

INSTRUCTION MANUAL

# MODEL 143

## 20 MHz FUNCTION GENERATOR



WAVETEK

**INSTRUCTION MANUAL**

**MODEL 143  
20 MHz FUNCTION  
GENERATOR**

THIS DOCUMENT CONTAINS INFORMATION PROPRIETARY TO WAVETEK. THE INFORMATION IN THIS DOCUMENT IS NOT TO BE USED OR DUPLICATED IN ANY MANNER WITHOUT THE PRIOR APPROVAL IN WRITING OF WAVETEK.



9045 Babcock Ave., San Diego, Calif. 92123  
P O Box 651, San Diego, California 92112  
Tel 714/279-2200 TWX 910 335 2007

Rev E-10/78

# **WARRANTY**

All Wavetek instruments are warranted against defects in material and workmanship for a period of one year after date of manufacture. Wavetek agrees to repair or replace any assembly or component (except batteries) found to be defective, under normal use, during this period. Wavetek's obligation under this warranty is limited solely to repairing any such instrument which in Wavetek's sole opinion proves to be defective within the scope of the warranty when returned to the factory or to an authorized service center. Transportation to the factory or service center is to be prepaid by purchaser. Shipment should not be made without prior authorization by Wavetek.

This warranty does not apply to any products repaired or altered by persons not authorized by Wavetek, or not in accordance with instructions furnished by Wavetek. If the instrument is defective as a result of misuse, improper repair, or abnormal conditions or operations, repairs will be billed at cost.

Wavetek assumes no responsibility for its product being used in a hazardous or dangerous manner either alone or in conjunction with other equipment. High voltage used in some instruments may be dangerous if misused. Special disclaimers apply to these instruments. Wavetek assumes no liability for secondary charges or consequential damages and, in any event, Wavetek's liability for breach of warranty under any contract or otherwise, shall not exceed the purchase price of the specific instrument shipped and against which a claim is made.

Any recommendations made by Wavetek for use of its products are based upon tests believed to be reliable, but Wavetek makes no warranty of the results to be obtained. This warranty is in lieu of all other warranties, expressed or implied, and no representative or person is authorized to represent or assume for Wavetek any liability in connection with the sale of our products other than set forth herein.

# CONTENTS

<b>SECTION 1</b>	<b>GENERAL DESCRIPTION</b>	
1.1	THE MODEL 143 .....	1-1
1.2	SPECIFICATIONS .....	1-1
<b>SECTION 2</b>	<b>INSTALLATION</b>	
2.1	MECHANICAL INSTALLATION .....	2-1
2.2	ELECTRICAL INSTALLATION .....	2-1
2.3	ELECTRICAL ACCEPTANCE CHECK .....	2-1
<b>SECTION 3</b>	<b>OPERATION</b>	
3.1	CONTROLS AND CONNECTIONS .....	3-1
3.2	OPERATION .....	3-3
3.2.1	Signal Termination .....	3-3
3.2.2	Voltage Controlled Function Generator Operation .....	3-3
3.2.3	Waveforms .....	3-4
<b>SECTION 4</b>	<b>CIRCUIT DESCRIPTION</b>	
4.1	BASIC WAVEFORM DEVELOPMENT .....	4-1
4.2	AMPLITUDE OFFSET AND ATTENUATION .....	4-2
4.3	TRIGGER AND GATE CONTROL .....	4-2
<b>SECTION 5</b>	<b>CALIBRATION</b>	
5.1	FACTORY REPAIR .....	5-1
5.2	REQUIRED TEST EQUIPMENT .....	5-1
5.3	REMOVING GENERATOR COVERS .....	5-1
5.4	CALIBRATION .....	5-1
<b>SECTION 6</b>	<b>TROUBLESHOOTING</b>	
6.1	FACTORY REPAIR .....	6-1
6.2	TROUBLESHOOTING CHARTS .....	6-1
6.3	TROUBLESHOOTING INDIVIDUAL COMPONENTS .....	6-1
<b>SECTION 7</b>	<b>PARTS AND SCHEMATICS</b>	

## **SAFETY**

This instrument is wired for earth grounding via the facility power wiring. Do not bypass earth grounding with two wire extension cords, plug adapters, etc.

**BEFORE PLUGGING IN** the instrument, comply with installation instructions.

**MAINTENANCE** may require power on with the instrument covers removed. This should be done only by qualified personnel aware of the electrical hazards.

**WARNING** notes call attention to possible injury or death hazards in subsequent operations.

**CAUTION** notes call attention to possible equipment damage in subsequent operations.

# SECTION 1

## GENERAL DESCRIPTION

### 1.1 THE MODEL 143

The Model 143 20 MHz Function Generator is a precision source of sine, triangle and square waveforms, negative and positive pulses and dc levels. All are front panel and external control variable from 0.0001 Hz to 20 MHz and can be modulated, swept or dc controlled over a 1000:1 range by an external voltage. Output can be continuous or the generator can be triggered or gated by an external voltage or front panel switch.

The waveform amplitude can be varied up to 30 volts peak-to-peak (open circuit) and attenuated up to 80 dB. Pulse amplitude can be varied from  $\pm 15$  volts peak (open circuit). DC voltage or dc offset of signal is variable by front panel control and by external control between  $\pm 15$  volts (open circuit). Waveform symmetry is variable from 19:1 to 1:19 for control of duty cycle and ramp rise/fall times. Triggered waveform start/stop point is adjustable for creation of special waveforms such as the haversine. A voltage representing generator frequency and a TTL level sync pulse at the frequency of the generator are auxiliary outputs.

### 1.2 SPECIFICATIONS

#### 1.2.1 Versatility

##### Waveforms

Selectable sine  $\sim$ , square  $\square$ , triangle  $\wedge$ , positive square  $\sqcup$ , negative square  $\sqcap$ , TTL sync pulse and dc. Symmetry of waveforms may be varied for sawtooth and variable duty cycle pulses.

##### Operational Modes

Continuous: Generator oscillates continuously at selected frequency.

Triggered: Generator is quiescent until triggered by an external signal or manual trigger, then generates one cycle at selected frequency.

Gated: As triggered mode, except generator oscillates for the duration of the gate signal.

##### Frequency Range

0.0001 Hz to 20 MHz in 10 overlapping ranges with 1% vernier control.

##### Function Output

$\sim$ ,  $\square$ ,  $\wedge$  selectable and variable to 30V p-p (15V p-p into  $50\Omega$ ).  $\sqcup$ ,  $\sqcap$ , to 15 Vp (7.5 Vp into  $50\Omega$ ). All waveforms and dc can supply 150 mA peak current and may be attenuated to 60 dB in 20 dB steps with an additional 20 dB vernier.

##### DC Output and DC Offset

Selectable thru FUNCTION OUT output. Controlled by front panel control or by applying an external voltage. Adjustable between  $\pm 15$  Vdc ( $\pm 7.5$  Vdc into  $50\Omega$ ) with signal peak plus offset limited to  $\pm 15$  Vdc ( $\pm 7.5$  Vdc into  $50\Omega$ ). External offset sensitivity approximately  $-1$  V/V with output into open circuit. DC offset and output waveform attenuated proportionately by the 60 dB output attenuator.

##### Sync Output

A TTL level pulse. Will drive  $50\Omega$  termination.

##### GCV – Generator Controlled Voltage

At GCV OUT connector, a 0 to +2V signal proportional to generator frequency.  $600\Omega$  source impedance.

##### VCG – Voltage Controlled Generator

Up to 1000:1 frequency change with external 0 to 2 volt signal to VCG IN connector. Upper and lower frequencies limited to maximum and minimum of selected range.

Slew rate: 2% of range per  $\mu s$ .

Linearity:

$\pm 0.2\%$  for 10 Hz to 100 kHz.

$\pm 0.75\%$  for 0.001 Hz to 2 MHz.

Input Impedance:  $2 k\Omega$ .

##### Trigger and Gate

Input Range: 1V p-p to  $\pm 10$ V.

Impedance:  $10 k\Omega$ ,  $33 pF$ .

Pulse Width: 25 ns minimum.

Repetition Rate: 10 MHz maximum.

Adjustable Triggered Signal Start/Stop Point (sine and triangle only): Approximately  $-90^\circ$  to  $+90^\circ$  to 2 MHz.

## Symmetry

Symmetry of all waveform outputs is continuously adjustable from 1:19 to 19:1. Varying symmetry provides variable duty cycle pulses, sawtooth ramps and distorted sine waves.

### NOTE

*When SYMMETRY control is used, indicated frequency is divided by approximately 10.*

## 1.2.2 Frequency Precision

### Dial Accuracy

±3% of full range from X .01 Hz to X 1 MHz.

±5% of full range on X 10 MHz.

### Time Symmetry

Square wave variation less than:

±1% from 0.001 Hz to 200 kHz

±0.5% from 20 Hz to 20 kHz

## 1.2.3 Amplitude Precision

### Amplitude Change With Frequency

Sine variation less than:

0.1 dB for 0.001 Hz to 200 kHz

0.5 dB for 200 kHz to 2 MHz

3.0 dB for 2 to 20 MHz

### Step Attenuator Accuracy

0.3 dB per 20 dB step at 2 kHz.

## 1.2.4 Waveform Characteristics

### Sine Distortion

< 0.5% on X 100 Hz to X 10 kHz.

< 1.0% on X .01 to X 10 Hz and X 100 kHz.

All harmonics 34 dB below fundamental on X 1 MHz.

All harmonics 26 dB below fundamental on X 10 MHz.

### Square Wave Rise/Fall Times

At FUNCTION OUT < 20 ns for 15V p-p output into 50Ω load.

## 1.2.5 General

### Stability

Short Term: ±0.05% for 10 minutes.

Long Term: ±0.25% for 24 hours.

Percentages apply to amplitude, frequency and dc offset.

### Environmental

Specifications apply at 25°C ±5°C. Instrument will operate from 0°C to 50°C ambient temperatures.

### Dimensions

28.6 cm (11 1/4 in.) wide; 13.3 cm (15 1/4 in.) high;  
27.3 cm (10 3/4 in.) deep.

### Weight

5 kg (11 lb) net; 6.6 kg (14 1/2 lb) shipping.

### Power

90 to 105V, 108 to 126V, 198 to 231V and 216 to 252V selectable; 48 to 400 Hz; less than 30 watts.

### NOTE

*All specifications apply from 10 to 100% of a selected frequency range, when FUNCTION OUT is at maximum and 50Ω terminated, with SYMMETRY control at OFF. Symmetry and vernier affect frequency calibration. Maximum possible asymmetry is a function of frequency setting.*

# SECTION 2

# INSTALLATION

## 2.1 MECHANICAL INSTALLATION

After unpacking the instrument, visually inspect all external parts for possible damage to connectors, surface areas, etc. If damage is discovered, file a claim with the carrier who transported the unit. The shipping container and packing material should be saved in case reshipment is required.

## 2.2 ELECTRICAL INSTALLATION

### 2.2.1 Power Connection

#### WARNING

To preclude injury or death due to shock, the third wire earth ground must be continuous to the facility power outlet. Before connecting to the facility power outlet, examine extension cords, autotransformers, etc., between the instrument and the facility power outlet for a continuous earth ground path. The earth ground path can be identified at the plug on the instrument power cord; of the three terminals, the earth ground terminal is the nonmatching shape, usually cylindrical.

#### CAUTION

To prevent damage to the instrument, check for proper match of line and instrument voltage and proper fuse type and rating.

#### NOTE

*Unless otherwise specified at the time of purchase, this instrument was shipped from the factory with the power transformer connected for operation on a 108 to 132 Vac line supply and with a 0.5 amp slow blow fuse.*

Conversion to other input voltages requires a change in rear panel fuse-holder voltage card position and slow blow fuse according to the following table and procedure.

Card Position	Input Vac	Fuse
100	90 to 105	0.5 amp
120	108 to 126	0.5 amp
220	198 to 231	0.25 amp
240	216 to 252	0.25 amp

1. Open fuse holder cover door and rotate fuse pull to left to remove the fuse.
2. Select operating voltage by orienting the printed circuit board to position the desired voltage on the top left side. Push the board firmly into its module slot.
3. Rotate the fuse-pull back into the normal position and insert the correct fuse into the fuse holder. Close the cover door.
4. Connect the ac line cord to the mating connector at the rear of the unit and the power source.

### 2.2.2 Signal Connections

Use 3 foot RG58U 50Ω shielded cables equipped with female BNC connectors to distribute all input and output signals.

## 2.3 ELECTRICAL ACCEPTANCE CHECK

This checkout procedure is a general verification of generator operation. Should a malfunction be found, refer to the warranty in the front of this manual.

A two channel oscilloscope, four 3 foot 50Ω coax cables with female BNC connectors, a coax tee connector and a function generator are required for this procedure.

Preset the generator front panel controls as follows:

Control	Position
Dial	1.0
GENERATOR MODE	CONT
TRIGGER LEVEL	9 o'clock
TRIGGER START/STOP	0° CAL
ATTENUATION	0
ATTENUATION VERNIER	Full cw
FUNCTION	□
DC OFFSET	OFF
SYMMETRY	OFF
FREQUENCY MULT	1K
VERNIER	Full cw

Set up the oscilloscope, Model 143 and external generator as shown in figure 2-1.

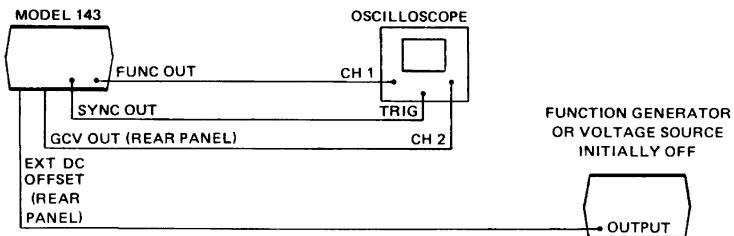


Figure 2-1. Initial Setup

Table 2-1. Acceptance Procedure

Step	Control	Position/Operation	Observe
1	POWER	ON	1 kHz square wave.
2	Dial	Rotate dial. Return to 1.0.	Rotation ccw increases frequency of square on one channel and dc level on other channel; cw decreases frequency and dc level.
3	FREQUENCY MULT	Rotate switch. Return to 1K.	Rotation cw increases frequency; ccw decreases frequency (dc level not affected).
4	VERNIER	Rotate ccw. Return to CAL.	Rotation ccw gives a small decrease in frequency.
5	ATTENUATION	Rotate ccw. Return to 0.	Rotation ccw reduces square wave amplitude.
6	ATTENUATION VERNIER	Rotate ccw.	Square wave amplitude decreases.
7	DC OFFSET	Rotate cw. Return to OFF.	Square wave is immediately offset below previous level; then waveform moves up to a positive level. OFF returns waveform to original position. (Clipping occurs at $\pm 15V$ .)
8	Function Generator or Voltage Source	Vary input voltage.	Waveform dc level varies.

Remove EXT DC OFFSET IN cable and connect to VCG IN connector. Remove GCV OUT cable.

9	Function Generator or Voltage Source	Vary input voltage; then disconnect input.	Frequency increases with increased voltage, decreases with decreased voltage.
10	ATTENUATION VERNIER	Rotate cw.	— — —
11	FUNCTION	Rotate to DC, $\wedge\vee$ , $\wedge\wedge$ , $\sqcup\sqcup$ , $\sqcup\sqwedge$ , $\sqwedge\sqcup$ , then $\wedge\vee$ .	Note dc level on scope. $\wedge\vee$ , $\wedge\wedge$ and $\sqcup\sqcup$ should be centered on dc level. $\sqcup\sqcup$ should rest on dc level, $\sqwedge\sqcup$ should rise to dc level.
12	SYMMETRY	Rotate cw, then to OFF.	Waveform changes from $\wedge\vee$ to $\wedge\wedge$ to $\sqcup\sqcup$ and frequency decreases, then to $\wedge\vee$ at original frequency.

Table 2-1. Acceptance Procedure (Continued)

Step	Control	Position/Operation	Observe
13	GENERATOR MODE	GATE	A dc level.
14	MANUAL TRIG	Press down.	A series of sine waves.
Set up a trigger source as shown in figure 2-2. Trigger on triangle waveform. Set trigger source at 100 Hz $\wedge\vee$ .			
15	TRIGGER LEVEL	Rotate knob. Set for several cycles.	Knob varies number of cycles gated.
16	GENERATOR MODE	TRIG	One cycle per trigger cycle.
17	TRIGGER START/STOP	Rotate knob, then to 0° CAL.	CW starts sine wave at +90°; ccw starts sine wave at -90°. Fully cw gives continuous sine waves.

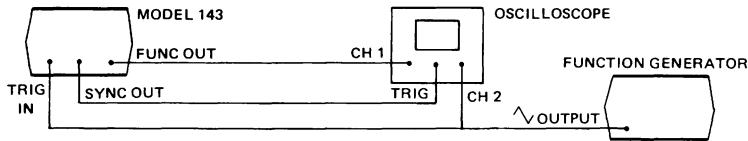


Figure 2-2. Second Setup

as a trigger or gate in the trigger and gate modes. The trigger level can be varied from fully cw, where a positive-going excursion thru approximately -10V is a trigger, to fully ccw, where a positive-going excursion thru approximately +10V level is a trigger.

#### ④ MANUAL TRIGGER Switch

Triggers or gates the output signal when GENERATOR MODE switch ③ is at TRIG or GATE. In trigger mode, one cycle is output when the switch is pressed. In gate mode, cycles are continuously output as long as the switch is held down.

*NOTE*

Set TRIGGER LEVEL ③ fully ccw.

#### ⑤ TRIGGER START/STOP Control

Sets the start and stop point of the sine or triangle waveform appearing at ⑦. Usually used in the trigger mode and in combination with ⑩ to create desired waveforms. 0° CAL position ensures conventional waveforms symmetrical about 0 Vdc.

#### ⑥ ATTENUATION Control

Outer knob reduces output voltage level of all output at FUNCTION OUT with increasing steps of attenuation.

#### VERNIER Control

Inner knob is a 20 dB vernier which controls the output within the steps of the outer knob. DC and offset voltages are not affected by this control.

#### ⑦ FUNCTION OUT Connector

The main output of the generator. The output of the function selected.

#### ⑧ SYNC OUT Connector

Furnishes a TTL pulse for each cycle or period of the generator. To be used for scope or similar synchronization.

#### ⑨ FUNCTION Switch

Selects one of six output signals: dc, waveforms or pulses.

#### ⑩ DC OFFSET Control

Offsets the waveform or dc level at ⑦ from -15V to +15V (open circuit;  $\pm 7.5V$  into  $50\Omega$ ). An OFF position ensures no offset.

#### ⑪ SYMMETRY Control

Normal symmetrical output results when SYMMETRY is set to OFF; an asymmetrical, or unbalanced, waveform results when SYMMETRY is set between ⑪ and ⑫. (Asymmetrical operation reduces generator frequency to approximately 1/10th the normal output.) Figure 3-2 shows the effect of SYMMETRY control on the waveforms.

*NOTE*

When SYMMETRY control is used, the output frequency is different from the dial indicated frequency. The maximum symmetry ratio obtainable also depends on the frequency dial setting.

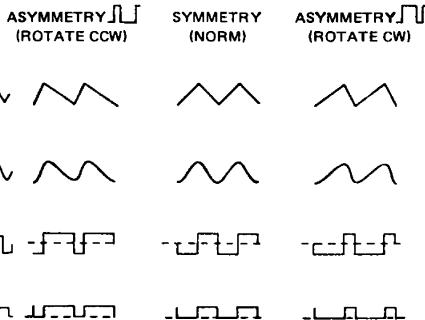


Figure 3-2. Effect of SYMMETRY Control

#### ⑫ TRIG IN Connector

Accepts a 1V p-p to  $\pm 10V$  external signal to trigger the generator. (Up to  $\pm 50V$  will not damage circuitry.) Triggers on rising edge of input which crosses TRIGGER LEVEL ③ setting from negative to positive.

#### ⑬ VCG IN Connector

Accepts 0 to +2V ac or dc voltages to vary up to 1000:1 the frequency and period of the outputs.

The upper and lower limits are defined by the maximum and minimum dial (2) settings multiplied by (14). VCG input will not drive the generator beyond the normal dial limits of a range.

## (14) FREQUENCY MULT Switch

The outer knob selects one of ten frequency multipliers for the dial (2) setting.

### VERNIER Control

A fine adjustment of the frequency dial (2) setting.

#### Not Shown GCV OUT Connector (Rear Panel)

This connector gives a 0 to +2V signal proportional to the frequency of the generator within any given range. The signal can be used as the X drive for X-Y recorders.

#### Not Shown EXT DC OFFSET IN Connector (Rear Panel)

Applied voltage offsets the selected waveform linearly. Offset is 1V for each -1V applied with output connected into an open circuit. Maximum input is  $\pm 15V$ . Offset is affected by the attenuator (6).

## 3.2 OPERATION

Perform the initial checkout in Section 2 for the feel of the instrument. Any questions concerning individual controls and connectors may be answered in paragraph 3.1.

### 3.2.1 Signal Termination

Proper signal termination, or loading, of the generator connectors is necessary for its specified operation. For example, the proper termination of the main output is shown in figure 3-3. Placing the  $50\Omega$  terminator, or  $50\Omega$  resistance,

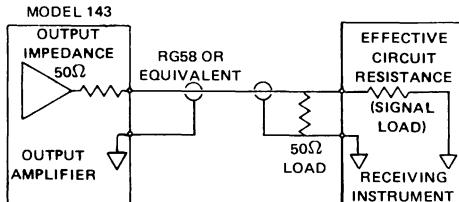


Figure 3-3. Signal Termination

in parallel with a higher impedance matches the receiving instrument input impedance to the generator output impedance, thereby minimizing signal reflection or power loss on the line due to impedance mismatch.

### 3.2.2 Voltage Controlled Function Generator Operation

Operation as a voltage controlled function generator (VCG) is as for a manually controlled function generator, only the frequency within particular ranges is additionally controlled with dc levels ( $\pm 2V$  excursions) injected at the VCG IN connector. Set the frequency dial to a reference from which the frequency is to be voltage controlled.

1. For frequency control with positive dc inputs at VCG IN, set the dial for a lower frequency limit.
2. For frequency control with negative dc inputs at VCG IN, set the dial for an upper frequency limit.
3. For modulation with an ac input at VCG IN, set the dial at the desired center frequency. Do not exceed the maximum dial range of the selected frequency range.

Figure 3-4 is a nomograph with examples of dial and voltage effects. Example 1 shows that with 0V VCG input, frequency is as determined by the main dial setting, 1.0 in this

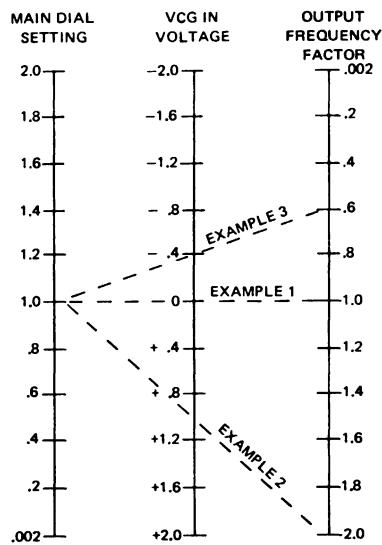


Figure 3-4. VCG Voltage-to-Frequency Nomograph

example. Example 2 shows that with a positive VCG input, output frequency is increased. Example 3 shows that with a negative VCG input, output frequency is decreased. (Note that the Output Frequency Factor column value must be multiplied by a frequency range multiplier to give the actual output frequency.)

#### NOTE

*The frequency vernier must be rotated fully ccw for 1000:1 range.*

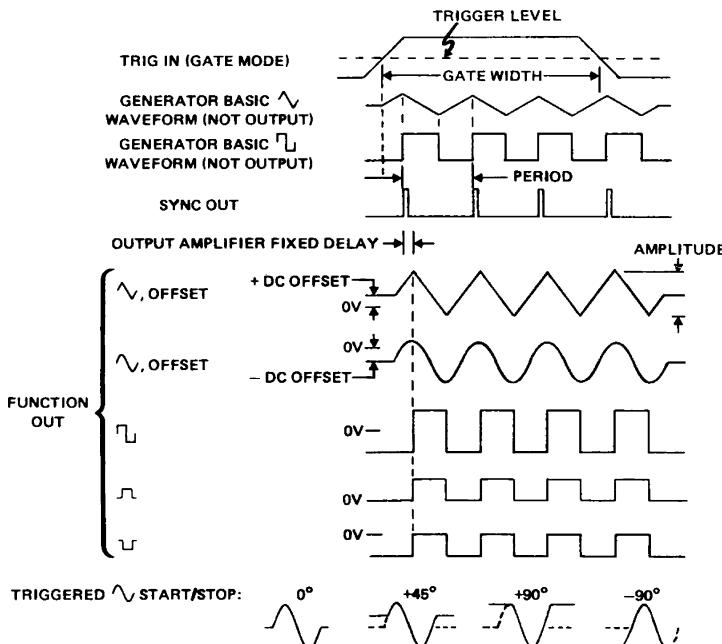
*Nonlinear operation results when the VCG input voltage is excessive; that is, when the attempted generator frequency exceeds the range setting*

*(2 times the multiplier setting) or in the other direction, 1/1000th of the range setting.*

The up to 1000:1 VCG sweep of the generator frequencies available in each range results from a 2V excursion at the VCG IN connector. With the frequency dial set to 2.0, excursions between -2V and OV at VCG IN provide the up to 1000:1 frequency sweep. With the dial set to .002, excursions between OV and +2V at VCG IN provide the up to 1000:1 sweep within the set frequency range.

#### 3.2.3 Waveforms

See figure 3-5 for definition of controllable waveform characteristics.



#### NOTES

1. Period is controlled by the generator frequency setting.
2. In trigger mode, just one period is generated for each trigger pulse.
3. DC offset plus peak waveform voltage > | 7.5V | causes waveform clipping.

Figure 3-5. Waveform Characteristics

# 3

## SECTION 3 OPERATION

### 3.1 CONTROLS AND CONNECTIONS

The generator front panel controls and connectors are shown in figure 3-1 and keyed to the following descriptions.

**(1) POWER Switch**

Turns generator on and off.

**(2) Frequency Dial**

Settings under the dial index mark multiplied by **(14)** determine the output signal frequency. The frequency can be varied by the vernier **(14)** and the VCG signal **(13)**.

**(3) GENERATOR MODE Switch**

Selects one of the following three modes.

CONT — Continuous output at FUNCTION OUT, and SYNC OUT connectors.

TRIG — DC level output at both output connectors until the generator is triggered by MANUAL TRIGGER switch or with a signal at the TRIG IN connector. When triggered, the generator output is one cycle of waveform or one pulse period followed by a dc level.

GATE — As for TRIG except the output is continuous for the duration of the trigger signal at TRIG IN. The last cycle or period started is completed.

**TRIGGER LEVEL Control**

Determines the level at which the input trigger signal at the TRIG IN connector **(12)** is accepted

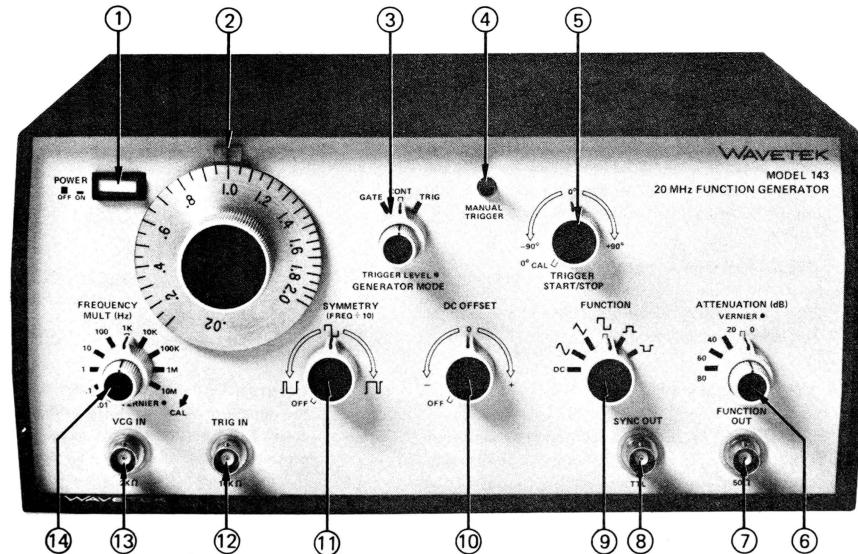


Figure 3-1. Controls and Connectors

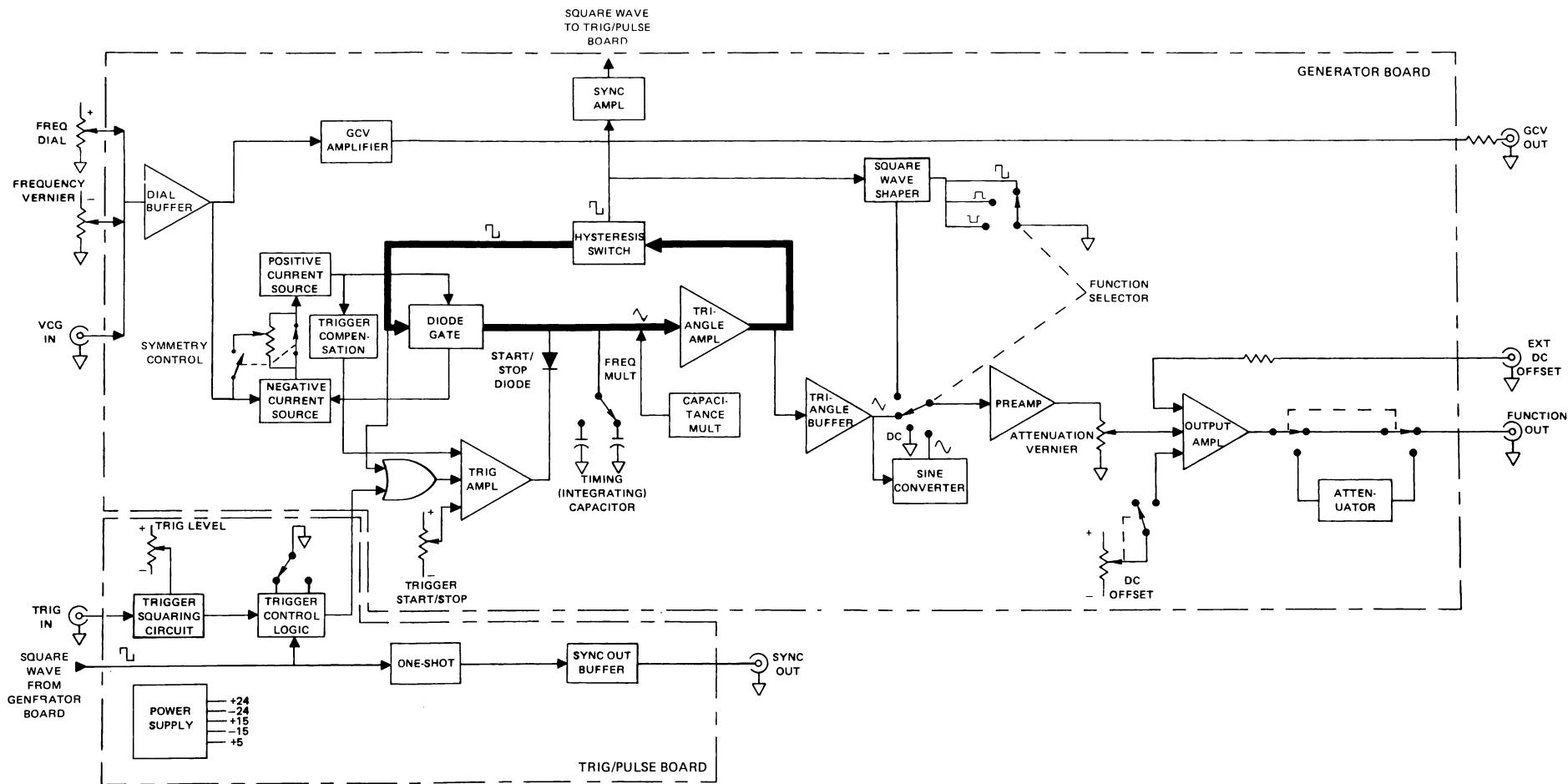


Figure 4-1. Overall Block Diagram

# SECTION 4

## CIRCUIT DESCRIPTION

### 4.1 BASIC WAVEFORM DEVELOPMENT

The heart of the generator (the bold path in figure 4-1) is a triangle and square wave generator. The triangle waves are developed by capacitor charging ramps that are alternately reversed in polarity. The polarity reversal is caused by a flip-flop circuit, or hysteresis switch, that in turn produces the square waves. The flip-flop changes states upon detecting amplitude limits of the charging ramps through the triangle amplifier.

As shown in figure 4-1, the VCG dial buffer sums the currents from the frequency dial, frequency vernier and VCG in connector. The VCG dial buffer is an inverting amplifier whose output voltage is used to control a positive current source and a negative current source. For symmetrical output waveforms, the currents from the two current sources are equal and directly proportional to the voltage of the VCG dial buffer output. The diode gate, which is controlled by the hysteresis switch, is used to switch the positive or the negative current to the integrating capacitor selected by the frequency multiplier. If the positive current is switched into the integrating capacitor, the voltage across the capacitor will rise linearly to generate the triangle rise transition. If the current is negative, the voltage across the integrating capacitor will fall linearly to produce the fall transition.

The triangle amplifier is a unity gain amplifier whose output is fed to the hysteresis switch. The hysteresis switch has two voltage limit points (+1.25V and -1.25V) at its input.

During the time the output voltage of the triangle amplifier is rising, the output voltage of the hysteresis switch is positive, but when the output voltage of the triangle reaches +1.25V, it triggers the hysteresis switch causing the output to switch negative. Once the control voltage into the diode gate becomes negative, it will switch the positive current out and switch the negative current in to the integrating capacitor, so that the voltage across the capacitor will reverse, starting a linear decrease of the waveform. When the decreasing voltage reaches -1.25V, the output of the hysteresis switch will switch back to positive, reversing the process. This action generates the triangle waveform as shown in figure 4-2. Since the output of the hysteresis switch is a square wave, the result is simultaneous generation of a square wave and a triangle wave at the same frequency.

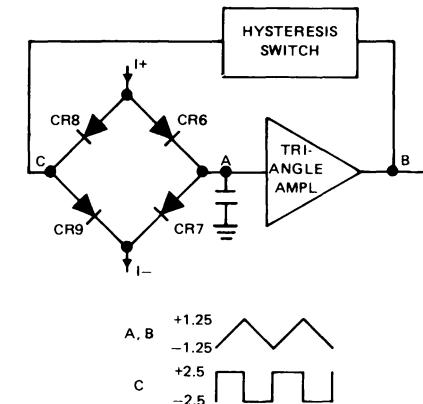


Figure 4-2. Basic Generator and Timing Diagram

The output frequency is determined by the magnitude of the capacitor selected by the frequency multiplier and the magnitude of the positive and negative current sources. Since the current sources are linearly proportional to the control voltage of the VCG circuit, the output frequency will also be linearly proportional to the control voltage.

When the symmetry control is turned on, the current of the negative current source is decreased by 19 times, and the fall time of the triangle is 19 times longer than the rise time of the triangle, resulting in an unsymmetrical waveform and a division of the frequency by a factor of 10. Gradually increasing the current from the negative current source and decreasing the current from the positive current source causes the time for the triangle to complete one cycle to remain constant, while the symmetry of the output waveform is continuously varied.

The output of the hysteresis switch is fed to the sync amplifier and also the square wave shaper. The square wave shaper consists of a shaping circuit which limits the square wave output swing to  $\pm 1.25V$ . For positive pulse outputs, it limits the output voltage swing from -1.25 to 0V; and for negative pulse outputs, it limits the output swing from 0 to +1.25V.

The triangle wave from the triangle amplifier is coupled through a buffer amplifier and made available to the function selector switch. The buffer amplifier provides a low impedance to drive the sine converter circuit. The sine converter, using the nonlinear characteristics of its diodes, converts the triangle wave into a sine wave.

The square wave from the sync amplifier, processed through a one-shot and the sync out buffer, is externally available at the sync out connector. The sync pulse, then, is a TTL level pulse output of the generator frequency.

#### 4.2 AMPLITUDE OFFSET AND ATTENUATION

The selected waveform is inverted and amplified in the pre-amplifier. The preamplified waveform is sent to the output amplifier.

The output amplifier is an inverting amplifier with a current limiting output stage for short circuit protection. The dc offset control provides the offset to the selected waveforms center reference. The dc offset can be set by voltage at the external dc offset connector. The output amplifier establishes the generator 0 dB attenuation reference. An output attenuator decreases this reference amplitude in operator selected 20 dB steps. The attenuator consists of three voltage dividers. Attenuation between the steps is provided by the attenuation vernier.

#### 4.3 TRIGGER AND GATE CONTROL

Generator operation is controlled by allowing or preventing the timing capacitor to charge. For figure 4-3 shows in detail this portion of the circuit. For continuous operation, the trigger amplifier maintains a positive level above the positive peak developed by the charging capacitors. This reverse biases (turns off) the start/stop diode, and the trigger amplifier does not interfere with continuous operation.

When the trigger amplifier outputs some level below the positive peak charging level, the diode is forward biased

(turned on) to sink the integrating current from the current source, preventing the capacitors from charging to the positive peak. This stops waveform generation and holds the triangle output at some dc level called the trigger baseline. The trigger baseline is the level where a triangle waveform cycle starts and where it stops. This baseline is directly applicable to the triangle waveform and thus affects the sine wave. The square wave levels, output via the hysteresis switch, are not affected by the triangle baseline levels.

The normal trigger baseline is zero volts, analogous to 0° phase of a sine or triangle waveform. The trigger start/stop control offsets the trigger amplifier output and can change the baseline for starting and stopping a sine or triangle waveform from its negative peak (-90°) to its positive peak (+90°) range. At the extreme positive peak level setting, though, the diode is again reverse biased and generator operation goes continuous.

When charging level is being held, the positive current generator still varies its output with corresponding frequency control inputs. These varying currents must be sunk through the diode to keep the timing capacitors from varying their charge, and thus varying the trigger baseline. The baseline compensation circuit monitors the output from the positive current generator to control the trigger amplifier and thus control the necessary compensating current through the diode.

The trigger control logic determines that after a waveform starts, it always stops at a complete cycle and at the same phase at which it started. The trigger control logic latches the trigger amplifier for an enabling output from the time the cycle starts to when the negative peak of the last cycle is reached (just one cycle in the trigger mode). Upon reaching the negative peak, the timing capacitor continues charging positive again, but stops upon reaching the trigger baseline. A square wave from the hysteresis switch synchronizes the last negative peak time for unlatching the trigger amplifier for its trigger baseline output.

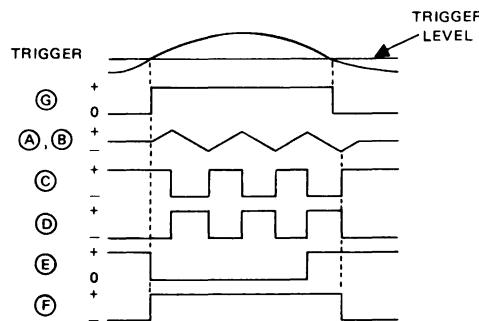
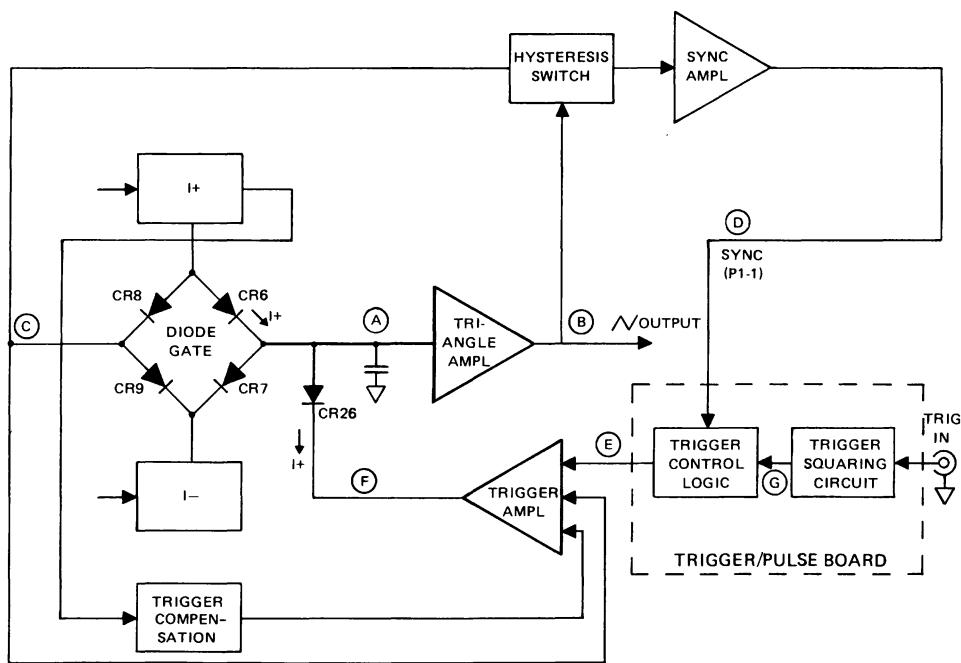


Figure 4-3. Trigger Circuit and Timing

# SECTION CALIBRATION

## 5.1 FACTORY REPAIR

Wavetek maintains a factory repair department for those customers not possessing the necessary personnel or test equipment to maintain the instrument. If an instrument is returned to the factory for calibration or repair, a detailed description of the specific problem should be attached to minimize turnaround time.

## 5.2 REQUIRED TEST EQUIPMENT

Voltmeter . . . . . 0.1 mVdc resolution (0.1% accuracy)  
Oscilloscope, Dual Channel . . . . .  $\geq 150$  MHz bandwidth  
Distortion Analyzer . . . . . To 600 kHz  
Counter . . . . . To 20 MHz (0.1% accuracy)  
50 $\Omega$  Load . . . . .  $\pm 0.1\%$  accuracy, 2W  
Generator . . . . . 200 kHz signal, 2 to 20V p-p

## 5.3 REMOVING GENERATOR COVERS

1. Invert the instrument, remove the four screws in the cover.
2. Turn the instrument upright, remove the top cover, and remove the four screws securing the bottom cover.
3. Replace the top cover and turn the instrument upside down.

### NOTE

*Remove the bottom cover only when it is necessary to make adjustments or measurements.*

## 5.4 CALIBRATION

After referring to the following preliminary data, perform calibration, as necessary, per table 5-1. If performing partial

calibration, check previous settings and adjustments for applicability. See figures 5-1 and 5-2 for calibration point location.

1. Unless otherwise noted, all measurements made at the 50 $\Omega$  OUT connector should be terminated into a 50 $\Omega$  ( $\pm 0.1\%$ ) load.
2. Verify operation in TRIG and GATE modes by connecting an external generator to the TRIG IN BNC and observing proper operation of TRIGGER LEVEL and TRIGGER START/STOP controls (paragraph 3.1).
3. Verify SYNC OUT is an approximate 30 ns positive pulse into 50 $\Omega$  and that GCV OUT is a voltage proportional to dial position with a 2V max (open circuit).
4. Start the calibration by connecting the unit to an ac source and setting the front panel switches as follows:

Dial . . . . .	.02
FREQ MULT . . . . .	100K
FREQ VERNIER . . . . .	Full cw
GENERATOR MODE . . . . .	CONT
TRIGGER LEVEL . . . . .	Full ccw
TRIGGER START/STOP . . . . .	0° CAL
SYMMETRY . . . . .	OFF
DC OFFSET . . . . .	OFF
FUNCTION . . . . .	DC
ATTENUATION . . . . .	20 I 0
ATTENUATION VERNIER . . . . .	Full ccw
POWER . . . . .	ON

5. Allow the unit to warm up at least 30 minutes for final calibration. Keep the instrument covers on to maintain heat. Remove covers only to make adjustments or measurements.

Table 5-1. Calibration Chart

Step	Check	Tester	Cal Points	Control Settings	Adjust	Desired Results	Remarks
1	Power Supply	DVM	C111			+15 ±0.05 Vdc	If voltage is incorrect, proceed to step 3.
2			C112			-15 ±0.05 Vdc	If voltage is correct, proceed to step 9.

Steps 3 - 7 are on the trig/pulse board. Place the cover on the generator and turn it upright. Remove the top cover for access to the trig/pulse board.

3	Power Supply	DVM	TP1 (COM) TP2 (±15 Vdc)		R27	+15 ±0.02 Vdc	
4			TP3			-15 ±0.05 Vdc	
5			TP4			+24 ±1 Vdc	
6			TP5			-24 ±1 Vdc	
7			TP6			+5 ±0.2 Vdc	

If steps 3 - 7 were performed, place the cover on, invert the generator and warm up the generator for ½ hour. Remove the uppermost cover for generator board access when required.

8	Cap Mult Balance	DVM (DCV)	TP5 (COM) TP1		R55	< 5 mV	Terminate with 50Ω load.	
9	Power Ampl Balance		FUNC-TION OUT		R181	0 ±0.01 Vdc		
10	Preamp Balance				R252	0 ±0.01 Vdc		
11	VCG Null	Scope	ATTENUATION VERNIER: full cw		R12	Minimum frequency shift		
12	1000:1 Freq		FUNCTION: □		R13 BOD Freq Adj	< 1 cycle (< 200 Hz)	Observe one cycle at 50μs/div. Alternately short and open VCG IN BNC while adjusting R12.  Scope on .5 ms/div.	
			FREQ VERNIER: full ccw					

Table 5-1. Calibration Chart (Continued)

Step	Check	Tester	Cal Points	Control Settings	Adjust	Desired Results	Remarks
13	1000:1 Symmetry	Scope	FUNCTION OUT		R16 BOD Sym	Symmetrical wave-form	<i>NOTE: Steps 13 and 14 are interactive.</i>
14	Main Symmetry				FREQ VERNIER: full cw Dial: 2.0 FREQ MULT: 1K	R35 TOD Sym	Symmetrical wave-form
15	Sine Distortion	Distortion Analyzer, Scope		FUNCTION: $\wedge$	R120 Triangle Balance	Symmetrical residue	Connect FUNCTION OUT to distortion analyzer and distortion analyzer output to scope. Set scope to .1V/div. Sync scope to SYNC OUT BNC loaded into $50\Omega$ .
16					R93, R107 Triangle Peaks	Minimum sine distortion	
17	Main Freq	Frequency Counter/ Timer		FUNCTION: $\square$	R4 TOD Freq Adj	$2000 \pm 10$ Hz	Remove SYNC OUT cable.
18	Cap Mult Freq			FREQ MULT: 10	R48	$20 \pm 0.1$ Hz	
19	X 10M Freq			FREQ MULT: 10M Dial: Vary	C40	Best frequency tracking over X 10M range	
20	X 1M Freq			FREQ MULT: 1M Dial: Vary	C34	Best frequency tracking over X 1M range	This adjustment must be made each time step 20 is done.
21	Trigger Baseline	Scope		FUNCTION: $\wedge$ GENERATOR MODE: TRIG Dial: Vary	R162	Minimum shift of baseline around 0 Vdc	

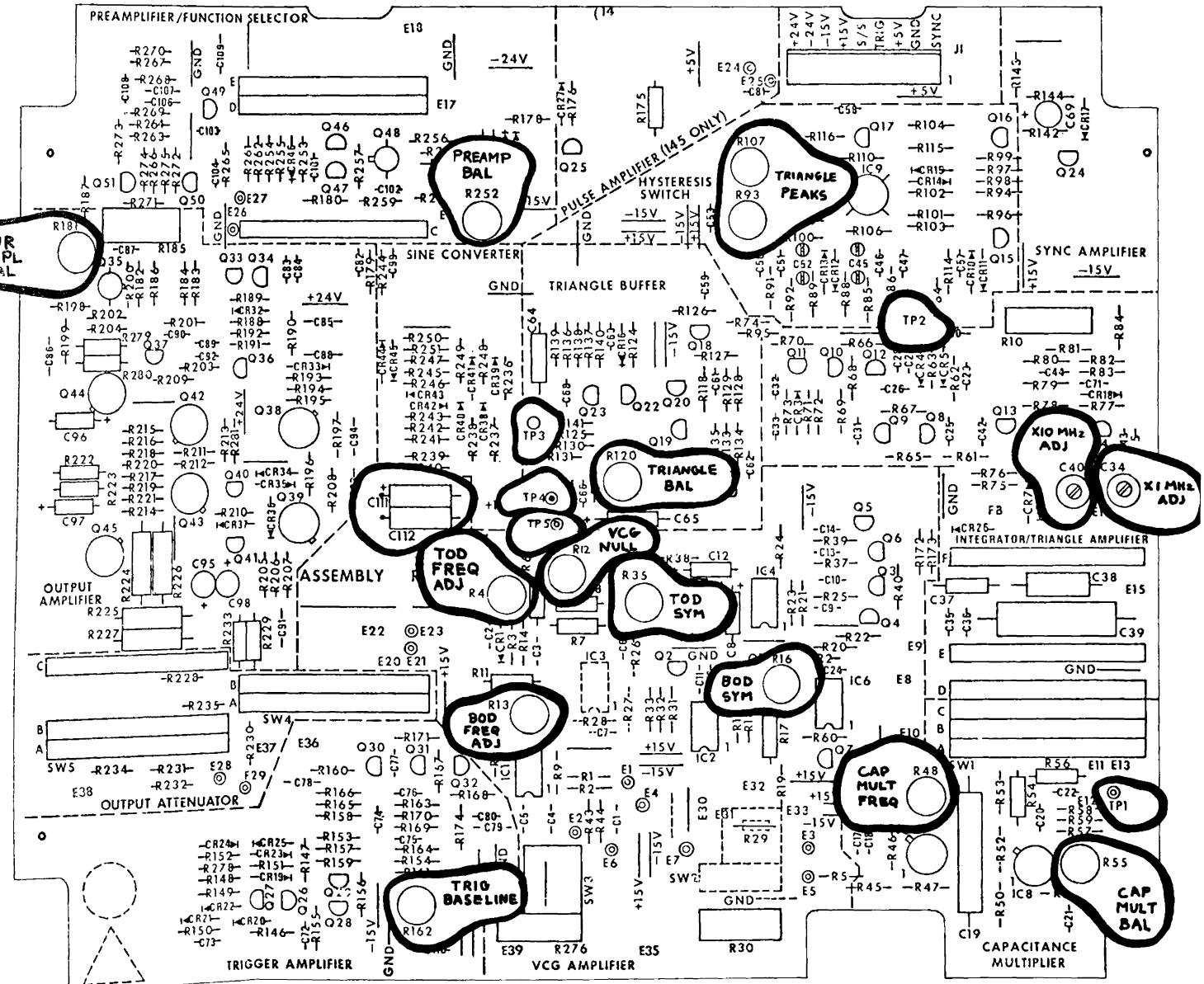


Figure 5-1. Generator Board

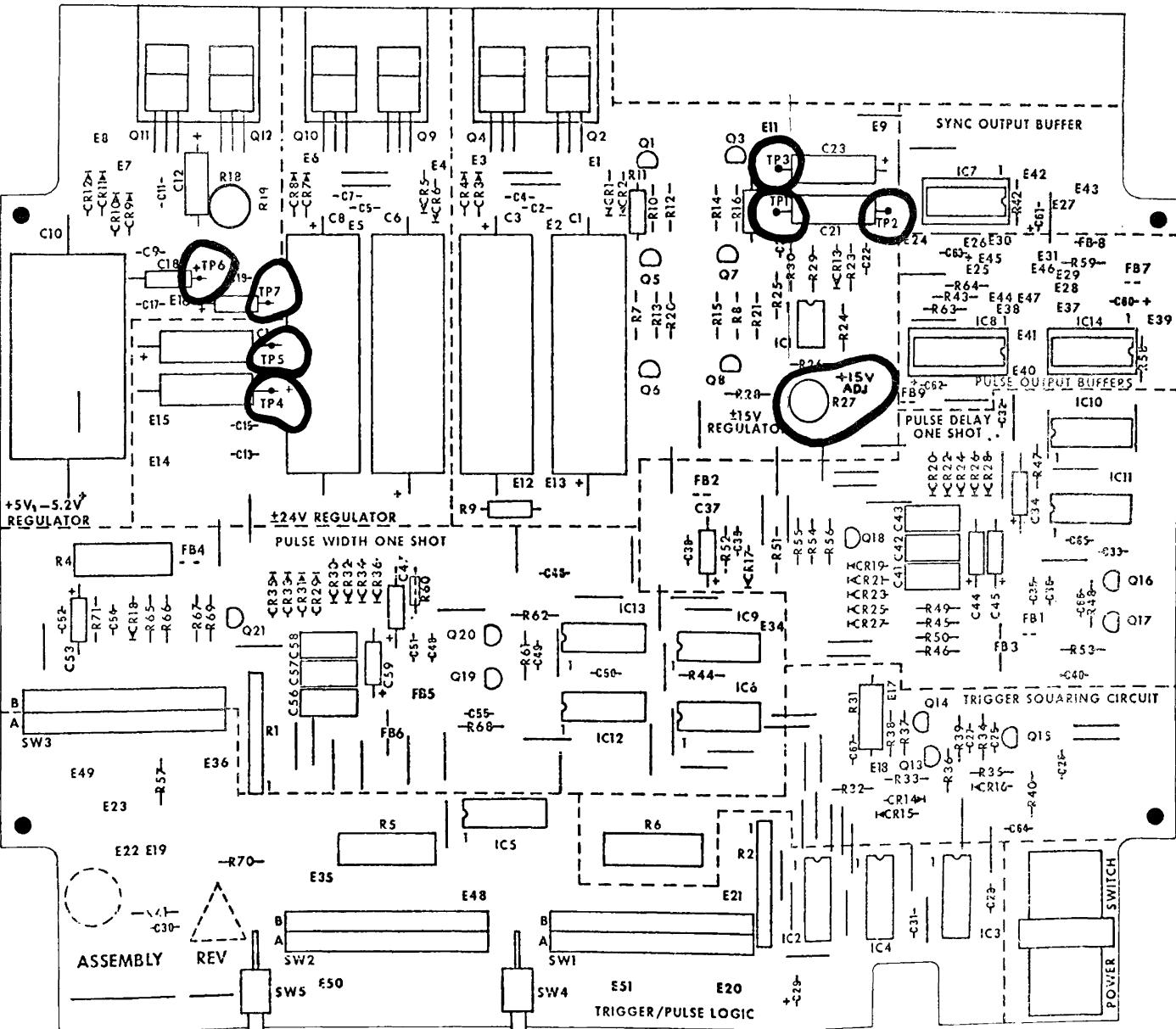


Figure 5-2. Trig/Pulse Board

# SECTION 6

## TROUBLESHOOTING

### 6.1 FACTORY REPAIR

Wavetek maintains a factory repair department for those customers not possessing the necessary personnel or test equipment to maintain the instrument. If an instrument is returned to the factory for calibration or repair, a detailed description of the specific problem should be attached to minimize turnaround time.

### 6.2 TROUBLESHOOTING CHARTS

Troubleshooting charts are given in figures 6-1 thru 6-9. The charts do not cover every possible trouble, but will be an aid in systematically isolating faulty components.

Figure 6-1. Initial Checks, Generator Board

Figure 6-2. Generator Loop Checks, Generator Board

Figure 6-3. VCG Checks, Generator Board

Figure 6-4. Generator Output Checks

Figure 6-5. Trigger and Gate Mode Checks, Trig/Pulse Board

Figure 6-6. Power Supply Checks, Trig/Pulse Board

Figure 6-7. Generator Input and Output Checks

### 6.3 TROUBLESHOOTING INDIVIDUAL COMPONENTS

#### 6.3.1 Transistor

1. A transistor is defective if more than one volt is measured across its base emitter junction in the forward direction.
2. A transistor when used as a switch may have a few volts reverse bias voltage across base-emitter junction.
3. If the collector and emitter voltages are the same, but the base emitter voltage is less than 500 mV forward voltage (or reversed bias), the transistor is defective.
4. A transistor is defective if its base current is larger than 10% of its emitter current (calculate currents from voltage across the base and emitter series resistors).

5. In a transistor differential pair (common emitter stages), either their base voltages are the same in normal operating condition, or the one with less forward voltage across its base emitter junction should be off (no collector current); otherwise, one of the transistors is defective.

#### 6.3.2 Diode

1. A diode is defective if there is greater than one volt (typically 0.7 volt) forward voltage across it.

#### 6.3.3 Operational Amplifier (e.g., 741, 1458)

1. The "+" and "−" inputs of an operational amplifier will have less than 15 mV voltage difference when operating under normal conditions.
2. When the output of the amplifier is connected to the "−" input (voltage follower connection), the output should be the same voltage as the "+" input voltage; otherwise, the operational amplifier is defective.

#### 6.3.4 Capacitor

1. Shorted capacitors have zero volts across their terminals.
2. Opened capacitor can be located (but not always) by using a good capacitor connected in parallel with the capacitor under test and observing the resulting effect.

#### 6.3.5 Digital TTL IC's (e.g. 7400 Series)

1. The device is operating correctly if the output high state is  $> +2.4V$  and low state is  $< +0.5V$ .
2. The input must show the same two levels as in step 1. If the levels are between  $+0.8V$  and  $+2.0V$ , the connection to the driving circuit output is open.

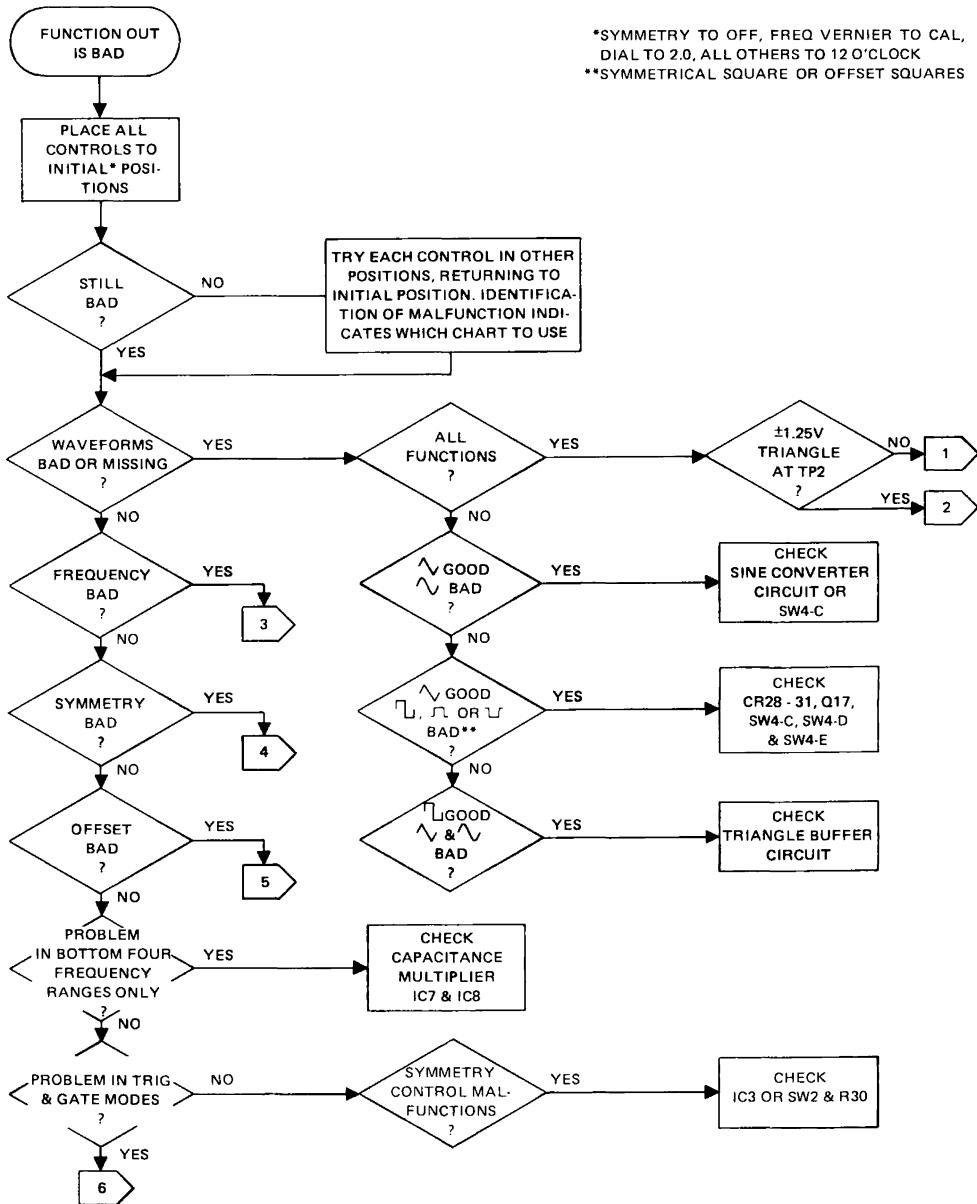
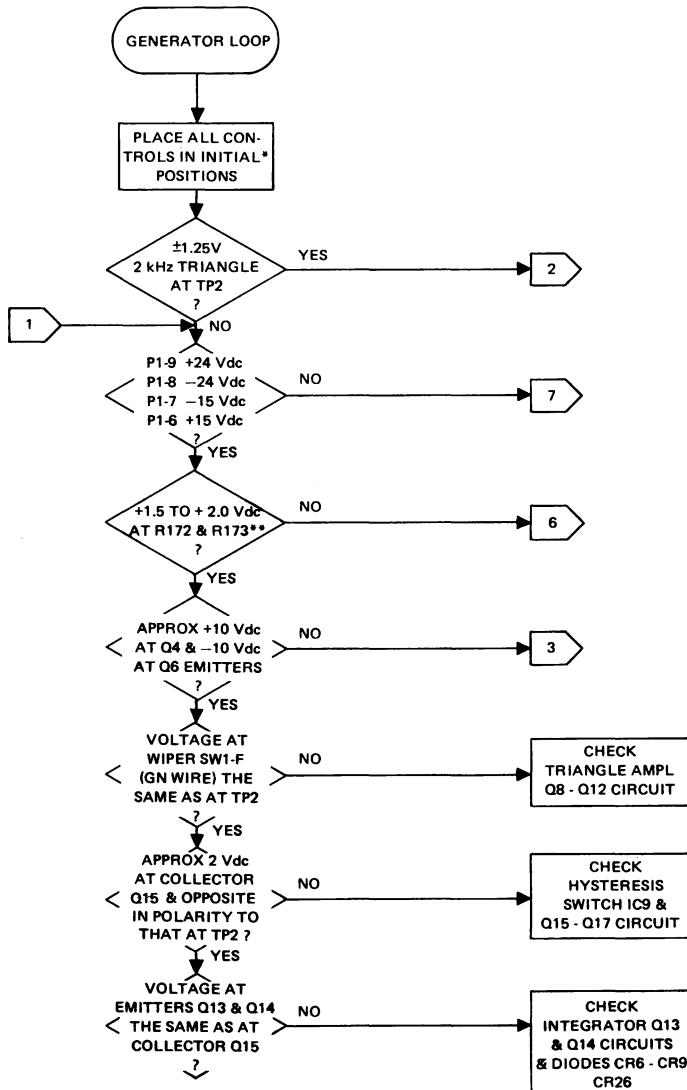


Figure 6-1. Initial Checks, Generator Board

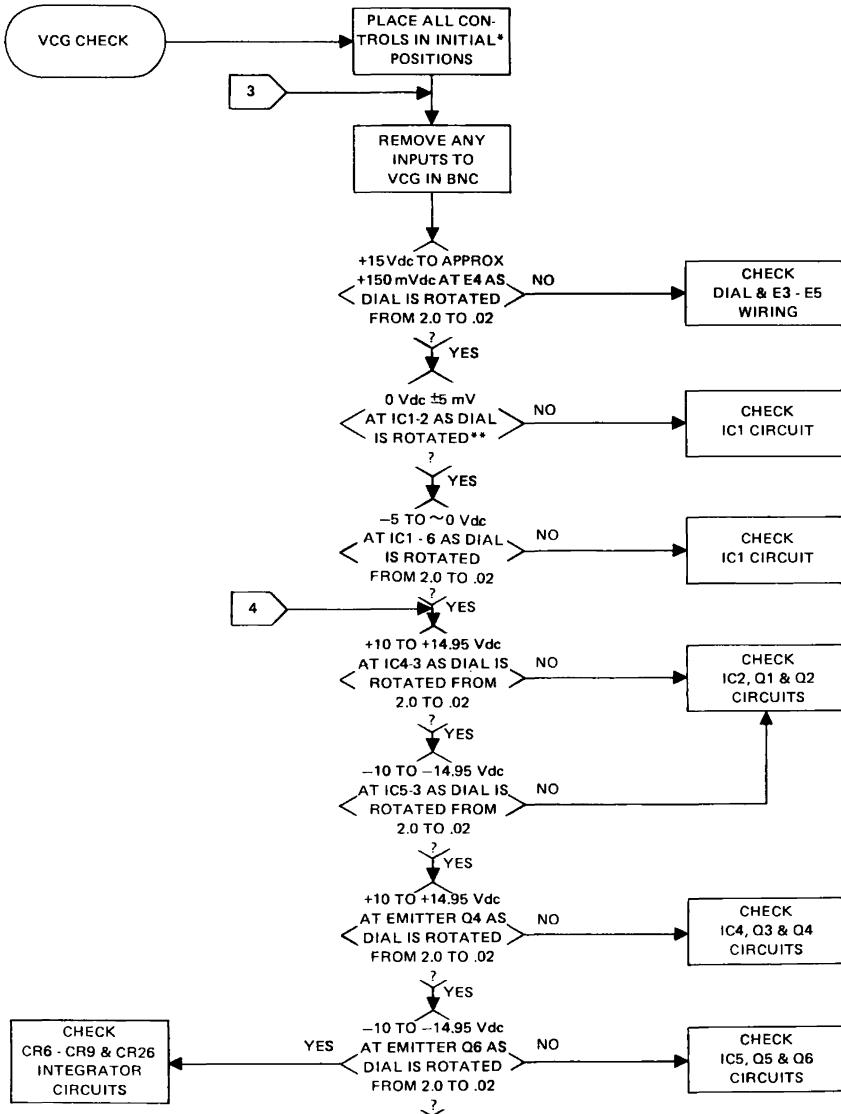


\*SYMMETRY TO OFF, FREQ VERNIER TO CAL, DIAL TO 2.0, ALL OTHERS TO 12 O'CLOCK

\*\*A NEGATIVE VOLTAGE HERE STOPS GENERATOR FOR TRIGGERED OPERATION

\*\*\*USE SCOPE AND HIGH IMPEDANCE PROBE

Figure 6-2. Generator Loop Checks, Generator Board



\*SYMMETRY TO OFF, FREQ VERNIER TO CAL, DIAL TO 2.0, ALL OTHERS TO 12 O'CLOCK  
\*\*USE SCOPE AND HIGH IMPEDANCE PROBE FOR THIS AND SUBSEQUENT VCG MEASUREMENTS

Figure 6-3. VCG Checks, Generator Board

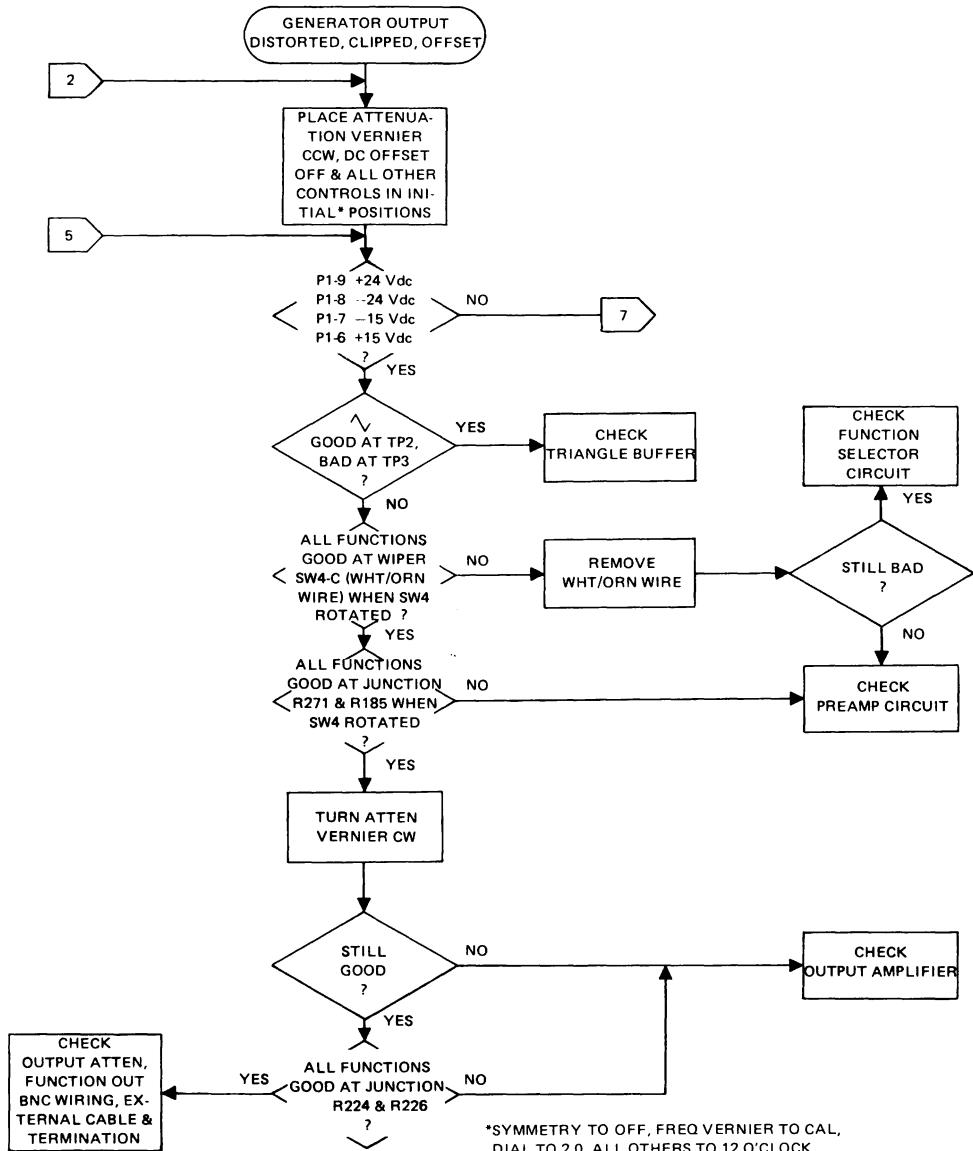
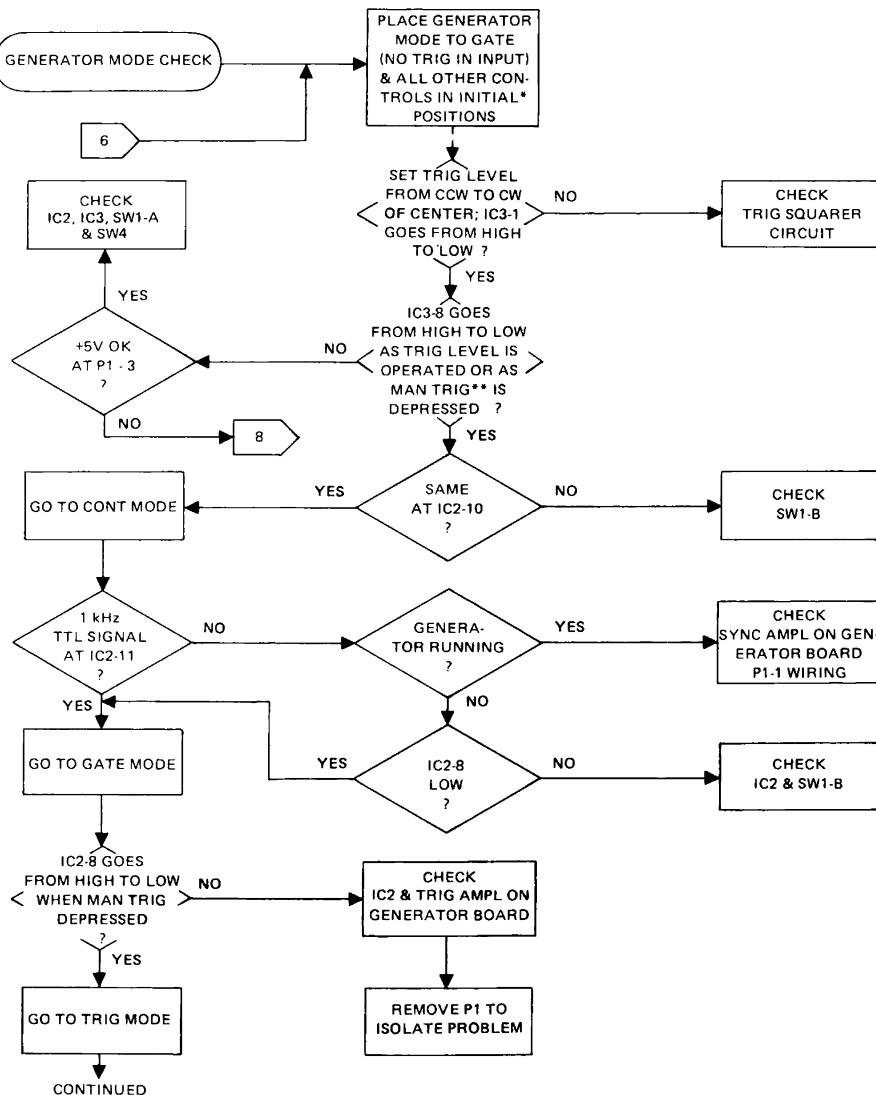


Figure 6-4. Generator Output Checks, Generator Board



\*SYMMETRY TO OFF, FREQ VERNIER TO CAL, DIAL TO 2.0, ALL OTHERS TO 12 O'CLOCK

\*\*RETURN TRIG LEVEL CCW TO OPERATE MANUAL TRIGGER

Figure 6-5. Trigger and Gate Mode Checks, Trig/Pulse Board (Page 1 of 2)

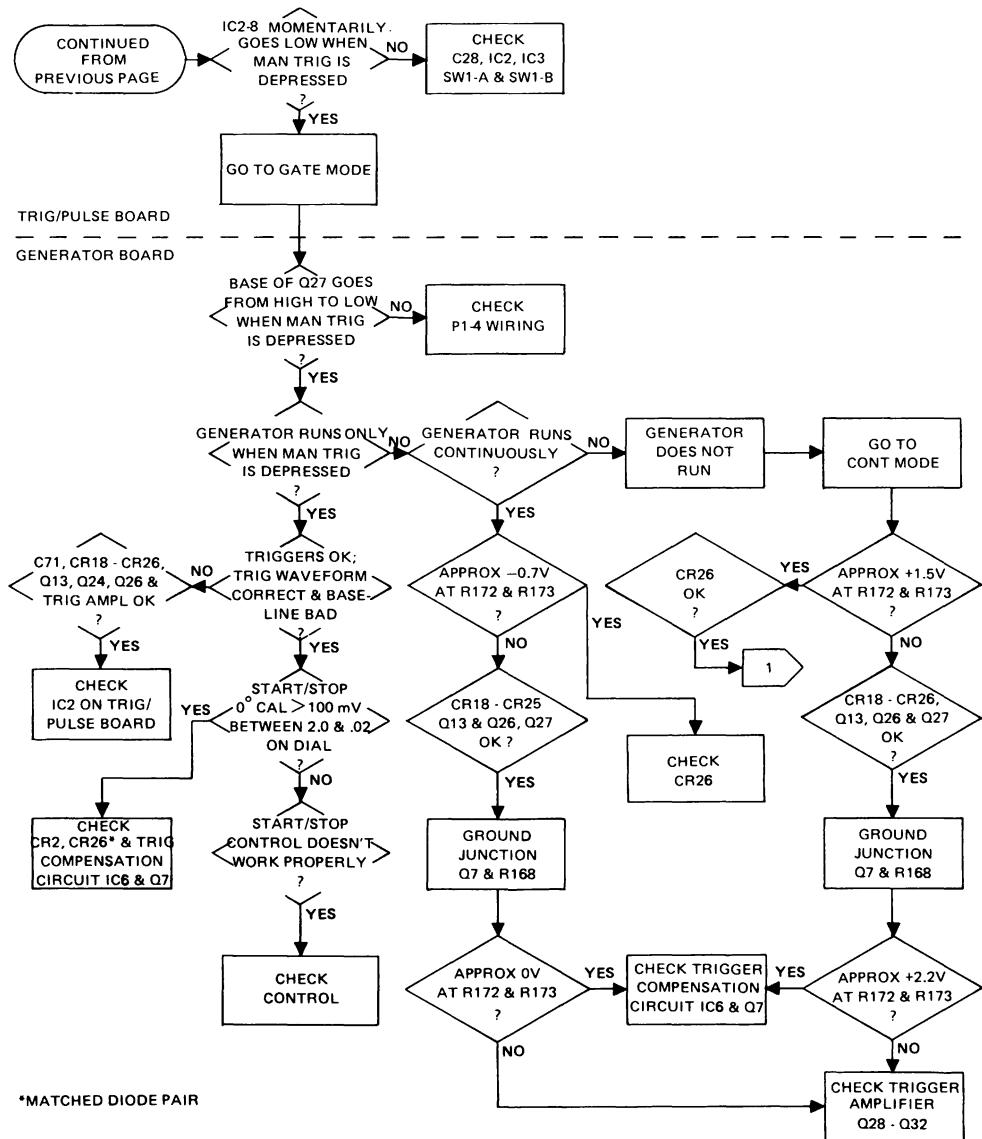


Figure 6-5. Trigger and Gate Mode Checks, Trig/Pulse Board (Page 2 of 2)

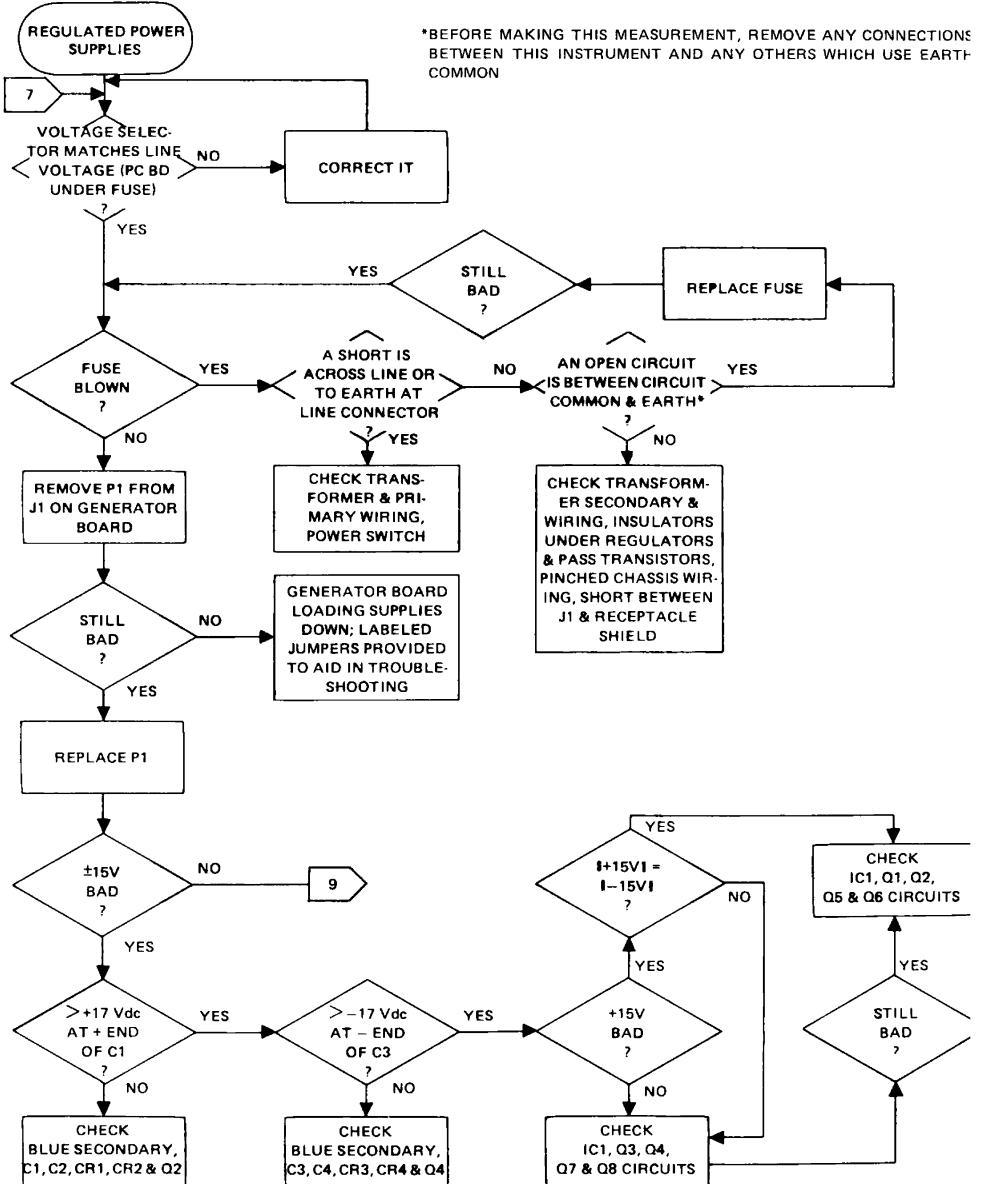


Figure 6-6. Power Supply Checks, Trig/Pulse Board (Page 1 of 2)

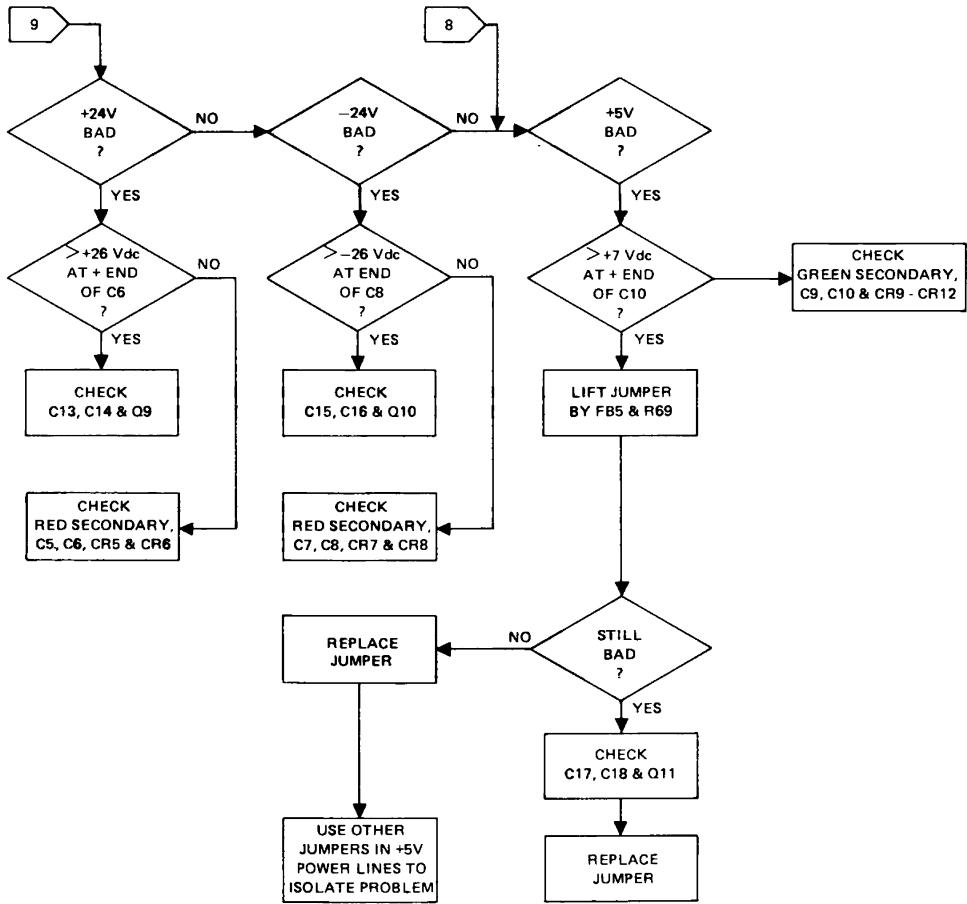


Figure 6-6. Power Supply Checks, Trig/Pulse Board (Page 2 of 2)

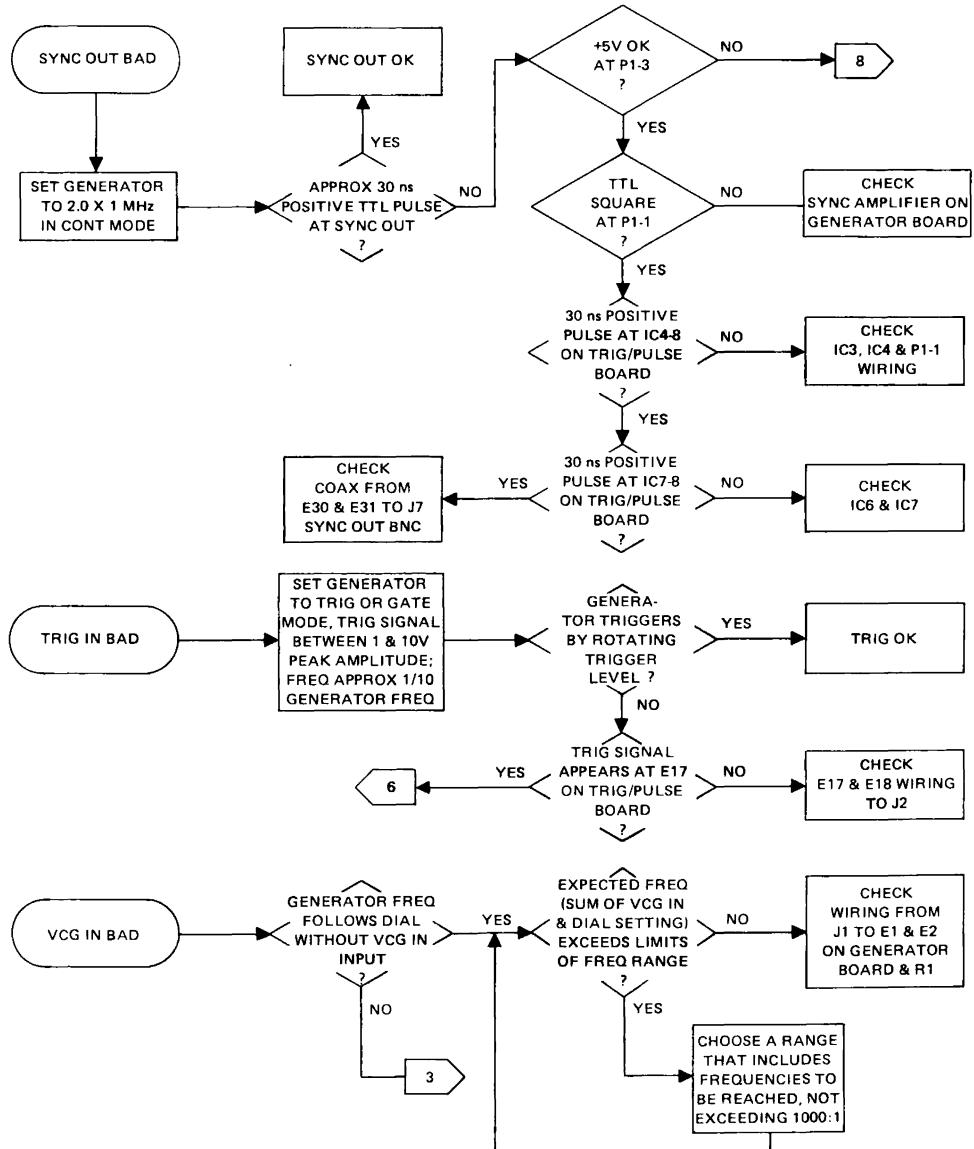


Figure 6-7. Generator Input and Output Checks (Page 1 of 2)

# SECTION 7

## PARTS AND SCHEMATICS

### 7.1 DRAWINGS

The following assembly drawings (with parts lists) and schematics are in the arrangement shown below.

### 7.2 ORDERING PARTS

When ordering spare parts, please specify part number, circuit reference, board, serial number of unit and, if applicable, the function performed.

### 7.3 ADDENDA

Under Wavetek's product improvement program, the latest electronic designs and circuits are incorporated into each Wavetek instrument as quickly as development and testing permit. Because of the time needed to compose and print instruction manuals, it is not always possible to include the most recent changes in the initial printing. Whenever this occurs, addendum pages are prepared to summarize the changes made and are inserted immediately inside the rear cover. If no such pages exist, the manual is correct as printed.

Drawings	Drawing No.
<b>CHASSIS</b>	
Assembly Drawing	0102-00-0589
Schematic	0004-00-0101
Parts List	1101-00-0589
<b>GENERATOR BOARD</b>	
Parts Locater Drawing	0100-00-0556
Assembly Drawing (Sheet 2 of 2 only)	0101-00-0584
Schematic	0103-00-0556
Parts List	1100-00-0584
<b>TRIG/PULSE BOARD</b>	
Parts Locater Drawing	0100-00-0565
Assembly Drawing (Sheet 2 of 2 only)	0101-00-0585
Schematic	0103-00-0565
Parts List	1100-00-0585

8

7

6

5

4

3

2

1

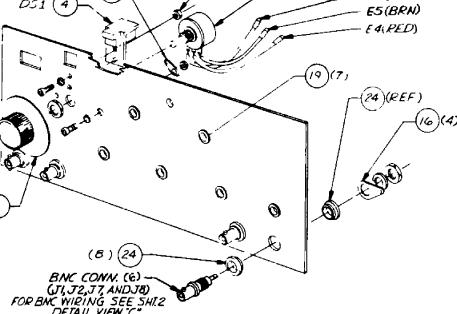
THIS DOCUMENT CONTAINS PROPRIETARY INFORMATION AND DESIGN RIGHTS BELONGING TO WAVETEK. IT IS NOT TO BE COPIED OR REPRODUCED EXCEPT BY AUTHORIZATION OF WAVETEK. EXCEPT FOR OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE WITHOUT WRITTEN AUTHORIZATION.

NO. 4-40x $\frac{1}{4}$ " PAN HEAD SCREW WITH INT. TOOTH LOCK WASHER AND NUT  
R1  
E3(ORN)  
E5(BRN)  
E4(PED)

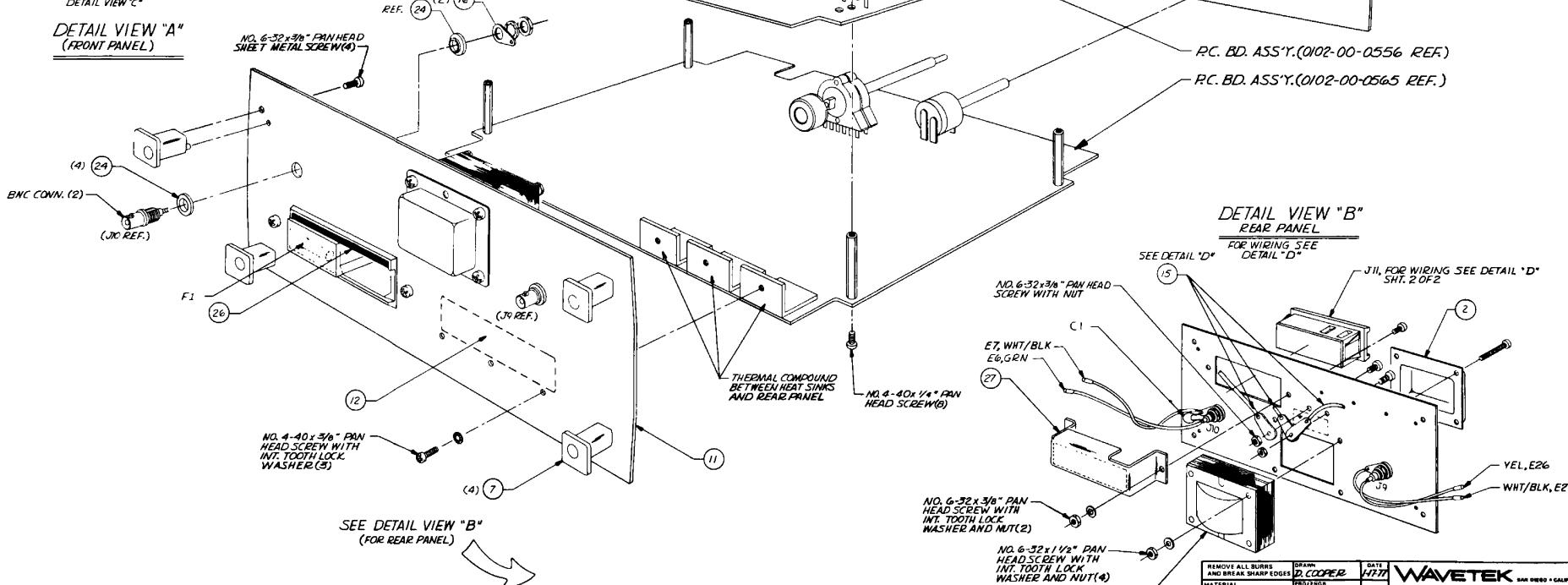
6-32 SELFLOCKING NUT(3)  
1485-6 SOLDER LUG (3)  
#6 SPLIT LCKWSHR (3)  
6-32x $\frac{3}{8}$ " SCREWS (3)  
FRONT & REAR PANEL

NOTE: ALL CONNECTIONS TO BE MECHANICALLY SECURE PRIOR TO SOLDERING GROUND WIRES TO LUGS.

SEE DETAIL VIEW "A"  
(FOR FRONT PANEL)



DETAIL VIEW "A"  
(FRONT PANEL)



NOTE: UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED

REV	ECN	BY	DATE	APP
B	ECN 1800	JRM	9-5-87	
C	ECN 1801	JRM	9-6-87	
D	# 333	JW	1-1-73	

DRAWN D. COOPER DATE 1/17/77	RELEASE APPROVED 3-19-77	TOLERANCE UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED XX: 1:10 XR: 1:20	FINISH WAVETEK PROCESS	STOCK NO. 143	PRINT NO. 0102-00-0589	REV D
MATERIAL PROJECT	RELEASED 3-19-77	ANGLES: 1: 1:10	SCALE DO NOT SCALE DWG	23338	SHEET 1 of 2	
ASSEMBLY STANDARD CHASSIS						

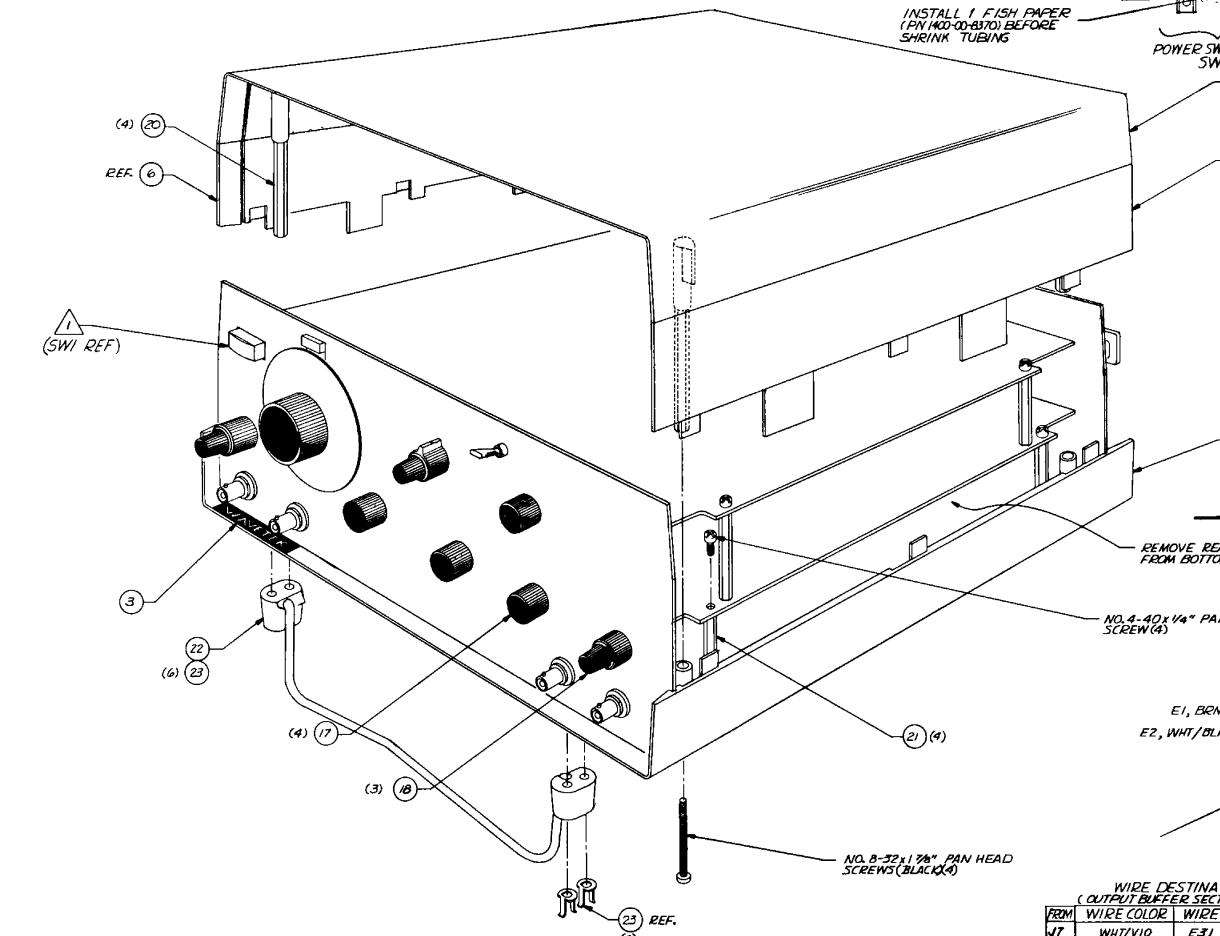
D

C

B

A

THIS DOCUMENT CONTAINS PROPRIETARY INFORMATION AND DESIGN RIGHTS BELONGING TO WAVE TEK. IT MAY NOT BE REPRODUCED FOR ANY REASON, EXCEPT CALIBRATION, OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE WITHOUT WRITTEN AUTHORIZATION.



**A** CEMENT ITEM 6(2) TO ITEM 5 (TYP BOTH SIDES)

**B** MOUNT SWITCH TO PC BOARD PRIOR TO INSTALLING FRONT PANEL, USE NO. 2-36X 1/4" PAN HEADSCREW WITH NUT (2)

NOTE UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED

GROUND LUG  
FRONT PANEL  
(GRN/YEL)

INSTALL 1 FISH PAPER  
(PN 100-00-0370) BEFORE  
SHRINK TUBING

POWER SWITCH DETAIL  
SWI

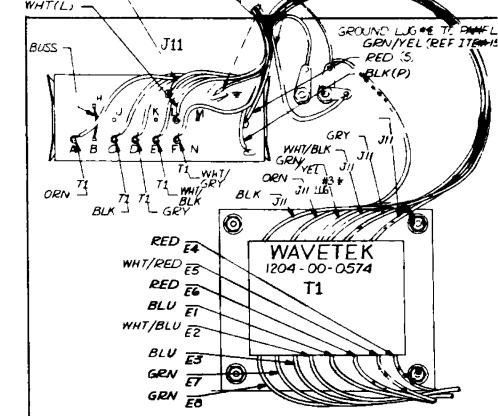
(5)

(6)(2)

△

DETAIL VIEW "D"  
REAR PANEL WIRING

GRN/YEL FROM + CORCOM  
TO SEPARATE BOP BN. GNC ULLG8  
WHT/BK (SHIELD) FROM FOMI  
CABLE TO # (ULLG #3)



DETAIL VIEW "C"  
BNC CONN. WIRING, FRONT  
PANEL

REMOVE REAR CENTER NUB  
FROM BOTTOM COVER.

NO. 4-40X 1/4" PAN HEAD  
SCREWS (4)

E18, WHT/BLK

E17, RED

E1, BRN

E2, WHT/BLK

J1

J2

J7

J8

E29

E20

E30

\*1/8 BLK

WIRE DESTINATION  
(OUTPUT BUFFER SECTION OF 0565 BD)

ITEM	WIRE COLOR	WIRE	COAX
J7	WHT/YLW	E31	E30

RELEASE APPROVED 3-28-77  
TOLE  
LESS  
HARDWARE  
XXX - 010  
XX - 100  
DO NOT SCALE DWG  
SCALE

143 0102-00-0589  
CODE 23338  
SHEET 2 OF

REMOVE ALL BURRS AND BREAK SHARP EDGES	DRAWN BY COOPER DATE 1/8/77
MATERIAL	PROD. ENGR.
RELEASE APPROVED 3-28-77 TOLE LESS HARDWARE XXX - 010 XX - 100 DO NOT SCALE DWG SCALE	
TITLE ASSEMBLY STANDARD CHASSIS	
MODEL NO. 143	
DRAWN BY COOPER DATE 1/8/77	
CODE 23338 SHEET 2 OF	

8

7

6

5

↓

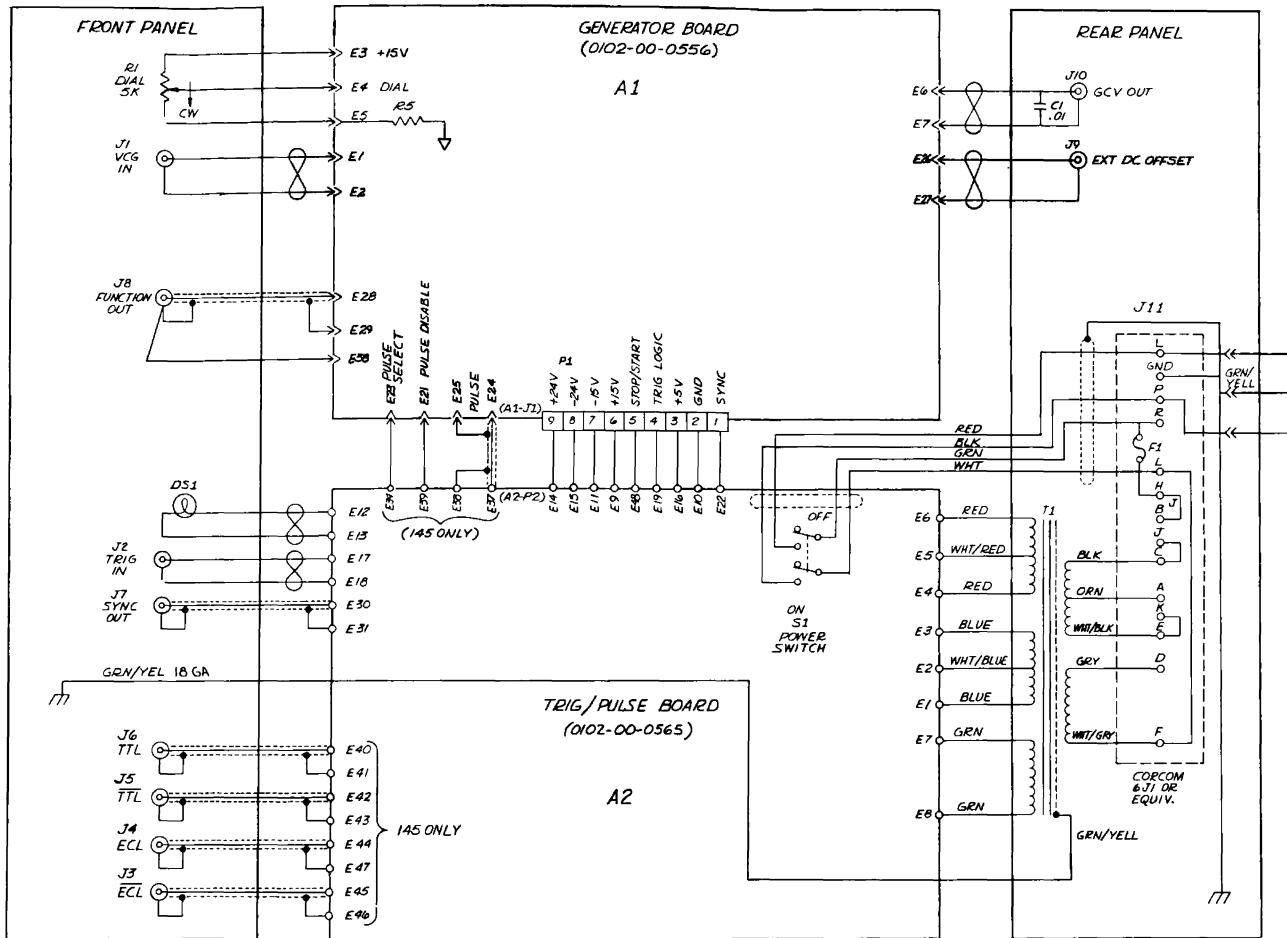
4

3

2

1

THIS DOCUMENT CONTAINS PROPRIETARY INFORMATION WHICH IS THE PROPERTY OF WAVEtek AND MAY NOT BE REPRODUCED FOR ANY REASON, EXCEPT CALIBRATION, OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE WITHOUT WRITTEN AUTHORIZATION.



8

7

6

5

4

3

2

1

3/16A 220-240VAC  
1. F1 - 3/8A 100-120 VAC

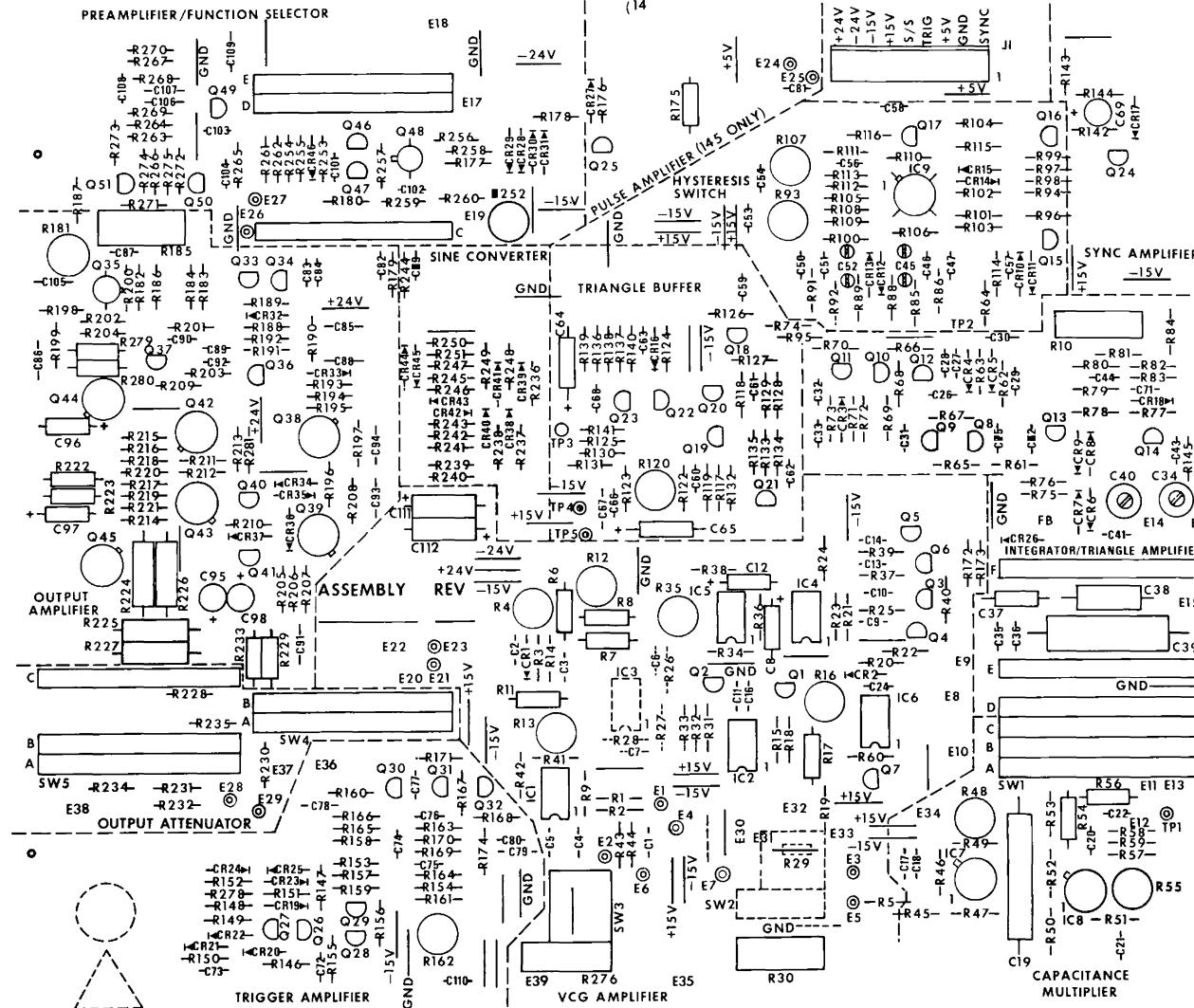
NOTE: UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED

REMOVE ALL BURNS AND BREAK SHARP EDGES	DRAWN BY J. COOPER	DATE 3-23-77
MATERIAL	PROJ. NO. 100-00-0101	RELEASED BY 3-23-77
TOLERANCE UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED X.XX = .010 INCHES X.X = .010 DEGREES		
FINISH WAVEtek PROCESS	DO NOT SCALE DWG	
SCALE	MODEL NO. 143-145	DRW. NO. 0004-00-0101-C
DOC. REV. 1	23338	SHEET 1 OF 1

**WAVETEK SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA**

**INSTRUMENT SCHEMATIC**

THIS DOCUMENT CONTAINS PROPRIETARY INFORMATION OF WAVE TEK INC. AND IS NOT TO BE COPIED OR DISCLOSED EXCEPT BY AGREEMENT WITH WAVE TEK AND MAY NOT BE REPRODUCED FOR ANY REASON, EXCEPT CALIBRATION, OPERATION, AND MAINTENANCE WITHOUT WRITTEN AUTHORIZATION.



REMOVE ALL BURRS AND BREAK SHARP EDGES		DRAWN	DATE
MATERIAL		PRO ENGR	RELEASER APPROV
<b>TOLERANCE UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED</b>			
X-X	0.005	ANGLES 1°	
Z-Z	0.020		
DO NOT SCALE DWG		FINISH	WAVETEK PROCESS
SCALE	143/145	MODEL NO.	0100-00-0556
CODE	447	REV	C
DATE	23338	SHOOT	OF

**WAVETEK SAN DIEGO • CALIFORNIA**

**GENERATOR BOARD PARTS LOCATOR**

8

7

6

5

4

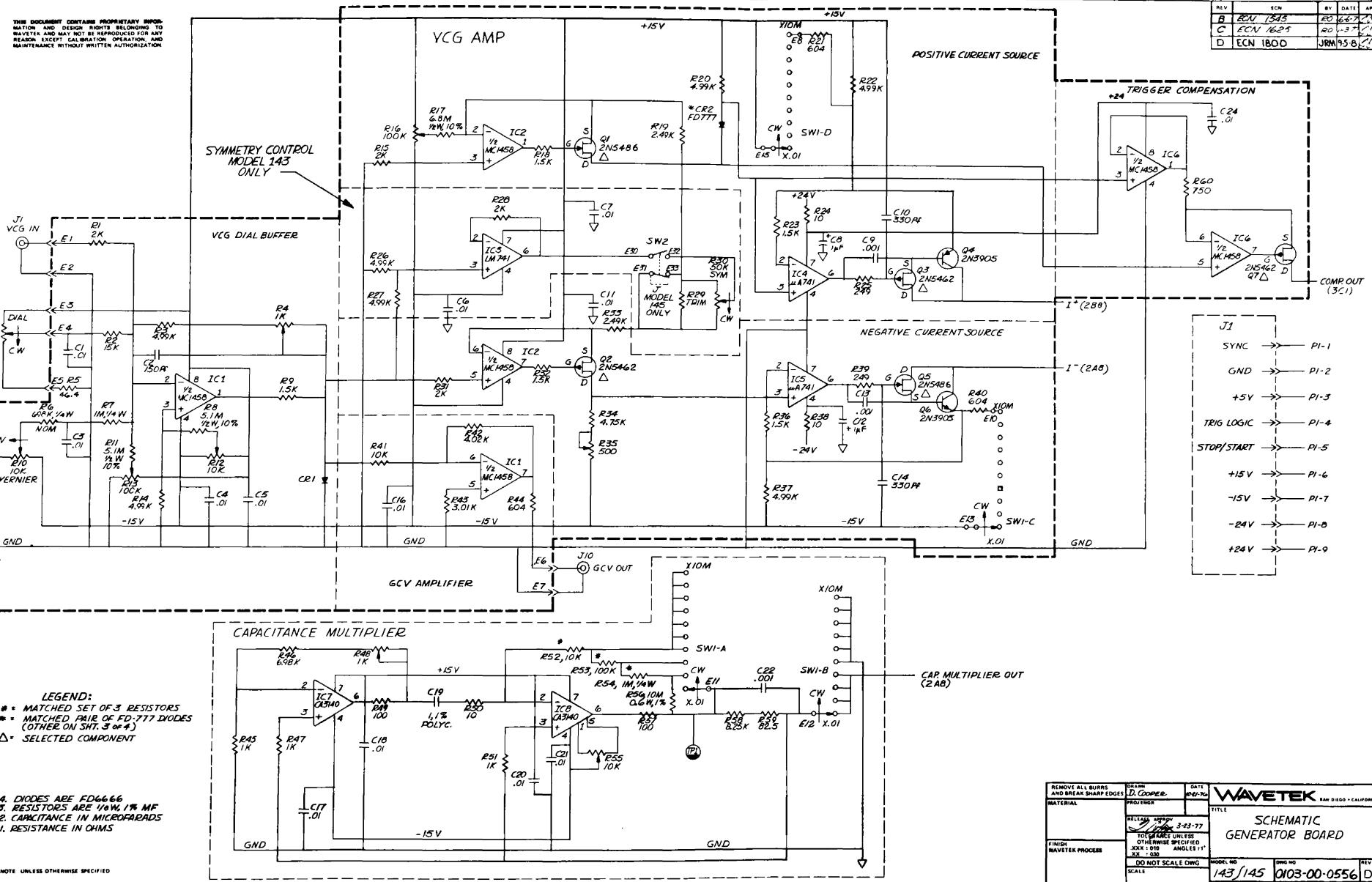
3

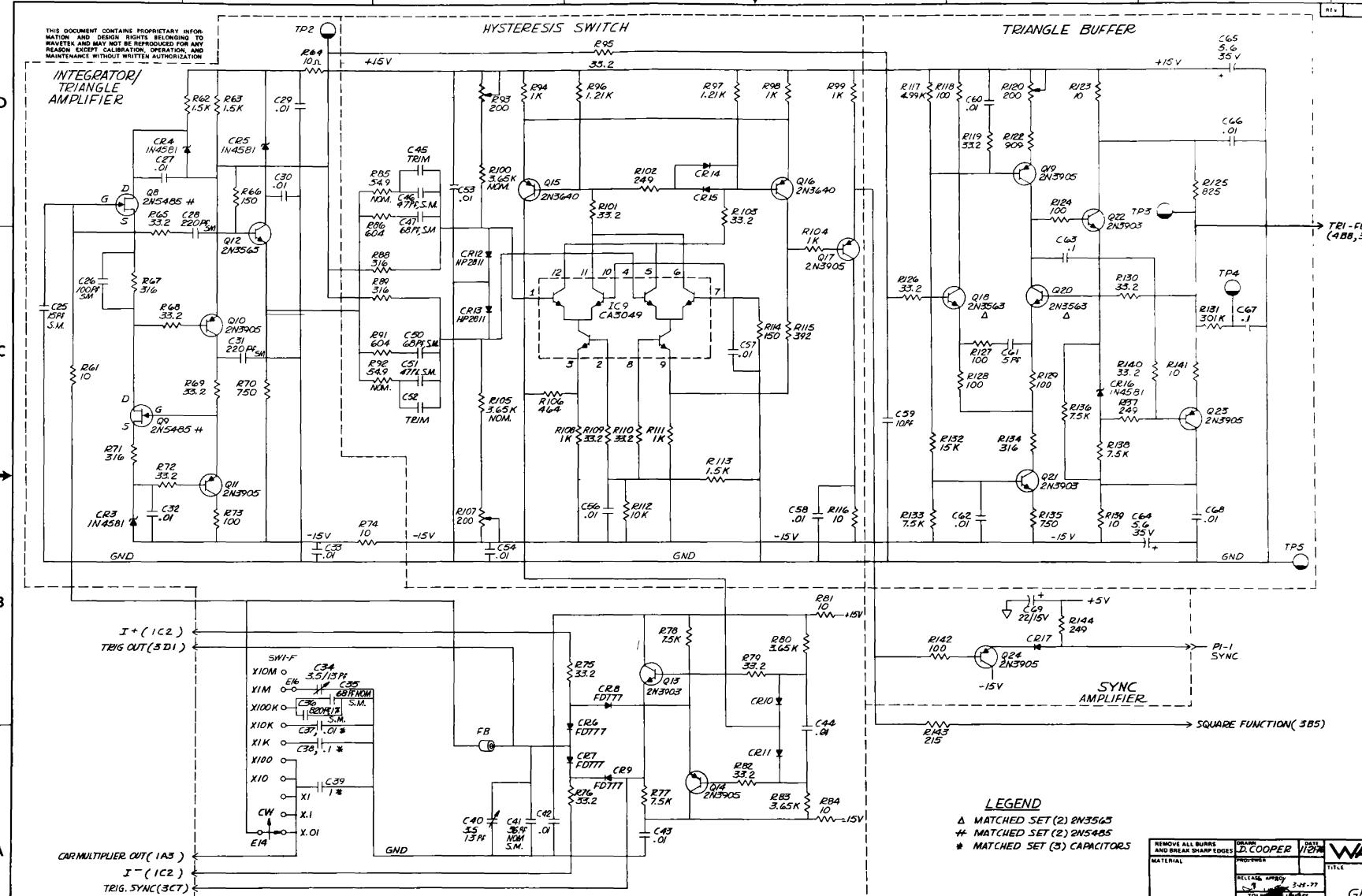
2

1

THIS EQUIPMENT CONTAINS PROPRIETARY INFORMATION AND DESIGN RIGHTS BELONGING TO WAVELET AND MAY NOT BE REPRODUCED FOR ANY REASON EXCEPT CALIBRATION, OPERATION, AND MAINTENANCE WITHOUT WRITTEN AUTHORIZATION.

REV	ECN	BY	DATE	APP
B	ECN 1585		EC 1667-2	
C	ECN 1625		RO 1-37	1
D	ECN 1800		JRM 195-B	1



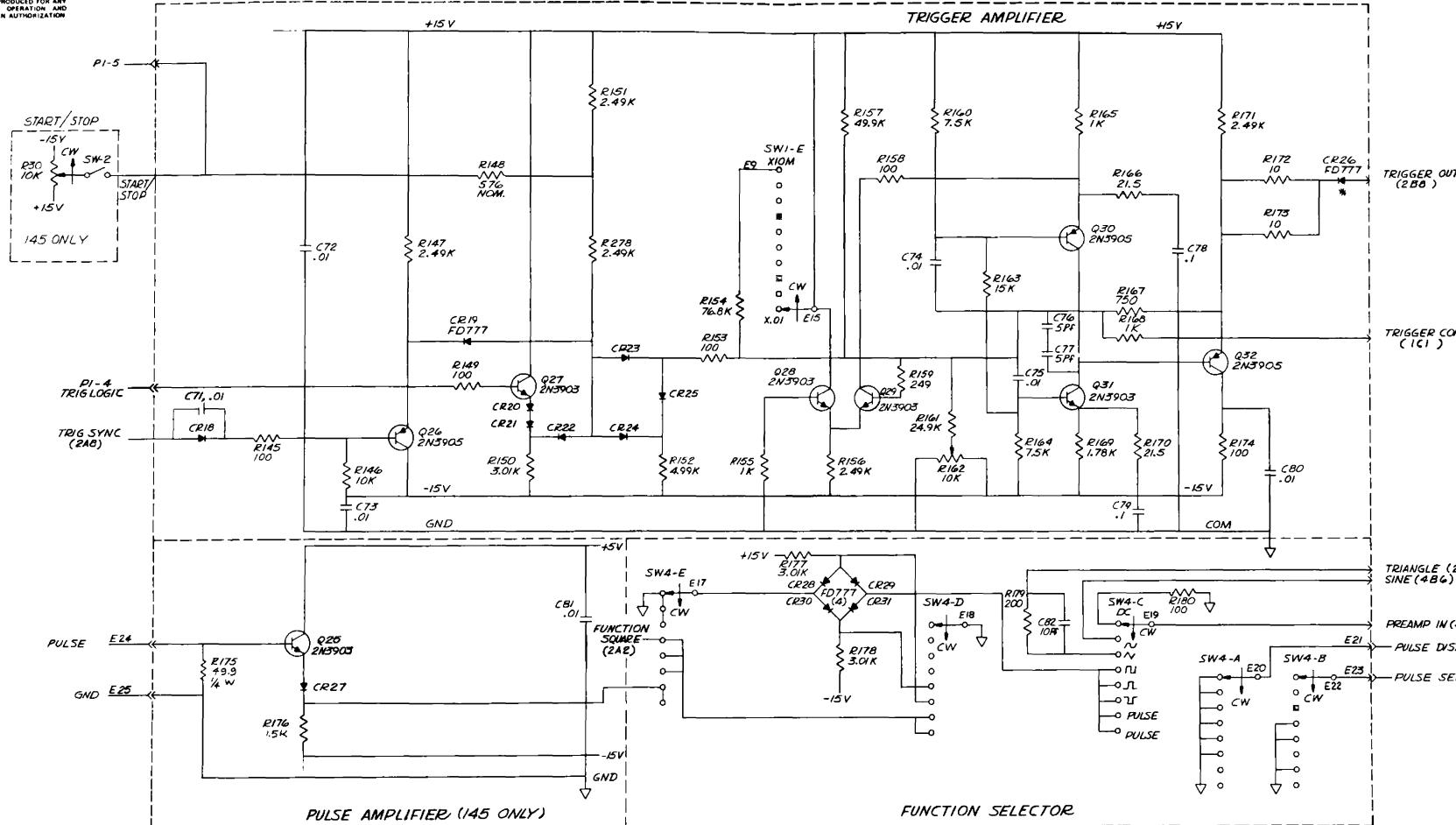


NOTE UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED  
2. ALL CAPACITORS IN MICROFARADS  
1. ALL RESISTORS IN OHMS: 1/8W, 1%

REMOVE ALL BURRS AND BREAK SHARP EDGES	DRWNR. J.D. COOPER	DATE 1/28/86
RELEASER APPROV'D	3-27-77	TO LINEAR
RELEASER UNLESS		DO NOT SCALE DRAWING
DO NOT SCALE DRAWING		SCALE
FINISH WAVELET PROCESS		MODEL NO. 143/145
		DRAWING NO. 0103-00-0556
		DATE 1/28/86
		338
		SHEET 2

**WAVETEK** SAN JOSE, CA  
**SCHEMATIC GENERATOR BOARD**

THIS DOCUMENT CONTAINS PROPRIETARY INFORMATION  
OF WAVELET INC. IT IS THE PROPERTY OF  
WAVELET AND MAY NOT BE REPRODUCED FOR ANY  
REASON EXCEPT CALIBRATION, OPERATION AND  
MAINTENANCE WITHOUT WRITTEN AUTHORIZATION.



5. DIODES ARE FD6666
4. RESISTORS ARE 1/8W, 1%, MF.
3. CAPACITANCE IN MICROFARADS
2. RESISTANCE IN OHMS
1. \* MATCHED PAIR OF FD777 (OTHER ON SHT. 1)

NOTE: UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED

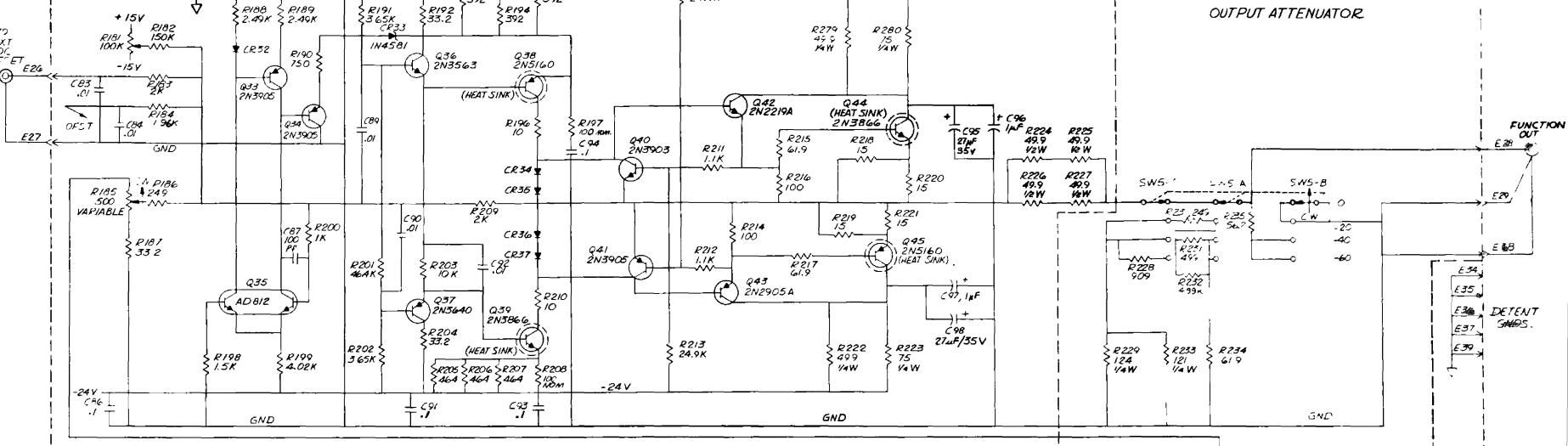
REMOVE ALL BURRS AND SHARP EDGES		DRAWN D. COOPER	DATE 9/6/77
RELEASE APPROV J. G. HARRIS		PRODUCED	3-27-77
TOLERANCE UNLESS STATED OTHERWISE		FINISH WAVETEK PROCESS	XX: 010 XX: 010 ANGLES 1°
DO NOT SCALE DWG		MODEL NO 443-145	SCALE
		DWG NO 0103-00-0556	REV D
		CODE 23338	SHEET 3 of 4

WAVETEK SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA

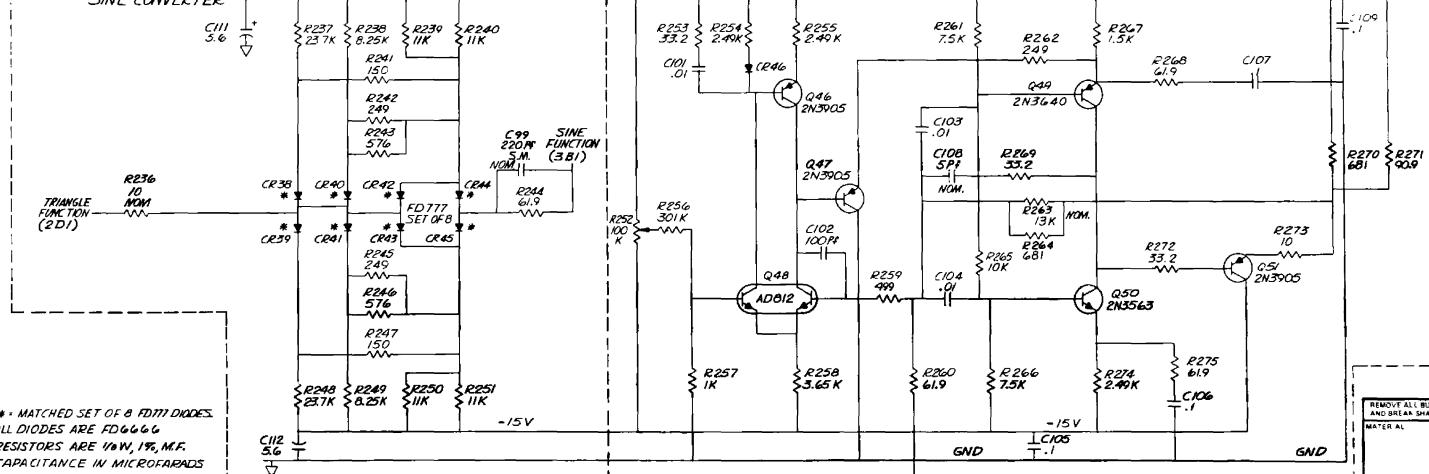
TITLE SCHEMATIC

GENERATOR BOARD

THIS DOCUMENT CONTAINS PROPRIETARY INFORMATION  
OF WAVELET INC. ALL RIGHTS RESERVED TO  
WAVELET AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES FOR THE REASON  
EXCEPT CALIBRATION, OPERATION, AND  
MAINTENANCE WITHOUT WRITTEN AUTHORIZATION.



**SINE CONVERTER**      **PRE-AMPLIFIER**



**LAST REF. DES. USED**

R251  
C112  
CR46  
E34  
TP5  
SW5

NOT USED:  
C100  
C5, C23, C28, C29,  
R251, R260

5. \* MATCHED SET OF 8 FD666G DIODES
4. ALL DIODES ARE FD666G
3. RESISTORS ARE 1/4W, 1% M.F.
2. CAPACITANCE IN MICROFARADS
1. RESISTANCE IN OHMS

NOTE: UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED

PREAMP IN  
(381)

DRAWN BY D COOPER		DATE 10/10/00
RELEASER SIGNATURE		
RELEASE NUMBER 3-28-77		
TO: 5000 WOODWARD AVE DETROIT MI 48226-2599		
XX - 000 ANGLES 1-1		
DO NOT SCALE DRAWING		
SCALE	143/145 0103-00-0556	
23338	SHEET 4 OF	

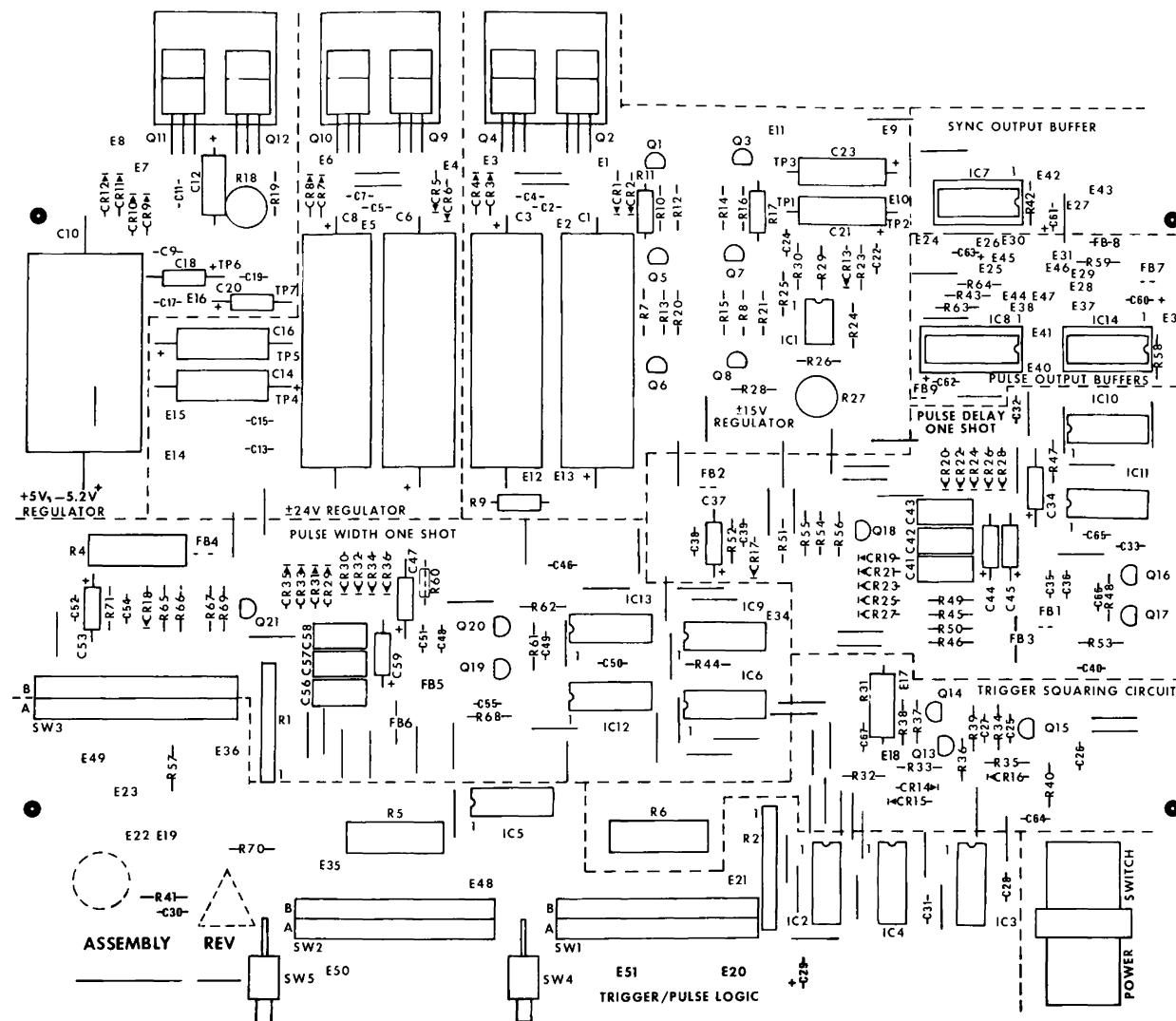
**WAVETEK** SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA

SCHEMATIC  
GENERATOR 100-200





THIS DOCUMENT CONTAINS PROPRIETARY INFORMATION AND DESIGN RIGHTS BELONGING TO WAVETEK INC. USE OF THIS DOCUMENT IS RESTRICTED TO REASON EXCEPT CALIBRATION, OPERATION, AND MAINTENANCE WITHOUT WRITTEN AUTHORIZATION



NOTE UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED

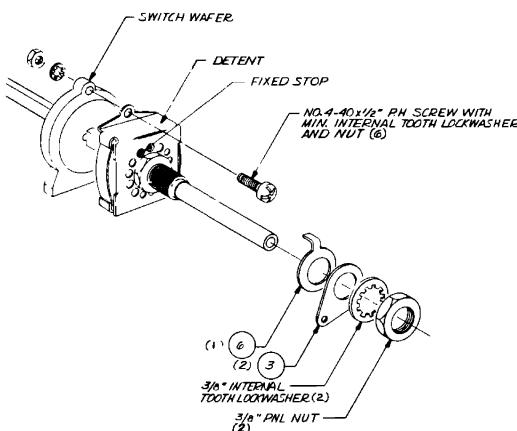
REMOVE ALL BURRS AND BREAK SHARP EDGES		DRAWN	DATE
		BY	TITLE
RELEASE APPROVED			
TOLERANCE UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED ±0.005 INCHES			
FINISH WAVETEK PROCESS			
DO NOT SCALE DWG		MODEL NO	DRG NO
		143/145	0100-00-0565
		C	REV
		23338	SHEET

**WAVETEK SAN DIEGO - CALIFORNIA**

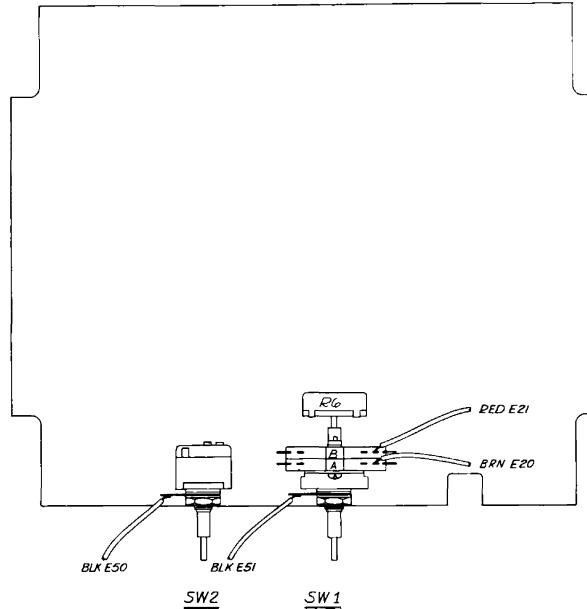
**TRIG/PULSE BOARD PARTS LOCATOR**

THIS DOCUMENT CONTAINS PROPRIETARY INFORMATION AND DESIGN RIGHTS BELONGING TO WAVE TEK INC. AND MAY NOT BE REPRODUCED FOR ANY REASON, EXCEPT CALIBRATION, OPERATION, AND MAINTENANCE WITHOUT WRITTEN AUTHORIZATION.

D



TYPICAL HARDWARE  
STACK-UP

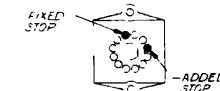
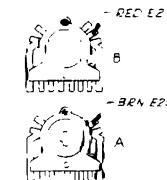


→

B

A

NOTE: UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED



SW1  
WIRING DETAIL

DETENT SHOWN FROM  
FRONT VIEW IN FULL COUNTER  
CLOCKWISE POSITION

DRAWN BY	D COOPER	DATE	10/17/77
RELEASER	J. G. JONES	RELEASED	10/17/77
MATERIAL	TOLERANCES UNLESS NOTED. UNLESS NOTED XXX = .001 XX = .005 ANGLES -1		
FINISH	WAVE TEK PROCESS		
WAVE TEK PROCESS	DO NOT SCALE DWO SCALE		
NOTE	REMOVED ALL BURNS AND BREAK SHARP EDGES		
REMOVED ALL BURNS AND BREAK SHARP EDGES	TITLE		
ASSEMBLY TRIG/PULSE BD.		WAVETEK SAN DIEGO, CA	
ITEM NO.	143	DRG. NO.	0101-00-0585
REVISION	23338	PRINTED	1

8

7

6

5

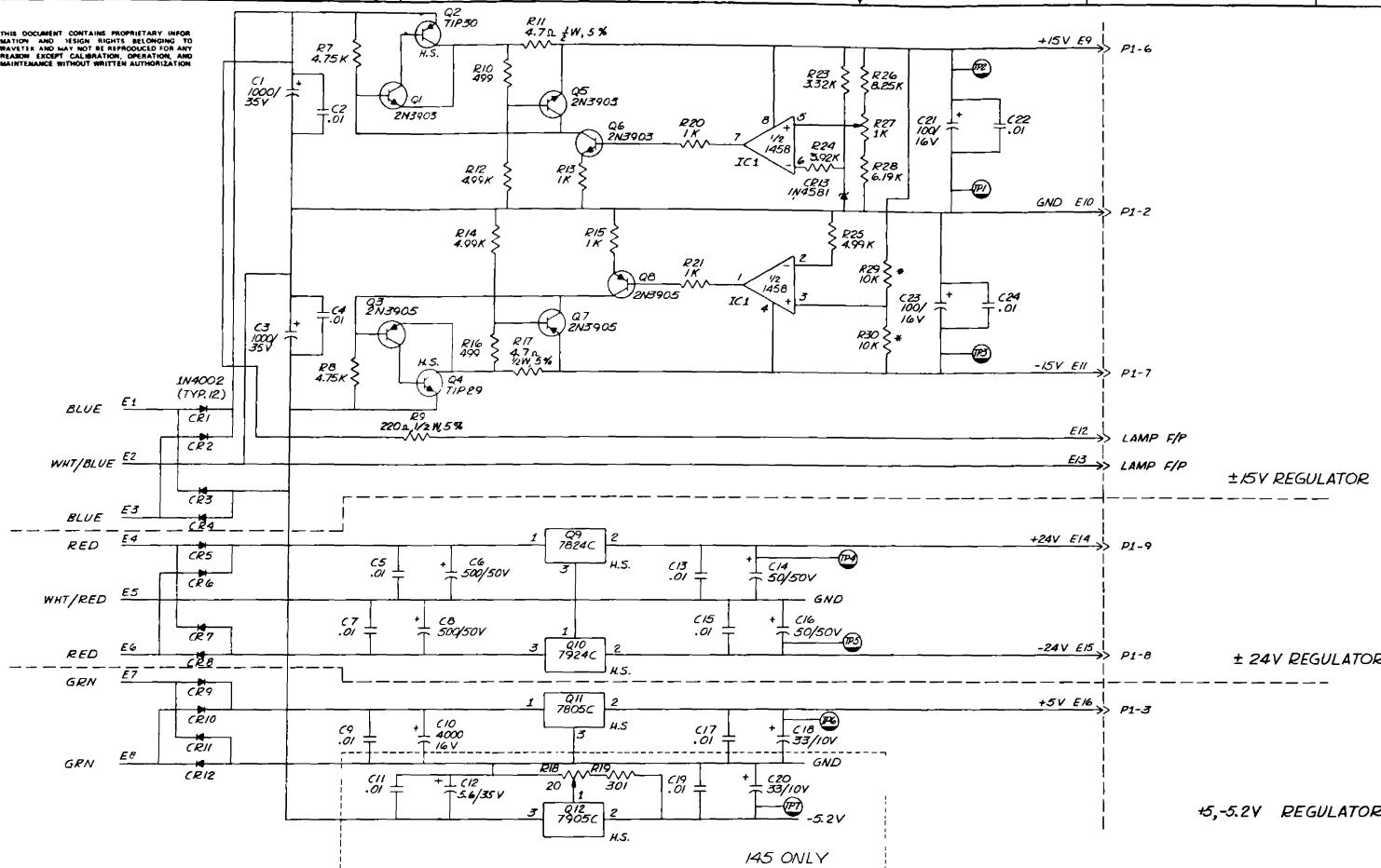
4

3

2

1

THIS DOCUMENT CONTAINS PROPRIETARY INFORMATION AND DESIGN RIGHTS BELONGING TO WAVE TEK AND MAY NOT BE REPRODUCED FOR ANY REASON EXCEPT CALIBRATION, ADJUSTMENT, AND MAINTENANCE WITHOUT WRITTEN AUTHORIZATION.



4. RESISTORS ARE 1/8W, 1% M.F.
5. RESISTANCE IN OHMS
2. CAPACITANCE IN MICROFARADS
1. \* M.R. 10K RESISTORS

NOTE: UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED

LAST REF DES USED  
C67  
C436  
FB 9  
IC 14  
171  
SW4  
Q21

DRAWN BY D. COOPER DATE 1/10/74	
TITLE WAVE TEK SAN DIEGO • CALIFORNIA	
PROJECT #	
RELEASE DATE 3-22-77	
TOLERANCE UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED X = 10% C = 20% R = 1% xx = .020	
DO NOT SCALE DRAWING	
SCALE 1/43/145 0103-00-0560 C	
CODE 23338 SHEET 1 OF 2	

SCHEMATIC  
TRIG/PULSE BOARD

8

7

6

5

4

3

2

1

THIS DOCUMENT CONTAINS PROPRIETARY INFORMATION AND TRADE SECRETS BELONGING TO WAVESTEK INC. AND MAY NOT BE REPRODUCED OR READ BY ANY PERSON EXCEPT CALIBRATION, OPERATION, AND MAINTENANCE WITHOUT WRITTEN AUTHORIZATION.

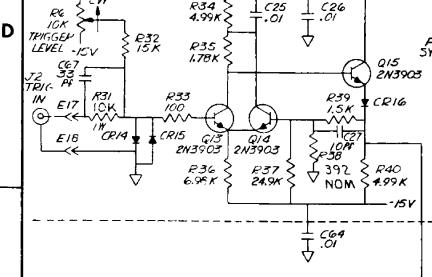
## TRIGGERED SQUARING CIRCUIT

## TRIGGER/PULSE LOGIC

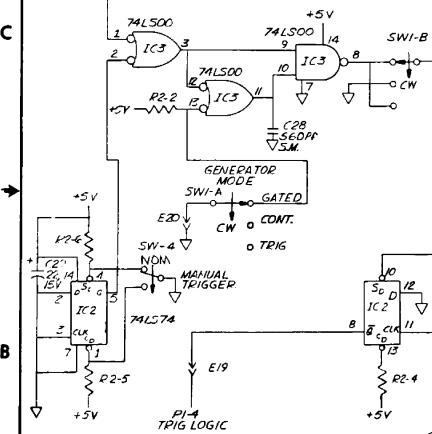
PULSE DELAY ONE-SHOT  
(MODEL 145 ONLY)

REV	ECN	BY	DATE
B	ECN 1674	RD	2/28/80
C	ECN 1800	JRW	3/8/80

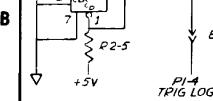
D



C



B



A

- ALL DIODES ARE FD6666
- ALL RESISTORS ARE 1/4W, 1% MF
- CAPACITANCE IN MICROFARADS
- RESISTANCE IN OHMS

NOTE: UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED

## TRIGGER/PULSE LOGIC

## SYNC OUT BUFFER

## PULSE SELECT

PULSE OUTPUT BUFFERS  
(MODEL 145 ONLY)

E49 DETENT SW5  
E50 DETENT SW2  
E51 DETENT SW1  
NOT USED  
E32  
E39

DETACH	D. COOPER	DATE
3/27/80	3-27-77	1/24/80
TOLERANCES UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED		
X=0.015 A=0.0025 11°		
DO NOT SCALE ORN		
SCALE		
WAVETEK	SCHEMATIC	TRIG/PULSE BOARD
143/145	0003-00-0562	1
23336	1000	1000

PULSE DELAY ONE-SHOT  
(MODEL 145 ONLY)