

8520A

Digital Multimeter

Service Manual

P/N 541987
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WARRANTY

Notwithstanding any provision of any agreement the following warranty is exclusive:

The JOHN FLUKE MFG. CO., INC., warrants each instrument it manufactures to be free from defects in material and workmanship under normal use and service for the period of 1-year from date of purchase. This warranty extends only to the original purchaser. This warranty shall not apply to fuses, disposable batteries (rechargeable type batteries are warranted for 90-days), or any product or parts which have been subject to misuse, neglect, accident, or abnormal conditions of operations.

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1. Notify the JOHN FLUKE MFG. CO., INC., or nearest Service facility, giving full details of the difficulty, and include the model number, type number, and serial number. On receipt of this information, service data, or shipping instructions will be forwarded to you.
2. On receipt of the shipping instructions, forward the instrument, transportation prepaid. Repairs will be made at the Service Facility and the instrument returned, transportation prepaid.

SHIPPING TO MANUFACTURER FOR REPAIR OR ADJUSTMENT

All shipments of JOHN FLUKE MFG. CO., INC., instruments should be made via United Parcel Service or "Best Way"** prepaid. The instrument should be shipped in the original packing carton; or if it is not available, use any suitable container that is rigid and of adequate size. If a substitute container is used, the instrument should be wrapped in paper and surrounded with at least four inches of excelsior or similar shock-absorbing material.

CLAIM FOR DAMAGE IN SHIPMENT TO ORIGINAL PURCHASER

The instrument should be thoroughly inspected immediately upon original delivery to purchaser. All material in the container should be checked against the enclosed packing list. The manufacturer will not be responsible for shortages against the packing sheet unless notified immediately. If the instrument is damaged in any way, a claim should be filed with the carrier immediately. (To obtain a quotation to repair shipment damage, contact the nearest Fluke Technical Center.) Final claim and negotiations with the carrier must be completed by the customer.

The JOHN FLUKE MFG. CO., INC., will be happy to answer all applications or use questions, which will enhance your use of this instrument. Please address your requests or correspondence to: JOHN FLUKE MFG. CO., INC., P.O. BOX C9090, EVERETT, WASHINGTON 98206, ATTN: Sales Dept. For European Customers: Fluke (Holland) B.V., P.O. Box 5053, 5004 EB, Tilburg, The Netherlands.

*For European customers, Air Freight prepaid.

John Fluke Mfg. Co., Inc., P.O. Box C9090, Everett, Washington 98206

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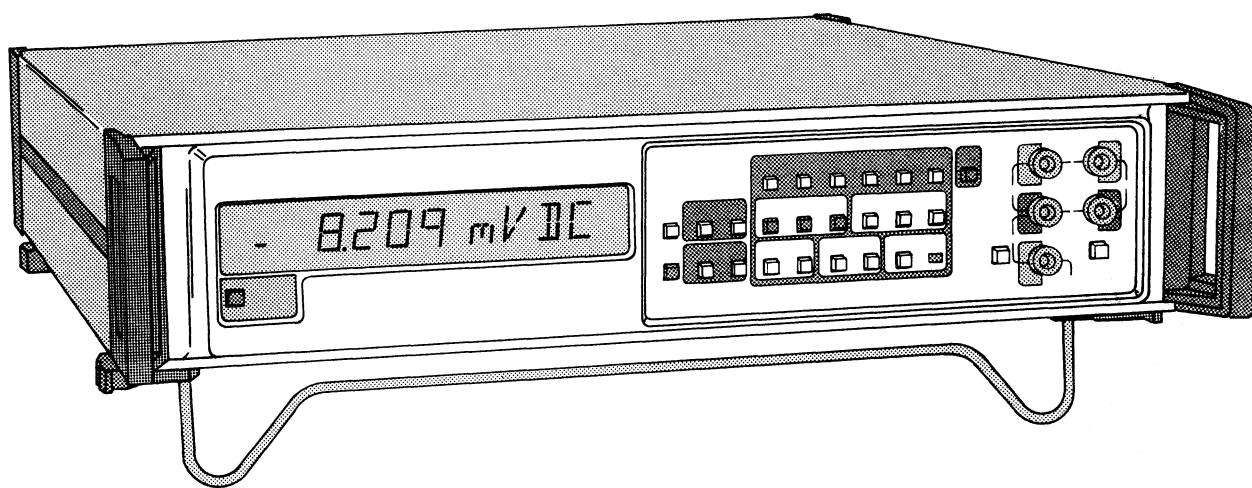
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8520A Digital Multimeter

Section 1

Introduction and Specifications

WARNING

THESE SERVICING INSTRUCTIONS ARE FOR USE BY QUALIFIED PERSONNEL ONLY. TO AVOID ELECTRIC SHOCK, DO NOT PERFORM ANY SERVICING OTHER THAN THAT CONTAINED IN THE OPERATING INSTRUCTIONS UNLESS YOU ARE QUALIFIED TO DO SO.

1-1. THE 8520A INSTRUCTION MANUAL SET

1-2. The John Fluke Model 8520A Digital Multimeter is documented by a set of three manuals: The 8520A Operator Manual, the 8520A Calibration Manual, and the 8520A Service Manual. The 8520A Operator Manual introduces the operator to the 8520A (along with the options and accessories), familiarizes the operator with all instrument controls, connectors, and indicators, and presents detailed local and remote operating information and procedures. The 8520A Calibration Manual provides general maintenance procedures, performance tests, and calibration adjustment procedures. The 8520A Service Manual contains the theory of operation, troubleshooting information, a list of replaceable parts, and schematics.

1-3. The information in this, the 8520A Service Manual, is divided into eight sections:

1 INTRODUCTION AND SPECIFICATIONS

Introduces the 8520A Instruction Manual Set, lists the recommended test equipment necessary to complete the Performance Tests and Calibration Adjustments, and lists the instrument specifications.

2 SHIPPING AND SERVICE INFORMATION

If there is a problem with your 8520A, this section describes how to get it corrected and how to ship the instrument.

3 THEORY OF OPERATION

Describes in detailed block diagrams the operation of the instrument at the block diagram level.

4 INSTRUMENT ASSEMBLY/DISASSEMBLY

Describes how to disassemble and reassemble the instrument.

5 TROUBLESHOOTING

A procedure to isolate faults in the instrument to a circuit or component level.

6 LIST OF REPLACEABLE PARTS

An illustrated list of components contained in the instrument. Includes the reference number, nomenclature, Fluke and Manufacturers Part number, Manufacturers Code and Quantity.

7 GENERAL INFORMATION AND MANUAL CHANGE INFORMATION

Information allowing the reader to backdate the manual to any previous revision level.

8 SCHEMATICS

Schematic diagrams of the electronic circuits in the instrument.

1-4. LIST OF RECOMMENDED TEST EQUIPMENT

1-5. Table 1-1, lists the test equipment required to complete the Adjustment Procedures described in the

Calibration Manual. Equivalent instruments can be substituted if the recommended models are not available. The Calibration Adjustment procedure is called out as part of the Troubleshooting procedure. The DMM and Oscilloscope are also required for fault isolation; how-

ever, in some cases a logic probe, e.g., the Tektronix P6401, may be substituted for the Oscilloscope.

1-6. SPECIFICATIONS

1-7. Table 1-2 lists the 8520A specifications.

Table 1-1. Test Equipment

ITEM	SPECIFICATIONS (MINIMUM)	NOMENCLATURE
DMM	5½ digits 0.005% dc accuracy	FLUKE 8800A
Oscilloscope	General Purpose	TEKTRONIX T900 Series
DC Voltage Standard	0.001% Accuracy	FLUKE 332D or 335D
Ratio Standard	0.1 ppm Resolution, 1 ppm Terminal Linearity	FLUKE 720A
AC Calibrator	≥0.03% Accuracy @ 20 kHz	FLUKE 5200A
Power Amplifier	≥0.044% Accuracy @ 20 kHz	FLUKE 5205A or 5215A
Standard Resistor w/Accessories		ESI 1010 100Ω and 10 kΩ, ESI 1050 1 MΩ. ESI SB103 shorting bars, ESI PC101 Parallel Compensation Network
Load	1 MΩ/1μF	1 MΩ ±1% 1/8 W, mF resistor in parallel with a 1 μF ±20% 10V capacitor

Table 1-2. 8520A Specifications

DC VOLTS**Input Characteristics**

RANGE	FULL-SCALE	RESOLUTION	INPUT RESISTANCE
100 mV	199.999	1 μ V	$\geq 10,000 \text{ M}\Omega$
1V	1.99999	10 μ V	$\geq 10,000 \text{ M}\Omega$
10V	16.0100	100 μ V	$\geq 10,000 \text{ M}\Omega$
100V	130.000	1 mV	10 M Ω
1000V	1024.00	10 mV	10 M Ω

Accuracy: $\pm(\%$ of input + number of digits)

RANGE	24 HOURS 23°C $\pm 1^\circ\text{C}$	90 DAYS 18°C to 28°C	1 YEAR 18°C to 28°C	PLUS TEMP. COEFFICIENT PER °C *
100 mV	0.003 + 5	0.0065 + 6	0.011 + 10	0.0005 + 0.5
1V	0.003 + 1	0.006 + 2	0.011 + 2	0.0005 + 0.15
10V	0.002 + 1	0.005 + 1	0.009 + 1	0.0004 + 0.10
100V	0.003 + 1	0.007 + 2	0.012 + 2	0.0005 + 0.15
1000V	0.0035 + 1	0.0065 + 1	0.011 + 11	0.0005 + 0.10

*From 22°C to 0°C or 24°C to 50°C, 24 hours specification

From 18°C to 0°C or 28°C to 50°C, 90 day or 1 year specification

High Speed Accuracy: $\pm(\%$ of input + least significant bit)*

RANGE	90 DAYS 18°C to 28°C	1 YEAR 18°C to 28°C	PLUS TEMP. COEFFICIENT PER °C
100 mV	0.01 + 1	0.015 + 1	0.001 + .1
1V	0.01 + 1	0.015 + 1	0.001 + .05
10V	0.01 + 1	0.015 + 1	0.001 + .05
100V	0.01 + 1	0.015 + 1	0.001 + .05
1000V	0.01 + 1	0.015 + 1	0.001 + .05

*Typical with 60 Hz line, remote operation, 500 readings per second, 2-byte binary output with 14 bits of data.

Typical Normal Mode Rejection

LINE FREQ	FILTER SETTLING TIME					
	25 ms	50 ms	100 ms	200 ms	500 ms	1s
50 Hz	65 dB	68 dB	71 dB	80 dB	*83 dB	86 dB
60 Hz	65 dB	68 dB	71 dB	85 dB	*88 dB	91 dB
400 Hz	53 dB	56 dB	60 dB	120 dB	*123 dB	126 dB

*Guaranteed minimum rejection

Common Mode Rejection True 100 dB at 50 Hz and 60 Hz with 1 k Ω unbalance in either lead. Effective CMR is equal to normal mode rejection plus true CMR.**Maximum Input** $\pm 1000\text{V}$ Peak, HI to LO or GUARD to chassis terminals, and $\pm 200\text{V}$ Peak, GUARD to LO terminals, for any range.

Table 1-2. 8520A Specifications (cont)**Maximum Reading Rate**

OPERATION	RESOLUTION	LINE	READING RATE
Local/Remote	5½ digits	50 Hz 60 Hz	200 rdgs/sec 240 rdgs/sec
Remote	4½ digits	50 Hz 60 Hz	>500 rdgs/sec >500 rdgs/sec

Input Current $\leq 50 \text{ pA}$ for 30 days @ 18° to 28°C**AC VOLTS (TRUE RMS)****Input Characteristics**

RANGE	FULL-SCALE	RESOLUTION	INPUT IMPEDANCE
1V	1.99999	10 μV	1 MΩ, $\leq 100 \text{ pF}$ at the V/Ω INPUT terminal
10V	16.0100	100 μV	
100V	130.100	1 mV	
650V	650.000	10 mV	

Accuracy: $\pm(\% \text{ of input} + \% \text{ of full-scale})^{**}$

For 650V range multiply % FS

FREQUENCY	24 HOURS 23°C $\pm 1^\circ\text{C}$			90 DAYS 23°C to 28°C			1 YEAR 18°C to 28°C		
	% of INPUT	+ % FS AC	+ % FS AC+DC	% of INPUT	+ % FS AC	+ % FS AC+DC	% of INPUT	+ % FS AC	+ % FS AC+DC
10 Hz to 20 Hz*	3.0	0.5	0.6	3.0	0.6	0.7	3.5	0.6	0.7
20 Hz to 40 Hz*	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7
40 Hz to 20 kHz	0.08	0.02	0.06	0.1	0.03	0.08	0.15	0.05	0.16
20 kHz to 100 kHz	1.0	0.3	0.4	1.0	0.3	0.4	2.0	0.6	0.8
100 kHz to 300 kHz	2.4	0.6	0.6	2.4	0.6	0.6	4.0	1.0	1.0
300 kHz to 1 MHz	8.0	2.5	2.5	8.0	2.5	2.5	15.0	5.0	5.0

*Assumes smoothing using the Statistics Math Program (~8).

**From 0.1% of Range to Full Scale

Temperature Coefficient 18°C to 0°C or 28°C to 50°C, to 20 kHz.AC MODE $\pm (.007\% \text{ of input} + .007\% \text{ FS})/\text{°C}$ AC + DC MODE $\pm (.007\% \text{ of input} + .014\% \text{ FS})/\text{°C}$ **Maximum Input** $\pm 1000\text{V}$, Peak HI to LO or GUARD to chassis terminals, and $\pm 200\text{V}$ Peak GUARD to LO terminals for any range.**Volt-Hertz Product** $\leq 2 \times 10^7$ (slew rate $\leq 177\text{V/uSec}$)**Crest Factor** Exceeds 4:1 @ full scale, increasing downscale.**Maximum Reading Rate** 10 rdgs/sec (for <300 Hz use reading rates of 5, 2, or 1 rdg/sec to insure stated accuracy)

Table 1-2. 8520A Specifications (cont)

OHMS**Input Characteristics**

RANGE	FULL-SCALE	RESOLUTION	CURRENT THRU UNKNOWN	OPEN CURRENT VOLTAGE
10Ω	19.9999	100 μΩ	10 mA	
100Ω	199.999	1 mΩ	10 mA	
1000Ω	1999.99	10 mΩ	1.0 mA	
10 kΩ	19.9999	100 mΩ	0.1 mA	
100 kΩ	199.999	1Ω	14.5 μA(max)	<8V
1 MΩ	1.99999	10Ω	1.5 μA(max)	
10 MΩ	19.9999	1 kΩ	1.5 μA(max)	

Accuracy: ±(% of input + number of digits)

RANGE	24 HOURS 23°C ± 1°C	90 DAYS 18°C TO 28°C	1 YEAR 18°C TO 28°C	PLUS TEMP. COEFFICIENT PER °C*
10Ω	0.0045 + 6	0.0080 + 7	0.0140 + 12	0.0007 + 0.2
100Ω	0.0035 + 2	0.0070 + 2	0.0125 + 3	0.0007 + 0.2
1000Ω	0.0035 + 2	0.0070 + 2	0.0125 + 3	0.0007 + 0.2
10 kΩ	0.0035 + 2	0.0070 + 2	0.0125 + 3	0.0007 + 0.2
100 kΩ	0.0040 + 2	0.0090 + 2	0.0140 + 3	0.0012 + 0.2
1 MΩ	0.0090 + 2	0.0160 + 2	0.0200 + 3	0.0020 + 0.2
10 MΩ	0.0300 + 1	0.0440 + 1	0.0450 + 3	0.0030 + 0.2

*From 18°C to 0°C or 28°C to 50°C

Maximum Input ±400V peak for any range.**Maximum Reading Rate:** 10/sec at 100 KΩ and above.

OPERATION	RESOLUTION	LINE	READING RATE
Local/Remote	5½ digits	50 Hz 60 Hz	200 rdgs/sec 240 rdgs/sec
Remote	4½ digits	50 Hz 60 Hz	>500 rdgs/sec > 500 rdgs/sec

CONDUCTANCE**Range** 100 nS**Full Scale** 202.00 nS**Resolution** 0.01 nS**Accuracy:** ±(% of input + number of digits)

24 HOURS 23°C ± 1°C	90 DAYS 18°C to 28°C	1 YEAR 18°C to 28°C	*PLUS TEMP. COEFFICIENT PER °C
0.04 + 5	0.05 + 5	0.06 + 5	0.004 + 1

*From 18°C to 0°C or 28°C to 50°C

Maximum Input ±400V peak**Maximum Reading Rate** 10 rdgs/sec

Table 1-2. 8520A Specifications (cont)

EXTERNAL REFERENCE

Operating Range $\pm 0.5V$ dc to $\pm 33V$ dc as long as external reference is within $\pm 16.5V$ of input LO terminal.

Input Impedance 10,000 M Ω between external reference HI or LO terminals and input LO terminals.

Accuracy

X-REF VOLTAGE	ACCURACY
16.5 to 33V	$\pm(A + B + 20 \text{ ppm})$
0.5V to 16.5V	$\pm A + B + (400 \text{ ppm } 1V_{\text{ref}})$

NOTE: A = DC 10 volt range accuracy

B = Input voltage or resistance range accuracy

Maximum Input $\pm 180V$ peak between external reference HI or LO and input LO; $\pm 360V$ peak between external reference HI and LO.

Transfer Accuracy The following accuracy specifications apply when:

Filter settling time is 500 or 1000 ms.

Measurements are made more than 2 hours after warmup.

Measurements are made within one range.

Standard is checked at least every hour.

Ambient temperature stability within $\pm 1^\circ\text{C}$.

DC VOLTAGE

RANGE	$\pm(\% \text{ OF INPUT} + \text{NUMBER OF DIGITS})$
100 mV	0.0020 + 4
1V	0.0020 + 1
10V	0.0010 + 1
100V	0.0020 + 1
1000V	0.0020 + 1

AC VOLTAGE (all ranges)

FREQUENCY	$\pm(\% \text{ OF INPUT} + \% \text{ OF FULL-SCALE})$
10 Hz to 20 Hz	1.0 + 0.2
20 Hz to 40 Hz	0.1 + 0.1
40 Hz to 20 kHz	0.005 + 0.007
20 kHz to 100 kHz	0.100 + 0.030
100 kHz to 1 MHz	0.500 + 0.060

AC VOLTAGE, DC COUPLED Same as AC Voltage except 40 Hz - 20 kHz, 0.005 + 0.010.

Resistance

RANGE	$\pm(\% \text{ OF INPUT} + \text{NUMBER OF DIGITS})$
10 Ω	0.0030 + 5
100 Ω	0.0020 + 2
1000 Ω	0.0020 + 2
10 k Ω	0.0020 + 2
100 k Ω	0.0020 + 2
1 M Ω	0.0050 + 2
10 M Ω	0.0100 + 1

Conductance $\pm(0.02\% \text{ of input} + 0.02 \text{ nS})$

Table 1-2. 8520A Specifications (cont)

GENERAL

- Interface** IEEE-488 - 1978 is standard.
- Temperature** 0°C to 50°C operating; -25°C to +75°C non-operating.
- Relative Humidity** ≤95% at 25°C, ≤75% at 40°C, ≤45% at 50°C.
- Shock and Vibration** Meets MIL-T 28800B for type III, Class 5, Style E.
- Power** 100, 120, 220, or 240V ac, ±10%; 50,60, or 400 Hz ±5%, ≤50W.
- Size** 8.89 cm H/47.00 cm L/43.18 cm W (3½ in H/18½ in L/17 in W) See Figure 1-2.
- Weight** 9.56 kg (21 lbs)
- Protection Class Code 1** Relates solely to insulation of grounding properties in IEC 348.

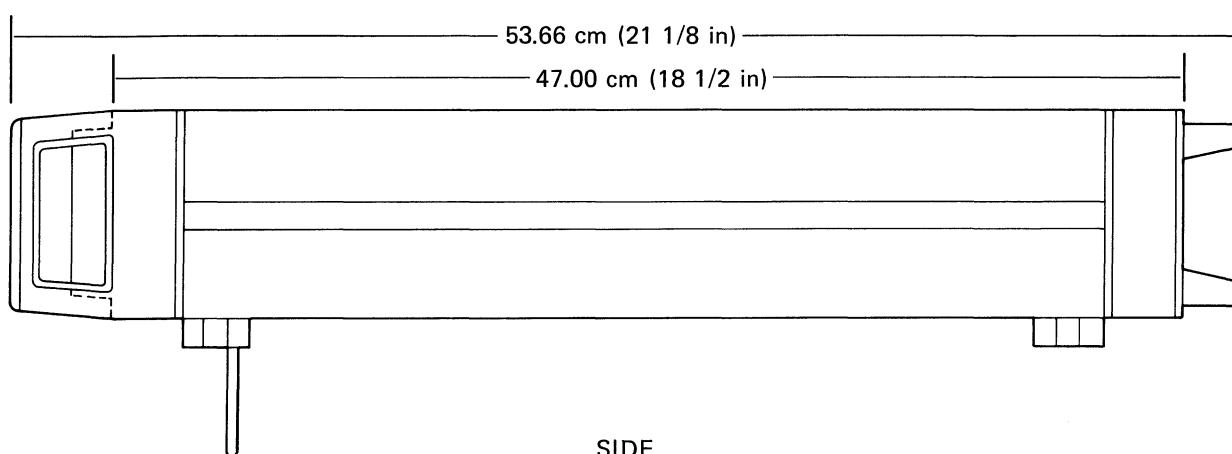
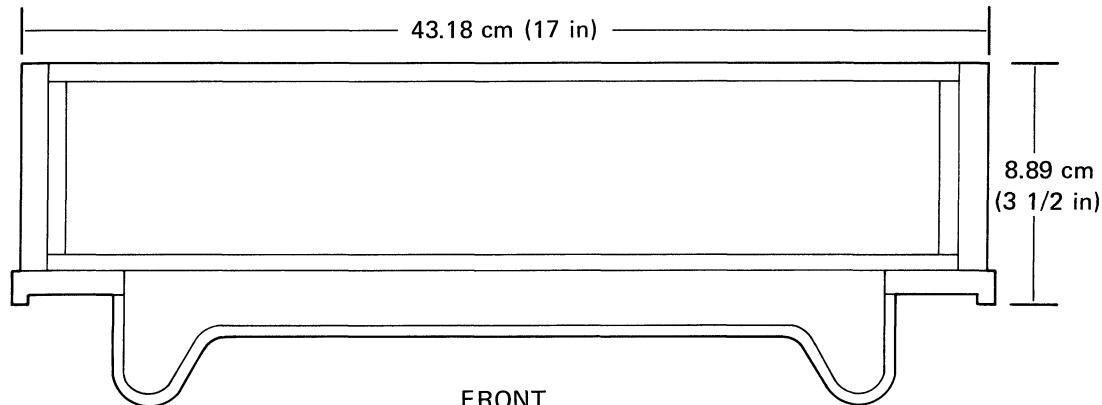
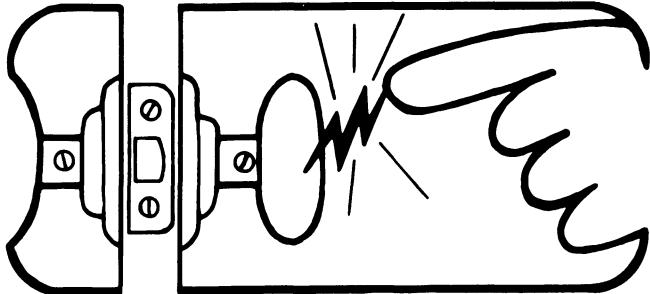


Figure 1-2. Outline Drawing

static awareness



A Message From
John Fluke Mfg. Co., Inc.



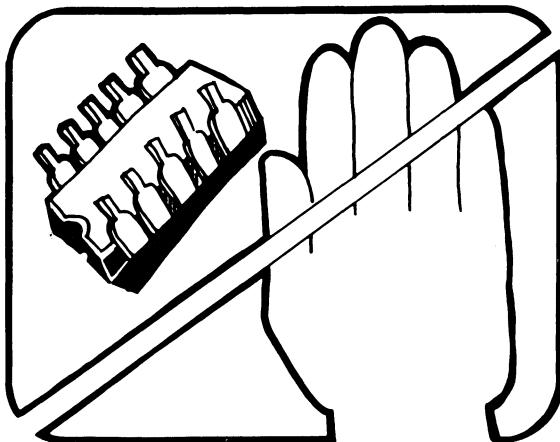
Some semiconductors and custom IC's can be damaged by electrostatic discharge during handling. This notice explains how you can minimize the chances of destroying such devices by:

1. Knowing that there is a problem.
2. Learning the guidelines for handling them.
3. Using the procedures, and packaging and bench techniques that are recommended.

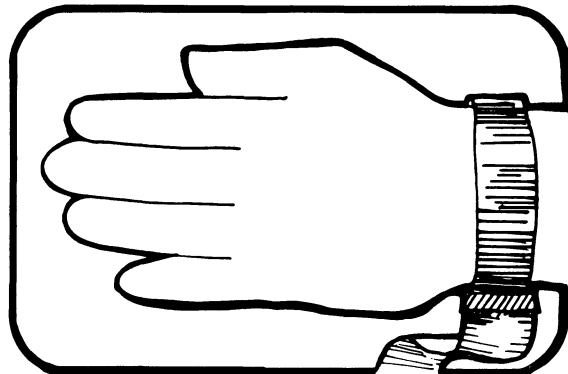
The Static Sensitive (S.S.) devices are identified in the Fluke technical manual parts list with the symbol



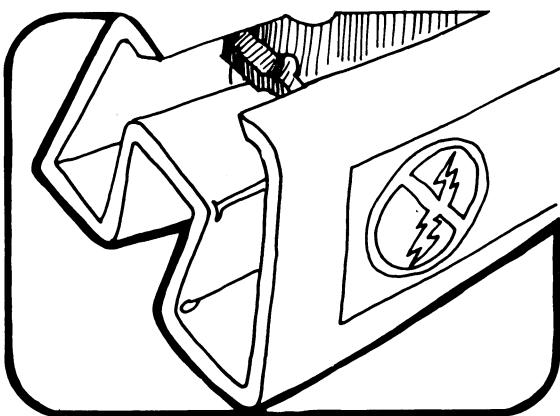
The following practices should be followed to minimize damage to S.S. devices.



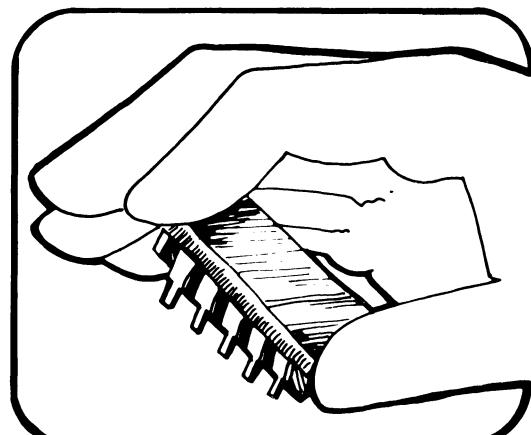
1. MINIMIZE HANDLING



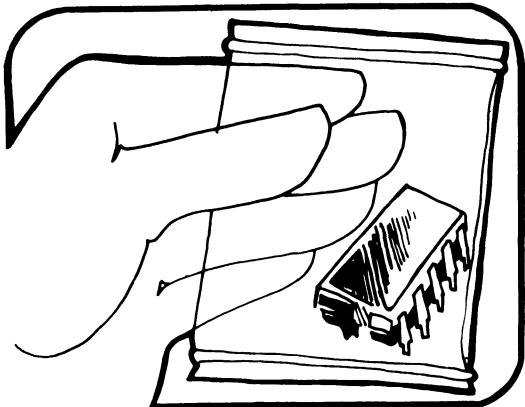
3. DISCHARGE PERSONAL STATIC BEFORE HANDLING DEVICES. USE A HIGH RESISTANCE GROUNDING WRIST STRAP.



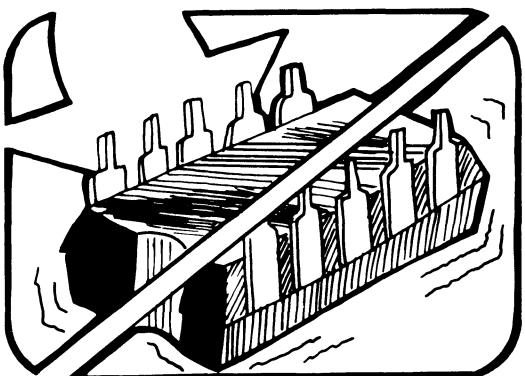
2. KEEP PARTS IN ORIGINAL CONTAINERS UNTIL READY FOR USE.



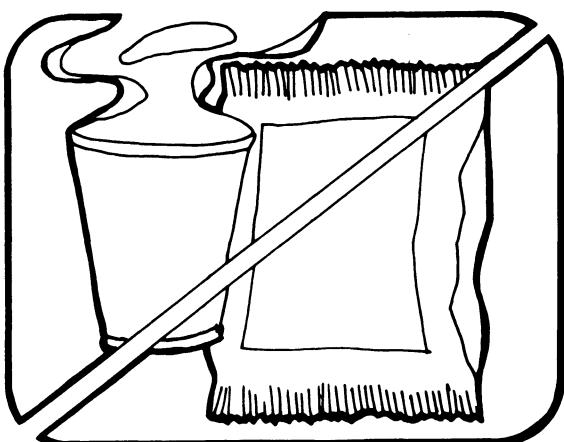
4. HANDLE S.S. DEVICES BY THE BODY



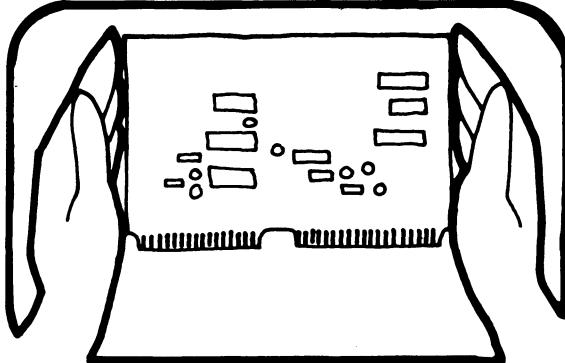
5. USE STATIC SHIELDING CONTAINERS FOR HANDLING AND TRANSPORT



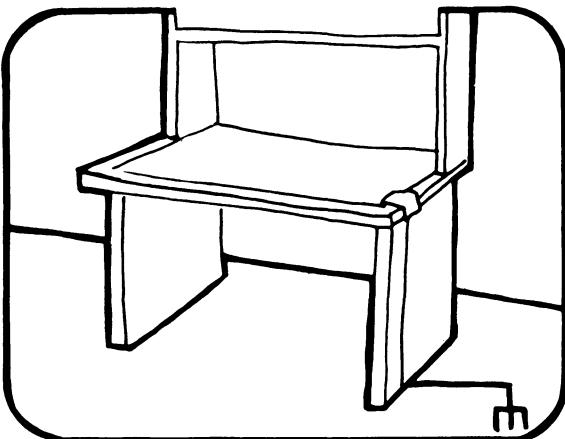
6. DO NOT SLIDE S.S. DEVICES OVER ANY SURFACE



7. AVOID PLASTIC, VINYL AND STYROFOAM® IN WORK AREA



8. WHEN REMOVING PLUG-IN ASSEMBLIES, HANDLE ONLY BY NON-CONDUCTIVE EDGES AND NEVER TOUCH OPEN EDGE CONNECTOR EXCEPT AT STATIC-FREE WORK STATION. PLACING SHORTING STRIPS ON EDGE CONNECTOR HELPS TO PROTECT INSTALLED SS DEVICES.



9. HANDLE S.S. DEVICES ONLY AT A STATIC-FREE WORK STATION
10. ONLY ANTI-STATIC TYPE SOLDER-SUCKERS SHOULD BE USED.
11. ONLY GROUNDED TIP SOLDERING IRONS SHOULD BE USED.

A complete line of static shielding bags and accessories is available from Fluke Parts Department, Telephone 800-526-4731 or write to:

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Section 2

Shipping and Service Information

2-1. SHIPPING INFORMATION

2-2. The 8520A is packaged and shipped in a foam-packed container. When you receive the 8520A, inspect the instrument thoroughly for possible shipping damage. Special instructions for inspection and claims are included on the shipping container.

2-3. If reshipment is necessary, use the original container. If the original container is not available, order a new one from John Fluke Mfg. Co., Inc. / P.O. Box C9090 / Everett, Washington 98204, Telephone (206) 347-6100.

2-4. SERVICE INFORATION

2-5. Each John Fluke Model 8520A Digital Multimeter is warranted for a period of one year upon delivery to the original purchaser. The WARRANTY is located at the front of this manual.

2-6. Factory authorized calibration and service for all Fluke products is available at many locations worldwide. A complete list of Fluke service centers is included in Section 7A of this manual. If requested, an estimate will be provided to the customer before any work is begun on an instrument after its warranty period has expired.

Section 3

Theory of Operation

3-1. INTRODUCTION

3-2. This section of the manual deals with the 8520A theory of operation. It begins with an explanation of the component numbering and placement system, followed by an overall block diagram and then a detailed description of each block.

3-3. COMPONENT NUMBERING SYSTEMS

3-4. The 8520A is laid out on four printed circuit boards designated A1 through A4 plus the switches and connectors mounted on the front and rear panels. The two main boards, which lay flat across the instrument interior, are sectionalized into individual circuits. All components in a section are numbered within a series to identify the section within the assembly. Table 3-1 contains the series identification numbers and their corresponding section titles. A component number A2 R15 identifies resistor R15 in the Digital Controller section of the A2 Digital PCB Assembly. Other examples are: A2 U108 is IC U108 in the IEEE Interface section of the Digital Assembly, A3 BR702 would be bridge rectifier BR702 in the Power Supply section of the A3 Analog Assembly. In many cases the PCB Assembly is identified by name rather than "A" number, but in those cases the component number holds true. Figure 3-1 shows the location placement of the four assemblies within the instrument and of the individual sections on the Digital and Analog Assemblies.

3-5. FUNCTIONAL BLOCK DIAGRAM DESCRIPTION

3-6. Figure 3-2 is a block diagram of the circuits within the 8520A. The path of signal flow through the blocks during each of the functions available with the instrument is described in subsequent paragraphs. The signal path varies for each function until the analog data is changed to digital in the A/D Converter. From that point on, the signal flow is the same for all functions.

Table 3-1. Component Identification

SECTION TITLE	COMPONENT IDENTIFICATION
Digital PCB	A2
Digital Controller	XX
IEEE Interface	1XX
Power Supply	2XX
Analog PCB	A3
I/O Switching	1XX
DC Buffer	2XX
Ohms Converter	3XX
AC Converter	4XX
A/D Converter	5XX
Analog Controller	6XX
Power Supply	7XX

3-7. DC Volts

3-8. With DC Volts selected, an input between zero and 1000V dc can be applied to the Front Panel Input Terminals and applied to the I/O Switching Circuit. In the 100 and 1000 volt ranges, the signal is divided by 64 to bring it within the ± 16.5 volt limits of the DC Buffer. The DC Buffer filters the dc input at the selected speed, conditions it to the proper levels and outputs a varying signal, between zero and ± 16.5 volts, proportional to the input signal. The proportional analog signal is converted to digital data. The signal flow for a dc voltage input is shown in Figure 3-3.

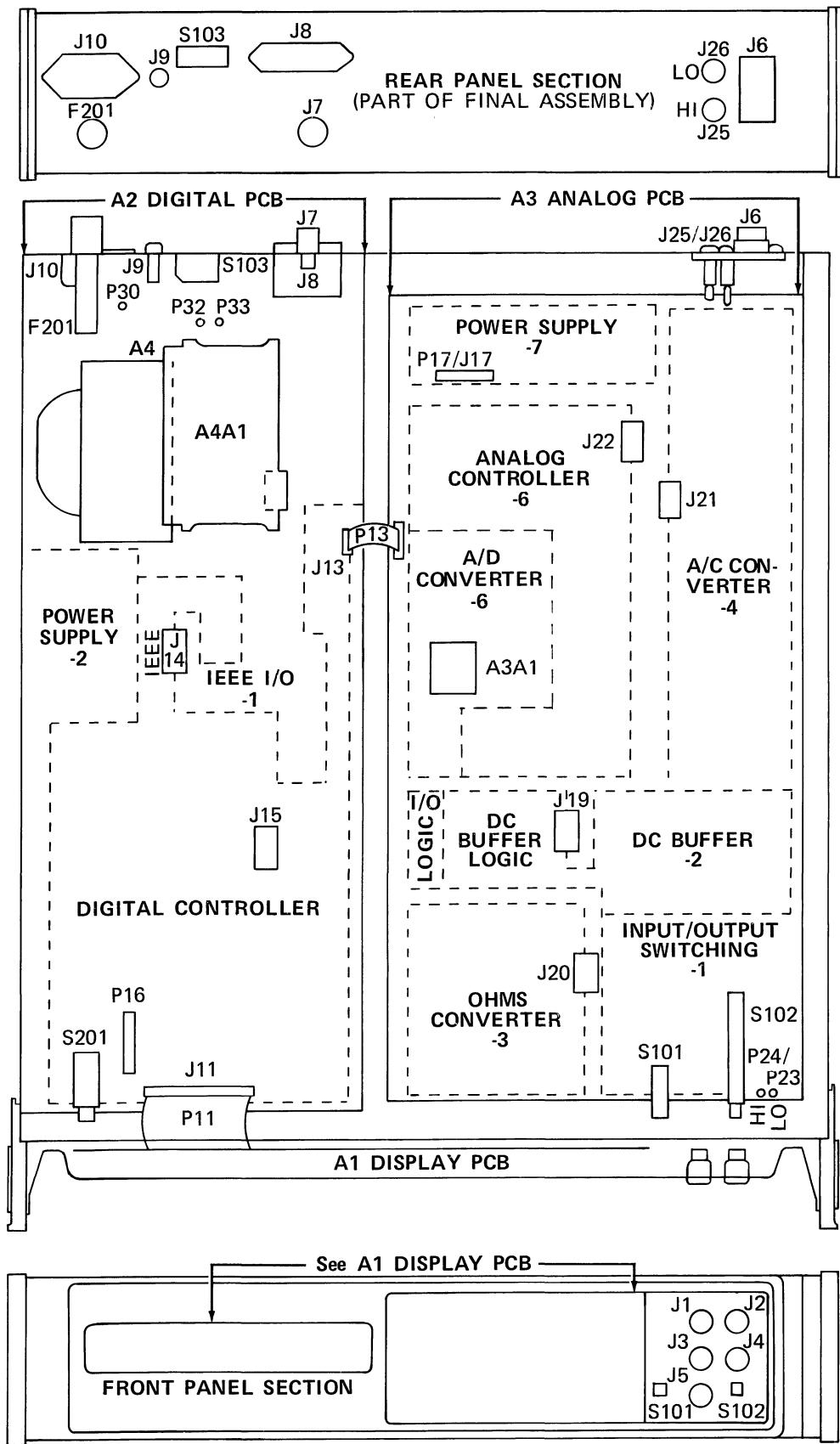


Figure 3-1. Assembly Placement

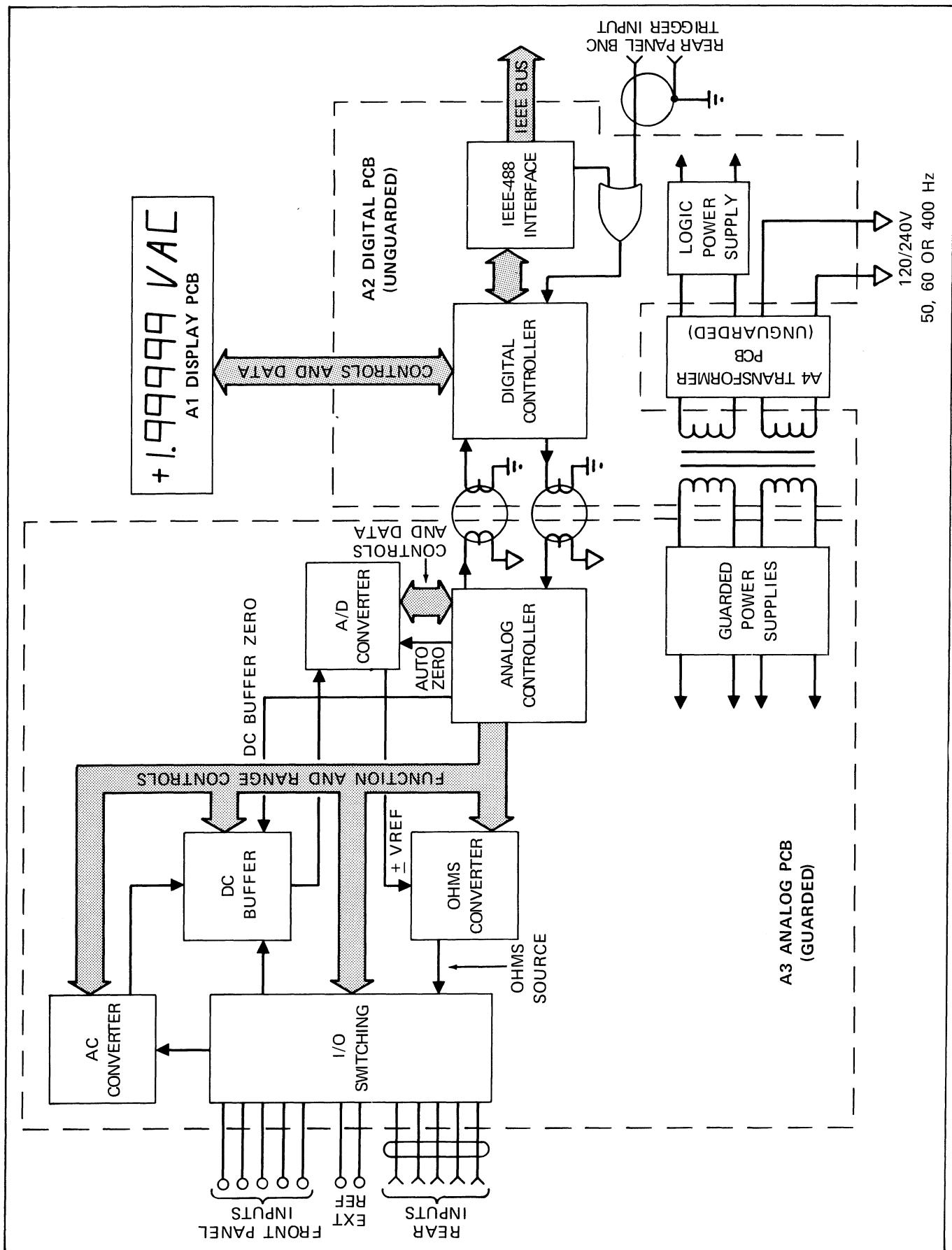


Figure 3-2. 8520A Block Diagram

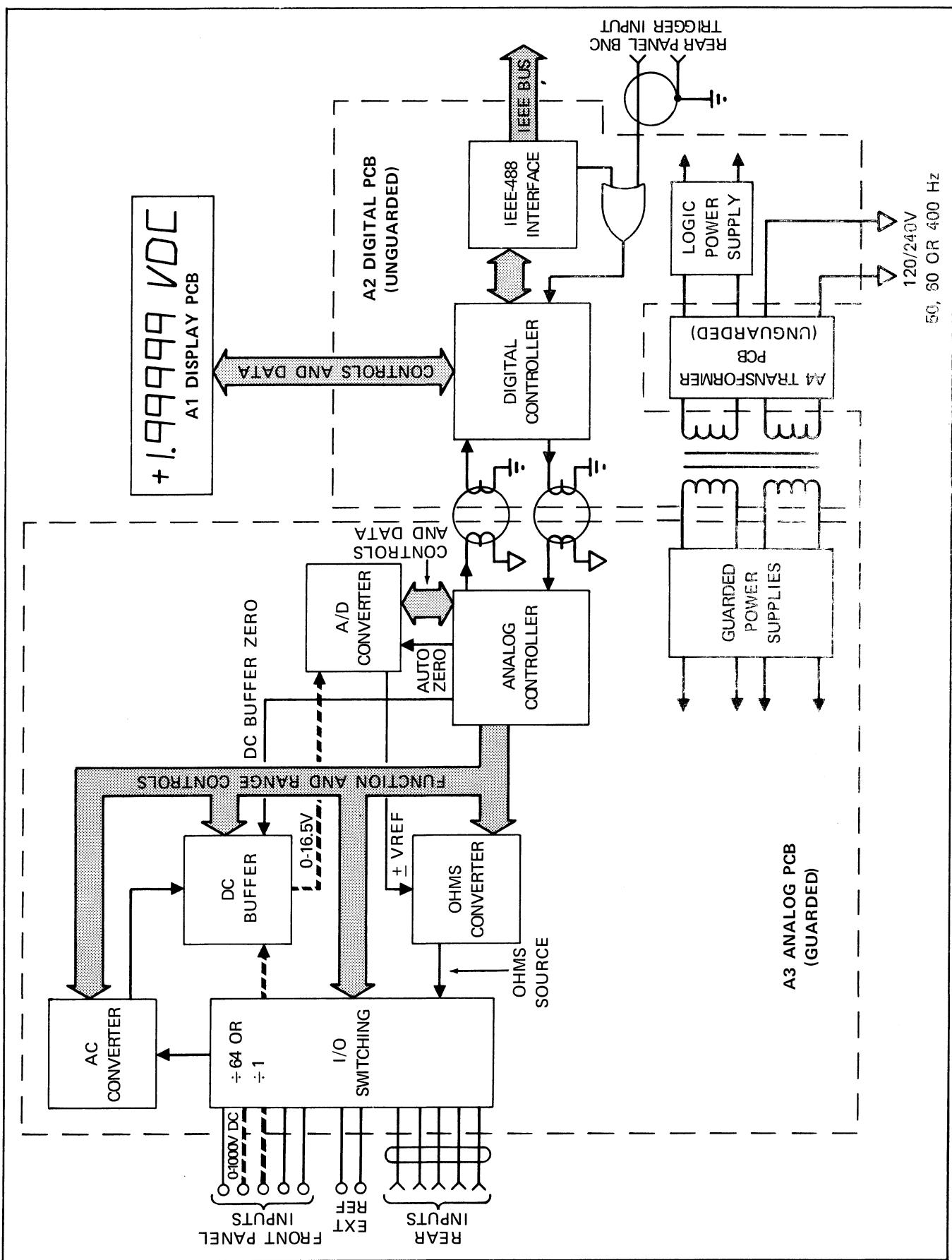


Figure 3-3. DC Volts

3-9. AC and AC + DC Volts

3-10. Figure 3-4 shows the signal path when either AC volts or AC + DC volts are selected. The maximum 650V rms or 1000V peak signal is input to the I/O Switching circuit from the input terminals, but is routed directly to the AC Converter without change. Coupling into the AC Converter varies with the function selected, either through a capacitor for ac or around the capacitor for direct coupling for AC + DC. The AC Converter changes the zero to 650V ac input to a zero to 16.5V dc proportional signal and applies it to the DC Buffer. The DC Buffer treats the input just as it did the dc input, filtering, conditioning, and applying it to the A/D Converter for conversion to a digital signal.

3-11. Ohms and Nanosiemens

3-12. A resistance measurement is input to the I/O Switching section and then routed without change to the applicable portion of the Ohms Converter, low or high ohms. Measurements are made using a current reference for values of 19.9999 kilohms or less (LO OHMS) or a voltage reference and the ratio technique for values of 20 kilohms or greater (HI OHMS). The resulting voltage drop is proportional to the value of the measured resistance and is routed to the DC Buffer, through the I/O Switching section, and to the A/D Converter for conversion to digital data. Conductance measurements in nanosiemens are treated as a high ohms measurement and then inverted to obtain the reciprocal of the value. Figure 3-5 has the signal flow highlighted for a resistance operation.

3-13. External Reference

3-14. Signal flow for an external reference measurement is shown in Figure 3-6. External reference differs from a dc measurement only in the input of the external reference on the rear panel terminals. The input and the reference are multiplexed in the I/O Switching section, and the resultant voltages are sent alternately to the DC Buffer to be conditioned and to the A/D Converter to be changed to digital data. The actual computation of ratio is performed on the two A/D outputs by the Digital Controller.

3-15. External Trigger Inputs

3-16. External triggers may originate in one of three different locations as shown in Figure 3-7. These are from the Front Panel MANUAL keyswitch, the rear panel BNC connector if enabled, and the IEEE Bus if addressed. Once in the Digital Controller, trigger action does not vary between the external triggers and the internal trigger.

3-17. Digital Data Flow

3-18. Data is converted to a digital format in the A/D Converter which operates in combination with the Analog Controller. Switching signals for control of the analog functions are sent from the Digital Controller to the Analog Controller which latches the information and sends it to the applicable section. A/D Converter outputs are sent over the guard crossing to the Digital Controller and then processed as required for display or transmission over the IEEE-488 Bus.

3-19. DETAILED DESCRIPTION

3-20. A description of each operational section in the block diagram is given in the paragraphs below. The Power Supply circuits are described first, followed by the Display, Digital, and Analog Assemblies. The Power Supply has portions of its circuitry on both the Analog and Digital Assemblies, as well as on the Transformer Assembly. Refer to the schematic listed after the paragraph title during the discussion of the circuit.

3-21. Power Supply (8520A-1023)

3-22. The Power Supply schematic is a combination drawing including components located on the Digital Assembly (A2), the Analog Assembly (A3), the Transformer Assembly (A4), the front and rear panels, and transformer T201. Input line voltage is routed to the transformer primary through the front panel power switch and the line voltage selection switches on the Transformer Assembly.

3-23. Two secondary windings go to the analog assembly for the guarded power supplies. One secondary goes to the regulator through the rectifiers CR703 and CR704 to provide the +5 volts for the logic circuits. This is accomplished by tying -15 volts to logic high which puts logic common at -20 volts with respect to analog common. The other secondary is rectified by the bridge network BR701 for ±15 volt outputs from regulators U705 (+15V) and U706 (-15V). Another tap from the same secondary is rectified in BR702 for ±27 volt outputs from U704 (+27V) and U707 (-27V).

3-24. On the Digital Assembly, the regulator U202 takes the rectified output from CR1 and CR2 on the transformer assembly and, with its associated components, provides the unguarded +5V operating voltage for the logic circuits. The unregulated +5 volt output and its return are sent to the display assembly for use there. Another use for the secondary is 5V XFMR SEC which monitors line frequency. R210, in parallel with U202, provides an increased load capability. Test jumper J201 disconnects the supply, R210, and the load, so that the supply can be checked without a load.

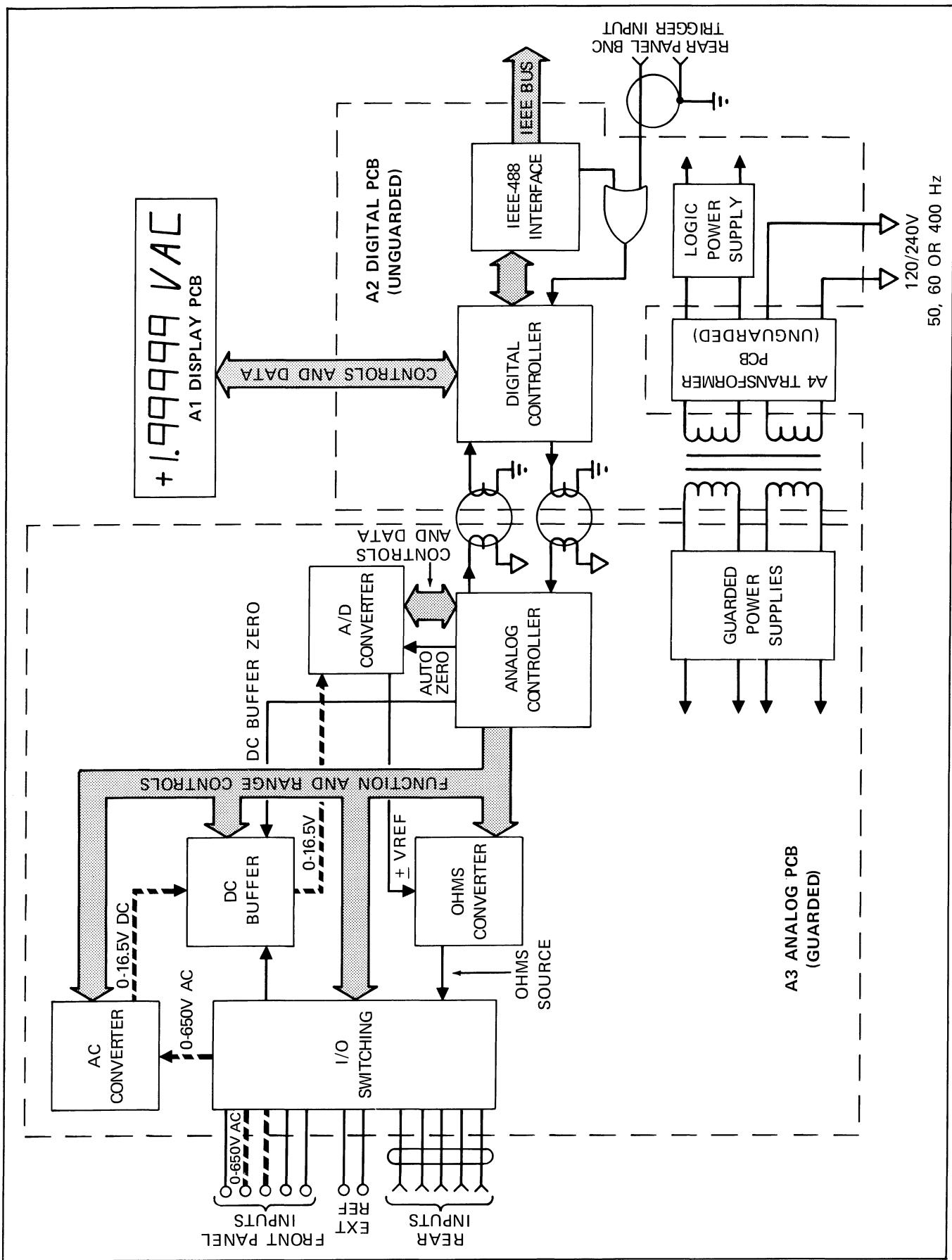


Figure 3-4. AC Volts and AC + DC Volts

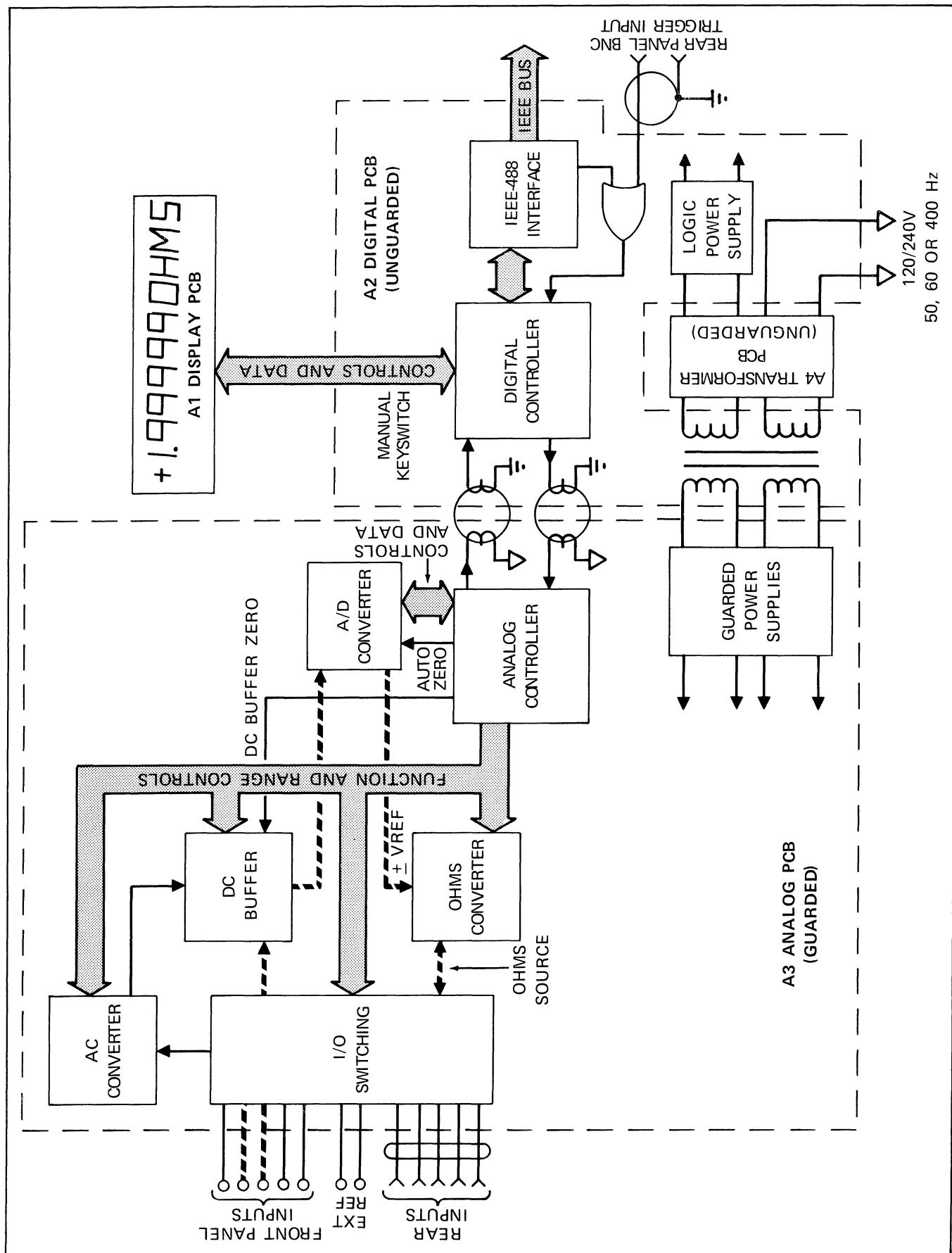


Figure 3-5. Ohms and Nanosiemens

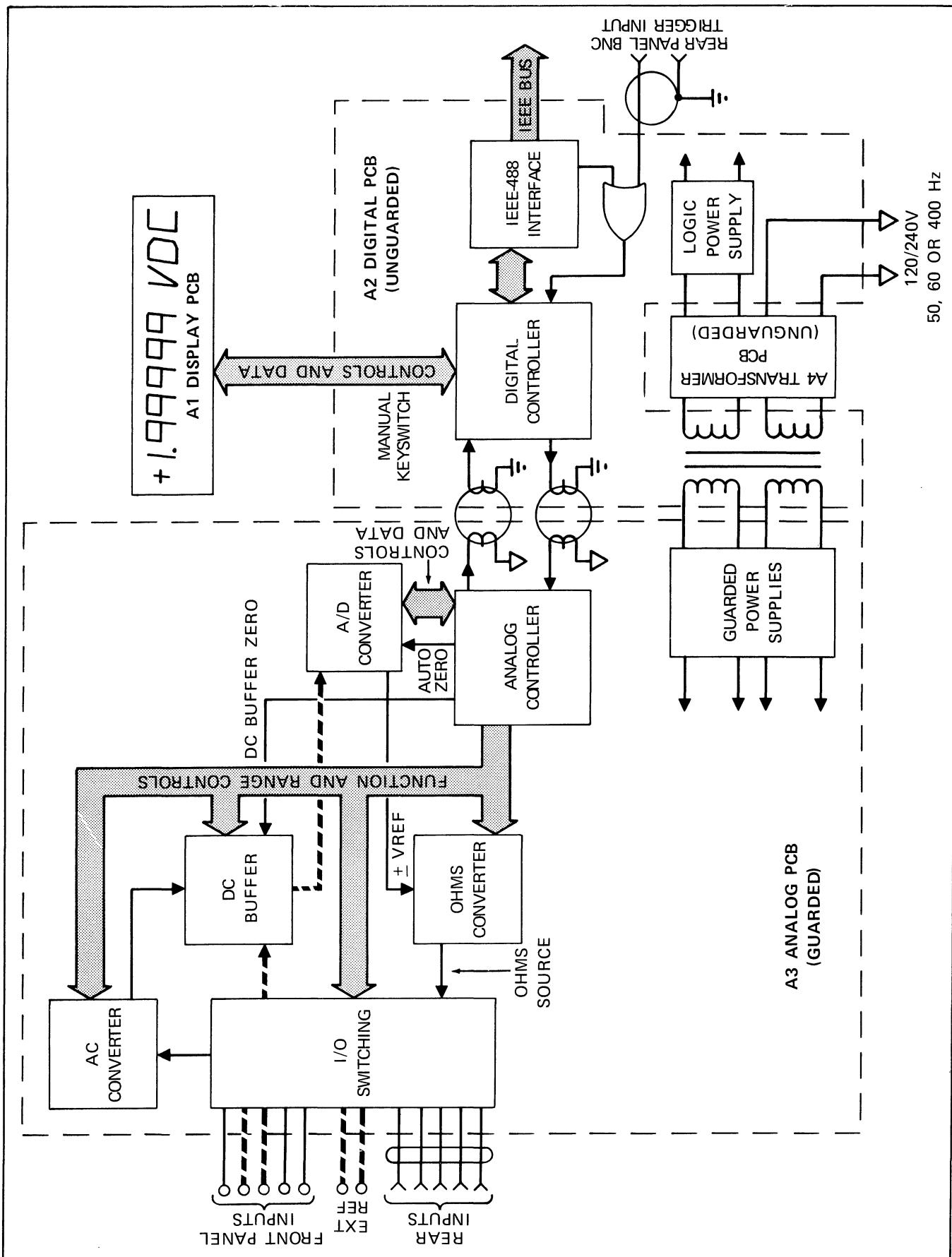


Figure 3-6. External Reference DC Volts

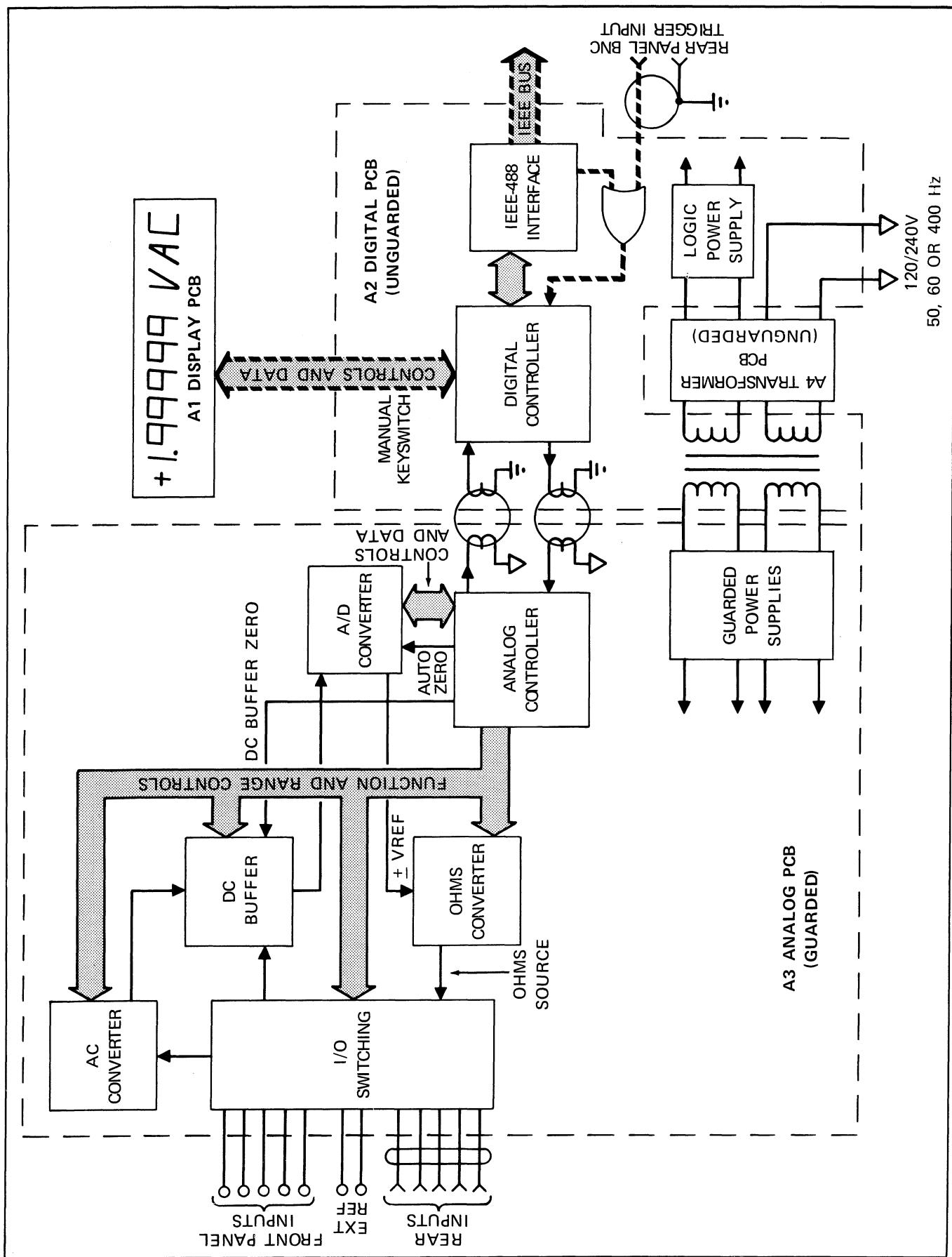


Figure 3-7. External Trigger Inputs

3-25. Display Assembly (8520A-1011)

3-26. Segment control data from the controller is placed in U9 and U12 alternately and applied to the display in parallel through the segment drivers (U10/U11 and U23/U24). The driver outputs are multiplexed for the applicable character. The common cathodes of the display are latched into U1 by the Controller with U2 and U3 acting as the digit drivers. One character from the numeric display (7 segment LEDs) and one-half of one character from the alphanumeric display (14 segment LEDs) are addressed simultaneously. The display can be totally blanked with the DISPBLANK signal to prevent damage to the display. DISPBLANK originates on the Digital Controller and is generated if the switch matrix is not read at least once every 16 ms.

3-27. The switch matrix rows and the display are enabled at the same time. Depression of a switch gives a column signal. Decoding the row/column combination in the Controller identifies the depressed switch for the program.

3-28. The normal sequence for a display assembly operation begins with the clearing of U1 to prevent ghosting on the display. Data for the first numeric and one-half alphanumeric characters are then sent to U9 and U12 respectively and the display is turned "on" for 2 ms from U1. The process is repeated, stepping through the eight possible displays and turning "on" each indicator pair in turn at a 60 times per second refresh rate.

3-29. Digital Assembly

3-30. The digital assembly is divided into three separate sections. The Digital Controller and IEEE Interface are individually covered in subsequent paragraphs. The third section, the Unguarded power Supply was covered previously as part of the composite Power Supply description.

3-31. DIGITAL CONTROLLER (8520A-1021)

3-32. The digital controller section contains the microprocessor, the ROM with the operating program, the RAM for temporary storage and burst memory, and the various control circuits. Each of these circuits is detailed in sub-paragraphs below.

3-33. Clock Circuit

3-34. The microprocessor is provided with a 4 MHz square wave by the clock circuit. Crystal Y1 is an 8 MHz oscillator that clocks the standard binary counter, U20. Outputs from the counter in addition to the 4 MHz, are 2 MHz for use in the Guard Crossing circuitry and 1 MHz for use in the IEEE circuitry. The parallel inverters at U19-10 and U19-12, with R6, keep the rise and fall time of the clock within specifications. Ringing is kept within acceptable levels by R7.

3-35. Microprocessor

3-36. The microprocessor is a single component with fully decoded and timed output signals to control standard memory or peripheral circuits. Supply voltage for the device is +5V dc and the only clock required is a single-phase, 5V, 4 MHz square wave.

3-37. The internal register configuration of the microprocessor contains 208 bits of Read/Write memory accessible to the program. The registers include two sets of general purpose accumulator and flag registers that may be used as four 16-bit pairs or as eight 8-bit individuals. Also included is a 16-bit stack pointer that allows implementation of multiple level interrupts and unlimited subroutine nesting. Tabular data manipulation and relocatable code implementation is accomplished with the two 16-bit index registers. The Memory Refresh register provides automatic transparent refresh of external dynamic memories. The interrupt vector register forms the upper 8-bits of a pointer to an interrupt service address table during the interrupt response mode, while the lower 8-bits of the pointer are supplied by the interrupting device. An indirect call is made then to the service address formed. The last register is a 16-bit program counter.

3-38. Reset

3-39. The instrument circuitry is automatically reset at power up. When one shot U36-12 is not triggered, it provides U22-13 and 12 with a high and low signal respectively to provide a reset to the controller assembly. Line voltage (FLINE) input from U23-11 (divided by 7 at U32-13 if the line frequency is 400 Hz) triggers U36, releasing the counter U28, which in turn clocks U22 on a count of eight to remove the reset. This places the reset on the circuit for a predetermined time during power up.

3-40. When power is removed, U36-12 times out and sets U22 to apply a reset to the circuitry. Resistor R19 and capacitor C29 provide a timeout for resetting the instrument by shorting test points TP9 and TP10 together.

3-41. Wait

3-42. A WAIT signal is input to the microprocessor at U18-24 to indicate that the addressed memory or I/O device needs an extended bus cycle. It can be generated from the IEEE circuit or by U9 as the result of an M1 output from the microprocessor. M1 is active when the microprocessor is performing an op code fetch cycle. The M1 memory access is shorter than all other cycles, in order to provide for the refresh cycle (not used). One WAIT state is added to allow for the access time of the ROMs.

3-43. Interrupt

3-44. There are three sources of interrupts. These are: the IEEE circuit, the guard crossing circuit, and the phase

locked loop circuit. The interrupt signals are combined in a wired OR circuit for an input to the microprocessor at U18-16. R26 is a passive pull-up for the line and, in conjunction with C31, filters high frequency chassis noise (>10 MHz) to prevent spurious interrupts. U17-4 in the OR circuit is active (low) from an interrupt from the IEEE. The UART "data available" output is connected to the interrupt line via U33-2, which is enabled at U33-1 from U8-15, and U17-11. Line synchronous interrupts (MARK) are generated by U17-6 each time the phase-locked loop output has a positive transition. The MARK is enabled and cleared by signal MARK EN at U35-1 from U8-19.

3-45. Phase-Locked Loop

3-46. Digital noise rejection is accomplished by averaging line synchronous samples. A/D samples are synchronized to the AC line by the phase-locked loop (PLL). The line frequency input (U29-14) is multiplied by 8 by the PLL circuitry U29 and U28. The PLL output (U29-4) which is eight times the input frequency (8/7 for 400 Hz line) provides a clock for MARK interrupts (U35-3), display blanking (U21-1), and the guard crossing trigger flip flop (U1-3).

3-47. Guard Crossing

3-48. The Guard Crossing transfers data between the Digital and Analog Controllers using virtually identical circuits on each assembly. On the digital controller it consists of the UART U26, the one-shot U36, the pulse transformer U38, gates from U37 and U30, and their associated components. The UART converts the eight bits of parallel data received on the bus (U26-26 through 33) into a serial data stream, adding parity, start, and stop bits. The 125k baud serial data from U26-25 is inverted (U30-6) to modulate the 2 MHz signal from U20-13. The high voltage driver U37-5 then sends the signal through the pulse transformer U38-3 to the guarded analog controller.

3-49. Modulated 2 MHz data from the analog controller is received by the pulse transformer. The one-shot U36 stretches the 2 MHz bursts into a digital series stream of the original 125k baud rate. The UART converts it to a parallel format and outputs it to the bus on U26-5 through 12.

3-50. Memory Select

3-51. The memory for the digital controller consists of two RAMs (four with Option -010), three ROMs, and their control circuits U2 and U3. Address line A15 from the microprocessor enables either RAM or ROM. If it is high, RAM is addressed, if low, ROM. When MEMREQ is low, both RAM and ROM are enabled.

3-52. When RAM is addressed A10, A11, and A12 select either the standard memory (U6 and U7) or the optional memory (U4 and U5) with A10 low and high, respectively.

3-53. One of the three ROMs (U10, U11, and U12) is enabled by U3 from the decoded A13 and A14 signals. U13 and U14 are not installed; their sockets are left open for special applications or future expansion.

3-54. Display Blank

3-55. The phase locked-loop clocks U21-1 to count toward eight. If it reaches that count without being reset by the SW signal from U25-8, U21-6 goes high and blanks the front panel display.

3-56. Guard Crossing Trigger

3-57. A short pulse is generated in this circuit for the Analog Controller. It is generated at U21-11 and sent through U37-3 to the pulse transformer (U38-6).

3-58. Sources of the trigger are: the external trigger from either the rear panel (U23-2) or the IEEE (U23-1), the MARK trigger U8-6, or the software trigger at U33-13 from the decoded address at U25-10.

3-59. External Trigger

3-60. The external trigger edge is selected by the Schmitt trigger circuit at U39. The external clocks U35-11, if enabled by EXT TRIG EN at U35-13 from U8-16.

3-61. IEEE-488 INTERFACE (8520A-1022)

3-62. All device interface functions defined by the IEEE-488 1978 Interface Standard are performed within U101. The bidirectional data lines (DI01-DI08) from U108 and U109 are normally three-state drivers; however, when parallel poll is selected they change to open collector. The control lines in U110 are bidirectional under the control of U101. Control lines NRFD, NDAC, and SRQ have open collector outputs; the remaining control lines are three-state.

3-63. The interface is addressed from the digital controller with A7 high and A6 low. A0, A1, and A2 are used to address the internal registers in U101. Switches S103 place the instrument IEEE address on the bus when U102 is enabled from U101. Timing is a 1 MHz clock derived from the Digital Controller 4 MHz clock. The 1 MHz clock is synchronized to the microprocessor I/O access cycle by U103, U104, and U105.

3-64. Analog Assembly

3-65. The Analog Assembly is divided into seven separate sections. Six are covered individually in subsequent paragraphs while the seventh, the Guarded Power Supply, was covered previously as part of the composite Power Supply.

3-66. I/O SWITCHING (8520A-1031)

3-67. Manual selection of input terminals and guard source, electrical selection of function, routing of signals, filtering, and multiplexing are performed in the I/O Switching section.

3-68. Switch S102 selects between the front panel input terminals and the rear panel connector. When the switch is out, the front panel terminals are connected through the switch to the internal circuitry. If the switch is depressed, the rear panel connector is used. The guard is controlled by S101. If S101 is pressed in, the front panel guard terminal, and therefore anything connected to it, is connected to the internal V guard. When S101 is out, (NORMAL) the V guard is connected through the switch to chassis ground, and the front panel guard terminal is open circuited.

3-69. After selection at S102, the input signal is routed through the contacts of K103. For all functions except low ohms K103 is de-energized, and the signal is routed to other circuits for further direction. In low ohms (K103 energized) the signal is routed directly to the Ohms Converter. K101 is energized in the 2-terminal ohms function to connect the input terminals to the source terminals.

3-70. AC or AC + DC measurements are routed to the AC Converter through the energized contacts of K104. Relay K102 is energized for the 100 mV and 10V dc ranges, passing through the $150\text{ k}\Omega$ current limiting resistor R110 on its path to the DC Buffer. For the 100V and 1000V ranges, the signal is divided by a factor of 64 in R107. With the high input impedance of the DC Buffer, energizing the relay (K102) does not cause any attenuation.

3-71. High voltage transients in excess of 1.6 kV are clamped by R104 and RV101 through RV104. Thermister R103 and RV105 provide high voltage protection between guard and chassis. The transistors Q101 and Q102, and the diodes CR107 and CR108 limit the input to the multiplexer stage to ± 18.7 volts.

3-72. Digital signals into the multiplexer stage from the A/D Converter are translated into -27V for a logic high and "Open" for logic low (by U103, U102, and Q110), to operate the applicable FET switch from Q103 through Q108. An "Open" input to the FET gate turns the switch "on" and allows the applicable input signal to pass through to the DC Buffer section.

3-73. DC BUFFER (8520A-1032)

3-74. The DC Buffer section accepts the data input from the I/O Switching section, filters it at the selected speed, and conditions the signal to the proper levels for the A/D Converter. The eventual input to the A/D Converter will be a chopped dc signal, varying between zero and ± 16.5 volts, and proportional to the input signal.

3-75. Filter Circuit

3-76. The filtering stage consists of a fast filter which is a single pole RC network and a slow filter which is a three

pole active filter. The settling time is determined by the reading rate, which also controls the number of samples averaged. The Analog Controller selects the slow filter on power initialization and switches automatically with the reading rate. Table 3-2 gives the settling time, number of samples, and reading rate for each filter.

Table 3-2. Filter Settings

FILTER	SETTLING TIME	NO. OF SAMPLES AVERAGED	READING RATE
Fast	5 ms	1	$\geq 120/\text{sec}$
Fast	25 ms	4	40-60/sec
Fast	50 ms	8	20/sec
Fast	100 ms	16	10/sec
Slow	200 ms	16	5/sec
Slow	500 ms	64	2/sec
Slow	1000 ms	128	$\leq 1/\text{sec}$

3-77. Buffer Circuit

3-78. The input to the buffer circuit is a unity gain amplifier (U210 and associated components) which establishes the signal V_{BOOTSTRAP} equal to the input signal. This bootstrap voltage is used in the biasing circuits for the FET switches and in the driving circuit. The automatic zero circuit of FET switches Q231 and Q233 is turned on when a measurement is not being taken. When the switches are turned on, the voltage at the junction of Q231/C230 equals the input (V_{in}) plus the offset of U210. The voltage at the junction Q233/C230 equals V_{in} , plus the offset of U210, plus the offset of U211. As a result, the negative of the offset of U211 is stored on C230, and when a measurement cycle takes place and FET switch Q232 is turned on, the stored voltage cancels the offset of U211. The net offset voltage is zero.

3-79. The driving circuit changes the signal from a -15V and -20V logic system into a +2V and -0.5V system for the D-MOS FETS. The signal then passes through the non-inverting output amplifier (U211) with its gain determined by the state of the FET switches in its output. The gain will be either unity with Q236 on for the 10V and 1000V ranges, eight with Q237 on for the 1V and 100V ranges, or sixty four with Q238 on for the 100 mV range. The end result is dc voltage output to the A/D Analog section that is between zero and ± 16.5 volts and proportional to the input.

3-80. OHMS CONVERTER (8520A-1033)

3-81. The ohms converter produces a current in the unknown resistance (R_x) being measured so that the voltage drop is proportional to the value of R_x . The method used varies with the magnitude of the resistance.

3-82. If R_x is $\leq 19.999 \text{ k}\Omega$, it is placed in the feedback loop of an op amp as shown in Figure 3-8. In this configuration, the voltage at the high input terminal should be at or near zero with an infinite input impedance. As a result, all of the current delivered by the reference current (I_{REF}) flows through R_x which can be computed from the output voltage (V_o) with the formula $R_x = V_o / I_{REF}$.

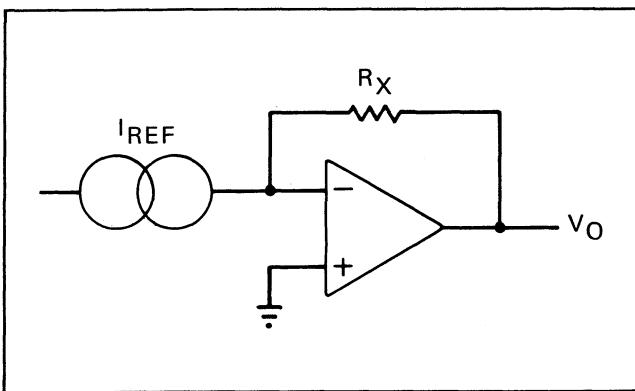


Figure 3-8. Low Ohms Measurement

3-83. With resistances $> 20.000 \text{ k}\Omega$, a voltage reference (V_{REF}) is used in lieu of the I_{REF} as shown in Figure 3-9. With a known reference resistor, the value of R_x can be computed from the formula $R_x = R_{REF} (V_o / V_{REF} - 1)$.

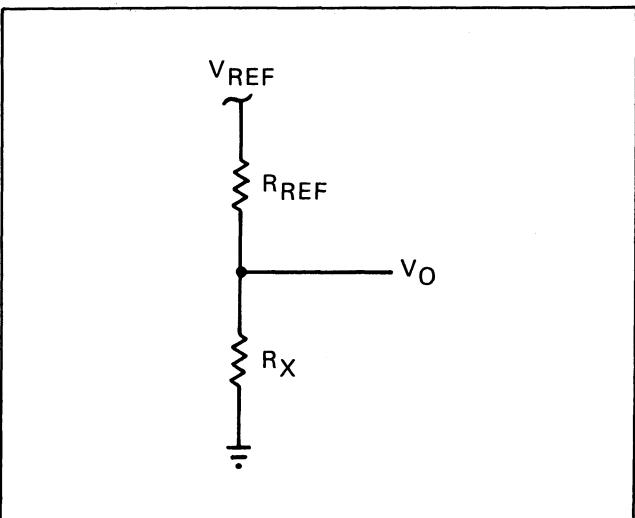


Figure 3-9. High Ohms Measurements

3-84. The output of the ohms amplifier is connected through the I/O Switching section to the DC Buffer and digitized in the A/D Converter. The gain of the DC Buffer varies with the range selected and is 64 for 10Ω , 1

for $10 \text{ M}\Omega$, and 100 nS; and 8 for the remaining ranges. Once amplified and digitized R_x is computed using the formulas above.

3-85. Measurements of less than 20 kilohms are made using a precision current reference. Measurements of 20 kilohms, or greater, and conductance are made using a voltage reference. Each method is described in further detail below.

3-86. Low Ohms

3-87. An accurate reference voltage of -6.5V is input to U302 of the current source from the Analog A/D circuit. The 3.077 gain of the inverting op amp places $+20\text{V}$ at TP304 and on one side of the precision resistor network (R_{310} , R_{313} , R_{316}). When the low ohms function is selected, that portion of the network applicable to the range selected is held at virtual ground so that $I_{REF} = 20\text{V}/R_{REF}$. The value of I_{REF} varies from 0.1 mA for the $10 \text{ k}\Omega$ range to 1.0 mA for the 1000Ω range with K301 energized, to 10 mA for the 100 and 10Ω ranges with K302 energized. On the three lowest ranges, the relay contact resistance, when taken with the lead resistance, could have a significant effect on I_{REF} . This error is counteracted by the feedback paths through Q305 for the 10 and 100Ω ranges and through Q306 for the 1000Ω range. This constitutes a Howland Current Source which theoretically offers infinite output resistance.

3-88. High Ohms

3-89. Resistances $\geq 20 \text{ k}\Omega$ and conductance measurements are made using a reference resistance and V_{REF} of 6.5 volts. The voltage reference is sampled by the I/O Switching section. This ensures that long term variations are removed whenever a high ohms range is selected. The reference resistance is $450 \text{ k}\Omega$ (R_{321} and R_{315}) with K303 energized for the $100 \text{ k}\Omega$ range. For the 1M, 10M, and 100 nS ranges, K303 is de-energized to add R_{319} and R_{320} to the circuit and provide a reference of $4.5 \text{ M}\Omega$. Relay K304 is energized for all high ohms ranges.

3-90. Input Ohms Amplifier

3-91. The input ohms amplifier has a bi-polar differential input stage (Q309), an op amp (U303) and a large current sink capability with high voltage protection in the transistor array U301. The output is also protected by the positive temperature coefficient thermistor R101 and the zener diode CR105 in the I/O Switching section.

3-92. The input stage is protected by current limiting resistor R332, plus Q310 and Q311. If the input terminals are left open in low ohms, Q317, and the divider R113 (I/O Switching section), and R343 clamp the output voltage to less than 8 volts. It also opens the feedback path to the ohms amplifier. For a standby function, a feedback path is provided through a turned on Q308.

3-93. AC CONVERTER (8520A-1034)

3-94. The 8520A AC Converter is a true RMS Converter. It mathematically obtains the conversion by ranging the input to 1 volt full-scale signal, averaging the square value of the signal, and then taking the square root of the averaged squared signal.

3-95. The converter accepts signals from the input terminals through the I/O Switch and converts the signal to a dc level proportionate to the RMS value of the input. The dc output signal will be between zero volts and plus 16.5 volts (full scale reading). The signal is routed through five stages, which are: the ranging amplifier, balance amplifier, squaring amplifier, square root amplifier, and integrator/filter.

3-96. The range and balance amplifiers operate independently, but the remaining three work in conjunction with each other. The range amp brings the input signal within the 1V rms range. The balance amp converts the signal to a dc absolute value. The conversion to rms is performed by the squaring amp, integrator, and square root amp, using a double logarithmic response, i.e., $2 \log X = \log X^2$.

3-97. Range Amplifier

3-98. The range amplifier is an inverting amplifier with four user selectable ranges. They are, at full scale, 2, 16, 128, and 1024 volts (limited to 650V rms or 1000V peak for safety). The three higher ranges are multiples of eight (2^3) for simpler microprocessor implementation in ranging. A full scale output of the range amp is 1 volt.

3-99. Either AC or AC plus DC can be accepted in the range amp. C401 normally blocks dc. However, if the AC + DC function is selected, K401 is energized to bypass the capacitor. FET switches Q401 through Q409, and Q421 are turned on by the Analog Controller in the sequence shown in the chart on the schematic diagram.

3-100. Using the 100V range as an example, the schematic chart shows that FETs Q403, Q404, and Q421 are enabled, and the remaining Range Amplifier FETs are disabled. Q403 and Q404 are enabled to route the input signal through the 100V attenuation circuit prior to application to U401. Q421 is enabled to ground out any stray capacitance from the 10V range.

3-101. Amplifier U401 uses both feedback and summing node shunt capacitance to provide for stable operation as an adjustment of high frequency gain. The stray capacitance of the FET switches also provides stability to the amplifier on the 1 volt range. Failure of one of the stabilizing capacitors could result in oscillation within that range.

3-102. All dc adjustments of the Range Amplifier are normalized to the 1 volt range adjustment (R487). The frequency adjustments and capacitive adjustments are normalized to the 1000 volts range adjustment (R438).

3-103. Balance Amplifier

3-104. The balance amp is a precision halfwave rectifier in an inverting unity-gain configuration. It consists of U402 for the gain, and the dual transistor transconductance drivers Q410 and Q411 for fast switching of the rectifier diodes. The current is forced through the hot carrier diodes CR405 or CR406 and through either R454 or R456, as determined by the polarity of the signal. The output of the balance amplifier can be viewed at TP403.

3-105. Squaring Amplifier

3-106. Outputs of the range amp and balance amp are summed at the input of the squaring amp (U403). The op amp output (J419) represents twice the natural logarithm of the summed current input. The squaring is accomplished using the forward biased PN junctions of a transistor (Q414A, Q415B) and the inverse result from Q415A, as controlled by the output of the Square Root amplifier. Q414 and Q415 are dual transistors designed to provide logarithmic conformity and good frequency characteristics. They are placed in the circuit so their offsets cancel, allowing a tighter gain adjustment with R481. High frequency stabilization between 300 kHz and 1 MHz is provided by R468 and C455.

3-107. Integrator/Filter

3-108. The integrator is a transfer impedance amplifier (U404) which produces a voltage at its output (J420) for a current input. The output of the squaring amp is acted on by the Integrator/Filter and Square Root amplifier to produce a dc voltage that is the RMS value of the signal at the input. The circuit has two selectable filters of 100/200 ms (fast) and 500/1000 ms (slow). The filters are switched on and off with the FET switches, Q416 through Q419. The slow filter is switched in with Q416 and Q417, and the fast filter is switched in with Q418 and Q419. The filter is a three-pole filter with the FET switches shifting the poles lower in frequency (slow) or higher (fast).

3-109. Square Root Amplifier

3-110. The square root amp (U405) operates in conjunction with the integrator in performing the square root function. The squaring amp provides the current drive for Q415A, which is the current source for the integrator. The square root amp is in the feedback loop of the integrator. Any signal at the output of the integrator effects both the square root amplifier and the integrator. The output voltage of the square root amp (TP404) is the natural logarithm of the current through R483.

3-111. Stability for the overall loop is provided by C446. Diode CR408 and R482 prevent the circuit, i.e., square root amp and integrator, from latching.

3-112. Feedforward Temperature Compensation (FTC) Circuit

3-113. The FTC circuit (U408) is not in the signal path for the ac measurement. It is used to correct for dc drift in the balance (U402) and squaring (U403) amplifiers. The result is the excellent high frequency performance of the ac converter while maintaining dc performance.

3-114. A/D CONVERTER (8520A-1035)

3-115. The A/D Converter uses Fluke's patented Recirculating Remainder (R^2) method of converting a dc input signal into a binary, byte-serial, data stream. Operation of the A/D Converter is controlled by the microprocessor in the Analog Controller. The converter consists of five sections, which are: the reference circuit, the polarity detector, the automatic zero, the current ladder, and the X and Y remainders. A sample is generated when five passes through the ladder network have been executed, resulting in 21 bits of binary data. It requires 1.77 ms to complete the five passes (one sample) in the high speed mode.

3-116. The Reference circuit (U501, U502, U503, and associated components) provides a 6.5 volt reference to the current ladder. The reference varies in polarity as the inverse of the input. In some units U501 is replaced with a Ref Amp PCB Assembly (schematic 8520A-1045 or 8520A-1046) that plugs into the Analog Assembly in place of U501. Operation of the ref amp circuit is identical to the discrete component U501, and either may be used as a replacement.

3-117. The first step in the sample process is the autozero. The Analog Controller command makes "AZ" active on the gates of FET switches Q528 and Q532 to zero the circuit in preparation for a new input. When auto zero is complete, the Controller makes "G" and then "I" active to close FET switches Q529 and Q512, respectively. This allows the input to enter U506, which acts as a polarity detector.

3-118. The Reference circuit is assigned the opposite polarity from the input, based on a polarity decision made by the Analog Controller. The correct polarity reference voltage is applied to the current ladder. Each branch of the current ladder has twice the resistance of the succeeding branch, corresponding to the binary digits 8, 4, 2, 1, and 0.5. The microprocessor closes the FET switches in the ladder, one at a time, starting with Q521 as a pass is made through the ladder. If there is excess current from the ladder, it will flow in CR505. The FET switch remains closed, and the excess current is tried on the next switch in succession. If there is no excess current, or there is a current debt, current flows through CR506

and causes a polarity change in the ladder. The polarity change causes the Controller to re-open the FET switch and try the next switch in succession. The same process is repeated on the four remaining FET switches to complete the first pass. In most cases there is current remaining after the pass. Switch Q529 opens when the pass is complete and switch Q531 is closed by the controller to store the remainder in the "X" channel.

3-119. The remainder current flows in the loop around U505 where there is a voltage gain of 10, and is stored in C506 when switches Q526 and Q531 are closed by the Analog Controller. Once the remainder is stored, the Controller opens Q512, Q526, and Q531 and closes Q529 and Q525. This returns the current to the ladder with a current gain of 16, in comparison to the original remainder, which is required to continue the 8, 4, 2, 1, 0.5 conversion. Thus, an "error" of 0.5 on the first pass becomes an input of "8" on the next pass.

3-120. The procedure for a pass through the ladder is then repeated, substituting the "Y" channel for the "X". When the pass through the ladder is completed, Q524 and Q530 are closed for the gain in U504, and C505 stores the remainder. Then Q512, Q524, and Q530 open and Q523 closes to retrieve the remainder for another pass. The retrieve "X" switch, Q525, remains closed until Q524 and Q530 close to store the "Y" remainder.

3-121. The process alternates between the "X" and "Y" channels until the five passes through the ladder are complete. Each pass overlaps by one bit, to allow for correction of the bit switch closures that are in error. The analog controller then correlates the data into a three byte word, sends the sample for display, and prepares the circuit for the next sample.

3-122. An example using a DC Buffer output of -10.2 volts follows. The circuit is autozeroed, Q532 closes, then Q512 closes, and the reference voltage is set at +6.5 volts. Q521 turns on, and remains on. When the Controller closes Q519, a polarity change occurs, and the switch must be reopened. When Q517 is closed, it remains on. Like Q519, Q515 and Q513 are reopened. Thus, the "8" and "2" bits are on. The first pass ends, and there is a remainder of -0.2 volts which is stored in the "X" channel as a voltage of +2.0 volts. It is retrieved with a net gain of sixteen to appear equivalent to an input of -3.2 volts, and the process is repeated. This time only Q517 and Q515 remain closed, and there is again a remainder of -0.2 to be stored in the "Y" channel. The process is repeated three more times. However, the passes will be identical to the second, other than alternating storage channels.

3-123. To review the process, it begins with an autozero followed by setting the reference voltage. The next step is the first pass through the ladder. The remainder is amplified and stored and then sent through the ladder.

This is repeated for five passes and then the sample is sent to be displayed, and the cycle begins again for another sample.

3-124. ANALOG CONTROLLER (8520A-1036)

3-125. Range and function information from the Digital Controller is accepted by the Analog Controller, interpreted, and output to circuits on the Analog PCB. Some signals for the measuring circuits originate with the microcomputer in the Analog Controller. Each of the circuits within the Analog Controller are detailed below.

3-126. Guard Crossing Circuit

3-127. Data from the Digital Controller enters the circuit in serial form at pulse transformer U627. The resultant output fires the "single shot" U609 for a serial input to the UART U602. The data is processed, and output, as parallel data, to the controller bus.

3-128. Data originating in the Analog Controller is transmitted on the bus, in parallel to U602. Then it is translated to bit-serial format and output through U610 and U614 to the crossing and the Digital Controller.

3-129. Microcomputer

3-130. The microcomputer is a mask programmed one-chip microprocessor, complete with its integral RAM and ROM. Under the control of the program, as modified by interrupts from the digital controller, the microcomputer outputs data to the I/O circuits and the data bus.

3-131. Switch S601 is not installed in the circuit. An 8-pin dip socket is available to insert a four-pole dip switch, if desired, for use during troubleshooting. Jumpers may also be used to short across the socket pins when required. Switch 1 would be the two pins toward the front of the instrument if this method is used.

3-132. I/O Circuits

3-133. Data on the bus is latched in U603 and decoded in U604 to provide control signals to the UART U602 or

a strobe to one of the following latches or buffers: U607-9, U608-4, U611-1, 15, U612-1, U617-9, U618-11, U619-11, U620-11, and U621-11. Data from the bus is latched into or strobed through the applicable latch or buffer to transmit a command to another circuit or place data on the bus for the microcomputer.

3-134. Interrupt Circuit

3-135. Data on the bus (DB0-DB5) is latched into U607 on the decoded signal from the I/O circuit. A signal at U607-12 and U607-15 are ANDed with TBE and DAV, from the UART, respectively to generate an interrupt at wired OR U615 and at U601-6. The remaining signals at U607 provide enabling signals to monitor the UART S1 and EPE signals, the microcomputer T0 signal, and the trigger circuit.

3-136. Trigger Circuit

3-137. Guard crossing transformer U627 (pins 6, 8, 9, and 11) is bidirectional and receives trigger strobes from the Digital Controller. The interrupt circuit controls the output of the trigger at U608-9 to insure that a trigger interrupt does not interfere with a reading in progress. U608-13 is held low from U607-10 in the interrupt circuit to disable the latch when a reading is in progress. When the reading is complete, U607-10 goes high, enabling the latch to await the next trigger.

3-138. Reset Circuit

3-139. A reset signal is sent to the microcomputer from the Reset Circuit any time that power is applied or lost. Line voltage triggers the retriggerable one shot U609. The one-shot output, in conjunction with a low output at U605-4, enables the counter U605 and allow the line voltage to pulse the counter. When the count sets U605-4 high, the counter is disabled and stays that way until the one-shot U609 is not triggered. Removal of the constantly recurring pulses reset the counter, and the low going output resets U607 and gives a RESET signal to the microcomputer.

Section 4

Instrument Assembly/ Disassembly

4-1. INTRODUCTION

4-2. Each of the following procedures deals with the removal/replacement of a single item or feature from the instrument. They are listed in a disassembly sequence, however, all previous steps may not be required to obtain access to the desired part/assembly of the instrument. Reassembly can be accomplished by performing the steps of the applicable procedure in a logically reversed sequence.

4-3. TOP/BOTTOM COVER

4-4. Removal and replacement of both the top and bottom covers is accomplished in the same manner once the desired cover has been placed toward the operator for ready access.

1. Remove the three screws across the front edge of the cover.
2. Remove the three screws across the rear edge of the cover.
3. Lift the cover straight up, guiding it out of the grooves in the front and rear panels.

4-5. TOP ANALOG GUARD COVERS

4-6. The analog section has a top guard cover with access ports for the calibration adjustments. The top cover must be removed to gain access to the instrument compartment prior to beginning the procedure.

1. Remove the screws securing the top guard cover to the internal guard chassis.
2. Remove the side screws, one centered on each side, through the access ports.
3. Lift the rear end of the top guard straight up, then remove it from the instrument compartment

by moving it toward the rear to clear the lip on the front of the compartment.

4-7. INTERNAL GUARD COVERS

4-8. The analog assembly has two internal guard covers. One is located over a portion of the AC Converter, and the other over part of the DC Buffer. In both cases, the top cover and the top analog guard cover must be removed to gain access to the internal guards. Separate procedures are given for removing each of the guard covers.

4-9. DC Buffer Guard

1. Press upward on the side of guard at the front right corner until it releases from the studs.
2. Lift the guard up and toward the center of the instrument to clear the wiring harness along the side of the guard.

4-10. AC Converter Guard

1. Press upward on the side of the guard at the front left corner until it releases from the studs.
2. Lift the guard up and away from the enclosed components.

4-11. FRONT PANEL DISPLAY ASSEMBLY

4-12. The Front Panel must be removed to gain access to the Display Assembly and its components. To reach screws required for removal, the top cover must be removed. Removal of the top analog guard cover is not required but removal does improve access to the screw heads.

1. Remove the two screws located on the rear upper corners, attaching the front panel to the frame.

2. Using both hands, squeeze the top and bottom of the panel together to clear the tabs holding the panel in place.
3. Once the panel is clear of the tabs, move the panel forward to clear the tabs.
4. Remove the wires connecting the front panel input connectors to the Analog Assembly using a pair of needle-nose pliers.

NOTE

To facilitate the replacing of wires on terminals during assembly, the color code is molded into the panel next to each terminal.

5. Disconnect the ribbon cable connecting the Display Assembly to J11 on the Digital Assembly.
6. Remove the four screws securing the Display Assembly to the frame and lift the assembly clear of the instrument.

4-13. ANALOG ASSEMBLY

4-14. Remove the Analog Assembly from the instrument compartment using the following procedure. Prior to starting, the top cover, the top analog guard cover, and either the front panel or the five wires to the front panel input terminals must be removed.

1. Disconnect the ribbon cable connecting the Analog Assembly to the Digital Assembly.
2. Loosen the four retaining screws and remove the cover from the transformer and Transformer Assembly.
3. Disconnect the cable connecting the transformer to the Analog Assembly and take it back through the slot in the transformer compartment.
4. Remove the two screws attaching the rear input connector to the rear panel, then push the connector through the rear panel into the instrument compartment.
5. Remove the 11 screws securing the assembly to the instrument frame. Six of the screws are through the PCB to the bottom guard, and the other five fasten the hardware attached to the rear of the assembly to the rear panel.
6. Lift the rear of the assembly and move it out toward the rear of the instrument, exercising caution to prevent damage to the GUARD and REAR INPUT switches that are attached to the front of the assembly.

4-15. TRANSFORMER AND TRANSFORMER ASSEMBLY

4-16. Remove the transformer and Transformer Assembly from the instrument compartment using the following procedure. Prior to starting, the top cover and the top analog guard cover must be removed from the instrument.

1. Loosen the four retaining screws and remove the cover from the transformer.
2. Disconnect the cable connecting the transformer and Analog Assembly from the Analog Assembly and bring the cable back through the center divider into the transformer compartment.
3. Remove the cable clamp from the transformer compartment frame.
4. Remove the eight screws attaching the transformer compartment to the frame. Four are used on the outside frame and four on the center frame.
5. Lift the transformer compartment containing the transformer and Transformer Assembly straight up and out of the instrument compartment.

4-17. DIGITAL ASSEMBLY

4-18. Remove the Digital Assembly from the instrument compartment using the following procedure. Prior to starting, the top cover, the transformer, and the Transformer Assembly must be removed from the instrument.

1. Disconnect one end of the guard crossing ribbon cable connecting the Analog and Digital Assemblies, and bring the cable through the slot in the center guard and frame.
2. Remove the three screws holding C201 to the outside frame.
3. Remove the three hex-head bolts and nuts securing the IEEE connector to the rear panel.
4. Disconnect the three input line-power wires from the lugs on the assembly.
5. Turn the instrument over, and remove the bottom cover from the instrument if not previously done.

6. Remove the five screws securing the Digital Assembly PCB to the tabs in the instrument compartment.

7. Lift up the front of the assembly and slide the PCB forward and out of the instrument compartment.

4-19. BOTTOM ANALOG SHIELD

4-20. Once all other assemblies have been removed from the instrument compartment, the bottom portion of the analog guard can be removed by taking out the three screws from the outside frame and the three from the center frame. Since this item is hardware with no active components, removal is seldom necessary.

Section 5

Troubleshooting

5-1. INTRODUCTION

5-2. Troubleshooting for the 8520A is contained in Tables 5-1 through 5-9, Figures 5-1 through 5-7, and in the following paragraphs. These tables are tabular flow charts that direct you to another step, as determined by the response to a decision step. If no decision is required perform the next step of the table in sequence.

5-3. The troubleshooting tables are built around the self tests incorporated into the software. However, the tables assume there is some response when the POWER switch is depressed by the Operator. If there is no response from the instrument use the Power On Procedure below before proceeding. If there is a response it may be an Error Code (the display shows "Err XX" with the "XX" representing a two character display). A list of these Error Codes and a brief explanation of each is given in Table 5-4. The tables cover procedures for troubleshooting the Front Panel, the Digital PCB, and the Analog PCB. Until you accumulate sufficient experience you should progress through the tables in sequence. You will either skip rapidly through the table or be referred to another table if the problem is not with the circuit covered.

5-4. POWER ON PROCEDURE

5-5. If the instrument does not respond to the power on command check the power supply test points (TP7XX on the analog pcb and TP201 on the Digital PCB) for the correct voltages as shown on Table 5-5, Typical Voltages and Waveforms. If all voltages are correct, continue with the Front Panel Troubleshooting, Table 5-1.

5-6. If all of the voltage tests are out of tolerance or absent, check the transformer primary inputs, i.e. the line cord, the fuse, the thermal fuse, the voltage selector switches and their settings, the line voltage outlet, the POWER switch, and the connectors to the Transformer PCB. If all of these are good check the transformer itself.

5-7. If part of the voltage tests are within tolerance check the secondaries and/or rectifier circuits for the failed tests. The Digital PCB Power Supply has an

adjustment and J201 can be removed to prevent any loading from the digital circuits. There are no adjustments on the Analog PCB Power Supply; however most of the circuits have jumper plugs that can be removed to insure the test does not fail due to loading by the circuits. Remove J19 from the Analog PCB to disable the DC Buffer and I/O Switching circuits, J20 for the Ohms Converter, J21 for the AC Converter, and J22 for the Analog Controller.

5-8. SPECIAL PROCEDURES

5-9. Special procedures are provided for testing the Analog Controller and A/D Converter circuits. The procedures are called out in the Analog PCB Troubleshooting tables when required.

5-10. Analog Controller Tests

5-11. Three test programs are available in the Analog controller microprocessor to test the digital functions of the Analog PCB. These tests may be an aid in troubleshooting the Analog Controller if the instrument consistently displays an error message, fails all steps of Math Program 1 Test #1 (the power supply outputs should be checked first), or consistently reads gross errors during measurements. Prior to beginning the microprocessor tests, the presence of the signals described in the first sub-paragraph below should be verified. An 8-pin dip switch must be installed in the empty S601 socket, next to the analog controller microprocessor, before any of the tests can be selected. In addition, the instrument input terminals must be "open" and the guard crossing cable disconnected. These conditions cause a front panel error display, which should be ignored during these tests. When the instrument operates as a voltmeter, the microprocessor does not check the status of S601; however, if TP607 is shorted to TP608, it resets the analog controller microprocessor and the switch status is "read". When the tests are completed, return the instrument to voltmeter operation by setting all of the switches on S601

to OFF, reconnecting the guard crossing cable, and shorting TP607 to TP608, which forces the microprocessor to check the status of S601. The selection method and operation of each of these tests are described below.

5-12. ANALOG CONTROLLER INPUT SIGNALS

5-13. Verify the presence of the following signals before testing the Analog Controller microprocessor:

1. Readings of -15V dc at TP603 and -20V dc at TP604 for a +5V dc logic signal.
2. A line frequency square wave at U614-4.
3. A 2 MHz square wave clock at TP605.
4. A pulse (ALE) approximately every 12.5 msec at TP602 (variable with the input line frequency).
5. A logic high reading (INT) at TP606.
6. A logic high that goes low at TP601 (RESET) when TP607 is shorted to TP608, and returns high approximately 400 ms (60 ms for a 400 Hz line frequency) after the short is removed.

5-14. LATCH TEST

5-15. This test applies a continuous circulating signal to a component selected by the S601 test switch. The microprocessor checks the status of S601 constantly during the Latch Test to determine which component receives the signal. The output of the selected component can be monitored with an oscilloscope or logic probe. Use the following procedure to perform the latch test:

1. Insure S601 is installed and the guard crossing cable is disconnected.
2. Set switch #1 of S601 to ON and the remaining switches to OFF.
3. Short TP607 to TP608 to reset the Analog Controller.
4. Select the component to be exercised by setting S601 to the position indicated in Table 5-10.
5. Observe the output pins of the selected component for a recurring pulse.

NOTE

An oscilloscope setting of 5 volt/div and 50 us/div should give a display of the recurring pulse.

6. Set the switches on S601 for either the next test or all OFF (to resume voltmeter operations), then short TP607 to TP608 to reset the Analog Controller and make it "read" the switch setting.

5-16. UART TEST

5-17. The UART test checks the response from the transmitted data. Before each test a byte of data is written

into Port 1 (U601-27 through 34). An incorrect response stops the test and the failed step can be determined by reading the data byte in Port 1. If the test fails, all of the data bits in the port are at a constant state. If the test passes the test is continuously repeated and the three low order bits are changing states constantly. Use the following procedure to perform the UART test:

1. Insure S601 is installed and the guard crossing cable is disconnected.
2. Set switch #2 on S601 to ON and the remaining switches to OFF.
3. Short TP607 to TP608 to reset the Analog Controller.
4. Monitor the status of Port 1 for a constant level, i.e. either always high or always low, on all eight bits of the port.
5. If the three low order bits (U601-29,28,27) are constantly changing states the instrument passes the test. If all eight bits are at a constant level the controller is locked on the failed test and the missing signal can be identified by decoding the three bits using Table 5-11. Once the missing signal has been identified refer to the UART and Interrupt Troubleshooting Procedures paragraph that follows the Interrupt Test.
6. Set the switches S601 for either the next test or all OFF (to resume voltmeter operations), then short TP607 to TP608 to reset the Analog Controller and force it to "read" the switchsetting.

5-18. INTERRUPT TEST

5-19. The Analog Controller microprocessor generates a DAV and an external trigger interrupt for use within the instrument. They are tested in a series of six steps, with a byte of data written into Port 1 (U601-27 through 34) at the beginning of each step. If the step fails the byte is locked into Port 1 and it can be decoded to determine the failed step. If the test passes it is continuously repeated and the four low order bits are constantly changing states. Use the following procedure to perform the interrupt test:

1. Insure S601 is installed and the guard crossing cable is disconnected.
2. Set switch #4 of S601 to ON and the remaining switches to OFF.
3. Short TP607 to TP608 to reset the Analog Controller.
4. Monitor the status of Port 1 for a constant level, i.e. either always high or always low, on all eight bits of the port.
5. If the four low order bits (U601-30,29,28,27) are at changing level the instrument passes the test. If all eight bits are at a constant level the controller is locked on the failed test and the missing signal can

be identified by decoding the four bits using table 5-12. Once the missing signal has been identified refer to the UART and Interrupt Troubleshooting Procedures paragraph that follows this test.

6. Set the switches on S601 for either the next test or all OFF (to resume voltmeter operations), then short TP607 to TP608 to reset the Analog Controller and force it to "read" the switch setting.

5-20. UART AND INTERRUPT TROUBLESHOOTING PROCEDURES

5-21. Once the missing signal has been identified the tests in Table 5-13 can be used to locate the defective component(s). The table lists only the pertinent IC's; however, associated components should be checked at the same time. Check for missing components, improper values, defective components, shorted inputs or outputs, bent legs that could produce capacitive coupling (CMOS) or thermal problems, shorted bus lines, or lines shorted to logic common or logic ground. Repair or replace the defective component(s) when located then repeat the test during which the fault was found.

5-22. A/D Converter Test

5-23. The A/D Converter test permits the examination of the A/D ladder during a conversion. A known voltage is applied to the terminals and the output monitored for a waveform that can be translated to a digital number corresponding to the most significant digit of the input. Use the following procedure to perform the A/D Converter test:

1. Prepare the instrument for normal operation. Select Volts DC and fix the range at 10 Volts.

2. Apply a known input >0 and <0.2 volts from a variable source to the input terminals.
3. Using a dual trace oscilloscope connect one trace to TP509 for sync and observe the waveform at TP508 with the other.
4. The waveform at TP508 can be decoded to the digital value of the most significant digit. It represents values of 8, 4, 2, 1, and 0.5. In this case all should be high, as shown for 0 volts in Figure 5-8.
5. Vary the source to a known input >1.0 and <1.2 volts.

NOTE

The input must be read by the 8520A as >1 to insure data in the one bit but <1.5 (approximately) to keep data from the 0.5 bit. An input of 1.1 volts insures the correct digital value.

6. The waveform at TP508 changes to that shown in Figure 5-8 for 1 volt.
7. Rotate the source through the remaining voltages in Figure 5-8. Insure the input is greater than the basic so the tolerance of the instrument does not put the input below the basic value.
8. Verify the waveform representing the digital count at TP508 is correct for each input voltage.
9. If the waveform is incorrect for any input check that portion of the ladder.

Table 5-1. Front Panel PCB Troubleshooting

STEP NO.	ACTION	GO TO STEP FOR CORRECT RESPONSE	
		YES	NO
	<p><i>NOTE</i></p> <p><i>All tests are made in relation to \downarrow at TP6 unless otherwise noted.</i></p>		
1	Disconnect the instrument from any external controller.		
2	Depress the POWER switch to apply power to the instrument.		
3	Does any portion of the Display or any indicator illuminate?	17	4
4	Is VUNREG present at TP7 ($\approx 8V$)?	5	15
5	Are there recurring strobe pulses at U7-11?	7	6
6	Check U7 and its inputs from the digital PCB. Replace or repair as required then resume at step 3.		
7	Is there approximately 4.1V present at TP4. (VUNREG less the 3.9V drop of Zener CR1.)	9	8
8	Check Zener diode CR1 and R2. Repair as required then resume at Step 3.		
9	Is U1-1 High?	10	15
10	Does U1-11 toggle?	11	15

Table 5-1. Front Panel PCB Troubleshooting (cont)

STEP NO.	ACTION	GO TO STEP FOR CORRECT RESPONSE	
		YES	NO
11	Is Vcc1 present at TP5 (\approx 5Vdc)?	12	15
12	Does at least one input data line (D0-D7) toggle?	13	15
13	Do all the outputs of U1 toggle?	16	14
14	Check U1 and RN1. Repair or replace as required then resume at step 3.		
15	Check the connector, cable, and output from the Digital PCB. Repair as required then resume at step 3.		
16	If all the above checks are good, but none of the display segments are illuminated it indicates a massive failure, i.e. two or more components. Check combinations that would effect both the 7-segment and 14-segment displays, e.g. U2 and U3, etc. Repair as required then resume at step 3.		
17	Is the REMOTE indicator illuminated?	18	19
18	Check for an invalid <u>REMOTE</u> input from the Digital PCB. Repair as required then resume at step 17.		
19	Select Math Program #1 (TEST), Test #3 (Key & LED Tests). Push RESET one time to select the first step of the LED test, i.e. all Segments and indicators illuminated.		
20	Does the display have the same segment blank in all 7-segment displays?	21	26
21	Do all outputs of U9 toggle?	23	22
22	Check U9 and its inputs from the digital PCB. Repair as required then resume at step 19.		
23	Do all inputs to U10/U11 toggle?	25	24
24	Check U21, CR2 and RN3. Repair as required then resume at step 19.		
25	Check for a constant low output from U10/U11. Repair as required then resume at step 19.		
26	Does the display have the same segment blank in all four sections of the two dual 14-segment displays?	27	32
27	Do all outputs of U12 toggle?	29	28
28	Check U12 and its inputs from the digital PCB. Repair as required then resume at step 19.		
29	Do all inputs to U23/U24 toggle?	31	30
30	Check U22 and RN6. Repair as required then resume at step 26.		
31	Check for a constant low output from U23/U24. Repair as required then resume at step 19.		
32	Is one 7-segment display digit and/or one half of a 14-segment display blank?	33	34
33	Check that the output from U2/U3 and U1 that drives that segment or segments toggles. Repair as required then resume at step 19.		
34	Is one segment in one display blank?	35	36
35	Replace the affected LED. If the problem is not corrected check the land pattern leading to the affected LED. Repair as required then resume at step 19.		
36	Depress RESET one time to advance the display.		
37	Do any segment(s) still glow, except the decimal point of the first digit?	38	39
38	Check U5. Repair as required then resume at step 19.		
39	Depress and release the RESET key switch for each step to sequence through every segment of the 7-segment and 14-segment display.		
40	Does more than one segment of the display illuminate during any single step of the sequence?	41	42

Table 5-1. Front Panel PCB Troubleshooting (cont)

STEP NO.	ACTION	GO TO STEP FOR CORRECT RESPONSE	
		YES	NO
41	Check the transistor arrays U10, U11, U23, and U24. Repair as required then resume at step 39.		
42	Depress any Keypad switch except SHIFT to go to the Key portion of Program #1, Test #3.		
43	Sequence through the keys checking for the indication shown in Table 5-6.		
44	Are all indications correct?	50	45
45	Does at least one indicator illuminate?	47	46
46	Check U6-1/15 for a strobe, check the outputs of U5 for a toggling signal, and check the inputs to U6 with the applicable switch depressed for a pulse. Repair or replace as required then resume at step 42.		
47	Are the indicators correct for the keyswitches that have a display?	48	49
48	Check for a row signal on the switches affected from U5. Repair as required then resume at step 42.		
49	Check U6 for incorrect test indications. Repair as required then resume at step 42.		
50	The Front Panel troubleshooting is complete.		

Table 5-2. Digital PCB Troubleshooting

STEP NO.	ACTION	GO TO STEP FOR CORRECT RESPONSE	
		YES	NO
1	This test of the Digital PCB assumes that the instrument either does not operate correctly, or if the readings are incorrect an attempted Calibration Procedure was unsuccessful. <i>NOTE</i> <i>All measurements made during the procedure are in reference to TP2 (TP10 alternate), unless stated otherwise.</i>		
2	Is the Front Panel Display illuminated?	21	3
3	Is +5V dc present at TP1 (Vcc)?	7	4
4	Is Vunreg (approx 8V) present at J12-3,6 (or Front Panel TP7)?	5	6
5	Check U202 and its associated circuitry. Repair as required then resume at step 2.		
6	Check the rectifier CR1/CR2, the filter on the Transformer PCB A4, and the transformer T201. Repair as required then resume at step 2.		
7	Is there a high logic level at TP3 (RESET)?	9	8
8	Check the RESET circuit U22, U28, U36, U23, and their associated components. Repair as required then resume at step 2.		
9	Is there a 4 MHz clock at TP7?	11	10
10	Check Y1 (8 MHz crystal), U19, U20, and their associated components. Repair as required then resume at step 2.		

Table 5-2. Digital PCB Troubleshooting (cont)

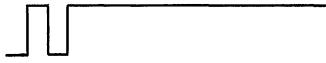
STEP NO.	ACTION	GO TO STEP FOR CORRECT RESPONSE																						
		YES	NO																					
	<i>NOTE</i>																							
	<i>An active signal, as used in the remainder of these tests, means a constantly changing logic level, changing levels at a rate that makes it difficult to interpret the data.</i>																							
11	Is there an active signal present at TP6 (\overline{INT})?	13	12																					
12	Check U17 and its enabling Interrupt inputs. These include the Phase Lock Loop circuit through U35, DR from the UART through U33-2, and IEEE INTR from the IEEE circuit through U34-12. Repair as required then resume at step 2.																							
13	Check the following microprocessor signal points for an active signal: <table style="margin-left: 40px;"> <tr><td>TP5</td><td>M1</td><td>(Output)</td></tr> <tr><td>TP8</td><td>WAIT</td><td>(Input)</td></tr> <tr><td>U18-20</td><td>IOREQ</td><td>(Output)</td></tr> <tr><td>U18-19</td><td>MEMREQ</td><td>(Output)</td></tr> <tr><td>U18-28</td><td>RFSH</td><td>(Output)</td></tr> <tr><td>U18-21</td><td>RD</td><td>(Output)</td></tr> <tr><td>U22</td><td>WR</td><td>(Output)</td></tr> </table>	TP5	M1	(Output)	TP8	WAIT	(Input)	U18-20	IOREQ	(Output)	U18-19	MEMREQ	(Output)	U18-28	RFSH	(Output)	U18-21	RD	(Output)	U22	WR	(Output)		
TP5	M1	(Output)																						
TP8	WAIT	(Input)																						
U18-20	IOREQ	(Output)																						
U18-19	MEMREQ	(Output)																						
U18-28	RFSH	(Output)																						
U18-21	RD	(Output)																						
U22	WR	(Output)																						
14	Are all points active?	16	15																					
15	Check for a WAIT input from U33-4 (IEEE WAIT) and U33-5 (U9 circuit with M1 input). If any of the remaining signals are incorrect check the microprocessor U18 (substitution is normally the best method of checking the microprocessor). Repair as required then resume at step 2.																							
16	Is there a high logic level at U18-17 (\overline{NMI})?	18	17																					
17	Check U1 and its associated components. Repair as required then resume at step 2.																							
18	Is U19-8 ($\overline{\text{DISPLAY BLANK}}$) at a high level?	20	19																					
19	Check U21, U19, U25, and their controlling inputs. Repair as required then resume at step 2.																							
20	Refer to the Front Panel Troubleshooting Table. Repair as required then resume at step 2 of this procedure.																							
21	Perform Math Program #1, Test #2.																							
22	Does the Front Panel display PASS DGTL only?	33	23																					
23	Is Err 14 ROM displayed during the test?	24	25																					
24	Check the decoder U3. Repeat test #2 while checking the data and address lines of U10, U11, and U12 for an active state. Repair as required then resume at step 21.																							
25	Is Err 15 RAM displayed during the test?	26	27																					
26	Check the decoder U2. Repeat test #2 while checking the data and address lines of U4 through U7 for an active state. Repair as required then resume at step 21.																							
27	Is Err 17 HDWR displayed during the test?	28	21																					
28	Perform Math Program #1, Test #4.																							
	<i>NOTE</i>																							
	<i>This test program constantly sends a hex 40 (0100 0000) across the guard crossing from the digital microprocessor to the analog microprocessor, and back to the digital microprocessor. This is in addition to the sequential signal sent to the display.</i>																							
29	Is the waveform reproduced below present at U26-20 (UART SI)?	31	30																					
																								

Table 5-2. Digital PCB Troubleshooting (cont)

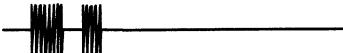
STEP NO.	ACTION	GO TO STEP FOR CORRECT RESPONSE	
		YES	NO
30	Is the waveform above present at U26-25 (UART SO)?	31	32
31	Check the UART U26, the address and data lines, and the microprocessor U18. Repair as required then resume at step 21.		
32	Proceed through the guard crossing circuit checking the waveform at each component. The waveform should be similar to the one shown below, i.e. the data level a burst of ac; however, the base line level will vary between components due to inverting gates or circuits. Check the signal at U30-4, U37-5, and U38-14 on the digital PCB; U627-3, U602-20, U602-25, U614-12, U610-3, and U627-9 on the Analog PCB; and U38-6 and U36-4 on the digital PCB. If the signal goes into the analog UART but does not come out refer to the Analog PCB troubleshooting table. Repair as required then resume at step 21. 		
33	Does an attempted measurement reading result in an Err 3(X) UART or Err A(X) GARD display?	34	37
34	Check the phase lock loop for the proper signals for the actual input line voltages. Line Freq U29-14 U29-4 50 Hz 50 Hz 400 Hz 60 Hz 60 Hz 480 Hz 400 Hz 57 Hz 457 Hz		
35	Are the signals correct for the input line voltage?	37	36
36	Check U29, U28, U32, U23, and their associated components. If the problem is not in the Phase Lock Loop check the UART circuit beginning at step 28. Repair as required then resume at step 33.		
37	Is the instrument used in an IEEE system? <i>NOTE</i> <i>The assumption is made at this time that the instrument can be controlled, and responds correctly, to local commands from the Front Panel. Accuracy of the instrument has not, as yet, been verified.</i>	38	46
38	Connect the instrument to an IEEE Bus and address it from the Bus Controller.		
39	Does the front panel REMOTE indicator illuminate?	41	40
40	Verify the LED and R1 are good, and that voltage is present on the front panel, then check U8. Repair as required then resume at step 38.		
41	Does the instrument correctly respond to IEEE commands?	46	42
42	Depress Front Panel Local and then the Front Panel RESET switch twice in rapid succession to reset the instrument and observe the Front Panel Display for the correct IEEE address as set on the IEEE Address switches.		
43	Is the correct address displayed?	45	44
44	Check for the following signals: ASE to pulse with the reset, the Data Bus lines, the 1 MHz clock, M1, WR, IOREQ, IEEE WAIT, and IEEE ADDR are active. Check U102, S103, and RN101 for address errors or incorrect data lines. Check U103 through U106 and their associated components for problems in the other lines. If the above signals are correct check U101. Repair as required then resume at step 38.		

Table 5-2. Digital PCB Troubleshooting (cont)

STEP NO.	ACTION	GO TO STEP FOR CORRECT RESPONSE	
		YES	NO
45	Give a command from the system controller while checking gates U107 through U110 for the same response, observing the correct signal flow direction (U108 through U110 are bi-directional). If the signals respond correctly check U101. These components can be checked by substitution or with a static bus controller (e.g. the Ziatech ZT-488). Techniques for troubleshooting using static bus controllers are explained in Fluke TB-13. Repair as required then resume at step 38.		
46	Test of the Digital PCB is complete. If readings are incorrect check the Analog PCB using the Analog Troubleshooting Table.		

Table 5-3. Analog PCB Troubleshooting

STEP NO.	ACTION	GO TO STEP FOR CORRECT RESPONSE	
		YES	NO
	NOTE <i>The test in this table assumes that the instrument responds to front panel commands and the fault is one of incorrect readings rather than a massive failure. A calibration adjustment procedure should be attempted prior to troubleshooting.</i>		
1	Remove any leads connected to the instrument input terminals.		
2	Select Math Program #1 (TEST), Test #1 (Analog).		
3	Step completely through the test, recording the number of any sub-tests that fail.		
4	Did any sub-test fail?	5	14
5	Did only one sub-test fail?	9	6
6	Compare the numbers of the failed sub-tests against the examples given in Table 5-7, comparing for a duplicate failure pattern.		
7	Does the failure pattern match one of those in the table?	8	9
8	Check the component indicated and its associated circuitry. Repair or replace as required then resume at step 2.		
9	Check the Analog Controller Output latches for the test(s) that failed using the applicable line(s) of Table 5-8.		
10	Are the latches in the states listed for that sub-test in the table?	13	11
11	Perform the analog controller latch test described in the Troubleshooting Paragraph.		
12	Do all the latches perform as required?	13	8
13	Trace the analog signal for the failed subtest through the applicable circuit(s) using the simplified schematics in Figures 5-1 through 5-7, and the typical test point voltages and Waveforms in Table 5-5. If the trouble is isolated to the Analog Controller or A/D Converter refer to the tests in the text portion of the troubleshooting section. Repair as required then resume at step 2.		
14	Is the trouble in low ohms (<20 Kohms)?	15	18

Table 5-3. Analog PCB Troubleshooting (cont)

STEP NO.	ACTION	GO TO STEP FOR CORRECT RESPONSE	
		YES	NO
15	Check the low ohms circuit using Table 5-9.		
16	Are all circuit indications as shown in the Table?	18	17
17	Trace the signal path for the failed low ohms test through the circuit using Table 5-5, typical Voltages and Waveforms. Repair as required then resume at step 15.		
18	Perform the Calibration Adjustment procedure given in Section 6 of the 8520A Calibration Manual.		
19	Can the Calibration Adjustment procedure be successfully completed?	21	20
20	Trace the defective adjustment circuit using the typical voltage and waveform in Table 5-5 and the schematics. Repair as required then resume at step 18.		
21	Troubleshooting the analog circuits is complete.		

Table 5-4. Error Codes

ERROR	DISPLAY	EXPLANATION
00	Blank	No Errors
01	Err01 HV	High Voltage present with ohms function selected
02	None	Syntax error during remote operation
03	Err03 NOVR	Numeric or register overflow
03	Err03 RTD	Failure of RTC algorithm to coverage
04	Err04 KEY	Invalid use of a control
05	Err05 FLTR	Cannot increase filter in ASYNC reading rate
06	Err06 ZERO	ZERO (Math Program #2) cannot be selected with the VAC or VA+D function
07	Err07 IEEE	IEEE-488 input buffer overflow
08	or VXRF	External Reference input $>\pm 16.5$ V dc with Math Program #3 selected
09	ur VXRF	± 0.5 V dc difference between EXTERNAL REFERENCE HI and LO terminals with Math Program #3 selected.
10	HHHHH (function)	Normal input overrange
11	Err11 HDWR	Improper echo from A/D Microprocessor
12	rrtoo FAST	Reading rate too fast for selected filter and/or Math Program
14	Err14 ROM	ROM checksum error
15	Err15 RAM	RAM does not check out
16	Err16 LINE	Cannot determine line frequency at POWER ON
17	Err17 HDWR	Sync failure between the microprocessor and the A/D Converter
18	OPen INPUT	V/ Ω INPUT terminals not open during Analog Test (Math Program #1)
22	Err22 HDWR	Error while measuring volts for ohms change
23	Err23 HDWR	Time error, incorrect response from A/D Converter
24	Err24 HDWR	Resync error: instrument controller to A/D Converter
25	Err25 HDWR	Ohms Reference Error
30	Err30 UART	No A/D response to microprocessor within time limits
31	Err31 UART	Microprocessor detects parity error
32	Err32 UART	Microprocessor detects overrun error
33	Err33 UART	Parity and overrun errors (Error Codes 31 & 32)

Table 5-4. Error Codes (cont)

ERROR	DISPLAY	EXPLANATION
34	Err34 UART	Microprocessor detects framing error
35	Err35 UART	Parity and framing error (Error Codes 31 & 34)
36	Err36 UART	Overrun and framing errors (Error Codes 32 & 34)
37	Err37 UART	Parity, overrun, and framing errors (Error Codes 31, 32, & 34)
A1	ErrA1 GARD	Undefined interrupt at A/D
A3	ErrA3 GARD	Analog interrupt activated
A5	ErrA5 GARD	Parity, overrun, or framing error at A/D
A7	ErrA7 GARD	Illegal command at A/D

Table 5-5. Typical Voltages and Waveforms

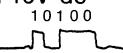
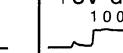
HI TP	LO TP	HI MNEMONIC	TYPICAL READING/WAVEFORM W/INPUT			REMARKS
			10V dc	10V ac @ 400 Hz	1KΩ	
		Analogue				
102	103	DC INPUT	+10V dc	N/A	-1V dc	
104	103	MUX OUT	+10V dc	+10V dc	-1V dc	
202	207	BUF INP	+10V dc	+10V dc	-1V dc	
204	207	MEAS				
205	207	ZERO				
206	207	BUF OUT	+10V dc	10V dc	+8V dc	
Q227-5	207		+12±2V dc	+12±2V dc	+10±2V dc	
Q234-5	207		+12±2V dc	+12±2V dc	+10±2V dc	
304	302	20V	N/A	N/A	20V dc	
305	302	0V	N/A	N/A	0V dc	
306	302	SRL0	N/A	N/A	-1.3V dc	
U403-7	402	+8V	N/A	+8.0V dc	N/A	
U403-4	402	-8V	N/A	-8.0V dc	N/A	
401	402	AC INP	N/A	10V dc	N/A	
403	402	BAL OUT	N/A		N/A	Peak ≈ 0.9V above baseline
404	402	SQ RT	N/A	-0.57V dc	N/A	
405	402		N/A		N/A	Peak ≈ 0.9V below baseline
502	501	+VREF	+6.5V dc	+6.5V dc	+6.5V dc	
503	501	-VREF	-6.5V dc	-6.5V dc	-6.5V dc	
505	501	A/D INPUT	+10V dc 	+10V dc 	+8V dc 	
508	501	INT OUT				Dependent upon A/D Input Synced to TP 509
603	604		+5V Logic High			
602	604	ALE				-15V to gnd PERIOD=2.5 μS
605	604	2 MHz				2 MHz Clock
606	604	INT	+5V Logic High	+5V Logic High	+15V to gnd	-15V to gnd
601	604	RESET	+5V Logic High	+5V Logic High	+5V Logic High	-15V to gnd
703	705	+27V	+27.6 ±1.1V dc	+27.6 ±1.1V dc	+27.6 ±1.1V dc	
704	705	+15V	+15 ±0.6V dc	+15 ±0.6V dc	+15 ±0.6V dc	
706	705	-15V	-15 ±0.6V dc	-15 ±0.6V dc	-15 ±0.6V dc	
707	705	-27V	-27.6 ±1.1V dc	-27.6 ±1.1V dc	-27 ±1.1V dc	
701	702	-15 LH	+5 +0.2/-0.1V dc	+5 +0.2/-0.1V dc	+5 +0.2/-0.1V dc	-15V High -20V Low

Table 5-5. Typical Voltages and Waveforms (cont)

HI TP	LO TP	HI MNEMONIC	TYPICAL READING/WAVEFORM W/INPUT			REMARKS
			10V dc	10V ac @ 400 Hz	1KΩ	
1	2	Digital				
3	2	Vcc	+5+0.2/-0.1V dc			
4	2	RESET	+5V Logic High			
5	2	M ₁	+5V Logic High			
6	2	INT				
7	2	ϕ				
8	2	WAIT				
101	013	IEEE ENABLE				
102	103	IEEE TRIGGER	Logic Low			
201	202	Vcc	+5 +0.2/-0.1V dc			

Table 5-6. Keypad Test

KEYSWITCH						
VDC (+/-)		D	DP			
VAC (7)		C	DP			
Ω2 WIRE (8)		DP	E			
Ω4 WIRE (8)		G	E			
nS (CE)		F	E			
PROGRAMS IN USE/OFF		E	E			
STATUS (MENU)		G	G			
BURST SIZE		F	G			
BURST LOCATION		E	G			
AUTO RANGE (.)		D	G			
▲RANGE (4)		C	G			
▼RANGE (5)		DP	D			
EXT/AUTP TRIGGER (6)		G	D			
ARM BNC TRIGGER (EXP)		F	D			
MANUAL TRIGGER		E	D			
PROGRAM SELECTION		F	F			
PROGRAM DATA		E	F			
READING RATE ▲(0)		D	F			
READING RATE ▼(1)		C	F			
FILTER ▼(2)		DP	C			
FILTER ▲(3)		G	C			
LOCAL(/)		F	C			
AT the Same Time:						
SHIFT and PROGRAM SELECTION		G and F	F			
At the Same Time:						
RESET and nS (CE)		D and F	E			

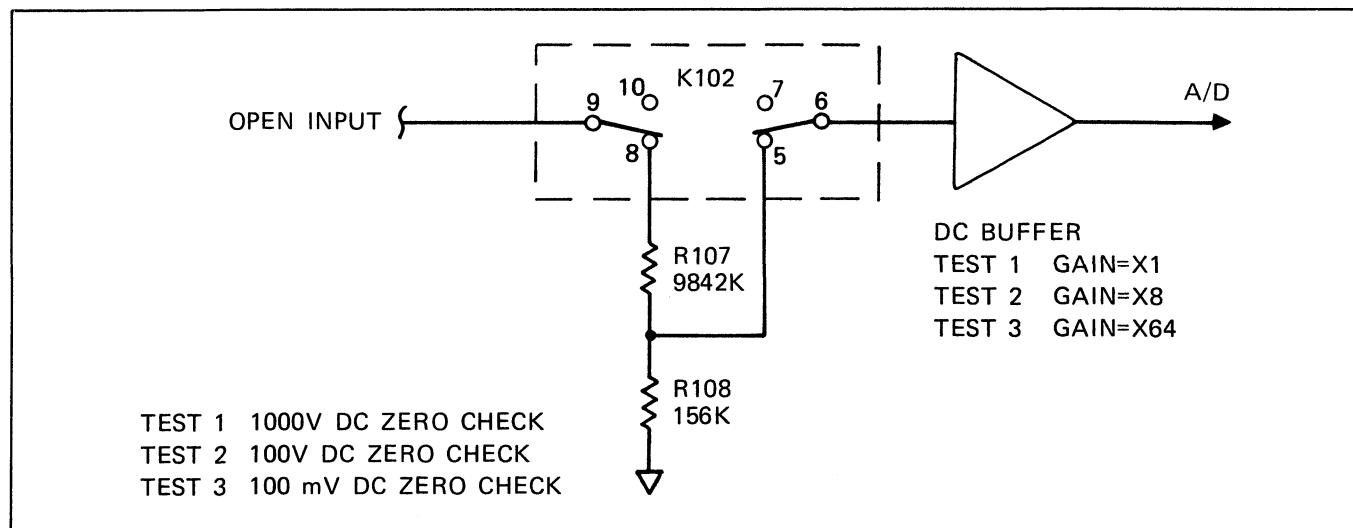
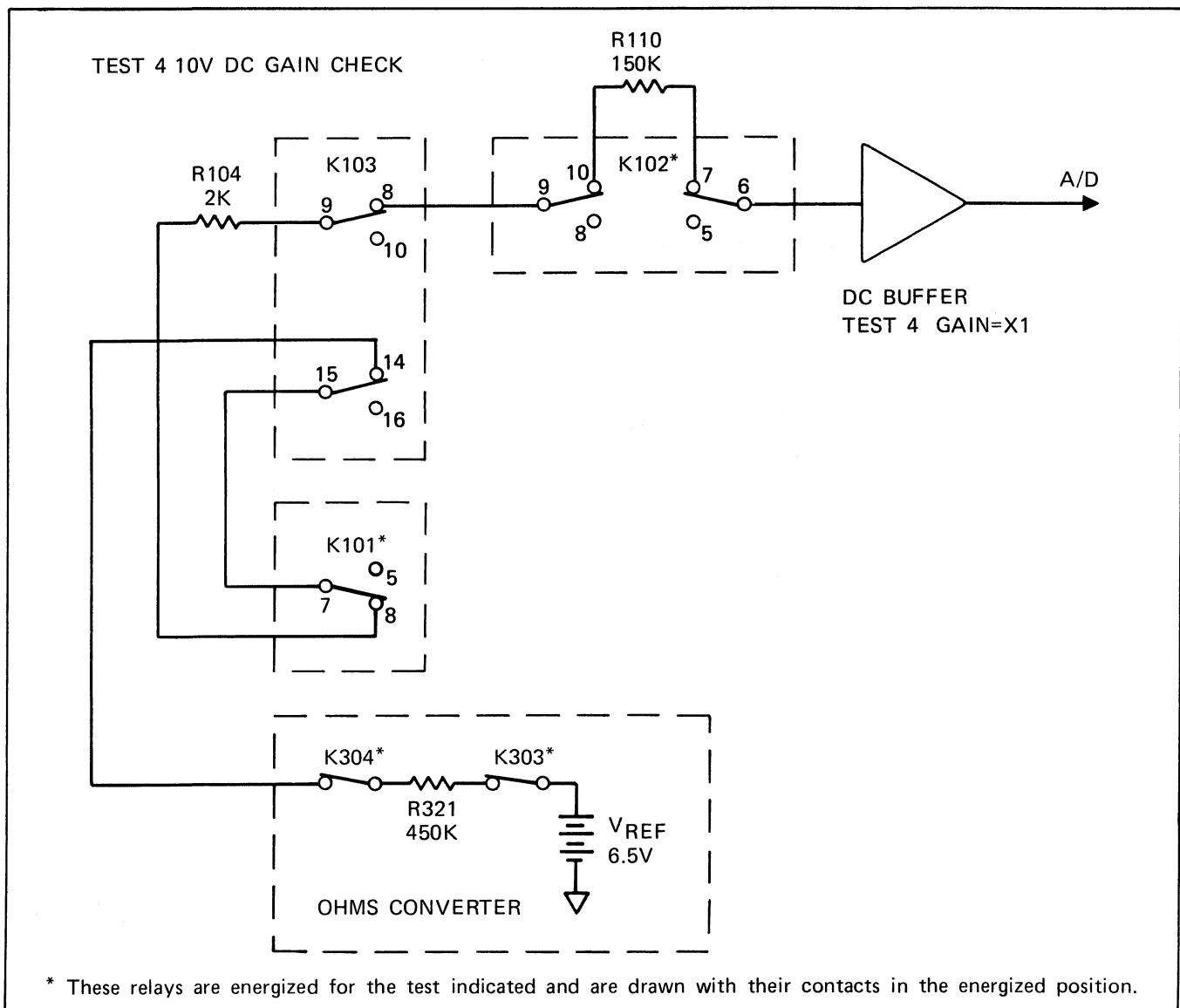


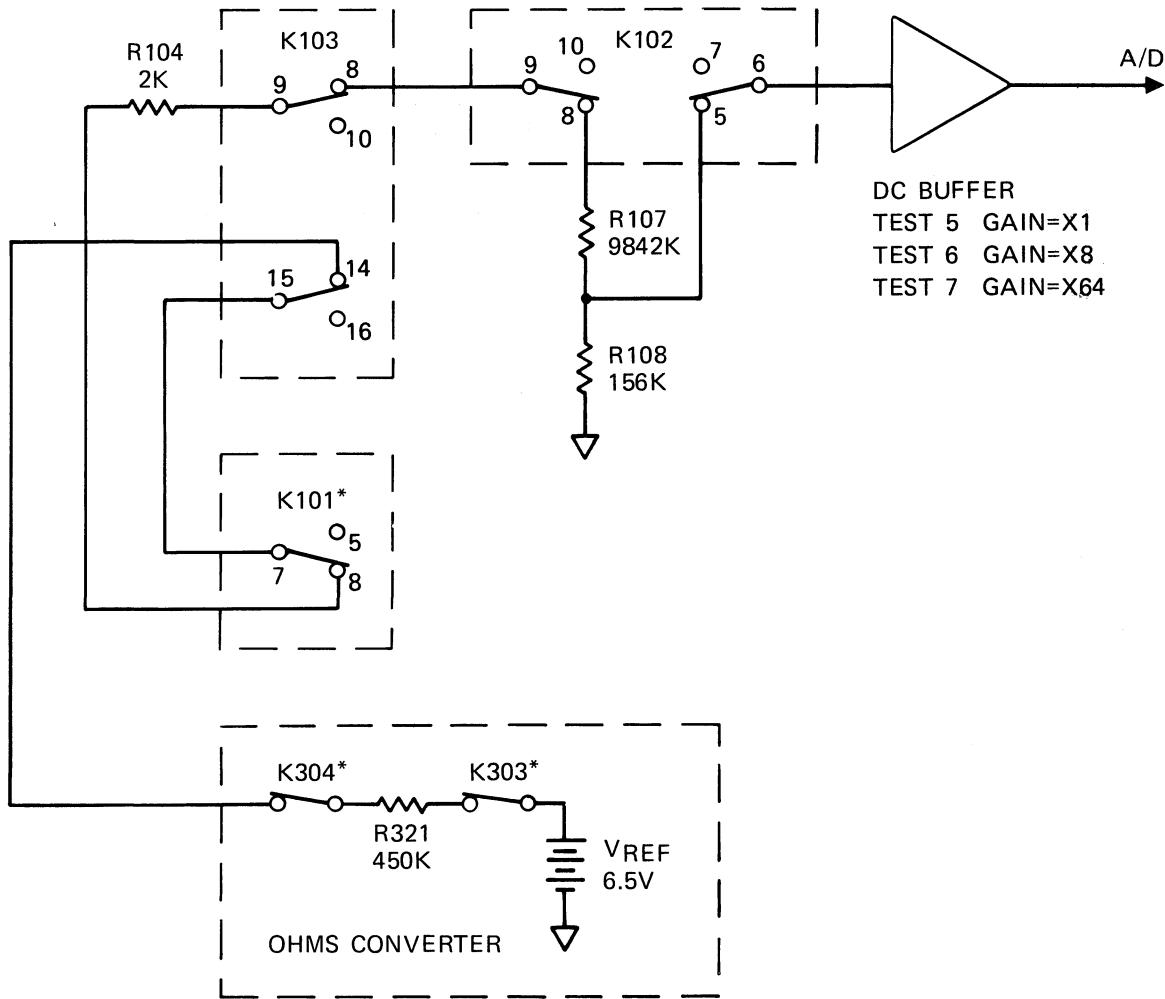
Figure 5-1. Analog Self Tests #1, 2, 3 Simplified Schematic



* These relays are energized for the test indicated and are drawn with their contacts in the energized position.

Figure 5-2. Analog Self Test #4 Simplified Schematic

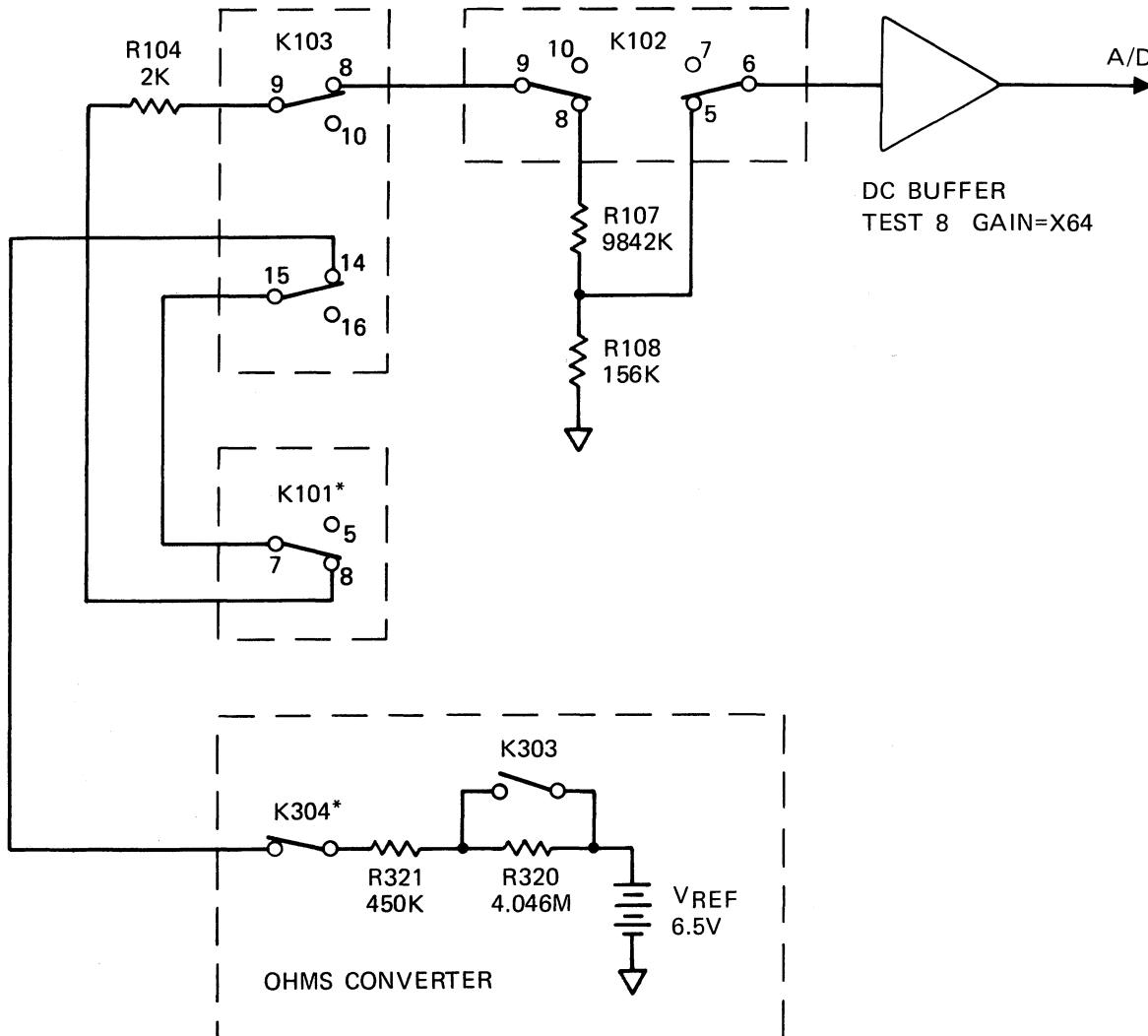
TEST 5 1000V DC GAIN CHECK
 TEST 6 100V DC GAIN CHECK
 TEST 7 100 mV DC GAIN CHECK



* These relays are energized for the tests indicated and are drawn with their contacts in the energized position.

Figure 5-3. Analog Self Tests #5, 6, 7 Simplified Schematic

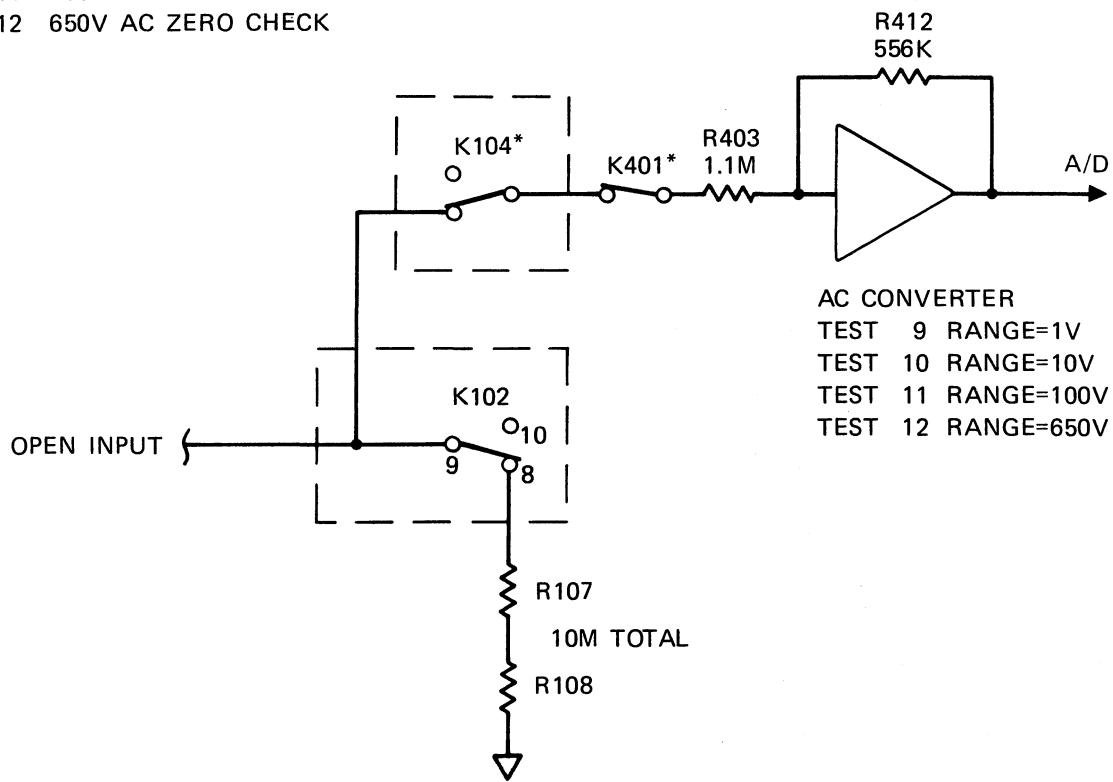
TEST 8 10M OHM RANGE CHECK



* These relays are energized for the test indicated and are drawn with their contacts in the energized position.

Figure 5-4. Analog Self Test #8 Simplified Schematic

TEST 9 1V AC ZERO CHECK
 TEST 10 10V AC ZERO CHECK
 TEST 11 100V AC ZERO CHECK
 TEST 12 650V AC ZERO CHECK



* These relays are energized for the tests indicated and are drawn with their contacts in the energized position.

Figure 5-5. Analog Self Tests #9, 10, 11, 12 Simplified Schematic

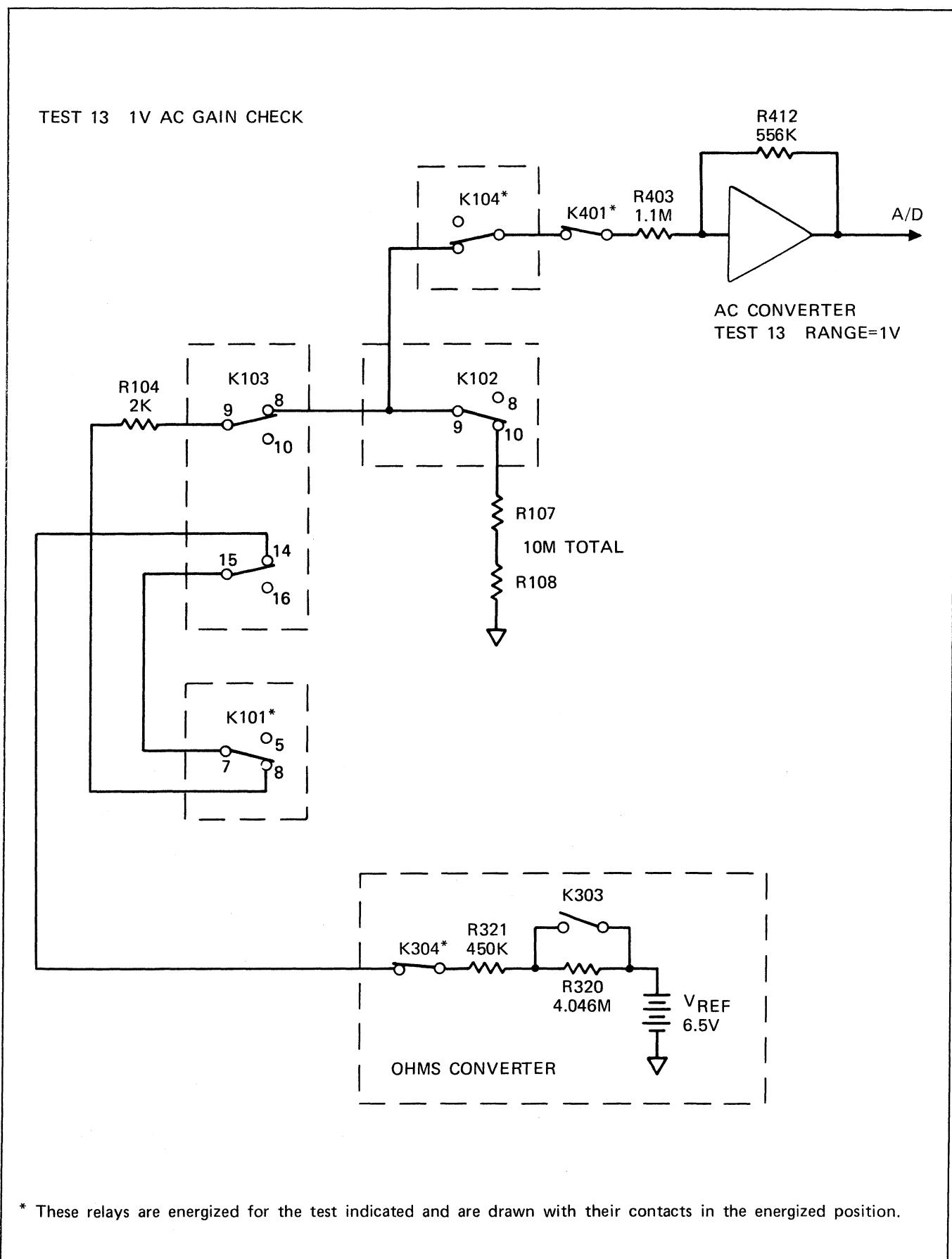
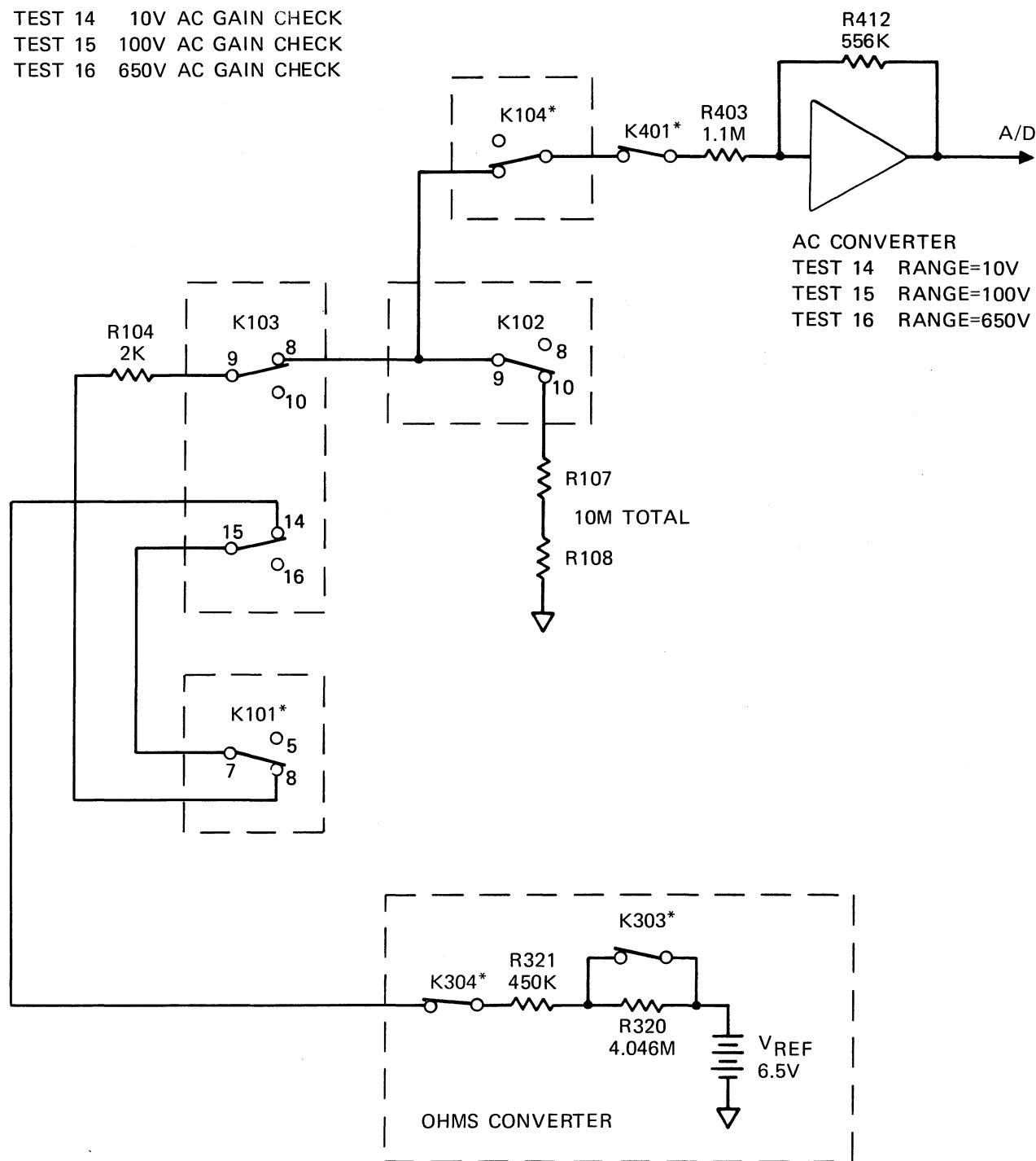


Figure 5-6. Analog Self Test #13 Simplified Schematic

TEST 14 10V AC GAIN CHECK
 TEST 15 100V AC GAIN CHECK
 TEST 16 650V AC GAIN CHECK



* These relays are energized for the tests indicated and are drawn with their contacts in the energized position.

Figure 5-7. Analog Self Tests #14, 15, 16 Simplified Schematic

Table 5-9. Low Ohms Tests

	4 TERMINAL 10Ω	4 TERMINAL 100Ω	4 TERMINAL 1000Ω	4 TERMINAL 10 KΩ
K101	OFF	OFF	OFF	OFF
K102	ON	ON	ON	ON
K103	ON	ON	ON	ON
K104	OFF	OFF	OFF	OFF
Q103	OFF	OFF	OFF	OFF
Q104	ON	ON	ON	ON
Q106	OFF	OFF	OFF	OFF
Q107	OFF	OFF	OFF	OFF
Q108	OFF	OFF	OFF	OFF
GAIN DC BUFFER	64	8	8	8
Q236	OFF	OFF	OFF	OFF
Q237	OFF	ON	ON	ON
Q238	ON	OFF	OFF	OFF
Q308	OFF	OFF	OFF	OFF
Q305	ON	ON	OFF	OFF
Q306	OFF	OFF	ON	OFF
K301	OFF	OFF	ON	OFF
K302	ON	ON	OFF	OFF
K304	OFF	OFF	OFF	OFF

Table 5-10. Analog Controller Latch Tests

TESTS	S601 Switch Number				LOCATION
	1	2	3	4	
Port 2	OFF	OFF	OFF	OFF	U601-21-24, 35-38
Port 1	OFF	OFF	OFF	ON	U601-27-34
U617	OFF	OFF	ON	OFF	U617-2, 5, 7, 10, 12
U621	OFF	OFF	ON	ON	U621-2, 5, 6, 9, 12, 15, 16, 19
U620	OFF	ON	OFF	OFF	U620-2, 5, 6, 9, 12, 15, 16, 19
U619	OFF	ON	OFF	ON	U619-2, 5, 6, 9, 12, 15, 16, 19
U618	OFF	ON	ON	OFF	U618-2, 5, 6, 9, 12, 15, 16, 19
U604	OFF	ON	ON	ON	U604-1-11, 13

Table 5-11. Analog Controller UART Test

PORT 1 BYTE	U601 (PORT 1)			RESPONSE
	29 (2)	28 (1)	27 (0)	
0000 0001	L	L	H	The interrupt mask has been set for local echo and even parity (data 10 Hex) and a data byte (A9 Hex) written into the UART. The software has written 01 Hex into Port 1 and is waiting for the TBE bit (U602-22) to be set true.
0000 0010	L	H	L	After receipt of TBE the software writes a 02 Hex in Port 1 and waits for DAV (U602-19) to be set true.
0000 0011	L	H	H	After receipt of DAV the software writes 03 Hex in Port 1 and compares E3 Hex with the UART status, i.e. U602 pins 24 (EOC), 22 (TBE), and 19 (DAV) high, pins 13 (PE), 14 (FE), and 15 (OR) low, and U601 pins 18 (D6) and 19 (D7) are high. If they are the same the test continues, otherwise it stops with 03 Hex in the Port.
0000 0100	H	L	L	If the status byte matches, the software writes 04 Hex into Port 1 and compares the UART data to A9 Hex. If they are the same the test continues, otherwise it stops with 04 Hex in the Port.

Table 5-12. Analog Controller Interrupt Test

PORT 1 BYTE	U601 (PORT 1)				RESPONSE
	30 (3)	29 (2)	28 (1)	27 (0)	
0000 0100	L	H	L	L	The software writes 04 Hex in Port 1 and 11 Hex on the data lines for the interrupt mask register (U607) for local echo, even parity, and DAV interrupt enable. Local echo strobes the UART write line (U602-23) and a data byte is transferred out on U602-25 to the digital circuitry and then back on U602-20. The software then waits for U601-6 (INT) to go low before going to the next step.
0000 0101	L	H	L	H	When INT goes low the software writes 05 Hex in Port 1 and compares the interrupt vector with F1 Hex to insure that U601 pins 16, 17, 18, and 19 are high during the interrupt vector strobe (U604-7) and that only the DAV interrupt is active. If they compare the test continues, otherwise it stops with 05 Hex in the port.
0000 0110	L	H	H	L	If there is a match the software writes 06 Hex in port 1 and 10 Hex on the data lines to disable the interrupt. It then verifies that INT on U601-6 goes high.
0000 0111	L	H	H	H	When INT goes high the software writes 07 Hex in Port 1 and F4 Hex in the interrupt mask register (U607). It then strobes the UART write line (U602-23) then clocks U608-9 high through U614-12 and U610-3. When INT (U601-6) goes low it continues with the test, otherwise it stops with 07 Hex in the Port.
0000 1000	H	L	L	L	When INT goes low the software writes 08 Hex in Port 1 and compares the interrupt vector with F4 Hex to verify that U601 pins 16, 17, 18, and 19 are high during the interrupt vector strobe (U604-7) and that only the TRIGGER interrupt (U608-9) is active. If they compare the test repeats itself, otherwise it stops with 08 Hex in the Port.

Table 5-13. UART and Interrupt Troubleshooting Procedures

STEP NO.	ACTION	GO TO STEP FOR CORRECT RESPONSE	
		YES	NO
	<i>NOTE</i> <i>The first 9 steps are the same regardless of the test that failed.</i>		
1	Check the CPU (U601) for defective pins on the ports or outputs. Repeat the failed test.	21	3
2	Does the test operate satisfactorily?	21	5
3	Check the IC's Connected to the data bus for shorted or defective pins. They are U603, U607, U611, U612, U617, U618, U619, U620, and U621. Repeat the failed test.	21	7
4	Does the test operate satisfactorily?	21	9
5	Check the reset circuitry (U605, U609, and U614), that initiates the test by forcing a reading of the program. Repeat the failed test.	21	11
6	Does the test operate satisfactorily?	21	12
7	Check the address decoding circuitry (U603, U604, U613, and U614). Repeat the failed test.	21	14
8	Does the test operate satisfactorily?	21	15
9	Check the UART (U602).	21	16
10	Does the test operate satisfactorily?	21	17
11	Is the port locked in 02 Hex during the UART Test?	21	19
12	Check U607, U610, and U615. Repeat the failed test.	21	20
13	Does the test operate satisfactorily?	21	21
14	Is the port locked in either 03 Hex or 04 Hex during the UART Test or in one of the Interrupt tests?	21	22
15	Check the UART Transmit/Receive circuitry (U609, U610, U612, and U615). Repeat the failed test.	21	23
16	Does the test operate satisfactorily?	21	24
17	Is the port locked in any of the Interrupt Tests?	21	25
18	Check the Interrupt circuitry (U607, U608, U612, and U613). Repeat the failed test.	21	26
19	Does the test operate satisfactorily?	21	27
20	All checks have been completed; however, the instrument still does not perform the test satisfactorily. Repeat all checks looking for a failure that took place during the checks. Check for open or shorted land patterns and other tests of this type.		
21	Troubleshooting of the UART and Interrupt circuits is complete.		

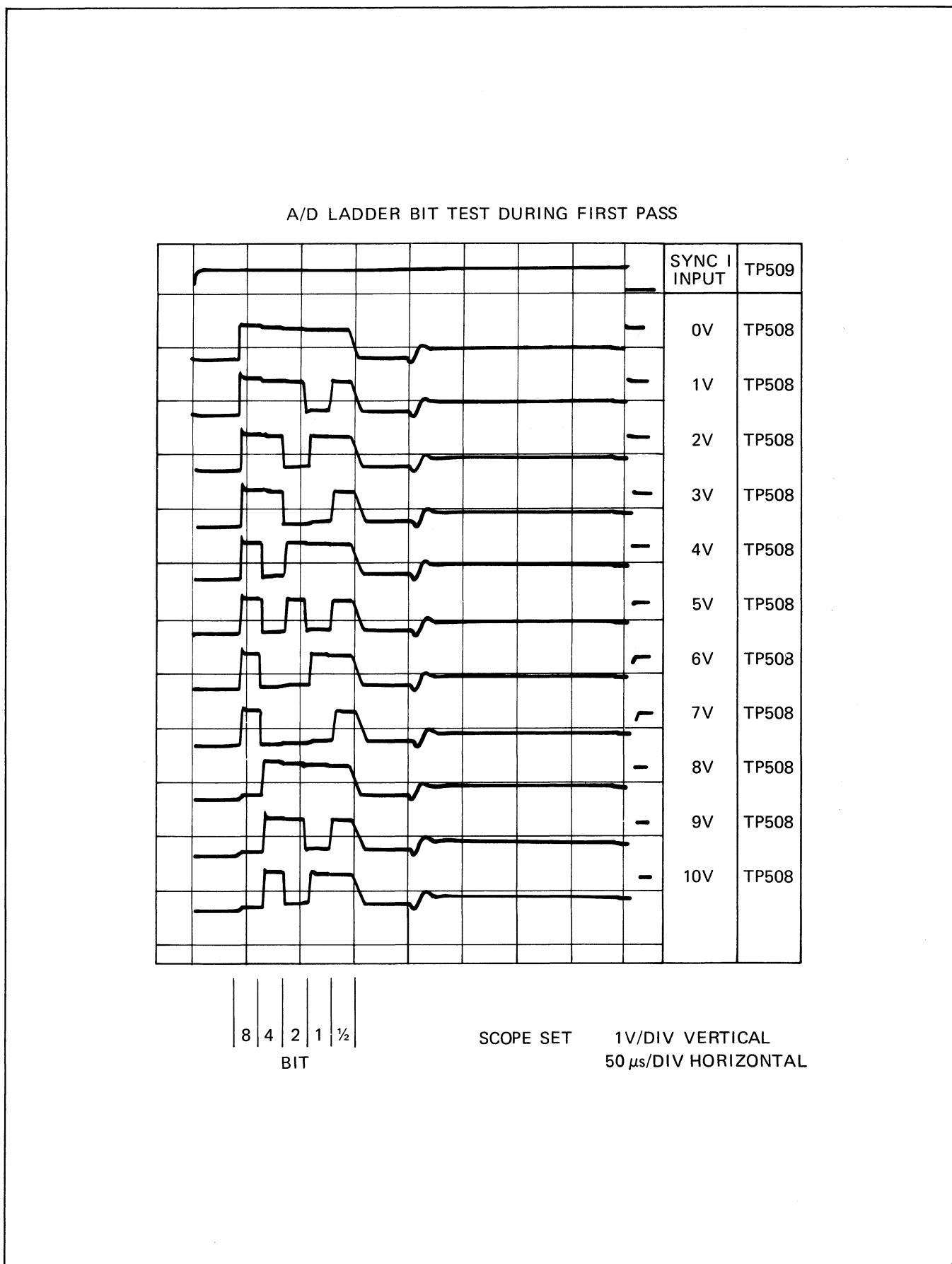


Figure 5-8. A/D Converter Test

Section 6

List of Replaceable Parts

TABLE OF CONTENTS

ASSEMBLY NAME	DRAWING NO.	TABLE NO.	PAGE	FIGURE NO.	PAGE
Final Assembly.....	8520A T & B, FA	6-1	6-3	6-1	6-4
A1 Display PCB Assemby.....	8520A-4011	6-2	6-8	6-2	6-9
A2 Digital (Controller) PCB Assembly	8520A-4020	6-3	6-10	6-3	6-12
A3 Analog PCB Assembly	8520A-4030	6-4	6-14	6-4	6-19
A3A1 Ref Amp PCB Assembly (Horizontal).....	8520A-4046	6-5A	6-21	6-5A	6-21
A3A1 Ref Amp PCB Assembly (Vertical)	8520A-4045	6-5B	6-22	6-5B	6-22
A4 Transformer Assemby	8520A-4202	6-6	6-23	6-6	6-24
A4A1 Transformer PCB Assembly	8520A-4040	6-7	6-23	6-6	6-24

6-1. INTRODUCTION

6-2. This section contains an illustrated parts breakdown of the instrument. A similar parts listing for each of the Options will be found in Section 6. Components are listed alphanumerically by assembly. Both electrical and mechanical components are listed by reference designation. Each listed part is shown in an accompanying illustration.

6-3. Parts lists include the following information:

1. Reference Designation.
2. Description of each part.
3. FLUKE Stock Number.
4. Federal Supply Code for Manufacturers. (See Section 7 for Code-to-Name list.)
5. Manufacturer's Part Number.
6. Total Quantity of components per assembly.
7. Recommended Quantity: This entry indicates the recommended number of spare parts necessary to support one to five instruments for a period of 2 years. This list presumes an availability of common electronic parts at the maintenance site. For maintenance for 1 year or more at an isolated site, it is recommended that at least one of each assembly in the instrument be stocked (see paragraph 5-7). In the case of optional subassemblies, plug-ins, etc., that are not always part of the instrument, or are deviations from the basic instrument model, the REC QTY column lists the recommended spares quantity for the items in that particular assembly.

6-4. HOW TO OBTAIN PARTS

6-5. Components may be ordered directly from the manufacturer by using the manufacturer's part number, or from the John Fluke Mfg. Co., Inc. or its authorized representatives by using the FLUKE STOCK NUMBER. In the event the part you order has been replaced by a new or improved part, the replacement will be accompanied by an explanatory note and installation instructions, if necessary.

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

1. Quantity.
2. FLUKE Stock Number.
3. Description.
4. Reference Designation.
5. Printed Circuit Board Part Number and Revision Letter.
6. Instrument Model and Serial Number.

6-7. A Recommended Spare Parts Kit for your basic instrument is available from the factory. This kit contains those items listed in the REC QTY column of the parts list in the quantities recommended.

6-8. Parts price information is available from the John Fluke Mfg. Co., Inc. or its representatives. Prices are also available in a Fluke Replacement Parts Catalog, which is available on request.

CAUTION

*

**Indicated devices are subject to damage
by static discharge.**

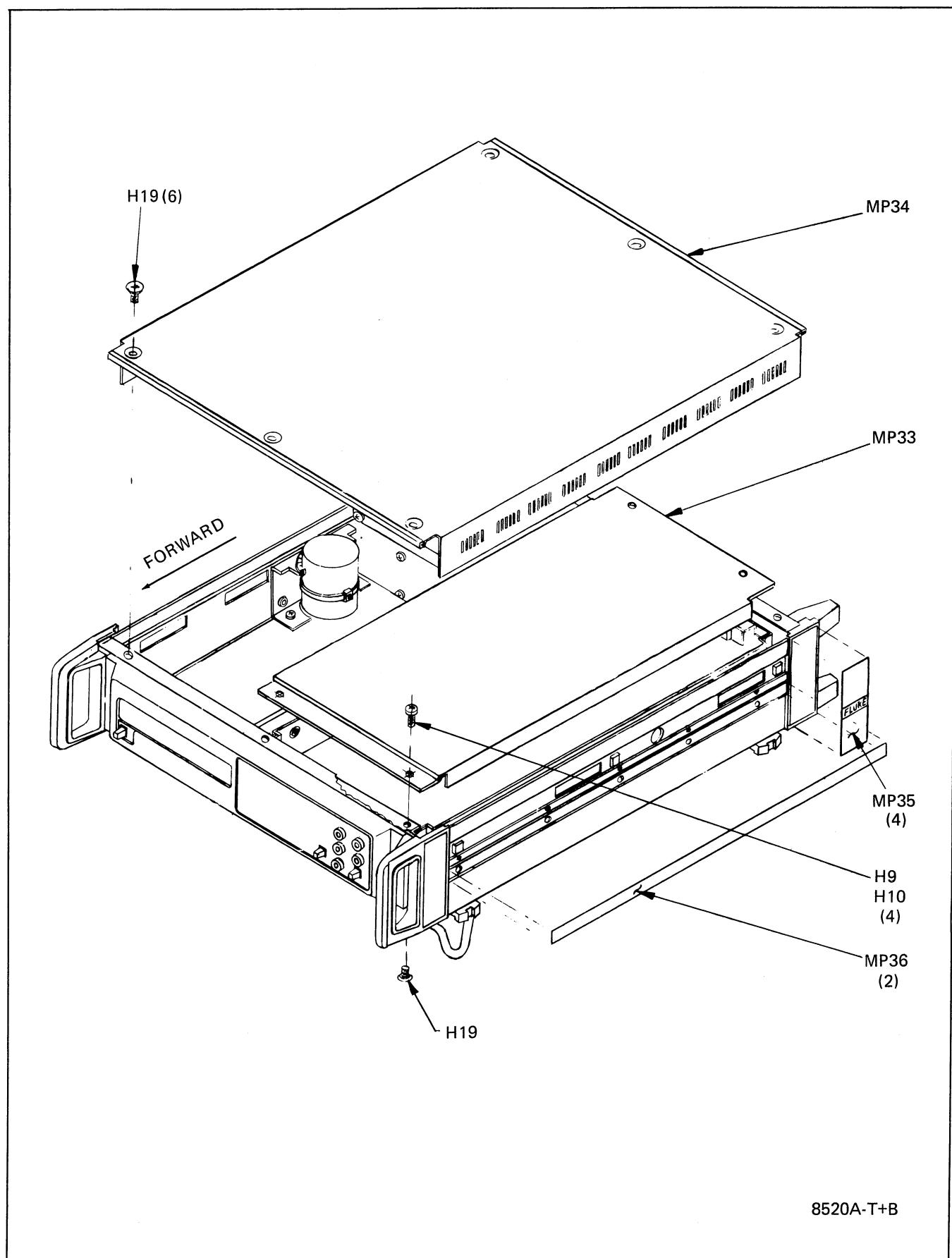


Figure 6-1. 8520A Final Assembly

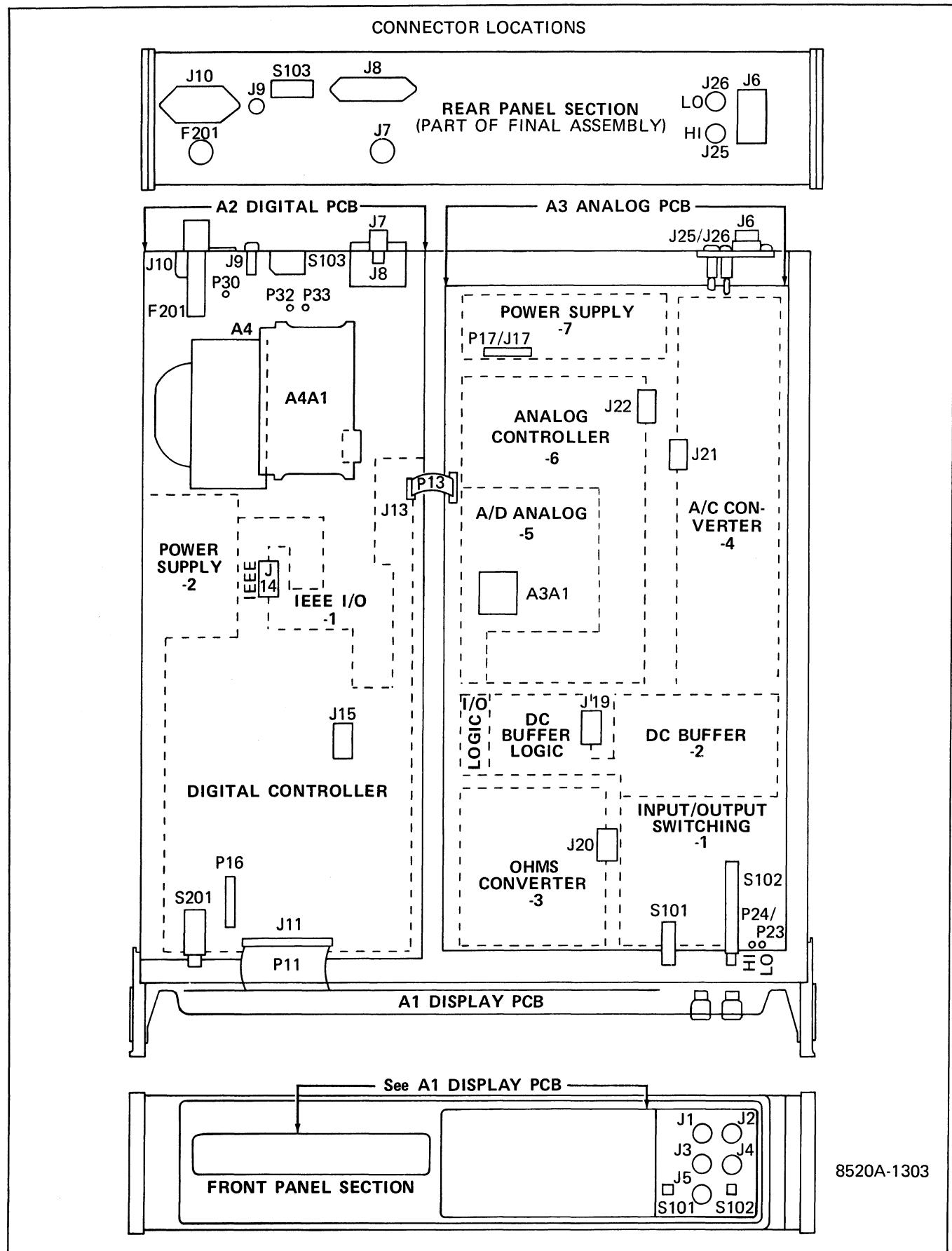


Figure 6-1. 8520A Final Assembly (cont)

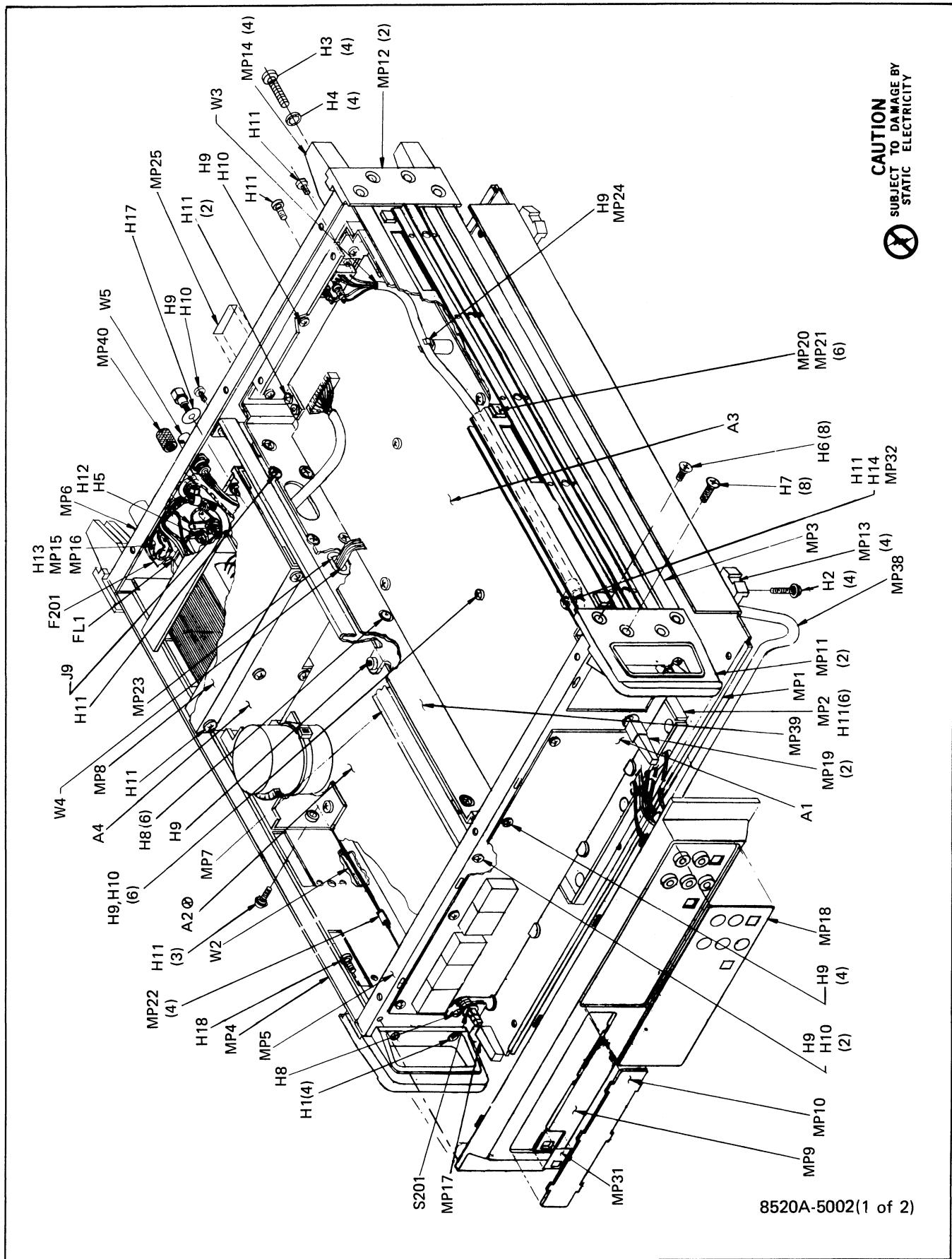


Figure 6-1. 8520A Final Assembly (cont)

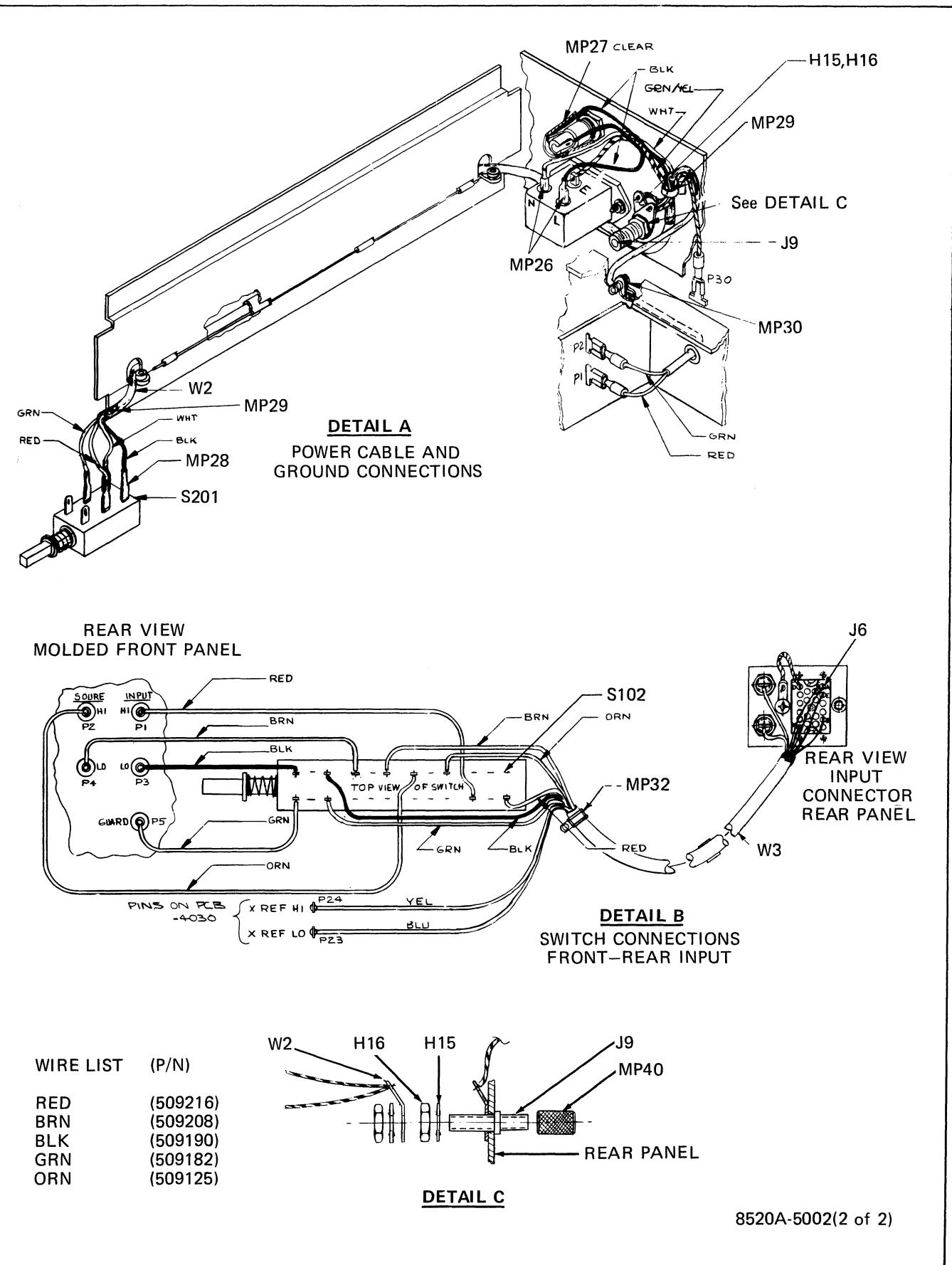
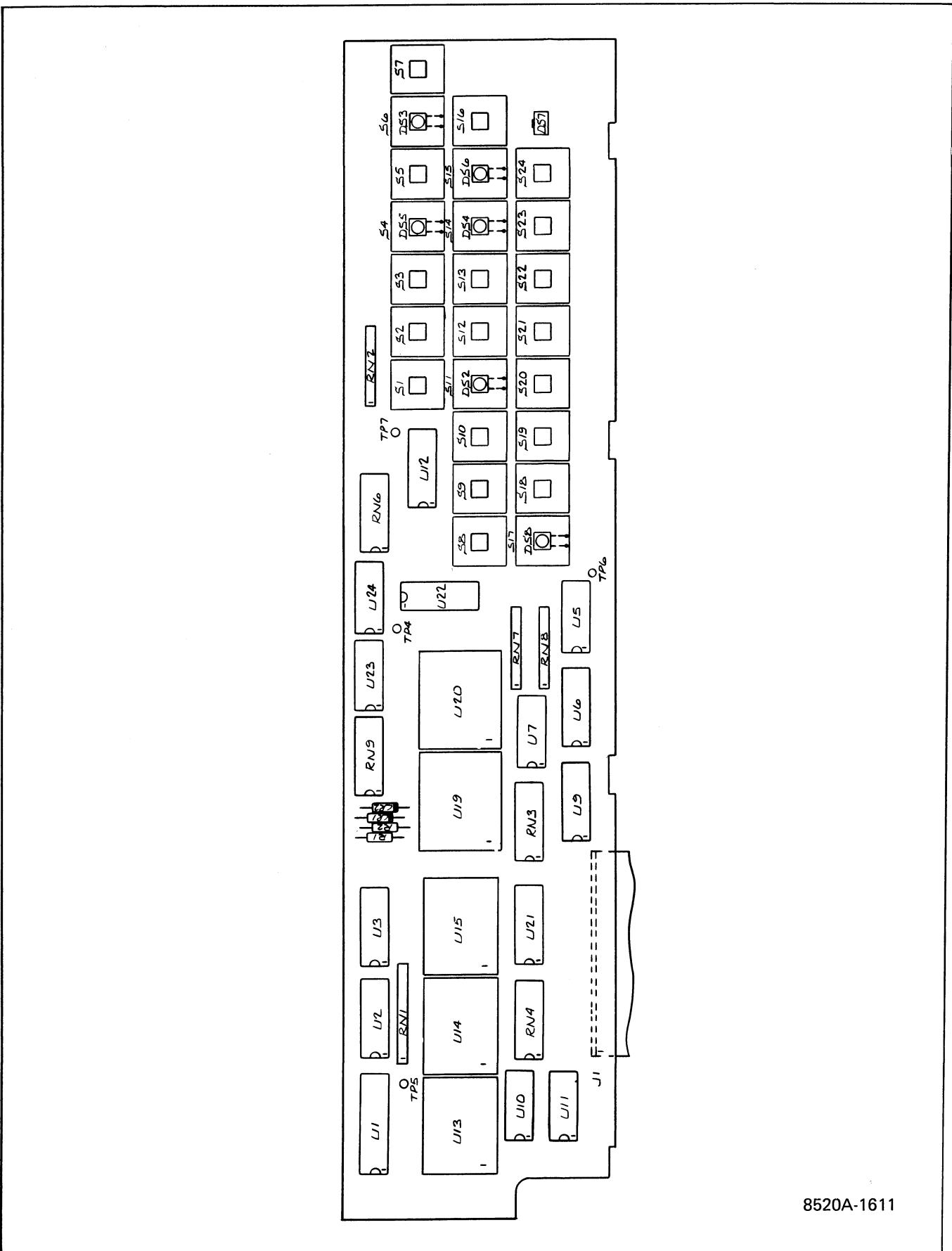


Figure 6-1. 8520A Final Assembly (cont)

TABLE 6-2. A1 DISPLAY PCB ASSEMBLY
(SEE FIGURE 6-2.)

REFERENCE DESIGNATOR A->NUMERICS-->	S -----DESCRIPTION-----	FLUKE STOCK --NO--	MFRS SPLY CODE-	MANUFACTURERS PART NUMBER --OR GENERIC TYPE--	TOT QTY	R -Q	S -E	N O T
CR 2	* DIODE,SI,BV= 75.0V,IO=150MA,500 MW	203323	07910	1N4448	1	1		
DS 7	* LED,RED,RECTANGLE,PCB MOUNT	504761	14936	MV57124	1	1		
DS 13	* DIODE,LED,DUAL 7 SEG AND 7 SEG TOVFLO	585422	89536	585422	1			
DS 19, 20	* DIODE,LED,RED,2 X 14 SEGMENTS	478065	50579	DL02614	2	1		
E 4- 7	TERM,UNINSUL,FEEDTHRU,HOLE,TURRET	179283	88245	20108-5	4			
J 1	CABLE,FLAT,JMPR,20 CONDUCT,0.100 SP	500975	89536	500975	1			
MF 1	PUSHBUTTON-SQUARE-, LIGHT PUTTY GREY	401307	89536	401307	15	1		
MF 2	PUSHBUTTON-SQUARE-, LIGHT BLUE	406736	89536	406736	1	1		
MF 3	SPACER,LED .125 LG	786707	89536	786707	1			
MF 4	FILTER,LIGHT	578617	89536	578617	2	1		
R 1	RES,CF,270,+-5%,0.25W	348789	80031	CR251-4-5P270E	1	4		
R 2	RES,CF,680,+-5%,0.25W	368779	80031	CR251-4-5P200E	1			
RN 1	RES,NET,SIP,10 PIN,9 RES,2.7K,+-2%	484303	89536	484303	1	1		
RN 2, 7, 8	RES,NEG,SIP,8 PIN,7 RES,1K,+-2%	414557	80031	95081002CL	3			
RN 3, 6	RES,NET,DIP,16 PIN,8 RES,430,+-5%	484295	89536	484295	2			
RN 4, 9	RES,NET,DIP,16 PIN,8 RES,82,+-5%	478859	89536	478859	2			
S 1- 3, 5,	SWITCH,PUSHBUTTON,SPNO MOMENTARY	507319	89536	507319	18			
S 7- 10, 12,		507319						
S 13, 16, 18-		507319						
S 24		507319						
S 4, 6, 14,	SWITCH,PUSHBUTTON,SPNO MOMENTARY	507335	89536	507335	4	1	1	
S 15		507335						
S 11	SWITCH,PUSHBUTTON,SPNO MOMENTARY	525170	89536	525170	1			
S 12, 13	PUSH BUTTON SQUARE	531525	89536	531525	2	1		
S 17	SWITCH,PUSHBUTTON,SPNO MOMENTARY	524082	89536	524082	1			
U 1	* IC,LSTTL,OCTAL D F/F,+EDG TRG,W/CLEAR	454892	01295	SN74LS273N	1			
U 2, 3	* IC,ARRAY,4 TRANS,NPN,DARLINGTON PAIRS	454306	56289	UNL2064B	2	1		
U 5, 7	* IC,CMOS,HEX OPEN DRAIN BUFFER	473389	12040	MM74C906N	2	1		
U 6	* IC,CMOS,HEX BUFFER W/3-STATE OUTPUT	497759	12040	MM80C97N	1	1		
U 9, 12	* IC,CMOS,8BIT ADDRSBLE LATCH SER INPUT	453258	02735	CD4099BE	2	1		
U 10, 11, 23,	* IC,ARRAY,4 TRANS,PNP,MEMORY DRIVER	477828	12040	DH3467CN	4	1		
U 24	*	477828						
U 21, 22	* IC,ARRAY,7 TRANS,NPN,COMMON Emitter	407866	49671	CA3081	2	1		
VR 1	* ZENER,UNCOMP, 3.9V, 5%, 64.0MA, 1.0W	535641	04713	1N4733	1	1		

NOTE 1 = SWITCHES S4,S6,S11,S14,S15 AND S17 COME COMPLETE WITH DIODES.
THESE DIODES CANNOT BE REPLACED. ORDER ONLY AS A COMPLETE UNIT.



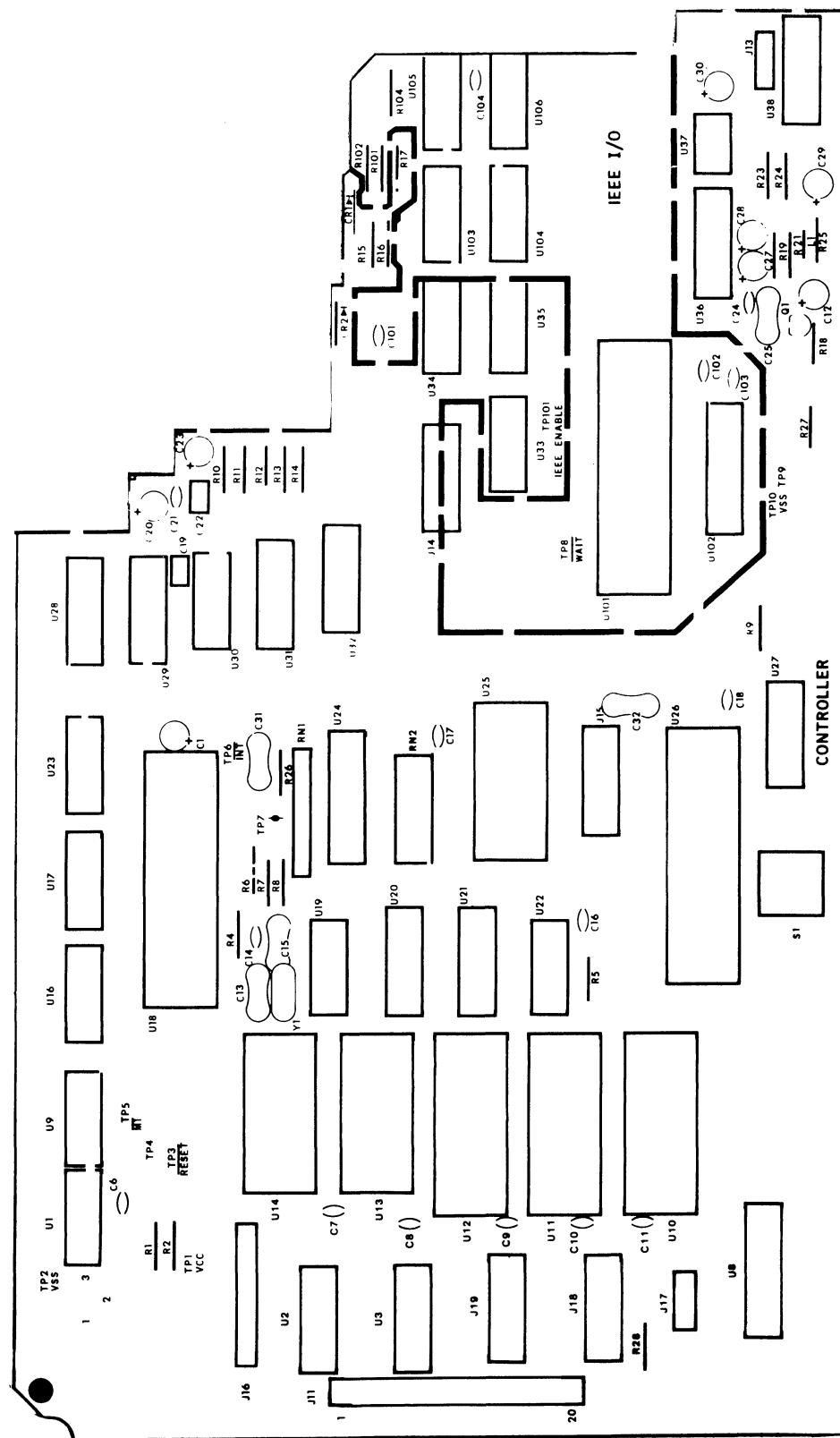
8520A-1611

Figure 6-2. A1 Display PCB Assembly

TABLE 6-3. A2 DIGITAL PCB ASSEMBLY
(SEE FIGURE 6-3.)

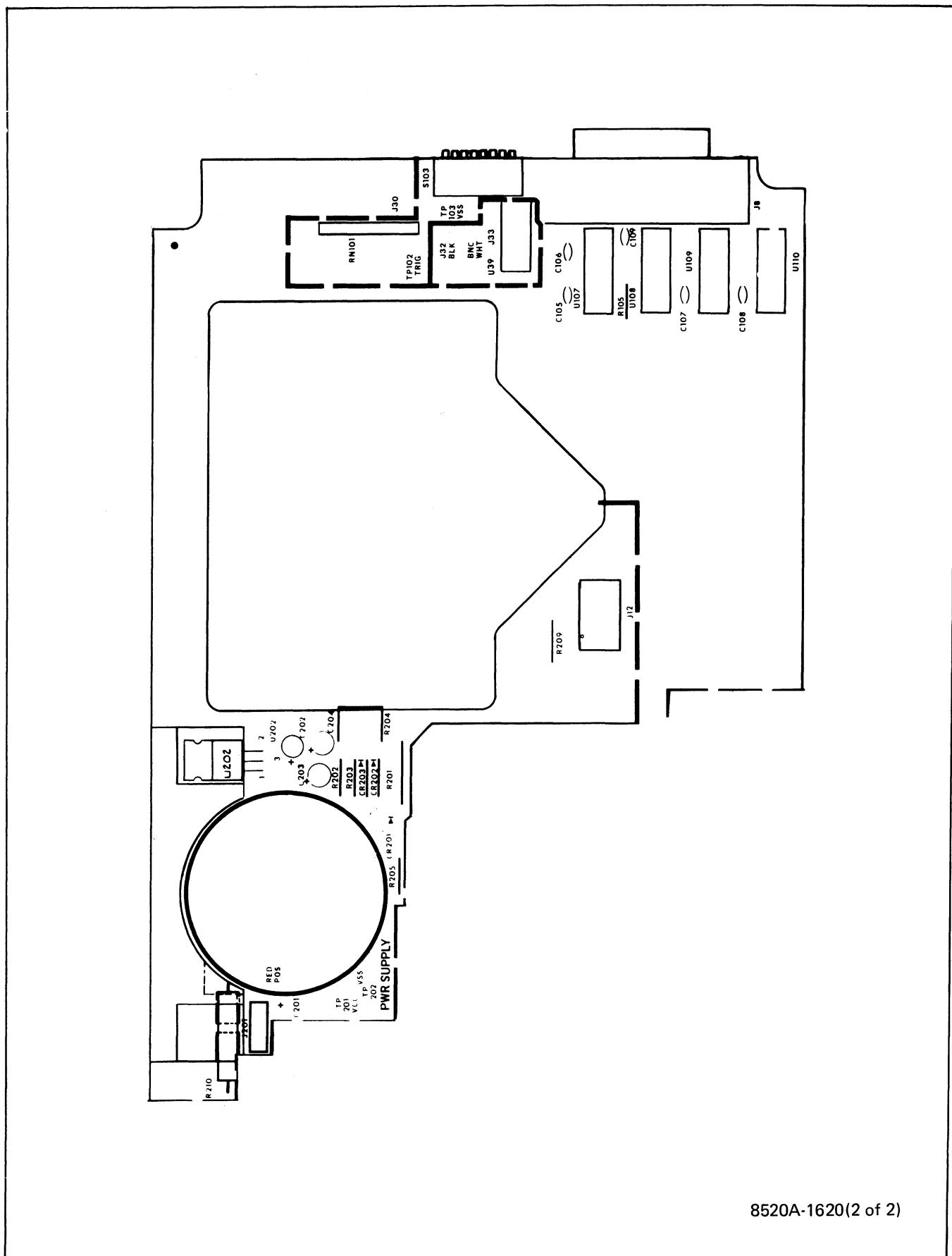
REFERENCE DESIGNATOR A->NUMERICS-->	S -----DESCRIPTION-----	FLUKE STOCK ---NO---	MFRS SPLY CODE-	MANUFACTURERS PART NUMBER ---OR GENERIC TYPE--	TOT QTY	R S	O T	N -E
U 2, 3	* IC,LSTTL,3-8 LINE DCDR W/ENABLE	407585	01295	SN74LS138N	2			
U 8	* IC,LSTTL,OCTAL D F/F,+EDG TRG,W/CLEAR	454892	01295	SN74LS273N	1	1		
U 9,103,105	* IC,LSTTL,DUAL D F/F,+EDG TRG,W/CLR I.C., EPROM, PROGRAMMED	393124	01295	SN74LS74N	3	1		
U 10	I.C., EPROM, PROGRAMMED	729145	89536	729145	1			
U 11	I.C., EPROM, PROGRAMMED	729152	89536	729152	1			
U 12	I.C., EPROM, PROGRAMMED	729160	89536	729160	1			
U 13	* IC, 2K X 8 STAT RAM	584144	33297	UFD4016C-2	1	1		
U 16	* IC,LSTTL,QUAD 2 INPUT NAND GATE	393033	01295	SN74LS00N	1	1		
U 17	* IC,LSTTL,HEX INVERTER W/OPEN COLLECT	394536	01295	SN74LS05	1	1		
U 18	* IC,NMOS,8 BIT MICROCOMPUTER	478073	50088	MK3880-4CPU	1			
U 19	* IC,TTL,HEX INVERTER	292979	01295	SN7404N	1	1		
U 20	* IC,LSTTL,SYNC DIV BY 16 BINARY COUNTER	495598	01295	SN74LS163N	1	1		
U 21, 28	* IC,CMOS,DUAL SYNC BINRY UP CNTR	355164	04713	MC14520BCP	2	1		
U 22	* IC,CMOS,DUAL D F/F,+EDG TRIG	340117	02735	CD4013AE	1	1		
U 23	* IC,CMOS,QUAD 2 IN NAND W/SCHMIT TRIG	404632	02735	CD4039BE	1	1		
U 24	* IC,LSTTL,OCTL BUS TRNSCVR W/3-ST OUT	477406	01295	SN74LS245N	1	1		
U 25	* IC,TTL,4-16 LINE DCDR W/DUAL STROBE	293217	01295	SN74154N	1			
U 26	IC,CMOS,UNIV ASYNC RECEIVER/TRANSMITR	658856	89536	658856	1			
U 27, 31	* IC,CMOS,HEX BUFFER W/3-STATE OUTPUT	407759	12040	MM80C97N	2	1		
U 29	* IC,CMOS,PHASE LOCKED LOOP,16 PIN DIP	403584	02735	CD4046AE	1			
U 30	* IC,LSTTL,QUAD 2 INPUT NOR GATE	393041	01295	SN74LS02N	1	1		
U 32	* IC,CMOS,PRESETTABLE DIV BY N COUNTER	478313	02735	CD4018BE	1	1		
U 33	* IC,TTL,QUAD 2 INPUT AND GATE	393066	01295	SN74LS08N	1	1		
U 34,106	* IC,LSTTL,HEX INVERTER	393058	01295	SN74LS04N	2	1		
U 36	* IC,LSTTL,RETRG MONOSTAB MULTIVB W/CLR	404186	01295	SN74LS123N	1	1		
U 37	* IC,TTL,DUAL NAND DRV'R W/OPEN COLLECT	329706	01295	SN75452P	1	1		
U 38	PULSE,TRANSFORMER	509141	89536	509141	1			
U 39	* IC,LSTTL,QUAD 2 IN NAND W/SCHMIT TRIG	504449	01295	SN74LS132N	1	1		
U 101	* IC,NMOS,GEN PURPOSE INTERFACE ADAPTOR	477794	04713	MC68488P	1	1		
U 102	* IC,LSTTL,OCTL BUFFER W/3-ST&NOR ENABL	429902	12040	DM81LS95N	1	1		
U 104	* IC,LSTTL,QUAD 2 INPUT OR GATE	393108	01295	SN74LS32N	1	1		
U 107	* IC,LSTTL,QUAD INTERFACE BUS TRANSCVR	428649	04713	MC3446P	1	1		
U 108-110	* IC,LSTTL,QUAD BUS XCVR W/3-STATE OUT	453480	04713	MC3448P	3	1		
U 202	* IC,VOLT REG,ADJ,1.2 TO 37 V,1.5 AMPS	460410	12040	LM317T	1			
XU 10- 12	SOCKET,IC,28 PIN	448217	91506	328-AG39D	3			
XU 13, 14, 25	SOCKET,IC,24 PIN	376236	91506	324-AG39D	3			
XU 18, 26,101	SOCKET,IC,40 PIN	429282	09922	DILB40F-108	3			
XU 29, 38,110	SOCKET,IC,16 PIN	276535	91506	316-AG39D	7			
Y 1	* CRYSTAL,8MHZ,+-0.5%,HC-18/U	485060	89536	485060	1	1		1

NOTE 1 = ALSO INCLUDES XJ14,18,19.



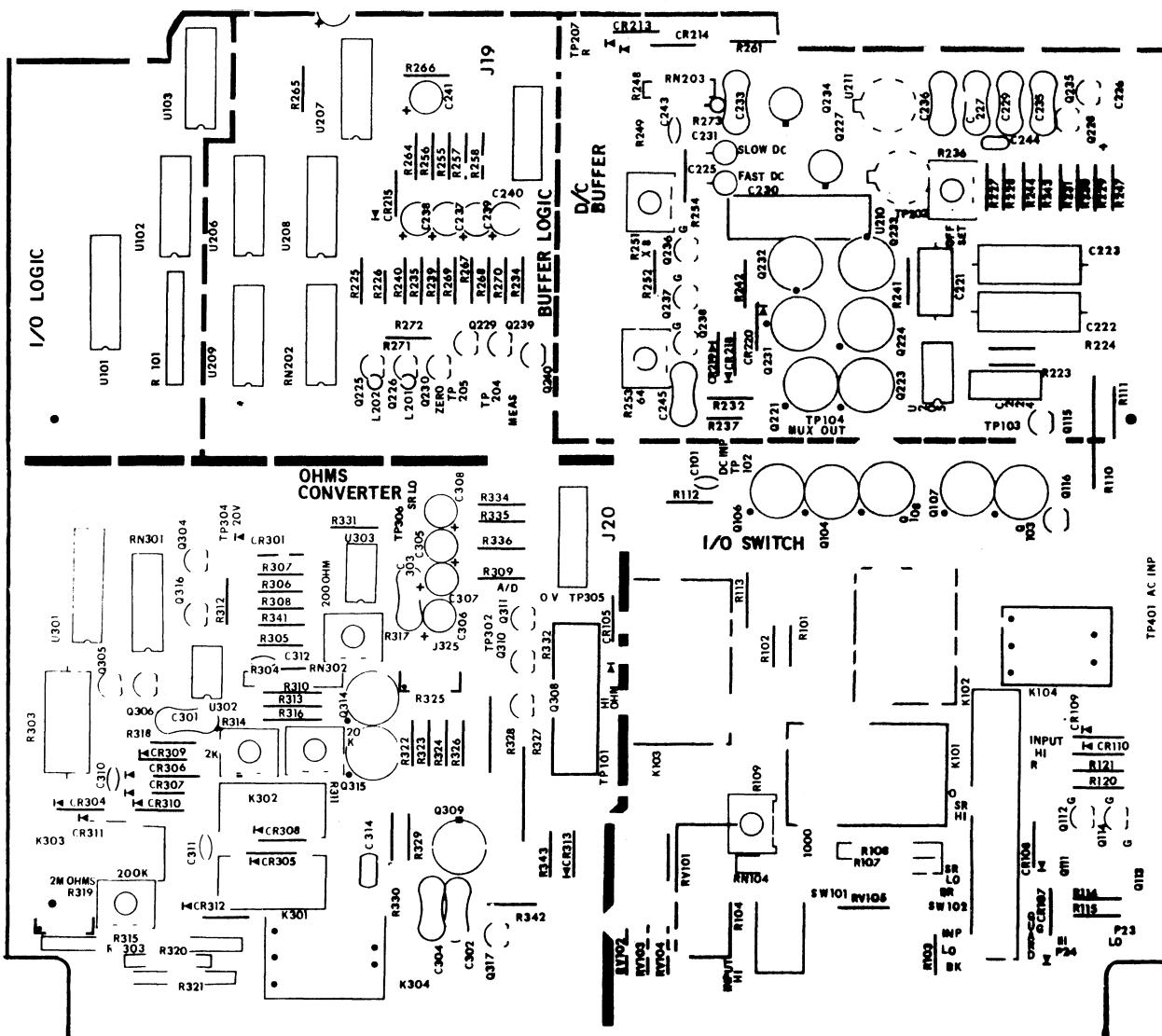
8520A-1620(1 of 2)

Figure 6-3. A2 Digital (Controller) PCB Assembly



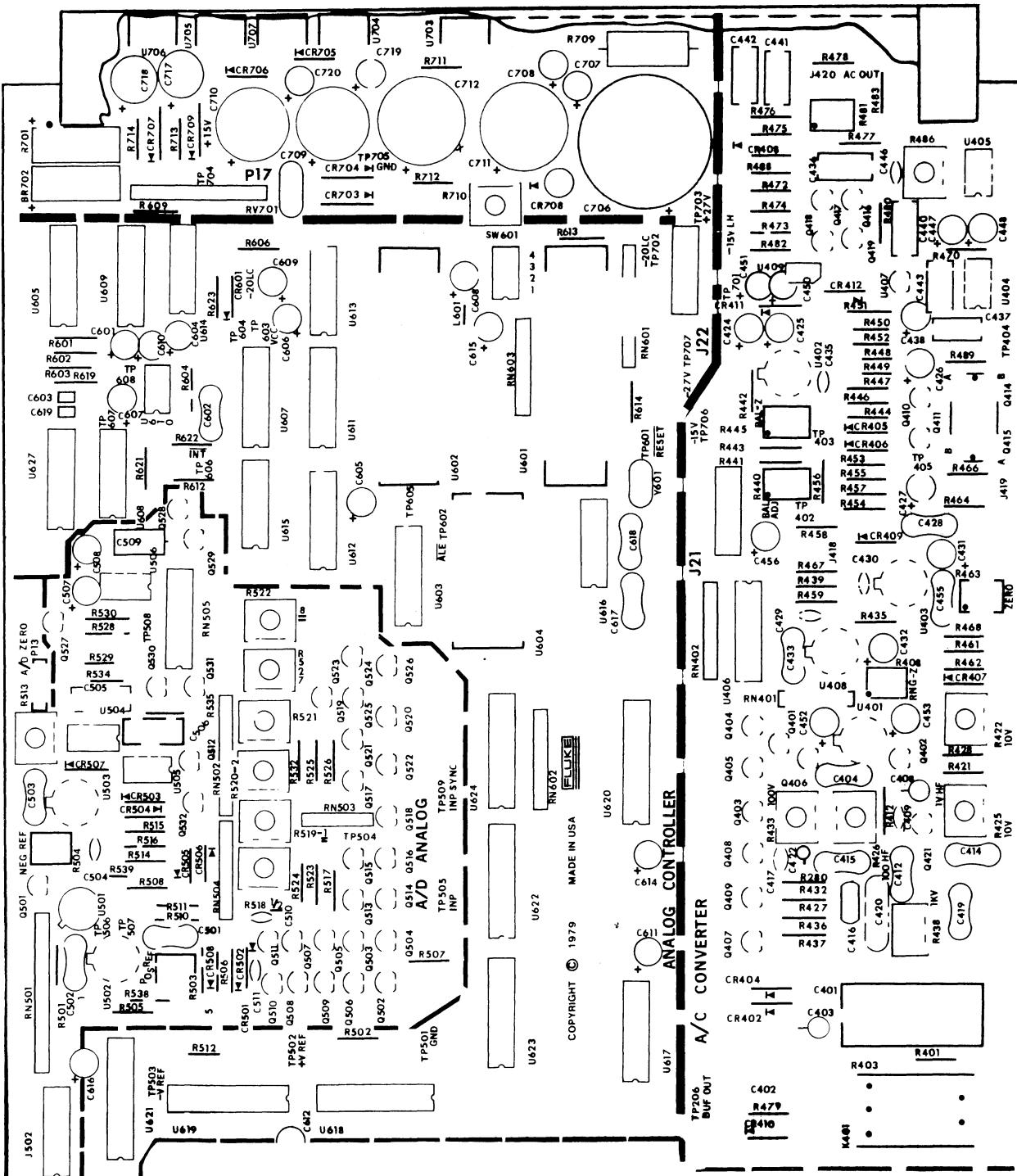
8520A-1620(2 of 2)

Figure 6-3. A2 Digital (Controller) PCB Assembly (cont)



8520A-1630(1 of 2)

Figure 6-4. A3 Analog PCB Assembly



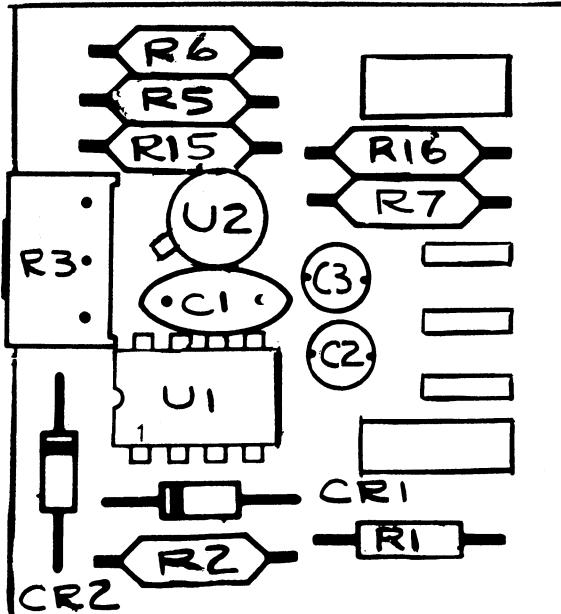
8520A-1630(2 of 2)

Figure 6-4. A3 Analog PCB Assembly (cont)

TABLE 6-5A. A3A1 REF AMP PCB ASSEMBLY (HORIZONTAL)
(SEE FIGURE 6-5A.)

REFERENCE DESIGNATOR A->NUMERICS-->	S -----DESCRIPTION-----	FLUKE STOCK	MFRS SPLY	MANUFACTURERS PART NUMBER	TOT TOT QTY	R S -Q	O T -E	N
		--NO--	CODE-	--OR GENERIC TYPE--				
C 1	CAP,CER,2000PF,+100-0%,1000V,Z5U	105569	71590	DA140-139CB	1			
C 2, 3	CAP,TA,2.2UF,+-20%,20V	161927	56289	196D225X0020HA1	2			
CR 1, 2	* DIODE,SI,BV= 75.0V,IO=150MA,500 MW	203323	07910	1N4448	2	1		
MP 1	SPACER,MOUNT,NYLON	152207	07047	10123-DAP	1	1		
R 1	RES,CF,1M,+-5%,0.25W	348987	80031	CR251-4-5P1M	1			
R 2	RES,MF,3.74K,+-1%,0.125W,25PPM	260547	91637	CMF553741F	1			
R 3	RES,VAR,CERM,2K,+-10%,0.5W	285163	89536	285163	1			
R 5	RES,MF,15.4K,+-0.1%,0.125W,25PPM	340604	91637	CMF551542F	1			
R 6	RES,MF,10.05K,+-0.1%,0.125W,25PPM	340216	89536	340216	1			
R 7	RES,MF,4.02K,+-1%,0.125W,100PPM	235325	91637	CMF554021F	1			
U 1	* IC,OP AMP,DUAL,JFET INPUT,8 PIN DIP	495119	12040	LF353BN	1			
U 2	* REFERENCE-AMP-SET	523407	89536	523407	1	1	1	

NOTE 1 = REF AMP SET INCLUDES R15,R16.



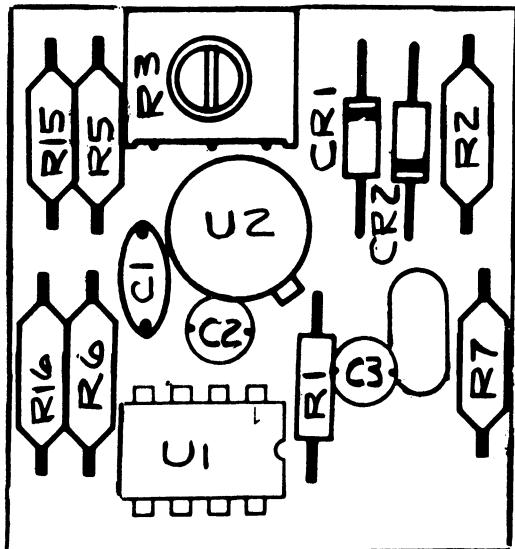
8520A-1646

Figure 6-5A. A3A1 Ref Amp PCB Assembly (Horizontal)

TABLE 6-5B. A3A1 REF AMP PCB ASSEMBLY (VERTICAL)
(SEE FIGURE 6-5B.)

REFERENCE DESIGNATOR A->NUMERICS-->	S -----DESCRIPTION-----	FLUKE	MFR'S	MANUFACTURERS	TOT	R	S	T	N
		STOCK	SPLY	PART NUMBER		-Q-	-E-		
C 1	CAP,CER,2000PF,+100-0%,1000V,Z5U	105569	71590	DA140-139CB	1	1			
C 2, 3	CAP,TA,2.2UF,+20%,20V	161927	56289	196D225X0020HA1	2				
CR 1, 2	* DIODE,S1,BV= 75.0V,IO=150MA,500 MW	203323	07910	1N4448	2	1			
R 1	RES,CF,1M,+5%,0.25W	348987	80031	CR251-4-5P1M		1			
R 2	RES,MF,3.74K,+1%,0.125W,25PPM	260547	91637	CMF553741F		1			
R 3	RES,VAR,CERM,2K,+10%,0.5W	309666	89536	309666		1			
R 5	RES,MF,15.4K,+0.1%,0.125W,25PPM	340604	91637	CMF551542F		1			
R 6	RES,MF,10.05K,+0.1%,0.125W,25PPM	340216	89536	340216		1			
R 7	RES,MF,4.02K,+1%,0.125W,100PPM	235325	91637	CMF554021F		1			
U 1	* IC,OP AMP,DUAL,JFET INPUT,8 PIN DIP	495119	12040	LF353BN		1			
U 2	* REFERENCE-AMP-SET	523407	89536	523407	1	1	1		

NOTE 1 = REF AMP SET INCLUDES R15,R16.



8520A-1645

Figure 6-5B. A3A1 Ref Amp PCB Assembly (Vertical)

TABLE 6-6. A4 TRANSFORMER ASSEMBLY
(SEE FIGURE 6-6.)

REFERENCE DESIGNATOR A->NUMERICs-->	S -----DESCRIPTION-----	FLUKE STOCK ---NO---	MFRS SPLY CODE-	MANUFACTURERS PART NUMBER --OR GENERIC TYPE--	TOT QTY	R S	O T	N -E
A 1	* TRANSFORMER PCB ASSEMBLY	496844	89536	496844	1			
H 1	SCREW, MACH, PHP, STL, 8-32X1/4	228890	89536	228890	4			
MP 1	BRACKET, TRANSFORMER FRONT	491118	89536	491118	1			
MP 2	BRACKET, TRANSFORMER REAR	491126	89536	491126	1			
MP 3	GROMMET, RUBBER	100065	83330	2174	1			
T 1	TRANSFORMER	490797	89536	490797	1			

TABLE 6-7. A4A1 TRANSFORMER PCB ASSEMBLY
(SEE FIGURE 6-6.)

REFERENCE DESIGNATOR A->NUMERICs-->	S -----DESCRIPTION-----	FLUKE STOCK ---NO---	MFRS SPLY CODE-	MANUFACTURERS PART NUMBER --OR GENERIC TYPE--	TOT QTY	R S	O T	N -E
C 1, 2	CAP,CER,0.22UF,+-20%,50V,Z5U	309849	71590	CW3C0C224K	2	1		
C 3	CAP,CER,1.0UF,+-20%,50V,Z5U	436782	72982	8131-050-601-105M	1			
CR 1, 2	* DIODE,SI, 100 PIV, 22.0 AMP	325746	04713	MR751	2	1		
L 1	COMMON MODE CHOKE .200 MH	491043	89536	491043	1			
P 1, 2	TERM,FASTON,TAB,SOLDR,0.110 WIDE	512889	02660	62395	2	1		
RV 1	VARISTOR,33V,+-10%,1.0MA	485391	89536	485391	1			
RV 2	VARISTOR,22V,+-20%,1.0MA	500777	03508	V22ZA1	1			
SW 1, 2	SWITCH,SLIDE,DPDT,POWER	234278	89536	234278	2			

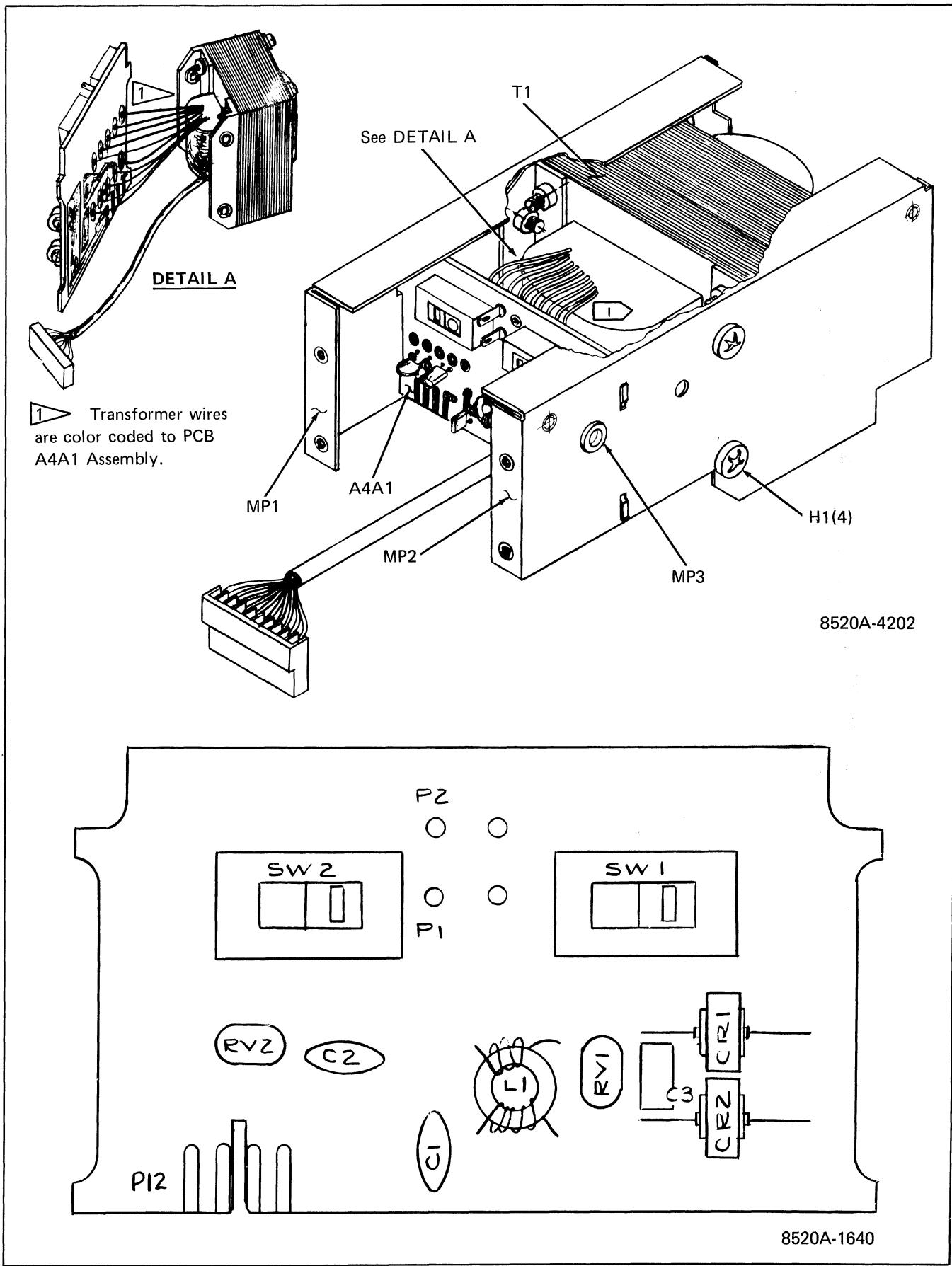


Figure 6-6. A4 Transformer Assembly

Section 7

General Information

7-1. This section of the manual contains generalized user information as well as supplemental information to the List of Replaceable Parts contained in Section 5.

List of Abbreviations and Symbols

A or amp	ampere	hf	high frequency	(+) or pos	positive
ac	alternating current	Hz	hertz	pot	potentiometer
af	audio frequency	IC	integrated circuit	p-p	peak-to-peak
a/d	analog-to-digital	if	intermediate frequency	ppm	parts per million
assy	assembly	in	inch(es)	PROM	programmable read-only memory
AWG	american wire gauge	intl	internal	psi	pound-force per square inch
B	bel	I/O	input/output	RAM	random-access memory
bcd	binary coded decimal	k	kilo (10^3)	rf	radio frequency
°C	Celsius	kHz	kilohertz	rms	root mean square
cap	capacitor	kΩ	kilohm(s)	ROM	read-only memory
ccw	counterclockwise	kV	kilovolt(s)	s or sec	second (time)
cer	ceramic	lf	low frequency	scope	oscilloscope
cermet	ceramic to metal(seal)	LED	light-emitting diode	SH	shield
ckt	circuit	LSB	least significant bit	Si	silicon
cm	centimeter	LSD	least significant digit	serno	serial number
cmrr	common mode rejection ratio	M	mega (10^6)	sr	shift register
comp	composition	m	milli (10^{-3})	Ta	tantalum
cont	continue	mA	milliampere(s)	tb	terminal board
crt	cathode-ray tube	max	maximum	tc	temperature coefficient or temperature compensating
cw	clockwise	mf	metal film	tcxo	temperature compensated crystal oscillator
d/a	digital-to-analog	MHz	megahertz	tp	test point
dac	digital-to-analog converter	min	minimum	u or μ	micro (10^{-6})
dB	decibel	mm	millimeter	uhf	ultra high frequency
dc	direct current	ms	millisecond	us or μs	microsecond(s) (10^{-6})
dmm	digital multimeter	MSB	most significant bit	ut	unit under test
dvm	digital voltmeter	MSD	most significant digit	V	volt
elect	electrolytic	MTBF	mean time between failures	v	voltage
ext	external	MTTR	mean time to repair	var	variable
F	farad	mV	millivolt(s)	vco	voltage controlled oscillator
°F	Fahrenheit	mv	multivibrator	vhf	very high frequency
FET	Field-effect transistor	MΩ	megohm(s)	vlf	very low frequency
ff	flip-flop	n	nano (10^{-9})	W	watt(s)
freq	frequency	na	not applicable	ww	wire wound
FSN	federal stock number	NC	normally closed	xfmr	transformer
g	gram	(-) or neg	negative	xstr	transistor
G	giga (10^9)	NO	normally open	xtal	crystal
gd	guard	ns	nanosecond	xtlo	crystal oscillator
Ge	germanium	opnl ampl	operational amplifier	Ω	ohm(s)
GHz	gigahertz	p	pico (10^{-12})	μ	micro (10^{-6})
gmv	guaranteed minimum value	para	paragraph		
gnd	ground	pcb	printed circuit board		
H	henry	pF	picofarad		
hd	heavy duty	pn	part number		

Federal Supply Codes for Manufacturers

D9816 Westemann Wilhelm Augusta-Anlage Mannheim-Nackarau Germany	02533 Leigh Instruments Ltd. Frequency Control Div. Don Mills, Ontario, Canada	04713 Motorola Inc. Semiconductor Group Phoenix, Arizona	06665 Precision Monolithics Sub of Bourns Inc. Santa Clara, California
00199 Marcon Electronics Corp. Kearny, New Jersey	02606 Fenwal Labs Division of Travenal Labs Morton Grove, Illinois	05236 Jonathan Mfg. Co. Fullerton, California	06666 General Devices Co. Inc. Indianapolis, Indiana
00213 Nytronics Comp. Group Inc. Darlington, South Carolina	0266 Bunker Ramo-Eltra Corp. Amphenol NA Div. Broadview, Illinois	05245 Corcom Inc. Libertyville, Illinois	06739 Electron Corp. Littleton, Colorado
00327 Welwyn International Inc. Westlake, Ohio	02735 RCA-Solid State Div. Somerville, New Jersey	05276 ITT Pomona Electronics Div. Pomona, California	06743 Gould Inc. Foil Div. Eastlake, Ohio
00656 Aerovox Corp. New Bedford, Massachusetts	02799 Arco Electronics Inc. Chatsworth, California	05277 Westinghouse Elec. Corp. Semiconductor Div. Youngwood, Pennsylvania	06751 Components Inc. Semcor Div. Phoenix, Arizona
00686 Film Capacitors Inc. Passaic, New Jersey	03508 General Electric Co. Semiconductor Products & Batteries Auburn, New York	05397 Union Carbide Corp. Materials Systems Div. Cleveland, Ohio	06776 Robinson Nugent Inc. New Albany, Indiana
00779 AMP, Inc. Harrisburg, Pennsylvania	03797 Genisco Technology Corp. Eltronics Div. Rancho Dominguez, Calif.	05571 Sprague Electric Co. (Now 56289)	06915 Richco Plastic Co. Chicago, Illinois
01121 Allen Bradley Co. Milwaukee, Wisconsin	03877 Gilbert Engineering Co. Inc Incon Sub of Transitron Electronic Corp. Glendale, Arizona	05574 Viking Connectors Inc Sub of Criton Corp. Chatsworth, Calif.	06961 Vermiton Corp. Piezo Electric Div. Bedford, Ohio
01281 TRW Electronics & Defense Sector Lawndale, California	03888 KDI Electronics Inc. Pyrofilm Div. Whippany, New Jersey	05820 EG & G Wakefield Engineering Wakefield, Massachusetts	06980 Varian Associates Inc. Eimac Div. San Carlos, California
01295 Texas Instruments Inc. Semiconductor Group Dallas, Texas	03911 Clairex Corp. Clairex Electronics Div. Mount Vernon, New York	05972 Loctite Corp. Newington, Connecticut	07047 Ross Milton Co., The Southampton, Penna.
01537 Motorola Communications & Electronics Inc. Franklin Park, Illinois	03980 Muirhead Inc. Mountainside, New Jersey	06001 General Electric Co. Electric Capacitor Product Section Columbia, S. Carolina	07138 Westinghouse Electric Corp. Industrial & Government Tube Div. Horseheads, New York
01686 RCL Electronics/Shallcross Inc. Electro Components Div. Manchester, New Hampshire	04009 Cooper Industries, Inc. Arrow Hart Div. Hartford, Connecticut	06141 Fairchild Weston Systems Inc. Data Systems Div. Sarasota, Florida	07233 Benchmark Technology Inc. City of Industry, Calif.
01884 Sprague Electric Co. (Now 56289)	04217 Essex International Inc. Wire & Cable Div. Anaheim, California	06192 La Deau Mfg. Co. Glendale, California	07239 Biddle Instruments Blue Bell, Penna.
01961 Varian Associates Inc. Pulse Engineering Div. Convoy, Connecticut	04221 Midland-Ross Corp. Midtex Div. N. Mankato, Minnesota	06229 Electrovert Inc. Elmsford, New York	07256 Silicon Transistor Corp. Sub of BBF Inc. Chelmsford, Massachusetts
02111 Spectrol Electronics Corp. City of Industry, California	04222 AVX Corp. AVX Ceramics Div. Myrtle Beach, S. Carolina	06383 Panduit Corp. Tinley Park, Illinois	07261 Avnet Corp. Culver City, California
02114 Amperex Electronic Corp. Ferrox Cube Div. Saugerties, New York	04423 Bunker Ramo Corp. Amphenol NA Div. SAMS Operation Chatsworth, California	06473 Beede Electrical Instrument Penacook, New Hampshire	07263 Fairchild Camera & Instrument Semiconductor Div. Mountain View, California
02131 General Instrument Corp. Government Systems Div. Westwood, Massachusetts	04422 Telson Berkley Inc. Laguna Beach, California	06555 Bircher Co. Inc., The Rochester, New York	07344
02395 Sonar Radio Corp. Hollywood, Florida			

Federal Supply Codes for Manufacturers (cont)

07557 Campion Co. Inc. Philadelphia, Penna.	09423 Scientific Components Inc. Santa Barbara, California	11711 General Instrument Corp. Rectifier Div. Hicksville, New York	12954 Microsemi Corp. Components Group Scottsdale, Arizona
07597 Burndy Corp. Tape/Cable Div. Rochester, New York	09579 CTS of Canada, Ltd Streetsville, Ontario	11726 Qualidyne Corp. Santa Clara, California	12969 Unitrode Corp. Lexington, Massachusetts
07716 TRW Inc. (Can use 11502) IRC Fixed Resistors/ Burlington Burlington, Iowa	09922 Burndy Corp. Norwalk, Connecticut	12014 Chicago Rivet & Machine Co. Naperville, Illinois	13050 Potter Co. Wesson, Mississippi
07792 Lemco Engineering Corp. Northampton, Massachusetts	09969 Dale Electronics Inc. Yankton, South Dakota	12040 National Semiconductor Corp. Danbury, Connecticut	13103 Thermalloy Co., Inc. Dallas, Texas
07810 Bock Corp. Madison, Wisconsin	09975 Burroughs Corp. Electronics Components Detroit, Michigan	12060 Diodes Inc. Northridge, California	13327 Solitron Devices Inc. Tappan, New York
07933 Raytheon Co. Semiconductor Div. Mountain View, Calif.	10059 Barker Engineering Corp. Kenilworth, New Jersey	12136 PHC Industries Inc. Formerly Philadelphia Handle Co. Camden, New Jersey	13511 Bunker-Ramo Corp. Amphenol Cadre Div. Los Gatos, California
08235 Industro Transistor Corp. Long Island City, New York	10389 Illinois Tool Works Inc. Licon Div. Chicago, Illinois	12300 AMF Canada Ltd. Potter-Brumfield Guelph, Ontario, Canada	13606 Sprague Electric Co. (Use 56289)
08261 Spectra-Strip An Eltra Co. Garden Grove, Calif.	10582 CTS of Asheville Skyland, N. Carolina	12323 Practical Automation Inc. Shelton, Connecticut	13689 SPS Technologies Inc. Hatfield, Pennsylvania
08530 Reliance Mica Corp. Brooklyn, New York	11236 CTS Corp. Beme Div. Berne, Indiana	12327 Freeway Corp. Cleveland, Ohio	13919 Burr-Brown Research Corp. Tucson, Arizona
08718 ITT Cannon Electric Phoenix Div. Phoenix, Arizona	11237 CTS Corp of California Paso Robles Div. Paso Robles, California	12443 Budd Co.,The Plastics Products Div. Phoenixville, Pennsylvania	14099 Semtech Corp. Newbury Park, California
08806 General Electric Co. Minature Lamp Products Cleveland, Ohio	11295 ECM Motor Co. Schaumburg, Illinois	12581 Hitachi Metals International Ltd. Hitachi Magna-Lock Div. Big Rapids, Missouri	14140 McGray-Edison Co. Commercial Development Div. Manchester, New Hampshire
08863 Nylomatic Fallsington, Penna.	11358 Columbia Broadcasting System CBS Electronic Div. Newburyport, Massachusetts	12615 US Terminals Inc. Cincinnati, Ohio	14193 Cal-R-Inc. Santa Monica, California
08988 Skottie Electronics Inc. Archbald, Pennsylvania	11403 Vacuum Can Co.Best Coffee Maker Div. Chicago, Illinois	12617 Hamlin Inc. Lake Mills, Wisconsin	14298 American Components Inc. an Insilco Co. RPC Div. Conshohocken, Pennsylvania
09021 Airc Electronics Bradford, Penna.	11502 TRW Inc. TRW Resistive Products Div. Boone, North Carolina	12697 Clarostat Mfg. Co. Inc. Dover, New Hampshire	14298 ACIC Inc. Sub of Insilco Corp. Research Triangle Park, NC
09023 Cornell-Dublier Electronics Fuquay-Varina, N. Carolina	11503 Keystone Columbia Inc. Freemont, Indiana	12749 James Electronic Inc. Chicago, Illinois	14329 Wells Electronics Inc. South Bend, Indiana
09214 General Electric Co. Semiconductor Products Dept. Auburn, New York	11532 Teledyne Relays Teledyne Industries Inc. Hawthorne, California	12856 MicroMetals Inc. Anaheim, California	14482 Watkins-Johnson Co. Palo Alto, California
09353 C and K Components Inc. Newton, Massachusetts		12881 Metex Corp. Edison, New Jersey	14552 Microsemi Corp. Santa Ana, California
		12895 Cleveland Electric Motor Co. Cleveland, Ohio	14655 Cornell-Dublier Electronics Div. of Federal Pacific Electric Co. Govt Cont Dept. Newark, New Jersey

Federal Supply Codes for Manufacturers (cont)

14704 Crydom Controls (Division of Int Rectifier) El Segundo, California	16733 Cablewave Systems Inc. North Haven, Connecticut	18927 GTE Products Corp. Precision Material Products Business Parts Div. Titusville, Pennsylvania	23936 William J. Purdy Co. Pamotor Div. Burlingame, California
14752 Electro Cube Inc. San Gabriel, California	16742 Paramount Plastics Fabricators Inc. Downey, California	19315 Bendix Corp., The Navigation & Control Group Terboro, New Jersey	24347 Penn Engineering Co. S. El Monte, California
14936 General Instrument Corp. Discrete Semi Conductor Div. Hicksville, New York	16758 General Motors Corp. Delco Electronics Div. Kokomo, Indiana	19451 Perine Machinery & Supply Co.. Kent, Washington	24355 Analog Devices Inc. Norwood, Massachusetts
14949 Trompeter Electronics Chatsworth, California	17069 Circuit Structures Lab Burbank, California	19613 Minnesota Mining & Mfg. Co. Textool Products Dept. Electronic Product Div. Irving, Texas	24444 General Semiconductor Industries, Inc. Tempe, Arizona
15412 Amtron Midlothian, Illinois	17117 Electronic Molding Corp. Woonsocket, Rhode Island	19647 Caddock Electronics Inc. Riverside, California	24655 Genrad Inc. Concord, Massachusetts
15542 Scientific Components Corp. Mini-Circuits Laboratory Div. Brooklyn, New York	17338 High Pressure Eng. Co. Inc. Oklahoma City, Oklahoma	19701 Mepco/Centralab Inc. A N. American Philips Co. Mineral Wells, Texas	24759 Lenox-Fugle Electronics Inc. South Plainfield, New Jersey
15636 Elec-Trol Inc. Saugus, California	17345 Atlantic Semiconductors Inc. Asbury Park, New Jersey	20584 Enochs Mfg. Inc. Indianapolis, Indiana	24931 Specialty Connector Co. Greenwood, Indiana
15782 Bausch & Lomb Inc. Graphics & Control Div. Austin, Texas	17745 Angstrom Precision, Inc. Hagerstown, Maryland	20891 Cosar Corp. Dallas, Texas	25088 Siemen Corp. Isilen, New Jersey
15801 Fenwal Electronics Inc. Div. of Kidde Inc. Framingham, Massachusetts	18178 E G & Gvactee Inc. St. Louis, Missouri	21317 Electronics Applications Co. El Monte, California	25099 Cascade Gasket Kent, Washington
15818 Teledyne Inc. Co. Teledyne Semiconductor Div. Mountain View, California	18324 Signetics Corp. Sacramento, California	21604 Buckeye Stamping Co. Columbus, Ohio	25403 Amperex Electronic Corp. Semiconductor & Micro-Circuit Div. Slaterville, Rhode Island
15849 Useco Inc. (Now 88245)	18520 Sharp Electronics Corp. Paramus, New Jersey	21845 Solitron Devices Inc. Semiconductor Group Rivera Beach, Florida	25706 Daburn Electronic & Cable Corp. Norwood, New Jersey
15898 International Business Machines Corp. Essex Junction, Vermont	18542 Wabash Inc. Wabash Relay & Electronics Div. Wabash, Indiana	22526 DuPont, E.I. DuNemours & Co. Inc. DuPont Connector Systems Advanced Products Div. New Cumberland, Pennsylvania	26629 Frequency Sources Inc. Sources Div. Chelmsford, Massachusetts
16245 Conap Inc. Olean, New York	18565 Chomerics Inc. Woburn, Massachusetts	22767 ITT Semiconductors Palo Alto, California	26806 American Zettler Inc. Irvine, California
16258 Space-Lok Inc. Burbank, California	18612 Vishay Intertechnology Inc. Vishay Resistor Products Group Malvern, Pennsylvania	22784 Palmer Inc. Cleveland, Ohio	27014 National Semiconductor Corp. Santa Clara, California
16352 Codi Corp. Linden, New Jersey	18632 Norton-Chemplast Santa Monica, California	23050 Product Comp. Corp. Mount Vernon, New York	27167 Corning Glass Works Corning Electronics Wilmington, North Carolina
16469 MCL Inc. LaGrange, Illinois	18677 Scanbe Mfg. Co. Div. of Zero Corp. El Monte, California	23732 Tracor Applied Sciences Inc. Rockville, Maryland	27264 Molex Inc. Lisle, Illinois
16473 Cambridge Scientific Industries Div. of Chemed Corp. Cambridge, Maryland	18736 Voltronics Corp. East Hanover, New Jersey	23880 Stanford Applied Engineering Santa Clara, California	27440 Industrial Screw Products Los Angeles, California

Federal Supply Codes for Manufacturers (cont)

27745 Associated Spring Barnes Group Inc. Syracuse, New York	30800 General Instrument Corp. Capacitor Div. Hicksville, New York	33297 NEC Electronics USA Inc. Electronic Arrays Inc. Div. Mountain View, California	49956 Raytheon Company Executive Offices Lexington, Massachusetts
27956 Relcom (Now 14482)	31019 Solid State Scientific Inc. Willow Grove, Pennsylvania	33919 Nortek Inc. Cranston, Rhode Island	50088 Thomson Components-Mostek Corp. Carrollton, Texas
28198 Positronic Industries Springfield, Missouri	31091 Alpha Industries Inc. Microelectronics Div. Hatfield, Pennsylvania	34333 Silicon General Inc. Garden Grove, California	50120 Eagle-Picher Industries Inc. Electronics Div. Colorado Springs, Colorado
28213 Minnesota Mining & Mfg. Co. Consumer Products Div. 3M Center Saint Paul, Minnesota	31323 Metro Supply Company Sacramento, California	34225 Advanced Micro Devices Sunnyvale, California	50157 Midwest Components Inc. Muskegon, Mississippi
28425 Serv-O-Link Euless, Texas	31448 Army Safeguard Logistics Command Huntsville, Alabama	34359 Minnesota Mining & Mfg. Co. Commercial Office Supply Div. Saint Paul, Minnesota	50541 Hypertronics Corp. Hudson, Massachusetts
28478 Deltrol Corporation Deltrol Controls Div. Milwaukee, Wisconsin	31746 Cannon Electric Woodbury, Tennessee	34371 Harris Corp. Harris Semiconductor Products Group Melbourne, Florida	50579 Litronix Inc. Cupertino, California
28480 Hewlett Packard Co. Corporate HQ Palo Alto, California	31827 Budwig Ramona, California	34649 Intel Corp. Santa Clara, California	51167 Aries Electronics Inc. Frenchtown, New Jersey
28484 Emerson Electric Co. Gearmaster Div. McHenry, Illinois	31918 ITT-Schadow Eden Prairie, Minnesota	34802 Electromotive Inc. Kenilworth, New Jersey	51372 Verbatim Corp. Sunnyvale, California
28520 Heyco Molded Products Kenilworth, New Jersey	32293 Intersil Cupertino, California	34848 Hartwell Special Products Placentia, California	51406 Murata Erie, No. America Inc. (Also see 72982) Marietta, Georgia
29083 Monsanto Co. Santa Clara, California	32559 Bivar Santa Ana, California	35009 Renfrew Electric Co. Ltd. IRC Div. Toronto, Ontario, Canada	51499 Amtron Corp. Boston, Massachusetts
29604 Stackpole Components Co. Raleigh, North Carolina	32767 Griffith Plastics Corp. Burlingame, California	36665 Mitel Corp. Kanata, Ontario, Canada	51605 CODI Semiconductor Inc. Kenilworth, New Jersey
29907 Omega Engineering Inc. Stamford, Connecticut	32879 Advanced Mechanical Components Northridge, California	37942 Mallory Capacitor Corp. Sub of Emhart Industries Indianapolis, Indiana	51642 Centre Engineering Inc. State College, Pennsylvania
30035 Jolo Industries Inc. Garden Grove, California	32897 Murata Erie North America Inc. Carlisle Operations Carlisle, Pennsylvania	39003 Maxim Industries Middleboro, Massachusetts	51791 Statek Corp. Orange, California
30146 Symbex Corp. Painesville, Ohio	32997 Bourns Inc. Trimpot Div. Riverside, California	40402 Roderstein Electronics Inc. Statesville, North Carolina	51984 NEC America Inc. Falls Church, Virginia
30148 AB Enterprise Inc. Ahoskie, North Carolina	33096 Colorado Crystal Corp. Loveland, Colorado	42498 National Radio Melrose, Massachusetts	52063 Exar Integrated Systems Sunnyvale, California
30161 Aavid Engineering Inc. Laconia, New Hampshire	33173 General Electric Co. Owensboro, Kentucky	43543 Nytronics Inc.(Now 53342)	52072 Circuit Assembly Corp. Irvine, California
30315 Itron Corp. San Diego, California	33246 Epoxy Technology Inc. Billerica, Massachusetts	44655 Ohmite Mfg. Co. Skokie, Illinois	52152 Minnesota Mining & Mfg. Saint Paul, Minnesota
30323 Illinois Tool Works Inc. Chicago, Illinois		49671 RCA Corp. New York, New York	52333 API Electronics Hauppauge, Long Island, New York

Federal Supply Codes for Manufacturers (cont)

52361 Communication Systems Piscataway, New Jersey	54590 RCA Corp. Electronic Components Div. Cherry Hill, New Jersey	58104 Simco Atlanta, Georgia	64155 Linear Technology Milpitas, California
52525 Space-Lok Inc. Lerco Div. Burbank, California	55026 American Gage & Machine Co. Simpson Electric Co. Div. Elgin, Illinois	58474 Superior Electric Co. Bristol, Connecticut	64834 West M G Co. San Francisco, Calif.
52531 Hitachi Magnetics Edmore, Missouri	55112 Plessey Capacitors Inc. (Now 60935)	59124 KOA-Speer Electronics Inc. Bradford, Pennsylvania	65092 Sangamo Weston Inc. Weston Instruments Div. Newark, New Jersey
52745 Timco Los Angeles, California	55261 LSI Computer Systems Inc. Melville, New York	59640 Supertex Inc. Sunnyvale, California	65940 Rohm Corp & Whatney Irvine, California
52763 Stettner-Electronics Inc. Chattanooga, Tennessee	55285 Bericquist Co. Minneapolis, Minnesota	59660 Tucsonix Inc. Tucson, Arizona	65964 Evox Inc. Bannockburn, Illinois
52769 Sprague-Goodman Electronics Inc. Garden City Park, New York	55576 Synertek Santa Clara, California	59730 Thomas and Betts Corp. Iowa City, Iowa	66150 Entron Inc. Winslow Teltronics Div. Glendale, New York
52771 Moniterm Corp. Amatrom Div. Santa Clara, California	55680 Michigan/America/Corp. Schaumburg, Illinois	59831 Semtronics Corp. Watchung, New Jersey	66608 Bening Industries Fremont, California
52840 Western Digital Corp. Costa Mesa, California	56282 Utek Systems Inc. Olathe, Kansas	60395 Xicor Inc. Milpitas, California	70290 Almetal Universal Joint Co. Cleveland, Ohio
53021 Sangamo Weston Inc. (See 06141)	56289 Sprague Electric Co. North Adams, Massachusetts	60399 Torin Engineered Blowers Div. of Clevepak Corp. Torrington, Connecticut	70485 Atlantic India Rubber Works Inc. Chicago, Illinois
53217 Technical Wire Products Inc. Santa Barbara, California	56365 Square D Co. Corporate Offices Palatine, Illinois	60705 Cera-Mite Corp. (formerly Sprague) Grafton, Wisconsin	70563 Amperite Company Union City, New Jersey
53342 Opt Industries Inc. Phillipsburg, New Jersey	56375 DAL Industries Inc. Wescorp Div. Mountain View, California	60935 Westlake Capacitor Inc. Tantalum Div. Greencastle, Indiana	70903 Belden Corp. Geneva, Illinois
53944 Glow-Lite Pauls Valley, Oklahoma	56481 Shugart Associates Sub of Xerox Corp. Sunnyvale, California	61804 M/A Com Inc. Burlington, Massachusetts	71002 Bimbach Co. Inc. Farmingdale, New York
54294 Shallcross Inc. Smithfield, North Carolina	56708 Zilog Inc. Campbell, California	61857 SAN-O Industrial Corp. Bohemia, Long Island, NY	71034 Bliley Electric Co. Erie, Pennsylvania
54453 Sullins Electronic Corp. San Marcos, California	56856 Vamistor Corp. of Tennessee Sevierville, Tennessee	61935 Schurter Inc. Petaluma, California	71183 Westinghouse Electric Corp. Bryant Div. Bridgeport, Connecticut
54473 Matsushita Electric Corp. (Panasonic) Secaucus, New Jersey	56880 Magnetics Inc. Baltimore, Maryland	62351 Apple Rubber Lancaster, New York	71400 Bussman Manufacturing Div. McGraw-Edison Co. St. Louis, Missouri
54583 TDK Garden City, New York	57026 Endicott Coil Co. Inc. Binghamton, New York	62793 Lear Siegler Inc. Energy Products Div. Santa Ana, California	71450 CTS Corp. Elkhart, Indiana
54869 Piher International Corp. Arlington Heights, Illinois	57053 Gates Energy Products Denver, Ohio	63743 Ward Leonard Electric Co. Inc. Mount Vernon, New York	71468 ITT Cannon Div. of ITT Fountain Valley, California
54937 DeYoung Mfg. Bellevue, Washington	58014 Hitachi Magnalock Corp. (Now 12581)	64154 Lamb Industries Portland, Oregon	71482 General Instrument Corp. Clare Div. Chicago, Illinois

Federal Supply Codes for Manufacturers (cont)

71590 Mepco/Centralab A North American Philips Co. Fort Dodge, Iowa	73445 Amperex Electronic Corp. Hicksville, New York	75378 CTS Knights Inc. Sandwich, Illinois	79727 C - W Industries Southampton, Pennsylvania
71707 Coto Corp. Providence, Rhode Island	73559 Carlingswitch Inc. Hartford, Connecticut	75382 Kulka Electric Corp. (Now 83330) Mount Vernon, New York	79963 Zierick Mfg. Corp. Mount Kisco, New York
71744 General Instrument Corp. Lamp Div/Worldwide Chicago, Illinois	73586 Circle F Industries Trenton, New Jersey	75915 Tracor Littlefuse Des Plaines, Illinois	80009 Tektronix Beaverton, Oregon
71785 TRW Inc. Cinch Connector Div. Elk Grove Village, Illinois	73734 Federal Screw Products Inc. Chicago, Illinois	76854 Oak Switch Systems Inc. Crystal Lake, Illinois	80031 Mepco/Electra Inc. Morristown, New Jersey
71984 Dow Corning Corp. Midland, Michigan	73743 Fischer Special Mfg. Co. Cold Spring, Kentucky	77122 TRW Assemblies & Fasteners Group Fastener Div. Moutainside, New Jersey	80032 Ford Aerospace & Communications Corp. Western Development Laboratories Div. Palo Alto, California
72005 AMAX Specialty Metals Corp. Newark, New Jersey	73893 Microdot Mt. Clemens, Mississippi	77342 AMF Inc. Potter & Brumfield Div. Princeton, Indiana	80145 LFE Corp. Process Control Div. Clinton, Ohio
72136 Electro Motive Mfg. Corp. Florence, South Carolina	73905 FL Industries Inc. San Jose, California	77542 Ray-O-Vac Corp Madison, Wisconsin	80183 Sprague Products (Now 56289)
72228 AMCA International Corp. Continental Screw Div. New Bedford, Massachusetts	73949 Guardian Electric Mfg. Co. Chicago, Illinois	77638 General Instrument Corp. Rectifier Div. Brooklyn, New York	80294 Bourns Instruments Inc. Riverside, California
72259 Nytronics Inc. New York, New York	74199 Quam Nichols Co. Chicago, Illinois	77900 Shakeproof Lock Washer Co. (Now 78189)	80583 Hammerlund Mfg. Co. Inc. Paramus, New Jersey
72619 Amperex Electronic Corp. Dialight Div. Brooklyn, New York	74217 Radio Switch Co. Marlboro, New Jersey	77969 Rubbercraft Corp. of CA Ltd. Torrance, California	80640 Computer Products Inc. Stevens-Arnold Div. South Boston, Mass.
72653 G C Electronics Co. Div. of Hydrometals Inc. Rockford, Illinois	74306 Piezo Crystal Co. Div. of PPA Industries Inc. Carlisle, Pennsylvania	78189 Illinois Tool Works Inc. Shakeproof Div. Elgin, Illinois	81073 Grayhill Inc. La Grange, Illinois
72794 Dzus Fastner Co. Inc. West Islip, New York	74542 Hoyt Elect.Instr. Works Inc. Penacook, New Hampshire	78277 Sigma Instruments Inc. South Braintree, Mass.	81312 Litton Systems Inc. Winchester Electronics Div. Watertown, Connecticut
72928 Gulton Industries Inc. Gudeman Div. Chicago, Illinois	74840 Illinois Capacitor Inc. Lincolnwood, Illinois	78290 Struthers Dunn Inc. Pitman, New Jersey	81439 Therm-O-Disc Inc. Mansfield, Ohio
72982 Murata Erie N. America Inc. Erie, Pennsylvania	74970 Johnson EF Co. Waseca, Minnesota	78553 Eaton Corp. Engineered Fastener Div. Cleveland, Ohio	81483 International Rectifier Corp. Los Angeles, California
73138 Beckman Industrial corp. Helipot Div. Fullerton, California	75042 TRW Inc. IRC Fixed Resistors Philadelphia, Pennsylvania	78592 Stoeger Industries South Hackensack, New Jersey	81590 Korry Electronics Inc. Seattle, Washington
73168 Fenwal Inc. Ashland, Massachusetts	75297 Litton Systems Kester Solder Div. Chicago, Illinois	79136 Walde Kohinoor Inc. Long Island City, New York	81741 Chicago Lock Co. Chicago, Illinois
73293 Hughes Aircraft Co. Electron Dynamics Div. Torrance, California	75376 Kuz-Kasch Inc. Dayton, Ohio	79497 Western Rubber Co. Goshen, Indiana	82227 Airpax Corp. Cheshire Div. Cheshire, Connecticut
			82240 Simmons Fastner Corp. Albany, New York

Federal Supply Codes for Manufacturers (cont)

82305 Palmer Electronics Corp. South Gate, California	84171 Arco Electronics Commack, New York	89536 John Fluke Mfg. Co., Inc. Everett, Washington	91802 Industrial Devices Inc. Edgewater, New Jersey
82389 Switchcraft Inc. Sub of Raytheon Co. Chicago, Illinois	84411 American Shizuki TRW Capacitors Div. Ogallala, Nebraska	89597 Fredericks Co. Huntingdon Valley, Penna.	91833 Keystone Electronics Corp. New York, New York
82415 Airpax Corp. Frederick Div. Frederick, Maryland	84613 FIC Corp. Rockville, Maryland	89709 Bunker Ramo-Etra Corp. Amphenol Div. Broadview, Illinois	91836 King's Electronics Co. Inc. Tuckahoe, New York
82872 Roanwell Corp. New York, New York	84682 Essex Group Inc. Peabody, Massachusetts	89730 General Electric Lamp Div. Newark, New Jersey	91929 Honeywell Inc. Micro Switch Div. Freeport, Illinois
82877 Rotron Inc. Custom Div. Woodstock, New York	85367 Bearing Distributing Co. San Francisco, California	90201 Mallory Capacitor Co. Sub of Emhart Industries Inc. Indianapolis, Indiana	91934 Miller Electric Co. Woonsocket, Rhode Island
82879 ITT Royal Electric Div. Pawtucket, Rhode Island	85372 Bearing Sales Co. Los Angeles, California	90215 Best Stamp & Mfg. Co. Kansas City, Missouri	91984 Maida Development Co. Hampton, Virginia
83003 Varo Inc. Garland, Texas	85480 W. H. Brady Co. Industrial Product Milwaukee, Wisconsin	90303 Duracell Inc. Technical Sales & Marketing Bethel, Connecticut	91985 Norwalk Valve Co. S. Norwalk, Connecticut
83014 Hartwell Corp. Placentia, California	85932 Electro Film Inc. Valencia, California	91094 Essex Group Inc. Suflex/IWP Div. Newmarket, New Hampshire	92914 Alpha Wire Corp. Elizabeth, New Jersey
83055 Signalite Fuse Co. (Now 71744)	86577 Precision Metal Products Co. Peabody, Massachusetts	91247 Radio Corp. of America (Now 54590)	93332 Sylvania Electric Products Semiconductor Products Div. Woburn, Massachusetts
83058 TRW Assemblies & Fasteners Group Fasteners Div. Cambridge, Massachusetts	86684 Seastrom Mfg. Co. Inc. Glendale, California	91293 Johanson Mfg. Co. Boonton, New Jersey	94144 Raytheon Co. Microwave & Power Tube Div. Quincy, Massachusetts
83259 Parker-Hannifin Corp. O-Seal Div. Culver City, California	86928 Illuminated Products Inc. (Now 76854)	91462 Associated Machine Santa Clara, California	94222 Southco Inc. Concordville, Pennsylvania
83298 Bendix Corp. Electric & Fluid Power Div. Eatonville, New Jersey	88219 GNB Inc. Industrial Battery Div. Langhorne, Pennsylvania	91502 Augat Inc. Attleboro, Massachusetts	94988 Wagner Electric Corp. Sub of McGraw-Edison Co. Whippany, New Jersey
83315 Hubbell Corp. Mundelein, Illinois	88245 Winchester Electronics Litton Systems-Useco Div. Van Nuys, California	91506 Froeliger Machine Tool Co. Stockton, California	95146 Alco Electronic Products Inc. Switch Div. North Andover, Massachusetts
83330 Kulka Smith Inc. A North American Philips Co. Manasquan, New Jersey	88486 Triangle PWC Inc. Jewitt City, Connecticut	91507 Dale Electronics Inc. Columbus, Nebraska	95263 LeeCraft Mfg. Co. Long Island City, New York
83478 Rubbercraft Corp. of America West Haven, Connecticut	88690 Essex Group Inc. Wire Assembly Div. Dearborn, Michigan	91637 A Gulf Western Mfg. Co. Connector Div. Huntingdon, Pennsylvania	95275 Vitramon Inc. Bridgeport, Connecticut
83553 Associated Spring Barnes Group Gardena, California	89020 Amerace Corp. Buchanan Crimptool Products Div. Union, New Jersey	91662 Elco Corp. Huntingdon, Pennsylvania	95303 RCA Corp. Receiving Tube Div. Cincinnati, Ohio
83740 Union Carbide Corp. Battery Products Div. Danbury, Connecticut	89265 Potter-Brumfield (See 77342)	91737 ITT Cannon/Gremar (Now 08718)	95348 Gordo's Corp. Bloomfield, New Jersey
			95354 Method Mfg. Corp. Rolling Meadows, Illinois

Federal Supply Codes for Manufacturers (cont)

95573 Campion Laboratories Inc. Detroit, Michigan	97540 Whitehall Electronics Corp. Master Mobile Mounts Div. Fort Meyers, Florida	98278 Malco A Microdot Co. South Pasadena, California	99378 ATLEE of Delaware Inc. N. Andover, Massachusetts
95712 Bendix Corp. Electrical Comp. Div. Franklin, Indiana	97913 Industrial Electronic Hardware Corp. New York, New York	98291 Sealectro Corp. BICC Electronics Trumbill, Connecticut	99392 Mepco/Electra Inc. Roxboro Div. Roxboro, North Carolina
95987 Weckesser Co. Inc. (Now 85480)	97945 Pennwalt Corp. SS White Industrial Products Piscataway, New Jersey	98372 Royal Industries Inc.(Now 62793)	99515 Electron Products Inc. Div. of American Capacitors Duarte, California
96733 SFE Technologies San Fernando, California	97966 CBS Electronic Div. Danvers, Massachusetts	98388 Lear Siegler Inc. Accurate Products Div. San Diego, California	99779 Bunker Ramo- Eltra Corp. Barnes Div. Lansdown, Pennsylvania
96853 Gulton Industries Inc. Measurement & Controls Div. Manchester, New Hampshire	98094 Machlett Laboratories Inc. Santa Barbara, California	99120 Plastic Capacitors Inc. Chicago, Illinois	99800 American Precision Industries Delevan Div. East Aurora, New York
96881 Thomson Industries Inc. Port Washington, New York	98159 Rubber-Tek Inc. Gardena, California	99217 Bell Industries Inc. Elect. Distributor Div. Sunnyvale, California	99942 Mepco/Centralab A North American Philips Co. Milwaukee, Wisconsin
97525 EECO Inc. Santa Ana, California			

Appendix 7A

Manual Change Information

INTRODUCTION

This appendix contains information necessary to backdate the manual to conform with earlier PCB configurations. To identify the configuration of the PCB's used in your instrument, refer to the revision letter (marked in ink) on the component side of each PCB assembly. Table 7A-1 defines the assembly revision levels documented in this manual.

NEWER INSTRUMENTS

As changes and improvements are made to the

instrument, they are identified by incrementing the revision letter marked on the affected PCB assembly. These changes are documented on a supplemental change/errata sheet which, when applicable, is inserted at the front of the manual.

OLDER INSTRUMENTS

To backdate this manual to conform with earlier assembly revision levels, perform the changes indicated in Table 7A-1.

Table 7A-1. Manual Status Information

Ref Or Option No.	Assembly Name	Fluke Part No.	* To adapt manual to earlier rev configurations perform changes in descending order (by no.), ending with change under desired rev. letter																			
			-	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	J	K	L	M	N	P	AY				
A1	Display PCB Assembly	516625	+	+	+	+	+	+	X													
A2	Digital Controller PCB Assembly	492828	●	●	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	X				
A3	Analog PCB Assembly	496836	●	●	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	X			
A3A1	Ref Amp PCB Assembly (Horizontal)	527994	X																			
A3A1	Ref Amp PCB Assembly (Vertical)	530626	X																			
A4A1	Transformer PCB Assembly	496844	●	●	+	+	+	X														

- * X = The PCB revision levels documented in this manual.
- = These revision letters were never used in the instrument.
- = No revision letter on the PCB.
- + = These revision levels are not documented in this manual.

Section 8

Schematic Diagrams

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8520A

NOTES

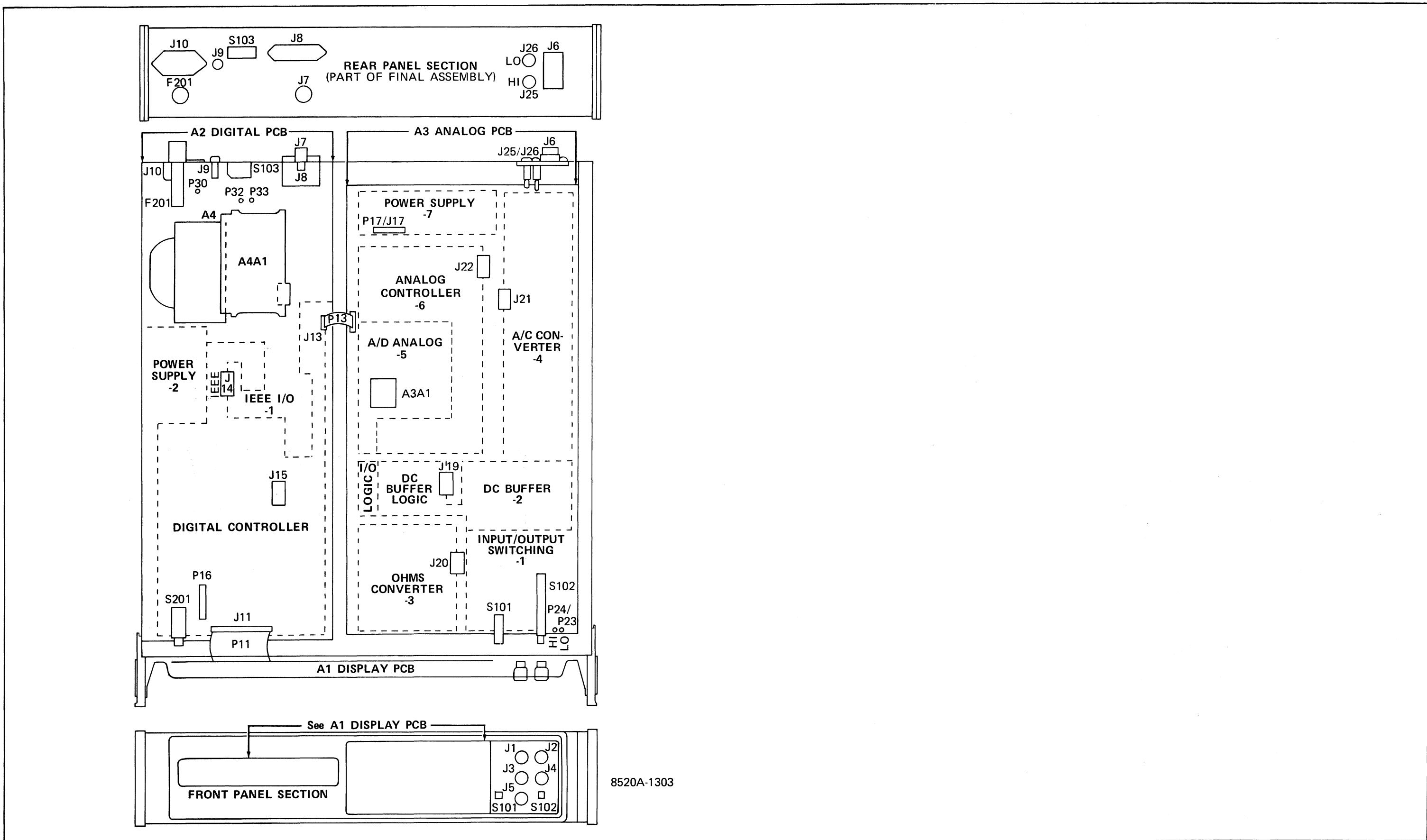


Figure 8-1. Assembly Placement

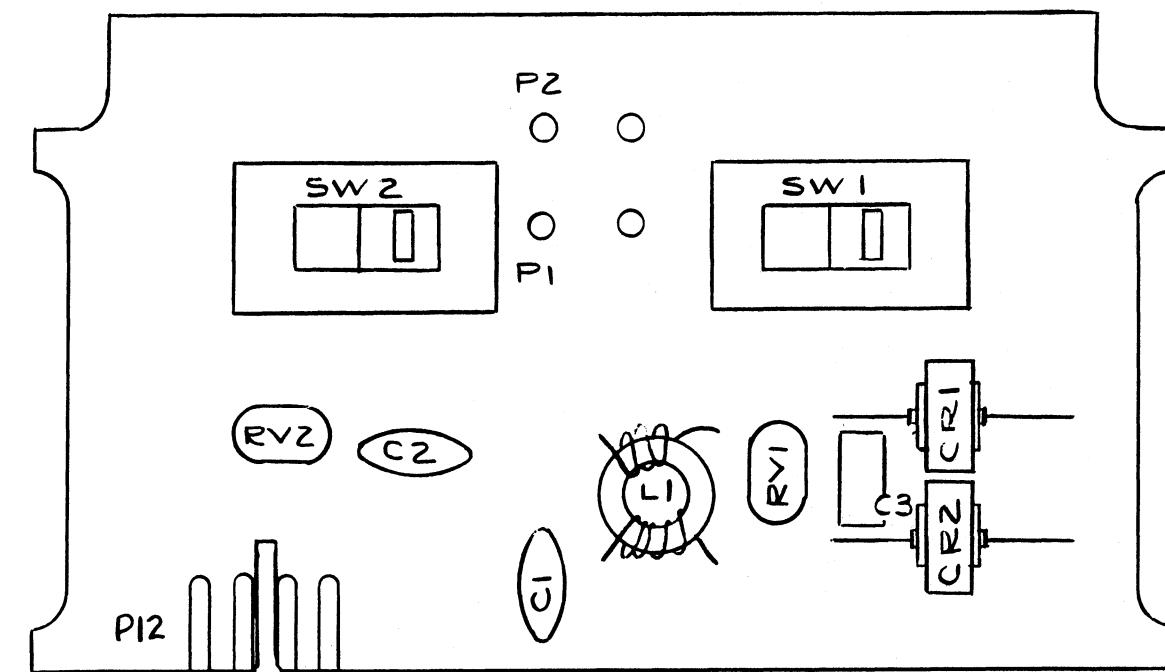
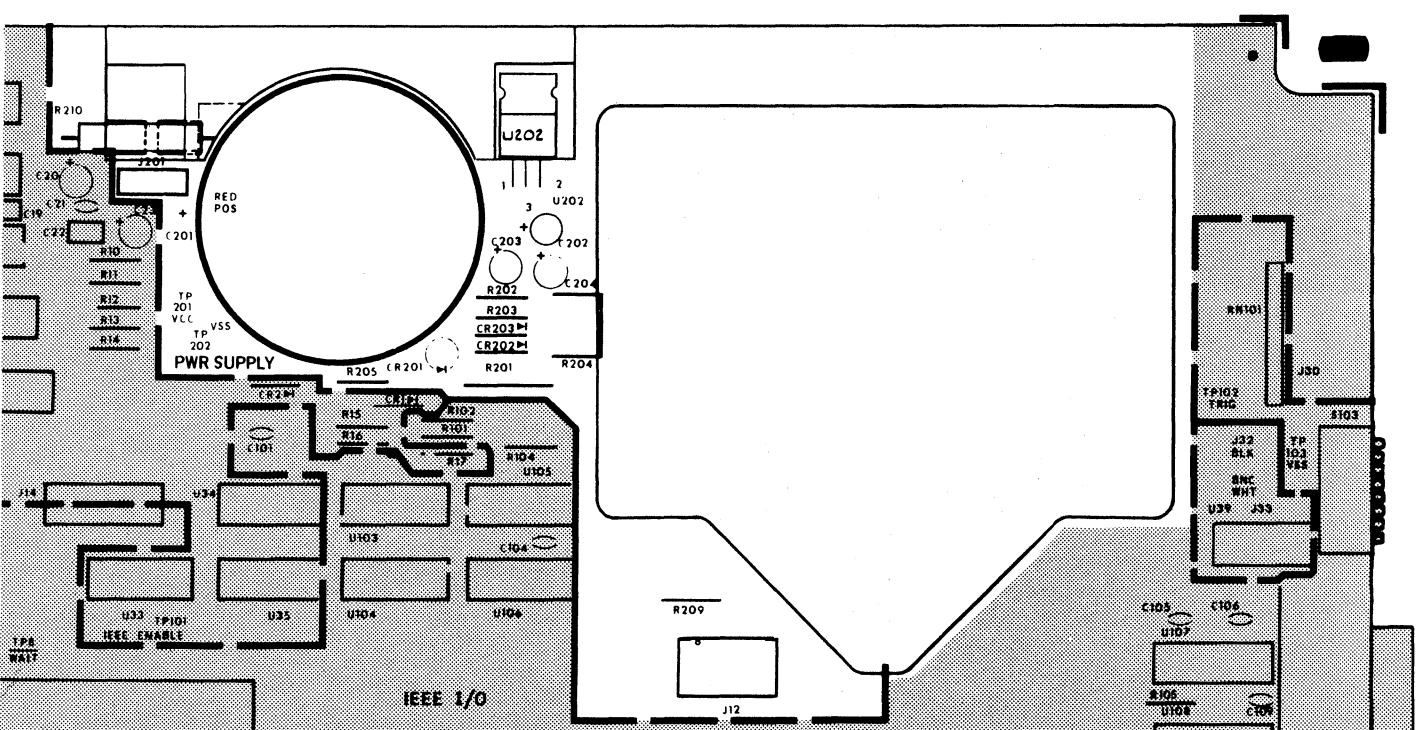
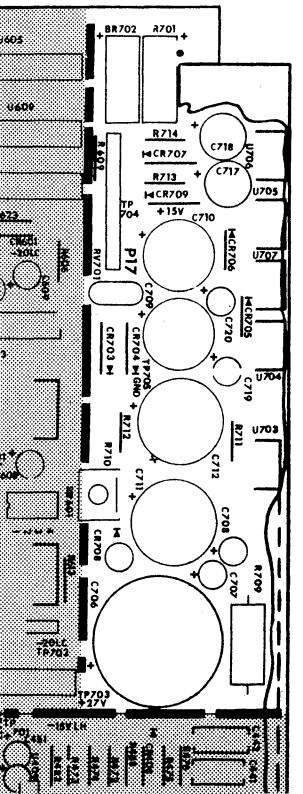
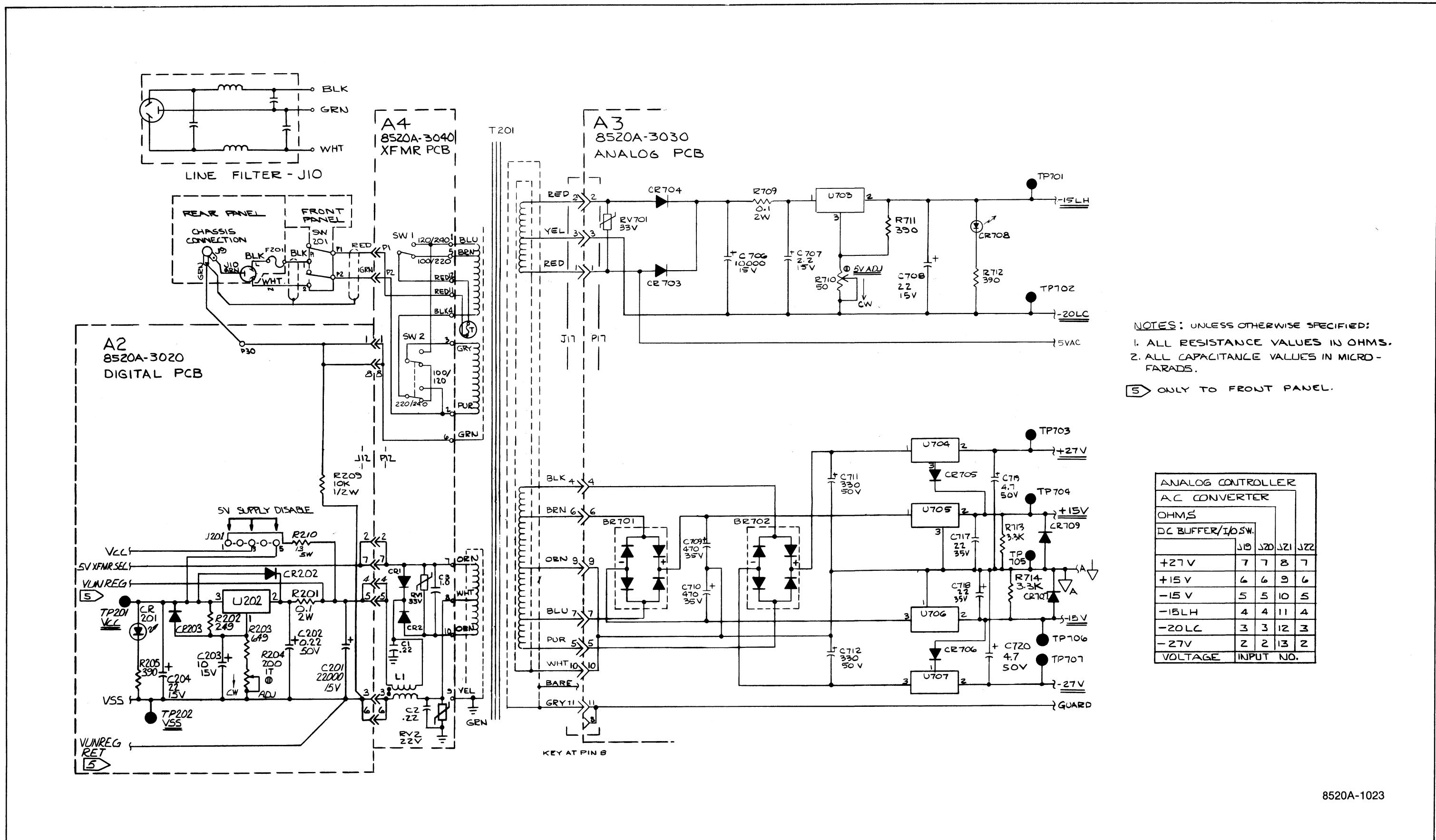
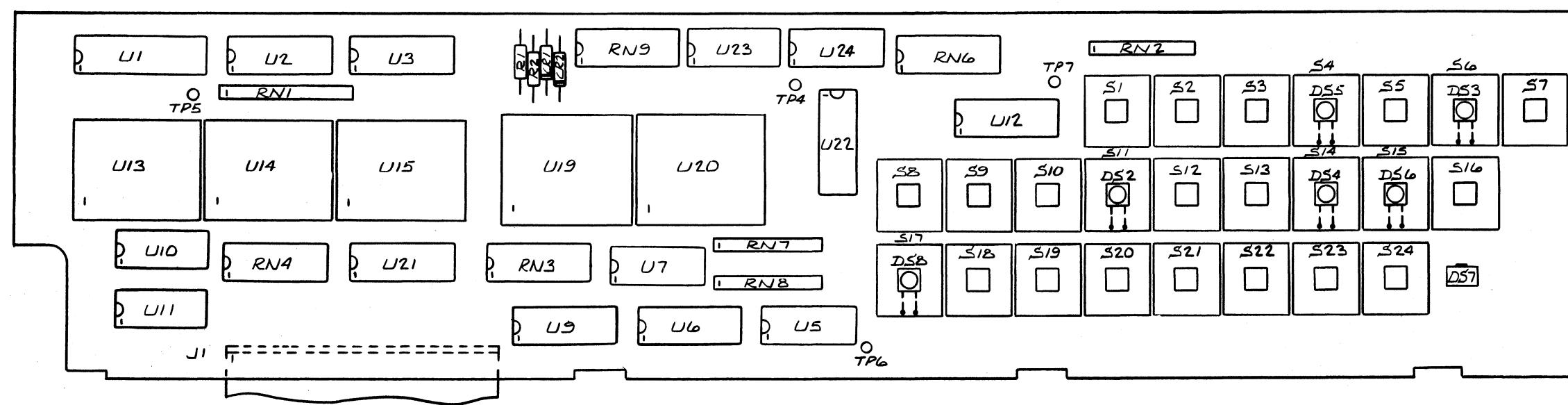


Figure 8-2. Power Supply



8520A-1023

Figure 8-2. Power Supply (cont)



8520A-1611

Figure 8-3. Display

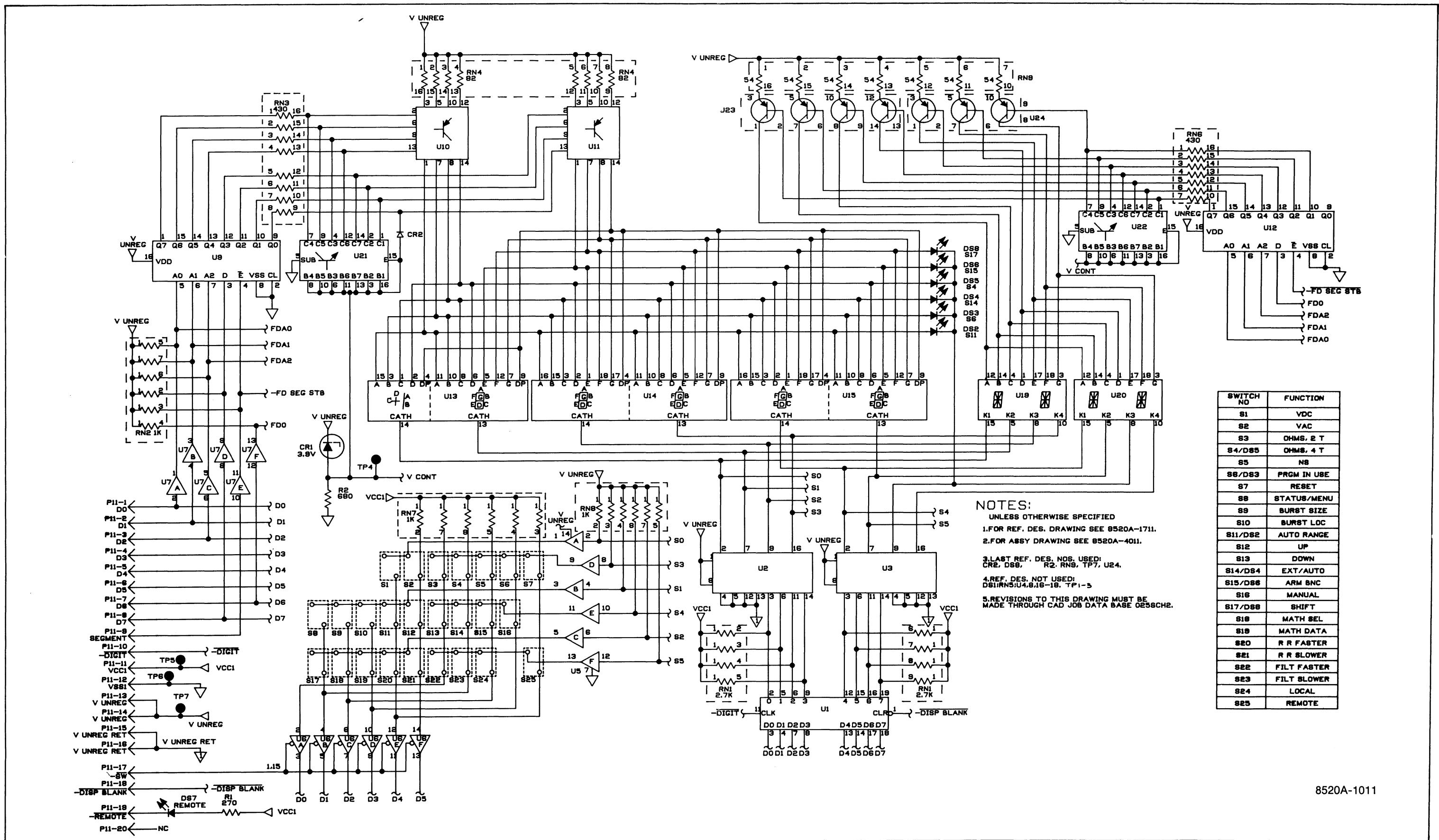
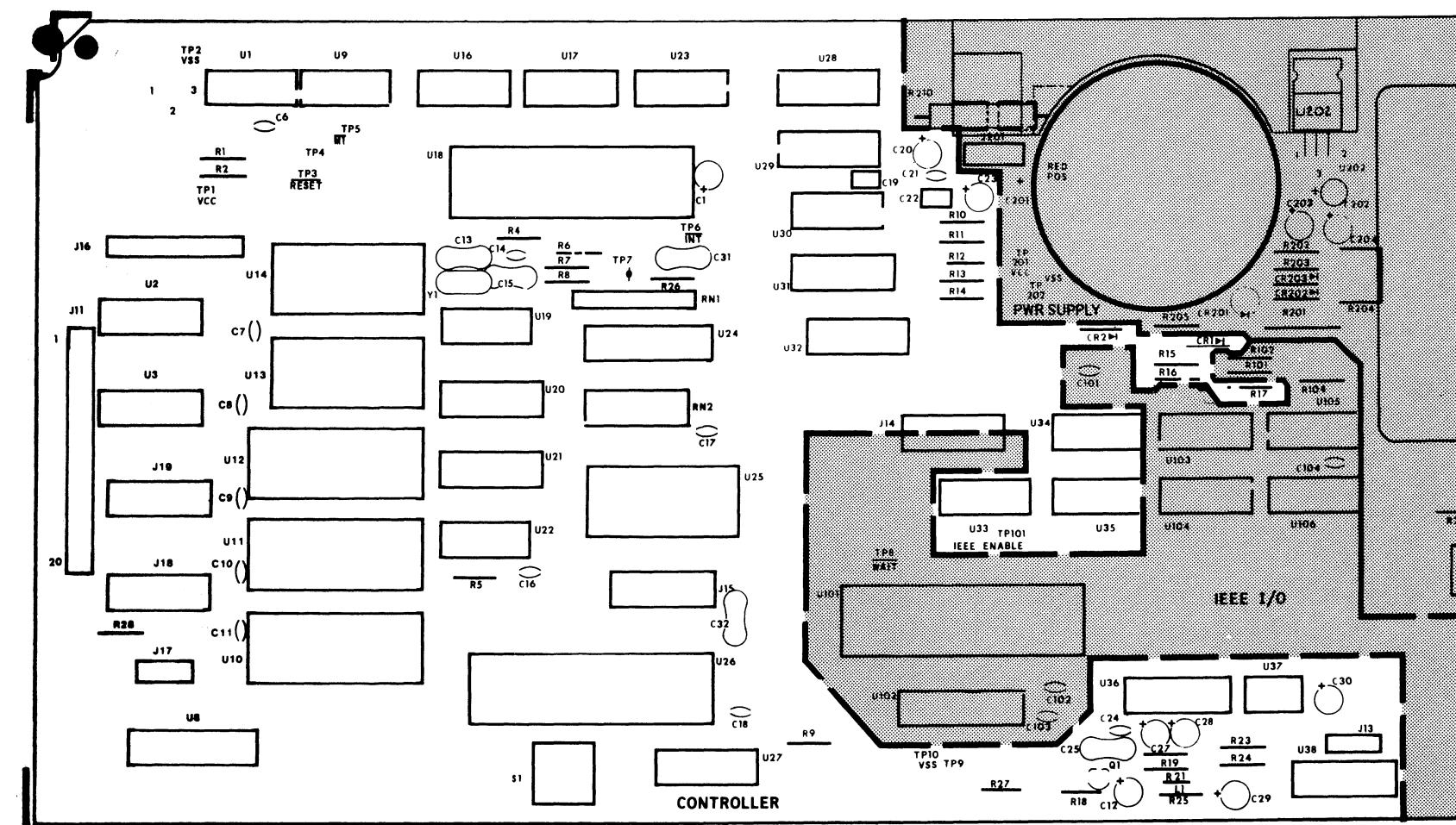


Figure 8-3. Display (cont)



Part of
8520A-1620

Figure 8-4. Digital Controller

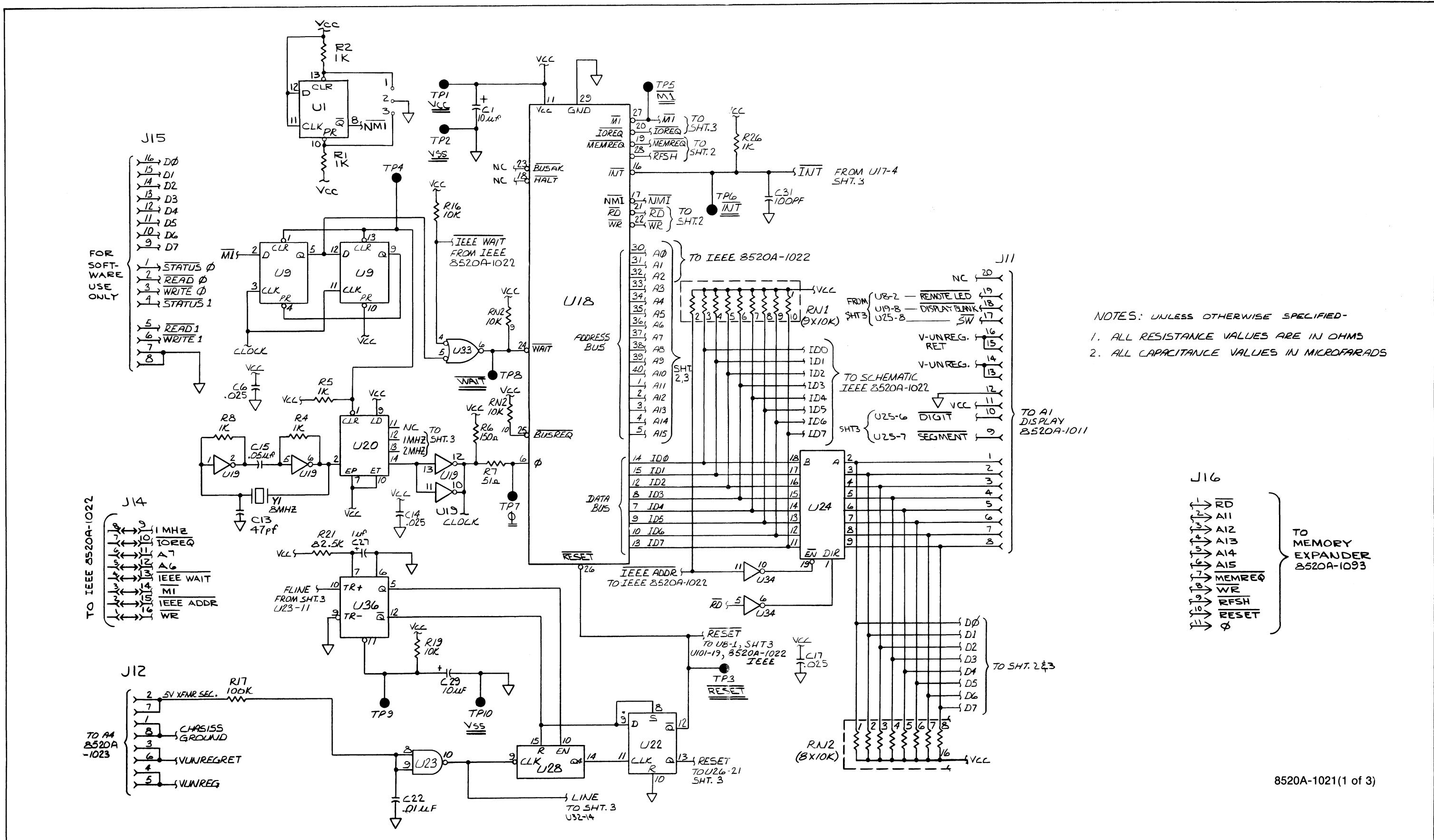
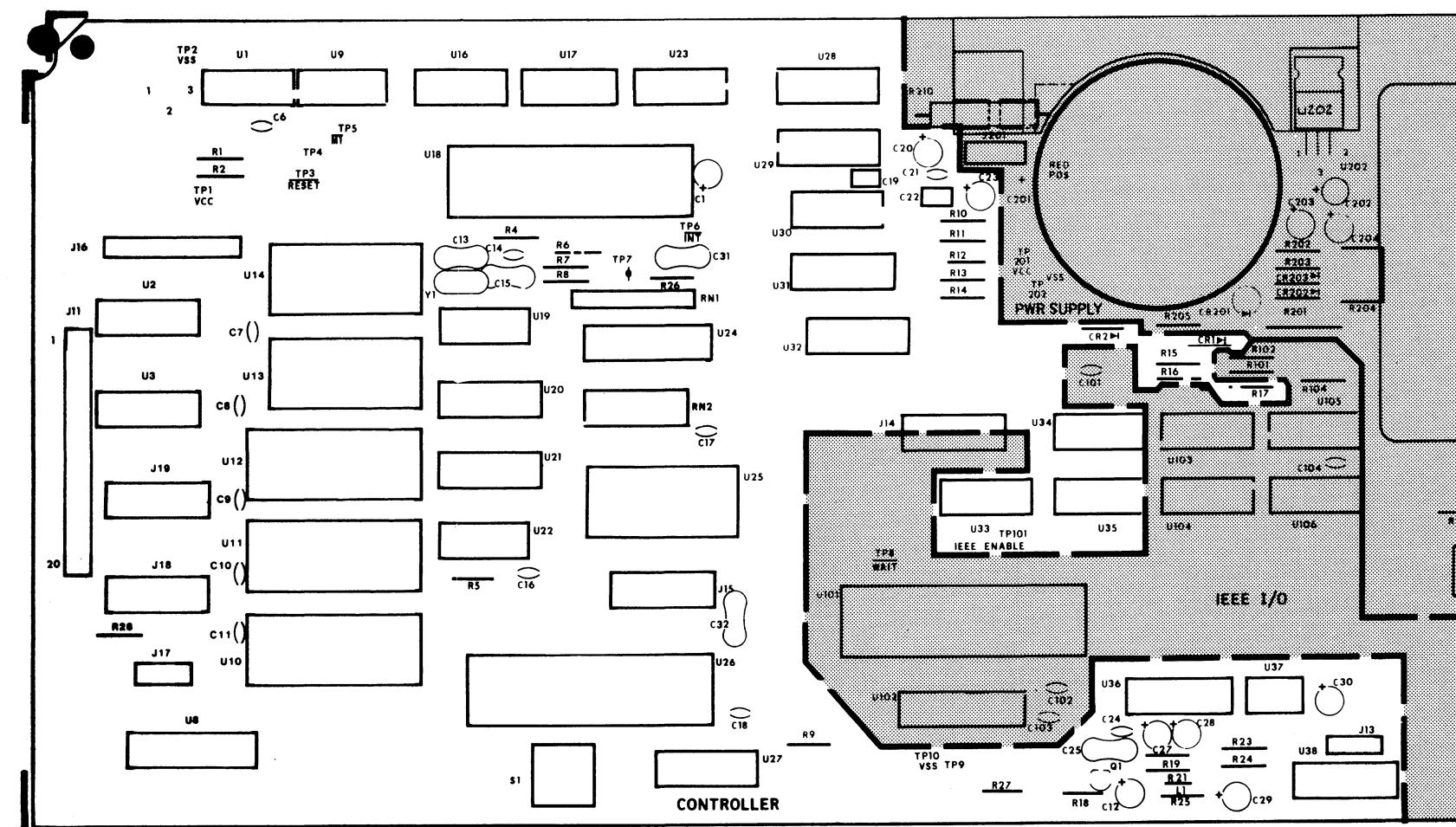
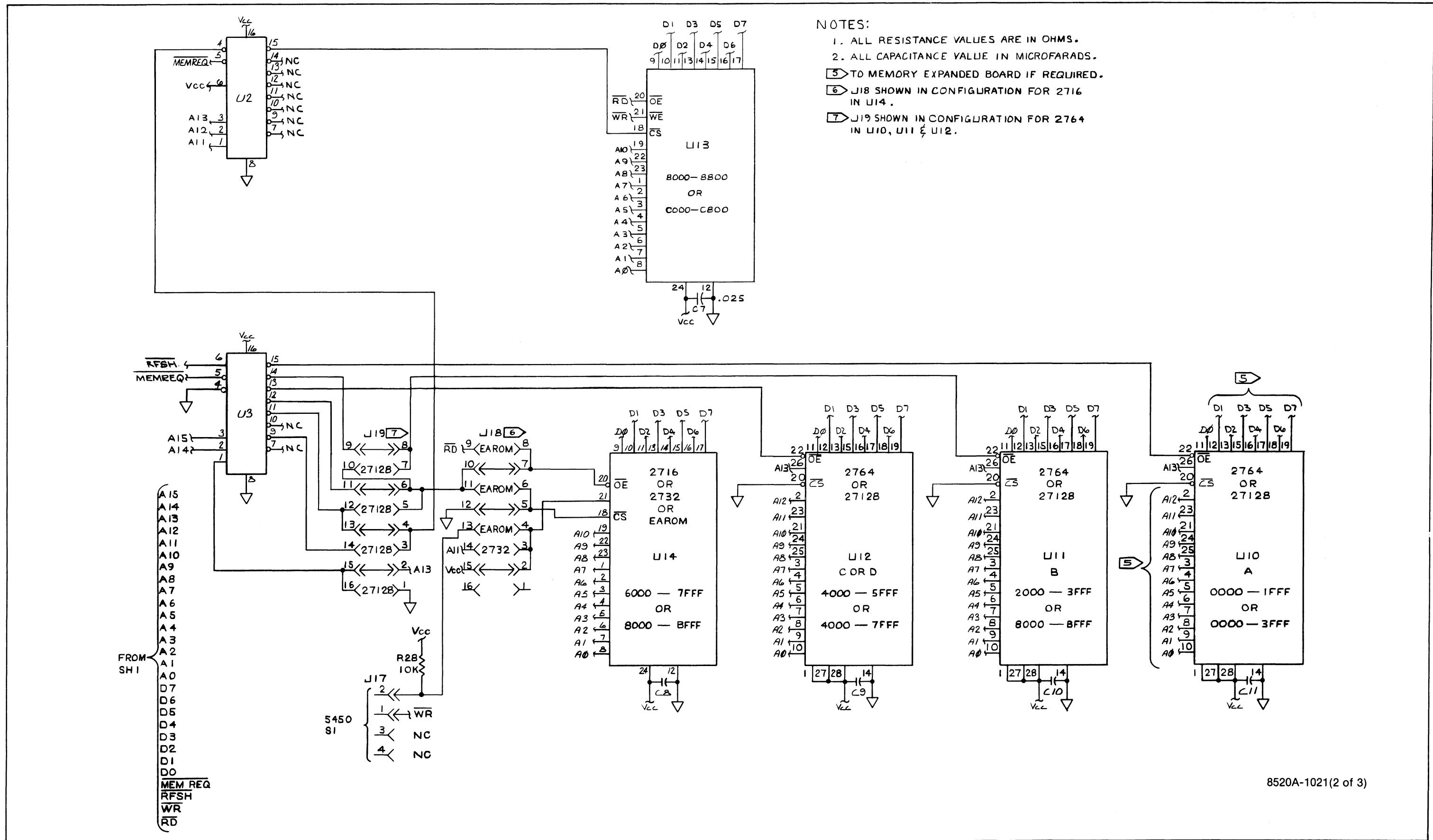


Figure 8-4. Digital Controller (cont)



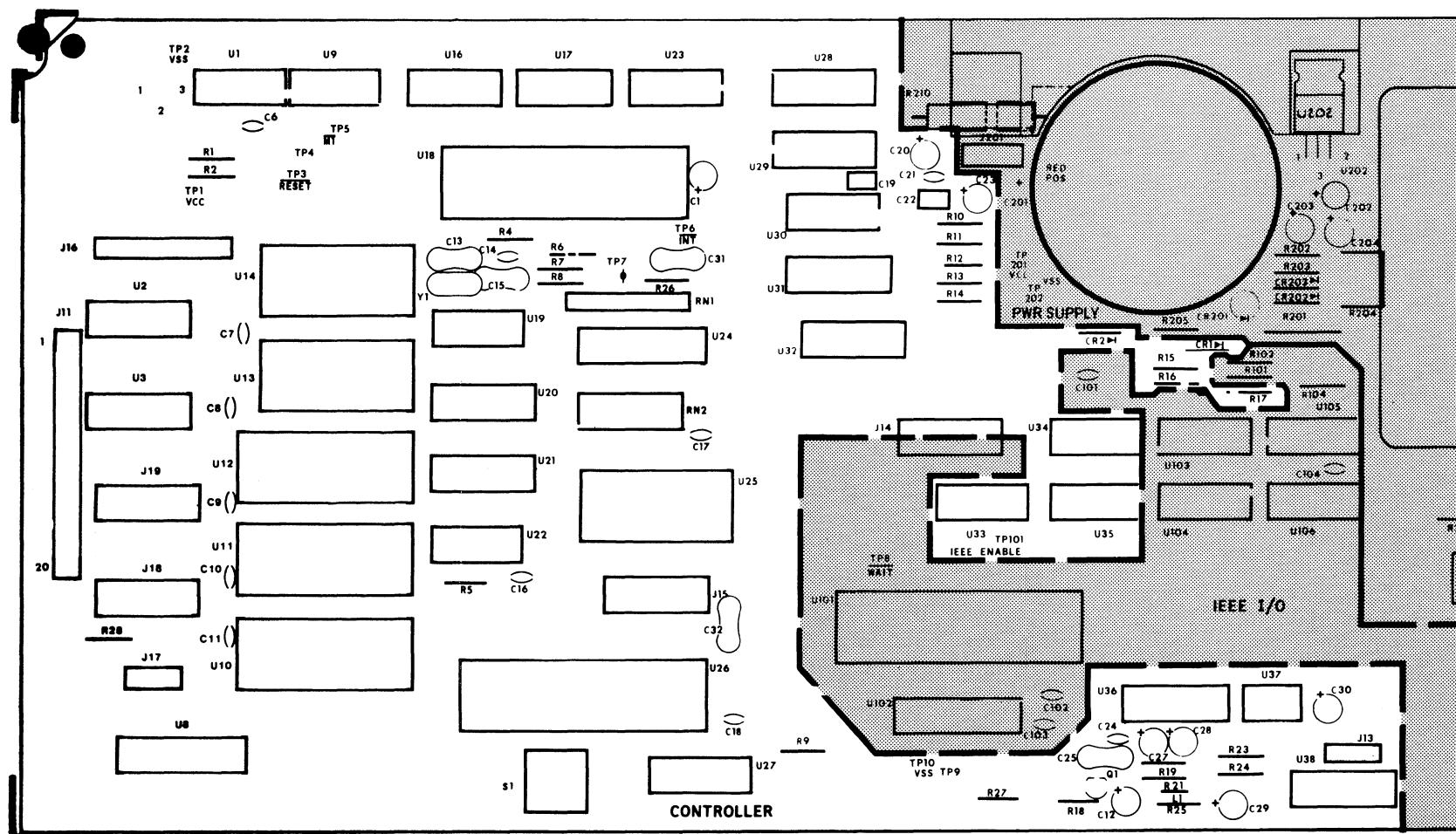
Part of
8520A-1620

Figure 8-4. Digital Controller (cont)



8520A-1021(2 of 3)

Figure 8-4. Digital Controller (cont)



Part of
8520A-1620

Figure 8-4. Digital Controller (cont)

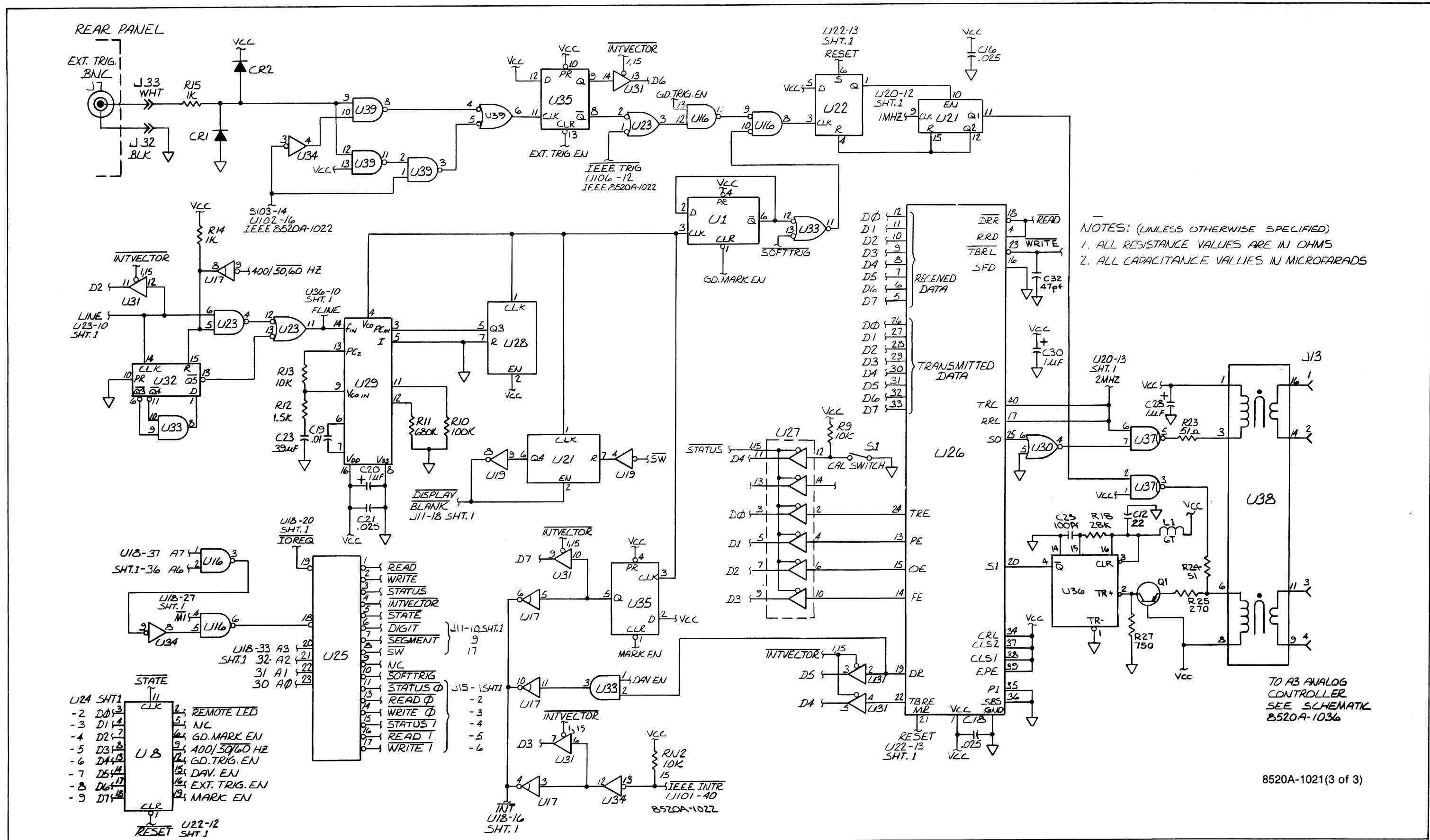
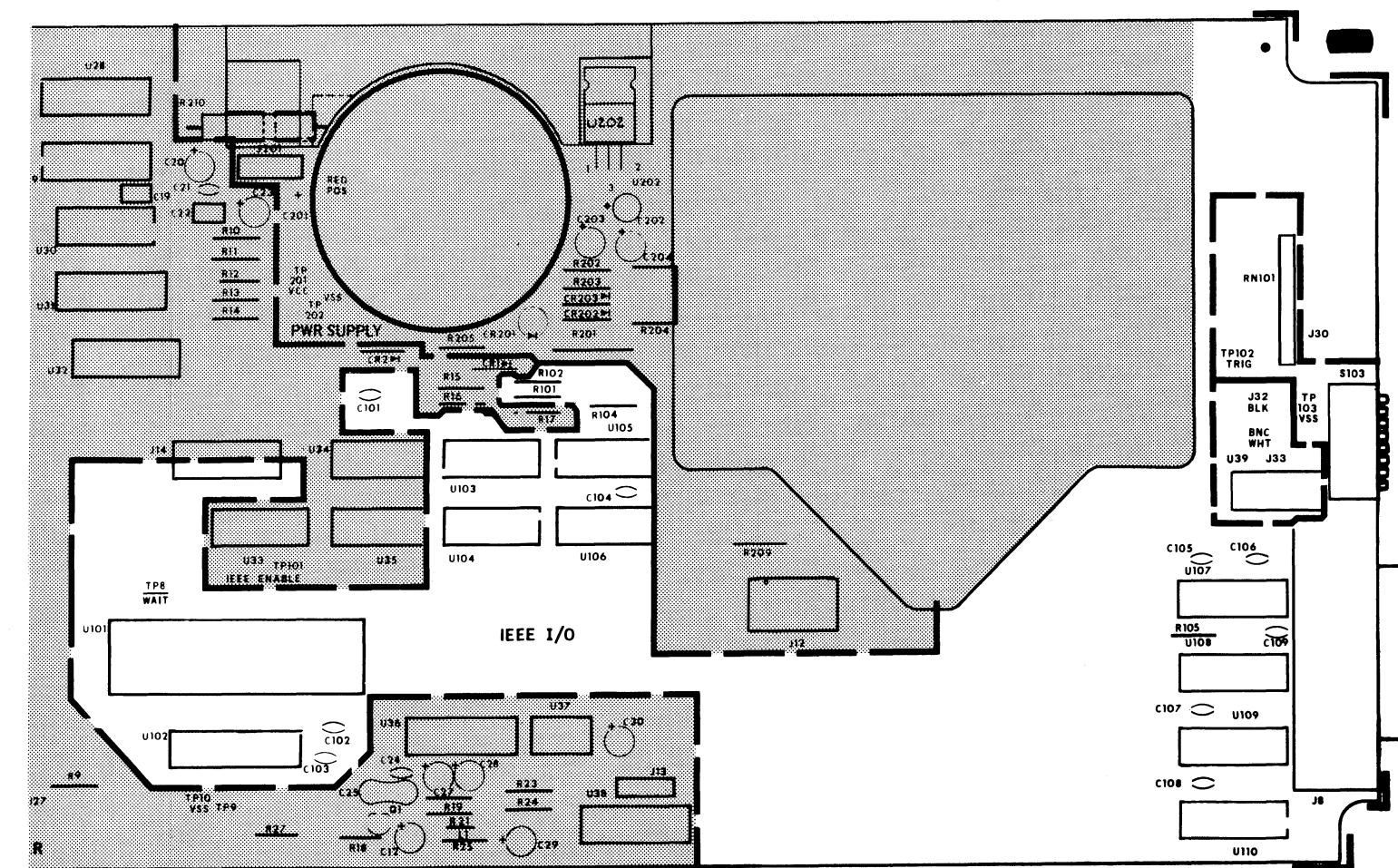


Figure 8-4. Digital Controller (cont)



Part of
8520A-1620

Figure 8-5. IEEE-488 Interface

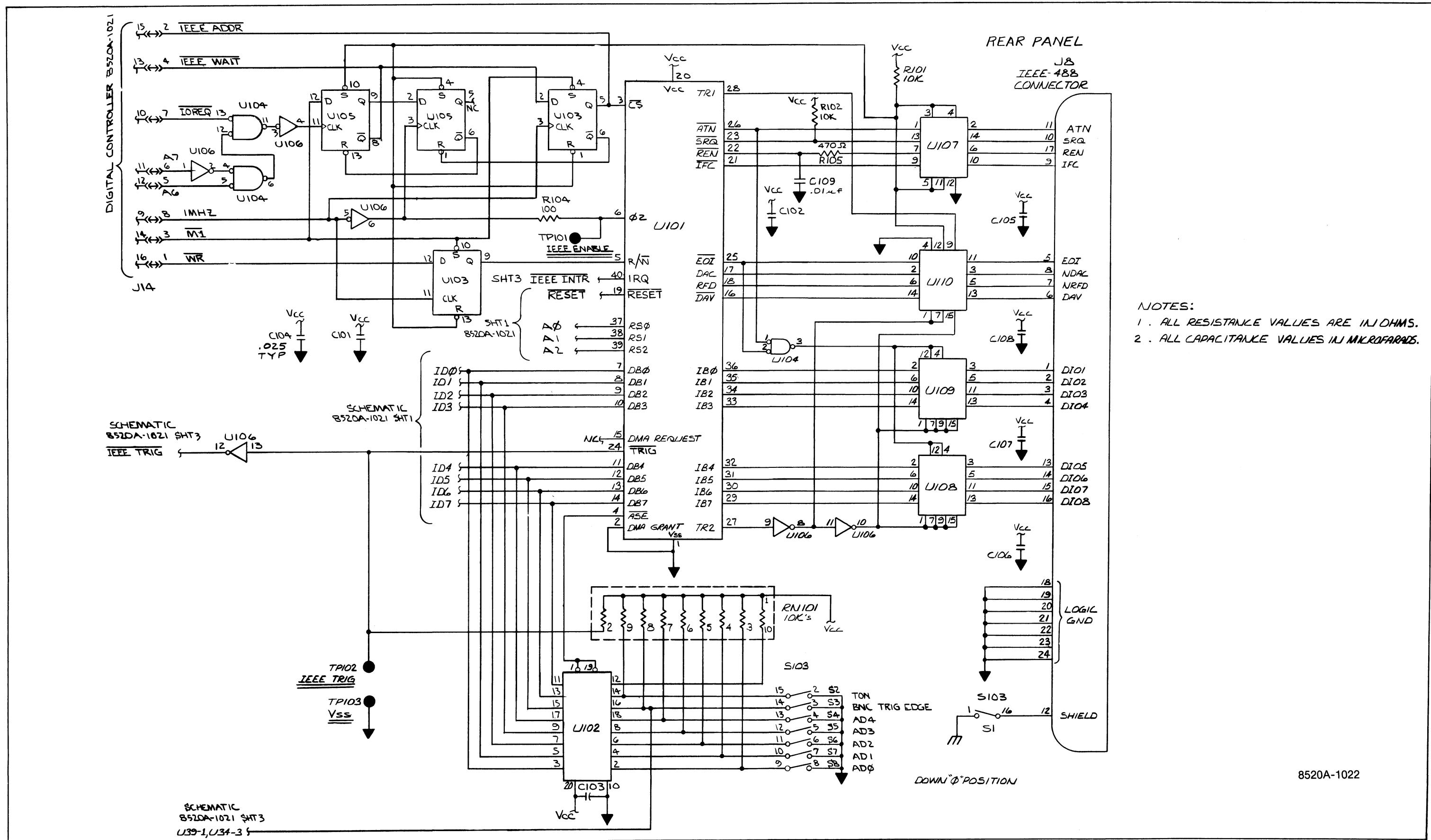
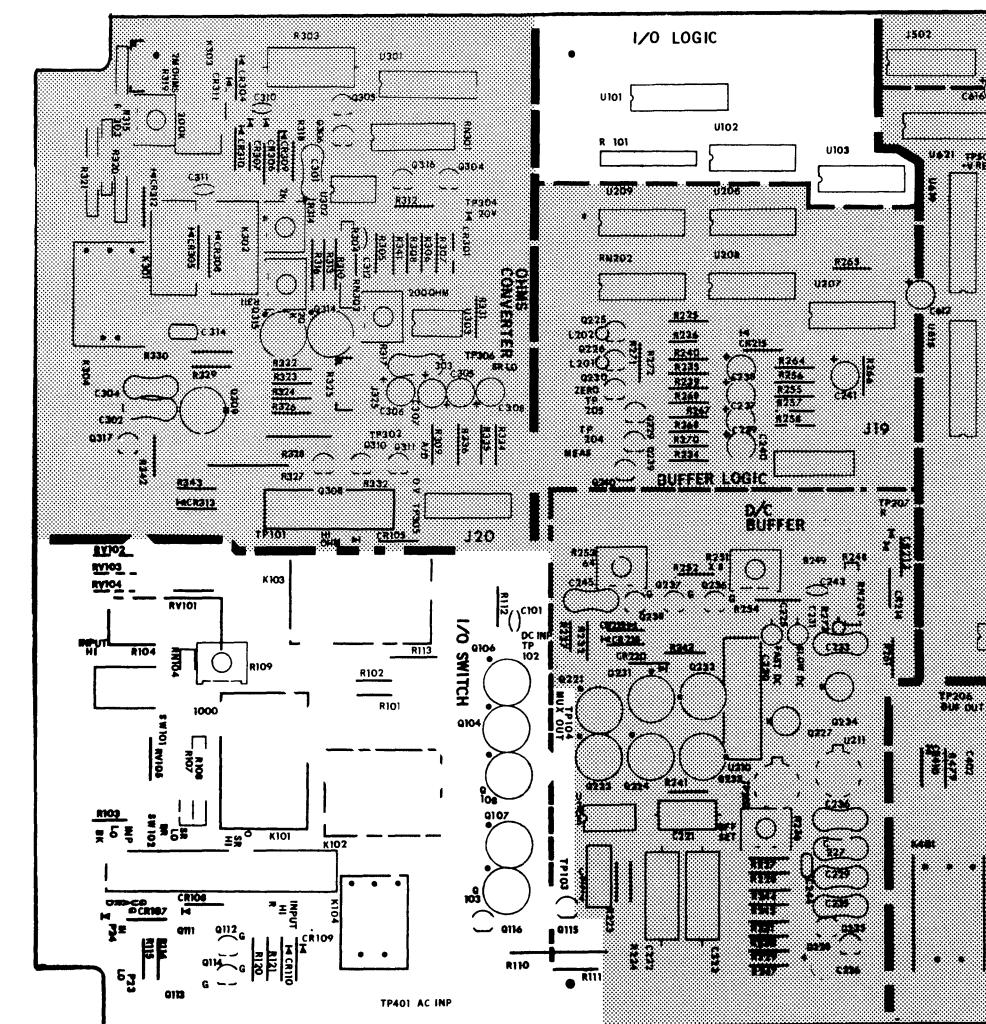


Figure 8-5. IEEE-488 Interface (cont)



Part of
8520A-1630

Figure 8-6. Input/Output SW

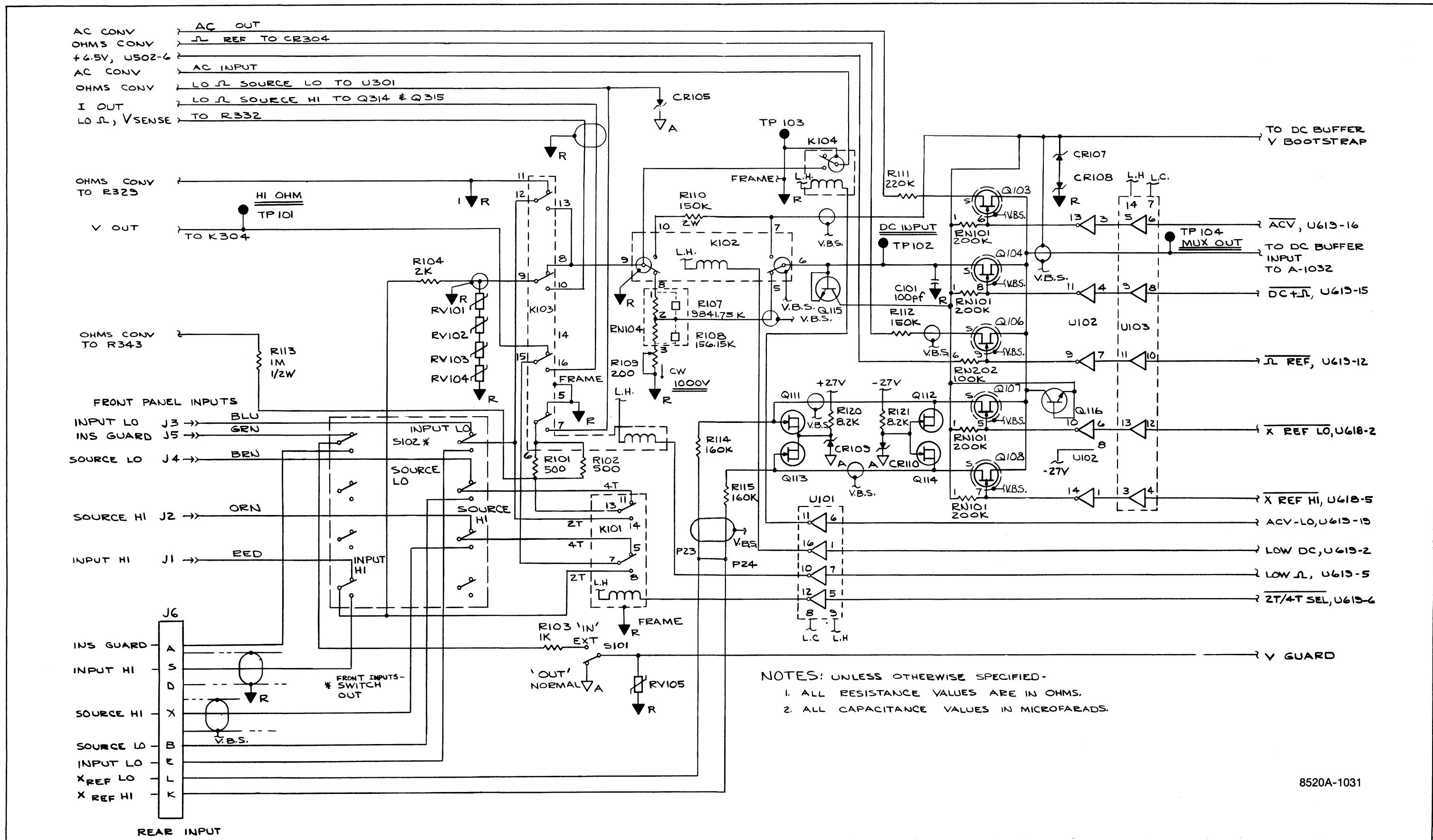
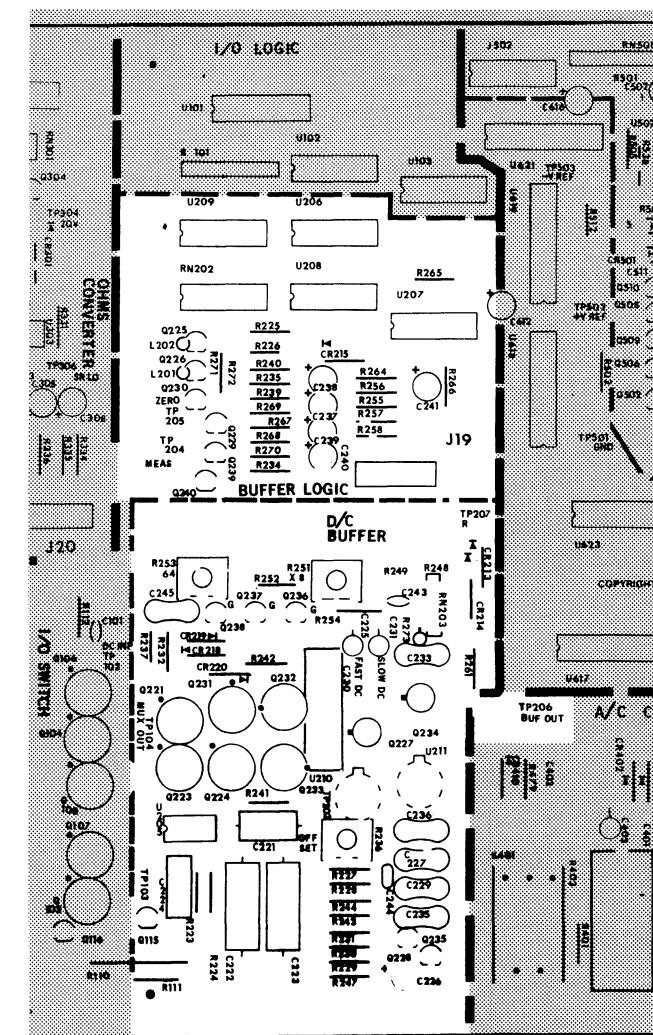


Figure 8-6. Input/Output SW (cont)



Part of
8520A-1630

Figure 8-7. DC Buffer

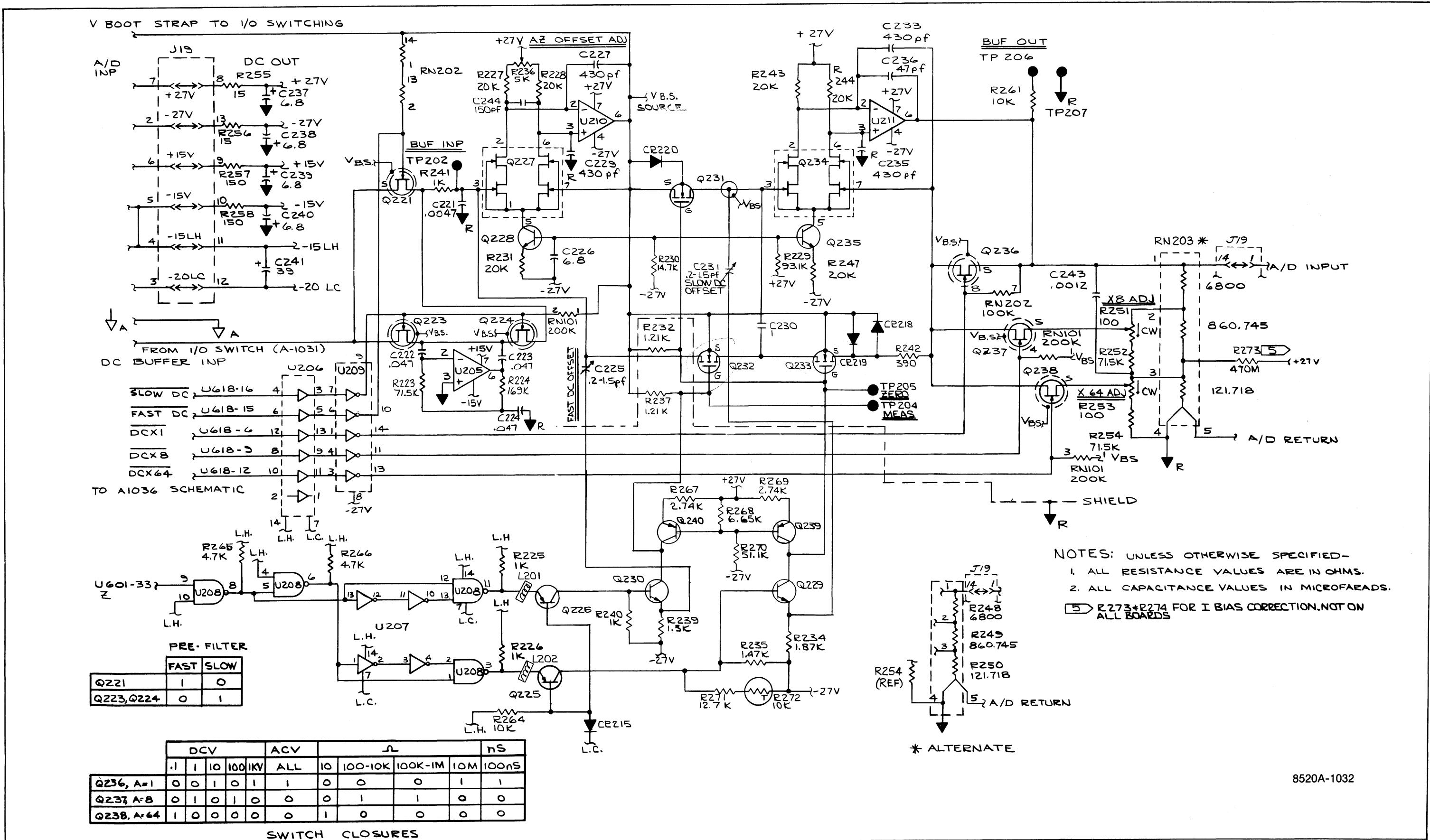
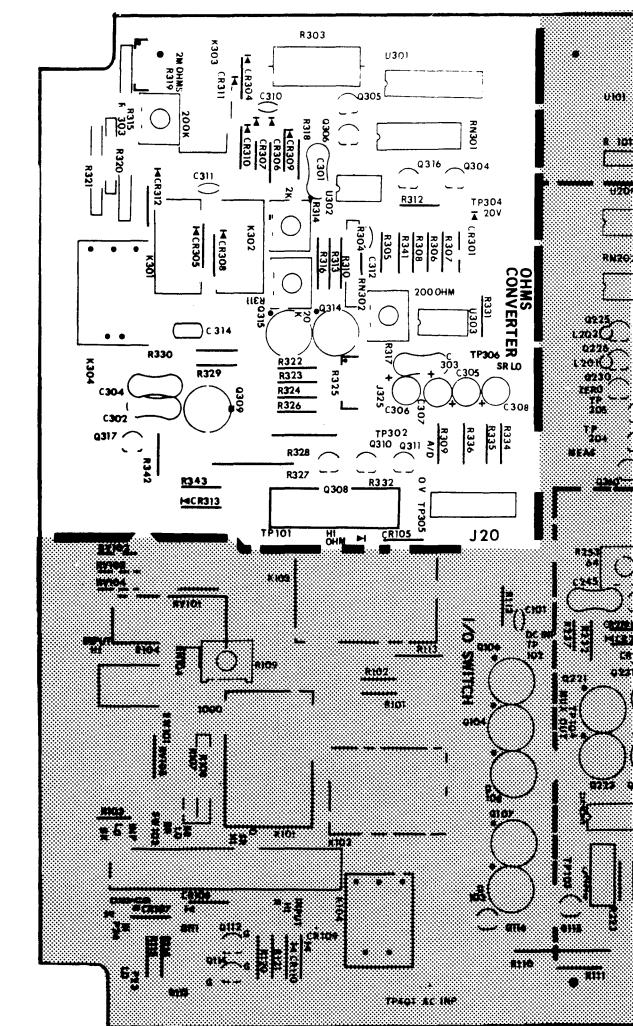


Figure 8-7. DC Buffer (cont)



Part of
8520A-1630

Figure 8-8. Ohms Converter

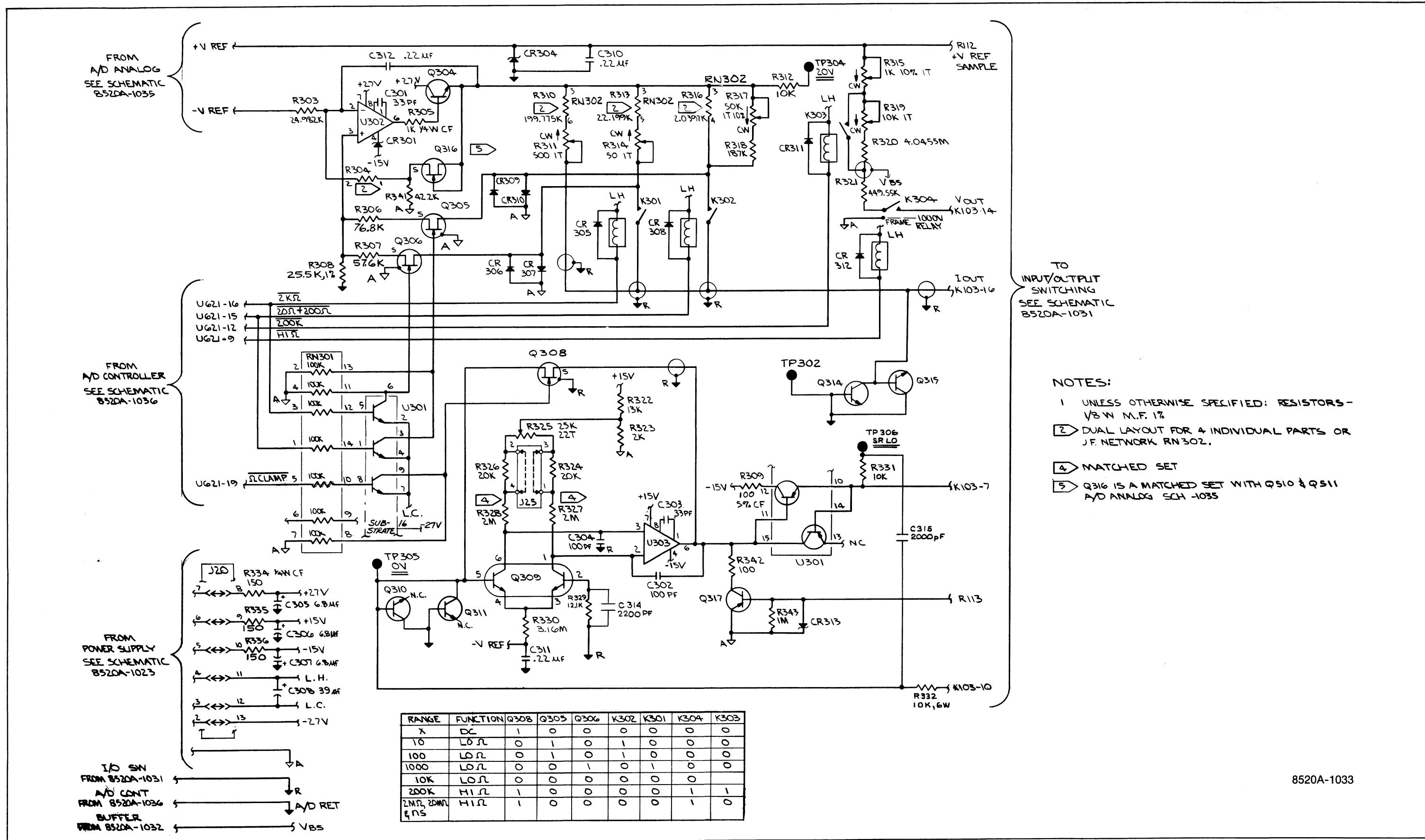
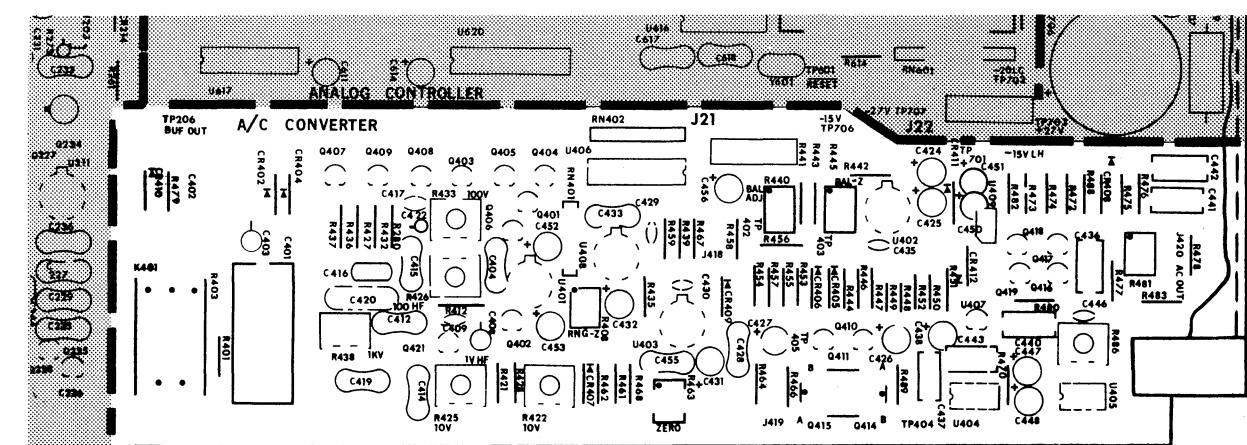
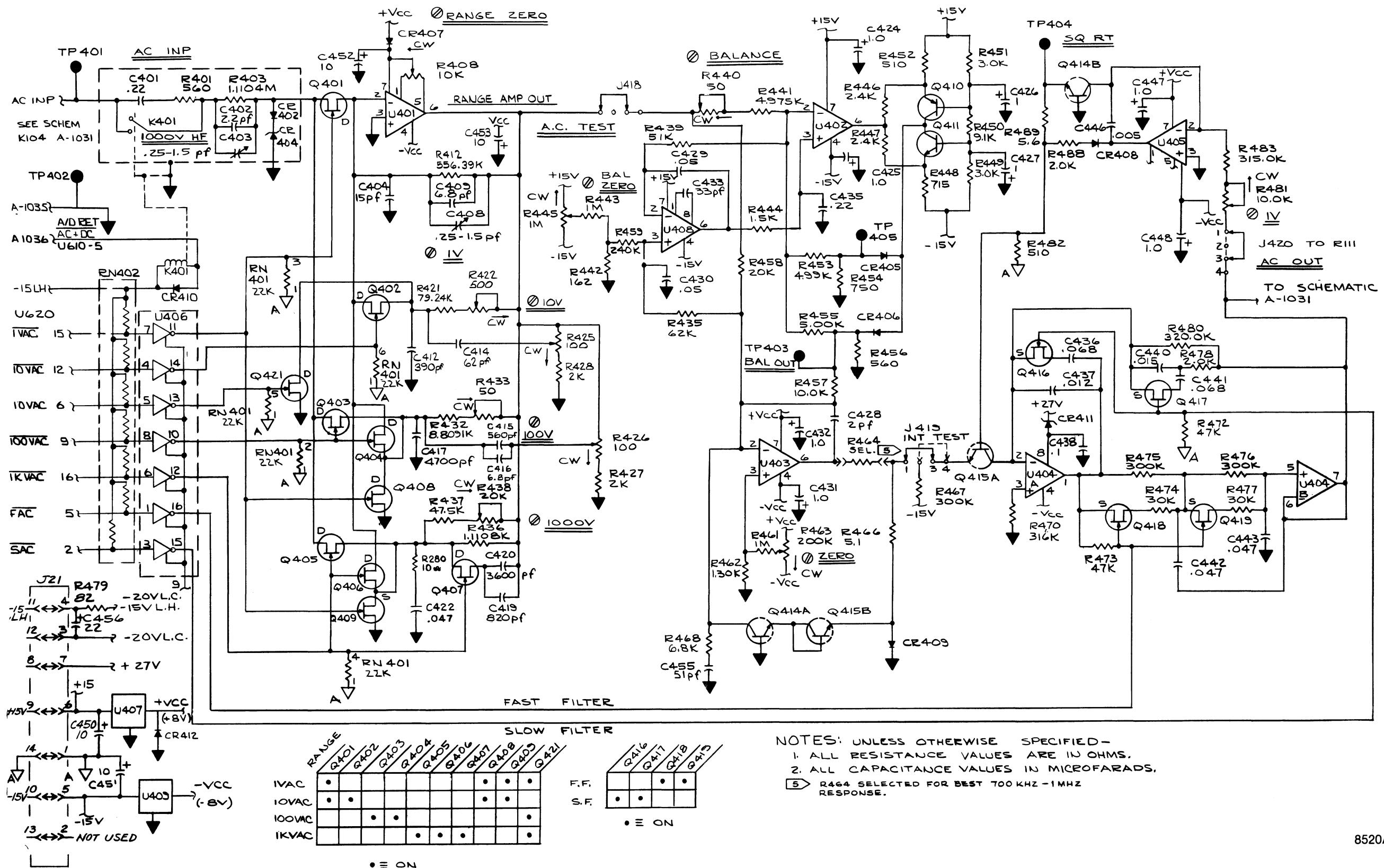


Figure 8-8. Ohms Converter (cont)



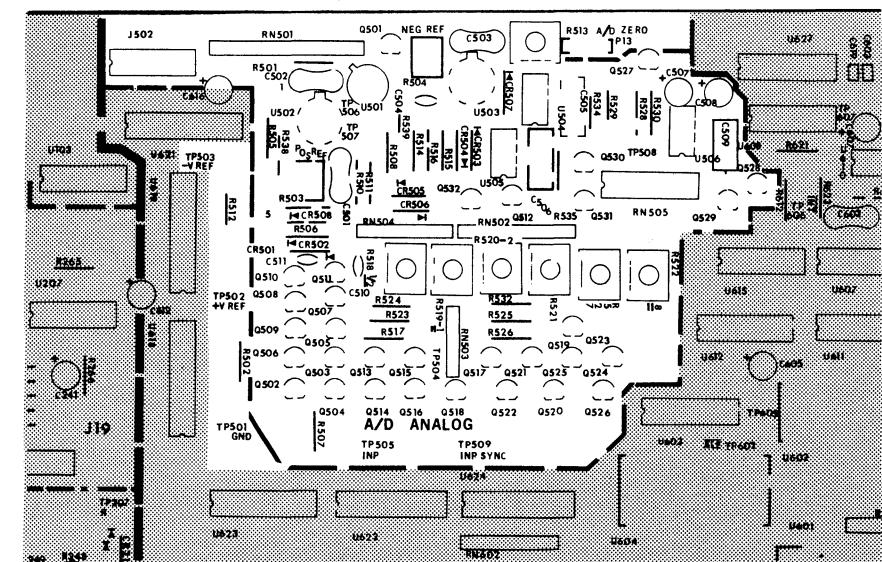
Part of
8520A-1630

Figure 8-9. AC Converter



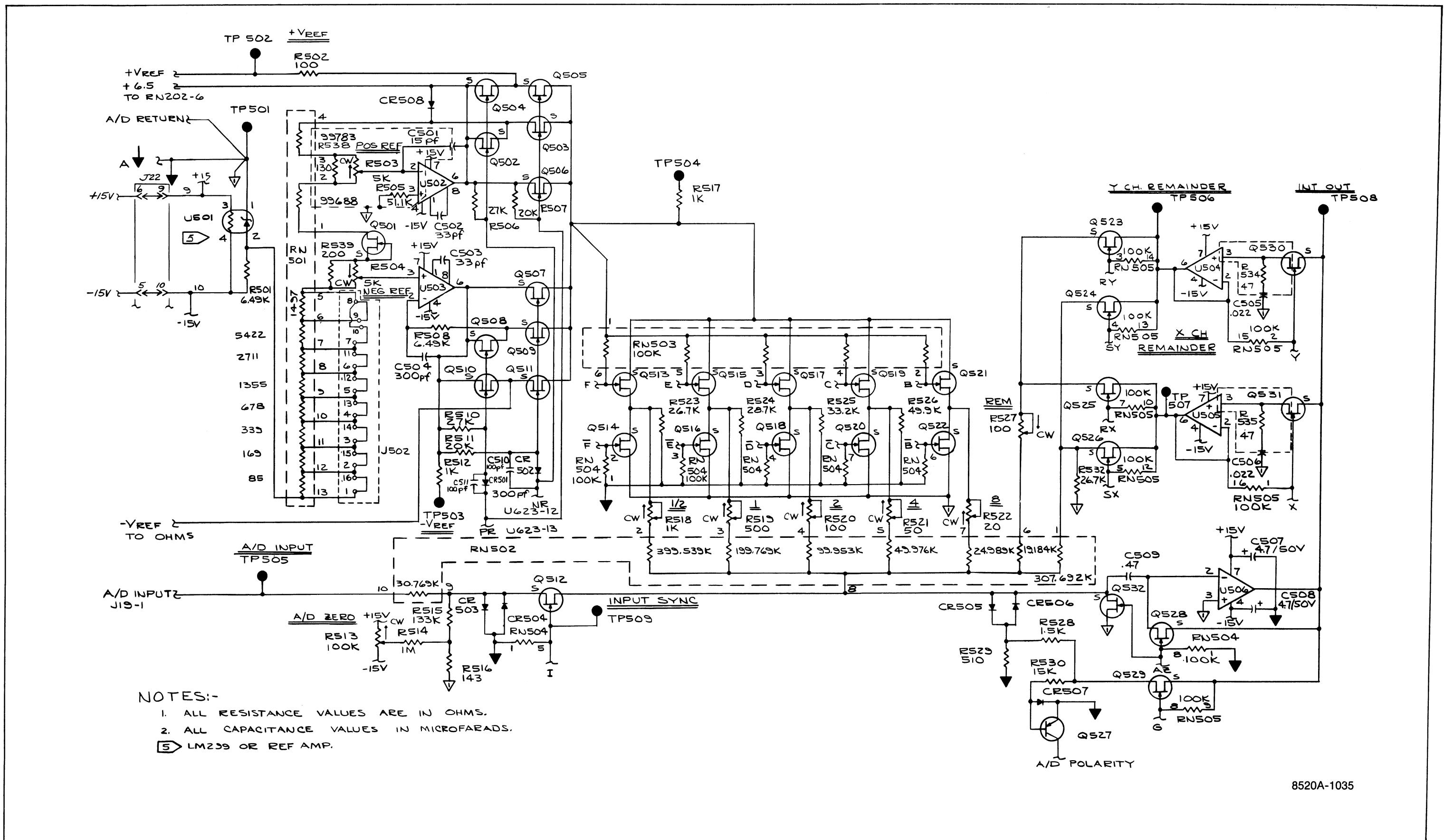
8520A-1034

Figure 8-9. AC Converter (cont)



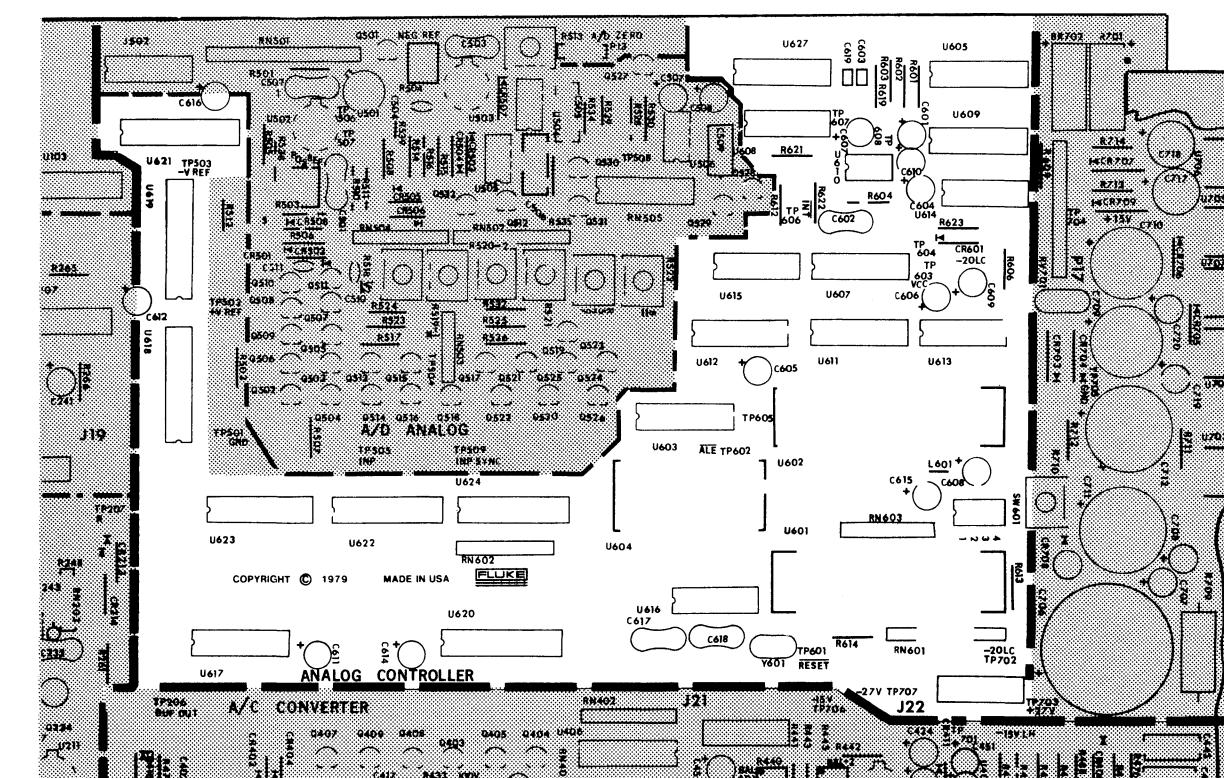
Part of
8520A-1630

Figure 8-10. A/D Analog



8520A-1035

Figure 8-10. A/D Analog (cont)



Part of
8520A-1630

Figure 8-11. Analog Controller

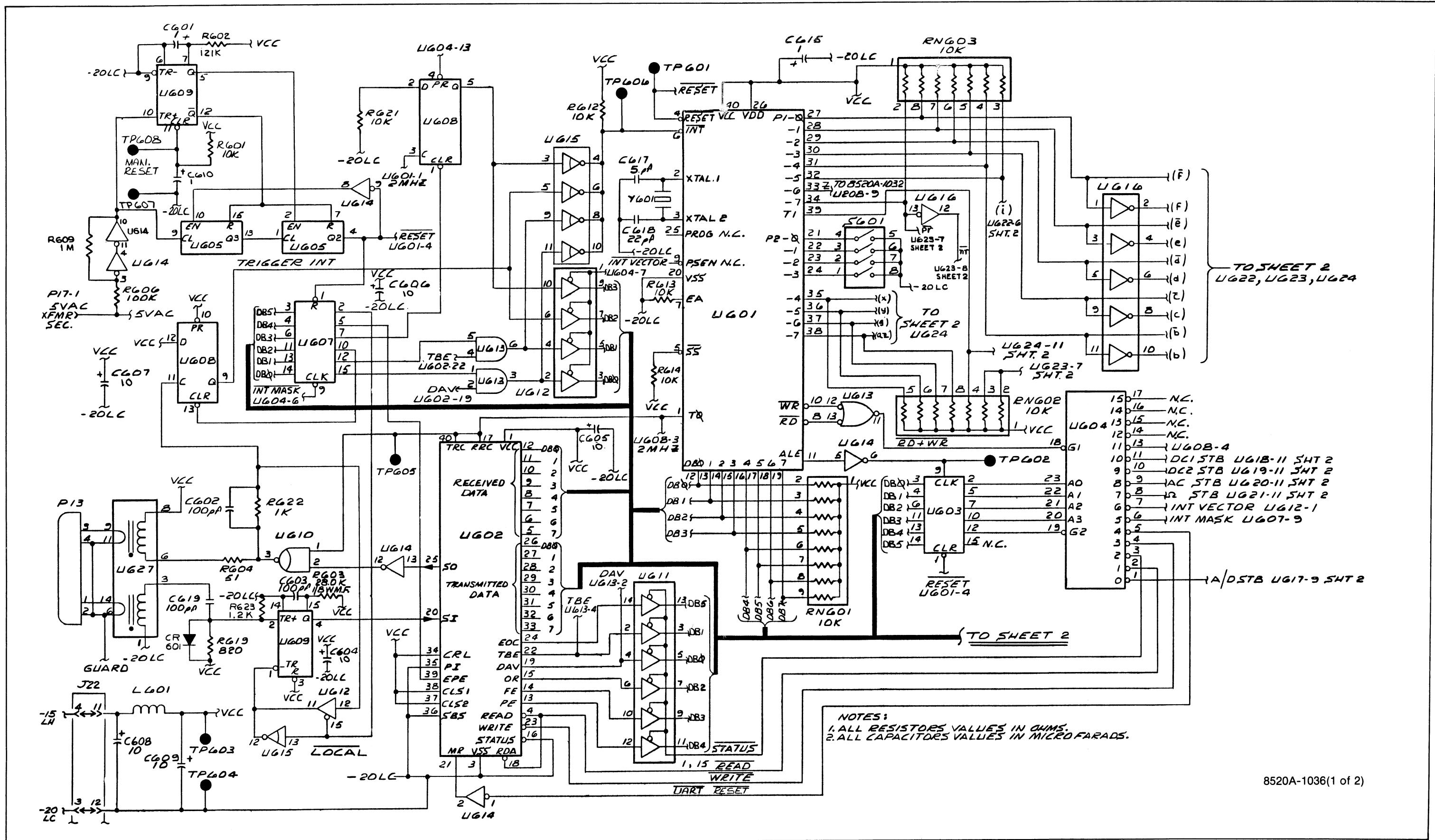
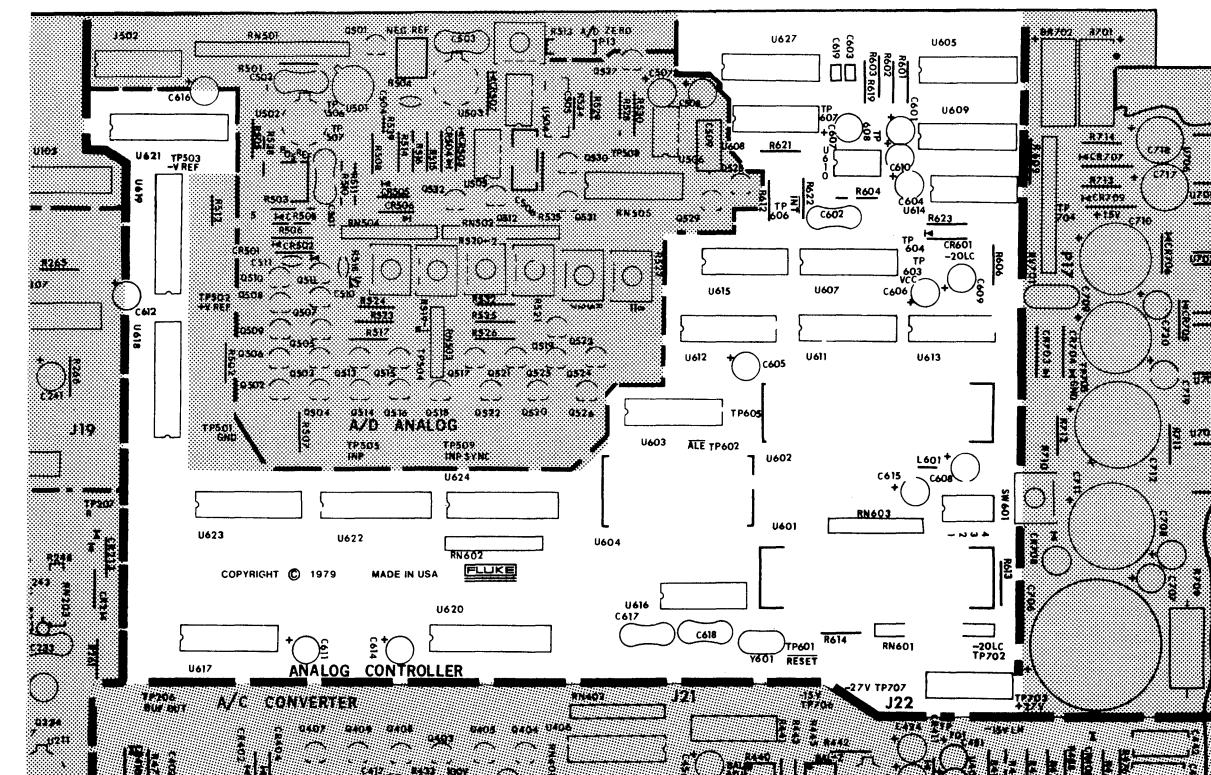


Figure 8-11. Analog Controller (cont)



Part of
8520A-1630

Figure 8-11. Analog Controller (cont)

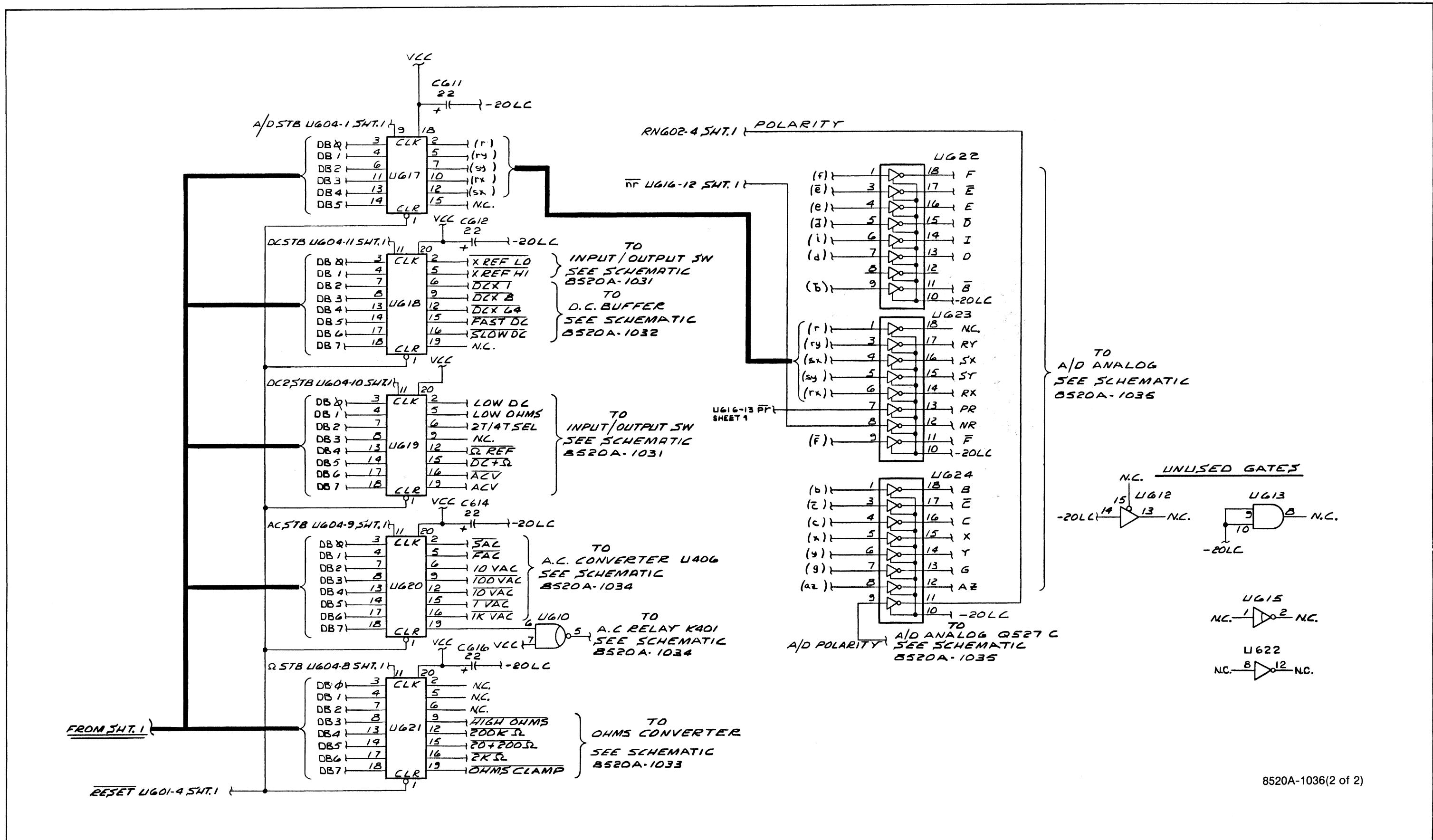
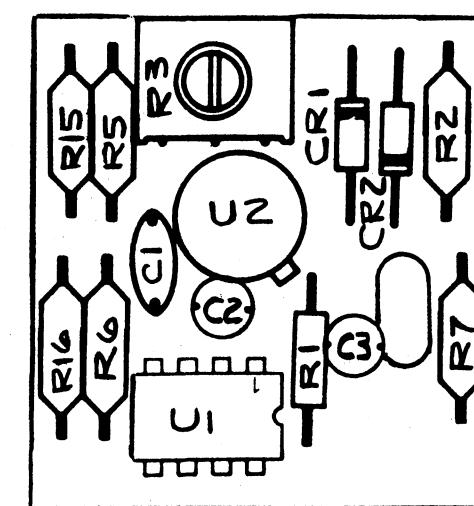
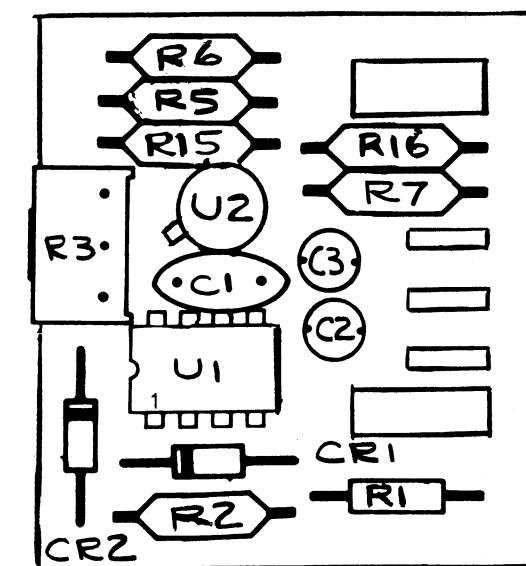


Figure 8-11. Analog Controller (cont)



HORIZONTAL

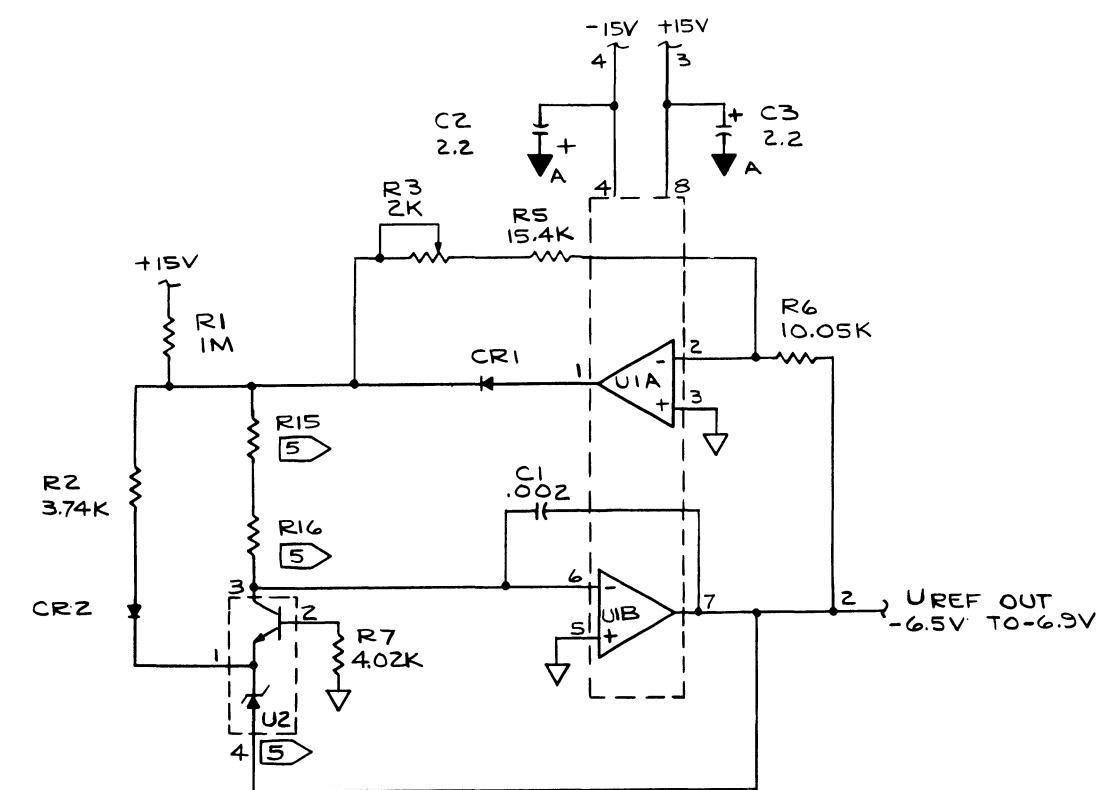
8520A-1645



VERTICAL

8520A-1646

Figure 8-12. Reference Module



NOTES:-

1. ALL RESISTANCE VALUES ARE IN OHMS.
2. ALL CAPACITANCE VALUES IN MICROFARADS.

5 MATCHED SET JF P/N 523407
(8520A-4512).

8520A-1045

Figure 8-12. Reference Module (cont)