







MICROWAVE

CATALOG

Instruments and Equipment for Microwave Measurements



The Philosophy of

Each instrument is designed for broadband coverage, high stability, wide applicability, convenient size and simplest possible operation. Highest quality components and materials are used in construction; utmost care is taken in manufacture. Instruments are thoroughly tested by *swept frequency* or other advanced techniques before shipment, and are warranted to meet or exceed specifications.

HEWLETT-PACKARD COMPANY 1501 Page Mill Road Palo Alto, California, U.S.A.



Hewlett-Packard microwave test equipment is designed to provide a complete set of high-quality, low-cost instruments for measurement of microwave parameters including power, impedance, noise figure, attenuation, frequency. The equipment includes complete instrumentation for both coaxial and waveguide fields, and it has been designed for broad-band coverage, high stability, broadest application, convenient size and simplest possible operation. High-quality materials are used in careful manufacture, and all units are thoroughly tested before leaving the factory . . . and are warranted to conform with, or exceed, specifications.

Letter Designations

Model numbers of @ waveguide components are normally preceded by a prefix letter, which designates the waveguide size and frequency band of the instrument. Following is a chart of standard waveguide specifications for these bands:

	DESIGNATI	ONS	DIMENSIONS	TE	OPERATING RA	NGE	FREESPACE	THEORETICAL	THEORETICAL PR
₽	EIA	JAN	ID (inches)	Frequency (GC)	Wavelength (cm)	Cutoff Freq. (GC)	(cm)	db/100 ft. Low to High Freq.	megawatts Low to High Freq
5	WR 284	RG-48/U	2.840 x 1.340	2.60 - 3.95	19.18 - 8.92	2.078	11.53 - 7.59	1.478 - 1.008	2.2 - 3.2
G	WR 187	RG-49/U	1.872 x 0.872	3.95 - 5.85	12.59 - 6.08	3,152	7.59 - 5.12	2.79 - 1.93	0.94 - 1.32
с	WR 159	-	1.590 x 0.795	4.90 - 7.05	9.37 - 5.01	3.711	6.12 - 4.25	2.89 - 2.24	0.79 - 1.0
J	WR 137	RG-50/U	1.372 x 0.622	5.30 - 8.20	9.68 - 4.29	4.301	5.66 - 3.66	4.61 - 3.08	0.56 - 0.71
н	WR 112	RG-51/U	1.122 x 0.497	7.05 - 10.0	6.39 - 3.52	5.259	4.25 - 3.00	5.51 - 4.31	0.35 - 0.46
x	WR 90	RG-52/U	0.900 x 0.400	8.20 - 12.4	6.09 - 2.85	6.557	3.66 - 2.42	8.64 - 6.02	0.20 - 0.29
м	WR 75	_	0.750 ± 0.375	10.0 - 15.0	4.86 - 2.35	7.868	3.00 - 2.00	10.07 - 7.03	0.17 - 0.23
P	WR 62	RG-91/U	0.622 x 0.311	12.4 - 18.0	3.75 - 1.96	9.487	2.42 - 1.67	12.76 - 11.15	0.12 - 0.16
N	WR 51	<u></u>	0.510 x 0.255	15.0 - 22.0	3.11 - 1.60	11.571	2.00 - 1.36	17.3 - 12.6	0.08 - 0.107
ĸ	WR 42	RG-66/U	0.420 x 0.170	18.0 - 26.5	2.66 - 1.33	14.050	1.67 - 1.13	13.3 - 9.5	0.043 - 0.058
R	WR 28	RG-96/U	0.280 x 0.140	26.5 - 40.0	1.87 - 0.88	21.075	1.13 - 0.749	21.9 - 15.0	0.022 - 0.031

Many \oplus instruments also have suffix letters in the complete model number. Normally an "A" suffix identifies the original instrument, while "B," "C" and other suffixes indicate a revised, modified or special version of the basic model. However, in the case of certain \oplus microwave elements, the suffix letter indicates specific attenuation or coupling, as follows:

A	3 db	D	20 db
B	6 db	E	30 db
С	10 db	F	40 db

Thus, the 20 db coupling version of \oplus 750 Cross-Guide Coupler will be designated as \oplus 750D. The model of the 750 built for 1" x $\frac{1}{2}$ " waveguide will, of course, have the prefix "X," so that the complete model number of a 750 series Coupler with 20 db coupling for use with 1" x $\frac{1}{2}$ " waveguide is \oplus X750D Cross-Guide Coupler.

Flanges

All \oplus waveguide instruments are equipped with precision cover flanges. When it is desired to connect between \oplus instruments and a choke flange system under actual operating conditions \oplus 290A Cover-to-Choke Flange Adapters may be used. K band and R band waveguide equipment is normally supplied with rectangular flanges. However, when specified, circular flanges may be obtained on most K and R band instruments at no extra charge.

How to Use This Catalog

Contents of this () microwave instrumentation catalog have been conveniently arranged to insure maximum usefulness, and indexed on the right edge of page 3. To locate information on a given frequency range or measurement subject, just thumb through the catalog at the spot marked by the index tab . . . until you see a matching tab.

In addition to a discussion on fixed and swept-frequency measuring techniques, which prefaces the listing of instrumentation, the catalog includes a complete listing of Hewlett-Packard microwave equipment, organized primarily by frequency band designation. Thus, the catalog contains listings by the bands listed above, plus sections on 1 to 4 GC coaxial measurement, useful signal generators, SWR and impedance measurement equipment, power measuring instruments, noise figure equipment, frequency measurement and power supplies, all applicable to microwave work.

Application Notes relevant to microwave measurement and available without charge, are listed on the inside back cover of the catalog.

Suggestions for Ordering

Instruments should be ordered by catalog model number—for example, Model X810B Waveguide Slotted Section. To speed delivery, include significant specifications and specific instructions in your order whenever you desire special options or features such as non-standard color, power line voltage, etc.

Your order should be made out to the Hewlett-Packard Company and sent to Palo Alto, California, through your local @ representative (see back cover) or directly, if you prefer. Outside the United States, your order often can be placed directly on your local @ distributor or representative (see back cover). Alternatively, your order can be made out to Hewlett-Packard Company (Hewlett-Packard S. A. if you are in Western Europe) and sent to the appropriate @ office, either directly or through your local @ authorized sales office.

Repair parts are ordered in the same way as instruments and should be designated by the @ stock number shown in the instruction manual and, if possible, by the schematic diagram circuit reference number. Model number and serial number of the instrument, and original purchase date should also be given, if known.

Instrument service and repair are provided both at the factory and at many field service centers (see back cover). Field servicing of instruments is normally faster; however, if you wish to return an instrument to the factory for repairs, recalibration or for any other reason, please contact Customer Service, Hewlett-Packard Company, 395 Page Mill Road, Palo Alto, California, phone: DAvenport 6-1755, for shipping instructions. Please give model number, name, serial number and as much other information as possible concerning the reason for return.



More than 50 engineers at Hewlett-Packard devote their full time to the development of new microwave products. This research and development effort, the most extensive of its kind in the industry, results in a continuing flow of new microwave equipment.

MICROWAVE MEASURING TECHNIQUES

Swept Frequency

In using microwave test equipment, an engineer relies heavily on the manufacturer's specifications to assure performance of his test system. He cannot afford tedious and complex pre-testing before using the microwave equipment.

Hewlett-Packard has always been keenly aware of its responsibility to the ultimate user of its microwave test equipment. @ operating philosophy calls for the best design consistent with state-of-the-art microwave concepts, plus production processes to provide the finest quality microwave test equipment at nominal expense. Even more important than design and production is the test method used to assure that the equipment performs equal to or better than published specifications. In the test process used at (), known as full-range testing, each item is tested at all points within its frequency band, usually with a sweep oscillator. To provide full-range testing on a production basis Hewlett-Packard pioneered the reflectometer concept of swept frequency reflection testing. Not only have these techniques led to more comprehensive testing of Hewlett-Packard's own instruments, but they also have offered speed and accuracy to microwave measuring applications throughout the world. Full-range testing techniques are now widely known and widely accepted.

As new equipment has been developed, Hewlett-Packard engineers have refined and improved the techniques of full-range testing and applied them to even more measurement problems. To a unique degree () has been able to do this in its own waveguide test department. The speed of testing and the comprehensive results obtained more than offset the slight increase in cost of a given test setup.

Systems for Full-Range Testing

Early reflectometers were subject to a variety of calibration errors. Initial calibration is generally performed with a 100 per cent reflection, such as a sliding short. Subsequent tests on a low-reflection unknown may cause error by placing the reverse detector in a much lower power region. Other scalar errors must also be considered.

An improved reflectometer system which materially reduces calibration errors has been developed at Hewlett-Packard. This arrangement (see Figure 1) enables continuous calibration over the entire frequency range by means of a broadband rotary vane attenuator in the secondary arm of the reverse coupler.

The attenuator, in effect, pre-inserts the return losses anticipated for actual tests. With the attenuator in the system, a frequency sweep of the reference short yields calibration traces that include most system errors. A series of such traces can then be compared with the performance trace of the instrument being tested on a go/no-go basis.

Scalar errors caused by nonmatch of the coupling factors, variation of detectors with frequency and power, and errors in the ratiometer and X-Y recorder can be disregarded because of their inclusion in the calibration curves. Overall accuracy of the system is still limited by the reverse coupler directivity vector—a short-coming of any high-directivity reflectometer system.





This improved technique can be modified for a wide variety of basic measurements and has been adopted for production test of most Hewlett-Packard microwave instruments. SWR, directivity, attenuation, crystal matching, and TWT noise figure measurements are easily performed.

Step-by-Step Procedure for Measuring SWR

Connect the 100 per cent calibrating short to the reverse coupler, see Figure 1.

Set the expected value of return loss into the standard rotary vane attenuator. For instance, if the expected SWR is 1.2, the standard attenuator should be set to 20.8 db. (Return loss = 20 Log ρ = 20 Log [SWR -1/SWR +1].)

 Set the ratiometer range and the X-Y recorder sensitivity to keep the pen on scale.

Sweep the frequency generator over the required range to obtain a calibration plot of frequency vs. SWR.

Reset the attenuator to simulate other SWR values and plot additional calibration lines. A series of typical calibration lines is shown in Figure 2. Two calibration lines give enough information for go/no-go tests.

 Replace the calibrating short with the unknown load.

Return the standard attenuator to zero db and trigger the final measurement sweep. The colored trace in Figure 2 shows an instrument SWR characteristic between 8.2 and 12.4 GC.

Where repeated tests of identical instruments are to be performed, the calibrating traces can be inscribed on transparent paper to compare with measurement traces.



Measurements

SWR, Impedance Measurements Signal Generators

> Power Measurements

Noise Figure Measurements

Frequency Measurements Power Supplies



A self-imposed requirement of full-range testing of @ microwave equipment has led to the development and refinement of swept-frequency techniques shown here. Equipment is production tested, not just at random points, but over its entire range, to assure that it meets its rigid specifications.



A setup for swept frequency attenuation measurements is illustrated in Figure 3. Here, the reflected channel of the ratiometer becomes the transmission channel because the coupler-detector is placed in the forward direction. The transmission detector should be isolated by a coupler or pad to provide good matching over the entire test band.

Calibration traces are plotted with the precision attenuator set on and around the expected values of attenuation. The unknown is inserted in the line, and the standard attenuator returned to zero db. The final test sweep is then run with the unknown attenuator. Characteristics of a flap attenuator set to 15 db are shown in Figure 4.



Fig. 3 Setup for accurate sweep frequency attenuation measurements.

The measurements described here can also be made with coaxial systems. Broadband coaxial pads of various values provide the standard rf attenuation when calibrating the equipment.

Measurements in coaxial systems would, however, be less accurate than those in waveguides because random directivity errors are somewhat larger in coaxial couplers.



Measurement Errors

The errors inherent in broadband measuring procedures are divided into vector errors and scalar errors. Vector errors are primarily due to imperfect directivity of the reverse couplers. Typical multi-hole precision couplers with directivities greater than 40 db give reflection coefficient errors of 0.01 in the final reading.

A second vector error is due to variation in the matching of the standard attenuator in the calibration and measurement steps of the test procedure. This causes slight variations of transmitted power in going from the "Calibrate" to "Measure" condition. If the attenuator has an SWR of 1.15, the ambiguous mismatch error is less than 0.4 db (equivalent to a 5 per cent error of the reflection coefficient value).

Inaccuracy of the standard attenuator is the major contribution to scalar error. \oint rotary vane attenuators have specified accuracies of 2 per cent of the reading. For a return loss measurement of -20 db, such attenuator inaccuracies would result in a 5 per cent error of reflection coefficient value. Such errors can be minimized through point-by-point calibration of the standard attenuator. All other scalar variations are calibrated out by the test procedure.

Fixed Frequency

Although swept frequency techniques have been refined to a high degree of accuracy, fixed frequency methods of microwave measurement are also used. They offer the highest precision attainable for individual measurements because the small inherent mismatch ambiguities, which must be tolerated on a broad frequency sweep basis, may be individually tuned out.

Microwave Standards Laboratory

One of today's best examples of fixed frequency measuring precision is found in the continuing work of the Hewlett-Packard Microwave Standards Laboratory, which devotes full time to advancing the art of standards measurements. The techniques used are painstaking and tedious, but the results are completely worthwhile. Continuing correlation of the Hewlett-Packard microwave house standards with the available certification services of the National Bureau of Standards assures that high accuracy is built into all \oplus microwave equipment. Traceability to the National Standard, wherever the certification service is available, can be supplied for the applicable \oplus microwave instruments.



Hewlett-Packard prepares many instruments for shipment with the newest skin-pack technique. Parts are firmly affixed to heavy sheets of card stock with an overall plastic coating, which forms a rigid and protective film. These and other packing methods assure safe delivery of instruments to the user.

Frequency Measurement

Hewlett-Packard frequency measuring systems are classed according to the measurement precision desired. For general use a series of cavity frequency meters is available. These depend for their accuracy on the precise control and calibration of a high Q resonant cavity coupled into a transmission system. At the resonant frequency a slight reaction is observed on the transmission of the microwave energy which shows up as a slight dip in the output power. Cavity frequency meters are a general purpose test tool for laboratory and production use and are available in coaxial and waveguide ranges from 1 to 40 GC.

For extremely precise frequency measurements, heterodyne counter techniques are used for measurements extending from the very lowest of the microwave frequencies up through 40 GC. Counter accuracy is achieved by zero-beating harmonics of the @ 540B Transfer Oscillator against the unknown microwave frequency, and reading the 540B fundamental frequency to high accuracy on an @ digital counter. Broadband mixers are available for the entire frequency range. The heterodyne system is highly flexible and can perform measurements on pulsed and FM signals as well as on CW systems. Heterodyne measuring techniques are described in Application Note 2.

Impedance Measurement

The primary microwave standard of impedance measurement is the slotted line which @ provides in coax and waveguide systems from 500 MC through 40 GC. Slotted line sections are designed for lowest residual SWR consistent with their intended broadband operation.

Below 500 MC slotted lines become somewhat unwieldy because of their large physical size, so an impedance bridge technique is used for direct measurement of impedance in both magnitude and phase, see photograph on page 25. The \$\$\$ 803A Impedance Bridge operates from 52 to 500 MC with direct readout. The bridge is balanced by means of a sensitive super-regenerative receiver, \$\$\$ Model 417A.

Attenuation Measurement

Precise attenuation measurements throughout the entire coaxial and waveguide frequency range to 40 GC are possible with (*) microwave equipment. Primary measurement techniques include the power ratio method as well as rf or IF substitution methods. Common to most of the measurements are signal generating sources and detection equipment as well as substitution attenuators required in the various frequency bands.

In the power ratio method, the signal source is connected to a detector mount through a length of lossless transmission system for which the unknown attenuator may be substituted. A reading is obtained on the output indicator after which the lossless length is replaced by the attenuator being measured. The power change at the output indicator is then a measure of the attenuation. A detector mount employing a barretter is commonly used because it permits a wider range of attenuation measurement. The attenuation in decibels may be read directly from the PModel 415. RF substitution depends on substituting an attenuator of known characteristic for an unknown attenuator. For instance, the output attenuator of any \oplus signal generator may be used as the standard attenuator. As the unknown attenuator is inserted in the system the standard rf attenuator is cut out until the previous reference reading is re-obtained. The difference between the reference attenuator settings is then the attenuation of the unknown attenuator in db. Since the detector is always operated at the same level, the knowledge of the detection characteristics is not necessary.

Power Measurement

In the microwave region, power measurements are considered to be more basic than current or voltage measurements, since power is invariant with position of measurement on a lossless transmission line. In the power range up to 10 mw, measurements are customarily made by use of temperature-sensitive elements such as bolometers. Bolometers are tiny elements which convert rf power to heat and, in turn, vary their resistance in proportion to the temperature change of the element. They are normally used in a bridge configuration which allows the change of resistance in the bolometer to be determined by external audio or dc techniques. Automatic balancing bridges, such as the Φ 430C and 431A provide automatic af substitution techniques which read out directly in rf power. A complete line of coaxial and waveguide bolometer mounts is available for the frequency range 10 MC through 40 GC.

For the intermediate power range up to 10 w \oplus offers the unique 434A Calorimetric Power Meter, which makes direct, convenient and accurate measurements much faster than conventional calorimeter response. The instrument depends for fast action on an oil flow system which moves heat quickly from the rf dissipating element to the temperature-sensing bridge elements. The \oplus 434A offers overall accuracy of 5 per cent for power measurements from dc to 12.4 GC.

Noise Figure Measurement

automatic noise measuring equipment is specifically designed to speed the measurement and optimization of amplifier and receiver noise figures. The continuous presentation of noise figure aids even semiskilled operators in tuning adjustments which increase performance from microwave receivers.

Hewlett-Packard automatic noise figure measurements depend upon the periodic insertion of a known excess noise power at the input of the device under test. Subsequent detection of noise power results in a pulse train of two power levels. The power ratio of these two levels contains the desired noise figure information. Hewlett-Packard noise figure meters automatically measure and present this ratio directly in db of noise figure.

Inoise sources are available in all frequencies between 10 MC and 18 GC to allow measurements on all rf devices in this range.



2.6 to 3.95 GC

Instrument	Frequency Range	Characteristics	Price
616B Signal Generator	1800 to 4200 MC	Output 0.1 μ v to 0.233 v into 50 ohm load. Pulse, CW or FM modulation. Direct calibration	
683C Sweep Oscillator	2 - 4 GC	Electronically swept; variable sweep rate, width. Output 10 mw, SWR 3 or less. Pulse, square wave, FM, AM modulation. Leveled output	
490B Microwave Amplifier	2 - 4 GC	30 db gain; AM, helix input; 10 mw output	
491C Microwave Amplifier	2 - 4 GC	30 db gain; AM input; I w output	

Model	Description	Accuracy	Range	SWR (Max.)	Power (watts)	Length (inches)	Shipping Weight (Ibs.)	Price
S281A	Adapter, waveguide to coax			1.25		3	1	Contract of
5290A	Adapter, cover-to-choke flange					3	7	
S347A	Noise Source, waveguide	±0.5 db	15.2 db	1.2		221/2	17	
\$370	Attenuators, fixed	±20%	3, 6, 10, 20 db	1.15		12	12	1.77.8
S372	Attenuators, precision fixed	±0.5 db	10, 20 db	1.05	2	46	37	
\$375A	Attenuator, flap	± 1 db at <10 db ± 2 db at >10 db	0-20 db	1.15	2	141/8	14	197
\$380A	Attenuator, waveguide	±0.3 db at 3 GC	0-10 db		I	17/11/11/11	13	
\$485D	Detector Mount	Response: ± 1 db Sq. law: $\leq \pm 0.5$ db	Sensitivity 0.2 v/mw	1.5	E.	41/2	5	
\$485A	Detector Mount			1.35		4-11/16	5	
S486A	Thermistor Mount, compensated		0.001-10 mw	1.35		3	2	
S487B	Thermistor Mount, broadband		0.01-10 mw	1.35	1000	23/8	3	
\$750	Directional Couplers, cross-guide	±1.7 db	20, 30 db			9 x 9	16	
\$752	Directional Couplers, multi-hole	Mean: ±0.4 db Variation: ±0.5 db	3, 10, 20 db	1.1, 1.05, 1.05	and a second	501/4, 48, 48	40	1.4
S810A (444A)	Slotted section, and carriage Waveguide (Detector Probe for S810A)	in the second second	5 (5 () Mr.	1.01		123/4	15 (1)	1
5870A	Tuner, slide screw	Insertion loss: <2 db at 20:1 SWR	Corrects SWR of 20			п	13	
5910A	Termination, low power		and the second second	1.04		101/4	10	
5912A	Termination, high power			1.1	100	151/4	18	1.0 2
5914A	Moving Load	Load Reflection <0.5%	>1/2 wavelength			25¾	19	
5920A	Adjustable Short	a the second	>1/2 wavelength			10-7/16	10	
S25	Waveguide Clamp		Sala and and			12		
24	Waveguide Stand	the state area of the			1.18		- 1	Provide states

Data subject to change without notice. Prices f.o.b. factory.

An automatic test set including a special bench setup and counter and printer provides a careful and effective drift check for $rac{10}{100} 606/608$ Signal Generators, each of which is operated, under test, for 60 minutes after a 30-minute warmup, with a complete check of drift made every 10 minutes. This and similar other tests assure that $rac{100}{100}$ instruments will meet specs.



Instruments and equipment



This simple measurement setup demonstrates sweep frequency techniques possible with @ S Band instrumentation



Typical @ S Band fixed frequency measurement setup is shown with other related @ S Band instrumentation



The p "Product-Centered" concept of production results in single production lines that begin with the raw materials and end with the finished product, the same workers completing each production "run" of a given instrument. This technique results in familiarity with the product, critical self-inspection and a desire to excel. For the customer, it means better products, even in mass production.

G-BAND 3.95 to 5.85 GC

Instruments

Model	Description	Accuracy	Range	SWR (Max.)	Power (watts)	Length (inches)	Shipping Weight (Ibs.)	Price
G281A	Adapter, waveguide to coax			1.25		2	2	
G290A	Adapter, cover-to-choke flange					2	3	
G347A	Noise Source, waveguide	±0.5 db	15.2 db	1.2		19	13	
G370	Attenuators, fixed	±20%	3, 6, 10, 20 db	1.15	1	101/8	5	
G372	Attenuators, precision fixed	±0.5 db	10, 20 db	1.05	2	30	16	
G375A	Attenuator, flap	±1 db at <10 db ±2 db at >10 db	0-20 db	1.15	2	13	9	
G382A	Attenuator, calibrated, precision	±2% of reading, or 0.1 db which- ever is greater	0-50 db	1.15	15	315%8	33	
G485D	Detector Mount	Response: ±1 db Sq. law: <±0.5 db	Sensitivity: 0.2 v/mw	1.50		31/8	3	
G485B	Detector Mount			with barretter 1.25		9-5/16	5	
G486A	Thermistor Mount, compensated		0.001-10 mw	1.50		4	3	
G487B	Thermistor Mount, broadband		0.01-10 mw	1.50		21/8	3	
G532A	Freq. Meter, direct reading	±0.033% at 23°C. ±0.065%, overall				61/4 x 91/2 x 5	П	
G750	Directional Couplers, cross-guide	±1.7 db	20, 30 db	200 A		6 x 6	7	
G752	Directional Couplers, multi-hole	Mean: ±0.4 db Variation: ±0.5 db	3, 10, 20 db	1.10, 1.05, 1.05	2	345%, 33, 33	19	
G810B (809B) (444A)	Slotted Section, waveguide (carriage for 810B) (Detector Probe for 809B)			1.01		101/4	5 (8) (1)	
G870A	Tuner, slide screw	Insertion loss: <2 db at 20:1 SWR	Corrects SWR of 20			81/4	7	1.
G910A	Termination, low power		N - 10	1.04	2	6 ⁵ /8	4	
G914A	Moving Load	Load reflection: <0.5%	>1/2 wavelength		2	17	10	
G920A	Adjustable Short	10000	>1/2 wavelength			7-13/16	4	
G25	Waveguide Clamp				12			
24	Waveguide Stand	N St Contraction	A MARINE MARINE	A second s			in the second	



Ø J Band Microwave Equipment permits a wide variety of measurements. The J Band instruments are pictured here

5.3 to 8.2 GC J-BAND

and equipment



Instrument	Frequency Range	Characteristics	Price
618B Signal Generator	3800 - 7600 MC	Output 0.1 μv to 0.223 v into 50 ohm load. Pulse, CW, FM or square wave modulation. Direct calibration	
620A Signal Generator	7000 - 11,000 MC	Same as 618B	
684C Sweep Oscillator	4 - 8 GC	Electronically swept; variable sweep rate and width. Output 10 mw, SWR 3 or less. Pulse, square wave, FM, AM modulation. Leveled output	
492A Microwave Amplifier		30 db gain; AM, helix input; 10 mw output	
493A Microwave Amplifier	4 - 8 GC	30 db gain; AM input; I w output	

Model	Description	Accuracy	Range	SWR (Max.)	Power (watts)	Length (inches)	Shipping Weight (Ibs.)	Price
J281A	Adapter, waveguide to coax			1.25 (1.30 from 5.3-5.5 GC)		13/4	2	
J290A	Adapter, cover-to-choke flange					13/4	2	-
J347A	Noise Source, waveguide	±0.5 db	15.2 db	1.2		19	12	
J370	Attenuators, fixed	±20%	3, 6, 10, 20 db	1.15	1	81/8	5	-
J372	Attenuators, precision fixed	±0.5 db	10. 20 db	1.05	2	223/4	12	
J372 Altenuator, flap		± 1 db at <10 db ± 2 db at <20 db	0-20 db	1.15	2	13	9	
J382A Attenuator, calibrated, precision		±2% of reading or 0.1 db which- ever is greater	0-50 db	1,15	10	25	24	
J485D	Detector Mount	Response: ±1 db Sq. law: <±0.5 db	Sensitivity: 0.2 v/mw	1.5		41/4	3	
J485B	Detector Mount			with barretter 1.25		73/8	4	
J486A	Thermistor Mount, compensated	1.000	0.001-10 mw	1.5		33/8	3	
J487B	Thermistor Mount, broadband		0.01-10 mw	1.50		13/4		
J532A	Frequency Meter, direct reading	±0.033% at 23°C., ±0.065%, overall				61/4 x 91/8 x 41/2	П	
J750	Directional Couplers, cross-guide	±1.7 db	20, 30 db		Contraction of the local division of the loc	6 x 6	4	
J752	Directional Couplers, multi-hole	Mean: ±0.4 db Variation: ±0.5 db	3, 10, 20 db	1.10, 1.05, 1.05	1	26 ¹ / ₂ , 25-9/16, 25-9/16	14	
J810B (809B) (444A)	Slotted Section, waveguide (Carriage for 810B) (Detector Probe for 809B)			1.01	1.1	101/4	4	
J870A	Tuner, slide screw	Insertion loss: <2 db at 20:1 SWR	Corrects SWR of 20			75/8	5	
J885A	Waveguide Phase Shifter	Lesser of 3° or 10%	-360° to +360°	1.35	10	25	25	
J910A	Termination, low power			1.02		8-3/16	4	
J914A	Moving Load	Load Reflection <0.5%	>1/2 wavelength		2	131/2	9	
J920A	Adjustable Short		>1/2 wavelength			61/4	3	
J25	Waveguide Clamp				_	1		
24	Waveguide Stand		-					1

Data subject to change without notice. Prices f.o.b. factory.



All flanges on all Hewlett-Packard microwave equipment are precision machined on modern lapping machines, a thorough process which produces surfaces with controlled convexity (15 to $30 \mu in./in.$), $10 \mu in.$ rms surface finish, and produces superior performance specs with minimum rf leakage and discontinuity at equipment joints. After lapping, flanges are inspected optically, as well.

7.05 to 10.0 GC

Instrument	Frequency Range	Characteristics	Price
620A Signal Generator	7000 - 11,000 MC	Output 0.1 µv to 0.223 v into 50 ohm load. Pulse, FM or square wave modulation. Direct calibration	
HOI 686C Sweep Oscillator	7 - 11 GC	Electronically swept; variable sweep rate and width. Output 10 mw, SWR 3.1 or less. Pulse, square wave, FM, AM modulation. Leveled output	
194A Microwave Amplifier	7.0 - 12.4 GC	30 db gain; AM, helix input; 20 mw output	
495A Microwave Amplifier	8.2 - 12.4 GC	30 db gain; AM input; I watt output	

Model	Description	Accuracy	Range	SWR (Max.)	Power (watts)	Length (inches)	Shipping Weight (Ibs.)	Price
H281A	Adapter, waveguide to coax			1.25		11/2	1	1.1.1.1
H290A	Adapter, cover-to-choke flange					11/2	1	
H347A	Noise Source, waveguide	±0.5 db	15.2 db, 7.05-10.0 GC	1.2		16	6	
H370	Attenuators, fixed	<u>+</u> 20%	3, 6, 10, 20 db	1.15	L	63/8	3	
H372	Attenuators, precision fixed	±0.5 db	10, 20 db	1.05	1	207/8	6	
H375A	Attenuator, flap	±1 db at <10 db ±2 db at >10 db	0-20 db	1.15	2	81/4	5	1.14
H382A	Attenuator, calibrated, precision	±2% of reading, or 0.1 db, which- ever is greater	0-50 db	1.15	10	19-15/16	23	
H42IA	Detector Mount	Freq. Resp.: ±2 db; Sens.: approx. 0.05 v/mw	—40 to 0 dbm	1.5			2	
H485B	Detector Mount			with barretter 1.25		63/8	3	
H486A	Thermistor Mount, compensated		0.001-10 mw	1.5		3¾		
H487B	Thermistor Mount, broadband		0.01-10 mw	1.5		1-5/16	2	2.2
H532A	Frequency Meter, direct reading	±0.040% at 23°C, ±0.075% overall			1.5	6¼ x 8 x 4¾	п	
H750	Directional Couplers, cross-guide	±1.7 db	20, 30 db			4 x 4	3	-
H752	Directional Couplers, multi-hole	Mean: ±0.4 db Variation: ±0.5 db	3, 10, 20 db	1.1, 1.05, 1.05	T C	185%, 171/2, 171/2	5	
H810B (809B) (444A)	Slotted Sections, waveguide (Carriage for 810B) (Detector Probe for 809B)	inter Bassin		1.01		101/4	4	
H870A	Tuner, slide screw	Insertion loss: <2 db at 20:1 SWR	Corrects SWR of 20			6	4	E.S.
H910A	Termination, low power			1.02	1	55/8	2	
H914A	Moving Load	Load Reflection: <0.5%	>1/2 wavelength		E I	111/4	4	26
H920A	Adjustable Short		>1/2 wavelength			41/8	2	
H25	Waveguide Clamp							
24	Waveguide Stand				1			

Data subject to change without notice. Prices f.o.b. factory.



Uniformity of products and economy to the buyer are assured with Hewlett-Packard's extensive die casting capability. Modern techniques and complete facilities in the & plant assure close control to produce equipment of uniformly high precision quality at prices which offer real savings to the user.



Instruments and equipment





This typical @ H Band sweep frequency measuring system for SWR is easy to set up and calibrate



Miscellaneous (1) H Band equipment is shown with a typical H Band fixed frequency measuring system. Calibration depends on the standard attenuator

Every microwave instrument manufactured by \oint is given a final pre-packing check in Quality Assurance, where tests range from visual to elaborate electronic checking. The instruments go directly from this final check line into the packing department and to inventory or the shipping dock.



8.2 to 12.4 GC

Model	Description	Accuracy	Range	SWR (Max.)	Power (watts)	Length (inches)	Shipping Weight (Ibs.)	Price
X281A	Adapter, waveguide to coax		1	1.25	Sec.	1/2	1	
X290A	Adapter, cover-to-choke flange			4		1/2	1/2	
X347A	Noise Source, waveguide	±0.5 db	15.2 db	1.2	L. T.	143/4	4	
X362A	Low Pass Filter	Insertion loss, Pass- band: <i db<br="">Stopband: >40 db</i>	Passband: 8.2-12.4 GC Stopband: 16.0-37.5 GC	Passband 1.5		5-11/32	T	
X370A	Attenuators, fixed	±20%	3, 6, 10, 20 db	1.15	1	51/4	2	
X372	Attenuators, precision fixed	\pm 0.5 db	10, 20 db	1.05	1	191/8	5	
X375A	Attenuator, flap	±1 db at <10 db ±2 db at >10 db	0-20 db	1.15	2	7-3/16	5	
X382A Attenuator, calibrated, precision		±2% of reading or 0.1 db, whichever is greater	0-50 db	1.15	10	155%	13	
X421A	Detector Mount	Freq. Resp.: ±2 db Sens.: 0.05 v/mw	—40 to 0 dbm	1.5			1	
X485B	Detector Mount			with barretter 1.25		6	2	
X486A	Thermistor Mount, compensated		0.001-10 mw	1.5		21/8	2	
X487B	Thermistor Mount, broadband	EXCLUSION STATES	0.01-10 mw	1.5		1-3/16	1	
X532B	Frequency Meter, direct reading	±0.050% at 23°C. ±0.080% overall	8.2-12.4 GC			41/2 x 61/4 x 23/4	6	
X750	Directional Couplers, cross-guide	±1.7 db	20, 30 db	Contraction of the		3 x 3	2	
X752	Directional Couplers, multi-hole	Mean: ±0.4 db Variation: ±0.5 db	3, 10, 20 db	1.1, 1.05, 1.05	T	16-11/16, 15-11/16, 15-11/16	4	
X810B (809B) (444A)	Slotted Section, waveguide (Carriage for 8108) (Detector Probe for 8098)	Slope: <1.01 SWR		1.01		101/4	4	
X870A	Tuner, slide screw	Insertion loss: <2 db at 20:1 SWR	Corrects SWR of 20			51/2	3	
X880A	E-H Tuner	Insertion loss: 3 db at 20:1	Corrects SWR of 20	1 Section		31/2	3	
X885A	Waveguide Phase Shifter	<pre><2° at 8.2-10.0 GC or 10% <3° at 10.0-12.4 GC or 10%</pre>	—360° to +360°	1.35		151/2	15	
X910B	Termination, low power			1.02	1	67/8	2	
X912A	Termination, waveguide		and the second s	1.1	50	8 ¹ /4	3	
X914B	Moving Load	Load Reflection: <0.5%	>1/2 wavelength		I	10	3	
X916C	Standard Reflection	Coefficient: ±0.0035	Nom. Reflect. Coeff.: 0.10			83%	4	2.34
X916D	Standard Reflection	Coefficient: ±0.0045	Nom. Reflect. Coeff.: 0.15		-	83%	4	
X916E	Standard Reflection	Coefficient: ±0.007	Nom. Reflect. Coeff.: 0.20			83%	4	
X920A	Adjustable Short		>1/2 wavelength		- 24	41/8	2	-
X930A	Waveguide Shorting Switch	Insertion loss "open": <0.05 db		Open: 1.02 ''Shorted:'' >125		3-11/16	2	2.2.7
X25	Waveguide Clamp							
24	Waveguide Stand		and the second second					

Data subject to change without notice. Prices f.o.b. factory.

Hewlett-Packard's in-plant manufacture of many of its own components permits close control on quality and maximum flexibility in the design of instrumentation. Electrical specifications of instruments likewise can be improved with such @ manufacturing as precision wire-wound resistors used in microwave instrument ranging.



Instruments and equipment

Instrument	Frequency Range	Characteristics	Price
620A Signal Generator	7000 - 11,000 MC	Output 0.1 μv to 0.223 v into 50 ohm load. CW, Pulse, FM or square wave modulation. Direct calibration	
626A Signal Generator	10.0 to 15.5 GC	Output ± 10 dbm to -90 dbm. CW, Pulse, FM or square wave modulation. Direct calibration	
686C Sweep Oscillator	8.2 - 12.4 GC	Electronically swept; variable sweep rate and width. Output 10 mw, SWR 3.1 or less. Pulse, square wave, FM, AM modulation. Leveled output	
194A Microwave Amplifier	7.0 - 12.4 GC	30 db gain; AM, helix input; 20 mw output	
495A Microwave Amplifier	8.2 - 12.4 GC	30 db gain; AM input; 1 watt output	





This broad array of Hewlett-Packard equipment is available for measurement in the microwave X-Band

Hewlett-Packard instruction manuals are written and printed for the convenience of the user. They serve as a guide to simple customer maintenance and adjustment, providing complete schematics, replacement parts lists and even theory of circuitry. Direct, easy to use, these instruction manuals are produced by a trained staff of technical writers and illustrators, working with @ sales and R&D engineers to provide maximum usefulness.



12.4 to 18.0 GC

Instrument	Frequency Range	Characteristics	Price
626A Signal Generator	10.0 to 15.5 GC	Output +10 dbm to90 dbm. Pulse, FM or square wave modulation. Direct calibration	
528A Signal Generator	15 to 21 GC	Same as 626A	
587C Sweep Oscillator	12.4 to 18.0 GC	Electronically swept; variable sweep range and rate. Leveled output ± 2 db. 10 mw output	
716A Klystron Power Supply		Beam voltage, 250 to 800 v dc @ 100 ma; repeller voltage, 0 to 800 v. Clamped modulator, regulated dc filament supply	

Model	Description	Accuracy	Range	SWR (Max.)	Power (watts)	Length (inches)	Shipping Weight (Ibs.)	Price
P290A	Adapter, cover-to-choke flange					11/8	I.	
NP292A			15 - 18 GC	1.05		23/8		
P347A	Noise Source, waveguide	±0.5 db	15.2 db, 12.4-18.0 GC			143/4	4	100
I low Pass Filter		Insertion loss, Pass- band: <i db<br="">Stopband: >40 db</i>	Pass: 12.4-18.0 GC Stop: 23-54 GC	Passband 1.5		3-11/16	E E	
P370	Attenuators, fixed	±20%	3, 6, 10, 20 db	1.15	1	41/8	1	
P372	Attenuators, precision fixed	±0.5 db	10, 20 db	1.05	I.			-
P375A	Attenuator, flap	± 1 db at <10 db ± 2 db at >10 db	0-20 db	1.15	I	71/4	5	
P382A	Attenuator, calibrated, precision	±2% of reading or 0.1 db whichever is greater	0-50 db	1.15	5	121/2	13	
P421A	421A Detector Mount Freq. Res Sens.: 0		—40 to 0 dbm	1.5			I	
P486A	Thermistor Mount, compensated		0.001-10 mw	1.5		21/2	2	
P487B	Thermistor Mount, broadband		0.01-10 mw	1.5		13/16	- I -	_
P532A	Frequency Meter, direct reading	±0.068% at 23°C. ±0.1% overall				41/2 x 61/4 x 23/4	5	
P752	Directional Couplers, multi-hole	Mean: \pm 0.4 db Variation: \pm 0.5 db	3, 10, 20 db	1.1 1.05 1.05	I	133/4 121/4 121/4	3	
P810B (809B) (442B)	Slotted Section, waveguide (Carriage for 810B) (Detector Probe for 809B)			1.01		101/4	3	1
P870A	Tuner, slide screw	Insertion loss: <2 db at 20:1 SWR	Corrects SWR of 20	1-20:1		5	3	1
P880B	E-H Tuner	Insertion loss: 3 db at 20:1 SWR	Corrects SWR of 20			21/4	3	- And
P885A	Wavequide Phase Shifter	Lesser of 4° or 10%	-360° to +360°	1.35	5	121/8	13	
P910A	Termination, low power		12-14-11	1.02		41/4		11 A.
P914A	Moving Load	Load Reflection: <0.5%	>1/2 wavelength		0.5	93/4	1	
P920B	Adjustable Short	and the second	>1/2 wavelength			53/4	2	
P932A	Harmonic Mixer			-			1.000	
P25	Waveguide Clamp	1						
24	Waveguide Stand				1		1	

Data subject to change without notice. Prices f.o.b. factory.



Machine brazing, rather than conventional hand brazing, increases the quality of many microwave instruments. RF heating prevents distortion, and the special operation of these machines assures that all flux is removed from the silver solder. These brazing techniques also increase the efficiency of production and reduce costs.



Instruments and equipment





This P Band SWR calibration setup assures that no sharp resonance reflections escape detection



Miscellaneous @ P Band equipment is pictured with a typical P Band fixed frequency setup

Each Hewlett-Packard instrument is thoroughly tested, using sweep frequency and other advanced techniques to give you complete confidence in your measurements. Full-range testing of p microwave instruments gives you complete confidence in every specification—in every instrument. At Hewlett-Packard, performance testing continues right up to'the point of packaging for shipment.



18.0 to 26.5 GC

Instrument	Frequency Range	Characteristics	Price
626A Signal Generator and 938A Harmonic Generator	20.0 to 26.5 GC	Power monitor, 100 db attenuator. Pulse, FM or square wave modulation. (Requires MX292A Adapter \$40.00, AC-122X \$35.00)	626A: 938A:
686C Sweep Oscillator and 938A Harmonic Generator	18.0 to 24.8 GC	Sweep all or part of range, pulse square wave, FM and AM. (Requires MX292A \$40.00, AC-122X \$35.00)	686C: 938A:
687C Sweep Oscillator and 938A Harmonic Generator	24.8 to 26.5 GC	Sweep all or part of range, pulse, square wave, FM and AM. (Requires MP292A \$40.00, and AC-122P \$48.00)	687C: 938A:

Model*	Description	Accuracy	Range	SWR (Max.)	Power (watts)	Length (inches)	Shipping Weight (Ibs.)	Price
K362A	Low Pass Filter	Insertion loss, Pass- band: <1 db Stopband: >40 db	Pass: 18.0-26.5 GC Stop: 31-80 GC	Passband 1.5		21/8	I	
K370	Attenuators, fixed	±20%	3, 6, 10, 20 db	1.15	0.5	31/4	1	
K372	Attenuators, precision fixed	±0.5 db	10, 20 db	1.05	0.5	111/2		
K375A	Attenuator, flap	±1 db at <10 db ±2 db at >10 db	0-20 db	1.15	0.5	41/4	3	
K382A	Attenuator, calibrated, precision	\pm 2% or 0.1 db	0-50 db	1.15	2	75/8	9	
K422A Detector Mount Fre		Freq. Resp.: ±2 db Sens.: 0.05 v/mw	—40 to —3 dbm	2.5	0.1		I	
K486A	6A Thermistor Mount, compensated		0.001-10 mw	2.0		21/8	2	
K487C	Thermistor Mount, broadband		0.01-10 mw	2.0		15/8	1	
K532A	Frequency Meter, direct reading	±0.077% at 23°C. ±0.11%, overall				41/2 x 51/2 x 23/4	5	
К752	Mean		3, 10, 20 db	1.1 1.05 1.05	0.5	103/8 9-15/16 9-15/16	3	
K816B (814B) (446B)	Slotted Section, waveguide (Carriage for 8158) (Detector Probe for 8148)			1.01		7-9/16	3	1
K870A	Tuner, slide screw	Insertion loss: <2 db at 20:1 SWR	Corrects SWR of 20			41/4	3	
K914B	Moving Load	Load Reflection: <1.0%	>1/2 wavelength		0.5	81/4	I.	
K920B	Adjustable Short		>1/2 wavelength		0.5	41/2	Ĩ	
K25	Waveguide Clamp							201
24	Waveguide Stand			Les III		- and a state of a		100

*Circular flanges (UG - 425/U) are available for K Band. Specify by adding second suffix "C" to model number; e.g. K815BC.

Data subject to change without notice. Prices f.o.b. factory.

Instruments and equipment



18.0 GC to 26.5 GC

Attenuation measurement in the K Band is demonstrated with this sweep frequency calibration system



Fixed frequency measurement techniques in the K Band are ideal for matching thermistor mounts to transmission lines. Miscellaneous & K Band equipment is shown in the foreground

Good engineering practices ensure that Hewlett-Packard instruments are a genuine contribution to the measurement art, of broad usefulness, durable and easily serviced. These practices begin with the "breadboard" stage and continue through the actual production and testing procedures. Careful design assures incorporation of optimum components for dependability, circuitry for performance and packaging for usefulness, serviceability, customer economy.

26.5 to 40.0 GC

Instrument	Frequency Range	Characteristics	Price
626A Signal Generator and 940A Harmonic Generator	26 to 31 GC	Power monitor, 100 db attenuator. Pulse FM or square wave modulation. (Requires NP292A Adapter \$40.00, AC-122P \$48.00.)	626A: 940A:
628A Signal Generator and 940A Harmonic Generator	30 to 40 GC	Same as above except requires NP292A Adapter, \$40.00	628A: 940A:
687C Sweep Oscillator and 940A Harmonic Generator	24.8 to 36.0 GC	Sweep all or part of range, pulse square wave, FM and AM. (Requires NP292A \$40.00, AC-122P \$48.00.)	687C: 940A:

Model *	Description	Accuracy	Range	SWR (Max.)	Power (watts)	Length (inches)	Shipping Weight (Ibs.)	Price
R362A	Low Pass Filter	Insertion loss, Pass- band: <1 db. Stop- band Rej.: >40 db	Pass: 26.5 - 40.0 GC Stop: 47 - 120 GC	Passband 1.5		1-21/32	1	
R370	Attenuators, fixed	±20%	3, 6, 10, 20 db	1.15	0.5	3	1	
R372	Attenuators, precision fixed	<u>+0.5 db</u>	10, 20 db	1.05	0.5	10	3	
R375A	Attenuator, flap	± 1 db at <10 db ± 2 db at >10 db	0-20 db	1.15	0.5	43%8	3	
R382A	Attenuator, calibrated, precision	±2% or 0.1 db	0-50 db	1.15	1	71/2	9	
R422A	Detector Mount	Freq: Resp.: ±2 db Sens.: 0.05 v/mw	—40 to —3 dbm	2.5	0.1		1	- 6,2
R486A	Thermistor Mount, compensated		0.001-10 mw	2.0		3	2	1
R487B	Thermistor Mount, broadband		0.01-10 mw	2.0		13/8	.1	125
R532A	Frequency Meter, direct reading	Frequency Meter, direct reading ±0.083% at 23°C. ±0.12%, overall				41/2 x 51/2 x 23/4	4	a de la compañía de la
R752	Directional Couplers, multi-hole	Mean: ±0.7 db Variation: ±0.5 db	3, 10, 20 db	1.1 1.05 1.05	0.5	115% 85% 75%	3	
R815B (814B) (446B)	Slotted Section, waveguide (Carriage for 815B) (Detector Probe for 814B)	Slope: <1.01 SWR		1.01	the and	7-9/16	3	
R870A	Tuner, slide screw	Insertion loss: <2 db at 20:1 SWR	Corrects SWR of 20		2 Sur	43/8	3	
R914B	Moving Load	Load Reflec.: <1.0%	>1/2 wavelength		0.5	7	1	1
R920B	Adjustable Short		>1/2 wavelength			41/2	I	
R25	Waveguide Clamp				1010	In source of		i water
24	Waveguide Stand						- N.	

*Circular Flanges (UG-381/U) are available for R Band. Specify by adding second suffix "C" to model number; e.g. R815BC.

Data subject to change without notice. Prices f.o.b. factory.



Instruments and equipment





Typical R Band sweep frequency setup is convenient for rapid sweep of SWR



This setup for R Band fixed frequency measurement is useful for matching thermistor mounts to transmission lines. Also pictured is miscellaneous @ R Band equipment

Complete environmental testing facilities at @ are responsible for many superior and more complete microwave instrumentation specs. Such devices as shake table, temperature boxes and humidity chambers prove that instruments will operate in extreme environments, under adverse conditions . . . or for years in your laboratory.



10 to 15 GC

Model	Description	Accuracy	Range	SWR (Max.)	Power (watts)	Length (inches)	Shipping Weight (Ibs.)	Price
M362A	Low Pass Filter	Insertion loss Passband: <1 db; Stopband: >40 db	Pass: 10.0 - 15.5 GC Stop: 19-47 GC	Passband 1.5		4-15/32	Т	
M375A	Attenuator, flap	± 1 db at <10 db ± 2 db at <10 db	0-20 db	1.15	0.5	71/4	5	
M382A	Attenuator, calibrated, precision	\pm 2% or 0.1 db which ever is greater	0-50 db	1.15	10	15	13	
M421 A	Detector Mount	Freq. Resp.: ±2 db Sens.: 0.05 v/mw	—40 to 0 dbm	1.5			1	
M486A	Thermistor Mount, compensated		0.001-10 mw	1.5		3		
M487B	Thermistor Mount, broadband		0.01-10 mw	1.5		15/16		
M532A	Frequency Meter, direct reading	±0.053% at 23°C. ±0.085% overall				4 ¹ / ₂ x 6 ¹ / ₄ x 2 ³ / ₄	6	
M752	Directional Couplers, multi-hole	\pm 0.4, \pm 0.5 db	3, 10, 20 db	1.1, 1.05, 1.05		16-5/16, 15-11/16, 15-11/16	4	
M810B (809B) (444A)	Slotted Section, waveguide (Carriage for 810B) (Detector Probe for 809B)		10 cm	1.01		101/4	4	
M870A	Tuner, slide screw	Insertion loss: <2 db at 20:1 SWR	Corrects SWR of 20			51/8	3	
M914A	Moving Load	Load Reflection: <0.5%	>1/2 wavelength	<1.025	1	8-1/16	3	
M920A	Adjustable Short		>1/2 wavelength		·	4-13/16	2	_
M25	Waveguide Clamp			and the second			and the second s	
24	Waveguide Stand							
Instrument		Frequency Ra	nge		Characteris	tics		Price
626A Sig	nal Generator	10.0 - 15.5 G	C Outp		—90 dbm. P tion. Direct	ulse, FM or square war calibration.	ve	



Data subject to change without notice. Prices f.o.b. factory.



These equipment components include a typical M Band fixed frequency setup, plus miscellaneous @ M Band instruments

> Advance production planning and modern production tooling assure utmost precision and uniformity in @ microwave instrumentation . . . and help permit fast delivery from stock. Complete tooling for the @ 752 series of Waveguide Directional Couplers, for example, provides uniformity and quality from run to run, reduces setup time to speed delivery, reduces rejects and lowers unit cost.



TWT Amplifiers, Miscellaneous Equipment

Microwave Amplification





These Hewlett-Packard broadband, high gain instruments give you high power amplification over the frequency range of 1.0 to 12.4 GC.

@ 492A

@ 489A, 491C, 493A and 495A medium power TWT Amplifiers provide at least one watt output for one milliwatt input over their complete frequency range, 1.0 to 12.4 GC collectively. These instruments, which use periodic permanent magnet TWT's, are lightweight, compact, have low power consumption. They may be easily converted from cabinet to rack mount merely by removing the feet and attaching brackets and a furnished strip. Amplitude modulation cir-cuitry has been specially designed for wide bandwidth (down to dc) and with internal amplification so that small modulation signals cause a large output power change. Not only does the modulation circuitry permit amplitude modulation with small input signals, but power leveling may be achieved with external elements.

The 490B, 491A, 492A and 494A are electromagnetically focused, and the low power models may be phase or ampli-tude modulated. Very fast pulsing is possible because modulating signals are coupled directly to the grid of the TWT.

Specifications

Model	Frequency (GC)	Price
489A	I to 2	
491C	2 to 4	1
493A	4 to 8	
495A	7 to 12.4	

For all models:

Output:	l watt
Gain:	30 db
AM Bandwidth:	100 KC
Power:	115 or 230 v \pm 10%, 50 to 60 cps
Size:	16¾" wide, 51/2" high, 18¾" deep; 41 lbs.

Model	Frequency (GC)	Output	AM Rise Time	Phase Modulation Sensitivity	Weight (lbs.)	Price
490B	2 to 4	10 mw	15 ns	30 v p-p/360°	76	
491A	2 to 4	l w	nc	modulation	92	
492A	4 to 8	20 mw	15 ns	40 v p-p/360°	85	1994
494A	7.0 to 12.4	20 mw	15 ns	50 v p-p/360°	84	

More Versatility With This @ Equipment

9 292 Waveguide to Waveguide Adapters connect a given size of waveguide to the next size larger or smaller. Each operates over the portion of the waveguide frequency ranges common to both bands. See chart for specifications.

Model	SWR	Length (in.)	Frequency Range (GC)	Price
HX292B	1.05	11/2	8.2 - 10.0	
MX292A	1.05	23/8	10.0 - 12.4	
MP292A	1.05	23/8	12.4 - 15.0	
NP292A	1.05	23/8	15.0 - 18.0	
NK292A	1.05	23/8	18.0 - 22.0	

9 360 Low Pass Filters eliminate harmonics, permit transmission of energy at a single known frequency, 700 to 4,100 MC. No spurious responses up to 3 times cut-off frequency. Type N fittings.

360A

10%

5/8"

21/4"



Specifications

Cut-Off Frequency: Model 360A, 700 MC; 360B, 1,200 MC; 360C, 2,200 MC; 360D, 4,100 MC.

Physical Dimensions: Model No. Length Overall Outer Diameter Center Line to Male End Center Line to Female End

360B 360C 360D 7 - 7/32" 10 - 25/32" 73%" 5%" 5/8" 5/8" 2 - 5/16" 2 - 5/16" 21/4"

806B Coaxial Slotted Section (for 809B Universal Probe Carriage), provides continuous coverage 3 to 12 GC. Impedance 50 ohms. Special fittings mating with Type N connectors to assure minimum SWR.

@760D/767D Dual Directional Couplers, because of their flat coupling, are ideal for power monitoring, mixing and power sampling. Their high directivity makes them excellent for coaxial reflectometer systems. Models 760D/761D cover 250 MC to 4 GC, while 764D/767D are single octave instru-ments covering 216 MC to 4 GC.

Specifications

Model	Frequency Range	Mean Coupling	Coupling Variation	Directivity (minimum)	Primary SWR (max.)	Secondary SWR (max.)	Price
760D	250 - 1,000 MC	$20 \pm \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{db}$	± ½ db	35 db	1.20	1.25	
761D	1 - 4 GC	$20 \pm 1/_2 \ db$	± 1/2 db	30 db	1.25	1.30	
764D	216 - 450 MC	$20 \pm \frac{1}{2} db$	$\pm 1 db$	30 db	1.10	1.20	
765D	450 - 945 MC	$20 \pm \frac{1}{2} db$	\pm l db	30 db	1.15	1,20	-
766D	940 - 1,975 MC	$20 \pm \frac{1}{2} db$	\pm 1 db	26 db	1.20	1.30	
767D	1.9 - 4.0 GC	20 ± ½ db	±ldb	26 db	1.25	1.50	

Power handling capacity: all couplers 50 watts CW, 10 KW peak. Type N connectors throughout. All couplers include -hp- 803A-76G Shorting Plug for reflectometer calibration.



One of the most complete standards labs in the industry guides design, production and testing of lo microwave instrumentation. For measurements where the service is available, by calibration is traceable to the National Bureau of Standards, giving extra meaning to equipment and instrument specifications.

10 to 15 GC Band WT's, miscellaneous equipment

NAME OF TAXABLE

to 4 GC





New 🖗 536A **Coaxial Frequency Meter**

For lab or production use, 1 to 4 GC, this general-purpose frequency meter is a high-resolution, broadband, direct reading instrument. Frequency is read directly in GC with high accuracy over a wide range of environmental conditions. Readability

is increased by a long spiral scale calibrated in one megacycle increments. The tuning plunger is spring-loaded to eliminate backlash. Smooth tuning and long life result from use of a non-contacting plunger.

Specifications

Frequency Range: Accuracy:

Max. Temp. Coefficient/°C: Connectors: Dimensions:

I to 4 GC
0.10% at 23° C
0.14% overall
0.0016%
Type N
91/8" high x 6" long x 6" deep
13 pounds

New @ 393A/394A Variable Attenuators



You get accurate attenuation in high-power coaxial systems with these direct-reading, multi-purpose instruments, the @ 393A, 0.5 to 1.0 GC, and \$ 394A, 1 to 2 GC. They are

variable attenuators, variable directional couplers and local oscillator mixers. The direct-reading feature eliminates the Convenience and versatility are provided for your coaxial work in the important 1 to 4 GC frequency range with this array of dependable @ instrumentation. Seven completely new instruments are included on these pages, along with other popular @ equipment useful for these special coaxial applications.

need for calibration curves, and the attenuators handle up to 200 watts average, depending on line terminations. Two @ 908A low-power coaxial loads (furnished) permit the instruments to attenuate at levels up to 0.5 watt average power.

Specifications

Frequency Range:	
Attenuation or Coupling:	 393A, 5 to 120 db 394A, 6 to 120 db, both continuously variable
Absolute Accuracy: (with matched generator and load)	393A: ± 1 db or 1% of dial set- ting. 394A: ±1.25 db or 2% of dial setting, whichever is greater
Nominal Impedance:	50 ohms
SWR:	 ⁶ ³ 93A: <2.5, 5-10 db attenuation; <1.5, 10-30 db; <1.2, 30-120 db. ⁶ ³ 94A: <2.5, 6-10 db; <1.4 10-30 db; <1.4, 30-120 db
Directivity:	 Ø 393A: >15 db, 20-40 db; >10 db, 10-20 db Ø 394A: >10 db, 10-40 db
Maximum Voltage:	500 v peak
Connectors:	Type N

Type N 51/2" x 12" x 23/4"



Dimensions:

New @ 872A Coaxial Slide Screw Tuner

Useful for correcting discontinuities or for matching coaxial systems, the \oplus 872A Coaxial Slide Screw Tuner features extremely low insertion loss and is easy to use. Magnitude and phase are independently adjustable, making the 872A

Coaxial Instrumentation

much more convenient than double-stub tuners, With the 872A, insertion of the precision probe into a specially developed slab line is quickly and easily varied with a micrometer drive, and position along the line may be read directly on a recessed scale. Probe travel is at least 1/2 wavelength at 0.5 GC so that any phase reflection may be compensated. Logging penetration and position of the probe makes repetition of settings simple, and the probe can be withdrawn so that no correction is applied. With its negligible insertion loss when correcting an SWR of 1.5, the @ 872A minimizes mismatch loss of @ 434A Calorimetric Power Meter.

Specifications

Frequency Range: Correctable SWR: Insertion Loss at Max. Correctable SWR:

0.5 to 4.0 GC 10 1 db or less when correcting an SWR of 10. Typically 0.1 db or

Characteristic Impedance: Connectors: Dimensions:

less when correcting an SWR of 1.5 50 ohms Type N 27" x 6" x 5"



Model 906A is designed to measure residual SWR of slotted lines and directivity of directional couplers. This sliding coaxial termination is a movable, low-reflection load for terminating 50 ohm systems. Sliding center conductor design and headless support minimizes discontinuity at the connector junction. The \oplus 906A can be used with Type N male or female fittings, with both standard or "improved" Type N connectors.

Specifications

Frequency Range
Load SWR:
Power Rating:
Travel:
Dimensions:

: 1.0 to 12.4 GC Less than 1.05 I watt >1/2 wavelength at I GC 31" long. 2 lbs.



These two-octave VHF-UHF instruments are especially useful for power monitoring, mixing and power sampling with

tightly controlled coupling. High directivity and flat frequency response make them ideal for swept-frequency systems. Power capacity is 50 watts CW and 10 KW peak.

Specifications

	MODEL 760D
Frequency Range:	250 - 1000 MC
Mean Coupling:	20 ± 1/2 db
Coupling Variation:	± 1/2 db
Directivity (min.):	35 db
Primary SWR (max.):	1.20
Secondary SWR (max.):	1.25
Connectors:	Type N

MODEL 761D 1-4 GC 20 ± 1/2 db ± ½ db 30 db 1.25 1.30 Type N



Here is the best 50 ohm termination available today. Each individual @ 908A is factory-adjusted internally for the lowest possible SWR, making the instrument the ideal lowreflection load for terminating 50 ohm systems. SWR is less than 1.05, dc to 4 GC. Power rating is ½ watt average. Maximum input is 1 KW peak. Type N male connector, 2" long, 3 ounces.



@ 420A **Crystal Detector**

Couples a Type N coaxial line to a modified 1N26 sili-

con diode for the detection of rf signals 10.0 MC to 12.5

GC. Maximum SWR 3; sensitivity, approximately 0.1 v/mw; frequency response \pm 3 db. Type N male input connector, BNC female output connector. $\frac{3}{4}$ diam., 3" long, 1 lb.

420B Coaxial Reflectometer **Crystal Mount**

Similar to 420A but designed specifically for applications calling for good square-law characteristics. Includes video load resistor for optimum square-law response, available in matched pairs for reflectometer applications. Frequency response of single unit same as 420A, matched pairs within \pm 1 db from 1 to 4 GC. Square-law characteristic, \pm 1 db max. variation from square-law over 1 to 4 GC and 0 to -40dbm. With matched pair, difference in frequency response and square-law characteristics combined (but excluding basic sensitivity) does not exceed \pm 2 db.

Data subject to change without notice. Prices f.o.b. factory.



Factory and field service departments make repair and maintenance of your Hewlett-Packard microwave instrumentation fast and efficient. Complete facilities in the opplant and in service centers around the world are staffed by factory-trained engineers and technicians to speed service of all le instruments.

1 to 4 GC Coaxial Measurements

by Signal Generators and Doublers—50 KC to 40 GC

Frequency Doublers to 40 GC



Operating on harmonic generation principles, new @ 938A and 940A Frequency Doubler Sets provide

ler Sets provide output from 18.0 to 26.5 GC and 26.5 to 40.0 GC respectively. The Doublers can be driven by \oplus 626A or 628A Signal Generators, \oplus 686C and 687C Sweep Oscillators or by klystrons. The input signal may be CW, pulsed or swept; thus Doublers retain flexibility of driving instrument. Output approximately 0.5 to 1 mw with \oplus Signal Generators; input power 100 mw max. Output monitor accuracy ± 2 db. 100 db attenuator accurate within $\pm 2\%$ of reading or 0.2 db.

606A Standard Signal Generator



50 KC to 65 MC. Output 3 v full range, continuous attenuation to $0.1 \ \mu v$. MOPA circuit with full feedback loop provides constant output over entire range.

Low distortion, broad modulating capabilities. Excellent amplitude and frequency stability. Typical @ speed, ease of operation.

608D VHF Signal Generator



10 to 420 MC. Highest stability. Low incidental FM or frequency drift. Calibrated output 0.1 μ v to 0.5 v throughout range. Built-in crystal calibrator provides frequency check accurate within 0.01% each 1 and 5 MC. Master-oscillator, intermediate and output amplifier circuit design. Premium quality performance, direct calibration, ideal for aircraft communications equipment testing.

608C VHF Signal Generator. High power (1 v max.) stable, accurate generator for lab or field use. 10 to 480 MC. Ideal for testing receivers, amplifiers, driving bridges, slotted lines, antennas.

Instrument	Frequency Range	Characteristics	Price
-hp- 606A	50 KC to 65 MC	Output 0.1 µv to 3 v. Modulation bandwidth dc to 20 KC, low drift and noise, low incidental FM, low distortion	
-hp- 608C 10 to 480 MC		Output 0.1 μv to 1 v into 50 ohm load. AM, pulse modulation. Direct calibration	
-hp- 608D	10 to 420 MC	Output 0.1 µv to 0.5 v. Incidental FM less than 0.001%	
-hp- 612A	450 to 1,230 MC	Output 0.1 μ v to 0.5 v into 50 ohm load. AM, pulse or square wave modulation. Direct calibration	
-hp- 614A	800 to 2,100 MC	Output 0.1 μ v to at least 0.163 v into 50 ohm load. Pulse or FM modulation. Direct calibration	
-hp- 616B	1,800 to 4,200 MC	Output 0.1 μν to 0.223 v into 50 ohm load. Pulse or FM modulation. Direct calibration	
-hp- 618B	3,800 to 7,600 MC	Output 0.1 μ v to 0.223 v into 50 ohm load. Pulse FM or square wave modulation. Direct calibration	
-hp- 620A	7,000 to 11,000 MC	Output 0.1 µv to 0.223 v into 50 ohm load. Pulse, FM or square wave modulation. Direct calibration	
-hp- 626A	10.0 to 15.5 GC	Output +10 dbm to — 90 dbm. Pulse, FM, or square wave modulation. Direct calibration	
-hp- 628A	15 to 21 GC	Output +10 dbm to -90 dbm. Pulse, FM, or square wave modulation. Direct calibration	
-hp- 938A	18.0 to 26.5 GC	Driven by 9.0 to 13.25 GC source, such as -hp- 626A, 686C or klystrons	
-hp- 940A	26 to 40 GC	Driven by 13.25 to 20.0 GC source, such as -hp- 628A or 687C or klystrons	



626A/628A SHF Signal Generators

Instruments bringing high power, wide range, convenience and accuracy 10 to 21 GC range. Frequencies, output voltage directly set and

read. Output 10 to 20 db better than previous spot-frequency sets; SWR better than 1.2 at 0 dbm and lower. Internal pulse, FM or square wave modulation; also external pulsing or FM'ing. \oplus 626A, 10.0 to 15.5 GC, \oplus 628A, 15 to 21 GC,

Electronic Swept-Frequency Oscillators



Specifically designed for fast, comprehensive, full range testing techniques. Simple to operate, direct reading frequency, sweep width and rate. Open loop leveler compensates for major output power variations.

Instrument	Frequency Range	Characteristics	Price
-hp- 682C	I to 2 GC	1 to 2 GC Electronically swept; variable sweep 2 to 4 GC Electronically swept; variable sweep 4.0 to 8.1 GC rate, width. Output 10 mw, SWR 3.1 or less 8.2 to 12.4 GC Pulse, square wave, FM, AM modulation 7 to 11 GC All models offer leveled output 12.4 to 18.0 GC Image: Comparison of the system of t	
-hp- 683C	2 to 4 GC		
-hp- 684C	4.0 to 8.1 GC		
-hp- 686C	8.2 to 12.4 GC		
H01 686C	7 to II GC		
-hp- 687C	12.4 to 18.0 GC		

Hewlett-Packard's manufacturing plant contains a complete, modern plating facility which provides high quality finishes on production units of microwave equipment. For example, rhodium flash plating over silver, used in many & components, provides high conductivity while preventing tarnish.



Microwave Impedance Measuring Instrumentation

415C SWR Meter



The new @ 415C SWR Meter is a high gain low noise amplifier and voltmeter calibrated for square-law detectors. A versatile expand arrangement allows you to expand to full scale each 2.5 db portion of the range for making measurements, such as attenuation, which require high resolution. This expansion gives you 28 calibrated full scale ranges of 2.5 db. The amplifier is tunable over a 50 cps range, and variable bandwidth permits both high sensitivity testing and swept frequency work. An ac output allows you to use the 415C as a high gain tuned amplifier, and a grounded dc recorder output is provided. High stability makes the 415C ideal for long-term monitoring. The two values of bolometer bias current are adjustable over a $\pm 10\%$ range and may be read on the front panel meter. The currents are peak-limited to protect bolometers from burnout. An optional rechargeable battery pack makes the modular instrument completely portable.

Specifications

Frequency:	1000 cps variable 5%, other frequencies between 400 and 1500 cps available.
Sensitivity:	0.1 µv rms at 30 cps bandwidth. (Lower sensitivity at 0°C.)
Noise:	5 db below full scale with 0.1 µv rms sen- sitivity and minimum bandwidth.
Range:	70 db in 10 and 2.5 db steps.
Accuracy:	±0.1 db/10 db step, maximum cumulative ±0.2 db; ±0.1 db switching from any 10 db step (NORM) to any 2.5 db step (EXPAND) except ±0.05 db switching to 0.0 (EXPAND). ±0.02 db linearity on EXPAND scales.
Input:	Bolo - 200 ohms, bias 8.7 or 4.3 ma; Crys- tal - 200 ohms, 200 K.
Output: (one side grounded)	DC: I ma into 1500 ohms maximum. AC: I v rms in EXPAND, 0.5 v rms in NORM (across 10 K minimum).
Dimensions:	71/2" wide x 61/2" high x 121/2"deep; 8 lbs., 11 lbs. with battery.
Accessories	
Furnished:	8120-0078 7' detachable power cord.
Power:	115 or 230 v ±10%, 50 to 1,000 cps, 2 watts.
Options:	I. Rechargeable battery pack, installed
	2. Rear input connector in parallel,

Hewlett-Packard instrumentation described on these pages lets you make accurate SWR measurements for determining impedance in microwave circuits. @ equipment is available for both conventional slotted line measurements and for reflectometer techniques.

415B Standing Wave Indicator. (See photo page 20.) Usable with all waveguide and coaxial slotted sections for measuring SWR or as a null detector for bridge measurements. Single frequency operation, 1,000 cps $\pm 2\%$. Readings in SWR or db. Inputs same as for the 415C.

9 803A VHF Bridge. The 9 803A measures impedance in the vhf range by sampling the electric and magnetic fields in a transmission line. It is direct reading for impedances 2 to 2,000 ohms, phase angle -90° to $+90^{\circ}$. The easy-to-use instrument covers 52 to 500 MC, makes measurements down to 5 MC and up to 1,000 MC.

17A VHF Detector. Designed for use with the 9803A Bridge, Model 417A is a super-regenerative (AM) receiver covering all frequencies between 10 and 500 MC in 5 bands. Single, convenient frequency control is calibrated directly in megacycles. High sensitivity of approximately 5 µv over the entire frequency band.



The simple @ equipment setup shown here will measure the source impedance of the @ 345B IF Noise Source

Data subject to change without notice. Prices f.o.b. factory.

SWR, Impedance Measurements Signal Generators

New m 431A Power Meter



Extremely low drift One zero setting for all ranges ±3% accuracy on all ranges Grounded recorder output Optional battery operation

Now you can measure power, 1 μ w to 10 mw, with the most stable microwave power meter ever produced. The $\frac{1}{2}$ 431A makes continual zero-setting a thing of the past, and it is not necessary to re-zero the meter each time the range is changed.

Model 431A uses two self-balancing bridges to overcome the ambient temperature dependence of ordinary thermistor bridges. One bridge senses and measures the rf power; the other bridge senses and corrects for ambient temperature changes.

A dc output (one side grounded) also permits permanent recording of microwave power, and an optional rechargeable battery pack provides up to 24 hours of completely portable operation. New @ modular cabinet makes the 431A equally suitable for bench use or for rack mounting.

Convenient input terminals are provided for applying an accurately known dc power to the rf bridge. Not only can you apply dc to verify the calibration of the 431A easily, but you also can make dc substitution measurements where an unknown rf power can be compared to accurately known dc power. Such techniques reduce bridge inaccuracy to less than 1% and make the 431A suitable for standards laboratories.

Brief Specifications

Power Range:	10 μw to 10 mw full scale in 7 ranges. Also calibrated from —30 to + 10 dbm
Instrument Accuracy:	\pm 3% of full scale, all ranges
Operating Impedance:	100 or 200 ohms, negative, for opera- tion with thermistor mounts
Recorder/	
Voltmeter Output:	Phone jack on rear with 1 ma into 2,000 ohms or less
Calibration Input:	Binding posts on rear for calibration of bridge with precise dc standards
Power:	1½ watts, 115/230 v ±10%, 50 to 1,000 cps
Dimensions:	7½" wide x 6½" high x 12½" deep. Weight 10 lbs.

Options: I. Rechargeable battery pack, installed, 2. Rear input connector in parallel,

New 🗑 Thermistor Mounts Assure 431A Thermal Stability



6 478A Thermistor Mount, 10 MC to 10 GC

No tuning is required with this wide-range, temperature-compensated coaxial

mount engineered for use with the @ 431A Power Meter. Closely matched thermal environments for the two thermistor pairs assure excellent tracking, even under thermal shock.

Specifications

Frequency Range:	10 MC to 10 GC		
SWR:	Less than 1.5 (less than 1.3, 50 MC to 7 GC)		
Power Range:	Ι μw to 10 mw (with 🖗 431A)		
Elements:	Four 100 ohm, negative temperature coefficient thermistors permanently installed		

486A Waveguide Thermistor Mounts, 2.6 to 40.0 GC



These waveguide mounts provide close temperature tracking with the @ 431A, even in the presence of thermal shocks. Each covers its full waveguide range. These mounts make the measurement of power as low as 1 µw practical.

Specifications

1 mm	S	e	J	н	x	м	P	к	R
Frequency Range (GC):	2.6— 3.95	3.95— 5.85	5.3— 8.2	7.05 10.0	8.2— 12.4	10.0— 15.0	12.4— 18.0	18.0— 26.5	26.5- 40.0
Maximum SWR:	1.35	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	2.0	2.0
Weight:	24 oz.	12 oz.	8 oz.	6 oz.	6 oz.	6 oz.	5 oz.	5 oz.	4 oz.

FOR ALL BANDS:

Power Range:	Ι μw to 10 mw with 🖗 431A
Elements:	Permanently installed thermistors

Versatile, Easy to Use, Dependable

434A Calorimetric Power Meter



Just connect and read power 10 mw to 10 watts Covers dc to 12.4 GC No barretter or thermistor needed No external terminations or plumbing

Here's the fastest, easiest means yet devised to measure power accurately from 10 mw to 10 watts between dc and 12.4 GC. With the \oplus 434A, measurement is literally as simple as connecting to the 50 ohm Type N front panel terminal and reading power directly. With only two simple front panel controls, a zero-set and a range switch, the instrument is ideal for use by non-technical personnel.

The \oplus 434A fills the range between bolometer-type microwave power meters (such as the \oplus 430C and \oplus 431A) and conventional calorimeters for powers above 10 watts. But unlike cumbersome and slow-responding dry calorimeters, the 434A is compact, completely self-contained, moderately priced, and needs no detectors or external plumbing.

Brief Specifications

Input Power Range:	7 ranges; full scale readings 0.01 to 10 watts
Frequency Range:	DC to 12.4 GC
DC Input Impedance:	50 ohms ±5 ohms at Type N input jack
Input SWR:	Less than 1.3, dc to 5 GC; less than 1.5, 5 to 12.4 GC
Meter Response (full scale):	Less than 5 seconds
Controls:	Zero Set, Meter Range
Accuracy: (includes rf efficiency and substitution error)	Within ±5% of full scale. Better accuracies possible using appro- priate techniques

430C Microwave Power Meter



Use the economical @ 430C Microwave Power Meter for applications where thermal drift is less important. You get direct, automatic pulsed or CW power readings, 10 MC to 40 GC with appropriate bolometer mounts, barretters and thermistors. No calculations or

tedious adjustments are required. The 430C reads direct in milliwatts, 0.01 to 10 mw, or in dbm from -20 to +10, using either a negative or positive temperature coefficient bolometer at 100 or 200 ohm levels. Higher powers may be measured by adding attenuators or directional couplers to the system.

Brief Specifications

Power Ranges:	5 ranges, 0.1 to 10 mw full scale; contin- uous readings from -20 to + 10 dbm
External Bolometer:	Frequency range depends on bolometer mount; bolometers can operate at 100 or 200 ohms, can have positive or nega- tive temperature coefficients
Accuracy:	\pm 5% of full scale

Bolometer, Thermistor Mounts for use with @ 430C

476A



\$ \overline{487} Waveguide Thermistor Mounts \$ \overline{487} \overline{487}

Designed for use with @ 430C or other instruments responsive to negative temperature coefficient bolometers operating at 100 or 200 ohms, @ 487 series Mounts cover 2.6 to 40.0 GC. No tuning required. Mounts available for the following frequency bands (see respective frequency band pages for specifications): S Band, G, J, H, X, M, P, K, R,

Data subject to change without notice. Prices f.o.b. factory.

Power Measurements



Advanced techniques of metalizing, such as vacuum deposition illustrated here, increase the ability of the to meet superior specifications on such instruments as microwave attenuators, i.e., the the 382A, and other devices using resistive cards.

Broad Range *Microwave* Instrumentation

Here are convenient, accurate instruments for making critical noise figure measurements in microwave receivers. (b) equipment includes both noise figure meters and noise sources covering IF through waveguide ranges.

General States A States A States General States A Stat



344-78D Modulator



HO1-349A UHF Noise Source



Simple and convenient noise figure measurement on *operating* radars is possible with the \oplus 344A Noise Figure Meter, usable with radar receivers in any rf range for which noise sources are available. Continuous display of noise figure permits optimizing this noise figure during the operation of the radar, and high sensitivity of the 344's permits decoupling the noise source up to 20 db from the main transmitter line to minimize degradation of the system. Model 344A is used with a remote source modulator (such as the \oplus 344A-78D Modulator) and noise source so that high voltage on sliprings is unnecessary. Designed for pulse radars with repetition rates of 90 to 500 pps, its high sensitivity and compact design

make it valuable for use with all radars, including pulsed and CW types. Sampling techniques permit its use with high prf radar sets at rates up to 3,000 pps. Various meter options, i. e., 0-15 db, 6-20 db, handle wide range of radar noise figures. Also, an optional meter calibrated in system temperature (e.g. 50° K to 5,000° K) is useful for low noise receivers such as masers or parametric devices. Compact Model 344A is militarized for reliability. Alarms indicate noise figure above pre-set level or failure in noise source current.

Brief Specifications

Input Frequency:	12 to 70 MC	
Bandwidth:	I MC nominal	
Input Sensitivity:	Requires 40 db conversion gain be- tween main line and 344A input	
Input Impedance:	75 ohms nominal during radar scan	
Accuracy:	For 0 to 15 db scale: ± 0.5 db, 0 - 5 db; ± 1 db, 5-10 db; ± 2 db, 10-15 db	
Repetition Rate:	90 to 500 pps as specified	
Total Duty Factor:	0.075 + (100 µsec) x (prf)	
Input Trigger:	3 v pos. peak, 3 µsec duration	
Output:	100 µamp into 2,000 to 3,000 ohms	
Temperature Range:	0 to 52° C	
Humidity:	95%	
Dimensions:	19" x 5¼" x 10%" (rack mount) 45%" x 35%" x 4½" (modular)	
Price:	 344AE (modular) or 344AR (rack mount) approximately in- cluding one @ 344A-78D Modulator (depends on options and modifica- tions). @ 344A-78D Modulator, each (Not available in Western Europe.) 	

Data subject to change without notice. Prices f.o.b. factory.



Hewlett-Packard applications engineers are ready to help solve your every microwave measuring problem, and a steady flow of Application Notes and other technical information is produced to keep engineers alert to the most advanced measurement techniques.

for Measurement of Noise Figure

Ø 340B/342A Noise Figure Meters



With the \$\$ 340B and 342A Noise Figure Meters, receiver and component alignment jobs

that formerly took an hour can now be cut to 5 minutes' work — even for semi-skilled personnel. Models 340B and 342A are primarily intended for laboratory and test applications where rapid, accurate direct-reading noise figure measurements are required. Model 340B, when used with an \oplus noise source, automatically measures and continuously displays the noise figure of IF or rf amplifiers tuned to 30 and 60 MC. Model 342A is similar to the 340B, except that it operates on five frequencies between 30 and 200 MC. Four of these frequencies are 60, 70, 105 and 200 MC; the fifth is the basic 342A tuned amplifier frequency of 30 MC. These meters automatically compare receiver output with a noise source on and with the noise source off — and display the noise figure on a front panel meter.

Specifications

Frequency Range:	Depends on noise source used
Noise Figure Range:	3 to 30 db, indication to infinity with gas tube noise source. 0 to 15 db, indication to infinity with diode noise source or gas tube with 10 db rf pad
Zero Offset:	Permits low values to be read on sen- sitive external meter
Accuracy (excluding noise source):	± 0.5 db, 10 to 25 db; ± 1 db, 3 to 10 db; 25 to 30 db with waveguide noise source. ± 0.5 db, 0 to 15 db with IF noise source
Input Requirements:	— 60 dbm to — 10 dbm (noise source on)
IF Input Frequency:	340B, 30 and 60 MC; other fre- quencies 10 to 70 MC available on special order. A 342A, 30, 60, 70, 105 and 200 MC, frequency selector switch. Other frequencies optional
Bandwidth:	I MC minimum
Input Impedance:	50 ohms nominal
Output:	AGC, nominally 0 to — 6 v; Recorder, max. 1 ma into max. 2,000 ohms; power output to operate @ noise source
Dimensions:	Cabinet: 20 ³ / ⁴ wide, 12 ³ / ₄ " high, 14 ¹ / ₂ " deep, 40 lbs.; rack mount, 19" x 10 ¹ / ₂ " x 13 ⁷ / ₄ ", 34 lbs.
Price:	
	(Not avail- able in Western Europe.)

Moise Sources

General Sector Sector

Specifically for IF and rf amplifier noise measurement, a temperature-limited diode source with broadband noise output. Frequency Range: 10 to 600 MC Excess Noise: 5.2 db \pm 0.1 db, 10 to 200 MC: 5.2

5.2 db ± 0.1 db, 10 to 200 MC; 5.2
\pm 0.25 db, 200 to 400 MC; 5.2 \pm
0.35 db, 400 to 600 MC
50 ohms, SWR less than 1.1, 10 to 400
MC; less than 1.3, 400 to 600 MC
234" wide, 21/2" high, 5" deep. 34 lb.
The second

9 345B IF Noise Source

Operates at either 30 or 60 MC, switch selected. A selector permits matching 50, 100, 200 and 400 ohm impedances. Spectrum Center: 30 or 60 MC. Other frequencies be-

 Spectrum Center:
 30 or 60 MC. Other frequencies between 10 and 70 MC available on special order

 Excess Noise:
 Nominally 5.2 db into conjugate load 50, 100, 200 and 400 ± 4% ohms. Less

Dimensions:

Source Impedance:

Dimensions:

50, 100, 200 and 400 ± 4% ohms. than I pf shunt capacitance Same as @343A

Ø 347A Waveguide Noise Sources

Argon gas discharge tubes mounted in waveguide sections, for all frequencies 2.6 through 18.0 GC.

Model	Range (GC)	Excess Noise (db)	Approx. Length	Price
\$347A	2.6 - 3.95	15.2 ± 0.5	221/2"	
G347A	3.95 - 5.85	15.2 ± 0.5	19"	
J347A	5.3 - 8.2	15.2 ± 0.5	19"	
H347A	7.05 - 10	15.2 ± 0.5	16"	
X347A	8.2 - 12.4	15.2 ± 0.5	143/4"	
P347A	12.4 - 18	15.2 ± 0.5	143/4"	

SWR all models, fired or unfired, 1.2 max., <1.1 average.

349A UHF Noise Sources

Argon discharge tubes providing 15.2 db excess noise for automatic noise figure readings on scatter communications receivers, L-band radars, parametric amplifiers or other devices 400 to 4,000 MC (use with 340B and 342A). Also available with 18.2 db excess noise (@ H01-349A) for use with 344A.

Frequency Range: Excess Noise: SWR:

Dimensions:

400 to 4,000 MC; wider with correction 15.2 db ± 0.5 db Up to 2,600 MC: less than 1.35 fired;

- less than 1.5 unfired 2,600 to 3,000 MC: less than 1.5 fired;
- less than 1.5 unfired 3,000 to 4,000 MC: less than 2.0 fired;
- less than 3.0 unfired (Source terminated in coaxial load with less than 1.05 SWR)
- 3" wide, 2" high, 15" deep. 31/4 lbs.

Noise Figure Measurements

Careful precision broaching is another regular part of the ϕ manufacturing process. Broaching, along with casting techniques, for example, maintains dimensional tolerances on ϕ precision waveguide in excess of military specifications. Typical are ϕ X-band components such as the X914B Moving Load and X810B Slotted Section, held to \pm 0.001 in. (MIL spec for RG 52/U is \pm 0.003 in.)

6 540B Transfer Oscillator



 540B Transfer Oscillator used with @ counters, frequency converters and fixed tuned mixers permits measurement far into the microwave region with accuracy and simplicity otherwise available only at lower frequency. An internal oscillator in the 540B generates harmonics to

at least 12.4 GC for comparison by means of a broadband, untuned, diode mixer system, amplifier and oscilloscope, all built in. The oscillator also provides signals for driving external amplifiers and mixers for measurements above 12.4 GC. Use of the new P932A Harmonic Mixer extends the range of the 540B to 18 GC. In use, with the approximate signal frequency known, the @ 540B is tuned until one of its harmonics beats with the unknown, and the multiplying factor is noted. The transfer oscillator frequency is then measured directly on the (a) 524 Electronic Counter, and the multiplying factor times the 524 reading gives the unknown frequency. Each of the 540B circuit elements may be used separately by shifting front panel patch cords. @ Application Note No. 2 discusses equip-ment set-ups for frequency measurement to 40 GC and above.

Specifications

Frequency Range: Input Signal: Input Signal Level: Accuracy: Oscillator:

Amplifier:

Oscilloscope:

Dimensions:

Auxiliary Equipment:

10 MC to 12,400 MC, to 18 GC with P932A Harmonic Mixer CW, FM, AM. (Measure rf pulses with

triggered oscilloscope.) Varies with frequency and individual crystals

CW: Approx. 1/10,000,000 or better with 524C or 524D 100 MC to 220 MC, harmonic range above 12.4 GC. Stability better than 0.002% objects of the 20 0.002% change per minute after 30 minute warmup. Dial, 6" diam., cali-brated in 1 MC increments, accuracy ±0.5%; output approx. 2 v into 500 ohms

Adjustable gain, max. 40 db or more; variable bandwidth; output, I v rms max. into 1000 ohms.

Self-contained; frequency range, 100 cps to 200 KC; vertical deflection sensitivity, 5 mv rms per inch at mixer output; horizontal sweep, internal, power supply frequency with phase control or external with I v

per inch, 20 cps to 5 KC Cabinet, 20³/⁴ wide, 12¹/₂ high, 15¹/₄ deep; rack mount, 19" x 10¹/₂ x 14¹/₄". 42 lbs. (cabinet), 35 lbs. (rack mount).

524 Electronic Counter (De with 🖗 525B Frequency Converter plug-in unit

P932A Harmonic Mixer

Measure frequency, drift, fm deviation, 0.2 to 12.4 GC, with counter accuracy

DY-5854 Frequency Measuring System

With the @ 540B Transfer Oscillator and @ 524C/D Counter, the DY-5796 Transfer Oscillator Synchronizer combines into a system that gives you measurement accuracy equal to that of the counter time base (3 parts in 10^8 short term for \oplus 524C/D Counters). The DY-5854 Frequency Measuring System combines these



instruments, plus a digital recorder with analog output, in 52^{1/2}" of rack space, permits high-accuracy automatic frequency measurements, even on varying signals, all the way to 12.4 GC.

In the system, the \oint 524C and 525B Frequency Converter cover 100 to 220 MC, and the \oint 540B extends the measuring range to 12.4 GC. The DY-5796 Synchronizer provides positive locking of the transfer oscillator to the signal frequency.

By keeping the transfer oscillator and the signal frequency in permanent synchronization, the DY-5796 also permits long term measurements of low drift rates at microwave frequencies

Specifications

200 MC to 12.4 GC
0.2% of signal frequency, max.
I count \pm time base accuracy
3/10 ^s short term, 5/10 ^s per week with 524C/D internal time base. May be used with external frequency stand- ard, e. g., @ 103AR, for greater accuracy
9 places: first 2 on converter dial, next 7 on counter
Full readout of counter printed on paper tape
For potentiometer recorder: 0-100 mv. Min. load resistance 0.5 M. Cali- brate control. For galvanometer re- corder: 0-1 ma into 5,000 ohms or less. Zero and calibrate controls.
Deviations up to 0.2% of signal fre- quency at rates to I KC. Above I KC, max. deviation limit reduced at 20 db/decade to max. of 0.001% at 200 KC

Order complete DY-5854 system or separate instruments, H06-540B (🗁 540B modified for the DY-5796), kit 9200-0028 to modify your own 540B, and DY-5796 Transfer Oscillator Synchronizer direct from Dymec, 395 Page Mill Road, Palo Alto, California.

Data subject to change without notice. Prices f.o.b. factory.

A major source of economy in la microwave instrumentation is this automatic milling machine, which performs hours of human labor in minutes. Programmed from punched tape, the machine not only saves man-hours and production cost, but also adds to the precision of parts, thereby improving instrument specs.



Klystron Power Supplies for Convenient Microwave Work

New @ 716A Klystron Power Supply



This new instrument provides regulated beam voltage up to 800 v at 100 ma, 0 to 800 v regulated reflector voltage negative with respect to beam voltage and an excellently regulated dc filament voltage of 6.3 v at 0 to 2.0 amps. The instrument includes internal square wave and sawtooth modulation, square wave for amplitude modulation and sawtooth for frequency modulation. \oplus 716A also includes provisions for external modulation, plus X-axis scope output with same waveform as the modulation voltage. Both reflector and beam voltages are continuously variable, and the instrument offers low ripple, high accuracy, simple operation and compact design. It is housed in the new \oplus universal module, suitable for bench or rack operation. Dimensions, 16%" x 6%" x 18%" (overall depth), 45 lbs.

715A Klystron Power Supply



Many different types of low-power klystrons can be operated with this compact, portable bench supply, which offers a regulated 250 to 400 v beam voltage and a 0 to 900 v regulated reflector supply (both continuously variable), plus a 6.3 v ac filament supply. Internal square wave modulation and external modulation capabilities are incorporated in this moderately priced instrument. Dimensions, $7\frac{3}{2}$ " x $11\frac{12}{2}$ " x $13\frac{3}{4}$ " overall depth. 24 lbs.

Application Notes Provide Valuable, Complete Information on Microwave Measurements

Hewlett-Packard Application Notes, covering a wide variety of subjects, offer valuable microwave data, including theoretical and "how to do it" information. They are composed of information derived from the experience of \oplus engineers both in general microwave areas and in solving specific microwave measurement problems. \oplus Application Notes are available without charge. The following is a list of titles currently available on microwave measurement; they may be requested by the "AN" number and title:

AN 1	Measuring Frequency Modulated Signals
AN 2	Frequency Measurement to 18 GC and Above
AN 3	Measurement of RF Pulse Carrier Frequency
AN 6	Homodyne Generator and Detection System
AN 7	Power Meter Accuracy
AN 9	Doppler Frequency Shift Simulation at Microwave Frequencies
AN 10	Microwave Spectrum Synthesis
AN 11	Domesticating the Traveling-Wave Tube
AN 12	How a Helix Backward-Wave Tube Works
AN 14	Traveling-Wave Tube Amplifiers
AN 16	Waves on Transmission Lines
AN 20	Hewlett-Packard Signal Generator Output Attenuators
AN 21	Microwave Standards Prospectus
AN 27	Basic Microwave Measurements
AN 28	Drift Measurements of High Stability Signals
AN 30	Measurement of Cable Characteristics
AN 38	Microwave Measurements for Calibration Laboratories
AN 39	Standards Calibration Procedures
AN 43	Continuous Monitoring of Radar Noise Figures
AN 51	Modified 485B as Mixer for X- and H-Band Receivers
AN 53	Transmission Line Testing Using the Sampling Oscilloscope
AN 54	Improved Sweep Frequency Techniques

Detailed data sheets are available, on request, for all equipment and instruments listed in this catalog. Frequency Measurements Power Supplies

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