

Serial No. _____

INSTRUCTION MANUAL
MODEL 147
HF SWEEP GENERATOR

WAVETEK
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1R-10/73

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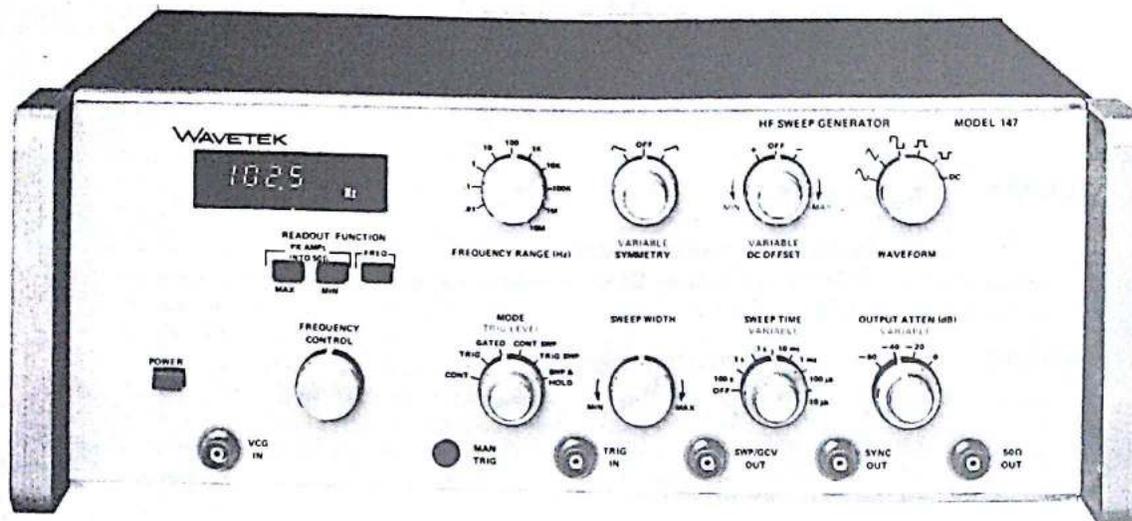


Figure i – Model 147 HF Sweep Generator

SCOPE OF THIS MANUAL

This manual provides descriptive material and instructions for the installation, operation, maintenance, and repair of this instrument. Wavetek's product improvement program ensures that the latest electronic developments are incorporated in all Wavetek instruments by the addition of circuit and component changes as rapidly as development and testing permit. Due to the time required to document and print instruction manuals, it is not always possible to incorporate the more recent changes in the released manual. In this case, data will be found on engineering change sheets at the rear of the manual. If no change sheets are included, the manual is correct as printed.

SECTION 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1 PURPOSE OF THE EQUIPMENT

The Model 147 HF Sweep Generator is a precision 0.0005 Hz to 10 MHz source of sine, triangle, square, positive pulse, and negative pulse waveforms, each with variable amplitude, dc offset, and symmetry. Frequency range selection is provided in 10 decades, with a 3½ digit LED readout and vernier control which permits accurate adjustment to the least significant digit of the readout. The 3½ digit readout is 3 digits plus a fourth (the most significant) digit of 0 or 1. DC voltage output is also selectable with an adjustable range of ± 10 Vdc into an open circuit (± 5 Vdc into 50 Ω) with 150 mA short circuit current.

Maximum output amplitude is 30 V p-p into an open circuit (15 V p-p into 50 Ω) with a 60 dB calibrated step attenuator and a 20 dB vernier attenuator (80 dB overall) allowing signal levels as low as 1.5 mV p-p. Both the output waveform and the dc offset are attenuated by the 60 dB calibrated step attenuator. Maximum and minimum output peak voltages are displayed on the 3½ digit LED readout and are accurate to the specification when the output has been properly terminated with 50 Ω load.

The Model 147 has six operational modes (continuous, triggered, gated, continuous sweep, triggered sweep, and sweep and hold) plus tone burst capability. The main output can be internally swept over approximately a 1000:1 ratio at sweep times from 10 μ s to 100 s, or it can be frequency modulated, dc programmed, or externally swept over a greater than 1000:1 ratio by applying an external control signal to the front panel VCG IN connector. A single cycle of output, or one full sweep of the output, can be obtained by manual trigger or an external trigger signal applied to the front panel TRIG IN connector.

In addition to the 50 Ω main output and sync output, the Model 147 also has sweep and generator control voltage (GCV) outputs. When the main output is not internally swept (i.e., operating in continuous, triggered, or gated modes without sweeping), the fixed amplitude sawtooth output of the internal sweep generator appears at the SWP/GCV OUT connector. When the main output is internally swept, an output voltage proportional to the instantaneous frequency of the main generator will appear at the SWP/GCV OUT connector. This GCV output can be used to

drive X-Y recorders or the vertical and horizontal deflection circuits of oscilloscopes, video monitors, etc.

Varying the triangle symmetry produces a sawtooth signal with a rise or fall time as fast as 50 ns at a recurring rate of up to 1 MHz. Pulse outputs as narrow as 50 ns (duty cycles from 19:1 to 1:19) with repetition rates as high as 1 MHz can be generated in either polarity. Even the sine wave symmetry may be varied over this 1:19 to 19:1 range if desired. When the output symmetry is not 1:1, the frequency range setting is divided by approximately 10; however, the actual output frequency is displayed on the LED readout.

With this instrument it is possible to internally or externally sweep the output frequency, select the output symmetry desired, and manually vary the dc offset. The output frequency, positive peak amplitude and negative peak amplitude are displayed on a digital readout. DC offset or dc output voltage can be set by digital readout. These capabilities coupled with the variety of waveforms available and precision output amplitude control make the Model 147 an extremely versatile instrument.

1.2 GENERAL PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

The Model 147 weighs approximately 12 lb (5.45 kg) net and 16 lb (7.26 kg) when shipped. It is 14½ in. (368 mm) wide, 5½ in. (133 mm) high, and 14¼ in. (362 mm) deep, and is housed in a compact, ruggedized, portable case. The Model 147 is normally shipped with a 10 foot, 3 wire, detachable line cord and one copy of this instruction manual.

1.3 SPECIFICATIONS

1.3.1 Waveforms

Waveforms that may be selected are sine , square , triangle , positive pulse , and negative pulse . DC voltage may also be selected. Symmetry of all outputs are continuously adjustable from 1:19 to 19:1. Varying the triangle symmetry produces sawtooth  or  output. The Model 147 has a SWP/GCV OUTput and a SYNC OUTput with variable symmetry as described below. Signal frequency and maximum and minimum peak signal voltages are indicated by a 3½ digit LED readout.

1.3.2 Operating Frequency Range

The FREQUENCY RANGE (Hz) switch selects from 0.0005 Hz to 10 MHz in the following ranges:

0.01	0.0005 Hz to 0.01 Hz
0.1	0.005 Hz to 0.1 Hz
1	0.05 Hz to 1 Hz
10	0.1 Hz to 10 Hz
100	1 Hz to 100 Hz
1K	10 Hz to 1 kHz
10K	100 Hz to 10 kHz
100K	1 kHz to 100 kHz
1M	10 kHz to 1 MHz
10M	100 kHz to 10 MHz

The FREQUENCY CONTROL adjusts the frequency to the least significant digit of the readout.

1.3.3 Main Output

The 50 Ω OUT is the output for the selectable waveform and dc voltage output. Maximum output is 30 V p-p into an open circuit; 15 V p-p into 50 Ω . There is a precision output attenuator calibrated in 20 dB steps to -60 dB with an overlapping vernier for an overall attenuation of -80 dB. Output impedance is 50 Ω . Short circuit current is 150 mA.

1.3.4 Sync Output

The SYNC OUT connector provides TTL compatible output level sync signal. Rise and fall times are less than 50 ns. The sync signal is a square waveform for symmetrical outputs and rectangular for asymmetrical outputs. Sync pulse polarity is 180° out of phase with the selectable output square wave and 90° out of phase with the sine and triangle waveforms.

1.3.5 DC Offset and DC Output

DC offset and dc output are controlled manually by a front panel control. The adjustable range is ± 10 Vdc into an open circuit (± 5 Vdc into 50 Ω) with peak signal and offset amplitude limited to ± 15 Vdc into an open circuit (± 7.5 Vdc into 50 Ω). Display will flash when peak amplitude plus offset exceeds generator limits. DC offset and output waveform are attenuated proportionately by the 60 dB step output attenuator.

1.3.6 Sweep/GCV Output

Sweep output is a 0 to nominal +5 V sawtooth when in continuous, triggered or gated mode, and runs at a frequency determined by the SWEEP TIME control. GCV (Generator Control Voltage) output is a 0 to nominal +5 V signal pro-

portional to the instantaneous frequency output. This GCV signal is present when the Model 147 is in any of the sweep modes.

1.3.7 Operational Modes

Continuous (CONT)

The Model 147 operates as a standard VCG (Voltage Controlled Generator). Frequency at the 50 Ω OUT connector is determined by front panel control settings in conjunction with the VCG input signal. Output of the internal sweep generator appears at the SWP/GCV OUT connector in this mode.

Triggered (TRIG)

Only one complete cycle of output appears at the 50 Ω OUT connector for each pulse applied to the TRIG IN connector or push of the MAN TRIG control. The cycle begins and ends at zero phase angle, which is zero volt or the offset base line voltage level. At least 1 V peak (and up to 50 V peak) is required for the trigger signal. TRIG IN is 10 k Ω , dc coupled.

GATED

Gated mode is the same as triggered mode except that output oscillations continue for the duration of the gating signal applied to the TRIG IN connector or push of the manual trigger. The output will be an integral number of cycles beginning and ending at zero phase angle, which is approximately zero volt.

Continuous Sweep (CONT SWP)

In continuous sweep, the main generator is swept by the internal sweep generator so that the signal frequency at the 50 Ω OUT connector is swept from a low frequency established by the front panel frequency controls to a high frequency determined by the SWEEP WIDTH control setting. Sweep width can be up to approximately 1000:1. Sweep rate, determined by the SWEEP TIME control, is 10 μ s to 100 s. GCV appears at the SWP/GCV connector.

Triggered Sweep (TRIG SWP)

Triggered sweep is the same as continuous sweep mode except that the output is swept only once for each pulse applied to the TRIG IN connector. During the time between sweeps, the main generator oscillates at a low frequency determined by the FREQUENCY CONTROL settings.

Sweep and Hold (SWP & HOLD)

In this mode, a gate signal at the TRIG IN connector causes the Model 147 to begin a frequency sweep. After sweeping to the high frequency (set by the SWEEP WIDTH control), the output holds at the high frequency as long as the gate signal is present. When the gate signal drops, the output returns to the frequency set by the front panel frequency controls.

Tone Burst

A tone burst can be accomplished in the gated mode by connecting the ramp output of the SWP/GCV OUT to TRIG IN. Tone burst rate, frequency and duration can be independently controlled.

1.3.8 Voltage Controlled Generator

VCG Control Range

The generator frequency can be controlled by an external voltage; e.g., five volts can vary the frequency 1000:1. Restrictions for linear operation are: frequency range selection is the upper frequency and the lower frequency is 1000 times below the frequency range selection; the required external signal for full voltage control is ± 5 V. Either restriction may be exceeded for nonlinear operation, but operation is not specified. Input impedance is 5 k Ω .

VCG Input Frequency

VCG Bandwidth 100 kHz
 VCG Slew Rate 2% of range per μ s

VCG Linearity

10 Hz to 100 kHz $\pm 0.2\%$
 0.001 Hz to 1 MHz $\pm 0.5\%$

1.3.9 Horizontal Precision

Frequency Readout Accuracy

0.01 Hz to 10 kHz $\pm(0.3\%$ of range ± 1 digit)
 10 kHz to 10 MHz $\pm(0.2\%$ of range ± 1 digit)

Time Symmetry

10 Hz to 100 kHz $\pm 0.5\%$
 0.01 Hz to 500 kHz $\pm 1.0\%$

1.3.10 Vertical Precision

Amplitude Readout Accuracy

1 Hz to 100 kHz $\pm(3\%$ of full output ± 1 digit)
 100 kHz to 10 MHz $\pm(5\%$ of full output ± 1 digit)

Sine Wave Frequency Response

Amplitude change with frequency is less than:

- 0.1 dB to 100 kHz
- 0.2 dB to 1 MHz
- 2.0 dB to 10 MHz

Step Attenuator Accuracy

± 0.25 dB per 20 dB step

Stability

Short Term $\pm 0.05\%$ for 10 minutes
 Long Term $\pm 0.25\%$ for 24 hours
 Percentages apply to amplitude, frequency, and dc offset.

Amplitude Symmetry

All waveforms (except pulse) are symmetrical about ground within $\pm 1\%$ of maximum peak to peak amplitude.

1.3.11 Purity

Sine Wave Distortion

10 Hz to 100 kHz Less than 0.5% (typically 0.25%)
 100 kHz to 1 MHz Less than 1.0%
 1 MHz to 10 MHz All harmonics are at least 28 dB down

Triangle Linearity

0.0005 Hz to 100 kHz Greater than 99%

Square Wave Rise and Fall Time

Less than 30 ns when terminated in 50 Ω load.

Total Aberrations

Less than 5%.

1.3.12 Environmental

Temperature

All specifications listed, except for stability, are for 25 $^{\circ}$ C $\pm 5^{\circ}$ C. For operation from 0 $^{\circ}$ C to 55 $^{\circ}$ C, derate all specifications by a factor of 2.

1.3.13 Mechanical

Dimensions

14 $\frac{1}{2}$ in. (368 mm) wide; 5 $\frac{1}{4}$ in. (133 mm) high; 14 in. (362 mm) deep.

Weight

12 lb (5.45 kg) net; 16 lb (7.26 kg) shipping.

Power

90 to 110 V, 105 to 125 V, 180 to 220 V or 210 to 250 V;
 50 to 400 Hz switchable; less than 50 watts.

SECTION 2

INSTALLATION AND OPERATION

2.1 MECHANICAL INSTALLATION

After unpacking the instrument, visually inspect all external parts for possible damage to knobs, connectors, surface areas, etc. If damage is discovered, file a claim with the carrier who transported the unit. The shipping container and packing material should be saved in case reshipment is required.

2.2 ELECTRICAL INSTALLATION

2.2.1 Power Connection

Connect the ac line cord to the mating connector at the rear of the unit.

NOTE

Unless otherwise specified at the time of purchase, this instrument was shipped from the factory with the power transformer connected for operation on a 105 - 125 Vac line supply and with 1/2 amp, 115 V line fuse.

Conversion for 90 to 110 V, 180 to 220 V or 210 to 250 V operation requires resetting two switches on the inside of the rear panel. To reset the switches, unscrew the four captive screws securing the rear panel, and remove the rear panel. Set the two switches and select the fuse for the ac line voltage according to the following table.

AC Line Voltage	Switch A	Switch B	Fuse (SB)
90 - 110	115	LO	½ amp
105 - 125	115	HI	½ amp
180 - 220	230	LO	¼ amp
210 - 250	230	HI	¼ amp

2.2.2 Signal Connections

Use 50Ω shielded cables equipped with female BNC connectors to distribute all signals when connecting this instrument to associated equipment.

2.3 OPERATING CONTROLS

The operating controls and electrical connections for the Model 147 are shown in Figure 2-1. The listing below discusses each control and its function.

- POWER Switch** – Power is on when this push button switch is in, and off when extended.
- READOUT FUNCTION FREQ Push Button** – When this push button is depressed, it causes the signal frequency at the 50Ω output to be displayed.
- READOUT FUNCTION PK AMPL, MAX/MIN Push Buttons** – MAX push button, when depressed, causes the maximum peak signal voltage to be displayed; MIN causes the minimum peak voltage to be displayed.
- Display and Readout Functions** – A fully automatic, direct reading display of the generator frequency and peak voltage outputs. When PK AMPL MAX or MIN push button is depressed, maximum or minimum peak voltage, respectively, is displayed. When the FREQ push button is depressed, the frequency is displayed. This is a 3½ digit display with sign, decimal point, and unit of measure. The decimal point is automatically positioned and the correct unit of measure automatically displayed. The three least significant digits each can be 0 through 9 while a fourth digit, the most significant, can be 0 or 1 only. The display is updated three times a second. The voltmeter is updated once every cycle.

NOTE

- Display voltage is output voltage when the 50Ω output connector is properly terminated with a 50Ω load.*
- For operation in the 0.01 Hz or 0.1 Hz range, amplitude display is instantaneous voltage value in a tracking mode rather than peak voltage. To set peak amplitudes, select a higher frequency range, set the peaks, then*

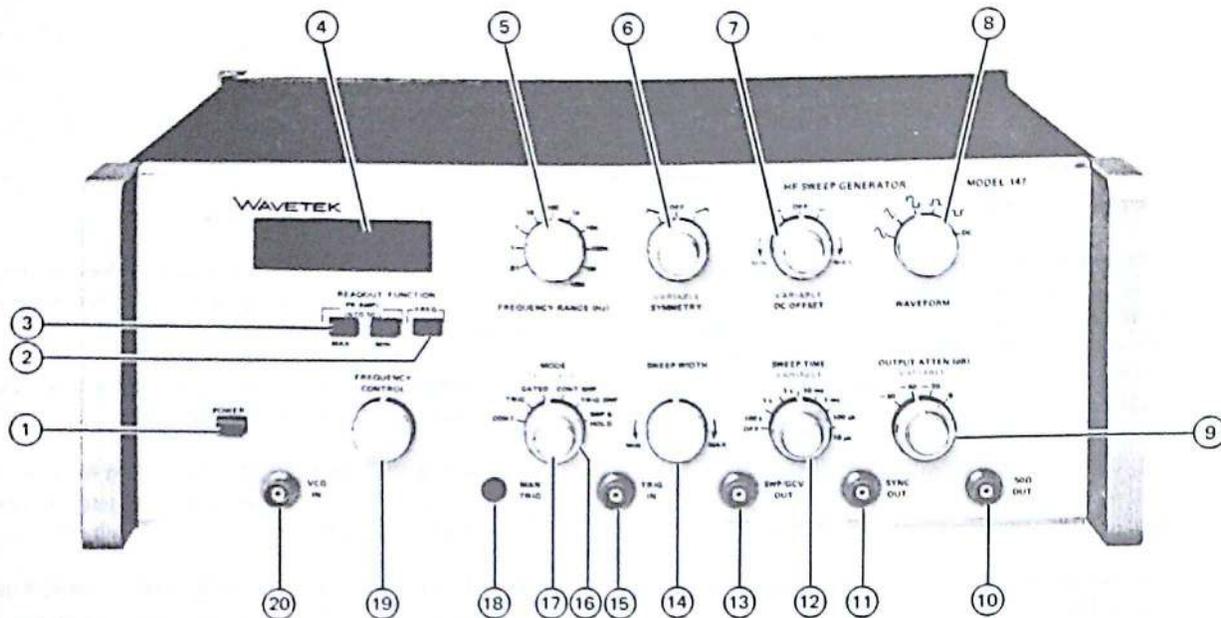


Figure 2-1. Operating Controls

return to the lower frequency range. In the 1 Hz through 10 MHz ranges, the amplitude display is updated once every cycle.

5. **FREQUENCY RANGE (Hz) Switch** – Selects one of the 10 frequency ranges. The range number represents the maximum frequency obtainable for the selected range. Some overranging exists.
6. **SYMMETRY Control** – The large knob selects a right-hand or left-hand waveform time-symmetry. The small VARIABLE knob varies the waveform time-symmetry up to 19:1 or 1:19. When these controls are used, the frequency range is divided by approximately ten; however, the readout shows actual output frequency.
7. **DC OFFSET Control** – Adjusts dc base line offset above (+) or below (–) signal ground; or, when DC is selected on the WAVEFORM switch, adjusts dc voltage at the 50Ω output. The large knob selects polarity, and the small VARIABLE knob adjusts voltage up to

±10 Vdc into an open circuit (±5 Vdc into 50Ω load).

Peak circuit output is limited to ±15 Vdc into an open circuit (±7.5 Vdc into a 50Ω load). (The OUTPUT ATTEN (dB) switch (9) affects dc offset as well as waveform amplitude.)

8. **WAVEFORM Selector** – This selects the waveform that appears at the 50Ω output. The waveforms are sine \sim , triangle ∇ , square \square , positive going pulse $\text{—} \uparrow \text{—}$, negative going pulse $\text{—} \downarrow \text{—}$, and DC voltage. See Figure 2-2 for phase and polarity relationships.
9. **OUTPUT ATTEN (dB) Control** – The large knob attenuates the 50Ω output from 0 dB (15 V p-p max into 50Ω load) to –60 dB (15 mV p-p into 50Ω) in 20 dB steps. The small VARIABLE knob may be used to continuously change the amplitude between the detented steps up to 40 dB. Maximum attenuation is –80 dB (1.5 mV p-p into 50Ω). The OUTPUT ATTEN (dB) VARIABLE control is inoperative when DC is selected on the WAVEFORM switch.

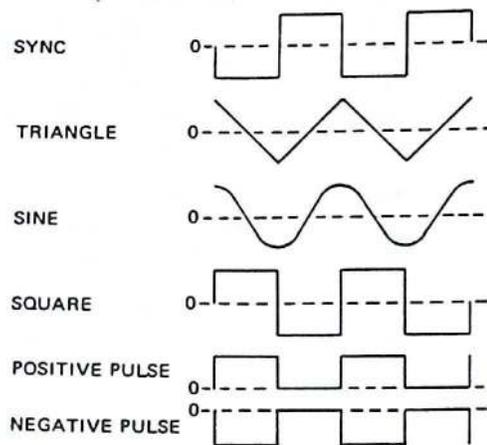


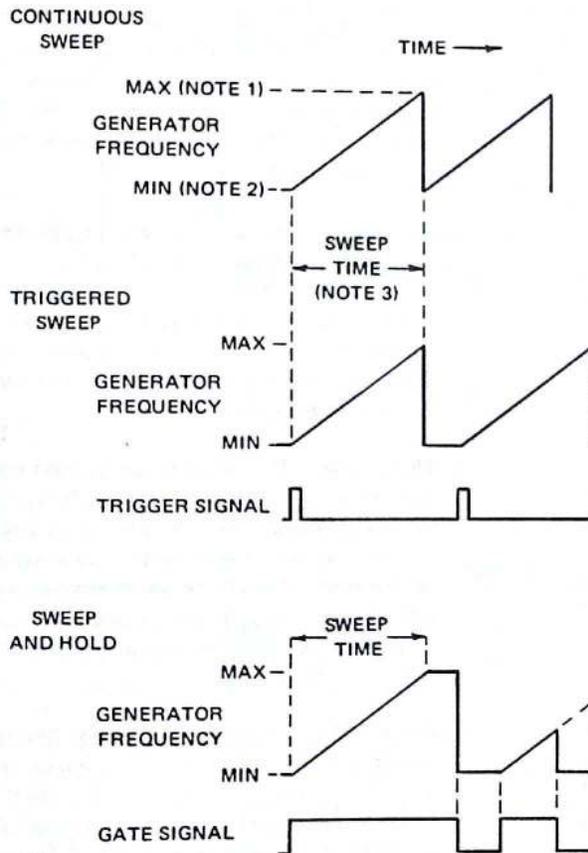
Figure 2-2.

Selectable and Sync Signal Phase and Polarity Relationships

10. **50Ω OUT** — This is the selected waveform output for the main generator or a dc voltage. The Model 147 operating into an open circuit provides 30 V maximum, or into a 50Ω load provides a 15 V p-p output. The displayed amplitude is correct for the 50Ω termination.
11. **SYNC OUT** — This is a square wave (or rectangular if SYMMETRY control is in use) with the same frequency and opposite polarity of the selectable square wave at the 50Ω output. Amplitude into an open circuit is greater than 4 V p-p (2 V p-p into 50Ω). Rise and fall times are less than 50 ns. See Figure 2-2 for phase and polarity relationships.
12. **SWEEP TIME Control** — When in any of the sweep modes, this control determines the duration of the sweep cycle by controlling the frequency of the sweep generator, which is independent of the frequency of the main generator. The large knob selects the range, which is bounded by the time values printed on the panel on either side of the detent setting. The small VARIABLE knob varies the time throughout the range; when full cw, the sweep time is equal to the time printed to the right of the detent line; rotating the VARIABLE knob ccw increases the sweep time at least by 10:1 and up to 100:1. The full ccw position is not calibrated.
13. **SWP/GCV OUT** — When the generator is in CONT, TRIG, or GATED mode, this output provides a fixed 0 to nominal +5 V sawtooth. The frequency of this sawtooth is controlled by SWEEP TIME. When the generator is in CONT SWP, TRIG SWP, or SWP & HOLD mode, the output becomes the generator control voltage (GCV) that is proportional to main generator frequency. This voltage may be used to drive the X-axis of an oscilloscope in the X-Y mode or the X-axis of an X-Y recorder, thus converting the recording device from the time to the frequency domain.
14. **SWEEP WIDTH Control** — Determines the amount of sweep when in one of the sweep modes by varying the amplitude of the sweep signal.
15. **TRIG IN** — A dc coupled input with 10 kΩ input impedance. The TRIG LEVEL control adjusts the sensitivity of the generator to this input signal. Sensitivity can be varied to accept signals greater than 1 V to greater than 7.5 V, positive or negative voltage. Maximum voltage is 50 V.
16. **MODE Switch** — Selects the operating mode of the main generator (50Ω OUT) as follows:
 - a. **CONT Mode** — The generator operates at the selected frequency and runs continuously. (The SWP/GCV output is a fixed 0 to 5 V ramp in this and the following two modes.)
 - b. **TRIG Mode** — The generator will give one complete cycle of output when the MAN TRIG is pressed or for each pulse applied to TRIG IN. The cycle begins and ends at zero phase, which is zero volts or dc voltage level offset. Since the internal sweep operates independently it can be used to provide a repetitive trigger signal by connecting the SWP/GCV OUT to TRIG IN.
 - c. **GATED Mode** — Operates the same as TRIG MODE except that the generator will continue to have output for the full time that the MAN TRIG switch is held down or the gate signal at TRIG IN exceeds the gating level set by the TRIG LEVEL control.
 - d. **CONT SWP Mode** — The main generator operates continuously and repetitively sweeps from the minimum to maximum frequency as determined by the sweep controls. See Figure 2-3. (In this mode as in the following two sweep modes, SWP/GCV OUT becomes the generator control voltage (GCV) which is proportional to the instantaneous frequency of the generator.)
 - e. **TRIG SWP Mode** — The main generator oscillates at the start or low frequency until a trigger signal

is applied. The frequency then sweeps to the maximum frequency as determined by SWEEP WIDTH and then returns to the low frequency until another trigger is applied. See Figure 2-3.

- f. **SWP & HOLD Mode** – When gated, the generator sweeps to the high frequency and remains at the high frequency for the duration of the gate signal. When the gate falls, the generator returns to the low frequency. See Figure 2-3.



NOTES

1. Set by SWEEP WIDTH control.
2. Set by FREQUENCY control.
3. Set by SWEEP TIME control.

Figure 2-3. Sweep Modes

17. **TRIG LEVEL Control** – Adjusts the sensitivity of the TRIG IN circuitry. When full ccw, approximately +7.5 V or greater voltage is required for triggering.

2-4

In the full cw position, approximately -7.5 V or greater voltage is required for triggering. By rotating the knob, it is possible to manually trigger the generator. In the GATED mode, the generator will begin to run continuously as the control is rotated cw past the midpoint. When using the MAN TRIG, this control must be ccw of the midpoint.

18. **MAN TRIG** – When in TRIG mode, pressing this switch causes one cycle of the selected waveform to appear at the 50Ω output. When in GATED mode, the waveform is continuous while the switch is pressed. The TRIG LEVEL control must be ccw from midpoint for proper MAN TRIG operation.
19. **FREQUENCY CONTROL** – A combination coarse and fine control used in conjunction with the FREQUENCY RANGE switch and the display to select the desired frequency. The fine or vernier portion of the FREQUENCY CONTROL covers approximately 30 degrees of knob rotation. After the knob has been rotated through the vernier range, further rotation is in the coarse control range. Reversing the direction of rotation immediately places the knob back in the 30 degrees of vernier range again. The usual procedure is to rotate the knob just past the desired frequency, reverse the direction of rotation, and use the fine control range to accurately select the desired frequency.
20. **VCG IN** – This connector allows external control of frequency. With 0 volt in, the generator frequency (50Ω OUT) is determined by the frequency range selected and the FREQUENCY CONTROL setting and is displayed on the LED readout. A positive VCG voltage will increase this frequency, and a negative voltage will decrease the frequency. Input impedance is $5\text{ k}\Omega$. Restrictions for linear operation are (1) FREQUENCY RANGE selection is the upper frequency and the lower frequency is 1000 times below the FREQUENCY RANGE selection and (2) 5 V is the maximum voltage input. Either restriction may be exceeded for nonlinear operation, but operation is not specified.

2.4 INSTALLATION CHECKS

The following procedures are used to determine that the instrument is operating properly. Field calibration and check-out instructions are given in Section 4 to ensure that the instrument complies with the specifications. If the instrument is not operating properly or within specifications, refer to the warranty on the back of the title page.

Use a Tektronix Model 454 oscilloscope or equivalent when performing these installation checks.

1. After connecting the line cord to the ac line, set the front panel controls and switches as follows:

POWER	In
FREQUENCY RANGE	1K
SYMMETRY	OFF
DC OFFSET	OFF
WAVEFORM	
OUTPUT ATTEN (dB)	0
OUTPUT ATTEN (dB) VARIABLE	Fully Clockwise
SWEEP TIME	OFF
MODE	CONT
READOUT FUNCTION FREQ	In
2. Connect the 50Ω OUT connector with a shielded cable terminated in a 50 ohm load to the oscilloscope and set FREQUENCY CONTROL to obtain a 1 kHz reading on the 147 display.
3. Press the PK AMPL MAX push button. Approximately +7.5 V should be displayed. Press MIN; approximately -7.5 V should be displayed. Observe the oscilloscope and verify the 1 kHz sine wave and peak voltages.
4. Set the OUTPUT ATTEN (dB) VARIABLE control full ccw. Approximately -0.7 V should be displayed. Compare with oscilloscope values.
5. Check minimum and maximum amplitudes of sine  and triangle  waveforms. They should be approximately plus and minus 7.5 V at 0 dB.
6. Check minimum and maximum amplitudes of positive and negative pulse waveforms  and . They should be approximately +7.5 V, 0 V and 0 V, -7.5 V, respectively at 0 dB.
7. Set the OUTPUT ATTEN (dB) VARIABLE control full clockwise and the WAVEFORM switch to  and press the FREQ push button. Adjust the FREQUENCY CONTROL for a 1 kHz readout.
8. Switch the FREQUENCY RANGE control to check range-to-range tracking accuracy. The 147 should read approximately the FREQUENCY RANGE value. Verify the frequencies with the oscilloscope.
9. Select the square waveform and rotate the SYMMETRY switch to  and the VARIABLE control full clockwise. Waveform asymmetry should be approximately 19:1. Rotate the VARIABLE control full ccw; the waveform should be symmetrical. Verify that the other switch position and VARIABLE control give approximately 1:19 waveform asymmetry.
10. Turn the SYMMETRY switch to OFF; press the PK AMPL MAX push button and select DC on the WAVEFORM switch.
11. Set the DC OFFSET switch to + and rotate the VARIABLE control full clockwise. The readout should be approximately +5 V. Verify the reading with the oscilloscope.
12. Set the DC OFFSET switch to -. Readout should be approximately -5 V. Verify the reading with the oscilloscope.
13. Rotate the OUTPUT ATTEN (dB) switch through each position. Verify the attenuation on the oscilloscope. (The VARIABLE control is inoperative for DC.)
14. Turn the DC OFFSET switch to OFF and connect the SWP/GCV OUT to the oscilloscope without a load. With the SWEEP TIME switch set to 10 ms/1 ms and the VARIABLE control set full clockwise (1 ms sweep), verify that the SWP/GCV OUT waveform is approximately a 1 kHz sawtooth. Set the VARIABLE control full ccw. The SWP/GCV OUT waveform should be approximately 100 Hz.
15. Check the SWP/GCV OUT frequency in all positions of the SWEEP TIME switch and at both the cw and ccw ends of the VARIABLE control.
16. Use a shielded cable equipped with BNC connectors to connect SWP/GCV OUT to TRIG IN and connect the oscilloscope to 50Ω OUT. Set the MODE switch to TRIG, the WAVEFORM switch to  and the SWEEP TIME to 1 s/0.1 s. Rotate the TRIG LEVEL control while observing the oscilloscope. One cycle of the waveform should be displayed each time the sweep output triggers the main generator.
17. Set the MODE switch to GATED and rotate the TRIG LEVEL control while observing the oscilloscope. The multiple cycles of the selected output waveform should appear when the TRIG LEVEL control is rotated full cw and disappear when the control is turned full ccw.
18. This step sets low and high frequencies of the sweep range. Disconnect the cable to TRIG IN. Set the MODE switch to SWP & HOLD, the SWEEP WIDTH control full clockwise, the TRIG LEVEL control to 9 o'clock and the FREQUENCY RANGE switch to 10K. Set the SWEEP TIME switch to 100 s/1 s and the SWEEP TIME VARIABLE control full clockwise. Set the output frequency to 0.1 kHz with the FREQUENCY CONTROL. Rotate the TRIG LEVEL control to 3 o'clock and set the SWEEP WIDTH control

for a 10 kHz readout. Repeat the low and high frequency settings because of interaction. Set the MODE switch to CONT SWP. Set the SWEEP TIME VARIABLE control full ccw. The displayed output should sweep from 100 Hz to 10 kHz.

19. Set the MODE switch to TRIG SWP and press the MAN TRIG switch while observing the oscilloscope. Displayed output should sweep once from 100 Hz to 10 kHz.
20. Connect the SWP/GCV OUT connector to the oscilloscope input without a load. Set the MODE switch to CONT, SWEEP TIME switch to 10 ms/1 ms and the SWEEP TIME VARIABLE control full clockwise. The oscilloscope should display approximately a 1 kHz sawtooth waveform.
21. Set the MODE switch to TRIG and then to GATED. The same 1 kHz sawtooth waveform should be present in these modes.
22. Set the MODE switch to CONT SWP, then TRIG SWP, then SWP & HOLD. The SWP/GCV OUT signal should be a GCV signal proportional to the instantaneous frequency of the main generator.

2.5 OPERATING PROCEDURE

No preparation for operation is required beyond the completion of the initial installation checks given in Paragraph 2.4. A one-half hour warm-up period should be allowed for the associated equipment to reach a stabilized operating temperature, and for the Model 147 to attain stated accuracies.

2.5.1 Operation as a Function Generator

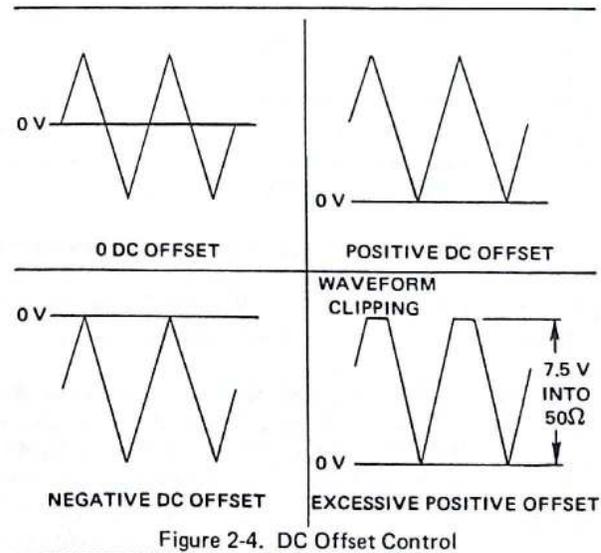
1. Properly terminate the 50Ω OUT connector for accurate voltage readings.
2. Select desired output waveform using the WAVEFORM switch.
3. Set MODE switch to CONT.
4. Press the FREQ push button; set the FREQUENCY RANGE switch to the desired range, and set FREQUENCY CONTROL for the desired frequency. (For frequency readout press the READOUT FUNCTION FREQ push button.)
5. Set the OUTPUT ATTEN (dB) switch for the desired output level and amplitude. (For amplitude readout, press the READOUT FUNCTION AMPL MAX or MIN push button.) For reference, Table 2-1 gives the approximate output amplitude levels at attenuator

settings. The output levels of the positive and negative pulse waveforms are one half of these levels. The maximum amplitude voltage is ±7.5 volts.

Table 2-1

Attenuator Position	Peak to Peak Output into 50Ω Load	
	Maximum (variable full cw)	Minimum (variable full ccw)
0 dB	15 V	1.5 V
-20 dB	1.5 V	150 mV
-40 dB	150 mV	15 mV
-60 dB	15 mV	1.5 mV

6. With the DC OFFSET and SYMMETRY controls turned to OFF, the output waveform should be a symmetrical waveform oscillating around a zero dc reference point (except when a positive or negative pulse has been selected).
7. To add dc offset, first set the DC OFFSET control for the polarity of dc offset desired. Next, change the WAVEFORM switch to DC position and, using the readout display, adjust the DC OFFSET VARIABLE control until the desired amount is read on the display. Return the WAVEFORM switch to the selected waveform position. If an excessive amount of dc offset is used, waveform clipping may be observed and the display will flash. The sum of peak waveform voltage and the dc offset cannot exceed the maximum rated output of the generator. For example, on the 0 dB attenuator setting, the maximum output is 15 V peak-to-peak or 7.5 V peak above and below zero volt. Therefore, offset plus the peak voltage cannot exceed 7.5 V peak. See Figure 2-4.



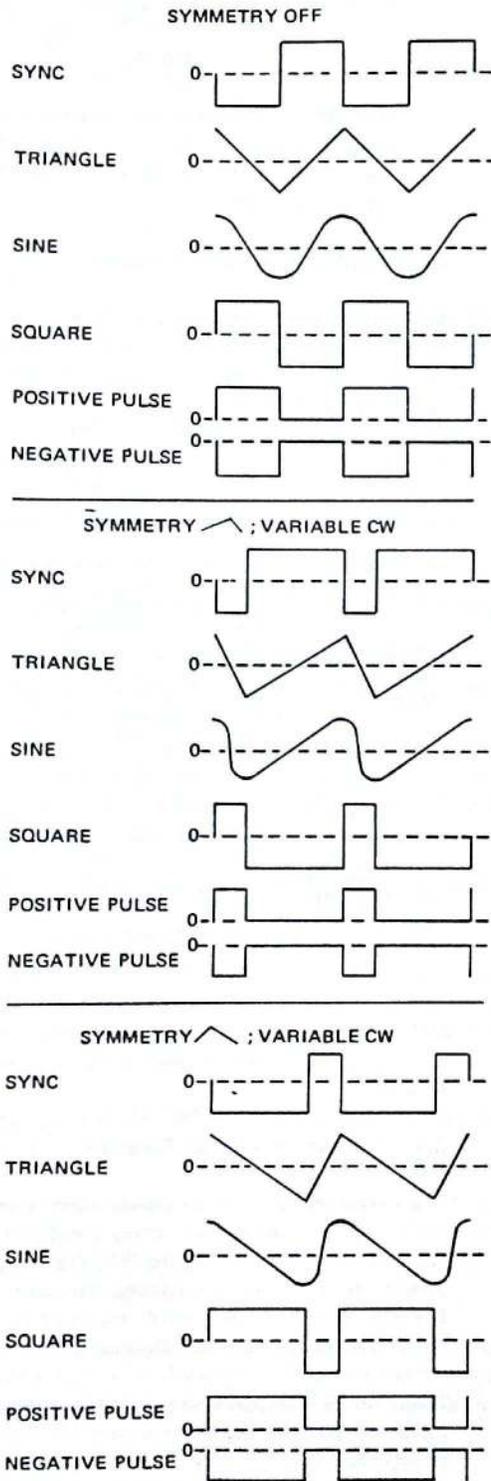


Figure 2-5. Waveform Phasing and Symmetry Control

- Set SYMMETRY control for desired symmetry or asymmetry. The symmetry control can be used to develop ramp waveforms with variable rise/fall ratios and single or multiple pulses with variable duty cycles. By using the sine wave with asymmetry, controllable sine distortion can be developed. Figure 2-5 shows the effect of this control on output waveforms. The frequency of an asymmetrical waveform will be approximately a factor of 10 lower than the symmetrical waveform frequency output.

2.5.2 Operation as a Voltage Controlled Generator

The VCG input connector can be used to externally control the frequency of the generator. If a positive voltage is applied to the VCG input terminal, the frequency will increase from the FREQUENCY CONTROL setting. A negative voltage will cause the frequency to decrease from the FREQUENCY CONTROL setting.

A 5 V excursion in VCG voltage can vary the frequency up to 1000:1 in each range as follows:

Range	Limits for Linear Operation	
	Lower	Upper
0.01	0.01 mHz	0.01 Hz
0.1	0.1 mHz	0.1 Hz
1	1 mHz	1 Hz
10	10 mHz	10 Hz
100	100 mHz	100 Hz
1K	1 Hz	1 kHz
10K	10 Hz	10 kHz
100K	100 Hz	100 kHz
1M	1 kHz	1 MHz
10M	10 kHz	10 MHz

As shown, the range setting is the upper limit. This limit may be exceeded as there is a 10 to 20% overranging capability; however, overranging will be nonlinear and the operation is unspecified. Operation below the lower limit of any range setting is not recommended.

The nomograph of Figure 2-6 shows the characteristics of the VCG circuit. Column A gives a factor which is multiplied by the FREQUENCY RANGE to give the frequency shown in the readout. (Example: Column A X FREQUENCY RANGE = Readout Frequency or 0.3 X 100 = 30.0 Hz.) Column B is the voltage applied to the VCG IN. Column C (like A) is the factor which is multiplied by the FREQUENCY RANGE to give the frequency shown in the readout after the VCG voltage has been applied.

EXAMPLE:

Freq Range	Readout	Column A	Column B	Column C	Readout
100	30.0 Hz	0.3	+3.5 V	1	100 Hz
100	30.0 Hz	0.3	-1.5 V	0.001	0.1 Hz

NOTE

A further increase in VCG voltage will cause nonlinear operation as the range value will be exceeded.

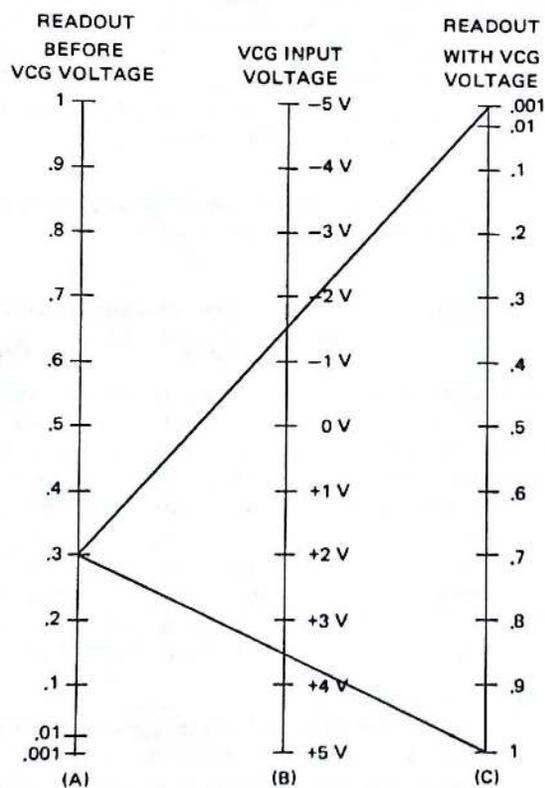


Figure 2-6. VCG Voltage-to-Frequency Nomograph

2.5.3 Operation as a Triggered Generator

1. Adjust the generator as for continuous operation (Paragraph 2.5.1); then set the MODE switch to TRIG.
2. If manual triggering is desired, set the TRIG LEVEL control (small knob) to the 11 o'clock position. For external triggering, set the TRIG LEVEL control to exclude undesirable trigger levels.

3. Operate the MAN TRIG switch or apply a 1 to 50 V signal to the TRIG IN connector.

NOTE

The SWP/GCV output may be used as a repetitive trigger source. In this case, the SWEEP TIME control determines the repetition rate of the triggered output signal.

2.5.4 Gated or Tone Burst Operation

With the generator adjusted as in trigger operation, change the MODE control to GATED position. The generator output will then be a burst of cycles. If the trigger is the SWP/GCV OUT sawtooth waveform, the duration of the burst is adjustable by the TRIG LEVEL control (see Figure 2-7). Notice that the last cycle gated is completed even if the gate signal is removed. In manual gating, the tone burst continues as long as the manual switch is pressed.

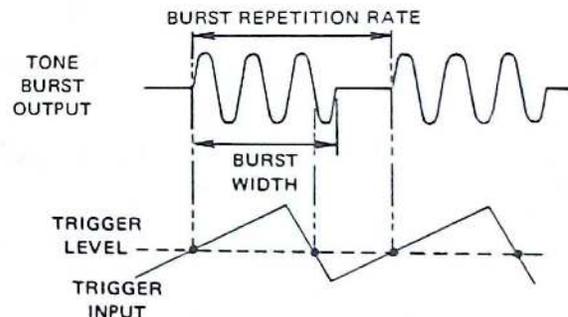


Figure 2-7. Gated Operation

The generator can be made to free run in this mode at certain settings of the trigger level control. By resetting the TRIG LEVEL control, normal gated operation can be re-established.

2.5.5 Operation as a Sweep Generator

The operation of the three sweep modes (continuous with sweep, triggered sweep, and sweep and hold) can be visualized by the graphs in Figure 2-3. Operation consists of proper terminations, and setting the low and high end frequencies, sweep time, signal amplitude and sweep mode. All are covered in the following example.

These modes together with the GCV output can be used to perform frequency response tests and drive an X-Y recorder or oscilloscope for display of the frequency response. As an example, Figure 2-8 shows a circuit under test which is to be swept and the frequency response of the circuit displayed

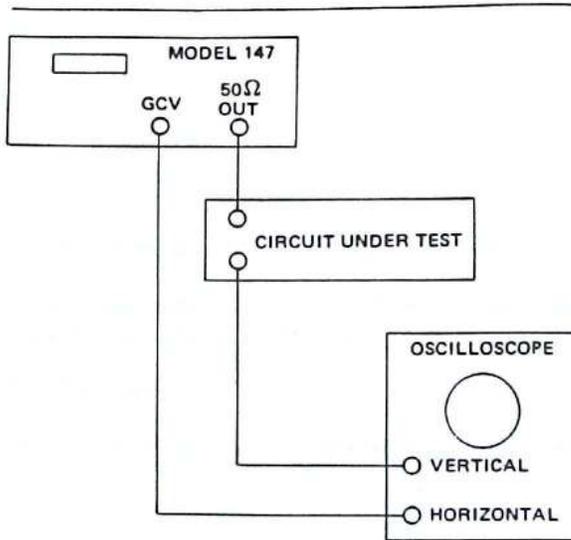


Figure 2-8. Frequency Response Test Using an Oscilloscope in the X-Y Mode

on the oscilloscope. Figure 2-9 shows a similar setup using an X-Y recorder. The following procedure is used to set up the Model 147 as a sweep generator.

1. Terminate the 50Ω output with 50Ω. Setup as in Figure 2-8 or 2-9 except bypass the circuit under test for this setup procedure.
2. Set the MODE switch to SWP & HOLD, the SWEEP TIME switch to OFF, and TRIG LEVEL to 9 o'clock.
3. Depress the READOUT FUNCTION FREQ push button and use the FREQUENCY RANGE switch and the FREQUENCY CONTROL switch to obtain the desired low frequency on the display.
4. Set the SWEEP TIME controls for the desired sweep time.
5. Rotate the TRIG LEVEL control to 3 o'clock. The frequency sweeps to the top and holds. Then rotate the SWEEP WIDTH control until the desired top frequency is displayed.
6. Rotate the TRIG LEVEL control back to 9 o'clock and reset the low frequency. Check the top frequency again and return the TRIG LEVEL control back to 9 o'clock.

7. Use the READOUT FUNCTION PK AMPL push buttons and the display and the OUTPUT ATTEN (dB) controls to obtain the desired signal amplitude.
8. With the circuit under test bypassed, and the oscilloscope, if used, in the external horizontal mode, adjust the horizontal position so that the trace is positioned on the left reticle on the screen or chart.
9. Rotate the TRIG LEVEL control to 3 o'clock and adjust the horizontal gain of the oscilloscope or recorder so that the waveform is positioned on the extreme right hand reticle, or any convenient reticle of the screen or chart for proper scaling.
10. Set the SWEEP TIME controls as desired for sweep duration. Sweep fast for the best oscilloscope presentation and sweep slow if the X-Y recorder is used.
11. For continuous sweep, rotate the MODE switch to TRIG. For triggered sweep or sweep and hold operation, adjust the TRIG LEVEL control to 9 o'clock for manual triggering or gating, or adjust as desired for external triggering or gating.
12. Insert the circuit to be tested as in Figures 2-8 or 2-9 and observe the frequency response characteristics shown on the oscilloscope or recorder.

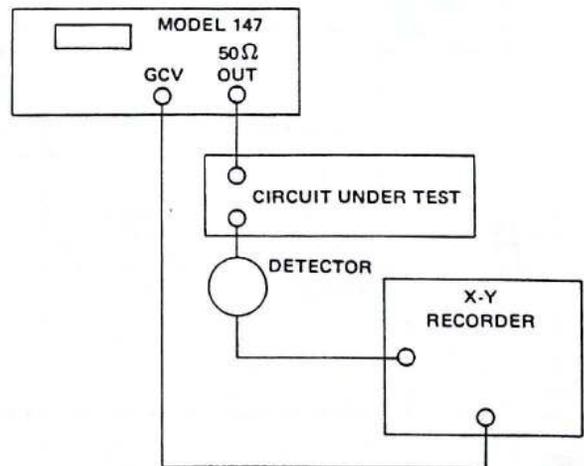


Figure 2-9. Frequency Response Test Using an X-Y Recorder

SECTION 3

CIRCUIT DESCRIPTION

3.1 SIMPLIFIED BLOCK DIAGRAM ANALYSIS

This paragraph describes, briefly, the major circuit elements and their relationship to one another.

3.1.1 Main Generator

Refer to Figures 3-1 and 3-2 when reading this description.

As shown in Figure 3-1, the VCG summing amplifier sums the currents from the FREQUENCY CONTROL, vernier, and VCG IN connector. The VCG summing amplifier is an inverting amplifier whose output voltage is used to control a positive current source and a negative current source. For symmetrical output waveforms, the currents from the two current sources are equal and directly proportional to the voltage of the VCG summing amplifier output. The diode

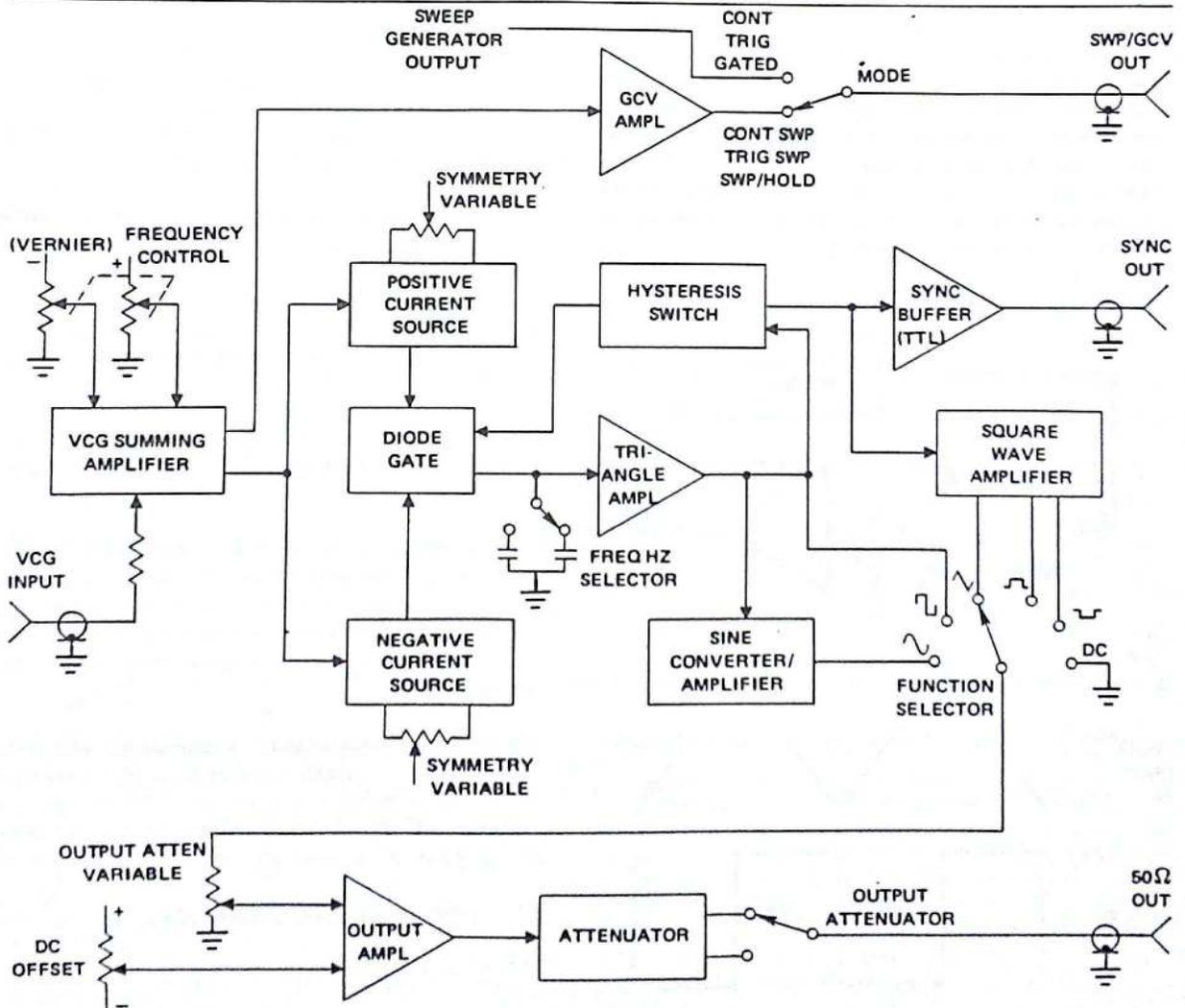


Figure 3-1. Main Generator Block Diagram

gate, which is controlled by the hysteresis switch, is used to switch the positive current or the negative current to the timing capacitor selected by the FREQUENCY RANGE (Hz) selector. If the positive current is switched into the timing capacitor, the voltage across the capacitor will rise linearly to generate the triangle rise transition. If the current is negative, the voltage across the timing capacitor will fall linearly to produce the fall transition.

The triangle amplifier is a unity gain amplifier whose output is fed to the hysteresis switch as well as to the sine converter. The hysteresis switch has two voltage limit points (+1.25 V and -1.25 V).

During the time the output voltage of the triangle amplifier is rising, the output voltage of the hysteresis switch is positive. But when the output voltage of the triangle amplifier reaches +1.25 V, it triggers the hysteresis switch causing the switch output to go negative. Once the control voltage into the diode gate becomes negative, it will switch the positive current out and switch the negative current in to the timing capacitor, so that the voltage across the capacitor will reverse, starting a linear decrease of the waveform. When the decreasing voltage reaches -1.25 V, the output of the hysteresis switch will switch back to positive, reversing the process. This action generates the triangle waveform as

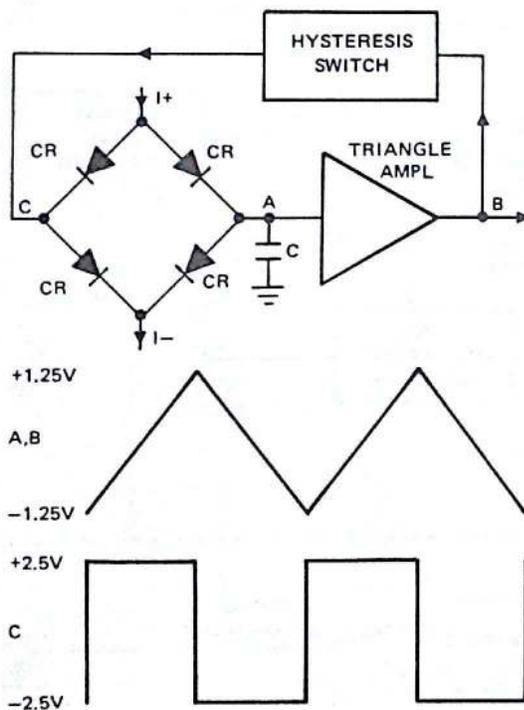


Figure 3-2. Basic Generator Timing Diagram

shown in Figure 3-2. Since the output of the hysteresis switch is a square wave, the result is simultaneous generation of a square wave and a triangle wave at the same frequency.

The output frequency is determined by the magnitude of the capacitor selected by the FREQUENCY RANGE (Hz) selector and the magnitude of the positive and negative current sources. Since the current sources are linearly proportional to the control voltage of the VCG circuit, the output frequency will also be linearly proportional to the control voltage.

If the current of the negative current source is decreased by 19 times, the fall time of the triangle will be 19 times longer than the rise time of the triangle, resulting in an unsymmetrical waveform and a division of the frequency by a factor of 10. Gradually increasing the current from the negative current source and decreasing the current from the positive current source in such a way that the period for the triangle to complete one cycle remains constant, the symmetry of the output waveform can be continuously varied while the frequency is held constant.

The output of the hysteresis switch is fed to the sync buffer and also the square wave amplifier. The square wave amplifier consists of a shaping circuit which limits the output swing to ± 1.25 volts. For positive pulse outputs, it limits the output voltage swing from -1.25 V to 0 V; and for negative pulse outputs, it limits the output swing from 0 V to +1.25 V.

The output signal from the triangle amplifier is applied to the sine converter, consisting of a sine shaping circuit and a sine amplifier.

The sine, triangle, square, positive pulse, or negative pulse is fed to the output amplifier through the WAVEFORM selector switch and the OUTPUT ATTN (dB) VARIABLE control. The output amplifier is an inverting amplifier whose output is fed into a step attenuator and then to the output BNC connector.

The attenuator consists of three pi attenuators, each having a 50 ohm input impedance and a 50 ohm output impedance. There is one -20 dB attenuator, one -40 dB attenuator, and one -60 dB attenuator. These attenuators provide 20 dB steps of attenuation, from 0 dB to -60 dB.

3.1.2 Sweep Generator and Trigger Logic

CONTINUOUS MODE

In this mode, both the main generator and the sweep generator operate independently. As shown in Figure 3-3,

the sweep generator is a passive integrator with a voltage controlled current source. The output of the sawtooth amplifier changes the states of both the peak and zero detectors when either the peak or the zero limit is reached, thus switching on and off the current source output. The result of this charging and discharging of the timing capacitor is a continuous generation of a sawtooth waveform.

The charging and discharging rate of the timing capacitor, and also the repetition rate of the sawtooth waveform, are proportional to the amount of current fed into the capacitor and the size of the capacitor. The amount of current output is proportional to the controlling voltage and the current programming resistor. Thus, the repetition rate is controlled by the SWEEP TIME VARIABLE control and the SWEEP TIME range selector switch.

The current source switch provides a shunt path to signal ground for the timing capacitor when the sawtooth waveform is in the negative slope region. Switching action is activated by the peak detector and the zero detector outputs. The sawtooth amplifier is a non-inverting, high input impedance, high slew rate amplifier providing low output impedance and complete isolation for the passive integrator.

The peak and zero detectors accomplish detection of both extremes of the sawtooth waveform. The outputs of these two detectors, in conjunction with other transistor switches, cause the current source switch to place a shunt path across the timing capacitor or remove the shunt path. Thus, the operational loop is completed for the continuous mode operation of the sweep generator.

TRIGGERED OR GATED MODE

Refer to Figure 3-4. In both the triggered and the gated modes, the main generator and the sweep generator operate independently.

When this instrument is in the TRIG mode and ready, the main generator diode gate is switched off by the trigger gate control, and the timing capacitor is discharged through the shunt path. When a trigger signal arrives at the trigger gate control, the control flip-flop changes the state, opening the diode gate. Current flows into the timing capacitor, allowing the passive integrator to generate a triangle waveform. The control flip-flop is reset by the square wave from the sync amplifier when the proper phase triggers the flip-flop. The flip-flop output, in conjunction with the level-

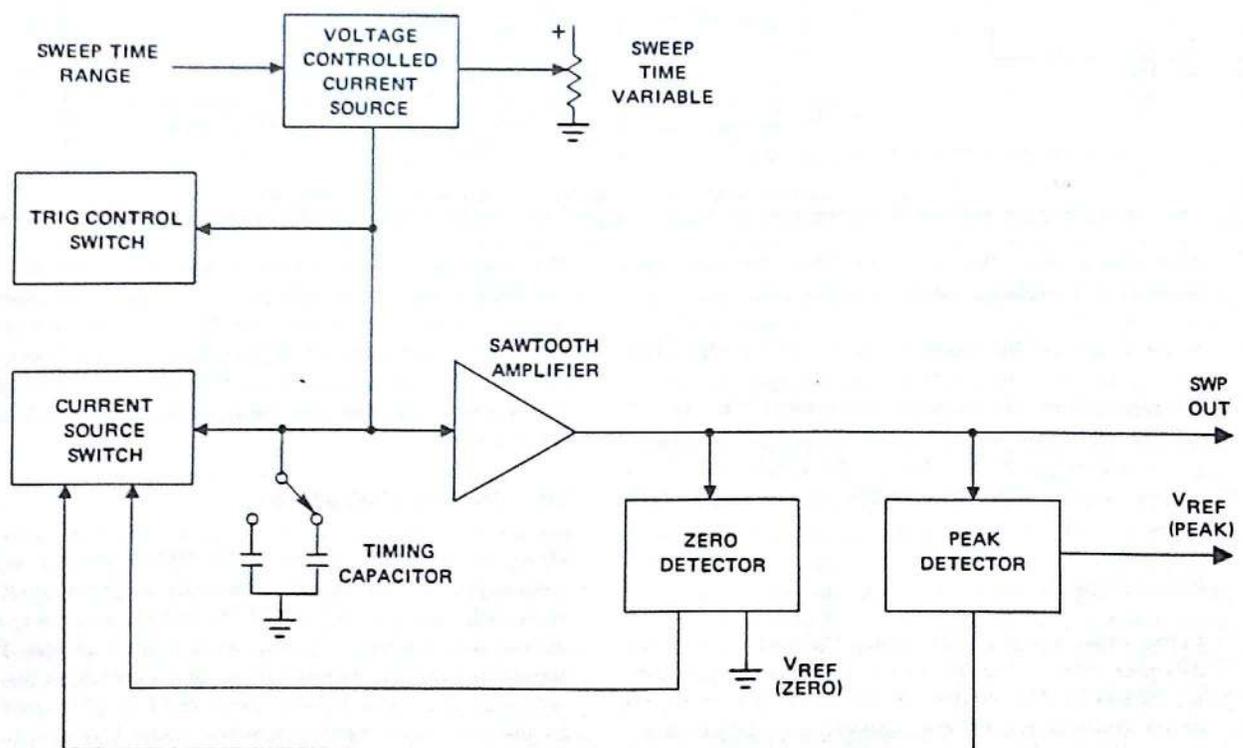


Figure 3-3. Sweep Generator Block Diagram

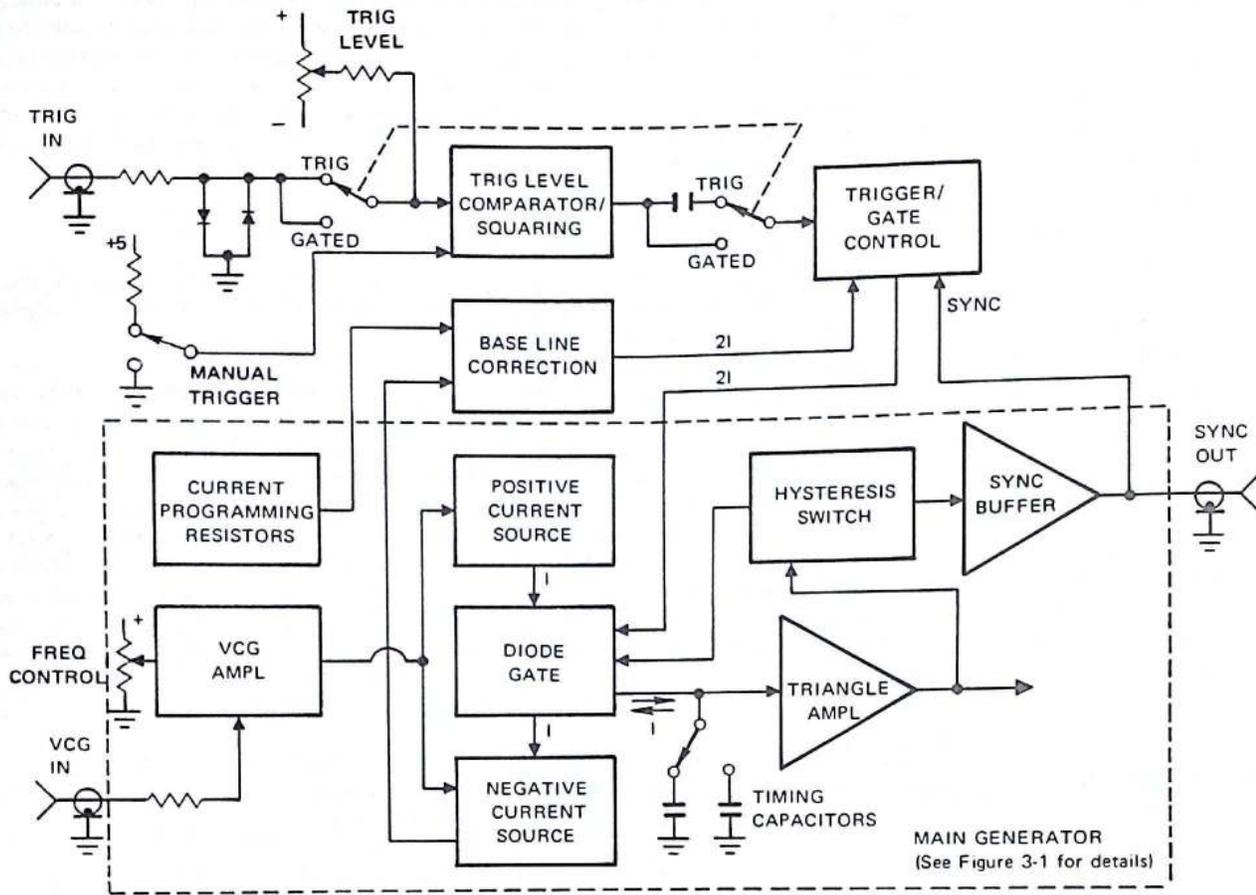


Figure 3-4. Sweep Generator Triggered or Gated Mode Block Diagram

shift circuit, closes the diode gate. Thus, the single cycle generation of a selected waveform is accomplished.

When in the GATED mode, the output of the trigger level comparator/squaring circuit is coupled directly to the trigger/gate control. The sequence of operation is the same as that of the TRIG mode, except that one or more cycles are generated for the duration of the trigger (gate) signal applied to the TRIG IN connector, or as long as MAN TRIG is depressed.

SWEEP MODES

In the sweep modes of operation, a third input (the sweep generator output) is added to the VCG amplifiers through the SWEEP WIDTH control. In the CONT SWP mode, the sweep generator and the main generator run continuously. In the TRIG SWP mode, the main generator runs continuously at the minimum frequency set by the FREQUENCY CONTROL and FREQUENCY RANGE (Hz) selector; and

the sweep generator is initially in a standby condition. In the SWP HOLD mode, the main generator continuously generates a selected waveform at the maximum frequency set by the FREQUENCY CONTROL and FREQUENCY RANGE (Hz) selector. The sweep generator is again initially in a standby condition awaiting a trigger pulse at the TRIG IN connector.

(a) Continuous Sweep Mode

Refer to Figure 3-5. In the CONT SWP mode, the basic frequency of the main generator is set by the FREQUENCY CONTROL and the FREQUENCY RANGE (Hz) selector. As the sweep generator output starts moving positive, the frequency increases linearly because the output of the sweep generator is coupled through the SWEEP WIDTH control to the first VCG amplifier summing node. Maximum frequency is determined by the basic frequency and the setting of the SWEEP WIDTH control. It should be noted that the maximum SWEEP WIDTH (fully cw) is usable only when

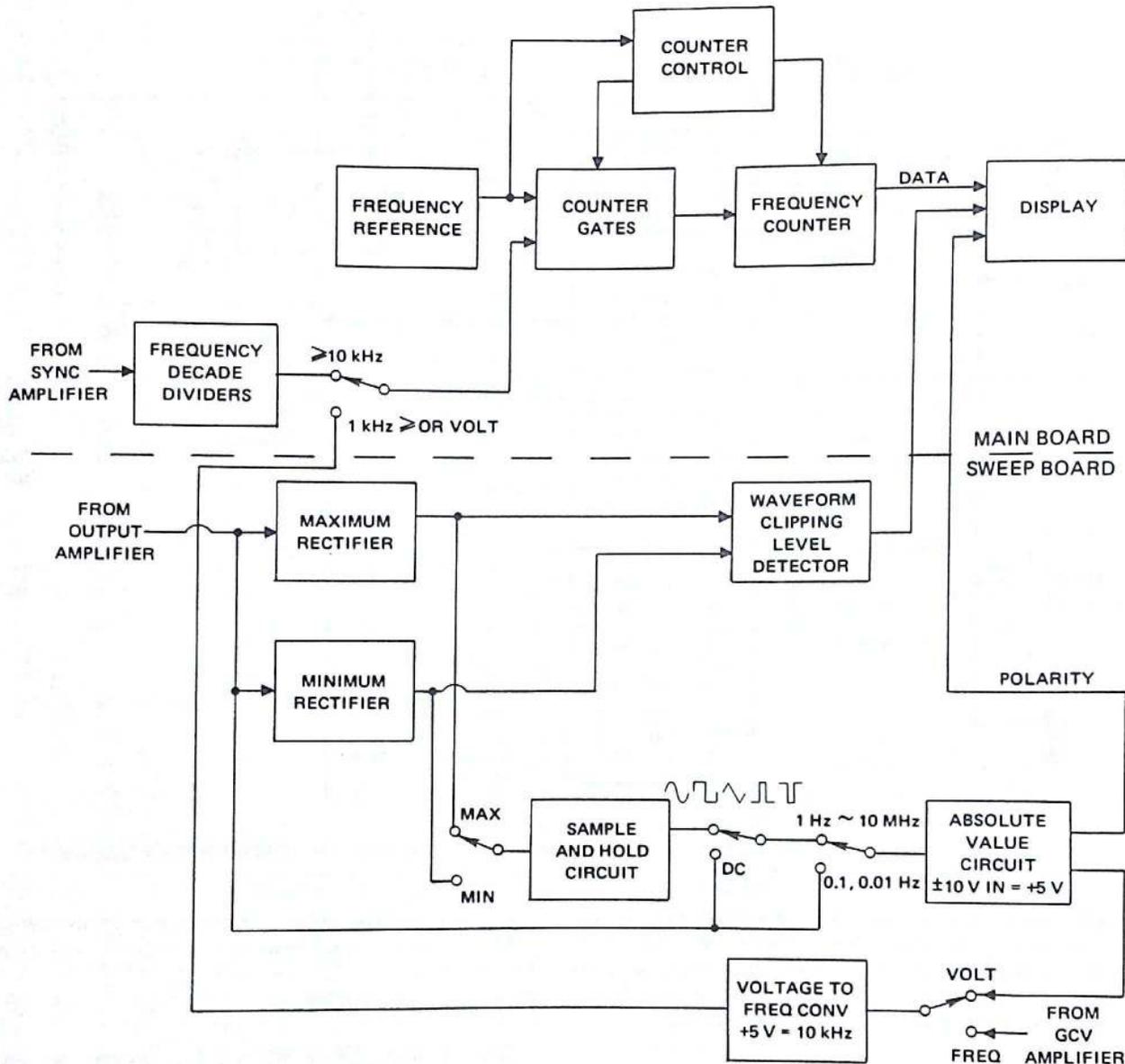


Figure 3-6. Measurement (Voltage and Frequency) Circuit Block Diagram

reference is a stable fixed frequency generator set precisely at 40 Hz.

The counter gate opens precisely for 200 ms and the frequency counter counts the number of pulses which went through the gate during the interval.

In order to normalize the maximum digits ($3\frac{1}{2}$ digits) displayed, the frequency decade dividers are provided in front of the counter gates. Thus, the counter gates receive

the full scale frequency of 10 kHz, whether 10 MHz or 10 kHz range measurements, by dividing the sync amplifier output by 1000 or none.

The sweep board contains the necessary circuits for peak reading and low frequency measurement (less than 1 kHz range).

The output of the output amplifier is fed to four circuits: the output attenuator network, the dc voltage divider, and two rectifiers.

The dc voltage divider is used in the 0.1 Hz, 0.01 Hz and dc modes. The amplifier voltage is divided in half and fed directly to the absolute value circuit.

The minimum and maximum rectifiers use a trim cap in their divider circuits to compensate for high frequency roll-off. The 741 operational amplifier is a gain of one buffer, compensating for the voltage drop on the rectifying diode. At higher frequencies, the output from the buffer is a flat dc; at lower frequencies, the output tries to follow the input, but the waveform peaks are rectified enabling the sample and hold circuit to sample accurately. For the extreme low frequency, the sampled data is stored in digital form until the next sampling signal occurs. Thus, the inaccuracy caused by the discharging of capacitor in the sample and hold circuit is eliminated.

Pressing the MIN or MAX switch will connect the corresponding rectifier to the sample and hold circuit. The FET gate is pulsed once a cycle at the peak of a selected waveform and the capacitor is charged to the peak value.

The sampling sync pulse is controlled by the sync logic circuitry on the main board.

The WAVEFORM switch and FREQUENCY RANGE (Hz) switch will connect the dc divider output (dc, 0.01 Hz, 0.1 Hz) or the sample and hold output to the absolute value circuit. This circuit will invert a negative voltage, so the output is positive voltage. It also generates the polarity indicator for the display logic circuit on the main board.

When the instrument is in the minimum or maximum position, the output of the absolute value circuit is connected to the voltage to frequency converter. The voltage to frequency circuit gives an output of 10 kHz for an input of +5.00 volts. In the frequency position, the output from the GCV amplifier is fed to the voltage to frequency converter. The GCV is scaled to give an output of +5.00 volts to the maximum frequency of the range, when adjusted.

The waveform clipping detector is a simple voltage limit detector whose input is set to approximately ± 7.6 volts. If the limit is exceeded, the signal is sent to the display logic and the display will indicate the condition by blinking the data readout (whatever is displayed).

SECTION 4

MAINTENANCE

4.1 ACCESS INSTRUCTIONS

The Model 147 is packaged so that it can be quickly disassembled to afford access to the majority of components within the unit, while allowing the instrument to be operated.

4.1.1 Removing the Dust Cover

To remove the dust cover (case) from the Model 147, the following procedure should be followed:

1. Unplug the ac line cord and unscrew the four captive screws on the rear panel.
2. Remove the rear panel and power supply.
3. Unplug power supply connector from power supply board. Slide dust cover off slowly.
4. At this time, the power supply can be remounted and the Model 147 may be operated normally.

4.1.2 Disassembly for Troubleshooting or Repair

1. Complete Steps 1 through 3 of Paragraph 4.1.1.
2. Remove the six screws which hold the main board in place.
3. Remove the top row of knobs off the front panel by pulling on them slowly.
4. To remove the main board, have the front panel facing you. Place your finger between the two boards at the connectors and lift the top connectors up until they come free of the pins. With the back of the board slightly raised, carefully slide the control shafts out of the front panel.

CAUTION

THE SWEEP BOARD (BOTTOM BOARD) MUST BE SUPPORTED WHILE PUSHING THE CONNECTOR ONTO THE PINS.

CAUTION

5. To put the main board in the maintenance position (see Figure 4-1), stand the main board up and slowly lower it onto the pin.

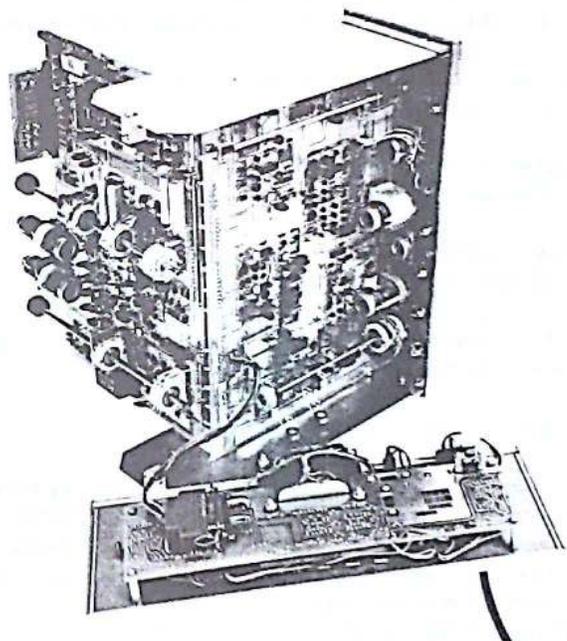


Figure 4-1. Model 147 in the Maintenance Position

6. Plug the power supply connector into the power supply board and plug in the ac line cord.
7. The power switch located on the power supply board will control the power to the instrument while in this configuration.

4.1.3 Reassembly Procedure

1. Turn off power switch on power supply board; unplug the ac line cord; and disconnect power connector from power supply.
2. Lift main board off connector pins.

- With the back end of the main board slightly raised, guide the control shafts just into the front panel. Then lower the back and slide forward checking the three READOUT FUNCTION buttons. When they are through the front panel, raise the back and mate the pins and connector.

CAUTION

THE SWEEP BOARD (BOTTOM BOARD) MUST BE SUPPORTED WHILE PUSHING THE CONNECTOR ONTO THE PINS.

CAUTION

- Replace the six screws which hold down the main board.
- Replace knobs on front panel.
- Slide the dust cover on slowly, making sure it is seated into the groove on the front panel.
- Reconnect the power supply connector to the power supply board.
- Replace the rear panel and power supply; tighten the four captive screws.

4.2 CALIBRATION INSTRUCTIONS

This paragraph provides complete sequential calibration instructions for this instrument. The instructions are concise and are written for the experienced electronics technician or field engineer having a working knowledge of this type of instrument.

WAVETEK maintains a factory repair department for those customers not possessing the necessary test equipment or personnel to maintain this type of instrument. If an instrument is returned to the factory for calibration or repair, a detailed description of the specific problem should be attached. This will hasten turnaround time.

4.2.1 Preliminary Procedures

- Complete precalibration checkout procedure as necessary.
- Perform the following front panel settings:

FREQUENCY CONTROL fully cw
 READOUT FUNCTION FREQ
 FREQUENCY RANGE (Hz) 1K
 SYMMETRY OFF

SYMMETRY VARIABLE fully ccw
 DC OFFSET OFF
 DC OFFSET VARIABLE fully ccw
 WAVEFORM \wedge
 MODE CONT
 TRIG LEVEL fully ccw
 SWEEP WIDTH fully ccw
 SWEEP TIME OFF
 SWEEP TIME VARIABLE fully ccw
 OUTPUT ATTEN (dB) 0
 OUTPUT ATTEN (dB) VARIABLE fully cw
 POWER depressed (ON)

- Install the unit in the cover and allow 30 minutes warm-up time.

4.2.2 Power Supply Board

POWER SUPPLY REGULATION

- Connect ac power to the instrument and connect the voltmeter leads to TP1 (common) and TP2 (+15 V) on the main board.
- Adjust R10 (power supply board) for a reading of +15 Vdc \pm 20 mV on the voltmeter.
- Check the voltage at TP3 for -15 Vdc \pm 50 mV, at TP4 for +24 Vdc \pm 400 mV, at TP5 for -24 Vdc \pm 400 mV, and at TP6 for +5 Vdc \pm 200 mV.

4.2.3 Main Board

TRIANGLE AMPLITUDE ADJUSTMENT

NOTE

Fold out Page 4-7 for calibration adjustment and test point locations.

- Connect the oscilloscope probe (a peak reading plug-in module should be used with the scope) to (\wedge) TP7 (WAVEFORM selector wafer, yellow wire).

- Adjust the triangle amplitude to \pm 1.25 V \pm 5 mV using R90 and R100.

FREQUENCY AND TIME SYMMETRY CALIBRATION

- Set FREQUENCY RANGE (Hz) to 100K, WAVEFORM selector to \square , FREQUENCY CONTROL fully ccw; and adjust R10 for approximately 1/1250 of full scale (80 Hz) and R22 for time symmetry within 1%.

- Turn FREQUENCY CONTROL to 1/100 of full scale (1 kHz) and adjust R12 for minimum frequency shift while opening and shorting the VCG IN.

NOTE

If Step 2 cannot be accomplished, center R12 and repeat Step 1.

- Turn FREQUENCY CONTROL fully cw, and adjust time symmetry within 0.1% with R23.
- Repeat Steps 1 and 3 as necessary for accurate time symmetry at full scale to 1/1000 of full scale.
- Turn FREQUENCY CONTROL fully cw, FREQUENCY RANGE (Hz) to 100K, and adjust R4 to obtain 105.0 kHz.
- Set FREQUENCY RANGE (Hz) to 10M and adjust C17 to obtain an output frequency of 10.50 MHz.
- Set FREQUENCY RANGE (Hz) to 1M and adjust C26 to obtain 1.050 MHz at the output.
- Set FREQUENCY RANGE (Hz) to 10K and adjust R5 to obtain 10.50 kHz.

NOTE

1.050 in frequency equals 0.952381 in time.

- Set FREQUENCY RANGE (Hz) to 1K and adjust R6 to obtain 1.050 kHz.
- Set FREQUENCY RANGE (Hz) to 100 and adjust R7 to obtain 105.0 Hz.
- Set FREQUENCY RANGE (Hz) to 10 and adjust R39 to obtain 10.50 Hz. (*95.0 ms*)
- Adjust R66 for 0.1% time symmetry.
- Readjust R39 for optimum frequency on 10, 1, 0.1, and 0.01 of FREQUENCY RANGE (Hz) selector.
- Set FREQUENCY RANGE (Hz) to 10K, FREQUENCY CONTROL fully cw; and connect counter to SYNC OUT.
- Adjust R235 to read same frequency on the readout as the counter (10.50 kHz). *Note: R111 Adjusts lower Range Readout*
- Connect DVM to pin 12; set FREQUENCY RANGE (Hz) to 1K; adjust FREQUENCY CONTROL for

Adjust For Nominal 5V and 1000 on Readout

1.000 on counter; adjust R47 for 5.00 V on DVM; adjust FREQUENCY CONTROL for 50 Hz on counter; adjust ~~R45~~ *R43* for 0.25 V on DVM; and recheck for 5.00 V at 1.000 kHz.

SINE DISTORTION AND AMPLIFIER ADJUSTMENTS

- Set FREQUENCY RANGE (Hz) to 1K, FREQUENCY CONTROL fully cw, and WAVEFORM selector to \sim .
- Connect oscilloscope probes to (\sim) TP7 (WAVEFORM selector wafer).
- Adjust R149 so that the dc offset of the sine amplifier is zero.
- Adjust R143, R139 and R140 for minimum sine wave distortion.
- Set FREQUENCY RANGE (Hz) to 10K and readjust R143, R139 and R140 for optimum sine distortion.
- Alternately perform Steps 4 and 5 until the least amount of sine wave distortion is obtained on both ranges (typically 0.14%).
- Adjust R167 for a 2.5 V p-p ± 5 mV sine wave.
- Readjust R149 so that the dc offset of the sine wave amplifier is 0 V ± 5 mV.

SQUARE WAVE AMPLITUDE ADJUSTMENT

- Set WAVEFORM selector to \square .
- Adjust the square wave amplitude to ± 1.25 V ± 5 mV using R184 and R175.

4.2.4 Sweep Board

OUTPUT AMPLIFIER ADJUSTMENT

NOTE

Fold out Page 4-9 for calibration adjustment and test point locations.

- With the 50 Ω OUT connected to the oscilloscope using a 50 Ω $\pm 1\%$ termination, set FREQUENCY RANGE (Hz) to 1K, FREQUENCY CONTROL fully cw, WAVEFORM selector to \sim , OUTPUT ATTEN (dB) to 0, and OUTPUT ATTEN (dB) VARIABLE fully ccw.

- Adjust R132 for amplitude symmetry about ground.
- Set OUTPUT ATTEN (dB) VARIABLE fully cw and adjust R134 for 15 V p-p ± 25 mV output amplitude.

HIGH FREQUENCY RESPONSE ADJUSTMENT

- Set FREQUENCY RANGE (Hz) to 10M, FREQUENCY CONTROL to read 1 MHz and WAVEFORM selector to \square .
- Adjust C81 for best square wave, without peaking, at full amplitude with 50 Ω load.
- Set WAVEFORM selector to \sim and FREQUENCY CONTROL fully cw.
- Adjust C53 (main board) to obtain approximately 15 V p-p output amplitude at full amplitude with 50 Ω load.
- If clipping occurs as waveforms are varied from 1M to 10M, readjust C53 to correct this occurrence.

VOLTAGE TO FREQUENCY CONVERTER ADJUSTMENTS

- Connect counter to SYNC OUT; set FREQUENCY RANGE (Hz) to 1K; set FREQUENCY CONTROL fully cw.
- Adjust R111 to match counter on 147 readout.

SAMPLE AND HOLD CIRCUIT ZERO

- Set READOUT FUNCTION to PK AMPL MAX.
- Ground the input (pin 27); connect a DVM to sample and hold output (pin 28).
- Set R191 for 0.000 volt. *Bottom Board*

ABSOLUTE VALUE CIRCUIT

- Adjust R237 for 0.00 volt at summing node of absolute value circuit (TP1).
- Adjust R230 for 0.00 volt at output of absolute value circuit (pin 6).
- Remove ground jumper on pin 27; set WAVEFORM selector to DC.
- Connect 50 Ω OUT to a 50 Ω load and a DVM.

4-4

- Use - DC OFFSET control to set 5.50 V to 6.00 V on the DVM; set the readout to match the DVM with R227.
- Switch to + DC OFFSET; set the readout to match the DVM with R224.
- Repeat Steps 5 and 6 until both + and - readings match the DVM.

RECTIFIER CALIBRATION

- Set WAVEFORM selector to \sim , DC OFFSET to OFF, FREQUENCY RANGE (Hz) to 100K.
- Connect 50 Ω OUT (loaded with 50 Ω) to scope.
- Use OUTPUT ATTEN (dB) VARIABLE to set a 14.00 V peak-to-peak waveform.
- Select PK AMPL MAX; set the + peak waveform to exactly +7.00 V on the scope using a peak comparator; and set the readout to +7.00 V with R217.
- Select PK AMPL MIN; set the - peak waveform to exactly -7.00 V on the scope using a peak comparator; and set the readout to -7.00 V with R206.
- Set FREQUENCY RANGE (Hz) to 10M.
- Set the - peak waveform to exactly -7.00 V on the scope; and set the readout to -7.00 V with C70.
- Select PK AMPL MAX; set the + peak waveform to exactly +7.00 V on the scope; set the readout to +7.00 V with C74.
- Repeat Steps 4 through 8 if necessary.

NOTE

The peak comparator should not be used to check voltmeter settings above 100 kHz.

SWEEP/GCV ADJUSTMENTS

- Set FREQUENCY RANGE (Hz) to 1K and connect oscilloscope to the sweep output (TP13).
- Adjust R21 to set the output to 0 \pm 5 mV.
- Set SWEEP TIME selector to 0.1 s/10 ms and the SWEEP TIME VARIABLE fully cw.

4. Adjust R46 to set the lower peak of the sawtooth wave for 0 V (+0, -5 mV) and R238 to set the upper peak of the sawtooth wave for +5 V \pm 20 mV at the SWP/GCV OUT connector (unloaded).
5. Reset R46 to assure at least 1000:1 operation in the SWP/HOLD MODE.

TRIGGER BASELINE ADJUSTMENT

1. Set MODE selector to TRIG, FREQUENCY RANGE (Hz) to 10K, FREQUENCY CONTROL fully cw, DC OFFSET to OFF, WAVEFORM selector to \wedge , OUTPUT ATTEN (dB) to 0, and OUTPUT ATTEN (dB) VARIABLE fully cw.
2. Adjust R84 for 0 V \pm 20 mV and 50 Ω OUT (loaded with 50 Ω).
3. Set FREQUENCY CONTROL fully ccw and adjust R60 to set baseline to 0 V \pm 20 mV.
4. Check that the baseline remains within \pm 50 mV at all frequency settings.

SYMMETRY ADJUSTMENT

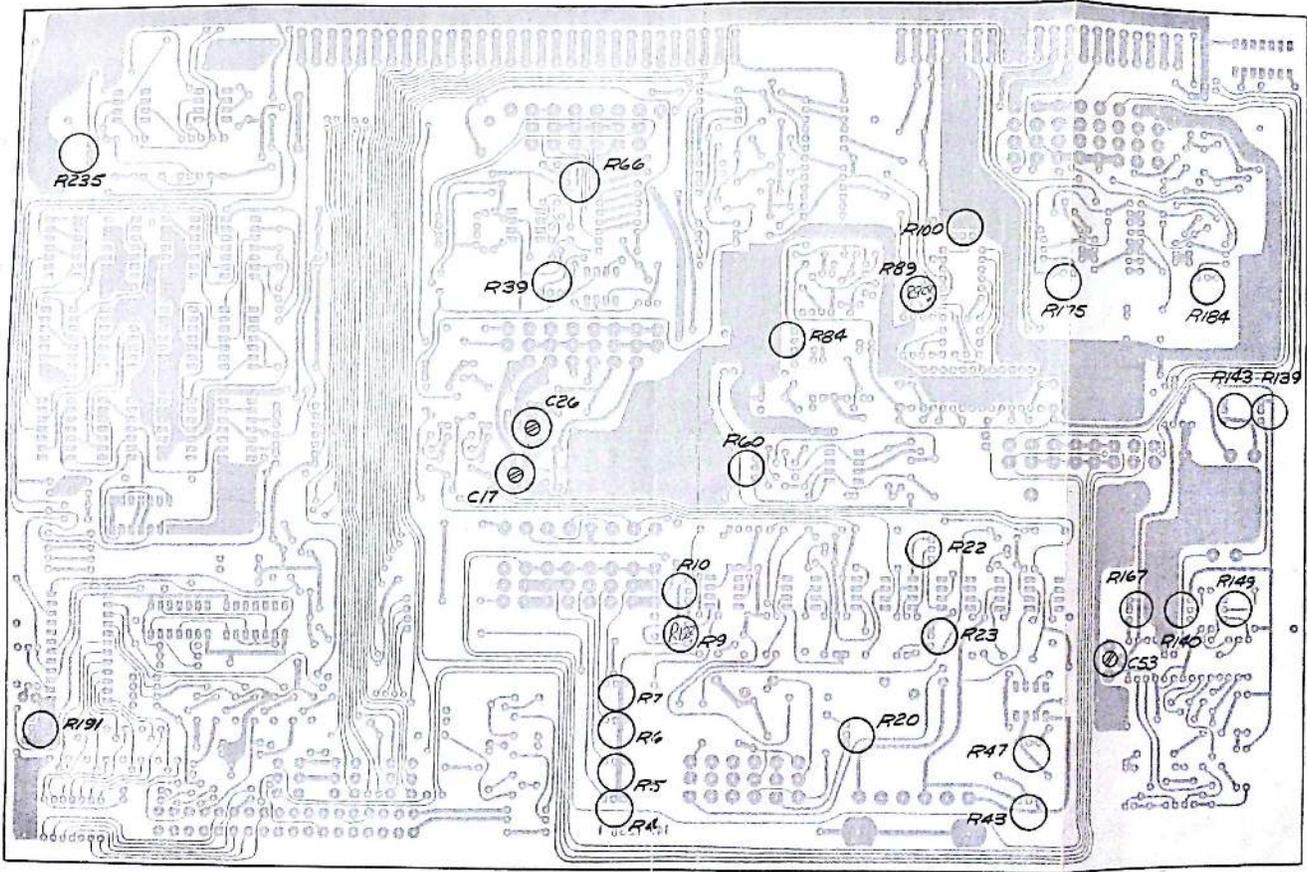
1. Set FREQUENCY RANGE (Hz) to 1K, MODE to CONT, FREQUENCY CONTROL fully cw.
2. Adjust R20 for 1/10 of reading from SYMMETRY switch OFF to SYMMETRY switch \wedge or \wedge .

READOUT ZERO FLICKER ADJUSTMENT

1. Set SYMMETRY switch to OFF, FREQUENCY CONTROL fully ccw.
2. Adjust R191 until no flicker is seen in the blanked out decimal points and zeros. *TOP BOARD*

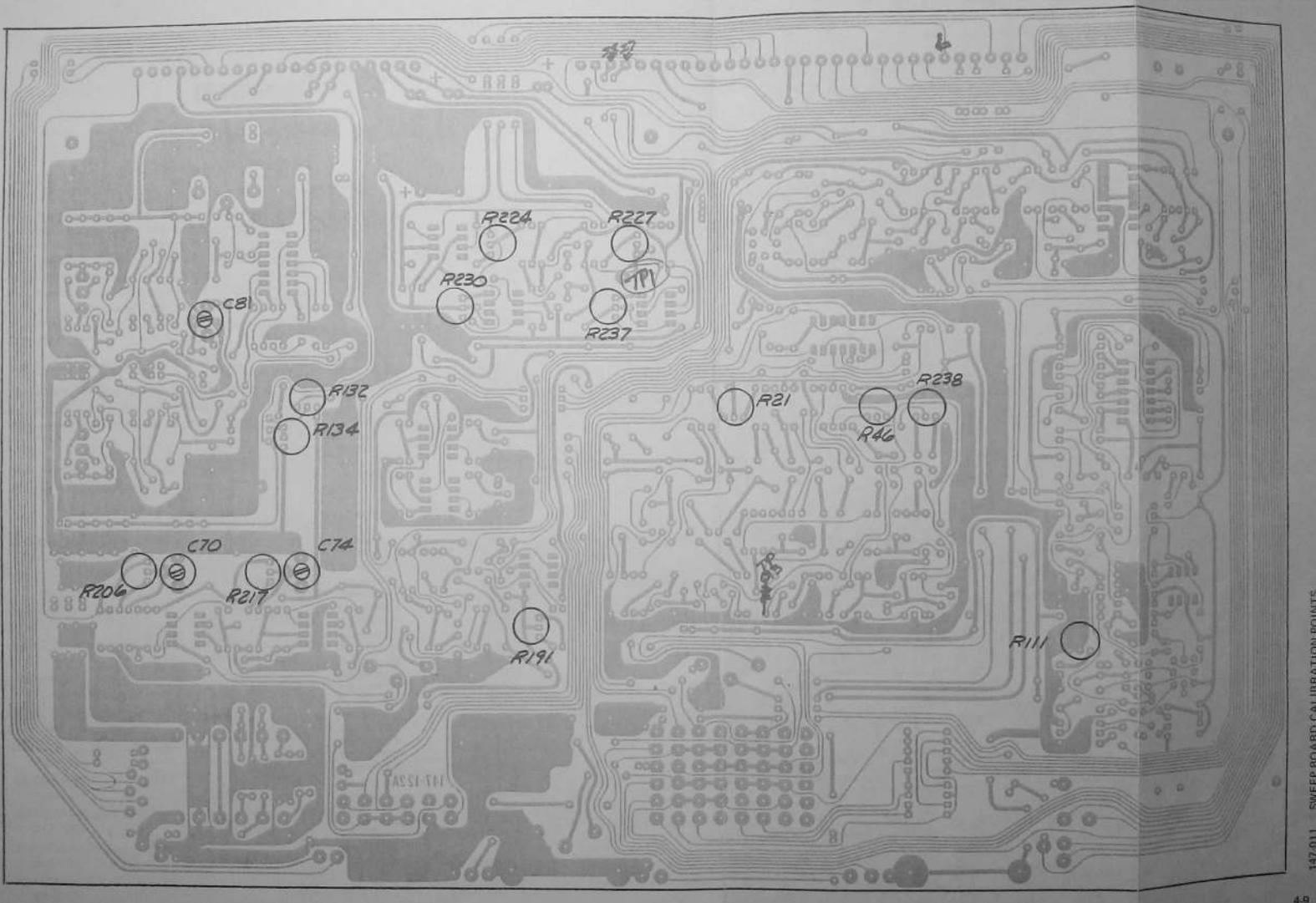
4.2.5 Post Operational Checkout

1. Check the MODE switch, SYMMETRY switch and SYMMETRY VARIABLE, WAVEFORM switch, SWEEP WIDTH potentiometer, SWEEP TIME switch and SWEEP TIME VARIABLE, and OUTPUT ATTEN (dB) switch and OUTPUT ATTEN (dB) VARIABLE for proper operation.
2. Verify that the readout functions properly in all functions of the READOUT FUNCTION controls at all frequency ranges.



147-010 MAIN BOARD CALIBRATION POINTS.

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147-011 SWEEP BOARD CALIBRATION POINTS

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SECTION 5

DIAGRAMS ADDENDUMS AND PARTS LISTS

5.1 DIAGRAMS

The schematic diagrams within this manual are, wherever possible, arranged in the sequence followed in the circuit description. Whenever assembly drawings are included, they are positioned adjacent to the schematics for maximum information presentation and minimum page flipping. Additional voltage or waveform information, beyond that given in the circuit description, may be shown on the schematic diagrams, at test points and key locations throughout the instrument.

5.2 ADDENDUMS

Under WAVETEK's product improvement program, the latest electronic designs and circuits are incorporated into each WAVETEK instrument as quickly as development and

testing permit. Because of the time needed to compose and print instruction manuals, it is not always possible to include the most recent changes in the initial printing. Whenever this occurs, addendum pages are prepared to summarize the changes made under a WAVETEK Engineering Change Notice (ECN) and these ECN pages are inserted immediately inside the rear cover. If no such pages exist, the manual should be correct as printed.

5.3 PARTS LISTS

Whenever possible, an assembly drawing and the associated parts list are kept to one piece of paper or are positioned for maximum information presentation. When ordering spare parts, please specify part number, circuit reference, board, serial number of unit, and if applicable, the function performed.

DRAWINGS

The following assembly drawings (with parts lists) and schematics will be included at the rear of this manual, in the arrangement shown below:

LEFT PAGE	RIGHT PAGE
CHASSIS ASSEMBLY D147 000 1 of 2	CHASSIS ASSEMBLY D147 000 2 of 2
CHASSIS SCHEMATIC D147 200	REAR PANEL ASSEMBLY D147 001
MAIN BOARD ASSEMBLY D147 023 1 of 4	MAIN BOARD ASSEMBLY D147 023 2 of 4
MAIN BOARD ASSEMBLY D147 023 3 of 4	MAIN BOARD ASSEMBLY D147 023 4 of 4
MAIN BOARD SCHEMATIC D147 223 1 of 4	MAIN BOARD SCHEMATIC D147 223 2 of 4
MAIN BOARD SCHEMATIC D147 223 3 of 4	MAIN BOARD SCHEMATIC D147 223 4 of 4
READOUT BOARD ASSEMBLY D147 021	READOUT BOARD SCHEMATIC D147 221
SWEEP BOARD ASSEMBLY D147 022 1 of 4	SWEEP BOARD ASSEMBLY D147 022 2 of 4
SWEEP BOARD ASSEMBLY D147 022 3 of 4	SWEEP BOARD ASSEMBLY D147 022 4 of 4
SWEEP BOARD SCHEMATIC D147 222 1 of 2	SWEEP BOARD SCHEMATIC D147 222 2 of 2
POWER SUPPLY BOARD ASSEMBLY D147 020 1 of 2	POWER SUPPLY BOARD ASSEMBLY D147 020 2 of 2
POWER SUPPLY BOARD SCHEMATIC D147 220	

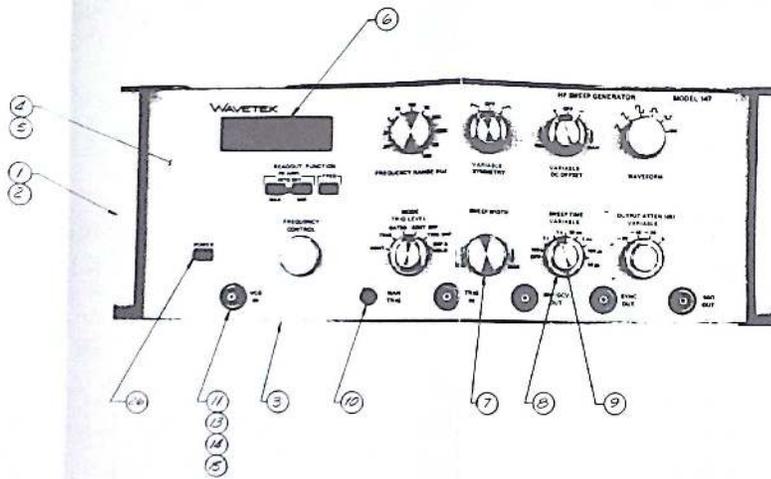
5.4 RECOMMENDED SPARE PARTS LIST

Information is provided to maintain the instrument on a board or component level. Price and delivery information should be obtained from the Wavetek representative in your area or directly from the factory.

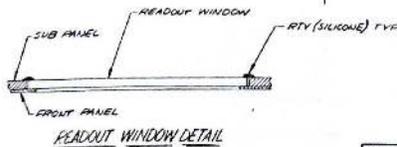
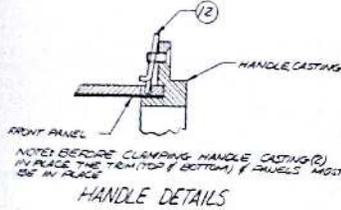
DESCRIPTION	MFG	PART NO.	QTY
BOARD LEVEL			
COMPLETE REAR PANEL ASSEMBLY	WAVETEK	147-001	1
READOUT BOARD	WAVETEK	147-021	1
SWEEP BOARD	WAVETEK	147-022	1
MAIN BOARD	WAVETEK	147-023	1
COMPONENT LEVEL			
DIODE TUNNEL	GE	1N3716	1
DIODE	SEMTECH	SCE 1	2
DIODE	FAIRCHILD	FD777	5
*DIODE SET	WAVETEK	142-501-58	1
DIODE	HEWLETT-PACKARD	HP 2811	3
DIODE	FAIRCHILD	FD606	5
DIODE ZENER	WAVETEK	100-506	2
FUSE 1/2A 115 V	LITTELFUSE	313-500	2
FUSE 1/2A 230 V	LITTELFUSE	313-250	2
INTEGRATED CIRCUIT	FAIRCHILD	7805	1
INTEGRATED CIRCUIT	FAIRCHILD	µ8741C	5
INTEGRATED CIRCUIT	FAIRCHILD	LM-301	1
INTEGRATED CIRCUIT	INT SEMI CONDUCTOR	CA3228A	1
INTEGRATED CIRCUIT	RCA	CA3200	1
INTEGRATED CIRCUIT	RCA	CA3049	1
INTEGRATED CIRCUIT	MOTOROLA	MC 3050	1
INTEGRATED CIRCUIT	RCA	CA3054	1
INTEGRATED CIRCUIT	RCA	CA3080	2
INTEGRATED CIRCUIT	MOSTEK	5005 P	1
LED	OPCOA	OSL-6L-1	2
LED READOUT	FAIRCHILD	FND 70	1
LED READOUT	FAIRCHILD	FND 71	1
*TRANSISTOR SET	WAVETEK	142-501-52	1
*TRANSISTOR SET	WAVETEK	142-501-53	1
*TRANSISTOR SELECTED	WAVETEK	142-501-55	2
TRANSISTOR	MOTOROLA	2N229A	2
TRANSISTOR	FAIRCHILD	2N2905A	2
TRANSISTOR	FAIRCHILD	2N3563	1
TRANSISTOR	FAIRCHILD	2N3565	5
TRANSISTOR	FAIRCHILD	2N3638	1
TRANSISTOR	FAIRCHILD	2N3638A	5
TRANSISTOR	FAIRCHILD	2N3640	5
TRANSISTOR	FAIRCHILD	2N3642	1
TRANSISTOR	FAIRCHILD	2N3646	10
TRANSISTOR	FAIRCHILD	2N4248	1
TRANSISTOR	FAIRCHILD	2N5139	5
TRANSISTOR	MOTOROLA	2N5485	1
TRANSISTOR	FAIRCHILD	2N4647	1
TRANSISTOR	FAIRCHILD	2N5160	1
TRANSISTOR	MOTOROLA	MPS L08	2
TRANSISTOR	TECH PROD	T0308	1
TRANSISTOR	TECH PROD	T0401	1
TRANSISTOR	SILICONIX	1223	1
TRANSISTOR	NATIONAL	NF 510	1
TRANSISTOR	TEXAS INST	TIP 29	2
TRANSISTOR	TEXAS INST	TIP 30	2

* Denotes special selected parts and should be ordered from Wavetek.

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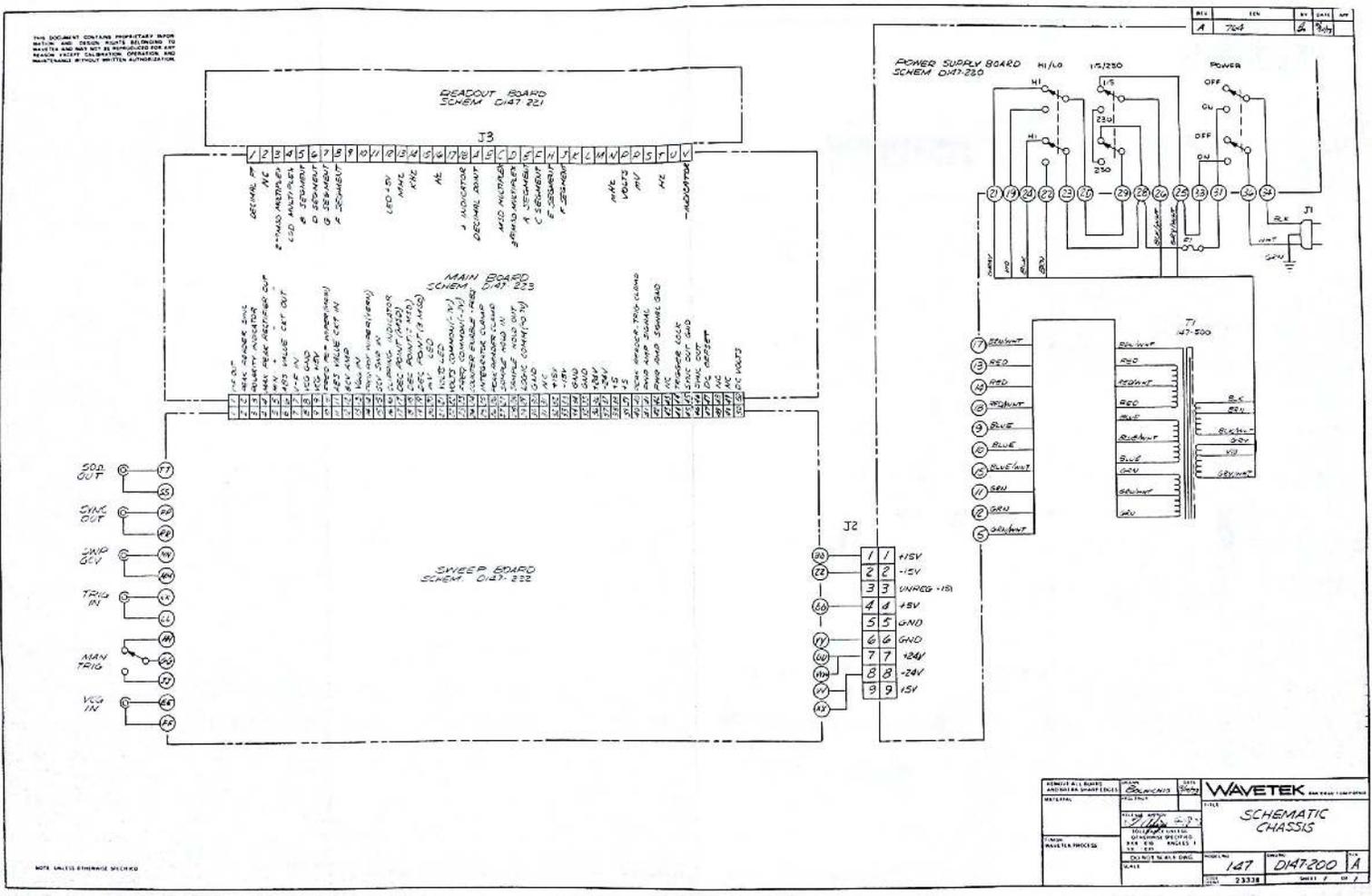


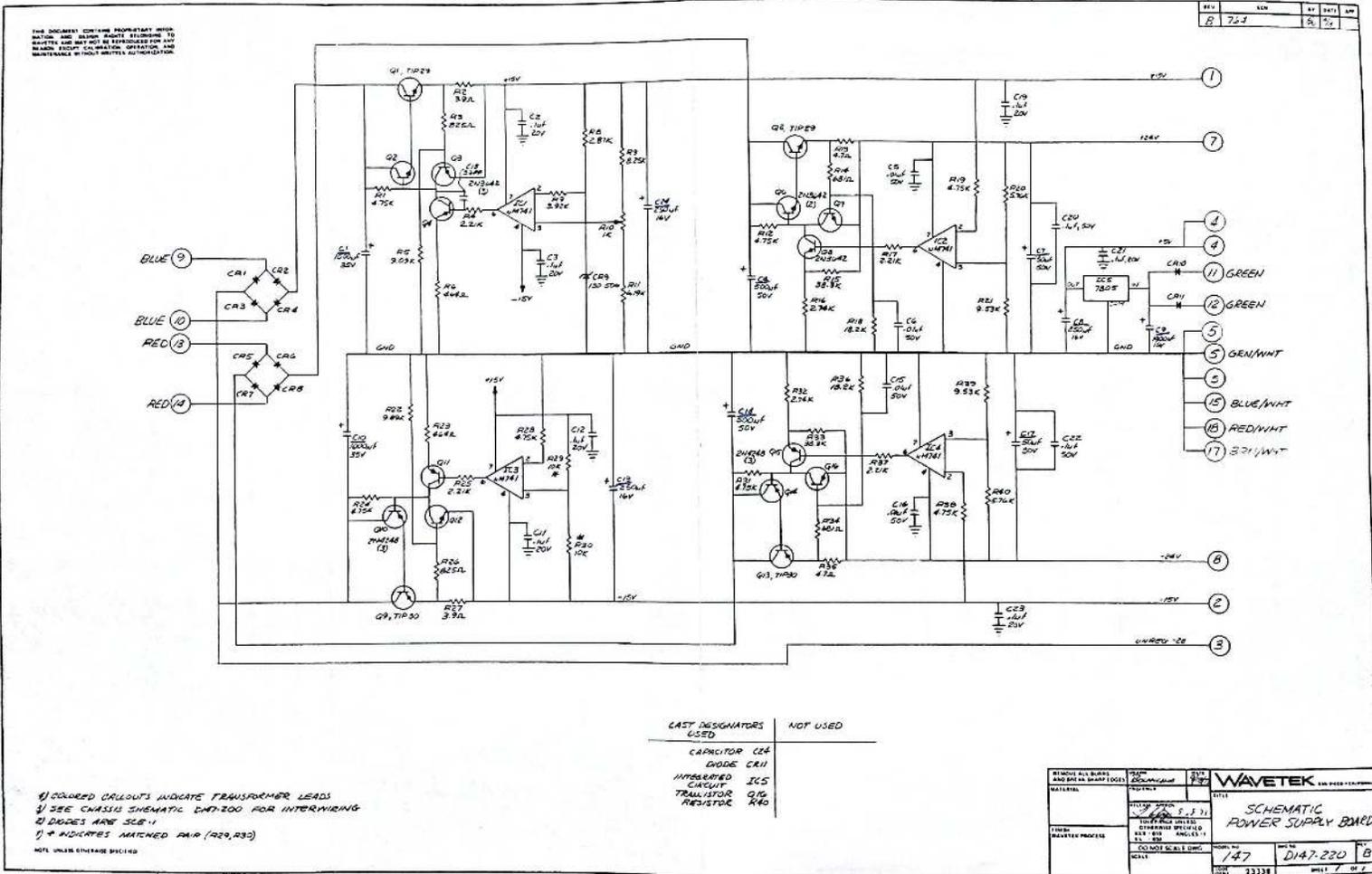
PARTS LIST					
QTY	DESCRIPTION	ASSEMBLY	MANUFACTURER	QTY	
1	HANDLE TRIM (MAG. TYPED)	WAVETEK	23330	8147-345	2
2	HANDLE (MAG. TYPED)	WAVETEK	23330	8147-342	2
3	TRIM (MAG. TYPED)	WAVETEK	23330	8147-347	2
4	SUB PANEL	WAVETEK	23319	8147-301	1
5	FRONT PANEL	WAVETEK	23328	8147-300	1
6	READOUT WINDOW	WAVETEK	23318	8147-350	1
7	KNOB	WAVETEK	23318	8130-316	4
8	KNOB, COAX	WAVETEK	23318	8130-309	5
9	KNOB, SMALL	WAVETEK	23318	8130-354	5
10	SWITCH (IMMEDIATE)	C-K	02555	7108-1024	1
11	END CONNECTOR	KING	10354	KC7364	5
12	CLAMP (MAG. TYPED)	WAVETEK	23318	8147-354	4
13	SHOULDER WASHER	N.M. SMITH	83330	2448	5
14	FEET WASHER	N.M. SMITH	83330	52-4	5
15	SOLDER LUG	N.M. SMITH	83330	1497	5
16	SWEEP CO	WAVETEK	23328	8147-022	1
17	ARM SW	WAVETEK	23328	8147-023	1
18	READOUT CO	WAVETEK	23328	8147-021	1
19	SLIP PLATE	WAVETEK	23328	8147-355	2
20	SUPPORT BAR	WAVETEK	23328	8147-349	1
21	SHOCK SLEEVES	SUNCO	14022	24-11-20-18	4
22	FRONT PANEL (OTHER NUM)	WAVETEK	23318	8147-001	1
23	COVER	WAVETEK	23328	8147-307	1
24	SHIL KIT (WITH FEET)	WAVETEK	23328	8147-305	1
25	COVER SUBPANEL (MAG. TYPED)	WAVETEK	23328	8147-345	1
26	SLIP BUTTON (MAG. TYPED)	GR	31590	75105-288	1
27	CHESSIE BRIDGE	23320	82245	23328-11	4
28	WASHER	N.M. SMITH	83330	4222	4
29	SHOULDER WASHER	N.M. SMITH	83330	2461	2
30					
31					
32					
33					
34					
35					



FORM NO. 100-1000	DATE	REV.	WAVETEK
REV. 1	11/22/73	1	ASSEMBLY CHASSIS
147	8147-000	A	
23328		1 OF 2	

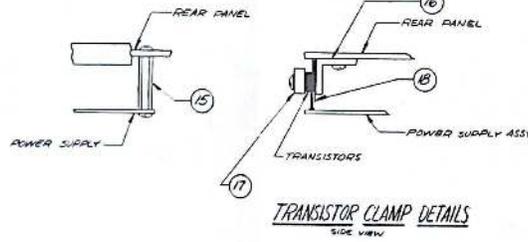
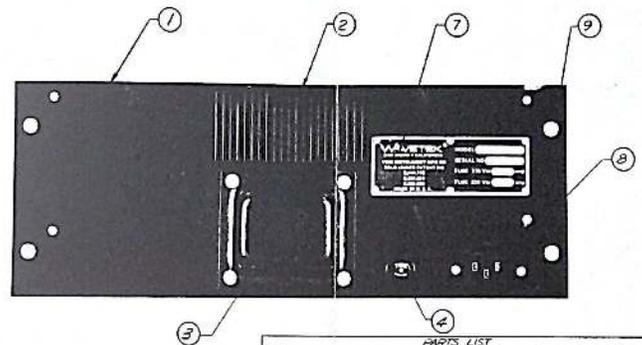
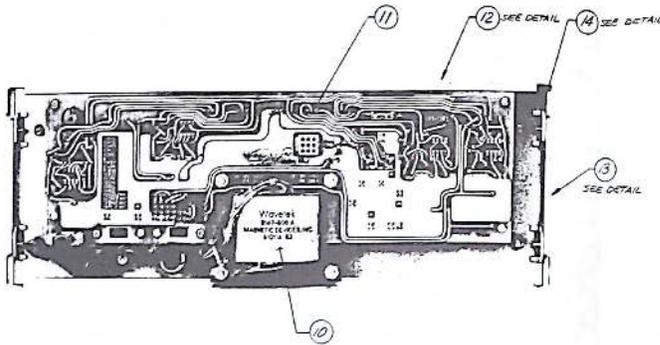
1/4" INDICATES ITEMS NOT SHOWN
475 10/18 10/18/73



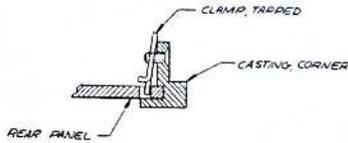


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REV	REV	REV	REV
A	REV 7-65	A	7-66



TRANSISTOR CLAMP DETAILS
SIDE VIEW



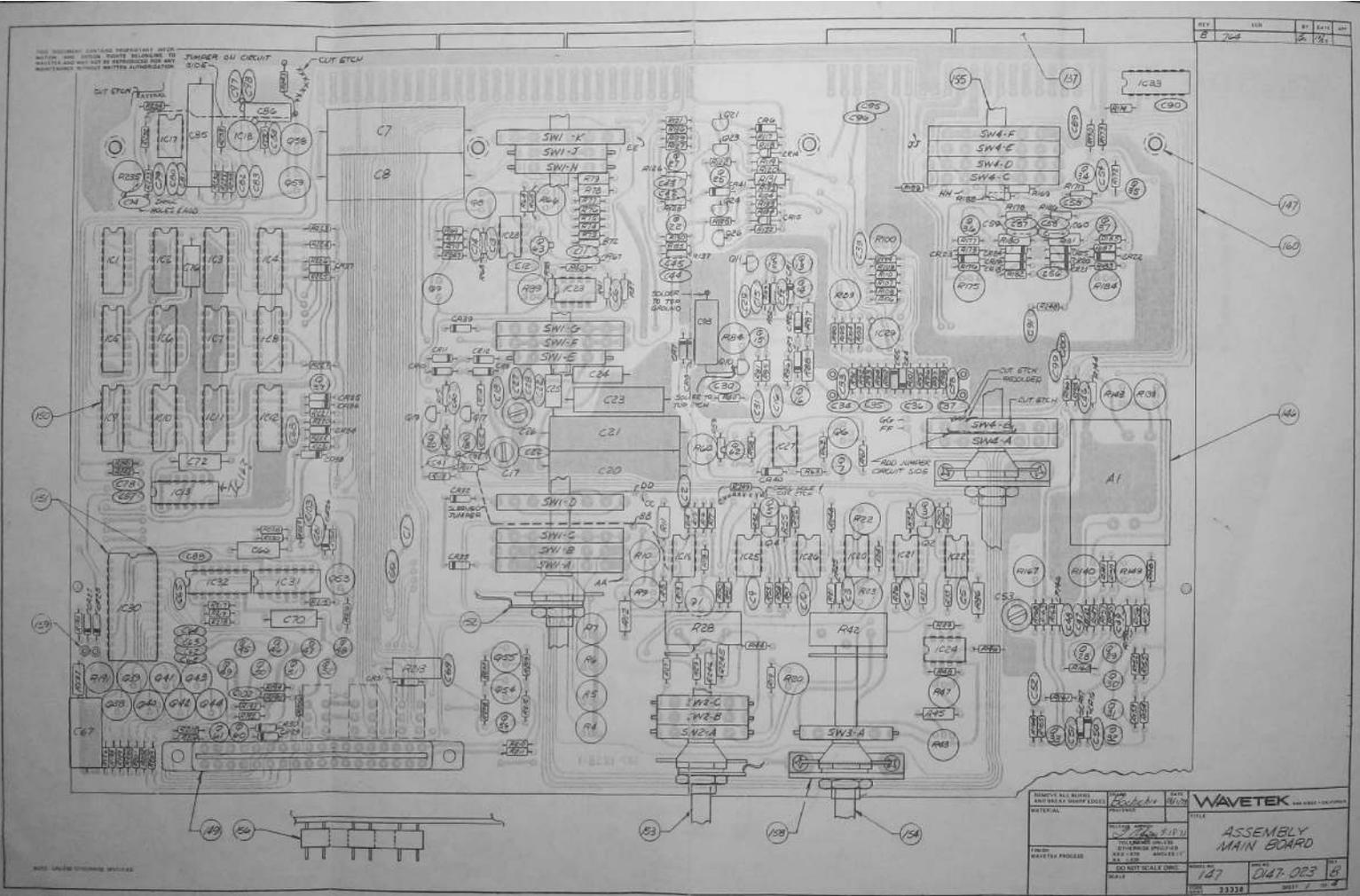
NOTE: BEFORE CLAMPING CORNER CASTINGS(20) IN PLACE TRIM(TOP/BOTTOM) MUST BE IN PLACE

CORNER TRIM DETAILS
TOP

PARTS LIST					
QTY	DESCRIPTION	WAVE NO.	TECH	WAVE NO.	QTY
1	REAR PANEL	WAVETEK	23330	CM7-302	1
2	HEADPIN	WAVETEK	23330	AM7-312	1
3	TRANSFORMER END BELL	WAVETEK	23330	AM7-352	1
4	FUSE HOLDER	LITELAB	75915	34202	1
5	FUSE WAMP (15V)	LITELAB	75915	313-500	1
6	FUSE WAMP (250V)	LITELAB	75915	313-250	1
7	METAL (SERIAL NO.)	WAVETEK	23330	AM7-334	1
8	POWER CONNECTOR	SMITHSONIAN	24309	24C-301	1
9	CAPTIVE SCREWS	DELTA	—	DM733-04-2	4
10	TRANSFORMER	WAVETEK	23330	DM7-500	1
11	POWER SUPPLY BO ASSY	WAVETEK	23330	DM7-020	1
12	TRIM (1/8" DIA)	WAVETEK	23330	DM7-317	2
13	CORNER CASTING (1/8" DIA)	WAVETEK	23330	DM7-361	2
14	CLAMP TRIMMED (1/8" DIA)	WAVETEK	23330	AM7-354	4
15	STANDOFFS	WAVETEK	23330	AM7-333	4
16	BRACKET, POWER TRANS.	WAVETEK	23330	DM7-351	1
17	CLAMPING BAR	WAVETEK	23330	DM7-303	1
18	INDICATOR (TRANSISTOR)	WAVETEK	23330	DM7-342	1
19					
20					
21					
22					
23					
24					
25					
26					
27					
28					

1) FOR CHASSIS WIRING SEE CHASSIS SCHEMATIC DM7-200

REVISIONS	DATE	BY	WAVE NO.	REV
TITLE ASSEMBLY REAR PANEL (POWER SUPPLY)		WAVE NO. 23330		
PART NO. 147		WAVE NO. 23330		
DRAWN BY DATE		CHECKED BY DATE		
WAVE NO. 23330		SHEET 7 OF 7		



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REV 1.00

ITEM NO	DESCRIPTION	PARTS LIST		QTY
		REF	QTY	
86	CARBON EM 51 4020	STACKS	4020	1
87	METALFILM 3/2W 13 4450	CORNING	4450	4
88	METALFILM 3/2W 13 5210	CORNING	4450	4
89	METALFILM 3/2W 13 7120	CORNING	4450	1
90	METALFILM 3/2W 13 8250	CORNING	4450	1
91	METALFILM 3/2W 13 34	CORNING	4450	14
103	METALFILM 3/2W 13 1.34	CORNING	4450	8
101	METALFILM 3/2W 13 1.29K	CORNING	4450	4
102	METALFILM 3/2W 13 1.54	CORNING	4450	3
104	METALFILM 3/2W 13 1.62K	CORNING	4450	1
105	METALFILM 3/2W 13 1.18K	CORNING	4450	2
106	METALFILM 3/2W 13 2.22K	CORNING	4450	1
108	METALFILM 3/2W 13 2.57K	CORNING	4450	1
107	METALFILM 3/2W 13 2.45K	CORNING	4450	1
109	METALFILM 3/2W 13 3.72K	CORNING	4450	1
110	METALFILM 3/2W 13 3.65K	CORNING	4450	1
111	METALFILM 3/2W 13 3.92K	CORNING	4450	1
112	METALFILM 3/2W 13 4.32K	CORNING	4450	1
113	METALFILM 3/2W 13 4.75K	CORNING	4450	4
114	METALFILM 3/2W 13 4.90K	CORNING	4450	15
116	METALFILM 3/2W 13 5.13K	CORNING	4450	2
115	METALFILM 3/2W 13 7.74	CORNING	4450	1
118	METALFILM 3/2W 13 8.23K	CORNING	4450	2
117	METALFILM 3/2W 13 8.05K	CORNING	4450	2
119	METALFILM 3/2W 13 12K	CORNING	4450	23
121	METALFILM 3/2W 13 12.4K	CORNING	4450	1
124	METALFILM 3/2W 13 15K	CORNING	4450	2
123	METALFILM 3/2W 13 16.5K	CORNING	4450	1
122	METALFILM 3/2W 13 19.2K	CORNING	4450	1
121	METALFILM 3/2W 13 19.1K	CORNING	4450	1
124	METALFILM 3/2W 13 27.4K	CORNING	4450	2

ITEM NO	DESCRIPTION	PARTS LIST				QTY
		REF	QTY	DESCRIPTION	QTY	
125	METALFILM 3/2W 13 33.3K	CORNING	4450	1	1	
126	METALFILM 3/2W 13 30K	CORNING	4450	1	1	
127	METALFILM 3/2W 13 45K	CORNING	4450	1	1	
128	METALFILM 3/2W 13 48K	CORNING	4450	1	2	
129	METALFILM 3/2W 13 4.16K	CORNING	4450	1	1	
130	CARBON 2/2W 13 6.19K	SACAPOL	3806	2	2	
131	HATCHED SET 10	WAVTEK	2338	1	100	
132	HATCHED SET 10K				REF.	
131	HATCHED SET 10K				REF.	
134	HATCHED SET 1K				REF.	
135						
136						
137	CONNECTOR	WAVTEK	2332	1	5	
138	POTENTIOMETER 1000	BECKMAN	3874	1	2	
139	POTENTIOMETER 2000	BECKMAN	3874	1	1	
140	POTENTIOMETER 5000	BECKMAN	3874	1	8	
141	POTENTIOMETER 10	BECKMAN	3874	1	4	
142	POTENTIOMETER 70	BECKMAN	3874	1	5	
143	POTENTIOMETER 100	BECKMAN	3874	1	2	
144	POTENTIOMETER 1000	BECKMAN	3874	1	4	
145	POTENTIOMETER 10K	WAVTEK	2338	1	2	
146	5MM BRIDGE	WAVTEK	2338	1	1	
147	STANDOFFS (5/16X1/8)	WAVTEK	2338	1	4	
148	CONNECTOR	WAVTEK	2338	1	5	
149	CONNECTOR (CARD EDGE)	TECH JONES	2120	1	1	
150	SOLDER (18 PPH)	TECH JONES	2120	1	13	
151	SOLDER (18 PPH)	TECH JONES	2120	1	2	
152	SWITCH ASSY 2W	WAVTEK	2338	1	1	
153	SWITCH ASSY 5W	WAVTEK	2338	1	1	
154	SWITCH ASSY 3W	WAVTEK	2338	1	1	
155	SWITCH ASSY 5W	WAVTEK	2338	1	1	

ITEM NO	DESCRIPTION	PARTS LIST				QTY
		REF	QTY	DESCRIPTION	QTY	
156	SWITCH ASSY 2W-5W	WAVTEK	2338	1	1	
157	TRANSFORMER	WAVTEK	2338	1	1	
158	SWITCH BRACKET	WAVTEK	2338	1	2	
159	TERMINALS	WAVTEK	2338	1	2	
160	BRIDGE BOARD	WAVTEK	2338	1	1	

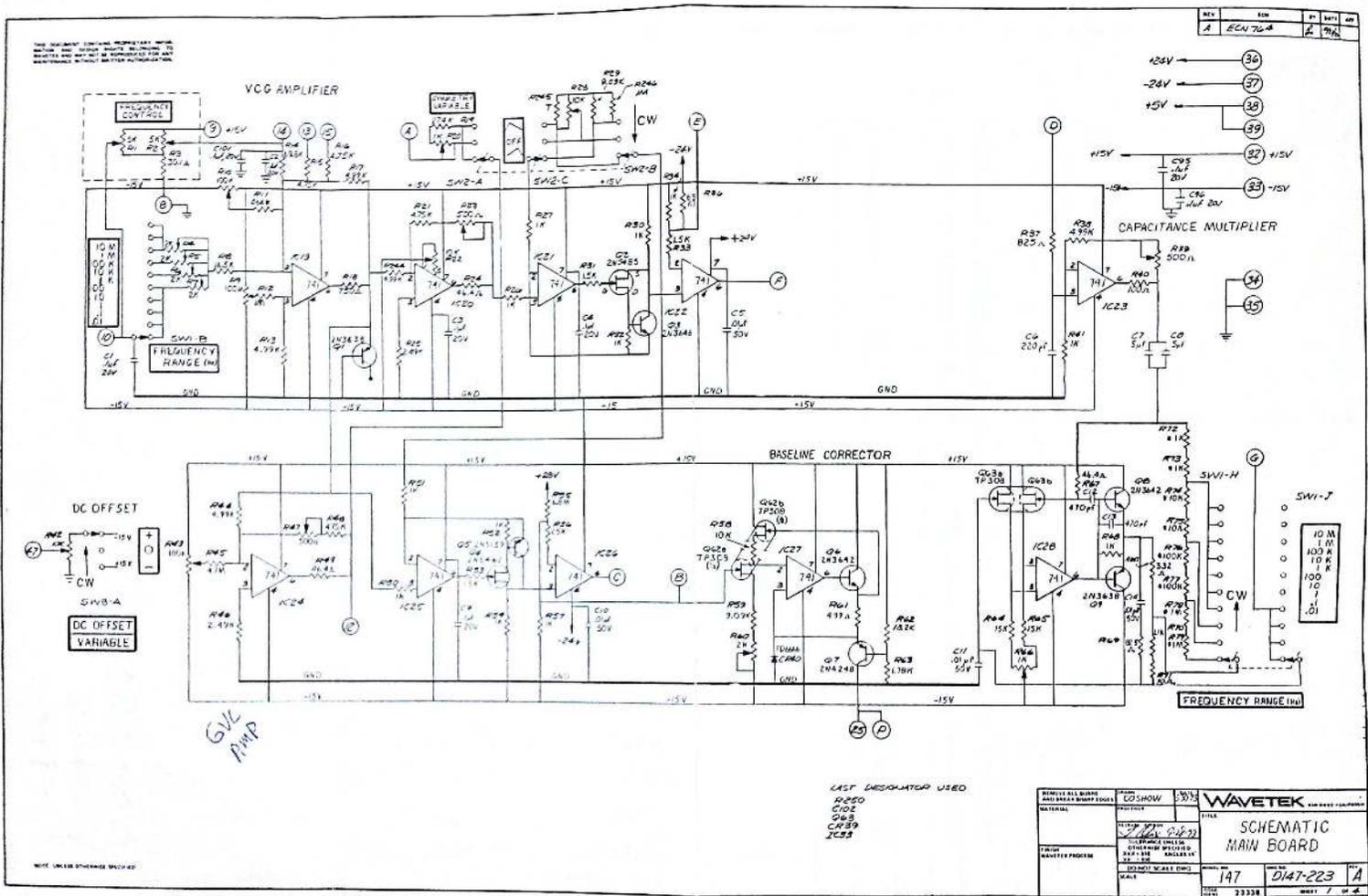
NOTE: UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED

REVISED ALL DIMENSIONS AND MATERIALS UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED	DATE: 01/27/03	BY: JAT	WAVETEK
DESIGNED BY: JAT	DATE: 01/27/03	BY: JAT	ASSEMBLY MAIN BOARD
CHECKED BY: JAT	DATE: 01/27/03	BY: JAT	0147-023
DATE: 01/27/03	BY: JAT	DATE: 01/27/03	REV: 2

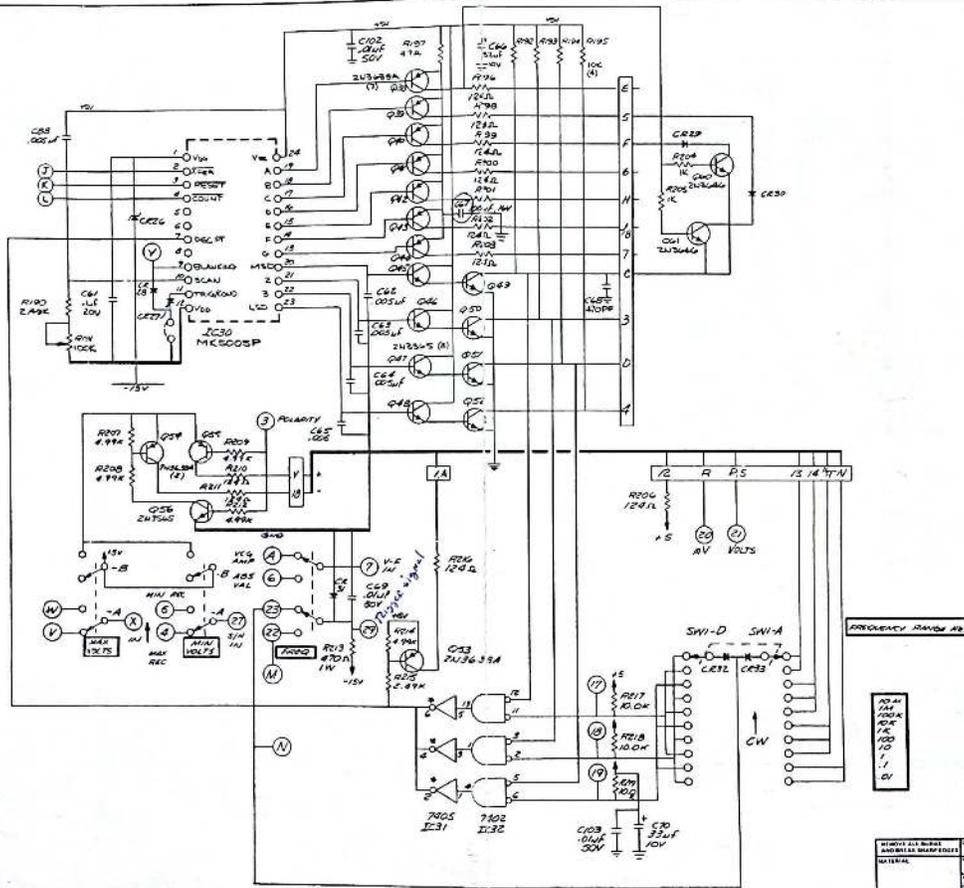
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LINE ITEM REFERENCE LIST

Ref. Description	P/L Line	Ref. Description	P/L Line	Ref. Description	P/L Line
C1	13	C82	37	C3	42
C2	13	C83	37	C4	43
C3	13	C84	37	C5	44
C4	13	C85	37	C6	45
C5	13	C86	37	C7	46
C6	13	C87	37	C8	47
C7	13	C88	37	C9	48
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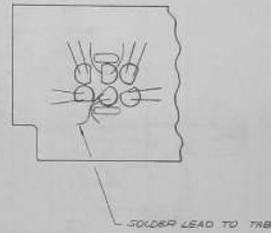
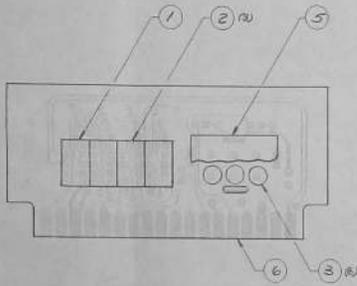


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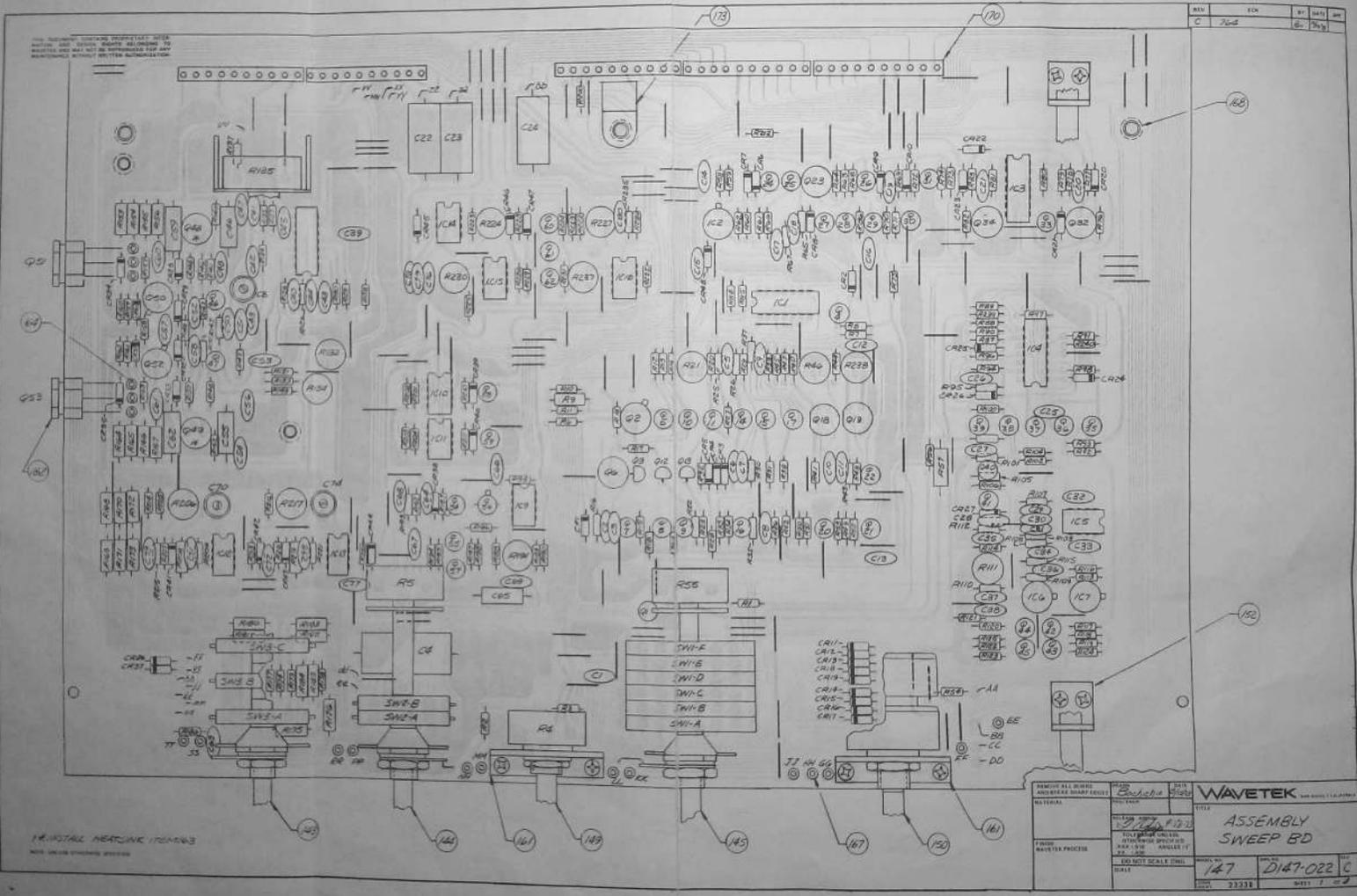
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REV 009 BY 0410 AW



BOM'S LIST					
ITEM	DESCRIPTION	MFG#	QTY	MFG# AN	QTY
1	READOUT +/-	FAIRCHILD 3388B	END 71		1
2	DIGIT	FAIRCHILD 3766B	END 70		3
3	LED	ONEDA	OSL-8L-1		9
5	DISPLAY CAP	WAVETEK 0232B	INT-507		1
6	CIRCUIT BOARD	WAVETEK 0232B	147-121		1
7					
8					

REPORT ALL DEFECTS AND REPAIR DEFECTS MATERIALS	DATE: 1/14/77 BY: J. J. JONES	WAVE 0232B	WAVETEK SAN JOSE - CALIFORNIA
FROM: WAVETEK PROCESS	TO: WAVE 0232B	TITLE: ASSEMBLY READOUT BO	PART NO: 147 REV: D147-021
DO NOT SCALE DIMS	SCALE:	QTY:	DATE:



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REV. EOM BY DATE AM

3440 3700 REFERENCE LIST

3450 3700 REFERENCE LIST

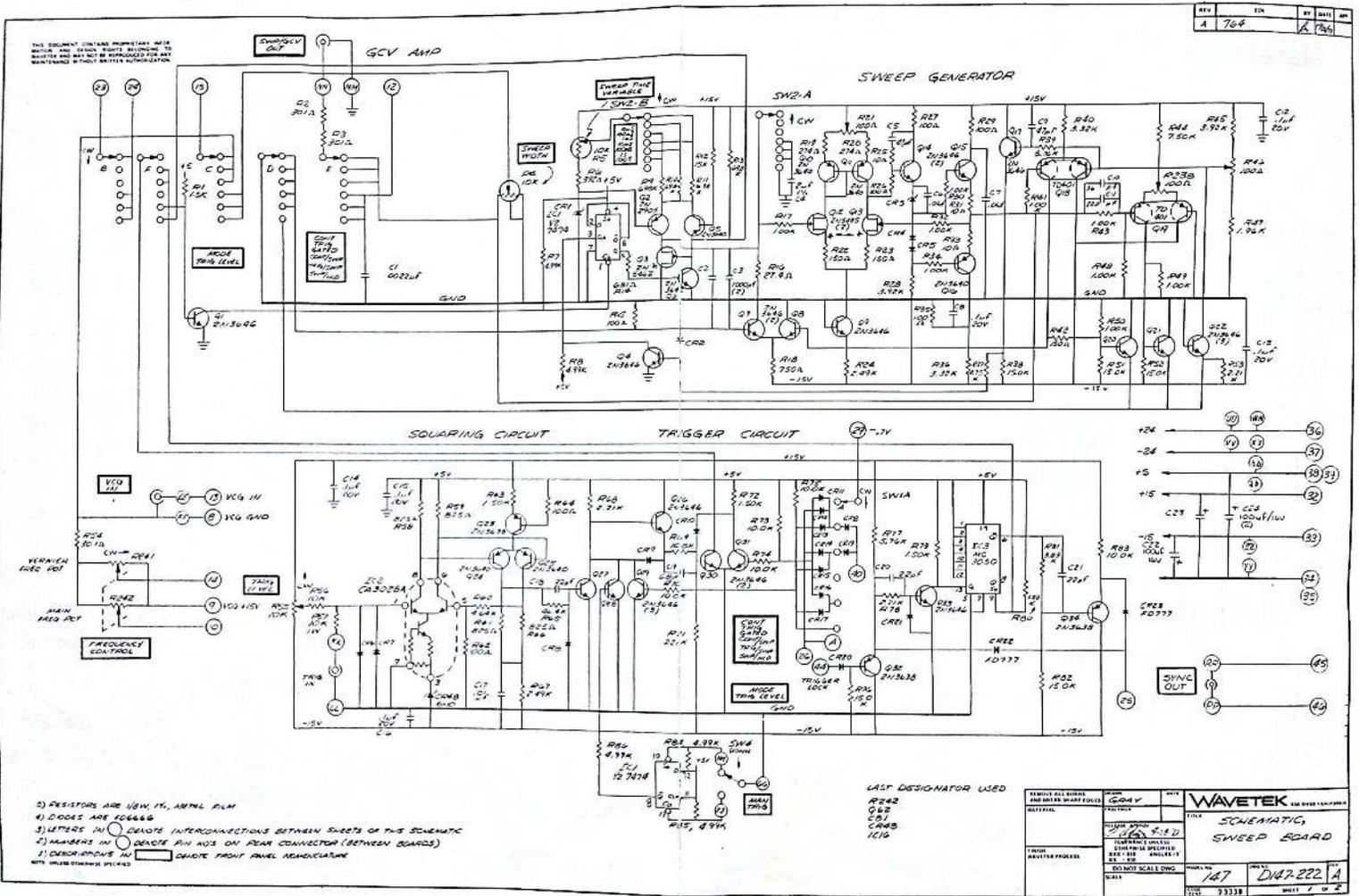
3460 3700 REFERENCE LIST

3470 3700 REFERENCE LIST

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42	4	209	15	CA2	1	346	37	059	54	418	109
41	3	208	14	CA3	1	347	38	060	55	419	110
40	2	207	13	CA4	1	348	39	061	56	420	111
39	1	206	12	CA5	1	349	40	062	57	421	112
38	1	205	11	CA6	1	350	41	063	58	422	113
37	1	204	10	CA7	1	351	42	064	59	423	114
36	1	203	9	CA8	1	352	43	065	60	424	115
35	1	202	8	CA9	1	353	44	066	61	425	116
34	1	201	7	CA10	1	354	45	067	62	426	117
33	1	200	6	CA11	1	355	46	068	63	427	118
32	1	199	5	CA12	1	356	47	069	64	428	119
31	1	198	4	CA13	1	357	48	070	65	429	120
30	1	197	3	CA14	1	358	49	071	66	430	121
29	1	196	2	CA15	1	359	50	072	67	431	122
28	1	195	1	CA16	1	360	51	073	68	432	123
27	1	194	1	CA17	1	361	52	074	69	433	124
26	1	193	1	CA18	1	362	53	075	70	434	125
25	1	192	1	CA19	1	363	54	076	71	435	126
24	1	191	1	CA20	1	364	55	077	72	436	127
23	1	190	1	CA21	1	365	56	078	73	437	128
22	1	189	1	CA22	1	366	57	079	74	438	129
21	1	188	1	CA23	1	367	58	080	75	439	130
20	1	187	1	CA24	1	368	59	081	76	440	131
19	1	186	1	CA25	1	369	60	082	77	441	132
18	1	185	1	CA26	1	370	61	083	78	442	133
17	1	184	1	CA27	1	371	62	084	79	443	134
16	1	183	1	CA28	1	372	63	085	80	444	135
15	1	182	1	CA29	1	373	64	086	81	445	136
14	1	181	1	CA30	1	374	65	087	82	446	137
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8	1	175	1	CA36	1	380	71	093	88	452	143
7	1	174	1	CA37	1	381	72	094	89	453	144
6	1	173	1	CA38	1	382	73	095	90	454	145
5	1	172	1	CA39	1	383	74	096	91	455	146
4	1	171	1	CA40	1	384	75	097	92	456	147
3	1	170	1	CA41	1	385	76	098	93	457	148
2	1	169	1	CA42	1	386	77	099	94	458	149
1	1	168	1	CA43	1	387	78	100	95	459	150

NOTE: UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED

WAVEFORM DISPLAY MULTIPLE WAVEFORM PROCESS	147 23338	WAVEFORM DISPLAY MULTIPLE WAVEFORM PROCESS	147 23338	WAVETEK 3400 BOARD COMPANY ASSEMBLY SWEEP BOARD 147 23338
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REV. 100 100 100 100

PARTICLE				
LINE NO.	DESCRIPTION	MFG.	FORM	QUANTITY
1	CAPACITOR			
2	SILVER WIRE 1000 1/2 1000 1/2	EDMUND	72114	0416-0224
3	SILVER WIRE 1000 1/2 1000 1/2	EDMUND	72114	0416-0224
4	SILVER WIRE 1000 1/2 1000 1/2	EDMUND	72114	0416-0224
5	SILVER WIRE 1000 1/2 1000 1/2	EDMUND	72114	0416-0224
6	SILVER WIRE 1000 1/2 1000 1/2	EDMUND	72114	0416-0224
7	CERAMIC DISC 1000 1/2 1000 1/2	CEL	71590	0416-0224
8	CERAMIC DISC 1000 1/2 1000 1/2	CEL	71590	0416-0224
9	CERAMIC DISC 1000 1/2 1000 1/2	CEL	71590	0416-0224
10	CERAMIC DISC 1000 1/2 1000 1/2	CEL	71590	0416-0224
11	SILVER WIRE 1000 1/2 1000 1/2	EDMUND	72114	0416-0224
12	CERAMIC DISC 1000 1/2 1000 1/2	CEL	71590	0416-0224
13	CERAMIC DISC 1000 1/2 1000 1/2	CEL	71590	0416-0224
14	CERAMIC DISC 1000 1/2 1000 1/2	CEL	71590	0416-0224
15	CERAMIC DISC 1000 1/2 1000 1/2	CEL	71590	0416-0224
16	POLYETHYLENE 1000 1/2 1000 1/2	MOB	50876	PA23107
17	CERAMIC DISC 1000 1/2 1000 1/2	CEL	71590	0416-0224
18	CERAMIC DISC 1000 1/2 1000 1/2	CEL	71590	0416-0224
19	WIRE 1000 1/2 1000 1/2	EDMUND	72114	0416-0224
20	TANT 1000 1/2 1000 1/2	CEL	71590	0416-0224
21	ELECTRONIC 1000 1/2 1000 1/2	CEL	71590	0416-0224
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PARTICLE				
LINE NO.	DESCRIPTION	MFG.	FORM	QUANTITY
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PARTICLE				
LINE NO.	DESCRIPTION	MFG.	FORM	QUANTITY
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NON UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED

REWORK ALL WORK AND BRUSH OFF EXCESS	WAVE TEK
NATURAL	ASSEMBLY SWEEP BOARD
FINISH	147 0147-0224
WAVE TEK PROCESS	32338

