## FLபKE

## test and measurement instruments



1974-75 catalog

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1. Barnhill Associates, Inc. 1170 S. Sheridan Blvd. Denver. CO 80226 Tel. (303) 934-5505

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Tel. (412) 892-2953
3. Instrument Representatives Inc. 109 Massachusetts Ave.
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4. Electronic Marketing Assoc., Inc. 11501 Huff Court
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Suite 100
King of Prussia, PA 19406
Tel. (215) 248-5050
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234 Brooksbank Ave.
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## Technical Assistance

Demonstration of a particular instrument may be conveniently arranged with the local Fluke representative. Technical assistance in selecting equipment and preparing orders is available from engineering personnel at these local offices supplemented by a highly qualified staff of application engineers at the factory.

## Order By Model Number

When ordering, please specify the complete instrument model number and nomenclature. For example, "Model 8600A Digital Multimeter." Note that suffic letter "R" after a model number designates rack mounting version of those instruments available in either a rack or bench mounting configuration. Many Fluke instruments use one configuration for both bench and rack mounting.

## Special Instrument Service

Many Fluke instruments can be supplied with non-standard paint, altered specification ranges, special connectors, or other special features. Please consult the authorized Fluke representative in your area or the factory Special-Instrument Service for prices, delivery schedule, and special ordering information.

## Where To Send Your Order

Orders should be made out to John Fluke Mfg. Co., Inc. or its subsidiaries and sent in care of your local Fluke representative (see list of representatives) or directly as follows:

| Electronic Counters | John Fluke Mfg. Co., LTD |
| :--- | :--- |
|  | P.O. Box 1094 |
|  | Buffalo, New York 14210 |

Logic Test Equipment Fluke Trendar Corporation 500 Clyde Avenue Mountain View, CA 94040<br>John Fluke Mfg. Co., Inc. P.O. Box 7428 Seattle, WA 98133

## Shipping Methods

Shipments are made directly from the factory. Unless specifically requested otherwise, express or truck transportation is used, whichever is least expensive and most serviceable to you. Small items may be sent via parcel post. Air freight, air express, or air parcel post will be used when specified on your order.

## Terms

U.S. and Canada terms are 30 days net. Unless credit has already been established, shipments will be made C.O.D. or on receipt of cash in advance. Terms for orders from other countries are irrevocable letter of credit or cash in advance unless other terms have been previously arranged.

## Prices

Prices are F.O.B. origin, unless otherwise specified. All prices are in U.S. funds and are subject to change without notice.

## Quotations and Pro Forma Invoices

Upon request quotations or pro forma invoices will be furnished to you by your local Fluke sales representative or by John Fluke Mfg. Co., Inc., John Fluke Mfg. Co., LTD or Fluke Trendar Corporation.

## Certification

Calibration measurements of Fluke instruments are traceable to the National Bureau of Standards.
All parts, materials and products on the Fluke instrument have been furnished to specifications set out by the manufacturer, the test data for which are available on file at the place of manufacture.

## Specifications

Specifications quoted applied at the same time of printing. The Company or its sales representatives can give details of improvements made as part of continuing development.

## Warranty

All Fluke instruments are warranted against defective materials and workmanship for one year.

## Calibration

The John Fluke Mfg. Co., Inc. maintains a set of primary or reference standards which are periodically checked by the National Bureau of Standards, thus assuring direct traceability to the Bureau.
Working standards are checked in this facility and used as a base for calibration throughout the plant. Many instruments and devices in the product line can be supplied with the "John Fluke Mfg. Co., Inc. Certificate of Calibration". These calibration reports generally include all numerical values pertaining to the calibration, uncertainties associated with the calibration and statements explaining the calibration.
A modest fee is charged for these services and a standards lab fee schedule is available on request.
Fluke has long established a reputation for accuracy and reliability. This has been made possible by careful attention to design criteria, quality craftsmanship, careful calibrations based on the finest standards facilities available, and a desire to furnish each customer a degree of quality and service which will meet his every need.

## Service Organizations

Fluke authorized service centers are located throughout the world, with Fluke Technical Centers placed strategically throughout North America. Check the map (page viii) for the nearest Technical Service Center in your area.
All Fluke instruments repaired by these facilities are returned to the customer calibrated within the parameters listed in the original specification for that instrument and warranted for 60 days after repair.
Arrangements should be made with the repair agency before sending equipment for repair or calibration. All Fluke service agencies will furnish quotes on repair and calibration free of charge. When making arrangements for calibration or repair, please give the model number, name, serial number and as much information as possible concerning the reason for returning the instrument. Non-warranty repairs are made at the cost of labor and materials plus a small service charge.
The factory and the Fluke Service Centers stand ready to assist customers in accomplishing their own repair. Should you have a question about servicing your instrument, please feel free to contact either the Customer Service Department at the factory or your nearest Fluke Technical Center.

## Parts

The factory maintains an extensive supply of parts for all instruments in the line including many instruments that are no longer part of our current production. Replacement parts may be ordered through your nearest Fluke Service Center or the factory.

Please identify parts by the Fluke stock number and part description as shown in the instruction manual and, if possible, by the schematic diagram circuit reference number. The model number and serial number of the instrument will help us verify the part or parts being ordered.
Carefully observe footnotes on the schematic diagrams and in the parts lists concerning matched components. In some cases parts must be ordered in matched sets in order to maintain the accuracies and capabilities of the instrument after repair. Minimum billing for parts ordered is $\$ 20.00$. All prices are FOB destination and subject to any applicable federal, state or local taxes.
All prices are in U.S. funds and are subject to change without notice.
Parts may be ordered through our International Representatives listed on page iii. Should you have any further questions about service or parts, please contact the service or sales agency nearest you.
Recommended spare parts lists to support any number of Fluke instruments can be obtained by contacting the factory Customer Service Parts Department.
A nominal charge is made for instruction manuals which may be ordered through any of your Fluke representatives or Technical Centers.

## Fluke Technical Centers

The unique concept of Fluke Technical Centers was established approximately two years ago to maximize customer field support and factory feedback. These centers and their personnel are an extension of the Quality \& Service Division of the Fluke factory. Their further purpose is to be involved in all quality and service situations at the local level enabling the factory to maintain the high standard of quality and service established throughout the years and synonymous with the name Fluke.
All Technical Centers are fully staffed and equipped to support the entire Fluke product line. Their standards are maintained and directly traceable to N.B.S. and the factory through our "Measurement Agreement Program". All centers have replacement parts inventories to expedite field repairs. Their personnel receive factory training and stand ready with repair and trouble-shooting expertise for all field situations. The Fluke Technical Centers stand ready to support you, our customer - please feel free to call upon them for field support.


## section I

## digital multimeters and voltmeters

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## Fluke Features

## Performance

Fluke digital voltmeters and multimeters offer the widest possible measurement power in the industry. Ac volts, dc volts, ac current, dc current and resistance measurement capability is standard in the multimeter line. True RMS 4 -terminal ohms, $\mathrm{AC} / \mathrm{DC}$ ratio, isolated data output and remote control are typical of the special functions you can select in a number of models. Basic dc accuracies range from $0.1 \%$ to $0.002 \%$ depending on model and are specified in terms of time and temperature so you can compare Fluke performance with other brands. Range of measurement is broad and in every case includes automatic overranging from $20 \%$ to $100 \%$ depending on model. Fluke DVM's measure microvolts to kilovolts, nanoamps to amps and milliohms to megohms with full overload protection on every function and range. Active filters are employed to ensure noise free performance and optimum accuracy. Guarding is another performance feature built into Fluke DVM's to assure the input is fully isolated from ground loops, noise and stray voltage. Exhaustive Fluke environmental testing and design evaluation results in MTBF's on the order of 10,000 hours.

## Construction

Fluke DVM's are small, tough and reliable. Careful attention to workmanship has resulted in clean, functional layouts and the highest possible degree of servicability. They are field proven to be rugged and able to take a lot of abuse and still work well within specs. Although ideal for bench use, every DVM has a full complement of rack mount kits available for convenient installation in standard EIA racks.

Rechargeable battery packs, available for Fluke DVM's, are built in for true convenience and portability. Options are plug-in printed circuit boards and most are field installable, so you can add measurement capability after you buy your DVM.

## Design Characteristics

A-to-D Conversion circuitry is designed to suit the particular DVM. Fluke uses either its patented Recirculating Remainder system or, in the case of the new 8600A and 8800A, a Dual Slope conversion system in the $41 / 2$ and $51 / 2$ digit DVM's. The popular Model 8000A employs the industry's most advanced LSI V-to-F converter. Large scale integration (LSI) employed in recent Fluke DMM's does more than give an instrument outstanding performance with a limited number of parts. It gives you a clean functional design. An example of advanced designs found in Fluke DVM's is the LSI chip used in the new Model 8600A, which contains all the digital controls for an autoranging dual slope DVM. It's a Fluke custom C-MOS integrated circuit with the basic timing and counting circuits, analog circuit, switching control, autorange system control, data output timing and control outputs, display system controls, and with the capability of up to 1 MHz clock speeds.

## Making a Choice

In making your choice of a Fluke DVM, first look at what you want in a basic instrument and then look into the accessories and options designed for that model to give you exactly what you need. The following selection guide will help you quickly locate the Fluke DVM most suited to your general requirements. Additional details needed to assist you in making the final choice are contained in the following pages, dealing with each instrument.

DIGITAL VOLTMETER SELECTION GUIDE

| MODEL | B000A | 8100B | 8110A | 8120 A | $8125 A^{5}$ | 8200 A | 8300 A | 8350A | 8375 A | 8400 A | B600A | 8800A |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Digits | $31 / 2$ | 4\%/2 | 4\% | 4\% | 4\% | $4 \%$ | 5\% | 5\% | 5\% | 5\% | 4\% | 5\% |
| Overrange | a | 20\% | $20 \%$ | 20\% | 20\% | 60\% | 20\% | 20\% | 20\% | 20\% | B. | B |
| Basic dc accur acy | 0.1\% | 0.02\% | 0.015 | $0.62 \%$ | 0.01\% | 0.01\% | 0.005\% | 0.005\% | 0.002\% | 0.002\% | 0.02\% | 0.005\% |
| dc volts sensitivity | $100 \mu \mathrm{~V}$ | $100 \mu \mathrm{~V}$ | $100 \mu \mathrm{~V}$ | $10 \mu \mathrm{~V}$ | $100 \mu \mathrm{~V}$ | $1 \mu \mathrm{~V}$ | $1 \mu \mathrm{~V}$ | $1 \mu \mathrm{~V}$ | $1 \mu \mathrm{~V}$ | $1 \mu \mathrm{~V}$ | $10 \mu \mathrm{~V}$ | $1 \mu \mathrm{~V}$ |
| Range dc volts | $\begin{gathered} 200 \mathrm{mV} \\ \text { to } 1200 \mathrm{~V} \end{gathered}$ | IV to 1000 V | IV to 1000 V | $\begin{gathered} 100 \mathrm{mV} \\ \text { to } 1000 \mathrm{~V} \end{gathered}$ | IV to 1000 V | $\begin{aligned} & 10 \mathrm{mV} V^{1} \\ & \text { to } 1000 \mathrm{~V} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 100 \mathrm{mV}^{3} \\ & \text { to } 1000 \mathrm{~V} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 100 \mathrm{mV} \\ \text { to } 1000 \mathrm{~V} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 100 \mathrm{mV} \\ \text { to } 1000 \mathrm{~V} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 100 \mathrm{mV} \\ \text { to } 1000 \mathrm{~V} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 200 \mathrm{mV} \\ \text { to } 1200 \mathrm{~V} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 200 \mathrm{mV} \\ & \text { to } 1200 \mathrm{~V} \end{aligned}$ |
| Range ac volts | $\begin{gathered} 200 \mathrm{mV} \\ \text { to } 1200 \mathrm{~V} \end{gathered}$ | IV to 1000 V | 1 V to 1000 V | $\begin{gathered} 100 \mathrm{mV} \\ \text { to } 1000 \mathrm{~V} \end{gathered}$ | 1V to 1000 V | 1V to 1000 V | $\begin{aligned} & \text { IV } 10^{2} \\ & 1000 \mathrm{~V} \end{aligned}$ | IV to 1000 V | $\begin{aligned} & 1 \mathrm{~V} 10^{4} \\ & 1000 \mathrm{~V} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1 \mathrm{~V} \text { to } \\ & 1000 \mathrm{~V} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 200 \mathrm{mV} \\ \text { to } 1200 \mathrm{~V} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2 \mathrm{~V} \text { to } \\ & 1200 \mathrm{~V} \end{aligned}$ |
| Rarige-ac and de current | $\begin{aligned} & 200 \mu \mathrm{~A} \\ & \text { to } 10 A^{7} \end{aligned}$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 100 \mu \mathrm{~A} \\ & 1000 \mathrm{~mA} \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 200 \mu \mathrm{~A} \\ & 2000 \mathrm{~mA} \end{aligned}$ |  |
| Range-Resistance | $\begin{aligned} & 2 \Omega \text { to } \\ & 20 \mathrm{M} \Omega^{6} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1 \mathrm{~K} \Omega \text { to } \\ & 10 \mathrm{MS} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1 \mathrm{~K} \Omega \text { to } \\ & 10 \mathrm{M} \Omega \end{aligned}$ | $1 \mathrm{~K} \Omega$ to 10MS! | $\begin{aligned} & 1 \mathrm{~K} \Omega \text { to } \\ & 10 \mathrm{M} \Omega \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 100 \Omega^{2} \\ & \text { to } 10 \mathrm{M} \Omega \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1 \mathrm{~K} \Omega \text { to } \\ & 10 \mathrm{M} \Omega \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1 K \Omega \text { to } \\ & 10 M \Omega \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 10 \Omega \text { to } \\ & 10 \mathrm{MO} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 10 \Omega \text { to } 0^{2} \\ & 10 \mathrm{M} \Omega \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 200 \Omega 2 \text { to } \\ & 20 \mathrm{M} \Omega \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 200 \Omega \text { to } \\ & 20 \mathrm{M} \Omega \end{aligned}$ |
| True RMS option |  |  |  |  |  | $\times$ |  |  | $\mathrm{X}^{4}$ | $\times$ |  |  |
| Autorange |  |  |  |  |  | $\times$ | $x$ | $x$ | x | $\times$ | $\times$ | $x$ |
| Guarded |  |  | X | X | X | $x$ | $x$ | X | x | X |  | X |
| Remote control option |  |  |  |  |  | $\times$ | $\times$ |  | $\times$ | X |  |  |
| DOU option | X | $x$ | $x$ | $x$ | $x$ | X | X |  | x | X | $x$ | $\times$ |
| Battery pack option | X | $\times$ | $\times$ | x | $\times$ |  |  |  |  |  | $\times$ |  |
| ${ }^{1} 10 \mathrm{mV}$ \& 100 mV optional 620 and 200 optional |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 5 militarized |  |  |

## Digital Multimeter 8000A

## FEATURES

BASIC INSTRUMENT

- 2000 Counts
- 26 Ranges of AC/DC Voltage, Current and Resistance
- 0.1\% Basic DC Accuracy
- Full Overload Protection
- Lightweight, Rugged Design
- Wide Range of Accessories

OPTIONS

- 10 Amp AC/DC Current Range
- $2 \Omega$ and $20 \Omega$ Low Ohms Range
- Rechargeable Battery
- Data Output



## The FLUKE Model 8000A: 2000-COUNT DIGITAL MULTIMETER

The highly successful Fluke 8000A Digital Multimeter brought a new standard of excellence to the low cost field. Today, with expanded capability, the 8000 brings that standard to increased measurement capability through the addition of new options and accessories.

Choose from many options including rechargeable battery power, digital printer output plus the new low ohms and high current options. High voltage and RF probes and a clamp-on ac current probe highlight the list of 8000 A accessories.

## BASIC INSTRUMENT (8000A)

The Model 8000A gives you more functions for your money. There are 26 ranges, including five ranges each of ac and dc voltage, five ranges each of ac and dc current, and six ranges
of resistance. Like the more expensive Fluke digital voltmeters, the Model 8000A offers reliable, error free push button control, and is completely self zeroing. The 8000A is available with a rechargeable battery option, Model $8000 \mathrm{~A}-01$, providing 8 hours of operation between charges, or a data output option, Model 8000A-02, for data logging applications.


MODEL 8000A

## Specifications (BASIC INSTRUMENT)

## DC VOLTAGE

Ranges
Accuracy
(1 year, $15^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $35^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ )
Temperature Coefficient: ( -10 C to 15 C and $35^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $55^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ )
Input Impedance
Normal Mode Rejection
Common Mode Rejection ( $1 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ unbalance)
Response Time
Maximum Input Voltage

## AC VOLTAGE

Ranges
Accuracy
(1 year, $15^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $35^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ )

Temperature Coefficient: $\left(-10^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\right.$ to $15^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ and $35^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $55^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ )
Input Impedance
Common Mode Rejection ( $1 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ unbalance)
Response Time
Maximum Input Voltage

## DC CURRENT

## Ranges

Accuracy

$$
\left(1 \text { year, } 15^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \text { to } 35^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\right)
$$

Temperature Coefficient: $\left(-10^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\right.$ to $15^{\circ}$ and $35^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $55^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ )
Voltage Burden
Response Time
Maximum Input
$\pm 199.9 \mathrm{mV}, \pm 1.999 \mathrm{~V}, \pm 19.99 \mathrm{~V}$, $\pm 199.9 \mathrm{~V}, \pm 1199 \mathrm{~V}$
$\pm(0.1 \%$ of reading +1 digit)
$\pm\left(0.01 \%\right.$ reading $\left./{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}+.005 \% \mathrm{~F} . \mathrm{S} /{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\right)$
$10 \mathrm{M} \Omega$, all ranges
Greater than $60 \mathrm{~dB} @ 50 \mathrm{~Hz}, 60 \mathrm{~Hz}$
Greater than 120 dB @ dc and 50 Hz , 60 Hz
$1 / 2$ second
1200 V rms, all ranges
$199.9 \mathrm{mV}, 1.999 \mathrm{~V}, 19.99 \mathrm{~V}$.
$199.9 \mathrm{~V}, 1199 \mathrm{~V}$
45 Hz to $10 \mathrm{kHz} \pm 10.5 \%$ of reading +2 digits)
10 kHz to $20 \mathrm{kHz} \pm 1 \%$ of reading +2 digits)
$\pm\left(0.01 \%\right.$ reading $\left./{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}+0.005 \% \mathrm{~F} . \mathrm{S} . /{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\right)$
$10 \mathrm{M} \Omega$ in parallel with 100 pf Greater than $60 \mathrm{~dB} @ 50 \mathrm{~Hz}, 60 \mathrm{~Hz}$

3 seconds, worst case
1200 V rms, not to exceed $10^{7}$ volt Hz product on $20,200,1200 \mathrm{~V}$ ranges. 500 V rms on 200 mV and 2 V ranges.
$\pm 199.9 \mu \mathrm{~A}, \pm 1.999 \mathrm{~mA}, \pm 19.99 \mathrm{~mA}$, $\pm 199.9 \mathrm{~mA}, \pm 1999 \mathrm{~mA}$
$\pm(0.3 \%$ of reading +1 digit $)$
$\pm\left(0.015 \%\right.$ reading $/{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}+0.005 \%$ F.S. $\left.I^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\right)$
0.22 V maximum up to $200 \mathrm{~mA} ; 0.45 \mathrm{~V}$ at 2 amps
$1 / 2$ second
2 amps rms (fuse protected)

## AC CURRENT

## Ranges

Accuracy
$199.9 \mu \mathrm{~A}, 1.999 \mathrm{~mA}, 19.99 \mathrm{~mA}$,
$199.9 \mathrm{~mA}, 1999 \mathrm{~mA}$
45 Hz to $10 \mathrm{kHz} \pm 11 \%$ of reading
+2 digits) except 2000 mA range:
45 Hz to $3 \mathrm{kHz} \pm$ ( $1 \%$ of reading
+2 digits)
Temperafure Coefficient: $\pm\left(0.015 \%\right.$ reading $\left./{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}+0.005 \% \mathrm{~F} . \mathrm{S} . /^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\right)$
( $-10^{\mathrm{C}}$ to 15 C and $35^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $55^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ )
Voltage Burden
Response Time
Maximum Input

RESISTANCE
Ranges
Accuracy
$\left(1\right.$ year, $15^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $35^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ )

Temperature Coefficient: $\left(-10^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\right.$ to $15^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ and $35^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $55^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ )

Response Time
Current through Unknown $200 \Omega$ range, 1 mA $2 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ range, 1 mA $20 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ range, $100 \mu \mathrm{~A}$ $200 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ range, $1 \mu \mathrm{~A}$ $2000 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ range, $1 \mu \mathrm{~A}$ $20 \mathrm{M} \Omega$ range, $0.1 \mu \mathrm{~A}$
Maximum Input Voltage

GENERAL

| Max. Common Mode | 1200 V peak |
| :--- | :--- |
| Voltage |  |
| Operating Temp. Range | $-10{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+55^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| Storage Temp. Range | $-40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+75^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\left(-40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\right.$ to $+60^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
|  | with batteries) |
| Humidity Range | 0 to $80 \%$ RH |


| Display | 7 - segment LED $0.30^{\prime \prime}$ character height |
| :---: | :---: |
| Size | $81 / 2^{\prime \prime}$ wide $\times 2 \frac{1}{2}{ }^{\prime \prime}$ high $\times 10^{\prime \prime}$ deep <br> ( $22 \mathrm{~cm} \times 6 \mathrm{~cm} \times 25 \mathrm{~cm}$ ) |
| Weight | $23 / 4$ pounds ( 1.2 kilograms) without batteries <br> 4 pounds ( 1.8 kilograms) with batteries |
| Power Battery Option (-01) | $100-115-230 \mathrm{~V}$ ac, 50 to $400 \mathrm{~Hz}, 2$ watts 8 hour minimum operation on internal rechargeable batteries |

## OPTIONS

Rechargeable Battery Pack (8000A-01)

The rechargeable battery pack is entirely self-contained within the 8000A package. It is supplied with standard "D" sized nicklecadmium batteries which provide, under normal conditions, 1000 discharge-charge cycles of operation. The battery pack will provide a minimum of eight hours operation, with recharge requiring less than 14 hours. Recharging is automatic whenever unit is plugged in and does not affect normal bench operation.

## Digital Printer Output (8000A-02)

The data output option provides parallel, buffered BCD data of the digital readout, polarity and overload. It is suitable for driving a digital printer or providing input to systems. The non-isolated buffered output will sink up to 10 mA of current and has a $15 \mathrm{k} \Omega$


Interior View of Model 8000A Equipped with Rechargeable Battery Pack Option

# High Current Option (8000A-05) 

## DESCRIPTION

The Fluke 8000A-05 Digital Multimeter offers you extended current measurement capabilities to 20 amps with the -05 , line, and -015 , battery, options.

Separate high current inputs are provided enabling the new option equipped units to measure up to 10 amps continuously and from 10 to 20 amps for periods of one minute or less.

The standard capabilities of the 8000A DMM have been maintained and include five ranges of $A C$ and $D C$ voltage, five ranges $A C$ and $D C$ current on the 2 amp inputs and six ranges of resistance.

## SPECIFICATIONS

All of the specifications for the basic 8000A apply to the


MODEL 8000A-05

8000A-05, -015 plus the following current specifications:

## DC CURRENT

Range
Accuracy

## AC CURRENT

Range
Accuracy
10.00A ( 1 min . operation 10A to 20A)

10 A Range $\pm(0.5 \%$ of reading +1 digit $)$
10.00A ( 1 min . operation 10A to 20A)

10A Range 45 Hz to $3 \mathrm{kHz} \pm(1 \%$ of reading +2 digits)

## Low Ohms Option (8000A-06)

The Model 8000A-06 features 2 ohm and 20 ohm resistance ranges. The instrument includes a front panel lead resistance cancellation control assuring the user that his
measurement of the unknown $R$ does not include the resistance in his test leads. This is important since the model $8000 \mathrm{~A}-06$ is capable of resolving 0.001 ohms.

## LOW OHMS OPTION(8000A-06) continued

The low ohms capability of the model 8000A-06 is an invaluable tool when measuring continuity, contact resistance, and shorted circuits. It is ideal for measuring and testing transformers, coils, armatures, fields, heating elements, cables, PCB opens and shorts, small appliances, telephone equipment and office machines.


MODEL 8000A-06

## SPECIFICATIONS

All of the specifications for the basic 8000A apply to the 8000A-06 plus the following:

## LOW OHMS

Range $\quad 1.999 \Omega, 19.99 \Omega$
Accuracy
( 1 year, $15^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $35^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ ) $1.999 \Omega$ range $\pm(1 \%$ of reading +2 digits) $19.99 \Omega$ range $\pm(0.5 \%$ of reading +2 digits)

NOTE: 1) $8000 \mathrm{~A}-06$ option does not include the $19.99 \mathrm{M} \Omega$ resistance range.
2) $8000 \mathrm{~A}-06$ is available with line operation only.
3) 8000A-06 and -05 options may not both be installed in the same unit.
4) 8000A-06 not field installable

## Accessories

## Deluxe Test Lead Kit (A80)

Universal test leads having two color coded leads with insulated, threaded adapters on each end suitable for attachment of the following adapters:

1. Banana Plugs
2. Pin Tips
3. Test Prod Tips
4. Alligator Clips
5. Binding Post Lugs

High Voltage Probe $(80 K-40)$

| Voltage Range | $1 \mathrm{kV}-40 \mathrm{kV}$ |
| :--- | :--- |
| Input Resistance | $1000 \mathrm{M} \Omega$ |
| Ratio | $1000: 1$ |
| Overall Accuracy | $20-30 \mathrm{kV} \pm 2 \%$ (Calibrated $1 \%$ at |
|  | 25 kV ) |
| Upper Limit | Changes Linearly from $2 \%$ at <br>  <br> Lower Limit <br>  <br>  <br>  <br>  <br>  <br>  <br>  <br>  <br>  <br> Changes Linearly from 2\% at <br> 20 kV to $4 \%$ at 1 kV (Calibrated <br> for $10 \mathrm{M} \Omega \mathrm{DVM}$ input resistance) |

NOTE: Calibrated for $10 \mathrm{M} \Omega$ DVM input resistance.

RF Probe (80RF-1)
Input Voltage Range: 0.25 to 30 V Response: 100 kHz to 500 MHz , 1 dB accuracy
RF Probe (81RF)
Input Range 0.25 V to 30 V rms Response: 100 kHz to $100 \mathrm{MHz}, 1$ dB accuracy

Clamp on AC Current Probe (801-600)

Ranges, 2 to 600 amps , accuracy $+3 \% 60$ to 440 Hz (2" opening)

## Carrying Case (C80)

Fitted soft vinyl case, with carrying strap and storage compartment for test leads, power cord and other compact accessories.

## Carrying Case (C86)

Rugged moulded case, with handle and storage compartment for test leads, power cord and other compact accessories.

## Front Panel Dust Cover (Moo-100-714)

Snap-on dust cover provides protection for front panel and controls.

## Rack Mount Kits (M00-200-611/612/613)

Three rack mount kits provide full width ( 19 inch E.I.A. standard) panel mounts $31 / 2$ inches high. The -611 provides right or left offset mounting of the 8000 A , the -612 is a center mount unit and the -613 mounts two units side by side.

Need to log data? The Fluke model 2010A Printer is available with a custom interface cable to the model 8000A when equipped with the data output option. Providing a ready
made inexpensive, reliable, data logging system, the printer records up to 10 columns ( 18 columns with the -01 option) of data per line at the rate of 2.65 lines per second.


MODEL 8000A ACCESSORIES


## PRICES

## DIGITAL MULTIMETERS

| 8000A | Digital Multimeter |  |  |  | \$ 299 |  |  | 80K-40 |  |  |  |  |  | \$ 40 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 8000A-01 | DMM with Rechargeable Battery Pack |  |  |  |  |  |  | 80RF-1, RF Probe |  |  |  |  |  | 75 |
|  | Option |  |  |  | 349 |  |  | 81RF, RF Probe |  |  |  |  |  | 40 |
| 8000A-02 | DMM with Data Output Option |  |  |  | 374 |  |  | 801-600, Clamp-on AC Current Probe |  |  |  |  |  | 65 |
| 8000A-025 | DMM with Printer Output and 10 AMP |  |  |  |  |  |  | C80, Carrying Case, soft vinyl |  |  |  |  |  | 15 |
|  | Range |  |  |  | 399 |  |  | C86, Carrying Case, rugged |  |  |  |  |  | 15 |
| 8000A-015 | DMM with 10A Range and Rechargeable |  |  |  |  |  |  | M00-100-714, Front Panel Dust Cover |  |  |  |  |  | 8 |
|  | Battery Pack |  |  |  | 374 |  |  | M00-200-611, Right or Left Offset Rack Mounting |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 8000A-05, | DMM with 10A Range |  |  |  | 324 |  |  | Kit |  |  |  |  |  | 30 |
| 8000A-06 | DMM with 2 and 20 Ohm Ranges |  |  |  | 350 |  |  | M00-200-612, Center Mount Rack Mounting Kit |  |  |  |  |  | 30 |
| 8000A-026 | DMM with Printer Output and 10 AMP Range |  |  |  |  |  |  | M00-200-613, Dual Unit Mounting Kit 2010A Printer 10 column |  |  |  |  |  | 30 795 |
| A80 | Deluxe Test Lead Kit |  |  |  | $5$ |  |  | 2010A-7001 Cable to 8000A-02 |  |  |  |  |  | 75 |
|  | MODEL | 8000A | 81008 | 8110 A | 8120A | $8125 \mathrm{~A}^{3}$ | 8200A | 8300 A | 8350A | 8375A | 8400A | 8600A | 8800A |  |
|  | Digits | $31 / 2$ | 41/2 | $41 / 2$ | 41/2 | 4 $7 / 2$ | 4/2 | 51/2 | $51 / 2$ | $51 / 2$ | 51/2 | 41/2 | $51 / 2$ |  |
|  | Overrange | 1 | 20\% | 20\% | 20\% | 20\% | 60\% | 20\% | 20\% | 20\% | 20\% | 1 | ' |  |
|  | Basic dc accuracy | 0,1\% | 0.02\% | 0.01\% | 0.02\% | 0.01\% | 0.01\% | 0.005\% | 0.005\% | 0.002\% | 0.002\% | 0.02\% | 0.005\% |  |
|  | dc volts sensitivity | $100 \mu \mathrm{~V}$ | $100 \mu \mathrm{~V}$ | $100 \mu \mathrm{~V}$ | ${ }^{10} \mu \mathrm{~V}$ | $100 \mu \mathrm{~V}$ | ${ }^{1} \mathrm{~L} \mathrm{~V}$ | $1 \mu \mathrm{~V}$ | $1 \mu \mathrm{~V}$ | ${ }_{1} \mathrm{~V}$ | ${ }^{1} \mathrm{~L} \mathrm{~V}$ | $10 \mu \mathrm{~V}$ | ${ }_{1 \mu} \mathrm{~V}$ |  |
|  | Ranges de volts | $\begin{aligned} & 5-200 \mathrm{mV} \\ & \text { to } 1200 \mathrm{~V} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4-1 \mathrm{~V} \text { to } \\ & 1000 \mathrm{~V} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \begin{array}{l} 4-1 \mathrm{~V} \text { to } \\ 1000 \mathrm{~V} \end{array} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5-100 \mathrm{mV} \\ & \text { to } 1000 \mathrm{~V} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4.1 \mathrm{~V} \text { to } \\ & 1000 \mathrm{~V} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 6-10 \mathrm{mV} \\ & \text { to } 1000 \mathrm{~V} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 5-100 } \mathrm{mV}^{1} \\ & \text { to } 10000 \mathrm{l} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5-100 \mathrm{mV} \\ & \text { to } 1000 \mathrm{~V} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5-100 \mathrm{mV} \\ & \text { to } 1000 \mathrm{~V} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5-100 \mathrm{mV} \\ & \text { to } 1000 \mathrm{~V} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5-200 \mathrm{mV} \\ & \text { to } 1200 \mathrm{~V} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5-200 \mathrm{mV} \\ & \text { to } 1200 \mathrm{~V} \end{aligned}$ |  |
|  | Rangesac volts | $\begin{aligned} & 5-200 \mathrm{mV} \\ & \text { to } 1200 \mathrm{~V} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4-1 \mathrm{~V} \text { to } \\ & 1000 \mathrm{~V} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 4-1V to } \\ & 1000 \mathrm{~V} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5-100 \mathrm{mV} \\ & \text { to } 1000 \mathrm{~V} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 4. TV to } \\ & \text { 10000 } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4.1 \mathrm{~V} \text { to } \\ & 1000 \mathrm{~V} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 4.1. } \mathrm{V} \text { to } \\ & 1000 \mathrm{~V} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 4-1V to } \\ & 1000 \mathrm{l} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \begin{array}{l} 4.1 \mathrm{~V} \text { to } \\ 1000 \mathrm{~V} \end{array} \end{aligned}$ | 4.1 V to ${ }^{1}$ 1000 V | $\begin{aligned} & 5-200 \mathrm{mV} \\ & \text { to } 1200 \mathrm{~V} \end{aligned}$ | 4-2V to 1200 V |  |
|  | Ranges - ac and dc current | $\begin{aligned} & 6.200 \mu \mathrm{~A} \\ & \text { to } 10 \mathrm{~A} \text { ? } \end{aligned}$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 5-100 \mu \mathrm{~A} \\ & 1000 \mathrm{~mA} \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 5.200 \mu \mathrm{~A} \\ & 2000 \mathrm{~mA} \end{aligned}$ |  |  |
|  | Ranges resistance | $\begin{aligned} & 8-22, ~ \text { to } \\ & 20 \mathrm{M} \mathbf{c}^{8} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5-1 \mathrm{~K}!\text { to } \\ & 10 \mathrm{~m} 9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5-1 \mathrm{kgI} \text { to } \\ & 10 \mathrm{M} \text { ? } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5-1 \mathrm{k}!\text { to } \\ & 10 \mathrm{MD} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5-1 \mathrm{K!} \text { to } \\ & 10 \mathrm{M!} \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 6-100 \Omega 2 \\ & \text { to 10M2 } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \begin{array}{l} \text { 5.1 } \mathrm{Kg}: 10^{2} \\ 10 \mathrm{M} \end{array} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5-1 \mathrm{KI} \text { to } \\ & 10 \mathrm{M} \Omega \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 7-109 \text { to } \\ & 10 \mathrm{M} 9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 7-10 \mathrm{n} 10^{2} \\ & 10 \mathrm{M} ? \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 6-200 \Omega \text { to } \\ & 20 \mathrm{M}! \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 6-2009 \text { to } \\ & 20 \mathrm{M} 9 \end{aligned}$ |  |
|  | True rms option |  |  |  |  |  | $\checkmark$ |  |  | 14 | , |  |  |  |
|  | Autorange |  |  |  |  |  | $\checkmark$ | $\%$ | 1 | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ | 1 | 1 |  |
|  | Guarded |  |  | $\gamma$ | $\checkmark$ | $V$ | $\checkmark$ | 1 | 1 | $\checkmark$ | 1 |  | 1 |  |
|  | Remote control option |  |  |  |  |  | $\checkmark$ | 1 |  | I | 1 |  |  |  |
|  | DOU option | 1 | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ | 1 | $\checkmark$ | $!$ |  | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ | 1 |  |
|  | Battery pack option | $\checkmark$ | 1 | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ |  |  |  |  |  | $r$ |  |  |
|  | Basic price | \$299 | \$645 | \$895 | \$745 | \$1995 | \$995 | \$1295 | \$1595 | \$2195 | \$2495 | \$599 | \$1099 |  |
|  | 110 mV \& 100 mV o +29 and 20! optio |  | 'optional <br> OA optiona |  | mV \& 1000 m il scale rang | mV optiona inges include | $\begin{aligned} & \text { true } \\ & \text { de } 100 \% \text { ove } \end{aligned}$ | erms stand verrange |  | militarized |  |  |  |  |



- "RECIRCULATING REMAINDER" * A/D CONVERSION
- 10,000 HOUR MTBF
- INTERNAL BATTERY OPERATION OPTIONAL
- COMPLETE MULTIMETER
- FOUR DIGITS PLUS OVERRANGE
- ISOLATED PRINTER OUTPUT OPTIONAL

APPLICATIONS:

- MEASURE AC AND DC TO 1200 VOLTS
- MEASURE RESISTANCE TO 12 MEGOHMS
- COMPLETE PORTABILITY WITH BATTERY OPTION
- FULLY ISOLATED MEASUREMENTS


## DESCRIPTION

Model 8100 B is a compact, lightweight digital multimeter with a 10,000 hour MTBF, displaying four full decades plus a " 1 " for $20 \%$ overrange. It may be operated from line power or optional self-contained rechargeable batteries. AC volts, DC volts and kilohms are standard functions, selection being made via pushbutton switches. A switched 2 -pole active filter and instantaneous, automatic polarity selection and display are additional standard features.

Analog inputs to the 8100 B are processed through a buffer amplifier, the output of which is periodically sampled by a unique, Fluke designed, "Recirculating Remainder" analog-to-digital converter. The converter uses only one BCD counter and resistive ladder network to serially determine and display all digits. A unique capacitor register is used to hold the digits of the sample for continuous display between samples. Necessary converter switching is accomplished with fieldeffect transistors.

The analog circuitry also makes multiple use of scaling resistors and passive components. The combined analog and digital circuitry has low power consumption and a low total parts count, which leads to high reliability and optional battery operation.

High quality wire-wound resistors, polystyrene capacitors and an extremely stable reference amplifier are
used in conjunction with the buffer amplifier and a high accuracy comparator to ensure precise, stable, digitizing of the analog input.

Custom packaging of the 8100 B combines an attractive appearance with rugged construction. A single fiberglass circuit board is solidly secured to its strong aluminum chassis. Guard shields surround all critical analog and digital circuitry. Tough, scuff resistant plastic covers provide exterior protection. An accessory cover is available to protect the front panel during transit. A locking tilt-up bail is also used as a carrying handle. The line cord is detachable. A concealed slide switch at the rear of the instrument is used for selection of 115 V or 230 V AC line power.

The optional, rechargeable battery pack may be installed in the field or factory. A meter along side the digit readout is provided to indicate the state of battery charge. The battery is automatically charged when the 8100 B is operated from line power. Disconnecting the line cord enables battery operation.

Fully isolated printer output for data logging purposes is a factory installed option. The standard Model 8100B cannot accept the battery option when the printer option is in place, however this combination of options is available as a special version. For full details contact the factory.

## SPECIFICATIONS

## DC VOLTS



## SPECIFICATIONS (Continued)

| Rejection | . . . . |  | INTERFERENCE FREQUENCY |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | $60 \mathrm{~Hz}$ |  | $50 \mathrm{~Hz}$ |  |
|  |  | DC | $\begin{gathered} \hline \text { FILTER } \\ \text { IN } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \hline \text { FILTER } \\ & \text { OUT } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \hline \text { FILTER } \\ \text { IN } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { FILTER } \\ & \text { OUT } \end{aligned}$ |
|  | COMMON MODE <br> ( 1 K in Low Lead) | 120 db | 120 db | 100 db | 120 db | 100 db |
|  | NORMAL MODE | ...... | 60 db | 20 db | 47 db | 9 db |

NOTE: Common Mode Rejection specifications are not degraded when the isolated printer output option is used and Common Mode Rejection approaches infinity when the instrument is battery operated.


## ISOLATED PRINTER OUTPUT (Option 8100B-02, factory installed)

Data Available .
Coding
Logic Levels and Definition
Triggering
Trigger to Reading Delay
Print Commands

Digits, Range, Functions, Polarity, Filter
8421 BCD Digits, individual lines for remaining data.
Logic " 1 " +3.5 V , Logic " 0 " $=0 \mathrm{~V}$ from TTL 7400 Series.
Two channels provide Logic " 1 " and Logic " 0 " triggering.
400 ms . maximum.
Logic " 1 " to Logic " 0 " and complement both provided.
$8100 B$

## SPECIFICATIONS

## SPECIFICATIONS (Continued)

## GENERAL



Humidity Range
Shock and Vibration
Mounting
10,000 hours
MTBF.
Selection
Manual via mechanically interlocked pushbuttons.
Four decade neon in-line readout with polarity neon for DC volts and fifth digit for $20 \%$ overrange. Automatic decimal location.
Sample Rate
3 samples per second.
"HV" "LO"
See "Overload" specification by function.
1200 V DC or 230 V RMS at 60 Hz .
8 watts from $115 \mathrm{~V} / 230 \mathrm{~V}, \pm 10 \%, 50-500 \mathrm{~Hz}$ line with internal battery option-01.
8 hours continuous operation from the rechargeable nickel-cadmium batteries.
Storage Temperature
Operating Temperature
Temperature Coefficient
(outside limits shown in 30 and
90 day specifications)
8 pounds without batteries. ( 3.6 Kg ).
10 pounds with batteries. ( 4.5 Kg ).
$-40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+75^{\circ} \mathrm{C} .\left(-40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\right.$ to $+60^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ with batteries).
$0^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+50^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$.
DC $\pm(0.0025 \%$ of input $+0.001 \%$ of range $) /{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$.
$\mathrm{AC} \pm(0.015 \%$ of input $+0.005 \%$ of range $) /{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$.
$\mathrm{K} \Omega \pm(0.0035 \%$ of input $+0.0015 \%$ of range $) /{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$.
$10 \mathrm{M} \Omega \pm(0.01 \%$ of input $+0.002 \%$ of range $) /{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$.
$80 \%$ R.H. max. at temp. $\leqslant 35^{\circ} \mathrm{C} ; 70 \%$ R.H. $\max$ from $35^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $50^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$.
Meets requirements of MIL-T-21200H and MIL-E-16400F.
Tilt down carrying handle detents into custom non-marring feet and serves as a tilt-up bail for bench use.


## FLUKE

## DIGITAL MULTIMETER



FEATURES:

- 25 RANGE, 4 DIGIT MULTIMETER
- $20 \%$ OVERRANGE ON ALL RANGES
- OVERLOAD RESISTANT
- "RECIRCULATING REMAINDER" * A/D CONVERSION
- 10,000 HOUR MTBF
- INTERNAL BATTERY OPERATION OPTIONAL
- ISOLATED PRINTER OUTPUT OPTIONAL


## APPLICATIONS:

- MEASURE AC AND DC VOLTS FROM 10 UV TO 1200 VOLTS
- MEASURE AC AND DC CURRENT FROM 10 NA TO 1.2 AMPERES
- MEASURE RESISTANCE FROM 0.1 OHMS TO 12 MEGOHMS
- COMPLETE PORTABILITY WITH BATTERY OPTION
- FULLY ISOLATED MEASUREMENTS


## DESCRIPTION

Model 8120 A is a complete 25 range digital multimeter that can be used to measure ac and dc voltages, ac and dc currents, plus resistance. Each function has five ranges that all provide $0.01 \%$ of range resolution and $20 \%$ overranging. Maximum voltage sensitivity is 10 uV on the 100 MV ac or dc ranges while maximum current sensitivity is 10 nA . The 8120 A 's in-line, non-blinking readout displays polarity information, an overrange " 1 " and four full decades of digits.

Custom packaging of the 8120A combines an attractive appearance with rugged but light weight construction. Tough, scuff resistant covers provide exterior protection and a locking tilt-up bail can be rotated for use as a convenient carrying handle.

Severe overloads can be continuously applied to all of the 8120A's voltage and resistance ranges with no damage whatsoever while current ranges are protected with fusing. Large, clearly legible, two color lettering is used to identify each of the interlocked pushbutton selector switches and the decimal point is automatically positioned in the readout. These features reduce the likelihood of an overload being applied through operator error.

Long-lived reliability is centered around the 8120A's use of Fluke developed recirculating-remainder analog. to-digital conversion. This technique utilizes a simple resistive feedback network to serially determine and display all digits. Thus the converters circuits contribute significantly to the reliability enhancing low parts count and low power consumption of the 8120A.

Operating power from sources available virtually everywhere in the world, including shipboard and aircraft
power, will energize the 8120 A . A slide switch is provided for efficient $115 / 230 \mathrm{VAC}$ changeover while the internal regulating circuits of the 8120 A operate equally well at power line frequencies of $50-500 \mathrm{~Hz}$.

Battery operation for eight full hours of multimeter use at sites remote from line power is optionally available. The internally mounted, rechargeable battery option can be ordered installed in the 8120A or easily added by the user in the field. Battery charge is restored by operating the 8120 A from line power and disconnecting the line cord provides instantaneous changeover to battery power.

Assured accuracy is maintained in the presence of normal mode noise because a low-pass filter at the input of the 8120 A provides positive, broadband rejection. A guard shield prevents common mode errors when the 8120 A is line operated and optional battery operation ensures complete freedom from error causing "ground loops" even when the measurement is referenced to a potential elevated more than a thousand volts above power line ground.

Highly Isolated Printer Output is a factory installed option that provides complete measurement information for printers that can accept DTL or TTL logic level inputs. Outstanding isolation between measurement and digital output circuits is obtained because only two guarded toroids are used to serially transfer data from the 8200A's recirculating-remainder analog-to-digital converter into the printer output unit. Data provided is complete and includes polarity, function and range as well as all digits.

## SPECIFICATIONS

## DC VOLTS



[^0]
## SPECIFICATIONS

Polarity
Overload (without damage)

Automatic, instantaneous selection and display
$\pm 1200$ VDC or $\pm 1700 \mathrm{~V}$ peak AC applied continuously to any range

## AC VOLTS

Ranges
Resolution
Accuracy (all ranges)
90 days, $15^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $35^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$

Input Impedance
Response Time to Rated Accuracy .
DC Normal Mode Voltage.
Overload
(dc to 20 kHz , without damage)
$100 \mathrm{MV}, 1 \mathrm{~V}, 10 \mathrm{~V}, 100 \mathrm{~V}$ and 1000 V . ( $20 \%$ overrange, all ranges) $0.01 \%$ of range. ( 10 uv on 100 MV range maximum)
$50 \mathrm{~Hz} \cdot 10 \mathrm{kHz} \quad 30.50 \mathrm{~Hz}$ and 10.20 kHz
$\pm(0.2 \%$ of input $+0.05 \%$ of range) $\pm(0.5 \%$ of input $+0.1 \%$ of range)

1 megohm shunted by $<50 \mathrm{pf}$. ( $100 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ shunted by $<100$ pf on 100 MV range)
3 seconds
$\pm 1200 \mathrm{~V}$ maximum ( $\pm 250 \mathrm{~V}$ on 100 MV range)
1200 V applied continuously 1000 V Range $\quad 250 \mathrm{~V} \frac{100 \mathrm{MV} \text { Range }}{\text { applied continuously }}$
$1 \mathrm{k}, 10 \mathrm{k}, 100 \mathrm{k}, 1000 \mathrm{k}$ and 10 M . ( $20 \%$ overrange, all ranges) $0.01 \%$ of range ( 0.1 ohm on 1 k range maximum) 1K-1000K Range $\quad$ 10M Range
$\pm(0.05 \%$ of input $+0.01 \%$ of range $\pm(0.1 \%$ of input $+0.01 \%$ of range $)$
Two terminal, constant current,
0.7 ma . on the 1 k range, decreasing by an order of magnitude per range to 0.7 ua on the $1000 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ range ( 0.1 ua on the $10 \mathrm{M} \Omega$ range). 2.0 seconds, ( 10 secs. on the $10 \mathrm{M} \Omega$ range)
$\underline{10 \mathrm{~K} \Omega \text { to } 10 \mathrm{M} \Omega \text { Range } \quad \mathrm{k} \Omega \text { Range }}$
230 V rms applied continuously 130 V rms applied continuously

## DC CURRENT



## AC CURRENT

## Ranges

Resolution
Accuracy (all ranges)
90 days, $15^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \cdot 35^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$

## Burden

## Response Time to Rated Accuracy

Overload

100 ua, $1 \mathrm{MA}, 10 \mathrm{MA}, 100 \mathrm{MA}, 1000 \mathrm{MA}$ ( $20 \%$ overrange, all ranges)
$0.01 \%$ of range ( 10 na.on 100 ua range, maximum)
$\pm(0.3 \%$ of input $+0.05 \%$ of range) $\pm(0.6 \%$ of input $+0.05 \%$ of range
100 MV @ 100 ua increasing to 300 MV @ 1200 MA

Protected to 2 amp on any range

## ISOLATED PRINTER OUTPUT (Option 8120A-02, factory installed)



## GENERAL

MTBF
Filter
Selection
Display

## Militarized DMM 8125A

## FEATURES:

- MIL-T-21200L, Class 2 (Flight Line) Specifications:
dESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION
COMBINATION CASE
TEMPERATURE, OPERATING \& NON-OPERATING
ALTITUDE, OPERATING \& NON-OPERATING
HUMIDITY, OPERATING
ELECTROMAGNETIC INTERFERENCE
SHOCK
Vibration
SAND AND DUST


## SALT ATMOSPHERE

- Complete Ruggedized Multimeter
- Four Full Digits Plus Overrange
- Optional Self-Contained Battery Power
- Protected Against Damage From Overload



## DESCRIPTION

Fluke Model 8125A is a compact, rugged, truly portable militarized digital multimeter with extreme reliability and recalibration intervals as long as one year. It meets the stringent Class 2 environmental requirements (except "explosive conditions") of MIL-T-21200L when operated from $50 \cdot 500 \mathrm{~Hz}, 115 \mathrm{~V} / 230 \mathrm{~V}$ line power. If line power is not available, optional, self-contained, rechargeable batteries provide for eight hours of continuous operation while maintaining the 8125 A's ability to perform in the same Class 2 environments over a $0^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+55^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ temperature range.

A MIL combination case completely encloses the instrument. Its detachable cover protects the front panel while serving as a storage space for accessories, test leads and the line cord. A recessed carrying handle is attached to the cover's exterior.

The multimeters standard functions include four ranges of AC volts, four ranges of DC volts with automatic polarity selection and display, five ranges of resistance and switched filtering for dependable broadband normal mode noise rejection. A guard provides for high common mode rejection when the 8125 A is line power operated while battery operation allows complete immunity from common mode errors due to "floating" voltages or "ground-loop" currents.

An in-line readout displays polarity, a " 1 " for $20 \%$ overrange and four full decades of digits with automatic decimal positioning. Sealed pushbutton switches select
ranges and functions while a sealed toggle switch applies line power. Internal heaters automatically energize at ambient temperatures below $0^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ when the instrument is line-powered. The "LOW TEMP" iamp indicates that the heaters are "ON".

All analog inputs are scaled for processing through the same operational amplifier prior to. digitization in the unique, Fluke designed, "Recirculating Remainder" ana-log-to-digital converter. The converter uses only one decade of BCD counter and resistive ladder network to sample the input and serially determine and display all digits. A unique capacitor register is used to hold the digits between samples. A low parts count and low instrument power consumption result from the efficient use of analog circuitry combined with the digitizing technique.

Line power is applied through the front panel of the instrument. All fuses and indicator lamps are front panel mounted. A concealed slide switch at the rear of the instrument's chassis is used for selection of 115 v or 230 v AC line power. The optional battery pack may be installed in the field or factory. A meter along side of the digit readout indicates the state of battery charge. The battery is automatically charged when the 8125 A is operated from line power. Disconnecting the line cord enables battery operation when the ambient temperature is greater than $0^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$. Thermostat interlocks provide for line operation only with energized heaters from $0^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $-40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$.

## SPECIFICATIONS

## DC VOLTS

## Ranges

$\pm 1 \mathrm{~V}, \pm 10 \mathrm{~V}, \pm 100 \mathrm{~V}$ and $\pm 1000 \mathrm{~V}, 20 \%$ overrange all ranges
Resolution . . . . . . . . . . . . $0.01 \%$ of range ( 100 uv on 1 V range maximum)
Accuracy:
90 days, $20^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $30^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$
6 months, $15^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $35^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$
$\pm(0.01 \%$ of input $+0.01 \%$ of range $)$
1 year, $15^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $35^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$
$\pm(0.01 \%$ of input $+0.02 \%$ of range)

Temperature Coefficient
DC Input Resistance
Filter
Settling Time to Rated Accuracy
$\pm(0.02 \%$ of input $+0.02 \%$ of range $)$
$\pm(0.0015 \%$ of input $+0.001 \%$ of range $) /{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$
Constant 10 megohms on all ranges.
Switch selected 2-pole, linear phase active filter.
0.25 seconds with filter out.
1.2 seconds with filter in.

| Rejection | . . . . . . . | DC | INTERFERENCE FREQUENCY |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | $60 \mathrm{~Hz}$ |  | $50 \mathrm{~Hz}$ |  |
|  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \hline \text { FILTER } \\ & \text { IN } \end{aligned}$ | FILTER OUT | FILTER <br> IN | $\begin{gathered} \text { FILTER } \\ \text { OUT } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ |
|  | COMMON MODE <br> ( $1 \mathrm{~K} \Omega$ in Low Lead) | 120 db | 120 db | 100 db | 120 db | 100 db |
|  | NORMAL MODE | ....... | 60 db | 20 db | 47 db | 9 db |

NOTE: Common Mode Rejection approaches infinity when instrument is battery operated with line cord disconnected.


## ENVIRONMENTAL

Operating Temperature
$-40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+55^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ (Line operation only below $0^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ and intermittant operation to $+71^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ )
NOTE: Internal temperature remains above $0^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ on line operation.

## ENVIRONMENTAL (Cont.)



## FEATURES:

- $0.01 \%$ ACCURACY with FULL AUTORANGING
- $4 / 2 / 2$ Digit DVM with $60 \%$ OVERRANGING
- Fast 400 Readings Per Second Systems Capability
- 6 Ranges of DC Volts with 1 uV resolution
- 4 Ranges of True RMS AC Volts, AC or DC Coupled
- 6 Ranges of Resistance
- Isolated Data Output
- Isolated Remote Control
- Isolated 4 Terminal Ratio
- Low parts count due to FLUKE's Patented Recirculating Remainder A.to-D Conversion
- Switch Selectable filter
- Overload Protected on all functions
- $\mathbf{1 0 , 0 0 0}$ hour MTBF



## The 8200A Offers You:

## Basic

The Model 8200A is a four range dc DVM that can easily be expanded into a 400 readings per second systems multimeter by installing a family of plug-in options. Standard features of the basic instrument include 60\% overrange, a switched filter for assured broadband noise rejection, all push button selection, autoranging, automatic polarity selection and display as well as full guarding. The in-line, non-blinking readout displays polarity, the overrange digit and four full decades of digits with automatic decimal point location. Illuminated indicators designate the function selected.

## Analog Options

Multimeter options include 2 ranges of dc millivolts (option -02), 4 ranges of True RMS ac volts (option -09) or 4 ranges of average responding ac volts (option -01), 6 resistance ranges (option -03) and an isolated external reference-ratio input (option -04). The extremely well isolated system options are the Data Output Unit (option -07) or the Printer Output Unit (option -06) and the Remote Control Unit (option-08). All options may be added in the field by the user at any time.

1 microvolt to 1200 V dc voltage measurement capability with complete, 6 range autoranging is obtained by adding the two range millivolts option. A true 400 readings per second speed can be maintained on the 100 mV through 1000 V ranges even when using an input switching scanner and externally triggered. The filter can be selected for positive noise rejection on all 6 resistance ranges.

Correct, fast digital readings of waveforms rich in harmonics and/or possessing high crest factors are assured when the True rms ac volts option 09 is utilized. 60\% overrange capability and overload immunity are built-into this option to complement its very fast 500 millisecond response time and its superb low level accuracy.

AC voltages of any waveshape from 20 Hz to 300 kHz with crest factors up to 7 ( $2 \%$ duty cycle pulse) can be measured using the true RMS option -09. It may be DC coupled via a panel switch or a program line on remote control option - 08 for inclusion of the DC component.

10 milliohm to 16 megohm resistance inputs with $\Omega / \mathrm{k} \Omega /$ $\mathrm{M} \Omega$ autoranging can be digitized by the 8200 A when it is equipped with its ohms converter option 03.

Overload protection prevents damage to the option or DVM even if 120 VAC line voltage is misapplied to the input.

True four-terminal, real-time $\mathrm{dc} / \mathrm{dc}, \mathrm{mV} / \mathrm{dc}$ or $\mathrm{ac} / \mathrm{dc}$ ratio determinations are made in conjunction with the isolated External Reference option-04. Direct resistance measurements with greately reduced power dissipation in the unknown resistor are also implemented by it.

## Systems Options

Isolated Printer Output option -06 is available which provides isolated and buffered data transfer for the low-priced data logging systems. Grounded printers may be used without compromising any of the common mode specifications for Model 8200A. Output is DTL/TTL compatible 8421 BCD for parallel acquisition. The 8200A may be triggered up to 400 times a second via this option.

Isolated Data Output, option -07, and Isolated Remote Control, option -08, use guarded toroids to transfer data and commands from and to the 8200A without degrading any of its outstanding common mode rejection specifications. These options are also DTL/TTL compatible and are designed to permit the multiplexing of several 8200A's on common sets of control and data output lines. Moreover they are buffered to prevent interaction between the DVM and the Acquisition/Control devices.

External triggering of the 8200A is accomplished via its Data Output Unit and the resulting data may be acquired fully in parallel BCD format or serially by character in multiples of four-bit words. A single control line enables automatic time delays that allow for full setting of the analog input prior to digitization of the data transferred. Two flags provide continuous measurement status information for the acquisition device.

Remote Control is exerted by contact closure or logic levels. The 8200A's unique "Control Command Storage" feature permits the 8200A to "latch" on commands which may be later removed while the 8200A retains the commanded function and range in internal storage. Logical interlocks are a further important systems feature of this option because they prevent incompatible calls.

For further information on system options, request Application Bulletin AB-10.

## Specifications/Mainframe/DC Volts

INPUT

| Ranges | Input Impedance ${ }^{*}$ |
| :--- | :---: |
| $\pm 1 \mathrm{~V}$ | $10^{10}$ ohms |
| $\pm 10 \mathrm{~V}$ | $10^{7}$ ohms |
| $\pm 100 \mathrm{~V}$ | $10^{7}$ ohms |
| $\pm 1000 \mathrm{~V}$ | $10^{7}$ ohms |
| Shunted by less than 130 pF. |  |
|  |  |


| NOISE REJECTION | DC | Filter In | Filter Out |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Common Mode: |  | $>140 \mathrm{~dB}$ | $>140 \mathrm{~dB}$ up to 60 Hz | | $>110 \mathrm{~dB}$ or 1 digit which- |
| :--- |
| ever is greater |
| Unbalance Resistance: <br> (3) |
| Normal Mode: |

(3) The normal mode and common mode rejection are not line frequency harmonic oriented due to the broad band response of an active 4 pole filter and, therefore, will reject random noise at most frequencies.
(4) Common mode rejection specifications are maintained with any combination of options installed and are unchanged with the use of grounded devices with the remote control, data output or printer output options.

## Specifications/General

| A/D Conversion Technique: |  | Recirc | g Remainder |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Digitizing Time: |  | 2.5 mi | onds |
| Sample Aperature: |  | $500 \mathrm{~m}$ conver | conds (at A/D put) |
| Sample Rate, |  |  |  |
| External Trigger: |  | 400 r maxim | gs per second or all functions (1) |
| Internal Trigger: |  | $\begin{aligned} & 4 \text { read } \\ & \text { DVM } \end{aligned}$ | er second, basic |
| Autorange Time (Per range change) |  |  |  |
| External Trigger: |  | $\begin{aligned} & 25 \mathrm{mil} \\ & \Omega / \mathrm{k} \Omega \\ & 250 \mathrm{~m} \\ & \text { combi } \end{aligned}$ | nds: MV/VDC and Filter "out" onds all other s. (1) |
| Internal Trigger: |  | 250 m | onds |
| (1) External triggering is accomplished via Data Output or Printer Output Options. |  |  |  |
| Filters: |  | 4 pole active filter for dc volts and resistance measurements, 3 pole active filter for millivolt measurements. |  |
| Operating |  |  | Storage |
| Temperature: | $-10^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to | $+50^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $-40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+75^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| Altitude: | 10,000 fe |  | 50,000 feet |
| Humidity: | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Up to } 90 \% \\ & -10^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \text { to } \\ & \text { Up to } 80 \% \\ & +25^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \text { to } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { RH } \\ & +25^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \\ & 0 \mathrm{RH} \\ & +50^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \end{aligned}$ | - |
| Power: (Including options) | $115 \mathrm{~V} / 230$ 50 to 440 Less than | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{V} \pm 10 \% \\ & \mathrm{~Hz} \\ & 25 \mathrm{~W} \end{aligned}$ |  |

$\left.\begin{array}{ll}\text { Range Selection: } & \begin{array}{l}\text { Manual, Automatic (standard), } \\ \text { Remote (optional) }\end{array} \\ \text { Function Selection: } & \begin{array}{l}\text { Manual, Remote (optional), } \\ \text { Autorange, MVDC/VDC, } \\ \Omega / \mathrm{k} \Omega / \mathrm{M} \Omega, \mathrm{VAC}, \mathrm{FILTER},\end{array} \\ & \mathrm{EXT}, \mathrm{REF} \text {. (optional) }\end{array}\right]$

| Shock and <br> Vibration: | Meets MIL-T-21200L <br> and MIL-E-16400F |
| :--- | :--- |
| Weight: | Less than 15 lbs <br> $(7,8 \mathrm{~kg})$ |
| Size: | $312^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{H} \times 812^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{W} \times 15^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{D}$ <br> $(88 \mathrm{~mm} \times 216 \mathrm{~mm} \times 381 \mathrm{~mm})$ |
| Warm-up Time: | 20 minutes to 1 year accuracy, 1 hour to <br> full accuracy. |

## Specifications/DC Millivolts/Option 02

## INPUT

| Ranges (1) | Input Impedance |
| :--- | :---: |
| $\pm 10 \mathrm{mV}$ | $10^{10}$ ohms |
| $\pm 100 \mathrm{mV}$ | $10^{10}$ ohms |


| (1) Autoranges between dc millivolts and dc volts. |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| Resolution: | $0.01 \%$ of range ( 1 uV on 10 mV <br> range) |
| Overrange: | $60 \%$ |

## Overload:

Zero Stability:

Input Offset Current:
$\pm 1200 \mathrm{~V}$ dc or 1100 V rms for 15 seconds
$\pm 300 \mathrm{~V}$ dc or rms continuously

Less than 10 uV , not using zero control for 90 days

Less than 10 pA

| Response Time <br> Filter Out: | 2.25 msec (Series of steps on <br> 100 mV range) (2) (3) | Filter In: |
| :---: | :--- | :--- |

ACCURACY (\% of input $+\%$ of range)

|  | $\pm 10 \mathrm{mV}$ range | $\pm 100 \mathrm{mV}$ range |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 90 days, $23^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \pm 5^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ <br> (To 160\% of range) | $(0.01+0.02)$ | $(0.01+0.01)$ |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Temperature } \\ & \text { Coefficient } \\ & -10^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \text { to } 18^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \text { and } \\ & 28^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \text { to } 50^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \end{aligned}$ | $(0.0+0.02) /{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | . $0015+0.002 V^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |

NOISE REJECTION
DC
Filter In
Filter Out

$>180 \mathrm{~dB}$

Unbalance Resistance:
$1 \mathrm{k} \Omega$
$1 \mathrm{k} \Omega$
$>180 \mathrm{~dB}$ up to 60 Hz on either range
$>140 \mathrm{~dB}$ up to 60 Hz on 10 mV range $>130 \mathrm{~dB}$ up to 60 Hz on 100 mV range
$1 \mathrm{k} \Omega$
( $1 \Omega$ max between lo and guard)

## Normal Mode:

$$
\begin{aligned}
& >75 \mathrm{~dB} \text { at } 50 \mathrm{~Hz} \\
& >80 \mathrm{~dB} \text { at } 60 \mathrm{~Hz} \\
& \text { on } 10 \mathrm{mV} \text { range } \\
& >55^{\circ} \mathrm{dB} \text { at } 50 \mathrm{~Hz} \\
& >60 \mathrm{~dB} \text { at } 60 \mathrm{~Hz} \\
& \text { on } 100 \mathrm{mV} \text { range }
\end{aligned}
$$

(4) The normal mode and common mode rejection are not line frequency harmonic oriented due to the broad band response of an active 3 pole filter and, therefore, will reject random noise at most frequencies.
(5) Common mode rejection specifications are maintained with any combination of options installed and are unchanged with the use of grounded devices with the remote control, data output or printer output options.

## Specifications/True RMS AC Volts/Option 09

## INPUT

| Ranges |
| :--- |
| 1 V ac or $\mathrm{ac}+\mathrm{dc}$ |
| 10 V ac or $\mathrm{ac}+\mathrm{dc}$ |
| 100 V ac or $\mathrm{ac}+\mathrm{dc}$ |
| 100 V ac or $\mathrm{ac}+\mathrm{dc}$ |

Conversion:
True rms responding

Response Time:

Resolution:

Overrange:

500 milliseconds maximum to within $0.1 \%$ for reading greater than $10 \%$ of range. Double indicated time for readings less than $10 \%$ of range.
$0.01 \%$ of range ( 100 uV on 1 V range)
$60 \%(1100 \mathrm{~V}$ rms max. input on 1000 V range)

| Overload: | 1100 V rms or 1500 V peak may be continuously applied to any | Crest Factor: | 7 at Full Scale, increasing downrange per |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | range without damage. |  | 7X V range |
| Superimposed DC: | $\pm 1100 \mathrm{~V}$ dc (peak ac plus dc |  | $\sqrt{V \text { input }}$ |
|  | not to exceed $\pm 1500 \mathrm{~V}$ ) maximum | Noise Rejection: | Common mode with $100 \Omega$ unbalance in either lead, dc to |
| Input Impedance: | 1.0 Megohm shunted by $<130 \mathrm{pF}$ |  | $60 \mathrm{~Hz}, 120 \mathrm{~dB}$ minimum |

ACCURACY (\% of input $+\%$ of range) From 0.001 V to 1100 V

|  |  | AC Only Mode ${ }^{(2)}$ | AC + DC Mode ${ }^{(2)}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 90 days, $23{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \pm 5^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | DC |  | $(0.1+0.04)$ |
| (To 160\% of Range) | $20 \mathrm{~Hz}-50 \mathrm{~Hz}$ | $(0.5+0.02)$ | $(0.5+0.04)$ |
| - | $50 \mathrm{~Hz}-10 \mathrm{kHz}$ | $(0.1+0.02)$ | $(0.2+0.04)$ |
|  | $10 \mathrm{kHz}-30 \mathrm{kHz}$ (3) | $(0.2+0.04)$ | $(0.2+0.06)$ |
|  | $30 \mathrm{kHz}-50 \mathrm{kHz}$ (3) | $(0.3+0.1)$ | $(0.3+0.12)$ |
|  | $50 \mathrm{kHz}-100 \mathrm{kHz}$ (3) | $(1.0+0.3)$ | $(1.0+0.3)$ |
|  | 100 kHz - 300 kHzz (3) | $(2.0+0.5)$ | $(2.0+0.5)$ |
| Temperature Coefficients DC, $20 \mathrm{~Hz}-10 \mathrm{kHz}$ $-10^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $18^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ and $28^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $50^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |  | $(0.004+0.001) /^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $(0.004+0.004) /{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |

(1) With inputs above 500 V , mulitply accuracy by $\frac{2000 \mathrm{~V}+\mathrm{V} \text { input }}{2000 \mathrm{~V}}$
(2) Direct coupled - FILT/RMS button in

AC coupled - FILT/RMS button out
Programmable using Filter program Line in Remote Control Option.
(3) Input volt $\times$ hertz product should not exceed $2 \times 10^{7}$.

## Specifications/Resistance/Option 03

INPUT

| Ranges (1) | Forcing Current |
| :--- | :---: |
| $100 \Omega$ | 10 mA |
| $1 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ | 1 mA |
| $10 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ | 100 uA |
| $100 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ | 10 uA |
| $1000 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ | 1 uA |
| $10 \mathrm{M} \Omega$ | 100 nA |

(1) Autoranges between all resistance ranges.

| Resolution: | $0.01 \%$ of range ( $10 \mathrm{~m} \Omega$ on <br>  <br> Overrange: |
| :--- | :--- |
|  | $60 \%(16 \mathrm{M} \Omega$ on $10 \mathrm{M} \Omega$ range) |


| Overload: |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| 100 2 : | 30 V rms (fused-spare supplied) |
| $1 \mathrm{k} \Omega-10 \mathrm{M} \Omega$ : | 130 V rms maximum without damage. Overload in excess of 130 V to 1000 V will not damage active circuit components. |
| Configuration: | Two Terminal |
| Voltage Across | 1.0 Volts at $100 \%$ of range |
| Unknown $\mathrm{R}_{\mathbf{x}}$ : | 1.6 Volts at 160\% of range |
| Open Terminal Voltage: | +10 Volts maximum |

ACCURACY ( $\%$ of input $+\%$ of range)

| Ranges: | $100 \Omega$ | $1 \mathrm{k} \Omega-100 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ | $1000 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ | $10 \mathrm{M} \Omega$ |
| :--- | :---: | :--- | :---: | :---: |
| 90 days, $23^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \pm 5^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ <br> $($ To $160 \%$ of range) | $(0.03+0.02)$ | $(0.01+0.01)$ | $(0.02+0.02)$ | $(0.1+0.02)$ |
| Temperature Coefficients <br> $-10^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $18^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ and $28^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $50^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |  |  |  |  |

## RESPONSE TIME (2)

| Ranges: | $100 \Omega-10 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ | $100 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ | $1000 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ | $10 \mathrm{M} \Omega$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Filter Out <br> (Series of steps on same <br> range) | 2.25 msec | 2.25 msec | 4.5 msec | 30 msec |
| Filter Out <br> (Single reading and first <br> reading of series) | 3.75 msec | 3.75 msec | 5.75 msec | 30 msec |
| Filter In <br> (Single reading or a series <br> of steps) | 500 msec | 550 msec | 1.2 sec | 7.0 sec |

(2) To a reading within $0.01 \%$ of range when measuring step
(3) Includes Buffer Amplifier Settling time of 2 msec maximum to within $0.01 \%$ of input step, see "Timeouts Disabled" time diagram on Page 9.

## Specifications/AC Volts/Option 01

INPUT

|  | Ranges |
| :--- | :--- |
|  | 1 V ac |
|  | 10 V ac |
|  | 100 V ac |
|  | 1000 V ac |
| Conversion: | Average responding, calibrated |
|  | for RMS |
| Resolution: | $0.01 \%$ of range (100 uV on 1V |
|  | range) |
| Overrange: | $60 \%(1100 \mathrm{~V}$ rms max. input on <br>  |


| Overload: | 1100 V rms or 1500 V peak may <br> be continuously applied to any <br> range without damage. |
| :--- | :--- |
| Superimposed DC: | $\pm 1100 \mathrm{~V}$ dc (peak ac plus dc not <br> to exceed $\pm 1500 \mathrm{~V}$ ) maximum |
| Input Impedance: | $1.11 \mathrm{Megohm} \pm 0.2 \%$, shunted <br> by $<130 \mathrm{pF}$ |
| Response Time: | 500 milliseconds maximum to <br> within $0.1 \%$. |
| Noise Rejection: | Common mode with $100 \Omega$ <br> unbalance in either lead, dc <br> to $60 \mathrm{~Hz}, 120 \mathrm{~dB}$ minimum.. |

ACCURACY ( $\%$ of input $+\%$ of range)

|  |  | 0.001 V to 500 V | 500 V to 1100 V |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :---: |
| 90 days, $23^{\circ} \mathrm{C}+5^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $30 \mathrm{~Hz}-50 \mathrm{~Hz}$ | $(0.5+0.02)$ | $(0.5+0.0)$ |
| (To $160 \%$ of range) | $50 \mathrm{~Hz}-20 \mathrm{kHz}$ | $(0.1+0.02)$ | $(0.15+0.0)$ |
|  | $20 \mathrm{kHz}-50 \mathrm{kHz}$ | $(0.2+0.02)^{(1)}$ | $(0.2+0.0)^{(1)}$ |
|  | $50 \mathrm{kHz}-100 \mathrm{kHz}$ | $(0.5+0.02)(1)$ |  |
| Temperature Coefficients | $(0.004+0.004) /{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $(0.004+0.004) /{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |  |
| $-10^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $18^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ and $28^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $50^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |  |  |  |

(1) Input volt $X$ hertz product should not exceed $2 \times 10^{7}$.

## Specifications/Isolated DC External Reference/Option 04

## MAIN INPUT

| Ratio Range | Corresponding DC <br> Voltage Range |
| :---: | :---: |
| $\pm 0.1: 1$ | $\pm 1 \mathrm{~V}$ |
| $\pm 1.0: 1$ | $\pm 10 \mathrm{~V}$ |
| $\pm 10: 1$ | $\pm 100 \mathrm{~V}$ |
| $\pm 100: 1$ | $\pm 1000 \mathrm{~V}$ |

[^1]| Overload: | $\pm 1200 \mathrm{~V}$ dc or 1100 V rms may be continuously applied to any range. | Other Modes: | DC mV/DCV, ACV/DCV and $\Omega / D C V$ are available when corres ponding main input options are installed. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Reading vs Ratio: | $10 \times$ Ratio |  |  |
| REFERENCE INPUT |  | Overload: | Absolute value of $V$ Reference plus difference in potential of Reference Lo and Input Lo must not exceed 25 V |
| Type: | Isolated 4 -wire |  |  |
| Sample Time: | 500 usec period just prior to 500 usec main input aperature | Noise Rejection: |  |
| Voltage Range: | +1 V to +11 V | Normal Mode: | 25 dB at 60 Hz |
| Impedance: | 1 Megohm $\pm 0.1 \%$ | Common Mode: | 80 dB with +10 V reference and up to $1 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ unbalance |
| Isolation: | Input Lo and Reference Lo difference not to exceed +8 V and -6 V | Settling Time: | 1 second maximum to $0.01 \%$ of reference range for step change of reference voltage. |
| ACCURACY |  |  |  |
| 90 days, $23^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \pm 5^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $\pm\left(0.01 \%\right.$ of reading $+0.01 \%\left(\frac{10 \mathrm{~V}}{\mathrm{~V}_{\text {ref }}}\right)$ of dc voltage range $)$ |  |  |
| Temperature Coefficient $-10^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $18^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ and $28^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $50^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |  | $1 \%\left(\frac{10 \mathrm{~V}}{\mathrm{~V}_{\text {ref }}}\right)$ of dc vo | of dc voltage range)/ ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| Specifications/System Options |  |  |  |

## Isolated Data Output Unit, Option 07

| Data Available: | Digits, polarity, range, functions |
| :--- | :--- |
| Coding: | 8421 BCD, Digits and range |
| Logic Levels: | $1=+5 \mathrm{~V}, 0=0 \mathrm{~V}$ (Series 930 |
|  | DTL with 6 k pull up) |
| Maximum Trigger Rate: | 400 per second |
| Flags: | Ready, overload <br> Acquisition: | | Full parallel or serial by charac |
| :--- |
| ter in multiples of 4 bits |

## Automatic Adaptive Timeouts

Data Lines:

Serial Output:

Automatic delays to allow for settling time of all analog inputs are enabled via a single logic line.

Blanked during digitizing time

Serial by 4 bit or multiples of 4 bits. Requires external sequencer.

## TIMEOUT ENABLED MODE

Operation of the 8200A's D.O.U. in this mode provides a "Timeout" that prevents the 8200A from providing digital outputs until the specified input "response time" has elapsed. An external trigger initiates the delay whose duration is internally determined by the 8200A. At the conclusion of the delay, the 8200A automatically reads the settled input and transfers the reading to the Data Lines.


| FUNCTION/RANGE (1) | TOTAL TIMEOUT MEASURED AT READY FLAG OUTPUT ALL TIMES |
| :---: | :---: |
| VDC WITHOUT FILTER 1, 10, 100, 1000 VDC WITH FILTER $1,10,100,1000$ MVDC WITHOUT FILTER 10, 100 MVDC WITH FILTER 10,100 VAC 1, 10, 100. 1000 $\Omega$ WITHOUT FILTER 100 $\Omega$ WITH FILTER 100 $k \Omega$ WITHOUT FILTER 1. 10, 100, 1000 K』 WITH FILTEA 1, 10, 100, 1000 10 M ? WITHOUT FILTER 10 MSI WITH FILTER | 15 MSEC <br> 530 MSEC <br> 120 MSEC <br> 2.1 SEC <br> 850 MSEC <br> 17 MSEC <br> 560 MSEC <br> 17 MSEC <br> 1.3 SEC <br> 45 MSEC <br> 7.4 SEC |
| RANGE CHANGES ADD TO TIMEOUTS |  |
| VDC, MVDC, $\Omega$ K $\Omega, M \Omega$ WITHOUT FILTER CALLED <br> ALL OTHER CONDITIONS | 20 MSEC/RANGE CHANGE <br> 250 MSEC/RANGE CHANGE |

[^2] input

## TIMEOUT DISABLED MODE

The unique Fluke Recirculating Remainder A-to-D conversion technique permits the 8200A to maintain its 400 readings per second speed while measuring switched inputs. As the diagram below shows, the 2 ms settling time for 8200A's Buffer Amplifier used on the $100 \mathrm{MV}-1000 \mathrm{~V}$ and $100 \Omega-100 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ ranges (filter "OUT") can be timed to occur during the 2 milliseconds interval between the end of one "sample aperture" and the beginning of the next. The slower ranges and functions may also be sampled at 400 readings per second but may not be switched or be widely varying in amplitude.


TIMING


## SERIAL OUTPUT CAPACITY

Data on the output lines is normally present in parallel. However, parallel bit, serial-character data transfer in multiples of four bits, is achieved by appropriate addressing of eight D. O. U. control lines.

Figure A indicates how independent addressing of these lines can provide all data on only four lines to simplify the interface required for ASCII formating or card punch operation.

Figure B illustrates grouped addressing of the control lines to serially provide a computer with all 8200A data on two sixteen bit words.
(1)
(1) Remote Control Unit requires +5 V power ( 105 mA ) from Data Output Unit or external power supply which can be supplied as a special item. Contact factory for further details.

## MULTIPLEXED REMOTE CONTROL CAPACITY

The "control command storage" mode of operation permits several 8200A's to be controlled via a common set of 12 lines. The simplified diagram indicates how address lines are used to route the commands into the appropriate DVM's R. C. U. The command is entered when the address line is energized and ignored when the address line is de-energized.


## Isolated Printer Output, Option 06

Data Available:
Coding:
Logic levels:

Maximum Trigger Rate:

Digits, polarity, range
$8421 B C D$ digits and range
$1=+5 \mathrm{~V}, 0=0 \mathrm{~V}$ (Series 930 DTL with 6k pull up)

400 per second (Timeout Disabled mode diagram on Page 9. applies.)

## Rear Input, Option 05

Connector:
Connections:

Capacitance:

5 pin located on rear panel.
In parallel with front panel input terminals.

Adds less than 75 pF .


## Prices

## OPTIONS

8200A Four Range DC DVM . . . . . . . $\$ 995$
8200A-01 AC Converter (4) . . . . . . . . . . . . 295
8200A-02
MV Converter 250

8200A-03 Ohms Converter . . . . . . . . . . . 200
8200A-04 External Reference (3) . . . . . . . . 150
8200A-05 Parallel Rear Input (6) . . . . . . . . 40
8200A-06 Printer Output (2) (6) . . . . . . . . 200
8200A-07 Data Output (2) (6) . . . . . . . . . 400
8200A-08 Remote Control (6) . . . . . . . . . . 200
8200A-09 True RMS Converter (4) . . . . . . . 595

ACCESSORIES PRICES

2010A-7004, Interface cable for option -06 . . . . 125
2010A-7005, Interface cable for option -07 . . . . 150
A90, AC/DC current shunts, 6 ranges to 10A(5). . . 255
80F-5, 5 kV dc probe, $0.01 \%$ ratio . . . . . . . . . . 295
80F-15, 15 kV dc probe, $0.05 \%$ ratio . . . . . . . . 350
$80 \mathrm{~K}-40,40 \mathrm{kV}$ dc probe, $2 \% / 4 \%$ ratio . . . . . . . . 40
80RF, RF probe, 100 kHz to 500 MHz (7) . . . . . . 75
81 RF, RF probe, 100 kHz to 100 MHz (7) . . . . . . 40
M03-200-607, Offset-Rack Mount . . . . . . . . . . 40
M03-203-700, Dust Cover . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 10
8200A-4017, Extender Board . . . . . . . . . . . . 25
C-82, Carrying Case . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 100
(1) Order options for field installation by suffixing option number with a " $k$ " e.g. 8200A-01k. Prices are the same as above. All options are field installable and take approximately 10 minutes ( 30 minutes for option -05) and can be done with the use of only a phillips screwdriver.
(2) Options -06 and -07 may not be installed simultaneously.
(3) Option -04 requires option -05 .
(4) Option -01 and -09 may not be installed simultaneously.
(5) 100 mV output at full scale. Contact factory for rack moutning information.
(6) Mating connector (s) are supplied.
(7) Requires 10 Megohm Shunt.


## Digital Voltmeter 8300A

## FEATURES:

## GENERAL:

- Most flexible family of DVM's:

8300 A -with 3 ranges of D.C. Volts at $\$ 1295$
8300 - with 5 ranges of D.C. Volts at \$1395
8300 A -with 5 ranges of D.C. Volts plus 5 ran at \$1590

解
Remainder"* A/D conversion
Auto range and auto polarity

- Full 5 digits + " 1 " for $20 \%$ overranging
- Active 3-pole switchable filter
- 40 full $51 / 2$ digit readings per with 60 Hz notch

40 full $51 / 2$ digit readings per second for systems application

## OPTIONS:

- AC voltage measurements in $\mathbf{4}$ ranges from $\mathbf{0}$ to $\mathbf{1 1 0 0}$ Volts
- Four terminal OHMS

Isolated external reference allowing 4 -wire bipolar ratio measurement

- Isolated digital data output in serial or parallel format
- Isolated remote control



## DESCRIPTION

The 8300 A is a versatile digital voltmeter with five full decades of digits plus a 6 th digit for $20 \%$ overrange. Its mainframe will accept options in any sequence for expansion from a bench DVM into a bench or systems multimeter.

The 8300A uses the Fluke developed Recirculating Remainder* A-to-D conversion system which determines the most significant digit by a very accurate direct comparison process, stores a sample of the remaining input voltage, and serially determines the value of succeeding digits from this sample.

This process requires only one decade of BCD counter and one decade of precision resistive ladder network for five complete decades of conversion. Multiple use of components results in low parts count, and low power consumption, thus ensuring high reliability. Complete isolation of digital data outputs is yet another outstanding characteristic of this Fluke developed technique.

The basic instrument offers 3 ranges of DC voltage measuring capability including autorange, autopolarity, and switchable active filtering. In addition, the 8300A-10 configuration offers 5 ranges of DC Volts, and the 8300A-02 version offers both 5 ranges of DC Volts and 5 ranges of ohms measurements.

The 8300A's sample rate can be manually varied from the front panel or it can be remotely controlled (optional).
Full guarding is accomplished by box-in-a-box construction and use of a FLUKE custom-designed isolating power transformer. Guarding is not compromised when the isolated Data Output and Remote Control units are added.

Calibration is accomplished through the guard via labelled ports.

## ANALOG OPTIONS

All optional functions may be installed in the field. The analog options are fully within the guard, their installation automatically enables the appropriate function light of the display. Options may be field installed.

AC volts features a 50 Hz to 20 kHz midband with excellent accuracy to 30 Hz and 100 kHz . Mv function extends the DC capability of the 8300 A to 100 mv at full range with 1 uv of resolution. The ohms function includes 5 resistance ranges, using a modified four-terminal configuration on the two lowest.

DC External Reference can be used for true four-terminal ratio or for systems measurements related to a master reference.

## DIGITAL OPTIONS

Data Output is completely isolated from the analog input and is available in a 8-4-2-1 BCD logic level format. Data is transferred serially via guarded toroidsfrom the 8300A to the Data Output unit. Single decade code conversion and serial-character, parallel-bit acquisition are unique capabilities in addition to standard full parallel output.

Remote Control is fully isolated from analog input and may be fully isolated from the Data Output unit but is normally used in conjunction with it. Control is exerted by logic levels or contact closures. Isolation from analog circuitry is accomplished through the use of light-emitting diodes and phototransistors.
*Patent Pending

## DC VOLTS




ACCURACY

Using millivolts zero control $\quad$\begin{tabular}{|l|c|c|}
\hline $24 \mathrm{hrs}, \pm 1{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ \& $\pm(0.005 \%$ of input $+0.001 \%$ of range $)$ \& $\pm(0.005 \%$ of input $+0.004 \%$ of range $)$ <br>

\hline | 90 days and 6 mos |
| :--- |
| $20{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}-30^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | \& $\pm(0.01 \%$ of input $+0.002 \%$ of range $)$ \& $\pm 0.01 \%$ of input $+0.005 \%$ of range $)$ <br>

\hline \& $\pm(0.015 \%$ of input $+0.002 \%$ of range $)$ \& $\pm(0.015 \%$ of input $+0.005 \%$ of range $)$ <br>
\hline
\end{tabular}

[^3] for external thermal EMF's etc.

## 8300A Specifications Continued

TEMPERATURE COEFFICIENT
$0^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $20^{\circ} \mathrm{C}, 30^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$, to $50^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$.
1000 mv range $\pm(0.0007 \%$ of input $+0.0003 \%$ of range $) /{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ 100 mv range $\pm(0.0007 \%$ of input $+0.0005 \%$ of range $) /^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$
INPUT RESISTANCE 100 mv : 100 megohms min . $1000 \mathrm{mv}: 1000$ megohms min .


| REJECTION |
| :--- |
|  |
| $\qquad$Normal Mode  INTERFERENCE FREQUENCY  <br> Common Mode <br> $1 \mathrm{~K} \Omega$ unbalance in either lead - $>50 \mathrm{db}$ 60 Hz |

MAXIMUM INPUT VOLTAGE
1100 VDC or RMS ( 1500 V peak AC) overload with no damage (any range)



* " $\pm 0.005 \%$ of range" accuracy can be obtained at any time during a six month period via front panel AC zero. $+0.005 \%$ accuracy is typically maintained for 24 hours following zero adjustment. 30 day 90 day and 6 mos intervals start after the last use of the AC zero.
* input Volt-Hertz product should not exceed $2 \times 10^{7}$.

[^4]| Common Mode (DC to 60 Hz ) Maximum Common Mode Voltage. | $100 \Omega$ unbalance in either lead. $>120 \mathrm{db}$ 1000 V DC or peak AC. |
| :---: | :---: |
| OHMS (USING MV/OHMS OPTION 8300A-02) |  |
| RANGES | $1 \mathrm{~K} \Omega, 10 \mathrm{~K} \Omega, 100 \mathrm{~K} \Omega, 1000 \mathrm{~K} \Omega, 10 \mathrm{M} \Omega, 20 \%$ overrange capability all ranges. |
| range selection | . Manual and autorange $1 \mathrm{~K} \Omega$ through $1000 \mathrm{~K} \Omega$ ranges. $10 \mathrm{M} \Omega$ range selected manually. (Remote selection optional all ranges). |
| RESOLUTION ............... | 0.001\% of range <br> (10 milliohms on 1 K range) |


| ACCURACY: | $1 \mathrm{~K}-1000 \mathrm{~K}$ | 10 M |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| 24 hours, $22^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $24^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $\pm(0.008 \%$ of input $+0.002 \%$ of range $)$ | $\pm(0.04 \%$ of input $+0.002 \%$ of range $)$ |
| 90 days, $20^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $30^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $\pm(0.01 \%$ of input $+0.002 \%$ of range $)$ | $\pm(0.05 \%$ of input $+0.002 \%$ of range $)$ |
| 6 months, $20^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $30^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $\pm(0.01 \%$ of input $+0.004 \%$ of range $)$ | $\pm(0.05 \%$ of input $+0.004 \%$ of range $)$ |
| 1 year, $20^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $30^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $\pm(0.015 \%$ of input $+0.005 \%$ of range $)$ | $\pm(0.06 \%$ of input $+0.005 \%$ of range $)$ |

## TEMPERATURE COEFFICIENT:

$0^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $20^{\circ} \mathrm{C}, 30^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $50^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \mathrm{K} \Omega \text { Ranges } \\
& \pm(0.0007 \% \text { of input }+0.0003 \% \text { of range }) /{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \\
& 10 \mathrm{M} \Omega \text { Range } \\
& \pm(0.003 \% \text { of input }+0.0003 \% \text { of range }) /{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}
\end{aligned}
$$

MEASUREMENT CURRENT: (And Mode)

| Range $(\mathrm{K} \Omega)$ | 1 | 10 | 100 | 1000 | $10 \mathrm{M} \Omega$ |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :---: |
| Current (ua) | 1.1 ma | 110 | 100 | 10 | 1 |  |
| Mode | 4 terminal |  |  | 2 terminal |  |  |

NOTE: Power dissipated in unknown resistor is only 1.2 milliwatts at $1 \mathrm{~K} \Omega$

RESPONSE TIME:
(To within $0.01 \%$ of step function change)

| RANGE | UNFILTERED | FILTERED |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| $1 \mathrm{~K} \Omega \quad 10 \mathrm{~K} \Omega$ | 1 sec. |  |
| $100 \mathrm{~K} \Omega 1000 \mathrm{~K} \Omega$ | $15 \mathrm{~ms}^{*}$ | 1.5 sec |
| $10 \mathrm{~m} \Omega$ | $50 \mathrm{~ms}^{*}$ |  |

* Includes 25 ms digitizing time - No settling time required on 100 K \& 1000 K ranges for input applied coincident with read command.

MAXIMUM INPUT VOLTAGE
30 V RMS opens protective fuse. (spare supplied)

## 4-WIRE RATIO (USING ISOLATED REFERENCE OPTION 8300A-05)

## RANGES:

| MODE | RATIO RANGE $\left(\frac{A}{B}\right)$ | READING | $V$ INPUT (A) | V REF. (B) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| DC/DC | $0 \pm 1.0$ | $0 \pm 10.0000$ | $0 \pm 10 \mathrm{~V}$ |  |
|  | $0 \pm 10$ | $0 \pm 100.000$ | $0 \pm 100 \mathrm{~V}$ |  |
|  | $0 \pm 100$ | $0 \pm 1000.00$ | $0 \pm 1000 \mathrm{~V}$ | Standard |
| MV/DC | $0 \pm 0.01$ | $0 \pm 100.000$ | $0 \pm 100 \mathrm{mv}$ |  |
| (OPTIONAL) | $0 \pm 0.1$ | $0 \pm 1000.00$ | 0.5 V |  |

20\% overranging, autorange and autopolarity operation apply to $V$ input for all modes above as applicable.
$\frac{\text { \% Input Voltage Range }}{\text { \% Reference Voltage Range }}$ must be less than 1.2 for a non-overrange reading.

| ACCURACY <br> 90 days <br> 20 <br> $20^{\circ} \mathrm{C}-30{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | RATIO RANGE |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
|  | $0 \pm 0.1,0 \pm 1,0 \pm 10,0 \pm 100$ | $\pm\left(0.01 \%\right.$ of Reading $+0.002 \% \times\left(10 \mathrm{~V} / \mathrm{E}_{\text {ref }}\right)$ of DC Voltage range $)$ |
| $0 \pm 0.01$ | $\pm\left(0.01 \% \text { of Reading }+0.005 \% \times\left(10 \mathrm{~V} / \mathrm{E}_{\text {ref }}\right) \text { of DC Voltage range }\right)^{*}$ |  |

NOTE! $24 \mathrm{hr}, 6 \mathrm{mos} \& 1$ year accuracy and temperature coefficient same as basic DC \& MV specifications except multiply "\% of range" by $10 \mathrm{~V} /$ Eref.

- Using MV 2 ero


## EXTERNAL REFERENCE INPUT SPECIFICATIONS:



GENERAL
DEMONSTRATED MTBF . . . . . . . . . . . . . .
DISPLAY
DIGITIZING TIME . . . . . . . . . . . . .
SAMPLE RATE . . . . . . . . . . . . . .
MAXIMUM INPUTS:
"HI" to "LO" . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .
"LO" to "GUARD"
"GUARD" to "GROUND". . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .
TEMPERATURE RANGE . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .

## ALTITUDE

## SHOCK \& VIBRATION

POWER
WARMUP TIME
WEIGHT

SIZE

## 10,000 hours

Function/polarity display block plus six digit in-line neon readout.
25 ms maximum.
Front panel variable from 10 readings $/ \mathrm{sec}$ to 1 reading $/ 3 \mathrm{sec}+$ "EXT" (External Control) position.
40 reading/sec under external control through the Data Output Unit.

See individual function specifications.
100 V
1000 V DC or peak AC.

| Operating | $0^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $50^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| :--- | :--- |
| Storage | $-40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+75^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| Operating |  |
| $<80 \%$ relative humidity; $0^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |  |
| $<70 \%$ relative humidity; $25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $50^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |  |

Operating $\quad 10,000$ Feet. $\quad(3,048 \mathrm{Km})$
Non Operating $\quad 50,000$ Feet $\quad(15,24 \mathrm{Km})$
Meets requirements of MIL-T-21200L and MIL-E-16400F.
$115 / 230 \mathrm{~V}, \pm 10 \%, 50-440 \mathrm{~Hz}$ line, 20 watts with all options.
30 minutes to meet all specifications.
15 Ibs basic $(6,81 \mathrm{Kg})$
19 lbs with all options $(8,63 \mathrm{Kg})$
$3.5^{\prime \prime}$ high by $17.5^{\prime \prime}$ wide by $15^{\prime \prime}$ deep (see outline drawing.) ( $88,9 \mathrm{~mm} \mathrm{H} \times 444,5 \mathrm{~mm} \mathrm{~W} \times 381 \mathrm{mmD}$ )

PRICE:


## ACCESSORIES:

| I Printer, 10 colum | \$795.00 |
| :---: | :---: |
| 2010A-7006, Printer Interface Cable | \$125.00 |
| 8300A-4013 Option Extender (MV/ $/$, AC) | \$ 25.00 |
| 8300A-4015 Buffer Extender | \$ 25.00 |
| 8300A-701 Digital Option Enclosure | \$ 25.00 |
| MEE-7001 19" Rack Mounting Brackets . | \$ 15.00 |
| MEE-8078 18" Rack Slides | \$ 50.00 |
| MEE-8079, 24 "Rack Slides | \$ 50.00 |
| A90, AC/DC current shunts, 6 ranges to 10A | \$255.00 |
| 80F-5-02, 5 kV dc probe, $0.01 \%$ ratio | \$295.00 |
| 80F-15-02, 15 kV dc probe, $0.05 \%$ ratio | \$350.00 |
| $80 \mathrm{RF}, 100 \mathrm{kHz}$ to 500 MHz RF probe (4) | \$ 75.00 |
| $81 \mathrm{RF}, 100 \mathrm{kHz}$ to 100 MHz RF probe (4) | \$ 40.00 |
| A80, Test leads, red and black, 5 assorted scr |  |
| tips |  |

KITS :
(for field installation) Order options for field installation by suffixing option number with a "K", e.g. 8300A-01K.
8300A-10K, MV (for field installation) . . . \$ 225.00 8300A-02K, MV/ $\Omega$ (for field installation) . . \$ 395.00 All other kits as priced under option listing.

NOTES:

1) 8300A-701 Digital Option Enclosure required when -04
option ordered without -03 Data Output.
2) Mating connectors supplied
3) Binding post input terminals
4) Requires $10 \mathrm{M} \Omega$ load resistor.
5) Mating connectors supplied
6) Requires $10 \mathrm{M} \Omega$ load resistor.

DATA OUTPUT UNIT (USING ISOLATED DATA OUTPUT OPTION 8300A-03)

| OUTPUTS | LINES | LOGIC LEVELS |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | 0 to +0.5 V | $+5 \mathrm{~V}$ |
| FUNCTION: DCV, MV, ACV, K $\Omega, \mathrm{M} \Omega$ Filter, Ext. Ref. | 7 | Function inactive. | Function called. |
| $\text { RANGE (Coded): } \begin{aligned} 1 & =00 \\ 10 & =01 \\ 100 & =10 \\ 1000 & =11 \end{aligned}$ | 2 | Logic 0 | Logic 1 |
| POLARITY: | 1 | Negative | Positive |
| 6 DIGITS (Including "Overrange "1") Binary-Coded Decimal 8-4-2-1 | 21 | Logic 0 | Logic 1 |
| DATA READY (Print) COMMAND | 1 | Data Ready | Data |
| OVERLOAD FLAG | 1 | No Overioad | Overload |
| +5V REF \& RETURN (TO POWER RCU) | 2 | .-...... | ......... |
| INPUTS |  | 0 to +0.5 V (or short) | +5V (or open) |
| EXT. TRIGGER (Read Command) | 1 |  | +5 V pulse $>1$ usec |
| SAMPLE DELAY (Internally programmed timeout delays sample until the Analog functions specified settling time has elapsed.) | 1 | No Delay (FAST) | Settling delay enabled (NORMAL) |
| INHIBITS (Address Lines for Serial Acquisition) | 10 | Inhibit | Normal |
| NOTE: 8 additional output lines and 4 input lines provided for code conversion of output data - contact factory. Output is series 930 DTL with 6K collector resisitors. |  |  |  |

## OUTPUT FORMAT

BLANKING

POWER
ISOLATION

Complete parallel and addressable for parallel bit-serial character in multiples of 4 bits.
All outputs are high during conversion and programmed time outs. Outputs enabled at time "Data Ready" flag appears.
+5 V DC available as output to power remote control unit if desired. All CMRR specifications apply with DOU installed. 1000 VDC or peak AC may be applied between DOU common and input "LO".

NOTE: For further details, request Application Bulletin \#6

REMOTE CONTROL (USING ISOLATED REMOTE CONTROL OPTION 8300A-04)

| INPUTS | LINES | LOGIC LEVELS |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :---: | :--- | :---: |
| Function:DCV, MV, ACV, K $\Omega, \mathrm{M} \Omega$ <br> Filtered, External Reference | 7 | 0 to +0.5 V (or contact closure) | +5 V (or open) |  |
|  |  | Function Called | Function inactive |  |
| Range: | $1,10,100,1000$ uncoded | 4 | Range Called | All lines open Autorange |

Input is series 930 DTL

INTERLOCKS

POWER

ISOLATION

Interlocks are provided to disallow multiple function or range calis for incompatible combinations.
+5 V power available from Data Output Unit (May be externally powered, 5V DC at 150 ma required.)

All CMRR specifications apply with RCU installed. 1000 VDC or peak AC may be applied between RCU common and input "LO".

NOTE: For further details, request Application Bulletin \#6


## FEATURES:

- $51 / 2$ Digits
- 0.005\% Accuracy
- 5 Ranges DC Volts
- 5 Ranges of Ohms
- 4 Ranges AC Volts
- $\$ 1,495$, Complete DMM
- 10,000 Ar. MTBF


## The 8350A Offers You:

## Unsurpassed reliability, performance and low cost of ownership

The Fluke 8350A offers you maximum performance and quality in a $5-1 / 2$-digit multimeter. Included in the standard 8350A multimeter is the ability to measure accurately DC volts from 1 microvolt to 1100 volts, AC volts from 10 microvolts to 1100 volts rms, and resistance from 10 milliohms to 12 megohms. These measurements are made with full-scale 120,000-count resolution, and accuracies of up to $0.005 \%$. Autoranging and autopolarity are standard.

The 8350A utilizes the Fluke patented Recirculating Remainder A-to-D conversion technique, with autozero circuit, which reduces the number of parts and decreases power consumption. It results in outstanding reliability and increased ease of servicing.

## Lower cost of ownership

The initial purchase price of $\$ 1,495$ includes complete measurement capability-DC volts, AC volts and ohms.

The 8350A can lower your costs by providing all of these measurement functions in one unit at one low price. The very low parts count increases reliability and provides easier troubleshooting.

## More performance

- Five ranges of DC volts
- Four ranges of $A C$ volts
- Five ranges of ohms, with four-terminal measurement below 12 Kohms
- Autoranging, autopolarity, and fully-annunciated read-out.
- Rugged environmental capability


## Better reliability

- The basic 8350A design has a demonstrated MTBF (mean time between failure) of over 10,000 hours. This represents years of normal operating time.


## Specifications /DC Volts

| INPUT | Ranges | Input Impedance | Noise Rejection | DC | AC |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \pm 100 \mathrm{mV} \\ & \pm 1000 \mathrm{mV} \\ & \pm 10 \mathrm{~V} \\ & \pm 100 \mathrm{~V} \\ & \pm 1000 \mathrm{~V} \end{aligned}$ | $10^{8}$ ohms $10^{9}$ ohms $10^{10}$ ohms $10^{7}$ ohms $10^{7}$ ohms $<100$ pf | Common Mode $1 \mathrm{~K} \Omega$ in either lead Normal Mode | $>140 \mathrm{db}$ | $\begin{aligned} & >140 \mathrm{db}, 60 \mathrm{~Hz} \\ & \text { and above } \\ & >60 \mathrm{db}, 50 \mathrm{~Hz} \\ & \text { and above } \end{aligned}$ |
| Range Selection: | Manual or automatic within millivolts or volts ranges |  | Offset Current: Less than 50 pA on any range Response Time: |  |  |
| Resolution: | $0.001 \%$ of range ( $1 \mu \mathrm{~V}$ on $\pm 100 \mathrm{MV}$ range) |  | $10 \mathrm{~V}, 100 \mathrm{~V}, 1000 \mathrm{~V}$ r | $\begin{array}{ll} \text { nges } & 500 \\ \text { imu } \end{array}$ | milliseconds maxm to within 0.01\% |
| Overrange: | $20 \%( \pm 1100 \mathrm{~V}$ maximum on $\pm 1000 \mathrm{~V}$ range) |  | 1000 mV range |  | econd *maximum within 0.01\% |
| Overload: | 1100 V DC or RMS 1500 V peak may be continuously applied to any range without damage |  | 100 mV range |  | econds *maximum within 0.01\% |
| Zero Stability: | Better than $8 \mu \mathrm{~V}$ for 90 days (after 30 minutes warm up) |  | Superimposed ac voltage: $\quad 50 \%$ of | range peak | ac, maximum |
| ACCURACY $\pm$ (\% input $+\%$ range $)$ |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \pm 10 \mathrm{~V}, \pm 100 \mathrm{~V}, \\ & \pm 1000 \mathrm{~V} \text { ranges } \end{aligned}$ | $\pm 1000 \mathrm{mV}$ Range |  | $\pm 100 \mathrm{mV}$ Range |
| 24 Hour $23^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \pm$ | $1^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $\pm(0.005+0.001)$ | $\pm(0.005+0.001)$ |  | $\pm(0.005+0.004)$ |
| 30 days, $25^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \pm$ | $5^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $\pm(0.008+0.002)$ | $\pm(0.008+0.002)$ |  | $\pm(0.008+0.005)$ |
| 90 days, $25^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \pm$ | $5^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $\pm(0.01+0.002)$ | $\pm(0.01+0.002)$ |  | $\pm(0.01+0.005)$ |
| 6 months, $25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $\pm 5^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $\pm(0.01+0.004)$ | $\pm(0.01+0.002)$ |  | $\pm(0.01+0.005)$ |
| 1 year $25^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \pm 5$ |  | $\pm(0.015+0.005)$ | $\pm(0.015+0.002)$ |  | $\pm(0.015+0.005)$ |
| Temperature Coefficient $0^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $20^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ and $30^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $50^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |  | $\pm(0.0007+0.0003)$ | $\pm(0.0007+0.0003) /{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $\pm(0.0$ | . $0007+0.0005) /{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |

## Specifications/AC Volts

INPUT

|  | Ranges | Input Impedance | Response Time: | 500 Milliseconds, maximum to within$0.1 \%$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1 V | 1 Megohm |  |  |
|  | 10 V | shunted by | Maximum Common Mode Voltage: |  |
|  | 100 V | <100pf |  | 1000 V DC or peak AC |
|  | 1000 V |  | Overload: | 1100 V RMS on any range, 1500 V |
| Range Selection: | Manual or automatic |  |  | peak $A C+D C$ |
| Resolution: | $0.001 \%$ of range ( $10 \mu \mathrm{~V}$ on 1 V range) |  | Conversion: | Average responding corrected to indicate RMS value |
| Noise Rejection: | DC to $60 \mathrm{~Hz},>120 \mathrm{db}$ Common mode with up to $100 \Omega$ unbalance in either lead |  | Overrange: | $20 \%, 1100 \mathrm{~V}$ maximum on 1000 V range |

ACCURACY $25^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \pm 5^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \pm(\%$ of input $+\%$ range $)$ from 0.001 V to 1100 V (2) (3)

|  | 24 Hour | 30 Days (1) | 90 Days (1) | 6 Months (1) | 1 Year (1) |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $50 \mathrm{~Hz}-20 \mathrm{kHz}$ | $\pm(0.1+0.005)$ | $\pm(0.1+0.02)$ | $\pm(0.1+0.03)$ | $\pm(0.1+0.035)$ | $\pm(0.1+0.04)$ |
| $20 \mathrm{kHz}-50 \mathrm{kHz}$ | $\pm(0.2+0.005)$ | $\pm(0.2+0.02)$ | $\pm(0.2+0.03)$ | $\pm(0.2+0.035)$ | $\pm(0.2+0.04)$ |
| $30 \mathrm{~Hz}-50 \mathrm{~Hz}$ |  | $\pm(0.5+0.005)$ | $\pm(0.5+0.02)$ | $\pm(0.5+0.03)$ | $\pm(0.5+0.035)$ |
| $50 \mathrm{kHz}-100 \mathrm{kHz}$ |  |  | $\pm(0.5+0.04)$ |  |  |

Temperature Coefficient
$0^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $20^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ and $30^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $50^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$
$\pm(0.002+0.001) /{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$
(1) Accuracies stated without front panel AC zero adjustment for intervals indicated. With adjustment, floor accuracy of $\pm 0.005 \%$ of range may be obtained at any time throughout a one year period.
(2) Input volt $x$ hertz product should not exceed $2 \times 10^{7}$.
(3) At 50 Hz to 20 kHz between 500 V and 1100 V , accuracy $=$ $\pm 0.15 \%$ of input.

## Specifications/Resistance



## 8350A Specifications/General



## MOUNTING:

Mounting brackets for installation in a standard EIA relay rack and rack mounting slides are available as accessories.


FRONT

## Digital Multimeter 8375A

## FEATURES:

- $51 / 2$ Digits
- 0.003\% Accuracy
- 5 Ranges DC Volts
- 4 Ranges True RMS AC Volts
- 7 Ranges of Ohms
- Functional Self-Test
- Powerful Systems Options
- 10,000 Hour MTBF



## The 8375A Offers You:

The 8375A offers unusual capability in a $51 / 2$ digit multimeter. At a very low cost, its standard configuration combines highly accurate measurement of dc volts, truerms ac volts and broad ranges of resistance, together with a unique self-test feature that permits rapid check-out of all measurement functions. In addition, a powerful set of systems-oriented options are available, all of which can be easily installed in any desired sequence in the field.

The 8375A offers 120,000-count full-scale resolution, together with full autoranging on all functions and autopolarity. General features include:

- Fluke's patented Recirculating Remainder A-to-D conversion technique with autozero circuit: improves long-term accuracy and linearity with increased reliability over conventional A-to-D techniques.
- Self-test feature provides rapid check out of all functions without additional gear, assuring the user his DMM is ready for use.
- Measure from $1 \mu$ volt to 1100 volts in five ranges with accuracies up to $0.003 \%$, with excellent linearity and temperature coefficients.
- Two unusual features of the Fluke True RMS converter are exceptional low-level accuracy and rapid response time, providing accurate measurement of distorted waveforms from 1 m volts to 1100 volts in four ranges.
- Resistance measurements from $100 \mu$ ohms to 12 megohms are made in seven ranges, with full fourterminal mode on the lower ranges. Low power dissipation in the resistor under test and fast response time are also features.
- Range and function are push-button selectable, with complete interlocks.
- Variable sample-rate provides complete control of reading rate.
- Switched four-pole filter with true broad-band noise rejection eliminates the possibility of integrating offset errors into the reading.


FLUKE 8375A, WITH FIELD INSTALLABLE OPTIONS

## Specifications/DC Volts

INPUT

| Range | Input Impedence |
| :--- | :--- |
| $\pm 0.1 \mathrm{~V}$ | $10^{8}$ ohms |
| $\pm 1 \mathrm{~V}$ | $10^{9}$ ohms |
| $\pm 10 \mathrm{~V}$ | $10^{10}$ ohms |
| $\pm 100 \mathrm{~V}$ | $10^{7}$ ohms |
| $\pm 1000 \mathrm{~V}$ | $10^{7}$ ohms |

Range Selection: Manual, automatic, or optional remote
Resolution: $\quad \pm 0.001 \%$ of range ( $1 \mu \mathrm{~V}$ on $\pm 0.1 \mathrm{~V}$ range)

Overrange: $\quad 20 \%( \pm 1100 \mathrm{~V}$ maximum input on 1000 V range)
Overload: $\quad 1100 \mathrm{~V}$ DC or $\mathrm{RMS} \pm 1500 \mathrm{~V}$ peak may be continuously applied to any range without damage
Superimposed
AC Voltage: $\quad 50 \%$ of range peak $A C$, maximum

| Noise Rejection | DC | Filtered <br> at 60 Hz | Unfiltered to 60 Hz |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Common Mode |  |  |  |
| $1 \mathrm{~K} \Omega \ln$ Either | >140db | >140db | >100db |
| Normal Mode: |  | $>65 \mathrm{db}$ @ 60 Hz |  |
|  |  | $>60 \mathrm{db}$ @ 50 Hz |  |

Zero Stability: Better than $5 \mu \mathrm{~V}$ for 90 days after one hour warmup.

Offset Current: Less than $\pm 5$ pa on any range.
Temperature coefficient of $\pm 1 \mathrm{pa} /{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$

Response Time: Filter out: 33 milliseconds, maximum
(To within $0.005 \%$ ) $\quad 100$ milliseconds on 0.1 V range, maximum
Filter in: 500 milliseconds, maximum

ACCURACY $\pm$ (\% of input $+\%$ of range)

|  | $\pm 10 \mathrm{~V}, \pm 100 \mathrm{~V}$ |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
|  | $\pm 1000 \mathrm{~V}$ Ranges | $\pm 1 \mathrm{~V}$ Range | $\pm 0.1 \mathrm{~V}$ Range |
| 24 hour $23^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \pm 1^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $\pm(0.003+0.001)$ | $\pm(0.004+0.002)$ | $\pm(0.004+0.005)$ |
| 90 day $23^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \pm 5^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $\pm(0.005+0.001)$ | $\pm(0.006+0.002)$ | $\pm(0.006+0.005)$ |
| 1 year $23^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \pm 5^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $\pm(0.01+0.002)$ | $\pm(0.02+0.003)$ | $\pm(0.02+0.006)$ |
| Temperature Coefficient | $\pm(0.0003+0.0001) /{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $\pm(0.0004+0.0002) /{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $\pm(0.0005+0.0006) /{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| $0^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $18^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ and $28^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $50^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |  |  |  |



## Specifications/True RMS AC Volts

INPUT
Ranges:
$1 \mathrm{~V} A C$, or $A C+D C$
10 V AC , or $\mathrm{AC}+\mathrm{DC}$
100 V AC , or $\mathrm{AC}+\mathrm{DC}$
1000 V AC, or $\mathrm{AC}+\mathrm{DC}$

| Conversion: | True RMS |
| :--- | :--- |
| Range Selection: | Manual, automatic or optional remote |
| Resolution: | $0.001 \%$ of range $(10 \mu \mathrm{~V}$ on 1 V range) |
| Input Impedence: | 1 megohm shunted by $<150$ pf |
| Overrange: | $20 \%(1100 \mathrm{~V}$ RMS maximum on 1000 V <br> range $)$ |
| Coupling: | DC +AC or AC only. Switch selectable. <br> Located on P.C. Board. Accessable <br> through guard cover. |

Noise Rejection: Common mode with up to $100 \Omega$ unbalance in either lead, $D C$ to 60 Hz , 120 db minimum

Response Time:
(To within 0.1\%)

Overload:

## Superimposed DC

 (AC only):Crest factor:
7 at full scale, increasing down scale per:


ACCURACY $23^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \pm 5^{\circ} \mathrm{C}, \pm(\%$ of input $+\%$ of range) from 0.001 V to 1100 V (1)

|  | AC + DC | AC Only | AC + DC | AC Only |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
|  |  | 90 days |  |  |
| DC year |  |  |  |  |
| $10 \mathrm{~Hz}-20 \mathrm{~Hz}$ | $\pm(0.1+0.03)$ | $\pm(1.0+0.06)$ | $\pm(1.0+0.04)$ | $\pm(0.13+0.07)$ |
| $20 \mathrm{~Hz}-50 \mathrm{~Hz}$ | $\pm(0.5+0.03)$ | $\pm(0.5+0.012)$ | $\pm(1.3+0.1)$ | $\pm(0.65+0.07)$ |
| $50 \mathrm{~Hz}-10 \mathrm{kHz}$ | $\pm(0.1+0.03)$ | $\pm(0.1+0.02)$ | $\pm(0.13+0.07)$ | $\pm(0.65+0.032)$ |
| $10 \mathrm{kHz}-30 \mathrm{kHz}(2)$ | $\pm(0.2+0.06)$ | $\pm(0.2+0.04)$ | $\pm(0.26+0.1)$ | $\pm(0.13+0.04)$ |
| $30 \mathrm{kHz}-50 \mathrm{kHz}(2)$ | $\pm(0.3+0.12)$ | $\pm(0.3+0.1)$ | $\pm(0.39+0.16)$ | $\pm(0.26+0.06)$ |
| $50 \mathrm{kHz}-100 \mathrm{kHz}(2)$ | $\pm(1.5+0.4)$ | $\pm(1.5+0.4)$ | $\pm(1.95+0.4)$ | $\pm(0.39+0.12)$ |
| $100 \mathrm{kHz}-300 \mathrm{kHz}(2)$ | $\pm(4.0+1.0)$ | $\pm(4.0+1.0)$ | $\pm(5.0+1.0)$ | $\pm(1.95+0.4)$ |

Temperature
Coefficients $\pm(0.004+0.004) /{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \quad \pm(0.004+0.001) /{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \quad \pm(0.004+0.004) /{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \quad \pm(0.004+0.001) /{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ $\left(0^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\right.$ to $18^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ and $28^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $50^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ ) to 10 kHz
(1) With inputs above 500 V multiply accuracy by $\frac{2000 \mathrm{~V}+\mathrm{V} \text { input }}{2000 \mathrm{~V}}$ (2) Input volts $x$ hertz, product should not exceed $2 \times 10^{7}$

## Specifications/Resistance

INPUT

| Ranges | Source Current |
| :--- | :---: |
| $10 \Omega$ | 10 mA |
| $100 \Omega$ | 10 mA |
| $1000 \Omega$ | 1 mA |
| $10,000 \Omega$ | $100 \mu \mathrm{a}$ |
| $100 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ | $100 \mu \mathrm{a}$ |
| $1000 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ | $10 \mu \mathrm{a}$ |
| $10,000 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ | $1 \mu \mathrm{a}$ |


| Range Selection: | Manual, autorange, or optional |
| :--- | :--- |
| remote |  | Resolution: $\quad$| $0.001 \%$ of range ( $100 \mathrm{u} \Omega$ maximum |
| :--- |
| on $10 \Omega$ range). |
| Overrange: |
| $20 \%$ (12 megohms maximum on $10,000 \mathrm{k}$ <br> range) |


| Overload: | $10 \Omega \cdot 10,000 \Omega$ | 20V RMS, fused- <br> spare supplied |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
|  | $100 \mathrm{k} \Omega \cdot 10,000 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ | 250 V continuous |

## Maximum Lead (For less than 0.001\% of range effect on

 Resistance:4 terminal: $10 \Omega$ on $10 \Omega$ range, $100 \Omega$ on all other ranges for source leads, $1 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ in either lead for sense leads.

2 terminal: Less than $0.001 \%$ of range lead resistance.

ACCURACY $\pm(\%$ input $+\%$ range $)$

|  | $10 \Omega$ | $100 \Omega \cdot 10,000 \Omega$ | $100 \mathrm{k} \Omega \cdot 1000 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ | $10,000 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 90 days $25^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \pm 5^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $\pm(0.01+0.01)$ | $\pm(0.01+0.003)$ | $\pm(0.01+0.002)$ | $\pm(0.05+0.002)$ |
| Temperature Coefficient <br> $\left(0^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\right.$ to $18^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ and | $\pm(0.001+0.0005) /{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $\pm(0.001+0.0002) /{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $\pm(0.0007+0.0001) /{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $\pm(0.003+0.0001) /{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| $28^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $50^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |  |  |  |  |

## Specifications/Isolated DC External Reference/Option-05

MAIN INPUT

| Ratio Ranges |  |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $\pm 0.01$ | $: 1$ | $\pm 1$ | $: 1$ |
| $\pm 0.1$ | $: 1$ | $\pm 10$ | $: 1$ |
|  |  | $\pm 100$ | $: 1$ |


| Type: | True 4 -wire, real time |
| :--- | :--- |
| Resolution: | $0.001 \%$ of DC Voltage Range |
| Overrange: | $20 \%, 110: 1$ maximum input on 100: 1 Range |

## REFERENCE INPUT

Voltage Range: +1 V to +10.5 V
Input Resistance: 1 megohm $\pm 0.1 \%$
Noise Rejection: Normal mode 30 db at 60 Hz Common mode 120 db with $\mathrm{a}+10 \mathrm{~V}$ 1 k lead reference unbalance

Settling time: 2 seconds (to within $0.01 \%$ )
Isolation: Input Hi to Input Lo voltage plus Input Lo to Reference Lo voltage not to exceed $\pm 13 \mathrm{~V}$ on 10 V and lower DC voltage ranges.

ACCURACY $\pm\left(\%\right.$ of reading $+\%\left(\frac{10 \mathrm{~V}}{\mathrm{~V} \text { Ref }}\right) \times$ DC Voltage Range $)$

> 0.1V Range 1V Range 10V, 100V, 1000V Ranges

| 90 days $23^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \pm 5^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $\pm(0.005+0.01)$ | $\pm(0.005+0.004)$ | $\pm(0.005+0.002)$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Temperature Coefficient <br> $\left(0^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\right.$ to $18^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ and $28^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $\left.50^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\right)$$\pm(0.0005+0.0006) /{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $\pm(0.0004+0.0002) /{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $\pm(0.0003+0.0001) /{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |  |

## Specifications/Systems (Ask for 8375A Systems Applications Bulletin =11)

## ISOLATED DATA OUTPUT UNIT

 OPTION -03| Data available: | Digits, polarity, range and <br> functions |
| :--- | :--- |
| Acquisition: | Parallel or Serial 8421 BCD |
| Maximum | 30 per second |
| Trigger Rate: | $1=+5 \mathrm{~V}$ |
| Logic Levels- | $0=0 \mathrm{~V}$ |
| 6k pull-up: | Programmable Automatic <br> Timeouts: |
|  | settling time delays. |

Flags: Busy, overload, remotely controlled, remotely triggered, and sample.

## ISOLATED REMOTE CONTROL UNIT OPTION -04

## Control Commands: All front panel modes

Flags:

Logic Levels DTL:

Command Modes:

No Call:
Interlocks:

Remotely called flags in data output unit
$1=+5 \mathrm{~V}$ or open contact (function inactive) $0=0 \mathrm{~V}$ or closed contacts (function called)

Continuous or stored for addressing applications.

Volts dc and autorange
Automatically locks out incompatable functions and ranges.

NOTE: Requires +5 V power $(150 \mathrm{~mA})$ from Data Output unit or external power supply which can be supplied as a special item. Contact factory for further details.

TIMING DIAGRAMS VIA DATA OUTPUT UNIT, OPTION 03


TOTAL TIMEOUT CHART (Automatic Adaptive Timeouts Enabled)

| FUNCTION/ RANGE | TOTAL TIME (MS) |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Filter Out | Filter In |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { VDC- } 10,100 \\ 1000 \end{gathered}$ | $54 \pm 3$ | $523 \pm 42$ |
| VDC - 0.1, 1.0 | $123 \pm 10$ | $523 \pm 42$ |
| VAC - all ranges | $123 \pm 10$ | $523 \pm 42$ |
| $\Omega$ - all ranges | $123 \pm 10$ | $523 \pm 42$ |
| $\mathrm{K} \Omega$ - all ranges | $73 \pm 6$ | $523 \pm 42$ |
| Autorange-per range change | add 50 | add 280 |

## Specifications/General



## PRICES

8375A Digital Multimeter DC, AC, $\Omega$ ..... \$2,195
8375A-03 Data Output ..... 500(Mating connectors supplied)
8375A-04 Remote Control ..... 200
(Mating connector supplied)
8375A-05 DC Reference ..... 200(Requires Option -07, Mating connector supplied)
8375A-07 Rear Input ..... 45(Mating Connector supplied)(For field installed options, add " $k$ " suffix to Option Number.Same price as above. Installation takes approximately 10minutes (30 for option 07) and only requires use of Screw-Driver.)

## OUTLINE DIMENSIONS



## ACCESSORIES

2010A Digital Printer, 10 column ..... $\$ 795$
2010A-7007 Printer Interface Cable ..... 150
A90, AC/DC Current Shunts, 6 ranges to 10A ..... 255
80F-5-02, 5 kV dc Probe, 0.01\% Ratio. ..... 295
$80 \mathrm{~F}-15,15 \mathrm{kV}$ dc Probe, $0.05 \%$ Ratio (1) . ..... 350
$80 \mathrm{RF}, 100 \mathrm{kHz}$ to 500 MHz RF Probe (2) . ..... 75
$81 \mathrm{RF}, 100 \mathrm{kHz}$ to 100 MHz RF Probe (2) ..... 40
M03-205-600, 19" Rack Ears . ..... 15
298265 Extender Board ..... 25
M00-280-610, 24" Rack Slides ..... 50
A80, Test Leads, Red and Black, 5 assorted screw-on tips ..... 5
(1) Requires $10 \mathrm{M} \Omega$ shunt for voltages below 12 kV .If voltage to be measured is always below 12 kV ,order option 80F-15-02.
(2) Requires $10 \mathrm{M} \Omega$ shunt.


FRONT

Digital Voltmeter 8400A

## FEATURES

- 0.002\% ACCURACY
- Four Ranges of Fast-Responding True-RMS AC
- Low Power Consumption
- Five Ranges of DC with autopolarity and autoranging
- $20 \%$ overrange and $0.001 \%$ resolution
- Overload Resistant, 1500V Peak Overload Protection
- Rugged Environmental Specifications
- Plug-in AC, Resistance and Ratio options
- Switched Filter for DC, AC, Resistance and Ratio
- Extremely well isolated and buffered systems options
- Automatic Settling Time Delays
- Serial or Parallel Data Output
- Analog Input, Data Output, Remote Control can be individually multiplexed
- Recirculating Remainder A-to-D Conversion*
- $\mathbf{1 0 , 0 0 0}$ Hour MTBF


## DESCRIPTION

## BASIC

The Fluke Recirculating-Remainder * A-to-D conversion technique used in the Model 8400A provides a reliable DVM with long-term accuracy and linearity plus superior environmental characteristics.

The 8400A's outstanding accuracy is complemented by numerous and versatile functional capabilities. DC voltages are measured on five ranges with resolution to 1 microvolt. Overrange is $20 \%$ on all ranges except on the $\pm 1,000 \mathrm{~V}$ range. 1100 V can be applied to any range without damaging the unit.

A non-blinking readout contains an in-line neon tube display of polarity, overrange digit and five full decades of digits followed by a lighted function annunciator. The speed at which the readout updates is controlled by a variable "Sample Rate" control on the front panel. A switched four-pole filter has true broad-band noise rejection which eliminates integrated offset errors in the reading, a characteristic of dual slope DVM's. The filter may be used with all analog options.

Features like pushbutton selection, thousand volt guarding, full autoranging, instantaneous auto polarity and calibration of all standard and optional functions through the top guard cover make the 8400A dependable and easy to use.

The basic DVM will readily accept a family of rugged plug-in option cards that allow it to measure $A C$ volts, resistance and DC/DC or AC/AC ratios. System options plug directly into the 8400A mainframe. The Data Output is highly isolated and the 8400A can be operated by Remote Control. The options may be easily installed in the field at any time in any desired sequence. The result is a full systems multimeter that is highly overload resistant which can be built up from the basic 8400 A as requirements dictate.

## ANALOG OPTIONS

Accurate, fast digital readings of distorted waveforms are assured with the True RMS AC Converter. Fluke's computing technique provides a genuine RMS to DC transfer function for measurement of waveforms with high distortion, high crest factor characteristics. In addition, this true RMS converter features very fast response time and excellent low-level accuracy. If ac measurements are
always sinusoidal, the lower-priced average responding ac converter may be used.

True four terminal resistance measurements on the four "Ohms" ranges are made with very low power dissipation in the unknown resistor and full "Ohms" to "Kilohms" autoranging spans resistance measurements from 100 microhms to 12 megohms.

Real-time four terminal DC/DC ratios are measured via the Isolated External Reference option. The Reference input "LO" terminal may be elevated by as much as $\pm 13 \mathrm{~V}$ from the input " HI " terminal without loss of ratio accuracy. Furthermore, the standard reference voltage span of +1 V to +10.5 V permits measurement of ratios from a wide number of sources. Special reference voltages are available on request.

Three terminal AC/AC ratio measurements does not require use of the DC Isolated External Reference Option. Reference voltages from 0.1 V to 105 V may be applied on three ranges for highly accurate ratio determinations over a broad range of frequencies.

## SYSTEM OPTIONS

Isolated Data Output and Isolated Remote Control options use guarded toroids to transfer data and commands from and to the 8400A without degrading any of its outstanding common mode rejection specifications. These options are also DTL/TTL compatible and are designed to permit the multiplexing of several 8400A's on common sets of control and data output lines. Moreover, they are buffered to prevent interaction between the DVM and the Acquisition/Control devices.

External Triggering of the 8400A is accomplished via its Data Output Unit and the resulting data may be acquired fully in parallel BCD format or serially by character in multiples of four-bit words. A single control line enables automatic time delays that allow for full settling of the analog input prior to digitization of the data transferred. Five flags provide continuous measurement status information for the acquisition device.

Remote Control is exerted by contact closure or logic levels. The 8400A's unique "Control Command Storage" feature permits the 8400A to "latch" on commands which may be later removed while the 8400A retains the commanded function and range in internal storage. Logical interlocks are a further important systems feature of this option because they prevent incompatible calls.

RANGES . . . . . . . . . . . . . $\pm 0.1 \mathrm{~V}, \pm 1 \mathrm{~V}, \pm 10 \mathrm{~V}, \pm 100 \mathrm{~V}, \pm 1000 \mathrm{~V}$ (automatic polarity selection)
NOTE: The 8400 A will autorange through all voltage ranges.
Resolution . . . . . . . . . . . . $\pm 0.001 \%$ of range, ( $1 \mu \mathrm{~V}$ maximum on $\pm 0.1 \mathrm{~V}$ range)
Overrange
$20 \% \pm 1100 \mathrm{~V}$ maximum input on $\pm 1000 \mathrm{~V}$ range
Overload . . . . . . . . . . . . $\pm 1100 \mathrm{~V}$ DC or RMS ( $\pm 1500 \mathrm{~V}$ peak) may be continuously applied to any range without damage.
ACCURACY (To $120 \%$ of range or $\pm 1100 \mathrm{~V}$ maximum input)

24 hours
$\left(23^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \pm 1^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\right)$
90 days
( $18^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $28^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ )

$$
\pm 10 \mathrm{~V}, \pm 100 \mathrm{~V}, \pm 1000 \mathrm{~V} \text { ranges } \pm(0.002 \% \text { of input }+0.001 \% \text { of range })
$$

$$
\pm 1 \mathrm{~V} \text { range . . . . . . } \pm(0.003 \% \text { of input }+0.002 \% \text { of range })
$$

$$
\pm 0.1 \mathrm{~V} \text { range } \pm(0.003 \% \text { of input }+0.005 \% \text { of range })
$$

$$
\pm 10 \mathrm{~V}, \pm 100 \mathrm{~V}, \pm 1000 \mathrm{~V} \text { ranges } \pm(0.004 \% \text { of input }+0.001 \% \text { of range })
$$

$$
\pm 1 \mathrm{~V} \text { range . . . . . } \pm(0.005 \% \text { of input }+0.002 \% \text { of range })
$$

$$
\pm 0.1 \mathrm{~V} \text { range } \pm(0.005 \% \text { of input }+0.005 \% \text { of range })
$$

$$
1 \text { year } \quad \pm 10 \mathrm{~V}, \pm 100 \mathrm{~V}, \pm 1000 \mathrm{~V} \text { ranges } \pm(0.01 \% \text { of input }+0.001 \% \text { of range) }
$$

$\left(18^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\right.$ to $28^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ )
$\pm(0.02 \%$ of input $+0.002 \%$ of range)
$\pm(0.02 \%$ of input $+0.005 \%$ of range)
Temperature Coefficients ( $0^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $18^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ and $28^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $50^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ )
$\pm 10 \mathrm{~V}, \pm 100 \mathrm{~V}, \pm 1000 \mathrm{~V}$ ranges
$\pm 1 \mathrm{~V}$ range
$\pm 0.1 \mathrm{~V}$ range
Input Impedances
$\pm 10 \mathrm{~V}$ range
$\pm(0.0003 \%$ of input $+0.0001 \%$ of range $) /{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$
$\pm(0.0004 \%$ of input $+0.0002 \%$ of range $) /{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$
$\pm\left(0.0005 \%\right.$ of input $+0.0006 \%$ of range) $/{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$
10,000 megohms $\pm 1 \mathrm{~V}$ range . . . . 1000 megohms $\pm 1 \mathrm{~V}$ range . . . . 1000 megohms
$\pm 0.1 \mathrm{~V}$ range . . . . 100 megohms

10 megohms
Offset Current at $23^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \pm 1^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$

Temperature Coefficient $\pm 100 \mathrm{~V}, \pm 1000 \mathrm{~V}$ range

Less than $\pm 5$
pa. on any
range
Less than $\pm 1$
pa. ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ on
any range

Zero Stability

NOISE REJECTION
Normal Mode (filtered)

Maximum superimposed AC Voltage
Better than $5 \mu \mathrm{~V}$ for 90 days after a one hour warmup

Greater than 65 db @ 60 Hz (60 db @ 50 Hz ) 50\% of range peak AC, maximum
NOTE: The Normal Mode and Common Mode Rejection are not 60 Hz harmonic oriented due to the broadband response of the active 4 pole filter ( 80 db per decade attenuation) and therefore will reject random noise at any frequency.
Common Mode (with up to 1 K unbalance in either lead)

| DC . . . . . . . . . . . . | Greater than |
| ---: | :--- |
| AC to 60 Hz, | Filter " in " . . . . . . . |
|  | Filter "out" |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |

NOTE: Common Mode Rejection specifications are maintained with any combination of options installed and are unaffected when grounded devices are used in conjunction with the remote control or data output options.
RESPONSE TIME (from an input step change to a completed reading within $0.005 \%$ of the change when externally triggered)
Filter "out"
Less than 33 milliseconds, 100 milliseconds on 0.1 V range
Filter "in"

500 milliseconds

GENERAL
Total Digitizing Time
Sample Aperture

## OPTIONS

## TRUE RMS CONVERTER

(Using Option 8400A-09)
For Measurement of DC-Coupled (AC+DC) Voltages or AC-Coupled (AC Only) Voltages ${ }^{(3)}$
RANGES
Overrange
$1,10,100,1000$ VAC

Resolution
$20 \%, 1100 \mathrm{~V}$ RMS maximum on 1000 V range

Overload
$0.001 \%$ range ( $10 \mu \mathrm{~V}$ on 1 V range)

Superimposed DC (AC only)
1100 V RMS any range ( 1500 V peak AC )
Max. Crest Factor
1100 V DC (Peak AC plus DC may not exceed $\pm 1500 \mathrm{~V}$ )
7 at full-scale and increasing down scale per: $7 \times \sqrt{\frac{V \text { Range }}{V \text { Input }}}$

## ACCURACY

|  |  | AC+DC (3) | AC ONLY |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | D.C. . | $\pm(0.1 \%$ of input $+0.03 \%$ of range) |  |
|  | $50 \mathrm{~Hz}-10 \mathrm{kHz}$ | $\pm(0.1 \%$ of input $+0.03 \%$ of range) | $\pm(0.1 \%$ of input $+0.012 \%$ of range) |
| 90 days, | $10 \mathrm{kHz}-30 \mathrm{kHz}{ }^{(2)}$ | $\pm(0.2 \%$ of input $+0.06 \%$ of range) | $\pm(0.2 \%$ of input $+0.04 \%$ of range) |
| $\left(18^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\right.$ to $\left.28^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\right)$ | $30 \mathrm{kHz}-50 \mathrm{kHz}{ }^{(2)}$ | $\pm(0.3 \%$ of input $+0.12 \%$ of range) | $\pm(0.3 \%$ of input $+0.1 \%$ of range) |
| (0.001 V-1100V ${ }^{(1)}$ ) | $20 \mathrm{~Hz}-50 \mathrm{~Hz}$. | $\pm(0.5 \%$ of input $+0.03 \%$ of range) | $\pm(0.5 \%$ of input $+0.012 \%$ of range) |
|  | $10 \mathrm{~Hz}-20 \mathrm{~Hz}$. | $\pm(1.0 \%$ of input $+0.06 \%$ of range) | $\pm(1.0 \%$ of input $+0.04 \%$ of range) |
|  | $50 \mathrm{kHz}-100 \mathrm{kHz}{ }^{\text {(2) }}$ | $\pm(1.0 \%$ of input $+0.3 \%$ of range) | $\pm(1.0 \%$ of input $+0.3 \%$ of range) |
|  | $100 \mathrm{kHz}-300 \mathrm{kHz}{ }^{(2)}$ | $\pm(2.0 \%$ of input $+0.5 \%$ of range) | $\pm(2.0 \%$ of input $+0.5 \%$ of range) |

(1) With inputs above 500 V multiply accuracy by $\left[\frac{2000 \mathrm{~V}+\mathrm{V} \text { input }}{2000 \mathrm{~V}}\right]$
(2) Input volt $x$ hertz, product should not exceed $2 \times 10^{7}$
(3) Switch selectable. Located on P.C. Board. Accessable through guard cover.
Temperature Coefficients $\left(0^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\right.$ to $18^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ and $28^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $50^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ )
$D C$ and $10 \mathrm{~Hz} \cdot 10 \mathrm{kHz}(\mathrm{AC}+\mathrm{DC})$. . . $\pm\left(0.004 \%\right.$ Inp. $+0.004 \%$ Range) $/{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$
$10 \mathrm{~Hz} \cdot 10 \mathrm{kHz}$ ( AC only). . . . . . $\pm\left(0.004 \%\right.$ Inp. $+0.001 \%$ Range) $/{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$
Input Impedance.
1 Megohm, shunted by less than 150 pf .

## NOISE REJECTION

Common Mode (with up to $100 \Omega$ unbalance in either lead)
DC to 60 Hz .
Greater than 120 db
RESPONSE TIME (to a reading within $0.1 \%$ of range when measuring step change inputs and using external trigger).
Filter "out". . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 100 milliseconds maximum ${ }^{(4)}$
Filter "in". . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 500 Milliseconds maximum
(For readings less than 10\% Range, double indicated times).
(4) Above 400 Hz for rated accuracies.

## RESISTANCE (Using Option 8400A-02)

RANGES
$10 \Omega, 100 \Omega, 1000 \Omega, 10,000 \Omega, 100 \mathrm{~K} \Omega, 1000 \mathrm{~K} \Omega, 10,000 \mathrm{~K} \Omega$
NOTE: Model 8400 A will autorange through all resistance ranges.


RESPONSE TIME (from an input step change to a completed reading within $\mathbf{0 . 0 1 \%}$ of the change when externally triggered).
Filter "out". . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 33 milliseconds, 100 milliseconds on $10 \Omega$ range
Filter "in". . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 500 milliseconds

NOTE: Mating connector is supplied. REFERENCE INPUT

Type . . . . . . . . . . . . . . True 4-Wire, Real Time
Voltage Range . . . . . . . . . . +1 V to +10.5 V
Input Resistance
1 megohm $\pm 0.1 \%$
Isolation of Reference and Input Commons
NOTE: Fused to prevent damage.
RATIO RANGES
Input Hi to Input Lo voltage plus Input Lo to Reference Lo voltage, not to exceed $\pm 13 \mathrm{~V}$ on 10 V and lower DC Voltage ranges.

Resolution
$\pm 0.01: 1, \pm 0.1: 1, \pm 1: 1, \pm 10: 1, \pm 100: 1$
$\pm 0.001 \%$ of DC Voltage range, ( 0.000001 : 1 maximum on $\pm 0.01$ : 1 ratio range)
Overrange
$20 \%, 110: 1$ maximum input on 100: 1 range
NOTE: $\frac{\% \text { Input Voltage Range }}{\% \text { Reference Voltage Range }}$ must be less than 1.2 for a non-overrange reading.

Overload
Reading vs. Ratio
ACCURACY (To $120 \%$ of ratio range) $\pm 1: 1, \pm 10: 1, \pm 100: 1$ ratio ranges

90 days ( $18^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $28^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ )
$\pm 1100 \mathrm{~V}$ DC or RMS ( $\pm 1500 \mathrm{~V}$ peak) may be continuously applied to the numerator (input) terminals without damage.
$10 \times$ Ratio
$\pm\left(0.005 \%\right.$ of Reading $+0.002 \% \times\left(\frac{10 \mathrm{~V}}{V_{\text {ref }}}\right)$ of DC Voltage range)
$\pm\left(0.005 \%\right.$ of Reading $+0.004 \% \times\left(\frac{10 \mathrm{~V}}{V_{\text {ref }}}\right)$ of DC Voltage range)
$\pm\left(0.005 \%\right.$ of Reading $+0.01 \% \times\left(\frac{10 \mathrm{~V}}{V \text { ref }}\right)$ of DC Voltage range)
NOTE: 24 hour and 1 year specifications available upon request.
Temperature Coefficients $\left(0^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\right.$ to $18^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ and $28^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $50^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ ) $\pm 1: 1, \pm 10: 1, \pm 100: 1$ ratio ranges . $\quad \pm\left(0.0003 \%\right.$ of Reading $+0.0001 \% \times\left(\frac{10 \mathrm{~V}}{V \text { ref }}\right)$ of DC Voltage range $) /{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$
$\pm 0.1: 1$ ratio range . . . . . . $\pm\left(0.0004 \%\right.$ of Reading $+0.0002 \% \times\left(\frac{10 \mathrm{~V}}{\mathrm{Vref}}\right)$ of DC Voltage range $) /{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$
$\pm 0.01: 1$ ratio range . . . . . . $\quad \pm\left(0.0005 \%\right.$ of Reading $+0.0006 \% \times\left(\frac{10 \mathrm{~V}}{V \text { ref }}\right)$ of DC Voltage range $) /{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$
NOISE REJECTION (At Reference Input)
Normal Mode
30 db @ 60 Hz
Common Mode (with up to 1 K unbalance)
REFERENCE SETTLING TIME

120 db with $\mathrm{a}+10 \mathrm{~V}$ Reference
2 seconds
(To $0.01 \%$ of range following a step change of reference voltage. Numerator response time same as "dc volts".)
AC EXTERNAL REFERENCE (3-Wire AC/AC Ratio using Options 8400A-01, 8400A-06, and 8400A-07).
NOTE: Mating connector is supplied.
REFERENCE INPUT


ACCURACY ( 90 days at $18^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $28^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ and to $120 \%$ of ratio range)
$50 \mathrm{~Hz}-10 \mathrm{kHz}$ *
1:1 Ratio Range and Reference and Input
at the same frequency
$\pm\left(0.05 \%\right.$ of Reading $+0.005 \% \times$ (Ref. Range $/ \mathrm{V}_{\text {ref }}$ of AC Voltage range)
*NOTE: Specifications from $10 \mathrm{~Hz}-50 \mathrm{~Hz}$ and $10 \mathrm{kHz}-100 \mathrm{kHz}$ available on request.
Input and Reference not at the same
frequency or not on the $1: 1$ ratio Range . $\pm\left(0.1 \%\right.$ of Reading $+0.005 \% \times$ (Ref. Range $/ V_{\text {ref }}$ of $A C$ Voltage range)


AC VOLTS (Average responding converter using Option 8400A-01)


ACCURACY (To $120 \%$ of range or 1100 V maximum input)
0.001 V to $500 \mathrm{~V}, 50 \mathrm{~Hz} \cdot 10 \mathrm{kHz}$. . . . $\pm(0.05 \%$ of input $+0.005 \%$ of range $)$
( 90 days, $10 \mathrm{kHz} \cdot 50 \mathrm{kHz}$. . . $\pm(0.1 \%$ of input $+0.005 \%$ of range)
$18^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $\left.28^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\right) \quad 20 \mathrm{~Hz}-50 \mathrm{~Hz}$ and
$50 \mathrm{kHz} \cdot 100 \mathrm{kHz} . . . \pm(0.5 \% \text { of input }+0.005 \% \text { of range })^{*}$
$10 \mathrm{~Hz} \cdot 20 \mathrm{~Hz}$. . . . . . $\pm(1.0 \%$ of input $+0.01 \%$ of range)
500 V to $1100 \mathrm{~V}, 50 \mathrm{~Hz} \cdot 10 \mathrm{kHz}$. . . . $\pm 0.1 \%$ of input
90 days $10 \mathrm{kHz} \cdot 50 \mathrm{kHz}$. . . . $\pm 0.15 \%$ of input *
$\left(18^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\right.$ to $\left.28^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\right) \quad 20 \mathrm{~Hz} \cdot 50 \mathrm{~Hz}$. . . . . $\pm(0.5 \%$ of input $+0.005 \%$ of range $)$
$10 \mathrm{~Hz}-20 \mathrm{~Hz}$. . . . . $\pm(1.0 \%$ of input $+0.01 \%$ of range)
*NOTE: Input Volt - Hertz product should not exceed $2 \times 10^{7}$
Temperature Coefficients $\left(0^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\right.$ to $18^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ and $28^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $50^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ )

| $10 \mathrm{~Hz}-50 \mathrm{kHz}$ | . . . . |
| :--- | :--- |
| $50 \mathrm{kHz} \cdot 100 \mathrm{kHz}$ | . . . . |
| $5002 \%$ of input $+0.0005 \%$ of range $) /{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |  |
| . . . . . . . . . | 1.11 megohm, $\pm 0.1 \%$, shunted by less than 100 pf . |

## NOISE REJECTION

Common Mode (with up to $100 \Omega$ unbalance in either lead)
DC to 60 Hz . . . . . . . . . . . . Greater than 120 db
RESPONSE TIME (from an input step change to a completed reading within $0.05 \%$ of the change when externally triggered).
Filter "out"
100 milliseconds *
Filter "in"
500 milliseconds
**NOTE: Above 400 Hz for rated accuracies
ISOLATED REMOTE CONTROL (Using Option 8400A-04)
NOTE: Mating connector is supplied
Control Levels. . . . . . . . . . . . . $0=$ function called, $1=$ function inactive
Logic Levels
$0=$ contact closure or $0 \mathrm{~V}, 1=$ open or +5 V
Input Definition
Series 930 DTL
Control Command Storage
Continuous or addressed remote control of instrument. Triggered address control allows the 8400A to "latch" to input commands.
Following latch, the commands may be removed but the functions and ranges commanded will continue to be in effect until the next address trigger.
Interlocks
Incompatible functions or simultaneous ranges cannot be called.
No Call
Volts DC and autorange called
Flag
Remotely control Flag in Data Output Unit.
NOTE: Requires +5 V power ( 150 mA ) from Data Output Unit or external power supply which can be supplied as a special item. Contact factory for further details.

## 8400A Specifications

## ISOLATED DATA OUTPUT (Using Option 8400A-03)

Note: Two mating connectors are supplied.

Data Available .
Coding
Logic Levels
Maximum Trigger Rate
Flags.
Acquisition.
Automatic Adaptive Timeouts

Digits, polarity, range, functions
$8,4,2,1 B C D$, digits and range
$1=+5 \mathrm{~V}, 0=0 \mathrm{~V}$ (Series 930 DTL with 6 K pullup)
30 per second
Digitizing, Remotely Controlled, Remotely Triggered, Busy, Overload, sample sync.
Full parallel or serial by character in multiples of 4 bits.
Automatic delays to allow for settling time of all analog inputs are enabled via a single logic input line.

Timing Diagrams


## PARALLEL REAR INPUT (Using Option 8400A-07)

PRICES: Basic 8400A and Options

| 8400A | $\$ 2495$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 8400A-01 AC Converter (1) | $\$ 695$ |
| 8400A-02 Resistance Converter | $\$ 300$ |
| 8400A-03 Data Output (3) | $\$ 500$ |
| 8400A-04 Remote Control (3) | $\$ 200$ |
| 8400A-05 DC Ext. Reference (2) (3) | $\$ 200$ |
| 8400A-06 AC Ext. Reference (2) (3) | $\$ 700$ |
| 8400A-07 Rear Input (3) | $\$ 75$ |
| 8400A-09 True RMS Converter (1) | $\$ 750$ |

## ACCESSORIES

## A-90 Shunts, 6 Ranges to 10A \$255

80F-5 H-V Probe, 5 k VDC, . $01 \%$ Ratio $\$ 295$
80F-15 H-V Probe, 15 k VDC, . $05 \%$ Ratio 325
80 RF R-F Probe, 10 kHz to 700 MHz . \$ 75
M03-205-600 Rack Ears . . . . . \$ 15
298265 Extender Board . . . . . \$ 25
M00-280-610 Rack Slides . . . . . \$ 50
2010A Digital Printer, 10 col. . . . $\$ 795$
2010A-7007 Printer Interconnecting
Cable. \$100

NOTES: (1) Option 8400A-01 and 8400A-09 may not be installed simultaneously
(2) Requires 8400A-07 Option
(3) Mating connectors supplied

# The Fluke 8600A 20,000-count digital multimeter 

We are proud to introduce a DMM with a $41 / 2$ digit LED readout featuring five ranges of dc volts, five ranges of ac volts, five ranges of dc current, five ranges of ac current and six ranges of resistance. With 26 ranges, the instrument offers more measure power than any other instrument available. Autorange and autozero are standard. Fluke engineers designed it especially to meet the widest possible applications of bench, field and laboratory.

## High accuracy

The Fluke 8600A offers a basic dc accuracy of $0.02 \%$ for 90 days over a temperature span from $15^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $35^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$. AC provides $\pm 0.2 \%$ accuracy at mid band and operates over a 30 Hz to 100 KHz dynamic range. This is the best price and performance you can get anywhere.

## Complete protection

All dc voltage ranges from 200 mv through 1200 volts are continuously protected to $\pm 1200 \mathrm{vdc}$ or 1700 volts peak ac. On all resistance ranges from 200 ohms full scale through 20 megohms full scale, the 8600A takes a continuous 250 v rms or dc. A 2-amp front panel fuse protects all ac and dc current ranges.

## True portability

Use the Fluke 8600A anywhere for up to 8 hours offline by ordering the rechargeable battery pack with the charger built in. Weight of the 8600 A with battery pack is only 4.5 pounds ( 2.1 kg .). So you really get a portable machine.

## Drive a printer

Another low cost option, TTL/DTLcompatible isolated printer output lets you use the 8600A in data logging applications.

## Fluke's 2010A Digital Printer.

The Model 2010A is available with 10 or optionally 18 columns. Printing is at a rate of 2.65 lines per second in black and 2.5 in red. Fan fold paper stacks neatly in the front panel drawer. Standard $21 / 4^{\prime \prime}$ adding machine paper rolls can also be used.
A built-in memory and busy flag enable the 2010A to be connected to instruments with higher sampling rates than the printer's output. The printer can also be placed in a Standby mode where the memory continues to be updated but a printout will only occur with a front panel Manual Print command.


# Specifications 

## DC VOLTS

Ranges: $\pm 200 \mathrm{mV}, \pm 2 \mathrm{~V}, \pm 20 \mathrm{~V}, \pm 200 \mathrm{~V}, \pm 1200 \mathrm{~V}$
Ranging: Full autoranging or manual ranging
Polarily: Automatic bipolarity, + or - display
Resolution: 10 microvolts on 200 mV range
Accuracy: $\quad \pm(0.02 \%$ of input $+0.005 \%$ of range $)$ for $2,20,200 \mathrm{~V}$
(90 days- ranges
$\left.15^{\circ} \mathrm{C} 10.35^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\right) \pm(0.02 \%$ of input $+0.008 \%$ of range) for 1200 V range $\pm(0.04 \%$ of input $+0.01 \%$ of range) for 200 mV range DC Input Resistance: $>1000 \mathrm{M} \Omega, 200 \mathrm{mV}, 2 \mathrm{~V}, 10 \mathrm{M} \Omega 20 \mathrm{~V}, 200 \mathrm{~V}, 1200 \mathrm{~V}$
Zero Stability: Auto zeroed on all ranges
Overload Protection: $\pm 1200 \mathrm{~V}$ dc or $\pm 1700 \mathrm{~V}$ peak ac applied continuously to any range
Normal Mode Noise Rejection: 60 dB minimum at 50 Hz and 60 Hz
Common Mode Noise Rejection: 120 dB minimum (with $1 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ in either lead) at DC, 50 Hz and 60 Hz
Response Time To Rated
Accuracy Within Range: 1 second maximum to displayed input

## AC VOLTS

Ranges: $200 \mathrm{mV}, 2 \mathrm{~V}, 20 \mathrm{~V}, 200 \mathrm{~V}, 1200 \mathrm{~V}$
Ranging: Full autoranging or manual ranging
Resolution: 10 microvolts on 200 mV range

Accuracy:
200 mV Range:
( $100 \%$ to $1 \%$ of range)
(15 $1035^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ )
$\pm$ ( $0.2 \%$ of input $+0.08 \%$ of range) $50 \mathrm{~Hz}-$ 10 kHz
$\pm(0.5 \%$ of input $+0.10 \%$ of range) $30 \mathrm{~Hz}-$ 50 Hz and $10 \mathrm{kHz}-50 \mathrm{kHz}$
$\pm(0.5 \%$ of input $+0.5 \%$ of range) 50 kHz 100 kHz
2 V Range -200 V Range: $\pm(0.2 \%$ of input $+0.015 \%$ of range) 50 Hz ( $100 \%$ to $1 \%$ of range)
$-10 \mathrm{kHz}$
$\pm(0.5 \%$ of input $+0.025 \%$ of range) 30 Hz
-50 Hz and $10 \mathrm{kHz}-50 \mathrm{kHz}$
$\pm(1.0 \%$ of input $+0.05 \%$ of range) 50 kHz $-100 \mathrm{kHz}$
1200V Range:
(100\% to $1 \%$ of range)
10 V to 500 V
$\pm(0.2 \%$ of input $+0.03 \%$ of range) $50 \mathrm{~Hz}-$ 10 kHz
500 V to 1200 V
$\pm(0.37 \%$ of input $+0.03 \%$ of range) 50 Hz $-10 \mathrm{kHz}$
10 V to 1200 V
$\pm(0.5 \%$ of input $+0.08 \%$ of range) 30 Hz -50 Hz and $10 \mathrm{kHz}-20 \mathrm{kHz}$
AC. Input impedance: $2 \mathrm{M} \Omega$ shunted by less than 100 pF
Overload Protection: 1200 V rms maximum, not to exceed $2\left(10^{7}\right) \mathrm{V} \mathrm{Hz}$ product
Response Time To Rated Accuracy Within Range: 1.5 second maximum to displayed input

## DC CURRENT

Alanges: $200 \mu \mathrm{~A}, 2 \mathrm{~mA}, 20 \mathrm{~mA}, 200 \mathrm{~mA}, 2000 \mathrm{~mA}$
Ranging: Manual ranging
Resolution: 10 nA on $200 \mu \mathrm{~A}$ range
Accuracy ( 90 Days $-15^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $35^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ ): $\pm(0.1 \%$ of input $+0.01 \%$ of range) on all ranges
Voltage Burden: 0.5 V maximum at $2 \mathrm{Amps}, 0.25 \mathrm{~V}$ to 200 mA
Overload: Protected to 2 Amps on any range; fused above 2A
Response Time To Rated
Accuracy Within Range: 1 second maximum to displayed input

## AC CURRENT

Ranges: $200 \mu \mathrm{~A}, 2 \mathrm{~mA}, 20 \mathrm{~mA}, 200 \mathrm{~mA}, 2000 \mathrm{~mA}$
Ranging: Manual Ranging
Resolution: 10 nA on $200 \mu \mathrm{~A}$ range
Accuracy: $\quad \pm(0.3 \%$ of input $+0.08 \%$ of range $) 50 \mathrm{~Hz}-10 \mathrm{kHz}$
90 Days All ranges (except 2000 mA range $50 \mathrm{~Hz}-5 \mathrm{kHz}$ )
$\left(15^{\circ} \mathrm{C} 1035^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\right) \pm(0.6 \%$ of input $+0.1 \%$ of range) $30 \mathrm{~Hz}-50 \mathrm{~Hz}$ All ranges
Voltage Burden: 0.5 V maximum at $2 \mathrm{Amps}, 0.25 \mathrm{~V}$ to 200 mA
Overload: Protected to 2 A on any range; fused above 2 A
Response Time To Raled
Accuracy Within Range: 1 second maximum to displayed input

## OHMS

Ranges: 200!2, $2 \mathrm{k} \Omega, 20 \mathrm{k} \Omega, 200 \mathrm{k} \Omega, 2000 \mathrm{k} \Omega, 20 \mathrm{M} \Omega$
Ranging: Full autoranging or manual ranging
Resolution: 10 milliohm on 200 ohm range
Conliguration: 2 wire
Accuracy: $\quad \pm(0.1 \%$ of input $+0.015 \%$ of range) $200 \Omega$ range
$(900$ Days- $\quad \pm(0.1 \%$ of input $+0.005 \%$ of range) $2 \mathrm{k}!2$ range
150 C to $359 \mathrm{Cl} \pm(0.05 \%$ of input $+0.005 \%$ of range) $20 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ to $2000 \mathrm{k}!$ range
$\pm(0.2 \%$ of input $+0.005 \%$ of range) $20 \mathrm{M}!$ range

Maximum Open Circuil Voltage: 5 volts
Overvaltage Protection: $\mathbf{2 5 0 \mathrm { V } \text { rms or dc, applied continuously }}$
Respense Time To Rated Accuraoy Whithin hange: 1.0 second maximum to displayed input ( $200 \Omega$ range to $2000 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ range)
4 seconds maximum to displayed input ( $20 \mathrm{M} \Omega$ range)
Current Through Unknown:

| $200 \Omega$ | $2 \mathrm{k}!2$ | $20 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ | $200 \mathrm{k} \Omega 2$ | $2000 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ | $20 \mathrm{M} \Omega$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 mA | 1 mA | $100 \mu \mathrm{~A}$ | $10 \mu \mathrm{~A}$ | $1 \mu \mathrm{~A}$ | $.1 \mu \mathrm{~A}$ |

## GENERAL

## Function: Selected via front panel controls

## Range: Automatic or manual selected via front panel controls

Autorange Rate: 600 ms maximum per range change
Display: 7 segments $0.3^{\prime \prime}$ LED display, automatic decimal location
Reading Rate: $21 / 2$ samples/second within range
Overioad indlication: Flashing display of +18888 (built-in segment test of LED display) for out of range indication
Operating Temperature: $0^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+50^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$
Temperature Coefficients: $\quad\left(0^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\right.$ to $15^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ and $35^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $\left.50^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\right)$ DC Volts Except $200 \mathrm{mV}: \quad \pm\left(0.001 \%\right.$ input $+0.0005 \%$ range) $/{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ DC Current and 200 mV . AC Volts Except 200 mV .
AC Volts Except 200 mV :

AC Current and 200 mV : |  | $\pm 0.01 \%$ input $+0.002 \%$ range) $/{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| :--- | :--- |
| $0.015 \%$ input $+0.005 \%$ range) $/{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |  | K.. Except $200 \Omega$ and $20 \mathrm{M} 2: \pm(0.003 \% \text { input }+0.0005 \% \text { range })^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$

20052 and 20 M 2 : $\quad \pm(0.005 \%$ input $+0.001 \%$ range $) /{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$
Storage Temperature: $-40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+75^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\left(-40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\right.$ to $+60^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ with batteries)
Humidity Range: $80 \%$ R.H., $+5^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+35^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$
$70 \%$ R.H., $+35^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+50^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$
Shock and Vibration: Meets pertinent requirements of MIL-T-21200L and MIL-E-16400F
MTBF: 10,000 hours calculated, minimum
Maximum Common Mode Voltage: 1000 V dc or peak ac
Power: $115 / 230 \mathrm{~V}$ ac $\pm 10 \%, 50$ or $60 \mathrm{~Hz}, 7$ watts line 10 watts battery
Slize: $81 / 2^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{W} \times 21 / 2^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{H} \times 10^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{D}$
$216 \mathrm{~mm} \mathrm{~W} \times 64 \mathrm{~mm} \mathrm{H} \times 254 \mathrm{~mm} \mathrm{D}$
Weight: $3.5 \mathrm{lbs} .(1.6 \mathrm{~kg})$ line; 4.5 lbs . $(2.1 \mathrm{~kg}) \mathrm{w} /$ batteries

## OPTIONS

-01, Battery Pack: Rechargeable battery pack, capable of 8 hours typical ( 6 hours minimum) operation, rechargeable in 16 hours maximum
-02 , DOU: Isolated BCD output, TTL/DTL compatible levels (not compatible with option -01)
Available Data: Digits, polarity (both logic senses) and range
Data Coding: $8-4-2-1$ BCD positive true parallel (negative true easily obtained by changing output buffers)
Logic Levels: " 1 " $=+5 \mathrm{~V}, " 0$ " $=0 \mathrm{~V}$
Drive Capability: All outputs can drive a minimum of two TTL loads (i.e., sink 3.2 mA )

Flags: Busy, not busy, and overload
Controls: External trigger (negative-going edge triggers); External trigger enable (Logic " 1 " enables external trigger, Logic " 0 " causes data update at the internal sample rate of approximately $2.5 /$ second) $;+5 \mathrm{~V}$ reference

## ACCESSORIES

High Voltage Probe: ( $80 \mathrm{~K}-40$ ) Voltage Range: 1 kV to 40 kV Input Resistance: 1000 M !
Ratio: 1000:1
Overall Accuracy: 20 kV to $30 \mathrm{kV} \pm 2 \%$ (Calibrated $1 \%$ at 25 kV )
Upper Limit: Changes Linearly from $2 \%$ at 30 kV to $4 \%$ at 40 kV
Lower Limit: Changes Linearly from $2 \%$ at 20 kV to $4 \%$ at 1 kV
(Calibrated from $10 \mathrm{M} \Omega$ DVM input resistance)
RF Probe: low cost (81RF)
Range: 0.25 V to 30 V rms, $12 \mathrm{M} \Omega$ input $\mathrm{Z}, 350 \mathrm{~V}$ dc maximum
Response: 100 kHz to $100 \mathrm{MHz} \pm 1 \mathrm{~dB}$. Useable from 20 kHz to 250 MHz
RF Probe: ( $80 \mathrm{RF}-1$ ) Input Voltage Range: 0.25 V to 30 V . Response: 100 kHz to $500 \mathrm{MHz} \pm 1 \mathrm{~dB}$ accuracy. Useable from 1 kHz to 1 GHz
Clamp-on AC Current Probe: ( $801-600$ ) Range: 2 Amps to 600 Amps Accuracy: $\pm 3 \%$
Deluxe Test Lead Kit: (A80) Universal test leads having two color coded leads with insulated, threaded adapters on each end suitable for attachment of the following adapters: 1. Banana plugs, 2. Pin Tips, 3. Test Prod Tips, 4. Alligator Clips, 5. Binding Post Lugs

Carrying Case (C-80) Soft vinyl case formed to carry the Model 8600A and accessories with convenient viewing window and shoulder strap
Carrying Case (C-86) Rugged polyethylene case, with handle and storage compartment for test leads, power cord and other compact accessories
Front Panal Dust Cover: MOO-100-714
Rack Mount Kits: MOO-200-611 (Offset); MOO-200-612 (Center); MOO-200-613 (Dual)

# The fluke 8800A 200,000-count digital multimeter 

This extraordinary DVM offers a basic dc accuracy of $0.005 \%$ with full autoranging. There are fifteen ranges which include five dc, four ac, and six resistance. Complete isolated four terminal ohms measurements are provided on all ranges. Separate current and voltage inputs are available to provide the ultimate in ohms accuracy by eliminating errors caused by input lead resistance. LED readout is bright and readable.
Fluke engineers designed the 8800A especially for your most exacting laboratory and bench applications. And then we used our LSI technology to build in performance at a price heretofore impossible.

## Fully guarded, completely isolated

The Fluke 8800A has an input resistance better than 1,000 megohms on the 200 $\mathrm{mV}, 2 \mathrm{~V}$, and 20 V ranges and $20 \mathrm{meg}-$ ohms on the 200 V and 1200 V ranges. Common mode rejection is better than 120 dB dc to 60 Hz . Normal mode rejection is better than 60 dB at 50 and 60 Hz . Your load is fully isolated from ground loops, noise and stray voltages. You get the accuracy you paid for under a wide variety of ambient environments.

## Overload protection

No voltmeter around offers better overload protection. After we engineered in all the overload protection you would possibly want, we thought about costperformance tradeoffs. The Fluke 8800A offers you protection on the most sensitive ranges from continuous applications of up to 1000 VDC or 1400 VAC
peak. Resistance protection from a continuous 250 V rms or dc is offered from 200 ohms through 20 megohms.

## Strength without weight

Electronics technology is one major breakthrough of the century, materials technology another. All of the new Fluke portable voltmeters take advantage of this progress. The Fluke 8800 A case is molded from some of the toughest plastics available with all electronic boards, IC chips and components securely fastened within. In fact, the voltmeter will take a lot of abuse and still operate well within specifications. Yet with all this, the Fluke 8800A weighs less than 7 pounds or less than half the amount of comparable instrumentation.


## Specifications

## DC VOLTS

Ranges: $\pm 200 \mathrm{mV}, \pm 2 \mathrm{~V}, \pm 20 \mathrm{~V}, \pm 200 \mathrm{~V}, \pm 1200 \mathrm{~V}$
Ranging: Full autoranging or manual ranging
Polarity: Automatic bipolarity, + or - display
Resolution: $1 \mu \mathrm{~V}$ on 200 mV range

| Accuracy: | 24 Hour, $23^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \pm 1^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | 90 Day, $18^{\circ} \mathrm{C}-28^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 200 mV Range | $\pm(0.008 \%$ input + $0.0025 \%$ range) | $\pm(0.01 \%$ input + $0.005 \%$ range) |
| $2 \mathrm{~V}-200 \mathrm{~V}$ Range | $\pm(0.005 \% \text { input }+$ | $\pm(0.01 \%$ input + $0.0015 \%$ range) |
| 1200V Range | $\pm(0.005 \%$ input + $0.002 \%$ range) | $\pm(0.01 \%$ input + <br> $0.003 \%$ range) |

Temperature Coefficient: $\pm\left(0.0007 \%\right.$ input $+0.0013 \%$ range) $/{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}, 200$ $\left(0^{\circ} \mathrm{C}-18^{\circ} \mathrm{C}, 28^{\circ} \mathrm{C}-50^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\right) \mathrm{mV}$ range
$\pm\left(0.0007 \%\right.$ input $+0.0003 \%$ range) $/{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}, 2 \mathrm{~V}$ range
$\pm\left(0.0007 \%\right.$ input $+0.0002 \%$ range) $/{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}, 20 \mathrm{~V}$, 200 V range
$\pm(0.0007 \%$ input $+0.0003 \%$ range $) /{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$. 1200 V range
DC. Input Resistance: $\geq 1000 \mathrm{M} \Omega$ on $200 \mathrm{mV}, 2 \mathrm{~V}$, and 20 V ranges $10 \mathrm{M} \Omega$ on 200 V and 1200 V ranges
Ottset Current (at $23^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ ): Less than 15 pA on any range. Temperature Coefficient of $\pm 5 \mathrm{pA} /{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$
Zero Stability; Better than $10 \mu \mathrm{~V}$ for 90 days after one hour warmup
Overload Prolection: 200V, 1200 V range, $\pm 1200 \mathrm{~V}$ dc, 1700 V peak ac $200 \mathrm{mV}, 2 \mathrm{~V}, 20 \mathrm{~V}$ range, $\pm 1000 \mathrm{~V}$ dc, 1400 V peak ac
Normal Mode Noise Rejection: $\geq 60 \mathrm{~dB}$ at 50 Hz and 60 Hz
Common Mode Noise Relection: $\geq 120 \mathrm{~dB}$ at dc to 60 Hz (with $1 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ in either lead)
Response Time To Raled Accuracy Within Range: 1 second maximum to displayed input

## AC VOLTS

Ranges: 2V, 20V, 200V, $\mathbf{1 2 0 0 \mathrm { V }}$
Aanging: Full autoranging or manual ranging
Resolution: $10 \mu \mathrm{~V}$ on 2 V range

|  |  | to 0.1\% of range) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Frequency: | 24 Hour, $23^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \pm 1^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | 90 Day, $18^{\circ} \mathrm{C}-28^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| $100 \mathrm{~Hz}-10 \mathrm{kHz}$ : | $\pm(0.05 \%$ input + $0.005 \%$ range) | $\begin{aligned} & \pm(0.1 \% \text { input }+0.005 \% \\ & \text { range }) \end{aligned}$ |
| $\begin{aligned} & 50 \mathrm{~Hz}-100 \mathrm{~Hz}, \\ & 10 \mathrm{kHz}-20 \mathrm{kHz}: \end{aligned}$ | $\pm(0.1 \%$ input + $0.01 \%$ range) | $\begin{aligned} & \pm(0.25 \% \text { input }+0.01 \% \\ & \text { range }) \end{aligned}$ |
| $\begin{aligned} & 30 \mathrm{~Hz}-50 \mathrm{~Hz}, \\ & 20 \mathrm{kHz}-100 \mathrm{kHz} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \pm(1.0 \% \text { input }+ \\ & : 0.03 \% \text { range }) \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \pm(1.0 \% \text { input }+0.03 \% \\ & \text { range }) \end{aligned}$ |

$$
1200 \mathrm{~V} \text { range ( } 100 \% \text { to } 0.1 \% \text { of range) } 90 \text { days }
$$

## $18^{\circ} \mathrm{C}-28^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$

1 V to 500 V
500 V to 1200 V
$100 \mathrm{~Hz}-10 \mathrm{kHz}: \pm(0.15 \%$ input $+ \pm(0.3 \%$ input $+0.01 \%$ range $)$ $0.01 \%$ range)
$30 \mathrm{~Hz}-100 \mathrm{~Hz}, \pm(0.25 \%$ input $+ \pm(0.5 \%$ input $+0.02 \%$ range $)$ $10 \mathrm{kHz}-20 \mathrm{kHz}: 0.02 \%$ range)
Temperature Coelticient: $\pm\left(0.008 \%\right.$ input $+0.001 \%$ range) $/{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}, 2 \mathrm{~V}-$ $\left(0^{\circ} \mathrm{C}-18^{\circ} \mathrm{C}, 28^{\circ} \mathrm{C}-50^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\right) \quad 200 \mathrm{~V}$ ranges
$\pm\left(0.008 \%\right.$ input $+0.002 \%$ range) $/{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}, 1200 \mathrm{~V}$ range
AC Input Impedance: $2 \mathrm{M} \Omega$ shunted by less than 100 pF
Overload Protection: 1200 V rms maximum, not to exceed $2 \times 10^{\circ} \mathrm{V} \mathrm{Hz}$ product. 20 kHz maximum on 1200 V range.
Response Time To Rated
Accuracy Within Range: $\mathbf{1 . 5}$ second maximum to displayed input

## OHMS

Ranges: $200 \Omega, 2 \mathrm{k} \Omega, 20 \mathrm{k} \Omega, 200 \mathrm{k} \Omega, 2000 \mathrm{k} \Omega, 20 \mathrm{M} \Omega$
Ranging: Full autoranging or manual ranging
Conilguration: 4-terminal measurement on all ranges
Resolution: $1 \mathrm{~m} \Omega$ on 200 ohm range

|  | Temp. Coef. |  | 90 Day, $18^{\circ} \mathrm{C}-28^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2008: | $\begin{aligned} & \pm(0.001 \%+ \\ & 0.0013 \%) /{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \end{aligned}$ | $\pm(0.01 \%$ input + $0.0025 \%$ range) | $\pm$ ( $0.02 \%$ input + $0.005 \%$ range) |
| $\begin{aligned} & 2 \mathrm{k} \Omega- \\ & 200 \mathrm{k} \Omega \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \pm(0.001 \%+ \\ & 0.0003 \%) /{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \pm(0.008 \% \text { input }+ \\ & 0.001 \% \text { range }) \end{aligned}$ | $\pm(0.01 \%$ input + $0.0015 \%$ range) |
| $2000 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ : | $\begin{aligned} & \pm(0.005 \%+ \\ & 0.0003 \%)^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \end{aligned}$ | $\pm(0.02 \%$ input + $0.001 \%$ range) | $\pm$ ( $0.05 \%$ input + 0.0015\% range) |
| 20 M ? | $\begin{aligned} & \pm(0.02 \%+ \\ & 0.0003 \%) /{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \end{aligned}$ | $\pm(0.05 \%$ input + $0.001 \%$ range) | $\begin{aligned} & \pm(0.2 \% \text { input }+ \\ & 0.0015 \% \text { range }) \end{aligned}$ |

Current Through Unknown:

| Range: | $200 \Omega$ | $2 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ | $20 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ | $200 \mathrm{k}!$ | $2000 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ | $20 \mathrm{M} \Omega 2$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Maximum Current <br> through Unknown: | 1 mA | 1 mA | $250 \mu \mathrm{~A}$ | $25 \mu \mathrm{~A}$ | $2.5 \mu \mathrm{~A}$ | $0.25 \mu \mathrm{~A}$ |

Maximum Open-Circuit Voltage: 3.3 volts
Overvoltage protection: 250 V rms or dc, applied continuously to any range
Response Time: 1.0 second maximum to displayed input ( 200 ? through 200 k ? range)
3.0 seconds maximum to displayed input ( $2000 \mathrm{k}!2$ and $20 \mathrm{M} \Omega$ range)

## GENERAL

Function: Selected via front panel controls
Range: Automatic or manual selected via front panel controls
Autorange fate: 600 msec maximum per range change.
Display: 7 segment, $0.3^{\prime \prime}$ LED display, automatic decimal location
Reading Rate: 2.5 readings/second within range
Overload Indication: Flashing display of +188888 (built-in segment test of LED display) for out of range indication
Operating Temperature: $0^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+50^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$
Storage Temperature: $-40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+75^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$
Humidity Range: $70 \%$ RH, $35^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $50^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$
$80 \%$ RH. $+5^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+35^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$
Shock and Vibration: Meets pertinent requirements of MIL-T-21200L and MIL-E-16400F
MTBF: 10,000 hours calculated, minimum
Maximum Common Mode Voltage: 1000 V dc or peak ac
Maximum LO to GUARD Voltage: 100 V dc or peak ac
Pawer: $110 / 230 \mathrm{~V}$ ac $\pm 10 \%, 50$ or $60 \mathrm{~Hz}, 8$ watts
Size: Maximum dimensions: $31 / 2^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{H} \times 9^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{W} \times 121 / 2^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{D}$
$89 \mathrm{~mm} \times 229 \mathrm{~mm} \times 318 \mathrm{~mm}$
Weight: $6.5 \mathrm{lbs} .(3.0 \mathrm{~kg})$

## ACCESSORY

Rack Mount Kit (center): MOO-200-625

## OPTION

-02 (DOU): Isolated BCD output, TTL/DTL compatible levels
Available Data: Digits, polarity (both logic senses), and range
Data Coding: 8-4-2-1 BCD positive true parallel (negative true easily obtained by changing output buffers)
Logic Levels: " 1 " $=+5 \mathrm{~V}, " 0$ " $=0 \mathrm{~V}$
Drive Capability: All outputs can drive a minimum of two TTL loads (i.e., sink 3.2 mA )

Flags: Busy, not busy, and overload
Controls: External trigger (negative-going edge triggers); External trigger enable (Logic "1" enables external trigger, Logic " 0 " causes data update at the internal sample rate of approximately $2.5 /$ second) ; +5 V reference

## Prices for basic

 Model 8600ABasic unit, $\$ 599$.
Options
Option -01, battery pack, $\$ 100$.
Option -02, digital output unit (DOU), \$150.
Accessories
High voltage probe, Model 80K40, $\$ 40$.
RF probe, Model 80RF-1, $\$ 75$. RF probe, Model 81 RF, $\$ 40$.

High current probe, Model 801600,
$\$ 50$.
Deluxe test leads, Model A80, $\$ 5$.
Carrying cases,
C80, soft vinyl, $\$ 15$.
C86, rugged polyethylene, $\$ 15$.
Rack mount kits, offset, Model MOO-200-611, $\$ 30$. center, Model MOO-200-612, $\$ 30$. dual, Model MOO-200-613, $\$ 30$.

## Model 8800A

Basic unit, \$1099.

Options
Option-02, digital output unit (DOU), \$150.
Accessories
High voltage probe, Model 80 K 40 , $\$ 40$.
RF probe, Model 80RF-1, $\$ 75$. RF probe, Model 81 RF, $\$ 40$. Deluxe test leads, Model A80, $\$ 5$. Rack mount kit, center, MOO-200$625, \$ 30$.

## Voltmeter Accessories

- High Voltage Probes
- Precision Dividers
- Current Probes
- Shunts
- RF Probes
- Physical Accessories



## High Voltage Measurements

1000 V to $40,000 \mathrm{~V}$

## High Voltage Probe 80 K - 40

A wide range of high voltage dividers are available from Fluke to satisfy your measurement requirements including voltage range, accuracy, input resistance and impedance matching.

High Voltage Probe: $\quad(80 \mathrm{~K}-40)$ Voltage Range: 1 kV to 40 kV
Input Resistance: $100 \mathrm{M} \Omega$
Ratio: 1000: 1
Overall Accuracy: 20 kV to $30 \mathrm{kV} \pm 2 \%$ (Calibrated 1\% at 25 kV )
Upper Limit: Changes Linearly from $2 \%$ at 30 kV to $4 \%$ at 40 kV

Precision High Voltage Probes 80F-5 and 80F-15

80F-5, 80F-15 HIGH VOLTAGE PROBES (Compatible with most models of Fluke Voltmeters)

|  | 80F. 5 | 80F-15 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| INPUT VOLTAGE |  |  |
| RANGE | 500-5000V | 1000-15,000V |
| INPUT RESISTANCE | $50 \mathrm{M} \Omega$ | $100 \mathrm{M} \Omega$ |
| DIVISION RATIO | 1000:1 | 1000: 1 |
| RATIO ACCURACY $\begin{aligned} & \left(23^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \pm 1^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\right) \\ & \quad \text { (into } 10 \mathrm{M} \Omega \pm 0.1 \% \\ & \text { voltmeter input) } \end{aligned}$ | $\pm 0.05 \%$ of input | $\pm 0.05 \%$ of input |

STABILITY OF
RATIO
$\pm 0.01 \% /$ month; $0.05 \% /$ year (recalibrated
by internal
adjustment)
OPERATING TEMP.
ERATURE RANGE
TEMPERATURE
COEFFICIENT
HUMIDITY RANGE
CABLE LENGTH
WEIGHT
OPTIONS: -01

$$
-02
$$

$0^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $50^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$
$0.001 \% /{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$
0 to $80 \%$ relative humidity
$5 \mathrm{ft}, \mathrm{min} .(1.5 \mathrm{~m})$
12 oz . ( 340 grams ) 24 oz. ( 680 grams )
Calibrated for output into $11 \mathrm{M} \Omega \pm 0.1 \%$ Calibrated for output into $>10^{10} \Omega$


FLUKE MODEL 80K-40 WITH 8000 A

40 kV
Lower Limit: Changes Linearly from $2 \%$ at 20 kV to $4 \%$ at 1 kV
Calibrated into $10 \mathrm{M} \Omega$ DVM input resistance


Note: .80F-5 or 80F-15 without option -01 or -02 is calibrated for output into 10 megohms.

MODEL
MAXIMUM
INPUT
VOLTAGE

## DC ACCURACY <br> INPUT RESISTANCE <br> DIVISION RATIO

CALIBRATED
FOR VOLTMETER INPUT RESISTANCE

| $80 \mathrm{~K}-40$ | 40 KV | $2 \%$ (nom.) | $1000 \mathrm{M} \Omega$ | $1000: 1$ | $10 \mathrm{M} \Omega$ |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | :--- |
| $80 \mathrm{~F}-5$ | 5 KV | $0.05 \%$ | $50 \mathrm{M} \Omega$ | $1000: 1$ | $10 \mathrm{M} \Omega$ |
| $80 \mathrm{~F}-5-01$ | 5 KV | $0.05 \%$ | $50 \mathrm{M} \Omega$ | $1000: 1$ | $11 \mathrm{M} \Omega$ |
| $80 \mathrm{~F}-5-02$ | 5 KV | $0.05 \%$ | $50 \mathrm{M} \Omega$ | $1000: 1$ | $10^{10} \mathrm{M} \Omega$ |
| $80 \mathrm{~F}-15$ | 15 KV | $0.05 \%$ | $100 \mathrm{M} \Omega$ | $1000: 1$ | $10 \mathrm{M} \Omega$ |
| $80 \mathrm{~F}-15-01$ | 15 KV | $0.05 \%$ | $100 \mathrm{M} \Omega$ | $1000: 1$ | $11 \mathrm{M} \Omega$ |
| $80 \mathrm{~F}-15-02$ | 15 KV | $0.05 \%$ | $100 \mathrm{M} \Omega$ | $1000: 1$ | $10^{10} \mathrm{M} \Omega$ |
| $80 \mathrm{E}-10$ | 10 KV | $0.01 \%$ | $10 \mathrm{M} \Omega$ | $1000: 1$ | $10^{10} \mathrm{M} \Omega$ |
|  |  |  |  | 8 |  |

## HIGH VOLTAGE DIVIDER SELECTION GUIDE

High Voltage Divider 80E-10

| Accuracy: | $\pm 0.01 \%$ for both division ratios over a temperature range from $18^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $28^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ and for any input voltage up to rated maximum. Derate at 2 ppm/ ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ outside this temperature range to $0^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ and $50^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$. |
| :---: | :---: |
| Maximum Input |  |
| Voltage: | 10,000 VDC |
| Divider Current: | 1 milliampere nominal at rated input. |
| Input Resistance: | 10 megohms, nominal |
| Division Ratios: | 1,000:1 ( 10 V output at maximum input) <br> 10,000:1 ( 1 V output at maximum input) |
| Stability of Division |  |
| Ratio: | $\pm 0.01 \%$ per year (recalibrated by internal adjustment). |
| Input Connector: | MS3102A-18-16S on front panel (mating connector supplied). |
| Output Connectors: | Two binding posts on $1 / 4^{\prime \prime}$ centers for each of two outputs. One side of each output is common to chassis. Separate binding post for grounding case. All output connectors located on front of instrument. |
| Altitude: | 10,000 feet (operating) <br> 50,000 feet (non-operating) |
| Humidity: | $\begin{aligned} & 0 \text { to } 80 \% \text { (to } 28^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \text { ) } \\ & 0 \text { to } 60 \% \text { (to } 50^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \text { ) } \end{aligned}$ |
| Panel Meter: | $10 \cdot 0 \cdot 10 \mathrm{kV}$ |



MODEL 80E-10 HIGH VOLTAGE DIVIDER Input Power: $\quad$ None required

Mounting:

Size:

Weight:

Resilient feet provided for bench and portable use. For side-by-side EIA rack mounting with solidstate Fluke Differential Voltmeters, use Adapter Kit 881A-103 (includes handle-bracket and key plate). For EIA Rack Mounting of a single unit, use Adapter Kit 881A-102 (includes brackets with handles).
$7^{\prime \prime}$ high $\times 8^{1 / 22^{\prime \prime}}$ wide $\times 8^{\prime \prime}$ deep.
$(17.75 \mathrm{~cm} \times 21.5 \mathrm{~cm} \times 20.4 \mathrm{~cm})$
( 19 " wide in rack configurations)
6 pounds ( 2.7 kilograms)

## Current Measurements

## AC Current Clamp-On Probe 801600

The Model 801-600 AC current probe is a true current transformer which is designed to clamp around the current carrying conductor to be measured. This conductor becomes the primary of the current transformer probe. Windings in the probe are the secondary. The current flow in the secondary is measured by placing a known small value of resistance across the probe's output. The voltage across this resistor may then be precisely measured.

## Switched Current Shunt A-90

The Model A-90 current shunts may be used for both DC and $A C$ current measurements over a wide range of currents and frequencies. Voltage may be sensed across the shunts with virtually any voltmeter.

FREQUENCY

RESPONSE
$30 \mathrm{~Hz}-1 \mathrm{kHz}$

## CURRENT <br> RANGE

2A-600A

## ACCURACY

 $\pm 3 \%$

MODEL 801 -600 CLAMP-ON CURRENT PROBE

MAXIMUM
DIVISION RATIO

1000:1

INSULATION
5 kV

CONDUCTOR SIZE
$2^{\prime \prime}$ diameter


A90 CURRENT SHUNT

## "OUTPUT" AT RATED CURRENT

ACCURACY - WITH VOLTMETER INPUT RESISTANCE $\geqslant 10 \mathrm{M} \Omega$ $\pm(\%$ OF INPUT $+\%$ OF RANGE $)$

DC AC
100 mV
100 mV
100 mV
100 mV
100 mV
100 mV

$$
\begin{array}{cc} 
& (30 \mathrm{~Hz} \cdot 10 \mathrm{kHz}) \\
\pm(0.15+0.1) & \pm(0.3+0.5) \\
\pm(0.15+0.1) & \pm(0.3+0.5) \\
\pm(0.15+0.1) & \pm(0.3+0.5) \\
\pm(0.15+0.1) & \pm(0.3+0.5) \\
\pm(0.15+0.1) & \pm(0.4+0.5) \\
\pm(0.25+0.1) & \pm(0.5+0.5) \\
& \text { to } 4 \mathrm{kHz}
\end{array}
$$

## RF Measurements

## RF Probe 80RF-RF Probe 81RF

High frequency RF probes convert frequencies up to 1 GHz to a DC level proportional to the RMS value of the input. Select either the Model 80RF or the low cost Model 81RF from the specification chart below.

MODELS 8ORF \& 81RF PROBE

## 81 RF

Frequency Response

## Extended Response

20 kHz to 250 MHz

80 RF
100 kHz to $500 \mathrm{MHz} ; \pm 1 \mathrm{~dB}$ 10 kHz to $500 \mathrm{MHz} ; \pm 3 \mathrm{~dB}$
(Useful for relative readings)

| Voltage Range | 0.25 V to 30 V RMS | 0.25 V to 30 V RMS |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
|  | $350 \mathrm{~V} \mathrm{DC} \mathrm{Max}$. | $200 \mathrm{~V} \mathrm{DC} \mathrm{Max}$. |
| Input Impedance | $12 \mathrm{M} \Omega / / 15 \mathrm{pF}$ | $4 \mathrm{M} \Omega / / 2 \pm 0.5 \mathrm{pF}$ |
| Voltmeter Input |  |  |
| Resistance | $10 \mathrm{M} \Omega \pm 10 \%$ | $10 \mathrm{M} \Omega \pm 10 \%$ |

Note: Order 80RF-1 for Models 8000A \& 8600A (includes compatible mating connector)

## Physical Accessories

## Carrying Cases, Dust Covers, Rack Mounting Hardware, Chassis Slides, Test Leads

A complete line of physical accessories are available to protect or enhance the convenience of your Fluke instrument.

|  | Vinyl Case | Rugged Case | Single Rack | Dual Rack | Offset Rack | Deluxe Test Leads | Chassis Slides | Dust Cover | Extender Boards |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 8000A | C-80 | C-86 | $\begin{gathered} \text { MOO- } \\ 200-612 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { MOO- } \\ 200-613 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { MOO } \\ 200-611 \end{gathered}$ | A-80 | - | $\begin{gathered} \text { M00- } \\ 100-714 \end{gathered}$ | - |
| 8000A-05 | C-80 | C-86 | $\begin{gathered} \text { MOO- } \\ 200-612 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { M00- } \\ 200-613 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { MOO } \\ 200-611 \end{gathered}$ | A. 80 | - | $\begin{gathered} \text { M00- } \\ 100-714 \end{gathered}$ | - |
| 8000A-06 | C-80 | C.86 | $\begin{gathered} \text { M00. } \\ 200-612 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { MOO- } \\ 200-613 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { MOO- } \\ 200-611 \end{gathered}$ | A. 80 | - | $\begin{gathered} \text { MOO } \\ 100-714 \end{gathered}$ | - |

Carrying Cases, Dust Covers, Rack Mounting Hardware, Chassis Slides, Test Leads


8

## Digital Printer 2010A

## FEATURES

- Complete Instrument Compatibility
- $\mathbf{1 0}$ or $\mathbf{1 8}$ Column Capability
- Data Storage Standard
- Easy Front Panel Paper Access
- High Reliability



## The 2010A Offers You:

## GENERAL

The Fluke Model 2010A Printer is a versatile, highly compatible, low cost performer specifically designed for instrumentation requirements. The basic printer records 10 columns, sufficient for recording data from most digital multimeters and counters. For data sources with a larger number of outputs the 2010A is optionally available with 18 columns.

## COMPATABILITY

The compatability of the 2010A printer with digital instruments is a key advantage. Many printers require a variety of options to modify programming codes for each digital source. In some cases the user must fabricate external electronic circuits in order to interface a printer.

Because the 2010A has been designed to accept either coded or discrete range and function information, the need for special decoding and encoding circuitry has been eliminated. Cables available from Fluke let the user simply plug-in the printer to Fluke Digital Multimeters or Counters. A general purpose cable is also available to connect the 2010A to other digital sources.

## PRINTOUT

The 2010A prints at a rate of 2.65 lines per second in black and 2.5 in red on $21 / 4^{\prime \prime}$ fan fold paper. The fan fold format has been chosen because it is superior to roll paper when data is to be stored for documentation purposes or later evaluation. The fan fold paper self stacks in the front panel drawer of the 2010A.

While fan fold paper is more useful and convenient than roll paper, it is conceivable that situations might dictate user preference for roll paper. For these applications the 2010A can be used with a standard $2 \frac{1}{4 \prime \prime}$ roll of adding machine paper. The roll paper adapter is supplied at no charge.

Printing is by ink impression with a standard two color, black and red nylon ribbon (Columbia Model 212PVL015). The hinged front panel of the 2010A allows the ribbon to be changed quickly and easily.

## DATA PRESENTATION

Because the 2010A has been designed for instrumentation applications, particular attention has been given to the generation of function characters. Columns 17 and 18 at
the extreme right of the printout are used for printing these units of measurement.

In the standard printer these two columns are encoded in four line binary format. See print drum layout below for function characters available and coding for each. In the accessory list are diode matrices that enable the calling of a two column function with a single line. There are three available, the multimeter version calling DCV, ACV, mV, ACmA, $\operatorname{DCmA}, \Omega, k \Omega$, and $M \Omega$, the counter version calling $\mathrm{Hz}, \mathrm{kHz}, \mathrm{MHz}, \mu \mathrm{s}, \mathrm{ms}$, and s , and the thermometer version calling ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{F},{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ and mV .

Columns 9 through 16 in the standard unit and columns 1 through 16 in the option 01 are used for printing data. Columns 2 and 9 contain + and - symbols to identify bipolar data.

A convenient and unique feature of the 2010A printer is that when connected with the appropriate interconnecting cable to a Fluke Digital Multimeter that is overloaded, the printer automatically prints in red.

PRINT DRUM LAYOUT


## DECIMAL POINT

A decimal point may be printed in any column of the 2010A to the right of the digit on the same column. Most digital sources provide range information in a coded format while many printers require this information on discrete lines. A key advantage of the 2010A is that range information can be on coded or discrete lines.

The decimal information is accepted in four line binary format and is decoded to one of sixteen, number one being to the right of column sixteen and numbered to the left from there. Special decimal jumper boards are provided in the interface kits to decode range information from particular instruments. There is a general purpose board in the accessory list that can be jumpered as desired.

For measuring instruments such as digital voltmeters and digital multimeters, the 2010A has a built-in inverter circuit which can be used for either positive high or positive low polarity signals. Parallel data entry is standard with the printer accepting a DTL/TTL compatible binary code 1, 2, 4, 8 for each column 1 through 18.

Because the 2010A printer has a built in memory and busy flag signal, it can be used in systems with sampling rates faster than the printers output.

The memory accepts and stores one complete set of data to be printed. While printing, the output is not changed by additional data being supplied by the measuring instrument. The busy flag indicates that the printer is printing and additional inputs are ignored until the completion of the print cycle. Nominal duration of the print cycle is 375 msec for black printout, extending to 400 msec for red. As a result, the measuring instrument is not limited to a sampling rate the same as the printers printing rate.

STANDBY

The standby control is a useful feature of the 2010A printer when making calibrations or adjustments that require individual sets of data recorded at specific times.

While the 2010A is in Standby, the last complete set of data in the memory can be printed by a manual print command from the front panel. The memory continues to be updated with new data at the measuring instrument's rate, up to once every $4 \mu \mathrm{sec}$.

## REMOTE CONTROL

The 2010A Printer has remote operation of Paper Feed and Standby for applications in small scale data acquisition systems.

For more details on the interface and operation of the 2010A Digital Printer ask for Applications Bulletin AB16, titled "Data Acquisition with the 2010A Printer".

## Specifications

| ACCURACY: | Identical to input device used. |
| :--- | :--- |
| PRINTING RATE: | 2.65 lines/second - Black ( 375 ms ) <br> 2.5 lines/second - Red ( 400 ms ) |
| LINE SPACING: | Six lines/inch |
| COLUMN SPACING: | Ten columns/inch |
| COLUMN CAPACITY: Standard printer supplied with col- |  |
| umns 9 through 18 providing 8 |  |
| data columns and 2 function col- |  |
| umns. |  |

RIBBON:

FRONT PANEL CONTROLS:

DATA INPUT:

Standard black/red, $1 / 2^{\prime \prime}$ wide, automatically reversed.

POWER SWITCH and LED indicator.
STANDBY, Interrupts print command pulse, data memory continues to be up-dated.
MANUAL PRINT, initiates a single printout of data in memory.
PAPER FEED feeds paper continuously while push button is pressed.

Code: 1, 2, 4, 8 binary code for each data column 1 through 18.

Data Entry: Parallel data entry standard.

Logic Level: DTL/TTL compatible, positive true logic.
Logic " 1 " $=+3.5 \mathrm{~V}$ minimum (or an unloaded TTL output) to +5 V maximum or open

Logic " 0 " $=+0.8 \mathrm{~V}$ at 0.5 mA maximum sink current.

Red Ribbon Selection. Logic "1" or open circuit.

Decimal Point. Floating decimal point from either coded or uncoded range data.

Data Transfer Time. All data decimal point and function information must be present for a minimum of $4 \mu$ s after print command.

CONTROL INPUT AND OUTPUT SIGNALS

Print Command Input -:

Print Command Input +:

Busy Signal

## POWER:

DIMENSIONS:

The print cycle is initiated by a transition from Logic " 1 " to Logic " 0 ". This command is ignored if it occurs during the print cycle. Duration of pulse is $4 \mu \mathrm{sec}$ minimum. Inverse of Print Command Input -

The "Busy Flag" transitions to Logic " 1 " at the command to print and remains at this level until the end of the entire print cycle when it returns back to Logic " 0 ". The complement is also available. Logic " 0 " $=+0.4 \mathrm{~V}$ with maximum sink current of 4.8 mA .
Logic " 1 " $=+2.5 \mathrm{~V}$ with maximum source current of 2 mA .

Input data may be removed on transition of this pulse from Logic " 1 " to Logic " 0 ".
Logic " 0 " $=+0.4 \mathrm{~V}$ with maximum sink current of 2.4 mA .
Logic " 1 " $=+2.5 \mathrm{~V}$ with maximum source current of 1 mA .

115 V or $230 \mathrm{~V} \pm 10 \%$ selectable by rear panel switch. $48 \cdot 440 \mathrm{~Hz}$ 15 VA power dissipation.
$7^{\prime \prime}$ high, $81 / 2^{\prime \prime}$ wide, $16^{\prime \prime}$ deep. Case includes carrying handle/tilt stand. $17.8 \mathrm{~cm} \times 21.6 \mathrm{~cm} \times 40.6 \mathrm{~cm}$

WEIGHT: $\quad 15$ pounds $6,75 \mathrm{~kg}$
ENVIRONMENT: $\quad 0$ to $50^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \quad 0$ to $80 \% \mathrm{RH}$
Designed to meet I.E.C. Specification 348.
$\left.\begin{array}{l}\text { PRICES } \\ \begin{array}{l}\text { Digital Printer, } 10 \text { columns, Model 2010A } \\ \text { Digital Printer, } 18 \text { columns, Model 2010A-01 }\end{array} \text {. } \\ \text { (Prices include } 1 \text { ribbon and } 1 \text { pack of fan fold paper. }\end{array}\right]$.

## INTERFACE KITS

(Include Complete Cable, Diode Matrix, and Decimal Jumper Board as required)

| Digital Multimeters | Kit Model No. |  |
| :--- | :--- | ---: |
| 8000A-02 | 2010A-7001 | 75.00 |
| 8100A-02 | 2010A-7002 | 75.00 |
| 8100B-02 | 2010A-7002 | 100.00 |
| 8110A-02 | 2010A-7002 | 100.00 |
| 8120A-02 | 2010A-7003 | 100.00 |
| 8200A-06 | $2010 A-7004$ | 125.00 |
| 8200A-07 | $2010 A-7005$ | 150.00 |
| 8300A-03 | $2010 A-7006$ | 125.00 |
| 8375A-03 | $2010 A-7007$ | 150.00 |
| 8400A-03 | $2010 A-7007$ | 150.00 |
| 8600A-02 | $2010 A-7015$ | 100.00 |
| 8800A-02 | $2010 A-7015$ | 100.00 |
| Digital Counters |  |  |
| 1941A-02 |  |  |
| 1950A-02 | $2010 A-7009$ | 75.00 |
| 1952A-02 | $2010 A-7009$ | 75.00 |
| 1952B-02 | $2010 A-7011$ | 100.00 |
| 1900A-02 | $2010 A-7016$ | 150.00 |
| Digital Thermometers | $2010 A-7022$ | 100.00 |
| 2100A-03 |  |  |
| 2100A-06 | $2010 A-7017$ | 100.00 |
| 2100A-10 | $2010 A-7017$ | 100.00 |

## FLIKK

## VOLTAGE DIVIDER



FEATURES

- SPECIAL FLUKE PRECISION WIREWOUND RESISTORS
- $\quad \pm 0.01 \%$ DIVISION RATIO ACCURACY FOR ANY INPUT.
- $\quad 10 \mathrm{~V}$ AND 1 V TAPS
- MEETSSEVERE ENVIRONMENTAL REQUIREMENTS
- ZERO CENTER PANEL METER

Fluke Model 80E - 10 Voltage Divider provides a highly stable, accurate means of measuring voltages to 10 kV in conjunction with Fluke Differential Voltmeters, Digital Voltmeters and conventional potentiometers. 10 V and IV outputs are provided with 10 kV inputs for $1000: 1$ and $10,000: 1$ division ratios. It is important to note that the $\pm 0.01 \%$ division ratio accuracy applies to both division ratios and holds for any input voltage up to rated maximum.

Design of the 80E-10 includes the use of Fluke manufactured precision wirewound resistors mounted on glass-
epoxy printed circuit boards. These resistors are specially processed for excellent stability, and selected for extremely low temperature coefficient of resistance.

Model 80E-10 instruments are equipped with resilient feet for bench use. They may be rack mounted side-by-side with Fluke 880 or 890 series solid-state Differential Voltmeters using the 881A-103 Rack Adapter Kit. For single rack mounting, side panels and handles are available as the 881A-102 Rack Adapter Kit.

ACCURACY: $\pm 0.01 \%$ for both division ratios over a temperature range from $18^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $28^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ and for any input voltage up to rated maximum. Derate at $2 \mathrm{ppm} /{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ outside this temperature range to $0^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ and $50^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$.

MAXIMUM INPUT VOLTAGE: 10,000 VDC

DIVIDER CURRENT: 1 milliampere nominal at rated input.

INPUT RESISTANCE: 10 megohms, nominal

## DIVISION RATIOS:

$1,000: 1$ ( 10 V output at maximum input)
10,000: 1 (1 V output at maximum input)

STABILITY OF DIVISION RATIO: $\pm 0.01 \%$ per year (recalibrated by internal adjustment).

INPUT CONNECTOR: MS3102A-18-16S on front panel (mating connector supplied).

OUTPUT CONNECTORS: Two binding posts on $3 / 4$ " centers for each of two outputs. One side of each output is common to chassis. Separate binding post for grounding case. All output connectors located on front of instrument.

SHOCK: Meets half sine ( $20 \mathrm{~g}, 11$ milliseconds) shock and bench handling requirements of MIL-E-4970A.

VIBRATION: Meets requirements of MIL-T-945A.
OPERATING TEMPERATURE: $0^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $50^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$.

STORAGE TEMPERATURE: $-35^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+70^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ (MIL-E4970A).

ALTITUDE: 10,000 feet (operating)
50,000 feet (non-operating)
HUMIDITY: 0 to $80 \%$ (to $28^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ )
0 to $60 \%$ (to $50^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ )

METER: $\quad 10 \cdot 0 \cdot 10 \mathrm{kV}$

INPUT POWER: None required.
MOUNTING: Resilient feet provided for bench and portable use. For side-by-side EIA rack mounting with solidstate Fluke Differential Voltmeters, use Adapter Kit 881A103 (includes handle-bracket and key plate). For EIA Rack Mounting of a single unit, use Adapter Kit 881A-102 (includes brackets with handles).

SIZE: 7" high $\times 8-1 / 2^{\prime \prime}$ wide $\times 8$ " deep. (19" wide in rack configurations). ( $17.8 \times 21.6 \times 20.3 \mathrm{~cm}$ )

WEIGHT: Approximately 6 pounds. $(2.72 \mathrm{~kg})$

## PRICE:

80E - 10, \$395.00
881 A - 103 Rack Adapter Kit, \$15.00
881 A - 102 Rack Adapter Kit, $\$ 25.00$

NOTE: Special models of 80E-10 Voltage Dividers are available with maximum input voltages in 1000 V steps from 1 kV to 9 kV . Information supplied upon request.

## section 2

## electronic counters

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## The Record

Fluke entered the frequency measurement market through the acquisition of Analog Digital Research in July, 1973. Since that date, the products of the new subsidiary, Fluke Ltd., have demonstrated the Fluke tradition of quality and reliability. In the first year, Fluke Ltd. has introduced two new counters which include LSI MOS devices for improved reliability and cost savings. It is expected that high quality and an earnest desire to serve our customers more fully will ensure a place for Fluke frequency counters.

## Features

LSI/MOS Circuits The use of MOS circuits has revolutionized the DMM business in the last two years. The advent of low power miniaturization is having far reaching effects and is today the major factor in the price erosion witnessed in general purpose test instrumentation. The 1900A attests to this progression in counter type instruments. The benefits of such progression are simply lower cost to the consumer, high reliability and vastly reduced power consumption.
Display Fluke provides light emitting diode displays to reduce power consumption and enable long life battery operation. Leading zero suppression assures easy reading and
automatic units annunciation provides measurement units at a glance. For economic reasons, an overflow indicator is located directly above the most significant digit. The 1941A provides a six-digit gas-discharge type display for bright, distant viewing in industrial environments.
Autoranging The 1900A low cost multi-counter provides high speed frequency measurements and single and multiple period measurements without gate time selection. When in autoranging mode, the 1900A will fill all six digits to a maximum resolution of 1 Hz for frequency measurement or 1 nanosecond for period measurement. All Fluke counters offer a full selection of gate times providing the user with the desired resolution.
Filter and Attenuator Fluke counters provide the user with effective circuitry for eliminating noisy readings resulting from high amplitude signals and high RF signals.
Trigger Level Controls Fluke counter/timers provide trigger level controls for locating the correct trigger point on a waveform. Excessive ringing can produce double or triple counting and can be avoided with the correct use of the trigger level control.
Trigger Status Lamps Fluke counters provide trigger status lamps which, when balanced, provide quick, easy location of the triggering point of low amplitude waveforms.

COUNTER SELECTION GUIDE

| MODEL | 1900A | 1941A | 1950A | 1952A | 1980A |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Frequency | $5 \mathrm{~Hz}-80 \mathrm{MHz}$ | $5 \mathrm{~Hz}-40 \mathrm{MHz}$ | $5 \mathrm{~Hz}-50 \mathrm{MHz}$ | $\begin{gathered} \mathrm{DC}-80 \mathrm{MHz} \\ 25 \mathrm{MHz}-515 \mathrm{MHz} \\ \text { (Opt.) } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 5 \mathrm{~Hz}-50 \mathrm{MHz} \\ 25 \mathrm{MHz}-515 \mathrm{MHz} \\ \text { (Opt.) } \end{gathered}$ |
| No. of Digits | 6 | 6 | 6 | $719 \mathrm{Opt}$. | 6 |
| Gate Times | $10 \mathrm{~ms}, 0.1 \mathrm{sec}$, $1 \mathrm{sec}, 10 \mathrm{sec}$ | 1 ms to 1 sec | 0.1 ms to 10 sec | 0.1 ms to 10 sec | 1 ms to 10 sec |
| Sensitivity | 25 mV | 40 mV | 50 mV | $\begin{gathered} 50 \mathrm{mV} \\ \mathrm{DC}-50 \mathrm{MHz} \end{gathered}$ | 50 mV |
| Functions Frequency | X | $\times$ | $x$ | $x$ | X |
| Frequency Ratio |  |  | X | X |  |
| Period | $x$ |  | $\times$ | X |  |
| Period Average | $x$ |  | x | X |  |
| Totalize | X | X | X | x |  |
| Time Interval |  |  |  | X |  |
| RPM |  | $\times$ |  | $\times$ |  |
| Autoranging | X |  |  |  |  |
| Power 115/230V | x | X | $x$ | x | x |
| 12V DC |  |  | $\times$ |  | $\times$ |
| Rechargeable Battery Option | $x$ |  |  |  | $\times$ |
| BCD Output Option | X | X | X | X |  |
| Programmable Range and Function |  |  |  |  |  |
| Programmable Trigger Levels |  |  |  |  |  |

## 1900A

## FLLIK日

## 1900A MULTI-COUNTER

this Counter is avalalle with fig staticky tore-tosi, is the sane types as used on Sage pee Onto of th i is new is ag potion enure 4 malty $3 / 76$


## FEATURES:

- AUTORANGING IN FREQUENCY AND PERIOD MODES
- $20 \%$ HYSTERESIS
- 5 Hz TO 80 MHz
- SINGLE AND MULTIPLE PERIOD
- 25 mV SENSITIVITY, TYPICAL 15 mV OVER THE ENTIRE RANGE
- 6 DIGIT LED DISPLAY WITH AUTOMATIC ANNUNCIATION
- auto reset on all modes, gate times, attenuator and filter
- INPUT CONDITIONING - ATTENUATOR AND MHz LOW PASS FILTER
- OPTIONAL BATTERY OPERATION AND DATA OUTPUT

The 1900A is a breakthrough in the price of multi-function counters.
This new, autoranging, 80 MHz multi-counter features advanced L.S.I./M.O.S. circuitry providing greater reliability with much reduced power consumption.

In addition to autoranging the 1900A provides manual selection of gate times from 10 msec to 10 seconds, .1 Hz resolution. Autoranging seeks to fill all display digits with a maximum resolution of 1 Hz or for period measurements, $10^{2}$ periods. The autoranging circuitry provides a unique $20 \%$ hysteresis which prevents ambiguous readings caused by up range and down range commands. A simple example is seen when the input signal is approximately 10 MHz .

Signal conditioning is provided with a 1 MHz low pass filter and a times ten attenuator. These features are necessary when measuring signals in the presence of high level RF or when the signal amplitude is so high that a noisy reading results.
The dynamic range of the 1900 A in the frequency mode is 5 Hz to 80 MHz and 5 Hz to 1 MHz in the period mode. In totalizing operations the 1900A will accept frequencies of 5 Hz to 80 MHz .

Sensitivity over the range of 5 Hz to 80 MHz is 25 mV and typically will respond to a 15 mV input.
The 1900A provides a six digit LED display with automatic decimal point positioning and automatic units annunciation of $\mathrm{MHz}, \mathrm{kHz}$, msec and usec.
In addition to a standard reset control all functions, gate times and signal conditioning buttons activate auto reset. This means that when functions are changed the counter logic and display are reset to zero and the next reading is correct. The most illustrative example is when selecting the ten second gate time. The auto reset assures the operator that he will not have to wait twenty seconds for correct reading.
The 1900A utilizes highly sophisticated packaging concepts. The result is a very durable package that will provide years of dependable service.
Options available for the 1900A include an rechargeable NiCad battery and a data output option.
The rechareable battery mounts internally and provides the operator with a light weight field operable multi-function counter. The convenient carrying handle makes it ideal for field service applications.

The data output option provides parallel BCD information in 8.4.2.1 code. The information provided includes six digits, decimal point, units annunciation and overflow indication.

Standard in the 1900A is full leading zero suppression and automatic decimal position.
In addition to the automatic units annunciation, the control panel is colour keyed for ease in descrimination between frequency and period units.

## Operating Ranges

Frequency:
5 Hz to 80 MHz

## Period:

5 Hz to 1 MHz single and multiple period averages

## Totalize:

1 count to 999999 counts

## Input Characteristics

## Sensitivity:

25 mV , typically 15 mV rms sine wave, 5 Hz
to 80 MHz
Frequency and totalize: 200 mV P-P pulse amplitude with minimum puise width of 20 nsec . Duty cycle $>10 \%$.
Period: 200 mV P-P pulse amplitude with minimum
pulse width of 200 nsec . Duty cycle $>10 \%$.

## Impedance:

1 M ! shunted by less than 30 pf
Filter:
1 MHz (3dB point) lowpass

## Attenuator:

Decreases sensitivity by 10

## Overload:

150 V rms 5 Hz to 1 kHz decreasing to 20 V at 80 MHz

## Resolution

Frequency:
Four manually selected gate times of:
10 ms ( 100 Hz resolution)
100 ms ( 10 Hz resolution)
1 s ( 1 Hz resolution)
$10 \mathrm{~s} \quad(0.1 \mathrm{~Hz}$ resolution)
Autorange position will automatically seek to fill all 6 digits but will not select a gate time greater than 1 second ( 1 Hz resolution)

## Period:

Manual selection of single period or 3 period averaging ratios:
$10^{\circ}$ single period ( 100 ns resolution)
$10^{\prime}$ periods averaged ( 10 ns resolution)
$10^{2}$ periods averaged ( 1 ns resolution)
$10^{2}$ periods averaged ( 100 ps resolution)
Autorange position will automatically seek to fill all 6 digits. Autoranging will not select a period average of greater than $10^{2}$ averages.

## Totalizing:

Accumulates up to 999999 counts, then activates overflow indicator.

## Time Base Characteristics

Frequency: 10 MHz
Stability:
Aging Rate: $< \pm 5 \times 10^{\prime}$ month
Short Term: $< \pm 5 \times 10^{-4} \mathrm{rms}$ over 1 second
Temperature: $< \pm 5 \times 10^{-6} 0^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $50^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ $< \pm 2 \times 10^{6}$ (typical) $20^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $30^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$
Line Variation:
$< \pm 1 \times 10^{-7}$ for $\pm 10 \%$ variation in line voltage

## General

Display:
6 digit LED, leading zero suppression
Time between successive measurements is 200 ms
plus measurement time

## Annunciation:

$\mathrm{MHz}, \mathrm{kHz}, \mathrm{msec}, \mu \mathrm{sec}$ overflow

## Automatic Features:

AUTORANGE:
In both frequency and period modes, autoranging includes a unique 20\% hysteresis in its switching thresholds, to eliminate redundant up range/down range commands. This allows measurements to be made on signals containing large amounts of FM and PM.
Hysteresis memory can be reset by depressing the reset button.
AUTORESET . . .
A new measurement sequence is started every time a front panel button is activated.
Operating Temp: $0^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+50^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$
Storage Temp: $-40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+60^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$
Power Requirements:
$115 / 230$ VAC $=10 \%$
100 VAC available
$50,60,400 \mathrm{~Hz}$
6.5 watts line model
8.5 watts battery model

## Fuses:

1/a amp AC-line version
$1 / 2 \mathrm{amp}$ slow-blow battery version

## Dimensions

| Width: | 8.55 inches | 21.72 mm |
| :--- | :--- | ---: |
| Height: | 2.52 inches | 6.40 mm |
| Depth: | 10.65 inches | 27.05 mm |
| Weight: | 2.75 lbs. | 1.2 Kg |

## Data Output Option

8-4-2-1 BCD output from each digit, plus encoded decimal point and units annunciation information. All outputs CMOS/Low Power TTL compatible,
high true. Print command is provided.

## Battery

NICAD rechargeable
discharge time 5 hours
charge time 14 hours with unit inoperative

## Ordering Information

1900A
$\$ 349.00$
Rechargeable battery option $\$ 125.00$
Data output option $\$ 150.00$

> 1941A INDUSTRIAL COUNTER / TOTALIZER


- FREQUENCY MEASUREMENT, 5 Hz TO 40 MHz
- 40m V SENSITIVITY
- TOTALIZE MEASUREMENTS TO 999999 UNITS
- PRESETTABLE DISPLAY
- RPM MEASUREMENT
- LOW COST


## THE 1941A INDUSTRIAL COUNTER/TOTALIZER

The 1941A frequency and rpm counter/totalizer offers several very unique features not found in counters in the same price range. This counter provides input conditioning and normalizing. A 1 MHz low pass filter will prevent erroneous readings caused by the presence of high level R.F. An input attenuator can be engaged to immunize the counter logic from high amplitude transients and spikes.

A display offset option permits the 1941A to be used in applications where the desired reading is something other than the frequency input. As an example, the I.F. of a receiver may be subtracted from the frequency input. This is accomplished by subtracting a number equal to the receiver IF from the display, the result will enable the operator to track the actual received frequency. In many instances where unskilled operators are using counters it is considerably easier to reduce the reading to zero thus reducing eye fatique. A negative offset of the desired reading will provide a reading of 000000 .

The "count" or totalize mode will provide unit counting up to 999999 then will activate an overflow indicator. Using the 1941A's preset capability, this counter will provide a TTL signal at a predetermined number. An example of using the complementary offset in the totalize mode would be counting " N " bearings during the packaging stage and providing a TTL pulse to a conveyor controller. The result is simply " N " bearings per box.

The 1941A preset can be hard wired for dedicated applications or varied easily by interfacing the rear panel connector to a commercially available, 6 digit thumbwheel switch. Thus the offset amount can be adjusted within seconds.

This instrument also provides an RPM mode, and, depending on the type of tranducer used, can provide resolution to a single RPM in 600 milliseconds.

The large, $1 / 2^{\prime \prime}$, gas discharge type display offers easy viewing of six digits from distances in excess of 20 feet away.

The 1941A enables frequency measurements to be made from 5 Hz to 40 MHz , providing a choice of four gate times for resolution selection. A reset command will return the counter's logic and display to zero and will initiate a new measurement.

An external clock input will permit this counter to be tied to an in plant standard.

## FUNCTIONS

FREQUENCY MEASUREMENTS

| RANGE | 5 Hz to 40 MHz (filter out) 5 Hz to 1 MHz (filter in) |
| :---: | :---: |
| GATE TIMES | $1 \mathrm{msec}, 10 \mathrm{msec}, 100 \mathrm{msec}, 600 \mathrm{msec}, 1 \mathrm{sec}$ |
| RESOLUTION | 1 Hz at 1 sec gate time decreasing to 1 kHz at 1 msec gate time |
| ACCURACY. | $\pm$ count + timebase accuracy |
| TOTALIZING | Counts to 999,999 then activates overflow indicator |
| RPM | Determined by pulses per revolution from source. <br> 5 pulses $/ \mathrm{sec}$. to 40 million pulses $/ \mathrm{sec}$. limits, with 999,999 display capacity |
|  | Decimal placed for 100 pulses per revolution tachometer, giving reading directly in RPM. |

## SIGNAL INPUTS

SENSITIVITY

| SINEWAVE | 40 mV rms (attenuator out) 400 mV rms (attenuator in) |
| :---: | :---: |
| PULSE | 150 mV p-p (attenuator out) at minimum pulse width of 15 nsec . 1.5 V p-p (attenuator in) |
| IMPEDANCE | 1 M in parallel with 30pF typical (attenuator out) |
| ATTENUATOR . . | Sensitivity is decreased by a factor of 10 in the X 10 position. |
| FILTER . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 1 MHz low pass filter activated by front panel push button. |
| OVERLOAD CAPABILITY . . . . . . . . . . | DC + Peak AC must not exceed 250V 150 V rms to 1 kHz decreasing to 20 V rms to 40 MHz |

## TIMEBASE

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { AGING RATE . . . . . . . . ......... 〈 } \pm 2 \times 10^{-6} / \text { month } \\
& \text { TEMP DEPENDENCE. } \\
& 20^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \text { to } 30^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \\
& 0^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \text { to } 40^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \\
& \begin{array}{l}
\left\langle \pm 1 \times 10^{-6} /\right. \text { typical } \\
\left\langle \pm 5 \times 10^{-6}\right.
\end{array} \\
& \text { LINEE VOLTAGE } \\
& \left\langle \pm 2 \times 10^{-7}\right. \\
& \text { ( }-10 \% \text { Change) }
\end{aligned}
$$

FREQUENCY . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 10 MHz

## EXTERNAL TIMEBASE INPUT

| FREQUENCY | . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 10 MHz |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| SENSITIVITY | . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 500 mV rms |
| IMPEDANCE | - . . . . . . . . . . | 20 k shunted with 50 pF |

## BCD OUTPUT/OFFSET INPUT



GENERAL


## GENERAL

DIMENSIONS

| HEIGHT | 3.00 " - 7, 6 cm |
| :---: | :---: |
| WIDTH | $7.75{ }^{\prime \prime}-19.7 \mathrm{~cm}$ |
| DEPTH | $9.40^{\prime \prime}-23.9 \mathrm{~cm}$ |
| WEIGHT | 6 Pounds - 2, 7 kg |

ORDERING INFORMATION
1941A . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . \$339.00
OPTION 02 BCD OUTPUT . . . . . . . . . . . \$ 45.00
OPTION 05 DISPLAY PRESET ........ \$ 45.00

1950A MULTI-FUNCTION COUNTER


## FEATURES

- 5 Hz TO 50 MHz WITH 50 mV SENSITIVITY
- FIVE FUNCTIONS

1. FREQUENCY
2. FREQUENCY RATIO
3. SINGLE PERIOD
4. MULTIPLE PERIOD AVERAGE
5. TOTALIZE

- 6 DIGIT LED DISPLAY WITH UNITS ANNUNCIATION
- TRIGGER LEVEL CONTROL WITH STATUS LAMPS
- 12 V DC OPERATION FOR PORTABILITY

As a 50 MHz counter, the 1950A offers superb performance in the low-priced general-purpose counter market. Operating from line voltage or 12 Vdc the 1950 A is a rugged and versatile performer.

The 1950A performs frequency, frequency ratio, period, multiple period average and totalizing measurements. Input sensitivity over the entire range of 5 Hz to 50 MHz is 50 mVrms . For improved noise rejection in electrically noisy environments an input attenuator on Channel " $A$ " desensitizes the input by a factor of 10 . Both channels have an overload capability to withstand 150 Vrms without damage.

A variable trigger level control with trigger status lamps enables the operator to quickly establish proper triggering. This feature is extremely useful for measuring waveforms contaminated by ringing and noise spikes that can cause erroneous readings on counters with preset trigger levels.

With optional temperature compensated crystal oscillators, the 1950A will meet or exceed FCC spec fications. When the instrument is turned on, there is no need to wait for an oven controlled oscillator to stabilize.

For users who require a BCD output or envision future needs for recorded data, Fluke provides an inexpensive field installable BCD output, Option -02, providing 8-4-2-1 parallel TTL compatible logic with print command. The 1950A-02 can be easily mated with digital printers, and an interface kit to the Fluke 2010A printer is available as an accessory.

## FUNCTIONS

## FREQUENCY MEASUREMENTS

| RANGE | - . . | 5 Hz to 50 MHz |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| GATE TIME | - . . . . . . . . . | 0.1 ms to 10 s in 6 decade steps |
| RESOLUTION | . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 0.1 Hz at 10 s gate time to 10 kHz at 0.1 ms |
| ACCURACY. | . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | $\pm 1$ count + timebase accuracy |
| READOUT | . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | kHz or MHz automatically displayed with decimal point |

## RATIO MEASUREMENTS

| DISPLAYS | . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | $f_{1} / f_{2}$ where $f_{1}$ and $f_{2}$ are applied separately at the two input channels, $A$ and $B$. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| RANGE | $\mathrm{f}_{1} \ldots \ldots . . . . . . . . . . . .$. | 5 Hz to 50 MHz |
|  | $\mathrm{f}_{2} \ldots . . . . . . . . . . . . .$. | 1 kHz to 10 MHz |
| ACCURACY | . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | $\pm 1$ count of signal in input $A$, plus trigger error of signal on input $B$. (Input B trigger error is $-0.4 \% \div$ periods averaged for signals with better than $40 \mathrm{~dB} \mathrm{~S} / \mathrm{N}$ ratio, and greater than 500 mV rms amplitude). |

## PERIOD MEASUREMENTS



## TOTALIZING

| RANGE . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 5 Hz to 50 MHz |
| :---: | :---: |
| CAPACITY . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | Counts up to 999999, then activates overflow indicator |
| SIGNAL INPUTS |  |
| SENSITIVITY |  |
| INPUT A . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | Sinewave: 50 mV rms over entire frequency range of 5 Hz to 50 MHz |
|  | Pulse: 175 mV p-p pulse amplitude at minimum pulse width of 15 ns . |
| INPUT B . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 600 mV rms sinewave 1 kHz to 10 MHz |

## IMPEDANCE

INPUT A
INPUT B
ATTENUATOR

TRIGGER LEVEL

1 M in parallel with 30 pF

100k in parallel with 35 pF

Input A sensitivity is reduced 10 times when attenuator is in $\times 10$ position

Front panel control has $\pm 0.2 \mathrm{~V}$ range when attenuator is in X 1 position and $\pm 2 \mathrm{~V}$ range when the attenuator is in the X 10 position

## OVERLOAD CAPABILITY

$\qquad$

INPUT B
DC + Peak AC must not exceed 250 V . Can withstand signals of up to 150 V rms for frequencies up to 1 kHz . This value decreases to 5 V rms (attenuator X 1 ) or 50 V rms (attenuator X 10 ) at 50 MHz .

Can withstand signals of up to 150 V rms for frequencies up to 1 kHz decreasing to 5 V rms at 10 MHz .

## TIMEBASE

|  | STANDARD | OPTION -03 | OPTION -04 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| AGING RATE <br> (Constant temp.) | [ $\pm 2 \times 10^{-6} / \mathrm{mo}$. | [ $\pm 3 \times 10^{-7} / \mathrm{mo}$. | ¢ $\pm 3 \times 10^{-7} / \mathrm{mo}$. |
| SHORT TERM STABILITY (RMS OVER 1s) | $\left\langle \pm 1 \times 10^{-7}\right.$ | $\left\langle \pm 5 \times 10^{-8}\right.$ | $\left\langle \pm 2 \times 10^{-8}\right.$ |
| TEMP. DEPENDENCE |  |  |  |
| $20^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $30^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $\left\langle \pm 2 \times 10^{-6}\right.$ | $\left\langle \pm 5 \times 10^{-7}\right.$ typical | $< \pm 2 \times 10^{-7}$ typical |
| $0^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $50^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $\left\langle \pm 5 \times 10^{-6}\right.$ | ( $\pm 2 \times 10^{-6}$ | $\left\langle \pm 5 \times 10^{-7}\right.$ |
| LINE VOLTAGE $\text { ( }{ }^{7}-10 \% \text { Change) }$ | $\left\langle \pm 1 \times 10^{-7}\right.$ | $\left\langle \pm 5 \times 10^{-8}\right.$ | $\left\langle \pm 2 \times 10^{-8}\right.$ |

## EXTERNAL TIMEBASE INPUT

FREQUENCY REQUIRED . ............. 10 MHz

| SENSITIVITY | 500 mV rms |
| :---: | :---: |
| IMPEDANCE | 1 M shunted by 30pf typical |

## OUTPUTS

GATE

CLOCK

BCD (OPTIONAL)

Level goes to " 1 " state during actual sampling interval: " 1 " and " 0 " states are TTL compatible.

10 MHz square wave output derived from the counter's timebase. Output impedance 500 ohms; output level 4.5 volts peak-to-peak BNC connector.

4 line 8-4-2-1 for each digit TTL compatible, high true. High true print pulse. Connector is Amphenol 57-40360.

6 digit LED disply incorporating $0.27^{\prime \prime}$ high solid state, seven segment characters. Full leading zero suppression.

The time interval between successive measurements can be varied between approximately 0.2 to 2.0 seconds by the cycle rate control.
$.40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+75^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$
$0^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+50^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$

| POWER REQUIREMENTS. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | $\begin{aligned} & 50,60,40 \\ & (100 \mathrm{~V} \text { ope } \\ & 11.5 \text { to } 14 \\ & 16 \text { watts } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: |
| FUSES | $\begin{aligned} & A C-1 A \\ & D C-2 A \end{aligned}$ |
| DIMENSIONS |  |
| WIDTH | $9.26^{\prime \prime}$ - |
| HEIGHT | $2.95{ }^{\prime \prime}$ - |
| DEPTH | $8.60{ }^{\prime \prime}-2$ |
| WEIGHT | 5 pounds |
| PRICE |  |
| BASIC MODEL | \$495.00 |
| OPTION 02: BCD Paraliel 8-4-2-1 Output | \$ 45.00 |
| OPTION 03: TCXO (Temperature compesnated timebase) | \$ 85.00 |
| OPTION 04: TCXO (Temperature compensated timebase) | \$225.00 |
| RACK MOUNTING HARDWARE | \$ 50.00 |

## FLIKK日

## 1952A UNIVERSAL COUNTER / TIMER



## FEATURES

D C TO 80 MHz , EXPANDABLE TO 515 MHz .

- SIX FUNCTIONS

1. FREQUENCY
2. FREQUENCY RATIO
3. SINGLE PERIOD
4. MULTIPLE PERIOD AVERAGE
5. TIME INTERVAL MEASUREMENT
6. TOTALIZE, AND GATEABLE TOTALIZE

- 7 DIGIT LED DISPLAY, 8 AND 9 DIGITS OPTIONAL
- MATCHED INPUT CHANNELS FEATURING FULL CONTROL OF COUPLING, ATTENUATION, SLOPE, AND TRIGGER LEVEL
- UNITS ANNUNCIATION, OVERFLOW \& GATE LAMPS AND TRIGGER LEVEL STATUS LAMPS

The versatile one from Fluke. Counting from DC to 80 MHz in the standard version, this precision counter can be expanded in the field to cover telecommunications applications to 515 MHz . Capabilities include frequency, frequency ratio, single period, multiple period averaging, time interval measurement, totalize and gateable totalize.

Standard features include a highly stable temperature compensated cyrstal oscillator (TCXO), matched input channels, a seven digit LED display, self check, together with variable and preset trigger level controls with status indicators. Options available include eight or nine digit displays, a prescaler for
frequency capabilities to $515 \mathrm{MHz}, \mathrm{BCD}$ output, and a TCXO with improved temperature dependence and stability.

The 1952A also provides a marker output which enables an operator to set the start and stop triggering points accurately. The output, a 5 V signal, connected to an oscilloscope Z axis input will intensity modulate the portion of the waveform displayed during the time interval being measured.

For users who require a BCD output or envision future needs for recorded data, Fluke provides an inexpensive field installable BCD output, Option -02, providing 8-4-2-1 parallel TTL compatible logic with print command. The 1952A-02 can be easily mated with digital printers, and an interface kit to the Fluke 2010A printer is available as an accessory.

## FUNCTIONS

## FREQUENCY MEASUREMENTS

| RANGE | DC to 80 MHz (dc coupled) <br> 5 Hz to 80 MHz (ac coupled) <br> 25 MHz to 515 MHz , prescaled by 10 (optional) |
| :---: | :---: |
| GATE . | 0.1 ms to 10 s in 6 decade steps (increased by 10 when input $C$ optional prescaler is installed) |
| RESOLUTION . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 0.1 Hz at 10 s gate time to 10 kHz at 0.1 ms gate |
| ACCURACY . . . | $\pm 1$ count + timebase accuracy |
| READOUT | kHz or MHz automatically displayed with decimal point |

## RATIO MEASUREMENTS

| DISPLAYS | $f_{1} / f_{2}$ where $f_{1}$ and $f_{2}$ are applied at the two input channels, $A \& B$ |
| :---: | :---: |
| RANGE $\mathrm{f}_{1}$ | DC to 80 MHz (dc coupled) 5 Hz to 80 MHz (ac coupled) |
| $\mathrm{f}_{2}$ | DC to 10 MHz |
| ACCURACY | $\pm 1$ count of signal on input $A$, |

## PERIOD MEASUREMENTS



## TIME INTERVAL MEASUREMENT

| RANGE | $0.1 \mu$ s to $10^{6} \mathrm{~s}$ (with 7 digit display) <br> $0.1 \mu \mathrm{~s}$ to $10^{8} \mathrm{~s}$ (with 9 digit display) |
| :---: | :---: |
| INPUT | Channels $A$ and $B$; common, separate |
| RESOLUTION | 0.1 us to 10 msec in 6 decade steps |
| ACCURACY | $\stackrel{ \pm}{ \pm} \underset{ \pm}{ } 1$ count + trimebase accuracy |

TOTALIZING (A GATED BY B)

| RANGE | DC to 80 MHz (dc coupled) 5 Hz to 80 MHz (ac coupled) |
| :---: | :---: |
| CAPACITY . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | $10^{7}$ standard, up to $10^{9}$ with 9 digit display |

## SIGNAL INPUTS

## SENSITIVITY

| INPUT A or B | Sinewave: 50 mV rms from dc to 50 MHz , increasing to 75 mV rms at 80 MHz |
| :---: | :---: |
|  | Pulse: 100 mV pulse amplitude with minimum pulse width of 20 ns . |
| INPUT C (PRESCALED) | 50 mV from 25 MHz to 515 MHz |

## IMPEDANCE

INPUT A or B . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 1M in parallel with 30pf
INPUT C (PRESCALEDL ..... 50 ohms VSWR typically less than 2:1

## ATTENUATOR

INPUT A and B ONLY
Sensitivity is decreased by a factor of 10 in the $\times 10$ position

## TRIGGER SLOPE

INPUT A and B ONLY . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Front panel slide switch selects positive or negative slope triggering

TRIGGER LEVEL
$\qquad$ Front panel control has $\pm 1 \mathrm{~V}$ range when attenuator is in X 1 position and -10 V in the X 10 position. Preset position is fully counterclockwise.

## OVERLOAD CAPABILITY



| EXTERNAL TIMEBASE INPUT |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| FREQUENCY REQUIRED | 10 MHz |
| SENSITIVITY | 100 mV |
| IMPEDANCE | 1 M in parallel with 15 pf |

## OUTPUTS

| GATE | Level goes to " 1 " state during actual sampling interval: " 1 " and " 0 " states are TTL compatible |
| :---: | :---: |
| CLOCK | TTL Compatible. 10 MHz square wave derived from the counter's timebase |
| BCD (OPTIONAL) | 4 line 8-4-2-1 for each digit TTL compatible, high true. High true print pulse. |
| MARKER OUTPUT . . . . . . . . . . . . | A TTL compatible output is available for the duration of a time interval measurement by means of a rear panel BNC connector. 5 V olt. |

## GENERAL

| DISPLAY | 7 digit LED display incorporating $0.27^{\prime \prime}$ high, seven segment characters. Up to 9 digits available optionally. Full leading zero suppression. |
| :---: | :---: |
| CYCLE RATE . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | When in the "CONT" mode the time interval between successive measurements can be varied by means of a cycle rate control between 0.2 and 2.0 seconds. "Reset" button clears display and activates a new measurement. |
| RESET . . . . . . . . | In "TRIG" mode the readings may be updated by pushing the "Reset" button or applying a TTL compatible pulse to the external reset connector on the rear panel. |
| SELF CHECK . . . . . . . . . . . . | A timebase-derived 100 kHz signal is internally connected to the Channel A preamplifier output. |
| STORAGE TEMP. RANGE . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | $-40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+75^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| OPERATING TEMP. RANGE . . . . . . . . . | $0^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+50^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| POWER REQUIREMENTS | $50,60,400 \mathrm{~Hz} ; 115 / 230 \mathrm{~V} \pm 10 \%$ (100V operation available) 20 watts. |

## DIMENSIONS

| WIDTH |  | $12.98^{\prime \prime}-32,9 \mathrm{~cm}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| HEIGHT | . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | $2.94^{\prime \prime}-7,5 \mathrm{~cm}$ |
| DEPTH | - | $9.95^{\prime \prime}-25,3 \mathrm{~cm}$ |
| WEIGHT | . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 8 pounds , - 3,63 |

## PRICE

| BASIC MODEL | \$749.00 |
| :---: | :---: |
| OPTION 02: BCD PARALLEL 8-4-2-1 OUTPUT | \$ 55.00 |
| OPTION 04: TCXO (temperature compensated timebase) | \$185.00 |
| OPTION 07: 515 MHz Prescaler - 50 mV sensitivity | \$300.00 |
| OPTION 08: 8th LED digit | \$ 45.00 |
| OPTION 09: 8th and 9th LED digits | \$ 90.00 |
| STANDARD RACK MOUNT | \$ 50.00 |

## 1952A REAR PANEL



1952A MEASURING TIME INTERVAL.
WAVE FORM INTENSIFIED BY Z AXIS MARKER OUTPUT


## 1980A VHF, UHF TELECOMMUNICATIONS FREQUENCY COUNTER



## FEATURES

- 5 Hz TO 515 MHz
- 50 mV SENSITIVITY OVER THE ENTIRE RANGE
- SNAP-ON BATTERY PACK AND CARRYING CASE (OPTIONAL)
- 6 DIGIT LED DISPLAY
- 12Vdc OPERATION

In the lab, in a van, or strapped to a technician's side, the 1980A VHF, UHF Telecommunications Counter can be used to service mobile land, sea and air communications systems quickly, accurately and dependably. Ready to use when it is turned on, this performance engineered counter operates under conditions of $0^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $50^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$. The standard TCXO in the 1980A will provide specifications that meet or exceed FCC requirements, from $0^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+50^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ ! An optional TCXO further improves the 1980A's temperature dependence.
A standard 1980A will operate from line voltages, $115 / 230 \mathrm{Vac}$ or 100 Volt at request. For mobile applications a 12 Vdc external power source may be used. When total portability is required an optional battery pack and carrying case provide approximately 5 hours of continuous operation. Because of built-in protection circuitry, recharging can be accomplished while operating the 1980A-01 on line current without fear of over-charging. The instrument can be used while charging the battery.

Sinewaves with noise spikes and ringing square waves can cause erroneous readings on counters with fixed positive or negative trigger levels. To help eliminate this problem the 1980A provides a variable trigger level control on the direct input. With this control proper triggering can be quickly and easily established.

The 1980A, used with a sniffer antenna or inductive loop can be used to quickly measure RF carrier frequencies, squelch tones, beeper tones and local oscillator frequencies. RF carriers can be measured to a resolution of 1 Hz and frequencies below 50 MHz to .1 Hz .

## FUNCTIONS

RANGE
5 Hz to 50 MHz (direct input) 25 MHz to 515 MHz (prescaled input)

GATE TIMES
1 ms to 10 s in 5 decade steps
RESOLUTION
0.1 Hz for 10 s gate time to 1 kHz at 1 msec gate (prescaled input decreased resolution by a factor of 10)

ACCURACY
$\pm 1$ count $\pm$ timebase accuracy
READOUT
kHz or MHz automatically displayed with decimal point

## SIGNAL INPUTS

## SENSITIVITY



## OVERLOAD CAPABILITY

| DIRECT INPUT | 150 V rms up to 1 kHz decreasing to 5 V rms at 50 MHz , dc + peak VAC must not exceed 250 V |
| :---: | :---: |
| PRESCALED INPUT | 5 V rms, fuse protected |

## TIMEBASE

## STANDARD

$$
\left\langle \pm 3 \times 10^{-7} / \mathrm{mo} .\right.
$$

( $-10 \%$ Change)
AGING RATE
(constant temp.)
SHORT TERM STABILITY

$$
\left\langle \pm 5 \times 10^{-8}\right.
$$

LINE VOLTAGE
(rms over 1 sec )
TEMP DEPENDENCE
$20^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $30^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$
$0^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $50^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$

## OPTION -04

$$
\left\langle \pm 3 \times 10^{-7} / \mathrm{mo}\right.
$$

$$
\left\langle \pm 2 \times 10^{-8}\right.
$$

$$
\begin{array}{ll}
\left\langle \pm 5 \times 10^{-7}\right. \text { typical } & \left\langle \pm 2 \times 10^{-7}\right. \text { typical } \\
\left\langle \pm \times 10^{-6}\right. & \left\langle \pm 5 \times 10^{-7}\right. \\
\left\langle \pm 5 \times 10^{-8}\right. & \left\langle \pm 2 \times 10^{-8}\right.
\end{array}
$$

## GENERAL

## CYCLE RATE

Variable between 0.2 and 2.0 seconds

## DISPLAY

6 digit LED display, $0.27^{\prime \prime}$ character height. Measurement units and decimal point automatically indicated
STORAGE TEMP. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . $40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+75^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$

OPERATING TEMP.
$0^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+50^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$
POWER REQUIREMENTS

BATTERY LIFE
$50,60,400 \mathrm{~Hz} ; 115 / 230 \mathrm{~V} \pm 10 \%$ (100V operation available) 11.5 V dc to 14 V dc
4.8 hours when using direct input. 4 hours using prescaled input. An undervoltage trip circuit prevents battery from being drained below 10 volts if accidently left on.

DIMENSIONS

| HEIGHT | 2.94 " - 7. 5 cm | With Battery Option and Case $3.50^{\prime \prime}-8.9 \mathrm{~cm}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| WIDTH | $6.51^{\prime \prime}-16,6 \mathrm{~cm}$ | 7.00" - 17, 7 cm |
| DEPTH | $7.85{ }^{\prime \prime}$ - 19,9 cm | $12.50^{\prime \prime}-31.9 \mathrm{~cm}$ |
| WEIGHT | 4.75 lbs - $2,16 \mathrm{~kg}$ | 10.5 lbs. - 4, 76 kg |

## PORTABILITY

Shown below is the Model 1980A with the field installable -01 option, a rechargeable battery pack and carrying case. In this configuration the 1980A-01 is totally portable and provides approximately 5 hours of battery operation. The internal battery charger incorporates overcharge protection circuitry enabling the unit to be recharged whenever connected to or operated from the line.

## PRICE

BASIC 1980A MODEL
$\$ 849.00$
OPTION 01: Rechargeable Battery Pack with Leather Carrying Case

OPTION 04: TCXO (temperature compensated timebase) $\$ 185.00$


# digital thermometers 

2100A<br>2150A



## Types of Tamperiture Tranduturs

Two types of temperature transducers in common use to day are the thermoelectric transducer and the resistance thermometer.
Thermoelectric transducers (thermocouples) consist of two metallic conductors of dissimilar chemical composition joined together at each end. One end is referred to as the measuring junction and the other as the reference junction. This transducer generates a current in proportion to the temperature difference between the two junctions. Thermocouples are selected according to the temperature to be measured. Besides the sensitivity, which varies with type of material, error at different temperatures should also be considered. Table 1 shows the range, sensitivity and limits of error for common thermocouples. Thermocouples are very rugged and find a wide range of applications due to their small size and low cost.
Resistance thermometers are electrical resistors that vary in resistance with temperature according to predictable values. Resistance thermometers are more stable, more sensitive and more accurate than thermocouples although generally more expensive. Copper, nickel, and platinum are generally used, in a pure or alloy state, to produce thermometers having consistently reproducible temperature coefficients. Copper thermometers operate in the range of $-325^{\circ}$ to $300^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$. Nickel is employed at temperatures up to $600^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$. Platinum thermometers offer the widest coverage, $-325^{\circ}$ to $1600^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$. Table 2 compares thermocouple and resistance thermometer characteristics.

## Finke Digial Therminmetar Lims

Three basic instruments make up the digital thermometer series, although many parts are common and instruments can easily be converted from one type to another. Temperature range covered is $-320^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$ to $+3200^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$, depending on thermocouple type. The 2100A-03 measures the temperature of a single thermocouple of a predetermined type. The complete temperature span of each thermocouple is covered. The $2100 \mathrm{~A}-06$ measures the temperature of a single thermocouple of any type. Selection of thermocouple is via front panel pushbuttons which also permit selection of two direct voltage ranges. The $2100 \mathrm{~A}-10$ allows ten thermocouples of a predetermined type to be switched through to the measuring instrument. Selection of the point to be monitored is by front panel pushbuttons and all ten thermocouples are connected to an isothermal reference junction ahead of the switches.
Options are available for each instrument in the series, including rechargeable battery pack for portable or field use, data output, printer cable and thermocouple probe.
The Fluke 2150 A, an accessory to the 2100 A series thermometers, permits up to thirty thermocouples to be individually selected via point-select pushbutton switches.

TABLE ONE COMMON THERMOCOUPLE RANGE, SENSITIVITY \& ERROR

| ISA Code | Thermocouple | Range ( ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$ ) | Avg. Sensitivity in $\mu \mathrm{V} /{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$ | $\pm$ Error Limits |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | Standard Grade | Special Grade |
| J | IronConstantan | $\begin{aligned} & 32 \text { to } 530 \\ & 530 \text { to } 1400 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 30 \\ & 32 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 40 \mathrm{~F} \\ & 3 / 4 \% \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2^{\circ O F} \\ & 3 / 8 \% \end{aligned}$ |
| T | Copper Constantan | $\begin{aligned} & -300 \text { to }-75 \\ & -150 \text { to }-75 \\ & 75 \text { to } 200 \\ & 200 \text { to } 700 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 14 \\ & 17 \\ & 22 \\ & 30 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \overline{2 \%} \\ & 1-1 / 2{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{F} \\ & 3 / 4 \% \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1 \% \\ & 1 \% \\ & 3 / 40 F \\ & 3 / 8 \% \end{aligned}$ |
| K | Chromel <br> Alumel | $\begin{aligned} & 32 \text { to } 530 \\ & 530 \text { to } 2300 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 23 \\ & 22 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 40 \mathrm{~F} \\ & 3 / 4 \% \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2^{\circ} \mathrm{F} \\ & 3 / 8 \% \end{aligned}$ |
| E | Chromel Constantan | $\begin{aligned} & 32 \text { to } 600 \\ & 600 \text { to } 1600 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 39 \\ & 44 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 30 \mathrm{~F} \\ & 1 / 2 \% \end{aligned}$ | Z |
| S, R | Platinum Rhodium Platinum | $\begin{aligned} & 32 \text { to } 1000 \\ & 1000 \text { to } 2700 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5 \\ & 7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5^{\circ} \mathrm{F} \\ & 1 / 2 \% \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2.5 \circ \mathrm{~F} \\ & 1 / 4 \% \end{aligned}$ |

TABLE TWO COMPARISON OF THERMOCOUPLE \& RESISTANCE THERMOMETER CHARACTERISTICS

| Characteristic | Thermocouple | Resistance Thermometer |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Interchange-Ability | $\pm 0.75 \%$ | $\pm 0.5 \%$ |
| Minimum Size | 0.015 in. dia. | $9 / 32$ in, dia. $\times 1 / 4 \mathrm{in}$. long |
| Repeatability | 0.2 to $15^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$ | 0.05 to $0.1{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$ |
| Sensitivity | 10 to $50 \mu \mathrm{~V} /{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | 0.2 to $10 \Omega /{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| Signal Output | 0 to 60 mV | 0.02 to 0.5 V |
| Stability | 10 to $2^{\circ}$ drift per year | less than $0.10 \%$ drift $/ 5 \mathrm{yrs}$. |
| Temperature Range. | $-300^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$ to $3100^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$ | $0^{\circ}$ to $1600^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$ |
| Best Features | Low cost <br> Wide temperature range <br> Small size <br> Not easily damaged | High accur acy over wide range Highly stable |

## FEATURES:

- All Thermocouple Types, J, K, E, T, R, S
- Inputs Isolated, 2 Wire With Guard
- Dual Slope Integration With Auto Zero
- Linearization By ROM Programs
- Bright $1 / 2$ inch Gas Discharge Readout
- Automatic Reference Junction Compensation
- Covers a Total Range Of $-320^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$
$\left(-190^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\right)$ to $+3200^{\circ} \mathrm{F}\left(+1760^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\right)$
- 12 Volt Battery Operation
- Digital Data Output
- Open Circuit Detection
- Pushbutton Selection Of Up To 100 Thermocouples Of Mixed Types



## BASIC

The 2100A Digital Thermometer is not just a single instrument, it is a whole series of instruments designed to satisfy a wide variety of temperature measuring applications. Its versatility ranges from a systems instrument capable of monitoring up to 100 different thermocouples and outputting the data to a digital recorder or computer, to a fully portable battery operated instrument able to take measurements from any type of thermocouple as well as having two direct mV ranges. All of this with a resolution of 0.1 degrees.

Four basic instrumerits make up the series, although many of the parts are common and instruments can easily be converted from one type to another. The $2100 \mathrm{~A}-03$ is used to measure the temperature of a single thermocouple of a predetermined type. The complete temperature span of each thermocouple is covered and the reading is displayed in either degrees Celsius or degrees Fahrenheit. The 2100A-06 is used to measure the temperature of a single thermocouple of any type. Selection of the correct type of thermocouple is by front panel push buttons which also allow the selection of the two direct mV ranges. The 400 mV range and 40 mV range have sensitivities of 10 uV and 1 uV , respectively. The 2100 A-10 allows ten thermocouples of a predetermined type to be switched through to the measuring instrument. Selection of the point to be monitored is by front panel push buttons and all ten thermocouples are connected to an isothermal reference junction before the switches. An ACTIVE LED and CANCEL button allow more than one set of switches to be used. The last of the four instruments, the 2150A is a multi-point switch unit. It consists of up to three sets of ten point-select push button switches and can be used with any of the three measuring instruments. Up to 30 thermocouples can be connected to each unit and units can be connected in series to allow up to 100 points to be monitored by one measuring instrument.

## THERMOCOUPLE TYPES

All of the instruments can operate with any of the standard types of thermocouples; J, K, E, T, R, S, and will measure the specified temperature span of each thermocouple without the need for range changing. For example, with a K couple, the temperature range is $-320^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$ to $+2400^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$ and for a R couple, the temperature range is $0^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$ to $3200^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$. The resolution is either $0.1^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$ or $0.1^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ for the J, K, E and T thermocouples and either $0.2^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$ or $0.1^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ for the R and S thermocouples. A unique feature of the design is that the linearizing data for all six types of thermocouple is contained in a single ROM of 4 k bits which allows the user to easily change from one type of couple to another. The curve of each thermocouple is subdivided into 64 straight line segments which gives the 2100A digital thermometer excellent conformity to the NBS tables.

## DUAL SLOPE INTEGRATION

Because of the low output of thermocouples (less than 1 uV per digit at some temperatures), the complete instrument is mounted in a fully isolated guard box. This, together with a dual slope integration technique, provides excellent noise rejection. The integration period is 100 milliseconds and the reading rate is $2.5 /$ second. The common mode rejection is 150 dB at 50 or 60 Hz and the normal mode rejection is 90 dB at 50 or 60 Hz . Zero drift correction is automatic which obviates the need for continual adjustment necessary in so many instruments. Protection of the input circuit up to 250 V dc or ac rms ensures that the instrument is well protected and allows the thermocouple to come into contact with the line voltage.

The complete digital circuit for the $A$ to $D$ converter is contained in a single custom LSI chip which plugs into the main board. This chip allows a maximum count of 40,000 , more than sufficient for the maximum temperature of 3200.0 degrees. A half inch Sperry planar display provides an extremely bright unambiguous readout. Leading zero suppression, a feature not normally included in an instrument of this type, adds considerable to the clarity of the display.

## OPEN CIRCUIT DETECTION

All instruments are equipped with a circuit which detects a broken or bad thermocouple. The instrument detects the loading by the thermocouple on a 10 kHz signal generated internally. When the source impedence of a thermocouple becomes greater than approximately $1.5 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ the input is assumed to be open and this is indicated by blanking the display. This method always gives a positive indication of a bad thermocouple and is superior to the commonly used technique which introduces an increasing amount of error as the thermocouple increases in resistance.

## REFERENCE JUNCTION COMPENSATION

In the two multipoint units, 2100A-10 and the 2150A, all thermocouples are connected to the isothermal reference unit. This consists of an anodized aluminum block which contains 30 threaded studs to which the ten thermocouples (High, Low and Guard) are connected. These studs are electrically isolated but thermally coupled to insure their being at the same temperature. The temperature of the block is detected by a transistor whose base emitter current has been calibrated with temperature. This method of referencing all thermocouples is the only acceptable one for an instrument of this class and introduces a additional error of less than $0.1^{\circ}$ over the complete ambient temperature range of the instrument. The majority of instruments in use at the moment do not have a multipoint reference junction, but instead rely on the geometric spacing of the input connections to produce a pseudo isothermal reference. This method can produce
large errors due to temperature gradients in the box and ambient conditions and is not recommended.

An additional benefit in using a true multi-point reference junction is that types of thermocouples can be mixed instead of having to dedicate an instrument to just one type of thermocouple. As an example of this, a $2100 \mathrm{~A}-06$ digital thermometer and a 20 point $2150 \mathrm{~A}-20$ multi-point switch unit would allow the user to monitor for instance eight J (iron-constantan) couples, six K (chromel-alumel) couples, two R (platinum-rhodium/platinum) couples as well as four voltages in the 40 mV and 400 mV ranges.

## OPTIONS

The two options which can be fitted to each of the three measuring instruments are the rechargeable battery pack -01
and the digital output unit -02 . Both fit inside the unit but are mutually exclusive. The battery pack contains rechargeable Ni -Cad cells with a continuous operating time of eight hours. To minimize the current drain from the batteries, the linearizing circuitry is switched off during the auto zero and integrate periods when it is not required. This power conservation has enabled the battery life to be extended $35 \%$. An added advantage is that the instrument now runs cooler which in turn results in a more reliable instrument. The cells charge only when the instrument is switched on. The digital output unit provides isolated buffered outputs for data, point identity, polarity and functions. An interface kit for connection to the 2010A printer is another option that enables the units to be converted to a low cost manual data recording system.

## 2100A-03 Digital Thermometer for one type of thermocouple

Types of Thermocouple:

| Input Circuit: | Two wire with guard, iso- <br> lated |
| :--- | :--- |
| Input Connections: | Three screw terminals on <br> isothermal block at rear |
| Measurement Method: | Dual slope integration over <br> 100 ms period with auto- <br> matic zero |

Response Time to Rated Accuracy:
Reading Rate:
Type of Display:

Linearization:

Number of Segments:

Resolution:

Conformity to NBS Tables: $< \pm 0.2^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\left( \pm 0.3^{\circ} \mathrm{F}\right)$ for J,K,E,T
$J, K, E, T, R, S$
$0.1^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$ or $0.1^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ for J,K,E,T
$0.2^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$ or $0.1^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ for R,S $< \pm 0.3^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\left( \pm 0.5^{\circ} \mathrm{F}\right)$ for $\mathrm{R}, \mathrm{S}$ NOTE:

Below $-50^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\left(-58^{\circ} \mathrm{F}\right) \mathrm{E}$
type is $\pm 0.3^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\left( \pm 0.5^{\circ} \mathrm{F}\right)$
Below $-150^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\left(-238^{\circ} \mathrm{F}\right)$
type is $\pm 0.3^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\left( \pm 0.5^{\circ} \mathrm{F}\right)$
Below $-150^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\left(-238^{\circ} \mathrm{F}\right)$ E type is $\pm 0.4^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\left( \pm 0.7^{\circ} \mathrm{F}\right)$ and J, K, T types are $\pm 0.3^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\left( \pm 0.5^{\circ} \mathrm{F}\right)$ Below $+35^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\left(+95^{\circ} \mathrm{F}\right)$ R,S, types are $\pm 0.5^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\left( \pm 0.9^{\circ} \mathrm{F}\right)$

Reference Junction
Compensation:
$<1.0$ seconds
2.5 readings per second fixed

5 digit 0.5 inch Sperry display, non-flickering with leading zero suppression
Digital with six programs stored in ROM

64 segments to each program for negative and positive temperatures
Compensation:

Conversion Accuracy: 90 days at $25^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \pm 5^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ : $\left(77^{\circ} \mathrm{F} \pm 9^{\circ} \mathrm{F}\right)$

1 year at $25^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \pm 10^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ : $\left(77^{\circ} \mathrm{F} \pm 18^{\circ} \mathrm{F}\right)$

Temperature Coefficient:
Repeatability:

Input Impedance:
Input Current:

Overioad:

Common Mode Rejection:
$<200 \mathrm{pA}$
Maximum Source Impedance: $1.5 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ source impedance causes less than $0.1^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ error for J, K, E, T

Continuous 250 V dc or ac rms across input will not cause damage

150 dB at $50 / 60 \mathrm{~Hz} \pm 0.1 \%$ with $1 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ unbalance. A common mode voltage of 250 V will cause an error of less than $0.1^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ using a K couple.

Common Mode Voltage: Maximum of 250 V dc or ac rms

90 dB at $50 / 60 \mathrm{~Hz} \pm 0.1 \%$. A normal mode $50 / 60 \mathrm{~Hz}$ voltage of 100 mV will cause an error of $<0.1^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ using a type K couple.

Zero Drift:

Open Circuit Detection:
None, Automatic zero correction.

A source impedance of greater than $1.5 \mathrm{k} \Omega \pm 500 \Omega$ or cap. acitance less than $0.01 \mathrm{uF} \pm 0.005$ uF is defined as open-circuit. An open circuit input is indicated by blanked display.

Calibration:

## Selection of Thermocouple

 Type:
## Selection of Temperature

 Units:Zero and full scale

By selected components on a small plug-in circuit board. One thermocouple type only in any one instrument.

One ROM program provides for measurement in degrees Fahrenheit, and a different ROM for degrees Centigrade. Only one ROM can be fitted.

## Specifications/Options

| 2100A-01-Rechargeable Battery Pack |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| Type of Cell: | Rechargeable Ni Cad |
| Size: | "HALF D" |
| Number: | 9 cells providing 11 volts |
| Operating Time: | Typically, 8 hours continuous <br> operation. |
| Charge-Discharge Cycles: | Minimum of 500 |
| Additional Weight: | 2 pounds $(0,91 \mathrm{Kg})$ |

## 2100A-02 - Digital Output Unit

Type of Output:

## Available Data:

Flags:
Control Inputs:

Fully isolated, buffered parallel bcd.

18 bits data, 8 bits of channel identity, polarity, open circuit, function.

Busy, not busy

EXTERNAL TRIGGER. (Negative going edge trigger.)

This allows external control of DOU update.
EXTERNAL TRIGGER ENABLE.

In the "1" state this allows the DOU to be updated by an external trigger. In the " 0 " state it allows the DOU to be updated at the instrument reading rate of $21 / 2$ readings per second.

Data Coding:

Logic Levels:

Drive Capability

Isolation:
$1-2-4.8$ bcd positive true parallel.
$" 1 "=+4 \mathrm{~V}, " 0$ " $=+0.4 \mathrm{~V}$

All outputs can drive one standard TTL load (i.e., sink $2.1 \mathrm{~mA})$.

Fully isolated to 250 V dc or rms ac.

## 2100A-06 - Digital Thermometer for six types of thermocouples

This is the same basic unit as the 2100A-03 but with the addition of 8 select switches on front panel. Any one of

the six available thermocouple types can be selected by means of the switches, but only one type of thermocouple can be connected at one time. Two additional ranges for dc voltages of 40 mV and 400 mV are provided.

## Accuracy:

90 days $25^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \pm 5^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$
$\left(77^{\circ} \mathrm{F} \pm 9^{\circ} \mathrm{F}\right)$

400 mV range $\pm(0.015 \%$ of reading +1 digit) 40 mV range $\pm(0.01 \%$ of reading +2 digits)
1 year $25^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \pm 10^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ $\left(77^{\circ} \mathrm{F} \pm 18^{\circ} \mathrm{F}\right)$

400 mV range $\pm 0.03 \%$ of reading +2 digits) 40 mV range $\pm(0.03 \%$ of reading +3 digits)

## 2100A-10 - Digital Thermometer for ten thermocouples of the same type

This is the same basic unit as the 2100A-03 but with the addition of 11 manual switches on front panel. This allows up to 10 thermocouples (all of the same type) to be con-


2100A-10
nected to the rear of the instrument and then switched, one at a time, into the measuring instrument. An error of $0.1^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$
or $0.1^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ is added to the existing errors in the $2100 \mathrm{~A}-03$ specifications. A separate switch on the front panel isolates this bank of ten switches from external inputs when the 2150A is used. Channel identity of the selected thermocouple is available when the DOU is fitted.

## 2150A-10 - Ten point selector switch unit.

This is a separate unit containing 10 manual selector switches on the front panel and a separate switch for isolating the switches. When used with any of the above instruments, the specification will be the same as the $2100 \mathrm{~A}-10$. When used with the $2100 \mathrm{~A}-06$, any combination of thermocouples can be connected to the unit. Channel identity can be recorded as in the 2100 A-10.

## 2150A-20 - Twenty point selector switch unit

Same as $2150 \mathrm{~A}-10$, but with two rows of 10 selector switches.

2150A-30 - Thirty point selector switch unit.
Same as $2150 \mathrm{~A}-10$, but with three rows of 10 selector switches.


2150A-30

## Specifications/Thermocouple

|  |  |  |  | Maxim | m Error |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | 90 Days | 1 Year |
|  | Type of Couple | Temperature <br> Range | Resolution | $\begin{aligned} & 77^{\circ} \mathrm{F} \pm 9^{\circ} \mathrm{F} \\ & 25^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \pm 5^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 77^{\circ} \mathrm{F} \pm 18^{\circ} \mathrm{F} \\ & 25^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \pm 10^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \end{aligned}$ |
| E | Nickel Chromium/ Constantan | $\begin{aligned} & -320^{\circ} \mathrm{F} \text { to }+1830^{\circ} \mathrm{F} \\ & -200^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \text { to }+960^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.1^{\circ} \mathrm{F} \\ & 0.1^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \end{aligned}$ | $\text { (1) } \begin{array}{r}  \pm 0.015 \% \mathrm{rdg} \pm .55^{\circ} \mathrm{F} \\ \pm 0.015 \% \mathrm{rdg} \pm .35^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \end{array}$ | $\text { (1) } \begin{aligned} & \pm .03 \% \mathrm{rdg} \pm 0.8^{\circ} \mathrm{F} \\ & \pm .03 \% \mathrm{rdg} \pm 0.5^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \end{aligned}$ |
| J | Iron/Constantan | $\begin{aligned} & -320^{\circ} \mathrm{F} \text { to }+1400^{\circ} \mathrm{F} \\ & -200^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \text { to }+760^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.1^{\circ} \mathrm{F} \\ & 0.1^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \end{aligned}$ | $\text { (2) } \begin{aligned} \pm .015 \% \mathrm{rdg} \pm .55^{\circ} \mathrm{F} \\ \pm .015 \% \mathrm{rdg} \pm .35^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \end{aligned}$ | $\text { (2) } \begin{aligned} & \pm .03 \% \mathrm{rdg} \pm 0.8^{\circ} \mathrm{F} \\ & \pm .03 \% \mathrm{rdg} \pm 0.5^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \end{aligned}$ |
| K | Nickel Chromium/ Nickel Aluminum | $\begin{aligned} & -320^{\circ} \mathrm{F} \text { to }+2400^{\circ} \mathrm{F} \\ & -200^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \text { to }+1370^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.1^{\circ} \mathrm{F} \\ & 0.1^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \end{aligned}$ | $\text { (2) } \begin{aligned} & \pm .015 \% \mathrm{rdg} \pm .55^{\circ} \mathrm{F} \\ & \pm .015 \% \mathrm{rdg} \pm .35^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \end{aligned}$ | $\text { (2) } \begin{aligned} & \pm .03 \% \mathrm{rdg} \pm 0.8^{\circ} \mathrm{F} \\ & \pm .03 \% \mathrm{rdg} \pm 0.5^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \end{aligned}$ |
| T | Copper/Constantan | $\begin{aligned} & -320^{\circ} \mathrm{F} \text { to }+750^{\circ} \mathrm{F} \\ & -200^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \text { to }+400^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.1^{\circ} \mathrm{F} \\ & 0.1^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \end{aligned}$ | $\text { (2) } \begin{aligned} & \pm .015 \% \mathrm{rdg} \pm .55^{\circ} \mathrm{F} \\ & \pm .015 \% \mathrm{rdg} \pm .35^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \end{aligned}$ | $\text { (2) } \begin{aligned} & \pm .03 \% \mathrm{rdg} \pm 0.8^{\circ} \mathrm{F} \\ & \pm .03 \% \mathrm{rdg} \pm 0.5^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \end{aligned}$ |
| R | Platinum 13\% <br> Rhodium/Platinum | $\begin{aligned} & 0^{\circ} \mathrm{F} \text { to }+3200^{\circ} \mathrm{F} \\ & 0^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \text { to }+1760^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.2^{\circ} \mathrm{F} \\ & 0.1^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \end{aligned}$ | $\text { (3) } \begin{aligned} & \pm .015 \% \mathrm{rdg} \pm 1.0^{\circ} \mathrm{F} \\ & \pm .015 \% \mathrm{rdg} \pm 0.6^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \end{aligned}$ | $\text { (3) } \begin{aligned} & \pm .03 \% \mathrm{rdg} \pm 1.4^{\circ} \mathrm{F} \\ & \pm .03 \% \mathrm{rdg} \pm 0.8^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \end{aligned}$ |
| S | Platinum 10\% Rhodium/Platinum | $\begin{aligned} & 0^{\circ} \mathrm{F} \text { to }+3200^{\circ} \mathrm{F} \\ & 0^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \text { to }+1760^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.2^{\circ} \mathrm{F} \\ & 0.1^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \end{aligned}$ | $\text { (3) } \begin{aligned} & \pm .015 \% \mathrm{rdg} \pm 1.0^{\circ} \mathrm{F} \\ & \pm .015 \% \mathrm{rdg} \pm 0.6^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \end{aligned}$ | $\text { (3) } \begin{aligned} & \pm .03 \% \mathrm{rdg} \pm 1.4^{\circ} \mathrm{F} \\ & \pm .03 \% \mathrm{rdg} \pm 0.8^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \end{aligned}$ |

(1) Added error of $\pm 0.1^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\left( \pm 0.2^{\circ} \mathrm{F}\right)$ for temperatures below $-50^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\left(-58^{\circ} \mathrm{F}\right)$ and $\pm 0.2^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\left( \pm 0.4^{\circ} \mathrm{F}\right)$ for temperatures below $-150^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\left(-238^{\circ} \mathrm{F}\right)$
(2) Added error of $\pm 0.1^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\left( \pm 0.2^{\circ} \mathrm{F}\right)$ for temperatures below $-150^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\left(-238^{\circ} \mathrm{F}\right)$
(3) Added error of $\pm 0.2^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\left( \pm 0.4^{\circ} \mathrm{F}\right)$ for temperatures below $+35^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\left(+95^{\circ} \mathrm{F}\right)$

## Specifications/General

| Size: | Maximum of $31 / 2^{\prime \prime}$ high $\times 8 \frac{1}{2} 2^{\prime \prime}$ wide $\times 12^{\prime \prime}$ deep. |
| :---: | :---: |
| Weight: | 8 pounds $(3,63 \mathrm{Kg})$ |
| Power: | 100,115 or 230 V ac $\pm 10 \%$ 50 to 440 Hz . Also, 12.5 V $\pm 2 \mathrm{~V}$ external dc battery supply. |
| Operating Temperature: | 0 to $+50^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\left(+32\right.$ to $\left.+122^{\circ} \mathrm{F}\right)$ |
| Storage Temperature: | $-40 \text { to }+75^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\left(-40 \text { to }+167^{\circ} \mathrm{F}\right)$ <br> Line operated $-40 \text { to }+60^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\left(-40 \text { to }+140^{\circ} \mathrm{F}\right)$ <br> Battery operated |
| Humidity: | $80 \%$ non-condensing over operating temperature range. $90 \%$ up to $35^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\left(95^{\circ} \mathrm{F}\right)$ |

## PRICES

2100A-03 Digital Thermometer for Single ..... \$749
Thermocouple
2100A-06 Digital Thermometer for Multi- ..... 995
Type Thermocouples
2100A-10 Digital Thermometer for Multi- ..... 895
Point Thermocouples
2150A-10 Multi-Point Switch Unit for up to ..... 250
10 Thermocouples
2150A - 20 Multi-Point Switch Unit for up to ..... 350
20 Thermocouples
2150A-30 Multi-Point Switch Unit for up to ..... 450
30 Thermocouples
OPTIONS
2100A-01 Rechargeable Battery Pack for 2100A . \$1502100A-02 Data Output Unit for 2100A150

## ACCESSORIES

2010A-7017 Interface Kit to Fluke 2010A. . \$ 100
Printer from 2100A-03 and 2100A-06
2010A-7018 Interface Kit to Fluke 2010A. . 150
Printer from 2100A-10
M00-200-618 Side-By-Side Rack Mount . . . 30
M00-200-619 Offset Rack Mount . . . . . 35
M00-200-620 Panel Mounting Frame . . . . 25
M03-203-700 Front Panel Cover . . . . . 10
C81 Carrying Case . . . . . . . 100
P20J Thermocouple Probe - J Type . 20
P20K Thermocouple Probe - K Type . 20
P20T

KITS FOR FIELD INSTALLATION

| $2100 \mathrm{~A}-\ldots \mathrm{K}$ | Conversion Kit to a different type <br> of thermocouple. Specify new type <br> of thermocouple and measurement <br> units; e.g., 2100 A-TFK for T <br> type in Fahrenheit degrees | $\$ 20$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $2100 \mathrm{~A}-$ F2CK | Conversion Kit ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{F} \mathrm{to}{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | 60 |
| $2100 \mathrm{~A}-10 \mathrm{~K}$ | Ten Point Selector Switch for <br> Field Installation in 2100A-03 | 150 |
| $2150 \mathrm{~A}-10 \mathrm{~K}$ | Ten Point Selector Switch for | 150 |
|  | Field Installation in 2150A-10 <br> and 2150A-20 |  |

ORDERING GUIDE


NOTE:
LINE VOLTAGE MUST BE SPECIFIED IF DIFFERENT FROM $115 \mathrm{~V} \pm 10 \% 50$ to 440 Hz


## ORDERING EXAMPLES:

2100A-03-JF Single point, J type in ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$
2100A-10-EC-02 Multi-point, E type in ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ with data output 2100A-06-F-01 Multitype, in ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$ with battery pack

Price \$ 749.00
Price $\$ 1045.00$
Price $\$ 1145.00$

## SUGGESTED SOURCES OF THERMOCOUPLES:

California Alloy Co., 1475 Potrero Ave., South El Monte, CA 91733, 213-579-3230
Pyco, 600 E. Lincoln Hwy., Penndel, PA 19047, 215-757-3709
Thermo Electric, 109 Fifth Street, Saddle Brook, NJ 07662, 710-990-5108
Omega Eng. Inc., Box 4047, Springdale Station, Stamford, CN 06907, 203-359-1660
Rosemount Eng. Inc., P.O. Box 35129, Minneapolis, MN 55435, 612-941-5560
Marlin Manufacturing Corp., 1240210 Triskett Road, Cleveland, OH 44111, 216-941-6200
Hy-Cal Engineering Co. Inc., 12105 East Los Nietos Road, Sante Fe Springs, CA 90670, 213-698-7785
Syscon International Inc., 205 Sycamore Street, South Bend, IN 46622, 219-287-5916

# section 4 

## differential voltmeters

|  |  |
| :---: | :---: |
|  | 885AB . . . . . . . . 109 |
|  | 887 AB . . . . . . . . 111 |
|  | 891A.......... 115 |
|  | 893A/AR . . . . . . 117 |
|  | 895A. . . . . . . . . 119 |
|  | 931B . . . . . . . . . 12 |



Long the industry leader in the differential voltmeter field, the John Fluke Mfg. Co., Inc. continues to offer a selection of high quality models that give you the option of building a differential measurement system to suit your needs.
All Fluke models are solid state DC, AC/DC or True RMS instruments. Optional built-in rechargeable battery packs make them fully portable and suitable for bench or field use. They have been designed and tested to take rough usage under adverse environmental conditions.
The Fluke models also are designed with overload protection, single meter scales to handle various modes and ranges and annual calibration intervals.
Put these factors together, and you will find the Fluke differential voltmeter will give you the accuracy, reliability, and versatility that no other instrument of this type can match.

## Principles of Operation

Here are the basic principles of operation of the Fluke differential voltmeters:

An 1100 V DC reference supply prevents loading the circuit under test. This is regulated by comparing a sample of its potential with that of aged and matched zener diodes using a high gain, very stable amplifier.

The reference voltage is applied across a Kelvin-Varley voltage divider with decades of Fluke-manufactured precision wirewound resistors plus a high resolution interpolating potentiometer.
The voltmeter input voltage is compared directly to the Kelvin-Varley divider output voltage by means of a high input impedance detector. The instrument therefore operates potentiometrically over its entire range with infinite input resistance at null, thereby eliminating source loading error.

## Selecting a Modrl

The Fluke differential voltmeter product line includes eight instruments from which you will be able to choose the one most suited to your requirements. Refer to the following Differential Voltmeter Selection Guide to identify the Fluke differential voltmeter closest to your needs. Then find all the details on the instrument of your choice in the following pages.

DIFFERENTIAL VOLTMETER SELECTION GUIDE

| Model | 883 AB | 885AB | 887 AB | 891A | 893A/AR | 895 A | 931B |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Function | AC/DC | DC | AC/DC | DC | AC/DC | DC | True RMS |
| Basic Accuracy | $\begin{gathered} 0.005 \leqslant \mathrm{dc} \\ 0.1 \mathrm{ac} \end{gathered}$ | 0.0025\% | $\begin{gathered} 0.0025 \% d c \\ 0.05 \% \text { ac } \end{gathered}$ | 0.01\% | $\begin{aligned} & 0.015 \text { dc } \\ & 0.05 \% \text { ac } \end{aligned}$ | 0.0025\% | 0.05\% |
| Range | 0.1100 V | 0-1100V | 0.1100 V | $0-1100 \mathrm{~V}$ | 0-1100V | 0-1100V | $10 \mathrm{mV}-1100 \mathrm{~V}$ |
| Frequency Range - AC | 20 Hz .5 kHz | - | 20 Hz .5 kHz | - | 5 Hz .100 kHz | - | $2 \mathrm{~Hz} \cdot 2 \mathrm{MHz}$ <br> Bandwidth |
| DC Input Resistance | 10M22 above 11 V ' | 10Mn above $11 \mathrm{~V}{ }^{\top}$ | 10M 2 above $11 \mathrm{~V}^{\prime}$ | Infinite ${ }^{2}$ | Infinite ${ }^{2}$ | Infinite ${ }^{2}$ | - |
| AC Input Impedance | 1M2, 40pF | - | 1MS2, 40pF | - | 1MS, 20pF | - | 1MS, 8pF |
| Resolution | $1 \mu \mathrm{~V}$ max | $1 \mu \mathrm{~V}$ max | 1 ppm of range | $10 \mu \mathrm{~V}$ max | $10 \mu \mathrm{~V}$ max | $1 \mu \mathrm{~V}$ max | - |
| Stability of Reference Supply | 5 ppm/hour | $5 \mathrm{ppm} / \mathrm{hour}$ | $5 \mathrm{ppm} /$ hour | $10 \mathrm{ppm} /$ hour | $10 \mathrm{ppm} /$ hour | $5 \mathrm{ppm} /$ hour | $50 \mathrm{ppm} / \mathrm{hour}$ |
| Rechargeable Battery Pack Available | x | $\times$ | $\times$ | $\times$ | $\times$ | - | $\times$ |
| Recorder Output Available | X | X | $x$ | x | X | $\times$ | $\times$ |

## SOLID-STATE AC/DC DIFFERENTIAL VOLTMETER



## FEATURES

- All-Solid-State
- 100 uv Full Scale Null Sensitivity
- Rechargeable Battery Power
- $\pm 0.005 \%$ of Input DC Accuracy
- $\pm 0.1 \%$ of Input AC Accuracy
- 0-1100 VAC and DC
- Large, In-line Readout
- Less than 14 lbs .

Fluke Model 883AB is an all-solid-state AC/DC Differential Voltmeter that is combination line- or batterypowered. Batteries in Model 883AB are compact, rechargeable nickel-cadmium units which operate the voltmeter for more than 30 hours after recharge. Battery power makes the instrument truly portable as well as offering complete isolation from the power line, eliminating error from measurements where ground loops contribute to inaccuracy.

DC accuracy of the 883 AB is an extreme $\pm 0.005 \%$ of input voltage +0.0002 of range +5 uv) from 0 to 1100 VDC, complemented by AC accuracy of $\pm(0.1 \%$ of input +25 uv) from 0.001 to 1100 VAC. Basic frequency range is 20 Hz to 5 kHz , with reduced accuracy to 5 Hz and 100 kHz .

Internal reference voltage of the Model 883 AB is derived from a temperature-compensated zener diode, developing more than 11 volts. Each zener is Flukeprocessed for determination and historical documentation of temperature coefficient and stability parameters. Overall temperature coefficient of the reference is less than $2 \mathrm{ppm} /{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$, with stability better than 25 ppm peak-to-peak per year.

The zener voltage is applied across a Kelvin-Varley type voltage divider with four decades of Fluke-manufactured precision wirewound resistors plus high-resolution interpolating vernier for six-digit readout. Critical resistors in the divider are temperature coefficient matched to within $1.5 \mathrm{ppm} /{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$. Ratio stability of the resistors in each decade is better than 10 ppm per year.

The divider output voltage is compared to the unknown input voltage by the null detector, a high input resistance, chopper-stabilized DC amplifier which drives the taut-band suspension panel meter. Taut-band suspension eliminates meter stickiness inherent in jewel-pivoted movements. Full scale null deflection (difference between unknown input voltage and Kelvin-Varley output voltage) is 100 uv to 100 V in seven ranges. Null range switching is automatic with instrument input range so that meter resolution is a constant 1 ppm of input range.

Input resistance is infinite at null up to 11 VDC for true potentiometric measurements, eliminating source loading error. Off-null loading is virtually eliminated also, due to the high input resistance of the null detector (either 10 or 1 megohms, depending on null range). Typical input impedance for off-null conditions is thousands of megohms per volt of input. A high ratio of null detector input resistance to Kelvin-Varley divider output resistance is mandatory for good off-null meter accuracy. For Model 883 AB this ratio is greater than 50 to 1 ( 1 megohm to 20 K ohms) in the worst case. Above 11 VDC, input resistance is an excellent 10 megohms.

Guard circuits are used where necessary in Model 883 AB . Leakage between high side of input and ground or low signal input is typically in the order of several hundred thousand megohms.

For AC measurements, the instruments utilize a lownoise $A C$ to DC converter with a mid-band loop gain of 66 db , providing a useful frequency range from 20 Hz . to 100 kHz and maintaining excellent accuracy to 1 mv .

Engineering design of the 883AB included thorough shock, vibration, humidity, and temperature testing to assure years of hard use under severe environmental conditions. Clean front panel layout with large, in-line numerals and automatic decimal switching simplify operation. Straightforward internal layout shows consideration for calibration and maintenance functions. All electrical components are flow-soldered on rugged glass-epoxy boards.

Other desirable features of Model 883AB include: rapid determination of input to $\pm 3 \%$ of full scale in conventional voltmeter mode: virtual immunity to damage by accidental overload; recorder/output provision.

The instruments are equipped with resilient feet and tilt-up bale for bench use. Metal handles are available for either half-rack or side-by-side rack mounting.

## AS A DIFFERENTIAL VOLTMETER

DC ACCURACY: $\pm(0.005 \%$ of input $+0.0002 \%$ of range $+5 \mathrm{uv})$ from 0 to $\pm 1100 \mathrm{VDC}$ at $23^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \pm 1^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ (nominal calibration temperature), less than $70 \%$ relative humidity.
$\pm(0.01 \%$ of input $+5 \mathrm{uv})$ from 0 to $\pm 1100 \mathrm{VDC}$ within $13^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $35^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\left(55^{\circ} \mathrm{F}\right.$ to $\left.95^{\circ} \mathrm{F}\right)$ temperature range, less than $80 \%$ relative humidity. Derate accuracy outside this temperature range at $0.0007 \% /{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to extremes of $0^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ and $50^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\left(32^{\circ} \mathrm{F}\right.$ and $\left.122^{\circ} \mathrm{F}\right)$.

NOTE: Thorough error analysis studies into total instrument stability taking into account the documented stabilities of individual components and utilizing probability and statistical methods, indicate that typical instrument stability (defined as a specification met by $80 \%$ to $90 \%$ of all instruments) is 44 ppm ( $0.0044 \%$ ) peak-to-peak per year. An instrument so categorized need be calibrated only once per year to meet all specifications. Additional stability data upon request.

AC ACCURACY ( $13^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $35^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ ):
20 Hz to $5 \mathrm{kHz} \pm(0.1 \%$ of input $+25 \mathrm{uv})$ from 0.001 to 1100 V 5 kHz to $10 \mathrm{kHz} \pm(0.15 \%$ of input $+25 \mathrm{uv})$ from 0.001 to 1100 V 10 kHz to $20 \mathrm{kHz} \pm 0.3$ \% of input from 0.1 to 1100 V
20 kHz to $100 \mathrm{kHz} \pm 1 \%$ of input from 0.1 to 110 V
10 Hz to $20 \mathrm{~Hz} \pm(0.3$ of input $+100 \mathrm{uv})$ from 0.001 to 1100 V
5 Hz to $10 \mathrm{~Hz} \pm(1 \%$ of input $+250 \mathrm{uv})$ from 0.001 to 1100 V
NOTE: Derate accuracy outside the above temperature range at $\pm 0.005 \% /{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ below 10 kHz , or $\pm 0.009 \% /{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ above 10 kHz , to extremes of $0^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ and $50^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$.

VOLTAGE RANGES: $1,10,100,1000 \mathrm{VAC}$ and DC, with $10 \%$ overranging capability on each range.

NULL RANGES: 100 uv through 100 V AC and DC, in seven ranges.

DC INPUT RESISTANCE: Infinite at null from 0 to 11 VDC; 10 megohms above 11 VDC.

AC INPUT IMPEDANCE: 1 megohm, 40 uuf.
METER RESOLUTION: 1 uv maximum.
VOLTAGE DIAL RESOLUTION: 1 uv maximum.

## AS A CONVENTIONAL VOLTMETER

DC ACCURACY: $\pm 3 \%$ of range.
AC ACCURACY: $\pm 3 \%$ of range within frequency and voltage ranges listed under "AC accuracy as a differential voltmeter."

| RANGE: $\begin{gathered}\text { Voltage } \\ \text { Range }\end{gathered}$ | DC Input Resistance | AC Input Impedance |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1000-0-1000 | 10 Meg | $1 \mathrm{Meg}, 40$ uuf |
| 100-0-100 | ., | .. |
| 10-0-10 | " | " |
| 1-0-1 | " | " |
| *0.1-0-0.1 | * | " |
| *0.01-0-0.01 | " | , |
| *0,001-0-0.001 | 1 Meg | " |
| *0,0001-0-0.0001 | .. | * |

NOTE: $10 \%$ overvoltage capability on each range. *These ranges obtained by using null ranges with all five voltage readout dials set to zero.

## GENERAL

ELECTRICAL DESIGN: Completely solid-state.
INPUT RESISTANCE OF NULL DETECTOR: 10 megohms for two highest null ranges, all input ranges; 1 megohm for two lowest null ranges, all input ranges.

REFERENCE ELEMENT: Temperature-compensated zener diodes.

REGULATION OF REFERENCE SUPPLY: 0.0005 for a $10 \%$ line voltage change.

STABILITY OF REFERENCE SUPPLY: $0.0005^{\circ}$ peak-to-peak per hour. $0.0025 \%$ peak-to-peak per year.

ACCURACY OF OFF-NULL DEFLECTION: $\pm 5 \%$ of null range ( $\pm 3 \%$ with voltage dials at zero).

KELVIN-VARLEY ACCURACY: $\pm 0.002 \%$ of setting from $1 / 11$ of full scale to full scale. Ratio stability of decade resistors, $10 \mathrm{ppm} /$ year.

RECORDER OUTPUT: Adjustable from 0 to $\pm 20$ mv minimum for full scale right and left deflections.

POLARITY: Front panel switch selects $+\mathrm{DC},-\mathrm{DC}$, and AC.
WARMUP TIME: DC-15 seconds; AC-1 minute.
COMMON MODE REJECTION: 130 db at DC; 85 db at 60 Hz : 70 db at 400 Hz . NOTE: Battery operation of Model 883AB provides complete isolation from power system ground, for elimination of error due to ground loops.

OPERATING TEMPERATURE RANGE: $0^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $50^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ (See Accuracy).

STORAGE TEMPERATURE RANGE: $\quad 40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+60^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\left(-40^{\circ} \mathrm{F}\right.$ to $+140^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$ ).

SHOCK: Meets requirements of MIL-T-945A and MIL-S-901B.
VIBRATION: Meets requirements of MIL-T-945A.

INPUT POWER: Rechargeable battery or $115 / 230$ VAC $\pm 10 \%, 50$ - 440 Hz , approximately 4 watts during line operation or approximately 6 watts during recharge (minimum 30 hours operation on full charge).

MOUNTING: Resilient feet provided for bench and portable use, For side-by-side EIA Rack Mounting of two units, add Adapter Kit 881A-103 (includes handle-brackets and key plate). For ELA Rack Mounting of a single unit, add Adapter Kit 881A-102 (includes brackets with handles).

SIZE: $7^{\prime \prime}$ high $\times 8-1 / 2^{\prime \prime}$ wide $\times 14-3 / 4^{\prime \prime}$ deep. ( $19^{\prime \prime}$ wide in rack configurations) $(17.8 \times 21.5 \times 37.4 \mathrm{~cm})$

WEIGHT: Approximately $14 \mathrm{lbs} .(6,35 \mathrm{~kg})$

PRICE: Model 883AB - $\$ 1495.00$
Rack Adapter Kit 881A-103 - \$15, 00
Rack Adapter Kit 881A-102 - \$25.00

## SOLID-STATE DC DIFFERENTIAL VOLTMETER



## FEATURES

- Absolute accuracy $\pm 0.0025 \%$ of Input
- All Solid State
- 100 uv Full Scale Null Sensitivity
- Rechargeable Battery Power (Model 885AB)
- 0 to 1100 VDC
- Resolution 0.1 ppm of range
- Grounded recorder output

Fluke Model 885AB DC Differential Voltmeter achieves an absolute accuracy of $\pm 25$ parts per million of input +1 ppm of range +5 uv from 0 to 1100 VDC. Model 885 AB operates from either line or battery power. Batteries are compact, rechargeable nickel-cadmium units which operate the voltmeter more than 24 hours on full charge. In addition to true portability, battery power offers complete line isolation for elimination of ground loop errors.

Temperature coefficient and stability parameters of the zener reference and precision wirewound resistors are commensurate with the extreme accuracy of the 885 AB . Temperature coefficient of zener reference is better than $1 \mathrm{ppm} /{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$; stability of reference supply is within 15 ppm peak-to-peak per sixty days of operation.
Reference voltage is applied across a Kelvin-Varley voltage divider with four decades of Fluke-manufactured precision wirewound resistors plus high-resolution interpolating vernier for six-digit readout. Critical resistors of the divider are temperature coefficient grouped to better than $0.5 \mathrm{ppm} /{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$. Ratio stability of the Kelvin-Varley resistor decades is within $5 \mathrm{ppm} /$ year.

From 0 to 11 VDC (zener voltage), the 885 AB directly compares the voltmeter input voltage to the KelvinVarley divider output voltage by means of the high input impedance null detector. Thus, the instrument operates potentiometrically, with infinite input resistance at null (zero meter deflection), thereby eliminating source loading error. Because of the high input resistance of the null detector, off-null input resistance is extremely high also, typically in the order of thousands of megohms per volt of input. Above 11 VDC, input resistance is an excellent 10 megohms.

Off-null accuracy of the 885 AB is preserved by the high ratio of null detector input resistance to Kelvin-Varley divider output resistance. This ratio is always better than 50 to 1 ( 1 megohm minimum to 20 K ohms maximum).

The null detector is a DC amplifier with extreme sensitivity and stability obtained through the use of a unique high-gain, photo-chopper-stabilized solid-state circuit. Transformer coupling in the null detector provides complete isolation for the recorder output feature. Low side of the 0 to 0.5 V full scale recorder output is common to the chassis, assuring operation of the 885 AB with virtually all recorders, regardless of input isolation characteristics. The instrument may also be used conveniently as an isolation amplifier.

Full scale null deflection (difference between unknown input voltage and Kelvin-Varley output voltage) is 100 uv to 100 V in seven ranges. Null range switching is automatic with instrument input range switching so that maximum meter resolution is a constant 0.1 ppm of range above 1 VDC.

The instrument may be operated as a conventional voltmeter to rapidly determine the input to $\pm 3 \%$ of range. Operator features include large, in-line readout, virtual immunity to damage by accidental overload, and automatic decimal switching with range. All electrical components are flow-soldered on glass-epoxy printed circuit boards.

Model 885 AB is equipped with resilient feet and tilt-up bail for bench use. Metal handles are available for either single or side-by-side rack mounting.

## AS A DIFFERENTIAL VOLTMETER

ABSOLUTE ACCURACY: $+(0.0025 \%$ of input $+0.0001 \%$ of range +5 uv) from 0 to 1100 VDC at $23^{\circ} \mathrm{C}+1^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ (nominal calibration temperature). less than $70 \%$ relative humidity, 30 day calibration cycle.
$\pm\left(0.005\right.$ 原 of input +5 uv) from 0 to 1100 VDC within $16^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $32^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\left(60^{\circ} \mathrm{F}\right.$ to $\left.90^{\circ} \mathrm{F}\right)$ temperature range, less than $70 \%$ relative humidity.

INPUT RANGES: $1.10,100,1000$ VDC with $10 \%$ overranging capability.

## NULL RANGES:

| Input Range |
| ---: |
| 1 V |
| 10 V |
| 100 V |
| 1000 V |

Null Ranges
$0.0001,0.001,0.01,0.1 \mathrm{~V}$ $0.0001,0.001,0.01,0.1,1 \mathrm{~V}$ $0.001,0.01,0.1,1,10 \mathrm{~V}$ $0.01,0.1,1,10,100 \mathrm{~V}$
INPUT RESISTANCE: Infinite at null up to 11 VDC; 10 megohms above 11 VDC.

METER RESOLUTION: I uv maximum. $\quad(0.1 \mathrm{ppm}$ of range above I VDC, 1 ppm of range below I VDC).

VOLTAGE DIAL. RESOLUTION: 1 uv maximum. 11 ppm of range).

## AS A CONVENTIONAL VOLTMETER

ACCURACY: 3 \% of range.
RANGES:

| Voltage Range | Input Resistance |
| :---: | :---: |
| 1000-0-1000 | 10 Meg |
| 100-0-100 | * |
| 10-0-10 | " |
| 1-0-1 | ** |
| *0.01-0-0.01 | * |
| *0.001-()-0.001 | 1 Mcg |
| ${ }^{*} 0.0001-0.0 .0001$ | * |

NOTE: 10\% overranging capability. *These ranges obtained using null ranges with all readout dials at zero.

## GENERAL

ELECTRICAL DESIGN: Completely solid-state.
INPUT RESISTANCE OF NULL DETECTOR: 10 megohms on the three least sensitive null ranges, all input ranges; 1 meg. ohm on the two most sensitive mull ranges, all input ranges.

REFERENCE ELEMENT: Temperature-compensated zener diodes (temperature coefficient less than $1 \mathrm{ppm} /{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ ).

REGULATION OF REFERENCE SUPPLY: $0.0002 \%$ for a $10 \%$ line voltage change.

## STABILITY OF REFERENCE SUPPLY:

$0.0005 \%$ peak-to-peak per hour
$0.001 \%$ peak-to-peak per day 0.0015 peak-to-peak per sixty days

ACCURACY OF OFF-NULL DEFLECTION: $+5 \%$ of null range $( \pm 3 \%$ of null range with voltage dials set to zero).

KELVIN-VARLEY DIVIDER ACCURACY: $\pm 0.0012 \%$ of setting from $1 / 10$ full scale to full scale, $\pm 0.00012 \%$ terminal linearity below $1 / 10$ full scale.

RECORDER/ISOLATION AMPLIFIER OUTPUT: Adjustable from 0 to 0.5 V minimum for end-scale meter deflection, source resistance 5 K to 8 K , linearity better than $\pm 0.5 \%$ of end-scale. Gain as an isolation amplifier is $(0.5 \mathrm{~V} /$ null-range sensitivity).

POLARITY: Reversible via front panel switch.
WARMUP TIME: 3 minutes.
DC COMMON MODE REJECTION: 140 db or $0.1 \mathrm{uv} / \mathrm{volt}$ of common mode voltage.

## AC COMMON MODE REJECTION:

140 db at 50,60 and 120 Hz
120 db at 400 Hz
OPERATING TEMPERATURE RANGE: Within accuracy specitications from $16^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $32^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\left(60^{\circ} \mathrm{F}\right.$ to $\left.90^{\circ} \mathrm{F}\right)$, derated at $0.00035 \% /{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ outside these limits to $0^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ and $50^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\left(32^{\circ} \mathrm{F}\right.$ and $122^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$ ).

## STORAGE TEMPERATURE RANGE:

$$
-40^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \text { to } 60^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\left(-40^{\circ} \mathrm{F} \text { to } 140^{\circ} \mathrm{F}\right)
$$

SHOCK; Meets requirements of MIL-T-945A and MIL-S-901B.
VIBRATION: Meets requirements of MIL-T-945A.
HUMIDITY: Within specifications up to $70 \%$ relative humidity.
INPUT POWER: Rechargeable battery or $115 / 230 \mathrm{VAC} \pm 10$. $50-440 \mathrm{~Hz}$, approximately 2 watts during line operation or approximately 7 watts during recharge (minimum 24 hours operation on full charge).

MOUNTING: Resilient feet provided for bench and portable use. For side-by-side ElA Rack Mounting of two units, add Adapter Kit 881A-103 (includes handle-brackets and key plate). For ElA Rack Mounting of a single unit, add Adapter Kit 881 A102 (includes brackets with handles).

SIZE: $7^{\prime \prime}$ high $\times 8-1 / 2^{\prime \prime}$ wide $\times 14-3 / 4^{\prime \prime}$ deep. ( $19^{\prime \prime}$ wide in rack configuration). $(17.8 \times 21.6 \times 37.4 \mathrm{~cm})$.

WEIGHT: Approximately $15 \mathrm{lbs} .(6.80 \mathrm{~kg})$
PRICE: Model 885 AB - $\$ 1295.00$
Rack Adapter Kit 881A-103 - $\$ 15.00$
Rack Adapter Kit 881A-102 - \$25.00 SOLID STATE AC/DC
DIFFERENTIAL VOLTMETER


## Features

- DC Accuracy $\pm 0.0025 \%$
- AC Accurarcy $\pm 0.05 \%$
- All - Solid - State
- 100 uv Full Scale Null Sensitivity
- Rechargeable Battery Power
- 0-1100 VAC and Dc
- Large, In - Line Readout


## DESCRIPTION

The most accurate Fluke all-solid-state AC/DC Differential Voltmeter is offered with the "combination " line- or battery-powered Model 887AB. Batteries in the Model 887 AB are compact, rechargeable, nickel cadmium units which operate the voltmeter for more than 30 hours after recharge. Battery power makes the instrument truly portable as well as offering complete isolation from the power line, eliminating error from measurements where ground loops contribute to inaccuracy.

DC accuracy of the 887 AB is an extreme $\pm(25 \mathrm{ppm}$ of input +1 ppm of range +5 uv ) from 0 to 1100 VDC , complemented by AC accuracy of $\pm(0.05 \%$ of input $+0.0025 \%$ of range) from 0.001 to 500 VAC . Basic frequency range is 20 Hz to 5 KHz , with reduced accuracy to 5 Hz and 100 KHz .

Internal reference voltage of the Model 887 AB is derived from temperature-compensated zener diodes, developing more than 11 volts. Each zener is Fluke-processed for determination and historical documentation of temperature coefficient and stability parameters. Overall temperature coefficient of the reference is less than $1 \mathrm{ppm} /{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$, with stability better than 13 ppm peak-to-peak per sixty days.

The zener voltage is applied across a Kelvin-Varley type voltage divider with four decades of Fluke-manufactured precision wirewound resistors plus high-resolution interpolating vernier for six-digit readout. Critical resistors in in the divider are temperature coefficient matched to within $0.5 \mathrm{ppm} /{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$. Ratio stability of these resistors is better than 5 ppm peak-to-peak per year.

From 0 to 11 VDC (zener voltage), the 887 AB directly compares the voltmeter input voltage to the Kelvin-Varley divider output voltage by means of the high input impedance null detector. Thus, the instrument operates potentiometrically, with infinite input resistance at null (zero meter deflection), thereby eliminating source loading error. Because of the high input resistance of the null detector, offnull input resistance is extremely high also, typically in the order of thousands of megohms per volt of input. Above 11 VDC, input resistance is an excellent 10 megohms.

Off-null accuracy of the 887 AB is preserved by the high ratio of null detector input resistance to Kelvin-Varley divider output resistance. This ratio is always better than 50 to 1 ( 1 megohm minimum to 20 K ohms maximum).

The null detector is an extremely sensitive, chopper-stabilized, solid-state DC amplifier. Output of the amplifier drives the rugged taut-band-suspension panel meter and recorder output feature. Wide environmental capabilities of the voltmeter attest to the critical leakage parameters met by this null detector.

Full scale null deflection (difference between unknown input voltage and Kelvin-Varley output voltage) is 100 uv to 100 V in seven ranges. Null range switching is automatic with instrument input range switching so that maximum meter resolution is a constant 1 ppm of input range.

For AC measurements, the Model 887 AB utilizes a lownoise AC to DC converter with a mid-band loop gain of 66 db , providing a useful frequency range from 5 Hz to 100 KHz and maintaining excellent accuracy to 1 mv . Above $1 \%$ of range, converter noise is always less than $\pm 5 \mathrm{ppm}$ of range. Environmental and long-term stabilities of the solid state converter are among outstanding design parameters.

The 887 AB may be operated as a conventional voltmeter to rapidly determine the input to $\pm 3 \%$ of range. Operator features include large, in-line readout, virtual immunity to damage by accidental overload, and automatic decimal switching with range. All electrical components are flowsoldered on glass-epoxy printed circuit boards.

The instruments are equipped with resilient feet and tilt-up bails for bench use. Metal handles are available for either single or side-by-side rack mounting.

## SPECIFICATIONS

## AS A DIFFERENTIAL VOLTMETER

DC ACCURACY: $\pm(0.0025 \%$ of input $+0.0001 \%$ of range +5 uv ) from 0 to $\pm 1100 \mathrm{VDC}$ at $23^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \pm 1^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ (nominal calibration temperature), less than $70 \%$ relative humidity.
$\pm(0.005 \%$ of input $+5 \mathrm{uv})$ from 0 to $\pm 1100 \mathrm{VDC}$ within $16^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $32^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\left(60^{\circ} \mathrm{F}\right.$ to $\left.90^{\circ} \mathrm{F}\right)$ temperature range, less than $70 \%$ relative humidity. Derate accuracy outside this temperature range at $0.00035 \% /{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to extremes of $0^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ and $50^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ $\left(32^{\circ} \mathrm{F}\right.$ and $122^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$ ).

NOTE: Thorough error analysis studies into total instrument stability taking into account the documented stabilities of individual components and utilizing probability and statistical methods, indicate that typical instrument stability (defined as a specification met by $80 \%$ to $90 \%$ of all instruments) is $20 \mathrm{ppm}(0.002 \%)$ peak-to-peak per year. An instrument so categorized need be calibrated only once per year to meet all specifications. Additional stability data upon request.

## AC ACCURACY:

At $23^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \pm 1^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ (nominal calibration temperature), relative humidity less than $70 \%$;

30 Hz to $5 \mathrm{KHz} \pm(0.05 \%$ of input $+0.0025 \%$ of range from 0.001 to $500 \mathrm{VAC} \pm 0.1 \%$ of input from 500 to 1100 VAC

5 KHz to $10 \mathrm{KHz} \pm(0.07 \%$ of input $+0.005 \%$ of range $)$ from 0.001 to $500 \mathrm{VAC} \pm 0.1 \%$ of input from 500 to 1100 VAC

10 KHz to $20 \mathrm{KHz} \pm(0.15 \%$ of input $+0.01 \%$ of range) from 0.001 to 1100 VAC

Over the temperature range $13^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $35^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\left(55^{\circ} \mathrm{F}\right.$ to $\left.95^{\circ} \mathrm{F}\right)$, relative humidity less than $70 \%$;

20 Hz to $5 \mathrm{KHz} \pm(0.1 \%$ of input $+25 \mathrm{uv})$ from 0.001 to 1100 VAC.

5 KHz to $10 \mathrm{KHz} \pm(0.15 \%$ of input $+25 \mathrm{uv})$ from 0.001 to 1100 VAC.
10 KHz to $20 \mathrm{KHz} \pm 0.3 \%$ of input from 0.1 to 1100 VAC
20 KHz to $50 \mathrm{KHz} \pm 0.5 \%$ of input from 0.1 to 110 VAC
50 KHz to $100 \mathrm{KHz} \pm 1 \%$ of input from 0.1 to 110 VAC
10 Hz to $20 \mathrm{~Hz} \pm(0.3 \%$ of input $+100 \mathrm{uv})$ from 0.001 to 1100 VAC .
5 Hz to $10 \mathrm{~Hz} \pm(1 \%$ of input $+250 \mathrm{uv})$ from 0.001 to 1100 VAC .

Outside the $13^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $35^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ temperature range, the above specifications may be derated at $0.003 \% /{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ (below 5 KHz ) or $0.005 \% /{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ (above 5 KHz ) to the extremes of $0^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ and $50^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\left(32^{\circ} \mathrm{F}\right.$ and $\left.122^{\circ} \mathrm{F}\right)$.

VOLTAGE RANGES: $1,10,100,1000 \mathrm{VAC}$ and $\pm \mathrm{DC}$, with $10 \%$ over-ranging capability on each range.

NULL RANGES: 100 uv through 100 V end scale AC and DC , in seven ranges.

DC INPUT RESISTANCE: Infinite at null from 0 to $\pm 11$ VDC; 10 megohms above $\pm 11 \mathrm{VDC}$.

AC INPUT IMPEDANCE: 1 megohm, 40 pf .

METER RESOLUTION: 1 ppm of range ( 1 uv maximum).

VOLTAGE DIAL RESOLUTION: 1 ppm of range ( 1 uv maximum).

## AS A CONVENTIONAL VOLTMETER

DC ACCURACY: $\pm 3 \%$ of range.

AC ACCURACY: $\pm 3 \%$ of range within frequency and voltage ranges listed under "AC accuracy as a differential voltmeter."

## SPECIFICATIONS

| RANGE: Voltage Range | DC Input Resistance | AC Input Impedance |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1000-0-1000 | 10 Meg | $1 \mathrm{Meg}, 40 \mathrm{pf}$ |
| 100-0-100 | " | " |
| 10-0-10 | " | " |
| 1-0-1 | " | " |
| *0.1-0-0.1 | " | " |
| *0.01-0-0.01 | " | " |
| *0.001-0-0.001 | 1 Meg | * |
| *0.0001-0-0.0001 | " | " |

NOTE: 10\% overvoltage capability on each range. *These ranges obtained by using null ranges with all voltage readout dials set to zero.

## GENERAL

ELECTRICAL DESIGN: Completely solid-state.

INPUT RESISTANCE OF NULI DETECTOR: 10 megohms for two least sensitive null ranges, all input ranges: 1 megohm for two most sensitive null ranges, all input ranges.

REFERENCE ELEMENT: Temperature-compensated zener diode, temperature coefficient less than $1 \mathrm{ppm} /{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ over operating temperature ranoe.

REGULATION OF REFERENCE SUPPLY: $0.0002 \%$ for a 10\% line voltage change.

## STABILITY OF REFERENCE SUPPLY:

$0.0005 \%$ peak-to-peak per hour
$0.0007 \%$ peak-to-peak per day
$0.0013 \%$ peak-to-peak per sixty days

## STABILITY OF INSTRUMENT:

$0.0025 \%$ peak-to-peak per sixty days

ACCURACY OF OFF-NULL DEFLECTION: $\pm 5 \%$ of null range ( $+3 \%$ with voltage dials at zero).

KELVIN-VARLEY DIVIDER ACCURACY: $\pm 0.0012 \%$ of setting from $1 / 10$ of full scale to full scale. $\pm 0.00012 \%$ of terminal linearity below $1 / 10$ full scale.

RECORDER OUTPUT: Adjustable from 0 to $\pm 20 \mathrm{mv}$ minimum for full scale right and left deflections.

POLARITY: Front panel switch selects + DC. $-D C$, and $A C$.
WARMUP TIME: 3 minutes.

COMMON MODE REJECTION: 130 db at DC: 85 db at $60 \mathrm{~Hz}: 70 \mathrm{db}$ at 400 Hz . NOTE: Battery operation provides complete isolation from power system ground, for elimination of error due to ground loops.

OPERATING TEMPERATURE RANGE: $0^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $50^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ (see Accuracy).

STORAGE TEMPERATURE RANGE: $-40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+60^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ $\left(40^{\circ} \mathrm{F}\right.$ to $+140^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$ ).

SHOCK: Meets requirements of MIL-T-945A and MIL-S901B.

VIBRATION: Meets requirements of MIL-T-945A.

INPUT POWER: Rechargeable battery or $115 / 230$ VAC $\pm 10 \%, 50-440 \mathrm{H} /$, approximately 4 watts during line operation or approximately 6 watts during recharge (minimum 30 hours operation on full charge).

MOUNTING: Resilient feet provided for bench and portable use. For side-by-side EIA Rack Mounting of two units, add Adapter Kit 881A-103 (includes handle-brackets and key plate). For EIA Rack Mounting of a single unit, add Adapter Kit 881A-102 (includes brackets with handles).

SIZE: 7" high X 8-1/2" wide X 14-3/4" deep. (19" wide in rack configurations $).(17.7 \times 21.5 \times 37.4 \mathrm{~cm})$

WEIGHT: Approximately 14 lbs . $(5.89 \mathrm{~kg})$
PRICE: Model 887AB - \$1695.00
Rack Adapter Kit 881A-103 - \$15.00
Rack Adapter Kit 881A-102 * \$25.00

## SOLID STATE DC DIFFERENTIAL VOLTMETER

## FEATURES

- Infinite Input Resistance from 0 to $\pm 1100$ VDC
- Absolute Accuracy $\pm 0.01 \%$ of Input
- All-Solid-State
- Battery and Grounded Recorder Options
- 1 mv Full Scale Null Sensitivity
- Resolution 1 ppm of Range
- Continuous Dial Rotation


All solid-state Model 891A is a versatile new DC differential voltmeter which combines the advantages of a precision high-voltage reference with those of batterypowered operation. Loading of the circuit under test is prevented over the entire range of 0 to $\pm 1100$ VDC by infinite input resistance at null, the benefit of a newly developed 1100 VDC reference supply. Battery operation assuring portability and complete isolation from the power line, is made possible by the use of an efficient dc-to-dc converter to boost battery voltage to an accurately established 1100 volts. The 1100 v reference supply is regulated by comparing a sample of its potential to that of aged and matched zener diodes with a high-gain, extremely stable DC amplifier.

The reference voltage is applied across a Kelvin-Varley voltage divider with three decades of Fluke manufactured precision wirewound resistors plus a high resolution interpolating vernier for five-digit readout. Input resistance of the Kelvin-Varley divider is 1.1 megohm resulting in extremely low maximum power dissipation of 1.1 watts at 1100 volts, a factor critical to battery operation.

From 0 to $\pm 1100$ VDC, the 891 A directly compares the voltmeter input voltage to the Kelvin-Varley divider output voltage by means of a high input impedance null detector. Thus, the instrument operates potentiometrically over its entire range, with infinite input resistance at null (zero meter deflection), thereby eliminating source loading error. Because of the very high input resistance of the null detector, off-null input resistance is extremely high also.

End scale null deflection (difference between unknown input voltage and Kelvin-Varley output voltage) is 1 millivolt to 100 volts in six ranges. Null range switching is automatic with instrument input range so that maximum meter resloution is a constant 1 ppm of range above 1 VDC.

The null detector is a DC amplifier with high sensitivity and stability obtained through the use of a FET-chopperstabilized circuit. Input resistance of the null detector is 100 megohms for the 100 v through 0.1 v null ranges, and 10 megohms on the 0.01 and 0.001 v null ranges.

The optional rechargeable battery power pack which may be included initially or added easily at a later date assures complete isolation from the line as well as maximum portability. The instrument may be operated directly from the line, from the line during battery charging, or for at least 8 hours on a full charge. Power consumption is a modest 4 watts for operation and a total of only 8 watts while the batteries are charging.

The recorder output module like the battery pack is optional and may be included initially or added at a later date. The output terminals are completely isolated from the internal circuitry and the low terminal is grounded. This enables the instrument to drive any recorder regardless of input isolation characteristics. The recorder output is adjustable from 0 to $\pm 0.2 \mathrm{v}$ for full scale meter deflection.

The instrument may be operated as a conventional voltmeter to rapidly determine the input to $\pm 3 \%$ of range. In this mode, input resistance is an excellent 100 megohms. Operator features include large, in-line readout with $360^{\circ}$ rotation of voltage dials, virtual immunity to damage by accidental overload, and automatic decimal switching with range.

## AS A DIFFERENTIAL VOLTMETER

ABSOLUTE ACCURACY: $+(0.01$ of input $+0.001 \%$ of range +10 uv) from 0 to +1100 VDC at $23^{\circ} \mathrm{C}+2^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ (nominal calibration temperature), up to $80^{\circ}$ er relative humidity, $\pm(0.02$ of input +0.001 's of range +10 uv) from 0 to $\pm 1100 \mathrm{VDC}$. from $10^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ up to $70^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$ relative humidity.
INPUT RANGES: 1, 10. 100. 1000 VDC with $10 \%$ overtanging capability

## NULL RANGES:

## INPUT RANGE <br> Iv <br> 10 v <br> 100 v <br> 1000 v

INPUT RESISTANCE:
Infimite at null trom 0 to 1100 VDC

METER RESOLUTION: 10 uv maximuin 11 ppm of range above I v, 10 ppm of Iv range)
VOLTAGE DIAL RESOLUTION:
10 uv maximum ( 10 ppm of rathge).

## AS A CONVENTIONAL VOLTMETER

ACCURACY: +3 of range.
RANGES AND INPUT RESISTANCE:
$1000-0-1000$ $100-0 \cdot 100$ 10-0-10 $1-0.1$
-0.1-0-0.1
*0.01-0.0.01
-0.001-0.0.001

100 Megohm input resistance 100 Megohm input resistance 100 Mefohm input resistance 100 Megohm input resistance
100 Megohm input resistance
10 Mcgoh m input resistance
10 Meg Mhm input resistance NOTE $10^{\circ}$ over-fanging cupability. *These ranges obtamed using null ranges with all readout dials at zero.

## GENERAL

ELECTRICAL DESIGN: Completels wolid-state.
INPUT RESISTANCE OF NULL DETECTOR: 100 megohm on all ranges except 10 megohms on 0.01 and 0.001 v ranges.

REFERENCE ELEMENT: Temperature compensated zoner diodes.
REGULATION OF REFERENCE SUPPLY: $0.0005^{\circ}$ for a l0\% line voltage chanfe.
INSTRUMENT STABILITY (peak-to-peak):
10 ppm per hour
20 ppm por day
40 ppm per month
90 ppm per vear
KELVIN-VARLEY DIVIDER ACCURACY: $+0.005^{\circ} ;$ of dial serting shove I / 10 of full scale

RECORDER OUTPUT: Available as option -02, adjustable from 0 to $\pm 0.2 \mathrm{v}$ for end scale null deflection. Low side grounded. Loading does not affect null deflection accuracy.
POLARITY: Reversible via front panel switch.
WARMUP TIME: Less than 1 minute.
DC COMMON MODE REJECTION: 120 db ( $1 \mathrm{uv} / \mathrm{volt}$ of common mode voltage).

AC COMMON MODE REJECTION: Up to 100 v peak-to-peak 50.500 Hz produces no measureable instrument error.
OPERATING TEMPERATURE RANGE: $0^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $50^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ (derated outside the limits of $10^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ and $40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ at 15 ppm/ ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$.
STORAGE TEMPERATURE RANGE:
891A (line power anly) $40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $70^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\left(-40^{\circ} \mathrm{F}\right.$ to $\left.158^{\circ} \mathrm{F}\right)$.
891 A (line and rechargeable batteries) $40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $60^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\left(-40^{\circ} \mathrm{F}\right.$ to $\left.140^{\circ} \mathrm{F}\right)$.

## HUMIDITY:

Lip to $80 \%$ RH below $25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$
Lep to $70 \div$ RH above $25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$
SHOCK: Meets requirements of MIL-T-945A and MIL. S.901B.

VIBRATION: Meets tequirements of MIL-T-945A
INPUT POWER: Model 891A. $115 / 230$ VAC $\pm 10{ }^{\circ}$. 50.500 Hz . upproximately 4 watts: with -01 option, operates from rechargeable batteries or $115 / 230$ $V A C+10^{\circ}=50-500 \mathrm{~Hz}$, approximately 8 watts during recharge while operating on line ( 16 hours to recharge, 8 hours minimum operation on full charge).
NOTE: Switch incurporated for changing from 115 V AC to 230 V AC operation.

## SIZE:

891 A - $82^{\prime \prime}$ wide $\times 7^{* \prime}$ high $\times 12^{4} 4^{\prime \prime}$ deep.
WEIGHT: (Approximate)
891 A - 12 lbs .
Battery Power Option . 2 Ibs.
Recorder Output Option - 0.3 lbs
MOUNTING:
891 A - Carrying la feet for use as a tilt-up bail. Optional brackets MEE-7008 used for $19^{* *}$ EIA rack mounting.

PRICE:
891A - $\$ 895.00$
891 A Rack Mounting Brackets MEE-7008 - $\$ 30.00$
OPTIONS:
Battery Power $(-01)$ - 5100,00
Recorder Outpur (-02) - $\$ 50.00$
All prices 1.s,b, factory. Mountlake Terrace. Washington

## FELKKI

## SOLID-STATE AC/DC DIFFERENTIAL VOLTMETER



All-solid-state Models 893 A and 893 AR are versatile new $A C / D C$ differential voltmeters which combine the adventages of a precision high-voltage reference with those of battery-powered operation. Loading of the eircuit under test is prevented over the entire range of 0 to +1100 VDC by infinite input resistance at null, the benefit of a newly developed 1100 VDC reference supply. Battery operation assuring portability and complete isolation from the power line, is made possible by the use of an efficient de-to-de converter to boost battery voltage to an accurately established 1100 volts. The 1100 v reference supply is regulated by comparing a sample of its potential to that of aged and matched zener diodes with a high-gain. extremely stable DC amplifier.
The reference voltage is applied across a Kelvin-Varley voltage divider with three decades of Fluke-manufactured precision wirewound resistors plus a high resolution interpolating vernier for five-digit readout. Input resistance of the Kelvin-Varley divider is 1.1 megohm resulting in extremely low maximum power dissipation of 1.1 watts at 1100 volts, a factor critical to battery operation.

From 0 to $\pm 1100$ VDC, the 893 A directly compares the voltmeter input voltage to the Kelvin-Varley divider output voltage by means of a high input impedance null detector. Thus, the instrument operates potentiometrically over its entire range, with infinite input resistance at null (zero meter deflection). thereby eliminating source loading error. Because of the very high input resistance of the null detector, off-null input resistance is extremely high also.

End seale null deflection (difference between unknown input voltage and Kelvin-Varley output voltage) is 1 millivolt to 100 volts in six ranges. Null range switching is automatic with instrument input range so that maximum meter resolution is a constant 1 ppm of range above I VDC.

## FEATURES:

- Infinite Input Resistance from 0 to $\pm 1100$ VDC
- DC Accuracy $\pm 0.01 \%$ of Input
- AC Accuracy $\pm 0.05 \%$ of Input
- All-Solid-State
- Battery and Grounded Recorder Options
- Resolution 1 ppm of Range
- Continuous Dial Rotation


The null detector is a DC amplifier with high sensitivity and stability obtained through the use of a FET-chopperstabilized circuit. Input resistance of the null detector is 100 megohms for the 100 v through 0.1 v null ranges, and 10 megohms on the 0.01 and 0.001 v null ranges.

For AC measurements. Models 893A and 893AR utilize a low-noise AC to DC converter providing a useful frequency range from $5 \mathrm{~Hz}_{\text {to }} 100 \mathrm{kHz}$ and maintaining excellent accuracy to 1 mv . Above $1 \%$ of range, converter noise is always less than +5 ppm of range. Environmental and long-term stabilities of the solid-state converter are among outstanding design parameters.

The recorder output module and the rechargeable battery pack are optional and may be included initially or added at a later date. The recorder output terminals are completely isolated from the internal circuitry and the low terminal is grounded. This enables the instrument to drive any recorder regardless of input isolation characteristics.

The instrument may be operated as a conventional voltmeter to rapidly determine the input to $+3 \%$ of range. In this mode, input resistance is an excellent 100 meg. ohms. Operator features include large, in-line readout with $360^{\circ}$ rotation of voltage dials, virtual immunity to damage by accidental overload, and automatic decimal switching with range.

## SPECIFICATIONS

## AS A DIFFERENTIAL VOLTMETER

DC ACCURACY; $\pm 10.01 \%$ of input $+0.001 \%$ of range +10 uv) from 0 to $\pm 1100$ VDC at $23^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \pm 2^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$, up to $80 \% \mathrm{RH}$. $\pm 0.02 \%$ of input $+0.001 \%$ of range +10 uv ) from 0 to $\pm 1100 \mathrm{VDC}$, from $10^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ up to $70 \% \mathrm{RH}$.
AC ACCURACY (\% of input):
At $23^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \pm 2^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$, less than $70 \% \mathrm{RH}$.
50 Hz to $10 \mathrm{kHz} ; 0.001$ to $500 \mathrm{VAC} ; \pm 0.05 \%$ of input +25 uv ) 500 to $1100 \mathrm{VAC}: \pm 0.1 \%$ of input
Over range of $10^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$, less than $70 \% \mathrm{RH}$.
5 Hz to $10 \mathrm{~Hz} ; 0.001$ to $1100 \mathrm{VAC}^{2} \pm 1 \quad 1 \%$ of input +250 uv ) 10 Hz to $20 \mathrm{~Hz} ; 0.001$ to $1100 \mathrm{VAC} ; \pm(0.5 \%$ of input $+100 \mathrm{uv})$ 20 Hz to $50 \mathrm{~Hz} ; 0.001$ to $1100 \mathrm{VAC} ; \pm(0.15 \%$ of input +25 uv) 50 Hz to $20 \mathrm{kHz} ; 0.001$ to $110 \mathrm{VAC} ; \pm(0.1 \%$ of input $+25 \mathrm{uv})$ 110 to $1100 \mathrm{VAC} ; \pm 0.15 \%$ of input
20 kHz to $50 \mathrm{kHz} ; 0.001$ to $110 \mathrm{VAC} ; \pm(0.15 \%$ of input $+25 \mathrm{uv})$ 50 kHz to $100 \mathrm{kHz} ; 0.001$ to $110 \mathrm{VAC} ; \pm 0.5 \%$ of input

INPUT RANGES: $1,10,100,1000 \mathrm{VAC}$ and $\pm \mathrm{DC}$, each with 10\% overranging capability.

NULL RANGES: Input Range
1 v
10 v
100 v
1000 v

Null Ranges $0.001,0.01,0.1 \mathrm{v}$ $0.001,0.01,0.1,1 \mathrm{v}$ $0.01,0.1,1,10 \mathrm{v}$ $0.1,1,10,100 \mathrm{v}$

DC INPUT RESISTANCE: Infinite at null from 0 to 1100 VDC.
AC INPUT IMPEDANCE: 1 megohm, 20 pf .
METER RESOLUTION: 10 uv maximum ( 1 ppm of range above $1 \mathrm{v}, 10 \mathrm{ppm}$ of 1 v range).
VOLTAGE DIAL RESOLUTION: 10 uv maximum ( 10 ppm of range).

## AS A CONVENTIONAL VOLTMETER

DC ACCURACY: $\pm 3 \%$ of range.
AC ACCURACY: $\pm 3 \%$ of range within frequency and voltage ranges listed under "AC accuracy as a differential voltmeter".

| RANGE | DC INPUT RESISTANCE | AC INPUT IMP. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1000-0-1000 | 100 M | 1 M | 20 pf |
| 100-0-100 | 100 M | 1 M | 20 pf |
| 10-0-10 | 100 M | 1 M | 20 pf |
| 1-0.1 | 100 M | 1 M | 20 pf |
| -0.1-0.0.1 | 100 M | 1 M | 20 pf |
| *0.01-0.0.01 | 10 M | 1 M | 20 pf |
| *0.001-0-0.001 | 10 M | 1 M | 20 pf |

NOTE; $10 \%$ over-ranging capability. "These ranges obtained using null ranges with all readout dials at zero.

## GENERAL

## ELECTRICAL DESIGN: Completely solid-state.

INPUT RESISTANCE OF NULL DETECTOR: 100 megohms on all ranges except 10 megohms on 0.01 and 0.001 v ranges.
REFERENCE ELEMENT: Temperature compensated zener diodes.
REGULATION OF REFERENCE SUPPLY: $0.0005 \%$ for a $10 \%$ line voltage change.

## REFERENCE STABILITY (peak-to-peak):

$\begin{array}{ll}10 \mathrm{ppm} \text { per hour } & 40 \mathrm{ppm} \text { per month } \\ 20 \mathrm{ppm} \text { per day } & 90 \mathrm{ppm} \text { per year }\end{array}$
KELVIN-VARLEY DIVIDER ACCURACY: $\pm 0.005 \%$ of dial setting above $1 / 10$ of full scale.
RECORDER OUTPUT: Available as option -02, adjustable from 0 to $\pm 0.2 \mathrm{v}$ for end scale null deflection. Low side grounded. Loading does not affect null deflection accuracy.
POLARITY: Reversible via front panel switch.
WARMUP TIME: Less than 1 minute.
DC COMMON MODE REJECTION: 120 db ( $1 \mathrm{uv} / \mathrm{volt}$ of common mode voltage)
AC COMMON MODE REJECTION: Up to 100 v peak-to-peak 50.500 Hz produces no measurable instrument error.

OPERATING TEMPERATURE RANGE: Within DC accuracy specifications from $10^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$; Derate DC accuracy outside these limits to $0^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ and $50^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ at $15 \mathrm{ppm} /{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$.
Within AC accuracy specifications from $10^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$, derate at $40 \mathrm{ppm} /{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ outside those limits to $0^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ and $50^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$.

## STORAGE TEMPERATURE RANGE:

893A (line power only)

$$
-40^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \text { to }+70^{\circ} \mathrm{C}
$$

893A (line and rechargeable batteries) $-40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+60^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$
HUMIDITY: Up to $80 \%$ RH below $25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ Up to $70 \%$ RH above $25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$
SHOCK AND VIBRATION: Meets MIL-T-945A.
INPUT POWER: Model 893 A and 893 AR, $115 / 230$ VAC $\pm 10 \%$, $50 \cdot 500 \mathrm{~Hz}$, approximately 4 watts; with -01 option, operates from rechargeable batteries or $115 / 230 \mathrm{VAC} \pm 10 \%, 50-500 \mathrm{~Hz}$. approximately 8 watts during recharge while operating on line (16 hours to recharge, 8 hours minimum operation on full charge).
NOTE: Switch incorporated for changing from 115 VAC to SIZE: 230 VAC operation.
$893 \mathrm{~A} \cdot 8 \frac{1}{2} 2^{\prime \prime}$ wide $\times 7^{\prime \prime}$ high $\times 10 \frac{1}{4}{ }^{\prime \prime}$ deep. $(21.5 \times 17.7 \times 26.0 \mathrm{~cm})$
$893 A R-17^{\prime \prime}$ wide $\times 312^{\prime \prime}$ high $\times 121 /^{\prime \prime}$ deep. $(43.1 \times 88 \times$ $31.3 \mathrm{CM})$ ( $19^{\prime \prime}$ wide after installation of mounting
WEIGHT: (approximate) brackets)
893 A or $893 \mathrm{AR}-12 \mathrm{lbs} .(5.44 \mathrm{~kg})$
Battery Power Option - 2 lbs.
Recorder Output Option - 0.3 lbs .
MOUNTING:
893A Carrying handle detents into custom designed feet for use as a tilt-up bail. Optional brackets MEE7008 used for $19^{\prime \prime}$ EIA rack mounting.
893AR Self-supporting on custom-designed feet and included tilt bail. Rack mountable with optional brackets MEE-7001 or optional $18^{\prime \prime}$ chassis slides MEE- 8078.
PRICE:
893A - \$1,195.00 893AR - \$1,195.00
OPTIONS:
Battery Power (-01) - \$100.00 (available for 893A only)
Recorder Output (-02) - \$50.00

## ACCESSORIES:

893AR Rack Mounting Brackets MEE-7001 - \$15.00
893A Rack Mounting Brackets MEE-7008 - $\$ 30.00$
893AR 18" Chassis slides MEE-8078 - $\$ 50.00$
All Prices f.o.b. factory, Mountlake Terrace, Washington.

## SOLID STATE DIFFERENTIAL VOLTMETER



## FEATURES

- Infinite input resistance at null, from 0 to $\pm 1100$ VDC
- Absolute accuracy $\pm 0.0025 \%$ of Input
- All Solid State
- Incorporates Ratiometer Capability
- 100 uv Full Scale Null Sensitivity
- 0 to 1100 VDC
- Resolution 0.1 ppm of range
- Grounded recorder output

All-solid-state Model 895A DC Differential Voltmeter achieves an absolute accuracy of $\pm$ ( 25 parts per million of input +1 ppm of range +5 uv ) from 0 to $\pm 1100 \mathrm{VDC}$. Over the entire range from 0 to $\pm 1100 \mathrm{VDC}$, the 895 A offers infinite input resistance at null, made possible through the incorporation of a unique Fluke solid-state, photo-chopper-stabilized 1100 VDC reference supply. This supply is calibrated against a zener EMF with state-of-the-art stability and temperature coefficient parameters. Due to the excellent stability of the zener supply, the overall stability of the 1100 VDC reference is better than 5 ppm peak-to-peak per hour, and 8 ppm peak-to-peak per day.

The reference voltage is applied across a Kelvin-Varley voltage divider with four decades of Fluke-manufactured precision wirewound resistors plus high-resolution interpolating vernier for six-digit readout. Critical resistors of the divider are temperature coefficient grouped to better than $0.5 \mathrm{ppm} /{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$. Ratio stability of the Kelvin-Varley resistor decades is within $5 \mathrm{ppm} /$ year.

From 0 to $\pm 1100$ VDC, the 895A directly compares the voltmeter input voltage to the Kelvin-Varley divider output voltage by means of a high input impedance null detector. Thus, the instrument operates potentiometrically over its entire range, with infinite input resistance at null (zero meter deflection), thereby eliminating source loading error. Because of the very high input resistance of the null detector, off-null input resistance is extremely high also, typically in the order of thousands of megohms per volt of input.

End scale null deflection (difference between unknown input voltage and Kelvin-Varley output voltage) is 100 uv to 100 V in seven ranges. Null range switching is automatic with instrument input range switching so that maximum meter resolution is a constant 0.1 ppm of range above 1 VDC .

The null detector is a DC amplifier with extreme sensitivity and stability obtained through the use of a unique high-gain, photo-chopper-stabilized solid-state circuit. Input resistance of the null detector is an extreme 100 megohms on all ranges down to $0.1 \mathrm{~V} ; 10$ megohms on the 0.01 V range; and 1 megohm on the 0.001 and 0.0001 V ranges. Transformer coupling in the null detector provides complete isolation for the recorder output feature. Low side of the 0 to 0.5 V full scale recorder output is common to the chassis, assuring operation of the 895A with virtually all recorders, regardless of input isolation characteristics. Such excellent isolation provides another application for the 895A; general purpose isolation amplifier with a gain of $0,5 \mathrm{~V} /$ null-range sensitivity setting.

The 895A is also designed for those applications where it is desired to obtain an extremely accurate ratio of one voltage to another. By placing the front panel polarity switch in the "RATIO" position, the Kelvin-Varley divider is connected across rear panel posts for connection to an external reference up to 1000 VDC. At null, then, the voltage dial reading indicates the ratio of front panel input to rear reference input.

The instrument may be operated as a conventional voltmeter to rapidly determine the input to $\pm 3 \%$ of range. In this mode, input resistance is an excellent $100 \mathrm{meg}-$ ohms. Operator features include large, in-line readout, virtual immunity to damage by accidental overload, and automatic decimal switching with range. All electrical components are flow-soldered on glass-epoxy printed circuit boards for ruggedness and reliability.

Model 895A is equipped with resilient feet and tilt-up bail for bench use. Metal handles are available for either single or side-by-side rack mounting.

## SPECIFICATIONS

## AS A DIFFERENTIAL VOLTMETER

ABSOLUTE ACCURACY: $\pm(0.0025 \%$ of input $+0.0001 \%$ of range +5 uv) from 0 to $\pm 1100 \mathrm{VDC}$ at $23^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \pm 1^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ (nominal calibration temperature), less than $70 \%$ relative humidity.
$\pm(0.005 \%$ of input $+5 \mathrm{uv})$ from 0 to $\pm 1100 \mathrm{VDC}$, within the temperature range of $16^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $32^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\left(60^{\circ} \mathrm{F}\right.$ to $\left.90^{\circ} \mathrm{F}\right)$, less than $70 \%$ relative humidity. Derate accuracy outside this temperature range at $0.00035 \% /{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to extremes of $0^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ and $50^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$.

NOTE: Thorough error analysis studies into total instrument stability taking into account the documented stabilities of individual components and utilizing probability and statistical methods, indicate that typical instrument stability (defined as a specification met by $80 \%$ to $90 \%$ of all instruments) is 20 ppm ( $0.002 \%$ ) peak-to-peak per year. An instrument so categorized need be calibrated only once per year to meet all specifications. Additional stability data upon request.

INPUT RANGES: $1,10,100,1000$ VDC with $10 \%$ over-ranging capability.

NULL RANGES:

| Input Range | Null Ranges |
| :---: | ---: |
| 1 V | $0.1,0.01,0.001,0.0001 \mathrm{~V}$ |
| 10 V | $1,0.1,0.01,0.001,0.0001 \mathrm{~V}$ |
| 100 V | $10,1,0.1,0.01,0.001 \mathrm{~V}$ |
| 1000 V | $100,10,1,0.1,0.01 \mathrm{~V}$ |

INPUT RESISTANCE: Infinite at null from 0 to $\pm 1100 \mathrm{VDC}$.
METER RESOLUTION: 1 uv maximum ( 0.1 ppm of range above $1 \mathrm{VDC}, 1 \mathrm{ppm}$ of range below 1 VDC ).

VOLTAGE DIAL RESOLUTION: 1 uv maximum ( 1 ppm of range).

## AS A CONVENTIONAL VOLTMETER

ACCURACY: $\pm 3 \%$ of range
RANGES AND INPUT RESISTANCE:

1000-0-1000
100-0-100
10-0-10
1-0-1
*0.1-0-0.1
*0.01-0-0.01
*0.001-0-0.001
*0.0001-0-0.0001

100 Megohm input resistance
100 Megohm input resistance
100 Megohm input resistance
100 Megohm input resistance
100 Megohm input resistance
10. Megohm input resistance

1 Megohm input resistance
1 Megohm input resistance

NOTE: $10 \%$ overranging capability. *These ranges obtained using null ranges with all readout dials at zero.

## AS A RATIOMETER

CIRCUIT: "RATIO" position of polarity switch places KelvinVarley divider across rear panel binding posts for connection to external reference input voltage. Null detector remains between front panel input and Kelvin-Varley variable tap. At null, voltage dial (Kelvin-Varley) setting indicates decimal ratio of front panel input voltage to rear reference input voltage.

RATIO: Zero to unity (six-digit readout).
REFERENCE INPUT VOLTAGE: 0 to $\pm 1000$ VDC with no power derating over entire range.

## RATIO ACCURACY:

$\pm 0.0012 \%$ of setting at 0.1 ratio and above
$\pm 0.00012 \%$ of terminal linearity below 0.1 ratio

TEMPERATURE COEFFICIENT OF RATIO:
$0.0001 \%$ of setting $/{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ above 0.1 ratio
$0.00001 \%$ of terminal linearity $/{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ below 0.1 ratio

## GENERAL

INPUT RESISTANCE OF NULL DETECTOR:
100 megohms on $100,10,1$, and 0.1 V null ranges
10 megohms on 0.01 V null range
1 megohm on 0.001 and 0.0001 V null ranges
REGULATION OF REFERENCE SUPPLY: $0.0002 \%$ for a $10 \%$ line voltage change.

STABILITY OF REFERENCE SUPPLY:
$0.0005 \%$ peak-to-peak per hour
$0.0008 \%$ peak-to-peak per day
0.0013 peak-to-peak per sixty days

STABILITY OF METER ZERO (includes noise): $\pm 2$ uv for a $10 \%$ line voltage change on most sensitive ( 0.0001 V ) null range.

KELVIN-VARLEY DIVIDER ACCURACY: $\pm 0.0012 \%$ of setting from $1 / 10$ full scale to full scale. $\pm 0.00012$, terminal linearity below $1 / 10$ full scale.

REFERENCE ELEMENT: Temperature compensated Zener diodes.

WARM-UP TIME: 30 minutes.
RECORDER/ISOLATION AMPLIFIER OUTPUT: Adjustable from 0 to 0.5 V minimum for end-scale meter deflection, source resistance 5 K to 8 K , linearity better than $\pm 0.5 \%$ of end-scale. Gain as an isolation amplifier is $(0.5 \mathrm{~V} /$ null-range sensitivity).

POLARITY: Front panel switch selects $+D C,-D C$, and Ratio. DC COMMON MODE REJECTION: 140 db or $0.1 \mathrm{uv} /$ volt of common mode voltage.

AC COMMON MODE REJECTION: 140 db at 50, 60, and 120 $\mathrm{Hz} ; 120 \mathrm{db}$ at 400 Hz and 1000 Hz .

OPERATING TEMPERATURE RANGE: $0^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $50^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\left(32^{\circ} \mathrm{F}\right.$ to $122^{\circ}$ F). See Accuracy.

HUMIDITY: Within specifications up to $70 \%$ relative humidity.
STORAGE TEMPERATURE RANGE: $-40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+70^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\left(-40^{\circ} \mathrm{F}\right.$ to $158^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$ ).

SHOCK: Meets requirements of MIL-T-945A and MIL-S-901B.
VIBRATION: Meets requirements of MIL-T-945A.
INPUT POWER: $115 / 230 \mathrm{VAC} \pm 10 \%, 50$ to $1000 \mathrm{~Hz}, 15$ watts, 20 VA .

MOUNTING: Resilient feet provided for bench and portable use. For side-by-side EIA Rack Mounting of two units, add Adapter Kit 881A-103 (includes handle-brackets and key plate). For ELA Rack Mounting of a single unit, add Adapter Kit 881A102 (includes brackets with handles).

SIZE: $7^{\prime \prime}$ high $\times 8-1 / 2^{\prime \prime}$ wide $\times 14-3 / 4^{\prime \prime}$ deep. ( $19^{\prime \prime}$ wide in rack configurations) $(17.7 \times 21.5 \times 37.4 \mathrm{~cm})$

WEIGHT: 16 pounds. $(7.25 \mathrm{~kg}$ )
PRICE: $\$ 1395.00$
Rack Adapter Kit 881A-103 - \$15.00
Rack Adapter Kit 881A-102 - \$25.00

## TRUE RMS DIFFERENTIAL VOLTMETER



FEATURES:

- TRUE RMS RESPONSE
- all solid state
- $\pm 0.05 \%$ ACCURACY
- RECORDER output
- $2 \mathrm{~Hz}-2 \mathrm{MHz}$ BANDWIDTH

APPLICATIONS:

- vibration, acoustic and seismic sciences
- NOISE MEASUREMENTS
- POWER SUPPLY RIPPLE MEASUREMENTS
- SECONDARY AC MEASUREMENT STANDARD

The all solid-state Model 931B is designed for state of the art rapid measurements of AC waveforms regardless of their shape. Accuracies to $\pm 0.05 \%$ of reading are obtained in a simple to operate portable instrument with a five digit readout and automatic indicating decimal point.

The 931B employs the principle of the differential thermocouple transfer standard to obtain its high degree of accuracy, incorporating unique Fluke solid-state circuitry to accomplish the thermal transfer virtually instantaneously and automatically as the voltage readout dials are adjusted to their proper setting.

As with all Fluke differential voltmeters, the 931B incorporates a "TVM" or conventional direct-reading mode for rapid indication of the RMS value of input. Frequency response in TVM mode is 2 Hz to 2 MHz . Response in the null or differential mode is 2 Hz to 1 MHz .

Available options for the Model 931B are listed below.
Basic 931B - BNC input, line powered.
Option -01 - BNC input, line or rechargeable battery powered.

Rechargeable battery configurations incorporate NickelCadmium batteries for up to 22 hours of contimuous operation between recharging.

The operational advantages of the 931 B have been enhanced by the addition of a NULL DAMPING selector switch. This offers the operator the choice of normal differential mode operation over the frequency range of 10 Hz to 1 MHz , or operation down to 2 Hz . Operation of the 931 B at frequencies over 20 Hz , while in the 2 Hz mode is not recommended due to the slow response of the meter circuit.

Accuracy of measurement for each mode is graphically shown in Figure 1.

The 931 B series will withstand up to 1500 V peak or 1000 V RMS on any range under any combination of


Figure 1
control settings with no damage. No reset is necessary. and the instrument will function normally after removal of overload.

True RMS response is guaranteed through the use of thermocouples, which by definition produce an output due to the heating effect of an applied current. The 931B series finds many applications in AC measurements where distortion is greater than the allowable measurement error, where measurements involve waveforms over which there is no control of harmonic content, and where non-sinusoidal waveforms are to be measured. A DC output, proportional to meter deflection and accurate to within $\pm 1 \%$ of end scale, is available for recording purposes or as an RMS to DC converter.

The 931B series is packaged in a lightweight, compact configuration, the same as used for Fluke solid-state differential voltmeters. Resilient feet and tilt-up bail are standard equipment for bench use. Kits are available for side-by-side or single unit mounting in a standard EIA rack.

## AS A DIFFERENTIAL VOLTMETER



## GENERAL

## INPUT

## INPUT IMPEDANCE

## SHORT TERM STABILITY

## LONG TERM STABILITY

BNC connector mounted on front panel.
1 Megohm shunted by less than 8 pf at front panel BNC connector.

Better than $0.005 \%$ per hour and $0.02 \%$ per day without adjustment of front panel "CAL" control.

Better than $0.01 \%$ for 30 days and $0.02 \%$ for 90 days, reset to zero during periodic calibration.

NOTE: The stability figures are included in the aceuracy specifications for the instrument.

OVERLOAD PROTECTION

## LINE REGULATION

## DC RECORDER OUTPUT

## ENVIRONMENT:

OPERATING TEMPERATURE RANGE
STORAGE TEMPERATURE RANGE:
Models 931B
Models 931B-01

## SHOCK AND VIBRATION

## INPUT POWER:

Models 931B and 931B-01

## MOUNTING

SIZE

## WEIGHT:

## Models 931B

Models 931B-01

## PRICES:

$$
\begin{array}{ll}
\text { Model 931B } & \$ 1195.00 \\
\text { Model 931B-01 } & \$ 1295.00
\end{array}
$$

Transistor driver and relay protect instrument from damage by overloads up to 1500 V peak or 1000 V RMS on any range and automatically reset upon removal of overload.

Better than $0.0005 \%$ for a $10 \%$ line voltage change from nominal.

Linear. proportional to meter deflection. Either I VDC at end scale ( 1 K output resistance), or adjustable from 0 to 1 VDC at end scale. Accuracy of output $\left(0^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\right.$ to $\left.50^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\right): 10 \mathrm{~Hz}$ to $500 \mathrm{kHz}-+1 \%$ of end scale

2 Hz to $2 \mathrm{MHz}+5 \%$ of end scale
$0^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $50^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$
$-40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+70^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$
$-40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+60^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$
Meets the hammer-blow shock and all variable and fixed frequency vibration requirements of MIL-T-945A.
$115 / 230$ VAC $50-440 \mathrm{~Hz} .3$ watts.
22 hours minimum operation from internal rechargeable Nickle-Cadmium batteries and input power of 24 watts required for recharging while operating Model 931 B-01.

Resilient feet provided for bench and portable use. For side-by-side EIA Rack Mounting of two units, add Adapter kit 881 A-103 (includes handle-brackets and key plate.) For EIA Rack Mounting of a single unit, add Adapter Kit 881 A-102 (includes brackets with handles).
$7^{\prime \prime}$ high $\times 81 / 2$ " wide $\times 11 \frac{1}{4}$ " deep. ( $19^{\prime \prime}$ wide in rack configurations). ( $17.8 \times 21.6 \times 29.9 \mathrm{~cm}$ )
$111 / 2$ pounds. $(5.21 \mathrm{~kg})$
15 pounds.

Rack adapter kit 881A-102 ..... \$25.00
Rack adapter kit 881A-103 ..... 15.00

# section 5 

## calibrators



Fluke calibrators answer the need for wide range calibration applications. Outputs are dialed up using decade switches and the accuracy and stability of these instruments are able to satisfy the most critical requirements for a precision calibration or voltage reference source.
Fluke ac and dc voltage and current calibrators combine ruggedness and reliability with extreme accuracy and stability. The results are standards lab instruments that are at home in the calibration lab or on the production line.

## DC Calitration

DC Calibrators employ either especially processed and selected Zener diodes housed in temperature-controlled ovens to produce an exceptionally stable reference or ultra-stable solid state reference amplifiers to achieve the highest possible degree of accuracy. Reference amplifiers are practically immune to temperature changes and are now the preferred reference for state-of-the-art calibrators. All dc calibrators employ overvoltage and overcurrent protection to ensure against damage to equipment in the event of component failure or operator error. All solid state circuitry is conservatively designed to run cool without needing cooling fans. Instruments are suited to either bench top or rack mount operation using the optional rack mount hardware.

AC Guthmatinn
AC calibration is achieved using Fluke's new 5200A/5205A precision Calibration System. This state-of-the-art system delivers frequencies from 10 Hz to 1.2 MHz at outputs up to 1200 V . Ease of operation, low distortion, and high reliability make this equipment ideal for production ac calibration on the assembly line or as a working standard in the calibrations laboratory.

Fluke offers the convenience of $\mathrm{ac} / \mathrm{dc}$ voltage, current and resistance calibration in one instrument in the Model 760A Meter Calibrator. This popular instrument finds a wide range of applications in the calibration lab or on the production line. For on-site calibrations, Fluke's new Model 515A Portable Calibrator offers precision ac voltage, dc voltage and resistance standards in a unit weighing only 13 pounds. Basic accuracy for the 515A is specified for a full year over a wide temperature range to assure the utmost in versatility and reliability.

Consult the following selection guide to find the Fluke calibrator meeting your general requirements. Then, look at the detail specifications in the following pages to locate the instrument meeting your exact requirements.

CALIBRATOR SELECTION GUIDE

| Model | 332B | 332D | 3330B | 335A | 335D | 341A | 343A | 382A | 515A | 5200A | 760A |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Function | dc volts | dc volts | de volts de current | de volts ${ }^{1}$ | de volts ${ }^{1}$ | de volts | de volts | de volts dc current | $\mathrm{ac} / \mathrm{de}$ volts ohms | ac volts | ac/dc volts current, ohms |
| Basic accuracy | 0.002\% | 0.001\% | 0.003\% voltage 0.006\% current | 0.002\% | 0.001\% | 0.005\% | 0.002\% | 0.01\% | $0.003 \%$ dc volts $0.04 \%$ @10V ac $0.015 \% 1 \mathrm{~K} \Omega$ to $1 \mathrm{M} \Omega$ | $\begin{gathered} 0.02 \% \\ 30 \mathrm{~Hz}^{\text {to }} \\ 20 \mathrm{kHz}^{2} \end{gathered}$ | $0.05 \%$ de volts $0.2 \%$ ac volts $0.1 \%$ dc current $0.25 \%$ ac current $0.1 \%$ ohms |
| Range | 0 to 1100 V | O to 1100V | $\begin{gathered} 0 \text { to } 1100 \mathrm{~V} \\ 0 \mathrm{to} \\ 100 \mathrm{~mA} \end{gathered}$ | 0 to 1100 V | 0 to 1100 V | 0 to 1100 V | 0 to 1100V | $\begin{gathered} 0 \text { to } 50 \mathrm{~V} \\ 0 \text { to } 2 \mathrm{~A} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { to } 100 \mathrm{~V} \mathrm{dc} \\ & 1 \mathrm{~V}, 10 \mathrm{~V} \\ & 100 \mathrm{~V} \text { ac } \\ & \text { to } 10 \mathrm{M} \Omega \end{aligned}$ | 0 to 100 V 6 | $\begin{gathered} 1 \mathrm{mV}-1000 \mathrm{~V} \\ 1 \mu \mathrm{~A} \cdot 10 \mathrm{~A} \\ 1 \Omega \cdot 10 \mathrm{M} \Omega \end{gathered}$ |
| Max. output current | 50 mA | 50 mA | 100 mA | 50 mA | 50 mA | 25 mA | 25 mA | 2 A | to $10 \mathrm{~mA} d c$ and ac volts | 50 mA | 10A |
| Regulation Line-load | 0.0002\% | 0.0002\% | 5 ppm of output (volts) 5 ppm of range (current) | 0.0002\% | 0.0002\% | 0.0005\% | 0.0005\% | 0.0005\% | (at 100 V dc) $\pm 5 \mathrm{ppm}-\mathrm{load}$ < 10 ppm -line | $\begin{aligned} & 0.001 \% \text { line } \\ & 0.005 \% \text { load } \\ & (10 \mathrm{~Hz} \text {. } \\ & 20 \mathrm{kHz}) \end{aligned}$ | 0.05\% line |
| Stability | 0.001\%/mo | 5ppm/mo | 15ppm/mo (voltage) 30ppm/mo (current) | 0.001\%/mo | 5ppm/mo | 0.003\%/mo | 0.0015\%/mo | 0.005\%/mo | Within performance specs for 12 months | $\begin{aligned} & 0.005 \% / 24 \\ & \text { hours } \\ & \text { (amplitude) } \\ & 0.05 \% / 24 \\ & \text { hours } \\ & \text { (frequency) } \end{aligned}$ | Within performance specs for 12 months |
| Ripple \& Noise | $20.40 \mu \mathrm{~V}$ | $20-40 \mu \mathrm{~V}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 60-200 \mu \mathrm{~V} \\ & 20 \mathrm{nA} \cdot 1 \mu \mathrm{~A} \end{aligned}$ | $20-40 \mu \mathrm{~V}$ | $20.40 \mu \mathrm{~V}$ | <100 $\mu$ V | $<50 \mu \mathrm{~V}$ | $\begin{gathered} 0.002 \% \\ \text { of range } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & <0.01 \% \mathrm{RMS} \\ & \text { at } 100 \mathrm{~V} \text { dc } \end{aligned}$ | Note 4 | 0.5\%dc ${ }^{5}$ |

1 includes $0.002 \%$ differential voltmeter and high z null detector in same unit
$3_{\text {reduced regulation above }} 20 \mathrm{kHz}$
${ }^{4}$ total harmonic distortion \& noise: $0.04 \% 10 \mathrm{~Hz}-100 \mathrm{kHz}, 0.3 \% 100 \mathrm{kHz}-500 \mathrm{kHz}, 1 \% 500 \mathrm{kHz}-1 \mathrm{MHz}$
5 distortion $0.5 \%$ and noise $0.1 \%$ ac $\quad 6$ operation to 1200 V using companion model 5205A power amplifier

## EL니줄

## VOLTAGE CALIBRATOR



## FEATURES

### 0.002\% Calibration Accuracy

 Entirely Solid State (No Cooling Fans) Overcurrent and Overvoltage Protection 0.1 ppm Resolution 7 inch Panel Height
## Remote Sensing

## All Circuitry Shielded and Guarded

Model 332B is an extremely stable voltage standard, which will deliver any desired output voltage up to 1111 volts with an accuracy of $0.002 \%$. The instrument is designed to satisfy the most critical requirements for a precision calibrator or voltage reference source. The outstanding regulation and environmental specifications and the overvoltage and overcurrent protection features indicate that the instrument is well suited for day to day use on the production line as well as in controlled laboratory environment.

Output voltage is set by seven in-line decade switches to provide 0.1 part per million resolution in each voltage range. Three voltage ranges provide full scale outputs of $0-11,0-111$, or $0-1111$ volts. Output current for any range is rated at 0 to 50 milliamperes.

Overcurrent and overvoltage limits are provided to afford protection in the event of component failure or operator error. The current limit may be set to operate at any level from 1.0 ma to 60 ma by means of a continuously adjustable front panel control. When limiting begins, a panel light illuminates. When the overload is removed, the supply returns to normal operation. Continuous limiting will not harm the supply. The overvoltage trip may be set to operate at any point from $10 \%$ to $110 \%$ of each voltage range by a continuously variable front panel control. In the event
the set point is exceeded, the calibrator is immediately returned to standiby mode and the output is disconnected from the load. Normal operation may be restored by returning the power switch to STANDBY and then to OPERATE.

All circuitry in the 332B is completely solid state. The heating effects of vacuum tube filaments is thus eliminated. In order to further reduce heat dissipation in the instrument, incoming power is preregulated to deliver only the required output power. As a result, there is very little temperature rise at any operating level and no fans or other extraneous cooling methods are required. Adverse effects of heat on components is eliminated and reliability and stability are significantly improved.

The main regulating loop, which controls the output voltage, consists of a chopper stabilized amplifier having more than 180 db of gain at DC. Output voltage is controlled by a sample string consisting of Fluke-manufactured precision wire wound resistors that are carefully selected and matched for resistance ratio and very low temperature coefficient. The voltage reference element is a specially processed and selected zener diode with extensive test history of stable operation. The diode is housed in a proportionally controlled zener oven along with the associated constant current source to provide an exceptionally stable reference. STANDBY position of the power switch supplies power to the zener oven and all control circuitry.

Mechanical construction utilizes plug-in, glassepoxy printed circuit boards flow-soldered by a unique Fluke process. For rack mounting, the 332B requires only 7 inches of rack space and side panels are tapped for mounting standard chassis slides, Resilient rubber feet are also provided for bench top use.

OUTPUT VOLTAGE: 0 to 1111.1110 VDC .

VOLTAGE RANGES; 10, 100, and 1000 V ranges with outputs as follows:

> 0 to 11.111110 (1 uv steps)
> 0 to $111.11110(10$ uv steps $)$
> 0 to $1111.1110(100$ uv steps $)$

RESOLUTION: 0.1 ppm of range (1 uv maximum).
ACCURACY OF OUTPUT: (For 90 Days)
10 V range $- \pm(0.002 \%$ of setting $+10 \mathrm{uv})$
100 V range $- \pm(0.002 \%$ of setting $+0.00002 \%$ of range)
1000 V range $- \pm(0.002 \%$ of setting $+0.00002 \%$ of range)
NOTE: The above accuracies are absolute, relative to NBS standards, and include effects of stability, line regulation, load regulation, and calibration uncertainties under standard reference conditions of $23^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ $\pm 1^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ and up to $70^{\circ}$ relative humidity.

TEMPERATURE COEFFICIENT OF OUTPUT: Less than $\left(0,0002 \%\right.$ of setting +1 uv) per ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ from $0^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+50^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$.

STABILITY OF OUTPUT: (At standard reference conditions described under ACCURACY OF OUTPUT).

10V range
$\pm(0.001 \%$ of setting +10 uv) per month
$\pm(0.002 \%$ of setting +20 uv $)$ per year
100 V and 1000 V ranges
$\pm(0.001 \%$ of setting $+20 \mathrm{uv})$ per month
$\pm(0.002 \%$ of setting $+40 \mathrm{uv})$ per year
OUTPUT CURRENT: 0 to 50 milliamperes at any output voltage.

OVERCURRENT PROTECTION: Automatically limits output current at any preset level between 1 ma and 60 ma via continuously variable front panel control. Panel lamp illuminates during limiting. Normal operation restored upon removal of overload.

OVERVOLTAGE PROTECTION: Automatically disables output voltage if level exceeds setting of front panel control. Continuously variable from $10 \%$ to $110 \%$ of each range. Manual reset.

DESIGN: All solid-state throughout (no vacuum tubes).

## RIPPLE AND NOISE :

10 V range - less than 20 uv RMS
100 V range - less than 30 uv RMS
1000 V range - less than 40 uv RMS
OUTPUT RESISTANCE: Less than 0.0005 ohms or $\left(0.0001 \mathrm{E}_{\mathrm{O}}\right)$ ohms (whichever is greater) at DC.

SETTLING TIME: Typically, within 10 ppm of final output, less than 20 seconds after a range change.

LINE REGULATION: $0.0002 \%$ of setting or 10 uv for a $10 \%$ line voltage change from nominal.

LOAD REGULATION: $0.0002 \%$ of setting or 10 uv for full load change.

COMMON MODE REJECTION: Better than 140 db from DC to 400 Hz , up to 700 V RMS or 1000 VDC . (Output voltage changes less than $10^{-7}$ of the applied common mode voltage.)

ISOLATION: Either output terminal may be floated up to 1000 VDC from chassis ground.

TERMINAL CONFIGURATION: Voltage output - 2 terminals Remote sense -2 terminals Guard -1 terminal Chassis - 1 terminal
REMOTE SENSE: Separate terminals are provided for sensing the output voltage directly at the load, reducing errors due to voltage drop in connecting wires between the instrument and load.
METER (switch selectable): $0-1200$ VDC

$$
0-60 \mathrm{ma}
$$

OPERATING TEMPERATURE RANGE: $0^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $50^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ (see ACCURACY OF OUTPUT and TEMPERATURE COEFFICIENT OF OUTPUT).

STORAGE TEMPERATURE RANGE: $-40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+65^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$.
RELATIVE HUMIDITY: 0 to $70^{\circ} \%$.
SHOCK: Meets all test requirements of MIL-T-945A, rigidly mounted or rack-mounted with slides.

VIBRATION: Meets all test requirements of Mil-T-945A, rigidly mounted or rack-mounted with slides.

ALTITUDE: $10,000 \mathrm{ft}$. operating; $50,000 \mathrm{ft}$. non-operating.
FUNGUS NUTRIENTS: None.
MERCURIC COMPONENTS: None.
FUSES: One power line fuse, one high voltage fuse.
INPUT POWER: $115 / 230$ VAC $\pm 10 \%, 50-60 \mathrm{~Hz}$, single phase. Approximately 130 VA fully loaded.

SIZE: $7^{\prime \prime}$ high $\times 19^{\prime \prime}$ wide $\times 18^{\prime \prime}$ behind panel.
$(17,8 \times 48.2 \times 45.7 \mathrm{~cm})$
WEIGHT: 60 lbs. $(27.21 \mathrm{~kg})$
MOUNTING: Standard ELA relay rack (tapped for attachment of slides); resilient feet provided for bench use.

PRICE: \$2595.00.
All prices are f. o. b. factory, Mountlake Terrace, Washington.

## ELUKI

## DC VOLTAGE STANDARD



## FEATURES

- 0.001\% Accuracy
- Entirely Solid State (No Cooling Fans)
- Overcurrent and Overvoltage Protection
- 0.1 ppm Resolution
- 7 inch Panel Height
- Remote Sensing
- All Circuitry Shielded and Guarded

Model 332D is an extremely stable voltage standard, which will deliver any desired output voltage up to 1111 volts with an accuracy of $0.001 \%$. The instrument is designed to satisfy the most critical requirements for a precision calibrator or voltage reference source. The outstanding regulation and environmental specifications and the overvoltage and overcurrent protection features indicate that the instrument is well suited for day to day use in a controlled laboratory environment.

Calibration of each instrument is referenced to zero error as defined by the primary standards of the John Fluke Mfg. Co., and these standards are certified by the company as being directly traceable to national standards maintained by NBS. Through historical data and techniques used by the company, it can be shown that the initial calibration of each full range setting of the instrument differs from the theoretical absolute value by no more than the following:

## LEVEL

Up to 10 VDC
10 VDC to 100 VDC
100 VDC to 1000 VDC

## UNCERTAINTY

3 ppm
4 ppm
7 ppm

Further, linearity within a range is calibrated using a Fluke Model 720A constant-current (Kelvin-Varley) divider which is self-calibrating using the ratio (relative) technique. Maximum error contributed during linearity calibration should not exceed 1.5 ppm .

If it is desired that the unit be referenced to local standards, each full range setting should be calibrated to such standards. The statement of accuracy then becomes, in fact, a statement of the stability of the instrument.

Output voltage is set by seven in-line decade switches to provide 0.1 part per million resolution in each voltage range. Three voltage ranges provide full scale outputs of $0-11,0-111$, or 0.1111 volts. Output current for any range is rated at 0 to 50 milliamperes.

Overcurrent and overvoltage limits are provided to afford protection in the event of component failure or operator error. The current limit may be set to operate at any level from 1.0 ma to 60 ma by means of a continuously adjustable front panel control. When limiting begins, a panel light illuminates. When the overload is removed, the supply returns to normal operation. Continuous limiting will not harm the supply. The overvoltage trip may be set to operate at any point from $10 \%$ to $110 \%$ of each voltage range by a continuously variable front panel control. In the event the set point is exceeded, the calibrator is immediately returned to standby mode and the output is disconnected from the load. Normal operation may be restored by returning the power switch to STANDBY and then to OPERATE.

All circuitry in the 332D is completely solid state. The heating effects of vacuum tube filaments is thus eliminated. In order to further reduce heat dissipation in the instrument, incoming power is preregulated to deliver only the required output power. As a result, there is very little temperature rise at any operating level and no fans or other extraneous cooling methods are required. Adverse effects of heat on components is eliminated and reliability and stability are significantly improved.

Mechanical construction utilizes plug-in, glass-epoxy printed circuit boards flow-soldered by a unique Fluke process. For rack mounting, the 332 D requires only 7 inches of rack space and side panels are tapped for mounting standard chassis slides. Resilient rubber feet are also provided for bench top use.

OUTPUT VOLTAGE: 0 to 1111.1110 VDC .
OUTPUT CURRENT: 0 to 50 milliamperes at any output voltage.

VOLTAGE RANGES: 10,100 , and 1000 V ranges with outputs as follows:

0 to 11.111110 ( 1 uv steps)
0 to 111.11110 ( 10 uv steps)
0 to 1111.1110 ( 100 uv steps)
RESOLUTION: 0.1 ppm of range ( 1 uv maximum).

```
ACCURACY OF OUTPUT: (For 60 Days)
    10V range }-\pm(0.001% of setting + 10 uV)
    100V range }-\pm(0.001% of setting + 0.00002% o
        range)
    1000V range }\cdot\pm(0.0015%\mathrm{ of setting }+0.00002% o
        range)
```

NOTE: The above accuracies are absolute, relative to NBS standards, and include effects of stability, line regulation, load regulation, and calibration uncertainties under standard reference conditions of $23{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \pm 1^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ and up to $70 \%$ relative humidity.

STABILITY OF OUTPUT: (At standard reference conditions described under ACCURACY OF OUTPUT).

10V Range
$\pm(5 \mathrm{ppm}$ of setting $+7 \mathrm{uV})$ per month
100 V and 1000 V Range
$\pm(5 \mathrm{ppm}$ of setting $+30 \mathrm{uV})$ per month
OVERCURRENT PROTECTION: Automatically limits output current at any preset level between 1 ma and 60 ma via continuously variable front panel control. Panel lamp illuminates during limiting. Normal operation restored upon removal of overload.

OVERVOLTAGE PROTECTION: Automatically disables output voltage if level exceeds setting of front panel control. Continuously variable from $10 \%$ to $110 \%$ of each range. Manual reset.
DESIGN: All solid-state throughout (no vacuum tubes).
RIPPLE AND NOISE:

> 10 V range - less than 20 uv RMS
> 100 V range - less than 30 uv RMS
> 1000 V range - less than 40 uv RMS

OUTPUT RESISTANCE: Less than 0.0005 ohms or $\left(0.0001 \mathrm{E}_{\mathrm{O}}\right)$ ohms (whichever is greater) at DC.

SETTLING TIME: Typically, within 10 ppm of final output, less than 20 seconds after a range change.

LINE REGULATION: $0.0002 \%$ of setting or 10 uv for a $10 \%$ line voltage change from nominal.

LOAD REGULATION: $0.0002 \%$ of setting or 10 uv for a full load change.
COMMON MODE REJECTION: Better than 140 db from DC to 400 Hz , up to 700 V RMS or 1000 VDC. (Output voltage changes less than $10^{-7}$ of the applied common mode voltage.)

ISOLATION: Either output terminal may be floated up to 1000 VDC from chassis ground.

## TERMINAL CONFIGURATION:

| Voltage output | -2 terminals |
| :--- | :--- |
| Remote sense | -2 terminals |
| Guard | -1 terminal |
| Chassis | -1 terminal |

REMOTE SENSE: Separate terminals are provided for sensing the output voltage directly at the load, reducing errors due to voltage drop in connecting wires between the instrument and load.

METER (switch selectable): 0-1200 VDC

$$
0.60 \mathrm{ma}
$$

OPERATING TEMPERATURE RANGE: $0^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $50^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ (see ACCURACY OF OUTPUT and TEMPERATURE COEFFICIENT OF OUTPUT).
STORAGE TEMPERATURE RANGE: $-40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+65^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$. RELATIVE HUMIDITY: 0 to $70 \%$.

SHOCK: Meets all test requirements of MIL-T-945A, rigidly mounted or rack-mounted with slides.

VIBRATION: Meets all test requirements of MIL-T-945A, rigidly mounted or rack-mounted with slides.

ALTITUDE: $10,000 \mathrm{ft}$. operating; $50,000 \mathrm{ft}$. non-operating.
FUSES: One power line fuse, one high voltage fuse.
INPUT POWER: $115 / 230 \mathrm{VAC} \pm 10 \%, 50 \cdot 60 \mathrm{~Hz}$, single phase. Approximately 130 VA fully loaded.

SIZE: 7" high x 19 " wide $\times 18^{\prime \prime}$ behind panel.
$(17.8 \times 48.2 \times 45.7 \mathrm{~cm})$
WEIGHT: $60 \mathrm{lbs} .(27.21 \mathrm{~kg})$
MOUNTING: Standard EIA relay rack (tapped for attachment of slides); resilient feet provided for bench use.
PRICE: \$2995.00
All prices are f.o.b. factory, Mountlake Terrace, Washington.

## FEATURES:

- Calibrated voltage to 1100 V
- Calibrated current to 110 ma
- Four terminal output - floating and guarded
- Voltage/current limit and crowbar protection
- DTL-TTL logic compatable program inputs PROGRAMMABLE FOR:
- Mode - Current or voltage
- Range -1000 V or 100 ma in three ranges
- Level - 0 to $110 \%$ of range, seven decades
- Voltage/current limit - $10 \%$ steps within range
- Polarity
- Crowbar
- Standby - operate

OUTPUT ACCURACY:

- . $003 \%$ voltage mode
- . $006 \%$ current mode
- (See Specifications)


The Model 3330B now offers the newest parameter required for calibration systems . . . programmability. The unit may be programmed for analog DC outputs within $.003 \%$ of command from 0 to $\pm 1111$ VDC in three ranges. In addition to analog voltage outputs, the 3330 B is a programmable DC current calibrator accurate to $\pm .006 \%$ of programmed value.

One input line programs from voltage to current mode. Output in current mode is 0 to 111 ma in three ranges using the same control lines as in voltage mode. Compliance voltages up to 1000 VDC are available on the 1 and 10 ma ranges, and 500 VDC on the 100 ma range.

For protection and system versalitity, the 3330B offers independent control of current and voltage limits in both modes of operation, plus a single-line control crowbar for safe switching of loads. While operating in the voltage mode, the unit can be programmed to limit current for protection against catastrophic load failure such as might be encountered in repetitious testing of components. In the current mode, the voltage trip point can be programmed to trip the output to zero if a faulty program or equipment failure causes the voltage to exceed the command value. When ever current through the load is being limited, or when the output trip has functioned, a contact closure flags the control system as an alarm. Continuous operation is resumed after removal of overload. After voltage trip-out, the instrument is restored to normal operation by programming to operate from standby.

All program input lines to the unit are applied to semiconductors, not relay coils that require driving currents.

Thus, interface with DTL and TTL solid-state logic is possible. Logic 1 ( $0 \pm .5 \mathrm{VDC}$ or contact closure) on any input line requires no current from the source; a small amount ( 2.5 ma ) of current sinking is the only requirement.

The 3330B utilizes a new reference amplifier for best possible control of the output versus time and temperature. Reference stability is checked for long periods of time, and TC is carefully documented. Reference voltage will typically remain within 10 ppm peak-to-peak over several months duration. Because the reference is not ovened, warmup is extremely fast.

The error amplifier of the 3330 B includes a solid-state low-noise FET chopper, eliminating replacement of mechanical devices due to wear. All precision resistors are manufactured by Fluke for best possible accuracy, stability, and temperature coefficient of resistance. TC of critical resistors is held to better than $1 \mathrm{ppm} /{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$.

Full control of the instrument is possible from the front panel, as well as by programming lines. Remote programming can be overridden at the front panel if desired.

The Model 3330B is housed in the latest Fluke customdesigned package, requiring only 7 inches of rack space.

## Specifications

## CONSTANT VOLTAGE MODE

## ANALOG OUTPUTS:

10 V range -0 to 11.111110 V ( 1 uv steps)
100 V range -0 to 111.11110 V ( 10 uv steps)
1000 V range -0 to 1111.1110 V ( 100 uv steps)
ICCURACY OF OUTPUT (\% of Programmed Level):
10 V range - $\pm 0.003 \%$ or $\pm 30$ uv
100 V range - $\pm 0.003 \%$ or $\pm 300$ uv
1000 V range - $\pm 0.003 \%$ or $\pm 3 \mathrm{mv}$
NOTE: Above accuracies apply for 90 days at standard reference conditions of $23^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \pm 1^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ (nominal calibration temperature, constant line voltage, up to $70 \%$ relative humidity, and constant external load.) With uninterrupted operation for more than one hour at loads greater than 25 mA , the specified accuracy is $\pm 0.005 \%$ over an operating temperature range of $23^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \pm 5^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$.

## OUTPUT CURRENT:

10 V and 100 V ranges -0 to 100 milliamperes at any programmed level.
1000 V range - 0 to 50 milliamperes at any programmed level.

TEMPERATURE COEFFICIENT OF OUTPUT: Less than 4 ppm of output or .4 ppm of range $/{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$.

STABILITY OF OUTPUT (ppm of programmed level):

10 V range $\quad$| 5 ppm or $10 \mathrm{uv} /$ day |
| :---: |
| 15 ppm or $30 \mathrm{uv} /$ month |

100 V range - 5 ppm or $100 \mathrm{uv} /$ day 15 ppm or $300 \mathrm{uv} /$ month
1000 V range - 5 ppm or $1 \mathrm{mv} /$ day 15 ppm or $3 \mathrm{mv} /$ month
NOTE: Stabilities apply at standard conditions described under accuracy of output.

## RIPPLE AND NOISE:

Up to 50 ma Load Up to 100 ma Load

| 10 V range | 60 uv rms | 100 uv rms |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 100 V range | 70 uv | 100 uv |
| 1000 V range | 100 uv | 200 uv |

LINE/LOAD REGULATION: 5 ppm of programmed level or 2 ppm of range for combined $10 \%$ line voltage and full load changes.

## CONSTANT CURRENT MODE ANALOG OUTPUTS:

1 ma range - 0 to 1.1111110 ma ( 0.1 na steps) 10 ma range -0 to 11.111110 ma ( 1 na step) 100 ma range -0 to 111.11110 ma ( 10 na steps)

## ACCURACY OF OUTPUT:

$\pm 0.006 \%$ of programmed level, or $0.0006 \%$ of current range.
NOTE: Accuracy applies for 90 days at standard reference conditions described under constant voltage mode.
TEMPERATURE COEFFICIENT OF OUTPUT: Less than 6 ppm of programmed level or .4 ppm of range $/{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$.

## STABILITY OF OUTPUT:

10 ppm of programmed level or 1 ppm of range/day.
30 ppm of programmed level or 6 ppm of range/mo.
NOTE: Stabilities apply at standard conditions described under constant voltage mode.

## COMPLIANCE VOLTAGE:

1 ma and 10 ma ranges - up to 1000 V
100 ma range - up to 500 V
(See voltage limit)
RIPPLE AND NOISE: For negative ground or floating

| operations: | $\frac{\text { IRange }}{1 \mathrm{ma}}$ |  | $\frac{\text { Ripple }}{20 \mathrm{na}}$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
|  | 10 ma |  | 100 na |
|  | 100 ma | 1 ua |  |

CROWBAR: Output terminals may be shorted through 5 ohms to limit compliance voltage while changing loads. Operated remotely through single line (see input/output table), or locally by switch.

## LOAD REGULATION:

1 ma range -2 ppm of range per 100 V compliance 10 ma range -5 ppm of range
100 ma range $\cdot 5 \mathrm{ppm}$ of range

## GENERAL SPECIFICATIONS

CURRENT LIMIT (voltage or current operation):
Remote mode - programmable in $10 \%$ steps from $1 \%$ to $110 \%$ limit range (see input/output table). Local mode - Continuously adjustable from 1 ma to 110 ma .
NOTE: Limit indication by contact closure (see input/ output table), and front panel lamp.
VOLTAGE TRIP (voltage or current operation):
Remote mode . Programmable in $10 \%$ steps from $1 \%$ to $110 \%$ limit range (see input/output table). Local mode - Continuously adjustable from $1 \%$ to $110 \%$ of range.
NOTE: Output goes to zero and unit returns to standby if trip point is exceeded. Trip indication by contact closure (see input/output table), and front panel lamp.

## ISOLATION:

Programming lines are isolated from output. Output is isolated and guarded from chassis. Potential between programming lines and either side of output should not exceed 1150 V .

METER: For local operation, switch selectable to indicate 0 to 1100 VDC or 0 to 110 ma .

PROGRAM INPUTS/OUTPUTS: See table for line functions. All inputs/outputs through 50 -pin rear connector. Mating connector supplied.
OUTPUT CONNECTIONS: Separate output and sense terminals provided for four-terminal connection to load. All front panel output. guard, and chassis connections are duplicated on rear terminal strip.

## SENSE LINE CURRENT:

0 to 1.1 mA at $10 \%$ overrange on any range.
OPERATION: Local via front panel controls or remote via program input, selectable at front panel.

RESPONSE TIME (Time from application of program until output settles within specifications):

1, 10, 100 ma ranges - 500 milliseconds typicaldependent on load resistance.
10 V range $\cdot 60$ milliseconds
100 V range -300 milliseconds
1000 V range -3 seconds
TEMPERATURE: $0^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+50^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ operating.
$-40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+65^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ non-operating
RELATIVE HUMIDITY: 0 to $70 \%$.
SHOCK: $15 \mathrm{~g}, 11$ millisecond half-sine wave (MIL-T-21200)
VIBRATION: $10 \mathrm{~Hz}-55 \mathrm{~Hz}, 3 \mathrm{~g}$ maximum
(MIL-T-21200)
ALTITUDE: To 50,000 feet non-operating To 10,000 feet operating

INPUT POWER: $115 / 230 \mathrm{VAC} \pm 10 \% 48-62 \mathrm{~Hz}$ single phase, approximately 130 VA fully loaded.
SIZE: $7^{\prime \prime}$ high $\times 17^{\prime \prime}$ wide $\times 18^{\prime \prime}$ deep.
WEIGHT: 58 lbs .

## MOUNTING:

Bench: Self-supported on included custom-designed feet.
Rack: Accepts optional brackets MEE-7003 for 19" rack mounting and optional $18^{\prime \prime}$ chassis slides MEE-8078 ( $24^{\prime \prime}$ slides also available).

## PRICES:

3330B - \$3595.00
MEE-7003 rack mounting brackets - $\$ 25.00$
MEE-8078 chassis slides - $\$ 50.00$
All prices f.o.b. factory, Mountlake Terrace, Washington.

| INPUTS | LINES | CODING |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Logic " 0 " $=+2.4$ to +20 V or open circuit Logic " 1 " $=0$ to +0.5 V or closed circuit |  |  |  |  |
| STANDBY/OPERATE | 1 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { STANDBY }=" 0 " \text { OPERATE }=" 1 " \\ & \text { VOLTAGE }=" 0 " \text { CURRENT }=" 1 " \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |
| MODE | 1 |  |  |  |  |  |
| RANGE | 2 | CODE |  |  |  |  |
| 10 V or 1 MA |  | "00" (Code " 11 " not allowed) |  |  |  |  |
| 100 V or 10 MA |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1000 V or 100 MA |  | "10" |  |  |  |  |
| OUTPUT LEVEL <br> (7 decades) | 28 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | DECADE CODING |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | DIGIT 8421 | DIGIT | 8421 | DIGIT | 8421 |
|  |  | $0=0000$ | 4 | $=0100$ | 8 | $=1000$ |
|  |  | $1=0001$ | 5 | $=0101$ | 9 | $=1001$ |
|  |  | $2=0010$ | 6 | $=0110$ | 10 | $=1010$ |
|  |  | $3=0011$ | 7 | $=0111$ |  |  |
| CURRENT LIMIT |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| LOCAL/REMOTE | 1 | LOCAL $=$ "0" REMOTE $=$ " 1 " |  |  |  |  |
| REMOTE LIMIT LEVEL | 4 | CODING |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | MA 8421 | MA | 8421 | MA | 8421 |
|  |  | $1=0000$ | 40 | 0100 | 80 | 1000 |
|  |  | $10=0001$ | 50 | 0101 | 90 | 1001 |
|  |  | $20=0010$ | 60 | 0110 | 100 | 1010 |
|  |  | $30=0011$ | 70 | 0111 | 110 | 1011 |
| VOLTAGE TRIP |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| RANGE | 2 | CODE |  |  |  |  |
| 10 V |  | "00" |  |  |  |  |
| 100 V |  | "01" |  |  |  |  |
| 1000 V |  | "10" |  |  |  |  |
| VOLTAGE TRIP LEVEL <br> (1.0\% to 110\% of selected range) | 4 | CODING |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | RGE.\% 8421 | RGE.\% | 8421 | REG.\% | 8421 |
|  |  | 1.0\% $=0000$ | 40\% | 0100 | 80\% = | 1000 |
|  |  | $10 \%=0001$ | 50\% | 0101 | 90\% = | 1001 |
|  |  | 20\% = 0010 | 60\% | 0110 | 100\% = | 1010 |
|  |  | $30 \%=0011$ | 70\% | 0111 | 110\% = | 1011 |
| POLARITY | 1 | $(+)=$ " 0 " (-) = "1" |  |  |  |  |
| CROWBAR | 1 | OFF = "0" ON = "1" |  |  |  |  |
| OPERATE FLAG OUTPUT | 1 | CONTACTS CLOSED IN OPERATE MODE |  | CONTACTS OPEN IN STANDBY MODE |  |  |
| CURRENT LIMIT FLAG OUTPUT | 1 | CONTACTS CLOSED IN NORMAL OPERATION |  |  |  |  |
| VOLTAGE TRIP <br> FLAG OUTPUT | 1 | CONTACTS CLOSED IN VOLTAGE TRIP MODE |  |  |  |  |

## DC VOLTAGE STANDARD DIFFERENTIAL VOLTMETER NULL DETECTOR

AS A CALIBRATOR<br>$\pm 0.002 \%$ Absolute Accuracy 0 to 1111.1110 VDC Output Range 0 to 50 ma Output Current Overcurrent and Overvoltage Protection Remote Sensing

## AS A DIFFERENTIAL VOLTMETER $\pm 0.002 \%$ Absolute Accuracy Infinite Input Resistance from 0 to

 1111.1110 VDCAS AN ALL-AROUND SYSTEMS INSTRUMENT
Null Detector and Voltage Standard may be used Individually and Simultaneously All Circuitry Shielded and Guarded Entirely Solid State (No Cooling Fan)

7 -inch Panel Height

Model 335A is a versatile new instrument combining the functions of a precision voltage standard with those of a differential voltmeter and a high-impedance null detector. It will furnish any desired output voltage or measure any input voltage up to 1111 VDC with absolute accuracy of $\pm 0,002 \%$. In differential voltmeter mode, the infinite input resistance of true potentiometric measurement is obtained by adjusting the output of the calibrator to equal the unknown voltage as indicated by zero deflection of the null detector. As with all Fluke solidstate differential voltmeters, the null detector may be used as a direct-reading device in TVM (transistor voltmeter) mode to provide an instant indication of voltage to within $\pm 3 \%$. The null detector may also be used separately from the calibrator function when required by various instrumentation arrangements. As with other differential voltmeters, accuracy is determined in large part by the accuracy and stability of the voltage source. The calibrator function of the Model 335A is an extremely stable and accurate voltage source designed to satisfy the most critical system requirements. The outstanding regulation and environmental specifications, and the overvoltage and overcurrent protection features indicate that the instrument is well suited for day-to-day use on the production line as well as in controlled environments.

Output voltage is set by seven in-line decade switches to provide 0.1 part per million resolution in each voltage range. Three voltage ranges provide full scale outputs of $0-11,0-111$, or $0-1111$ volts. Output current for any range is rated at 0 to 50 milliamperes.

Overcurrent and overvoltage circuits afford protection in the event of component failure or operator error. The current limit may be set to operate at any level from 1 ma to 60 ma by a front panel control. When limiting begins, a panel light illuminates. Normal operation is resumed when the overload is removed. Continuous limiting will not harm the instrument. The overvoltage trip may be set to operate at any point from 1 to 1200 volts by a front panel control. If the set point is exceeded, the instrument is immediately returned to standby mode and the load is disconnected. Normal operation may be restored by turning the power switch to STANDBY and then to OPERATE. The overvoltage

trip operates independently of the output range switch, for maximum protection of the load.

Complete solid-state circuitry in the 335 A results in maximum reliability and minimum heat dissipation. Preregulation limits the incoming power to that required by the output load. The greatly reduced temperature rise eliminates both any need for a cooling fan and the adverse effect of heat on components thereby significantly improving stability and reliability.

The main regulating loop uses a chopper stabilized amplifier having more than 180 db of gain at DC to sense changes in the output voltage. The reference for regulation is established by a zener diode and a precision decade rheostat in the sample string which consists of Fluke-manufactured precision wirewound resistors carefully selected and matched for resistance ratio and very low temperature coefficient. (The front panel voltage controls adjust the output voltage by adjusting the resistance of the sample string.) The zener diode which has an extensive test history of stable operation, is housed in a propertionally controlled oven along with an associated constant current source to provide an exceptionally stable reference. STANDBY position of the power switch supplies power to the zener oven and all control circuitry.

The null detector is a chopper stabilized amplifier with large amounts of negative feedback to raise the input impedance and provide a stable and accurate gain characteristic. The overall sensitivity is adjusted by varying both the input divider and the feedback. The recorder output is adjustable from 0 to 1 volt for full scale meter deflection and may be grounded or floated to 100 VDC above ground.

Errors caused by associated elements of the instrumentation setup can be minimized by proper use of the remote sensing and guard terminals. In calibrator mode, remote sensing greatly reduces the effect of lead resistance and assures delivery of full voltage to the load. Ground currents circulating through the loadand the voltage standard are prevented by proper connection of the guard.

Mechanical construction utilizes plug-in, glass-epoxy printed circuit boards flow-soldered by an unique Fluke process. For rack mounting, the 335 A requires only 7 inches of rack space and side panels are tapped for mounting standard chassis slides. Resilient feet are also provided for bench top use.

## AS A VOLTAGE STANDARD

OUTPUT VOLTAGE: 0 to 1111.1110 VDC .
OUTPUT CURRENT: 0 to 50 milliamperes.
VOLTAGE RANGES: 10,100 , and 1000 V with outputs as follows:
0 to 11.111110 ( 1 uv steps)
0 to 111.111110 (10 uv steps)
0 to 1111.1110 ( 100 uv steps)
RESOLUTION: 0.1 ppm of range (1 uv maximum).
ACCURACY OF OUTPUT: (For 90 Days)
10 V range $- \pm(0.002 \%$ of setting +10 uv $)$
100 V range $- \pm(0.002 \%$ of setting $+0.00002 \%$ of range)
1000 V range $- \pm(0.002 \%$ of setting $+0.00002 \%$ of range)
NOTE: The above accuracies are absolute, relative to NBS standards, and include effects of stability, line regulation, load regulation, and calibration uncertainties under standard reference conditions of $23^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \pm 1^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ and up to $70{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ relative humidity,

TEMPERATURE COEFFICIENT OF OUTPUT: Less than $\pm\left(0.0002^{\circ}\right.$ of setting $\left.+1 \mathrm{uv}\right) /{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ from $0^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+50^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$.

STABILITY OF OUTPUT: (At standard reference conditions described under ACCURACY OF OUTPUT).

```
10V range
    \pm(0.001% of setting + 10 uv) per month
    \pm ( 0 . 0 0 2 \% ~ o f ~ s e t t i n g ~ + ~ 2 0 ~ u v ) ~ p e r ~ y e a r ~
100 V and 1000 V ranges
\(\pm\left(0.001^{\text {\% }} \%\right.\) of setting \(\left.+20 \mathrm{uv}\right)\) per month
\(\pm(0.002 \%\) of setting \(+40 \mathrm{uv})\) per year
```

OVERCURRENT PROTECTION: Automatic current limiting continuously adjustable from 1 to 60 ma with front panel control and indicator. Normal operation restored upon removal of overload.

OVERVOLTAGE PROTECTION: Automatically disconnects load if output voltage exceeds 1 to 1200 V setting of front panel controls. Manual reset.

```
RIPPLE AND NOISE :
    10V range - less than 20 uv RMS.
    100V range - less than 30 uv RMS.
    1000 range - less than 40 uv RMS.
```

SETTLING TIME: Typically, within 10 ppm of final output, less than 20 seconds after a range change.

OUTPUT RESISTANCE:
Less than 0.0005 ohms or $\left(0.0001 \mathrm{E}_{\mathrm{o}}\right)$ ohms at DC.
REGULATION: $0,0002 \%$ of setting or 10 uv for either a $10 \%$ line voltage change or a full load change.

COMMON MODE REJECTION: Better than 125 db from DC to 400 Hz , up to 700 V RMS or 1000 VDC .

ISOLATION: Either output terminal may be floated up to 1000 VDC from chassis ground.

REMOTE SENSING: Separate terminals are provided to sense the output voltage directly at the load, reducing errors caused by voltage drop in connecting wires between the output and the load.

AS A DIFFERENTIAL VOLTMETER
ABSOLUTE ACCURACY:
TEMP. COEF. OF ACCURACY:
INPUT RANGES:
STABILITY:

Same as output characteristics under Voltage Standard

NULL SENSITIVITIES: 1000 V to 10 uv (full scale) in 9 decade ranges. Any null sensitivity may be used on any voltage range.
INPUT RESISTANCE:
Infinite at null from 0 to 1111.1110 VDC .
METER AND DIAL RESOLUTION: 0.1 ppm of range.

## AS A CONVENTIONAL VOLTMETER

ACCURACY: $\pm 3 \%$ of range.
RANGES: Voltage Range Input Resistance

| $1000-0-1000$ | 100 Megohms |
| :---: | :---: |
| $100-0-100$ | 100 Megohms |
| $10-0-10$ | 100 Megohms |
| $1-0-1$ | 100 Megohms |
| $0.1-0-0.1$ | 10 Megohms |
| $0.01-0-0.01$ | 10 Megohms |
| $0.001-0-0.001$ | 1 Megohm |
| $0.0001-0-0.0001$ | 1 Megohm |
| $0.00001-0-0.00001$ | 1 Megohm |

## GENERAL

DESIGN: Solid-state throughout (no tubes).
STABILITY OF METER ZERO:
On most sensitive range ( 10 uv full scale):
0.5 uv peak-to-peak noise.
0.5 uv peak-to-peak stability for $10 \%$ line voltage variation.

RECORDER/ISOLATION AMPLIFIER OUTPUT: Adjustable from 0 to over 1.0 V for end-scale meter deflection; source resistance 5 to 8 kilohms; linearity better than $\pm 0.5 \%$ of end-scale. Gain as an isolation amplifier is $1.0 \mathrm{~V} /$ null range sensitivity. Recorder output may be grounded or floating up to 100 VDC.
TEMPERATURE: $0^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+50^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$, operating; $-40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+65^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$, non-operating.
HUMIDITY: 0 to $70 \%$ relative humidity.
SHOCK AND VIBRATION: Meets all requirements of MIL-T-945A, rigidly mounted or rack-mounted with slides.
ALTITUDE: $10,000 \mathrm{ft}$. operating; $50,000 \mathrm{ft}$. non-operating.
FUNGUS NUTRIENTS; MERCURIC COMPONENTS: None
FUSES: One power-line fuse; one high-voltage fuse.
INPUT POWER: $115 / 230$ VAC $\pm 10 \%, 50-60 \mathrm{~Hz}$, single phase, approximately 130 VA fully loaded.
MOUNTING: Standard EIA relay rack (tapped for attachment of slides); resilient feet for bench use.

SIZE: $7^{\prime \prime}$ high by $19^{\prime \prime}$ wide by $18^{\prime \prime}$ behind panel.
( $17.8 \times 48.2 \times 45.7 \mathrm{~cm}$ )
WEIGHT: approximately $50 \mathrm{lbs} .(22.67 \mathrm{~kg})$

## PRICE:

$\$ 2,895.00$ f. o. b. factory, Mountlake Terrace, Wash.

# DC VOLTAGE STANDARD DIFFERENTIAL VOLTMETER NULL DETECTOR 

FEATURES:
AS A DC VOLTAGE STANDARD $\pm 0.001 \%$ Accuracy 0 to 1111.1110 VDC Output Range 0 to 50 ma Output Current Overcurrent and Overvoltage Protection Remote Sensing

## AS A DIFFERENTIAL VOLTMETER

$\pm 0.001 \%$ Accuracy
Infinite Input Resistance from 0 to 1111.1110 VDC

## AS AN ALL-AROUND SYSTEMS INSTRUMENT

Null Detector and Voltage Standard may be used
Individually and Simultaneously.
All Circuitry Shielded and Guarded.
Entirely Solid State (No Cooling Fan).
7-Inch Panel Height
Model 335D is a versatile new instrument combining the functions of a precision voltage standard with those of a differential voltmeter and a high-impedance null detector. It will furnish any desired output voltage or measure any input voltage up to 1111 VDC with an accuracy of $\pm 0.001 \%$. In the differential voltmeter mode, the infinite input resistance of true potentiometric measurement is obtained by adjusting the output of the calibrator to equal the unknown voltage as indicated by zero deflection of the null detector. As with all Fluke solid-state differential voltmeters, the null detector may be used as a directreading device in TVM (transistor voltmeter) mode to provide an instant indication of voltage to within $\pm 3 \%$. The null detector may also be used separately from the calibrator function when required by various instrumentation arrangements. As with other differential voltmeters, accuracy is determined in large part by the accuracy and stability of the voltage source. The calibrator function of the Model 335D is an extremely stable and accurate voltage source designed to satisfy the most critical system requirements. The outstanding regulation and environment specifications, and the overvoltage and overcurrent protection features indicate that the instrument is well suited for day-to-day use in controlled environments.

Calibration of each instrument is referenced to zero error as defined by the primary standard of the John Fluke Mfg. Co., Inc. and these standards are certified by the company as being directly traceable to national standards maintained by NBS. Through historical data and techniques used by the company, it can be shown that the initial calibration of each full range setting of the instrument differs from the theoretical absolute value by no more than the following:

LEVEL
Up to 10 VDC 10 VDC to 100 VDC 100 VDC to 1000 VDC

## UNCERTAINTY

3 ppm
4 ppm
7 ppm

Further, linearity within a range is calibrated using a Fluke Model 720A constant-current (Kelvin-Varley) divider which is self-calibrating using the ratio (relative) technique. Maximum error contributed during linearity calibration should not exceed 1.5 ppm .

If it is desired that the unit be referenced to local standards, each full range setting should be calibrated to such

standards. The statement of accuracy then becomes, in fact, a statement of the stability of the instrument.

Output voltage is set by seven in-line decade switches to provide 0.1 part per million resolution in each voltage range. Three voltage ranges provide full scale outputs of 0-11, 0-111, or 0-1111 volts. Output current for any range is rated at 0 to 50 milliamperes.

Overcurrent and overvoltage circuits afford protection in the event of component failure or operator error. The current limit may be set to operate at any level from 1 ma to 60 ma by a front panel control. When limiting begins, a panel light illuminates. Normal operation is resumed when the overload is removed. Continuous limiting will not harm the instrument. The overvoltage trip may be set to operate at any point from 1 to 1200 volts by a front panel control. If the set point is exceeded, the instrument is immediately returned to standby mode and the load is disconnected. Normal operation may be restored by turning the power switch to STANDBY and then to OPERATE. The overvoltage trip operates independently of the output range switch, for maximum protection of the load.

Complete solid-state circuitry in the 335D results in maximum reliability and minimum heat dissipation. Pre-regulation limits the incoming power to that required by the output load. The greatly reduced temperature rise eliminates both any need for a cooling fan and the adverse effect of heat on components thereby significantly improving stability and reliability.

The null detector is a chopper stabilized amplifier with large amounts of negative feedback to raise the input impedance and provide a stable and accurate gain characteristic. The overall sensitivity is adjusted by varying both the input divider and the feedback. A recorder output is adjustable from 0 to 1 volt for full scale meter deflection and may be grounded or floated to 100 VDC above ground.

Mechanical construction utilizes plug-in, glass-epoxy printed circuit boards flow-soldered by an unique Fluke process. For rack mounting, the 33 SD requires only 7 inches of rack space and side panels are tapped for mounting standard chassis slides. Resilient feet are also provided for bench top use.

## 335D

## AS A VOLTAGE STANDARD

OUTPUT VOLTAGE: 0 to 1111.1110 VDC.
OUTPUT CURRENT: 0 to 50 milliamperes.
VOLTAGE RANGES: 10,100 , and 1000 V with outputs as follows:

0 to 11.111110 ( 1 uv steps)
0 to 111.11110 ( 10 uv steps)
0 to 1111.1110 ( 100 uv steps)
RESOLUTION: 0.1 ppm of range ( 1 uv maximum).
ACCURACY OF OUTPUT: (For 60 Days)
10 V range $- \pm 10.001 \%$ of setting +10 uV )
100 V range $- \pm 10.001 \%$ of setting $+0.00002 \%$ of range)
1000 V range $- \pm(0.0015 \%$ of setting $+0.00002 \%$ of range $)$
NOTE: The above accuracies are absolute, relative to NBS standards, and include effects of stability, line regulation, load regulation, and calibration uncertainties under standard reference conditions of $23^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \pm 1^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ and up to $70 \%$ relative humidity.

TEMPERATURE COEFFICIENT OF OUTPUT: Less than $\pm 10.0002 \%$ of setting $+1 \mathrm{uv}) /{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ from $0^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+50^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$.
STABILITY OF OUTPUT: (At standard reference conditions described under ACCURACY OF OUTPUT).

```
10V Range
    \pm(5 ppm of setting + 7uV) per month
```

100 V and 1000 V Range
$\pm(5 \mathrm{ppm}$ of setting $+30 \mathrm{uV})$ per month)

OVERCURRENT PROTECTION: Automatic current limiting continuously adjustable from 1 to 60 ma with front panel control and indicator. Normal operation restored upon removal of overioad.

OVERVOLTAGE PROTECTION: Automatically disconnects load if output voltage exceeds 1 to 1200 V setting of front panel controls. Manual reset.

## RIPPLE AND NOISE :

10 V range - less than 20 uv RMS
100 V range - less than 30 uv RMS
1000 V range - less than 40 uv RMS
SETTLING TIME: Typically, within 10 ppm of final output, less than 20 seconds after a range change.

## OUTPUT RESISTANCE:

Less than 0.0005 ohms or $\left(0.0001 E_{0}\right)$ ohms at $D C$.
REGULATION: $0.0002 \%$ of setting or 10 uv for either a $10 \%$ line voltage change or a full load change.

COMMON MODE REJECTION Better than 125 db from DC to 400 Hz , up to 700 V RMS or 1000 VDC .
ISOLATION: Either output terminal may be floated up to 1000 VDC from chassis ground.

REMOTE SENSING: Separate terminals are provided to sense the output voltage directly at the load, reducing errors caused by voltage drop in connecting wires between the output and the load.

## AS A DIFFERENTIAL VOLTMETER

\(\left.\begin{array}{l}ABSOLUTE ACCURACY: <br>
TEMP. COEF. OF ACCURACY: <br>
INPUT RANGES: <br>

STABILITY:\end{array}\right\} \quad\)| Same as output |
| :--- |
| characteristics |
| under |
| voltage Standard |

NULL SENSITIVITIES: 1000 V to 10 uv (full scale) in 9 decade ranges. Any null sensitivity may be used on any voltage range.

INPUT RESISTANCE:
Infinite at null from 0 to 1111.1110 VDC.
METER AND DIAL RESOLUTION: 0.1 ppm of range.
AS A CONVENTIONAL VOLTMETER
ACCURACY: $\pm 3 \%$ of range.

RANGES: | Voltage Range | Input Resistance |
| :---: | :---: |
| $1000-0-1000$ | 100 Megohms |
| $100-0-100$ | 100 Megohms |
| $10-0-10$ | 100 Megohms |
| $1-0-1$ | 100 Megohms |
| $0.1-0-0.1$ | 10 Megohms |
| $0.01-0-0.01$ | 10 Megohms |
| $0.001-0-0.001$ | 1 Megohm |
| $0.0001-0-0.0001$ | 1 Megohm |
| $0.00001-0-0.00001$ | 1 Megohm |

## GENERAL

DESIGN: Solid-state throughout (no tubes).

## STABILITY OF METER ZERO:

On most sensitive range ( 10 uv full scale):
0.5 uv peak-to-peak noise.
0.5 uv peak-to-peak stability for $10 \%$ line voltage variation.

RECORDER/ISOLATION AMPLIFIER OUTPUT: Adjustable from 0 to over 1.0 V for end-scale meter deflection; source resistance 5 to 8 kilohms; linearity better than $\pm 0.5 \%$ of endscale. Gain as an isolation amplifier is $1.0 \mathrm{~V} /$ null range sensitivity. Recorder output may be grounded or floating up to 100 VDC.
TEMPERATURE: $\quad 0^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+50^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$, operating: $-40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $65^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$, non-operating.

HUMIDITY: 0 to $70 \%$ relative humidity.
SHOCK AND VIBRATION: Meets all requirements of MIL.T. 945 A , rigidily mounted or rack-mounted with slides.

ALTITUDE: $10,000 \mathrm{ft}$. operating: $50,000 \mathrm{ft}$. non-operating.
FUSES: One power-line fuse; one high-voltage fuse,
INPUT POWER: $115 / 230 \mathrm{VAC} \pm 10 \%, 50-60 \mathrm{~Hz}$, single phase approximately 130 VA fully loaded.

MOUNTING: Standard EIA relay rack (tapped for attachment of slides); resilient feet for bench use.
SIZE: $7^{\prime \prime}$ high by $19^{\prime \prime}$ wide by $18^{\prime \prime}$ behind panel.
$(17.8 \times 48.2 \times 45.7 \mathrm{~cm})$
WEIGHT: Approximately 50 ibs. $(22.67 \mathrm{~kg})$
PRICE: $\$ 3695.00$ f.o.b. factory, Mountlake Terrace, Washington. DVM CALIBRATOR


FEATURES<br>- OTO 1100 VOLTS IN 3 RANGES $\quad \pm 0.005 \%$ ACCURACY<br>- COMPLETELY SOLID-STATE - FOUR TERMINALFLOATING OUTPUT<br>- 1 PPM RESOLUTION - $31 / 2$ INCHES HIGH - ADJUSTABLE CURRENT LIMIT WITH INDICATOR

The Fluke Model 341A is an outstanding new addition to the Fluke line of ultra-precise and stable DC calibrators, The instrument covers 0 to 1100 VDC in three ranges of 10,100 , and 1000 volts, each with $10 \%$ overranging. Calibration accuracy is an absolute $\pm 0.005 \%$ of setting from 0.6 volts to 1100 volts, without consideration of range percentage factors or fixed error floors. (See graph below.) Below 0.6 volts, accuracy is constant at $\pm 0.0003 \%$ of range.


MODEL 341 ACCURACY OVER THREE RANGES

The primary instrument reference is a reference amplifier with precisely known characteristics. This device is a zener diode with active circuitry added to provide a voltage reference with very low temperature coefficient over a $50^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ temperature span. The reference amplifier is the principal contributor to the outstanding stability characteristics of
the 341 A . Output voltage stability is well within 7 ppm per hour and 20 ppm per month. Typical six month stability is 40 ppm .

Stability of the reference amplifier is complemented by the unique FET-chopper stabilized error amplifier. This amplifier is a very high-gain circuit, carefully designed to prevent noise and rattle on the output. Combined rattle and noise are specified at 100 microvolts RMS on all ranges and settings. Peak-to-peak ripple and noise are typically less than 200 mircrvolts. Short term rattle and random excursions are held to less than 1 ppm .

A separate negative voltage limiter feedback circuit operates around the error amplifier at all times. This maintains the amplifier in a linear operating region, regardless of transients such as large changes in output setting, down ranging, or switching to the standby mode. Thus recovery time and settling time are very fast and always optimum.

Another circuit loop functions to limit output current at any front-panel set value from 1 to 30 milliamperes. The loop is closed at all times to monitor against any load change including a short-circuited output, and to maintain the error amplifier in a linear state. A continuous short will return quickly upon removal of overload.

For positive protection of the main series regulator transistors, a simple fail-safe electronic crowbar circuit clamps the voltage across the regulators to a safe level.

The Model 341A is housed in the unique and attractive Fluke rack-width package, only $3 \cdot 1 / 2^{\prime \prime}$ high.

OUTPUT VOLTAGE: 0 to 1111.10 VDC.
OUTPUT CURRENT: 0 to 25 milliamperes at any setting.

VOLTAGE RANGES: 10, 100, and 1000 VDC with outputs as follows:

0 to 11.11110 ( 10 uv steps)
0 to 111.11110 ( 100 uv steps)
0 to $1111.1 \overline{10}$ ( 1 mv steps)
RESOLUTION: 1 ppm of range ( 10 uv maximum).
ACCURACY OF OUTPUT (for 30 day period):
10 V range $- \pm 0.005 \%$ of setting or $\pm 0.0003 \%$ of range 100 V range - $\pm 0.005 \%$ of setting or $\pm 0.0002 \%$ of range 1000 V range $\cdot \pm 0.005 \%$ of setting or $\pm 0.0002 \%$ of range

NOTE: Above accuracies apply after warm-up at standard reference conditions of $23^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \pm 1^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ (nominal calibration temperature), constant line voltage, up to $70 \%$ relative humidity, and constant external load. The accuracy over a 6 month period and $23 \pm 5^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ temperature range is $\pm 0.007 \%$ of setting or $\pm 0.0003 \%$ of range.

TEMPERATURE COEFFICIENT OF OUTPUT: Less than ( 5 ppm of setting +0.1 ppm of range +2 uv ) per ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ from $+15^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+35^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$. Less than ( 8 ppm of setting +0.1 ppm of range +2 uv ) per ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ from $0^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+50^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$.

STABILITY OF OUTPUT: (At standard reference conditions described under ACCURACY OF OUTPUT):

> 10 V range (whichever is greater) $\pm 0.0005 \%$ of setting or 5 uv per hour $\pm 0.002 \%$ of setting or 15 uv per month $\pm 9.004 \%$ of setting or 30 uv per 6 months
> 100 V range (whichever is greater) $\pm 0.0005 \%$ of setting or 10 uv per hour $\pm 0.002 \%$ of setting or 25 uv per month $\pm 0.004 \%$ of setting or 50 uv per 6 months

1000 V range (whichever is greater) $\pm 0.0005 \%$ of setting or 20 uv per hour $\pm 0.002 \%$ of setting or 50 uv per month $\pm 0.004 \%$ of setting or 100 uv per 6 months

OVERCURRENT PROTECTION: Automatically limits output current at any preset level between 1 ma and 30 ma via continuously variable front panel control.

DESIGN: Solid-state throughout (no vacuum tubes).

RIPPLE AND NOISE (all frequencies): Less than 100 uv RMS.

SETTLING TIME: Within 50 ppm of final output in 5 seconds.
LINE REGULATION: $0.0005 \%$ of setting plus 25 uv for a $10 \%$ line voltage change from nominal.

LOAD REGULATION: $0.0005 \%$ of setting plus $25 u v$ for a full load change.

ISOLATION: Output may be floated up to 500 VDC from chassis.

METER: Switch selectable to full range voltage or full range current.

REMOTE SENSE: Separate terminals are provided for sensing the output voltage directly at the load eliminating errors due to voltage drop in leads between instrument and load.

WARM-UP TIME: Within 50 ppm of final output at turnon. Within 15 ppm of final output in 30 minutes.

TEMPERATURE RANGE:

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 0^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \text { to }+50^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \text { operating } \\
& -40^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \text { to }+65^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \text { non-operating }
\end{aligned}
$$

RELATIVE HUMIDITY: 0 to $70 \%$
SHOCK: $15 \mathrm{~g}, 11$ millisecond half sine wave (MIL-T. 21200).

VIBRATION: $10 \mathrm{~Hz}-55 \mathrm{~Hz}, 4.5 \mathrm{~g}$ maximum (MIL-T-21200).

ALTITUDE: (MIL-T-21200):
Up to $10,000 \mathrm{ft}$. operating ( 3.048 km ) Up to $50,000 \mathrm{ft}$. non-operating ( 15.24 km )

INPUT POWER: $115 / 230 \mathrm{VAC} \pm 10 \%, 50-440 \mathrm{~Hz}$, single phase. Approximately 60 VA fully loaded.
SIZE: $3-1 / 2$ "high $\times 17^{\prime \prime}$ wide $\times 18^{\prime \prime}$ deep.
( $88.9 \mathrm{~mm} \times 431.8 \mathrm{~mm} \times 457.2 \mathrm{~mm}$ )
WEIGHT: $23 \mathrm{lbs} .(10.43 \mathrm{Kg})$
MOUNTING:
Bench: Self-supported on included custom-designed feet.
Rack: Accepts optional brackets MEE-7001 for 19" EIA rack mounting and optional 18 " chassis slided MEE-8078 (24" slides also available).

PRICES: $\quad 341 \mathrm{~A}$ - $\$ 1,295.00$
MEE-7001 rack mounting brackets - $\$ 15.00$
MEE-8078 chassis slides - $\$ 50.00$
All prices f. o. b. factory Mountlake Terrace, Washington

## F뜨니불

## DVM CALIBRATOR



## FEATURES

- Absolute accuracy $0.002 \%$ of setting
- 3-1/2" panel - Extremely fast response
- 0.1 ppm resolution (seven digits)
- Four terminal floating output

The Fluke 343A seven-dial DC Calibrator provides parameters of stability, accuracy, temperature coefficient and response required by a broad range of laboratory and production applications. With an absolute accuracy of 20 parts per million, it is natural to use the 343A to calibrate a wide variety of digital and differential voltmeters. (See graph below.) Stability of the output is considerably better than 5 ppm per hour and 15 ppm per month. Stability for six months is typically within 25 ppm of setting. Stability of output versus both time and temperature rests primarily with the reference amplifier; a zener-transistor combination with a recorded history of extremely stable output EMF.


## MODEL 343A ACCURACY OVER THREE RANGES

Noise on the output (including ripple) is specified at 50 uv RMS. Low noise is an inherent characteristic of the high-gain DC error amplifier of the 343A, a FET-chopper-stabilized circuit. Chopper frequency is high for fast amplifier response, and the specific frequency of operation eliminates beats with line frequencies or harmonics thereof. Quick amplifier response and operation of the amplifier in an optimum linear state at all times provides an output well within 15 ppm five seconds after any range or setting change, or switch-
ing on from the standby mode. Overshoot is negligible under the same conditions.

Fluke wirewound bobbin-type resistors are used in all circuit applications where accuracy, stability, and temperature coefficients are critical. Temperature coefficients are matched so closely that the 343A is within $3 \mathrm{ppm} /{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ over a $20^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ span $\left(+15^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\right.$ to $\left.+35^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\right)$.

Cleanliness of the DC output is evident in the combined ripple and noise specification of 50 uv RMS. Short term jitter and other random excursions are almost nonexistent (less than 1 ppm ).

A simple amplifier/comparator circuit is utilized to establish a convenient variable current limiter. Any maximum current output from 1 to 30 milliamperes may be set via a front panel control. In addition to providing for current protection of the load, a failsafe crowbar protects the series pass elements from damage should the total voltage across the elements exceed a safe level.

All seven decade switches of the 343A are gold-plated units designed for continuous use as would be encountered in a production line calibrator, with heavy-duty switch parts mounted on the best available insulating material. Parallel cortacts are used for uniform contact resistance over hundreds of thousands of operations.

Environmental considerations are an inherent part of the 343A design. Temperature, altitude, humidity, shock and vibration parameters are well known, documented and conservatively rated. The instrument will perform well in severe field use, and in virtually any unconditioned temperature/humidity environment.

The 343A is housed in an attractive 3-1/2 inch package with custom frame components and vinyl-clad aluminum covers. Simple brackets (optional) allow installation in a 19 inch relay rack.

OUTPUT VOLTAGE: 0 to 1111.1110
OUTPUT CURRENT: 0 to 25 milliamperes at any setting.

VOLTAGE RANGES: 10,100 , and 1000 VDC with outputs as follows:

0 to 11.111110 ( 1 uv steps)
0 to 111.11110 ( 10 uv steps)
0 to $1111.11 \underline{10}$ ( 100 uv steps)
RESOLUTION: 0.1 ppm of range ( 1 uv maximum).
ACCURACY OF OUTPUT (whichever is greater):
10 V range $- \pm 0.002 \%$ of setting
or $\pm 0.0002 \%$ of range
100 V range $- \pm 0.002 \%$ of setting or $\pm 0.0001 \%$ of range
1000 V range $- \pm 0.002 \%$ of setting or $\pm 0.0001 \%$ of range

NOTE: Above accuracies apply after warm-up at standard reference conditions of $23^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \pm 1^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ (nominal calibration temperature), constant line voltage, up to $70 \%$ relative humidity, and constant external load.

TEMPERATURE COEFFICIENT OF OUTPUT: Less than ( 3 ppm of setting +0.1 ppm of range +2 uv ) per ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ from $+15^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+35^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$. Less than ( 5 ppm of setting +0.1 ppm of range +2 uv ) per ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ from $0^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+50^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$.

STABILITY OF OUT PUT: (At standard reference conditions described under ACCURACY OF OUTPUT):

> 10 V range (whichever is greater) $\pm 0.0005 \%$ of setting or 5 uv per hour $\pm 0.0015 \%$ of setting or 15 uv per month

> 100 V range (whichever is greater) $\pm 0.0005 \%$ of setting or 10 uv per hour $\pm 0.0015 \%$ of setting or 25 uv per month

> 1000 V range (whichever is greater) $\pm 0.0005 \%$ of setting or 20 uv per hour $\pm 0.0015 \%$ of setting or 50 uv per month

OVERCURRENT PROTECTION: Automatically limits output current at any present level between 1 ma and 30 ma via continuously variable front panel control. Panel lamp illuminates during limiting.

DESIGN: Solid-state throughout (no vacuum tubes).

RIPPLE AND NOISE: Less than 50 uv RMS ( $50 / 60 \mathrm{~Hz}$ line).

SETTLING TIME: Within 15 ppm of final output in 5 seconds.

LINE REGULATION: $0.0005 \%$ of setting plus 25 uv for a $10 \%$ line voltage change from nominal.

LOAD REGULATION: $0.0005 \%$ of setting plus 25 uv for a full load change.

ISOLATION: Output may be floated up to 500 VDC from chassis.

METER: Switch selectable to full range voltage or full range current.

REMOTE SENSE: Separate terminals are provided for sensing the output voltage directly at the load, eliminating errors due to voltage drop in leads between instrument and load.

TERMINALS: One pair sense, one pair output, plus chassis post (duplicated on rear terminal strip).

WARM-UP TIME: Within 25 ppm of final output at turn-on. Within 5 ppm of final output in 30 minutes.

## TEMPERATURE RANGE:

$0^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+50^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ operating
$-40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+65^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ non-operating
RELATIVE HUMIDITY: 0 to $70 \%$
SHOCK: $15 \mathrm{~g}, 11$ millisecond half-sine wave (MIL-T21200).

## ALTITUDE (MLL-T-21200):

Up to $10,000 \mathrm{ft}$. operating ( 3.048 Km )
Up to $50,000 \mathrm{ft}$. non-operating ( 15.24 Km )
INPUT POWER: $\quad 115 / 230$ VAC $\pm 10 \%, 50-440 \mathrm{~Hz}$, single phase. Approximately 60 VA fully loaded.
SIZE: $\quad 3-1 / 2^{\prime \prime}$ high $\times 17^{\prime \prime}$ wide $\times 18^{\prime \prime}$ deep. ( $88.9 \mathrm{~mm} \times 431.8 \mathrm{~mm} \times 457.2 \mathrm{~mm}$ )
WEIGHT: $23 \mathrm{lbs} .(10.43 \mathrm{Kg})$
MOUNTING:
Bench: Self-supported on included custom-designed feet.
Rack: Accepts optional brackets MEE-7001 for $19^{\prime \prime}$ EIA rack mounting and optional $18^{\prime \prime}$ chassis slides MEE-8078 ( $24^{\prime \prime}$ slides also available).

PRICES: 343A - \$1795.00
MEE-7001 rack mounting brackets - $\$ 15.00$
MEE- 8078 chassis slides $-\$ 50.00$

# VOLTAGE/CURRENT CALIBRATOR 

## FEATURES

All Solid State
0 to $50 \mathrm{VDC}, \pm 0.01 \%$
$\pm 0.02 \%$ Current Calibration, 0 to 2 amps
5 ppm Regulation
Continuously Variable Current/Voltage Limiting
Six Dial Resolution

## APPLICATIONS

Voltmeter Calibration
Ammeter Calibration
Current Shunt Calibration
Current and Voltage Standard, Precision
Thermal Transfer AC Measurements
Instrumentation System Calibration
Gyro Torquer
Solenoid Excitation
Resistor Calibration

## DESCRIPTION

The all-solid-state Fluke Model 382A is a combination $\pm 0.01 \%$ voltage calibrator and $\pm 0.02 \%$ current calibrator. In the constant voltage mode, two ranges are available: 0 to 5 volts and 0 to 50 volts. A unique current-limiting circuit limits the output to any preset value from 2 ma to 2 amps in three ranges.

In the constant current mode, four ranges are available: 0 to $5 \mathrm{ma}, 0$ to $50 \mathrm{ma}, 0$ to 500 ma , and 0 to 2 amps. A voltage-limiting circuit limits the output to any preset value from 5 to 55 volts in one continuously variable range. For additional load protection the 382 A is designed so that voltage and current limiting may operate simultaneously. When either voltage or current limiting begins, a front panel lamp illuminates. The calibrator is not harmed by a continuous short-circuit, and normal operation is restored upon removal of overload.

Output voltage or current is controlled via six in-line front panel decade switches, or remotely by an external, programmed resistance attached to the rear terminal board. Terminals are provided both front and rear for sensing the output voltage directly at the load when IR drop in load leads could create error.

Stability of the 382 A is excellent. Voltage stability is $20 \mathrm{ppm}, 25 \mathrm{ppm}$, and 50 ppm per hour, day, and month respectively. Basic current stability is 25 ppm per hour and 50 ppm per month.

The front panel mounts a single meter which may be switched to monitor either voltage or current output.

Regulation circuitry consists of two separate feedback loops. The main loop, which controls the output voltage and current, contains a chopper-stabilized amplifier having more than 160 db of gain at DC, and Fluke-manufactured sampling string resistors which are precisely matched for both resistance accuracy and temperature coefficient. The second feedback loop senses the voltage drop across the series regulating transistor, and controls a pre-regulator accordingly to maintain low power dissipation in the series element. The necessity for forced air cooling is thereby eliminated.

The voltage reference element is a specially processed and selected zener diode with a test history of stable operation. Current for the reference element is supplied by a constant current regulated source. The reference zener diode, along with the current regulating components, are enclosed in a temperature-controlled oven to further stabilize the output.

Mechanical construction utilizes plug-in printed circuit boards for ease of calibration and maintenance. All heat-producing elements are isolated from control circuitry to ensure stable operation even at high ambient temperatures.

For rack mounting, Model 382A requires 5-1/4 inches of rack space, and has side panels tapped for standard chassis slides. Resilient rubber feet are also provided for bench use.

## CONSTANT VOLTAGE MODE

OUTPUT VOLTAGE: 0 to $50 \mathrm{VDC} ; 0$ to 5 VDC .
OUTPUT CURRENT: 0 to 2 amperes.
CALIBRATION ACCURACY: $\pm 0.01 \%$ of setting or 100 uv (whichever is greater).

LINE REGULATION: $0.0005 \%$ or 50 uv (whichever is greater) for a $10 \%$ line change from nominal.

LOAD REGULATION: $0.0005 \%$ or 50 uv (whichever is greater) for a 2 ampere load change.

## sTABILITY:

$\pm 0.002 \%$ or 100 uv (whichever is greater) per hour. $\pm 0.0025 \%$ or 100 uv (whichever is greater) per day. $\pm 0.005 \%$ or 100 uv (whichever is greater) per month.

RIPPLE: Less than 50 uv RMS.
RESOLUTION: 100 uv ( 50 V range); 10 uv ( 5 V range).
OUTPUT POLARITY: Either terminal may be grounded or both may be left floating up to 500 V above ground.

REMOTE SENSING: Output voltage may be sensed directly at load via front panel binding posts or rear terminal strip.

REMOTE PROGRAMMING: Via external rheostat connected to rear terminal strip ( 1000 ohms per volt on 50 V range; 10,000 ohms per volt on 5 V range).

OUTPUT IMPEDANCE: Less than 0.0005 ohm from DC to 100 cps ; less than 0.005 ohm to 1 KC ; less than 0.5 ohm to 100 KC .

CURRENT LIMITING: Continuously variable from 2 ma to 2 amps in three full scale ranges of 20 ma , 200 ma , and 2 amps .

## GENERAL

CONNECTORS: Front panel insulated binding posts for positive and negative output, positive and negative sense, and chassis ground. Rear terminal strip has same connections plus remote programming and reference monitoring terminals.
METER: One meter to monitor either output voltage or current.
TEMPERATURE RANGES: $0^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $55^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ operating; $-40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $60^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ storage.

## CONSTANT CURRENT MODE

OUTPUT CURRENT: 0 to 5 milliamperes 0 to 50 milliamperes 0 to 500 milliamperes 0 to 2 amperes
OUTPUT VOLTAGE: 0 to 50 VDC minimum.
CALIBRATION ACCURACY: $\pm 0.02 \%$ of setting or $\pm 0.002 \%$ of range (whichever is greater).
LINE REGULATION: $0.0005 \%$ of range for a $10 \%$ line change from nominal.
LOAD REGULATION: $0.001 \%$ of range for a 50 V load change.

STABILITY: 5 ma and 50 ma ranges $- \pm 0.0025 \%$ of setting or $\pm 0.0005 \%$ of range (whichever is greater) per hour $; \pm 0.005 \%$ of setting or $\pm 0.001 \%$ of range (whichever is greater) per month.

500 ma and 2 amp ranges $- \pm 0.0025 \%$ of setting or $\pm 0.0005 \%$ of range (whichever is greater) per hour after 2 minutes at constant current output; $\pm 0.005 \%$ of setting or $\pm 0.001 \%$ of range (whichever is greater) per month after 2 minutes at constant current output.
RIPPLE: Less than $0.002 \%$ of range RMS.

> RESOLUTION: 0.01 ua on 5 ma range 0.1 ua on 50 ma range
> 1 ua on 500 ma range
> 10 ua on 2 amp range

OUTPUT POLARITY: Negative terminal may be grounded, or both positive and negative terminals may be left floating up to 500 V above ground. Positive terminal must be isolated from chassis ground by load.

REMOTE PROGRAMMING: Via external rheostat connected to rear terminal strip ( 10,000 ohms per ma for 5 ma range; 1000 ohms per ma for 50 ma range; 100 ohms per ma for 500 ma range; 10 ohms per ma for 2 amp range).

VOLTAGE LIMITING: Continuously variable from 5 to 55 VDC in one range.

INPUT POWER: $115 / 230$ VAC $\pm 10 \%, 50$ to 60 cps , approximately 300 VA fully loaded.
SIZE: $5-1 / 4^{\prime \prime}$ high $\times 19^{\prime \prime}$ wide $\times 18^{\prime \prime}$ behind panel. ( $13.3 \times 48.2 \times 45.7 \mathrm{~cm}$ )
MOUNTING: Standard relay rack; side panels tapped for standard chassis slides; rubber feet for bench use.
WEIGHT: Approximately 50 pounds. $(22.67 \mathrm{~kg})$
PRICE: $\$ 1795.00$ f.o.b. factory, Mountlake Terrace, Washington.

## Portable Calibrator 515A

## FEATURES

- AC Volts, DC Volts and Ohms
- $0.003 \%$ DC Accuracy
- One Set of Output Terminals for All Functions
- Built-in Rechargeable Battery Pack for On-Site Calibration
- Small, Lightweight
- Color-coded Controls for Ease of Operation


The Model 515A Portable Calibrator is a precision voltage and resistance calibration source for on-site calibration of measuring instruments. The Model 515A provides dc voltage, ac voltage and resistance standards in a unit only $3 \frac{1}{2}$ inches high by $81 / 2$ inches wide by 16 inches deep. The instrument weighs just 13 pounds including the rechargeable battery back which eliminates warmup delays after transit and allows eight hours operation free of line power for true portability. The 515A basic calibration accuracy is specified over a temperature range of $18^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $28^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ for a one year period thus making it easy to use in production test and calibration lab environments without complex correction terms. The long calibration cycle also makes the 515A economical to own by minimizing maintenance overhead costs.

The 515A can be used effectively to test a wide range of characteristics in measuring instruments. Here are a few of the many applications.

| General | DC Volts | AC Volts | Resistance |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Zero Offset | Input Offset <br> Current | Frequency <br> Response | Linearity |
| Zero Stability | A/D Linearity | Converter <br> Linearity | Residual <br> Resistance |
| Autoranging | Absolute <br> Accuracy | Residual Noise | Absolute <br> Accuracy |
| Overranging |  | Absolute <br> Accuracy |  |



MODEL 515A FRONT PANEL LAYOUT

All 515A outputs are made available at a single set of output terminals. Generally, connections to the test instrument may be made once for a complete series of tests. In addition to the HI and LO outputs, terminals are available to allow guarding and shielding of test leads in critical test situations.

Functional controls are conveniently organized and color coded for clarity. The POWER pushbutton applies power to the operating circuitry of the 515 A . If the unit is connected to the ac line, the internal battery is placed on charge; otherwise, the 515A automatically operates from the battery and its state of charge is indicated on the meter to the right of the panel. Dual purpose feet on the rear of the unit provide a convenient storage location for the line cord.

DC VOLTS ranges include " $\mu \mathrm{V}$ " with a digital readout
and vernier control to provide 0 through $999 \mu \mathrm{~V}$ with $0.2 \mu \mathrm{~V}$ resolution. The " 1 " and " 10 " volt ranges, operating in conjunction with the multiplier dial, provide 10 voltage steps plus " 0 " in each range. The " 100 " volt range offers a single precise value of dc voltage.

The OHMS pushbutton and the associated positions on the multiplier dial make fixed decade resistance values from $10 \mathrm{M} \Omega$ down to $10 \Omega$ available with a " 0 " position provided for residual resistance tests without disturbing test lead connections.
$A C$ voltage tests may be made at three frequencies. At 400 Hz , the unit offers $1 \mathrm{~V}, 10 \mathrm{~V}$, and 100 V rms sine wave while 10 V rms is available at 4 kHz and 50 kHz .

All output function pushbuttons are interlocked for safety.

## Range:

| $\mu \mathrm{V}:$ | 0 to $999 \mu \mathrm{~V}$ continuous $(0.2 \mu \mathrm{~V}$ <br> resolution) |
| :--- | :--- |
| $1 \mathrm{~V}:$ | 0.0 to 1.0 V in 0.1 V steps |
| $10 \mathrm{~V}:$ | 0 to 10 V in 1 V steps |
| $100 \mathrm{~V}:$ | 100 V cardinal point |
| Accuracy: | $\left(@ 23^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \pm 5^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\right.$ for 1 year; 30 minute |
|  | warmup) |
| $\mu \mathrm{V}$ Range: | $\pm 2 \mu \mathrm{~V}$ |
| $1 \mathrm{~V}, 10 \mathrm{~V}$ and |  |
| 100 V ranges: | $\pm(0.003 \%$ of setting or $30 \mu \mathrm{~V}$, |
|  | whichever is greater) |

## Ripple:

| $\mu \mathrm{V}$ Range: | $<10 \mu \mathrm{~V}$ rms |
| :--- | :--- |
| $1 \mathrm{~V}, 10 \mathrm{~V}$ and |  |
| 100 V Ranges: | $<0.01 \%$ of range rms |

Load Regulation: Load R | Output Change |
| :---: |
| (\% of setting) |

$\mu \mathrm{V}, 1 \mathrm{~V}$, and
10V Ranges: $\quad \begin{array}{lll}> & 10^{8} \Omega \\ 10 \mathrm{M} \Omega \\ 1 \mathrm{M} \Omega\end{array} \quad-0.0 .003 \%$
100 V Range: $\quad \pm 5 \mathrm{ppm}$ (no load to full load)
Output Current:
Function of source resistance, except 100 V range which is limited at approximately 0.5 mA . No damage to instrument with short circuit on output.

Source
Resistance:
$\mu \mathrm{V}, 1 \mathrm{~V}, 10 \mathrm{~V}$
Ranges:
100V Range:
300 ohms
$<1$ ohm (up to 0.5 mA load)
Line Regulation: $\quad \pm 10 \%$ line voltage change)
$\mu \vee$ Range:
1V, 10V Ranges: $<1 \mathrm{ppm}$ of range
100 V Range: $<10 \mathrm{ppm}$ of range
Temperature Coefficient ( $0^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $18^{\circ} \mathrm{C}, 28^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $50^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ )

| $\mu \mathrm{V}$ Range: | $\pm 0.1 \mu \mathrm{~V} /{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| :--- | :--- |
| 1V, 10V Ranges: | $\pm 5 \mathrm{ppm} /{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| 100V Range: | $\pm 8 \mathrm{ppm} /{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |

## Output Frequencies:

$$
\begin{array}{ll}
10 \mathrm{~V} & 400 \mathrm{~Hz}, 4 \mathrm{kHz}, 50 \mathrm{kHz} \\
1 \mathrm{~V}, 100 \mathrm{~V} & 400 \mathrm{~Hz}
\end{array}
$$

Accuracy:
(@23 ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \pm 5^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ for 1 year; 30 minute warmup)

Voltage:

| $1 \mathrm{~V}:$ | $\pm 0.05 \%$ |
| :---: | :--- |
| $10 \mathrm{~V}:$ | $\pm 0.04 \%-400 \mathrm{~Hz}$ and 4 kHz |
|  | $\pm 0.1 \%-50 \mathrm{kHz}$ |
| $100 \mathrm{~V}:$ | $\pm 0.06 \%$ |
| Frequency: | $\pm 1 \%$ except @ $50 \mathrm{kHz} ; \pm 5 \%$ |

Total Harmonic Distortion and Noise:

$$
\begin{array}{ll}
400 \mathrm{~Hz} \text { and } 4 \mathrm{kHz}: & <0.03 \% \\
50 \mathrm{kHz}: & <0.05 \%
\end{array}
$$

Load Regulation:

| 10 V outputs | $\pm 0.004 \%$ except @ 50 kHz ; |
| :--- | :--- |
| $(0$ to 10 mA$)$ | $\pm 0.008 \%$ |
| 1 V output | $-0.005 \%(20 \mathrm{k} \Omega) ;$ |
| $(<1 \Omega$ Source Z$)$ | $-0.01 \%(10 \mathrm{k} \Omega)$ |
| 100 V output | $-0.006 \%(500 \mathrm{k} \Omega) ;$ |
| $(<30 \Omega$ Source Z$)$ | $-0.015 \%(200 \mathrm{k} \Omega)$ |

Output Current : (For load regulation as stated above)

$$
\begin{array}{ll}
1 \mathrm{~V}, 10 \mathrm{~V} \text { output } & 0 \text { to } 10 \mathrm{~mA} \mathrm{rms} \\
100 \mathrm{~V} \text { output } & 0 \text { to } 0.5 \mathrm{~mA} \mathrm{rms}
\end{array}
$$

NOTE: Current limiting protects the 515A output from damage due to short circuit on output.

Line Regulation ( $\pm 10 \%$ line voltage change)
All Voltages at all frequencies: $< \pm 10 \mathrm{ppm}$

Temperature Coefficient: $\left(0^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\right.$ to $18^{\circ} \mathrm{C}, 28^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $50^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ )
All Voltages at all frequencies: $\quad< \pm 25 \mathrm{ppm} /{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$

## RESISTANCE

Range:

Accuracy: $\quad\left(@ 23^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \pm 5^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\right.$ for 1 year; referred to " 0 " ohms position)

| $0 \Omega:$ | $\quad$ Residual Resistance: $<0.15 \Omega$ |
| :--- | :--- |
| $10 \Omega-100 \Omega:$ | $\pm 0.06 \%$ |
| $1 \mathrm{k} \Omega-1 \mathrm{M} \Omega:$ | $\pm 0.015 \%$ |
| $10 \mathrm{M} \Omega:$ | $\pm 0.075 \%$ |

## 515A Specifications Continued

| Power Rating: | 0.2 Watt or 100 V (DC or RMS), |
| :--- | :--- |
|  | whichever is less |
| Temperature | $\left(0^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\right.$ to $18^{\circ} \mathrm{C}, 28^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $50^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ ) |
| Coefficient: | referred to residual resistance |
| $0 \Omega:$ | $<+0.4 \% /{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| $10 \Omega-100 \Omega:$ | $< \pm 10 \mathrm{ppm}$ |
| $1 \mathrm{k} \Omega-1 \mathrm{M} \Omega:$ | $< \pm 5 \mathrm{ppm}$ |
| $10 \mathrm{M} \Omega:$ | $< \pm 10 \mathrm{ppm}$ |

Relative Humidity: $\quad<70 \%, 0^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $45^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$
Input Power: $\quad 100 / 115 / 200 / 230 \mathrm{~V}$ ac, $\pm 10 \%$, $<10$ Watts, $50-440 \mathrm{~Hz}$, single phase or internal batteries. Eight hours operation from batteries when fully charged. Charging is automatic during line operation. Front panel meter indicates condition of charge and battery/line operation.
GENERAL
$312^{\prime \prime} H \times 812^{\prime \prime} W \times 16^{\prime \prime} D$
Weight:
13 lbs.
Operating
$0^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $50^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$
Temperature:
Storage Temperature: $-40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+50^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$; to $+60^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ with batteries removed.

Output Connectors: 4 binding posts for HI, LO, GUARD and CHASSIS

Shock:
Vibration:
Altitude: $\quad 0$ to 10,000 feet operating 50,000 feet non-operating


## Price:

515A (Including batteries and charging circuit). . . . . \$1995
Accessories:
M00-200-618 Side-By-Side Rack Mount . . . . . . 30

M00-200-619 Offset Rack Mount . . . . . . . . . 35
M00-200-620 Panel Mounting Frame . . . . . . . . 25
M03-203-700 Front Panel Cover . . . . . . . . . . 10

## FEATURES:

- Up to 1.2 MHz Operation

Field Installable RCU Option
Fast Response Time
Phase Lock Input

- Quadrature Output
- Fully Guarded
- Field Replaceable Circuit Boards


The Fluke 5200A AC Calibrator brings to manufacturing and laboratory environments greater precision over wider operating frequencies than conventional AC calibrators. The operational frequency range is 10 Hz to 1.2 MHz with accurate AC voltages in ranges of $100 \mu \mathrm{~V} \mathrm{rms}$ to 120 V rms at currents up to 50 milliamperes.

A very fast wide band $A C$ to $D C$ converter, an extremely stable voltage controlled oscillator, together with an easily programmed DC digital pulse width reference are the heart of the 5200A calibrator. High switch reliability is obtained through 5 volt logic level switching of the DC digital pulse width reference. This technique further allows the 5200A to be easily adaptable for remote programming.

Advanced design engineering by Fluke has conquered the inherent instability problems of voltage controlled oscillators and thereby does away with the need for complex relay programmed attenuators and ratio transformers. The $1 / 2$ second response time of the $A C$ to $D C$ converter eliminates the usual long $A C$ calibrator settling times.

Accurate output amplitude selection is made in six decade ranges of 1 mV to 100 V . (A seventh range of $1,000 \mathrm{~V}$ is provided for use with a companion Fluke Precision Power Amplifier Model 5205A.) Six digit resolution within the selected voltage range provides 1 nV through $100 \mu \mathrm{~V}$ steps.

The extreme midband absolute accuracy of $\pm 0.02 \%$ of output, $\pm 0.002 \%$ of range, together with a total harmonic distortion of less than $0.04 \%$ up to 100 kHz enables the 5200 A to achieve unmatched performance capabilities.


FLUKE 5200A BLOCK DIAGRAM

For production and voltmeter calibration applications traditionally requiring time consuming error calculations the 5200A provides a vernier scale that reads percent of error directly. Measurement is provided in two ranges, $\pm 3 \%$ or $\pm 0.3 \%$. Error measurements can be resolved to $\pm 0.01 \%$ on the $3 \%$ range or $\pm 0.001 \%$ on the $0.3 \%$ range.

All solid state engineering has made the 5200A a more
durable piece of precision equipment than vacuum tube ac calibrators. For shock and vibration requirements the 5200 A is designed to meet or exceed Military Standard MIL-T- 21200 .

To insure a minimum of down time and servicing costs, the 5200A has been engineered with interchangeable circuit boards that are field replaceable. Long term reliability has been built into the 5200A by keeping the total parts count low. In addition, absolute accuracy relative to NBS Standards for 90 days within operating temperatures of $23 \pm 5^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ gives the 5200A a longer calibration cycle.

The Fluke 5200A is a fully guarded AC Calibrator which allows for floating operation and eliminates the system ground loop problems of non-guarded calibrators.

The oscillator of the 5200A may be phase locked to an external source to effectively produce synchronous signals of precision amplitude and stability. This feature provides expanded capabilities to slave a current source for wattmeter calibration or synchronous operation to line or system frequencies. A rear input jack is provided for the external signal and a front panel On-Off switch enables the phase lock function.

A quadrature output which is $90^{\circ}$ out of phase with the fundamental is provided on the rear panel. Quadrature signal amplitude is proportional to the dialed output settings of the fundamental, up to 10 V rms maximum for a full scale setting on any range. This extra capability lends itself well for servo amplifier testing and synchronous detection.

Extremely fast response time, 0.5 seconds from 100 Hz to 1.2 MHz , avoids the unnecessary delays of conventional $A C$ calibrators. Recovery from short circuits and overload conditions are within these specified settling times.

The output of the 5200A is protected by current limiting. When the overload is removed, the output will recover automatically to the preset level. Thus an operator need never worry about damaging the calibrator or meter under test. Transistion from the voltage mode to the current limit mode is typically 2 microseconds.

The Model 5200A provides High, Low, High Sense, Low Sense, Guard and Ground terminals on both the front and rear panels. An auxiliary output jack is provided on the rear panel for monitoring frequency with an external counter. Output amplitude is 3 V rms, short circuit protected.

One of the most unique and valuable features of the Fluke 5200 A calibrator remote control option is its programmability. A field installable isolated RCU provides for the
remote programming of frequency ranges, amplitude ranges, frequencies, amplitudes and all control functions except for Error Measurement. This programming may be made in serial or parallel depending on the system environment. All programming levels are compatible with TTL logic and contact closure.

Standard Levels:
Logic " 1 " $=0$ to .4 V dc
Logic " 0 " $=+2.8$ to +5.0 V dc
For inverted logic levels, order Option -03 with Option 01.

Additional computer interface information is available. Request Application Bulletin \#14.

For systems requiring greater voltage and current capabilities the 5200A is compatible with the Fluke 5205A Precision Power Amplifier. The 5205A extends the 120V rms at 50 mA current level limits of the 5200A to 1200 V rms at 200 mA rms up to 120 kHz . When used together the 5200A and 5205A instrument pair may be controlled manually or remotely as a single instrument.

A separate data sheet is available for more detailed information on the 5205A Precision Power Amplifier, capabilities, specifications and system applications.

## VOLTAGE RANGES

$1 \mathrm{mV}, 10 \mathrm{mV}, 100 \mathrm{mV}, 1 \mathrm{~V}, 10 \mathrm{~V}, 100 \mathrm{~V}$
(1000V with 5205A Power Amp)

## Overrange

$20 \%$ on all ranges ( 120 V maximum)

## Range Limits

$10 \%$ to $120 \%(100 \mu \mathrm{~V}$ and above)

## Resolution

$0.0001 \%$ of Range ( 1 nV on 1 mV range)

## RESPONSE TIME

For any programmed amplitude, the output voltage and frequency will settle to within $0.01 \%$ of change as follows:

$$
\begin{array}{ll}
10 \mathrm{~Hz}-100 \mathrm{~Hz} & 4 \text { Seconds Max. } \\
100 \mathrm{~Hz}-1 \mathrm{MHz} & 0.5 \text { Seconds }
\end{array}
$$

The output will recover from short circuits and overload conditions within the specified settling time.

## AMPLITUDE ERROR MEASUREMENT

0 to $\pm 0.3 \%$ with $0.001 \%$ resolution
0 to $\pm 3 \%$ with $0.01 \%$ resolution
An "OFF" error switch position is provided to easily lock out the error measurement function which is automatically disabled in program mode,

## ACCURACY

(For 90 days, $23 \pm 5^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$, after 1 hour warmup.)
$\underline{1,10,100 \text { Volt Ranges ( } \mathrm{X} \% \text { of setting }+\mathrm{Y} \% \text { of range) }}$

| 10 Hz to 30 Hz | $(0.1+0.005)$ |
| :--- | ---: |
| 30 Hz to 20 kHz | $(0.02+0.002)$ |
| 20 kHz to 100 kHz | $(0.05+0.005)$ |
| 100 kHz to 1 MHz | $(0.33+0.03)$ |
|  |  |
| $\underline{1,10,100 \mathrm{mV} \text { Ranges }}$ | $(\mathrm{X} \%$ of setting +YuV$)$ |


| 10 Hz to 30 Hz | $(0.1+10)$ |
| :--- | ---: |
| 30 Hz to 20 kHz | $(0.02+10)$ |
| 20 kHz to 100 kHz | $(0.05+20)$ |
| 100 kHz to 1 MHz | $(0.33+30)$ |

## SHORT TERM AMPLITUDE STABILITY

1 mV to 100 V Ranges:
The change in rms value will be less than $(0.0007 \%$ of setting $+0.0003 \%$ of range) pk-pk for the 1 kHz thru 1 MHz ranges and $0.004 \%$ pk-pk of range for the 100 Hz range over a 10 minute interval.

## LONG TERM AMPLITUDE STABILITY

(At Constant Line, Load and Temperature)
$\pm 0.005 \%$ of setting for 24 hours
$\pm 0.01 \%$ of setting for 6 months
AMPLITUDE TEMPERATURE COEFFICEINT
( $0^{\circ}$ to $18^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ and $28^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $50^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ )
$\pm(0.025 \times$ accuracy $)$ per ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$

## MAXIMUM OUTPUT CURRENT

50 mA rms from $10 \%$ to $120 \%$ of range
NOTE: Min. Load impedance for specified accuracy:
$1,10,100 \mathrm{mV}$ Ranges . . $3 \mathrm{~K} \Omega$
IV Range . . . . . $50 \Omega$ above 100 kHz

1V Range . . . . . . $50 \Omega$ above 100 kHz

## CURRENT LIMIT

The output is protected against overloads and short circuits by a current limiter. Upon removal of the overload, the output will recover automatically.
*NOTE: See Maximum Inductive Load Current

## MAXIMUM OUTPUT VOLTAGE

120 V rms. Maximum volt.hertz product is $1.0 \times 10^{7}$ (See Figure 1).


Figure 1.MAXIMUM OUTPUT AND FREQUENCY CHART.

## TOTAL HARMONIC DISTORTION AND NOISE

(Bandwidth 10 Hz to 10 MHz )
10 Hz to 100 kHz . . . $(0.04 \%$ of setting +10 uV rms) *
100 kHz to 500 kHz . . . $(0.3 \%$ of setting +30 uV rms)
500 kHz to 1 MHz . . . $(1.0 \%$ of setting $+30 \mathrm{uV} \mathrm{rms})$
'For output currents exceeding 15 mA :
20 kHz to 100 kHz

$$
\left[0.04+\left(\frac{0.3}{V}\right)\left(\frac{F}{100}\right)\left(\frac{1}{50}\right)^{2}\right] \%
$$

$V=$ volts, $\quad F=k H z, \quad I=m A$
MAXIMUM CAPACITIVE LOAD 1000 pf

## Specifications/Frequency

## FREQUENCY RANGES

$100 \mathrm{~Hz}, 1 \mathrm{kHz}, 10 \mathrm{kHz}, 100 \mathrm{kHz}, 1 \mathrm{MHz}$

## Overrange

$20 \%$ on all ranges ( 1.2 MHz maximum)

## Range Limits

$10 \%$ to $120 \%$ ( 10 Hz and above)

## Resolution

$0.01 \%$ of Range ( .01 Hz on 100 Hz Range)

## QUADRATURE OUTPUT (Minimum Load $Z=3 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ )

## Amplitude

$10 \mathrm{~V} \mathrm{rms}+5 \%$ when full scale output is selected for any of the normal output signal. Quadrature amplitude is proportional to the dialed output voltage. (BNC connector on rear panel)

## Phase

$90^{\circ}+\left(1^{\circ}+0.03^{\circ}\right.$ per kHz$), 40 \mathrm{~Hz}$ to 1.2 MHz
$90^{\circ}+3^{\circ}, 10 \mathrm{~Hz}$ to 40 Hz

MAXIMUM INDUCTIVE LOAD CURRENT


The above graph does not restrict the use of Precision Inductive Dividers which have a maximum voltage limit of 0.35 times Frequency or higher.

## LOAD REGULATION

\% of Range (No load to full load)


NOTE: Output impedance on the 1 mV to 100 mV ranges is less than 1 ohm in series with $1 \mu$ Henry.

## LINE REGULATION

$\pm 0.001 \%$ of setting for a $10 \%$ change in line voltage.

## ACCURACY

(For 90 days, $23 \pm 5^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$, after 1 hour warmup.)
( $\mathrm{X} \%$ of setting $+\mathrm{Y} \%$ of range)

| 100 Hz to 100 kHz Ranges | $(1.0+0.1)$ |
| :--- | :--- |
| 1 MHz Range | $(3.0+0.3)$ |

FREQUENCY STABILITY
$\pm 0.05 \%$ for 24 hours
$\pm 0.1 \%$ for 6 months
FREQUENCY TEMPERATURE COEFFICIENT ( $0^{\circ}$ to $18^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ and $28^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $50^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ )
$\pm 0.025 \%$ of setting per ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$

## EXTERNAL FREQUENCY PHASE LOCK INPUT

The oscillator of the 5200A has the capability of being phased locked to an external signal. Phase lock accuracy is $\pm\left(1^{\circ}+0.05^{\circ}\right.$ per kHz$)$ over a $\pm 1 \%$ band around the center frequency. (BNC connector on rear panel)

## COUNTER OUTPUT

Auxiliary frequency counter output (BNC Connector) on rear panel; 3 V pulse, short circuit protected.

## EXTERNAL SENSE

A two position switch is provided to control Internal or External Sensing on the $1 \mathrm{~V}, 10 \mathrm{~V}$, and 100 V ranges.

## OUTPUT TERMINALS

High, Low, High Sense, Low Sense, Guard, and Ground terminals on front and rear panels. Front panel terminals are 5 -way binding post. Rear panel terminals are via P.C. Board edge card connector with mating connector supplied (P/N 337675).

## LOCAL/REMOTE OPERATION

Two position switch, interlocked with the optional remote programming function. In the LOCAL mode, all control is implemented from the front panel switches. In REMOTE, control is obtained via the programming lines through a rear panel connector. When the REMOTE function is called on the programming line, the Local/Remote switch on the front panel will be locked in the REMOTE condition, disabling the error measurement control and all other front panel controls except the POWER ON-OFF. When the LOCAL function is called on the programming line, the front panel Local/Remote switch may be operated in either the LOCAL or REMOTE condition at the operator's discretion.

## SAFETY FEATURES

When the ac power is turned on, the instrument is automatically set to the Standby condition. When in Remote Sense and the sense leads are accidentally disconnected, the output voltage will not exceed 0.7 Volts above the programmed setting on the 1 Volt thru 100 volt ranges. The 1 millivolt thru 100 millivolt ranges are not affected.

## CALIBRATION REQUIREMENTS

The 5200A is calibrated at the factory by instrumentation traceable to the National Bureau of Standards. Periodic cali-
bration of the $1 \mathrm{~V}, 10 \mathrm{~V}$, and 100 V ranges may be accomplished through the use of a thermal transfer standard and a precision dc source, such as the Fluke Models 540 B and 332D. The accuracy on the $1 \mathrm{mV}, 10 \mathrm{mV}$, and 100 mV ranges depend on precision inductive dividers which are tested at the factory with special verification equipment, and do not require periodic adjustment. All other adjustments can be made with general purpose laboratory equipment.

## Input Power

100, $115,200,230 \mathrm{~V}$ ac $\pm 10 \%$, switch selectable, 50 to $60 \mathrm{~Hz}(50 \mathrm{~Hz}$ to 400 Hz Option available), 100 Watts.

## Dimensions

$7^{\prime \prime}(177 \mathrm{~mm}) \times 17^{\prime \prime}(431 \mathrm{~mm}) \times 20.25^{\prime \prime}(514 \mathrm{~mm})$

## Weight

45 pounds ( $10,4 \mathrm{~kg}$ )

## ENVIRONMENTAL

## Cooling

Forced air cooled. Air intake through re-useable filter on rear panel. Air exit along both sides of 5200A.

## Temperature

$0^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $50^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ operating, $-40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+75^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ storage
Relative Humidity
0 to 80 percent ( $0^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ )
0 to 70 percent $\left(+40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\right.$ to $\left.+50^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\right)$
Shock
20 g .11 millisecond half-sine wave

## Vibration

$4.5 \mathrm{~g} ., 10 \mathrm{~Hz}$ to 55 Hz

## Altitude

0 to 10,000 feet operating
50,000 feet non-operating

## 5200A Isolated Remote Programming

## OPTION -01

All functions of the 5200A AC Calibrator are remotely programmable except for the Power On-Off switch and the Error Measurement Control. While operating in a remote configuration, the 5200A remains totally isolated. Isolation is typically $10^{9}$ ohms in parallel with 30 pf between logic common and analog output. This optional capability of the 5200 A can be added in the field at any time and does not require the unit to be sent to the factory for modification.

The -01 Option of the 5200A permits the remote selection of all functions, frequencies and amplitudes by means of an
external programming device, usually part of an automated system. The -01 Option is for use with systems employing negative-true logic. Systems operating with positive-true logic use the -03 Option in addition to the -01 Option.

The remote programming option consists of a Remote Control Unit (plug-in printed circuit board assembly), an 86 pin card-edge connector ( $\mathrm{P} / \mathrm{N} 337840$ ), a prewired address matrix card ( $\mathrm{P} / \mathrm{N}$ 350074) and a blank Address Matrix card (P/N 350058). The RCU contains all the control logic and mounts in an assigned position within the 5200A. The
card edge connector can be jumpered to meet various system requirements before being installed to connect the remote programming source to the 5200A. The matrix address card is also jumpered in accordance with system requirements and is installed on the RCU printed circuit board assembly.

Once installed in the 5200A, the RCU requires no operator attention. The function of the RCU is to receive and store operational commands and parameters from some remote programming source, and when necessary, pass them through the guard shield to control the output frequency, output amplitude and operating mode of the calibrator. The RCU can receive remote control information in parallel or serial (by byte) form depending upon the system requirements.

When serial programming is employed program data generated by the program source in the form of a 54 -bit program word is fed over a common set of four data lines to the register, one byte at a time. Each portion of the input register is addressable and as a byte of data is placed on the data lines, the designated portion of the input register is addressed and then strobed. In this manner, the remote
programming source can fill the RCU Input register byte by byte. When the input register is loaded a data transfer command is addressed and the 5200A reacts to the program data.

In parallel programming form since each data bit has an assigned unique line, there is no need for multiple connections on the card edge connector, as in the case of serial programming.

The blank Address Matrix card (supplied) permits the assignment of byte numbers of the different input register elements as required for various system configurations. Regardless of how the Address Matrix card is jumpered the 54 -bit program word must be placed in the assigned positions of the input register.

For additional information on remote programming the 5200A AC calibrator in serial or parallel formats or interfacing, request Application Bulletin \#14 or contact the John Fluke Mfg. Co., Sales Product Specialist Department.


| 5200A GROUP PARALLEL PROGRAMMING FORMAT |  |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| DATA DESCRIPTION |  | NUMBER OF BITS |
| No Data, Group Address reserved for Master |  |  |
| Strobe Command |  |  |
| Voltage Range |  |  |
| Voltage Amplitude Overrange Bit |  |  |
| Voltage Amplitude, Most Significant Decade |  |  |
| Voltage Amplitude, Second Decade |  |  |
| Voltage Amplitude, Third Decade |  |  |
| Voltage Amplitude, Fourth Decade |  |  |
| Voltage Amplitude, Fifth Decade |  |  |
| Voltage Amplitude, Sixth Decade |  |  |
| Frequency Range |  |  |
| Frequency Overrange Bit |  |  |
| Frequency, Most Significant Decade |  |  |
| Frequency, Second Decade |  |  |
| Frequency, Third Decade |  |  |
| Frequency, Fourth Decade |  |  |
| Remote Sense, Local/Remote, Phase Lock, Standby/ |  |  |
| Operate |  |  |

## 5200A GROUP SERIAL FORMAT

4 BITS Data and 4 BITS Address

## 5200A CONTROL BITS 5200A RESPONSE BITS

Group Address 4 Standby Status Flag 1 Address Strobe 1 5200A Current Limit Flag 1 Parallel Load Strobe $1 \quad$ Ready/Not Ready Flag 1 Remote Status Flag

REMOTE CONTROL UNIT OPTION CARD•EDGE CONNECTOR PIN ASSIGNMENTS


| PIN NO. | FUNCTION |
| :---: | :---: |
| ${ }^{4}$ |  |
| 4 |  |
| 5 | 35174 |
| 59 |  |
| \% 1 | Lsath |
| *3 |  |
| ht |  |
| *. |  |
| ns | 1shon * * * * * |
| 1 |  |
| - | S8841 |
| 4 | 15812? |
| * | Lsintic |
| 7 | M5E\% |
| 4 | 20804 |
| *1 | 1681: |
| $\times$ | 18601. * * * * * |
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PRICE
Model 5200A AC Calibrator $\$ 4195$
Option -01, Remote Control Logic . . . . 995
(supplied with mating connector, standard address matrix card and blank address matrix card)
Option $-02,50 \mathrm{~Hz}$ to 400 Hz Input Power . . 500
Option -03, Logic Level Inversion ..... \$50
(requires Option -01)
ACCESSORIES
M07-205-600 Rack Mounting Bracket ..... \$25
M00-280-610 Chasis Slides for 24" Cabinets . ..... 50
5200A - 7015K Extender Board ..... 25

## FLUKI

## METER CALIBRATOR



## FEATURES

Calibrates DC, AC, Volts, Amps, Ohms
Displays Percent-Error Directly
Simple, Rapid Operation
Calibrates digital and long scale multimeters.
Calibrates Panel Meters, Relays, Many
Other Components
Full Set of Environmental Specifications Within Specifications for One Year Minimum Excellent Amplitude Stability

| ACCURACY (\% of setting)@ STD. REF. CONDITIONS |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| DC Volts ( $1 \mathrm{mv}-1000 \mathrm{v}$ ) | $\pm(0.05 \%+25$ microvolts)* |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { DC Current } \\ & (1 \text { va }-10 A) \end{aligned}$ | $\pm(0.1 \%+0.01$ microampere) |
| AC Volts $(1 \mathrm{mv}-1000 \mathrm{~V})$ | $\pm(0.2 \%+25$ microvolts)* |
| AC Current (1va-10A) | $\pm(0.25 \%+0.025$ microampere $)$ |
| Ohms <br> ( 1 ohm - 10 Meg ) | $\pm(0.1 \% \pm 0.5$ ohm) |
| except $\pm 0.33 \%$ at 1,3 , and 10 millivolts STD. REF. CONDITIONS: <br> $20-30^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$, less than $50 \%$ R. H . |  |

The classic meter calibrator has been obsoleted by the new Fluke Model 760A. This all-solid-state instrument eliminates cumbersome, time-consuming techniques by offering direct percent-error readout, a single range for each function (AC, DC, volts, amps, ohms) compact size, a minimum of controls and indicators, and a full complement of interlocks and safety features. Old-style calibrators were usually nothing more than hand-marked long-scale meters across an appropriate power source. The instrument undergoing calibration was also placed
across the power source, and the two meter readings were compared. Error was computed, usually with the assistance of a correction table to gain adequate accuracy. Contrastingly, the 760 A operates by adjusting the output for a cardinal point on the meter under test, then reading error directly on $\pm 10 \%, \pm 3 \%$, or $\pm 1 \%$ (equal 10 db step) ranges. Accuracy figures for the 760 A are percent of setting so that they apply over the entire voltage or current range, not just at several discrete fullrange points.

With a 1000 volt capability (up to 20 ma ), 10 ampere capability (to more than 1V compliance), and a 10 meg ohm rheostat in 1 ohm steps, the 760A can easily calibrate high-impedance VTVMs, medium-impedance VOMs, plus low-impedance electrodynamometer and iron-vane meters.

One of the most important parameters of the Model 760A is the unusually long re-calibration interval. The unit is guaranteed to remain within specifications for one year minimum. In addition the instrument is assigned a full set of environmental specifications which include simulated shipboard shock and vibration.
Many meter calibrators use the power line as an AC source, together with the usual distortion that can completely invalidate an AC calibration. Model 760A includes a stable, low-distortion (typically less than 0.1\% third harmonic) oscillator that is selectable for either 60 Hz or 400 Hz . Four-hundred hertz is in the midband of virtually all AC voltmeters and also matches the power frequency of aircraft-missile systems and ancillary equipment. Sixty hertz is useful for calibrating instruments that respond to power-line frequency only, or are otherwise severely limited in response.
For safety the 760A is interlocked so that the output is zero when changing to a different function or frequency. In addition a red warning lamp indicates when a 100 V potential is exceeded at the output posts.

As with other Fluke instruments, flow-soldered glassepoxy boards are used to the maximum extent, and all critical accuracy-and stability-determining components are of Fluke manufacture or special processing.

## SPECIFICATIONS

## CALIBRATOR FOR DC VOLTMETERS

RANGE: 0.001 V to 1000 V .

ACCURACY: $\pm(0.1 \%$ of setting $+25 \mathrm{uv})$ from 0.001 V to 1000 V except $0.33 \%$ at $1 \mathrm{mv}, 3 \mathrm{mv}, 10 \mathrm{mv}$. *

RESOLUTION: 100 uv.
CURRENT CAPABILITY: 0 to 20 ma except 0.5 ohm minimum load resistance. Currents to 800 ma at certain settings. Details upon request.

RIPPLE AND NOISE (RMS): Less than $0.5 \%$ of output or 150 uv.

## CALIBRATOR FOR DC AMMETERS

RANGE: 1 ua to 10 A .
ACCURACY: $\pm(0.25 \%$ of setting +0.025 ua).*
RESOLUTION: 1 ua.
VOLTAGE CAPABILITY: 0 to 1 V minimum ( 5 V open circuit).

RIPPLE AND NOISE (RMS): Less than $0.5 \%$ of output or 0.05 ua.

## CALIBRATOR FOR AC VOLTMETERS

RANGE: 0.001 V to 1000 V .
FREQUENCY: 60 Hz and 400 Hz .
ACCURACY: $\pm(0.25 \%$ of setting $+25 \mathrm{uv})$ from 0.001 V to 1000 V except $0.33 \%$ at $1 \mathrm{mv}, 3 \mathrm{mv}, 10 \mathrm{mv}$. *

RESOLUTION: 100 uv.
CURRENT CAPABILITY: 0 to 20 ma except 0.5 ohm minimum load resistance. Currents to 900 ma at certain settings. Details upon request.
HARMONIC DISTORTION: Less than $0.5 \%$ of output.
NOISE: Less than $0.1 \%$ of output or 30 uv.

## CALIBRATOR FOR AC AMMETERS

RANGE: 1 ua to 10A.
FREQUENCY: 60 Hz and 400 Hz .
ACCURACY: $\pm(0.25 \%$ of setting +0.025 ua).
RESOLUTION: 1 ua.
VOLTAGE CAPABILITY: 0 to 1 V minimum (5V open circuit).
HARMONIC DISTORTION: Less than $0.5 \%$ of output.
NOISE: Less than $0.1 \%$ of output or 0.02 ua.

## CALIBRATOR FOR OHMMETERS

RANGE: 0 to 10 megohms.
ACCURACY: $\pm(0.1 \%$ of setting +0.5 ohm $)$.

RESOLUTION: 1 ohm.
POWER DISSIPATION: Up to 0.25 watt and $35^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$.

## GENERAL

ERROR INDICATION (\% of setting):

$$
\begin{array}{cl}
10-0-10 & (0.2 \% / \text { scale division }) \\
3-0-3 & (0.1 \% / \text { scale division }) \\
1-0-1 & (0.02 \% / \text { scale division })
\end{array}
$$

SEARCH INDICATION: 0 to $100 \%$ of setting (accuracy $\pm 3 \%$ of end-scale).

OUTPUT CONTROLS: Coarse switch, medium and fine verniers (resolution better than $0.02 \%$ of setting).

OUTPUT TERMINALS: Multipurpose binding posts on $3 / 4$ inch centers for $(+),(-)$, and chassis.

AC FREQUENCY ACCURACY: $\pm 1 \%$ for 400 Hz ; phaselocked to power line for 50 Hz and 60 Hz (remains locked for $\pm 1 \%$ frequency variations, manually adjustable to cover 48 to 52 and 55 to 65 Hz ).

REFERENCE: Aged, temperature-compensated zener diode.

CALIBRATION STABILITY: Within performance specifications for 12 months with no internal adjustments. Improved specifications require more frequent calibration intervals.

SAFETY FEATURES: Front panel lamp indicates when output voltage is greater than 100 V . Output terminals are de-energized and indicator lamp is lighted if unit is overloaded or if COARSE output control is not at minimum when FUNCTION or FREQUENCY setting is changed. Setting COARSE output control to minimum (RESET) restores operation.

TEMPERA TURE:
Operating, $0^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+50^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$. Improved specifications apply from $20^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $30^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$.
Non-operating, $-62^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+75^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$.
HUMIDITY: Up to $85 \%$ and $35^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$. Improved specifications apply up to $50 \% \mathrm{RH}$.
SHOCK: Meets MIL-T-945A and MIL-S-901C (grade B).
VIBRATION: Meets MLL-STD-167.
LINE REGULATION: $0.05 \%$ of setting for a $10 \%$ line change from nominal; less than $0.1 \%$ of setting for a $1 \%$ line frequency change at 60 Hz .

INPUT POWER: $115 / 230$ VAC $\pm 10 \%$, single-phase, 50 $\mathrm{Hz} \pm 2 \mathrm{~Hz}$ and $60 \mathrm{~Hz} \pm 5 \mathrm{~Hz}$, approximately 200 watts full load, 40 watts no load.

MOUNTING: Standard EIA rack mounting with chassis slides (not supplied) or bench mounted on nylon feet,

SIZE: $1^{\prime \prime}$ wide by $10-1 / 2^{\prime \prime}$ high by 18 inches deep behind panel.

WEIGHT: Approximately 77 pounds.
PRICE: $\quad \$ 2,995.00$ f. o. b. factory, Mountlake Terrace, Washington

[^5]
## section 6

## ac and dc standards




## Philosophy of DC Systems

DC standards laboratories depend primarily on two basic standards, the standard resistor and the standard cell. These two standards require reference to the fundamental units of voltage and resistance as maintained by National or International Standards Laboratories. If this is done at regular intervals traceability has been achieved, which means that the fundamental unit has been transported to the user's facility. When the fundamental unit is available in the standards lab, it must then be multiplied by means of voltage and resistance ratio measurements. It is important that traceability be achieved for ali levels with sufficient accuracy; in other words, the error contribution of multiplying should be kept as low as possible.
Voltage ratios are usually obtained by a resistive divider. Resistive divider ratios may be established to a high accuracy without knowing the ohmic value of the resistors. It is not necessary to have traceability of ratio measurements to any national standardizstion laboratory because ratios are dimensionless quantities. What has to be done is to compare one fraction of the voltage in a divider to another one and to determine the difference; this can be performed without absolute resistance standards.

## DC System Requirements

Following are some essential requirements for a DC voltage measuring and generating calibration system:

A resistive ratio device and a means to establish a ratio resolution and accuracy of at least 0.1 ppm .
A voltage ratio device with its output directly traceable to the legal unit of E.M.F.
There are a number of ways to make up a DC calibration system using ratio devices. Equipment choice must be made on the basis of cost versus performance, existing instruments and system accuracy requirements. Because differential and digital voltmeters with accuracies of 50 and 25 ppm are commonly used in production and quality control areas, the calibration system must have an accuracy of at least $\pm 10 \mathrm{ppm}$ with respect to the unit of E.M.F. as maintained at the user's facility. Figure 1 shows a complete system designed to calibrate digital voltmeters.

The Model 332B Voltage Calibrator was chosen as the voltage source because of its extremely good stability ( $10 \mathrm{ppm} /$ month), low noise and ripple (less than $40 \mu \mathrm{v}$ at max. output), and high resolution ( 0.1 ppm ). In fact, the Model 332 B is a calibrator which will deliver any desired voltage up to 1111 volts with an accuracy of $20 \mathrm{ppm} / 6$ months. The 845AR is a high sensitivity null detector with a 1 microvolt full scale range, an overload capability of 1100 volts on any range with a typical recovery time of 4 seconds and a ten megohms input impedance. Couples with this are the features of leakage resistance of $10^{12}$ ohms, capability for being floated to 1100 volts above ground and use as an isolation amplifier.

Fig. 1 DVM Calibration System


Other applications of this system include use as a
Power Supply Calibrator: accuracy $5-7 \mathrm{ppm}$ (accuracy of standard cell not included)
Differential Voltmeter: accuracy 5-8 ppm (100 volts and below)
Ratio Calibrators: absolute linearity: 0.1 ppm of input Power Standard cell

## DC Transfer Stanturn

In most standards laboratories, a bank or several banks of saturated standard cells provide traceability to the standard volt. The Fluke Model 731B DC Transfer Standard was designed to give the calibration facility and standards lab a working standard for production testing. Standard cells are extremely sensitive, especially to shock, vibration and temperature change. The Model 731B can be hand-carried and subjected to severe environmental conditions and still provide transfer accuracies to a few ppm traceable to the delicate saturated cells.

## AC Standarts

Thermal transfer instruments may be used to accurately measure an unknown ac voltage or current by determining the difference between it and a preset accurately measured dc equivalent. Fluke's Model 540B Thermal Transfer Standard provides this capability when used with a set of A40 Current Shunts or A55 Voltage Thermal Converters. Thermal transfers for voltage measurement may be conducted at frequencies from 5 Hz to 50 MHz and for current measurement from 5 Hz to 100 KHz .
Fluke's AC Reference Standard, the Model 510A, is a precision fixed frequency ac voltage source suited to calibration or test applications. Outputs of 10 V rms and 10 mA rms at frequencies from 50 Hz to 100 kHz are available.

## 

## 540B CURRENT TRANSFER ACCESSORIES




Models A40
Model C41

Model A40A


Part No. 212852 \& Part No. 212860

Models A40 and A40A Current Shunts are designed to convert the Model 540B Therenal Transfer Standard to an RMS current measuring device over a 2.5 milliampere to 20 ampere range, with a frequency response from 5 Hz to 100 kHz . The A 40 shunts covering the range of 10 milliamperes to 5 amperes plug into panel connectors on the 540 B , and electrically shunt the heater of the thermal converter. The A40A shunts ( 10 amperes and 20 amperes) are connected to the panel connectors of the 540 B by a special cable.

Thus, the nominal heater current rating of 5 ma is maintained at the nominal shunt rating. In the same manner as the 540 B voltage ranges, each shunt is useful from $1 / 2$ to 1 times its nominal rating. With no shunt in place, the 5 ma heater rating of the 540B thermal converter allows current transfers from 2.5 ma to 5 ma.

Internal construction of the shunts includes straight-wire, bifilar-wound tibbon, and folded-ribbon resistive elements, depending on shunt size. The resistive elements are in good thermal contact with the shunt case, which in the larger shunts is an efficient finned-aluminum extrusion.

All AC/DC differences expressed in the specifications are deviations from theoretical standards maintained by the National Bureau of Standards, and may be obtained without the use of calibration curves or correction tables.

## SPECIFICATIONS

## SHUNTS

CURRENT RATINGS: $10,20,30,50,100,200,300$, and 500 milliamperes: 1, 2, 3, 5, 10 and 20 amperes. NOTE: Each shunt may be used from $1 / 2$ to 1 times nominal rating.

OVERALL CURRENT RANGE: 2.5 milliamperes to 20 amperes. ( 5 ma nominal rating of 540 B thermal converter heater allows current transfers from 2.5 ma to 5 ma without shunts.)

ACCURACY: (\% of input):

| SHUNT | FREQUENCY | AC/DC <br> DIFFERENCE |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $10 \mathrm{ma} \cdot 5 \mathrm{~A}$ | $5 \mathrm{~Hz} \cdot 20 \mathrm{kHz}$ | $\pm 0.02 \%$ |
|  | $20 \mathrm{kHz} \cdot 50 \mathrm{kHz}$ | $\pm 0.03 \%$ |
|  | $50 \mathrm{kHz} \cdot 100 \mathrm{kHz}$ | $\pm 0.05 \%$ |
|  |  |  |
| $10 \mathrm{~A} \cdot 20 \mathrm{~A}$ | $5 \mathrm{~Hz} \cdot 20 \mathrm{kHz}$ | $\pm 0.03 \%$ |
|  | $20 \mathrm{kHz} \cdot 50 \mathrm{kHz}$ | $\pm 0.05 \%$ |

CALIBRATION: Each shunt when used in conjunction with a 540B is within the above deviations from zero error
as defined by reference standards maintained by the John Fluke Standards Laboratory and periodically calibrated by the National Bureau of Standards. These ac/dc difference figures do not include the National Bureau of Standards random and systematic error uncertainties. John Fluke or NBS test reports to the nearest $0.01 \%$ are available at extra cost. Fluke test fee schedule is available upon request.

PRICE: A40 Shunts
$10,20,30 \mathrm{ma} \quad \$ 100.00$ each
$50,100,200,300,500 \mathrm{ma}$ 1, 2, 3, 5 amps $\$ 100.00$ each $\$ 100.00$ each
A40A Shunts
10, 20 amps
$\$ 100.00$ each

## CASE

Model C41 case (illustrated) manufactured of ABS plastic with polyurethane foam cushion is available for transporting and storing a complete set of A40 and A40A shunts. Price $\$ 75.00$.

## CABLES

Part No. 212860 ( 24 in . long). One required to connect A40A ( 10 and 20 amp ) shunt to front panel connector. Price $\$ 20.00$ RF input cable to A40A shunt, Part No. 212852 \$15.00.

## THERMAL CONVERTERS



## FEATURES

Frequency Range $5 \mathrm{~Hz}-50 \mathrm{MHz}$
Excellent Thermal Characteristics
Rugged Construction
Compact Design

## APPLICATIONS

Laboratory standard
Laboratory calibration of AC voltage sources and precise measurement of unknown AC voltages

Production line testing and calibration of AC voltmeters, voltage sources and AC/DC transfer standards

Model A55 Thermal Converters make possible extremely accurate thermal-transfer AC measurements from subaudio frequencies to the VHF region. The design of the A55 series is comparable to that of standards maintained by the National Bureau of Standards.

A specially constructed thermocouple, selected for frequency characteristics and low DC reversal error, is the thermally responsive element of the A55 series. AC and DC input voltage are applied directly across the thermocouple heater on the 0.5 volt model. For higher voltages, low temperature coefficient metal-film resistors provide the proper division ratio.

The thermocouple, range resistors, and compensation components are compactly mounted on a printed circuit board, with good thermal isolation and mechanical rigidity.

A55 converters can be used with the Model 540B Thermal Transfer Standard. The 540B contains an internal transfer circuit, high-resolution electronic galvanometer, reference supply, and search circuit; by itself it may be used over a frequency range from 5 Hz to 1 MHz . By connecting the A55 converter output to the jack provided, the internal transfer circuit of the 540B is bypassed so that only the null detector and reference supply are used.

Each A55 has a useful range from $1 / 2$ to 1 times the rating of the converter, with the specified AC/DC difference applicable over this range.

To store the A55 converters and accessories, a Model C55 container with a molded polyurethane foam cushion insert is available. The C55 is designed to accommodate a complete set of nine converters and accessories.

RANGE: $0.5,1,2,3,5,10,20,30$, and 50 volts. (NOTE: Each converter may be used from $1 / 2$ to 1 times voltage rating).

ACCURACY OF CALIBRATION AND CERTIFICATION (\% OF INPUT):

$$
\begin{array}{r}
1 \mathrm{MHz}- \pm 0.05 \% \\
10 \mathrm{MHz}- \pm 0.10 \% \\
20 \mathrm{MHz}- \pm 0.15 \% \\
30 \mathrm{MHz}- \pm 0.20 \% \\
50 \mathrm{MHz}- \pm 0.50 \%
\end{array}
$$

Each converter is furnished (at no charge) with a John Fluke production test record listing the AC/DC difference characteristic at the above frequencies to the nearest $\pm 0.01 \%$, except at 50 MHz for the 20,30 , and 50 volt converters. The $\mathrm{AC} / \mathrm{DC}$ difference is established by comparison to John Fluke standards that are periodically intercompared to the standards of NBS.

Typical AC/DC differences are less than $\pm 0.01 \%$ below $1 \mathrm{MHz}, \pm 0.01 \%$ at $1 \mathrm{MHz}, \pm 0.02 \%$ at 20 $\mathrm{MHz}, \pm 0.1 \%$ at 30 MHz , and $\pm 0.3 \%$ at 50 MHz . (All calibration is referenced to center of $874-\mathrm{TL}$ coaxial tee attached to converter input connector.)

John Fluke test reports to the nearest $\pm 0.01 \%$ at varying frequencies and voltages are available at extra cost. A test fee schedule will be immediately forwarded upon request. For NBS test reports, price/delivery and other information should be requested directly from NBS.

INPUT IMPEDANCE: Approximately 200 ohms/ volt.

OUTPUT VOLTAGE: 7 millivolts nominal at rated input.

OUTPUT RESISTANCE: 8 ohms nominal.
REVERSAL ERROR: Less than 0.025\%.
INPUT CONNECTOR: GR type 874-L.

OUTPUT CONNECTOR: Amphenol 80-PC2M 2pin, microphone type.

SIZE AND WEIGHT:

| Converter | Diameter | Length | Weight |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 0.5 V | $1-3 / 8^{\prime \prime}$ | $3-5 / 16^{\prime \prime}$ | 10 oz. |
| $1 \mathrm{~V}, 2 \mathrm{~V}$ | $1-3 / 8^{\prime \prime}$ | $5-3 / 16^{\prime \prime}$ | 13 oz. |
| $3 \mathrm{~V}, 5 \mathrm{~V}$ | $1-3 / 8^{\prime \prime}$ | $6-1 / 2^{\prime \prime}$ | 15 oz. |
| $10 \mathrm{~V}, 20 \mathrm{~V}$ |  |  |  |
| $30 \mathrm{~V}, 50 \mathrm{~V}$ | $1-3 / 8^{\prime \prime}$ | $7-1 / 16^{\prime \prime}$ | 1 lb. |

```
PRICE: \(0.5 \mathrm{~V}-\$ 195.00 \mathrm{ea}\). \(1 \mathrm{~V}, 2 \mathrm{~V}, 3 \mathrm{~V}\), or \(5 \mathrm{~V}-\$ 195.00\) ea. \(10 \mathrm{~V}, 20 \mathrm{~V}, 30 \mathrm{~V}\), or \(50 \mathrm{~V}-\$ 195.00\) ea.
```

Model C55 storage case $\$ 75.00$ All prices f. o. b. factory, Mountlake Terrace. Washington

## OPTIONAL ACCESSORY KIT:

Model A55-110 Accessory Kit is recommended for use with Model A55 Thermal Converters in virtually any calibration or measurement setup. The kit includes:

1) Coaxial Tee for A55 Input (GR Type 874-TL).
2) Three Coaxial Adapters for A55 Input (GR Type 874 to UHF, BNC, and Type N jacks).
3) Interconnecting coaxial cable, AC source to coaxial tee.

KIT PRICE: $\$ 75.00$

## 510A

## FLEIKI

## AC REFERENCE STANDARD



## Features

■ OUTPUT VOLTAGE: 10 volts RMS

■ ACCURACY: $\pm 0.01 \%$ for 30 days $\pm 0.02 \%$ for 90 days

■ OUTPUT CURRENT:
10 mA RMS, Short Circuit Protected

- FIXED FREQUENCY OUTPUT: 50 Hz to 100 kHz
- TOTAL HARMONIC DISTORTION:

Less than $0.005 \%$ to 50 kHz

- SHORT TERM STABILITY:

20 ppm pk-pk

- DC CALIBRATION
- BATTERY OPERATION


## DESCRIPTION

The Fluke 510A is a precision ac voltage source which can be used as a calibration standard or as a fixed frequency source for test applications. In the calibration laboratory, the 510 A provides an accurate reference for calibrating both True rms and Average reading ac voltmeters. On the production line, the 510A can be used to rapidly verify ac test instrumentation or to generate a precise ac stimulus for circuit testing.

The output of the 510 A is both fixed frequency and fixed amplitude. The frequency may be varied $\pm 1 \%$ of center frequency by a front panel screwdriver adjustment. Frequency resolution is $\pm 0.05$ per cent. No external adjustments are provided for amplitude control. Variable amplitude levels may be obtained by using ratio transformers or other voltage divider techniques.

The outstanding accuracy and stability of the 510 A is achieved by comparing the peak amplitude of each cycle of the ac signal to a dc reference amplifier with precisely known characteristics. AC amplitude errors are fed back as correction signals to the oscillator amplifier circuits to maintain constant amplitude. Calibration of the 510A Reference Standard is accomplished by calibrating the dc reference amplifier and internal resistor divider networks;
a procedure easily implemented with standard laboratory instruments.

Total harmonic distortion is less than 50 ppm up to 50 kHz , and 150 ppm at 100 kHz , thus assuring a pure output sine wave that can be used to calibrate average, peak, or true rms reading ac to dc converters.

An optional rechargeable battery pack provides up to 16 hours of operation without ac line power. A front panel meter provides a continuous display of battery condition. Whenever the 510 A is being operated from an ac line, the battery is maintained at the appropriate charge level and will continue to operate the Reference Standard should ac power failure occur.

The 510 A is fully protected from overioads and short circuits. When the load current exceeds the 10 ma output capability, the UNCAL lamp on the front panel illuminates.

Up to four 510A Reference Standards may be bolted together for mounting in a standard EIA 19 inch rack assembly. Output terminals are provided on both the front and rear panels so that the units may be easily connected in either bench or system configurations.

## SPECIFICATIONS

OUTPUT VOLTAGE
OUTPUT CURRENT
SINGLE FIXED FREQUENCY OUTPUT

## 10 V rms

10 mA rms , short circuit protected
Any single fixed frequency from 50 Hz to 100 kHz . Standard frequencies are: $50 ; 60 ; 400 ; 1,000 ; 2,400 ; 5,000$; 19,200 and 100,000 Hertz.

| $\frac{24 \text { Hours }}{ \pm 0.01 \%}$ |  | $\frac{30 \text { Days }}{ \pm 0.015 \%}$ |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $0.015 \%$ |  | $\pm 0.025 \%$ | $\pm 0.02 \%$ |
| $\pm 0.04 \%$ |  | $\pm 0.05 \%$ | $\pm 0.035 \%$ |
|  | $\pm 0.06 \%$ |  |  |

[^6]
## SPECIFICATIONS

## AMPLITUDE ACCURACY USING DC CALIBRATION



Figure 1-1. TYPICAL SHORT TERM STABILITY

## AMPLITUDE NOISE

## AMPLITUDE TEMPERATURE COEFFICIENT

$50 \mathrm{~Hz}-5 \mathrm{kHz}$
$5 \mathrm{kHz}-10 \mathrm{kHz}$
$10 \mathrm{kHz}-30 \mathrm{kHz}$.
$30 \mathrm{kHz}-100 \mathrm{kHz}$
TOTAL HARMONIC DISTORTION
CENTER FREQUENCY ACCURACY
FREQUENCY RESOLUTION
FREQUENCY VERNIER
FREQUENCY STABILITY
FREQUENCY TEMPERATURE COEFFICIENT COMMON MODE REJECTION .

Common Mode Rejection is defined as the affect on the rms or average value of the 10 V rms output due to a common mode signal between the low terminal and chassis. This rejection is:

Amplitude deviation due to noise is less than 20 ppm peak-to-peak through a 1 Hz bandwidth over a 1 minute interval.

| $15^{\circ}-50^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $\frac{0^{\circ}-15^{\circ} \mathrm{C}}{12 \mathrm{ppm} /{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}}$ |
| ---: | ---: |
| $5 \mathrm{ppm} /{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $15 \mathrm{ppm} /{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| $7 \mathrm{ppm} /{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $17 \mathrm{ppm} /{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| $10 \mathrm{ppm} /{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $22 \mathrm{ppm} /{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |

(See total harmonic distortion chart in Figure 1-2.)
$\pm 0.1 \%$
$\pm 0.05 \%$ using front panel vernier
Screwdriver adjustment, $\pm 1 \%$ of center frequency
500 ppm per month
Less than $150 \mathrm{ppm} /{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$
Greater than 100 db for common mode signals from 1 Hz to $500 \mathrm{~Hz}, 10 \mathrm{~V}$ peak-to-peak maximum.
Greater than 70 db for common mode signals from 500 Hz to $1 \mathrm{MHz}, 3 \mathrm{~V}$ peak-to-peak maximum.

Maximum allowable dc potential between output low and chassis ground is 100 volts.
(See load regulation chart in Figure 1-3.)

## SPECIFICATIONS



Figure 1-2. TOTAL HARMONIC DISTORTION

## LINE REGULATION

## OUTPUT CONNECTIONS

## UNCALIBRATED INDICATION

Front panel display labeled "UNCAL" indicates when load exceeds 10 mA .

## ENVIRONMENTAL

Operating Temperature Range . . . . . . .
Storage Temperature . . . . . . . . .
Humidity Range . . . . . .
Shock
Vibration
$0^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $50^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$
$-40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+75^{\circ} \mathrm{C} ;-40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+60^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ with batteries
Up to $80 \%$ relative humidity, $0^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $35^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$
Up to $70 \%$ relative humidity, $35^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $50^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$
$20 \mathrm{~g}, 11$ millisec half-sine wave
Altitude
$4.5 \mathrm{~g}, 10 \mathrm{~Hz}-55 \mathrm{~Hz}$
0 to 10,000 feet - Operating 50,000 feet - Non-Operating

INPUT POWER
$115 / 230 \mathrm{~V}$ ac $\pm 10 \%, 50-500 \mathrm{~Hz}$, Single Phase

SIZE

## MOUNTING



Figure 1.3. LOAD REGULATION
$<10 \mathrm{ppm}, \pm 10 \%$ line change
High, Low and Chassis binding posts on front and rear panels.

An optional rechargeable battery pack will power the AC Reference Standard for 16 hours. The battery pack is field installable.
$3-1 / 2^{\prime \prime}$ high $\times 4-1 / 4^{\prime \prime}$ wide $\times 12^{\prime \prime}$ deep $(8.8 \times 10.7 \times 30.4 \mathrm{CM}) \quad(2.26 \mathrm{~kg})$

Up to four 510A's can be mounted side by side and installed in a standard $19^{\prime \prime}$ EIA rack with optional accessory ears.


PHASE LOCKED AC REFERENCE STANDARD

For accurate frequency synchronization and multiple outputs, a standard 510A can be modified to phase lock to an external signal source. The block diagram above shows the Model 510A/AA, designed to synchronize with an external 400 Hz signal and provide eight transformer coupled outputs. Programmable phase reversal at each of the eight outputs is also provided. Typical specifications for the 510A/ AA are as follows:
Frequency: $\quad 400 \mathrm{~Hz} \pm 5 \%$ (other frequencies can be specified)
Output Voltage: 10 V rms (eight outputs, transformer coupled)
Output Accuracy: $\pm 0.1 \%$
Output Phase
Relationship: $\quad 0^{\circ} \pm 1^{\circ}$ or $180^{\circ} \pm 1^{\circ}$ (programmable)
Total Harmonic
Distortion: $\quad 0.2 \%$
Phase Lock Cap-
ture Range: $\pm 5 \%$ about center frequency
Sync Input Voltage: 24 V rms
Voltage:


PRECISION AC SOURCE FOR AUTOMATIC TEST SYSTEMS

The Model 510A may be used as a reference standard for self calibration and verification of the ac measuring components within an automatic test system. When used as an external reference for any of the Fluke 4200 Series programmable voltage sources, precise ac voltages from 0 to 45 volts rms and current levels up to 0.7 amps rms can be supplied to the unit under test. Overall system accuracies of $\pm 0.02 \%$ can be achieved for frequencies up to 5 kHz . Send for the 4200 Series data sheets or contact your Fluke representative for further information.


THERMAL CONVERTER CALIBRATION

The excellent short term stability of the Model 510A allows easy comparison and calibration of ac/dc thermal converters without the need of complex bridge comparators. With the 510A and a stable dc source, the above schematic approach may be used to achieve high sensitivity at the galvanometer for fast and accurate thermal converter calibration.

## 510A

ORDERING INFORMATION: The 510A can provide only one fixed frequency. Eight standard frequencies are identified by option numbers -02 through -09 . Any other single frequency can be provided on special order for an additional charge of $\$ 50$. The 510 A with the rechargeable battery pack is identified as $510 \mathrm{~A}-01$. When ordering battery pack separately for field installation, suffix the -01 with a "K." e.g. 510A-01K.

To order a standard frequency with no battery pack, specify the model and option, e.g. " $510 \mathrm{~A}-04,400 \mathrm{~Hz} \mathrm{AC}$ Reference Standard." To order a standard frequency with the battery pack option, drop the leading zero on the frequency option number and suffix the second number to the -01. e.g. " $510 \mathrm{~A}-014$ " identifies a 400 Hz frequency model with rechargeable battery pack. A special frequency should be identified with specific nomenclature, e.g. "Model 510A (or 510A-01 if a battery is required) with a special frequency of 24.8 kHz ."

PRICE:
510A
AC Reference Standard.
$\$ 565.00$

| $510 \mathrm{~A}-0$ | AC Reference Standard with Rechargeable Battery Pack | \$680.0 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Option | Field Installable Battery Pack |  |
| -01K | Kit | \$ 100 |

One of the following standard frequency options are provided at no charge. Special frequencies may be ordered for an additional charge of $\$ 50.00$.

| Option-02 | 50 Hz | Option-06 | $2,400 \mathrm{~Hz}$ |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Option-03 | 60 Hz | Option-07 | $5,000 \mathrm{~Hz}$ |
| Option-04 | 400 Hz | Option-08 | $19,200 \mathrm{~Hz}$ |
| Option-05 | $1,000 \mathrm{~Hz}$ | Option-09 | $100,000 \mathrm{~Hz}$ |

Rack Mounting Accessory Kit for one 510A; M03-201-601
\$ 40.00
Rack Mounting Accessory Kit for two 510A's; M03-201-603 . . . . . . . . . S 40.00
Rack Mounting Accessory Kit for three 510A's; M03-206-604 . . . . . . . . . . \$ 40.00
Rack Mounting Accessory Kit for four 510A's; M03-205-605 . . . . . . . . . \$ 40.00


OUTLINE DRAWING

## FLEIK日

## TRANSFER STANDARD



Fluke Model 540B is a thermal transfer type instrument for precise measurement and calibration of AC voltage and current, incorporating design features for rapid, simple operation and positive protection from severe overloads. Voltage capability of Model 540 B is 0.25 V to 1000 V RMS AC in 14 ranges, with a frequency range from 5 cps to 1 MC . Basic AC to DC transfer accuracy is $\pm 0.01 \%$ without the use of calibration curves or correction tables.

The thermally responsive element of Model 540 B is a specially constructed vacuum thermocouple, which is protected from overvoltage burnout by a unique solidstate trigger-relay circuit. Up to 1500 V DC or RMS AC may be applied on any range without damage to the thermocouple or other components. On the 0.5 V range, this represents an overload of 3000 times range. The pushbutton protection disable switch may be used to bypass the overvoltage protection circuit to ascertain that the effects of diode aging are not causing any consequential error.

Each input range of the 540B may be used to measure voltages from $1 / 2$ to 1 times the range setting. Maximum galvanometer resolution varies between $0.0012 \%$ of input per scale division at 1 times range to $0.006 \%$ of input per scale division at $1 / 2$ of range setting. Galvanometer used is the rugged all-solid-state Fluke Model 841B. Three galvanometer sensitivity ranges are provided. A momentary-contact, center-off toggle switch is also provided to display galvanometer deflection for both $0.1 \%$ and $0.01 \%$ of input voltage, at any setting of the galvanometer sensitivity switch.

Model 540B includes a solid-state search circuit with meter, for visual indication at all times of percent of rated range voltage. The search meter indicates when the overload circuit has operated, by deflecting up scale into a red "overload" area. After an overload condition, the instrument is returned to normal operation simply by setting the "mode" switch to the off position.

FEATURES
$0.01 \% \mathrm{AC} / \mathrm{DC}$ transfer Accuracy
Thermocouple Overvoltage Protection
Frequency Range $5 \mathrm{cps}-1 \mathrm{MC}$
All solid-state including Fluke Galvanometer

Less than $0.01 \% \mathrm{DC}$ Reversal
Single configuration for rack or bench mounting

Polarity Reversal Switch
Protection Disable Switch

## APPLICATIONS

Laboratory Standard
Laboratory calibration and measurement of AC voltage and current sources

Field, portable and production line AC calibration and measurement

The basis of transfer comparison in the Model 540B is always 1 to 1 ; that is, AC and DC voltages are always placed across the same portion of transfer circuit. Thus, accuracy is independent of range division ratios.

DC reversal of the thermocouple is less than $0.01 \%$ of input voltage. For convenience, a "push-to-reverse" switch reverses polarity of DC input.

For precision AC current calibration and measurement, Fluke offers a series of Model A40 current shunts which plug in to front panel terminals of the 540B. Current range is 2.5 milliamperes to 20 amperes with 14 shunts.

Model 540B is equipped with a high frequency thermal converter input jack so that the galvanometer and Lindeck reference supply may be used with Fluke Model A55 Thermal Converters. Nine A55 converters cover a range from 0.25 V to 50 V , with a frequency response to 50 MC .

The 540B is equipped with resilient feet for bench mounting and portable use. Panel extensions with handles are available for rack mounting the instrument. Kit part number is 540B-103.

VOLTAGE RANGES: $0.5,1,2,3,5,10,20,30,50$, $100,200,300,500$, and 1000 V , with each range useful from $1 / 2$ to 1 times rating.

## ACCURACY:

| Range | Frequency | AC/DC Difference |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| All except 1000V | $5 \mathrm{cps}-50 \mathrm{KC}$ | $\pm 0.01 \%$ |
| 1000 V | $5 \mathrm{cps}-20 \mathrm{KC}$ | $\pm 0.02 \%$ |
| 1000 V | $20 \mathrm{KC}-50 \mathrm{KC}$ | $\pm 0.04 \%$ |
| 0.5 thru 50V | $50 \mathrm{KC}-100 \mathrm{KC}$ | $\pm 0.05 \%$ |
| 20 thru 50 V | $100 \mathrm{KC}-500 \mathrm{KC}$ | $\pm 0.10 \%$ |
| 0.5 thru 10V | $100 \mathrm{KC}-1 \mathrm{MC}$ | $\pm 0.1 \%$ |
| 100 thru 500 V | $50 \mathrm{KC}-100 \mathrm{KC}$ | $\pm 0.20 \%$ |

CALIBRATION: Each range is adjusted to be within the above deviations from zero error as defined by reference standards maintained by the John Fluke Standards Laboratory and periodically calibrated by the National Bureau of Standards. These ac/dc difference figures do not include the National Bureau of Standards random and systematic error uncertainties. John Fluke or NBS test reports to the nearest $0.01 \%$ are available at extra cost. Fluke test fee schedule is available upon request.

SEARCH CIRCUIT: Solid-state circuit provides visual indication of input voltage as a percentage of range selected.

INPUT IMPEDANCE: 180 ohms/volt of input.
POLARITY: Reversible via front panel pushbutton switch.

GALVANOMETER: Fluke Model 841B solid-state electronic type.

## GALVANOMETER RESOLUTION:

$0.0012 \%$ of input/scale division at rated input.
$0.006 \%$ of input/scale division at $1 / 2$ rated input.
THERMOCOUPLE REVERSAL ERROR: Less than $0.01 \%$ of input at $100 \%$ of rated current or voltage. Less than $0.03 \%$ at $50 \%$ of rated current or voltage.

OVERLOAD PROTECTION: Up to 1500 V DC or RMS AC may be applied to the instrument on any range without damage to any component.

ELECTRICAL DESIGN: All solid-state.

POWER: Self contained rechargeable nickel-cadmium cells for complete isolation from power system. 200 hours of operation on full charge; 16 hours charging time; $115 / 230 \mathrm{vac} \pm 10 \%, 50$ to 440 Hz , approximately 7 watts.

HIGH FREQUENCY THERMAL CONVERTERS: Nine John Fluke Model A55 High Frequency Thermal Converters are available for use with the Model 540B, extending the frequency response to 50 MC . One is provided for each voltage range of the 540 B from 0.5 volts to 50 volts, and may be used from $1 / 2$ to 1 times the rated voltage. Technical data for the A55 series will be furnished upon request.

CURRENT SHUNTS: Fourteen Fluke Model A40 Current Shunts are available for use with Model 540B, for current transfer measurements over a 2.5 ma to 20 amp range, frequency range 5 cps to 100 KC , with a basic transfer accuracy of $\pm 0.03 \%$. Technical data upon request.

SIZE: $7^{\prime \prime}$ high $\times 17^{\prime \prime}$ wide $\times 7-3 / 4^{\prime \prime}$ deep. ( $19^{\prime \prime}$ wide with 540B-103 rack mounting kit installed.)

PRICE: Model 540B (with rechargeable battery pack installed and including power cord) $\$ 1195.00$

Model 540B-110 Rechargeable Battery Pack (for retrofitting earlier units) $\$ 150.00$.

540B-103 Rack Mounting Kit, $\$ 15.00$.
All prices f. o. b. factory, Mountlake Terrace, Wash.

## Calibration Systems 7105A

(DC VOLTAGE \& RATIO CALIBRATION SYSTEMS)

## FEATURES:

- 5 PPM Accuracy
- Traceable to NBS
- 0.1 PPM Resolution and Ratio Accuracy
- $\quad$ Self-Calibrating
- All System Instruments are Fluke Solid State
- Functional Enclosure for Self-Contained Operation


| APPLICATION | 7105A * |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Voltmeter Calibrator <br> Power Supply Calibrator | 5 ppm up to $100 \mathrm{v}, 8 \mathrm{ppm}$ up to 1.1 kv |  |
| Differential Voltmeter | $\begin{aligned} & 5 \mathrm{ppm} \text { to } 100 \mathrm{v} \\ & 20 \mathrm{ppm} \text { to } 1.1 \mathrm{kv} \end{aligned}$ |  |
| Ratio Calibrator | 0.1 ppm of input |  |
| Self-Calibrating System | yes |  |
| Null Detector | 19 Ranges, 1 uv to 1 kv in 1,3 , sequence (using 845 AR) | 9 Ranges, 10 uv to 1 kv in 1,10 , sequence (using 335A) |

*Standard Cell not supplied

## VOLTMETER CALIBRATOR



| 7105 A |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| RANGE | ACCURACY |
| 1.1 kv | 8 ppm |
| 1.0 kv | 8 ppm |
| 500 v | 6 ppm |
| 100 v | 5 ppm |
| 50 v | 5 ppm |
| 10 v | 5 ppm |
| 1.1 v | 5 ppm |
| 1.0 v | 5 ppm 3 |
| 0.5 v | 6 ppm 3 |
| 0.1 v | $8 \mathrm{ppm}(3)$ |

POWER SUPPIY CALIBRATOR

(2)
(4)

| 7105 A |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| RANGE | ACCURACY |
| 1.1 kv | 7 ppm |
| 1.0 kv | 7 ppm |
| 500 v | 5 ppm |
| 100 v | 4 ppm |
| 50 v | 4 ppm |
| 10 v | 4 ppm |
| 5 v | 4 ppm |
| 1.1 v | 4 ppm |

(2)

## NOTES

(1) Standard Cell not supplied.
(2) Self-Calibration capability of system allows user to obtain stated accuracy at any time.
(3) Plus loading error.
(4) Standara Cell uncertainty not included.

## DIFFERENTIAL VOLTMETER



*System 7105A has two Null Detectors to continuously monitor the 335A's EMF while measuring E input.

NOTE: The 335A may be used as a differential voltmeter, with accuracy of $\pm(20 \mathrm{ppm}+10 \mathrm{uv})$ on the 10 volt range, $\pm(20 \mathrm{ppm}+20 \mathrm{uv})$ on the 100 volt range, and $\pm(20 \mathrm{ppm}+40 \mathrm{uv})$ on the 1000 volt range.

## RATIO CALIBRATOR



| SPECIFICATIONS: (720A $\mathbf{S}=\mathbf{1 . 1}$ to $\mathbf{0 . 1})$ |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| ABSOLUTE LINEARITY | 0.1 ppm of input |
| RESOLUTION | 0.1 ppm of input |
| INPUT TAPS | $1.1 \& 1.0$ |
| MAXIMUM INPUT VOLTS | $1.1 \mathrm{kv} \& 1.0 \mathrm{kv}$ |
| INPUT RESISTANCE | $110 \mathrm{k} \& 100 \mathrm{k}$ |
| POWER COEFFICIENT | 0.2 ppm of input/watt |
| TEMP COEFFICIENT** | 0.1 ppm of input/ ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| STABILITY** | $1 \mathrm{ppm} /$ year |
| MAXIMUM RATIO BETWEEN 720A AND TEST DIVIDER <br> RESISTANCE USING 721A IS 4000: 1 |  |
| ** Self-Calibration of 720A removes linearity deviations |  |
| caused by time or temperature. |  |

TRACEABILITY VIA SELF-CALIBRATION FEATURE


| NULL DETECTOR |
| :--- |
| $\qquad$RANGES 7105A with 845AR and 335A NULL DETECTOR  <br> RESOLUTION (19) 1 uv to 1 kv <br> in 1,3 sequence (9) 10 uv to 1 kv <br> in 1,10 sequence <br> INPUT 0.2 uv maximum 0.5 uv maximum <br> RESISTANCE 10 megs up to 100 mv <br> 100 megs up to 1 kv 1 meg up to 1 mv <br> 10 megs up to 100 mv <br> 100 megs up to 1 kv <br> ISOLATION $10^{12}$ ohms (input can be floated 1100 v )  <br> RECORDER Isolated recorder output  |

DESCRIPTION AND
PRICE

| ON AND | 7105A |
| :---: | :---: |
| VOLTAGE SOURCE | 335A |
| NULL DETECTOR | 845AR \& 335A |
| VOLTAGE DIVIDER | 750A |
| KELVIN-VARLEY | 720A |
| LEAD COMPENSATOR | 721A |
| CABINET | Controlled heat-rise cabinet with lead storage drawer |
| ACCESSORIES | Test leads supplied |
| POWER | $115 / 230 \mathrm{VAC} \pm 10 \%, 50-440 \mathrm{~Hz}$ |
| ENVIRONMENT | $23^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \pm 10^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$, up to $70 \% \mathrm{RH}$ |
| DIMENSIONS | $29^{\prime \prime}$ High $\times 20^{\prime \prime}$ Wide $\times 23^{\prime \prime}$ Deep |
| WEIGHT (Approximate) | 130 lbs |
| PRICE | 7105A - \$7355 7105A-502 - \$575 |
| NOTE: Standard Cell not supplied |  |

[^7]
## $720 A$

## FLDK쿨

## KELVIN-VARLEY VOLTAGE DIVIDER



FEATURES

- $\pm 0.1 \mathrm{ppm}$ ABSOLUTE LINEARITY
- 0.1 ppm RESOLUTION
- SELF-CALIBRATION
- 1100-VOLT INPUT RATING
- 11-WATT INPUT POWER RATING


## APPLICATIONS

Calibration of Ratio Devices, Bridge Elements, Voltage Dividers, and Precision Potentiometers.

## SYSTEMS APPLICATIONS

Measurement of Absolute Voltage, Current, and Resistance. Measurement of Relative Voltage, Current, and Resistance. Standardization of Laboratory Instruments.

Model 720 A is a primary ratio standard which meets the most exacting requirements of the standards laboratory. Absolute linearity of 0.1 ppm , temperature coefficient of linearity of $0.1 \mathrm{ppm} /{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$, and self-calibration make the 720A the most accurate instrument available for the comparison of primary and secondary voltage and resistance standards. The linearity has a small power derating coefficient of 0.2 ppm per watt which is achieved by matching the resistors' temperature coefficients close to zero. This permits operation at up to 1100 volts and 11 watts.

The remarkable convenience of direct ratio reading without reference to correction charts is the result of the unique self-calibration ability of the Model 720A which not only enables this instrument to achieve superior linearity but also permits it to be used over a wider temperature range without degradation of performance. For example, if the divider is removed from controlled environment at $25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to a location at an ambient temperature of $35^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$, it will perform to specifications without correction charts after completion of the self-calibration procedure, which requires about 20 minutes. An additional benefit is compensation for any linearity drift in the first two decades.

The self-calibration procedure consists of equalizing the resistance steps of each of the first two decades by adjusting variable resistors accessible from the front panel. A Wheatstone bridge and the necessary switching are incorporated in the Model 720A so that the only external test units required are a stable source of 10 volts and 20 volts DC and
a sensitive null detector capable of resolving 0.5 microvolt such as the Fluke Model 845A. The procedure may easily be adapted to use batteries as the voltage source if a suitable DC power supply is not available.

The design and construction of the Model 720A are such that state-of-the-art linearity and stability are maintained without self-calibration. Fluke precision wirewound resistors used throughout the instrument are manufactured for high stability and low temperature coefficient. Each step of the first decade actually consists of four resistors carefully selected and matched for resistance value and near zero temperature coefficient by an exclusive Fluke process. In addition, the resistors making up each succeeding decade are selected and matched to produce a completely matched divider.

The great care taken in the construction and matching of resistive elements results in the excellent linearity specifications of the Model 720A shown graphically in Figures 1 through 4. Absolute linearity is $\pm 0.1 \mathrm{ppm}$ of input at dial settings above 0.1 as shown in Figure 1. The temperature coefficient of linearity shown in Figure 2 is $\pm 0.1 \mathrm{ppm}$ of input/ ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ for dial settings above 0.1 . Figure 3 shows the power coefficient of linearity which is $\pm 0.2 \mathrm{ppm}$ of input/watt at dial settings above 0.1. Stability of absolute linearity for a period of one year following self-calibration is $0 \pm 1 \mathrm{ppm} /$ year at dial settings above 0.1 as shown in Figure 4. All of these specifications improve at dial settings below $0.1 \mathrm{ac}-$ cording to formulas given in Figures 1 through 4.


Figure 1. Absolute Linearity


Figure 3. Stability


Figure 2. Temperature Coefficient


Figure 4. Power Coefficient

## SPECIFICATIONS

RATIO RANGE: 0 to 1.0 ( 1.0 input tap) and 0 to 1.1 (1. 1 input tap).

RESOLUTION: 0.1 ppm of input with 7 decades.
ABSOLUTE LINEARITY (at calibration temperature and without the use of a correction chart):* $\pm 0.1 \mathrm{ppm}$ of input at dial settings of 1.1 to 0.1 . $\pm 0.1$ (10S) $1 / 3$ of input at dial settings ( S ) of 0.1 to 0 .

ABSOLUTE LINEARITY STABILITY (without selfcalibration): $\pm 1.0 \mathrm{ppm}$ of input year at dial settings of 1.1 to 0.1 .
$\pm 1.0(10 \mathrm{~S})^{2 / 3} \mathrm{ppm}$ of input/year at dial settings (S) of 0.1 to 0 .

NOTE: The self-calibration procedure may be used at any time to reset absolute linearity to $\pm 0.1 \mathrm{ppm}$ of input.

TEMPERATURE COEFFICIENT OF LINEARITY: $\pm 0.1$ ppm of input/ $/ \mathrm{C}$ maximum at dial settings of 1.1 to 0.1 .

SHORT-TERM LINEARITY STABILITY: Under typical conditions in a standards laboratory environment (temperature maintained within $\pm 1^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ ) and with an applied voltage of up to 100 volts, stability of linearity is 0.1 $\mathrm{ppm} / 30$ days.

POWER COEFFICIENT OF LINEARITY: $=0.2 \mathrm{ppm}$ of input/watt maximum at dial settings of 1.1 to 0.1 . $\pm 0.2(10 \mathrm{~S})^{2} \mathrm{ppm}$ of input/watt maximum at dial settings (S) of 0.1 to 0 .

## MAXIMUM END ERRORS:

Zero error, at output low: 0.004 ppm of input. Zero error, at input low: 0.05 ppm of input.
Full-scale error: 0.05 ppm of input.
THERMAL VOLTAGES: $\pm 0,5$ uv maximum.
MAXIMUM INPUT POWER:
10 watts on 1.0 input terminal.
11 watts on 1.1 input terminal.
MAXIMUM INPUT VOLTAGE:
1000 volts on 1.0 input terminal.
1100 volts on 1.1 input terminal.

BREAKDOWN VOLTAGE:
2000 volts to case at 10,000 feet. 2500 volts to case at sea level.

INPUT RESISTANCE: 100 kilohms $\pm 0.005^{\circ} \%$ at 1.0 input terminal at $25^{\circ}$ C.
110 kilohms $\pm 0.005^{\circ}$ at 1.1 input terminal at $25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$.
TEMPERATURE COEFFICIENT OF INPUT RESIST ANCE: $\pm 1 \mathrm{ppm} /{ }^{\mathrm{C}}$ maximum.

MAXIMUM OUTPUT RESISTANCE: 66 kilohms.
OPERATING TEMPERATURE RANGE: $0^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $50^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ ( $32^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$ to 122 F ).
NOTE: When the Model 720A is used at temperatures below $15^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\left(59^{\circ} \mathrm{F}\right)$ or above $35^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\left(95^{\circ} \mathrm{F}\right)$, the range of the calibration adjustments may be exceeded and linearity must be derated 0.1 ppm C from the calibration temperature.

OPERATING HUMIDITY RANGE: Up to 70 relative humidity at $35^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\left(95^{-} \mathrm{F}\right)$ (no derating).
Up to $80^{\circ}$ relative humidity at $35^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\left(95^{\circ} \mathrm{F}\right)$.
( 0.1 ppm of input linearity derating) between $70^{\circ}$, and $80^{\circ}$ relative humidity.

STORAGE TEMPERATURE RANGE: $-34^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $70^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ ( -29 F to $158^{\mathrm{F}} \mathrm{F}$ ).

SHOCK: Meets requirements of MIL-T-945A and MIL-S-901B, rigidly mounted or rack mounted with slides.

VIBRATION: Meets requirements of MIL-T-945A, rigidly mounted or rack mounted with slides.

SIZE: $5-1 / 4^{\prime \prime}$ rack mounted. ( $14.0 \times 48.2 \times 33.0 \mathrm{~cm}$ )
WEIGHT: 18 pounds. $(8.16 \mathrm{~kg})$
PRICE: $\$ 1695.00$
All prices f. o. b. factory, Mountlake Terrace, Wash.

* Absolute linearity is defined as the linearity between maximum and minimum output voltages.


## LEAD COMPENSATOR



## FEATURES

- 4000:1 Maximum Resistance Ratio
- Mode Switch Interchanges Divider Leads
- Voltage Switch Removes Power

The Model 721A Lead Compensator equalizes the voltage drop across two resistive dividers connected in parallel for calibration. Because there is almost always a difference between two dividers at their zero and full scale voltages, calculations must be made for each calibration point unless the effects of contact and lead resistance are eliminated from the measurement by compensation. Figure 1 is a diagram of a typical calibration set up. For accurate comparison, the proportion of total resistance between points A and B through the standard divider to the total resistance between points $A$ and $B$ through the unknown divider must be exactly the same as the proportion of standard divider resistance to unknown divider resistance. If this proportion is not maintained the comparison will be nonlinear.

The Model 721A is easy to use. First, the dividers and power supply are connected through the Model 721A as shown in Figure 1. Then, the dividers are dialed to zero and the null detector is connected between divider outputs and the low balance controls are adjusted to produce a null. Then, the dividers are dialed to full scale and the high balance controls are adjusted to produce a null. Finally, the dials are returned to zero and the low balance is rechecked. The dividers are now ready for comparison of absolute linearity; the lead resistance, contact resistance, and end resistance have been compensated.

Features which make the Model 721A exceptionally easy to use are: its design for divider ratios of up to $4000: 1$ which eliminates the need for external parallel resistors at high ratios, the mode switch which interchanges the divider terminals permitting the higher resistance divider to be connected to either set of terminals, and the voltage switch which removes the input voltage and grounds the wipers of the fine adjust potentiometers to permit balancing out thermal voltages in the measuring circuit.

RESOLUTION OF RESISTANCE COMPENSATION: 0.1 milliohms.

MAXIMUM RATIO BETWEEN DIVIDER RESISTANCE: 4000:1.

MAXIMUM ALLOWABLE LEAD RESISTANCE: 150 milliohms.

MAXIMUM DIVIDER VOLTAGE: 1500 VDC.
FINE CONTROL: 10-turn 150 milliohm slide wire.
COARSE CONTROL: 18-position switch.
MODE SWITCH: Reverses divider terminals so that dividers may be connected without regard to which has the higher resistance.

BINDING POSTS: Gold plated copper.
OPERATING TEMPERATURE RANGE: $0^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+50^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$.

STORAGE TEMPERATURE RANGE: $-40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+70^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$.

RELATIVE HUMIDITY: 0 to $80 \%$.
VIBRATION: Meets requirements of MIL-T-945A, rigidly mounted or rack-mounted with slides.

SHOCK: Meets requirements of MIL-T-945A, rigidly mounted or rack-mounted with slides.

ALTITUDE: 10, 000 feet operating; 50, 000 feet non-operating.

FUNGUS NUTRIENTS: None.
MERCURIC COMPONENTS: None.
VOLTAGE SWITCH: Removes input voltage and ground wipers of fine adjust potentiometers to allow null detector adjustment for balancing out thermal voltages in measuring circuit.

SIZE: $3-1 / 2^{\prime \prime}$ high $\times 19^{\prime \prime}$ wide $\times 6^{\prime \prime}$ deep. $(8.9 \times 48.2 \times 15.2 \mathrm{~kg})$
WEIGHT: 6 pounds $(2.72 \mathrm{~kg}$ )
PRICE: $\quad \$ 335.00$, f. o.b. factory, Mountlake Terrace, Washington.


FIGURE 1. DIVIDER CALIBRATION SET-UP USING FLUKE MODEL 721A LEAD COMPENSATOR

## DC Reference Standard 731B

APPLICATIONS

- Standard Cell Substitution.
- Test Amplifier Gain and Stability
- Verify Calibration
- Long Term Stability Tests


## FEATURES

- 2 PPM Transfer Accuracy
- 30 PPM Absolute Accuracy for 1 year
- Wide Temperature Operating Range
- Short Circuit Proof
- Line and Battery Operation


The Fluke Model 731B DC Reference Standard is a solid state versatile instrument providing standard cell accuracy, but utilizes the excellent performance capabilities of the latest solid state technology. The instrument furnishes a variety of precision voltages with switched output ranges including $1.0 ; 1.018+\Delta \mathrm{E} ; 1.019+\Delta \mathrm{E}$; 10.0 ; and $\Delta \mathrm{E}$ volts. Delta $\mathrm{E}(\Delta \mathrm{E})$ provides a variable output of 0 through $999 \mu \mathrm{~V}$ which is either added to the voltage of a standard cell transfer or may be used directly as a low level source stable dc voltage.

With its unexcelled stability, the DC Reference Standard provides

## SPECIFICATIONS

## Output Voltage:

Ranges

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 10.0 \\
& 1.0 \\
& 1.018+\Delta \mathrm{E} \\
& 1.019+\Delta \mathrm{E} \\
& \Delta \mathrm{E} \text { (+0 to } 999 \mu \mathrm{~V} \text { with } 1 \mu \mathrm{~V} \text { resolu- } \\
& \quad \text { tion) }
\end{aligned}
$$

Output Accuracy:
Absolute accuracy at $23^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \pm 1^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$
after 30 minute warm-up
Range

| 10 V | 30 days | 90 days | 1 Year |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
|  | $\pm 10 \mathrm{PPM}$ | $\pm 15 \mathrm{PPM}$ | $\pm 30 \mathrm{PPM}$ |
|  | $\pm 10 \mathrm{PPM}$ | $\pm 15 \mathrm{PPM}$ | $\pm 30 \mathrm{PPM}$ |
| $1.019+\Delta \mathrm{E}$ | $\pm 10 \mathrm{PPM}$ | $\pm 15 \mathrm{PPM}$ | $\pm 30 \mathrm{PPM}$ |
| $\Delta \mathrm{E}$ | $\pm 10 \mathrm{PPM}$ | $\pm 15 \mathrm{PPM}$ | $\pm 30 \mathrm{PPM}$ |
|  |  |  | $\pm 2 \mathrm{uV}$ |

## Transfer Accuracy:

Between standard cells on $1.018 \mathrm{~V}+\Delta \mathrm{E} \quad 2 \mathrm{ppm}$ or $1.019 \mathrm{~V}+\Delta \mathrm{E}$ ranges:

Between standard cell and 1 V output: $\quad 3 \mathrm{ppm}$
Between 10V output and standard cell or 1 V output:

5 ppm

## Temperature Coefficient:

Less than $1 \mathrm{PPM} / \mathrm{C}^{\circ}, 10^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $45^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$
Less than $2 \mathrm{PPM} / \mathrm{C}^{\circ}, 0^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $10^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ and $45^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $55^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$

## Output Current:

10 Volt Range:
The 10 volt range is used in applications where some degree of loading is placed on the Reference Transfer Standard such as a Kelvin Varley Divider or other resistance networks.

Loading Effect on the 10 V Range:

| Load $R$. | Output Change (PPM) |
| ---: | :---: |
| $100 \mathrm{M} \Omega$ | 0 |
| $10 \mathrm{M} \Omega$ | $0.005 \approx 0$ |
| $1 \mathrm{M} \Omega$ | .05 |
| $0.1 \mathrm{M} \Omega$ | .5 |
| $10 \mathrm{~K} \Omega$ | 5 |

$1 \mathrm{~V}, 1.018 \mathrm{~V}, 1.019 \mathrm{~V}$ Ranges:
The Reference Transfer Standard is designed to perform as a standard cell and therefore is intended to operate into a high impedance on the $1 \mathrm{~V}, 1.018 \mathrm{~V}$ and 1.019 V ranges drawing minute currents. This impedance is usually infinity as in potentiometric circuits, or , in other applications should be at least 100 Megohms to prevent source loading.
absolute accuracy on any output of 30 ppm per year. Incorporating Fluke design experience with ref-amps and stable resistors, the Model 731 B may be used as a portable standard cell or dc voltage reference standard in unusually demanding physical environmental conditions for applications which require state-of-the-art accuracy and stability.
The DC Reference Standard is operated from the line or internal rechargeable batteries which are included in the standard unit. Rack mounting in standard $19^{\prime \prime}$ ElA racks of $1,2,3$, or 4 units side-by-side is available.
Source Resistance:

$$
\begin{array}{ll}
10 \mathrm{~V} \text { Range: } & <0.07 \Omega \\
1 \mathrm{~V}, 1.018 \mathrm{~V}, 1.019 \mathrm{~V}, \Delta \mathrm{E} \text { Ranges: }<1 \mathrm{k} \Omega
\end{array}
$$

## Output Protection :

The output may be shorted indefinitely without damage to instrument.

Line Regulation:
Less than 1 PPM for $\pm 10 \%$ line variation.
Ripple \& Noise:
Less than 1 PPM P.P dc to 1 Hz
Less than $20 \mu \mathrm{~V}$ RMS 1 Hz to 1 MHz
Except $<70 \mu \mathrm{~V}$ RMS @ 10 V output
Common Mode Rejection:
120 db at DC
100 db at 60 Hz
85 db at 400 Hz
Isolation:
Output may be floated up to 500 VDC between chassis ground and guard.
Calibration Adjustment:
Separate internal adjustments for the 5 output voltages. Front panel adjustment common to all voltages including the 10.000 V output. Basic reference adjustments accessible from the front panel.
Temperature/Humidity:
$+0^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+55^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ operating.
-40 C to $+60^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ non-operating.
Up to $70 \%$ RH for temperatures $\leqslant 35^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$

## Shock \& Vibration:

Meets requirements of MIL-T-21200L
Terminals:
Three five-way binding posts for positive, negative and guard. All terminals are solid copper with gold flash.

## Battery Operation:

Rechargeable nickel-cadmium batteries provide at least 30 hours of continuous operation.
Input Power:
115 V or $230 \mathrm{~V} \pm 10 \mathrm{VAC}, 50$ to 400 Hz single phase or internal battery operation.
6 watts maximum, 120 Ma maximum
Size:
$31 / 2^{\prime \prime}$ high $\times 4 \frac{1}{4 \prime}$ wide $\times 12^{\prime \prime}$ deep. $(8.8 \times 10.7 \times 30.4 \mathrm{~cm})$
Weight:
5 lbs. (2.26 kg)
Prices:

## Model 731B

$\$ 495.00$
Rack Mounting Kits:

No. of 731B's mtd. Kit No. Price one (single) M03-201601 \$ 40.00 two(side-by-side) M03-201.603 \$ 40.00 three (side-by-side) M03-206604 \$ 40.00 four(side-by-side) M03-205-605 \$ 40.00

## FLEIKI

## REFERENCE DIVIDER



## FEATURES

- ACCURACY $\pm 0.001 \%$ OF OUTPUT
- SWITCHED INPUTS AND OUTPUTS
- overvoltage protection to 2 kV
- 3-1/2 INCH RACK HEIGHT
- STANDARD CELL REFERENCE OUTPUT
- CALIBRATION ADJUSTMENTS PROVIDED

Model 750A is an extremely accurate and stable reference voltage divider for calibration of precision DC voltmeters, volt boxes, DC calibrators, etc. The instrument is a $10 \mathrm{ppm}(0.001 \%)$ divider with switched input taps ranging from 1100 volts to 1.1 volts and switched output taps ranging from 1100 volts to 0.1 volt. In addition, the unit has a separate output which covers the range of 1.017000 volts to 1.019999 volts in microvolt steps, so that the divider may be standardized directly to any known standard cell EMF.

The instrument incorporates a solid-state overvoltage protection circuit which prevents damage when voltages up to 2 KV are applied on any range. All precision resistors of the 750A are bobbintype units of unique Fluke design and manufacture. Temperature coefficients of these resistors are controlled in the divider string to better than $1 \mathrm{ppm} /{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$. Nominal divider current is 1 milliampere, and power dissipation per resistor is held to a low value.

Usability of the Model 750A is enhanced by the switching of input and output taps. Switching not only makes operation easier and faster but also eliminates the change in resistance when a lead is moved from one binding post to another as well as the potential hazard of moving the lead.

Although the 750A has excellent laboratory standard specifications, portable and field use applications are made possible through excellent electrical and mechanical design, including establishment of severe environmental parameters.

## SPECIFICATIONS

INPUT VOLTAGES (SWITCHED): 1.1, 5, 10, 50, $100,500,1000,1100$ VDC.

OUTPUT VOLTAGES (SWITCHED): 0.1, 0.5, 1, $1.1,5,10,50,100,500,1000,1100$ VDC.

STANDARDIZING OUTPUT: 1.017000 to 1.019999 VDC in 1 uv steps.

DIVISION RATIO ACCURACY AND STABILITY (Referenced to Standard Cell Tap): $\pm(0.001 \%$ of output +0.5 uv) for 1 year.

CALIBRATION: All ranges above 1.1 V are adjustable $\pm 10 \mathrm{ppm}$.

CALIBRATION RESOLUTION: 0.2 ppm .
DIVIDER CURRENT: 1 ma nominal
INPUT CURRENT ADJUST: Coarse and fine frontpanel rheostats provide an input voltage adjustment span of 10 mv with better than 1 uv resolution.

OVERVOLTAGE PROTECTION: Up to 2 KV may be applied on any range without damage.

OPERATING TEMPERATURE RANGE: $15^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $35^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$.

TEMPERATURE COEFFICIENT OF OUTPUT: $\pm 1 \mathrm{ppm} /{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ over operating range.

INITIAL CALIBRATION TEMPERATURE: $23^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ $\pm 1^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$.

STORAGE TEMPERATURE RANGE: $-30^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+70^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$.

HUMIDITY: 0 to $70 \%$
SHOCK: Meets 20 g , 11 millisecond tests of MLL-E-4970A.

VIBRATION: Meets $10 \mathrm{cps}-55 \mathrm{cps}$ tests of MIL-T-945A.

POWER: Two 6.75 V mercury batteries power overvoltage protection circuit. Recommended replacement interval is 1 year.

SIZE: $3-1 / 2^{\prime \prime}$ high $\times 19^{\prime \prime}$ wide $\times 13^{\prime \prime}$ behind panel. ( $8.8 \times 48.2 \times 33.0 \mathrm{~cm}$ )
WEIGHT: 16 pounds ( 7.25 kg )
PRICE: \$1295.00 All prices are f.o.b. factory, Mountlake Terrace, Washington.


SIMPLIFIED SCHEMA TIC DIAGRAM - MODEL 750A

## FLIVK日

## HIGH IMPEDANCE VOLTMETER/NULL DETECTOR



## FEATURES

- 100 M and 10 M Input Resistance
- 1 uv - 1000 V End Scale Ranges
- Input Isolation $10^{12}$ Ohms
- Grounded Recorder Output
- Rechargeable Battery Operation (Model 845AB)


## APPLICATIONS

- Standardization of Voltage Dividers
- Intercomparison of Standard Cells
- Ratio Measurements
- Voltage Measurements With A DC Calibrator
- General Purpose Transistorized Voltmeter
- Isolation Amplifier

Joining the line of Fluke all-solid-state null detectors are the Models 845AB and 845AR, designed for extremely high input impedance, sensitivity, and isolation. Model 845AB operates either from the line or from built-in rechargeable batteries; Model 845 AR is a line-powered rack-mounting version, with 3-1/2 inch panel height. Both offer resistance of 10 megohms on ranges of 1 microvolt to 100 millivolts end-scale, and 100 megohms on ranges of 300 millivolts to 1000 volts end-scale. Source loading through leakage is virtually eliminated by input isolation of 1012 ohms regardless of power line, chassis ground, or guard connections.

Nineteen end-scale ranges from 1 microvolt to 1000 VDC with excellent accuracy make the instrument useful as a general purpose transistorized voltmeter. Recorder output provides $\pm 1$ VDC for end-scale deflection with $\pm 0.5 \%$ linearity and does not affect input isolation. This enables use of the unit as a DC isolation amplifier with voltage gain up to 120 db depending on range switch setting. Rechargeable battery-powered Model 845 AB may be completely isolated from the power line.

The 845 series are capable of being floated up to 1100 VDC from ground at either input terminal when used in a bridge circuit to compare voltage divider ratios. The unit will withstand overloads up to 1100 VDC on any range with a typical recovery time of 4 seconds.

Input voltages are applied through an input divider and filter circuit to a photo-chopper-stabilized amplifier. The input filter minimizes effects of source noise and provides a response time better than null detectors with input resistance an order of magnitude lower. The synchronously rectified output of the chopper-amplifier is further amplified in a direct-coupled amplifier before being applied to the meter and recorder output terminals. All circuitry is guarded including the power supply and recorder output which operate through guarded transformers of unique Fluke design and manufacture.

A 4-1/2 inch meter is incorporated in the 845 series for ease of readout. Meter is a taut-band type, eliminating stickiness inherent in jeweled movements. All controls and terminals including recorder output and recorder output gain control are located on the front panel.

The instrument is ruggedly constructed for shock and vibration resistance, with electrical components mounted on glass epoxy printed circuit boards. Development of the 845 series included thorough environmental testing, evaluation, and establishment of excellent specifications. The Model 845AB is 7 inches high, and half-rack width for side-by-side mounting with optional brackets. Model 845AR is designed for full-width mounting in a standard EIA 19 -inch rack, with a compact $3-1 / 2$ inch panel height.

RANGE: 1 uv through 1000 VDC end scale in nineteen ranges, using X1 and X3 progression.

INPUT RESISTANCE: 100 megohms on 300 mv range and above; 10 megohms on 100 mv range and below.

ACCURACY: Model 845AB
$\pm(2 \%$ end scale +0.1 uv)
Model 845AR $\pm(3 \%$ end scale +0.1 uv)

MAXIMUM METER NOISE (Input Shorted):

| $\frac{\text { Range }}{1 \mathrm{uv}}$ | Noise (peak-peak) |
| :---: | :---: |
| 3 uv | 0.20 uv |
| $10 \mathrm{uv}-1000 \mathrm{~V}$ | 0.25 uv |
| $\mathrm{u}-30 \mathrm{uv}$ |  |

METER RESPONSE TIME: (to $90 \%$ of reading)

| $\frac{\text { Range }}{1 \mathrm{uv}}$ | Time |
| :--- | :--- |
| 3 uv | 5 sec. |
| $10 \mathrm{uv}-1000 \mathrm{~V}$ | 3 sec. |
|  | $1-1 / 2 \mathrm{sec}$. |

INPUT ISOLATION: Better than $10^{12}$ ohms at less than $50 \%$ relative humidity and $25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ regardless of line, chassis or recorder grounding. Better than $10^{10}$ ohms up to $80 \%$ relative humidity and $35^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$. With driven guard, isolation improves by at least one order of magnitude up to $10^{13}$ ohms. Either input terminal can be floated 1100 V off chassis ground.

DC COMMON MODE REJECTION: Better than 160 db , input short-circuited, $80 \%$ relative humidity; better than 140 db , open-circuited, $50 \%$ relative humidity; better than 120 db , open-circuited, $80 \%$ relative humidity.

AC COMMON MODE REJECTION: (below 100 kHz$) 100$ volts RMS or 120 db greater than end scale, whichever is less, will affect reading less than $2 \%$ of end scale. (Input open-circuited).

AC NORMAL MODE REJECTION: ( 60 Hz and above) Ac voltages 60 db above end scale will affect reading less than $2 \%$ of end scale. Maximum voltage not to exceed 750 V RMS.
RECORDER OUTPUT: 0-1 volt, one side at chassis ground; linear to $0.5 \%$ of end scale. Source Impedance 5 K to 7.5 K . Response time is approximately half that of the meter; therefore, noise may exceed meter noise by 6 db .

OPERATING TEMPERATURE RANGE: Within all specifications from $15^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $35^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$. Within all specifications from $0^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $50^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ except for the following:

Maximum Noise - derate by a factor of 2
Meter Response Time ( 1 uv and 3 uv ranges) derate by a factor of 2 below $15^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$

Input Isolation - $10^{9}$ ohms at $50^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ and $80 \%$ relative humidity

DC Common Mode Rejection - derate by 20 db above $35^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$

STORAGE TEMPERATURE RANGE: Model 845AR, $-40^{\circ}$ C to $+70^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$; Model $845 \mathrm{AB},-40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+60^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$.

STABILITY OF ZERO: Better than $0.15 \mathrm{uv} / \mathrm{hr}$. ; better than $0.3 \mathrm{uv} /$ day.

TEMPERATURE COEFFICIENT OF ZERO: Less than $0.1 \mathrm{uv} /{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ from $15^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $35^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$. Less than 0.2 uv $/{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ from $0^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $50^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$.

ZERO CONTROL RANGE: $\pm 5$ uv minimum.
RELATIVE HUMIDITY: 0 to $80 \%$.
SHOCK: Meets 400 lb . hammer blow tests of MIL-T945A and MIL-S-901B.

VIBRATION: Meets $10 \mathrm{~Hz}-55 \mathrm{~Hz}$ tests of MIL-T-945A.
OVERLOAD CAPABILITY: Up to 1100 VDC may be applied on any range. Typical recovery time is $4 \mathrm{sec}-$ onds.

INPUT POWER: Model 845AR - 115/230 VAC $\pm 10 \%$, 50 440 Hz , approximately 3 watts. Model 845 AB - rechargeable battery or $115 / 230$ VAC $\pm 10 \%, 50-440 \mathrm{~Hz}$, approximately 6 watts during recharge ( 40 hours operation on full charge, batteries trickle-charged while instrument operates from power line).

MOUNTING (Model 845AB): Resilient feet provided for bench and portable use. For side-by-side EIA Rack Meunting of two units, add Adapter Kit 881A-103 (includes handle-brackets and key plate). For EIA Rack Mounting of a single unit, add Adapter Kit 881A-102 (includes brackets with handles).

MOUNTING (Model 845AR): Standard EIA relay rack. Resilient feet provided for bench use.
SIZE: Model 845AB - $7^{\prime \prime}$ high $\times 8-1 / 2^{\prime \prime}$ wide $\times 8^{\prime \prime}$ deep ( $19^{\prime \prime}$ wide in rack configurations). Model 845AR - $3-1 / 2^{\prime \prime}$ high $\times 19^{\prime \prime}$ wide $\times 8-1 / 4^{\prime \prime}$ behind panel.
WEIGHT: Model 845AB - 10-1/4 lbs.
Model 845AR - 9 lbs.
PRICE: Model 845AB - $\$ 560.00$
Model 845AR - $\$ 560.00$
Rack Adapter Kit 881A-103-\$15. 00
Rack Adapter Kit 881A-102-\$25.00
Low Thermal Cables A-71 - $\$ 24.00$
All prices are f.o.b. factory, Mountlake Terrace, Washington

# section 7 

## power supplies

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The John Fluke Mfg. Co. Inc. produces the highest quality power supplies and Power DAC's (high power digital-toanalog converters) in the industry.
Fluke high voltage power supplies have become the standard of the industry where quality and reliability are essential. They provide excellent performance through sound electrical and mechanical design. Power supplies from 0-10,000 volts are available with current capabilities from $0-50 \mathrm{~mA}$. All instruments incorporate over-current protection circuits with front panel reset.
Fluke Power DAC's provide both DC and AC stimulus for automatic test systems with unbeatable accuracy, stability, and reliability.
Complete specifications for all Fluke power supplies are included in this section. A brief synopsis of these instruments is given below:

HIGH VOLTAGE POWER SUPPLIES

|  |  | 408B | 410日 | 412B | 415B |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Output voltage |  | $0-6000 \mathrm{~V}$ | 0.10,000V | $0-2100 \mathrm{~V}$ | 0.3100 V |
| Current |  | 0.20 mA | 0.10mA | 0.30mA | 0-30mA |
| Regulation line |  | 0.001\% | $0.001 \%$ | $0.001 \%$ | 0.0005\% |
| Stability | load | 0.001\% | $0.001 \%$ | 0.0018 | 0.00055 |
|  | hour | $\pm 0.005 \%$ | $\pm 0.005 \%$ | $\pm 0.005 \%$ | $\pm 0.002 \%$ |
|  | day | $\pm 0.020 \%$ | $\pm 0.020 \%$ | $\pm 0.0205$ | $\pm 0.010 \%$ |
| Maximum ripple RMS |  | <1mV | $<1 \mathrm{mV}$ | $<500 \mu \mathrm{~V}$ | $<100 \mu \mathrm{~V}$ |
| Resolution |  | 5 mV | 5 mV | 5 miV | 5 mV |
| Calibration |  | $\pm 0.25 \%$ | $\pm 0.25 \%$ | $\pm 0.25 \%$ | $\pm 0.25 \%$ |


| POWER DAC'S |
| :--- |
| Prog. Coding |
| Output Volts |
| Resolution |
| Output Current |
| Ripple \& Noise RMS |
| Settling Time |
| Prog. Noise |

[^8]Programmable Po

## wer-DAC 4200 Series

## FEATURES:

- BCD or Binary 2's Complement Coding
- Isolated Digital Contrement Coding
- Up to 65 Volts at 1 amp of $A C$ and DC External Sources
- Front Panel Program Displar 110 Volts at $1 / 2 \mathrm{amp}$
- Fully Guarogram Display
- Multiple-Unit Addressing
- 100 u V Resolution Capability
- 30 to 110 VV Response Time



## WHAT IS A POWER DAC?

The Fluke 4200 Series of programmable power sources, appropriately called POWER-DAC's, are unique within the power source industry. Since they were designed specifically for automatic test systems, they incorporate many features that are not available in typical "programmable" power supplies. Speed, accuracy, low programming noise, true current limiting, isolated control logic, ac or dc external reference capability and appropriate digital control and response signals assure optimum performance for a broad range of applications. Protection is built in to allow the POWER-DAC's to be operated in series or parallel. just like batteries. Current sink capability coupled with the programmable current limit feature, allow them to be used as dynamic loads. The POWER-DAC's will operate with up to 1000 volts between chassis ground and guard (normally connected to the output low terminal) allowing them to be used as a programmable vernier for high voltage power supplies.

Six models of POWER-DAC's are offered: Models 4210A, $4250 A$ and $4270 A$ are programmable with $B C D$ coding. Models 4216A, 4265A and 4275A are programmable in straight binary, two's compliment coding for negative values. Models 4210A and 4216A offer 16 volt, 100 mA capability. The 4250A and 4265A provide up to 65 volts at 1 amp . Models 4270A and 4275A provide 110 volts at 0.5 amps .


POWER-DAC BLOCK DIAGRAM

All POWER-DACs are bi-polar, which yields no offset or polarity preference. As a result, the power sources may be used to control the amplitude of either DC or AC signals. An External Reference feature (Option -03) provides an amplifier whose output may be switched in place of the precision internal DC reference. An external signal level between 0 and $\pm 14.5$ volts DC or peak AC may be connected to the input of the external reference amplifier. The external signal can then be programmed through the power source in precise increments. Frequencies from DC to 30 kHz may be used as the external reference for the 4250A, 4265A, 4270A, and 4275A. The 4210A and 4216A will amplify frequencies from DC to 100 kHz . One control bit is provided for selecting either the internal or external reference on program command.


DIGITAL CONTROL OF A 30 kHz EXTERNAL SOURCE

A front panel display of the digital program command is presented on light emitting diodes. The display indicates the contents of the internal memory register and is an effective tool for program checkout.

The unique current limit capability of the POWER-DAC allows several units to be operated in parallel or series. No special hardware/software provisions or protection features have to be employed. Program commands to several sources do not have to occur in any particular time sequence, thus allowing the units to be operated independently, in series or in parallel, at the discretion of the system programmer.

The program settling time required to achieve $0.01 \%$ accuracy of the programmed increment varies from $30 \mu \mathrm{sec}$ to $110 \mu \mathrm{sec}$ depending on model. This settling time includes polarity change, range change and selecting either the internal or external reference if required.

Eliminating the control system's digital noise from the analog output is achieved by using isolated control logic. The command data is transferred across an analog guard to an internal storage register before the ditital-to-analog conversion is started. Using this technique, 1 MHz digital ground noise is attenuated $1000: 1$ and 10 MHz noise is attenuated 100: 1 at the analog output.


ISOLATED CONTROL LOGIC BLOCK DIAGRAM

Models 4250A, 4265A, 4270A and 4275A offer an optional (-06) programmable current limit control feature for applications involving current sensitive devices. One of two current ranges, 100 mA and 1 amp , may be programmed on Models 4250A and 4265A. The current limit level within the 100 mA range can be programmed in 10 mA increments; the 1 amp current range can be programmed in 100 mA increments. The 4270A and 4275A current limit ranges are half of the 4250 A and 4265 A levels; that is, 50 mA and 500 mA full scale.

The programmable current limit range is called by one control line. The percent of range is controlled by 4 -Bits BCD (8421). If a current limit condition occurs, an I-LIMIT signal is generated to allow the control system to detect the abnormal status. When the overload is removed, the supply will automatically recover to the pre-programmed state. Without the current limit option, the 4250A and 4265A are limited at $\pm 1.2 \mathrm{amps}$ and the 4270A and 4275A at $\pm 0.6 \mathrm{amps}$. The programmable current limit option is not available for the 4210A or 4216A; therefore both are limited at $\pm 100 \mathrm{~mA}$. All models feature an 1-LIMIT flag.


CURRENT SOURCE AND SINK CAPABILITY

Models 4250A and 4265A provide up to 1 amp output current at 65 volts. In addition each will sink current in accordance with the above diagram. Sink current decreases linearly from 1 amp at 0 volts to .3 amp at 65 volts. Models 4270A and 4275A are shown to provide up to +110 volts at .5 amp and their associated sinking capability also decreases linearly from .5 amp at 0 volts to 0 amps at 110 volts as shown above. To calculate the amount of current a POWER-DAC is capable of sinking at a given voltage level, use the following equations:

$$
\begin{array}{ll}
4250 \mathrm{~A} / 65 \mathrm{~A} & \text { is }=1000-10 \mathrm{E}_{\mathrm{O}}(\mathrm{MA}) \\
4270 \mathrm{~A} / 75 \mathrm{~A} & \text { is }=500 \cdot 4.5 \mathrm{E}_{\mathrm{O}}(\mathrm{MA})
\end{array}
$$

If additional voltage resolution is desired, a 5 th decade is offered for BCD models only (Option -07). When ordered with the 4210A, $100 \mu \mathrm{~V}$ increments may be programmed to the full scale value of $\pm 9.9999$ volts. NOTE: The 5 th BCD decade is available in BCD models 4250A and 4270A; however, it cannot be installed simultaneously with the Programmable Current Limit Option ( -06 ). The 5th BCD decade is not displayed on the front panel of the 4210 A but is displayed on the 4250A and 4270A.
The modular construction of the POWER-DAC facilitates modification for special versions. Inverted programming logic, programmable dividers for the analog output, or special programming requirements can easily be added to standard units. The entire output voltage range can be shifted as well, i.e., the relative bit weight can be changed. Models equipped with programmable current limit ( -06 ) may be provided with an additional set of terminals for monitoring output current.

## A 4200 MANUAL CONTROL UNIT

For bench operation, calibration or troubleshooting, a Manual Control Unit (A4200) is available as an accessory. The A4200 allows the operator to manually select each control line as well as monitor the strobe pulse and READY/ NOT READY flags developed in the POWER-DAC. In general, the A4200 is used in the MANUAL Mode.


However, to view such characteristics as programming noise or settling time, rise time, etc., an AUTO Mode is provided which engages an internal 10 kHz clock in the A4200. By calling all bits within any 8421 decade, the POWER-DAC will develope a staircase function on the analog output which may be examined on a scope.

## PROGRAMMABLE DC OR AC AMPLIFIER OPERATION

One of the most important features of the 4200 Series POWER-DAC's is the ability to amplify or attenuate, by digital control, both AC and DC signals generated by external sources. Most applications for this feature are derived from two basic requirements;

1. The need to provide programmable gain or attenuation to unknown time varying signals.
2. The need to provide a variable output signal from a known fixed amplitude source.

This capability is offered by the External Reference Amplifier, (Option -03). It provides appropriate buffering for the external DC or AC voltage source which may then be switched in as the reference for the precision ladder network in place of the internal DC standard. One programming bit selects the internal or external reference. The polarity of the output from the POWER-DAC will be the same as the external reference polarity, regardless of the state of the sign bit.

To appreciate the utility of the external reference feature, the following examples are given for the two basic applications noted above:

## Problem 1

In a hybrid digital/analog flight control simulator, a 0 to 3 V rms, 400 Hz error signal must be amplified by factors of $2.5,5.0$ and 7.5 during the simulation exercise. A maximum output current of 300 mA is required to drive a magnetic display. Which 4200 Series POWER-DAC is appropriate and what program codes are required for each gain setting, assuming straight binary coding is used?

## Solution:

Either the Model 4265A or 4275A could be used to provide the necessary gain and current output. Assume the 4275A is chosen because of the higher programming resolution offered.

Refer to the External Reference Specifications, page 4. For the maximum value of the external source, calculate the resolution. ( $2 \mathrm{E}_{\mathrm{xr}} \times 10^{-4}$ for the high range)

$$
3 \mathrm{~V} \mathrm{rms} \times 2 \times 10^{-4}=.6 \mathrm{mV} \mathrm{rms}
$$

Multiply the maximum value of $E_{x r}$ by the desired gain and divide by the resolution to get the program code.
Gain of 2.5: $\frac{3 \mathrm{~V} \mathrm{rms} \times 2.5}{6 \times 10^{-4} \mathrm{~V} \mathrm{rms}}=12,500_{10}=0303248$
Gain of 5.0: $\frac{3 \mathrm{~V} \mathrm{rms} \times 5}{6 \times 10^{-4} \mathrm{~V} \mathrm{rms}}=25,000_{10}=060650_{8}$
Gain of 7.5: $\frac{3 \mathrm{~V} \mathrm{rms} \times 7.5}{6 \times 10^{-4} \mathrm{~V} \mathrm{rms}}=37,500{ }_{10}=1111748$

## Problem 2

In an automatic test system, a .01 Hz to 30 kHz Function Generator has a fixed output amplitude of 5 V rms. A 250 mV rms signal is required for the unit under test. BCD coding is used in the automatic test system. Which POWERDAC is appropriate and what BCD code is used to program the desired output.

## Solution:

Assuming 70 mA rms is sufficient current to drive the load, the 4210A is the appropriate POWER-DAC.

Refer to the External Reference Specifications, page 4. Calculate the resolution obtained with the 5 V rms external reference: $\left(\mathrm{E}_{\mathrm{xr}} \times 10^{-4}\right)$
$5 \times 10^{-4}=.5 \mathrm{mV} \mathrm{rms}$
To get the program code divide the desired output by the resolution:

$$
\frac{250 \times 10^{-3} \text { Volts }}{5 \times 10^{-4} \text { Volts }}=500
$$

The 4-digit BCD program code would be 0500.

## Accuracy Vs. Frequency

An external signal source, at an amplitude of 10 V RMS, was used as the external reference. Typical output accuracy versus frequency is shown for full scale programmed output.


## Phase Shift Vs. Frequency

Phase shift between the external source and the output of the POWER-DAC is dependent on frequency. Typical phase shift for each model is shown for a full scale programmed output level.


## Total Harmonic Distortion Vs. Frequency

Total harmonic distortion caused by the POWER-DACs is shown over a frequency range of 100 Hz to 100 k Hz


## AC External Reference Feedthrough

When all magnitude bits are programmed to zero, feedthrough of the external reference signal to the output will occur due to stray coupling. The amount of feedthrough will depend upon the amplitude and frequency of the external reference. This curve illustrates typical feedthrough with 10 V RMS external reference over a frequency range of 100 Hz to 100 kHz .


EXTERNAL REFERENCE SPECIFICATIONS

|  | BCD CODED MODELS |  |  | BINARY CODED MODELS |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 4210A | 4250A | 4270A | 4216A | 4265A | 4275A |
| INPUT VOLTAGE RANGE | 0 to $\pm 14.5 \mathrm{~V}$ DC or Peak AC |  |  | 0 to 14.5V DC or Peak AC |  |  |
| FREQUENCY RANGE (DC to the -3 db point) | 100 kHz | 30 kHz | 30 kHz | 100 kHz | 30 kHz | 30 kHz |
| INPUT IMPEDANCE | $100 \mathrm{~K} \Omega$ in parallel with 70 pf |  |  | $100 \mathrm{~K} \Omega$ in parallel with 70 pf |  |  |
| PEAK OUTPUT VOLTAGE |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Low Range | $\pm 17 \mathrm{~V}$ | $\pm 17 \mathrm{~V}$ | $\pm 17 \mathrm{~V}$ | $\pm 17 \mathrm{~V}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \pm 17 \mathrm{~V} \\ & \pm 66 \mathrm{~V} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \pm 46 \mathrm{~V} \\ & \pm 110 \mathrm{~V} \end{aligned}$ |
| High Range |  | $\pm 66 \mathrm{~V}$ | $\pm 110 \mathrm{~V}$ |  |  |  |
| OUTPUT CURRENT |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| DC Peak | 100 mA | 1 Amp | 0.5 Amps | 100 mA | 1 Amp | 0.5 Amps |
| AC RMS | 70 mA | 0.7 Amp | 0.35 ${ }^{\prime}$ Amps | 70 mA | 0.7 Amp | 0.35 Amps |
| GAIN $\frac{E_{0 m a x}}{E_{x r}}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Low Range | X1.0 | $\begin{aligned} & \times 1.0 \\ & \times 10.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{X} 1.0 \\ & \times 10.0 \end{aligned}$ | X1.638 | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{X} 1.638 \\ & \times 6.553 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { X3.277 } \\ & \times 13.107 \end{aligned}$ |
| High Range |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| RESOLUTION |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Low Range | $\begin{array}{r} E_{x r} \times 10^{-4} E_{x r} \times 10^{-4} E_{x r} \times 10^{-4} \\ E_{x r} \times 10^{-3} E_{x r} \times 10^{-3} \end{array}$ |  |  | $E_{x r} \times 10$ | $\begin{aligned} & E_{x r} \times 10^{-4} \cdot 5 E_{x r} \times 10^{-4} \\ & 4 E_{x r} \times 10^{-4} 2 E_{x r} \times 10^{-4} \end{aligned}$ |  |
| High Range |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

## PROGRAMMING THE POWER DAC.

All POWER-DACs have TTL/DTL compatible logic interfaces. Models are available in either straight binary or 8421 BCD coding and provide fully isolated logic including internal memory. Standard BCD models have 4 decades which are in turn binary by decade. In addition, a 5 th decade is available (Option -07) for additional resolution with the BCD models. All BCD models are programmed by sign and magnitude; straight binary models are coded in 2's complement for negative voltages.

Complete system communication features are included with all POWER-DACs. A "data strobe" line is provided to allow the control system to tell the power source when a valid command is present. The instruments will respond to the system with a "NOT READY" signal during the programming interval to indicate a "busy" condition. After the programming interval, the "NOT READY" flag will change state to indicate a "READY" condition.

A Standby/Operate control line is provided to allow a single control bit to reduce the output to less than $1 \%$ of the pre-programmed level without disturbing the stored command word. Upon switching the control line from the "Standby" to the "Operate" level, the output will revert to the preprogrammed level.

Programmable Current Limit, Option -06, offers two current limit ranges. Each range is programmable in $10 \%$ steps from $10 \%$ to $110 \%$ range. When a current limit condition occurs, a status line "I-LIMIT", from the instrument changes logic state to alert the system.

## CONTROL FEATURES

All program control and response lines are accessible on the rear panel through an Amphenol Blue Ribbon 57-30500 connector (Mating connector-supplied).

## Logic Levels:

All 4200's are delivered with standard logic levels of: Logic " 1 " $=0$ to +.4 V dc or contact closure. 1.6 mA per bit maximum sinking current.
Logic " 0 " $=+2.0$ to +5 V dc. Jumpers are provided on the isolated control logic card so that the logic levels may be easily inverted at the customer's facility; i.e.,
Logic " 1 " $=+2.0$ to +5 V dc
Logic " 0 " $=0$ to +.4 V dc or contact closure.

## Sign:

Connector Pin 35: Logic " 1 " = Negative output voltage .

## Magnitude:

4210A, 4250A, 4270A, 4-Bit Binary-Coded-Decimal (BCD) digits labeled $A B C D$. Digit values greater than 9 (i.e. 10 thru 15 , which violate the definition of $B C D$ coding) will be accepted and converted to an equivalent analog value. A 5th BCD decade (Option -07) may be added to increase resolution on all BCD POWER-DACs. The -07 Option;
however, is not compatible with the Programmable Current Limit Option (-06) in the 4250A and 4270A.

4216A, 4265A, 14-binary bits plus sign bit. Two's complement binary coding for negative values is used.

4275A, 16-binary bits plus sign bit. (Otherwise it's the same as 4265A above).
Range:
Connector Pin 29: Logic " 1 " $=$ High Voltage Range
Logic " 0 " = Low Voltage Range

## Current Limit:

| Connector <br> Pin | Function | Logic "1" | Logic "0" |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 42 | Range | High Range | Low Range |
| 43 | Magnitude | $80 \%$ of Range | $0 \%$ of Range |
| 44 | Magnitude | $40 \%$ of Range | $0 \%$ of Range |
| 45 | Magnitude | $20 \%$ of Range | $0 \%$ of Range |
| 46 | Magnitude | $10 \%$ of Range | $0 \%$ of Range |

NOTE
Programming pins $43,44,45$ and 46 to logic " 0 " will limit current at a minimum value of $10 \%$ of range. Programming above $110 \%$ of range will not increase limiting above $110 \%$.

## Data Strobe:

Connector pin 33. The Isolated Control Logic requires a strobe pulse to start the digital-to-analog conversion process after a valid command is present. Minimum pulse width is 500 nanoseconds. A negative slope ( +5 V to 0 V transition) is required.

## External Reference:

Connector Pin 36: Logic " 0 " = Internal DC Reference Logic " 1 " = External Reference

## Standby:

Connector Pin 34: Logic " 0 " $=$ Operate Mode Logic " 1 " = Standby; Output is at $0 \pm 100 \mathrm{mV}$

## RESPONSE SIGNALS

## Current Limit Flag:

Connector Pin 49: Logic " 1 " represents a limit condition when either sourcing or sinking current.

## Ready/Not Ready Flag:

Connector Pin 37: Logic " 0 " $=$ "Ready" condition. The output is within $0.01 \%$ of the programmed increment.
Logic "1" = "Not Ready" condition. The power source is in the process of settling to the programmed value.

## POWER CONNECTIONS: +5 VDC

Connector Pin 25: An internal, isolated power supply furnishes +5 VDC up to 125 mA for use by the external system interface logic.

## Logic Ground:

Connector Pins 17 thru 24: It is recommended that a large ground strap be used between the interface logic and the power source to reduce the digital programming noise on the system ground.

4210A


4216A


PROGRAMMING CONNECTOR WIRING DIAGRAM


PROGRAMMING CONNECTOR WIRING DIAGRAM


| MODEL | OUTPUT VOLTAGE | CODE | OUTPUT CURRENT | RESOLUTION | $\begin{aligned} & \text { ACCURACY (1) } \\ & 15-35^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \\ & 90 \text { DAY } \end{aligned}$ | SETTLING (4) TIME | STABILITY 24 HR. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 4210A | $0 \text { to } \pm 9.999 \mathrm{~V}$ <br> (4) BCD Digits and Sign. | BCD | 100 mA | 1 mV (100 $\mu \mathrm{V}$ Optional) | $\begin{aligned} & \pm(0.01 \% \text { of output } \\ & +100 \mu \mathrm{~V}) \end{aligned}$ | $18 \mu \mathrm{sec}$ to $.1 \%$ of programmed increment $30 \mu \mathrm{sec}$ to . 01\% of programmed increment | $\pm(10 \mathrm{ppm}$ of output $+20 \mu \mathrm{~V}$ ) |
| 4250A | $\begin{aligned} & 0 \text { to } \pm 9.999 \mathrm{~V} \\ & 0 \text { to } \pm 65 \mathrm{~V} \end{aligned}$ <br> (4) BCD Digits and Sign. | $B C D$ | 1 Amp | 1 mV (100 $\mu \mathrm{V}$ Optional) on 16 V range <br> 10 mV ( 1 mV Optional) on 65 V range | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Lo Range } \\ & \pm(0.01 \% \text { of output } \\ & +100 \mu \mathrm{~V}) \\ & \text { High Range } \\ & \pm(0.01 \% \text { of output } \\ & +700 \mu \mathrm{~V}) \end{aligned}$ | $70 \mu \mathrm{sec}$ to . $1 \%$ of programmed increment $100 \mu \mathrm{sec}$ to $.01 \%$ of programmed increment | Lo Range $\pm(10 \mathrm{ppm}$ of output $+40 \mu \mathrm{~V}$ ) <br> High Range $\pm(10 \mathrm{ppm}$ of output $+280 \mu \mathrm{~V}$ ) |
| 4270A | $\begin{aligned} & 0 \text { to } \pm 9.999 \mathrm{~V} \\ & 0 \text { to } \pm 99.99 \mathrm{~V} \end{aligned}$ <br> (4) BCD Digits and Sign. | BCD | . 5 Amp | 1 mV (100 $\mu \mathrm{V}$ Optional) on 10 V range <br> 10 mV ( 1 mV Optional) on 110 V range | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Lo Range } \\ & \pm(0.01 \% \text { of output } \\ & +100 \mu \mathrm{~V}) \\ & \text { High Range } \\ & \pm(0.01 \% \text { of output } \\ & +700 \mu \mathrm{~V}) \end{aligned}$ | $80 \mu \mathrm{sec}$ to $.1 \%$ of programmed increment $110 \mu \mathrm{sec}$ to $.01 \%$ of programmed increment | Lo Range $\pm(10 \mathrm{ppm}$ of output $+40 \mu \mathrm{~V}$ ) <br> High Range $\pm(10 \mathrm{ppm})$ of output $+280 \mu \mathrm{~V}$ ) |
| 4216A | $0 \text { to } \pm 16.383 \mathrm{~V}$ <br> 14 Bits and Sign. | BINARY | 100 mA | 1 mV | $\begin{aligned} & \pm(0.01 \% \text { of output } \\ & +100 \mu \mathrm{~V}) \end{aligned}$ | $18 \mu \mathrm{sec}$ to $.1 \%$ of programmed increment <br> $30 \mu \mathrm{sec}$ to . $01 \%$ of programmed increment | $\pm(10 \mathrm{ppm}$ of output $+20 \mu \mathrm{~V}$ ) |
| 4265A | $\begin{aligned} & 0 \text { to } \pm 16.383 \mathrm{~V} \\ & 0 \text { to } \pm 65.532 \mathrm{~V} \\ & 14 \text { Bits and Sign. } \end{aligned}$ | BINARY | 1 Amp | 1 mV on 16 V range <br> 4 mV on 65 V range | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Lo Range } \\ & \pm(0.01 \% \text { of output } \\ & +100 \mu \mathrm{~V}) \\ & \text { High Range } \\ & \pm(0.01 \% \text { of output } \\ & +300 \mu \mathrm{~V}) \end{aligned}$ | $70 \mu \mathrm{sec}$ to . $1 \%$ of programmed increment <br> $100 \mu \mathrm{sec}$ to $.01 \%$ of programmed increment | Lo Range $\pm(10 \mathrm{ppm}$ of output $+40 \mu \mathrm{~V}$ ) <br> High Range $\pm(10 \mathrm{ppm}$ of output $+120 \mu \mathrm{~V}$ ) |
| 4275A | $\begin{aligned} & 0 \text { to } \pm 32.7675 \mathrm{~V} \\ & 0 \text { to } \pm 110 \mathrm{~V} \\ & 16 \text { Bits and Sign. } \end{aligned}$ | BINARY | . 5 Amp | .5 mV on 32 V range <br> 2 mV on 110 V range | Lo Range <br> $\pm(0.01 \%$ of output $+160 \mu \mathrm{~V})$ <br> High Range <br> $\pm 10.01 \%$ of output $+530 \mu \mathrm{~V})$ | $85 \mu \mathrm{sec}$ to . $1 \%$ of programmed increment $110 \mu \mathrm{sec}$ to $.01 \%$ of programmed increment | Lo Range $\pm(10 \mathrm{ppm}$ of output $+60 \mu \mathrm{~V}$ ) <br> High Range $\pm(10$ ppm of output $+120 \mu \mathrm{~V}$ ) |

(1) One year accuracy is only twice the 90 day specification, i.e., the one year accuracy spec. for the 4210 A is $\pm(0.02 \%$ of output $+200 \mu \mathrm{~V}$ ).
(2) 90 day stability is three times the specified 24 hour stability. On year stability is six times the 24 hour specification.

| $\begin{array}{cc} \text { STABILITY (2) } \\ \text { 90 DAY } & \text { (3) } \end{array}$ | RIPPLE AND NOISE (6) | $\begin{aligned} & \text { PROGRAM- } \\ & \text { ING } \\ & \text { NOISE (7) } \end{aligned}$ | TEMPERATURE COEFFICIENT $<15^{\circ} \mathrm{C},>35^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | OUTPUT RESISTANCE | REGULATION <br> LINE \& LOAD (5) | SHORT CIRCUIT PROTECTION | INPUT AND POWER | BASE PRICE |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\pm(30 \mathrm{ppm}$ of output $+60 \mu \mathrm{~V}$ ) | $\begin{aligned} & 300 \mu \mathrm{~V} \mathrm{rms} \\ & 2 \mathrm{mV} \mathrm{p} \cdot \mathrm{p} \end{aligned}$ | 50 mV PK | $\begin{aligned} & \pm(10 \mathrm{ppm} \\ & +15 \mu \mathrm{~V}))^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \end{aligned}$ | $100 \mu \Omega$ | 0.001\% |  | $\begin{gathered} 115 / 230 \mathrm{VAC} \\ \pm 10 \% \\ 48-62 \mathrm{~Hz} \\ 15 \text { Watts } \end{gathered}$ | \$1445 |
| Lo Range $\pm(30 \mathrm{ppm}$ of output $+70 \mu \mathrm{~V}$ ) <br> High Range $\pm(30 \mathrm{ppm}$ of output $+490 \mu \mathrm{~V}$ ) | Lo Range $500 \mu \mathrm{~V}$ rms $7 \mathrm{mV} \mathrm{p}-\mathrm{p}$ <br> High Range <br> 1 mV rms <br> 7 mV p-p | Lo Range 50 mV PK <br> High Range 100 mV PK | Lo Range $\pm(10 \mathrm{ppm}$ $+5 \mu \mathrm{~V}) /{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ <br> High Range $\pm(10 \mathrm{ppm}$ $+35 \mu \mathrm{~V}) /{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ $+35 \mu \mathrm{~V}) /{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $20 \mu \Omega$ | 0.001\% | Programmable <br> Current <br> Limit in 10\% <br> Steps to 100 <br> mA and 1 <br> Amp. <br> (Option -06) | $\begin{gathered} 115 / 230 \mathrm{VAC} \\ \pm 10 \% \\ 48-62 \mathrm{~Hz} \\ 100 \text { Watts } \end{gathered}$ | \$1795 |
| Lo Range $\pm(30 \mathrm{ppm}$ of output $+70 \mu \mathrm{~V}$ ) <br> High Range $\pm(30 \mathrm{ppm}$ of output $+490 \mu \mathrm{~V}$ ) | Lo Range $500 \mu \mathrm{~V}$ rms 7 mV p-p <br> High Range <br> 1.2 mV rms <br> $7 \mathrm{mV} \mathrm{p}-\mathrm{p}$ | Lo Range 50 mV PK <br> High Range 100 mV PK | Lo Range $\pm(10 \mathrm{ppm}$ $+5 \mu \mathrm{~V}) /{ }^{\rho} \mathrm{C}$ <br> High Range <br> $\pm(10 \mathrm{ppm}$ <br> $+35 \mu \mathrm{~V}) /{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $40 \mu \Omega$ | 0.001\% | Lo Range $500 \mu \mathrm{~V}$ rms <br> High Range <br> 1.2 mV rms <br> to 10 MHz | $\begin{aligned} & 115 / 230 \mathrm{VAC} \\ & \pm 10 \% \\ & 48 \cdot 62 \mathrm{~Hz} \\ & 200 \text { Watts } \end{aligned}$ | \$1895 |
| $\pm(30 \mathrm{ppm}$ of output $+60 \mu \mathrm{~V}$ ) | $\begin{aligned} & 300 \mu \mathrm{~V} \mathrm{~ms} \\ & 2 \mathrm{mV} \text { p-p } \end{aligned}$ | 50 mV PK | $\begin{aligned} & \pm(10 \mathrm{ppm} \\ & +15 \mu \mathrm{~V}) /{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \end{aligned}$ | $100 \mu \Omega$ | 0.001\% | Current <br> Limit @ <br> 100 mA | $\begin{aligned} & 115 \mathrm{~V} / 230 \mathrm{VAC} \\ & \pm 10 \% \\ & 48.62 \mathrm{~Hz} \\ & 15 \text { Watts } \end{aligned}$ | \$1445 |
| Lo Range $\pm(30 \mathrm{ppm}$ of output $+70 \mu \mathrm{~V}$ ) <br> High Range $\pm 130 \mathrm{ppm}$ of output $+210 \mu \mathrm{~V}$ ) | Lo Range $500 \mu \mathrm{~V}$ rms 7 mV p-p <br> High Range <br> 1 mV mm 7 mV p-p | Lo Range 50 mV PK <br> High Range 100 mV PK | Lo Range $\pm(10 \mathrm{ppm}$ $+5 \mu \mathrm{~V}){ }^{\rho} \mathrm{C}$ <br> High Range $\pm(10 \mathrm{ppm}$ $+15 \mu \mathrm{~V}){ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $20 \mu \Omega$ | 0.001\% | Programmable <br> Current <br> Limit in 10\% <br> Steps to 100 <br> mA and 1 <br> Amp. <br> (Option -06) | $\begin{gathered} 115 / 230 \mathrm{VAC} \\ \pm 10 \% \\ 48.62 \mathrm{~Hz} \\ 100 \text { Watts } \end{gathered}$ | \$1795 |
| Lo Range $\pm(30 \mathrm{ppm}$ of output $+105 \mu \mathrm{~V}$ ) <br> High Range $\pm(30 \mathrm{ppm}$ of output $+370 \mu \mathrm{~V}$ ) | Lo Range $500 \mu \mathrm{~V}$ rms 7 mV p.p <br> High Range <br> 1.2 mV rms <br> 7 mV p-p | Lo Range 50 mV PK <br> High Range 100 mV PK | Lo Range $\pm(10 \mathrm{ppm}$ $+5 \mu \mathrm{~V}){ }^{\rho} \mathrm{C}$ <br> High Range <br> $\pm(10 \mathrm{ppm}$ <br> $+15 \mu \mathrm{~V}) /{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $40 \mu \Omega$ | 0.001\% | Programmable <br> Current <br> Limit in 10\% <br> Steps to 50 <br> mA and .5 <br> Amp. <br> (Option -06) | $\begin{gathered} 115 / 230 \text { VAC } \\ \pm 10 \% \\ 48-62 \mathrm{~Hz} \\ 200 \text { Watts } \end{gathered}$ | \$1895 |

(3) At Constant Line, Load and Temperature.
(4) Not affected by range change.
(5) No Load to Full Load, $\pm 10 \%$ Line Change.
(6) 10 Hz to 10 MHz bandwidth.
(7) 200 mV PK with Range change.


Figure 1. All 16 -bits of the command word are transferred to the buffer from the controller in parallel. If the command lines can be held valid for 2.4 microseconds or longer, register storage is not required. The negative leading slope of the Data Strobe initiates the transfer of the command data across the guard into an internal memory register of the 4216A. If the command data cannot be held constant for a minimum of 2.4 microseconds, the buffer must contain a storage register. The Ready/Not Ready signal for the 4216A is logically "OR'd" with the load pulse to inhibit further program changes during the settling time interval. Both the Ready/Not Ready and Current Limit Flags can be sent to the controller as abnormal status indicators.

## SEGMENTED PARALLEL INTERFACE



Figure 2. When more than one controller word is required to complete the command for the 4250A, the command command may be stored as word segments in buffer registers. As shown, Buffer \#1 is loaded, but no Data Strobe is given to the 4250A. Upon loading Buffer \#2, the Load Pulse is used as the Data Strobe for initiating transfer of the data in both buffers to the internal memory of the 4250A. The word size of the buffers and their functional bit assignments can be configured to fit the needs of the controller's software format.


Figure 3. Several voltage sources may be multiplexed from one system interface register as shown in the above diagram. An instrument address, in conjunction with the buffer load pulse strobes the contents of the buffer register into the appropriate 4216A memory. If the parallel data from the controller can be held valid for a minimum of 2.4 microseconds, then there is no need for the storage register in the buffer; the command data could be captured in the internal memory of the Isolated Control Logic of the 4216A. Ready/Not Ready and Current Limit Flags can be used by the controller as required.

POWER-DACs have been interfaced with most major computers used in the scientific or electronic community. In many cases, the software driver package, as well as the actual hardware, is available. The following manufacturers and models are meant to be representative, but by no means inclusive, of the computers easily interfaced with the POWER-DAC.

| DEC | PDP8, PDP11, PDP12 |
| :--- | :--- |
| Data General | Nova Series |
| H.P. | $2114,2115,2116,2100$ |
| Phillips | 800 Series |
| Varian | 520,620 Series |
| Computer Automation |  |
| General Automation <br> Systems Engineering Labs <br> IBM | 1130 |
| Lockheed | MAC-16 |
| Honeywell | H-316 |

Please contact the factory for additional assistance regarding interfacing to any of the above computers or your specific computer.

## CONTROL SIGNAL TIMING

Isolated Control Logic (Standard on all 4200's)
When using isolated control logic, it is necessary that all program control lines be at their final logic state (settled) either prior to or simultaneously with the negative slope,
+5 V to OV transition, of the Data Strobe. The program control lines must be held in a valid state for a minimum of 2.4 micro-seconds while the data is transferred across the guard into the internal memory register. The pulse width of the Data Strobe should be 500 nanoseconds minimum. The following diagram indicates the time relationship of the programming signals and a typical analog output change.




## Current Limit Operation

A discrete Current Limit Flag on pin 49 switches from +5 Volts to 0 Volts whenever the load current exceeds the programmed limit or a current sink overload condition occurs. Coincident with the Current Limit Flag, the Ready/Not Ready Flag will indicate a Not Ready condition. Normally,
the current limit condition will occur during the programming interval when the "Not Ready" condition already exists. In this instance, the "Not Ready" state will remain valid until approximately 100 microseconds after the overload is removed. The "Lag" of the current limit flag from actual time of overload is typically $20 \mu \mathrm{sec}$. The following diagram illustrates this timing relationship.


## APPLICATIONS

The following examples are only a few of the diverse applications of the 4200 Series POWER-DACs. For your special application, contact the factory or your nearest Fluke Representative.

## Automatic Testing

The POWER-DACs provide outstanding versatility in automatic test system applications. The diagram below depicts the 4200 POWER-DACs being used to furnish either precision DC or AC voltages to the unit under test. When using the Fluke Model 510A AC Reference Standard as an external reference, $A C$ stimulus values between 0 and 70 V RMS can be applied depending on Model with an overall accuracy of $\pm 0.03 \%$, between $D C$ and 1 kHz . Frequencies to 30 kHz can be provided at reduced accuracies. Precise amplitude control of a Function Generator (for frequencies up to 30 kHz ) can also be provided. For avionics testing, the Model 510A can be phase locked to a 400 cycle power
source, thus allowing accurate, in-phase stimulus to the unit under test.

## Parallel or series operation-just like batteries

Two or more POWER-DACs may be connected in series to obtain higher output voltages. Using the Model 510A, AC Reference Standard as an external source for one of the supplies, very accurate AC sine waves can be superimposed on plus or minus DC levels. Also, the 4200 power sources can act as precision programmable verniers when placed in series with high voltage power supplies. The guard terminal may be floated up to 1000 volts above chassis ground.

With the 4200 Series POWER-DAC, you can double, or even triple your current or voltage capability by a simple parallel or series connection with external relays. No special hardware or software protection features are required. With several POWER-DACs in your system you have both single unit control and unlimited power configuration at the discretion of the programmer.



The 4200 Series POWER-DACs provide a wide tange of automatic test system capa-
bility With the equiment shown above note the different types of output obtainable

## Program Drivers For Other Power Supplies

POWER-DACs are being used as programmers for high vot tage power supplies. The remarkable stability and accuracy of Fluke POWER-DACs makes them the logical choice for programming voltage controlled power supplies such as Sorensen Model DCR 6000.25 ( 6000 V at .25 amps ). With a $1.5 \mathrm{mV} / \mathrm{V}$ ratio or programmed input to output, the 1 mV resolution of the POWER-DAC allows typical repeatability of $0.25 \%$ worst case and often an order of magnitude better. Such a system is assembled using a PDP-8.

## Fast High Voltage Vernier

The POWER-DACs can give additional resolution and very fast response when placed in series with any Floatable Hi Voltage Power Supply. Such an arrangement allows 1 mV resolution for any high voltage.

## Synchro/Resolver Stimulus

POWER-DACs can be used as stimuli for Synchro or Resolver Simulators. By programming " $A$ " POWER-DAC to Cos $\Theta$ and programming " B " POWER-DAC to $\operatorname{Sin} \Theta$ and using the External Reference ( -03 Option in both POWER-DACs, Resolver Outputs are immediately derived. These may be transformed through a Scott - Tee Transformer to give Synchro Outputs. A Fluke 510A provides the External AC Reference at the selected frequency.

3) <3inks 5nwt




## ENVIRONMENTAL SPECIFICATIONS

Operating Temperature: $\quad 0^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+50^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$
Storage Temperature: Relative Humidity: Shock:

Vibration:
Altitude:
$-40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $75^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$
0 to 80\%
20G, 11 millisecond half-sine wave
$4.5 \mathrm{G}, 10 \mathrm{~Hz}$ to 55 Hz
10,000 feet operating,
50,000 feet non-operating

## OPTION DESCRIPTION

## External Reference, Option -03

The external reference option allows the POWER DAC's to be used as programmable attenuators or amplifiers for a broad range of dc or ac signals. Refer to page 4 for complete specifications and description of this option.

## Programmable Current Limit, Option -06

Programmable current limit is available for models 4250A, 4265A, 4270A and 4275A. Two current limit ranges are provided, and each range is programmable in $10 \%$ steps up to $110 \%$ of range. Accuracy of the current limit function is $\pm(4 \%$ of the programmed value $+4 \mathrm{~mA})$. Without the programmable current limit option, each model will limit the maximum output current to approximately $120 \%$ of the rated output.

## Additional Programming Resolution, Option -07

Five $B C D$ digits of resolution may be obtained for models 4210A, 4250A and 4270A using Option -07. This yields 100 microvolt resolution on the 4210A and on the low range of the 4250A and 4270A. One millivolt resolution is obtained on the high range of the 4250A and 4270A.

Accuracy, and all other specifications remain the same as for the standard models with 4 digit programming resolution.

Programmable current limit, Option -06, cannot be obtained with Option -07.

## ISOLATED MULTI-STROBE LOGIC, OPTION -09

Isolated Multi-Strobe logic is available for all 4200 series Power DAC's. It provides exactly the same function as the standard control logic described earlier in this brochure, plus it will allow programming directly from any 16 bit or

18 bit BCD program source (e.g. 16 bit mini computer). This is accomplished by splitting the 24 possible programming bits into a data word of 16 bits (Magnitude), an 8 bit control work [Polarity, Voltage Range, External Reference Current Limit Range, and Current Limit Magnitude (4 bits)] and providing individual strobe lines for each word. By use of circuit board jumpers the data word may be increased to 18 bits (Magnitude, Polarity, Voltage Range) and a 6 bit control word [External Reference, Current Limit Range and Current Limit Magnitude ( 4 bits)]. For the Binary Coded Power DAC's, a similar arrangement also allows a $16 / 8$ or $18 / 6$ dual word plus the 2 's complement coding feature.

The 09 Option has circuit board jumpers to allow conversion between negative and positive true logic, asynchronous or synchronous standby/operate control, and single or dual strobe mode.

The 09 Option has multiple addressing capabilities for up to 8 power DAC's equipped with 09 Options. The 09 Option has a 56 pin edge card connector in addition to the standard Amphenol Blue Ribbon 50 pin program input connector for making easy connections to 7 successive power DAC's. Mating connector kit for the 56 pin edge card connector is Fluke P/N 382903 (Not supplied). 3 foot, 6 foot and 12 foot chaining cables are also available as Fluke part numbers 310946,341206 , and 341198 respectively. The program source must drive one TTL load per power DAC used. For multiple addressing applications, the 09 Option also has common bussed, status pollable indication of current limit and power failure conditions.

For further detailed programming information for the 09 Option, contact the Factory (Product Specialist Group).

## ACCESSORY DESCRIPTION

## Service and Calibration

For manual checkout, calibration and control, an auxiliary Manual Control Unit, (A4200) is available which will allow the operator to test the POWER-DACs in a dynamic programming mode as well as a static mode. Each of the control bits may be manually programmed through switches. In addition, an internal 10 kHz clock and a 4 -bit binary counter are provided to exercise the voltage sources in a dynamic switching mode. BNC connectors are provided on the Manual Control Unit so that the Data Strobe and the Ready/Not Ready signals can be observed on an oscilloscope as well as allowing an external pulse generator to drive the counter-programmer. A five foot cable is included with the Manual Control Unit.

In addition, an Extender Card (Fluke P/N 292623) and an Extender Cable (Fluke P/N 337584) are provided to allow complete access to the plug-in PCBs for servicing.


EXTENDER CARD INSTALLATION


MANUAL CONTROL UNIT

## PRICE:

Model 4210A or 4216A . . . . . . . . . $\$ 1445$
Opt. 4200A-03 External Reference . . . . . 200
Opt. 4210A-07 $100 \mu \mathrm{~V}$ Resolution (4210A only) . 300
Opt. 4210A-09 Multi-Strobe Logic . . . . . 125
Opt. 4216A-09 Multi-Strobe Logic . . . . . 125

## PRICE:

Model 4250A or 4265A . . . . . . . . $\$ 1795$
Opt. 4200A-03 External Reference . . . . . 200
Opt. 4250A-06 Programmable Current Limit . . 200
Opt. 4250A-07 100 $\mu \mathrm{V}$ Resolution (4250A only) . 300
(not available with -06 )
Opt. 4250A-09 Multi-Strobe Logic . . . . . 125
Opt. 4265A-09 Multi-Strobe Logic . . . . . 125

## PRICE:

Model 4270A or 4275A . . . . . . . . $\$ 1895$
Opt. 4200A-03 External Reference . . . . . 200
Opt. 4270A-06 Programmable Current Limit . . 200
Opt. 4270A-07 $100 \mu \mathrm{~V}$ Resolution (4270 A only) . 300 (not available with -06)
Opt. 4270A-09 Multi-Strobe Logic . . . . . 125
Opt. 4275A-09 Multi-Strobe Logic . . . . . 125
NOTE: The mating connector for the programming input lines, Amphenol Blue Ribbon Type 57.30500 is included with each POWER-DAC (Fluke P/N 266056).

NOTE: Options 03 and 06 are field installable (takes only a screw driver) at the same price listed above by adding a "K" after the option number, example 4200A-03K. Option 09 is also field installable but at a price of $\$ 425$. Option 07 is not available as a field installable Kit.

## ACCESSORIES

M05-203-601 Half-rack Mounting Bracket for a single 4210A or 4216A
M05-200-603 Dual Half-rack Brackets for side-byside mounting of two 4210A's or 4216A's 15

M05-203-602 Single Half-rack Center Mount
for a single 4210A or 4216A . . . . . 25
M05-205-600 Rack Mounting Bracket for a
4250A, 4265A, 4270A, 4275A . . . . 15
M00-260-610 Chassis Slides for $18^{\prime \prime}$ Cabinets . . 50
M00-280-610 Chassis Slides for 24" Cabinets . . 50
Service and Calibration Kit Accessories:
Model A4200 Manual Control Unit
PCB Extender Board P/N 292623 25
PCB Extender Cable P/N 337584

## ORDERING INFORMATION

All 4200 Series POWER-DAC's come equipped with isolated control logic and front panel display of the digital command word. (For special applications requiring direct coupled control logic, e.g., for manual operation, it may be obtained on a special basis. Contact the factory for a special quotation).

Options are ordered as separate line items. Note that Option -03, External Reference, has a part number "4200A-03" which is used for all model numbers. The current limit Option -06 for the 4265A is specified as "Option 4250A-06." Similarly, Option -06 for the 4275A is specified as "4270A-06."

## Example Order Format:

A 4275A with External Reference and Programmable Current Limit would be ordered as follows:

| Model 4275A |  | $\$ 1895$ |
| :--- | :--- | ---: | ---: |
| Option 4200A-03, External Reference | . | 200 |
| Option 4270A-06, Current Limit . . . . . | 200 |  |

Option 4200A-03, External Reference . . . 200
Option 4270A-06, Current Limit . . . . . 200



## FEATURES

0-6000 Volts
$0-20 \mathrm{ma}$
Adjustable Overcurrent Trip
$0.001 \%$ Regulation
5 mv Resolution
All-silicon-transistor Amplifiers

Fluke Model 408B is an extremely well regulated, low noise instrument designed to meet the most exacting high voltage $D C$ power supply requirements. The design utilizes a high-gain, all-silicon-transistor amplifier coupled with a single 4-65 series pass tube to provide exceptionally low ripple and high stability. Conservative design and high reliability components ensure stable, maintenance-free service for extended periods of time.

The high voltage source is developed by a voltage doubler utilizing a tapped-primary transformer, high-voltage silicon-rectifier stacks and oilfilled filter capacitors. Output of this DC source is regulated by the type 4-65 series pass tube. The pass tube is controlled by a solid-state feedback amplifier with greater than 130 db of DC gain resulting in excellent regulation and ripple performance. The switched decade voltage divider which controls output voltage consists of stable, low-temperaturecoefficient wirewound resistors manufactured and processed by Fluke. The output of the supply is available at front and rear panels through MS3102A-

18-16S connectors. Output polarity may be selected by means of the front panel switch to provide either positive- or negative-grounded operation. A zerocenter panel meter monitors output voltage.

The 408B is protected against overcurrent conditions by a current-trip circuit factory set at 25 ma load current. The current-trip level may be internally adjusted to latch off the supply between 5 and 25 ma.

Design development included thorough testing under adverse conditions of temperature, humidity, altitude, shock and vibration to ensure reliable operation under severe environmental conditions. Package design has provided for a sturdy mechanical structure utilizing flow-soldered, glass-epoxy printed circuit boards for component mounting. Interlocks interrupt the high-voltage excitation when top or bottom covers are removed. Side panels are tapped to provide for mounting with standard chassis slides or other rack mounting arrangements. Resilient rubber feet are also provided for bench top use.

SPECIFICATIONS

OUTPUT VOLTAGE: 0 to $\pm 6000$ VDC.
OUTPUT CURRENT: 0 , to 20 milliamperes.
OUTPUT POLARITY: + or - grounded via front panel switch.

LINE REGULATION: $0.001 \%$ or 2 mv (whichever is greater) for $10 \%$ line change from nominal.

LOAD REGULATION: $0.001 \%$ or 5 mv (whichever is greater) for full load change.

STABILITY: $\pm 0.005 \%$ per hour; $\pm 0.02 \%$ per day after warmup.

RESOLUTION: 5 millivolts.
RIPPLE: Less than 1 mv RMS; less than 5 mv peak-to-peak.

VOLTAGE CALIBRATION:
0 to 5000 V in 5 steps of 1000 V
0 to 900 V in 9 steps of 100 V
0 to 90 V in 9 steps of 10 V
0 to 9 V in 9 steps of 1 V
0 to 1.2 V vernier
CALIBRATION ACCURACY: $\pm 0.25 \%$ or 250 mv (whichever is greater) with vernier at zero.

RESETABILITY: $\pm 0.05 \%$ or 50 mv (whichever is greater).

RECOVERY TIME: Within 50 microseconds,
WARMUP TIME: 30 minutes.

OVERCURRENT TRIP: Set to latch off at 25 ma load current. Internally adjustable from 5 to 25 ma .

METER: $6000-0-6000 \mathrm{VDC}( \pm 3 \%)$.
OUTPUT CONNECTORS: MS3102A-18-16S front and rear (one mating connector supplied).

HUMIDITY: 0 to $80 \%$.
OPERATING TEMPERATURE RANGE: $0^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $50^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$.
STORAGE TEMPERATURE RANGE: $-20^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+70^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$.
ALTITUDE, OPERATING: 0 to $10,000 \mathrm{ft}$.
ALTITUDE, NON-OPERATING: 0 to $50,000 \mathrm{ft}$.
VIBRATION: Meets MIL-T-945A.
SHOCK: Meets MIL-E-4970A ( 20 g 's, 11 milliseconds in three principal axis).

TEMPERATURE COEFFICIENT OF OUTPUT: Less than 20 ppm per ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ from $+10^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$.

INPUT POWER: $115 / 230 \mathrm{VAC} \pm 10 \%, 50-60 \mathrm{cps}$, approximately 300 VA at full output. Operation at 400 cps available upon request.

SIZE: $19^{\prime \prime}$ wide $\times 8-3 / 4^{\prime \prime}$ high $\times 15^{\prime \prime}$ behind panel (rack mount with resilient feet for bench use).

WEIGHT: Approximately 59 pounds.
PRICE: $\$ 895.00$ all prices are f.o.b. factory, Mountlake Terrace, Washington.

The right is reserved, without notice, to make such changes in equipment, design, or components as engineering or manufacturing progress may warrant.

Prices subject to change without notice.

## 

## POWER SUPPLY



FEATURES
$0-10,000$ Volts
0-10 ma
Adjustable Overcurrent Trip
$0.001 \%$ Regulation
5 mv Resolution
All-silicon-transistor Amplifiers

Fluke Model 410B is an extremely well regulated, low noise instrument designed to meet the most exacting high voltage DC power supply requirements. The design utilizes a high-gain, all-silicon-transistor amplifier coupled with a single $4-65$ series pass tube to provide exceptionally low ripple and high stability. Conservative design and high reliability components ensure stable, maintenance-free service for extended periods of time.

The high voltage source is developed by a voltage doubler utilizing a tapped-primary transformer, high-voltage silicon-rectifier stacks and oilfilled filter capacitors. Output of this DC source is regulated by the type $4-65$ series pass tube. The pass tube is controlled by a solid-state feedback amplifier with greater than 130 db of DC gain resulting in $0.001 \%$ regulation and less than 1 mv RMS ripple. The switched decade voltage divider which controls output voltage consists of stable, low-temperaturecoefficient wirewound resistors manufactured and processed by Fluke. The output of the supply is
available at front and rear panels through MS3102A-$18-16 \mathrm{~S}$ connectors. Output polarity may be selected by means of the front panel switch to provide either positive- or negative-grounded operation. A zerocenter panel meter monitors output voltage.

The 410B is protected against overcurrent conditions by a current-trip circuit factory set at 12 ma load current. The current-trip level may be internally adjusted to latch off the supply between 5 and 15 ma .

Design development included thorough testing under adverse conditions of temperature, humidity, altitude, shock and vibration to ensure reliable operation under severe environmental conditions. Package design has provided for a sturdy mechanical structure utilizing flow-soldered, glass-epoxy printed circuit boards for component mounting. Interlocks interrupt the high voltage excitation when top or bottom covers are removed. Side panels are tapped to provide for mounting with standard chassis slides or other rack mounting arrangements. Resilient rubber feet are also provided for bench top use.

## SPECIFICATIONS

OUTPUT VOLTAGE: 0 to $\pm 10,000 \mathrm{VDC}$.
OUTPUT CURRENT: 0 to 10 milliamperes.
OUTPUT POLARITY: + or - grounded via front panel switch.

LINE REGULATION: $0.001 \%$ or 2 mv (whichever is greater) for $10^{\circ} \%$ line change from nominal.

LOAD REGULATION: $0,001 \%$ or 5 mv (whichever is greater) for full load change.

STABILITY: $\pm 0.005 \%$ per hour $; \pm 0.02 \%$ per day after warmup.

RESOLUTION: 5 millivolts.
RIPPLE: Less than 1 mv RMS; less than 5 mv peak-to-peak.

## VOLTAGE CALIBRATION:

0 to 9000 V in 9 steps of 1000 V
0 to 900 V in 9 steps of 100 V
0 to 90 V in 9 steps of 10 V
0 to 9 V in 9 steps of 1 V
0 to 1.2 V vernier
CALIBRATION ACCURACY: $\pm 0.25 \%$ or 250 mv (whichever is greater) with vernier at zero.

RESETABILITY: $\pm 0.05 \%$ or 50 mv (whichever is greater).

RECOVERY TIME: Within 50 microseconds.
WARMUP TIME: 30 minutes,

OVERCURRENT TRIP: Set to latch off at 12 ma load current. Internally adjustable from 5 to 15 ma .

METER: $10,000-0-10,000 \mathrm{VDC}( \pm 3 \%)$.
OUTPUT CONNECTORS: MS3102A-18-16S front and rear (one mating connector supplied).

HUMIDITY: 0 to $80 \%$.
OPERATING TEMPERATURE RANGE: $0^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $50^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$.
STORAGE TEMPERATURE RANGE: $-20^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+70^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$.
ALTITUDE, OPERATING: 0 to $10,000 \mathrm{ft}$.
ALTITUDE, NON-OPERATING: 0 to $50,000 \mathrm{ft}$.
VIBRATION: Meets MIL-T-945A.
SHOCK: Meets MIL-E-4970A (20 g's, 11 milliseconds in three principal axis).

TEMPERATURE COEFFICIENT OF OUTPUT: Less than 20 ppm per ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ from $+10^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$.

INPUT POWER: $115 / 230$ VAC $\pm 10^{\circ}, 50-60 \mathrm{cps}$, approximately 300 VA at full output. Operation at 400 cps available upon request.

SIZE: $19^{\prime \prime}$ wide $\times 8-3 / 4^{\prime \prime}$ high $\times 15^{\prime \prime}$ behind panel (rack mount with resilient feet for bench use).
$(48.2 \times 22.2 \times 38.1 \mathrm{~cm})$
WEIGHT: Approximately 59 pounds. ( 26.76 kg )
PRICE: \$995.00, all prices are f.o.b. factory, Mountlake Terrace, Washington.

The right is reserved, without notice, to make such changes in equipment, design, or components as engineering or manufacturing progress may warrant.

Prices subject to change without notice.

## POWER SUPPLY



## FEATURES

Model 412B combines the high reliability of silicon transistor amplifiers with the high voltage capability of series pass tubes to provide a conservatively rated 0 to 2100 volt, 30 ma power supply. Careful attention to mechanical layout combined with the high gain feedback amplifier results in extremely low ripple and excellent regulation characteristics. Conservative design and high reliability components ensure stable, maintenance-free service for extended periods of time.

The high voltage supply is developed by a voltage doubler circuit using a switched secondary high voltage transformer, high voltage silicon rectifier stacks and oil-filled filter capacitors. Output of this supply is regulated by parallel type 8068 series pass tubes. The tubes are in turn controlled by a solid-state feedback amplifier with greater than 130 db of DC gain. The variable voltage divider sampling string, which is switched to change output voltage, consists of stable, low temperature coefficient, wirewound resistors manufactured by Fluke. Output of the supply is available at both the front panel and rear panel through UG $931 / \mathrm{U}$ connectors. Output polarity is controlled by a front panel switch to provide either positive or negative grounded operation. A zero center panel meter monitors output voltage.

- 0-2100 VDC
- 0-30 ma
- Overcurrent Protection
- 1 mv Peak-to-peak Ripple
- $0.001 \%$ Regulation
- 5 mv Resolution
- 3-1/2" Panel Height
- All-Silicon Transistor Amplifiers

The 412 B is protected against overcurrent conditions by a circuit which opens the input to the high voltage rectifier in the event that output current exceeds 32 milliamps. This circuit may be internally adjusted to trip at other current levels as required.

The instrument has been thoroughly tested under extreme conditions of temperature, humidity, altitude, shock and vibration to ensure reliable operation under severe environmental conditions. Package design has provided a sturdy mechanical structure. Side panels are tapped to provide for mounting with a standard chassis slide or other rack mounting arrangements. Resilient rubber feet are also provided for bench top use.

## SPECIFICATIONS

OUTPUT VOLTAGE: 0 to $\pm 2100$ VDC.
OUTPUT CURRENT: 0 to 30 milliamperes.
OUTPUT POLARITY: + or - grounded via front panel switch.

LINE REGULATION: $0.001 \%$ or 2 mv (whichever is greater) for $10 \%$ line change from nominal.

LOAD REGULATION: $0.001 \%$ or 5 mv (whichever is greater) for full load change.

STABILITY: $\pm 0.005 \%$ per hour; $\pm 0.02 \%$ per day after warmup.

RESOLUTION: 5 millivolts.
RIPPLE: Less than 500 uv RMS; less than 1 mv peak-to-peak.

VOLTAGE CALIBRATION:
0 to 1500 V in 3 steps of 500 V
0 to 500 V in 5 steps of 100 V
0 to 90 V in 9 steps of 10 V
0 to 9 V in 9 steps of 1 V
0 to 1.2 V vernier
CALIBRATION ACCURACY: $\pm 0.25 \%$ or 100 mv (whichever is greater) with vernier at zero.

RESETABILITY: $\pm 0.05 \%$ or 50 mv (whichever is greater).

RECOVERY TIME: Within 50 microseconds.
WARMUP TIME: 30 minutes to meet specifications.

OVERCURRENT PROTECTION: Set to latch off at 32 ma load current.

METER: $2100-0-2100$ VDC $( \pm 3 \%)$.
OUTPUT CONNECTORS: UG931/U front and rear (one mating connector supplied).

HUMIDITY: 0 to $80 \%$.
OPERATING TEMPERATURE RANGE: $0^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $50^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$.
STORAGE TEMPERATURE RANGE: $-20^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+70^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$.
ALTITUDE, OPERATING: 0 to $10,000 \mathrm{ft}$.
ALTITUDE, NON-OPERATING: 0 to 50.000 ft .
VIBRATION: Meets MIL-T-945A.
SHOCK: Meets MIL-E-4970A ( 20 g 's. 11 milliseconds in three principal axis).

TEMPERATURE COEFFICIENT OF OUTPUT: Less than 20 ppm per ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ from $+100^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+40{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$.

INPUT POWER: $115 / 230 \mathrm{VAC} \pm 10 \%, 50-60 \mathrm{cps}$, approximately 300 VA at full output. Operation at 400 cps available upon request.

SIZE: $19^{\prime \prime}$ wide $\times 3-1 / 2^{\prime \prime}$ high $\times 15^{\prime \prime}$ behind panel (rack mount with resilient feet for bench use). ( $48.2 \times 8.9 \times 38.1 \mathrm{~cm}$ )
WEIGHT: Approximately 28 pounds. $(12.70 \mathrm{~kg}$ )
PRICE: $\$ 495.00$, all prices are f.o.b. factory. Mountlake Terrace, Washington.

## ELUKI <br> POWER SUPPLY



## FEATURES

- 0-3100 VDC
- 0-30 ma
- Overcurrent Protection

Model 415B combines the high reliability of silicon transistor amplifiers with the high voltage capability of series pass tubes to provide a conservatively rated 0 to 3100 volt, 30 ma power supply. Careful attention to mechanical layout combined with the high gain feedback amplifier results in extremely low ripple and excellent regulation characteristics. Conservative design and high reliability components ensure stable, maintenance-free service for extended periods of time.

The high voltage supply is developed by a voltage doubler circuit using a switched secondary high voltage transformer, high voltage silicon rectifier stacks and oilfilled filter capacitors. Output of this supply is regulated by parallel type 8068 series pass tubes. The tubes are in turn controlled by a solid-state feedback amplifier with greater than 130 db of DC gain. The variable voltage divider sampling string, which is switched to change output voltage, consists of stable, low temperature coefficient, wirewound resistors manufactured by Fluke. Output of the supply is available at both the front panel and rear panel through UG $931 / \mathrm{U}$ connectors. Output polarity is controlled by a front panel switch to provide either positive or negative grounded operation. A zero center panel meter monitors output voltage.

- 1 mv Peak-to-peak Ripple
- $0.0005 \%$ Regulation
- 5 mv Resolution
- 3-1/2" Panel Height
- All-Silicon Transistor Amplifiers
- 100 uv RMS Ripple

The 415B is protected against overcurrent conditions by a circuit which opens the input to the high voltage rectifier in the event that output current exceeds 32 milliamps. This circuit may be internally adjusted to trip at other current levels as required.

The instrument has been thoroughly tested under extreme conditions of temperature, humidity, altitude, shock and vibration to ensure reliable operation under severe environmental conditions. Package design has provided a sturdy mechanical structure. Side panels are tapped to provide for mounting with a standard chassis slide or other rack mounting arrangements. Resilient rubber feet are also provided for bench top use.

OUTPUT VOLTAGE: 0 to $\pm 3100 \mathrm{VDC}$.
OUTPUT CURRENT: 0 to 30 milliamperes.
OUTPUT POLARITY: + or - grounded via front panel switch.

LINE REGULATION: $0.0005 \%$ or 2 mv (whichever is greater) for $10 \%$ line change from nominal.

LOAD REGULATION: $0.0005 \%$ or 5 mv (whichever is greater) for full load change.

STABILITY: $\pm 0.002 \%$ per hour $; \pm 0.01 \%$ per day after warmup (constant line, load, and temperature).

RESOLUTION: 5 millivolts.
RIPPLE: Less than 100 uv RMS; less than 1 mv peak-to-peak.

## VOLTAGE CALIBRATION:

0 to 2500 V in 5 steps of 500 V
0 to 500 V in 5 steps of 100 V
0 to 90 V in 9 steps of 10 V
0 to 9 V in 9 steps of 1 V
0 to 1.2 V vernier
CALIBRATION ACCURACY: $\pm 0.25 \%$ or 100 mv (whichever is greater) with vernier at zero.

RESETABILITY: $\pm 0.05 \%$ or 50 mv (whichever is greater).

RECOVERY TIME: Within 50 microseconds.
WARMUP TIME: 60 minutes to meet specifications.

OVERCURRENT PROTECTION: Set to latch off at 32 ma load current.

METER: $3100-0-3100 \operatorname{VDC}( \pm 3 \%)$.
OUTPUT CONNECTORS: UG931/U front and rear (one mating connector supplied).

HUMIDITY: 0 to $80 \%$.
OPERATING TEMPERATURE RANGE: $0^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $50^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$.
STORAGE TEMPERATURE RANGE: $-20^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+70^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$.
ALTITUDE, OPERATING; 0 to 10,000 feet.
ALTITUDE, NON-OPERATING: 0 to 50,000 feet.
VIBRATION: Meets MIL-T-945A.
SHOCK: Meets MIL-E-4970A ( 20 g 's 11 milliseconds in three principal axes).

TEMPERATURE COEFFICIENT OF OUTPUT: Less than 20 ppm per ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ from $+10^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$.

INPUT POWER: $115 / 230 \mathrm{VAC} \pm 10 \%, 50-60 \mathrm{cps}$, approximately 300 VA at full output. Operation at 400 cps available upon request.

SIZE: $19^{\prime \prime}$ wide $\times 3-1 / 2^{\prime \prime}$ high $\times 15^{\prime \prime}$ behind panel (rack mount with resilient feet for bench use). ( $13.3 \times 43.1 \times 45.7 \mathrm{~cm}$ )
WEIGHT: Approximately 30 pounds. 27.21 kg )
PRICE: $\$ 595.00$ f.o.b. factory, Mountlake Terrace, Washington.

## section 8

## frequency synthesizers time and frequency standards

203A. . . . . . . . . 217<br>207-5. . . . . . . . 219<br>6160A/AO ..... 223<br>6160A/DX . . . . . 223<br>6160A/DY . . . . . 223<br>6160B........... 224<br>645A............ 228<br>645M........... 232



A coherent frequency synthesizer is a device that produces an output frequency which is related to an input reference by the ratio of two integers. A typical synthesizer will produce any selected frequency within its specified range in increments of 1 Hz or smaller. The frequency selection may be accomplished with front panel control switches having in-line readout or by remote logic drive. The reference frequency from which the output is derived is provided from an external standard, typically a high quality crystal oscillator, or may be optionally included within the synthesizer.

## Measure of Performance

The real quality of a frequency synthesizer is measured by the spectral purity of its output. Spectral purity is a gross term used to describe contaminants, including noise and discrete spurious signals, in the output of the synthesizer.
Three specifications describe the spectral purity of Fluke synthesizers. These are signal to noise ratio in a 30 kHz bandwidth, phase noise spectral density measured in a 1 Hz bandwidth at certain offsets from the carrier and spurious output levels.

## Features

The Fluke Model 645A is a synthesizer of the "direct" type. The output of a direct synthesizer is obtained by performing a series of arithmetic operations on the reference frequency. The primary advantage of a direct synthesizer is its capability of micro-second switching speeds. The Model 645 A has this advantage, but maintains state-of-the-art spectral performance.
With the introduction of the 6160B, Fluke has also satisfied the requirement for a lower cost synthesizer offering premium performance. The 6160B is of the "indirect" type employing a VCO that is phase locked to the reference frequency. While not as fast as the 645A, the 6160B offers very good noise performance, attractive cost performance, and switching speed that is fast for its type and adequate for most applications.

COMPARISON OF PERFORMANCE FEATURES

| FEATURE | MODEL 645A | MODEL 6160 A |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| Frequency: <br> Range <br> Increments | $\mathrm{dc}-50 \mathrm{MHz}$ <br> 0.01 Hz | $1 \mathrm{MHz}-160 \mathrm{MHz}$ |
| Spurious: | -100 dB | -83 dB to -100 dB |
| Signal-to-Phase <br> Noise Ratio | 78 dB | $74 \mathrm{~dB}^{* *}$ |
| Switching Time | $20 \mu \mathrm{~s}$ | 0.8 ms |
| Levelling | $\pm 0.25 \mathrm{~dB}$ | $\pm 1 \mathrm{~dB}$ |
| Output Level | $1 \mathrm{Vrmsinto} 50 \Omega$ | 1 Vrms into $50 \Omega$ |

*Residual, measured in a 30 kHz band excluding a 1 Hz band centered on the carrier.
*'Specification improves for dialed frequencies below 80 MHz .

## Applications

Synthesizers find application whenever an agile, highly accurate, high performance frequency source is required. They are particularly important when the source must be remotely programmed or when more than one source must be related to one common frequency reference. These very requirements generally exist in the form of local oscillators and exciters for modern communications systems, such as satellite up and down links and spectrum surveillance receivers. These systems always require good phase noise performance and a minimum of spurious outputs; and a further need for frequency agility or coherence makes the use of frequency synthesizers mandatory.
The Fluke Models 645A and 6160B are ideally suited for these applications. Because of their highly flexible modular construction, the units can be customized for almost any application, with changes in frequency range, resolution, control features, and many others possible.
Among the many other applications for Fluke Frequency Synthesizers are testing of crystals, automatic testing of filters and networks, laboratory signal generator replacement and nuclear magnetic resonance (NMR) studies.

## Time and Frequency Standards and Accessories

The John Fluke Mfg. Co., Inc. also provides instruments for maintaining frequency and time standards and distributing standard frequencies from the standards laboratory.
The Model 207-5 VLF Receiver/Comparator is used to receive frequency references from such universally accepted standards as those maintained by the National Bureau of Standards and the U.S. Naval Observatory, as well as those maintained in England and France. The unit compares the in-house frequency standard to the received reference and presents a record of relative time difference between the two for long term maintenance of the local standard.
The Model 203A Distribution Amplifier completes the standardization process by providing the means to distribute the standard frequencies throughout a laboratory or manufacturing complex. Each 203A provides twelve output channels that can be chosen to operate at any one of three commonly used reference frequencies. Also, more than one unit may be cascaded for further distribution at remote locations.

## DISTRIBUTION AMPLIFIER



- 3 STANDARD FREQUENCY INPUTS
- ALL SOLID STATE - MODULARIZED CONSTRUCTION
- 12 OUTPUT CHANNELS
- RELIABILITY AND VERSATILITY AT LOW COST
- CHANGE CHANNEL FREQUENCIES WITH NO CHANGE IN WIRING

The Model 203A Distribution Amplifier provides an economical method of distributing precision frequencies to many remote locations. The amplifier will accept input frequencies of $100 \mathrm{kHz}, 1 \mathrm{MHz}$ and 5 MHz and the 12 output amplifiers will provide output frequencies at any of the three input frequencies in any combination desired.

A floating input permits cascading of distribution amplifiers to construct a network of any complexity. As an example, a single Model 203A in the central standards laboratory could feed a number of different laboratories. An additional amplifier at each laboratory could be used to distribute the standard frequency to benches
for operation of counters, frequency synthesizers, and communications equipment.

Signal input and output BNC type connectors are located on the rear panel of the unit and all are labeled.

When used with a precision oscillator and a Fluke VLF Receiver it is possible to operate all frequency-dependent test equipment in a laboratory to an accuracy of a few parts in $10^{11}$, and short-term stabilities of a few parts in $10^{11}$. This is an improvement of several orders of magnitude over present techniques which depend on the stability of time base oscillators in each individual piece of equipment between calibrations.

## SPECIFICATIONS



Change of frequency for a given channel is easily accomplished by inserting the module of appropriate frequency into that channel. Each module is clearly labeled. Preamplifiers and Power Supply are also on separate modules.

INPUT FREQUENCIES: Each of the 3 input channels will accept $5 \mathrm{MHz}, 1 \mathrm{MHz}$, and or 100 kHz depending on the preamplifier installed.

INPUT LEVEL: 0.5 to 5.0 volts rms. Input level adjustment provided for each imput on back panel.

INPUT IMPEDANCE: Nominally 50 ohms with any number of amplifier modules connected.

OUTPUT LEVEL: Each channel continuously adjustable for output range of 0.5 to 4.0 volts rms into 50 ohms. Level control for individual amplifiers is accessible through top cover.

STABILITY (SHORT TERM): Typically better than 1 x $10^{-11}$ Standard Deviation for a one-second averaging time at I MHz.

PHASE TEMPERATURE COEFFICIENT: Input to output phase temperature coefficient typically never exceeds $10 /{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ for all 3 frequencies.

BANDWIDTH: Less than $3 \%$ of input frequency for 3 db down and $15 \%$ for 30 db down.

HARMONICS: 60 db below signal level.
SPURIOUS: 80 db below signal level.
ISOLATION: With all inputs energized, the signal level at any output connector is changed less than $3 \%$ when any other output is short circuited.

METERING: Front panel meter and switch provides indication of preamplifier and output signal levels.

TEMPERATURE: Operating: $\quad 0^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $50^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$

$$
\text { Non-operating: }-40^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \text { to }+75^{\circ} \mathrm{C}
$$

HUMIDITY: 0 to 85 , relative humidity.
SIZE: Front panel $3^{\prime} \ddot{ }^{* *} \times 19^{*}, 9^{* *}$ behind front panel.
WEIGHT: 13 pounds.
POWER REQUIREMENTS: $115 / 230$ volts, $\pm 10 \%$. 50 400 Hz , approximately 35 watts.

A separate connector on the rear panel provides for input of standby DC at any voltage from 22 to 30 VDC . Internal circuitry detects loss of primary power and automatically cut sover to the external standby DC power.

## ORDERING INFORMATION

Model 203A Distribution Amplifier with a standard configuration of 4 output channels at each of the 3 input frequencies - \$1495.00

NOTE: The base unit is designed to accept 3 preamplifiers ( 1 at each of the 3 input frequencies)each of which is capable of driving up to 12 amplifiers.

Model 203A Distribution Amplifier with a nonstandard configuration consisting of any combination of output channels (including deletions) . . . $\$ 1520.00$ base price less $\$ 25.00$ for each preamplifier deleted or $\$ 32.50$ for each amplifier deleted.

All prices FOB factory.

## FLUK目. VLF Receiver/Comparator 207-5

## FEATURES:

- Electronic Servo
- Completely Solid State Design
- Extensive Use of High Reliability Integrated Circuits
- 80 dB Dynamic Range with No AGC or Operator Control
- Dual Conversion
- Offset Intermediate Frequencies
- 10 Nanovolt Sensitivity
- $\quad-50 \mathrm{~dB}$ Signal/Noise Tracking
- 8.0 To 31.9 kHz and 60.0 kHz Coverage
- Designed for Operator Ease


Model 207-5 VLF Receiver/Comparator is an all electronic phase tracking receiver designed to provide state-of-the-art calibration of local frequency standards and facilities for VLF propagation measurements. Frequency coverage is from 8.0 to 31.9 kHz in steps of 100 Hz with an additional channel at 60.0 kHz . The superior design features of the Model 207.5 set this instrument apart from all others. Such advanced features as symmetrical clipping of RF and IF to provide more than 80 dB of dynamic range with no operator control while eliminating the need for impulse noise blanking, dual conversion with offset IF's, extensive use of high reliability integrated circuits, and "tell-tale" front panel indicator lights are unique to the Model 207-5.

The Model 207-5 has been designed with particular attention to ease of operation. Frequency selection is by means of rotary switches with large in-line indicators.

Front panel lights provide immediate indication of normal operation of the receiver. Controls are logically grouped and clearly marked. A front panel meter permits the operator to monitor important circuit functions, and when necessary, to make all needed internal adjustments without other test equipment.

The Model 207-5, provides, in a single chassis, a frequency standard, the means to compare it to standard VLF transmissions, and in turn to compare other frequency standards to the internal corrected standard.

The 1 MHz quartz crystal oscillator, with stability of 2 parts in $10^{9}$ per day mounts in the instrument chassis and operates from the regulated supply.

The oscillator is ruggedly constructed and offers moderately high stabilities which are sufficient for the calibration of laboratory instruments such as frequency counters. The crystal is housed in a proportionally controlled oven, and, as in the case of the VLF receiver itself, the electronic circuitry is all solid-state.

The comparison input allows the operator to compare a second frequency standard with the local standard. The comparison is made with an absolute minimum of operator adjustment. To make such a measurement, the signal to be compared is introduced at a convenient BNC connector located on the front panel of the instrument. This signal automatically disables the RF section of the receiver and indicates this mode of operation by the presence of the "No Signal" light. The relative phase comparison between the working standard and house standard is read directly from the strip-chart recorder in the same manner as when the house standard is compared to a received VLF signal.

Removal of the input signal returns the receiver to normal operation. The digital accumulator and relative-time chart readout will resume the previous comparison between the house standard and VLF signal without loss of phase information so long as they have not changed relative phase by more than $\pm 180^{\circ}$ during the period of measurement.

## Specifications

| CALIBRATION |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| ACCURACY | Short term and long term stability is better than $\pm 0.5$ microsecond. Under normal laboratory conditions intrinsic calibration accuracy (relative to received VLF carrier) is better than $\pm 1 \times 10^{-11}$ on a 24 . hour basis. |
| FREQUENCY COVERAGE | 8.0 to 31.9 kHz in steps of 100 Hz , plus channel at 60.0 kHz . |
| RECEIVER SENSITIVITY. | 10 nanovolt signal at 50 ohm antenna input terminal enables phase tracking. Tracking is maintained at an input signal-to-noise ratio of -50 dB (Gaussian noise measured in a 10 kHz bandwidth). Sensitivity stated is that of receiver exclusive of antenna. |
| SELECTIVITY | 60 dB bandwidth approximately 200 Hz . |

IF and IMAGE
REJECTION...... The straight-through IF and primary
image rejection is at least 60 dB

## DYNAMIC

RANGE . . . . . . . Symmetrical clipping in RF and IF stages assures reliable phase-locked servo operation over an 80 dB range of carrier level without the use of AGC. Less than $\pm 0.25$ microsecond phase shift will be experienced for a 40 dB change in signal level. The total signal level operating range is in excess of 140 $d B$, including 60 dB front panel attenuator.

## RF FILTER

CAPABILITY
A front panel five-position switch permits selection of either a broadband filter or narrow band filters. Broadband filter position will normally be used for all channel tracking capability; optional plug-in narrowband filters provide additional
frequency selectivity. Filters may be ordered for any frequency within range of the receiver.

## BANDWIDTH

a. RF bandwidth (narrowband filters) nominal 1.5\% of center frequency.
b. IF bandwidth - nominal 50 Hz .
c. Servo bandwidth (equivalent noise bandwidth) equal to selected tracking rate times received frequency. Thus servo bandwidth when receiving 16 kHz is from 0.00048 Hz to 0.016 Hz depending on tracking rate.

| AUTOMATIC |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| SERVO DISABLE |  |
| CIRCUIT | An electronic switch is provided to disable the phase servo whenever the VLF carrier drops below a minimum level; a front panel warning lamp lights at the same time. Tracking resumes automatically when carrier returns. |
| STANDARD |  |
| FREQUENCY |  |
| INPUT | $100 \mathrm{kHz}, 1 \mathrm{MHz}$ or any integral multiple of 100 kHz between these two frequencies. |

## INTERNAL STANDARD



Adjustment
Range . . . . . . . By means of front-panel ten-turn potentiometer; approximately $4 \times$ $10^{-10}$ per division with range of approximately $2 \times 10^{-7}$. Total mechanical adjustment approximately $6 \times 10^{-7}$

INPUT LEVEL
0.2 to 5.0 volts rms into 1,000 ohms. Accepts sine wave, square wave or pulse input. Pulse amplitudes from 0.5 to 14.0 volts peak-to-peak.

## DIGITAL ERROR

ACCUMULATOR. . . A front panel digital counter is pulsed by the electronic phase servo and displays relative time difference between the local standard and VLF carrier. The counter accumulates up to 9999.9 microseconds. The counter dial
may be manually set to zero or other desired initial reading independently of phase position of tracking servo.

## FRONT PANEL

## RECORDER

A built-in recorder on the front pan- el presents a time history of the accumulated phase difference between the local standard and the received VLF carrier. Recorder utilizes an inkless stylus and operates at one inch per hour. Full scale chart width may be 10 or 100 microseconds of relative phase, selectable with rear panel switch.
AUDIO OUTPUT. . . . A built-in speaker and volume control for aural monitoring of the received VLF station at the 1.1 kHz intermediate frequency is provided. Head phone jack is also provided to override speaker.

## ADDITIONAL

COMPARISON

## INPUT

Input Signal
Frequency
$1 \mathrm{MHz}, 100 \mathrm{kHz}$ or any integral multiple 100 kHz between these two frequencies.

Voltage $\qquad$ 0.5 to 14.0 volts peak-to-peak, sine wave, square wave or pulse.
Impedance . . . . . . Greater than 1000 ohms
Connector . . . . . . Front panel BNC.
AUXILIARY
OUTPUTS
Following outputs are available on rear chassis BNC connectors:
a. Amplifier VLF station signal at 1.1 kHz intermediate frequency and phase coherent with RF carrier.
b. $\quad 100 \mathrm{kHz}$ square wave phase corrected to received signal, level compatable with RTL.
c. $\quad 1 \mathrm{kHz}$ square wave phase corrected to received signal, level compatable with RTL.
d. $\quad 100 \mathrm{~Hz}$ square wave phase corrected to received signal, level compatable with RTL.
e. Reference frequency offset +51.1 kHz from dialed frequency, level compatable with RTL.
Following outputs are available on rear chassis terminal block;
a. Relative time signal for external recorder; 0-1 Ma represents $0-10$ or 100 microseconds depending on span selected by rear panel switch. Rear panel switch controls span of relative time recording.
b. Event marker in parallel with No Signal indicator light on front panel, 0 or +13 VDC.
c. Event marker in parallel with No Lock indicator light on front panel, 0 or +13 VDC.
d. Output of signal level phase detector in parallel with RF Signal indication on front panel meter, 20 dB range.

## METER DISPLAY <br> Front panel meter, in combination with Meter Function Switch, indicates: <br> a. Relative carrier level; 20 dB full scale plus indication of normal clipping operation of RF and IF stages. <br> b. Servo phase detector error voltage (zero-center) <br> c. Servo phase detector balance. <br> d. Signal phase detector balance. <br> e. Synthesizer alignment. <br> f. Level indication from internal power supply at plus and minus 13 VDC.

## REAR PANEL CONTROLS:

a. Antenna selector switch; 3-position rotary switch selects input from Model 207-1-450 VLF Whip, other 50 ohm antenna, or High Impedance from long wire antenna.
b. Jumper on rear terminal block converts front panel indicator lights to "tell-tale" operation.
c. Coarse and fine adjustments of span for external recorder.
d Span selector switch for relative time recorder.


REAR PANEL VIEW

PHYSICAL SIZE AND
CONSTRUCTION . . The receiver is designed for $19^{\prime \prime}$ re-lay-rack mounting, $7^{\prime \prime}$ high, $18^{\prime \prime}$ maximum depth behind panel. Net weight is approximately 35 lbs .

The instrument is of modular construction, using printed circuit boards and integrated circuit modules.

## POWER REQUIREMENTS

The receiver operates from 95-125 or 190-250 VAC, 60 Hz , or from a DC source of $\pm 12$ VDC standby batteries. External standby battery, when used, automatically assumes full operating load in the event of primary AC power failure. All receiver functions including servo tracking are sustained without interruption with the exception of the graphic recorder. For operation from 50 Hz power, order Model 207-5/AA.

## ACCESSORIES

## MODEL 207-1-450 VLF WHIP ANTENNA

A whip antenna specially designed for use with the Model 207.5. The base-mounted matching network is active, containing a field effect transistor and the required passive filter components, to achieve impedance matching from the antenna to a 50 ohm transmission line. Operating power for the field effect transistor is supplied through the center conductor of the coaxial cable from the receiver. One hundred feet of RG58/U cable is supplied with the antenna. Whip length is 102 inches.

## CHASSIS SLIDES

Chassis is equipped with mounting hardware for Jonathan 1100D-18-A-2 chassis slides.

## PLUG-IN-NARROW BAND RF FILTERS

Individual filters are available for each frequency within the operating range of the Model 207-5. Part No. is 207-422XXX where the center frequency is denoted by the last three figures.

## PRICES:



## FLUKE SPECIAL PURPOSE SYNTHESIZERS

John Fluke frequency synthesizers are designed and constructed with highly flexible modularity. This provides the means by which the units can be individually tailored to particular systems applications, where required con-

6160A/A0 was developed for use with a 50 times X-band multiplier. The unit is remotely programmed as if its output were at X -band.

Frequency Range Increments
Spurious
Internal Reference Stability
Programming
$130 \cdot 160 \mathrm{MHz}$
20 Hz $-70 \mathrm{~dB}$ $1 \times 10^{-9} / 24 \mathrm{hrs}$.

Remote BCD-TTL pos true
figurations differ from standard off-the-shelf products. The wide range of possible configurations are represented by the $6160 \mathrm{~A} / \mathrm{A}, 6160 \mathrm{~A} / \mathrm{DX}$, and $6160 \mathrm{~A} / \mathrm{DY}$, shown below.


6160A/AO


6160A/DX

6160A/DY is another synthesizer designed to be a local oscillator for a satellite communications system. The main feature that distinguishes this unit from other Fluke synthesizers is its half-rack width, providing two agile frequency sources in the one rack increment.

Frequency Range
Increments
Spurious
Frequency Reference
Programming
$40 \mathrm{MHz} \cdot 160 \mathrm{MHz}$
1 kHz
$-55 \mathrm{~dB}$
External 5 MHz
Front Panel Thumb Switches


6160A/DY

## Frequency Synthesizer 6160B

## FEATURES:

- Output Frequency $1 \mathrm{MHz} \cdot 160 \mathrm{MHz}, 1 \mathrm{~Hz}$ Steps
- Non-Harmonic Spurious -83 dB to -100 dB
- Signal-To-Phase Noise Ratio 74 dB (Typical)
- Switching Speed Less than 0.8 ms
- Modular Design Adaptable to Special Applications
- BCD Programming - TTL Positive True Logic
- Stability to 2 Parts in $10^{9} / 24$ Hrs.


The 6160B frequency synthesizer uses the indirect method of frequency synthesis, employing phase-locked loops, digital dividers, and high Q VCO's. This method results in an attractive price/performance ratio with low discrete spurious and very low phase noise.

A unique feature of the 6160B is that the highest internally generated frequency is that of the output VCO, i.e., 80 to 160 MHz . This makes servicing easier, and eliminates UHF EMC problems.

A buffered 5 MHz output is available on the rear panel and may be utilized as a source for other applications. The 5 MHz input to the synthesizer is passed through a narrow band filter to eliminate noise and spurious signals offset by more than $\pm 200 \mathrm{~Hz}$. The 6160 B may be used on the bench or rack mounted,occupying only $7^{\prime \prime}$ of rack space. It operates from most primary voltages and frequencies, and in environments up to $50^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$. Remote programming is DTL/TTL$B C D$ positive true logic or by contact closures. The internal standard with a 24 hour stability of $\pm 2$ parts in $10^{9}$ is available as an option, as is a lower cost TCXO having a stability of $\pm 5$ parts in $10^{6}$ per year.


Fig. 1. NON-HARMONIC SPURIOUS PERFORMANCE

## APPLICATIONS

## SATELLITE COMMUNICATIONS

The new military and domestic communications satellites require large number of operating frequencies selectable on short notice. The low noise and spurious of the 6160 B allows the output of this unit to be multiplied directly to microwave frequencies.

## HF/VHF RECEIVERS

Fast switching speed and low spurious of the 6160 B make this synthesizer an ideal choice for use in computer cont trolled or scanning surveillance receivers. Special versions of the 6160 B can be tailored to the exact needs of a system while maintaining high performance characteristics.

The guaranteed non-harmonic spurious performance is plotted in Figure 1. Since the output VCO in the 6160B operates from 80 to 160 MHz , frequency division is employed for coverage of lower frequencies. This results in improved spurious specifications for frequencies lower than 80 MHz . Phase noise is similarly reduced for lower bands. Typical output phase noise spectrum of the Model 6160B is shown in Figure 2. This data represents the expected performance of a synthesizer measured in a 1 Hz bandwidth as a function of frequency offset either side of the signal. The curve is the residual phase noise from the 5 MHz input to the synthesizer output, measured at 160 MHz . Guaranteed performance points are also indicated.


Fig. 2. NON-DISCRETE SPECTRAL PERFORMANCE

## Specifications

## FREQUENCY

RANGES
INCREMENTS
SELECTION

1 MHz to 12 MHz
0.1 Hz

10 MHz to 160 MHz
1 Hz
Front panel rotary switches, remote BCD-TTL or DTL positive true logic or contact closures. Logic " 0 " $=0$ to +.9 V dc. Logic " 1 " $=+2$ to +5 V dc or open circuit.

Greater than 83 dB (to 100 dB ) below fundamental. See chart on opposite page. (Note: power line related spurious may exceed these specifications when unit is powered from 50 Hz , high line voltage source)
Greater than 25 dB below fundamental. (Typically $>30 \mathrm{~dB}$ )

## SIGNAL TO NOISE RATIO (TYPICAL)

(Including the effects of the internal standard)
PHASE
Greater than 62 dB
AMPLITUDE
Greater than 94 dB

SYNTHESIZER RESIDUAL (TYPICAL) (Internal noise from 5 MHz input to synthesizer output)
PHASE
Greater than 74 dB
Measured in a 30 kHz band excluding a 1 Hz band centered on the fundamental, for dialed frequencies from 80 MHz to 160 MHz . Improvement in signal to phase noise ratio is seen for lower frequencies.
AMPLITUDE Greater than 94 dB

Guaranteed SSB S/N ratio at the synthesizer output measured in a 1 Hz bandwidth. Valid for dialed frequencies from 80 MHz to 160 MHz . Improvement for lower selected frequencies.

| OFFSET FREQUENCY | GUARANTEED S/N |
| :---: | :---: |
| 1.2 kHz | $>115 \mathrm{~dB}$ |
| 32 kHz | $>121 \mathrm{~dB}$ |
| 600 kHz |  |

## OUTPUT VOLTAGE

$1 \mathrm{MHz} \cdot 160 \mathrm{MHz}$.

SWITCHING TIME

INTERNAL FREQUENCY STANDARD (Optional)

## AUXILIARY OUTPUTS

## AUXILIARY INPUTS:

Reference Frequency
External Level Control
$5 \mathrm{MHz} @ 0 \mathrm{dBm}$ to +16 dBm into $50 \Omega$
Adjustable from +3 dBm to +13 dBm into $50 \Omega(.3 \mathrm{~V}$ to 1 V rms) with front panel control or external dc voltage. Level maintained $\pm 1 \mathrm{~dB}$ into $50 \Omega$.

Less than $800 \mu \mathrm{sec}$ to be within 50 Hz of final frequency.

5 MHz

|  |  | TEMPERATURE |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| OPTION | AGING RATE | STABILITY |
| -02 | $\pm 2 \times 10^{-9} /$ Day | $1 \times 10^{-8}, 0^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $50^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| -05 | $\pm 5 \times 10^{-6} /$ Year | $1 \times 10^{-6}, 0^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |

5 MHz at nominally 1 V rms into $50 \Omega$.
0.1 to 0.8 VDC nominal into $>2 \mathrm{k} \Omega$

## Specifications



## POWER REQUIREMENTS

## DIMENSIONS, WEIGHT

## ENVIRONMENTAL

OPERATING ......... 0 to $50^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$. 0 to $80 \%$ RH., 0 to 10,000 feet.
NON-OPERATING . . . . . . . .
Model 6160B ..... $\$ 5495$
Option-02 Frequency Std. $2 \times 10^{-9} / 24 \mathrm{~h}$ ..... 550
Option-04 Rear panel RF output ..... N/C
Option -05 TCXO $5 \times 10^{-6} /$ year ..... \$250
ACCESSORIES:
M07-205-600 Rack Mounting Brackets for 6160B ..... \$25
M00-280-610 Chassis slides for $24^{\prime \prime}$ cabinets ..... 50

NOTE: The mating connector for the programming input lines (Amphenol 261-10022-2D1-50001) is included with 6160B.
$115 / 230 \mathrm{Vrms} \pm 10 \%$ selectable by rear panel switch, $50-440 \mathrm{~Hz}, 80$ watts
Standard $19^{\prime \prime}(48.3 \mathrm{~cm})$ relay rack width, $7^{\prime \prime}(17.8 \mathrm{~cm})$ high, $20^{\prime \prime}(50.8 \mathrm{~cm})$ behind front panel, 45 pounds ( 21 kg ). Slides and rack mounting kit optional.

OPERATING
NON-OPERATING

## FEATURES:

- Output Frequency DC-50 MHz
- Non-Harmonic Spurious -100 dB
- Signal-to-Phase Noise Ratio 66 dB
- Guaranteed Spectral Performance
- Switching Speed $20 \mu$ SEC
- Search Oscillator and Internal Sweep
- Automatic Level Control (ALC)
- Modular Design
- BCD Programming Available


The Model 645A Frequency Synthesizer produces an output signal which is directly derived and coherent with a 5 MHz reference input through a process involving frequency multiplication, division and translation only. The output frequency covers the 0 to 50 MHz range in .01 Hz steps and the frequency may be either manually or electrically selected. A search oscillator allows interpolation between steps for continuous frequency variability of up to $\pm 100 \mathrm{kHz}$ symmetrically around the selected synthesized frequency.

During development of the 645A utmost attention was given to minimizing contaminants in the output. Discrete spurious signals were held to -100 db or less by choosing a prudent number scheme, careful packaging and filtering, and employing FET mixers in critical circuits. The noise content was minimized by employing low noise figure circuits, carefully distributing gain, maintaining high signal levels, and utilizing low synthesis multiplication factors along with low time delay processing.

For the most critical system applications it is sometimes possible to employ coherent noise cancellation techniques. The Model 645A has a fixed 10 MHz output which is highly coherent with the synthesizer output and useful in this situation.

The 645A may be used on the bench or rack mounted occupying only $8 \frac{31 / /^{\prime \prime}}{}$ of rack space. It operates from all domestic and foreign primary voltages and in environments up to $55^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$.

Remote frequency selection is by decimal logic - ten lines per digit. If BCD programming is desired, an accessory Model A607 BCD to Decimal Converter is available. Also available as an option is a high stability reference oscillator.

## APPLICATIONS

Synthesizers find applications whenever frequency stability and purity are needed, frequency and/or phase coherence is required, or when frequency agility is desired.

In communications systems, synthesizers are often used for transmitter exciters and receiver local oscillators. The low noise sidebands of the 645A results in a transmitter with low adjacent channel noise so that simultaneous reception is possible in close proximity. As a receiver local oscillator, the 645A allows greater than 100 db receiver dynamic range in IF bandwidths up to 3 kHz because of its low noise and spurious. Synthesizers also provide the ability to frequency-hop both the transmitter and receiver for secure communications. Users find that the symmetrical search is ideal for manually zeroing in on drifting transmitters.

For high resolution doppler radar systems, high stability transmitters and receivers are required. The narrow linewidth and low sideband noise of the Model 645A, even when multiplied to microwave, make it ideal for doppler applications.

In automatic test consoles there is often a need for a fast, accurate and reliable programmable frequency source. Besides frequency programmability, either decimal or BCD, the level may be programmed and the search Oscillator may be remotely programmed, both in decade and frequency.

## TYPICAL PHASE NOISE PERFORMANCE

The typical output phase noise spectrum of the Model 645A is shown here. This data represents the performance of a synthesizer measured in a 1 Hz bandwidth as a function of frequency offset either side of the signal. The dotted curve is measured phase noise at 49.9 MHz including the effects of the internal 5 MHz standard. The solid curve is the residual phase noise from the 5 MHz input to the synthesizer output, measured at 49.9 MHz .



Model 645A Front Panel view with less frequently used controls shown.


Model 645A Rear Panel view.

## Specifications

## FREQUENCY

| Range $\ldots \ldots$. | DC to 50 MHz |
| :--- | :--- |
| Increments . . . . . | .01 Hz |
| Selection . . . . . | Using front panel rotary switches <br> or by remote contact closure. |

## SPURIOUS OUTPUTS

| Non-Harmonic. . . | Greater than 100 db below funda- <br> mental |
| :--- | :--- |
| Harmonics . . . . . | Greater than 30 db below funda- <br> mental |

SIGNAL TO NOISE RATIO Including the effects of the internal standard (typical)

Phase . . . . . . . Greater than 66 db
Amplitude . . . Greater than 86 db
Synthesizer Residual (Internal noise from 5 MHz input to synthesizer output)

Phase . . . . . . . . Greater than 78 db
Amplitude $\qquad$ Greater than 88 db

Measured in a 30 kHz band excluding a 1 Hz band cen-
tered on the fundamental. Valid for dialed frequencies from 1 MHz to 50 MHz .

RESIDUAL PHASE NOISE SPECTRAL
SSB $\mathrm{S} / \mathrm{N}$ ratio from 5 MHz input to synthesizer output measured in a 1 Hz bandwidth. Valid for dialed frequencies from 1 MHz to 50 MHz .

OFFSET FREQUENCY MINIMUM S/N

| 20 Hz | 104.6 db |
| ---: | ---: |
| 200 Hz | 116.6 db |
| 5 kHz | 129.9 db |
| 50 kHz | 132.0 db |

## OUTPUT VOLTAGE

50 Hz - 50 MHz . . Adjustable from 0.2 to 1.0 VRMS into $50 \Omega$ with Auto-Level-Control (ALC) by front panel control or external DC voltage. ALC control
maintained from 20 kHz to 50 MHz at 1.0 VRMS $\pm 0.25 \mathrm{db}$ into $50 \Omega$, $25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ ambient.
1.0 VRMS $\pm 1 \mathrm{db}$ into $50 \Omega$. (ALC disabled). Spectral specifications are valid at 1.0 VRMS into $50 \Omega$ with or without ALC.

DC-100 kHz . . . 100 mV RMS $\pm 2 \mathrm{db}$ into $50 \Omega$.
Amplitude
Modulation . . . . Both outputs capable of external modulation to $50 \%$ from DC to 10 kHz rate.

SWITCHING TIME. . Less than 20 usec for output amplitude to be within $\pm 1 \mathrm{db}$ of final value and phase to be within $\pm 0.1$ radian at its new frequency (without ALC).

```
SEARCH
    OSCILLATOR . . . . Continuous adjustment about selec-
                                    ted synthesized signal with range of
                                    up to }\pm0.01\textrm{Hz}\mathrm{ to }\pm100\textrm{kHz}\mathrm{ select-
                                    able in decade steps by front panel
                                    or remote contact closure.
    Local Search ... Calibrated front panel control.
    Remote Search . . Programmable by external resist-
                                    ance or voltage of -10V to +10
                                    VDC.
                            Accuracy ...... }\pm2%\mathrm{ of range at }2\mp@subsup{5}{}{\circ}\textrm{C};\pm5%\mathrm{ of range
                            at 0 to 55 ' C.
    Frequency
        Modulation . . . . May be modulated up to 1 kHz
                        rate.
INTERNAL SWEEP
    GENERATOR . . . . Internal triangular waveform with
        nominal half-periods of }10\textrm{ms}\mathrm{ to }5
        sec in 1, 2, 5 sequences. Sweep
        width adjustable to nominally 100%
        50% and 20% of decade selected.
        Waveform available on rear connect-
    or.
```


## INTERNAL

## FREQUENCY

## (Optional) . . . . . . 5 MHz .

Aging Rate . . . . $\pm 2$ parts in $10^{9}$ per 24 hours.

## AUXILIARY

OUTPUTS . . . . . 5 MHz and 10 MHz at nominally 1 VRMS into $50 \Omega$.
AUXILIARY
INPUTS
External 5 MHz frequency standard. 1 V rms, $50 \Omega$
External ALC control voltage.
POWER
REQUIREMENTS. . $100 / 115 / 200 / 230$ VRMS $\pm 10 \%$ selec-
table by rear panel switch, $50-400 \mathrm{~Hz}$ 125 Watts maximum.

DIMENSIONS,
WEIGHT . . . . . . . . Standard $19^{\prime \prime}$ ( 48.3 cm ) relay rack width, $8^{3 / 4^{\prime \prime}}(22.2 \mathrm{~cm})$ high, $23-5 / 8^{\prime \prime}$ $(60.0 \mathrm{~cm})$ behind front panel, 90 pounds ( 41 Kg ). Slides and rack mounting kit included.

## ENVIRONMENTAL

Operating $\quad . . .$| 0 to $55^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$. |
| :--- |
| 0 to $85 \%$ RH. |

0 to 10,000 feet.
Non-Operating .. $-62^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+75^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$.

## PRICES:

MODEL 645A-1568
$\$ 13,950.00$
f.o.b. factory, Mountlake Terrace, Washington

## OPTIONS AND ACCESSORIES:

$-122 \times 10^{-9}$ per day drift rate frequency
standard . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . \$ 550.00
A607 BCD to decimal interface . . . . . . . . . . . \$1495.00
(External package, $31 / 2^{\prime \prime}$ rack height)
(Compatable with DTL, TTL, positive true.)

OUTLINE DIMENSIONS (SHOWN WITH RACK INSTALLATION KIT ATTACHED)


## FLUKE Militarized Frequency Synthesizer 645M

## FEATURES

- OUTPUT FREQUENCY DC-50 MHz
- NON-HARMONIC SPURIOUS - 100 DB
- SIGNAL-TO-PHASE NOISE RATIO 66 DB
- GUARANTEED SPECTRAL PERFORMANCE
- SWITCHING SPEED 20 USEC
- SEARCH OSCILLATOR AND INTERNAL SWEEP
- AUTOMATIC LEVEL CONTROL (ALC)
- MODULAR DESIGN
- BCD PROGRAMMING AVAILABLE
- MEETS THE ENVIRONMENTAL REQUIREMENTS OF MIL-E-16400F, AM 5, CLASS 4


The 645M Frequency Synthesizer has the same specifications as the 645A, but is environmentally hardened to
meet the requirements of MIL-E-16400F, Amendment 5, Class 4.

## Specifications

POWER REQUIREMENTS

DIMENSIONS, WEIGHT

100/115/200/230 VRMS $\pm 10 \%$ selectable by internal jumpers, $50-400 \mathrm{~Hz}, 125$ watts maximum.

Standard $19^{\prime \prime}(48.3 \mathrm{~cm})$ relay rack width $1012^{\prime \prime}(26.7 \mathrm{~cm})$ high, $235 / 8^{\prime \prime}(60.0 \mathrm{~cm})$ behind front panel, 91 pounds ( 41.4 Kg ). Slides and rack mounting kit included.

## ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS

TEMPERATURE . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Unit will perform in accordance with paragraph 3.8.1 of MIL-E16400F, Amendment 5, Class 4. Temperature ranges are as follows:

OPERATING . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . $0^{\circ}$ to $+50^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$
NON-OPERATING . . . . . . . . . . . . . . $-62^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+75^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$

HUMIDITY
Operation, as described in paragraph 3.8 .2 of MIL-E-16400F,
Amendment 5 , is possible at relative humidities ranging up to $95 \%$ for both continuous and intermittent periods, including conditions wherein condensation takes place in and on the equipment in the form of both water and frost.

## ELECTROMAGNETIC INTERFERENCE

EMISSION AND SUSCEPTIBILITY . . . Unit will conform to MIL-STD-461-A Class 1D which is referAND SELF COMPTAIBILITY enced by paragraph 3.9.4 of MIL-E-16400F Amendment 5.

SHOCK

VIBRATION
Unit will conform to MIL-S-901C, Amendment 1, Grade A High Impact Shock Test which is referenced by paragraph 3.11.8.1 of MIL-E-16400F, Amendment 5. The instrument may momentarily experience signal interruption during high impacts.

Meets requirements of MIL-STD-167. Type 1 Environmental Vibration which is referenced by paragraph 3.11.8.2 of MIL-E16400F, Amendment 5. During vibration, phase noise spectral characteristics are slightly degraded.

## NOTES

## section 9

## automatic test equipment

7505B

7510A

The Fluke Terminal/10 Automatic Test System has been designed to permit you to select what you need either to fit into an existing system or to begin developing a new one at the lowest possible cost. In pursuing this concept to create a truly user-oriented system, the following features have been incorporated:

- An "off-the-shelf" or existing computer can be used. The computer selected is not dedicated for sole use with Terminal/10.
- Highly trained personnel to operate the system are not required.
- Initial investment need not be large. The system can be developed as requirements increase.
- BASIC/ATLAS languages are used.
- The non-dedicated computer concept provides multiple simultaneous time-share interactive terminals.

The Fluke Terminal/10 System can best be summarized in one word - FLEXIBILITY. Fluke Applications Engineering assistance aids you in choosing the system configuration consistent with your present needs, allowing room for future expansion and avoiding the risk of obsolescence or inordinate extra cost.

The following pages describe two of the many possible configurations of Terminal/10. If your needs are High Accuracy Component Test/Analysis, Analog PCB Testing, Analog Module Testing or precision Data Acquisition, Terminal/10 can provide the solution.
Fluke invites you to discuss your Automatic Test Requirements with us to configure a system that will efficiently and economically serve your needs.
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FLUKE AUTOMATED CALIBRATION SYSTEMS $7505 B$ METER CALIERATIDN 7510A DSCILLDSCDPE CALIERATIDN TECHNICAL DATA

## INTRODUCTION

For twenty-five years, Fluke has represented excellence in precision electronic instrumentation. During these twenty-five years, calibration requirements have become more demanding in terms of accuracy and precision. The calibration laboratory today has to deal with these increases in the quality of measurements, as well as a phenomenal increase in the number of measurements. These problems, coupled with a shortage of skilled manpower and budget restrictions, have created a genuine challenge for calibration laboratory managers.

Fluke TERMINAL/10 Automated Calibration Systems have been developed to meet this challenge.

This brochure discusses the application of automation to the calibration laboratory and describes in detail the TERMINAL/10 Automatic Calibration Systems.

## SOLVING THE CALIBRATION PROBLEM

Calibration laboratory workload profiles, documentation requirements, and even calibration procedures vary widely among laboratories. Contributing factors include the nature of the parent industry, the company management philosophy, and the customer. Companies providing equipment for the consumer market typically have calibration philosophies quite different from those providing equipment to the military.

Individual calibration laboratories need to select calibration systems and procedures which are consistent with their peculiar needs. This selection may naturally include or exclude the use of automatic calibration systems. If automated systems are selected, they must be tailored to the primary requirements of the laboratory, and must be flexible to adapt to the changing needs. Among the selection criteria should be:

## Performance Test versus Adjustment

Large laboratories faced with an abundance of a particular type of instrument (an oscilloscope for example) may elect to separate the performance test and adjustment parts of the calibration process. This effectively means the individual performing the test is not the one accomplishing calibration adjustments. Many laboratories supporting NASA agencies find that this mode of operation satisfies their unique calibration requirements. An automatic calibration system fits nicely into this environment.

## Large versus Small Workload

Smaller laboratories often use one individual to perform both performance test and adjustments. These laboratories usually have many one-of-akind instruments and may have a heavy concentration of workload in selected categories. Here lowcost, time-shared TERMINAL/10 calibration stations may be used both for test and adjustment procedures. Adjustment messages provided by the computer are many times more effective than a manual process, in that set-up time and review of the test procedure are drastically reduced.

## Documentation Requirements

Most laboratories have libraries of calibration procedures and maintain files of historical calibration data. The amount of data accumulated and the media in which it is stored can be strongly influenced by military specifications (MIL-C-45662A/B and MIL-Q-9858). In many cases, instrument calibration procedures for automated systems can be gen-
erated directly from the existing manual procedures. The computer programs can be written to be selfdocumenting, and can provide for storage of test data in accordance with the governing specifications.

## Recall Systems

Instrument inventory control systems may be as simple as a manually-accessed card file or as sophisticated as a large computer program utilizing massive memory. In the larger laboratories the recall system is often combined with property management systems, calibration information systems, and management reports to provide a wide variety of data, from equipment location to an individual employee's productivity.

Fluke TERMINAL/10 systems utilize a distributedsystem architecture which allows ready interface to existing data processing facilities. This interface may be through the use of compatible media such as magnetic tape or can be accomplished via an industry standard asynchronous cable-connected interface. For inventories up to twenty thousand instruments, the TERMINAL/10 computer can be configured to perform the entire recall task.

## Satellite Operations

Many organizations utilize satellite calibration laboratories to reduce turn-around-time and the high cost of transporting test equipment. Equipping the satellites with automated calibration stations, further decreases turn-around-time and overall labor costs.

## FLUKE'S ARCHITECTURE FITS THE NEED

The versatile architecture of TERMINAL/10 provides a straightforward and economical method for automating calibration processes. Multiple TERMINAL/ 10 work stations allow separation of work within the laboratory in the normal manner. A typical installation incorporates both a 7505B Meter Calibration Station and a 7510A Oscilloscope Calibration Station operating simultaneously from a single computer.

Each Calibration station operates as a peripheral to the computer, thereby allowing the user to add stations as required without being forced to invest in a new computer for each station. What's more, a separate terminal such as a Teletype can be used for program development concurrent with the operation of calibration stations. There is no need to stop testing while developing or editing programs.

TERMINAL/10 is totally modular in nature and is not a "universal test set". Each station makes available a specific range of stimulus, measurement and switching capability, optimized to meet
the test requirements and achieve the goals as defined by the application.

Figure 1 illustrates a typical TERMINAL/10 installation.

To enhance the efficiency and speed of TERMINAL/10 in the calibration environment, Fluke has developed a highly efficient software operating system. This system partitions the computer high speed memory between stations and supervises transfers of programs and data between the peripheral disc memory and the high speed core memory. Each station operates from programs residing in the high speed memory.

All transfers of commands and data between the computer and a calibration station are handled on an "interrupt" basis. The interrupt routine, which provides the time-sharing feature, requires only 300 microseconds to service each work station. Transfers from the disc take place when additional programs or program segments are required. Proprietary techniques have been developed by Fluke which minimize the time used in disc transfers.

SYSTEM PERIPHERALS (Optional) SYSTEM COMPUTER PRIMARY SYSTEM TERMINAL


SYSTEM ELEMENTS:

- Computer with 1-8 User (Terminal) Ports
- Peripherals (May be accessed by all users)
- Stations $\left.\begin{array}{l}\text { - Terminals }\end{array}\right\}$ May be Time-Shared

Figure 1. TERMINAL/10 Calibration System

Figure 2 illustrates the hardware organization of a typical calibration station. Each instrument in the station is interfaced to the computer through the Fluke 1100A Interface Processor. The 1100A, with up to fifteen instrument interface cards, translates commands received from the computer into specific instrument actions. Interconnection of stimulus and measurement instruments, as well as the Test Instrument ( TI ), is provided by the Fluke 1200B switching subsystem.

The 1100A is usually connected to the computer via a serial control interface which communicates with the computer using bit-serial/character-serial ASCII (American Standard Code for Information Interchange). The data rate is 4800 baud. For those system applications where higher speeds are required, a parallel control interface may be utilized. It provides communication between the computer and the 1100A at speeds over ten times faster than that of the serial control interface.

Each of the calibration stations described has the following assets:

- A single-port, standard interface with the system computer.
- A CRT terminal which allows the operator to efficiently communicate with the computer.
- An auxiliary five-key keyboard which simplifies operator responses during an instrument calibration.
- A single Test Instrument interface panel with programmable switching to select input/output signals, and with indicator lights to complement displayed messages in directing the operator to the proper connectors for each test
- Programmable stimulus and measurement instrumentation.

Software has been developed by Fluke to coordinate the operation of station hardware in performing tests according to industry accepted methods.

Test instrument oriented procedure tables are processed by this software to perform calibrations and generate variables data.

Programs are also available to generate and edit procedure tables and to produce test reports from calibration variables data.


Figure 2. Calibration Station Block Diagram

## 7505B METER CALIBRATION STATION . SPECIFICATIONS

This station provides stimulus and measurement capability for calibration of VOM's, VTVM's, DMM's, Precision DVM's, instrumentation amplifiers, dc sources, dc calibrators and passive devices such as voltage dividers.

DC measuring instruments may be tested for linearity, accuracy, and stability from 0 to $\pm 1100 \mathrm{~V}$, or 0 to $\pm 110 \mathrm{~mA}$, using a programmable dc voltage/ current calibrator. Excellent performance to the microvolt level is possible using a built-in divider which also doubles as an accurate resistance standard for testing over the $1 \Omega$ to $10 \mathrm{M} \Omega$ range.

A programmable precision DVM aids in load regulation, ripple, and accuracy tests of power supply or amplifier outputs.

Optionally available are:

- A programmable ac calibrator to provide 100 uV to 1100 V rms, mid-band, with a frequency range from 10 Hz to 1.2 MHz .
- $\quad A C$ and dc current source and measurement capability to 10 A .
- Waveform stimulus (sine, square, triangle).
- Frequency, Period and Time Interval measurement.
- Line regulation testing using a programmable line voltage source.
- Accuracy enhancement - allowing 10 ppm dc voltage generation and measurement.

Figure 3 shows a typical Meter Calibration Station Installation.


Figure 3. 7505 B Meter Calibration Station

## 7505B METER CALIBRATION STATION SPECIFICATION SUMMARY (All specifications apply at

 the Terminals of the Test Instrument Interface Panels at $23^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \pm 1^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ with a RH between $30 \%-50 \%$ )
## STIMULUS

## DC VOLTAGE/CURRENT

| Voltage Range: | 1 uV to $1100 \mathrm{~V}, \pm 0.005 \%$ <br> $\pm 0.001 \%$ Enhanced |
| :--- | :--- |
| Current Range: | 100 pA to $110 \mathrm{~mA}, \pm 0.006 \%$ |
| "Extended Current Ranges: | $1 \mathrm{~A}, \pm 0.1 \% ; 10 \mathrm{~A}, \pm 0.2 \%$ |

## RESISTANCE/RATIO STANDARD

| Resistance Range: | $1 \Omega$ to $10 \mathrm{M} \Omega, \pm 0.005 \%$ at |
| :--- | :--- |
|  | Cardinal points |
| Ratio Ranges: | $1: 1$ to $10: 1$ |

## *AC VOLTAGE

| Voltage Range: | 100 uV to 1200 V, |
| :--- | :--- |
|  | $\pm 0.02 \%$ midband |
| Frequency Range: | 10 Hz to 1.2 MHz |

*AC CURRENT

| Current Range: | 1 uA to $100 \mathrm{~mA}, \pm 0.2 \%$ <br> to $10 \mathrm{~A}, \pm 0.4 \%$ |
| :--- | :--- |
| Frequency Range: | 50 Hz to 1 kHz |

## *AC WAVEFORM

Waveforms:
Voltage Range:
Frequency Range:
Sine, Square, Triangle
0.1 to 10 V P. P
0.001 Hz to 1 MHz
*AC LINE VOLTAGE

| Voltage Range: | 96 V to 144 V |
| :--- | :--- |
| Current Range: | 0 to 20 A |
| Frequency: | Same as line $(50 \mathrm{~Hz}-60 \mathrm{~Hz})$ |

## *DC CALIBRATION REFERENCE STANDARD

Voltages (four each) :
1 V and $10 \mathrm{~V}, 3 \mathrm{ppm}$ transfer accuracy; 10 ppm monthly stability

## MEASUREMENT

DC VOLTAGE/CURRENT

| Voltage Range: | 10 uV to $1100 \mathrm{~V}, \pm 0.004 \%$ <br> $\pm 0.001 \%$ Enhanced |
| :--- | :--- |
|  | 1 uA to $110 \mathrm{~mA}, \pm 0.01 \%$  <br> Current Range: to $1 \mathrm{~A}, \pm 0.1 \%$ <br> 'Extended Current Range:  <br>  to $10 \mathrm{~A}, \pm 0.2 \%$ |

AC VOLTAGE

| Voltage Range: | 1 mV to $1100 \mathrm{~V}, \pm 0.05 \%$ <br> midband |
| :--- | :--- |
| Frequency Range: | 10 Hz to 100 kHz |

AC CURRENT
Current Range: $\quad$ IUA to $110 \mathrm{~mA}, \pm 0.2 \%$
${ }^{*}$ Extended Current Range: to $10 \mathrm{~A}, \pm 0.3 \%$
Frequency Range: $\quad 10 \mathrm{~Hz}$ to 1 kHz

RESISTANCE
Resistance Range: $\quad 100 \mathrm{u} \Omega$ to $12 \mathrm{M} \Omega$
(4 Terminal) $\pm 0.01 \%$ midband
DC:DC VOLTAGE RATIO
Ratio Range:
$10^{-7}: 1$ to $100: 1, \pm 0.001 \%$

## AC:AC VOLTAGE RATIO

Ratio Ranges:
$1 V$ Ref $\quad 10^{-3}: 1$ to $1000: 1, \pm 0.05 \%$ 10 V Ref $\quad 10^{-4}: 1$ to $100: 1, \pm 0.05 \%$ 100 V Ref $\quad 10^{-5}: 1$ to $10: 1, \pm 0.05 \%$
*FREQUENCY, PERIOD, TIME INTERVAL

| Frequency Range: | 0.50 MHz |
| :--- | :--- |
| Period/Time Interval |  |
| $\quad$ Range: | 0.1 us to $10^{8} \mathrm{~s}$ |
| Optional |  |

## NOTES:

1. Specification extremes do not necessarily apply simultaneously.
2. In order to provide concise specifications, range and accuracy floor specifications have been omitted. Detailed specifications are available on request.

## 7505B BASIC STATION EQUIPMENT

1100A Interface Processor (with 1100A-7016 bit serial
1200B Switch Matrix
1300B CRT Terminal
1600A Auxiliary Keyboard
1740A Resistance/Ratio Standard
8400A Digital Multimeter (measures resistance and AC/DC voltage or current)
3330B/AH DC Voltage/Current Stimuli
1400A Equipment Mounting Rack (with Power Distribution Panel)
7505B Test Instrument Interface

## 7505B STATION OPTIONS

7505B-7001 AC Voltage Stimulus
7505B-7002/7003 AC/DC Extended Current Stimulus
7505B-7004 Waveform Stimulus
7505B-7005 Frequency, Period, Time Interval Measurement
7505B-7006 AC Line Voltage Stimulus
7505B-7007 Calibration Reference Standard
7505B-7008 Work Station Table
7505B-7010 63 inch Work Station Rack
7505B-7011 DC:DC and AC:AC Voltage Ratio Measurement
7505B-7012 Replaces 1100A-7016 with 1100A-7026 parallel controller.
7505B-7020 Applications Software Package

## 7510A OSCILLOSCOPE CALIBRATION STATION DESCRIPTION

This station is optimized for the calibration of oscilloscopes, plug-ins, and provides the capability for calibrating related test instruments such as electronic counters.

The 7510A incorporates a fully programmable digital multimeter and switching for ac/dc voltage measurements such as Test Instrument power supply voltage. The station can accommodate up to nine simultaneous connections to the TI which can be accessed randomly. Additional internal connections are available for monitoring signal levels.

A programmable synthesized signal source covers the frequency range from 0.1 Hz to 160 MHz . Its
sine wave output from 1 kHz to 160 MHz is available for triggering and frequency response testing.

The frequency range may be optionally extended to 1.4 GHz via the signal generator option.

Input normalization and time domain response tests are performed using a square wave output from 0.1 Hz to 1 MHz . A pulse output is also available over the same range for sweep tests.

A programmable power source provides a DC or 500 Hz squarewave output from $10 \mu \mathrm{~V}$ to 100 V for gain tests.

Figure 4 shows a typical installation of a 7510A Oscilloscope Calibration Station.


Figure 4. 7510A Oscilloscope Test Station

## 7510A OSCILLOSCOPE STATION SPECIFICATION SUMMARY (All specifications apply at the Terminals of the Test Instrument Interface Panels at $23^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \pm 1^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ with a RH of $30 \%-50 \%$ )

| STIMULUS |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| FREQUENCY RESPONSE CALIBRATION SOURCE (Sine Wave - Synthesized) |  |
| Frequency Range: | 1 kHz to 160 MHz |
| Voltage Range: | 2 V p-p maximum into 50 ohms. Output can be programmed over a continuous 10 dB range and with programmable fixed attenuations of $3,10,20$, and 30 dB over a total range of 73 dB . |
| Flatness: | $\pm 0.5 \mathrm{~dB}$ |
| SIGNAL GENERATOR OPTION |  |
| *Frequency Rang | 1 MHz to 1400 MHz |
| *Amplitude: | -80 dBm to +10 dBm , may be set over any 20 dB range under program control. |
| LOW FREQUENCY TIME CALIBRATION SOURCE (Time Marks - Synthesized) |  |
| Time Range: | 1 us to 20s per period |
| Voltage Range: | 2 V p-p, into 50 ohms. <br> Fixed attenuations of 3,10 , 20 , and 30 dB in any combination may be programmed into the output. |
| Duty Cycle: | 5\% |
| Time Accuracy: | $\pm 0.001 \%$ |

## INPUT NORMALIZATION CALIBRATION SOURCE (Square Wave - Synthesized)

Frequency Range: $\quad .05 \mathrm{~Hz}$ to 1 MHz

| Voltage Range: | Fixed attenuations of 3,10, <br> 20, and 30 dB in any com- <br> bination may be programmed <br> into the output. |
| :--- | :--- |
| Rise Time: | Less than 12 ns |
| Distortion: | Aberrations less than $2 \%$ <br> *Voltage Range: |
| Greater than 100 V p-p, with <br> no load (not synthesized) |  |
| *Rise Time: | Less than 1 ns at 0.5 V p-p, <br> into 50 ohms |

## AMPLITUDE CALIBRATION SOURCE

Voltage Range: $\quad \pm 1 \mathrm{mV}$ to $\pm 100 \mathrm{~V}$ full scale in six ranges.

Resolution:
Output Impedance:
Waveform: $\pm 0.01 \%$ of full scale 50 ohms, $\pm 1 \%$

Both dc and square wave outputs available. A single program command will provide the 500 Hz square wave.

## MEASUREMENT

DC Volts:

$$
\text { Voltage Range: } \quad 10 \mathrm{uV} \text { to } \pm 1200 \mathrm{~V}, \pm 0.02 \%
$$

Resistance: $\quad 10 \mathrm{M} \Omega$ to $16 \mathrm{M} \Omega, \pm 0.02 \%$
AC Volts:
Voltage Range: $\quad 1 \mathrm{mV}$ to $1100 \mathrm{~V}, 0.1 \%$ midband

Frequency Range: $\quad 30 \mathrm{~Hz} \cdot 100 \mathrm{kHz}$

* Optional
$>2 \mathrm{~V}$ p-p, into 50 ohms.
Fixed attenuations of 3,10 ,
20 , and 30 dB in any combination may be programmed into the output.

Less than 12 ns
Aberrations less than $2 \%$
Greater than 100 V p-p, with Less than 1 ns at 0.5 V p-p, into 50 ohms

## 7510A BASIC STATION EQUIPMENT

1100A Interface Processor (with 1100A-7016 bit serial controller) 1200B Switch Matrix
1300B CRT Display and Keyboard 1600A Auxiliary Keyboard 6160A Frequency Synthesizer A697 Synthesizer Extender 4270A/A4299 Power DAC 8200A Digital Voltmeter 1400A Rack and Power Distribution 7510A Test Instrument Interface General Radio 1592A
Programmable Line Voltage Stimulus

## 7510A STATION OPTIONS

7510A-7001 1400 MHz Signal
Source

7510A-7002 High Amplitude/Fast Rise Square wave source

7510A-7003 Replace 1100A-7016 with 1100A-7026 parallel controller

7510A-7020 Applications Software Package

## SOFTWARE

The software available with a TERMINAL/10 calibration system is extensive, covering operation, maintenance, and support on both the system and calibration station levels.

Operating software, TEST/10 BASIC-DOS, includes an Interpreter for programs written in the TEST/10 BASIC language, a Time Sharing Executive to allow several test stations to use the system computer and peripherals, and Peripheral Handlers to structure files and manage the use of disc memories, paper tape reader/punches, line printers, and other peripheral devices.

Applications Support Software (in the form of procedure table generators, verifiers, and editors) assists the test engineer in quickly translating his calibration procedures to a form which can be used by the system. The resulting procedure tables reflect the characteristics of the TI, and changes to the tables are not required when hardware is added to the system or calibration methods are changed.

Procedure Table Processors are application programs which contain station control capability, and define the calibration method. These are unique to each class of instrument families such
as voltmeters or oscilloscopes. A table processor conducts an instrument calibration in accordance with parameters contained in a specific procedure table. These processors are available in a ready to-run form requiring only the generation of procedure tables as described above to make the system operational.

Maintenance Software includes station self-test programs to exercise instruments and switching to detect actual or potential trouble spots. Also included are diagnostic programs necessary to maintain the computer and system peripherals.

Self Calibration programs are available to calibrate specific test station functions and provide correction data to be stored and used for "accuracy enhancement" during later station use. These calibrations are referenced to the Test Instrument interface panel and include corrections for errors contributed by station switching and wiring.

Additional support software is available to reduce and analyze test data resulting from execution of applications and maintenance programs. A general test report formatting program may be easily modified to meet individual lab requirements.

Figure 5 illustrates the organization of the software elements.


Figure 5. Calibration Station Software

## COMPUTER CONFIGURATION

## 1105A Computer System Features

- Powerful CPU architecture with eight general registers, vectored multilevel priority interrupts, automatic stack handling and twelve basic addressing modes.
- Memory with 16 bit basic word size, providing 8 bit byte addressing, expandability to 28 k words (optionally expandable to 128 k words) and high speed direct memory access.
- Rotating magnetic disc memory with removable cartridge capacity of 1.2 million words, expandable to 9.7 million words of on-line program and data storage.
- A full complement of central computer peripherals available off the shelf, including line printers, IBM-compatible magnetic tape transports, high speed paper tape input/output, and a dual cassette magnetic tape transport.
- Complete hardware interface capability to time-share a minimum of four TERMINAL/10 calibration stations, program development ter-
minals or clerical operations terminals in any combination.

The minimum configuration includes a PDP11 computer, 16 k words of core memory, a 30 cps teleprinter, a disc memory subsystem with one transport ( 1.2 million words), a dual cassette tape transport or high-speed paper-tape reader and punch interfaced system enclosure and wiring, and diagnostic and maintenance documentation.

This basic 1105A configuration will support two concurrently running applications (e.g. one 7505B and one 7510A). Each additional application can be accommodated by an additional 4 k words of memory. Additional disc memory is needed only when extremely varied test instrument inventories must be provided for, or when the 1105A computer system will be called upon to provide instrument recall or other clerical tasks.

Efficient hard copy communication to calibration laboratory management from the 1105 A is provided by optional line printer-generated reports. Low operating cost interface to larger computer installations is available through optional IBM-compatible seven or nine-track magnetic tape transports.

Figure 6 is a picture of a typical installation of both calibration stations with the computer utility.


Figure 6. 7505B Meter and 7510A Scope Calibration System With 1105A Computer Utility.

## 1105A EQUIPMENT COMPLEMENT

## PDP11 Computer Including:

16k words of core memory
1.2 M word disc

30 cps teleprinter
Mag tape cassette or high-speed
paper-tape reader and punch
ElA Serial Station I/F
Maintenance and diagnostic software

Options to 1105A:
1105 A-01

| Add'l 8 k words core memory |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| 1105 A-03 | Dual DEC tape |


| 1105 A-04 | 60 line, 132 column, 64 character line |
| :--- | :--- |
| printer |  |

1105A-1601 | Fluke TEST/10 BASIC Disc Operating |
| :--- |
| System Software |

## SYSTEM SUPPORT

Fluke provides comprehensive system support before and after installation.

An installation bulletin is prepared and sent to the customer in advance of system delivery to provide early visibility of the installation requirements. This bulletin covers physical configuration, clearances, operating environments, and power requirements of the particular system configuration.

The TERMINAL/10 system acceptance is a two part procedure. Prior to system shipment, the customer is requested to perform a pre-acceptance test on the system at the factory. The system is then shipped via padded air-ride van and a final acceptance test is performed at the customer site following installation.

Comprehensive self-test software and hardware is provided with every system to insure complete
checks on each instrument and element of the system.

## Training

TERMINAL/10 includes a comprehensive 5-day training course at the Fluke plant near Seattle. The course includes design philosophy, programming, operator training and maintenance. Typical class size is five. Continuing support is always available from your Fluke field or factory ATE specialists. An additional three days of training at the customer's facility is provided during installation.

## Warranty

The Fluke TERMINAL/10 system carries a full ninety day on-site warranty commencing the day acceptance tests have been completed. Follow-on service is available through monthly service contracts for on-site repair and preventative maintenance on all portions of the system. In addition, all standard Fluke instruments in the system carry a full one-year warranty, as detailed on their respective data sheets.

## section IO

## logic test equipment

200<br>1000<br>2000



Fluke's Trendar subsidiary has established a top reputation for supplying the most cost effective and high performance logic testing equipment available today. By mid-1973, over $2,000,000$ logic boards had been diagnosed on the Trendar 2000 and 1000 logic testers. Customers state that they have never achieved a higher test validity and confidence level in their logic nodule performance. Costs are lower and startup is faster than with any competitive alternatives.
The Fluke Trendar products are practical. Thousands of Trendar 200 Testclips are used by production and service technicians world wide to speed up logic board diagnosis. The Testclip provides three products in one, a logic probe, a logic states clip and an IC tester which detects faulty performance of IC's in-circuit. One large computer company studied the troubleshooting speed of their best technicians and found that the Testclip doubled their performance.
Ask your Fluke Representative for the latest technical data and demonstrations of these superior logic testing products.


## TRENDAR 200 TESTCLIP'"



The TRENDAR 200 IC TESTCLIP is a complete pocket-size test set offering performance and capability unavallable until now.
Equally useful in production testing, service diagnosis, and research/development, it functionally tests digital IC's while they are operating in-circuil, Real-time behavior of IC's is compared to that of a reference IC plugged into the TESTCLIP. Board imperfections, solder defects, and faulty IC's are easily located.

TESTCLIP replaces the three commonlyused logic-checking devices: logic probe, logic states display clip, and hand-held IC comparator. With it, a universal faultlocating procedure called FAULTRACK。 can easily find functional faults on any IC logic board. The total investment, including reference IC's, is half that of other logic checking devices - and TESTCLIP provides superior test validity.

- Automatically tests digital IC's in-circuit at megahertz rates
- Automatically locates IC faults and board faults
- Displays power status, logic states, toggling, and failures by pin number
- Handles logic levels from 4.5 V to 10 V automatically without adjustment
- Versions available for DTL, TTL. HTL, and CMOS logic
- Waveform and timing integrity ensured by intimate contact of reference and test IC's
- Minimized circuit load - high- $Z$ and low-C inputs ensure against upset circuit behavior
- Programmed with low-cost IC sockets no soldering
- Operates anywhere: portable case carries 36 reference IC's

How the TESTCLIP tests


Testing circuit boards is a quick, easy procedure with the TRENDAR 200 TESTCLIP. A known-good IC of the type to be tested is inserted into a conventional socket which plugs into the TESTCLIP. The TESTCLIP is then snapped onto the IC to be tested. The input pins are effectively paralleled. The reference IC sees the same input signals toggling on the board as the IC being tested sees. Outputs are continuously compared. An indicator at the appropriate pin number displays any failure to compare.

The diagram shows the TESTCLIP paralleling the input signals from the test IC to the reference IC via minimum capacitance connections. The auto-power locator sniffs out $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}$ and ground, automatically powering the internal circuitry. High-Z compara-

tors continuously check outputs and display any failures. Stuck-pin or toggling behavior is checked by dialing the pin number, and observing the Logic Monitor indicator. Static states, high-speed toggling, and single transitions are displayed. An extender probe enables the operator to observe the toggling behavior of adjacent IC's.
A TRENDAR-developed procedure called FAULTRACK enables the operator to isolate faults easily on any actively operating logic board. TRENDAR Bulletin 122 discusses FAULTRACK in detail.
The board may be activated by operating it on an extender from its own unit, or on any logic tester such as the TRENDAR 1000 or TRENDAR 2000. See Bulletins 110 B and 120 for details.


Tests IC's and Boards


A defective IC will not toggle nor follow its truth table if there is a physical fault solder bridge, broken trace, etc. - on the board. The fault will appear as a stuck-logic-state IC input or a functional IC output failure. This is illustrated by the adjacent diagram, where the operator is working from right to left. IC 1 and IC 2 are toggling and do not show failures. Moving the TESTCLIP onto IC 3, output node failures will be displayed for pins three and six because of the NOR gate solder bridge shown. Absence of sluck pins is indicated by the Logic Monitor display of toggling at pins three and six. The solder bridge will be revealed by physical examination or a resistance check. Re-

## Display



Three kinds of data are displayed by the TESTCLIP. With the reference removed, slow logic states behavior of up to sixteen pins can be seen simultaneously. The Logic Monitor "probe" indicates power and displays narrow pulses and fast toggling. When the reference IC is plugged in, the displays indicate node failures.

moving this bridge and rechecking will show that IC 3 now functions properly.

Having identified the defective nodes, the TRENDAR 200 TESTCLIP proves itself as a tester and verifier of the IC and the board - a particularly useful feature in production testing, field maintenance, and R\&D investigations.


## Carrying Case



The tough compact case holds the TESTCLIP and up to 36 reference IC's in sockets, and a matching accessory case carries up to 63 more. These two small cases enable a technician to test and verify any of the standard IC's in his company's products, even at remote sites.

## Programming



To test an IC, the TESTCLIP need only distinguish between inputs and outputs. The reference IC is inserted into a "programmed" standard 16 -pin socket which has replaceable pins. The output pin positions are replaced with short pins supplied with the sockets, dedicating the socket to a specific IC type. Circuit board IC inputs connected to long socket pins carry these signals to both comparator inputs, thus preventing failure indication. The short socket pins enable the comparators to check output correspondence between the reference and in-circuit IC's.

Each socket can be reused thousands of times. The reference IC is tested every time an in-circuit IC is tested; if it should ever fail, it can easily be replaced by plugging a new IC into the same socket.


## Specifications

|  | Supply <br> Voltage |  | Current Required: |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | @ | 10 V | 15 V |  |  |
| $200-01$ | 4.5 to 10 V | 60 ma | 200 ma | $\bullet$ |  |
| $200-02$ | 4.5 to 5.5 V | 60 ma | $\bullet$ | $\bullet$ |  |
| $200-03$ | 10 to 15 V | $\bullet$ | 60 ma | 100 ma |  |

Auxiliary Power Supply (Optional):
Nominal 10VDC@60ma. Plugs into 200-03, when insufficient power is available from board under test.
Maximum Input Voltage: Equal to Supply Voltage
Signal Input Impedance: 50 K ohms paralleled by input load of reference IC
Test Rate: Continuous (except during reset)
Reset Rate: Approx. 10 per second, $2 \mu \mathrm{sec}$ reset duration
Failure Display: Sixteen indicators display ON for failure, OFF for no failure at output of tested IC.

Failure Blanking:

| $200-01$ | Nominal 400 nsec @ 5V. |
| :--- | :--- |
| $200-02$ | Nominal 100 nsec @ 5V. |
| $200-03$ | Nominal 200 nsec @ 10V. |

Faults of shorter duration are ignored.
IC Pin Capacity: Handles 8, 14, and 16-pin dual in-line packages. Flatpacks require special probing adapters.
Logic Monitor: Single indicator displays ON for logic one, OFF for logic zero at IC pin selected by sixteen position rotary switch.
Logic Probe: $12^{\prime \prime}$ lead, allows probing of nearby circuit nodes.
Logic Monitor Display: Minimum detectable pulse width (nominal)

|  | @ 5 V | @ 10 V |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $200-01$ | 100 nsec | 75 nsec |
| $200-02$ | 100 nsec | $\bullet$ |
| $200-03$ | $\bullet$ | 100 nsec |

Maximum pulse repetition rate 1 MHz
for $200-01,5 \mathrm{MHz}$ for -02 \& - 03
(indicated by flashing at approximately 5 per second)
Single pulse indication, single flash approximately 100 msec long

## Other TRENDAR Products

The TRENDAR 200 IC TESTCLIP ${ }^{\text {IN }}$ is one of a full series of products offered by TRENDAR for testing and trouble-shooting digital PC assemblies. Other products currently available include:
The TRENDAR 2000 General Purpose Test Station, which provides automatic testing and rapid fault isolation of both simple and complex digital PC assemblies. Extensive excitation capabilities, simple programming, high test rate (up to 4,000,000 tests per pin per second), and a broad range of troubleshooting tools have proven its superiority in dozens of production test applications throughout the world.
The TRENDAR 1000 LOGICTESTER ${ }^{\text {n }}$, a low-cost, portable digital PC board tester for field-service and low-volume production test applications. Its 128 digital signal sources make it fully program-compatible with the TRENDAR 2000.

Reference IC Receptacle: Accepts industry standard 16 -pin IC socket with $0.025^{\prime \prime}$ square posts, $0.635^{\prime \prime}$ posts used for IC inputs, $0.320^{\prime \prime}$ posts used for IC outputs
Size: $23 / 16^{\prime \prime} \times 15 / 16^{\prime \prime} \times 61 / 8^{\prime \prime}$
$(5.6 \mathrm{~cm} \times 3.3 \mathrm{~cm} \times 15.5 \mathrm{~cm})$
Weight: $6 \mathrm{oz} .(170 \mathrm{gm})$
Carrying Case: $10^{\prime \prime} \times 71 / 2^{\prime \prime} \times 31 / 8^{\prime \prime}$ $(25.4 \mathrm{~cm} \times 19 \mathrm{~cm} \times 7.9 \mathrm{~cm})$

## Clearance required around IC to

 be tested:

## Ordering Information

TRENDAR 200 IC TESTCLIP (Specify

- 01 General Purpose, -01 High Speed TTL, or - $03 \mathrm{CMOS} / \mathrm{HTL}$ ) complete with ten $16-$ pin sockets, 40 programming pins, 16 -pin Extender Cable, Probe Extension and Manual, in carrying case.


## Accessories

TC1 Reference IC Sockets for TEST-
CLIP, 63 each (with 250 programming pins), in carrying case.
TC2 Reference IC Sockets for TEST-
CLIP, 25 each (with 100 programming pins), to fill carrying case.
TC3 Replacement 14 -pin IC Clips (2ea.)
TC4 Replacement $16-$ pin IC Clips (2ea.) 30
TC5 Replacement Probe Extension. 10
TC6 14 -pin Extender Cable ( 14 -pin IC's 20
only).
TC7 $16-$ pin Extender Cable ( $14 \& 16-20$
pin IC's).
TC8 Auxiliary Power Supply for use with 20 TRENDAR 200-03 when insufficient power is available from board under test.

## Services

SC1 Out-of-Warranty Repair Service,
flat rate for incidental faults including parts, repair, retest, handling, and return shipment.

# TRENDAR 1000 LOGICTESTER ${ }^{m}$ 

Digital logic testing for factory and field

$y$



- One pass go/no go test - using unique Output Count Integrator
- High-speed - up to 4,000,000 patterns/second
- High productivity and highest confidence level
- 129 signal sources
- FAULTRACK ${ }^{\circ}$ isolates faults rapidly
- Rugged portable case for field use
- Handles boards with hundreds of pins
- Programs prepared quickly
- Low real cost
- Fully compatible with TRENDAR 2000 test station

1. Interconnect block. Plugs into LOGICTESTER to interface circuit board. Wired jumpers produce specific programs.
2. Ejection bar. Disengages interconnect block after use.
3. Control panel. Contains settings for rate and number of tests, power, marginal $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{Cc}}$, test initiation, pulse polarity and single step operation.
4. Counter display. Indicates node toggling sums and pulse widths.
5. Logic probe. Shows instantaneous logic states and toggling activity, provides high-impedance input to transition and interval counters.
6. Unit under test.Printed circuit board inserted for digital logic testing.
7. TESTCLIP ${ }^{\text {MM }}$ in-circuit IC tester.

New pocket-size TRENDAR digital logic test instrument checks board integrity and individual IC's.
8. Performance board. Provides logic level interfaces, custom control signals, and passive loads.

## What the TRENDAR 1000 LOGICTESTER does:

- It exercises circuit boards to determine which are good and which are defective - with a very high level of confidence.
- It rapidly locates faults in defective boards

This portable LOGICTESTER provides the same thorough testing as the TRENDAR 2000 Test Station, which has established new levels of throughput in production board testing. By thorough, we mean test rates up to $4,000,000$ patterns per second and sequences longer than 40,000,000 a combination which guarantees that all active nodes will be exercised by a vast array of test sequences. Faults are identified and located rapidly with a combination of diagnostic tools and a universal procedure which unerringly finds defects in boards and components.

Fully compatible with the larger TRENDAR 2000 Test Station, the TRENDAR 1000 LOGICTESTER has been developed for lower-volume applications in field service and production testing. Mounted in a tough, waterproof fiberglas case, it can be safely shipped by air and hauled around the field with confidence. A complete test station, it contains all 128 of TRENDAR's unique pattern generators plus a programmable generator. Test boards are interfaced through a simple, rugged aluminum channel interconnect fixture.

The productivity of the TRENDAR 1000 is unequalled for the modest investment: Its troubleshooting capability outstrips computer testers costing up to ten times as much. Field service centers can economically test and repair circuit boards locally. Troubleshooting time is slashed, and boards that would otherwise be lost can be saved.

Build-up of costly board inventory is prevented, and board losses from obsolete inventory are reduced.
Test programs developed by the factory can be implemented in the field in minutes - or programming can be done on-site. Handling engineering changes and/or board versions is a simple matter.

The TRENDAR 1000 LOGICTESTER is equally well-suited to production testing requirements. Total investment in one LOGICTESTER including dozens of programs is under $\$ 8,000$ - with the same high test validity as the high-volume TRENDAR 2000 Test Station. The LOGICTESTER will pay for itself at a production rate of 25 to 50 boards per month.
One TRENDAR 2000 Test Station supported by a number of compatible TRENDAR 1000 LOGICTESTERS for fault isolation can produce the highest board production rate per dollar. We'll show you how.



FAULTRACK is a technique of rapid troubleshooting made practical by TRENDAR's logic testing products. Faults leave a "track" of responses which do not correspond to those of a previouslymeasured good board.

With the TRENDAR 1000 LOGICTESTER, FAULTRACK offers two troubleshooting methods. First is the node toggling sum (transition count) method of determining normal behavior: node counts are compared to correct values established by measuring a known-good board. Go/ no-go testing of outputs is achieved by checking node counts with the TRENDAR 1000 logic probe and built-in counter. Incorrect counts are back-tracked into the circuit until the IC inputs compare but outputs do not; the defective node is thus identified. Where feedback loop faults or lack of initialization prevent identification of the defective node, the second method is used: TESTCLIP.

The TRENDAR 200 IC TESTCLIP is supplied with the LOGICTESTER, It can be used to test all IC's on the board. It isolates a defect in a closed signal loop - which is not practical otherwise. Stuck-pin faults can be back-tracked to their cause. The TESTCLIP will catch and display node failures caused by board defects or IC (pin) faults. It is ideal for rapidly diagnosing field failures, most of which are ICrelated.

A large percentage of boards can be completely and validly checked with the TESTCLIP alone. Operators quickly master the use of these companion FAULTRACK methods.

## Programming



A board is "programmed" by selecting the appropriate excitation signals from the array of 128 TRENDAR signal sources and assigning them to circuit inputs. Pattern generator signal sources are selected for duty cycles, frequencies, and phase relationships which will produce appropriate activity in the circuit.

The suitability of a program can be verified by checking node activity. After ensuring that all nodes are active, deliberate insertion of faults at any or all internal active pins will cause non-comparative counts at board outputs.

No software, programming matrix, or other complications are required because the TRENDAR test fixture itself is the "program." These rugged, precision channelaluminum fixtures are low in cost and fully reusable. They are tailored to a specific board type by simply mounting the board's mating connector and connecting jumpers from the selected pattern generators. If any control signal exclusions are required or if level shifting is needed, an appropriate accessory IC performance board is mounted on the interconnect fixture. Passive component loads can also be mounted. Programming details are described in TRENDAR Bulletin 124.

## Brief Specifications

Signal Sources: 128 standard 5 V compatible signal generators plus one programmable generator
Pattern Rate: Eight selectable rates from single step to 4 MHz
Number of Patterns: Seven selectable up to 40 million plus continuous
Test Modes: Single Step and Auto-Test
Probe: Shows ' 0 ' and ' 1 ' logic states and flashes for toggling. Logic level selection for 5 V and 10 V logic
Counter: Eight digit display shows transition totals or pulse width
Output Count Integrator: Accepts up to 60 outputs from Unit Under Test and generates a single integrated signal which may be counted for a one pass go/no-go test. Intermediate test points allow back-tracking to the failed output(s).
Pulse Width: Selectable positive or negative pulse intervals from $1 \mu \mathrm{sec}$ to 100 sec
Module Power Supply: 5 V with adjustable current limit to 6A. Marginal $V_{C C}$ to $-10 \%$. Inputs for three additional supplies.
Power Requirements: 115 or 230 V AC $\pm 10 \%,(48-62 \mathrm{~Hz}, 150$ Watts) maximum
Size: Height $\times$ Width $\times$ Depth, $117 / 16^{\prime \prime} \times 24^{\prime \prime} \times 1878^{\prime \prime}$ $(29 \mathrm{~cm} \times 61 \mathrm{~cm} \times 48 \mathrm{~cm})$
Weight: $75 \mathrm{lb} .(34 \mathrm{Kg})$
Operating Environment: $32^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$ to $122^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$ $\left(0^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\right.$ to $\left.50^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\right), 0$ to $95 \%$, Relative Humidity non-condensing

## Warranty:

This product is warranted against defective materials and workmanship for one year.

## More Data

Bulletin 123, TRENDAR 1000 LOGICTESTER Technical Description, provides technical details and specifications.
Bulletin 112, Questions and Answers on the TRENDAR 1000 LOGICTESTER, provides answers and discussion of the most frequently asked questions about the TRENDAR 1000.
Bulletin 122, FAULTRACK, describes the universal fault isolation techniques in detail.

## Other TRENDAR Products



The TRENDAR 200 IC TESTCLIP ${ }^{\text {TM }}$ combines the power of a logic probe, a logic states display clip and an IC comparator in one compact instrument. It functionally tests digital IC's while they are operating in-circuit. Its ability to spot both board faults and IC defects makes it ideal for production test, field service, and the engineering lab.

The TRENDAR 2000 General Purpose Test Station provides automatic testing and rapid fault isolation of digital PC assemblies. Extensive excitation capabilities, simple programming, high test rate and a broad range of troubleshooting tools have proven its superiority in dozens of production test applications throughout the world. The TRENDAR 1000 LOGICTESTER uses the identical pattern generators and test rates. Thus, it is fully program compatible, not only for field service but also as a faultfinding station supporting the TRENDAR 2000 in the factory.

Bulletin 124, Test Preparation on the TRENDAR 1000 LOGICTESTER, is a brief course on the TRENDAR programming techniques, complete with circuit examples. Bulletin 130, TRENDAR 200 LOGIC TESTCLIP, describes this hand-held in-circuit IC Tester.
Bulletin 110B, TRENDAR 2000 General Purpose Test Station, describes this full scale production test station.

## Ordering Information

TRENDAR 1000 LOGICTESTER com- $\$ 5,975$
plete with Output Count Integrator,
TRENDAR 200 IC TESTCLIP, integral carrying case, and 1 Operation \& Maintenance Manual.

## Options

01 230VAC, $50-60 \mathrm{~Hz}$
Accessories
L1 Self Test Module.
L2 Interconnect Block, for interfacing to tester including 4 pivoting connector mounting arms and mating connector for Output Count Integrator. Allows probing underside of operating board.
L3 Connector Mounting Arms (pair), for performance boards and boards with two edge connectors.
L5/A Wire Kit, standard. Contains precrimped programming wires of various lengths, configurations and colors. Sufficient for 10 typical boards.
L5/B Wire Kit, 1000 each, $12^{\prime \prime} 4$ colors, terminals one end, stripped and tinned other end.
L5/C Wire Kit, 1000 each, $12^{\prime \prime} 4$ colors, terminals both ends.
L5/D Wire Kit, 1000 each, 7" 4 colors, terminals both ends.
L6 Terminals, 600 each, loose, Berg Mini-PV, for hand crimping use Berg HT-95 crimp tool, available from Berg Electronics, Inc., New Cumberland, PA 17070.

L7/U Performance Card, Universal (Kit of 10 suitable for mounting IC's or miscellaneous components).
L9 Output Count Integrator, spare (one included with TRENDAR 1000).
L10 Spares Kit, Minimum (Miscellaneous components).
L11 Spares Kit, Complete Assembly Level (including 9 complete PC boards plus miscellaneous components).
TC1 Reference IC Sockets for TESTCLIP, 63 each (with 250 programming pins), in carrying case.
TC2 Reference IC Sockets for TESTCLIP, 25 each (with 100 programming pins) to fill carrying case.
TC3 Replacement 14-pin IC Clips (2 each) for TESTCLIP.
TC4 Replacement 16 -pin IC Clips (2 each) for TESTCLIP.
TC5 Replacement Probe Extension.
TC6 14 -pin Extender Cable for TESTCLIP (14-pin IC's only).
TC7 16 -pin Extender Cable for TESTCLIP ( $14 \& 16-\mathrm{pin}$ IC's).
LS1 Two days training in operation, 200 programming and troubleshooting for per day one to three personnel at TRENDAR factory. (Note: The self-training material provided will be sufficient for most users. Factory training is available for those desiring individualized instruction).

## TRENDAR 2000 DIGITAL LOGIC TEST STATION



- A truly new circuit module test technique
- Obsoletes dedicated circuit board test stations
- Isolates circuit board faults to exact causes
- Exercises all combinations of internal circuit states
- Performs time-compressed simulation of in-service operation
- Eliminates expensive test procedures
- Eliminates programming cost and delay
- Simple operation - fits present personnel and methods


## Benefits

Ultimately, your choice of tester is determined by the benefits you expect. TRENDAR users throughout the world report:

## 1. Highest confidence in the tested board

Boards that are tested and passed by the TRENDAR 2000 work in the end product. The fact that there is a significant final reject rate of boards passed by other testers is not usually discussed. The higher confidence level in TRENDAR-tested boards results from two factors. First, the test station applies miltions of test combinations and sequences at the highest test pattern rates. Second, the powerful FAULTRACK ${ }^{\circ}$ tools will trap intermittent or marginal faults that may not repeat for millions of test steps.

## 2. Higher productivity

High speed testing and fault isolation produce a three to ten times increase in boards produced per man hour.

## 3. Fault finding superiority

The superiority of comparative testing for fault isolation speed is uncontested. Even software systems are beginning to utilize "known-good boards" to store truth tables. TRENDAR treats the known-good board as a read-only memory of indefinite length. It always has the proper response stored. To this we add eight diagnostic tools
which trap multiple and loop faults that defy software diagnostics. The universal FAULTRACK procedure can be learned in one sitting.

## 4. The fastest startup

The TRENDAR 2000 is typically testing the week it is delivered. Two days of training in operation and programming suffice.

## 5. Compatible field service unit

TRENDAR users gain the benefits of the low-cost program-compatible TRENDAR 1000 LOGICTESTER ${ }^{\text {TM }}$ for field service use. And the TRENDAR 200 IC TESTCLIP ${ }^{\sim}$ can be used with both, yielding unmatched fault detecting capability in factory and field.

## 6. Lowest annual cost

Adding all the direct and indirect costs together, nothing matches TRENDAR's low effective cost. Request TRENDAR's economic analysis kit and check your own situation. A table of industry standard data accompanies it, making the analysis very straightforward.
TRENDAR users are enthusiastic about their results. We'll happily supply their names. Check for yourself.

How it Tests


The TRENDAR 2000 General Purpose Test Station assesses the performance of a circuit module by comparing it to a known reference. Four uniquely combined digital pattern generators provide inputs which are routed to corresponding pins on the reference module and the module under test. The output behavior of the modules is measured by digital comparators. Any logic function abnormality is detected and displayed as a failure. Testing will pause or continue, depending on when the fault isolation will be done.

Testing is carried out automatically under various applied voltage (Vcc) levels, at the selected clock rates and number of tests.
Easy-to-understand displays continuously indicate test status, test pattern count or frequency, and fault conditions. The tracking probe displays circuit states for direct tracking of defects.


Costs of isolating faults and repairing circuit modules are rising with increased board complexity and component density.

Most faults stem from solder bridges, nonplated through holes, defective components, flaws in soldering and improper assembly. Multiple faults occur frequently.
All such faults can be directly measured and pinpointed with the TRENDAR 2000. Other testers are limited to truth-table comparisons: inferential non-direct diagnostics. Software approaches assume IC's are bad, not always the case. Multiple fault diagnostics are not practical. Difficult sleuthing by skilled technicians result.


With TRENDAR's FAULTRACK, ${ }^{\text {e }}$ a universal trouble-shooting method, any technician quickly learns to backtrack misbehaving signal tracks to the source defect. The TRENDAR 2000 automatically tells him which pins to follow. Using non-corresponding signals as a guide, the signal path is tracked back to a point where logic behavior corresponds. The fault lies at this stage and can be quickly identified as a mechanical, component, or assembly defect.

Multiple faults are pinpointed as readily as single faults. Loop faults, which defy software systems, are readily detected with the TRENDAR 200 IC TESTCLIP.

## Preparing to Test



Preparing a circuit module test with the TRENDAR 2000 is a simple task. It typically requires one to four hours, in contrast to the days or even weeks of programming required for some test methods.

An engineer or technician examines the circuit logic schematic and decides which digital pattern generators will properly exercise the module inputs. Functions such as reset, power, and ground are selected. Corresponding outputs from the two modules are routed to one of the 128 output comparators for failure display. The engineer then marks his decisions on a wire list.


All communication of test signals, controls, and module outputs is made through this interconnect block. Each type of circuit module is interfaced with a similar block wired and dedicated for it. The interconnect block mounts card connectors and the 640-pin connector, which mates with the main connector in the test station.

Then an assembler wires the interconnect block, following the interconnect block schematic or a wiring list. The wiring can be checked out by interchanging the circuit modules in operation. TRENDAR 2000 test procedures are reduced to test clock rate, number of tests, and test station operating mode.

## Ultra-Thorough Testing



The TRENDAR 2000 applies an entirely new level of thoroughness: basic testing plus circuit exercising to a degree that ensures ultimate reliability. Millions of tests are performed in a fraction of a second.

Both reference and test modules operate simultaneously under a unique sequence of test patterns. All possible internal combinations and sequences will be exercised for combinatorial and sequential logic. Up to 10 million test cycles are repeated three times with normal and marginal voltages.

Speed-dependent circuits are fully tested at rated clock frequency - the clock rate is simply set or varied by the operator, according to your requirements.

## Brief Specifications

Inputs: 128 standard 5 V compatible signal generators
Outputs: 128 standard 5 V comparators
Test Speed: Adjustable 1 Hz to 4 MHz
Number of Tests: Selectable up to $30,000,000$ per pin
Trouble-shooting Aids: Dual logic probes, dual IC test clips, and TRENDAR 200 IC TESTCLIP
Module Power Supplies: 5V, with adjustable HI, NORMAL, LOW settings, adjustable current limit


One button starts fully automatic testing. Four digital pattern generators are provided:

1 of $N$ Generator produces a random pulse at one of 32 outputs in each clock period.

TRENDAR Sequence Generator* produces a unique pattern simulating any digital code of up to 32 parallel bits and/or serial sequences up to $2^{33}$ bits long.
Pseudo-Gray Code Generator produces up to 32 random outputs - only one bit changing at a time.
Clock-Generator produces 24 Gray Code outputs and 8 Eight Phase outputs for use as clocks or for squarewave sources of known frequencies.

- Patent applied for


## Ordering Information

TRENDAR 2000 Digital Logic Test Sta- $\$ 25,000$ tion, Including Self-Test Block, 2 days training (order S1 or S2 from below) and 2 Operation \& Maintenance Manuals. Includes Buffered IC Clips (formerly Option 02) and TRENDAR 200 IC TESTCLIP.
Options (Ordered with Test Station) 01 Programmable Code Generator. $03230 \mathrm{~V} / 115 \mathrm{~V} / 50-60 \mathrm{~Hz}$
Accessories (Allow 30 days for shipment on Accessory orders)
A1 Interconnect Block, one required per circuit module or module family; includes 4 connector arms.

A2/A Wiring Kit, various length single, double and triple jumpers, suitable for wiring approximately 10 interconnect blocks, 1300 jumpers.
A2/B Wiring Kit, 1000-12" single jumpers crimped with Bery Mini PV terminals on one end, stripped and tinned on other.
A2/C Wiring Kit, 1000-12" single jumpers with PV terminals on both ends. A2/D Wiring Kit, 1000-7" single jumpers with PV terminals on both ends.
A5/U Performance Card, Universal (Kit of 10 suitable for mounting IC's or miscellaneous components).
A6-14 Buffered IC Clips for 14-pin DIP's only (pair).
A6-16 Buffered IC Clips for 14 and 16-pin DIP's (pair).
A6-16E Buffered IC Clips (pair) for monitoring 16 pins of 24,28 and 40 -pin DIP's ( $0.600^{\prime \prime}$ wide).
A7 Connector Mounting Arms for interconnect blocks, for mounting boards with 2 or more edge connectors on one side (pair).
A8 Terminal Kit ( 600 Berg Mini-PV terminals for hand crimping) requires Crimp Tool, Berg HT-95, available from Berg Electronics, New Cumberland, PA 17070.
A10 Spares Kit, Minimum (Miscellaneous component parts).
A11 Spares Kit, Normal (Including 5 complete PC Boards plus miscellaneous components).
A12 Spares Kit, Complete Assembly Level, (Including 12 complete PC boards, plus miscellaneous components).
A13 Additional Operation \& Maintenance Manuals.
TC1 Reference IC Sockets for TESTCLIP, 63 each (with 250 programming pins) in carrying case.
TC2 Reference IC Sockets for TESTCLIP, 25 each (with 100 programming pins) to fill carrying case.
TC3 Replacement 14 -pin IC Clips (2 each) for TESTCLIP.
TC4 Replacement 16 -pin IC Clips ( 2 each) for TESTCLIP.
TC5 Replacement Probe Extension for TESTCLIP.
TC6 14 -pin Extender Cable for TESTCLIP (14-pin IC's only).
TC7 16 -pin Extender Cable for TESTCLIP ( $14 \& 16$-pin IC's).

Accessories Furnished: Wired selftest interconnect block
For more information:
request bulletins $110,111,112$, 122, 160.

## section II

## accessories



The following list identifies part numbers and prices for rack mount hardware and other accessory items which are associated with a particular instrument model. Additional information appears on the individual data pages for corresponding instrument model.

| Model | Rack Adapter(s) |  | Chassis Slides |  | Miscellaneous |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | P/N - Description | Price | P/N - Description | Price | P/N - Description | Price |
| A40 |  |  |  |  | C41 Case <br> 212860 Shunt Cable | $\begin{aligned} & 75.00 \\ & 20.00 \end{aligned}$ |
| A40A |  |  |  |  | 212852 RF Input Cable | 15.00 |
| A55 |  |  |  |  | C55 Case <br> A55 - 110 Coaxial Connector Set | $\begin{aligned} & 75.00 \\ & 75.00 \end{aligned}$ |
| A90 | MEE-7006 Single Ctr. MEE-7013 Single Offset MEE-7014 Dual | $\begin{aligned} & 40.00 \\ & 40.00 \\ & 25.00 \end{aligned}$ |  |  | MEE-4008 Dust Cover | 10.00 |
| 1000 | See data pages for Model 1000 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1900A | See data pages for Model 1900A |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1941A | MOO-200-616 | 50.00 |  |  | 2010A-7009 Interface Cable | 75.00 |
| 1950A | MOO-200-615 | 50.00 |  |  |  |  |
| 1952A | MOO-200-614 | 50.00 |  |  |  |  |
| 1980A |  |  |  |  | A53 Antenna | 18.00 |
| 200 | See data pages for Model 200 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2000 | See data pages for Model 2000 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2010A |  |  |  |  | MO7-203-546 Dust Cover | 15.00 |
| 203A |  |  | A60-01 | 50.00 |  |  |
| 207-5 |  |  | A60-01 | 50.00 |  |  |
| 2100A | MOO-200-618 Dual MOO-200-619 Offset MOO-200-620 Panel Frame | $\begin{aligned} & 30.00 \\ & 35.00 \\ & \\ & 25.00 \end{aligned}$ |  |  | C82 Carrying Case MO3-203-700 Front Panel Cover | $\begin{array}{r} 100.00 \\ 10.00 \end{array}$ |
| 2150A | MOO-200-618 Dual MOO-200-619 Offset MOO-200-620 Panel Frame | $\begin{aligned} & 30.00 \\ & 35.00 \\ & \\ & 25.00 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |
| 332B |  |  | A60-01 | 50.00 |  |  |
| 332D |  |  | A60-01 | 50.00 |  |  |
| 3330B | MEE-7003 | 25.00 | $\begin{array}{ll} \hline \text { MEE-8079 } & 24^{\prime \prime} \\ \text { MEE-8078 } & 18^{\prime \prime} \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 50.00 \\ & 50.00 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |  |  |
| 335 A |  |  | A60-01 | 50.00 |  |  |
| 335D |  |  | A60-01 | 50.00 |  |  |
| 341A | MEE-7001 | 15.00 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { MEE-8078 } 18^{\prime \prime} \\ & \text { MEE-8079 } 24^{\prime \prime} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 50.00 \\ & 50.00 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |  |  |
| 343A | MEE-7001 | 15.00 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { MEE-8078 } 18^{\prime \prime} \\ & \text { MEE-8079 } 24^{\prime \prime} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 50.00 \\ & 50.00 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |


|  | Rack Adapter (s) |  | Chassis Slides |  | Miscellaneous |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Model | P/N - Description | Price | P/N - Description | Price | P/N - Description | Price |
| 382A |  |  | A60-01 | 50.00 |  |  |
| 408B |  |  | A60-01 | 50.00 |  |  |
| 410B |  |  | A60-01 | 50.00 |  |  |
| 412B |  |  | A60-01 | 50.00 |  |  |
| 415B |  |  | A60-01 | 50.00 |  |  |
| 4210A | MO5-203-601 Single Offset <br> MO5-200-603 Dual MO5-203-602 Single Center | $\begin{aligned} & 25.00 \\ & 15.00 \\ & \\ & 25.00 \end{aligned}$ | MOO-280-610 | 50.00 | 292623 Extender PCB 337584 Extender PCB Cable | 25.00 <br> 25.00 |
| 4216A | M05-203-601 Single Offset <br> MO5-200-603 Dual MO5-203-602 Single Center | $\begin{aligned} & 25.00 \\ & 15.00 \\ & \\ & 25.00 \end{aligned}$ | MOO-280-610 | 50.00 | 292623 Extender PCB 337584 Extender PCB Cable | 25.00 <br> 25.00 |
| 4250A | M05-205-600 | 15.00 | MOO-280-610 | 50.00 | 292623 Extender PCB 337584 Extender PCB Cable | $25.00$ <br> 25.00 |
| 4265A | MO5-205-600 | 15.00 | MOO-280-610 | 50.00 | 292623 Extender PCB 337584 Extender PCB Cable | 25.00 <br> 25.00 |
| 4270A | MO5-205-600 | 15.00 | MOO-280-610 | 50.00 | 292623 Extender PCB 337584 Extender PCB Cable | $\begin{aligned} & 25.00 \\ & 25.00 \end{aligned}$ |
| 4275A | MO5-205-600 | 15.00 | MOO-280-610 | 50.00 | 292623 Extender PCB 337584 Extender PCB Cable | 25.00 <br> 25.00 |
| 510A | M03-201-601 Single MO3-202-603 Dual MO3-206-604 Triple MO3-205-605 Quad | $\begin{aligned} & 40.00 \\ & 40.00 \\ & 40.00 \\ & 40.00 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |
| 515A | MOO-200-618 Dual MOO-200-619 Offset | $\begin{aligned} & 30.00 \\ & 35.00 \end{aligned}$ |  |  | C82 Carrying Case MO3-203-700 Front Panel Cover | $\begin{array}{r} 100.00 \\ 10.00 \end{array}$ |
| 5200A | M07-205-600 | 25.00 | MOO-280-610 24" | 50.00 | 5200A-7015K Extender Board | 25.00 |
| 5205A | M08-205-600 | 25.00 | MOO-280-610 24" | 50.00 | 340984 Triax Cable | 1.80/ft. |
| 540B | 540B-103 | 15.00 |  |  |  |  |
| 6160B | M07-205-600 | 25.00 | MOO-280-610 24" | 50.00 |  |  |
| 645A | MEE-7004 | 25.00 |  |  |  |  |
| 720A |  |  | A60-01 | 50.00 |  |  |
| 721A |  |  | A60-01 | 50.00 |  |  |
| 731B | MO3-201-601 Single MO3-202-603 Dual MO3-206-604 Triple MO3-205-605 Quad | $\begin{aligned} & 40.00 \\ & 40.00 \\ & 40.00 \\ & 40.00 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |


| Model | Rack Adapter (s) |  | Chassis Slides |  | Miscellaneous |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | P/N - Description | Price | P/N - Description | Price | P/N - Description | Price |
| 8000A | $\begin{aligned} & \text { MOO-200-612 Single } \\ & \text { Center } \\ & \text { MOO-200-611 Single } \\ & \text { Offset } \\ & \text { MOO-200-613 Dual } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 30.00 \\ & 30.00 \\ & 30.00 \end{aligned}$ |  |  | MOO-100-714 Dust Cover C-80 Case C-86 Case A80 Test Leads | $\begin{array}{r} 8.00 \\ 15.00 \\ 15.00 \\ 5.00 \end{array}$ |
| 8000A-05 | MOO-200-612 Single MOO-200-611 Offset MOO-200-613 Dual | $\begin{aligned} & 30.00 \\ & 30.00 \\ & 30.00 \end{aligned}$ |  |  | C-80 Case <br> C-86 Case <br> A80 Test Leads <br> MOO-100-714 Dust <br> Cover | $\begin{array}{r} 15.00 \\ 15.00 \\ 5.00 \\ \\ 8.00 \end{array}$ |
| 8000A-06 | MOO-200-612 Single MOO-200-611 Offset MOO-200-613 Dual | $\begin{aligned} & 30.00 \\ & 30.00 \\ & 30.00 \end{aligned}$ |  |  | C-80 Case <br> C-86 Case A80 Test Leads MOO-100-714 Dust Cover | $\begin{array}{r} 15.00 \\ 15.00 \\ 5.00 \\ 8.00 \\ \hline \end{array}$ |
| 8100B | MO3-200-607 Single MO3-200-606 Dual | $\begin{aligned} & 40.00 \\ & 25.00 \end{aligned}$ | MOO-260-610 | 50.00 | MO3-203-700 Dust Cover <br> C-82 Case | $\begin{array}{r} 10.00 \\ 100.00 \end{array}$ |
| 8110A | MEE-7006 Single Ctr. MEE-7013 Single Offset MEE-7014 Dual | $\begin{aligned} & 40.00 \\ & 40.00 \\ & 25.00 \end{aligned}$ |  |  | MEE-4008 Dust Cover C-82 Case | $\begin{array}{r} 10.00 \\ 100.00 \end{array}$ |
| 8120A | MO3-200-607 Single MO3-200-606 Dual | $\begin{aligned} & 40.00 \\ & 25.00 \end{aligned}$ | MOO-260-610 | 50.00 | MO3-203-700 Dust Cover <br> C-82 Case | $\begin{array}{r} 10.00 \\ 100.00 \end{array}$ |
| 8200A | MO3-200-607 Single | 40.00 | MOO-260-610 | 50.00 | 8200A-4017 Extender <br> Board <br> MO3-203-700 Dust <br> Cover <br> C-82 Case | $\begin{array}{r} 25.00 \\ 10.00 \\ 100.00 \end{array}$ |
| 8300A | MEE-7001 | 15.00 | $\begin{array}{ll}\text { MEE-8078 } & 18^{\prime \prime} \\ \text { MEE-8079 } & 24^{\prime \prime}\end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 50.00 \\ & 50.00 \end{aligned}$ | 8300A-4013 Extender <br> Boards 8300A-4015 Extender Boards | $\begin{aligned} & 25.00 \\ & 25.00 \end{aligned}$ |
| 8350A | MO3-205-600 Single | 15.00 | MOO-280-610 | 50.00 | A80 Test Leads | 5.00 |
| 8375A | MO3-205-600 Single | 15.00 | MOO-280-610 | 50.00 | 8400A-7014 Extender PCB | 25.00 |
| 8400A | MO3-205-600 | 15.00 | MOO-260-610 | 50.00 | 8400A-7014 Extender PCB | 25.00 |
| 845AB | 881A-102 Single 881A-103 Dual | $\begin{aligned} & 25.00 \\ & 15.00 \end{aligned}$ |  |  | A71 Low Thermal Leads A80 Test Leads | $\begin{array}{r} 24.00 \\ 5.00 \end{array}$ |
| 853A | MEE-7010 Single | 25.00 |  |  | Test Leads Dust Cover | $\begin{array}{r} 5.00 \\ 10.00 \\ \hline \end{array}$ |
| 8600A | MOO-200-611 Offset MOO-200-612 Center MOO-200-613 Dual | $\begin{aligned} & 30.00 \\ & 30.00 \\ & 30.00 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |  |  | C80 Vinyl Case C86 Poly. Case A80 Test Leads | $\begin{array}{r} 15.00 \\ 15.00 \\ 5.00 \\ \hline \end{array}$ |
| 8800A | MOO-200-625 Center | 50.00 |  |  | A80 Test Leads | 5.00 |
| 883AB | 881A-102 Single 881A-103 Dual | $\begin{aligned} & 25.00 \\ & 15.00 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |
| 885AB | 881A-102 Single 881A-103 Dual | $\begin{aligned} & 25.00 \\ & 15.00 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |


| Model | Rack Adapter(s) |  |  | Chassis Slides |  | Miscellaneous |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :---: |
|  | P/N - Description | Price | P/N - Description | Price | P/N - Description | Price |  |
| 887 AB | 881A-102 Single | 25.00 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 881A-103 Dual | 15.00 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 891A | MEE-7008 Single | 30.00 |  |  | MEE-4014 Dust Cover | 10.00 |  |
| 893A | MEE-7008 Single | 30.00 |  |  | MEE-4014 Dust Cover | 10.00 |  |
| 893AR | MEE-7001 | 15.00 | MEE-8078 $18^{\prime \prime}$ | 50.00 |  |  |  |
| 895A |  |  | MEE-8079 24' | 50.00 |  |  |  |
| 931B | 881A-102 Single | 25.00 |  |  |  |  |  |

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[^0]:    NOTE: Common mode rejection specifications are not degraded when the isolated printer output option is used and Common Mode Rejection approaches infinity when the instrument is battery operated.

[^1]:    (1) Requires Rear Input, Option -05

[^2]:    (1) A timeout is not provided for the 1,0 second setting time at the External Reference

[^3]:    ZERO STABILITY (After 30 minute warmup), Better than 8 uv for 90 days. (Front panel millivolt zero control provided to compensate

[^4]:    TEMPERATURE COEFFICIENT
    $0^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $20^{\circ} \mathrm{C}, 30^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $50^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \ldots . . . . . . . \pm(0.002 \%$ of input $+0.001 \%$ of range $) /{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$.
    INPUT IMPEDANCE
    (All Ranges) . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 1 megohm shunted by $<100$ pf.
    RESPONSE TIME:
    (To within $0.1 \%$ of step function change) . . . . . . . . 500 ms maximum.
    MAXIMUM INPUT VOLTAGE . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 1100V RMS
    (Up to $\pm 1100 \mathrm{~V}$ superimposed DC is allowed if the peak voltage does not exceed 1500V).

[^5]:    * These accuracies apply over environmental extremes. See table on reverse side for improved specifications over normal environmental ranges.

[^6]:    Above accuracy applies after 10 minutes warmup, operating temperature of $23 \pm 2^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$, and includes worst case deviations of the output caused by line, load, stability, and noise conditions. Assumes calibration against an AC-DC transfer standard with an AC-DC difference of 50 ppm from 50 Hz to 50 kHz and 300 ppm from 50 kHz to 100 kHz .

[^7]:    See appropriate FLUKE TECHNICAL DATA FILE for further information regarding Fluke instruments used in system.

[^8]:    * $100, \mathrm{~N}$ resolution available as a standard option.

