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## SPECIFICATIONS

## OUTPUT:

Voltage: 0 to 1000 volts $d c$ in 0.01 -volt steps.
Current: 20 milliamperes dc maximum.
Polarity: Positive or negative.
Floating: 500 volts maximum off chassis ground.
ACCURACY; $\pm 0.05 \%$ of dial setting or $\pm 1$ millivolt, whichever is greater.
RESOLUTION: A "Trim" potentiometer permits interpolation between steps with a resolution of betler than 100 microvolis. RESETABIL\{TY: $\pm 0.025 \%$.
STABILITY: $\pm 0.005 \%$ per hour with constant load, line and ambient temperature.
TEMPERATUAE' COEFFICIENT OF REFERENCE: $\pm 10 \mathrm{ppm} /{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$.
LINE REGULATION: $\pm 0.005 \%$ or 1 millivolt tor $10 \%$ line change.
LOAD REGULATION: $\pm 0.005 \%$ from noload to full load.
RIPPLE AND NOISE: Less than 1 millivolt rms above 5 cps .
OUTPUT IMPEDANCE: Less than 0.05 ohm at dc.
RECOVERY TIME: No load to full load, less than 1 second to rated accuracy.
OVERLOAD PROTECTION: Output is disconnected within 50 milliseconds if current exceeds approximately 24 milliamperes.
CONNECTORS: Output: Tefion-insulated UHF type.
POWER: 105.125 or 210.250 votts, $50.60 \mathrm{cps}, 105$ watts.
DIMENSIONS, WEIGHT: $\mathbf{7 "}^{*}$ high $\times 19^{\prime \prime}$ wide $\times 12^{\prime \prime}$ deep; net weight. 26 pounds.
ACCESSORIES SUPPLIED: Mating connectors.
ACCESSORIES AVAILABLE:
Model 1491 End Frames:
adapts Model 241 for bench use

## SECTION 1. GENERAL DESCRIPTION

1-1. GENERAL. The Model 241 is the successor to dc secondary standards that employ mechanical choppers and standard cells. It offers freedom from adfustment and calibration, long term stability to voltage or temperature variations, and fmonity to shock and vibration. The 241 complements the popular Keithley 240 Supply, offering greater accuracy, regulation, current output and floating operation.

1-2. APPLICATIONS. Include calibration of meters, transducers, and power supplies; testing insulation, diode, and capacitor leakage resistances; measuring dc amplifier gain, linearity, drift and common mode rejection. It can also be used as a voltage comparator, voltage reference for analog computors, and excitation potential for photo-cells and ion chambers.

## 1-3. FEATURES.

a. Extreme stability of $0.005 \%$ per hour is gained by using, as a reference standard, a highly stable zener diode with an ambient temperature coefficient of less than $0.001 \%$ per degree $C$. It is unaffected by rough handling or shock and cannot be damaged in ordinary use. The comparator device is a Keithleydesigned photo chopper of indefinite life, having no
moving parts and requiring no maintenance.
b. High output accuracy within $0.05 \%$ is assured through the use of encapsulated wire-wound resistors with $0.02 \%$ divider accuracy.
c. From $0-1000$ volts at up to 20 milliamperes plus, minus or floating - can be dialed in $100,10,1$, 0.1 and 0.01 volt steps with 5 calibrated panel switches. "TRIM" potentiometer permits interpolation between steps with a resolution of better than 100 microvolts.
d. Noise and hum are below 1 millivolt rms. Low 1ine transients - excellent line regulation - make the 241 ideal for capacitor and diode testing, meter calibration.
e. Overload protection is accomplished by a fastacting relay circuit which disconnects the output within 50 milliseconds at about 24 milliamperes. A "RESET" front panel button restores operation.

## f. Other features include "STANDBY" which removes

 voltage from the output, making possible connections while the instrument is operating; bench or rack operation.

TABLE 1-1.
Front Panel Controls

| Control | Functional Description |
| :---: | :---: |
| OUTPUT Switch S1 | Sets output on. |
| OUTPUT VOLTS |  |
| S3 | Sets output in 100 V increments. |
| S4 | Sets output in 10 V increments. |
| S5 | Sets output in IV increments. |
| S6 | Sets output in 0.1V increments. |
| S7 | Sets output in 0.0iv increments. |
| CALIBRATE Control R109 | Adjusts output calibration. |
| RESET Switch ${ }^{\text {S } 2}$ | Overload reset control. |
| OVERLOAD Indicator DS-3 | Indicates overioad condition. |
| Power Indicator DS-1 | Indicates power on. |
| READY Indicator DS-2 | Indicates ready condition. |
| TRIM Control R151 | Adjusts output up to 15 mV . |



FIGURE 2. Front Panel

## SECTION

2. 

## OPERATION

## 2-1. OPERATING CONTROLS.

a. Output Volts. The five skirted dials across the panel permit setting the voltage directly from zero to 1000 volts with an accuracy of $0.05 \%$ or 1 millivolt and a resolution to 10 millivolts.
b. Trim. Extrapolation between 10 millivolt settings is possible with the TRIM control which is below the voltage dials. The TRIM control should be set to the OFF position when not in use to avoid inaccurate output.
c. Callbrate. The calibration potentiometer is available from the front panel and is covered with an acorn nut to prevent inadvertent operation. The instrument is set to well within $0.05 \%$ accuracy at the factory. However, since the linearity of the output is within $0.02 \%$, if the user has a potentiometer of this accuracy available, it is possible to set the calibration more closely for specific needs. This control, however, should not be touched unless proper callbration facilities are available. (See maintenance section).
d. Power Off - Standby - Output On. This switch turns on the power, places the instrument in STANDBY (power on but potential disconnected from the output rminals), and turns on the output terminals.

2-2. CONNECTIONS, POLARITY AND FLOATING OPERATION. The output connectors are located at the rear of the instrument. Two output connectors are used, one for the positive and one for the negative line. A shortIng cap is provided so that either the positive or negative line may be grounded to the case. Thus, if the shorting cap grounds the negative line, the remaining connector has its center terminal at plus polarity, and the negative terminal is on the shell of
the connector. If the shell grounds the other connector, the opposite holds true. Floating operation is permissible provided that potential of either inne to the case does not exceed 1500 volts. For floating operation, remove the shorting cap and use two separate coaxial cables, one for plus and one for minus. Due to the high potentials the user is cautioned to use connectors and shielded coaxial cable only.

2-3. PRELIMINARY OPERATING PROCEDURE. The Model 241 Regulated High-Voltage Supply is shipped complete with tubes and fuses and is accurately calibrated at the factory, Plug the power cord into a source of proper voltage and frequency. Unless otherwise specified, the unit is wired for $117 \mathrm{~V}, 50$ to 60 cps . For 220 volt operation change the jumpers on the transformer primary as indicated in the schematic diagram. After the connections have been made, turn instrument to STANDBY. The pilot light will go on but the READY light will be delayed by the internal time-delay relay for 30 seconds. After this time, the READY light will go on, and the instrument is ready to operate. If the instrument is immediately turned to the ON position, the OVERLOAD light will go on with the READY light, and it will be necessary to operate the RESET button to make voltage appear at the output terminals.

2-4. OVERLOAD CIRCUIT, If the current rating of the supply is exceeded by more than approximately 4 milliamperes, the overload circuit will disconnect the output in about 50 milliseconds turning on the red OVERLOAD light. To restore operation press RESET button. If the OVERLOAD light refuses to go out, or the relay chatters when the reset button is pushed, either the supply has become defective or the overload is still present. DO NOT PRESS RESET BUTTON MORE THAN MOMENTARILY TO AVOID DAMAGE TO POWER SUPPLY.

## SECTION 3. CIRCUIT DESCRIPTION

3-1. GENERAL. In Figure 3, two cascaded electronic series regulators furnish a high degree of load and line regulation. The first regulator reduces the effect of input voltage change while the second regulator provides a means for varying the output voltage. It provides a low output impedance, and very close regulation. Resistors R1 and R2 compare the output voltage against a silicon voltage standard. By varying RI the voltage may be made to assume any voltage between zero and 1000. The current supply to the reference is doubly regulated. Relays RY1 and RY2 are overload protectors and RY3 and RY4 provide a 30 -second time delay on turn on.

## 3-2. DETAILED CIRCUIT DESCRIPTION.

a. Refer to $D R$ 13333D at the rear of this manual. The high voltage output of the transformer, Tl is rectified and supplied to the plate of V2, the series tube in the pre-regulator. $V 4$ compares a fraction of the pre-regulated voltage from the divider network R127 to R129 and R131 to the 150 voits of V6. This regulator supplies approximately 1200 volts to the final regulator.
b. The final regulator consists of series tube V3, amplifier V5 difference amplifier V11, and a drift stabilizing amplifier consiating of light modulators (Keithley 1510), a two stage amplifier V10, and demodulator D13 to D16.
c. A very stable 9 volt potential is obtained at point 29 from the zener reference standard. The zener element is operated at its rated current and obtains this current regulated to better than $1 \%$ from the cascaded VR tubes V7, V8, and V9. To accomplish this, RIll is provided to adjust the rated current through the zener, the link between points 27 and 28 is removed and a $1 / 4 \%$ tolerance 10 ohm resistor is put at this point. With an accurate voltmeter, R11l is adjusted until the voltage across the 10 ohm resistor corresponds to the product of rated current $\times 10$ ohms.
d. The voltage from the zener is compared against the output voltage by means of R108, R109, and R110 (these resistors correspond tp R1 of Figure 1). Since the action of the feedback amplifier is to maintain point 35 exactly at ground; resistors R108 through R110 are adjusted so that exactiy 1 milli ampere of current flows into point 35 from the zener. This current must now flow into R151 and through R153 to R182. Since these resistors are connected between point 35 , which the feedback maintains at ground and the high voltage, the output voltage must assume a value of 1 milliampere times the value of resistance chosen by the voltage dials which select resistors R151 and R153 through R182. It is so arranged that the output voltage equals one volt per thousand ohms connected between point 35 and ground.
e. The remainder of the circuit is a high gain feedback amplifier. Point 35, as mentioned above, is mainteined at ground by the feedback action. This occurs because of the following:

1. If point 35 is not at ground, the light modulator converts the voltage fiato an ac signal which is amplified by the two sections of Vio. The signal is then demodulated by synchronous demodulator D13-D16. The resultant de signal is filtered by R147 and C124 and applied to pin 7 of V11. The signal is further amplified by V11 and V5 and applied to the control grid of V3. The signal will be of such polarity as to return point 35 to exactly zero volts. At frequencies higher than a few cycles, v10 and the associated modulator are not operative and in such a case the error aignal proceeds directly to pin 2 of V1l and by-passes the modulator. Cl30 by-passes the comparison divider and increases the signal at high frequencies, which passes into pin 2 of V11.
2. Several safeguards are incorporated Into the circult at this point. D12 and R107 are connected between ground and the summing node, point 35. D12 is a silicon diode which is normally open but conducts if the summing point is carried more than 0.7 volt positive due to a transient. This protects the voltage reference diode. RYI is the overload rel It is shunted by R136 to set its pull in sensitivicy at approximately 24 milliamperes. When an overload occurs and RYI does pull in, it breaks the selfholding contact on RY2 causing it to open. To restore operation, RESET switch Ski 1 is pushed to momentarily reclose the RY2 self-locking circuit. The OFF, STAND BY, OUTPUT ON switch, SW1, also operates RY2 opening in in the STANDBY position by interrupting the holding circuit of RY2 by means of its first deck between points 25 and 38 . SW1 re-energizes RY2 in the OUTPUT ON position. RY4 is a 30 -second thermal time-delay which is recycled by RY3. If RY3 is not energized, RY2 cannot close, and the circuit remains in the overload or standby position.
3. After the signal is amplified by V1l, it is further amplified by V5. This tube is arranged to supply driving voltage to V3 so that the supply can cover a range of 0 to 1000 volts. To do this the plate supply must vary over a range of about minus 50 to plus 950 volts. Therefore, the cathode of V5 is returned to minus 105 volts. The screen of V3 is supplied with a floating 105 volts bootstrapped to the cathode of V3. In this way a constant screen-tocathode voltage is maintained, and the tube operates as a pentode. The advantage of this connection is that much less grid swing is required over the operating range, and the ac plate mpedance of V2 is markedly increased. This results in a higher degree of output isolation from input transients.


FIGURE 3. Simplified Circuit Diagram.

## SECTION 4. MAINTENANCE

## CAUTION

Be extremely careful that the regulated power supply is disconnected from the power line when unscrewing the top or bottom covers. Many circuit components are 1000 volts or more above ground. When the circuit is on negative polarity, the minus side of the circuit is 1000 volts below ground. Therefore, do not assume it is safe to touch any part of the circuit when the power is on.

4-1. TUBE REPLACEMENT. Tube replacement is non-critical. However, Ampere type ECC 83/12AX7 is recommended for V10 and V1l.

4-2. ZENER REFERENCE. This element should not require replacement. If, however, it is necessary, first remove test fack fumper at point 28 and 27 . Insert a 1/4\% 10 ohm resistor, and adjust Rlll until the voltage across the resistor is exactly the product of rated current times resistance. Then, measure the voltage across the reference. Since the tolerance of the zener elements is 8.45 to 9.45 volts, R110 is selected so that the sum of R108, R109 (set at half value equal to 50 ohms) and R110 equals in $K$ ohms the voltage as closely as possible. Therefore, if the reference is changed, Rllo will have to be changed.

4-3. RECALIBRATION. It is recommended that the calibration be adjusted initially at 500 volts output and then checked at several voltages above and below this point. The equipment used at the factory is a Leeds and Northrup Type K3 Potentiometer, and a Model 7592-S Volt Box. This equipment has a range of 0 to 1500 volts and an $0.035 \%$ limit of error.

4-4. TROUBLESHOOTING. The following general procedure is recommended: CAUTION: WHEN TROUBLESHOOTING, TURN VOLTS DIALS TO MAXIMUM READING:

1. No output: With extreme care and a voltmeter which will read at least 2100 volts dc, measure the
voltage at the plate of V2. It should be about 1700 volts. If it is not this voltage plus or minus $20 \%$, check the input rectifiers and filter capacitor.
2. If this point checks, next check the voltage at the cathode of V2. This should be about 1200 volts. If it is much lower, efther V2, V4 or possibly V6 is defective. If changing these tubes does not correct the difficulty, measure the voltage at pin 5 of V4. If the voltage is about 150 but the voltage at pin 3 of $V 2$ is still incorrect, either R127, R128, R129 or R131 may be defective.
3. If the voltage is correct up to here but is not correct at the output, ground pin 7, V1l. If approximately the correct voltage is not obtained at the output, the trouble is in the modulator circuit. The tube and the other components of that circuit should be checked.
4. If the modulator is not at fault, try changing tubes in the remainder of the circuit. CAUTION: DO NOT CHANGE TUBES WITH POWER ON.
5. If this does not eliminate the fault, check the standard resistor string for an open circui:, and check the zener diode for the correct voltage.
6. Finally, if the cause is still not discovered, with the voltage dials at their maximum setting, connect a voltage source of low internal impedance at point 35. Effectively, this shorts out the feedback. If the instrument is ope: ational, a smali variation in this voltage will drive the output full scale (zero to 1000 volts). Since there is a dafect in the system, the signal will not affect the output. However, by measuring the plate and grid potentials progressively along the circuit, the point can be found where no signal is being transmitted. In this way the defective component can be located.

NOTE
Periodically burnish relay contacts for lower noise and increased stability.

## SECTION 5. REPLACEABLE PARTS

5-1. REPLACEABLE PARTS LIST: This section contains a list of components used in this instrument for user reference. The Replaceable Parts List describes the individual parts giving Circuit Designation, Description, Suggested Manufacturer (Code Number),

Manufacturer's Part Number, and the Keithley Part Number. Also included is a Figure Reference Number where applicable. The complete name and address of each Manufacturer is listed in the CODE-TO-NAME Listing following the parts list.

TABLE 5-1.
Abbreviations and Symbols

| A | ampere | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{Fig} \end{aligned}$ | farad <br> Figure | $\Omega$ | ohm |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| CbVar | Carbon Variable |  |  | P | pico ( $10^{-12}$ ) |
| Cerd | Ceramic Disc | GCb | Glass enclosed Carbon | PC | Printed Circuit Polystyrene |
| Cer Trimmer | Ceramic Trimmer |  |  | Poly |  |
| Comp | Composition | k | kilo(10 ${ }^{\text {3 }}$ ) | Poly |  |
|  | Deposited Carbon |  | micro ( $10^{-6}$ ) | Ref. | Reference |
| Desig. | Designation | $\mu$ |  | TCu | Tinner Copperweld |
|  |  | M | Meg ( $10^{6}$ ) |  |  |
| EAL | Electrolytic, Aluminum | Mfr. | Manufacturer | V | volt |
| ETB | Electrolytic, tubular | MtF | Metal Film |  |  |
| ETT | Electrolytic, tantalum | My | Mylar | W | watt |
|  |  |  |  |  | Wirewound |
|  |  | No. | Number | WWVar | Wirewound Variable |

5-2. ELECTRICAL SCHENATICS AND DIAGRAMS, Schematics and diagrams are included to describe the electrical circuits as discussed in Section 3.

5-3. HOW TO USE THE REPLACEABLE PARTS LIST. This Parts List is arranged such that the individual types of components are listed in alphabetical order. Main Chassis parts are listed followed by printed circuit boards and other subassemblies.

5-4. HOW TO ORDER PARTS.
a. Replaceable parts may be ordered through the Sales Service Department, Keithley Instruments, Inc.
or your nearest Keithley representative.
b. When ordering parts, include the following information.

1. Instrument Model Number.
2. Instrument Serial Number.
3. Part Description.
4. Schematic Circuit Designation.
5. Keithley Part Number.
c. All parts listed are maintained in Keithley Spare Parts Stock. Any part not ifsted can be made available upon request. Parts identified by the Keithley Manufacturing Code Number 80164 should be ordered directly from Keithley Instruments, Inc.

MODEL 241 REPLACEABLE PARTS LIST

CAPACITORS

| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Circuit } \\ & \text { Desig. } \end{aligned}$ | Value | Rating | Type | Mfg. <br> Code | Mfg. <br> Part No. | Keithley <br> Part No. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| C101 | . $00047 \mu \mathrm{f}$ | 1000 v | CerD | 71590 | DD-471 | C64-470 ${ }^{\text {P }}$ |
| C102 | . $00047 \mu \mathrm{f}$ | 1000 v | CerD | 71590 | DD-471 | C64-470P |
| C103 | 20 ¢f | 450 v | EMC | 56289 | TVL1714 | C33-20M |
| C104 | . $00047 \mu \mathrm{f}$ | . 1000 v | CerD | 71590 | DD-471 | C64-470 |
| C105 | . $00047 \mu \mathrm{f}$ | 1000 v | CerD | 71590 | DD-471 | C64-470P |
| C106 | . $00047 \mu \mathrm{f}$ | 1000 v | CerD | 71590 | DD-471 | C64-470 |
| C107 | . $00047 \mu \mathrm{f}$ | 1000 v | Cerd | 71590 | DD-471 | C64-470 |
| C108 | . $00047 \mu \mathrm{f}$ | 1000 v | CerD | 71590 | DD-471 | C64-470 |
| C109 | . 00047 ¢f | 1000 v | CerD | 71590 | DD-471 | C64-470 |
| C110 | . $00047 \mu \mathrm{f}$ | 1000 v | CerD | 71590 | DD-471 | C64-470P |
| C111 | $2.0 \mu \mathrm{f}$ | 3000 v | My | 99120 | LK30-205 | C53-2M |
| C112 | . $00047 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ | 1000 v | CerD | 71590 | DD-471 | C64-470 |
| C113 | . $00047 \mu \mathrm{f}$ | 1000 v | Cerd | 71590 | DD-471 | C64-470 |
| C114 | $16 \mu \mathrm{f}$ | 600 v | EMC | 14655 | KR616C | C34-16M |
| C115A | $20 \mu \mathrm{f}$ | 350 v | ETB | 12674 | ME50415 | C52-20M |
| C115B | $20 \mu \mathrm{f}$ | 350 v | ETB | 12674 | ME50415 | C52-20M |
| C116 | . $02 \mu \mathrm{f}$ | 1000 v | Cerd | 72982 | 84125V203P | C22-.02M |
| 0117 | . $02 \mu \mathrm{f}$ | 1000 v | Cerd | 72982 | 84125 V 203 P | C22-.02M |
| C118 | . $02 \mu \mathrm{f}$ | 1000 v | CerD | 72982 | 84125V203P | C22-.02M |
| C119 | . $1 \mu^{\text {f }}$ | 200 v | My | 13050 | SM1A | C47-. 1M |
| C120 | . $01 \mu \mathrm{f}$ | 1000 v | CerD | 72982 | 811 Z 5 V 103 P | C2\%-.01M |
| C121 | $1 \mu \mathrm{f}$ | 200 v | My | 13050 | 107-21 | C66-1M |
| C122 | $1 \mu \mathrm{f}$ | 200 v | My | 13050 | 107-21 | C66-1M |
| C123 | . $1 \mu \mathrm{f}$ | 200 v | My | 02777 | P-12M | C66-. 1 M |
| C124 | $1 \mu \mathrm{f}$ | 200 v | My | 13050 | 107-21 | C66-1M |
| C125 | . $0068 \mu \mathrm{f}$ | 1000 v | CerD | 72982 | 81125 V 682 P | C22-.0068M |
| C126 | . $033 \mu \mathrm{f}$ | 1600 v | My | 14655 | MGT-S33 | C43-.033M |
| C127 | . $02 \mu \mathrm{f}$ | 1000 v | CerD | 72982 | $841 \mathrm{Z5V} 203 \mathrm{P}$ | C22-.02M |
| C128 | . $001 \mu \mathrm{f}$ | 1000 v | CerD | 72982 | 801Z5V102P | C22-.001M |
| C129 | $1.0 \mu \mathrm{f}$ | 400 v | My | 99515 | E4-105 | C73-1M |
| C130 | . $47 \mu \mathrm{f}$ | 1000 v | My | 99515 | EP-32462 | C54-.47M |
| C131 | . $47 \mu \mathrm{f}$ | 1000 v | My | 99515 | EP32462 | C54-.47M |
| C132 | *. $033 \mu \mathrm{f}$ | 1600 v | My | 14655 | MGT-S33 | C43-.033M* |
| C150 | . $005 \mu \mathrm{f}$ | 6000 v | My | 14655 | PKM60D5 | C130-.005m |

*Nominal value, factory set.

DIODES

| Circuit <br> Desig. | Type | Mfr. Code | Mfr. <br> Part No. | Keithluy <br> Part No. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| D1 | Silicon | 02735 | 1N3252 | RF-17 |
| D2 | Silicon | 02735 | 1N3252 | RF-17 |
| D3 | Silicon | 02735 | 1N3252 | RF-17 |
| D4 | Silicon | 02735 | 1N3252 | RF-17 |
| D5 | Silicon | 02735 | 1N3252 | RF-17 |
| D6 | Silicon | 02735 | 1N3252 | RF-17 |
| D7 | Silicon | 02735 | 1N3252 | RF-17 |
| D8 | Silicon | 02735 | 1N3252 | RF-17 |
| D9 | Silicon | 02735 | 1N3252 | RF-17 |
| D10 | Silicon | 02735 | 1N3252 | RF-17 |
| D11 | Silicon | 02735 | 1N3252 | RF-17 |
| D12 | Zener | 04713 | 1N938 | 14167 |
| D13 | Silicon | 04713 | 1N1563A | RF-19 |
| D14 | Silicon | 80164 | 1N3253 | RF-20 14168A Replace |
| D15 | Silicon | 80164 | 1N3253 | RF-20 as a pair. |
| D16 | Silicon | 80164 | 1N3253 | RF-20 14168A Replace |
| D17 | Silicon | 80164 | 1N3253 | RF-20 as a pair. |
| D18 | Silicon | 02735 | 1N3253 | RF-20 |
| D19 | Silicon | 02735 | 1N3253 | RF-20 |
| D20 | Silicon | 02735 | 1N3252 | RF-17 |
| D21 | Silicon | 02735 | 1N3256 | RF-22 |
| D22 | Silicon | 98925 | 4E100-8 | RF-27 |

## MISCELLANEOUS PARTS

| Circuit Desig. | Description | Mfr. Code | Mfr. <br> Part No. | Keithley <br> Part No. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| DS1 | Neon Lamp | 08804 | NE-2U | PL-14 |
| DS2 | Bulb | 08804 | 47 | PL-4 |
| --- | Light Assembly, READY | 72765 | 5100 | PL-16G |
| DS3 | Bulb | 08804 | 47 | PL-4 |
| --- | Light Assembly, OVERLOAD | 72765 | 5100 | PL-16R |
| DS4 | Neon Indicator Bulb | 03797 | EGOI WCBNE2V | PL-12 |
| DS5 | Not Used |  |  |  |
| DS6 | Not Used |  |  |  |
| DS7 | Neon Lamp | 08804 | NE-2U | PL-14 |

## MISCELLANEOUS PARTS (Cont'd)

| Circuit <br> Desig. | Description | Mfr. <br> Code | Mfr. <br> Part No. | Keithley <br> Part No. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| E101 | Light Modulator Assy. | 80164 | --- | 1510 |
| E102 | Light Modulator Assy. | 80164 | --- | 1510 |
| F1 (117 v) | ) Fuse, Slow-Blow 2A | 75915 | MDX | FU-25 |
| F1 (234 v) | ) Fuse, Slow Blow, 3AG | 71400 | 313.750 | FU-10 |
| - | Fuse Holder | 75915 | 342012 | FH-3 |
| F2 | Fuse, Slow Blow, 1/32 amp | 71400 | MDL | FU-11 |
| J1 | Receptacle, UHF, OUTPUT, + Mil. No. SO-239A | 91737 | 6804 | CS-64 |
| J2 | Receptacle, UHF, OUTPUT, - Mil. No. SO-239A | 91737 | 6804 | CS-64 |
| --- | Shorting Cap | 91737 | 7907 | CAP-5 |
| --- | Dust Cap | 95760 | EC10 | CAP-1 |
| --- ( | (F)Plug, Mate of J1 and J2, UHF, Mil No. 49190 | 02660 | 83-822 | CS-49 |
| ( | (F)Reducing Adapter, UHF, Mil No. UG-175/v | 02660 | 83-185 | CS-36 |
| -- | Binding Post, G | 83330 | 136 | BP-14 |
| P1 | Cord Set, 6 feet | 93656 | 4638-13 | CO-5 |
| RY1 | Relay | 80164 | --- | RL-11 |
| RY2 | Relay | 80164 | --- | RL-10 |
| RY3 | Relay | 80164 | --- | RL-10 |
| RY4 | Relay | 80164 | --- | RL-9 |
| S1 | Rotary Switch, OUTPUT | 80164 | --- | SW-86 |
| -- | Knob Assembly, Output Switch | 80164 | -- | KN-11 |
| S2 | Pushbutton Switch, RESET | 82389 | 201S | SW-90 |
| S3 | Rotary Switch less components, OUTPUT VOLTS X100 | 80164 | --- | SW-85 |
| -- | Knob Assembly, X100 Volts Switch | 80164 | --- | 13923 A |
| S4 | Rotary Switch less components, OUTPUT VOLTS X10 | 80164 | --- | SW-85 |
| -- | Knob Assembly, X10 Volts Switch | 80164 | - | 13923A |
| S5 | Rotary Switch less components, OUTPUT VOLTS XI | 80164 | --- | SW-81 |
| -- | Knob Assembly, X1 Volts Switch | 80164 | - | 13923A |
| S6 | Rotary Switch less components, OUTPUT VOLTS X. 1 | 80164 | $\cdots$ | SW-81 |
| -- | Knob Assembly, X. 1 Volts Switch | 80164 | --- | 13923A |

MISCELLANEOUS PARTS (Cont'd)


RESISTORS

| Circuit |  |  |  | Mfg. | Mfg, | Keithley <br> Desig. |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Value |  |  |  |  |  |  |

[^0]
## RESISTORS (Cont'd)

| Circuit Desig. | Value | Rating | Type | Mfg. <br> Code | Mfg. <br> Part No. | Keith1ey <br> Part No. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| R131 | *120 k $\Omega$ | 1\%, 1/2 w | DCb | 79727 | CFE-15 | R12-120K |
| R132 | $330 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ | 10\%, 1/2 w | Comp | 01121 | EB | R1-330K |
| R133 | $4.7 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ | 10\%, 1/2 w | Comp | 01121 | EB | R1-4.7K |
| R134 | $330 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ | 10\%, 1/2 w | Comp | 01121 | EB | R1-330K |
| R135 | $470 \Omega$ | 10\%, 1/2 w | Comp | 01121 | EB | R1-470 |
| R136 | $4 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ | 1\%, 5 w | WW | 91637 | RS-5 | R4A-4K |
| R137 | $470 \Omega$ | 10\%, 1/2 w | Comp | 01121 | EB | R1-470 |
| R138 | $470 \Omega$ | 10\%, 1/2 w | Comp | 01121 | EB | Rl-470 |
| R139 | $100 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ | 1\%, 1/2 w | DCb | 79727 | CFE-15 | R12-100K |
| R140 | $47 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ | 1\%, 1/2 w | DCb | 79727 | CFE-15 | R12-47K |
| R141 | $3 \mathrm{M} \Omega$ | 1\%, 1/2 w | DCb | 79727 | CFE-15 | R12-3M |
| R142 | $4.5 \mathrm{M} \Omega$ | 1\%, 1/2 w | DCb | 79727 | CFE-15 | R12-4.5M |
| R143 | $1 \mathrm{M} \Omega$ | 1\%, 1/2 w | DCb | 79727 | CFE-15 | R12-1M |
| R144 | $1 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ | 1\%, 1/2 w | DCb | 79727 | CFE-15 | R12-1K |
| R145 | $100 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ | 30\%, 1/4 w | CompV | 71450 | 45 | RP12-100K |
| R146 | $75 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ | 1\%, 1/2 w | DCb | 79727 | CFE-15 | R12-75K |
| R147 | $10 \mathrm{M} / 2$ | 10\%, 1/2 w | Comp | 01121 | EB | R1-10M |
| R148 | $100 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ | 10\%, 1/2 w | Comp | 01121 | EB | R1-100K |
| R149 | $100 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ | 10\%, 1/2 w | Comp | 01121 | EB | R1-100K |
| R150 | $100 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ | 10\%, 1/2 w | Comp | 01121 | EB | R1-100K |
| R151 | $15 \Omega$ | 10\%, 2 w | WWVar | 12697 | 43 | RP32-15 |
| R152 | $10 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ | 2\%, 10 w | WW | 91637 | RS-10 | R42-10K |
| R153 | $100 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ | .02\%, 2 w | WW | 15909 | 1179 | R4?-100K |
| R154 | $100 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ | .02\%, 2 w | WW | 15909 | 1179 | R49-100K |
| R155 | $100 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ | .02\%, 1/2 w | WW | 15909 | 1259 | R47-100K |
| R156 | $100 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ | . $02 \%$, 1/2 w | WW | 15909 | 1259 | R47-100K |
| R157 | $100 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ | .02\%, 1/2 w | WW | 15909 | 1259 | R47-100K |
| R158 | $100 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ | . $02 \%, 1 / 2 \mathrm{w}$ | WW | 15909 | 1259 | R47-100K |
| R159 | $100 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ | . $02 \%, 1 / 2 \mathrm{w}$ | WW | 15909 | 1259 | R47-100K |
| R160 | $100 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ | .02\%, 1/2 w | WW | 15909 | 1259 | R47-100K |
| R161 | $100 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ | .02\%, 1/2 w | WW | 15909 | 1259 | R47-100K |
| R162 | $10 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ | .02\%, 1/2 w | WW | 15909 | 1259 | R47-10K |
| R163 | $10 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ | .02\%, 1/2 w | WW | 15909 | 1259 | R47-10K |
| R164 | $10 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ | . $02 \%, 1 / 2 \mathrm{w}$ | WW | 15909 | 1259 | R47-10K |
| R165 | $10 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ | . $02 \%, 1 / 2 \mathrm{w}$ | WW | 15909 | 1259 | R47-10K |
| R166 | $10 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ | . $02 \%, 1 / 2 \mathrm{w}$ | WW | 15909 | 1259 | R47-10K |
| R167 | $10 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ | .02\%, 1/2 w | WW | 15909 | 1259 | R47-10K |
| R168 | $10 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ | .02\%, 1/2 w | WW | 15909 | 1259 | R47-10K |
| R169 | $10 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ | . $02 \%, 1 / 2 \mathrm{w}$ | WW | 15909 | 1259 | R47-10K |
| R170 | $10 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ | . $02 \%, 1 / 2 \mathrm{w}$ | WW | 15909 | 1259 | R47-10K |

[^1]RESISTORS (Cont'd)

| Circuit Desig. | Value | Rating | Type | Mfg. <br> Code | Mfg. <br> Part No. | Keithley <br> Part No. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| R171 | 2 k | .02\%, 1/2 w | WW | 15909 | 1259 | R47-2K |
| R172 | 1 k | . $02 \%, 1 / 2 \mathrm{w}$ | WW | 15909 | 1259 | R47-1K |
| R173 | 4 k ? | . $02 \%, 1 / 2 \mathrm{w}$ | WW | 15909 | 1259 | R47-4K |
| R174 | 4 k ? | . $02 \%, 1 / 2 \mathrm{w}$ | WW | 15909 | 1259 | R47-4K |
| R175 | $200 \therefore$ | . $1 \%, 1 / 2 \mathrm{w}$ | WW | 15909 | 1252 | R70-200 |
| R176 | 100 ? | . $1 \%, 1 / 2 \mathrm{w}$ | WW | 15909 | 1252 | R70-100 |
| R177 | $400 \therefore$ | 5\%, 1 w | WW | 15909 | R626 | R69-400 |
| R178 | $400 ?$ | 5\%, 1 w | WW | 15909 | R626 | R69-400 |
| R179 | 20 ? | . $1 \%, 1 / 2 \mathrm{w}$ | WW | 15909 | 1252 | R70-20 |
| R180 | 10 ? | . $1 \%, 1 / 2 \mathrm{w}$ | WW | 15909 | 1252 | R70-10 |
| R181 | $40 \Omega$ | . $1 \%, 1 / 2 \mathrm{w}$ | WW | 15909 | 1252 | R70-40 |
| R182 | 40 2 | . $1 \%, 1 / 2 \mathrm{w}$ | WW | 15909 | 1252 | R70-40 |
| R183 | 100 k ? | 10\%, 1/2 w | Comp | 01121 | EB | R1-100K |
| R184 | 470 ? | 10\%, 1/2 w | Comp | 01121 | EB | R1-470 |
| R185 | $220 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ | 10\%, 1/2 w | Comp | 01121 | EB | R1-220K |
| R186 | Not Used |  |  |  |  |  |
| R187 | 4.7 NL | 10\%, 2 w | Comp | 01121 | HB | R3-4.7M |

## VACUUM TUBES

| Circuit <br> Desig. | Mfg. <br> Code | Kumber <br> Part No. |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| V1 | 6627 | 86684 | EV-6627 |
| V2 | 6BG6 | 85599 | EV-6BG6 |
| V3 | 6BG6 | 85599 | EV-6BG6 |
| V4 | 6BG6 | 85599 | EV-6BG6 |
| V5 | 6BG6 | 85599 | EV-6BG6 |
|  | 6626 | 86684 | EV-6626 |
| V6 | 6626 | 86684 | EV-6626 |
| V7 | 6627 | 86684 | EV-6627 |
| V8 | 6627 | 86684 | EV-6627 |
| V9 | 7025 | 73445 | EV-7025 |
| V10 | 7025 | 73445 | EV- 7025 |

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01121 Allen-Bradley Corp.
    Milwaukee, Wis.
01686 RCL Electronics, Inc.
    Riverside, N. J.
02660 Amphenol-Borg Electronics Corp.
    Broadview, Chicago, Illinois
02735 Radio Corp. of America
    Commercial Receiving Tube and
    Semiconductor Division
    Somerville, N. J.
0 2 7 7 7 \text { Hopkins Engineering Co.}
    San Fernando, Calif.
03797 Eldema Corp.
    Compton Calif.
04713 Motorola, Inc.
    Semiconductor Products Division
    Phoenix, Arizona
08804 Lamp Metals and Components
    Department G, E. Co.
    Cleveland, Ohio
12697 Clarostat Mfg. Co., Inc.
    Dover, N. H.
13050 Potter Co.
    Wesson, Miss.
14655 Cornel1-Dubilier Electric Corp.
    Newark, N. J.
15909 Daven Division Thomas A. Edison
    Industries McGraw Edison Co.
    Livingston, N. J.
56289 Sprague Electric Co.
    North Adams, Mass.
71400 Bussmann Mfg. Div. of
    McGraw-Edison Co.
    St. Louis, Mo.
71590 Centralab Division of
    Globe-Union, Inc.
    Milwaukee, Wis.
72765 Drake Mfg. Co.
    Chicago, Ill.
72982 Gudeman Co.
    Chicago, I11.
73445 Amperex Electronic Co. Division of
    North American Philips Co., Inc.
    Hicksville, N. Y.
75915 Littelfuse, Inc.
    Des Plaines, Ill.
79727 Continental-Wirt Electronics Corp.
    Philadelphia, Pa.
80164 Keithley Instruments, Inc.
        Cleveland, Ohio
82389 Switchcraft, Inc.
    Chicago, Ill.
83330 Smith, Herman H., Inc.
    Brooklyn, N. Y.
85599 Tube Department G. E. Co.
    Schenectady, N. Y.
8 6 6 8 4 ~ R a d i o ~ C o r p . ~ o f ~ A m e r i c a ,
        Electronic Components and Devices
        Harrison, N. J.
91637 Dale Electronics, Inc.
        Columbus, Nebr.
91737 Gremar Mfg. Co., Inc.
    Wakefield, Mass.
93656 Electric Cord Co.
        Caldwell, N. J.
95760 Protective Closures Co., Inc.
    Buffalo, N. Y.
98925 Semiconductor Division of
    Clevite Corp.
    Waltham, Mass.
99120 Plastic Capacitors, Inc.
    Chicago, Ill.
99515 Marshal1 Industries
    Electron Products Division
    Pasadena, Calif.
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[^0]:    *Nominal value, factory set

[^1]:    *Nominal value, factory set

