# *TB 9-4931-217-40 

## DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY TECHNICAL BULLETIN

CALIBRATION PROCEDURE FOR RESISTANCE BRIDGE, ESI MODEL 230B; AC GENERATOR DETECTOR, ESI MODEL 860A; AC/DC GENERATOR DETECTOR, ESI MODEL 865A; IMPEDANCE BRIDGE, ESI MODELS 290A AND B; DC GENERATOR DETECTOR, ESI MODEL 801; AND KELVIN RESISTANCE BRIDGE, ESI MODEL SP2979
Headquarters, Department of the Army, Washington, DC 31 May 2007

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## SECTION I <br> IDENTIFICATION AND DESCRIPTION

1. Test Instrument Identification. This bulletin provides instructions for the calibration of Resistance Bridge, ESI Model 230B; Ac Generator Detector, ESI Model 860A; Ac/dc Generator Detector, ESI Model 865A; Impedance Bridge, ESI Models 290A and B; Dc Generator detector, ESI Model 801; and Kelvin Resistance Bridge, ESI Model SP2979. The manufacturers' manuals were used as prime data sources in compiling these instructions. The equipment being calibrated will be referred to as the TI (test instrument) throughout this bulletin.
a. Model Variations. Variations among models are described in text.

## b. Time and Technique.

(1) The technique used in calibrating the TI is the dc (direct current) and low frequency technique.
(2) The approximate time required to calibrate each TI is listed in (a) through (g) below:
(a) Model 230B................... 3 hours
(b) Model 860A................... 2 hours
(c) Model 865A................... 3 hours
(d) Model 290A................... 5 hours
(e) Model 290B................... 5 hours
(f) Model 801...................... 3 hours
(g) Model SP2979............... 5 hours

## 2. Forms, Records, and Reports

a. Forms, records, and reports required for calibration personnel at all levels are prescribed by TB 750-25.
b. Adjustments to be reported are designated $(\mathrm{R})$ at the end of the sentence in which they appear. When adjustments are in tables, the (R) follows the designated adjustment. Report only those adjustments made and designated with (R).
3. Calibration Description. TI parameters and performance specifications, which pertain to this calibration, are listed in table 1.

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Table 1. Calibration Description

| Test instrument parameters | Performance specifications |
| :---: | :---: |
| Model 230B |  |
| Rheostat arm zero resistance | $0.04 \Omega \max$ |
| Resistance: |  |
| Rheostat arm | Range: 0.9 to 110,010 $\Omega$ |
|  | Accuracy: $\pm$ (0.005\% + dial div) |
| Ratio arm | Range: 0.9999 to $100,010 \Omega$ <br> Accuracy: $\pm 0.005 \%$ |
| Model 860A |  |
| Generator frequency | $1 \mathrm{kHz} \pm 1 \%$ |
| Detector selectivity | Response down at least 30 dB at 2d harmonic |
| Detector sensitivity | $20 \mu \mathrm{~V}$ to 10 mV (indicated on null meter and electron ray tube) |
| Model 865A |  |
| Generator frequency | Range: Dc to 1 kHz <br> Accuracy: $\pm 1 \%$ |
| Detector sensitivity | $5 \mu \mathrm{~V}$ |
| Model 290A and 290B |  |
| Resistance (R) | Range: 0 to 1,200 kilohms in 7 ranges <br> Accuracy: $\pm 0.1 \%+1$ dial division for highest range; $\pm 0.05 \%+1$ dial division for other five ranges; $\pm 0.1 \%+1$ dial division for lowest range |
| Conductance (G) | Range: 0 to 1,200 milimhos in 7 ranges <br> Accuracy: $\pm 0.1 \%+1$ dial division for highest range; $\pm 0.05 \%+1$ dial division for other five ranges; $\pm 0.1 \%+1$ dial division for lowest range |
| Inductance (L): ${ }^{1}$ |  |
| Series | Range: 0 to 1,200 henrys in 7 ranges <br> Accuracy: $\pm 0.2 \%+1$ dial division $+1.2 \% \mathrm{X} \mathrm{f}_{\mathrm{k} H z} / \mathrm{Q}$ for highest range; $\pm 0.1 \%+1$ dial division $+0.7 \% \mathrm{X}_{\mathrm{kHz}} / \mathrm{Q}$ for other five ranges; $\pm 0.2 \%+1$ dial division $+0.7 \% \mathrm{X}_{\mathrm{k} H z} / \mathrm{Q}$ for lowest range <br> Range: $\mathrm{Q}=0$ to $10.5 \mathrm{X} \mathrm{f}_{\mathrm{kHz}}$ in 3 ranges <br> Accuracy: $\pm 0.012 \mathrm{fkHz}\left(1+\mathrm{Q}^{2}\right)+0.02 \mathrm{Q}$ for highest; $\pm 0.012 \mathrm{fkHz}(1+$ $\left.\mathrm{Q}^{2}\right)+0.02 \mathrm{Q}$ for other five and lowest ranges |
| Parallel | Range: 0 to 1,200 henrys in 7 ranges <br> Accuracy: $\pm 0.2 \%+1$ dial division $+1.2 \%$ X D X fkHz for highest range; $\pm 0.1 \%+1$ dial division $+0.7 \%$ X D X $\mathrm{f}_{\mathrm{kHz}}$ for other five ranges; $\pm 0.2 \%$ +1 dial division $+0.7 \%$ X D X $\mathrm{f}_{\mathrm{kHz}}$ for lowest range <br> Range: $\mathrm{D}=0$ to $10.5 \times \mathrm{f}_{\mathrm{kHz}}$ in 3 ranges <br> Accuracy: $\pm 0.012 \mathrm{fkHz}\left(1+\mathrm{D}^{2}\right)+0.02 \mathrm{D}$ for highest range; $\pm 0.007 \mathrm{fkHz}$ $\left(1+\mathrm{D}^{2}\right)+0.02 \mathrm{D}$ for other five and lowest range |

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1. Calibration Description - Continued

| Test instrument parameters | Performance specifications |
| :---: | :---: |
| Capacitance (C) : ${ }^{1}$ Series <br> Parallel | Range: 0 to 1,200 microfarads in 7 ranges <br> Accuracy: $\pm 0.2 \%+1$ dial division $+0.5 \% \mathrm{X} \mathrm{D} \mathrm{X}_{\mathrm{k} H z}$ for highest range; $\pm 0.1 \%+1$ dial division $+0.5 \%$ X D X $\mathrm{f}_{\mathrm{kHz}}$ for other five ranges; $\pm 0.2 \%$ +1 dial division $+1.0 \%$ X D X $_{\mathrm{k} H \mathrm{H}}$ for lowest range <br> Range: $\mathrm{D}=0$ to $10.5 \times \mathrm{f}_{\mathrm{kHz}}$ in 3 ranges <br> Accuracy: $\pm 0.005 \mathrm{f}_{\mathrm{kHz}}\left(1+\mathrm{D}^{2}\right)+0.02 \mathrm{D}$ for highest and other five ranges; $\pm 0.010 \mathrm{f}_{\mathrm{kHz}}\left(1+\mathrm{D}^{2}\right)+0.02 \mathrm{D}$ for lowest range <br> Range: 0 to 1,200 microfarads in 7 ranges <br> Accuracy: $\pm 0.2 \%+1$ dial division $+0.5 \% \mathrm{X} \mathrm{D} \mathrm{X}_{\mathrm{kHz}} / \mathrm{Q}$ for highest range; $\quad \pm 0.1 \%+1$ dial division $+0.5 \% \mathrm{X} \mathrm{D} \mathrm{X}_{\mathrm{kHz}} / \mathrm{Q}$ for other five ranges; $\pm 0.2 \%+1$ dial division $+1.0 \% \mathrm{X} \mathrm{D} \mathrm{X}_{\mathrm{k} H z} / \mathrm{Q}$ for lowest range Range: $\mathrm{Q}=0$ to $10.5 \times \mathrm{f}_{\mathrm{k} H z}$ in 3 ranges <br> Accuracy: $\pm 0.005 \mathrm{f}_{\mathrm{kHz}}\left(1+\mathrm{Q}^{2}\right)+0.02 \mathrm{Q}$ for highest and other five <br>  |
| Multiplier | Range: X0.01, X0.1, X100 <br> Accuracy: $\pm 2 \mathrm{ppm}$ <br> Range: X1, X10 <br> Accuracy: $\pm 1 \mathrm{ppm}$ |
| Model 801 |  |
| Generator output | 0 to 600 V dc |
| Null detector | Range: $\pm 3 \mu \mathrm{~V}$ to $\pm 1000 \mathrm{~V}$ dc Accuracy: $\pm(5 \%+0.1 \mu \mathrm{~V})$ |
| Model SP 2979 |  |
| Deviation linearity | $\pm 1$ dial div |
| Resistance decades ${ }^{2}$ | Range: $100 \Omega$ <br> Accuracy: $\pm 2 \mathrm{ppm}$ <br> Range: $1 \mathrm{k} \Omega, 100 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ <br> Accuracy: $\pm 1.5 \mathrm{ppm}$ <br> Range: $10 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ <br> Accuracy: $\pm 1 \mathrm{ppm}$ |

${ }^{1}$ Accuracy specifications for inductors and capacitance standards apply for units with reasonably high Q (low D ) at frequencies near 1 kHz . Nominal frequency range is 100 Hz to 10 kHz , with slight accuracy derating near the limits.
${ }^{2}$ Accuracy verified as a function of linearity.

## SECTION II EQUIPMENT REQUIREMENTS

4. Equipment Required. Table 2 identifies the specific equipment used in this calibration procedure. This equipment is issued with Secondary Reference Standards Calibration - Set, NSN 4931-00-621-7878, and is to be used in performing this procedure. Alternate items may be used by calibrating activity when equipment listed in table 2 is not available. The items selected must be verified to perform satisfactorily prior to use and must bear evidence of current calibration. The equipment must meet or exceed minimum use specifications listed in table 2. The accuracies listed in table 2 provide a four-to-one ratio between standard and TI. Where the four-to-one ratio cannot be met, the actual accuracy of the equipment selected is shown in parenthesis.

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5. Accessories Required. The accessories required for this calibration are common usage accessories, issued as indicated in paragraph 4 above, and are not listed in this calibration procedure. The following peculiar accessories are also required for this calibration: Two, No. 14 AWG, insulated, untinned, single copper conductor wires, (MIL-WW-76, HWC14-1U0); Fixed resistor, $10 \Omega, 1 \mathrm{~W}, 5 \%$.

Table 2. Minimum Specifications of Equipment Required

| Common name and/or (official nomenclature) | Minimum use specifications | Manufacturer and model (part number) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| AC GENERATOR DETECTOR | 1 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Electro Scientific, Model 860AMOD } \\ & (7904456-2) \end{aligned}$ |
| AC/DC GENERATOR DETECTOR | 1 | Electro Scientific, Model 865A |
| AUTOTRANSFORMER | Range: 105 to 125 V ac Accuracy: $\pm 1 \%$ | Ridge, Model 9020A (9020A) |
| CALIBRATOR | Range: 2.75 mV to 1050 V dc <br> Accuracy: $\pm 0.276 \%$ | Fluke, Model 5720A (5700A/EP) (p/o MIS-35947); w/ amplifier, Fluke 5725A/AR (5725A/AR) |
| CAPACITANCE STANDARD | Value: $0.1 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ <br> Accuracy: $\pm 0.03 \%$ or test report value | Arco Electronic, Model SS-32 (7907233) |
| DC GENERATOR DETECTOR | 1 | Electro Scientific, Model 801MOD (7912151-2) |
| DC VOLTAGE DIVIDER | Range: 1 to 0.001 <br> Accuracy: 1 ppm | Electro Scientific, Model RV722 <br> (RV722) |
| FIXED INDUCTANCE STANDARD | Value: 100 mH <br> Accuracy: $\pm 0.04 \%$ or test report value | General Radio, Model 1482L (8205518) |
| FREQUENCY COUNTER | Range: 990 to 2020 Hz <br> Accuracy: $\pm 0.25 \%$ | Fluke, Model PM6681/656 <br> (PM6681/656) |
| FUNCTION/ARBITRARY GENERATOR | Range: 990 to 2020 Hz <br> Output level: 0.01 to 200 mV | $\begin{aligned} & \hline \text { Agilent, Model 33250A } \\ & (33250 \mathrm{~A}) \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |
| MULTIMETER | $\begin{array}{ll} \text { Range: } & 1.6 \text { to } 670 \mathrm{~V}(\mathrm{dc}) \\ & 0.035 \text { to } 6 \mathrm{~V}(\mathrm{ac}) \\ \text { Accuracy: } \pm 1.66 \% \end{array}$ | Hewlett-Packard, Model 3458A (3458A) |
| RESISTANCE BRIDGE (GUARDED RESISTANCE BRIDGE) | 1 | Electro Scientific, Model 230B (7912150-2) |
| RESISTANCE MEASURING SYSTEM | Range: 0.9 to $110,010 \Omega$ <br> Accuracy: $\pm 0.00125 \%$ | Electro Scientific, Model SP2980 <br> (MIS-10281) |
| RESISTANCE STANDARD NO. 1 | Range: $10 \Omega$ to $110 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ Accuracy: $\pm 0.033 \%$ | Biddle-Gray, Model 71-631 (7910328) |
| RESISTANCE STANDARD NO. 2 | Range: $10 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ nominal with certificate <br> Stability: 1 ppm (short term) <br> Accuracy: $\pm 0.00025 \%$ | General Radio, Model 1444 <br> (MIS-10400) |
| RESISTOR STANDARD NO. 1 | Value: $1 \Omega$ <br> Accuracy: $\pm 0.02 \%$ | Leeds and Northrop, Model 4020B (8616289) |
| RESISTOR STANDARD NO. 2 | Value: $10 \Omega$ <br> Accuracy: $\pm 0.02 \%$ | Leeds and Northrop, Model 4025B (8616290) |

See footnote at end of table.

Table 2. Minimum Specifications of Equipment Required - Continued

| Common name and/or (official nomenclature) | Minimum use specifications | Manufacturer and model (part number) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| RESISTOR STANDARD NO. 3 | Value: $100 \Omega$ <br> Accuracy: $\pm 0.02 \%$ | Leeds and Northrop, Model 4030B (8616291) |
| RESISTOR STANDARD NO. 4 | Value: $1 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ <br> Accuracy: $\pm 0.02 \%$ | Leeds and Northrop, Model 4035B (8616292) |
| RESISTOR STANDARD NO. 5 | Value: $10 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ <br> Accuracy: $\pm 0.02 \%$ | Leeds and Northrop, Model 4040B (8616293) |
| RESISTOR STANDARD NO. 6 | Value: $100 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ <br> Accuracy: $\pm 0.02 \%$ | Leeds and Northrop, Model 4045B (7907139) |

${ }^{1}$ Calibrated unit normally used in impedance measuring system with TI.

## SECTION III CALIBRATION PROCESS FOR RESISTANCE BRIDGE, MODEL 230B

## 6. Preliminary Instructions

a. The instructions outlined in paragraphs 6 and 7 are preparatory to calibration process. Personnel should become familiar with the entire bulletin before beginning the calibration.
b. Items of equipment used in this procedure are referenced within the text by common name as listed in table 2.
c. Unless otherwise specified, verify the result of each test and, whenever the test requirement is not met, take corrective action before continuing with the calibration. Additional maintenance information is contained in the manufacturers' manuals.
d. Unless otherwise specified, all controls and control settings refer to TI.

## WARNING

HIGH VOLTAGE is used or exposed during the performance of this calibration. DEATH ON CONTACT may result if personnel fail to observe safety precautions. REDUCE OUTPUT(S) to minimum after each step within the performance check where applicable.

## NOTE

Do not remove TI protective cover except when necessary to access to internal test points or adjustments. Reinstall protective cover immediately after completion of performance check or adjustment.
e. Prepare worksheet in accordance with sample shown in table 3 .

Table 3. Sample Ratio Arm Worksheet

| Test instrument range switch position | Resistance measuring system indication (ohms) |  |  | Computed ratio |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Optimum <br> value | Measured resistance value |  |  |
| 1 MILLIOHMS | 1 | 1.000019 | (X1) | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{X} 1=1.00000 \times 10^{-5} \\ & \mathrm{X} 6 \mathrm{~b} \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |
| 2 OHMS | 10 | 10.000100 | (X2) | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{X} 1=0.99999 \mathrm{X} 10^{-4} \\ & \mathrm{X} 6 \mathrm{~b} \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |
| 3 OHMS | 100 | 100.0018 | (X3) | $\begin{aligned} & \frac{\mathrm{X} 3}{\mathrm{X} 6 \mathrm{~b}}=1.00000 \mathrm{X} 10^{-3} \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |
| 4 OHMS | 1,000 | 1,000.011 | (X4) | $\begin{aligned} & \frac{\mathrm{X} 4}{\mathrm{X} 6 \mathrm{~b}} \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |
| 5 KILOHMS | 10,000 | 10,000.13 | (X5) | $\begin{aligned} & \frac{\mathrm{X} 5}{\mathrm{X}}=1.00000 \mathrm{X} 10^{-1} \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |
| 6 KILOHMS | 100,000 | 100,001.1 | (X6a) | $\frac{\mathrm{X} 6 \mathrm{a}}{\mathrm{X} 6 \mathrm{~b}}=0.99999$ |
| $6 \mathrm{KILOHMS}^{1}$ | 100,000 | 100,001.7 | (X6b) |  |
| 7 KILOHMS | 10,000 | 10,000.11 | (X7) | $\frac{\mathrm{X} 6 \mathrm{a}}{\mathrm{X} 7}=1.00000 \times 10^{1}$ |
| 8 MEGOHMS | 1,000 | 1,000.012 | (X8) | $\frac{\mathrm{X} 6 \mathrm{a}}{\mathrm{X} 8}=1.00000 \mathrm{X} 10^{2}$ |
| 9 MEGOHMS | 100 | 100.0013 | (X9) | $\frac{\mathrm{X} 6 \mathrm{a}}{\mathrm{X} 9}=1.00000 \times 10^{3}$ |
| 10 MEGOHMS | 10 | 9.999990 | (X10) | $\frac{\mathrm{X} 6 \mathrm{a}}{\mathrm{X} 10}=1.000012 \mathrm{X} 10^{4}$ |
| 11 GIGOHMS | 1 | 1.000027 | (X11) | $\frac{\mathrm{X} 6 \mathrm{a}}{\mathrm{X} 11}=0.99998 \mathrm{X} 10^{5}$ |

${ }^{1}$ Use connection C of figure 1 for remaining switch positions (6 through 11).

## 7. Equipment Setup

a. Disconnect and remove TI from impedance measuring system.
b. Turn resistance indication dials and range switch through entire range at least 3 times.

## 8. Rheostat Arm Zero Resistance and Calibration

## a. Performance Check

(1) Turn all resistance indicating dials to 0 (zero) and range switch to 11 GIGOHMS.
(2) Connect equipment as shown in figure 1, connection A.
(3) Measure and record lead and wiper arm resistance (zero resistance). Measured resistance will not exceed 0.04 ohm .
(4) Turn resistance indicating dials to settings listed in table 4 and measure resistance at each setting. Subtract zero-resistance value recorded in (3) above from each resistance measurement. Difference will be within specified limits in table 4.


Figure 1. Bridge resistance - equipment setup.
Table 4. Rheostat Arm Accuracy

| Test instrument resistance <br> indicating (significant) <br> dial settings |  |  |  |  | Resistance measuring system <br> indications (ohms) |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Most | 2d most | 3rd most | 4th most | Vernier <br> control | Min | Max |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 00 | --- | 0.04 |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 0.9 | 1.1 |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 20 | 1.9 | 2.1 |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 30 | 2.9 | 3.1 |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 40 | 3.9 | 4.1 |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 50 | 4.9 | 5.1 |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 60 | 5.9 | 6.1 |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 70 | 6.9 | 7.1 |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 80 | 7.9 | 8.1 |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 90 | 8.9 | 9.1 |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | $100(\Delta)$ | 9.9 | 10.1 |

Table 4. Rheostat Arm Accuracy - Continued

| Test instrument resistance indicating (significant) dial settings |  |  |  |  | Resistance measuring system indications (ohms) |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Most | 2d most | 3rd most | 4th most | Vernier control | Min | Max |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 00 | 9.9995 | 10.0005 |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 00 | 19.999 | 20.001 |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 00 | 29.9985 | 30.0015 |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 00 | 39.998 | 40.002 |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 00 | 49.9975 | 50.0025 |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 00 | 59.997 | 60.003 |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 00 | 69.9965 | 70.0035 |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 00 | 79.996 | 80.004 |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 9 | 00 | 89.9955 | 90.0045 |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | TEN | 00 | 99.995 | 100.005 |
| 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 00 | 99.995 | 100.005 |
| 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 00 | 199.99 | 200.01 |
| 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 00 | 299.985 | 300.015 |
| 0 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 00 | 399.98 | 400.02 |
| 0 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 00 | 499.975 | 500.025 |
| 0 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 00 | 599.97 | 600.03 |
| 0 | 0 | 7 | 0 | 00 | 699.965 | 700.035 |
| 0 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 00 | 799.96 | 800.04 |
| 0 | 0 | 9 | 0 | 00 | 899.955 | 900.045 |
| 0 | 0 | TEN | 0 | 00 | 999.95 | 1,000.05 |
| 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 00 | 999.95 | 1,000.05 |
| 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 00 | 1,999.9 | 2,000.1 |
| 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 00 | 2,999.85 | 3,000.15 |
| 0 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 00 | 3,999.8 | 4,000.2 |
| 0 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 00 | 4,999.75 | 5,000.25 |
| 0 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 00 | 5,999.7 | 6,000.3 |
| 0 | 7 | 0 | 0 | 00 | 6,999.65 | 7,000.35 |
| 0 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 00 | 7,999.6 | 8,000.4 |
| 0 | 9 | 0 | 0 | 00 | 8,999.55 | 9,000.45 |
| 0 | TEN | 0 | 0 | 00 | 9,999.5 | 10,000.5 |
| 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 00 | 9,999.5 | 10,000.5 |
| 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 00 | 19,999.0 | 20,001.0 |
| 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 00 | 29,998.5 | 30,001.5 |
| 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 00 | 39,998.0 | 40,002.0 |
| 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 00 | 49,997.5 | 50,002.5 |
| 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 00 | 59,997.0 | 60,003.0 |
| 7 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 00 | 69,996.5 | 70,003.5 |
| 8 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 00 | 79,996.0 | 80,004.0 |
| 9 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 00 | 89,995.5 | 90,004.5 |
| 10 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 00 | 99,995.0 | 100,005.0 |
| 11 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 00 | 109,994.5 | 110,005.5 |

b. Adjustments. No adjustments can be made.

## 9. Ratio Arm Calibration

## a. Performance Check

(1) Turn all TI resistance indicating dials to 0 (zero) and set range switch to 1 MILLIOHMS.
(2) Connect equipment as shown in figure 1, connection B.

## NOTE

Allow at least 6 minutes for thermal stabilization before proceeding to (3) below.
(3) Measure resistance and record value on ratio worksheet (table 3) as X1.

NOTE
Typical values are shown in table 3 for measured resistance and computed ratio. Actual values will vary with each TI.
(4) Repeat technique of (3) above for remaining range switch positions listed in table 3 .

NOTE
Two measurements are required for $\mathbf{6}$ KILOHMS range switch position, using connection B of figure 1 and the other, using connection C. These readings are shown on worksheet as X6a and X6b, respectively.
(5) Using values recorded on ratio arm worksheet, compute ratio range switch position 1 MILLOHMS to 6 KILOHMS, using example below. Computed ratio, disregarding power-of-ten notation, will be between 0.99995 and 1.00005.

Ratio $=\frac{\mathrm{X} 1}{\mathrm{X} 6 \mathrm{~b}}$
EXAMPLE:
Assume values of X1 and X6b to be 1.000019 and 100,001.7, respectively, then
Ratio $=\underline{1.000019}=1.000001 \times 10^{-5}$
100,001.7
(6) Repeat technique of (5) above for remaining ratios listed in table 3
b. Adjustments. No adjustments can be made.

## 10. Final Procedure

a. Deenergize and disconnect all equipment.
b. Annotate and affix DA label/form in accordance with TB 750-25.

## SECTION IV

CALIBRATION PROCESS FOR AC GENERATOR DETECTOR, MODEL 860A

## 11. Preliminary Instructions

a. The instructions outlined in paragraphs 11 and 12 are preparatory to the calibration process. Personnel should become familiar with the entire bulletin before beginning the calibration.
b. Items of equipment used in this procedure are referenced within the text by common name as listed in table 2.

## WARNING

HIGH VOLTAGE is used or exposed during the performance of this calibration. DEATH ON CONTACT may result if personnel fail to observe safety precautions. REDUCE OUTPUT(S) to minimum after each step within the performance check where applicable.

NOTE
Do not remove TI protective cover except when necessary for access to internal test points or adjustments. Reinstall protective cover immediately after completion of performance check or adjustment.

NOTE
Unless otherwise specified, all controls and control settings refer to the TI.

## 12. Equipment Setup

## CAUTION

Disconnect TI from ac power source when removing or reinstating TI protective cover.
a. Rotate GEN VOLTAGE control fully ccw (counterclockwise) to OFF.
b. Connect autotransformer to a 115 V ac (volt alternating current) source and adjust controls for a 115 V ac output.
c. Connect TI to autotransformer and turn GEN VOLTAGE control cw (clockwise) out of OFF position. Allow at least 15 minutes for equipment to warm-up and stabilize.

## 13. Generator Frequency and Detector Selectivity

## a. Performance Check

(1) Rotate GEN VOLTAGE control fully ccw to OFF.
(2) Connect lead from chassis to one end of R20 (fig. 2).


Figure 2. Ac generator detector - top interior view.
(3) Connect equipment as shown in figure 3 .
(4) Turn GEN VOLTAGE control cw out of OFF position. Allow at least 5 minutes for equipment to warm up and stabilize.
(5) Rotate DET GAIN control fully ccw.
(6) Adjust function/arbitrary generator for a 200 mV rms (millivolts root-meansquare) output with frequency at 1 kHz (kilohertz) and output impedance for 50 ohms .
(7) Move multimeter and cable from DET INPUT terminals to DET OUTPUT terminals.
(8) Fine tune function/arbitrary generator frequency control for peak indication on multimeter. Frequency counter will indicate between 990 and 1010 Hz (hertz).
(9) Adjust DET GAIN control between fully ccw and approximately one-fourth turn cw for a convenient multimeter indication. Record multimeter indication.
(10) Increase function/arbitrary generator frequency until multimeter indication is 30 dB (decibel) from indication recorded in (9) above. Frequency counter indication will be 2020 Hz or less.


Figure 3. Ac detector sensitivity and selectivity - equipment setup.
(11) Remove frequency counter and cable from equipment setup and lead and adapters connected in (2) above.
(12) Move cable from function/arbitrary generator output terminals and connect to TI GEN OUTPUT terminals.
(13) Adjust GEN VOLTAGE control for half-scale indication on multimeter.
(14) Adjust FREQUENCY ADJ contro (fig. 2) for peak indication on multimeter.
b. Adjustments. No further adjustments can be made.

## 14. Detector Sensitivity

a. Performance Check
(1) Connect TI DET INPUT and multimeter input terminals to function/arbitrary generator output terminal.
(2) Turn GEN VOLTAGE control ccw but not to OFF.
(3) Adjust function/arbitrary generator controls for a 100 mV rms output with frequency at 1 kHz .
(4) Adjust DET GAIN control for a convenient indication on TI null meter.
(5) Fine tune function/arbitrary generator frequency for peak indication on TI null meter.
(6) Decrease function/arbitrary generator signal output level by 20 dB .
(7) Adjust DET GAIN control for an indication of 4 (full scale) on TI null meter. DET GAIN control will be less than fully cw.
(8) Rotate DET GAIN control fully ccw.
(9) Adjust function/arbitrary generator for a 200 mV rms output with frequency at 1 kHz .
(10) Decrease function/arbitrary generator signal output level by 80 dB .
(11) Adjust DET GAIN control for a visible indication on NULL DETECTOR. DET GAIN control will be less than fully cw.
b. Adjustments. No adjustments can be made.

## 15. Final Procedure

a. Deenergize and disconnect all equipment.
b. Annotate and affix DA label/form in accordance with TB 750-25.

## SECTION V

CALIBRATION PROCESS FOR IMPEDANCE BRIDGE, MODELS 290A AND 290B

## 16. Preliminary Instructions

a. The instructions outlined in paragraphs 16 and 17 are preparatory to the calibration process. Personnel should become familiar with the entire bulletin before beginning the calibration.
b. Items of equipment used in this procedure are referenced within the text by common name as listed in table 2.

WARNING
HIGH VOLTAGE is used or exposed during the performance of this calibration. DEATH ON CONTACT may result if personnel fail to observe safety precautions. REDUCE OUTPUT(S) to minimum after each step within the performance check where applicable.

## NOTE

Do not remove TI protective cover except when necessary for access to internal test points or adjustments. Reinstall protective cover immediately after completion of performance check or adjustment.

NOTE
Unless otherwise specified, all controls and control settings refer to the TI.

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## 17. Equipment Setup

a. Disconnect and remove TI from impedance measuring system.
b. Connect TI to dc generator detector, using cable, shield, and ground plugs supplied with TI.
c. Turn dc generator detector GENERATOR POWER LIMIT control to $\mathbf{2 5}$ MILLIWATTS.
d. Press dc generator detector ON/OFF pushbutton to ON and allow at least 15 minutes for equipment to warm-up and stabilize.

## 18. Range Switch and Main Dial Tracking

## a. Performance Check

(1) Position controls as listed in (a) through (c) below:
(a) FUNCTION switch to $\mathbf{R}$.
(b) RANGE switch to $10^{-4} \mathbf{k} \Omega$.
(c) MAIN DIAL to $\mathbf{0 . 0 0 0 0}$.
(2) Connect TI UNKNOWN terminals $\mathbf{1}$ and $\mathbf{2}$ to one terminal of resistor standard no. 1, using two wires.
(3) Set dc generator detector GENERATOR RANGE switch to $\mathbf{1 0 0}$ and DETECTOR SENSITIVITY control fully ccw to CALIBRATED position.
(4) Position dc generator detector controls as listed in (a) through (c) below:
(a) DETECTOR RANGE switch to $\mathbf{1 0 0 0}$ VOLTS.
(b) GENERATOR OUTPUT +/OFF/- switch to + (positive).
(c) DETECTOR RANGE switch ccw for a convenient indication on dc generator detector, null meter.
(5) Adjust MAIN DIAL for a null indication on dc generator detector null meter.

NOTE
When dc generator detector null meter fluctuations are visible, determine average value for fluctuations and consider this value to be dc generator detector nun meter indication.
(6) Sit dc generator detector GENERATOR OUTPUT +/OFF/- switch to OFF and adjust DETECTOR ZERO control until null meter indicates 0 (zero).
(7) Repeat (4) (b) and (c) through (6) above until dc generator detector null meter indicates best null indication with GENERATOR OUTPUT +/OFF/- switch set to + (positive) and 0 (zero) with switch set to OFF.
(8) Set dc generator detector DETECTOR RANGE switch to $\mathbf{1 0 0 0}$ MILLIVOLTS.
(9) Convert MAIN DIAL and RANGE switch indications to resistance and record value.

## NOTE

A dash(-), in the position of a control indication, represents the number 10 in that position.
(10) Turn MAIN DIAL to $9.9(-) 00$.
(11) Connect TI UNKNOWN terminals 1 and 2 to potential terminals of resistor standard no. 1, using wire.
(12) Repeat (4) (b) and (c), and (5) through (9) above

## NOTE

When nominal value of resistor being measured is 1000 ohm or greater, subtraction of lead resistance is not required. Round off vernier control indications to nearest multiple of 10.

## NOTE

Minimum and maximum values listed are applicable when test report values equal nominal values. If test report value is different from nominal value, this difference must be combined with values recorded in (9) and (12) above.
(13) Subtract value recorded in (9) above from value recorded in (12) above. Resistance value obtained will be within limits specified in table 5 .
(14) Repeat technique of (11) through (13) above, using resistors, switch settings, and indications listed in table 5

## NOTE

Set dc generator detector GENERATOR RANGE switch to a setting that corresponds to 10 times nominal value of resistor connected to UNKNOWN.

Table 5. Range Switch Accuracy

| Resistor connected to UNKNOWN terminals common name (table 2) | Test instrument |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | RANGE <br> Switch |  | Resistance value obtained in paragraph 18 a above $(\Omega)$ |  |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Nominal } \\ \text { value } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | Position $(\Omega)$ | Min | Max |
| Resistor Standard No. 1 | 1 | $10^{-4} \mathrm{k}$ | 0.9990 | 1.0010 |
| Resistor Standard No. 2 | 10 | $10^{3} \mathrm{k}$ | 9.9950 | 10.0050 |
| Resistor Standard No. 3 | 100 | $10-{ }^{2} \mathrm{k}$ | 99.950 | 100.050 |
| Resistor Standard No. 4 | 1 k | $10-1{ }^{1}$ | 999.5 | 1000.5 |
| Resistor Standard No. 4 | 1 k | $1 \mathrm{k}^{2}$ | 999.5 | 1000.5 |
| Resistor Standard No. 5 | 10 k | $1 \mathrm{k}^{1}$ | 9.995 k | 10.005 k |
| Resistor Standard No. 5 | 10 k | $10 \mathrm{k}^{2}$ | 9.995 k | 10.005 k |
| Resistor Standard No. 6 | 100 k | $10 \mathrm{k}^{1}$ | 99.95 k | 100.05 k |
| Resistor Standard No. 6 | 100 k | $100 \mathrm{k}^{2}$ | 99.9 k | 100.1 k |

[^1]
## NOTE

Range switch on resistance bridge is not effective in the following equipment setup.
(15) Connect TI UNKNOWN terminal 1 to UNKNOWN terminal 4 of resistance measuring system.
(16) Connect TI UNKNOWN terminal 2 to GENERATOR terminal 2 of resistance measuring system.
(17) Set RANGE switch to $\mathbf{1} \mathbf{k} \Omega$ (kilohm).
(18) Set resistance measuring system dials to 001000.010.
(19) Turn MAIN DIAL to $\mathbf{0 . 9 ( - ) 0 0 .}$
(20) Repeat (4) (b) and (c) through (8) above. Adjust only the two least significant MAIN DIAL controls for best null indication. MAIN DIAL indication will be within limits specified in table 6.
(21) Repeat technique of (18) through (20) above, using settings and indications listed in table 6 .

Table 6. Most Significant Dial Calibration

| Resistance measuring system dial settings | Test instrument MAIN DIAL. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Initial settings | Indications when null is obtained |  |
|  |  | Min | Max |
| 001000.010 | 0.9(-)00 | 0.9994 | 0.9(-)06 |
| 002000.010 | $1.9(-) 00$ | 1.9989 | $1.9(-) 11$ |
| 003000.010 | $2.9(-) 00$ | 2.9984 | $2.9(-) 16$ |
| 004000.010 | 3.9(-)00 | 3.9979 | 3.9(-)21 |
| 005000.010 | 4.9(-)00 | 4.9974 | 4.9(-)26 |
| 006000.010 | $5.9(-) 00$ | 5.9969 | 5.9(-)31 |
| 007000.010 | $6.9(-) 00$ | 6.9964 | $6.9(-) 36$ |
| 008000.010 | $7.9(-) 00$ | 7.9959 | $7.9(-) 41$ |
| 009000.010 | 8.9(-)00 | 8.9954 | 8.9(-)46 |
| 010000.010 | $9.9(-) 00$ | 9.9949 | 9.9(-)51 |
| 011000.010 | 10.9(-)00 | 10.9944 | 10.9(-)56 |
| 012000.010 | 11.9(-)00 | 11.9939 | 11.9(-)61 |

(22) Set RANGE switch to $\mathbf{1 0} \mathbf{k} \Omega$.
(23) Set resistance measuring system dials to 001000.010.
(24) Turn MAIN DIAL to $\mathbf{0 . 0 9 ( - ) 0 .}$
(25) Repeat (4) (b) and (c) through (8) above. Adjust only the two least significant MAIN DIAL controls for best null indication. MAIN DIAL indication will be within limits specified in table 7
(26) Repeat technique of (23) through (25) above, using settings and indications listed in table 7.

Table 7. Second Most Significant Dial Calibration

| Resistance measuring system dial settings | Test instrument MAIN DIAL |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Initial settings | Indications when null is obtained |  |
|  |  | Min | Max |
| 001000.010 | 0.09(-)0 | 0.0998 | 0.09(-)2 |
| 002000.010 | 0.19(-)0 | 0.1998 | 0.19(-)2 |
| 003000.010 | 0.29(-)0 | 0.2997 | 0.29(-)3 |
| 004000.010 | 0.39(-)0 | 0.3997 | 0.39(-)3 |
| 005000.010 | 0.49(-)0 | 0.4996 | 0.49(-)4 |
| 006000.010 | 0.59(-)0 | 0.5996 | 0.59(-)4 |
| 007000.010 | 0.69(-)0 | 0.6995 | 0.69(-)5 |
| 008000.010 | 0.79(-)0 | 0.7995 | 0.79(-)5 |
| 009000.010 | 0.89(-)0 | 0.8994 | 0.8(-)06 |
| 010000.010 | 0.99(-)0 | 0.9994 | 0.9(-)06 |
| 011000.010 | $0 .(-) 9(-) 0$ | 0.(-)993 | $0 .(-)(-) 07$ |

(27) Set resistance measuring system dials to 000100.010.
(28) Turn MAIN DIAL to $\mathbf{0 . 0 0}$ (-)0.
(29) Repeat (4) (b) and (c) through (8) above. Adjust only the least significant MAIN DIAL control for best null indication. MAIN DIAL indication will be within limits specified in table 8 .
(30) Repeat technique of (27) through (29) above using settings and indications listed in table 8 .

Table 8. Third Most Significant Dial Calibration

| $*$ <br> Resistance measuring <br> system dial settings$\quad$Initial <br> settings | Test instrument MAIN DIAL <br> Indications when null <br> is obtained |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $0.00(-) 0$ | Min | Max |
|  | $0.01(-) 0$ | 0.0099 | $0.00(-) 1$ |
| 000300.010 | $0.02(-) 0$ | 0.0199 | $0.01(-) 1$ |
| 000400.010 | $0.03(-) 0$ | 0.0299 | $0.02(-) 1$ |
| 000500.010 | $0.04(-) 0$ | 0.0399 | $0.03(-) 1$ |
| 000600.010 | $0.05(-) 0$ | 0.0499 | $0.04(-) 1$ |
| 000700.010 | $0.06(-) 0$ | 0.0599 | $0.05(-) 1$ |
| 000800.010 | $0.07(-) 0$ | 0.0699 | $0.06(-) 1$ |
| 000900.010 | $0.08(-) 0$ | 0.0799 | $0.07(-) 1$ |
| 001000.010 | $0.09(-) 0$ | 0.0899 | $0.08(-) 1$ |
| 001100.010 | $0.9(-)(-) 0$ | 0.0998 | $0.09(-) 2$ |
|  |  | $0.9(-) 98$ | $0.9(-)(-) 2$ |

(31) Set RANGE switch to $\mathbf{1 0 0} \mathbf{~ k} \Omega$.
(32) Set resistance measuring system dials to 000100.010.
(33) Turn MAIN DIAL to 00010.
(34) Repeat (4) (b) and (c) through (8) above. Adjust only the least significant MAIN DIAL control for best null indication. MAIN DIAL indication will be within limits specified in table 9 .

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(35) Repeat technique (32) through (34) above, using settings and indications listed in table 9 .

Table 9. Fourth Most Significant Dial Calibration

| $*$ <br> Resistance measuring <br> system dial settings$\quad$Initial <br> settings | Test instrument MAIN DIAL |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 0.0010 | Min | Indications when null <br> is obtained |
|  | 0.0020 | 0.0009 | 0.0011 |
| 000200.010 | 0.0030 | 0.0019 | 0.0021 |
| 000300.010 | 0.0040 | 0.0029 | 0.0031 |
| 000400.010 | 0.0050 | 0.0039 | 0.0041 |
| 000500.010 | 0.0060 | 0.0049 | 0.0051 |
| 000600.010 | 0.0070 | 0.0059 | 0.0061 |
| 000700.010 | 0.0080 | 0.0069 | 0.0071 |
| 000800.010 | 0.0090 | 0.0079 | 0.9981 |
| 000900.010 | $0.00(-) 0$ | 0.0089 | 0.0091 |
| 001000.010 |  | 0.0099 | $0.00(-) 1$ |

b. Adjustments. No adjustments can be made.

## 19. Series Capacitance

## a. Performance Check

(1) Connect ac generator detector to TI, using terminal straps and shields provided with ac generator detector.
(2) Rotate ac generator detector DET GAIN control fully ccw.
(3) Turn ac generator detector GEN VOLTAGE control ccw but not to OFF. Allow at least 15 minutes for equipment to warm-up and stabilize.
(4) Position controls as listed in (a) through (e) below:
(a) FUNCTION switch to C SERIES.
(b) RANGE switch to $10^{-2} \mu \mathrm{~F}$.
(c) MAIN DIAL to $\mathbf{9 . 9 9 5 0}$.
(d) $\mathrm{D}-\mathrm{Q}$ multiplier switch to $\mathbf{. 0 0 1 X}$.
(e) $\mathbf{D}-\mathbf{Q}$ dial to $\mathbf{1 0}$.
(5) Connect capacitance standard to TI UNKNOWN terminals 1 and 2, using banana plugs provided with capacitance standard.
(6) Rotate ac generator detector GEN VOLTAGE control fully cw.
(7) Adjust ac generator detector DET GAIN control for a convenient indication on null meter.
(8) Alternately adjust MAIN DIAL and D-Q dial for a null indication on ac generator detector null meter.
(9) Repeat (7) and (8) above for best null indication on ac generator detector null meter.
(10) Convert MAIN DIAL and RANGE switch indications to capacitance using example below. If value obtained is not within $\pm(0.1 \%+1$ dial division) of capacitance standard test report value perform $\mathbf{b}$ (1) through (3) below.

EXAMPLE:
RANGE switch $=10^{-2} \mu \mathrm{~F}$
MAIN DIAL $=9.9842$
Capacitance $=9.9842 \times 10^{-2} \mu \mathrm{~F}$
$=0.099842 \mu \mathrm{~F}$
(11) Rotate ac generator detector DET GAIN control ccw.

## b. Adjustments

(1) Turn MAIN DIAL to indicate capacitance standard test report value.
(2) Remove cap (near D-Q ADJ terminals) covering internal adjustment. Adjust internal control and $\mathbf{D}-\mathbf{Q}$ dial for best null indication on ac generator detector null meter. Reinstall internal adjustment cover.
(3) Rotate ac generator detector DET GAIN control fully ccw.

## 20. Parallel Capacitance

## a. Performance Check

(1) Set FUNCTION switch to PARALLEL C.
(2) Connect capacitance standard to TI UNKNOWN terminals 1 and 2 and connect resistance standard no. 1 to capacitance standard terminals.
(3) Adjust resistance standard controls to 1,000 ohms.
(4) Turn MAIN DIAL to $\mathbf{9 . 9 9 0 0}$ and D-Q multiplier switch to $\mathbf{1 X}$.
(5) Adjust ac generator detector DET GAIN control for a convenient indication on null meter.
(6) Alternately adjust MAIN DIAL and D-Q dial for a null indication on ac generator detector null meter.
(7) Rotate generator detector DET GAIN control fully ccw.
b. Adjustments. No adjustments can be made.

## 21. D-Q Dial Linearity

a. Performance Check
(1) Position controls as listed in (a) through (d) below:
(a) FUNCTION switch to C SERIES.
(b) RANGE switch to $10^{-2} \mu \mathrm{~F}$.
(c) MAIN DIAL to $\mathbf{1 0 . 0 0 0 0}$.
(d) D-Q multiplier switch to .001X.
(2) Connect capacitance standard to TI UNKNOWN terminals $\mathbf{1}$ and 2.
(3) Adjust D-Q dial for best null indication on ac generator detector meter.
(4) Record D-Q dial indication and subtract from all subsequent measurements.
(5) Connect capacitance standard and resistance standard no. 1 in series, and connect to TI UNKNOWN terminals $\mathbf{1}$ and 2.
(6) Adjust resistance standard controls to 15.0 ohms.
(7) Adjust ac generator detector DET GAIN control for a convenient indication on null detector.

## NOTE

A broad undefined change corresponding to MAIN DIAL change in normal.
(8) Alternately adjust MAIN DIAL and D-Q dial for a null indication on ac generator detector null meter.
(9) Repeat (7) and (8) above for best null indication on null meter. D-Q dial will indicate within limits specified in table 10
(10) Rotate ac generator detector DET GAIN control fully ccw
(11) Repeat technique of (6) through (10) above, using settings and indications listed in table 10.

Table 10. D-Q Dial Linearity

| Test instrument <br> D-Q switch <br> settings | Resistance standard <br> indications <br> (ohms) | Test instrument D-Q dial indications |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 15.0 | Min | Max |
| .001 X | 31.8 | 9 | 11 |
| .001 X | 47.7 | 19 | 21 |
| .001 X | 63.7 | 29 | 31 |
| .001 X | 79.6 | 39 | 41 |
| .001 X | 96.5 | 49 | 51 |
| .001 X | 111.4 | 59 | 61 |
| .001 X | 127.3 | 69 | 71 |
| .001 X | 143.2 | 79 | 81 |
| .001 X | 159.2 | 89 | 91 |
| .001 X | 159 | 99 | 101 |
| .01 X | 318 | 9 | 11 |
| .01 X | 477 | 19 | 21 |
| .01 X | 637 | 29 | 31 |
| .01 X | 796 | 39 | 41 |
| .01 X | 955 | 49 | 51 |
| .01 X |  | 59 | 61 |

Table 10. D-Q Dial Linearity- Continued

| Test instrument <br> D-Q switch <br> settings | Resistance standard <br> Indications <br> (ohms) | Test instrument D-Q dial indications |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Min | Max |
| .01 X | 1114 | 69 | 71 |
| .01 X | 1273 | 79 | 81 |
| .01 X | 1432 | 89 | 91 |
| .01 X | 1592 | 99 | 101 |
| .1 X | 1.59 k | 9 | 11 |
| .1 X | 3.18 k | 19 | 21 |
| .1 X | 4.77 k | 29 | 31 |
| .1 X | 6.37 k | 39 | 41 |
| .1 X | 7.96 k | 49 | 51 |
| .1 X | 9.55 k | 59 | 61 |
| .1 X | 11.14 k | 69 | 71 |
| .1 X | 12.73 k | 79 | 81 |
| .1 X | 14.32 k | 89 | 91 |
| .1 X | 15.92 k | 99 | 101 |

b. Adjustments. No adjustments can be made.

## 22. Series Inductance

a. Performance Check
(1) Position controls as listed in (a) through (c) below:
(a) FUNCTION switch to SERIES L.
(b) RANGE switch to $\mathbf{1 0}^{-\mathbf{1}} \mathrm{H}$.
(c) MAIN DIAL to $\mathbf{1 . 0 0 0 0}$.
(2) Connect fixed inductance standard to TI UNKNOWN terminals $\mathbf{1}$ and 2.
(3) Adjust ac generator detector DET GAIN control for a convenient indication on null meter.
(4) Adjust MAIN DIAL and D-Q dial for null indication on ac generator detector null meter.
(5) Repeat (3) and (4) above for best null indication on null meter.
(6) Convert MAIN DIAL and RANGE switch indications to inductance. Results obtained will be within $\pm(0.1 \%+1$ dial division $)$ of induction test report value.
(7) Rotate ac generator detector DET GAIN control fully ccw.
b. Adjustments. No adjustments can be made.

## 23. Parallel Inductance

## a. Performance Check

(1) Set D-Q multiplier switch to .01X and FUNCTION switch to L PARALLEL.
(2) Adjust ac generator detector DET GAIN control for a convenient indication on null meter.
(3) Alternately adjust MAIN DIAL and D-Q dial for a null indication on ac generator detector meter.
(4) Repeat (2) and (3) above as required. It will be possible to obtain a sharp null on null detector.
(5) Rotate ac generator detector DET GAIN and GEN VOLTAGE controls fully ccw.
b. Adjustments. No adjustments can be made.

## 24. Final Procedure

a. Deenergize and disconnect all equipment.
b. Annotate and affix DA label/form in accordance with TB 750-25.

## SECTION VI

CALIBRATION PROCESS FOR DC GENERATOR DETECTOR MODEL 801

## 25. Preliminary Instructions

a. The instructions outlined in paragraphs 25 and 26 are preparatory to the calibration process. Personnel should become familiar with the entire bulletin before beginning the calibration.
b. Items of equipment used in this procedure are referenced within the text by common name as listed in table 2.

## WARNING

HIGH VOLTAGE is used or exposed during the performance of this calibration. DEATH ON CONTACT may result if personnel fail to observe safety precautions. REDUCE OUTPUT(S) to minimum after each step within the performance check where applicable.

NOTE
Do not remove TI protective cover except when necessary for access to internal test points. or adjustments. Reinstall protective cover immediately after completion of performance check or adjustment.

## NOTE

Unless otherwise specified, all controls and control settings refer to the TI.

## 26. Equipment Setup

a. Disconnect TI from impedance measuring system.
b. Connect autotransformer to a 115 V ac source and adjust controls for a 115 V output.
c. Connect TI to autotransformer.
d. Press ON/OFF pushbutton to ON and allow at least 15 minutes for equipment to warm-up and stabilize.
e. Press ON/OFF pushbutton to OFF. After 1 minute adjust TI meter mechanical zero adjustment as necessary to position pointer on 0 (zero).

## 27. Generator Output Voltage

## a. Performance Check

(1) Press ON/OFF pushbutton to $\mathbf{O N}$ and allow at least 5 minutes for equipment to warm-up and stabilize.
(2) Connect positive terminal of multimeter to TI GENERATOR OUTPUT terminal 1.
(3) Connect negative terminal of multimeter to TI GENERATOR OUTPUT terminal 2.
(4) Turn GENERATOR POWER LIMIT control to $\mathbf{1 0 0 0}$ MILLIWATTS.
(5) Set GENERATOR RANGE switch to 2 V .

NOTE
Polarity of voltage at terminal 1 corresponds to GENERATOR OUTPUT switch setting.
(6) Set GENERATOR OUTPUT +/OFF/- switch to + (positive). Multimeter will indicate within limits specified in table 11.
(7) Set GENERATOR OUTPUT +/OFF/- switch to OFF.
(8) Repeat technique of (4) through (6) above, using settings and indications listed in table 11.
b. Adjustments. No adjustments can be made.

Table 11. Dc Generator Output Voltage

| Test instrument <br> GENERATOR RANGE <br> switch positions <br> $(\mathrm{V})$ | Multimeter indications <br> $(\mathrm{V}$ dc) |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Min | Max |
| 2 | 1.6 | 2.4 |
| 6 | 5.0 | 7.6 |
| 20 | 16 | 24 |
| 60 | 50 | 76 |
| 200 | 160 | 240 |
| 600 | 500 | 760 |
| $2^{1}$ | -1.6 | -2.4 |

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## 28. Null Detector (Range Accuracy)

## a. Performance Check

(1) Connect lead between TI DETECTOR INPUT terminals $\mathbf{1}$ and 2.
(2) Rotate DETECTOR SENSITIVITY control fully ccw to CALIBRATED position.
(3) Set DETECTOR RANGE switch to $\mathbf{3}$ MICROVOLTS.

NOTE
When TI meter fluctuations are visible, determine average value for fluctuations and consider this value to be meter indication.
(4) Adjust DETECTOR ZERO control for a 0 (zero) indication on TI meter.
(5) Set DETECTOR RANGE switch to $\mathbf{1 0 0 0}$ indicate 0 (zero) or less than one minor division on upper scale, perform $\mathbf{b}$ (1) below.

NOTE
When switching transients are visible (abrupt changes in meter indications), allow indications to stabilize before obtaining final indication.
(6) Connect equipment as shown in figure 4.
(7) Turn voltage divider dials to .0010000.
(8) Adjust calibrator output controls to 0 (zero) and set TI POWER switch to ON.
(9) Set DETECTOR RANGE switch to $\mathbf{3}$ MICROVOLTS.


Figure 4. Dc detector voltage range calibration - equipment setup.
(10) Adjust DETECTOR ZERO control, if necessary, for a 0 (zero) indication on TI meter.
(11) Adjust calibrator controls for a $3 \mu \mathrm{~V}$ (microvolt) indication on TI meter. If calibrator does not indicate within limits specified in table 12, perform $\mathbf{b}$ (2) below.
(12) Adjust calibrator controls for minimum output.
(13) Repeat technique of (9) through (12) above, using settings and indications listed in table 12. If calibrator indications are not within limits specified, perform appropriate adjustments listed in table 12.
b. Adjustments
(1) Adjust A1R14 1V ZERO (fig. 5) for a 0 (zero) indication on TI meter.
(2) Adjust calibrator controls for a 0.003000 V output and adjust A1R41 $3 \mu \mathrm{~V}$ (fig. 5) for a $3 \mu \mathrm{~V}$ indication on TI meter (R).

Table 12. Meter Accuracy (10 V to 1000 V)

| Test instrument |  | Calibrator indication (volts dc) |  | Adjustments |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| DETECTOR RANGE switch | Meter indication |  |  | Control | Calibrator |
| position |  | Min | Max | (fig. 5) | setting |
| 3 MICROVOLTS | $(\mu \mathrm{V})$ | 00.00275 | 00.00325 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { A1R41 (R) } \\ & 3 \mu \mathrm{~V} \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | 0.003 V |
| 10 MICROVOLTS | 10 | 00.00940 | 00.01060 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { A1R42 (R) } \\ & 10 \mu \mathrm{~V} \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | 10 V |
| 30 MICROVOLTS | 30 | 00.02840 | 00.03160 | -- - | --- |
| 100 MICROVOLTS | 100 | 00.09490 | 00.10510 | --- | --- |
| 300 MICROVOLTS | 300 | 00.28490 | 00.31510 | --- | --- |
| 1000 MICROVOLTS | 1000 | 00.94990 | 01.05010 | $\begin{aligned} & \hline \text { A1R43 (R) } \\ & 1 \mathrm{mV} \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $1000 \mu \mathrm{~V}$ |
| 3 MILLIVOLTS ${ }^{1}$ | $\begin{gathered} \hline(\mathrm{mV}) \\ 3 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | 0.002850 | 0.003150 | - - | --- |
| 10 MILLIVOLTS | 10 | 0.009500 | 0.010500 | --- | --- |
| 30 MILLIVOLTS | 30 | 0.028500 | 0.031500 | --- | --- |
| 100 MILLIVOLTS | 100 | 0.095000 | 0.105000 | --- | --- |
| 100 MILLLVOLTS | 80 | 0.075000 | 0.08500 | --- | --- |
| 100 MILLLVOLTS | 60 | 0.055000 | 0.065000 | --- | --- |
| 100 MILLLVOLTS | 40 | 0.035000 | 0.045000 | --- | --- |
| 100 MILLIVOLTS | 20 | 0.015000 | 0.025000 | --- | --- |
| 300 MILLIVOLTS | 300 | 0.285000 | 0.315000 | --- | --- |
| 1000 MILLIVOLTS | 1000 | 0.950000 | 1.050000 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { A1R44 (R) } \end{aligned}$ | $1 \mu \mathrm{~V}$ |
| 3 VOLTS | $\begin{gathered} \hline \mathrm{V}) \\ 3 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | 002.8500 | 003.1500 | --- | -- |
| 10 VOLTS | 10 | 009.5000 | 010.5000 | -- | - |
| 30 VOLTS | 30 | 028.5000 | 031.5000 | -- | --- |
| 100 VOLTS | 100 | 095.0000 | 105.0000 | --- | --- |
| 300 VOLTS |  | 285.0000 | 315.0000 | -- | --- |
| 1000 VOLTS | 1000 | 950.0000 | X50.0000 | -- | - - |

${ }^{1}$ When DETECTOR RANGE switch is set to $\mathbf{3}$ MILLIVOLTS or greater, connect calibrator OUTPUT terminals to TI DET INPUT terminals $\mathbf{1}$ and 2.
${ }^{2}$ Reverse leads to check neg detection on this position only.


Figure 5. Dc generator detector - rear interior view - adjustment locations.

## 29. Final Procedure

a. Deenergize and disconnect all equipment.
b. Annotate and affix DA label/form in accordance with TB 750-25.

## SECTION VII

CALIBRATION PROCESS FOR AC/DC GENERATOR DETECTOR, MODEL 865A

## 30. Preliminary Instructions

a. The instructions outlined in paragraphs 30 and 31 are preparatory to the calibration process. Personnel should become familiar with the entire bulletin before beginning the calibration.
b. Items of equipment used in this procedure are referenced within the text by common name as listed in table 2.

WARNING
HIGH VOLTAGE is used or exposed during the performance of this calibration. DEATH ON CONTACT may result if personnel fail to observe safety precautions. REDUCE OUTPUT(S) to minimum after each step within the performance check where applicable.

## NOTE

Do not remove TI protective cover except when necessary for access to internal test points or adjustments. Reinstall protective cover immediately after completion of performance check or adjustment.

NOTE
Unless otherwise specified, all controls and control settings refer to TI.

## 31. Equipment Setup

a. Connect TI to autotransformer.
b. Connect autotransformer to a 115 V ac source and adjust controls for a 115 V ac output.
c. If necessary, adjust mechanical zero-adjust screw, located below TI meter face, for a 0 (zero) indication on TI meter.
d. Position controls as listed in (1) through (8) below:
(1) FREQUENCY switch to DC.
(2) GENERATOR ON/OFF switch to OFF.
(3) GENERATOR $\pm$ Polarity switch to + (positive)
(4) GENERATOR POWER LIMIT control to 0 (zero).
(5) DETECTOR SENSITIVITY HIGH/LOW switch to HIGH.
(6) DETECTOR SENSITIVITY control fully cw.
(7) DETECTOR ZERO control on midrange.
(8) DETECTOR LOG/LIN switch to LIN.
e. Connect lead between TI DETECTOR DC INPUT terminals $\mathbf{1}$ and 2.
f. Press ON/OFF pushbutton to $\mathbf{O N}$ and allow at least 5 minutes for equipment to warm-up and stabilize.
g. If TI meter does not indicate 0 (zero) adjust R10 (fig. 6) for a 0 (zero) indication.
h. Rotate DETECTOR SENSITIVITY control fully ccw.
i. Set DETECTOR SENSITIVITY HIGH/LOW switch to LOW. If TI meter does not indicate 0 (zero), adjust R19 AC ZERO (fig. 6) for a 0 (zero) indication.
j. Repeat $\mathbf{d}$ (5) and (6) and $\mathbf{g}$ through $\mathbf{i}$ above until TI meter indicates 0 (zero) in $\mathbf{g}$ and $\mathbf{i}$.
$\mathbf{k}$. Remove lead connected in e above.


Figure 6. Model 865A - rear internal view.

## 32. Ac Generator

## a. Performance Check

(1) Set FREQUENCY switch to $\mathbf{1} \mathbf{k H z}$ and rotate GENERATOR POWER LIMIT control fully cw.
(2) Connect multimeter and frequency counter to TI GENERATOR AC OUTPUT terminals 1 and 2.
(3) Set GENERATOR ON/OFF switch to ON. If multimeter does not indicate at least 6 V ac, perform $\mathbf{b}$ (1) below. If frequency counter does not indicate between 990 and $1,010 \mathrm{~Hz}$ (hertz), perform $\mathbf{b}$ (2) below.

## b. Adjustments (fig. 6)

(1) Adjust R6 for a 6 V ac indication on multimeter (R).
(2) Adjust C 6 for a 1 kHz indication on frequency counter (R).

## 33. Ac Balance

## a. Performance Check

(1) Press ON/OFF pushbutton to OFF and adjust DETECTOR SENSITIVITY control to midrange.
(2) Connect fixed resistor directly across TI GENERATOR AC OUTPUT terminals 1 and 2.
(3) Connect TI GENERATOR AC OUTPUT terminal 2 to TI DETECTOR AC INPUT terminal 2.
(4) Press ON/OFF pushbutton to ON. Adjust R14 (fig. 6) until meter indicates null (low point, not zero).
(5) Set GENERATOR $\pm$ polarity switch alternately between + (positive) and (negative). If TI meter indication is not within one minor division in either position, perform $\mathbf{b}$ below.
b. Adjustments (fig. 6). Set GENERATOR $\pm$ polarity switch alternately between + (positive) and - (negative) while adjusting R14 for same TI meter indication in either position.

## 34. Ac Detector Sensitivity

## a. Performance Check

(1) Connect function/arbitrary generator 50 -ohm output terminal to TI DETECTOR AC INPUT terminals 1 and 2, using cable and termination.
(2) Adjust function/arbitrary generator controls for a $100 \mu \mathrm{~V}$ output with frequency at 1 kHz .
(3) Set DETECTOR SENSITIVITY HIGH/LOW switch to HIGH and rotate DETECTOR SENSITIVITY control fully cw. If TI meter does not indicate full scale, perform $\mathbf{b}$ below.
(4) Set DETECTOR SENSITIVITY HIGH/LOW switch to LOW.
(5) Adjust function/arbitrary generator controls for a 10 mV output. TI meter will indicate full scale or near full scale.
b. Adjustments. Adjust R15 GAIN (fig. 6) for a full-scale indication on TI meter.

## 35. Final Procedure

a. Deenergize and disconnect all equipment.
b. Annotate and affix DA label/form in accordance with TB 750-25.

CALIBRATION PROCESS FOR KELVIN RESISTANCE BRIDGE, MODEL SP2979

## 36. Preliminary Instructions

a. The instructions outlined in paragraphs 36 and 37 are preparatory to the calibration process. Personnel should become familiar with the entire bulletin before beginning the calibration.

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b. Items of equipment used in this procedure are referenced within the text by common name as listed in table 2 .

## WARNING

HIGH VOLTAGE is used or exposed during the performance of this calibration. DEATH ON CONTACT may result if personnel fail to observe safety precautions. REDUCE OUTPUT(S) to minimum after each step within the performance check where applicable.

## NOTE

Do not remove TI protective cover except when necessary for access to internal test points or adjustments. Reinstall protective cover immediately after completion of performance check or adjustment.

## NOTE

To simplify instructions, the combination of dc generator detector and kelvin resistance bridge will be referred to as TI.

## 37. Equipment Setup

a. Connect TI to autotransformer.
b. Connect autotransformer to a 115 V ac source and adjust controls for a 115 V ac output.
c. Connect equipment as shown in figure 7 .


Figure 7. Decade linearization - equipment set.
d. Position controls as listed in (1) through (8) below:
(1) GENERATOR OUTPUT +/OFF/- switch to OFF.
(2) GENERATOR POWER LIMIT control to $\mathbf{1 0 0}$ MILLIWATTS.
(3) GENERATOR RANGE, switch to $10 \mathrm{k} \Omega$.
(4) DETECTOR RANGE switch to 30 MICROVOLTS.
(5) MULTIPLIER switch to 1X STANDARD.
(6) DEVIATION RANGE switch to $\mathbf{+ 0 . 1} \mathbf{~ p p m}$.
(7) DEVIATION dial to X0 (verify that index is aligned with 0 (zero).
(8) Resistance decade dials to 009999.
e. Adjust resistance standard no. 1 to $10,000.00$ ohms.

## 38. Deviation Calibration

a. Performance Check
(1) Position controls as listed in (a) through (c) below:
(a) DETECTOR ZERO control for a null indication on TI meter.
(b) DETECTOR RANGE switch to $\mathbf{3 0}$ MILLIVOLTS.
(c) GENERATOR OUTPUT +/OFF/- switch to + (positive).
(2) Adjust resistance decade dials for a null indication on TI meter while decreasing DETECTOR RANGE switch to $\mathbf{3 0}$ MICROVOLTS.
(3) Position controls as fisted in (a) through (d) below:
(a) DETECTOR RANGE switch to 30 MILLIVOLTS.
(b) GENERATOR OUTPUT +/OFF/- switch to OFF.
(c) FUNCTION switch to LEAD ADJ.
(d) GENERATOR OUTPUT +/OFF/- switch to + (positive).
(4) Adjust LEAD ADJ control for a null indication on TI meter while decreasing DETECTOR RANGE switch to 30 MICROVOLTS.
(5) Position controls as listed in (a) through (d) below:
(a) DETECTOR RANGE switch to 30 MILLIVOLTS.
(b) GENERATOR OUTPUT +/OFF/- switch to OFF.
(c) FUNCTION switch to YOKE ADJ.
(d) GENERATOR OUTPUT +/OFF/- switch to + (positive).
(6) Adjust YOKE ADJ control for a null indication on TI meter while decreasing DETECTOR RANGE switch to $\mathbf{3 0}$ MICROVOLTS.
(7) Position controls as fisted in (a) through (d) below:
(a) DETECTOR RANGE switch to 30 MILLIVOLTS.
(b) GENERATOR OUTPUT +/OFF/- switch to OFF.
(c) FUNCTION switch to NORMAL.
(d) GENERATOR OUTPUT +/OFF/- switch to + (positive).
(8) Adjust resistance decade dials for a null indication on TI meter while decreasing DETECTOR RANGE switch to 30 MICROVOLTS.
(9) Set DEVIATION RANGE switch to $\boldsymbol{+ 1} \mathbf{~ p p m}$ and DEVIATION dial to X0. If TI meter does not indicate a null, perform $\mathbf{b}$ (1) below.
(10) Set DETECTOR RANGE switch to 300 MICROVOLTS and DEVIATION RANGE switch to $\mathbf{+ . 0 0 1 \%}$. If TI meter does not indicate a null, perform $\mathbf{b}$ (2) below.
(11) Set DETECTOR RANGE switch to 3 MILLIVOLTS and DEVIATION RANGE switch to $\mathbf{+ . 0 1 \%}$. If TI does not indicate a null, perform $\mathbf{b}$ (3) below.
(12) Set DETECTOR RANGE switch to 30 MILLIVOLTS and GENERATOR OUTPUT +/OFF/ - switch to OFF.

## b. Adjustments

## NOTE

Remove upper CALIBRATION TRIMMERS cover to gain access to adjustments.
(1) Adjust RANGE 1 trimmer for a null indication on TI meter (R).
(2) Adjust RANGE 10 trimmer for a null indication on TI meter (R).
(3) Adjust RANGE 100 trimmer for a null indication on TI meter (R).

## 39. 100 Ohm Decade Linearization

## a. Performance Check

(1) Position controls as listed in (a) through (d) below:
(a) MULTIPLIER switch to 100 X STANDARD.
(b) DEVIATION RANGE switch to $\mathbf{+ 0 . 1} \mathbf{~ p p m}$.
(c) DEVIATION dial to X0.
(d) Resistance decade dials to 0000TEN0.01(00).
(2) Adjust DETECTOR ZERO control for a null indication on TI meter while decreasing DETECTOR RANGE switch to 3 MICROVOLTS (most sensitive range).
(3) Set DETECTOR RANGE switch to $\mathbf{1 0 0 0}$ MICROVOLTS and GENERATOR OUTPUT +/OFF/- switch to + (positive).
(4) Adjust resistance standard no. 1 for a null indication on TI meter while decreasing DETECTOR RANGE switch to $\mathbf{3}$ MICROVOLTS (most sensitive range).

NOTE
If null indication cannot be obtained using resistance standard, adjust DEVIATION dial to complete null indication.
(5) Position controls as listed in (a) through (d) below:
(a) GENERATOR OUTPUT +/OFF/- switch to OFF.
(b) DETECTOR RANGE switch to $\mathbf{1 0 0 0}$ MICROVOLTS.
(c) FUNCTION switch to LEAD ADJ.
(d) GENERATOR OUTPUT +/OFF/- switch to + (positive).
(6) Adjust LEAD ADJ control for a null indication on TI meter while decreasing DETECTOR RANGE switch to $\mathbf{3}$ MICROVOLTS (most sensitive ranger).
(7) Position controls as listed in (a) through (d) below:
(a) GENERATOR OUTPUT +/OFF/- switch to OFF.
(b) DETECTOR RANGE switch to $\mathbf{1 0 0 0}$ MICROVOLTS.
(c) FUNCTION switch to YOKE ADJ.
(d) GENERATOR OUTPUT +/OFF/- switch to + (positive).
(8) Adjust YOKE ADJ control for a null indication on TI meter while decreasing DETECTOR RANGE switch to $\mathbf{3}$ MICROVOLTS (most sensitive range).
(9) Position controls as listed in (a) through (c) below:
(a) GENERATOR OUTPUT +/OFF/- switch to OFF.
(b) DETECTOR RANGE switch to 1000 MICROVOLTS.
(c) FUNCTION switch to NORMAL.
(10) Repeat (2) through (9) above until no further null adjustment is required.
(11) Turn resistance decade dials to 000100.01(00) and set GENERATOR OUTPUT +/OFF/- switch to + (positive).
(12) Decrease DETECTOR RANGE switch setting until 3 MICROVOLTS range is reached or until a full-scale indication is obtained on TI meter. If TI meter does not indicate null on 3 MICROVOLTS range, perform $\mathbf{b}$ below.
(13) Set GENERATOR OUTPUT +/OFF/- switch to OFF and DEVIATION dial to X0.
(14) Repeat (3) through (5) (b) and (11) through (13) above, using resistance standard and resistance dial settings listed in table 13. If TI meter does not indicate null on 3 MICROVOLTS range, perform appropriate adjustment listed in table 13.

Table 13. 100 Ohm Decade Linearization

|  | Resistance standard <br> nominal resistance <br> $(\mathrm{k} \Omega)$ | Resistance decade <br> dial settings ${ }^{1}$ |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Adjustments <br> (behind lower calibration) <br> trimmer cover) |  |  |
| 1 | 20 |  | 10 ohms | --- |
| 2 | -- | 2 | TEN | $100 \Omega-2(\mathrm{R})$ |
| 3 | 30 | 2 | 0 | --- |
| 4 | -- | 3 | TEN | $100 \Omega-3(\mathrm{R})$ |

Table 13. 100 Ohm Decade Linearization - Continued

| Step | Resistance standard nominal resistance (k $\Omega$ ) | Test instrument |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Resistance decade dial settings ${ }^{1}$ |  | Adjustments(behind lower calibration)trimmer cover) |
|  |  | 100 ohms | 10 ohms |  |
| 5 | 40 | 3 | TEN | --- |
| 6 | --- | 4 | 0 | $100 \Omega-4(\mathrm{R})$ |
| 7 | 50 | 4 | TEN | --- |
| 8 | -- | 5 | 0 | $100 \Omega-5(\mathrm{R})$ |
| 9 | 60 | 5 | TEN | - - |
| 10 | - - | 6 | 0 | $100 \Omega-6$ (R) |
| 11 | 70 | 6 | TEN | - |
| 12 | -- | 7 | 0 | $100 \Omega-7(\mathrm{R})$ |
| 13 | 80 | 7 | TEN | --- |
| 14 | -- | 8 | 0 | $100 \Omega-8(\mathrm{R})$ |
| 15 | 90 | 8 | TEN | -- |
| 16 | -- | 9 | 0 | $100 \Omega-9(\mathrm{R})$ |
| 17 | 100 | 9 | TEN | --- |
| 18 | --- | 10 | 0 | $100 \Omega-10$ (R) |

${ }^{1}$ Other resistance decade dials remain as previously positioned.
b. Adjustments. Set DETECTOR RANGE switch to 3 MICROVOLTS and adjust 100fl-1 trimmer for a null indication on TI meter (R).

NOTE
Remove lower calibration trimmers cover to gain access to adjustments.
40. 1,000 Ohm Decade Linearization

## a. Performance Check

(1) Set MULTIPLIER switch to $\mathbf{1 0} \mathbf{X}$ STANDARD and resistance decade dials to 000(TEN)00.01(00).
(2) Adjust resistance standard no. 1 to $10 \mathrm{k} \Omega$.
(3) Set DETECTOR RANGE switch to 3 MICROVOLTS and adjust DETECTOR ZERO control for a null indication on TI meter.
(4) Set DETECTOR RANGE switch to 1000 MICROVOLTS and GENERATOR OUTPUT +/OFF/- switch to + (positive).
(5) Adjust resistance standard no. 1 for a null indication on TI meter while decreasing DETECTOR RANGE switch to 10 MICROVOLTS.

NOTE
If null indication cannot be obtained using resistance standard no. 1, adjust DEVIATION dial to complete null indication.
(6) Position controls as listed in (a) through (e) below:
(a) GENERATOR OUTPUT +/OFF/- switch to OFF.
(b) DETECTOR RANGE switch to $\mathbf{1 0 0 0}$ MICROVOLTS.
(c) 1 k OHMS resistance decade dial to 1 .
(d) 100 OHMS resistance decade dial to 0 .
(e) GENERATOR OUTPUT +/OFF/- switch to + (positive).
(7) Decrease DETECTOR RANGE switch setting until 10 MICROVOLTS range is reached or until a full-scale indication is obtained on TI meter. If TI meter does not indicate null on $\mathbf{1 0}$ MICROVOLTS range, perform $\mathbf{b}$ below.
(8) Set GENERATOR OUTPUT +/OFF/- switch to OFF and DEVIATION dial to X0.
(9) Repeat (3) through (8) above using resistance standard and resistance decade dial settings listed in table 14. If TI meter does not indicate null on 10 MICROVOLTS range, perform appropriate adjustment listed in table 14.

Table 14. 1,000-Ohm Decade Linearization

| Step | Resistance standard no. 1 nominal resistance (k $\Omega$ ) | Test instrument |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Resistance decade dial settings ${ }^{1}$ |  | Adjustments(behind lower calibration)trimmer cover) |
|  |  | 1k ohm | 100 ohms |  |
| 1 | 20 | 1 | TEN | -- - |
| 2 | -- | 2 | 0 | $1000 \Omega-2(\mathrm{R})$ |
| 3 | 30 | 2 | TEN | - - |
| 4 | -- | 3 | 0 | $1000 \Omega-3$ (R) |
| 5 | 40 | 3 | TEN | -- |
| 6 | -- | 4 | 0 | $1000 \Omega-4(\mathrm{R})$ |
| 7 | 50 | 4 | TEN | - - |
| 8 | --- | 5 | 0 | $1000 \Omega-5$ (R) |
| 9 | 60 | 5 | TEN | - - |
| 10 | - - | 6 | 0 | $1000 \Omega-6$ (R) |
| 11 | 70 | 6 | TEN | - - |
| 12 | --- | 7 | 0 | $1000 \Omega-7(\mathrm{R})$ |
| 13 | 80 | 7 | TEN | -- |
| 14 | -- | 8 | 0 | $1000 \Omega-8$ (R) |
| 15 | 90 | 8 | TEN | $\cdots$ |
| 16 | -- | 9 | 0 | $1000 \Omega-9(\mathrm{R})$ |
| 17 | 100 | 9 | TEN | -- |
| 18 | --- | 10 | 0 | $1000 \Omega-10$ (R) |

${ }^{1}$ Other resistance decade dials remain as previously positioned.
b. Adjustments. Set DETECTOR RANGE switch to 10 MICROVOLTS and adjust $1000 \Omega 1$ trimmer for a null indication on TI meter (R).

NOTE
Remove lower CALIBRATION TRIMMERS cover to gain access to adjustments.

## 41. 10,000 Ohm Decade Linearization

## a. Performance Check

(1) Set MULTIPLIER switch to $1 \mathbf{X}$ STANDARD and resistance decade dials to 00(TEN)000.01(00).
(2) Adjust resistance standard no. 1 to $10 \mathrm{k} \Omega$.
(3) Set DETECTOR RANGE switch to 3 MICROVOLTS and adjust DETECTOR ZERO control for a null indication on TI meter.
(4) Set DETECTOR RANGE switch to 1000 MICROVOLTS and GENERATOR OUTPUT +/OFF/- switch to + (positive).
(5) Adjust resistance standard no. 1 for a null indication on TI meter while decreasing DETECTOR RANGE switch to 30 MICROVOLTS.

## NOTE

If null indication cannot be obtained using resistance standard, adjust DEVIATION dial to complete null indication.
(6) Position controls as listed in (a) through (e) below:
(a) GENERATOR OUTPUT +/OFF/- switch to OFF.
(b) DETECTOR RANGE switch to $\mathbf{1 0 0 0}$ MICROVOLTS.
(c) 10 k ohms resistance decade dial to 1 .
(d) 1 k ohms resistance decade dial to 0 (zero).
(e) GENERATOR OUTPUT +/OFF/- switch to + (positive).
(7) Decrease DETECTOR RANGE switch setting until 30 MICROVOLTS range is reached or until a full-scale indication is obtained on TI meter. If TI meter does not indicate null on $\mathbf{3 0}$ MICROVOLTS range, perform $\mathbf{b}$ below.
(8) Set GENERATOR OUTPUT +/OFF/- switch to OFF and DEVIATION dial to X0.
(9) Repeat (3) through (8) above, using resistance standard no. 1 and resistance decade dial settings listed in table 15. If TI meter does not indicate null on $\mathbf{3 0}$ MICROVOLTS range, perform appropriate adjustment listed ir table 15.

Table 15. 10,000 Ohm Decade Linearization

| Step | Resistance standard nominal resistance$(\mathrm{k} \Omega)$ | Test instrument |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Resistance decade dial settings ${ }^{1}$ (ohms) |  | Adjustments (behind lower calibration trimmers cover) |
|  |  | 10k | 1k |  |
| 1 | 20 | 1 | TEN | --- |
| 2 | - - | 2 | 0 | $10 \mathrm{~K} \Omega-2$ (R) |
| 3 | 30 | 2 | TEN | $\cdots$ |
| 4 | -- | 3 | 0 | $10 \mathrm{~K} \Omega-3$ (R) |
| 5 | 40 | 3 | TEN | --- |
| 6 | - - | 4 | 0 | $10 \mathrm{~K} \Omega-4(\mathrm{R})$ |
| 7 | 50 | 4 | TEN | --- |

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Table 15. 10,000-ohm Decade Linearization - Continued

| Step | Resistance standard nominal resistance$(\mathrm{k} \Omega)$ | Test instrument |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Resistance decade dial settings ${ }^{1}$ (ohms) |  | Adjustments (behind lower calibration trimmers cover) |
|  |  | 10k | 1k |  |
| 8 | -- - | 5 | 0 | $10 \mathrm{~K} \Omega-5$ (R) |
| 9 | 60 | 5 | TEN | --- |
| 10 | -- | 6 | 0 | $10 \mathrm{~K} \Omega-6$ (R) |
| 11 | 70 | 6 | TEN | --- |
| 12 | -- | 7 | 0 | $10 \mathrm{~K} \Omega-7(\mathrm{R})$ |
| 13 | 80 | 7 | TEN | --- |
| 14 | - - | 8 | 0 | $10 \mathrm{~K} \Omega-8(\mathrm{R})$ |
| 15 | 90 | 8 | TEN | --- |
| 16 | -- | 9 | 0 | $10 \mathrm{~K} \Omega-9$ (R) |
| 17 | 100 | 9 | TEN | --- |
| 18 | -- | 10 | 0 | $10 \mathrm{~K} \Omega-10(\mathrm{R})$ |

${ }^{1}$ Other resistance decade dials remain as previously positioned.
b. Adjustments. Set DETECTOR RANGE switch to 30 MICROVOLTS and adjust $10 \mathrm{k} \Omega 1$ trimmer for a null indication on TI meter (R).

## NOTE

Remove lower calibration trimmers cover to gain access to adjustments.

## 42. 100,000 Ohm Decade Linearization

## a. Performance Check

(1) Set MULTIPLIER switch to 0.1 X STANDARD and resistance decade dials to 0(TEN)0000.01(00).
(2) Adjust resistance standard to $10 \mathrm{k} \Omega$.
(3) Set DETECTOR RANGE switch to 3 MICROVOLTS and adjust DETECTOR ZERO zero control for a null indication on TI meter.
(4) Set DETECTOR RANGE switch to 1000 MICROVOLTS and GENERATOR OUTPUT +/OFF/- switch to + (positive).
(5) Adjust resistance standard for a null indication on TI meter while decreasing DETECTOR RANGE switch to $\mathbf{1 0}$ MICROVOLTS.

## NOTE

If null indication cannot be obtained using resistance standard, adjust DEVIATION dial to complete null indication.
(6) Position controls as listed in (a) through (e) below:
(a) GENERATOR OUTPUT +/OFF/- switch to OFF.
(b) DETECTOR RANGE switch to $\mathbf{1 0 0 0}$ MICROVOLTS.
(c) 100 k ohms resistance decade dial to 1
(d) 10 k ohms resistance decade dial to 0 (zero).
(e) GENERATOR OUTPUT +/OFF/- switch to + (positive).
(7) Decrease DETECTOR RANGE switch to setting until 10 MICROVOLTS range is reached or until a full-scale indication is obtained on TI meter. If TI meter does not indicate null on $\mathbf{1 0}$ MICROVOLTS range, perform $\mathbf{b}$ below.
(8) Set GENERATOR OUTPUT +/OFF/- switch to OFF and DEVIATION dial to X0.
(9) Repeat (3) through (8) above, using resistance standard and resistance decade dial settings listed in table 16. If TI meter does not indicate null on $\mathbf{1 0}$ MICROVOLTS range, perform appropriate adjustment listed in table 16.

Table 16. 100,000-Ohm Decade Linearization

| Step | Resistance standard nominal resistance (k $\Omega$ ) | Test instrument |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Resistance decade dial settings ${ }^{1}$ (ohms) |  | Adjustments (behind lower calibration trimmers cover) |
|  |  | 100k | 10k |  |
| 1 | 20 | 1 | TEN | --- |
| 2 | -- | 2 | 0 | $100 \mathrm{~K} \Omega-2(\mathrm{R})$ |
| 3 | 30 | 2 | TEN | --- |
| 4 | -- | 3 | 0 | 100K $\Omega$ - 3 (R) |
| 5 | 40 | 3 | TEN | --- |
| 6 | -- | 4 | 0 | 100K $\Omega-4(\mathrm{R})$ |
| 7 | 50 | 4 | TEN | - |
| 8 | -- | 5 | 0 | 100K $\Omega$ - 5 (R) |
| 9 | 60 | 5 | TEN | --- |
| 10 | - - | 6 | 0 | 100K $\Omega$ - 6 (R) |
| 11 | 70 | 6 | TEN | --- |
| 12 | -- | 7 | 0 | 100K $\Omega-7(\mathrm{R})$ |
| 13 | 80 | 7 | TEN | --- |
| 14 | --- | 8 | 0 | 100K $\Omega-8(\mathrm{R})$ |
| 15 | 90 | 8 | TEN | --- |
| 16 | --- | 9 | 0 | 100K $\Omega$-9 (R) |
| 17 | 100 | 9 | TEN | -- |
| 18 | -- | 10 | 0 | $100 \mathrm{~K} \Omega-10$ (R) |
| 19 | 110 | 10 | (TEN) | -- |
| 20 | -- | 11 | 0 | 100K $\Omega$ - 11 (R) |

${ }^{1}$ Other resistance decade dials remain as previously positioned.
b. Adjustments. Set DETECTOR RANGE switch to 10 MICROVOLTS and adjust $100 \mathrm{k} \Omega 1$ trimmer for a null indication on TI meter.

## NOTE

Remove lower CALIBRATION TRIMMERS cover to gain access to adjustments.

## 43. Multiplier

## a. Performance Check

(1) Position controls as listed in (a) through (d) below:
(a) GENERATOR OUTPUT +/OFF/- switch to OFF.
(b) MULTIPLIER switch to $100 \mathbf{X}$ STANDARD.
(c) DEVIATION RANGE switch to $\mathbf{+ 0 . 1} \mathbf{~ p p m}$.
(d) Resistance decade dials to 000099.9 (TEN) (00).
(2) Connect equipment as shown in figure 8


Figure 8. Multiplier - equipment setup.
(3) Turn DEVIATION dial to cc (certified correction) for resistor standard no. 2.

NOTE
Certificate for resistor standard no. 2 will indicate true ohms value. To compute $\mathrm{C}_{\text {std }}$, use formula and example below.
$C_{\text {std }}=\frac{R_{\text {std }}-R_{\text {nom }}}{R_{\text {nom }}}$
Where $R_{\text {std }}=$ certificate value of resistance standard
$R_{\text {nom }}=$ nominal value $10 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ of resistance standard.
EXAMPLE: Certificate value of resistance standard is $10,000.028$ ohms.
$\mathrm{C}_{\text {std }}=\frac{10,000.028-10,000}{10,000} \times 10^{6}=+2.8 \mathrm{ppm}$
(4) Adjust DETECTOR ZERO control for a null indication on TI meter while decreasing DETECTOR RANGE switch to 3 MICROVOLTS range.
(5) Position controls as listed in (a) through (c) below:
(a) DETECTOR RANGE switch to $\mathbf{1 0 0 0}$ MICROVOLTS.
(b) FUNCTION switch to LEAD ADJ.
(c) GENERATOR OUTPUT +/OFF/- switch to + (positive).
(6) Adjust LEAD ADJ control for a null indication on TI meter while decreasing DETECTOR RANGE switch to 3 MICROVOLTS.
(7) Position controls as listed in (a) through (d) below:
(a) DETECTOR RANGE switch to 1000 MICROVOLTS.
(b) GENERATOR OUTPUT +/OFF/- switch to OFF.
(c) FUNCTION switch to YOKE ADJ.
(d) GENERATOR OUTPUT +/OFF/- switch to + (positive).
(8) Adjust YOKE ADJ control for a null indication on TI meter while decreasing DETECTOR RANGE switch to 3 MICROVOLTS.
(9) Set GENERATOR OUTPUT +/OFF/- switch to OFF.
(10) Repeat (4) through (9) above until no further null adjustment is necessary.
(11) Position controls as listed in (a) through (d) below:
(a) DETECTOR RANGE switch to $\mathbf{1 0 0 0}$ MICROVOLTS.
(b) GENERATOR OUTPUT +/OFF/- switch to OFF.
(c) FUNCTION switch to NORMAL.
(d) GENERATOR OUTPUT +/OFF/- switch to + (positive).
(12) Set DETECTOR RANGE switch to 10 MICROVOLTS. If TI meter does not indicate null, perform $\mathbf{b}$ (1) below.
(13) Position controls as listed in (a) through (d) below:
(a) DETECTOR RANGE switch to $\mathbf{1 0 0 0}$ MICROVOLTS.
(b) GENERATOR OUTPUT +/OFF/- switch to OFF.
(c) MULTIPLIER switch to 10 X STANDARD.
(d) Resistance decade dials to 000999.9(TEN)(00).
(14) Check and, if necessary, repeat (4) above.
(15) Set GENERATOR OUTPUT +/OFF/- switch to + (positive) and RANGE switch to 3 MICROVOLTS. If TI meter does not indicate null, perform b (2) below.
(16) Repeat technique of (13) through (15) above, using control settings listed in table 17. If TI meter does not indicate null at corresponding DETECTOR RANGE switch setting, perform appropriate adjustment listed in table 17.

Table 17. Multiplier Trimmers

| DETECTOR RANGE <br> switch settings | MULTIPLIER <br> switch settings | Resistance decade <br> dial settings | Adjustments (behind upper <br> calibration trimmers <br> cover) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 10 MICROVOLTS | 1 X STANDARD | 009999.9 (TEN) (00) | 1 MULTIPLIER (R) |
| 10 MICROVOLTS | 0.1 X STANDARD | 099999.9 (TEN) (00) | 0.1 MULTIPLIER (R) |
| 3 MICROVOLTS | 0.01 STANDARD | 999999.9 (TEN) (00) | 0.01 MULTIPLIER (R) |

## b. Adjustments

## NOTE

Remove upper calibration trimmers cover to gain access to adjustments. If adjustments are performed, repeat a above to compensate for interaction of adjustments.
(1) Set DETECTOR RANGE switch to $\mathbf{1 0}$ MICROVOLTS and adjust 100 MULTIPLIER trimmer for null indication on TI meter (R).
(2) Set DETECTOR RANGE switch to $\mathbf{3}$ MICROVOLTS and adjust 10 MULTIPLIER trimmer for null indication on TI meter (R).

## 44. Final Procedure

a. Deenergize and disconnect all equipment and reinstall TI protective cover.
b. Annotate and affix DA label/form in accordance with TB 750-25.

By Order of the Secretary of the Army:


GEORGE W. CASEY, JR. General, United States Army

0709201

Distribution:
To be distributed in accordance with the STD IDS No. RLC-1500, 2 January 2003, requirements for calibration procedure TB 9-4931-217-40.

## Instructions for Submitting an Electronic 2028

The following format must be used if submitting an electronic 2028. The subject line must be exactly the same and all fields must be included; however, only the following fields are mandatory: $1,3,4$, $5,6,7,8,9,10,13,15,16,17$, and 27.

From: "Whomever" whomever@redstone.army.mil
To: <2028@redstone.army.mil
Subject: DA Form 2028

1. From: Joe Smith
2. Unit: home
3. Address: 4300 Park
4. City: Hometown
5. St: MO
6. Zip: 77777
7. Date Sent: 19-OCT -93
8. Pub no: 55-2840-229-23
9. Pub Title: TM
10. Publication Date: 04-JUL-85
11. Change Number: 7
12. Submitter Rank: MSG
13. Submitter FName: Joe
14. Submitter MName: T
15. Submitter LName: Smith
16. Submitter Phone: 123-123-1234
17. Problem: 1
18. Page: 2
19. Paragraph: 3
20. Line: 4
21. NSN: 5
22. Reference: 6
23. Figure: 7
24. Table: 8
25. Item: 9
26. Total: 123
27. Text

This is the text for the problem below line 27.

PIN: 083945-000


[^0]:    *This bulletin supersedes TB 9-4931-217-35, 30 April 1980, including all changes.

[^1]:    ${ }^{1}$ Use an initial MAIN DIAL setting of either $\mathbf{9 . 9 ( - ) 0 0}$ or $\mathbf{9 . 9 9 0 0}$ when obtaining resistance value on this RANGE position. ${ }^{2}$ Repeat (14) above, using an initial MAIN DIAL setting of either $\mathbf{0 . 9 ( - ) 0 0}$ or $\mathbf{0 . 9 9 0 0}$.

[^2]:    ${ }^{1}$ Set GENERATOR OUTPUT +/OFF/- switch - (negative) when performing this check.

[^3]:    See note at end of table.

