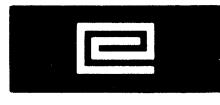


**INSTRUCTION MANUAL**  
**MODELS 513, 516, 517**  
**FUNCTION GENERATORS**

**EXACT ELECTRONICS, INC.**  
All rights reserved  
PRINTED IN U.S.A.  
**REV 1/79**

® Box 347 Tillamook OR 97141  
Telephone 503-842-8441  
TWX 510-590-0918  
**EXACT** electronics, inc.

## **IF YOUR INSTRUMENT DOES NOT OPERATE**

### **PLEASE**

1. Check operating procedure in manual for proper setup.
2. Check fuse and power supply voltages.
3. Call your Exact representative or factory. Instruments returned to the factory will be accepted only if they are sent freight prepaid, unless Exact or factory representative has authorized otherwise.

## **CLAIM FOR DAMAGED SHIPMENT**

The instrument should be inspected as soon as received. If damage has occurred, a claim should be made with the carrier. The claim agent should receive a complete report of damage and a copy sent to Exact. After receiving this report, Exact will advise you of the disposition of the instrument and arrange for its repair or replacement.

## **WARRANTY**

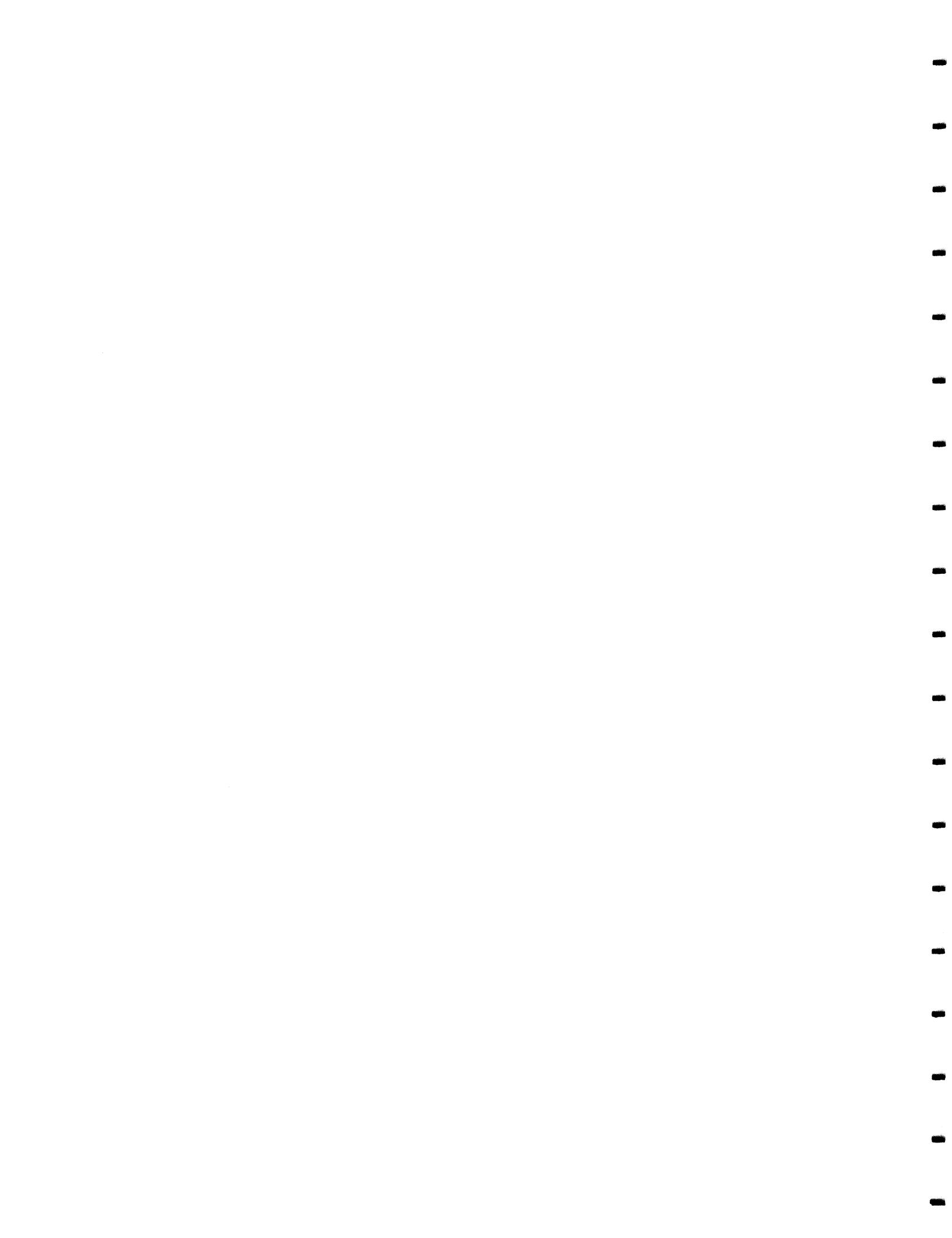
Exact warrants its instruments to be free from defects in material and workmanship under normal use for a period of twelve months from the original date of shipment. Exact's obligation is limited to repair or replacement.

All repairs and replacements made under this warranty are f.o.b. Exact's factory or designated service depot unless otherwise authorized by Exact. This warranty is made on condition that prompt notice of defect is given to Exact, in writing, within the warranty period and that Exact shall have the sole right to determine whether in fact a defect exists.

This warranty does not apply to any instrument which has been repaired or altered by other than Exact's own service representative so as, in Exact's judgment, to adversely affect it, nor which has been subject to misuse, negligence or accident or which has been operated contrary to sound practice or operating instructions.

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

SECTION 1	SPECIFICATIONS
SECTION 2	OPERATING INSTRUCTIONS
2.1	FRONT PANEL FAMILIARITY
2.2	REAR PANEL FAMILIARITY
2.3	OPERATING MODES
2.3.1	FREQUENCY CONTROL
2.3.2	OUTPUT WAVEFORMS
2.3.3	GATING AND TRIGGERING
2.3.4	PULSE AND BURST MODES
2.3.5	SWEEP MODE
2.3.6	LOG FREQUENCY CONTROL
2.3.7	D.C. OUTPUT
SECTION 3	CALIBRATION PROCEDURE
3.1	CALIBRATION PROCEDURE
3.2	ADJUST LOCATION DETAIL
SECTION 4	TROUBLE SHOOTING
4.1	CIRCUIT DESCRIPTION
4.1.1	MAIN GENERATOR
4.1.2	TRIGGER AND GATE
4.1.3	RAMP
4.1.4	LOG CONVERTER
4.2	USING TROUBLE SHOOTING TREES
SECTION 5	PARTS LIST
5.1	CODE LIST OF MANUFACTURERS
5.2	PARTS LIST
SECTION 6	SCHEMATICS
SECTION 7	ADDENDA



**SECTION 1  
SPECIFICATIONS**

**WAVEFORMS:**

Model 513 - sine, square, triangle, sync.

Models 516 and 517 - sine, square, triangle, sync, ramp, pulse.

**MODES OF OPERATION:**

Model 516 - run, gate, trigger, pulse, burst, sweep.

Model 517 - run, gate, trigger, pulse, burst, linear sweep, log sweep.

**DYNAMIC FREQUENCY RANGE:** 0.01Hz to 11MHz.

**FREQUENCY ACCURACY:**

$\pm$  (1% of setting plus 1% of range) 1Hz to 1MHz.

$\pm$  (2% of setting plus 2% of range) 1MHz to 11MHz.

**MAIN OUTPUT:**  $50\Omega$  output impedance.

20V P-P into open circuit.

10V P-P into  $50\Omega$ .

**MODELS 516 AND 517 RAMP** 10V peak into open circuit.

5V peak into  $50\Omega$

**ATTENUATOR:** 60db in 10db steps plus 20db continuously variable (80db total).

**DC OFFSET:** Variable, may be switched in or out.

+10 to -10 volts open circuit.

+5 to -5 volts into 50 ohms.

**NOTE:** Waveform will clip if D.C. offset plus signal exceeds maximum peak voltage.

**SQUARE WAVEFORM:** Rise and fall, <20nsec.

Overshoot and ringing, <5% of maximum P-P amplitude.

**SYMMETRY (time):**  $\pm$  (1% + 10nsec).

**SINE WAVE DISTORTION:** <0.5% to 100KHz.

No harmonics <30db down 100KHz to 11MHz.

**SINE FREQUENCY RESPONSE:** <0.1db to 100KHz. < 2db to 11MHz.

**TRIANGLE LINEARITY:** 99% to 100KHz.

**SYNC OUTPUT:** Square wave, 4V P-P open circuit.  $100\Omega$  output impedance.

**VCF:** (Voltage controlled frequency) Approx. 5V input for 1000:1 (three decades) frequency control.

**FREQUENCY STABILITY:** 0.05% of setting for 10 min.

0.25% of setting for 24 hrs.

**AMPLITUDE STABILITY:** 0.05% of max. P-P amplitude for 10 min.  
0.25% of max. P-P amplitude for 24 hrs.

**GATE AND TRIGGER MODES:** (Models 516 and 517 only).

Input - D.C. coupled, approx.  $1\text{K}\Omega$  input impedance. Requirements - manual or external voltage of approx. 1 volt for turn on.

**RAMP GENERATOR** (Models 516 and 517 only).

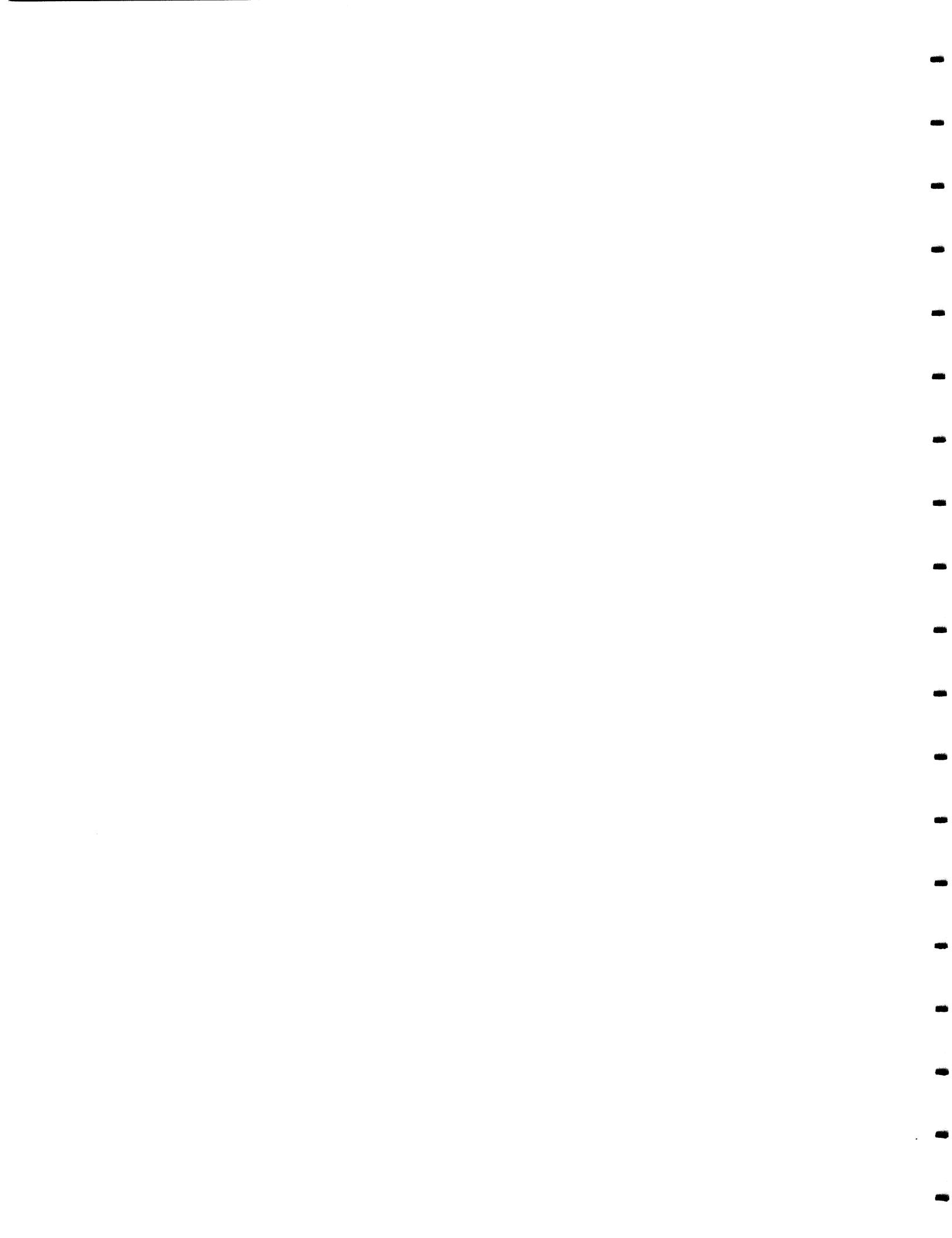
Frequency range: 100 sec to 10 $\mu\text{sec}$ .

Modes: run, trigger, cal.

Aux ramp output: Typically 5V peak open circuit.  $100\Omega$  output impedance.

**V:F**

Output voltage directly related to frequency. Approx. 5mV to 5V for 1000:1 range.



**SECTION 2**  
**OPERATING INSTRUCTIONS**

## 2.1 FRONT PANEL FAMILIARITY (Fig. 2.1.1)

### Controls Common to all models.

1. POWER SWITCH. Connects power to the instrument. Refer to the rear panel for line voltage and fuse requirements.
2. POWER LIGHT. Indicates when power is being applied to the instrument.
3. RANGE. Sets the frequency in decade steps from 10Hz to 10MHz and a 20KHz audio range.
4. START FREQ. (MULTIPLIER). Sets the frequency between decades. The outer knob has 10 steps covering 1 decade below the RANGE setting. The inner knob provides vernier adjustment between steps. The S position (search) on the outer knob allows the inner knob to cover the 3 decades below the RANGE setting. In the sweep mode, Models 516 and 517 only, START FREQ sets the frequency from which the sweep starts.
5. FUNCTION. Selects the output waveform; sine, triangle, square, or ramp.
6. AMPLITUDE. Provides a vernier adjustment of output amplitude from maximum amplitude to >20db below maximum amplitude.
7. OFFSET. Enables the DC OFFSET control when depressed.
8. DC OFFSET. Provides  $\pm 10V$  of DC OFFSET ( $\pm 5V$  into  $50\Omega$ ) at the output.
9. ATTENUATOR. Provides 10db step attenuation from 0db to -60db.
10. OUTPUT.  $50\Omega$  output for all waveforms.
11. SYNC OUT. Square wave coincident with the peaks of the output waveforms.  $\pm 2V$  P-P open circuit,  $100\Omega$  output impedance.

### Controls common to Model 516 and 517 only.

12. RAMP TIME. Sets the decade range in period for the ramp from  $10\mu sec$  to 10sec.
13. RAMP VARIABLE. Provides  $>10$  to 1 vernier control over ramp period above each RAMP TIME setting.
14. RAMP SYNC OUT. Provides a pulse coincident with the peaks of the ramp.  $\pm 1V$ ,  $100\Omega$  output impedance.
15. MODE. Controls the mode of operation.
  - RUN. The main generator is in free run.
  - GATE. The main generator will run for the duration of an externally applied trigger signal or for as long as MAN is depressed and complete the last cycle.
  - TRIG. The main generator will run for 1 cycle for each externally applied trigger signal or each time MAN is depressed.
  - PULSE. The main generator is internally triggered from the ramp generator and runs for 1 cycle at the start of each ramp.
  - BURST. The main generator is internally gated from the ramp. Burst width is set by BURST WIDTH and repetition rate is set by RAMP TIME and RAMP VARIABLE.
16. START PHASE. Sets the start and stop phase for triggered and gated signals.
17. MAN. Provides for manually triggering or gating.
18. TRIG IN. Input for externally triggering and gating both generators. The trigger level is set at approximately 1 volt,  $1K\Omega$  input impedance.

19. STOP FREQ/BURST WIDTH (B). Sets the stop frequency for sweeping. In burst mode, with the outer knob set to B (Burst), the inner, vernier dial, sets the burst width.
20. RAMP CAL. In sweep mode, it provides for holding the main generator at either START FREQ or STOP FREQ.
21. RAMP RUN/TRIG. Sets ramp into either free run or trigger mode.

Model 517 only

22. LIN/LOG. When depressed, frequency control will be converted from linear to logarithmic.

Model 513 only

23. VCF IN. For external control of frequency.

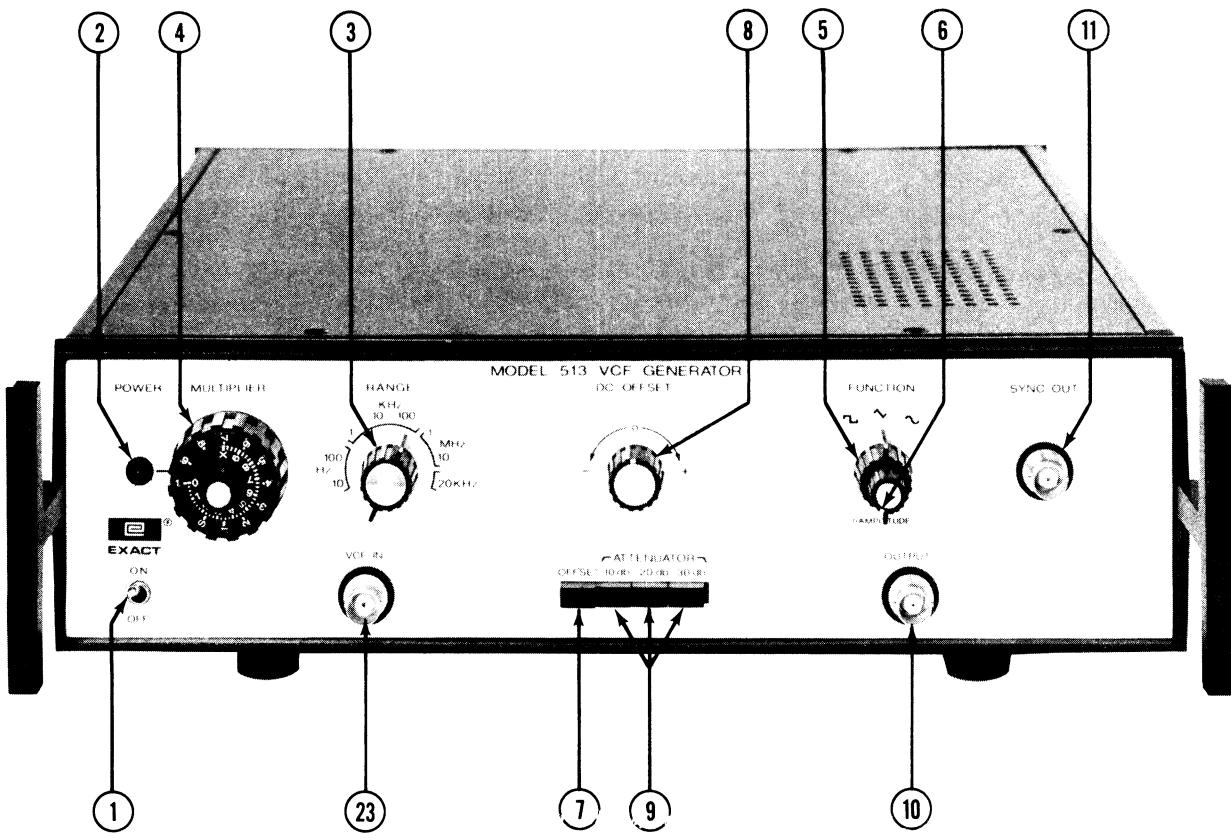


Figure 2.1.1. MODEL 513 FRONT PANEL FAMILIARITY

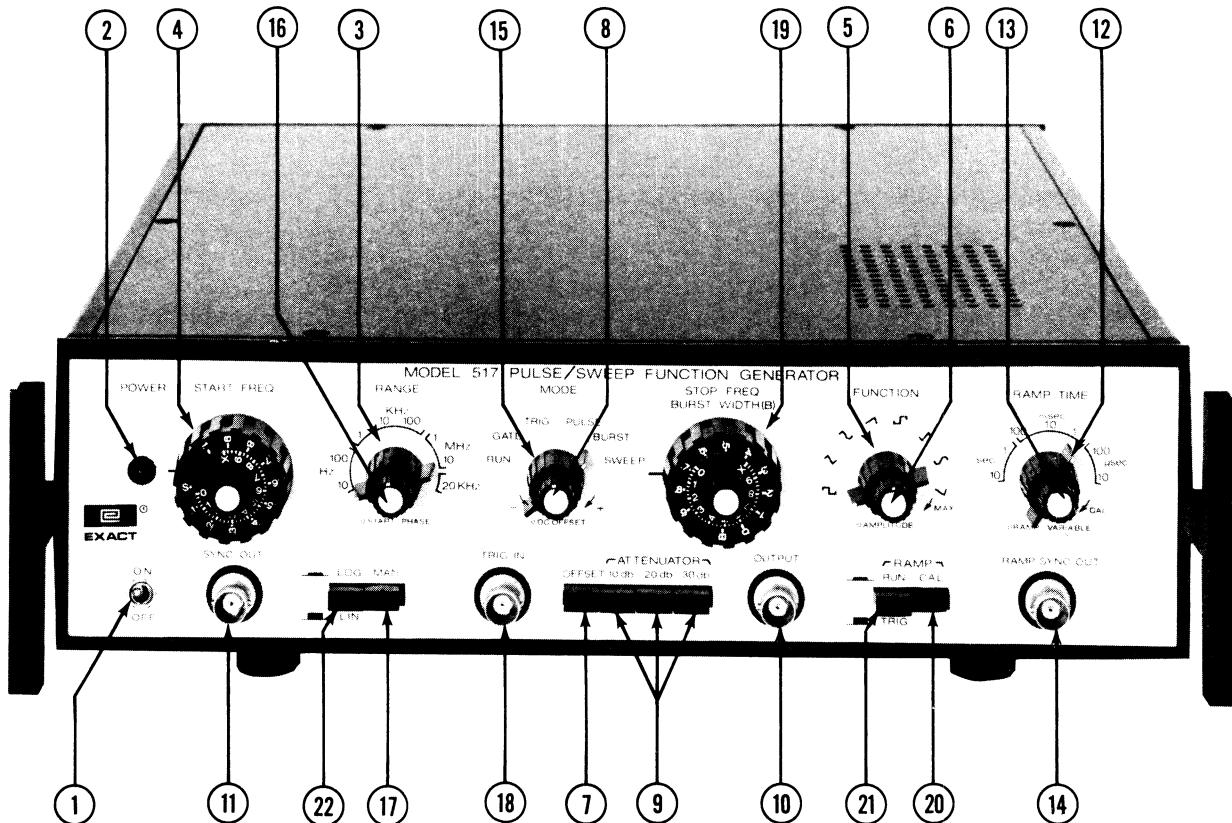


Figure 2.1.2. MODELS 516 AND 517 FRONT PANEL FAMILIARITY

## 2.2 REAR PANEL FAMILIARITY (Fig. 2.2.1)

Controls common to all models.

1. LINE CORD. Connects to power source, 50Hz to 60Hz and voltage shown on FUSE DATA label.
2. FUSE HOLDER. Holds fuse of type shown in FUSE DATA label.
3. CHASSIS COMMON. Electrically connected to instrument case.
4. CIRCUIT COMMON. Electrically connected to circuit common.

Common to Model 516 and 517 only.

5. RAMP OUT. Auxiliary 5V ramp 100Ω output impedance.
6. V:F OUT. Voltage proportional to frequency, 0 to 5V, 100Ω output impedance.
7. VCF IN. For external control of frequency.

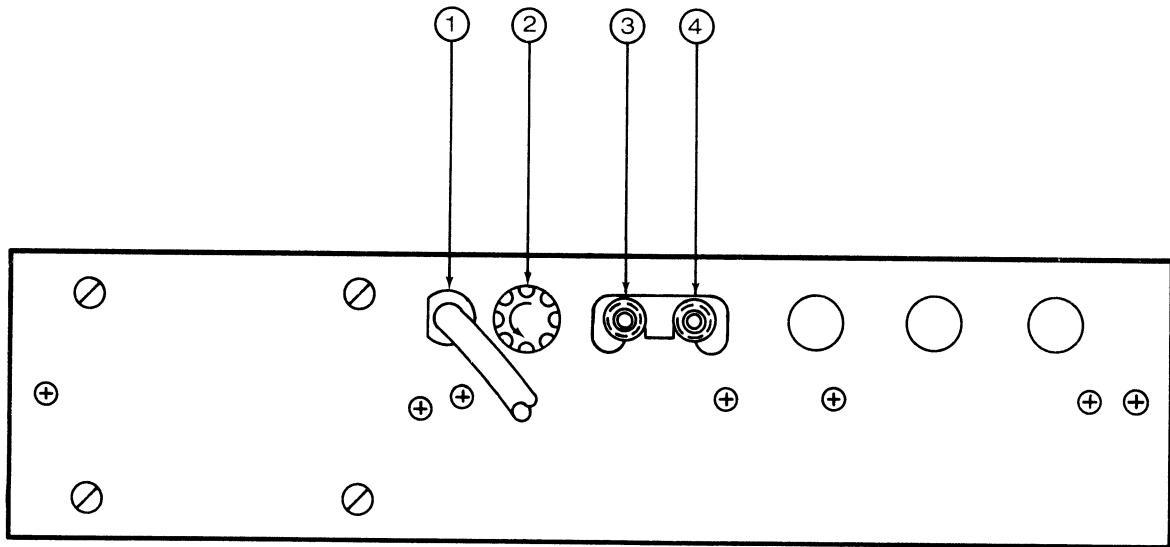


Figure 2.2.1 MODEL 513 REAR PANEL FAMILIARITY

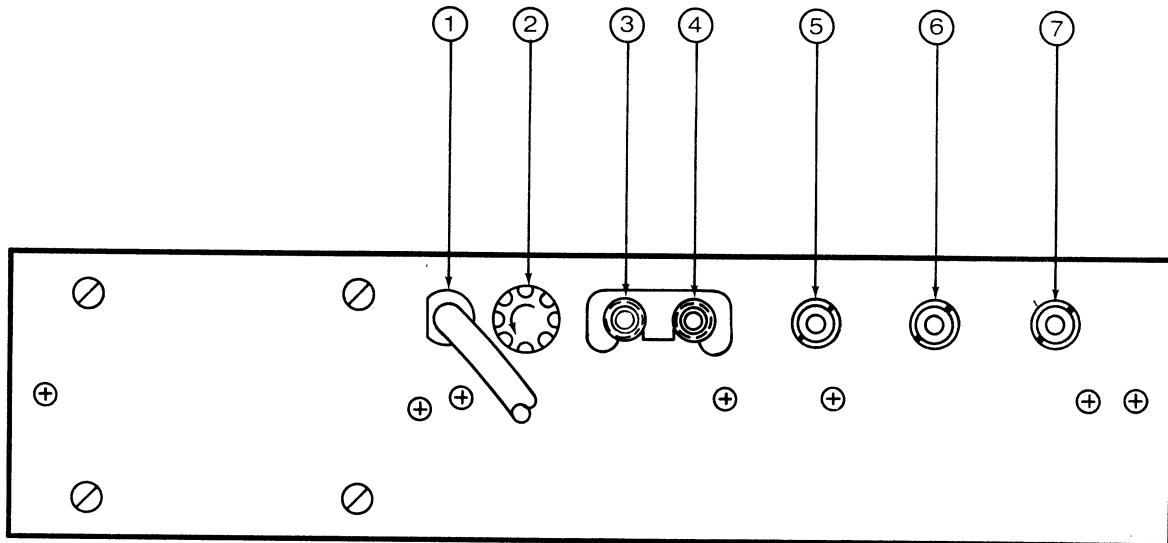


Figure 2.2.2 MODELS 516 AND 517 REAR PANEL FAMILIARITY

## 2.3 OPERATING INSTRUCTIONS

Common to all models.

### 2.3.1 FREQUENCY CONTROL

With VCF IN not used, the frequency is defined at START FREQ (MULTIPLIER) times RANGE.

EXAMPLE: Set RANGE to 100KHz; START FREQ (MULTIPLIER) to .37. The frequency is 37KHz. With the START FREQ (MULTIPLIER) outer dial set to S (search) the inner, vernier dial, linearly cover the 3 decades of frequency below RANGE. A typical use for this could be manually sweeping over the audio range, 20Hz to 20KHz. When it is not necessary to have this broad range of vernier frequency control it is recommended that search not be used below the 0.1 mark or degradation of frequency accuracy and stability will occur.

The VCF IN adds considerable versatility to the instrument. With the START FREQ (MULTIPLIER) at S0, fully CCW, VCF IN voltage from 0V to approximately 5V controls the frequency linearly over the 3 decades below RANGE setting with approximately 5V bringing the frequency up to the maximum frequency. This voltage varies slightly from instrument to instrument but should not be allowed to go high enough to cause the frequency to be more than 1.1 times RANGE or waveform distortion will occur. VCF IN can be used for remote frequency programming, phase locking, sweeping, etc.

EXAMPLE: It is desired to sweep from 10KHz to 30KHz in 50msec. Set RANGE to 100KHz; START FREQ (MULTIPLIER) to S0; ramp applied to VCF IN starting at 0.5V and running up to 1.5V in 50msec. An alternative method is to set the START FREQ (MULTIPLIER) to 0.1 and applying a ramp running from 0.0V to 1.0V.

### 2.3.2 OUTPUT WAVEFORM

There is an endless combination of AMPLITUDE, OFFSET, ATTENUATOR and FUNCTION combinations. As an example, say it is desired to obtain a square wave to drive TTL logic.

EXAMPLE: Set FUNCTION to Square; AMPLITUDE set for 4V P-P into  $50\Omega$ ; set DC OFFSET to bring the negative peak up to +0.4V.

Care should be taken when using DC OFFSET to prevent amplifier clipping. The output amplifier clips at about  $\pm 7V$  into  $50\Omega$ . The ATTENUATOR will not prevent clipping, therefore, at 20db pushbutton engages, the maximum output voltage is  $\pm 0.7V$ .

Common to Models 516 and 517 only.

### 2.3.3 GATING AND TRIGGERING

There are three methods of gating and triggering the instrument, externally, manually, and internally. Internal gating and triggering are explained in the next section, PULSE AND BURST MODES.

When triggered, the instrument runs for one complete cycle, starting and stopping at the phase or voltage set by START PHASE. Start/stop phase may be set between  $-90^\circ$  and  $+90^\circ$  with FUNCTION set to normal sine or triangle and from  $90^\circ$  to  $270^\circ$  with FUNCTION set to inverted sine or triangle. Normal square always starts at the negative peak and inverted square always starts at the positive peak.

External triggering is accomplished by setting MODE to TRIG and applying a signal to TRIG IN. The trigger level is approximately 1V and the trigger signal must drop approximately 100mV below the trigger level before retriggering. The shape of the trigger signal does not matter.

EXAMPLE: To obtain one cycle of a 10KHz sine wave every 1msec starting at  $180^\circ$ , set RANGE to 10KHz; MULTIPLIER to 1.0; MODE to TRIG; START PHASE centered; FUNCTION to inverted sine. Apply a signal to TRIG IN of 1KHz and at least 1V peak. CAUTION: The frequency of the trigger signal must be less than the generator frequency for proper operation.

Manual triggering is possible using MAN. Each time MAN is depressed, the generator runs for one cycle.

The ramp can be triggered when RAMP RUN/TRIG is disengaged. A triggered ramp always starts at 0V and returns to 0V after one cycle.

For external gating set MODE to GATE. In this mode the generator will run for the time the external trigger signal is above the trigger level and complete the last cycle.

EXAMPLE: To obtain 3 cycles of a 10KHz sine wave every 1msec starting at  $180^\circ$ . Use the same control settings as in the previous example but with MODE set to GATE and apply a trigger signal of 1KHz that is above 1 volt for at least 0.2msec but less than 0.3msec.

For manual gating, MAN is held in for the desired gate time.

### 2.3.4 PULSE AND BURST MODES

In these modes the ramp generator is used in place of the external trigger signal.

For pulse mode MODE is set to PULSE and RAMP RUN/TRIG is engaged. The pulse repetition rate is set by RAMP TIME and RAMP VARIABLE.

EXAMPLE: To obtain a .1msec positive square pulse every 2msec. Set START FREQ to 0.5; RANGE to 10KHz; MODE to PULSE; FUNCTION to square; RAMP TIME to 1msec; measure RAMP SYNC OUT and adjust RAMP VARIABLE for a 2msec period; RAMP RUN/TRIG engaged. Note that, when triggering a square wave, the period of the pulse is one half that of sine and triangle.

To obtain bursts, the MODE is set to BURST, RAMP RUN/TRIG is engaged and STOP FREQ/BURST WIDTH is set to B with the vernier knob used to control burst width.

EXAMPLE: To obtain a burst of 5, 0.1msec pulses, 1msec apart, once every 2msec. Use same control settings as the previous example but with MODE to BURST and STOP FREQ/BURST WIDTH to B.5. BURST WIDTH may need to be adjusted slightly to get 5 pulses.

CAUTION: In both PULSE and BURST, the ramp must run slower than the main generator for proper operation.

### 2.3.5 SWEEP MODE

In sweep mode the ramp is used to sweep the frequency of the main generator. START FREQ sets the sweep start freq, STOP FREQ/BURST WIDTH is used to set the stop freq, RANGE sets the maximum possible frequency. The frequency may be swept up or down depending on the start and stop freq settings. RAMP TIME and RAMP VARIABLE is used to set the sweep period or sweep rate. A triggered sweep is available by disengaging RAMP RUN/TRIG and either applying an external trigger signal or using MAN. When sweep is triggered, the main generator sweeps from the start frequency to the stop frequency, returns to the start frequency and holds at that frequency. In this mode, the start frequency may be measured when the ramp is not triggered. Stop frequency can be measured by depressing RAMP CAL which causes the main generator to jump to the stop frequency and hold.

EXAMPLE: To sweep a sine wave from 50KHz to 30KHz at a rate of 1KHz per msec or in 20msec each time MAN is depressed. Set START FREQ to 0.5; STOP FREQ to 0.3; RANGE to 100KHz. MODE to SWEEP; FUNCTION to SINE; RAMP TIME to 10msec; adjust RAMP VARIABLE for the positive portion of RAMP SYNC OUT to be 20msec; RAMP RUN/TRIG released. Depress MAN.

An auxiliary ramp output is provided which can be used for driving an X:Y recorder when making frequency response plots.

Model 517 only**2.3.6 LOG FREQUENCY CONTROL**

When LIN/LOG is depressed, the main generator frequency is controlled logarithmically instead of linearly, i.e., frequency is proportional to the exponential of the applied voltage. This is useful in frequency response plots when it is desired that the frequency scale be logarithmic. The auxiliary RAMP OUT can be used to drive the frequency scale.

Models 516 and 517 only**2.3.7 DC OUTPUT.**

The instrument may be used as a source of DC voltage by placing it in a triggered square mode and not applying a trigger signal. AMPLITUDE and ATTENUATOR are used to set the voltage. Positive or negative voltage is obtained by selecting negative or positive square respectively.

**SECTION 3**  
**CALIBRATION PROCEDURE**

### 3.0 CALIBRATION PROCEDURE (Fig. 3.0.1)

This unit must be on for one hour with the covers in place and the output terminated into  $50\Omega$  before calibration.

The following equipment or suitable equivalents of known accuracy are required for complete calibration.

Oscilloscope D.C. to 100MHz with Differential input with 5MV/cm sensitivity.  
Tektronix 7704 with 7A13 plug-in.

Counter-Timer 10Hz to 10MHz.  
DANA 8010B or equivalent.

Digital Voltmeter .01% accuracy with 100 megohm input impedance  
floating inputs.  
DANA 4300.

Harmonic Distortion Analyzer	.1% Residual Distortion
Hewlett Packard 333.	

Model 517 only.

Voltage source 0V to +5V with 3 digit accuracy.

#### 3.0.1 INITIAL CONTROL SETTINGS

POWER SWITCH	ON
START FREQUENCY (MULTIPLIER)	S0 (FULLY CCW)
RANGE	100KHz
FUNCTION	NORMAL SQUARE
AMPLITUDE	FULLY CW
OFFSET	OFF
ATTENUATOR	OFF

Model 516 and 517 only.

MODE	RUN
STOP FREQUENCY	.9X
RAMP TIME	1msec
RAMP VARIABLE	FULLY CW
RAMP RUN/TRIG	TRIG
RAMP CAL	CAL

Model 517 only.

LIN/LOG	LIN
---------	-----

Use TP276 as common for all steps of calibration.

### 3.0.2 POWER SUPPLIES

- A. Probe to TP112 and adjust the -15V ADJ for  $-15.000V \pm .01V$ .
- B. Probe to TP104 and adjust the +15V ADJ for  $+15.000V \pm .01V$ .
- C. Repeat A and B until both are within  $\pm .01V$ .

### 3.0.3 VCF BALANCE

- A. Connect OUTPUT to scope. A square wave of approximately 100Hz or above should be seen on scope. If there is no signal or the frequency is too low, dial up on START FREQUENCY.
- B. Adjust VCF BAL for no change in frequency when VCF IN is shorted to common.
- C. Set START FREQUENCY to bottom of SEARCH (fully CCW). Connect DVM from common to TP230 and adjust SEARCH RANGE ADJ for  $-0.005mV \pm .5mV$ .
- D. Connect OUTPUT to scope. Adjust SEARCH SYM ADJs A and B for a symmetrical square of period 11 msec.

Models 516 and 517 only.

- E. Connect DVM from common to TP220 and measure voltage. Move DVM to TP1130 and adjust RAMP CAL ADJ for same voltage as at TP220.
- F. Switch MODE to SWEEP and move DVM to TP220. Adjust SWEEP BAL for  $0.000V \pm 1mV$ . Switch MODE to RUN.
- G. Repeat E and F until no more improvement can be obtained.

Model 517 only.

- H. Depress LIN/LOG. Connect clip lead from common to TP241 and connect DVM from common to TP1310 and adjust AMP 1 BAL for 0.000V as close as possible. Remove clip lead.
- I. Connect DVM (floated) between TP1350 and TP1351 and adjust AMP 3 BAL for 0.000V as close as possible. Release LIN/LOG.

### 3.0.4 SINE DISTORTION

- A. Connect OUTPUT into  $50\Omega$  to distortion analyzer. Set RANGE to 1KHz, START FREQUENCY to 1.0 and FUNCTION to SINE. Center up the 4 SINE DIST. ADJs.
- B. Adjust SINE INPUT and SINE OUTPUT for minimum distortion.
- C. Adjust the 4 SINE DIST. ADJs for minimum distortion.
- D. Repeat B and C until no further improvement can be obtained.

### 3.0.5 FREQUENCY

- A. Connect SYNC OUT to counter. Adjust FREQ ADJ for  $1KHz \pm 10Hz$ .

- B. Set RANGE to 100Hz and adjust 100Hz ADJ for  $100\text{Hz} \pm 1.0\text{Hz}$ .
- C. Set RANGE to 1MHz and adjust 1MHz ADJ for  $1\text{MHz} \pm 10\text{KHz}$ .
- D. Set RANGE for 10MHz and adjust 10MHz ADJ for  $10\text{MHz} \pm 100\text{KHz}$ .
- E. Repeat D and E until no further improvement can be obtained.

Model 517 only.

- F. Set START FREQUENCY to bottom of search (fully CCW) and RANGE to 100KHz. Depress LIN/LOG and adjust AMP 3 BAL for same frequency as in LIN.
- G. Set START FREQUENCY to 1.0 and adjust SPAN ADJ for same frequency in LOG as in LIN.
- H. Depress LIN/LOG and set START FREQUENCY for  $100\text{Hz} \pm 2\text{Hz}$ .
- J. Apply positive voltage at VCF IN until frequency increases to  $100\text{KHz} \pm 1\text{KHz}$  (approximately 4.5V) and record voltage.
- K. Apply 1/2 of voltage measured in step J and adjust ORIGIN ADJ. for  $3.16\text{KHz} \pm 40\text{Hz}$ .
- L. Repeat steps F through K until no further improvement can be obtained.

### 3.0.6 RAMP

Models 516 and 517 only.

- A. Connect OUTPUT to scope. Set MODE to SWEEP, set FUNCTION to SQUARE, set RANGE to 100KHz, and START FREQUENCY fully CCW and release RAMP CAL. Adjust RAMP LOCKOUT ADJ for frequency, with MODE in SWEEP, to be the same as when MODE in RUN.
- B. Set FUNCTION to RAMP. Depress RAMP RUN/TRIG and adjust RAMP DC ADJ for the negative peak to be equal to the same DC voltage as measured when RAMP RUN/TRIG is released +0V -.010V. Leave RUN/TRIG depressed.
- C. Adjust RAMP PEAK ADJ for the positive peak to be equal to the DC voltage measured when RAMP CAL is depressed -0V + .010V. Release RAMP CAL.
- D. Connect RAMP SYNC OUT to counter reading time interval A to B (positive to negative slope) and adjust RAMP TIME ADJ for  $1\text{msec} \pm 10\mu\text{sec}$ . Set MODE to RUN, release RAMP RUN/TRIG and set START FREQUENCY to 1.0.

### 3.0.7 OUTPUT WAVEFORMS

- A. Connect OUTPUT to scope, set RANGE to 100Hz, START FREQUENCY (MULTIPLIER) to 1.0 and AMPLITUDE fully CCW. Connect a clip lead across R800 and adjust PA BAL for zero offset. Remove clip lead and rotate AMPLITUDE fully CW.
- B. Set FUNCTION to TRIANGLE. Adjust TRI AMPL ADJ and TRI D.C. ADJ for  $\pm 5\text{V} + 100\text{mV} - 0\text{mV}$ .
- C. Set FUNCTION to SINE. Adjust SINE AMPL ADJ and SINE D.C. ADJ for  $\pm 5\text{V} + 100\text{mV} - 0\text{mV}$ .

- D. Set FUNCTION to SQUARE. (Allow 1 min. warmup time). Adjust SQU AMPL ADJ and SQU D.C. ADJ for  $\pm 5V + 100mV - 0mV$ .

Models 516 and 517 only.

- F. Set FUNCTION to INVERTED SQUARE. (Allow 1 min. warmup time). Adjust INV SQU AMPL ADJ and INV SQU D.C. ADJ for  $\pm 5V + 100mV - 0mV$ .
- G. Set FUNCTION to INVERTED TRIANGLE. Adjust INV AMP GAIN ADJ and INV AMP D.C. ADJ for  $\pm 5V + 100mV - 0mV$ .

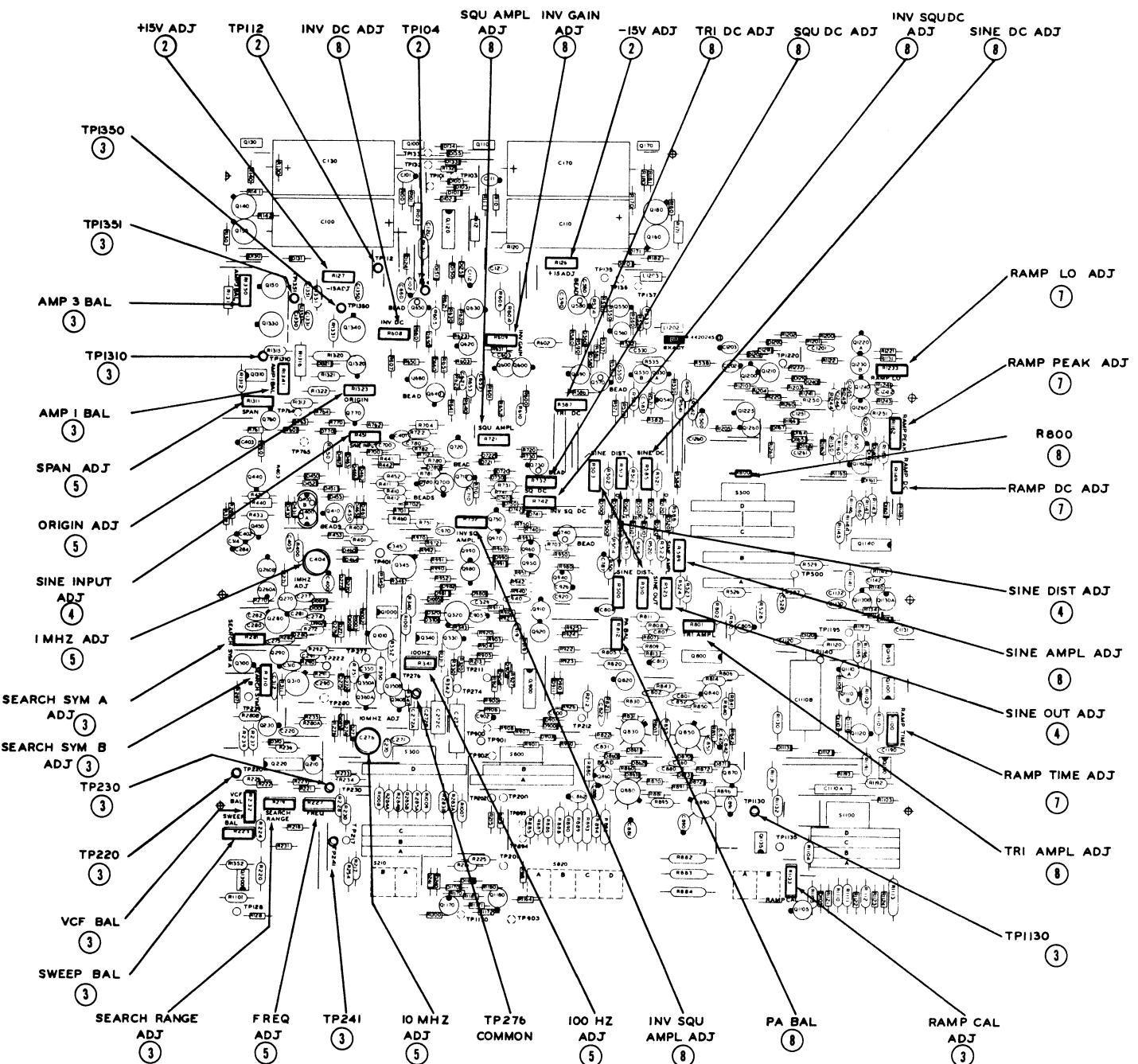


Figure 3.0.1 ADJUSTMENT LOCATION DETAIL

**SECTION 4**  
**TROUBLE SHOOTING**

#### 4.1 CIRCUIT DESCRIPTION (Fig. 4.1.1 or 4.1.2)

##### 4.1.1 MAIN GENERATOR

Common to all models.

The instrument contains a triangle generator loop. The process of generating the triangle also generates a square wave. The triangle is shaped into a sine wave. The selected waveform is then amplified and sent to the output.

The VCF AMPLIFIER is a summing amplifier accepting input, from the MULTIPLIER and VCF IN.

The output voltage of the VCF AMPLIFIER is level shifted to generate the voltage levels required by the POSITIVE CURRENT SOURCE and the NEGATIVE CURRENT SOURCE. The current sources are voltage to current converters. A capacitor is alternately charged and discharged by the two current sources through a current switching bridge. Frequency range selection is made by changing current setting resistors in the current sources and by changing the timing capacitor and by use of the CAPACITANCE MULTIPLIER. The capacitor voltage is routed to the LEVEL DETECTOR through the high input impedance, low output impedance TRIANGLE BUFFER. The LEVEL DETECTOR is a bistable, voltage level detector which switches states as the capacitor voltage reaches the preset plus and minus triangle peak voltages. The square wave thus generated drives the current switching bridge, the SYNC OUT BUFFER and the SQUARE SWITCH.

When triangle is selected, the FUNCTION SWITCH routes the triangle to the PRE AMP and then the POWER AMP. The PRE AMP is a non-inverting operational amplifier. The POWER AMP as an inverting, high output current operational amplifier with feed forward. When sine is selected, the triangle is routed through the SINE SHAPER prior to the PRE AMP. The SINE SHAPER has three diode bridges which shape the triangle into a sine wave. The square wave is routed directly to the POWER AMP from the SQUARE SWITCH. The ATTENUATOR is a series of  $50\Omega$  'T' attenuators.

Models 516 and 517 only.

The 516 and 517 have additional circuitry in the main generator to generate inverted waveforms. The PRE AMP output is fed to the INVERTING AMP which is a unity gain inverting operation amplifier. When inverted triangle or sine are selected, the FUNCTION switch routes the output at this amplifier to the POWER AMP. The SQUARE SWITCH has another stage which generates the inverted square.

Sweep start and stop sweep frequency are generated by summing the ramp, inverted, with the 1V already present at the top of the START FREQ control and summing the output of START FREQ into the VCF AMP with the output of the STOP FREQ control which also is driven with the ramp.

#### 4.1.2 TRIGGER AND GATE CIRCUITRY

Models 516 and 517 only.

The TRIGGER COMPARATOR accepts inputs from MAN, TRIG IN and the ramp generator. It is a Schmitt trigger which conditions the trigger signal to a square pulse. In PULSE mode, the ramp level detector pulse is used for triggering. In BURST mode, the ramp and a DC voltage from the BURST WIDTH control are summed at the trigger comparator input. The LOCKOUT FLIP-FLOP is of the set-reset type, with one input connected to the trigger comparator and the other input to the LEVEL DETECTOR. When the flip-flop receives a signal from the TRIGGER COMPARATOR, it is set to allow the generator to run and a signal from the LEVEL DETECTOR resets it to stop the generator. In a trigger mode the signal from the trigger comparator is AC coupled whereas in a gate mode it is DC coupled so the level detector cannot reset the flip-flop until the TRIGGER COMPARATOR has reset. The mechanism of lockout is accomplished by summing positive current at the timing capacitor equal and opposite to the current from the NEGATIVE CURRENT SOURCE on the negative slope of the triangle to hold the voltage. This current is from the LOCKOUT CURRENT SOURCE which tracks the POSITIVE CURRENT SOURCE at twice the current. The lockout voltage level is set by the LOCKOUT VOLTAGE SOURCE. As the triangle approaches the lockout voltage, the lockout diode bridge begins to switch current to the timing capacitor until each side of the bridge is running at half current and the triangle holds. When not locked out, the lockout current is drawn by lockout flip-flop.

#### 4.1.3 RAMP

Models 516 and 517 only

The ramp generator is similar to the main generator triangle generator in that two current sources charge and discharge a timing capacitor with the peak voltage controlled by a level detector.

The POSITIVE CURRENT SOURCE generates a current inversely proportional to the position of RAMP VARIABLE so that it tracks a period linearly rather than the frequency. The NEGATIVE CURRENT SOURCE tracks the POSITIVE CURRENT SOURCE and only it is switched to and from the timing capacitor by the level detector. The negative, or reset, current is 15 times the positive current giving a reset time 14 times faster than the rise time. The RAMP BUFFER and LEVEL DETECTOR are the same as in the main generator except the level detector switch points are at +1V

and 0V. Ramp lockout uses a somewhat different scheme than the main generator. The LOCKOUT FLIP-FLOP receives signals from the LEVEL DETECTOR and TRIGGER COMPARATOR to enable or disable the LOCKOUT AMP. The LOCKOUT AMP is an inverting operational amplifier with current mode output. Its inputs are connected to the output of the RAMP BUFFER and common and the output is connected to the timing capacitor. It sums enough current at the timing capacitor to hold the voltage at 0V. RAMP CAL is simply a voltage source set at the same voltage as the ramp peak to simulate the ramp being held at its peak.

#### 4.1.4 LOG CONVERTER

Model 517 only.

The log converter is connected between the VCF inputs and the VCF AMP when LIN/LOG is depressed. It converts the 0V-5V linear VCF control voltage to a 0V-5V exponential curve by making use of the exponential characteristics of the base emitter junction of a transistor.

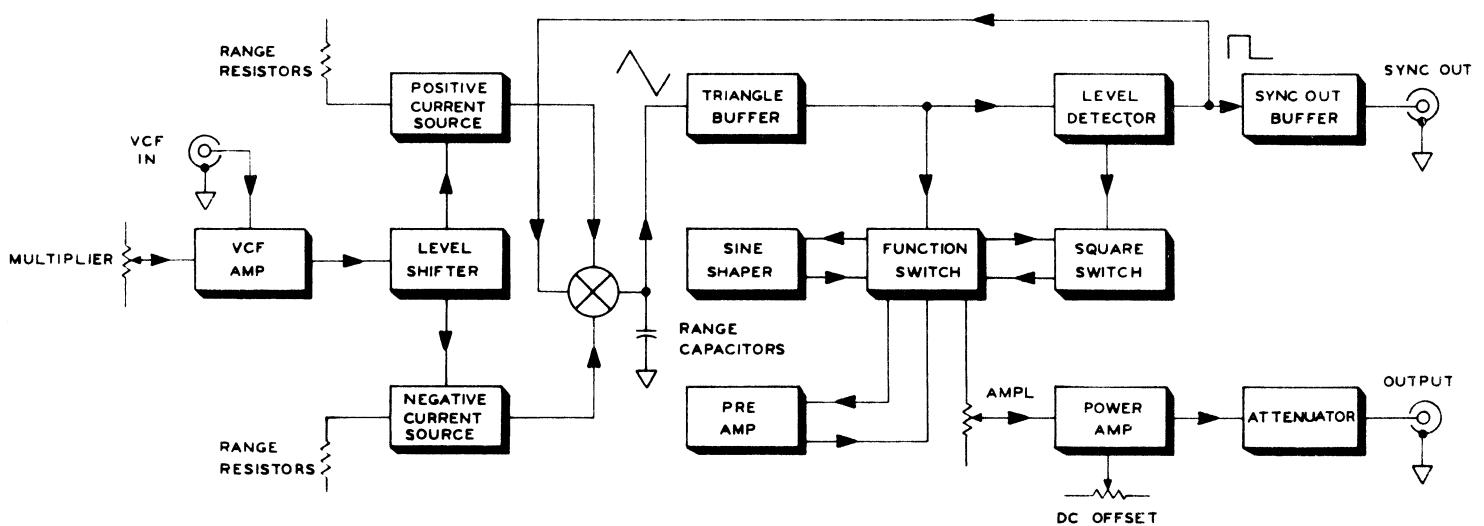


Figure 4.1.1 MODEL 513 BLOCK DIAGRAM

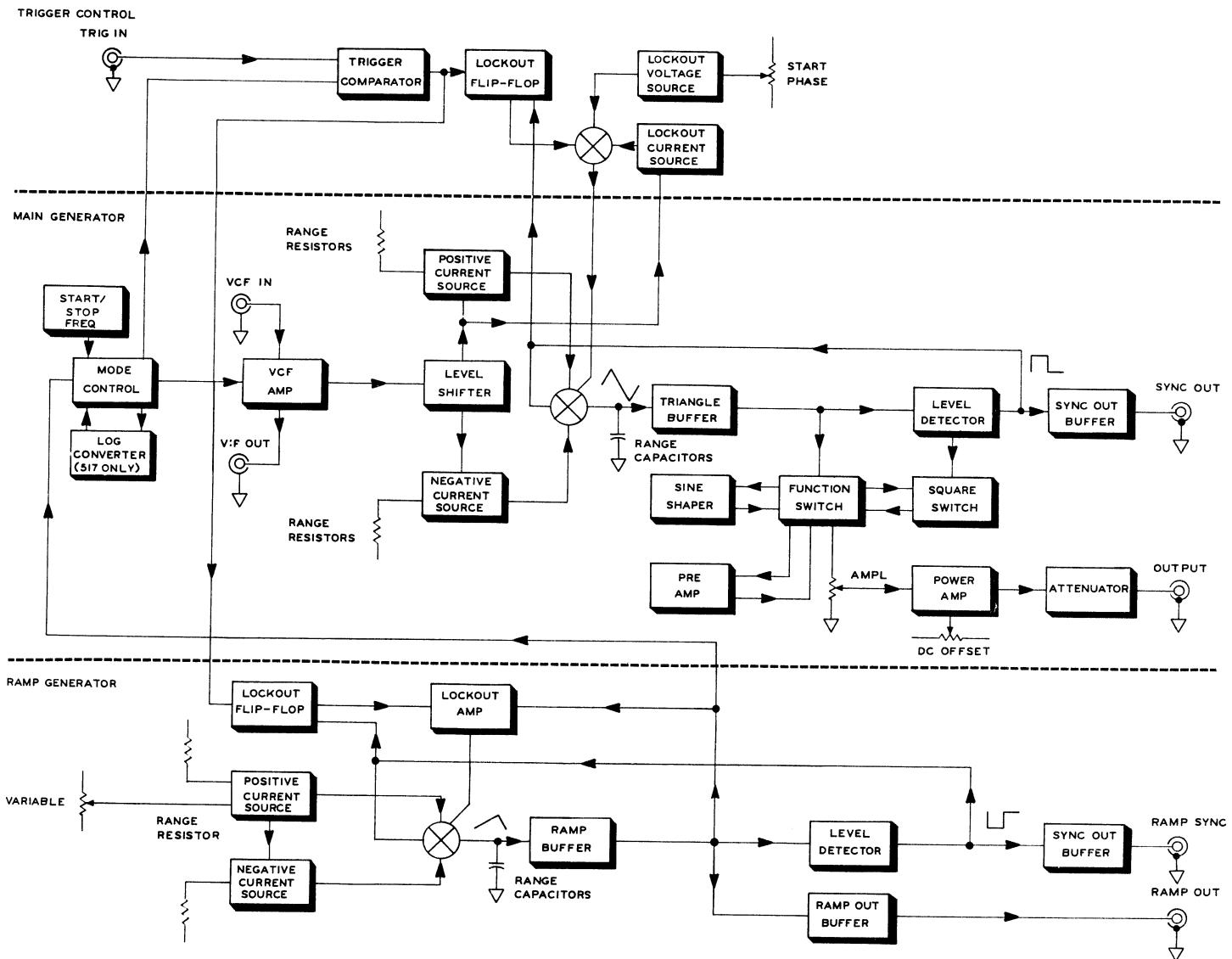


Figure 4.1.2 MODELS 516 AND 517 BLOCK DIAGRAM

#### 4.2 USE OF TROUBLE SHOOTING TREES (Fig.4.3.1 and 4.3.2)

The trouble shooting trees are designed to point to the malfunctioning circuit block. Beyond this, refer to the proper schematic and check voltages and waveform at the indicated points to determine the actual problem. Start with the following initial control setting.

On all models.

START FREQ (MULTIPLIER)	1.0
RANGE	1K
FUNCTION	TRIANGLE
AMPLITUDE	FULL CW
OFFSET	DIENGAGED
ATTENUATOR	DIENGAGED

Models 516 and 517 only.

MODE	RUN
START PHASE	CENTERED
STOP FREQ	.9X
RAMP TIME	1msec
RAMP VARIABLE	FULL CW
RAMP RUN/TRIG	ENGAGED
RAMP CAL	DIENGAGED

Model 517 only.

LIN/LOG	DIENGAGED
---------	-----------

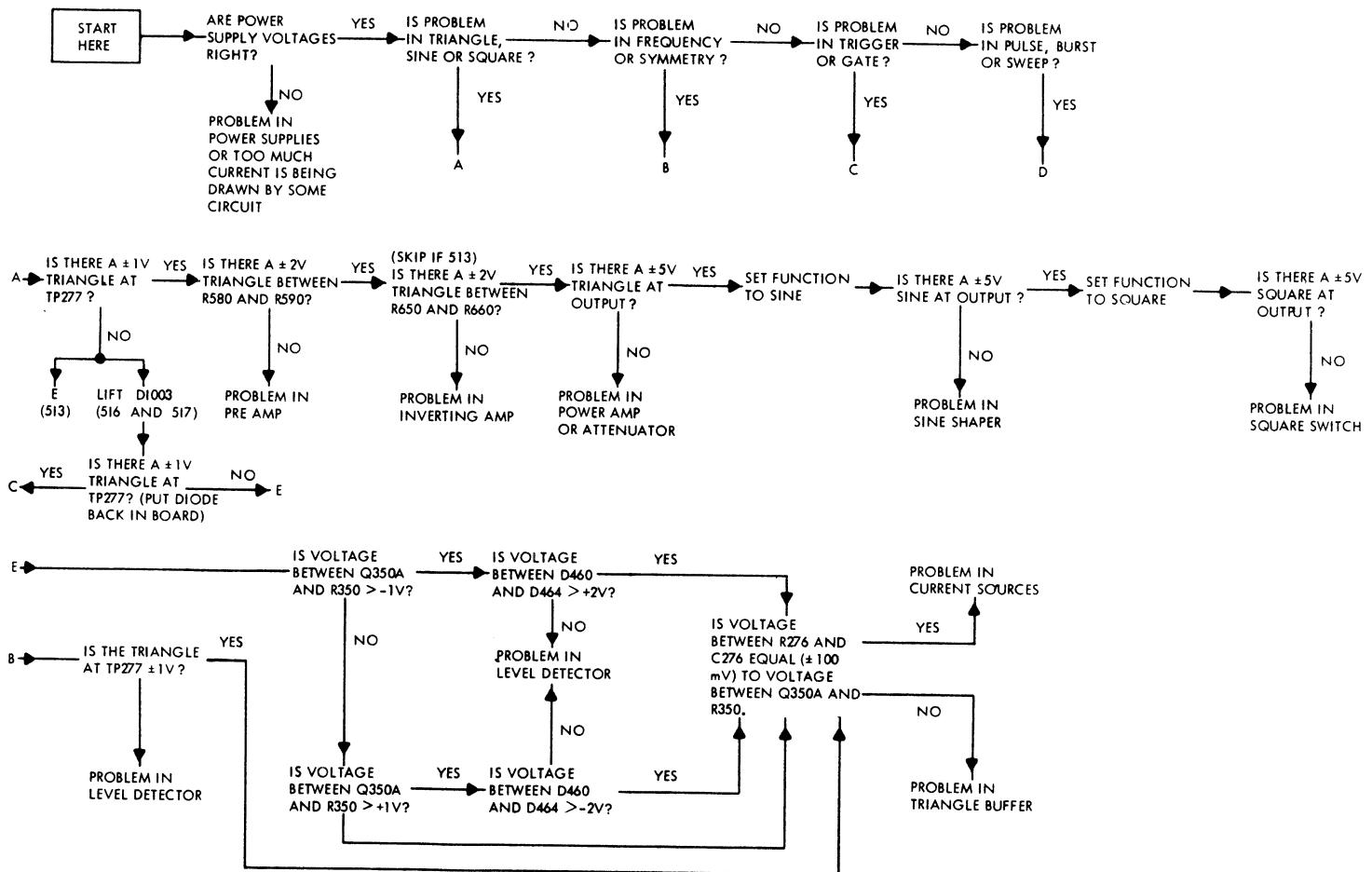


Figure 4.2.1 TROUBLE SHOOTING TREE, page 1

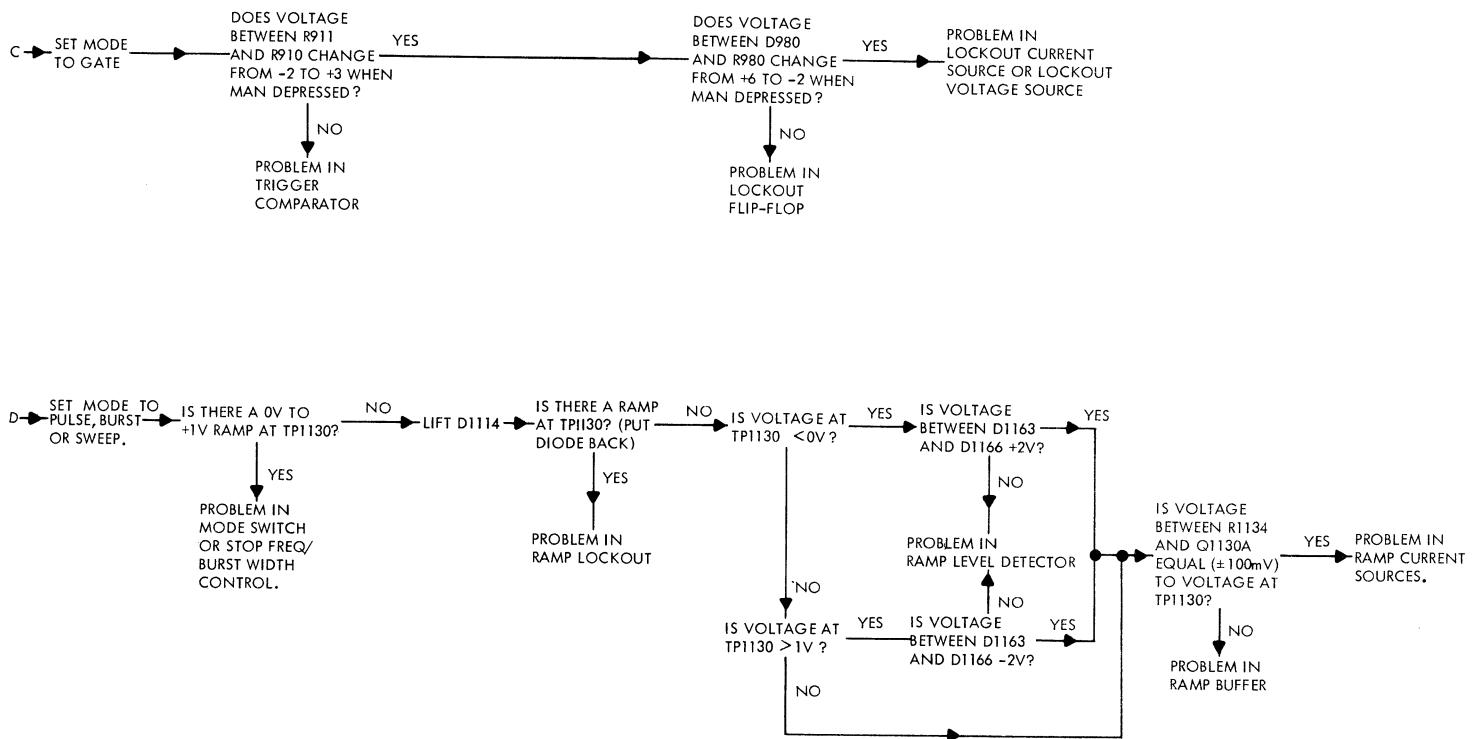
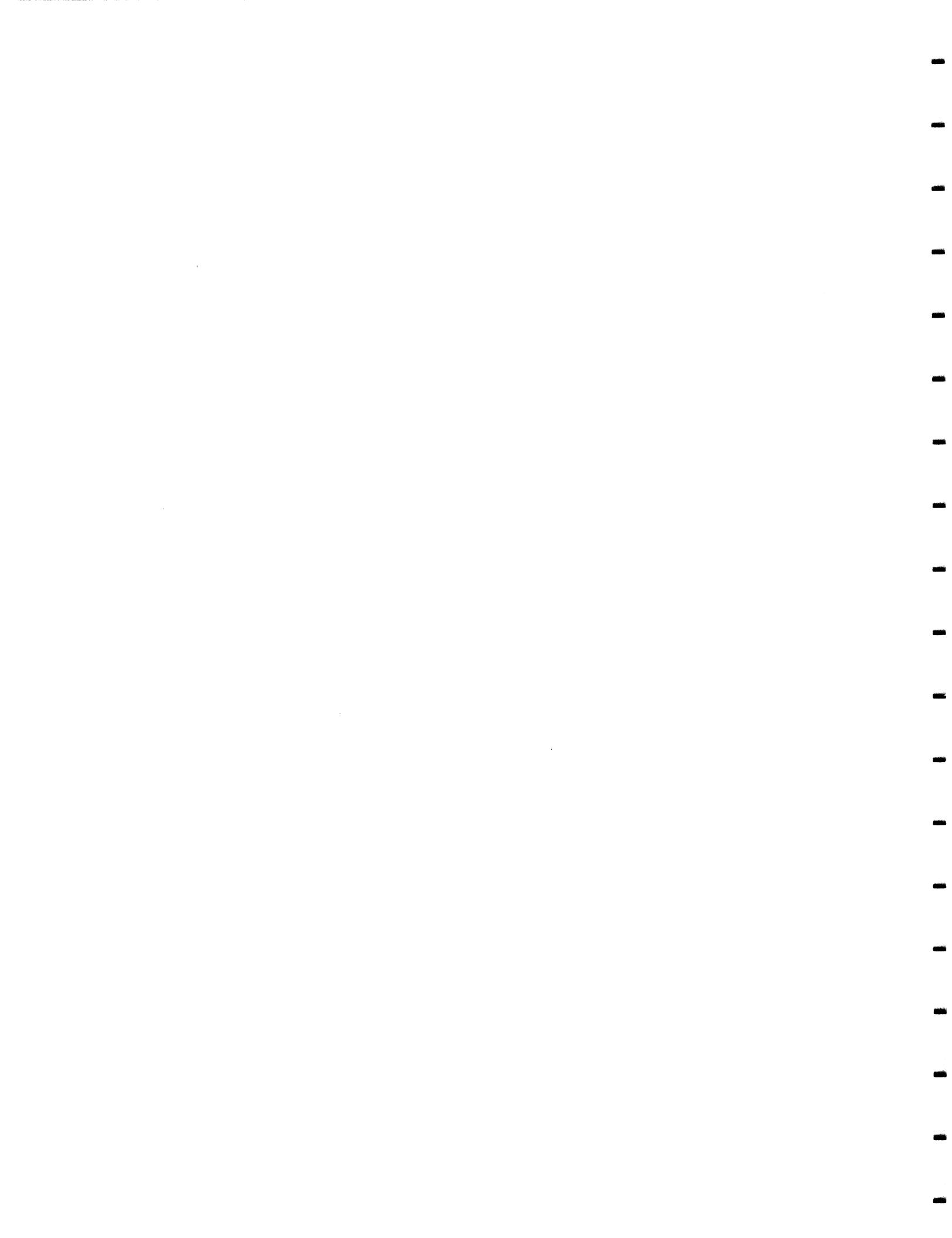


Figure 4.2.2 TROUBLE SHOOTING TREE, page 2



**SECTION 5  
PARTS LIST**







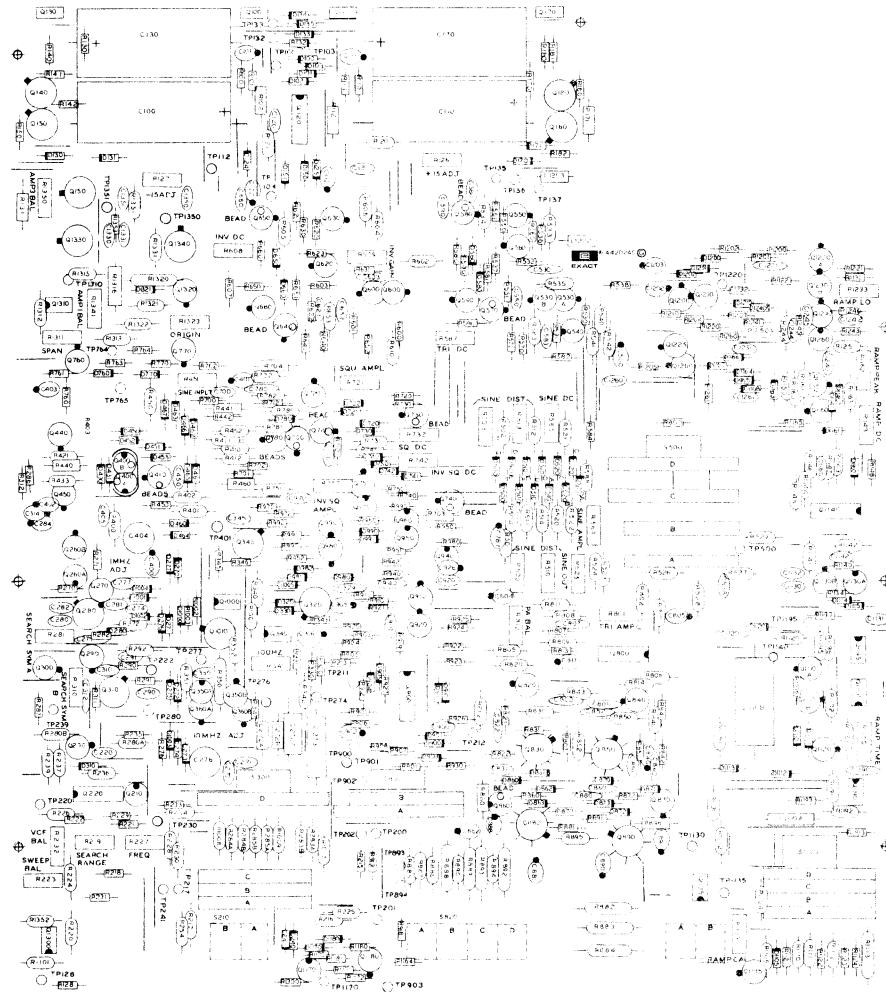




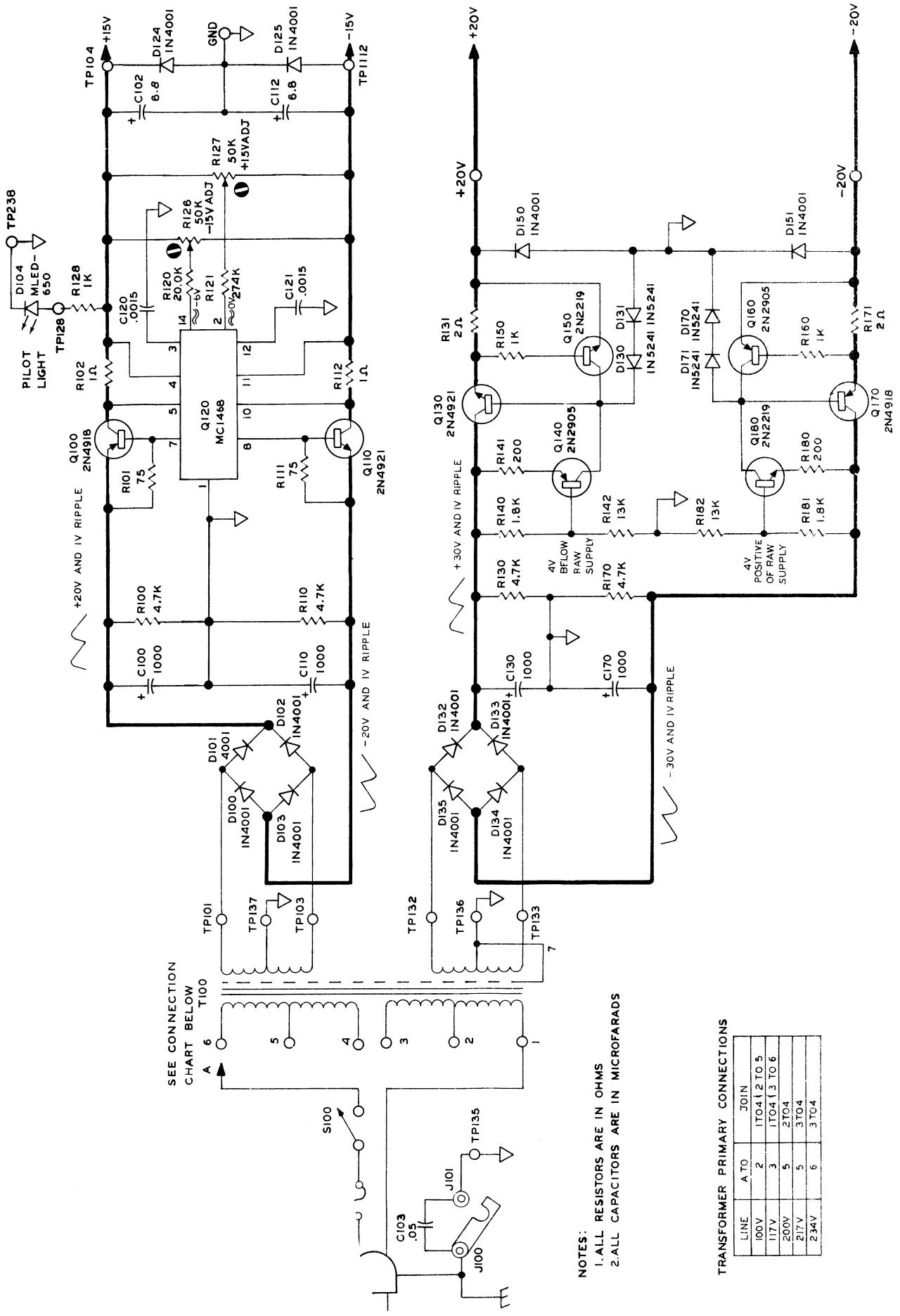
**SECTION 6**  
**SCHEMATICS**

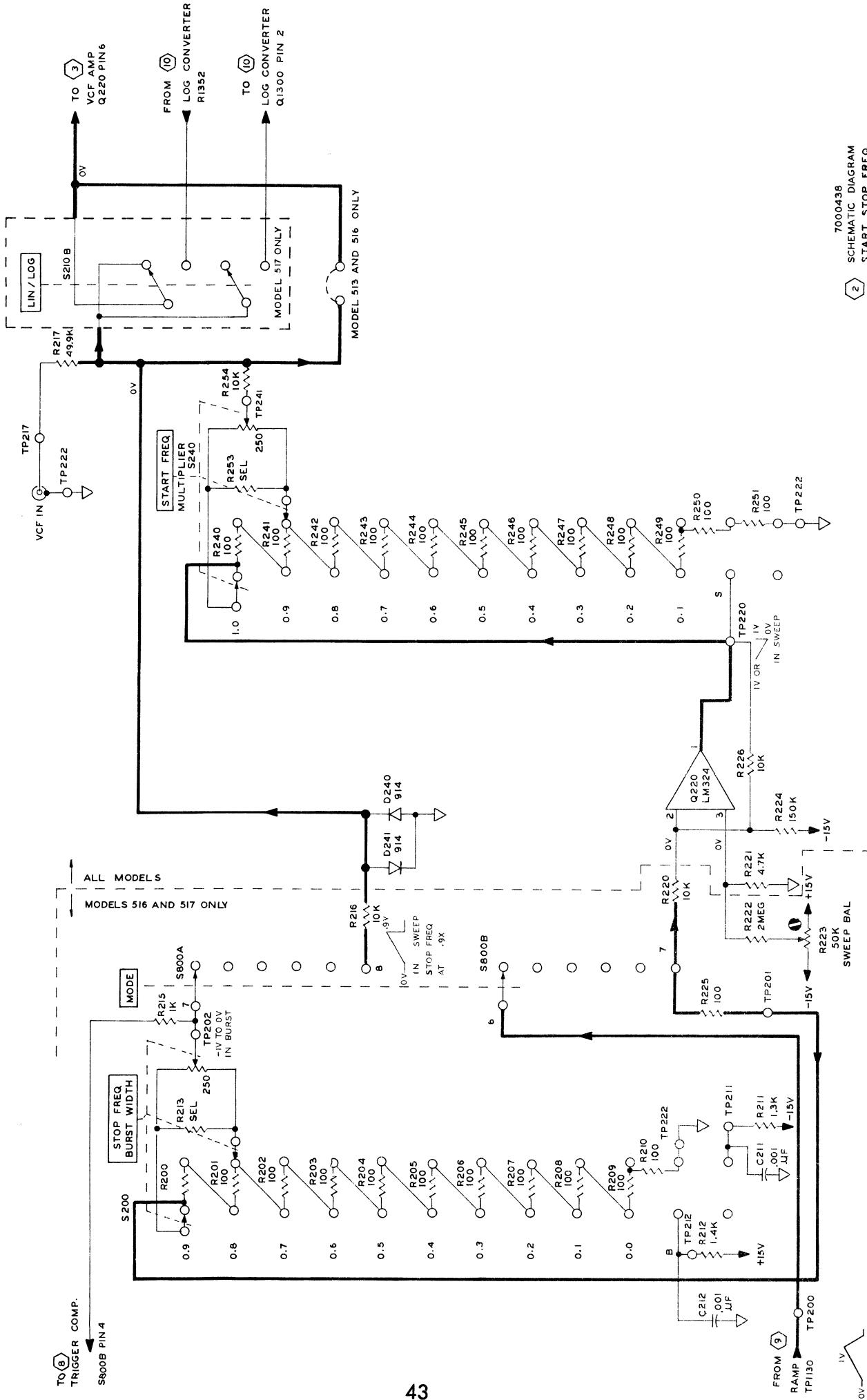
## FOREWORD TO SCHEMATICS

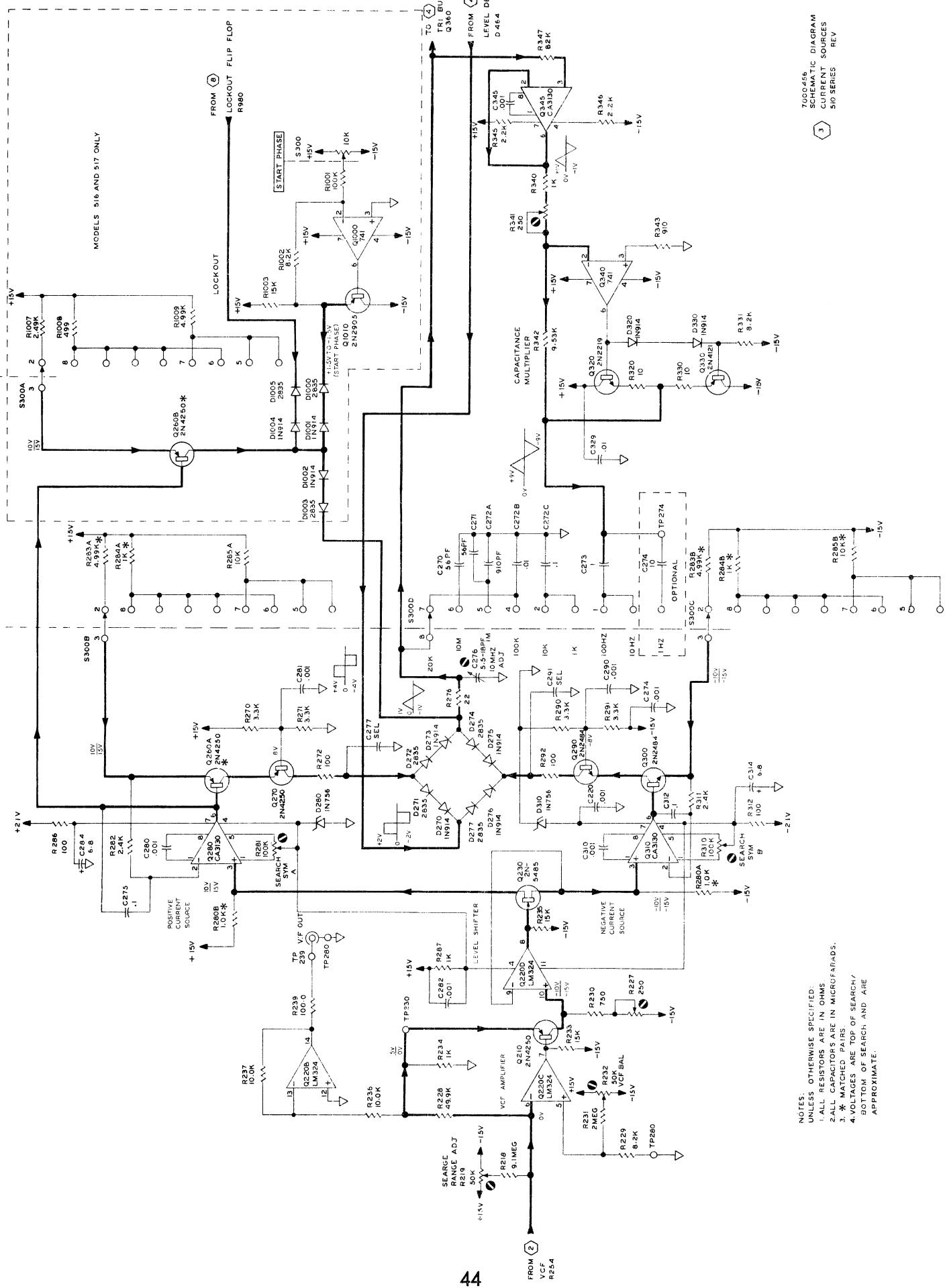
To facilitate quick reference to inter-connections from one schematic to another, a system of numbers has been utilized. Each schematic carries its own identifying number located in a large hexagonal shape near the title. When a connection is referred to, a small hex encompasses the number of the schematic that contains the connection. Use the Connection Reference Chart to locate where reference numbers are shown, but no actual schematic exists for that particular model.



PARTS LAYOUT

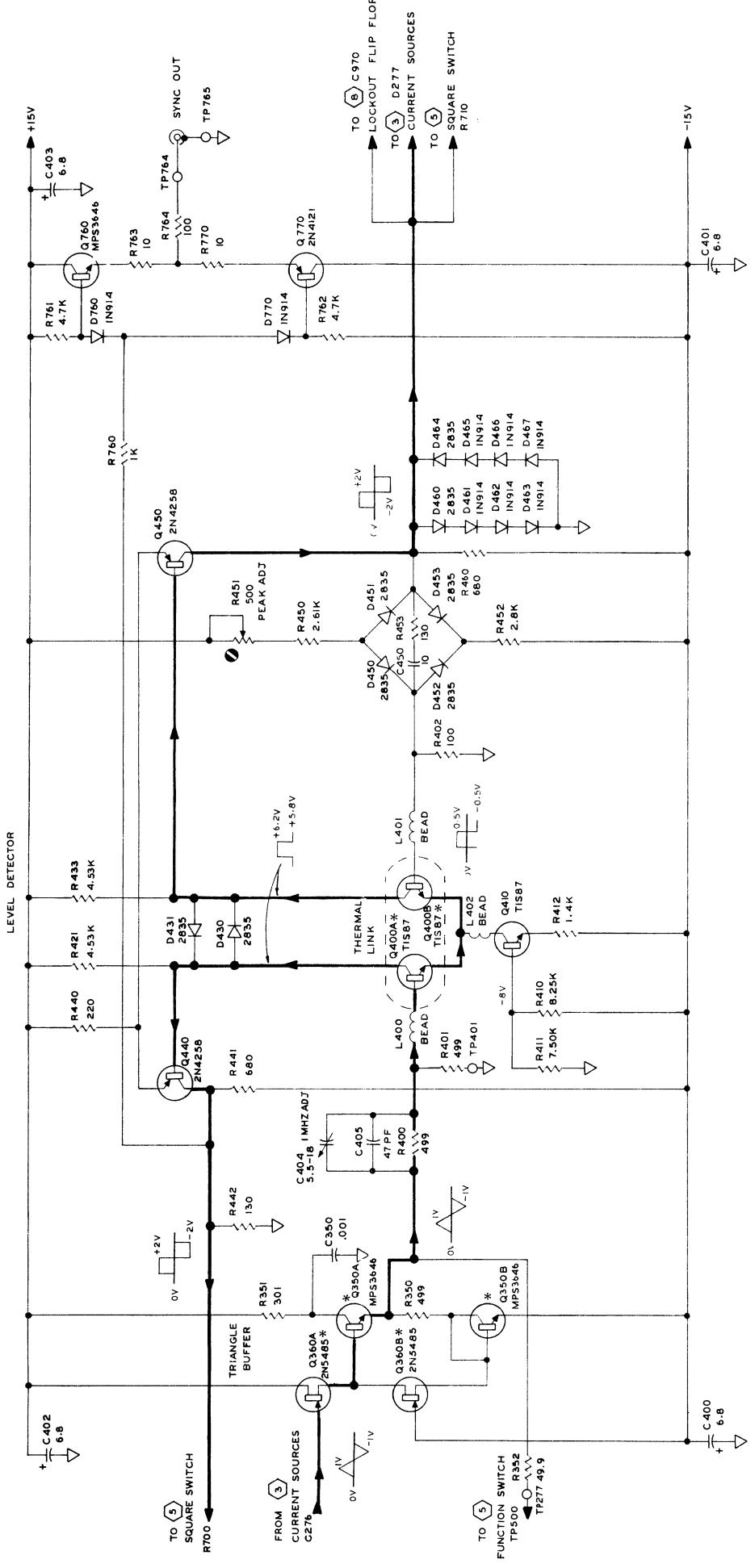


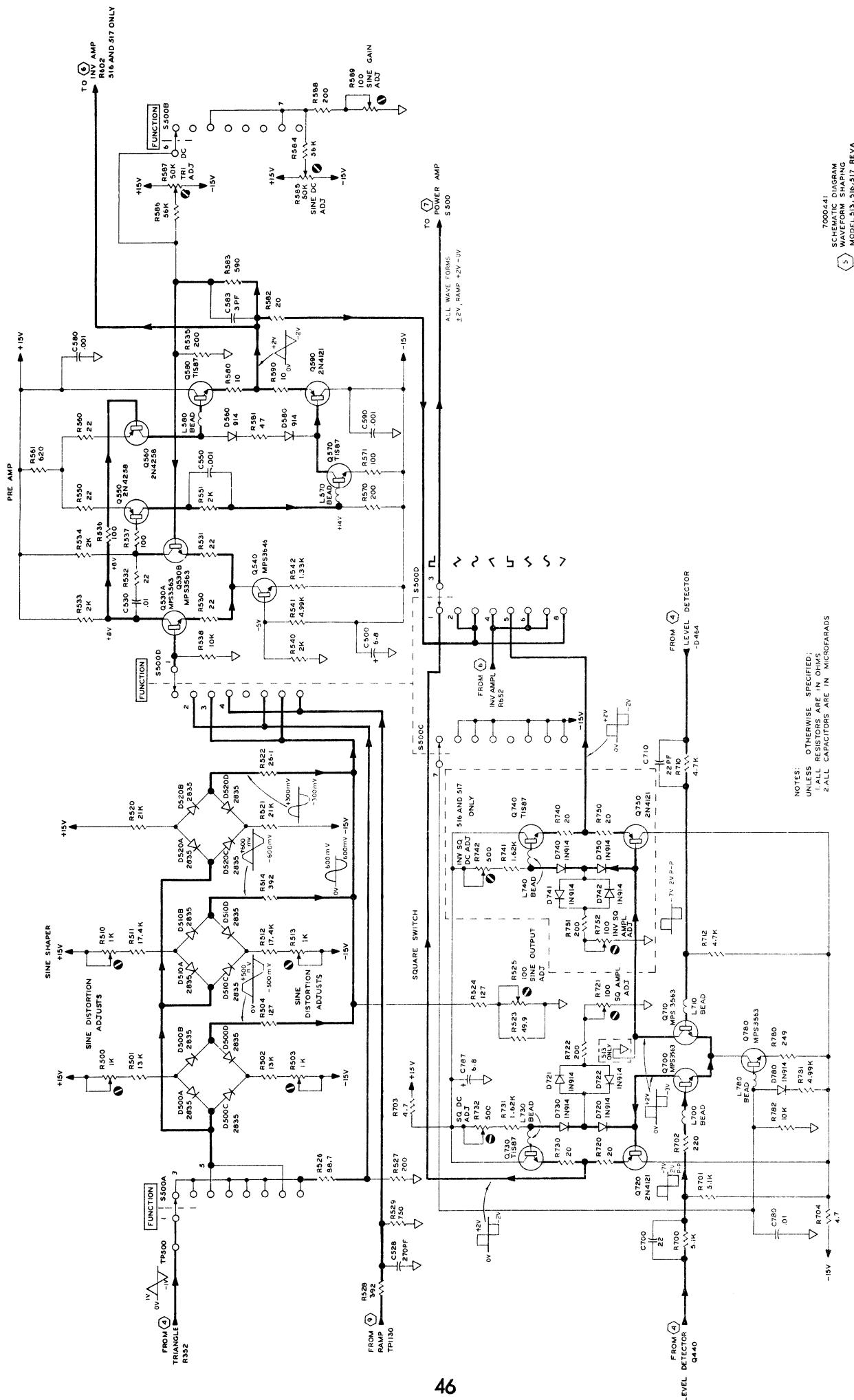


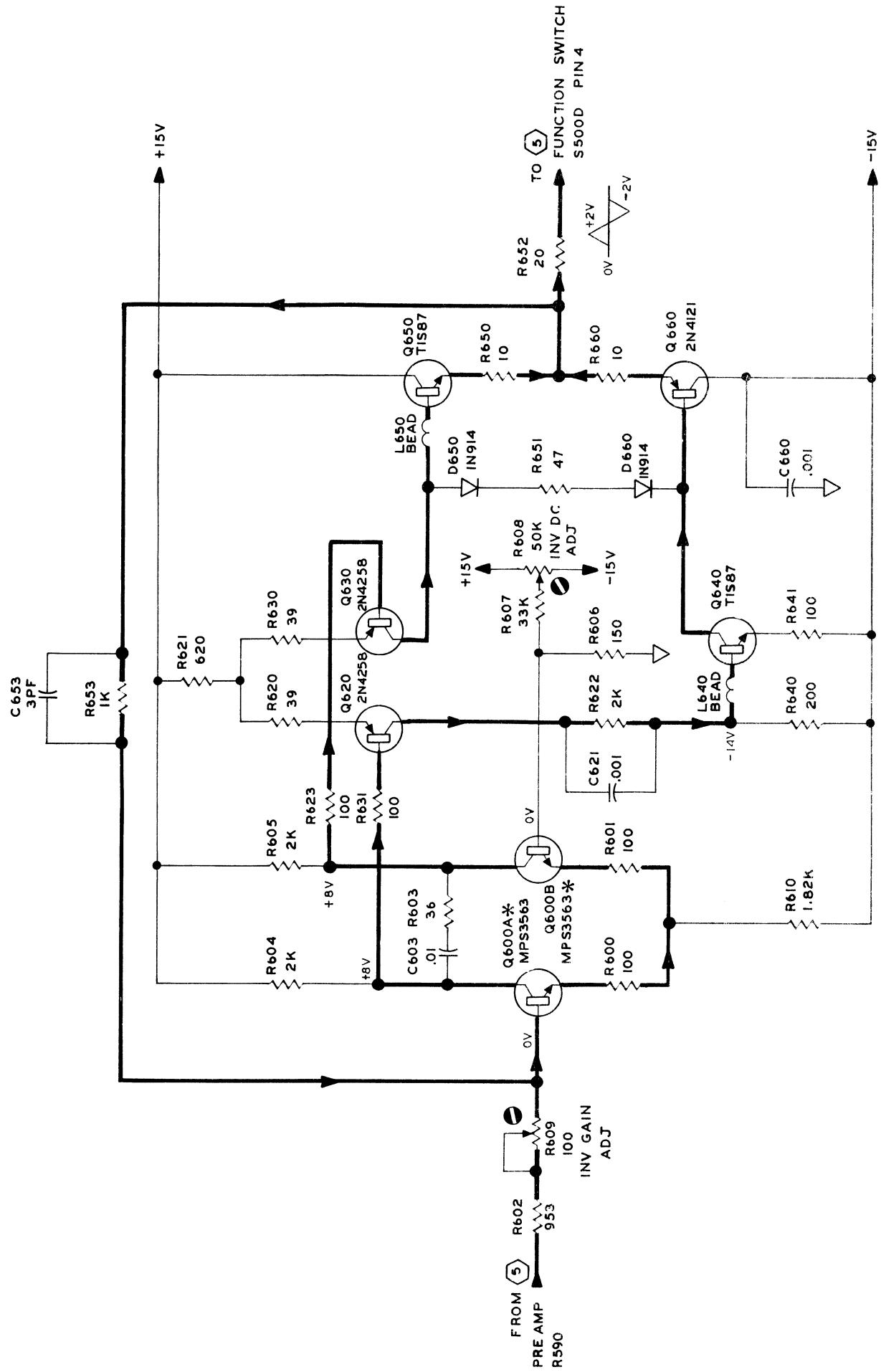


NOTES.  
UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED:  
 1. ALL RESISTORS ARE IN OHMS  
 2. ALL CAPACITORS ARE IN MICROFARADS.  
 3. \* MATCHED PAIRS  
 4. VOLTAGES ARE TOP OF SEARCH /  
 BOTTOM OF SEARCH AND ARE APPROXIMATE.

700-456  
SCHEMATIC DIAGRAM  
CURRENT SOURCES  
510 SERIES  
REV  
3

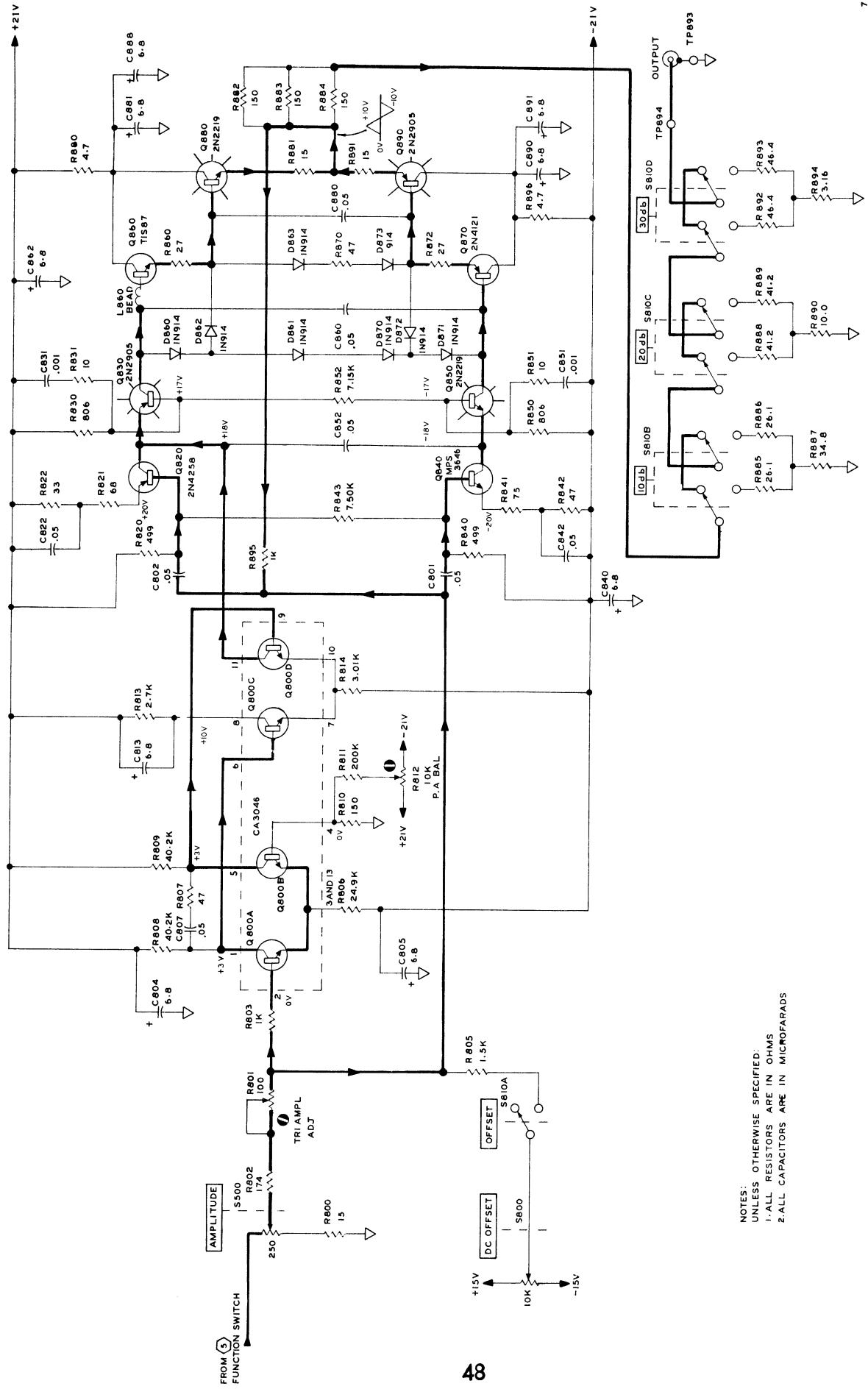






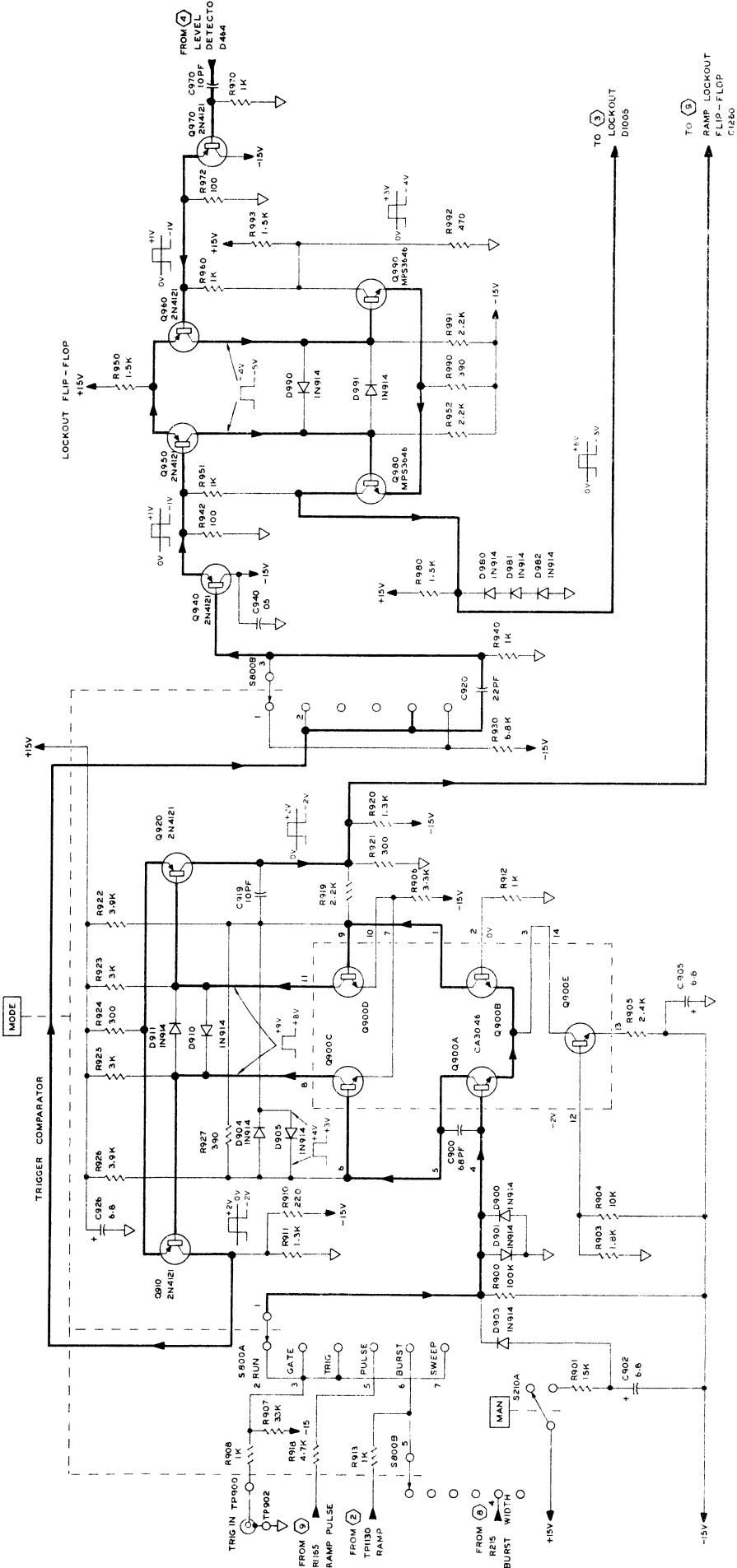
NOTES:  
UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED:  
1. ALL RESISTORS ARE IN OHMS  
2. ALL CAPACITORS ARE IN MICROFARADS  
3. \* DENOTES MATCHED PAIR

7000443  
SCHEMATIC DIAGRAM  
6 INVERTING AMP  
MODEL 516 REV  
517



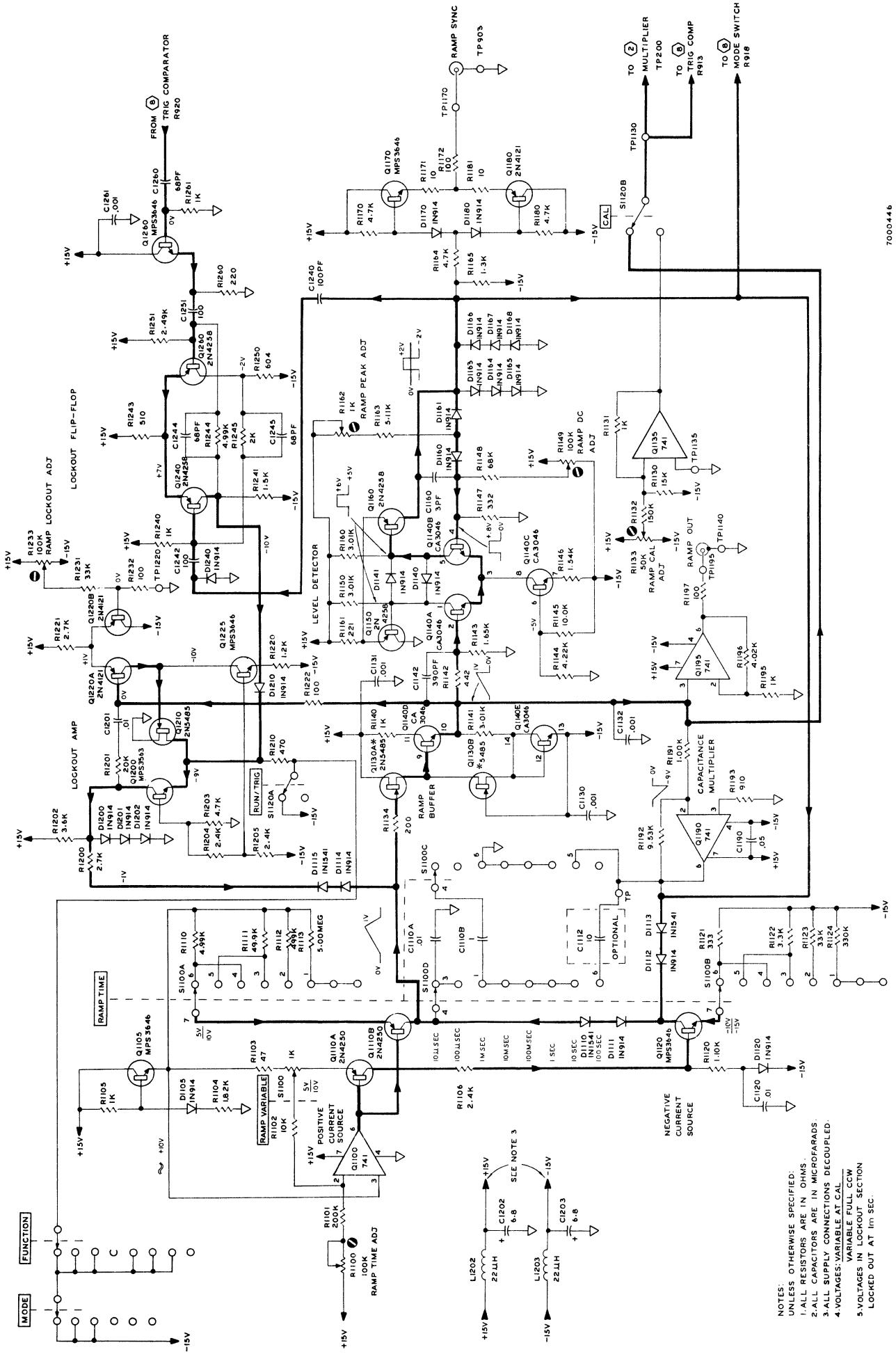
NOTES:  
UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED:  
1. ALL RESISTORS ARE IN OHMS  
2. ALL CAPACITORS ARE IN MICROFARADS

7000-445  
SCHEMATIC DIAGRAM  
S10 SERIES POWER AMP. REV.  
7

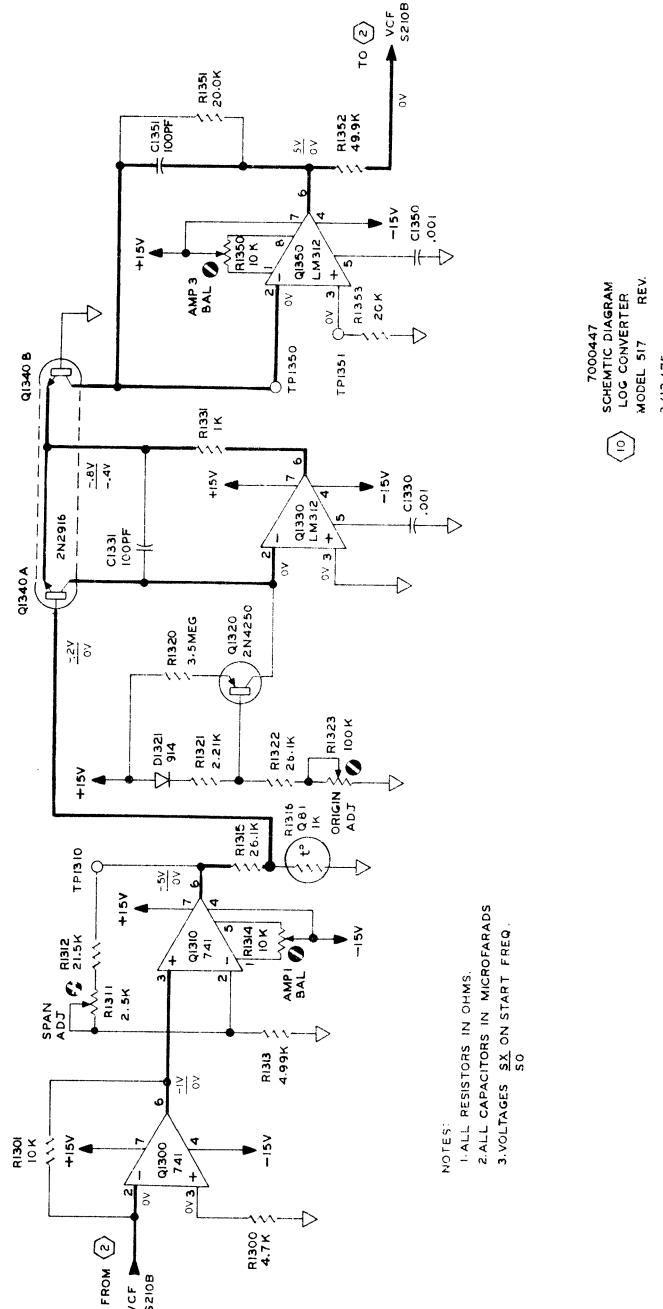


NOTES:  
 1. UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED:  
 2. ALL RESISTORS ARE IN OHMS.  
 3. ALL CAPACITORS ARE IN MICROFARADS.

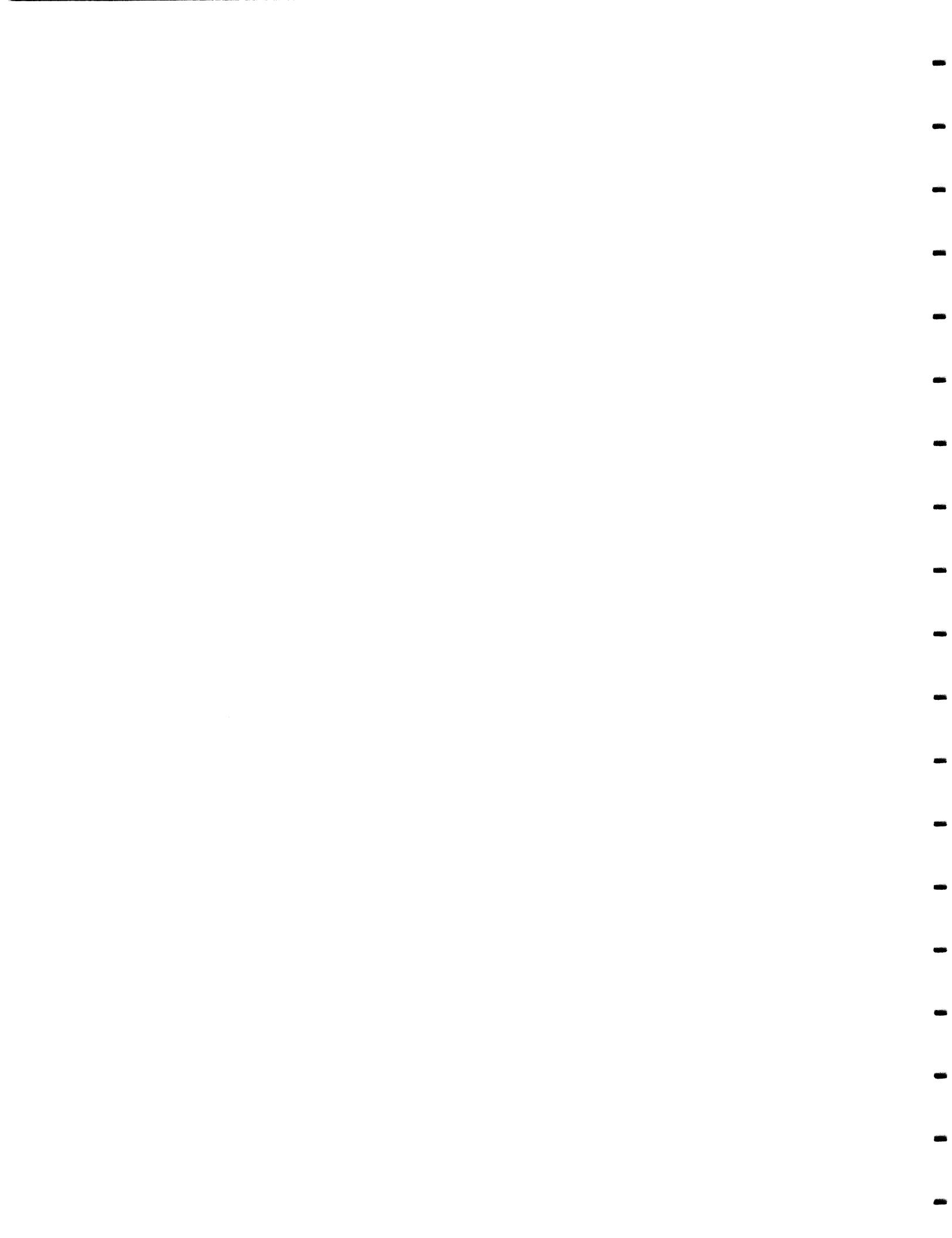
7000432  
 SCHEMATIC DIAGRAM  
 (3) TRIGGER CIRCUITY  
 MODE 1, 16 AND 516 REV



SCHEMATIC DIAGRAM  
RAMP GENERATOR  
MODELS: 516, 517 REV  
7000-446  
9



7000447  
 SCHEMATIC DIAGRAM  
 LOG CONVERTER  
 MODEL 517 REV.  
 3/12/75



## **SECTION 7 ADDENDA**

As changes are made to the 510 series instruments, the manual changes will be printed on the following pages or, depending on printing schedules, an insert will be provided. Changes will be identified with the serial numbers of the instruments containing the changes.

