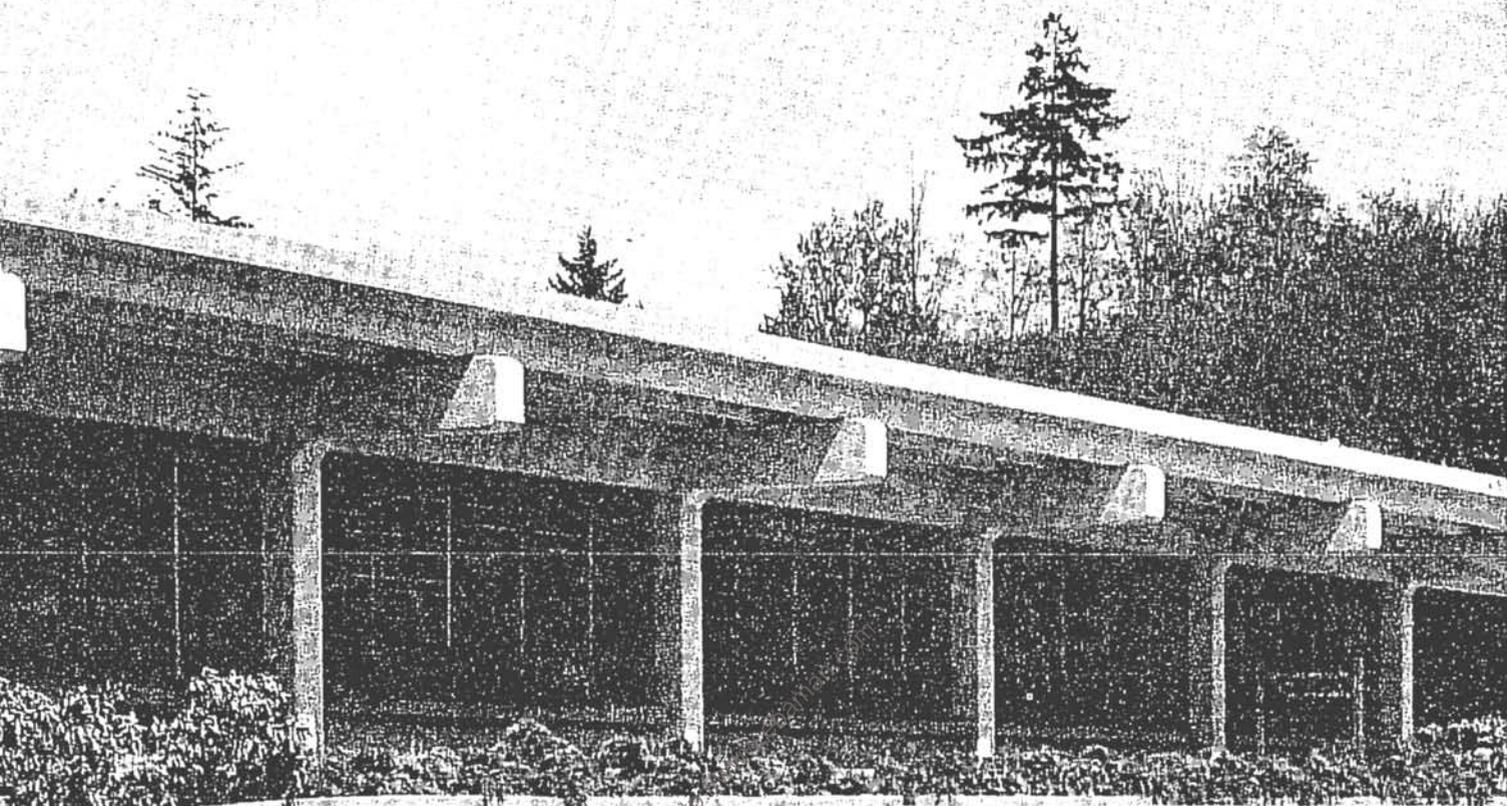


# Instruction Manual



MODEL  
**8800A**  
DIGITAL MULTIMETER

**FLUKE**®

JOHN FLUKE mfg. co., inc.  
SEATTLE WASHINGTON

# WARRANTY

The JOHN FLUKE MFG. CO., INC.\* warrants each instrument manufactured by them to be free from defects in material and workmanship. Their obligation under this Warranty is limited to servicing or adjusting an instrument returned to the factory for that purpose, and to making good at the factory any part or parts thereof; except tubes, fuses, choppers and batteries, which shall, within one year after making delivery to the original purchaser, be returned by the original purchaser with transportation charges prepaid, and which upon their examination shall disclose to their satisfaction to have been thus defective. If the fault has been caused by misuse or abnormal conditions of operations, repairs will be billed at a nominal cost. In this case, an estimate will be submitted before work is started, if requested.

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2. On receipt of the shipping instructions, forward the instrument prepaid, and repairs will be made at the factory. If requested, an estimate will be made before the work begins, provided the instrument is not covered by the Warranty.

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## CLAIM FOR DAMAGE IN SHIPMENT

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The John Fluke Mfg. Co., Inc.\* will be happy to answer all application questions which will enhance your use of this instrument. Please address your requests to: JOHN FLUKE MFG. CO., INC., P.O. Box 43210, MOUNTLAKE TERRACE, WASHINGTON 98043\*.

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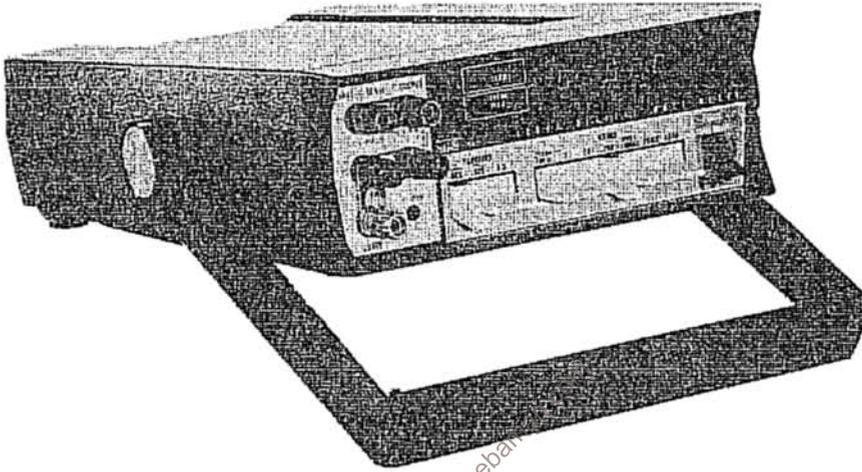
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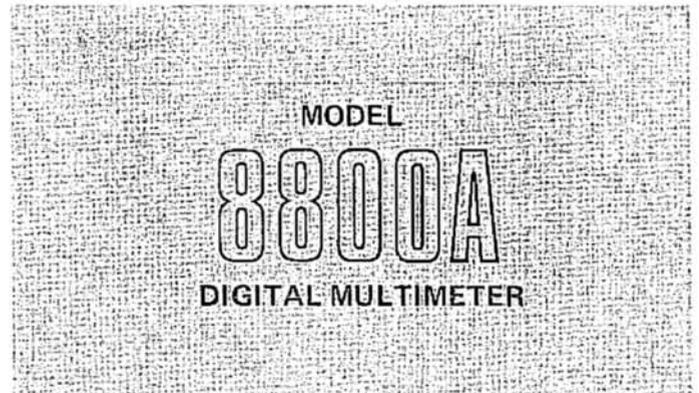
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REV. 1 - 5/75

369405

NOVEMBER - 1974

# CHANGE/ERRATA INFORMATION

MANUAL



TITLE: 8800A DIGITAL MULTIMETER

ISSUE: Rev. 1 5/75

## Please make changes in this manual according to the following change and/or errata information:

On page 5-6, REF DESIG C5, C6, C10, C12 change MFG FED SUPPLY CDE from 14655 to 30800 and change MFG PART NO. from CD15FD151J03 to CM05FD151J03.

On page 5-6, REF DESIG C22 change MFG FED SPLY CDE from 25088 to 99392 and change MFG PART NO. from B410104700/10 to 39C10HH43.

On page 5-6, REF DESIG C24 change MFG FED SPLY CDE from 14655 to 30800 and change MFG PART NO. from CD15FD101J03 to CM05FD101F03.

On page 5-6, REF DESIG C29 change MFG FED SPLY CDE from 14655 to 30800 and change MFG PART NO. from CD15FD271J03 to CM05FD271J03.

On page 5-6, REF DESIG C31 change MFG FED SPLY CDE from 32897 to 80031 and change MFG PART NO. from 8121M100C0G680G to 222263110689.

On page 5-7, REF DESIG CR16, CR18, etc. change MFG PART NO. from TD8253 to 1N4148.

On page 5-7, REF DESIG Q10, Q13, etc. change MFG PART NO. from SM07154 to ST07154.

On page 5-8, REF DESIG Q16, Q19, etc. delete Q16.

On page 5-8, REF DESIG Q29, Q31, etc. change MFG FED SPLY CDE from 12040 to 89536 and change MFG PART NO. from KE4416 to 343830.

On page 5-9 REF DESIG R28, R32, change MFG PART NO. from CR251-4-5-P220T to CR251-45P220ETS.

On page 5-10 REF DESIG R41, R43, R116 MFG PART NO. add an S to the end of the part number.

On page 5-10 REF DESIG R42 MFG PART NO. delete the T from the end of the part number and add ETS.

On page 5-10 REF DESIG R45, R56, R117 MFG PART NO. add an S to the end of the part number.

On page 5-10 REF DESIG R74 change MFG PART NO. from CR251-4-5P4.7KT to CR251-45P4K7TS.

On page 5-10 REF DESIG R83 MFG PART NO. add an S after KT.

On page 5-10 REF DESIG R86 change MFG PART NO. from CR251-4-5P3.3KT to CR251-45P3K3TS.

On page 5-10 REF DESIG R87 change MFG PART NO. CR251-4-5P2.7TS to CR251-45P2K7TS.

On page 5-11 REF DESIG R89 MFG PART NO. delete the T on the end of the part number and add ETS.

On page 5-11 REF DESIG R90, R120 change MFG PART NO. from CR251-4-5P2.2KT to CR251-45P2K2TS.

- On page 5-11 REF DESIG R113 MFG PART NO. add R1PCT to end of part number.
- On page 5-11 REF DESIG R114 MFG PART NO. add R1PCT to end of part number.
- On page 5-11 REF DESIG R118, R119 MFG PART NO. add PCT to end of part number.
- On page 5-11 REF DESIG U2 change MFG PART NO. from LH0042C to SH29466.
- On page 5-11 REF DESIG U3 change MFG PART NO. from LH0042C to SH61140.
- On page 5-11 REF DESIG U6 change MFG PART NO. from LM311N8 to LM311PA.
- On page 5-11 REF DESIG U12 MFG PART NO. add N to end of part number.
- On page 5-12 REF DESIG U19 change MFG PART NO. from UGH7805393 to F7805UC.
- On page 5-12 REF DESIG VI change MFG FED SPLY CDE from 75378 to 89536 and change MFG PART NO. from TYPE H17 to 375493.
- On page 5-14 ITEM. NO. 3 change FLUKE STOCK NO. from 364711 to 420604 and change MFG PART NO. from 364711 to 420604.
- On page 5-15 REF DESIG C1 change MFG PART NO. from HVD3-47-47  $\pm 10\%$  2KVI to HVD347P10PCT.
- On page 5-15 REF DESIG P2 change MFG PART NO. from 380576 to 380568.
- On page 5-16 REF DESIG A4 change MFG PART NO. from 377302 to 366302.
- On page 5-16 REF DESIG CR4, CR5 change MFG PART NO. from TD8253 to 1N4148.
- On page 5-16 REF DESIG Q3, Q7, Q17 change MFG PART NO. from SM07154 to ST07154.
- On page 5-16 REF DESIG Q4, Q6, Q8 change MFG FED SPLY CDE from 12040 to 89536 and change MFG PART NO. from KE4416 to 343830.
- On page 5-16 REF DESIG R1 MFG PART NO. add 5 to end of part number.
- On page 5-16 REF DESIG R2, R16, etc. MFG PART NO. add S to end of part number.
- On page 5-16 REF DESIG R3 change MFG FED SPLY CDE from 80031 to 91637 and change MFG PART NO. from CR251-4P562T to MFF1-85620F.
- On page 5-17 REF DESIG R19 MFG PART NO. delete KT from end of part number and add ETS.
- On page 5-17 REF DESIG R20 MFG PART NO. delete KT from end of part number and add ETS.

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## Section 1

## Introduction &amp; Specifications

**1-1. INTRODUCTION**

1-2. The Model 8800A Digital Multimeter is a 5½ digit meter providing automatic or manual ranging for five ranges of dc voltage inputs, four ranges of ac voltage inputs and six ranges of resistance measurements. The dual-slope method of analog-to-digital (A/D) conversion, coupled with self zeroing, eliminates the display uncertainties caused by inherent A/D zero offsets. A single, digital integrated circuit uses the A/D output signal to produce the proper digit, decimal point and polarity information applied to the LED display.

1-3. The piano-key type control switches on the front panel make the light weight unit easy to operate. The unit's carrying handle also doubles as a tilt stand to provide convenient viewing angles for bench use. A flashing display of 188888, used for indicating an input overrange condition, also provides a convenient way of checking each digit for proper segment illumination.

**1-4. OPTIONS**

1-5. The basic 8800A multimeter can be equipped at the factory with a Data Output Unit (DOU) option. The multimeter with the DOU option installed, designated the 8800A-02, allows the unit to supply the display information to data acquisition systems or digital printer equipment.

**1-6. ACCESSORIES**

1-7. Accessories are available for use with all 8800A digital multimeters. These accessories are listed in Table 1-1.

Table 1-1. 8800A ACCESSORIES

ACCESSORY MODEL NO.	DESCRIPTION
C80	Carrying Case, Vinyl (7" x 9½")
C86	Carrying Case, Molded Plastic (8½" x 11")
M00-100-714	Front Panel Dust Cover
M00-200-611	Rack Mounting Kit, Center
M00-200-612	Rack Mounting Kit, Left/Right
M00-200-613	Rack Mounting Kit, Side-By-Side
A80	Deluxe Test Lead Kit
80I-600	AC High Current Probe, Clamp-On (2A-600A)
80K-40	High Voltage Probe
80RF-1	High Frequency Probe (100 kHz to 600 MHz)
81RF	High Frequency Probe (100 kHz to 100 MHz)

**1-8. SPECIFICATIONS**

1-9. Specifications for the Model 8800A are presented in Table 1-2, under headings of DC VOLTAGE, AC VOLTAGE, OHMS, and GENERAL. Specifications for options are listed under each option heading.

Table 1-2. SPECIFICATIONS

<b>DC VOLTAGE</b>	
Ranges . . . . .	$\pm 200 \text{ mV}, \pm 2\text{V}, \pm 20\text{V}, \pm 200\text{V}, \pm 1200\text{V}$
Accuracy:	(24 Hr. $23^\circ\text{C} \pm 1^\circ\text{C}$ )
200 mV range . . . . .	$\pm(0.008\% \text{ of input} + 0.0025\% \text{ of range})$
2V - 200V range . . . . .	$\pm(0.005\% \text{ of input} + 0.001\% \text{ of range})$
1200V range . . . . .	$\pm(0.005\% \text{ of input} + 0.002\% \text{ of range})$
	(90 days $18^\circ\text{C} - 28^\circ\text{C}$ )
200 mV range . . . . .	$\pm(0.01\% \text{ of input} + 0.005\% \text{ of range})$
2V - 200V range . . . . .	$\pm(0.01\% \text{ of input} + 0.0015\% \text{ of range})$
1200V range . . . . .	$\pm(0.01\% \text{ of input} + 0.003\% \text{ of range})$
Temperature Coefficient: ( $0^\circ\text{C} - 18^\circ\text{C}, 28^\circ\text{C} \text{ to } 50^\circ\text{C}$ )	
200 mV range . . . . .	$\pm(0.0007\% \text{ of input} + 0.0013\% \text{ of range})/^\circ\text{C}$
2V range . . . . .	$\pm(0.0007\% \text{ of input} + 0.0003\% \text{ of range})/^\circ\text{C}$
20V - 200V range . . . . .	$\pm(0.0007\% \text{ of input} + 0.0002\% \text{ of range})/^\circ\text{C}$
1200V range . . . . .	$\pm(0.0007\% \text{ of input} + 0.0003\% \text{ of range})/^\circ\text{C}$
Input Impedance:	
200 mV - 20V range . . . . .	$\geq 1000$ megohms
200V - 1200V range . . . . .	$\geq 10$ megohms
Normal Mode Noise Rejection . . . . .	$\geq 60 \text{ db @ } 50 \text{ Hz and } 60 \text{ Hz}$
Common Mode Noise Rejection . . . . .	$\geq 120 \text{ db @ dc to } 60 \text{ Hz (with } 1\text{k}\Omega \text{ in either lead)}$
Resolution . . . . .	$1 \mu\text{V}$ on 200 mV range
Ranging . . . . .	Full autoranging or manual ranging
Polarity . . . . .	Automatic bipolar, + or - display
Overload Protection . . . . .	200V, 1200V range; $\pm 1200\text{V}$ dc, 1700V, peak ac 200 mV - 20V range; $\pm 1000\text{V}$ dc, 1400V, peak ac
Offset Current (at $23^\circ\text{C}$ ) . . . . .	Less than 15 pA on any range. Temperature coefficient of $\pm 5 \text{ pA}/^\circ\text{C}$
Zero Stability . . . . .	Better than $10 \mu\text{V}$ for 90 days after one hour warmup
Response Time to Rated Accuracy within Range . . . . .	1 second maximum to displayed input
<b>AC VOLTAGE</b>	
Ranges . . . . .	2V, 20V, 200V, 1200V
Accuracy: 2V - 200V ranges (100% to .1% of range)	
	(24 Hour, $23^\circ\text{C} \pm 1^\circ\text{C}$ )
100 Hz - 10 kHz . . . . .	$\pm(0.05\% \text{ of input} + 0.005\% \text{ of range})$
50 Hz - 100 Hz, 10 kHz - 20 kHz . . . . .	$\pm(0.1\% \text{ of input} + 0.01\% \text{ of range})$
30 Hz - 50 Hz, 20 kHz - 100 kHz . . . . .	$\pm(1.0\% \text{ of input} + 0.03\% \text{ of range})$

Table 1-2. SPECIFICATIONS

(90 days 18°C – 28°C)	
100 Hz - 10 kHz . . . . .	±(0.1% of input + 0.005% of range)
50 Hz - 100 Hz, 10 kHz - 20 kHz . . . . .	±(0.25% of input + 0.01% of range)
30 Hz - 50 Hz, 20 kHz - 100 kHz . . . . .	±(1.0% of input + 0.03% of range)
1200V range (100% to .1% of range)	
(90 days 18°C - 28°C)	
(1V to 500V input)	
100 Hz - 10 kHz . . . . .	±(0.15% of input + 0.01% of range)
30 Hz - 100 Hz, 10 kHz - 20 kHz . . . . .	±(0.25% of input + 0.02% of range)
(500V to 1200V input)	
100 Hz - 10 kHz . . . . .	±(0.3% of input + 0.01% of range)
30 Hz - 100 Hz, 10 kHz - 20 kHz . . . . .	±0.5% of input + 0.02% of range)
20 kHz maximum response on 1200V range	
Temperature Coefficient:	
(0°C - 18°C, 28°C - 50°C) . . . . .	±(0.008% of input + 0.001% of range)/°C, 2V - 200V range ±(0.008% of input + 0.002% of range)/°C, 1200V range
Input Impedance . . . . .	2 megohms shunted by less than 100 pF
Response Time to Rated Accuracy within Range . . . . .	1.5 second maximum to displayed input
Ranging . . . . .	Full autoranging or manual ranging
Overload Protection . . . . .	1200V rms maximum, not to exceed 2 x 10 <sup>7</sup> volt hertz product. 20 kHz maximum on 1200V range.
Resolution . . . . .	10µV on 2V range
<b>OHMS</b>	
Ranges . . . . .	200Ω, 2kΩ, 20kΩ, 200kΩ, 2000kΩ, 20MΩ
Resolution . . . . .	1mΩ on 200 ohm range
Configuration . . . . .	Four-terminal measurement on all ranges
Ranging . . . . .	Full autoranging or manual range
Accuracy: (24 Hr, 23°C ±1°C)	
200Ω range . . . . .	±(0.01% of input + 0.0025% of range)
2kΩ - 200kΩ range . . . . .	±(0.008% of input + 0.001% of range)
2000kΩ range . . . . .	±(0.02% of input + 0.001% of range)
20MΩ . . . . .	±(0.05% of input + 0.001% of range)
(90 day, 18°C - 28°C)	
200Ω range . . . . .	±(0.02% of input + 0.005% of range)
2kΩ - 200kΩ range . . . . .	±(0.01% of input + 0.0015% of range)
2000kΩ range . . . . .	±(0.05% of input + 0.0015% of range)
20MΩ range . . . . .	±(0.2% of input + 0.0015% of range)
Temperature Coefficient:	
200Ω range . . . . .	±(0.001% of input + 0.0013% of range)/°C
2kΩ - 200kΩ range . . . . .	±(0.001% of input + 0.0003% of range)/°C
2000kΩ range . . . . .	±(0.005% of input + 0.0003% of range)/°C
20MΩ range . . . . .	±(0.02% of input + 0.0003% of range)/°C

Table 1-2. SPECIFICATIONS

Current Through Unknown; Nominal . . . . .	200Ω	2kΩ	20kΩ	200kΩ	2000kΩ	20MΩ
	1 mA	1 mA	250μA	25μA	2.5μA	0.25μA
Overvoltage Protection . . . . .	250V rms or dc, applied continuously to any range					
Maximum Open Circuit Voltage	3.3 volts					
Response Time:						
200Ω - 200kΩ range . . . . .	1.0 seconds maximum to displayed input					
1200kΩ and 20MΩ range . . . . .	3.0 seconds maximum to displayed input					
<b>GENERAL</b>						
Function . . . . .	Selected via front panel controls					
Range . . . . .	Full autoranging or manually selectable via front panel controls					
Autorange Rate . . . . .	600ms maximum per range change					
Display . . . . .	7 segment 0.3" LED display, automatic decimal location					
Reading Rate . . . . .	2.5 readings per second, within the same range					
Storage Temperature . . . . .	-40°C to 75°C					
Operating Temperature . . . . .	0°C to +50°C					
Humidity Range . . . . .	70% R.H., +35°C to +50°C					
	80% R.H., +5°C to +35°C					
Overload Indication . . . . .	Flashing Display of +188888 (built-in segment test of LED display) for out of range indication					
Shock and Vibration . . . . .	Meets pertinent requirements of MIL-T-2100L and MIL-E-16400F					
MTBF . . . . .	10,000 hours calculated, minimum					
Maximum Common Mode Voltage . . . . .	1000V dc or peak ac					
Maximum LO to GUARD voltage . . . . .	100V dc or peak ac					
Power . . . . .	110/230V ac ±10%, 50 or 60 Hz, 8 watts					
Size . . . . .	Maximum deminsions (see Figure 1-1)					
	3.16" high x 9.0" wide x 14.2" long					
	(8.03 cm x 22.86 cm x 36.07 cm)					
Weight . . . . .	6.5 lbs (3.0 kg)					

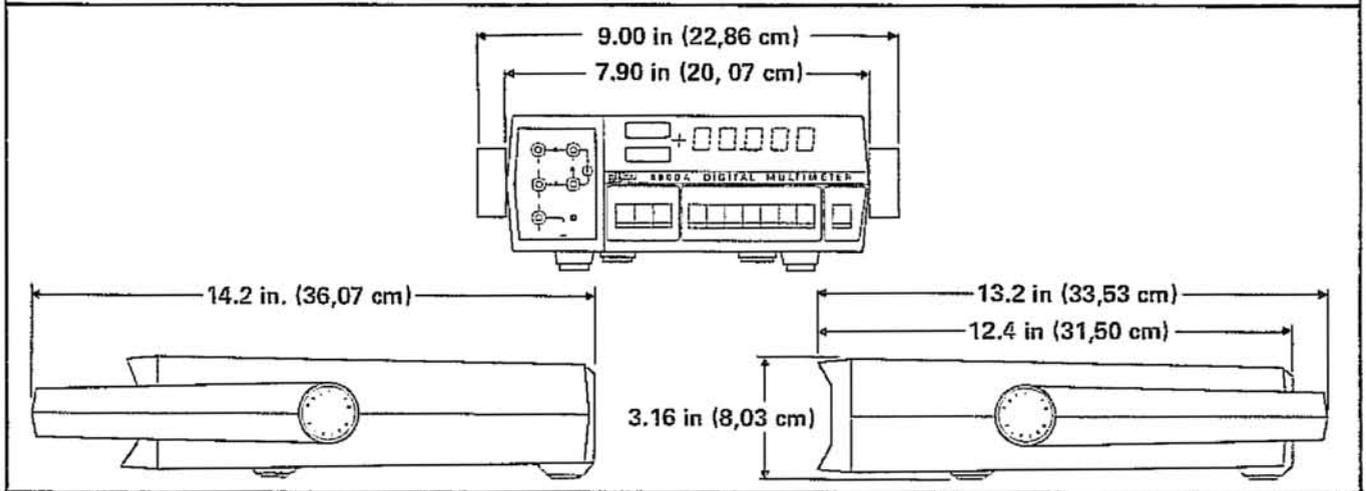


Figure 1-1. MODEL 8800A OUTLINE DRAWING

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## Section 2

# Operating Instructions

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### 2-1. INTRODUCTION

2-2. This section contains information regarding the installation and operation of the Model 8800A. The contents of this section should be read before operating the digital multimeter. Should any difficulties be encountered during operation, contact your nearest John Fluke Sales Representative or the John Fluke Mfg. Co., Inc. P.O. Box 43210, in Mountlake Terrace, Washington, 98043. Telephone (206) 774-2211. A list of Sales Representatives is located in Section 7 of the manual.

### 2-3. SHIPPING INFORMATION

2-4. The Model 8800A was packaged and shipped in a foam packed cardboard carton. After unpacking the unit, a thorough inspection should be made to note any damage that may have occurred in transit.

2-5. If reshipment becomes necessary the instrument should be repackaged in the original container. If the original container is not available, a new one can be obtained from the John Fluke Mfg. Co., Inc. Please reference the model number (8800A) when requesting a new shipping container.

### 2-6. INPUT POWER

2-7. The Model 8800A may be powered from either 115 volts, 50 or 60 Hz, or 230 volts, 50 or 60 Hz. A slide switch located inside, on the main pcb of the unit, allows either configuration of input voltage to be selected.

### 2-8. RACK INSTALLATION

2-9. The Model 8800A can be mounted in a standard 19-inch equipment rack. A rack mounting kit (M00-200-625) is available to allow center mounting of the unit. Instructions for attaching the rack mount to the unit are supplied with each kit.

### 2-10. OPERATING FEATURES

2-11. The function and location of the Model 8800A controls and indicators are provided in Figure 2-1 and Table 2-1.

### 2-12. OPERATING NOTES

2-13. The following paragraphs describe various conditions which should be considered before operating the Model 8800A.

### 2-14. AC Line Connection

2-15. The input power cord is a three-prong polarized connector which permits connection to 115 or 230 volts, 50 or 60 Hz line power. Insure that the ground pin on the power cord is connected to a high quality earth ground.

### 2-16. Operating Instructions

2-17. Five input terminals (INPUT -  $\Omega$  SENSE, HI and LO;  $\Omega$  SOURCE, HI and LO; and a GUARD) provided connection to the voltage source or resistance under measurement. Table 2-2 provides instructions for the proper connections and control setting for each multimeter function.

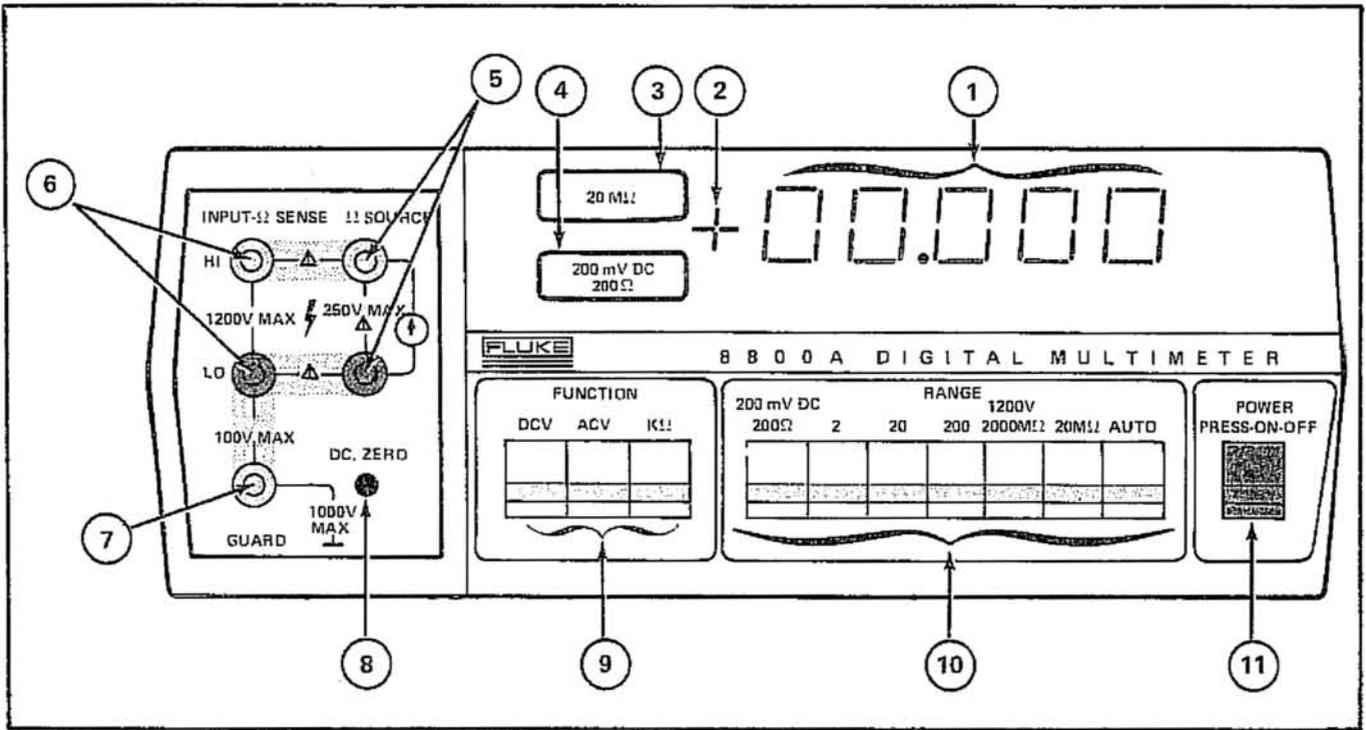


Figure 2-1. 8800A CONTROL AND INDICATOR LOCATIONS

Table 2-1. 8800A CONTROL AND INDICATOR FUNCTIONS

FIG 2-1 REF. NO.	NAME	FUNCTION
1	LED display	Provides a digital readout of the value of applied inputs.
2	Polarity indicator	Displays a + (positive) or - (negative) polarity indication for corresponding dc voltage inputs.
3	20 MΩ indicator	LED indicator lights when 20 MΩ RANGE is selected.
4	200 mVDC, 200Ω indicator	LED indicator lights when 200 mVDC, 200Ω range is selected
5	Ω SOURCE HI and LO terminals	Provide current through unknown resistance to be measured in KΩ FUNCTION.
6	INPUT - Ω SENSE HI and LO terminals.	Provides connections for ACV and DCV FUNCTION inputs and Ω SENSE input in KΩ FUNCTION.
7	GUARD terminal	Provides connection to internal voltmeter guard.
8	DC ZERO adjustment	Adjusts 8800A display for zero reading in ZERO ADJUST procedures. (Par. 4-27)
9	FUNCTION pushbuttons	Selects the DCV, ACV or KΩ mode of operation.
10	RANGE pushbuttons	Selects discrete range or AUTO range in each function.
11	POWER pushbutton	Turns instrument on or off.

## 2-18. Input Terminal Voltage Limits

2-19. The maximum voltage limits that may be applied between adjacent input terminals, without causing damage to the 8800A, are provided below. In some cases the inter-terminal voltage limit will change when the function of the multimeter is changed. Do not exceed the limits given.

### NOTE!

The  symbol indicates that additional information is provided in the manual to prevent damage to the instrument.

- INPUT -  $\Omega$  SENSE HI to INPUT -  $\Omega$  SENSE LO; 1000V dc max on the 200 mV - 20V ranges DC, 1200V dc max on the 200V - 1200V ranges DC. 1200V rms max on all ranges AC. 250V dc or rms when in the  $K\Omega$  function.
- $\Omega$  SOURCE HI to  $\Omega$  SOURCE LO; When the  $K\Omega$  function is selected, the maximum voltage that can be applied between the  $\Omega$  SOURCE HI and LO terminals is 250V. 1200V max. when the VAC or VDC function is selected and the shorting links between the two HI and two LO terminals are used.
- INPUT -  $\Omega$  SENSE HI to  $\Omega$  SOURCE HI and INPUT -  $\Omega$  SENSE LO to  $\Omega$  SOURCE LO; 0.5V max. when shorting links are removed.

### CAUTION

Shorting link between INPUT -  $\Omega$  SENSE HI and  $\Omega$  SOURCE HI, and shorting link between INPUT -  $\Omega$  SENSE LO and  $\Omega$  SOURCE LO must be installed except when making 4 - terminal ohms measurements.

- INPUT -  $\Omega$  SENSE LO to GUARD; 100V max.
- GUARD to earth ground; 1000V max.

### CAUTION

Shorting link from GUARD to INPUT -  $\Omega$  SENSE LO must be installed except when making guarded measurements.

## 2-20. Guarded Measurements

2-21. The 8800A employs a system of shields and guards that function, when properly connected, to minimize common mode to normal mode signal conversion. The common mode signal, represented by  $E_{cm}$  in Figure 2-4, is the difference in potential between the outer case ground of the multimeter and the ground of the voltage source being measured. This common mode potential can be caused by voltage differences in the ground lines or currents induced in them.

2-22. The input lead and terminal link configuration illustrated in Figure 2-4 is for unguarded measurements; the most commonly used method. In this configuration it is possible for the common mode voltage ( $E_{cm}$ ) to supply

Table 2-2. MEASUREMENT INSTRUCTION

MEASUREMENT TO BE MADE	8800A			REMARKS
	FUNCTION	RANGE	INPUT CONNECTIONS	
$\pm$ DC Voltage	VDC	200 mV, 2, 20, 200, 1200 or AUTO	INPUT $\Omega$ SENSE, HI to LO	8800A automatically selects highest range for chosen function if range is not manually called, or AUTO selected.
AC Voltage	VAC	2, 20, 200, 1200 or AUTO		
RESISTANCE	$K\Omega$	200 $\Omega$ , 2, 20, 200, 2000 $k\Omega$ 20 $M\Omega$ or AUTO		

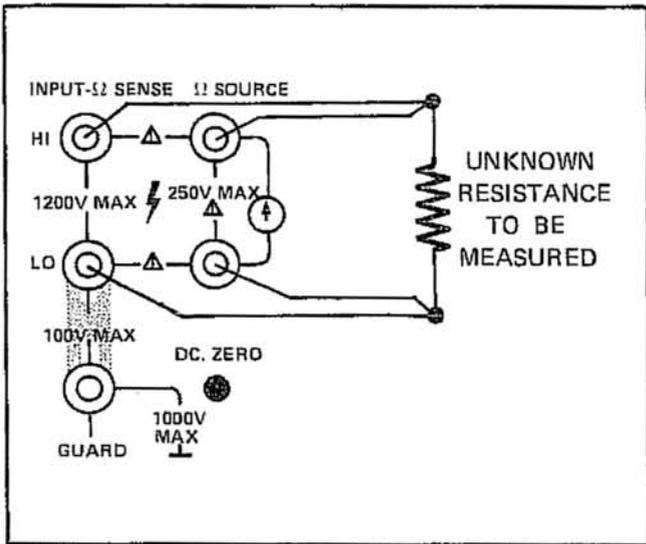


Figure 2-2. INPUT TERMINAL CONNECTIONS FOR 4-TERMINAL MEASUREMENTS

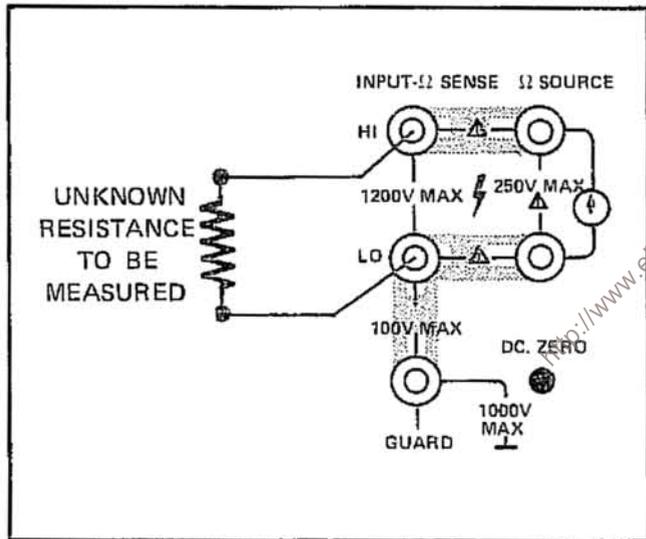


Figure 2-3. INPUT TERMINAL CONNECTIONS FOR 2-TERMINAL MEASUREMENTS

common mode current ( $I_{cm}$ ) via the test lead on the low input terminal, the guard to low-input shorting link, through the inner guard to outer case stray leakage paths, and back to the common mode source. This common mode current flow will cause a normal mode voltage drop across the lead resistance that will add to or subtract from the input voltage being measured. When the lead resistance increases (caused by long input leads or poor connections) or the common mode voltage increases, the common mode signal converted to a normal mode voltage can cause a noticeable error in the multimeter display.

2-23. The guard terminal on the 8800A front panel can be connected in a way that provides a signal path for the

common mode current that does not go through the input leads carrying the normal mode voltage signal. These terminal connections, illustrated in Figure 2-5, provide for a guarded measurement of the applied input. With the link connecting the low input and guard terminals removed, the guard terminal connected to the shield of the input leads, and the input end of the shield connected to the same point as the input low lead; the inner guard of the instrument is effectively extended out to the end of the input leads. The common mode current will then flow through the shield on the input leads to the guard terminal, across the inner guard to outer case stray leakage paths, and back to ground. The current no longer flows through the low input lead to create the error voltage.

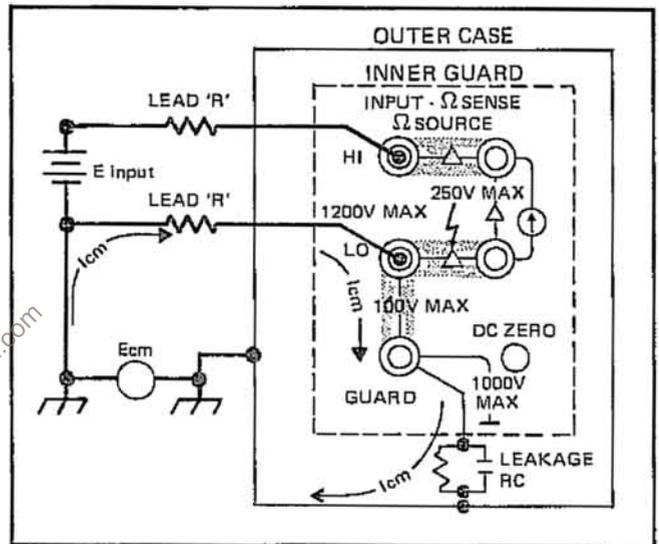


Figure 2-4. UNGUARDED MEASUREMENT TERMINAL CONFIGURATION

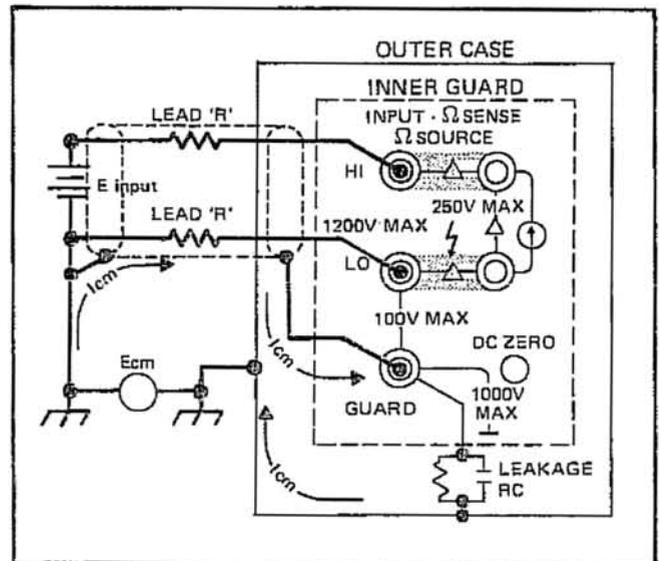


Figure 2-5. GUARDED MEASUREMENT TERMINAL CONFIGURATION

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## Section 3

# Theory of Operation

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### 3-1. INTRODUCTION

3-2. The theory of operation for the Model 8800A is arranged under two major headings. The first, titled **OVERALL FUNCTIONAL DESCRIPTION**, discusses the overall operation of the instrument in terms of the functional relationship of the major circuits. The second heading is titled **SIMPLIFIED CIRCUIT ANALYSIS** and deals with the internal operation of each major circuit in more detail. Block diagrams and simplified circuit diagrams are included in this section. The complete schematic diagrams are located in Section 8 of this manual.

### 3-3. OVERALL FUNCTIONAL DESCRIPTION

#### 3-4. Introduction

3-5. The 8800A circuitry can be divided into three major sections. The first of the three sections, termed the **Input Signal Conditioners**, (see Figure 3-1) comprises the Ohms Converter, VDC Buffer and AC Converter. The second section is the A/D (analog-to-digital) Converter and the third is the Control and Display section. The basic operational relationship of these functional areas is shown in Figure 3-1 and will be discussed in the following paragraphs.

#### 3-6. Input Signal Conditioners

3-7. The term, **input signal conditioner**, describes the basic function of the three subsections grouped under it. The

ohms converter, AC converter and VDC buffer provided the A/D converter with a dc analog voltage representative of the input (ac volts, dc volts, or resistance) applied to the instrument. The basic path that each input signal follows as it is conditioned for the A/D converter is illustrated in Figure 3-1.

3-8. When making a dc voltage measurement the unknown voltage applied to the INPUT HI and LO terminals is directed to the DCV Buffer. The buffer then either amplifies the input voltage (200 mV range), passes the entire input voltage (2V range) or divides the input voltage by some power of ten (20, 200 and 1200V ranges), so that a "conditioned" signal of two volts dc at the A/D Converter is representative of a full scale instrument input for all ranges.

3-9. AC voltage inputs applied to the INPUT HI and LO terminals are directed through closed switch contacts to the AC Converter. These ac input voltages are then converted to dc voltages so that a full scale ac voltage input on any range will produce an AC Converter output to the A/D Converter of two volts dc.

3-10. When measuring an unknown resistance, the INPUT HI and LO terminals must be connected to the respective SOURCE HI and LO terminals. The shorting links provided on the front panel make the connection for two-terminal ohms measurements and the input leads attached to the terminals make the connection during four-terminal ohms measurements.

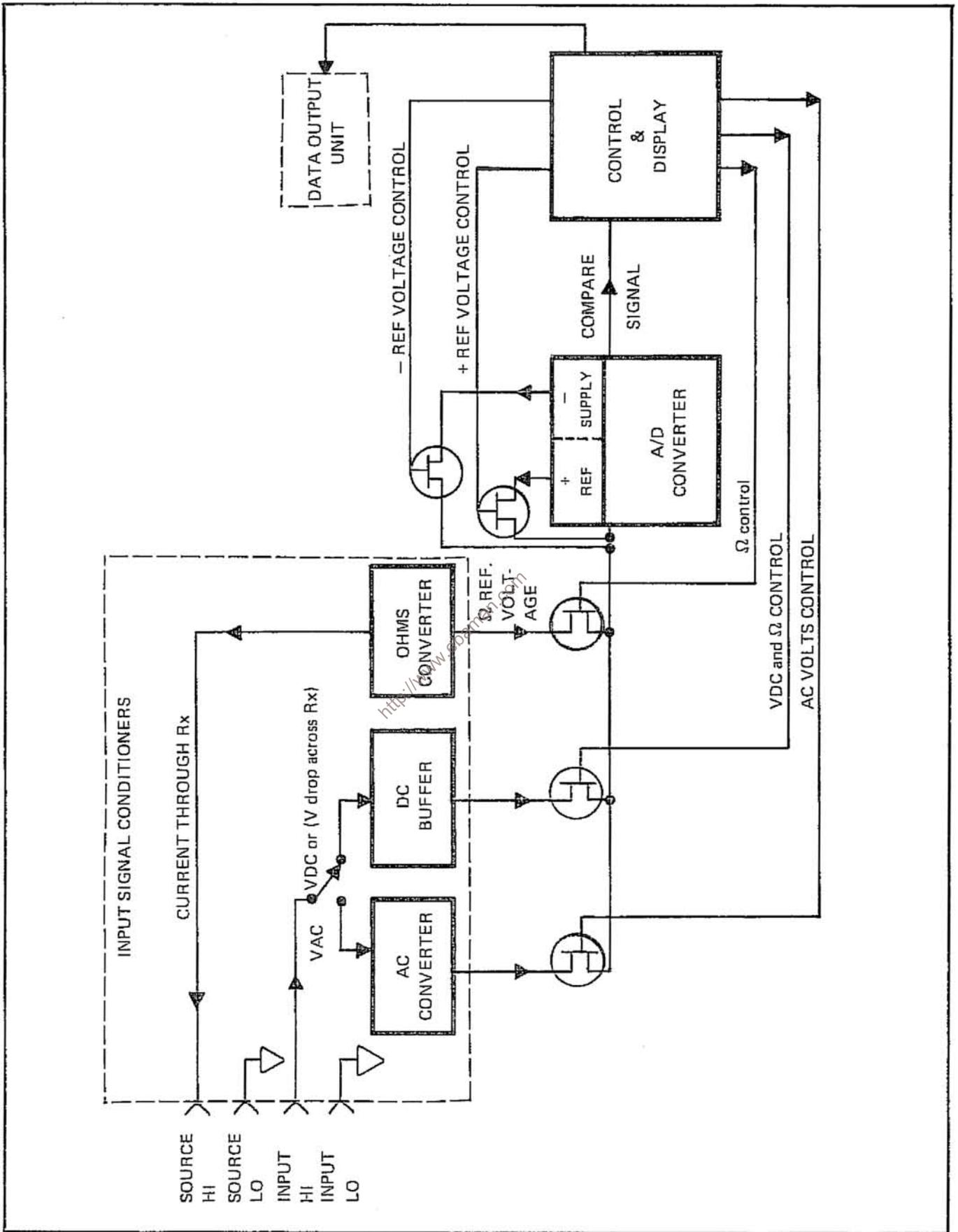


Figure 3-1. OVERALL FUNCTIONAL BLOCK DIAGRAM

3-11. The unknown resistance (RX) is supplied with current from the Ohms Converter while the voltage drop across RX, caused by the current, is applied to the VDC Buffer as a representation of the unknown resistance. The Ohms Converter also applies the same current through a known resistance value to develop a reference voltage used in the A/D Converter in the  $K\Omega$  function.

### 3-12. A/D Converter

3-13. The A/D Converter receives the dc voltage output from one of the Input Signal Conditioners and integrates it for 100 mS. Figure 3-2 is an illustration of the output of the A/D integrator. The slope of the integrator output voltage during the Integrate Period is proportional to the input applied to the instrument. At the end of the integrate period the signal conditioner dc voltage is disconnected from the A/D input and a dc reference voltage, of opposite polarity, is connected to the input. The A/D Converter then integrates the reference voltage so that the slope of the Read Period is always constant. Since the read period slope is held constant the time required for the A/D integrator output voltage to return to the zero detect point is then proportional to the instrument input.

3-14. The digital representation of the input is obtained by counting the number of cycles of a clock oscillator frequency that occur from the start of the read period to the point where the A/D integrator output voltage returns to the zero detect level. The A/D Converter supplies the Control and Display section with a compare signal at the end of the read period. The compare signal stops the counting of the clock oscillator pulses so that

the analog value of the instrument input is now digitally represented by the number of oscillator pulses counted.

### 3-15. Control and Display

3-16. The Control and Display section provides the properly timed signals that direct the correct Input Signal Conditioner output to the A/D Converter during the integrate period. At the end of integrate time period the Control and Display section connects the appropriate reference supply to the A/D Converter input for the read period. The output of the 1 MHz oscillator is used to maintain the proper timing of the control signals.

3-17. The clock oscillator pulse count, accumulated during the read period, is applied to the LED display to produce the digital readout of the instrument input signal. The range information for the selected range, position the decimal point and illuminates the proper display annunciator.

### 3-18. Data Output Unit (DOU)

3-19. The DOU provides the display data as a rear panel card-edge output. The bcd information presented to the instrument display (polarity, overload, range code, and digit) is also applied to the DOU input. A busy flag is provided to indicate that the output data is not valid while the 8800A is taking a new input measurement. A register pulse train plus one of the data strobe signals time the data transfer to ensure that the data supplied to the DOU output is stable and not taken during the transition periods between individual digit information.

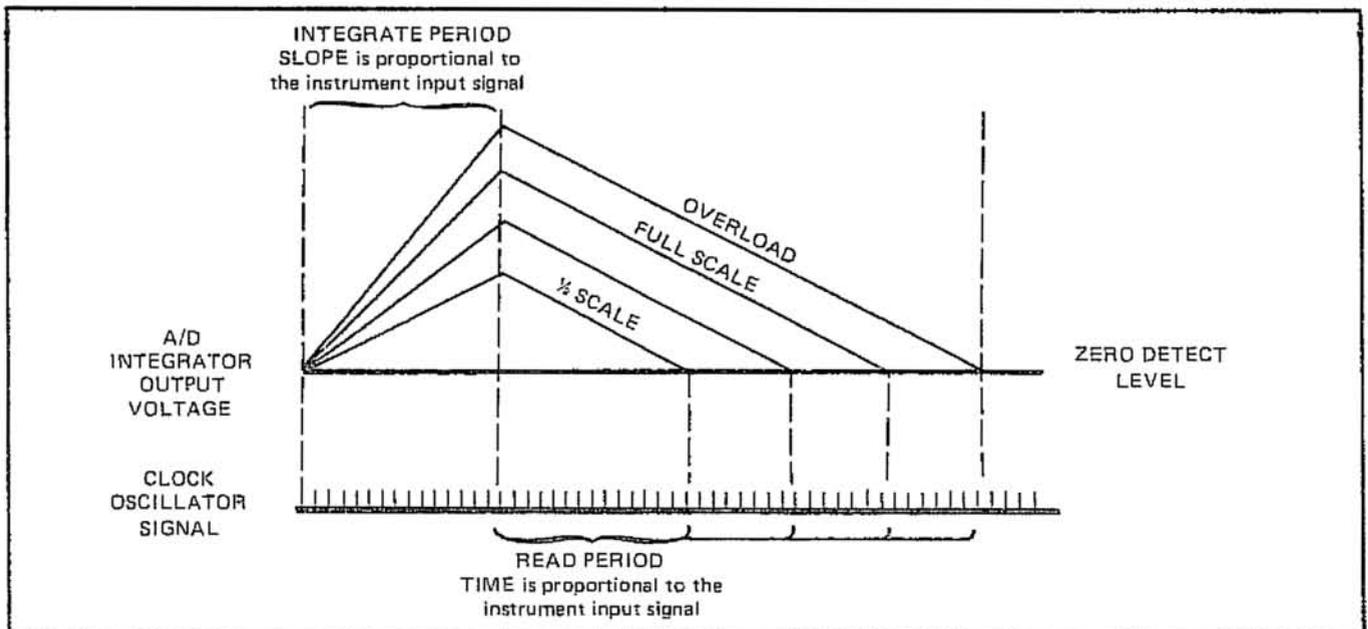


Figure 3-2. TIMING DIAGRAM FOR DUAL-SLOPE A/D CONVERSION

3-20. CIRCUIT DESCRIPTION

3-21. The following paragraphs provide an analysis of the functional areas of the 8800A at a simplified circuit level. The simplified circuits described in these paragraphs correspond to the associated detailed schematic diagrams included at the end of this manual.

3-22. Component reference designators mentioned in the text identify the component on the simplified circuit drawings and on the schematic diagrams. The reference designators for integrated circuits containing two or more gates or functions are presented in text with a numeric suffix. This suffix corresponds to an integrated circuit pin of the particular gate or function. For example, the reference designator U11-6 identifies integrated circuit number 11 and the specific gate or function associated with pin six.

3-23. Input Signal Conditioners

3-24. AC CONVERTER

3-25. The AC Converter produces a dc output voltage proportional to the ac input voltage. The simplified block

diagram of the AC Converter, presented in Figure 3-3, should be referred to when reading the following description of the circuit operation.

3-26. The ac voltage input is capacitively coupled across C1 through input impedance resistor R1 to the inverting input of amplifier Q1, U1. The gain of the amplifier is determined by the ratio of the feed-back resistance, as selected by range relays K6, K7 and K8, to the input resistor R1. The amount of alternating current at the junction point of CR4 and CR5 is therefore proportional to the level of the ac voltage input. One-half of the alternating current passes through CR5 to develop a dc voltage level at the input of Low Pass (L.P.) Filter. The L.P. Filter then filters the ac signal superimposed on the dc voltage to produce a dc output voltage directly proportional to the ac voltage input.

3-27. The AC Converter circuitry creates an offset voltage that, if not compensated for, would create an error in the displayed value of the ac input voltage. The offset voltage, sensed at the junction point of R17, C13, and C14, is applied to C18 when FET switches Q6 and Q9 are turned on; these switches are turned off by an integrate (INT) signal applied

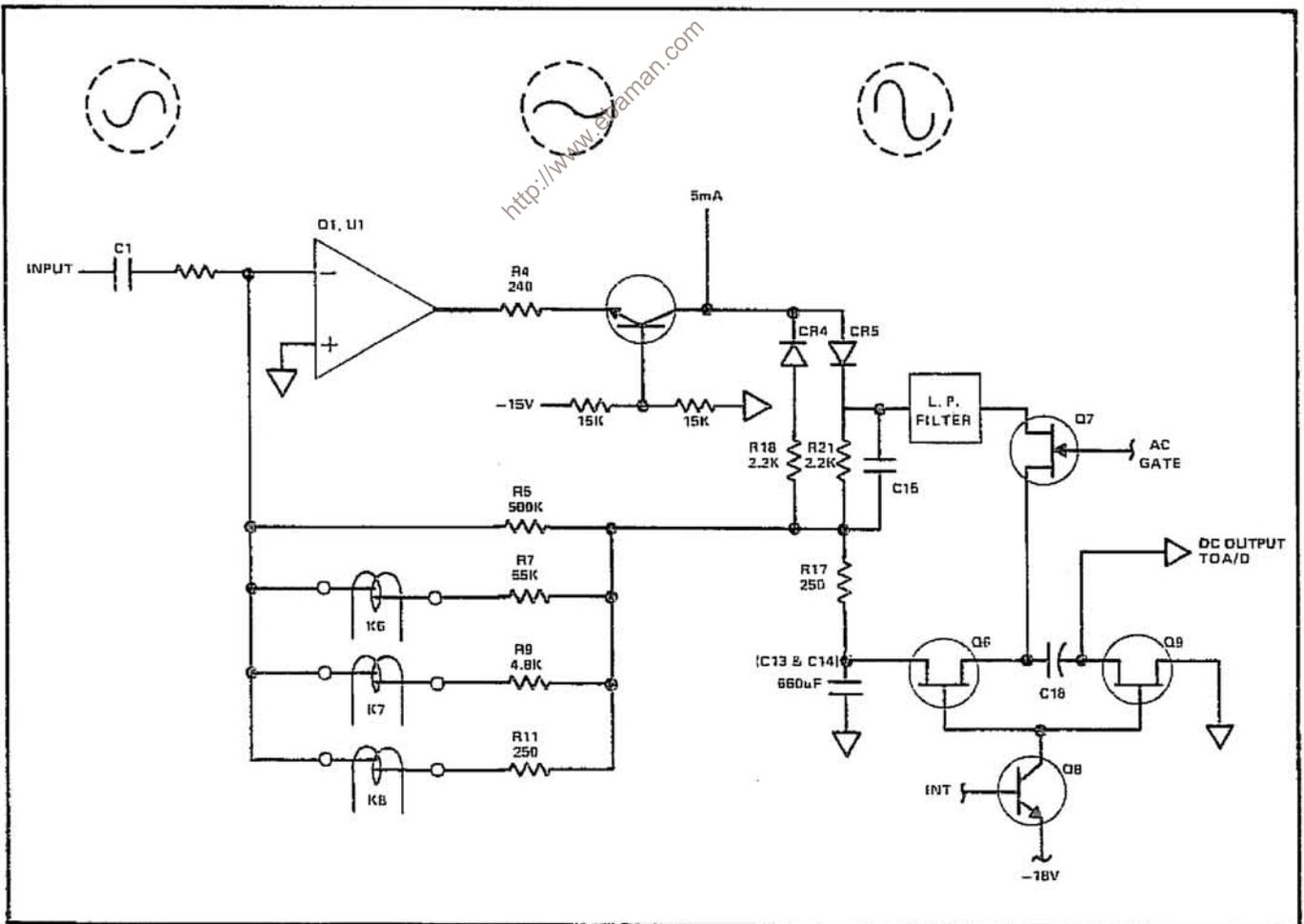


Figure 3-3. AC CONVERTER BLOCK DIAGRAM

to Q8. When the AC GATE command (coincidental with the INT command) turns on Q7, the dc output voltage of the L.P. Filter will be reduced by the value of the feed-back voltage store in C18. The dc voltage output to the A/D Converter is therefore representative of the level of ac voltage input.

3-28. DC BUFFER

3-29. DC voltage inputs applied to the instrument are conditioned by the DC Buffer so that an input within any dc voltage range chosen produces a buffer output of two volts dc or less. The simplified buffer circuit shown in Figure 3-4 will be used to illustrate how the overall gain of the buffer is changed with range selection in order to maintain the required output. The ohms function also uses the DC Buffer when determining the value of an unknown resistance. As indicated by the table in Figure 3-4 the buffer gain is 1 (unity) for the 2K thru 20MΩ ranges and 10 for the 200Ω range.

3-30. When the 200 mV or 200Ω range is selected FET switches Q25 and Q20 close. This configuration produces

a differential amplifier circuit gain of ten by returning only one-tenth of the amplifier output back to the inverting input. The DC Buffer output through Q25 to the A/D Converter will be two volts for a full scale input of 200mV or 200Ω.

3-31. A differential amplifier circuit gain of one is obtained when the 2 or 200 DCV range, or 2k thru 20MΩ range is selected. Range control signals from the Control and Display circuits close switches Q18 and Q25. Direct feedback through Q18 causes the differential amplifier to operate at unity gain. This amplifier circuit configuration produces the required two volt output to the A/D Converter representing a full scale instrument input. Selecting the 200 volt range in the DCV function, in addition to configuring the differential amplifier circuit for unity gain, closes relay K5 to provide a 100:1 voltage divider (RN5-B, R21, and RN5-A) to reduce a full scale 200 volt instrument input to two volts at the amplifier input.

3-32. Switches Q18 and Q23 close when either the 20 volt or 1200 volt range is selected. Selecting the 1200 volt range

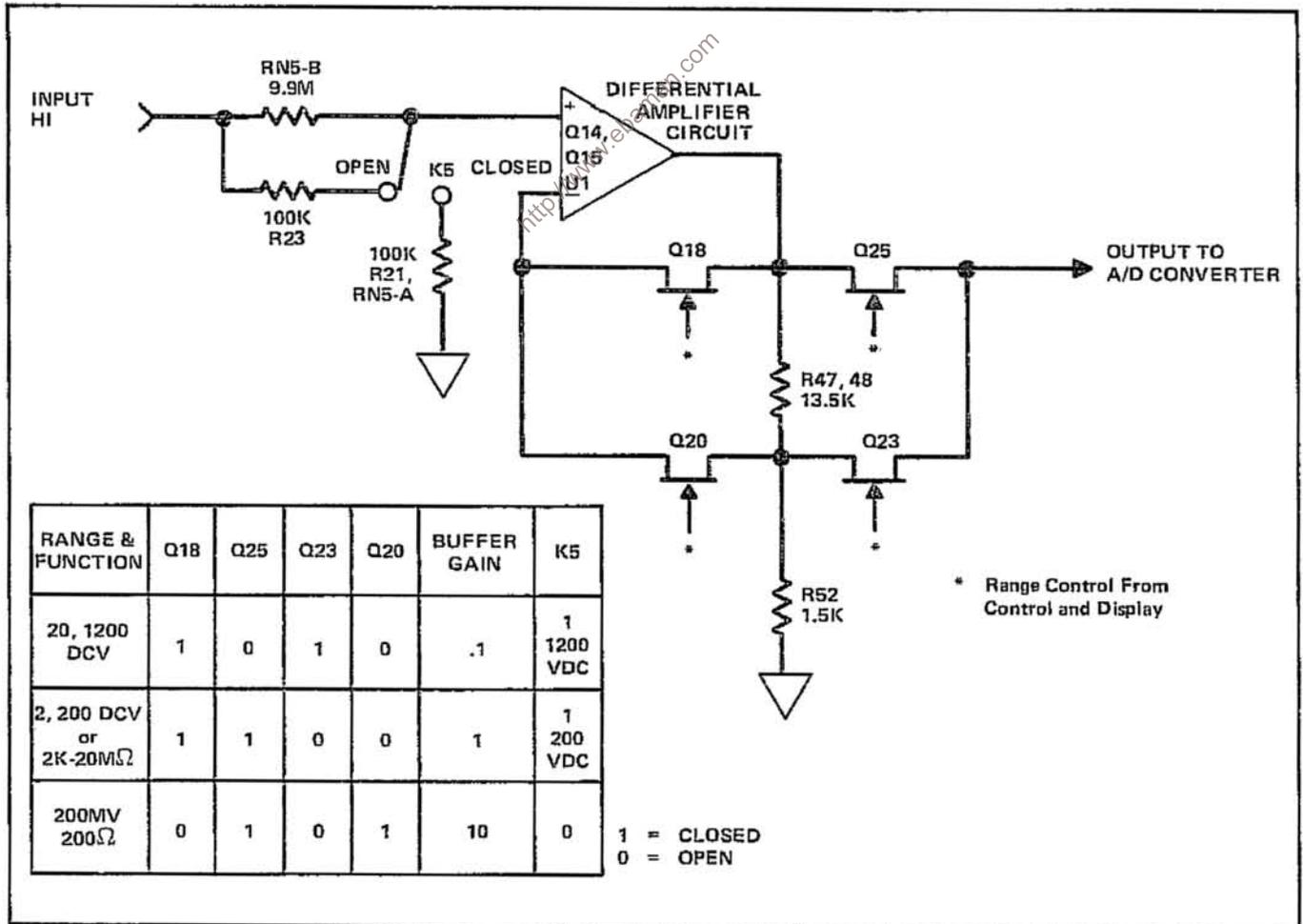


Figure 3-4. VDC BUFFER SIMPLIFIED CIRCUIT

also causes relay K5 to close, again creating a 100:1 voltage divider across RN5-B, R21, and RN5-A. This voltage divider reduces the high instrument input voltages (1200 volts maximum) to 12 volts or less at the differential amplifier circuit input. The output of the differential amplifier circuit is applied to a 10:1 voltage divider consisting of R47, R48, and R52. The differential amplifier circuit, operating at unity gain when Q18 is closed, applies up to 20 volts in the 20 DCV range and 12 volts in the 1200 DCV range to the voltage divider. The voltage divider is tapped, through Q23, to provide one-tenth of the amplifier output to the A/D Converter.

3-33. OHMS CONVERTER

3-34. The Ohms Converter determines the value of an unknown resistance by comparison. When the same current is applied to a resistance of known value and a resistance of unknown value the voltage level developed across each is directly proportional to the value of the resistance. A comparison of the two voltage levels will determine the value of the unknown resistance relative to the value of the known resistance. The block diagram, in Figure 3-5 shows how the Ohms Converter produces the two voltages to be compared by the A/D Converter.

3-35. The current to be applied to the known and unknown resistance is supplied by batteries BT1 and BT2. The overvoltage protection circuit prevents damage to the Ohms Converter should the input leads be inadvertently connected to dc or rms voltages up to 250 volts. The current from the batteries is applied to a series of five parallel resistor networks of known values. The correct value of known resistance is selected by range control relays K1, K2, K3, and K4; corresponding to the 2000K, 200K, 20K, and 2K/200Ω ranges. The current then passes through the SOURCE LO terminal across the unknown resistance  $R_x$  to the SOURCE HI terminal and back to the battery.

3-36. During the integrate time period (see Figure 3-2) the  $DE(-R) \cdot \Omega$  control signal closes switch Q8. The positive voltage developed by the current flow across  $R_x$  is applied through the INPUT  $\cdot \Omega$  SENSE HI terminal to the DC Buffer and A/D Converter. At the end of the integrate period Q8 opens and Q4 and Q6 close. The negative voltage developed across the known resistance, termed ohms output, passes through Q6 to the A/D Converter.

3-37. A/D Converter

3-38. The A/D Converter uses a dual-slope conversion technique. The dc voltage input to the A/D Converter,

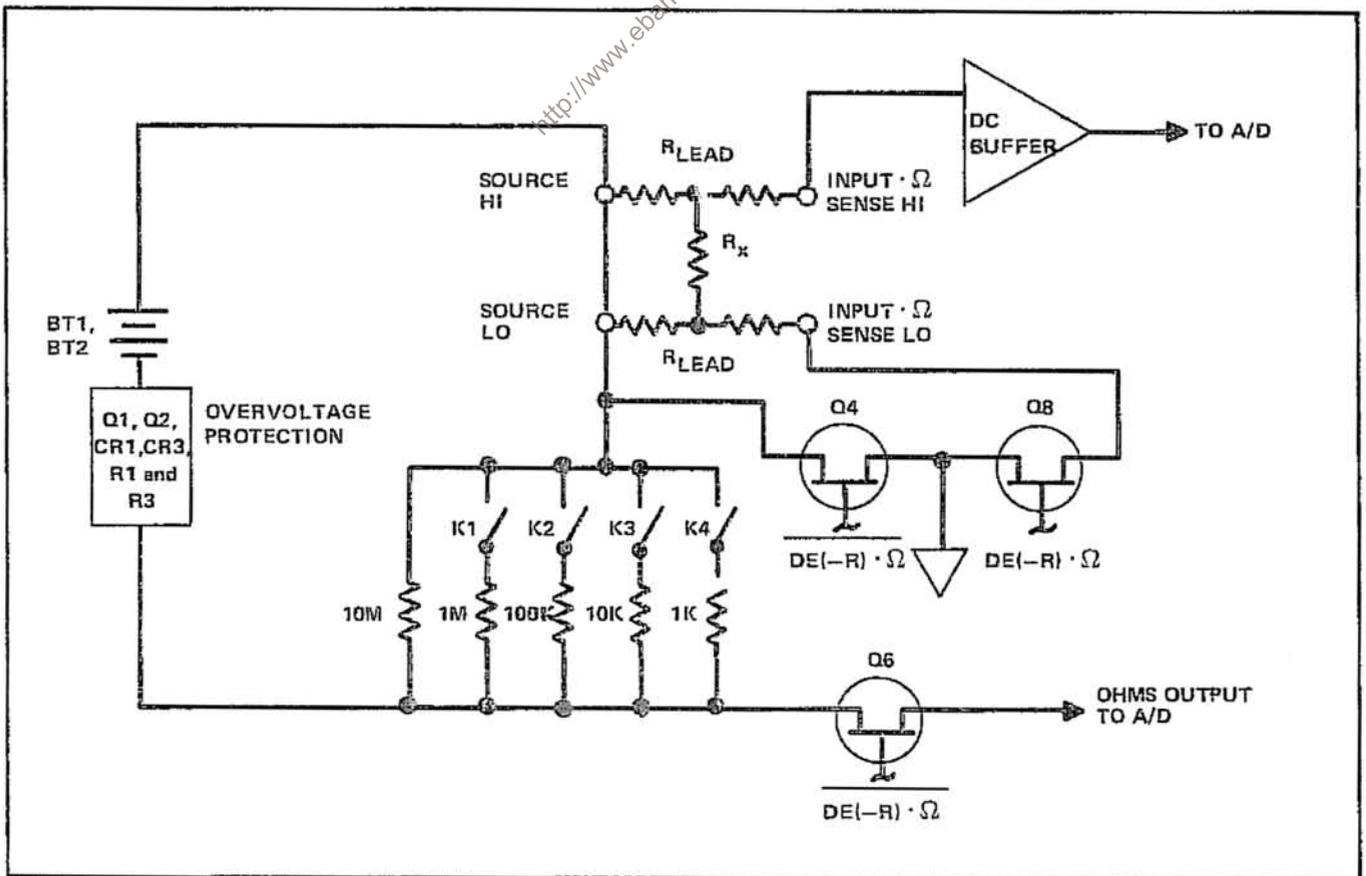


Figure 3-5. OHMS CONVERTER BLOCK DIAGRAM

representing an unknown value of instrument input, is integrated (charges a capacitor) for a controlled length of time (100ms). The level to which the capacitor is charged is directly proportional to the level of the dc voltage at the input. The capacitor is then discharged at a controlled rate so that the discharge time is proportional to the level of charge on the capacitor. A digital representation of the discharge time is obtained by counting the number of cycles of a reference frequency that occur from the start of discharge to the point where the capacitor charge reaches a selected zero detect level. Figure 3-6 is a basic illustration of the A/D Converter circuit.

3-39. The input to the A/D Converter is selected from one of the three input signal conditioners. The selected input is applied to U3, a unity gain input buffer, during the integrate time period. The buffer output passes across Q39 to an integrator the output of which is determined by the level of input applied. The integrator output charges capacitor C9 at a rate determined by the input so that at the end of the 100 ms integrate time period the charge on the capacitor is directly proportional to the input applied. At the end of the integrate time period the integrator is isolated from the buffer when control signal 2 opens Q39 for 1ms. This

allows the input to U3 to be changed from the dc voltage representing the unknown input to the appropriate reference input without affecting the charge stored on C9.

3-40. The reference voltage passes through U3 and Q39 to the input of the integrator. Because the polarity of the reference voltage is opposite that of the unknown; the integrator starts to discharge capacitor C9. The rate of discharge is determined by the value of the reference voltage. The charge on C9 is applied to the input of amplifier U5. The amplified output is applied to one input of comparator U6. A dc voltage level, determined by the differential offset adjustment R88, is connected to the other comparator input. When the decreasing charge on C9 reaches the same level as that provided by the differential offset adjust, U6 will produce a compare (CM) output signal to stop the digital count in the Control and Display circuit.

### 3-41. Control and Display

3-42. The discussion of the Control and Display circuit operation that follows is referenced to the schematic diagrams in Figures 8-2 and 8-3. These schematics are located in Section 8 of this manual. Operation in the VAC FUNCTION will be used as an example of circuit operation.

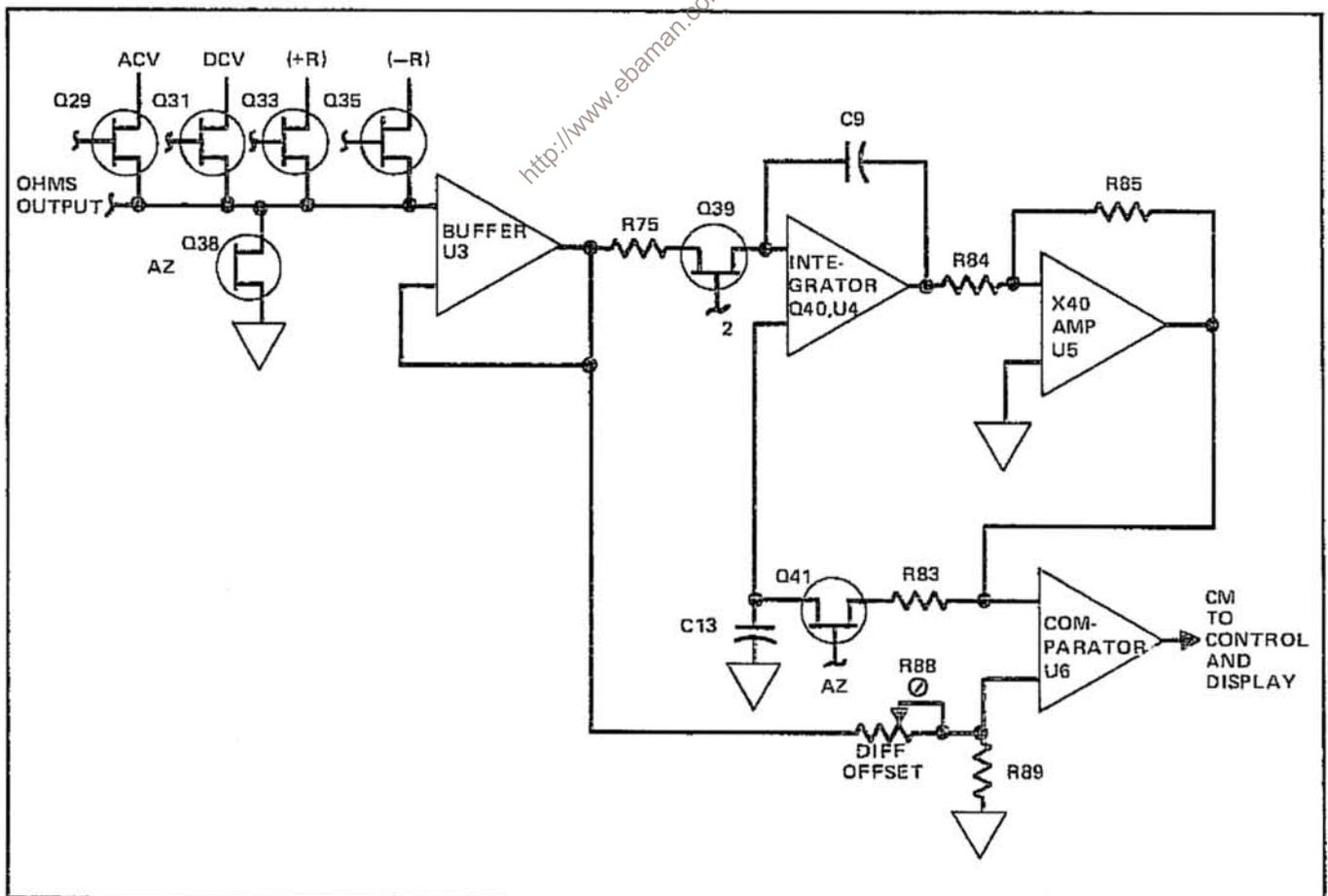


Figure 3-6. A/D CONVERTER BLOCK DIAGRAM

3-43. Selecting the VAC FUNCTION switch S2 (see Figure 8-3) provides the AC control command output at J2 pin 2 and connects the INPUT HI terminal to the AC Converter input. The AC signal is applied to NAND gates in U15 (see Figure 8-2) and to switch U20 where it selects the ST2 signal output for P2 pin 14. With the proper gates enabled by the AC command the outputs from U11, derived from the 1 MHz oscillator signal, provide timing commands to control the multimeter circuits during the ac volts measurement.

3-44. The measurement cycle starts with the INT signal output at U11 pin 40. This signal is inverted by U15-5 to produce the INT command which, when combined with the AC command at U15-9, results in the  $INT \cdot AC$  signal used to gate the AC Converter output into the A/D Converter during the integrate time period. As the INT signal U11-40 goes high, indicating the end of the 100ms integrate time period, the  $\Delta 2$  signal at U11-3 goes high for 1ms while the input to the A/D Converter is switched from the unknown to the reference voltage. The reference supply signal comes from U11-39,  $DE(-R)$ . This signal is inverted by U13-14 and applied to U14-3. Since U14 pin 5 is held high, unless the  $K\Omega$  function is called, the  $DE(-R) \cdot \Omega$  command will gate the negative one volt reference to the A/D Converter input for the read time period.

3-45. At the end of the  $\Delta 2$  signal decade counters within U11 start to count the cycles of the 1 MHz oscillator input

at U11 pin 6. The count accumulation continues until a compare (CM) signal from the A/D Converter is received at U11 pin 5. The total in each decade counter is converted to a bcd format, identified as signals W, X, Y, and Z with corresponding bit weights of 8, 4, 2, and 1. The digit information is strobed out to the display from pins 34, 33, 32, and 31 of U11 one significant digit at a time.

3-46. Eight strobe signals numbered ST0 through ST7, are created within U11 to properly time the transfer of data from U11 to the display. Six strobe signals (ST0, ST1, ST2, ST3, ST4, and ST6) are used to transfer digit information and the remaining two (ST5 and ST7) transfer range, polarity and overload data. The most significant digit of the display is the first to be strobed out of U11. Strobe signal ST7 from U11-22 passes through switch U20 pin 12 to 14 (DCV function causes the switch to shift to pin 13) to the display strobe drivers Q44 and Q45. The DS1 output signal on P1-3 is applied to pins 1 and 14 of the most significant digit LED (DS1), enabling only that LED to display the incoming digit information. The same ST7 strobe signal is used within U11 to cause the bcd information for the most significant digit to be applied, via U11 pins 34, 33, 32, and 31, to the seven segment decoder U16. The bcd code input causes the decoder to illuminate segments of the LED to display the corresponding number. Each LED is individually strobed to display the corresponding significant digit output from U11.

<http://www.baman.co>

## Section 4

# Maintenance

### 4-1. INTRODUCTION

4-2. This section of the manual contains information concerning maintenance and servicing of the Model 8800A Digital Multimeter. A calibration interval of 90 days is rec-

ommended to insure instrument operation within the 90-day specifications. Test equipment recommended for performance tests, calibration adjustments and troubleshooting is listed in Table 4-1. If the recommended equipment is not available, equipment of equivalent specifications may be used.

Table 4-1. REQUIRED TEST EQUIPMENT

NOMENCLATURE	MINIMUM SPECIFICATIONS	RECOMMENDED EQUIPMENT
AC Calibrator	Voltage Range: 0 to 1000V ac Frequency Range: 50 Hz to 100 kHz Voltage Accuracy: 50 Hz to 20 kHz 0.03% 20 kHz to 100 kHz 0.05%	John Fluke Model 5200A and 5205A
DC Calibrator	Voltage Range: 0 to 1000V dc Accuracy: 0.003%	John Fluke Model 332B
Voltage Divider	Ratio Range: 0 to 1.0 Absolute Linearity: $\pm 1$ ppm of input at dial setting	John Fluke Model 720A
Resistor Decade	Resistance Accuracy: 0.005%	ESI 1063B
Frequency Counter	Range: 2 MHz Resolution: 100 Hz	John Fluke Model 1941A
Oscilloscope	General Purpose with 10M $\Omega$ Probe	Tektronics Model 453
Digital Multimeter	Voltage Accuracy: 0.1% Input Impedance: 10M $\Omega$	*John Fluke Model 8000A

\* If the selectable offset voltage correction resistor procedures are performed a DVM with a 1 $\mu$ V resolution is required; recommend a John Fluke 8400A or 8800A.

### 4-3. SERVICE INFORMATION

4-4. Each instrument manufactured by the John Fluke Mfg. Co., Inc. is warranted for a period of one year upon delivery to the original purchaser. The WARRANTY is printed on the back of the title page located at the front of the manual.

4-5. Factory authorized calibration and service for each Fluke product is available at various world wide locations. A complete list of these service centers is included with the WARRANTY. Shipping information is given in Section 2 of this manual. If requested an estimate will be provided to the customer before any repair work is begun on instruments that are beyond the warranty period.

### 4-6. GENERAL MAINTENANCE

#### 4-7. Access/Disassembly

4-8. The following procedure is used to gain access to the interior of the 8800A.

- a. Remove the line power cord from the unit.
- b. Remove the molded plastic outer cover; two screws at the rear of the unit hold it in place. This provides access to the calibration adjustment.
- c. Remove the top and bottom guard covers; slide the covers one-half the distance to the rear of this unit, then lift straight up to remove. This allows access to the components on the various printed circuit boards.

#### CAUTION!

The area on the Display PCB Assembly where the input terminals extend through, must not be contaminated in any way. The inter terminal leakage caused by contamination will result in calibration errors.

- d. Remove the AC Converter PCB or Ohms Converter PCB by disconnecting the associated wires and pulling the pcb straight away from the Main PCB.

#### NOTE!

*When reinstalling the AC Converter and Ohms Converter PCB's, insure that all connector pins are properly aligned before seating the board.*

#### 4-9. Cleaning

4-10. Clean the instrument periodically to remove dust, grease and other contamination. Use the following procedure:

- a. Clean the front panel and exterior surfaces with anhydrous ethyl alcohol or a soft cloth dampened with a mild solution of detergent and water.
- b. If cleaning of the interior is necessary use clean, dry air at low pressure (20 psi). If contaminants remain individual pcbs can be cleaned using warm water, however; any items likely to be affected by the water (batteries, meters, etc.) should be removed first. Excess water should be blown free with the clean dry air followed by a thorough drying. Do not use drying temperatures in excess of 50°C. If any solvent is used, such as freon, it should be kept clear of any switches or potentiometers since it removes lubrication and shortens the life span dramatically.

#### 4-11. Fuse Replacement

#### WARNING!

Line power voltage is present at the fuse holder whenever the power cord is connected. Remove the power cord before servicing the fuse.

4-12. The power fuse (F1) is located in the right rear corner of the instrument, and can be reached by performing the access and disassembly procedure. If replacement is necessary, use an AGC ¼ ampere fuse for either 115V ac or 230V ac power configuration.

#### 4-13. LED Replacement

4-14. The following procedure is used to replace the Display or indicator LEDs.

- a. Perform steps a, b and c of the Access/Disassembly instructions, paragraph 4-8.
- b. Remove the four side screws connecting the Front Panel to the side chassis. Lift the Front Panel away from the main portion of the instrument.
- c. Disconnect, at the main pcb dip sockets, the two flat cables connecting the Front Panel.
- d. Disconnect the wires from the connector posts on the display pcb.
- e. Remove the binding post nuts and the two phillips screws and lift the display pcb away from the Front Panel.
- f. Unsolder the defective display or indicator LED and replace.

- g. Reassemble in the opposite order, insuring the switch pushbutton connects between the crossbar and the lower retaining ring on the switch plunger. An illustration of the switch assembly is shown in the Parts List, Figure 5-3.

#### 4-15. Component Modifications

4-16. On versions of the Main PCB etched with the part number 8800A-3001, Rev. A through Rev. J, U5 is drilled to accept an eight lead dual in-line IC. However, the preferred replacement is the round TO-5 metal package. To fit the round TO package into the rectangular pattern bend the legs into the correct position with a pair of long nosed pliers and insert the legs into the drilled holes, remembering that the TO package is keyed on pin 8 while the drill pattern is keyed with the square marked hole at position 1.

4-17. On versions etched 8800A-3001 Rev. K and on, provisions are made for expansion of the DVM capabilities by providing locations for the future installation of jumper W1 and R121. These components are installed when the P-MOS integrated circuit (part number 407734) is installed as a replacement for the C-MOS IC (part number 354985). Refer to Figure 5-2 for placement of R121 and W1 if installation is required.

#### 4-18. Battery Maintenance

4-19. Two AA Alkaline penlight cells are installed in the Ohms Converter (8800A-400 ) to provide a floating current source. These batteries should be removed inspected and cleaned during each calibration procedure. The batteries should be changed at least annually. Battery failure is indicated when excessive noise is noted during operation in the  $K\Omega$  mode.

#### 4-20. PERFORMANCE TESTS

##### 4-21. Introduction

4-22. The following tests are intended for use in performance testing of the 8800A. The tests compare the instrument performance to the accuracy specifications and are especially suited to acceptance testing of new instruments. Tests should be conducted under the following conditions: ambient temperature  $25^{\circ}\text{C} \pm 5^{\circ}\text{C}$ , relative humidity less than 70%.

**NOTE!**

*Tolerances and test limits for performance tests are derived from the 90-day instrument specifications.*

4-23. Should the 8800A fail this performance test, corrective maintenance or calibration will be required. The troubleshooting information given later in this section will help analyze and isolate the problem. The 8800A performance test will evaluate each of the three multimeter functions using the procedure provided in the following paragraphs. Use the test equipment recommended in Table 4-1.

##### 4-24. DC Volts Verification

4-25. Using the dc calibrator and voltage divider apply the voltages indicated in Table 4-2 to the 8800A input terminals. Select the ranges prescribed and observe the 8800A display for the proper results.

**NOTE!**

*Before starting this procedure, place a good quality shorting link across the INPUT -  $\Omega$  SENSE terminals HI to LO and adjust the front panel DC ZERO for a display of exactly zero.*

Table 4-2. DC VOLTAGE VERIFICATION

RANGE	INPUT	DISPLAY READING		LED INDICATION		
2 VDC	Shorted	-0.0001	-	+0.0001		
	+1.00000	+99987	-	+1.00013		
	-1.00000	-1.00013	-	-99987		
	+1.90000	+1.89978	-	+1.90022		
	-1.90000	-1.90022	-	-1.89978		
20 VDC	+19.0000	+18.9978	-	+19.0022		
	-19.0000	-19.0022	-	-18.9978		
200 VDC	+190.000	+189.978	-	+190.022		
	-190.000	-190.022	-	-189.978		
1200 VDC	+1000.00	+999.87	-	+1000.13		
	-1000.00	-1000.13	-	-999.87		
200 mV	+1.0000	+99.980	-	+100.020		200m VDC
	-1.0000	-100.020	-	-99.980		200m VDC
AUTO	+1.0000	+99.980	-	+100.020		200m VDC
	+1.00000	+99987	-	+1.00013		
	+10.0000	+9.9987	-	+10.0013		
	+100.000	+99.987	-	+100.013		
	+1000.00	+999.87	-	+1000.13		

##### 4-26. Auto Ranging Verification

4-27. Verify that the Auto Ranging circuitry changes ranges at the proper voltage points using the following procedure:

- Insure the dc calibrator and voltage divider are connected for an input to the 8800A.
- Select AUTO on the front panel.
- Apply +200mV to the 8800A.

- d. Display reads +.19995 to +.20005.
- e. Decrease the applied voltage to 183 mV. Display reads +.18295 to +.18305.
- f. Decrease the applied voltage in 1 millivolt steps until the 8800A autoranges. The 200 mV - 200Ω LED indicator comes on and the applied voltage is between 177.5 and 182.5 millivolts. The display should read the applied voltage in millivolts ±.19 millivolts.
- g. Slowly increase the applied voltage until the 8800A autoranges to the 2 volt range. The 200 mV - 200Ω LED indicator is extinguished, the decimal point on the display moves two positions to the left and the applied voltage is approximately, but greater than 190 millivolts.

**4-28. AC Volts Verification**

4-29. Using the ac calibrator, apply the voltages indicated in Table 4-3, to the 8800A input terminals. Select the range and observe the 8800A display for the proper results.

Table 4-3. AC VOLTAGE VERIFICATION

RANGE	VOLTAGE	FRE-QUENCY	DISPLAY READING
2 VAC	1.00000	400 Hz	.99890 - 1.00110
2 VAC	1.0000	100 kHz	.98940 - 1.01060
20 VAC	10.0000	400 Hz	9.9890 - 10.0110
20 VAC	10.0000	100 kHz	9.8940 - 10.1060
200 VAC	50.000	400 Hz	49.940 - 50.060
200 VAC	50.000	100 kHz	49.440 - 50.560
1200 VAC	100.000	400 Hz	99.730 - 100.270
1200 VAC	100.000	20 kHz	99.510 - 100.490
AUTO	.100000	10 kHz	.09980 - .10020
AUTO	1.00000	10 kHz	.99890 - 1.00110
AUTO	10.0000	10 kHz	9.9890 - 10.0110
AUTO	100.000	10 kHz	99.890 - 100.110
AUTO	1000.00	10 kHz	996.88 - 1003.12

**4-30. Ohms Verification**

4-31. Using the resistor decade, apply the resistance values indicated in Table 4-4, to the 8800A input terminals. Select the range and observe the 8800A display for the proper results.

**NOTE!**

Use four-terminal ohms measurement method.

Table 4-4. OHMS VERIFICATION

RANGE	INPUT	DISPLAY READING	LED INDICATION
20MΩ	10MΩ	9.9797 - 10.0203	20MΩ
2000KΩ	1000KΩ (1MΩ)	999.47 - 1000.53	
200KΩ	100KΩ	99.987 - 100.013	200Ω
20KΩ	10KΩ	9.9987 - 10.0013	
2KΩ	1KΩ	.99987 - 1.00013	200Ω
200Ω	100Ω	99.970 - 100.030	
200Ω	10Ω	09.988 - 010.012	200Ω
AUTO	10Ω	09.988 - 010.012	200Ω
AUTO	100Ω	99.970 - 100.030	200Ω
AUTO	1KΩ	.99987 - 1.00013	
AUTO	10KΩ	9.9987 - 10.0013	
AUTO	100KΩ	99.9987 - 100.013	
AUTO	1000KΩ (1MΩ)	999.47 - 1000.53	
AUTO	10MΩ	9.9797 - 10.0203	20MΩ

**4-32. CALIBRATION**

**4-33. Introduction**

4-34. The Model 8800A should be calibrated every 90 days or when ever repairs have been made, in order to maintain the instrument within its rated accuracy. The calibration procedure should be performed under the following environmental conditions: Ambient temperature of 23°C ± 1°C, relative humidity less than 80%. Refer to Table 4-1 for the recommended test equipment. Calibration adjustments are identified on the top inner guard cover. Perform the following preliminary steps before calibrating the instrument.

- a. Remove the molded plastic outer cover.
- b. Leave the top and bottom inner guard covers in place.
- c. Connect the 8800A to the appropriate (115V ac or 230V ac) line power.
- d. Turn the instrument on and allow it to warm-up for a minimum of one-half hour.
- e. Insure that the ac and dc calibrators are up to their respective operating temperatures.

**4-35. Pre-Calibration Procedure**

**NOTE!**

Use the 720A with the 332B DC Calibrator to source all voltages below 2 volts.

4-36. The transistors Q14 and Q15, the U1 Op Amp, and the selectable resistors R34 and R38 are a matched set installed at the factory. If any one of the five are changed due to calibration requirements or failure the selectable Offset Voltage Correction Resistor procedures outlined later in the calibration procedure paragraph must be performed.

#### 4-37. ZERO ADJUST

- Short the two INPUT terminals together.
- Select the VDC function and 200 mV range.
- Adjust the front panel DC ZERO adjust for an 8800A display of  $00.000 \pm 1$  digit.

#### 4-38. BIAS ADJUST

- Place a 1 megohm resistor across the input terminals.
- Adjust BIAS adjust (R30) for an 8800A display of  $00.000 \pm 3$  digits.

**NOTE!**

*The bias adjustment may cause a change in the zero adjustment. Repeat the zero adjust and bias adjust until no further change in the zero adjustment occurs.*

#### 4-39. Final Calibration Procedure

#### 4-40. DCV FINAL CAL

- Select the 2V range; DCV function.
- Alternately apply +1.0 mV and -1.0 mV to the input terminals and adjust the MASTER OFFSET (R78) for the same absolute number (s) in both polarities.
- Apply +1 mV to the input terminals and adjust DIFF OFFSET (R88) for exactly +.00100 on the 8800A display.

**NOTE!**

*Occasional flashing of +.00101 or +.00099 is acceptable.*

- Short the input terminals.
- Select the 200 mV and rezero the instrument if necessary.

- Remove the short. Verify steps a through c.
- Select the 2V range.
- Apply +1.00000V and adjust +1V CAL (R99) for an 8800A display of  $+1.00000 \pm 1$  digit.
- Increase the input to +1.90000V; Display must be within  $\pm 3$  digits.
- Repeat steps h and i using a negative input and adjust -1V CAL (R97).
- Apply the inputs listed in Table 4-5 to the 8800A on the 2V range, DCV function and note that all display readings are within one digit of the applied voltage.

Table 4-5. DCV LINEARITY CHECK

INPUT	DISPLAY
$\pm .00100$ V	$\pm .00100 \pm 1$ digit
$\pm .01000$ V	$\pm .01000 \pm 1$ digit
$\pm .10000$ V	$\pm .10000 \pm 1$ digit
$\pm .20000$ V	$\pm .20000 \pm 1$ digit
$\pm .30000$ V	$\pm .30000 \pm 1$ digit
$\pm .40000$ V	$\pm .40000 \pm 1$ digit
$\pm .50000$ V	$\pm .50000 \pm 1$ digit
$\pm .60000$ V	$\pm .60000 \pm 1$ digit
$\pm .70000$ V	$\pm .70000 \pm 1$ digit
$\pm .80000$ V	$\pm .80000 \pm 1$ digit
$\pm .90000$ V	$\pm .90000 \pm 1$ digit
$\pm 1.00000$ V	$\pm 1.00000 \pm 1$ digit

- Select the 20V range; DCV function
- Apply +10.0000V and adjust the 10VDC adjustment (R47) for an 8800A display of  $+10.0000 \pm 1$  digit.
- Apply +100.000 mV to the input terminals.
- Select the 200 mV range and verify the 8800A display is within  $\pm 4$  digits.
- Repeat step n with a -100.000 mV input.
- Select the 200V range; DCV function.

- r. Apply +100.000 V and adjust 100 VDC adjustment (R21) for an 8800A display of +100.000 ± 1 digit.
- s. Select the 1200V range; DCV function.
- t. Apply +1000.00V and verify the 8800A display is +1000.00 ± 3 digits.

4-41. AC CONVERTER FINAL CAL

4-42. The AC Converter calibration procedure is presented in Table 4-6. Insure that the ac calibrator used to supply the required voltages, is up to its prescribed operating temperature. Depress the VAC function switch on the 8800A and proceed with the test.

4-43. OHMS CONVERTER FINAL CAL.

*NOTE*

*Remove the shorting links that connect the two HI terminals together and the two LO terminals together. Use the four-terminal measurement technique (as pictured in Figure 2-2) for this procedure.*

- a. Select the KΩ function.
- b. Apply a 10 MΩ standard resistance (ESI 1063B resistor decade) to the input.
- c. Select the 20 MΩ range.
- d. Adjust the 10 MΩ cal (R5) for an 8800A display of 10.0000 ±3 digits.
- e. Apply a 100kΩ standard resistance to the input. The display should indicate 0.1000 ±1 digit.
- f. Apply a 1MΩ standard resistance to the input. The display should indicate 1.0000 ±4 digits.

- g. Select the 2000kΩ range and adjust the 1MΩ cal (R6) for an 8800A display of 1000.00 ±1 digit.
- h. Apply a 100kΩ standard resistance to the input. The display should indicate 100.00 ±1 digit.
- i. Select the 200kΩ range.
- j. Adjust the 100kΩ cal (R8) for an 8800A display of 100.000 ±1 digit.
- k. Apply a 10kΩ standard resistance to the input. The display should indicat 10.000 ±1 digit.
- l. Select the 20kΩ range.
- m. Adjust the 10kΩ cal (R10) for an 8800A display of 10.000 ±1 digit.
- n. Apply a 1kΩ standard resistance to the input. The display should be 1.0000 ±1 digit.
- o. Select the 2kΩ range.
- p. Adjust the 1 kΩ cal (R13) for an 8800A display of 1.00000 ± 1 digit.
- q. Apply a 100Ω standard resistance to the input. The display should be .10000 ±1 digit.
- s. Select the 200Ω range.
- t. Verify that the 8800A display is 100.000 ±6 digits.
- u. Select the AUTO pushbutton. AUTO push-
- v. Remove the 100Ω resistance and verify that the unit autoranges to the 20MΩ range.

Table 4-6. ACV FINAL CAL.

STEP	RANGE	INPUT	FREQ	ADJUST	READING	TOLERANCE
1	1200V	500V	500 Hz	R20 (500V/500 Hz)	500.00	± 3 digits
2	200V	100V	500 Hz	R10 (100V/500 Hz)	100.000	± 5 digits
3	200V	100V	50 kHz	C2 (100V/50 kHz)	100.000	± 60 digits
4	2V	1.0 V	500 Hz	R6 (1.0V/500 Hz)	1.00000	± 5 digits
5	2V	1.0 V	50 kHz	C7 (1.0V/50 kHz)	1.00000	± 20 digits
6	Repeat step 3					
7	Repeat step 5					
8	200V	100V	20 kHz	---	100.000	± 30 digits
9	2V	1V	20 k	---	1.00000	± 30 digits
10	2V	1V	100 k	---	1.00000	±530 digits
11	2V	1V	50 Hz	---	1.00000	± 60 digits
12	2V	1mV	500 Hz	---	.00100	± 5 digits
13	2V	1mV	50 kHz	---	.00100	± 10 digits
14	20V	10V	500 Hz	R8 (10V/500 Hz)	10.000	± 5 digits
15	20V	10V	50 kHz	C9(10V/50 kHz)	10.000	± 50 digits
16	20V	10V	20 kHz	---	10.000	± 30 digits
17	1200V	500V	20 kHz	---	500.00	± 70 digits
18	1200V	1000V	20 kHz	---	1000.00	±250 digits

- w. Replace the 100Ω resistance and verify that the unit autoranges to the 200Ω range.

**NOTE**

*Insure the shorting links used to connect the two HI terminals together and the LO terminals together are replaced when the Ohm Converter Final Calibration is completed.*

**4-44. Selectable Offset Voltage Correction Resistors Procedure**

4-45. The following procedures must be performed any-time that Q14, Q15, U1, R34 or R35 are changed during the calibration procedure or troubleshooting. A digital volt-meter with at least 1 microvolt resolution, such as the Fluke 8400A or another 8800A, is required.

**4-46. Set-Up:**

- a. Select the 1 VDC range on the test equipment DVM.
- b. Connect the LO input to common and the high input to TP13 on the 8800A under test.

- c. Mechanically center the Front Panel DC ZERO control.
- d. Select the 200 mVDC range on the 8800A under test and short the input terminals.
- e. Connect jumpers across the selected resistor positions A and B.
- f. Maximum allowable reading on the test DVM is ±0.05000. Any reading greater is out of the range of the resistor selection tables and the multi-meter must be repaired. Refer to the troubleshooting procedure or return the instrument to an authorized Fluke Service Center.

**4-47. Bias Adjust:**

- a. Note the reading on the test equipment DVM.
- b. Replace the short across the input terminals with a 1MΩ resistor in parallel with a 0.1μfd capacitor.
- c. Adjust the BIAS ADJ control for the same reading as noted above, plus or minus five digits.

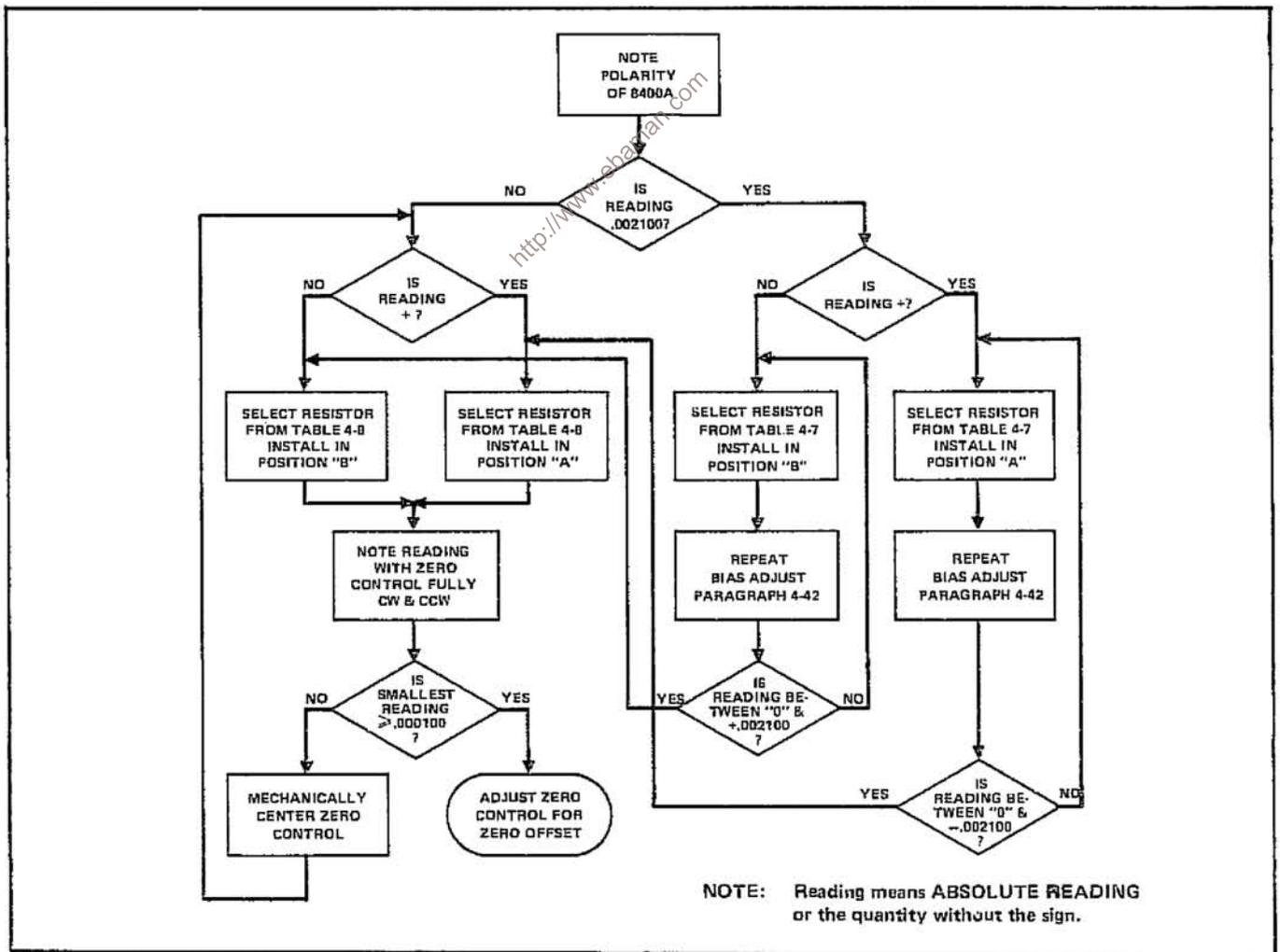


Figure 4-1. OFFSET RESISTOR SELECTION PROCEDURE

Table 4-7. OFFSET VOLTAGE CORRECTION RESISTORS

OFFSET VOLTAGE	COARSE RESISTOR	J.F. P/N	TOL. %	TEMPERATURE COEFFICIENT
0.00000 - 0.00200	None	-----		
0.00201 - 0.00400	31.6k	261610	1%	T0
0.00401 - 0.00600	47.5k	289546	1%	T0
0.00601 - 0.00800	63.4k	235382	1%	T0
0.00801 - 0.01000	80.6k	281121	1%	T0
0.01001 - 0.01200	95.3k	289561	1%	T0
0.01201 - 0.01400	113 k	379065	1%	T2
0.01401 - 0.01600	130 k	379073	1%	T2
0.01601 - 0.01800	147 k	379081	1%	T2
0.01801 - 0.02000	162 k	379099	1%	T2
0.02001 - 0.02200	178 k	379107	1%	T2
0.02201 - 0.02400	196 k	379115	1%	T2
0.02401 - 0.02600	215 k	379123	1%	T9
0.02601 - 0.02800	232 k	257527	1%	T9
0.02801 - 0.03000	249 k	379131	1%	T9
0.03001 - 0.03200	267 k	379149	1%	T9
0.03201 - 0.03400	287 k	257543	1%	T9
0.03401 - 0.03600	301 k	379156	1%	T9
0.03601 - 0.03800	316 k	379164	1%	T9
0.03801 - 0.04000	340 k	379172	1%	T9
0.04001 - 0.04200	357 k	312793	1%	T9
0.04201 - 0.04400	374 k	379180	1%	T9
0.04401 - 0.04600	392 k	260455	1%	T9
0.04601 - 0.04800	412 k	379198	1%	T9
0.04801 - 0.05000	432 k	379206	1%	T9

Table 4-8. OFFSET VOLTAGE CORRECTION RESISTORS

OFFSET VOLTAGE	FINE RESISTOR	J.F. P/N	TOL%	TEMPERATURE COEFFICIENT
0.00000 - 0.00010	None	-----		
0.00011 - 0.00030	1.54k	289066	1%	T0
0.00031 - 0.00051	3.09k	235150	1%	T0
0.00051 - 0.00071	4.75k	260679	1%	T0
0.00071 - 0.00091	6.19k	283911	1%	T0
0.00091 - 0.00110	7.68k	370999	1%	T0
0.00110 - 0.00130	9.31k	379040	1%	T0
0.00131 - 0.00150	10.7k	293613	1%	T0
0.00151 - 0.00170	12.4k	261644	1%	T0
0.00171 - 0.00191	14.0k	379057	1%	T0
0.00191 - 0.00210	16.9k	267146	1%	T0

- d. Remove the resistor/capacitor network and reconnect the short.
- 4-48. Offset Resistor Selection: Perform the test outlined in Figure 4-1 (Resistor Selection Procedure).**
- 4-49. Buffer Amplifier Common Mode Rejection Ratio Test**
  - a. Select the 20VDC range on the 8800A under test.
  - b. Connect the test equipment DVM LO input to the HIGH terminal of the 8800A under test.
  - c. Connect the test equipment DVM HIGH to TP6 on the 8800A under test.
  - d. Short the input terminals on the 8800A under test and note the readings.
  - e. Apply +21 volts DC  $\pm 21$  mV to the 8800A under test.
  - f. The display on the 8800A under test read 18.8888 and flashes.
  - g. The change in the reading on the test equipment DVM is less than 40 microvolts from the value noted in step d above.
  - h. Repeat steps e thru g applying -21 volts  $\pm 21$  mV.
  - i. If the 8800A under test is out of tolerance (a variation in excess of  $40\mu V$ ) the instrument is in need of repair. Refer to the paragraphs on Troubleshooting or return the instrument to your nearest Fluke Service Center.

**4-50. TROUBLESHOOTING**

4-51. The information given in the following paragraphs is provided to assist in isolating malfunctions in the 8800A. Before troubleshooting the instrument, however, it should be verified that the cause for the malfunction is actually in the instrument and not caused by faulty external equipments or improper control setting. For this reason, the performance test (paragraph 4-13) is suggested as the first step in troubleshooting. The performance test may also help to localize the trouble to a particular section of the instrument.

4-52. The following reminders of basic fault isolation will help determine if the cause is the result of an internal malfunction or faulty external connection.

- a. Carefully check the 8800A control settings: some false indications may be caused by an incorrect or overlooked control setting.
- b. Check associated equipment: insure the associated equipment controls and connections are correct.

- c. Carefully inspect the interior of the instrument: check for physically damaged parts, loose or broken wires and improperly seated plug-in assemblies.

4-53. When it is determined, by the above checks, that the malfunction is within the 8800A the following procedure can be used to isolate the problem area. The recommended test equipment for troubleshooting is listed in Table 4-1.

**4-54. Power Supply Check**

4-55. Incorrect output voltages from any of the power supplies may cause the multimeter to exhibit various improper indications. The power supply voltages should be checked in the event of any instrument malfunction. Use the following procedure to check the voltage output of each power supply. Figure 4-2 illustrates where the connections are to be made for checking each supply.

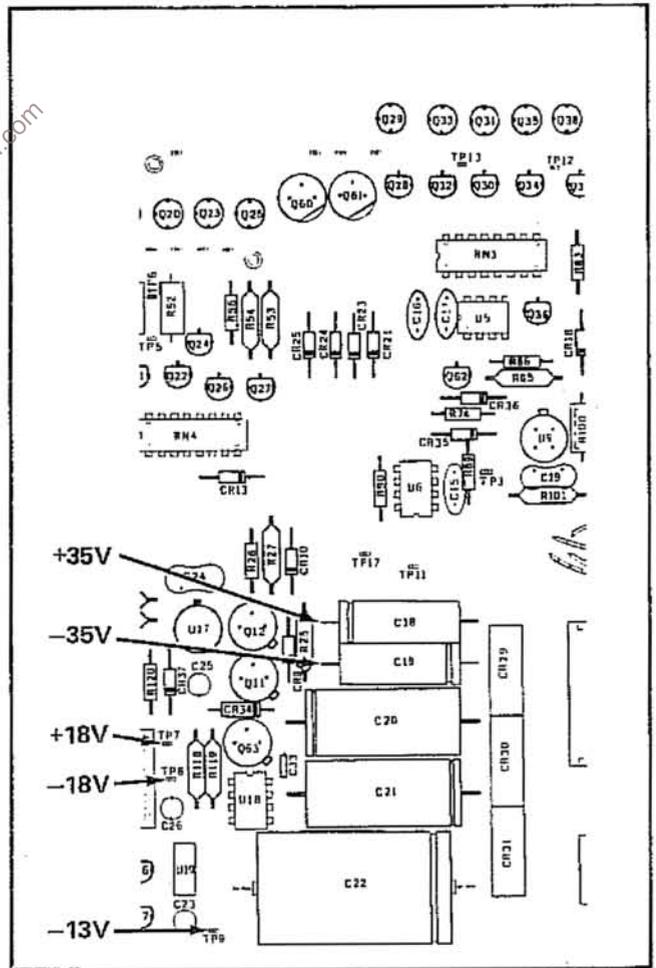


Figure 4-2. POWER SUPPLY VOLTAGE CHECK

- a. Connect the test equipment voltmeter common lead to INPUT LO terminal.

- b. Connect the test equipment voltmeter high input lead to TP7 (+18 volt supply). The supply output should be  $+18.02 \pm 0.05$  volts.
- c. Connect the test equipment voltmeter high input lead to TP8 (-18 volt supply). The supply output should be  $-18.02 \pm 0.10$  volts.
- d. Connect the test equipment voltmeter high input lead to the positive end of C18 (+35 volt supply). The supply output should be  $+35.0 \pm 5.0$  volts (at 115V ac line voltage)
- e. Connect the test equipment voltmeter high input lead to the negative end of C19 (-35 volt supply). The supply output should be  $-35.0 \pm 5.0$  volts (at 115Vac line voltage).
- f. Connect the test equipment voltmeter high input lead to TP9 and low input to TP8. The voltmeter should indicate  $+5.0 \pm 0.2$  volts.

4-56. The +18 volt, +7 volt supplies all share a common reference provided by U9. The -18 volt supply receives operating dc voltage from the +18 volt supply. Problems occurring in one supply may cause improper operation of the others. The following procedure provides for open loop operation of the supplies to aid in localizing the defective supply.

- a. Unsolder and lift one end of R120.
- b. Short pins 3 and 4 of U17 together. This will utilize the internal reference of U17 for control.
- c. Check the voltage outputs of the +18 volt supply, TP7 (this supply may be out of prescribed tolerance limits because of the change to the U17 internal reference), +7 volt supply TP11, -7 volt supply TP10 and -18 volt supply TP8.
- d. Repair the faulty supply.
- e. When all supplies are operating properly, remove the short from U17 pins 3 and 4, reconnect R120 and check the supplies for operation within specifications stated in Paragraph 4-50.

#### 4-57. Integrated Circuit Replacement

4-58. CMOS and PMOS type integrated circuits require special handling whenever the IC is not installed in the circuit. This type integrated circuit can be destroyed by

static electricity discharge. To prevent damage due to static discharge, the following precautions should be taken whenever IC's U13, U14, U15 or U20 on the main pcb or any IC on the DOU (-02 option) is handled.

- a. The PMOS or CMOS integrated circuit leads are imbedded in conductive foam. Do not remove the conductive foam from the integrated circuit until ready for installation into the unit.
- b. Be sure the repairing personnel and the unit under repair are commonly grounded before the integrated circuit is put in place in the unit.
- c. Be sure the soldering iron used is grounded to the common ground of the unit under repair.

#### 4-59. Fault Area Isolation

4-60. A malfunction in the 8800A may be isolated to a particular section of circuitry by observing the displayed symptoms during the multimeter operation in each function. The results of the Performance Tests (paragraph 4-15) will indicate the multimeter functions affected by the malfunction. The problem areas, indicated by the various improper functional displays, are presented in Table 4-9. Four vertical columns, describing the 8800A operational status in each of the three functions as being either proper or improper, indicate the functional area of the multimeter where the problem is most likely to be found. Close observation of the symptoms displayed on the front panel coupled with a knowledge of the theory of operation (Section 3) may further define the problem area.

4-61. Troubleshooting information for each functional area is presented in the following paragraphs. Proceed to the paragraphs that provide the troubleshooting information for the problem area indicated by the fault area isolation procedure. Keep in mind, however, that a malfunction within one functional area may affect the operation of another.

#### 4-62. AC CONVERTER

4-63. Generally a failure in the AC Converter will do one of two things: 1) create a dc voltage output without an ac input signal applied or 2) not produce the proper dc voltage for the A/D Converter when an ac input signal is applied. A dc output generated by the AC Converter will cause the multimeter display to indicate some value of ac voltage, in the two highest ranges, when a short is placed across the input terminals. When the AC Converter failure causes the display to remain at zero when an ac

Table 4-9. PROBLEM AREA ISOLATION

8800A FUNCTION	8800A OPERATION IN EACH FUNCTION IS —			
	DC V AC V OHMS	PROPER IMPROPER PROPER	IMPROPER PROPER IMPROPER	PROPER PROPER IMPROPER
PROBLEM AREA INDICATED	AC CONVERTER	VDC BUFFER	OHM CONVERTER	A/D CONVERTER OR CONTROL AND DISPLAY

signal is applied to the input, the converter is not producing the proper dc voltage output for the A/D Converter.

4-64. The following procedure should be used when troubleshooting those failures that cause an apparent offset voltage from the AC Converter.

- a. Remove the molded plastic outer cover and top guard cover from the 8800A. (See paragraph 4-7 Access/Disassembly)
- b. Remove the Ohms Converter pcb to provide room for troubleshooting the AC Converter. This does not affect the ac operation of the instrument.
- c. Connect the 8800A to ac line power, turn the unit on, and select the VAC function and 2 volt range.
- d. Connect the Low input lead of a test equipment multimeter to the 8800A INPUT -  $\Omega$  SENSE LO terminal and the high lead to J5 pin 10 (AC Converter output).
- e. Short the 8800A input high to low terminals.
- f. The dc voltage output at J5 pin 10 should be close to zero volts dc.

4-65. A dc voltage output at J5 pin 10 of more than approximately 100 mV, either positive or negative, indicates a failure within the AC Converter. A converter output voltage of two volts dc or greater will cause the 8800A display to read full scale (a flashing display of 188888). Improper output voltage levels approximately equal to the +18 volt or -18 volt supply are generally caused by failures of Q1, Q2, CR6, U1, or there associated components. Lower

level offsets are generally caused by feedback loop failures. Improper operation of Q4, Q5, Q6, or associated components would not only cause a zero offset but would also add the value of that offset to all ranges of ac voltage measurements.

4-66. When the AC Converter failure causes the 8800A display to indicate zero volts when ac inputs are applied to the instrument use the following procedure to locate the malfunction.

- a. Remove the molded plastic outer cover and top guard cover from the 8800A. (See paragraph 4-7 Access/Disassembly)
- b. Remove the Ohms Converter pcb to provide room for troubleshooting the AC Converter. This does not affect the ac operation of the instrument.
- c. Connect the 8800A to ac line power, turn the unit on and select the VAC function and 2 volt range.
- d. Connect the signal return of an oscilloscope to the LO INPUT terminal and the input probe to the connection at either end of the red and white AC Converter input wire.
- e. Apply a one volt rms sinusoidal 10 kHz signal to the 8800A input terminals.
- f. Note the oscilloscope trace (amplitude and frequency).
- g. Move the oscilloscope input probe to the junction point of R17 and R18.
- h. The oscilloscope trace should be approximately one-quarter of the input signal amplitude and 180° out-of-phase.

- i. If this signal is not correct move the oscilloscope input probe to the junction point of CR3 and the emitter of Q2.
- j. The oscilloscope trace should be as described in step h.

4-67. If the wave forms are correct at both points, the probable cause for the lack of an AC Converter output would be a shorted C16 or C17, or an open Q7. Incorrect wave form; asymmetrical, distorted, or of wrong amplitude, can generally be attributed to improper operation of Q1, Q2, CR6 or U1.

4-68. VDC BUFFER

4-69. The 8800A front panel display will generally indicate a buffer malfunction in one of three ways. First, the display presents an over range indication (flashing +188888) for all inputs applied to the instrument. Second, the display will not indicate any applied dc input; producing a displayed readout of 000000 plus two or three digits of noise. Third, the display indicates that some value of offset is being added to all inputs. This offset malfunction will usually produce a display indication even without an input applied to the instrument.

4-70. Malfunctions within the VDC Buffer may cause the display to be improper on one or two ranges and correct on the others. The overall gain of the buffer is changed for each range. Table 4-10 lists the five dc voltage ranges and the components that control the circuit configuration to produce the proper gain for each range. Noting the range or ranges affected by the malfunction may point to the gain control component or associated circuitry causing the problem.

4-71. If the VDC Buffer malfunction affects all ranges, the following procedure will help isolate the problem. Remove the 8800A outer cover and top guard cover. Select the VDC function and 2V range for this test.

- a. Place a short across the 8800A input terminals.
- b. Short TP4 and INPUT LO. This will prevent the bootstrap amplifier (U2 and Q16) from driving the buffer into saturation.
- c. Using the test equipment multimeter check the voltage drop across CR11, then CR12. The voltage drop should be approximately 6.2V dc each. If the voltage drop is significantly higher or lower across one diode the positive supply (CR9, Q11) or negative supply (CR10, Q12) may be defective.
- d. Connect the test equipment multimeter low input to the LO INPUT terminal and the high input to TP6. The voltage level should be about zero. Any voltage present, which cannot be zeroes by the front panel control, is being caused by a malfunction with U1, Q14, Q13, Q15 or associated circuitry.  
  
If the voltage level at TP6 is zero, remove the short from the 8800A input terminals and apply +0.2 volts dc to the input. TP6 should provide a +0.2V dc indication also. TP6 should track any change in the input up to about 0.5V dc. Any failure of TP6 to track the input is being caused by U1, Q14, Q13, Q15 and associated circuitry or a short through Q10 or CR6.
- f. If all the above indications are correct, the probable cause of the malfunction is Q16, U2, or associated circuitry.

Table 4-10. VDC BUFFER GAIN CONTROL

RANGE	Q18	Q25	Q23	Q20	K5	TOTAL BUFFER GAIN
200 mV	open	closed	open	closed	open	10
2 V	closed	closed	open	open	open	1
20 V	closed	open	closed	open	open	.1
200 V	closed	closed	open	open	closed	.01
1200V	closed	open	closed	open	closed	.001
	Q18, closes to provide a gain of one across Q14, Q15 & U1	Q25, closes to present full buffer output to A/D	Q23, closes to divide the buffer output by 10	Q20, closes to increase the gain of Q14, Q15 & U1 by 10	K5, closes to divide the buffer input by 100	

## 4-72. OHMS CONVERTER

4-73. Use the following procedure when troubleshooting malfunctions within the Ohms Converter. Remove the 8800A from the outer case. Remove the top inner guard cover. Select the  $k\Omega$  function and the  $200\Omega$  range.

- Connect a one ohm resistor across the  $\Omega$  source terminals.
- Measure the voltage drop across the one ohm resistor. The ohms converter should supply enough current to develop  $1 \pm 0.2\text{mV}$  across the resistor.
- If the voltage across the resistor is less than  $0.8\text{mV}$  short across Q2 emitter to collector. The voltage across the resistor should now be  $0.8\text{mV}$  or greater. If it is Q1, Q2 or CR1 is causing the malfunction.
- Overrange indications in the ohms function can be caused by a failure of Q6 to close and apply the reference voltage to the A/D Converter. Q6 may either be open or the gate signal may not be present during the read period.

## 4-74. A/D CONVERTER OR CONTROL AND DISPLAY

4-75. If the display symptoms observed during the fault area isolation procedure indicate that the problem is either in the A/D Converter or Control and Display the following procedure should aid in locating the faulty component. Because the timing of the control signals used to process the input signal through the A/D Converter and Display circuits is critical to the proper operation of these sections an oscilloscope should be used to make the voltage and signal checks.

4-76. The A/D Converter operation can be checked using the following procedure.

- Select the VDC function and 2 volt range.
- Apply +1 volt dc to the 8800A input terminals.
- Measure the input to the A/D Converter at TP13. The voltage, TP13 high to the INPUT LO terminal, should be 1 volt dc.

**NOTE**

*Connect the oscilloscope external sync. input via a X10 probe to TP16 during the remainder of this procedure. The scope control settings are provided on the wave shape illustration.*

- Connect the scope input to TP1 and return to the INPUT LO terminal. The scope display should be as shown in Figure 4-3.

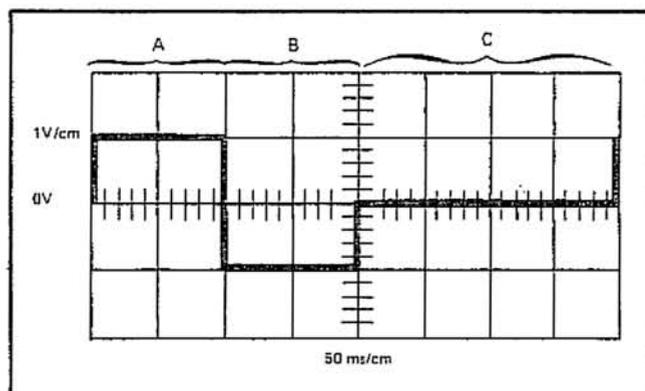


Figure 4-3. TP1 WAVE FORM

4-77. The waveform at TP1 can indicate several possible problems in the circuitry. The 100 ms period designated A is the integrate period during which the unknown 8800A input (in this case 1 volt) is applied to the integrator (Q40 and U4). The 100 ms time designated B is the read period when the reference (in this case  $-1$  volt) is applied to the integrator. The length of period B (read) will change with a change in voltage level applied to the 8800A input within the range selected. The section designated C is the auto-zero period during which the A/D Converter input is shorted to ground, via Q38, to insure that the A/D starts from zero for each new integrate period.

4-78. If the 1 volt input during period A is not present, Q38 may be shorting the input to ground or Q31 may not be closing to apply the buffer output to the A/D. Time period B may indicate that the reference is low by not going to  $-1$  volt. A low reference supply would also cause period B to lengthen. If the voltage level during time period B is unstable, the reference supply input FET Q35 or control Q34 may be faulty.

4-79. If the wave form at TP1 presents the proper 100 ms +1 volt indication during A then drops to  $-1$  volt at the start of B but remains at  $-1$  volt through C, the A/D Converter may not be supplying the control IC (U11) with the compare signal (CM). The compare signal can be checked at TP17 using the following procedure.

- Connect the oscilloscope input to TP17.
- The scope presentation shown in Figure 4-4 represents the proper compare signal for an 8800A input of +1 volt dc.

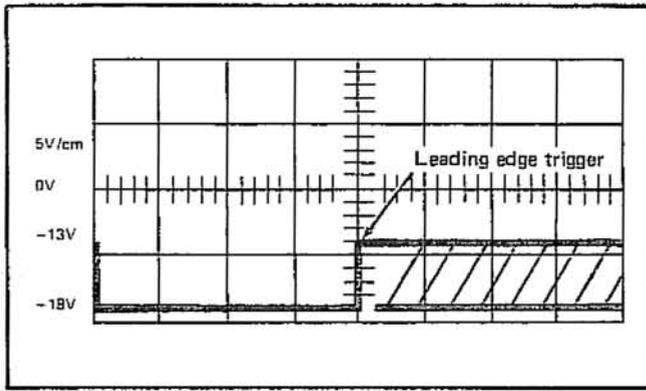


Figure 4-4. TP17 COMPARE SIGNAL

- c. If this signal is present at TP17 proceed to control signal troubleshooting paragraph 4-81.
- d. If the compare pulse is not present or incorrect, either in amplitude or timing of the leading edge make the following check.
- e. Move the oscilloscope input to TP2. The scope presentation should be as shown in Figure 4-5.

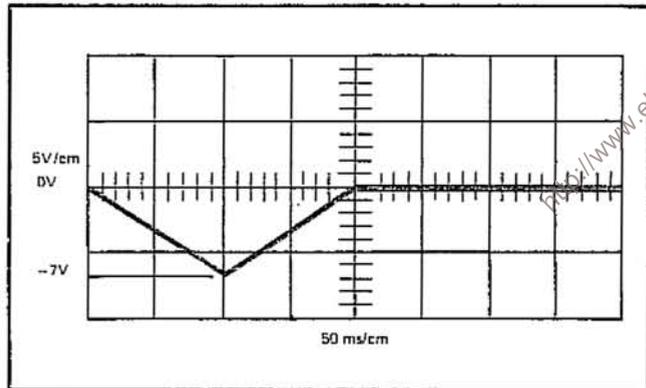


Figure 4-5. A/D INTEGRATOR OUTPUT

4-80. The probable cause for an improper signal at TP2 would be a failure in Q40 or U4. If the voltage level remains at zero volts the protection transistor Q59 may be shorted or input FET Q39 open.

4-81. The timing signals that control the processing of inputs applied to the 8800A are developed within the custom I.C., U11. A 1 MHz crystal (Y1) provides the base frequency from which the timing control signals are produced. Figure 4-6 illustrates the timing relationship between the control signals (INT., DE(+R), AZ, and  $\Delta 2$ ), as they

appear at RN3, and the integrator signal at TP2. An incorrect or missing control signal at RN3 may be caused by a failure in the logic control gates U13, U14, or U15.

4-82. The logic control gates (U13, U14, and U15) and the custom integrated circuit U11 use the 5 volt difference in potential between the -18 volt supply and -13 volt supply for the logic control signal levels. The recommended method for observing the logic signals in this area is to attach the oscilloscope return to the INPUT LO terminal and watch the logic signals for level changes between -18 volt and -13 volt levels.

**CAUTION**

The oscilloscope return has been connected to the INPUT LO terminal for the waveform checks. For observation of the control signals on the pins of U11 or logic control gates (U13, U14, and U15) the oscilloscope return can be connected to TP8, the -18 volt supply. If this connection is made insure that the oscilloscope return will not ground the -18 volt power supply. Damage to the 8800A circuitry WILL result from grounding TP8.

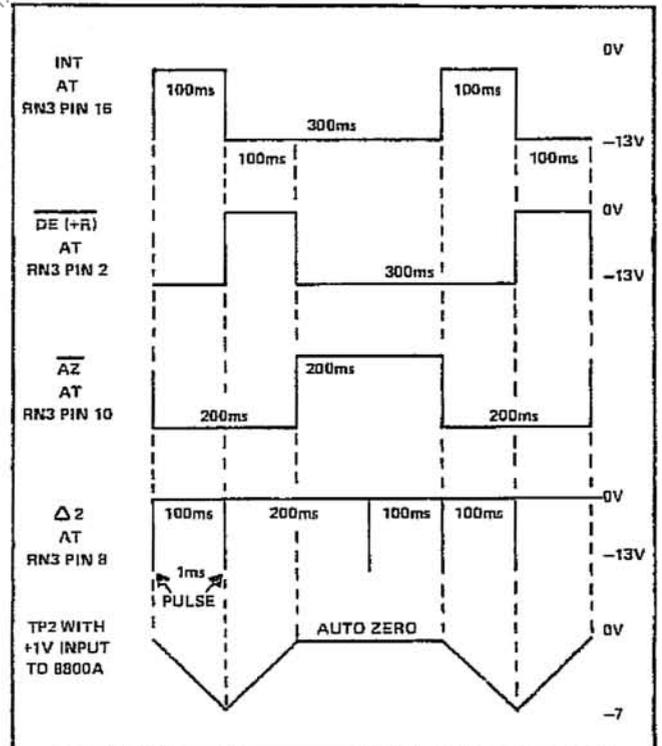


Figure 4-6. A/D CONVERTER CONTROL SIGNAL TIMING

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Section 5

# Lists of Replaceable Parts

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## 5-1. INTRODUCTION

5-2. This section contains an illustrated parts breakdown of the instrument. Components are listed alpha-numerically by assembly. Electrical components are listed by reference designation and mechanical components are listed by item number. Each listed part is shown in an accompanying illustration.

5-3. Parts lists include the following information:

- a. Reference Designation or Item Number.
- b. Description of each part.
- c. Fluke Stock Number.
- d. Federal Supply Code for Manufacturers. (See Appendix A for Code-to-Names list.)
- e. Manufacturer's part Number or Type.
- f. Total Quantity per assembly or component.
- g. Recommended Quantity: This entry indicates the recommended number of spare parts necessary to support one to five instruments for a period of two years. This list presumes an availability of common electronic parts at the maintenance site. For maintenance for one year or more at an isolated site, it is recommended that at least one in each assembly in the instrument be stocked. In the case of optional subassemblies, plug-ins, etc. that are not always part of the instrument, or are deviations from the basic instrument mode, the REC QTY column lists the recommended quantity of the item in that particular assembly.

- h. Use Code is provided to identify certain parts that have been added, deleted or modified during production of the instrument. Each part for which a use code has been assigned may be identified with a particular instrument serial number by consulting the Use Code Effectivity, paragraph 5-7.

## 5-4. HOW TO OBTAIN PARTS

5-5. Components may be ordered directly from the manufacturer by using the manufacturer's part number, or from the John Fluke Mfg. Co., Inc. factory or authorized representative by using the FLUKE STOCK NUMBER. In the event the part you order has been replaced by a new or improved part, the replacement will be accompanied by an explanatory note and installation instructions, if necessary.

5-6. To ensure prompt and efficient handling of your order, include the following information.

- a. Quantity.
- b. FLUKE Stock Number.
- c. Description.
- d. Reference Designation or Item Number.
- e. Printed Circuit Board Part Number.
- f. Instrument model and Serial number.

## 5-7. USE CODE EFFECTIVITY LIST

USE CODE	SERIAL NUMBER EFFECTIVITY
-------------	---------------------------

Table 5-1. FINAL ASSEMBLY

REF DESIG OR ITEM NO.	DESCRIPTION	FLUKE STOCK NO.	MFG FED SPLY CDE	MFG PART NO. OR TYPE	TOT QTY	REC QTY	USE CDE
	<b>FINAL ASSEMBLY</b>	8800A					
	Figure 5-1						
A2	Main PCB Assembly (Table 5-2)	366245	89536	366245	1		
A3	Front Panel Assembly (Table 5-3)						
A3A1	Display Assembly (Table 5-4)	366278	89536	366278	REF		
A4	Ohms Converter Assembly (Table 5-5)	366302	89536	366302	1		
A5	AC Converter Assembly (Table 5-6)	366336	89536	366336	1		
F1	Fuse, ¼ Amp, 250V (includes spare F1)	109314	71400	AGC	2		
T1	Xfmr	373977	89536	373977	1		
U11	IC, Universal DVM, LSI 	354985	89536	354985	1		
XF1	Fuseholder	103283	71400	4405	1		
1	Battery, cover	395087	89536	395087	1		
2	Case, molded	363655	89536	363655	1		
3	Chassis, Side Assembly	372227	89536	372227	1		
4	Chassis, Side	388264	89536	388264	1		
5	Crank and Rod Assembly	378968	89536	378968	1		
6	Decal, handle, molded	381467	89536	381467	1		
7	Decal, Gen, Spec	380402	89536	380402	1		
8	E Retaining Ring	168914	79136	5133-15-MDR	1		
9	Guard, bottom (Not illustrated)	364901	89536	364901	1		
10	Guard, insulator	384289	89536	384289	2		
11	Guard, top	365189	89536	365189	1		
12	Guard, Xfmr	365114	89536	365114	1		
13	Handle, molded	363648	89536	363648	1		
14	Lens	373704	89536	373704	1		
15	Line cord (Not illustrated)	343723	82839	TYPE SPH386	1		
16	Line switch	380121	89536	380121	1		
17	Pad, foot	338632	89536	338632	1		
18	Screw, 6-20 x 3/8	288266	89536	288266	2		

Table 5-1. FINAL ASSEMBLY (Continued)

REF DESIG OR ITEM. NO.	DESCRIPTION	FLUKE STOCK NO.	MFG FED SPLY CDE	MFG PART NO. OR TYPE	TOT QTY	REC QTY	USE CDE
19	Washer, Flat	340505	89536	340505	2		
20	Washer, Spring	228981	89536	228981	2		
21	Washer, squarehole	370171	89536	370171	2		
22	Test Leads, Set (Not illustrated)	343657	83330	21058	1		
<p> The IC listed below may be shipped as a replacement for U11 (Part Number 354985). If received refer to paragraph 4-17, for installation instructions.</p>							
U11	IC, Universal DVM, P-MOS	407734	89536	407734	1		

<http://www.ebaman.com>

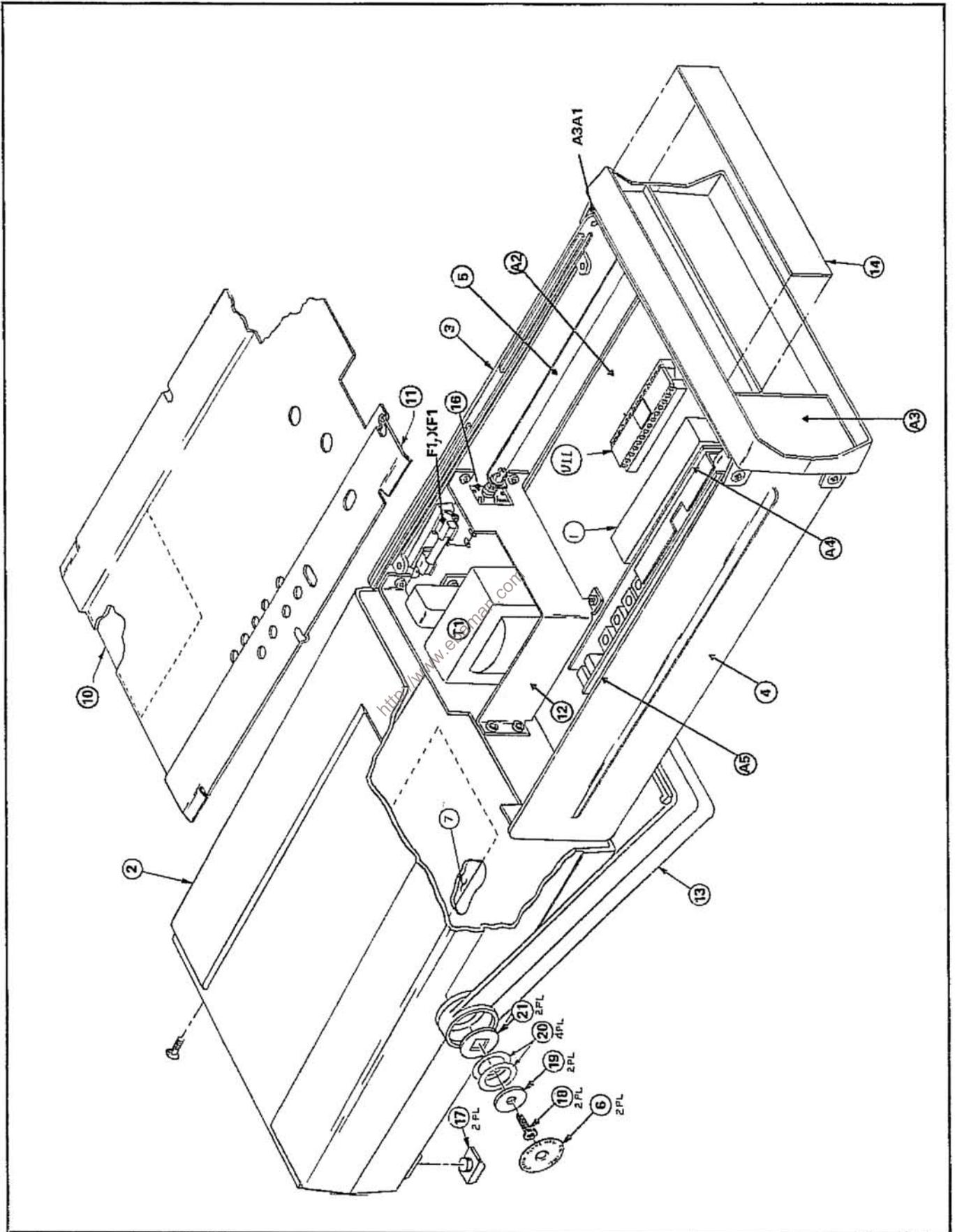


Figure 5-1. FINAL ASSEMBLY

Table 5-2. MAIN PCB ASSEMBLY

REF DESIG OR ITEM NO.	DESCRIPTION	FLUKE STOCK NO.	MFG FED SPLY CDE	MFG PART NO. OR TYPE	TOT QTY	REC QTY	USE CDE
A2	MAIN PCB ASSEMBLY Figure 5-2	366245	89536	366245	REF		
C1,C14	Not Used						
C2	Cap, plstc, 0.022uF $\pm$ 10%, 100V	333823	84411	863UW22391	1		
C3, C4	Cap, cer, 0.005 uF $\pm$ 20%, 50V	175232	56289	C023B101E502 M	2		
C5, C6, C10, C12	Cap, fxd mica, 150 pF $\pm$ 5%, 500V	148478	14655	CD15FD151J03	4		
C7,C11, C27, C28, C33	Cap, cer, 33 pF $\pm$ 2%, 100V	354852	32897	8121A100C0G3 30G	5		
C8	Cap, poly car, 0.10 uF $\pm$ 10%, 100V	376251	73445	C280MCH/A100 r	1		
C9	Cap, poly prop, 0.47 uF $\pm$ 5%, 50V	364042	01281	JF78B	1		
C13	Cap, poly car, 2.2 uF $\pm$ 10%, 250V	306522	73445	C280MCH/A2M 2	1		
C15	Cap, cer, .0012 uF $\pm$ 10%, 500V	106732	71590	CF122	1		
C16, C17	Cap, cer, 0.22 uF $\pm$ 20%, 50V	309849	71590	CW30C224K	2		
C18, C19	Cap, elect, 50 uF +75/-10%, 50V	105122	56289	30D506G050D D4	2		
C20, C21	Cap, elect, 220 uF +50/-10%, 40V	178616	73445	ET221X040A01	2		
C22	Cap, elect, 4000 uF +100/-10%, 10V	330761	25088	B41010-4700/10	1		
C23, C25, C26	Cap, Ta, 4.7 uF $\pm$ 20%, 20V	161943	56289	196D475X0025 JA1	3		
C24	Cap, mica, 100 pF $\pm$ 5%, 500V	148494	14655	CD15FD101J03	1		
C29	Cap, mica, 270 pF $\pm$ 5%, 500V	148452	14655	CD15FD271J03	1		
C30	Not Used						
C31	Cap, mini cer, 68 pF $\pm$ 2%, 100V	362756	32897	8121M100C0G 680G	1		

Table 5-2. MAIN PCB ASSEMBLY (Continued)

REF DESIG OR ITEM NO.	DESCRIPTION	FLUKE STOCK NO.	MFG FED SPLY CDE	MFG PART NO. OR TYPE	TOT QTY	REC QTY	USE CDE
C32	Cap, mini cer, 15 pF $\pm$ 2%, 100V	369074	80031	222263110159	1		
CR1 thru CR5	Not Used						
CR6	Diode, rect, Si	180554	07910	TD 12599	1		
CR7, CR8	Diode, zener, 22V	181073	07910	1N969B	2		
CR9, CR10	Diode, Multi-pellet, Si	375485	09214	MPD300	2		
CR11, CR12, CR35, CR36	Diode, zener, 6.2V	325811	07910	1N735A	4		
CR13	Diode, zener, 13V	110726	07910	1N964B	1		
CR14, CR15, CR17	Not Used						
CR16, CR18 thru CR26, CR32, CR33	Diode, Si, hi-speed	203323	07910	TD8253	12		
CR27, CR28	Not Used						
CR29, CR30, CR31	Diode, Bridge	296509	09423	FB200	3		
CR34, CR38	Diode, zener, 10V	113324	07910	1N961A	2		
CR37	Diode, 2 pellet	375477	09213	MPD200	1		
K5	Relay, Telephone type 2 pole	357707	26806	AZ42012201	1		
Q1 thru Q9	Not Used						
Q10, Q13, Q59	Xstr, NPN	168716	12040	SM07154	3		

Table 5-2. MAIN PCB ASSEMBLY (Continued)

REF DESIG OR ITEM NO.	DESCRIPTION	FLUKE STOCK NO.	MFG FED SPLY CDE	MFG PART NO. OR TYPE	TOT QTY	REC QTY	USE CDE
Q11, Q63	Xstr, PNP	269076	04713	2N4890	2		
Q12	Xstr, NPN	150359	86684	2N3053	1		
Q14	Xstr, NPN, Si, Mono	295717	24355	AD81100-17	1		
Q15	Xstr, Dual, NPN	284075	32293	1T1099	1		
Q16, Q19, Q21, Q24, Q26, Q28, Q30, Q32, Q34, Q36, Q37, Q43, Q44, Q46, Q48, Q50, Q52, Q54, Q56, Q57	Xstr, NPN, Si	218396	04713	2N3904	20		
Q18, Q20, Q23, Q25	Xstr, FET, N-channel	370072	12040	KE4393	4		
Q22, Q27, Q42, Q58	Xstr, PNP, Si	195974	04713	2N3906	4		
Q29, Q31, Q33, Q35, Q38, Q41	Xstr, FET, N-channel	343830	12040	KE4416	6		
Q39	Xstr, FET	386730	12040	SF51102	1		
Q40	Xstr, FET, dual	257501	17856	DN423	1		

Table 5-2. MAIN PCB ASSEMBLY (Continued)

REF DESIG OR ITEM NO.	DESCRIPTION	FLUKE STOCK NO.	MFG FED SPLY CDE	MFG PART NO. OR TYPE	TOT QTY	REC QTY	USE CDE
Q45, Q47, Q49, Q51, Q53, Q55	Xstr, PNP, Si	340026	04713	MPS6563	6		
Q60, Q61	Xstr, PNP, Si	203364	07263	2N3638	2		
Q62	Xstr, NPN, Si	218081	04713	MPS6520	1		
RN1	Res, network, 12 res	379248	89536	379248	1		
RN3	Res, network, 13 res	379255	89536	379255	1		
RN4	Res, network, 11 res	379230	89536	379230	1		
RN5	Res, network, 2 res	358002	01121	FN260	1		
R1 thru R20	Not used						
R21	Res, var, 200 $\pm$ 10%, $\frac{1}{2}$ W	275743	71450	360T200A	1		
R23	Res, fxd comp, 100K $\pm$ 5%, 2W	285056	01121	HB1045	1		
R25	Res, met flm, 383 $\pm$ 1%, 1/8W	375899	91637	MFF1-83830F	1		
R26	Res, fxd car, 62K $\pm$ 5%, $\frac{1}{4}$ W	348904	80031	CR251-4-5P62K TS	1		
R27	Res, met flm, 205 $\pm$ 1%, 1/8W	325647	91637	MFF1-82050F	1		
R28, R32	Res, fxd car, 220 $\pm$ 5%, $\frac{1}{4}$ W	342626	80031	CR251-4-5-P220 T	2		
R29	Res, fxd comp, 100M $\pm$ 10%, $\frac{1}{2}$ W	190520	01121	EB1071	1		
R30	Res, var, 100K $\pm$ 10%, $\frac{1}{2}$ W	369520	71450	360T104A	1		
R31	Res, met flm, 499K $\pm$ 1%, 1/8W	268813	91637	MFF1-84993F	1		
R33, R36	Res, met flm, 309K $\pm$ 1%, 1/8W	235283	91637	MFF1-83093F	2		
R35, R39	Res, set 2 pc	290320	89536	290320	1		
R37	Res, var, 2K $\pm$ 10%, $\frac{1}{2}$ W	285163	71450	360S202A	1		

Table 5-2. MAIN PCB ASSEMBLY (Continued)

REF DESIG OR ITEM NO.	DESCRIPTION	FLUKE STOCK NO.	MFG FED SPLY CDE	MFG PART NO. OR TYPE	TOT QTY	REC QTY	USE CDE
R40	Res, met flm, 2.8M $\pm$ 1%, $\frac{1}{2}$ W	236703	91637	MFF1-22804F	1		
R41, R43, R116	Res, fxd, car 10K $\pm$ 5%, $\frac{1}{4}$ W	348839	80031	CR251-45P10K T	3		
R42	Res, fxd, car, 150 $\pm$ 5%, $\frac{1}{4}$ W	343442	80031	CR251-4-5P150 T	1		
R45, R56, R117	Res, fxd car, 1M $\pm$ 5%, $\frac{1}{4}$ W	348987	80031	CR251-4-5P1M T	3		
R47	Res, var, 20 $\pm$ 20%, $\frac{1}{2}$ W	275727	71450	360T200B	1		
R48, R52	Res, set, 2 pc	363788	89536	363788	1		
R53	Res, met flm, 100K $\pm$ 1%, 1/8W	248807	91637	MFF1-81003F	1		
R54	Res, met flm, 9.76K $\pm$ 1%, 1/8W	241489	91637	MFF1-89761F	1		
R55	Res, comp, 1.5k $\pm$ 1%, $\frac{1}{4}$ W	148031	01121	CB1525	1		
R74	Res, fxd car, 4.7K $\pm$ 5%, $\frac{1}{4}$ W	348821	80031	CR251-4-5P4.7 KT	1		
R75	Res, met flm, 30.9K $\pm$ 1%, 1/8W	235275	91637	MFF1-83092F	1		
R76	Res, fxd comp, 10M $\pm$ 5%, $\frac{1}{4}$ W	194944	01121	CB1065	1		
R77, R80	Res, met flm, 64.9K $\pm$ 1%, 1/8W	288530	91637	MFF1-86492F	2		
R78	Res, var, 200 $\pm$ 10%, $\frac{1}{2}$ W	285148	71450	360S201A	1		
R79	Res, met flm, 46.4K $\pm$ 1%, 1/8W	188375	91637	MFF1-84642F	1		
R83	Res, fxd car, 51K $\pm$ 5%, $\frac{1}{4}$ W	376434	80031	CR251-4-5P51 KT	1		
R84	Res, met flm, 4.99K $\pm$ 1%, 1/8W	168252	91637	MFF1-84991F	1		
R85	Res, met flm, 200K $\pm$ 1%, 1/8W	261701	91637	MFF1-82003F	1		
R86	Res, fxd car, 3.3K $\pm$ 5%, $\frac{1}{4}$ W	348813	80031	CR251-4-5P3.3 KT	1		
R87	Res, car, dep, 2.7K $\pm$ 5%, $\frac{1}{4}$ W	386490	80031	CR251-4-5P2.7 KT	1		
R88	Res, car, 5K $\pm$ 10%, $\frac{1}{2}$ W	288282	71450	360S502A	1		

Table 5-2. MAIN PCB ASSEMBLY (Continued)

REF DESIG OR ITEM NO.	DESCRIPTION	FLUKE STOCK NO.	MFG FED SPLY CDE	MFG PART NO. OR TYPE	TOT QTY	REC QTY	USE CDE
R89	Res, fxd car, 100 $\pm$ 5%, 1/4W	348771	80031	CR251-4-5P100 T	1		
R90, R120	Res, fxd car, 2.2K $\pm$ 5%, 1/4W	343400	80031	CR251-4-5P2.2 KT	2		
R91 thru R95, R98	Res Set, 6 pc	363804	89536	363804	1		
R96, R102, U9	Ref amp, set	374124	89536	374124	1		
R97, R99	Res, var, 20 $\pm$ 20%, 1/2W	285114	71450	360S200B	2		
R100	Res, cub mini, ww, 14K $\pm$ 0.1%, 1W	363770	54294	SP21D22-14KB	1		
R101	Res, met flm, 3.74K $\pm$ 1%, 1/8W	272096	91637	MFF1-83741F	1		
R103	Res, met flm, 6.34K $\pm$ 1%, 1/8W	267344	91637	MFF1-86341F	1		
R112	Not Used						
R113	Res, met flm, 5.49K $\pm$ 0.1%, 1/8W	375873	91637	MFF1-85491	1		
R114	Res, met flm, 3.48K $\pm$ 0.1%, 1/8W	375881	91673	MFF1-83481	1		
R115	Res, met flm, 10K $\pm$ 1%, 1/8W	168260	91637	MFF1-81002F	1		
R118, R119	Res, met flm, 10.08K $\pm$ 0.1%, 1/8W	346908	91637	MFF1-810R08 RI	2		
S12	Switch, slide, 115/230V	376798	82389	11A1437	1		
TP1 thru TP14, TP16 TP17, Y	Conn, post	379438	00779	8619405	17		
U1	IC, Op amp	284760	12040	LM308H	1		
U2	IC, Op amp, J-FET, Input	357830	12040	LH0042C	1		
U3	IC, Op amp, J-FET, Input	381962	12040	LH0042C	1		
U4, U7, U18	IC, Op amp, ext comp	363515	24355	AD301AN	3		
U5	IC, Op amp, met can	329912	12040	LM318H	1		
U6	IC, Linear, vol comparator	352195	12040	LM311N8	1		
U8	IC, Op amp	225961	34333	SG8023	1		
U11	Part of Final Assembly						
U12	IC, BCD-to-Decimal Decoder	293142	01295	SN7442	1		

Table 5-2. MAIN PCB ASSEMBLY (Continued)

REF DESIG OR ITEM NO.	DESCRIPTION	FLUKE STOCK NO.	MFG FED SPLY CDE	MFG PART NO. OR TYPE	TOT QTY	REC QTY	USE CDE
U13	IC, C-MOS, Hex	355214	95303	CD4009AE	1		
U14	IC, C-MOS, NAND	375147	95303	CD4023AE	1		
U15	IC, C-MOS, NAND	355198	95303	CD4011AE	1		
U16	IC, TTL, BCD Decoder/Driver	340109	01295	SN7447AN	1		
U17	IC, Linear, Vol Reg	313106	07263	U5R7723393	1		
U19	IC, Linear, Vol Reg	355107	07263	UGH7805393	1		
U20	IC, C-MOS, multi	375808	95303	CD4053AE	1		
W2	Wire Assy, Black (8800A-4001)	373779	89536	373779	1		
W3	Wire Assy, Blue (8800A-4009)	378307	89536	378307	1		
W9	Wire Assy, Red (8800A-4008)	378299	89536	378299	1		
XK5	Socket relay	376665	12300	27E501	1		
Y1	Crystal Teletype, 2 pole	375493	75378	TYPE H17	1		
	Conn, post	376574	00779	5166-333-68	16		
	Heat Sink, Xstr	370155	05820	204-CB	5		
	Socket, 40 pin	376244	23880	TSA3100-40W	1		
	Socket, 16 pin	276535	23880	TSA2900-16W	3		
	Socket, 14 pin	276527	23880	TSA2900-14W	4		
	Terminal, feed thru	281865	12615	SL841-777	2		
	Transipad, Xstr	152207	07047	10123-DAP	5		

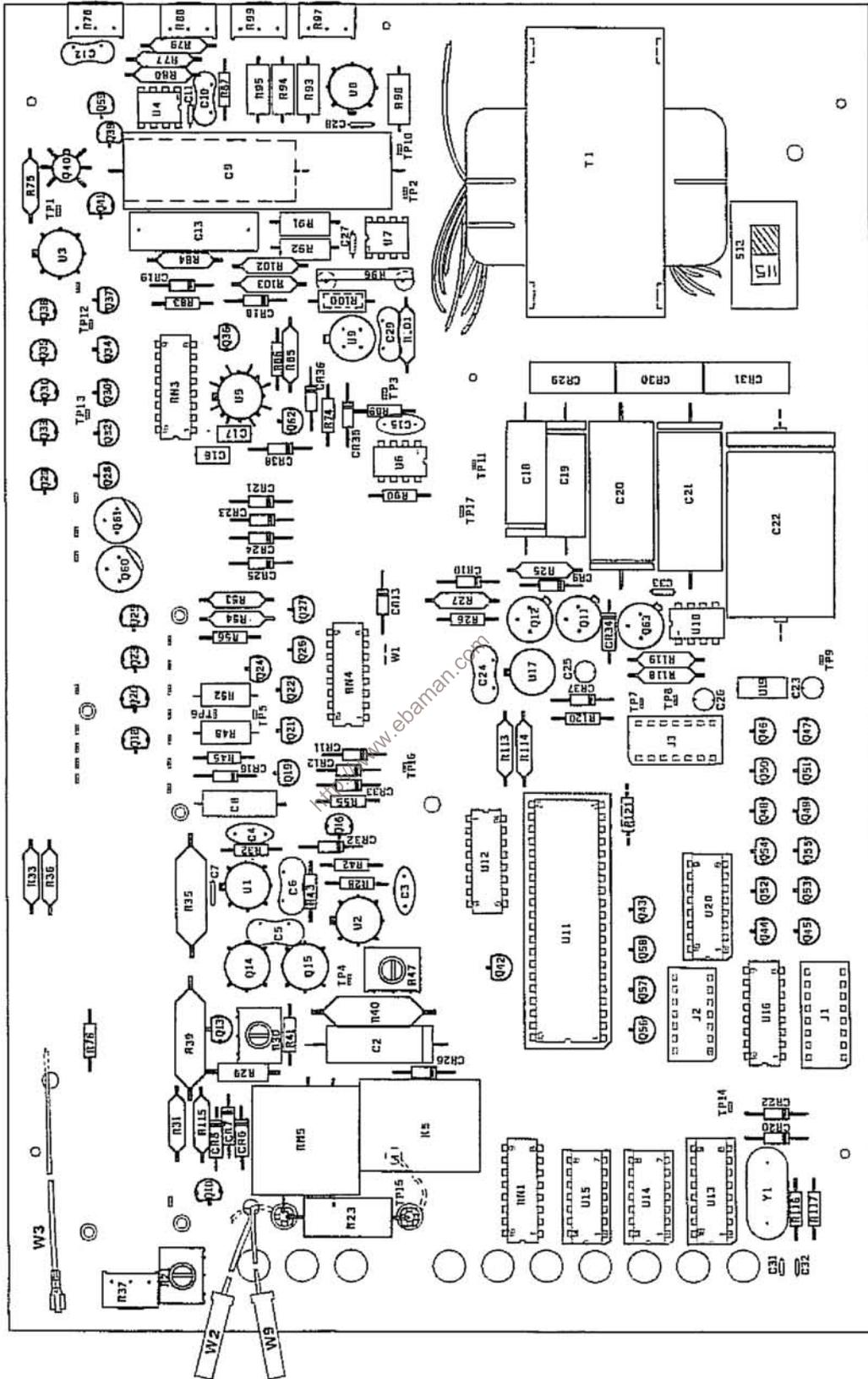


Figure 5-2. MAIN PCB ASSEMBLY

Table 5-3. FRONT PANEL ASSEMBLY

REF DESIG OR ITEM NO.	DESCRIPTION	FLUKE STOCK NO.	MFG FED SPLY CDE	MFG PART NO. OR TYPE	TOT QTY	REC QTY	USE CDE
	<b>FRONT PANEL ASSEMBLY</b> <b>Figure 5-3</b>						
A3A1	Display Assembly	366278	89536	366278	1		
2	Panel, front, molded	363663	89536	363663	1		
3	Actuator, SW, putty grey	364711	89536	364711	10		
4	Actuator, SW, green	364729	89536	364729	1		
5	Binding post, red	275552	32767	825-65	2		
6	Binding post, black	275560	32767	825-45	2		
7	Binding post, blue	275578	32767	825-55	1		
8	Decal I, front panel	376764	89536	376764	1		
9	Decal II, front panel	376772	89536	376722	1		
10	Shorting link	101220	24655	0938-9712	3		
11	Connector Tab	267609	00779	60837-1	1		

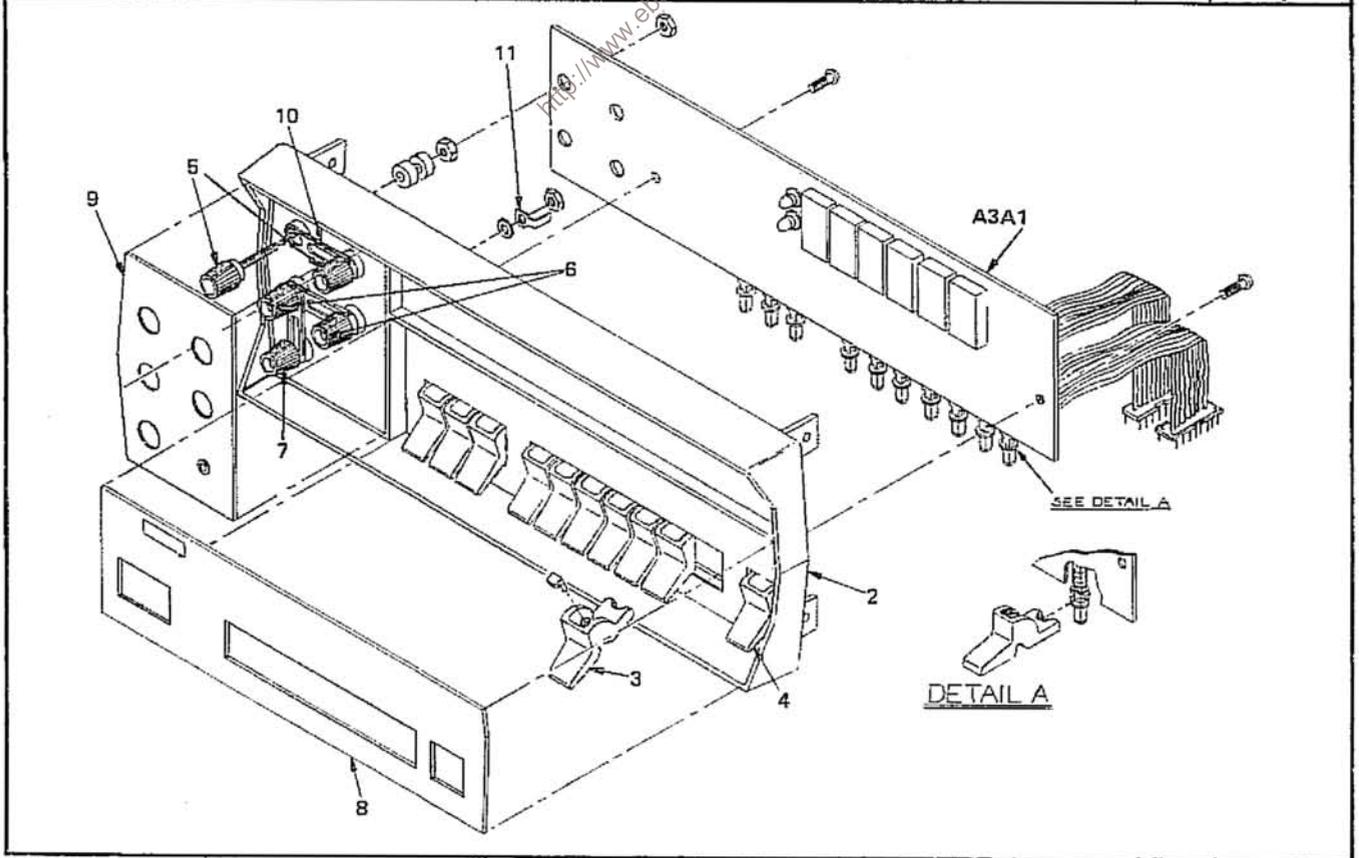


Figure 5-3. FRONT PANEL ASSEMBLY

Table 5-4. DISPLAY ASSEMBLY

REF DESIG OR ITEM NO.	DESCRIPTION	FLUKE STOCK NO.	MFG FED SPLY CDE	MFG PART NO. OR TYPE	TOT QTY	REC QTY	USE CDE
A3A1	DISPLAY ASSEMBLY Figure 5-4	366278	89536	366278	REF		
C1	Cap, cer, 47pF ±10%, 2kV/3.5kV	282145	00656	HVD3-47±10%, 2KV-I	1		
CR2, CR3	Diode, LED	385914	89536	385914	2		
DS1	Display, LED	380444	50579	DL707-812	1		
DS2 thru DS6	Display, LED	380436	50579	DL707-811	5		
P1	Cable Assy, 16P	380576	89536	380576	1		
P2	Cable Assy, 14P	380568	89536	380576	1		
RN1	Res, network	381376	89536	381376	1		
S1 thru S10	Switch Assy Conn, post	390500 379438	89536 00779	390500 86144-5	1 9		

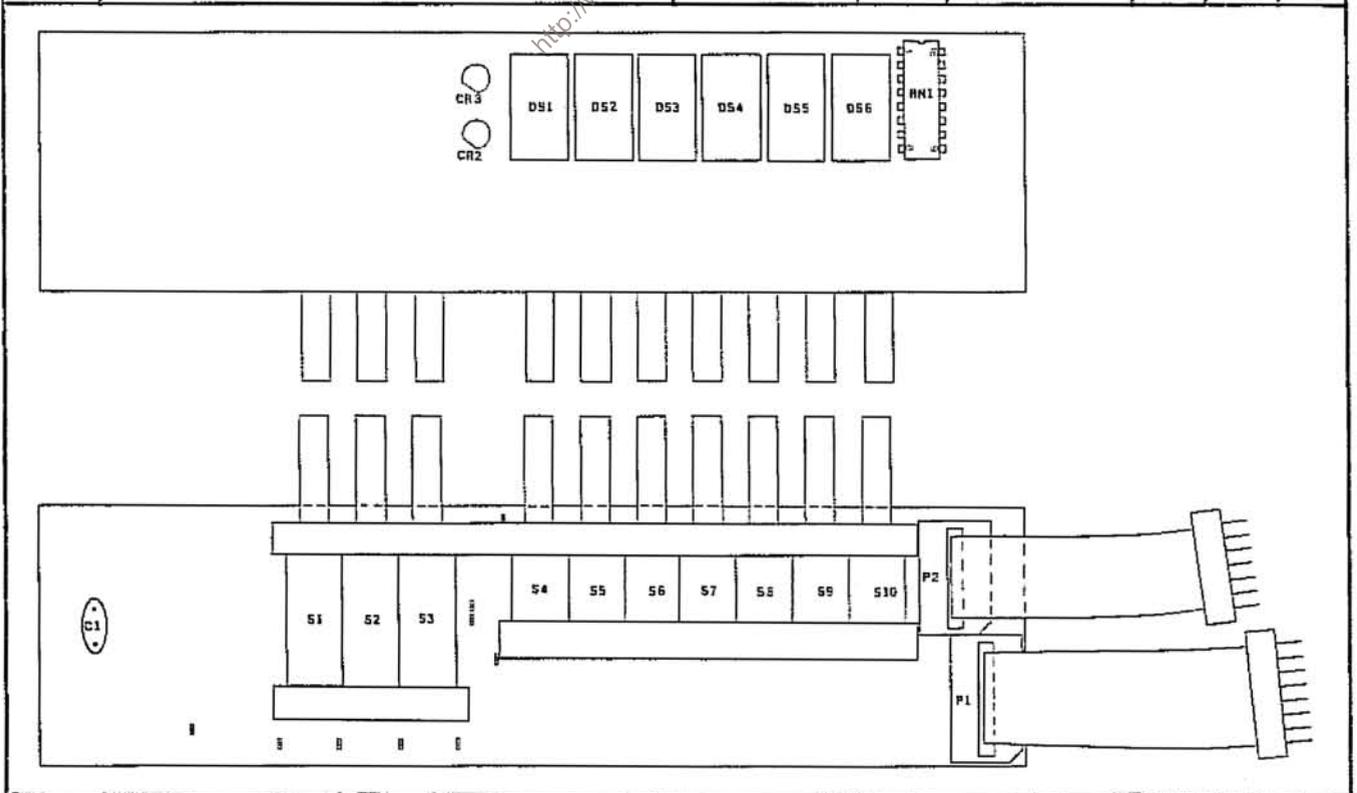


Figure 5-4. DISPLAY ASSEMBLY

Table 5-5. OHMS CONVERTER PCB

REF DESIG OR ITEM NO.	DESCRIPTION	FLUKE STOCK NO.	MFG FED SPLY CDE	MFG PART NO. OR TYPE	TOT QTY	REC QTY	USE CDE
A4	OHMS CONVERTER ASSEMBLY Figure 5-5	366302	89536	377302	REF		
BT1, BT2	Battery, Alkaline, 1.5V	376756	90303	MN1500	2		
C1	Cap, plstc. .022uF $\pm 10\%$ , 100V	333823	84411	863UW22391	1		
CR1	Diode, multi-pellet, Si	375477	09214	MPD200	1		
CR2	Not Used						
CR3	Diode, rectifier	112383	05277	SCE6	1		
CR4, CR5	Diode, Si, hi-speed switching	203323	07910	TD8253	2		
K1 thru K4	Relay, reed, spst, 4.5V	357582	71707	UF40070	4		
Q1	Xstr, PNP, Si	195974	04713	2N3906	1		
Q2	Xstr, NPN,	218511	09213	65120	1		
Q3, Q7, Q17	Xstr, NPN	168716	12040	SM07154	3		
Q4, Q6, Q8	Xstr, J-FET	343830	12040	KE4416	3		
Q5, Q9	Xstr, NPN	218396	04713	2N3904	2		
RN6	Res, network	363796	89536	363796	1		
R1	Res, fxd car, 22K $\pm 5\%$ , $\frac{1}{4}W$	348870	80031	CR251-4-5P22 KT	1		
R2, R16 R17, R18	Res, fxd car, 1M $\pm 5\%$ , $\frac{1}{4}W$	348987	80031	CR251-45P1MT	4		
R3	Res, mxid car, 562 $\pm 1\%$ , $\frac{1}{4}W$	340828	80031	CR251-41P562 T	1		
R4, R7, R9	Not Used						
R5	Res, var, 50K $\pm 10\%$ , $\frac{1}{2}W$	288290	71450	360S503A	1		
R6	Res, var, 2K $\pm 10\%$ , $\frac{1}{2}W$	285163	71450	360S202A	1		
R8	Res, var, 100 $\pm 10\%$ , $\frac{1}{2}W$	285130	71450	360S101A	1		
R10	Res, var 100K $\pm 10\%$ , $\frac{1}{2}W$	288308	71450	360S104A	1		

Table 5-5. OHMS CONVERTER PCB (Continued)

REF DESIG OR ITEM NO.	DESCRIPTION	FLUKE STOCK NO.	MFG FED SPLY CDE	MFG PART NO. OR TYPE	TOT QTY	REC QTY	USE CDE
R11	Res, met flm, 1M $\pm$ 1%, 1/8W	268797	91637	MFF1-81004 F	1		
R12	Res, fxd, car, 33K, 5%, 1/4W	348888	80031	CR251-45P33K TS	1		
R13	Res, var, 10K $\pm$ 10%, 1/2W	285171	71450	360S103A	1		
R14	Res, met flm, 95.3K $\pm$ 1%, 1/8W	289561	91637	MFF1-89532F	1		
R19	Res, fxd car, 150K $\pm$ 5%, 1/4W	348938	80031	CR251-45P150 KT	1		
R20	Res, fxd car, 330K $\pm$ 5%, 1/4W	376640	80031	CR251-45P330 KT	1		
W4	Wire Assy - Brown (8800A-4403)	373738	89536	373738	1		
W5	Wire Assy - Orange/White (8800A-4410)	391342	89536	391342	1		
W6	Wire Assy - Yellow (8800A-4406)	373761	89536	373761	1		
W7	Wire Assy - Black/White (8800A-4407)	378281	89536	378281	1		
	Battery holder (Used on BT1, BT2)	380600	91833	TYPE 2140	1		
	Conn, plug/jack	170480	74970	105-752	3		
	Conn, recpt, mod 2	375329	00779	85863-3	8		
	Transipad, Xstr	152207	07047	10123-DAP	1		

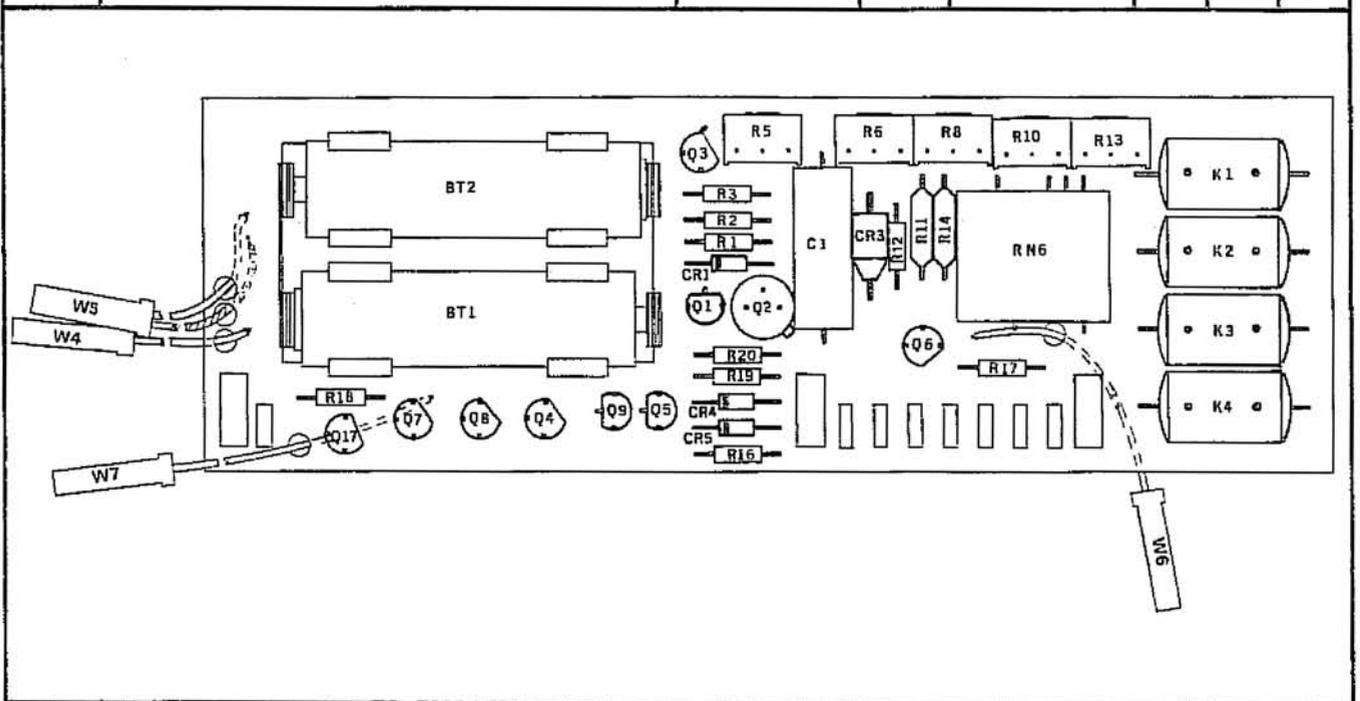


Figure 5-5. OHMS CONVERTER ASSEMBLY

Table 5-6. AC CONVERTER PCB

REF DESIG OR ITEM NO.	DESCRIPTION	FLUKE STOCK NO.	MFG FED SPLY CDE	MFG PART NO. OR TYPE	TOT QTY	REC QTY	USE CDE
A5	AC CONVERTER ASSEMBLY Figure 5-6	366336	89536	366336	REF		
C1	Cap, cer, 50,000 pF $\pm$ GMV, 1KV/2KV	355420	56289	41C169A3	1		
C2, C7	Cap, var, trimmer	273151	74970	273-0001-002	2		
C3, C5	Cap, cer, 0.22uF $\pm$ 20%, 50V	309849	71590	CW30C224K	2		
C4	Cap, cer, mini, 15 pF $\pm$ 2%, 100V	369074	80031	2222-631-10159	1		
C6	Cap, cer, mini, 2.2 pF $\pm$ 0.25 pF, 100V	362731	80031	2222-631-09228	1		
C8	Cap, cer, mini, 27 pF $\pm$ 2%, 100V	362749	80031	2222-631-10279	1		
C9	Cap, var, mini, 1.7 - 10 pF, 250V	375238	91293	9331	1		
C10	Cap, fxd mica, 400 pF $\pm$ 1%, 500V	385328	71236	DM15F401F	1		
C11	Cap, poly St, 9100 pF $\pm$ 2.5%, 160V	355321	25088	B31310/9100/ 2.5/160	1		
C12	Cap, Ta, 10 uF $\pm$ 20%, 15V	193623	56289	196D106X0015 JA1	1		
C13, C14, C26	Cap, Ta, 220 uF $\pm$ 20%, 6V	408682	56289	196D227X901 OTE4	2		
C15	Cap, Ta, 5.6 uF $\pm$ 20%, 25V	368969	56289	196D565X0025 JA1	1		
C16,C17	Cap, plstc, 0.47 uF $\pm$ 10%, 100V	369124	73445	C280MAH/A47 OK	2		
C18	Cap, Ta, 39 uF $\pm$ 20%, 6V	163915	56289	196D396X0006 JA1	1		
C19	Cap, cer, 180 pF $\pm$ 10%, 1KV/1.3KV	105890	71590	BB60181KS3N	1		
C20, C21, C22	Cap, cer, 0.01 uF $\pm$ 20%, 100V	149153	56289	C023B101F10 3M	3		
CL1	Diode, FET, current limiter	334714	07910	TCR5315	1		
CR1 thru CR5	Diode, Lo leak, sil, 1.0 pF, .1V	375907	09214	1N3062 TYPE	5		
K6, K7, K8	Relay, reed spst, 4.5V	357566	71707	E8182	3		

Table 5-6. AC CONVERTER PCB (Continued)

REF DESIG OR ITEM NO.	DESCRIPTION	FLUKE STOCK NO.	MFG FED SPLY CDE	MFG PART NO. OR TYPE	TOT QTY	REC QTY	USE CDE
Q1	Xstr, dual FET	379321	17856	E7024	1		
Q2, Q8	Xstr, NPN, Si	218396	04713	2N3904	2		
Q4	Xstr, Selected	352146	89536	352146	1		
Q5	Xstr, NPN	330803	04713	MPS6560	1		
Q6, Q7, Q9	Xstr, J-FET, N-channel	343830	12040	KE4416	3		
R1	Res, met flm, 2.0M $\pm$ 0.5%, 1W	354894	19701	MF8CRED	1		
R2	Res, met flm, 78.7K $\pm$ 1%, 1/8W	289058	91637	MFF1-87872F	1		
R3	Res, met flm, 100K $\pm$ 1%, 1/8W	248807	91637	MFF1-81003F	1		
R4	Res, car flm, 240 $\pm$ 5%, 1/4W	376624	80031	CR251-45P240 T	1		
R5	Res, met flm, 498, 890 $\pm$ 0.1%, 1/4W	357632	91637	MFF1-4498890 R1PCT	1		
R6	Res, var, 2K $\pm$ 10%, 1/2W	285163	71450	360S202A	1		
R7	Res, met flm, 55, 151 $\pm$ 0.1%, 1/8W	357624	91637	MFF1-855151 R1PCT	1		
R8	Res, var, 200 $\pm$ 10%, 1/2W	285148	71450	360S201A	1		
R9	Res, met flm, 4787.4 $\pm$ 0.1%, 1/8W	357616	91637	MFF1-84787R4 R1PCT	1		
R10	Res, var, 20 $\pm$ 20%, 1/2W	285114	71450	360S200B	1		
R11, R17	Res, met flm, 250 $\pm$ 0.1%, 1/8W	357608	91637	MFF1-8251 R1PCT	2		
R12	Res, fxd car, 0.50 $\pm$ 5%, 1/4W	381954	80031	CR1-45P0.50 $\Omega$ S	1		
R13	Res, met flm, 9.09K $\pm$ 1%, 1/8W	221663	91637	MFF1-89091F	1		
R14	Res, met flm, 33.2K $\pm$ 1%, 1/8W	291393	91637	MFF1-83322F	1		
R15	Res, fxd car, 220 $\pm$ 5%, 1/4W	342626	80031	CR251-45P220T	1		
R16	Not Used						
R18	Res, fxd car, 3.3K $\pm$ 5%, 1/4W	348813	80031	CR251-45P3.3 KT	1		
R19	Res, fxd car, 10K $\pm$ 5%, 1/4W	348839	80031	CR251-45P10K T	1		
R20	Res, var, 50 $\pm$ 10%, 1/2W	285122	71450	360S500A	1		
R21	Res, met flm, 2,194 $\pm$ 0.25%, 1/8W	375345	91637	MFF1-82194 R25PCT	1		
R22	Res, met flm, 68.1K $\pm$ 1%, 1/8W	236828	91637	MFF1-86812F	1		

Table 5-6. AC CONVERTER PCB (Continued)

REF DESIG OR ITEM NO.	DESCRIPTION	FLUKE STOCK NO.	MFG FED SPLY CDE	MFG PART NO. OR TYPE	TOT QTY	REC QTY	USE CDE
R23	Res, fxd car, 150K $\pm$ 5%, 1/4W	348938	80031	CR251-45P150 KT	1		
R24	Res, fxd car, 220K $\pm$ 5%, 1/4W	348953	80031	CR251-45P220 KT	1		
R25	Res, fxd car, 47K $\pm$ 5%, 1/4W	348896	80031	CR251-45P47K T	1		
R26	Res, fxd car, 22 $\pm$ 5%, 1/4W	381145	80031	CR251-45P22T	1		
R27	Res, fxd car 75K $\pm$ 5%, 1/4W	394130	80031	CR251-45P75KT	1		
R28	Res, fxd car 12K $\pm$ 5%, 1/4W	348847	80031	CR251-45P12K TS	1		
R29	Res, comp 47K $\pm$ 5%, 1/4W	148163	01121	CB4735	1		
U1	IC, Op amp	329912	12040	LM318H	1		
WB	Wire Assy, white/red (8800A-4002)	373688	89536	373688	1		
	Conn, plug/jack, red	170480	74970	105-752	2		
	Conn, rect, mod 2	375329	00779	85863-3	8		

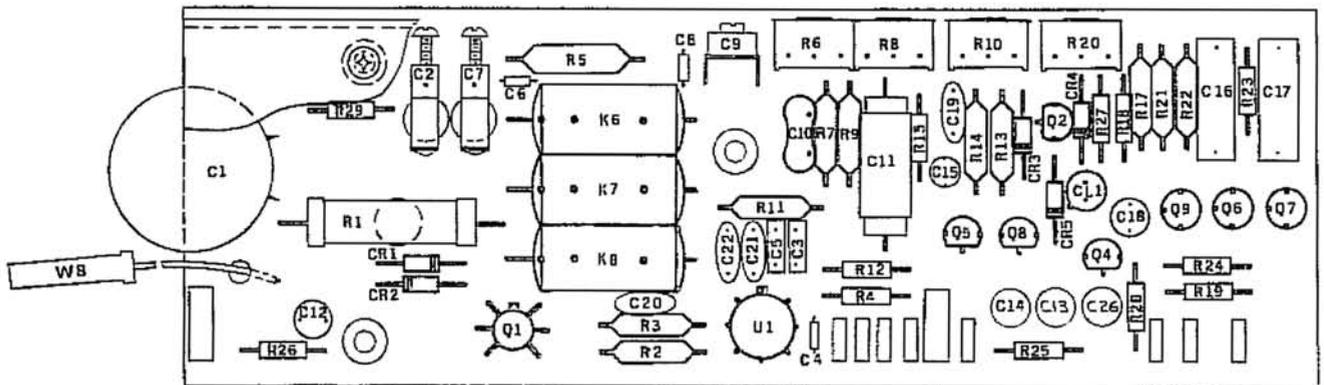


Figure 5-6. AC CONVERTER ASSEMBLY

Table 5-7. DOU PCB

REF DESIG OR ITEM NO.	DESCRIPTION	FLUKE STOCK NO.	MFG FED SPLY CDE	MFG PART NO. OR TYPE	TOT QTY	REC QTY	USE CDE
	<b>DOU PCB ASSEMBLY</b> <b>Figure 5-7</b>	-02 Option					
C1, C3	Cap, elect, 200 uF +50/-10%, 10V	236935	73445	ET221X010A5	2		
C2	Cap, plstc, 0.022 uF ±10%, 50V	271577	06001	75F1R5A222	1		
C4	Cap, fxd, cer, 0.05 uF +80/-10%, 25V	148924	32897	5855Y5U503Z	1		
CR1	Rectifier, bridge	296509	51605	FB100	1		
CR2	Diode, zener, 5.6V	277236	07910	1N752A	1		
Q1, Q2, Q5	Xstr, Si, NPN	218396	04713	2N3904	3		
Q3, Q4	Xstr, Si PNP	195974	04713	2N3906	2		
R15, R16	Res, fxd, car dep, 1K ±5%, ¼W	343426	TOYO	R251025	2		
R17, R18	Res, fxd, comp, 4.7M ±5%, ¼W	220046	01121	CB4755	2		
RN1	Res, network	385930	89536	385930	1		
T1	Xfmr, power	374652	89536	374652	1		
U1 thru U4, U10	IC, C-MOS, Dual, 4-bit Static shift register	340125	04713	MC14015CP	5		
U5	IC, C-MOS, Dual, type "D" Flip-Flop	340117	04713	MC14013CL	1		
U6	IC, COS-MOS, NOR Gates	355172	04713	MC14001CL	1		
U7, U8, U12, U13, U14	IC, C-MOS, hex, Buffer/Inverter	381848	49671	CD4049AE	5		
U9	IC, DTL, C-MOS, Quad, Bilateral SW	363838	49671	CD4016AE	1		
U11	IC, C-MOS, Dual, 4-Input, NOR Gates	363820	49671	CD4002AE	1		
U16, U17	Op to Isolator, photo Xstr	380014	86539	MCT2	2		
	Cable, flat	385922	08261	5112-007.25X	1		
	Socket, IC, 14 pin	276527	23880	TSA2900-14W	4		
	Socket, IC, 16 pin	276535	23880	TSA2900-16W	11		

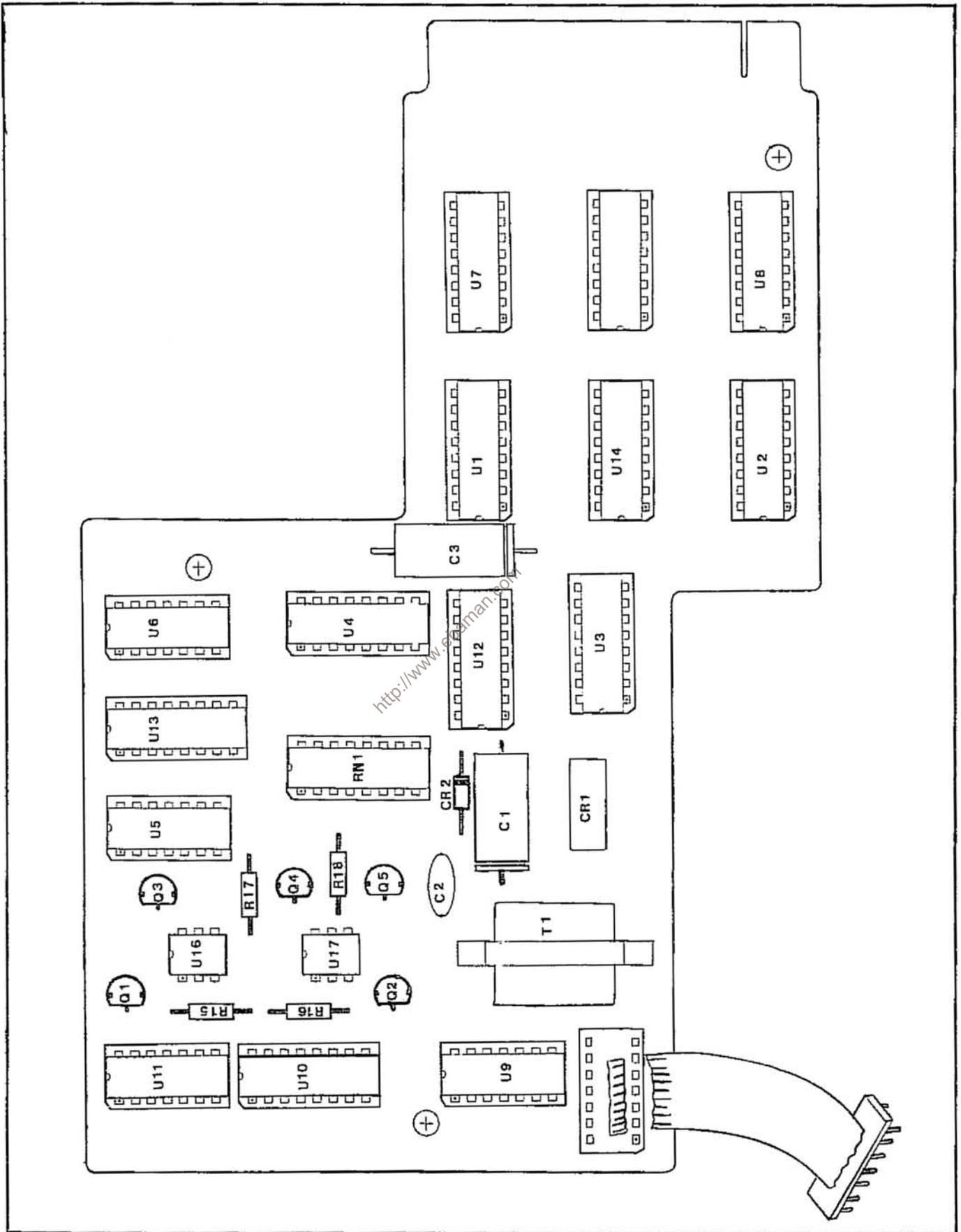


Figure 5-7. DOU PCB ASSEMBLY

## Section 6

# Option & Accessory Information

### 6-1. INTRODUCTION

6-2. This section of the manual contains information pertaining to the options and accessories available for your instrument. Each of the options and accessories are described under separate major headings containing the model or option number. The option descriptions contain applicable operating and maintenance instruction, and field installation procedures. Replaceable parts and schematics for all options are given in Sections 5 and 8, respectively.

### 6-3. HIGH VOLTAGE PROBE (80K40)

#### 6-4. Introduction

6-5. The Model 80K-40 High Voltage Probe as shown in Figure 6-7, provides the 1000X attenuation necessary to extend the dc voltage measuring capabilities of the 8800A up to 40 kV dc. A schematic of the 80K-40 probe is shown in Figure 6-8.

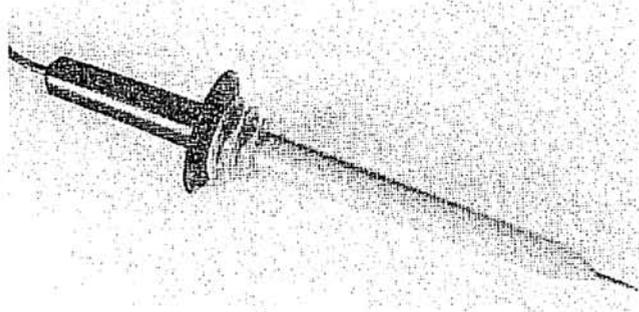


Figure 6-1. HIGH VOLTAGE PROBE (80K-40)

### 6-6. Specifications

Overall Accuracy:	20kV to 30kV $\pm 2\%$ (Calibrated 1% at 25kV)
Upper Limit:	Changes linear from 2% at 30kV to 4% at 40kV

Lower Limit:	Changes linear from 2% at 20kV to 4% at 1kV
Voltage Range:	1kV to 40kV
Input Resistance:	1000M $\Omega$
Division Ratio:	1000:1

### 6-7. Operation

- 6-8. Use the following procedure for operating the 8800A with the 80K-40 probe:
- Plug the 80K-40 dual-banana plug into the INPUT -  $\Omega$  SENSE HI and LO terminals on the 8800A.
  - Depress the DCV pushbutton (FUNCTION)
  - Select the desired voltage range in accordance with Table 6-1.
  - Connect the common probe lead to a suitable ground and touch the probe tip to the circuit point to be measured.
  - Observe dc voltage reading displayed in kilovolts on the 8800A readout.

#### CAUTION

Before touching probe tip to a high voltage source, always connect probe common lead to circuit common. Removal of the probe common connection during a measurement may result in damage to the 8800A.

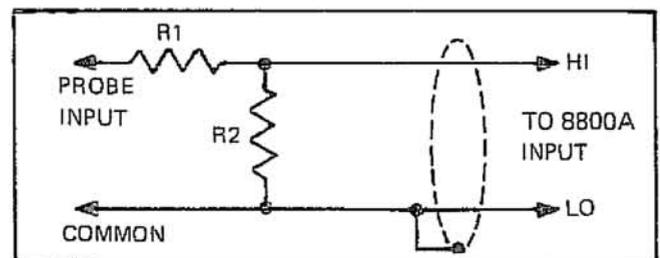


Figure 6-2. HIGH VOLTAGE PROBE, SCHEMATIC

Table 6-1. 8800A RANGES FOR DC HV PROBE (80D-40)

8800A RANGE SELECTED	8800A VOLTAGE RANGE WITH 80K-40 PROBE
200	20 to 40 kV
20	2 to 20 kV
2	1 to 2 kV

**6-9. HIGH FREQUENCY PROBE (80RF-1)**

**6-10. Introduction**

6-11. The Model 80RF-1 High Frequency Probe, Figure 6-9, extends the frequency range of the 8800A to include 100 kHz to 500 MHz for ac voltage measurements from 0.25 to 30V rms. The 80RF-1 operates in conjunction with the dc voltage ranges, and is connected to the 8800A using a shielded dual-banana plug and an adapter.

**6-12. Specifications**

Voltage: 0.25V to 30V  
 Response: Responds to peak value of input. Calibrated to read rms value of a sine wave input.  
 AC to DC Transfer Accuracy: Loaded with 10 megohms ±10%.

	100 kHz— 100 MHz	100 MHz— 500 MHz
+10°C to +30°C	+5%	+7%
-10°C to +40°C	+7%	+15%

<±3 db at 10 kHz and 700 MHz

Input Impedance: 4 megohms shunted by 2 ±0.5 pf  
 Maximum Input: 30 volts rms ac, 200 volts dc  
 Cable Connections: Shielded dual banana plug fits all standard 3/4-inch dual banana connectors.  
 Cable Length: 4 ft.(121,9 cm) minimum  
 Weight: 3½ oz. net  
 Accessories: Ground lead, straight tip, hook tip, high frequency adapter

**6-13. Operating Notes**

6-14. The straight and the hooked tips supplied with the probe are useful for making voltage measurements up to 100 MHz. For measurements above 100 MHz use the high frequency adapter tip with mating connector and 50 ohm terminations.

6-15. The maximum input to the probe is 30V rms or 200V dc. These voltage limits may be used in combination so that the ac component of an ac signal superimposed on dc level can be measured.

**CAUTION**

Changing the dc level of the input signal by more than 200 volts will damage the probe.

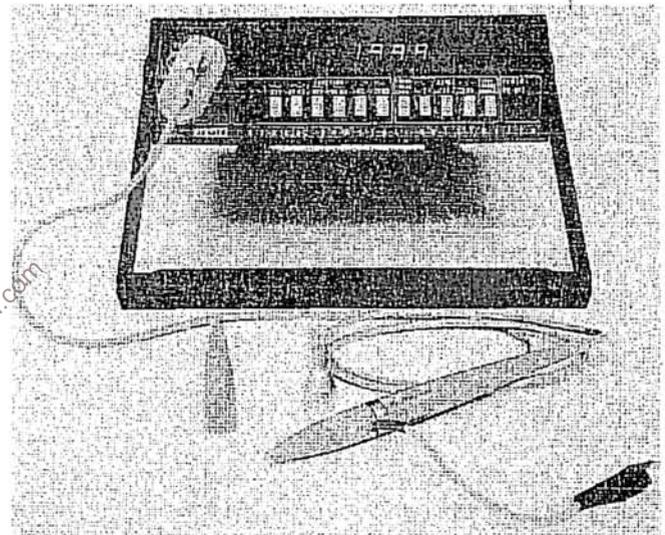


Figure 6-3. 80RF-1, HIGH FREQUENCY PROBE

**6-16. Operation**

6-17. Use the following procedure for operating the 8800A with the 80RF-1 probe:

- Connect the 80RF-1 shielded dual-banana plug to the 8800A V-Ω and COMMON INPUT terminals.
- Attach the desired probe tip to the probe body.
- Depress the DCV pushbutton (FUNCTION)
- Select the desired voltage range.
- Connect the probe's ground lead to a suitable ground when using the straight or hooked probe tip. The ground clip is not required when using the high frequency adapter with an appropriate 50 ohm termination.

- f. Touch the probe tip to the circuit point to be measured.
- g. Observe the voltage reading displayed in volts rms on the 8800A readout.

### 6-18. Theory of Operation

6-19. A schematic diagram of the 80RF-1 High Frequency probe is given in Figure 6-4. Capacitor C1 is used as a dc blocking capacitor, diode CR1 is used as a detector, and resistors R1, R2, R3 and  $R_{in}$  form a divider network. During the negative half cycle of the ac input voltage, C1 charges through CR1 to the negative peak value of the input signal. This negative charge path provides the zero reference for the dc output signal. During the positive half cycle of the input signal the charge on C1 is added to the peak value of the positive input to produce a positive peak-peak voltage at the junction of C1 and CR1. The divider network scales this voltage to provide a dc output voltage which is equal to the rms value of the input signal.

6-20. Diode CR2 compensates for the non-linearity of the detector, and R3 is a selected part having a value of 50 k $\Omega$  to 100 k $\Omega$ .

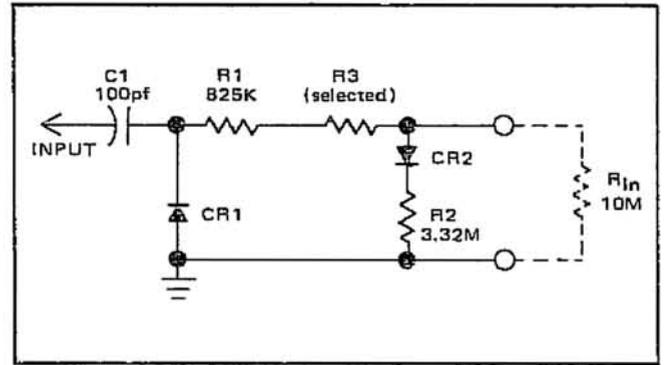


Figure 6-4. 80RF-1 SCHEMATIC

### 6-21. Maintenance

#### 6-22. PERFORMANCE TEST

6-23. The low and high frequency tests given below are used to verify the ac-to-dc transfer accuracy of the 80RF-1 High Frequency Probe.

#### 6-24. Low Frequency Response

6-25. Connect equipment as shown in Figure 6-5, and perform the following steps.

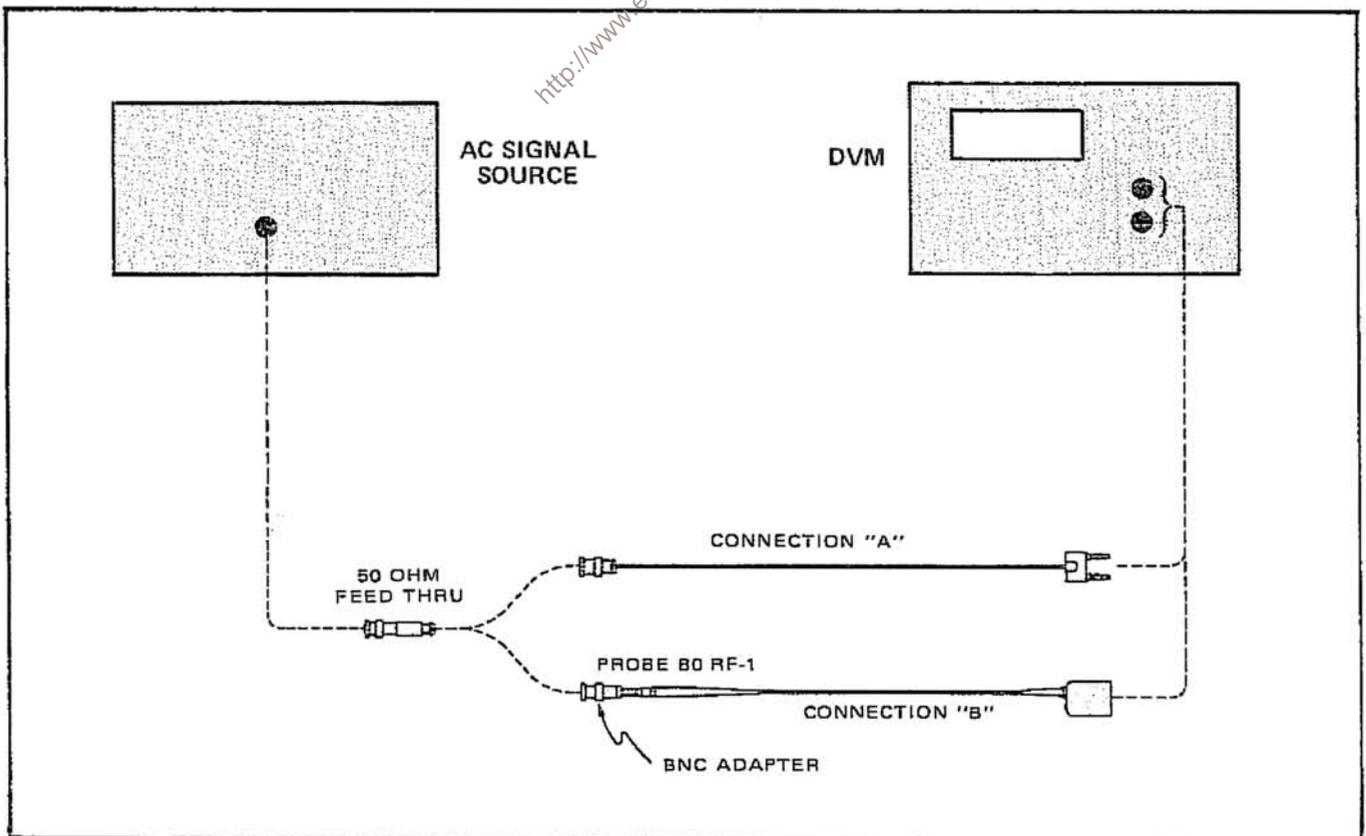


Figure 6-5. LOW FREQUENCY RESPONSE CHECK

- a. With equipment as shown in connection "A" adjust the ac signal source for an output of 3.000V rms at 100 kHz as measured on the DVM.
- b. In connection "B" with the DVM set to measure V dc, observe a probe output of 3.15 to 2.85V dc.
- c. Placing cables back in connection "A", decrease the ac signal source by 10 db (0.95V rms).
- d. Moving back to connection "B", observe a voltmeter indication of between 1.00 and 0.90V dc (10 db down from 3.0V dc).
- e. In connection "A", decrease the ac signal source an additional 10 db (to 0.3V rms) as indicated by the voltmeter in its ac function.
- f. Back to "B", observe a voltmeter reading of .315 to .285V dc.
- g. Return the ac signal source back to 3.000V rms.
- h. Repeat steps a through g with frequencies of 500 kHz, 1 MHz, and 10 MHz.

6-27. Connect equipment to the 80RF-1 probe as shown in Figure 6-6, and perform the following steps:

- a. Set the ac signal source to 100 MHz with an output level of 10 milliwatts as indicated on the power meter. Ensure that the ac signal source has stabilized at the 10 milliwatt output.
- b. Observe that the voltmeter indication is between 0.757 and 0.657V dc, (0.707V dc corresponds to 10 milliwatts into 50 ohms.)
- c. Repeat the above for frequencies of 200 MHz, 300 MHz, 400 MHz, and 480 MHz.

6-28. CALIBRATION

6-29. Should the 80RF-1 require recalibration, perform the following steps:

- a. Perform steps a and b in paragraph 6-44, with a frequency of 1 MHz.
- b. Observe the dc voltmeter; a reading below 3V dc calls for a decrease in the value of R3, a reading above 3V dc calls for an increase in R3. Resistor R3 should be a 1/8W metal film type. In a probe that is working properly, a 30 kΩ change in R3 will produce about a 1% deviation in the reading.

6-26. High Frequency Response

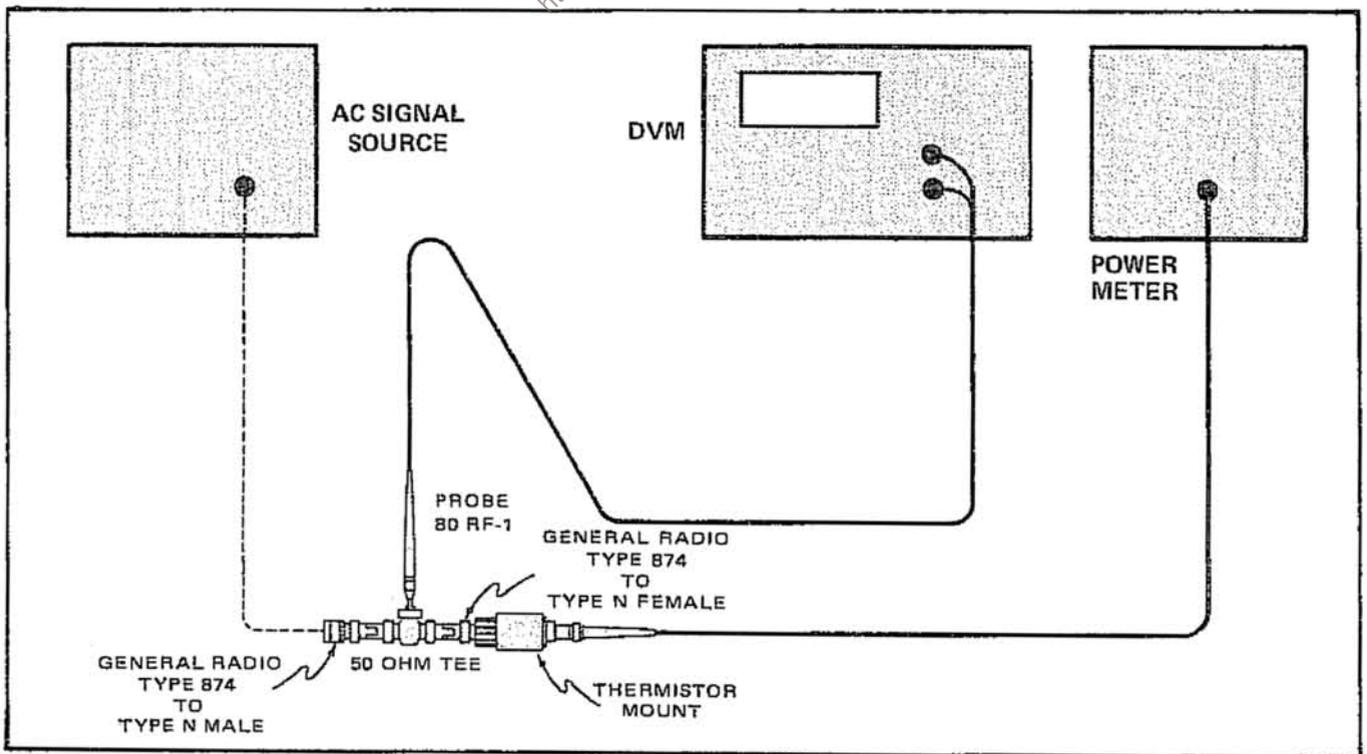


Figure 6-6. HIGH FREQUENCY RESPONSE CHECK

### 6-30. HIGH FREQUENCY PROBE (81RF)

#### 6-31. Introduction

6-32. The Model 81RF High Frequency Probe, Figure 6-7, extends the frequency range of the 8800A to include 100 kHz to 100 MHz for ac voltage measurements from 0.25 to 30V rms. The 81RF operates in conjunction with the dc voltage range, and is connected to the 8800A using a shielded dual-banana plug and an adapter.

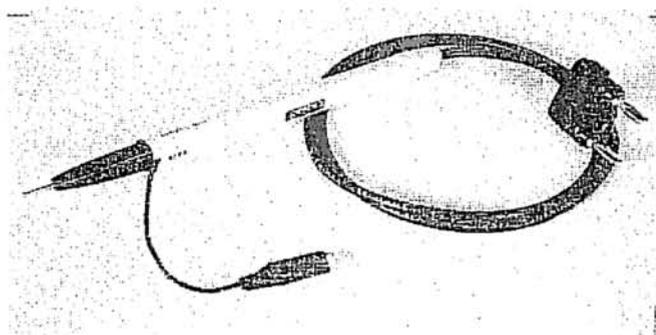


Figure 6-7. HIGH FREQUENCY PROBE (81RF)

#### 6-33. Specifications

Transfer Accuracy:	$\pm 1$ dB from 100 kHz to 100 MHz
Voltage Range:	.25V rms to 30V rms (operated into a $10\text{ M}\Omega$ input resistance voltmeter). Peak responding calibrated to read rms value of a sinewave.
Maximum DC Input:	350V
Input Impedance:	$12\text{ M}\Omega$ shunted by $\approx 15$ pf maximum

#### 6-34. Operation

6-35. Use the following procedure for operating the 8800A with the 81RF probe:

- Connect the 81RF shielded dual-banana plug to the 8800A INPUT  $\cdot \Omega$  SENSE HI and LO terminals.
- Attach the desired probe tip to the probe body.
- Depress the DCV pushbutton (FUNCTION)
- Select the desired voltage range.
- Connect the probe's ground lead to a suitable ground.
- Touch the probe tip to the circuit point to be measured.
- Observe the voltage reading displayed in volts rms on the 8800A readout.

#### 6-36. DELUXE TEST LEAD KIT (A80)

6-37. The deluxe test lead kit, shown in Figure 6-8, contains two test leads with probes (red and black), and five pairs of universal probe tips. The probe tips include: alligator clips, test prod tips, pin tips, banana plug tips, and binding post lugs. A convenient plastic pouch is provided for storing the contents of the test lead kit.



Figure 6-8. DELUXE TEST LEAD KIT (A80)

**6-38. RACK MOUNT KIT**

**6-39. Introduction**

6-40. A rack mounting kit is available for mounting the 8800A in a standard 19-inch equipment rack. The rack mounting kit positions the 8800A in the center of the equipment rack.

**6-41. Installation Procedure**

6-42. Installation instructions for the rack mounting kit are presented below. Refer to Figure 6-9 while performing the steps of the mounting procedure.

- a. Remove the handle disc decal and handle; retain the handle mounting screws.
- b. Remove the instrument retaining screws (rear of the case) and remove the instrument from the case.

- c. Insert the open end of the instrument case into the center rack mount plate until the case is flush with the front surface of the plate. Fasten the rack mount brackets and retainers to the case as shown.
- d. Secure the brackets and retainers to the handle mounting bosses using the handle mounting screws. Take care to avoid stripping the threads.
- e. Position the instrument case on the center rack mount plate and fasten the brackets using the 6-32 nuts.
- f. Re-install the instrument in the case and replace the instrument retaining screw.

**6-43. DATA OUTPUT UNIT (OPTION -02)**

**6-44. Introduction**

6-45. The Data Output Unit (DOU) provides digital measurement information to a rear panel output connector

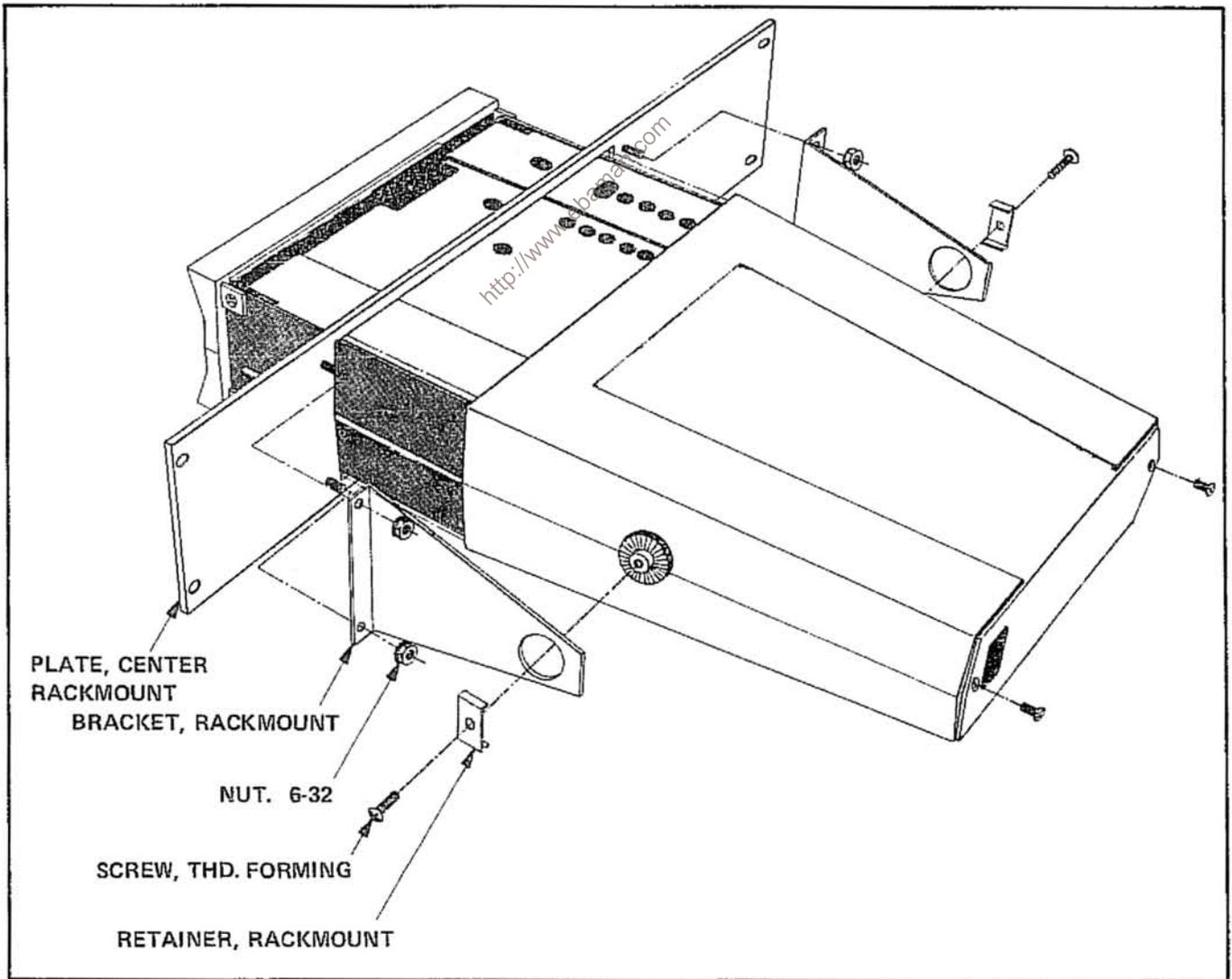


Figure 6-9. RACKMOUNT INSTALLATION

for use by remote display instruments or data printers. The output data is in parallel bcd format and is compatible with the Fluke Model 2010A Digital Printer.

**6-46. Specifications**

6-47. The specifications for the DOU are presented in Section 1 of this manual.

**6-48. Operation**

**6-49. DOU DATA IDENTIFICATION**

6-50. The data available at the rear panel DOU connector is listed in Table 6-2. The connector pin assignment and logic level requirement for each signal is provided.

**6-51. DATA UPDATE**

6-52. The DOU output can be updated by an external command (ARM ENABLE, ARM INPUT) or allowed to update automatically (FREE RUN) at the end of each new 8800A measurement. A logic level 1 (+4.75 to +5.25V) applied to DOU connector pin D will cause the data on the connector to be updated 2.5 times each second. The data

can be updated by an external command by applying a logic 0 (0.0 to +0.4V) to pin D, a logic 1 to pin B (ARM ENABLE) and a positive trigger pulse to pin C (ARM INPUT) each time the data is to be updated.

**6-53. BUSY FLAG**

6-54. The updating period of the DOU is signified by the BUSY (pin 2) and  $\overline{\text{BUSY}}$  (pin 4) outputs from the DOU. During this period the data on the output connector pins will be changing to reflect the updated input. Either the positive true BUSY or negative true  $\overline{\text{BUSY}}$  flag can be used to inhibit the data recording instrument during this time period.

**6-55. POLARITY FLAG**

6-56. The polarity of the dc voltage input to the A-D Converter determines which polarity sign will be presented at DOU output pin 3; pin 5 provides POL in Model 8800A only. A positive dc level at the converter will cause DOU output pin 3 to go to logic 1 and pin 5 (8800A) to go to logic 0. A negative converter input will cause the opposite logic level output from each pin.

Table 6-2. DOU DATA IDENTIFICATION

DOU DATA NAME	DOU PIN NO.	DOU DATA NAME	REMARKS																																																			
+5V	1 A	LOGIC RETURN	<table border="1" style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto;"> <tr> <th colspan="4">BCD BIT WEIGHT</th> </tr> <tr> <td>W</td> <td>=</td> <td>8</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>X</td> <td>=</td> <td>4</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Y</td> <td>=</td> <td>2</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Z</td> <td>=</td> <td>1</td> <td></td> </tr> </table> <table border="1" style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto;"> <tr> <th rowspan="2">RANGE</th> <th colspan="3">CODE</th> </tr> <tr> <th>a</th> <th>b</th> <th>c</th> </tr> <tr> <td>200Ω</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2K</td> <td>0</td> <td>1</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>20K</td> <td>0</td> <td>1</td> <td>1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>200K</td> <td>1</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2000K</td> <td>1</td> <td>0</td> <td>1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>20MΩ</td> <td>1</td> <td>1</td> <td>0</td> </tr> </table>	BCD BIT WEIGHT				W	=	8		X	=	4		Y	=	2		Z	=	1		RANGE	CODE			a	b	c	200Ω	0	0	1	2K	0	1	0	20K	0	1	1	200K	1	0	0	2000K	1	0	1	20MΩ	1	1	0
BCD BIT WEIGHT																																																						
W	=	8																																																				
X	=	4																																																				
Y	=	2																																																				
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200Ω	0	0		1																																																		
2K	0	1		0																																																		
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200K	1	0		0																																																		
2000K	1	0		1																																																		
20MΩ	1	1		0																																																		
BUSY FLAG	2 B	ARM ENABLE																																																				
POL FLAG	3 C	ARM INPUT																																																				
$\overline{\text{BUSY}}$ FLAG	4 D	FREE RUN																																																				
(8800A) $\overline{\text{POL}}$ FLAG	5 E	NOT USED																																																				
OVERLOAD $\text{Q}$	6 F	c RANGE CODE																																																				
RANGE CODE b	7 H	a RANGE CODE																																																				
W6	8 J	X6 } 4 BITS																																																				
Y6	9 K	Z6 } LSD (8800A)																																																				
W5	10 L	X5 } 4 BITS																																																				
Y5	11 M	Z5 } LSD (8600A)																																																				
W4	12 N	X4 } 4 BITS																																																				
Y4	13 P	Z4 } 4SD																																																				
W3	14 R	X3 } 4 BITS																																																				
Y3	15 S	Z3 } 3SD																																																				
W2	16 T	X2 } 4 BITS																																																				
Y2	17 U	Z2 } 2SD																																																				
(GND) W1	18 V	X1 (GND) } 4 BITS MSD																																																				
(GND) Y1	19 W	Z1 } ONE ACTIVE																																																				
	20 X	NOT USED																																																				
	21 Y	NOT USED																																																				
NOT USED	22 Z	NOT USED																																																				

## 6-57. OVERLOAD INDICATION

6-58. The DOU provides a single-bit output indication of a display overload condition. When the digit count exceeds the display capacity pin 6 of the DOU output connector changes from a logic 0 to logic 1.

## 6-59. RANGE CODE

6-60. The instrument range is presented in a three-bit bcd format at DOU output connector pins H, 7, and F. The output code representing each range is presented in Table 6-2.

## 6-61. DISPLAY DIGIT

6-62. The numerical value of each digit of the instrument display is presented in a four-bit bcd format at the DOU output connector. The connector pin assignments for each significant digit of the display are provided in Table 6-2. The most significant digit (DOU connector pins 18, 19, V, and W) needs only one active bit to represent the two display digits, 1 or 0. The three remaining bits are connected to ground in the DOU and, in most cases, the corresponding bits in the remote display unit must also be grounded to represent a logic 0.

## 6-63. DOU INTERFACE CABLE

6-64. A mating DOU connector is supplied with the DOU option for fabrication of a custom interface cable. Use the following procedure when constructing the interface cable.

- a. Assemble the following equipment:
  1. Teflon or vinyl insulated wire, 26 gauge, 31 pieces cut to the desired length.
  2. Sleeving, # 16 for vinyl wire, or # 18 for teflon.
  3. Rosin core solder, 60/40.
  4. Wire strippers.
  5. Soldering iron, pencil-type (45 W max.)

6. DOU mating connector.

7. Mating connector for interface instrument.

- b. Strip one-half inch of insulation from the DOU connector end of the wires and tin each wire.
- c. Cut 31 pieces of sleeving one-half inch long.
- d. Place one piece of sleeving over each prepared wire.
- e. Solder a connector contact pin to each wire.
- f. Slide the sleeving over each solder connection.
- g. Insert one connector contact pin into each DOU mating connector position corresponding to the desired data output.
- h. Prepare the mating connector for the interface instrument. Ensure that the data line connections, at the interface instrument mating connector, place the DOU data on the correct pins.

## 6-65. Theory of Operation

6-66. The DOU receives four lines (W, X, Y, and Z) or data, in character serial format, from the instrument; each line containing eight bits of data. The data lines are sequentially gated, by four successive strobe 5 signals, across an isolation circuit to a series of shift registers. The data from the shift registers is applied through inverting amplifiers to the DOU output connector. A schematic of the DOU circuitry is provided in Figure 8-7.

6-67. The external trigger synchronizing circuit produces an enabling signal that allows the shift registers to accept new data. When a logic 1 is applied to the DOU connector pin D (FREE RUN) the sync circuit will enable the shift registers to update the data with each new input from the instrument. By applying a logic 0 to pin D and a logic 1 to pin B (ARM ENABLE), a positive trigger at pin C (ARM INPUT) will cause the sync circuit to enable the shift registers for the first complete data input that occurs after the arm-input-trigger.

# Section 7

## General Information

7-1. This section of the manual contains generalized user information as well as supplemental information to the

Lists of Replaceable parts contained in Section 5. The following information is presented in this section:

TABLE	TITLE	PAGE
7-1.	List of Abbreviations . . . . .	7-1
7-2.	Federal Supply Codes for Manufacturers . . . . .	7-3
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Table 7-1. LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS AND SYMBOLS

A or amp	ampere	cont	continue
ac	alternating current	crt	cathode-ray tube
af	audio frequency	cw	clockwise
a/d	analog-to-digital	d/a	digital-to-analog
assy	assembly	dac	digital-to-analog converter
AWG	american wire guage	dB	decibel
B	bel	dc	direct current
bcd	binary coded decimal	dmm	digital multimeter
°C	Celsius	dvm	digital voltmeter
cap	capacitor	elect	electrolytic
ccw	counter clockwise	ext	external
cer	ceramic	F	farad
cermet	ceramic to metal (seal)	°F	Fahrenheit
clkt	circuit	FET	field-effect transistor
cm	centimeter	ff	flip-flop
cmrr	common mode rejection ratio	freq	frequency
comp	composition	FSN	federal stock number

Table 7-1. LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS AND SYMBOLS (Continued)

g	gram	opnl ampli-	operational amplifier
G	giga ( $10^9$ )	p	pico ( $10^{-12}$ )
gd	guard	para	paragraph
Ge	germanium	pcb	printed circuit board
GHz	gigahertz	pF	picofarad
gmV	guaranteed minimum value	pn	part number
gnd	ground	(+) or pos	positive
H	henry	pot	potentiometer
hd	heavy duty	p-p	peak-to-peak
hf	high frequency	ppm	parts per million
Hz	hertz	PROM	programmable read-only memory
IC	integrated circuit	psi	pound-force per square inch
if	intermediate frequency	RAM	random-access memory
in	inch(es)	rf	radio frequency
intl	internal	rms	root mean square
I/O	input/output	ROM	read-only memory
k	kilo ( $10^3$ )	s or sec	second (time)
kHz	kilohertz	scope	oscilloscope
k $\Omega$	kilohm(s)	SH	shield
kV	kilovolt(s)	Si	silicon
lf	low frequency	serno	serial number
LED	light-emitting diode	sr	shift register
LSB	least significant bit	Ta	tantalum
LSD	least significant digit	tb	terminal board
M	mega ( $10^6$ )	tc	temperature coefficient or temperature compensating
m	milli ( $10^{-3}$ )	tcxo	temperature compensated crystal oscillator
mA	milliampere(s)	tp	test point
max	maximum	u or $\mu$	micro ( $10^{-6}$ )
mf	metal film	uhf	ultra high frequency
MHz	megahertz	us or $\mu$ s	microsecond(s) ( $10^{-6}$ )
min	minimum	uut	unit under test
mm	millimeter	V	volt
ms	millisecond	v	voltage
MSB	most significant bit	var	variable
MSD	most significant digit	vco	voltage controlled oscillator
MTBF	mean time between failures	vhf	very high frequency
MTTR	mean time to repair	vlf	very low frequency
mV	millivolt(s)	W	watt(s)
mv	multivibrator	www	wire wound
M $\Omega$	megohm(s)	xfmr	transformer
n	nano ( $10^{-9}$ )	xstr	transistor
na	not applicable	xtal	crystal
NC	normally closed	xtlo	crystal oscillator
(-) or neg	negative	$\Omega$	ohm(s)
NO	normally open	$\mu$	micro ( $10^{-6}$ )
ns	nanosecond		

Table 7-2. FEDERAL SUPPLY CODES FOR MANUFACTURERS

00213	Sage Electronics Corp. Rochester, New York	04009	Arrow Hart and Hegemen Electronic Company Hartford, Connecticut
00327	Welwyn International, Inc. Westlake, Ohio	04062	Replaced by 72136
00656	Aerovox Corp. New Bedford, Massachusetts	04202	Replaced by 81312
00686	Film Capacitors Passaic, New Jersey	04217	Essex Wire Corp. Wire & Cable Div. Anaheim, California
00779	AMP Inc. Harrisberg, Pennsylvania	04221	Aemco, Div. of Midtex Inc. Mankato, Minnesota
01121	Allen-Bradley Co. Milwaukee, Wisconsin	04222	Aerovox Corp. (H-Q) Myrtle Beach, South Carolina
01281	TRW Semiconductors Lawndale, California	04645	Replaced by 75376
01295	Texas Instruments, Inc. Semiconductor Components Div. Dallas, Texas	04713	Motorola Semiconductor Products Inc. Phoenix, Arizona
01537	Motorola Communications & Electrical Inc. Franklin Park, Illinois	05082	Replaced by 94154
01686	RCL Electronics Inc. Manchester, New Hampshire	05236	Jonathan Mfg. Co. Fullerton, California
01730	Deleted	05277	Westinghouse Electric Corp. Semiconductor Dept. Youngwood, Pennsylvania
01884	Dearborn Electronics Inc. Orlando, Florida	05278	Replaced by 43543
02114	Ferroxcube Corp. Saugerties, New York	05397	Union Carbide Corp. Electronics Div. Cleveland, Ohio
02395	Rason Mfg. Co. Brooklyn, New York	05279	Southwest Machine & Plastic Co. Los Angeles, California
02533	Snelgrove, C.R. Co., Ltd. Don Mills, Ontario, Canada M3B 1M2	05397	Union Carbide Corp. Electronics Div. New York, New York
02606	Replaced by 15801	05571	Sprague Electric Co. Pacific Div. Los Angeles, California
02660	Amphenol-Borg Elect. Corp. Broadview, Illinois	05574	Viking Industries Chaisworth, California
02799	Areo Capacitors, Inc. Torrence, California	05704	Alac, Inc. Glendale, California
03508	General Electric Co. Semiconductor Products Syracuse, New York	05820	Wakefield Engineering Ind. Wakefield, Massachusetts
03614	Replaced by 71400	06001	General Electric Company Capacitor Department Irmo, South Carolina
03651	Replaced by 44655	06136	Replaced by 63743
03797	Eldema Corp. Compton, California	06383	Panduit Corp Tinley Park, Illinois
03877	Transistron Electronic Corp. Wakefield, Massachusetts	06473	Amphenol Space & Missile Sys. Chatsworth, California
03888	Pyrofilm Resistor Co., Inc. Cedar Knolls, New Jersey	06555	Beebe Electrical Instrument Co. Penacook, New Hampshire
03911	Clairex Corp. New York, New York	06739	Electron Corp. Littleton, Colorado
03980	Muirhead Instruments, Inc. Mountainside, New Jersey		

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Table 7-2. FEDERAL SUPPLY CODES FOR MANUFACTURERS (Continued)

06743	Clevite Corp. Cleveland, Ohio	09969	Dale Electronics Inc. Yankton, S Dakota
06751	Semcor Div., Components, Inc. Phoenix, Arizona	11236	CTS of Berne Berne, Indiana
06860	Gould National Batteries Inc. City of Industry, California	11237	Chicago Telephone of Calif. Inc., (CTC) Paso Robles, California
06980	Varian-Elmac San Carlos, California	11358	Discontinued
07047	Ross Milton, Co., The South Hampton, Pennsylvania	11403	Best Products Co. Chicago, Illinois
07115	Replaced by 14674	11503	Keystone Mfg. Div. of Avis Industrial Corp. Warren, Michigan
07138	Westinghouse Electric Corp., Electronic Tube Division Elmira, New York	11711	General Instrument Corp Rectifier Division Hickville, New York
07233	TRW Electronic Components Cinch Graphic City of Industry, California	11726	Qualidyne Corp. Santa Clara, California
07256	Silicon Transistor Corp. Garden City, New York	12014	Chicago River & Machine Co. Bellwood, Illinois
07263	Fairchild Semiconductor Div. of Fairchild Camera & Instrument Corp. Mountain View, California	12040	National Semiconductor Corp. Danbury, Connecticut
07344	Bircher Co., Inc. Rochester, New York	12060	Diodes, Inc. Chatsworth, California
07792	Lerma Engineering Corp. Northampton, Massachusetts	12136	Philadelphia Handle Co. Camden, New Jersey
07910	Teladyne Corp. (Continental Device) Hawthorne, California	12300	Potter-Brumfield Division AMF Canada LTD. Guelph, Ontario, Canada
08225	Industro Transistor Corp. Long Island City, New York	12323	Presin Co., Inc. Shelton, Connecticut
08261	Spectra Strip Corp Garden Grove, California	12327	Freeway Washer & Stamping Co. Cleveland, Ohio
08530	Reliance Mica Corp. Brooklyn, New York	12400	Replaced by 75042
08792	Discontinued	12615	U.S. Terminals Inc. Cincinnati, Ohio
08806	General Electric Co. Miniature Lamp Dept. Cleveland, Ohio	12617	Hamlin Inc. Lake Mills, Wisconsin
08863	Nylomatic Corp. Norrisville, Pennsylvania	12697	Clarostat Mfg. Co. Dover, New Hampshire
08988	Skottie Electronics Inc. Archbald, Pennsylvania	12749	James Electronics Chicago, Illinois
09214	G.E. Semi-Conductor Products Dept. Auburn, New York	12856	Micrometals Sierra Madre, California
09353	C and K Components Watertown, Massachusetts	12954	Dickson Electronics Corp. Scottsdale, Arizona
09423	Scientific Components, Inc. Santa Barbara, California	12969	Unitrode Corp. Watertown, Massachusetts
09922	Burndy Corp. Norwalk, Connecticut	13103	Thermalloy Co. Dallas, Texas
		13327	Solltron Devices Inc. Tappan, New York

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Table 7-2. FEDERAL SUPPLY CODES FOR MANUFACTURERS (Continued)

13511	Amphenol Corp. Los Gatos, California	18083	Deleted
13606	Sprague Electric Co. Transistor Div. Concord, New Hampshire	18178	Vactec Inc. Maryland Heights, Missouri
13839	Replaced by 23732	18324	Signetics Corp. Sunnyvale, California
14099	Semtech Corp. Newbury Park, California	18612	Vishay Intertechnology Inc. Malvern, Pennsylvania
14193	California Resistor Corp. Santa Monica, California	18736	Voltronics Corp. Hanover, New Jersey
14298	American Components, Inc. Conshohocken, Pennsylvania	18927	G T E Sylvania Inc. Precision Material Group Parts Division Titusville, Pennsylvania
14655	Cornell-Dubilier Electronics Newark, New Jersey	19429	Discontinued, use 89536
14674	Discontinued, see 16299	19451	Perine Machinery & Supply Co. Seattle, Washington
14752	Electro Cube Inc. San Gabriel, California	19701	Electra Mfg. Co. Independence, Kansas
14869	Replaced by 96853	25084	Enochs Mfg. Co. Indianapolis, Indiana
15636	Elec-Trol Inc. Northridge, California	20891	Self-Organizing Systems, Inc. Dallas, Texas
15801	Fenwal Electronics Inc. Framingham, Massachusetts	21604	Buckeye Stamping Co. Columbus, Ohio
15818	Amelco Semiconductor Div. of Teledyne Inc. Mountain View, California	21845	Solitron Devices Inc. Transistor Division Riveria Beach, Florida
15849	USECO, Inc. Mt. Vernon, New York	22767	ITT Semiconductors Div. of ITT Palo Alto, California
15898	International Business Machines (IBM) Essex Junction, Vermont	23050	Product Comp. Corp. Mount Vernon, New York
15909	Replaced by 17870	23732	Tracor Rockville, Maryland
16299	Corning Glass Raleigh, North Carolina	23880	Stanford Applied Engrng. Santa Clara, California
16332	Replaced by 28478	23936	Pamotor Div., Wm. J. Purdy Co. Burlingame, California
16473	Cambridge Scientific Ind. Inc. Cambridge, Maryland	24248	Southco Div. of South Chester Corp. Lester, Pennsylvania
16742	Paramount Plastics Downey, California	24355	Analog Devices Inc. Norwood, Massachusetts
16758	Delco Radio Div. of General Motors Kokomo, Indiana	24655	General Radio Co. West Concord, Massachusetts
17001	ITT Cannon Santa Ana, California	24769	Lenox-Fugle Electronics Plainfield, New Jersey
17069	Circuit Structures Lab. Upland, California	25088	Siemen Corp. Isilen, New Jersey
17338	High Pressure Eng. Co., Inc. Oklahoma City, Oklahoma	25403	Amperex Electronic Corp. Semiconductor & Receiving Tube Division Slatersville, Rhode Island
17856	Siliconix, Inc. Sunnyvale, California		
17870	Daven Div. of Thomas A. Edison Ind. - McGraw - Edison Co. Manchester, New Hampshire		

Table 7-2. FEDERAL SUPPLY CODES FOR MANUFACTURERS (Continued)

27014	National Semiconductor Corp. Santa Clara, California	49671	Radio Corp. of America New York, New York
27264	Molex Products Downers Grove, Illinois	49956	Raytheon Company Lexington, Maine
28213	Minnesota Mining & Mfg. Co. Consumer Products Div. St. Paul, Minnesota	50088	Mostek Corp. Carrington, Texas
28425	Bohannon Industries Fort Worth, Texas	50579	Litronix Inc. Cupertino, California
28478	Deftrol Controls, Corp. Milwaukee, Wisconsin	51605	Scientific Components Inc. Linden, New Jersey
28480	Hewlett Packard Co. Palo Alto, California	53021	Sanamo Electric Co. Springfield, Illinois
28520	Heyman Mfg. Co. Kenilworth, New Jersey	54294	Shallcross, A Cutler-Hammer Co. Selma North Carolina
29083	Monsanto, Co., Inc. Santa Clara, California	55026	Simpson Electric Company Chicago, Illinois
29604	Stackpole Components Co. Raleigh, North Carolina	56289	Sprague Electric Co. North Adams, Massachusetts
30148	A B Enterprise Inc. ahoskie, North Carolina	58474	Superior Electric Co. Bristol, Connecticut
30323	Illinois Tool Works, Inc. Chicago, Illinois	60399	Torrington Mfg. Co. Torrington, Connecticut
31091	Optimax Inc. Colmar, Pennsylvania	62460	Deleted
32539	Mura Corp. Great Neck, New York	63743	Ward Leonard Electric Co. Mount Vernon, New York
32767	Griffith Plastic Products Co. Burlingame, California	64834	West Mfg. Co. San Francisco, California
32879	Advanced Mechanical Components Northridge, California	65092	Weston Instruments Inc. Newark, New Jersey
32897	Erie Technological Products, Inc. Frequency Control Div. Carlisle, Pennsylvania	66150	Winslow Tele-Tronics Inc. Asbury Park, New Jersey
32997	Bourns Inc. Trimpot Products Division Riverside, California	70563	Amperite Company Union City, New Jersey
33173	General Electric Co. Tube Dept. Owensboro, Kentucky	70903	Belden Mfg. Co. Chicago, Illinois
34333	Silicon General Westminister, California	71002	Birnbach Radio Co., Inc. New York, New York
34335	Advanced Micro Devices Sunnyvale, California	71236	"ELMENCO" Willimantic, Connecticut
37942	Mallory, P.R. & Co., Inc. Indianapolis, Indiana	71400	Bussmann Mfg. Div. of McGray - Edison Co. Saint Louis, Missouri
42498	National Company Melrose, Massachusetts	71450	CTS Corp. Elkhart, Indiana
43543	Nytronics Inc. Transformer Co. Div. Alpha, New Jersey	71468	ITT Cannon Electric Inc. Los Angeles, California
44655	Ohmite Mfg. Co. Skokie, Illinois	71482	Clare, C.P. & Co. Chicago, Illinois
		71590	Centralab Div. of Globe Union Inc. Milwaukee, Wisconsin

Table 7-2. FEDERAL SUPPLY CODES FOR MANUFACTURERS (Continued)

71707	Coto Coil Co., Inc. Providence, Rhode Island	74306	Piezo Crystal Co. Carlisle, Pennsylvania
71744	Chicago Miniature Lamp Works Chicago, Illinois	74542	Hoyt Elect. Instr. Works Penacook, New Hampshire
71785	Cinch Mfg. Co. & Howard B. Jones Div. Chicago, Illinois	74970	Johnson. E. F., Co. Waseca, Minnesota
72005	Driver, Wilber B., Co. Newark, New Jersey	75042	IRC Inc. (Div. of TRW) Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
72092	Replaced by 06980	75376	Kurz-Kasch. Inc. Dayton, Ohio
72136	Electro Motive Mfg. Co. Williamantic, Connecticut	75378	CTS Knights Inc. Sandwich, Illinois
72259	Nytronics Inc. Berkeley Heights, New Jersey	75382	Kulka Electric Corp. Mount Vernon, New York
72354	Deleted	75915	Littlefuse Inc. Des Plaines, Illinois
72619	Dialight Corp. Brooklyn, New York	76854	Oak Mfg. Co. Crystal Lake, Illinois
72653	G. C. Electronics Rockford, Illinois	77342	Potter & Brumfield Div. of Amer. Machine & Foundry Princeton, Indiana
72665	Replaced by 90303	77638	General Instrument Corp. Rectifier Division Brooklyn, New York
72794	Dzus Fastener Co., Inc. West Islip, New York	77969	Rubbercraft Corp. of Calif. LTD. Torrance, California
72928	Gudeman Co. (Gulton Ind.) Chicago, Illinois	78189	Shakeproof Div. of Illinois Tool Works Egin, Illinois
72982	Erie Tech. Products Inc. Erie, Pennsylvania	78277	Sigma Instruments, Inc. South Braintree, Massachusetts
73138	Beckman Instruments Inc. Helipot Division Fullerton, California	78488	Stackpole Carbon Co. Saint Marys, Pennsylvania
73293	Hughes Aircraft Co. Electron Dynamics Div. Torrence, California	78553	Tinnerman Products Cleveland, Ohio
73445	Amparex Electronic Corp. Hicksville, New York	78136	Waldes Kohinoor Inc. Long Island City, New York
73559	Carling Electric Inc. Hartford, Connecticut	79497	Western Rubber Company Goshen, Indiana
73586	Circle F Industries Trenton, New Jersey	79963	Zierick Mfg. Corp. New Rochelle, New York
73734	Federal Screw Products, Inc. Chicago, Illinois	80031	Mepco Div. of Sessions Clock Co. Morristown, New Jersey
73743	Fischer Special Mfg. Co. Cincinnati, Ohio	80145	API Instruments Co. Chesterland, Ohio
73899	JFD Electronics Co. Brooklyn, New York	80183	Sprague Products North Adams, Massachusetts
73949	Guardian Electric Mfg. Co. Chicago, Illinois	80294	Bourns Inc. Riverside, California
74199	Quam Nichols Co. Chicago, Illinois	80583	Hammarlund Co., Inc. Mars Hill, North Carolina
74217	Radio Switch Corp. Marlboro, New Jersey	80640	Stevens, Arnold Inc. Boston, Massachusetts
74276	Signalite Inc. Neptune, New Jersey		

Table 7-2. FEDERAL SUPPLY CODES FOR MANUFACTURERS (Continued)

81073	Grayhill, Inc. La Grange, Illinois	88245	Litton Products Inc. Van Nuys, California
81590	Korry Mfg. Co. Seattle, Washington	88419	Use 14655
81312	Winchester Electronics Div. of Litton Industries Oakville, Connecticut	88690	Replaced by 04217
81439	Therm-O-Disc Inc. Mansfield, Ohio	89536	Fluke, John Mfg. Co., Inc. Seattle, Washington
81483	International Rectifier Corp. Los Angeles, California	89730	Replaced by 08806
81741	Chicago Lock Corp. Chicago, Illinois	90201	Mallory Capacitor Co. Indianapolis, Indiana
82305	Palmer Electronics South Gate, California	90215	Best Stamp & Mfg. Co. Kansas City, Missouri
82389	Switchcraft Inc. Chicago, Illinois	90211	Square D Co. Chicago, Illinois
82415	Price Electric Corp. Frederick, Maryland	90303	Mallory Battery Co. Tarrytown, New York
82872	Roanwell Corp. New York, New York	91293	Johanson Mfg. Co. Boonton, New Jersey
82877	Rotron Mfg. Co., Inc. Woodstock, New York	91407	Replaced by 58474
82879	ITT Wire & Cable Div. Pawtucket, Rhode Island	91502	Associated Machine Santa Clara, California
83003	Varo Inc. Garland, Texas	91506	Augat Attleboro, Massachusetts
83298	Bendix Corp. Electric Power Division Eatontown, New Jersey	91637	Dale Electronics Inc. Columbus, Nebraska
83330	Smith, Herman H., Inc. Brooklyn, New York	91662	Elco Corp. Willow Grove, Pennsylvania
83478	Rubbercraft Corp. of America New Haven, Connecticut	91737	Gremar Mfg. Co., Inc. (ITT) Woburn, Massachusetts
83594	Burroughs Corp. Electronic Components Div. Plainfield, New Jersey	91802	Industrial Devices, Inc. Edgewater, New Jersey
83740	Union Carbide Corp. Consumer Products Div. New York, New York	91833	Keystone Electronics Corp. New York, New York
84171	Arco Electronics, Inc. Great Neck, New York	91836	King's Electronics Tuckahoe, New York
84411	TRW Ogallala, Nebraska	91929	Honeywell Inc. Micro Switch Div. Freeport, Illinois
84613	Fuse Indicator Corp. Rockville, Maryland	91934	Miller Electric Co., Inc. Pawtucket, Rhode Island
86577	Precision Metal Products Stoneham, Massachusetts	93332	Sylvania Electric Products Semiconductor Products Div. Woburn, Massachusetts
86684	Radio Corp. of America Electronic Components & Devices Harrison, New Jersey	94145	Replaced by 49956
86689	Deleted	94154	Tung-Sol Div. of Wagner Electric Corp. Newark, New Jersey
87034	Marco -Oak Inc. Anaheim, California	95146	Alco Electronics Products Inc. Lawrence, Massachusetts
		95263	Leecraft Mfg. Co. Long Island City, New York
		95264	Replaced by 98278

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Table 7-2. FEDERAL SUPPLY CODES FOR MANUFACTURERS (Continued)

95275	Vitramon Inc. Bridgeport, Connecticut	98278	Microdot Inc. Pasadena, California
95303	Radio Corp. of America Solid State & Receiving Tube Div. Cincinnati, Ohio	98291	Seaelectro Corp. Conhex Div. Mamaroneck, New York
95364	Methode Mfg. Corp. Rolling Meadows, Illinois	98388	Accurate Rubber & Plastics Culver City, California
95712	Dage Electric Co., Inc. Franklin, Indiana	98743	Replaced by 12749
95987	Weckesser Co., Inc. Chicago, Illinois	98925	Deleted
96733	San Fernando Electric Mfg. Co. San Fernando, California	99120	Plastic Capacitors, Inc. Chicago, Illinois
96853	Rustrak Instrument Co. Manchester, New Hampshire	99217	Southern Electronics Corp. Burbank, California
96881	Thomson Industries, Inc. Manhasset, New York	99392	STM Oakland, California
97540	Master Mobile Mounts Div. of Whitehall Electronics Corp. Los Angeles, California	99515	Marshall Industries Capacitor Div. Monrovia, California
97913	Industrial Electronic Hdware Corp. New York, New York	99779	Barnes Corp. Lansdowne, Pennsylvania
97945	White, S.S. Co. Plastics Div. New York, New York	99800	American Precision Industries Inc. Delevan Division East Aurora, New York
97966	Replaced by 11358		Toyo Electronics (R-Ohm Corp.) Irvine, California
98094	Replaced by 49956		National Connector Minneapolis, Minnesota
98159	Rubber-Teck, Inc. Gardena, California		

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Table 7-3. FLUKE TECHNICAL CENTERS

<p><b>Fluke Western Technical Center</b>                      2020 North Lincoln St.                      Burbank, CA 91504                      Tel. 213-849-4641                      TWX: 910-497-2086</p>	<p><b>Fluke Midwestern Technical Center</b>                      1287 North Rand Road                      Des Plaines, IL 60016                      Tel. 312-298-7470                      TWX: 910-233-4978</p>	<p><b>Fluke Eastern Technical Center</b>                      4515 Culver Road                      Rochester, NY 14622                      Tel. 716-342-6940                      TWX: 510-253-6145</p>
<p><b>Fluke Western Technical Center</b>                      2359 De La Cruz Blvd.                      Santa Clara, CA 95050                      Tel. 408-244-1505                      TWX: 910-338-0121</p>	<p><b>Fluke Mideastern Technical Center</b>                      11501 Huff Court                      Kensington, MD 20795                      Tel. 301-881-5300                      TWX: 710-825-9645</p>	<p><b>Fluke S.E. Technical Center</b>                      P.O. Box 9619                      1310 Beaman Place                      Greensboro, NC 27408                      Tel. 919-273-1918                      TWX: 510-925-1173</p>
<p><b>Fluke S.W. Technical Center</b>                      Unit 4                      1980 South Quebec Street                      Denver, CO 80231                      Tel. 303-750-1228                      TWX: 910-320-2263</p>	<p><b>Fluke N.E. Technical Center</b>                      109 Massachusetts Ave.                      Lexington, MA 02173                      Tel. 617-861-8620                      TWX: 710-826-1715</p>	<p><b>John Fluke Mfg. Co., Inc.</b>                      7001 - 220th S.W.                      Mountlake Terrace, WA 98043                      Tel. 206-774-2238                      TWX: 910-449-2850</p>
<p><b>Fluke S.E. Technical Center</b>                      P.O. Box 6578                      940 North Fern Creek Avenue                      Orlando, FL 32803                      Tel. 305-896-2296                      TWX: 810-850-0185</p>	<p><b>Fluke Midwestern Technical Center</b>                      10800 Lyndale Avenue South                      Minneapolis, MN 55420                      Tel. 612-884-4541                      TWX: 910-576-3141</p>	<p><b>Fluke Canadian Technical Center</b>                      3829 - 12th St. N.E.                      Calgary Alberta                      Tel. 403-276-9658                      TWX: 610-821-2233</p>
	<p><b>Fluke Eastern Technical Center</b>                      500 Union Blvd.                      Totowa, NJ 07512                      Tel. 201-742-3215                      TWX: 710-988-5949</p>	<p><b>Fluke Canadian Technical Center</b>                      6427 Northam Drive                      Mississauga, Ontario                      Tel. 416-678-1500                      TWX: 610-492-2119</p>

Table 7-4. SALES REPRESENTATIVES – DOMESTIC

**ALABAMA**

**HUNTSVILLE**  
BCS Associates, Inc.  
3322 S. Memorial Parkway  
P.O. Box 1273  
Tel. (205) 881-6220  
Zip 35801

**ALASKA**

**ANCHORAGE**  
Harry Lang & Associates  
1406 W. 47th Ave.  
Tel. (907) 279-5741  
Zip 99503

**ARIZONA**

**PHOENIX**  
Barnhill Associates  
7319 E. Stetson Dr.  
Tel. (602) 947-7841  
Scottsdale, AZ 85251

**CALIFORNIA**

**LOS ANGELES**  
Instrument Specialists, Inc.  
2020 N. Lincoln Street  
Burbank, CA 91504  
Tel. (213) 849-7181

**NEWPORT BEACH**  
Instrument Specialists, Inc.  
4120 Birch Street  
Suite 119  
Tel. (714) 752-6200  
Zip 92660

**SANTA CLARA**  
Instruments Specialists, Inc.  
2359 De La Cruz Blvd.  
Tel. (408) 244-1505  
Zip 95050

**SAN DIEGO**  
Instrument Specialists, Inc.  
4805 Mercury St., Ste. 1  
Tel. (714) 565-2555  
Zip 92111

**COLORADO**

**DENVER**  
Barnhill Associates, Inc.  
1980 South Quebec St.  
Tel. (303) 750-1228  
Zip 80231

**CONNECTICUT**

**HARTFORD**  
Instrument Representatives, Inc.  
P.O. Box 165  
Glastonbury, CT 06033  
Tel. (203) 633-0777

**FLORIDA**

**ORLANDO**  
BCS Associates, Inc.  
940 N. Fern Creek Ave.  
Tel. (305) 896-4881  
(305) 843-1510  
Zip 32803

**GEORGIA**

**DECATUR**  
BCS Associates, Inc.  
2522 Tanglewood Road  
Tel. (404) 321-0980  
Zip 30033

**HAWAII**

**HONOLULU**  
Industrial Electronics, Inc.  
646 Queen Street  
P.O. Box 135  
Tel. (808) 533-6095  
Zip 96817

**ILLINOIS**

**CHICAGO**  
Cozzens & Cudahy, Inc.  
1301 N. Rand Road  
Des Plaines, IL 60016  
Tel. (312) 298-3600

**INDIANA**

**INDIANAPOLIS**  
Cozzens & Cudahy, Inc.  
Port O'Call Executive Ctr.  
21 Beachway Drive  
Tel. (317) 244-2456  
Zip 46244

**KENTUCKY**

**VALLEY STATION**  
BCS Associates, Inc.  
4506 Freda Way  
Tel. (502) 935-9634  
Zip 40272

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**BALTIMORE**  
Electronic Marketing Assoc. Inc.  
11501 Huff Court  
Kensington, MD 20795  
Tel. (301) 881-5300, 744-7700

**MASSACHUSETTS**

**BOSTON**  
Instrument Representatives, Inc.  
109 Massachusetts Ave.  
Lexington, MA 02173  
Tel. (617) 861-8620

**MICHIGAN**

**DETROIT**  
WKM Associates, Inc.  
1474 East Outer Dr.  
Tel. (313) 892-2500  
Zip 48234

**MINNESOTA**

**MINNEAPOLIS**  
Cozzens & Cudahy, Inc.  
10800 Lyndale Ave. S.  
Tel. (612) 884-4336  
Zip 55420

**MISSOURI**

**KANSAS CITY**  
Cozzens & Cudahy, Inc.  
4404 Chouteau Traffic Way  
Tel. (816) 454-5836  
Zip 64117

**ST. LOUIS**

Cozzens & Cudahy Inc.  
P.O. Box 10013  
Lambert Field - Zip 63145  
Tel. (314) 423-1234

**NEW JERSEY**

**NEWARK**  
SBM Representatives  
1519 Stuyvesant Avenue  
Union, NJ 07083  
Tel. (201) 687-8737

**NEW MEXICO**

**ALBUQUERQUE**  
Barnhill Associates  
1410 - D Wyoming N.E.  
Tel. (505) 299-7658  
Zip 87112

**NEW YORK**

**NEW YORK**  
SBM Representatives  
28 Hobby Street  
Pleasantville, NY 10570  
Tel. (914) 769-1811

**ROCHESTER**  
SBM Representatives  
4515 Culver Road  
Tel. (716) 226-1400  
Zip 14622

**NORTH CAROLINA**

**GREENSBORO**  
BCS Associates, Inc.  
P.O. Box 9619  
1310 Beaman Place  
Tel. (919) 273-1918  
Zip 27408

**OHIO**

**CLEVELAND**  
WKM Associates, Inc.  
16141 Puritas Ave.  
Tel. (216) 267-0445  
Zip 44135

**DAYTON**  
WKM Associates, Inc.  
6073 Far Hills Ave.  
Tel. (513) 434-7500  
Zip 45459

**OREGON**

**BEAVERTON**  
Showalter Instruments, Inc.  
13485 S.W. Hargis Road  
Tel. (503) 646-3004  
Zip 97005

**PENNSYLVANIA**

**PHILADELPHIA**  
Electronic Marketing Assoc.  
210 Goddard Blvd., Ste. 100  
King of Prussia, PA  
Tel. (215) 248-5050  
Zip 19406

**PITTSBURGH**  
WKM Associates, Inc.  
90 Clairton Blvd.  
Tel. (412) 892-2953  
Zip 15236

Table 7-4. SALES REPRESENTATIVES – DOMESTIC (Continued)

**TEXAS**

**DALLAS**

Barnhill Associates  
908 Business Parkway  
Richardson, TX 75080  
Tel. (214) 231-2573

**HOUSTON**

Barnhill Associates  
10606 Hempstead Hwy.  
Suite 132  
Tel. (713) 688-9971  
Zip 77018

**VIRGINIA**

**WILLIAMSBURG**

BCS Associates  
107 Rich Neck Road  
Tel. (703) 229-5108  
Zip 23185

**WASHINGTON**

**SEATTLE**

Showalter Instruments, Inc.  
1521 - 130 N.E.  
Bellevue, WA 98005  
Tel. (206) 455-4922  
(206) 624-4035

**CANADA**

**BRITISH COLUMBIA**

**NORTH VANCOUVER**  
Allan Crawford Associates, Ltd.  
234 Brooksbank Ave.  
Tel. (604) 980-4831

**ALBERTA**

**CALGARY**

Allan Crawford Associates, Ltd.  
3829 - 12th St. N.E.  
Tel. (403) 276-9658

**ONTARIO**

**MISSISSAUGA**

Allan Crawford Associates, Ltd.  
6427 Northam Drive  
Tel. (416) 678-1500

**OTTAWA, 3**

Allan Crawford Associates, Ltd.  
1299 Richmond Road  
Tel. (613) 829-9651

**QUEBEC**

**LONGUEUIL**

Allan Crawford Associates, Ltd.  
1330 Marie Victorlan Blvd. East  
Tel. (514) 670-1212

**NOVA SCOTIA**

**DARTMOUTH**

Allan Crawford Associates, Ltd.  
St. 201, Townsend Pl.  
800 Wind Mill Road  
Burns Industrial Park  
Dartmouth, N.S. B3B 1L1  
Tel. (902) 469-7865

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Table 7-5. SALES REPRESENTATIVES — INTERNATIONAL

<p><b>Argentina</b> Coasin S.A. Virrey del Pino 4071 Buenos Aires, Argentina Tel: 523185</p>	<p><b>Colombia</b> Asistec Limitada Apartado Aereo 12322 Bogota 1, Colombia Tel: 419331</p>	<p><b>Greece</b> Hellenic Scientific Representations Ltd. 10, Nympheou Street Athens 615 Greece Tel: 7792320/705960</p>
<p><b>Austria</b> Kontron GmbH &amp; Co. KG Ameisgasse 49 1140 - Vienna, Austria Tel: 09-43222945646</p>	<p><b>Cyprus</b> Chris Radiovision Ltd. P.O. Box 1989 Nicosia, Cyprus Tel: 66121</p>	<p><b>Hong Kong &amp; Macao</b> Gilman &amp; Co., Ltd. P.O. Box 56 Hong Kong Tel: 227011 (14)</p>
<p><b>Australia</b> Elmeasco Instruments Pty Ltd. P.O. Box 334 Brookvale, N.S.W. Australia 2100 Tel: (02) 939-7944</p>	<p><b>Denmark</b> Tage Olsen A/S Teglvaerksgade 37 DK-2100 Copenhagen O Denmark Tel: 01-294800</p>	<p><b>India</b> Hinditron Services Pvt Ltd. 69/A, L. Jagmohandas Marg Bombay - 400 006, India Tel: 365344</p>
<p><b>Belgium</b> C.N. Rood S.A. 37, Place de Jamblinne de Meux B-1040 Brussels, Belgium Tel: 02-27352135</p>	<p><b>Eastern Europe Countries</b> Elpro GmbH Molkergasse 4 1080 - Vienna, Austria Tel: 222 424692</p>	<p><b>Indonesia</b> P.T. United Dico-Citas Co., Ltd. JLN Penjaringan 39A Jakarta, Indonesia</p>
<p><b>Brazil</b> Ambriex S.A. Rua Ceara, 104 - 2.º e 3.º Andares ZC-29 Rio de Janeiro GB, Brazil Tel: 264-7406</p> <p>Ambriex S.A. Rua Tupi, 535 01233 Sao Paulo SP, Brazil Tel: 52-7806 &amp; 0912</p>	<p><b>Ecuador</b> Proteco Coasin CIA, Ltda. Apartado 228A Quito, Ecuador Tel: 526759</p>	<p><b>Iran</b> Berkeh Company Ltd. 20 Salm Road, Roosevelt Ave. Tehran, Iran Tel: 828294 831564</p>
<p><b>Caribbean</b> West Indies Sales Co., Ltd. 7360 N.W. 66th St. Miami, FL 33166 Tel: (305) 592-8188</p>	<p><b>Egypt</b> Lotus Engineering Organisation P.O. Box 1252 Cairo, Egypt Tel: 71617</p>	<p><b>Israel</b> R.D.T. Electronics Engineering Ltd. 46, Sokolov Street Ramat Hasharon 47235 Isreal Tel: 483211</p>
<p><b>Central America</b> Intermetra Corp 11 Park Place, Suite 2003 New York, NY 10007 Tel: (212) 349-7630, 31, 32</p>	<p><b>Finland</b> OY Findip AB Teollisuustie 7 02700 Kauniainen Finland Tel: 502255</p>	<p><b>Italy</b> Sistrel S.p.A. Via Giorgio da Sebenico 11-13 00143 Roma, Italy Tel: 06-500-1860</p>
<p><b>Chile</b> Coasin Chile Ltd. Casilla 14588 - Correo 15 Santiago, Chile Tel: 396713</p>	<p><b>France</b> M.B. Electronique S.A. 29, Rue Emile Duclaux 92150, Suresnes France Tel: 7723111 (108)</p>	<p><b>Japan</b> Toyo Trading Company, Ltd. P.O. Box 5014 International Tokyo Tokyo 100-31, Japan Tel: (03) 279-0771</p> <p>Toyo Trading Company, Ltd. Suzuki Bldg. 2-38 Junkeicho-dori Minami-ku, Osaka Japan Tel: (06) 262-3471</p>
<p><b>China</b> May Lee Industries, Inc. 111 Broadway, Suite 510 New York, NY 10006 Tel: (212) 349-5780</p>	<p><b>Germany</b> Fluke (Deutschland) GmbH 4-Dusseldorf Meineckestrasse 53 West Germany Tel: 450831</p>	<p><b>Kenya</b> Advanced Communications Ltd. City House, Wabera Street P.O. Box 30635 Nairobi, Kenya Tel: 31955</p>

Table 7-5. SALES REPRESENTATIVES -- INTERNATIONAL (Continued)

<p><b>Korea</b> Asia Science &amp; Co. International P.O. Box 1250 Seoul, Korea Tel: 76-2761</p>	<p><b>New Zealand</b> Elmeasco Instruments Pty Ltd. P.O. Box 30515 LOWER HUTT New Zealand Tel: 697566</p>	<p><b>Spain</b> Ataio Ingenieros S.A. Enrique Larreta 12 Madrid 16, Spain Tel: 7330562</p>
<p><b>Kuwait</b> Tareq Company P.O. Box Safat 20506 Kuwait, Arabian Gulf Tel: 436100, 436045</p>	<p><b>Nigeria</b> Deemtee Electrotechnics Ltd. P.O. Box 3073 Lagos, Nigeria</p>	<p><b>Sweden</b> Teleinstrument AB P.O. Box 490 Maltesholmavagen 490 S-162 04 Vallingby Sweden Tel: 08-380370</p>
<p><b>Lebanon</b> General Marketing Trading &amp; Contracting Company Anis Nsouli Street Nsouli Building P.O. Box 155.655 Beirut, Lebanon Tel: 319383, 312061</p>	<p><b>Norway</b> Morgenstjerne &amp; Co. A/S Konghellegate 3 P.O. Box 6688, Rodelokka Oslo 5, Norway Tel: (02) 372940</p>	<p><b>Switzerland</b> Kontron Electronic A.G. Bernstrasse-Sud 169 8048 Zurich Switzerland Tel: 01-628282</p>
<p><b>Malaysia</b> O'Connor's (PTE) Limited P.O. Box 91 Petaling Jaya, Selangor West Malaysia Tel: 51563</p>	<p><b>Pakistan</b> Pak International Operations 505 Muhammadi House - McLeod Rd. P.O. Box 5323 Karachi, Pakistan</p>	<p><b>Taiwan</b> Heighten Trading Company, Ltd. P.O. Box 1408 Taipei, Taiwan 100 Republic of China Tel: 5118324 - 5118372</p>
<p><b>Mexico</b> Mexitek, S.A. Eugenia 408 Department 1 Mexico 12, D.F. Mexico Tel: 5360910 - 5239751</p>	<p><b>Peru</b> Importaciones Y Representaciones Electronicas S.A. Avda. Franklin D. Roosevelt 105 Lima 1, Peru Tel: 27-2078</p>	<p><b>Thailand</b> Dynamic Supply Engineering R.O.P. No. 56 Ekamai, Sukhumvit 63 Bangkok 11, Thailand Tel: 914434, 928532</p>
<p><b>Morocco</b> S.I.E.E.M. Residence Moulay Ismail Bat. C. Boulevard Moulay Slimane Rabat, Morocco Tel: 276-64</p>	<p><b>Philippines</b> Brixton Trading Company, Inc. Suite 636 Metropolitan Bank Build. Ayala Avenue Makati, Rizal D-708, Philippines Tel: 88-27-06, 88-58-90</p>	<p><b>Turkey</b> M. Suheyli Erkman Necatibey Cad. 92/2 Karakoy/Istanbul Turkey Tel: 441546 - 447651</p>
<p><b>Netherlands</b> C.N. Rood B.V. 13, Cort van der Lindenstraat P.O. Box 42 Rijswijk ZH 2100 Netherlands Tel: 070-996360</p>	<p><b>Portugal</b> Equipamentos De Laboratorio Lda. P.O. Box 1100 Lisbon 1, Portugal Tel: 976551</p>	<p><b>The United Kingdom</b> Fluke International Corporation Garnet Close Watford, WD2 4TT England Tel: 0923-33066</p>
<p>Fluke (Nederland) B.V. P.O. Box 5053 Zevenheuvelenweg 53 Tilburg, Netherlands Tel: (13) 673973</p>	<p><b>Singapore</b> O'Connor's (PTE) Limited 98 Pasir Panjang Road Singapore 5, Singapore Tel: 637944</p>	<p><b>U.S.S.R.</b> Codevintec Pacific Inc. 6263 Variel Woodland Hills, CA 91364 Tel: (213) 348-1719</p>
	<p><b>South Africa</b> Elairco (Pty) Ltd. P.O. Box 13091 Benoni 1511 Transvaal Republic of South Africa Tel: 54-5513 - 547571</p>	

Table 7-5. SALES REPRESENTATIVE - INTERNATIONAL (Continued)

**Uruguay**

Coasin Uruguay S.R.L.  
Cerrito 617 - 4<sup>o</sup> Piso  
Montevideo, Uruguay

**Venezuela**

Coasin C.A.  
Apdo. Postal 50939  
Sabana Grande No. 1  
Caracas 105, Venezuela  
Tel: 722311 - 728662

*In Europe, contact FLUKE NEDERLAND, B.V., P.O. Box 5053, Industrieterrein Noord, Tilburg, The Netherlands*

**FLUKE REGIONAL SERVICE CENTER: THE NETHERLANDS**

FLUKE (NEDERLAND) B.V.  
P.O. BOX 5053  
TILBURG, THE NETHERLANDS

**FLUKE REGIONAL SERVICE CENTER, UNITED KINGDOM**

FLUKE INTERNATIONAL CORP.  
GARNETT CLOSE  
WATFORD, WD24TT ENGLAND

**AUTHORIZED SERVICE LABORATORIES INTERNATIONAL**

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PLEASE REFER TO THE INTERNATIONAL REPRESENTATIVE LISTING FOR YOUR SERVICE NEEDS.

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## Section 8

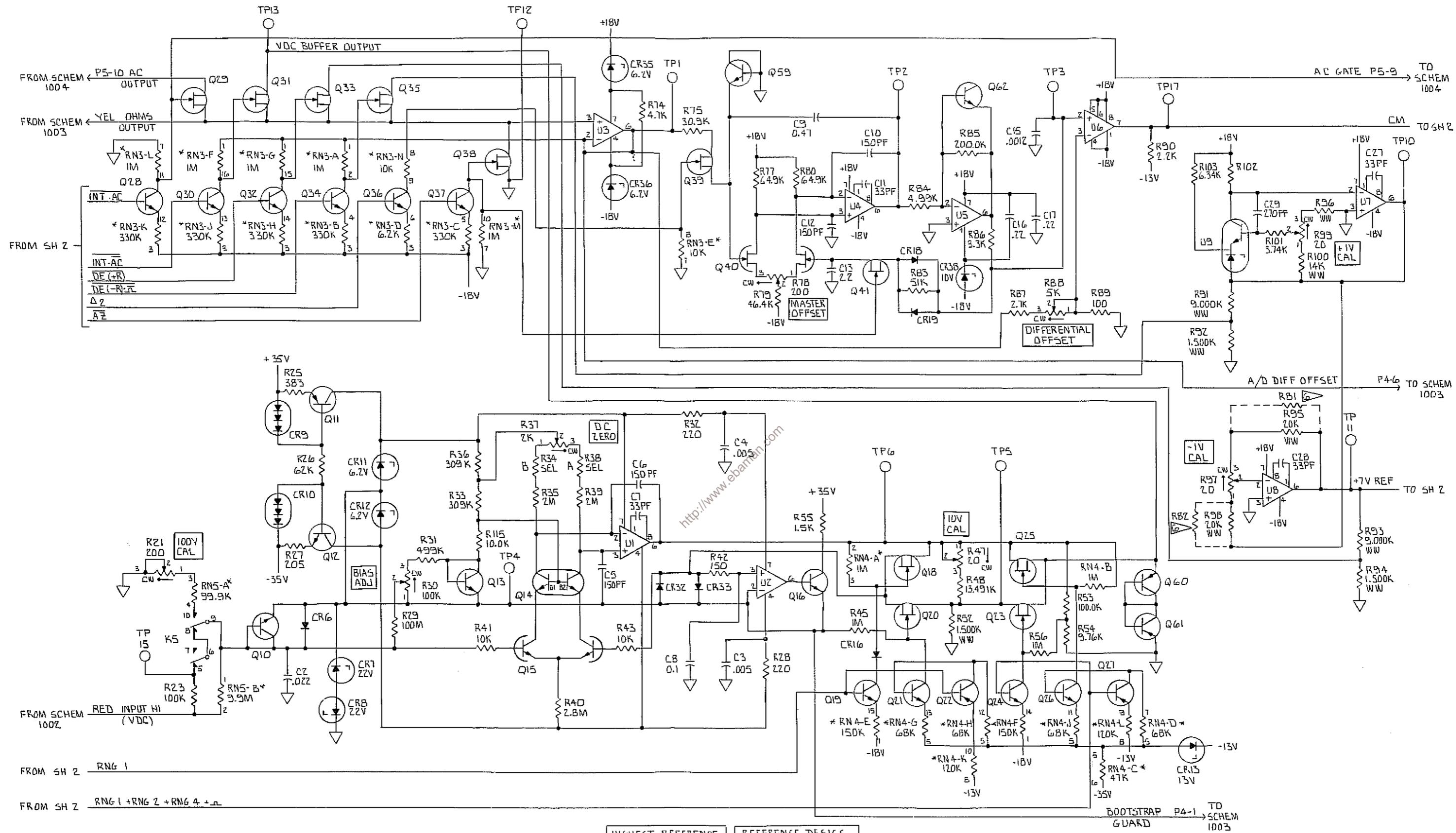
# Schematic Diagrams

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NOTES: UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED  
 1. ALL RESISTANCE VALUES IN OHMS  
 2. ALL CAPACITANCE VALUES IN MICROFARADS  
 3. CONNECT -13V TO U11-1, -12, -13 & -14, U12-16, U13-14, U14-14, U15-14, U16-16, U20-16.  
 4. CONNECT -18V TO U11-4, -8 & -36, U12-B & -12, U13-8, U14-7, U15-7, U16-B, U10-6, -7 & -8.

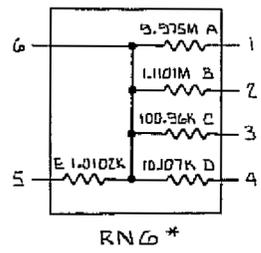
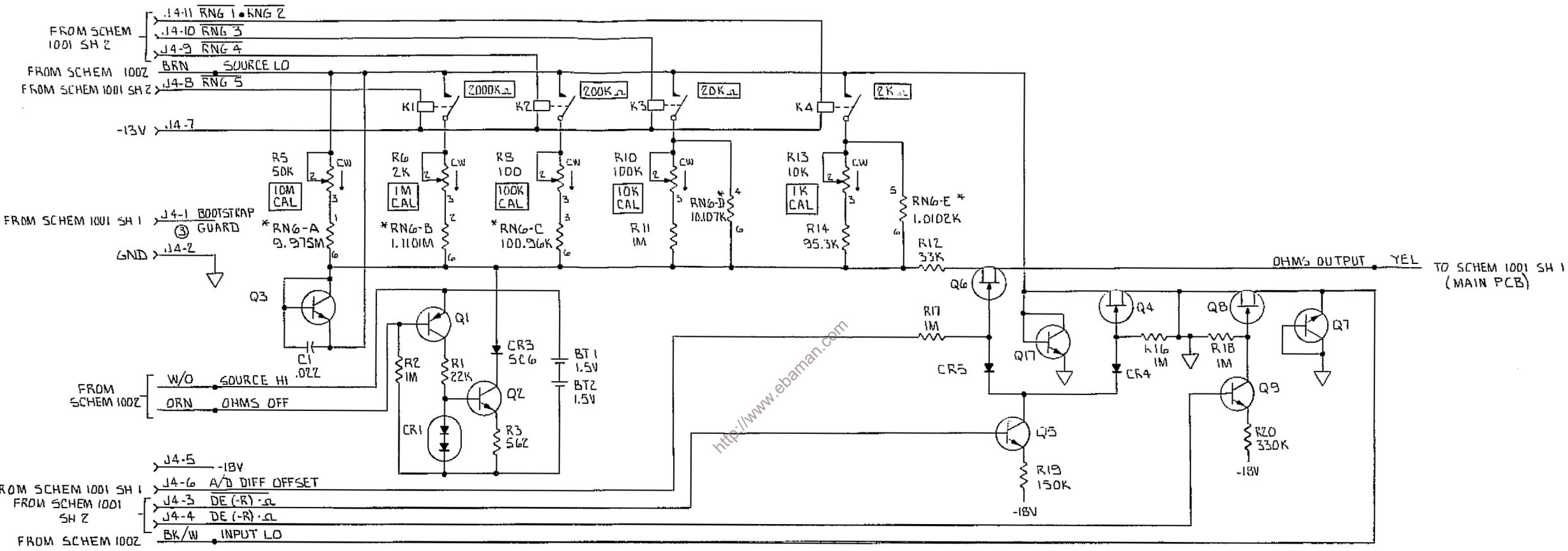
5. SEE 8800A-4001 FOR ASSY.  
 ▽ FACTORY SELECTED.  
 ▽ WI JUMPER & R121 TO BE INSTALLED WHEN P-MDS STYLE U11 I.C. IS IN USE. FOR C-MDS STYLE U11 I.C., NO CONNECTION IS MADE TO PIN 10 OF U11.

HIGHEST REFERENCE DESIGNATION		
C33	CR38	K5
Q63	R121	S12
T1	TP17	U20
Y1		

REFERENCE DESIGNS NOT USED	
C1, 14, 50,	
CR1-5, 14, 15, 17, 21, 28,	
K1-4, Q1-9, 11, 42,	
R1-20, 22, 24, 44, 46,	
49-51, 57-73, 76,	
104-112, S1-10, UID,	

FIGURE 8-1 (1 of 2) MAIN PCB ASSEMBLY 8800A-1001

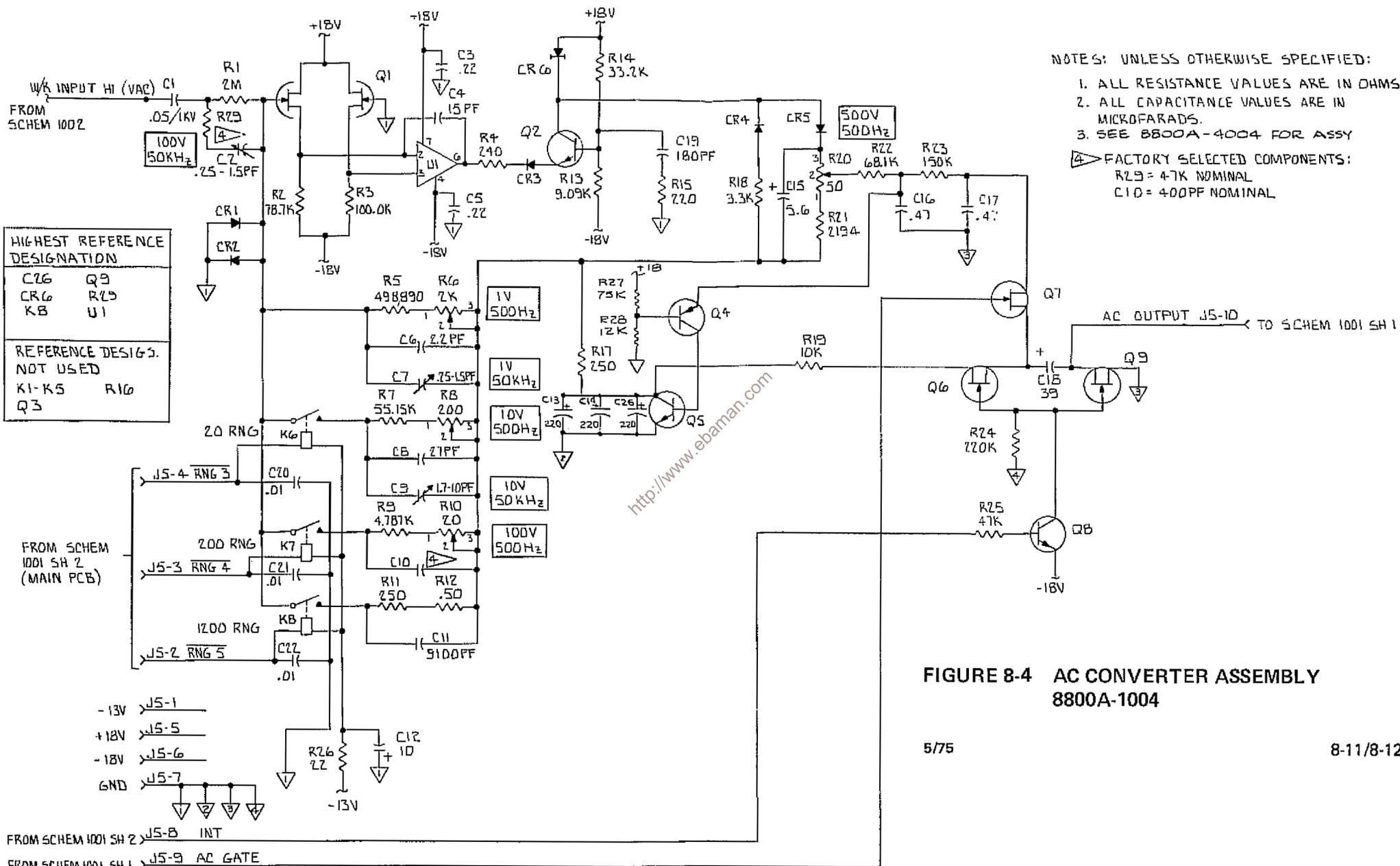




HIGHEST REFERENCE DESIGNATION:	
BT2	K4 RN 6
C1	Q17
CR5	R20
REFERENCE DESIGNS NOT USED:	
CR2	RN1-5
Q10-16	
R4, 7 & 9	

- NOTES: UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED
1. ALL RESISTANCE VALUES IN OHMS.
  2. ALL CAPACITANCE VALUES IN OHMS.
  3. BUFFER BOOTSTRAP SIGNAL IS USED AS A GUARD IN THE OHMS CONVERTER.
  4. SEE 8800A-4003 FOR ASSY.

**FIGURE 8-3 OHMS CONVERTER ASSEMBLY 8800A-1003**



HIGHEST REFERENCE DESIGNATION	
C26	Q9
CR6	R29
KB	U1

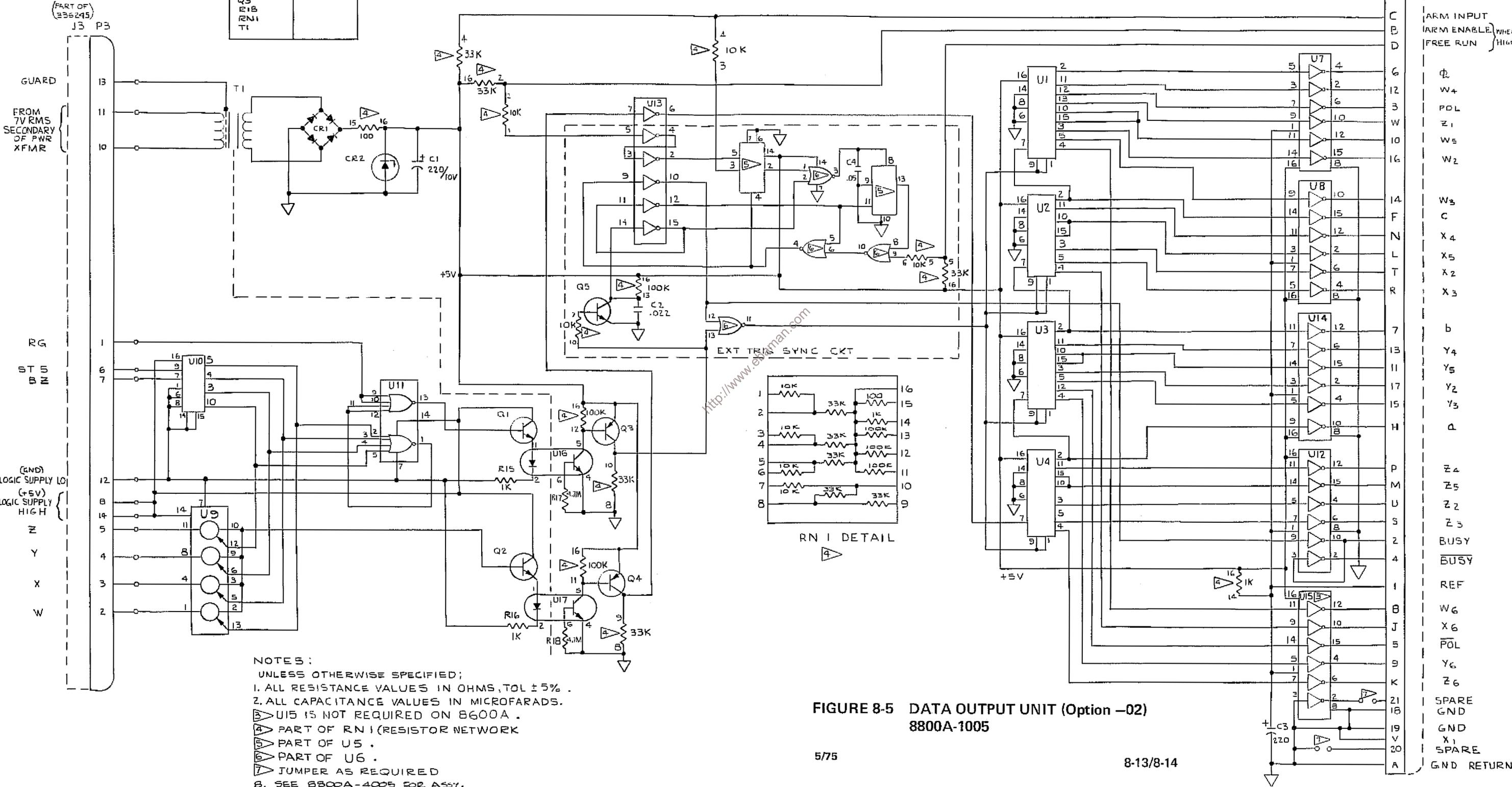
  

REFERENCE DESIGNS NOT USED	
K1-K5	R16
Q3	

- NOTES: UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED:
1. ALL RESISTANCE VALUES ARE IN OHMS,
  2. ALL CAPACITANCE VALUES ARE IN MICROFARADS.
  3. SEE 8800A-4004 FOR ASSY
- ▲ FACTORY SELECTED COMPONENTS:  
 R29 = 4.7K NOMINAL  
 C10 = 400PF NOMINAL

**FIGURE 8-4 AC CONVERTER ASSEMBLY 8800A-1004**

HIGHEST REF DES	REF DES NOT USED
C4	
CR2	
U17	
Q5	
R18	
RN1	
T1	



NOTES:  
 UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED;  
 1. ALL RESISTANCE VALUES IN OHMS, TOL ± 5% .  
 2. ALL CAPACITANCE VALUES IN MICROFARADS.  
 [Symbol] U15 IS NOT REQUIRED ON 8600A .  
 [Symbol] PART OF RN1 (RESISTOR NETWORK)  
 [Symbol] PART OF U5 .  
 [Symbol] PART OF U6 .  
 [Symbol] JUMPER AS REQUIRED  
 B. SEE 8800A-4005 FOR ASSY.

FIGURE 8-5 DATA OUTPUT UNIT (Option -02)  
 8800A-1005

Pin	Signal	Notes
1	A	GND RETURN
2	B	W6
3	C	X6
4	D	POL
5	E	Y6
6	F	Z6
7	G	Z4
8	H	Z5
9	I	Z2
10	J	Z3
11	K	BUSY
12	L	BUSY
13	M	REF
14	N	W6
15	P	X6
16	Q	POL
17	R	Y6
18	S	Z6
19	T	Z4
20	U	Z5
21	V	Z2
22	W	Z3
23	X	Y4
24	Y	Y5
25	Z	Y2
26	AA	Y3
27	AB	X4
28	AC	X5
29	AD	X2
30	AE	X3
31	AF	X1
32	AG	W5
33	AH	W4
34	AI	Z1
35	AJ	POL
36	AK	W5
37	AL	W2
38	AM	W3
39	AN	C
40	AO	F
41	AP	N
42	AQ	L
43	AR	T
44	AS	R
45	AT	X2
46	AU	X3
47	AV	X4
48	AW	X5
49	AX	X6
50	AY	Y2
51	AZ	Y3
52	BA	Y4
53	BB	Y5
54	BC	Y6
55	BD	Z2
56	BE	Z3
57	BF	Z4
58	BG	Z5
59	BH	Z6
60	BI	ARM INPUT
61	BJ	ARM ENABLE
62	BK	FREE RUN
63	BL	WHEN HIGH
64	BM	
65	BN	
66	BO	
67	BP	
68	BQ	
69	BR	
70	BS	
71	BT	
72	BU	
73	BV	
74	BW	
75	BX	
76	BY	
77	BZ	
78	CA	
79	CB	
80	CC	
81	CD	
82	CE	
83	CF	
84	CG	
85	CH	
86	CI	
87	CK	
88	CL	
89	CM	
90	CN	
91	CO	
92	CP	
93	CQ	
94	CR	
95	CS	
96	CT	
97	CU	
98	CV	
99	CW	
100	CX	
101	CY	
102	CZ	
103	DA	
104	DB	
105	DC	
106	DD	
107	DE	
108	DF	
109	DG	
110	DH	
111	DI	
112	DJ	
113	DK	
114	DL	
115	DM	
116	DN	
117	DO	
118	DP	
119	DQ	
120	DR	
121	DS	
122	DT	
123	DU	
124	DV	
125	DW	
126	DX	
127	DY	
128	DZ	
129	EA	
130	EB	
131	EC	
132	ED	
133	EE	
134	EF	
135	EG	
136	EH	
137	EI	
138	EJ	
139	EK	
140	EL	
141	EM	
142	EN	
143	EO	
144	EP	
145	EQ	
146	ER	
147	ES	
148	ET	
149	EU	
150	EV	
151	EW	
152	EX	
153	EY	
154	EZ	
155	FA	
156	FB	
157	FC	
158	FD	
159	FE	
160	FF	
161	FG	
162	FH	
163	FI	
164	FJ	
165	FK	
166	FL	
167	FM	
168	FN	
169	FO	
170	FP	
171	FQ	
172	FR	
173	FS	
174	FT	
175	FU	
176	FV	
177	FW	
178	FX	
179	FY	
180	FZ	
181	GA	
182	GB	
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215	HI	
216	HJ	
217	HK	
218	HL	
219	HM	
220	HN	
221	HO	
222	HP	
223	HQ	
224	HR	
225	HS	
226	HT	
227	HU	
228	HV	
229	HW	
230	HX	
231	HY	
232	HZ	
233	IA	
234	IB	
235	IC	
236	ID	
237	IE	
238	IF	
239	IG	
240	IH	
241	II	
242	IJ	
243	IK	
244	IL	
245	IM	
246	IN	
247	IO	
248	IP	
249	IQ	
250	IR	
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266	JH	
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269	JK	
270	JL	
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272	JN	
273	JO	
274	JP	
275	JQ	
276	JR	
277	JS	
278	JT	
279	JU	
280	JV	
281	JW	
282	JX	
283	JY	
284	JZ	
285	KA	
286	KB	
287	KC	
288	KD	
289	KE	
290	KF	
291	KG	
292	KH	
293	KI	
294	KJ	
295	KK	
296	KL	
297	KM	
298	KN	
299	KO	
300	KP	
301	KQ	
302	KR	
303	KS	
304	KT	
305	KU	
306	KV	
307	KW	
308	KX	
309	KY	
310	KZ	
311	LA	
312	LB	
313	LC	
314	LD	
315	LE	
316	LF	
317	LG	
318	LH	
319	LI	
320	LJ	
321	LK	
322	LL	
323	LM	
324	LN	
325	LO	
326	LP	
327	LQ	
328	LR	
329	LS	
330	LT	
331	LU	
332	LV	
333	LW	
334	LX	
335	LY	
336	LZ	
337	MA	
338	MB	
339	MC	
340	MD	
341	ME	
342	MF	
343	MG	
344	MH	
345	MI	
346	MJ	
347	MK	
348	ML	
349	MM	
350	MN	
351	MO	
352	MP	
353	MQ	
354	MR	
355	MS	
356	MT	
357	MU	
358	MV	
359	MW	
360	MX	
361	MY	
362	MZ	
363	NA	
364	NB	
365	NC	
366	ND	
367	NE	
368	NF	
369	NG	
370	NH	
371	NI	
372	NJ	
373	NK	
374	NL	
375	NM	
376	NN	
377	NO	
378	NP	
379	NQ	
380	NR	
381	NS	
382	NT	
383	NU	
384	NV	
385	NW	
386	NX	
387	NY	
388	NZ	
389	OA	
390	OB	
391	OC	
392	OD	
393	OE	
394	OF	
395	OG	
396	OH	
397	OI	
398	OJ	
399	OK	
400	OL	
401	OM	
402	ON	
403	OO	
404	OP	
405	OQ	
406	OR	
407	OS	
408	OT	
409	OU	
410	OV	
411	OW	
412	OX	

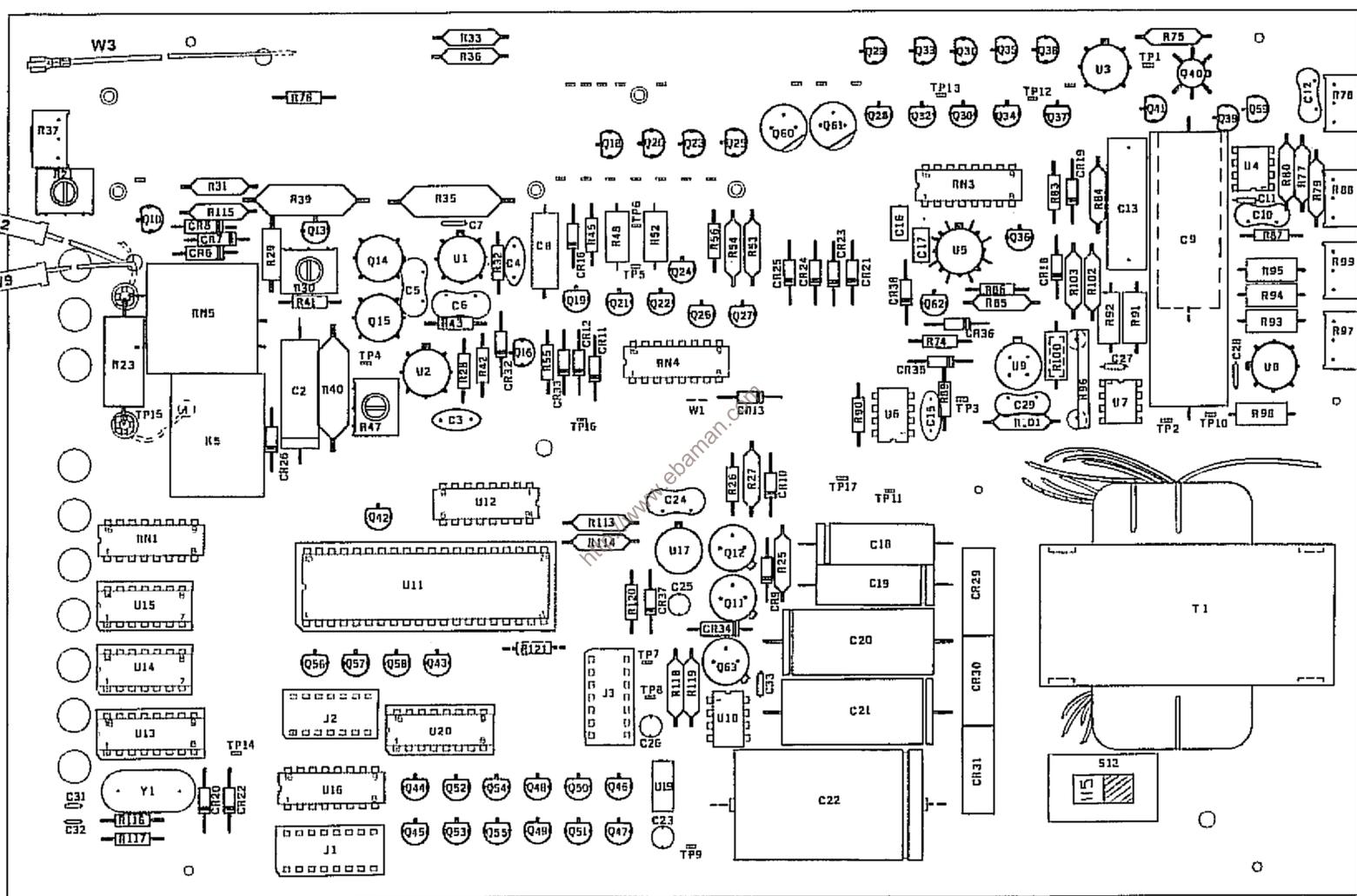


Figure 5-2. MAIN PCB ASSEMBLY

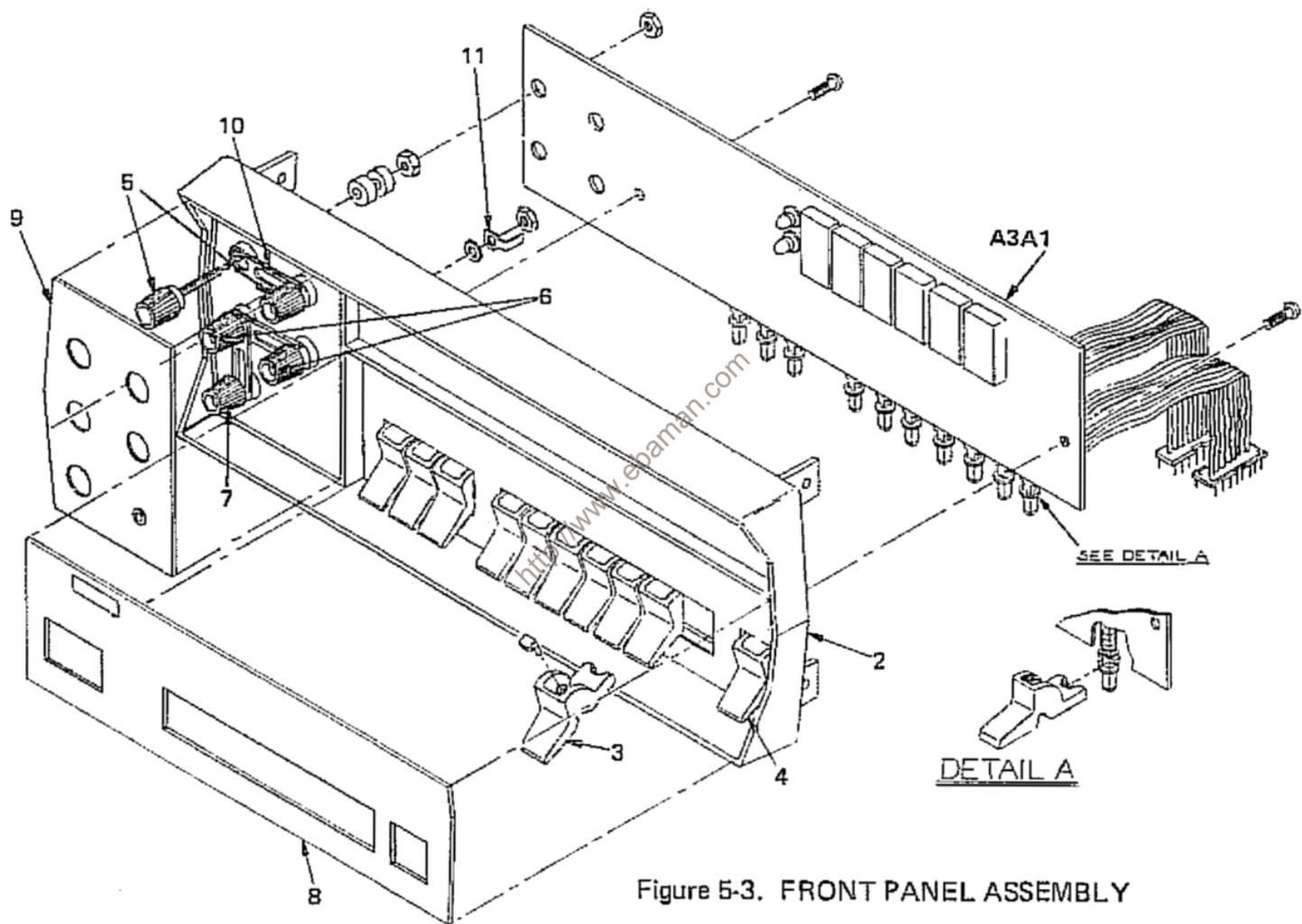


Figure 5-3. FRONT PANEL ASSEMBLY

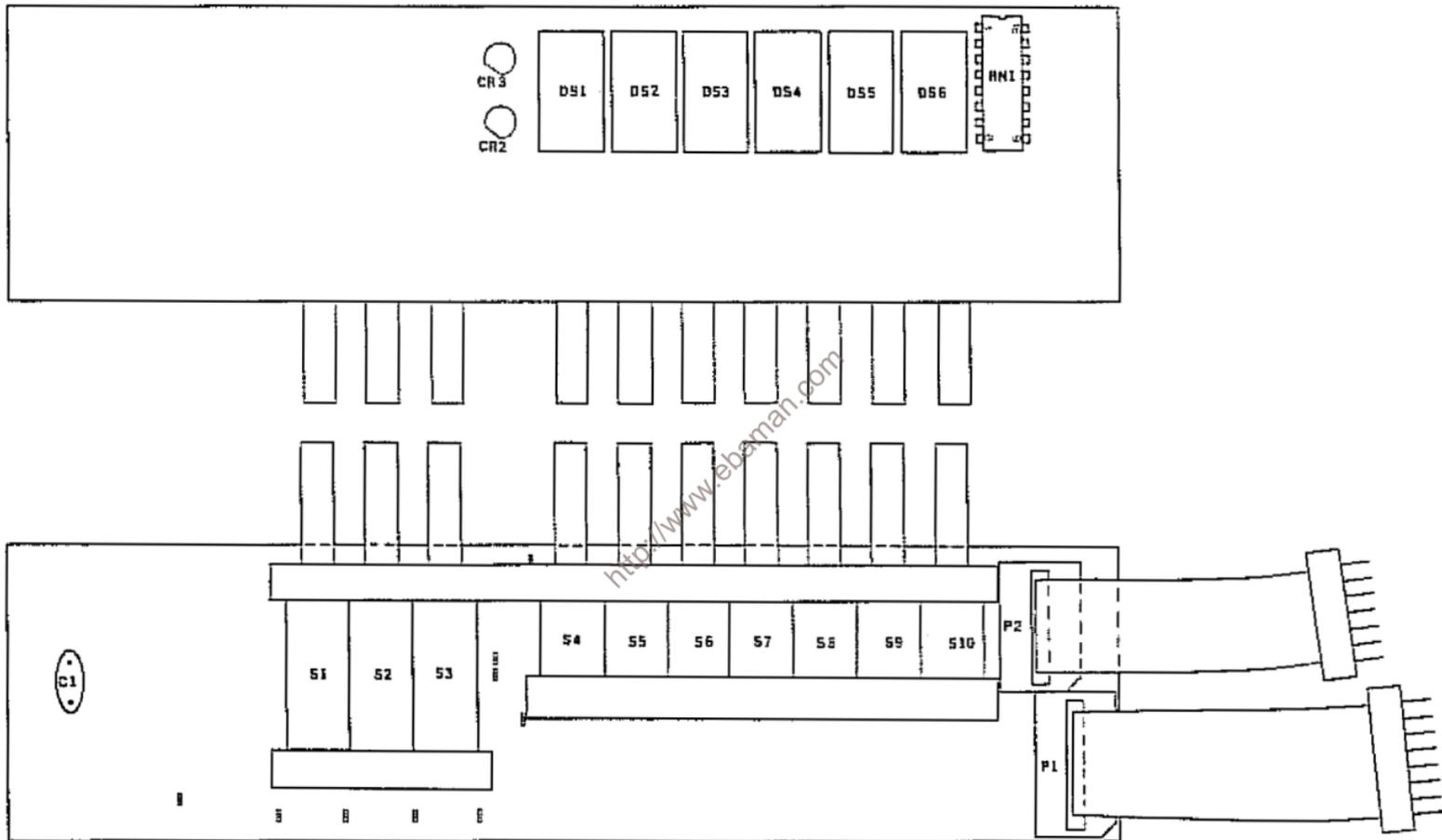


Figure 5-4. DISPLAY ASSEMBLY

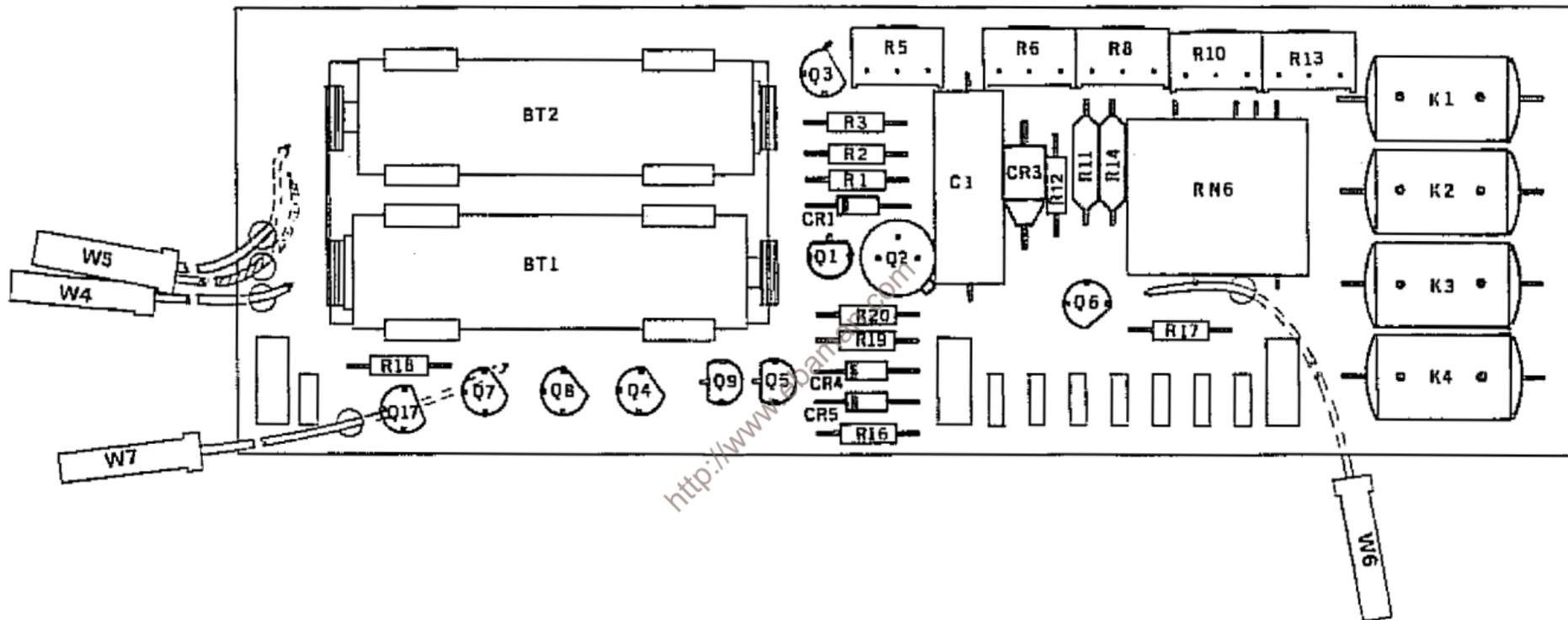


Figure 5-5. OHMS CONVERTER ASSEMBLY

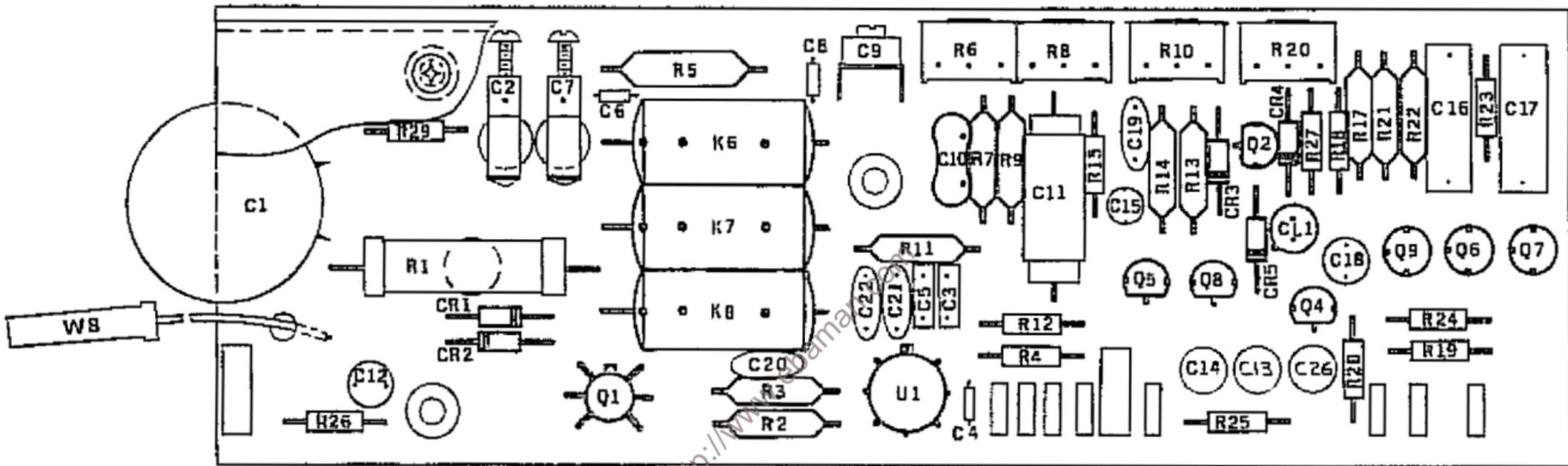


Figure 5-6. AC CONVERTER ASSEMBLY

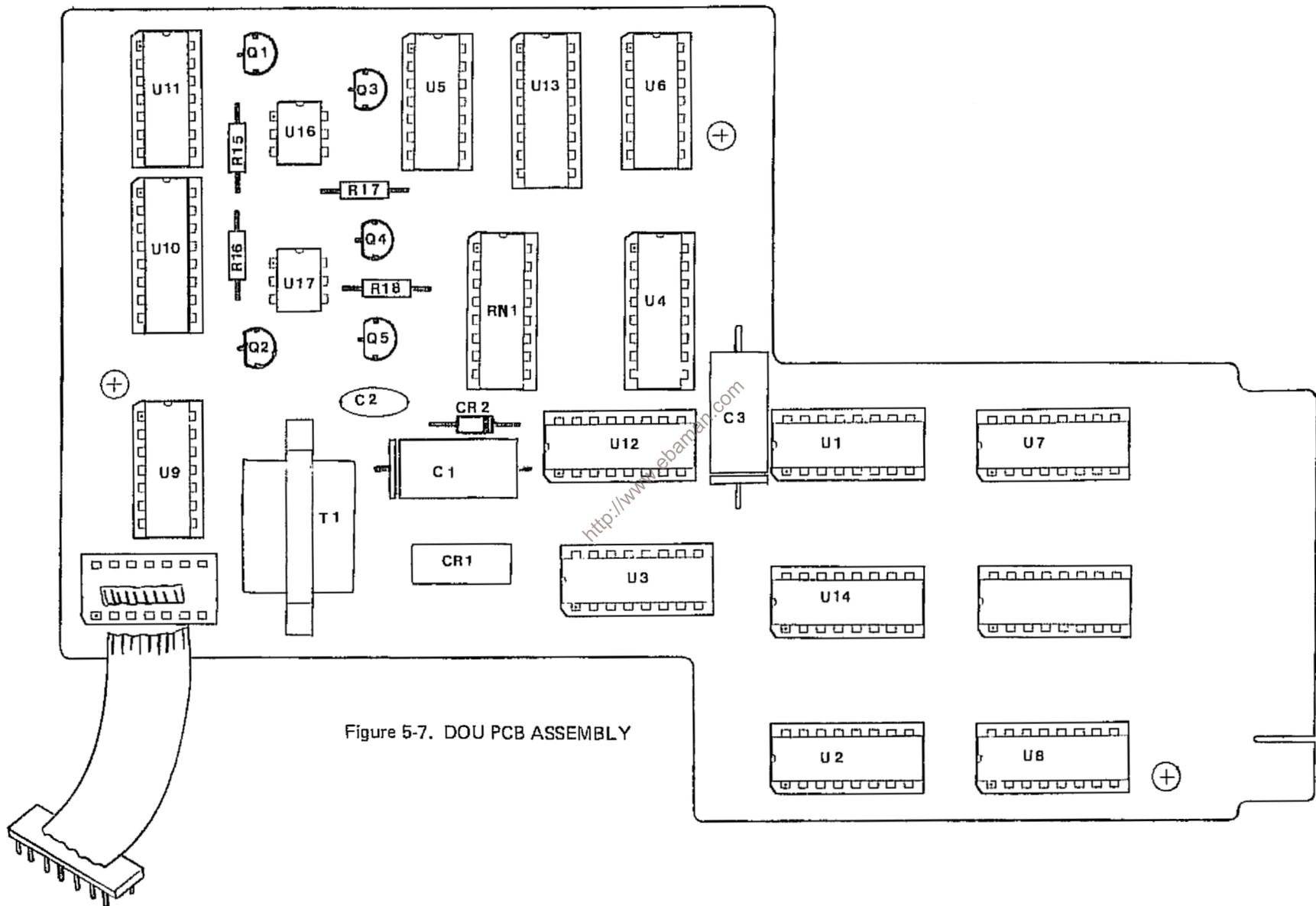


Figure 5-7. DOU PCB ASSEMBLY