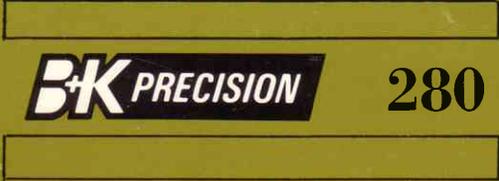


**INSTRUCTION  
MANUAL**



**DIGITAL  
MULTIMETER**



Product of DYNASCAN CORPORATION  
1801 West Belle Plaine Avenue, Chicago, Illinois 60613

**INSTRUCTION MANUAL**  
**FOR**  
**MODEL 280**  
**DIGITAL**  
**MULTIMETER**



**DIVISION OF DYNASCAN CORPORATION**  
**1801 West Belle Plaine Avenue**  
**Chicago, Illinois 60613**

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## INTRODUCTION

The B & K-Precision Model 280 Digital Multimeter is a significant contribution to the instrumentation market. Low cost and high performance have been engineered into this instrument to make available to the engineer, technician, maintenance and service personnel, and training institutions a digital multimeter that is competitively priced with existing analog meters and which, at the same time, exceeds the performance of these meters. In addition, the basic instrument has been designed for maximum simplicity of operation and minimum error of reading.

The basic design features of this instrument make it an ideal replacement for existing multimeters and FET/VOM's. The instrument measures DC and AC voltage, current and ohms. It has high input impedance (10 megohms) on all voltage ranges, and a wide resistance measurement range (100 ohms full range to 10 megohms full range). In addition to providing equivalent functions and ranges, the inherent accuracy of this instrument provides a significant margin of improved performance over analog multimeters.

A HI/LO Ohms feature, generally not available on digital multimeters, permits making in-circuit resistance measurements at voltage levels below the threshold conduction of semiconductors.

The overload protection system was designed to provide maximum protection of the instrument with minimum user inconvenience, in the event of extreme overload accidents.

## SPECIFICATIONS

### DC VOLTAGE

Ranges:

Accuracy,  $+25^{\circ}\text{C}$ ,  $\pm 1^{\circ}\text{C}$ :

$\pm 0$ -1000mV, 10V, 100V, 1000V.

$\pm 5\%$  of reading,  $\pm 0.5\%$  of full range,  
 $\pm 1$  LSD, 1000mV, 10V, 100V ranges.

$\pm 1.0\%$  of reading,  $\pm 0.5\%$  of full range,  
 $\pm 1$  LSD, 1000V range.

$\pm 0.25\%/^{\circ}\text{C}$ .

Temperature Coefficient,  
 $+15^{\circ}\text{C}$  to  $+35^{\circ}\text{C}$ :

Input Impedance:

10 megohms.

Polarity Indication:

Automatic; minus sign shown, plus sign implied.

Circuit Protection,  
All Voltage Ranges:

$\pm 1000\text{VDC}$  or AC RMS.

### AC VOLTAGE

(Average reading circuitry calibrated to read RMS value of pure sine wave.)

Ranges:

Accuracy,  $+25^{\circ}\text{C}$ ,  $\pm 1^{\circ}\text{C}$ :

0-1000mV, 10V, 100V, 1000V.

$\pm 1.0\%$  of reading,  $\pm 1.0\%$  of full range,  
 $\pm 1$  LSD, 1000mV, 10V, 100V ranges.

$\pm 2.0\%$  of reading,  $\pm 1.0\%$  of full range,  
 $\pm 1$  LSD, 1000V range.

$\pm 0.25\%/^{\circ}\text{C}$ .

Temperature Coefficient,  
 $+15^{\circ}\text{C}$  to  $+35^{\circ}\text{C}$ :

Frequency Response:

50-200 Hz.

Input Impedance:

10 megohms.

Circuit Protection,  
All Voltage Ranges:

$\pm 1000\text{VDC}$  or AC RMS.

**DC CURRENT**

Ranges:  
Voltage Drop (Measured at Instrument Terminals):

Accuracy,  $\pm 2.5^\circ\text{C}$ ,  $\pm 1^\circ\text{C}$ :

0-1000 $\mu\text{A}$ , 10mA, 100mA, 1000mA.  
Nominal 100mV full range, 1000 $\mu\text{A}$ , 10mA, 100mA ranges.  
Nominal 300mV full range, 1000mA ranges.

$\pm 1.0\%$  of reading,  $\pm 1.0\%$  of full range,  $\pm 1$  LSD, 1000 $\mu\text{A}$ , 10mA, 100mA ranges.

$\pm 2.0\%$  of reading,  $\pm 1.0\%$  of full range,  $\pm 1$  LSD, 1000mA range.

$\pm 0.5\%/^\circ\text{C}$ .

Temperature Coefficient,  $\pm 1.5^\circ\text{C}$  to  $\pm 35^\circ\text{C}$ :

Polarity Indication:

Circuit Protection, All Ranges:

Automatic; minus sign shown, plus sign implied.  
Fuse and diodes. Fuse externally accessible.

**AC CURRENT**

Ranges:

Voltage Drop (Measured at Instrument Terminals):

Accuracy,  $\pm 2.5^\circ\text{C}$ ,  $\pm 1^\circ\text{C}$ :

0-1000 $\mu\text{A}$ , 10mA, 100mA, 1000mA.

Nominal 100mV RMS full range, 1000 $\mu\text{A}$ , 10mA, 100mA ranges.

Nominal 300mV RMS full range, 1000mA range.

$\pm 1.0\%$  of reading,  $\pm 1\%$  of full range,  $\pm 1$  LSD, 1000 $\mu\text{A}$ , 10mA, 100mA ranges.

$\pm 2.0\%$  of reading,  $\pm 1\%$  of full range,  $\pm 1$  LSD, 1000mA range.

$\pm 0.5\%/^\circ\text{C}$ .

Temperature Coefficient,  $\pm 1.5^\circ\text{C}$  to  $\pm 35^\circ\text{C}$ :

Frequency Response:

Circuit Protection, All Ranges:

50-200 Hz.  
Fuse and diodes. Fuse externally accessible.

**RESISTANCE**

Ranges:

Accuracy,  $25^\circ\text{C}$ ,  $\pm 1^\circ\text{C}$ :

Polarity:

0-100 $\Omega$ , 1000 $\Omega$ , 10k $\Omega$ , 100k $\Omega$ , 1000k $\Omega$ , 10M $\Omega$ .

Plus (+) jack is positive for all ranges.

$\pm 1.0\%$  of reading,  $\pm 1\%$  of full range,  $\pm 1$  LSD, 100 $\Omega$ , 1000 $\Omega$ , 10k, 100k, 1000k $\Omega$  ranges.

$\pm 1.5\%$  of reading,  $\pm 1\%$  of full range,  $\pm 1$  LSD, 10M $\Omega$  range.

Temperature Coefficient,  $\pm 1.5^\circ\text{C}$  to  $\pm 35^\circ\text{C}$ :

Test Currents:

$\pm 0.5\%/^\circ\text{C}$

100  $\Omega$  1mA Lo (100mV, full range)

1000  $\Omega$  1mA Hi (1V, full range)

10k $\Omega$  10 $\mu\text{A}$  Lo (100mV, full range)

100k $\Omega$  10 $\mu\text{A}$  Hi (1V, full range)

1000k $\Omega$  100mA Lo (100mV, full range)

10M $\Omega$  100mA Hi (1V, full range)

1000k $\Omega$  and 10M $\Omega$ : Continuous  $\pm 1000\text{VDC}$  or AC.

10k $\Omega$  and 100k $\Omega$ : Continuous  $\pm 400\text{VDC}$  or AC. Will withstand momentary overloads to  $\pm 1000\text{VDC}$  or AC.

100 $\Omega$  and 1000 $\Omega$ : Continuous  $\pm 125\text{VDC}$  or AC. Will withstand momentary overloads to  $\pm 1000\text{VDC}$  or AC.

Circuit Protection:

**GENERAL**

Operating Temperature

Overrange Indication, All Ranges and Functions:

Settling Time, All Ranges and Functions:

Power Source:

$0^\circ\text{C}$  to  $+50^\circ\text{C}$ .

The display will flash when the input exceeds the value of the range selected.

Less than one second, typically .5 second.

4 "C" size batteries, Ni-Cad, Alkaline or Carbon Zinc, with provision for charger/converter. (NOTE: Batteries or charger/converter are *not* supplied.)

Better than 50 hrs. (with Alkaline batteries, continuous use).

2 test leads.

4-3/8" W x 6-3/8" H x 2" D.

2 lbs.

Battery Life:

Accessories (Included):

Dimensions:

Weight:

### CONTROLS AND FEATURES

- FUNCTION SWITCH.** Selects the type of measurement to be performed.
- (+) **JACK.** "Hot" input jack. In voltage measurements the test lead connected to this jack is normally applied to the potential point in the circuit most removed from signal ground or earth ground.
  - (-) **JACK.** Common connection to the instrument input; it should be connected to ground or a low impedance point when measuring voltage. The jack doubles as the 1A 7AG fuse holder.
  - HI/LO OHMS INDICATION WINDOW.** Shows H or L, depending on the range selected.
  - POWER SWITCH.** Turns unit ON or OFF.
  - RANGE SWITCH.** Selects the desired range for the measurement.
  - ZERO ADJUSTMENT.** Sets zero on the display for any range or function.
  - BATT. TEST.** Test point at right side of case provides battery test, using the (+) test probe.
  - CHARGER-CONVERTER JACK.** Provides rapid connection to charger-converter.
  - MINUS SIGN.** A minus (-) indication will be displayed on DC Volts or DC current for a negative voltage or current respectively. **NOTE:** The positive(+) sign is implied and is not displayed.
  - NUMERICAL READOUTS.** Three-digit display. Each display indicates numerals from "0" to "9". Also serves as overrange indicator by flashing all three displays when input exceeds value of 999.

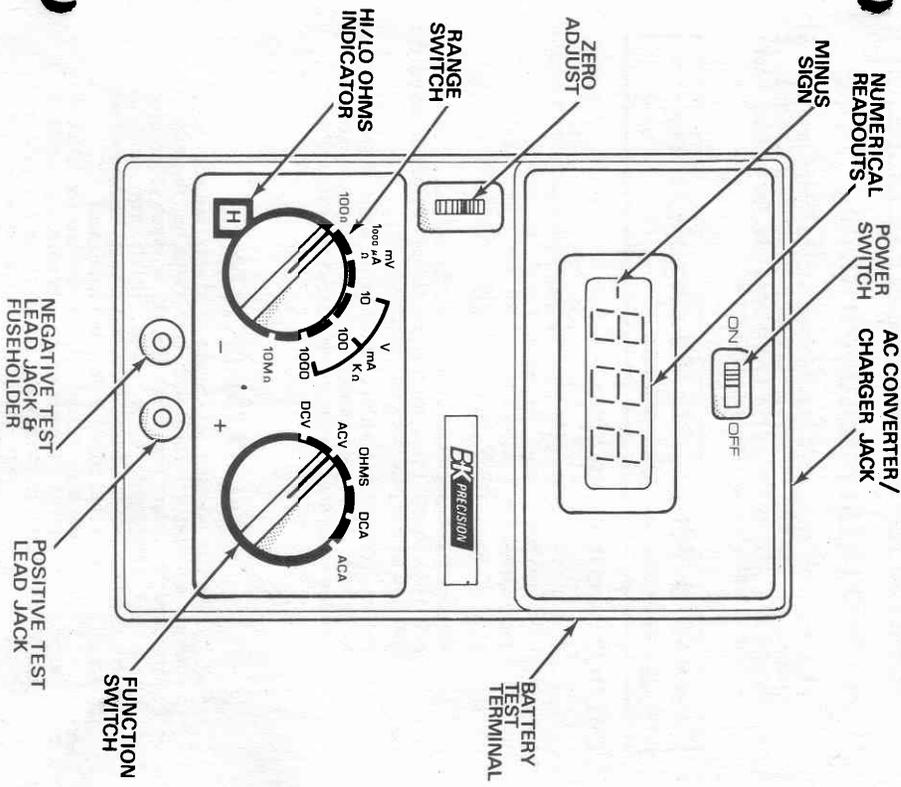


Fig. 1. Controls and indicators.

**OPERATION**

**1. BATTERY OPERATION WITH NON-RECHARGEABLE CARBON-ZINC OR ALKALINE CELLS**

The 280 will operate from 4 "C" size flashlight batteries. Install as shown in MAINTENANCE section on page 22.

**AC-POWERED CHARGER/CONVERTER USE**

B & K-Precision Model BC-28 is recommended. The charger/converter is designed for use with "C" size Ni-Cad batteries. It plugs into the jack located as shown in Fig. 1. For proper operation, the 280 *must have batteries installed* to use the charger/converter.

**WARNING:** Do NOT attempt to use the AC Charger/Converter to charge carbon-zinc or alkaline batteries.

**2. PREPARATION AND CHECK**

- a. Plug the red test lead into the (+) jack, and the black test lead into the (-) jack.
- b. Turn unit on.
- c. Turn the FUNCTION switch to OHMS.
- d. Without a resistance connected across the test leads, the overrange indication should occur, causing the display to flash. Shorting the test lead should produce a zero reading.
- e. Return FUNCTION switch to ACV or DCV and RANGE Switch to 1000V. It is good practice to leave the instrument in this position when not in use to prevent accidental overloads.

**SAFETY PRECAUTIONS**

A certain amount of danger is always present when working on electrical equipment, and therefore, the user is cautioned to always familiarize himself as much as possible with the equipment to be tested, before any work is performed. It should be kept in mind that high voltages often appear at unexpected points in defective equipment.

When testing high voltage circuits, develop the habit of keeping one hand in your pocket to minimize the hazard of accidental shock. It is also important to have a properly insulated floor or floor covering to stand on while taking measurements. Be particularly careful to avoid contact with nearby objects which could provide a ground return path.

It is good practice to *remove operating power* before connecting test leads. An isolation transformer always should be used in equipment having the chassis tied to one side of the AC power line.

**3. BATTERY TEST**

- a. Set to 10V DC Range. Insert positive (+) test lead probe into battery test terminal on right side of case.

BATTERY TYPE	READING	CONDITION
ZINC-CARBON	001 or greater	Battery OK
OR		
ALKALINE	000 or minus	Replace
NI-CAD	090 or less	Recharge

**NOTE**

- a. Discharge of Ni-Cad batteries below the reading of 090 will reduce the rechargeable life of the batteries. Remove discharged carbon-zinc or alkaline batteries immediately to prevent leakage damage to the case.
- b. Replacement of batteries. Loosen the captive screw on the back cover (Fig. 3). Replace with "C" cells. Although carbon-zinc batteries can be used, alkaline or nickel cadmium (rechargeable) are recommended (see Maintenance Section for replacement battery type numbers). The battery polarity is marked in the battery holder. Replace cover and tighten screw.

TABLE 1

INTERPRETATION OF DIGITAL DISPLAY READINGS

TO MEASURE	SET FUNCTION SWITCH	SET RANGE SWITCH	DISPLAY FULL RANGE*	READINGS ARE IN:	RESOLUTION**
DC VOLTS	DCV	1000mV 10V 100V 1000V	999 9,99 99,9 999	mV Volts Volts Volts	1 mV 10 mV 0.1 V 1.0 V
AC VOLTS	ACV	1000 mV 10 V 100 V 1000 V	999 9,99 99,9 999	mV Volts Volts Volts	1 mV 10 mV 0.1 V 1.0V
DC CURRENT	DCA	1000µA 10 mA 100 mA 1000 mA	999 9,99 99,9 999	µA mA mA mA	1 µA 10 µA 100 µA 1 mA
AC CURRENT	ACA	1000µA 10 mA 100 mA 1000 mA	999 9,99 99,9 999	µA mA mA mA	1 µA 10 µA 100 µA 1 mA
OHMS	OHMS	100 Ω 1000 Ω 10 kΩ 100 kΩ 1000 kΩ 10 MΩ	99,9 999 9,99 99,9 999 9,99	Ohms Ohms Kiloohms Kiloohms Kiloohms Megohms	0.1 Ω 1 Ω 10 Ω 100 Ω 1 kΩ 10 kΩ

NOTES

- Do not exceed input levels of 1000V AC or DC.
- \*The overrange will be accurate to the 1020 count; however, the display will flash and the highest digit "1" will not be displayed.
- \*\*Resolution indicates the change in the measured value that is required to shift the least significant (right hand) digit, one count.

TABLE 1 is provided as an aid to operation of the Model 280 and, in addition, provides interpretation of the displays obtained. Note that the decimal location changes with the position of the RANGE switch. The significance of the decimal location must be known to assure proper interpretation of the readings obtained.

4. DC VOLTAGE MEASUREMENTS

- a. Set FUNCTION switch to the DCV position.
- b. Short the test leads and zero the instrument by turning the ZERO control until the MINUS sign just lights or flickers with a zero reading displayed.
- c. Set RANGE switch as required for the voltage amplitude to be measured. If the magnitude of the voltage is not known, set the RANGE switch to the highest position and reduce the settings as required to obtain a satisfactory reading.
- d. If the voltage exceeds that of the range selected, the overrange indication will operate and the digits will flash. Select a higher voltage range.

5. AC VOLTAGE MEASUREMENTS

- a. Place the FUNCTION switch in the ACV position.
- b. Set the RANGE switch to the desired voltage range. If the voltage exceeds that of the range selected, the overrange indication will operate and the digits will flash. Select a higher voltage range.

6. RESISTANCE MEASUREMENTS

CAUTION

Do not attempt to measure resistance in a circuit in which the power is applied. Remove the power and make sure that all capacitors are discharged before attempting in-circuit resistance measurements.

a. OUT-OF-CIRCUIT:

- (1). Set the FUNCTION switch to the OHMS position.
- (2). Set the RANGE switch to the desired position.
- (3). If the resistance value being measured exceeds the value of the range selected, the overrange circuitry is energized, causing the digits to flash. Select a higher range.

**NOTE**

If accidentally connected to a power source greater than 125V while in the 1000 $\Omega$  or 10000 $\Omega$  range, it is possible that the internal protection fusible resistor will open. This may be easily verified by connecting the test leads to a resistor of about 820 $\Omega$  while on the 10000 $\Omega$  range. If the protection resistor is open, the reading will be near zero. Refer to Maintenance Section for service information.

**b. IN-CIRCUIT:**

- (1). The Model 280 alternates between LO and HI ohms ranges. Conventional resistance measurements can be performed on all ranges. The LO ohms positions limit the maximum test voltage developed across the measured resistance to .1 volt with a full range reading. This low voltage permits accurate measurements of in-circuit resistances shunted by semiconductor junctions.

The applied test voltage is proportional to the resistance reading observed, varying from zero with the test leads shorted to .1 volt for a full range reading. For example, in the 1000 $\Omega$  range with a resistance reading of 50.0 ohms, the voltage developed across the resistance under test is .05 volt. When using the HI ohms positions, a full-range voltage of 1 volt is developed across the measured resistance. Again, the voltage developed across the measured resistance is proportional to the resistance reading observed. Reversing the leads will result in the same reading (within 1%) if there is no shunting by a semiconductor, and is a good quick check that the accuracy of the measurement is not being affected by semiconductors.

**c. OUT-OF-CIRCUIT SEMICONDUCTOR TESTS:**

In addition to conventional resistance measurements, the HI ohms ranges can be used to verify that a semiconductor junction is good by checking the front-to-back ratio.

- (1). Select the 1000 $\Omega$  range.
- (2). Remove device from circuit.
- (3). Connect the test leads to the device (E.g., diode, base-emitter of base-collector junction) and then reverse the lead connections. Observe the meter reading for both conditions.

TEST RESULT	CONDITION
(a) Overrange, both polarities	Junction Open
(b) Zero or Low Reading, both polarities	Junction Shorted
(c) Overrange in one direction and In-Range Reading in the other	Junction probably good

- (4). The in-range reading of Step (c) can be used to determine whether the device under test is silicon or germanium. A reading of 400 to 700 indicates the device is silicon. An indication of 100 to 300 indicates the device is germanium.

**7. DC CURRENT MEASUREMENTS**

- a. Place the FUNCTION switch in the DCA position.
- b. Place the RANGE switch to the desired current range position. Always set the RANGE switch to the highest position if the magnitude of current to be measured is not known.

**CAUTION**

Use care in making current measurements. Make sure that the meter is connected *in-series* with the load in which the current is to be measured. Never connect the meter across a voltage source with the FUNCTION Switch set for current. Doing so may either blow the overload protection fuse or damage the equipment under test.

When connecting the multimeter to read current, first remove power to the circuit. The following rules will insure that the proper current polarity is indicated.

- (1). When inserting the multimeter between the positive side of the power source and the load, connect the positive lead to the power source and the negative lead to the load.
  - (2). When inserting the multimeter between the negative side of power source and the load, connect the negative lead to the power source and the positive lead to the load.
- d. Apply power and read current.
- e. If the polarity of the current being measured is negative, the polarity sensing current will be energized, and the value displayed will be preceded by a minus (-) sign.
- f. If the magnitude of the current being measured exceeds that indicated on the RANGE switch, the overrange circuitry will operate, causing the digits to flash. When this occurs, immediately remove power from the circuit under test and select a higher current range before proceeding further.

**NOTE**

Current ranges are fuse protected. If inoperative refer to Maintenance Section for fuse replacement.

**8. AC CURRENT MEASUREMENTS**

- a. Set the FUNCTION switch to the ACA position.
- b. Set the RANGE switch to the desired position. If in doubt about the magnitude of the current to be measured, use the highest current range and then adjust the RANGE switch as required to obtain a satisfactory reading.

- c. When connecting the multimeter for current measurements remove the power from the circuit being tested while the connections are being made. Reapply the power and read current.
- d. If the magnitude of the current being measured exceeds the range selected, the overrange circuitry will operate, causing the digits to flash. When this occurs immediately remove power from the circuit under test and select a higher current range before proceeding further.

**NOTE**

Current ranges are fuse-protected. If inoperative, refer to Maintenance Section on replacement.

**THEORY OF OPERATION**

The basic functions of the 280 can best be described by referring to the block diagram, Fig. 2.

The input signal is routed via the FUNCTION and RANGE switch to the input attenuator or shunts so that a nominal 100mV is applied to the input of the FET buffer amplifier for a full scale input signal.

When the OHMS function is selected, either 100mV (LO  $\Omega$ ) or 1 volt (HI  $\Omega$ ) full scale is applied to the FET input depending on the RANGE that is selected. The test voltage is proportional to the resistance reading observed. For example, if 10 ohms resistance range is selected, the voltage developed across the measured resistance is 50mV if a half-range reading is indicated.

The FET buffer is part of an absolute value circuit that "full-wave-rectifies" the input signal, filters the output and detects polarity. The resultant positive DC voltage is then applied to the Incremental Dual Slope Converter which generates a pulse rate that is proportional to the input voltage. These output pulses are gated into an event counter by a clock-derived time base so that the display is updated after every conversion.

The power supply is a "fly-back" type converter that is driven by the scan oscillator. The critical analog supply voltages are shunt-stabilized, whereas the digital and display supply voltages are taken directly off the battery terminals.

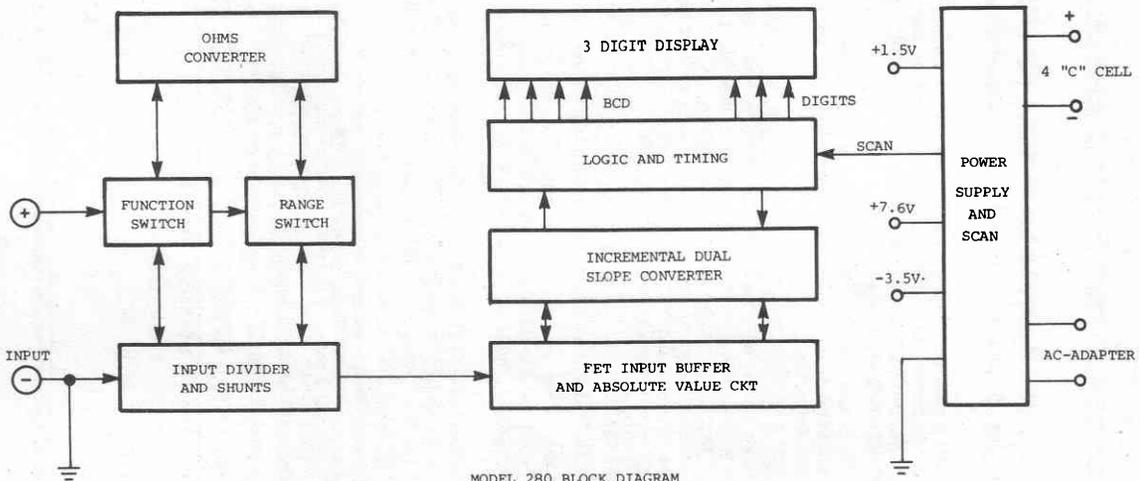


Fig. 2.

## MODEL 280 CALIBRATION PROCEDURE (Refer to Fig. 5 for Location of Internal Adjustments)

The instrument should not require calibration unless repairs have been made that change the factory calibration. Prior to calibration the instrument should be checked for proper operation of all functions and for damage from physical abuse or excessive overloads.

The following procedure requires a low-impedance constant-voltage source of 0.1% accuracy or better. Use of sources with less accuracy reduces the accuracy of the instrument.

The calibration is performed with the case open. To open the case, remove the battery cover by loosening the captive screw (see Fig. 3). Remove batteries and remove the four screws (Fig. 4). Unsolder the (+) jack from the edge of the P.C.B. as shown in Fig. 4. Solder a short wire to this point to serve as a temporary (+) input terminal during calibration. The top panel can now be removed from the main case, exposing the P.C. boards. Before proceeding, replace the batteries and the cover.

It is important that this procedure is followed in the order given below:

1. Set unit to DCV, 1000mV scale, inputs shorted.
2. Turn R3, zero adjust control, so that the minus sign is just flickering, then turn so that the minus sign is off. (NOTE: If zero is not obtained within adjustment range of R3, unit is defective and cannot be calibrated.)
3. Apply +2mVDC to input and adjust R22 for a zero reading. The input to the unit is applied by connecting the positive lead of the voltage source to the temporary (+) input terminal and the negative lead to the SW2 shield lug (Fig. 5).
4. Apply +10mVDC and -10mVDC and check reading for symmetry. If readings are not symmetrical, adjust R3 until symmetry is obtained.
5. Apply +1 volt DC and -1 volt DC to input and adjust R23 so that the range error is split between polarities.
6. Set unit to OHMS, 100 $\Omega$  scale; apply 90 ohms  $\pm$ 0.1%.
7. Adjust R24 for a 90.0 reading.
8. Set unit to 1k $\Omega$  scale, apply 900 ohms  $\pm$ 0.1%.
9. Adjust R21 for a 900 count reading.
10. Check all DCV, ACV, DCA, ACA and OHMS scales for correct readings.

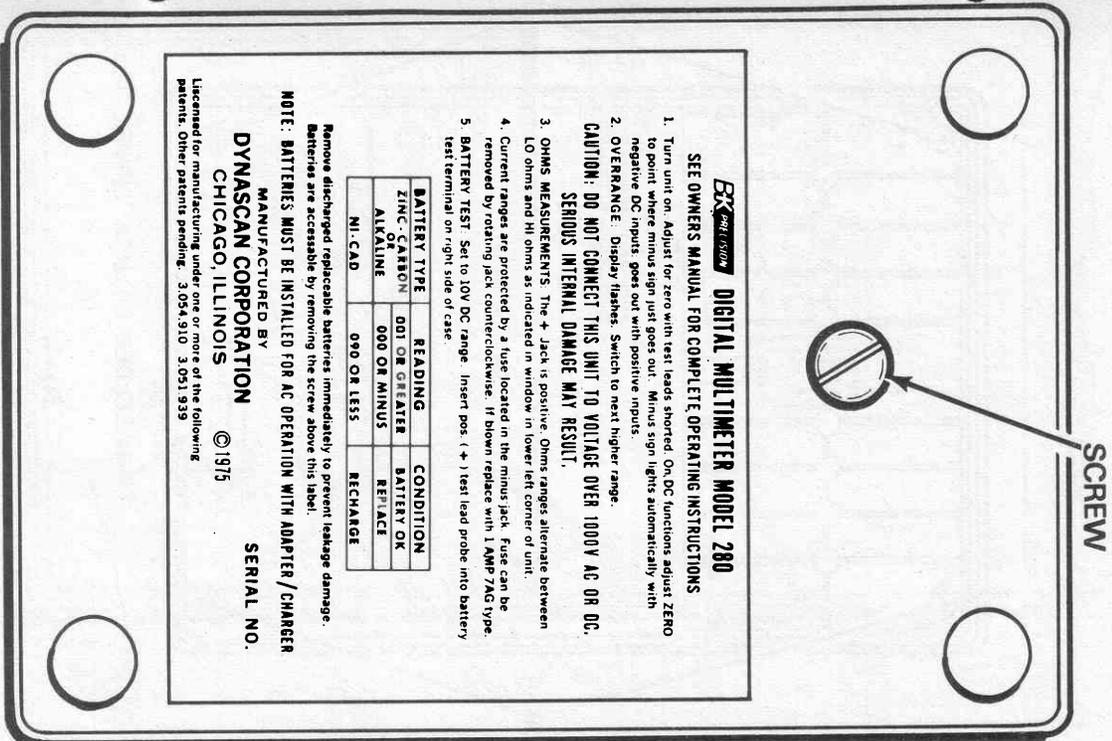


Fig. 3

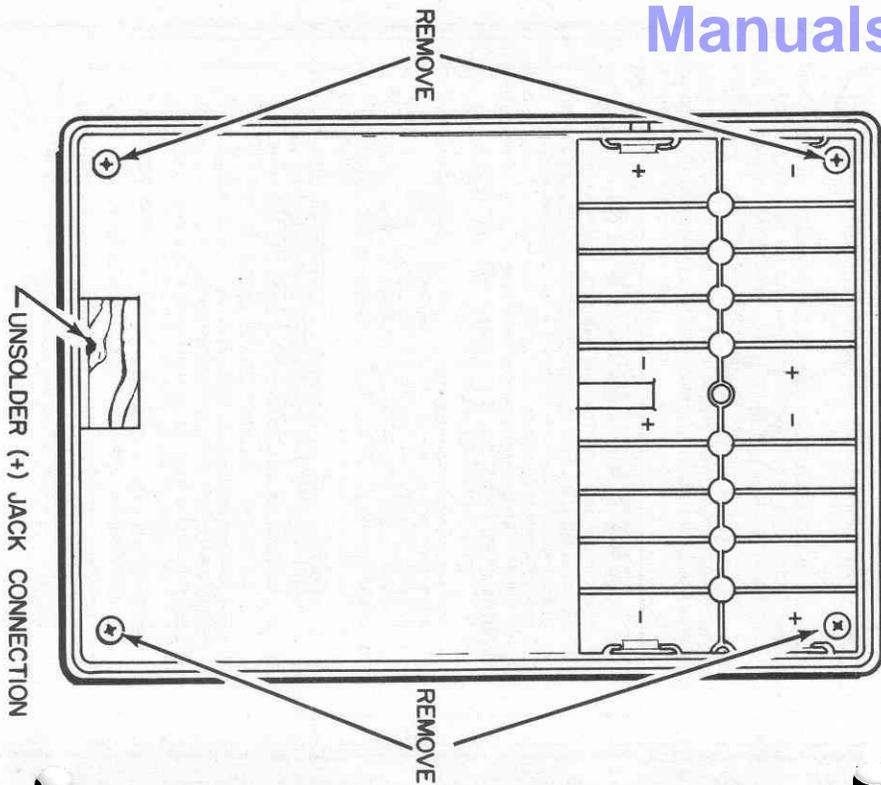


Fig. 4.

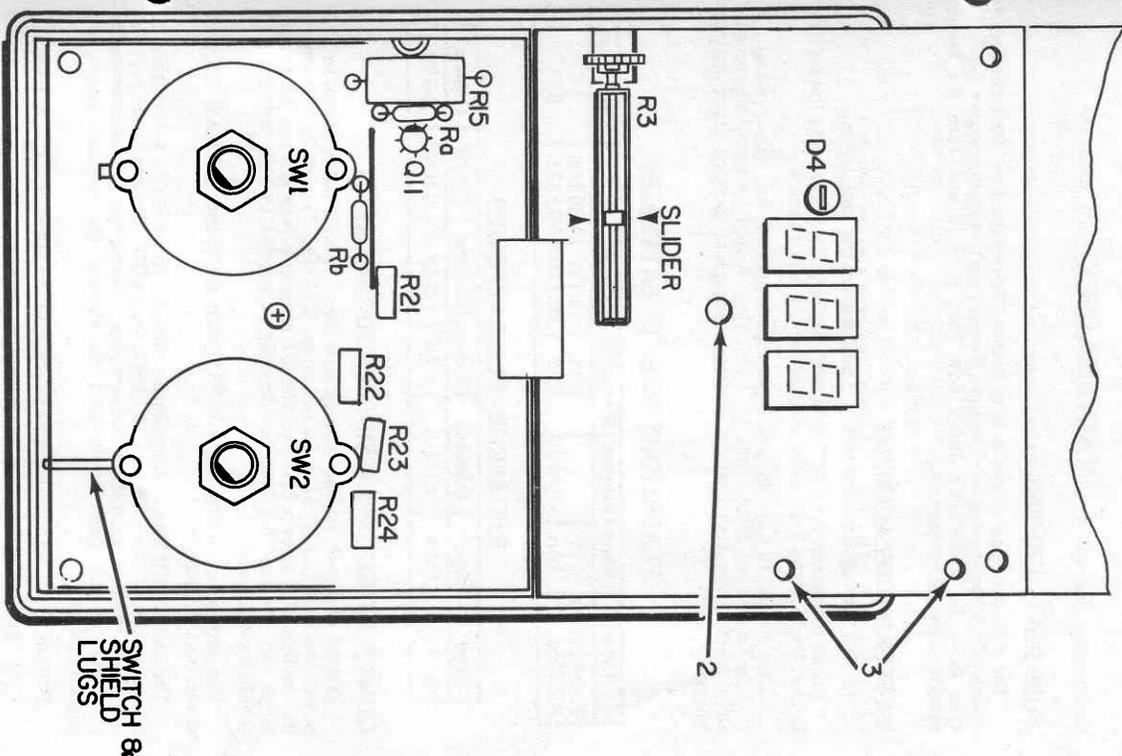


Fig. 5.

## MAINTENANCE

### FUSE REPLACEMENT

The negative jack is also a fuse holder. To replace fuse, turn the insert counterclockwise to remove the fuse. *Replace only with the proper 1A-7AG type fuse.* To re-assemble, insert new fuse, push in and turn the insert clockwise to the internal stop.

### BATTERY REPLACEMENT

Loosen the captive screw in Fig. 3 and remove the back cover.

Install or replace the 4 "C" cells with the polarity as shown in the battery holder. Replace the back cover and tighten the captive screw.

Alkaline or Ni-Cad Batteries are recommended for this product. If Carbon-Zinc or Alkaline types are used, they should be removed immediately when they test low, to prevent instrument damage from battery leakage.

### FLASHLIGHT SIZE "C" BATTERIES

Type	Neda	Burgess	Eveready	Mallory	RCA	Ray-O-Vac
Zinc-Carbon	14F	1	935	M14F	VS035A	1C
Alkaline	14A	AL1	E93	Mn1400	VS1335	814

### RECHARGEABLE BATTERIES

Type	Burgess	Eveready	General Electric	Gould	Gulton
Ni-Cad	CD-14	CH 1.5	GCT 1.5 SB	2.0 SC	R-190

### OHMS PROTECTION RESISTOR REPLACEMENT

Should this part require replacement due to accidental application to a power source in the 1000 $\Omega$ 2 or 1000 $\Omega$ 2 range, R15 (Fig. 5) must be replaced. If the reading of a known 820 $\Omega$  to 1000 $\Omega$  resistor is very low on the 1000 $\Omega$  range and the unit has been accidentally connected to high voltage, R15 should be replaced.

For proper operation, replace R15 with the proper DYNASCAN part shown on the parts list.

The instrument can be temporarily returned to service by substitution of a resistor value from 3.3k to 3.9k, 1/4W thru 1/2W. The substitute part will not give the same protection characteristics; therefore, it is recommended that the proper part be ordered to restore the original protection characteristics.

Procedure for R15 fusible resistor replacement (refer to Figs. 3, 4 and 5):

- (1) Loosen captive screw and remove rear cover.
- (2) Remove batteries.

- (3) Unsolder the + jack from the P.C. board through access hole below.
- (4) Remove 4 screws on bottom of housing and remove top cover.
- (5) Remove knobs and lift shield clear of unit.
- (6) Remove 1 screw (#2, Fig. 5) below the middle digit.
- (7) Unsolder battery terminals from P.C.B. at (#3, Fig. 5) and move P.C.B. up and far enough to gain access to R15.
- (8) R15 is located at the top left side of the bottom P.C. board mounted in two standing terminals. Cut R15 out and solder replacement to terminals.
- (9) For re-assembly, reverse the above steps.

If the Maintenance and Calibration procedures do not restore proper operation, pack the unit securely in its original carton and mail to the nearest B & K-Precision authorized service agency. Refer to Warranty Service Instructions at the end of manual.

## WARRANTY SERVICE INSTRUCTIONS

1. Refer to the maintenance section of the instruction manual for adjustments that may be applicable.
2. Check common electronics parts. Always check instruction manual for applicable adjustments after such replacement.
3. Defective parts removed from units which are within the warranty period should be sent to the factory, prepaid, with model and serial number of product from which removed, and date of product purchase.
4. If the above-mentioned procedures do not correct the difficulty, pack the product securely (preferably double packed). A detailed list of troubles encountered must be enclosed as well as your name and address. Forward prepaid (express preferred) to the nearest B&K-Precision authorized service agency.

Contact your local B&K-Precision Distributor for the name and location of your nearest service agency, or write to

### *Service Department*

**B&K-PRECISION DIVISION OF DYNASCAN CORP.**

2815 W. Irving Park Rd.

Chicago, Illinois 60613

## WARRANTY

B&K-Precision warrants that each product manufactured by it will be free from defects in material and workmanship under normal usage and service for a period of one year after its purchase new from an authorized B&K-Precision distributor. Our obligation under this warranty is limited to repairing, or replacing any product or component which we are satisfied does not conform with the foregoing warranty and which is returned to our factory or our authorized service contractor, transportation prepaid, and we shall not otherwise be liable for any damages, consequential or otherwise. *The foregoing warranty is exclusive and in lieu of all other warranties (including any warranty of merchantability), whether expressed or implied.* Such warranty shall not apply to any product or component (i) repaired or altered by anyone other than B&K-Precision or its authorized service contractor without B&K-Precision's prior written approval; (ii) tampered with or altered in any way or subjected to misuse, negligence or accident; (iii) which has the serial number altered, defaced or removed; or (iv) which has been improperly connected, installed or adjusted otherwise than in accordance with B&K-Precision's instructions. B&K-Precision reserves the right to discontinue any model at any time or change specifications or designs without notice and without incurring any obligation. *The warranty shall be void and there shall be no warranty of any product or component if a B&K-Precision warranty registration card is not properly completed and postmarked to the B&K-Precision factory within ten days after the purchase of the product new from an authorized B&K-Precision distributor.*



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