



SERVICE INFORMATION FROM HEWLETT-PACKARD

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Logical Troubleshooting



Where should the next measurement be made? Having a logical procedure will help you find the failure with the least number of measurements. This article tells how.

Problem solving is a daily activity for the service technician. The person who is well organized in their approach to problem solving is much more efficient than those who are not.

Organized or not, most of us use some procedure in solving our problems, such as when a technician is faced with troubleshooting an unfamiliar electronic instrument. Having a successful problem-solving technique will provide the most efficient and economical way of repairing the instrument. This is one of the characteristics that separate the professionals from the beginners.

Editor's Note: This is an updated article that originally appeared in a 1974 issue of Bench Briefs. Additional material has been incorporated from the book Digital Troubleshooting by Richard E. Gasperini, HP part number 90500E. This article will describe a logical approach to troubleshooting an unfamiliar electronic instrument. The procedure will then be applied in a practical example.

Logical Procedure

Getting started involves asking three questions which are equally applicable to repairing a complex electronic product as they are to fixing the family car.

1. What is the Product Supposed to Do?

The answer is located in the specifications for the product. Understanding what the unit does eases the task of selecting the required troubleshooting equipment.

2. Does the Product Do What It Was Designed to Do?

Probably not, since you have it on your bench. But what about the non-specific problems? The repair tag says "low output". What if the user was trying to make the unit do something it was not designed to do?

Most service manuals contain a detailed performance test procedure. If no procedure is available, use the specifications and devise your own. If the product meets specifications, it is a good indication that more information is needed or that the unit has no problem. Search for more information. Question the user. Heat, cool and shake the unit to determine if the problem is intermittent.

3. Has Anyone Seen the Problem Before?

The answer can be found in several sources: troubleshooting information in the service manual, service notes, or other documents from the manufacturer. Another technician is also a good source of information. This is where the professional stands out — he (or she) knows that it is impossible to have all of the answers and willingly asks for help. Spending a few minutes on the telephone with an expert may be time well



spent. Availing yourself to the experiences of others will make you more productive (and more valuable!)

If no one else has seen the problem, you must solve it yourself. At this stage, apply the Rules of Logical Troubleshooting. This consists of "milking" the instrument for all symptoms available. Use your eyes, ears and nose. Are lights lit? Readouts active? Are there any signs of heat or broken components? Are there any abnormal sounds? Pops, hissing, hum? Is there a smell associated with a particular area? Essence of carbon comp? The symptoms are next sorted by functions - try to localize the fault to a particular function. Many times this can be done by using switches on the front panel. With practice, the technician can become quite skilled at isolating the fault to a function and sometimes to a particular block or circuit within the functional circuitry. With the symptom determined, the abnormal path of circuitry is identified.

Bracketing

The problem can now be isolated with a technique called "bracketing", which is simply a means of establishing the broad limits around the areas to be tested. For example, if you connect a signal to the antenna terminals of a radio receiver (see Figure 1) and hear no output in the speaker, you have bracketed the problem to somewhere between the antenna circuits and the speaker cone (i.e., the entire receiver). If, however, the signal strength meter shows a strong indication, the circuits from the antenna terminals to the detector are probably good (since the signal strength meter is usually driven from one of the detector's output). Therefore, the problem is now isolated to the audio section. We also know that at least some of the power supplies are working, and this is valuable information.

The Information Funnel

Now we come to another consideration in the information-seeking process. Once a decision has been reached as to where a check or measurement is to be made, there still remains the related question of what type of check to make. You must decide, for example, whether to flip a switch, take a measurement or replace a part.

The information funnel means making the type of check that is most appropriate to the size of the trouble brackets at a given time. The rule is: As you progress in locating a trouble, vary the type of measurement you make in a specific order. Start with front-panel checks, then make adjustments, take waveforms, measure voltages, measure resistances, and finally, replace parts.

Performing the checks in this funnel sequence assures you wide coverage of trouble possibilities initially, but with low precision. Then, gradually, as you proceed to localize the trouble, the checks become more precise.

Half-Splitting

In our example, we know the problem exists somewhere between the detector and loudspeaker. Where should the first measurement be made? One technique used all too often is to measure point A (to verify that the detector is really working) and then to make measurements at B,C, and D until the defective stage is finally isolated. While this "serial method" works, the fastest approach is to use "halfsplitting" technique.

The main principle of half-splitting is that a check is made at the midpoint of the remaining part of the circuit that has not yet been checked.

Looking back at Figure 1 we know that there is no audio output (point E) and we suspect that a signal exists at point A. (We know for certain that one output of the detector is ok because of the reading on the signal strength meter.) Now what??

We should measure at point C because this is halfway into the abnormal path. If the signal at point C is ok, the trouble is isolated to either the audio power amplifier or the loudspeaker. Measuring at point D would indicate the defective area. Additional measurements may be used to determine the defective component.

Half-Split vs. Serial

Comparing the half-split method with the serial (or "daisy chain") will emphasize the difference. Assume that we are troubleshooting a linear path with eight stages as shown in Figure 2. Assume also that there is a signal at the input (point A) but no



Figure 1. Simple radio receiver.



Figure 2. Eight-stage circuit.

signal at the output (point I). Using the half-splitting technique will lead you to the problem with the least number of measurements (and presumably the least amount of time, so you are more effective in your job).

Serial Method

How many measurements will be needed, on the average, to find a problem using the serial method? This technique (which is NOT recommended) will be to measure each successive point until the signal goes away.

Figure 3 lists the number of measurements required to find a circuit failure in the various stages. Note that very few measurements are needed if the failure happens to occur in Stage 1 or 2, but many tests are required to find a failure near the end of the chain.

The average number of measurements required to find a failure in this eight-stage circuit is 4-3/8. Of course, you cannot make a fraction of a measurement; that is just an average. Another way to look at it is 4375 measurements would be needed to repair 1000 instruments.

Half-Splitting Method

Now let's use the half-splitting method to find the problem. Assume that Stage 1 has failed. Split the chain into two sections by measuring at point E. Finding no signal

PROBLEM EXISTS IN	TEST POINTS MEASURED	TOTAL NUMBER OF MEASUREMENTS
Stage 1	В	1
Stage 2	B, C	2
Stage 3	B, C, D	3
Stage 4	B, C, D, E	4
Stage 5	B, C, D, E, F	5
Stage 6	B, C, D, E, F, G	6
Stage 7	B, C, D, E, F, G, H	7
Stage 8	B, C, D, E, F, G, H	7

Figure 3. Serial method (not recommended).

PROBLEM EXISTS IN	TEST POINT MEASURED	TOTAL NUMBER OF MEASUREMENTS
Stage 1	E, C, B	3
Stage 2	E, C, B	3
Stage 3	E, C, D	3
Stage 4	E, C, D	3
Stage 5	E, G, F	3
Stage 6	E, G, F	3
Stage 7	E, G, H	3
Stage 8	E, G, H	3

Figure 4. Half-split method (recommended).

there, we would next measure point C and find no signal there. Next measure point B and find no signal there. Therefore, three measurements are needed to find the failure. Assume Stage 2 has failed. Measure points E and C. Finding no signal at either point, measure point B and find a signal present. Therefore, Stage 2 has failed. Three measurements are needed.

Similarly, any other stage can be isolated with three measurements, a sharp contrast to the "serial" method which required an average of 4-3/8 — an increase of 45%! Or to repair 1000 instruments, 3000 measurements would have to be made using the halfsplit method vs. 4375 for the serial method. Is anyone interested in making 1375 unnecessary measurements? The difference in effectiveness of these two techniques becomes even more dramatic as the number of stages is increased.

High Failure History

In the calculations above, we assumed that each stage has an equal chance of failing (i.e., similar reliability). This is probably a good assumption if we don't have any prior experience or knowledge of the product being repaired.

Many times, though, we do have additional information that is useful. If previous experience indicates that one stage is particularly prone to failure, this should be considered in deciding where to make the measurements.

Looking back on Figure 2, assume that Stage 8 has poor reliability. This is often the case because of higher power than the previous stages, plus, if it's an output stage, possibly being subjected to excessive loads, short circuits, etc.

Recognizing that the failure very likely exists towards the end of the chain would suggest that we shift our initial measurement point toward the troublesome area. Therefore, a good rule of thumb about troubleshooting is to half-split at the point where there is approximately an equal chance of finding the failure on either side of the test point. The odds are good that you will only make one or two measurements.

In our example, specific failure rates could be used in a calculation to prove the validity of this method. However, exact failure rates are not needed nor should you perform any calculations. Just recognize that a high failure rate in one end of the string should cause you to shift the initial point measured toward the troublesome circuit. A good rule of thumb is 50%. Unless a particular circuit has at least 50% of the failures, do not modify the initial method. In fact, when a failure rate is high enough, it may make sense not to even make a measurement simply change the suspected part.

Other Considerations

The half-splitting technique also assumes that all test points are equally accessible. Many times shielding, gaskets, cover plates and other mechanical restrictions make test points inaccessible, especially in high frequency products. This will similarly alter how you split the abnormal path.

Taking time to decide where to make a measurement will usually save time, but only if the decision takes less time than the measurement. Pondering two minutes about a measurement that could be made in one minute is not an effective technique either.

It is also worthwhile to point out that when making a measurement, you must have information available that tells you whether or not the signal is correct. The main reasons for the popularity of the highly inefficient "serial" method are lack of good documentation and lack of experience. It is sometimes difficult to measure in the middle of a long chain and determine if the measurement just observed is correct. It may appear easier to move along one stage at a time comparing input and output signals in light of the particular circuits. Good documentation showing waveforms or other data for key test points is needed. Prior experience with the product can also be used to advantage in lieu of thorough documentation.

In conclusion, half-splitting will lead you to the problem in the least time. If you know nothing about the reliability of the circuits under test, make the test measurement midway between the point of a known good signal and the point of a known bad signal. If one end of the signal path has a bad failure history, shift the initial measurement closer to the troublesome area.

Using a logical troubleshooting approach will make you more effective in your job. Let's try it on the following problem.

A Troubleshooting Example

This problem concerns a typical malfunction in the electrical system of a car. Referring to Figure 5, let's make a brief rundown of the way the system is supposed to operate. At the left of the diagram is the generator. The shaft or armature, is driven by



Figure 5. Simplified diagram of an automobile electrical system.

the engine via the fan belt. As the armature windings turn through the magnetic field generated by the field winding, electric energy is produced at terminal A (armature). The magnetic field winding is excited by the regulator which provides the feedback path and control.

The generator output goes to the regulator with its three coils. The cutout relay (otherwise known as a circuit breaker), keeps the battery from discharging through the generator when the motor is off. The other two coils regulate the voltage and maximum current.

The regulated output of the generator feeds several divergent paths which include the lights, ignition, various dials, gauges, indicators, and other accessories in the automobile. The ammeter usually indicates whether enough current is being supplied by the generator to carry the load plus charge the battery. The ignition circuitry is usually not metered by the ammeter and the current for the starter motor is definitely not read by the ammeter. (Note: Some cars have just a generator-not-charging light instead of an ammeter). The ammeter usually has a maximum deflection of 30-50 amps.

Let's take an actual problem. You are driving home at night and suddenly you notice that the ammeter is showing heavy discharge (or the red GEN light begins to glow ominously). Since you are close to home you decide to press on and hope for the best. Everything holds together and you make it with lights to spare.

The next morning you begin the troubleshooting procedure by performing halfsplitting to try and bracket the trouble area. The first check is the fan belt. If it's too loose, the generator will not be driven fast enough to generate the required current. The fan belt is good and tight so the left bracket in Figure 5 goes between the engine and generator. The next check is to test the battery. A simple voltage check (under load) is a fair indicator, but really not conclusive. The best check is to test each cell for specific gravity with a hydrometer and get a cell tester to check the individual cell discharge current under load for each cell in the battery. Of course, the easiest method is to borrow a good battery from another car and substitute it in the circuit.

With a known, good battery in your car, start the engine and check the ammeter.

This is a front-panel milking check, and it applies the half-split rule, as you would like to determine whether the trouble is in the battery or in the generator and regulator circuits.

The result of watching the ammeter is that it shows no charge, or possibly a slight positive charging rate, when you rev the engine up a little. You do find, however, when you turn the lights on, that the ammeter shows a heavy discharge in the lefthand side of the dial. Since the problem is still there, even with the substitute battery, you can establish the right bracket in Figure 5 in front of the battery.

Now let's establish exactly how the charging system is supposed to work so we can make some further tests.

There are three different coils or relays in the regulator. The first is the circuit breaker (or cutout relay). Whenever the voltage generated by the armature is sufficient, the relay automatically closes the circuit between the generator and battery through the ammeter. It opens the circuit when the engine is idling or stopped because the series winding opposes the magnetic field generated by the shunt winding. The magnetic fields cancel which causes the relay armature to drop out. This keeps the battery from discharging through the generator.

When the voltage put out by the generator becomes too high, the

voltage-regulator contact opens, thereby unshorting the 0.1 ohm resistor labeled R_v . When this happens, the current through the field of the generator decreases. With less field current, even though the armature is rotating at the same engine speed as before, there is less voltage generated. This decreased voltage makes the voltage-regulator arm drop back, reshorting the resistor R_v , thereby letting the generator field current increase again. Thus the voltage regulator keeps vibrating to adjust the voltage.

The current regulator coil works in much the same fashion as the voltage regulator except that it controls the current instead of the voltage. The current control resistor is R_c .

Again, looking at Figure 5, the trouble area is bracketed to include the generator, regulator and the divergent path to the accessories.

The best check at this point, is to see if the generator is capable of generating current. This is accomplished by grounding the F, or field, terminal at the generator with a screw driver or piece of wire, and run the engine at a fast or idle for a moment. Simultaneously, watch the ammeter for an indication of charge. This is a good example of further front-panel milking, and it's an excellent example of how you work with a feedback path. The feedback path in this case is the current in the field circuit. It is controlled by two resistors, in turn controlled by the voltage and current regulators. Remember the feedback rule states that you should modify, such as open, short, or change, the feedback path at or near the point where it rejoins the forward flow. In this particular case, if you short the forward flow at A in Figure 5, you would have sparks. In normal operation, the two series resistors R_v and R_c are intermittently shorted out, so if you short terminal F to ground, you are simulating normal regulator operation.

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The result of grounding the field terminal on the generator is this. The ammeter goes to maximum in the positive charge direction even though the engine is turning over at a fairly slow rate, so it appears that the generator is functioning and capable of producing a large enough current. You can move the left bracket a step to the right now and eliminate the generator, since it is outside the bracketed area. And since the lights are still on (aren't they?), you can add a bracket across that divergent path. What's left then? The regulator.

The next check is to shut off the engine (and lights) and remove the cover of the generator regulator. Restart the engine and visually inspect the voltage and current regulators for operation as you let the engine idle. Then increase motor speed to a point where the regulators should operate. This is another check that is similar to front-panel "milking".

The result of watching the voltage and current regulators while you vary engine speed is that neither relay operates. Now turn the lights on and see what happens. The result is that the cutout relay opens up. Is this normal? Yes. When the generator does not supply enough current and voltage to operate the accessories (for whatever reason), the relay should open up to prevent the battery from discharging through the generator.

Up to this point, you have made all your checks and tests using only the car's ammeter (assuming it has one). Now you need to apply the information funnel rule and get out the VOM for some serious measurements.

But before we take any measurements, let's review the brackets and circuit and determine what results we expect to get from the measurements.

Originally you found that the battery was not being charged, as shown by a zero or insignificantly

small positive charge rate on the ammeter. You eliminated the fan belt, battery and accessory divergent path from the problem which left the generator/regulator. When you shorted the F terminal of the generator, you found that the charge rate on the ammeter increased to a very high value. What sort of information was this? Well, it moved the left bracket in the past generator to the left of the two series control resistors. The two resistors were suspect as well as the contacts of the two regulators. The current regulator coil was eliminated since you were able to reach a high charge rate by shorting the F terminal (i.e., you knew that you had to have a good series path from the generator through the ammeter).

However, there is one other concept under suspicion. Let's puzzle out what would happen if the voltageregulator coil were open. How would this affect the charging amperes? If the voltage-regulator coil were open, then it would never operate, and the resistor R_v would be permanently shorted. And if the resistor were permanently shorted, then the field resistance would be low, you'd have lots of field current, high magnetic field, and you should have a high charging rate limited only by the other series resistor, which would become unshorted when the current became too high. But that doesn't fit the facts in this case. The field current is low, keeping the charging current low.

The next check at this point is to go ahead and measure the resistance of the voltage-regulator coil. The result of measuring the resistance of the voltage-regulator coil after you have disconnected it is this: Your ohmmeter reads 80 ohms to ground verifying what you had assumed — that the coil was ok.

The next check is to disconnect the F wire to the field of the generator and measure the resistance of each of the control resistors R_v and R_c , while you hold the regulator armature down to remove the short across

either resistor. This is an application of the half-split rule and information funnel rule.

The result of measuring the resistances is 0.1 ohms for each one — a normal indication.

Now what? Remember when we were discussing what the effect would be if the voltage regulator coil were open? It wouldn't operate and the resistor R_V would be permanently shorted, causing high field current and high charging current. But our problem is the opposite low charging current. So what would the symptom be if the voltage regulator (or current regulator) contacts were open (dirty), which would cause resistors R_V and R_c to always be in the circuit? Low charging current!

The best check here is to visually inspect the voltage-regulator contacts, or clean them with ordinary paper or a burnishing tool. The easiest way to do this is to take a piece of coarse paper (not sandpaper), insert it between the contacts, and apply light pressure with your finger on the armature as you pull and push the paper back and forth. As a result of cleaning the contacts, you find that the generator is back in operation.

Let's review how we tracked this problem through to conclusion. We started with front-panel milking and noted that we had zero, or a very small, charging rate as shown on the ammeter. When we shorted the field terminal of the generator, the ammeter jumped to a very high rate. showing that the main series path of the car's electric system was alright. The trouble appeared to be in the feedback path. Then we inspected the regulators and found them not operating. When we found the series control resistors okay, we promptly suspected the regulator contacts. We found that the series resistor Ry was always in the circuit, so the generator voltage was always low and the current consequently never

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got very high. When we cleaned the contacts the generator ran the accessories and charged the battery.

This example shows the power of establishing brackets, half-splitting, and using the information funnel. As a test for yourself to prove the power of halfsplitting, take a standard deck of 52 playing cards and remove one without looking at it.

How many tests or questions do you have to ask to determine exactly what card you have chosen? Look for the algorithm in the next issue of Bench Briefs.

Safety-Related Service Notes

Service Notes from HP relating to personal safety and possible equipment damage are of vital importance to our customers. To make you more aware of these important notes, they are printed on paper with a red border, and the service note number has a "-S" suffix. In order to make you immediately aware of any potential safety problems, we are highlighting safety-related service notes here with a brief description of each problem. Also, in order to draw your attention to safety-related service notes on the service note order form at the back of Bench Briefs each appropriate number is highlighted by being printed in color.

7245A/B Plotter/Printer

A shock hazard may exist at the power cord socket (or at the male end of the power cord) of plotter/printer serial prefixes below 2047 when the power switch is in the OFF position.

If the power switch is OFF the line filter capacitors retain a charge at the power socket that can shock an operator.

To eliminate the possibility of this hazard, it is necessary to install a bleeder resistor across the line terminals of the power socket. Safety Service Note 7245A/B-3-S describes the procedure for installing the free safety modification kit HP part number 07245-60130.

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Should one of your HP instruments need repair, the HP Instrument Repair Organization is always ready to serve you. Toward this end, we are promoting the use of the "Blue Repair Tag." These tags are available from your HP representative, and are filled out by you and attached to any instrument sent to HP for repair. Increased repair efficiency and reduced turnaround time are our goals. Please help us help you. Ask your HP representative for some of these cards today.

Correction

All About CRT's

In the previous issue of Bench Briefs (March-May '81) on page 4 under the heading VECTOR, I alluded that "dot writing" would be a good choice of displaying annotation on the CRT along with the main picture. In reality stroke writing may be the better choice since it uses far less memory than dot writing. The characters are formed from addresses and strokes burned into ROMs that are addressable using a single memory location. And Figure 4b is actually an example of this technique, not dot writing as originally stated.

Editor

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Replacement Part Cross Reference

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

It is recommended that HP replacement parts be used to ensure that original performance of the product will be retained. While some parts used in HP instruments are identical to those that can be purchased at a local electronics distributor, many times parts will be selected for certain characteristics, such as gain, bandwidth, capacitance, etc. There may also be slight mechanical differences, such as the shaping or length of leads. In some cases special quality checks are used to ensure that high reliability parts are used at the factory and at HP field offices.

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

To help you in these situations, here's a cross-reference of HP part numbers to JEDEC numbers for transistors and diodes.

HP P/N	JEDEC	NO.
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0122-0005 1N4810	1853-0039 +2N3638A	1853-0342 +2N5956	1854-0021 2N918	1854-0270 +2N4265
0122-0017 1N4804	1853-0051 2N4037	1853-0344 2N5876	1854-0026 2N335	1854-0278 2N3302
0122-0025 1N4811A	1853-0052 2N3740	1853-0349 2N5333	1854-0027 *2N2714	1854-0281 2N2194
0122-0062 1N5468A	1853-0057 3N91	1853-0351 2N6053	1854-0029 2N2712	1854-0282 2N3583
0122-0070 1N5456A	1853-0058 +2N3644	1853-0360 2N3799A	1854-0032 2N2221	1854-0286 2N5217
0122-0245 1N5139	1853-0059 2N3791	1853-0370 2N5783	1854-0033 2N3391	1854-0301 2N3261
0122-0247 1N5140	1853-0062 +2N3645	1853-0371 2N6107	1854-0036 2N2958	1854-0302 +2N3405
0122-0248 1N5140A	1853-0066 +2N4250	1853-0372 +2%5195	1854-0039 2N3053S	1854-0304 2N2483
0122-0249 1N5141	1853-0069 +2N4122	1853-0378 2N5987	1854-0048 2N2857	1854-0308 2N3553
0122-0251 1N5142	1853-0071 2N3494	1853-0381 2N6331	1854-0050 2N916	1854-0311 2N4240
0122-0253 1N5143	1853-0072 2N4034	1853-0383 2N6296	1854-0053 2N2218	1854-0313 2N3771
0122-0255 1N5144	1853-0076 +2N4062	1853-0391 2N6051	1854-0057 2N3855A	1854-0315 2N3633
0122-0256 1N5144A	1853-0077 +2N4249	1853-0392 2N3741	1854-0060 2N3565	1854-0323 2N2857
0122-0257 1N5145	1853-0080 +2N4888	1853-0396 +2N4899	1854-0062 2N1701	1854-0324 2N3739
0122-0259 1N5146	1853-0081 +2N+258	1853-0399 2N3467	1854-0063 2N3055	1854-0325 2N3478
0122-0261 1N5147	1853-0084 2N4918	1853-0405 =2N4209	1854-0064 2N3710	1854-0327 +2N3416
0122-0262 1N5147A	1853-0086 +2N5087	1853-0406 2N6476	1854-0066 2N2925	1854-0345 2N5179
0122-0263 1N5148	1853-0089 284917		1854-0067 2N2102	1854-0347 284923
0122-0264 1N5148A	1853-0098 +2N5086	1853-0407 2N5880	1854-0072 2N3054	1854-0349 2N2913
1850-0035 2N174	1853-0100 +2N3086	1853-0411 2N6050	1854-0076 2N1973	1854-0352 2N2405
1850-0051 2N1500		1853-0413 2N6049	1854-0079 2N3439	
1850-0064 2N1183	1853-0204 2N4920	1853-0414 2N6423	1854-0087 +2N3417	1854-0361 2N4239 1854-0365 +2N4410
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	1853-0206 2N4028	1853-0419 +2N4403		1854-0368 2N5191
1850-0118 2N2360 1850-0121 2N2402	1853-0212 2N5194	1853-0421 +2N4398	1854-0093 2N3415 1854-0094 +2N3646	1854-0370 2N5294
1850-0126 2N2869	1853-0213 2N4236	1853-0422 2N4033		1854-0371 *2N3391
1850-0128 2N398B	1853-0221 2N5416	1853-0425 2N5883	1854-0099 *2N3393 1854-0201 *2N3391A	1854-0378 2N5109 1854-0379 2N4298
1850-0137 2N976	1853-0222 2N4919	1853-0426 2N4904	1854-0202 +2N3390	
1850-0150 2N1358	1853-0223 2N4902	1853-0428 2N5684		1854-0382 2N4348
1850-0154 2N5084	1853-0236 2N5193	1853-0429 2N3762	1854-0203 *2N3694 1854-0209 2N910	1854-0384 2N5184
1850-0158 2N2635	1853-0258 2N4035	1853-0430 2N4959	1854-0210 2N2222	1854-0386 2N5070
1850-0172 2N2996	1853-0264 •285401	1853-0437 2N6520	1854-0211 2N2501	1854-0389 2N4922
1850-0194 2N1523	1853-0268 2N4905	1853-0439 2N6248		1854-0392 •2N5088
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1853-0036 +2N3906	1853-0340 2N5884	1854-0013 2N2218A	1854-0267 2N3013	1854-0519 2N3772
CAPITOTOTO DE LA CONTRAC	FAR TR INCOME IN			

*=ELECTRICALLY EQUIVALENT TO JEDEC NO.

HP P/N	JEDLC NO.	1854-0896 2N6678 1854-0901 2N3904	1884-0080 2N5445 1884-0082 2N4441	1901-0511 1N3889R	1902-0759 1N298
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	1N2971RA 1902-122%	1N4106 1902-1174	1N53658 1902-1345	*2N2222A 1854-0829
IN218MR 1900-0010	1N2971R8 1902-0191	1N4110 1902-1178		2N2270 1854-0459
1N238 1900-0012		1N4115 1902-1183	1N53668 1902-1000	2N23225 1884-0026
1N23C 1900-0018			1N5370B 1902-0933	
1N26 1900-0007	1N2973B 1902-1198	1N4148-1 1901-1101	1N53728 1902-1292	2N2323 1884-0247
1N34A 1910-0031	1N2974A 1902-0902	1N4150 1901-1098	1N5373H 1902-0995	2N2360 1850-0118
	1N2974RA 1902-1203	1N4154 1901-1052		2N2369A 1854-0809
1N388 1910-0002	1N29768 1902-1194	1N4156 1901-0463	1N53748 1902-1357	+2N2369A 1854-0752
1N53 1900-0008			1N53808 1902-0934	
1N55A 1910-0003	1N2979 1902-1229	1N4530 1901-0370	1N5384A 1902-1290	2N2402 1850-0121
1N76 1900-0004	1N2979B 1902-0643	1N4531 1901-1015	1N5388A 1902-1294	2N2405 1854-0352
	1N2979R3 1902-1205	1N4557A 1902-1001		2N2432A 1854-0557
1N76A 1900-0020	1N29808 1902-1200	1N45574 1902-1338	1N5393 1901-0838	승규가 잘 많이 안 없는 것 같아요. 그는 것 같아요. 것 같아요. 것 같아요.
1N91 1911-0001			1N5401 1901-0907	2N2483 1854-0304
1N191 1910-0024	1N2980R8 1902-1219	1N4561A 1902-1297	1N5406 1901-0759	2N2501 1854-0211
1N250C 1901-0310	1N2982RB 1902-1223	1N4566 1902-1320	1N5456A 0122-0070	2N2538 1854-0213
	1830010 1003 0750	1N4567 1902-0649		
1N270 1910-0023		1N4577 1902-0991	IN5468A 0122-0062	
1N277 1910-0014			1N55240 1902-0528	2N2608 1855-0297
1N279 1910-0033	1N2984R8 1902-0910	1N4582 1902-0992	1N5525C 1902-1260	2N2635 1850-0158
1N415C 1900-0015		1N4603 1900-0016	1N55338 1902-1334	2N2646 1855-0010
		1N4608 1901-0894		
1N4168 1900-0006		1N4621 1902-0983	1N5553 1901-0750	
1N4168M 1900-0011	1N29868 1902-0156	중감지 않고 있다. 이 가지 않는 것 같은 것 같아요. 이 것 같아요.	1N5554 1901-0751	2N2712 1854-0029
1N625 1901-0071	1N2988A 1902-1313	1N4719 1901-0409	1N5616 1901-0862	+2N2714 1854-0027
1N628 1901-0058		1N4720 1901-0410	1N5812 1901-0765	2N2857 1854-0048
		1N4721 1901-0164		2N2857 1854-0323
1N647 1901-0129		1N4722 1901-0412	1N5817 1901-0868	
1N660 1901-0132			1N5817 1901-1080	2N2869 1850-0126
1N705A 1902-0094	1N2992R8 1902-0021	1N4723 1901-0414	1N5818 1901-0734	2N2896 1854-0748
1N746 1902-0095		1N4725 1901-0493	1N5821 1901-0782	2N2904 1853-0013
		1N4732 1902-1300		2N2904A 1853-0012
1N749A 1902-1363		1N4734A 1902-1308		
•1N750 1902-1330		1N4738A 1902-0700	1N5828 1901-0708	2N2905 1853-0282
•1N750A 1902-0697	1N3001H 1902-0998		1N5847A 1902-0640	2N2905A 1853-0314
1W751A 1902-1255		1N4742A 1902-1342	1N58518 1902-1332	2N2907 1853-0205
+1N751A 1902-0915		1N4746A 1902-1348	1N5856A 1902-0641	2N2907A 1853-0281
1N752A 1902-1245		*1N4753A 1902-1356	1N58578 1902-1323	
1N753A 1902-0111		1N4756A 1902-1361	•1N5908 1902-0939	2N2913 1854-0349
1N754A 1902-0003	1N30348 1902-1244	1N4804 0122-0017	1N5927 1902-0924	2N2920 1854-0792
1N759 1902-1246		1N4810 0122-0005	1N60019 1902-1336	2N2925 1854-0066
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EDEC NO.		HP P/N	+2N3703		1853-0023	2N4250	1853-0465	2N5194		1853-0212	2N6049		1853-04
			2N3710		1854-0064	•2N4265	1854-0270	2N5195		1853-0280	286050		1853-04
2N2944A		1853-0327	2N3713		1854-0252	2N4298	 1854-0379	*2N5195		1853-0372	2N6051		1853-03
2N2946A		1853-0322	2N3715		1854-0264	2N4338	 1855-0341	2N5198		1855-0301	2N6053		1853-03
2N2958		1854-0036	2N3725		1854-0547	*2N4342	 1855-0056	2N5210	_	1854-0409	2N6054		1854-08
			2N3725A		1854-0687	+2N4342	1855-0264	2N5217		1854-0286	2N6055		
2N2972		1854-0411					Contraction of the second second second						1854-06
2N2996		1850-0172	2N3739		1854-0324	284348	1854-0382	*2N5225		1854-0857	2N6056		1854-07
2N3013		1854-0267	2N3740		1853-0052	2N4351	 1855-0380	*2N5226		1853-0482	2N6057		1854-00
2N3014		1854-0842	2N3741		1853-0392	2N4352	 1855-0309	2N5246		1855-0285	2N6058		1854-0
		1854-0263	2N3762		1853-0429	+2N4355	1853-0100	2N5247	1.000	1855-0257	2N60718		1884-0
N3019													
N3053		1854-0667	2N3766		1854-0259	284384	1854-0226	2N5268		1855-0277	2N6073		1884-0
N3053		1854-0703	2N 3771		1854-0313	2N4391	1855-0420	2N5294		1854-0370	286078		1854-0
N30535		1854-0039	2N3772		1854-0519	2N4392	 1855-0386	2N5301		1854-0398	2N6107		1853-0
N3054		1854-0072	2N3773		1854-0733	2N4393	 1855-0414	2N5333		1853-0349	2N6109		1853-0
		1854-0590	2N3789		1853-0031	2N4398	1853-0310	2N5396		1855-0283	2N6156		1884-0
N3054													
N3055		1854-0063	2N3791		1853-0059	+2N4398	1853-0421	·2N5400		1853-0457	•2N6162		1884-0
N3134		1853-0006	2N3792		1853-0311	284401	1854-0467	€2N5401		1853-0264	2N6168		1884-0
N3227		1854-0260	2N3799		1853-0451	*2N4401	 1854-0832	2N5415	-	1853-0493	2N6211		1853-0
N3250		1853-0008	2N3799A		1853-0360	2N4403	 1853-0271	2N5416		1853-0221	2N6236		1884-0
						*284403	1853-0419				286240		1884-0
N3250		1853-0287	2N3809		1853-0269			2N5427		1854-0596			
N3251		1853-0007	2N3819		1855-0040	*2N4410	 1854-0365	2N5427		1854-0758	286248		1853-0
N3261		1854-0301	2N 3824		1855-0224	2N4416	 1855-0327	2N5428		1854-0766	2N6254		1854-0
N3262		1854-0242	2N 3855A		1854-0057	2N4416A	1855-0276	2N5429		1854-0586	2N6258		1854-0
			2N3866		1854-0233	284428	1854-0851				2N6259		1854-0
N3302		1854-0278						2N5432		1855-0292			
N3304		1853-0014	2N3866A		1854-0784	284441	1884-0082	2N5434		1855-0449	2N6261		1854-0
N3330		1855-0393	2N3867		1853-0442	2N4443	 1884-0066	2N5444		1884-0255	2N6282		1854-0
N3382		1855-0390	2N3879		1854-0476	284444	 1884-0245	2N5445		1884-0080	2N6289		1854-0
			2N3899		1884-0219	2N4852	1855-0204				2N6290		1854-0
N3390		1854-0202						2N5446		1884-0284			
N3391		1854-0033	2N3904		1854-0901	2N4853	1855-0099	+2N5447		1853-0029	2N6292		1854-0
N3391		1854-0371	•2N3904		1854-0215	2N4856	 1855-0389	+2N5458		1855-0450	2N6294		1854-0
N3391A		1854-0201	2N3904		1854-0651	2N4857	 1855-0244	2N5460		1855-0226	2N6296		1853-0
			2N3904		1854-0883	*2N4888	1853-0080	*2N5462			2N6300		1854-0
N3393		1854-0099								1855-0363			
N3405		1554-0302	*2N3905		1853-0292	2N4891	1855-0065	2N5476		1855-0290	2N6305		1854-0
N3415		1854-0093	+2N3906		1853-0036	*2N4899	 1853-0396	2N5519		1855-0398	286306		1854-0
N3416		1854-0327	2N3922		1855-0038	2N4900	 1853-0323	+2N5551		1854-0474	2N6306		1854-0
		1854-0087	2N3933		1854-0238	2N4902	1853-0223	2N5556		1855-0288	2N6308	1.4.4	1854-0
N3417													
N3436		1955-0005	2N 3955		1855-0207	2N4904	1853-0426	2N5565		1855-0232	2N6315		1854-0
2N3439		1854-0079	+2N3958		1855-0247	2N4905	 1853-0268	2N5569		1884-0270	2N6317		1853-0
283440		1854-0234	2N3959		1854-0220	2N4912	 1854-0399	2N5573		1884-0202	2N6318		1853-0
2N3441		1854-0216	2N3966		1855-0286	284917	1853-0089	2N5575		1854-0709	2N6331		1853-0
											2N6338		1854-0
2N3442		1854-0217	2N3993		1855-0387	2N4918	1853-0084	2N5578		1854-0708			
2N3467		1853-0399	214028		1853-0206	2N4919	 1853-0222	2N5583		1853-0293	2N6339		1854-0
2N3478		1854-0325	2N4032		1853-0320	2N4920	 1853-0204	*2N5583		1853-0495	2N6354		1854-0
2N3494		1853-0071	2N4033		1853-0422	·2N4921	1854-0699	*2N5639		1855-0451	2N6398		1884-0
			2N4034		1853-0072						286400		1884-0
2N3501S		1854-0813				284922	1854-0389	2N5671		1854-0793			
2N3502		1853-0283	2N4035		1853-0258	2N4923	 1854-0347	2N5684		1853-0428	2N6423		1853-0
2N3528		1884-0012	2N4037		1853-0051	2N4924	 1854-0468	2N5782		1853-0370	2N6429A		1854-0
2N3553		1854-0308	284044		1854-0248	2N4959	1853-0430	2N5838		1854-0534	2N6474		1854-0
			284046		1854-0478								
2N3563		1854-0092				284990	1884-0091	2N5840		1854-0751	2N6476		1853-0
2N3565		1854-0060	• 2N4062		1853-0076	284996	 1854-0397	2N5875		1853-0305	+2N6477		1854-0
2N3569		1854-0466	2N4092	-	1855-0371	2N5039	 1854-0762	2N5876		1853-0344	2N6488		1854-0
N3583		1854-0282	2N4101		1884-0273	2N5060	1884-0074	2N5877		1854-0518	286490		1853-0
			2N4117		1855-0208	*2N5061				1854-0743			
2N3585		1854-0643					1884-0201	2N5878			2N6497		1854-0
2N3631		1855-0291	2N4117A		1855-0305	2N5062	1884-0232	+2N5878		1854-0846	2N6499		1854-0
2N 36 3 3		1854-0315	2N4119		1855-0229	2N5067	 1854-0695	2N5880		1853-0407	2N6504		1884-0
2N3634		1853-0028	2N4119		1855-0245	2N5068	1854-0480	2N5883		1853-0425	2N6505		1884-0
			+2N4119			2N5070	1854-0386				286508		1884-0
2N3635		1853-0462						2N5884		1853-0340			
2N3638		1853-0016	*2N4122		1853-0069	*2N5086	1853-0098	2N5885		1854-0679	2N6520		1853-0
2N3638		1853-0285	284170	-	1884-0010	*2N5087	 1853-0086	2N5886		1854-0697	2N6545		1854-0
2N3638A		1853-0034	2N4172		1884-0022	*2N5088	 1854-0392	2N5886		1854-0742	286584		1854-0
2N3640		1853-0015	2N4186		1884-0018	2N5089	1854-0731	+2N5886		1854-0732			
										12222 - KANDA	2N6594		1853-0
2N3640		1853-0481	284188		1884-0071	2N5105	1855-0322	2N5905		1855-0400	2N6609		1853-0
2N3642		1854-0255	*2N4209		1853-0405	2N5109	1854-0378	*2N5912		1855-0213	2N6658		1855-0
2N3643		1854-0246	2N4233A		1854-0600	2N5114	 1855-0421	2N5943		1854-0597	2N6679		1854-0
N3644		1853-0058	2N4234		1853-0024	2N5115	1855-0402	*2N5943		1854-0876	216678		1854-0
		1853-0062				2N5116		2N5949		1855-0258			
2N3645			2N4236		1853-0213		1855-0278				3N81		1884-0
2N3646		1854-0432	2N4237		1854-0481	2N5171	1884-0211	2N5954		1853-0277	3N83		1884-0
2N3646	-	1854-0094	214237		1854-0556	2N5179	 1854-0345	2N5956		1853-0303	3N91		1853-0
2N3658		1884-0254	284238		1854-0461	2N5179	1854-0431	+2N5956		1853-0342			
											3N128		1855-0
2N 366 3		1854-0219	2N4239		1854-0361	2N5184	1854-0384	2N5962		1854-0714	3N138		1855-0
2N3659		1884-0019	284240		1854-0311	2N5189	 1854-0570	2N 5963		1854-054#	3N142		1855-0
2N3670		1884-0065	*2N4249		1853-0077	2N5191	1854-0368	2N5987		1853-0378	3N155		1855-0
2N3670		1884-0501	284250			2N5192	1854-0453	286027		1855-0314	C128 (5) (5) (5)		and the second s
E HODIO					1853-0506						3N163		1855-0
ONTION		1855-0430	*2N4250	-	1853-0066	*2N5192	 1854-0654	2N6028		1855-0344	3N180		1855-0
2N3685 2N3694		1854-0203	+2N4258		1853-0081	2N5193	1853-0236						

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Need Any Service Notes?

They're free!

Here's the latest listing of Service Notes. They recommend modifications to Hewlett-Packard instruments to increase reliability, improve performance, or extend their usefulness.

Use the order form at the rear of Bench Briefs to select the notes that relate to your instruments.

GENERAL

M59-2-S. Product safety service note index. 5083-7. CRT part numbers 5083-19XX, 5083-25XX (excluding 2511) and 5083-37XX. Increased screen uniformity for CRT serials 520637 and higher.

141T OSCILLOSCOPE

141T-11. All serials. Circuit board modification to correct +248 volt power supply.

181A/AR OSCILLOSCOPE

181A/AR-10, 181A serials 2045A and below; 181AR serials 2043A and below. Preferred replacement voltage reference tube for A8V1/V2 in ±100V supplies.

184A/B OSCILLOSCOPE

184A/B-4. Serials 1916A and below. Improved CRT performance.

239A LOW DISTORTION OSCILLATOR

239A-3. Serials 1814A-00805 and below. Solution to inadequate frequency vernier overlays.

331A DISTORTION ANALYZER

331A/332A/333A/334A-13. All serials. Modification to eliminate oscillation in voltmeter mode.

332A DISTORTION ANALYZER

331A/332A/333A/334A-13. All serials. Modification to eliminate oscillation in voltmeter mode.

333A DISTORTION ANALYZER

331A/332A/333A/334A-13. All serials. Modification to eliminate oscillation in voltmeter mode.

334A DISTORTION ANALYZER

331A/332A/333A/334A-13. All serials. Modification to eliminate oscillation in voltmeter mode.

1304A X-Y DISPLAY

1304A-4. Serials 1715A and 1920A. Modification kit that improves reliability of the +158 volt power supply and Z-axis circuit.

1310A DISPLAY

1310A-20. Serials 1921A. Modification to improve reliability of 250V low voltage power supply.

1317A DISPLAY

1317A-7. Serials 1916A. Modification to improve reliability of 250V low voltage power supply.

1321A DISPLAY

1321A-7. Serials 1915A. Modification to improve reliability of 250V low voltage power supply.

1744A OSCILLOSCOPE

1744A-2. Serials 2014A and below. Modification that improves CRT reliability.

3060A CIRCUIT TEST SYSTEM

3060A-19. All serials. Notification of availability of Field Service Inventory Kit (03060-69902) to assist onsite service and repair of Option 100. 3060A-21A. All serials. Revision 2114 of 3060A Sys-

- tem Diagnostic/Confirmation Disk (CCD Rev. 2114).
- 3060A-22. All serials. Installation instructions for the Option 100 DSRU Stimulus Board.
- 3060A-23. All serials. Notification of availability of Field System Support Package (03060-69900) to help facilitate on-site isolation and repair of failures in the 3060A Board Test System.
- 3060A-24. All serials. Notification of availability of Customer Service Kit (03060-69802) to assist onsite service and repair of Option 100.

3253A ANALOG STIMULUS/RESPONSE UNIT

3253A-4A. All serials. Use CCD Rev. 2114 software to test MOA A23 boards.

3330A/B AUTOMATIC SYNTHESIZER

3330A/B-15. 3330A all serials; 3330B serials 1313A01160 and below. Replace slide switches on the A6 and A7 boards with short wire jumpers to improve reliability.

3335A FREQUENCY SYNTHESIZER

3335A-6. All serials. Test specification change for the integrated phase noise test.

3335A-7. All serials. Notification of availability of service kit (03335-69800) for 3335 synthesizer/level generator.

3335A-8. All serials. Equipment safety procedure for troubleshooting the controller (A13) assembly.

3336A/B/C SYNTHESIZER/LEVEL GENERATOR

3336A/B/C-3. All serials. Notification of spare parts service kit 03336-68701.

3403C TRUE RMS VOLTMETER 3403C-9. All serials. Modification to improve performance when replacing op-amp A12IC4.

3437A SYSTEM VOLTMETER

3437A-6A. Serials 1630A03530 and below. Recommended nanoprocessor replacement.

3456A DIGITAL VOLTMETER

3456A-4. All serials. Notification of spare parts kit (03456-69802) for the 3456A Product Support Package.

3465A/B DIGITAL MULTIMETER

3465A-7B. All serials. Table of front panel switch information.

3465B-3B. All serials. Table of front panel switch information.

3466A MULTIMETERS

- 3466A-9. Serials 1716A02980 and below, and instruments in which U102 is replaced. Modification to improve low readings in the 200MV and 20MV DC ranges
- 3466A-10. Serials 1716A08405 and below. Modification to reduce drift on the 20MΩ range.

3467A LOGGING MULTIMETER

3467A-4. All serials. Modification to correct erratic display when the printer is activated.

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3476A/B DIGITAL MULTIMETER

3476A-5B. All serials. Front panel switch information. 3476B-4B. All serials. Front panel switch information.

3496A SCANNER

3496A-4A. All serials. Modification to improve the reliability of the Signature Analysis (Option 008) Tests in the 3060A System Confirmation.

3497A DATA ACQUISITION/CONTROL UNIT

- 3497A-7. All serials. Remove and save the microprocessor frequency crystal Y1 before sending in the Mainframe Inguard Controller Board for blue stripe repair
- 3497A-8. All serials. Notification of availability of Service Kit 03497-69800.

3580A SPECTRUM ANALYZER

3580A-9. Serials 1415A-04280 and below. Retrofitting the new frequency control module to older instruments.

3585A SPECTRUM ANALYZER

- 3585A-5. Serials 1750A00716 and above. New revised A51 phase detector board that improves performance.
- 3585A-6. All serials. Nofitication of availability of Field Service Kit (03585-69900) for the 3585A Spectrum Analyzer.

3702B IF/BB RECEIVER

3702B-43. Serials 2025U-02898 and below. Field installation of logarithmic amplifier.

3705A DIFFERENTIAL PHASE DETECTOR

3705A-3A. Procedure to convert from Option 10 to Option 13.

3745A/B SELECTIVE LEVEL MEASURING SET

3745A/B-15B. All serials. Installation instructions for Option 021 CCITT weighted filter and phase jitter.

3745A/B-52/3747A/B-23. All serials. 3745A/B and 3747A/B semi-automatic performance checks using tape cartridge 03745-18003.

3747A/B SELECTIVE LEVEL MEASURING SET

- 3747A/B-12A. All serials. Installation instructions for Option 022 C-Message weighted filter and phase litter.
- 3747A/B-21. All serials. Installation instructions for X-Y Recorder or CRT display Option 040.
- 3747A/B-22. Serials 1924U and below. Preferred replacement of A601 X-Y driver assembly.
- 3745A/B-52/3747A/B-23. All serials. 3745A/B and 3747A/B semi-automatic performance checks using tape cartridge 03745-18003.

3770B TELEPHONE LINE ANALYZER

3770B-25. All serials. Instrument rackmount retrofit kit.

3771A/B DATA LINE ANALYZER

3771A/B-20. 3771A serials 2107U-00295 and below; 3771B serials 2105U-00138 and below. Modification to prevent possible loss and blanking of dropouts display.

4140A pA METER/DC VOLTAGE SOURCE

- 4140A-13. All serials. Remedy for malfunction of key controls.
- 4140A-14. All serials. Modification to improve A6 ramp generator performance.
- 4140A-15. All serials. Modification to the A3 MPU board to improve VB output.

4140B pA METER/DC VOLTAGE SOURCE

- 4140B-7. Serials 2034J00220 and below. Remedy for malfunction of key controls.
- 4140B-8, Serials 2034J00240 and below. Modification to improve A6 ramp generator performance. 4140B-9. Serials 2034J00250 and below. Modification
- to the A3 MPU board to improve VB output.

4910F OPEN FAULT LOCATOR

4910F-3. Serials 1146A06470 and below. Recommended replacement of 4 tier potentiometer.

4960A PAIR IDENTIFIER

4960A-5. Serials 2032A00476 and below. Recommended replacement for bridge rectifier to improve performance.

5005A SIGNATURE MULTIMETER

5005A-1. Serial prefix 1952A; serials 00261-00285 and below. Modification to prevent +5 volt power supply oscillation.

5045A DIGITAL IC TESTER

5045A-25. Serials 2104A00625 and below. Modification to prevent indication of erroneous failure of a good device (IC).

5328A UNIVERSAL COUNTER

5328A-32. All serials. Cross reference table showing A1U37 Option ROMS to Channel C Options.

5335A UNIVERSAL COUNTER

5335A-4. All serials. Programmable input amplifier adjustment procedures (Option 040).

5340A MICROWAVE FREQUENCY COUNTER

5340A-19. All serial prefixes 2112A and above, and/or Assemblies A10 (VCO NO 2)/A12 (VCO NO 1) HP Part No. 05340-60008 (Series 2112 and above). Instructions for performing adjustments 5 and 6 (re, VCO 1 and VCO 2 outputs).

5345A ELECTRONIC COUNTER

5345A-17. All serials. Summary of A3 and A4 Assembly U1 and U2 changes, replacement part numbers, and bias adjustments.

5390A FREQUENCY STABILITY ANALYZER SYSTEM

5390A-1. All serials. Software modification to correct phase noise self-test problems at line frequencies.

5427A DIGITAL VIBRATION CONTROL SYSTEM

5427A-03. All serials. 5478C system interface adjustment procedure.

5478C SYSTEM INTERFACE

5427A-03. All serials. 5478C system interface adjustment procedure.

6259B LVR POWER SUPPLY

6259B-3A/6260B-2A/6261B-2/6268B-2A/6269B-4. Serials 2035A01215 and below. Recommended fan replacement to improve reliability.

6260B LVR POWER SUPPLY

6259B-3A/6260B-2A/6261B-2/6268B-2A/6269B-4. Serials 2031A02495 and below. Recommended fan replacement to improve reliability.

6261B LVR POWER SUPPLY

6259B-3A/6260B-2A/6261B-2/6268B-2A/6269B-4. Serials 2034A01590 and below. Recommended fan replacement to improve reliability.

6268B LVR POWER SUPPLY

6259B-3A/6260B-2A/6261B-2/6268B-2A/6269B-4. Serials 2034A04150 and below. Recommended fan replacement to improve reliability.

6269B LVR POWER SUPPLY

6269B-3A/6260B-2A/6261B-2/6268B-2A/6269B-4. Serials 2033A05820 and below. Recommended fan replacement to improve reliability.

6281A DC POWER SUPPLY

6281A-1. Serials 1935A-03461 and below. Modification to prevent oscillations.

6453A SCR-3 POWER SUPPLY

6453A-2/6456B-2/6459A-2. Serials 2038A00805 and below. Installation of new AC power connectors for 250 VAC (Opt. 001, 002) and 480 VAC (Opt. 003, 031, 032).

6456B SCR-3 POWER SUPPLY

6453A-2/6456B-2/6459A-2. Serials 2042A01383 and below. Installation of new AC power connectors for 250 VAC (Opt. 001, 002) and 480 VAC (Opt. 003, 031, 032).

6459A SCR-3 POWER SUPPLY

6453A-2/6456B-2/6459A-2. Serials 2043A01704 and below. Installation of new AC power connectors for 250 VAC (Opt. 001, 002) and 480 VAC (Opt. 003, 031, 032).

7100B STRIP CHART RECORDER

7100B-9. Serials 2042A and 2043A. Recommended pen drive pulley assembly and stop replacements.

7101B STRIP CHART RECORDER

7101B-9. Serials 2042A and 2043A. Recommended pen drive pulley assembly and stop replacements.

7240A PLOTTER/PRINTER

7240A-2B-S. Serials 2047 and below. Modification to eliminate a potential shock hazard at the plotter input power receptacle when the plotter power on/ off switch is in the off position.

7245A/B PLOTTER/PRINTER

7245A/B-3-S. Serials 2047 and below. Modification to eliminate a potential shock hazard at the plotter input power receptacle when the plotter power on/ off switch is in the off position.

7402A OSCILLOGRAPHIC RECORDERS

7402A-12. All serials. Recommended ink cartridge replacement for P/N 07402-60008 and 07402-60068.

7404A OSCILLOGRAPHIC RECORDERS

7404A-5. All serials. Recommended ink cartridge replacement for P/N 07402-60008 and 07402-60066.

8350A SWEEP OSCILLATOR

8350A-3. Serials 2024A and below. Recommended replacement masked ROM kit for the A3 microprocessor assembly.

8500A SYSTEM CONSOLE

8500A-1A. Machine language programs that will exercise the NCR printer.

8555A SPECTRUM ANALYZER

8555A-11. All serials. Revised performance test for 8555A frequency response.

8555A-12. All serials. Frequency response adjustment after replacement of input mixer assembly HP part number 08555-60072.

8558B SPECTRUM ANALYZER

8558B-2B. Serials 1612A and below. R1/R2 frequency tune operational tests.

- 8558B-6B. Serials 1829A and below. Modification Kit HP part number 08558-60099 for replacement of obsolete digital panel meters.
- 8558B-12A. Serials 1829A and below. RF input limiter modification.

8558B-14A. Serials 1707A03361 to 1738A04160. Short circuit prevention for third converter transistor A9Q2.

8559A SPECTRUM ANALYZER

8559A-1. Serials 1909A and below. Second converter input coupling loop replacement.

- 8559A-5. Serials 2019A00720 and below. Recommended transistor replacement (A14Q25) to prevent A14 log amplifier board oscillations.
- 8559A-7. Serials 2019A00820 and below. Recommended capacitor addition to prevent A7 frequency control board oscillations.

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8559A-8. Serials 2109A01000 and below. Modification to improve A1A2 DPM Driver Board reliability. 8559A-9. Serials 2019A01000 and below. Modification to improve CAL output power level stability.

8566A SPECTRUM ANALYZER

8566A-16. All serials. When replacing the RF Attenuator, the matching calibration ROM must be used to achieve the specified amplitude accuracy.

8620C SWEEPER MAINFRAME

8620C-7. All serials. Checkout procedure for HP 86200 Series Upconverter Option RF plug-ins.

8656A SIGNAL GENERATOR

8656A-8. Serials 2107A and below. Procedure for replacing the Frame-casting bosses.

8662A SYNTHESIZED SIGNAL GENERATOR 8662A-4. Serials 2107A00680 and below. RF output connector modification.

8672A SYNTHESIZED SIGNAL GENERATOR 8672A-10. All serials. Procedure for installing Option 008 (Greater Power Output).

8903A AUDIO ANALYZER

8903A-1. All serials. Front to rear panel connector conversion.

8903A-2. All serials. Rear to front panel connector conversion.

37203A HP-IB EXTENDER

37203A-2. Serials 2040U00549 and below. Modification to prevent main clock generator failures.

37203A-3. All serials. Possible incorrect signatures in HP-IB section.

37203A-4. All serials. Installation of Option 001 Fibre Optic Interface.

37203A-5. All serials. Preferred replacement of ICs A1U62 and A1U63.

37210T 4800 BITS/S MODEM

37210/220T-1. Recommended exchange power supply replacement.

37220T 9600 BITS/S MODEM

37210/220T-1. Recommended exchange power supply replacement.

64000 LOGIC DEVELOPMENT SYSTEM 64000A-0A. Service note index.

64001S LOGIC DEVELOPMENT SYSTEM

64001S/006-0. Service note list for the 7906 disc drive. 64001S/006-1. Serials 2018 and below. Recommended part replacement to prevent power switch failures.

64001S/010-0. Service note list for the 7910 fixed disc drive.

- 64001S/010-1. Replacement DC power cable on 7910H fixed disc drive to improve performance.
- 64001S/010-2. Instructions for proper grounding of the 7910 spindle to prevent noisy 7910 fixed disc drive mechanism.
- 64001S/010-3. PROM replacement set allows recovery of inaccessible tracks on 7910 fixed disc drive.
- 64001S/020-0. Service note list for the 7920 disc drive. 64001S/020-1. Serials 2018 and below. Recommended part replacement to prevent power switch
- failures.
- 64001S/025-0. Service note list for the 7925 disc drive. 64001S/025-1. Serials 2018 and below. Recommended part replacement to prevent power switch failures.

64100A LOGIC DEVELOPMENT SYSTEM MAINFRAME 64100-3. Serials 2033A01402 and below. Recom-

mended replacement USART 8251A to improve

JUNE-AUGUST 1981 BENCH BRIEFS 13

performance on RS232.

64151A STATIC RAM CONTROLLER

64151A-3. 64151-66501 boards with repair number 1924A00900 and below. Modification to prevent incorrect data display during "Logic Analysis Trace" mode.

64250A Z80 EMULATOR SUBSYSTEM

- 64251A-4. Z80 Emulation Control Board repair number prefix 2009A and below. Incorporation of Z80B microprocessor for enhanced performance.
- 64252A-4. Z80 Emulator Pod Board repair number prefix 2003A and below. Incorporation of Z80B microprocessor for enhanced performance.

645XX PROM PROGRAMMER

64501A-1. 64501A positive PROM programmer driver PC board (64501-66501) Rev. C and earlier. Recommended procedure for selection of integrated circuit U38.

- 64502-0. Service note list for the 64502A PROM programmer module.
- 64502-1. All serials. PROM programming procedure. 64503A-0. Service note list for the 64503A PROM programmer module.
- 64503-2. All serials. PROM programmer procedure. 64507A-0. Service note list for the 64507A PROM programmer module.
- 64507-2. All serials. PROM programming procedure. 64507A-3. All serials. Modification to enhance ability to
- program 2708 EPROMS. 64509A-0. Service note list for the 64509A PROM programmer module.
- 64509-2. All serials. PROM programming procedure.

64930A SERVICE KIT

- 64930A-1. Purge of old RAM ICs to prevent use on newer model boards.
- 64930A-1. 64930A Service Kit. Purge of old RAM ICs to prevent use on newer model boards.

64940A TAPE CARTRIDGE DRIVE

64940-0. Service note list for the 64940 Tape Drive Unit.

64940-2. Instructions for overcoming tape transport system verification errors.

New 1304A Display Power Supply Improves Reliability

Early in 1980, all 1304A Displays being shipped received a newly designed low-voltage power supply. This change incorporated several design improvements which resulted in improved power supply and 1304A Display reliability.

HP's test data indicated that the old power supply's failure rate was a function of the display's operating environment. Therefore, if you have not experienced any problems with 1304A Displays that have been operational for some time, the application of these displays is such that the power supply will continue to operate satisfactorily.

Hewlett-Packard will replace the power supply (which requires replacing the A1 Mother Board Assembly) in all instruments returned for warranty repair, even if it has not experienced a power supply failure. Customers who have out-ofwarranty units wishing to replace their old power supplies can obtain the modification kit (HP part number 01304-69501) free of charge from Hewlett-Packard at Colorado Springs, Colorado. HP's 7402A and 7404A Oscillograph Recorders have the justified reputation of being the most reliable ink writers available. Nonethless, occasionally maintenance is required for the writing system. Customers who do their own maintenance should be aware that a Pen Maintenance Kit is available. It's the HP

Oscillograph Pen Maintenance Kit

Model 17131A and contains wrenches, tension gauge, ink tube sleeves, replacement pen, crank adjustment tool, etc.—all the items that might ever be needed—even for major repairs.



M59-2-S Product Safety Service Note Index

This is a list of all the Safety Service Notes that have been issued by Hewlett-Packard as of March 1981.

2C 1 9357

Service Note Order Form

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

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□ 3496A-4A

□ 3497A-7

□ 3497A-8

□ 3580A-9

□ 3585A-5

□ 3585A-6

□ 3702B-43

□ 3705-3A

□ 3745A/B-15B

□ 3745A/B-52/

3747A/B-12A

3747A/B-21

□ 3747A/B-22

□ 3771A/B-20

□ 3770B-25

□ 4140A-13

3747A/B-23

□ M59-2-S □ 5083-7 □ 141T-11 □ 181A/AR-10 □ 184A/B-4 □ 239A-3 331A/332A/ 333A/334A-13 □ 1304A-4 □ 1310A-20 □ 1317A-7 □ 1321A-7 1744A-2 □ 3060A-19 3060A-21A 3060A-22 □ 3060A-23 □ 3060A-24 3253A-4A □ 3330A/B-15 □ 3335A-6 3335A-7 □ 3335A-8 □ 3336A/B/C-3

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□ 64940A-2

G 64507-2

□ 4140A-14	□ 7101B-9	□ 37203A-2
□ 4140A-15	2 7240A-2B-S	□ 37203A-3
□ 4140B-7	□ 7245A/B-3-S	□ 37203A-4
□ 4140B-8	7402A-12	□ 37203A-5
□ 4140B-9	D 7404A-5	□ 37210/220T-1
□ 4910F-3	□ 8350A-3	□ 64000A-0A
□ 4960A-5	8500A-1A	□ 64001S/006-0
□ 5005A-1	8555A-11	□ 64001S/006-1
D 5045A-25	□ 8555A-12	G4001S/010-0
D 5083-7	□ 8558B-2B	□ 64001S/010-1
D 5328A-32	□ 8558B-6B	G4001S/010-2
□ 5335A-4	8558B-12A	□ 64001S/010-3
□ 5340A-19	8558B-14A	G4001S/020-0
□ 5345A-17	8559A-1	□ 64001S/020-1
□ 5390A-1	□ 8559A-5	G4001S/025-0
D 5427A-03	D 8559A-7	G4001S/-025-1
□ 6259B-3A/	8559A-8	G4100-3
6260B-2A/	D 8559A-9	□ 64151A-3
6261B-2/	□ 8566A-16	□ 64251A-4
6268B-2A/	□ 8620C-7	□ 64252A-4
6269B-4		
	□ 8656A-8	64501A-1
□ 6281A-1	□ 8662A-4	□ 64502-0
□ 6453A-2/	□ 8672A-10	64502-1
6456B-2/	□ 8903A-1	□ 64503A-0
6459A-2	□ 8903A-2	64503-2
□ 7100B-9		

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BENCH BRIEFS JUNE-AUG 1981 Volume 21 Number 3

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