remain activated and the output shorted until the supply is turned off. To reset the crowbar, turn the supply off, then on.
- 5. If the CROWBAR must be completely disabled, remove the lead attached to the CROWBAR ADJUST potentiometer R5.

Table A-1. Replaceable Parts

REF. DESIG.	DESCRIPTION	TQ	MFR. PART NO.	MFR. CODE	PART NO.	RS
C1 C2 CR1-CR3 CR4 Q1, 2 R1 R2 R3 R4 R5 R6 R7 R8 T1 VR1	fxd, elect $1\mu f 50Vdc$ fxd, mica $510\mu f 500Vdc$ Rect. Si. $200mA 200prv$ SCR 7.4A $100prv$ SS NPN Si. fxd, met. film $10a \pm 1\% 1/8W$ fxd, comp $2.7Ka \pm 5\% 1W$ fxd, met. film $1.21Ka \pm 1\% 1/8W$ fxd, met. film $7.5Ka \pm 1\% 1/8W$ var. ww $10Ka \pm 5\%$ fxd, ww $1Ka \pm 5\%$ 3W fxd, comp $22a \pm 5\% \frac{1}{2}W$ fxd, met. film $471a \pm 1\% 1/8W$ Transformer, Pulse Diode, Zener $6.19V \pm 5\%$ Diode, Zener $2.37V \pm 5\%$	1 1 3 1 2 1 1 1 1 1	30D105G050BA2 RCM15E511J 1N485B C20A 2N3417 Type CEA T-O GB-2725 Type CEA T-O Type CEA T-O 242E1025 EB-2205 Type CEA T-O 1N753 1N4370	56289 04062 93332 03508 03508 07716 01121 07716 09182 56289 01121 07716 09182 04713	0180-0108 0140-0047 1901-0033 1884-0031 1854-0087 0757-0346 0698-2725 0757-0274 0757-0440 2100-1854 0813-0001 0686-2205 0698-5514 5080-7122 1902-0049 1902-3002	1 3 1 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
	MISCELLANEOUS Printed Circuit Board (Blank) P. C. Board (Includes Components) Heat Sink Insulator (CR4) Mica Washer Cable Clamp Front Panel (Modified)	1 1 1 1 1	T4-4	09182 09182 09182 09182 09182 79307 09182	5020-5750 5060-6175 5000-6229 0340-0462 2190-0709 1400-0330 06203-60001	1 1 1

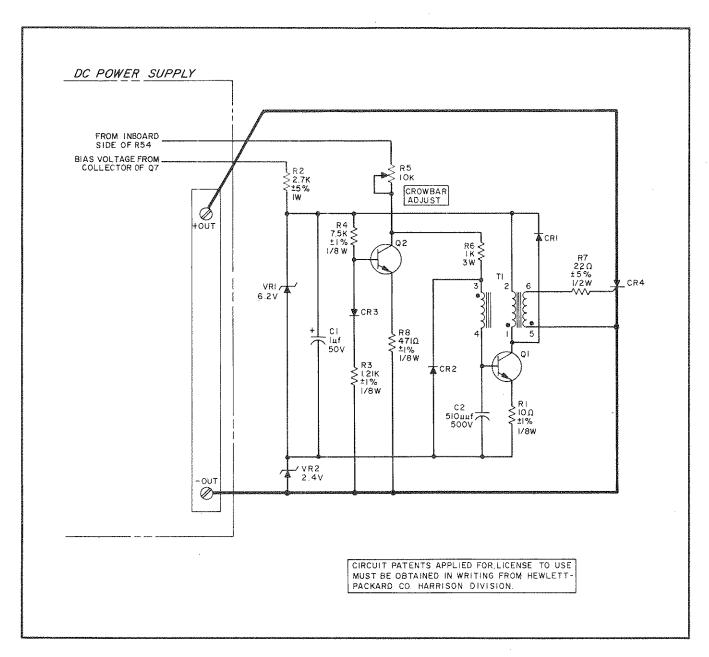


Figure A-1. Model 6201B Overvoltage Protection "Crowbar"

MANUAL CHANGES

Model 62018 DC Power Supply Manual HP Part No. 06201-90001

Make all corrections in the manual according to errata below, then check the following table for your power supply serial number and enter any listed change(s) in the manual.

S	ERIAL.	Make	
Prefix	Number	CHANGES	
ALL 7A 7A 7A 7A 1145A	0701 - 1150 1151 - 1550 1551 - 2838 2839 - 2938 2939 - up	Errata 1 1, 2 1, 2, 3 1, 2, 3, 4 1 thru 5	

ERRATA:

Q3, 5, 8, 10, 12, 14, 15: Change to 2N2907A, Sprague, 56289, HP Part No. 1853-0099, SS PNP St.

CHANGE 1:

On the Title Page change Serial Number Prefix from "6A" to "7A."

In Figure 4-5 and Paragraph 4-19, change CR31 to VR3 (zener diode).

In Figure 4-6 remove R84 from collector circuit of Q17 and connect in series with collector of Q5.

In Table 5-6, "Selected Semiconductor Characteristics", add VR3, zener diode, 4.22V, 40mW, HP Part No. 1902-3070, 1N749 Motorola.

In the replaceable parts table make the following changes:

CR31: Delete CR31.

Q4: Change to SS PNP Si., 28480, HP Part No. 1853-0063.

Q9: Change to 28480, HP Part No. 1854-0071.

R29: Change to 1.5k₀, ±1%, 1/8W, I.R.C., CEA T-0, HP Part No. 0757-0427.

R39: Add new resistor, R39, fxd, film 1.21k_{\(\tria\)}, ±1%, 1/8W, I.R.C., CEA T-0, HP Part No. 0757-0274.

R40,62: Change to fxd, film 900_{Λ} , 1/8W, I.R.C., CEA T-0, HP Part No. 0757-1099, $\pm 1\%$.

R43: Change to 422_c, $\frac{1}{4}$ W, ±1%, fxd, met. film, I.R.C., CEB T-0, HP Part No. 0698-4590.

R47: Change to 470_{A} , fxd, comp $\pm 5\%$, $\frac{1}{2}$ W, A.B., EB-4715, HP Part No. 0686-4715.

R48: Delete R48.

R84: Change to 300_{\odot} , $\pm 5\%$, $\frac{1}{2}$ W, A.B., EB-3015, HP Part No. 0686-3015.

R86: Change to 6.2k_A, fxd, met. film ±1%, 1/8W, CEA T-0, I.R.C., HP Part No. 0698-5087.

CHANGE 2:

In the replaceable parts table, delete Q11 and Q13 transistors and replace with a new single differential amplifier HP Part No. 1854-0221. Circuit References for Q11 and Q13 remain the same with Q11 serving as the "A" side and Q13 the "B" side of the new transistor. All circuit connections to Q11(A) and Q13(B) are unchanged. Also make the following changes:

R40: Delete resistor R40.

R62: Change to fxd, met, film 750_A, ±1%, 1/8W, CEA T-0, I.R.C., HP Part No. 0757-0420.

R63: Change to var. ww $5k_A$, Type 110-F4, C.T.S., HP Part No. 2100-1824.

R64, R65: Change to fxd, met. film 12ka, ±1%, 1/8W, CEA T-0, I.R.C., HP Part No. 0698-5088. VR3: Add zener diode VR3, 4.22V, ±5%, 400mW, 28480, HP Part No. 1902-3070.

On the schematic, delete R40 in the meter circuit and connect zener diode VR3 in its place. Anode of VR3 is connected to base of Q15 and cathode to ± 12.4 volts.

CHANGE 3:

In the replaceable parts table, add new resistor R83, fxd, comp 100_{Ω} , $\pm 5\%$, $\frac{1}{2}W$, EB-1015, A.B., HP Part No. 0686-1015. On schematic connect R83 between base of Q4 and emitter of Q5. Also, change R47 to 470_{Ω} .

CHANGE 4:

In the replaceable parts table, make the following changes:

T1: Change to HP Part No. 06201-80091. Terminal Strip: Change to HP Part No. 0360-1639.

►CHANGE 5:

The Serial Prefix of this unit has been changed to 1145A. This is the only change.

11-1-71





HEWLETT - PACKARD D SALES AND SERVICE

EUROPE

AUSTRIA Unilabor GmbH Wissenschaftliche Instrumente Rummelhandigesse 6 P.O. Box 33 A-1095 Vienna Yel: (222) 42 61 81, 43 13 94 Cable: LABORINSTRUMENT

Vienna Telex: 75 762

BELGIUM Hewlett-Packard S.A. Benefux 348 Boulevard du Souverain B-1160 Brussels Tel: (02) 722240 Cable: PALOBEN Brussels Telex: 23 494

DENMARK Hewlett-Packard A/S Datavej 38 DK-3460 Birkerod Tel: (01) 81 66 40 Cable: HEWPACK AS Telex: 65 40

Hewlett-Packard A/S Torvet 9 DK-8600 Sitkeborg Tel: (06)-82-71-66

FINLAND Hewlett-Packard Oy Bulevardi 26 P.O. Box 12185 Helsinki 12 Tel: 13-730 Cable: HEWPACKOY-Helsinki Telex: 12-1563

FRANCE
Hewlett-Packard France
Quartier de Courtaboeuf
Bolte Postale No. 6
F-91 Grsay
Tel: 1-920 88 01
Cable: HEWPACK Orsay
Telex: 66048

Hewlett-Packard France 4 Qual des Etroits F-69 Lyon Sème Tel: 78-42 63 45 Cable: HEWPACK Lyon Telex: 31617

Hewlett-Packard France 29 rue de la Gara F-31 Blagnac Tel: (61) 85 82 29 Telex: 51957

GERMANY GERMANY
Hewlett-Packard Vertriebs-GmbH
Berliner Strasse 117
Postfach 560/40 rostfach 560/40 D6 Nieder-Eschbach/Ffm 56 Tel: (0611) 50 10 64 Cable: HEWPACKSA Frankfurt Telex: 41 32 49 FRA Hewlett-Packard Vertriebs-SmbH

Memercerackand Vertrees-Somer Wilmersdorfer Strasse 113/114 D-1000 Berlin W. 12 Tel: (0311) 3137046 Telex: 18 34 05 Hewlett-Packard Vertriebs-SmbH

Herrenbergerstrasse 110 D7030 Böhlingen, Württemberg Tel: (07031) 66 72 86 Cable: HEPAG Böblingen Telex: 72 65 739 Hewlett-Packard Vertriebs-GmbH Vogelsanger Weg 38 D4 Düsseldorf D4 busseldorf Tel: (0211 63 80 31/35 Telex: 85/86 533

Hewlett-Packard Vertriebs-GmbH Wendenstr. 23 D2 Hamburg 1 Tel: (0411) 24 05 51/52 Cabie: HEWPACKSA Hamburg Telex: 21 53 32

Hewlett-Packard Vertriebs-GmbH Reginfriedstrasse 13 D8 München 9 Tel: (0811) 69 59 71/75 Cable: HEWPACKSA München Telex: 52 49 85

GREECE Kostas Karayannis 18, Ermou Street Athens 126 Tel: 230301,3,5 Cable: RAKAR Athens Telex: 21 59 62 RKAR GR

IRELAND IRELAND
Hewlett-Packard Ltd.
224 Bath Road
Slough, SLi 4 DS, Bucks
Tel: Stough 753-33341
Cable: HEWPIE Slough
Telex: 84413

ITALY ITALY
Hewlett-Packard Italiana S.p.A.
Via Amerigo Vespucci 2
1-20124 Milan
Tel: (2) 6251 (10 lines)
Cable: HEWPACKIT Milan
Telex: 32046

Hewlett-Packard Italiana S.p.A. Palazzo Italia Piazza Marconi 25 1-00144 Rome - Eur Tel: 6-591 2544 Cable: HEWPACKIT Rome Telex: 61514

NETHERLANDS Hewlett-Packerd Benelux, N.V. Weerdeskein 117 P.O. Box 7825 Amsterdam, Z.11 Tel: 020-42 77 77 Cable: PALOBEN Amsterdam Telex: 13 216

NORWAY Hewlett-Packard Norge A/S Box 149 Nesveien 13 N-1344 Haslum Tel: 023-53-83-60 Cable: HEWPACK Osle Telex: 16621

PORTUGAL

Telectra Empresa Tecnica de Equipamentos Electricos, S.a.r.i. Rua Rodrigo da Fonseca 103 P.O. Box 2531 Lisbon 1 Lisbon 1 Tel: 68 60 72 Cable: TELECTRA Lisbon Telex: 1598

SPAIN Ataio Ingenieros SA Enrique Larreta 12 Madrid, 16 Tel: 215 35 43 Cable: TELEATAIO Madrid Telex: 27249E

Ataio Ingenieros SA Ganduxer 76 Barcelona 6 Tel: 211-44-66 Cable: TELEATAIO Barcelona

SWEDEN SWEDEN
Hewlett-Packard Sverige AB
Enighetsvågen 1-3
Fack
5-161 20 Gromma 20
Tel: (08) 98-12-50
Cable: MEASUREMENTS
Stockholm
Telex: 10721

Hewlett-Packard Sverige AB

Hagakersgatan 9C S-431 41 Mölndal Tel: 031 - 27 68 00 Telex: 21 312 hpmindl SWITZERLAND

SWITZERLAND
Hewlett Packard Schweiz AG
Zurcherstrasse 20
CH-8952 Schlieren Zurich
Tel: (051) 89 18 21/24
Cable: HPAG CH
Telex: 53933

Hewlett Packard Schweiz A.S. Rue du Bots-du-Lan 7 1217 Meyrin 2 Geneva Tel: (022) 41 54 00 Cable: HEWPACKSA Geneva Telex: 27333 HPSA CH

TURKEY TURKEY
Telekom Engineering Bureau
P.O. Box 376
Karakoy
istanbui
Tel: 49 40 40
Cable: TELEMATION Istanbul UNITED KINGDOM Hewlett-Packard Ltd. 224 Bath Road Stough, SLI 4 DS, Bucks Tel: Slough (0753) 33341 Cable: HEWPIE Slough Telex: 84413

Hewlett-Packard Ltd. Hewiett-Packard Ltd. The Graftons Stamford New Road Altrincham, Cheshire Tel: 061 928-8626 Telex: 668068

YUGOSLAVIA

YUGUSLAVIA
Belram S.A.
S3 avenue des Mimosas
Brussels 1150, Belgium
Tel: 34 33 32, 34 25 19
Cable: BELRAMEL Brussels
Telex: 21790 SOCIALIST COUNTRIES

PLEASE CONTACT: Hewlett-Packard Ges.m.b.H Innstrasse 23/2 Postfach A1204 Vienna, Austria Tel: (222) 3366 06/09 Cable: HEWPACK Vienna Telex: 75923

ALL OTHER EUROPEAN COUNTRIES CONTACT: Hewlett-Packard S.A. Rue du Bois-du-Lan 7 1217 Meyrin 2 Geneva Switzerland Tel: (622) 41 54 00 Cable: HEWPACKSA Geneva Telex: 2.24.86

AFRICA, ASIA, AUSTRALIA

ANGOLA
Telectra Empresa Técnia
de Equipamentos Eléctricos
SAR
Rua de Barbosa Rodrigues
42-1°
Box 6487 Luanda Cable: TELECTRA Luanda

AUSTRALIA Hewlett-Packard Australia Pty. Ltd. 22-26 Weir Street Glen Iris, 3146 Victoria Tel: 20.1371 (6 lines) Cable: HEWPARD Melbourne Telex: 31024

Hewiett-Packard Australi-Pty. Ltd. 61 Alexander Street Crows Nest 2065 New South Wales Tel: 43.7866 Cable: HEWPARD Sydney Teles: 21561 Hewlett-Packard Australia

Hewiett-Packard Australia Pty. Ltd. 97 Churchill Road Prospect 5082 South Australia Tel: 65.2366 Cable: HEWPARD Adelaide

Hewlett Packard Australia Pty. Ltd.
2nd Floor, Suite 13
Casablanca Buildings
196 Adelaide Terrace
Perth, W.A. 6000
Tel: 21-3330
Cable: HEWPARD Perth

Hewlett-Packard Australia Hewlett-Packard Australia Pty. Ltd. 10 Woofley Street P.O. Box 191 Dickson A.C.T. 2602 Tel: 49-8194 Cable: HEWPARD Canberra ACT Hewlett-Packard Australia Pty. Ltd. 75 Simpsons Road Bardon Queenstand, 4068

CEYLON
United Electricals Ltd.
P.O. Box 681
Yahala Building
Staples Street
Colombo 2
Tel: 5496
Cable: HOTPOINT Colombo CYPRUS

Kypronics 19 Gregorios & Xenopoulos Road P.O. Box 1152 Nicosia Tel: 6282-75628 Cable: HE-I-NAMI

ETHIOPIA African Salespower & Agency Private Ltd., Co. P. O. Box 718 58/59 Cunningham St. Addis Ababa Tel: 12285 Cable: ASACO Addisababa

HONG KONG Schmidt & Co. (Hong Kong) Ltd. P.O. Box 297 1511, Prince's Building 15th Ficor 10, Chater Road Hong Kong Tel: 240168, 232735 Cable: SCHMIDTCO Hong Kong

INDIA Blue Star Ltd. Kasturi Buildings Jamshedji Tata Rd. Bombay 20BR, India Tei: 29 50 21 Telex: 2156 Cable: BLUEFROST

Blue Star Ltd, Band Box House Prabhadevi Bombay 25DD, India Tel: 45 73 01 Telex: 2156 Cable: BLUESTAR Blue Star Ltd. 14/40 Civil Lines Kanpur, India Tel: 6 88 82 Cable: BLUESTAR

Blue Star, Ltd.
7 Hare Street
P.O. Box 506
Calcutta 1, India
Tel: 23-0131 Telex: 655 Cable: BLUESTAR

Blue Star Ltd. Blue Star House, 34 Ring Road Laipat Nagar New Defhi 24, India Teli 62, 32, 76 Telex: 463 Cable: BLUESTAR

Blue Star Ltd. 17-C Uisoer Road Bangalere-8

Blue Star, Ltd. 96 Park Lane Secunderabad 3, India Tel: 7 63 91 Cable: BLUEFROST

Blue Star, Ltd.
23/24 Sacond Line Beach
Madras I, India
Tel: 2 39 55
Telex: 379
Cable: BLUESTAR

Blue Star, Ltd. 18 Kaiser Bungalow Dindli Road Jamshedpur, Indla Tel: 38 G4 Cable: BLUESTAR

INDONESIA Bah Bolon Trading Coy, N.V. Djalah Merdeka 29 Bandung Tel: 4915; 51560 Cable: ILMU Telex: 08-809

SPAN Telecom, Ltd. P. O. Box 1812 240 Kh. Saba Shomali 240 Kh. Saba Shomaii Teheran Tel: 43850, 48111 Cable: BASCOM Teheran

ISRAEL Electronics & Engineering
Div. of Motorola Israel Ltd.
17 Aminaday Street Tel-Aviv Tel: 36941 (3 lines) Cable: BASTEL Tel-Aviv Telex: Bastel Tv 033-569

JAPAN JAPAN
Yokogawa-Hewlett-Packard Ltd.
Ohashi Building
1-59-1 Yoyogi
Shibuya-ku, Tokyo
Tel: 03-370-2281/7
Telex: 232-2024/HP
Cable: YHPMARKET TOK 23-724 Yokogawa-Hewlett-Packard Ltd. Nisei ibaragi Bldg. 2-2-8 Kasuga ibaragi-Shi 9-348 Tel: (0726) 23-1641 Telex: 385-6332 YHPOSAKA

Yokogawa-Hewlett-Packard Ltd. ito Building No. 59, Kotori-cho Nakamura-ku, Nagoya City Tel: (052) 551-0215

Yokopawa-Hewlett-Packard Ltd. Yokogawa-Hewlett-Pack Nitto Bldg. 2300 Shinohara-cho, Kohoku-ku Yokohama 222 Tel: (405) 432-1504/5

KENYA Kenya Kinetics P.O. Box 18311 Nairobi, Kenya Tel: 57726 Cable: PROTON

KOREA American Trading Co., Korea, Ltd. Seoul P.O. Box 1103 7th & 8th floors, DaeKyung Bldg. 107 Sejong Ro Chongro-Ku, Seoul Tel: 75-5841 (4 lines) Cable: AMTRACO Seoul

LEBANON Constantin E. Macridis Clemenceau Street P.O. Box 7213 Beirut Tel: 220846 Cabie: ELECTRONUCLEAR Beirut

MALAYSIA
MECOMB Malaysia Ltd.
2 Lorong 13/6A
Section 13
Petaling Jaya, Selangor
Cable: MECOMB Kuala Lumpur MOZAMBIQUE

A. N. Goncalves, LDA. 4.1 Apt. 14 Av. D. Luis P.O. Box 107 Leurence Marques Cable: NEGON NEW ZEALAND

NEW ZEALAND
Hewlett-Packard (N.Z.) Ltd.
94-96 Dixson St.
P.O. Box 9443
Wellington, N.Z.
Tel: 55-559
Cable: HEWPACK Wellington Hewlett Packard (N.Z.) Ltd. Pukuranga Tel: 573-733 Cable: HEWPACK, Auckland

PAKISTAN (EAST) Mushko & Company, Ltd. 1, Jinnah Avenue Dacca 2 Tel: 280058 Cable: NEWDEAL Dacca

PAKISTAN (WEST) Mushko & Company, Ltd. Oosman Chambers Abdullah Haroon Road Karachi 3 Tel: 511027, 512927 Cable: COOPERATOR Karachi

PHILIPPINES PHILIPPINES
Electromex Inc.
Makati Commercial Center
2129 Pasong Tamo
Makati, Rizal D 708
P.O. Box 1028
Manila
Tel: 89-85-01; 88-91-71
Cable: ELEMEX Manila

SINGAPORE SINCAPORE
Mechanical and Combustion
Engineering Company Ltd.
9, Jalan Kilang
Red Hilf Industrial Estate
Singapore, 3
Tel: 642361-3; 532611
Coble: MECOMB Singapore

Hewlett-Packard Far East Area Office P.O. Box 87 Alexandra Post Office Singapore 3 Tel: 633022 Cable: HEWPACK SINGAPORE

Hewlett-Packard Far East

SOUTH AFRICA Hewiett Packard South Africa (Pty.), Ltd. P.O. Box 31716 Braamfontein Transvaal Milnerton 30 De Beer Street Johannesburg Tel: 725-2080, 725-2030 Telex: 0226 JH Cable: HEWPACK Johannesburg Hewlett Packard Snoth Africa

Hewhett Packard South Africa (Pty.), Ltd. Breecastle Rouse Bree Street Cape Town Tel: 3-6019, 3-6545 Cable: HEWPACK Cape Town Telex: 5-0006

Hewlett Packard South Africa Hewlett Packard South Afric (Pty.), Ltd. 30B Glenwood Centre Corner Hunt & Moore Roads P.O. Box 99 Overport, Natal Tel: 347536

TAIWAN Hewlett Packard Taiwan 39 Chung Shiao West Road 39 Chung Sec. 1 Overseas Insurance Corp. Bldg. 7th Floor Corp. Blog. 7th Floor Taipei Tel: 579-605, 579-610, 579-613 Telex: TP824 HEWPACK Cable: HEWPACK Taipei

THAILAND
The International
Engineering Co., Ltd.
P. O. Box 39
514 Sukhumvit Road

Bangkok Tel: 910722 (7 lines) Cable: GYSOM TLX INTENCO BK-226 Bangkok UGANDA Uganda Tele-Electric Co., Ltd. P.O. Box 4449 Kampala Tel: 57279 Cable: COMCO Kampala

VIETNAM Peninsular Trading Inc. P.O. Box H-3 216 Hien-Vuong

Saigen Tel: 20805, 93398 Cable: PENTRA, SAIGON 242 ZAMBIA
R. J. Tilbury (Zambia) Ltd.
P.O. Box 2792
Lusaka
Zambia, Central Africa
Tel: 73793
Cable: ARJAYTEE, Lusaka

MEDITERRANEAN AND MEDITERRANEAN AND
MIDDLE EAST COUNTRIES
NOT SHOWN PLEASE
CONTACT:
Hewiett-Packard Correspondence
Office
Piazza Marconi 25
LODIAL Rome-Eur, Italy Fiazza Marconi 25 f-00144 Rome-Eur, Italy Tel: (6) 59 40 29 Cable: HEWPACKIT Rome Telex: 61514

OTHER AREAS NOT LISTED, CONTACT: Hewlett-Packard INTERCONTINENTAL INTERCORTINENTAL 3200 Hillview Ave. Palo Alto, California 94304 Tel: (415) 326-7000 (Feb. 71 493-1501) TWX: 910-373-1267 Cable: HEWPACK Palo Alto Telex: 034-8461

HEWLETT - PACKARD SALES AND SERVICE

SALES & SERVICE OFFICES

UNITED STATES

ALABAMA P.O. Box 4207 2003 Byrd Spring Road S.W. Huntsville 35802 Tel: (205) 881-4591 TWX: _810-726-2204

ARIZONA 2336 E. Magnolia St. Phoenix 85034 Tel: (602) 252-5061 TWX: 910-951-1330

5737 East Broadway Tucson 85716 Tel: (602) 298-2313 TWX: 910-952-1162

CALIFORNIA 1430 East Orangethorpe Ave. Fullerton 92631 Tel: (714) 870-1000

3939 Lankershim Boulevard North Hollywood 91604 Tel: (213) 877-1282 TWX: 910-499-2170

1101 Embarcadero Road Palo Alto 94303 Tel: (415) 327-6500 TWX: 910-373-1280

2220 Watt Ave. Sacramente 95825 Tel: (916) 482-1463 TWX: 910-367-2092

9606 Aero Drive San Diego 92123 Tel: (714) 279-3200 TWX: 910-335-2000

COLORADO Englewood 80110 Tel: (303) 771-3455 TWX: 910-935-0705 CONNECTICUT 508 Tolland Street East Hartford 06108 Tel: (203) 289-9394 TWX: 710-425-3416

111 East Avenue Norwalk 06851 Tel: (203) 853-1251 TWX: 710-468-3750

FLORIDA FLORIDA P.O. Bex 24210 2806 W. Oakland Park Blvd. Ft. Lauderdale 33307 Tel: (305) 731-2020 TWX: 510-955-4099

P.O. Box 20007 Herndon Station 32814 621 Commonwealth Avenue Orlande Tel: (305) 841-3970 TWX: 810-850-0113

GEORGIA GEORGIA
P.O. Box 28234
450 Interstate North
Attanta 30328
Tel: (404) 436-6181
TWX: 810-766-4890

ILLINOIS 5500 Howard Street **Skokie** 60076 Tel: (312) 677-0400 TWX: 910-223-3613

INDIANA 3839 Meadows Drive Indianapolis 46205 Tel: (317) 546-4891 TWX: 810-341-3263

LOURSIANA P.O. Box 856 1942 Williams Boulevard Kenner 70062 Tel: (504) 721-6201 TWX: 810-955-5524

MARYLAND 6707 Whitestone Road Baltimure 21207 Tel: (301) 944-5400 TWX: 710-862-9157

P.O. Box 1648 2 Choke Cherry Road Z Groke Cherry Ros Rockville 20850 Tel: (301) 948-6370 TWX: 710-828-9584

MASSACHUSETTS 32 Hartwell Ave. Lexington 02173 Tel: (617) 861-8960 TWX: 710-326-6904

MICHIGAN 21840 West Nine Mile Road Southfield 48075 Tel: (313) 353-9100 TWX: 810-224-4882

MINNESOTA MINNESOTA 2459 University Avenue St. Paul 55114 Tel: (612) 645-9461 TWX: 910-563-3734

MISSOURI MISSOURI 11131 Colorado Ave. Kansas City 64137 Tel: (816) 763-8000 TWX: 910-771-2087

2812 South Brentwood Blyd. St. Leuis 63144 Tel: (314) 962-5600 TWX: 910-760-1670

NEW JERSEY W. 120 Century Road Paramus 07652 Tel: (201) 265-5000 TWX: 710-990-4951

1060 N. Kings Highway Cherry Hill 08034 Tel: (609) 667-4000 TWX: 710-892-4945

P.O. Box 6366 Station C 6501 Lomas Boulevard N.E. Albuquerque 87108 Tel: (505) 265-3713 TWX: 910-989-1665

156 Wyatt Drive Las Cruces 88001 Tel: (505) 526-2485 TWX: 910-983-0550

NEW YORK 1702 Central Avenue Albany 12205 Tel: (518) 869-8462 TWX: 710-441-8270

1219 Campville Road Endicott 13760 Tel: (607) 754-0050 TWX: 510-252-0890

82 Washington Street Tel: (914) 454-7330 TWX: 510-248-0012

39 Saginaw Drive Rochester 14623 Tel: (716) 473-9500 TWX: 510-253-5981

5858 East Molloy Road Syracuse 13211 Tel: (315) 454-2486 TWX: 710-541-0482

1 Crossways Park West Woodbury 11797 Tel: (516) 921-0300 TWX: 510-223-0811

NORTH CAROLINA P.O. Box 5188 1923 North Main Street High Point 27262 Tel: (919) 885-8101 TWX: 510-926-1516

OHIO 25575 Center Ridge Road Cleveland 441.45 Tel: (216) 835-0300 TWX: 810-427-9129

3460 South Dixle Drive Daylon 45439 Tel: (513) 298-0351 TWX: 810-459-1925

1120 Morse Road Columbus 43229 Tel: (614) 846-1300

OKLAHOMA 2919 United Founders Boulevard Oklahoma City 73112 Tel: (405) 848-2801 TWX: 910-830-6852

OREGON OREGON
Westhills Mail, Suite 158
4475 S.W. Scholis Ferry Road
Portland 97225
Tel: (503) 292-9171
TWX: 910-464-6103

PENNSYLVANIA 2500 Moss Side Boulevard Monroeville 15146 Tel: (412) 271-0724 TWX: 710-797-3650

1021 8th Avenue King of Prussia Industrial Park King of Prussia 19406 Tel: (215) 265-7000 TWX: 510-660-2670

RHODE ISLAND 873 Waterman Ave. East Previdence 02914 Tel: (401) 434-5535 TWX: 710-381-7573

TEXAS P.O. Box 1270 201 E. Arapaho Rd. Richardson 75080 Tel: (214) 231-6101 TWX: 910-867-4723

P.O. Box 22813 6300 Westpark Drive Suite 100 Houston 77027 Tel: (713) 781-6000 TWX: 910-881-2645

231 Billy Mitchell Road San Antonio 78226 Tel: (512) 434-4171 TWX: 910-871-1170

UTAH 2890 South Main Street Salt Lake City 84115 Tel: (801) 487-0715 TWX: 910-925-5681

VERMONT P.O. Box 2287 Kennedy Drive South Burlington 05401 Tel: (802) 658-4455 TWX: 510-299-0025

VIRGINIA P.O. Box 6514 2111 Spencer Road Richmond 23230 Tel: (703) 285-3431 TWX: 710-956-0157

WASHINGTON Bellevue 98004 Tel: (206) 454-3971 TWX: 910-443-2303

*WEST VIRGINIA Charleston Tel: (304) 768-1232

FOR U.S. AREAS NOT LISTED: Contact the regional office near-est you: Atlanta, Georgia... North Hollywood, California... Paramus, New Jersey... Skokie, Illinois. Their complete ad-dresses are listed above.

*Service Only

CANADA

ALBERTA Hewlett-Packard (Canada) Ltd. 11745 Jasper Ave. Edmonton Tel: (403) 482-5561 TWX: 610-831-2431

BRITISH COLUMBIA Hewlett-Packard (Canada) Ltd. 4519 Canada Way North Burnaby 2 Tel: (604) 433-8213 TWX: 610-922-5059

MANITOBA Hewlett-Packard (Canada) Ltd. 511 Bradford Ct. Winnipeg Tel: (204) 786-7581 TWX: 610-671-3531

NOVA SCOTIÁ Hewlett-Packard (Canada) Ltd. 2745 Dutch Village Rd. Suite 206 Halifax Tel: (902) 455-0511 TWX: 610-271-4482

ONTARIO
Hewlett-Packard (Canada) Ltd.
880 Lady Ellen Place
Ottawa 3
Tel: (613) 722-4223
TWX: 610-562-1952

Hewlett-Packard (Canada) Ltd. 50 Galaxy Blvd. Rexdale Tel: (416) 677-9611 TWX: 610-492-4246

QUEBEC Hewlett-Packard (Canada) Ltd, 275 Hymus Boulevard Pointe Claire Tel: (514) 597-4232 TWX: 610-422-3022 Telex: 01-20607

FOR CANADIAN AREAS NOT LISTED: Contact Hewlett-Packard (Can-ada) Ltd. in Pointe Claire, at the complete address listed

CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA

ARGENTINA

Hewlett-Packard Argentina S.A.C.e.I S.A.C.e.l Lavalle 1171 - 3° Buenos Aires Tel: 35-0436, 35-0627, 35-0431 Telex: 012-1009 Cable: HEWPACKARG

BRAZIL.
Hewlett-Packard Do Brasil i.e.C Ltda. Rua Frei Caneca 1119 Sac Paule - 3, SP Tei: 288-7111, 287-5858 Cable: HEWPACK Sao Paulo

Hewlett-Packard Do Brasil Hewisti-Packard Do Brasil Praca Dom Feliciano 78 Salas 806/808 Porto Alagre Rio Grande do Suf (RS)-Brasil Tel: 25-8470 Cable: HEWPACK Porto Alegre

Hewlett-Packard Do Brasil I.e.C. Ltda. Rua da Matriz 29 Botafogo ZC-02 Rio de Janeiro, GB Tel: 246-4417 Cable: HEWPACK Rin de laneiro

Hewlett-Packard Do Brasil Indústria e Comercia ttda. Praca Dom Feliciano 78 Salas 806-8 Porto Alegre RSS

Héctor Calcagni y Cla, Ltda. Bustos, 1932-3er Piso Casilla 13942 Santiago Tel: 423 96 Cable: CALCAGNI Santiago

COLOMBIA Instrumentacion Henrik A. Langebaek & Kier Ltda. Carrera 7 No. 48-59 Apartado Aereo 6287 Bogota, 1 D.E. Tei: 45-78-06, 45-55-46 Cable: AARIS Bogota Telex: 44400 INSTCO

COSTA RICA Lic. Alfredo Gallegos Gurdián Apartado 10159 San José Tel: 21-86-13 Cable: GALGUR San José

ECUADOR Laboratorios de Radio-Ingeniería Calle Guayaquil 1246 Post Office Box 3199 udito Tel: 212-496; 219-185 Cable: HORVATH Quito

EL SALVADOR

EL SALVADUR Electrónica Apartado Postal 1589 Blvd. Venezuela 1231 San Salvador Tel: 217527; 214895 Cable: ELECTRONICA San Salvador

MEXICO

Hewlett-Packard Mexicana, S.A. de C.V. 622 Adolfo Prieto Col. del Valle Mexico 12, 0.F. Tel: 543-4232; 523-1874 Telex: 0017-74507

NICARAGUA NICARAGUA Roberto Terán G. Apartado Postal 689 Edificio Terán Managua Tel: 3451, 3452 Cable: ROTERAN Managua

PANAMA
Electrónico Balboa, S.A.
P.O. Box 4929
Ave. Manuel Espinosa No. 13-50
Bldg. Altna
Panama City
Tel: 230833
Telex: 3481003, Curundu,
Canal Zone Canal Zone Cable: ELECTRON Panama City

PERU

PERU
Compañia Electro Medica S.A.
Ave. Enrique Canaual 312
San Isidro
Casilla 1030
Lima
Tel: 22-3900
Cable: ELMED Lima

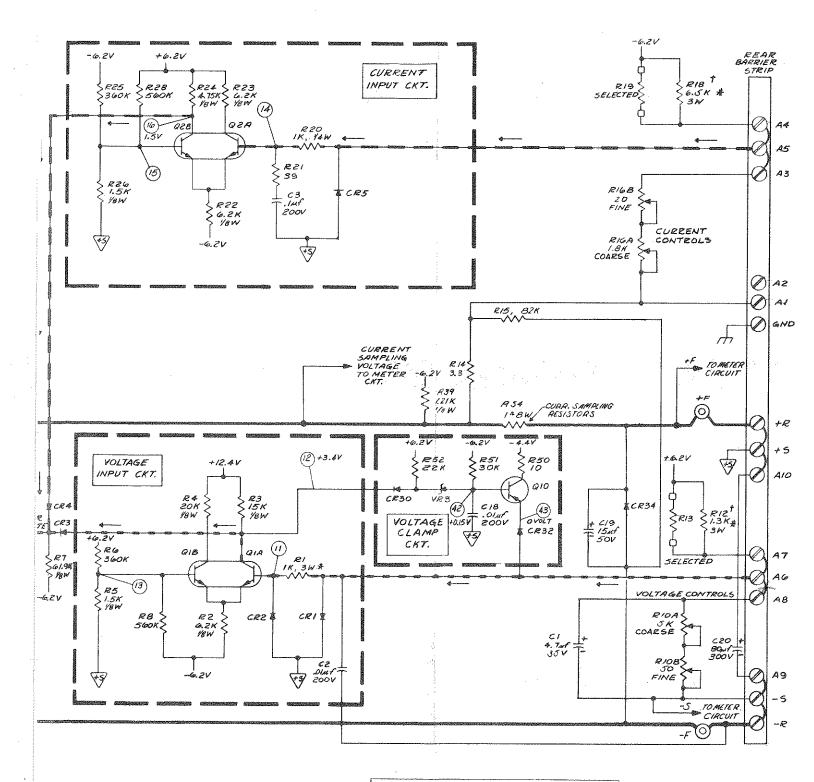
PUERTO RICO POERTO RICO San Juan Electronics, Inc. P.O. Box 5167 Ponce de Leon 154 Pda. 3-PTA de Tierra San Juan 00905 Tel: (809) 725-3342, 722-3342 Cable: SATRONICS San Juan Telex: SATRON 3450 332

SURINAME Surtel-Radio Holland N.V. P.O. Box 155 Paramaribo Tel: 72118 Cable: Treurniet Paramaribo URUGUAY
Pablo Ferrando S.A.
Comercial e Industrial
Avenida Italia 2877
Casilia de Correo 370
Montevideo
Tel: 40-3102
Cable: RADIUM Montevideo URUGUAY

VENEZUELA Hewiett-Packard De Venezuela C.A. Apartado 50933 Caracas Tel: 71.88.05, 71.88.69, 71.99.30 Cable: HEWPACK Caracas Telex: 39521146

FOR AREAS NOT LISTED,

CONTACT: Hewlett-Packard INTERCONTINENTAL INTERCONTINENTAL
3200 Hilview Ave.
Palo Atto, California 94304
Tel: (415) 493-1501
TWX: 910-373-1267
Cable: HEWPACK Palo Alto
Telex: 034-8461



CIRCUIT PATENTS APPLIED FOR, LICENSE TOUSE MUST BE OBTAINED IN WRITING FROM HARRISON LABORATORIES.

MANCE.

VEZ CONTROLS.

MANUAL FOR ZZO VAC.

OUTPUT WITH NO LOAD WISE.