800-1027-01

MONITERM CORPORATION

OPERATING MANUAL

VR-SERIES

7180 SHADY OAK ROAD EDEN PRAIRIE, MINNESOTA 55344
(612) 941-8383

I. GENERAL

The Moniterm VR series display monitor utilizes the latest advances in integrated circuits and switching technology teamed with a high performance CRT. Horizontal frequencys are available from 32 KHZ to 68 KHZ and retrace times as low as 2.8 u seconds.

A separate modular high voltage supply allows wide variations in displayed video without changing brightness levels or display blooming, allowing the display designer to use visual attributes such as; reverse video, blink, and reverse blinking video without ill effects. This high voltage supply also allows a wide range of horizontal retrace times. This is very helpful in applications where the display drive logic has bandwidth limitations.

Environmental

Temperature Range: Operating: 10C to 50C (50F to 122F)
Transit storage: -40C to 85C (-40F to 185F)
Humidity: 5% to 90% (non-condensing)
Altitude: Operating: up to 10,000ft (3.0 km)
Transit Altitude: up to 40,000ft. (12.2 km)
X-RADIATION
The monitors comply with DHEW standard 21-CFR-sub chapter J when the monitor is operated within the specified input voltage limits.

WEIGHTS	FULL BODYSHIELD	
VR-15-21	VR-15	2.5 pounds
VR-17-27	VR-17	4.0 pounds
VR-19-33	VR-19	5.25 pounds

Low Voltage Power Supply: 6 pounds
Low Voltage Power Supply Shield: 1 pound

Geometric Distortion - sweep non-linearities and pin cushion distortion exceed the requirements of EIA STD RS-375A.

Internal Controls (See Adjustment Section)

Horizontal width	Horizontal Hold
Horizontal Linearity	Horizontal Dynamic Focus
Vertical Hold	Vertical Size
Vertical Top Bottom Linearity	Vertical Linearity
Vertical D.C. Centering	Vertical Dynamic Focus
Final Anode Voltage	D.C. Focus
Brightness	Video Contrast

Optional Controls

Remote Brightness: 100K 1/2watt potentiometer.With the remote brightness option the internal brightness control is a range control.
Remote Contrast: TTL Video 5K ohm 1 watt potentiometer
ECL Video 500 ohm 5 watt potentiometer

II. POWER INPUT

The monitor's power input connector is a Molex #22-27-2041 4 pin connector configured as follows:

Pin # 1	+48vDC
Pin # 2	GND
Pin # 3	GND
Pin # 4	+32vDC

*For Power requirements see the power dissipation chart

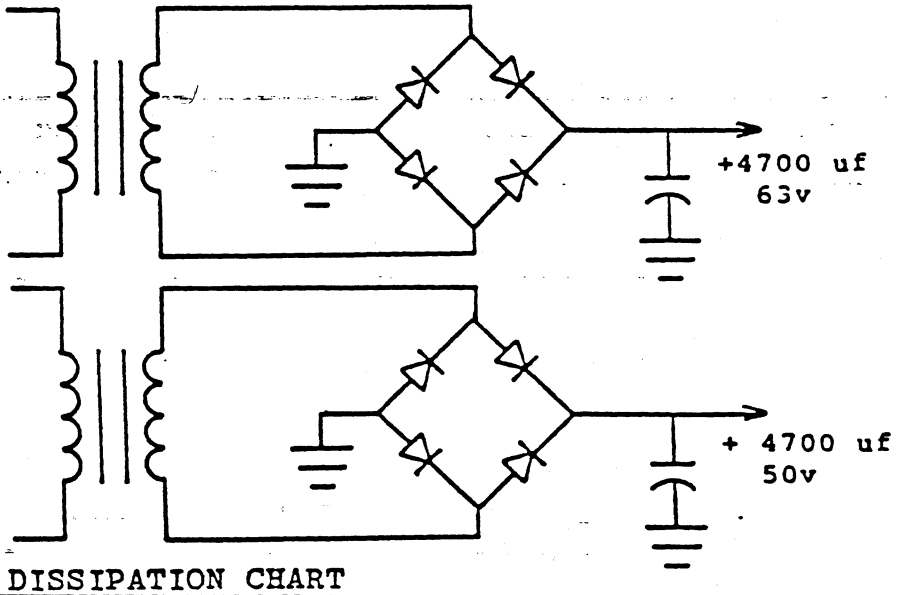
III. MATING CONNECTOR

The power input connector should be mated to Molex #22-01-2045

The Molex pin for this connector is #08-50-0136

IV. POWER SUPPLY CIRCUIT

Since the deflection board has on board regulators, the raw D.C. power circuit shown below is satisfactory.



V. POWER DISSIPATION CHART

Average D.C. Power	15P	15L	17P	17L	20P	20L
+48v ± 10% (50 KHZ Horizontal)	875ma	1.0a	950ma	1.0a	950ma	1.1a
+32v ± 10% (50 KHZ Horizontal)	650ma	550ma	750ma	600ma	800ma	650ma
+48v ± 10% (64 KHZ Horizontal)	875ma	1.1a	950ma	1.1a	950ma	1.1a
+32v ± 10% (64 KHZ Horizontal)	650ma	550ma	750ma	600ma	800ma	650ma

Moniterm supplied low voltage power supply

Input voltage 100v, 120v, 220v, 240v, RMS 50/60 HZ programming card selectable

Input power 75w (nominal) See model chart

VI TTL INTERFACE SPECIFICATIONS

(Connector Molex #09-75-1061)

Pin out

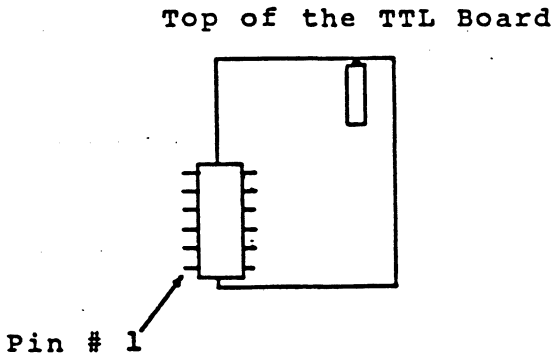
Vertical Sync	1
GND	2
Horizontal Sync	3
GND	4
Video (1 Banks)	5
GND	6

For Sync Specifications see separate Syncs

MATING CONNECTOR

Molex #09-50-3061

Molex Pin # 08-50-0106



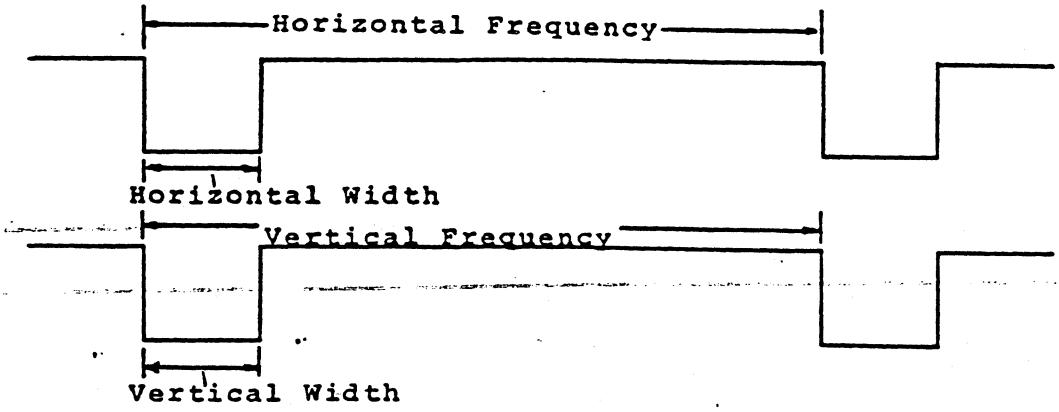
TTL VIDEO

Amplitude	Input Impedance	Video Rise and Fall Time
Low Level (0.0 to 0.8v)=white	220/330ohm Termination to +5v (130ohm)	4 n sec
High Level (+2.0v to +5.2v)=black		

VII SEPARATE SYNCS SPECIFICATION

	Amplitude	Input Impedence	Frequency	Width	Rise and Fall Time
Horizontal Sync	TTL compatible phase locks to negative edge LL=0.0 to 0.8v HL=2.0 to 5.2v	220/330ohm termination to +5v (130ohm)		150ns-5us	TTL comp.
Vertical Sync	TTL compatible negative edge Sync LL=0.0 to 0.8v HL=2.0 to 5.2v	220/330ohm termination to +5v (130ohm)	45-65HZ* (other frequencies available as an option	100ms-300ms	TTL comp.

* If a refresh rate of anything other than 60.0HZ is chosen the low voltage power supply transformer must be shielded with a mumetal shield to prevent a vertical swim problem in the monitor. For countries with 50HZ power, the refresh rate must be 50HZ to prevent the same problem.



VIII ECL INTERFACE SPECIFICATIONS

Specifications: Logic levels shown below gives video on=white, reverse levels for video off=black

Signal	Connector
Most significant (2^2) bit outer shell is high (-.96v to -.81v) Center is low (-1.85v to -1.65v)	J1
Second most significant (2^1) bit outer shell is High (-.96v to -.81v) Center is low (-1.85v to -1.65v)	J2
Least significant (2^0) bit outer shell is high (-.96v to -.81v) Center is low (-1.85v to -1.65v)	J3

J1,J2,J3, are BNC connectors

ECL VIDEO

Amplitude	Input Impedance	Video Bandwidth	Rise and Fall Time Video Amp
Center conductor (-1.85v to -1.65v)	75ohm without -2v or -5.2v Pulldown	82 MHZ	(10% to 90%) 4.5n sec

Outer shell
(-.96v to -.81v)

Logic levels above video on = white
Reverse levels for video off = black

IX SEPARATE SYNCS - ECL VIDEO BOARD

Signal	Connector Molex (#09-75-1061)J7	Amplitude	Input impedance
Vertical Sync Input	1	TTL compatible negative edge sync	120/180 ohm termination to +5v (72ohm)
GND	2		
Horizontal Sync Input	3	TTL compatible Phase locks to neg. edge	120/180ohm termination to +5v (72ohm)
+5v output (100ma max)	4		
GND	5		
-5v output (100ma max)	6		

J7 Mating connector
Molex # 09-50-3061
Molex Pin # 08-50-0106
See silkscreen drawing for connector layout
See separate syncs page for sync specifications
See ECL interface page for video specifications

X COMPOSITE SYNC - ECL VIDEO BOARD

Signal	Connector	Amplitude	Input impedance
Vertical Sync & Horizontal Sync	(BNC)J4	TTL compatible *LL=0.0 to 0.8v *HL=+2.0 to +5.2v	120/180 ohm termination to +5v (72ohm)

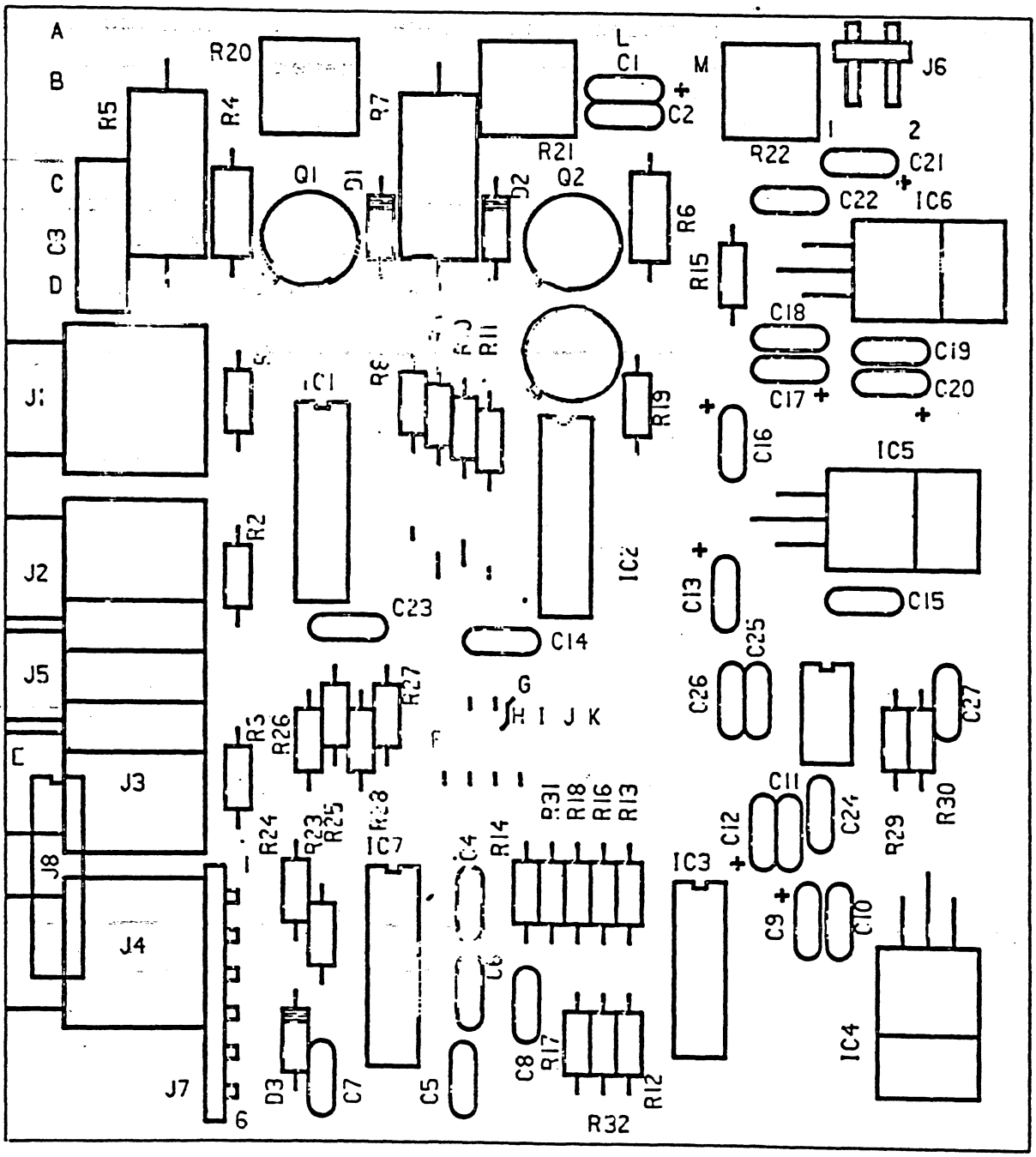
*Low Level *High Level
See composite Sync wave form

XI TWO LEVEL COMPOSITE VIDEO

Signal	Connector	Amplitude	Input impedance
Two level composite video	(BNC) J4	Video-Two comparators adjustable from +2.5v to -3.5v Sync-comparator adjustable from +3.5v to -3.5v	75ohm to GND DC coupled

See Two Level Composite Video Option write up

XII ECL BOARD ASSEMBLY



DTL820501 SILKSCREEN

SECTION B DISPLAY TIMING

I Horizontal Timing

The Moniterm Specification includes "back porch" retrace and "front porch" intervals. Since the retrace is phase locked to the falling edge of the sync pulse, and actually starts slightly before it, at least one blank character after the last display character position is recommended. Delaying the horizontal sync additional time causes the display to shift left; thus the user can center the display external to the monitor.

Horizontal Scan	Retrace Time	Video Time
64KHZ ± 5%	*3.5 u sec max	11.5 u sec
50 KHZ ±5%	*5 u sec max	15 u sec

*These retrace times are maximum numbers. Since we are using a regulated High Voltage supply, faster retrace times are available. The retrace time and horizontal frequency can be customized to the customer's requirements.

II Vertical Timing

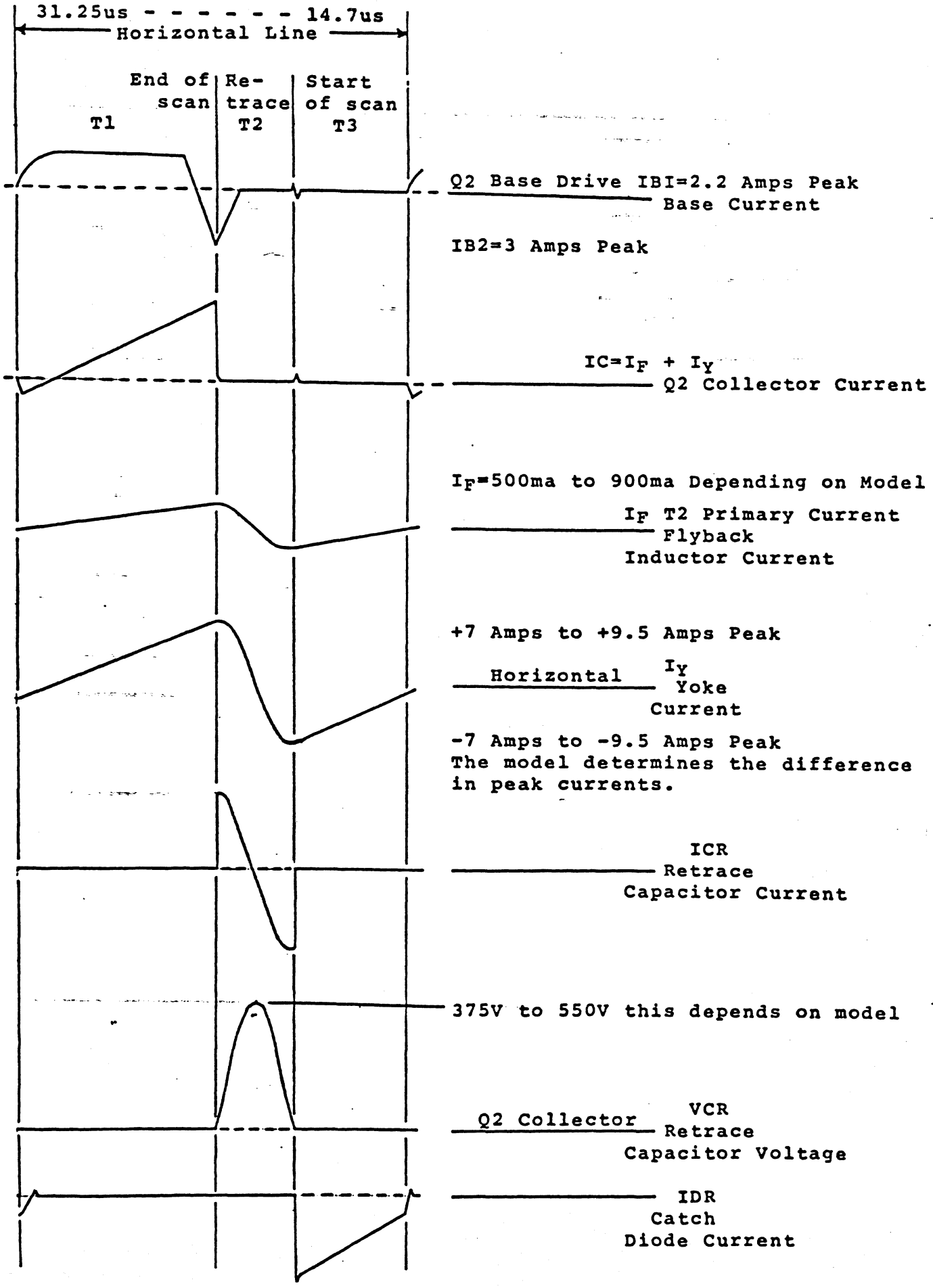
The vertical retrace is initiated on the falling edge of the vertical sync. Best results are obtained if this coincides with the horizontal sync or occurs during horizontal sync. For an interlaced display on alternate frames vertical sync is delayed one half the horizontal time, 7.5us for a 64KHZ horizontal. In any case, total vertical refresh should be a discrete function of the horizontal scan.

The vertical retrace interval is specified at 667us of which approximately 1/2 is beam retrace and 1/2 is settling time. The display is blanked only during the retrace interval. The additional raster lines are available for display although non-linearities are present.

Vertical sync can occur immediately after the last scan of the last display row. Delaying vertical sync additional scan times causes the display to move upward which can facilitate vertical centering or a very smooth scroll, raster by raster (panning).

The vertical oscillator free runs and is factory preset at 7% lower than nominal and will sync to signals initially + 7% from nominal. As with the horizontal setting, any unit for utilization at other than 60HZ should be specified so that vertical lock can be assured.

For the height, sync, and linearity adjustments, see the adjustment section.



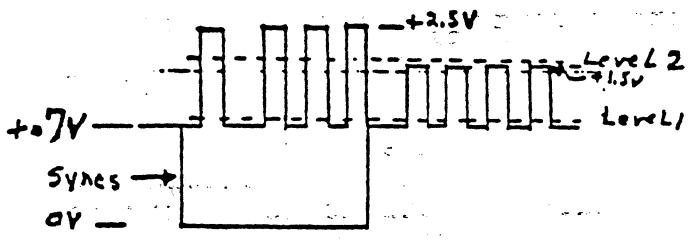
Basic Horizontal Output Waveforms (9)

III TWO LEVEL COMPOSITE VIDEO OPTION

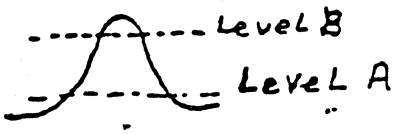
The Two Level Composite Video Interface uses an ECL comparator to sense two discrete video levels. These two levels are set by potentiometers R20 and R21 and can be adjusted between +2.5 to -3.5V.

The Sync is also sensed by a comparator and adjusted by potentiometer R22. The level may be adjusted between +3.5 to -3.5V.

To adjust the Video Comparators, set channel 1 to Video and channel 2 to D.C. potentiometer level. IC7 pin 5 is Level 1 and IC 7 pin 11 is Level 2.



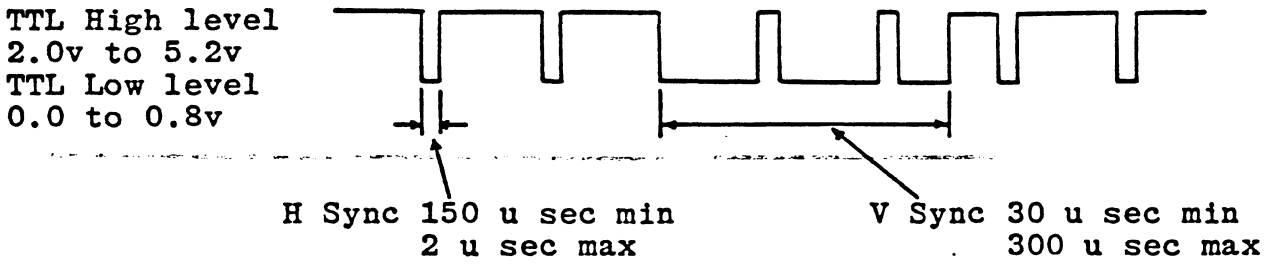
For the example shown, Level 1 would be adjusted to +0.7 V plus the noise level. Level 2 would be +1.5 V plus the noise level. For best rise and fall time of the video the comparators should be adjusted as close to the beginning of the desired video level as possible. An example is shown below.



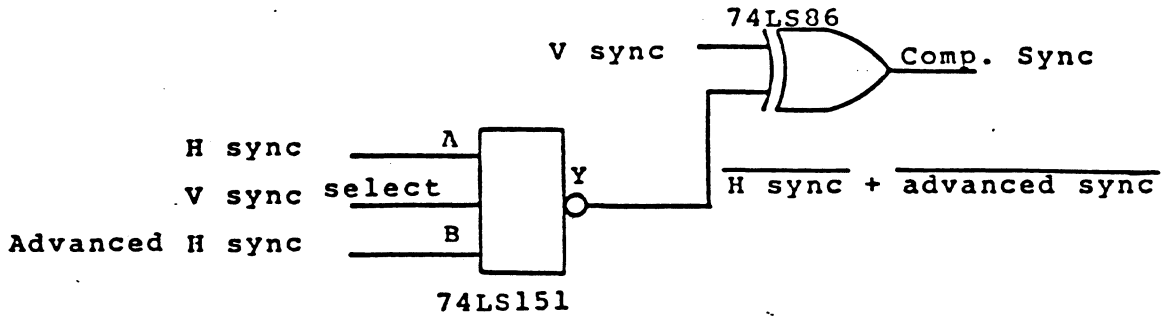
If the video is adjusted to Level A, the single dot characters and the double dot characters will appear the same intensity level. However, if the comparator were set to Level B, the double dot characters would be brighter than the single dot characters.

IV COMPOSITE VIDEO SYNC

The Sync should be provided as shown below



Note that the Horizontal Sync is advanced by the pulse width of the Horizontal Sync during Vertical Sync. This is done so the Phase Lock isn't out of lock at the end of Vertical Sync. The Phase Lock requires several scan lines to sync up once it is out of lock. A possible curcuit is shown below.



C. THEORY OF OPERATION

I. Horizontal Section

IC 3 CD4046 is a phase lock loop (PLL) that drives the horizontal section. The internal oscillator frequency of the PLL is controlled by P2, R9, and C5. The sync input to the PLL is capacitively coupled from Pin G on the video board into Pin 14. The PLL syncs on the positive edge of the H sync pulse. The output of the PLL drives (Pin 4) the gate of the power MOS FET transistor, Q_1.

The drain current of Q_1 is transformer coupled through T1 which provides the base drive for Q_2 (the horizontal output transistor). The horizontal retrace pulse from Q_2 is coupled through the voltage divider of R14 and R11 and is clamped to +12v by Zener diode D4.

This +12v pulse is brought back into the phase comparator of the PLL via Pin 3 of IC3. The output of the phase compactor is low pass filtered at Pin 13 of the PLL by the combination of R6, R10, and C17. The error voltage of the low pass filter is brought into Pin 9, the input to the PLL voltage controlled oscillator (VCO). The VCO sets the frequency of the PLL output (Pin 4). This horizontal drive is directly proportional to the input voltage.

The horizontal yoke has a saw tooth current that swings from +7 amps to -7 amps peak for 15" portrait models, and +9.5 amps to -9.5 amps for the Landscape models. Q_2 clamps the positive yoke voltage to the saturation voltage of the transistor during the positive yoke current. Catch diode D6 clamps the negative yoke voltage during the negative yoke current. When Q2 is turned off the transition from + to - yoke current C23, 24, and 25 in combination with the horizontal yoke inductance sets the horizontal retrace time. The retrace time voltage wave form is half sine wave called the flyback pulse. The flyback pulse in combination with D5, T2 primary inductance, and C21, determines the boost voltage for the horizontal drive. The boost voltage sets the horizontal energy level and determines the horizontal width. The flyback pulse is stepped down through T2 to provide raw +10v and -10v. The +10v is regulated through IC4 which provides +6v for the CRT filament. The raw +10v and -10v are provided to the video boards via pins I and K respectively. The +10v is regulated on the video board to provide +5v for the TTL logic. The -10v is regulated to -5.2v for the ECL logic.

Horizontal Section Continued

The horizontal yoke current goes through the linearity coil L1 through S caps C31 and C32 (which help control horizontal linearity) into the horizontal dynamic focus section where the S correction voltage is capacitively coupled through C33 into the primary of T3. The horizontal dynamic focus voltage is stepped up in the secondary of T 3 to approximately 300v and capacitively coupled into the focus grid through C 34 via blue wire 4.

The vertical dynamic focus is brought off C40 and capacitively coupled into the base of the transistor Q_3. The collector of Q_3 drives producing approximately 250v of vertical dynamic focus.

Power to the horizontal section is provided by the output of IC 1 which provides a maximum of 40v, adjusted by the horizontal width pot P1.

The high voltage power supply provides +1000v and -110v. The 1000v is divided to approximately 500v through P8 and R28 to drive the brightness grid on red wire 3. Also the brightness voltage can be controlled through the brightness transistor Q_4, which is controlled by the op amp IC6 and the remote brightness pot. The 1000v is also divided by R27 and P7 to provide approximately 350v of focus voltage on blue wire 4. The -110v goes through D10, R11, and Zener D11 to control grid green wire 2, which is at about -57v at full contrast. The -110v has a "spot killer" circuit consisting of R31, C48, and D10, that holds a negative voltage on the control grid to avoid burning a spot in the CRT after AC power is removed. Power to the high voltage supply is provided by the output of regulator IC2 at approximately 25v.

II VERTICAL SECTION

VERTICAL DEFLECTION CIRCUIT

The heart of the vertical deflection circuit is IC5, the TDA 1170. The IC performs four major functions.

A Power Amplifier and Ramp Generator
Internal Oscillator
Voltage Doubler
Sync Input

The power amplifier provides the power to the vertical yoke from pin 4 of IC5. A current of 1 amp p-p is supplied to the vertical section of the yoke. The yoke current is capacitively coupled through C40 into the sense resister R21. The sense resistor converts the yoke current into a 1v p-p voltage which is compared against the ramp out of pin 10, and includes the S correction for the vertical axis. This S correction is adjusted by the linearity correction pots P5 and P6.

The Internal Oscillator is set by the RC network R23, C43, and P3. It normally runs in the range from 45-63 Hz.

The input voltage of 25 volts on pin 2 from regulator ICI, is doubled to 50 volts in the doubling circuit D9, C36, and C35. The 50 volt output on pin 3 is used for the vertical flyback.

Vertical sync input comes in on pin 8 from pin F on the video board connector which is driven by the LS14 on the video board. This vertical sync input IC4 clamps the sync voltage at .7 volts.

Power to the vertical section is provided by the output of IC2 which generates a voltage of approximately 25 volts.

III TTL VIDEO BOARD THEORY OF OPERATION

The TTL video board has a video driver transistor Q1, collector supply voltage regulator IC1, and input buffer IC3, sync buffer IC4, and a +5v regulator (IC2) to drive IC3 & IC4.

The video driver transistor Q1 is a common emitter driver that swings between +30v and +1.8v. The +30v is produced by regulator IC1, TI 783CKC. The regulator is adjustable from 0v to +30v with the contrast Pot P1. This produces the same voltage swing on the cathode (collector of Q1) and also adjusts the control grid G1 from -91v to -61v.

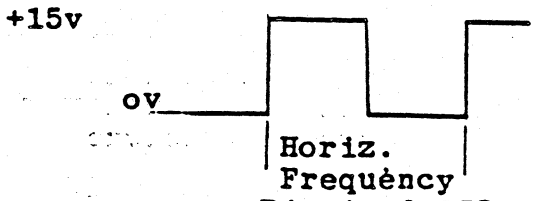
Q1 is kept out of saturation (VCE +1.8v) by the combination of clamp diodes D3 & D4 & the VBE drop of Q1. Peaking inductor L1 speeds up the transistion time from +1.8v to +30v. IC3 (74S04) provides the base drive for Q1.

IC4 (74S14) inverts the horizontal and vertical sync inputs and drives the horizontal phase lock (CD4046) and the vertical deflection IC (TDA1170) on the deflection board. The TDA1170 clamps sync inputs to +.7v and R5 limits the current draw from IC4.

IV ECL VIDEO THEORY OF OPERATION

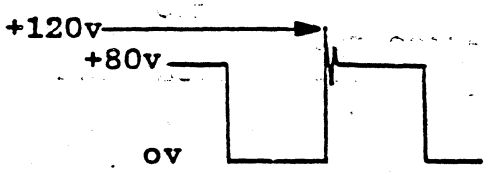
The ECL video board has a common base video transistor Q1 that drives the cathode and a second common base video transistor Q2 that is capacatively coupled into the control grid (G1). The emitter current of Q1 & Q2 is controlled by IC1 & IC2 (MC10115) defferential input ECL receivers. The emitter follower outputs of IC1 & IC2 are wire-ored, this keeps Q2 off when Q1 is on. Three discrete emitter current levels (60ma, 30ma, 15ma) can be switched into eight different combinations. This emitter current is translated into a voltage change by collector load resistors R4 & R7. As the cathode voltage (Q1 collector) goes from +25v to +9v the control grid voltage (D) goes from -82v to -67v. This collector voltage swing, produced by 100ma of current, gives a differential voltage swing of approximately 30v.

Also on the board are a series of 74LS14 inverters that are used to drive the horizontal and vertical sync inputs.



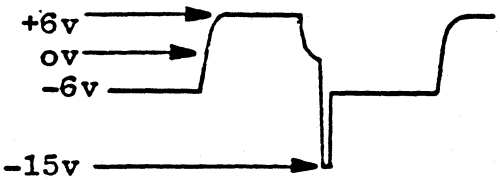
Horiz. Frequency
Pin 4 of IC3 and Gate of Q1

Vert. Freq.
R21 or - side of C40



Pin 2 of T1 or Q1 drain

Ic5 Pin 4 or function of C39 and R17

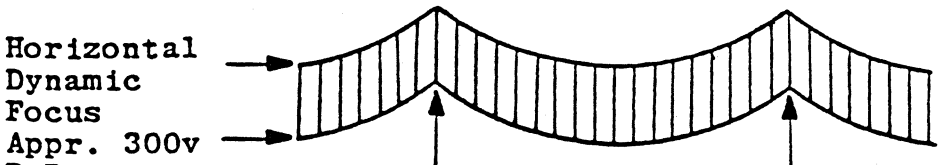


Pin 6 of T1 or Transformer side of R30, R42, R43

+ side of C40 or yoke side of R16

C31 and C32 or Lin coil side of C51

Collector of Q3

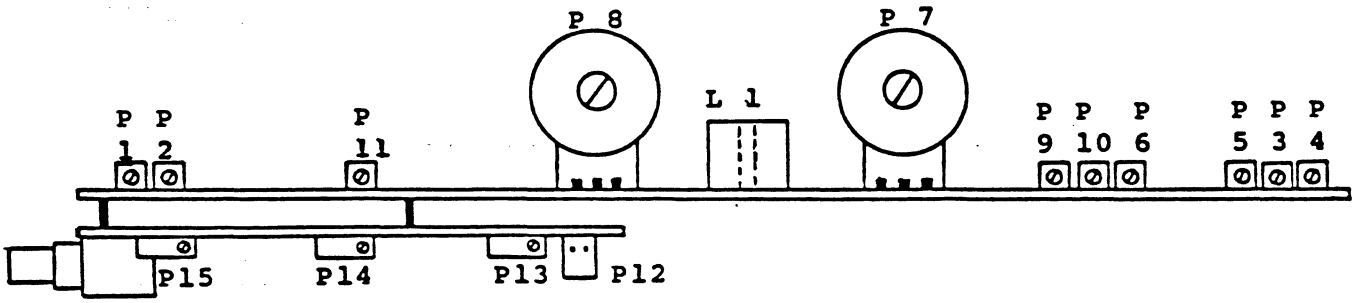


Vertical Dynamic Focus Appr. 250v P-P

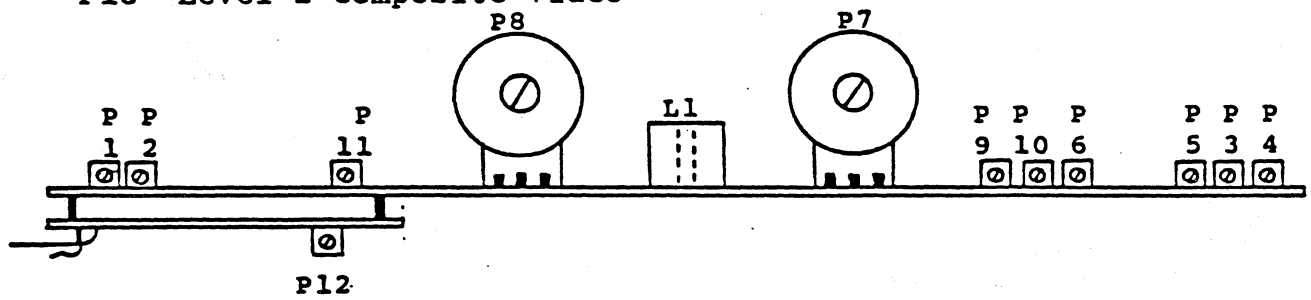
The dynamic focus voltages vary somewhat from model to model. Wave form at the junction of C34 and R26.

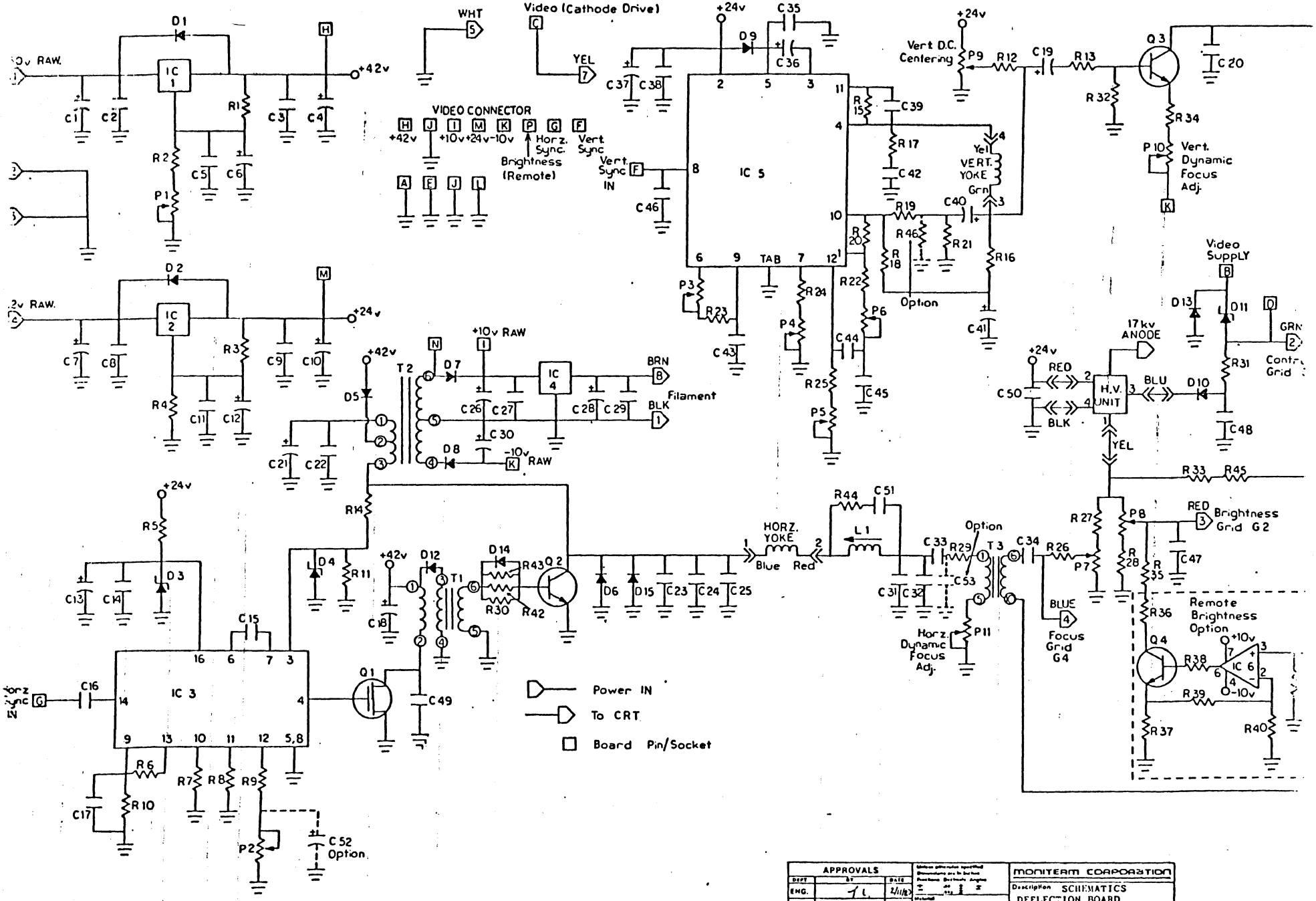
P1 Horizontal Width
P2 Horizontal Hold
P3 Vertical Hold
P4 Vertical Size
P5 Vertical Top Bottom Linearity
P6 Vertical Linearity
P7 D.C. Focus
P8 Brightness
P9 Vertical D.C. Centering
P10 Vertical Dynamic Focus
P11 Horizontal Dynamic Focus
P12 Video Contrast Connector
P13 Composite Sync Level
P14 Level 1 Composite Video
P15 Level 2 Composite Video

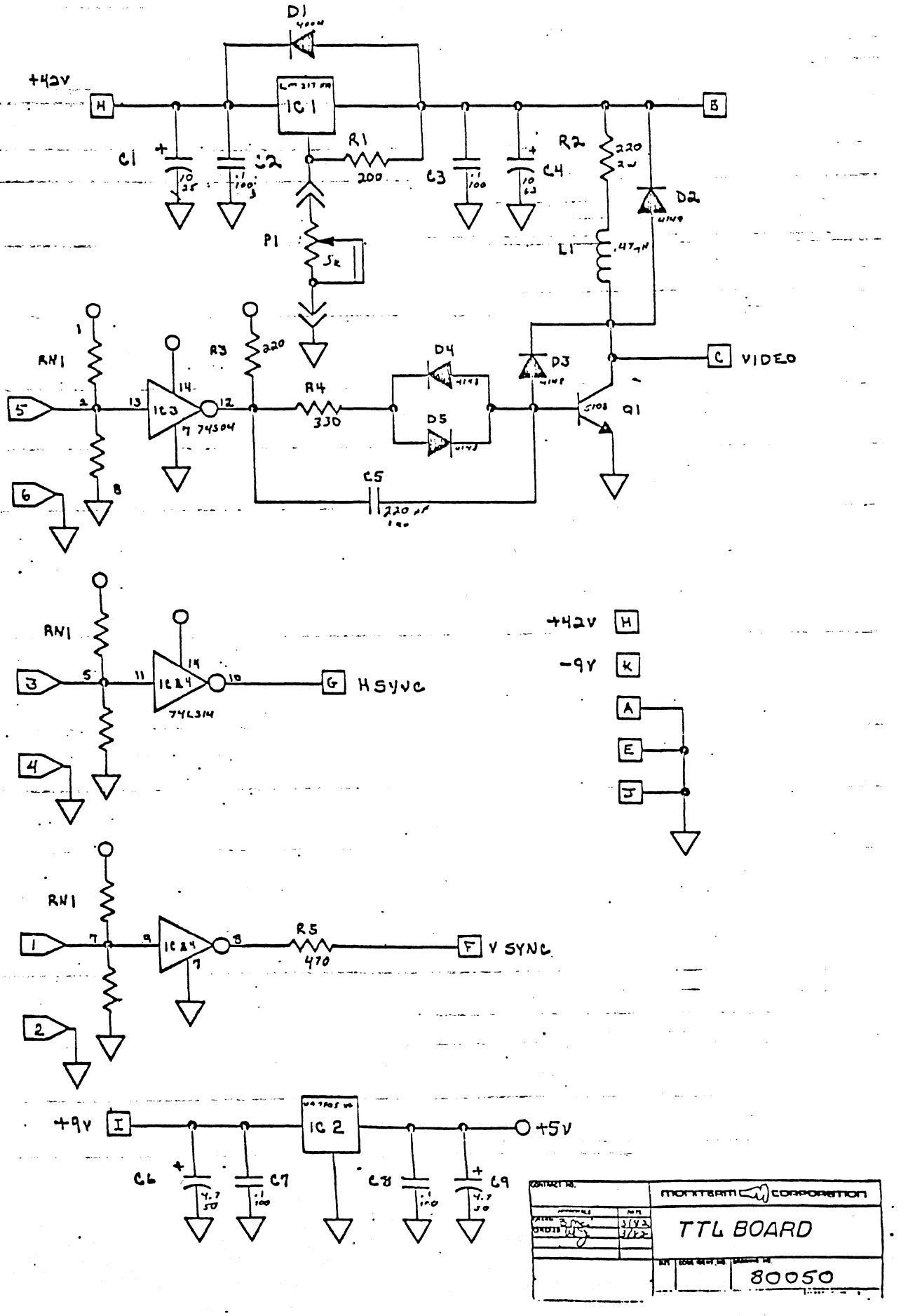
L1 Horizontal Linearity



P1	Horizontal Width	L1	Horizontal Linearity
P2	Horizontal Hold		
P3	Vertical Hold		
P4	Vertical Size		
P5	Vertical Top Bottom Linearity		
P6	Vertical Linearity		
P7	D.C. Focus		
P8	Brightness		
P9	Vertical D.C. Centering		
P10	Vertical Dynamic Focus		
P11	Horizontal Dynamic Focus		
P12	Video Contrast Connector		
P13	Composite Sync Level		
P14	Level 1 Composite Video		
P15	Level 2 Composite Video		




Video (Cathode Drive)
WHT
YEL
VIDEO CONNECTOR
+42v
+10v
+24v
-10v
Horz. Sync.
Vert. Sync
Brightness (Remote)
Vert. Sync IN
IC 1
IC 2
IC 3
IC 4
IC 5
IC 6
+24v
+42v
+10v RAW
-10v RAW
Vert D.C. Centering
Vert. Dynamic Focus Adj.
Video Supply
17kv ANODE
H.V. UNIT
RED
BLU
BLK
YEL
GRN
Control Grid
BRN
Filament
Option
HORZ. YOKE
Blue
Red
Horz. Dynamic Focus Adj.
Focus Grid G4
RED
Brightness Grid G2
Remote Brightness Option
Power IN
To CRT
Board Pin/Socket
APPROVALS
ENG.
Q.A.
MFG.
PUR.
MONITEAM CORPORATION
Description SCHEMATICS DEFLECTION BOARD
Drawing no. 00112
Part no. 670-1100-00
REV. C
A


D1
+42V
H
IC 1
B
C1
C2
R1
200
C3
C4
R2
220
2W
D2
P1
5K
L1
.47μH
RN1
R3
220
D4
D3
C
VIDEO
5
IC 3
74S04
R4
330
D5
Q1
C5
6
8
RN1
3
IC 4
74LS14
G
HSYNC
4
+42V
H
-9V
K
A
E
J
RN1
1
IC 4
R5
470
F
V SYNC
2
+9V
I
IC 2
+5V
C6
C7
C8
C9
MONTEREY CORPORATION
TTL BOARD
80050

Note:

1) Monitors are configured for ECL VIDEO and differential TTL sync.

2) polarity of sync can be inverted using JR3 and 4
JR3 is Horizontal; JR4 vertical

3) IF single ended TTL sync is desired,

The 3486 line Rx (in the base of the monitor) can be removed, and jumped around.

4) To remove the monitor base, First unplug the two cables and ground straps that enter the main monitor chassis from the base.
Remove the four socket head cap screws on the underside of the main housing, allowing the base to be seperated. Using an Allen wrench, remove the small screws on the bottom side of the base. Remove the single large socket head cap screw and spring from the top side of the base. The base assembly will now fall apart

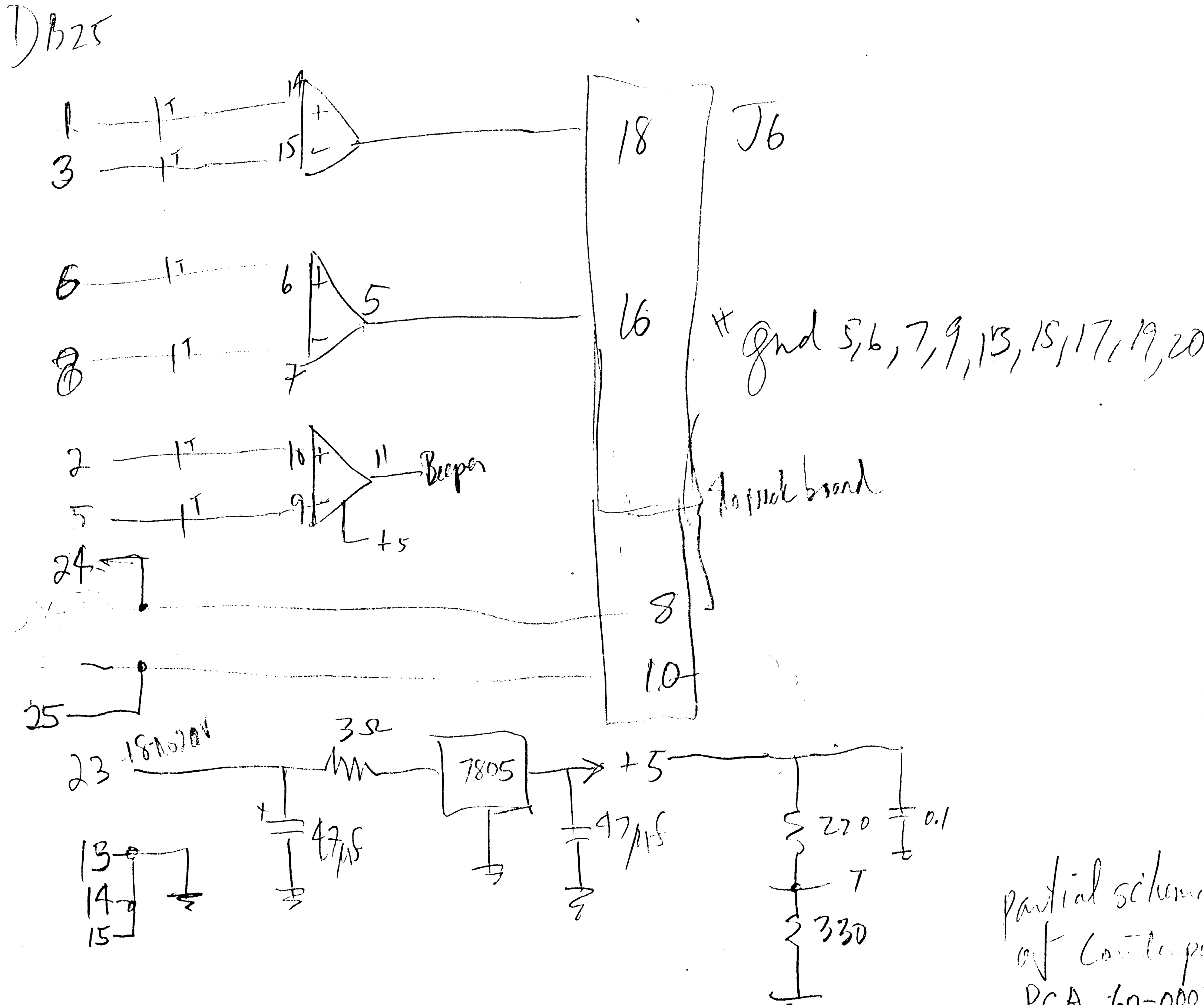
5) Note that a +8v (or so) supply is needed to operate the MC3486 line Rx if it is used.

6) DB 25 pin out:

PIN	FUNCTION	GND 13, 14, 15
1	Vert. Sync +	
3	V Sync −	
6	H sync +	
8	H Sync −	
2	Beeper +	
5	Beeper −	
24	ECL VID +	
25	ECL VID −	
22	+ Supply (8 to 20V)	

7) The trim pot on the piggyback board on the rock board controls Horizontal centering. The rest of the board has been bypassed.

Other line RX, TX To mouse and Keyboard



partial schematic of Counterpoint
PCA 60-00034-01
01 MON DISTR 19M

LHR FINAL ACCEPTANCE TEST DATA RECORD

PART NO. 45526-30

Rev.	Drawn	App'd	Date
—	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

MODEL MMB5-5211/12/14 SERIAL NO. 434-3812 DATE 5/31

CUSTOMER _____ SALES ORDER _____ TECH. [illegible]

Unless otherwise specified: V_{in} = (nom), I_o = 1/2 I_o (max.) T_A=25°±5°C.

Input Lines, V_{in}: Min 103 V RMS, NOM 115 V RMS, MAX 130 V RMS, TRANS 140 V RMS / 10 Sec.

HI POT TEST 1700 1 Sec VDC INPUT TO CHASSIS, INPUT TO OUTPUT, 100 VDC 10 MEGOHMIN. OUTPUT TO CHASSIS & O/P TO O/P IF APPL. ☐

PARAMETER	TEST CONDITIONS (f=20KHz ±5%)	PROCEDURE	MAIN O/P V 1	AUX O/P V 3	AUX O/P V ___	AUX O/P V 4	AUX O/P V 5	AUX O/P V 2	CK. O.K
1. MAX. RATING	P_o Max. 375/750 W	P Aux. Max. ___ W	24V/15A	12V/1.2A	___V/___A	12V/1.5A	5V/15A	5V/7.5A	
2. OVP		VERIFY/RECORD ACTUALS. REPEAT STEP 1	28.8/31.2V 30.5	14.4/15.6V 14.0	___ ___	14.4/15.6V 14.4	6/6.5V 6.2	6/6.5V 6.1	
3. O/P ADJUSTMENT & RESOLUTION		ADJ. O/P VOLT. POT. VERIFY RANGE & SET O/P VOLTAGE	22.8/25.2V 2/240 MV ✓	11.4/12.6V 2/120 MV ✓	___V ___ MV ___	11.4/12.6V 2/120 MV ✓	4.75/5.25V 2/50 MV ✓	4.75/5.25V 2/50 MV ✓	☐
4. CURRENT LIMIT THRESHOLD AUX. O/P's	I_1=9A. I_2=15A I_3=10A. I_4=5A I_5=5A. I_6=___A	ADJ. EACH CUR LIM POT TO REDUCE O/P VOLT BY 5% RECORD/VERIFY CUR LIM		11.5/12A 11.7	___A ___	5.75/6A 5.9	5/6.25A 6.1		
5. LOAD REG -AUX OUTPUT	I_1=3.3A. I_2=7.5A I_3=10A. I_4=5A I_5=5A. I_6=___A	VARY I_o AUX FROM 0 TO MAX. RECORD ΔV_o		12 MV 12	___MV ___	48 MV 12	20 MV 13		
6. LINE REG -AUX OUTPUT	I_1=3.3A. I_2=7.5A I_3=10A. I_4=5A I_5=5A. I_6=___A	VARY V_{in} FROM (min) TO (max) RECORD ΔV_o		48 MV 4	___MV ___	48 MV 5	20 MV 2		
7. RIPPLE & NOISE (P-P) - AUX OUTPUT	V_{in}=V_{in} (min) TO V_{in} (max) I_1=3.3A. I_2=7.5A I_3=10A. I_4=5A I_5=5A. I_6=___A ALL LINE AND LOAD COMBINATIONS	RFI		MV MAX ___	MV MAX ___	MV MAX ___	MV MAX ___		
		COMB		120 MV MAX ✓	___MV MAX ___	120 MV MAX ✓	50 MV MAX ✓		
8. CURRENT LIMIT THRESHOLD MAIN O/P	I_1=19.6A. I_2=5A I_3=10A. I_4=5A I_5=5A. I_6=___A	ADJ. CUR LIM POT TO REDUCE MAIN VOLT. BY 2%. RECORD CUR LIMIT THRESHOLD	11.4/13A 12.0					6.2/6.9A 6.8	
9. LOAD REG -MAIN OUTPUT	I_1=15A. I_2=7.5A I_3=0A. I_4=2A I_5=2A. I_6=___A	VARY I_o MAIN FROM 0 TO MAX. RECORD ΔV_o	75 MV 30					20 MV 8	
10. LINE REG -MAIN -OUTPUT	I_1=15A. I_2=7.5A I_3=2A. I_4=2A I_5=2A. I_6=___A	VARY V_{in} FROM (min) TO (max) RECORD ΔV_o	75 MV 10					20 MV 5	
11. RIPPLE & NOISE (P-P) - MAIN OUTPUT	V_{in}=V_{in} (min) TO V_{in} (max) I_1=15A. I_2=7.5A I_3=2A. I_4=0A I_5=0A. I_6=___A ALL LINE AND LOAD COMBINATIONS	RFI	___MV MAX					___MV MAX	
		COMB	240 MV MAX ✓					50 MV MAX ✓	
12. SHORT CIRCUIT CURRENT		SHORT CKT. O/P ONE AT A TIME. RECORD SHORT CKT CURRENT	7.5/7.5A 7.0	5/14.2A 7.1	___A ___	2.5/2.0A 1.9	2.5/2.0A 1.9	3.7/3.8A 2.5	
13. POWER FAIL 1 ms	I_1=10.6A. I_2=5A I_3=10A. I_4=5A I_5=5A. I_6=___A	PF is Logic "1" to Logic "0". Verify O/P(s) remain in Reg. (5%) for 2-4mSec. after P.F. 3 min. Lim.							✓
14. REMOTE ON-OFF		INSTRUCTION: Ground on-off to (-) main O/P to turn O/P(s) OFF.							✓
15. BURN-IN REQUIREMENT	T_A = 40 °C 12 HOURS		10.6A	10A	___A	5A	5A	5.2A	✓
16. SPECIAL TESTS	Noise output(s) to chassis ≤ 2V. Peak-Peak.								