(ip)

OPERATING AND SERVICE MANUAL

## MODEL 1349A/D <br> DIGITAL DISPLAY


#### Abstract

SERIAL NUMBERS This manual applies directly to instruments with serial numbers prefixed 2437A.

For additional important information about serial numbers, see INSTRUMENTS COVERED BY MANUALin Section I.


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Thanks


Dave \& Lynn Henderson
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## SAFETY

This product has been designed and tested according to International Safety Requirements. To ensure safe operation and to keep the product safe, the information, cautions, and warnings in this manual must be heeded. Refer to Section I and the Safety Summary for general safety considerations applicable to this product.

## CERTIFICATION

Hewlett-Packard Company certifies that this product met its published specifications at the time of shipment from the factory. Hewlett-Packard further certifies that its calibration measurements are traceable to the United States National Bureau of Standards, to the extent allowed by the Bureau's calibration facility, and to the calibration facilities of other International Standards Organization members.

## WARRANTY

This Hewlett-Packard product is warranted against defects in material and workmanship for a period of one year from date of shipment. During the warranty period, Hewlett-Packard Company will, at its option, either repair or replace products which prove to be defective.

The cathode-ray tube (CRT) in the instrument and any replacement CRT purchased from HP are also warranted against electrical failure for a period of one year from the date of shipment from Colorado Springs. BROKEN TUBES AND TUBES WITH PHOSPHOR OR MESH BURNS, HOWEVER, ARE NOT INCLUDED UNDER THIS WARRANTY.

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#### Abstract

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[^0]S C W \& A 9/78 (CRT)

## SAFETY SUMMARY

The following general safety precautlons must be observed during all phases of operatlon, service, and repalr of this Instrument. Fallure to comply with these precautlons or with speciflc warnings elsewhere in this manual vlolates safety standards of design, manufacture, and Intended use of the Instrument. Hewlett-Packard Company assumes no llabllity for the customer's fallure to comply with these requirements.

## GROUND THE INSTRUMENT.

To minimize shock hazard, the instrument chassis and cabinet must be connected to an electrical ground. The instrument is equipped with a three-conductor ac power cable. The power cable must either be plugged into an approved three-contact electrical outlet or used with a three-contact to two-contact adapter with the grounding wire (green) firmly connected to an electrical ground (safety ground) at the power outlet. The power jack and mating plug of the power cable meet International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) safety standards.

## DO NOT OPERATE IN AN EXPLOSIVE ATMOSPHERE.

Do not operate the instrument in the presence of flammable gases or fumes. Operation of any electrical instrument in such an environment constitutes a definite safety hazard.

## KEEP AWAY FROM LIVE CIRCUITS.

Operating personnel must not remove instrument covers. Component replacement and internal adjustments must be made by qualified maintenance personnel. Do not replace components with power cable connected. Under certain conditions, dangerous voltages may exist even with the power cable removed. To avoid injuries, aiways disconnect power and discharge circuits before touching them.

## DO NOT SERVICE OR ADJUST ALONE.

Do not attempt internal service or adjustment unless another person, capable of rendering first aid and resuscitation, is present.

## USE CAUTION WHEN EXPOSING OR HANDLING THE CRT.

Breakage of the Cathode-ray Tube (CRT) causes a high-velocity scattering of glass fragments (implosion). To prevent CRT implosion, avoid rough handling or jarring of the instrument. Handling of the CRT shall be done only by qualified maintenance personnel using approved safety mask and gloves.

## DO NOT SUBSTITUTE PARTS OR MODIFY INSTRUMENT.

Because of the danger of introducing additional hazards, do not install substitute parts or perform any unauthorized modification of the instrument. Return the instrument to a Hewlett-Packard Sales and Service Office for service and repair to ensure that safety features are maintained

## DANGEROUS PROCEDURE WARNINGS.

Warnings, such as the example below, precede potentially dangerous procedures throughout this manual. Instructions contained in the warnings must be followed.

> WARNING
> Dangerous voltages, capable of causing death, are present in this instrument. Use extreme caution when handling, testing, and adjusting.

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Figure 1-1. 1349A/D Digital Display

## SECTION I

## GENERAL INFORMATION

## 1-1. INTRODUCTION.

1-2. This Operating and Service Manual contains information required to install, operate, test, adjust, and service the HP Model 1349A/D Digital Display.

1-3. Listed on the title page of this manual is a microfiche part number. This number can be used to order $4 \times 6$-inch microfilm transparencies of the manual. Each microfiche contains up to 96 photo-duplicates of the manual pages. The microfiche pack age also includes the latest Manual Changes supplement.

## 1-4. SPECIFICATIONS.

1-5. Instrument specifications are listed in table 1-1. These specifications are the performance standards or limits against which the instrument is tested. Table 1-2 lists 1349A/D functions. Supplemental characteristics are listed in table 1-3 and are not specifications but are typical characteristics included as additional information for the user.

## 1-6. SAFETY CONSIDERATIONS.

## WARNING

To prevent personal injury, observe all safety precautions and warnings stated on the instrument and in this manual.

1-7. This product is a Safety Class 1 instrument. Review the instrument and manual for safety markings and instructions before operation. Specific warnings, cautions and instructions are placed wherever applicable. Refer to the Safety Summary in the front of this manual and to Sections II, V, and VIII for further safety precautions. These precautions must be observed during all phases of
operation, service, and repair of this instrument. Failure to comply with these precautions or with specific warnings elsewhere in this manual violates safety standard of design, manufacture, and intended use of this instrument. Hewlett-Packard assumes no liability for the customer's failure to comply with these requirements.

## 1-8. INSTRUMENTS COVERED BY MANUAL.

1-9. Attached to the instrument is a serial number tag. The serial number is in the form: 0000 A 00000 . It is in two parts; the first four digits and the letter are the serial prefix, and the last five digits are the suffix. The prefix is the same for all identical instruments. The suffix, however, is assigned sequentially and is different for each instrument. The contents of this manual apply to instruments with the serial number prefix(es) listed under SERIAL NUMBERS on the title page.

1-10. An instrument manufactured after the printing of this manual may have a serial number prefix that is not listed on the title page. This unlisted serial number prefix indicates that the instrument is different from those described in this manual. The manual for this newer instrument is accompanied by a Manual Changes supplement. This supplement contains "change information" that explains how to adapt the manual to the newer instrument.

1-11. In addition to change information, the supplement may contain information for correcting errors in the manual. The supplement for this manual is identified with the manual print date and part number, both of which appear on the manual title page.

1-12. For information concerning a serial number prefix that is not listed on the title page or in the Manual Changes supplement, contact your nearest HewlettPackard office.

Table 1-1. Specifications: 1349A (no memory); 1349D (with internal memory)

## INTERFACE

General: 16 Bit Binary.
Signal lines:

| Pin Name | Description | 1349 A | 1349 D |
| :--- | :--- | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |
| D0-D15 | 16-Bit TTL Data Bus Pos Logic | X | X |
| LWR | Low Memory Write | $\mathrm{N} / \mathrm{A}$ | X |
| LDAV | Low Data Available | X | $\mathrm{N} / \mathrm{A}$ |
| LRD | Low Memory Read | $\mathrm{N} / \mathrm{A}$ | X |
| LRFD | Low Ready for Data | X | $\mathrm{N} / \mathrm{A}$ |
| LDS | Low Device Select | $\mathrm{N} / \mathrm{A}$ | X |
| SYNC | Ext Refresh Synchronization | $\mathrm{N} / \mathrm{A}$ | X |
| LXACK | Low Transfer Acknowledge | $\mathrm{N} / \mathrm{A}$ | X |
| GND | Logic Ground | X | X |

DISCON Disconnect Sense. Signal connector off activates self test when allowed to float.

Logic Level: Standard TTL.

| 1349A |  | 1349D |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :---: |
| Line | Loading | Line |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| D0-D4 | 1-MOS, 1-LSTTL, 1-STTL | D0ading |  |
| D5-D7 | 1-MOS, 2-LSTTL, 1-STTL | 1-MOS, 1-LSTTL |  |
| D8-D15 | 1-MOS, 1-LSTTL, 1-STTL | D14,D15 |  |
| LDAV | 1-MOS, 1-LSTTL, 1-STTL | LRD |  |
|  |  | LWR |  |
|  |  | LDS |  |
|  |  | SYNC |  |

Mating connector: 26-pin female transition connector; mating part Ansley 609-2630 (polarized).

## CATHODE RAY TUBE

Type: Electrostatic focus and deflection, post accelerated. Aluminized P31 Phosphor.
Screen Size: 204 Square cm (31.6 square in.); approx. 20.8 cm ( 8.2 in .) diagonal; 12 cm ( 4.7 in .) vertical by 17 cm ( 6.7 in .) horizontally.
Resolution: Display is to be adjusted so that all lines of the secondary test pattern are distinguishable.
Display Memory (1349D only): 8 K word by 16 bits.

## INPUT POWER

$+15 \mathrm{VDC}+-5 \%$ Regulated $;<=1.3 \mathrm{~A} @<=10 \mathrm{mV}$ p-p ripple (measured at A3TP1).
$-15 \mathrm{VDC}+-5 \%$ Regulated; $<=0.35 \mathrm{~A} @<=10 \mathrm{mV}$ p-p ripple (measured at A3TP2).
$+5 \mathrm{VDC}+5-0 \%$ Regulated; $<2.0 \mathrm{~A} @<=50 \mathrm{mV}$ p-p ripple (measured at A3TP3 1349A only).
Mating Connector: Molex No. 09-50-3061.

## SAFETY

X-Ray Emission: CRT emission $<=9,5 \mathrm{mR} / \mathrm{hr}$ (not measurable above background noise with Vicroreen Model 440RF/C when in normal operating modes).

## OPERATING ENVIRONMENT

Temperature: (operating) $0^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+65^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\left(+32^{\circ} \mathrm{F}\right.$ to $+149^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$ ).

## NOTE

The $65^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\left(149^{\circ} \mathrm{F}\right)$ temperature specification reflects the maximum allowable operating temperature with the 1349A/D enclosed, not the ambient temperature of the system housing. It is recommended that a minimum of $0.84 \mathrm{~m}^{3} / \mathrm{min}$ ( $30 \mathrm{ft}^{3} / \mathrm{min}$ ) of air flow is forced around and through the instrument to ensure that the maximum operating temperature of $65^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\left(149^{\circ} \mathrm{F}\right)$ is not exceeded. Refer to Section II, Paragraph 2-13 of this manual for temperature measurement instructions.

[^1]Table 1-1. Specifications (Cont'd)

Humidity: to $95 \%$ relative humidity up to $+50^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$.
Altitude: (operating) to $4600 \mathrm{~m},(15,000 \mathrm{ft})$;
(non-operating) to $15,300 \mathrm{~m},(50,000 \mathrm{ft})$.
Shock:
Shock Intensity 60 g .
Shock Pulse Duration 11 ms .
Shock tests are performed with the equipment non-operating and any auxiliary circuits not powered.
Vibration:
Vibration Frequency: $5-55-5 \mathrm{~Hz}$.
Vibration Sweep: Cover the vibration frequency in 15 minutes.
Vibration Pulse Shape: Full sine wave.
Vibration peak-to-peak amplitude:
$5-10 \mathrm{~Hz}, 6.34 \mathrm{~mm}(0.250 \mathrm{in}$.)
$10-25 \mathrm{~Hz}, 3.05 \mathrm{~mm}$ ( 0.120 in .) $25-55 \mathrm{~Hz}, 0.76 \mathrm{~mm}$ ( 0.030 in .)
Dwell for 10 minutes at the four highest resonances found on each axis. If no major resonance can be detected, dwell at 55 Hz for 10 minute duration at 0.76 mm ( 0.030 in .).

## CAUTION

The 1349A/D Displays have been tested at shock and vibration levels listed above. These are absolute maximum levels and apply to the 1349A/D only not to the host structure in which they are installed.

In general, the host structure will act to amplify shock and vibration applied to it when transmitting that energy to the $1349 \mathrm{~A} / \mathrm{D}$.

Care must be taken that specified levels of shock and vibration are not applied to the 1349A/D.

Size: See outline drawing figure 1-2.
Weight: Net $6.0 \mathrm{~kg}(13.2 \mathrm{lbs})$.
Shipping Weight: $8.64 \mathrm{~kg}(19.0 \mathrm{lbs})$.

Table 1-2. 1349A/D Functions

## GRAPHIC FUNCTIONS

## Character Generator:

Stroke Characters: 32 by 20 point resolution; modified full ASCII set. Character Strokes are stored in ROM. Average character writing time is $16 \mu \mathrm{~s}$.
4 Programmable Character Sizes:
$1.0 \times=68$ Characters per line,
31 horizontal lines possible.
$1.5 x=45$ Characters per line,
21 horizontal lines possible.
$2.0 x=34$ Characters per line,
15 horizontal lines possible. $2.5 x=27$ Characters per line, 12 horizontal lines possible.

NOTE
$1 \times$ Character approximately 2 mm high.
4 Programmable Character Orientations: $0,90,180$, $270^{\circ}$ (CCW) relative to horizontal.

## VECTORS

Random Vector Plotting: Addressable resolution 2048 by 2048 points.
Line Types: Solid Line
Solid line with intensified end points
Short dashed line
Long dashed line
Dots

## Velocity:

4 Programmable Writing Speeds: approximately $1.9,3.4,5.2$ and 6.9 mm per $\mu \mathrm{s}$.
Vector Drawing time: $\mu$ s per vector + (length of vector/writing speed).
3 Programmable Intensities: Dim, medium brightness, full brightness (plus Blank or off).

## PLOTTING

Plotting Modes: Plot absolute and Graph.
Beam Control: The beam may be turned on or off while plotting.
GRAPH GENERATION
Tick Marks: X- and Y-axis tick marks of four selectable lengths.
Graph Mode: Allows generation of graphs which have a constant $X$-incrememt between points by storing the X-increment once, requiring only new values for succeeding points.

## SELF TEST

Self Test is invoked by disconnecting the I/O connector with power applied. The Test Pattern verifies that the $1349 \mathrm{~A} / \mathrm{D}$ is operational and provides necessary stimulus for routine calibration. An internal connector is provided for activation of an alternate test pattern. When the connector is shorted, the alternate pattern may be used to verify CRT resolution and allow calibration of focus and astigmatism adjustments. When memory is installed (1349D), the self test feature also performs a memory test.

## Table 1-3. Supplemental Characteristics

## ANALOG OUTPUTS

General: The 1349A/D Displays have internal connectors for output of $\mathrm{X}, \mathrm{Y}$, and Z analog signals to drive a slave CRT display.
Amplitudes: Approximate amplitude range is 0 V to 1 V .
Output Impedance: X, Y - 340 ohms nominal. Z - 250 ohms nominal.
Polarity: X - Positive-going voltage corresponds to right beam movement.
Y - Positive-going voltage corresponds to upward beam movement.
Z - Positive-going voltage corresponds to increasing luminance.
Recommended Bandwidth of slave display: X, Y - Axis: $>=3 \mathrm{MHz}$
Z _ Axis: $>=10 \mathrm{MHz}$
Recommended Mating Connectors: Molex 22-01-1023.
(3 required, 1 each for $\mathrm{X}, \mathrm{Y}$ and Z Axis).

## CATHODE RAY TUBE

Brightness: Shipped from the factory at approximately $140 \mathrm{Cd} / \mathrm{sq} . \mathrm{m}$ at $1.9 \mathrm{~mm} / \mu \mathrm{s}$ writing speed, full brightness at 60 Hz refresh rate, 7 by $7 \mathrm{~cm}, 50$ line raster, $50 \%$ duty cycle.

## 1-13. DESCRIPTION.

1-14. The Hewlett-Packard Models 1349A and 1349D are 20.8 cm (approx. 9 in.) Display Components. Both produce vector graphics on their display screens in
response to digital commands from a user processor. The 1349D contains an 8 K word refresh memory which enables the display to refresh the picture without support from the user processor. The 1349A must be refreshed by the user.

The 1349A/D have an addressable resolution of 2048 by 2048 points which allows display of very high quality images, composed of straight or curved lines. Curved lines are formed by a series of short straight vectors joined end to end. The unit has programmable writing speeds and programmable intensities. Vectors, regardless of length can be drawn at constant speed so that the intensity does not vary from vector to vector.

For on screen labeling and identification, the 1349A/D have a built-in set of ASCII characters. The 1349A/D receive just one word from the user processor and all the vectors necessary to form one character are automatically produced from ROM.

## 1-15. ACCESSORIES SUPPLIED.

1-16. The following accessories are supplied with the 1349A/D:
One Operating and Service Manual.

## 1-17. RECOMMENDED TEST EQUIPMENT.

1-18. Equipment required to test and maintain the 1349A/D Displays is listed in table 1.4. Other equipment may be substituted if it meets or exceeds the critical specifications listed in the table.

Table 1-4. Recommended Test Equipment

| Instrument Type | Recommended Model | Required Characteristics | Required For |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Monitor Oscilloscope | HP Model 1740A | Bandwidth: 100 MHz <br> Input Z: 50 ohms AND 1 Mohm shunted by approx. 20 pf. | A |
| Digital Voltmeter | HP Model 3466A | Voltage Rating: -15 V to 250 V <br> Accuracy: $0.1 \%$ <br> Input Resistance: 10 Mohm | A |
| 1000:1 Divider | HP Model 34111A | Voltage Rating: 12 kV | A |
| 10:1 Divider Probe (Qty 2) | HP Model 10041A (supplied with model 1740A) | Input Resistance: 1 Mohm shunted by approx. 12 pf. | A |
| Power Supply | HP Model 63315E | Output Voltage: 5 V at 2.0 A | $\mathrm{P}, \mathrm{~A}$ |
|  |  | $\text { Output Voltage: } \begin{aligned} & +15 \mathrm{~V} \text { at } 0.5 \mathrm{~A} \\ & -15 \mathrm{~V} \text { at } 1.1 \mathrm{~A} \end{aligned}$ | $\mathrm{P}, \mathrm{~A}$ |
| Signature Analyzer | HP Model 5005A |  | T |
| $=$ Performance test $\mathrm{A}=$ Adjustment $\quad \mathrm{T}=$ Troubleshooting |  |  |  |

INSTRUMENT MUST BE SUPPORTED BY ALL 12 HOLES


C13498pa/11-30-0.


Figure 1-2. Dimensional Detail, 1349A.

## SECTION II

## INSTALLATION

## 2-1. INTRODUCTION.

2-2. This section provides installation instructions for the Model 1349A/D Digital Displays. This section also includes information about initial inspection, damage claims, preparation for use, and storage and shipment.

## 2-3. INITIAL INSPECTION.

2-4. Inspect the shipping container for damage. If the shipping container or cushioning material is damaged, it should be kept until the contents of the shipment have been checked for completeness and the instrument has been checked mechanically and electrically. The contents of the shipment should be as listed in the "Accessories Supplied" paragraph in Section I. Procedures for checking electrical performance are given in Section IV. If the contents are incomplete, if there is mechanical damage or defect, or if the instrument does not pass the Performance Tests, notify the nearest Hewlett-Packard office. If the shipping container is damaged, or the cushioning material shows signs of
stress, notify the carrier as well as the Hewlett-Packard office. Keep the shipping material for carrier's inspection. The HP office will arrange for repair or replacement at HP option without waiting for claim settlement.

## 2-5. PREPARATION FOR USE.

## WARNING

Read the Safety Summary in the front of this manual and the "Safety Considerations" paragraph in Section I before installing or operating this instrument. Before any connections are made to the instrument, the chassis must be connected to a safety ground.

## 2-6. POWER REQUIREMENTS.

2-7. The $1349 \mathrm{~A} / \mathrm{D}$ requires the following power supplies for proper operation:

Table 2-1. 1349A/D Power Requirements

| Operating Voltages |  | Max P-P Ripple | Max Current |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Voltage | Tolerance |  | 1349D | 1349A |
| +15 VDC | $+-5 \%$ | 10 mV | 1.3 A | 1.3 A |
| -15 VDC | $+-5 \%$ | 10 mV | 350 mA | 350 mA |
| +5 VDC | $+5-0 \%$ | 50 mV | 2.0 A | 750 mA |

## 2-8. POWER CONNECTOR.

2-9. A 6-pin connector (Molex 09-50-3061 or equivalent) is required to mate with the rear panel power connector (see figure 2-1).

## 2-10. I/O CONNECTOR.

A 26-pin connector (ANSLEY 609-2601M or equivalent) is required to mate with the rear panel connector. The connector is wired according to figure 2-2. It is recommended that the I/O cable length not exceed 45.7 cm (18 in.).


Figure 2-1. Power Connection for 1349A/D


Figure 2-2. 1349A/D I/O Connector

## 2-11. ANALOG OUTPUTS (X-Y-Z).

The purpose of the Analog Output jacks on the X-YZ/Stroke Generator (A1) board is to connect an external X-Y-Z display. The output signals can drive 1 V p-p into 600 ohm loads. The bandwidth of the external X-Y-Z display should have the following bandwidths:

$$
\begin{aligned}
\text { X-Y Axis: } & >=3 \mathrm{MHz} \\
\text { Z Axis: } & >=10 \mathrm{MHz}
\end{aligned}
$$

The interface cables should not exceed 1.83 m ( 6 ft ) in length. Use the following table for interfacing:

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { A1J3 } \ldots \ldots . \text { Z AXIS OUTPUT } \\
& \text { A1J4 } \ldots \ldots . \text { Y AXIS OUTPUT } \\
& \text { A1J5 } \ldots \ldots . \text { X AXIS OUTPUT }
\end{aligned}
$$

## 2-12. OPERATING ENVIRONMENT.

2-13. Temperature. The instrument may be operated in temperatures from $0^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+65^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\left(+32^{\circ} \mathrm{F}\right.$ to $\left.149^{\circ} \mathrm{F}\right)$.


The airflow recommendations stated above must be adhered to in order to prevent damage to the instrument.

## NOTE

The $65^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\left(+149^{\circ} \mathrm{F}\right)$ temperature specification reflects the maximum allowable operating temperature with the 1349A/D enclosed, not the ambient temperature of the system housing. It is recommended that a minimum of $.84 \mathrm{~m}^{3} / \mathrm{min}\left(30 \mathrm{ft}^{3} / \mathrm{min}\right)$ of air flow is forced around and through the instrument to ensure that the maximum operating temperature of $65^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\left(+149^{\circ} \mathrm{F}\right)$ is not exeeded.

Ambient temperature measurements should be taken at several points in the instrument. Use the following information as a guide for making these measurements:

Measure temperature at:
a. Between the High Voltage cover and Focus Gain Adjustment.
b. $0.64 \mathrm{~cm}(0.25 \mathrm{in}$.) above A4R31.
c. Between Vector Processor Board (A2)
and the Memory Board (A5) near A2U16.
d. 0.64 cm ( 0.25 in .) above A1U23.

The surface temperature near A1U26 and A1U33 typically may be $+50^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\left(+122^{\circ} \mathrm{F}\right)$ or more above the ambient temperature. It is therefore recommended that heat-sensitive devices or circuits not be placed in close proximity to these points.

2-14. Humidity. The instrument may be operated in environments with humidity up to $95 \%$. However, the instrument should also be protected from temperature extremes which cause condensation within the instrument.

2-15. Altitude. The instrument may be operated at altitudes up to 4600 m ( 15000 ft ).

## 2-16. STORAGE AND SHIPMENT.

2-17. Environment. The instrument may be stored or shipped in environments within the following limits:

$$
\begin{array}{lr}
\text { Temperature }-40^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \text { to }+70^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\left(-40^{\circ} \mathrm{F} \text { to }+158^{\circ} \mathrm{F}\right) \\
\text { Humidity } & \text { up to } 95 \% \text { relative humidity at } \\
& +50^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\left(+122^{\circ} \mathrm{F}\right) \\
\text { Altitude } & 15300 \mathrm{~m}(50000 \mathrm{ft})
\end{array}
$$

The instrument should also be protected from temperature extremes which causes condensation within the instrument.

## 2-18. PACKAGING.

2-19. Original Packaging. Containers and materials identical to those used in factory packaging are available through Hewlett-Packard offices. If the instrument is being returned to Hewlett-Packard for servicing, attach a tag indicating the type of service required, return address, model number, and full serial number. Also mark the container FRAGILE to ensure careful handling. In any correspondence, refer to the instrument by model number and full serial number.

2-20. Other Packaging. The following general instructions should be used for repacking with commercially available materials.
a. Wrap instrument in antistatic plastic. (If shipping to Hewlett-Packard office or service center, attach a tag indicating type of service required, return address, model number, and full serial number).
b. Use a strong shipping container. A double-wall carton made of 350 -pound test material is adequate.
c. Use a layer of shock-absorbing material 70 to 100 mm ( 3 to 4 inches) thick around all sides of the instrument to provide firm cushioning and prevent movement inside the container. Protect control panel with cardboard.
d. Seal shipping container securely.
e. Mark shipping container FRAGILE to ensure careful handling.
f. In any correspondence, refer to instrument by model number and full serial number.

## SECTION III

## OPERATION

## 3-1. INTRODUCTION.

$3-2$. The purpose of this section is to give detailed information concerning the operation and programming of the $1349 \mathrm{~A} / \mathrm{D}$. It includes a list of the programming instructions and a section containing a brief explanation of "bit programming". The end of this section contains several programming examples.

## WARNING

## SHOCK HAZARD

Before operating the instrument, connect the chassis of the display to a safety ground in the system.

## 3-3. SIGNAL LINE DEFINITIONS.

## D0-D15

D0 through D14 are the vector data lines (TTL positive logic). D15 is used as a Vector Memory instruction. When D15 is a " 1 " then the input data is recognized as a memory command. When D15 is a " 0 " then all the input data forms the picture.

## DISCONNECT SENSE

This line must be grounded to the display chassis when the data lines are active. The internal Performance Verification pattern will be displayed if the 26 -pin connector is disconnected.

## SYNC

External display refresh synchronization signal line. The line provides an external refresh clock when external sync mode has been selected via a jumper wire on the Vector Memory board.

## LXACK

Acknowledge signal line. When low, this line indicates that the Vector Memory has completed the Read or Write operation requested by the user processor.

## LDS

Device Select signal line. When low this line enables the Vector Memory to communicate with the user processor (write/read).

## LWR

Memory Write signal line. When low, this line indicates that the 16-bit Data Bus contents are to be written into either the current Vector Memory location ( $\mathrm{D} 15=0$ ) or into the User Address Pointer (D15=1).

## LRD

Memory Read signal line. When low, this line indicates that the contents of the current Vector Memory location (as specified by the User Address Pointer) are to be placed on the 16 -bit Data Bus for transmission back to the user processor.

## NOTE

Whenever a Vector Memory location has been either written into or read from by the user processor, the User Address Pointer auto-increments to the next Vector Memory location (address).

## 3-4. HANDSHAKE TIMING FOR 1349D.

The TTL digital interface to the Vector Memory (1349D) is compatible with most microprocessor peripheral interface adaptor chips (the Motorola $® 6821$ ).

Vector Memory digital interface consists of:

1. A 16-bit bidirectional Data Bus.
2. A Read Signal line LRD (input).
3. A Write signal line LWR (input).
4. A Device Select signal line LDS (input).
5. An Acknowledge signal line LXACK (output).
6. An External display Synchronization signal line SYNC (input use is optional).

## READ COMMPND TIMING



M1349001
Read Command Timing
Tdss - Device Select Setup Time ........ 0 nsec min Tdsh - Device Select Hold Time ........ 0 nsec min Trd - Read Pulse Time (ACK not used) 495 nsec min (ACK used) 760 nsec min
Trdp - Read Precharge Time .......... 25 nsec min
Tac - Read Access Time ............. 760 nsec max
Tdh - Read Data Hold Time .......... 30 nsec min
Tah - Acknowledge Hold Time ........ 40 nsec min 130 nsec max
Tack - Acknowledge Delay Time ..... 455 nsec min 855 nsec max

Figure 3-1. Read Command Timing

WRITE COMMPND TIMING


M1349001

## Write Command Timing

Tdss - Device Select Setup Time ........ 0 nsec min
Tdsh - Device Select Hold Time ........ 0 nsec min
Tcy - Write Cycle Time ............... 820 nsec min
Twe - Write Command Active Time .. 795 nsec min
Tds - Data In Setup Time .............. 0 nsec max
Tdh - Data In Hold Time ................ 0 nsec min
Tack - acknowledge Delay Time ..... 455 nsec min
855 nsec max
Tah - Acknowledge Hold Time......... . 40 nsec min
130 nsec max

Figure 3-2. Write Command Timing


Figure 3-3. Refresh Mode Selection

## 3-5. PICTURE REFRESH REQUIREMENTS FOR 1349D.

Each time that the picture is redrawn by the 1349D, the display is refreshed. This prevents the phosphor light output from expiring. The refresh sync signal may be provided by either the internal refresh circuit, or an external source. To select the required mode of operation for refresh mode, set the Int/Ext switch (A5S1) on the Memory Board (A5) as shown in figure 3-3.

INTERNAL SYNC. When the jumper is in the Internal position, an on-board oscillator (A5U1) provides sync pulses at approximately a 60 Hz rate. The user processor can send all picture producing data to the Vector Memory at one time. The Vector Memory will then continuously refresh the display screen by redrawing the picture at regular intervals. This reduces overhead time for the user processor.

EXTERNAL SYNC. Sync pulses (TTL) must be supplied from an external source in the user system via
the SYNC input signal line. This signal is useful when the display is used in electromagnetic fields which can cause the picture to "swim". Synchronizing the display with the interfering signal can stabilize the picture.

## 3-6. REFRESH MODES FOR 1349D.

The Vector Memory sends its data to the Vector Processor (VPC) each time the picture is to be drawn on screen. Data is send to the VPC either via synchronous mode or free running mode.

SYNCHRONOUS MODE. In synchronous mode, the Vector Memory waits until a synchronizing pulseoccurs before it will begin its next data output cycle to the 1349A/D. Synchronous refresh mode is entered when the Refresh Pointer equals 8191. After sending the contents of address 8191 to the VPC, the Vector Memory waits for the next sync pulse before starting a new refresh cycle at address 0000 .

Pictures A and B will be displayed at an even brightness (sync rate $=$ refresh rate) even though picture A requires less drawing time (See Figure 3-4).


Figure 3-4. Synchronous Refresh Example


Figure 3-5. Asynchronous Refresh Example

FREE RUNNING MODE. Free Running mode is when the picture cannot be drawn in the time interval between sync pulses. The memory circuit automatically enters this mode whenever a sync edge arrives before the refresh counter reaches its highest address (8191). In this mode, the memory will not wait for a sync edge when it finishes the picture, but will immediately start drawing the picture again.

This sync override feature allows all simple pictures to be displayed at an even brightness (say 60 Hertz refresh rate), and complex pictures to be displayed at a level of brightness that depends only on the time it takes to draw the picture on the display.

## 3-7. MEMORY INITIALIZATION.

When the Vector Memory is powered up, its contents are in an unknown random state. There are several methods of memory initialization.
One method is to fill the entire memory with "jump to $8191^{\prime \prime}$ instructions. The benefit of using this method of initialization is that as the user fills the Vector Memory with picture information, the Vector Memory will always "jump to 8191" after drawing the picture, no matter how many words are used to form the picture. This ensures that the picture will be displayed at the optimum refresh rate.
Another way of initializing the Vector Memory is to write all zeros to all words. This data will be sent to the 1349 D , but will draw nothing on screen (effectively a noop). Each "no-op" will take about one microsecond, thus 8000 "no-ops" ( 8000 words in Vector Memory) will use up to 8 milliseconds of display time, producing a dimmer picture if in the free running mode.

The Vector Memory can be tested by the user processor as part of power-on self test routine. For example, first write all zeros to all words. Then "chase a one" through memory to check each cell. Also, the User Address Pointer can be checked by writing data sequentially through the memory and then using the Pointer Instruction to move the pointer, and reading the contents of the word selected by the pointer. BE CAREFUL - 11XXXXXXXXXXXXXX (set address pointer) will not be written into the memory and 011XXXXXX1 XXXXXX (set condition) is illegal.

## 3-8. 1349A/D COMMAND SET.

The $1349 \mathrm{~A} / \mathrm{D}$ creates pictures by a technique called random vector plotting. A line is defined by its endpoints in 2048 by 2048 cartesian coordinate system. The origin $(0,0)$ is in the lower lefthand corner. All points are positive reference. The 1349A/D references each vector by starting point, ending point, intensity level, line type, and writing speed. The 1349A/D has the following programming command set.

The 1349A/D recognizes D0-D14 on its input Data Bus as being one of four commands:

| Command | Bit 14 | Bit 13 |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| 1. Set Condition | 1 | 1 |
| 2. Plot | 0 | 0 |
| 3. Graph | 0 | 1 |
| 4. Text | 1 | 0 |

## SET CONDITION.

The Set Condition command controls the intensity level, the line type, and the writing speed of vectors drawn on the CRT.

$$
\text { B14 = } 1, \mathrm{~B} 13=1: \text { SET CONDITION COMMAND. }
$$

With both MSBs (Most Significant Bits) set to one, the 1349A/D is commanded to draw all following vectors according to the configuration commanded until changed by subsequent condition command.

## NOTE

A one $(1)=$ TTL high; a zero $(0)=$ TTL low.

$$
\begin{array}{ccccccccccccccc}
\text { B14 } & \text { B13 } & \text { B12 } & \text { B11 } & \text { B10 } & \text { B9 } & \text { B8 } & \text { B7 } & \text { B6 } & \text { B5 } & \text { B4 } & \text { B3 } & \text { B2 } & \text { B1 } & \text { B0 } \\
\hline 1 & 1 & \text { I1 } & \text { I0 } & \text { X } & \text { L2 } & \text { L1 } & \text { L0 } & 0 & \text { X } & \text { W1 } & \text { W0 } & \text { X } & \text { X } & \text { X }
\end{array}
$$

$\mathrm{X}=$ DON'T CARE
B6 MUST be zero.

B14 $=1$, B13 $=1$ : Set display configuration according to choices specified for intensity, line type, and writing speed.

| $\mathbf{1 1}$ | $\mathbf{1 0}$ | Intensity |
| :---: | :--- | :--- |
| 0 | 0 | Blank |
| 0 | 1 | Dim |
| 1 | 0 | Half Brightness |
| 1 | 1 | Full Brightness |


| L2 | L1 | L0 | Line Type |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | Solid Line |
| 0 | 0 | 1 | Intensify Endpoints (solid line) |
| 0 | 1 | 0 | Long Dashes |
| 0 | 1 | 1 | Short Dashes |
| 1 | 0 | 1 | Dots on endpoints |


| W1 | W0 | Writing Speed |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 1 | 1 | 0.19 cm per microsecond |
| 1 | 0 | 0.34 cm per microsecond |
| 0 | 1 | 0.52 cm per microsecond |
| 0 | 0 | 0.69 cm per microsecond |

When the line type"solid line with intensified endpoints" is selected, the intensity of the endpoints may vary due to optical illusion. As lines are linked together the intensity of the point where one line ends and the next line starts is a function of the angle separating the lines. The closer the angle is to 180 degrees, the brighter the point. The closer the angle is to zero degrees (absolute), the dimmer the point.

## PLOT COMMAND $(B 14=0 . B 13=0)$.

With both MSBs set to zero, the 1349A/D is commanded to move the display beam to a specific X-Y location each time that a Y coordinate is received. The beam position may be moved with the beam either turned off or turned on. The Plot command will draw all vectors according to the display configuration established by the last Set Condition command received by the 1349A/D. Each time that a $Y$ coordinate is received, the pen status (beam on or off) for the beam movement is established. Also, the X-Y location to be moved to is formed from the last $X$ coordinate received and the current $Y$ coordinate. For example, to draw a vertical line send the 1349A/D: (1) Plot Command - X value; (2) Plot Command - Y1 value (with beam off); (3) Plot Command-Y2 value (with beam on).

$$
\begin{array}{ccccccccccccccc}
\text { B14 } & \text { B13 } & \text { B12 } & \text { B11 } & \text { B10 } & \text { B9 } & \text { B8 } & \text { B7 } & \text { B6 } & \text { B5 } & \text { B4 } & \text { B3 } & \text { B2 } & \text { B1 } & \text { B0 } \\
\hline 0 & 0 & \text { XY } & \text { PC } & \text { D10 } & \text { D9 } & \text { D8 } & \text { D7 } & \text { D6 } & \text { D5 } & \text { D4 } 4 & \text { D3 } 3 & \text { D2 } 2 & \text { D1 } & \text { D0 } \\
& & & & & & & & & & & & & & \\
& & & \text { DATA } & & & & & & & & \\
& & & & & & & & & & & & \text { LSB }
\end{array}
$$

$\mathrm{B} 14=0, \mathrm{~B} 13=0$ : Plot Command.

XY
$0=X$ coordinate ( $0-2047$ ) as specified by D0 - D10.
$1=Y$ coordinate $(0-2047)$ as specified by D0-D10.

PC (Pen Control Bit B11)
$0=$ Move (draw vector with pen up).
$1=$ Draw (draw vector with pen down).


Figure 3-6. Vector Drawing Area

## GRAPH COMMAND (B14=0, B13=1).

With the two MSBs set to zero and one respectively, the $1349 \mathrm{~A} / \mathrm{D}$ is commanded to either: (a) set the DELTA-X increment; or (b) move the beam to a specific X-Y location determined by the X increment and the Y coordinate.

The beam position may be moved with the beam either turned off or turned on. Beam status for the beam movement is established each time a $Y$ coordinate graph command is received.

The Graph command will draw all vectors according to the display configuration established by the last Set Condition command received by the 1349A/D.

| B 14 | B 13 | B 12 | B 11 | B 10 | B 9 | B | $\mathrm{B7}$ | B 6 | B 5 | $\mathrm{B4}$ | $\mathrm{B3}$ | B 2 | B 1 | $\mathrm{B0}$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

$0 \quad 1 \quad$ XY PC D10 D9 D8 D7 D6 D5 D4 D3 D2 D1 D0

## DATA

MSB LSB

B14 $=0$, B13=1: Graph Command.
XY
$0=$ set automatic DELTA-X increment (as specified by D0-D10) for all subsequent Y coordinate Graph commands received.
$1=\mathrm{Y}$ coordinate (as specified by D0-D10) to which the beam is to be moved in conjunction with the DELTA-X increment.

PC (Pen Control Bit B11).
$0=$ Move (draw the vector with beam off).
1 = Draw (draw the vector with beam on).
Example:
To graph, first move the beam to a starting position P 1 (Plot Commands: X value; Y value with beam of). Then send the 1349A/D:

1) DELTA-X Graph command.
2) Y1 Graph command with the beam on. This moves the beam to point G1. Note that there is no DELTA-X increment with the first Y Graph command.
3) Y2 Graph command with the beam on. This moves the beam to point G2.
4) Y3 Graph command with the beam on. This moves the beam to point G3.
5) Y4 Graph command with the beam on. This moves the beam to point G4.

This will give a picture as shown below.


Figure 3.7. Graphing Example

## TEXT COMMAND (B14 = 1, B13 = 0):

With the two MSBs set to one and zero respectively, the $1349 \mathrm{~A} / \mathrm{D}$ is commanded to draw all the vectors necessary to produce the character specified.

The 1349A/D automatically provides space to the right of each character for character spacing.

The Text command will draw the characters at the intensity level established by the last Set Condition Command, at the slowest writing speed and in the last line type specified (except dots).

Instead of specifying a character to be drawn, the Text command character code can be replaced by a beam movement control code. These codes that move the beam (with the beam off) are Carriage Return (CR), Line Feed (LF), Inverse Line Feed, Backspace (BS), $1 / 2$ shift up, and $1 / 2$ shift down. The amount and direction of beam movement depends on the character size and orientation specified. Line Feed and Inverse Line Feed provide automatic spacing between lines of text (spacing $=$ height of one character between lines).

The starting point for non-rotated characters is the lower left-hand corner of the character area. For rotated characters the entire character area is rotated the specified number of degrees (90, 180, or 270) in a counterclockwise direction around the starting point.

When the 1349A/D has finished drawing a character it automatically advances the beam to the starting point for the next character. In this way the $1349 \mathrm{~A} / \mathrm{D}$ functions much like a typewriter when presenting text. The modified ASCII character set for the 1349A/D is shown in table 3-1.

| B 14 | B 13 | B 12 | B 11 | B 10 | B 9 | B 8 | B 7 | B 6 | B 5 | B 4 | B 3 | B 2 | B 1 | B 0 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |



CHARACTER
MSB LSB

B14=1, B13=0 : commands that the 1349A display a text character (specified by D0 - D7)

ES (Establish size of character Bit B8).
$0=$ use previous size and rotation.
$1=$ establish new size and rotation according to S1-S0 and R1-R0.

| R1 | R0 | Character Rotation (CCW) |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 0 | 0 | 0 degrees |
| 0 | 1 | 90 degrees |
| 1 | 0 | 180 degrees |
| 1 | 1 | 270 degrees |


| S1 | S0 | Size | Width $\mathbf{X}$ Height (in addressable points) |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 0 | 0 | 1 X | 30 | X | 32 |
| 0 | 1 | 1.5 X | 45 | X | 48 |
| 1 | 0 | 2 X | 60 | X | 64 |
| 1 | 1 | 2.5 X | 75 | X | 80 |

Example:
1 X character spacing (in addressable points)


Figure 3-8. Example of Character Spacing
CALCULATING THE STARTING POINT FOR TEXT.
If we wish to display the characters " 1349 A " in the center of the display, proceed as follows.

Let's choose the 2.5 X (largest) character size. Each character will be 75 X 80 addressable points.

Calculation:

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { center screen }=1024,1024(\mathrm{X}, \mathrm{Y}) \\
& \begin{aligned}
\mathrm{X} & =1024 \cdot(2.5 \text { chars. X } 75 \text { points/char. }) \\
& =1024-188 \\
& =836 \\
\mathrm{Y} & =1024-(0.5 \text { char. X } 80 \text { points } / \text { char. }) \\
& =1024-40 \\
& =984
\end{aligned}
\end{aligned}
$$

Send the 1349A/D a Plot X command with $\mathrm{X}=836$. The Octal code to do this is 01504.

Send the 1349A/D a Plot Y command with the beam off and $\mathrm{Y}=984$. The Octal code to do this is 11730 .

Then send the Text commands to produce each of the characters.

Table 3-1. 1349A/D Character Set

| 0 |  | 32 | Space | 64 | @ | 96 | - NOTE 2 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | HP logo | 33 | ! | 65 | A | 97 | a |
| 2 | beta | 34 | " | 66 | B | 98 | b |
| 3 |  | 35 | \# | 67 | C | 99 | c |
| 4 | upper-half tic | 36 | \$ | 68 | D | 100 | d |
| 5 | lower-half tic | 37 | \% | 69 | E | 101 | e |
| 6 | left-half tic | 38 | \& | 70 | F | 102 | f |
| 7 | right-half tic | 39 | , | 71 | G | 103 | g |
| 8 | back space | 40 | ( | 72 | H | 104 | h |
| 9 | $1 / 2$ shift down | 41 | ) | 73 | I | 105 | i |
| 10 | line feed | 42 | * | 74 | J | 106 | j |
| 11 | inv. line feed | 43 | + | 75 | K | 107 | k |
| 12 | $1 / 2$ shift up | 44 | , | 76 | L | 108 | 1 |
| 13 | carriage return | 45 | - | 77 | M | 109 | m |
| 14 | horizontal tic | 46 | . | 78 | N | 110 | n |
| 15 | vertical tic | 47 | / | 79 | O | 111 | o |
| 16 | centered * | 48 | 0 | 80 | P | 112 | p |
| 17 | centered o | 49 | 1 | 81 | Q | 113 | q |
| 18 | up arrow | 50 | 2 | 82 | R | 114 | r |
| 19 | left arrow | 51 | 3 | 83 | S | 115 | s |
| 20 | down arrow | 52 | 4 | 84 | T | 116 | t |
| 21 | right arrow | 53 | 5 | 85 | U | 117 | u |
| 22 | square root | 54 | 6 | 86 | V | 118 | v |
| 23 | pi | 55 | 7 | 87 | W | 119 | w |
| 24 | delta | 56 | 8 | 88 | X | 120 | x |
| 25 | mu | 57 | 9 | 89 | Y | 121 | y |
| 26 | ${ }^{\circ}$ (degree) | 58 | : | 90 | Z | 122 | z |
| 27 | ohm | 59 | ; | 91 | [ | 123 | \{ |
| 28 | rho | 60 | < | 92 | - | 124 | I |
| 29 | gamma | 61 | $=$ | 93 | ] | 125 | 5 |
| 30 | theta | 62 | > | 94 | $\wedge$ | 126 | box |
| 31 | lamda | 63 | ? | 95 | - NOTE 1 | 127 | shaded triangle |

NOTES: 1. $95=$ Underline character with Auto Back Space
2. $96=$ Slanted in opposite direction of character 39.

The characters listed beiow cause wraparound if positioned too close to the edge of the Vector Drawing area. Wraparound appears as vectors drawn completely across the display. This condition can also be caused by vectors drawn outside the screen area.

| Character Number | Character | Character Number | Character |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | HP Logo | 41 | ) |
| 2 | beta | 44 | (comma) |
| 4 | upper-half tic | 59 | (semicolon) |
| 5 | lower-half tic | 91 | [ |
| 6 | left-half tic | 93 | ] |
| 7 | right-half tic | 95 | - (underline) |
| 14 | horizontal tic | 103 | g |
| 15 | vertical tic | 106 | j |
| 16 | centered * | 112 | p |
| 17 | centered o | 113 | q |
| 25 | mu | 121 | y |
| 26 | ${ }^{\circ}$ (degree) | 123 | \{ |
| 28 | rho | 125 | \} |
| 40 | ( |  |  |

## 3-9. VECTOR DRAWING EXAMPLES.

## Example 1.

To draw a square on the display, use the following procedure.
a. Send the $1349 \mathrm{~A} / \mathrm{D}$ a Set Condition command to configure display brightness, line type, and writing rate.
b. Send the 1349A/D a Plot X1 command.
c. Send the $1349 \mathrm{~A} / \mathrm{D}$ a Plot Y1 command with the beam off. This moves the beam to the starting point of the square.
d. Send the $1349 \mathrm{~A} / \mathrm{D}$ a Plot Y 2 command with the beam on. This moves the beam to the X1,Y2 point shown in the diagram below (draws vector " 1 ").
e. Send the 1349A/D a Plot X2 command, then a Plot Y2 (beam on) command. This moves the beam to $\mathrm{X} 2, \mathrm{Y} 2$ (draws vector " 2 ").
f. Send the 1349A/D a Plot Y1 command with the beam on. This moves the beam to X2,Y1 (draws vector " 3 ").
g. Send the 1349A/D a Plot X1 command, then a Plot Yi (beam on) command. This moves the beam back to the starting point (draws vector " 4 ").


Figure 3-9. Drawing a Square on the Display

Example 2.
To draw two horizontal lines on the display, modify steps " $d$ " and " $f$ " in example 1 so that the $1349 A / D$ receives the Plot Y command with beam off instead of beam on.


Figure 3-10. Drawing two horizontal lines on the Display

## 3-10. PROGRAMMING THE 1349D.

In the case of the 1349D, all commands from the user processor go to the Vector Memory as either a write operation or a read operation.

## 3-11. WRITE OPERATION.

The Write Operation allows the 16 bits on the data bus to be written into either the Vector Memory or the Address Pointer. A Vector Memory word can be either a Picture Data Word or an Internal Jump Word.

PICTURE DATA WORD. When bit M15 is set low, the other 15 data bits (M14-M0) must conform to the 1349A/D commands covered earlier in this section under Data Bit Definitions for 1349A/D commands.

M15 M14 M13 M12 M11 M10 M9 M8 M7 M6 M5 M4 M3 M2 M1 M0

(See 1349A/D Commands).
When the display is refreshed, this data is sent from the Memory Board to the VPC for vector/character generation. If internal sync mode is selected, display refresh is accomplished without attention from the user processor once the picture has been loaded into Vector Memory. The write operation is controlled by the handshake sequence as presented in figure 3-2.

INTERNAL JUMPWORD. When M15 is high and M14 is low, then data bits M12 through M0 designate the address of the next word in Vector Memory that will be sent to the VPC. This allows the Memory to skip blocks of picture data on each pass through its address range when it is refreshing the display. Certain data in Memory is effectively suppressed until the user processor wants that data to be displayed. Refer to paragraph 3-14 for an example of using the Jump Instruction. When needed, a suppressed block of data can be added to the picture by changing only the Vector Memory Word that contains the internal jump code. An internal jump does not affect the User Pointer Address.

M15 M14 M13 M12 M11 M10 M9 M8 M7 M6 M5 M4 M3 M2 M1 M0
$100 \quad \mathrm{X} \quad \mathrm{X}$ Al1 Al0 A9 A8 A7 A6 A5 A4 A3 A2 A1 A0

## $\mathrm{X}=\mathrm{DON}$ 'T CARE

> M15 $=1$, M14 $=0:$ Internal Jump to vector address specified by A11 through A0 during refresh.

POINTER INSTRUCTION. When bits M15 and M14 are both high, then data bits M12 through M0 designate the address to which the User Address Pointer will move. The value in the pointer register specifies the next address in Vector Memory that will be written into (or read from) by the user processor. The pointer increments to the next Vector Memory address after each read or write operation commanded by the user processor.

## M15 M14 M13 M12 M11 M10 M9 M8 M7 M6 M5 M4 M3 M2 M1 Mo

X = DON'T CARE
Set pointer register to the Vector Memory address value specified by A11 through A0.

## NOTE

The address is placed in the User Address Pointer, not the Vector Memory.

## 3-12. READ OPERATION.

The Address Pointer value specifies the word to be read from Vector Memory. The pointer increments with each Write or Read operation to the Vector Memory. Positioning of the Address Pointer to a specific location can also be accomplished via a write operation and the pointer instruction. This allows a selected word to be read from Vector Memory. The read operation is controlled by the handshake sequence as presented in figure 3-1.

## 3-13. PROGRAMMING SUMMARY.

A programming summary for the $1349 \mathrm{~A} / \mathrm{D}$ instruction set and commands is given in table 3-2.

Table 3-2. Truth Table for 1349A/D Instructions and Commands

| BIT |  |  | NUMBER |  | 1349A/D INSTRUCTION OR |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| M15 | M14 | M13 | COMMAND |  |  |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | PLOT |  |  |
| 0 | 0 | 1 | GRAPH |  |  |
| 0 | 1 | 0 | TEXT |  |  |
| 0 | 1 | 1 | SET CONDITION |  |  |
| 1 | 0 | 0 | INTERNAL JUMP |  |  |
| 1 | 0 | 1 | INTERNAL JUMP |  |  |
| 1 | 1 | 0 | SET POINTER |  |  |
| 1 | 1 | 1 | SET POINTER |  |  |

## 3-14. USING THE JUMP INSTRUCTION.

The Internal Jump instruction resides in the Vector Memory. When it is encountered in the course of refreshing the $1349 \mathrm{~A} / \mathrm{D}$ it is not sent to the VPC. Instead, it causes the Vector Memory to do an absolute jump to a new location. The Vector Memory then resumes sending data to the VPC. This allows the user to store pictures in the Vector Memory but not display them until ready (by jumping past them). See the example below.

| Address | VECTOR MEMORY <br> Contents |
| :---: | :---: |
| 0000 | Jump to 1002 |
| $\begin{gathered} 0001 \\ \text { to } \\ 1000 \end{gathered}$ | Picture A |
| 1001 | Jump to 1002 |
| $\begin{gathered} 1002 \\ \text { to } \\ 2002 \end{gathered}$ | Picture B |
| 2003 | Jump to 2062 |
| $\begin{gathered} 2004 \\ \text { to } \\ 2060 \end{gathered}$ | Graticule A |
| 2061 | Jump to 2062 |
| $\begin{gathered} 2062 \\ \text { to } \\ 2147 \end{gathered}$ | Graticule B |
| 2148 | Jump to 8191 |
| $\begin{gathered} 2149 \\ \text { to } \\ 2255 \end{gathered}$ | Set of labels |
| 2256 | Jump to 8191 |
| $\begin{gathered} 2257 \\ \text { to } \\ 8190 \end{gathered}$ | Unused Memory |
| 8191 | No-Op |

By putting jump instructions around each block of data, it allows the user to turn parts of the complete picture on or off by writing only one or two words to the Vector Memory. Picture A might be used as a standard to compare against picture $B$ which is being updated in real time. For this application, picture A can be turned on whenever it is needed by changing the contents of address 0000 to be "Jump to 0001 ".

## NOTE

Vector Memory location 0000 is the first location sent to the 1349A/D in each refresh cycle. The Vector Memory then auto-increments to location 0001, 0002, etc.

## 3-15. OPTIMIZING PICTURE QUALITY

Due to differing conditions of ambient light when the 1349A/D is displaying pictures, the programmer may have to experiment with the Intensity and Writing Speed parameters of the Set Condition command.

For example, in an environment of high ambient light, the $1349 \mathrm{~A} / \mathrm{D}$ should be set to the highest brightness level and slowest writing speed.

## 3-16. OCTAL AND HEXADECIMAL RANGES FOR 1349A/D COMMANDS.

| 1349A/D <br> Command | Octal Range | Hexadecimal <br> Range |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Plot | $00000-07777$ | $0000-0 \mathrm{FFF}$ |
| X (beam off) | $10000-13777$ | $1000-17 \mathrm{FF}$ |
| Y Y (beam on) | $14000-17777$ | $1800-1 \mathrm{FFF}$ |
| Graph |  |  |
| Set DELTA-X | $20000-27777$ | $2000-2 \mathrm{FFF}$ |
| Y (beam off) | $30000-33777$ | $3000-37 \mathrm{FF}$ |
| Y (beam on) | $34000-37777$ | $3800-3 \mathrm{FFF}$ |
| Text | $40000-57777$ | $4000-5 \mathrm{FFF}$ |
| Set Condition | $60000-77777$ | $6000-7 \mathrm{FFF}$ |
| Internal Jump | $100000-120000$ | $8000-\mathrm{A} 000$ |
| Set Pointer | $140000-160000$ | $\mathrm{C} 000-\mathrm{E} 000$ |

## 3-17. OPERATING CONSIDERATIONS FOR THE 1349A.

Model 1349A is not equipped with the Vector Memory Board.

## 3-18. SIGNAL LINE DEFINITIONS.

## D0-D15.

D0 through D15 are the vector data lines (TTL positive logic). Bit D15 is used only with the Memory Board.

## LDAV

Data Valid Signal Line (active low ). Signal from user processor to 1349A. New output data is available on data bus.

## LRFD

Ready for data signal line (active low). Signal to user processor. 1349A is ready for next data transfer.

## DISCONNECT SENSE.

This line must be grounded when above signal lines are active. The internal performance verification pattern will be displayed if this line in not grounded.

## 3-19. HANDSHAKE TIMING FOR 1349A.

$\overline{\mathrm{RFD}}$ and $\overline{\mathrm{DAV}}$ (Ready For Data, Data Valid) Handshake.

> Internal 1345A
> Power-on Reset


Tr - Ready Time (1349A Power-on
delay) ................................... . . 400 nsec min 100 usec max

## 3-20. TRANSFER SEQUENCE.

1. 1349A sets RFD low to indicate that it is ready for a word from the 16 -bit Data Bus.
2. User processor sets DAV low to indicate that the contents of the 16 -bit Data Bus are valid.
3. 1349A returns RFD high to indicate that it has accepted the word from the 16 -bit Data Bus.
4. User processor returns DAV high so that the 1349A can initiate the next transfer.
5. 1349A sets RFD low to indicate that it is ready for a word from the 16 -bit Data Bus.

## 3-21. RESTRICTIONS.

1. User processor can set DAV low at the same time or after 1349A sets RFD low, but NOT BEFORE.
2. User processor can return DAV high at the same time or after 1349A returns RFD high, but NOT BEFORE.

NOTE
While DAV remains low, the 1349A will not act on the command from the Data Bus, even though it has signalled that it has accepted the word from the Data Bus. It is recommended that the host system keep Th to a minimum.
3. 1349A will not set RFD low unless DAV is high.
4. Data on the 16-bit Data Bus must remain valid as long as DAV is low.

NOTE
For maximum speed and performance, it is advisable that the host system use EDGE TRIGGERED logic.

## SECTION IV PERFORMANCE VERIFICATION

## 4-1. INTRODUCTION.

$4-2$. The Performance Verification Procedures in this section test the instrument's electrical performance. The procedures provide approximately $90 \%$ assurance of proper 1349A/D operation.

## 4-3. EQUIPMENT REQUIRED.

4-4. Equipment required for the performance tests is listed in Section I, table 1-4. Any equipment that satisfies the critical specifications given in the table may be substituted for the recommended models.

## 4-5. CALIBRATION CYCLE.

4-6. Periodic performance verification is not normally required for this instrument. Performance tests should be performed after service work has been performed or if improper operation is suspected.

4-7. Further checks that require access to the interior of the instrument are included in the adjustment section, but are not required for the performance verification.

## WARNING

## ELECTRICAL SHOCK HAZARD

This instrument is designed and manufactured for OEM systems. Protective covers are not provided and internal hazardous voltages are exposed when power is applied. Component replacement, including fuses, and internal adjustments must be made by qualified maintenance personnel.

## 4-8. PERFORMANCE TEST PROCEDURES.

## PERFORMANCE TESTS

## 4-9. PERFORMANCE VERIFICATION.

## DESCRIPTION:

The following procedure is directed at obtaining the correct performance verification pattern on the 1349A/D screen.

## EQUIPMENT REQUIRED:

Power Supply
Power Connector

## PROCEDURE:

a. Adjust power supply outputs to values shown in table 4-1.

Table 4-1. Power Supply Output

| Operating Voltages |  | Max P-P Ripple | Max Current |  |
| :---: | ---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Voltage |  |  | 1349 D |
| +15 VDC | $+-5 \%$ | 10 mV | 1.3 A | 1.3 A |
| -15 VDC | $+-5 \%$ | 10 mV | 350 mA | 350 mA |
| +5 VDC | $+-5 \%$ | 50 mV | 2.0 A | 750 mA |

b. Connect power supply to the $1349 \mathrm{~A} / \mathrm{D}$ and turn on power. (See figure $4-1$ for power connections.)

## PERFORMANCE TESTS



Figure 4-1. 1349A/D Power Connections
c. Check for a display as shown in figure 4-2.


Figure 4-2. 1349A/D Primary Test Pattern
The 1349A/D cycles through the four Commands: Set Condition, Plot, Graph and Text Command. The relationship of the test pattern and the 1349A/D Commands is shown in figure 4-3. If any portion of the test pattern is not displayed, refer to Section VIII, Service and Troubleshooting.


Figure 4-3. 1349A/D Command Check-out
d. If a test pattern as shown in figure 4-4 is displayed, then the memory circuit is defective. Refer to Section VIII, Service and Troubleshooting.


Figure 4-4. Memory Fail Test Pattern (1349D only)

## 4-10. RESOLUTION VERIFICATION.

## DESCRIPTION:

An internal test pattern is used to check resolution.

## EQUIPMENT REQUIRED:

Power Supply
Power Connector

## PROCEDURE:

a. Disconnect the 1349A/D I/O Port (A2J4) and apply power.
b. Short A2J6-1 to A2J6-2 and display the focus and resolution test pattern (see figure 4-5).
c. To check resolution:

The $1349 \mathrm{~A} / \mathrm{D}$ passes the resolution test if every one of the lines in the 13 boxes can be resolved. Should the test fail, perform the Focus and Astigmatism Adjustments described in Section $V$ of this manual.


Figure 4-5. 1349A/D Focus and Resolution Test Pattern

## SECTION V

## ADJUSTMENTS

## 5-1. INTRODUCTION.

5-2. This section describes adjustments and checks required to return the $1349 \mathrm{~A} / \mathrm{D}$ to peak operating capabilities when repairs have been made. Included in this section are equipment setups and adjustment procedures.

## 5-3. SAFETY REQUIREMENTS.

5-4. Although this instrument has been designed in accordance with international safety standards, general safety precautions must be observed during all phases of operation, service and repair of the instrument. Failure to comply with the precautions listed in the Safety Summary at the front of this manual or with specific warnings given throughout this manual could result in serious injury or death. Service and adjustments should be performed only by qualified service personnel.

## 5-5 EQUIPMENT REQUIRED.

5-6. A complete list of required test equipment is given in Section 1, table 1-4. Test equipment equivalent to that recommended may be substituted, provided it meets the required characteristics. For best results, use recently calibrated test equipment.

## 5-7. ADJUSTMENTS.

$5-8$. The adjustment procedures are arranged in a recommended sequence of adjustments. While most adjustments may be made independent of other adjustments, it is recommended that adjustments be made sequentially as a number of adjustments are directly related to preceeding or following adjustments. For best results, allow the instrument to warm up for 15 minutes before making adjustments. See table 5-1 for sequence of adjustments.

## 5-9. ADJUSTMENT PROCEDURES.

## WARNING

SHOCK HAZARD
This instrument is designed and manufactured for OEM systems. Protective covers are not provided and internal hazardous voltages are exposed when power is applied. Voltages up to 20 kV are present around the CRT and HVPS areas and are capable of causing serious injury or death. Before any connections are made to the instrument, the chassis must be connected to a safety ground. Component replacement, including fuses, and internal adjustments must be made by qualified maintenance personnel.

Table 5-1. Sequence of Adjustments

| Adjustment | Order of <br> Adjustment | Paragraph <br> No. |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| Low Voltage Power Supply <br> High Voltage Power Supply | 1 | $5-10$ |
| Z-Axis Drive and Test | 2 | $5-11$ |
| Pattern Set-up <br> Preliminary Focus and | 3 | $5-12$ |
| Astigmatism | 4 | $5-13$ |
| Intensity Cut-Off Level | 5 | $5-14$ |
| Trace Alignment and | 6 | $5-15$ |
| Writing Speed | 7 | $5-16$ |
| Stroke Generator | 8 | $5-17$ |
| Stroke Intensity | 9 | $5-18$ |
| Image Size and Position | 10 | $5-19$ |
| Vector Closure | 11 | $5-20$ |
| Fine Focus and Astigmatism | 12 | $5-20$ |
| Resolution Check | 13 | $5-21$ |
| Auxiliary X-YZZ Amplifier | Output Check |  |

## ADJUSTMENTS



1349A TOP VIEW


Figure 5-1. 1349A/D Assembly Location Identification

## ADJUSTMENTS

5-10. LOW VOLTAGE POWER SUPPLY ADJUSTMENT.

## REFERENCE:

Service Sheet 4

## DESCRIPTION:

In this procedure the input power supplies are verified and the +105 V power supply is adjusted to $+105 \mathrm{~V} \pm 250 \mathrm{mV}$.

## EQUIPMENT:

Digital Voltmeter
Power Supply

## PROCEDURE:

a. Preset the Intensity (A1R128) and Intensity Cut-off A1R131 fully ccw. This step is done to protect the CRT when power is applied to the instrument.
b. Apply power to the power connector on the Low Voltage Power Supply Board (A3J1) and check input power supplies as indicated below:

| Monitor | Supply | Test Limits |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
|  |  |  |
| A3TP1 | +15 V | $\pm 750 \mathrm{mV}$ |
| A3TP3 | +5 V | $0 \mathrm{mV} \pm 250 \mathrm{mV}$ |
| A3TP2 | -15 V | $\pm 750 \mathrm{mV}$ |

c. Monitor A3TP4 with the digital voltmeter and adjust the +105 V supply for $105 \mathrm{~V} \pm 250 \mathrm{mV}$.

Table 5-2. +105 V Adjustment.


Figure 5-2. Low Voltage Power Supply Adjustment Locations

## ADJUSTMENTS

## 5-11. HIGH VOLTAGE POWER SUPPLY ADJUSTMENT.

## REFERENCE:

Service Sheet 5.

## DESCRIPTION:

This procedure describes the Cathode Voltage adjustment. The Cathode Voltage is set to $-2450 \mathrm{~V}, \pm 25 \mathrm{~V}$.

## EQUIPMENT REQUIRED:

Digital Voltmeter
1000:1 Divider Probe
Power Supply
PROCEDURE:
a. Adjust Intensity Cut Off Level (A1R131) and Intensity control (A1R129) to the ccw stop. This step is done to protect the CRT when power is applied (adjustments are on the Analog X-Y-Z Stroke Generator board, A1).
b. Calibrate the 1000:1 divider probe against the +105 V supply. Monitor the cathode voltage at A4TP3 on the H.V.P.S board using the 1000:1 divider probe and adjust High Voltage Adjust (A4R20) - 2450V.

Table 5-3. High Voltage Power Supply Adjustment

| Reference <br> Designator | Adjustment <br> Name | Adjustment <br> Paragraph | Service <br> Sheet | Description |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :--- |
| A4R20 | High Voltage Adj | $5-11, \mathrm{c}$ | 5 | Adjust for -2450V |



Note: High Voltage cover is removed.

Figure 5-3. High Voltage Power Supply Adjustment Locators

## ADJUSTMENTS

## 5-12. Z-AXIS DRIVE ADJUSTMENT AND TEST PATTERN SET-UP.

## REFERENCE:

Service Sheets 5, 3C

## DESCRIPTION:

The purpose of these adjustments are to set Z-Axis drive and to initially set image size and positioning.

## EQUIPMENT REQUIRED:

Power Supply
Oscilloscope

## PROCEDURE:

a. Apply power to the instrument. Most of the 1349A/D primary test pattern should be on screen
b. Monitor A4TP2 with the oscilloscope. Set the oscilloscope sweep speed for $0.5 \mathrm{mSec} / \mathrm{Div}$ and $1 \mathrm{~V} /$ Div, using a 10:1 divider probe. DC couple the vertical attenuator.
c. Adjust Intensity Cut-off level (A1R131) so that the bottom level of the waveform is set to +20 VDC with respect to ground, or until rest dot is extinguished (dot above and to the right of $\mathrm{Y}=2047$ ).
d. Adjust Intensity control (A1R129) so that the peak-to-peak value of the waveform is equal to the value marked on top of the CRT plus 1 V . Use the sticker with the largest voltage value

$$
\text { EXAMPLE: If CRT label reads } 35 \mathrm{~V} / 140 \text {, then set p-p value to } 36 \mathrm{~V} \text {. }
$$

e. Adjust Med Intensity control (A1R181) so that the peak-to-peak value of the first narrow level towards the end of the waveform is equal to the value marked on top of the CRT plus 1 V . Use the sticker with the medium voltage value.
f. Adjust Dim Intensity control (A1R180) so that the peak-to-peak value of the second narrow level towards the end of the waveform is equal to the value marked on top of the CRT plus 1 V . Use the sticker with the smallest voltage value.
g. Adjust Y-Gain (A1R110) for a 12 cm (4.72 in.) high and X-Gain (A1R87) for a 17 cm ( 6.7 in .) wide display. It may be necessary to to adjust Y-Pos (A1R105) and X-Pos (A1R82) to bring the display on screen. The primary test pattern is shown in figure 5-4
h. Mechanically center X-Current Off-set (A1R56) and Y-Current Off-set (A1R65).


Figure 5-4. 1349A/D Primary Test Pattern

ADJUSTMENTS


P/O Figure 5-5. Z-Axis Drive and Preliminary Focus Adjustment Locations

## ADJUSTMENTS

c. Set monitor oscilloscope sweep speed to $2 \mathrm{mSec} / \mathrm{Div}$, and vertical attenuator to $0.2 \mathrm{~V} / \mathrm{Div}$. Use a $10: 1$ divider probe and DC couple the attenuator. Monitor A1TP10 and position the trace on the center graticule line with the vertical position control.
d. Monitor A1TP9 and adjust Y-Focus Off-set (A1R138) so that the bottom of the signal is on the center graticule line.
e. Move the scope probe to A1TP11 and adjust X-Focus Off-set (A1R135) so that the bottom of the signal is on center graticule line. Readjust scope trigger level if necessary
f. Set monitor scope sweep speed to $0.2 \mathrm{mSec} /$ Div and the vertical attenuator to $0.5 \mathrm{~V} / \mathrm{Div}$. DC couple the vertical attenuator and monitor A4TP1 (on High Voltage Board) with a 10:1 divider probe.
g. Set A1R149 fully cw. Adjust A1R149 slowly in the ccw direction and note the signal level where clipping ends Adjust A1R149 so that the bottom of the waveform is 5 VDC above the clipping level.
h. Center adjustments Edge Astig (A1R171) and Center Astig (A1R169).
i. Adjust Focus (A4R42), $45^{\circ}$ Astig (A4R54), and Center Astig (A1R169) for best display.

## 5-13. PRELIMINARY FOCUS AND ASTIGMATISM ADJUSTMENT.

REFERENCE:
Service Sheets 3C, 5.

## DESCRIPTION:

These procedures provide the necessary adjustments for preliminary focus and astigmatism set-up. The only signal source required is the primary test pattern.

## EQUIPMENT REQUIRED:

Power Supply
Oscilloscope

## PROCEDURE:

a. Preset X-Focus Gain (A1R142) fully cw, Y-Focus Gain (A1R145) fully ccw, and Focus Gain on the High Voltage Board (A4R2) fully cw.
b. Apply power to the instrument. The primary test pattern should be displayed on screen.


## Figure 5-6. 1349A/D Primary Test Pattern

Set A1R149 fully cw. Adjust A1R149 slowly in the ccw direction and note the signal level where clipping ends.

| ADJUSTMENTS |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Table 5-5. Preliminary Focus and Astigmatism Adjustment |  |  |  |  |
| Reference Designator | Adjustment Name | Adjustment Paragraph | Service Sheet | Description |
| A1R142 | X-Focus Gain | 5-13, a | 3 C | Preset to fully cw |
| A1R145 | Y-Focus Gain | 5-13, a | 3 C | Preset to fully ccw |
| A4R2 | Focus Gain | 5-13, a | 5 | Preset to fully cw |
| A1R138 | Y-Focus Off-set | 5-13, d | 3 C | Bottom of signal to A1TP10 DC level |
| A1R135 | X-Focus Off-set | 5-13, e | 3 C | Bottom of signal to A1TP10 DC level |
| A1R149 | Fine Focus | 5-13, g | 3 C | 5 VDC above signal clipping level |
| A1R171,A1R169 | Edge Astig Center Astig | 5-13, h | 3 C | Center both adjustments |
| A4R42 A4R54 A1R169 | Focus <br> $45^{\circ}$ Astig <br> Center Astig | 5-13, i | 3C, 5 | For best overall display |

Table 5-5. Preliminary Focus and Astigmatism Adjustment


Note: Adjustment Locations for A4R2, A4R42, and A4R54 are shown on figure 5-3.
Figure 5-7. Z-Axis Drive and Preliminary Focus Adjustment Locations

## 5-14. INTENSITY CUT-OFF LEVEL

## REFERENCE:

Service Sheets 3C, 5
DESCRIPTION:
The primary test pattern is used as the signal source to adjust the intensity cut-off level
EQUIPMENT REQUIRED:
Power Supply
Oscilloscope

## PROCEDURE:

a. Apply power to the instrument and display the primary test pattern
b. Set monitor scope sweep speed to $2 \mathrm{mSec} / \mathrm{Div}$ and set the vertical attenuator to $0.5 \mathrm{~V} / \mathrm{Div}$. DC couple the attenuator and use a 10:1 divider probe to monitor A4TP2 on High Voltage board.
c. Set Intensity Cut-off (A1R131) cw until a dot just appears above and to the right of the note " $\mathrm{Y}=2047$ " in the primary test pattern
d. Readjust Intensity Cut-off (A1R131) until dot is just extinguished. Note the signal level on the monitor scope.
e. Adjust Intensity Cut-off level so that the signal level displayed on the scope is 1 V below the level of visual cut-off.
f. Readjust Focus (A4R42) for best display.

| Table 5-6. Intensity Cut-off Level Adjustments |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Reference <br> Designator | Adjustment <br> Name | Adjustment <br> Paragraph | Service <br> Sheet | Description |  |  |$|$| A1R131 | Intensity <br> Cut-off |
| :--- | :--- |
| A1R131 | Intensity <br> Cut-off |
| A1R131 | Intensity <br> Cut-off |
| A4R42 | Focus |

## 5-15. TRACE ALIGNMENT AND WRITING SPEED ADJUSTMENT

## REFERENCE:

Service Sheets 3B, 5

## DESCRIPTION:

The $1349 \mathrm{~A} / \mathrm{D}$ primary test pattern is used for trace alignment and writing speed adjustment. The seven segment line of the test pattern is used to adjust writing speed.

## EQUIPMENT REQUIRED

Power Supply.

## PROCEDURE:

a. Apply power to the instrument and display the primary test pattern.
b. Adjust Trace Align (A1R160) to align test pattern horizontally.
c. Adjust Writing Speed (A1R70) for the seven segment line as shown in figure 5-8.


Figure 5-8. Writing Speed Adjustment

ADJUSTMENTS
Table 5-7. Trace Align and Writing Speed Adjustment

| Reference Designator | Adjustment Name | Adjustment Paragraph | Service Sheet | Description |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| A1R160 | Trace Align | 5-15, b | 5 | Align test pattern horizontally |
| A1R70 | Writing <br> Speed | 5-15, c | 3B | Adjust for the seven segment line in primary test pattern |



Note: Adjustment Locations for A4R42 is shown on figure 5-3.

Figure 5-9. Intensity Cut-off Level, Trace Alignment and Writing Speed Adjustment Locations

## 5-16. STROKE GENERATOR ADJUSTMENTS

## REFERENCE:

Service Sheets 3A, 3B.
description:
This procedure describes the adjustments necessaryto ensure proper vector stroke generation.
EQUIPMENT REQUIRED:
Power Supply
PRocedure:

## NOTE

The following procedures are referenced to figure 5-10. Perform the following adjustment steps in the same sequence as outlined below:
a. Apply power to the instrument and display the primary test pattern.
b. Adjust A1R36 for parallel adjacent lines of the bottom two boxes in the test pattern.
c. Adjust A1R30 for parallel adjacent lines of the top two boxes in the test pattern.
d. Adjust A1R8 for parallel adjacent lines of the left two boxes in the test pattern.
e. Adjust A1R1 for parallel adjacent lines of the right two boxes in the test pattern
f. All adjacent sides of the boxes in the test pattern should now be parallel. If not, repeat steps b through f.


Figure 5-10. Stroke Generator Adjustments

The following procedures are referenced to figure 5-11. Perform the following adjustment step in the sequence outlined below.
g. Adjust A1R39 so that the left vertical line of the pattern starts exactly the bottom horizontal line in the test pattern.

## ADJUSTMENTS

h. Adjust A1R48 so that the left vertical line ends at exactly the top horizontal line in the test pattern.
i. Adjust A1R11 so that the top horizontal line originates at exactly the left vertical line in the test pattern.
j. Adjust A1R20 so that the top horizontal line ends at exactly the right vertical line in the test pattern.
k. The outside box of the pattern should now be closed properly. If not, recheck steps $h$ through $k$


Figure 5-11. Stroke Length Adjustment
Table 5-8. Stroke Generator and Stroke Length Adjustment

| Reference Designator | Adjustment Name | Adjustment Paragraph | Service Sheet | Description |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| A1R36 | Y-Stroke | $\begin{aligned} & 5-16, ~ c \\ & \text { Offset } \end{aligned}$ | 3A | Parallel lines of bottom boxes in the test pattern (figure 5-10) |
| A1R30 | Y-Dac Gain | 5-16, d | 3A | Parallel line of top boxes in the test pattern (figure 5-10) |
| A1R8 | X-Stroke Offset | 5-16, e | 3A | Parallel lines of left boxes in the test pattern (figure 5-10) |
| A1R1 | X-Dac Gain | 5-16, f | 3A | Parallel lines of right boxes in the test pattern (figure 5-10) |
| A1R39 | Y-Ramp Offset | 5-16, h | 3A | Left vertical line starts at bottom horizontal line in the test pattern (figure 5-11) |

ADJUSTMENTS

| Reference Designator | Adjustment Name | Adjustment Paragraph | Service Sheet | Description |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| A1R48 | Y-Stroke Length | 5-16, i | 3A | Left Vertical Line ends at top horizontal line in the test pattern (figure 5-11) |
| A1R11 | X-Ramp Offset | 5-16, h | 3A | Top horizontal line starts at left Vertical line in the test pattern (figure 5-11) |
| A1R20 | X-Stroke Length | 5-16, k | 3A | Top horizontal line ends at right vertical line in the test pattern (figure 5-11) |

5-17. STROKE INTENSITY ADJUSTMENT.
REFERENCE:
Service sheet 3B
DESCRIPTION:
This procedure describes the adjustments necessary to ensure equal intensity of all vectors.
Power supply
PROCEDURE:
NOTE
The following procedures are referenced to figure $5-11$. Perform the following adjustments in the same sequence as outlined below:
a. Apply power to the instrument and obtain the primary test pattern on screen
b. Adjust A1R56 so that the horizontal lines of the four small boxes in the test pattern are of equal intensity
c. Adjust A1R65 so that the vertical lines of the four small boxes in the test pattern are of equal intensity.


Figure 5-12. Stroke Intensity Adjustments

ADJUSTMENTS
Table 5-9. Stroke Intensity Adjustments

| Table 5-9. Stroke Intensity Adjustments. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :---: | :---: |
| Reference <br> Designator | Adjustment <br> Name | Adjustment <br> Paragraph | Service <br> Sheet | Description |  |  |



Figure 5-13. Stroke Generator, Stroke Length and Stroke Intensity Adjustment Locations

## 5-18. IMAGE SIZE AND POSITION ADJUSTMENTS.

## REFERENCE:

Service Sheet 3C
DESCRIPTION:
Using the $1349 \mathrm{~A} / \mathrm{D}$ secondary test pattern, the X Gain is set to 17 cm ( 6.69 in .) and the Y Gain is set to 12 cm ( 4.72 in .). The test pattern is also centered vertically and horizontally

## QUIPMENT REQUIRED:

Power Supply

## ROCEDURE

a. Short A2J6-1 to A2J6-2 and apply power to the instrument. The secondary test pattern should be displayed
b. Adjust Y-Pos (A1R105) until the test pattern is vertically centered.
c. Adjust Y-Gain (A1R110) so that the outside box of the pattern is exactly 12 cm ( 4.72 in .) high. A plastic seethrough ruler cut to length and held against the CRT may be used for this measurement.
d. Adjust X-Pos (A1R82) to center the pattern horizontally.
e. Adjust X-Gain (A1R87) so that the outside box of the test pattern is exactly 17 cm ( 6.69 in.) wide. Use the same method of measurement as in step $c$.

Recenter the test pattern as necessary using X-Pos (A1R82) and Y-Pos (A1R105).
NOTE: Adjustment Locations for Image Size and Positioning are shown in figure 5-5.

| Reference Designator | Adjustment Name | Adjustment Paragraph | Service Sheet | Description |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| A1R105 | Y-Pos | 5-18, b | 3 C | Center test pattern vertically |
| A1R110 | Y-Gain | 5-18, c | 3 C | Adjust for a 12 cm (4.72 in.) high display |
| A1R82 | X-Pos | 5-18, d | 3 C | Center test pattern horizontally |
| A1R87 | X-Gain | 5-18, e | 3 C | Adjust for a 17 cm (6.69 in.) wide display |

## ADJUSTMENTS

ADJUSTMENTS
h. Adjust A1R48 so that the left vertical line ends at exactly the top horizontal line in the test pattern.
i. Adjust A1R11 so that the top horizontal line originates at exactly the left vertical line in the test pattern.
j. Adjust A1R20 so that the top horizontal line ends at exactly the right vertical line in the test pattern
k. The outside box of the pattern should now be closed properly. If not, recheck steps $h$ through $k$.


Figure 5-11. Stroke Length Adjustment
Table 5-8. Stroke Generator and Stroke Length Adjustments

| Reference Designator | Adjustment Name | Adjustment Paragraph | Service Sheet | Description |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| A1R36 | Y-Stroke | $\begin{aligned} & 5-16, ~ c \\ & \text { Offset } \end{aligned}$ | 3A | Parallel lines of bottom boxes in the test pattern (figure 5-10) |
| A1R30 | Y-Dac Gain | 5-16, d | 3A | Parallel line of top boxes in the test pattern (figure 5-10) |
| A1R8 | X-Stroke Offset | 5-16, e | 3A | Parallel lines of left boxes in the test pattern (figure 5-10) |
| A1R1 | X-Dac Gain | 5-16, f | 3A | Parallel lines of right boxes in the test pattern (figure 5-10) |
| A1R39 | Y-Ramp Offset | 5-16, h | 3A | Left vertical line starts at bottom horizontal line in the test pattern (figure 5-11) |

Table 5-8. Stroke Generator and Stroke Length Adjustments (Con't)

| Reference Designator | Adjustment Name | Adjustment Paragraph | Service Sheet | Description |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| A1R48 | Y-Stroke Length | 5-16, i | 3A | Left Vertical Line ends at top horizontal line in the test pattern (figure 5-11) |
| A1R11 | X-Ramp Offset | 5-16, h | 3A | Top horizontal line starts at left Vertical line in the test pattern (figure 5-11) |
| A1R20 | X-Stroke Length | 5-16, k | 3A | Top horizontal line ends at right vertical line in the test pattern (figure 5-11) |

## 5-17. STROKE INTENSITY ADJUSTMENT.

REFERENCE:
Service sheet 3B.
DESCRIPTION:
This procedure describes the adjustments necessary to ensure equal intensity of all vectors.
EQUIPMENT REQUIRED:
Power supply
PROCEDURE:

## NOTE

The following procedures are referenced to figure 5-11. Perform the following adjustments in the same sequence as outlined below:
a. Apply power to the instrument and obtain the primary test pattern on screen
b. Adjust A1R56 so that the horizontal lines of the four small boxes in the test pattern are of equal intensity
c. Adjust A1R65 so that the vertical lines of the four small boxes in the test pattern are of equal intensity


Figure 5-12. Stroke Intensity Adjustments

## ADJUSTMENTS

Table 5-9. Stroke Intensity Adjustments.

| Reference Designator | Adjustment Name | Adjustment Paragraph | Service Sheet | Description |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| A1R56 | X-Current Offset | 5-17, b | 3B | Equal intensity of horizontal lines of four small boxes in the test pattern (figure 5-12) |
| A1R65 | Y-Current Off-set | 5-17, c | 3B | Equal intensity of vertical lines of four small boxes in the test pattern (figure 5-12) |



## ADJUSTMENTS

## 5-18. IMAGE SIZE AND POSITION ADJUSTMENTS.

## REFERENCE:

Service Sheet 3C

## DESCRIPTION

Using the 1349A/D secondary test pattern, the X Gain is set to 17 cm ( 6.69 in .) and the Y Gain is set to 12 cm ( 4.72 in .). The test pattern is also centered vertically and horizontally

## QUIPMENT REQUIRED:

Power Supply

## Rocedure:

a. Short A2J6-1 to A2J6-2 and apply power to the instrument. The secondary test pattern should be displayed.
b. Adjust Y-Pos (A1R105) until the test pattern is vertically centered.
c. Adjust Y-Gain (A1R110) so that the outside box of the pattern is exactly 12 cm ( 4.72 in .) high. A plastic seethrough ruler cut to length and held against the CRT may be used for this measurement.
d. Adjust X-Pos (A1R82) to center the pattern horizontally.
e. Adjust X-Gain (A1R87) so that the outside box of the test pattern is exactly 17 cm ( 6.69 in .) wide. Use the same method of measurement as in step $c$.
f. Recenter the test pattern as necessary using X-Pos (A1R82) and Y-Pos (A1R105).

NOTE: Adjustment Locations for Image Size and Positioning are shown in figure 5-5.

| Reference Designator | Adjustment Name | Adjustment Paragraph | Service Sheet | Description |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| A1R105 | Y-Pos | 5-18, b | 3 C | Center test pattern vertically |
| A1R110 | Y-Gain | 5-18, c | 3 C | Adjust for a 12 cm (4.72 in.) high display |
| A1R82 | X-Pos | 5-18, d | 3 C | Center test pattern horizontally |
| A1R87 | X-Gain | 5-18, e | 3 C | Adjust for a 17 cm ( 6.69 in .) wide display |

## 5-19. VECTOR CLOSURE

## REFERENCE

Service Sheet 3A

## DESCRIPTION:

The procedures outlined below describe the adjustments necessary for best overall vector closure between the low speed vectors and high speed vectors. The secondary test pattern is used for this procedure

## EQUIPMENT REQUIRED:

Power Supply

## PROCEDURE:

a. Short A2J6-1 to A2J6-2 and apply power to the instrument to obtain the secondary test pattern.
b. Adjust Y-Ramp Offset (A1R39) and Y-Stroke Length (A1R48) for best overall vector closure between low speed vector and high speed vectors. Try to keep the low speed box corners closed while adjusting the high speed as close as possible. Refer to figure 5-14.
c. Adjust X-Ramp Offset (A1R11) and X-Stroke Length (A1R20) for best overall closure between the low speed vectors and the high speed vectors. Try to keep the low speed corners closed while bringing the high speed as close as possible. Refer to figure 5-14.


Figure 5-14. X-Y Vector Closure

## ADJUSTMENTS

## 5-20. FINE FOCUS AND ASTIGMATISM ADJUSTMENT AND RESOLUTION CHECK

## REFERENCE

Service Sheet 3C, 5

## DESCRIPTION:

These procedures provide the necessary adjustments for optimum focus of the display. The secondary test pattern is used as the signal source. A resolution check at the end of this procedure is also included

## EQUIPMENT REQUIRED:

Power Supply

## PROCEDURE:

## NOTE

The fine focus and astigmatism adjustment is based on the correct set-up of al previous adjustment procedures.

The following procedures reference figure 5-15. Perform the following adjustments in the same sequence as outlined below:
a. Short A2J6-1 to A2J6-2 and apply power to the instrument to obtain the secondary test pattern
b. Adjust Focus(A4R42) on High Voltage board and Center Astig (A1R169) on AnalogX-Y-Z board to convert dots on secondary test pattern to short vertical lines.
c. Adjust $45^{\circ}$ Astig (A4R54) on High Voltage board so that all converted dots are close to vertical. When optimally set the converted dots may lean to left and right of vertical in different parts of CRT. In this case set to leas overall departure from vertical.
d. Adjust Center Astig (A1R169) so that dots around the three centermost patters stay round when Focus (A4R42) is adjusted slightly either side of smallest dots. This may require sompromise between Center Astig and adjusted slightly e
Focus adjustments.
e. Adjust Edge Astig (A1R171) for best display at the centermost edge patterns.


CENTER ASTIG \& $45^{\circ}$ ASTIG A1R169 \& A4R54

CENTER ASTIG \& $45^{\circ}$ ASTIG (A1R169 \& A4R54)
$\underbrace{\substack{\text { R17 }}}_{\substack{\text { Edge ASTIG } \\(A 171)}}$ (A1R171)

CENTER ASTIG \& $45^{\circ}$ ASTIG
(A1R169 \& A4R54

Figure 5-15. Fine Focus Adjustment

ADJUSTMENTS

## NOTE

Refer to figure 5-16 for the following procedures.
f. Adjust X-Focus Gain (A1R142) for best display at the X-Axis edges.
g. Adjust Y-Focus Gain (A1R145) for best display at the Y-Axis edges.
h. Adjust Focus (A4R42 on High Voltage Board) for best picture. Concentrate on the four vertical medium intensity segments of the pattern while keeping best overall focus on the rest of the display


Figure 5-16. Fine Focus Adjustment


## RESOLUTION CHECK

A 1349A/D passes the resolutuion test if all of the lines in the 13 boxes of the test pattern can be resolved. If the resolution tests fails, it may be necessary to adjust Focus and Astig adjustments slightly to improve overall definition of the secondary test pattern

| Reference Designator | Adjustment Name | Adjustment Paragraph | Service Sheet | Description |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| A4R54 | 45 degree Astig | 5-20, b, c | 5 | Adjust for most vertical converted dots |
| A1R169 | Center Astig | 5-20, d | 3 C | Adjust for round dots on both sides of Focus of three centermost patterns |
| A1R171 | Edge Astig | 5-20, e | 3 C | Adjust for best display of centermost edge patterns |
| A1R142 | X-Focus Gain | 5-20, f | 3 C | Adjust for best display at X-Axis |
| A1R145 | Y-Focus Gain | 5-20, g | 3 C | Adjust for best display at Y-Axis |
| A4R42 | Focus | 5-20, h | 5 | Adjust for best overall display |

## ADJUSTMENTS

## 5-21. AUXILIARY X-Y-Z OUTPUT CHECK

## REFERENCE:

Service Sheets 3A, 3B.

## DESCRIPTION:

This check verifies the auxiliary X-Y-Z Outputs

## EQUIPMENT REQUIRED:

Power Supply
Oscilloscope
10:1 Divider Probe

## PROCEDURE:

a. Apply power to the instrument and obtain the primary test pattern on screen.
b. Connect oscilloscope to A1J5 pin 2 and check for a display as shown in figure 5-18.
c. Monitor A1J4 Pin 2 and check the oscilloscope for a display as shown in figure 5-19.


VERTICAL ATTENUATOR $=20 \mathrm{mV} /$ div. SWEEP $=1 \mathrm{mS} /$ div.

Figure 5-18. X-Amplifier Auxiliary Output


VERTICAL ATTENUATOR $=20 \mathrm{mV} /$ div.
SWEEP $=1 \mathrm{~ms} /$ div.
Figure 5-19. Y-Amplifier Auxiliary Output
d. Monitor A1J3 Pin 2 and check for a display on the oscilloscope as shown in figure 5-20.


VERTICAL ATTENUATOR $=20 \mathrm{mV} /$ div.
SWEEP $=500 \mathrm{mS} /$ div.
Figure 5-20. Z-Amplifier Auxiliary Output

# SECTION VI <br> REPLACEABLE PARTS 

## 6-1. INTRODUCTION.

6-2. This section contains information for ordering parts. Table 6-1 lists abbreviations used in the parts list, table 6-2 lists all replaceable parts in reference designator order.

## 6-3. ABBREVIATIONS.

6-4. Table 6-1 lists abbreviations used in the parts list, the schematics, and throughout the manual. In some cases, two forms of the abbreviations are used, one all in capital letters, and one partial or no capitals. This occurs because the abbreviations in the parts list are always all capitals. However, in other parts of the manual other abbreviation forms are used with both lower and uppercase letters.

## 6-5. REPLACEABLE PARTS LIST.

6-6. Table 6-2 is the list of replaceable parts and is organized as follows:
a. Electrical assemblies in alphanumerical order by reference designation.
b. Chassis-mounted parts in alphanumerical order by reference designation.
c. Electrical assemblies and their components in alphanumerical order by reference designation.

The information given for each part consists of the following:
a. Complete reference designation.
b. Hewlett-Packard part number.
c. Total quantity (Qty) in instrument.
d. Description of part.
e. Check digit.

The total quantity for each part is only given once, at the first appearance of the part number in the list.

## 6-7. ORDERING INFORMATION.

6-8. To order a part listed in the replaceable parts table, quote the Hewlett-Packard fart number, check digit, indicate the quantity required, and address the order to the nearest Hewlett-Packard office.

6-9. To order a part that is not listed in the replaceable parts table, include the instrument model number, instrument serial number, the description and function of the part, and number of parts required. Address the order to the nearest HewlettPackard office.

## 6-10. DIRECT MAIL ORDER SYSTEM.

6-11. Within the USA, Hewlett-Packard can supply parts through a direct mail order system. Advantages of using the system are as follows:
a. Direct ordering and shipment from HP Parts Center in Mountain View, California.
b. No maximum or minimum on any mail order (there is a minimum order amount for parts ordered through local HP offices when orders require billing and invoicing).
c. Prepaid transportation (there is a small handling charge for each order).
d. No invoices - to provide these advantages, check or money order must accompany each order.

6-12. Mail order forms and specific ordering information are available through your local HP offices.

Table 6-1. Reference Designators and Abbreviations

| REFERENCE DESIGNATORS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| A | = assembly | F | = fuse | MP | = mechanical part | U | = integrated circuit |
| B | = motor | FL | = filter | P | = plug | v | = vacuum, tube, neon |
| BT | = battery | IC | = integrated circuit | Q | = transistor |  | bulb, photocell, etc |
| C | = capacitor | J | = jack | R | = resistor | VR | $=$ voltage regulator |
| CP | = coupler | K | = relay | RT | = thermistor | w | = cable |
| CR | $=$ diode | L | = inductor | s | $=$ switch | x | = socket |
| DL | $=$ delay line | LS | = loud speaker | T | = transformer | Y | = crystal |
| DS | $=$ device signaling (lamp) | M | = meter | TB | = terminal board | z | $=$ tuned cavity network |
| E | $=$ misc electronic part | MK | $=$ microphone | TP | $=$ test point |  |  |
| ABBREVIATIONS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| A | $=$ amperes | H | $=$ henries | N/O | = normally open | Rmo | = rack mount only |
| AFC | $=$ automatic frequency | HDW | = hardware | NOM | = nominal | RMS | $=$ root-mean square |
| AMPL | = amplifier | $\begin{aligned} & \text { HEX } \\ & \text { HG } \end{aligned}$ | = hexagonal <br> = mercury | NPO | $=$ negative positive zero (zero temperature | RWV | $=\text { reverse working }$ voltage |
| BFO | $=$ beat frequency oscillator | HR | = hour(s) |  | coefficient) |  |  |
| BE CU | = beryllium copper | Hz | $=$ hertz | NPN | $=$ negative-positive - | S-B | = slow-blow |
| BH | $=$ binder head |  |  |  | negative | SCR | = screw |
| BP | = bandpass |  |  | NRFR | = not recommended for | SE | = selenium |
| BRS | = brass | IF | $=$ intermediate freq |  | field replacement | SECT | = section(s) |
| Bwo | = backward wave oscillator | IMPG INCD | $=$ impregnated <br> = incandescent | NSR | $=$ not separately replaceable | SEMICON | = semiconductor <br> = silicon |
| CCW | = counter-clockwise | INCL | = includers) |  |  | SIL | = silver |
| CER | = ceramic | INS | = insulation(ed) | OBD | = order by description | SL | = slide |
| смо | = cabinet mount only | INT | = internal | OH | = oval head | SPG | = spring |
| COEF | $=$ coeficient |  |  | ox | = oxide | SPL | = special |
| COM | = common | K | $=$ kilo $=1000$ |  |  | SST | = stainless steel |
| COMP | = composition |  |  |  |  | SR | $=$ split ring |
| COMPL | = complete | LH | $=$ left hand | P | = peak | STL | = steel |
| CONN | $=$ connector | LIN | = linear taper | PC | = printed circuit |  |  |
| CP | = cadmium plate | LK WASH | = lock washer | PF | = picofarads= 10-12 | TA | $=$ tantalum |
| CRT | = cathode-ray tube | LOG | = logarithmic taper |  | farads | TD | = time delay |
| cW | = clockwise | LPF | = low pass filter | PH BRZ | $=\text { phosphor bronze }$ | TGL | $=\text { toggle }$ |
|  |  |  |  | PHL | $=\text { phillips }$ | THD | $=\text { thread }$ |
| DEPC | - = deposited carbon | M | $=$ milli $=10-3$ | PIV | $=$ peak inverse voltage | $\mathrm{TI}^{\text {I }}$ | = titanium |
| DR | $=$ drive | MEG | $=\mathrm{meg}=106$ | PNP | = positive-negative- | TOL | $=$ tolerance |
|  |  | MET FLM | = metal film |  | positive | TRIM | = trimmer |
| ELECT | = electrolytic | MET OX | = metallic oxide | P/O | = part of | TWT | $=$ traveling wave tube |
| ENCAP | $=$ encapsulated | MFR | = manufacturer | POLY | = polystyrene |  |  |
| EXT | = external | MHZ | $=$ mega hertz | PORC | = porcelain | u | $=$ micro $=10-6$ |
|  |  | MINAT | $=$ miniature | POS | $=$ position(s) |  |  |
| F | = farads | MOM | = momentary | POT | = potentiometer | VAR | = variable |
| FH | = flat head | mos | $=$ metal oxide substrate | PP | = peak-to-peak | vDCw | $=\mathrm{dc}$ working volts |
| FIL H | $=$ fillister head | MTG | = mounting | PT | = point |  |  |
| FXD | $=$ fixed | MY | = "mylar" | PWV | $=$ peak working voltage | $\begin{aligned} & \mathbf{w} / \\ & \mathbf{w} \end{aligned}$ | $=$ with <br> = watts |
| G | $=$ giga (109) | N | $=$ nano (10-9) | RECT | = rectifier | wiv | = working inverse |
| GE | = germanium | N/C | $=$ normally closed | RF | $=$ radio frequency |  | voltage |
| GL | = glass | NE | $=\text { neon }$ | RH | $=$ round head or | ww | = wirewound |
| GRD | $=$ groundled) | NI PL | = nickel plate |  | right hand | w/o | = without |



| HARDWARE FOR: | USE HARDWARE | OTY | USE TORX SCREW DRIVER NO. |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| PC BOARDS | $0515-0432(\mathrm{H} 1)$ | 25 | T10 |
| PRELOAD RING (MP7) | $0515-0636(\mathrm{H} 4)$ | 4 | T15 |
| CRT BEZEL (MP4) | $0515-0788(\mathrm{H} 2)$ | 4 | T10 |

P/O Figure 6-1. Chasis Parts and Board Assembly Identification


| HARDWARE FOR: | USE HARDWARE | QTY | USE TORX SCREW DRIVER NO. |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| PC BOARDS | $0515-0432(\mathrm{H} 1)$ | 25 | T10 |
| PRELOAD RING (MP7) | $0515-0636(\mathrm{H} 4)$ | 4 | T15 |
| CRT BEZEL (MP4) | $0515-0788(\mathrm{H} 2)$ | 4 | T10 |

P/O Figure 6-1. Chasis Parts and Board Assembly Identification

Table 6-2. Replaceable Parts

| Reference <br> Designator | HP Part <br> Number | C <br> D | Qty | Description | Mir Code | Mir Part Number |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| A1 | 01349-66509 | 2 | 1 | BOARD ASSEMBLY-ANALOG-XYZ | 28480 | 01349-66509 |
| A2 | 01349-66507 | 3 | 1 | BOARD ASSEMBLY-VPC DOT | 28480 | 01349-66507 |
| A3 | 01349-66504 | 5 | 1 | BOARD ASEMBLY-LOW VOLTAGE | 28480 | 01349-66504 |
| A4 | 01349-66508 | 4 | 1 | BOARD ASSEMBLY-HIGH VOLTAGE | 28480 | 01349-66508 |
| A5 | 01349-66506 | 6 | 1 | BOARD ASSEMBLY-MEMORY (1349D ONLY) | 28480 | 01349-66506 |
| H1 | 0515-0432 | 5 | 25 | SCREW-METRIC M 3 X. 05 6MM LG PAN-HD TAPTITE | 00000 | ORDER BY DESCRIPTION |
| H2 | 0515-0788 |  | 4 | SCREW-METRIC M $4.0 \times 0.7 \times 10 \mathrm{MM}$ LONG TAPTITE | 00000 | ORDER BY DESCRIPTION |
| H3 | 0515-1026 | 5 | 2 | SCREW-METRIC M 3 X .05 10MM LG TO- 10 TAPTITE | 00000 | ORDER BY DESCRIPTION |
| H4 | 0515-0636 | 1 | 4 | SCREW-MACHINE M4X. 07 25MM-LG PAN-HD | 00000 | ORDER BY DESCRIPTION |
| H5 | 3050-0105 | 6 | 2 | WASHER FL MTLC NO. $4.125-1 \mathrm{IN}$-ID | 28480 | 3050-0105 |
| H6 | 2190-0584 | 0 | 2 | WASHER-LK HLCL 3.OMM 3.1MM-ID | 28480 | 2190-0584 |
| MP1 | 01349-00501 | 4 | 1 | MAIN FRAME | 28480 | 01349-00501 |
| MP2 | 01349-60601 | 1 | 1 | SHIELD-CRT | 28480 | 01349-60601 |
| MP3 | 01349-66001 | 7 | 1 | ALIGNMENT COIL ASSEMBLY | 28480 | 01349-66001 |
| MP4 | 01349-40001 |  | 1 | BEZEL | 28480 | 01349-40001 |
| MP5 | 1520-0661 | 4 | 4 | FOAM VIBRATION MOUNT-BEZEL | 28480 | 1520-0661 |
| MP6 | 0330.0379 | 7 | 1 | SHOCK RING-CRT | 28480 | 0330.0379 |
| MP7 | 01349-40003 | 8 | 1 | RING-PRELOAD | 28480 | 01349-40003 |
| MP8 | 0400-0009 | 9 | 1 | GROMMET-RND $.125-\mathrm{IN}-\mathrm{ID}$. $25-\mathrm{IN}$-GRV-OD | 28480 | 0400-0009 |
| MP9 | 0340-0564 | 3 | 2 | INSULATOR-XSTOR THERM CNDT | 28480 | 0340-0564 |
| MP10 | 0340-0977 | 2 | 2 | INSULATOR-FLG-BSHG NYLON | 28480 | 0340-0977 |
| MP11 | 1400-1251 | 6 | 1 | CLAMP-CABLE | 28480 | 1400-1251 |
| MP12 | 01349-00601 | 5 | 1 | SHIELD-OUTER HIGH VOLTAGE | 28480 | 01349-00601 |
| MP13 | 1400-0249 | 0 | 3 | CABLE TIE . 062 - 625 DIA . 091 -WD NYL | 06383 | PLT1M-8 |
| V1 | 5083-6350 | 6 | 1 | ELECTRON TUBE: PHOSPHOR CRT P31 AL NG | 28480 | 5083-6350 |
| W1 | 01349-61601 | 3 | 1 | CABLE VPC to analog | 28480 | 01349-61601 |
| W2 | 01349-61602 | 4 | 1 | CABLE VPC TO ANALOG | 28480 | 01349-61602 |
| w3 | 01349-61607 | 9 | 1 | CABLE CRT HARNESS | 28480 | 01349-61607 |
| W4 | 01349-61605 | 7 | 1 | CABLE ASSEMBLY-LOW VOLTAGE TO HIGH VOLTAGE | 28480 | 01349-61605 |
| w5 | 01349-61608 | 0 | 1 | CABLE ASSEMBLY-LOW VOLTAGE TO VPC | 28480 | 01349-61608 |
| W6W7 | 01349-61604 | 6 | 1 | CABLE ASSEMBLY-LOW VOLTAGE TO VPC | 28480 | 01349-61604 |
|  | 01349-61603 | 2 | 1 | CABLE VECTOR MEMORY TO VPC | 28480 | 01349-61603 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | $8150-0005$ |  | 1 | JUMPER-BLACK ( 0 ) ANALOG BD TO HIGH VOLTAGE BD | 28480 | 8150-0005 |
|  | $8150-0013$ |  |  | JUMPER-GREEN/WHITE (95) ANALOG BD TO HIGH VOLTAGE BD | 28480 | 8150-0013 |
|  | $8150-0018$ $8150-0040$ |  | 1 | JUMPER-ORANGE/WHITE (93) ANALOG BD TO HIGH VOLTAGE BD JUMPER-YELLOW/WHITE (94) ANALOG BD TO HIGH VOLTAGE BD | 28480 28480 | $\begin{aligned} & 8150-0018 \\ & 8150-0040 \end{aligned}$ |
|  |  |  | 1 |  |  |  |
|  | 9282-0100 |  | 1 | INSTALLATION GUIDE BINDER-3 RING | 28480 28480 | 9282-0100 |
|  | 01349-90901 |  | 1 | OPERATING AND SERVICE MANUAL | 28480 | 01349-90901 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

Table 6-2. Replaceable Parts (Cont'd)

| Reference <br> Designator | HP Part <br> Number | C <br> D | Qty | Description | Mfr Code | Mir Part Number |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| A1 | 01349-66509 | 2 | 1 | BOARD-ASSY-ANA XYZ | 28480 | 01349-66509 |
| A1C1 | 0160-3569 | 2 | 4 | CAPACITOR-FXD 27PF $\pm 5 \% 100 \mathrm{VDC} \mathrm{CER} 0 \pm 30$ | 28480 | 0160-3569 |
| A1C2 | 0160-3569 | 2 |  | CAPACITOR-FXD 27PF $\pm 5 \%$ 100VDC CER $0 \pm 30$ | 28480 | 0160-3569 |
| A1C3 | 0160-3569 | 2 |  | CAPACITOR-FXD 27PF $\pm 5 \%$ 100VDC CER $0 \pm 30$ | 28480 | 0160-3569 |
| A1C4 | 0160-3569 | 2 |  | CAPACITOR-FXD 27PF $\pm 5 \% 100 \mathrm{VDC}$ CER $0 \pm 30$ | 28480 | 0160-3569 |
| A1C5 | 0180-0374 | 3 | 1 | CAPACITOR-FXD 10UF $\pm 10 \%$ 20VDC TA | 56289 | 1500106×9020B2 |
| A1C6 | 0160-2204 | 0 | 3 | CAPACITOR-FXD 100PF $\pm 5 \% 300 \mathrm{VDC} \mathrm{MICA}$ | 28480 | 0160-2204 |
| A1C7 | 0160-3443 | 1 | 14 | CAPACITOR-FXD .1UF + 80-20\% 50VDC CER | 28480 | 0160-3443 |
| A1C8 | 0160-2204 | 0 |  | CAPACITOR-FXD 100PF $\pm 5 \% 300 \mathrm{VDC} \mathrm{MICA}$ | 28480 | 0160-2204 |
| A1C9 | 0160-3443 | 1 |  | CAPACITOR-FXD .1UF + 80-20\% 50VDC CER | 28480 | 0160-3443 |
| A1C10 | 0140-0196 | 3 | 1 | CAPACITOR-FXO 150PF $\pm 5 \% 300 \mathrm{VDC} \mathrm{MICA}$ | 72136 | DM15F151J0300WV1CR |
| A1C11 | 0160-2204 | 0 |  | CAPACITOR-FXD 100PF $\pm 5 \% 300 \mathrm{VDC} \mathrm{MICA}$ CAPACITOR-FXD $1 \mathrm{UF}+80-20 \% 50 \mathrm{VDC} \mathrm{CER}$ | 28480 28480 | $\begin{aligned} & 0160-2204 \\ & 0160-3443 \end{aligned}$ |
| A1C12 A1C13 | $0160-3443$ $0160-3443$ | 1 1 |  | CAPACITOR-FXD . $1 \mathrm{UF}+80-20 \%$ 50VDC CER CAPACITOR-FXD $1 \mathrm{UF}+80-20 \% 50 \mathrm{VDC}$ CER | 28480 | $0160 \cdot 3443$ $0160-3443$ |
| A1C14 | 0160-2253 | 9 | 2 | CAPACITOR-FXD 6.8PF $\pm .25 \mathrm{PF} 500 \mathrm{VDC} \mathrm{CER}$ | 28480 | 0160-2253 |
| A1C15 |  |  |  | NOT ASSIGNED CAPACITOR-FXD 1.2 PF 500VDC CER |  |  |
| A1C16 | $0160-2237$ $0160-2055$ | 9 | 4 | CAPACITOR-FXD 1.2PF 500VDC CER CAPACITOR-FXD $01 \mathrm{UF}+80-20 \% 100 \mathrm{VDC} \mathrm{CER}$ | 28480 | 0160-2237 $0160-2055$ |
| A1C17 A1C18 | 0160-2055 $0160-3670$ | 9 | 4 | CAPACITOR-FXD $.01 \mathrm{UF}+80-20 \% 100 \mathrm{VDC}$ CER CAPACITOR-FXD $1 \mathrm{UF} \pm 20 \%$ 200VDC CER | 28480 28480 | $0160-2055$ $0160-3670$ |
| A1C19 | 0160-3670 | 6 |  | CAPACITOR-FXD 1 l ( $\pm 20 \% 200 \mathrm{VDC}$ CER | 28480 | 0160-3670 |
| A1C20 | 0160-2055 | 9 |  | CAPACITOR-FXD . $01 \mathrm{UF}+80-20 \% 100 \mathrm{VDC} \mathrm{CER}$ | 28480 | 0160-2055 |
| A1C21 | 0160-2237 | 9 |  | CAPACITOR-FXD 1.2PF 500VDC CER | 28480 | 0160-2237 |
| A1C22 | 0160-3443 | 1 |  | CAPACITOR-FXD 1 1 F $+80-20 \% 50 V D C$ CER | 28480 | 0160-3443 |
| A1C23 | $0160-3443$ $0160-2253$ | 1 |  | CAPACITOR-FXD $1 \mathrm{UF}+80-20 \%$ 50VDC CER CAPACITOR-FXD 6.8PF $\pm 25 \mathrm{PF} 500 \mathrm{VDC} \mathrm{CER}$ | 28480 | 0160-3443 $0160-2253$ |
| A1C24 | 0160-2253 | 9 |  | CAPACITOR-FXD 6.8PF $\pm .25 \mathrm{PF} 500 \mathrm{VDC}$ CER | 28480 | 0160-2253 |
| A1C25 A1C26 | 0160-2237 | 9 |  | NOT ASSIGNED CAPACITOR-FXD 1.2PF 500VDC CER | 28480 | 0160-2237 |
| A1C27 | 0160-2055 | 9 |  | CAPACITOR-FXD . $01 \mathrm{UF}+80-20 \% 100 \mathrm{VDC} \mathrm{CER}$ | 28480 | 0160.2055 |
| A1C28 | 0160-3670 | 6 |  | CAPACITOR-FXD . $1 \mathrm{UF} \pm 20 \%$ 200VDC CER | 28480 | 0160-3670 |
| A1C29 | 0160-3670 | 6 |  | CAPACITOR-FXD . $1 \mathrm{UF} \pm 20 \%$ 200VDC CER | 28480 | 0160-3670 |
| A1C30 | 0160-2055 | 9 |  | CAPACITOR-FXD .01UF $+80-20 \% 100 \mathrm{VDC}$ CER | 28480 | 0160-2055 |
| A1C31 | 0160-2237 | 9 |  | CAPACITOR-FXD 1.2PF 500VDC CER | 28480 | 0160-2237 |
| A1C32 | 0160-3443 | 1 |  | CAPACITOR-FXD . $1 \mathrm{UF}+80-20 \% 50 \mathrm{VDC}$ CER | 28480 | 0160-3443 |
| A1C33 | 0160-3443 | 1 |  | CAPACITOR-FXD . $1 \mathrm{UF}+80-20 \% 50 \mathrm{VDC}$ CER | 28480 | 0160-3443 |
| A1C34 | 0160-3470 | 4 | 2 | CAPACITOR-FXD . $01 \mathrm{UF}+80-20 \% 50 \mathrm{VDC}$ CER | 28480 | 0160-3470 |
| A1C35 | $0160-3470$ $0160-3508$ | 4 |  | CAPACITOR-FXD . O1UF $+80-20 \%$ 50VDC CER CAPACITOR-FXD $1 \mathrm{UF}+80-20 \% 50 \mathrm{VDC}$ CER | 28480 28480 | $0160-3470$ $0160-3508$ |
| A1C36 A1C37 | 0160-3508 | 9 | 7 | CAPACITOR-FXD 1 1 F $+80-20 \% 50 \mathrm{VDC}$ CER CAPACITOR-FXD 1 UF $+80-20 \% 50 \mathrm{VDC}$ CER | 28480 28480 | 0160-3508 $0160-3508$ |
| A1C37 A1C38 | 0160-3508 $0160-3508$ | 9 |  | CAPACITOR-FXD 1 $\mathrm{UF}+80-20 \% 50 \mathrm{VDC}$ CER | 28480 | 0160-3508 |
| A1C39 | 0160-3508 | 9 |  | CAPACITOR-FXD 1 $\mathrm{UF}+80-20 \% 50 \mathrm{VDC}$ CER | 28480 | 0160-3508 |
| AlC40 | 0160-3508 | 9 |  | CAPACITOR-FXD 1 UF $+80-20 \% 50 \mathrm{VDC}$ CER CAPACITOR-FXD $100 \mathrm{UF}+75-10 \% 25 \mathrm{VDC} \mathrm{AL}$ | 28480 56289 | O160-3508 30D107G025DD2 |
| A1C41 A1C42 | $0180-0094$ $0160-3508$ | 1 | 2 | CAPACITOR-FXD 100UF $+75-10 \% 25 \mathrm{VDC} \mathrm{AL}$ CAPACITOR-FXD 1UF $+80-20 \% 50 \mathrm{VDC} \mathrm{CER}$ | 56289 28480 | 30D107G025DD2 $0160-3508$ |
| A1C42 A1C43 | $0160-3508$ $0160-3508$ | 9 |  | CAPACITOR-FXD 1 UF $+80-20 \% 50 \mathrm{VDC}$ CER | 28480 | 0160-3508 |
| A1C44 | 0160-0197 | 6 | 6 | CAPACITOR-FXD 2.2UF $\pm 10 \%$ 20VDC TA | 28480 | 150D225X9020A2 |
| A1C45 | 0160.0197 0180.0197 |  |  | CAPACITOR-FXD $2.2 \mathrm{LFF} \pm 10 \%$ 20VDC TA CAPACITOR-FXD $2.2 \mathrm{~F}+10 \%$ 20VDC TA | 28480 56289 | 150D225X9020A2 $150 \mathrm{D} 225 \times 9020 \mathrm{~A}$ |
| A1C46 A1C47 A | $0180-0197$ $0180-0197$ | 8 |  | CAPACITOR-FXD $2.2 \mathrm{UF} \pm 10 \%$ 20VDC TA CAPACITOR-FXD $2.2 \mathrm{UF} \pm 10 \%$ 20VDC TA | 56289 56289 | 150D225X9020A2 $1500225 \times 902042$ |
| A1C48 | 0180.0197 | 8 |  | CAPACITOR-FXD $2.2 \mathrm{UF} \pm 10 \%$ 20VDC TA | 56289 | 150D225X9020A2 |
| A1C49 | 0180-0197 | 8 |  | CAPACITOR-FXD 2.2UF $\pm 10 \%$ 2OVDC TA | 56289 | 150D225×9020A2 |
| A1C50 | 0160-3443 | 1 |  | CAPACITOR-FXD .1UF + 80-20\% 50VDC CER | 28480 | 0160-3443 |
| A1C51 | 0160-3443 | 1 |  | CAPACITOR-FXD . $1 \mathrm{UF}+80-20 \% 50 \mathrm{VDC}$ CER | 28480 | 0160-3443 |
| A1C52 | 0160-3443 | 1 |  | CAPACITOR-FXD 0.1UF $+80-20 \%$ 50VDC CER | 28480 | 0160-3443 |
| A1C53 | 0160-3443 | 1 |  | CAPACITOR-FXD 0.1UF + 80-20\% 50VDC CER | 28480 | 0160-3443 |
| A1C54 | 0160-3443 | 1 |  | CAPACITOR-FXD 0.1UF + 80-20\% 50VDC CER | 28480 | 0160-3443 |
| A1C55 | 0160-3443 | 1 |  | CAPACITOR-FXD 0.1UF + 80-20\% 50VDC CER | 28480 | 0160-3443 |
| A1CR1 | 1901-1068 | 5 | 8 | DIODE-SM SIG SCHOTTKY | 28480 | 1901-1068 |
| A1CR2 | 1901-1068 | 5 |  | DIODE-SM SIG SCHOTTKY | 28480 | 1901-1068 |
| A1CR3 | 1901-1068 | 5 |  | DIODE-SM SIG SCHOTTKY | 28480 | 1901-1068 |
| A1CR4 | 1901-1068 | 5 |  | DIODE-SM SIG SCHOTTKY | 28480 | 1901-1068 |
| A1CR5 | 1901-1068 | 5 |  | DIODE-SM SIG SCHOTTKY | 28480 | 1901-1068 |
| A1CR6 | 1901-1068 | 5 |  | DIODE-SM SIG SCHOTTKY | 28480 | 1901-1068 |
| A1CR7 | 1901-1068 |  |  | DIODE-SM SIG SCHOTTKY | 28480 | 1901-1068 |
| A1CR8 | 1901-1068 | 5 |  | DIODE-SM SIG SCHOTTKY | 28480 | 1901-1068 |
| A1 CR9 | 1901-0040 | 1 | 5 | DIODE-SWITCHING 3OV 50MA 2NS DO-35 | 28480 | 1901-0040 |
| A1CR10 | 1901 -0040 | , |  | DIODE-SWITCHING 3OV 50MA 2NS DO. 35 | 28480 | 1901-0040 |
| A1CR11 | 1901-0028 | 5 | 8 | DIODE-PWR RECT 400V 750MA DO-29 | 28480 | 1901-0028 |
| A1CR12 | 1901-0028 | 5 |  | DIODE-PWR RECT 400V 750MA DO-29 | 28480 | 1901-0028 |
| A1CR13 | 1901-0096 | 7 | 4 | DIODE-SWITCHING 120V 50MA 100NS | 28480 | 1901.0096 |
| A1CR14 | 1901-0096 | 7 |  | DIODE-SWITCHING 120V 50MA 100NS | 28480 | 1901-0096 |

See introduction to this section for ordering information

Table 6-2. Replaceable Parts (Cont'd)


Table 6-2. Replaceable Parts (Cont'd)


See introduction to this section for ordering information

Table 6-2. Replaceable Parts (Cont'd)


See introduction to this section for ordering information

Table 6-2. Replaceable Parts (Cont'd)

| Reference Designator | HP Part Number | $\begin{aligned} & \mathbf{C} \\ & \mathbf{D} \end{aligned}$ | Qty | Description | Mfr <br> Code | Mfr Part Number |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| A1R156 | 0757-0411 | 2 |  | RESISTOR $3321 \% .125 W$ F TC=O $\pm 100$ | 24546 | C4-1/8-TO-332R-F |
| A1R157 | 0698-3445 | 2 | 1 | RESISTOR $3481 \% .125 W$ F TC=0 $\pm 100$ | 24546 | C4-1/8-TO-348R-F |
| A1R158 | 0757-0428 | 1 |  | RESISTOR $1.62 \mathrm{~K} 1 \% .125 \mathrm{~W}$ F TC= $0 \pm 100$ | 24546 | C4-1/8-TO-1621-F |
| A1R159 | 0757-0714 | 8 | 1 | RESISTOR $1301 \% .25 \mathrm{~W}$ F TC=O $\pm 100$ | 24546 | C5-1/4-TO-131-F |
| A1R160 | 2100-2216 | , |  | RESISTOR-TRMR 5 K 10\% C TOP-ADJ 1-TRN | 73138 | 82PR5K |
| A1R161 | 0698.3438 | 3 |  | RESISTOR $1471 \% .125 \mathrm{~W}$ F TC $=0 \pm 100$ | 28480 | 0698-3438 |
| A1R162 | 0757-0421 | 4 |  | RESISTOR $8251 \% .125 W$ F TC $=0 \pm 100$ | 28480 | 0757-0421 |
| A1R163 | 0757-0416 | 7 |  | RESISTOR $5111 \% .125 \mathrm{~W}$ F TC=0 $\pm 100$ | 24546 | C4.-1/8-TO-5112-F |
| A1R164 | 0757-0416 | 7 |  | RESISTOR $5111 \% .125 \mathrm{~W}$ F TC=O $\pm 100$ | 24546 | C4.1/8-TO-5112-F |
| A1R165 | 0757-0442 | 9 |  | RESISTOR $10 \mathrm{~K} 1 \% .125 \mathrm{~W}$ F TC= $= \pm 100$ | 24546 | C4-1/8-TO-1002-F |
| A1R166 | 0757-0442 | 9 |  | RESISTOR $10 \mathrm{~K} 1 \% .125 \mathrm{~W}$ F TC $=0 \pm 100$ | 24546 | C4-1/8-TO-1002-F |
| A1R167 | 0757-0394 | 0 |  | RESISTOR $51.11 \% .125 W$ F TC= $0 \pm 100$ | 24546 | C4-1/8-TO-51R1-F |
| A1R168 | 0757-0394 | 0 |  | RESISTOR $51.11 \% .125 \mathrm{~W}$ F TC=0 $\pm 100$ | 24546 | C4-1/8-TO-51R1-F |
| A1R169 | 2100-1738 | 9 |  | RESISTOR-TRMR 10K $10 \%$ C TOP-ADJ 1-TRN | 73138 | 82 PR 10 K |
| A1R170 | 0698-3136 | 8 |  | RESISTOR $17.8 \mathrm{~K} 1 \% .125 \mathrm{~W}$ F TC=0 $\pm 100$ | 24546 | C4-1/8-TO-1782-F |
| A1R171 | 2100-2216 | 0 |  | RESISTOR-TRMR $5 \mathrm{~K} 10 \% \mathrm{C}$ TOP-ADJ 1-TRN | 73138 | 82PR5K |
| A1R172 | 0757-0419 | 0 |  | RESISTOR $6811 \% .125 \mathrm{~W}$ F TC=0 $\pm 100$ | 24546 | C4-1/8-TO-681R-F |
| A1R173 | 0757-0290 | 5 |  | RESISTOR 6.19K $1 \% .125 \mathrm{~W}$ F TC $=0 \pm 100$ | 19701 | MF4C1/8-TO-6191-F |
| A1R174 A1R175 | 0757.0442 $0698-3762$ | 9 |  | RESISTOR $10 \mathrm{~K} 1 \% .125 \mathrm{~W}$ F TC=O $\pm 100$ RESISTOR $46.4 \mathrm{~K} 1 \% .125 \mathrm{~W}$ F TC $=0 \pm 100$ | 24546 24546 | C4-1/8-TO-1002-F C4-1/8-TO-4642-F |
| A1R176 | 0757-0435 | 0 |  | RESISTOR 3.92K $1 \% .125 \mathrm{~W}$ F TC=0 $\pm 100$ | 24546 | C4-1/8-TO-3921-F |
| A1R177 | 0757-0442 |  |  | RESISTOR $10 \mathrm{~K} 1 \% .125 \mathrm{~W} \mathrm{~F} \mathrm{TC}=0 \pm 100$ | 24546 | C4-1/8-TO-1002-F |
| A1R178 | 0757-0433 | 8 |  | RESISTOR $3.32 \mathrm{~K} 1 \% .125 \mathrm{~W}$ F TC= $= \pm 100$ | 24546 | C4-1/8-TO-3321-F |
| A1R179 | 0757-0281 | 4 |  | RESISTOR $2.74 \mathrm{~K} 1 \% .125 \mathrm{~W}$ F TC= $0 \pm 100$ | 24546 | C4-1/8-TO-2741-F |
| A1R180 | 2100-1788 | 9 |  | RESISTOR-TRMR $50010 \%$ C TOP-ADJ 1-TRN | 73138 | 82PR500 |
| A1R181 | 2100-1986 | 9 |  | RESISTOR-TRMR $1 \mathrm{~K} 10 \% \mathrm{C}$ TOP-ADJ 1 -TRN | 73138 | 82PR1K |
| A1TP1 |  |  |  | NOT ASSIGNED |  |  |
| A1TP2 | 0360-0535 | 0 | 4 | terminal test point pcb | 28480 | 0360-0535 |
| A1TP3 |  |  |  | NOT ASSIGNED |  |  |
| A1TP4 |  |  |  | NOT ASSIGNED |  |  |
| A1TP5 |  |  |  | NOT ASSIGNED |  |  |
| A1TP6 |  |  |  | NOT ASSIGNED |  |  |
| A1TP7 |  |  |  | NOT ASSIGNED |  |  |
| A1TP8 |  |  |  | NOT ASSIGNED |  |  |
| A1TP9 | 0360-0535 | 0 |  | TERMINAL TEST POINT PCB | 28480 | 0360-0535 |
| A1TP10 | 0360-0535 | 0 |  | TERMINAL TEST POINT PCB | 24840 | 0360.0535 |
| A1TP11 | 0360-0535 | 0 |  | TERMINAL TEST POINT PCB | 24840 | 0360-0535 |
| A1U1 | 1820-1196 | 8 | 4 | IC FF THL LS D-TYPE POS-EDGE-TRIG COM | 01295 | SN74LS174N |
| A1U2 | 1820-1196 | 8 |  | IC FF TTL LS D-TYPE POS-EDGE-TRIG COM | 01295 | SN74LS174N |
| A1U3 | 1826-0860 | 3 | 4 | IC CONV 12-B-D/A 24-DIP-C PKG | 34371 | HI1-562A-5 |
| A1U4 | 1826-0860 | 3 |  | IC CONV 12-B-D/A 24-DIP-C PKG | 34371 | H11-562A-5 |
| A1U5 | 1826-0930 | 8 | 6 | IC OP AMP LOW BIAS-H-IMPD TO99 PKG | 3L585 | CA3140AS |
| Alu6 | 1826-0930 |  |  | IC OP AMP LOW-BIAS-H-IMPD TO99 PKG | 3L585 | CA3140AS |
| A1U7 | 1 NB4-5003 | 4 | 2 | ANALOG MULTI. PACK | 28480 | 1 NB4.5003 |
| A1U8 | 1826-0207 | 2 | 4 | IC OP AMP WB 8-DIP-P PKG | 01295 | LM318P |
| Alu9 | 1826-0207 | 2 |  | IC OP AMP WB 8-DIP-P PKG | 01295 | LM318P |
| Alvio | 1826-0930 | 8 |  | IC OP AMP LOW-BIAS-H-IMPD TO99 PKG | 3L585 | CA3140AS |
| Alul1 | 1826-0208 | 3 | 3 | IC OP AMP GP 8-DIP-P PKG | 27014 | LM310N |
| Alu12 | 1826-0753 |  | 3 | IC OP AMP LOW-BIAS-H-IMPD QUAD 14-DIP-D | 27014 | LF3478N |
| Alul3 | 1820-1196 | 8 |  | IC FF TTL LS D-TYPE POS-EDGE-TRIG COM | 01295 | SN74LS174N |
| A1U14 | 1820-1196 | 8 |  | IC FF TTL LS D-TYPE POS-EDGE-TRIG COM | 01295 | SN74LS174N |
| A1U15 | 1826-0860 | 3 |  | IC CONV 12-B-D/A 24-DIP-C PKG | 34371 | H11-562A-5 |
| ${ }^{\text {Alu }} 16$ | 1826-0860 | 3 |  | IC CONV 12-B-D/A 24-DIP-C PKG | 34371 | HI1-562A-5 |
| A1017 | 1826-0930 | 8 |  | IC OP AMP LOW-BIAS-H-IMPD TO99 PKG | 3L585 | CA3140AS |
| A1018 | 1826-0930 | 8 |  | IC OP AMP LOW-BIAS-H-IMPD TO99 PKG | 3 L 885 | CA3140AS |
| A1U19 | 1 NB4-5003 | 4 |  | analog multi. Pack | 28480 | 1NB4-5003 |
| A1U20 | 1826.0207 | 2 |  | IC OP AMP WB 8-DIP-P PKG | 01295 | LM318P |
| A1U21 | 1826-0207 | 2 |  | IC OP AMP WB 8-DIP-P PKG | 01295 | LM318P |
| A1U22 | 1826-0930 | 8 |  | IC OP AMP LOW-BIAS-H-IMPD TO99 PKG | 3L585 | CA3140AS |
| A1U23 | 1826.0208 | 3 |  | IC OP AMP GP 8-DIP-P PKG | 27014 | LM310N |
| A1U24 | 1826.0208 |  |  | IC OP AMP GP 8-DIP-P PKG | 27014 | LM310N |
| A1U25 | 1826-1224 | 1 | 1 | IC 20-DIP-C PKG | 28480 | 1826-1224 |
| A1U26 | 1 NB4-5004 | 5 | 1 | RAMP GENERATOR | 28480 | 1 NB4.5004 |
| A1U27 | 1826-0871 | 6 | 3 | IC LINEAR | 28480 | 1826-0871 |
| A1U28 | 1826-0871 | 6 |  | IC LINEAR | 28480 | 1826-0871 |
| A1U29 | 1826-0871 | 6 |  | IC LINEAR | 28480 | 1826.0871 |
| A1U30 | 1826.0527 | 9 | 1 | IC V RGLTR TO-220 | 04713 | MC34004BL |
| A1U31 | 1826.0753 |  |  | IC OP AMP LOW-BIAS-H-IMPD QUAD 14-DIP-C | 04713 | MC34004BL |
| A1U32 | 1826-0753 | 3 |  | IC OP AMP LOW-BIAS-H-IMPD QUAD 14-DIP-C | 04713 | MC34004BL |
| A1U33 | 1826.0393 | 7 | 1 | IC V RGLTR TO-220 | 27014 | LM317T |
| AlVR1 | 1826-0825 | 0 |  | IC-VOLTAGE REGULATOR | 28480 | 1826-0825 |
| A1VR2 | 1902-0025 | 4 | 3 | DIODE-ZNR 10V 5\% DO-35 PD=.4W TC = + . $06 \%$ | 28480 | 1902-0025 |

See introduction to this section for ordering information

Table 6-2. Replaceable Parts (Cont'd)


Table 6-2. Replaceable Parts (Cont'd)


See introduction to this section for ordering information

Table 6-2. Replaceable Parts (Cont'd)


See introduction to this section for ordering information

Table 6-2. Replaceable Parts (Cont'd)


See introduction to this section for ordering information

Table 6-2. Replaceable Parts (Cont'd)

| Reference Designator | HP Part <br> Number | $\begin{aligned} & \mathbf{C} \\ & \mathbf{D} \end{aligned}$ | Qty | Description | Mir Code | Mir Part Number |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| A4 | 01349-66508 | 4 | 1 | BOARD ASSEMBLY-HV | 28480 | 01349-66508 |
| A4A1 | 0960-0678 | 4 | 1 | MULTIPLIER-H.V. $\times 8 \mathrm{HI}$ | 28480 | 0960-0678 |
| A4C1 | 0160-2205 | 1 | 2 | CAPACITOR-FXD 120PF $\pm 5 \% 300 \mathrm{VDC} \mathrm{MICA}$ | 28480 | 0160-2205 |
| A4C2 |  |  |  | NOT ASSIGNED |  |  |
| A4C3 | 0160-5473 |  | 3 | CAPACITOR-FXD . O1UF +80-20\% 100VDC CER | 28480 | 0160-5473 |
| A4C4 | 0160-5211 | 6 | 2 | CAPACITOR-FXD . $1 \mathrm{UF}+80-20 \% 200 \mathrm{VDC} \mathrm{CER}$ | 28480 | 0160-5211 |
| A4C5 | 0160-2055 | 9 |  | CAPACITOR-FXD . $01 \mathrm{UF}+80-20 \%$ 100VDC CER | 28480 | 0160-2055 |
| A4C6 | 0160-5473 | 9 |  | CAPACITOR-FXD . $01 \mathrm{UF}+80-20 \%$ 100VDC CER | 28480 | 0160-5473 |
| A4C7 | 0160-5211 | 6 |  | CAPACITOR-FXD .1 UF $+80-20 \%$ 200VDC CER | 28480 | 0160-5211 |
| A4C8 | 0180-0098 | 8 | 2 | CAPACITOR-FXD 100UF $\pm 20 \%$ 20VDC TA | 56289 | 150D107X0020S2 |
| A4C9 | 0180-0098 | 8 |  | CAPACITOR-FXD 100UF $\pm 20 \%$ 20VDC TA | 56289 | 150D107×0020S2 |
| A4C10 | 0160.0165 | 8 | 1 | CAPACITOR-FXD . O56UF $\pm 10 \%$ 200VDC POLYE | 28480 | 0160-0165 |
| A4C11 | 0160-3443 | 1 | 1 | CAPACITOR-FXD . $1 \mathrm{UF}+80-20 \% 50 \mathrm{VDC}$ CER | 28480 | 0160-3443 |
| A4C12 | 0160-4051 | 9 | 2 | CAPACITOR-FXD . $01 \mathrm{UF} \pm 20 \% 4 \mathrm{KVDC}$ | 28480 | 0160-4051 |
| ${ }^{4} 4 \mathrm{Cl} 3$ | 0160-0584 | 5 |  | CAPACITOR-FXD . $068 \mathrm{UF} \pm 20 \% 4 \mathrm{KVDCMY}$ | 56289 | 430P683040 |
| A4C14 | 0160-2264 | 2 | 1 | CAPACITOR-FXD 20PF $\pm 5 \% 500 \mathrm{VDC}$ CER $0 \pm 30$ | 28480 | 0160-2264 |
| A4C15 | 0160-0684 | 6 | 2 | CAPACITOR-FXD 1000PF $\pm 20 \% 4 \mathrm{KVDC}$ | 28480 | 0160-0684 |
| A4C16 | 0160-0684 | 6 |  | CAPACITOR-FXD 1000PF $\pm 20 \% 4 \mathrm{KVDC}$ | 28480 | 0160-0684 |
| A4C17 | 0160-4051 | 9 |  | CAPACITOR-FXD . $01 \mathrm{UF} \pm 20 \% 4 \mathrm{KVDC}$ | 28480 | 0160-4051 |
| A4C18 | 0160-2205 | 1 | 1 | CAPACITOR-FXD 120PF $\pm 5 \% 300 \mathrm{VDC} \mathrm{MICA}$ | 28480 | 0160-2205 |
| A4C19 | 0160-3665 | 9 | 1 | CAPACITOR-FXD . O1UF $+80-20 \%$ 500VDC CER | 28480 | 0160-3665 |
| A4C20 | 0160-5337 | 6 | 1 | CAPACITOR-FXD 30PF $\pm 20 \% 3$ KVDC CER | 28480 | 0160-5337 |
| A4C21 | 0160-5336 | 5 | 1 | CAPACITOR-FXD 20PF $\pm 20 \%$ 3KVDC CER | 28480 | 0160-5336 |
| A4C22 | 0160.0162 | 1 | 1 | CAPACITOR-FXD . O22UF $\pm 10 \%$ 200VDC POLYE | 28480 | 0160-0162 |
| A4C23 | 0160-0134 | 1 |  | CAPACITOR 220PF $\pm 5 \% 300 \mathrm{VDC} \mathrm{MICA}$ | 28480 | 0160-0134 |
| A4C24 | 0160-2240 | 4 |  | CAPACITOR 2.OPF $\pm 25 \mathrm{PF} 500 \mathrm{VDC}$ CER | 28480 | 0160-2240 |
| A4C25 | 0160-5473 | - |  | CAPACITOR-FXD . $01 \mathrm{UF}+80-20 \%$ 100VDC CER | 28480 | 0160-5473 |
| A4C26 | 0160-5211 | 6 |  | CAPACITOR-FXD . 1 UF $\pm 20 \%$ 200VDC CER | 28480 | 0160-5211 |
| A4C27 | 0160-2234 | 6 | 1 | CAPACITOR-FXD . $51 \mathrm{PF} \pm .25 \mathrm{PF} 500 \mathrm{VDC}$ CER | 28480 | 0160-2234 |
| A4C28 | 0160-5211 |  |  | CAPACITOR-FXD $1+80-20 \%$ 200VDC CER | 28480 | 0160-5211 |
| A4C29 | 0160-5211 |  |  | CAPACITOR-FXD . $1+80-20 \%$ 200VDC CER | 28480 | 0160-52'11 |
| A4CR1 | 1901-0028 | 5 | 12 | DIODE-PWR RECT 400V 750MA DO-29 | 28480 | 1901-0028 |
| A4CR2 | 1901-0096 | 7 |  | DIODE-SWITCHING 120 V 50MA 100NS | 28480 | 1901-0096 |
| A4CR3 | 1901-0028 | 5 |  | DIODE-PWR RECT 400V 750MA DO-29 | 28480 | 1901-0028 |
| A4CR4 | 1901-0028 | 5 |  | DIODE-PWR RECT 400 V 750 MA DO-29 | 28480 | 1901-0028 |
| A4CR5 | 1901.0096 | 7 |  | DIODE-SWITCHING 120V 50MA 100NS | 28480 | 1901-0096 |
| A4CR6 | 1901-0028 | 5 |  | DIODE-PWR RECT 400V 750MA DO-29 | 28480 | 1901-0028 |
| A4CR7 | 1901-0040 | 1 | 2 | DIOde-SWITCHING 30V 50MA 2NS DO-35 | 28480 | 1901-0040 |
| A4CR8 | $1901-0040$ | 1 |  | DIODE-SWITCHING 30V 50MA 2NS DO-35 | 28480 | 1901-0040 |
| A4CR9 | 1901-0028 | 5 |  | DIODE-PWR RECT 400 V 750 MA DO-29 | 28480 | 1901-0028 |
| A4CR10 | 1901-0028 | 5 |  | DIODE-PWR RECT 400V 750MA DO-29 | 28480 | 1901-0028 |
| A4CR11 | 1901-0683 | 8 | 1 | DIODE-HV RECT 10KV 5MA 250NS | 28480 | 1901-0683 |
| A4CR12 | 1901-0028 | 5 |  | DIODE-PWR RECT 400V 750MA DO-29 | 28480 | 1901-0028 |
| A4CR13 | 1901-0028 | 5 |  | DIODE-PWR RECT 400V 750MA DO-29 | 28480 | 1901-0028 |
| A4CR14 | 1901-0028 | 5 |  | DIODE-PWR RECT 400V 750MA DO-29 | 28480 | 1901-0028 |
| A4CR15 | 1901-0028 | 5 |  | DIODE-PWR RECT 400V 750MA DO-29 | 28480 | 1901-0028 |
| A4CR16 | 1901.0028 | 5 |  | DIODE-PWR RECT 400V 750MA DO-29 | 28480 | 1901-0028 |
| A4CR17 | 1901-0028 | 5 |  | DIODE-PWR RECT 400V 750MA DO-29 | 28480 | 1901.0028 |
| A4CR18 | 1901-0096 | 7 |  | DIODE-SWITCHING 120V 50MA 100NS | 28480 | 1901.0096 |
| A4F1 | 2110-0001 | 8 | 1 | FUSE 1.0A 250 V NTD $1.25 \times 25 \mathrm{UL}$ | 28480 | 2110-0001 |
| A4H1 | 2110-0269 | 0 | 2 | FUSE HOLDER-CLIP TYPE 25D-FUSE | 28480 | 2110.0269 |
| A4H2 | 0515-0372 | 2 | 3 | SCREW-MACHINE ASSEMBLY M $3 \times 0.5$ 8MM-LG | 00000 | ORDER BY DESCRIPTION |
| A4H3 | 0360-1653 |  | 13 | TERMINAL PN STRAIGHT | 28480 | 0360-1653 |
| A4H4 | 0515-0372 |  | 3 | PHMS M3X0. 58 LG | 28480 | 0515-0372 |
| A4H5 | 0340-0564 |  | 1 | INSULATOR XSTR | 28480 | 0340-0564 |
| A4J1 | 1251-5863 | 7 |  | CONNECTOR 5-PIN M METRIC POST TYPE | 28480 | 1251-5863 |
| A4L1 | 9140-0115 | 5 | 1 | INDUCTOR RF-CH-MLD 22UH 10\% .23DX.57LG | 28480 | 9140.0115 |
| A4L2 | 9140.0129 | 1 | 1 | INDUCTOR RF-CH-MLD 220UH 5\% .166DX.385LG | 28480 | 9140-0129 |
| A4MP1 | 01345-04103 | 6 | 1 | COVER HV INNER | 28480 | 01345-04103 |
| A4MP2 | 01349-60602 | 2 | 1 | PA CONN SHIELD | 28480 | 01349-60602 |
| A401 | 1854.0215 | 1 | 2 | TRANSISTOR NPN SIPD $=350 \mathrm{MW} \mathrm{FT}=300 \mathrm{MHZ}$ | 04713 | 2N3904 |
| A402 | 1853-0038 | 4 | 3 | TRANSISTOR PNP SI TO-39 PD=1W FT $=100 \mathrm{MHZ}$ | 28480 | 1853-0038 |
| A403 | 1854-0419 | 7 | 3 | TRANSISTOR NPN SI TO-39 PD=1W FT= 200 MHZ | 28480 | 1854.0419 |
| A404 | $1854-0215$ | 1 |  | TRANSISTOR NPN SI PD $=350 \mathrm{MW} \mathrm{FT}=300 \mathrm{MHZ}$ | 04713 | 2N3904 |
| A405 | 1853-0038 | 4 |  | TRANSISTOR PNP SI TO-39 PD $=1 \mathrm{~W} \mathrm{FT}=100 \mathrm{MHZ}$ | 28480 | 1853-0038 |
| A406 | 1854-0419 | 7 |  | TRANSISTOR NPN SI TO-39 PD $=1 \mathrm{~W} \mathrm{~W} \mathrm{FT}=200 \mathrm{MHZ}$ | 28480 | 1854-0419 |
| A407 | 1854-0433 | 5 | 1 | TRANSISTOR NPN SI PD=90W FT $=2 \mathrm{MHZ}$ | 28480 | 1854-0433 |
| A408 | 1853-0038 | 4 |  | TRANSISTOR PNP S1 TO-39 PD=1W FT=100MHZ | 28480 | 1853-0038 |
| A409 | 1853-0419 | 7 |  | TRANSISTOR NPN S1 TO-39 PD=1W FT $=200 \mathrm{MHZ}$ | 28480 | 1853-0419 |
| A4010 | 1853-0036 | 2 |  | TRANSISTOR PNP S1 PD=31 MW $\mathrm{FT}=250 \mathrm{MHZ}$ | 28480 | 1853-0036 |

See introduction to this section for ordering information

Table 6-2. Replaceable Parts (Cont'd)

| Reference Designator | HP Part <br> Number | C | Qty | Description | Mfr Code | Mfr Part Number |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| A4R1 | 0684-6811 | 3 | 6 | RESISTOR 680 10\% .25W FC TC=-400/+600 | 01121 | CB6811 |
| A4R2 | 2100-1738 | 9 | 1 | RESISTOR-TRMR 10K $10 \%$ C TOP-ADJ 1 -TRN | 73138 | 82PR10K |
| A4R3 | 0698-3421 | 4 | 1 | RESISTOR $38.3 \mathrm{~K} 1 \% .5 \mathrm{~W}$ F TC= $0 \pm 100$ | 28480 | 0698-3421 |
| A4R4 | 0684-1011 | 5 | 6 | RESISTOR $10010 \% .25 \mathrm{~W}$ FC TC $=-400 /+500$ | 01121 | CB1011 |
| A4R5 | 0757-0442 | 9 | 2 | RESISTOR $10 \mathrm{~K} 1 \% .125 \mathrm{~W}$ F TC $=0 \pm 100$ | 24546 | C4-1/8-TO-1002-F |
| A4R6 | 0757-0775 | 1 | 2 | RESISTOR 90.9K 1\% .25W F TC=0 $\pm 100$ | 24546 | C5-1/4-TO-9092-F |
| A4R7 | 0757-0726 | 2 | 2 | RESISTOR $5111 \% .25 W \mathrm{~F}$ TC= $=0 \pm 100$ | 24546 | C5-1/4-TO-511R-F |
| A4R8 | 0757-0735 | 3 | 2 | RESISTOR $1.3 \mathrm{~K} 1 \% .25 \mathrm{~W}$ F TC=0 $\pm 100$ | 24546 | C5-1/4-TO-1301-F |
| A4R9 | 0757-0190 |  | 3 | RESISTOR $20 \mathrm{~K} 1 \%$. 5 W F TC $=0 \pm 100$ | 28480 | 0757.0190 |
| A4R10 | 0684-1011 | 5 |  | RESISTOR $10010 \% .25 \mathrm{~W}$ FC TC $=-400 /+500$ | 01121 | CB1011 |
| A4R11 | 0757-0190 | 4 |  | RESISTOR $20 \mathrm{~K} 1 \% .5 \mathrm{~W}$ F TC $=0 \pm 100$ | 28480 | 0757-0190 |
| A4R12 | 0683-2715 | 6 | 1 | RESISTOR $2705 \% .25 \mathrm{~W}$ FC TC-400/+600 | 28480 | 0683-2715 |
| A4R13 | 0757-0442 | 9 |  | RESISTOR $10 \mathrm{~K} 1 \% .125 \mathrm{~W}$ F TC= $0 \pm 100$ | 24546 | C4-1/8-TO-1002-F |
| A4R14 | 0757-0775 |  |  | RESISTOR 90.9K $1 \%$. 25 W F TC= $0 \pm 100$ | 24546 | C5-1/4-TO-9092-F |
| A4R15 | 0757.0726 | 2 |  | RESISTOR $5111 \% .25 \mathrm{~W}$ F TC $=0 \pm 100$ | 24546 | C5-1/4-TO-511R-F |
| A4R16 | 0757-0735 | 3 |  | RESISTOR $1.3 \mathrm{~K} 1 \% .25 \mathrm{~W}$ F TC= $0 \pm 100$ | 24546 | C5-1/4-TO-1301-F |
| A4R17 | 0757-0190 | 4 |  | RESISTOR $20 \mathrm{~K} 1 \%$. 5 W F TC= $=0 \pm 100$ | 28480 | 0757-0190 |
| A4R18 | 0684-1011 | 5 |  | RESISTOR $10010 \% .25 \mathrm{~W}$ FC TC=-400/+500 | 01121 | CB1011 |
| A4R19 | 0757-0486 | 7 | 1 | RESISTOR $750 \mathrm{~K} 1 \% .125 \mathrm{~W}$ F TC $=0 \pm 100$ | 28480 | 0757-0486 |
| A4R20 | $2100-0580$ | 7 |  | RESISTOR-TRMR 500K $10 \%$ C TOP-ADJ 1-TRN | 28480 | 2100-0580 |
| A4R2 1 | 0757-0465 | 6 | 2 | RESISTOR 100K $1 \%$. 125 W F TC= $0 \pm 100$ | 24546 | C4-1/8-TO-1003-F |
| A4R22 | 0757-0465 | 6 |  | RESISTOR 100K $1 \% .125 \mathrm{~W}$ F TC $=0 \pm 100$ | 24546 | C4-1/8-TO-1003-F |
| A4R23 A4R24 | 0683-2265 | 1 | 1 1 | RESISTOR $22 \mathrm{M} 5 \% .25 \mathrm{~W}$ FC TC $=-900 /+1200$ RESISTOR 47K $10 \% .25 \mathrm{~W}$ FC TC $=-400 /+800$ | 01121 01121 | CB2265 |
| A4R25 | 0684-1011 | 5 |  | RESISTOR 100 10\% .25W FC TC $=-400 /+500$ | 01121 | CB1011 |
| A4R26 | 0683-3915 | 0 | 1 | RESISTOR $3905 \% .25 \mathrm{~W}$ FC TC= $=-400 /+600$ | 01121 | CB3915 |
| A4R27 | 0684-2221 | 7 | 1 | RESISTOR $2.2 \mathrm{~K} 10 \% .25 \mathrm{~W}$ FC TC $=-400 /+700$ | 01121 | CB2221 |
| A4R28 | 0684-1021 | 7 | 1 | RESISTOR $1 \mathrm{~K} 10 \% .25 \mathrm{~W}$ FC TC $=-400 /+600$ | 01121 | CB1021 |
| A4R29 | 0687-3941 | 0 | 1 | RESISTOR 390K $10 \% .5 \mathrm{~W}$ CC TC=0 ${ }^{\text {c }} 882$ | 01121 | EB3941 |
| A4R30 | 0684-6811 | 3 |  | RESISTOR 680 10\% .25W FC TC= $-400 /+600$ | 01121 | CB6811 |
| A4R31 | 0684-6811 | 3 |  | RESISTOR 680 10\% .25W FC TC=-400/+ 600 | 01121 | CB6811 |
| A4R32 | 0684-5621 | 1 | 1 | RESISTOR $5.6 \mathrm{~K} 10 \% .25 \mathrm{~W}$ FC TC $=-400 /+700$ | 01121 | CB5621 |
| A4R33 | 0699-0167 | 1 | 1 | RESISTOR 20M 5\% 1W C TC=0 $\pm 250$ | 28480 | 0699-0167 |
| A4R34 | 0684-6811 | 3 |  | RESISTOR 680 10\% .25W FC TC=-400/+600 | 01121 | CB6811 |
| A4R35 | 0684-6811 | 3 |  | RESISTOR 680 10\% .25W FC TC=-400/+600 | 01121 | CB6811 |
| A4R36 | 0684-1061 | 5 | . 1 | RESISTOR 10M 10\% .25W FC TC=-900/+1100 | 01121 | CB1061 |
| A4R37 | 0684-1011 | 5 |  | RESISTOR $10010 \% .25 \mathrm{~W}$ FC TC=-400/+500 | 01121 | CB1011 |
| A4R38 | 0683-2235 | 5 |  | RESISTOR $22 \mathrm{~K} 5 \%$. 25 W FC TC=-400/+800 | 01121 | CB2235 |
| A4R39 | 0683-3945 | 6 | 1 | RESISTOR 390K $5 \% .25 \mathrm{~W}$ FC TC= $-800 /+900$ | 01121 | CB3945 |
| A4R40 | 0699-0187 | 5 | 1 | RESISTOR $1.85 \% .25 \mathrm{~W}$ FC TC=-400/+450 | 01121 | CB18G5 |
| A4R41 | 0699-0171 | 7 | 1 | RESISTOR 6.5 MEG 5\% 1W C TC=0 $\pm 250$ | 28480 | 0699-0171 |
| A4R42 | 2100-0569 | 2 | 1 | RESISTOR-TRMR $1 \mathrm{M} 20 \%$ C TOP-ADJ 1-TRN | 28480 | 2100-0569 |
| A4R43 | 0699-0172 | 8 | 1 | RESISTOR $3 \mathrm{M} 5 \% 1 \mathrm{~W}$ C TC=0 $\pm 250$ | 28480 | 0699-0172 |
| A4R44 | 0684-6811 | 3 |  | RESISTOR $68010 \% .25 \mathrm{~W}$ FC TC=-400/+600 | 01121 | CB6811 |
| A4R45 | 0757-0398 | 4 | 1 | RESISTOR $751 \% .125 \mathrm{~W}$ F TC=0 $\pm 100$ | 24546 | C4-1/8-TO-75RO-F |
| A4R46 | 0683-4725 | 2 | 1 | RESISTOR 4.7K $5 \% .25 \mathrm{~W}$ FC TC $=-400 /+700$ | 01121 | CB4725 |
| A4R47 | 0757-0847 | 8 | 2 | RESISTOR $27.4 \mathrm{~K} 1 \%$. 5 W F TC=0 $\pm 100$ | 28480 | 0757-0847 |
| A4R48 | 0757-0290 | 5 | 1 | RESISTOR $6.19 \mathrm{~K} 1 \% .125 \mathrm{~W}$ F TC= $0 \pm 100$ | 19701 | MF4C 1/8-TO-6191-F |
| A4R49 | 0757-0777 | 3 | 1 | RESISTOR $121 \mathrm{~K} 1 \% .25 \mathrm{~W}$ F TC=0 $\pm 100$ | 28480 | 0757-0777 |
| A4R50 | 0757-0734 | 2 | 1 | RESISTOR $1.2 \mathrm{~K} 1 \% .25 \mathrm{~W}$ F TC= $0 \pm 100$ | 28480 | 0757-0734 |
| A4R51 | 0757-0847 | 8 |  | RESISTOR $27.4 \mathrm{~K} 1 \% .5 \mathrm{~W}$ F TC= $0 \pm 100$ | 28480 | 0757-0847 |
| A4R52 | 0684-1011 | 5 |  | RESISTOR $10010 \% .25 \mathrm{~W}$ FC TC $=-400 /+500$ | 01121 | CB1011 |
| A4R53 | 0757-0443 | 0 | 2 | RESISTOR $11 \mathrm{~K} 1 \% .125 \mathrm{~W}$ F TC=0 $\pm 100$ | 45546 | C4-1/8-TO-1102-F |
| A4R54 | 2100-0558 | 9 | 1 | RESISTOR-TRMR 20K 10\% C TOP-ADJ 1-TRN | 28480 | 2100-0558 |
| A4R55 | 0757-0443 | 0 |  | RESISTOR $11 \mathrm{~K} 1 \% .125 \mathrm{~W}$ F TC= $= \pm 100$ | 45546 | C4-1/8-TO-1102-F |
| A4R56 | 0757-0407 | 6 | 3 | RESISTOR $2001 \% .125 \mathrm{~W}$ F TC= $=0+$ - 100 | 24546 | C4-1/8-TO-200R-F |
| A4R57 | 0757-0407 | 6 | 3 | RESISTOR $2001 \%$.125W F TC=0 +/-100 | 24546 | C4-1/8-TO-200R-F |
| A4R58 | 0757-0407 | 6 | 3 | RESISTOR $2001 \%$. 125 W F TC=0 + /-100 | 24546 | C4-1/8-TO-200R-F |
| A4T1 | 01345-61101 | 4 | 1 | HV TRANSFORMER | 28480 | 01345-61101 |
| A4TP1 | 0360-0535 | 0 | 3 | TERMINAL TEST PT PCB | 28480 | 0360-0535 |
| A4TP2 | 0360-0535 | 0 |  | TERMINAL TEST PT PCB | 28480 | 0360-0535 |
| A4TP3 | 0360-0535 | 0 |  | TERMINAL TEST PT PCB | 28480 | 0360-0535 |
| A4U1 | 1826-0167 | 3 | 1 | IC OP AMP PRGMBL TO-99 PKG | 0192B | CA3094AT |
| A4V1 | 2140-0018 | 0 | 2 | LAMP-GLOW A9A-CT 90VDC 700UA T-2-BULB | 0046G | A9A-CT |
| A4V2 | 2140.0018 | 0 |  | LAMP-GLOW A9A-CT 90VDC 700UA T-2-buLb | 0046G | A9A-CT |
| A4VR1 | 1902-0049 | 2 | 2 | DIODE-ZNR 6.19V $5 \%$ DO-35 PD $=.4 \mathrm{~W}$ | 28480 | 1902.0049 |
| A4VR2 | 1902-3104 | 6 |  | DIODE-ZNR $5.62 \mathrm{~V} 5 \%$ DO-35 PD $=.4 \mathrm{~W}$ | 28480 | 1902-3104 |
| A4VR3 | 1902-0049 | 2 | 1 | DIODE-ZNR 6.19V 5\% DO-35 PD $=.4 \mathrm{~W}$ | 28480 | 1902-0049 |
| A4VR4 | 1902-3354 | 8 | 1 | DIODE-ZNR 54.9V 5\% DO-7 PD=.4W TC=+.081\% | 28480 | 1902-3354 |
|  | 0360-1653 | 5 | 13 | MISCELLANEOUS <br> CONNECTOR-SGL CONT PIN . $045-$ IN-BSC-SZ SQ | 28480 | 0360-1653 |

See introduction to this section for ordering information

Table 6-2. Replaceable Parts (Cont'd)

| Reference Designator | HP Part Number | $\begin{aligned} & \mathbf{C} \\ & \mathbf{D} \end{aligned}$ | Qty | Description | Mfr Code | Mfr Part Number |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| A5 (1349D ONLY) | 01349-66506 | 7 | 1 | BOARD ASSEMBLY-MEMORY (1349D ONLY) | 28480 | 01349-66506 |
| A5C1 | 0160-5471 | 9 | 1 | CAPACITOR-FXD 0.1UF +/-5\% 50VDC MET-POLYE | 28480 | 0160-5471 |
| A5C2 | 0160-5921 | 4 | 19 | CAPACITOR-FXD 0.01UF $+/-20 \% 50 \mathrm{VDC}$ | 28480 | 0160-5921 |
| A5C3 | 0180.0374 | 3 | 1 | CAPACITOR-FXD 10UF +/-10\% 20VDC TA | 28480 | 0180-0374 |
| A5C4 | 0160-5921 | 4 |  | CAPACITOR-FXD 0.01UF +/-20\% 50VDC | 28480 | 0160-5921 |
| A5C5 | 0160-5921 | 4 |  | CAPACITOR-FXD 0.01UF +/- $20 \%$ 50VDC | 28480 | 0160-5921 |
| A5C6 | 0160-5921 | 4 |  | CAPACITOR-FXD 0.01UF +/-20\% 50VDC | 28480 | 0160-5921 |
| A5C7 | 0160-5921 | 4 |  | CAPACITOR-FXD 0.01UF +/- $20 \%$ 50VDC | 28480 | 0160-5921 |
| A5C8 | 0160-5921 | 4 |  | CAPACITOR-FXD $0.01 \mathrm{UF}+/-20 \% 50 \mathrm{VDC}$ | 28480 | 0160-5921 |
| A5C9 | 0160-5921 | 4 |  | CAPACITOR-FXD 0.01UF +/-20\% 50VDC | 28480 | 0160.5921 |
| A5C10 | 0160.5921 | 4 |  | CAPACITOR-FXD 0.01UF +/-20\% 50VDC | 28480 | 0160-5921 |
| A5C11 | 0160-5921 | 4 |  | CAPACITOR-FXD 0.01UF +/-20\% 50VDC | 28480 | 0160-5921 |
| A5C12 | 0160-5921 | 4 |  | CAPACITOR-FXD 0.01UF +/-20\% 50VDC | 28480 | 0160-5921 |
| A5C13 | 0160-5921 | 4 |  | CAPACITOR-FXD 0.01UF +/-20\% 50VDC | 28480 | 0160-5921 |
| A5C14 | 0160-5921 | 4 |  | CAPACITOR-FXD 0.01UF +/-20\% 50VDC | 28480 | 0160-5921 |
| A5C15 | 0160-5921 | 4 |  | CAPACITOR-FXD $0.01 \mathrm{UF}+/-20 \% 50 \mathrm{VDC}$ | 28480 | 0160-5921 |
| A5C16 | 0160-5921 | 4 |  | CAPACITOR-FXD 0.01UF +/-20\% 50VDC | 28480 | 0160.5921 |
| A5C17 | 0160-5921 | 4 |  | CAPACITOR-FXD 001UF +/-20\% 50VDC | 28480 | 0160-5921 |
| A5C18 | 0160.5921 | 4 |  | CAPACITOR-FXD 0.01UF +/-20\% 50VDC | 28480 | 0160-5921 |
| A5C19 | 0160-5921 | 4 |  | CAPACITOR-FXD 0.01UF +/-20\% 50VDC | 28480 | 0160-5921 |
| A5C20 | 0160-5921 | 4 |  | CAPACITOR-FXD 0.01UF $+/-20 \% 50 \mathrm{VDC}$ | 28480 | 0160-5921 |
| A5C21 | 0160-5921 | 4 |  | CAPACITOR-FXD 0.01UF +/-20\% 50VDC | 28480 | 0160-5921 |
| A5R1 | 0757-0442 | 9 |  | RESISTOR-FXD 10K 1\% .125W F TC=0+/-100 | 24546 | CT4-1/8-TO-1002-F |
| A5R2 | 0757.0467 | 8 |  | RESISTOR-FXD 121K $1 \%$, 125W F TC=0+/-100 | 24546 | CT4-1/8-TO-1213-F |
| A5R3 | 0757-0442 | 9 |  | RESISTOR-FXD 10K $1 \%$, 125W F TC=0+/-100 | 24546 | CT4-1/8-TO-1002-F |
| A5R4 | 0757.0442 | 9 |  | RESISTOR-FXD 10K $1 \%$. 125 W F TC=0 $=1 /-100$ | 24546 | CT4-1/8-TO-1002-F |
| A5U1 | 1826-0180 | 0 |  | IC TIMER TTL MONO/ASTBL | 01295 | NE555P |
| A5U2 | 1818-3330 | 1 | 2 | IC CMOS Stat ram 64k $120 \mathrm{NS} \mathrm{3-S}$ | 54013 | HM6264P-12 |
| A5U3 | 1820-1432 | 5 | 8 | IC CNTR TTL LS BIN SYNCHRO POS-EDGE-TRIG | 01295 | SN74LS163AN |
| A5U4 | 1820-1432 | 5 |  | IC CNTR TTL LS BIN SYNCHRO POS-EDGE-TRIG | 01295 | SN74LS163AN |
| A5U5 | 1820-1416 | 5 | 1 | IC SCHMITT-TRIG TTL LS INV HEX 1 -INP | 01295 | SN74LS14N |
| A5U6 | 1820-1432 | 5 |  | IC CNTR TTL LS BIN SYNCHRO POS-EDGE-TRIG | 01295 | SN74LS163AN |
| A5U7 | 1820-1432 | 5 |  | IC CNTR TTL LS BIN SYNCHRO POS-EDGE-TRIG | 01295 | SN74LS163AN |
| A5U8 | 1820-1197 | 9 | 1 | IC GATE TTL LS NAND QUAD 2-INP | 01295 | SN74LSOON |
| A5U9 | 1820-1997 | 7 | 3 | IC FF TTL LS D-TYPE POS-EDGE-TRIG | 01295 | SN74LS374N |
| A5U10 | 1820-2102 | 8 |  | IC LCH TTL LS D-TYPE OCTL | 01295 | SN74LS373N |
| A5U11 | 1820-2102 | 8 |  | IC LCH TTL LS D-TYPE OCTL | 01295 | SN74LS373N |
| A5U12 | 1820-1997 | 9 | 3 | IC FF TTL LS D-TYPE POS-EDGE-TRIG | 01295 | SN74LS374N |
| A5U13 | 1820-1997 | 9 |  | IC FF TTL LS D-TYPE POS-EDGE-TRIG | 01295 | SN74LS374N |
| ${ }^{\text {A5U14 }}$ |  |  |  | NOT ASSIGNED |  |  |
| A5U15 | 1820-1470 | 1 | 4 | IC MUXR/DATA-SEL TTL LS 2-TO-1 LINE QUAD | 01295 | SN74LS157N |
| A5U16 | 1820-1470 | 1 |  | IC MUXR/DATA-SEL TTL LS 2-to-1 line quad | 01295 | SN74LS157N |
| A5U17 | 1820-1440 | 1 | 1 | IC LCH TTL LS QuAd | 01295 | SN74LS279N |
| A5U18 | 1816-1516 | 7 | , | IC TTL S 8192 (8K) PROM 55NS 3.5 | 28480 | 1816-1516 |
| A5U19 |  |  |  | NOT ASSIGNED |  |  |
| A5U20 | 1820-1432 | 5 |  | IC CNTR TTL LS BIN SYNChro pos-Edge-trig | 01295 | SN74LS163AN |
| A5U21 | 1820-1432 | 5 |  | IC CNTR TTL LS BIN SYNChro pos-Edge-trig | 01295 | SN74LS163AN |
| A5U22 | 1820-1202 | 7 | 1 | IC GATE TTL LS NAND TPL 3-INP | 01295 | SN74LS10N |
| A5U23 | 1816-1516 | 7 |  | IC TTL S 8192 (8K) PROM 55NS 3-5 | 28480 | 1816-1516 |
| A5U24 | 1820-2024 | 3 | 2 | IC DRVR TTL LS LINE DRVR OCtL | 01295 | SN74LS244N |
| A5U25 | 1820-2024 | 3 |  | ic DRvr ttl ls line drvr octl | 01295 | SN74LS244N |
| A5U26 |  |  |  | NOT ASSIGNED |  |  |
| A5U27 |  |  |  | NOT ASSIGNED |  |  |
| A5U28 | 1818-3330 | 1 |  | IC CMOS Stat ram 64k 120 NS 3 3-S | 54013 | HM6264P-12 |
| A5U29 | 1820-1432 | 5 |  | IC CNTR TTL LS BIN SYNCHRO POS-EDGE-TRIG | 01295 | SN74LS163AN |
| A5U30 | 1820-1432 | 5 |  | IC CNTR TTL LS BIN SYNCHRO POS-EDGE-TRIG | 01295 | SN74LS163AN |
| A5U31 | 1820-1208 | 3 | , | IC GATE TTL LS OR QUAD 2-INPUT | 01295 | SN74LS32N |
| A5U32 | 1820-1112 | 8 | 2 | IC FF TTL LS D-TYPE POS-EDGE-TRIG | 01295 | SN74LS74AN |
| A5U33 | 1820-1470 | 1 |  | IC MUXR/DATA SEL TTL LS 2-TO-1 LINE QUAD | 01295 | SN74LS157N |
| A5U34 | 1820-1470 | 1 |  | IC MUXR/DATA-SEL TTL LS 2-TO-1 LINE QUAD | 01295 | SN74LS157N |
| A5U35 | 1820-1112 | 8 |  | IC FF TTL LS D-TYPE POS-EDGE-TRIG | 01295 | SN74LS74AN |
| A5U36 | 1820-1645 | 2 | 1 | ic bfr TTl lS bus quad | 01295 | SN74LS126AN |
| A5U37 | 1813.0139 | 2 | 1 | XTAL-CLOCK-OSCILLATOR 10MHZ 0.01\% TTL | 03795 | K1100A-10.0MHZ |
| A5W1 | 01349-61606 | 0 | 1 | memory power cable |  |  |
| A5W2 | 01349-61609 | 1 | 1 | data cable to vpc |  |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { A5XU2 } \\ & \text { A5xU28 } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1200-0567 \\ & 1200-0567 \end{aligned}$ | 1 | 2 | SOCKET-IC 28-CONT DIP DIP-SLDR SOCKET-IC 28 -CONT DIP DIP-SLDR | $\begin{aligned} & 28480 \\ & 28480 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1200-0567 \\ & 1200-0567 \end{aligned}$ |

Table 6-3. List of Manufacturers' Codes

| Mfr <br> No. | Manufacturer Name | Address |  | $\text { Zip }_{\text {Code }}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 00000 | ANY SATISFACTORY SUPPLIER |  |  |  |
| 01121 | ALLEN-BRADLEY CO | MILWAUKEE | WI | 53204 |
| 01295 | TEXAS INSTR INC SEMICOND CMPNT DIV | DALLAS | TX | 75222 |
| 0192B | RCA CORP SOLID STATE DIV | SOMERVILLE | NJ | 08876 |
| 02111 | SPECTROL ELECTRONICS | CITY OF IND | CA | 91745 |
| 03508 | GE CO SEMICONDUCTOR PROD DEPT | SYRACUSE | NY | 13201 |
| 03888 | KDI PYROFILM CORP | WHIPPANY | NJ | 07981 |
| 04713 | MOTOROLA SEMICONDUCTOR PRODUCTS | PHOENIX | AZ | 85062 |
| 07263 | FAIRCHILD SEMICONDUCTOR DIV | MOUNTAIN VIEW | CA | 94042 |
| 11502 | TRW INC | BOONE DIV | NC | 28607 |
| 19701 | MEPCO/ELECTRA CORP | MINERALS WELLS | TX | 76067 |
| 24046 | TRANSITRON ELECTRONIC CORP | WAKEFIELD | MA | 01880 |
| 24546 | CORNING GLASS WORKS (BRADFORD) | BRADFORD | PA | 16701 |
| 27014 | NATIONAL SEMICONDUCTOR CORP | PALO ALTO | CA | 94304 |
| 27167 | CORNING GLASS WORKS (WILMINGTON) | WILMINGTON | NC | 28401 |
| 28480 | HEWLETT-PACKARD CO CORPORATE HQ | PALO ALTO | CA | 94304 |
| 30983 | MEPCO/ELECTRA CORP | SAN DIEGO | CA | 92121 |
| 32997 | BOURNS INC TRIMPOT PROD DIV | RIVERSIDE | CA | 92507 |
| 34371 | HARRIS SEMICON DIV | MELBOURNE | FL | 32901 |
| 50088 | MOSTEK CORP | CARROLLTON | TX | 75006 |
| 56289 | SPRAGUE ELECTRIC CO | NORTH ADAMS | MA | 01247 |
| 72136 | ELECTRO MOTIVE CORP SUB IEC | WILLIMANTIC | CT | 06226 |
| 72982 | ERIE TECHNOLOGICAL PRODUCTS INC | ERIE | PA | 16512 |
| 73138 | BECKMAN INSTRUMENTS INC HELIPOT DIV | FULLERTON | CA | 92634 |
| 74100 | BUSSMAN MFG DIV OF MCGRAW-EDISON CO | ST LOUIS | MO | 63107 |
| 75915 | LITTLEFUSE INC | DES PLAINES | IL | 60016 |
| 84411 | TRW CAPACITOR DIV | OGALLALA | NE | 69153 |
| 91506 | AUGAT INC | ATTLEBORO | MA | 02703 |

## SECTION VII

## MANUAL CHANGES

## 7-1. INTRODUCTION.

7-2. This section normally contains information for adapting this manual to instruments for which the content does not apply directly. Since this manual does
apply directly to all instruments up to the serial number listed on the title page, no change information is given here. Refer to INSTRUMENTS COVERED BY THIS MANUAL in Section I for additional important information about serial number coverage.

## SECTION VIII

## SERVICE

## 8-1. INTRODUCTION.

$8-2$. This section provides instructions for troubleshooting and repairing the Model 1349A/D Digital Display.

8 8. Detailed theory of operation and troubleshooting information are located opposite the schematics on foldout Service Sheets. The remainder of this section has general service information that should help you quickly service and repair the Display.

## 8-4. THEORY OF OPERATION.

8-5. Overall theory of operation appears on pages opposite the Block Diagram (Service Sheet 1). Each section of the diagram refers to service sheets where detailed theory, schematics and troubleshooting information are presented. Figure 8 -2 explains any unusual symbols that appear on the schematics.

8-6. LOGIC CONVENTIONS. Positive logic convention is used in this manual, unless otherwise noted on the schematics. Positive logic convention defines " 1 " as the more positive voltage (high) and a logic " 0 " as the more negative voltage (low).

8-7. LOGIC SYMBOLOGY. The new ANSI logic symbology is used in this manual. The purpose of these symbols is to graphically represent device function so that the operation can be understood without having to "look up" how a device works. Basic logic symbols and examples of symbols are shown in Figure 8-3. Table 8-2 provides an explanation of function lables used in the schematics.

## 8-8. RECOMMENDED TEST EQUIPMENT.

8-9. Test equipment required for maintaining the 1349A/D is listed in Section I Table 1-4. Equipment
other than that listed may be substituted if it meets the listed specifications.

## 8-10. REPAIR.

8-11. ASSEMBLY REMOVAL. Major assembly removal is shown in Figure 6-1. Refer to Table 8-1 for the list of assemblies indexed to Service Sheets.

Table 8-1. Service Sheet Quick Reference.

| Assembly | Name | Service <br> Sheet(s) |
| :---: | :--- | :--- |
| A1 | X-Y Stroke Generator | $3 \mathrm{~A}, 3 \mathrm{~B}, 3 \mathrm{C}$ |
| A2 | Vector Processor | 2A, 2B |
| A3 | Low Voltage Power Supply | 4 |
| A4 | High Voltage Power Supply | 5 |
| A5 | Memory Circuit (1349D only) | 6A, 6B |

## 8-12. CRT REMOVAL PROCEDURE.

a. Remove power from the instrument.
b. Remove CRT socket. Use two thin bladed screwdrivers to pry the socket away from the CRT (see Figure 8-3). Disconnect the PA lead.
c. Loosen screw on the CRT Shield (MP2) on top of the instrument (next to the Low Voltage Power Supply)
d. Loosen Preload Ring (MP7). Use a No. T15 Torx screwdriver. Gradually release the pressure of the Preload Ring by loosening the screws in the $1,2,3,4$ sequence as shown in Figure 8-1.


LOOSEN PRELOAD RING (MP7) IN THE 1, 2, 3, 4 SEQUENCE

Figure 8-1. CRT Removal.
e. Remove CRT Bezel (MP4) using a No. T10 Torx screwdriver. Remove the CRT from the CR'T Shield (MP2).
f. When reinstalling a CRT, relubricate the Yoke assembly with silicone grease. Ensure a layer of grease where ever the CRT contacts the Yoke assembly.
g. Lubricate the PA lead from the CRT. Wipe the electrical connector part of the PA lead clean.
h. To reassemble the instrument reverse the above procedure (steps e through b).

## 8-13. TROUBLESHOOTING.



Read the safety summary at the front of this manual before troubleshooting the instrument.

8-14. DC VOLTAGES AND WAVEFORMS. DC voltages, waveforms and conditions for making these measurements are given on, or are adjacent to schematics on the Service Sheets. Since conditions for making measurements may differ from one circuit to a nother, always check the specific conditions listed for each schematic.

8-15. INITIAL TROUBLESHOOTING PROCEDURE. Before attempting to troubleshoot the 1349A/D, visually inspect the interior of the instrument for any signs of abnormal internally generated heat, such as discolored printed circuit boards or components, damaged insulation, or evidence of arcing. Determine and remedy the cause of such conditions. If no abnormal conditions are found, try to perform the adjustment procedure in Section $V$ of this manual. Some apparent malfunctions may be corrected by these adjustments, or failure to obtain a correct adjustment will often reveal the source of trouble.


Figure 8-2. Schematic Diagram Symbols.


Figure 8-3. Basic Logic Symbols (Sheet 1).


ACTIVE HIGH inputs and outputs Indicated by the absence of the polarity indicator ( $\Delta$

ACTIVE LOW inputs and outputs Indicated by the presence of the polarity indicator ( $\Delta$ ).

EDGE SENSITIVE (Dynamic) inputs Indicated by the presence of the dynamic indicator symbol $\mid>$.

BI-THRESHOLD (Hysteresis) input
( $a$ ) - input takes on internal
high state when external signal exceeds high threshold value State is maintained until external signal falls below a lower threshold value

OPEN COLLECTOR output 10
Forms a part of a distributed connector.

SHIFT RIGHT (Down input of register. $m$ may be other qualifiers or dependency notation.

COUNT UP input of a counter. $m$ may be other qualifiers or dependency notation.

DATA input. m may be other qualifiers or dependency notation.

| INDICATES DEVICE IS A DEMULTIPLEXER <br> 3-LINE TO 8-LINE DECODER/ DEMULTIPLEXER ON C INPUT. <br> 8-BIT SERIAL-IN/PARALLEL-OUT SHIFT REGISTER | PRESETTABLE BINARY COUNTER |
| :---: | :---: |

Figure 8-3. Example Complex Logic Symbols (Sheet 3).

Table 8-2. Function Labels.


## 8-16. SERVICE SHEET 1, THEORY OF OPERATION.

8-17. INTRODUCTION. The following paragraphs contain functional descriptions keyed to the simplified block diagram on the opposite page. The block diagram is drawn for function and does not show circuit details. Circuit details and circuit descriptions are located on the schematics following the block diagram. Refer to Table 8-1 for schematic identification.

## 8-18. VECTOR PROCESSOR (Assembly A2, Service Sheets 2, 2A).

The purpose of the Vector Processor Control is to convert the digital 16 bit input data from the user processor to absolute coordinate vector data for the Stroke Generator (A1). The self test processor A2U1 is used to display the primary and secondary test patterns. The patterns are used for the Performance Checks (Section IV) and the Adjustment Procedures (Section V). The Vector Processor Control Board contains the following primary circuits:

1. Input Data Latches (A2U6, A2U8, A2U13).
2. Output Data Latches (A2U22-A2U25).
3. Character Generator (A2U5, A2U9-A2U12).
4. Timing Circuits (A2U14, A2U26).
5. Vector Processor (A2U16).

## 8-19. X-Y STROKE GENERATOR (Assembly A1, Service Sheets 3A, 3B, 3C).

The Stroke Generator converts binary data from the Vector Processor to analog deflection information. The Stroke Generator consists of the following primary circuits:

1. Digital to Analog Converters (A1U1-A1U6, A1U13-A1U18).
2. Analog Multiplier (A1U7, A1U19).
3. Ramp Generator (A1U26).
4. Intensity Controller (A1U25).
5. X and Y Output Amplifiers.

## 8-20. LOW VOLTAGE AND HIGH VOLTAGE POWER SUPPLIES (Assemblies A3, A4 Service Sheets 4, 5).

The Low Voltage Power Supply (A3) conditions the operating potentials for the 1349A/D. Additionally, the assembly provides a +105 V supply for the High Voltage Power Supply, the X-Y Deflection Amplifiers, Intensity Amplifier and Astigmatism Amplifiers. The High Voltage Power Supply (A4) provides the operating potentials for the CRT. The supply consists of the following circuits:

1. Oscillator Circuit (A4Q7).
2. Cathode Rectifier and Filter (A4CR11, A4C12, A4C13).
3. High Voltage Regulator (A4U1).
4. Level Translator Circuit (A4CR14, A4CR15, A4C16).

## 8-21. MEMORY CIRCUIT (Assembly A5, Service Sheet 6).

The Vector Memory circuit can store all the $1349 \mathrm{~A} / \mathrm{D}$ commands to draw a picture on the screen. The user processor can access any address in Vector Memory via the Address Pointer. This allows selected portions of a picture to be changed or sent back to the processor for checking or processing.

The Memory Circuit also has a feature whereby the user processor can supress portions of the picture (such as graticules or labels). Suppressed information is not erased from the Vector Memory. This is done by having the Memory do an Internal Jump past the data that is not to be displayed. Suppressed data can be made part of the picture by using only a few user processor commands, thus reducing overhead time.


## 8-22. SERVICE SHEETS 2, 2B, THEORY OF OPERATION.

The 16 bit data from a user processor is converted to absolute coordinate vector data for the X-Y Stroke Generator (A1). This is accomplished by interfacing a host processor or refresh system with the circuit board. The self test processor is used for storing the primary and secondary test patterns. The Vector Processor nd secondary test pattern. The Vector Processor consists of the following circuits which are described below:

1. Input Data Latches (A2U6, A2U8).
2. Output Data Latches (A2U22-A2U25).
3. Character Generator (A2U5, A2U9-A2U13)
4. Timing Circuit (A2U14, A2U26).
5. Vector Processor (A2U16).
6. Condition Latches (A2U18-20).

NPUT DATA BUFFERS. The Input Data Buffers provide buffering for the Vector Processor (A2U16). The input data is gated to the when the VPC is ready for new vector data. Character data is handled by A2U13, while vector data is handled by A2U6 and A2U8. The VPC controls the gating of the data by using the signal lines VECTOR and CHARACTER.

## OUTPUT DATA AND CONDITION LATCHES. The

 absolute X and Y vector values generated by the VPC (A2U16), are held in output latches A2U22-A2U25 for use by the Stroke Generator. The vector data is transfered by the Data Latch signal into the Output Latches. Condition Latches (A2U18-A2U20) contain the last Set Condition commands.Character generator. The Character Generator translates character data into vector data for the VPC (A2U16). ROM A2U12 contains the stroke information for the modified ASCII character set. The character size and rotation is processed by the VPC for proper vector generation.
To generate a character:

1. LRFD is set low by the VPC
2. LDAV is set low by the user processor (or by A2U1 if in self test)
3. VPC sets LVECTOR low to read Data Bus Command from Data Buffers A2U6 and A2U8.
4. At the same time LVECTOR goes low, A2U9-U11 are loaded with the address of the character from Character look-up ROM A2U5.
5. VPC set LRFD high.
6. VPC sets LCHARACTER low to read byte from Character ROM A2U12 via Character Buffer A1U13.
7. VPC sets LCHARACTER high to clock A2U9A2U11 via A2U15B (COUNT INC goes positive) for next character byte.
8. Steps 6 and 7 repeat until last stroke of the character has been transferred to the Analog Board.
9. VPC sets LRFD low for next Data Bus command

TIMING CIRCUIT. The clock circuit (A2U14,A2U26) provides the clock for the VPC. A2U14 generates a 19.66 MHz pulse and A2U26 divides that pulse by 5 to 3.93 MHz for the VPC.

VECTOR PROCESSOR (VPC). The VPC is the controlling device for vector generation, using four programmable modes of operation.

1. Set Condition
2. Plot Absolute
3. Graph Absolute
4. Text

SET CONDITION. When bits B14, and B13 of an input word are set to " 1 ", the VPC recognizes the Set Condition Command. The Set Condition Command controls the intensity level, the line type, and the writing speed of the vector drawn. Once a Set Condition has been defined, the data remains stored in buffers A2U18-A2U20 until a new Set Condition Command is received.
PLOT COMMAND. When bits B14 and B13 are set to " 0 ", the VPC is ready to process vector data. Data bits B0-B10 define X or Y coordinates. When bit B12 is set to " 0 " the incomming data is an X coordinate, when bit B12 is set to " 1 " the incoming data is a $Y$ coordinate. The beam can be turned on or off depending on the The beam can be turned on or off depending on the
status of bit B11. The present X-Y coordinates are latched into A2U22-A2U25.
GRAPH COMMAND. The Graph Command allows automatic X incrementing with each new Y coordinate input. To invoke the Graph Command, data bits B14 must be set to " 0 " and B13 must be set to " 1 ". When bit B12 is set to " 0 ", B0-B10 define the X increment. The VPC is now programmed to increment the $X$ coordinate each time a new Y coordinate is received. Bits B0-B10 contain Y coordinate information when B12 is set to " 1 ".
TEXT COMMAND. When bit B14 is set to " 1 " and B13 is set to " 0 ", the VPC is instructed to go to the Text Mode. Bits B0-B7 define the character to be drawn. B11-B12 define the size of character to be drawn, B9-B10 determine rotation of the character. When bit B8 is set to " 0 " the VPC defaults to the previous size and rotation data. When set to " 1 " size and rotation information is determined via data bits B9-B12.


## VPC/Analog Handshake Sequence

1. Analog Board sets VECTOR DONE high (forced by Stroker Restart A2U21 on VPC Board at power-on. This line is normally controlled by Ramp Generator A2U26 on the Analog Board.
2. VPC sets Data Latch high.
3. VPC sets Start Vector 1 high, then waits for a high on VECTOR DONE (step 1).


| $\begin{gathered} \text { REF } \\ \text { DESIG } \end{gathered}$ | ${ }_{\text {coc }}^{\text {GRID }}$ | - REFİ | ${ }_{\text {LOC }}^{\text {GR10 }}$ | REFFIG | ${ }_{\text {LOC }}^{\text {GRID }}$ | REF | ${ }_{\text {coc }}^{\text {GRID }}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| C1 | B-3 | C22 | H-3 | R7 | G-3 | U12 | E-3 |
| C2 | B-3 | C23 | H-3 | R8 | G-3 | U13 | E-3 |
| C3 | B-3 | CR1 | H-3 | R9 | H-3 | U14 | F-3 |
| C4 | A-2 | CR2 | E-3 | R10 | H-3 | U15 | E-3 |
| C5 | C-3 | E1 | A-3 | R11 | H-3 | U16 | E-2 |
| C6 | C-3 | J1 | C-1 | R12 | H-3 | 417 | F-3 |
| C7 | C-3 | J2 | H-1 | R13 | H-3 | U18 | F-2 |
| C8 | C-2 | J3 | H-2 | RP1 | B-3 | U19 | F-2 |
| c9 | C-2 | J4 | A-3 | RP2 | C-4 | U20 | F-2 |
| C10 | D-3 | J5 | B-2 | U1 | B-3 | U21 | G-3 |
| C11 | D-2 | J6 | A-2 | U2 | B-3 | U22 | G-3 |
| C12 | E-2 | L1 | B-3 | U3 | B-3 | U23 | G-2 |
| C13 | E-3 | Q1 | H-3 | U4 | B-2 | U24 | G-2 |
| C14 | E-3 | Q2 | H-3 | U5 | C-3 | U25 | G-2 |
| C15 | E-3 | R1 | A-3 | U6 | C-3 | U26 | H-2 |
| C16 | F-3 | R2 | A-3 | U7 | C-2 | U27 | F-3 |
| C17 | G-3 | R3 | D.3 | U8 | C-2 | U28 | A-2 |
| C18 | G-2 | R4 | D-2 | U9 | D-3 | VR1 | H-3 |
| C19 | G-3 | R5 | D-2 | U10 | D-3 | XU4 | B-3 |
| C20 | G-3 | R6 | D-1 | U11 | D-2 | XU5 | C-3 |
| C21 | G-2 |  |  |  |  | XU16 | E-2 |





| REF | ${ }_{\text {chac }}^{\text {GRID }}$ | REFIG | ${ }_{\text {LOC }}^{\text {GRID }}$ | - REFE | ${ }_{\text {LOC }}^{\text {GR10 }}$ | REF DESIG | GRID <br> LOC |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| C1 | в-3 | C22 | H-3 | R7 | G-3 | U12 | E-3 |
| C2 | B-3 | C23 | H-3 | R8 | G-3 | U13 | E-3 |
| С3 | B-3 | CR1 | H-3 | R9 | H-3 | U14 | F-3 |
| C4 | A-2 | CR2 | E-3 | R10 | H-3 | U15 | E-3 |
| C5 | C-3 | E1 | A-3 | R11 | H-3 | U16 | E-2 |
| C6 | C-3 | J1 | C-1 | R12 | H-3 | U17 | F-3 |
| C7 | c-3 | J2 | H-1 | R13 | H-3 | U18 | F-2 |
| C8 | C-2 | J3 | H-2 | RP1 | B-3 | U19 | F-2 |
| C9 | C-2 | J4 | A-3 | RP2 | C-4 | U20 | F-2 |
| C10 | D-3 | J5 | B-2 | U1 | B-3 | U21 | G-3 |
| C11 | D-2 | J6 | A-2 | U2 | B-3 | U22 | G-3 |
| C12 | E-2 | L1 | B-3 | U3 | B-3 | U23 | G-2 |
| C13 | E-3 | 01 | H-3 | U4 | B-2 | U24 | G-2 |
| C14 | E-3 | Q2 | H-3 | U5 | C-3 | U25 | G-2 |
| C15 | E-3 | R1 | A-3 | U6 | C-3 | U26 | H-2 |
| C16 | F-3 | R2 | A-3 | U7 | C-2 | U27 | F-3 |
| C17 | G-3 | R3 | D-3 | U8 | C-2 | U28 | A-2 |
| C18 | G-2 | R4 | D-2 | U9 | D-3 | VR1 | H-3 |
| C19 | G-3 | R5 | D-2 | U10 | D-3 | xU4 | B-3 |
| C20 | G-3 | R6 | D-1 | U11 | D-2 | xU5 | C-3 |
| C21 | G-2 |  |  |  |  | XU16 | E-2 |




## 8-23. SERVICE SHEETS 3A, 3B, 3C THEORY OF OPERATION.

The Stroke Generator converts the binary data from the VPC to analog deflection information. Since the XY Stroke Generator and the X-Y Amplifiers are identical, only the X-Axis circuits will be described.

DIGITAL TO ANALOG CONVERTER. A1U1 and A1U2 latch the previous X coordinate for comparison with the present X coordinate data. A1U3 and A1U4 are 12 bit DACs that convert the binary coordinate data to a corresponding analog current. The output voltage of operational amplifiers A1U5 and A1U6 represents the present and previous $X$ coordinates. The difference between these two voltages determines the next relative beam movement in the X direction.

ANALOG MULTIPLIER. The Analog Multiplier multiplies two signals: the ramp generated by A1U26, and the DAC outputs. The output of A1U10 is a ramp whose amplitude is a function of the desired relative $X$ beam movement and whose offset is a function of screen location (see Figure 8-10).


Figure 8-10. Simplified Block Diagram of Analog Multiplier.

RAMP GENERATOR. The Ramp Generator (A1U26) provides two signals: a ramp for X-Y beam movement and the gate pulse for beam blanking. In order to maintain a constant intensity level for different vector length, the slope of the ramp (writing speed) must be held constant. The ramp slope is controlled by a combination of four inputs to A1U26. (See Figure 8-11 for the current definitions).


Figure 8-11. Current Definition For Ramp Generator

INTENSITY CONTROLLER. The Intensity Controller converts digital line writing and intensity information to analog voltages for use by the Intensity Amplifier. The only other input to the Intensity Controller is the gate pulse for beam blanking generated by A1U26. The current controlled oscillator in A1U25 generates two chopping frequencies: one for short dash line type and the other for long dash line type.

X-Y AMPLIFIERS. The X and Y amplifiers are identical They amplify the X and Y analog coordinates from the Analog Multiplier (A1U7, A1U19) to drive the CRT horizontal and vertical deflection plates. Since both
amplifiers are identical, only the X amplifier will be described. The X amplifier consits of a preamplifier (A1U29) and an output amplifier (A1Q7-A1Q12). The differential output from preamp A1U29 is applied to two identical amplifiers A1Q7-A1Q9 and A1Q10A1Q12. The signal voltage is raised by these two amplifiers to the required level to drive the horizontal deflection plates. The gain of the output amplifier is stabilized by the negative feedback path through A1R92 and A1R101. The gain and balance of the $X$ amplifier is set by A1R87 and A1R82 respectively.

Z-AXIS AMPLIFIER. The operating potential between the CRT grid and cathode is controlled by the Z-Axis amplifier output level. The amplifier consists of the ZAxis preamp located on the Stroke Generator assembly (A1) and the Intensity Amplifier located on the High Voltage Power Supply assembly (A4). The output of the preamp A1U27 is applied to the Focus Correction Amplifier (A1U31) and the Intensity Amplifier A4Q4A4Q6. The output of emitter follower A1Q4 is applied to amplifier A1Q5 and A1Q6 where the signal amplitude is raised to the required level to control the operating potential of the CRT control grid. Intensity Amplifier gain is stabilized by the negative feedback path through A1R11. A1CR5 and A1CR6 provide protection for the Intensity Amplifier output stage against arcs and transients.

FOCUS CORRECTION AMPLIFIER. The Focus Correc tion circuit provides an optimum focused display over the entire viewing area. The amplifier uses three inputs for proper focus correction voltage generation. A voltage proportional to the beam position is coupled from the X and Y preamps to A1U31D and A1U31A. The Z axis correction voltage is fed from the Z axis preamp to the output of A1U31B. The X Gain and Balance is adjusted by A1R142 and A1R135, the Y Gain and Balance is adjusted by A1R145 and A1R138. The focus correction signal is applied to Focus Output amplifier A4Q1-A4Q3. The Output amplifier operates identical to the Intensity Amplifier.

Component Locator for 3A is shown on Service Sheet 3B \& 3C.
amplifiers are identical, only the X amplifier will be described. The X amplifier consits of a preamplifier (A1U29) and an output amplifier (A1Q7-A1Q12). The differential output from preamp A1U29 is applied to two identical amplifiers A1Q7-A1Q9 and A1Q10A1Q12. The signal voltage is raised by these two amplifiers to the required level to drive the horizontal deflection plates. The gain of the output amplifier is stabilized by the negative feedback path through A1R92 and A1R101. The gain and balance of the X amplifier is set by A1R87 and A1R82 respectively.

Z-AXIS AMPLIFIER. The operating potential between the CRT grid and cathode is controlled by the Z-Axis amplifier output level. The amplifier consists of the ZAxis preamp located on the Stroke Generator assembly (A1) and the Intensity Amplifier located on the High Voltage Power Supply assembly (A4). The output of the preamp A1U27 is applied to the Focus Correction preamp A1U2 1 31 ) and the Intensity Amplifier A4Q4Amplifier (A1U31) and the Intensity Amplifier A4Q4A4Q6. The output of emitter follower A1Q4 is applied to mplised to the required level to control the operating is raised to the required level to control the operating potential of the CRT control grid. Intensity Amplifier gain is stabilized by the negative feedback path hrough A1R11. A1CR5 and A1CR6 provide protection for the Intensity Amplifier output stage against arcs and transients.
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AUXILIARY X-OUTPUT (A1J5) 1349A DEFLECTION FACTOR $=0.2 \mathrm{~V} / \mathrm{DIV}$ SWEEP $=0.2 \mathrm{~ms} / \mathrm{DIV}$


AUXILIARY X-OUTPUT (A1J5) 1349D DEFLECTION FACTOR $=0.2 \mathrm{~V} / \mathrm{DIV}$ SWEEP $=1 \mathrm{~ms} /$ DIV

MEASUREMENT CONDITIONS
OBTAIN 1349A/D PRIMAR TEST PATTERN


AUXILIARY Y-OUTPUT (A1 1J4) 1349 DEFLECTION FACTOR $=0.2 \mathrm{~V} / \mathrm{DIV}$ SWEEP $=1 \mathrm{~ms} / \mathrm{DIV}$


AUXILIARY Y-OUTPUT (A1J4) 1349 DEFLECTION FACTOR $=0.2 \mathrm{~V} / \mathrm{DIV}$ FACTOR $=0.2 \mathrm{~V} / \mathrm{DIV}$
SWEEP $=0.2 \mathrm{~ms} / D I V$






AUXILIARY Z-OUTPUT (A1J3) 1349A DEFLECTION FACTOR $=0.2 \mathrm{~V} / \mathrm{DIV}$ SWEEP $=1 \mathrm{~ms} / \mathrm{DIV}$


AUXILIARY Z-OUTPUT (A1J3) 1349D
DEFLECTION FACTOR $=0.2 \mathrm{~V} / \mathrm{DIV}$ SWEEP $=0.2 \mathrm{~ms} / \mathrm{DIV}$





## 8-24. SERVICE SHEET 4, THEORY OF OPERATION.

The purpose of the Low Voltage Power Supply is to provide the +105 V for the X-Y Deflection Amplifiers, the Intensity Amplifier, and the High Voltage Power Supply. The supply consists of only one primary circuit the +105 V supply. All other required operating voltages must be provided by an external supply. The +105 V power supply is a switching supply consisting of A3U1, A3Q1,A3Q2 and A3T1. A3U1 contains all the unctions necessary for current limiting; regulating and switching the power transistors A3Q1 and A3Q2 $\mathrm{A} C 5$ and A3R4 determine the switching frequency of he oscillator of A3U1. A3T1 steps up the switchin oiltage. A3CR3 and A3CR4 make up accomplished by A3L2 and A3C7. A3R11 adjusts the +105 V supply.


Top oscluaroo signal at auv, pin
Botiom colector of abal


Figure 8-18. Low Voltage Power Supply Troubleshooting Flow Chart.




## 8-25. SERVICE SHEET 5, THEORY OF OPERATION

The High Voltage Power Supply provides the high operating potentials for the CRT. The supply consists of the following primary circuits: an oscillator; the cathode rectifier and filter circuit; a regulator circuit and the level translator. The oscillator signal is stepped up by tranformer A4T1 and rectified by A4CR11 $\mathrm{A} 4 \mathrm{C} 12, \mathrm{~A} 4 \mathrm{C} 13$ and A4R32 provide filtering for the cathode supply. A4R33 and A4Ul make up th regulator circuit. The feedback voltage from A4R33 is compared to the +105 V reference voltage at th junction of A4R21 and A4R33. The resultant output voltage of A4U1 controls the amplitude of the High Voltage Oscillator A4Q7. The Level Translator, A4CR14 and A4CR15, establishes the operating potential between cathode and grid of the CRT.



Figure 8-22. High Voltage Power Supply Component Locator.



## 8-26. SERVICE SHEET 6A, 6B THEORY OF OPERATION.

## MEMORY CONTROL (SERVICE SHEET 6A)

The Memory Control section interpets the user commands and synchronizes the memory operations. The circuit is divided into three functional stages: The Command Decode stage, the Memory Control Latch and the Memory Control ROM.
THE COMMAND DECODER. The Command Decoder Monitors the status of the memory operations. The user commands (LRD, LWR, LDS), the memory status lines and the next state control lines specify in which of the two modes the memory is to operate. The two states are: Read/Write and Screen Refresh. To read data from memory, control lines LDS and LRD are used. To write data into memory, control lines LDS and LWR are used. When control line LDS is set high by the user, the display will be refreshed at the sync rate according to the instructions stored in memory. Internal Sync is generated by LCLR SYNC being setlow A CL SYNC will also hold off the MAX ADRSL line. The MAX ADRSL line indicates when the end of the display mery is reached. When User Data lines UD14 and UD15 are high, SET ADRS is set high indicating that the Read/Write pointer is to be set to the address defined by UD0 through UD11. SXACK clocks the status of the user commands through A5U32A to A5U36. The output at A5U36 pin 11 (LXACK) is fed back to the user to acknowledge that the command has been received. acknow line LMRDIS disables the Memory Read Latches (A5U10, U11).

REFRESH SYNC. The display refresh is synchronized by either an internal clock or the sync signal can be provided by a user clock.

INTERNAL SYNC. When in Internal Sync mode, an onboard oscillator (A5U1) provides sync pulses at approximately a 60 Hz rate. The user processor can send all picture producing data to the Vector Memory at one time. The Vector Memory will then continuously refresh the display screen by redrawing the picture at regular intervals. This reduces overhead time for the user processor.

EXTERNAL SYNC. Sync pulses (TTL) must be supplied from an external source in the user system via the SYNC input signal line at W1 pin 4.

MEMORY CONTROL LATCH. On the positive edge of the OP FETCH line, the status of the six state request line and the two status signals are latched and held at the Memory Control Latch (MA2-MA9). The six state INTRFD, MD15 and SET ADRS. The two status signals are MAX ADRS and MEM SYNC.

MEMORY CONTROL ROM. The output of the Memory Control ROMS (A5U18, U23) are the eleven memory control signals and the five state control signals. The Memory Control signals are: VPC ADRS LOAD, VPC ADRS CLK, VPC DATA CLK, USER ADRS LOAD, ADRS CLK, VPC DATA CLK, USER ADRS LOAD,
USER ADDRESS CLK, USER DATA LATCH, MW DATA EN, HUSER/LVPC ADDRESS SELECT, DATA EN, HUSER/LVPC ADDRESS SELECT,
LMARD EN, MEMORY OE and MEMORY WRITE. The five state control signals are: MCA0, MCA1, OP The five state control signals are: MCA0, MCA1, OP
FETCH, LCLAR SYNC, and SXACK. The states of the FETCH, LCLAR SYNC, and SXACK. The states of the
Memory Control signals are determined by the data Memory Control signals are determined by the data
stored in the Memory Control ROMS (A5U18, U23). The stored in the Memory Control ROMS (A5U18, U23). The
Memory Control Address specified by MCA0-MCA9 will at the positive edge of the control clock determine the state of the Memory Control Signals.

## MEMORY CIRCUIT (SERVICE SHEET 6B).

The following circuit description refers to the two modes of operation of the memory circuit: The Read/Write mode and the Screen Refresh mode.
READ/WRITE MODE. The user can do a Read/Write operation without setting the Read/Write Pointer. However, it is recommended that the user knows which location in memory is being accessed (read from or written into). There are two steps in a read or write operation: Setting the Read/Write Pointer, and read from or write into Vector Memory.
SET POINTER. The value in the Read/Write Pointer specifies the next address in Vector Memory that will be written into or read from by the user processor. When the user sends a Set Pointer Commana, the USER ADRS MD13 is preto Dutputs of the Pointer (USER A0-USER A13) are elected by the Address Multiplexers (A5U15, U16, U33 U34) as the next Memory Address.

READ/WRITE. After the vector memory address has been selected, a Read/Write operation can be performed. To read data from Vector Memory, the user sets LDS and LRD lines low. Control line MEMORY OE will set low
and the information at the address specified will be placed on the Data Bus. At the same time that LDS and LRD were set low, the Memory Read Latches (A5U10, U11) were enabled to transfer the data from the Memory Data Bus to the User Data Bus (UD0-UD15)
When a write operation is performed, signal lines LDS and LWR are set low, and LDR is set high. As a result, the MEMORY WRITE line is set low and the information on the Data Bus is written into Vector Memory at the address specified. The data flow through the Memory Buffers (A5U24, U25) is controlled by the MW DATA EN line. When this line is low, data is transferred from the User Data Bus to the Memory Data Bus.

REFRESH MODE. The refresh sync signal may be provided by either the internal refresh circuit, or an provided by either the internal refresh circuit, or an operation, set the A5S1 in the memory board as shown in Section III, figure 3-3.
The VPC ADRS LOAD, ADRS CLK, and DATA CLK control the memory address and therefore the data transfer to the VPC circuit during screen refresh. The rate of data transfer is controlled by the LRFD and LDAV handshake rate. HUSER/LVPC ADDRESS SELECT is low during this operation.




IC DEVICE

$+5 v \frac{16}{8}{ }^{417}$
$+5 v \frac{20}{10}{ }^{10}$ us
$\left.+5 v \frac{24}{12} \right\rvert\,$ U18,23

## NOTES

1. GATES ARE SMB SMIIZED ACCORDING To
2. UMLESS OTHCRNISE. NOTED

OPPACITANCE IN PICOFFRRDS
INTUTFNCE IN MICPOHNRIES
3. LNLESS OTHERNISE NOTED

OGIC LEVELS RRE TTL
$+2.6 \mathrm{VVO}+5.0 \mathrm{~V}=L O G$,


$\prod_{\text {SHEET }}^{\text {SERVICE }} 6 \mathrm{~A}$

ACTIVITY ON THE OP-FETCH LINE A5U CHECKING FOR ACTIVITY ON THE OP-FETCH LINE, A5U9 PIN 11. CHECK
LOGIC SIGNAL AS SHOWN BELOW. DISCONNECT I/O

| CHECK AT | CHECK FOR |
| :--- | :--- |
| A5U9-2 | LOGIC LOW |
| A5U9-19 | LOGIC HIGH |
| A509-16 | LOGIC HIGH |
| A5U9-6 | 10.4KHz to 10.6KHz |
| A549-15 | 6OHZ (SYNC RATE) |
| A599-12 | SYNC RAAE |
| A5U9-9 | SYNC RATE |
| A5U9-5 | LOGIC LOW |


OTE 6. CHECK LRFD AND LDAV FOR AN APPROXIMATE 10.5 KHz SIGNAL.
NOTE 7. THE REFRESH COUNTERS SHOULD BE CYCLING AT THE SYNC RATE. THE OUTPUTS OFTHE MULTIPLEXERS SHOULD MATCH THE OUTPUTS OF THE REFRESH COUNTERS. THE READ/WRITE POINTER SHOULD B Inactive.
note 8. the rams are socketed. exchange these Wh Side to side and note if failure indications ChANGE.



NOTE 5. VERIFY MEMORY CONTROL BY CHECKING FOR ACTIVITY ON THE OP-FETCH LINE, A5UY PIN 11. CHECK LOGIC SIGNAL AS SHOWN BELOW:
DISCONNECT I/O

| CHECK AT | CHECK FOR |
| :--- | :--- |
| A5U9-2 | LOGIC LOW |
| A5U9-19 | LOGIC HIGH |
| A5U9-16 | LOGIC HIGH |
| A5U9-6 | 10.KHz to 0.6 KHz |
| A5U9-15 | 6OHz (SYNC RATE) |
| A5U9-12 | SYNC RATE |
| A5U9-9 | SYNC RATE |
| A5U9-5 | LOGIC LOW |

SYNC RATE

Cote 0.5KHz SIGNAL.

NOTE 7. THE REFRESH COUNTERS SHOULD BE CYCLIN AT THE SYNC RATE THE OUTPUTS OFTHE MULTIPLEXER信 inActive.
note 8. THE RAMS ARE SOCKETED. EXCHANGE THESE NOTE 8. THE RAMS ARE SOCKETED. EXCHANGE THESE
TWO SIDE TO SIDE AND NOTE IF FAILURE INDICATIONS Change.


| - REF | CRID | $\begin{gathered} \text { REF } \\ \text { RESIG } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{\|c\|c\|c\|c\|c\|c\|c\|c\|c\|} \hline \text { GOD } \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { REF } \\ \text { DESIG } \end{gathered}$ | GR1O <br> ROC | REEF | ${ }_{\text {crald }}^{\text {GROC }}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| C1 | A-4 | C17 | G-2 | U7 | G-4 | U23 | H-3 |
| C2 | A-4 | C18 | H-2 | U8 | G-4 | U24 | B-2 |
| C3 | B-4 | C19 | H-2 | U9 | H-4 | U25 | C-2 |
| C4 | B-2 | C20 | J-4 | U10 | в-3 | U26 | C-2 |
| C5 | B-3 | C21 | J-2 | U11 | C-3 | 427 | D-2 |
| C6 | C-4 | R1 | A-3 | U12 | C-3 | U28 | E-2 |
| C7 | C-3 | R2 | A-3 | U13 | D-3 | U29 | F-2 |
| C8 | C-4 | R3 | G-3 | U14 | E-3 | U30 | G-2 |
| c9 | C-3 | R4 | G-3 | U15 | F-3 | U31 | G-2 |
| C10 | D-4 | S1 | H-4 | U16 | G-3 | U32 | H-2 |
| C11 | D-3 | U1 | A-4 | 417 | G-3 | U33 | F-2 |
| C12 | G-4 | U2 | E-4 | U18 | H-3 | U34 | G-2 |
| C13 | G-4 | U3 | F-4 | U19 | E-3 | U35 | G-2 |
| C14 | G-3 | U4 | G-4 | U20 | F-3 | U36 | H-2 |
| C15 | G-3 | U5 | G-4 | U21 | G-3 | U37 | A-3 |
| C15 <br> C16 | G-3 | U6 | F-4 | U22 | G-3 | W1 | B-4 |

THEORY FOR MEMORY CIRCUIT IS ON MAGE 8-24.




[^0]:    ASSISTANCE

    Product maintenance agreements and other customer assistance agreements are available for Hewlett-Packard products.

    For any assistance, contact your nearest Hewlett-Packard Sales and Service Office. Addresses are provided at the back of this manual.

[^1]:    Temperature: (non-operating) $-40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+70^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ $\left(-40^{\circ} \mathrm{F}\right.$ to $\left.+167^{\circ} \mathrm{F}\right)$.

