# INSTRUCTION MANUAL <br> Model 244 <br> High Voltage Supply <br> (and Model 2441 Overload Protection Option) 

© COPYRIGHT 1976, KEITHLEY INSTRUMENTS, INC. FOURTH PRINTING, DEC. 1977, CLEVELAND, OHIO, U.S.A.

## CONTENTS

SectionPage
SPECIFICATIONS ..... iv

1. GENERAL DESCRIPTION. ..... 1
2. OPERATION. ..... 4
3. CIRCUIT DESCRIPTION. ..... 6
4. ACCESSORIES ..... 8
5. REPLACEABLE PARTS ..... 13
6. CALIBRATION ..... 19
SCHEMATICS ..... 25

## ILLUSTRATIONS



## SPECIFICATIONS

OUTPUT:
Voltage: -200 to -2200 volts in $20-$ volt steps
Gurrent: 10 milliamperes maximum
Polarity: Negative with respect to chassis
ACCURACY: $\pm 1 \%$ of dial setting
RESOLUTION: A $0-25$ volt "Trim" potentiometer permits interpolation between steps with a resolution of better than 100 millivolts.

STABILITY: $\pm 0.005 \%$ per hour after a two-hour warm-up; $\pm 0.01 \%$ the first
hour or in $^{-}$subsequent 8 -hour periods after a one-hour warm-up.
LINE REGULATION: $\pm 0.001 \%$ for a $10 \%$ change in line voltage.
LOAD REGULATION: $\pm 0.001 \%$ for a 5 -milliampere load change.
RIPPLE AND NOISE: Less than 0.5 millivolt rms above 5 Hz .
OVERLOAD: Electronic current limiting with automatic recovery,
METER: Provides check on output voltage.
CONNECTORS: Output (on rear) MHV series (UG-931/U)
POWER: $105-125$ or $210-250$ volts (switch-selected); $50-60 \mathrm{~Hz} ; 90$ watts.
DIMENSIONS: $6-1 / 4^{\prime \prime}$ high $\times 8-7 / 8^{\prime \prime}$ wide $\times 14-7 / 8^{\prime \prime}$ deep ( $158 \times 225 \times 378 \mathrm{~mm}$ )
WEIGHT: net weight, 13 pounds ( $6,0 \mathrm{~kg}$ ).
ACCESSORIES FURNISHED: Mating Connector (MHV series, UG-932A/U)

## SECTION I. GENERAL DESCRIPTION

1-1. GENERAL. The Model 244 is a negative-polarity high-voltage supply that provides accurate, stable outputs from -200 to -2200 volts $d-c$ at up to 10 mA maximum.

## 1-2. FEATURES .

a. In-1ine Calibrated Dials. - Two dials set the output voltage in 200 and 20 -volt steps. Trim Control permits interpolation between 20 -volt setting, with 100 millivolt resolution.
b. Overload Protection.- Repeated or continuous overloads will not damage the instrument. Protection circuit limits the output current to less than 13 milliamperes with automatic recovery when overload is removed.
c. Stability. - Solid-state design, stable range
resistors, and selected zener diode provide voltage stability of $+0.005 \%$ for 8 -hour periods after onehour warm-up.
d. Model 2441 Overload Protection Option.- An optional protection circuit is available (on special order) which can be used to limit the current of the Model 244 when monitored by a Keithley picoammeter such as the Model 414A.

## 1-3. APPLICATIONS.

a. The Model 244 has been designed primarily for negative.polarity high voltage biasing for photomultiplier applications.
b. The stability, regulation and low noise also make it suitable for use with photocells, ion chambers and resistivity measurements.


TABLE 1-1.
Front Panel Controls.

| Control | Functional Description | Paragraph |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| POWER Switch (S102) | Controls the a-c line power to all circuits. | 2-2e |
| POWER ON Indicator (DS101) | Pi.lot light glows orange when Power Switch is ON. | 2-2f |
| OUTPUT Switch (S101) | Controls the a-c power to the high voltage section. | 2-2g |
| Voltage Dials (S103, S104) | Sets output voltage from -200 to -2200 volts. | 2-4a |
| Trim Control (R146) | Permits interpolation between steps with $0-25$ volts maximum trim. | $2-4 b$ |
| OVERLOAD Indicator | Pilot light glows when output current exceeds 11 mA approximately. | 2-3c |
| Meter (M101) | Indicates the magnitude of selected voltage. | 2-3a |

TABLE 1-2.
Rear Panel Connections.

| Control | Functional Description | Paragraph |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| OUTPUT Receptacle (J101) | Voltage output. | 2-1a |
| 117V/234V Switch (S103) | Sets instrument for either 117 or 234 V a-c power. | 2-1b |
| Fuse (F101) | 117V Operation: 3/4A, slow-blow. <br> 234 Operation: 3/8A, slow-blow. | 2-1c |
| Overload Input (Cover) | Cover plate for optional Model 2441 installation. | 2-5c |



FIGURE 2. Front Panel Controls.


FIGURE 3. Rear Panel Connections.

## SECTION 2. OPERATION

## 2-1. CONNECTIONS

a. Output Receptacle.- A rear panel mounted MHV teflon-insulated receptacle provides connection to the load circuit. The outer shell of the receptacle is connected to chassis.
b. Coaxial Cables.- Use coaxial cables which are rated for greater than 2200 volts for safe operation. Coaxial cables provide best noise immunity for critical measurements.
c. Earth Ground.- For maximum operator safety use the 3 -wire power cord with third wire solidy connected to earth ground.

## 2-2. PRELIMINARY PROCEDURES.

a. The instrument is shipped in operating condition with all components installed for immediate use.
b. Set the 117-234 volt switch for operating line voltage.
c. Check the fuse for proper type and rating.
d. Provide adequate ventilation for the instrument. Air flow should be maintained along the top and bottom surfaces.

## NOTE

If air flow is constricted the internal temperature will rise above normal design limits causing degradation of critical components.
e. Set the front panel controls as follows:

| Power Switch | off |
| :--- | :--- |
| Voltage Dials | $2-0-0$ |
| OUTPUT Switch | Off |

f. Connect the line cord and set the POWER Switch to ON. (The POWER indicator should be lighted.)

NOTE
The meter should indicate 0 KILOVOLTS.
g. After a preliminary one minute warmup period, place the OUTPUT Switch to ON position. Allow another warmup period ( 30 minutes) for the high voltage section to stabilize. The meter should indicate approximately one minor division or 200 volts.

## 2-3. OPERATING CHECK-OUT.

a. Meter Indication, - When the OUTPUT Switch is ON the meter should indicate the dialed voltage
b. Output Voltage, - Connect an accurate voltmeter such as Keithley Model 153 to the output to verify the power supply voltage accuracy. The Trim Control should be set to CAL position. Measure the Model 244 output for dial settings of 200,500 , and 1000 volts. Accuracy should be $\pm 1 \%$ of dial setting.
c. Current Limit.- (Refer also to paragraph 2-5 for a more complete discussion of the overload current operation.)

1. Connect an accurate ammeter such as a Keithley Model 153 in series with an adjustable resistance decade box. Set the dialed voltage on the Model 244 at -200 volts with the OUTPUT Switch 'OFF". Apply the -200 volt output to the resistance decade box set at 20 kilohms. The ammeter should indicate 10 mA when the OUTPUT Switch is placed "ON". The OVERLOAD Indicator should not be lighted. Decrease the resistance load until the OVERLOAD Indicator is lighted. The ammeter should indicate between 11 mA and 12 mA .

## NOTE

Resistor load power dissipation is approximately 2.2 Watts.
2. Connect an ammeter and 50 kilohm resistive load to the output of the Model 244. Set the dialed voltage on the Model 244 at -200 volts with the OUTPUT Switch "OFF". Place the OUTPUT Switch to "ON" position. Reduce the load to zero ohms (short circuit) and measure the output current. The ammeter should indicate less than 14 milliamperes with the Model 244 OVERLOAD Indicator lighted.

2-4. SEITING OUTPUT VOLTAGE. The setting of the Voltage Dials and Trim Control determines the magnitude of the output.
a. The two Voltage Dials set the output from -200 to -2200 volts $d-c$ in calibrated 200 and 20 -volt steps. With the Trim Control in CAL position the output is set by the Voltage Dials within specified accuracy.
b. The Trim Control interpolates between 20 -volt settings with 100 millivolt resolution. The Trim Control range is 0 to 25 volts.

## 2-5. OVERLOAD PROTECTION.

a. The Model 244 has an overload current limiting circuit which limits the output short-circuit current to a maximum 14 milliamperes. The circuit is adjusted so that the OVERLOAD Indicator will be lighted when the output current exceeds 11 milliamperes. When the overload is removed the Model 244 will automatically reset to normal operation and the OVERLOAD Indicator will turn off.
b. Current Limiting Characteristic.- The Model 244 current limiting is shown graphically by the typical V-I characteristic curves in Figure 4. The OVERLOAD Indicator is factory-adjusted to turn on at approximately 11 milliamperes. However the output voltage remains constant for current exceeding limilliamperes as shown. The current limiting occurs typically from 11. 3 to 12.2 milliamperes depending on the dialed voltage.


FIGURE 4. Current Limiting.
c. Model 2441 Overload Protection Option. - An optional protection circuit is available which can be used to limit the current of the Model 244 when monitored by a Keithley picoammeter such as the Model 414A. Consult your Keithley representative or che Sales Service Department for further information regarding the Model 2441 Option.

## 2-6. CAPACITIVE LOADS.

a. When a capacitive load is connected to the output, Model 244 will deliver a charging current up to 14 milliamperes maximum until the dialed voltage is developed across the load. During the charging time the OVERLOAD Indicator will be lighted as long as the output current exceeds 11 milliamperes. The OVERLOAD Indicator will turn off automatically when the charging current is reduced to less than 11 milliamperes.
b. Before reducing the dialed voltage with large capacitive loads (exceeding 1 joule of energy), set the OUTPUT Switch to "OFF". Readjust the dialed voltage and set the OUTPUT Switch to "ON".

## NOTE

A resonant condition (with increased output noise) could result for large capacitive loads. If this should occur, change the load capacitance slightly to remove the resonant condition and reduce the output noise.

2-7. OUTPUT NOISE, The Model 244 output ripple and noise is less than 0.5 millivolt rms above 5 Hz with maximum load. The output noise is typically $200 \mu \mathrm{~V}$ rms with no load. Transient power line noise will tend to increase the output noise.

2-8. SHORT-TERM STABILITY. The Model 244 stability is specified to be $\pm 0.005 \%$ per hour worst-case after a two-hour warm-up. After warm-up, the short-term stability is typically $0.003 \%$ per hour for constant line voltage, load, and ambient temperature.

2-9. TEMPERATURE COEFFICIENT. The temperature coefficient is typically $30 \mathrm{PPM} / \mathrm{C}$ (with a maximum temperature coefficient not to exceed $60 \mathrm{ppm} / \mathrm{C}$ ).

## SECTION 3. CIRCUIT DESCRIPTION

## 3-1. GENERAL.

a. The Model 244 High Voltage Supply has been designed to provide an accurate voltage from - 200 to -2200 volts d-c. A simplified circuit diagram is shown in Figure 5.
b. The Model 244 is composed of high and low voltage supply sections and various other circuits for control and overload protection. These circuits include the following.

1. High voltage supply.
2. Low voltage supply.
3. Series high voltage regulator.
4. Error amplifier.
5. Reference supply.
6. Overload circuit.
7. Voltage Divider.
selected by the front panel dials which control the voltage divider. The error amplifier senses any difference between the voltage across the divider string (which is connected to the output) and the fixed reference supply. The amplified difference drives the series regulator circuit to correct the output voltage. The overload circuit senses the output load current and controls the current within design limits. This circuit also provides an overload indication.

3-2. HIGH VOLTAGE SECTION. The high voltage is developed by a voltage doubler circuit composed of diodes D101, D102, D103, and D104 and filter capacitors C113 and C114. The filtered d-c voltage (approximately 3200 vo1ts) is applied between the - OUTPUT and the anode of the series pass element (tube V101). The high voltage section is controlled by the OUTPUT Switch Sl01 which provides ON/OFF control of the a-c power to transformer T101.


FIGURE 5. Simplified Circuit Diagram.

3-3. SERIES HIGH VOLTAGE REGULATOR. The series regulator tube $V 101$ is biased by the collector voltage of transitor Q108 to form a "cascode amplifier" with the output load serving as the plate resistor. The Model 244 - OUTPUT is effectively the algebraic sum of the unregulated high voltage ( 3200 V ) and the drop across V101 and Q108. When the OUTPUT Switch S101 is off (e.g. no plate voltage is on V101) the voltage at pin 8 (Screen Voltage) of Vl01 will be significantly less than nominal +95 volts since the tube current will cause a voltage drop across R169.

3-4. VOLTAGE CONTROL. The output voltage is divided by a resistor divider composed of resistors R146 through R167 located on switches S102, S103, and S104. The sampling voltage is compared with the reference supply voltage. (The reference supply is composed of zener D119 and resistors R140 through R145). The difference voltage is amplified by the error amplifier (transistors Q110, Q111, Q112, and Q113) which drives cathode biasing transistor Q108. Diodes D114 through D117 and resistors R115, R117, R139, and R144 protect the comparator and zener reference from switching transients when the output is changed. Diode D111 prevents a reverse bias on transistor Q109 beyond its breakdown voltage.

3-5. CURRENT CONTROL.
a. The output current is sensed by measuring the voltage drop across resistor R124. A current limit amplifier consisting of Q107 controls the error amplifier through diode D112. When the current through R124 exceeds approximately 11 milliamperes, transistor Q107 forward biases D112 and turns off the error amplifier which reduces the Model 244 through the action of V101.
b. Overload Indication.- The OVERLOAD Indicator DS102 is driven by transistors Q104, Q106, and Q107. Transistor Q105 is an emitter-follower which biases Q106 to insure that the OVERLOAD Indicator turns on before the current limiting actually occurs. (The OVERLOAD Indicator is designed to turn on at approximately 11 milliamperes load current.)

3-6. LOW VOLTAGE SECTION. The low voltage for the control circuitry is obtained from a full-wave rectifier composed of diodes D109 and D110 and filter capacitor Cll 5 .
a. $+95 \mathrm{v} \mathrm{d}-\mathrm{c}$. This voltage is applied to a bias screen on V101. The +95 v is developed across R113 and D105.
b. $+20 \mathrm{v} d-c$. This voltage is regulated by zener diode D105. A regulated current source (25ma) supplies a constant current for zener diodes D105 and D106. The current source is composed of transistors Q101, Q102, and Q103 and reference zener D107. The regulated current is sampled at R116 and compared to zener D107 by transistor Q102. The action of Q101 and Q102 regulates the current through D105, D106, and R113.
c. - $10 \mathrm{v} \mathrm{d}-\mathrm{c}$. This voltage is regulated by zener diode Dl06.

NOTE

The a-c power to the high and low voltage sections is controlled by the POWER ON Switch S102. The POWER ON Indicator DS101 is driven by the low voltage d-c supply.

## SECTION 4. ACCESSORIES

4-1. GENERAL. The following Keith1ey accessories can be used with the Model 244 to provide additional convenience and versatility.

4-2. OPERATING INSTRUCTIONS, A separate Instruction Manual is supplied with each accessory giving complete operating information.

Mode1 4003A Rack Mounting Kit

## Description:

The Model 4003 A is a rack mounting kit with overall dimensions, 5-1/4 inches high x 19 inches wide. Two top covers are provided for use with either 10 inch or 13 inch deep instruments.

Appilcation:

The Mode1 4003A converts the instrument from bench mounting to rack mounting. It is suitable for mounting one instrument in one-half of a standard 19-inch rack.

Parts List:

| Item <br> No. | Description | Qty. Per <br> Assembly | Keithley <br> Part No. |
| :---: | :--- | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | Top Cover, 10" | 1 | 18554 B |
| 2 | Panel Adapter Plate | 1 | 17452 B |
| 3 | Angle Support | 1 | 17476 A |
| 4 | Screw, 非10 x 3/8" | 4 | $-7-$ |
| 5 | Connecting Plate | 1 | 19126 A |
| 6 | Screw, 非10 x 1/2" | 4 | $--\mathbf{1}$ |
| 7 | Ang1e | 1 | 14624 B |
| 8 | Top Cover, 13" | 1 | 20015 B |



## Model 4004A Dual Rack Mounting Kit

## Description:

The Model 4004 A is a rack mounting kit with overall dimensions, 5-1/4 inches high x 19 inches wide. Two top covers are provided for use with either 10 inch or 13 inch deep instruments.

## Application:

The Model 4004A converts the instrument from bench mounting to rack mounting. It is suitable for mounting two instruments in a standard $19-1$ nch rack.

Parts List:

| Item <br> No. | Description | Qty. Per <br> Assembly | Keith1ey <br> Part No. |
| ---: | :--- | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | Top Cover, 10" | 2 | 18554 B |
| 4 | Screw, 非10 x 1/2 | 8 | --- |
| 5 | Connecting Plate | 1 | 19126 A |
| 6 | Screw, 非10 $\times 1 / 2$ | 4 | --- |
| 7 | Angle | 2 | 14624 B |
| 8 | Top Cover, 13" | 2 | 20015 B |
| 9 | Zee Bracket | 1 | 19144 A |
| 10 | Plate (not shown) | 1 | 17454 A |



## Model 2441 Overload Protection Option

## Description:

The Model 2441 when factory installed on the Model 244 provides automatic current 1imiting of the Model 244 output.

Specifications:
OVERLOAD: Model 2441 circuitry provides automatic current limiting of the Model 244 when the overload input voltage to the Model 2441 exceeds approximately +1.4 volts.
SENSITIVITY: An overload input voltage from +1.4 V to +2.0 V ( +1.7 volts typically) will cause current limiting of the Model 244 output.
OVERLOAD INDICATIONS: The overload lamp will indicate whenever the Model 244 is in a current limiting mode.

## NOTE

The Model 244 will deliver a calibrated voltage as long as the overload lamp is off (or the overload input voltage does not exceed +1.2 volts).
NOISE IMMUNITY: An $8 \mathrm{~V} \mathrm{p}-\mathrm{p}$ at 60 Hz overload input signal will not operate overload.
RESPONSE TIME: Time for a 2.5 V peak pulse to activate 2441 is typically 0.25 seconds (10-90\%).

Typical Operation:

## NOTE

The picoammeter (such as Mode1 414A) has a 1 volt output for full scale input on the range selected. If the current monitored by the Mode1 414A increases to approximately $170 \%$ of full scale the Model 414A output of the 1.7 volts will activate the Model 2441 circuit. Any further increase in the current monitored by the picoammeter will ultimately be limited to no more than $200 \%$ of the full scale range of the picoammeter. However current limiting of the Model 244 will occur whenever the Model 244 output exceeds 11 milliamperes or the Model 2441 is activated.
a. Connect the recorder output of a Keithley picoammeter such as the Model 414A or equivalent to the Overload Protection Input receptacle J201. See Figure 1.
b. Select the full scale current range on the picoammeter for desired operating range.
c. Recorder output of 414 A should be in 1 volt mode.
d. Operate the Model 244 as described in Section 2.


FIGURE 6. Overload Protection Connection Diagram.

Theory of Operation for Model 2441: (See Schematic 24640A.)
a. The Model 2441 Option provides current limiting control when used with a picoammeter with a 1 volt output. The Overload Protection Input J201 requires an input signal between 1.4 to 2.0 volts $d-c$. The Model 2441 circuit activates the Model 244 control circuit by means of transistor switch Q202. The Model 2441 filter circuit prevents false overloads due to 60 Hz noise while not affecting the response which is approximately 0.25 seconds ( $10-90 \%$ rise time).
b. The 2441 Circuit is composed of an emitter follower transistor Q201 which drives a transistor switch Q202 which is paralleled with the Model 244 overload transistor switch Q107. A filter circuit is composed of R203 and C201.

Replaceable Parts for Model 2441:

| Circuit Desig. | Description | Mfr. <br> Code | Mfr. Desig. | Keithley Part No. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| J201 | Connector | APH | 80-PC2M | CS-233 |
|  | ```Cable, 3 ft., (mates with J201)``` | K-I | -- | 3991 |
| Q201 | Transistor | $\mathrm{F}-\mathrm{I}$ | 2N3565 | TG-39 |
| Q202 | Transistor | $\mathrm{F}-\mathrm{I}$ | 2N3565 | TG-39 |
| R201 | Resistor, $1 \mathrm{M} \Omega, 10 \%, 1 / 2 \mathrm{~W}$ | A-B | EB | R1-1M |
| R202 | Resistor, $3.9 \mathrm{~K} \Omega, 10 \%, 1 / 2 \mathrm{~W}$ | A-B | EB | R1-3.9K |
| R203 | Resistor, $1 \mathrm{~K} \Omega, 10 \%, 1 / 2 \mathrm{~W}$ | A-B | EB | R1-1K |
| R204 | Resistor, $10 \mathrm{~K} \Omega, 10 \%, 1 / 2 \mathrm{~W}$ | A-B | EB | R1-10K |
| R205 | Resistor, $100 \mathrm{~K} \Omega, 10 \%, 1 / 2 \mathrm{~W}$ | A-B | EB | R1-100K |
| C201 | Capacitor, $22 \mu \mathrm{fd}, 20 \mathrm{~V}$ | U-C | K22.J20K | C80-22M |
| -- | Stand off | K-I | -- | ST-25 |
| J107 | Connector | K-I | -- | Special |



FIGURE 7. Overload Protection Circuit Diagram.

## Description:

The MHV Connector supplied with the instrument is a UG-932A/U teflon insulated male connector. This part is available by ordering part no. CS-191.

## Application:

The connector should be used with low noise coaxial cables such as RG58A/U or RG59/U. The cable size used with this connector should not exceed . 257 In . 0.1 .


Assembly Instructions:


1. Cut cable end square place clamp nut, slip washer and gasket over jacket. Strip jacket 23/32'1 as shown.

2. Comb out brald and taper formard. Then place brald clamp over braid agalnst jecket cut.

3. Fold braid back over braid clanp and trim as shown. Cut dielectric and center conductor to $7 / 64^{14}$ dimension then strip dielectric to .470 dimension.

## SECTION 5. REPLACEABLE PARTS

5-1. REPLACEABLE PARTS LIST: This section contains a list of components used in this instrument for user reference. The Replaceable Parts List describes the individual parts giving Circult 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 1 isted in the CODE-TO-NAME Listing following the parts list.

TABLE 5-1.
Abbreviations and Symbols

| A | ampere | F <br> Fig | farad | $\Omega$ | ohm |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| CbVar | Carbon Variable | Fig | Figure | 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) |  |  |
|  | Deposit |  |  | Ref. | Reference |
| DCb | Deposited Carbon | $\mu$ | micro ( $10^{-6}$ ) |  |  |
| Desig. | Designation | M | $\operatorname{Meg}\left(10^{6}\right)$ | TCu | Tinner Copperweld |
| EAL | Electrolytic, Aluminum | Mfr. | Manufacturer | V | volt |
| ETB | Electrolytic, tubular | MtF | Metal Film |  |  |
| ETT | Electrolytic, tantalum | My | Mylar |  | watt |
|  |  |  |  |  | Wirewound |
|  |  | No. | Number | WWVar | Wirewound Variable |

5-2. ELECTRICAL SCHEMATICS AND DIAGRAMS. Schematics and diagrams are included to describe the electrical circuits as discussed in Section 3. Refer to Table 5-2 which identifies all schematic part numbers included.

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

5-4. HOW TO ORDER PARTS.
a. Replaceable parts may be ordered through the

Sales Service Department, Keithley Instruments, Inc. or your nearest Keithley representative.
b. When ordering parts, include the following information.

1. Instrument Model Number.
2. Instrument Serial Number.
3. Part Description.
4.. Schematic Circuit Designation.
4. Keith1ey 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 5-2.

| Description | Circuit Designation | Schematic Part Number |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Power Supply | PC-270 | $24317 E$ |

TABLE 5－3． Mechanical Parts List

| Description | Quantity <br> Per Assembly | Keithley Part No． | Fig． <br> No． |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1）Chassis | 1 | 24304 C | 7 |
| 11）Front Panel | 1 | 24306 C | 6，7 |
| Top Cover Assembly | －－－ | 19057 | 6 |
| 12）Cover，Sheet Metal | 1 | 19055C |  |
| 13）Screws | 4 | －－－ |  |
| Handle Assembly | －－－ | －－－ | 6 |
| 14）Handle | 1 | HH－18 |  |
| 15）Screws $⿰ ⿰ 三 丨 刃$ 6－32 $\times 3 / 8^{\prime \prime}$ R．H．Slotted | 2 | －－－ |  |
| Bottom Cover Assemb1y | －－－ | －－－ | 7 |
| 2）Cover | 1 | 19062B |  |
| 3）Fastener | 2 | FA－54 |  |
| Feet Assembly | － | －－－ | 7 |
| 4）Feet | 4 | FE－5 |  |
| 5） Ball | 4 | FE－6 |  |
| 6）Screws \＃8－32×3／8＂Phillips，Pan Head | 4 | － |  |
| Tilt Bail Assembly | － | －－－ | 7 |
| 7）Bail | 1 | $17147 B$ |  |
| 8）Right Assembly | 1 | 19206B |  |
| 9）Left Assemb1y | 1 | 19205B |  |
| 10）Screws 非6－32xl／4＂Phillips，Pan Head | 2 | $\cdots$ |  |



FIGURE 8. Top Cover Assembly.


FIGURE 9. Bottom Cover Assembly.

```
MAIN CHASSIS PARTS LIST
(PC-258, PC-270)
```

| CAPACITORS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Circuit <br> Desig. | Value. |  | Rating | Type | Mfr. <br> Code | Mfr. <br> Part No. | Keithley <br> Part No. | Fig. Ref. |
| C101 | 0.1 | $\mu \mathrm{F}$ | 1.5 V | EAL | SPG | 8915159 | C93-.1M | 10 |
| C102 | 0.1 | $\mu \mathrm{F}$ | 15 V | EAL | SPG | 89D159 | C93-.1M | 10 |
| C103 | 0.1 | $\mu \mathrm{F}$ | 15 V | EAL | SPG | 89D1.59 | C93-.1M | 10 |
| C1. 04 | 0.1 | $\mu \mathrm{F}$ | 15 V | EAL | SPG | 89 D 159 | C93-.1M | 10 |
| C105 | . 02 | $\mu \mathrm{F}$ | 600 V | CerD | ERI | ED-. 02 | C22-.02M | 10 |
| C106 | 0.1 | $\mu \mathrm{F}$ | 250V | MtF | APX | C280AE | C178-.1M |  |
| C107 | 0.1 | $\mu \mathrm{F}$ | 250 V | MtF | APX | C280AE | C178-.1m |  |
| C108 | 22 | $\rho \mathrm{F}$ | 600 V | CerD | ERI | ED-47 | C22-22P |  |
| C109 | 33 | $\rho \mathrm{F}$ | 600 V | CerD | ERI | ED-33 | C22-33P |  |
| C110 | . 02 | $\mu \mathrm{F}$ | 600 V | CerD | ERI | ED- 02 | C22-.02M |  |
| Cl.11 | 100 | $\rho \mathrm{F}$ | 600 V | CerD | ERI | ED-1.00 | C22-100P |  |
| Cl12 | 0.1 | $\mu \mathrm{F}$ | 4000V | Film | PCI | LQ40104X | C192-.1M |  |
| C113 | 1.0 | $\mu \mathrm{F}$ | 2000 V | Film | PCI | LQ20105 X | C191-1M |  |
| C114 | 1.0 | $\mu \mathrm{F}$ | 2000 V | Fi.1m | PCI | LQ20105X | C191-1M |  |
| C115 | 40 | $\mu \mathrm{F}$ | 350 V | ETB | SPG | TVA1611 | C23-40M |  |
| C116 | 0.1 |  | 4000 V | Film | PCI | LQ40104X | C192-. 1M |  |
| C117 | 0.1 | $\mu \mathrm{F}$ | 250 V | Mt.f | APX | C280AE | C178-.1M |  |

CONNECTORS

| Circuit Desig. | Type | Mfr. Code | Mfr. <br> Part No. | Keithley <br> Part No. | Fig. Ref. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $J 101$ | Receptacle, 10-Pin | BRG | 20052 | CS-237 | 3 |
| J102 | Connector, Mini-PV | BRG | 47439 | CS-236 | 10 |
| J103 | Connector, Mini-PV (Soldered) | BRG | 47439 | CS-236 | 10 |
| J1.04 | Connector, Mini-PV (Soldered) | BRG | 47439 | CS-236 | 10 |
| J1.05 | Connector, Mini-PV (Soldered) | BRG | 47439 | CS-236 | 10 |
| J106 | Connector, Mini-PV (Soldered) | BRG | 47439 | CS-236 | 10 |
| J107 | - | K-I | - | 24658A | 10 |
| J108 | Receptacle, female | APH | UG-931/U | CS-190 | 10 |
| ---- | Connector, male (mate for J108) | APH | UG-932A/U | CS-191 | 10 |

DIODES

| Circuit <br> Desig. | Type | Mfr. <br> Code | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Mfr. } \\ & \text { Part No. } \end{aligned}$ | Keithley <br> Part No. | Fig. <br> Ref. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| D101 | Rectifier, $2500 \mathrm{~V}, 300 \mathrm{~mA}$ | S-T | 3CFS25 | RF-49 | 1.0 |
| D102 | Rectifier, 2500 V , 300 mA | S-T | 3CFS25 | RF-49 | 10 |
| D103 | Rectifler, 2500 V , 300 mA | S-T | 3CFS25 | RF-49 | 10 |
| D104 | Rectifier, $2500 \mathrm{~V}, 300 \mathrm{~mA}$ | S-T | 3CFS25 | RF-49 | 10 |
| D1.05 | Zener | I'T' | ZV20 | DZ-25 | 10 |
| D106 | Zener | DIC | 1N3020A | DZ-39 | 10 |
| D107 | Zener | DIC | 1.N713 | DZ-14 | 10 |
| D108 | Stlicon | T-I | 1N645 | RF-14 | 10 |
| D. 109 | Rectifier, 1A, 800 V | MOT | 1N4006 | RF-38 | 10 |
| D110 | Rectifier, 1A, 800V | MOT | 1N4006 | RF-38 |  |
| D.111 | Silicon | T-I | 1 N 645 | RF-14 |  |
| D112 | Stilicon | T-I | 1N645 | RF-14 |  |
| D113 | Silitcon | T-I | 1.N914 | RF-28 |  |
| D114 | Silicon | T~I | 1.N645 | RF-14 |  |
| D1.15 | Silicon | T-I | 1N645 | RF-14 |  |
| D116 | Silicon | T-I | 1N645 | RF-14 |  |
| D117 | Rectifier, 1A, 800V | MOT | 1N4006 | RF-38 |  |
| D118 | Rectifier, 1A, 800V | MOT | 1N4006 | RF-38 |  |
| D119 | Zener | MOT | 1N938 | DZ-6 |  |
| D120* | Zener, 47V | S-T | VR47 | 25725A |  |

*Selected at factory

## MISCELLANEOUS

| Circuit Desig. | Type | Mfr. <br> Code | Mfr. <br> Part No. | Keithley Part No. | Fig. Ref. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| DS101 | Pilot Lamp, Neon, White Lens | I-D | 2100 | PL-49 | 2 |
| DS102 | Pilot Lamp, Neon, Red Lens | I-D | 2100 | PL-50 | 2 |
| DS103 | Pilot Lamp, Neon | G-E | NE-83 | PL-41 | 10 |
| Flol | Fuse, Slow-Blow, $0.75 \mathrm{~A}, 250 \mathrm{~V}$ | BUS | MDL | FU-19 | 3 |
| M101 | Meter | K-I | --- | ME-87 | 2 |
| T101 | Transformer | K-I | --- | TR-134 | 10 |
| T102 | Transformer | K-I | --- | TR-131 | 10 |
| V101 | Vacuum Tube | K-I | --- | EV-8068 | 10 |

RESISTORS

| Circuit Desig. | Value | Rating | Type | Mfr. <br> Code | Mfr. <br> Part No. | Keithley Part No. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Fig. } \\ & \text { Ref. } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| R101 | $100 \Omega$ | 10\%, 1/4 W | Comp | OHM | RC07 | R76-100 | 10 |
| R102 | $1 \mathrm{~K} \Omega$ | 10\%, 1/4 W | Comp | OHM | RC07 | R76-1K | 10 |
| R103 | 4.7M $\Omega$ | 10\%, 1/2 W | Comp | A-B | EB | Rl-4.7M | 10 |
| R104 | $4.7 \mathrm{M} \Omega$ | 10\%, 1/2 W | Comp | A-B | EB | Rl-4.7M | 10 |
| R105 | 4.7M $\Omega$ | 10\%, 1/2 W | Comp | $A-B$ | EB | Rl-4.7M | 10 |
| R106 | 4.7M $\Omega$ | 10\%, 1/2 W | Comp | A-B | EB | R1-4.7M | 10 |
| R107 | $4.7 \mathrm{M} \Omega$ | 10\%, 1/2 W | Comp | A-B | EB | R1-4.7M | 10 |
| R108 | 4.7M $\Omega$ | 10\%, 1/2 W | Comp | A-B | EB | R1-4.7M | 10 |
| R109 | 600K $\Omega$ | 1\%, 1/2 W | DCb | DLE | DCF-1/2 | R12-600K | 10 |
| R110 | $600 \mathrm{~K} \Omega$ | $1 \%, 1 / 2 \mathrm{~W}$ | DCb | DLE | DCF-1/2 | R12-600K | 10 |
| R111 | $600 \mathrm{~K} \Omega$ | 1\%, 1/2 W | DCb | DLE | DCF-1/2 | R12-600K | 10 |
| R112 | $600 \mathrm{~K} \Omega$ | 1\%, 1/2 W | DCb | DLE | DCF-1/2 | R12-600K | 10 |
| R113 | $2.5 \mathrm{~K} \Omega$ | 5\%, 10 W | WW | OHM | D57F | R5-2.5K | 10 |
| R114 | 2K $\Omega$ | 1\%, 1/2 W | MtF | IRC | CEC | R94-2K | 1.0 |
| R115 | $1 \mathrm{~K} \quad \Omega$ | 1\%, 1/8 W | MtF | IRC | CEA | R88-1K | 10 |
| R116 | $402 \Omega$ | 1\%, 1/2 W | MtF | IRC | CEC | R94-402 | 10 |
| R117 | $1 \mathrm{~K} \Omega$ | 1\%, 1/8 W | MtF | IRC | CEA | R88-1K | 10 |
| R118 | 33K $\Omega$ | 10\%, 1/2 W | Comp | $A-B$ | EB | Rl-33K | 10 |
| R119 | $220 \mathrm{~K} \Omega$ | 10\%, 1/2 W | Comp | A-B | EB | R1-220K | 10 |
| R120 | $4.02 \mathrm{~K} \Omega$ | 1\%, 1/2 W | MtF | IRC | CEC | R94-4.02K | 10 |
| R121 | $47 \mathrm{~K} \quad \Omega$ | 10\%, 1/2 W | Comp | A-B | EB | R1-47K | 10 |
| R122 | 47 K , | 10\%, 1/2 W | Comp | A-B | EB | R1-47K | 10 |
| R123 | $47 \mathrm{~K} \Omega$ | 10\%, 1/2 W | Comp | A-B | EB | R1-47K | 10 |
| R124 | *Selected $\Omega$ | 1\%, 1/2 W | Mt.F | IRC | CEC | R94* | 10 |
| R125 | $4.7 \mathrm{~K} \Omega$ | 10\%, 1/2 W | Comp | A-B | EB | R1-4.7K | 10 |
| R126 | 4.7K $\Omega$ | 10\%, 1/2 W | Comp | A-B | EB | R1-4.7K | 10 |
| R127 | $14 \mathrm{~K} \Omega$ | 1\%, 1/2 W | MtF | IRC | CEC | R94-14K | 10 |
| R128 | 15K $\Omega$ | 10\%, 1/2 W | Comp | A-B | EB | R1-15K | 10 |
| R129 | $30.1 \mathrm{~K} \Omega$ | 1\%, 1/2 W | MtF | IRC | CEC | R94-30.1K | 10 |
| R130 | $45.3 \mathrm{~K} \Omega$ | 1\%, 1/2 W | MtF | IRC | CEC | R94-45.3K | 10 |
| R131 | 47K $\Omega$ | 10\%, 1/2 W | Comp | A-B | EB | R1-47K | 10 |
| R132 | 33K $\Omega$ | 10\%, 1/2 W | Comp | A-B | EB | R1-33K | 10 |
| R133 | $18 \mathrm{~K} \Omega$ | 10\%, 1/2 W | Comp | $A-B$ | EB | R1-18K | 10 |
| R134 | $120 \mathrm{~K} \Omega$ | 10\%, 1/2 W | Comp | A-B | EB | R1-120K | 10 |
| R135 | $1.5 \mathrm{M} \Omega$ | 1\%, 1/2 W | MtF | IRC | CEC | R94-1.5M | 10 |
| R136 | 475K $\Omega$ | 1\%, 1/2W | MtF | IRC | CEC | R94-475K | 10 |
| R137 | $1 \mathrm{~K} \Omega$ | 1\%, 1/2 W | MtF | IRC | CEC | R94-1K | 10 |
| R138 | $1 \mathrm{~K} \quad \Omega$ | 20\%, 2W | WW Var | CTS | INS-115 | RP50-1K | 10 |
| R139 | $1 \mathrm{~K} \quad \Omega$ | 10\%, 1/2 W | Comp | A-B | EB | R1-1K | 10 |
| R140 | $604 \Omega$ | 1\%, 1/8 W | MtF | IRC | CEA | R88-604 | 10 |

RESISTORS (Cont'd)

| Gircuit <br> Desig. | Value | Rating | Type | Mfr. <br> Code | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Mfr. } \\ & \text { Part No. } \end{aligned}$ | Keithley <br> Part No. | Fig. Ref. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| R141 | $604 \Omega$ | 1\%, 1/8 W | MtF | IRC | CEA | R88-604 | 10 |
| R142 | $604 \Omega$ | 1\%, 1/8 W | MtF | IRC | CEA | R88-604 | 10 |
| R143 | 16.5K $\Omega$ | 0.5\%, 1/2 W | MtF | DLE | MMF1/2T9 | R171-16.5K | 10 |
| R144 | $100 \Omega$ | 10\%, 1 W | Comp | A-B | GB | R2-100 | 10 |
| R145 | $1 \mathrm{~K} \quad \Omega$ | 20\%, 2 W | WW Var | CTS | INS-115 | RP50-1K | 10 |
| R146 | 50K $\Omega$ | 2 W | Cermet Var | CTS | 550 | RP87-50K | 2 |
| R147 | 402K $\Omega$ | 0.5\%, 1/2 W | MtV | DLE | MMF 1/2T9 | R171-402K | 10 |
| R148 | 402K $\Omega$ | 0.5\%, 1/2 W | MtV | DLE | MMF1/2T9 | R171-402K | 10 |
| R149 | 402K $\Omega$ | 0.5\%, 1/2 W | MtV | DLE | MMF'1/2T9 | R171-402K | 10 |
| R150 | 402K $\Omega$ | 0.5\%, 1/2 W | MtV | DLE | MMF $1 / 2 T 9$ | R171-402K | 10 |
| R151 | 402K $\Omega$ | 0.5\%, 1/2 W | MtF | DLE | MMF1/2T9 | R171-402K | 10 |
| R152 | 402K $\Omega$ | 0.5\%, 1/2 W | MtF | DLE | MMF1/2T9 | R171-402K | 10 |
| R153 | 402K $\Omega$ | 0.5\%, 1/2 W | MtF | DLE | MMF 1/2T9 | R171-402K | 10 |
| R154 | 402K $\Omega$ | 0.5\%, 1/2 W | MtF | DLE | MMF 1/2T9 | R171-402K | 10 |
| R155 | 402K $\Omega$ | 0.5\%, 1/2 W | MtF | DLE | MMF1/2T9 | R171-402K | 10 |
| R156 | 402K $\Omega$ | 0.5\%, 1/2 W | MtF | DLE | MMF1/2T9 | R171-402K | 10 |
| R157 | Not Used |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| R158 | $40.2 \mathrm{~K} \Omega$ | 0.5\%, 1/2 W | MtF | DLE | MMF1/2T2 | R172-40.2K | 10 |
| R159 | 40.2K $\Omega$ | 0.5\%, 1/2 W | MtF | DLE | MMF1/2T2 | R172 | 10 |
| R160 | $40.2 \mathrm{~K} \Omega$ | 0.5\%, 1/2 W | MtF | DLE | MMF1/2T2 | R1.72 | 10 |
| R161 | $40.2 \mathrm{~K} \Omega$ | 0.5\%, 1/2 W | MtF | DLE | MMFl/2T2 | R172 | 10 |
| R162 | $40.2 \mathrm{~K} \Omega$ | 0.5\%, 1/2 W | MtF | DLE | MMF1/2T2 | R172 | 10 |
| R163 | $40.2 \mathrm{~K} \Omega$ | 0.5\%, 1/2 W | MtF | DLE | MMF1/2T2. | R172 | 10 |
| R164 | 40.2K $\Omega$ | 0.5\%, 1/2 W | MtF | DLE | MMF1/2T2 | R172 | 10 |
| R165 | $40.2 \mathrm{~K} \Omega$ | 0.5\%, 1/2 W | MtF | DLE | MMF1/2T2 | R172 | 10 |
| R166 | 40.2K $\Omega$ | 0.5\%, 1/2 W | MtF | DLE | MMF1/2T2 | R172 | 10 |
| R167 | 40.2K $\Omega$ | 0.5\%, 1/2 W | MtF | DLE | MMF1/2T2 | R172 | 10 |
| R168 | Not Used |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| R169 | $33 \mathrm{~K} \Omega$ | 10\%, 1/2 W | Comp | A-B | EB | R1-33K | 10 |
| R170 | 600K $\Omega$ | 1\%, 1/2 W | DCb | DLE | DCF-1/2 | R12-600K | 10 |
| R171 | 47K $\Omega$ | 1\%, 1/2 W | DCb | DLE | DCR-1/2 | R12-600K | 10 |
| R172 | 100 ת | 10\%, 1/4 W | Comp | OHM | RCO7 | R76-100 | 10 |
| R173 | $100 \Omega$ | 10\%, 1/4 W | Comp | OHM | RC07 | R76-100 | 1.0 |
| R174 | $10 \mathrm{M} \Omega$ | 10\%, 1/4 W | Comp | OHM | RC07 | R76-10M | 10 |

TRANSISTORS

| Circuit Desig. | Type | Mfr. <br> Code | Mfr. <br> Part No. | Keithley <br> Part No. | Fig. Ref. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Q101 | Silicon NPN, TO-92 Case | MOT | 2N3904 | TG-47 | 10 |
| Q102 | Silicon NPN, TO-5 Case | RCA | 40346 | 21676A* | 10 |
| Q103 | --- | RCA | 40317 | TG-43 | 10 |
| Q104 | --- | RCA | 40346 | TG-44 | 10 |
| Q105 | Silicon | F-I | 2N3565 | TG-39 | 10 |
| Q106 | Silicon - PNP | MOT | MPSL51 | TG-72 | 10 |
| Q107 | Silicon | F-I | 2N3565 | TG-39 | 10 |
| Q108 | -- | K-I | --- | 21676A | 10 |
| Q109 | Stlicon | F-I | 2N3565 | TG-39 | 10 |
| Q110 | Silicon | F-I | 2N5139 | TG-66 | 10 |
| Q111 | Silicon | F-I | 2N5139 | TG-66 | 10 |
| Q112 | Silicon | F-I | 2N3565 | TG-39 | 10 |
| Q113 | Differential Amp. | F-I | IT122 | TG-73 | 1.0 |

*Selected Part TG-44

| SWITCHES |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Circuit Desig. | Description | Mfr. <br> Code | Mfr. <br> Part No. | Keithley <br> Part No. | Fig. Ref. |
| S101 | Toggle type, OUTPUT |  |  | SW238 | 2 |
| S102 | Toggle type, POWER | AHT | 20994LH | SW4 | 2 |
| S103 | Rotary type, 200 V steps |  |  | SW321 | 2 |
| 5104 | Rotary type, 20 V steps |  |  | SW323 | 2 |
| S105 | Slide type, 117V/234V | K-I | --- | 24665A | 3 |

## SECTION 6. CALIBRATION

TEST 6-1.
Test Equipment

| Description | Mfr. | Type |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
|  |  |  |
| Electrometer | Keithley | 610 B |
| Voltmeter, TRMS | Ballatine | $323-01$ |
| Voltmeter, Differential | Keithley | 662 |
| Oscilloscope | Tektronix | 561 |
| Voltmeter DVM | Keithley | 160 |
| Microvoltmeter | Keithley | 155 |
| Variable Transformer | Variac | - |
| Line Voltage Monitor | RCA | - |
| Voltage Divider (See Fig. | 9) Keithley | HV-1 |
| Loading Box (See Fig. 8) | Keithley | LB-1 |
| Nanovolt Source | Keithley | 260 |

6-1. TEST PROCEDURES.

## a. Genera1.

1. Maintain caution and always turn 244 OUTPUT switch off before working inside chassis and after each step in this procedure.
2. The 244 has a unipolar negative output in which LO and the 244 chassis are the same.
3. Before calibrating the 244 visually inspect it for incorrect wiring, interchanged parts, diodes in backwards, bridged or broken tapes. Also mechanically inspect for smoothly operating controls.
4. Make certain that the $117-234$ volt switch is in the 117 volt position before calibrating the 244 .

## b. Preliminary Calibration.

1. Power Supplies.
a). Install one EV-8068 Power Tube (V101) and clamp in place. Make certain that all controls are full CCW and that the Power and output switches are in the off position.
b). Plug the 244 into a variac and turn power on. Connect DVM between TP-H and ground (chassis). DVM should read -9 volts to -11 volts. Ripple should be no more than 5 mV peak-to-peak.
c). Connect DVM between TP-F and ground (chassis). DVM should read +18 volts to +22 volts. Ripple should be no more than 10 mV peak-to-peak.
2. Amplifier Operation.
a). Output switch on 244 must still be in the OFF position.
b). Connect 155 Microvoltmeter HI to TP-J and LO chassis and set range to 1 volt. Reading on 155 should be .8 volts to 1 volt.
c). Place Nanovolt Source switch in the OFF position and connect HI of source to TP-E of 244 , LO to chassis.
d). Set dials of Nanovolt Source to 40 mV . Set switch to (-) polarity turn dial up to 60 mV . Reading on 155 should now drop to zero somewhere between 40 mV and 60 mV indicating amplifier is operating correctly. If 1 volt is sluggish when dropping to zero amplifier is not operating properly.
e). Place Nanovolt Source to the OFF position and disconnect the Nanovolt Source and the 155 from the 244.
3. Zener Current Adjust. Connect DVM HI to TP-F and LO to TP-G. Set Zener Adj. R138 for +7.99 volts to +8.01 volts.
4. Calibrate Adjust.
a). Place cap on plate of V101 power tube.
b). With 244 OUTPUT switch still off comect HI of DVM to side of R113 power resistor closest to side panel of 244 and LO to chassis. Reading should be +76 volts to +92 volts.
c). Vary line voltage from 105 volts to 125 volts. Reading should not change more than 200 mV . Return line voltage to 117 V ac.
d). Set controls on 244 for -1000 volts. 25 volt cal control FULL CCW.

## CAUTION

If 244 meter swings full scale when OUTPUT switch is turned oil turn switch OFF IMMEDIATELY, otherwise irreparable damage to range resistors can occur.
e). Turn 244 OUTPUT switch on DVM reading should now rise 5 to 10 volts. Ripple should be more than 50 mV peak-to-peak.
f). Turn the 244 OUTPUT switch off. Connect the HV-1 to the 244 output and the dc output on the HV-1 to the 662. Set the 662 controls as follows:

$$
\begin{array}{ll}
\text { RANGE FULL SCALE } & -50 \text { vol.ts } \\
\text { NULL FULL SCALE } & -100 \mathrm{mV} \\
\text { DIALS } & -10.000 \\
\text { POLARITY } & (-)
\end{array}
$$

g). Turn the 244 OUTPUT switch on and set Ca1. Pot. R145 for -10 volts $\pm 10 \mathrm{mV}$ reading on 662 . Cut jumpers across R140, R141 and R1.42 as necessary to set Cal. Pot. Turn 2.44 OUTPUT switch off.

## 5. Overload Calibration.

a). Connect Loading Box LB- 1 Fixture to output of 244 and set for - and $1 \mathrm{k}-3 \mathrm{kV}$. Set Voltage Output for -2000 Volts. Turn 244 OUTPUT switch on.
b). Adjust load until 244 overload light comes on. If meter on test fixture now reads 11.0 mA to 11.9 mA resistor R124 is already optimum value. If reading is not within this range replace R124 with one selected from table below. Turn OUTPUT switch OFF before changing resistors.

## Current in mA

10.2-11.0

R124 in OHMS
11.0-11.9
42.2
11.9 - 12.9
45.3 already installed
$12.9-13.9$
48.7
13.9-15.0
52.3
56.2
c). If overload current is less than 10.2 mA or greater than 15.0 mA change Q107 as $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{oL}}$ dependent on Vebo of Q107. Turn 244 OUTPUT switch OFF.
6. Short Circuit Output Current.
a). Set 610 B on 30 mA range (Multiplier -30 Range $10^{-3}$ Amperes Meter -) connect to output jack on 244.
b). Set all controls on 244 fully CCW and turn 244 OUTPUT switch on. 610B should read 12.0 mA to 14.0 mA and over load light should come on. If reading is higher change Q107. Turn 244 OUTPUT switch OFF.
7. Load Dependent Oscillations.
a). Connect Decade Capacitor Box to 244 output through MHV TEE Connector.
b). Set oscilloscope as follows:

| TIME BASE | $1 \mathrm{MS} / \mathrm{DIV}$ |
| :--- | :--- |
| TRIGGER | INTERNAL |
| VERTICAL SENSITIVITY | $1 \mathrm{MV} / \mathrm{DIV}$ |

c). Connect oscilloscope to 244 output through MHV TEE Connector. Set 244 for -200 volts and turn OUTPUT switch on.
d). Step Decade Capacitor Box from zero to 1.0 MF in 0.1 MF steps while observing scope. No oscillations should occur. Disregard line spikes which may or may not appear.
e). Turn output switch OFF.
8. 234 Volt Operation.
a). Turn 244 Power Off and unplug from variac. Set 117-234 volt switch on rear of 244 to the 234 volt position. Set 244 controls for -200 volt output. Plug 244 into 234 volt line and turn Power Switch on.
b). Set the 661 controls as follows:

| RANGE FULL SCALE | 500 volts |
| :--- | :---: |
| NULL FULL SCALE | 10 volts |
| DIALS | 200.00 |
| POLARITY | $(-)$ |

c). Connect the 662 and High Voltage Divider Fixture HV-1 to Output of 244 through MHV TEE Connector. Connect Scope to ac out connector on HV-1.
d). Set scope controls as follows:

| TIME BASE | 1 MS/DIV |
| :--- | :--- |
| TRIGGER | INTERNAL |
| VERTICAL SENSITIVITY | $1 \mathrm{MV} / \mathrm{DIV}$ |

e). Turn 244 output on. 662 should read -200 $\pm 1$ volt. Set Short-Open Switch on HV-1 to open. $\bar{N}$ oise observed on scope should be less than 200 microvolts. Set Short-Open Switch on HV-1 to Short.
f). Turn 244 output and power switches off. Unplug 244 from 234 volt 1 ine. Set $117-234$ volt switch back to 117 position.

## c. Final Calibration.

1. Re-check Zener Adjust and Calibrate.

## 2. Load Regulation.

a). Connect Loading Box LB-1 Fixture to 244 output through MHV TEE Connector and set for and $1 \mathrm{k}-3 \mathrm{kV}$. Set 244 controls for -2000 volts.
b). Connect HV-1 Divider to 244 output through MVH TEE Connector and connect HV-1 DC output to 662.
c). Set controls on 662 as follows:

| RANGE FULL SCALE | 50 volts |
| :--- | :--- |
| NULL FULL SCALE | $\mathbf{1} \mathrm{mV}$ |
| DIALS | 20.000 |
| POLARITY | $(-)$ |

d). Turn 244 OUTPUT on. 662 should now read zero center scale, if not set dials on 662 until zero reading is obtained.
e). Adjust Load Box between 0 mA and 10 mA . Reading on 662 shall not change more than $\pm 4$ major divisions.
f). Adjust Load Box for 0 mA . Load and vary line voltage from 105 VAC to 125 VAC . Reading on 662 shall not change more than $\pm 2$ major divisions. Return line voltage to $11 \overline{7} \mathrm{VAC}$.
g). Turn 244 output off.
3. Accuracy.
a). Connect output of 244 to input of HV-1 100:1 Divider. Connect output of HV-1 to input of 662 .
b). Set 244 to -200 voits. Set the 662 controls as follows:

| RANGE FULL SCALE | 5 Volts |
| :--- | :--- |
| NULL FULL SCALE | 1 Volt |
| DIALS | 2.0000 |
| POLARITY | $(-)$ |

c). Turn 244 output switch on. The 662 should now read -2 volts. Turn $244 \mathrm{CAL}-25 \mathrm{~V}$ pot full CW. The 662 should now read -2.2000 volts to -2.2500 volts. Return CAL-25V pot full CCW. Turn 244 output switch off.
d). Set 661 controls as follows:

| RANGE FULL SCALE | 5 Vo1ts |
| :--- | :--- |
| NULL FULL SCALE | 100 mV |
| DIALS | 2.2000 |
| POLARITY | $(-)$ |

e). Set 244 controls for -220 volts and turn 244 output switch on.
f). Step 662 and 244 thru settings 1 isted in Table 6-2 take reading shown. Reading must be within range given. Turn output off when completed.

TABLE 6-2. Accuracy Check.

4. Output Noise.
a). Set 244 for -2000 volt output. Connect 244 output to input of HV-1 and TRMS voltmeter to ac out connector. Set TRMS voltmeter on 300 volt range.
b). Turn 244 output switch on. Place shortopen switch on HV-1 to open and step TRMS voltmeter to 1 mV range. Meter should read no higher than 500 microvolts.

1. Vary 1 ine voltage from 105 VAC to 125 VAC .
2. Return line voltage to 117 VAC.
c). Place open-short switch on HV-1 to short and turn 244 output and power switches off. Unplug 244 from Variac.


FIGURE 10. Circuit for Load Box LB-1.


FIGURE 11. Circuit for Divider HV-1.

TABLE 6-3.
Cross-Reference of Manufacturers

| CODE | NAME AND ADDRESS |
| :---: | :---: |
| A-B | Allen-Bradley Corp. Milwaukee, WI 53204 |
| AHT | Arrowhart, Inc. <br> Hartford, CT 06106 |
| APH | Amphenol. <br> Broadview, IL 60153 |
| APX | Amperex <br> Elkgrove Village, IL 60007 |
| BRG | Berg Electronics Inc. <br> New Cumberland, PA 17070 |
| BUS | Bussman Mfg. Div. St. Louis, MO 63017 |
| CTS | CTS Corporation <br> Elkhart, IN 46514 |
| DIC | Dickson Electronics Corp. Scottsdale, AZ 85252 |
| DLE | Dale Electronics Inc. Columbus, NE 68601 |
| ERI | Erie Technological Products, Inc. Erie, PA 16512 |
| F-I | Fairchild Instruments Corp. Mountain View, CA 94043 |
| G-E | General Electric Company Syracuse, NY 13201 |
| I-D | Industrial Devices, Inc. Edgewater, NJ 07020 |
| IRC | IRC Division <br> Burlington, IA 52601 |
| ITT | ITT Semiconductors <br> Lawrence, MA 01841 |
| K-I | Keith1ey Instruments, Inc. Cleveland, OH 44139 |
| MOT | Motorola Semiconductor Products, Inc. Phoenix, AZ 85008 |
| OHM | Ohmite Mfg. Co. <br> Skokie, IL 60076 |
| PCI | Plastic Capacitors, Inc. Chicago, IL 60614 |
| RCA | RCA Corporation <br> Moorestown, NJ 08050 |
| S-T | Sarkes Tarsian, Inc. Bloomington, IN 47401 |
| SPG | Sprague Electric Company Visalia, CA 93278 |
| $\mathrm{T}-\mathrm{I}$ | Texas Instruments, Inc. Dallas, TX 75231 |

## CODE-TO-NAME LIST

CODE TO NAME List of Suggested Manufacturers.
Reference: Federal Supply Code for Manufacturers, Cataloging llandbook H4-2.

| 00656 | Aerovox Corp. <br> 740 Belleville Ave. <br> New Bedford, Mass. 02741 | 07137 | Transistor Electronics Corp. Hwy. 169 - Co. Rd. 18 Minneapolis, Minn. 55424 | 14659 | Sprague Electric Co. P.O. Box 1509 <br> Visalia, Calif. 93278 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 00686 | Film Capacitors, Inc. 100 Eighth St. <br> Passaic, N.J. | 07263 | Fairchild Camera \& Inst. Corp. 313 Frontage Road Mountain View, Callf. | 15238 | I'I'I' Semiconductors Div. of ITT Corp. Lawrence, Mass. 01841 |
| 01121 | A1len-Bradley Corp. <br> 1201 South 2nd St. <br> Milwaukee, Wisc. 53204 | 07716 | IRC, Inc. <br> 2850 Mt. Pleasant <br> Burlington, Lowa 52601 | 15909 | Daven Div. of T.A. Edison Ind. McGraw Edison Co. Livingston, N.J. |
| 01295 | Texas Instruments, Inc. Semiconductor-Components Div. Dallas, Texas 75231 | 08811 | GL Electronics Div. of GL Industries, Inc. Westville, N.J. 08093 | 16170 | Teledyne Systems Co. Communications Div. Los Angeles, Calif. 90066 |
| 01686 | RCL Electronics, Inc. 195 McGregor St. <br> Manchester, N.H. 03102 | 09052 | Gulton Industries, Inc. Alkaline Battery Div. Metuchen, N.J. | 17554 | Components, Inc. <br> Smith St. <br> Biddeford, Ma. 04005 |
| 02101 | Varo Inc. <br> Electrokinetics Div. <br> Santa Barbara, Ca1if. 93102 | 09823 | Burgess Battery Co. Div. of Servel Inc. Freeport, Ill. | 23020 | General Reed Co, 174 Main St. Metuchen, N.J. 08840 |
| 02660 | Amphenol Corp. 2801 South 25th Ave. Broadview, Ill. 60153 | 09922 | Burndy Corp. <br> Richards Ave. <br> Norwalk, Conn. 06852 | 24655 | General Radio Co. 22 Baker Ave. West Concord, Mass. 01781 |
| 02734 | Radio Corp. of America Defense Electronic Products Camden, N.J. | 10582 | CTS of Asheville Inc. Mills Gap Road Skyland, N.C. | 27682 | Hathaway Instruments, Inc. 5800 E . Jewe 11 Ave. Denver, Colorado 80222 |
| 02735 | Radio Corp. of America Receiving Tube Div. Somerville, N.J. | 11502 | LRC Inc. Greenway Road Boone, N.C. 28607 | 28520 | Heyman Mfg. Co. 147 N. Michigan Ave. Kenilworth, N.J. |
| 02777 | Hopkins Engineering Co. 12900 Foothill B1vd. San Fernando, Calif. 91342 | 11837 | Electro Scientific Indus., Inc. 13645 NW Science Park Dr. Portland, Or. 97229 | 29309 | Richey Electronics Inc. 1307 Dickerson Rd. Nashville, Tenn. 37213 |
| 02985 | Tepro Electric Corp. 5 St. Paul St. Rochester, N.Y. 14604 | 12040 | National Semiconductor Corp. Commerce Drive Danbury, Conn. 06813 | 35529 | Leeds and Northrup 4901 Stenton Ave. Philadelphia, Pa. 19144 |
| 03508 | General Electric Co. Semiconductor Products Dept. Syracuse, N.Y. 13201 | 12065 | Iransitron Electronic Corp. 144 Addison St. <br> East Boston, Mass. | 37942 | Mallory, P. R. and Co., Inc. 3029 E. Washington St. Indianapolis, Ind. 46206 |
| 04009 | Arrow-Hart \& Hegeman E1ectric Co. 103 Hawthorne St. <br> Hartford, Conn. 06106 | 12697 | Clarostat Mfg. Co., Inc. Lower Washington St. Dover, N.H. 03820 | 44655 | Ohmite Mfg. Co. 3601 Howard St. Skokie, I11. 60076 |
| 04713 | Motorola Semiconductor Prod. Inc. 5005 E. McDowell Rd. Phoenix, Ariz. 85008 | 12954 | Dickson Electronics Corp. 302 S. Wells Fargo Ave. Scottsdale, Ariz. | 53201 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sangamo Electric Co. } \\ & 1301 \text { North } 11 \text { th } \\ & \text { Springfield, I11. } 62705 \end{aligned}$ |
| 05079 | Tansistor Electronics, Inc. 1000 West Road Bennington, Vt. 05201 | 13050 | Potter Co. Highway 51 N . Wesson, Miss. 39191 | 54294 | Shallcross Mfg. Co. 24 Preston St. Selma, N.C. |
| 05397 | Union Carbide Corp. Electronics Div. New York, N.Y. 10017 | 13327 | Solitron Devices, Inc. 256 Oak Tree Road Tappan, N.Y. 10983 | 56289 | Sprague Electric Co. North Adams, Massachusetts |
| 06751 | Components, Inc. <br> Arizona Div. <br> Phoenix, Ariz. 85019 | 13934 | Midwec Corp. <br> 602 Main <br> Oshkosh, Nebr. 69154 | 58474 | Superior Electric Co., The 383 Middle St. <br> Bristol, Conn. 06012 |
| 06980 | Varian Assoc. ETMAC Div. 301 Industrial Way San Carlos, Calif. 94070 | 14655 | Cornell-Dubilier Electric Corp. 50 Paris Street: Newark, N.J. | 61637 | Union Carbide Corp. 270 Park Ave. New York, N.Y. 10017 |

CODE TO NAME List (Continued).

| 63060 | Victoreen Instrument Co. 5806 Ilough Ave. <br> Cleveland, Ohio 44103 | 75042 | IRC Inc. <br> 401 North Broad St. <br> Philadelphia, Pa. 19108 | 86684 | Radio Corp. of America <br> Electronic Components \& Devices Harrison, N.J. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 70309 | Allied Control Co., Inc. 2 East End Ave. New York, N.Y. | 75915 | Littlefuse, Inc. <br> 800 E. Northwest Hwy. <br> Des Plaines, J11. 60016 | 87216 | Philco Corp. <br> Lansdale Div., Church Rd. Lansdale, Pa. 19446 |
| 70903 | Belden Mfg. Co. 41.5 So. Kilpatrick Chicago, Ill. 60644 | 76055 | Mallory Controls, Div. of Mallory P. R. \& Co., Inc. Frankfort, Ind. | 90201 | Mallory Capacitor 3029 East Washington Indianapolis, Ind. 46206 |
| 71002 | Birnbach Radio Co., Inc. 147 Huds on St. New York, N.Y. | 76493 | Miller, J. W. Co. <br> 5915 S. Main St. <br> Los Angeles, Calif. 90003 | 90303 | Mallory Battery Co. Tarrytown, New York |
| 71279 | Cambridge Thermionic Corp. 430 Concord Avenue Cambridge, Mass. | 76545 | Mueller Electric Co. 1583 E. 31st St. <br> Cleveland, Ohio 44114 | 91637 | Dale Electronics, Inc. <br> P.O. Box 609 <br> Columbus, Nebr. 68601 |
| 71400 | Bussmann Mfg. <br> Div. of McGraw-Edison Co. <br> St. Louis, Mo. | 77764 | Resistance Products Co. 914 S. 13th St. <br> Harrisburgh, Pa. 17104 | 91662 | EIco Corp. Willow Grove, Pennsylvania |
| 71450 | CTS Corp. <br> 1142 W. Beardsley Ave. Rlkhart, Ind. | 79727 | Continental-Wirt Electronics Corp. Philadelphia, Pa. | 91737 | Gremar Mfg. Co., Inc. 7 North Ave. Wakefield, Mass. |
| 71468 | ITT Cannon Electric, Inc. 3208 Humbolt St. Los Angeles, Calif. 90031 | 80164 | Keithley Instruments, Inc. 28775 Aurora Road Cleveland, Ohio 44139 | 91802 | Industrial Devices Inc. 982 River Rd. <br> Edgewater, N.J. 07020 |
| 71590 | Centralab Div. of Globe-Union, Inc. Milwaukee, Wisc. 53212 | 80294 | Bourns, Inc. <br> 6135 Magnolia Ave. <br> Riverside, Calif. 92506 | 91929 | Honeywell Inc. Micro Switch Div. Freeport, I11. 61032 |
| 71785 | Cinch Mfg. Co. and Howard B. Jones Div. Chicago, I11. 60624 | 81073 | Grayhill, Inc. 561 Hillgrove Ave. La Grange, I11. 60525 | 93332 | Sylvania Electric Products, Inc. Semiconductor Products Div, Woburn, Mass. |
| 7261.9 | Dialight Corp. 60 Stewart Ave. Brook1yn, N.Y. 11237 | 81483 | International Rectifier Corp. 1523 Last Grand Ave. E1 Segundo, Calif. | 93656 | Electric Cord Co. 1275 Bloomfield Ave. Caldwe11, N.J. |
| 72653 | ```G-C Electronics Co. 400 S.Wyman Rockford, I11. 61101``` | 82389 | Switcheraft, Inc. 5527 N. Elston Ave. Chicago, Ill. 60630 | 94144 | Raytheon Co., Industrial Operation Components Div. Quincy, Mass. |
| 72699 | General Instrument Corp. Capacitor Division Newark, N.J. 07104 | 83125 | General Instrument Corp. Capacitor Division Darlington, S.C. 29532 | 94154 | ```Tung-Sol Electric, Inc. Newark, New Jersey``` |
| 72982 | Erie Technological Prods Inc. 644 W .12 th St. <br> Erie, Pa. 16512 | 83330 | Smith, Herman H., Inc. 812 Snediker Ave. Brook1yn, N.Y. 11207 | 94310 | Tru-Ohm Products Memcor Components Div. Huntington, Ind. 46750 |
| 73138 | Beckman Instruments, Inc. Helipot Division Fullerton, Calif. 92634 | 83594 | Burroughs Corp. Electronic Components Div. Plainfield, N.J. 07061 | 94696 | Magnecraft Electric Co. 5579 North Lynch Chicago, Ill. |
| 73445 | Amperex Electronic Co., Div, of North American Philips Co., Inc. Hicksville, N.Y. | 83701 | Electronic Devices, Inc. Brooklyn, New York | 95348 | Gordos Corp. <br> 250 Glenwood Ave. <br> Bloomfield, N.J. 07003 |
| 73690 | Elco Resistor Co. 1158 Broadway New York, N.Y. | 84171 | Arco Electronics, Inc. Community Drive Great Neck, N.Y. 11022 | 95712 | Dage Electric Co., Inc. Hurricane Road Franklin, Ind. |
| 74276 | Signalite Inc. 1933 Heck Ave. Neptune, N.J. 07753 | 84411 | TRW Capacitor Div. 112 W. First St. Ogallala, Nebr. | 97933 | ```Raytheon Co. Components Div. Semiconductor Operation Mountain View, Calif.``` |
| 74970 | Johnson, E. F., Co. 297 Tenth Ave. S.W. Waseca, Minn. 56093 | 84970 | Sarkes Tarzian, Inc. E. Hillside Dr. Bloomington, Ind. | 99120 | Plastic Capacitors, Inc. 2620 N. Clybourn Ave. Chicago, Ill. |






For repair or calibration, please fill out this form and return it with your instrument to: Sales Service Department
Keithley Instruments, Inc. 28775 Aurora Road
R- Do not write in this space. Cleveland, Ohio 44139

User's Name $\qquad$ Telephone $\qquad$ Ext. $\qquad$
Company
Division Date
 Address Model No. $\qquad$
2. Calibration Report Desired

1. Reason for Return
$\square$ Repair and Recalibration $\square$ Recalibration only (No report, except $\square$ Report of Calibration Certified Traceable to N.B.S. as specified in item 4 on reverse) \% *If repairs are necessary to meet specifications, they will be in addition to the calibration. Calibration Report Certificate of Compliance
None (for details, see reverse side of this form)
2. To help repair the instrument, briefly describe the problem: $\qquad$
$\square$ Intermittant
e) Line voltage
f) Other (such as line transients, line variations, etc.)
b) Approx. Temperature $\quad$ Approx. Temperature variation $\pm \ldots{ }^{O_{F}}$
d) Approx. Humidity (high, medium, low)
3. Please draw a block diagram of the system using the Keithley. List any other pertinent data which can help in the repair. Include charts or other data if available. Signal Source $\qquad$ Source Impedance
Readout Device:


Lengths \& Types of Connecting Cables $\qquad$
6. What repairs or modifications have been made on this instrument which are not on file with the Keithley Repair Department?
7. Please enclose any other pertinent data and chars which you feel might help the Repair and Calibration Department

Listed and defined below are the four types of calibrations and their associated report formats which are presently available at Keithley Instruments. They fall into the following categories:

## 1. Report of Calibration Certified Traceable to the National Bureau of Standards <br> 2. Calibration Report <br> 3. Certificate of Compliance <br> 4. Recalibration

All calibration and certification performed by Keithley Instruments is in accord with MIL-C-45662A.

Prices shown below are in addition to repair charges for any work necessary to place a customer's unit into first class condition prior to the calibration.

1. Report of Calibration Certified Traceable to the National Bureau of Standards.

This is a completely documented report, including all basic errors or deviations from nominal settings on appropriate ranges, terminals, dials, etc. Work is performed using the primary standards of the company with secondary transfers kept to a minimum. The NBS test numbers for the latest recalibration of the primary standards are furnished.

By definition, the above is performed in our Standards Laboratory so that random operator induced error is minimized and maximum protection to the equipment used is maintained.

This type of calibration is not recommended for instruments with a basic inaccuracy of $1 \%$ or greater. The precision involved in this report makes it uneconomical for such instruments. The Calibration Report listed below (No. 2) would be better suited in this case.

As of 11/1/69 the Report of Calibration Certified Traceable to the National Bureau of Standards is available on the following instruments at the prices listed:

2. Calibration Report.

This report shows only the cardinal range, terminal, dial, etc. errors as determined by production calibration equipment and personnel. The production equipment is maintained traceable by transfer techniques against the primary standards maintained by the company. We attest to this fact and list basic deviations from nominal but the conditions of calibration are not as precisely controlled as the previous report nor are NBS test numbers. supplied.

This report is available for any instrument in our 1ine. As of November 1, 1969, only the following price has been established for this report:

```
Model 261 . . . . . . . . . . $ 55
```

Prices for other units can be estimated upon request.
3. Certificate of Compliance.

This is merely a restatement of the basic guarantee that the instrument was calibrated on equipment that is maintained by our standards personnel against primary standards. No report is issued.

This Certificate of Compliance is available at no charge for any instrument with the exception of the Model 261.

A newly purchased Model 261 or one returned for repair or recalibration is automatically supplied with a Calibration Report (as described in (2) above). The nature of this instrument makes it necessary to complete this report to ascertain specified accuracy. This Calibration Report is forwarded to the customer with the instrument. The $\$ 55$ charge is incorporated as part of the normal calibration charge of the Model 261.
4. Recalibration.

This is a recalibration of the instrument according to our factory calibration procedures. The prices for this as of November 1,1969 are as follows:

Model 260 ......... $\$ 85$| (No report supplied. A Certificate of Compliance |
| :--- |
| can be had at no charge if requested). |

Model 261 ......... $\$ 55$| (Calibration Report as described in (2) above is |
| :--- |
| supplied. See (3) for explanation). |

All other instruments are on a time and material basis for the particular unit involved.


1. Describe problem and symptoms using quantitative data whenever possible (enclose readings, chart recordings, etc.) $\qquad$
(Attach additional sheets as necessary).
2. Show a block diagram of your measurement system including all instruments connected (whether power is turned on or not). Also describe signal source.
3. List the positions of all controls and switches on both front and rear panels of the instrument. $\qquad$
4. Describe input signal source levels, frequencies, etc. $\qquad$
$\qquad$
5. List and describe all cables used in the experiment (length, shielding, etc.).
$\qquad$
6. List and describe all other equipment used in the experiment. Give control settings for each. $\qquad$
$\qquad$
7. Environment:

Where is the measurement being performed? (Factory, controlled laboratory, out-of-doors, etc.)
What power line voltage is used? _ Variation? _ Frequency?
Ambient temperature? ___ Variation? ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$. ReT. Humidity? Other $\qquad$

