INSTRUCTION MANUAL MODEL 440 DIGITAL PICOAMMETER

# INSTRUCTION MANUAL MODEL 440 DIGITAL PICOAMMETER 

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## SPECIFICATIONS

RANGE: 100 picoamperes full scale ( 0.1 picoampere, least significant digit) to 10 milliamperes in nine decade ranges with $100 \%$ overranging on all ranges.
DISPLAY: Four digits from 000 to 1999; polarity and overload indication.
POLARITY SELECTION: Automatic.
RANGE SELECTION: Manual with automatic decimal point positioning.

## ACCURACY AND RESPONSE TIME:

| Rance | Calibrated Accuracy (\% of resding) | Rarge Resistor |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Analog } \\ \text { Rise Time' } \\ (10 \% .90 \%) \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Stability | Temperature Coefficient |  |
| 10 mA to 100 uA | $\pm 0.2{ }^{\circ}=101811$ | $0.01{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{oryr}$ | $005{ }^{\circ}{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | less than 1 ms |
| 10 UA | $=0.2{ }^{\circ}+1 \mathrm{~d} 1815$ | 0.5\%ory | . $015{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{s} /{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | 4 ms |
| 1 HA | $\pm 0.2^{\circ} \mathrm{a} \pm 1 \mathrm{~d} \mathrm{~g}^{\prime \prime}$ | $0.5{ }^{\circ} /{ }^{\prime}$ | . $0150 \%$ | 5 ms |
| 100 nA | $=04^{\circ} \mathrm{O}=1 \mathrm{l} \mathrm{sf}^{\text {t }}$ | $1{ }^{\circ} /{ }^{\prime} \mathrm{yr}$ | . $055^{\circ} /{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | 8 ms |
| 10 na | $\pm 0.5{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}=1 \mathrm{~d} 1 \mathrm{Br}^{\circ \mathrm{t}^{7}}$ | 200iyr | . $05{ }^{\circ} \%{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | 20 ms |
| 1 nA | $\pm 0.5{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{a}=1 \mathrm{~d} \mathrm{ghtr}^{2}$ | 30/yr | $2{ }^{\circ}{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | 40 ms |
| 100 OA | $\pm 0.5{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{a}=1 \mathrm{dig}^{1 \mathrm{t}^{2}}$ | $3^{\circ} \mathrm{a} / \mathrm{ys}$ | $2^{\circ} \mathrm{O} /{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | 120 ms |

1. Calibrated at tactory $\left(23^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\right.$ ambient) internal adiustments on $100 . \mathrm{pA}$ o 10 .uA ranges for recalibration
2. $\pm 3$ digits with minimum damping and 500 orcotarads shunting the input.
3. With id to 500 picotarads shunting the inout and minimum damping.

DAMPING: Varies rise time from minimum value to approximately 1 second on the 100 -nanoampere to 100 -picoampere ranges.
ZERO DRIFT: Less than $0.5 \%$ of full scale per week: less than $0.05 \% /{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$. after $1 / 2$-hour warm-up with source voltages greater than 2 volts.

DISPLAY RATE: 24 readings per second maximum (20 per second with $50 . \mathrm{Hz}$ units) adjustable to approximately two readings per minute.
INPUT VOLTAGE DROP: Less than 1 millivolt for full. scale display on all ranges when properly zeroed.
LINE FREQUENCY REJECTION: 60 dB (ratio of peak-to-peak current of power line trequency or multiple which wifl cause less than 1 digit of error, to that error). 100 dB on 100 -picoampere to 100 -nanoampere ranges with maximum damping. Peak input current should not exceed 20 milliamperes.
MAXIMUM INPUT OVERLOAD:
Transient: 1000 volts for up to 3 seconds. Continuous: 600 V using a Keithley or other current limited (up to 20 mA ) High Voltage Supply.
ANALOG OUTPUT: $\pm 1$ volt from a 500 -ohm source for full-scale display. Maximum output, 1 milliampere. Output polarity is opposite input polarity.
PRINTER OUTPUTS AND OUTPUT CONTROLS: Model 4401 accessory provides $B C D$ output and external controls.

CONNECTORS: Input: Teflon-insulated UHF-type. Analog output: Amphenol 80.PC2F. Case ground: Binding post.
POWER: 105.125 or 210.250 volts (switch selected), $60 \mathrm{~Hz} .50-\mathrm{Hz}$ models available. 30 watts.
DIMENSIONS, WEIGHT: $5^{\prime \prime \prime} 4^{\prime \prime}$ high $\times 19^{\prime \prime}$ wide $\times 10^{\prime \prime}$ deep: net weight, 15 pounds.

## Safety Precautions

The following safely precautions should be observed before using this product and any associated instrumentation. Although some instruments and accessories would normally be used with non-hazardous voltages, there are situations where hazardous conditions may be present.

This product is intended for use by qualified personnel who recognize shock hazards and are familiar with the safety precautions required to avoid possible injury. Read the operating information carefully before using the product.

The types of product users are:
Responsible body is the individual or group responsible for the use and maintenance of equipment, for ensuring that the equipment is operated within its specifications and operating limits, and for ensuring that operators are adequately trained.

Operators use the product for its intended function. They must be trained in electrical safety procedures and proper use of the instrument. They must be protected from electric shock and contact with hazardous live circuits.

Maintenance personnel perform routine procedures on the product to keep it operating, for example, setting the line voltage or replacing consumable materials. Maintenance procedures are described in the manual. The procedures explicitly state if the operator may perform them. Otherwise, they should be performed only by service personnel.

Service personnel are trained to work on live circuits, and perform safe installations and repairs of products. Only properly trained service personnel may perform installation and service procedures.

Exercise extreme caution when a shock hazard is present. Lethal voltage may be present on cable connector jacks or test fixtures. The American National Standards Institute (ANSI) states that a shock hazard exists when voltage levels greater than 30 V RMS, 42.4 V peak, or 60 VDC are present. A good safety practice is to expect that hazardous voltage is present in any unknown circuit before measuring.

Users of this product must be protected from electinc shock at all times. The responsible body must ensure that users are prevented access and/or insulated from every connection point. In some cases. connections must be exposed to potential human contact. Product users in these circumstances must be trained to protect themselves from the risk of electric shock. If the circuit is capable of operating at or above 1000 volts, no conductive part of the circuit may be exposed.

As described in the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) Standard IEC 664, digital multimeter measuring circuits (e.g., Keithley Models 175A, 199. 2000, 2001, 2002, and 2010) are Installation Category II. All other instruments' signal terminals are Installation Category I and must not be connected to mains.

Do not connect switching cards directly to unlimited power circuits. They are intended to be used with impedance limited sources NEVER connect switching cards directly to AC mains. When connecting sources to switching cards, install protective devices to limit fault current and voltage to the card.

Before operating an instrument, make sure the line cord is connected to a properly grounded power receptacle. Inspect the connecting cables, test leads, and jumpers for possible wear, cracks, or breaks before each use.

For maximum safety, do not touch the product, test cables. or any other instruments while power is applied to the circuit under test. ALWAYS remove power from the entire test system and discharge any capacitors before: connecting or disconnecting cables or jumpers, installing or removing switching cards, or making internal changes, such as installing or removing jumpers.

Do not touch any object that could provide a current path to the common side of the circuit under test or power line (earth) ground. Always make measurements with dry hands while standing on a dry, insulated surface capable of withstanding the voltage being measured.

The instrument and accessories must be used in accordance with its specifications and operating instructions or the safety of the equipment may be impaired.

Do not exceed the maximum signal levels of the instruments and accessories, as defined in the specifications and operating information, and as shown on the instrument or test fixture panels, or switching card.

When fuses are used in a product, replace with same type and rating for continued protection against fire hazard.

Chassis connections must only be used as shield connections for measuring circuits, NOT as safety earth ground connections.

If you are using a test fixture, keep the lid closed while power is applied to the device under test. Safe operation requires the use of a lid interlock.

If a $\xlongequal{\perp}$ screw is present, connect it to safety earth ground using the wire recommended in the user documentation.

The $\$$ symbol on an instrument indicates that the user should refer to the operating instructions located in the manual.
The symbol on an instrument shows that it can source or measure 1000 volts or more, including the combined effect of normal and common mode voltages. Use standard safety precautions to avoid personal contact with these voltages.

The WARNING heading in a manual explains dangers that might result in personal injury or death. Always read the associated information very carefully before performing the indicated procedure.

The CAUTION heading in a manual explains hazards that could damage the instrument. Such damage may invalidate the warranty.

Instrumentation and accessories shall not be connected to humans.
Before performing any maintenance, disconnect the line cord and all test cables.
To maintain protection from electric shock and fire, replacement components in mains circuits, including the power transformer, test leads, and input jacks, must be purchased from Keithley Instruments. Standard fuses, with applicable national safety approvals, may be used if the rating and type are the same. Other components that are not safety related may be purchased from other suppliers as long as they are equivalent to the original component. (Note that selected parts should be purchased only through Keithley Instruments to maintain accuracy and functionality of the product.) If you are unsure about the applicability of a replacement component, call a Keithley Instruments office for information.

To clean an instrument, use a damp cloth or mild, water based cleaner. Clean the exterior of the instrument only. Do not apply cleaner directly to the instrument or allow liquids to enter or spill on the instrument. Products that consist of a circuit board with no case or chassis (e.g., data acquisition board for installation into a computer) should never require cleaning if handled according to instructions. If the board becomes contaminated and operation is affected, the board should be returned to the factory for proper cleaning/servicing.

## SECTION 1. GENERAL DESCRIPTION

1-1. GENERAL. The Model 440 is a sensitive digital picoammeter with nine ranges from 100 picoamperes to 10 milliamperes full scale plus $100 \%$ overranging.

## 1~2. FEATURES.

a. Stability. Zero drift with time is less than 1 digit per day; drift with temperature is less than one digit per ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$, making frequent adjustment unnecessary.
b. Overload Protection. A transient overload of 1000 volts or a continuous overioad of 600 volts at up to 20 mA will not damage the instrument.
c. Damping. A front panel DAMPING control provides additional damping of noisy signals on the 100 nanoampere to $100-\mathrm{pic}$ oampere ranges.
d. Digital Display. The digital display provides 3 digits with 0.1 picoampere resolution.
e. Variable Display Rate. A front panel DISPid: RATE control adjusts from 24 readings $/ \mathrm{sec}$. to 2 readings/minute to accommodate the mode of data retrieval.
E. Optional BCD Output and Control Lines. Model 4401 Printer Output Cards are available as ar access ory for factory or user installation. This option provides $B C D$ outputs for significant digits, rarge, polarity, zero check, and overrange. Various remote control lines are also provided. The Output Buffer cards are easily inserted into prewired, premounted, card-edge connectors on the Model 440 chassis.


TABLE 1-1.
Front Panel Controls.

| Control | Functional Description | Paragraph |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| RANGE Switch (S1202) | Sets full range sensitivity. | 2-3 a |
| POWER Switch (Sl02) | Controls power to instrument. | 2-3 b |
| ZERO CHECK (S1201) | Selects Zero Check Mode. | 2-3 c |
| ZERO ADJUST (R12l1) | Adjusts the zero offset. | 2-3 e |
| DAMPING Control (R122l) | Adjusts damping. | 2-3 d |
| DISPLAY RATE (R1201) | Adjusts the A/D Conversion rate. | 2-3 f |



FIGURE 2. Front Panel Controls.


FIGURE 3. Rear Panel Controls and Terminals.

TABLE 1-2.
Rear Panel.

| Control or Terminal | Functional Description | Paragraph |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 117-234V Switch (S101) | Sets 117 or 234 V operation. | $\cdots$ |
| FUSE (F101) | $\text { Type 3AG Slow Blow: } \begin{aligned} & 117 \mathrm{~V}-3 / 8 \mathrm{~A} \\ & 234 \mathrm{~V}-3 / 16 \mathrm{~A} \end{aligned}$ | - |
| ANALOG CUTPUT (J1213) | Provides a recorder output. | 2-5 |
| FRIPTER/CONTROL (31212) | Provides BCD Outputs from a So-pin connector. | 2-6 |
| SPARE | Cover plate for mounting an additional 50pin connector. | 2-6 |

## SECTION 2. OPERATION

## 2-1. INPUT CONNECTIONS .

a. Input Receptacle. The Input connector (J1210) is a Teflon-insulated UHF type (Keithley Part No. CS64). A mating (CS-49) connector is supplied for making custom cables. The center terminal of the connector is in the Input High terminal while the outer shield is case ground. A separate grounding post " G " is provided for system ground connections.
b. Input Cables. Input connections should be made using coaxial cables which are low-noise types with graphite coating between dielectric and shield braid. For custom length cables Keithley Part No. SC-9 Low Noise Coaxial Cable should be used.

1. Model 2611 Coaxial Cable. This cable is a pre-assembled cable 24 inches long having a UHF male connector on each end.
2. Part No. 19072C Coaxial Test Cable. This cable is a pre-assembled cable 30 inches long having a UHF male connector on ond with alligator clips on the other.
c. Insulation. Use high resistance, low-loss materials such as sapphire, teflon, polyethylene or polystyrene for insulation of the input circuit.

## NOTE

The input terminal should be protected from contamination so that the insulation will not be degraded. Clean, dry connections and cables are very important to maintain the value of all insulation materials. Even the best insulation can be compromised by dust, dirt, solder flux, films of oil or water vapor. A good cleaning agent is methyl alcohol, which dissolves most common dirt without chemically attacking the insulation.

## 2-2. MEASUREMENT CONSIDERATIONS.

a. Noise. The limit of resolution in voltage and current measurements is determined largely by the noise generated in the source. Stray low-level noise is present in some form in nearly all electrical circuits. The instrument does not distinguish between stray and signal currents since it measures the net current. When using the picoampere ranges, consider the presence of low-level electrical phenomena such as thermocouples (thermoelectric effect), flexing of coaxial cables (triboelectric effect), apparent residual charges on capacitors (die-lectric absorption), and battery action of two terminals (galvanic action).

1. Thermal EMFS. Thermoelectric potentials (thermal emfs) are generated by thermal gradients between two junctions of dissimilar metals. These can often be large compared to the signal to be measured. To minimize the drift caused by therma! emfs, use pure copper leads wherever possible in the source circuit. Drift can also be minimized by maintaining constant junction temperatures especially by using a large heat sink near the connections. The Keithley accessory Model 1483 Low Thermal Connection Kit contains all necessary materials for making very low thermal copper crimp connections for minimizing thermal effects.
2. AC Electric Fields. The presence of electric fields generated by power lines or other sources can have an effect on instrument operation. $A C$ voltages which are very large with respect to the full-scale range sensitivity could drive the ac amplifier into saturation, thus producing an erroneous de output. Proper shielding as described in paragraph 2-1, d can minimize noise picl-up when the instrument is in the presence of large ac fields or when very sensitive measurements are being made.
3. Magnetic Fields. The presence of strong magnetic fields can be a potential source of ac noise. Magnetic flux lines which cut a conductor can produce large ac noise especially at power line frequencies. The voltage induced due to magnetic flux is proportional to the area enclosed by the circuit as well as the rate of change of magnetic flux. For example, the motion of a 3 -inch diameter loop in the earth's magnetic field will induce a signal of several tenths of a microvolt. One way to minimize magnetic pickup is to arrange all wiring so that the loop area enclosed is as small as possible (such as twisting input leads). A second way to minimize magnetic pickup is to use shielding as described in paragraph 2-1, b.

## b. Shielding.

1. Electric Fields. Shielding is usually necessary when the instrument is in the presence of very large ac fields or when very sensitive measurements are being made. The shields of the measurement circuit and leads should be connected together to ground at only one point. This provides a "tree" configuration, which minimizes ground loops.
2. Magnetic Fields. Magnetic shielding is useful where very large magnetic fields are present. Shielding, which is available in the form of plates, foil or cables, can be used to shield the measuring circuit, the lead wires, or the instrument itself.
c. Damping. The amount of high frequency noise which will be observed on the picoammeter is determined by: 1) the noise pickup at the input, and 2) the bandwidth of the amplifier circuit. The front panel DAMPING Control (R122l) controls the amount of filtering from a minimum (MN) value (as stated in the rise time specification) to a maximum value (approximately $L$ second on PICOAMP range) when set fully clockwise.
d. Accuracy. The accuracy is specified in terms of a percent of reading on each range. An additional $\pm 1$ digit is specified since the $A / D$ conversion has an inherent +1 digit uncertainty. Noise and source resistance conditions should be evaluated as additional measurement considerations.
e. Source Resistance. The value of source resistance can affect the measurement if the loading effect of the picoammeter is significant. To avoid a degradation of zero drift, the picoameter range should be selected so that the range feedback resistor is much less than the source resistance. The zero drift specification is valid only for source voltages greater than 2 volts. The suggested minimum source resistance for each range is given in Table 2-1. The amount of degradation of the drift specification is given by the following equation.


TABLE 2-1.
Suggested Minimum Source Resistances.

|  | RANGE <br> Selected | RANGE <br> Resistance | Source Resistance |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| (ohms) |  |  |  |

f. Overloads. A unique input circuit provides complete overload protection with fast recovery. The maximum transient overload is 1000 volts for up to 3 seconds. The maximum continuous overload is 600 volts using a current limited supply (up to 20 mA ) such as Keithley Models 240A, 245, or 246.

## 2-3. FRONT PANEL CONTROLS.

a. RANGE Switch (S1202). This switch selects the fuli scale display range in nine decade steps. The dial is designated in engineering units, that is, PICO AMPS, NANO AMPS, MICRO AMPS, and MILLI AMPS.
b. POWER Switch (S102). This switch controls the line power to the instrument.
c. OPERATE/ZERO CHECK SWitch (S1201). This switch selects either normal operation or zero check operation.
d. DAMPING Control (R1221). This control varies the response time of the picoammeter on the PICO AMP and NANO AMP ranges.
e. ZERO Control (R1211). This control adjusts the zero display. The ZERO Control should be used when in ZERO CHECK mode.
f. DISPLAY RATE Control (R1201). This control adjusts the A/D converter conversion rate from 24 readings/sec. (MAX) to 2 readings/min (approx).

## 2-4. OPERATING PROCEDURE.

a. Preliminary Procedure.

1. Check the $117-234 \mathrm{~V}$ Switch (S101) on the rear panel for proper line voltage.
2. Check for proper rated fuse.
3. Connect the power cord, place the POWER switch $O N$, and allow a 30 minute warmup for critical measurements.
4. Adjust the ZERO Control (R1211) as necessary. Zero is indicated by alternately flashing $\pm$ polarity Iights.
5. Connect the source as described in paragraph 2-1.
b. Measurements. The Model 440 measures current over a full-scale range from 10 milliamperes ( $10^{-2} \mathrm{~A}$ ) to 100 picoampere ( $10^{-10}$ A) with resolution to 0.1 picoampere (10-13 A). The display will indicate either a positive or negative input current automatically. (A positive current is defined as a positive "conventional current" applied at Input High with respect to case ground.)

TABIE 2－2．
Decimal Point Display．

| RANGE | Decimal Point Position |
| :--- | :--- |
| 100 PICO－AMPS | $X X X . X$ |
| 1 | NANO－AMP |
| 10 NANO－AMPS | $X . X X X$ |
| 100 NANO－AMPS | $X X . X X$ |
| 1 | MICRO－AMP |
| $10 ~ M I C R O-A M P S ~$ | $X X X . X$ |
| 100 MICRO－AMPS | $X . X X X$ |
| 1 | MILLI－AMP |
| $10 ~ M I L L J-A M P ~$ | $X X . X X$ |
|  |  |

c．Digital Display．The display has three digits plus one for overrange indication．The RAN：E Switch selects the range sensitivity and the location of the decimal point．Table 2－2 shows the position of the decimal point for each RANCE position．In order to interpret the full scale current range，the ranges are shown expressed in scientific notation in trable 2－3．

TABLE 2－3．
Typical Full Scale Readings．


2－5．ANALOG OUTPUT．The analog output on the rear panel（J1218）provides a voltage of 1.05 volts corres－ ponding to 1.000 on any range．Since this output has a source resistance of 499 ohms，the recording device must have a load resistance greater than 10 kilohms to obtain 1.000 volt for full range．If a recorder such as the Keithley Model 370 is available，an Isolation Amplifier（such as Keithley Model 399）must be used to provide up to 1 milliampere current for full range．

## 2－6．DIGITAL OUTPUT．

a．Ceneral．
1．The Model 440 has provision for the installa－ tion of output buffer printed circuit boards to obtain Binary Coded Decimal（BCD）outputs．Two 44－ pin card－edge connectors are installed and complete－ ly wired on the main PC board．

2．A Cactory－wired 50－pin PRINTER／CONTROL Consec－ tor is provided on the rear panel．This connector is wired to provide signals as described in Table $\because-1$ This Amplienol（Blue Ribbon Series）connector car be ordered with special wiring configurations．

3．Output buffer cards available from keichley is Model 4401 Printer Output Cards，may be ordered factory installed or ordered at a later date for user installation，since no suldering or rewiring is required．These Output cards are available with other codes（Standard Code is 1－2－4－8）on a custom design basis．

## b．Output Codes and Levels．

1．The PRINTER／CONTROL Dutputs are Binaty Codec Decimal（BCD）signals witl：1－2－4－8 Standard Code．

2．The Standard signal $1 . \because$＇ 1 ：$A$－lollows： logic＂0＂ 1 ． $\mathrm{Cl}_{\text {＂}}$

c．Output infurmation．

TNBLE：2－4．
Model 4401 Princer Output Cards．

Model 4401 Printer Output Cards：Provide BCD output and external control of Model 440 may be purchased installed or separately for field installation（no wiring required）．
Princer Outputs：BCD positive output represents each of the four digits，exponent，sensitivity， polarity and overringe．Standard code is $1-2-4-8$ ． ＂0＂$\quad 0.4$ volt；＂l＂ 10 volts it up to one milili－ ampere： $0=0000$ ．
Print Command：Positive pulse ol 14 volts from a 2200－ohm source with 1 volt per microsecond rise time， 100 microseconds minimum pulse width．Print command given after each A to i）conversion． Remote Controls：
Hold＂l：Closure to ground inlibits $A$ to $D$ conver－ sion at that instant．
Hold $\xi^{2} 2$ ：Closure to ground inhibits A to $D$ conver－ sion after reading has been completed．
Trigger：Closure to ground initiates one conversion when in Hold $⿰ ⿰ 三 丨 ⿰ 丨 三 ⿻ ⿻ 一 𠃋 十 一 ~$ ．Integration period starts 8.3 ms （ 10 ms on $5-\mathrm{Hz}$ models）after＂Trigger＂or release of Hold fr2．
Connector：50－pin Amphenol Micro－Ribbon mounted on Model 440．Output mating connector supplied with 4401.

1. Full Scale Magnitude. The magnitude of the reading is indicated by $B C D$ outputs which correspond to the three front panel display lights as shown in Table 2-5.

TABLE 2-5.
Full Scale Magnitude

| Connector <br> Pin No. | Output | Decimal <br> Digits |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | $1 \times 10^{0}$ |  |
| 2 | $2 \times 10^{0}$ | 1 |
| 26 | $4 \times 10^{0}$ | 2 |
| 27 | $8 \times 10^{0}$ | 8 |
|  |  |  |
| 3 | $2 \times 10^{1}$ | 8 |
| 4 | $4 \times 10^{1}$ | 1 |
| 28 | $8 \times 10^{1}$ | 2 |
| 29 | $1 \times 10^{2}$ | 4 |
| 5 | $2 \times 10^{2}$ | 8 |
| 6 | $4 \times 10^{2}$ | 1 |
| 30 | $8 \times 10^{2}$ | 2 |
| 31 |  |  |

2. Overrange Indication. Overrange is indicated by the fourth (from the right) display light and corresponding $B C D$ output as shown in Table $2 \sim 6$. Overload is indicated by a blanked display and corresponding BCD output. The output at pin 33 will be a logic " 1 " when the magnitude of the digital display exceeds 1999.

TABLE 2-6.
Overrange and Overload Outputs.

| Connector <br> Pin No. | Output | Decimal <br> Digits |
| :---: | :--- | :---: |
| 7 | $1 \times 10^{3}$ | 1 |
| 8 | Common $\left(2 \times 10^{3}\right)$ | 0 |
| 32 | Common $\left(4 \times 10^{3}\right)$ | 0 |
| 33 | Overload $\left(8 \times 10^{3}\right)$ | 8 |

3. Polarity Indication. The polarity is indicated automatically by the Polarity Indicator and corresponding BCD output as shown in Table 2-7. Additional $B C D$ levels are available at pins 14 and 39 for use with some printers. The zero check mode is indicated by a BCD output from pin 38 . Four pins may be used to obtain $B C D$ polarity codes for external printers, where $1010=+$ and $1011=$ - printer characters.

TABLE 2-7.
Polarity Output.

| Connector <br> Pin No. | Output | Decimal <br> Digits |
| :---: | :--- | :---: |
| 13 | Polarity $\left(1 \times 10^{\circ}\right)$ | 1 |
| 14 | +15V | 2 |
| 38 | Zero Check $\left(4 \times 10^{\circ}\right)$ | 4 |
| 39 | $+15 V$ | 8 |

4. Kinge Indication (Exponent). The range or exponent has a corresponding $B C D$ output as shown in Table 2-8. The print-out of the RANGE Switch exponent uses 2 columns to represent information for exponents from 00 thru 10 .

TABLE 2-8.
Range or Exponent Indication.

| Connector <br> Pin No. | Output | Decimal <br> Digits |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 9 | $1 \times 10^{\circ}$ | Range | 1 |
| 10 | $2 \times 10^{\circ}$ | Range | 2 |
| 34 | $4 \times 10^{\circ}$ | Range | 4 |
| 35 | $8 \times 10^{\circ}$ | Range | 8 |

## d. External Control.

1. General. To obtain optimum system performance, it is often desirable to operate the Model 440 synchronously with other digital equipment, such as printers, paper tape punches, computers and other data handling devices. The Model 440 with 4401 Printer Cards installed provides several print* er control commands for the purpose of synchronizing external equipment to achieve maximum conversion rates.
2. Applications. Several alternate approaches may be used in designing the overall system control scheme.
a) The Model 440 can be used to provide master control of external devices so that the maximum possible conversion rates can be obtained.
b) An external device can also be used for master control such as a high speed printer.
c) A completely independent "master clock" can be used for system control for maximum flexibility.
3. Description of external controls.
a) "HOLD 1". This control inhibits A to D conversion at the instant a closure to ground is made. The conv'rsion cycle will resume immediate$1 y$ when the "HO:D 1 " line is opened.
b) "HOLD 2". This control inlibits A to D conversion after a complete reading cycie. Further conversions are inhibited as long as a closure to ground is made. The conversion cycle will resume immediately when the "HOLD 2 " line is opened.
c) "TRIGGER". This control initiates one complete conversion when "HOLD 2 " 1ine is grounded. Closure to ground may be momentary or any longer duration to initiate a conversion
d) "RRINT COMMAND". This control provides a positive going pulse of 14 volts after a complete A to 1$)$ conversion is made and all data line outputs are final readings.
4. Power Supply Voltages. The PRINTER/CONTROL Connector also provides power supply voltages of $+15,-15$, and +3.6 volts as shown in Table 2-9.

TABLE 2-9.

| Maximum |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Voltage | Load Current | Pin No. |
| $+3.6 \mathrm{~V}$ | +50 mA | 18 |
| $+15 \mathrm{~V}$ | +10 mA | 14,17,39 |
| -15 V | -10 mA | 42 |

5. High and Low Relerence. The PRINTER/CONTROL Connector provides two reference voltages, High $(+8 \mathrm{~V})$ and Low $(+2 \mathrm{~V})$. These levels may be used to define the "HIGH" and "LOW" digital output states Lor external printing or computer devices.

## e. Summary of Digital Outputs and Controls.

1. Standard Output Codes and Levels. The standard o =put code for Model 4401 Printer Output Cards is $1-2-4-8$ Binary Coded Decimal ( $B C D$ ). A binary coded decimal digit is represented by a four-bit binary code as shown in Table 2-12. Refer to Figure for a circuit diagram of the Model 4401 Standard Printer Output buffer stage.
2. PRINTER/CONTROL COnnector. The PRINTER/CONTROL Connector used on the Model 440 provides for connections to 50 pins as shown in Table $2-11$. The mating connector supplied with Model 4401 is an Ampienol Part Number 57-30500 or Keithley Part Number CS -220 , available on special order.
3. Analog-to-Digital Conversion Cycle.
a) The analog-ro-digital conversion cycle cant be initiated in any one of chree ways.
1.) DISPLAY RATE Control Set at MAX. With the DISPLAY RATE Control set at MAX, the end of one complete conversion triggers a second conversion to obtain the maximum conversion rate of 26 readings per second.
2.) DISPLAY RATE Control Set at Other Than MaX. With the DISPLAY RATE Control set at some position other than MAX, (uncalibrated control setting) the end of one complete conversion triggers a second conversion which is delayed by a specific time interval (DELAY). The time delay is a function of the position of a continuously variable control to provide a conversion rate from 24 readings per second to 2 readings per minute.
3.) "HOLD 2 " with TRIGGER Control. With the "HOLD 2" command grounded, a clasure to ground of the "TRIGGER" command initiates one complete conversion cycle. A second conversion will Eollow only if the TRIGGER command is removed and re-applied a second time. The maximum conversion rate using an external trigger is 24 readings per second.

TABLE 2-10.
Typical Digital Outputs.

| Front Panel Digital Display | RANGE Setting | Polarity | Significant Digit \& Overload | Mag. | Range Exp. | Interpretation |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| -093.6 | PICO-AMP | - | 0 | 936 | - | $-0.936 \times 10^{-10}$ |
| +0.275 | NANO-AMP | + | 0 | 275 | 09 | $+0.275 \times 10^{-9}$ |
| -17.31 | NANO-AMP | - | 1 | 731 | 08 | $-1.731 \times 10^{-8}$ |
| +122.3 | NANO-AMP | + | 1 | 223 | 07 | $+1.223 \times 10^{-7}$ |
| +0.096 | MICRO-AMP | + | 0 | 096 | 06 | $+0.096 \times 10^{-6}$ |
| -07.81 | MICRO-AMP | - | 0 | 781 | 05 | $-0.781 \times 10^{-5}$ |
| +165.2 | MLCRO-AMP | + | 1 | 652 | 04 | $+1.652 \times 10^{-4}$ |
| -1.921 | MILLI-AMP | - | 1 | 921 | 03 | $-1.921 \times 10^{-3}$ |
| -06.37 | MILLI-AMP | - | 0 | 637 | 02 | $-0.637 \times 10^{-2}$ |
| +(blank) | MICRO-AMP | + | 8 | 000 | 05 | positive overload |

TABLE 2-11.
PRINTER/CONTROL Connector Pin Identification.

| Pin No. | Output | Function | Pin No. | Output | Function |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | $1 \times 10^{0}$ | Data | 26 | $4 \times 10^{0}$ | Data |
| 2 | $2 \times 10^{0}$ | Data | 27 | $8 \times 10^{0}$ | Data |
| 3 | $1 \times 10^{1}$ | Data | 28 | $4 \times 10^{1}$ | Data |
| 4 | $2 \times 10^{1}$ | Data | 29 | $8 \times 10^{1}$ | Data |
| 5 | $1 \times 10^{2}$ | Data | 30 | $4 \times 10^{2}$ | Data |
| 6 | $2 \times 10^{2}$ | Data | 31. | $8 \times 10^{2}$ | Data |
| 7 | $1 \times 10^{3}$ | Data | 32 | Common | $\cdots \times$ |
| 8 | Common | --- | 33 | $8 \times 10^{3}$ | Overload |
| 9 | $1 \times 10^{0}$ | Range | 34 | $4 \times 10^{0}$ | Range |
| 10 | $2 \times 10^{0}$ | Range | 35 | $8 \times 10^{0}$ | Range |
| 11 | $1 \times 10^{1}$ | Range | 36 | Common | --- |
| 12 | Common | --- | 37 | Common | --- |
| 13 | $1 \times 10^{0}$ | Polarity | 38 | $1 \times 10$ | Zero Check |
| 14 | $+15 \mathrm{~V}$ | --- | 39 | $+15 \mathrm{~V}$ | --- |
| 15 | Blank | --" | 40 | Blank | --- |
| 16 | Blank | --- | 41 | Blank | --- |
| 17 | $+15 \mathrm{~V}$ | --- | 42 | - 15V | --- |
| 18 | $+3.6 \mathrm{~V}$ | --* | 43 | Common | --- |
| 19 | Blank | --- | 44 | Grounded | Hold 非1 |
| 20 | Blank | - - | 45 | Grounded | Hold 非2 |
| 21 | Blank | --- | 46 | Grounded | Trigger |
| 22 | Blank | --- | 47 | Blank | --- |
| 23 | ; 14V Pulse | Print Command | 48 | Blank | - |
| 24 | $+8 \mathrm{~V}$ | Hi Reference | 49 | Blank | --- |
| 25 | + 2 V | Low Reference | 50 | Blank | --- |



FIGURE 4. Printer/Control Connector.
b) Conversion Cycle Timing. The Conversion Cycle is composed of three timing periods, namely, Integrator Zero, Integrator Sampling, and $A-D$ Counting period. Refer to Timing Diagram Figure
1.) Integrator Zero Period (2ERO). When a trigger pulse initiates a new conversion cycle, the Integrator circuit is zeroed for a period not to exceed 8.33 milliseconds for 60 Hz operation. The Integrator Zero Period is 10.00 milliseconds for 50 Hz operation.
2.) Integrator Sampling Period (INTEGRATE). The Integrator Sampling Period follows automatically the Integrator Zero Period and lasts for a duration of 16.67 milliseconds for 60 Hz operation. The Integrator Sampling Period lasts for a duration of 20.00 milliseconds for 50 Hz operation.
3.) A-D Counting Period (COUNT). The A-D Counting Period is initiated imediately following the Integrator Sampling Period. The actual counting time duration will depend on the actual integrator voltage up to a maximum of 2000 clock pulses or 16.67 milliseconds. Following the counting period a Buffer/Storage command is automatically generated in order to store the new reading in the output registers.
4.) PRINT COMMAND. The PRINT COMMAND signal is used to trigger external printers or paper tape punches. The PRINT CONDUND signal is delayed 10 microseconds to allow the Storage Registers to setrle. The PRINT COMMAND pulse width is approximately 100 microseconds with a 1 volt/ microsecond rise time into a 1 kilohm load. The pulse amplitude is approximated by the following equation:

$$
e_{o}=14 R /(R+2200)
$$

where $R$ is the output load resistor.

The "OFF" state is less than +0.4 volt with approximately $l$ milliampere sink current.

## NOTE

The data stored in the Output Registers will not change for at least 25 milliseconds for 60 Hz operation. If the front panel controls are changed, the Zero Check BCD output will be changed only.


FIGURE 5. Timing Diagram.

## SECTION 3. CIRCUIT DESCRIPTION

3-1. GENERAL. The Model 440 Digital Picoammeter consists of two separate sections packaged together in one chassis for optimum performance and convenience: a sensitive picoammeter and an analog-to-digital converter.
a. Picoammeter. The picoammeter is a linear dc amplifier connected as a feedback ammeter with nine current ranges.
b. A/D Converter. The analog-to-digital converter is a dual slope, integrating type converter with medium conversion rate, cold cathode readout tubes, $B C D$ output options and external control.

## 3-2. PICOAMMETER

a. Operation. The picoameter consists of a sensitive, linear dc amplifier with a 1 volt full scale sensitivity. The amplifier provides an analog output up to 2 volts for* a $100 \%$ overrange display. The RANGE resistors are connected across the feedback of the amplifier. A simplified diagram of a feedback anmeter is shown in Figure 6.


FIGURE 6. Simplified Diagram of Feedback Ammeter.
b. Circuitry. The amplifier input stage is a pair of insulated-gate, field-effect transistors (IGFET) designated Q1201 and Q1202 connected in a differential configuration. The circuit designated 21850 B is a special overload protection circuit on the Input FET board (which connects to J1201). The gate of Q1201 is connected. to the input through 10 M ohms. The gate of Q1202 is referenced to ground. Potentiometer RI205 is an internal COARSE ZERO adjustment. Potentiometer Rl206 is an internal Balance control. Transistors Q1203-Q1204 form a second differential amplifier stage. Potentiometer R12ll is a front panel ZERO adjustment. Transistor Q1205 and emitter follower transistor Q1206 provide sufficient gain for the analog output and A/D converter. The analog output is connected through R614 (499 ) to the de amplifier output (the junction of R1220 and D1203). The full scale current sensitivity is determined by the range resistor connected across the feedback. The range resistance $R_{F}$ is composed of a fixed resistance Rl plus a calibration adjustment resistance $R_{2}$ as shown in Figure 7. Potentiometer Rl221 controls the amount of damping on the PICO AMP and NANO AMP ranges only. Switch S 1203 defeats the damping feature when set to "MIN" or open position. The damping circuit is shown in Figure 8. When switch S1201 is set to ZERO CHECK the picoammeter is connected as shown in Figure 9. It should be noted that the feedback resistor $R_{F}$ is shorted out and the input High terminal is shorted to ground.


FIGURE 7. Gain Calibration of Amplifier.


FIGURE 8. Damping for Ammeter.

## 3-4. ANALOG-TO-DIGITAL CONVERTER OPERATION.

a. General. A detailed block diagram of the A/D converter is shown in Figure 10. The analog-tondigital converter operates using a dual slope integration technique which has inherent line frequency noise rejection. The analog signal is applied to the integrator for one complete line frequency cycle. The analog signal is then removed from the integrator input. The voltage on the integrator is then driven to zero to complete the voltage-to-time conversion. The time interval to reach a "Zero Crossing" is counted and displayed on the "Readout" in proportion to the original analog signal. The sequence is then repeated for a second reading. A Timing Diagram is shown in Figure 5.
b. Circuits. The A/D Converter is composed of nine major circuits which perform the analog-to-digital conversions and provide various control comands.

1. Oscillator or Clock
2. BCD Counter
3. Delay Hold
4. Program/Decoder
5. Integrator
6. Zero Crossing Detector
7. Buffer/Storage Register
8. Decoder/Driver
9. Numerical Readout
c. Oscillator or Clock. The Oscillator produces pulses at a rate of 120 kilohertz for Electrometer using 60 Hz line power. The 50 Hz units have a pulse rate of 100 kilohertz.
d. BCD Counter. The BCD Counter counts the Clock pulses with a total range of 5000 counts. The Counter is composed of 4 individual counters designated 1,10 , 100 , and 1000.


FIGURE 9. Zero Check Operation.

1. The "1", " 10 ", and " 100 " counters have a capacity of ten counts each.
2. The " 1000 " counter has a capacity of five counts.
3. The total capacity of all four counters is 5000 counts.
e. Delay Hold. The Delay Hold circuit controls the DISPLAY RATE function and external Hold and Trigger commands as shown in Figure ll. It determines the length of time between $A / D$ conversions when the front panel DISPLAY RATE Control is set to any position other than MAX. The clock is stopped at the beginning of the ZERO (2) period for a time determined by the rotation of the DISPLAY RATE Control. It ensures that when the Hold 2 is grounded the conversion in process will be completed and new data will be stored in the output storage register. Then the clock will be inhibited at the beginning of the 2ERO period (2). The instrument will remain in this condition indefinitely until Hold 2 is released or until Trigger is shorted to ground. After conversion, the instrument will again be inhibited at the beginning of the period (2). If both Switches $S_{1}$ and $S_{2}$ are closed, the conversion cycle works in the following manner. After the previous conversion has been completed, the leading edge of the program command (2) resets the flip-flop. In this new condition $\bar{Q}$ is high and, therefore, the clock gives no output. At that time, the unijunction timer begins its cycle and, after the appropriate time, produces a pulse that sets the flip-flop. This changes $\bar{Q}$ to a low state and a new conversion cycle begins. After the reading has been completed, the (2) cormand again resets the flip-flop and the timer again issues a new pulse to set the flip-flop.

f. Program/Decoder. The Program/Decoder circuit produces event commands to control the overall sequence of events for a complete $A / D$ conversion.
g. Integrator. The Integrator circuit operation is composed of three periods.
4. Zero Period. During this period the integrator amplifier is zeroed by the closure of switch $\mathrm{S}_{\mathrm{b}}$. Switches $S_{a}, S_{c}$, and $S_{d}$ are open to prevent integrator charging as shown in Figure 12.
5. Integration Period. During this period, switch $S_{b}, S_{c}$, and $S_{d}$ are open. Switch $S_{a}$ is closed to permit charging by the analog voltage for a period of one line cycle.
6. Discharge Period. During this period, switch $S_{a}$ is open to prevent further charging by the analog signal. Either switch $S_{c}$ or $S_{d}$ is closed to drive the Integrator voltage to zero. A reference current of opposite polarity to the input current is applied through either switch $S_{c}$ or $S_{d}$. The Discharge Period ends when the Zero Crossing Detector circuit detects a zero Integrator output.
h. Zero Crossing Detector. The Zero Crossing Detector circuit provides a "High" or "Low" level output depending on the polarity of the detected input. Refer to Table 3-1 for a description of voltage outputs.

TABLE 3-1.
Zero Crossing Detector Output Levels.

| $M$ | N | B | C |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :--- |
| 0 V | -0.5 V | +1.5 V | 0 V |
| 0 V | +3.5 V | 0 V | +1.5 V |

i. Buffer/Storage Register. The Buffer/Storage Register is composed of "flip-flops" arranged to copy the states of the various BCD counters. The Buffer/ Storage Register requires a Buffer Store command before any information can be transferred. The "flipflop" circuits provide coded information for Decoder/ Driver and the $B C D$ outputs.
j. Decoder/Driver. The Decoder/Driver circuit decodes the BCD information from the Storage Register into ten-line decimal code. The Driver circuit then drives the proper numeral in each of the Numerical Readout tubes.
k. Numerical Readout. The Numerical Readout consists of four numerical indicators and one polarity indicator driven by the Decoder/Driver, Polarity and Overload Drivers.

1. Summary of Operation. The operation of the A/D Converter can be described by considering a typical conversion cycle.
2. The Oscillator or Clock provides pulses at a rate of 120 kilchertz .


FIGURE 11. Delay Hold Circuit


FIGURE 12. Integrator Circuit


FIGURE 13. Zero Crossing Detector
2. The Delay Hold circuit gates the output of the Oscillator depending on the state of the "RS flip-flop" and the "Hold 1 " control line. A unijunction timing circuit provides a delay period before a conversion is initiated. The time delay is selected by the front panel DISPLAY RATE Control.
3. The BCD Counter serves as a master timing control for the $A / D$ conversion cycle. The timing is accomplished by the " 1000 " counter which has five coded states, namely $0,1,2,3$, and 4 .
4. The Program/Decoder controls the sequence of commands based on the coded states from the BCD Counter. The decoded commands are described as shown in Table 3-2. The " 2 " command initiates the integrator ZERO period which removes any residual charge on the integrator capacitor. The " 3,4 " command initiates the INTEGRATE period which permits an integration of the analog signal. At the end of the INTEGRATE period, the " 0,1 " command in-' itiates the COUNT period.

TABLE 3-2.

| Command | Function |
| :---: | :--- |
| 2 | ZERO |
| 3,4 | INTEGRATE |
| 0,1 | COUNT |

5. When the " 3,4 " command is given, the integrator is charged by the analog signal for a period of $L$ line cycle of 16.67 milliseconds.
6. When the " 0,1 " command is given, the analog signal is removed and the integrator output is driven to zero by a reference current. The Zero Crossing Detector senses a zero crossing of the Integrator output and removes the reference current. The Detector provides outputs as shown in Table 3-1. The +1.5 volt levels are provided for control of the Integrator and Polarity Storage Register. A pulse command is also produced to initiate a Buffer/ Store and Print Command output.
7. When the Buffer/Store command is given, the Buffer/Storage Register copies the BCD Counterstates at that instant of time. The BCD coded information in the Register is then available for the Decoder/Driver and external printout.
8. The Decoder/Driver decodes the Buffer/Storage output and drives the Numerical Readout for a digital display.
9. The BCD Output information is available at the Model 4401 Buffer Card outputs in the form of positive ( +10 volt) true $\operatorname{logic}(1-2-4-8$ BCD Code).
10. The conversion cycle is complete when the BCD Counter reaches 2000 counts and the Program/ Decoder provides a " 2 " command to initiate a new conversion cycle.
11. The Unijunction Timing Circuit will initiate the ZERO period after a present time delay controlled by the front panel DISPLAY RATE Control.

## 3-5. ANALOG-TO-DIGITAL CONVERTER CIRCUITRY.

a. General. The circuits described in this section are located on the various Sub-Assemblies listed below and in Table 7-2 of Section 7.

1. Oscillator Board, PC-217.
2. Integrator Board, PC-219.
3. Display/Overload Board, PC-241.
4. Readout Board, PC-229.
5. Polarity Board, PC-207.
6. Output Buffer Board, PC-218.
7. Output Buffer Board, PC-209.
b. Oscillator Board. The Oscillator Board contains portions of three circuits: the Ocsillator (clock) circuit, the Delay/Hold circuit, and the DischargeVoltage Current Source circuit.
8. Oscillator Circuit. Transistor Q50l, crystal Y501, and phase shift capacitors C501, and C502 form a "Colpitts" type oscillator. Capacitors C5O3 and C504 are used for trimming the oscillator frequency. The output is taken from the collector of transistor Q510 which is a common emitter gain stage used for squaring the output. Transistor Q507 serves as an emitter-follower to reduce output impedance.
9. Delay/Hold Circuit. There are three major components in the Delay/Hold circuit: an "RS" type flip-flop circuit, a "Unijunction" timing circuit and a "Hold" gate circuit.
a). "RS" Type Flip-Flop Circuit. The flip-flop gates the output of the clock depending on the inputs at pins $R$ and $S$. The RS flip-flop is constructed of gates QA501B and QA501C. The pins are identified as shown in Figure 16.
b) . "Unijunction" Timing Circuit. The unijunction timing circuit determines the time delay between conversion cycles to obtain the desired conversion rate as determined by the front panel DISPLAY RATE Control. The circuit is composed of transistors Q513 and Q514, timing capacitor C507, and timing resistors R532 and RI269 (DISPLAY RATE Control potentiometer located on the front panel).
c). "HOLD" Gate Circuit. Refer to Figure 13 for identification of switches $S_{1}$ and $S_{2}$. The "HOLD" gate circuit is composed of gates QASOlA, QA501D, and QA502 (A, B, C, and D). Switch $S_{1}$ is gate QASO1A and is controlled by either the "HOLD 2" external line or the "MAX" position on the DISPLAY RATE Control. Switch $S_{2}$ is the transistor Q513 which is controlled by either the " $Q$ " output of the flip-flop or the "HOLD 2 " external line. The "HOLD 1" circuit is composed of gates QA502B and QA502C.
10. Discharge-Voltage Current Source Circuit. The positive current source composed of transistors Q502 and Q506 delivers a constant current of +7.5 milliamperes to drive a 9 -volt zener diode 0602 (located on the Integrator Board, PC-246) when +REF Terminal ( $\operatorname{Pin} 13$ ) is greater than +0.7 volt. The negative current source composed of transistors Q508 and Q509 delivers a constant current of -7.5 milliamperes to drive a 9-volt zener diode 0601 also located on the Integrator Board, PC-219.
c. Integrator Board. The Integratur Board consists of two major circuits: the Integrator circuit and the Zero Crossing Detector circuit.
11. Integrator Circuit. The operation of the Integrator is controlled by the positions of switches $S_{a}, S_{b}, S_{c}$, and $S_{d}$. Switch $S_{a}$ is transistor Q605. Switch $S_{b}$ is transistor Q606. Transistors Q601 through Q604 are control circuits arranged to turn off the proper FET switches depending on the signals at pins 11 and 12 . The integrator amplifier consists of transistors $Q 607$ and $Q 608$ and integrated circuit QA601. The feedback capacitor is C603. Switches $S_{c}$ and $S_{d}$ (located on the Oscillator Board, PC-217) control the current for 9 -volt zener diodes D601 and D602. Resistors R602 through R611 are full-scale calibration resistors.
12. Zero Crossing Detector Circuit. (Refer to Figure 18). The high gain amplifier is composed of cascaded amplifiers QA602 and QA603. The zero adjustment network consists of resisturs R645, R646, R648, R649, and R650, and diodes D611 and D612. Transistor Q609 and other components form a 6-volt supply for QA603 and the zero circuit. The levelsplicter circuit consists of diodes D613 and D614, resistors R651, R652, and R653 and gates QA604 (A, B, C).
d. Display/Overload Board. The Display/Overload Board contains a BCD Counter (" 1000 " counter), a Program Decoder circuit, and an Overload Control circuit.
13. The BCD Counter is composed of "J-K" Elip-flop circuits QA3O1 and QA302.
14. The Program Decoder circuit is composed of gates QA303C and QA303D (3,4 Command) and QA304N, QA $304 \mathrm{~B}, \mathrm{QA} 304 \mathrm{C}, \mathrm{QA} 304 \mathrm{D}, \mathrm{QA} 305 \mathrm{~A}, \mathrm{QA} 305 \mathrm{~B}, \mathrm{QA} 305 \mathrm{C}$, QA305D, QA303E, QA306A, QA306B, and QA306C $(0,1 \& 2$ Commands).
15. The Overload Control circuit provides an overload signal if a zero crossing does not occur in the Discharge Period $(0,1)$. It controls the Numerical Blanking circuit and provides an Overload Print signal.
e. Readout Board. The Readout Board contains Decade Counter circuits, Buffer Storage circuits, and Decoder Driver and Display circuits.
16. Decade Counter Circuits. Each decade counter is composed of four J-K flip-flops. Circuits QA40l through QA406 are Dual J-K Flip-Flop integrated circuits.
17. Buffer Storage Circuits. The Buffer Storage register is composed of Dual J-K Flip-Flop integrated circuits QA409 through QA414.
18. Decoder Driver Circuits. QA415, QA416, and QA417 are Decimal Decoder Driver integrated circuits.
19. Display Circuits. V401, V402, and V403 are Readout Tubes for Units, Tens, and Hundreds respectively.
f. Polarity Board. The Polarity Bord contains various circuits which are controlled by signal "B" and "C" from the heru Crossing Detector signal as shown in Figure 13.
20. Polarity Indicator Concrol circuit. This circuit drives the Polarity Indicator DS201 to provide a Polarity display. Q $201 \wedge$ and Q $206 A$ are JK Flip-Flop circuits which control transistors Q20l and Q202.
21. Polarity Print Signal Circuit. The Polarity Print signal is determined by the $Q$ outpur of $J-k$ flip-flop QA206A.
22. Discharge Voltage Polarity Control Circuit. The - REF Control signal is determined by Qd201A and gate QA204A. The -REF Control signal is determined by QA202A, QA203A, QA203B, QA202B, QA202C, QA203C, QA203D, and QA207A.
23. Buffer Sture Command ©ircuit. The ju: ie. Store command is provided by J-K flip QA201B and gates QA204C and QA207A.
24. Overload Blanking Circuit. A portion of the Overload Blanking circuit QA204D, QA206B, and QA207B is located on the Polarity Board. The remainder of the circuit is located on the Display/Overload Board PC-241.
g. Output Buffer Board, PC-218. This board contain: 15 buffer circuits to provide $B C D$ Data and Overload ans Polarity Print signals. Buffer circuits " $A$ " througi "P" consist of transistor buffer stages as shown in Figure 14.


FIGURE 14. Model 4401 Buffer Stage.
h. Output Buffer Board, PC-209. This board contains six buffer circuits and various gate circuits to provide Print Command and Range Signal Print signals.

1. Buffer Circuits. Buffer circuits "A" through " $E$ " provide $B C D$ Range information.
2. Print Command Circuits. Buffer circuits com* posed of transistors Q1101, Q1102, Q1104, Q1105, Q1106, and Q1107 provide Print Command signals as determined by gates QAllol (A, B, C, and D) and QAll02 (A, B, C, and D).
3. Range Signal Circuit. Transistors QII 08 , $Q$ 1109 , and Q1110 comprise a Range Signal Buffer stage controlled by the Range Signal.
4. Reference Voltages. A High and Low Reference voltage is provided by resistor divider R1ll4, R1115, and R11l6. The voltages are -8 volts (High) and +2 volts (Low).

## 3-6. POWER SUPPLIES (Schematic 23448E).

a. +15 Volt Supply. The $\pm 15$ volt supplies tap ac power from a secondary of transformer Tlol. Diodes D103, D105, D107 and D108 and capacitors C104 and Cl05 compose a full-wave rectifier with filtering. Transistors Q114 and Q115 form a differential amplifier which compares the voltage at RII5 with the voltage of zener diode DIIO. The difference voltage is amplified by transistor Q109 and fed to Darlington transistor pair, Q106 and Q107, which series regulate the output voltage. Transistors QLl6 and Qll7 form a differential amplifier which compares the voltage at R123 with respect to lo. The difference voltage is amplified by transistor Q113 and fed to Darlington transistor pair, Q110 and Qlll, which series regulate the -15 volt output. Transistors Q108 and Q112 limit the output curcent to about 200 milliamperes.
b. +3.6 Volt Supply. The +3.6 volt supply taps ac power from a secondary of transformer TIO1. Diodes D101 and D102 and capacitor C101 form a full-wave rectifier with filtering. Transistor Q105 amplifies the difference between the +3.6 volt output and a reference voltage derived from the il5 volt supply and determined by resistors R103 and R104. The difference voltage is amplified by transistor Q104 which drives a Darlington transistor pair, Q1O1 and Q102. The Darlington pair series regulates the +3.6 volt output. Transistor Q103 limits the output current to about 3 amperes.
c. +170 Volt Supply. The +170 volt supply taps ac power from a secondary of transformer T101. Diode Dlll and capacitor Cll2 form a half-wave rectifier with filtering. Transistor Q119 amplifies the voltage developed by the resistor divider R128 and R129. The output of Q119 controls the series regulator transistor Q118 to maintain the +170 volt output. When the electrometer is overloaded, and overload signal drives transistor Q120 which in turn controls the voltage at the base of transistor QL19. The circuit composed of diode D112, transistor Q120, and resistors R130, R131, and R132 reduces the +170 volt output to +80 volts when overloading occurs. Grounding the overload input turns off transistor Q120 causing diode Dll2 to conduct the drive Q119. The reduced +80 volt output causes blanking on all Numerical Readout Tubes connected to the +170 volt supply.
d. +210 Volt Output. The +210 volt supply is an unregulated voltage supply using the half-wave filtered voltage at diode D111 and capacitor C112.


FIGURE 15. Chassis Top View, Showing Cal. Adjustments.


FIGURE 16. Location of Printed Circuit Boards.


FIGURE 17. Component Layout, PC-207.


FIGURE 18. Component Layout, PC-208.


FIGURE 20. Component Layout, PC-217.


FIGURE 21. Component Layout, PC-219.



FIGURE 22. Component Layout, PC-222.


FIGURE 23. Component Layout, PC-223.


FIGURE 24. Component Layout, PC-229.


FIGURE 25. Component Layout, PC-209.


FIGURE 26. Component Layout, PC-218.

## SECTION 4. ACCESSORIES

## Model 4401 Printer Output Cards

Description: The Model 4401 consists of two printer output cards which may be installed at the factory or in the field since no wiring is required. The output cards plug into prewired connectors on the chassis. $B C D$ outputs are provided through the use of a $50-\mathrm{pin}$ prewired output connector.


Model 4405 Terminal Box

Description: The Model 4405 consists of a 50-terminal box with convenient barrier-strip connections and a 3 ft . cable terminated with a CS-220 connector.

Model SCS Eificy-Conductor Cable
Description: The Model SC5l cable is useful for fabricating a custom-length cable for use with the Model 4401 Printer vutput cards. The cable is sold in custom lengths on special order.

Model 4406 Extender Cards
Description: The Model 4406 consists of two extender cards and one extractor for pulling pc cards. The extender cards permit access to test points and calibration controls on cards having either 15 or 22 pins.

Parts List:
Description
Keichley Part No.
PC Card Extractor
4195
PC Card Extender
(22 pins) PC-225
PC Card Extender
(15 pins) PC-224

Model 4194 Shielded Input Switch
Description: The Model 4194 is a remotely controlled reed switch that permits shorting of the input during sample changes, etc. The switch is useful in automated testing where it is inportant to keep the source input shorted when not being measured.


Model 3001 Bench Mounting Kit

## Description:

The Model 3001 is a bench mounting kit for use with instruments $5-1 / 4^{\prime \prime}$ high $\times 17-1 / 2^{\prime \prime}$ wide $\times 10^{\prime \prime}$ deep. All parts are included for conversion of a rack mounted instrument to bench mounting complete with top cover, handle assembly, non-skid feet and tilt bail assembly.

Parts List:

| Item No. | Description | Qty. Per Assembly | Keithley <br> Part No. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | Cover Assembly | - 1 | 17604B |
| 2 | Screw, Slotred 10-32x1/4 | 4 | - |
| 3 | Bail Support, Right | 1 | 19206B |
| 4 | Bail Support, Left | 1 | 19205B |
| 5 | Foot, plastic | 4 | FE-5 |
| 6 | Screw, Phillips, 8-32x3/8 | 4 | - |
| 7 | Rubber Foot Insert | 4 | FE-6 |
| 8 | Screw, Phillips, 6-32xi/4 | 2 | - |
| 9 | Tilt Bail | 1 | 147048 |

## Assembly:

1. Remove the rack angles attached to the rack mounted instrument. The four $10-32$ slotted screws supplied with the instrument should be used to install the bench-style top cover (item 1).
2. Remove the bottom cover to facilitate the mounting of the non-skid feet and tilt bail assembly. Use a screw driver to turn the pawl-type fasteners on the cover (about one-half turn clockwise).
3. Install the bail supports (items 3 and 4) using 6-32 screws (item 8).
4. Install the plastic feet (item 5) using 8-32 screws (item 6) in four places.
5. Install tilt bail (item 9) as shown.
6. Install bottom cover using pawl-type fasteners.


## SECTION 5. CALIBRATION

5-1. GENERAL. This section contains inlormation necessary to calibrate the instrument.

5-2. REQUIRED TEST EQUIPMENT. Recommended test equipment for checking and adjusting the instrument is given in Table 5-1.

## 5-3. ADJUSTMENT/CALIBRATION PROCEDURE.

## NOTE 1.

To obtain rated accuracy, perform calibration at the ambient temperature of end use area, otherwise temperature coefficient correction factors must be used (See Specifications). During calibration, the ambient temperature should be constant within $\pm 1^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$. Relative humidity should be within range from 20 to $60 \%$.

NOTE 2.

The top and bottom covers should be installed for $A / D$ Converter and Picoammeter calibration. It is recommended that special punched top and bottom covers be fabricated. See Figures 30 and 31 for templates for covers. Alternately, the top cover may be removed for short periods of time. After adjustment, replace cover and allow instrument to stabilize for a few minutes before the cal. procedure is continued.

NOTE 3.
Care must be taken to minimize stray noise during calibration. Current sources should be isolated (rloating) from ground. llodel 440 should be grounded. DVM should be isolated.
a. Power Supply Adjustment. (Top and bottor: covers must be removed for this adjustment).

1. Set LINE Switch to 117V or 234 if hagher line voltage is only available. (switch slol.)
2. Connect line voltage of 115 V : 3 volss, o: $234 \mathrm{~V} \pm 6$ volts, 60 Hz (or 50 Hz , see note).

NOTE
If instrument is 50 Hz version, oscillator circuit should have 100 kHz crystal installed on PC-217. (Y501, Keithley Part No. CR-2.)
3. Turn on Power (Switch Sl02).
4. Remove bottom cover and measure dc voltage at +15 V test point on mother board on tape side of PC-210 using DVM (C).
5. Adjust potentiometer R115 for $+15.000=50 \mathrm{mV}$.
6. Check remaining regulated voltages as shown in Table 5-2.

TABLE 5-1.
Recommended Test Equipment for Calibration.

| Item | Minimum Performance Required | Mfr. | Model |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| A | Current Source, Ranges: Variable around 200nd | Keithley | 261 |
| B | ```Current Source, Ranges: }\pm10mA\mathrm{ to }\pm10\textrm{pA Accuracy: }\pm0.02%\mathrm{ , from 10md to 100uA \pm0.05%, from 10:rA to 1,A \pm0.2%, 100nA \pm0.3%, from 10nA to 100pa \pm0.5%, 10pA (Source must have output capacitance less than 100pF) (Positive and negative tracking must be within one-half the max. tolerance.)``` |  |  |
| C | Digital valtmeter (DVN), 5-1/2 digits, $\pm 10$ microvolts to $\pm 20 \mathrm{~V}$. Accuracy: $\pm 0.02 \%$ of reading. | Keithley | 190 |
| D | Digital Counter, 100 kHz or $120 \mathrm{kHz} \pm 1 \mathrm{~Hz}$. | Eldorado | 1507B |
| E | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Oscilloscope (mainframe) } \\ & \text { Amplifier Plug-in, 1mV/Div, DC. to } 500 \mathrm{kHz} \\ & \text { Time-Base Plug-in, } 5 \mathrm{~ms} / \mathrm{Div} \end{aligned}$ | Tektronix tektroni tektroni | $\begin{aligned} & 5618 \\ & 3 \times 9 \\ & 24677 \end{aligned}$ |
| F |  | Keituliy | 155 |

TABLE 5-2.
Power Supply Voltage Verification.

| Voltage | Test Point | Tolerance |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |
| +15.000 V | +15 V | $\pm 50 \mathrm{mV}$ |
| -15.000 V | -15 V | $\pm 0.4 \mathrm{~V}$ |
| +3.6 V | +3.6 V | $\pm 0.1 \mathrm{~V}$ |

b. Zero Adjust. (Top cover must be removed for these adjustments.)

1. Set front panel Zero Adjust (R121I) to mechanical center of adjustment span.
2. Set Display Rate to MAX.
3. Set Range to 10 mA .
4. Select ZERO CHECK, with no input signal connected.
5. Set Damping to Min.
6. Connect Null Detector (F) to Model 440 ANALOG OUTPUT (J1213).
7. Connect DVM (must be floating) across resistor R1210 (18.2k $\Omega$ ).
8. Adjust Coarse Zero (R1205) for $0 \pm 2$ millivolts at ANALOG OUTPUT (J1213).
9. Adjust Balance (RI206) for $5.2 \mathrm{~V} \pm 0.1 \mathrm{~V}$.
10. Repeat steps 8 through 9 until both readings are obtained simultaneously.
11. With Null Detector (F) connected, adjust front panel Zero Adjust (R1211) for $0 \pm 0.1 \mathrm{mV}$ at ANALOG OUTPUT (J1213).
c. Clock Adjust. (Top cover must be removed for this adjustment.)
12. Set Display Rate to MAX.
13. Connect Counter (D) between "CLOCK" test point on printed circuit board PC-217 and "GND" test point on PC-219.
14. Adjust Frequency Adjust (C503) on PC-217 for a Counter reading of $120 \mathrm{kHz} \pm 1 \mathrm{~Hz}$. (If Model 440 is 50 Hz version, set frequency for $100 \mathrm{kHz} \pm 1 \mathrm{~Hz}$.)

## NOTE

Capacitor C504 ( 22 pF ) may be added or removed to extend the adjustment range of trimmer c503.
d. Stabilization. Top/Bottom covers are installed. With power on, allow the Model 440 to stabilize in the calibration area for two hours.
e. Picoameter Range Calibration.

## IMPORTANT

Care must be exercised so as to avoid overloads on any range during calibration. The Damping control may be used to reduce the output noise on ranges 100 pA to 100 nA if necessary.

1. Set Display Rate to MAX.
2. Select 100 pA range.
3. Select ZERO CHECK.
4. Connect DVM to ANALOG OUTPUT of Model 440.
5. Verify output of $0 \pm 0.1 m V$ (adjust front panel zero (R121I) as needed.
6. Connect Current Source to Model 440 INPUT (J1210) .
7. Apply +100 pA .
8. Adjust 100pA Cal. (R1233) to obtain -1.0000 V $\pm 0.1 \mathrm{mV}$ at ANALOG OUTPUT (J1213).
9. Complete remainder of current range calibration in accord with Table 5-3.

## f. $A / D$ Zero Adjustment.

1. Set Display Rate at MAX.
2. Connect Oscilloscope as shown in Figure 27.
3. Connect DVM to ANALOG OUTPUT (J1213) of Model 440.
4. Set range to $100 n A$ and HOLD.
5. Place Model 440 in ZERO CHECK.
6. Adjust front panel Zero Adjust (RI211)
for $0 \pm 0.1 \mathrm{mV}$ at ANALOG OUTPUT (J1213).
7. Set Oscilloscope to following:
a). With INTEGRATOR test point connected to vertical input, set. vertical gain to $5 \mathrm{mV} / \mathrm{div}$., dc coupled.
b). With EXT. TRIGGER test point connected to horizontal input, set horizontal gain to $5 \mathrm{~ms} / \mathrm{div}$., ac coupled.
c). Set trigger to EXT, +.
8. Adjust INTEGRATOR ZERO (R632) to minimize wave-form amplitude as shown in Figure 28.
9. Adjust ZERO CROSSING ADJ. (R649) to minimize wave-form amplitude as shown in Figure 28. Increase Oscilloscope vertical sensitivity as necessary (to $1 \mathrm{mV} / \mathrm{div}, \mathrm{dc}$ coupled).

TABLE 5-3.
Current Ramge Accuracy Calibration.

| Ringe | $\operatorname{lnput}$ | Output Reading | Adjustment/Verificatiun |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $100 \mathrm{p} \mathrm{A}^{*}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Zero Check } \\ & +100 \mathrm{pA} \\ & -100 \mathrm{pA} \\ & +10 \mathrm{pA} \\ & -10 \mathrm{pA} \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0 \quad 0.1 \mathrm{mV} \\ & -1 \mathrm{~V}, 0.1 \mathrm{mV} \\ & +1 \mathrm{~V}: 0.3 \% \\ & -0.1 \mathrm{~V} \\ & +0.1 \mathrm{~V} \end{aligned}$ | Verify <br> Adjust 100pi CAI. (R1233) <br> Verify <br> Verify <br> Verify |
| $\ln A$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Zero Check } \\ & +\ln A \\ & -\ln A \\ & +100 \mathrm{pA} \\ & -100 \mathrm{pA} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0 \pm 0.1 \mathrm{mV} \\ & -1 \mathrm{~V} \pm 0.1 \mathrm{mV} \\ & +1 \mathrm{~V} \pm 0.3 \% \\ & -0.1 \mathrm{~V} \pm 0.6 \% \\ & +0.1 \mathrm{~V}+0.6 \% \end{aligned}$ | Verify <br> Adjust lni CAL. (R1234) <br> Verify <br> Verify <br> Verify |
| 10 n A | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Zero Check } \\ & +10 \mathrm{n} A \\ & -10 \mathrm{n} A \\ & -\ln A \\ & +\ln \lambda \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0 \pm 0.1 \mathrm{mV} \\ & -1 V \pm 0.1 \mathrm{mV} \\ & +1 V \pm 0.3 \% \\ & -0.1 V \pm 0.6 \% \\ & +0.1 V \pm 0.6 \% \end{aligned}$ | ```Verify Adjust lOnd CNL. (Rl235) verify Verify Verify``` |
| 1000 d | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Zero Check } \\ & +100 \mathrm{nA} \\ & -100 \mathrm{nA} \\ & +10 \mathrm{nA} \\ & -10 \mathrm{nA} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0 \pm 0.1 \mathrm{mV} \\ & -1 V \pm 0.1 \mathrm{mV} \\ & +1 \mathrm{~V} \pm 0.2 \% \\ & -0.1 V+0.5 \% \\ & +0.1 V \pm 0.5 \% \end{aligned}$ | Verify <br> Adjust loona cal. (R1238) <br> Verify <br> Verify <br> Verify |
| 1:1A | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Zero Check } \\ & \pm 111 \mathrm{~A} \\ & -1,1 \mathrm{~A} \\ & +100 \mathrm{nA} \\ & \sim 100 \mathrm{nA} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0 \pm 0.1 \mathrm{mV} \\ & -1 \mathrm{~V} \pm 0.1 \mathrm{mV} \\ & +\mathrm{lV} \pm 0.06 \% \\ & -0.1 \mathrm{~V} \pm 0.25 \% \\ & +0.1 \mathrm{~V} \pm 0.25 \% \end{aligned}$ | Verify <br> Adjust lid CAL. (R1239) <br> Verify <br> Verify <br> Verify |
| $10 \mu$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Zero Chech } \\ & +10 \mathrm{H} \\ & -10 \mu \mathrm{~A} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} 0 & =0.1 \mathrm{mV} \\ -1 V & =0.1 \mathrm{mV} \\ +1 V & \pm 0.06 \% \end{aligned}$ | Verify Mjust 10at CML. (R1240) Verify |
| $100 \mu \mathrm{~A}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Zero Check } \\ & +100 \mathrm{~A} \\ & -100 \mathrm{~A} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0 \pm 0.1 \mathrm{mV} \\ & -1 \mathrm{~V} \pm 0.2 \% \\ & +1 \mathrm{~V} \pm 0.2 \% \end{aligned}$ | Verify <br> Verify <br> Verify |
| 1 mA | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Zero Check } \\ & +1 \mathrm{~mA} \\ & -1 \mathrm{~mA} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0 \pm 0.1 \mathrm{mV} \\ & -1 V \pm 0.2 \% \\ & +1 V \pm 0.2 \% \end{aligned}$ | Verify <br> Verify <br> Verify |
| 10 mi | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Zero Cleeck } \\ & +10 \mathrm{~mA} \\ & -10 \mathrm{~mA} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0 \pm 0.1 \mathrm{mV} \\ & -1 \mathrm{~V} \pm 0.1 \mathrm{mV} \\ & +1 \mathrm{~V} \pm 0.03 \% \end{aligned}$ | Verify Verify Verify |

*If calibration of 100 p a range is not possible, the problem may be a result of excessive offet current (less than $+2 \times 10^{-14} \mathrm{~A}$ at factory calibration).


FIGURE 27. Test Equipment Set-up for A/D Calibration.

NOTE

If range of adjustment of INTEGRATOR ZERO (R632) is insufficient add or remove jumpers across resistors R630 and R631.
10. Set vertical oscilloscope input to GND (using $A C / D C / G N D$ switch) to set reference " 0 " position. Switch to $D C$ and verify that RESET position coincides with " 0 ".
11. With RESET adjusted on oscilloscope grid line, adjust INTEGRATOR ZERO to set "Integrator" waveform within $\pm 0.1 \mathrm{mV}$ of RESET position.
12. Adjust ZERO CROSSING ADJ. (R649) to obtain a zero reading on the Model 440 display such that the polarity indicator flashes + and -.
13. Remove Oscilloscope and other leads from Model 440.

## g. A/D Linearity Adjust.

I. Cornect Current Source (A) to Model 440 INPUT.
2. Open ZERO CHECK.
3. Apply a positive input current to Model 440.
4. Adjust Current Source and front panel zero as necessary for ANALOG OUTPUT reading of -1.9995 V $\pm 0.1 \mathrm{mV}$.
5. Adjust + REF. Control (R611, PC-219) for a Model 440 display flashing between +1.999 and blank.

## NOTE

Add or remove jumper wires which shunt resistors R608, R609 or R610 (on printed circuit board $P C-219$ ) to extend the range of adjustment on potentiometer R6Il. Resistor R607 may be changed if necessary.
6. Apply a minus input current to Model 440.
7. Adjust Current Source and front panel zero as necessary for ANALOG OUTPUT reading of -1.9995 V $\pm 0.1 \mathrm{mV}$.
8. Adjust - REF. Control (R606, PC-219) for a Model 440 display flashing between -1.999 and blank.

## NOTE

Add or remove jumper wires which shunt resistors R603, R604, or R605 (on printed circuit board PC-219) to extend the range of adjustment on potentiometer R606. Resistor R602 may be changed if necessary.
9. Place Model 440 in ZERO CHECK.
10. Adjust front panel Zero Control for ANALOG OUTPUT of $0 \pm 0.1 \mathrm{mV}$.
11. Model 440 display should indicate $\pm 000$.


FIGURE 28. A/D Converter Zero Adjustments.

## SECTION 6. REPLACEABLE PARTS

6-1. 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), Manufac-
turer'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 6-1.
Abbreviations and Symbols

| A | ampere | F | farad | $\Omega$ | ohm |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Fig | Figure |  |  |
| CbVar | Carbon Variable |  |  | P | pico (10-12) |
| CerD | Ceramic Disc | GCb | Glass enclosed Carbon | PC | Printed Circuit |
| Cer Trimmer | Ceramic Trimmer |  |  | Poly | Polystyrene |
| Comp | Composition | k | kilo (10 ${ }^{3}$ ) |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | Ref. | Reference |
| DCb | Deposited Carbon | $\mu$ | micro ( $10^{-6}$ ) |  |  |
| Desig. | Designation |  |  | 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 |
|  |  |  |  | WW | Wirewound |
|  |  | No. | Number | WTVVar | Wirewound Variable |

6-2. ELECTRICAL SCHEMATICS AND DIAGRAMS. Schematics and diagrams are inciuded to describe the electrical circuits as discussed in Section 3. Table 6-2 identifies all schematic part numbers included.

6-3 HON TO USE THE REPLACEABLE PARTS LIST. This Parts List is arranged such that the individual types of components are listed in alphabetical arder. Main Chassis parts are listed followed by printed circuit boards and other subassemblies.

## 6-4. 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 listed can be made available upon request. Parts identified by the Keithley Manufacturing Code Number 80164 should be ordered directly from Keithley Instruments, Inc.

TABLE 6-2.

| Description | Circuit Description | Schematic Part No. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Main Chassis | PC-210 | 23482E |
| Power Supply | PC-210 | 23448E |
| Polarity Board | PC-207 | 23449D |
| Thousand Board | PC-208 | 23450D |
| Readout Board | PC-229 | 23451E |
| Oscillator Board | PC-217 | 23452D |
| Integrator Board | PC-219 | 23453E |
| Output Buffer | PC-218 | 23457 D |
| Output Buffer | PC-209 | 23481 E |
| Basing Diagram | - | 23606D |

TABLE 6-3.
Mechanical Parts List.

| Item No. | Description | Quantity Per Assembly | Keithley Part No. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | Top Cover Assembly | - | 17958 C |
| - | Cover | 1 | 17162 C |
| - | Fastener | 2 | FA-54 |
| 2 | Botrom Cover Assembly | - | 179000 |
| - | Cover | 1 | 17957 C |
| - | Fastener | 2 | FA-54 |
| 3 | Angle, Rack Assembly | 2 | 146248 |
| 4 | Screw, Slotted, 10-32 $\times 1 / 4$ | 4 | - |
| 5 | Front Pane 1 | 1 | 230250 |
| 6 | Chassis | 1 | 230393 |



FIGURE 29. Mechanical Assembly.

TABLE 6-4.
P(: Board Designation Series

| Series | Description | Designation | Connector | Page No. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 100 | Penver Supply | $1 \mathrm{C}-210$ | - | 38 |
| 200 | Polarity Buard | PC-207 | J1204 | 40 |
| 300 | Thousand buard | PC-208 | $J 1205$ | 41 |
| 400 | Re:adout board | ${ }^{P} \mathrm{C}-229$ | J1206/J1207 | 41 |
| 500 | Oscillator Board | $\mathrm{P} \mathrm{C}-217$ | J1208 | 42 |
| 600 | Integriator Board | $\mathrm{P}^{\mathrm{C}} \mathrm{C}-219$ | J1209 | 44 |
| 1000 | Output Butier Board | PC-218 | J1202 | 46 |
| 1100 | Output But[er Board | PC-209 | J1213 | 47 |
| 1200 | Main Chassis | PC-210 | - | 35 |

MAIN CHASSIS PARTS LIST
（＂1200＂Series，PC－210）
CAPACITORS

| Circuit Desig． | Value | Rating | Type | Mfr． Code | Mfr． <br> Part No． | Keithle： <br> Part No． | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Fis. } \\ & \text { Re } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Cl201 | 5 pF | 600 V | Cerd | 72982 | ED－5 | Cここ－うら | 10 |
| C1202 | $10 \quad$ F | 20 V | ETT | 17554 | TSD2－20－106 | C：79－10．4 | 14 |
| C1203 | ． 0047 F | 600 V | CerD | 72982 | ED－．004 7 | Cご－．004 | 10 |
| C1204 | ．047 F | 200 V | My | 13050 | SM1A | C143－．06． | ： |
| C1205 | 10 F | 20 V | ETT | 17534 | TSD2－20－100 | c179－10： | ！＂ |
| C1206 | Not Used |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| C1207 | Not Used |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| C1208 | 47 oF | 500 V | Poly | 71590 | CPR－47J | C138－47？ | 19 |
| C1209 | 220 pF | 600 V | Cerd | 72982 | ED－2？0 | C－2－20p | 1 |
| C1210 | ． 001 F | 500 V | Poly | 71590 | CPR－．001 | c：38－．001： | 19 |
| C1211 | ． 01 F | 600 V | CerD | 72982 | ED－． 01 | C－2－．01： | ！＊ |
| C1212 | ．02 F | 600 V | Cerd | 7298.2 | ED－．02 | Cここ－．02．： | ： |
| C1213 | ．02 ． 5 | 600 V | Cerd | 72982 | ED－．32 | Cこ2－． $02 \because$ | $\because$ |
| C1214 | ． 25 F | 400 V | My | 13050 | Silla | C． $3-.25 \%$ | ： 4 |
| C1215 | 5000 ？ F | 500 V | Poly | 71590 | CPR－50003 | c：30－5000？ | ${ }^{\prime \prime}$ |
| Cl210 | 510 pF | 500 V | Poly | 71590 | CPR－510J | C138－510？ | 19 |
| C121： | ．05 F | 600 V | My | 56289 | 6PS－550 | Cóz－．05： | 19 |
| C1218 | 47 pr | 500 V | Poly | 715.90 | CPR－47J | C：38－47P | 19 |
| C：219 | ． 0047 F | 600 V | CerD | 7298？ | ED－． 0047 | C22－．0047．1 | 19 |
| C1220 | ． 0047 F | 600 V | Cerd | 72982 | ED－．004 | C22－．004つ | 19 |
| C1221 | ．0047 F | 600 V | Cerd | 72982 | ED－． $304 \%$ | ここ2－．004－9！ | 10 |

## CONNECTORS

| Circuit Desig． | Descriotion | Mfr． <br> Code | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Mer. } \\ & \text { Pare Yo. } \end{aligned}$ | Keithles Part $\dot{\text { No }}$ ． | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Fig. } \\ & \text { Rei } \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| J1201 | Plug－in Contacts | 91662 | 02－005－113－6－200 | CS－149 | 19 |
| P1201 | Contacts，mate of J1201． | 91662 | 02－005－111－5－200 | CS－200 | － |
| J1202 | Receotacle， 44 pins，front card of Out－ put Buffer Stage PC－2l8 | 09922 | PSC 4DO22－12 | C5－205 | 10 |
| J1203 | Receptacle， 44 pins，Rear card of Output Buffer Stage PC－209 | 09922 | PSC 40D22－12 | CS－205 | 10 |
| 51204 | Recepracle， 15 pins，Polarity Board PC－207 | 09922 | PSC 4SS15－12 | $\operatorname{CS-175}$ | 19 |
| J1205 | Receptacle， 15 pins，Thousand Board PC－208 | 09922 | PSC 4SS15－12 | CS－175 | 19 |
| J1206 | Receptacle， 6 pins，Readout Board PC－229 | 73690 | 02－006－105－6－200 | CS－223 | 19 |
| 51207 | Receptacle， 15 pins，Readout Board PC－229 | 73690 | 02－015－105－6－200 | CS－22？ | 19 |
| 31203 | Receptacle， 15 pini，Oseillator Board PC－217 | 09922 | PSC 4SS15－12 | CS－175 | 19 |
| J1209 | Receptacle， 15 pins，Integrator Board PC－219 | 09922 | PSC 4SSI5－12 | CS－175 | 19 |
| J1210 | Receptacle，UHF，INPUT（Mil．No．50－239A） | 91737 | 6804 | CS－64 | 2 |
| －－－－ | Plug，UHF，mate of 31210 （Mil．No．49190）， Supplied | 91737 | 5127 | CS－49 | － |
| －－－ | Dust Cap for Jl210，Supplied | 95760 | EC－10 | Cap－1 | － |

MAIN CHASSIS PARTS LIST
"1200" SERIES, PC-210 CONNECTORS (Cont'd)

| Circuit Desig. | Description | Mfr. <br> Code | Mfr. <br> Part No. | Keithley <br> Part No. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Fig. } \\ & \text { Ref. } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| J1211 | Binding Post, G | 08811 | 33-286 | BP-15 | 2 |
| J1212 | Receptacle, 50 pins, PRINTER/CONTROL Connector | 02660 | 57-40500-1 | CS-221 | 3 |
| --- | Plug, mate of J1212 | 02770 | 57-30500-1 | CS-220 | - |
| J1213 | Receptacle, Microphone, ANALOG OUTPUT | 02660 | 80-PC2F | $\operatorname{cs}-32$ | 3 |
| --- | Plug, mate of J1213, Supplied | 02660 | $80-\mathrm{MC2M}$ |  | - |


| Circuit <br> Desig. | Type |  | Mfr. <br> Code | Mfr. <br> Part No. | Keithley Part No. | Fig. Ref. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| D1201 | Silicon |  | 01295 | 1N914 | RF-28 | 19 |
| D1202 | Silicon |  | 01295 | 1N645 | RF-14 | 19 |
| D1203 | Silicon |  | 02735 | 1N3255 | RF-17 | 19 |
| D1204 | Silicon |  | 02735 | 1N3255 | RF-17 | 19 |
| D1205 | Zener |  | 84970 | VR47 | D2-30 | 19 |
| D1206 | Silicon |  | 02735 | IN3255 | RF-17 | 19 |
| D1207 | Silicon |  | 02735 | 1N3255 | RF-17 | 19 |
| D1208 | Silicon |  | 02735 | 1N3255 | RF-17 | 19 |
| D1209 | Silicon |  | 01295 | 1N645 | RF-14 | 19 |
| D1210 | Silicon |  | 01295 | 1N645 | RF-14 | 19 |

RESISTORS

| Circuit Desig. | Value | Rating |  | Type | Mfr. <br> Code | Mfr. <br> Part No. | Keithley Part No. | Fig. Ref. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| R1201 | 500 k ? | $\pm 20 \%, 1 / 4$ | W | CbVar | 71450 | GC45 | RP75-500K | 19 |
| R1202 | 220 ת | 10\%, 1/4 | W | Comp | 44655 | RC07 | R76-220 | 19 |
| R1203 | 10 M , | 1\%, 1/2 | W | DCb | 91637 | DCF-1/2 | R12-10M | 19 |
| R1204 | $100 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ | 10\%, 1/4 | W | Comp | 44655 | RC07 | R76-100K | 19 |
| R1205 | $1 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ | 20\%, 2 | W | WW | 71450 | INS 115 | RP50-1K | 19 |
| R1206 | $10 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ | 20\%, 2 | W | Ww | 71450 | INS 115 | RP50-10K | 19 |
| R1207 | $15 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ | 1\%, 1/8 | W | MtF | 07716 | CEA | R88-15K | 19 |
| R1208 | $100 \Omega$ | 10\%, 1/2 | W | Comp | 01121 | EB | R1-100 | 19 |
| R1209 | $22 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ | 10\%, 1/4 | W | Comp | 44655 | RCO7 | R76-22K | 19 |
| R1210 | 18.2 k , | 1\%, 1/8 | W | MtF | 07716 | CEA | R88-18.2K | 19 |
| R1211 | $500 \Omega$ | $\pm 20 \%, 2$ | W | Cermet | 71450 | 551 | RP72-500 | 19 |
| R1212 | Not Used |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| R1213 | $18.2 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ | 1\%, 1/8 | W | MtF | 07716 | CEA | R88-18.2K | 19 |
| R1214 | 4.7 k $\Omega$ | 10\%, 1/4 | W | Comp | 44655 | RCO7 | R76-4.7K | 19 |
| R1215 | $4.7 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ | 10\%, 1/4 | W | Comp | 44655 | RC07 | R76-4.7K | 19 |
| R1216 | 680 ת | 10\%, 1/4 | W | Comp | 44655 | RC07 | R76-680 | 19 |
| R1217 | $3.3 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ | 10\%, 1/2 | W | Comp | 01121 | EB | R1-3.3K | 19 |
| R1218 | $100 \Omega$ | 10\%, 2 | W | Comp | 01121 | HB | R3-100 | 19 |
| R1219 | $100 \Omega$ | 10\%, 1/2 | W | Comp | 01121 | EB | R1-100 | 19 |
| R1220 | 470 ת | 10\%, 2 | W | Comp | 01121 | HB | R3-470 | 19 |
| R1221 | 15 ks | $-30 \%, 1 / 3$ | w | cbvar | 71450 | GC45 | RP78-15K | 19 |
| R1222 | 1.8 k 2 | 10\%, 1/4 | W | Comp | 44655 | RC07 | R76-1.8K | 19 |
| R1223 | $560 \Omega$ | 10\%, 1 | W | Comp | 01121 | GB | R2-560 | 19 |
| R1224 | $10^{10} \Omega$ | +3-0\%, 1/R | W | GCb | 63060 | RX-1 | 23093A | 19 |
| R1225 | $10^{9} \Omega$ | +3-0\%, $1 / \mathrm{R}$ | W | GCb | 63060 | RX-1 | 23092A | 19 |

## MALN CHASSIS PARTS LIST <br> " 1200 " SERIES, PC-210 <br> RESISTORS (cont'd)

| Circuit <br> Desig. | Value | Rating |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

SWITCHES AND CONTROLS

| Circuit Desig. | Description | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Mfr. } \\ & \text { Code } \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | Keithley Part No. | $\begin{aligned} & E 12 \\ & \text { Re: } \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 51201 | Rotary Switch, zero check | 80164 | Stir-279 | 2 |
| --- | Knoo Assembly, Zero Check Switch | 80164 | 14838A | - |
| S1202 | Rotary Switch less components, RANGE | 80164 | S6-278 | - |
| --- | Rotary Switch with components, Range | 80164 |  | - |
|  | Switch |  |  |  |
| --- | Dial Assembly, Range Switch | 80164 | 230375 | - |
| S1203 | Rotary Switch, DAMPING (see also R1221) | 71450 | 3p-8-15k | : |
| --- | Knob Assemoly, Damping Control | 80164 | $21384{ }^{\text {r }}$ | - |
| 51204 | Rotary Switch, DISPLAY Rate (see also R1201) | 71450 | RP75-500\% | - |
| --- | Knob Assembly, Display Rate Control | 80164 | 213848 | - |
| --- | Screwdiriver Adjusc, ZERO Control (see R1211) | 71450 | RP:2-500 | - |

TRANSISTORS

| Circuit Desig. | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{Mfr} . \\ & \text { Code } \end{aligned}$ | MEr. <br> Part No. | Keithley <br> Part No. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Fis. } \\ & \text { Re } \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Q1201 | 80164 | ** | 20933A | 19 |
| Q1202 | 80164 | ** | 20933A | 19 |
| Q1203 | 07263 | S17638 | TG-33 | 19 |
| Q1204 | 07263 | S17638 | TG-33 | 19 |
| Q1205 | 04713 | 2N3904 | TG-47 | : |
| Q1206 | 71279 | ES-5321 | TG-54 | 19 |

[^0]POWER SUPPLY PARTS LIST
("100" Series, PC-210)
GAPACITORS


DIODES

| Circuit Desig. | Type | Mfr. Code | Mfr. <br> Part No. | Keithley <br> Part No. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Fig. } \\ & \text { Ref. } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| D101 | Silicon | 13327 | 1N4139 | RF-34 | 19 |
| D102 | Silicon | 13327 | 1N4139 | RF-34 | 19 |
| D103 | Silicon | 01295 | 1N645 | RF-14 | 19 |
| D104 | Silicon | 01295 | 1N645 | RF-14 | 19 |
| D105 | Silicon | 01295 | 1N645 | RF-14 | 19 |
| D106 | Silicon | 01295 | 1 1N645 | $\mathrm{RF}-1 t_{4}$ | 19 |
| D107 | Silicon | 01295 | 1N645 | RF-14 | 19 |
| D108 | Silicon | 01295 | 1N645 | RF-14 | 19 |
| D109 | Silicon | 01295 | 1N645 | RF-14 | 19 |
| D110 | Zener | 04713 | 1N936 | D2-5 | 19 |
| D111 | Silicon | 02735 | IN3255 | RF-17 | 19 |
| D112 | Silicon | 01295 | 1N645 | RF-14 | 19 |
| D113 | Not Used |  |  |  |  |

MISCELLANEOUS PARTS

| Circuit Desig. | Description | Mfr. Code | Mfr. <br> Part No. | Keithley Part No. | Fig. Ref. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| F101 (117V) | Fuse, slow blow, 3/8 A | 71400 | Type MDL | FU-18 | 3 |
| F101 (234V) | Fuse, quick acting, 200 mA | 75915 | 361.200 | FU-24 | 3 |
| --- | Fuse Holder | 75915 | 342012 | FH-3 | - |
| P101 | Cord Set, 6 feet | 93656 | 4638-13 | co-5 | 3 |
| S101 | Slide Switch, 117-234V | 80164 | SW-151 | SW-151 | 3 |
| S102 | Toggle Switch, POWER | 80164 | SW-265 | SW-265 | 2 |
| T101 | Power Transformer | 80164 | TR-114 | TR-114 | 16 |

## POWER SUPPLY PARTS LIST <br> " 100 " SERIES, PC-210 <br> RESISTORS

| Circuit <br> Desig. | Value |  | Rating |  | Type | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{Mfr} \\ & \text { Code } \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Mfr. } \\ & \text { Part No. } \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | Keithley <br> Part ivo. | Fig. Ret. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| R101 | 6.8 | k ? | 10\%, 1/4 | W | Comp | 44655 | RCO7 | R76-6.8K | 19 |
| R102 | 0.2 | $\Omega$ | $\pm 10 \%, 4.25$ | W | TCu | 91637 | Cw-2 | R151-0.2 | 19 |
| R103 | 10 | $\mathrm{k} \Omega$ | $\overline{1} \%, 1 / 8$ | W | MtF | 07716 | cea | R88-10K | 19 |
| R104 | 1.1 | $k \Omega$ | 1\%, $1 / 8$ | W | MtF | 07716 | CEA | R88-1.1k | 19 |
| R105 | 1 | $\mathrm{k} \Omega$ | 10\%, 1/4 | w | Comp | 44655 | RC07 | R76-1K | 19 |
| R106 | 100 | $\Omega$ | 1\%, 1/8 W |  | MtF | 07716 | CEA | R88-100 | 19 |
| R107 | 150 | $\Omega$ | 1\%, 1/8 W |  | MtF | 07716 | CEA | R88-150 | 19 |
| R108 | 33 | k? | 10\%, 1/4 W |  | Comp | 44655 | RCO7 | R76-33K | 19 |
| R109 | 3 | $\Omega$ | 1\%, 1/2 W |  | DCb | 91637 | DCF-1/2 | R12-3 | 19 |
| R110 | 680 | $\Omega$ | 10\%, 1/4 W |  | Comp | 44655 | RC07 | R76-580 | 19 |
| R111 | 3.3 | k:? | 10\%, 1/4 W |  | Comp | 44655 | RC07 | Ri6-3.3K | 19 |
| R112 | 4.7 | $k \Omega$ | 10\%, 1/4 W |  | Comp | 44655 | RCO7 | R76-4.7K | 19 |
| R113 | 3.3 | k ? | 10\%, 1/4 W |  | Comp | 44655 | RC07 | R76-3.3K | 19 |
| R114 | 4.75 | k : | 1\%, 1/8 W |  | MtF | 07716 | CEA | R88-4.75K | 19 |
| R115 | 2 | $k \Omega$ | 20\%, 2 W |  | WWVar | 71450 | INS 115 | RP50-2K | 19 |
| R116 | 8.06 | k ? | 1\%, 1/8 W |  | MtF | 07716 | CEA | R88-8.06K | 19 |
| R117 | 18.2 | k ? | 1\%, 1/8 W |  | MtF | 07716 | CEA-TO-18.2ki. | R88-18.2\% | 19 |
| R118 | 7.5 | k? | 1\%, 1/8 W |  | MtF | 07716 | CEA | R88-7.5K | 19 |
| R119 | 33 | $\mathrm{k} \Omega$ | 10\%, 1/4 W |  | Comp | 44655 | RCD 7 | R $76-33 \mathrm{~K}$ | 19 |
| R120 | 3 | $\square$ | 1\%, 1/2 W |  | DCb | 91637 | DCF-1/2 | R12-3 | 19 |
| R121 | 33 | $\mathrm{k} \Omega$ | 10\%, 1/4 W |  | Comp | 44655 | RCO7 | R76-33K | 19 |
| R122 | 33 | k? | 10\%, 1/4 W |  | Comp | 44655 | RC07 | R76-33K | 19 |
| R123 | 7.5 | $\mathrm{k} \Omega$ | 1\%, 1/8 W |  | MtF | 07716 | CEA | R88-7.5 | 19 |
| R124 | 82 | $\Omega$ | 10\%, 1/2 W |  | Comp | 01121 | EB | R1-82 | 19 |
| R125 | 1 | M $\Omega$ | 10\%, 1/4 W |  | Comp | 44655 | RC07 | R76-19: | 19 |
| R126 | 100 | $k \Omega$ | 10\%, 1/4 W |  | Comp | 44655 | RC07 | R76-100K | 19 |
| R127 | 56 | $\mathrm{k} \Omega$ | 10\%, 1/4 W |  | Comp | 44655 | RCO7 | R76-56: | 19 |
| R128 | 80.6 | k? | 1\%, 1/2 w |  | MtF | 07716 | CEC | R94-80.6 ${ }^{\mathrm{K}}$ | 19 |
| R129 | 7.32 | ki2 | 1\%, 1/8 W |  | MtF | 07716 | CEA | R83-7.32K | 19 |
| R130 | 1.5 | $\mathrm{k} \Omega$ | 10\%, 1/4 W |  | Comp | 44655 | RC07 | R76-1.30 | 19 |
| R131 | 1 | k ? | 10\%, 1/4 W |  | Comp | 44655 | RCO7 | R75-1\% | 19 |
| R132 | 12 | k: | 10\%, 1/4 W |  | Comp | 44655 | RCO7 | 270-2.3k | 19 |
| R133 | 10 | k: | 10\%, 1/4 W |  | Comp | 44655 | RCO7 | 276-10K | 19 |

TRANSISTORS

| Circuit Desig. |  | Mfr. <br> Code | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Mfr. } \\ & \text { Part No. } \end{aligned}$ | Keithley $\qquad$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Fig. } \\ & \text { Ref. } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Q101 |  | 02735 | 2N5183 | TG-68 | 19 |
| Q102 |  | 71279 | ES-5321 | TG-54 | 19 |
| Q103 |  | 07263 | 2N3565 | TG-39 | 19 |
| Q104 |  | 07263 | 2N3565 | TG-39 | 19 |
| Q105 |  | 07263 | S17638 | TG-33 | 19 |
| Q106 |  | 07263 | 2N3555 | TG-39 | 19 |
| Q107 |  | 02734 | 40317 | TG-43 | 19 |
| Q108 |  | 07263 | 2N3565 | TG-39 | 19 |
| Q109 |  | 07263 | 2N3565 | TG-39 | 19 |
| Q110 |  | 07263 | S17638 | TG-33 | 19 |
| Q111 |  | 02734 | 40319 | TG-50 | 19 |
| Q112 |  | 07263 | S17638 | TG-33 | 19 |
| Q113 |  | 07263 | S17638 | TG-33 | 19 |
| Q114 | * | 07263 | 2N3565 | TG-39 | 19 |
| Q115 |  | 07263 | 2N3565 | TG-39 | 19 |

POWER SUPPLY PARTS LIST
＂100＂SERIES，PC－210
TRANSISTORS（cont＇d）

| Circuit Desig． | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Mfr. } \\ & \text { Code } \end{aligned}$ | Mfr． <br> Part No． | Keitinley Part No． | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Fig. } \\ & \text { Ref. } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Qllo | 07263 | S17638 | TG－33 | 19 |
| Q11／ | 07263 | S17638 | TG－33 | 19 |
| Q118 | 02735 | 40346 | TG－44 | 19 |
| Q119 | 02735 | 40346 | TG－44 | 19 |
| Q120 | 07263 | 2N3565 | TG－39 | 19 |

POLARITY BOARD PARTS LIST
（＂200＂Series，PC－207）
capacitors

| Circuit <br> Desig． | Value | Rating | Type | MEr． Code | Mir． <br> Part No | Keithley <br> Part No． | Fig. Ret. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| C？${ }^{1}$ | 150 pF | 600 ： | Cer） | 72982 | ED－150 | Cここ－150p | 17 |
| c20： | 150 pF | 600 v | CerD | 72982 | ED－150 | C22－150P | 17 |

INTEGRATED CIRCUITS

| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Cincuit } \\ & \text { posig. } \end{aligned}$ | Describtion | Mfr． <br> Code | Mfr． <br> Part No． | Xeithley Part No． | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Fig. } \\ & \text { ReE. } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| QA201 | Dual J－K Flip－Elop | 04713 | NCS90p | IC－8 | 17 |
| Qav22 | Quad 2 Input Gate | 04713 | MC324P | IC－5 | 17 |
| axcos | Quad 2 Input Gate | 04713 | MC324？ | IC－5 | 17 |
| 0．204 | Quad 2 Input Gate | 04713 | MC824？ | IC－5 | 17 |
| 9005 | Not Used |  |  |  |  |
| 9．300 | Dual J－K Flip－Flop | 04713 | MC890 | 1C－3 | 17 |
| Q．20； | Dual 3 Input Busfer，non－inverting | 04713 | MC888P | ¢ $\mathrm{C}-\mathrm{n}$ | 17 |
| Q 2301 | Dual J－K Flip－Flop | 04713 | MC300？ | IC－8 | 17 |
| 9．302 | Dual J－K Flip－Flop | 04713 | ！csone | IC－8 | 17 |
| Qajoj | Quad 2 Lnput Gate | 04713 | MCs：4？ | IC－5 | 17 |
| 0．304 | Hex．Inverter | 04713 | MC989？ | iC－7 | 17 |

## LAMPS

| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Circuit } \\ & \text { jesig. } \end{aligned}$ | Description | Mf： <br> Code | Mir． <br> Part No． | Beithie： <br> are Xu． | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Fig. } \\ & \text { Re? } \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| bsan！ | rity Pilot Light | 91802 | 2330 sertos | $3-4$ | 17 |

RESISTORS

| Circuit Desi：． | Value | Rating | Tvoe | Mr． Code | $\begin{aligned} & \text { YE: } \\ & \text { ?ar: } \because 0 . \end{aligned}$ | Keithley $P=10$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{Fiz} \\ & \mathrm{Re}= \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| R201 | 270 | 10\％，1／2 | Cump | 44655 | 2C．） |  | 17 |
| ＜22 | 2.2 | 10\％，1／4 \％ | Como | 44655 | RCO ${ }^{\text {\％}}$ | 8ンカーこ．2K | 17 |
| 223 | 1.5 | 117，1／4 is | Comp | 44655 | 3007 | 8フゥ－1．5K | 17 |
| 2204 | 1.5 | 10\％1／4 | Comp | 44555 | RCO 7 | ． 5 n－1． 5 K | 17 |
| thinsistors |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Ciscuit } \\ & 2 \text { itat } \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  | ME: Covi, | $\because:$ | \＆utate ourn | Fis. |
| Q291 |  |  |  | 02735 | 235184 | バィ－ッ） | 17 |
| （2） 2 |  |  |  | 02735 | 2N518： | TC－n！ | 17 |

THULSANO BOARD PARTS LIST
("300" Series, PC-208)

INTEGRATED CIRCUITS

| Circuit Desig. | Description | MEr. Code | MEr. <br> Part No. | Keatinies <br> Part No. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Fig. } \\ & \text { Re: } \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| QA301 | Dual J-K Flip-Flop | 04713 | MC890P | IC-8 | 15 |
| QA302 | Dual J-K Fiip-Flup | 04713 | MC890p | IC-8 | 18 |
| QA303 | Quad - Input Gate | 04713 | NC324? | $1 \mathrm{C}-5$ | 18 |
| QA304 | Hex Inverter | 04713 | MC389? | 1C-7 | 18 |

LANPS


## RESISTORS

| Circuit Desiz. | Value | Rating |  | T:oe | Mf: <br> Code | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Mír. } \\ & \text { Pur } \mathrm{No.} \end{aligned}$ | Rerthies $\qquad$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5 \\ & 3 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| R30) | :. 5 k: | 10\%, 1/4 | W | Comp | 44655 | RCO7 | 2-5-1.5K | $: 8$ |
| R30: | $100 \leqslant$ | 10\%, : | 4 | Comp | 01121 | G3 | R2-100: | : ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |

TRANSISTORS

| Circuiz Desig. | Mfr. <br> Code | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Mre } \\ & \text { Part No. } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Bertaies } \\ & \text { Part Mo. } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { E. } \\ & \text { Re } \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Q 301 | 02735 | 2N5184 | TG-07 | 18 |

READOLT BOARD PARTS LIST
("400" Series, PC-229)
CONNECTORS

| Circuit Desiz. | Descriotion | Mir. <br> Code | Mer. <br> Part No. | Keithley Part No. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Fiz } \\ & \text { Re } \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| P401 | Plug, o pins, connects to Jlanh | 73690 | -2-006-105-6-200 | CS-223 | 24 |
| P402 | Plug, 22 pins, connects to jl20i | 73690 | 02-006-105-6-200 | CS-222 | 24 |

## INTEGNATED CIRCUYTS

| Circuit Desiz. | Descrintion | Mfr. <br> Code | $\begin{aligned} & \text { MEr. } \\ & \text { Part No. } \end{aligned}$ | keithie Parc No. | Fig. Sei |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| QALOi |  | 04713 | MC89:? | IC-9 | $2 \therefore$ |
| OA402 | Dual J-K E: io-Elop | 04713 | MC891P | LC-9 | 24 |
| Qa<il3 | Duai J-ñ Eip-Elop | 04713 | MC891P | IC-9 | 2. |
| 00.40\% | Onal J-K Eico-Elos | 04713 | Mc891) | IC-8 | 24 |
| 1) |  | 04713 | MC890p | IC-S | 24 |
| QN406 | Duai j-ï Ėスp-Ttop | 04713 | NC8905 | IC-3 | 24 |
| Q24407 | quad 2 Input Gare | 04713 | MC324P | IC-5 | 24 |
| QA408 | Quad 2 Input Gate | 04713 | MC824P | IC-5 | 2.6 |
| QA409 | Dual J-Ǩ Flip-Flop | 04713 | MC890? | IC-8 | 24 |
| Q 410 | Dual J-K Flip-Flop | 04713 | MC890p | IC-8 | 24 |

READOUT BOARD PARTS LIST
" 400 " SERIES, PC-229 INTEGRATED CIRCUITS (cont'd)

| Circuit Desig. | Description | Mfr. Code | Mfr. <br> Part No. | Keichley <br> Part No. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Fig. } \\ & \text { Ref. } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| QA411 | Dual J-K Flip-Flop | 04713 | MC890P | IC-8 | 24 |
| QA412 | Dual J-K Flip-Flop | 04713 | MC890P | IC-8 | 24 |
| QA413 | Dual J-K Flip-Flop | 04713 | MC890P | IC-8 | 24 |
| QA414 | Dual J-K Flip-Flop | 04713 | MC890P | IC-8 | 24 |
| QA415 | Decimal Decoder/Driver | 07263 | U6B996079X | IC-3 | 24 |
| QA416 | Decimal Decoder/Driver | 07263 | U6B996079x | IC-3 | 24 |
| QA417 | Decimal Decoder/Driver | 07263 | U6B996079 ${ }^{\text {X }}$ | IC-3 | 24 |

## READOUT TUBES

| Circuit Desig. | Description | MEr. Code | Mfr. <br> Part No. | Keithley Part No. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Fig. } \\ & \text { ReE. } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| V401 | Units Readout Tube | 83594 | B5750 | EV-5750 | 24 |
| V402 | Tens Readout Tube | 83594 | B5750 | EV-5750 | 24 |
| V403 | Hundreds Readout Tube | 83594 | B5750 | EV-5750 | 24 |

RESISTORS

| Circuit <br> Desig. | Value | Rating | Tupe | Mfr. <br> Code | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Mfr. } \\ & \text { Part No. } \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | Keichley Part No. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Fig. } \\ & \text { Res. } \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| R401 | 10 k : | 5\%, 1/2 W | Comp | 01121 | EB | R19-10K | 24 |
| R402 | 10 k ? | 5\%, 1/2 W | Comp | 01121 | EB | R19-1.0K | 24 |
| R403 | 10 k.: | 5\%, 1/2 W | Comp | 01121 | EB | R19-10K | 24 |

OSCILLATOR BOARD PARTS LIST
("500" Series, PC-217)
CAPACITORS

| Circuit Desig. | Value |  | Rati |  | Type | Mfr. <br> Code | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Mfr. } \\ & \text { Part No. } \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | Keithley <br> Part No. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Fig. } \\ & \text { Rei. } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| C 501 | . 0022 | : | 100 | v | Poly | 13934 | E3FR-222-1-C | C152-.0022M | 20 |
| C502 | . 001 | :F | 100 | v | Poly | 13934 | E3FR-222-1-C | C152-.001M | 20 |
| C503 | 4.5-25 | oF | 500 | V | CerTrimmer | 71590 | 802AZ | C76-4.5-25P | 20 |
| C504 | 22 | pF | 500 | $v$ | Mica | 84171 | DM15-220J | C21-22P | 20 |
| C505 | 470 | pF | 600 | v | CerD | 72982 | ED-470 | C22-470P | 20 |
| C506 | 220 | pF | 600 | V | CerD | 72982 | ED-220 | C22-220P | 20 |
| C507 | 56 | UF | 15 | v | ETT | 17554 | CCZ01556610 | C234-56M | 20 |
| C508 | 10 | : 2 | 20 | v | ETT | 17554 | TSD2-20-106 | C179-1.0M | 20 |

MLSCELLANEOUS PARTS -

| Circuit Desig. | Descriotion | Mfr. Code | Mfr. Part No. | Keithley <br> Part No. | Fig. <br> Rez. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| D501 | Diode, Silicon | 01295 | 1 N 645 | RF-14 | 20 |
| D502 | Diode, Silicon | 01295 | 1:9645 | 2F-14 | 20 |
| 0503 | Jiode, Silicon | 01295 | l, 914 | RF-14 | 20 |
| J501 | Not Used |  |  |  |  |
| QA501 | Quad 2 Input Gate | 04713 | MC324P | IC-5 | 20 |
| QA502 | Quad 2 Input Gate | 04713 | MC324P | IC-5 | 20 |
| YSOl | Crystal, 60 Hz | 80164 | CR-1 | CR-1 | 20 |
|  | Crystal, 50 Hz | 80164 | CR-2 | CR-2 | 20 |

## oscillator board pants list <br> "500" SERIES, PC-217 RESISTORS

| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Circuit } \\ & \text { Desig. } \end{aligned}$ | Value |  | Rating | Type | Mr. Code | Mir. <br> Part No. | Keirhley Part No. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Fig. } \\ & \text { Ref } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| R501 | 3.3 | k.: | 10\%, 1/4 W | Comp | 44655 | RCO7 | R76-3.3K | 20 |
| R502 | 33 | k: | 10\%, 1/4 W | Comp | 44655 | RC07 | R76-33k | 20 |
| R503 | 68.1 | $\therefore$ | 1\%, 1/8 W | MtF | 07716 | CEA | R88-68.1 | 20 |
| R504 | 4.99 | k.: | 1\%, 1/8 W | McF | 07716 | CEA | R88-4.99k | 20 |
| R505 | 1 | k: | 10\%, 1/4 W | Comp | 44655 | RC07 | R76-1K | 20 |
| R506 | 1 | k. | 10\%, 1/4 W | Comp | 44655 | RC07 | 876-ik | 20 |
| R507 | 1 | $k$ : | 1\%, 1/8 W | MLF | 07716 | CEA | R88-1K | 20 |
| R508 | 470 | $\because$ | 10\%, 1/4 W | Comp | 44655 | RC07 | R76-i70 | 20 |
| R509 | 4.7 | $k$ ? | 10\%, 1/4 W | Comp | 44655 | RC07 | Ri6-4.7k | 20 |
| R510 | 56 | k | 10\%, 1/4 W | Comp | 44655 | RC07 | R75-56K | 20 |
| R511 | 4.7 | k | 10\%, 1/4 W | Comp | 44655 | RC07 | R76-2.7K | 20 |
| RS12 | 470 |  | 10\%, 1/4 W | Comp | 44655 | RC07 | R76-470 | 20 |
| R513 | 680 | : | 10\%, 1/4 W | Comp | 44655 | RC07 | 8-6-580 | 20 |
| R514 | 470 | : | 10\%, 1/4 W | Comp | 44655 | RCO7 | 276-4\% | 20 |
| R515 | 237 | . | 1\%, 1/8 W | MtF | 07716 | CEA | R88-236 | 20 |
| R516 | 1 | k | 1\%, 1/8 W | MtF | 07716 | CE: | 288-1k | 20 |
| R517 | 4.99 | k | 1\%, 1/8 W | MtF | 07716 | CEA | 888-4.99: | 20 |
| R 518 | 56 | k: | 10\%, 1/4 W | Comp | 44655 | RC07 | RTo-50\% | 20 |
| R519 | 237 | .. | 1\%, 1/8 W | MtF | 07716 | CEA | 285-23: | 20 |
| R520 | 3.3 | k.. | 10\%, 1/4 W | Comp | 44655 | RC07 | 275-3.3\% | 20 |
| R521 | Not U | Used |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| R522 | Not U | Used |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| R523 | Not U | Used |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| R524 | 1 | k.: | 10\%, 1/4 W | Comp | 44655 | RCO7 | Rio-ik | 20 |
| R525 | 10 | k: | 10\%, 1/4 W | Comp | 44655 | RCO7 | R75-10K | 20 |
| R. 526 | 1 | k | 10\%, 1/4 W | Comp | 44655 | RCO7 | 2:6-1k | 20 |
| R527 | 3.9 | k.l | 10\%, 1/4 W | Comp | 44655 | RCO7 | R76-3.9K | 20 |
| R528 | 3.9 | k. 2 | 10\%, 1/4 W | Comp | 44655 | RCO7 | R.6-3.9K | 20 |
| R529 | 330 | , | 10\%, 1/4 W | Comp | 44655 | RC07 | 270-330 | 20 |
| R530 | 1.5 | k: $/$ | 10\%, 1/4 W | Comp | 44655 | RC07 | R76-1.5K | 20 |
| R531 | 5.6 | k.? | 10\%, 1/4 W | Comp | 44655 | RC07 | R76-5.0K | 20 |
| R532 | 10 | k.t | 10\%, 1/4 W | Comp | 44655 | RC07 | R $76-10 \%$ | 20 |
| R533 | 10 | k: | 10\%, 1/4 W | Comp | 44655 | RC07 | R76-10 | 20 |
| R534 | 1.3 | k ! | 10\%, 1/4 W | Comp | 44655 | RC07 | R:6-1.5K | 20 |
| 8535 | 100 | : | 1\%, 1/8 W | MtF | 07716 | CEA | R88-100 | 20 |
| R536 | 47 | $\Omega$ | 10\%, 1/4 W | Comp | 44655 | RCOT | R76-47 | 20 |
| R537 | 33 | $\stackrel{\square}{2}$ | 10\%, 1/4 W | Comp | 44655 | RC07 | R76-33 | 20 |
| R538 | 4.02 | k. | 1\%, 1/8 W | MtF | 07716 | CEA | R88-4.02K | 20 |

TRANSISTORS

| Circuit <br> Desig. | Mfr. <br> Code | Mfr. <br> Part No. | Keithley <br> Part No. | Fig. Ref. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Q501 | 07263 | 2N5134 | TG-65 | 20 |
| Q502 | 07263 | 2N5134 | TG-65 | 20 |
| Q503 | 07263 | 2N5134 | TG-65 | 20 |
| Q504 | 07263 | 2N5139 | TC-66 | 20 |
| Q505 | 07263 | 2N5134 | TG-65 | 20 |
| Q506 | 07263 | 2N5139 | TG-ó6 | 20 |
| Q507 | 07263 | 2.25134 | TG-65 | 20 |
| Q508 | 07263 | 2. 513139 | TG - 66 | 20 |
| Q509 | 07263 | 2. 5134 | TG-6́5 | 20 |
| 2510 | 07263 | 2N5134 | TG-65 | 20 |


|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Circuit Desig. |  | Mfr. <br> Code | Mfr. <br> Part No. | Keithley <br> Part No. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Fig. } \\ & \text { ReI. } \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |
| Q511 | Not Used |  |  |  |  |
| Q512 | Not Used |  |  |  |  |
| QS13 |  | 07263 | 2N5134 | TG-65 | 20 |
| 0514 |  | 03508 | 2N2646 | TG-52 | 20 |

INTEGRATOR BOARD PARTS LIST
("600" Series, PC-219)
CAPACITORS

| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Circuit } \\ & \text { Desin. } \end{aligned}$ | Value |  | Rating |  | Type | Mfr. Code | Mfr. <br> Part No. | Keithley Part No. | Fig. Ref. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| COOL | 100 | pr | 600 | V | CerD | 72982 | ED-100 | C22-100P | 21 |
| C602 | 10 | pF | 500 | $v$ | Poly | 71590 | CPR-10J | C138-10? | 21 |
| Co03 | 0.082 | F | 100 | V | Poly | 13934 | E3FR-22-1-C | C.152-.082M | 21 |
| C 604 | 10 | F | 20 | V | ETT | 17554 | TSD2-20-106 | C179-10M | 21 |
| C605 | 220 | pF | 500 | V | CerD | 72982 | ED-220 | C22-220P | 21 |
| C606 | 220 | pF | 600 | V | CerD | 72982 | ED-220 | C22-220P | 21 |
| C607 | . 0047 | .F | 600 | V | Cerd | 72982 | ED-. 0047 | C22-.0047M | 21 |
| C608 | 0.1 | $F$ | 250 | V |  | 73445 | C280AE/P100K | C178-. 1M | 21 |
| C609 | 10 | F | 20 | V | ETT | 17554 | TSD2-20-106 | C179-10M | 21 |
| C610 | 22 | PF | 1000 | V | Ceri | 56289 | 5 GAQ 22 | C72-22P | 21 |
| C611 | 0.1 | . F | 250 | V |  | 73445 | C280AE/P100K | C178-. 1M | 21 |
| C612 | 10 | : F | 20 | V | ETT | 17554 | TSD2-20-106 | C179-10N | 21 |
| C613 | 10 | . $F$ | 20 | V | ETT | 17554 | TSD2-20-106 | C179-10M | 21 |
| C614 | 22 | . 5 | 10 | v | ETT | 17554 | TSD2-10-226 | C180-22M | 21 |

DIODES

| Circuit Desig. | Troe | Mfr. <br> Cocie | Mfr. <br> Part No. | Keithley Part No. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Fig. } \\ & \text { Ref. } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| D601 | Zener | 04713 | 1N936 | DZ-5 | 21 |
| D602 | Zener | 04713 | 1 1936 | DZ-5 | 21 |
| D603 | Silicon | 07263 | 2N3565 | TG-39 | 21 |
| 0604 | Silicon | 07263 | $2 \times 3565$ | TG-39 | 21 |
| D605 | Silicon | 01295 | 1N643 | RF-14 | 21 |
| D606 | Silicon | 01295 | 1N645 | RF-14 | 21 |
| D607 | Silicon | 01295 | 1N914 | RF-28 | 21 |
| D608 | Silicon | 01295 | 1 N914 | RF-28 | 21 |
| D609 | Silicon | 01295 | 1N645 | RF-14 | 21 |
| D610 | Silicon | 01295 | 1N645 | RF-14 | 21 |
| D611 | Silicon | 01295 | $1 N 645$ | RF-14 | 21 |
| D612 | Silicon | 01295 | 1 N645 | RF-14 | 21 |
| D613 | Siiicon | 01295 | 1 N914 | RF-28 | 21 |
| D614 | Silicon | 01295 | 1 N914 | RF-28 | 21 |
| D615 | Silicon | 01295 | 1N645 | RF-14 | 21 |

## integrator board parts list <br> " 600 " SERIES, PC-217 <br> integrated circuits

| Circuit Desig. | Description | Mfr. Code | Mir. <br> Part No. | Keithley Part No. | Fig. Ref. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| QA601 | Integrated Circuit | 12040 | LM-201 | IC-2 | 21 |
| QA602 | Integrated Circuit | 12040 | LM-201 | IC-2 | 21 |
| QA603 | High Speed Differential Comparator | 07263 | U5B771039X | IC-4 | 21 |
| QA605 | Quad 2 Input Gate | 04713 | MC824P | IC-5 | 21 |

RESISTORS

| Circuit Desig. | Value | R.ting | Type | Mfr. Code | Mfr. Part No. | Keithley <br> Part No. | Fig. <br> Ref. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| R601 | 10 k : | 10\%, 1/4 W | Comp | 44655 | RCO7 | R76-10K | 21 |
| R602 | * | 1\%, 1/8 W | MtF | 91637 | MMF-1/8 | R177-: | 21 |
| R603 | 7.5 k : | 1\%, 1/8 W | MtF | 07716 | CE. ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | R88-7.5K | 21 |
| R604 | 7.5 k ! | 1\%, 1/8 W | MtF | 07716 | CEA | R88-7.5K | $2!$ |
| $R 605$ | $7.5 \mathrm{k}:$ | 1\%, 1/8 W | MtF | 07716 | CEs | R88-7.5K | 21 |
| R606 | 10 k. ? | $\pm 20 \%, 3 / 4 \mathrm{~W}$ | Cermet | 73138 | 77PR10K | RP64-10 | 21 |
| R607 | * | 1\%, 1/8 W | MtF | 91637 | MMF-1/8 | R177-\% | $2!$ |
| R608 | 7.5 k . | $1 \%, 1 / 8 \mathrm{~W}$ | MtF | 07716 | CEA | R88-7.5\% | $2!$ |
| R609 | 7.5 k ? | 1\%, 1/8 W | MtF | 07716 | CEA | R88-7. 5 K | 21 |
| R610 | 7.5 k . | 1\%, 1/8 W | MEF | 07716 | CEA | R88-7.5k | 21 |
| R611 | $10 \mathrm{k} .:$ | $\pm 20 \%, 3 / 4 \mathrm{~W}$ | Cermet | 73138 | 77PR10K | RP64-10\% | 21 |
| R612 | 10 ks ? | 10\%, 1/4 W | Comp | 44655 | RCO7 | R76-10K | 21 |
| R613 | Not Used |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| R614 | 499 ? | 1\%, 1/8 W | MtF | 07716 | CEA | R88-409 | 21 |
| R615 | $49.9 \mathrm{k}:$ | $1 \%, 1 / 8 \mathrm{~W}$ | MtF | 91637 | SRE-1/8 | R1:こ-69.0K | $2:$ |
| R616 | 680 ? | 10\%, 1/4 W | Comp | 44655 | RCO7 | R76-680 | 21 |
| R617 | 680.1 | 10\%, 1/4 W | Comp | 44655 | RCO7 | R76-080 | 21 |
| R618 | 33 k.. | 10\%, 1/4 W | Comp | 44655 | RCO7 | R76-33K | 21 |
| R619 | 4.7 k .: | 10\%, 1/4 W | Comp | 44655 | RCO7 | 276-4.7\% | 21 |
| R620 | 33 k : | 10\%, 1/4 W | Comp | 44655 | RC07 | R76-33\% | 21 |
| R621 | 4.7 k : | 10\%, 1/4 W | Comp | 44655 | RC07 | R76-4.7K | 21 |
| R622 | 4.7 kl | 10\%, 1/4 W | Comp | 44655 | RC07 | R76-4.7K | 21 |
| R623 | 4.7 k : 2 | 10\%, 1/4 W | Comp | 44655 | RC07 | R76-4.7K | 21 |
| R624 | 49.9 k: | 1\%, 1/8 W | MtF | 91637 | Maf-1/8 | R177-49.9K | 21 |
| R625 | 100 k . | 10\%, 1/4 W | Comp | 44655 | RC07 | R $76-100 \mathrm{~K}$ | 21 |
| R626 | 237 . | 1\%, 1/8 W | MtF | 07716 | CEA | R88-237 | 21 |
| R627 | 301 k . | 1\%, 1/8 W | MeF | 07716 | CEA | R88-301K | 21 |
| R628 | 47 : | 10\%, l/4 W | Comp | 44655 | RCO7 | R76-47 | 21 |
| R629 | 100 k : | 10\%, 1/4 W | Comp | 44655 | RCO7 | R76-100K | 21 |
| R630 | 158 ? | i\%, 1/8 W | MtF | 07716 | CEA | R88-158 | 21 |
| R631 | 158 !? | 1\%, 1/8 W | MtF | 07716 | CEA | R88-158 | 21 |
| R632 | 200 : | $\pm 20 \%, 3 / 4 \mathrm{~W}$ | Cermet | 73138 | 77PR200 | RP64-200 | 21 |
| R633 | 301 k ? | $\overline{1} \%, 1 / 8$ W | MtF | 07716 | CEA | R88-301K | 21 |
| R634 | 1.5 k : 2 | 10\%, 1/4 W | Comp | 44655 | RCO 7 | R76-1.5K | 21 |
| R635 | 47 ? | 10\%, 1/4 W | Comp | 44655 | RCO7 | 275-47 | 2: |
| R636 | $2.2 \mathrm{k}: 1$ | 10\%, 1/4 W | Comp | 44655 | RCO7 | R76-2.2K | 21 |
| R637 | 47 ! | 10\%, 1/4 W | Comp | 44655 | RC07 | R76-47 | 21 |
| R638 | 47 ת | 10\%, 1/4 W | Comp | 44655 | RCO7 | R76-47 | 21 |
| R639 | 1.5 k :? | 10\%, 1/4 W | Comp | 44655 | RC07 | R76-1.5K | 21 |
| R640 | 1.5 k :? | 10\%, 1/4 W | Comp | 44655 | RC07 | R76-1.5K | 21 |

## INTEGRATOR BOARD PARTS LIST <br> " 600 " SERIES, PC-217 <br> RESISTORS (cont'd)

| Circuit Desig. | Value |  | Rating | Type | Mfr. <br> Code | Mfr. <br> Part No. | Keithley Part No. | Fig. Ref. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| R641 | 100 | $\therefore$ | 10\%, 1/4 W | Comp | 44655 | RC07 | R76-100 | 21 |
| R642 | 10 | $?$ | 10\%, 1/4 W | Comp | 44655 | RCO7 | R76-10 | 21 |
| R643 | 3.01 | k: | 1\%, 1/8 W | MtF | 07716 | CEA | R88-3.01K | 21 |
| R644 | 1 | k? | 1\%, 1/8 W | MtF | 07716 | CEA | R88-1K | 21 |
| R645 | 5.6 | k : | 10\%, 1/4 W | Comp | 44655 | RC07 | R76-5.6K | 21 |
| R646 | 5.6 | k.: | 10\%, 1/4 W | Comp | 44655 | RC07 | R76-5.6K | 21 |
| R647 | 10 | $\cdots$ | 10\%, 1/4 W | Comp | 44655 | RC07 | R $76-10$ | 21 |
| R648 | 402 | $?$ | 1\%, 1/8 W | MtF | 07716 | CEA | R88-402 | 21 |
| R649 | 200 | . | $\pm 20 \%$, 3/4 W | Cermet | 73138 | 77PR200 | RP64-200 | 21 |
| R650 | 402 | $?$ | 1\%, 1/8 W | MtF | 07716 | CEA | R88-402 | 21 |
| R651 | 3.3 | k: | 10\%, 1/4 W | Comp | 44655 | RC07 | R76-3.3K | 21 |
| R652 | 820 | 2 | 10\%, 1/4 W | Comp | 44655 | RC07 | R76-820 | 21 |
| R653 | 2.2 | k.? | 10\%, 1/4 W | Comp | 44655 | RC07 | R $76-2.2 \mathrm{~K}$ | 21 |
| R654 | 220 | $?$ | 10\%, 1/4 W | Comp | 44655 | RC07 | R76-220 | 21 |
| R655 | 10 | k | 10\%, 1/4 W | Comp | 44655 | RCO7 | R76-10K | 21 |
| R656 | 6.98 | k . | $1 \%, 1 / 8 \mathrm{~W}$ | MtF | 07716 | CEA | R88-6.98K | 21 |
| R657 | 6.04 | k. | 1\%, 1/8 W | MtF | 07716 | CEA | R88-6.04K | 21 |

## TRANSISTORS

| Circuit Desig. | Mfr. <br> Code | Mfr. <br> Part No. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Keithley } \\ & \text { Part No. } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Fig. } \\ & \text { Ref. } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Q601 | 07263 | 2N5139 | TG-б́ó | 21 |
| Q602 | 07263 | 2N5139 | TG-6́6 | 21 |
| Q603 | 07263 | 2N5134 | TG-55 | 21 |
| Q604 | 07263 | 2N5134 | TG-65 | 21 |
| Q605 | 04713 | 2N4220 | TG-42 | 21 |
| Q606 | 04713 | 2N4220 | TG-42 | 21 |
| Q607 | 01295 | SF5043 | TG-40 | 21 |
| Q608 | 01295 | SF5043 | TG-40 | 21 |
| Q609 | 07263 | S17638 | TG-33 | 21 |

MODEL 4401 OUTPUT BUFFER BOARD PARTS LIST
("1000" Series, PC-218)
NOTE
On schematic diagram 23457 D there are 15 buffers labeled ' $A$ ' through ' $P$ ' not including 'I'. Each buffer is composed of 4 resistors and 3 transistors. A sample buifer circuit is given in the lower left hand corner of the schematic. Following is a sample replaceable parts list for each burfer.

BUFFER RESISTORS (A thru P)

| Circuit <br> Desig. | Vaiue | Rating | Type | Mfr. | Code | Mfr. <br> Part | No. |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

MOIEL 4401 OUTPUT BUFFER PARTS LIST
＂1000＂SERIES，PC－218
BUFFER TRNWSISTORS（A thru P）

| Circuit Desig． | MEr． <br> Code | Mfr． Part No. | keituley Part No． | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Fig. } \\ & \text { ReE. } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Q1001 | 07263 | 2N3565 | TC－39 | 26 |
| Q1002 | 07263 | 2N3565 | TG－39 | 26 |
| Q1003 | 07263 | 2N3505 | TG－39 | 20 |

MODEL 4401 OUTPUT BUFFER BOARD PARTS LIST
（＂1100＂Series，PC－209）
CAPACITORS

| Circuit Desig． | Value |  | Rating |  | Tvoe | MEr． Code | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Mir. } \\ & \text { Part No. } \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | keithies Par：No． | $\begin{aligned} & 8.5 \\ & 8 c i \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| C1101 | ． 001 | （F） | 600 | v | CerD | 72982 | ED－． 001 | C22－．0019 | 25 |
| C1102 | ． 0033 | －FF | 600 | $v$ | Cerl） | 72982 | ED－． 0033 | C22－．0033M | 25 |
| C1103 | ． 001 | $!\mathrm{F}$ | 600 | V | Cerd | 72982 | ED－．001 | $\mathrm{C} 22 \sim .001 \mathrm{M}$ | 25 |
| C1104 | 0.1 | 1 F | 250 | $V$ |  | 73445 | C280AE／P100K | C178－0．1M | 25 |
| C1105 | 100 | pF | 600 | V | CerD | 72982 | ED－100 | C22－100？ | 25 |
| Cl106 | 100 | pF | 600 | V | Cerd | 72982 | ED－100 | C22－100？ | 25 |
| C1107 | 470 | pF | 600 | V | Cerd | 72982 | ED－470 | C22－470p | 25 |
| C11．08 | 470 | pF | 600 | V | Cers） | 72982 | ED－470 | C22－470？ | 25 |
| C1109 | 22 | 侕 | 10 | V | ETT | 17554 | TSD2－10－226 | C180－こ2． | 2 |
| C1110 | 10 | 1 F | 20 | v | ETT | 17554 | TSD2－20－106 | C：79－109 | 25 |

INTEGRATED CIRCUITS

| Circuit Desig． |  | Description | MEr． <br> Code | MEr． <br> Part No | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Xestive } \\ & \text { בurt No. } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 5-3 \\ \text { Re } \\ \hline \end{array}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| QA1101 | Quad ？ | Input Gate | 04713 | MC824P | IC－5 | 25 |
| QAl102 | Quad 2 | Input gate | 04713 | MC824P | IC－5 | 25 |

RESISTORS

| Circuit Desig． | Value | Kating | Type | Mfr． <br> Code | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Mfr. } \\ & \text { Par: No. } \end{aligned}$ | Keithley Part No． | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Eis. } \\ & \text { Rei } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| R1101 | 1 k. | 10\％，1／4 W | Comp | 44655 | RCO 7 | Rフィ－1K | 35 |
| R1102 | 3.3 k．．． | 10．3，1／4 W | Cump | 44655 | $\mathrm{KCO7}$ | R76－3．3K | 25 |
| R1103 | 1 k ． | 10：1／4 | Comp | 44655 | RCO 7 | R76－1K | 25 |
| R1104 | 3.3 k | 10\％，1／4 W | Comp | 44655 | RCO 7 | R76－3．3K | 25 |
| R1：05 | 120 k ： | 10\％，1／4 W | Comp | 44655 | RCO 7 | R76－120K | 25 |
| R1106 | 10 k ： | 10\％，1／4 W | Comp | 44655 | RCO 7 | R76－10K | 25 |
| R1107 | 180 k ．： | 10\％， $1 / 4 \mathrm{~W}$ | Comp | 44655 | RCO 7 | R76－180K | 25 |
| K1108 | 2.2 k ： | 10\％，1／4 W | Comu | 44655 | RCO 7 | R76－2．2K | 25 |
| R1109 | $1 \mathrm{k}: 2$ | 10\％，1／4 W | Comp | 44655 | 8 CO 7 | R76－1K | 25 |
| R1110 | 10 k： | 10\％，1／4 \＃ | Cump | 44655 | RCO 7 | R75－10K | 25 |
| R1111 | $120 \mathrm{k} \cdot \mathrm{l}$ | 10\％，1／4 W | Comp | 44655 | RCO 7 | R76－120K | 25 |
| R1112 | 180 k ？ | 10\％，1／4 W | Comp | 44655 | RCO 7 | R76－180K | 25 |
| R1113 | 2.2 k ： | 10\％，1／4 W | Comp | 44655 | RCO7 | R76－2．2K | 25 |
| R1114 | 6.98 ki | l\％，1／8 W | MtF | 07710 | CEA | R88－i．98k | 25 |
| R1115 | 6.04 k． | $1 \because 1 / 8 \mathrm{~W}$ | MtF | 07716 | CES | R88－6．04k | 25 |
| R1116 | 2 k ： | $1 \%, 1 / 8 \quad W$ | MtF | 07716 | CES | R88－2K | 25 |
| R1117 | 120 k ？ | 10\％，1／4 W | Comp | 44655 | RCO7 | R76－120K | 25 |
| Rllls | 10 kiz | 10\％，1／4 W | Comp | 44655 | RCO 7 | R76－10K | 25 |
| Rllls | 180 k ？ | 10\％，1／4 W | Comp | 44655 | RCO 7 | R76－180K | 25 |
| R1120 | $3.9 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ | 10\％，1／4 W | comp | 44655 | RCO 7 | R76－3．9K | 25 |

## MODEL 4401 OUTPUT BUFFER PARTS LIST <br> "1100" SERIES, PC-209 <br> TRANSISTORS

| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Circuit } \\ & \text { Desig. } \end{aligned}$ |  | Mfr. <br> Code | Mfr. <br> Part No. | Keithley <br> Part No. | Fig. Ref. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Q1101 |  | 07263 | 2N3565 | TG-39 | 25 |
| Q1102 |  | 07263 | 2N3565 | TG-39 | 25 |
| Q1103 | Not Used |  |  |  |  |
| Q1104 |  | 07263 | 2N3565 | TG-39 | 25 |
| Q1105 |  | 07263 | 2N3565 | TG-39 | 25 |
| Q1106 |  | 07263 | 2N3565 | TG-39 | 25 |
| Q1107 |  | 07263 | 2N3565 | TG-39 | 25 |
| Q1108 |  | 07263 | 2N3565 | TG-39 | 25 |
| Q1109 |  | 07263 | 2N3565 | TG-39 | 25 |
| Q1110 |  | 07263 | 2N3565 | TG-39 | 25 |

NOTE
On schematic diagram $23481 E$ there are 6 buffers labeled ' $A$ ' through ' $F$ '. Each buffer is composed of 5 resistors and 3 transistors. A sample buffer circuit is given on the schematic. Following is a sample replaceable parts list for each buffer.

BUFFER RESISTORS (A thru F)

| Circuit Desig. | Value | Rating | Type | Mfz. Code | Mfr. <br> Part No. | Keithley <br> Part No. | Fig. Ref. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 21121 | 10 k : | 10\%, 1/4 W | Comp | 44655 | RC07 | R76-10K | 25 |
| 81122 | 120 k ? | 10\%, I/4 W | comp | 44655 | RC07 | R76-120K | 25 |
| R1123 | 10 k ? | 10\%, 1/4 W | Comp | 44655 | RC07 | R76-10x | 25 |
| R1124 | 180 k . | 10\%, 1/4 \% | Comp | 44655 | RC07 | R76-180 | 25 |
| R1125 | 3.9 k ? | 10\%, 1/4 W | Comp | 44655 | RC07 | R76-3.9K | 25 |

BUFFER TRANSISTORS (A thru $\vec{F}$ )

| Circuit Desig. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Mfr. } \\ & \text { Code } \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | Mft. <br> Part No. | Keithley <br> Part No. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Fig. } \\ & \text { Ref. } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Q1111 | 07263 | 2N3565 | TG-39 | 25 |
| Q1112 | 07263 | 2N3565 | TG-39 | 25 |
| Q1113 | 07263 | 2N3565 | TG-39 | 25 |

CODE TO NAME LIST.
Code List of Suggested Manufacturers. (Based on Federal Supply Code For Manufacturers, Cataloging liandoook His-:).



FIGURE 30. Template, Top Cover.




$\qquad$





NOTE: ALL VIEWS ARE FROM THE TOP




MODEI. NO. $\qquad$
 $\qquad$ D.ABE $\qquad$
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1. Describe problem and symptoms using quantitative data whenever possible (enclose readings, chart recordings, etc.)
(Attach additional sheets as necessary).
2. Show a block diagram of your measurement system including al1 instruments connected (whether power is turned on cr not!. Aiso descride g.onai source.
 instrument. $\qquad$
3. Describe input signal source levels, Erequencies, etc. $\qquad$
$\qquad$
5.1 List and describe all cables used in the experiment (length, snielding, eta.)
4. List and describe all other equipment used in the experiment. Give control settings for $\in a c h$. $\qquad$
$\qquad$
5. Environment:

Where is the measurement being perEormed? fFaciory, controlied ladorazory, ous-



1) the:


- 


INSTRUCTION MANUAL
CHANGE NOTICE
MODEL 440 DIGITAL PICOAMMETER

INTRODUCTION: Since Keithley Instruments is continually improving product performance and reliability, it is often necessary to make changes to Instruction Manuals to reflect these improvements. Also, errors in Instruction Manuals occasionally occur that require changes. Sometimes, due to printing lead time and shipping requirements, we can't get these changes immediately into printed Manuals. The following new change information is supplied as a supplement to this Manual in order to provide the user with the latest improvements and corrections in the shortest possible time. Many users will transfer this change information directly to a Manual to minimize user error. All changes are underlined.

## CHANGES:

(1) Page 46, Replaceable Parts, TRANSISTORS, change Q607 and Q608 to read as follows:
Q607, N-Channel FET (Selected TG-71), 01295, TIS70, TG-40*, 21 Q608, N-Channe! FET (Selected TG-71), 01295, TIS70, TG-40,$~ 21$ *Order as a matched pair, Keithley Part No. TG-40
(2) Page 44, Replaceable Parts, CAPACITORS, change C602 to read as follows: C602, 5pF, 200V, Poly, 00686, E1013-1, C31-5P, 21
(3) Page 36, Replaceable Parts, DIODES, change as follows:

| 01203 | Rectifier, 1A, 800 V | MOT | 1N4006 | RF-38 | 19 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| D1204 | Rectifier, 1A, 800V | MOT | 1N4006 | RF-38 | 19 |
| D1206 | Rectifier, 1A, 800V | MOT | 1 N 4006 | RF-38 | 19 |
| D1207 | Rectifier, 1A, 800 V | $\overline{\mathrm{MOT}}$ | 714006 | RF-38 | 19 |
| D1208 | Rectifier, 1A, 800V | MOT | 7N4006 | RF-38 | 19 |

(4) Page 38, Replaceable Parts, DIODES, change as follows

D111 Rectifier, 1A, 800V MOT 1 N4006 RF-38 19

[^1]TELEX: 98-5469. CABLE: KEITHLEY

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[^0]:    ** Transistors Q1201 and Q1202 are matched and should be ordered only as Keithley Part Number 21850B.

[^1]:    28775 AUROAAROAD. CLEVELAND. OHIO44139. (216)248.0400

