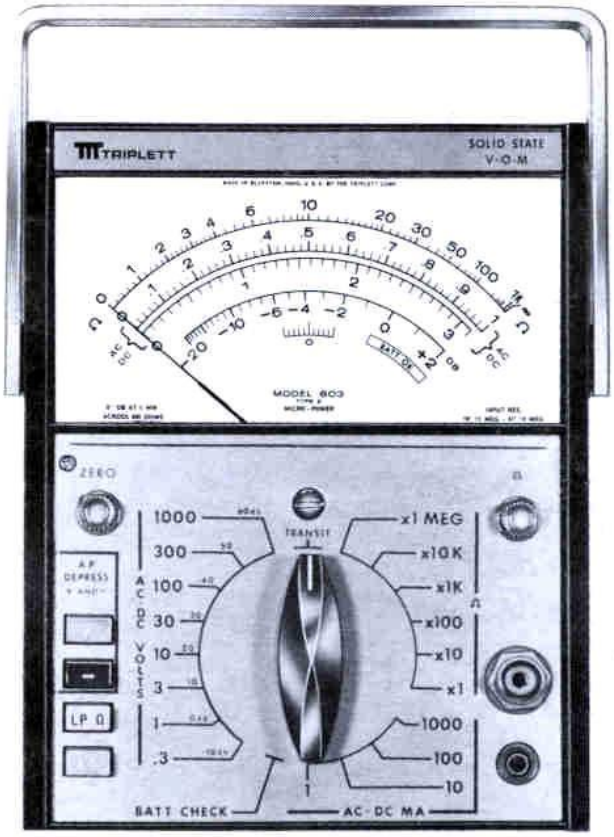


MODEL 603 TYPE 2
FET-AUTO POLARITY
MICRO POWER V-O-M

TRIPLETT

INSTRUCTION MANUAL

INSTRUCTION MANUAL

TRIPLETT
MODEL 603 TYPE 2
MICRO POWER V-O-M

TRIPLETT CORPORATION
BLUFFTON, OHIO 45817

SAFETY RULES

WARNING

This tester has been designed with your safety in mind. However, no design can completely protect against incorrect use. Electrical circuits can be dangerous and/or lethal when lack of caution or poor safety practices are used.

READ THE MANUAL

Read this Instruction Manual carefully and completely.

Voltages and currents within the capability of this test equipment can be hazardous. Follow the instructions in this manual for every measurement. Read and understand the general instructions before attempting to use this tester. Do not exceed the limits of the tester.

SAFETY CHECK

Double check the switch setting and lead connections before making measurements. Are you following all of the instructions?

Disconnect the tester or turn off the power before changing switch positions.

Do not connect to circuits with voltage present when switch is in any ohms or current position.

When replacing fuses use only specified type fuses and insert in correct fuse holder.

DON'T TOUCH

Don't touch exposed wiring, connections or other "live" parts of an electrical circuit. If in doubt, check the circuit first for voltage before touching it.

Turn off the power to a circuit before connecting

test probes to it. Be sure there is no voltage present before you touch the circuit.

Do not use cracked or broken test leads.

HIGH VOLTAGE IS DANGEROUS

Always start with the power off. Be sure there is no voltage present before making connections to the circuit.

Don't touch the tester, its test leads, or any part of the circuit while it is on.

Before disconnecting the tester, turn the circuit off and wait for the meter to return to "zero".

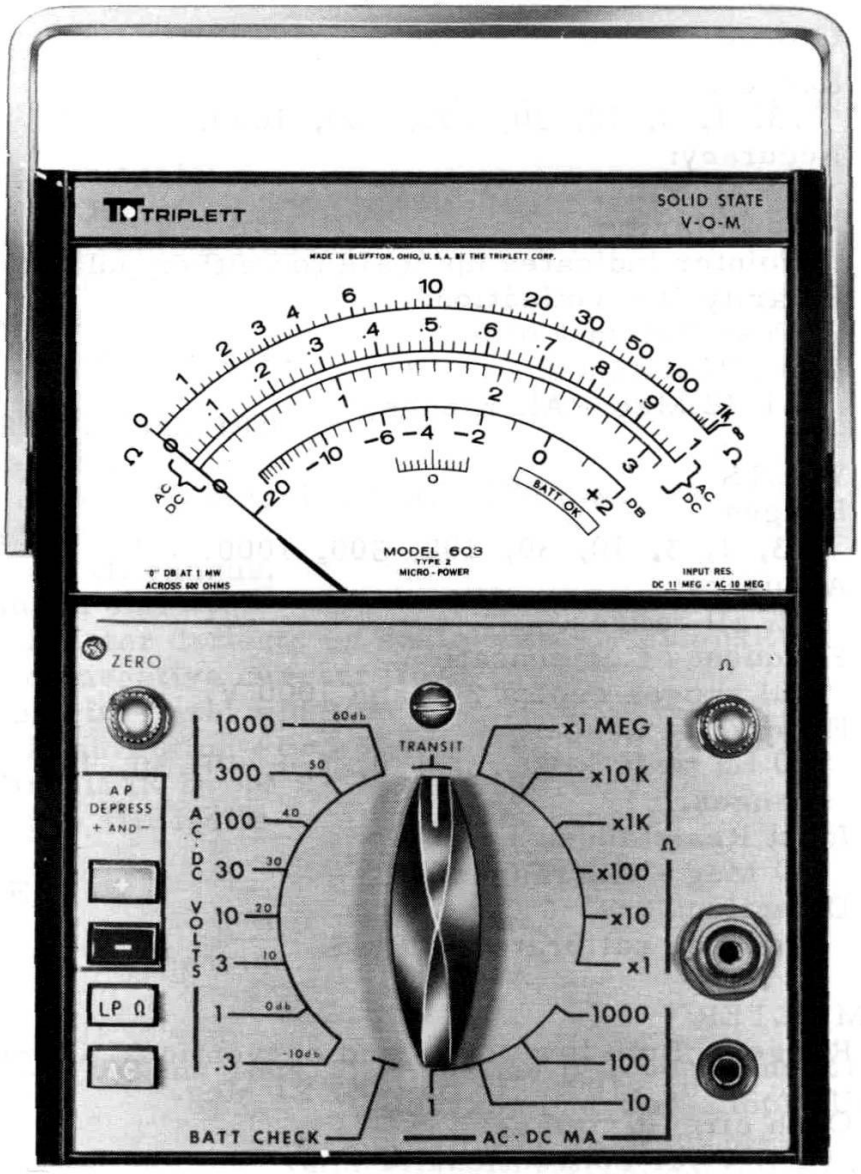
DISTRIBUTION CIRCUITS PACK A PUNCH

In high energy circuits such as distribution transformers and bus bars, dangerous arcs of explosive nature can occur if the circuit is shorted. If the tester is connected across a high energy circuit when set to a low resistance range, a current range, or any other low impedance range, the circuit is virtually shorted.

Special equipment designed for use with these circuits is available. Contact a qualified person for assistance before attempting to make measurements on any high energy circuit.

SAFETY IS NO ACCIDENT

TABLE OF CONTENTS


TRIPLETT
SOLID STATE
V-O-M
MADE IN BLUFFTON, OHIO, U. S. A. BY THE TRIPLETT CORP.
MODEL 603
TYPE 2
MICRO-POWER
"0" DB AT 1 MW
ACROSS 600 OHMS
INPUT RES.
DC 11 MEG. - AC 10 MEG
BATT OK
DB
ZERO
TRANSIT
AP
DEPRESS
+ AND -
LP Ω
AC
AC·DC VOLTS
1000
300
100
30
10
3
1
.3
60db
50
40
30
20
10
0db
-10db
x1 MEG
x10K
x1K
x100
x10
x1
1000
100
10
Ω
BATT CHECK
AC·DC MA

SPECIFICATIONS

DC VOLTS

Ranges:
.3, 1, 3, 10, 30, 100, 300, 1000.

Accuracy:
3% all ranges.

Auto Polarity:
Pointer indicates up scale for either polarity.

Polarity Determination:
Push Button + or - .

Input Resistance:
11.12 Meg - All ranges.

AC VOLTS

Ranges:
.3, 1, 3, 10, 30, 100, 300, 1000.

Accuracy:
3% all ranges.

Frequency Compensation:
All ranges except 300 and 1000 V.

Frequency Range:
20 Hz to 10 kHz .3, 1.0, 3.0, 10, 30, 100 ranges.

Input Resistance:
10 Meg - All ranges.

Detection:
Average calibrated in RMS.

OHMMETER

Ranges: Both low power and conventional Ohms.
x1, x10, x100, x1K, x10K, x1 Meg.

Open circuit voltage:
1.5 V for conventional Ohms.
70 mV for LP Ohms.

Max. power applied to device under test x1 range:
Conventional Ohms 57 mW

LP Ohms 123 μW
All other ranges, the power is correspondingly less.

Center scale:
10 Ohms.

Measurement Range:
.2 Ohms to 1000 Megohms.

Accuracy:
3% of DCV arc.

CURRENT (AC, DC)

Ranges:
1 mA, 10 mA, 100 mA, 1000 mA.

Accuracy:
4% all ranges.

Auto Polarity:
Pointer deflects up scale with either positive or negative current flow.

Polarity Determination:
Push Button + or - .

Circuit IR Drop:
316 Millivolts on all current ranges.

METER

20 μA Suspension.

BATTERIES

2 - 9 V Neda 1604	Eveready (Carbon-Zinc) 216
	Burgess (Carbon-Zinc) 2U6
	Mallory (Alkaline) M-1604
	Mallory (Mercury) TR146X
1 - 1 1/2 V USASI"D"	Eveready (Carbon-Zinc) 950
	Burgess (Carbon-Zinc) AL-2
	Mallory (Alkaline) Mn-1300

SPECIFICATIONS (cont'd.)

CONSTRUCTION

Black molded high impact plastic case; outside dimensions 5 1/8" w x 6 1/2" h x 3 3/16" d with metal handle that can be used to place instrument on approximately 25° angle. Anodized aluminum panel.

WEIGHT

Approximately 2 1/2 pounds with batteries.

ACCESSORIES supplied with Model 603

1 Probe Assembly
1 Ground Lead
2 Alligator Clips
3 Batteries 2 - 9 V, 1 - 1 1/2 V
1 Instruction Manual

ACCESSORIES AVAILABLE

Leather Carrying Case Part No. 10-1793
Model 639-OS Front open, tester usable in case.

High Voltage Probe Part No. 79-270
Max. 30 kV DC

RF Probe Part No. 79-330
50 kHz to 200 MHz
Max. RF 35 Volts
Max. allowable DC in circuit 500 V

GENERAL DESCRIPTION

The Model 603 features a new Micro-Power amplifier circuit with a current drain so low that if the tester is left on continuously the life of the batteries will be approximately equivalent to shelf life. This amplifier circuit is used for all ranges and functions of the tester.

An additional feature is the LP Ohms circuit which permits in circuit measurements to be made without biasing semiconductor junctions into conduction. The source of voltage for the LP Ohms is supplied by a high gain low current regulator circuit drawing only 35 μA from the 1 1/2 Volt battery.

The third unique feature is Auto Polarity which enables the operator to measure either + or - voltages without switching test leads. This permits faster voltage checks where polarity is known or is not relevant. For conventional polarity measurements simply depress either the + or - push button.

The amplifier circuit incorporates a high degree of feedback and therefore both AC and DC meter tracking scales are linear. Only two voltage scales are used for all AC-DC current and voltage ranges. This is a great time saving feature that makes the tester easy to use. Also because of feedback, meter moving coil copper changes, with temperature, are automatically compensated. Thus the tester can be used over a wide temperature range 32° to 120° F without loss of accuracy.

When in Auto Polarity the indicator is not adjusted for zero as in conventional meters. The Model 603 is adjusted for minimum indication. This means that a zero adjust can be made from an angle because the operator merely adjusts for a minimum indication and therefore parallax of the pointer can be neglected. This is another time saving feature.

PREPARING THE INSTRUMENT FOR USE

Unpack the Model 603 and visually inspect the unit to make certain no damage was incurred during shipment. If damaged, report immediately to local Triplett distributor or service station.

To derive most benefit from this instrument it is recommended that the operator or user read the instruction manual in its entirety before attempting to use the instrument. This is particularly important with this unit because the principles of operation are somewhat different than conventional V-O-M's.

BATTERY CONDITION INFORMATION

The tester uses two types of batteries, a D cell for resistance measurement and two 9 Volt batteries for the amplifier circuit. The condition of the 9 Volt batteries is given when the range switch is positioned to "Batt Test". The indicator pointer should fall into the area of the "Batt OK" or above on the meter dial.

The tester must be zeroed (operation "8" on page 13) before making battery check.

Depress the + polarity switch to check the condition of B2 and the - polarity switch to check the condition of B3.

The D cell condition is determined when the range switch is set to any of the resistance ranges and the zero and full scale adjustments are made. If the D cell is low, the Ohms Adjust pot will not be capable of positioning the pointer to full scale.

In addition to the above check on the D cell the following test should be performed whenever the resistance readings are suspected of being in error.

BATTERY CONDITION INFORMATION (cont'd.)

A resistor of known value between 5 to 10 Ohms should be checked occasionally on the x1 range. If the reading is low the D cell should be replaced as this indicates higher than normal internal resistance in the battery which will subtract from the meter reading.

BATTERY INSTALLATION

Battery Types 1 - "D" Cell, 2 - 9 Volt NEDA 1604

1. Unpack batteries and visually inspect for damage or leakage.

2. Remove case back by loosening thumb screw at rear and pulling apart.

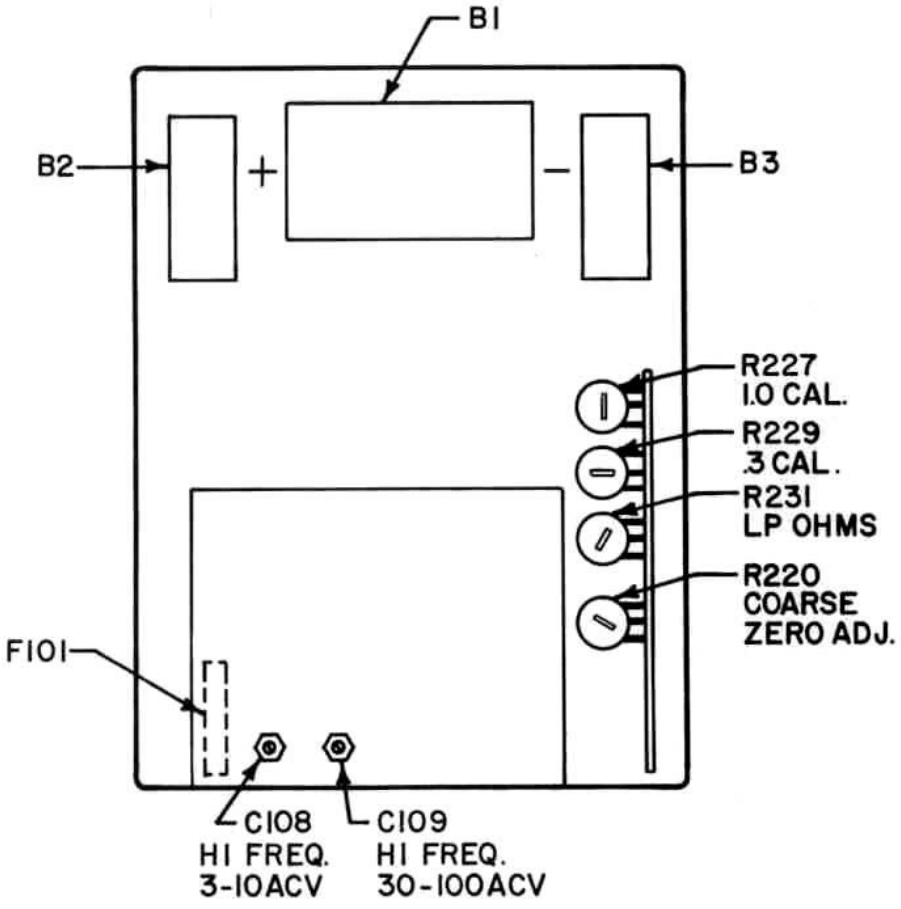


Fig. 1
Battery and Cal. Control Location

BATTERY INSTALLATION (cont'd.)

3. Install D cell, observing polarity as indicated in Fig. 1.

4. Install two 9 Volt batteries, first snap battery terminal to batteries and then insert into side pockets as illustrated in Fig. 1.

5. Re-install in rear case.

6. Test for condition of batteries as outlined above.

7. Turn range selector to TRANSIT position. Check mechanical zero of pointer. If off, adjust with screw driver by turning zero adjust screw located below window in the center of the tester.

8. Set range switch to 300 V and the function push button for AP (depress both + and - buttons simultaneously for Auto Polarity). Adjust the ZERO control. The pointer will reach a minimum point when the ZERO control is slowly rocked back and forth. The minimum reading should fall at or near scale zero. If it does not, the mechanical zero is incorrectly set. Reset mechanical zero and re-adjust Zero control. An alternative zero adjustment is to depress + or - button and adjust ZERO control for scale zero.

9. The tester should now be ready for use.

10. For more detailed instructions on pointer zeroing refer to the Calibration Maintenance Section.

OPERATION

DC VOLTAGE MEASUREMENTS

1. Set slide switch on red probe body to DCV.

2. Switch range selector to desired DCV range.

3. Select desired polarity mode:
   (a) For use in Auto Polarity mode simultaneously depress both + and - buttons. Zero adjust by shorting leads together and slowly adjusting Zero control back and forth to obtain minimum reading. This should correspond with the scale zero if the mechanical zero is correctly set. To determine polarity in this mode push either + and - push button. If reading remains the same, the polarity to the red probe is that of the push button depressed. If the reading falls below zero the opposite polarity is present.
   (b) For use in conventional polarity mode depress either + or - button. Zero adjust by shorting leads together and slowly adjusting Zero control until pointer resets on scale zero.

4. Using the desired polarity mode connect test leads across voltage to be measured. If reading is below 1/3 scale set range selector to next lower range. If beyond full scale adjust range selector to higher range.

5. Null Meter: The tester can be used as a null meter in the .3, 3, 30 and 300 V ranges by depressing the + button and adjusting the Zero control for mid scale indication. (Caution - always readjust for conventional zero after making null meter measurements.

RESISTANCE MEASUREMENTS

LP Ohms

1. Set slide switch on red probe body to Ω.

2. Zero meter as in the DC Volts procedure 3 (a).

3. Switch range selector to desired Ohms range.

4. Depress LP Ohms switch.

5. Meter pointer should rest on ∞ if the meter has been carefully zeroed under Step 2. IF THE METER DOES NOT INDICATE ∞ AT THIS STEP, IT MAY BE NECESSARY TO MAKE A SMALL RE-ADJUSTMENT OF THE ZERO ADJUST CONTROL TO GIVE ∞ READING.

   THE OHMS ADJUSTMENT IS NOT IN THE CIRCUIT ON LP OHMS AND THEREFORE NEED NOT BE CHANGED. THIS ALLOWS FOR A MINIMUM OF RE-ADJUSTMENT WHEN SWITCHING BACK AND FORTH BETWEEN CONVENTIONAL AND LP OHMS.

   The feature which makes this type of LP Ohms adjustment possible is the tightly regulated 70 mV power supply mentioned earlier in the manual.

6. The LP Ohms circuit may also be zeroed in the conventional manner by shorting the leads on a range setting of x1K or higher and adjusting the zero adjustment for minimum reading. Open the test leads and the meter should show full scale.

7. Note 7 on page 16, x1 range instructions also applies to LP ohms.

RESISTANCE MEASUREMENTS (cont'd.)

Conventional Ohms

1. Set slide switch on red probe body to Ω.

2. Switch range selector to 300 Volts position. Zero meter as in the DC Volts procedure 3 (a).

3. Switch range selector to desired Ohms range (open test leads).

4. Adjust Ohms adjust control for full scale or ∞ indication.

5. Depress + or - switch depending on which polarity is desired at the red test probe.

6. Place test leads across resistor to be measured. Take reading and multiply reading by range multiplier. For example, if range selector is set to x1K and reading is 50 then value of resistor is 50,000 Ohms.

7. Note - In x1 position of range selector, when the test leads are shorted together the instrument will measure the resistance of the test leads about .5 Ohms. Under no circumstances should the operator attempt the electrical Zero adjustment with the leads shorted together on the x1 range. An error in measurement will result.

   The proper procedure for making resistance measurement in the x1 position is as follows: Make Zero adjustment in the 300 DCV position or higher Ohms ranges such as x1K with the test leads shorted. Return range selector to

RESISTANCE MEASUREMENTS (cont'd.)

x1, short leads and note reading about .5 Ohms. Place test leads across resistor to be measured. Note reading and mentally subtract initial reading (.5 Ohms) from final indication to obtain true resistance reading.

8. Polarity - the Model 603 is designed to apply a negative voltage to the red probe, in the Auto Polarity position. If the + button is depressed the polarity is positive to red probe. If the - minus button is depressed the Ohms battery is reversed and a negative voltage appears at the red probe with respect to the black lead.

CURRENT MEASUREMENTS - AC and DC

1. Set slide switch on red probe to mA.

2. Switch range selector to desired current range.

3. Depress AC push button for AC current measurements. For Auto Polarity DC current measurements simultaneously depress both + and - buttons. (To determine polarity in this mode push either + or - push button. If reading remains the same, the polarity to the red probe is that of the push button depressed. If the reading falls below zero the opposite polarity is present). For conventional polarity measurements depress either the + or - button.

4. Zero meter.

5. Connect to current source to be measured.

CURRENT MEASUREMENTS - AC and DC (cont'd.)

If reading is below 1/3 scale, set range selector to next lower range, if beyond full scale set to higher range.

In the current measurement mode the amplifier is used to measure the voltage developed across the current shunts R109 to R112. The shunts are designed for a 316 mV drop for a full scale indication, thus the amplifier has a 316 mV sensitivity for all AC and DC current ranges. However, the mV drop at the probes will be greater than the 316 mV by the IR drop in the leads and internal wiring of the tester.

AC VOLTAGE MEASUREMENTS

1. Set slide switch on red probe body to ACV.
2. Depress AC push button.
3. Switch range selector to desired ACV range.
4. Zero adjust by shorting leads together and slowly adjusting Zero control back and forth to obtain minimum reading.
5. Connect test leads to voltage to be measured. If reading is below 1/3 scale set range selector to next lower range. If beyond full scale adjust range selector to higher range.

DB MEASUREMENTS

1. Set up voltmeter as in making ACV measurements.

2. Connect probes to voltage source.

   Read dB scale and add to range selector dB marking.

3. The range selector and scale designations are based on a reference of 1 Milliwatt across 600 Ohms and 0 dB is equal to .776 volts. The range selector steps are designed for a ratio of 3.16 or 10 dB per step.

   For impedances other than 600 Ohms, refer to dB Correction Chart.

This meter is capable of direct dB measurements by direct addition of range and dial dB readings. Example: If the meter scale is at -4 dB and the range at +10 dB the level is +6 dB. If the range is at -10 dB with the same -4 dB on the meter the level is -14 dB, again by direct addition of range and scale readings.

Both AC and DC dB measurements can be made in the manner described in the above paragraphs.

The following formula can be used to convert the dB reading into watts:

DB MEASUREMENTS (cont'd.)

$$P_{(watts)} = (1 \times 10^{-3}) \text{ antilog } (dB/10)$$

$$P_{(mW)} = \text{antilog } (dB/10)$$

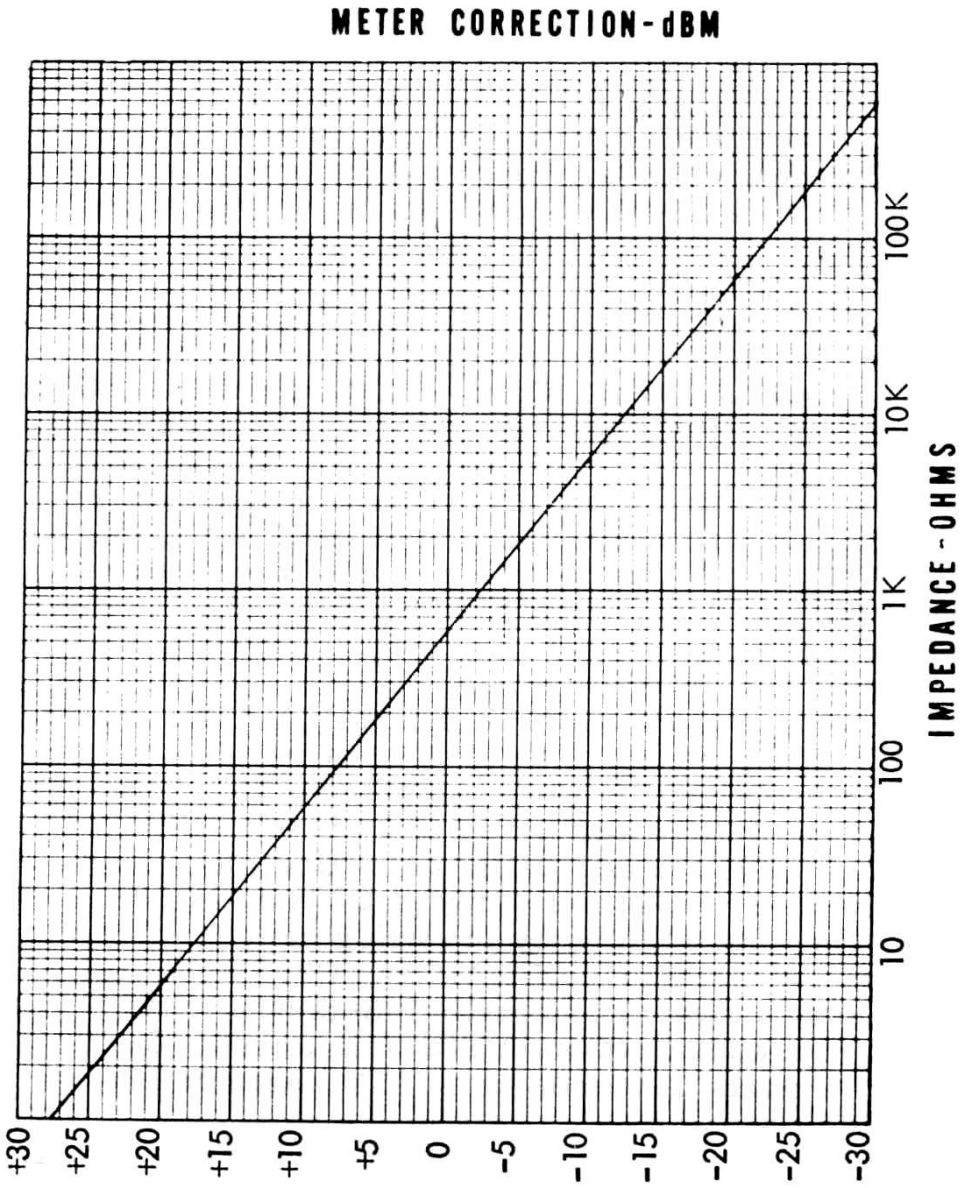


Fig. 2 DB Correction Chart

THEORY OF OPERATION

DC FUNCTIONS

The basic circuit for the Model 603 is a stable amplifier with a high degree of feedback. Therefore any component changes due to age or environmental conditions will not affect the accuracy of the tester.

The operation of the circuit is as follows: Refer to schematic. With the AP buttons depressed, (both + and - buttons must be depressed for AP) the circuit is set up for DC Volts, DC Current and Ohms. For DC Volts, the input voltage is applied to the top of the resistive voltage divider R102 to R108. Switch 101 picks off a divided voltage (depending on where the range selector is set) and applies it to the RC filter R213 and C203. The function of the filter is to remove any AC that may be superimposed on the DC voltage being measured.

The output of the filter is applied to R214 and CR201. The purpose of this network is to provide overload protection to the input field-effect transistor. The voltage applied to Q201 is amplified and applied to Q203 for additional amplification. The complimentary emitter followers Q204 and Q205 prevent loading of Q203 by the bridge and feedback network. At zero or null Q204 and Q205 are non-conducting, which is a contributing factor to the low current consumption of the instrument. On positive signals Q205 conducts. On negative signals Q204 conducts.

The output of Q204 and Q205 is applied to the full wave bridge CR-203, CR-204, CR-205 and CR-206 which gives unidirectional current flow through

the meter regardless of polarity.

To determine what polarity is being measured, the plus or minus switches are operated. This indication is as follows. If a positive voltage is applied to the input, the meter will give an up scale reading when in AP mode. If the positive button is depressed the reading remains the same. If the negative button is depressed the indication falls to below zero. The reverse is true for a negative polarity. Thus the operator has the choice of operating in either the Auto Polarity mode or conventional straight forward fashion.

The return of the bridge is connected to the input stage source resistors. This feedback stabilizes the gain of the circuit and makes the output linear.

NOTE: Incorrect meter readings will be obtained when an input voltage is applied to the tester and none of the push buttons are depressed.

AC VOLTS CIRCUIT

With the AC push button depressed the AC voltage to be measured is applied to the input frequency compensated divider R102 and R108. Coupling capacitor C102 is also switched in series to block any DC voltage. The RC filter R213 and C203 is switched out of the circuit on AC. The amplifier and bridge circuit operate the same as for AP. The detection of the bridge is full wave average and the meter is calibrated in RMS. Feedback is accomplished the same as in AP. Due to this feedback the AC measurements are very linear down to 1% of scale.

RESISTANCE MEASUREMENT CIRCUITS

Unlike conventional V-O-M's where the test leads are reversed to change polarity, the Model 603 reverses the battery when reverse polarity is needed.

The Ohms battery (D cell) is reversed when the negative polarity button is depressed. When in AP mode with both + and - buttons depressed the battery is connected so that a negative polarity is applied to the red test probe. When the positive polarity button is depressed there is a positive polarity applied to the red test probe. When the negative polarity button is depressed a negative polarity is applied to the red test probe.

The amplifier is utilized for resistance measurements. The negative or common terminal is connected through the fuse to one side of the Ohms battery. The red test probe is connected through any one of the R102 to R108 resistors (depending on resistance range used) to the other side of the battery.

The red test probe is also connected to the FET amplifier. Thus with the test leads open the battery potential of 1 1/2 volts is applied to the input of the amplifier. Normally the meter would deflect beyond full scale, however, in the resistance position of the range selector the amplifier is de-sensitized to 1 1/2 V full scale. This is accomplished by altering the feedback network R25 to R32. The ohms adjust control R25 is part of this network. It is adjusted so that the pointer rests at full scale.

With the test leads shorted together, the 1 1/2 V potential is shorted out and the pointer falls to zero.

RESISTANCE MEASUREMENT CIRCUITS (cont'd.)

It should be remembered that in the open position, any one of the R102 to R108 resistors is in series with the battery and input of the amplifier. Thus when the resistance to be measured is equal to the range resistor the voltage is divided in half to .75 volts and the indicator would fall to half scale. Thus the scale is calibrated in this manner. The smallest range resistor thus determines the minimum center scale value. In this case it is 10 Ohms.

The LP Ohms circuit is the same as conventional Ohms except for the following. The 1 1/2 Volt battery is replaced by a 70 mV source and the polarity of the voltage appearing at the test leads is not reversible, in other words the red test lead is always positive.

The LP Ohms circuit is very useful for in-circuit measurements as the 70 mV potential will not turn on silicon semi-conductor junctions. Thus true in-circuit resistance measurements are possible.

The maximum power dissipated in the resistor under test for each ohms range is given in the following chart.

	POWER	
	CONVENTIONAL	
OHMS RANGE	OHMS	LP OHMS
x1	57 mW	123 μW
x10	5.7 mW	12.3 μW
x100	570 μW	1.23 μW
x1K	57 μW	.123 μW
x10K	5.7 μW	.012 μW
x1 Meg.	.057 μW	.001 μW

CALIBRATION - MAINTENANCE

This section contains testing and service information.

REPAIR OR SERVICE

In the event repair or service is required and it is necessary to return the unit to the factory, please outline the nature of the difficulty. By providing this information, Triplett can supply more efficient service.

INOPERATIVE UNIT

Should your Model 603 become inoperative, the first recommended step is a battery check. This is given in the Battery Installation Section. One can also use a V-O-M and check all batteries individually.

FUSE

The fuse located on PC Board, shown on Fig. 1 as F101, is electrically placed in series with the negative test lead. Thus it is most likely to blow (due to overloads) when using the current or Ohms ranges. When blown, the input becomes open, although the DC ZERO, the amplifier and OHMS ADJ. will remain functional. A spare fuse is located below B1 1.5 V battery, in a depression behind meter.

TEST LEADS

Check the test leads periodically. Leads that are worn, have damaged insulation, damaged plugs, damaged probes or loose parts should be replaced.

REQUIRED TEST EQUIPMENT FOR CALIBRATION

1. DC voltage source .3 V to 1 kV with accuracy of 0.5%.

2. DC current source 1 mA to 1 A with accuracy of 0.5%.

3. AC voltage source .3 V to 1 kV with accuracy of 0.5% (60 to 400 Hz).

4. AC transfer standard, to produce accurate voltages over frequency range of 10 Hz to 10 kHz with output of .3 to 100 Volts at 0.5% accuracy.

MECHANICAL ZERO ADJUSTMENT

1. Turn instrument to TRANSIT.

2. Rotate meter adjustment screw, located below meter face until pointer indicates zero exactly.

ELECTRICAL ZERO ADJUSTMENT

1. Simultaneously depress both + and - push buttons for AP and set range selector switch to 1 Volt.

2. Rotate ZERO control on front panel to clockwise stop.

3. Adjust COARSE ZERO CONTROL R220 (screw driver adjust on PC Board, see

ELECTRICAL ZERO ADJUSTMENT (cont'd.)

Fig. 1) for a reading of .3 on the 0-1 scale.

4. Rotate ZERO control on front panel to CCW stop and note difference between this reading in Step 3.

5. Adjust COARSE ZERO CONTROL R220 half this difference in the direction of .3.

6. Check adjustment by rotating ZERO control into both stops. Re-adjust R220 as necessary to give the same deflection for both extremes of the zero control.

DC VOLT - DC CURRENT CALIBRATION

1. Set range selector switch to .3 DCV, push buttons to AP, and probe switch to DCV.

2. Short test leads together and adjust ZERO control for exact zero meter indication.

3. Apply .3 DCV and adjust R229 (screw driver adjust on PC Board, see Fig. 1) for full scale indication of 3.0 (this adjustment calibrates .3, 3.0, 30, 300 AC-DC ranges).

4. Apply 1.0 DCV and adjust R227 (screw driver adjust on PC Board, see Fig. 1) for full scale indication of 1.0 (this adjustment calibrates 1.0, 10, 100, 1 kV AC-DC ranges).

DC VOLT - DC CURRENT CALIBRATION (cont'd.)

5. Check all ranges by applying full scale voltages.

6. Set probe switch to mA position, set range selector switch to current ranges. Check all ranges by applying full scale currents. Calibration of this circuit should not be required, since it is a function of .3 DCV calibration R229 and fixed values R101, R109, R110, R111 and R112.

AC VOLT CALIBRATION

1. Set probe switch to AC, push button switch on AC, range selector switch to 300 Volt range. Short test leads, adjust ZERO NULL control on front panel for zero meter indication.

   Calibration of this circuit should not be required, since the same basic amplifier and calibration adjustments are used for both AC and DC ranges. However, if recalibration on ACV ranges is desired, please note following:

   .3, 3.0, 30, 300 AC-DC ranges - Adjust R229.
   1.0, 10, 100, 1 kV AC-DC ranges - Adjust R227.

2. Set range switch to 3 ACV. Using a transfer standard obtain a reference indication near full scale at a frequency of approximately 60 Hz. Apply the exact same magnitude of signal at 10 kHz and adjust C108 until meter

AC VOLT CALIBRATION (cont'd.)

indication is exactly the same as the reference reading. See Fig. 1 for location of trimmer.

3. Set range switch to 30 ACV. Using a transfer standard obtain a reference indication near full scale at a frequency of approximately 60 Hz. Apply the exact same magnitude of signal at 10 kHz and adjust C109 until meter indication is exactly the same as the reference reading.

OHMS RANGES

There is no calibration required for conventional Ohms ranges. The unit may be checked for proper function as follows:

1. Set slide switch on probe to OHMS position. Push buttons to AP, range selector switch to 300 DCV range.

2. Adjust ZERO control on front panel for null meter indication.

3. Turn range selector switch to x1 Ohms range with test leads open, rotate OHMS ADJ. control on front panel for exact full scale meter reading or ∞ indication.

4. Check each range at 1/2 scale (10 Ohms or multiple of 10 Ohms depending on range setting) using following 0.5% resistors:

OHMS RANGES (cont'd.)

x1 range	= 10 Ohm	x1K range	= 10 k
x10 range	= 100 Ohm	x10K range	= 100 k
x100 range	= 1 k	X1M range	= 10 Meg.

LP OHMS CALIBRATION

1. Set slide switch on probe to OHMS position, push buttons to AP, and range selector switch to 300 DCV range.

2. Adjust ZERO control on front panel for null meter indication.

3. Set range selector switch to x10K range. Depress LP push button.

4. Short test leads and check null. Readjust zero if pointer is not on zero.

5. Open test leads and adjust R231 so that pointer is on ∞ of F.S. (Refer to Fig. 1 for location of R231).

6. Check ranges as in Step 4 for conventional Ohms.

ACCESSORY - LEATHER CARRYING CASE

LEATHER CARRYING CASE

CASE, MODEL 639-OS
Part No. 10-1793

Black leather case, has built-in stand on back. Flaps open to permit use of tester in case. Compartment for accessories. For use with 600 series testers. Felt lined. Leather strap handle.

LIMITED WARRANTY

The Triplett Corporation warrants instruments and test equipment manufactured by it to be free from defective material or factory workmanship and agrees to repair or replace such products which, under normal use and service, disclose the defect to be the fault of our manufacturing, with no charge for parts and service. If we are unable to repair or replace the product, we will make a refund of the purchase price. Consult the Instruction Manual for instructions regarding the proper use and servicing of instruments and test equipment. Our obligation under this warranty is limited to repairing, replacing or making refund on any instrument or test equipment which proves to be defective within one year from the date of original purchase.

This warranty does not apply to any of our products which have been repaired or altered by unauthorized persons in any way so as, in our sole judgment, to injure their stability or reliability, or which have been subject to misuse, abuse, misapplication, negligence or accident or which have had the serial numbers altered, defaced, or removed. Accessories, including batteries, not of our manufacture used with this product are not covered by this warranty.

To register a claim under the provisions of this warranty, return the instrument or test equipment to Triplett Corporation, Bluffton, Ohio 45817, transportation prepaid. Upon our inspection of the product, we will advise you as to the disposition of your claim.

ALL WARRANTIES IMPLIED BY LAW ARE HEREBY LIMITED TO A PERIOD OF ONE YEAR, AND THE PROVISIONS OF THE WARRANTY ARE EXPRESSLY IN LIEU OF ANY OTHER WARRANTIES EXPRESSED OR IMPLIED.

The purchaser agrees to assume all liability for any damages and bodily injury which may result from the use or

LIMITED WARRANTY (cont.)

misuse of the product by the purchaser, his employees, or others, and the remedies provided for in this warranty are expressly in lieu of any other liability Triplett Corporation may have, including incidental or consequential damages.

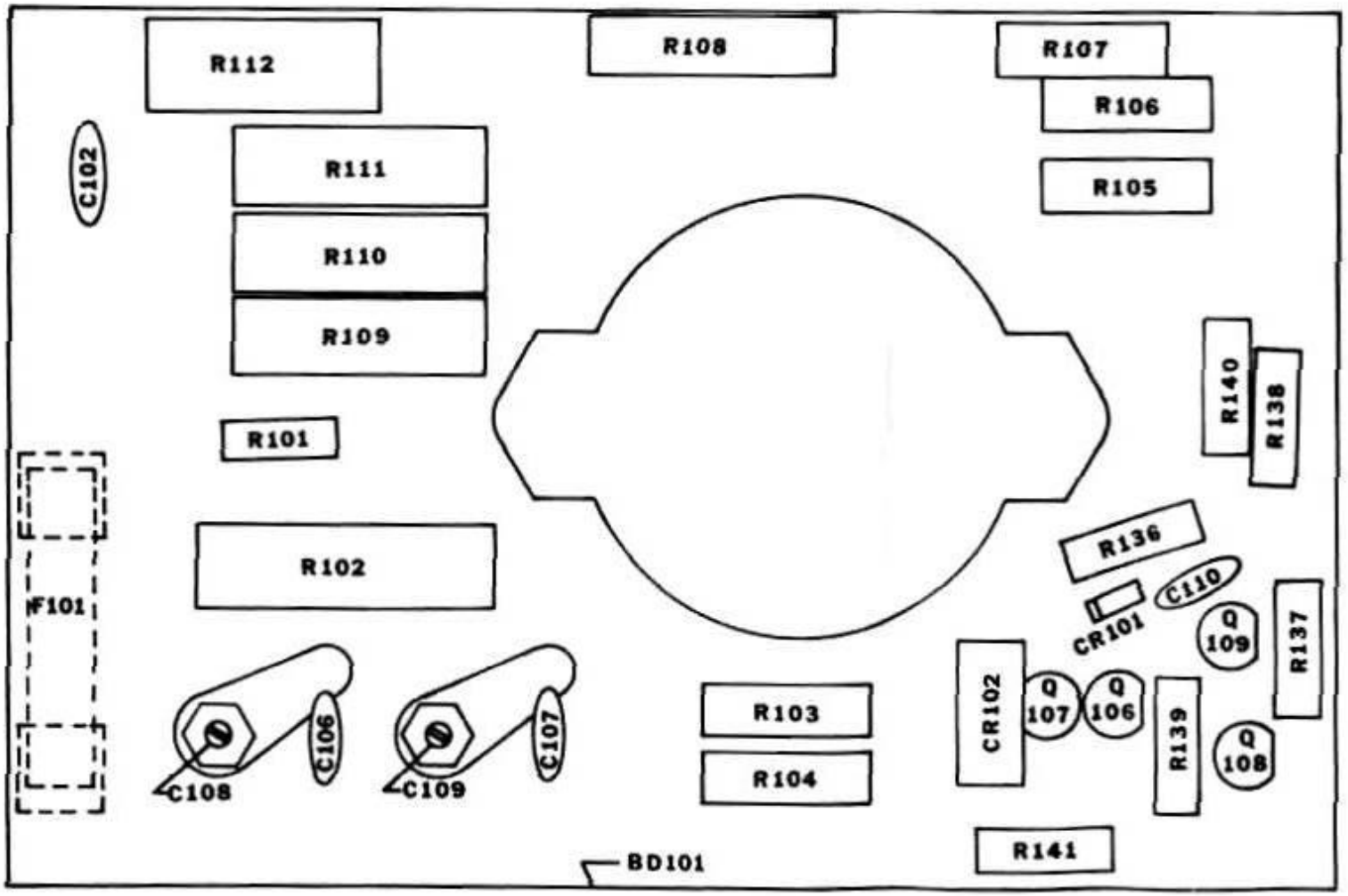
Some states do not allow the exclusion or limitation of incidental or consequential damages, so the above limitation or exclusion may not apply to you. No representative of Triplett Corporation or any other person is authorized to extend the liability of Triplett Corporation in connection with the sale of its products beyond the terms hereof.

Triplett Corporation reserves the right to discontinue models at any time, or change specifications, price or design, without notice and without incurring any obligation.

This warranty gives you specific legal rights, and you may have other rights which vary from state to state.

TRIPLETT CORPORATION
Bluffton, Ohio 45817

Printed in U.S.A. Part No. 84-281A



PART NO.
16-220
15R-224KC
15R-683KC
15R-474KC
15K-2102TB4
16-194
15K-2802TB4
16-216
15K-8661TB4
16-189
15K-3321TB4
15R-474KC
15R-474KC
15R-514JC
15R-104JB
12-617
12-616
12-5000
1207-43
13-57
14-94
14-74
10-2365
19-300
19-288

84-282A

Fig. 3
BDA 101 Component Location

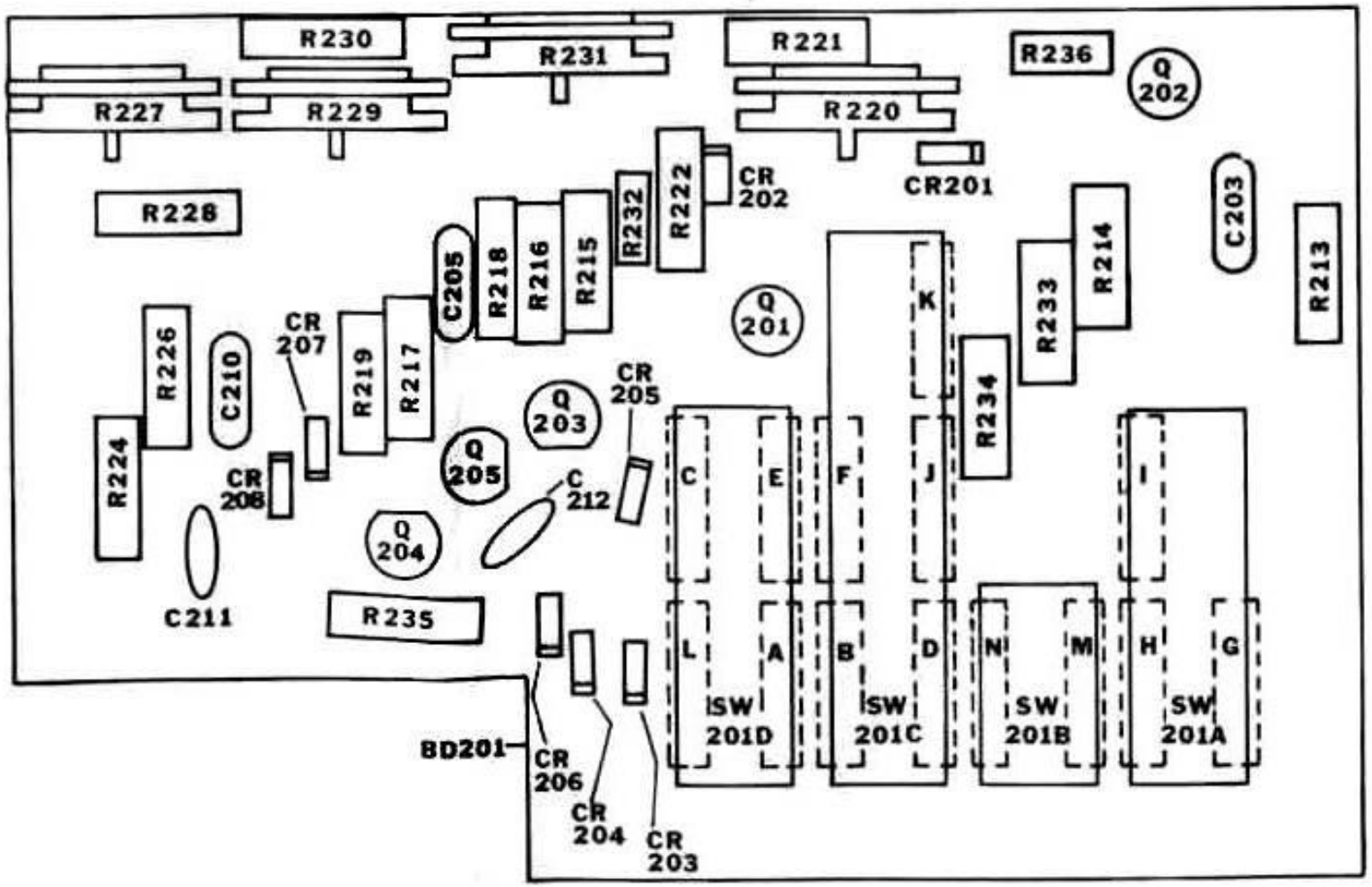
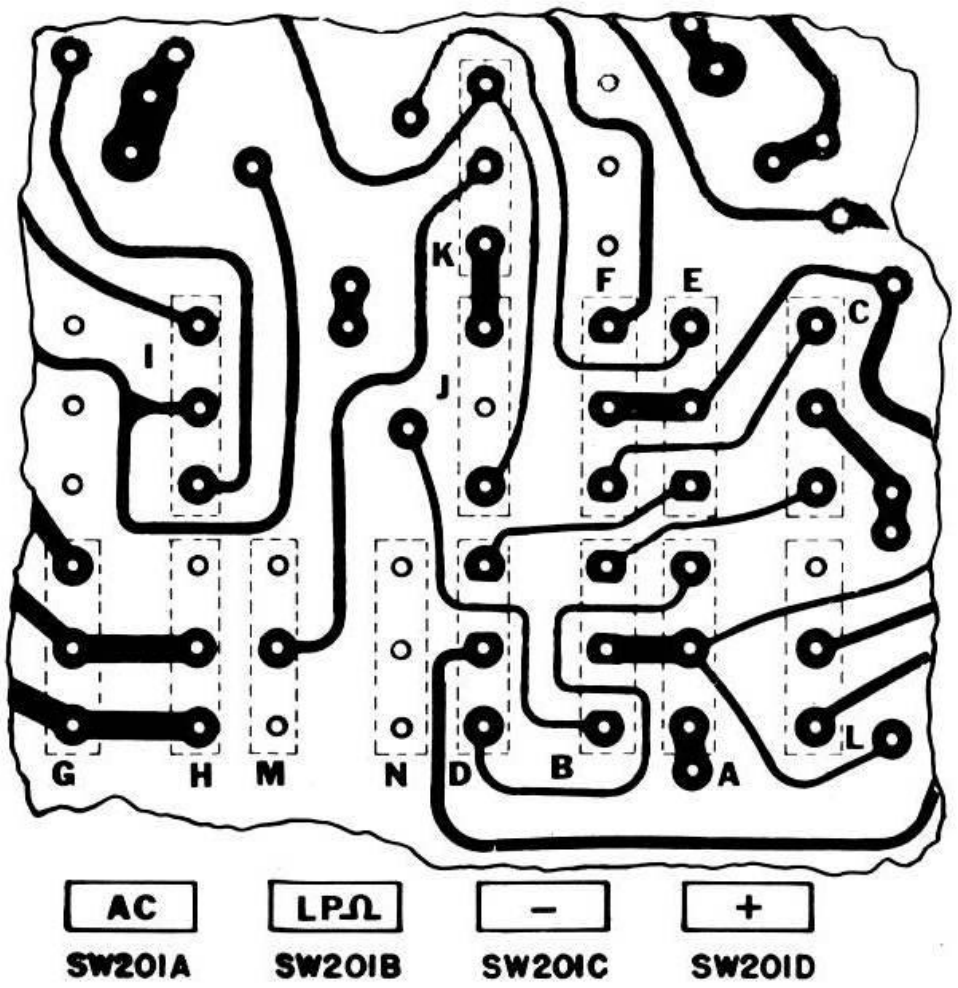
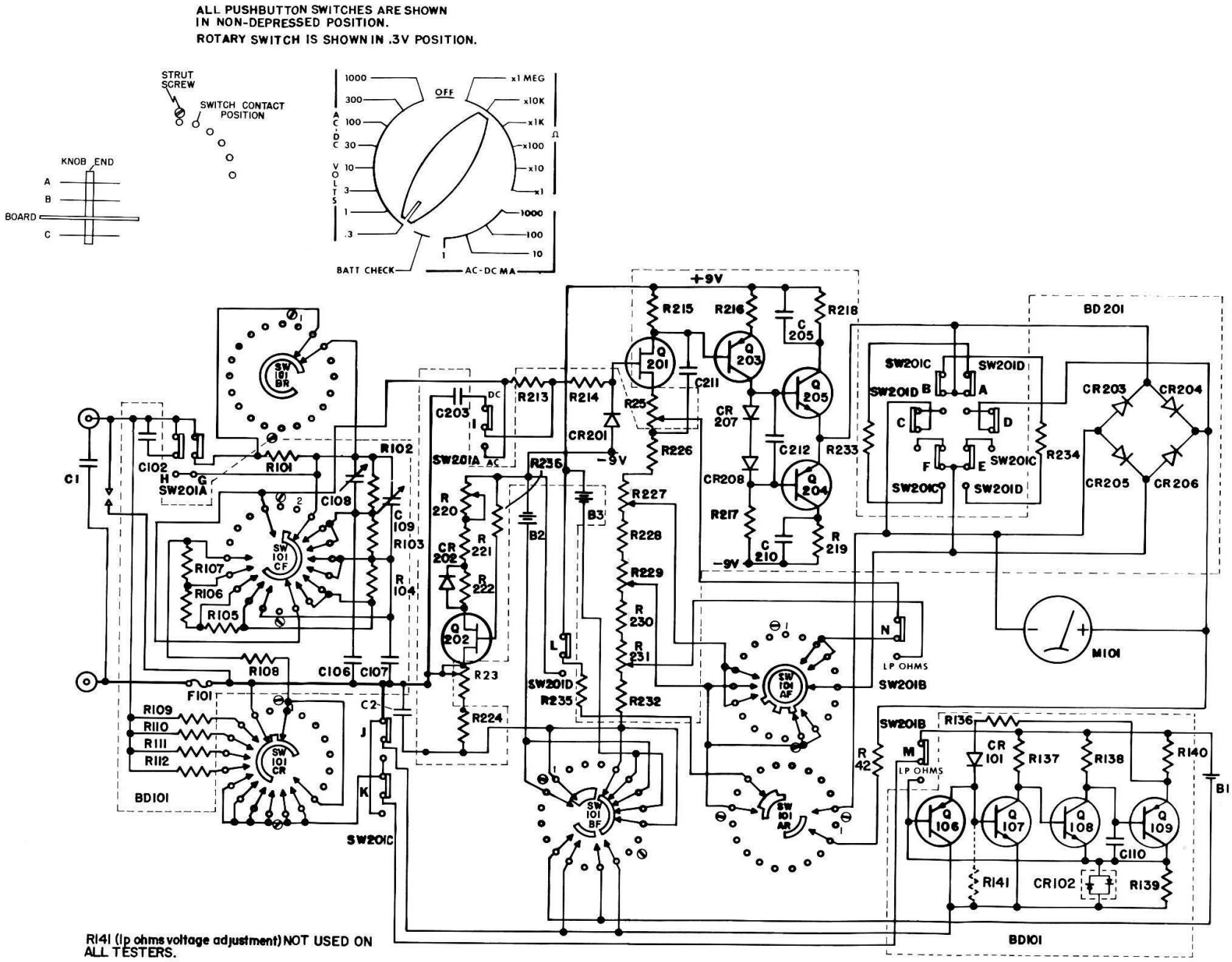


Fig. 4
BDA 201 Component Location

PUSHBUTTON SWITCH SECTIONS WITH RELATION TO PRINTED CIRCUIT BOARD.





R141 (lp ohms voltage adjustment) NOT USED ON ALL TESTERS.

Fig. 5
Schematic