

CALIBRATION AND SERVICING HANDBOOK

for

THE DATRON AUTOCAL 1082 and 1081 DIGITAL MULTIMETERS

(The calibration and servicing information in this Handbook applies equally to the Autocal instruments 1081 and 1082.
For operating procedures refer to the User's Handbook.)

850048

Issue 1A (OCT. 1983)

For any assistance contact your nearest Datron Sales and Service center.
Addresses can be found at the back of this handbook.

Due to our policy of continuously updating our products, this handbook may contain minor differences in specification, components and circuit design to the instrument actually supplied. Amendment sheets precisely matched to your instrument serial number are available on request.

CONTENTS

GENERAL DESCRIPTION	
INSTALLATION	
MEASUREMENT PROCEDURES	
SPECIFICATION AND SPECIFICATION VERIFICATION	
SYSTEMS APPLICATIONS	

} Refer to
User's
Handbook

Section	Title	Page
1	CALIBRATION	1
1.1	INTRODUCTION	1
1.1.1	General	1
1.1.2	Essentials for Good Calibration	1
1.1.3	The 'AUTOCAL' Process	1
1.2	DC VOLTAGE CALIBRATION	2
1.3	OHMS AND PRT CALIBRATION	4
1.4	AC VOLTAGE CALIBRATION	6
1.5	'STANDARDIZE' USING 'KEYBOARD'	8
1.6	'AUTOCAL' USING 'KEYBOARD'	9
1.7	'AUTOCAL' OVER THE BUS	10
2	MECHANICAL DESCRIPTION	11
2.1	GENERAL	11
2.2	FRONT PANEL	11
2.3	REAR PANEL	11
2.4	EXTERNAL CONSTRUCTION	11
2.5	INTERNAL CONSTRUCTION	11
3	TECHNICAL DESCRIPTION	13
3.1	INTRODUCTION	13
3.2	ANALOG ASSEMBLY	13
3.2.1	Analog Interface	14
3.2.1.1	Introduction	14
3.2.1.2	Power-On	14
3.2.1.3	General Interface Update Sequence	15
3.2.1.4	Test	15
3.2.2	DC Isolator Section	16
3.2.2.1	Preamplifier Scaling	16
3.2.2.2	Preamplifier	17
3.2.2.3	DC Bootstrap	17
3.2.2.4	Filtering	17
3.2.2.5	Test	17
3.2.3	Analog to Digital Conversion (Analog Section)	18
3.2.3.1	General Principles	19
3.2.3.2	A-D Input Control	19
3.2.3.3	Reference Voltages Power Supply	19
3.2.3.4	High Speed Buffer	19
3.2.3.5	Integrator	20
3.2.3.6	1st Null Detector	20

Section	Title	Page
	3.2.3.7 2nd Null Detector	21
	3.2.3.8 Reset Period	22
3.3	AC ASSEMBLY	23
	3.3.1 General Principles	23
	3.3.2 Preamplifier and Scaling	24
	3.3.3 RMS Converter	25
	3.3.4 High Frequency Compensation	25
	3.3.5 Frequency Detection	26
	3.3.6 Test	26
3.4	OHMS ASSEMBLY	26
	3.4.1 Low Drift Voltage Follower	27
	3.4.2 Constant Current Source	27
	3.4.3 Test	27
3.5	REAR INPUT/RATIO INPUT	28
	3.5.1 General	28
	3.5.2 Front Panel/Rear Panel Input	28
	3.5.3 Ratio	28
	3.5.4 Test	28
3.6	ANALOG OUTPUT	28
	3.6.1 General	28
	3.6.2 Description	28
3.7	DIGITAL ASSEMBLY	29
	3.7.1 Processor and Memory	29
	3.7.1.1 Software Overview	29
	3.7.1.2 The Two-Phase Clock	31
	3.7.1.3 RAM/ROM Circuit	32
	3.7.2 CMOS Address Decode and Input/Output Circuits	32
	3.7.3 Analog to Digital Conversion (Digital Section)	35
	3.7.3.1 General Principle	35
	3.7.3.2 Preset Procedure	36
	3.7.3.3 A-D Measurement Sequence	37
	3.7.3.4 Master Clock	37
3.8	FRONT PCB ASSEMBLY	37
	3.8.1 Analog Input Signals	37
	3.8.2 Display Signals	38
	3.8.3 Keyboard Data Encode	38
	3.8.4 Keyboard LED Data Decode	39
3.9	DISPLAY DRIVER ASSEMBLY	39
	3.9.1 Write Mode	39
	3.9.2 Read Mode	40
3.10	IEEE DIGITAL INTERFACE	42
	3.10.1 RAM/ROM Circuit	42
	3.10.2 Interface Circuit	42

Section	Title	Page
3.11	REAR (POWER SUPPLY) PCB ASSEMBLY	43
3.11.1	General	43
3.11.2	180V Supply	43
3.11.3	5V Supply	43
3.11.4	$\pm 15V$ Supply	43
3.12	SELF TEST SEQUENCE	43
4	INTERNAL ADJUSTMENT PROCEDURES	47
4.1	CHANGING LINE VOLTAGE AND FREQUENCY	47
4.1.1	Changing Line Voltage	47
4.1.2	Changing Line Frequency	47
4.2	BATTERY REPLACEMENT	47
4.3	POST-REPAIR PROCEDURES	47
4.3.1	Basic DC Instrument	48
4.3.2	Ohms Assembly	49
4.3.3	AC Assembly	50
	APPENDIX 1 ANALOG DATA LINE 'F.E.T.' PATTERNS	52
5	COMPONENT LISTS, BOARD LAYOUTS AND CIRCUIT DIAGRAMS	
	Front PCB Assembly	400294/430294
	Rear PCB Assembly	400295/430295
	Centre PCB Assembly	400296/430296
	Left Hand PCB Assembly	400297/430297
	Right Hand PCB Assembly	400298/430298
	Display Driver Assembly	400301/430301
	Analog Output	400308/430308
	IEEE Interface Assembly	400427/430427
	Analog Assembly	400503/430503
	AC Assembly	400504/430504
	Ohms Assembly	400505/430505
	Ratio/Rear Input	400506/430506
	Interconnection Diagram	430524
	Digital Assembly	400526/430526

ILLUSTRATIONS AND TABLES

Figure	Title	Page
1.1	Zero Resistance Source Connections	4
2.1	Exploded View of Instrument	12
3.1	Printed Circuit Boards Block Diagram	13
3.2	Power-On Options Fitted Test	14
3.3	Analog Interface Sequence: Power-Up	14
3.4	Analog Interface Data Line Timing Diagram (Power-Up)	15
3.5	Analog Interface Sequence: Ohms Select	15
3.6	General Form of Analog Interface Update Timing Diagram	15
3.7	Simplified Diagram of DC Isolator	16
3.8	Simplified Diagram of Isolator Switching	16
3.9	Preamplifier Gain Circuits	16
3.10	Simplified DC Isolator Filtering Circuit	17
3.12	Simplified Diagram of Analog Section of A-D Converter	18
3.13	Timing Diagram For Analog Section of A-D Converter	18
3.14	Multiplexer Control Line Signals	19
3.16	High Speed Buffer Circuitry	19
3.17	Integrator Circuit	20
3.18	1st Null Detector Circuitry	20
3.19	2nd Null Detector Circuitry	21
3.20	Diagram of Averaging Process	21
3.21	Simplified Diagram of A-D During Reset Period	22
3.22	Simplified Diagram of AC Assembly	23
3.23	Simplified Diagram of the AC Preamplifier Scaling	24
3.24	Simplified Diagram of AC Filters	25
3.25	Block Diagram of RMS Conversion Technique	25
3.26	Simplified Diagram of AC High Frequency Compensation	25
3.27	Simplified Resistance Assembly	26
3.29	Ohms Current Range Switching	27
3.30	Simplified Ω Current Switching	27
3.31	Use of Ohms Guard	27
3.33	Simplified Block Diagram of Digital Assembly	29
3.34	Job Scheduler	29
3.35	Two-Phase Clock Generation	31
3.36	Timing Diagram of Stretched Two-Phase Clock	32
3.37	Simplified Diagram of Memory Circuits	33
3.38	Start Up and Non-Volatile RAM Protection	34
3.39	CMOS Address Decoding	34
3.40	Simplified Diagram of Digital Section of A-D Converter	35
3.41	Flowchart of A-D Digital Section	36
3.42	A-D Analog Sequence Control Signals	36
3.43	Command Delays	36
3.44	CMOS Data Bus: Key Select Coding	38
3.45	CMOS Data Bus: LED Select Coding	38
3.46	Display Driver Write Circuitry	39

Figure	Title	Page
3.47	Display Driver Read Mode Address States	40
3.48	Simplified Display Driver Read Circuitry	41
3.49	Comma Display Read Circuitry	41
3.50	Simplified Diagram of IEEE Assembly	42
3.51	Line Transformer	43
3.52	Flowchart of Self Test Routine	45
4.2	AC Board Output Selection Voltages	50

SECTION 1

CALIBRATION

1.1 INTRODUCTION

1.1.1 General

The purpose of calibration is to take account of any long-term drifts in the components of the instrument and to restore the accuracy, traceable to a known standard.

The period between calibrations depends upon the accuracy performance required from the instrument and for guidance, guaranteed accuracies for 24 hours, 90 days and 1 year are quoted.

The calibration procedures presented in the following pages should cater for most calibration situations. If, however, a special problem arises, please contact your Datron Service Center.

1.1.2 The Essentials for Good Calibration

Temperature - So that the instrument can meet its specification over the quoted temperature range, the temperature environment should be stabilized at $23^{\circ}\text{C} \pm 1^{\circ}\text{C}$. In addition, temperature gradients around the instrument should be considered, therefore calibrate the instrument in its normal operating position and allow plenty of room for ventilation.

Warm up - It is essential that the instrument has fully temperature stabilized if the best results from calibration are to be achieved. Therefore, at least a 2 hour warm-up period is recommended during which time the line supply or the covers should not be removed even for a short period. In addition, if the covers have been removed, make certain that they are correctly fitted and that the leaf contacts to the Ground and Guard Shields are in good shape.

Calibration Source - To perform a useful calibration the accuracy of the source should always be at least four times that of the instrument being calibrated. In most cases, examples of likely sources are given for each calibration function.

With some calibration sources, the output may take several seconds to settle to a final value, therefore unless a shorter settling time is assured, a period of 10 seconds is recommended before each calibration operation.

Guarding - It is preferable to arrange for the DMM to be calibrated with 'Local Guard' selected. Furthermore to arrange for the 'Lo' terminal of the DMM to remain at ground throughout and let the calibration source float. If a 'Remote Guard' connection is necessary then examples are shown in the User's Handbook.

1.1.3 The 'AUTOCAL' Process

1.1.3.1 General

The Datron 'AUTOCAL' process means that complete calibration of AC, DC and Ohms on every range can be carried out from the instrument's own front panel. In the process, an internal non-volatile memory stores calibration constants for each function and range as determined when the instrument takes a series of 16 readings of the applied calibration source. Internally, each of the readings is deviated by one sixteenth of a digit and when an average is taken, the instrument is able to resolve to better than one least significant digit displayed.

Access to the non-volatile memory is gained using a key inserted into the rear panel. When calibration is complete, the key is removed, therefore preventing accidental or unauthorized use of the calibration routine.

1.1.3.2 Procedure Outline

- Select the 'FUNCTION' and 'RANGE' to be calibrated and cancel any 'MODE' or 'COMPUTE' keys.

- Insert the key into the 'CALIBRATE ENABLE' keyswitch on the rear panel and turn to the 'CAL' position. (The 'cal' legend will be displayed on the front panel.)

- Set the rear panel IEEE Bus address switch to 31 i.e. all 1's.

- Connect the calibration source to the input terminals and operate the keys shown in the tables in the following pages. When a 'CALIBRATE' key is operated, its associated L.E.D. indicator will light and extinguish when the calibration operation is executed.

- When all calibration is complete turn the key-switch to 'RUN' and remove the key.

1.1.3.3 The Five 'AUTOCAL' keys

'Zero' - This takes account of offsets in the instrument and in the calibration source.

'Gain' - This sets a scaling factor for each range and function.

'STD' - This very important calibration operation trims the internal master reference voltage. It must be preceded by a 'Zero' operation and is essential prior to a voltage calibration. See section 1.5.

AC_{Hf} - This flattens the response of the AC amplifier used for AC voltage measurement. It should only be used when a full calibration i.e. 'Zero', 'Gain' and 'AC_{Hf}' is carried out. The calibration action is iterative and requires several operations of the key to complete.

'Lin' - This is an important calibration operation as it optimizes the basic linearity of the internal measurement circuitry used for all ranges and functions. It must be used before any DC voltage or Ohms calibration is carried out.

1.1.3.4 'AUTOCAL' using 'KEYBOARD'

This is an extension of the 'AUTOCAL' process which is useful when using a calibration source set to a nominal value but with known errors. This means for example that calibration directly to a standard cell is possible. A full explanation of the procedure is covered in section 1.6.

1.1.3.5 'AUTOCAL' over the Bus

Each of the five calibration operations can be controlled using Option 50, the IEEE bus. This means that the instrument can be entirely calibrated remotely or under program control. As mentioned in the 'Procedure Outline' for a manual calibration, the rear panel address switch should be set to 31, i.e. all 1's. When a bus calibration is required the address switch must be set to the address number assigned to the DMM in the system. More details of calibration with the bus are included in section 1.7.

1.1.3.6 'Error 4'

If during calibration 'Error 4' is displayed, this indicates that the Calibration Source deviates too far from the calibration span of the instrument. Under these circumstances, the calibration memory is not updated and the calibration LED remains on.

In the case of 'Zero', 'Gain' or 'AC_{Hf}' the Calibration Source should be checked and the same 'CALIBRATE' key depressed. The 'Hold' mode may be released any time and the instrument will free-run again. If 'Error 4' follows 'STD' or 'Lin' or persistently appears following 'Zero', 'Gain' or 'AC_{Hf}' then an instrument failure may have occurred. Therefore either consult our Customer Service Section or the Servicing Section of this Handbook.

1.1.3.7 'Memory' Key

An 8-character memory is available to record a message, such as the last date of calibration or PRT probe serial number.

The stored message can be changed using the keyboard in 'Cal' mode. Proceed as follows:

- On rear panel, insert key into CALIBRATION ENABLE switch and turn to 'CAL'.
- Select 'KEYBOARD', press 'Memory' key, and use keyboard keys to enter the new message on the display (up to eight numerals).
- Press 'Memory' key.
- On rear panel, turn CALIBRATION ENABLE switch to 'RUN' and withdraw key.

The stored message can be displayed when not in 'Cal' mode, by pressing 'KEYBOARD' followed by 'Memory'.

1.2 DC VOLTAGE CALIBRATION

1.2.1 General

The procedure in the table opposite is all that is necessary to completely 'AUTOCAL' the DC voltage function. Steps 1 and 2 affect the accuracy on all ranges and should therefore be carried out even if just one range is being calibrated.

On each range a 'Zero' and 'Gain' calibration is required for each polarity of input. The two 'Zero' calibrations are included to overcome a possible zero difference with the polarity setting of the DC calibration source.

If the 'DMM Reading After Calibration' is not in accordance with the table, repeat operation of the same 'CALIBRATE' key is permissible to improve the reading.

1.2.2 Equipment Required

- A DC Calibration Source. e.g.:-
Datron 4000 or 4000A

1.2.3 Checking Accuracy after 'AUTOCAL'

To check the accuracy after 'AUTOCAL', use 'Spec' mode in conjunction with the 'CALIBRATION INTERVAL' switch on the rear panel, to display the specification tolerance. Refer to 1081 User's Handbook, Section 7.

DC VOLTAGE CALIBRATION

Step	Calibration Operation	Calibration Source Output	DMM Setting	'CALIBRATE' Key	DMM Reading After Calibration	Remarks
1	Linearity	Short Circuit	DC,1000 Filter	'Lin'	<10 digits	This calibration step may take around 30 seconds to complete
2	10V Range Zero	0.00000V	DC,10	ZERO	$\pm 0.000,00V$ ± 1 digit	
3	10V Range STD CAL	+10.00000V	DC,10	STD	10.000,00V ± 1 digit	Must be done for full calibration
4	10V Positive Full Range	+10.00000V	DC,10	'Gain'	+10.000,00V ± 1 digit	If STD carried out on 10V range omit this step
5	10V Range Zero	-0.00000V	DC,10	'Zero'	$\pm 0.000,00V$ ± 1 digit	
6	10V Negative Full Range	-10.00000V	DC,10	'Gain'	-10.000,00V ± 1 digit	
7	1V Range Zero	+0.000000V	DC,1	'Zero'	$\pm 000,000V$ ± 1 digit	
8	1V Positive Full Range	+1.000000V	DC,1	'Gain'	+1.000,000V ± 1 digit	
9	1V Range Zero	-0.000000V	DC,1	'Zero'	$\pm .000,000V$ ± 1 digit	
10	1V Negative Full Range	-1.000000V	DC,1	'Gain'	-1.000,000V ± 1 digit	
11	.1V Range Zero	+0.0000mV	DC,,1 Filter	'Zero'	$\pm 0.000,0mV$ ± 3 digits	Wait for the reading to stabilize before operating 'Zero'
12	.1V Positive Full Range	+100.0000mV	DC,,1 Filter	'Gain'	+100.000,0mV ± 3 digits	
13	.1V Range Zero	-0.0000mV	DC,,1	'Zero'	$\pm 0.000,0mV$ ± 3 digits	Wait for the reading to stabilize before operating 'Zero'
14	.1V Negative Full Range	-100.0000mV	DC,,1	'Gain'	-100.000,0mV ± 3 digits	
15	100V Range Zero	+0.0000V	DC,100	'Zero'	$\pm 0.000,0V$ ± 1 digit	
16	100V Positive Full Range	+100.0000V	DC,100	'Gain'	+100.000,0V ± 1 digit	
17	100V Range Zero	-0.0000V	DC,100	'Zero'	$\pm 0.000,0V$ ± 1 digit	
18	100V Negative Full Range	-100.0000V	DC,100	'Gain'	-100.000,0V ± 1 digit	
19	1000V Range Zero	+0.000V	DC,1000	'Zero'	$\pm 0.000V$ ± 1 digit	
20	1000V Positive Full Range	+1000.000V	DC,1000	'Gain'	+1,000.000V ± 1 digit	 Lethal voltages present - increase calibration source in 100V steps if possible
21	1000V Range Zero	-0.000V	DC,1000	'Zero'	$\pm 0.000V$ ± 1 digit	
22	1000V Negative Full Range	-1000.000V	DC,1000	'Gain'	-1,000.000V ± 1 digit	 Lethal voltages present - increase calibration source in 100V steps if possible

1.3 OHMS AND PRT CALIBRATION

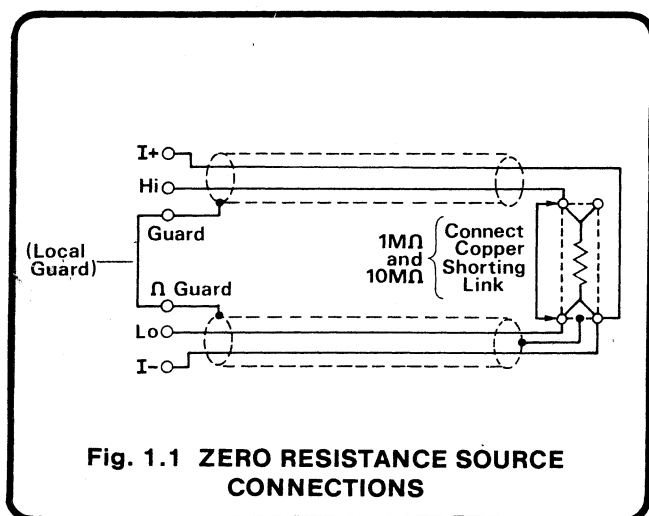
1.3.1 General

The Ohms Calibration Table opposite contains the complete sequence of operations necessary to 'AUTOCAL' the seven Ohms ranges and the kOhms-PRT function. If just the ' Ω ' range or 'k Ω -PRT' is to be calibrated, steps 1 and 2 or the DC Voltage Calibration Table should be carried out first. Then on each range just a 'zero' and 'gain' calibration is required.

If the 'DMM Reading After Calibration' is not in accordance with the table, repeat-operations of the same 'CALIBRATE' key are permissible to improve the readings.

1.3.2 'Zero' Resistance Source

For accurate 'Zero' calibration on Ohms or kOhms-PRT it is essential that a correctly connected zero source is used. The necessary arrangement is shown in Fig. 1.1; it can be seen that a copper shorting link is required on 1M Ω and 10M Ω ranges, and that '4 wire Ω ' selection is recommended on all ranges.



1.3.3 Equipment Required

Datron 4000, 4000A or a set of resistance standards in decades from 10 Ω to 10M Ω .

It is essential that 10 Ω to 100k Ω standards are 4-terminal devices.

1.3.4 Calibration of the k Ω -PRT Function

Calibrate the k Ω -PRT function under the same conditions as the normal 100 Ω range and immediately following in sequence to avoid disconnecting the standard 100 Ω resistor. On selection of 'k Ω -PRT', the .1k Ω range is forced, but '4 wire' must be switched manually.

1.3.5 Calibration to a PRT-100 probe

PRTs are originally calibrated by the manufacturer at the fixed temperature points of 0.000 and 100.00 deg.C. The resistance values at these points are given on the calibration certificate provided by the manufacturer.

To calibrate the 1081 to a probe, it is only necessary to enter these two values (or the latest recalibrated values) in the 1081 calibration memory. The procedure is as follows:

1. Switch on the 1081.
2. Ensure that the 1081 'kOhms-PRT' function is correctly calibrated. (Refer to Sect. 1.3.4).
3. a. Select 'PRT'.
 - b. On rear panel, insert key into the CALIBRATION ENABLE switch and turn to 'CAL'.
 - c. Select 'KEYBOARD', and use keyboard keys to enter the PRT resistance value at 0.000 deg. C.
 - d. Press COMPUTE 'Zero' key (Cal. zero):
1081 responds by momentarily displaying '0°C' and cancelling 'Keyboard' mode.
 - e. Reselect 'KEYBOARD', and use keyboard keys to enter the PRT resistance value at 100.00 deg.C.
 - f. Press COMPUTE 'Gain' key (Cal. gain):
1081 responds by momentarily displaying '100°C' and cancelling 'Keyboard' mode.
 - g. On rear panel, turn CALIBRATION ENABLE switch to 'RUN' and withdraw key.

The 1081 is now calibrated to the PRT, but not optimized for other PRTs.

It may be convenient to record the Serial Number of the PRT probe as a CAL message in the 1081 memory. The procedure is given in para. 1.1.3.7.

1.3.6 Checking Accuracy after 'AUTOCAL'

To check the accuracy after 'AUTOCAL', use 'Spec' mode in conjunction with the 'CALIBRATION INTERVAL' switch on the rear panel, to display the specification tolerance.

5
OHMS CALIBRATION TABLE

Step	Calibration Operation	Calibration Source	DMM Setting	'CALIBRATE' Key	DMM Reading After Calibration	Remarks
1	10 Ω Range Zero	4 wire zero	k Ω , 4 wire, 10 Ω filter	'Zero'	$\pm 0.000,00\Omega$ ± 5 digits	Wait for the reading to stabilize before operating 'Zero'
2	10 Ω Full Range	10 Ω [1] Standard Resistor	k Ω , 4 wire, 10 Ω filter	'Gain'	10.000,00 Ω ± 5 digits	Wait for the reading to stabilize before operating 'Gain'
3	.1k Ω Range Zero	4 wire zero	k Ω , 4 wire, .1	'Zero'	$\pm 0.000,0\Omega$ ± 1 digit	
4	.1k Ω Full Range	100 Ω [1] Standard Resistor	k Ω , 4 wire, .1	'Gain'	100.000,0 Ω ± 1 digit	
5	PRT-100 Ω Range Zero	4 wire zero	k Ω -PRT, 4 wire filter	'Zero'	$\pm 0.000,0\Omega$ ± 1 digit	
6	PRT-100 Ω Full Range	100 Ω [1] Standard Resistor	k Ω -PRT, 4 wire filter	'Gain'	100.000,0 Ω ± 1 digit	
7	1k Ω Range Zero	4 wire zero	k Ω , 4 wire, 1	'Zero'	$\pm 0.000,000k\Omega$ ± 1 digit	
8	1k Ω Full Range	1k Ω [1] Standard Resistor	k Ω , 4 wire, 1	'Gain'	1.000,000k Ω ± 1 digit	
9	10k Ω Range Zero	4 wire zero	k Ω , 4 wire, 10	'Zero'	$\pm 0.000,00k\Omega$ ± 1 digit	
10	10k Ω Full Range	10k Ω [1] Standard Resistor	k Ω , 4 wire, 10,	'Gain'	10.000,00k Ω ± 1 digit	
11	100k Ω Range Zero	4 wire zero	k Ω , 4 wire, 100	'Zero'	$\pm 0.000,0k\Omega$ ± 1 digit	
12	100k Ω Full Range	100k Ω [1] Standard Resistor	k Ω , 4 wire, 100	'Gain'	100.000,0k Ω ± 1 digit	
13	1000k Ω Range Zero	4 wire zero	k Ω , 4 wire, 1000, Filter	'Zero'	$\pm 0.000k\Omega$ ± 1 digit	
14	1000k Ω Full Range	1000k Ω [1] Standard Resistor	k Ω , 4 wire, 1000, Filter	'Gain'	1,000.000k Ω ± 5 digits	
15	10M Ω Range Zero	4 wire zero	k Ω , 4 wire, 10M Ω , Filter	'Zero'	$\pm 0.000,00M\Omega$ ± 1 digit	
16	10M Ω Full Range	10M Ω [1] Standard Resistor	k Ω , 4 wire, 10M Ω , Filter	'Gain'	10.000,00M Ω ± 25 digits	

[1] With Standard Resistor sources it may be useful to use the 'KEYBOARD' method of calibration - see section 1.6

1.4 AC VOLTAGE CALIBRATION

1.4.1 General

The procedure in the table opposite is all that is necessary to completely 'AUTOCAL' the AC voltage function. On each range just a 'Zero', 'Gain' and 'Achf' calibration is required.

If the 'DMM Reading After Calibration' is not in accordance with the table, repeat operation of the same 'CALIBRATE' key is permissible to improve the readings. This will be necessary with the Achf key.

Note: To reduce the effects of noise at low input levels, AC zero calibration is carried out at 0.1% Range; and for 100mV Range zero (steps 1 & 2 of the table), Guard is connected to Lo using a copper shorting link.

1.4.2 Equipment Required

A copper shorting link and an AC calibration source e.g. Fluke 5200A and 5215A.

1.4.3 Checking Accuracy after 'AUTOCAL'

To check the accuracy after 'AUTOCAL' the 'Specification Verification' section of the User's Handbook can be employed. It describes the use of 'Spec' mode to verify the accuracy of the instrument, also providing a report sheet 'master copy' for compilation of permanent records.

AC VOLTAGE CALIBRATION TABLE

Step	Calibration Operation	Calibration Source Output	DMM Setting	'CALIBRATE' Key	DMM Reading After Calibration	Remarks
1	DC coupled AC Zero	0.100mV 500Hz (short Guard to Lo)	AC,DC,,1	'Zero'	0.100mV ± 10 digits	Set 'Local Guard'. Do not set any filter. Wait for reading to stabilize before operating 'Zero'
2	.1V Range Zero	Short Hi to Lo to Guard	AC,,1	Check only	<100 digits	
3	1V Range Zero	0.00100V 500Hz	AC,1	'Zero'	0.00100V ± 1 digit	
4	10V Range Zero	0.0100V 500Hz	AC,10	'Zero'	0.010,0V ± 1 digit	
5	100V Range Zero	0.100V 500Hz	AC,100	'Zero'	0.100V ± 1 digit	
6	1000V Range Zero	1.00V 500Hz	AC,1000	'Zero'	1.00V ± 1 digit	
7	10V Full Range LF	10V rms 500Hz	AC,10	'Gain'	10.000,0V ± 1 digit	
8	10V Full Range HF	10V rms 30kHz	AC,10	'AcHf'	10.000,0V ± 10 digits	
9	1V Full Range LF	1V rms 500Hz	AC,1	'Gain'	1.000,00V ± 1 digit	
10	1V Full Range HF	1V rms 30kHz	AC,1	'AcHf'	1.000,00V ± 10 digits	
11	.1V Full Range LF	.1V rms 500Hz	AC,,1	'Gain'	100.000mV ± 2 digits	
12	.1V Full Range HF	.1V rms 30kHz	AC,,1	'AcHf'	100.000mV ± 10 digits	
13	100V Full Range LF	100V rms 500Hz	AC,100	'Gain'	100.000V ± 1 digit	
14	100V Full Range HF	100V rms 30kHz	AC,100	'AcHf'	100.000V ± 10 digits	
15	1000V LF Range Gain	500V rms 500Hz	AC,1000	'KEYBOARD 500V' 'Gain'	500.00V ± 1 digit	 Lethal voltage present - increase calibration source in 100V steps if possible
16	1000V HF Range Gain	500V rms 20kHz	AC,1000	'KEYBOARD 500V' 'AcHf'	500.00V ± 15 digits	 Lethal voltage present - increase calibration source in 100V steps if possible. DO NOT EXCEED 25kHz

1.5 STANDARDIZE USING 'KEYBOARD'

The STD key allows the user to trim or standardize the value of the internal Master Reference voltage. The facility can be used to correct for any long term drift, or to avoid a full recalibration of the 1081 when standardizing to local laboratory references.

STD calibration effectively changes the gain of all the voltage ranges in the same ratio, by a simple procedure available either on the 1V or 10V DC ranges. The process functions with a source of magnitude between 20% and 200% of the range selected but it should be noted that for equal magnitude source errors, standardizing at the lower percentage end of the range produces a higher percentage calibration error. An example using 'Keyboard' to standardize directly to a standard cell is shown in the table below.

STANDARDIZE EXAMPLE USING 'KEYBOARD'

Step	Calibration Operation	Calibration Source Setting	DMM Setting	'CALIBRATE' Key	DMM Reading After Calibration	Remarks
1	1V Range Zero	Short-circuit	DC,1	'Zero'	$\pm 0.000,000V$	Short connecting leads at Standard Cell end
2	Connect Standard Cell	Standard Cell	KEYBOARD	—	0	
3	Enter Standard Cell Voltage	Standard Cell	1,.,0,1,8,1,6,9,1	—	+1.018,169,1	
4	Standardize Calibration	Standard Cell	—	'STD'	+1.018,169	

1.6 AUTOCAL USING 'KEYBOARD'

1.6.1 General

The 'KEYBOARD' method of calibration is useful when a calibration source, although set to a nominal value, has known errors. In this situation the known value of the calibration source can be entered into the DVM before the 'AUTOCAL' process is executed.

'KEYBOARD' operates for sources of magnitude between 20% and 200% of the range selected but it should be noted that for equal-magnitude source errors, calibrating at the lower-percentage end of range produces a higher-percentage calibration error.

The process is available for the 'STD', 'Gain', and 'AChf' calibration operations. An example using 'STD' is given in Sect. 1.5.

1.6.2 'KEYBOARD' with Negative Inputs

If the 'KEYBOARD' method is used on DC Voltage calibration with Negative polarity sources, it is important NOT to enter a negative sign with the keyed-in source value. The instrument itself can determine the polarity of the source and update the appropriate calibration memory location.

1.6.3 'KEYBOARD' Calibration Example

The example shown in the table below uses 'KEYBOARD' to calibrate the 1000V AC LF Range Gain at 500V (step 15 of the AC Voltage Calibration table).

CALIBRATION EXAMPLE USING 'KEYBOARD'

Step	Calibration Operation	Calibration Source	DMM Setting	'CALIBRATE' Key	DMM Reading After Calibration	Remarks
1	1000V Range Zero	1.00V rms 500Hz	AC,1000	'Zero'	1.00V ±1 digit	
2	Set and Enter Source Value	500.00V rms 500Hz	'KEYBOARD' then 5,0,0, =,0,0	—	0 then +500.00	 Lethal voltage present. Increase Calibration Source in 100V steps if possible
3	1000VAC LF Range Gain Calibration	As above	—	'Gain'	500.00V ±1 digit	

1.7 'AUTOCAL' OVER THE BUS

All the calibration procedures covered in this manual can be carried out remotely using the IEEE Bus.

Effectively, the five calibration keys are replaced by five Bus instructions and these are used instead of the 'CALIBRATE' keys listed in the Calibration tables on previous pages.

An example of calibration with the Bus is given in the table below. A complete program listing for the same calibration operation assuming an HP9825 controller is as follows:-

```

0: dim D$[15]           define 15 character string
                        variable
1: clr 728               send 'device clear' to DMM
                        (interface 7, address 28)
2: wrt 728,"F3R3Q1W1="  program to DC 1V, SRQ
                        Mode 1, Enable Cal.
3: 0t→S                 program zero cal. trigger
4: wrt 728,"G0="

```

```

5: oni 7,"srq"           jump to SRQ service routine
                        on interrupt
6: eir 7,128             enable SRQ interrupts from
                        interface 7
7: if bit ("01XXXXXX",S) check status byte S
                        obtained by service routine.
                        prompt operator to apply
                        calibration source on com-
                        pleting zero cal
8: dsp "Apply 1V &
   CONTINUE"
9: 0→S;stp
10: wrt 728,"G1="        program gain cal. trigger
11: oni 7,"srq"
12: eir 7,128
13: if bit ("01XXXXXX",S)
   =0;jmp-1
14: wrt 728,"T0W0="      program to Internal Trigger,
                        Disable Cal. on completion
                        of gain cal.
                        program DMM to local state
15: lcl 728
16: stp
17: "srq";rds(728)→S    SRQ service routine to read
                        status byte
18: red 728,D$
19: iret
*7717

```

CALIBRATION EXAMPLE USING THE BUS

Step	Calibration Operation	Calibration Source	DMM Setting	Bus Controller Instruction	DMM Reading After Calibration	Remarks
1	Set DMM to known state	—	In Remote State	'Device Clear'	—	Program DMM to predetermined state A0C0DXE0F3M0N0 00P0Q0R6S0T5
2	Set DMM to DCV, 1V Range, and prepare for calibration	+0.000000V	Calibration key to 'CAL'	'F3R3Q1W1='	—	Program DMM to Function: DC V (F3) Range: 1V (R3) SRQ Mode 1 (Q1) Enable Cal. (W1)
3	1V Range Zero	+0.000000V	In Remote State	'G0='	±.000,000V	Program 'Zero' cal., SRQ indicates when calibration operation completed
4	1V Positive Full Range	+1.000000V	In Remote State	'G1='	+1.000,000V	Program 'Gain' cal., SRQ indicates when calibration operation completed
5	Set DMM to Internal Trigger, Disable Cal.	—	In Remote State	'T0W0='	—	Program DMM to Internal Trigger (T0), Disable Cal. (W0)
6	—	—	In Local State, Calibration key to 'RUN'	'Local'	—	DMM in normal mode, free-running

SECTION 2

MECHANICAL DESCRIPTION

2.1 GENERAL

The 1081 has been designed to be either rack mounted in a standard 19" rack (3½" [2U] height required) or bench top/portable with integral tilt stand. An exploded view of the instrument is shown in Fig 2.1.

2.2 FRONT PANEL

The front panel incorporates the signal input terminals, range, function, mode, keyboard, compute and power switches and a numeric/legend gas discharge display.

2.3 REAR PANEL

The rear panel incorporates the line supply, power input socket and fuses, analog output socket, rear and ratio signal input sockets, run/calibrate keyswitch and calibration interval (spec) select switch.

2.4 EXTERNAL CONSTRUCTION

A printed key designation overlay adheres to the front panel trapping the polarising filter in front of the display. Both the front and rear panels are held together by two side extrusions running from front to rear. These side extrusions provide both slots for the handles or rack mounting 'ears' and locating points for the structural foam covers. The bottom cover is fitted with the tilt-stand, rubber feet and instruction card. Ground screening for the

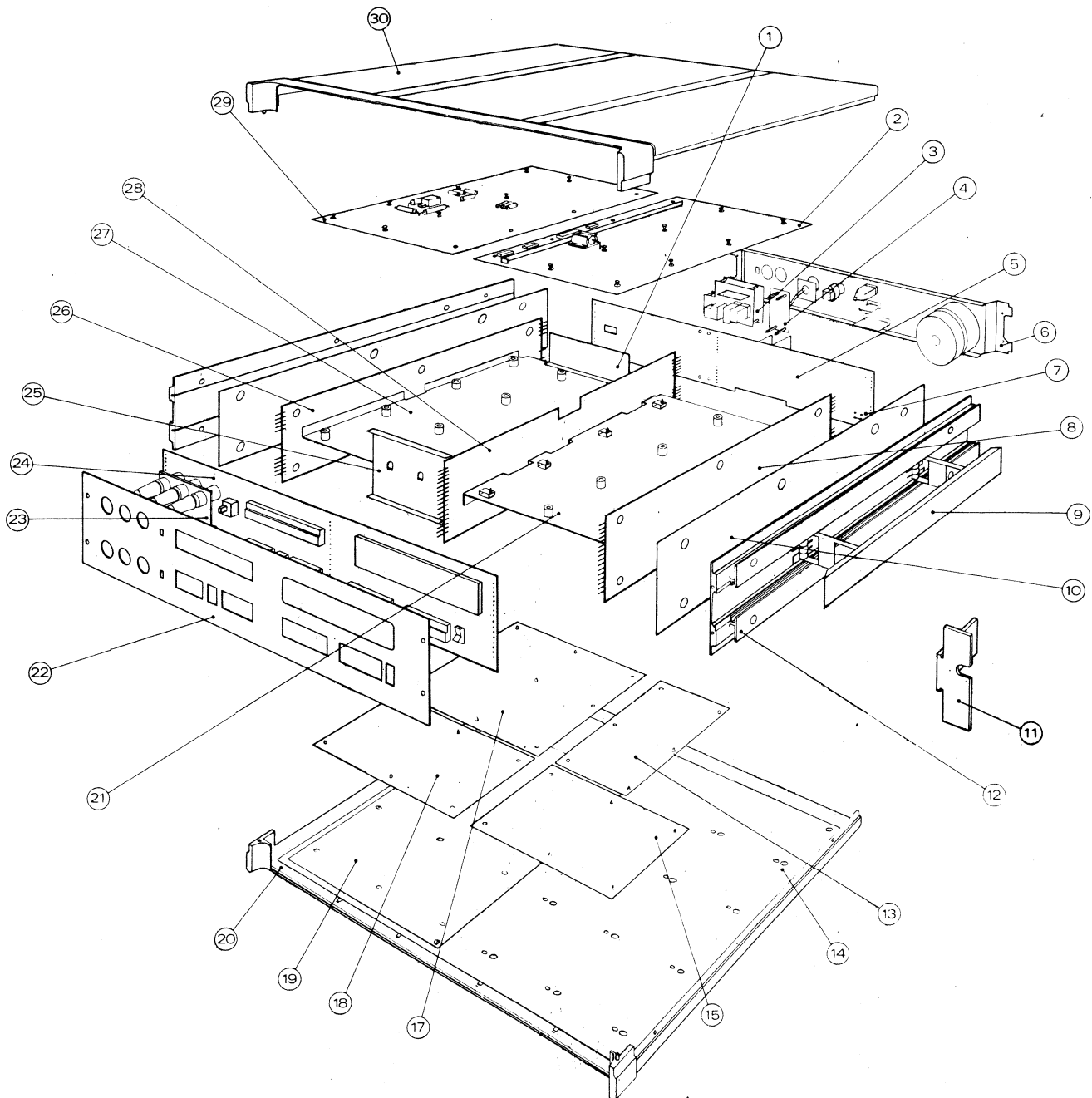
covers and guarding is provided by aluminium plates, heat-staked to the inside of the covers with electrical connections made by spring contacts.

2.5 INTERNAL CONSTRUCTION

An internal chassis is constructed from five printed circuit boards, held together by connectors at each corner and held rigid by two inner aluminium shields fixed horizontally on the instrument's centre line running from front to rear. Input terminals, switches and display are mounted on the front printed circuit board (pcb) and the power supply on the rear pcb. The two side and centre pcb's are used for interconnections between the main circuit boards.

All the main circuit boards are mounted on the inner shields with hinges and quick release fasteners with flexible connections to allow operation in the 'hinged-up' position. The Analog output circuitry is fixed on to the rear pcb of the chassis and the Ratio/Rear Input circuitry on to the rear panel. The options are mechanically fitted and require no soldering.

The chassis is mounted on to the side extrusions with nylon screws, spacers and an insulation sheet to ensure that the 'electrical spacings' of the UL, BSI and VDE specifications are achieved.



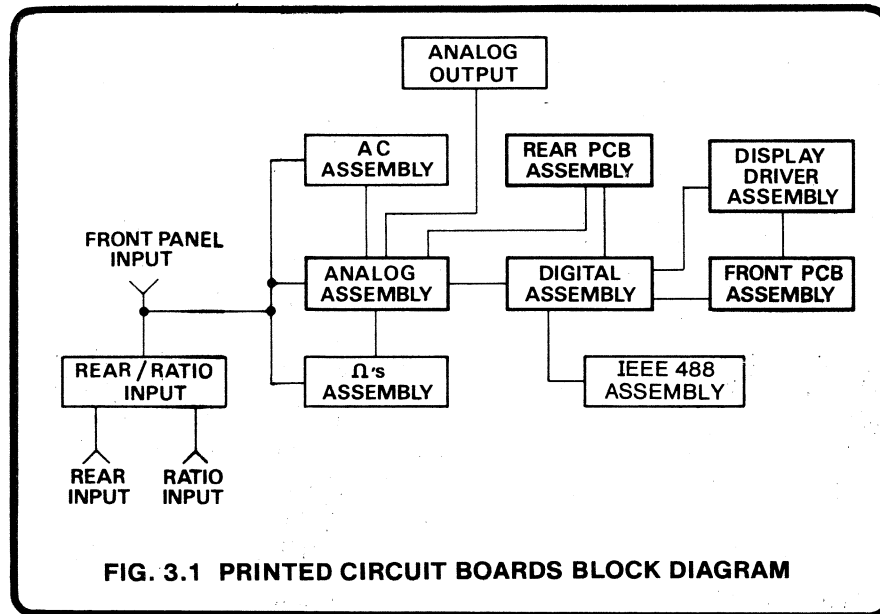
- | | |
|---|------------------------------|
| 1. REAR GUARD SCREEN | 17. AC ASSEMBLY |
| 2. DIGITAL ASSEMBLY | 18. OHMS ASSEMBLY |
| 3. RATIO/REAR INPUT ASSEMBLY | 19. OUTER GUARD SCREEN |
| 4. ANALOG OUTPUT ASSEMBLY | 20. BOTTOM COVER ASSEMBLY |
| 5. REAR (POWER SUPPLY) PCB ASSEMBLY | 21. R.H. CENTRE GUARD SCREEN |
| 6. REAR PANEL ASSEMBLY | 22. FRONT PANEL AND OVERLAY |
| 7. POWER SUPPLY VOLTAGE SELECTION LINKS | 23. TERMINAL SUPPORT PLATE |
| 8. R.H. PCB ASSEMBLY | 24. FRONT PCB ASSEMBLY |
| 9. HANDLE ASSEMBLY | 25. FRONT GUARD SCREEN |
| 10. INSULATION SHEET | 26. L.H. PCB ASSEMBLY |
| 11. RACK MOUNTING BRACKET | 27. L.H. CENTRE GUARD SCREEN |
| 12. SIDE EXTRUSION | 28. CENTRE PCB ASSEMBLY |
| 13. DIGITAL INTERFACE ASSEMBLY | 29. ANALOG ASSEMBLY |
| 14. GROUND SCREEN | 30. TOP COVER ASSEMBLY |
| 15. DISPLAY DRIVER ASSEMBLY | |

FIG. 2.1 EXPLODED VIEW OF INSTRUMENT

SECTION 3

TECHNICAL DESCRIPTION

3.1 INTRODUCTION



The internal circuits of the basic DC only instrument are divided between five printed board assemblies (shown in bold outline in Fig. 3.1).

For the purposes of explanation each assembly will be described separately and each assembly further subdivided according to the various functions involved.

3.2 ANALOG ASSEMBLY (Circuit Drawing No. 430503).

The Analog assembly is split into three distinct sections: (i) the Analog Interface, (ii) the DC Isolator and (iii) the Analog to Digital (A - D) Converter.

The Analog Interface receives data from the Digital assembly to control the selection of range, scaling and other features of the analog circuitry. Messages between the Analog and Digital assemblies are passed via opto-isolators, electrically isolating one from the other.

The DC Isolator includes the preamplifier, range scaling circuits and bootstrapped supplies. The A - D section converts the scaled input signal to a time period proportional to the signal using a modified triple slope technique.

3.2.1 Analog Interface (430503 sheet 5)

3.2.1.1 Introduction

The Analog Interface provides electrical isolation between the Digital and Analog circuitry. Latched data from the microprocessor is passed through opto-isolators, decoded and latched again on an analog assembly to select function, range, test, average and the D - A converter set up conditions. A line is also provided to instruct the micro-processor which options are present; for AC measurements, this line also indicates the frequency band of measured signals (up to 200Hz, 200Hz to 20kHz, or above 20kHz).

3.2.1.2 Power-On

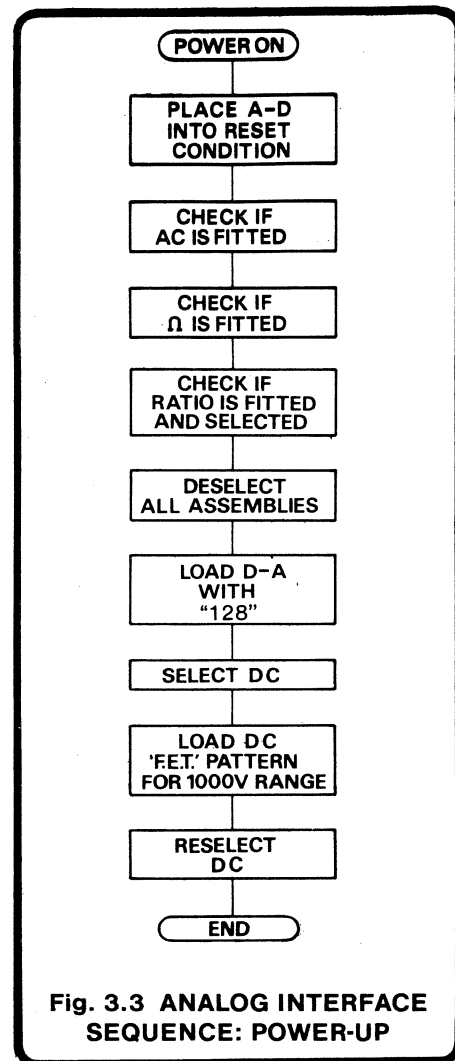
At power-on the A - D converter is placed into the RESET condition (See Section 3.2.3.8). The analog circuitry is then interrogated to discern which options (if any) are fitted. Finally the analog circuitry is placed into the DC, 1000V range until a different range or function is selected (See Fig. 3.3).

To determine which options are fitted, the Digital assembly sends a series of messages across the isolation barrier, decodes them on the analog side and gates them with lines from the option assemblies to feed a signal back across the isolation barrier to the micro-processor.

Option checked	ID line low	Pin No. of M19 held low if Option incorporated
AC	ID 1	M19-3
Ω	ID 2	M19-11
RATIO	ID 4	M19-10

Fig. 3.2 POWER-ON OPTIONS FITTED TEST

Looking at the procedure in more detail, the Analog Interface Data (ID) lines are all set to a logic '1' except one, which is set to a logic '0', depending on the option being interrogated (See Fig. 3.2). As an example we will check to see if the AC option is fitted. ID1 is set low, the rest of the ID lines set high and the Analog Interface Address lines, IA0 and IA1 set low. The opto-isolators *invert* all signals, thus M17-3 is low and M19 pins 10, 4 and 11 are high. If the AC option is *not* fitted M19-2 is driven low via R55 from M17-3, causing M19-3 to be high, producing a logic '0' (-15 volts) on M18-4. If the AC option *is* fitted a 33k Ω resistor on the AC assembly (R15) overrides R55 and a high is placed on M19-2. The effect is to produce a high on M18-4, turning the opto-isolator M2-B on and thus COND. VAL (M2-8) is high, signalling to the Digital assembly that the



AC option is fitted. Similarly, when the Ω or RATIO options are interrogated, the appropriate output of M19 is set low if the option is fitted causing the COND. VAL to be set high.

*Note: ID and IA lines

logic '1' $\equiv$ +5 volts logic '0' $\equiv$ 0 volts

AD lines

logic '1' $\equiv$ 0 volts logic '0' $\equiv$ -15 volts

The next step in the power-up sequence as far as the analog circuits are concerned, is to be placed into the DC, 1000V range (See Fig. 3.3 Flowchart). Firstly, all assemblies are deselected by placing logic '1's on all the ID lines, then setting the IA0 and IA1 lines low (see Fig. 3.4), clocking the option select latches (M20 Analog assembly, M5 AC assembly, M9 Ohms assembly, M1 Ratio assembly) from M17-3. Both IA lines then return high. Secondly, the latches of the D - A converter (M13, M14) are set up to '128', the D - A mid-point value. The ID lines are set to the appropriate pattern and the information is clocked on to M13 and M14 by a delayed low to high edge from M17-4, originating from IA0 going low. The delay makes sure that the signal from M17-10 has disabled the "F.E.T." latch M21. Once again, the IA0 line returns to the resting state of logic '1'. Thirdly, the DC analog circuits are enabled by setting all the ID lines high except ID0, then

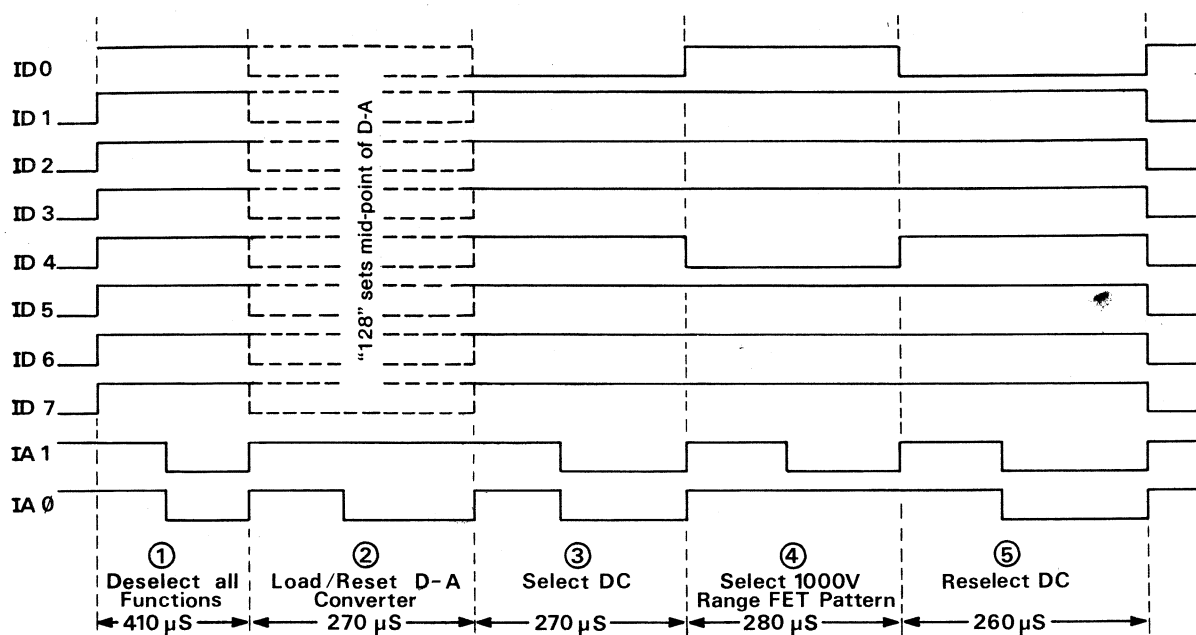


Fig. 3.4 ANALOG INTERFACE DATA LINE TIMING DIAGRAM (Power-Up)

clocking M20 by a low to high edge from M16-6 caused by both IA lines going low. Once DC has been selected, the F.E.T. pattern latch is enabled from M12-1, and the penultimate step is to load the latch with 1000V range data from the ID lines (ID4 low, the rest high). This is executed by clocking the 'F.E.T.' latch from M17-4 once again, but this time being due to IA1 going low. The final step is to reselect DC as described above.

The update sequence order is (i) Deselect all assemblies, (ii) Load D - A latches, (iii) Select AC assembly or DC Isolator, (iv) Load range pattern into DC or AC range latches, (v) Deselect DC or AC and select the Ohms assembly (vi) Load range pattern into Ω 's range latches, (vii) Reselect circuits selected in (iii) and (iv).

Note: Steps (v) and (vi) are used only when Ω is selected.

3.2.1.3 General Interface Update Sequence

Before the start of each reading, the analog interface undergoes a complete update. The series of events is the same as the power-up sequence for selection of function and range, as can be seen by comparing the two flowcharts (Figs. 3.3 and 3.5). When Ohms is selected, the DC isolator is also used in the measurement procedure as seen in the following table.

Type of Measurement	Circuits Selected	Use of D - A
DC Volts	Analog Assembly	Linearity Calibration
AC Volts	AC Assembly	Frequency Compensation
AC + DC Volts	AC Assembly	Frequency Compensation
Resistance	Ohms Assembly and Analog Assembly	—

Flowchart 3.5 gives the above sequence for an ohms update. The general form of the timing diagram for the above sequence is given in Fig. 3.6, the analog 'F.E.T.' pattern for each range of each function being given in Appendix 1.

3.2.1.4 Test

When TEST is selected, a logic '0' is placed on ID7 at stages (iii), (v) and (vii) in Fig. 3.6, i.e. each time a function measurement circuit is selected. Appendix 1 lists the 'F.E.T.' pattern of each assembly for each test measurement cycle.

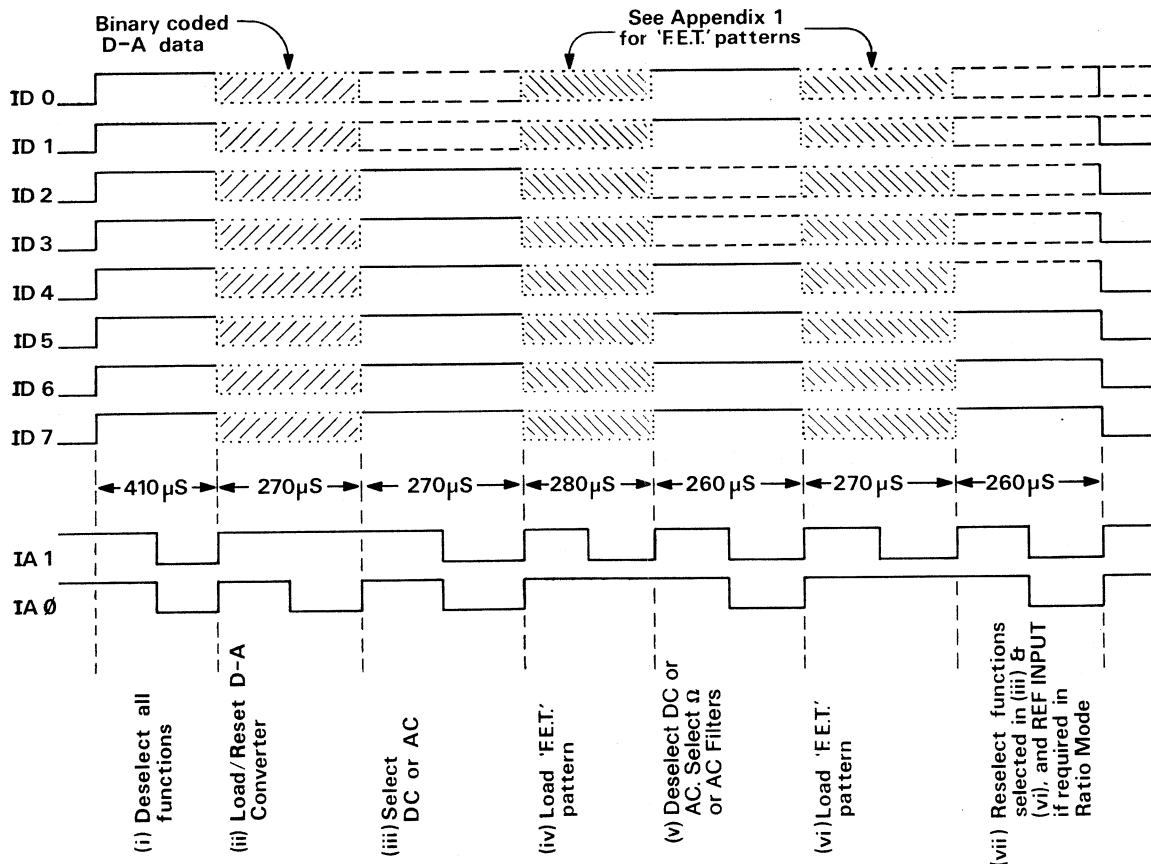
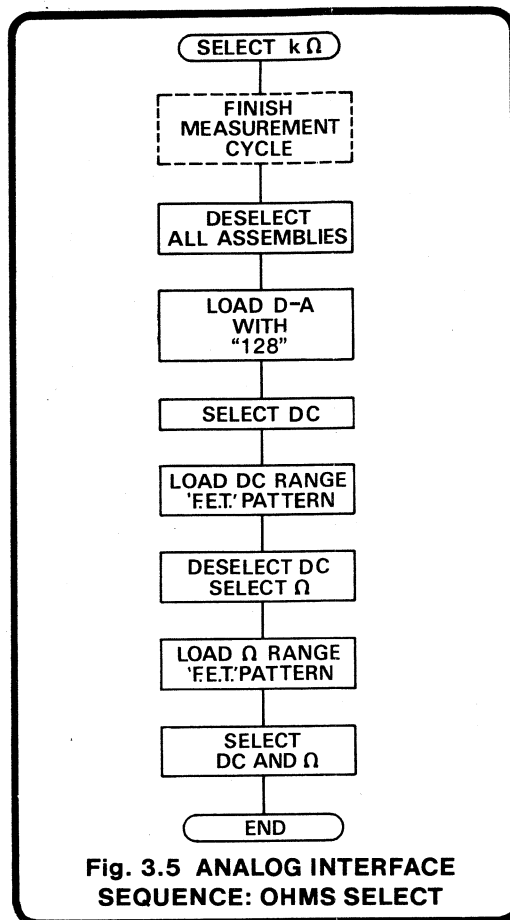
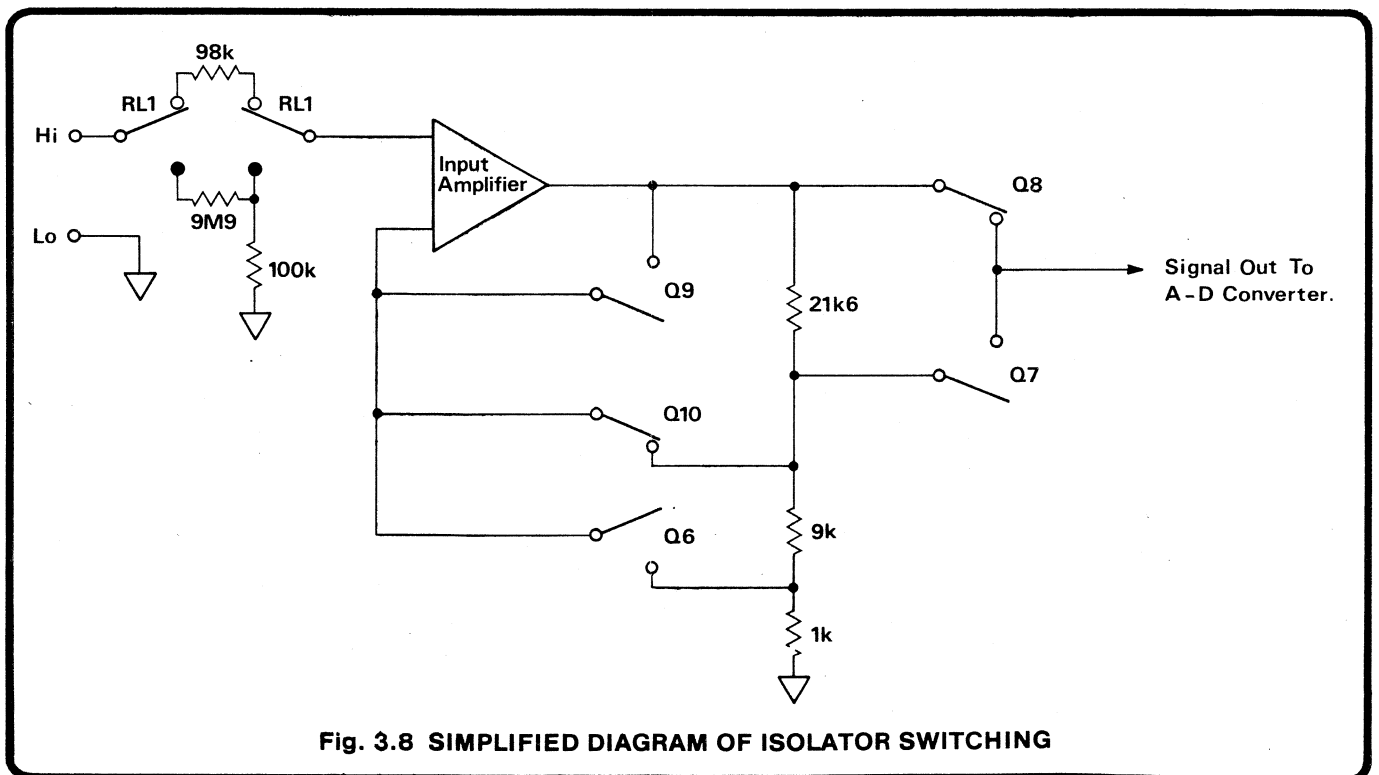
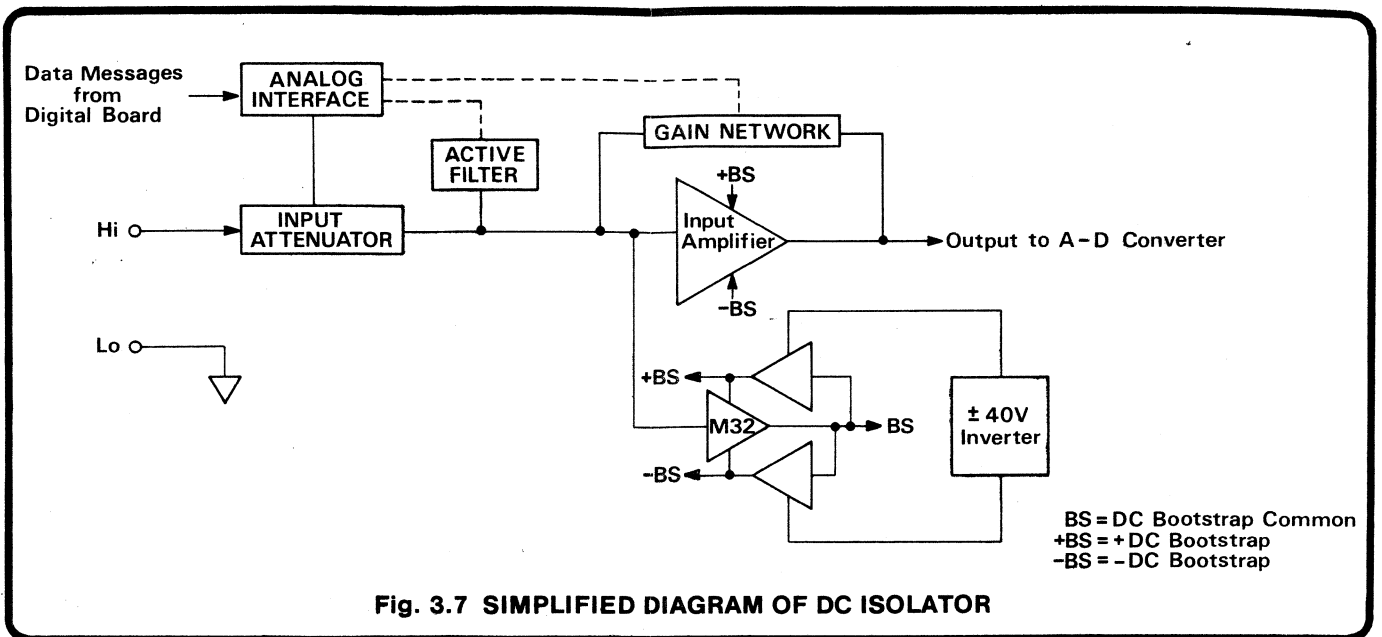


Fig. 3.6 GENERAL FORM OF ANALOG INTERFACE UPDATE TIMING DIAGRAM



3.3.2 DC Isolator Section

3.2.2.1 Preamplifier Scaling (430503 sheet 1)

Figure 3.8 shows the essential features of the isolator scaling circuit. For the purpose of explanation the same symbols are used regardless of whether the switching is accomplished electronically (F.E.T.) or by means of relay contacts. In Fig. 3.8 all switches are shown in the 1V RANGE position.

The various switching combinations for the different ranges are as follows:-

Range	Gain	Q6	Q7	Q8	Q9	Q10	RL1
100mV	x31.6	ON	OFF	ON	OFF	OFF	ON
1V	x3.16	OFF	OFF	ON	OFF	ON	ON
10V	÷3.16	OFF	ON	OFF	ON	OFF	ON
100V	÷31.6	OFF	OFF	ON	OFF	ON	OFF
1000V	÷316	OFF	ON	OFF	ON	OFF	OFF
DC		OFF	OFF	OFF	ON	OFF	OFF

The configuration of the circuit for each range is shown in Fig. 3.9.

Reference should be made to circuit diagram number 430503, sheet 1, for the complete circuit. Sheet 2 gives tables of the coding on the input control lines (from the Analog Interface).

When the 100V or 1kV range is selected, a ÷100, 10MΩ input attenuator (R143, R156, R149, R148) is incorporated into the circuit. This is a matched set of resistors for low temperature coefficient. The selection of a lower range energizes relay RL1 (via Q33), causing resistor chain R119-R122 to be in series with the Hi input. Should an overload signal then be applied, the resistor chain limits the current and the power dissipation is such that 1000V can be applied continuously.

The amplifier end of the resistors is clamped by zener diodes D22, D23 and Q18, Q19 to low, thus the amplifier input can never exceed approximately ±24 volts.

The output from the DC Isolator (test link TL B) is approximately 3.16 volts ($\approx \sqrt{10}$) for a full range (1000000) input. The Preamplifier gain circuits (see Fig. 3.9) operate as follows:

100mV Range Q6 and Q8 are turned on; all other F.E.T.s are turned off and RL1 energized. Thus the output of the amplifier is connected to its inverting input via R108, R109, R110, R111 and Q6, an attenuator chain of ÷31.6, giving the amplifier an overall gain of x31.6. Q8 connects the preamplifier directly to the output.

1V Range Q10 and Q8 are turned on, all other F.E.T.s are turned off and RL1 energized. The output of the amplifier is connected to its inverting input via R108, R109, R110, R111 and Q10, an attenuator

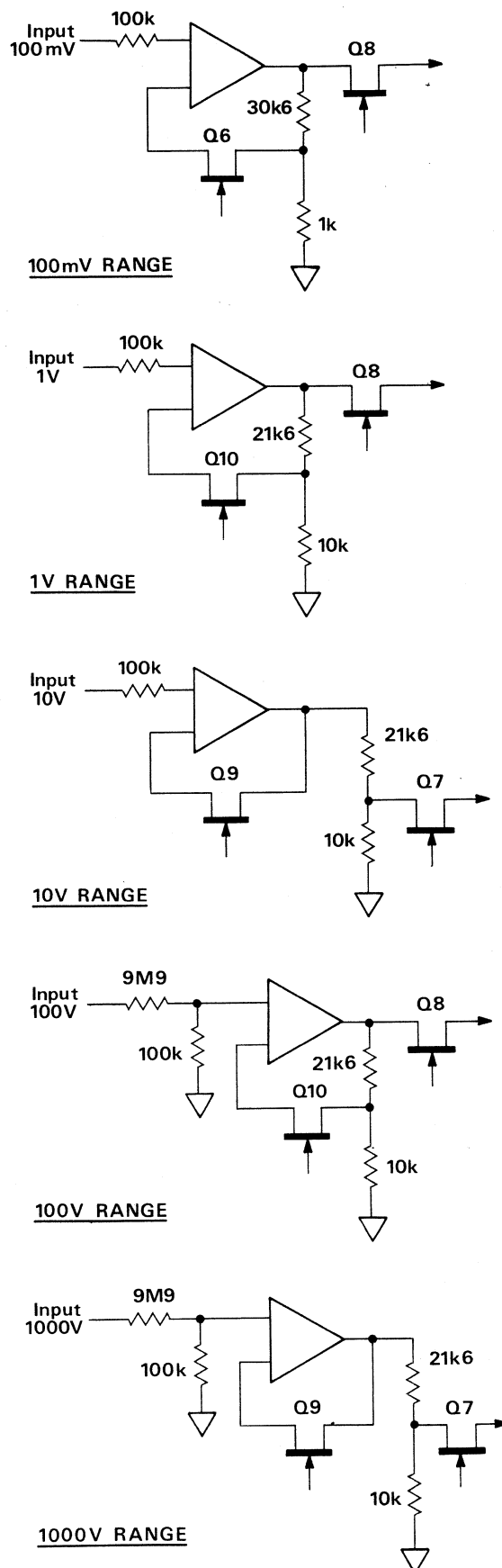


Fig. 3.9 PREAMPLIFIER GAIN CIRCUITS

chain of $\div 3.16$, giving the amplifier an overall gain of $\times 3.16$. Q8, once again, connects the preamplifier directly to the output.

10V Range Q9 and Q7 are turned on; all other F.E.T.s are turned off and RL1 energized. Q9 causes the amplifier output to be directly connected to its inverting input, giving a gain of unity. The output of the amplifier is attenuated by 3.16 (R114, R115) before being passed to the output via Q7 instead of Q8.

100V and 1000V Ranges These two ranges select the 1V and 10V ranges respectively but a $\div 100$ attenuator (R149, R156, R143, R148) is inserted between Hi and the preamplifier input when RL1 is de-energized.

3.2.2.2 Preamplifier (430503 Sheet 1)

The preamplifier is designed to present an input impedance of greater than $10,000M\Omega$ for signals up to ± 20 Volts. It is also bootstrapped (tracking of both ground lines and supply lines with input signal), which is essential for correct operation of common mode rejection.

Q12 is a well-matched monolithic JFET pair exhibiting minimal voltage drift and low noise characteristics, the output being buffered by M31. A chopper-stabilized amplifier (M30) nulls the offset of Q12. Filter components R123 - R126, C30 and C42 eliminate the effects of current 'kickback' from M30 to the main signal path.

3.2.2.3 DC Bootstrap (430503 sheet 2)

Bootstrapping supplies are generated which track the input signal directly (BS), track the input signal with a positive offset of $+12V$ (+BS) and track the input signal with a negative offset of $-12V$ (-BS).

M32 is the high impedance buffer which tracks the inverting input of the preamplifier. The offset of M32 is adjusted so that its input is within $100\mu V$ of the input of the preamplifier. M32 thus functions as the low impedance rail (BS) following the input signal.

Selection of DC (M20-3) enables the capacitive inverter driven from M33 to provide the unregulated $+42V$ (TLC) and $-42V$ (TLD) supply from the $\pm 15V$ supply.

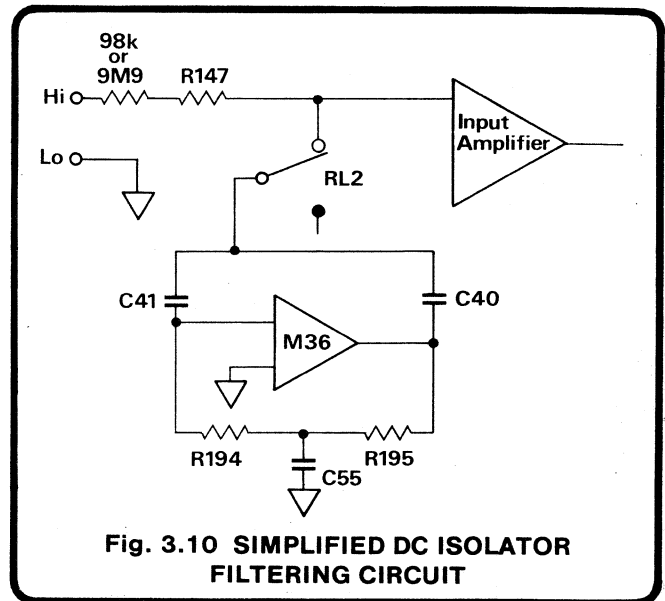
The positive Bootstrap supply (+BS) is generated as a current source comprising Q26 and the shunt regulator, Q27, referenced to D50. When the output voltage of the regulator is approximately 1.2 volts above D50 cathode, Q27 conducts current into R175. Since the current in R175 is controlled to be constant by Q30, referenced to D50, the current flowing through R174 is reduced. Hence

the supply current, "mirrored" in R173, is reduced and the output voltage controlled.

The negative bootstrap supply (-BS) is generated in a similar manner. Thus bootstrapped supplies of approximately ± 12 volts are produced, tracking the input signal exactly.

3.2.2.4 Filtering (430503) sheet 1)

Selection of 'filter' causes an active filter to be switched in by relay RL2 (via Q32). The filter gives an attenuation of $-54dB$ at 50Hz. The essential components of the filter are shown in Fig. 3.10.



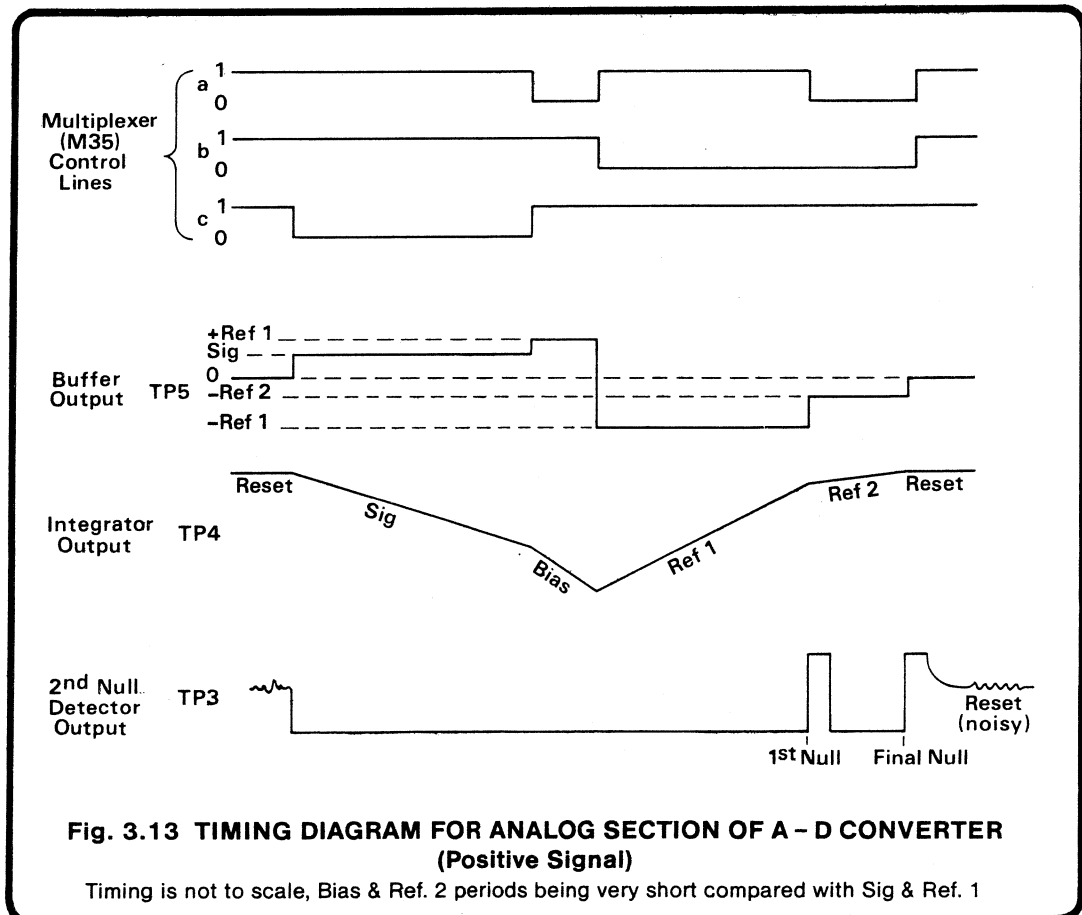
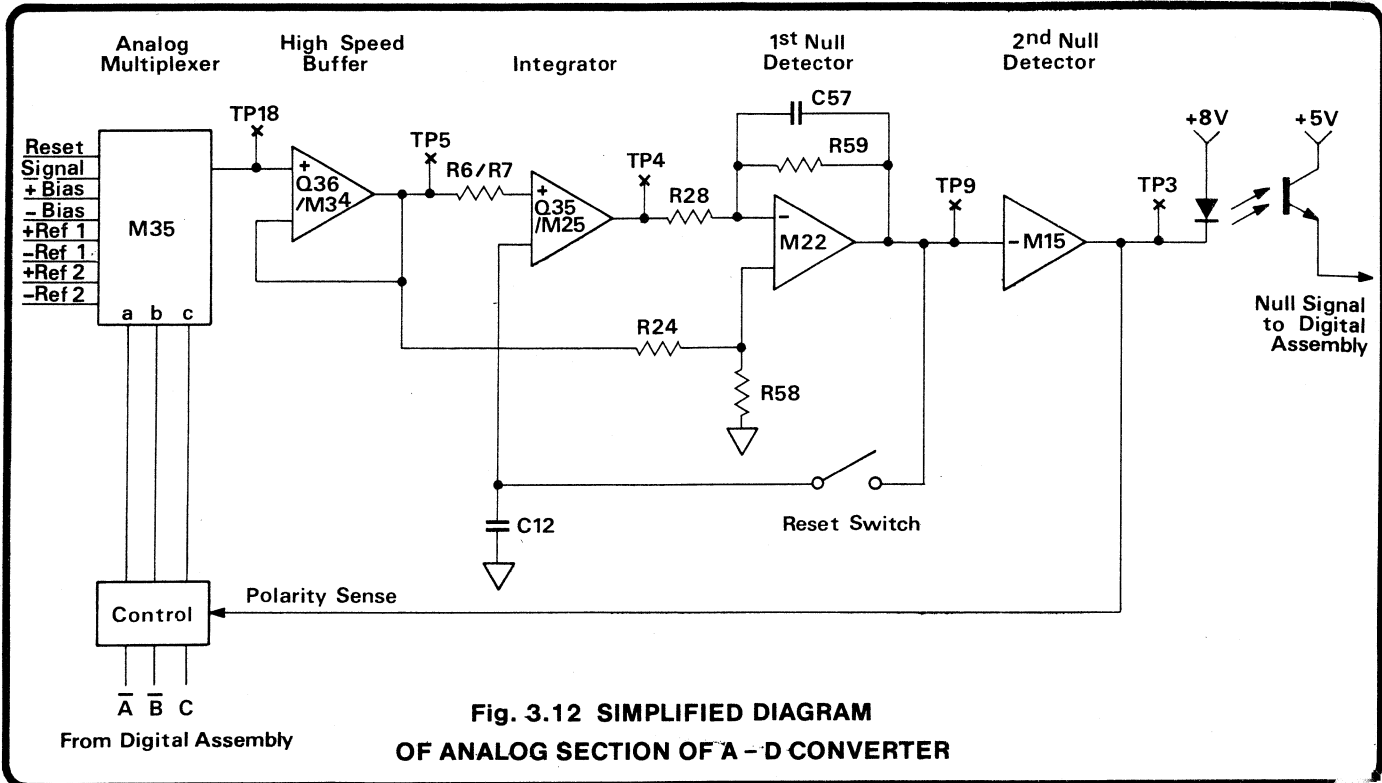
3.2.2.5 Test (430503 sheets 1 and 5)

During the self-test routine, (actuated from the front panel or remotely programmed) the DC isolator is checked for correct operation. The circuitry is placed into the 0.1V range, as described in 3.2.1.3, except that relay RL1 is not energized, (i.e. the $\div 100$ attenuator is across the input amplifier). Filter is selected and F.E.T. Q5 'closed' via M20-5 causing a small signal to be injected into the feedback path of the input amplifier. Thus a signal of -3.125 volts is output from the DC Isolator (TLB). This signal is then measured and compared with a stored value. If the measured signal is within $\pm 6\%$ of the stored value, the test continues with a 1V range check and a 10V range check.

Range	Output signal from DC Isolator (TLB)
0.1V	-3.125 volts
1V	-0.2193 volts
10V	$+0.06932$ volts

DC Isolator Output Test Voltages

3.2.3 Analog to Digital Conversion (Analog Section) (430503 Sheets 3 and 4)



3.2.3.1 General Principles

Section 1 and Fig. 1.1 of the User's Handbook give a very basic description of the principles of the integration involved. The technique used in the Autocal Multimeter is a quadruple slope, the two extra slopes being towards the end of the signal and reference integration periods respectively.

Fig. 3.12 is a simplified diagram showing the essentials of the analog section of the A - D conversion and should be used with timing diagram Fig. 3.13 for full appreciation of the circuit operation.

3.2.3.2 A - D Input Control

The analog signal from the DC Isolator is applied to the analog multiplexer (M35) and fed to the input of the buffer (Q36/M34). This in turn feeds the signal to the integrator comprising Q35, M25 and C9.

Control of the multiplexer is derived from the Digital assembly via opto-isolators M4, M5 and M6. These signals control the sequence of events, allowing first the signal, then a bias voltage of the same polarity as the signal, followed by opposite polarity reference and reference +16 signals to the buffer and integrator. The multiplexer is then placed in a reset condition ready for the next measurement cycle. Fig. 3.14 gives the multiplexer control line sequence for both positive and negative signals.

STATE	a	b	c	STATE	a	b	c
RESET	1	1	1	RESET	1	1	1
SIG	1	1	0	SIG	1	1	0
+BIAS	0	1	1	-BIAS	0	1	0
-REF 1	1	0	1	+REF 1	1	0	0
-REF 2	0	0	1	+REF 2	0	0	0
RESET	1	1	1	RESET	1	1	1

Positive signal Negative signal

Logic levels : (0 $\equiv$ -8V, 1 $\equiv$ +8V)

Fig 3.14 MULTIPLEXER CONTROL LINE SIGNALS

3.2.3.3 Reference Voltages Supply (430503 sheet 4)

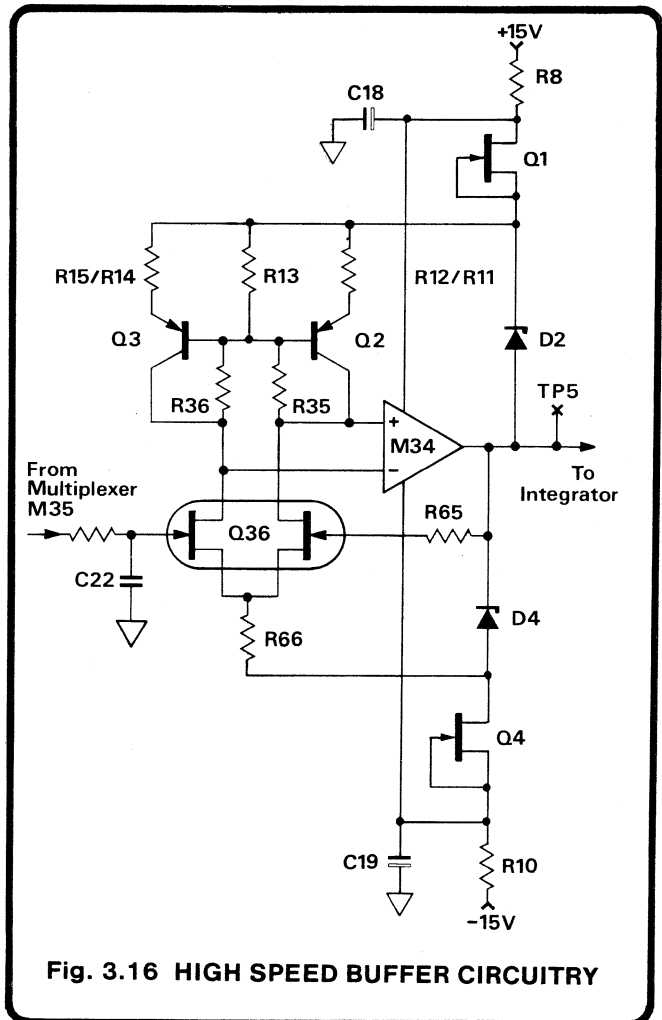
M39 senses the voltages from the two zener chains, setting the reference span across R44 and R45. This resistor pair is very tightly matched so that the positive

and negative references track very closely. M40 is then used to balance the mid-point of R44, R45 to give the correct zero level.

3.2.3.4 High Speed Buffer

C22 slows the switching edges from the multiplexer M35 so that the buffer cannot slew-limit and thus lose the charge. The signals are fed to Q36, M34 which comprise a high speed buffer with high common mode rejection ratio (see Fig. 3.16). The common mode rejection is dependent on the power supplies of Q36 (from R66 and R11-R15) being bootstrapped to the output of the buffer, via D2 and D4. Thus the difference between input signal and power supply around the input stage is maintained constant whatever the input signal.

Q2 and Q3 boost the gain of Q36 by allowing the drains to see a high load resistance.



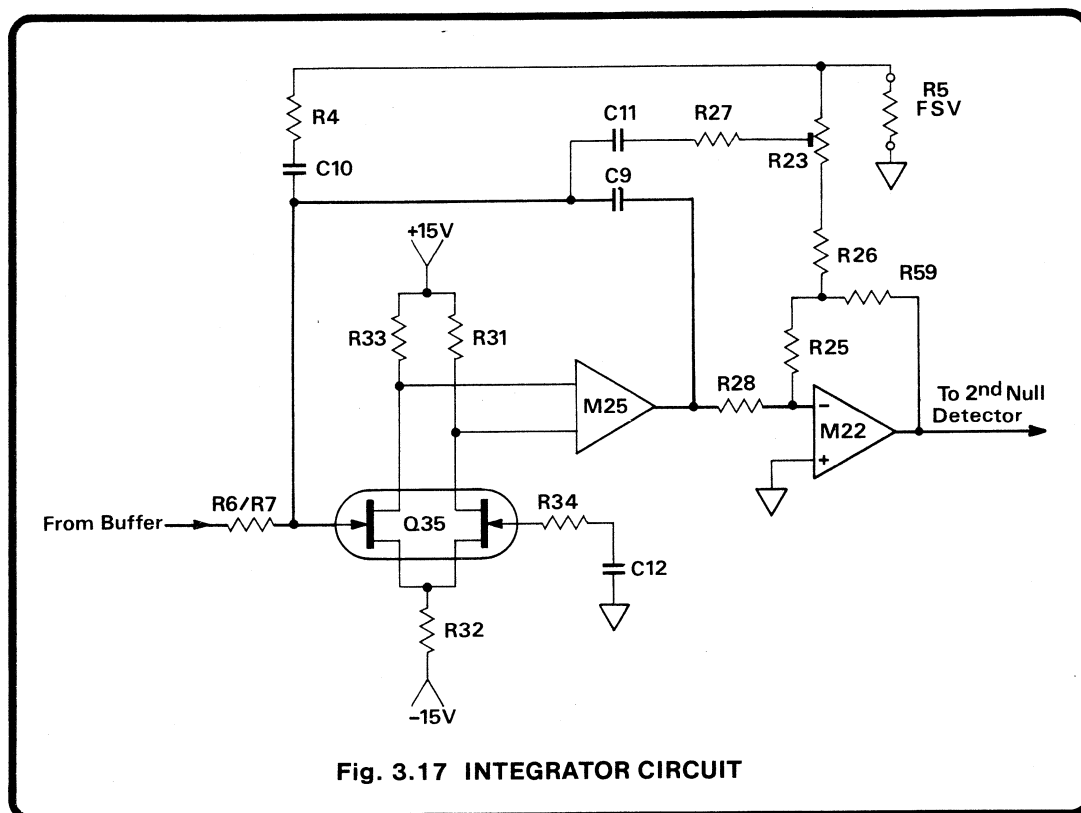
3.2.3.5 Integrator

The basic Integrator comprises R6, R7 and C9, with hybrid amplifier Q35 and M25. (See Fig. 3.17). Low-noise FET-pair Q35 also has low gate leakage, which maintains the effectiveness of 'sample-and-hold' components R34 and C12.

An inverted and attenuated version of the integrator output voltage is developed across R5. This is applied via

R4 and C10 to compensate for the small amount of dielectric absorption in C9. The value of R5 is factory-selected to equalize readings of the same input, taken at differing read-rates (including 'one-shot' measurements).

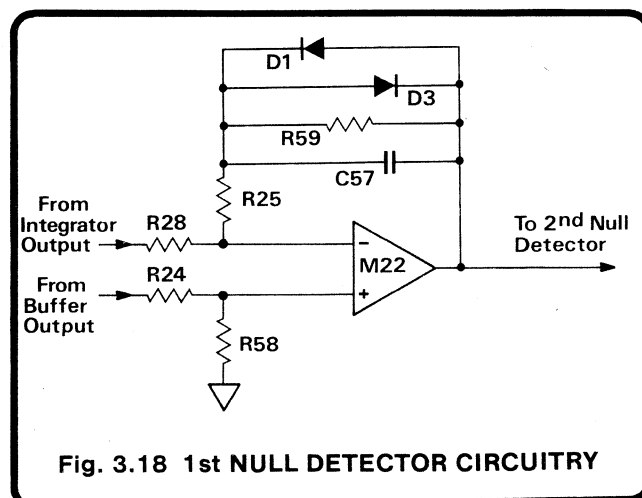
C11 and R27 provide shorter term compensation, R23 being set to correct linearity at 10% of full range.



3.2.3.6 1st Null Detector

The 1st null detector comprises a low noise amplifier, M22, in an inverting configuration, where the DC gain is controlled by the ratio of R59 to R28 for small inputs. For larger inputs from the integrator the clamp diodes, D1 and D3, prevent the amplifier from saturating (Fig. 3.18).

During REF 1 the non-inverting input is offset by approximately 10mV to determine the point at which REF 2 is applied (after counting is synchronised). In REF 2 the offset reduces by a factor of 16 giving the null reference point.



3.2.3.7 2nd Null Detector

The signal from the 1st null detector is voltage-amplified by M15, providing a logic drive signal (NULL DET) via opto-isolator M1. The NULL DET signal is passed to the digital circuitry whenever a null condition changes (Fig. 3.19).

When in "High Resolution" (Hi Res mode, Zero or CAL selected), the input to the 2nd null detector is jittered by small increments of offset in a 16-measurement cycle (see Fig. 3.20). The offsets are generated by D-A converter M28, which is enabled by the level-shifted HI RES signal, and clocked from the 'C' control opto-isolator M6.

For each measurement in Hi Res mode, the displayed reading is the software average of the latest 16 offset measurements. Continuous cycling of the jitter ensures that a valid average is obtained at each measurement, allowing an extra digit of resolution to be displayed.

With Zero or CAL selected, one 16-measurement cycle only is averaged.

The 16-step jitter is not activated in 'Continuous' or 'Block' averaging modes.

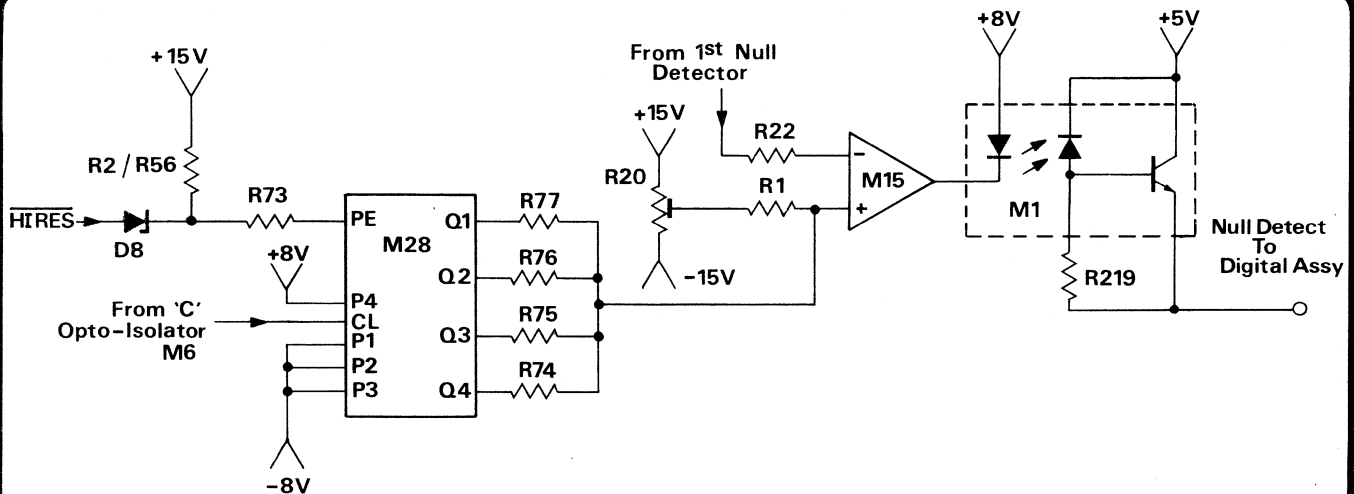


Fig. 3.19 2nd NULL DETECTOR CIRCUITRY

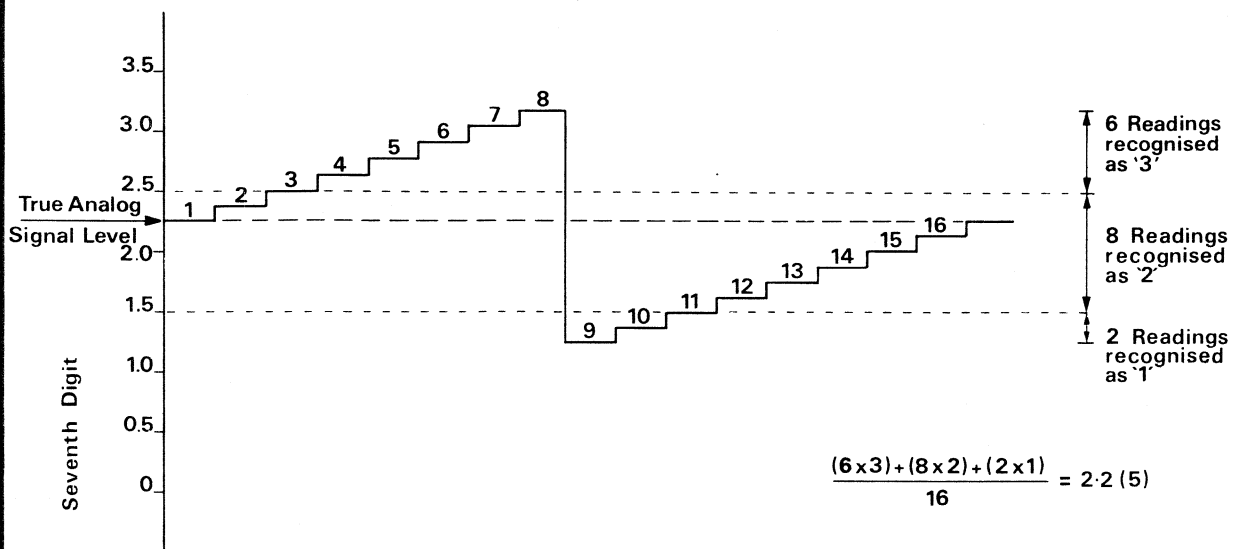


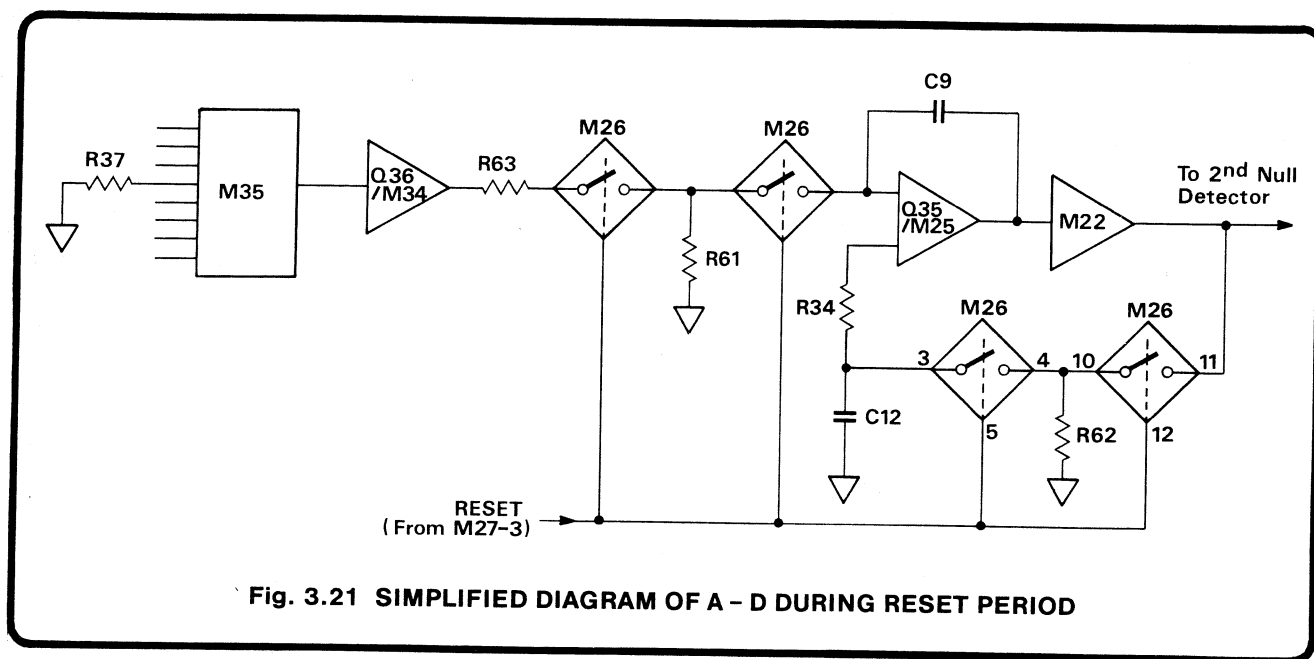
Fig. 3.20 DIAGRAM OF AVERAGING PROCESS

3.2.3.8 Reset Period

At the end of a measurement cycle or in hold, the circuitry is placed into a reset condition. The control lines of the multiplexer M35 allows the 0 volts reference input, at pin 4, to be connected to its output. (See Fig. 3.2.1). At the same time the reset line (M27-3) is taken high turning on M26. This reset signal, applied to pins 5 and 12 of M26 allows the output of the 1st null detector to be fed back via R60 to a sample and hold capacitor C12 on the integrator.

Thus, with the input to the A - D converter at zero volts, the charge stored on C12 is the sum of all the offsets from the multiplexer, buffer, integrator and 1st null detector, allowing the 1st null detector to indicate the true zero crossing (null) point.

The reset signal applied to M26 pins 6 and 13 merely allows a lower impedance path between the buffer and the integrator to speed up the settling time as C9 is discharged to zero.



3.3 AC ASSEMBLY (Circuit Diagram No. 430504)

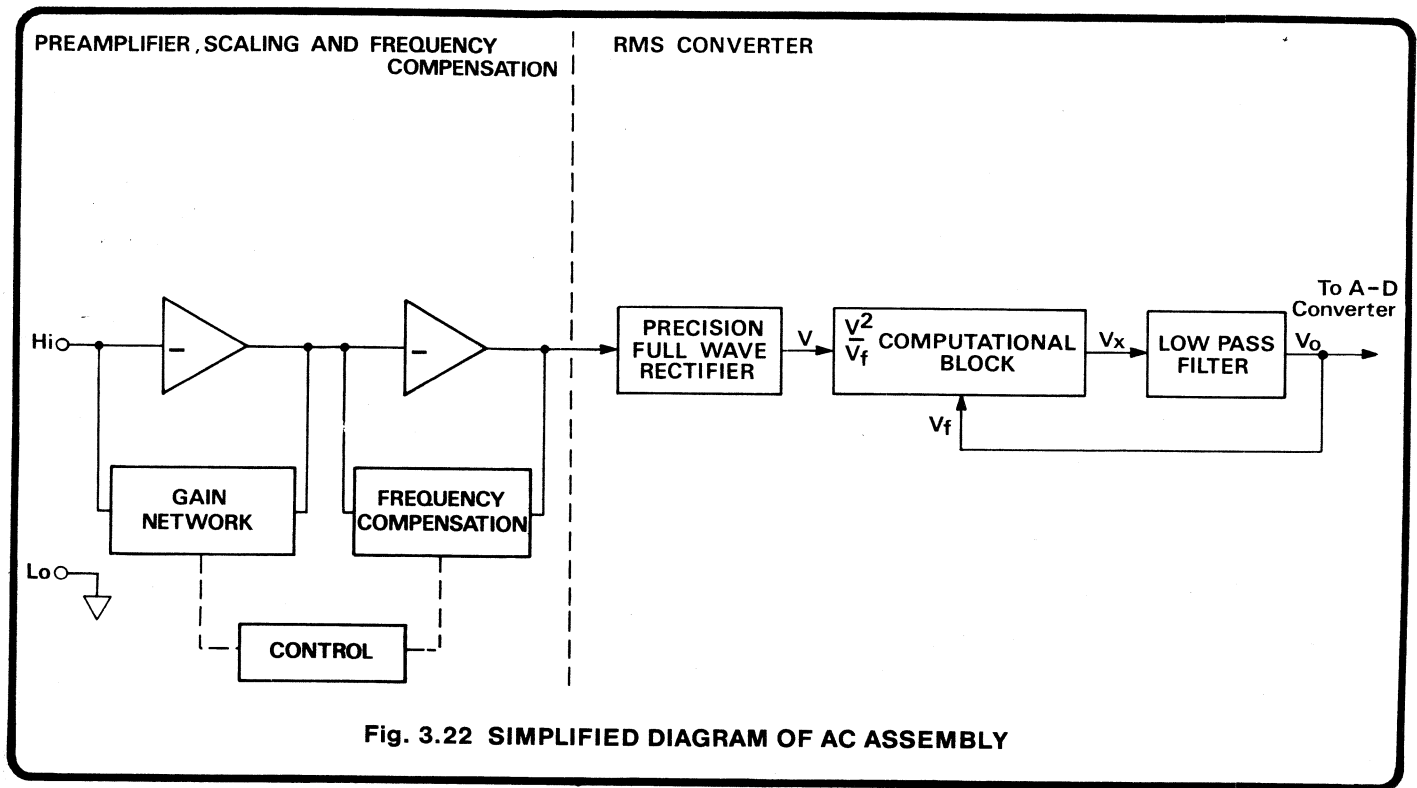


Fig. 3.22 SIMPLIFIED DIAGRAM OF AC ASSEMBLY

3.3.1 General Principles

The preamplifier buffers and ranges the signal in order to present 0.9 volts full range to the AC to DC converter section.

Once converted to an equivalent DC signal, it is applied to the analog to digital converter on the main analog assembly.

The conversion technique is electronic true RMS sensing as shown in the simplified block diagram Fig. 3.22. The Datron RMS module can be best considered as a functional block consisting of circuitry which accepts two inputs, V and V_f , computes V^2/V_f and has an output of V_o which is then filtered so that all the AC components are

removed. The output of the block is fed back to V_f , thus closing the loop around the whole circuitry.

Mathematically: $\overline{V_x} = V_o$

but $V_x = V^2/V_f$

$$\overline{V^2}/V_f = V_o, \text{ but } V_o = V_f$$

$$\overline{V^2} = V_o^2$$

i.e. $\underline{V_o} = \sqrt{\overline{V^2}}$

3.3.2 Preamplifier and Scaling (430504 Sheet 1)

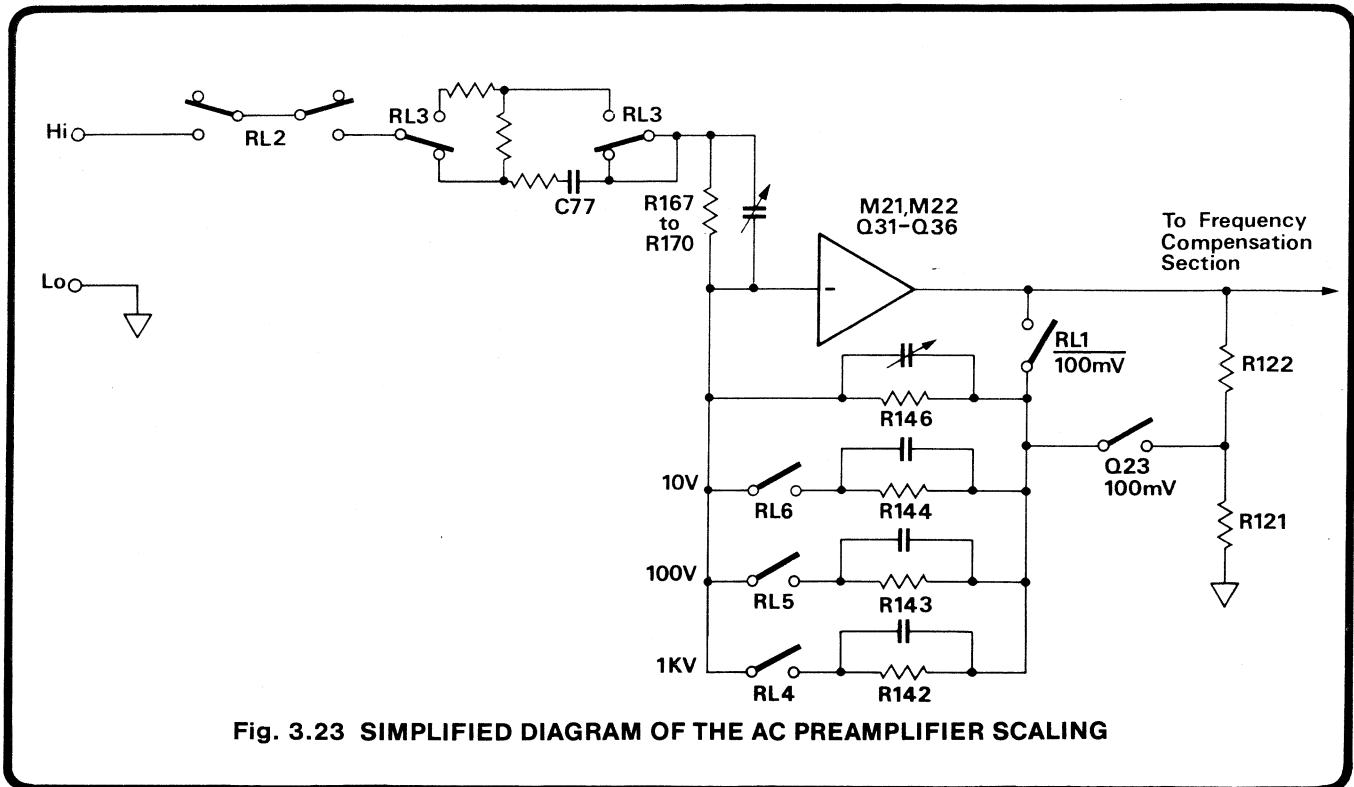


Fig. 3.23 SIMPLIFIED DIAGRAM OF THE AC PREAMPLIFIER SCALING

When the AC option is selected, the AC preamplifier is connected in parallel with the 1000 Volt range of the DC isolator. The resultant impedance presented at the input terminals is a resistance of $1\text{M}\Omega$, shunted by 150pF .

Relay RL2 is energized on selection of AC, directly connecting the Hi terminal to the input of the AC assembly. If DC and AC are selected together, the AC assembly becomes DC coupled by energizing RL3, causing C77, the AC coupling capacitor, to be by-passed.

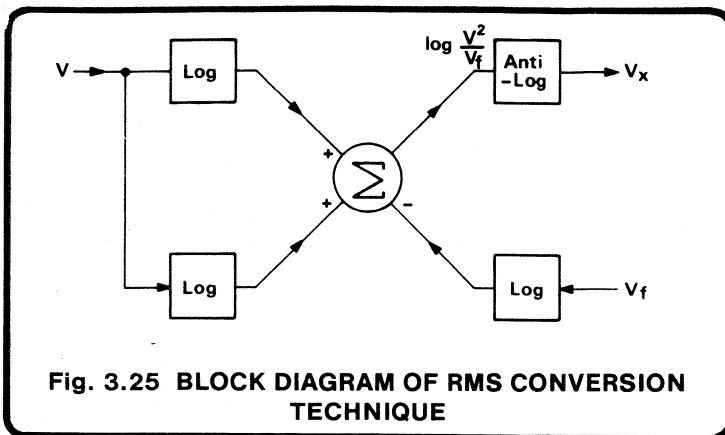
The signal is then fed to the switched gain inverting preamplifier whose full range output is 0.9 volts r.m.s. A simplified diagram of this arrangement is shown in Fig. 3.23. The frequency response is held flat, to within $\pm 1\%$, by controlling the gain defining component time constants, to a similar order of accuracy. Residual errors are removed by the frequency compensation stage. (See section 3.3.4).

The main amplifier M22 responds to signals from DC to above 1MHz. Its input buffer Q36 reduces bias current errors. A chopper-stabilized amplifier M21 nulls the offset of Q36. Filter components R123 and C90 eliminate the effects of current 'kickback' from M21 to the main signal path. M22 output (Test link TLK) is fed directly to the unity gain frequency compensation stage.

C88 and C89 decouple R160 and R162 except on the 100mV range, when Q33 and Q34 are switched off to provide greater open loop gain. To ensure stability at the higher feedback levels required for the 10V, 100V, and 1000V ranges; C73 is switched in by Q32 to decouple M22 non-inverting input, further reducing the open loop gain.

The unity gain frequency-compensation amplifier includes a stable DC path M20, and a fast AC path Q28 and Q29. The capacitance of varicap diode D14 is determined by the bias voltage at J1-11. The bootstrap circuit of Q17/Q21 ensures that both halves of the varicap are subjected to the same AC signal, removing the non-linearity of the voltage-capacitance characteristic.

3.3.3 RMS Converter (430504 Sheets 2 & 3)

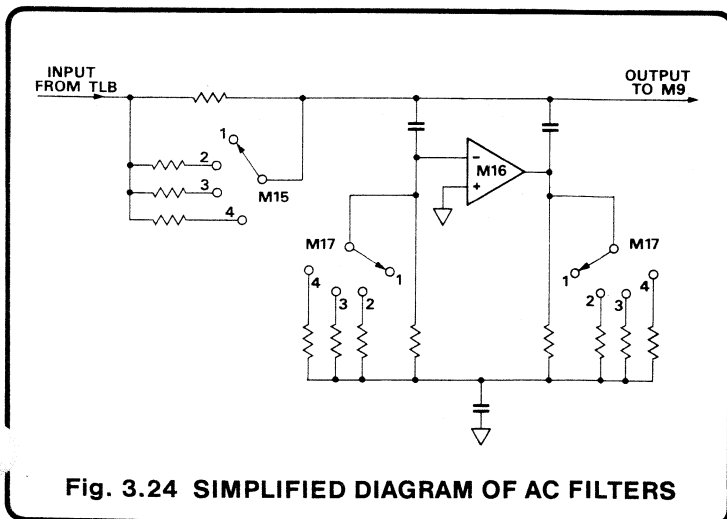


The RMS converter takes the scaled AC signal and converts it to an equivalent DC signal suitable for Analog-to-Digital conversion. The technique used is Electronic True RMS Sensing as shown in the simplified block diagram Fig. 3.25.

M13 and M14 form a summing full-wave rectifier. The output of precision half-wave rectifier M13 is summed with the non-inverted signal at the input of M14, with a weighting of 2:1. This forces an accurately rectified full-wave current to flow in RMS module M11. Potentiometer R62 adjusts the rectifier symmetry to provide the same output for signals of either polarity.

The output current from the RMS module drives the low pass current-to-voltage converter M10/M3, which generates a nominal 0.5 Volts for a full range signal. (Note that M10, M9 and M4 are chopper-stabilized amplifiers to handle the low signal voltages).

M16 is the active element of a switched 3-pole Bessel filter. M15 and M17 switch the time constants, extending the overall low-frequency response down to 10Hz, 1Hz or 0.1Hz. (See Fig. 3.24).

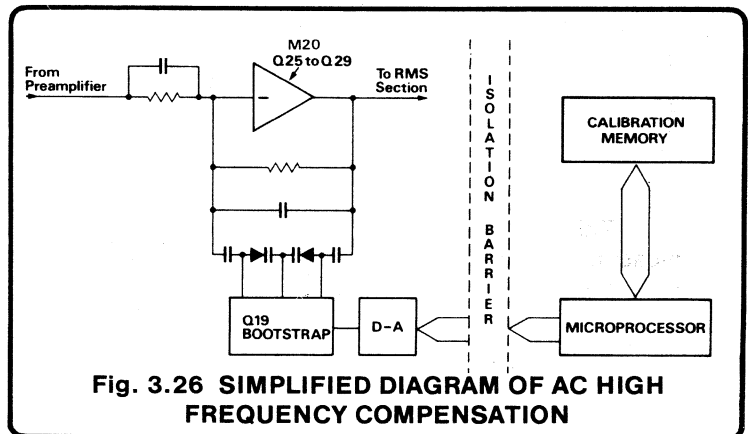


The high impedance output from the 3-pole filter is buffered by M9/M2, and the other half of M2 provides a bootstrap for M9 input. R50 is set to null-out the bias current in M9 so that when R44 is dominant (0.1Hz filter selected), the bias current is negligible. D26 and D16 prevent the voltage on TL A from exceeding the +5V power rail, providing overload protection.

The buffer output voltage (3.12V full range) is developed across R52-R56 and R70, referred to Output Common at M4 input. Log-feedback stage M4/M3 closes the 'Square-Root' loop, providing feedback current for the RMS computation in M11.

When the AC, or DC-coupled AC option is selected, Q3 connects the buffer output to the Analog-to-Digital converter. Test links TLC, D, E and F are selectively removed at manufacture to set the correct output level.

3.3.4 High Frequency Compensation



During the calibration cycle, the microprocessor notes and stores the high frequency (HF) error of each range. When AC volts is selected the compensation information for a particular range is recalled by the microprocessor, transferred across the isolation barrier and latched on to M13, M14 (Drawing No. 430503 sheet 5), see Fig. 3.26.

The output from the latches is applied to a digital-to-analog converter, AN2. The voltage produced is fed to the AC converter via connector J1 pin 11 and applied to varicap D11. The varicap is thus adjusted to give the amplifier chain a flat frequency response.

The calibration is carried out at one H.F. frequency but since it flattens the AC amplifier response, the correction is valid for all specified frequencies. It should be noted that the calibration routine is iterative since the varicap is non-linear.

3.3.5 Frequency Detection (430504 sheet 2)

The signal frequency is monitored by M18 and M19. Signals below 2kHz cause a logic-0 (–15V nominal) at pin 4 of both detectors. If the frequency is 2kHz or above, M18-4 rises to logic-1 (0V nominal), and if 20kHz or above, M19-4 also rises to logic-1. M18 and M19 outputs are open-drain FETs (logic-1 active).

For each AC measurement, the digital system sets F3 = logic-0, recording the logic state of J1-1 (HF FLAG). Then F3 is set to logic-1, and HF FLAG is recorded again. The result of this two-part test is interpreted by the digital system as shown in the table below:

HF FLAG states		Frequency Band
F3 = 0	F3 = 1	
0	0	$f < 2\text{kHz}$
1	0	$2\text{kHz} \leq f < 20\text{kHz}$
1	1	$f \geq 20\text{kHz}$
0	1	Excluded combination

This frequency information is retained until the next measurement and used to select the appropriate measurement uncertainty for display if 'Spec' is selected.

3.3.6 Test

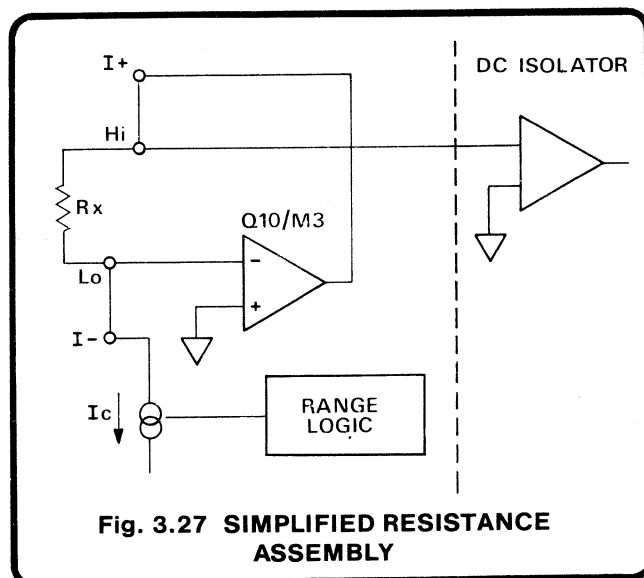
During the self-test routine (actuated from the front panel or remotely programmed) the AC assembly is checked for correct operation. The circuitry is placed into the .1V range as described in Section 3.2.1.3. F.E.T.Q31 is 'closed' from M7-13 causing a signal of 0.08 volts DC to be injected into the preamplifier. Thus a signal of approximately 3.14 volts is output from the RMS section and applied to the A - D converter situated on the Analog assembly. This signal is then measured and compared with a stored value. If the measured signal is within $\pm 6\%$ of the stored value, the test continues with a 1V range check.

Range	Output from RMS section
.1	+3.14 volts
1	+0.314 volts

3.4 OHMS ASSEMBLY (Circuit Diagram No. 430505)

The instrument functions by measuring the voltage across an unknown resistance with a known constant current flowing in it. The converter can be split into two parts: a low-drift voltage follower, and a constant current sink covering 6 decades from 500nA to 10mA (see Fig. 3.27).

It should be noted that when the Ohms assembly is fitted, the DC Isolator Lo is no longer connected directly to the front/rear panel Lo terminal, but goes via RL1 on the Ohms assembly (connector link removed on side panel). Lo becomes an active terminal in resistance measurements.



For 2-wire measurement, I+ is linked to Hi, I– to Lo, and the unknown resistance (Rx) is connected between Hi and Lo. The constant current Ic flows from its source at Q10/M3, along the path:

$$I+ \rightarrow \text{Hi} \rightarrow \text{Rx} \rightarrow \text{Lo} \rightarrow \text{I-},$$

into its precision current sink.

The Lo terminal is maintained at Reference Common (0V). Therefore the Hi terminal (DC Isolator input) is held at $[I_c \times (R_x + \text{lead resistance})]$ volts above Lo. The voltage measured by the DC Isolator is thus an accurate analog of the resistance of Rx and its connecting leads.

For 4-wire measurement, the resistance of the leads is eliminated by connecting I+ and Hi separately to one Rx terminal, with I– and Lo each connected separately to the other. In this case the voltage measured by the DC Isolator is an accurate analog of the resistance of Rx alone; as the voltage drop is sensed directly across Rx, and no current flows in the sensing leads.

The DC Isolator voltage measurement is scaled in software (effectively divided by the constant current value) to provide a direct reading in Ohms.

3.4.1 Low Drift Voltage Follower (430505 sheet 1)

When OHMS is selected, the front panel Lo terminal is connected to the inverting input of amplifier Q10/M3, with the non-inverting input referred to DC Isolator Lo (this remains Reference Common). Q10/M3, together with output follower Q13, apply a voltage to the I+ terminal such that the voltage at the Lo terminal is kept at 0V (Reference Common). The offset voltage of Q10 is removed by the use of the chopper-stabilized amplifier M10. Compensation network R26, R35, R68, R18 nulls out the small bias current of Q10 and M10.

Input protection is provided as follows:

Voltage/Current applied to input terminals

I+: R9, D10, D11, D15

I-: R2, D1, D2, Q20, Q21, R23.

Lo: R12, R13, Q8, Q9.

Open circuit voltage limit protection

I+: R15, R16, Q6, Q7.

I-: R6, D7, D8, Q2, Q22.

3.4.2 Constant Current Source (430505 sheet 1)

Seven decades of Ohms ranges are provided by 6 ranges of current (see Fig. 3.29), and 3 DC Isolator voltage ranges:

10Ω range and PRT	-	100mV
100Ω, 1kΩ, 10kΩ, 100kΩ ranges	-	1V
1MΩ, 10MΩ ranges	-	10V (5V full range)

Range	Current	F.E.T.s/Switches turned on	
		Current Selector	Leakage path
10Ω	10mA	Q11	M2(A)
100Ω	10mA	Q11	M2(A)
PRT	1mA	M1(A)	
1kΩ	1mA	M1(A)	
10kΩ	100μA	M1(B)	
100kΩ	10μA	Q4	M2(B)
1MΩ	5μA	M1(D)	Q3, M2(C)
10MΩ	500nA	M1(C)	Q3, M2(C)

FIG. 3.29 OHMS CURRENT RANGE SWITCHING

When kΩ is not selected, M2D is turned on, holding C8 charged up to approx 6V. When kΩ is selected, M2D switches off and Q17 (Sheet 2) is turned on, enabling astable M6 to produce a 200Hz signal to switch M5.

Thus when gates B and C of M5 are open, C9 is charged up from the negative reference (originating from the analog section of the A - D converter). These gates close, then A and B open, sharing the charge with C8 (sheet 1); the voltage across C8 soon equals the reference voltage.

The voltage developed across C8 causes M4 to sink current through resistor chain R24, R25, R29, R30, R31 until the voltage developed across the chain balances that across C8. Thus the current required for a particular range is selected by the value of the resistor chain switched by M1, M2, Q4 and Q11. Simplified diagram Fig. 3.30 shows the resistor chain and switching for each range. On the high resistance ranges leakage paths are provided by Q3, M2(B) and M2(C).

To produce good common mode rejection, M4 supplies are bootstrapped, the supply span being defined by a 13 volt zener, D17. The filtering bootstrap supplies (+ΩBS and -ΩBS) power the astable (M6) and bilateral switch M5.

The use of ohms guard permits in-circuit measurement of resistors, provided shunt paths are greater than 250Ω and a suitable tapping point is available. Consider Fig. 3.31. Guard is reference 0, Lo is actively maintained within microvolts of reference 0 (as previously explained). Thus there is no voltage across Rz and consequently no current in Rz. Voltage follower Q10/M3 will simply pass more current into Ry from the I+ terminal until the selected current for the particular range flows through Rx.

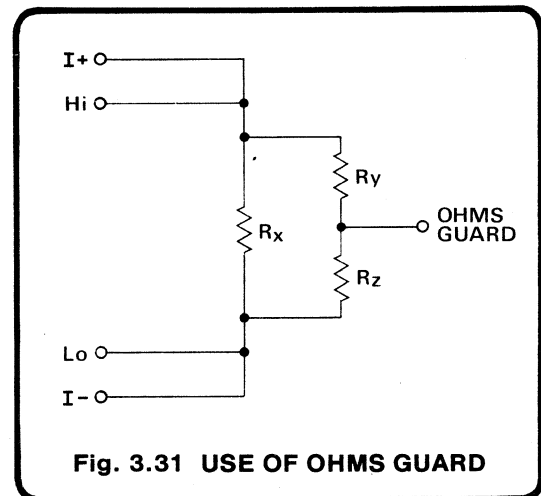


Fig. 3.31 USE OF OHMS GUARD

3.4.3 Test

During the self-test routine (actuated from the front panel or remotely programmed), the Ohms Converter is checked for correct operation. The circuitry is placed into the 10MΩ range as described in Section 3.2.1.3. Filter is selected and FET Q5 'closed' from M9-1 causing R8 (9.76kΩ) to be placed between I+ and Lo. 2-wire must be selected on the front panel (Error 6 occurs during self-test if this is not done).

M1C is on so 100μA flows through it. Since Lo is maintained at 0V there is no potential difference across either R1 or R3. Therefore all the current flows in R8 generating approximately 1V on I+ and Hi. The resulting voltage output from the DC Isolator is applied to the A - D converter, measured and compared with the stored value. If the measured value is within ±6% of the stored value, the test is complete.

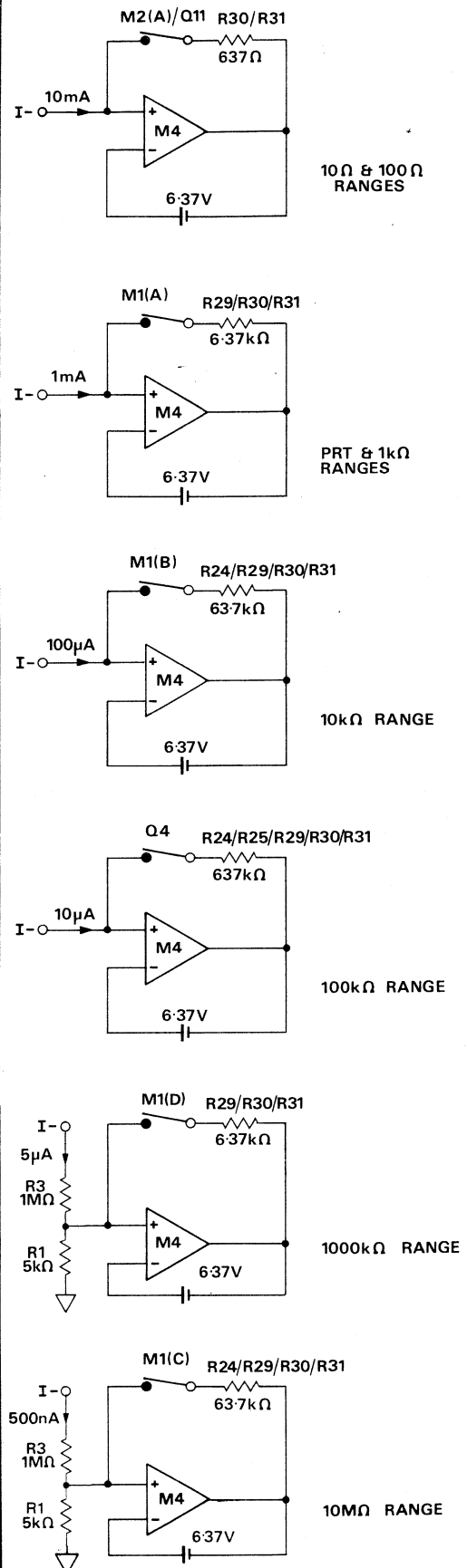


Fig. 3.30 SIMPLIFIED Ω CURRENT SWITCHING

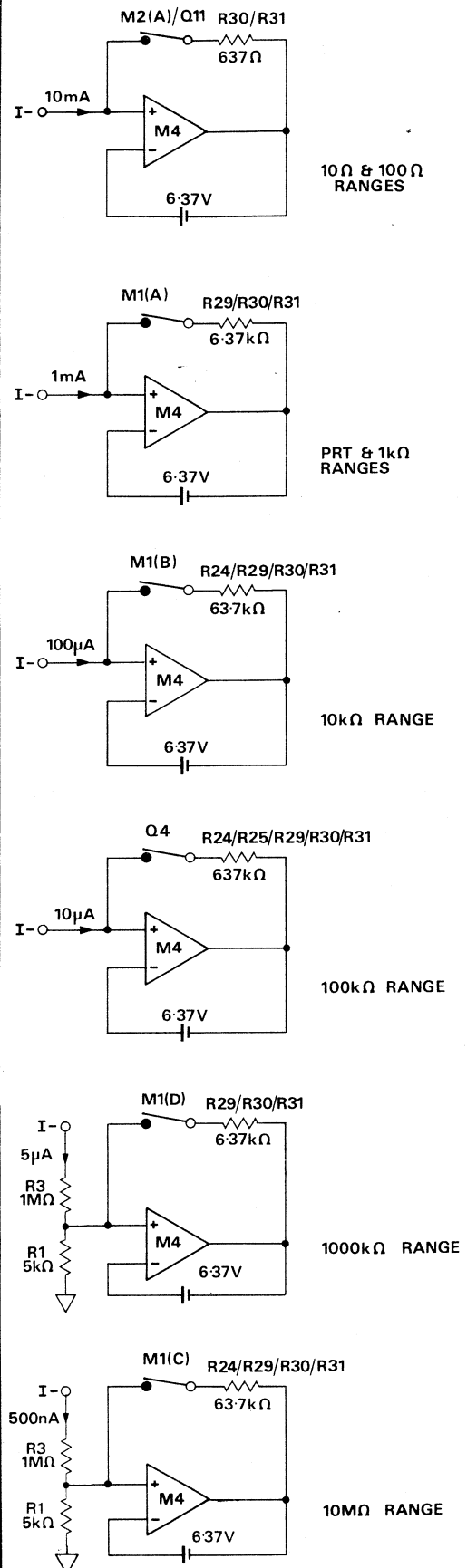


Fig. 3.30 SIMPLIFIED Ω CURRENT SWITCHING

3.5 REAR INPUT/RATIO ASSEMBLY (Circuit Diagram No. 430506)

3.5.1 General

The Rear Input/Ratio assembly contains switching circuitry which selects the input to be measured — from one of 3 channels:

Front panel terminals - J6 on Rear Input/Ratio pcb
 SIG socket - J11 on rear panel
 REF socket - J10 on rear panel

A user makes the selection either remotely, using IEEE codes I or P (see User's Handbook Table 4.4); or from the front panel, using the MODE keys:

'Sig' selects inputs from J11 (SIG) only.
 'Ref' selects inputs from J10 (REF) only.
 ' Δ ' or 'Ratio %' (or both) provides a continuous series of readings, each processed digitally from two measurements: the first from J10 (REF) and the second from J11 (SIG). The Rear Input/Ratio assembly therefore alternates between J10 and J11 under software control.

Switching information enters the Rear Input/Ratio assembly via J2, to be latched by M1, which sets the input conditions for relay driver transistors Q1, Q2, Q5, and Q6. Relays RL1 and RL4 switch the Hi and I+ input lines, RL2 and RL3 switch Lo, I-, Guard and Ohms Guard.

3.5.2 Front Panel/Rear Panel Switching

To select the front terminals, AD6 is set to logic-1 (M1-9 at 0V) and the positive-going edge of 'OP SEL CLK' clocks M1-11. M1-13 is latched at logic-1, turning on Q1 and Q6, energizing relays RL1 and RL2. Thus the front input terminals are connected to the internal measurement circuits. Should 'Rear' input, 'Ratio %' or ' Δ ' be selected, AD6 is clocked into M1 as logic-0 (M1-9 at -15V). M1-13 is latched at logic-0, Q1 and Q6 are turned off, so the contacts of relays RL1 and RL2 permit RL3 and RL4 to select between the two rear inputs.

3.5.3 SIG/REF Switching

To select REF (J10), AD6 is at logic-0 (see para 3.5.2), AD4 is set to logic-1 (M1-5 at 0V) and the positive-going edge of 'OP SEL CLK' clocks M1-3. M1-1 is latched at logic-1, turning on Q2 and Q5, energizing relays RL3 and RL4. Thus J10 is connected to the internal measurement circuits. Should SIG (J11) be selected, AD4 is clocked into M1 as logic-0 (M1-5 at -15V). M1-1 is latched at logic-0, Q2 and Q5 are turned off, so relays RL3 and RL4 connect J11 to the measurement circuits.

3.5.4 Ratio %, Δ , or Δ % Selection

For these mode selections, M1-13 remains at logic and the logic state of M1-1 is reversed during the last part of each analog interface update sequence (see Fig. 3.6). As a result, relays RL3 and RL4 alternately select J10 (REF) and J11 (SIG) inputs.

3.5.5 Hi and I+ Delays

To avoid excessive slew-rates in the measurement circuits, the Hi and I+ line switching is delayed by components in the base circuits of Q5 and Q6. This allows the input commons and guards (RL2 and RL3 contacts) to assume their correct potentials slightly before Hi and I+ are applied.

3.5.6 Test

When TEST is selected, a check is carried out to see if the Rear Input/Ratio option is fitted. R9 holds the AD4 line at logic-1 (0V) for the 'Option fitted' test (refer to sect 3.12).

3.6 ANALOG OUTPUT ASSEMBLY (Circuit Diagram No. 430308)

3.6.1 General

The Analog Output Assembly accepts the DC Isolator or AC Converter output and converts it to a ± 1 volt DC full range output. This signal can then be used, for example, to drive X-Y plotters or strip chart recorders.

3.6.2 Description

The 3.16 full range signal from the DC Isolator to AC Converter is buffered by unity gain amplifier M2. The output is potentially divided by R7 and R8 so that 1 volt full range is presented to M1, another unity gain amplifier. Potentiometer R5 is adjusted to remove any offset caused by M1 and M2. Positive temperature coefficient thermistors R3, R4 and diodes D1, D2 protect the analog output circuitry from accidental input applied to the Analog Output external connector.

3.7 DIGITAL ASSEMBLY (Circuit Diagram No. 430526)

The Digital assembly contains the digital section of the A - D converter, and the circuitry which provides the general management of the instrument. Fig. 3.33 outlines the main elements and signal highways of the digital system.

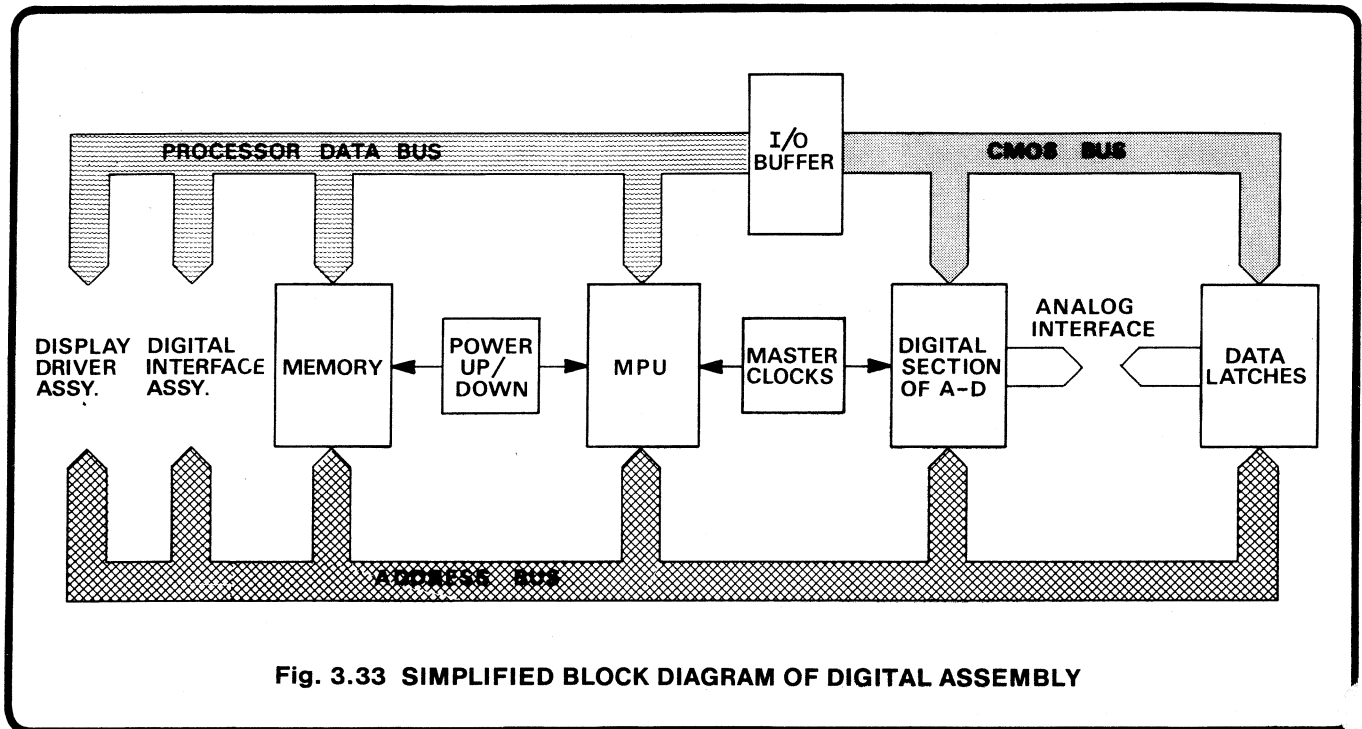


Fig. 3.33 SIMPLIFIED BLOCK DIAGRAM OF DIGITAL ASSEMBLY

3.7.1 Processor and Memory (430526 sheet 1)

A 6800 general-purpose microprocessor (MPU) together with 16k-bytes of memory controls the communication between the digital and analog assemblies, front panel, digital interface and display drivers. The memory can be split into three main areas:

- Program Memory:** Stored in 12k-bytes of ROM, this defines the 6800 MPU processes for control of the 1081 DMM. The ROM also contains constant data such as self-test limits, 'Spec' readout specifications and other fixed factors.
- Non-volatile Calibration Memory:** 256 bytes of RAM backed up by an internal battery, this stores the calibration errors used for each reading (updated during any 'AUTOCAL' or 'ZERO' operation).
- Operating Memory:** 1k-bytes of RAM store any intermediate calculation results, the DMM status, Max/Min

and limit values, etc. A separate RAM on the Front Assembly holds volatile display data. No battery back-up is provided, so all this data is lost when the instrument is powered down.

3.7.1.1 Software Overview

The system uses the technique of a looping prioritized job scheduler (see Fig. 3.34). Each job driven from the scheduler is controlled by a flag in the system workspace which is set when the job is required to be run and cleared when completed. Priority of activation is ensured by making each job exit on completion, to the top of the schedule.

Program Modules: The program memory is split into a series of functional modules, each module corresponding fairly closely to a major functional area and hence to one of the jobs activated by the job scheduler, the larger ones being sub-divided, see Drawing No. 890043.

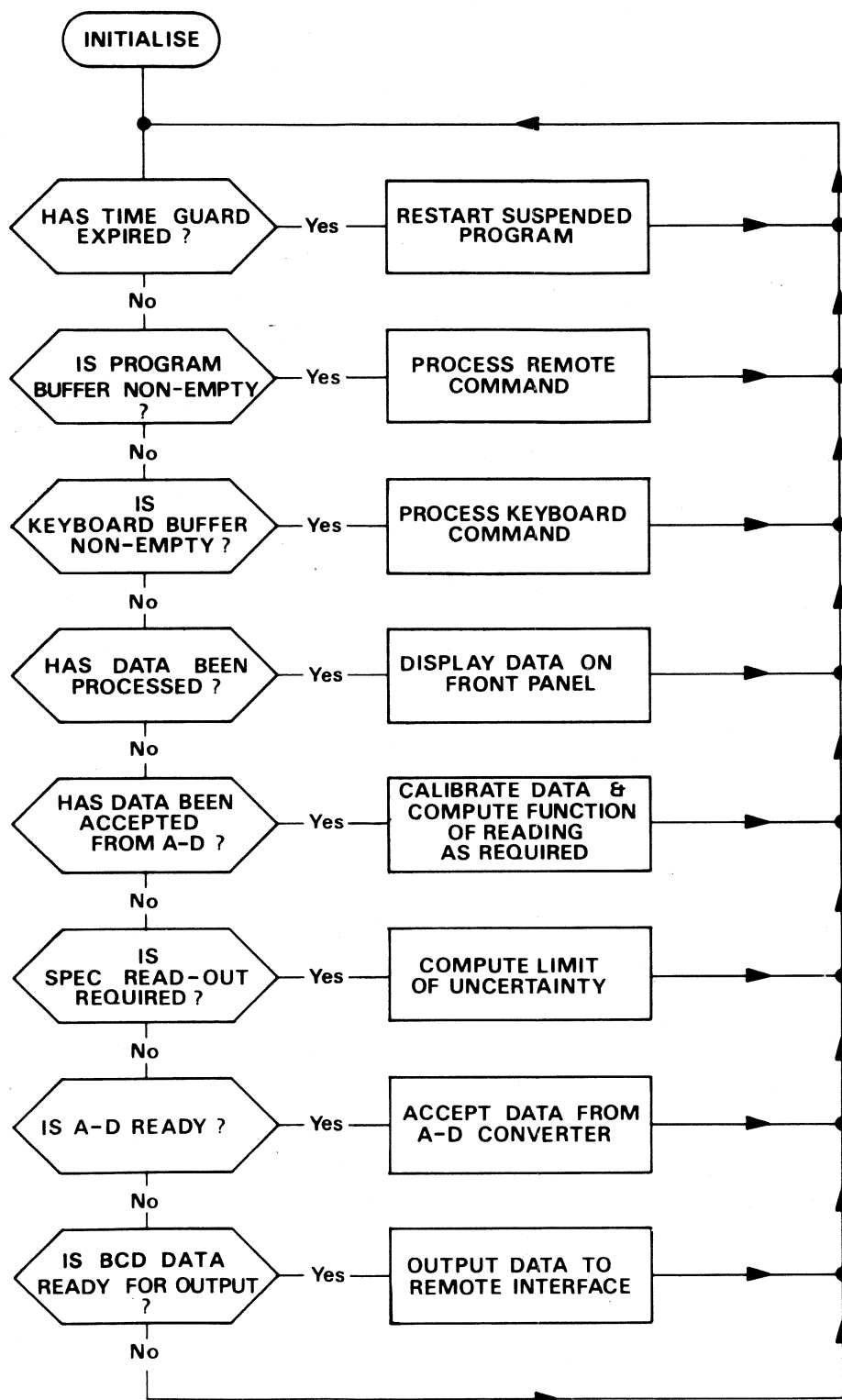


Fig. 3.34 JOB SCHEDULER

A second control mechanism used is to input all the commands via a 'first in/first out' buffer between the interrupt level routine receiving the command and the main program implementing it. Thus the processor under remote control is able to 'simultaneously' set up the requirements for the next reading, convert the current reading and process the last one.

3.7.1.2 The Two-Phase Clock

The 6800 requires a non-overlapping positive two-phase (ϕ_1 , ϕ_2) clock and is derived from the crystal master clock (sheet 4) producing a 1.6MHz (50Hz supply) or 1.9MHz (60Hz supply) signal. M57 acts as a $\div 2$ thus antiphase 800kHz square-waves appear on pins 14 and 15. If data is not being transferred to the CMOS Bus, M57-11 is high, thus M56-8 follows M57-15. The non-overlapping of ϕ_1 and ϕ_2 is produced by the utilization of the inherent propagation delay (approx. 10nS) through each gate of M54 and M55. This is best seen by referring to Fig.3.35, the circuitry around the output stage increasing the voltage levels demanded by the processor (0V and +5V).



During a period when data is being transferred across the CMOS Data Bus, $\phi 1$ and $\phi 2$ are reduced to 400kHz by utilizing the other half of M57. The signal CMOS I/O is high thus a 400kHz square-wave is output on M57-11, the

wave-forms of $\phi 1$ and $\phi 2$ are altered such that one half of the period is stretched, covering $1\frac{1}{2}$ cycles of the normal 800kHz operation. (See Fig. 3.36).

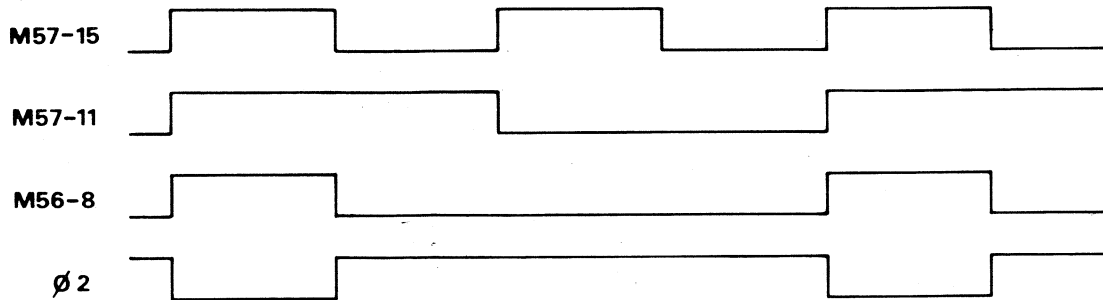


Fig. 3.36 TIMING DIAGRAM OF STRETCHED TWO-PHASE CLOCK

3.7.1.3 RAM/ROM Circuit

The 6800 uses 3 Read-Only Memory chips (ROMs) which contain the program necessary to run the instrument. Each ROM is able to store up to 4096, 8-bit 'bytes' of program information; grouped in program modules. The MPU accesses a byte by placing its address on the 16-bit Address Bus and driving the Valid Memory Address (VMA) line true (logic-1). The information held in that particular location is then sent back to the MPU via the Processor Data Bus.

The chip-select inputs for the RAM and ROM are decoded from a selection of high-order address bits. This selection determines the positions of the RAM and ROM in the memory map. For example: M30 is fed from A15.A13.A12 so that it covers the memory locations from #F000 to #FFFF (Note that since A14 is not decoded M30 also appears at #B000 to #BFFF).

The processor employs 1024 bytes of 8-bit wide Random Access Memory (RAM) made up from two 1024 x 4-bit RAMs (M31/M36). M31 and M36 are employed as operating memory for scratch pad operations and storing volatile data (e.g. Max, Min). The principal location of the RAM is from #0000 to #00FF. Since A8 and A9 are not decoded there are images starting at #0100, #0200, #0300.

A further 256 bytes of 8-bit wide RAM are made up from two 256 x 4-bit RAMs (M19/M20). M19 and M20 are backed up by a battery to provide the non-volatile 'Calibration' and 'Zero' memory. Three address bits A12, A14 and A15 are decoded by M33 (pin 8) to enable M19/M20; but M29 (pin 6) permits the memory contents to be changed only if CAL is selected, or if the ZERO section of the memory is addressed (A7 and A6 both at logic-1).

The read/write control line $R/\overline{W}$ from the 6800 is gated with a 'Master Clock $\div 2$ ' signal to provide correct timing, and the address decodes include gating with VMA $\phi 2$.

An instrument power up is detected by M60/M62 causing an initialization $\overline{\text{RESET}}$ signal to be fed to the MPU via Q16. (See Fig. 3.38).

During a power-up or power-down (+5V supply line $< +4.75V$) a signal from the supply-level detectors prevents RAMs M19 and M20 from being overwritten by holding the CS (chip select) lines low (< 0.2 volts) via Q14 for a period of approx. 25mS determined by R55/C32.

3.7.2 CMOS Address Decode and Input/Output Circuits (430526 sheet 2)

Information is transferred to and from CMOS devices via the CMOS Data Bus during periods when the signal CMOS I/O is at logic-1 (M33-6). CMOS I/O is addressed when A15.A14.A11 is true. This occurs when memory locations starting at #4100 (and its images) are selected. The transfer of data between the Processor Data Bus and the CMOS Data Bus takes place at 400kHz, the Read/Write lines selecting the direction of the information through the tri-state buffers M4, M5 and M6.

In order to address the various CMOS input/output devices, the address lines must be further decoded. M32 is a 1-of-10 decoder, providing 5 addressable drives; M16 is a dual 1-of-4 decoder addressing the front panel circuitry and the digital elements of the A-D converter. A summary of the decoded CMOS address signals is given in Fig. 3.39.

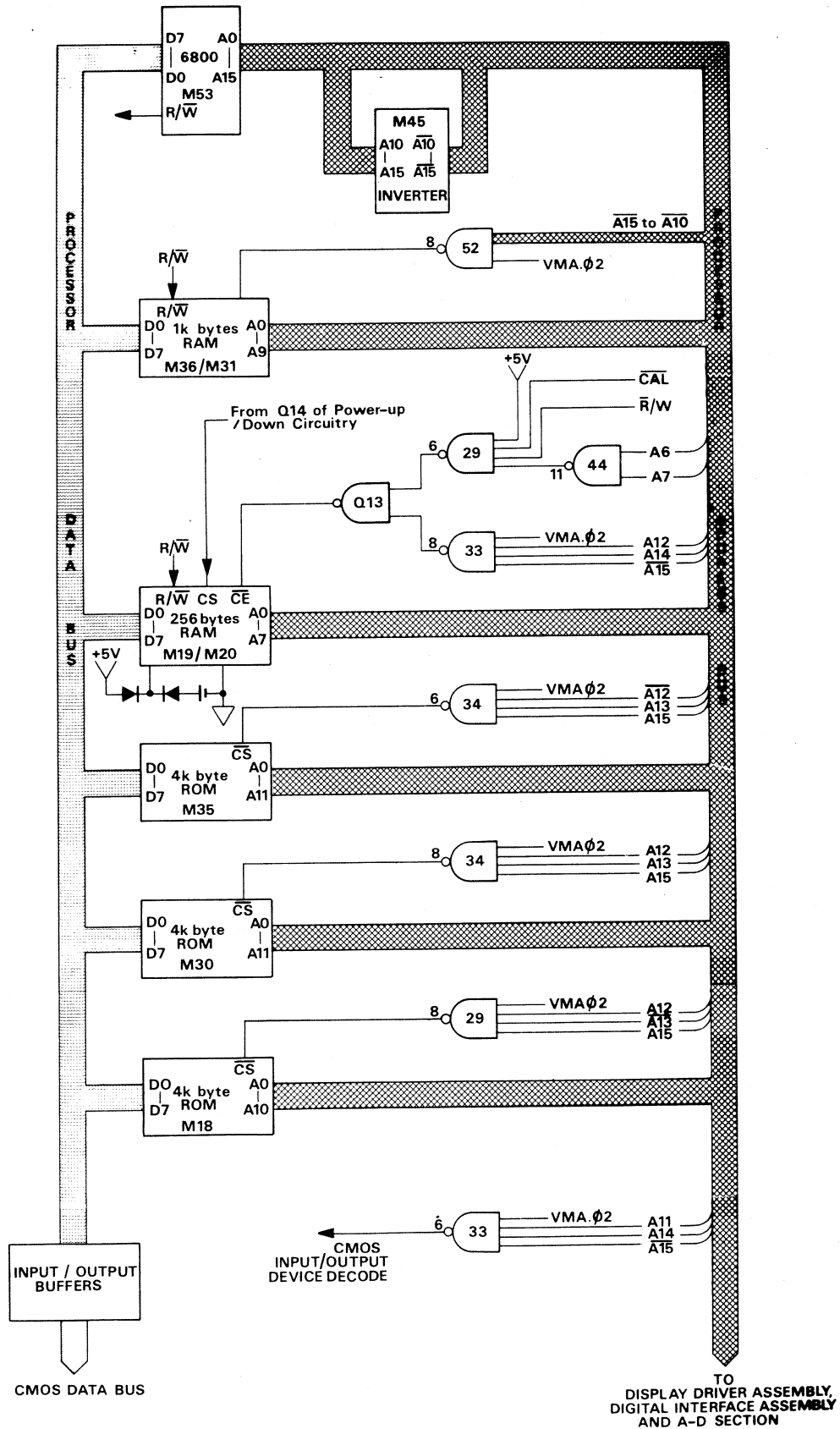


Fig. 3.37 SIMPLIFIED DIAGRAM OF MEMORY CIRCUITS

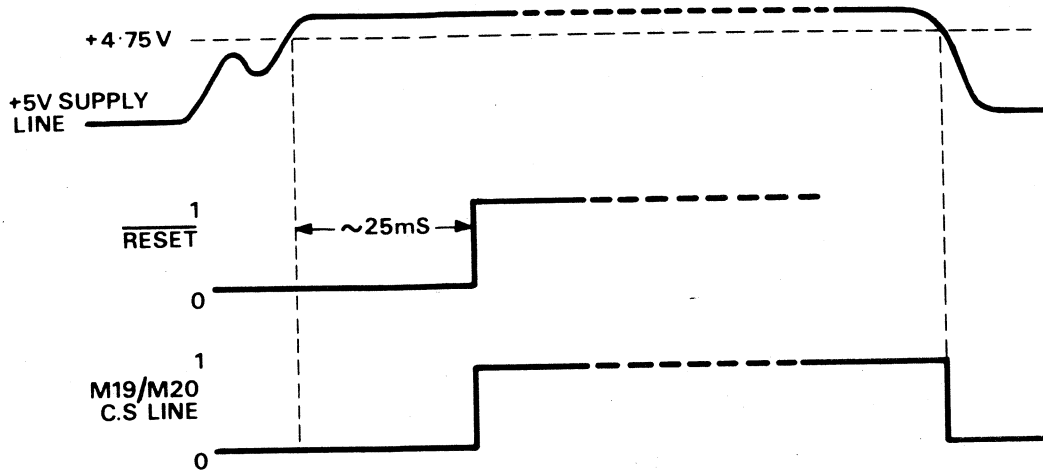


Fig. 3.38 START UP AND NON-VOLATILE RAM PROTECTION

A6	A5	A4	A2	A1	A0	SIGNAL	M32/M16 Pin No.	Operation
0	0	0	1	X	X	$\overline{\text{XKYBRD}}$	M32-2 (M32-4)	Keyboard read/write
0	0	1	X	X	X		(M32-11)	Forces a MPU 'power up' sequence
1	0	0	X	X	X			Triggers processor time guard (M43)
0	1	0	1	X	X	$\overline{\text{XADDT}}$	M32-6 (M32-9)	A-D main counter output enable
0	1	1	X	X	X			Analog interface address latch input enable
0	0	0	X	0	0	$\overline{\text{XKDSP0}}$	M16-7	} Addresses keyboard i.e.d. latches
0	0	0	X	0	1	$\overline{\text{XKDSP1}}$	M16-6	
0	0	0	X	1	0	$\overline{\text{XKDSP2}}$	M16-5	
0	0	0	X	1	1	$\overline{\text{XKDSP3}}$	M16-4	
0	1	0	X	0	0	$\overline{\text{XADSTA}}$	M16-9	A-D, and interrupt status output enable
0	1	0	X	0	1		M16-10	Error switch output enable
0	1	0	X	1	0	$\overline{\text{XADCTL}}$	M16-11	A-D control latches, input enable
0	1	0	X	1	1	$\overline{\text{XADDLY}}$	M16-12	A-D delay counter input enable

FIG. 3.39 CMOS ADDRESS DECODING

3.7.3 Analog to Digital Conversion (Digital Section)

3.7.3.1 General Principle

Block diagram Fig. 3.40 outlines the essentials of the digital section and should be used with flowchart Fig. 3.41 in order to follow the operation of this section.

The function of this section of the circuitry is to generate the sequence that when transferred to the analog section, controls the sequence from RESET through the integration cycle and back to RESET. The circuitry controls the length of SIG and BIAS and counts during REF 1 and REF 2, the accumulated count being proportional to the length of the reference periods, which in turn is proportional to the measured input signal. At the end of each reading cycle the count is read by the MPU, processed and displayed.

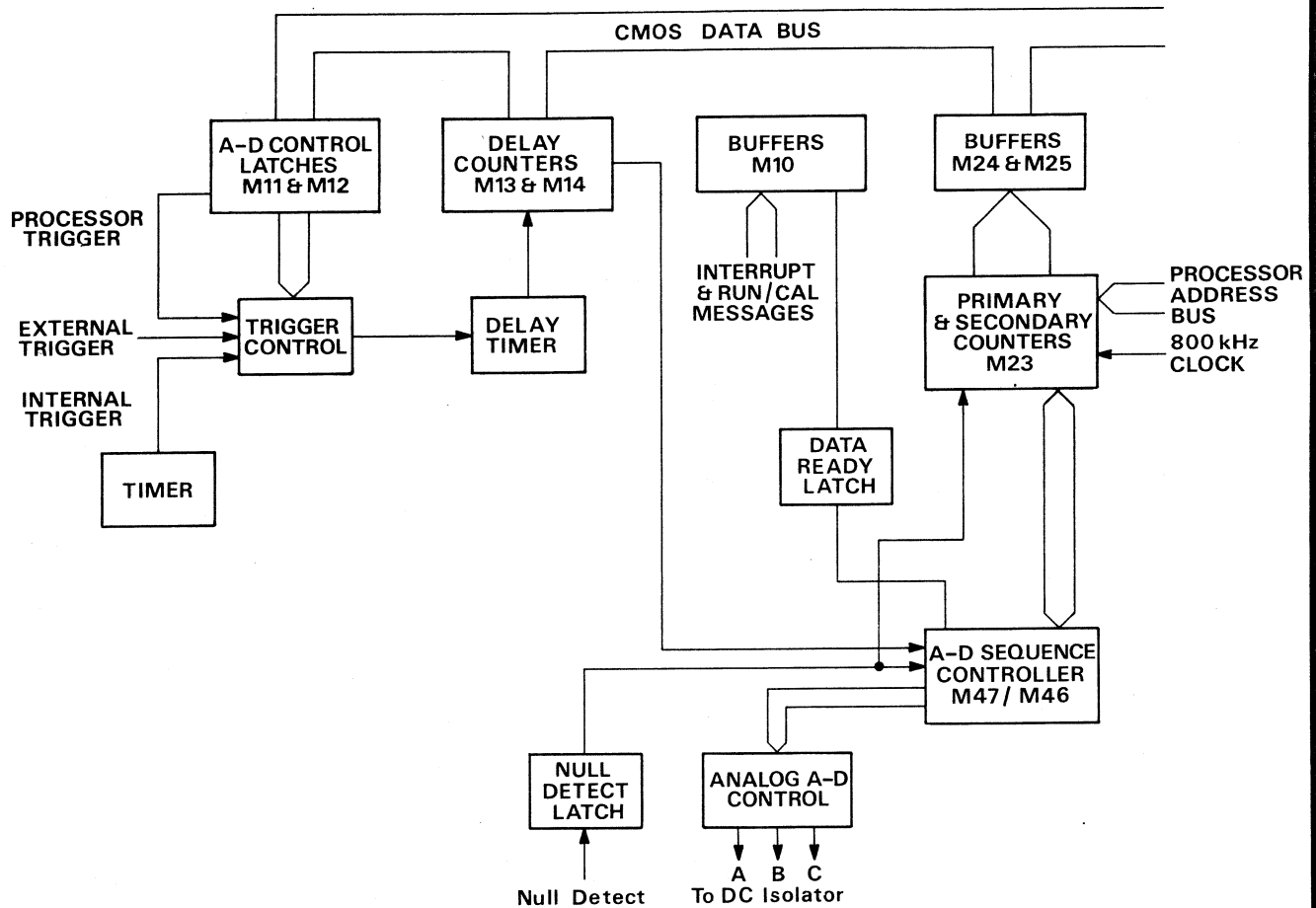
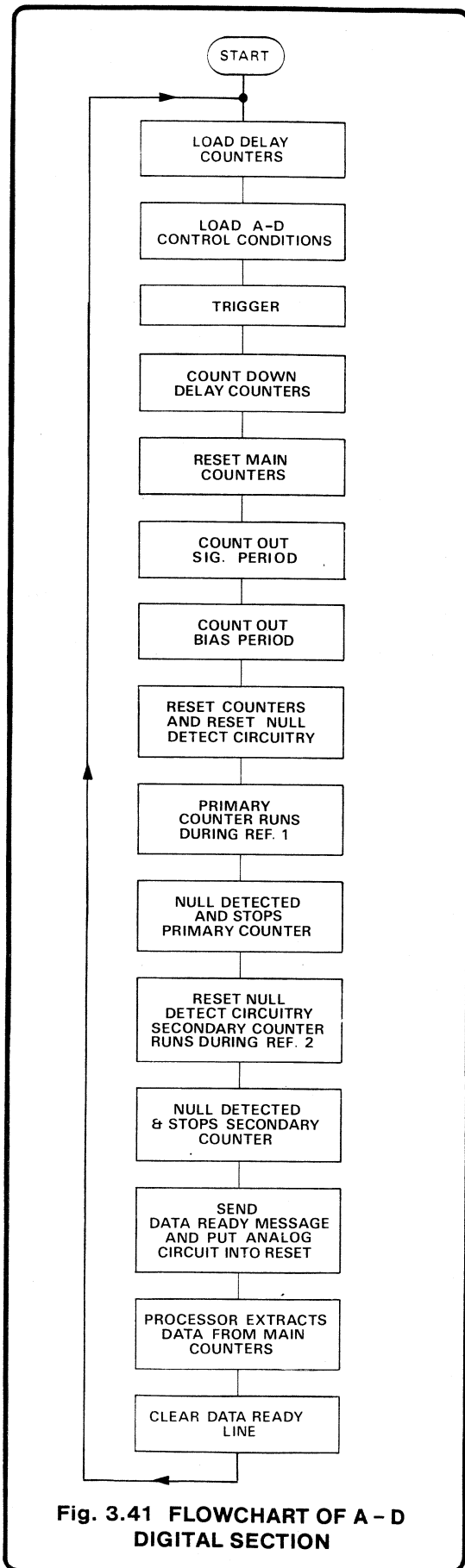


Fig. 3.40 SIMPLIFIED DIAGRAM OF DIGITAL SECTION OF A - D CONVERTER



SIGNAL	$\bar{A}$	$\bar{B}$	C
RESET	1	1	0
SYNCH	1	1	0
SIG	1	1	1
BIAS	0	1	1
WAIT	0	1	1
REF 1	1	0	1
REF 2	0	0	1
END	1	1	1

FIG. 3.42 A-D ANALOG SEQUENCE CONTROL SIGNALS

3.7.3.2 Preset Procedure

As part of the initialization routine (at switch on), M47 (used as the sequence controller), is reset from M37-11, causing M47-2 to be logic '1'. Thus the control lines $\bar{A}$, $\bar{B}$ and C put the analog section of the A-D into RESET (See Fig. 3.42). The Address Bus decoded signal $\bar{XADDLY}$ is taken low, enabling the presetting of the delay counters M13 and M14 from the CMOS Data Bus, the amount of delay being determined by the selected range, function and filter state, see Fig. 3.43. The A-D control latches, M11 and M12 are then enabled by $\bar{XADCTL}$ to (i) reset the command latch M1 (from M11-4), (ii) set the resolution of the main counter (M11-5 and 6), (iii) select trigger gate (M12-3, 4 or 5) and (iv) reset the data ready latch (M12-6).

FUNCTION	1081 COUNT	
	FILTER	FILTER
DC Volts	6	101
AC Volts	101	22
DC + AC Volts	101	22
PRT	6	101
10 Ω - 100k Ω	6	101
1M Ω	6	121
10M Ω	32	251

NOTE: With AC LF Filter in, a number (n) of delayed measurements follow EXT TRIG. The nth measurement is accepted as a valid reading for display.

Value of n:

FILTER selection	10Hz	1Hz	0.1Hz
Measurements/Reading	8	50	550

FIG. 3.43 COMMAND DELAYS

3.7.3.3 A-D Measurement Sequence

Trigger. The trigger, required to initiate the measurement sequence, is generated from one of three possible sources:

1. Internally generated 2/second trigger, from timer M61-7.
2. Externally generated trigger, from EXT TRIG on rear panel via M24-13.
3. An MPU-derived trigger from M11-3 generated when auto-ranging, during calibration or a ZERO sequence, or via the digital interface.

The trigger source is selected by the latched data on M12, enabling one of the three gates of M2.

Delay. The trigger pulse clocks the 'command latch' M1 causing the timer, M15, to output clock pulses (100Hz) to the delay counters (M13 and M14) after a delay of approx. 1.5mS set by C5, R8, R9, R11. The delay counters proceed to count down to zero, at which time the delay latch (M26) is clocked. Thus M26-14 becomes a logic-0, enabling the sequencer M47 (an octal counter) to proceed on to the next step via M46-2.

SYNCH. The SYNCH phase from the sequencer resets the counters of M23 and places the analog section of the A-D into SIG. The pulse is fed back to M47 via M46-3 to step on the sequencer.

SIG. During the time the SIG line is at logic-1 (M47-3), the primary counter in M23 is enabled and counts out the signal period (160ms). At the end of this period M23-23 goes to logic-0, enabling M47-13 via M46-11, and stepping the sequence on to BIAS (FFWD/M47-7 to logic-1).

BIAS. The BIAS signal (M47-7) is transferred to the analog section of the A-D by changing the state of the $\bar{A}$ line (M38-9 to a logic '0'). BIAS also enables the secondary counter of M23 to count out the BIAS period (160 μ s). The signal indicating the end of this period is passed via M46-9 causing the sequencer to carry on to the next step. The BIAS signal also resets the 'delay latch' (M26) ready for the next measurement cycle, and the 'null detector' latch (M22A).

WAIT. The WAIT pulse resets the counter of M23 via M39-10, keeps the $\bar{A}$ line to the analog section low, clocks the polarity null detect latch M22(B) causing a logic '1' on pin 1 if the signal applied to the analog section of the A-D converter was positive (logic '0' if negative) and is fed back to enable the sequencer via M46-3.

REF 1. The high to low edge of WAIT causes the $\bar{A}$ to change state and going into REF 1 makes $\bar{B}$ a logic '0'. The analog side is then in the condition to start 'ramping down'. While REF 1 is high the primary counter of M23 is enabled (pin 3) and counts the period of REF 1.

REF 1 is ended when a null detector pulse is detected and latched on to M22. This causes the sequencer to step on once more from M46-3, the low to high edge from pin 4 disabling the primary counter.

REF 2. The REF 2 signal changes the state of the $\bar{A}$ line (causing the analog section to ramp down at a slower rate), resets the 'null detect' latch and enables the secondary counter of M23 (Pin 13) to count the period of REF 2. If the secondary counter overflows the primary counter is incremented from M23-16.

As in REF 1, a null detector pulse causes the counting period to end (M22-12) and increment the sequencer via M46-3 causing the $\bar{A}$ and $\bar{B}$ lines to change state.

END. The low to high edge from M47-10 is fed back to M47, via M48-6 giving a master reset. Thus the sequencer is placed into RESET.

RESET. The sequence pulse from M47-2 clocks the 'data ready' latch M1-3 placing a signal on to the CMOS Data Bus via tri-state buffer M10 indicating to the MPU that a reading is ready to be taken from the main counter M23. Data is extracted from the counters in three bytes (controlled by the A1 and A0 lines of the processor address bus) with the counter output buffers, M24 and M25 being enabled by $\bar{XADDT}$, a decoded processor address.

The RESET signal is also passed to the analog section of the A-D by changing the state of the C line.

Once the data has been extracted from the main counter the set-up procedure is then repeated to await a further trigger.

3.7.3.4 Master Clock (430526 sheet 4)

The master timing element of the instrument is a crystal controlled Colpitts oscillator. The crystal is chosen to be a binary multiple of the supply frequency to provide an oscillator output of 1.6384MHz (50 or 400Hz supply) or 1.96608MHz (60Hz supply).

3.8 FRONT PCB ASSEMBLY (Circuit Drawing No. 430294)

The Front pcb assembly accepts the input signals, digitally displays the value, provides manual control of the measurement circuits and data conditioning; and gives a visual status indication of the selectable Instrument states.

3.8.1 Analog Input Signals (430294 sheet 2)

Signals applied to the front panel input terminals are routed directly to the rear panel pcb along two cables. The first takes the Hi and I+ lines and the second takes the lines: Lo, I- and Ω 's Guard. Both cables are screened by front panel Guard.

KEY	M7				KEY	M10			
	14	15	16	17		14	15	16	17
	CD7	CD6	CD5	CD4		CD3	CD2	CD1	CD0
100	0	0	0	0	SIG	0	0	0	0
10	0	0	0	1	REF	0	0	0	1
1000	0	0	1	0	Δ	0	0	1	0
10M Ω	0	0	1	1	RATIO %	0	0	1	1
1	0	1	0	0	(A-B)	0	1	0	0
.1	0	1	0	1	HI RES	0	1	0	1
10 Ω	0	1	1	0	$\div$ C	0	1	1	0
AUTO	0	1	1	1	MAX	0	1	1	1
DC	1	0	0	0	MIN	1	0	0	0
k Ω	1	0	0	1	RESET	1	0	0	1
KEYBOARD	1	1	0	1	HOLD	1	0	1	0
PRT	1	1	1	0	FILTER	1	1	0	1
ZERO	1	1	1	1	AC	1	1	1	1

FIG. 3.44 CMOS DATA BUS : KEY SELECT CODING

The front panel pcb connects the front panel input terminals to the 2-4 wire and Local-Remote switches. Thus I+ and I- are wired to the 2-4 wire switch through thermistors R1 and R2 for connection to Hi and Lo if required. Similarly, Ω 's Guard and Guard may be shorted via the Local-Remote switch.

3.8.2 Display Signals (430294 sheet 1)

The front panel pcb routes the display signals from the Display Driver assembly to the plasma display.

3.8.3 Keyboard Data Encode (430294 sheet 1)

Selection of a front panel keyswitch causes one of the two 16-key encoders (M7 or M10) to send a data available message to M2 (a data latch) and to remember which key was pressed. The output of M2, (pin 1 or 13) signals the interrupt circuitry of the Digital Board (IRQK1 or IRQK2).

When the microprocessor accepts the interrupt and has located the source, the XKY BRD line to pin 13 of M7 and M10 is taken low, enabling the data outputs of the encoders to be placed on to the CMOS data bus (See Fig. 3.44 for the key select coding). This signal also resets M2 ready for the next key selection.

CMOS DATA LINE	M12/M11	M8/M5	M6/M4	M9
CD0	$\div$ C	DC	AUTO	
CD1	HI RES	k Ω	10 Ω	
CD2	RATIO %	ZERO	.1	
CD3	Δ	FILTER	1	
CD4	A-B	KEYBOARD	10	
CD5	MIN		100	HOLD
CD6	MAX	PRT	1000	REF
CD7	RESET	AC	10M Ω	SIG

FIG. 3.45 CMOS DATA BUS : LED-SELECT CODING

The $\overline{\text{XKYBRD}}$ signal is inverted by R6, R7 and Q1 to enable the LED data latches. These are divided into the four sets: M4/M6, M5/M8, M11/M12, M9; each set being addressed by one of the $\overline{\text{XKDSP}}$ lines.

The outputs of the LED latches provide the signals to the bases of the LED drive transistors, switching them on or off as required.

Basically, the Display Driver assembly receives the display information from the microprocessor (running at 800kHz) and stores it in a Random Access Memory (RAM) digit by digit. This data is then read out at a slower

NOTE: In the following description, each bar, decimal point or legend is referred to as a display segment and each set of segments i.e. $\pm$, $\frac{\square}{\square}$ or a legend block, is referred to as a display block.

On completion of a reading or when certain modes are selected, (e.g. SPEC, keyboard entry), the processor indicates to the Display Driver Board that data is ready to be transferred by the signal XDDSP (TP6). This causes the RAM (M1) to be placed into its write mode and the quadruple 1-to-2 data selector, M9, to select the 'B' inputs which are connected to the processor Address Bus.

The signal XDDSP also causes the tri-state buffers M6 and M7 to become enabled, causing the data input lines of the RAM to be connected to the processor data bus. Thus under MPU control, the display data (± 1 , $\square$'s, decimal points, legends and commas) are written into the RAM.



Fig. 3.46 DISPLAY DRIVER WRITE CIRCUITRY

COUNTER (M8)				RAM (M1)				COMMA MULTIPLEXER (M10)				Display block energized or operation implemented from M11
Q ₃	Q ₂	Q ₁	Q ₀	A ₃	A ₂	A ₁	A ₀	INHIBIT	C	B	A	
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	3
0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	5
0	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	7
0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	9
0	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	11
0	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	} Load comma data
0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	
1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	2
1	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	4
1	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	6
1	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	8
1	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	10
1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	Reset Counter

Block Number → 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11

FIG. 3.47 DISPLAY DRIVER READ MODE ADDRESS STATES

Once this transfer of data is complete, signal XDDSP reverts to logic-0 selecting the read mode of the RAM. The buffers return to their open-circuit state, isolating the RAM Data Bus from the main Processor Data Bus.

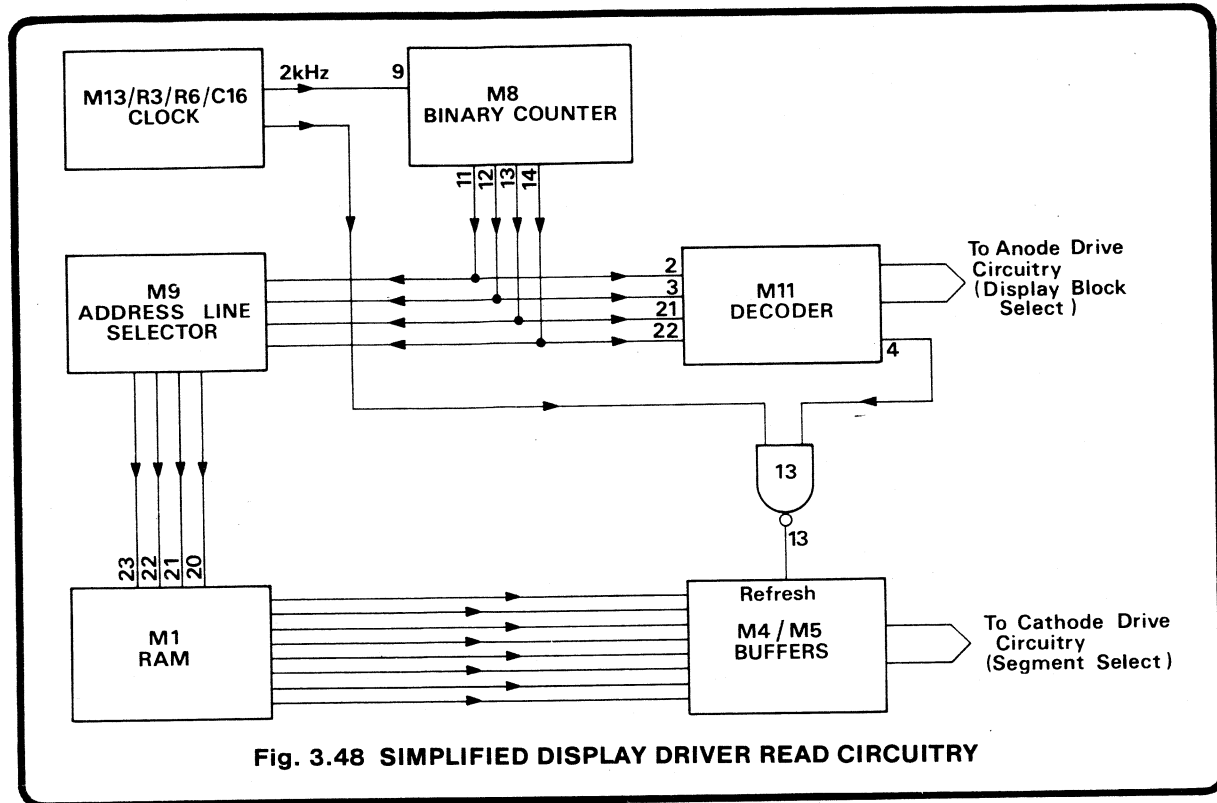
3.9.2 Read Mode

A multiplexed display is normally scanned from left to right, driving each anode in turn and providing the appropriate segment information to the cathodes. For this type of display, however, adjacent anodes should not be activated consecutively, as this can cause inter-block 'streaming'. Thus the 1081 employs two scans per cycle: the first for odd numbered blocks, the second for even.

The free running clock M13, R3, R5, C16, produces a 2kHz signal (M13-9) to drive a 4-bit binary counter, M8, which provides the control of the address lines in the read mode (See Fig. 3.48). The display block selection is achieved by decoding these 4 lines into 16 bits using M11. The output lines of M11 are connected to the bases of transistors Q1-Q3, Q13-Q20 which act as anode switches. Note that when the address lines are in the state 0000 the output of M11 (pin 11) selects the anode to block 1; 0001

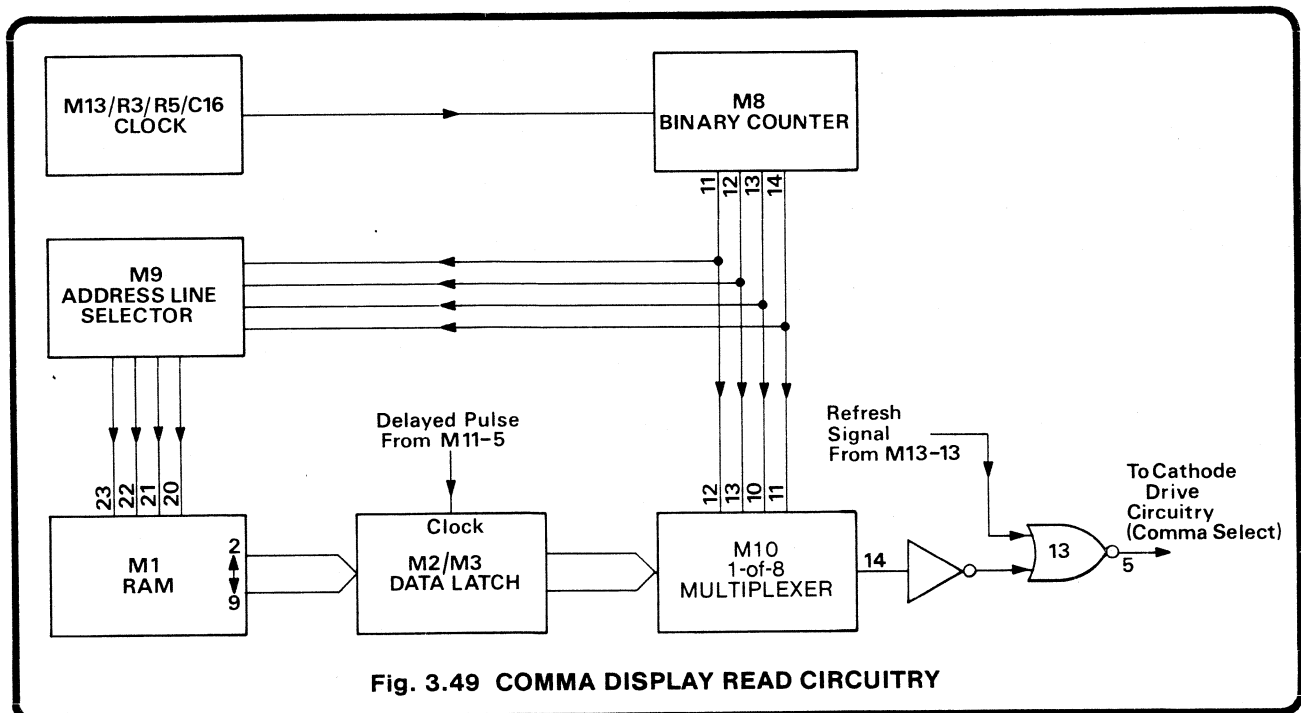
selects the anode to block 3 (M11-9); 0010 ... block 5, etc., thus the display blocks are selected alternately.

To select the appropriate segment data from the RAM to match the display block selection the address lines are given a left hand bit rotation i.e. if the output of M8 is labelled DCBA, ($2^3, 2^2, 2^1, 2^0$), the address input of M1 would be CBAD. (Fig. 3.47 gives the state of the address lines for each display block). The particular display block segment data is recalled by the RAM, buffered by M4 and M5, level shifted -180 volts by R8-R15, C4-C11 causing Q5-Q12 to drive the cathodes, D4-D11 acting as restoration diodes. Between the transfer of each set of segment data, M13-3 is taken high, causing the outputs of M4 and M5 to be a logic '0'. This produces a refresh period for capacitors C4-C11 to discharge from the -180V supply through the restoration diodes. Each 'E' display block consists of 7 'digit bars', a decimal point and a comma, thus a total of 9 bits is needed to drive the block. As the 680C series only has an 8 bit wide data bus, the comma information is treated as extra word. When the RAM is in its write mode, the last byte transferred from the processor is the comma information (8 bits for segments 1 to 8, See Fig 3.48).



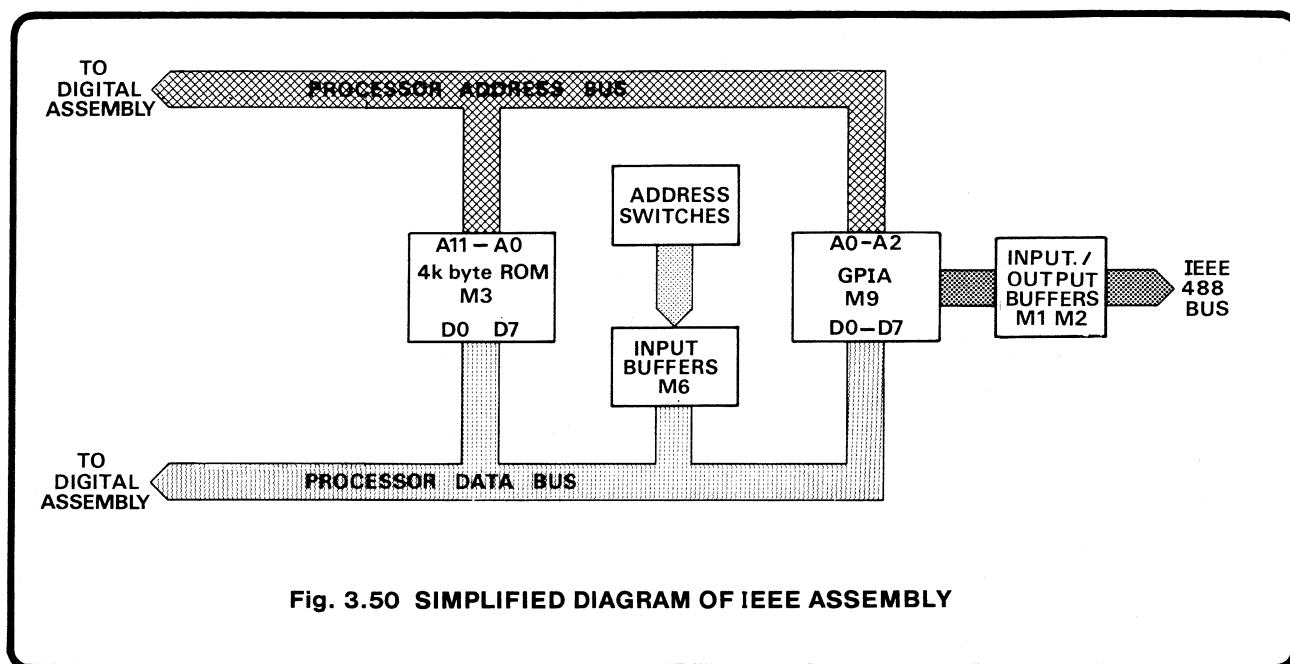
In the read mode the comma information is transferred from the RAM to latches M2 and M3 (Fig. 3.49) when the RAM address is 1110. So that this information is not sent to the cathodes of the display (it would constitute a display segment combination under the normal cycle), it is inhibited from passing through M4 and M5 by the decoder (M11-4). The previous signal from M11 (pin 5) is delayed by R6, D2, C2 such that when it reaches pin 7 of M2 and M3 it is coincident with that from M11-4, clocking the

comma data on to the latches. M2/M3 outputs are permanently enabled, so the comma data is transferred to the 'X' inputs of 8-channel selector M10. As M10 is under the control of block counter M8, it multiplexes the comma data to coincide with activation of the corresponding block anode. M10 'Z' output is passed via M13 and Q4 to the comma segment (i) line, subject to inter-block refresh by M13-13 as for M4/M5.



3.10 IEEE 488 STANDARD DIGITAL INTERFACE (Circuit Diagram No. 430427)

The IEEE Digital Interface assembly contains the extra memory circuitry required for the execution and decoding of interface functions, and for data input and output transfers. Simplified diagram Fig. 3.50 shows its essential features.



3.10.1 ROM Circuit

The IEEE Digital Interface assembly acts as an extension to the Digital assembly with connections to both the Processor Address and Data Buses. The board houses 4k bytes of program memory (M3) containing the sub-routines to control the instrument from the IEEE 488 Bus. The ROM receives the address information, with chip selection being made by decoding address lines A3-A11 with XIOBD and master clock $\phi 2$.

Service Request
Parallel Poll
Device Clear
Device Trigger

With the MPU it is also capable of:-
Programmable Interrupts
Storing the instrument's address
Control of the interface input/output buffers.

3.10.2 Interface Circuit

The General Purpose Interface Adaptor (GPIA). M9, provides the interface between the IEEE 488 Standard Instrument Bus and the 6800 microprocessor. The MPU can receive, process and send messages to the interface through the GPIA.

The GPIA is able to automatically handle the following interface protocol^[1]:-

- Single address capability
- Source and acceptor handshake
- Talker and Listener states

The GPIA is selected by decoding address lines A3-A11 with XIOBD. Address lines A0-A2 with the state of the MPU R/W line select one of the 8 read only or 7 write-only registers in the GPIA, enabling the MPU to send or receive data over the interface.

The two signals $T/\bar{R}1$ and $T/\bar{R}2$ are used to control low power transceivers (formed from M1, 2) which drive the interface bus.

^[1]For further information refer to 'Getting aboard the 488 Bus' published by Motorola.

3.11 REAR (POWER SUPPLY) ASSEMBLY (Circuit Diagram No. 430295)

3.11.1 General

The line transformer and power supply components are situated at the rear right hand side of the instrument, when viewed from the front. Transformers T1 and T2 are of toroidal construction mounted one on top of the other and bolted to the rear panel. T1 has a split primary comprising two 115V windings, intended for either series or parallel

connection depending on the line voltage. An earth screen is interposed between primary and secondary windings to minimise electrostatic coupling, and is grounded to line ground. The second transformer T2 is driven from T1. It also possesses an electrostatic screen, this time being connected to Guard.

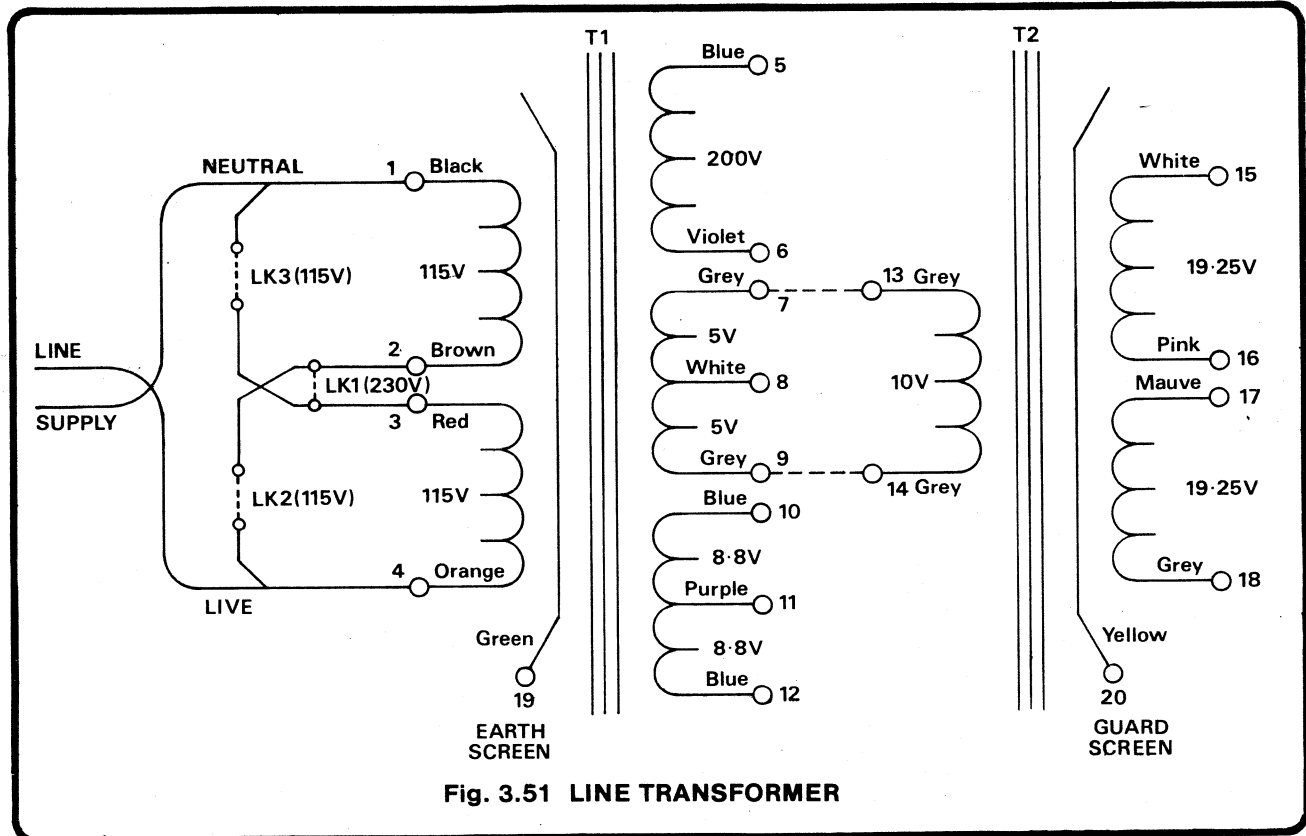


Fig. 3.51 LINE TRANSFORMER

3.11.2 180V supply

The 180V supply is required for the plasma display. The 200V AC output from the secondary of T1 is full-wave rectified by W1 and smoothed by C6. R6/D3 form a 6.8V reference so that Q2/R4 becomes a constant current sink of approx. 14mA. Shunt regulator D4/Q1 maintains 180V between J1-5 and J1-2. J1-5 is referenced by direct connection to the digital +5V line in the Display driver assembly.

3.11.3 5V supply

All the logic circuitry to the right of the instrument's central pcb is powered from the supply generated by the two 8.8V, 750mA secondary windings on transformer T1. The center-tap (digital common) is connected to line ground. D1 and D2 form a bi-phase bridge applying a full-wave rectified supply to reservoir capacitor C7. The 5V regulator is referred to R2 rather than ground so that the 5V rail can be accurately set. Feedforward capacitor C8 improves the effective ripple rejection of M1.

3.11.4 $\pm 15V$ Supply

The output of the third secondary winding of transformer T1 (10V AC) is input to the primary of T2. The two 19.25V outputs are connected in series, with the centre tap connected to analog common. The output of bridge rectifier W2 is fed to voltage regulators M2 and M3, to produce positive and negative 15 volt supplies to power the analog circuitry. These regulators also include foldback current limiting and thermal shut-down, to provide short-circuit protection.

3.12 SELF TEST SEQUENCE

Selection of the $\rightarrow$ key then the TEST key places the instrument into a test routine, checking the display and basic measurement circuits. A flowchart for the routine is given in Fig. 3.52. The analog circuitry conditions for each test are given in the last subsection of the circuit description for the particular assembly. The Range FET patterns are listed in Appendix 1.

SECTION 4

INTERNAL ADJUSTMENT PROCEDURES

4.1 CHANGING LINE VOLTAGE AND LINE FREQUENCY

The instrument is set to 50Hz, 205V to 255V supplies unless Option 80, 81 or 82 is specified. This information is carried on the instrument identification label located on the rear panel. Alteration to a different line voltage/line frequency may necessitate an instrument recalibration.

4.1.1 Changing Line Voltage

1. Disconnect power and all signal input/output leads.
2. Remove the lower cover.
3. Locate the link(s) connecting the split primary on the printed circuit board in front of the toroidal mains transformer, Fig. 2.1 and Drawing No 400295.
4. 115V Operation:- Remove LK1 (link 1) and fit LK2 and LK3^[1].
230V Operation:- Remove links LK2 and LK3, and fit LK1^[1].
5. Amend instrument identification label.
6. Replace lower cover.
7. Replace power fuses with 160mA anti-surge (230V) or 500mA anti-surge (115V).
8. Carry out the Specification Verification tests (Section 8, User's Handbook) and recalibrate if necessary.

4.1.2 Changing Line Frequency

1. Disconnect power and all signal input/output leads.
2. Remove the top cover.
3. Change X1, C23, C24 on the Digital assembly (Drawing No. 400526) to the values shown below.

50/400Hz	Datron Part Number	Description
X1	800020	1.6384MHz crystal
C23	130059	470pF 500V Ceramic Disc
C24	130015	120pF 160V Polystyrene

60Hz	Datron Part Number	Description
X1	800021	1.96608MHz crystal
C23	102331	330pF 500V Ceramic Disc
C24	130006	82pF 160V Polystyrene

^[1] Links should be 22 SWG TIN.Cu wire with silicone rubber sleeving.

4. Amend Instrument identification label.
5. Replace top cover.
6. Carry out the Specification Verification tests (Section 8, User's Handbook) and recalibrate if necessary.

4.2 BATTERY REPLACEMENT

The battery should be replaced on or before the date indicated on the rear panel instrument identification label. To retain the calibration memory; the instrument must be powered-up during replacement. Therefore great care must be taken due to voltages up to 260 volts being present inside the instrument.

1. Remove top cover and locate battery on the Digital assembly (see Fig. 2.1).
2. Power-up instrument.
3. Desolder battery at end of tags and remove from clip.
4. Replace with new battery, (Datron Part No. 930049) positive terminal to resistor.
5. Replace top cover.
6. Amend instrument identification label (Current date +5 years).
7. Carry out the Specification Verification tests (Section 8, User's Handbook) and recalibrate if necessary.

4.3 POST-REPAIR PROCEDURES

Most integrated circuits and semiconductor devices used in the 1081 are manufacturers' standard products. Two exceptions, available only from Datron, are:

RMS Module (M11 on AC assembly)
Programmed ULA (M23 on Digital assembly)

During manufacture certain resistors are selected in value (FSV = Factory Selected Value) to accommodate circuit component tolerances, or to bring the desired setting of the preset control to the center of its adjustment range.

To achieve the high performance of the 1081, some critical devices have been selected for low leakage, high speed or low noise etc., and are marked with a paint spot. Therefore any replacements for these parts should be ordered from Datron stock.

NOTE:

A routine calibration as detailed in Section 1 should be carried out after completion of the following procedures.

WARNING:

Up to 260 volts is present inside the instrument. Personal contact with this voltage may result in injury.

4.3.1 Basic DC Instrument

Equipment Requirements:

5½ digit Digital Voltmeter e.g. Datron 1065, 1061
 Variable 5V, 1 amp DC supply
 5mV/division Oscilloscope e.g. Telequipment D83
 DC Voltage Calibrator, e.g. Datron 4000 or 4000A
 Shielded 10M Ω resistor in parallel with 10nF capacitor,
 e.g. Datron part No. 400392.

Procedure:

Power Supplies

1. Turn instrument on and allow 30 minutes warm-up period.
2. Connect DVM Hi to TP8 and Lo to TP28 on the Digital Board. Adjust R2 on the Rear (Power Supply) pcb assembly to give $+5.100V \pm 25mV$.
3. Connect DVM Hi to TP1 and Lo to TP23 on the Analog assembly. Adjust R7 on the Rear (Power Supply) pcb assembly to give $+15.000V \pm 15mV$.
4. Connect DVM Hi to TP2 and Lo to TP23 on the Analog assembly. Adjust R12 on the Rear (Power Supply) pcb assembly to give $-15.000V \pm 15mV$.

Digital Assembly

5. Switch the instrument off and disconnect the power lead.
6. Isolate the Digital assembly by removing the connectors along the centre panel (J1-J5).
7. Connect variable 5V supply and DVM Hi's to TP8, Lo's to TP28. Reduce supply to $4.750 \pm 10mV$.
8. Set R83 fully clockwise. Connect oscilloscope Lo to TP28 and monitor M53 pin 40. Turn R83 anti-clockwise until TP30 undergoes a high to low transition (or begins to pulse low).
9. Remove variable supply and reconnect items disconnected in steps 5 and 6. Disconnect the oscilloscope. Switch on the instrument.
10. Connect DVM Hi to battery positive terminal, Lo to TP28. Check battery voltage is >2.5 volts.
11. Disconnect DVM and connect oscilloscope Hi to TP25, Lo to TP28. Adjust R11 to give a 10ms ± 1 ms period, mark-space ratio 3.5 : 1.5. (NOTE. This signal appears in short 'bursts' every reading.) Disconnect oscilloscope.

CAUTION:

The next sequence of operations (12, 13 and 14) clears the whole calibration memory, so all previous calibration information is lost. DO NOT carry out these operations unless one or more Cal. Stores is at one end of its span. (e.g. IP-0 or FAIL has been displayed.)

12. Insert calibration key into keyswitch on the back panel and turn, placing the instrument into CAL mode.

NOTE: The display CAL legend will be lit.

13. Short together pins 'D' and 'E' on Digital assembly. NOTE: All the calibration store correction factors are now reset to zero.

14. Turn the calibration key back to RUN mode.

Analog Assembly

NOTE.

Before carrying out operations (15) to (19), ensure that the instrument has warmed up with covers on for at least 2 hours.

15. Select DC, 1V and FILTER; apply short copper link across input terminals, and connect DVM Lo to TP23, Hi to TP34. Adjust bootstrap offset R160 to reduce the voltage at TP34 to $<20\mu V$. Disconnect the DVM.
16. Apply short-circuit input and press 1081 ZERO key. Repeat until display reading is $.000,000 \pm 1$ digit.
17. Connect shielded 10M Ω resistor across the Hi and Lo input terminals. The display reading is the input bias current to a resolution of tenths of a picaAmp (e.g. .000,125 represents a bias current of 12.5pA). Adjust R159 to null this reading.
18. Repeat (16) and (17) until the bias current is $<10pA$.
19. Repeat (15), (16) and (17) until the bootstrap and bias current are both within the specified limits without further adjustment.
20. Replace covers but do not replace screws. Apply short-circuit input. Select 1000V DC range and deselect FILTER. Turn rear panel keyswitch to CAL mode and select LIN.
21. Select 10V DC range and FILTER. Press ZERO.
22. Remove input short. Apply +10V DC to the input terminals. Press STD, repeating until display reading is $+10.00000 \pm 1$ digit.

Important Note

[Operations (23) to (35)]

The basic linearity of the 1081 DC analog circuitry is of such a high order, that it is dependent on the nature and degree of compensation applied to adjust the dielectric absorption of the main A-D integrator capacitor C9. This is done on the 10V range using FSV resistor R85 at +19V, and trimmer R23 at +2V.

The calibration source used by the manufacturer to provide the test voltages, is itself of very low noise and excellent linearity. If a Datron 4000 or 4000A is not available, any calibration source used to provide test voltages must have less than 0.5ppm of noise, and be linear to better than 0.5ppm of range. Otherwise there is little point in testing or adjusting the 1081 linearity.

Before any linearity tests, or adjustment of R23 or R85, the instrument must be warmed up with covers on for at least 2 hours. For adjustment, the top cover should be lifted for as little time as possible.

IF THE LINEARITY IS SUSPECT, AND THE ABOVE CONDITIONS CANNOT BE MET, DO NOT CARRY OUT OPERATIONS (23) TO (35). IT IS RECOMMENDED THAT THE 1081 BE RETURNED TO YOUR DATRON INSTRUMENTS SERVICE CENTER FOR TEST AND ADJUSTMENT.

23. Apply +19.000,000 volts to the input terminals and select HI RES. If the displayed reading is within the limits +18.999,980V and +19.000,020V, omit operations (24) to (34).
24. Read the Important Note above. Unsolder R85 and clean out its terminal posts. When the instrument is fully warmed up again, proceed to operation (25).
25. Reapply +19.000,000V (HI RES selected). Select values of R85 until the displayed reading is +19.000,000V $\pm$ 20 digits.
26. Apply 0.000,000V and press ZERO. Repeat until the reading is 0.000,000V $\pm$ 5 digits.
27. Apply +10.000,000V and press GAIN. Repeat until the reading is +10.000,000V $\pm$ 5 digits.
28. Repeat operations (25) to (27) until no further reselection of R85 is necessary.
29. Apply +2.000,000V (HI RES selected). Adjust R23 until the displayed reading is +2.000,000V $\pm$ 20 digits.

30. Apply 0.000,000V and press ZERO. Repeat until the reading is 0.000,000V $\pm$ 5 digits.
31. Apply +10.000,000V and press GAIN. Repeat until the reading is +10.000,000V $\pm$ 5 digits.
32. Repeat operations (29) to (31) until no further adjustment of R23 is necessary.
33. Repeat operations (25) to (32) until no further reselection of R85, nor adjustment of R23 is necessary.
34. Solder the selected R85 into its terminal posts. When the 1081 is warmed up, repeat operation (23).
35. Turn rear panel keyswitch to RUN mode. The basic DC-only instrument set-up procedure is complete.

4.3.2 Ohms Assembly

Equipment Required:

5½ digit DVM e.g. Datron 1065, 1061
 10M Ω 5% Resistor in parallel with 10nF capacitor. e.g. Datron part No. 400392
 Copper shorting links.

Procedure.

1. Select 10k Ω range, 4-wire. Connect I- to Ω Guard, I+ to Hi, and 10M Ω between Hi and Lo.
2. Connect DVM Hi to TP7, Lo to TP12, and adjust bias current R26 until TP7 voltage is zero $\pm$ 100 μ V.
3. Connect Lo to Ω G. Connect shorting link between TP12 and TP8.
4. Connect DVM Hi to TP5 and check reading is zero $\pm$ 50 μ V. Adjust FSV R40 if >+50 μ V, or FSV R39 if <-50 μ V.
 Note R39, R40 must be $\geq$ 100k Ω .
5. Remove link between TP12 and TP8 and connections on front panel.

The basic Ohms set up procedure is complete.

4.3.3 AC Assembly

Equipment Required:

5mV/Div oscilloscope. e.g. Telequipment D83.
 5½ digit DVM with Ohms. e.g. Datron 1065, 1061.
 DC calibrator. e.g. Datron 4000 or 4000A.
 AC calibrator. e.g. Fluke 5200A.
 Asymmetric signal, 1V RMS, Crest Factor 5:1 $\pm 0.02\%$, reversible polarity.

CAUTION

The following procedures should commence with the HF Autocal voltage close to the center of its span. To check this, select the 100V AC range and measure the DC voltage at J1-11 with respect to TP8. If it is between +4V and +6V it is NOT necessary to clear the calibration stores. If outside these limits, the cal stores should be cleared as described in para 4.3.1 operations (12), (13) and (14).

CLEARING THE CAL STORES ENTAILS A FULL 'AUTOCAL' OF THE INSTRUMENT!

Before proceeding; ensure that at least the Analog Assembly LIN, ZERO, and STD Autocalibrations have been carried out. (See para 4.3.1 operations 17 - 22.)

AC Preamplifier Zero

1. Read and comply with the CAUTION above.
1. Apply short circuit input. Select AC + DC, 100mV range and HOLD.
3. Connect DVM Lo to TP8, Hi to Test link K (TLK). Adjust R148 (bias current) for a reading of zero, $\pm 140\mu\text{V}$.
4. Select 100mV range AC, and check that the reading is zero, $\pm 140\mu\text{V}$. It may be necessary to re-adjust R148 to obtain this value. If so, recheck operation 3.
5. Select each range in turn, and check that the DVM reading is within $\pm 70\mu\text{V}$ of zero (except 100mV range: $\pm 140\mu\text{V}$).

Set up RMS Converter

6. Select 10V range. Adjust R119 (Rectifier zero) for the most negative (or least positive) reading on the display.
7. Connect DVM to TLH. Adjust R101 (linearity) for a reading of $+1.1\text{mV} \pm 10\%$.
8. Select 100mV range. Check that the DVM reading is between 0.8mV and 1.8mV.

9. Select 1V range and apply 1V, 500Hz; with the DVM still connected to TLH. Refer to Fig. 4.2 and make or cut links TLC - TLF as appropriate to give a DVM reading of $3.120\text{V} \pm 0.025\text{V}$.

TLH Voltage	Cut Test Links				Gain*
	C	D	E	F	
2.618 - 2.648	✓	✓	✓	✓	1.184
2.648 - 2.675	✓	✓	✓	x	1.172
2.675 - 2.703	✓	✓	x	✓	1.160
2.703 - 2.733	✓	✓	x	x	1.148
2.733 - 2.763	✓	x	✓	✓	1.135
2.763 - 2.793	✓	x	✓	x	1.123
2.793 - 2.824	✓	x	x	✓	1.111
2.824 - 2.857	✓	x	x	x	1.098
2.857 - 2.888	x	✓	✓	✓	1.086
2.888 - 2.923	x	✓	✓	x	1.074

*Increase in TLH voltage when links are cut.
 Nominal TLH voltage: $2.753 \pm 5\%$ (2.615-2.891V).

FIG. 4.2 AC ASSEMBLY OUTPUT SELECTION VOLTAGES

Check Spec Readout Frequency Flags

10. Select HOLD. Connect DVM to TP6. Adjust the applied frequency and note that TP6 changes logic state at a frequency between 1.8kHz and 2.2kHz. Note also that the TP6 voltage increases by approx. 0.3V between 18kHz and 22kHz. Disconnect the DVM.

Set Range 'Zeros'

11. Deselect HOLD, and apply 500Hz at 0.1%FR input to each range in turn. Perform ZERO autocal on each range, using the instrument display to check that each range calibrates to 100 digits ± 3 digits. Disconnect the input.
12. Apply a short circuit to the input, short Guard to Lo and select each range in turn. Check that the reading on each range is zero ± 10 digits on the display (except 100mV range: ± 30 digits). Remove the shorts.

Set up DC-DC Turnover

13. Select 1V range, AC + DC. Apply 1V 500Hz and perform GAIN autocal.
14. Apply +1V DC and note the displayed reading.
15. Apply -1V DC and adjust R62 (DC turnover) for the same reading as in operation (14). (± 3 digits).

16. Repeat (13) to (15) until all readings are the same to within ± 20 digits.

Set up Coarse Frequency Response

17. Select 100V range, AC; apply 100V, 500Hz and perform GAIN autocal. Apply 100V, 50kHz and adjust C82 for a display reading of $100.000V \pm 20$ digits. (If necessary change C81 to a value which permits this adjustment).
18. Apply 100V, 100kHz and note the reading error. Adjust C79 to give 5 times the error in the same direction.
19. Repeat (17) and (18) until the 50kHz and 100kHz readings are separated by less than 20 digits.
20. Select 1V range, AC; apply 1V, 500Hz and perform GAIN autocal. Apply 1V, 50kHz and adjust C84 for a display reading of $1.00000V \pm 20$ digits. (If necessary change C85 to a value which permits this adjustment).
30. Select 0.1 Hz filter, and leave to settle for two minutes. Check that the displayed reading is within ± 50 digits of zero.
31. Adjust R50, in small steps, to null out the reading error. Allow time for the reading to settle after one step before passing on to the next. Turn clockwise to make the reading more positive.
32. Repeat (29) to (31) until the difference is reduced to less than 10 digits.
33. Repeat (28).

The AC set-up procedure is now complete.

Set up Crest Factor

21. Apply 1VRMS, +ve 5:1 Crest Factor signal. Adjust R61 (crest factor) for a display reading of $1.00000V \pm 30$ digits.
22. Apply 1VRMS, -ve 5:1 Crest Factor signal. Check that display reading is $1.00000V \pm 0$ digits.
23. Apply 1V, 500Hz, and perform GAIN Autocal. Repeat (21), (22) and (23) until crest factor readings are within limits.

Linearity Checks

24. Select 1V range, AC + DC. Apply 1V DC and perform GAIN Autocal.
25. Apply 1.9VDC and adjust R27 value (Factory Selected Value - FSV) for a display reading of $1.90000V \pm 6$ digits (reducing R27 increases reading).
26. Repeat (24) and (25) until both correct.
27. Select 1V range AC. Apply in turn 1V, 100mV, 10mV, at 500Hz and check that display reading is correct to within ± 10 digits of the input voltage.
28. Apply open circuit input, set CAL/RUN switch to RUN; press '→', 'Test' and check for a display of 'PASS'.

Set up Output Buffer Input Current

29. Select 1V range, AC + DC, no filter. Apply 1V DC and set CAL switch to RUN. Use the 'A-B' computation mode to null out the reading: press STORE, B, then (A-B).

APPENDIX 1 **ANALOG DATA LINE 'F.E.T.' PATTERNS**

DC Voltage (IEEE 488 code F3)

Range		DC Isolator							
R		AD0	AD1	AD2	AD3	AD4	AD5	AD6	AD7
1	100mV	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	X
2	100mV	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	X
3	1V	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	X
4	10V	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	X
5	100V	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	X
6	1000V	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	X
7	1000V	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	X

AC Voltage (IEEE 488 code F2)

Range		AC assembly							
R		AD0	AD1	AD2	AD3	AD4	AD5	AD6	AD7
1	100mV	0	0	X	0	0	0	1	0
2	100mV	0	0	X	0	0	0	1	0
3	1V	0	0	X	0	0	0	0	0
4	10V	0	0	X	1	0	0	0	1
5	100V	0	0	X	0	1	0	0	1
6	1000V	0	0	X	0	0	1	0	1
7	1000V	0	0	X	0	0	1	0	1

DC Coupled AC Voltage (IEEE 488 code F6)

Range		AC assembly							
R		AD0	AD1	AD2	AD3	AD4	AD5	AD6	AD7
1	100mV	0	1	X	0	0	0	1	0
2	100mV	0	1	X	0	0	0	1	0
3	1V	0	1	X	0	0	0	0	0
4	10V	0	1	X	1	0	0	0	1
5	100V	0	1	X	0	1	0	0	1
6	1000V	0	1	X	0	0	1	0	1
7	1000V	0	1	X	0	0	1	0	1

AC Filter Selection (IEEE 488 codes F2 C0-C3)

Filter	AD1/F1	AD0/F0	A1	A0	S1	S2	S3	S4
.1 Hz	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0
1 Hz	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0
10 Hz	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0
100 Hz	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1

Ohms (IEEE 488 code F1)

Range R	DC Isolator									Ohms assembly							
	AD0	AD1	AD2	AD3	AD4	AD5	AD6	AD7		AD0	AD1	AD2	AD3	AD4	AD5	AD6	AD7
1 10Ω	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	X		0	0	0	0	0	0	1	X
2 100Ω	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	X		0	0	0	0	0	0	1	X
3 1kΩ	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	X		0	0	0	0	0	1	0	X
4 10kΩ	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	X		1	0	0	0	0	0	0	X
5 100kΩ	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	X		0	0	0	0	1	0	0	X
6 1MΩ	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	X		0	0	1	1	0	0	0	X
7 10MΩ	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	X		0	1	0	1	0	0	0	X
PRT and kΩPRT (IEEE 488 codes F4 and F5)																	
PRT } kΩPRT }	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	X		0	0	0	0	0	1	0	X

TEST (IEEE 488 code Y)

Function Tested	Range Checked	Voltage Measurement									Option assembly							
		AD0	AD1	AD2	AD3	AD4	AD5	AD6	AD7		AD0	AD1	AD2	AD3	AD4	AD5	AD6	AD7
DC	.1	DC Isolator									No Option Required							
	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1									
	10	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1									
kΩ	10M	DC Isolator									Ohms assembly							
		0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1		0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1
AC	.1	AC assembly - J1 (Ranging)									AC assembly - J2 (Filters)							
	1	0	0	X	0	0	0	1	0		0	0	X	X	X	X	X	X
		0	0	X	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	X	X	X	X	X	X

DESIGNATOR	DATRON PART No.	DESCRIPTION	PRINCIPAL MANUFACTURER	MANUFACTURER'S PART No.	No. USED Per Assy.
R1	090001	P.T.C. THERMISTOR	MULLARD	VA8650	2
R2	090001	P.T.C. THERMISTOR	MULLARD	VA8650	—
R3	000151	150 Ω 1/4 W CARBON	MULLARD	CR25	8
R4	000151	150 Ω " " "	"	"	—
R5	000151	150 Ω " " "	"	"	—
R6	000102	1K 1/4 W CARBON	"	CR25	1
R7	000104	100K 1/4 W CARBON	MULLARD	CR25	1
R8	000151	150 Ω 1/4 W CARBON	MULLARD	CR25	—
R9	000151	150 Ω " " "	"	"	—
R10	000151	150 Ω " " "	"	"	—
R11	000151	150 Ω " " "	"	"	—
R12	000151	150 Ω " " "	"	"	—
AN1	090032	150R x7 2% NETWORK	BECKMAN	764 -1 - R150	2
AN2	090032	" " " " "	"	"	—
C1	102101	100PF CER DISC	ERIE	801	1
C2	150002	10 μ F 20% 16V DIPTANT	UNION CARBIDE	K10E16	2
C3	150016	1.0 μ F 20% 35V "	UNION CARBIDE	K10E35	2
C4	101103	0.01 μ F 250V CER DISC	ERIE	801	3

NOTES: CIRCUIT DIAG 430294
CHECK PROC. 460294
CHECK LIST 470294

28-4-78 datron ELECTRONICS LTD
1061/1071/1081
FRONT P.C.B. ASSY
400294 2 6

DESIGNATOR	DATRON PART No.	DESCRIPTION	PRINCIPAL MANUFACTURER	MANUFACTURER'S PART No.	No. USED Per Assy.
C5	101103	0.01 μ F 250V CER DISC	ERIE	801	—
C6	150016	1.0 μ F 20% 35V DIPTANT	UNION CARBIDE	K10E35	—
C7	101103	0.01 μ F 250V CER DISC	ERIE	801	—
C8	150002	10 μ F 20% 16V DIPTANT	UNION CARBIDE	K10E16	—
C9	104023	2 μ F 20% 1KV CER DISC	ITT	HD16K102N2M5-SS1K0DSC	1
C10	102472	4 μ F 25% 500V CER DISC	ITT	CD10	1
Q1	240001	Si NPN	NATIONAL	BC184K	6
Q2	240001	Si NPN	NATIONAL	BC184K	—
Q3	240001	" "	"	"	—
Q4	240001	" "	"	"	—
Q5	240001	" "	"	"	—
Q6	240001	" "	"	"	—
M1	290042	GP. HIGH CURRENT TRANS ARRAY	R.C.A.	CA3081P	3
M2	280011	DUAL D FLIP-FLOP	MOTOROLA	MC14013 BCP	1
M3	290042	GP. HIGH CURRENT TRANS ARRAY	R.C.A.	CA3081P	—
M4	280015	QUAD LATCH	MOTOROLA	MC14076	7

NOTES:

SEE SHEET 2 FOR LATEST ISSUE

DATE 28-4-78
DRAWN B.J.
CHECKED
APPROVED
DATE

datron ELECTRONICS LTD
1061/71/81
FRONT P.C.B. ASSY
DRAWING NUMBER 400294 SHEET 3 OF 6

DESIGNATOR	DATRON PART No.	DESCRIPTION	PRINCIPAL MANUFACTURER	MANUFACTURER'S PART No.	No. USED Per Assy.
M5	280015	QUAD LATCH	MOTOROLA	MC14076	—
M6	280015	" "	"	"	—
M7	280067	16WAY KEYBOARD ENCODER	NATIONAL	MM74C922	2
M8	280015	QUAD LATCH	MOTOROLA	MC14076	—
M9	280015	QUAD LATCH	"	"	—
M10	280067	16 WAY KEYBOARD ENCODER	NATIONAL	MM74C922	—
M11	280015	QUAD LATCH	MOTOROLA	MC14076	—
M12	280015	" "	"	"	—
M13	290042	GP HIGH CURRENT TRANS ARRAY	RCA	CA3081P	—
S1	700019	SLIDE SWITCH	SIEMENS	C-42315-A60-A1	2
S2	700019	" "	"	"	—
S3	700061	KEYBOARD SWITCH, RED LED, SCHADOW		SRL-RED LED	24
S4	700061	" " " "	"	" " "	—
S5	700061	" " " "	"	" " "	—
S6	700061	" " " "	"	" " "	—
S7	700061	" " " "	"	" " "	—
S8	700061	" " " "	"	" " "	—
S9	700061	" " " "	"	" " "	—
S10	700062	KEYBOARD SWITCH, GREEN LED, SCHADOW		SRL-GREEN LED	2

NOTES

SEE SHEET 2 FOR LATEST ISSUE

DATE	datron ELECTRONICS LTD	
DRAWN	B.J.	TITLE
CHECKED	<i>[Signature]</i>	1061/71/81
APPROVED		FRONT. P.C.B. ASSY
DATE	DRAWING NUMBER	SHEET OF
	400294	4 OF 6

W 1164

DESIGNATOR	DATRON PART No.	DESCRIPTION	PRINCIPAL MANUFACTURER	MANUFACTURER'S PART No.	No. USED Per Assy.
S11	700061	KEYBOARD SWITCH, RED LED, SCHADOW		SRL-RED LED	—
S12	700061	" " " "	"	" " "	—
S13	700061	" " " "	"	" " "	—
S14	700061	" " " "	"	" " "	—
S15	700061	" " " "	"	" " "	—
S16	700061	" " " "	"	" " "	—
S17	700061	" " " "	"	" " "	—
S18	700061	" " " "	"	" " "	—
S19	700061	" " " "	"	" " "	—
S20	700061	" " " "	"	" " "	—
S21	700061	" " " "	"	" " "	—
S22	700061	" " " "	"	" " "	—
S23	700061	" " " "	"	" " "	—
S24	700061	" " " "	"	" " "	—
S25	700061	" " " "	"	" " "	—
S26	700061	" " " "	"	" " "	—
S27	700061	" " " "	"	" " "	—
S28	700062	KEYBOARD SWITCH, GREEN LED, SCHADOW		SRL-GREEN LED	—

NOTES

SEE SHEET 2 FOR LATEST ISSUE

DATE	datron ELECTRONICS LTD	
DRAWN	B.J.	TITLE
CHECKED	<i>[Signature]</i>	1061/71/81
APPROVED		FRONT. P.C.B. ASSY
DATE	DRAWING NUMBER	SHEET OF
	400294	5 OF 6

DESIGNATOR	DATRON PART No	DESCRIPTION	PRINCIPAL MANUFACTURER	MANUFACTURER'S PART No.	No. USED Per Assy.
	410090-AL	PRINTED CIRCUIT BOARD			1
	450179-1	TERMINAL PLATE			1
	605060	IC. SOCKET 14 WAY	AUGAT	314-AG-39D	1
	605061	IC. SOCKET 16 WAY	AUGAT	316-AG-39D	10
	605062	IC. SOCKET 18 WAY	AUGAT	318-AG-39D	2
	540002	22 SWG TIN CU WIRE			A/R
	630024	INSULATING BEADS			8
	800017	3 1/2 DIGIT DISPLAY	DALE		1
	920015	Low. E.M.F. TERM. BLK/BLK	CLIFF	TPI - SPECIAL	1
	920041	" " " BLK/RED	CLIFF	" "	1
	920042	Not Low E.M.F. TERM BLK/WH	"	TPI	1
	920043	" " " BLK/BRN	"	"	1
	920044	" " " BLK/BLUE	"	"	1
	920045	" " " BLK/YELLOW	"	"	1
	630029	DOUBLE SIDED PRESSURE SENSITIVE TAPE	3M	TYPE 4032	290mm
	420080-1	WARNING LABEL			1
	590004	SLEEVE - PTFE	HELLERMANN	FE10	45mm
	613009	SOLDER TAG 4BA TINNED BRASS	R.S.		4
	590032	HEATSHRINK ϕ 4-8 YELLOW			A/R
	590006	HEATSHRINK SLEEVE ϕ 2-4 INT	RS OR HELLERMANN ELECTRIC	399-495 OR LVR24	A/R

NOTES

SEE SHEET FOR LATEST ISSUE

Rev.
E
Date
Drawn

DATE		datron ELECTRONICS LTD	
DESIGNED	BY	1061/71/81	
CHECKED	BY	FRONT. P.C.B. ASSY.	
APPROVED	BY	DRAWING NUMBER 400294	SHEET 6
DATE			

DESIGNATOR	DATRON PART No.	DESCRIPTION	PRINCIPAL MANUFACTURER	MANUFACTURER'S PART No.	No. USED Per Assy.
R1		NOT USED			-
R2	066200	20R POT 3/8 SQ VERT. CERMET	BECKMAN	72XW	1
R3	000221	220R 5% 1/4W CARBON	MULLARD	CR25	1
R4	014320	432R 1% M.F.	HOLCO	H.8	1
R5	000102	1K 5% 1/4W CARBON	MULLARD	CR25	2
R6	001184	180K 5% 1/2W CARBON	MULLARD	CR37	1
R7	066102	1K 3/8" RIGHT ANGLED CER. POT.	BECKMAN	72XW	1
R8	014021	4K02 1% 1/8W M.F.	HOLCO	H.8.	1
R9	019091	9K09 1% 1/8W M.F.	HOLCO	H.8.	1
R10	012001	2K 1% 1/8W M.F.	HOLCO	H.8.	1
R11	011302	13K 1% 1/8W M.F.	HOLCO	H.8.	1
R12	066501	500R 3/8" RIGHT ANGLED CER. POT.	BECKMAN	72XW	1
R13	000102	1K 5% 1/4W CARBON.	MULLARD	CR25	-
L1	370001	10uH 0.852 R.F. CHOKE.	PLESSEY	58/10/0011/10	3
L2	370001	10uH " "	"	"	-
L3	370001	10uH " "	"	"	-
C1	NOT USED				-
C2	NOT USED.				-
C3	NOT USED.				-

NOTES	CIRCUIT DIAG. 430295.	11	1529	2-5-78	datron	ELECTRONICS LTD
	CHECK PROC. 460295.	15-5-83				
	CHECK LIST 470295.					
SEE SHEET 1 FOR LATEST ISSUE						
ISS	C	D	1	2	3	4
ECO	-	-	-	-	-	-
DATE	22-5-78	29-9-78	8-12-78	25 JAN 79	6 JUN 79	31-10-79
CHKD	MD	MD	MD	MD	MD	MD

DRAWN	B.J.	TITLE	1061/1071/1081
CHECKED	W.H.		
APPROVED			
DATE			

DRAWING NUMBER	400295	SHEET	2 OF 6
----------------	--------	-------	--------

DESIGNATOR	DATRON PART No.	DESCRIPTION	PRINCIPAL MANUFACTURER	MANUFACTURER'S PART No.	No. USED Per Assy.
C4		NOT USED			
C5	101103	0.01uF 250V CER DISC ERIE		801	3
C6	180026	10uF 350V ELECT. ITT		EN12/12 10/350	1
C7	180004	4700uF 16V AL ELECT. WIMA		PRINTILYT	1
C8	104026	47nF +50% 50V CER DISC SIEMENS		B37449	1
C9	150003	47uF 20% 6V3 DIP TANT. UNION CARBIDE		K47E6V3	1
C10	150021	22uF 20% 25V DIP. TANT. UNION CARBIDE		K22E25	2
C11	150021	" " " "		"	-
C12	101103	0.01uF 250V CER DISC. ERIE		801	-
C13	180025	1000uF 35V .ELECT. WIMA		PRINTILYT	2
C14	101103	0.01uF 250V CER DISC ERIE		801	-
C15	180025	1000uF 35V ELECT. WIMA		PRINTILYT	-
C16	102102	1nF 10% 500V CER DISC ITT		CD10.	1
D1	200022	Si RECTIFIER 3A 400V	MOTOROLA	BY252	2
D2	200022	" " " "	"	"	-
D3	210068	6V8 400mw ZENER	MULLARD	BZY88C6V8	1
D4	213004	180V 500mw ZENER	MOTOROLA	1N5279B	1

NOTES		DATE	2-5-78	datron	ELECTRONICS LTD
SEE SHEET 2 FOR LATEST ISSUE					
ISS		DRAWN	B.J.	TITLE	1061/71/81
ECO		CHECKED	W.H.		
DATE		APPROVED			
CHKD		DATE		DRAWING NUMBER	400295

SHEET	3 OF 6
-------	--------

DESIGNATOR	DATRON PART No.	DESCRIPTION	PRINCIPAL MANUFACTURER	MANUFACTURER'S PART No.	No. USED Per Assy.
Q1	240018	300V. NPN TRANSISTOR	MOTOROLA	MTE 340	2
Q2	240018	" " "	"	"	-
M1	260068	5V 1/2A REGULATOR	NATIONAL	LM309K/ALUM	1
M2	260024	POSITIVE VOLTAGE REGULATOR	FAIRCHILD	HA78 MGUIC	1
M3	260023	NEGATIVE VOLTAGE REGULATOR	FAIRCHILD	HA79 MGUIC	1
W1	209014	1A5 400V BRIDGE RECT	MICRO ELECTRONICS	W004	1
W2	209004	100V.1A. BRIDGE RECT	GENERAL INSTRUMENT	W01	1
J1					
J2	620003	SOLDER PCB TERMINAL LUG	HARWIN	H2105A	5
J3	604033	4 WAY FLAT GOLD WAFER PIN	MOLEX	22-27-2041/GOLD	17
J4	604033	" " " " "	"	" " " "	-
J5	604033	" " " " "	"	" " " "	-
ISS ECO DATE CHKD 2-5-78 B.J. MAN datron ELECTRONICS LTD TITLE 1061/71/81 REAR P.C.B. ASSY. DRAWING NUMBER 400295 SHEET 6					

DESIGNATOR	DATRON PART No.	DESCRIPTION	PRINCIPAL MANUFACTURER	MANUFACTURER'S PART No.	No. USED Per Assy.
J6	604033	4WAY FLAT GOLD WAFER PIN	MOLEX	22-27-2041/GOLD	-
J7	604033	" " " " "	"	"	-
J8					
J9	604033	4WAY FLAT GOLD WAFER PIN	MOLEX	22-27-2041/GOLD.	-
J10	604033	" " " " "	"	"	-
J11	604033	" " " " "	"	"	-
J12	604033	" " " " "	"	"	-
J13	604033	" " " " "	"	"	-
J14					
	410091-5A	PRINTED CIRCUIT BOARD			1
	450180-2	HEATSINK 5V	ADVANCE		1
	450183-1	HEATSINK 15V	ADVANCE		3
	540002	22SWG TIN CU WIRE			A/R
	540008	7/2 PTFE WIRE WHITE		BSG210 TYPE C	A/R
	611037	SCREW M3x8mm. NYLON HEX HD.	NYLON# ALLOYS		8
	613005	WASHER M3 INT/SHAKEPROOF.ST.	GKN DISTRIBUTORS		4
	613017	WASHER M3 FLAT NYLON	NYLON # ALLOYS		8
	615002	NUT. M3 FULL HEX STEEL	GKN	ZINC PLATED	4
	615008	NUT. M3 FULL HEX NYLON	GKN		2
ISS ECO DATE CHKD 2-5-78 B.J. MAN datron ELECTRONICS LTD TITLE 1061/71/81 REAR P.C.B. ASSY DRAWING NUMBER 400295 SHEET 6					

DESIGNATOR	DATRON PART No.	DESCRIPTION	PRINCIPAL MANUFACTURER	MANUFACTURER'S PART No.	No. USED Per Assy.
J2	572115 /C	16WAY RIBBON CABLE ASSY	DATRON.		1
J3	604035	ACCT. RIGHT ANGLED WAFER. GOLD	MOLEX.	22-12-2041.	5
J4	604035	" " " "	"	"	-
J6	604035	" " " "	"	"	-
	410092-5A	P.C.B.			1
J1 & J5	604036	STRIP OF 10 AMP PINS	AMP	163740-8	4
	630023	SCOTCHFLEX ADHESIVE CLIP	3M	CLIP 706	1
	630099	25mm MASKING TAPE	3M	SCOTCH N.230	A/R.
	620007	TEST POINT TERMINAL	MICROVAR	C 30	2
R1	000473	47K 5% 1/4W CARBON	MULLARD	CR25	2
R2	000473	47K " " "	"	"	-
D1	200002	SI RECTIFIER 1A 50V	FAIRCHILD	1N4001	2
D2	200002	" " " "	"	"	-

NOTES CIRCUIT DIAGRAM . 430296
CHECK PROC. . 460296.
CHECK LIST . 470296.
SEE SHEET 2 FOR LATEST ISSUE

ISS	C	D	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
ECO	-	-	RELEASED	ECO784	ECO849	867/304	992	1000	1102	1217
DATE	-	25-8-78	25-9-78	6-12-78	4-5-79	11-6-79	25-10-79	18.1.80	14.4.80	18.6.81
CHKD	-	MD	MD	MD	MD	MD	MD	MD	MD	MD

DATE	2-5-78	datron ELECTRONICS LTD	
DRAWN	B.J.	TITLE	1061/71/81
CHECKED	<i>[Signature]</i>	CENTRE P.C.B. ASSY	
APPROVED		DRAWING NUMBER	400296
DATE		SHEET	2 OF 2

1/ W 1.104

DESIGNATOR	DATRON PART No.	DESCRIPTION	PRINCIPAL MANUFACTURER	MANUFACTURER'S PART No.	No. USED Per Assy.
J2	604035	RIGHT ANGLED WAFER PIN. GOLD	MOLEX	22-12-2041	12
J3	604035	" " " "	"	"	-
J4	604035	" " " "	"	"	-
J5	604035	" " " "	"	"	-
J6	604035	" " " "	"	"	-
	410093-4	PRINTED CIRCUIT BOARD			1
	510111	7/0.2 BROWN WIRE			120 max
J1 & J7	604036	STRIP OF 10 AMP PINS	AMP	163740-8	2
	605053	12 WAY POLARISED SOCKET	MOLEX	22-01-2125	2
	605057	GOLD CRIMP PINS	MOLEX	4809-GL	7
	606004	PLASTIC POLARISING PEG	MOLEX	4161-1	4
	540002	22 SW.G. TIN CU WIRE			A/R
	590001	SLEEVE MAX CABLE Ø3.0	HELLERMANN ELECTRIC	H15 x 20mm BLK HELSYN	1

NOTES CIRCUIT DIAGRAM . 430297.
CHECK PROC. . 460297.
CHECK LIST . 470297.
SEE SHEET 2 FOR LATEST ISSUE

ISS	C	D	1	2
ECO	-	-	RELEASED	867
DATE	-	24-8-78	25-9-78	11-6-79
CHKD	-	MD	MD	MD

DATE	28-4-78	datron ELECTRONICS LTD	
DRAWN	B.J.	TITLE	1061/71/81
CHECKED	<i>[Signature]</i>	L.H. PCB ASSEMBLY	
APPROVED		DRAWING NUMBER	400297
DATE		SHEET	1 OF 2

DESIGNATOR	DATRON PART No	DESCRIPTION	PRINCIPAL MANUFACTURER	MANUFACTURER'S PART No	No. USED Per Assy
R1	000472	4k7 5% 1/4W CARBON	MULLARD	CR25	4
R2	000103	10k " " "	"	"	3
R3	000183	18k " " "	"	"	1
R4	000103	10k " " "	"	"	-
R5	000104	100k " " "	"	"	1
R6	000103	10k " " "	"	"	-
R7	000102	1k " " "	"	"	20
R8	000102	1k " " "	"	"	-
R9	000102	1k " " "	"	"	-
R10	000102	1k " " "	"	"	-
R11	000102	1k " " "	"	"	-
R12	000102	1k " " "	"	"	-
R13	000102	1k " " "	"	"	-
R14	000102	1k " " "	"	"	-
R15	000102	1k " " "	"	"	-
R16		NOT USED			-
R17		NOT USED			-
R18	000102	1k " " "	"	"	-
R19	000102	1k " " "	"	"	-
R20	000102	1k " " "	"	"	-
R21	000472	4k7 " " "	"	"	-
R22	000272	2k7 " " "	"	"	5
R23	000472	4k7 " " "	"	"	-

NOTES. CIRCUIT DIAGRAM = 430301
CHECK PROCEDURE = 460301
CHECK LIST = 470301

SEE SHEET 2 FOR LATEST ISSUE

REV	C	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
E.C.O	-	-	789	822	854	904	904	1217	1253
DATE	28.4.78	29.9.78	17.10.78	19-FEB-79	01-MAY-79	21.6.79	8-1-80	17-8-81	2-12-81
CHKD	-	REV	MSP	REV	MD	MD	MD	MD	MD

DATE 28.4.78	datron ELECTRONICS LTD TITLE 1071 DISPLAY DRIVER 1081 PCB. ASSY. DRAWING NUMBER 400301	SHEET 2 OF 7
DRAWN JL		
CHECKED MM		
APPROVED		
DATE		

LW. 1164

DESIGNATOR	DATRON PART No	DESCRIPTION	PRINCIPAL MANUFACTURER	MANUFACTURER'S PART No	No. USED Per Assy
R24	000272	2k7 5% 1/4W CARBON	MULLARD	CR25	-
R25	000272	2k7 " " "	"	"	-
R26	000272	2k7 " " "	"	"	-
R27	000182	1k8 " " "	"	"	1
R28	000222	2k2 " " "	"	"	1
R29	000272	2k7 " " "	"	"	-
R30	000102	1k " " "	"	"	-
R31	000102	1k " " "	"	"	-
R32	000102	1k " " "	"	"	-
R33	000102	1k " " "	"	"	-
R34	000102	1k " " "	"	"	-
R35	000102	1k " " "	"	"	-
R36	000102	1k " " "	"	"	-
R37	000102	1k " " "	"	"	-
R38	000472	4k7 " " "	"	"	-
R39	000393	39k " " "	"	"	1
R40		NOT USED			-
R41	000663	56k 3% 1/4W CARBON	MULLARD	CR25	1

NOTES.

SEE SHEET 2 FOR LATEST ISSUE

REV	C	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
E.C.O									
DATE									
CHKD									

DATE	datron ELECTRONICS LTD TITLE 1071 DISPLAY DRIVER 1081 PCB. ASSY. DRAWING NUMBER 400301	SHEET 3 OF 7
DRAWN		
CHECKED		
APPROVED		
DATE		

J.W. 1164

SEE PAGE 2 FOR LATEST ISSUES

DESIGNATOR	DATRON PART No.	DESCRIPTION	PRINCIPAL MANUFACTURER	MANUFACTURER'S PART No.	No. USED Per Assy.
M3		FITTED AT FINAL ASSY.			—
M4		NOT USED			—
M5		NOT USED			—
M6	280024	TRI-STATE HEX. BUFFER	MOTOROLA	MC14503 BCP	1
M7		NOT USED			—
M8	270050	HEX. INVERTER LS	NATIONAL	DM74LS04N	1
M9	280064	GPIO	MOTOROLA	MC68488P	1
M10	280068	DUAL PREC. M'STABLE M'VIBR.	MOTOROLA	MC14538BCP	1
M11	270055	DUAL 4 1/P NAND LS	NATIONAL	DM74LS20N	2
M12	270055	DUAL 4 1/P NAND LS	NATIONAL	DM74LS20N	—
M13	270051	DUAL 4 1/P AND LS	NATIONAL	DM74LS21N	1
J1	605102	24 WAY DIL. SOCKET GOLD CA		CA-24 S 10SD	1
J2	605002	16 WAY DIL. LOW PROFILE SKT.	JERMYN OR ANTIFERENCE	A23-2001/Y or ICN-63-S3	1
J3	573120/C	24 WAY AP/3M CABLE ASSY	DATRON		1
J4	605051	4 WAY POLARISED SOCKET	MOLEX	(22-01-2045) 6471-4-1	1
	400379/1	WIRE/TERMINAL ASSY			2
	410165-4A	PCB			1
	540002	22 SWG BTC WIRE			A/R
	590004	SLEEVE - PTFE	HELLERMANN ELECTRIC	FE10	A/R
	605060	14 WAY DIL. SOCKET	ASTRALUX or JERMYN	ICL-143- S3T	4

NOTES.

SEE SHEET 2 FOR LATEST ISSUE

ISS																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																											
-----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

[illegible]

43. 1104

NOTES * ALTERNATIVE 140050-3 2LF SEL LOW DA BLUE

LW 1164

DESIGNATOR	DATRON PART No.	DESCRIPTION	PRINCIPAL MANUFACTURER	MANUFACTURER'S PART No.	No. USED Per Assy.
R93	000124	120K 5% 1/4W CARBON	MULLARD	CR25	2
R94	000102	1K " " " "	"	"	-
R95	000106	10M 10% " " "	"	"	-
R96	Q11473	147K 1% 50ppm MF	HOLCO	H8	1
R97		NOT USED			-
R98		NOT USED			-
R99	000682	6K8 5% 1/4W CARBON	MULLARD	CR25	-
R100	000682	6K8 " " " "	"	"	-
R101	000271	270R 5% 1/4W CARBON	MULLARD	CR25	4
R102	000271	270R " " " "	"	"	-
R103	000271	270R " " " "	"	"	-
R104	000151	150R " " " "	"	"	-
R105	000271	270R " " " "	"	"	1
R106	000100	10R " " " "	"	"	-
R107	000100	10R " " " "	"	"	-
R108	090114-1	10K8114 ATTEN SET	VISHAY		1 SET
R109	090114-1	10K8114 " " "	"		-
R110	090114-1	9K " " " "	"		-
R111	090114-1	1K " " " "	"		-
R112	000682	6K8 5% 1/4W CARBON	MULLARD	CR25	-
R113	000105	1M 10% 1/4W CARBON	"	"	-
R114	042214	2M211%100ppm CERMET FILM	ALLEN BRADLEY	TYPE CC	1
R115	041004	1M 1%100ppm CERMET FILM	"	"	2
NOTES					
SEE SHEET 2 FOR LATEST ISSUE					
ISS					
ECO					
DATE					
CHKD					
				DATE 6.12.82	
				DRAWN JL	
				CHECKED	
				APPROVED	
				DATE	
				datron ELECTRONICS LTD	
				TITLE 1081 ANALOGUE PCB ASSEMBLY	
				DRAWING NUMBER 400503	
				6 SHEET OF 24	

DESIGNATOR	DATRON PART No.	DESCRIPTION	PRINCIPAL MANUFACTURER	MANUFACTURER'S PART No.	No. USED Per Assy.
R116	000105	1M 5% 1/4W CARBON	MULLARD	CR25	-
R117	000105	1M " " " "	"	"	-
R118	000105	1M " " " "	"	"	-
R119	008012	27K 2W CARBON FILM	PIHER	"	2
R120	008012	27K " " " "	"	"	-
R121	008011	22K " " " "	"	"	2
R122	008011	22K " " " "	"	"	-
R123	000473	47k 5% 1/4W CARBON	MULLARD	"	-
R124	000473	47k 5% 1/4W CARBON	MULLARD	"	-
R125	000473	47k 5% 1/4W CARBON	MULLARD	"	-
R126	000104	100k 5% 1/4W CARBON	MULLARD	"	-
R127		NOT USED			-
R128	011001	1k0 1% 1/8W 50ppm MF	HOLCO	H8C	1
R129	090111-1	100M 5% THICK FILM	HOLSWORTHY	SEE DRG	2
R130	000362	3K6 5% 1/4W CARBON	MULLARD	CR25	2
R131	000362	3K6 " " " "	"	"	-
R132	000105	1M " " " "	"	"	-
R133	000105	1M " " " "	"	"	-
R134	090111-1	100M 5%	HOLCO	TFR2VE	-
R135	014643	464k 1%	HOLCO	H8	1
R136	041005	10M 1% 1/2W 100ppm CF	ALLEN BRADLEY	CC	1
R137	043324	3M32 1% 1/2W 100ppm CF	ALLEN BRADLEY	CC	1
R138	000104	100k 5% 1/4W CARBON	MULLARD	CR25	-
NOTES					
SEE SHEET 2 FOR LATEST ISSUE					
ISS					
ECO					
DATE					
CHKD					
				DATE 6.12.82	
				DRAWN JL	
				CHECKED	
				APPROVED	
				DATE	
				datron ELECTRONICS LTD	
				TITLE 1081 ANALOGUE PCB ASSEMBLY	
				DRAWING NUMBER 400503	
				7 SHEET OF 24	

DESIGNATOR	DATRON PART No.	DESCRIPTION	PRINCIPAL MANUFACTURER	MANUFACTURER'S PART No.	No. USED Per Assy.
D7	200008	Si LOW LEAKAGE	FAIRCHILD	1N458A	-
D8	210082	CDV2 400mW ZENER	MULLARD	BZY88C	1
D9	200008	Si LOW LEAKAGE	FAIRCHILD	1N458A	-
D10	200008	" " "	"	"	-
D11	200008	" " "	"	"	-
D12	200001	Si GEN PURPOSE	FAIRCHILD	1N4148	-
D13	200001	" " "	"	"	-
D14	200001	" " "	"	"	-
D15	200001	" " "	"	"	-
D16	200008	Si LOW LEAKAGE	FAIRCHILD	1N458A	-
D17	200008	" " "	"	"	-
D18	210068	CGV8 400mW ZENER	MULLARD	BZY88C	4
D19	210068	" " "	"	"	-
D20	210068	" " "	"	"	-
D21	200001	Si GEN PURPOSE	FAIRCHILD	1N4148	-
D22	210220	C22V 400mW ZENER	MULLARD	BZY88C	2
D23	210220	" " "	"	"	-
D24	200001	Si GEN PURPOSE	FAIRCHILD	1N4148	-
D25	200008	Si LOW LEAKAGE	FAIRCHILD	1N458A	-
D26	200008	" " "	"	"	-
D27	200008	" " "	"	"	-
D28	200008	" " "	"	"	-
D29	200008	" " "	"	"	-

NOTES.

SEE SHEET 2 FOR LATEST ISSUE

ISS																				
E.C.O.																				
DATE																				
CHKD																				

DATE 6.12.82	datron ELECTRONICS LTD TITLE 1081 ANALOGUE PCB ASSEMBLY. DRAWING NUMBER 400503 SHEET 16 OF 24
DRAWN	
CHECKED	
APPROVED	
DATE	

DESIGNATOR	DATRON PART No.	DESCRIPTION	PRINCIPAL MANUFACTURER	MANUFACTURER'S PART No.	No. USED Per Assy.
D30	200008	Si LOW LEAKAGE	FAIRCHILD	1N458A	-
D31	200001	Si GEN PURPOSE	FAIRCHILD	1N4148	-
D32	200001	" " "	"	"	-
D33	200001	" " "	"	"	-
D34	200001	" " "	"	"	-
D35	210047	C4V7 400mW ZENER	MULLARD	BZY88C4V7	2
D36	200008	Si LOW LEAKAGE	FAIRCHILD	1N458A	-
D37	200008	" " "	"	"	-
D38	200008	" " "	"	"	-
D39	210068	GV8 400mW ZENER	MULLARD	BZY88C6V8	-
D40	200001	Si GEN PURPOSE	FAIRCHILD	1N4148	-
D41	200001	Si GEN PURPOSE	FAIRCHILD	1N4148	-
D42	200001	" " "	"	"	-
D43	200002	Si RECTIFIER 1A 50V	MOTOROLA	1N4001	4
D44	200002	" " "	"	"	-
D45	200002	" " "	"	"	-
D46	200002	" " "	"	"	-
D47		NOT USED			-
D48	200001	Si GEN PURPOSE	FAIRCHILD	1N4148	-
D49	210200	C20V 400mW ZENER	MULLARD	BZY88C	2
D50	210100	C10V 400mW ZENER	MULLARD	BZY88C	2
D51	210100	" " "	"	"	-
D52	210200	C20V 400mW ZENER	MULLARD	BZY88C	-

NOTES.

SEE SHEET 2 FOR LATEST ISSUE

ISS																				
E.C.O.																				
DATE																				
CHKD																				

DATE 6.12.82	datron ELECTRONICS LTD TITLE 1081 ANALOGUE PCB ASSEMBLY. DRAWING NUMBER 400503 SHEET 17 OF 24
DRAWN	
CHECKED	
APPROVED	
DATE	

DESIGNATOR	DATRON PART No.	DESCRIPTION	PRINCIPAL MANUFACTURER	MANUFACTURER'S PART No.	No. USED Per Assy.
R185	000270	27R 5% 1/4W CARBON	MULLARD	CR25	-
R186	000104	100K " " "	"	"	-
R187	000222	2K2 " " "	"	"	-
R188	000103	10K " " "	"	"	-
R189	000103	10K " " "	"	"	-
R190	000561	560R " " "	"	"	2
R191	000561	560R " " "	"	"	-
R192	000155	1M5 " " "	"	"	1
R193	000273	27K " " "	"	"	1
R194	011213	121K 1% 1/8W M.F.	HOLCO	H8	1
R195	015112	51K1 " " "	"	"	1
R196	000223	22K 5% 1/4W CARBON	MULLARD	CR25	-
R197	000222	2K2 " " "	"	"	-
R198	000181	180R " " "	"	"	1
R199	000007	10R 5% 0.2W CARBON	MULLARD	CR16	2
R200	000007	10R " " "	"	"	-
R201	000823	82K 5% 1/4W CARBON	MULLARD	CR25	1
R202	000103	10K " " "	"	"	-
R203	000104	100K " " "	"	"	-
R204	000105	1M " " "	"	"	-
R205	000105	1M " " "	"	"	-
R206	000563	56K " " "	"	"	-
R207	000103	10K " " "	"	"	-

NOTES.

SEE SHEET 2 FOR LATEST ISSUE

ISS																				
E.C.O.																				
DATE																				
CHKD																				

DATE 6.12.82	datron ELECTRONICS LTD TITLE 1081 ANALOGUE PCB ASSEMBLY. DRAWING NUMBER 400503	10 SHEET OF 24
DRAWN JL		
CHECKED		
APPROVED		
DATE		

J.W. 1164

DESIGNATOR	DATRON PART No.	DESCRIPTION	PRINCIPAL MANUFACTURER	MANUFACTURER'S PART No.	No. USED Per Assy.
R208	000333	33K 5% 1/4W CARBON	MULLARD	CR25	1
R209	000563	56K " " "	"	"	-
R210	000103	10K " " "	"	"	-
R211	219020-1				-
R212	219020-1				-
R213	219020-1				-
R214	219020-1				-
R215	219020-1				-
R216	219020-1				-
R217		NOT USED			-
R218	000102	1K 5% 1/4W CARBON	MULLARD	CR25	-
R219	000224	220K 5% 1/4W CARBON	MULLARD	CR25	-
R220	000124	120K " " "	"	"	-
R221	000224	220K " " "	"	"	-
R222	000224	220K " " "	"	"	-
R223					
R224	012212	22K 1% 1/8W 50ppm MF	HOLCO	H8C	-
R225	012212	22K 1% 1/8W 50ppm MF	HOLCO	H8C	-
R226	012212	22K 1% 1/8W CARBON	HOLCO	H8C	-
R227	000471	470R 5% 1/4W CARBON	MULLARD	CR25	1
R228		NOT USED			-
R229		NOT USED			-
R230		NOT USED			-

NOTES

SEE SHEET 2 FOR LATEST ISSUE

ISS																				
E.C.O.																				
DATE																				
CHKD																				

DATE 6.12.82	datron ELECTRONICS LTD TITLE 1081 ANALOGUE PCB ASSEMBLY. DRAWING NUMBER 400503	11 SHEET OF 24
DRAWN JL		
CHECKED		
APPROVED		
DATE		

DESIGNATOR	DATRON PART No.	DESCRIPTION	PRINCIPAL MANUFACTURER	MANUFACTURER'S PART No.	No. USED Per Assy.
C27	130073	1nF 5% 160V POLYSTYRENE	SUFLEX	HSC100/5-10/160	2
C28	101103	10nF 25% 250V CER DISC	ITT	CD10	-
C29	101103	10nF 25% 250V CER DISC	ITT	CD10	-
C30	110005	10nF 20% 250V POLYESTER	MULLARD	C280AE P10K	-
C31	130073	1nF 5% 160V POLYSTYRENE	SUFLEX	HSC100/5-10/160	-
C32	110042	100nF 20% 63V POLYESTER	WIMA	MKS2	1
C33	110013	0.1μF 10% 250V POLYESTER	MULLARD	C280AE/P100K	7
C34	110035	220nF 20% 63V POLYESTER	WIMA	MKS2	1
C35	120016	2n2F 20% 100V POLYCARB.	WIMA	FKC 2 MIN.	1
C36		NOT USED			-
C37	110013	0.1μF 10% 250V POLYESTER	MULLARD	C280AE/P100K	-
C38	102102	1nF 10% 500V CER DISC	ITT	CD10	2
C39	440066	PART OF KIT	DATRON		-
C40	440066	PART OF KIT	DATRON		1
C41	440066				-
C42	110013	0.1μF 10% 250V POLYESTER	MULLARD	C280AE/P100K	-
C43	150020	10μF 20% 25V DIP TANT	UNION CARBIDE	K10E25	-
C44	150020	10μF		"	-
C45	180006	47μF 25V AL.ELECT	MULLARD	O16-16479	2
C46	180006	47μF 25V		"	-
C47	180022	33μF 40V		O16-17339	2
C48	180022	33μF 40V		"	-
C49	180024	10μF 63V AL.ELECT	MULLARD	O16-18109	2

NOTES

SEE SHEET 2 FOR LATEST ISSUE

ISS
E.C.D.
DATE
CHKD

DATE 6.12.82	datron ELECTRONICS LTD TITLE 1081 ANALOGUE PCB ASSEMBLY DRAWING NUMBER 400503
DRAWN 11.	
CHECKED	
APPROVED	
DATE	

DESIGNATOR	DATRON PART No.	DESCRIPTION	PRINCIPAL MANUFACTURER	MANUFACTURER'S PART No.	No. USED Per Assy.
C50	180024	10μF 63V AL.ELECT	MULLARD	O16-18109	-
C51	101103	10nF 250V CER DISC	ERIE	BO1	-
C52	110017	0.022μF 10% 250V POLYESTER	MULLARD	C280AE/P22K	1
C53	102332	3n3F 500V CER DISC	ERIE	BO1	2
C54	102332	3n3F 500V			-
C55	440066	PART OF KIT	DATRON		-
C56	150016	1μF 20% 35V DIPTANT	UNION CARBIDE	K10E35	1
C57	130064	220pF 2% 160V POLYSTYRENE	SUFLEX	H3220/2 1/2-7/160	1
C58	110027	3300PF 20% 100V POLYESTER	WIMA	FKS 2-MIN	1
C59	150020	10μF 20% 25V DIP TANT	UNION CARBIDE	K10E25	-
C60	102222	2n2F 500V CER DISC	ERIE	BO1	1
C61		NOT USED			-
C62	110013	100nF 20% 250V POLYESTER	MULLARD	C280AE P100K	-
C63	110013	100nF 20% 250V POLYESTER	MULLARD	C280AE P100K	-
C64	102102	1nF 10% 500V CER DISC	ITT	CD10	-
C65	110013	100nF 20% 250V POLYESTER	MULLARD	C280AE P100K	-
C66	110013	100nF 20% 250V POLYESTER	MULLARD	C280AE P100K	-
D1	200008	Si LOW LEAKAGE	FAIRCHILD	IN458A	22
D2	210056	C5V6 400mW ZENER	MULLARD	BZY 88C.5V6	2
D3	200008	Si LOW LEAKAGE	FAIRCHILD	IN458A	-
D4	210056	C5V6 400mW ZENER	MULLARD	BZY 88C.5V6	-
D5	200001	Si GEN. PURPOSE	FAIRCHILD	IN414B	22
D6	200008	Si LOW LEAKAGE	FAIRCHILD	IN458A	-

NOTES

SEE SHEET 2 FOR LATEST ISSUE

ISS
E.C.D.
DATE
CHKD

DATE 6.12.82	datron ELECTRONICS LTD TITLE 1082 ANALOGUE PCB ASSEMBLY DRAWING NUMBER 400503
DRAWN 11.	
CHECKED	
APPROVED	
DATE	

DESIGNATOR	DATRON PART No.	DESCRIPTION	PRINCIPAL MANUFACTURER	MANUFACTURER'S PART No.	No. USED Per Assy.
R47	012743	274k 1% 1/8W 50ppm MF	HOLCO	H8C	—
R48	041004	1M 1% 1/2W 100ppm CF	ALLEN BRADLEY	CC	2
R49	011002	10k 1% 1/8W 50ppm M/F	HOLCO	H8C	2
R50	063104	100k POT 3/8 SQ. CERMET	BECKMAN	72P	2
R51	090111	100M 5% THICK FILM	HOLSWORTHY	SEE DRG	—
R52	080049-1	25k .1% 3ppm M. FOIL	VISHAY	SEE DRG	1
R53	080039	3k .1% 10ppm M. FOIL	VISHAY	VSRC1	1
R54	080040	1k5 .1% 10ppm M. FOIL	VISHAY	VSRC1	1
R55	080041	750R .1% 50ppm M. FOIL	VISHAY	VSRC1	1
R56	080042	375R .1% 50ppm M. FOIL	VISHAY	VSRC1	1
R57	000182	1k8 5% 1/4W CARBON	MULLARD	CR25	4
R58	000151	150R 5% 1/4W CARBON	MULLARD	CR25	1
R59	000752	7k5 5% 1/4W CARBON	MULLARD	CR25	3
R60	000478	4R7 5% 1/4W CARBON	MULLARD	CR25	1
R61	063200	20R POT 3/8 SQ. CERMET	BECKMAN	72P	1
R62	063100	10R POT 3/8 SQ. CERMET	BECKMAN	72P	1
R63	000100	10R 5% 1/4W CARBON	MULLARD	CR25	3
R64	012003	200k 1% 1/8W 50ppm MF	HOLCO	H8C	1
R65	000124	120k 5% 1/4W CARBON	MULLARD	CR25	1
R66	000332	3k3 5% 1/4W CARBON	MULLARD	CR25	4
R67	000332	3k3 5% 1/4W CARBON	MULLARD	CR25	—
R68	000332	3k3 5% 1/4W CARBON	MULLARD	CR25	—
R69	000103	10k 5% 1/4W CARBON	MULLARD	CR25	—

22.12.82 **datron** ELECTRONICS LTD.
 1081 AC PCB ASSY
 DRAWING NUMBER 400504 4 OF 19

DESIGNATOR	DATRON PART No.	DESCRIPTION	PRINCIPAL MANUFACTURER	MANUFACTURER'S PART No.	No. USED Per Assy.
R70	080045-1	5k5 .01% 3ppm M. FOIL	VISHAY	SEE DRG	—
R71	000331	330R 5% 1/4W CARBON	MULLARD	CR25	—
R72	000680	68R 5% 1/4W CARBON	MULLARD	CR25	—
R73	000562	5k6 5% 1/4W CARBON	MULLARD	CR25	—
R74	080045-1	5k5 .01% 3ppm M. FOIL	VISHAY	SEE DRG	—
R75	080044-1	4k9925 .01% 3ppm M. FOIL	VISHAY	SEE DRG	1
R76	014991	4k99 1% 1/8W 50ppm MF	HOLCO	H8C	1
R77	090111	100M 5% THICK FILM	HOLSWORTHY	SEE DRG	—
R78	000182	1k8 5% 1/4W CARBON	MULLARD	CR25	—
R79	000752	7k5 5% 1/4W CARBON	MULLARD	CR25	—
R80	000471	470R 5% 1/4W CARBON	MULLARD	CR25	1
R81	000105	1M 5% 1/4W CARBON	MULLARD	CR25	—
R82	000475	4M7 5% 1/4W CARBON	MULLARD	CR25	1
R83	000332	3k3 5% 1/4W CARBON	MULLARD	CR25	—
R84	000103	10k 5% 1/4W CARBON	MULLARD	CR25	—
R85	000105	1M 5% 1/4W CARBON	MULLARD	CR25	—
R86	013323	332k 1% 1/8W 50ppm MF	HOLCO	H8C	1
R87	011503	150k 1% 1/8W 50ppm MF	HOLCO	H8C	1
R88	000105	1M 5% 1/4W CARBON	MULLARD	CR25	—
R89	000104	100k 5% 1/4W CARBON	MULLARD	CR25	—
R90	000182	1k8 5% 1/4W CARBON	MULLARD	CR25	—
R91	000101	100R 5% 1/4W CARBON	MULLARD	CR25	—
R92	000221	220R 5% 1/4W CARBON	MULLARD	CR25	—

NOTES: SEE SHEET 2 FOR LATEST ISSUE

22.12.82 **datron** ELECTRONICS LTD.
 1081 AC PCB ASSY
 DRAWING NUMBER 400504 5 OF 19

DESIGNATOR	DATRON PART No.	DESCRIPTION	PRINCIPAL MANUFACTURER	MANUFACTURER'S PART No.	No. USED Per Assy.
R1	000824	820k 5% 1/4W CARBON	MULLARD	CR25	1
R2	000103	10k 5% 1/4W CARBON	MULLARD	CR25	10
R3	000473	47k 5% 1/4W CARBON	MULLARD	CR25	3
R4	000223	22k 5% 1/4W CARBON	MULLARD	CR25	4
R5	080045-1	5k5 01% 300pm M. FOIL	VISHAY	SEE DRG	4
R6	000223	22k 5% 1/4W CARBON	MULLARD	CR25	-
R7	000473	47k 5% 1/4W CARBON	MULLARD	CR25	-
R8	000154	150k 5% 1/4W CARBON	MULLARD	CR25	1
R9	000103	10k 5% 1/4W CARBON	MULLARD	CR25	-
R10	000333	33k 5% 1/4W CARBON	MULLARD	CR25	3
R11	000105	1M 5% 1/4W CARBON	MULLARD	CR25	6
R12	000103	10k 5% 1/4W CARBON	MULLARD	CR25	-
R13	000155	1M5 5% 1/4W CARBON	MULLARD	CR25	1
R14	000105	1M 5% 1/4W CARBON	MULLARD	CR25	-
R15	000333	33k 5% 1/4W CARBON	MULLARD	CR25	-
R16	000333	33k 5% 1/4W CARBON	MULLARD	CR25	-
R17	000103	10k 5% 1/4W CARBON	MULLARD	CR25	-
R18	011001	1k00 1% 1/8W 500pm MF	HOLCO	H8C	2
R19	011001	1k00 1% 1/8W 500pm MF	HOLCO	H8C	-
R20	000223	22k 5% 1/4W CARBON	MULLARD	CR25	-
R21	000102	1k 5% 1/4W CARBON	MULLARD	CR25	3
R22	000473	47k 5% 1/4W CARBON	MULLARD	CR25	-
R23	000101	100R 5% 1/4W CARBON	MULLARD	CR25	6

NOTES CIRCUIT DIAGRAM = 430504
CHECK PROCEDURE = 460504
CHECK LIST = 470504
SEE SHEET 2 FOR LATEST ISSUE

ISS
E C O
DATE
CHKD

1
RELEASED 1485
12.4.83 18.5.83
BJ

DATE 22.12.82	datron ELECTRONICS LTD	
DRAWN LG/MP	TITLE 1081 AC PCB ASSY	
CHECKED	APPROVED R.W.E	
DATE 12-4-83	DRAWING NUMBER 400504	SHEET OF 2 OF 19

DESIGNATOR	DATRON PART No.	DESCRIPTION	PRINCIPAL MANUFACTURER	MANUFACTURER'S PART No.	No. USED Per Assy.
R24	000562	5k6 5% 1/4 W CARBON	MULLARD	CR25	2
R25	000122	1k2 5% 1/4W CARBON	MULLARD	CR25	1
R26	000102	1k 5% 1/4W CARBON	MULLARD	CR25	-
R27		FSV			1
R28	290026	RMS KIT	DATRON	SEE DRG	1 KIT
R29	000120	12R 5% 1/4W CARBON	MULLARD	CR25	1
R30	090111-1	100M 5% THICK FILM	HOLSWORTHY	SEE DRG	4
R31	000331	330R 5% 1/4W CARBON	MULLARD	CR25	3
R32	012743	274k 1% 1/8W 500pm MF	HOLCO	H8C	2
R33	011003	100k 1% 1/8W 500pm MF	HOLCO	H8C	1
R34	290026	RMS KIT	DATRON	SEE DRG	-
R35	000221	220R 5% 1/4W CARBON	MULLARD	CR25	5
R36	000680	68R 5% 1/4W CARBON	MULLARD	CR25	3
R37	000271	270R 5% 1/4W CARBON	MULLARD	CR25	2
R38	000271	270R 5% 1/4W CARBON	MULLARD	CR25	-
R39	000224	220k 5% 1/4W CARBON	MULLARD	CR25	1
R40	000104	100k 5% 1/4W CARBON	MULLARD	CR25	10
R41	000103	10k 5% 1/4W CARBON	MULLARD	CR25	-
R42	000104	100k 5% 1/4W CARBON	MULLARD	CR25	-
R43	000104	100k 5% 1/4W CARBON	MULLARD	CR25	-
R44	042674	2M67 1% 1/2W 1000pm CF	ALLEN BRADLEY	CC	1
R45	016811	6k81 1/8W 500pm MF	HOLCO	H8C	1
R46	012742	27k4 1% 1/8W 500pm MF	HOLCO	H8C	1

NOTES.

SEE SHEET 2 FOR LATEST ISSUE

ISS		DATE 22.12.82	datron ELECTRONICS LTD	
E C O		DRAWN LG/MP	TITLE 1081 AC PCB ASSY	
DATE		CHECKED	APPROVED	
CHKD		DATE 12-4-83	DRAWING NUMBER 400504	SHEET OF 3 OF 19

DESIGNATOR	DATRON PART No.	DESCRIPTION	PRINCIPAL MANUFACTURER	MANUFACTURER'S PART No.	No. USED Per Assy.
R93	000221	220R 5% 1/4W CARBON	MULLARD	CR25	—
R94	011002	10k 1% 1/8W 50ppm MF	HOLCO	H8C	—
R95	000272	2k7 5% 1/4W CARBON	MULLARD	CR25	2
R96	000272	2k7 5% 1/4W CARBON	MULLARD	CR25	—
R97	080047-1	10k .01% 3ppm M. FOIL	VISHAY	SEE DRG	1
R98	080045-1	5k5 .01% 3ppm M. FOIL	VISHAY	SEE DRG	—
R99	000101	100R 5% 1/4W CARBON	MULLARD	CR25	—
R100	000335	3M3 5% 1/4W CARBON	MULLARD	CR25	1
R101	063105	1M POT 3/8 SQ CERMET	BECKMAN	72P	1
R102	000225	2M2 5% 1/4W CARBON	MULLARD	CR25	1
R103	012001	2k00 1% 1/8W 50ppm MF	HOLCO	H8C	4
R104	012001	2k00 1% 1/8W 50ppm	HOLCO	H8C	—
R105	000221	220R 5% 1/4W CARBON	MULLARD	CR25	—
R106	000104	100k 5% 1/4W CARBON	MULLARD	CR25	—
R107	013923	392k 1% 1/8W 50ppm MF	HOLCO	H8C	2
R108	013923	392k 1% 1/8W 50ppm MF	HOLCO	H8C	—
R109	000472	4k7 5% 1/4W CARBON	MULLARD	CR25	1
R110	000104	100k 5% 1/4W CARBON	MULLARD	CR25	—
R111	000223	22k 5% 1/4W CARBON	MULLARD	CR25	—
R112	011053	105k 1% 1/8W 50ppm MF	HOLCO	H8C	2
R113	011053	105k 1% 1/8W 50ppm MF	HOLCO	H8C	—
R114	000104	100k 5% 1/4W CARBON	MULLARD	CR25	—
R115	000222	2k2 5% 1/4W CARBON	MULLARD	CR25	1

NOTES

SEE SHEET 2 FOR LATEST ISSUE

ISS

E.C.O.

DATE

CHKD

DATE

22.12.82

DRAWN

CHECKED

APPROVED

DATE

datron

ELECTRONICS LTD

TITLE

1081 AC PCB ASSY

DRAWING NUMBER

400504

SHEET

6

OF

19

DESIGNATOR	DATRON PART No.	DESCRIPTION	PRINCIPAL MANUFACTURER	MANUFACTURER'S PART No.	No. USED Per Assy.
R116	000752	7k5 5% 1/4W CARBON	MULLARD	CR25	—
R117	000680	68R 5% 1/4W CARBON	MULLARD	CR25	—
R118	000221	220R 5% 1/4W CARBON	MULLARD	CR25	—
R119	063204	200k POT 3/8 SQ. CERMET	BECKMAN	72P.	1
R120	000274	270k 5% 1/4W CARBON	MULLARD	CR25	1
R121	080043-1	1k .1% 3ppm M. FOIL	VISHAY	SEE DRG	2
R122	080046-1	9k .1% 3ppm M. FOIL	VISHAY	SEE DRG	1
R123	000103	10k 5% 1/4W CARBON	MULLARD	CR25	—
R124	048253	825k 1% 1/2W 100ppm CF	ALLEN BRADLEY	CC	1
R125	012001	2k00 1% 1/8W 50ppm MF	HOLCO	H8C	1
R126	000102	1k 5% 1/4W CARBON	MULLARD	CR25	—
R127	000682	6k8 5% 1/4W CARBON	MULLARD	CR25	1
R128	000101	100R 5% 1/4W CARBON	MULLARD	CR25	—
R129	000331	330R 5% 1/4W CARBON	MULLARD	CR25	—
R130	000182	1k8 5% 1/4W CARBON	MULLARD	CR25	—
R131	080050-1	62k6 .1% 3ppm M. FOIL	VISHAY	SEE DRG	2
R132	080050-1	62k6 .1% 3ppm M. FOIL	VISHAY	SEE DRG	—
R133	000330	33R 5% 1/4W CARBON	MULLARD	CR25	1
R134	000103	10k 5% 1/4W CARBON	MULLARD	CR25	—
R135	000103	10k 5% 1/4W CARBON	MULLARD	CR25	—
R136	018251	8k25 1% 1/8W 50ppm MF	HOLCO	H8C	1
R137	018252	82k5 1% 1/8W 50ppm MF	HOLCO	H8C	1
R138	011823	182k 1% 1/8W 50ppm MF	HOLCO	H8C	1

NOTES

SEE SHEET 2 FOR LATEST ISSUE

ISS

E.C.O.

DATE

CHKD

DATE

22.12.82

DRAWN

CHECKED

APPROVED

DATE

datron

ELECTRONICS LTD

TITLE

1081 AC PCB ASSY

DRAWING NUMBER

400504

SHEET

7

OF

19

DESIGNATOR	DATRON PART No.	DESCRIPTION	PRINCIPAL MANUFACTURER	MANUFACTURER'S PART No.	No. USED Per Assy.
C1	150020	10 μ F 20% 25V DIP TANT	UNION CARBIDE	K10 E25	9
C2	150020	10 μ F 20% 25V DIP TANT	UNION CARBIDE	K10 E25	—
C3	102101	100 μ F 10% 500V CER DISC	ITT	CD10	3
C4	110042	100nF 20% 63V POLYESTER	WIMA	MKS2	25
C5	120018	1 μ SF 10% 63V POLYCARB	ASHCROFT	A2B1521B	2
C6	110042	100nF 20% 63V POLYESTER	WIMA	MKS2	—
C7	110042	100nF 20% 63V POLYESTER	WIMA	MKS2	—
C8	110042	100nF 20% 63V POLYESTER	WIMA	MKS2	—
C9	102101	100 μ F 10% 500V CER DISC	ITT	CD10	—
C10	150020	10 μ F 20% 25V DIP TANT	UNION CARBIDE	K10E25	—
C11	150020	10 μ F 20% 25V DIP TANT	UNION CARBIDE	K10E25	—
C12	150020	10 μ F 20% 25V DIP TANT	UNION CARBIDE	K10E25	—
C13	110042	100nF 20% 63V POLYESTER	WIMA	MKS2	—
C14	101103	10nF 25% 250V CER DISC	ITT	CD10	5
C15	110042	100nF 20% 63V POLYESTER	WIMA	MKS2	—
C16	110042	100nF 20% 63V POLYESTER	WIMA	MKS2	—
C17	110042	100nF 20% 63V POLYESTER	WIMA	MKS2	—
C18	102121	120 μ F 10% 500V CER DISC	ITT	CD10	1
C19	110042	100nF 20% 63V POLYESTER	WIMA	MKS2	—
C20	110042	100nF 20% 63V POLYESTER	WIMA	MKS2	—
C21	110042	100nF 20% 63V POLYESTER	WIMA	MKS2	—
C22	120018	1 μ SF 10% 63V POLYCARB	ASHCROFT	A2B1521B	—
C23	102102	1nF 10% 500V CER DISC	ITT	CD10	2

NOTES
SEE SHEET 2 FOR LATEST ISSUE

DATE
22.12.82

DRAWN
IL

CHECKED

APPROVED

DATE

datron
ELECTRONICS LTD
TITLE
1081 AC PCB ASSY
DRAWING
NUMBER
400504

SHEET
OF
19

DESIGNATOR	DATRON PART No.	DESCRIPTION	PRINCIPAL MANUFACTURER	MANUFACTURER'S PART No.	No. USED Per Assy.
C24	110042	100nF 20% 63V POLYESTER	WIMA	MKS2	—
C25	101103	10nF 25% 250V CER DISC	ITT	CD10	—
C26	102101	100 μ F 10% 500V CER DISC	ITT	CD10	—
C27	102680	68 μ F 5% 500V CER DISC	ITT	CD10	1
C28	150004	100 μ F 20% 6V3 DIP TANT	UNION CARBIDE	K100 E6V3	1
C29	110042	100nF 20% 63V POLYESTER	WIMA	MKS2	—
C30	110013	100nF 20% 250V POLYESTER	MULLARD	C280AE P100k	1
C31	102150	15 μ F 5% 500V CER DISC	ITT	CD10	2
C32	102150	15 μ F 5% 500V CER DISC	ITT	CD10	—
C33	102478	4 μ 7F $\pm$.5 μ F 500V CER DISC	ITT	CDO8	2
C34	102478	4 μ 7F $\pm$.5 μ F 500V CER DISC	ITT	CDO8	—
C35	102228	2 μ 2F $\pm$.5 μ F 500V CER DISC	ITT	CDO8	1
C36	110042	100nF 20% 63V POLYESTER	WIMA	MKS2	—
C37	110042	100nF 20% 63V POLYESTER	WIMA	MKS2	—
C38	150023	33 μ F 20% 25V DIP TANT	UNION CARBIDE	K33E25	1
C39	130065	1n8F 1% 63V POLYSTYRENE	SUFLEX	HS1800/1-10/63	2
C40	130065	1n8F 1% 63V POLYSTYRENE	SUFLEX	HS1800/1-10/63	—
C41	130082	680 μ F 1% 30V POLYSTYRENE	SUFLEX	HS	2
C42	102108	1 μ F $\pm$.5 μ F 500V CER DISC	ITT	CDO6	1
C43	130070	13 μ F $\pm$.5 μ F 160V POLYSTYRENE	SUFLEX	HS	2
C44	140058-1	150 μ F x2 MATCHED SET	DATRON	SEE DRG	1
C45	110042	100nF 20% 63V POLYESTER	WIMA	MKS2	—
C46	130070	13 μ F $\pm$ 1 μ F 160V POLYSTYRENE	SUFLEX	HS13/1-7/160	—

NOTES
SEE SHEET 2 FOR LATEST ISSUE

DATE
22.12.82

DRAWN
IL

CHECKED

APPROVED

DATE

datron
ELECTRONICS LTD
TITLE
1081 AC PCB ASSY
DRAWING
NUMBER
400504

SHEET
OF
19

DESIGNATOR	DATRON PART No	DESCRIPTION	PRINCIPAL MANUFACTURER	MANUFACTURER'S PART No.	No. USED Per Assy
Q15	250011	Si PNP TRANSISTOR	NATIONAL	BC327/TO18	—
Q16	230003	N-CHAN JFET	TELEDYNE	U1899 JF	—
Q17	250004	Si PNP TRANSISTOR	NATIONAL	2N3906	—
Q18	230027-1	N-CHAN JFET	TELEDYNE	U3114 JF	—
Q19	230027-1	N-CHAN JFET	TELEDYNE	U3114 JF	—
Q20	230002	N-CHAN JFET	TELEDYNE	U1994 JF	2
Q21	230056	N-CHAN JFET	SILICONIX	J212	1
Q22	240013	Si NPN TRANSISTOR	NATIONAL	BC184C/TO18	—
Q23	230003	N-CHAN JFET	TELEDYNE	U1899 JF	—
Q24		NOT USED			—
Q25	250004	Si PNP TRANSISTOR	NATIONAL	2N3906/TO18	—
Q26	240006	Si NPN TRANSISTOR	NATIONAL	2N3904/TO18	—
Q27	250011	Si PNP TRANSISTOR	NATIONAL	BC327/TO18	—
Q28	230042	N-CHAN I LIM 3.0mA	TELEDYNE	TCR510	—
Q29	230003	N-CHAN JFET	TELEDYNE	U1899 JF	—
Q30		NOT USED			—
Q31	230002	N-CHAN JFET	TELEDYNE	U1994 JF	—
Q32	230035	N-CHAN JFET	TELEDYNE	U1897 JF	3
Q33	230035	N-CHAN JFET	TELEDYNE	U1897 JF	—
Q34	230035	N-CHAN JFET	TELEDYNE	U1897 JF	—
Q35	230058	N-CHAN I LIM 750 μ A	TELEDYNE	TCR 504	1
Q36	230031	N-CHAN DUAL JFET	SILICONIX	U404	1

22.12.82

datron

1081 AC PCB ASSY

400504 16 19

M1	280015	QUAD D-TYPE LATCH	MOTOROLA	MC14076 BCP	3
M2	260050	412 DUAL BIFET OP AMP	NATIONAL	LF412 CN	2
M3	260028	1458 DUAL OP AMP	FAIRCHILD	μ A1458 CTC	1
M4	260063	7650 OP AMP	INTERSIL	ICL7650 CTV	4
M5	280015	QUAD D-TYPE	MOTOROLA	MC14076 BCP	—
M6	280015	QUAD D-TYPE	MOTOROLA	MC14076 BCP	—
M7	280011	DUAL D FLIP FLOP	MOTOROLA	MC14013 BCP	2
M8	280011	DUAL D FLIP FLOP	MOTOROLA	MC14013 BCP	—
M9	260063	7650 OP AMP	INTERSIL	ICL7650 CTV	—
M10	260063	7650 OP AMP	INTERSIL	ICL7650 CTV	—
M11	290026	RMS KIT	DATRON	SEE DRG	1
M12	270059	7x DARLINGTON DRIVER	SPRAGUE/EXAR	ULN2004A/XR2204CP	1
M13	260065	OP27 OP AMP	PMI	OP27 FZ	1
M14	260027	714 OP AMP	FAIRCHILD	μ A714 HC	2
M15	280116	DUAL 4 CHAN AN MUX	SILICONIX	DG 509 CJ	2
M16	260050	412 DUAL BIFET OP AMP	NATIONAL	LF412 CN	—
M17	280116	DUAL 4 CHAN AN MUX	SILICONIX	DG 509 CJ	—
M18	290066	FREQ. SENSITIVE SWITCH	CONSUMER MICROCIRCUITS	FX301L	2
M19	290066	FREQ. SENSITIVE SWITCH	CONSUMER MICROCIRCUITS	FX301L	—
M20	260027	714 OP AMP	FAIRCHILD	μ A714 HC	—
M21	260063	7650 OP AMP	INTERSIL	ICL7650 CTV	—
M22	260047	2627 OP AMP	HARRIS	HA32627-5	1

NOTES

SEE SHEET 2 FOR LATEST ISSUE

22.12.82

datron

ELECTRONICS LTD

1081 AC PCB ASSY

ISS

ECC

DATE

CHKD

DATE

BY

DATE

DATE

DATE

DATE

DATE

400504

17

19

DESIGNATOR	DATRON PART No.	DESCRIPTION	PRINCIPAL MANUFACTURER	MANUFACTURER'S PART No.	No. USED Per Assy.
	120029	6800pF 20% 100V POLYCARB	WIMA	FKC-2 MIN	1
C2	120026	680pF 20% 100V POLYCARB	WIMA	FKC-2 MIN	1
C3	101103	0.01μF 250V CER DISC	ERIE	801	6
C4	101103	0.01μF 250V CER DISC	ERIE	801	-
C5	102222	2n2f 500V CER DISC	ERIE	801	1
C6	101103	0.01μF 250V CER DISC	ERIE	801	4
C7	102332	3n3f 500V CER DISC	ERIE	801	1
C8	120014	2.2μF 10% 63V POLYCARB	ASHCROFT	A2B2ZZ1B.	2
C9	120014	2.2μF " " "	"	"	-
C10	110013	0.1μF 10% 250V POLYESTER	MULLARD	C280AE/PI00K.	6
C11	150001	22μF 20% 16V DIP TANT	UNION CARBIDE	K22E1G	2
C12	101103	0.01μF 250V CER DISC	ERIE	801	-
C13	150001	22μF 20% 16V DIP TANT	UNION CARBIDE	K22E1G	-
C14	101103	0.01μF 250V CER DISC	ERIE	801	-
C15	102100	10pF 500V CER DISC	"	"	2
C16	102100	10pF " " "	"	"	-
C17	102102	1nF " " "	"	"	1
C18	120021	0.47μF 10% 63V POLYCARB	ASHCROFT	A2B4711B	1
C19	150014	680nF 20% 35V DIP TANT	UNION CARBIDE	KR68E25	1
C20	150016	1μF 20% 35V DIP TANT	UNION CARBIDE	K10E35	1
C21	150020	10μF 20% 25V DIP TANT	UNION CARBIDE	K10E25	4
C22	101103	0.01μF 250V CER DISC	ERIE	801	-
C23	150020	10μF 20% 25V DIP TANT	UNION CARBIDE	K10E25.	-

NOTES.

SEE SHEET 2 FOR LATEST ISSUE

DATE	8.12.82	datron ELECTRONICS LTD	
DRAWN		TITLE	
CHECKED		1081 OHMS PCB ASSY.	
APPROVED		DRAWING	SHEET
DATE		NUMBER 400505	6 OF 12

J.W. 1164

DESIGNATOR	DATRON PART No.	DESCRIPTION	PRINCIPAL MANUFACTURER	MANUFACTURER'S PART No.	No. USED Per Assy.
C24	120013	150nF 10% 63V POLYCARB	ASHCROFT	A2B1511B	1
C25	150020	10μF 20% 25V DIP TANT	UNION CARBIDE	K10E25	-
C26, C34	102101	100pF 10% 500V CER DISC	ITT	CD10	2
C27	110005	10nF 20% 250V POLYESTER	MULLARD	C280AEPIOK	1
C28-C31, C33	110013	100nF 20% 250V POLYESTER	MULLARD	C280AE PI00K	-
C32	150020	10μF 20% 25V DIP TANT	UNION CARBIDE	K10E25	-
D1	213001	10V 5W ZENER	MOTOROLA	IN5347	3
D2	213001	10V " "	"	"	-
D3		NOT USED			-
D4		NOT USED			-
D5	210100	10V 400mW ZENER	MULLARD	BZY88C10	2
D6	210100	10V 400mW ZENER	MULLARD	BZY88C10	-
D7	210027	2V7 400mW ZENER	MULLARD	BZY88C2V7	1
D8	200001	Si G.P.	FAIRCHILD	IN414B	10
D9		NOT USED			-
D10	213001	10V 5W ZENER	MOTOROLA	IN5347	-
D11	213002	5V1 " "	"	IN5338B	1
D12	200001	Si G.P.	FAIRCHILD	IN414B	-
D13		NOT USED			-
D14	200008	Si LOW LEAKAGE	FAIRCHILD	IN458A	3
D15	200001	Si GP	"	IN4148	-
D16	210082	8V2 400mW ZENER	MULLARD	BZY88C8V2	1
D17	210130	13V 400mW ZENER	"	BZY88C13	1

NOTES.

SEE SHEET 2 FOR LATEST ISSUE

DATE	8.12.82	datron ELECTRONICS LTD	
DRAWN		TITLE	
CHECKED		1081 OHMS PCB ASSY.	
APPROVED		DRAWING	SHEET
DATE		NUMBER 400505	7 OF 12

DESIGNATOR	DATRON PART No.	DESCRIPTION	PRINCIPAL MANUFACTURER	MANUFACTURER'S PART No.	Nc. USED Per Assy.
RL1	330012-1	REED RELAY 1A GUARDED	HAMLIN	HE721A5134	4
RL2	330018-1	RELAY 2P2W 7V HOLD-IN	AMF	SEE DRG	2
RL3	330018-1	RELAY 2P2W 7V HOLD-IN	AMF	SEE DRG	-
RL4	330012-1	REED RELAY 1A GUARDED	HAMLIN	HE721A5134	-
RL5	330012-1	REED RELAY 1A GUARDED	HAMLIN	HE721A5134	-
RL6	330012-1	REED RELAY 1A GUARDED	HAMLIN	HE721A5134	-
J1, J2	450388-1	GUARD SHIELD			1
	400379/5	WIRE/TERMINAL ASSY			1
	410217-2	PCB			1
	459112-2	RELAY BRACKET			2
	540002	22SWG BTC WIRE			A/R
	540008	7/02 PTFE INSUL.(WHITE) WIRE			490 mm
	571095/c	16 WAY AP/3M RIBBON CABLE			2
	590001	SLEEVE MAX CABLE ϕ 3.0	HELLERMANN ELECTRIC	H15 x 20mm BLACK HELSYN	7
	590004	SLEEVE - PTFE	HELLERMANN ELECTRIC	FE10	A/R
	605059	8 WAY D.I.L. SOCKET			4
J3	602001	FSV TERMINAL	MOLEX	02-04-1675	2
	602004	BREAKAWAY TERM. STRIP	MOLEX	05-30-0001	16
	605052	8 WAY POLARISED SOCKET	MOLEX	(22-01-2085) 6471-8-1	1
	605060	14 PIN DIL SOCKET	ASTRALUX	ICL143-S3T	2
	605061	16 PIN DIL SOCKET	ASTRALUX	ICL163-S6T	6
	605057	CRIMP TERMINAL	MOLEX	4809-CL	2
NOTES					
SEE SHEET 1 FOR LATEST ISSUE					
DATE 22.12.82					
DRAWN 11					
CHECKED					
APPROVED					
DATE					
				datron ELECTRONICS LTD	
				1081 AC PCB ASSY	
				DRAWING NUMBER 400504	
				SHEET 18 OF 19	

DESIGNATOR	DATRON PART No.	DESCRIPTION	PRINCIPAL MANUFACTURER	MANUFACTURER'S PART No.	Nc. USED Per Assy.
	611007	M3x6mm POZICK STEEL	ZN.PL.		3
	611016	M3x8mm POZIPAN STEEL	ZN.PL.		5
	612021	M3x16mm SPACER	HARWIN	R6377-02	3
	613005	M3 INT. SHAKEPROOF			2
	613014	M2.5 INT. SHAKEPROOF			2
	615002	M3 FULL NUT STEEL ZN.PL.			2
	615005	3-48UNC FULL NUT STEEL	ZN.PL.		2
	617010	NYLATCH PLUNGER 3/16"	HARTWELL CORP	HN3P-32-4-1	5
	617011	NYLATCH GROMMET 3/16"	HARTWELL CORP	HN3G-32-1	5
	620003	SOLDER PIN	HARWIN	H2105 A01	4
	620005	CLOVERLEAF PTFE INSUL.	SEAELECTRO	FTE15P59	18
	620007	TEST POINT TERMINAL	MICROVAR	TYPE C30	10
	630107	BRASS STRIP 15.5 x .38mm	RIGHTON	CZ108 1/2H	220 mm
	613029	M3 CRINKLE WASHER S.S.			3
NOTES					
SEE SHEET 2 FOR LATEST ISSUE					
DATE 22.12.82					
DRAWN 11					
CHECKED					
APPROVED					
DATE					
				datron ELECTRONICS LTD	
				1081 AC PCB ASSY	
				DRAWING NUMBER 400504	
				SHEET 19 OF 19	

DESIGNATOR	DATRON PART No.	DESCRIPTION	PRINCIPAL MANUFACTURER	MANUFACTURER'S PART No.	No. USED Per Assy.
R1	000103	10k 5% 1/4W CARBON	MULLARD	CR25	21
R2	000103	10k " " "	"	"	-
R3	000103	10k " " "	"	"	-
R4	000103	10k " " "	"	"	-
R5	000103	10k " " "	"	"	-
R6	000102	1k " " "	"	"	5
R7	000103	10k " " "	"	"	-
R8	000472	4k7 " " "	"	"	8
R9	000273	27k " " "	"	"	1
R10	000684	680k " " "	"	"	2
R11	063204	200k POT CARMET	BECKMAN	72P	1
R12	000103	10k 5% 1/4W CARBON	MULLARD	CR25	-
R13	000102	1k " " "	"	"	-
R14		NOT USED			-
R15	000472	4k7 5% 1/4W CARBON	"	"	2
R16	000332	3k3 " " "	"	"	3
R17	000683	68k " " "	"	"	2
R18	000222	2k2 " " "	"	"	6
R19	000393	39k " " "	"	"	1
R20	000104	100k " " "	"	"	7
R21	000104	100k " " "	"	"	-
R22	000104	100k " " "	"	"	-
R23	000221	220R " " "	"	"	1

NOTES: CIRCUIT DIAGRAM = 430526 CHECK PROCEDURE = 460526 CHECK LIST = 470526 SEE SHEET 2 FOR LATEST ISSUE						DATE 13.12.82	datron ELECTRONICS LTD	
E.C.O. RELEASED 1479/87/83 1461 1503 DATE 31.3.83 18.5.83 26.5.83 20.6.83 CHKD B.S. MD MD						CHECKED M50	TITLE 1081 DIGITAL PCB. ASSY.	
						APPROVED RWF	DRAWING NUMBER 400526	SHEET 2 OF 16
						DATE 18.2.83		

DESIGNATOR	DATRON PART No.	DESCRIPTION	PRINCIPAL MANUFACTURER	MANUFACTURER'S PART No.	No. USED Per Assy.
R24	000102	1k 5% 1/4W CARBON	MULLARD	CR25	-
R25	000332	3k3 " " "	"	"	-
R26	000103	10k " " "	"	"	-
R27	000102	1k " " "	"	"	-
R28	000682	6k8 " " "	"	"	1
R29		NOT USED			-
R30		NOT USED			-
R31	000472	4k7 5% 1/4W CARBON	MULLARD	CR25	-
R32	000472	4k7 " " "	"	"	-
R33	000222	2k2 " " "	"	"	-
R34		NOT USED		"	-
R35		NOT USED			-
R36		NOT USED			-
R37		NOT USED			-
R38		NOT USED			-
R39	000103	10k 5% 1/4W CARBON	MULLARD	CR25	-
R40	000103	10k " " "	"	"	-
R41	000332	3k3 " " "	"	"	-
R42	000103	10k " " "	"	"	-
R43	000104	100k " " "	"	"	-
R44	000103	10k " " "	"	"	-
R45	000364	360k " " "	"	"	1
R46	000472	4k7 " " "	"	"	-

NOTES: SEE SHEET 2 FOR LATEST ISSUE						DATE 13.12.82	datron ELECTRONICS LTD	
E.C.O. DATE CHKD						CHECKED	TITLE 1081 DIGITAL PCB. ASSY.	
						APPROVED	DRAWING NUMBER 400526	SHEET 3 OF 16
						DATE		

DESIGNATOR	DATRON PART No.	DESCRIPTION	PRINCIPAL MANUFACTURER	MANUFACTURER'S PART No.	No. USED Per Assy.
M1	280011	DUAL D FLIP-FLOP	MOTOROLA	MC14013 BCP	2
M2	280022	QUAD BILATERAL SWITCH	"	MC14016 BCP	1
M3	280024	TRI-STATE HEX NON-INV. BUFFER	"	MC14503 BCP	7
M4	280024	" " " " " "	"	"	-
M5	280024	" " " " " "	"	"	-
M6	280024	" " " " " "	"	"	-
M7	280015	QUAD LATCH	"	MC14076 BCP	5
M8	280015	" " " " " "	"	"	-
M9	280015	" " " " " "	"	"	-
M10	280024	TRI-STATE HEX NON-INV. BUFFER	"	MC14503 BCP	-
M11	280015	QUAD LATCH	"	MC14076 BCP	-
M12	280015	" " " " " "	"	"	-
M13	280044	BINARY UP/DOWN COUNTER	"	MC14516 BCP	2
M14	280044	" " " " " "	"	"	-
M15	290003	TIMER - ASTABLE	SIGNETICS	NE 555V	3
M16	270058	DUAL 1-of-4 DECODER	NATIONAL	74LS155	1
M17	270048	QUAD 2 I/P NAND GATE	NATIONAL	74LS00	2
M18	290120-19C	2532 EPROM PROGRAMMED	DATRON	TMS2532JL(290120-1SS)	1
M19	280066-1	256x4 BIT STATIC CMOS RAM	SEE DRAWING		2

NOTES.

SEE SHEET 2 FOR LATEST ISSUE

DATE	13.12.82	datron ELECTRONICS LTD TITLE 1081 DIGITAL PCB. ASSY. DRAWING NUMBER 400526 SHEET 12
DRAWN	IL	
CHECKED		
APPROVED		
DATE		

DESIGNATOR	DATRON PART No.	DESCRIPTION	PRINCIPAL MANUFACTURER	MANUFACTURER'S PART No.	No. USED Per Assy.
M20	280066-1	256x4 BIT STATIC CMOS RAM	SEE DRAWING		-
M21	270064	QUAD TRISTATE BUFFER	NATIONAL	DM 74LS125N	1
M22	280011	DUAL D FLIP-FLOP	"	MC14013 BCP	-
M23	270053	A-D CHIP	FERRANTI	ZNA 2035	1
M24	280024	TRI-STATE HEX NON-INV. BUFFER	MOTOROLA	MC14503 BCP	-
M25	280024	" " " " " "	"	"	-
M26	280006	DUAL J-K FLIP-FLOP	"	MC14027 BCP	1
M27		NOT USED			-
M28	270051	DUAL 4 I/P AND GATE	NATIONAL	74LS21	2
M29	270055	DUAL 4 I/P NAND GATE	"	74LS20	2
M30	290119-19C	2532 EPROM PROGRAMMED	DATRON	TMS 2532 JL (290119-1SS)	1
M31	280096	1K x4BIT STATIC CMOS RAM	SEE DRAWING		2
M32	270069	BCD/DECIMAL DECODER LS	NATIONAL	74LS42N	1
M33	270051	DUAL 4 I/P AND GATE	"	74LS21	-
M34	270055	DUAL 4 I/P NAND GATE	"	74LS20	-
M35	290118-19C	2532 EPROM PROGRAMMED	DATRON	TMS 2532 JL (290118-1SS)	1
M36	280096	1K x4BIT STATIC CMOS RAM	SEE DRAWING		-
M37	280025	QUAD BILATERAL SWITCH	MOTOROLA	MC14066 BCP	2
M38	280071	TRIPLE 3 I/P NOR GATE	MULLARD	HEF 4025 P	2
M39	280017	HEX INVERTER	MOTOROLA	MC14069 BCP	1
M40	280083	QUAD 2 I/P NOR GATE	MULLARD	HEF 4001 BP	1
M41		NOT USED			-
M42		NOT USED			-

NOTES.

SEE SHEET 2 FOR LATEST ISSUE

DATE	13.12.82	datron ELECTRONICS LTD TITLE 1081 DIGITAL PCB. ASSY. DRAWING NUMBER 400526 SHEET 13 OF 1
DRAWN	IL	
CHECKED		
APPROVED		
DATE		

