

Contents

Introduction – Section 1	
1.1 Purpose	4
1.2 Description	4
Installation – Section 2	
2.1 General	7
2.2 Rack Mounting	7
2.3 Power Input	8
2.4 Output Frequency Change	9
2.5 Environmental Considerations	9
Operating Procedure – Section 3	
3.1 Preparation of Use	10
3.2 Operating Procedure	10
Principles of Operation – Section 4	
4.1 General	13
4.2 Circuit Design	13
Service and Maintenance – Section 5	
5.1 GR Field-Service	16
5.2 Instrument Return	16
5.3 Minimum Performance Standards	16
5.4 Input Power	16
5.5 Removal of Cover	18
5.6 Trouble Analysis	18
5.7 Removal and Replacement	19
5.8 Internal Adjustments	20
5.9 AC Power Conversion	20
5.10 Knob Removal and Installation	22

GR1311-A Audio Oscillator

Form 1311-0100-G



IET LABS, INC.
534 Main Street
Westbury, NY 11590

www.ietlabs.com 516-334-5959 Fax: 516-334-5988

SPECIFICATIONS

FREQUENCY

Range: 1311-A, 50 Hz to 10 kHz. Eleven fixed frequencies, 50, 60, 100, 120, 200, 400, and 500 Hz, 1, 2, 5, and 10 kHz. One other frequency can be added at an unused switch position, a Δf control provides $\pm 2\%$ continuous adjustment.

Accuracy: $\pm 1\%$ of setting with Δf control at zero.

Stability (typical at 1 kHz): Warmup drift, 0.3%. After warmup: 0.008% short term (10 min), 0.02% long term (12 h).

Synchronization: Frequency can be locked to external signal. Lock range $\pm 3\%$ per volt rms up to 10 V. The Δf control functions as phase adjustment.

OUTPUT

Voltage: Continuously adjustable from 0 to 1, 3, 10, 30, or 100 V open circuit (E_o).

Power: > 1.0 W into matched load, > 0.5 W into any resistive load between 80 m Ω and 8 k Ω .

Current: Continuously adjustable from 0 to 40, 130, 400, 1300, or 4000 mA, into approx short circuit (I_o).

Impedance: One to three times $\frac{E_o}{I_o}$, depending on output amplitude. Output isolated from ground.

Distortion: $< 0.5\%$ with any linear load. Oscillator will drive a short circuit without clipping.

Hum: $< 0.01\%$, independent of output setting.

Synchronization: Constant-amplitude (1-V), high-impedance (4.7-k Ω) output to drive counter or oscilloscope.

GENERAL

Power Required: 105 to 125 or 210 to 250 V, 50 to 400 Hz, 30 W.

Terminals: Output, GR 938 Binding Posts and ground terminal with shorting link; sync, side-panel telephone jack.

Accessories Supplied: Power cord, spare fuses.

Accessories Available: Adaptor cable 1560-P95 (telephone plug to double plug), rack-adaptor set.

Mounting: Convertible-bench cabinet.

Dimensions (width x height x depth): 8 x 6 x 7 $\frac{3}{4}$ in. (205 x 155 x 200 mm).

Weight: Net, 6 lb (2.8 kg); shipping, 9 lb (4.1 kg).

Catalog Number	Description
1311-9701	1311-A Audio Oscillator for 115-V
1311-9702	for 230-V
1560-9695	1560-P95 Adaptor Cable
0480-9838	480-P308 Rack-Adaptor Set

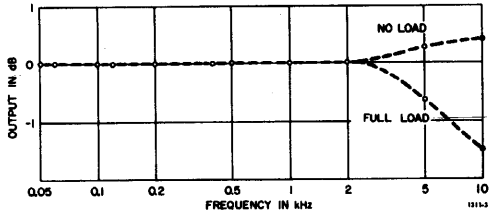


Figure A. Output of Type 1311 as a function of frequency, loaded and unloaded (typical).

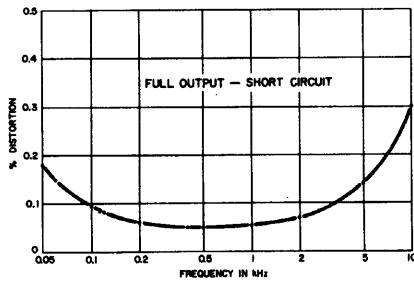
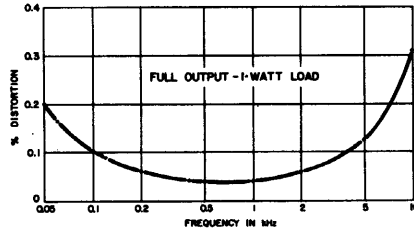
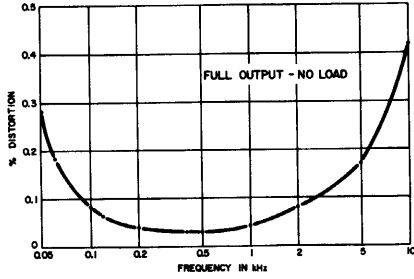


Figure B. Distortion characteristics of Type 1311 as functions of frequency and load (typical).

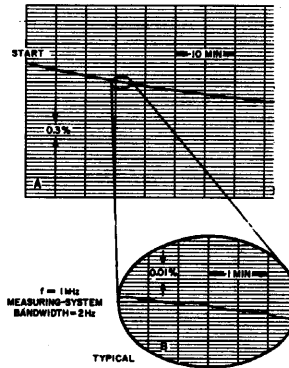


Figure C. Typical output amplitude stability of the oscillator, showing warmup drift (A) and short-term variation (B).

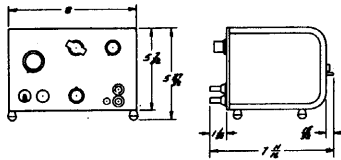


Figure D. Dimensions of the Type 1311.

Introduction—Section 1

1.1 PURPOSE.

1.1.1 General.

The Type 1311 oscillators are complete, compact, and self-contained audio-frequency sources. The Type 1311-A (Figure 1-1) is intended for general laboratory use, and is particularly well suited for use in audio-frequency bridge measurements. Each oscillator produces an essentially pure sinusoidal output, stable in amplitude and frequency, over a wide range of load impedances, at selected frequencies. The Type 1311-A has eleven fixed frequencies and provision for a twelfth, which the user can readily add by installing two precision resistors.

1.1.2 The Type 1311 As Audiometric Oscillator.

The Type 1311 is capable of being used for calibration and testing of audiometric equipment. It will be especially useful for calibration of audiometric earphones, in conjunction with the Types 1933 and 1565 Sound Level Meters, (or the Type 1564 Sound and Vibration Analyzer), the Type 1560-P5 or -P6 (or the Type 1560-P3 or -P4) Piezoelectric Ceramic Microphone, and the Type 1560-P82 (or -P81) Earphone Coupler. The frequencies available from the Type 1311 include most of those commonly used as audiometric test frequencies. Refer to para. 5.8.2 for details on adding a 12th frequency.

1.2 DESCRIPTION.

1.2.1 General.

The Type 1311 is a transistorized RC Oscillator, which makes extensive use of negative feedback to attain amplitude and frequency stability of a high order,

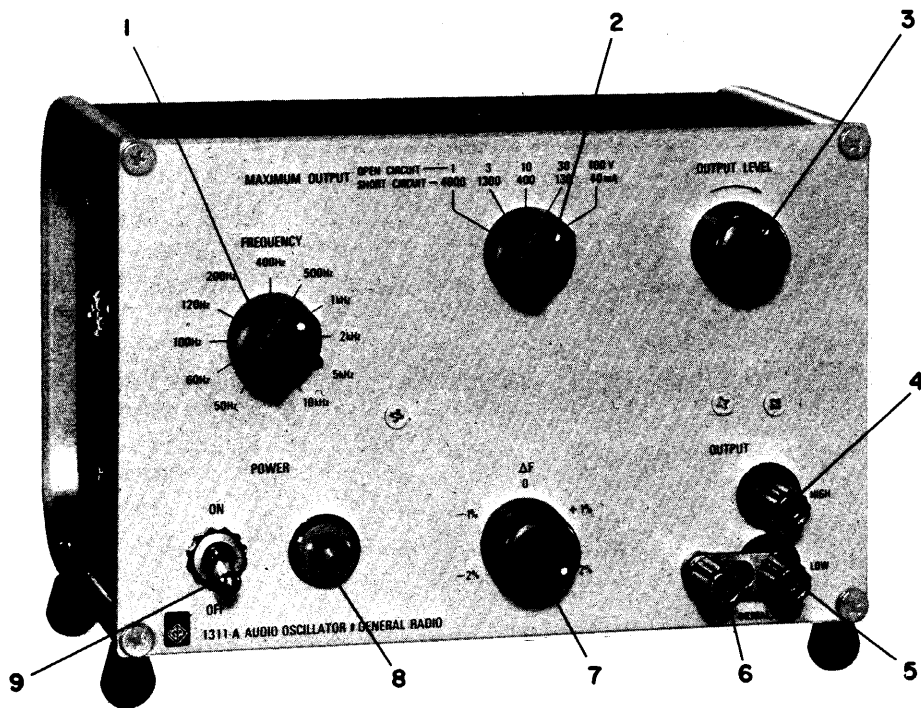


Figure 1-1. Type 1311-A Audio Oscillator.

as well as long-term reliability. The output system uses a multitap shielded transformer capable of matching impedances from 0.25 to 2500 ohms. It is well isolated from the oscillator circuitry to provide a distortion-free waveform to any impedance, including a short circuit.

The instrument is ac powered and uses a regulated solid-state power-supply circuit to provide stable dc to all stages over a wide range of power demands. Operation at ac inputs of 115 or 230 volts can be achieved by selection of appropriate taps on the input winding of the primary power transformer.

The Type 1311 is designed for bench use but can conveniently and inexpensively be altered for rack mounting by the addition of the General Radio Type 480-P308 Adaptor Plate Set (Catalog No. 0480-9838).

1.2.2 Controls.

Front panel controls are listed and described in Table 1-1.

**TABLE 1-1
CONTROLS AND INDICATORS**

Ref (Fig. 1-1)	Ref Desig	Name	Type	Function
1	S101	FREQUENCY	12-position rotary switch	Selects output frequency.
2	S102	MAXIMUM OUTPUT	5-position rotary switch	Selects output transformer tap.
3	R139	OUTPUT LEVEL	Linear potentiometer	Adjusts output level.
7	R138	ΔF	Linear potentiometer	Adjusts output frequency $\pm 2\%$ about nominal.
9	S501	POWER	Toggle switch	Turns instrument on or off.
8	P501	None	Light	Glowes when primary power on.

1.2.3 Connectors.

Connectors provided on the Type 1311 are listed and described in Table 1-2.

**TABLE 1-2
CONNECTORS**

Ref (Fig. 1-1)	Ref Desig	Name	Type	Function
4-6	J101 thru J103	OUTPUT	Jack-top binding posts (GR Type 938)	Output terminals and ground.
	PL501	None	3-prong plug	Power input terminal.
	J104	None	Telephone	External Sync input

Installation—Section 2

2.1 GENERAL.

The Type 1311-A Audio Oscillator, as supplied, is intended for independent bench use. However, it may be adapted to rack mounting, either independently or in combination with a similarly sized instrument, such as the General Radio Type 1232-A, -AP Tuned Amplifier and Null Detector. This assembly, Type 1240-A, -AP Bridge Oscillator-Detector is convenient for use with audio-frequency bridges and other null-balance devices.

2.2 RACK MOUNTING.

2.2.1 Rack Converting The Type 1311.

The Type 1311 Oscillator can be rack-mounted by itself in a standard 19-inch relay rack by means of Relay Rack Adaptor Set, Catalog Number 0480-9838, or with another convertible-bench instrument by means of Relay Rack Adaptor Set, Catalog Number 0480-9836. To attach the adaptor sets, proceed as follows (see Figure 2-1):

- a. Remove the rubber feet, if necessary to clear an instrument below.
- b. Remove the screws that secure the front panel to the aluminum end frames.
- c. Remove the spacers between the front panel and the end frames. If two instruments are to be mounted side by side, join them as follows: (otherwise proceed to step f):
- d. On one instrument, install clips with the front-panel screws removed earlier. Remove the cover of this instrument and thread the nylon screw through the hole in the side panel on the same side as the clips.

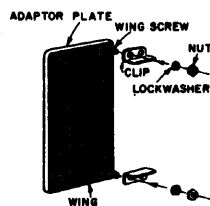


Figure 2-1a. Rack adapting the Type 1311.

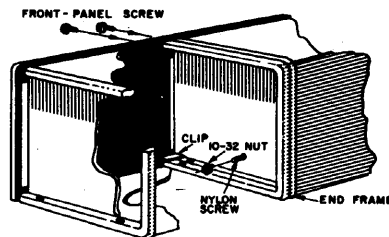


Figure 2-1b. The Type 1240.

- e. Secure the two instruments together with front-panel screws through the remaining hole in each clip. Remove the cover of the second instrument, thread the nut onto the nylon screw, and tighten. Note that the instruments can be bench-mounted side by side in this manner. Simply do not remove the two feet from each outside end frame and do not install the adaptor plates.
- f. Install two clips on each adaptor plate with the wing screws, lockwashers, and nuts supplied.
- g. Attach the adaptor plates to the instrument with the front-panel screws removed earlier.
- h. Mount the assembly in the rack with the 10-32 screws supplied.

2.2.2 Mounting The Type 1620-A, -AP.

The Type 1311 oscillator is an integral part of the Type 1620-A, -AP Capacitance-Measuring Assembly. To assemble a Type 1620-AP, a Type 1232 Detector, Type 1232-P2 Preamplifier, Type 1615 Bridge, Type 4177-1621 System Cabinet and Type 1620-A, a Type 1232 Detector, Type 1615 Bridge, Type 4177-1620 System Cabinet and Type 1620-A hardware set are needed. Proceed as follows:

- a. Follow steps a through e in paragraph 2.2.1 for a 1620-A installation, or steps a through l of the Type 1240-AP assembly procedure in the Type 1232-P2 Instruction Manual, for a 1620-AP installation.
- b. Insert the "ears" of the mounting plates included in the Type 1620-A or -AP hardware set in the spaces between the front panels and the end frames of the Type 1311 and Type 1232.
- c. Replace all remaining front panel screws.
- d. Mount the Type 1615 in the lower part of the system cabinet using eight panel screws with natural Nylon cup washers.
- e. Mount the 1311-1232 combination in the upper portion of the cabinet using four panel screws with Nylon cup washers.

2.3 POWER INPUT.

2.3.1 Normal Operation.

The instrument is fitted with a power-connector that is in conformance with the International Electrotechnical Commission publication 320. The 3 flat contacts are surrounded by a cylindrical plastic shroud that eliminates the possibility of electrical shock whenever the power cord is being unplugged from the instrument. In addition, the center ground pin is longer, which means that it mates first and disconnects last, ensuring greater user protection from electric shock.

The panel connector is a standard 3-pin grounding -type, the design of which has been accepted world wide for electronic instrumentation, and is rated for 250 V at 6A. It also meets requirements of Underwriter's Laboratories in the

U.S. and the Canadian Standards Association. The receptacle accepts power cords fitted with the Belden type SPH-386 connector.

The associated power cord is GR part no. 4200-9625. It is a 7-ft, 3-wire, 18-gauge unit with connector bodies molded integrally with the jacket. The connector at the power-line end is a stackable hammerhead design that conforms to the "Standard for Grounding Type Attachment Plug Caps and Receptacles," ANSI C73.11-1963.

The power cord supplied should be attached to PL501 on the rear panel and plugged into a standard grounding-type power receptacle providing 105-125 volts at 50 to 400 Hz.

2.3.2 Higher Voltage.

The instrument may be operated at ac inputs from 210 to 250 volts, provided that minor wiring and fuse changes described in Section 5 have been performed.

2.4 OUTPUT FREQUENCY CHANGE.

To add a 12th audio output frequency (Type 1311 only), or to change any of the existing fixed frequencies, resistor pairs in the Wein-bridge circuit may be installed, or replaced, as described in Section 5.

2.5 ENVIRONMENTAL CONSIDERATIONS.

2.5.1 Temperature.

The Type 1311 will operate within specifications over an ambient temperature range of 0 to 50 C. It is not affected by humidity.

2.5.2 External Fields.

Since the Type 1311 is often mounted with the sensitive Type 1232-A Null Detector, stray magnetic and electrostatic fields should be kept to a minimum by suitable shielding, and orientation of signal leads. A wire loop is included (internally) near the output terminals to cancel the magnetic field resulting from the 3/4-inch spacing of the output terminals, and will prevent magnetic pickup in the adjacent null detector, even at high current levels, if a General Radio Type 274-MB Shielded Output Cable is used. Alternatively, the Type 1311 can be mounted at the right-hand side of the Type 1232-A, to place the output circuit as far as possible from the detector input terminals.

Operating Procedure—Section 3

3.1 PREPARATION FOR USE.

3.1.1 Power Connections.

Connect the Type 1311 to a suitable source of power as indicated on the plate above the power receptacle on the rear panel.

3.1.2 Grounding.

The instrument should normally be operated with the chassis grounded through the three-wire power cord. If the cord is not used, make the ground connection at J103 (6, Figure 1-1) on the front panel, if required.

3.1.3 Output Connection.

Take the oscillator output from the jack-top binding post pair J101 — J102 (4 and 5, Figure 1-1). J101 is always used above ground, but J102 may be grounded or ungrounded, depending on the requirements of the test setup in use. A captive shorting-link affixed to J103 may be attached to J102, if it is desired to work one side of the output against ground. However, if ground loops pose a problem, disconnect the shorting link from J102 to achieve a completely isolated "floating" output.

3.1.4 Output-Shielding Accessories.

In applications in which stray pickup is apt to be troublesome, use of a shielded patch cord is suggested. The General Radio Type 274-NL Patch Cord, a polarized 3-foot shielded cable with a shielded double plug at each end, is available for this purpose.

3.2 OPERATING PROCEDURE.

3.2.1 Turn-On.

Place the POWER switch (9, Figure 1-1) in up position; the lamp immediately to the right should glow.

NOTE

No extensive warm-up time is required; a few seconds is sufficient.

3.2.2 Frequency Selection.

Set the FREQUENCY switch (1, Figure 1-1) to the desired frequency. Use the ΔF control (7, Figure 1-1) to adjust the selected frequency over a range of approximately $\pm 2\%$ of nominal. The frequency of the output waveform is within $\pm 1\%$ of the panel engraving, with the ΔF control set at 0. For greater precision monitor the output with a counter, such as the General Radio Type 1191 counter.

3.2.3 Power Selection.

Set the MAXIMUM OUTPUT switch (2, Figure 1-1) to a value in volts or milliamperes (as screened on the front panel) that is slightly greater than the amplitude of the voltage or current desired. Then, rotate the OUTPUT control (3, Figure 1-1) to make the fine adjustment. The OUTPUT control sets the output at zero in its fully counterclockwise position, and rotated to its fully clockwise position provides a continuous linear increase up to the value of the MAXIMUM OUTPUT control setting.

The maximum power output is approximately 1.1 watt, so that bridges with 1-watt ratio arms, such as most General Radio bridges, can not be damaged by overload. At least 0.58 watt of signal power can be supplied to any load between 80 milliohms and 8 kilohms, with the appropriate setting of the output switch. See Figure 3-1 for a plot of these values.

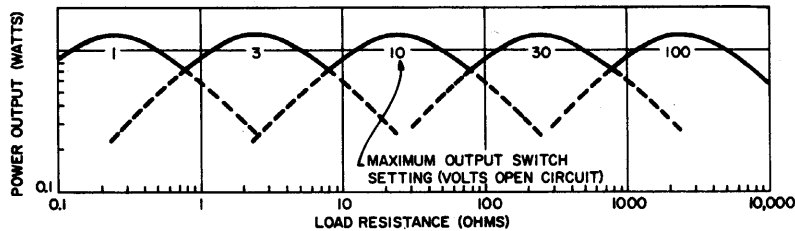


Figure 3-1. Typical power output as a function of load resistance.

3.2.4 Impedance Matching.

Any setting of the output controls can be used with any load impedance without overloading the oscillator circuits. Even with a short circuit across the output terminals, the oscillator will still supply a sinusoidal current of the value indicated by the MAXIMUM OUTPUT control. This feature is particularly convenient when the oscillator is used as a source for ac bridge measurements, since it means that the output controls can be set to any position, and the waveform will not be distorted by mismatching.

The output winding is shielded from the oscillator circuits and may be used ungrounded, or grounded at a remote point. The latter procedure is recommended when the oscillator is used in bridge measurements, to eliminate circulating ground currents, which can cause errors.

The nominal source resistance is a function of the transformer tap selected by the MAXIMUM OUTPUT control setting and the position of the OUTPUT control. Figure 3-2 shows the relationship.

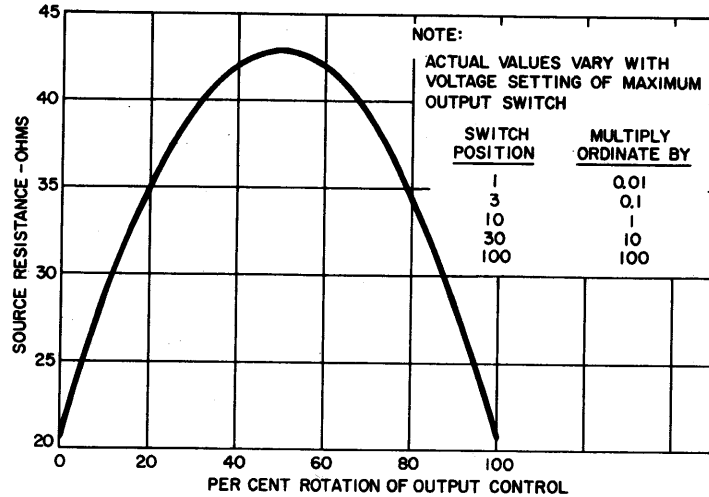


Figure 3-2. Source resistance as a function of output control settings.

3.2.5 Frequency Synchronization.

A telephone jack (J104) on the left side wall of the cabinet is provided to permit injection of an external standard frequency to control the output frequency of the Type 1311. This is particularly useful to drive the Type 1615-A Capacitance Bridge when making precise measurements of frequency-sensitive parameters such as dissipation factor. A 1-volt signal will result in a locking range of approximately $\pm 3\%$. For larger synchronizing signals, a resistor should be added in series with the signal lead. Use the following equation to calculate the value of the resistor required.

$$R \text{ (in kilohms)} \approx 5 (\text{Sync Volts} - 1)$$

The dc voltage on the reference signal should not exceed +50 volts. For additional information on synchronization, write for Instrument Note 109.

The 1-watt amplifier and matching transformer of the 1311-A can be driven by any of the 1300 oscillator series between 50 and 10,000 Hz. Set the 1311-A's FREQUENCY switch to the blank position and plug the external oscillator into the sync jack.

Principles of Operation—Section 4

4.1 GENERAL.

The Type 1311-A Audio Oscillators use a Wien-type network and a closed-loop, transistor-amplifier circuit to obtain a stable yet inexpensive signal source which will satisfy many oscillator requirements in the audio-frequency spectrum. See Figure 4-1 for a simplified diagram and Figure 5-2 for the complete schematic.

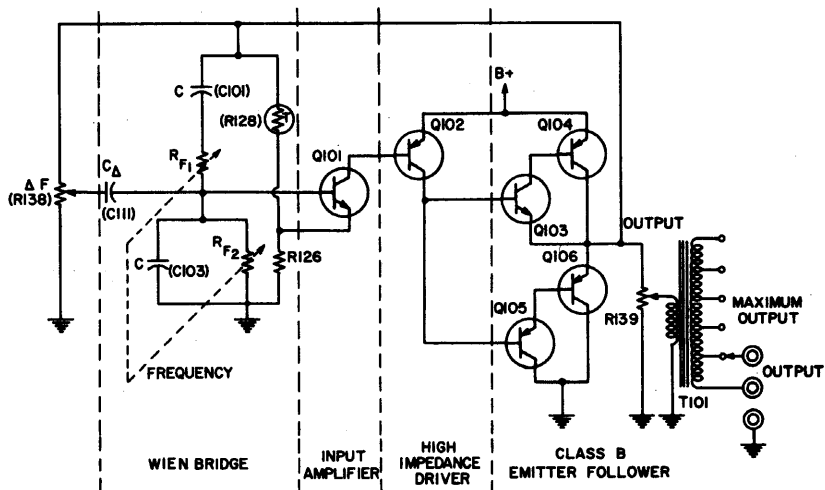


Figure 4-1. Simplified schematic diagram.

4.2 CIRCUIT DESCRIPTION.

4.2.1 Frequency-Determining Network.

The Wien-bridge circuit can be thought of as consisting of two parts: a frequency-determining network (C101, C103 and paired resistors R_{F1} , R_{F2}), which provides positive feedback to sustain oscillation, and a resistive divider (R128 and R126) which provides negative feedback to stabilize amplitude.

The frequency-determining network has a transfer function:

$$\frac{e_{OUT}}{e_{IN}} = \frac{RCs}{1 + 3RCs + R^2C^2s^2}$$

where

$$s = j2\pi f$$
$$R = R_{F1} = R_{F2}$$
$$C = C101 = C103$$

At some oscillator frequency, f_0 , this function equals +1/3. The frequency is determined by any of 11 pairs of precision metal-film resistors, R_{F1} , R_{F2} , selected by the FREQUENCY switch. With this circuit, frequency can be adjusted over a 200-to-1 range simply by changes in resistors. The frequency vernier adjustment, ΔF , is potentiometer R138, which controls the signal voltage on C Δ (C111), one of the capacitors in the network.

The resistive divider is used to set the gain of the associated amplifier chain to +3. The net loop gain is then +1 and the circuit oscillates at the frequency f_0 .

A small bead thermistor, R128, automatically adjusts its resistance to the value needed to maintain oscillations. Its time constant is short enough to provide rapid correction for amplitude variations, yet long enough to cause little distortion at the lower frequencies. It operates at a high temperature, in an evacuated bulb, to minimize the effects of ambient temperature. This thermistor, used with the high-stability, low-noise amplifier described below, results in an oscillator with amplitude (modulation) noise typically less than 0.01% rms.

4.2.2 Amplifier.

The amplifier uses six transistors in a single, direct-coupled feedback loop. The input circuit is chosen for low-noise performance. Transistor Q102 provides a high-impedance drive for the class-B output stage, and achieves a minimum of crossover distortion, yet does not require complicated, temperature-sensitive biasing networks. Negative feedback is used to obtain a transfer characteristic which is substantially independent of transistor characteristics, resulting in excellent stability, low distortion, and long-term reliability. Components R132, C107, and C108 comprise a phase-compensation network used to maintain high-frequency stability in view of the large amount of negative feedback involved.

The input impedance of the amplifier is approximately 10 megohms. The output impedance is approximately 0.005 ohm, so that changes in load have very little effect on the oscillator.

4.2.3 Output Transformer.

The winding resistance of the output transformer, T101, isolates the oscillator from the load and ensures that the output waveform will not be clipped under any load condition. The output winding is tapped to provide five switch-selectable, output-voltage ranges to match a wide variety of load requirements.

The output winding is doubly shielded from the oscillator circuits for isolation, when the output is used off ground (floating). A simplified schematic diagram of the output circuit is shown in Figure 4-2.

The second shield is used to minimize possible current flow through the distributed capacitance, C_{FL} ($\approx 500\text{pf}$), thence through an external circuit ground. The resulting floating potential, E_{FL} , of the output winding is less than 0.25 volt.

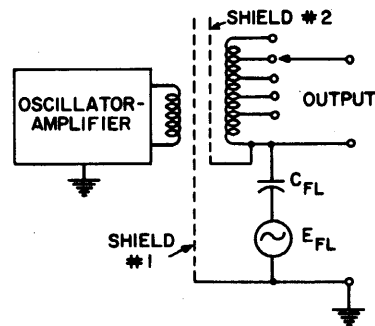
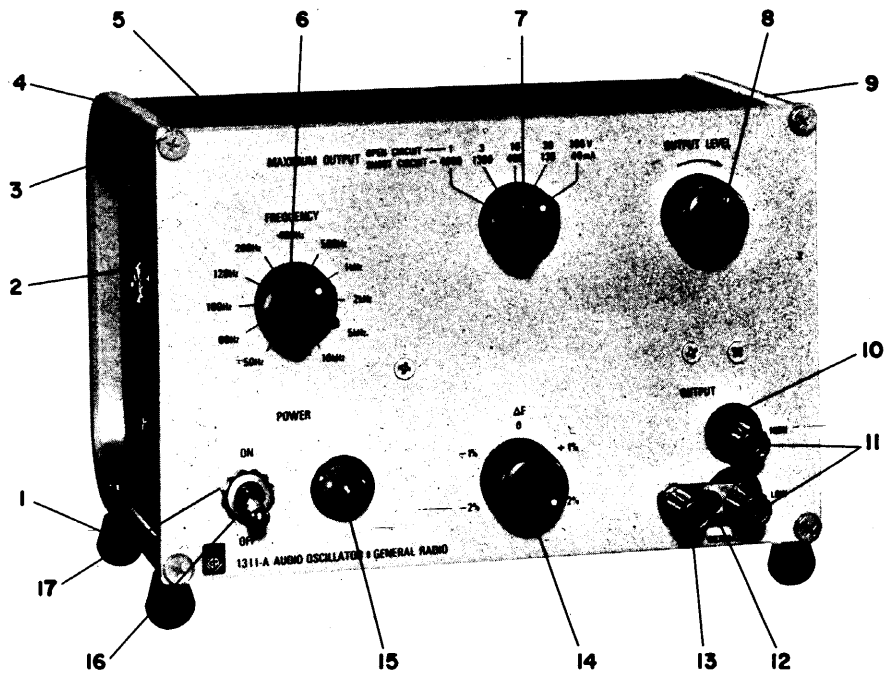


Figure 4-2. Simplified schematic diagram of output circuit.

4.2.4 Power Supply.

Power transformer, T501, is used to apply 25.5 v ac to a silicon-diode bridge-rectifier and filter circuit. The filtered dc output passes through a simple regulator circuit, made up of Q501, Q502, and CR505, a zener diode. The supply provides a low-impedance, ripple-free, 20-v dc source to power the oscillator circuitry. The hum level of the oscillator output is typically 90 db below rated output signal value.



MECHANICAL PARTS LIST

Figure Reference	Description	GR Part Number	Fed Mfg. Code	Mfg. Part No.
1	FOOT, rubber, soft, No. 10-32 top, 4 required	5260-0700	24655	5260-0700
2	NUT, dress, 3/8-32	5800-0805	24655	5800-0805
3	SCREW, Phillip-head with washer No. 10-32, 1/2-in., 4 required	7098-0160	24655	7098-0160
4	WASHER (between panel and end frame) metal, No. 10, 4 required	8100-1517	24655	8100-1517
4	END FRAME, left	5310-3065	24655	5310-3065
5	DUST COVER Assembly	4429-1500	24655	4429-1500
6, 7	KNOB (includes tension spring), bar, white dot and line	5500-5321	24655	5500-5321
	BUSHING (includes setscrew), metal	4143-3121	24655	4143-3121
	TENSION SPRING	5220-5402	24655	5220-5402
8, 14	KNOB (includes tension spring), skirted, white dot and line	5520-5321	24655	5520-5321
	BUSHING (includes setscrew), metal	4143-3121	24655	4143-3121
	TENSION SPRING	5220-5402	24655	5220-5402
	WASHER, metal, No. 1/4	8100-0400	24655	8100-0400
9	END FRAME, right	5310-3064	24655	5310-3064
10	INSULATOR, gray, 4 required	0938-7130	24655	0938-7130
11	BINDING POST ASM.	0938-3000	24655	0938-3000
12	SHORTING LINK, metal	5080-4800	24655	5080-4800
13	BINDING POST ASM.	0938-3022	24655	0938-3022
15	PILOT LAMP CAP, red	5620-0800	72619	95-935 Cap (Unfluted)
16	SWITCH, toggle, double-pole single-throw	7910-1300	04009	83053-SA
17	NUT, dress, 15/32-32	5800-0800	24655	5800-0800

FEDERAL SUPPLY CODE
FOR MANUFACTURERS

From Defense Logistics Agency Filodivices
H4-2 SB 708-42 GSA-FSS H4-2

Ref FMC Columns
in Parts Lists

Table with 4 columns: Code, Manufacturer, Code, Manufacturer, Code, Manufacturer, Code, Manufacturer. Lists various manufacturers and their associated codes.

JANUARY 1978

ELECTRICAL PARTS LIST
CHASSIS MOUNTED PARTS

REFDES	DESCRIPTION	PART NO.	FMC	MFR	PART NUMBER
C 136	CAP CER DISC 2200PF 10PCT 500V	4406-2228	72982	0871082Z5D00222J	
C 501	CAP CER DISC 3300PF 10PCT 500V	4406-2339	72982	0801082Z5U00332Z	
C 502	CAP CER DISC 3300PF 10PCT 500V	4406-2339	72982	0801082Z5U00332Z	
F 501	FUSE SLO-BLOW 3/10A 250V	5330-0800	75915	313 .300	
F 502	FUSE SLO-BLOW 3/10A 250V	5330-0800	75915	313 .300	
J 101	BINDING POST ASM	0938-3000	24655	0938-3000	
J 102	BINDING POST ASM	0938-3000	24655	0938-3000	
J 173	BINDING POST ASM	0938-3022	24655	0938-3022	
J 104	PHONE GND .281L 2 CKT	4260-1030	82389	111	
P 531	LAMP BAYONET BASE 6.3V	5600-0700	71744	44	
PL 501	RECEPTACLE POWER IEC STD 6A 250V	4240-0210	24655	4240-0210	
Q 104	TRANSISTOR 2N176	8210-1760	04713	2N176	
Q 106	TRANSISTOR 2N176	8210-1760	04713	2N176	
Q 501	TRANSISTOR 2N1540	8210-1540	04713	2N1540	
R 101	RES FLM 32K 1/2 PCT 1/4W	6351-2320	81349	RN60D3202D	
R 102	RES FLM 32K 1/2 PCT 1/4W	6351-2320	81349	RN60D3202D	
R 103	RES FLM 26.7K 1/2 PCT 1/4W	6351-2267	81349	RN60D2672D	
R 104	RES FLM 26.7K 1/2 PCT 1/4W	6351-2267	81349	RN60D2672D	
R 105	RES FLM 16K 1/2 PCT 1/4W	6351-2160	81349	RN60D1602D	
R 106	RES FLM 16K 1/2 PCT 1/4W	6351-2160	81349	RN60D1602D	
R 107	RES FLM 13.3K 1/2 PCT 1/4W	6351-2133	81349	RN60D1332D	
R 108	RES FLM 13.3K 1/2 PCT 1/4W	6351-2133	81349	RN60D1332D	
R 109	RES FLM 8K 1/2 PCT 1/4W	6351-1800	81349	RN60D8001D	
R 110	RES FLM 8K 1/2 PCT 1/4W	6351-1800	81349	RN60D8001D	
R 111	RES FLM 4K 1/2 PCT 1/4W	6351-1400	81349	RN60D4001D	
R 112	RES FLM 4K 1/2 PCT 1/4W	6351-1400	81349	RN60D4001D	
R 113	RES FLM 3.2K 1/2 PCT 1/4W	6351-1320	81349	RN60D3201D	
R 114	RES FLM 3.2K 1/2 PCT 1/4W	6351-1320	81349	RN60D3201D	
R 115	RES FLM 1.6K 1/2 PCT 1/4W	6351-1160	81349	RN60D1601D	
R 116	RES FLM 1.6K 1/2 PCT 1/4W	6351-1160	81349	RN60D1601D	
R 117	RES FLM 800 OHM 1/2 PCT 1/4W	6351-0800	81349	RN60D8000D	
R 118	RES FLM 800 OHM 1/2 PCT 1/4W	6351-0800	81349	RN60D8000D	
R 119	RES FLM 320 OHM 1/2 PCT 1/4W	6351-0320	81349	RN60D3200D	
R 120	RES FLM 320 OHM 1/2 PCT 1/4W	6351-0320	81349	RN60D3200D	
R 121	RES FLM 160 OHM 1/2 PCT 1/4W	6351-0160	81349	RN60D1600D	
R 122	RES FLM 160 OHM 1/2 PCT 1/4W	6351-0160	81349	RN60D1600D	
R 138	POT COMP KNOB 250 OHM 10 PCT LIN	6000-0108	01121	JAIN056S251UZ	
R 139	POTENTIOMETER	0971-3905	24655	0971-3905	
R 141	RES COMP 150 OHM 5PCT 1/2W	6100-1155	81349	RCR20G151J	
R 504	RES COMP 2.2 K 5PCT 1/2W	6100-2225	81349	RCR20G222J	
R 505	RES MW MOLDED .47 OHM 10 PCT 2W	6760-8479	75042	BWH 0.47 OHM 10PCT	
R 506	RES MW MOLDED .47 OHM 10 PCT 2W	6760-8479	75042	BWH 0.47 OHM 10PCT	
S 101	SWITCH ROTARY ASM	7890-3100	24655	7890-3100	
S 102	SWITCH ROTARY ASM	7890-3110	24655	7890-3110	
S 501	SWITCH TOGGLE 2POS DPST STEADY	7910-1300	04009	83053	
T 101	TRANSFORMER OUTPUT	0745-4250	24655	0745-4250	
T 501	TRANSFORMER POWER	0745-4240	24655	0745-4240	

ELECTRICAL PARTS LIST
PC BOARD ASM P/N 1311-2701

REFDES	DESCRIPTION	PART NO.	FNC	MFGR	PART NUMBER
C 101	CAP MYLAR .1UF 1 PCT 100V	4860-8249	56289	410P	0.1 UF 1PCT
C 102	CAP ALUM 100 UF 15V	4450-2800	56289	30D107G015	
C 103	CAP MYLAR .1UF 1 PCT 100V	4860-8249	56289	410P	0.1 UF 1PCT
C 104	CAP CER DISC 1500PF 10PCT 500V	4406-2158	72982	081108225F00152K	
C 105	CAP ALUM 1500-750-750 UF 25V	4450-0700	56289	60D	25V
C 107	CAP CER DISC 680PF 5PCT 500V	4404-1685	72982	083108225D00680J	
C 108	CAP MYLAR .033UF 10 PCT 100V	4860-7865	56289	410P	.033 UF 10PCT
C 109	CAP ALUM 100 UF 15V	4450-2800	56289	30D107G015	
C 110	CAP ALUM 100 UF 15V	4450-2800	56289	30D107G015	
C 111	CAP MICA 3300PF 10PCT 500V	4570-1333	72136	DM20FD332K04CR	
C 112	CAP ALUM 5 UF 50V	4450-3900	56289	30D505G050	
C 113	CAP CER DISC 1000PF 80/20PCT 500	4404-2109	72982	083108225U00122Z	
C 503	CAP ALUM 450-225-225 UF 100V	4450-4000	56289	60D	100V
CR 501	DIODE RECTIFIER 1N4003	6081-1001	14433	1N4003	
CR 502	DIODE RECTIFIER 1N4003	6081-1001	14433	1N4003	
CR 503	DIODE RECTIFIER 1N4003	6081-1001	14433	1N4003	
CR 504	DIODE RECTIFIER 1N4003	6081-1001	14433	1N4003	
CR 505	ZENER 1N9698 22V 5PCT .4W	6083-1058	14433	1N9698	
Q 101	TRANSISTOR 2N1304	8210-1304	01295	2N1304	
Q 102	TRANSISTOR 2N1305	8210-1305	01295	2N1305	
Q 103	TRANSISTOR 2N1304	8210-1304	01295	2N1304	
Q 105	TRANSISTOR 2N1305	8210-1305	01295	2N1305	
Q 502	TRANSISTOR 2N3903	8210-1132	04713	2N3903	
R 123	RES COMP 11 K OHM 5PCT 1/2W	6100-3115	81349	RCR20G113J	
R 124	RES COMP 10 K 5PCT 1/2W	6100-3105	81349	RCR20G103J	
R 125	RES COMP 33 K 5PCT 1/2W	6100-3335	81349	RCR20G333J	
R 126	RES COMP 220 OHM 5PCT 1/2W	6100-1225	81349	RCR20G221J	
R 127	RES COMP 150 OHM 5PCT 1/2W	6100-1155	81349	RCR20G151J	
R 128	THERMISTOR 30K OHM 25PCT	6740-1472	15801	G8-43V1	
R 129	POT COMP TRM 250 OHM 20PCT 1T	6040-0200	01121	YR 251M	
R 130	RES COMP 10 K 5PCT 1/2W	6100-3105	81349	RCR20G103J	
R 131	RES COMP 6.8 K 5PCT 1/2W	6100-2685	81349	RCR20G682J	
R 132	RES COMP 10 OHM 5PCT 1/2W	6100-0105	81349	RCR20G100J	
R 133	RES COMP 680 OHM 5PCT 1/2W	6100-1685	81349	RCR20G681J	
R 134	RES COMP 24 OHM 5PCT 1/2W	6100-0245	81349	RCR20G240J	
R 135	RES COMP 1.0 K 5PCT 1/2W	6100-2105	81349	RCR20G102J	
R 136	RES COMP 2.2 K 5PCT 1/2W	6100-2225	81349	RCR20G222J	
R 137	RES COMP 24 OHM 5PCT 1/2W	6100-0245	81349	RCR20G240J	
R 140	RES COMP 4.7 K 5PCT 1/2W	6100-2475	81349	RCR20G472J	
R 502	RES COMP 47 OHM 5PCT 1/2W	6100-0475	81349	RCR20G470J	
R 503	RES COMP 2.2 K 5PCT 1/2W	6100-2225	81349	RCR20G222J	

