

# BENCH BRIEFS

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## Group Delay

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As a microwave technician involved in the repair and calibration of Hewlett-Packard's microwave test equipment, there have been many occasions when customers touring HP's repair center have asked me, "What does that instrument do?" Their look of curiosity turns to one of confusion when I respond, "It measures IF flatness, power, and group delay." We are talking about an HP 3710A or 3790A Microwave Link Analyzer System.

But this article is not about the MLA, it's about one function of the MLA and that's measure group delay. And what is group delay? It is synonymous with envelope delay, phase delay, or differential phase. Basically, they all mean the same thing. Some may argue that there are differences, but they are minimal. Most engineering texts refer to group delay with a lot of mathematical formulas. The IEEE Dictionary refers to group delay as "the derivative of radian phase with respect to radian frequency,  $d\phi/dw$ . It is equal to the phase delay for an ideal non-dispersive delay device, but may differ greatly in actual devices where there is ripple in the phase vs. frequency characteristic."

The Telecommunication Transmission Handbook by Roger L. Freeman defines group delay as envelope delay distortion and goes on to say that it's the derivative of radian phase characteristics with respect to radian frequency characteristics. And, since group delay is defined as the incremental change in phase caused by an incremental change in angular frequency, where the increment approaches zero in both cases, group delay is expressed as

$$GD = \frac{d\phi}{df}$$

where  $d$  indicates the derivative of;  $\phi$  is the angular phase (radians), and  $f$  is the angular frequency (radians/sec.).

$d\phi$  and  $df$  can be further defined as

$$\frac{d\phi}{df} = \lim_{\Delta f \rightarrow 0} \frac{\Delta\phi}{\Delta f}$$

which means that  $\Delta\phi$  (change in phase) and  $\Delta f$  (change in frequency) must approach zero. By definition, the amount of change in phase and frequency as shown in Figure 1 must be infinitely small (approaching zero) for it to be group delay.

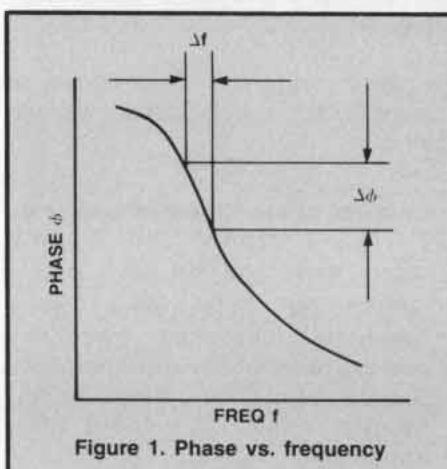


Figure 1. Phase vs. frequency

Actually, group delay is a theoretical concept and in practice cannot be measured at all. What is actually measured, referring back to the IEEE definition, is differential (radian) phase and differential (radian) frequency which, if measured correctly, can be assumed to approximate group delay. It is the variations in delay at different frequencies that causes the problems and is referred to as group delay distortion.

### What is Delay Distortion?

Electromagnetic waves travel 186,000 miles per second in free space. Electrical signals, however, do not travel this fast through communications channels. In fact, signals may travel over certain types of circuits as slowly as 15,000 miles per second, and will rarely travel faster

than about 100,000 miles per second over a microwave radio path. These lower velocities result from the nature of the communications equipment or the transmission path.

A telephone line behaves like a low pass filter, particularly if inductive loading is used to reduce attenuation. Multiplex systems use very sharp filters to separate one channel from another, and the tuned circuits in a radio receiver serve the same purpose. All these filters and filter-like elements introduce delay.

The slowing down of a signal in its passage through a communications channel is of little importance. Delay becomes a problem only when it interferes with the ability of the receiver to understand the message. In the case of speech, delay distortion causes little interference since the ear is relatively insensitive to phase variations. Facsimile, telegraph, and data signals, however, are quite vulnerable to delay distortion.

Usually, only relative delay — the maximum range or difference in delay values in a channel — is of importance, since only the delay difference causes distortion in the received signal. Absolute delay — the total delay experienced by signal elements — is usually not important except where signals, or parts of a signal, are transmitted from one point to another over different routes and must arrive at the same time.

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For example, if two tones, such as 1200 and 2200 cycles per second, are used to transmit binary data (shifting from one frequency to the other), it is important that these two tones experience approximately the same transmission delay in going from one end of the circuit to the other. If the data is being transmitted at 1000 bits per second, each bit will be one millisecond long. If these transmissions consist of alternate 1's and 0's, the signal will be alternately shifting between 1200 and 2200 cps. The transmission propagation time for those two tones between the two ends of a given circuit can vary considerably. For example, 60 miles of loaded telephone cable may introduce a delay to the 2200 cycle tone of 6.1 milliseconds as compared to 5.1 milliseconds for the 1200 cycle tone, a difference of 1 millisecond. If the 2200 cycle tone is transmitted first followed by the 1200 cycle tone (each transmitted for 1 millisecond), it can be seen that they will both be received at the same time, rather than one following the other. In 120 miles, they would be received in the reverse order!

### Delay Distortion At Higher Frequencies

In high speed data transmission, the problem of delay distortion becomes more serious and troublesome as the transmission rate increases. Data bits usually originate as rectangular-shaped pulses which are used to modulate a carrier at a particular keying rate for transmission over a communications circuit. The pulses resulting from this modulation process are composed of many frequencies whose amplitudes and phases have a fixed relationship in time. The energy of the fundamental and harmonic frequencies are vectorially added together to form the envelope of the composite signal. If the pulses are processed through circuit components such as band-pass filters or amplifiers, which because of reactive (imaginary) components within the circuitry do not offer equal transit time to all frequencies, the signal shape (envelope) is seriously distorted. As shown in Figure 2, if the third harmonic is delayed by

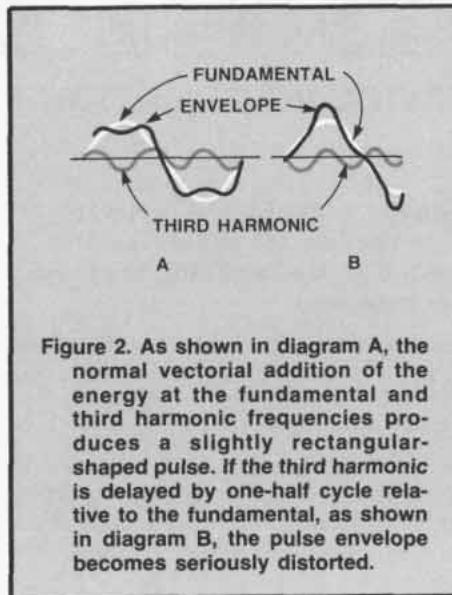


Figure 2. As shown in diagram A, the normal vectorial addition of the energy at the fundamental and third harmonic frequencies produces a slightly rectangular-shaped pulse. If the third harmonic is delayed by one-half cycle relative to the fundamental, as shown in diagram B, the pulse envelope becomes seriously distorted.

one-half cycle relative to the fundamental, the pulse shape is severely distorted.

To demonstrate the effect shown in Figure 2, try the following experiment:

- Connect two audio oscillators (e.g., HP Model 3325A's) to the A and B inputs of an oscilloscope.
- Set A for  $x$  frequency at  $y$  amplitude (the exact frequency and amplitude are unimportant). Set oscillator B for 3 times the frequency and one-third the amplitude.
- Set up the oscillators so that they are phase locked together with zero phase shift between them (Figure 2A).
- Now shift the third harmonic oscillator so that it is delayed by one-half cycle (180 degrees).
- If the two composites shown in Figure 2B were fed into a speaker, you would note a drastic difference in sound even though the frequencies haven't changed.

### Phase Shift

The phase and frequency of a signal are, by definition, inseparable. In fact, a good definition of frequency is the rate of change of phase with respect to time, or  $d\phi/dt$ , where  $\phi$  is the phase shift (usually in radians;  $\pi$  radians equal  $180^\circ$ ,  $2\pi$  radians equal one cycle) and  $t$  is time in seconds.

Thus, it follows that the more the phase of a signal is shifted in passing through a channel, the more time is required for it to get through the channel. Where phase shift is known, the phase delay of a single frequency is

$$\text{delay (time)} = \frac{\text{phase shift (radians)}}{\text{frequency (radians per sec.)}}$$

This is usually expressed as

$$t = \frac{\phi}{\omega}$$

It is important to note that in practical systems, phase delay, as expressed above, is applicable only to single, steady-state frequencies.

In an ideal system, phase shift would be linear and all signals passing through such a system would be delayed equal amounts, regardless of their frequency. Unfortunately, phase shift in a communication channel is never linear. In a high quality system, the overall phase shift characteristic may look like that shown in Figure 3.

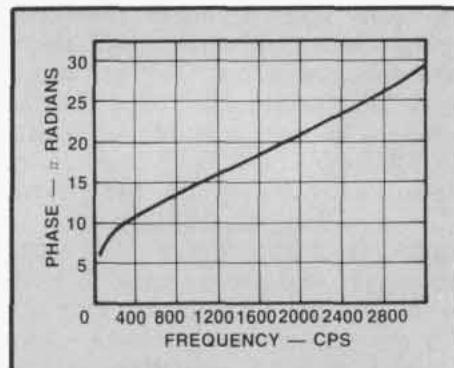


Figure 3. Phase shift characteristic of a high-quality 100-mile carrier telephone circuit.

### Measuring Group and Envelope Delay

Whenever a complex signal (such as a modulated or keyed carrier frequency) is transmitted, the relationship between frequency and phase shift described above no longer holds true unless the system is perfectly distortion-free. Since phase shift is always non-linear in actual systems, some of the component frequencies undergo more phase shift than other frequency components.

For simplicity, assume that the complex signal consists of only two component frequencies. Added together, the two frequencies form a beat-frequency or modulation envelope. Because of non-linear phase shift, the two component frequencies and modulation envelope travel at different velocities through the channel with the relationship between them constantly changing. If phase shift were linear, all the frequencies would travel at the same velocity; and there would be no displacement of one frequency with respect to the other and no independent delay of the modulation envelope or envelope delay.

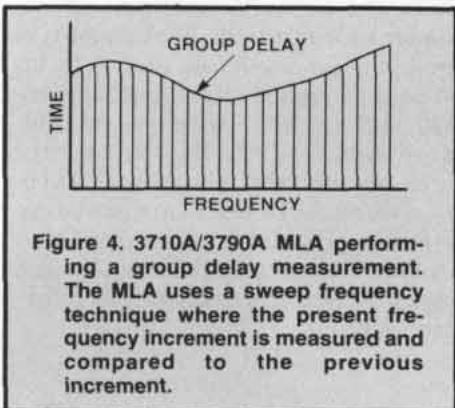
The more non-linear the phase shift, the greater the envelope delay. In other words, the greater the rate of

change of phase shift, the more envelope delay will result.

Since virtually all forms of electrical communication use signals which require a band of frequencies for successful transmission, both envelope and group delay are the forms of delay of greatest general importance. Hewlett-Packard measures relative delay (and other parameters) in microwave radio applications with the HP 3710A/3790A Microwave Link Analyzer System. Audio data line delay distortion measurements to CCITT standards are performed by the 3770A/3770B Analyzers.

Figure 4 shows the basic principle used in making group delay measurements with the 3710A/3790A

MLA. A frequency range is selected and the MLA sweeps that range with its transmitter. Time required (delay) for increments of the swept signal to reach the receiver is measured with the composite of all increments forming the group delay picture displayed on the CRT.



## Group Delay and the Phase Lock Loop

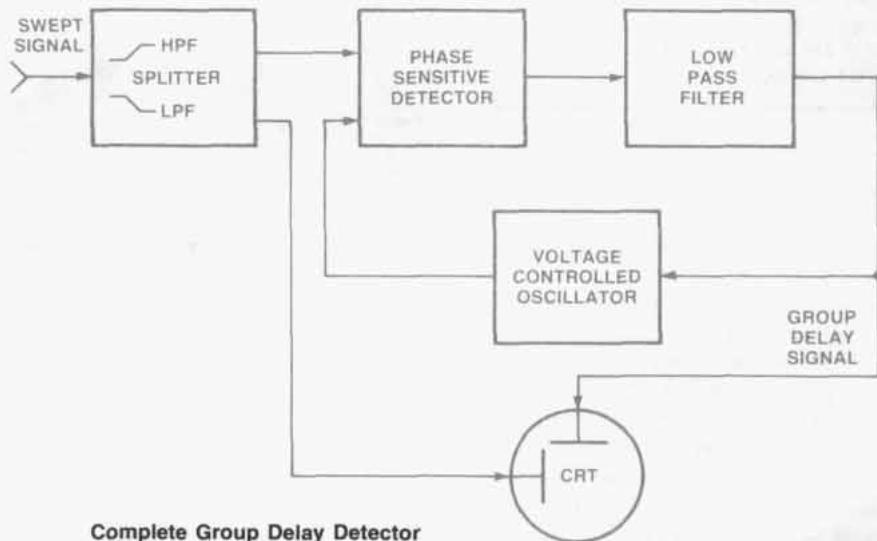
The method used in the HP Microwave Link Analyzer (MLA) to measure group delay distortion is a special application of a phase lock loop as described in a previous issue of Bench Briefs (October 1978).

Generally speaking, a phase lock loop (PLL) is used to produce an accurate signal (or some multiple) from a stable reference. In the case of the MLA, however, the object is to measure group delay distortion. As the main article pointed out, group delay distortion is merely fluctuations in phase per frequency. And since the phase and frequency of a signal are, by definition, inseparable, it follows that if we plot the small changes in phase that occur due to absolute delay, we should be able to convert that to group delay distortion.

As shown in the accompanying figure, the swept signal is applied

to the PLL as the reference signal. An internal voltage controlled oscillator is phase locked to the incoming signal, and it is the PLL error voltage that is the detected phase error or group delay signal. The swept signal is applied to the horizontal plates, and the group delay signal is applied to the vertical plates of a CRT. The key to the group delay

detector is a special low pass filter designed to pass only frequencies lower than 10 Hz. If frequencies higher than 10 Hz were allowed to pass through, the error voltage would completely correct all phase fluctuations so rapidly it would appear there was no group delay distortion at all.





## GROUP DELAY

Figure 5 shows the basic principle used in making envelope delay measurements with the 3770A/B Analyzers. The transmitter part of the instrument generates a carrier signal that is alternately modulated with a reference signal and then a test signal. The test signal frequency starts out at the lowest end of the frequency range the instrument is capable of transmitting and steps up to the high end start, stop and reference signals are switch-selectable. For example, 300 Hz to 3.4 kHz could be the test range, and 1kHz the reference. Delay is measured by comparing the delay of the envelopes recovered at each of the various test frequencies to the delay of the reference signal.

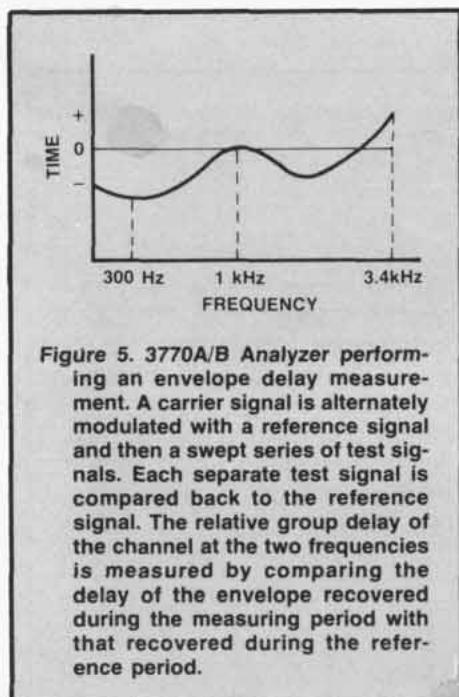


Figure 5. 3770A/B Analyzer performing an envelope delay measurement. A carrier signal is alternately modulated with a reference signal and then a swept series of test signals. Each separate test signal is compared back to the reference signal. The relative group delay of the channel at the two frequencies is measured by comparing the delay of the envelope recovered during the measuring period with that recovered during the reference period.

## Delay Compensation Networks

Where amplitude response of a circuit is unsatisfactory, a filter is used to introduce a controlled amount of loss at certain frequencies to obtain the desired performance. In a carrier system, the channel bandpass filters which isolate individual channels from each other are the principal sources of delay distortion. These filters should have uniform amplitude response within a desired band of frequencies, but must exhibit a very

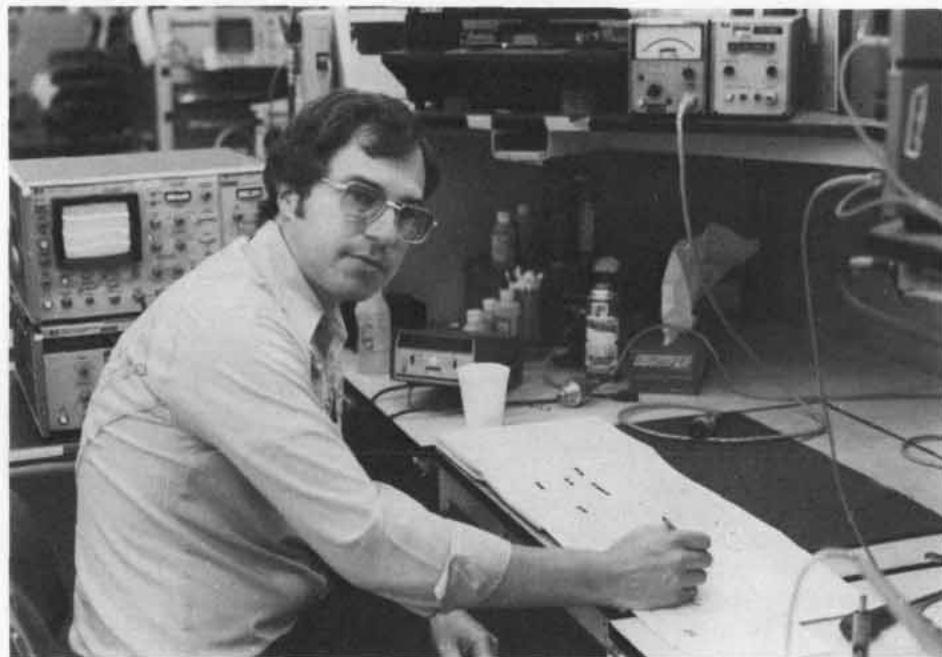
rapid attenuation of all frequencies outside the desired band. Unfortunately, such rapid change in the attenuation characteristic of a filter is also accompanied by rapid changes in the phase shift.

In the case of excessive relative delay, a network which would correct the phase shift characteristics of the communications channel might very well neutralize the desired attenuation of the filters responsible for the delay. Special delay equalizers called elliptical all-pass filters are required to overcome this problem. Without getting into filter theory, it will suffice to say that these filters are complex and their component values are usually calculated by computer. In typical applications, these filter networks generally contain several adjustable components so that the group delay response can be adjusted for flatness

while being observed on the CRT of a group delay detector.

## Summary

In conclusion, there are several important points to remember. Group delay is a transit time phenomena. Group delay distortion causes audio distortion in communication links. This cannot be eliminated, but it can be compensated for by special filters. Relative group delay can be measured by a unique application of a phase lock loop and displayed graphically on a CRT. Group delay distortion is not an absolute measurement, but a relative measurement. The actual transit time of a signal through a communication link is not important. It is the changes or fluctuations in the transit time from one frequency to another expressed as group delay distortion that is important.



Dan Braun, who has been with Hewlett-Packard 5 years, is an instrument service technician at the HP Customer Service Center in Mt. View, California. As you can probably tell from the nature of the article, Dan's primary responsibilities are the repair and calibration of HP's microwave test equipment.

Born and raised in the San Francisco Bay Area, Dan attended College of San Mateo where he obtained his AA degree. He furthered his electronic background in Class A school while serving 6 years in the Navy. Dan and his wife, Frieda, live in San Jose, California.

# A Quick Guide to Batteries

(Editor's Note: The following article appeared in the *Electronic Buyers' News* and is reproduced with permission of CMP Publications Inc.)

Even though the electrochemical fabrication of the most commonly used batteries has been known for more than a century, new and improved batteries are providing users an even widening choice of operating characteristics for meeting different requirements.

Consequently, this article attempts to define and explain many of today's batteries and their differing characteristics.

The term battery applies to a range of products classed as primary and secondary. Because their active materials are irreversibly consumed during periods of usage, primary batteries can't be recharged. However, recharging secondary batteries reconstitutes their active materials and permits them to be reused many times.

Strictly speaking, a battery is an assembly of two or more cells. The cells, each made up of two dissimilar electrodes, are in contact with an electrolyte within a closed container. The voltage output of the cell is a function of the electrochemical properties of the electrodes and the electrolyte. For systems in common use today, this ranges from 1.2 to 3.0 volts.

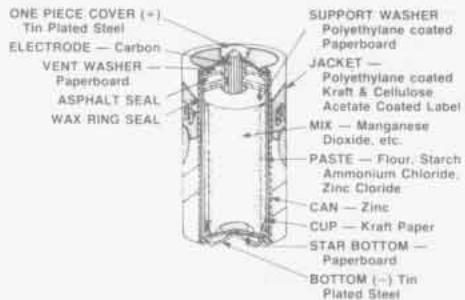
Every cell and battery has two important characteristics: voltage and discharge rate. Voltage higher than the cell voltage are obtained by connecting cells in series so that their voltages combine. For example, a 12-volt battery would consist of six 2-volt cells or eight 1.5-volt cells. In the early days of tube-type radio, there was a constant demand for 45- and 90-volt batteries, each requiring a large number of cells.

Discharge rate is expressed in ampere-hours or milliampere-hours. This is the product of current measured in amperes or milliamperes and the number of hours that the cell or battery can supply or discharge that amount of current. The abbreviations are Ahr and mAh.

## Primary Batteries

Until recently the choice of battery power was limited to the carbon-zinc (Leclanche) dry cell used for general-purpose applications such as flashlights and portable radios. Then the zinc-chloride versions of the carbon-zinc system offered significantly improved energy density, while the alkaline-manganese dioxide system provided a further improvement, the latter being suited for efficient powering of transistorized circuitry. Mercuric oxide and silver oxide met the need for compact button cells for hearing aids, calculators, cameras, and other special needs.

### Carbon-Zinc Flashlight Battery



**Carbon-Zinc (Leclanche).** Still the most common and lowest cost primary system for general purposes, from toys and flashlights to transistorized radios and recorders, carbon-zinc batteries and cells account for at least half of the primary battery sales.

The cell consists of a positive carbon electrode and an electrolyte composed of manganese dioxide, ammonium chloride and zinc chloride

and water. The negative electrode is the zinc case. The voltage per cell is 1.5V. Cell sizes range from AAA to D and the lowest cost battery is the 9-V rectangular case size for transistorized products.

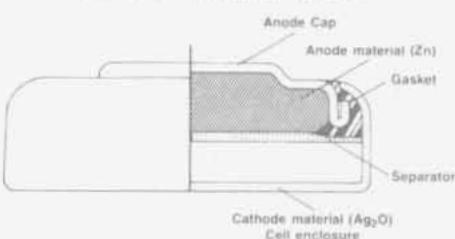
**Carbon-Zinc (Zinc-Chloride).** The zinc-chloride or heavy-duty version of the basic system provides about 50% more life for the same case size as the Leclanche version. Construction is similar except the ammonium chloride is omitted from the electrolyte. Cell voltage is 1.5V.

**Alkaline Manganese Dioxide.** The so-called alkaline cell is a further refinement of the basic carbon-zinc system, using the same positive and negative electrodes. Highly alkaline potassium hydroxide is used in place of zinc-chloride. Reportedly, these cells and batteries offer a twofold improvement in energy density over the carbon-zinc system for about twice the price. This system is better adapted for use where reliability and length of service offset the increased cost. Case sizes are similar and cell voltage is the same.

**Mercuric Oxide Cells.** The mercuric oxide cell has a higher electrical capacity for its size than either carbon-zinc or alkaline cells, providing 1.35 volts per cell. The cathode is mercuric oxide, the anode is zinc and the electrolyte is potassium hydroxide or sodium hydroxide. This system provides effective button-size cells for watches and hearing aids, but seems to be losing ground to the more effective silver-oxide systems.

**Silver-Oxide Cells.** Silver oxide cells provide more than twice the energy of carbon zinc cells of an equivalent size and offer more energy per unit volume than mercuric oxide cells. Available in two types, high drain and low drain, the silver oxide cathodes are paired to zinc anodes; and the electrolytes are potassium

Silver-Oxide Watch Battery



hydroxide or sodium hydroxide. These button-sized 1.55 cells are in wide demand for watches and hearing aids.

**Magnesium Cells** are primarily used in military applications due to their ability to withstand extremes in temperature and humidity and to provide energy after years of storage. A magnesium alloy is used for the anode; magnesium bromide for the electrolyte. Magnesium cells provide 1.8 volts per cell.

**Zinc-Air Cells** are high-energy primary systems available commercially today for hearing aid and

watch use. They use oxygen as the positive electrode, zinc as the negative electrode and feature an electrolyte of potassium hydroxide. Shelf life is excellent because they are only activated by removing the tape from a tiny hole, which admits air. The zinc air cell provides 1.5 volts per cell.

**Lithium Cells.** The term lithium cell or battery applies to a number of different electrochemical systems capable of producing from 1 to 4 volts per cell. Lithium is used as the negative electrode in all of them, but the voltage and operating characteristics are determined by the choice of cathode and electrolyte. All of the systems employ highly reactive alkali metals prepared without the use of water, so they are classed as non-aqueous.

At present, lithium systems in use or under investigation are also classed as either solid or liquid. In the solid

Lithium Cell



systems, the cathode is a metal halide, sulfide or oxide, and the electrolytes are lithium salts in organic solvent. The liquid systems have soluble reactants with catalytic materials (sulfur dioxide or thionyl chloride). The electrolytes in the liquid units can be organic or inorganic.

### The Type Used in HP Calculators

## Rechargeable Nicads

Nickel-cadmium batteries are often blamed for early failure when in fact, you have been abusing the poor things all along without realizing it. And true to Murphy's law, your device will go dead when you need it the most and do not have the charger with you; or you do have the charger, but there's no AC power available.

To demonstrate proper nicad use, let's look at the nicad cells used by Hewlett-Packard calculators. These cells, according to their manufacturer, should average approximately 500 charge/discharge cycles. Sometimes your treatment of these batteries may shorten or appear to shorten their useful life. Of

course, subjecting nicads to excessive temperatures will guarantee to shorten their life. But the way you use the calculator and charge the batteries can also affect their performance.

The ideal charge/discharge cycle is as follows: 1) fully charge the nicads on the recharger; 2) remove the recharger and operate the calculator on battery power until a low level indication occurs; 3) recharge fully on recharger. This method results in maximum battery performance. Actually most people do not use their calculators in this manner, but rather in the broad spectrum between two extremes. Those two

extremes are excessively deep discharging and continual recharger use.

### Continual Recharger Use

Continual recharger use does not harm the calculator or batteries. If the calculator is used in a combination of recharger and battery power, and if the battery is discharged to a different level each charge/discharge cycle, no harm is done. If, however, a battery is subjected to a repetitive depth of discharge over a period of many months, a phenomenon known as memory may result. Memory is an apparent temporary loss of capacity. To illustrate, suppose a calculator is kept on the recharger continually, except for a 5-minute period each day when it is used on battery power. Over a long period of time, the nickel-cadmium batteries begin to "remember" the capacity they

Though lithium systems cost less than silver oxide materials, their manufacturing costs are higher. They can replace mercury and silver based systems where their voltages are about equal, but the higher lithium voltages may call for circuit or product redesign.

Lithium battery systems can present potential safety hazards because of their higher energy content, higher reactivity and the unusual nature of the materials involved. Most often, they are seen as supplementing rather than replacing silver oxide systems. But lithium cells have the highest watt hours per cubic inch (Whr/in<sup>3</sup>) and their hermetically sealed cells afford a shelf life in excess of five years.

### Secondary Batteries

**Lead-Acid Cell.** Storage batteries made of multiple lead-acid cells are the most widely used rechargeable batteries.

The positive electrodes of lead-acid cells are made of lead peroxide and the negative electrodes are made of sponge lead paste. The groups of positive and negative plates are interleaved and spaced by separators. The complete assembly is placed in an electrolyte of diluted sulfuric acid. A storage battery is made up of separate compartments or cells, each with its own filler and vent plug. The voltage of each cell is approximately 2 volts. Actually, automobile batteries use cells of 2.1 volts so the combinations of 6 cells provides 12.6 volts.

An interesting sidelight can be shown when you compare high cost vs low cost automobile batteries within the same group (i.e. group being a standard size of battery such as 24F). In general, the low cost battery will have fewer plates (less lead, hence lower cost), and have a lower ampere-hour rating than the high cost battery. Once quick way to verify this is to weigh the two batteries.

Obviously, the battery with more plates has more lead and therefore weighs more. It also lasts longer when you inadvertently leave your lights on. It also can provide more cranking power for cold morning starts.

Of more interest to the electronics industry for the continuous power of remote instrumentation sensors, TV sets, medical instruments and truly portable tools is the true sealed lead-acid battery. No acid or vapor is vented and all evolved oxygen gas is recombined with the plate materials. These batteries and cells are presently limited to lower watt-hour ratings than the maintenance-free batteries. Although some of the cases are flashlight cell size, these sealed lead-acid cells are not interchangeable with either carbon zinc and alkaline cells.

There are a number of different proprietary methods for making sealed lead-acid cells. Some makers are

are expected to deliver each day, and they then will deliver no more than that amount. Memory is completely reversible by a few complete charge/discharge cycles (from full charge down to low level indication).

### Deep Discharge

The other extreme encountered is excessive deep discharging of batteries. This is potentially the most damaging to nicad cells. In most cases, the cause of failure when a battery is too deeply discharged is an internal short. Normally a charged or partially-charged cell has enough internal energy to vaporize a short. However, when a cell has been too deeply discharged, the cell does not have enough internal energy to clear or prevent a potential short. The result is that with a number of

deep discharge cycles, the chances of shorting increase. There are two varieties of shorts possible — a low-impedance and a high-impedance short. A low-impedance shorted cell will not respond to any level of recharging current. A high-impedance shorted cell can recover under high charging currents (2A to 4A). However, the shelf life of this cell is very short as it actually discharges itself through its own internal short. Consequently, both low-impedance and high-impedance shorted cells are considered permanent failures. Another type of failure associated with deep discharge is called cell reversal. In a multi-cell battery, deep discharge will cause one cell to become exhausted first, since cells cannot be precisely matched in capacity. The cell with remaining capacity drives the exhausted cell into a reverse state of charge which is cell

reversal. This is a permanent failure, and the battery pack must be replaced.

The problem of discharging your battery too deeply does not always disappear even when you have been made aware of the situation. A malfunctioning low-level detect system could be the guilty culprit.

We won't discuss catastrophic cell failure in the form of venting since it is an easily recognizable problem requiring battery replacement. Excessive temperature, excessive overcharge, cell reversal, and misuse or abuse of nicads are all causes of venting.

So remember, to get an average of 500 charge/discharge cycles out of your HP calculator Nicads, give it a full charge, use it until all the decimal points light up, then give it another full charge.

using very thin, spirally wound positive and negative plates, with the liquid electrolyte contained in a separator. Other makers are using a gelled sulfuric acid electrolyte. All of these cells, however, have safety vents, usually resealable membranes, to prevent the cell from exploding in the event of accidental overcharge.

**Nickel-Cadmium Cell.** The nickel-cadmium cell can be recharged many times and has almost constant voltage during discharge. These cells operate well at low temperatures and can be hermetically sealed.



In the charged condition, the positive electrode is nickel hydroxide and the negative electrode is metallic cadmium. The electrolyte is a

solution of potassium hydroxide. The average operating voltage is about 1.2 volts.

Nickel-cadmium power sources are divided into the low watt-hour units suitable for calculators, walkie-talkie portable radios and portable tools, not to mention vented versions with higher ratings which are widely used in aircraft ignition systems. Sealed nickel-cadmium cells are made in button sizes through the range of flashlight "D" cells. Rechargers are supplied with the consumer product as part of a line-cord transformer-rectifier assembly.

## Recommended Spare Parts Kit For HP Products

### SPARES

#### Spare Parts — Anticipated Requirements Evaluation System

The last issue of Bench Briefs showed you a simple system for ordering parts directly from HP (MOP for Mail Order Parts) so you could avoid the \$20 minimum charge. Now, here is a way to put it to use — replenishing spare parts kits.

SPARES is the name of a computer program used by HP to generate recommended spare parts lists for most HP products. After purchasing the recommended spare parts kit, if your instrument should ever need repair, there is a 90% probability of having the part available. Probability is even higher if spares are replenished as they are used.

#### Multiple Lists

Recommendations can be made for a single product (1 each 5245L), a quantity of identical products (96 each 5245L), or a combination list for various quantities of different products (6 each 412A, 27 each 1707A, and 9 each 5245L). Recommendations can be made for a spare parts inventory of one year up to nine years.

#### Long-Term Packaging

Long-term and military-standard packaging is optional. The process used for long-term packaging increases the kit's shelf life because each part is individually packaged and marked. This provides easy identification and protection against destructive effects of weather and atmospheric conditions while in storage.

For more information about SPARES, contact your local HP Sales and Service office. Reference the HP Corporate Parts Center Policies and Procedures Manual, Section 3080.

# Replacement Part Cross Reference

When selecting replacement parts for your HP products, you may notice that many manuals list only an HP part number for the part, even though it appears that this part is manufactured by one of the large semiconductor manufacturers. Service personnel often ask why only HP part numbers are listed.

It is recommended that HP replacement parts be used to ensure that the original performance of the product will be obtained. While some parts used in HP instruments are identical to that which can be purchased at a local electronics distributor, many times parts will be selected for certain characteristics, such as gain, bandwidth, capaci-

tance, etc. There may also be slight mechanical differences, such as the shaping or length of leads. In some cases special quality checks are employed to ensure that high reliability parts are used at the factory and at HP field offices.

Therefore, we suggest obtaining replacement parts from HP to maintain the quality that you have paid for in your instrument. There may be situations however where HP replacement parts are not in stock and substituting parts will allow you to return the product to service immediately. In these cases it may be worthwhile to see if a substitute part will work in the circuit. Perhaps an HP part could be ordered and installed at some later date.

To help you in these situations, here's a cross-reference of HP integrated circuit part numbers to manufacturers "generic type" part numbers (whom in most cases is the originator of the part). Even though the cross-reference only lists one manufacturer, there may actually be several approved sources for an HP part. While every attempt was made to ensure the accuracy of the list, it is advisable to compare the description of the device being replaced with the description of the substituted part. For example, if the service manual describes the device being replaced as a "dual J-K flip-flop", check this against the description of the replacement part.

Manufacturers Code Number Cross Reference

Number	Manufacturer	Location	Number	Manufacturer	Location
00039	Nippon Electric Co.	Tokyo, JP	03334	Amperex Elek. Corp. Semicon. & MC Div.	Slatersville, RI
00350	Exar Integrated Systems Inc.	Sunnyvale, CA	03406	National Semiconductor Corp.	Santa Clara, CA
00575	Western Digital Corp.	Newport Beach, CA	03545	Teledyne Philbrick Nexus	Dedham, MA
01590	Plessey Semiconductors	Santa Ana, CA	03658	Optimax Inc.	Colmar, PA
01698	Texas Instr. Inc. Semicond. Cmpnt. Div.	Dallas, TX	03677	American Micro Systems Inc.	Santa Clara, CA
01795	Synertek	Santa Clara, CA	03714	Intersil Inc.	Cupertino, CA
01876	HP Div. 02 Santa Clara IC's 86	Santa Clara, CA	03755	Hybrid Systems Corp.	Burlington, MA
01921	RCA Corp. Solid State Div.	Somerville, NJ	03758	Electronic Arrays, Inc.	Mountain View, CA
01973	GE Co. Semiconductor Prod. Dept.	Auburn, NY	03780	Intech Inc.	Santa Clara, CA
01991	Transitron Electronic Corp.	Wakefield, MA	03794	Advanced Micro Devices Inc.	Sunnyvale, CA
02023	Illinois Tool Works Inc. Licon Div.	Chicago, IL	03795	Motorola Inc.	Franklin Park, IL
02037	Motorola Semiconductor Products	Phoenix, AZ	03799	Harris Semicon. Div. Harris-Intertype	Melbourne, FL
02180	Precision Monolithics Inc.	Santa Clara, CA	03811	Intel Corp.	Mountain View, CA
02237	Fairchild Semiconductor Div.	Mountain View, CA	04078	Mostek Corp.	Carrollton, TX
02290	Raytheon Co. Semiconductor Div. HQ	Mountain View, CA	04092	Monolithic Memories Inc.	Sunnyvale, CA
02569	Crystalonics, Div. Teledyne	Cambridge, MA	04183	Nitron Div. McDonnell Douglas Corp.	Cupertino, CA
02598	Unitrode Corp.	Watertown, MA	04200	Sprague Electric Co.	North Adams, MA
02634	Sprague Elect. Co. Semiconductor Div.	Concord, NH	05436	Burr Brown Co.	Tucson, AZ
02713	General Instr. Corp. Semicon. Prod. GP	Hicksville, NY	06338	SGS Ates	Milan, IT
02763	Teledyne Semiconductor	Mountain View, CA	06545	Lambda Electronics Corp.	Melville, NY
02838	Dynamic Measurements Corp.	Winchester, MA	06563	Siemens Corp. Components Group	Scottsdale, AZ
02882	Zetlex Inc. Sub. of Redcor Corp.	Concord, CA	06852	Data Delay Devices	Clifton, NJ
02883	Siliconix	Santa Clara, CA	07653	Zilog Inc.	Cupertino, CA
02910	Signetics Corp.	Sunnyvale, CA	07810	Texas Instruments France	Nice, FR
03183	HP Div. 22 Data Systems	Cupertino, CA	07915	Hytek Microsystems Inc.	San Diego, CA
03285	Analog Devices Inc.	Norwood, MA			

HP P/N	Mfr.	Desc.	1A13-0049	02763	2740CE	1A13-0092	04436	DACR0-CCD-V
1A13-0013	032HS	4NK	1A13-0052	03795	K1091A-7.50MHZ	1A13-0043	02237	1A17P12SC
1A13-0014	0543H	3112/12C	1A13-0051	03795	K1091A-6.0120MHZ	1A13-0044	05436	DACR0-CH1-T
1A13-0034	03714	TH5010PQ	1A13-0054	03406	AH01540	1A13-0048	05436	ANCH0AG-12
1A13-0035	032HS	293A1SPFC1	1A13-0057	03406	LH0024RH	1A13-0100	02237	1A17P10KIC
1A13-0036	03745	DAC172-12-RCH	1A13-0058	03406	LH0021CK	1A13-0105	05436	DACR0-CH1-V
1A13-0039	02982	Z0441	1A13-0061	03795	K1100A-8.79MHZ	1A13-0109	02598	PIC425
1A13-0040	02982	Z0440	1A13-0062	03795	K1100A-10.48MHZ	1A13-0110	02598	PIC626
1A13-0041	03406	LH0042CH	1A13-0064	032HS	ANC12Q2-003	1A13-0114	02598	PIC445
1A13-0043	03745	K1091A-10.48-75MHZ	1A13-0067	03795	K1115A-10MHZ	1A13-0115	02598	PIC603
1A13-0045	03795	K1091A-4.0MHZ	1A13-0101	03795	K1100A2P-500	1A13-0116	03795	K1100A-9.8304MHZ
1A13-0046	03705	K1110A-15MHZ	1A13-0062	02598	PIC646	1A13-0117	03795	K1100A-1.792MHZ
1A13-0047	03795	K1091A-10.0MHZ	1A13-0063	02598	PIC601	1A13-0119	03795	K1100A-4.0MHZ
1A13-0048	032HS	751H	1A13-0064	02598	PIC611	1A13-0120	06352	100U-45100
			1A13-0069	03795	K1100A-2.75MHZ	1A13-0121	03795	K1114A-10.137AMHZ





















## INTEGRATED CIRCUIT CROSS REFERENCE

HP P/N	Mfr.	Desc.	HP P/N	Mfr.	Desc.
I226-0342	02237	UAT7490HC	I226-0471	02180	OP-07CJ
I226-0343	02037	MC1436CG	I226-0472	03406	LH0644AC
I226-0344	02037	MC7908CP	I226-0473	02037	MH2040(SEL)
I226-0345	02237	UAT7M12UC	I226-0474	02037	MC3467P
I226-0346	03406	LM35RN	I226-0475	02037	MC3468P
I226-0348	03406	LM377N	I226-0476	01498	TL601CP
I226-0349	02237	UAT7B06HL	I226-0477	01698	TL610CP
I226-0353	02237	UAT7L15ACH	I226-0478	02237	UAT7909UC
I226-0356	03285	AN7530JD	I226-0479	01698	LM293P
I226-0357	01406	LF357H	I226-0480	03406	LF1333JN
I226-0358	03406	LF256H, SEL NOISE	I226-0481	03406	LH0033CG
I226-0360	02037	MC3431P	I226-0482	03714	H2-2525-5
I226-0364	02037	HC12040P	I226-0483	02237	UAT79MGUIC
I226-0365	03799	HA2065-5	I226-0484	02237	UAT78MGUIC
I226-0366	02037	MC7912CT(SEL)	I226-0485	03285	AN7530LN
I226-0367	02037	MC7809NSG	I226-0486	02037	MC1405PACP
I226-0368	02037	MC7912CT(SEL)	I226-0488	03406	LW218H
I226-0369	02037	MC7812CT(SEL)	I226-0489	03714	TH5024CPE
I226-0370	03406	LM340K-4	I226-0490	03714	TH5032CPE
I226-0371	03406	LF256H	I226-0491	02237	UAF355TC
I226-0373	03406	LM555CN	I226-0492	03406	DS3630N
I226-0374	02237	9450-10C	I226-0493	02037	MLM308AP1
I226-0375	03406	LX5700H	I226-0495	02037	MC79L12ACG
I226-0376	03406	LM323K(SEL)	I226-0496	02037	MC79L05ACG
I226-0377	03406	LM320T-18	I226-0497	03406	LF311M
I226-0378	03406	LM320T(SEL)	I226-0498	01698	SN76540N
I226-0379	02037	MC3476G(-20/70)	I226-0499	03406	LH091CJ
I226-0380	03406	LM311H(SEL)	I226-0500	02037	MC1405PACP
I226-0381	02037	MC1459G(-20/70)	I226-0502	02037	MC1406ABCP
I226-0382	02037	MC1355P	I226-0503	03406	LF398H
I226-0383	03406	LM308H(SEL)	I226-0504	03285	AN7530LD
I226-0384	03406	LM309H(SEL)	I226-0505	02037	MC1741NCPI
I226-0386	03406	LM309K(SEL)	I226-0506	01921	CA3140F
I226-0387	03714	TCL 8250 C PE	I226-0507	02037	S7A266
I226-0388	03406	LM0071-1H	I226-0508	03285	AD561JN
I226-0390	03406	LM3911N	I226-0509	02037	MC1658P
I226-0391	03714	TCL741C-LN-TY	I226-0510	03406	LF1333PN
I226-0392	03794	A301AH	I226-0511	01698	UAT79M15CLA
I226-0393	01698	LW317KC	I226-0512	02037	MC78M15CG
I226-0394	03406	LM78L10ACH	I226-0517	03406	AN0809PCN
I226-0396	02237	7R15UC	I226-0519	01698	TL071CP
I226-0397	03406	LM220K-5.0	I226-0520	01698	TL071BCP
I226-0398	03406	LM271H	I226-0521	01698	TL072CP
I226-0399	02037	MC3340P	I226-0522	01698	TL074CN
I226-0400	02037	MC1555G	I226-0523	03406	LW337K
I226-0401	02483	L144CJ	I226-0524	03406	LW324AN
I226-0402	06545	LAS-1515	I226-0526	02037	MC3420P
I226-0403	06545	LAS-1815	I226-0527	03406	LW337T
I226-0404	02237	UAT952UC	I226-0528	03406	LF356RH
I226-0405	03406	LM0022CH	I226-0529	02037	MC341UCP
I226-0408	03714	ICL8212CPA	I226-0531	02237	UAT79T2C
I226-0409	02037	MC1723L	I226-0532	03799	HA1-4660-5
I226-0410	01498	TL084CN	I226-0533	03406	LW326H
I226-0411	02037	MC1453ARCP	I226-0534	01921	CA3080F
I226-0412	03406	LM393N	I226-0536	03406	LW340AK-5
I226-0413	03799	HA2-2605-5	I226-0537	03406	LM220K-5.2
I226-0414	03406	LM0070-2H	I226-0538	01698	TL084BCN
I226-0415	02910	SN5000R	I226-0539	03406	LW317H
I226-0416	03406	LF13331D	I226-0540	03714	ICL8211CTY
I226-0417	03406	LF13333D	I226-0542	02180	NP-14CJ
I226-0418	02237	UAT7912UC	I226-0543	02237	UAT714HC
I226-0419	03406	LM3909N	I226-0544	02037	MC1403U
I226-0420	02037	MC1458P1	I226-0545	01698	TL084ZCP
I226-0421	03285	AN536AJ	I226-0546	02910	NE592K
I226-0422	03406	LF298H	I226-0547	01698	TL072ACP
I226-0423	03406	LM317K	I226-0548	03406	LW161D
I226-0424	02037	MC3405P	I226-0549	01921	CA3140H
I226-0425	03799	HA2-2605-5	I226-0550	02237	UA0801FPC
I226-0426	03794	AM670L	I226-0551	01698	TL7805ACK
I226-0427	01921	CA741CGH	I226-0552	03406	LF13741H
I226-0428	01698	SR3524J	I226-0554	03406	LM340L7-12
I226-0429	03799	H1-1R14A-5	I226-0555	03406	LM340L8-5
I226-0430	03285	AN559DN	I226-0556	02037	MC1458NG
I226-0431	02037	MC14433L	I226-0557	03406	LW348D
I226-0432	03714	TCL H049 CC PE	I226-0558	03406	LW337H
I226-0433	03406	LF356HN	I226-0559	03406	LM340K-24
I226-0434	03406	LM341P-4,0	I226-0565	01698	TL494CN
I226-0435	03406	LM341P-12	I226-0567	02037	MLMC101A
I226-0436	03406	LM341P-24	I226-0568	03406	LW320H-6
I226-0437	02037	MC1493L	I226-0569	02910	NF5534AT
I226-0438	03406	LM340LH-12	I226-0572	01698	TL084ACN
I226-0439	03406	LM-0593CG	I226-0573	03714	ICL80690CQ
I226-0440	02180	NP-01CJ	I226-0574	02237	UAT714LC
I226-0441	02237	UAT7901C	I226-0575	02763	9400CJ
I226-0442	03714	ICL8027CPE	I226-0576	02180	NP-16E
I226-0443	02237	UAT7890C	I226-0577	02180	NAC-10RCQ4
I226-0444	02237	UAT7905UC	I226-0578	03794	AM685HL
I226-0445	03714	ICL8057CPN	I226-0579	03794	AM686LN
I226-0446	03406	LF257H	I226-0580	03406	LW1350RN
I226-0447	03285	AN7520LN(SEL)	I226-0582	03406	LF13201D
I226-0449	03406	LM320T-8.0	I226-0583	02237	UAT79MGUC
I226-0450	01698	TL497CN	I226-0584	02237	UAT78MGHC
I226-0451	02037	MC7915CK	I226-0585	03406	LM3299T
I226-0452	02483	LM130CJ	I226-0586	02237	UAT78L62AWC
I226-0453	02180	DA-100AC03	I226-0587	02483	LM121CJ
I226-0454	02910	NE527A	I226-0588	02483	LM120CJ
I226-0455	03714	TCL 8013CC TZ	I226-0589	03406	LF13509D
I226-0456	02237	UAT7890C	I226-0591	06545	LAS 19U
I226-0457	03406	LM325H	I226-0592	03406	LM358AH
I226-0458	03406	LF255H	I226-0593	02763	RT50CJ
I226-0459	03406	LM0042CD	I226-0594	03406	LH0044CH
I226-0460	02237	UAT78L62AWC	I226-0595	03285	AD522A(SEL)
I226-0461	01698	TL702CL(SEL)	I226-0596	02037	MC1200P
I226-0462	02037	MC3410CL	I226-0597	02037	MC14569ACP
I226-0464	02037	MC78M15CP	I226-0600	01698	TL074ACN
I226-0465	01921	CA3140T	I226-0601	02180	NP-16F
I226-0466	02037	MCC177AC	I226-0602	03285	AN7509KD
I226-0467	02037	MC1403P1	I226-0603	02237	UAT8040PC
I226-0468	02037	MC3423P1	I226-0604	02883	DG508CK
I226-0469	03334	ATF431	I226-0605	02883	D201CK
I226-0470	02037	MC1404RCP	I226-0607	03406	LW340AT-15
			I226-0608	02910	UAT8080A





























If you want service notes, please check the appropriate boxes below and return this form separately to one of the following addresses.

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STATE \_\_\_\_\_ ZIP \_\_\_\_\_

- |                                     |                                       |  |  |  |
|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|--|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> 140T-1A-S  | <input type="checkbox"/> 1725A-2      | <input type="checkbox"/> 3747A/B-5           | <input type="checkbox"/> 6116A-2         | <input type="checkbox"/> 8558B-18          |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 141T-7A-S  | <input type="checkbox"/> 1725A-3      | <input type="checkbox"/> 3763A-2             | <input type="checkbox"/> 6128C-1         | <input type="checkbox"/> 8565A-4           |
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| <input type="checkbox"/> 339A-4A    | <input type="checkbox"/> 3403C-7      | <input type="checkbox"/> 3780A-4B            | <input type="checkbox"/> 6296A-3         | <input type="checkbox"/> 8568A-9           |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 419A-7A-S  | <input type="checkbox"/> 3420A/B-5C-S | <input type="checkbox"/> 3780A-10B           | <input type="checkbox"/> 6427B-2         | <input type="checkbox"/> 8568A-11          |
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| <input type="checkbox"/> 465A-6     | <input type="checkbox"/> 3450B-5      | <input type="checkbox"/> 2968A-16A/8868A-14A | <input type="checkbox"/> 6434B-2         | <input type="checkbox"/> 8616A-17A         |
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| <input type="checkbox"/> 1350A-1    | <input type="checkbox"/> 3702B-41     | <input type="checkbox"/> 5328A-U-15A         | <input type="checkbox"/> 8165A-2         | <input type="checkbox"/> 59308A-3          |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1610A-4-S  | <input type="checkbox"/> 3702Z-9      | <input type="checkbox"/> 5328A-22            | <input type="checkbox"/> 8165A-3         | <input type="checkbox"/> 69351A-1/69351B-1 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1610A-5    | <input type="checkbox"/> 3702Z-10     | <input type="checkbox"/> 5328A-23            | <input type="checkbox"/> 8411A-2         | <input type="checkbox"/> 86242A-3B         |
| <br>                                | <br>                                  | <br>   | <br>                                     | <br>                                       |
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| <input type="checkbox"/> 1615A-1-S  | <input type="checkbox"/> 3745A/B-4C   | <input type="checkbox"/> 5363A-3             | <input type="checkbox"/> 8412A-7-S       | <input type="checkbox"/> 86250B-3A         |
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| <input type="checkbox"/> 1712A-14   | <input type="checkbox"/> 3745A/B-24   | <input type="checkbox"/> 5451B-19/5451C-01   | <input type="checkbox"/> 8478B-2         | <input type="checkbox"/> 86342A-4B         |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1715A-2    | <input type="checkbox"/> 3745A/B-26   | <input type="checkbox"/> 5526A-4             | <input type="checkbox"/> 8501A-2         | <input type="checkbox"/> 86342C-1B         |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1715A-3    | <input type="checkbox"/> 3747A/B-1    | <input type="checkbox"/> 6110A-2             | <input type="checkbox"/> 8503A-1/8503B-1 | <input type="checkbox"/> 86350C-1A         |
| <br>                                | <br>                                  | <br>   | <br>                                     | <br>                                       |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1720A-18   | <input type="checkbox"/> 3747A/B-2    | <input type="checkbox"/> 6111A-2             | <input type="checkbox"/> 8505A-14        | <input type="checkbox"/> 86351A-3A         |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1722A-18   | <input type="checkbox"/> 3747A/B-3    | <input type="checkbox"/> 6112A-2             | <input type="checkbox"/> 8558B-13A       | <input type="checkbox"/> 86352A-3A         |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1722B-1    | <input type="checkbox"/> 3747A/B-3    | <input type="checkbox"/> 6113A-2             | <input type="checkbox"/> 8558B-16        | <input type="checkbox"/> 94151A-1          |

# READERS CORNER

Here's your chance to share your ideas and views with other *Bench Briefs* recipients. In Reader's Corner, we will print letters to the Editor, troubleshooting tips, modification information, and new tools and products that have made your job easier. In short, Reader's Corner will feature anything from readers that is of general interest to electronic service personnel.

If there is something you have to share with other *Bench Briefs* readers, let us hear from you.

## An Infallible I.Q. Test

Puzzles often turn up in the strangest places. This one was given to me at a picnic outing I recently attended. The solutions are found by matching the numbered statements with the list of words.

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| 1) That which Noah built                           | 9) A dog sitting in a refrigerator                       |
| 2) An article for serving ice cream                | 10) What a boy does on the lake when his motor won't run |
| 3) What a bloodhound does in chasing a woman       | 11) What do you call a person who wrote for an Inn       |
| 4) An expression to represent the loss of a parrot | 12) What the captain said when the boat was bombed       |
| 5) An appropriate title for a knight named Koll    | 13) What a little acorn says when he grows up            |
| 6) A sunburned man                                 | 14) What one does to trees that are in the way           |
| 7) A tall coffee pot perking                       | 15) What you do if you have yarn and needles             |
| 8) What one does when it rains                     | 16) Can George Washington turn into a country?           |

- A. Hypotenuse
- B. Polygon
- C. Inscribe
- D. Geometry
- E. Unit
- F. Centar
- G. Decagon
- H. Arc
- I. Circle
- J. Axiom
- K. Cone
- L. Coincide
- M. Cosecant
- N. Tangent
- O. Hero
- P. Perpendicular

## Editor's Note

In the last issue of *Bench Briefs* an incorrect part number was listed on page 23 for an insulator used in the 8640B/M Signal Generators. Part number 0841-00064 should be 08641-00064.

Also, the last issue of *Bench Briefs* was incorrectly numbered Volume 18 Number 1; it should be Volume 19 Number 1. This issue is Volume 19 Number 2.

Sorry for any inconvenience this may have caused.

Editor

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