## TECHNICAL MANUAL

OPERATOR'S, ORGANIZATIONAL, DIRECT SUPPORT, AND GENERAL SUPPORT MAINTENANCE MANUAL
(INCLUDING REPAIR PARTS AND SPECIAL TOOLS LISTS)

FOR

METER, AUDIO LEVEL TA-885/U
(HEWLETT-PACKARD MODEL 3555B)
(NSN 6625-00-255-1083)

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TECHNICAL MANUAL

HEADQUARTERS
DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY.
WASHINGTON, DC, 11 March 1980

## OPERATOR'S, ORGANIZATIONAL, DIRECT SUPPORT AND GENERAL <br> SUPPORT MAINTENANCE MANUAL (INCLUDING REPAIR PARTS AND SPECIAL TOOLS LISTS) FOR <br> METER, AUDIO LEVEL TA-885/U <br> (HEWLETT-PACKARD MODEL 3555B)

(NSN 6625-00-255-1083)

## REPORTING ERRORS AND RECOMMENDING IMPROVEMENTS

You can help improve this manual. If you find any mistakes or if you know of a way to improve the procedures, please let us know. Mail your letter or DA Form 2028 (Recommended Changes to Publications and Blank Forms), or DA Form 2028-2 located in back of this manual direct to Commander, US Army Communications and Electronics Materiel Readiness Command, ATTN: DRSEL-ME-MQ, Fort Monmouth, NJ 07703.

In either case, a reply will be furnished direct to you.
This manual is an authentication of the manufacturer's commercial literature which, through usage, has been found to cover the data required to operate and maintain this equipment. The manual was not prepared in accordance with military specifications; therefore, the format has not been structured to consider categories of maintenance.

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## SECTION 0

## INTRODUCTION

## 0-1. Scope

This manual contains instructions for the operation, organizational maintenance and general support maintenance of Audio Level Meter TA-885/U. Throughout this manual, the equipment is referred to by its commercial designation of Hewlett-Packard Model 3555B Transmission and Noise Measuring Set or simply as the 3555B. Appendix A of the manual contains a list of references and appendix B contains the maintenance allocation chart (MAC).

## NOTE

## No direct support maintenance functions are authorized for this equipment.

## 0-2. Indexes of Publications

a. DA Pam 310-4. Refer to the latest issue of DA Pam 310-4 to determine if there are any new editions, changes, or additional publications pertaining to this equipment.
b. DA Pam 310-7. Refer to DA Pam 310-7 to determine if there are any modification work orders (MWO's) pertaining to this equipment.

## 0-3. Maintenance Forms, Records, and Reports

a. Reports of Maintenance and Unsatisfactory Equipment. Department of the Army forms and procedures used for equipment maintenance will be those described by TM 38-750, The Army Maintenance Management System.
b. Report of Packaging and Handling Deficiencies. Fill out and forward DD Form 6 (Packaging Improvement Report) as prescribed in AR 700-58/NAVSUPINST 4030.29/AFR 71-13/MCO P4030.29A, and DLAR 4145.8.
c. Discrepancy in Shipment Report (DISREP) (SF 361). Fill out and forward Discrepancy in Shipment Report (DISREP) (SF 361) as prescribed in AR 55-38/NAVSUPINST 4610.33B/AFR 75-18 MCO P4610.19C and DLAR 4500.15.

## 0-4. Administrative Storage

Before placing the TA-885/U in temporary storage (90 days), determine the serviceability of the equipment by performing the checks in paragraphs 5-7 throug 5-13.

## 0-5. Destruction of Army Electronics Materiel

Destruction of Army electronics materiel shall be in accordance with the instructions in TM 750-244-2.

## 0-6. Reporting Equipment Improvement Recommendations (EIR)

If your TA-885/U needs improvement, let us know. Send us an EIR. You, the user, are the only one who can tell us what you don't like about your equipment. Let us know why you don't like the design. Tell us why a procedure is hard to perform. Put it on an SF 368 (Quality Deficiency Report). Mail it to Commander, US Army Communications and Electronics Materiel Readiness Command, ATTN: DRSEL-ME MQ, Fort Monmouth, New Jersey 07703. We'll send you a reply.

## 0-2

## 0-7. Items Comprising an Operable Equipment

Audio Level Meter TA-885/U includes the meter, with cover and a power cord. The power cord is stored inside the cover of the set.

Table 1-1. Specifications

## VOICE FREQUENCY LEVEL MEASUREMENTS ( 20 Hz to 20kHz)

Range: -91 dBm to +31 dBm
Level accuracy: 20 Hz to $20 \mathrm{kHz}:+0.5 \mathrm{~dB}$
40 Hz to $15 \mathrm{kHz}:+-0.2 \mathrm{~dB}$
(Levels greater than -60dBm)
Note: For levels greater than +1 dBm, level accuracy specification applies only for frequencies above 100Hz.

Input: will terminate or bridge 600 ohms or 900 ohms balanced.
Bridging loss: less than 0.3 dB at 1 kHz .
Return loss: 30 dB min. ( 50 Hz to 20 kHz ) TERM
Return loss: 30 dB min. ( 50 Hz to 2 kHz ) TERM only.
Balance:
greater than 80dB at 60 Hz
greater than 70 dB to 6 kHz greater than 50 dB to 20 kHz
Holding circuit: 700 ohms dc resistance, 60 mA max. loop current at 300 Hz . With holding circuit in, above specs apply from 300 Hz to 4 kHz .

## NOISE MEASUREMENTS

Range: -1 dBm to +121 dBm
Weighting filters: 3 kHz flat, 15 kHz flat, C-message, and program. Meets joint requirements of Edison Electric Institute and Bell Telephone System.

Input: same as for level measurements.

## Noise to ground:

80 kilohms across line
100 kilohms to ground
-40dB relative to 600 ohms noise metallic at 1 kHz .

## CARRIER FREQUENCY LEVEL MEASUREMENTS ( 30 Hz to 3 MHz )

Range: -61 dBm to +11 dBm

## Level accuracy:

600 ohms balanced 1 kHz to $150 \mathrm{kHz}: \pm 0.5 \mathrm{~dB}$
135 ohms balanced (or 150 ohms balanced)
1 kHz to $600 \mathrm{kHz}: \pm 0.5 \mathrm{~dB}$
10 kHz to $300 \mathrm{kHz}: \pm 0.2 \mathrm{~dB}$
75 ohms unbalanced
100 Hz to $600 \mathrm{kHz}: \pm 0.2 \mathrm{~dB}$
30 Hz to $1 \mathrm{MHz}: \pm 0.5 \mathrm{~dB}$
1 MHz to $3 \mathrm{MHz}: \pm 0.5 \mathrm{~dB} \pm 10 \%$ of meter reading in dBm .

Input: will terminate or bridge 600 ohms or 135 ohms
balanced and 75 ohms unbalanced.
Return loss: TERM ONLY
600 ohms: 26 dB min 3 kHz to 150 kHz
135 ohms: 26 dB min to 600 kHz
75 ohms: 30 dB min to 3 MHz
Bridging loss: less than 0.05 dB at 10 kHz
Balance:
greater than 70 dB to 10 kHz
greater than 60 dB to 100 kHz
greater than 40 dB to 600 kHz

## GENERAL

Temperature range: $0^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$ to $120^{\circ} \mathrm{F} 0$ to $95 \%$ relative humidity
The 3555B will operate at $-40^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$ under reduced specifications. At this temperature, attention should be given to noting condition of battery as indicated on Battery Test (DIAL/BAT).

Meter: linear dB scale indicates rms value of input signal. 12dB range.

## Meter response

Normal: 200ms to indicate a reading to 0 dBm on meter.
Damp: 500 ms to indicate a reading to 0 dBm on meter.

## Maximum input voltage

Tip to ring: 150 V peak
Tip or ring to ground: 500V peak
(This is maximum instantaneous voltage. Input circuit will withstand 48 V dc CO battery with superimposed 90 V rms 20 Hz ringing voltage or $\pm 130 \mathrm{~V}$ carrier supply.)

Maximum longitudinal voltage: 200 V rms at 60 Hz
AC Monitor: 0.27 V rms for 0 dBm on meter.
$\mathrm{R}_{\text {out }}=8$ kilohms. Available at DIAL/AC MON jacks. Sufficient to drive WE 1011B or 52 type headset.
DC Monitor: 1 volt for 0 dBm on meter. $\mathrm{R}_{\text {out }}=2$ kilohms. Jack accepts 310 plug (tip negative).

Input jacks: will accept Western Electric (WE) 241, 309, 310, 358 plugs. Binding posts accept banana plugs, spade lugs, phone tips or bare wires. Removable shorting bar between sleeve and ground binding posts.
Dial/AC Monitor jacks: will accept WE 289, 310, 347 plugs. Accepts WE 1011B lineman's handset or 52 type headset.

## Power requirements:

Internal battery: single NEDA 202 45V "B"
battery included. Expected battery life - 180 hours at 4 hours per day at $70^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$.
AC: 115 V or $230 \mathrm{~V}, 48-440 \mathrm{~Hz},<1 \mathrm{~W}$
External battery: 24 V or 48 V office battery; jack accepts 310 plug (tip negative) less than 15 mA .

## SECTION I GENERAL INFORMATION

## 1-1. INTRODUCTION.

1-2. The Hewlett-Packard Model 3555 B Transmission and Noise Measuring Set is a versatile set designed for uses in testing telecommunications equipment. The extreme sensitivity of this set, linked with its wide and flat frequency response, make it suitable for noise and level measurements at voice, program and carrier frequencies. Levels from -80dBm to +30 dBm ( 10 dBm to +120 dBm ) full-scale can be measured and displayed on a meter calibrated to indicate both in dBm for level measurements and in dBm for noise measurements.

1-3. The set combines the features of a voice and noise frequency measuring set and the features of a carrier frequency measuring set. For voice and program frequencies impedances of 900 ohms and 600 ohms are
provided, balanced or unbalanced, bridged or terminated. For noise measurements a noise-to-ground $(\mathrm{Ng})$ function is provided which provides 40 dB of attenuation for longitudinal noise. For carrier frequencies 600 ohm, 135 ohm and 75 ohm impedances are provided. The 600 and 135 function can be either balanced or unbalanced, bridged or terminated; The 75 function is unbalanced only. Bridging impedance is over 100 kilohms, allowing measurements with a bridging loss of less than 0.05 dB . The meter indicates in dBm for any selected input impedance.

1-4. The 3555B includes a 3 kHz flat, a C-Message, a Program and a 15 kHz flat filter, each easily selectable by a front panel control. These filters conform to the standards set up .by the Bell System and Edison Electric Institute. Other filters are available upon request.


Figure 1-1. Model 3555B Transmission and Noise Measuring Set

1-5. A noise-to-ground ( Ng ) function is included which permits the measurement of longitudinal noise. When making noise-to ground measurements the impedance between INPUT terminals is greater than 80 kilohms and is 100 kilohms between each terminal and ground. A HOLD function permits holding the line while noise measurements are being made. The input circuitry provides 40 dB of longitudinal noise attenuation when noise-to-ground measurements are being made.

1-6. A DIAL/BAT function permits connecting a lineman's handset to the line for the purpose of dialing and at the same time connects the front panel meter to the power supply so that the battery voltage or unregulated power supply voltage can be monitored.

1-7. Jacks accepting Western Electric type 241, 309, 310, 347, and 358 plugs are provided for INPUT connections to the 3555B. Dual binding posts accept banana plugs, wires, lugs or phone tips and a pair of special connectors permit the attachment of clip leads from a lineman's handset.

1-8. The Model 3555B can be operated from either the internal 45 V dry cell battery or from the ac line, 115 or $230 \mathrm{Vac}, 48 \mathrm{~Hz}$ to 440 Hz . A special device is included in the cover to automatically turn the set off when the cover is replaced. The set can also be operated from the central office battery. A jack is provided on the side of the set for this purpose.

## 1-9. ACCESSORY EQUIPMENT SUPPLIED.

1-10. The accessory equipment supplied with the Model 3555B is listed in Table 1-2.

Table 1-2. Accessory Equipment Supplied

| -hp- Part No. | Description | Quantity |
| :--- | :--- | :---: |
| $8120-1348$ | Power Cord | 1 |
| $1470-0026$ | Battery, 45 Volt dry cell | 1 |
| $03555-26510$ | Test Board | 1 |
| $5000-7135$ | Decal, 150 BAL | 1 |

## 1-11. INSTRUMENT IDENTIFICATION.

1-12. Hewlett-Packard uses a two-section serial number. The first section (prefix) identifies a series of instruments. The last section (suffix) identifies a particular instrument within the series. If a letter is included with the serial number, it identifies the country in which the instrument was manufactured. If the serial prefix of your instrument differs from the one on the title page of this manual, a change sheet will be supplied to make this manual compatable with newer instruments or the backdating information in Appendix d will adapt this manual to earlier instruments. All correspondence with Hewlett-Packard should include the complete serial number.

## 1-13. 150 BAL MODIFICATION.

1-14. The Model 3555B is shipped from the factory with a 135 BAL function. If a 150 BAL function is desired instead of the 135 BAL function, the set can be converted by simply clipping a shorting wire within the set, applying a 150 BAL decal (supplied with the set) over the 135 BAL decal and making only one adjustment.

1-15. For detailed instructions on modification of the set refer to Paragraph 5-6. If your set is known to be within specification tolerances a simplified procedure can be used to modify the set and is described in Paragraph 3-69

## SECTION II INSTALLATION

## 2-1. INSPECTION.

2-2. The set was carefully inspected both mechanically and electrically before shipment. It should be physically free of mars or scratches and in perfect electrical condition on receipt. To confirm this, the set should be inspected for physical damage in transit, for supplied accessories and for electrical performance. Paragraph 5-7 outlines the electrical performance checks using test equipment listed in Table 5-1. If there is damage or deficiency, see the warranty in the front of this manual.

## 2-3. WARRANTY EXCEPTION.

$2-4$. The battery supplied with the 3555 B is warranted for a period of 60 days, beginning at the time of receipt of the set. This warranty is based on an expected battery life of 180 hours at 4 hours per day at 700 F as specified in Table 1-1 in this Manual.

## 2-5. POWER REQUIREMENTS.

2-6. This set is designed to operate from an internal 45 volt dry cell battery, an external 24 to 48 volt CO battery or from an ac power source (115/230V, 48 to 440 Hz ). The power source is selected by the AC/BAT switch on the side of the, set. The line voltage is selected by the $115 / 230$ volt slide switch on the rear of the set. The set is protected by a 0.15 A slow-blow fuse.

## 2-7. THREE-CONDUCTOR POWER CABLE

2-8. To protect operating personnel, the National Electrical Manufacturers' Association (NEMA) recommends that the panel and cabinet be grounded. This set is equipped with a three-conductor power cable which, when plugged into an appropriate receptacle, grounds the set. The offset pin on the power cable three-prong connector is the ground wire. This power cable is detachable from the set and is stored inside the front cover.

2-9. Figure 2-1 illustrates the standard power plug configurations that are used throughout the United States and in other countries. The -hp- part number shown directly below each plug drawing is the part number for a 3555B power cord equipped with the proper plug. If the appropriate power cord is not included with the instrument, notify the nearest HewlettPackard office and a replacement cord will be provided.

Table 2-1. Suitable Batteries Meeting
NEDA 202 Specifications

| Manufacturer | Mfr. Part No. |
| :--- | :--- |
| Hewlett-Packard | $1420-0026$ |
| Western Electric | KS-14370 |
| Military | BA-59 |
| Eveready | 482 |
| Burgess | M-30 |
| RCA | VS013 |
| Bright Star | $3033-158,30-33$ |
| Mallory | M-202 |
| Ray-O-Vac | 202, P7830 |
| Sears | 6461 |
| Wards | 42 |
| Wizard | 3 B6241 |
| Zenith | 2783 |
| General | W30B |
| Marathon | 4202 |
| National Carbon | 482 |

## 2-10. BATTERY.

2-11. This set is operated from a single NEDA 202 45 V dry cell internal battery or an external 48 V CO battery when the power selection switch, on the side of the case, is in the DIAL/BAT position. Inserting a Western Electric plug into the battery jack disconnects the internal battery. (See Table 2-1 or batteries suitable for use in this instrument.


Figure 2-1. Power Plugs.

## 2-12. INSTALLATION AND REMOVAL OF BATTERY.

2-13. To install or replace a battery, turn the four $1 / 4$ turn fasteners on the battery cover on the rear of the case counterclockwise to remove the cover. Lift off the cover, lift the battery out of its recess and unplug the three-prong connector.

2-14. Reverse the above procedure when installing a new battery.

## 2-15. COVER REMOVAL.

2-16. To remove the cover from the instrument, release the two spring latches on either side of the instrument, then lift cover. When replacing the cover, first check the latches for released position; then place cover in position for latching. The power cord is stored inside the cover by wrapping it around the retainer fastened inside the cover.

## CAUTION

DO NOT FORCE COVER INTO PLACE. THERE IS A PROJECTION ON THE COVER WHICH TURNS THE POWER SWITCH TO THE OFF

POSITION TO PRESERVE BATTERY
LIFE. IF THIS IS NOT BINDING, THE COVER FITS EASILY INTO PLACE.

## 2-17. REPACKAGING FOR SHIPMENT.

2-18. The following is a general guide for repackaging at instrument for shipment. If you have any questions, contact your local Sales and Service Office. (See Appendix for locations.)
a. Place instrument in original container if available. If not available, one can be purchased from your nearest -hp- Sales and Service Office.
b. Wrap instrument in heavy paper or plastic before placing in inner container.
c. Use plenty of packing material around all sides of instrument.
d. Use a heavy carton or wooden box to house the instrument and inner container and use strong tape or metal bands to seal the shipping container.
e. Mark shipping container with "Delicate Instrument" or "Fragile".

## SECTION III <br> OPERATING INSTRUCTIONS

## 3-1. INTRODUCTION.

3-2. The Model 3555B Transmission and Noise Measuring Set is an extremely versatile transmission and noise measuring set which satisfies many of the requirements in testing telecommunications equipment. The 3555B features a choice of 900 or 600 ohms bridging or terminated for voice frequencies and 600, 135 or 75 ohms bridging or terminate for carrier frequencies. Noise-to-ground and noise Metallic may be measured with 3 kHz Flat, C-Message or 15 kHz Flat weighting. A HOLD function permits seizing the line while measurements are being made at voice and program frequencies. The set is portable and operates from the internal battery, office battery or ac power source.

3-3. This section of the manual contains all the information necessary in the operation of the 3555B along with a description of all controls, connectors and indicators.

## 3-4. CONTROLS, CONNECTORS AND INDICATORS.

3-5. Figure 3-1, 3-2 and Table 3-1 illustrate and describe the function of all front and side panel controls, indicators and connectors.

## 3-6. OPERATION.

3-7. To operate the Model 3555B, refer to figure 3-1 and perform the following steps:
a. Before connecting the 3555B to an ac power source, insure that the $115 / 230$ volt switch is positioned to indicate the line voltage to be used. Some earlier instruments did not have the $115 / 230$ volt selector switch. To change these instruments, jumper wires must be changed on the power transformer. Refer to Appendix C for a wiring diagram of the two configurations.
b. If the set is to be operated from the internal battery or from an external office battery, place the AC/BAT switch (located on the side of the set) to the BAT position, using a small pointed object; if the set is to be operated from the ac line, place the AC/BAT switch to the $A C$ position. For operation from a 24 or 48 V office battery, connect a patch cord with a Western Electric 310 plug to the battery jack on the side of the case and then connect the cord to the office battery on the test board or bay. Inserting the plug disconnects the internal battery. The office battery is
arranged for -48 V or $-24 \mathrm{~V} \pm 2 \mathrm{~V}$ with the negative terminal of the battery connected to the tip and the ground terminal connected to the sleeve. Current consumption by the 3555 B is approximately 15 mA .

# WARNING <br> DURING BATTERY OPERATION, THE "G" BINDING POST MUST BE CONNECTED TO EARTH GROUND. 

CAUTION<br>THE CORD MUST BE CONNECTED TO THE MEASURING SET BATTERY JACK FIRST AND THEN PLUGGED INTO THE BATTERY SUPPLY TO AVOID SHORTING THE OFFICE BATTERY TO GROUND.

c. Turn the POWER switch to ON and depress the DIAL/BAT pushbutton on the FUNCTION switch. The meter pointer should indicate in the BAT GOOD area indicating that the battery condition is good if the set is being operated from the internal battery. The meter will also monitor the ac supply voltage or the external office battery voltage, providing an indication of low voltage should it exist. The voltage should cause meter deflection above the lower end of the green BAT GOOD area for proper set operation.

## 3-8. BATTERY.

3-9. The internal dry cell battery has a voltage range between 45 volts when new to 24 volts at cut-off which is the end of useful life. The cut-off voltage corresponds to the left end of the green BAT GOOD area on the meter. The condition of the battery and the approximate time to cut-off can be estimated by observing the position of the meter pointer in the BAT GOOD area.

3-10. The internal battery is of the carbon-zinc type with its attendant limitations due to temperature. The service obtained from carbon-zinc batteries depends on factors such as current drain, discharge temperature, discharge time and storage prior to use. The battery supplied with the 3555B should provide in excess of 180 hours of operation based on a 4 hours/day duty cycle at $77^{\circ} \mathrm{F}\left(25^{\circ}\right.$ C). At other temperatures this time will change. At temperatures above $131^{\circ} \mathrm{F}\left(55^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\right)$ the batteries may fail suddenly while at temperatures below $40^{\circ} \mathrm{F}\left(-20^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\right)$, the service life will be short.


Figure 3-1. Front Panel Controls, Indicators, and Connectors

Table 3-1. Front, Side and Rear Pane
(1) S and G Jacks: Binding posts accepting banana plugs, spade lugs, phone tips or bare wires for connection to the case ground $(\mathrm{G})$ and sleeves (S) of all INPUT jacks (12) and DIAL/AC MON jacks (10) and (11).
(2) Shorting Strap: A swing-away shorting strap connecting the $S$ and $G$ terminals together which may be used to isolate the jack sleeves from case ground. Not for use with type 347 plugs.
(3) WTG Switch: Selects weighting filters for noise measurements. These filters are selectable only when the INPUT switch is in one of the two NOISE positions. The 3 kHz FLAT, C-MSG, 15 kHz FLAT and PROG filters all conform to the standards set up by the Bell System and Edison Institute for measuring message circuit noise.
(4) RANGE SWITCH: Selects dBm or dBm ranges of input sensitivity. The RANGE switch markings correspond to the 0 markings on the meter scale (6). The black markings are dBm for transmission measurements and the blue markings are dBrn for noise measurements.
(5) RESPONSE Switch: Selects NORM meter response for transmission level measurements or DAMP for noise measurements where noise is impulsive in nature.
(6) Meter: A taut band individually calibrated meter with shaped pole pieces to provide a linear dBm indication with equal accuracy and resolution over the entire meter scale. The dBm scale is marked in black and has 0.1 dB resolution for transmission measurements. The 0 marking at the right end of the scale corresponds to the black RANGE switch setting. The dBm scale is marked in blue for noise measurements. The 0 marking at the left end of the scale corresponds to the blue RANGE switch setting. The green arc marked BAT GOOD corresponds to the green DIAL BAT pushbutton for checking the power source. The left edge of the arc corresponds to the battery cut-off voltage of 24 volts and the right edge (meter full-scale) represents 60 volts which is the maximum voltage that can be used to power the set without internal damage.
(7) POWER ON/OFF Switch: turns on all power to the set. The set operates from either 115 volts or 230 volts ac, the internal 45 volt dry cell battery or from an external office battery supply.
(8) INPUT Switch: Selects TMS, either BRDG or TERM for transmission measurements and NOISE, either BRDG or TERM for noise measurements. For noise measurements the switch must be in

Controls, Indicators and Connectors either the NOISE BRDG or the NOISE TERM before the NOISE WTG filters can be selected.
(9) FUNCTION Switch: A series of interlocking pushbutton switches (with the exception of the HOLD switch which is push-push type) with the following functions:
a. VF/Nm

1. HOLD: Applies a dc holding bridge across the metallic line for the NG, 900 and 600 functions. The HOLD pushbutton is the push-push type, ie, push to make and push to break. The HOLD function cannot be accomplished when any one of the CARRIER pushbuttons is depressed.
2. DIAL/BAT: Connects the multiple INPUT jacks in parallel with the DIAL/AC MON jacks for the dial and talk operation. The circuit is arranged for loop dialing and the line under test must supply talk battery. Connects the meter circuit and a load to the internal power supply to check the condition of the battery, ac power or external office battery as indicated on the green meter scale. POWER (7) must be ON for the battery test.
3. NG: Selects the noise-to-ground input circuits for measuring longitudinal noise. Attenuation of 40 dB is inserted by this circuit. Earth ground should be connected to the black $G$ binding post (1)
4. 900: Selects the input circuitry for balanced 900 ohm circuits. This function selects a low frequency transformer for voice frequencies. Response of this transformer is 20 Hz to 20 kHz .
5. 600: Selects the input circuitry for balanced 600 ohm circuits. A low frequency transformer is selected for this function.
b. Carrier
6. 600: Selects the input circuitry for balanced 600 ohm circuits. A high frequency transformer is selected for this function. Response of this transformer is 1 kHz to 600 kHz . The HOLD function is not operative in any of the carrier functions.


Figure 3-2. Side Panel Controls and Connectors

Table 3-1. Front, Side and Rear Panel Controls, Indicators and Connectors (Cont'd)
2. 135: Selects the input circuitry for 135 ohm balanced circuits. A high frequency transformer is selected for this function.
3. 75 : Selects the input circuitry for 75 ohm unbalanced operation. Only the 75 ohm jack can be used for this function. This function does not utilize an input transformer, therefore the maximum bandwidth is available on this function. This jack accepts a 358 plug.
(10) DIAL/AC MON: A set of multiple jacks accepting Western Electric type 310 or 347 plugs, 289 dual plugs and a pair of special clip posts marked T and R which accept a Western Electric 1011IB lineman's handset for the dial and talk operation when the FUNCTION pushbutton marked DIAL/BAT is depressed. Loop dialing is used and the circuit must supply talk battery. When any other FUNCTION pushbutton is depressed, the tip and ring of these jacks are connected to the AC MON output of the internal amplifiers for monitoring purposes.
(11) DC MON: Accepts a Western Electric 310 or 347 plug for tip negative and sleeve connections to an external dc recorder. Output voltage is proportional to the input voltage on any one setting of the RANGE switch.
(12) INPUT: A set of multiple jacks accepting Western Electric 241 (or 289), 309, 310 and 358 plugs and a pair of binding posts marked T and R for banana plugs, spade lugs, phone tips or bare wires
providing connection to the input circuitry of the measuring set. When the DIAL BAT pushbutton is depressed, the INPUT jacks are connected in parallel with the DIAL/AC MON jacks.
(13) Battery Cover: Removeable by four $1 / 4$ turn screw fasteners to expose the internal battery for replacement.
(14) 48 V 310: A jack accepting a Western Electric 310 plug with tip negative and sleeve ground to supply external office battery power to the set. Insertion of a 310 plug into this jack disconnects the internal battery. The BAT-AC switch (16) must be set to BAT for office battery operation.

## CAUTION

WHEN OPERATING FROM AN EXTERNAL BATTERY, CORD SHOULD BE CONNECTED TO MEASURING SET FIRST, THEN PLUG INTO BATTERY SUPPLY TO AVOID SHORTING THE OFFICE BATTERY.
(15) 0.15A-SPARE Fuse: A 0.15 A slo-blo fuse and a spare for measuring set protection when operating from AC power. Fuses are not used when the set is battery powered.
(16) BAT-AC Switch: A slide switch for selecting the ac power source or the internal battery and office battery jack, (14), power source. The switch may be operated by a small screwdriver or pointed tool inserted into the slot in the switch.
(17) AC Power Receptacle: A 3 prong power receptacle for the special power cord stored inside the front cover. The BAT-AC switch (16), must be positioned to AC for this power source.

## the arc on the meter face, replace the battery.

## 3-12. LEVEL AND NOISE MEASUREMENTS.

3-13. Since the 3555B is both a level measuring set and a noise measuring set, the procedure for making these measurements will be treated separately. Level measurements can be made at voice frequencies and carrier frequencies. Since the procedure for making voice and Carrier level measurements are identical except for the FUNCTION pushbutton utilized, only one procedure will be described in detail.

## 3-14. LEVEL MEASUREMENTS.

3-15. The 3555B can be used as a wide range and wide

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frequency Transmission Measuring Set (TMS) for voice, program and carrier multiplex measurements. The set will operate over a wide range of environmental conditions and maintain a high degree of accuracy.
3-16. In general, transmission level measurements are made by connecting the circuit under test to the INPUT jacks with a suitable patch cord, selecting the proper bridging or terminate condition and impedance, and then operating the RANGE switch to provide an on-scale meter indication. Transmission level measurements are made with the INPUT switch in TMS position either bridging or terminated. In this position, the set has its maximum frequency range.
3-17. The multiple INPUT jacks and binding posts accept the Western Electric 309, 310 and 358 single plugs and the 241 or 289 twin plug. The two red binding posts marked T (tip) and R (ring) will accept banana plugs, spade lugs, phone tips or bare wires. These jacks and binding posts are all connected in parallel and only one should be used at a time. A patching cord such as the Western Electric 3P12H, consisting of a cord with a 310 plug on one end and a 309 plug on the other end, should be kept with the instrument as a universal patch cord. The 75 ohm jack accepts Western Electric type 358 plugs for 75 ohms. unbalanced carrier measurements.
3-18. The sleeves of all the INPUT and DIAL jacks are connected together and to the black binding post marked S . The binding post in turn, is connected through a swingaway shorting strap to a second black binding post marked G. This binding post is the measuring set case ground. When it is necessary to establish a battery or ground connection on the sleeve for PBX test purposes, this shorting strap may be disconnected by loosening the black binding posts and swinging away the strap. A cord is then connected to the $S$ terminal and may be connected to the battery or ground for the test. Type 347 plugs must not be used when the shorting strap is removed.
3-19. The multiple jacks marked DIAL/AC MON are connected in parallel and accept a 310 or a 347 single plug or a 289 dual plug. A dial with the impulse springs connected to the tip and ring of a 310 or 347 plug may be used or a lineman's handset such as the Western Electric 1011 B may be connected to the two square clip posts for the dialing and talk operation. When the FUNCTION pushbutton marked DIAL/BAT is depressed, the DIAL jacks are connected to the INPUT jacks and a number may be dialed on the line connected to the INPUT jacks. The circuit is arranged for loop dial operation and the circuit under test must supply talk battery.
$3-20$. Once the switching equipment has been seized by the dialing operation, the connection can be held by depressing the HOLD pushbutton. This places a dc bridge consisting of a high impedance retardation coil, across the INPUT terminals. This coil has negligible effect on measurements of voice frequencies. Once any other pushbutton is depressed, the AC output of the internal amplifier circuit is returned to the DIAL/AC MON jacks for an external head Model 3555B phone which can be used to monitor the noise or tones being measured. The
lineman's hand set which was used for the dialing operation can be used for monitering by leaving it connected to the clip posts. The jacks marked 310 will accept a head phone or recorder connected to the tip and ring of a 310 plug or tip and sleeve of a 347 plug. The performance of the set is not affected by this output and any impedance head-phone may be used.
3-21. The DIAL/BAT function also checks the power source used. The green arc on the meter marked BAT GOOD corresponding to the green BAT marking on the pushbutton, indicates the range of voltages for proper operation. Full scale corresponds to 60 volts and the left end of the arc corresponds to the battery cut-off voltage of 24 volts. Thus the remaining battery life can be estimated by noting the position of the pointer in the green arc. Since the set POWER must be turned ON to perform this check, the battery is properly loaded to give a true indication of its condition. When operating from the external office battery or AC power, the meter monitors this voltage to indicate if it is the correct level to properly power the set. The POWER switch turns OFF and ON all power to the set.
3-22. The remaining FUNCTIONS are used to set up the input conditions. The Ng function will be discussed under the paragraph heading, "NOISE MEASUREMENTS". The impedance of the set is selected by the pushbuttons marked 900 and 600 for voice frequencies and 600, 135 and 75 for carrier frequencies. The 900 and 600 ohm impedances are normally used for loop plant testing while 600, 135 and 75 ohms are usually reserved for carrier system measurements. A bridged or terminated condition is determined by the position of the INPUT switch. Using this procedure, the meter will always indicate in dBm for the impedance selected, bridging or terminated. The terminations, when used, are provided with a dc blocking capacitor. Accidental application of carrier or telegraph battery, office battery or ringing voltage will not damage the set. The pushbutton marked HOLD bypasses the INPUT switch and terminates the circuit in addition to placing the holding bridge across the line that is connected to the INPUT. When the INPUT switch is in either of the NOISE positions, weighting filters can be selected by the NOISE WTG switch for noise measurements.
$3-23$. The RANGE switch selects the dBm range of the meter. To avoid overloading the set, turn the RANGE switch to +30 dBm when connecting a circuit for testing. Once the circuit connection is established turn the RANGE switch counterclockwise until an on-scale indication is obtained. The black dBm marking on the RANGE switch identifies the input level required to deflect the meter to the 0 mark on the black scale. The meter uses shaped pole pieces to present linear dBm markings on the scale with marks at 0.1 dBm increments. The accuracy and resolution of this type of meter is the same at any point on the scale and it is not necessary to keep the pointer in the upper portion of the scale for maximum accuracy. The accuracy of the set is not affected by the position of the set. This type of meter will have the pointer off-scale to the
when no input signal is present and a mechanical zero adjust is not required. The actual input level to the set is the algebraic sum of the black dBm meter scale and black RANGE setting. For example, RANGE is set to 40 dBm and the meter indicates -6.3 dBm . The input level is then (-$40)+(-6.3)=-46.3 \mathrm{dBm}$. If the RANGE switch is at +20 dBm and the meter indication is 4.7 dBm , the level is $(+20)+(4.7)=+15.3 \mathrm{dBm}$.
$3-24$. All panel markings corresponding to the proper dBm markings on the RANGE switch and meter face are in black, as is the TMS position of the INPUT switch. The blue markings correspond to the settings for noise measurements as discussed in paragraph 3-28. The response of the meter rectifier circuit is RMS which allows the set to measure the true power of any arbitrary input waveform provided the crest factor does not exceed 4:1. Crest factor is defined as the ratio of the peak value of the waveform to the RMS value of that waveform. In most telephonic measurements, consideration of this crest factor is not necessary.
$3-25$. The balanced input to the set is achieved through the use of two repeat coils, one for voice frequencies from 20 Hz to 20 kHz and the other for carrier frequencies from 10 kHz to 600 kHz . The maximum high frequency range is achieved through the use of the 75 ohm functions and the 75 ohm jack. This input bypasses both input repeat coils, thus allowing measurements from 30 Hz to 3 MHz . This high frequency range is limited to 600 kHz on the +20 and +30 dBm ranges. The maximum longitudinal input voltage is 150 volts peak between tip and ring and 200 volts rms at 60 Hz between either tip or ring and ground.
3-26. The switch marked RESPONSE determines the speed of the meter response and is usually left in the NORM position for transmission measurements.
$3-27$. The jack marked DC MON accepts a Western Electric 310 or 347 plug with connections to the tip and sleeve. The dc voltage supplied by this jack can be used to operate a dc potentiometric recorder requiring 1 V or a dc galvanometric recorder requiring 500uA. The dc output is proportional to input level on any one range and not meter deflection since the meter is logarithmically scaled. Knowing the current required to drive the recorder full scale and the input impedance of the recorder, enter these numbers into the recorder compatability char Figure 3-4 to determine if the recorder is suitable for use with this set. If these numbers do not fall within the compatability area, refer to Paragraph 3-41. Connect an input voltage to the set and adjust the RANGE switch until a near full scale indication is observed on the meter. Connect the recorder plug with the tip negative to the DC MON jack and adjust the input level until the meter indicates 0 dBm . Mark this point, which should be near full scale, on the recorder paper. Decrease the input level until the meter indicates 1 dBm . Mark this point on the recorder paper. Continue until the recorder has been calibrated for each major dBm division on the meter. The actual input level to the set as
indicated on the recorder will be the algebraic sum of the RANGE.

## 3-28. NOISE MEASUREMENT.

$3-29$. One of the primary functions of this set is to measure message circuit noise, both metallic and noise-toground. The weighting filters built into this set are switch selected and their characteristics conform to the standards set up by the Bell System and Edison Electric Institute.
3-30. In general, noise-metallic measurements are made by connecting the circuit under test to the INPUT jacks with a suitable patch cord, selecting the proper bridging or terminate condition and impedance, selecting the proper weighting filter and operating the RANGE switch to provide an on-scale meter indication. Noise measurements involve many of the same operations as the level measurements discussed in Paragraph 3-14 and only the differences will be discussed.
3-31. Four filters are supplied for noise measurements; C-MESSAGE and 3kHz FLAT for message circuit noise measurement, a PROG and 15 kHz FLAT for broadcast studio-transmitter links and telephone company program circuits. These filters are necessary to allow the measuring set to approximate the response of the human ear and give an indication representative of a person's subjectiveness to noise. The frequency response of these filters is shown in Figures 4-5 and 4-6.
3-32. Once a circuit has been connected, the RANGE switch is adjusted until the noise fluctuations appear onscale on the meter with normal response, and a two-tothree minute observation of the pointer fluctuations is made to establish the point at which the pointer appears most of the time, disregarding the occasional high peaks. For rapidly fluctuating noise such as atmospheric static or switching noise, operate the RESPONSE switch to DAMP. In this position of the switch, the level of the most frequently occurring peaks should be read. Noise is specified in dBm (decibels above reference noise) and the type of filter used is noted, for example, dBmC meaning C-message weighting is used.
3-33. The noise-metallic level is the algebraic sum of the indication on the blue dBm meter scale and the blue dBm RANGE switch setting. For example, RANGE is set to 20 dBm and the meter indicates +7 dBm . The noisemetallic level is $(20)+(+7)=+27 \mathrm{dBm}$. The RANGE switch marking indicates the level at the 0 dBm mark on the left end of the meter scale.
3-34. Occasionally other message circuit weightings such as the older Bell System F1A weighting or the International Telecommunication Union's CCITT or psophometric weighting may be required. To convert from C-message to F 1 A , subtract 6 dBm from the C -message indication. The units for F 1 A weighting are dBa , meaning decibels adjusted. To convert from C-message to CCITT or psophometric weighting, subtract 1 dBm from the C message level as read on the black dBm meter scale and RANGE switch setting. This will give the noise level in dBm which is acceptable for psophometric measurements.

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3-35. As an aid in identifying the source of noise, the DIAL/AC MON jacks can be used with a monitoring receiver to listen to the noise which will have approximately the same quality as that heard by a subscriber. Particular types of noise like power line induction, switching noise, atmospheric static, crosstalk or random noise may be identified by this listening test. To aid in bringing up the level of the lower frequency power line noise, the 3 kHz flat weighting is used. A substantial increase in meter indication with the 3 kHz flat weighting indicates the presence of low frequency noise and it will also sound louder in the monitoring headphone.
3-36. In some cases recording of the noise during a busy period is necessary. The recorder connections and operation is discussed in Paragraph 3-27. The calibration should be done using the dBm scale rather than the dBm scale and it should be noted that the RESPONSE switch also damps the recorder.
3-37. Noise-to-ground measurements are made by a special input circuit arrangement which is used when either the Ng or Ng HOLD pushbutton is depressed. Dial and talk may be accomplished on the metallic circuit and the metallic connection held by using the Ng HOLD pushbutton. It is necessary to establish a good earth or system ground and connect it to the black binding post marked G. The noise-to-ground measurement is 40 dB less sensitive than the noise metallic measurement because of the voltage divider in the input circuit. This requires adding 40 dB to the meter indication to arrive at the correct noise-to-ground level. The level is the algebraic sum of the blue RANGE switch setting and the blue meter scale indication plus 40 dB . For example, RANGE is set to 20 dBm and the meter indicates +3 dBm . The noise-to-ground level is $20+(+3)+40=63 \mathrm{dBm}$. Some telephone company operating procedures disregard the 40 dB correction factor in which case the noise-toground level would be $20+3=23 \mathrm{dBm}$.
$3-38$. The Nm and Ng indications can be used to compute the balance of a facility since balance is defined as the degree of rejection of longitudinal signals. The degree of balance in dB where the major part of noisemetallic is due to noise-to-ground, is given by the equation, Balance in $\mathrm{dB}=\mathrm{Nm}-\mathrm{Ng}$. For example, if the noise-metallic level of a circuit is +26 dBm and the noise-to-ground of the same circuit is +9 OdBmC , the balance in dB is $(+26)-(+90)=64 \mathrm{~dB}$. In the case mentioned above where the 40 dB correction factor is neglected, the balance in $\mathrm{dB}=(\mathrm{Nm})(\mathrm{Ng}+40)$.
$3-39$. Other general purpose uses of the 3555B are volume and crosstalk measurements. The ballistic characteristics of the set make it approximately correct for VU measurements. The RANGE switch should be adjusted until the meter pointer fluctuations are on-scale and should be observed for the maximum of the frequently occurring peaks, disregarding the occasional high peaks. The meter indication in dBm is equal to VU (volume units.)
$3-40$. Crosstalk measurements involve low level measurements and part of the meter indication may be 38 Model 3555B caused by noise in addition to crosstalk. The general technique is to measure with crosstalk and noise present and then measure noise alone. A correction factor must then be applied and can be found in Table 3-2.

## 3-41. RECORDER COMPATIBILITY.

$3-42$. If an external recorder is to be used to monitor the dc output of the 3555B, the Recorder Compatibility graph, Figure 3-4 should be consulted to determine if your particular recorder can be used. Recorders with input characteristics that fall below the compatibility area can be used provided a suitable resistor is used between the 3555B dc output and the recorder input.
$3-43$. To choose the value of this resistance, simply follow the line designating the full scale current of your recorder, horizontally until it intersects the top line in the Recorder Compatibility graph. From this intersection follow the vertical line to find the total impedance RT required for full scale deflection (see Figure 3-3). The input impedance of the recorder should be subtracted from this value RT to determine the value of R1. For example, assume that your particular recorder has an input impedance of 2000 ohms with a full scale sensitivity of 20 uA . Follow the 20 uA line to the right until it intersects the top line at 48 kilohms. The value of R1 will then be 48 kilohms -2 kilohms input impedance $=46$ kilohms.
3-44. Recorders with input characteristics that fall above the compatibility area in Figure 3-4 cannot be used to monitor the 3555B dc output since full scale deflection of the recorder cannot be accomplished by the 3555B.


Figure 3-3. Impedance Matching 3555B to Recorder

## 3-45. APPLICATIONS.

3-46. Sometimes it is necessary to transmit or send a tone on a line and then measure the received signal coming back on the same line. Rather than change connections back and forth between the 3555B and 236A Oscillator when changing from SEND to RECEIVE and thus take a chance on dropping the line, it is much more convenient to make one set of connections and then select SEND or RECEIVE by means or a switch. Refer to Figure 3-5.
$3-47$. By utilizing the test set-up shown in Figure 3-5. send and receive can be accomplished with a minimum number of operations. To dial, set both function switches to DIAL and dial the desired line on the butt-in. To send, change the


Figure 3-4. Recorder Compatibility Chart


Figure 3-5. Simplified Send/Receive Test Set-up

236A FUNCTION switch to 600 HOLD or 900 HOLD, depending on the impedance required. To receive a tone, set the 3555B FUNCTION switch to either 600 HOLD or 900 HOLD (whichever is appropriate) and change the 236A FUNCTION switch to DIAL. To send again, simply change the 236A to 600 HOLD or 900 HOLD. If holding is not required or dialing is not required, simply select the impedance and switch back and forth on the 236A FUNCTION switch.

## 3-48. TRANSMISSION LOSS MEASUREMENTS.

3-49. Transmission loss is defined as the ratio of power from a transmission line by a receiving terminal to the power available from the sending equipment and is dependent on three factors; power dissipated by the dc resistance of the line, power losses because of impedance mismatch, power transferred to other circuits by inductive or capacitive coupling. (See Figure 3-6). $3-50$. These factors are difficult to measure separately. Their sum, however, is relatively easy to measure with the -hp- 236A/3555B combination.
$3-51$. Figure $3-6$ shows a typical transmission loss measurement setup. The oscillator is adjusted for a reference level and the signal is measured at the other end of the line with a level meter. Loss measurements are usually made at various frequencies to determine the response of the line.
3-52. Ideally the man at each end of the line will have both an oscillator and a Transmission Measuring Set (TMS) so that the loss can be measured in both directions, If the line that is being tested passes through central office switching equipment, the oscillator or TMS at the remote end is placed in the DIAL mode and the lineman's handset connected to the DIAL posts, permitting the repairman to bypass the instrument circuitry and dial his test board at the central office. Tests are then made in the 600 or 900 ohm HOLD positions, which provide a dc path to hold the switching relays.

## 3-53. CROSSTALK MEASUREMENTS.

3-54. Crosstalk is interference on a transmission line caused by inductive and capacitive coupling between pairs of transmission lines in close proximity. Crosstalk can be classified as near-end and far-end. Far-end crosstalk is interference at the end of the transmission line opposite the , signal source while near-end crosstalk is interference detected at the same end of the line as the signal source.

Table 3-2. Crosstalk Correction Factor

| (Crosstalk + Noise) in dB <br> Minus Noise Alone in dB | dB Correction Factor <br> Crosstalk in dB $=$ <br> (Crosstalk + Noise) <br> Minus Correction Factor |
| :--- | :---: |
| 1 | 7 |
| 2 | 4 |
| 3 | 3 |
| 4 to5 | 2 |
| 6 to 8 | 1 |
| 9 and above | 0 |

3-55. Since different frequency bands are used for each direction of transmission on two wire carrier systems, near-end crosstalk cannot be detected. The situation is quite different, however, for far-end crosstalk since it is in the same frequency band as the desired signal and can be detected.
$3-56$. Referring to Figure 3-7, one line is designated $A-B$ and the other designated C-D with $A$ and $C$ representing the near-end of one of the pairs, and band D representing the far-end of the other pair. First measure the transmission loss between $A$ and $B$. Then measure the transmission loss from $A$ to $D$. The crosstalk coupling loss in dBx is the difference in the reading from $A$ to $B$ and the reading from Ato $D$.

## 3-57. IDENTIFYING NOISE CHARACTERISTICS.



Figure 3-6. Typical Test Setup for Measuring Insertion Loss


Figure 3-7. Test Setup for Measuring Crosstalk Coupling Loss

3-58. Normally, a frequency selective voltmeter is used to identify the characteristics of transmission line interference in order to trace it down to its origin and apply the appropriate corrective action. As an expedient for troubleshooting, there are several subjective measurements that the 236A/3555B can make to help identify the interference characteristics.
$3-59$. Since power line noise is the most common nuisance, a quick check with the 3555B should be made first. By noting the difference in noise readings between the 3 kHz FLAT and C-message weighted modes, an indication of line frequency disturbance can be ascertained if the 3 kHz flat mode shows a substantially higher reading.
$3-60$. As a further aid in identifying noise, the lineman's handset can be connected to the AC MONITOR terminals and an aural analysis made. Although the handset will not respond to 60 Hz , line interference is usually very rich in odd harmonics and 180 Hz can easily be identified. This test also helps to identify "babble" and other audio frequency interference. 3-61. Vagrant noise, such as atmospheric noise, can be analyzed by connecting a strip chart recorder to the DC MONITOR terminals. Long-term seasonal and temperature effects can also be measured very conveniently with a recorder.
3-62. Frequency of strong interfering periodic signals, such as radio transmitters, can be roughly determined with the 236A and 3555B. The 236A is connected to one end of the line and the 3555B to the remote end, as with transmission loss measurements. The oscillator output is increased until the test meter barely indicates a signal above the noise. The oscillator frequency is then changed very slowly while the repairman observes the 3555B for a beat. By tuning for a beat, the frequency of the interfering signal can be read directly off the
oscillator frequency dial to an accuracy of approximately $\pm 3 \%$. In practice, this measurement would probably be made using a "loop around" technique. The oscillator would be connected to a quiet line at the remote location and this line would be tied to the noisy line back at the central office. This permits one man to operate both the oscillator and the test meter.
3-63. When a current flows through a conductor, it sets up two distinct fields around the conductor - - the electrostatic (capacitive) field and the magnetic (inductive) field. Both are capable of inducing longitudinal voltages in adjacent conductors, and both increase in proportion to the power and frequency of the current from which they result. They differ greatly, however, in how they affect nearby circuits. The voltage resulting from magnetic induction varies inversely-with the impedance of the line. That is, the higher the line impedance, the less voltage that can be induced by a magnetic field. Capacitively coupled voltage, on the other hand, increases in direct proportion to line impedance-- the higher the impedance, the greater the capacitive coupling. By means of a simple test, it is possible to identify the coupling between two lines, as shown in Figure 3-8. Since induced voltages are inversely proportional to line impedance, the voltage coupled from pair A into pair B (Figure 3-8a) will increase as the impedance is lowered (i.e., shorted). Conversely, since capacitively coupled voltages are directly proportional to impedance, the coupled voltage in Figure $3-8 \mathrm{~b}$ would increase as the impedance is increased (i.e., open circuited). Both tests in Figure 3-8 should be performed to correlate the result.

## 3-64. MEASUREMENTS IN DBC.

$3-65$. The term dBC means dB Collins and is defined as


Figure 3-8. Simple Test for Inductive and Capacitive Coupling
$0 \mathrm{dBC}=0.775 \mathrm{~V}$ across any impedance as read on an -hp- Model 400D AC Vacuum Tube Voltmeter. Thus, the dBC is strictly a relative term.
$3-66$. Measurements can easily be made in dBC . by utilizing the Model 3555B Telephone Test Meter. To make these measurements, set FUNCTION to 600 and the INPUT switch to TMS BRDG. Any termination required other than 600 ohms must be provided externally and connected across the two binding posts $T$ and R. Termination can also be made using a patch cord and any one of the other INPUT jacks since all INPUT jacks are connected in parallel. If a 600 ohm termination is to be used, the internal termination can be utilized by placing the INPUT switch to the TMS TERM position.

## 3-67. MEASUREMENT PROCEDURES.

3-68. Tables 3-3 throug 3-8 list the step by step procedures for measuring levels and noise balance, recorder calibration and transmission loss using the 3555B. For a more detailed discussion on level and noise measurements refer to paragraphs 3-12 through 3-47.
3-69. 150 BAL CONVERSION.
$3-70$. The 3555B comes equipped with all the necessary parts for converting the 135 BAL function to a 150 BAL function. The following is a simplified procedure for making the modification.
a. Remove the set from the case and remove the FUNCTION board. Clip the shorting wire from across A1R17 (see Figure 7-2 and reinstall the FUNCTION board. Leave the set out of the case.
b. Set the 3555 B controls as follows:

RANGE......................................... 0dBm
FUNCTION................................ 135 BAL
INPUT $\qquad$ TMS TERM
c. Remove the 150 BAL decal from the envelope supplied with the set. Remove the backing from the decal and place it over the 135 BAL function pushbutton.
d. Connect a 150 ohm balanced source to the input of the 3555B at a level of 0 dBm $(387 \mathrm{mV} \mathrm{rms})$ at a frequency of 1 kHz . Turn the 3555B ON and adjust A3R24 Figure 7 3) For 0 dBm indication on the 3555B meter.
e. Reinstall the set in its case.

Table 3-3. Level Measurement

| STEP | PROCEDURE |
| :---: | :---: |
| 1. | Turn the $3555 \mathrm{~B} / \mathrm{ON}$ and depress the DIAL/BAT pushbutton. The meter should indicate in the green BAT GOOD area. If it does not, replace the battery or check the power source before attempting to make any measurements. The battery test operates for internal battery, office battery or ac power source. |
| 2. | Select either TMS BRDG or TMS TERM, depending on the measurement being made. The weighting filters are not in the circuit at this time. |
| 3. | Select the impedance (FUNCTION pushbutton) to match the circuit to be tested. Select either 900 BAL or $600 \mathrm{BAL}(\mathrm{VF} / \mathrm{Nm}$ ) for frequencies between 20 Hz and 20 kHz . Select 600 BAL or 135 BAL (CARRIER) for balanced measurements between 1 kHz and 600 kHz . Select 75 UNBAL for 75 ohm unbalanced measurements between 30 Hz and 3 MHz . |
| 4. | Set the RANGE switch to +30 dBm . Set the RESPONSE switch to DAMP. |
| 5. | Connect the set to the line using a suitable patch cord. For balanced measurements use a cord having a 309 or 310 single plug, a 241 dual plug or banana plugs, bare wires or clip leads. For unbalanced carrier measurements ( 75 ohm only) use a cord having a 358 plug. |

NOTE
Carrier measurements are limited to the -50dBm RANGE thru the +10 dBm RANGE.
6. Down range the RANGE switch for an onscale indication. Level is equal to the algebraic sum of the black RANGE setting plus the black meter scale indication.

## EXAMPLES:

$$
\begin{array}{lr}
\text { RANGE }= & -50 \mathrm{dBm} \\
\text { METER }= & +1 \mathrm{dBm} \\
\text { LEVEL }= & -49 \mathrm{dBm} \\
\text { RANGE }= & +20 \mathrm{dBm} \\
\text { METER }= & \frac{-4 \mathrm{dBm}}{\text { LEVEL }=}
\end{array}
$$

Table 3-4. Noise Metallic Measurements

| STEP | PROCEDURE |
| :---: | :--- |
| 1. | $\begin{array}{l}\text { Turn the POWER switch to ON and depress } \\ \text { the DIAL/BAT pushbutton. The meter should } \\ \text { indicate in the green BAT GOOD area. If it } \\ \text { does not replace the battery or check the } \\ \text { power source. The battery test operates on } \\ \text { internal battery, office battery or ac power } \\ \text { source. }\end{array}$ |
| 2. | $\begin{array}{l}\text { Select either NOISE TERM or NOISE BRDG, } \\ \text { depending on the measurement being made. } \\ \text { Select the impedance to match the circuit to } \\ \text { be tested using the FUNCTION pushbuttons. } \\ \text { The 900 BAL VF/Nm pushbuttons only should } \\ \text { be used for noise metallic measurements in }\end{array}$ |
| the frequency range of 20Hz to 20kHz. The |  |$\}$

## NOTE

For rapidly fluctuating noises such as atmospheric noise or switching noise, operate the RESPONSE switch to DAMP and read the level of the most frequently occurring peaks.
8. Noise level is equal to the sum of the blue RANGE switch setting in dBrn and the indication on the blue meter scale in dBrn.

EXAMPLE:

| RANGE | $=40 \mathrm{dBr}$ |
| :--- | :--- | ---: |
| METER | $=+5 \mathrm{dBrn}$ |
| NOISE LEVEL | $=+45 \mathrm{dBrn}$ |

Table 3-5. Noise-to-Ground Measurements

| STEP | PROCEDURE |
| :---: | :--- |
| 1. | Turn the 3555B POWER switch to ON and <br> depress the DIAL/BAT pushbutton. The meter <br> should indicate in the green BAT GOOD area. <br> If it does not replace the battery or check the <br> power source. The battery test operates for <br> internal battery, office battery or ac power <br> source. <br> Set the INPUT switch to NOISE BRDG. <br> 3. |
| 4. | Select the appropriate weighting filter using <br> the NOISE WTG switch. <br> Set the RANGE switch to 110dBrn. <br> Depress the NG pushbutton and connect the <br> set to the circuit to be tested. Down range for <br> an on-scale indication. |
| Dial and NOTE talk may be ma <br> accomplished on the metallic <br> circuit and the connection <br> held by depressing the HOLD <br> pushbutton. |  |

Table 3-7. Recorder Calibration

| STEP | PROCEDURE |
| :---: | :--- |
| 1. | Determine the input impedance and full scale <br> sensitivity of your recorder and refer to <br> paragraph 3-41 and Figure 3-4 to determine if |
| your recorder is suitable for use with this set. <br> The dc voltage supplied by the DC MON 310 <br> jack will drive a dc potentiometric recorder <br> requiring 1V or a dc galvanometric recorder <br> requiring 500uA. <br> Connect an input voltage to the set and adjust <br> the RANGE switch until a near full-scale <br> indication is observed on the meter. <br> Connect the recorder plug with the tip <br> negative, to the DC MON jack and adjust the <br> input level until the meter indicates OdBm. <br> Mark this point on the recorder paper which <br> should be near full scale. <br> Decrease the input level to the set until the' <br> meter indicates -1dBm. Mark this point on the <br> recorder paper. Continue this procedure until <br> every major dBm division on the meter has <br> been calibrated on the recorder paper. <br> The actual level to the set as indicated on the <br> recorder is equal to the algebraic sum of the <br> RANGE setting and recorder indication. |  |
| 5. |  |

Table 3-6. Balance Measurement

| STEP | PROCEDURE |
| :---: | :---: |
| 1. 2. 3. | Perform the Noise-to-ground measurement as described in Table 3-5. <br> Perform the Noise Metallic measurements as described in Table 3-4. <br> Compute the line balance in dB using the results of the above checks. $\text { Balance }(\mathrm{dB})=\mathrm{Nm}-\mathrm{NG}$ <br> EXAMPLE: $\begin{array}{ll} \text { Noise-to-ground } & =+26 \mathrm{dBrn} \\ \text { Noise Metallic } & =\frac{(-)+90 \mathrm{dBrn}}{} \\ \text { Balance in dB } & =-64 \mathrm{dBm} \end{array}$ <br> The $\quad$ NOTE $\quad$ noise-to-ground measurement above includes the 40 dB correction factor. |

Table 3-8. Transmission Loss Measurement

| STEP | PROCEDURE |
| :---: | :---: |
| 1. | For a transmission loss measurement to be <br> meaningful, it should first be determined if <br> there are any extraneous signals present that <br> will affect your measurement. To do this, <br> connect the measuring set to the circuit and <br> determine if interfering signals are present. <br> Levels below 60dB can, in most cases, be <br> ignored. A butt-in can be connected to the AC <br> MON jacks to aid in determining the <br> interfering source. <br> Establish a connection like the ones shown in <br> Figure 3-6. |
| 3. | Adjust the oscillator output level for OdBm. <br> Measure the level at the receiving end and <br> record this level. <br> Insertion loss is equal to the difference <br> between the sending level and the receiving <br> level, ignoring any extraneous signals. |
| EXAMPLE: <br> Sending level $=$ <br> Receiving level = (-)- 20dBm <br> Insertion loss $=$ |  |
| 20 dB |  |

## SECTION IV <br> THEORY OF OPERATION

## 4-1. INTRODUCTION.

4-2. The Model 3555B Transmission and Noise Measuring Set is a special measuring set designed for uses in testing telecommunications equipment. Inputs between -90 dBm and +30 dBm full scale can be selected in twelve ranges for level measurements and correspond to the black markings on the meter scale and the RANGE switch. Noise measurements between 0 dBrn and +120 dBrn full scale can be made, selectable in twelve ranges and corresponds to the blue markings on the meter scale and RANGE switch. When measuring rapidly fluctuating noises, a damping circuit can be inserted by the RESPONSE switch.
$4-3$. Impedances of 75,135 and 600 ohms, terminated or bridging can be selected for carrier level measurements. The 135 and 600 ohm functions can be either balanced or unbalanced while the 75 ohm function is unbalanced only. For voice frequencies, impedances of 600 and 900 ohms are provided. These impedances are selectable by the pushbutton FUNCTION switch and can be terminated or bridging, balanced or unbalanced.
4-4. A noise-to-ground ( Ng ) function is included to permit measurement of longitudinal noise. When the Ng pushbutton is depressed, a 40 dB attenuator is placed across the INPUT terminals.
$4-5$. The HOLD function places a high inductance holding coil across the INPUT terminals to simulate an off-hook condition while measurements are being made. The HOLD function is not operative on any of the carrier functions.
4-6. A variety of INPUT and DIAL jacks are provided which accept Western Electric type 241 and 289 dual plugs, 309, 310, 347, and 358 single plugs, dual banana plugs, clip leads and bare wires.

## 4-7. BLOCK DIAGRAM DESCRIPTION.

4-8. Figure 4-1 illustrates a simplified block diagram of the Model 3555B Transmission and Noise Measuring

Set. Refer to this figure for the following block diagram description.
4-9. The input signal is first applied to the FUNCTION switch where the input circuitry is set up to accommodate the type of measurement being made. For voice frequencies, impedances of 900 ohms or 600 ohms can be selected, bridged or terminated. Voice frequencies are then applied to a transformer with a frequency range of 20 Hz to 20 kHz . The HOLD function places a high inductance bridge across the INPUT terminals to simulate an off-hook condition. For carrier frequencies impedances of 600 ohms, and 135 ohms can be selected, terminated or bridged, balanced or unbalanced. Carrier frequencies at these impedances are applied to a transformer having a frequency range from 5 kHz to 600 kHz . For 75 ohm carrier frequencies an unbalanced input is provided. This input can be either terminated or bridged. HOLD is not possible on any of the carrier functions.
4-10. For longitudinal measurements, an Ng function is provided which places a 40 dB attenuator across the INPUT terminals. The HOLD function bridges the input with a holding coil while measurements are being made. The output of the 40 dB attenuator is always applied to the voice frequency transformer.
4-11. The DIAL/BAT function serves two functions. First it connects the DIAL/AC MON jacks to the INPUT jacks so that a handset can be used for dialing. Secondly, the meter is connected to the unregulated power supply so that the battery condition can be monitored.
4-12.After the signal is conditioned by the input circuitry it is coupled to the RANGE attenuator where the signal level is adjusted to provide the proper input for the Input Amplifier. The RANGE attenuator provides from OdB to 80 dB of attenuation. It also provides gain switching for the Input Amplifier.


Figure 4-1. Simplified Block Diagram

4-13. The output of the Input Amplifier goes to the INPUT switch where noise filters are set up for selection by the NOISE WTG switch. In the NOISE position, either 3kHz FLAT weighting, C Message weighting, 15 kHz FLAT weighting or PROGRAM weighting can be selected by the NOISE WTG switch. In the TMS position of the INPUT switch the filters are bypassed for transmission level measurements.
4-14. The output from the INPUT switch goes to the meter amplifier. This amplifier provides an ac signal to the DIAL/AC MON jacks so that a handset can be used to listen to the signal being measured. This is particularly useful in determining noise characters.
$4-15$. The detector circuit provides an equivalent rms detected voltage to drive the meter. The meter has shaped pole pieces to provide a linear meter scale both for dBm and dBrn.

## 4-16. DETAILED CIRCUIT DESCRIPTION.

4-17. The purpose of the function switch is to set up the input conditions to match the type of measurement being made. Impedances can be selected to match the lines to be tested and can be either bridged or terminated. Separate transformers are selected for voice frequency and carrier frequency measurements. A 40 dB attenuator is bridged across the input terminals for longitudinal noise measurements when the Ng pushbutton is depressed. The HOLD function places a high inductance holding coil across the input terminals to simulate an off-hook condition. Each of these functions is described in detail in the following paragraphs.
a. HOLD: When the HOLD pushbutton is depressed a high inductance coil LI is connected across the Model 3555B balanced INPUT terminals if the INPUT
switch is in the TERM position. A bridging HOLD is not possible. The TERM switch connects the two windings of L 1 in series.
b. DIAL BAT: (See Figure 4-2) The DIAL BA1 pushbutton serves two purposes. First it disconnects the meter from the detector and connects it to the unregulated power supply so that the battery voltage can be monitored. Secondly, the DIAL/AC MON jacks are disconnected from the amplifier ac output and connected to the INPUT jacks. This permits connecting the lineman's handset to the balanced line for the purpose of dialing.
c. Ng : (Se Figure 4-3) The Ng pushbutton connects a 40dB attenuator across the balanced input terminals for longitudinal measurements. This attenuator consists of A1R5 thru A1R8 and A1C1. The output is taken from the junction of AIC1 and A1R8. This output is referenced to ground and applied to the voice frequency transformer A1T2.
d. $900(\mathrm{Vf} / \mathrm{Nm})$ : The 900 function switch S4 selects terminating resistors AIRI and A1R9 for 900 ohm terminations. The INPUT switch must be in _ the TERM position to complete the circuit for this termination. The 900 function switch also places a ground on the 900 ohm relay A3K1 which provides gain switching in the Input Amplifier so that the meter will indicate in dBm . The 900 ohm signal is applied to the voice frequency transformer A1T2. HOLD can be accomplished on this function.


Figure 4-2. Simplified DIAL BAT Function


Figure 4-3. Simplified NG Function
e. $600(\mathrm{Vf} / \mathrm{Nm})$ : The 600 function switch S5 selects terminating resistors A1R2 and A1R10 for a 600 ohm termination. The INPUT switch completes the circuit for this termination. The $600(\mathrm{Vf} / \mathrm{Nm})$ signal is applied to T2. No gain switching is performed in this function since the set is normalized at 600 ohms HOLD can be accomplished on this function.
f. 600 (Carrier): This function is identical to the $600(\mathrm{Vf} / \mathrm{Nm})$ function except that the signal is applied to A1T1 and HOLD cannot be accomplished on this function.
g. 135 (Carrier): The 135 function is identical to the 600 (carrier) function except that the gain switching in the Input Amplifier is accomplished by one section of the 135 function switch S7.
h. 75 UNBAL: The 75 UNBAL function bypasses the balanced input circuitry and transformer AIT1 and A1T2. Gain switching is performed by one section of this function switch. When the 75 UNBAL function is selected the output of the balanced circuitry is disconnected. A 75 ohm termination is provided thru the INPUT switch.

## 4-18. RANGE ATTENUATOR A2.

4-19. The RANGE attenuator adjusts the input signal to a suitable level for the Input Amplifier. This
attenuator is composed of four $L$ pads, selectable in combinations to provide from 0 dB to 80 dB of attenuation. Two 30dB pads are selected by A2S1A and A2S1B, a 20 dB pad is selected by A 2 S 1 C and a 10 dB pad is selected by A2S1D. Another section of the RANGE attenuator switch provides gain switching for the Input Amplifier in the $-80 \mathrm{dBm},-70 \mathrm{dBm}$ and -60 dBm positions. Refer to Table 4-1 for more detailed information on range attenuation and amplifier gain.
4-20. INPUT AMPLIFIER A3. (Schematic No. 2)
4-21. The purpose of the Input Amplifier is to provide the necessary gain at each setting of the RANGE switch and to provide the necessary gain at all impedances. This amplifier is normalized at 600 ohms and the following discussion is for the 600 ohm function.
$4-22$. Diodes A3CR1 thru A3CR4 serve as protection for the input amplifier. Signals greater than 7 volts peak-to-peak will be conducted to ground through these diodes. The gain of this amplifier is determined by the negative feedback from the emitter of A3Q5 to the base of A3Q2. This feedback is first determined by the ratio of A3R13 to the sum of A3R14 and A3R15. In position 1 of the RANGE switch (-80DBM) this feedback is further divided by the ratio of A3R11 to the sum of A3R25 and A3R26. In position 2 (-70DBM) of the RANGE switch the feedback is determined by the ratio of A3R11 to the sum of A2R13, A3R25 and A3R26. In position 3 (-60DBM) of the switch the feedback is determined by the ratio of A3RII to the sum of A2R13, A2R14, A3R25 and A3R26.

Table 4-1. Range Attenuation and Amplifier Gain

| RANGE <br> Setting | RANGE <br> Attenuation | ATTENUATOR |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| +30 dBm | 80 dB | PADS USED |  |
| +20 dBm | 70 dB | $1,2,3$ | Input Amplifier Gain |
| +10 dBm | 60 dB | 3.6 dB |  |
| 0 dBm | 50 dB | 1,4 | 3.6 dB |
| -10 dBm | 40 dB | 2,3 | 3.6 dB |
| -20 dBm | 30 dB | 2,4 | 3.6 dB |
| -30 dBm | 20 dB | 2 | 3.6 dB |
| -40 dBm | 10 dB | 3 | 3.6 dB |
| -50 dBm | 0 dB | 4 | 3 dB |
| -60 dBm | 0 dB | 0 | 3.6 dB |
| -70 dBm | 0 dB | 0 | 13.6 dB |
| -80 dBm | 0 dB | 0 | 23.6 dB |

In positions 4 thru 12 (-SODBM thru +30DBM), A3R11 is bypassed for maximum feedback. The gain of the amplifier in these nine positions is a constant 2.5 dB . Potentiometer A3R26 is for calibration of the -80DBM range, 600 ohm function. Resistor A3R27 is used to maintain a charge on A3C22 to prevent transients when changing ranges.
4-23. In order that the meter always indicate in DBM regardless of the impedance selected, additional gain switching must be performed. When the 75 function is chosen, A3K2 energizes and places A3R16 in parallel with A3R14 and A3R15. This reduces the negative feedback (with respect to the 600 function) and increases the amplifier gain by 9 dB . When the 135 function is selected, A3R22/R23/R24 are connected in series with A3R16. This combination is then in parallel with A3R14 and A3R15, reducing the feedback and increasing the amplifier gain by 6.4 dB with respect to the 600 function. When the 900 function is depressed, A3R17, A3R19 and A3R20 are connected in parallel with A3R13, increasing the negative feedback and
reducing the amplifier gain by 1.7 dB . Relays A3K1 thru A3K3 are controlled by the FUNCTION switch when any of the impedance functions except 600 are selected.
4-24. Transistors A3Q1 and A3Q2 form a differential amplifier. The signal is taken from the collector of A3Q1, amplified by A3Q4 and A3Q5 with A3Q5 providing feedback to the base of A3Q2. Transistor A3Q3 provides isolation between A3Q2 and A3Q4 to prevent undesired feedback. This results in a greater bandwidth than could be achieved without its use. The output signal is coupled through A3R17 and A3C10 to the INPUT switch.
4-25. FILTERS. (Schematic No. 3)
$4-26$. The 3555B contains a 3 kHz FLAT weighting filter, a C MSG weighting filter, a PROG weighting filter and a 15 kHz FLAT weighting filter. These active filters consist of five amplifiers with controlled feedback for waveshaping. They are used in combinations to form each of the filters (refer to Figure 7-1). Since all of these amplifiers are


Figure 4-4. Simplified Average Detection


Figure 4-5. 3kHz FLAT and Program Weighting Curves


Figure 4-6. C-MSG and 1SkHz FLAT Weighting Curves
identical in operation, only the first will be discussed in detail.
$4-27$. Referring to Figure 7-4, the signal is applied to the assembly through pin 22. If C MSG is selected the signal is first attenuated by A4R1, A4R2 and A4R3A. Potentiometer A4R3A is for C MSG level adjustment for 0 dB at 1 kHz . The signal is then applied to the first in a series of amplifiers. The first amplifier consists of A4Q1 through A4Q4. Differential amplifier A4Q1 and A4Q2 amplifies the signal and applies it to A4Q3 and A4Q4. The emitter circuit of A4Q4 provides two feedback signals, positive feedback through A4R8 and A4C4 to the base of A4Q1 and negative feedback to the base of A4Q2. The gain of this amplifier is controlled by the ratio of the value of A4R10 to the value of A4R9. For example, increasing the value of A4R9 would increase the negative feedback and reduce the amplifier gain. Gain can be calculated by the equation:

$$
\text { Gain }=1+\frac{\mathrm{A} 4 \mathrm{R} 10}{\mathrm{~A} 4 \mathrm{R} 9}
$$

Positive feedback to the base of A4Q1 determines the frequency response of this amplifier and is controlled by the value of A4C4 and A4R8. All five of the amplifiers are used in C Message weighting.
$4-28$. The Program weighting filter utilizes only amplifiers No. 2 and No. 3 as shown in Figure 7-1. These amplifiers are identical to the one described in the preceeding paragraph except for the value of the positive feedback utilized for shaping and the negative feedback used for gain control. This negative feedback is modified by resistance in the feedback divider at the base of A4Q12. Transistors A4Q5 and A4Q6 provide additional gain required for Program weighting. Potentiometer A4R3B is used for PROG level adjustment at 1 kHz .

4-29. The 3 kHz FLAT and 15 kHz FLAT weighting filters utilize only amplifier as indicated in Figure 7-1 The only difference between these two active filters is in the positive feedback used for shaping and in the negative feedback used for gain. The negative feedback is altered by adding resistance to the feedback divider at the base of A4Q12.

## 4-30. METER AMPLIFIER. (Schematic No. 4)

4-31. The meter amplifier consists of A3Q6 through A3Q10. The signal is first amplified by differential amplifier A3Q6 and A3Q7. The signal is taken from the collector of A3Q6 and then amplified by A3Q9 and A3Q10. Transistor A3Q8 provides isolation between A3Q7 and A3Q9 to prevent undesired feedback. Two signals are taken from A3Q10. The collector circuit supplies a signal to the DIAL/AC MON jacks for the purpose of listening to the measured signal. The emitter circuit of A2Q10 provides a drive signal for the detector circuit.

## 4-32. DETECTOR. (Schematic No. 4)

$4-33$. The detector is a class B rms detector which combines the features of an average detector and a peak detector. When the average detected signals and the peak detected signals are combined in the proper proportion an equivalent rms response is produced.
$4-34$. First consider the average detection in this circuit. (See Figure 7-5). Transistors A3Q12-A3Q13 and A3Q15-A3Q16 are functionally symmetrical. This means that A3Q14 and A3Q17 are driven by the same signal. When the signal at the base of A3017 and A3Q14 goes negative, A3Q! 4 turns on and A3Q17 turns off. No current will flow through the meter. On the positive half cycle A3Q14 turns off and A3Q17 turns on. The current paths for the average detector are shown in Figure 4-4.


Figure 4-7. Simplified Peak Detection

4-35. Now consider the peak detection. (See Figure 7-5. When A3Q14 is turned on and A3Q17 is turned off, no current flows through the meter from the peak detector When A3Q14 is turned off and A3Q17 is turned on, the current path is as shown by the heavy lines in Figure 4-7 Diodes A3CR12 and A3CR13 are included to offset the junction drop of A3CR15 and A3CR16 respectively.
4-36. When the average detection and the peak detector are combined in the proper proportion, an equivalent rms response is produced. The advantage of this type of $r m s$ detection is fast response.

## 4-37. POWER SUPPLY AND SERIES REGULATOR (Schematic No. 4)

$4-38$. The 3555 B can be operated from 115 V or 230 V ac, the internal 48 V dry cell battery or from a central office battery (tip negative). When operating from an ac source power is applied through transformer TI and the AC/BAT switch S1 to the rectifier CR1. This rectified
voltage is filtered by C2 before being applied to the series regulator through J2, S3, CR1 and cable W1.
4-39. The regulator is of the conventional series type with A3Q19 acting as the sensing element and A3CR20 as the reference. Changes in the output level are amplified by differential amplifier A3Q18 and A3Q19. The output of the differential amplifier is amplified by A3Q20 and applied to A3Q21 which controls the conduction of the series transistor A3Q22. The output of this series regulator is held at - 20 volts $\pm 1$ volt. The maximum ac ripple and noise on the output voltage is $200 \mu \mathrm{~V}$ rms.
$4-40$. It should be noted that when operating the set from either the battery or from an ac source, capacitor C 2 will always be charged whether the set is turned on or not. Caution should be exercised when servicing the power supply.

## SECTION V MAINTENANCE

## 5-1. INTROOUCTION.

5-2. This section of the manual contains information necessary in the maintenance of the -hp- Model 3555B Transmission and Noise Measuring Set. Included are performance checks, adjustment and calibration procedures and troubleshooting.
5-3. The test equipment needed to properly maintain and service the Model 3555B is listed in Table 5-1. Included in Table 5-1 is the equipment to be used, required specifications 'and recommended model. If the recommended model is not available other equipments
can be substituted provided they meet the required specifications.
5-4. FACTORY SELECTED VALUES.
5-5. Factory selected values are denoted on the schematic diagrams by an asterisk. The nominal value is shown. The value in your instrument may be different or the part may be omitted.
5-6. 150 BAL CONVERSION.
a. To convert the 135 BAL function to a 150 BAL

Table 5-1. Required Test Equipment

| INSTRUMENT TYPE | REQUIRED CHARACTERISTICS | RECOMMENDED MODEL |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Oscillator | Frequency Range: 20 Hz to 3 MHz Levels: -80 dBm to +30 dBm Accuracy: $\pm 0.15 \mathrm{~dB}$ | -hp-654A |
| Oscillator | Frequency Range: 100 Hz to 20 kHz Amplitude: 30V | -hp-201 C |
| Transformer | Line matching | -hp- 11004A |
| Voltmeter, digital | Function: AC and DC Accuracy: $\pm .1 \%$ | -hp-3440A/3445A |
| Amplifier | Voltage gain: 20 dB | -hp- 467A |
| Output: | +/-20V peak at 0.5A peak |  |
| Voltmeter, AC | Frequency Range: $20 \mathrm{~Hz}-4 \mathrm{MHz}$ Accuracy: $\pm 2 \%$ | -hp- 400FL |
| Termination | 50 ohms $\pm .25 \%$ | -hp- 11048B |
| Termination | 75 ohms $\pm .25 \%$ | -hp-11094A |
| Cables | Balanced BNC to 310 plug | Sed Figure 5-1] |
| Adapter | BNC to 358 plug | Trompeter Electronics No. AD-1W |
| Resistors | 576 ohms $\pm 1 \%$ (1) <br> 875 ohms $\pm 1 \%$ (1) <br> 300 ohms 0.1 \% (4) <br> 600 ohms $\pm 0.1 \%$ (4) <br> 135 ohms $\pm 0.1 \%$ (4) <br> 75 ohms $\pm 0.1 \%$ (4) <br> 900 ohms $\pm 0.1 \%$ <br> 150 ohms $\pm .1 \%$ (2) <br> 100 kilohms 1\% (1) | -hp- Part No. 06984598 (Use 825 ohm, 0757-0731 and 49.9 ohm, 0698A4110 in series) <br> -hp- Part No. 0698-6295 <br> -hp- Part No. 0698-7408 <br> -hp- Part No. 0698-7364 <br> -hp- Part No. 0698-7363 <br> Use 600 and 300 in series ( $0.1 \%$ ) <br> -hp- Part No. 0698-6774 <br> -hp- Part No. 0757-0465 |



Figure 5-1. Balanced BNC to 310 Plug
function, remove or clip the shorting bar from across A1 R17 (see Figure 7-2).
b. Remove the 150 BAL decal from the small envelope supplied with the set and stick it over the existing 135 BAL decal.
c. Adjust the 150 function as described in Paragraph 5-20 in this manual.

## 5-7. PERFORMANCE CHECKS.

5-8. The performance checks presented in this section are in-cabinet checks designed to compare the Model 3555B with its published specifications. These checks can be used for incoming inspection, periodic maintenance checks and to verify performance after adjustment or repair. A performance check test card appears at the end of this section which can be used to record the specification performance of your set.

## 5-9. LEVEL ACCURACY CHECKS.

a. Connect only the 654A and 3555B as shown in Figure 5-2 and set the 3555B controls as follows:

FUNCTION........... CARRIER, 75 UNBAL INPUT ................................TMS, TERM
RANGE.....................................+10dBm
b. Set the 654 A frequency to 20 kHz , IMPEDANCE to 75 UNBAL and adjust the output level for +10 dBm . If the calibration of the 654A is questionable, first connect the output of the 654A through a 75 ohm termination, directly to the input of the 3440A/3445A (3555B not connected) and measure the voltage. This level should be 866 mV rms. If it is not, adjust the 654A amplitude control until it is and note the 654A meter indication for future reference. Now that the 654A calibration has been verified, disconnect


Figure 5-2. Level Accuracy Check

Table 5-2. 75 UNBAL Carrier Accuracy Check

| RANGE | 3555 B INDICATION (dBm) |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\mathbf{3 0 H z}$ to $\mathbf{1 M H z}$ | FREQUENCY <br> 100Hz to $\mathbf{6 0 0 k H z}$ | $\mathbf{1 M M H z}$ to $\mathbf{3 M H z}$ |
| +10 dBm | $+10 \pm 0.5$ | $+10 \pm 0.2$ | $+10 \pm 0.5 \pm 10 \%$ of meter indication in dBm |
| 0 dBm | $0 \pm 0.5$ | $0 \pm 0.2$ | $0 \pm 0.5 \pm 10 \%$ of meter indication in dBm |
| -10 dBm | $-10 \pm 0.5$ | $-10 \pm 0.2$ | $-10+0.5 \pm 0 \%$ of meter indication in dBm |
| -20 dBm | $-20 \pm 0.5$ | $-20 \pm 0.2$ | $-20 \pm 0.5 \pm 10 \%$ of meter indication in dBm |
| -30 dBm | $-30 \pm 0.5$ | $-30 \pm 0.2$ | $-30 \pm 0.5 \pm 10 \%$ of meter indication in dBm |
| -40 dBm | $-40 \pm 0.5$ | $-40 \pm 0.2$ | $40 \pm 0.5 \pm 10 \%$ of meter indication in dBm |
| -50 dBm | $-50 \pm 0.5$ | $-50 \pm 0.2$ | $-50 \pm 0.5 \pm 10 \%$ of meter indication in dBm |

the $3440 \mathrm{~A} / 3445 \mathrm{~A}$ and reconnect the output of the 654A to the input of the 3555B. Maintain the 654 A meter reference throughout the remainder of the following checks.
c. The 3555 B meter should indicate 0 dBm $\pm 0.1 \mathrm{dBm}$.
d. Check all the RANGES and frequencies listed in Table 5-2 for the specified tolerances. Be sure to maintain the 654A reference established in step b.
e. Change the 654 A to 600 BAL and change the 3555B to CARRIER, 600 BAL. Connect the 654A 600 BAL output to the 3555B input using a balanced cable.
f. Check the RANGES and frequencies in Table 5-3, using the same procedure described for the 75 UNBAL function.
g. Change the 654A to 135 BAL and change the 3555B to 135 BAL . Repeat step e for the same RANGES and tolerances indicated for the CARRIER 600 BAL function in Table 5.-3.
h. Change the 3555B to VF/Nm, 600 BAL and change the 654 A to 600 BAL . Check the +10 dBm thru -80 dBm ranges in Table 5-4 for the tolerances indicated.
i. Change the 3555B to 900 BAL and connect a 150 ohm $\pm 1 \%$ resistor in series with each input lead. Readjust the 654A for 0dBM. Repeat the checks in Table 5-4 or the same tolerances.
j. To check the top two ranges, connect the equipment as shown in Figure 5-3 and set the 3555B controls as follows:
FUNCTION....... VF/Nm 600 BAL
INPUT TMS, TERM
RANGE..........................+20dBm
k. Adjust the 201 C for 7.75 V on the $3440 \mathrm{~A} / 3445 \mathrm{~A}$ at 100 Hz .
I. Tune the 201 C from 100 Hz to 20 kHz , maintaining 7.75 V on the $3440 \mathrm{~A} / 3445 \mathrm{~A}$. Between 100 Hz and 15 kHz , the 3555 B indication must not change more than $\pm 0.2 \mathrm{dBm}$. Between 15 kHz and 20 kHz , the indication must not change more than $\pm 0.5 \mathrm{dBm}$.
m . Check the +30 dBm range using the procedure described in Steps j through 1, except change the 3555 B range to +30 dBm and change the 201C output level for 24.49 V .
n. To check the 900 ohm function on the +20 dBm and +30 dBm ranges, connect a 300 ohm $+0.1 \%$ resistor in series with the 3555B input in Figure 5-3.
o. Change the 3555 B to 900 BAL and change the range to +20 dBm .
p. Adjust the 201 C output for 9.49 V as indicated on the 3440A/3445A.
q. Check for the tolerances indicated in Table $5-4$ for the +20 dBm range.
r. Change the 3555 B range switch to +30 dBm and adjust the 201 C for 30 V on the 3440A/3445A. Check for the tolerances indicated in Table 5-4 for the +30 dBm range.

Table 5-3. Carrier Level Accuracy

| RANGE | 3555 B Indication (dBm) |  |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 135 <br> 600 | $1 \mathrm{kHz}-600 \mathrm{kHz}$ <br> $1 \mathrm{kHz}-150 \mathrm{kHz}$ |  |
| $10 \mathrm{kHz}-300 \mathrm{kHz}$ <br> $10 \mathrm{kHz}-100 \mathrm{kHz}$ |  |  |  |
| 50 thru +10 dBm | $\pm 0.5$ | $\pm 0.2^{*}$ |  |

*Increase specification by $\pm 0.3 \mathrm{~dB}$ on 135 ohms (or 150 ohms) when not battery powered.


Figure 5-3. +20 dBm and +30 dBm Level Accuracy Check

## 5-10. RETURN LOSS CHECK.

a. To make a return loss check it will first be necessary to construct a balanced bridge utilizing $0.1 \%$ resistors for each of the four 3555B impedances. Figure 5-4 shows the equipment test set-up to be used. For this check to be meaningful, all test leads should be kept short. The leads connecting the 3555B to the bridge should be short clip leads and should be kept away from each other and from other leads. Keep all the instruments away from other instruments that may be referenced to earth ground.
b. Connect the equipment as shown ir Figure 5-4 and set the 3555B controls as follows:

FUNCTION. $\qquad$ VF/Nm, 600 BAL INPUT.
RANGE TMS, TERM
$\qquad$ OdBm

## NOTE

The 3555B does not have to be turned on for this check. If at any frequency the 3555B return loss check is out of specification, check the reference at that frequency as described in the following procedure.
c. Set the 654 A frequency to 1 kHz . Temporarily close S1 in Figure 5-4 and adjust the 654A output level for an up scale indication on the 400FL AC Voltmeter.

Table 5-4. VF/Nm Level Accuracy Checks 600 BAL and 900 BAL
-80 dBm through +30 dBm

| RANGE | 20Hz to $\mathbf{2 0 k H z}$ | $\mathbf{4 0 H z}$ to $\mathbf{1 5 k H z}$ | $\mathbf{1 0 0 H z}$ to $\mathbf{2 0 k H z}$ | $\mathbf{1 0 0 H z}$ to $\mathbf{1 5 k H z}$ |
| :---: | ---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| +30 dBm |  |  | $+30 \pm 0.5$ | $+30 \pm 0.2$ |
| +20 dBm |  |  | $+20 \pm 0.5$ | $+20 \pm 0.2$ |
| +10 dBm | 0 dBm | $- \pm 0.5$ | $0 \pm 0.2$ | $+10 \pm 0.5$ |
| -10 dBm | $-10 \pm \pm .5$ | $-10 \pm 0.2$ |  |  |
| -20 dBm | $-20 \pm 0.5$ | $-20 \pm 0.2$ |  |  |
| -30 dBm | $-30 \pm 0.5$ | $-30 \pm 0.2$ |  |  |
| -40 dBm | $-40 \pm 0.5$ | $40 \pm 0.2$ |  |  |
| -50 dBm | $-50 \pm 0.5$ | $-50 \pm 0.2$ |  |  |
| -60 dBm | $-60 \pm 0.5$ | $-60 \pm 0.2$ |  |  |
| -70 dBm | $-70 \pm 0.5$ |  |  |  |
| -80 dBm | $-80 \pm 0.5$ |  |  |  |



Figure 5-4. Return Loss Test Set-Up
d. Open S1 and down range the 400FL for an on-scale indication. This indication subtracted from the reference established in step c, is the bridge balance and should be greater than the return loss specification.
e. Unplug or disconnect R4 in Figure 5-4 and connect the 3555B tip and ring in its place. Be sure to use short clip leads.
f. Momentarily close S1 and recheck the reference on the 400FL. .Open S1 in Figure $5-4$ and down range the 400 FL for an on-scale indication. This indication must be down at least 30 dB from the reference.
g. Tune the 654 A from 50 Hz to 20 kHz . The 400FL indication must remain at least 30dB down from the reference.
h. Change the 3555B FUNCTION to CARRIER 600 BAL and repeat steps $f$ and g between 3 kHz and 150 kHz . Return loss must be at least 26 dB down from the reference.
i. Change the bridge resistors in Figure 5-4 to 900 ohms f $0.1 \%$ (use 300 ohms $+0.1 \%$ in series with 600 ohms $\pm 0.1 \%$ ) and change the 3555B FUNCTION to VF/Nm 900 BAL. Be sure to reset the reference level after the resistors are changed. Check the return loss between 50 Hz and 20 kHz . The return loss must be better than 30 dB .


FIG 5-1
Figure 5-5. Filter Response Test Set-UP


Figure 5-6. Bridging Loss Test Set-Up
j. Change the bridge resistors in Figure 5-4 to 135 ohms $+0.1 \%$ and change the 3555B FUNCTION to 135 BAL. Check the return loss between 1 kHz and 600 kHz . The return loss must be better than 26 dB down from the reference.
k. Change the 3555B input connection to the 75 UNBAL jack. Change the resistors in Figure $5-4$ to 75 ohms $+0.1 \%$ and change the 3555B FUNCTION to CARRIER 75 UNBAL.
I. Check the return loss between 1 kHz and 3 MHz . The return loss must be better than 30 dB down from the reference.

## 5-11. FILTER RESPONSE CHECKS.

a. C MSG FILTER RESPONSE

1. Connect the equipment as shown in Figure 5-5 with S1 in position 1 and set the 3555B controls as follows:

FUNCTION. $\qquad$ VF/Nm 600
INPUT $\qquad$ NOISE BRDG
RANGE $\qquad$ 0dBm
2. Adjust the output of the 654A for 0 dBm at a frequency of 1 kHz .
3. Check the frequencies listed in Table 5-5 for the tolerances indicated.
b. 3kHz FLAT FILTER RESPONSE

1. Set the 654A frequency to 1 kHz and adjust the output level for 0dBm.
2. Check the frequencies listed in Table 5-5 for the tolerances indicated.
c. 15 kHz FLAT FILTER RESPONSE

Table 5-5. Filter Response Checks

| FREQUENCY | C MSG (dBm) | 3kHz FLAT (dBm) | 15kHz FLAT (dBm) | PROGRAM (dBm) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 60 Hz | $-55.7 \pm 2$ | $0 \pm 1.75$ | $0 \pm 1.75$ |  |
| 200 Hz | $-25 \pm 2$ |  | $0 \pm 1$ | $-17.3 \pm 2$ |
| 250 Hz |  |  | $0 \pm 1$ | $-6.6 \pm 1$ |
| 500 Hz | $-7.5 \pm 1$ | $0(\mathrm{Ref})$ | $-0.5 \pm 1.75$ | $0(\mathrm{Ref})$ |
| 1 kHz | $-1.3 \pm 1$ | $-1.5 \pm 2$ |  | $4.8 \pm 2$ |
| 2 kHz | $-1.4 \pm 1$ | $-3 \pm 3$ |  | $+6.5 \pm 2$ |
| $2 . \mathrm{kHz}$ | $-14.5 \pm 3$ |  | $0 \pm 1$ | $+6.5 \pm 2$ |
| 3 kHz | $-28.5 \pm 3$ |  |  | $+6.5 \pm 2$ |
| 4 kHz |  |  | $-0.5 \pm 1.75$ | $+6.4 \pm 3$ |
| 5 kHz |  | $-1.5 \pm 2$ | $+4 \pm 3$ |  |
| 6 kHz |  |  | $-3 \pm 3$ |  |
| 8 kHz |  |  |  |  |
| 10 kHz |  |  |  |  |
| 15 kHz |  |  |  |  |

1. Reset the 654A output level for 0 dBm indication on the 3555B meter at a frequency of 1 kHz .
2. Check the frequencies listed in Table 5-5 for the tolerances indicated.
d. PROG FILTER RESPONSE
3. Reset the 654A frequency to 1 kHz and adjust the output level for 0 dBm indication on the 3555B meter.
4. Check the frequencies listed in Table 5-5 for the tolerances indicated.

## 5-12. BRIDGING LOSS.

a. Connect the equipment as shown in Figure 5-6 and set the 3555B controls as follows:
FUNCTION ..VF/Nm 600
INPUT....................TMS BRDG
RANGE $\qquad$ 0dBm
b. Adjust the output of the 654 A ( 600 ohm function) for 0 dBm indication on the 400 FL at a frequency of 1 kHz .
c. Connect the 3555B to the 400 FL input. The indication on the 400FL should not drop more than 0.3 dB .
d. Change the FUNCTION switch to CARRIER 600 and repeat the above procedure at a frequency of 10 kHz . The 400FL indication should not drop by more than 0.05 dB .
e. Change the equipment setup by connecting a 300 ohm $\pm 1 \%$ resistor in series with the 400FL input and change the resistor connected across the 400FL input to 900 ohms $\pm 1 \%$.
f. With the 400 FL set to the 0 dB range, adjust the 654A output level for exactly 0 dB indication on the 400FL.
g. Change the 3555B FUNCTION to VF/Nm 900 and connect the 3555B input to the 400FL input terminals. The 400FL indication must not drop by more than 0.3 dB .

## 5-13. INPUT BALANCE.

a. Set the 3555B controls as follows: FUNCTION ............VF/Nm 600
INPUT. TMS BRDG RANGE $\qquad$ 0dBm
b. Connect the 654A 600 ohm output to-the tip and ring input of the 3555B. Set the output frequency of the 654 A to 60 Hz and adjust the amplitude control for 0 dBm indication on the 3555B meter.
c. Change the equipment setup to that shown in Figure 5-7.
d. Change the 3555B RANGE switch to -80 dBm . The 3555B indication (meter + RANGE setting) must be down at least 80dB.
e. Change the 3555 B RANGE switch to -70 dBm and tune the 654 A to 6 kHz . The 3555B indication must be down at least 70 dB .
f. Change 3555B RANGE to -60 dBm and tune the 654 A to 20 kHz . The 3555B indication must be down at least 50 dB .
g. Change the 3555B FUNCTION switch to


Figure 5-7. Input Balance Test Set-Up

CARRIER 600 and repeat the above procedure. Between 1 kHz and 10 kHz , the balance must be greater than 70 dB . Between 10 kHz and 100 kHz , the balance must be better than 60 dB . Between 100 kHz and 600 kHz , balance must be better than 40 dB .

## 5-14. ADJUSTMENT AND CALIBRATION PROCEDURE.

$5-15$. The following is a complete adjustment and calibration procedure for the Model 3555B. These adjustments should be performed only after it has been determined by the performance checks that the set is not operating within its published specifications.

## 5-16. POWER SUPPLY CHECK.

5-17. Before attempting the following calibration procedures, first check the power supply voltage to be sure that it is correct and that the ripple voltage is not abnormal. To do this perform the following steps.

NOTE

## Calibration of the 3555B should be performed with the set operating from the internal battery except for the power supply ripple check in the following steps. Operate the set from the ac power source long enough to make this check and then return the set to internal battery operation. This is accomplished by changing the position of the slide switch mounted on the side of the set. When operating from the battery, disconnect the ac power cord from the set.

a. Remove the set from the case and connect the 3440A/3445A dc voltmeter between the 20 V supply and ground. The negative side of A3C34 is a convenient place.
b. Turn the set on. The 3440A/3445A should indicate -20 volts $\pm 1.0 \mathrm{~V}$.
c. Connect the 400FL AC Voltmeter to the negative side of A3C34 and measure the ripple voltage. The maximum allowable ripple is 200 uV rms.

## 5-18. 75 UNBAL CALIBRATION.

a. Connect the 654A and 3440A/3445A as shown in Figure 5-2 and set the 3555B controls as follows:
FUNCTION ................ 75 UNBAL
INPUT TMS, TERM
RANGE .. +10 dBm
b. Set the 654 A frequency to $10 \mathrm{kHz}, 75$ UNBAL, and adjust the output level for 866 mV ( +10 dBm ) indication on the 3440A/3445A.
c. Set the 654 A meter for a reference indication and be sure to maintain this indication throughout the following procedures unless otherwise instructed. Disconnect the 3440A/3445A voltmeter.
d. Change the 654 A to -50 dBm and change the 3555B RANGE switch to -50dBm.
e. Disconnect the $3440 \mathrm{~A} / 3445 \mathrm{~A}$, the 11094 A termination and the cable. Connect the 654A output directly to the 3555B input.
f. Adjust A3R43 for 0 dBm indication on the 3555B meter.
g. Change 654 A frequency to 3 MHz maintaining the reference established on the 654A meter.
h. Adjust A3C8 for 0 dBm indication on the 3555B meter.

## 5-19. ATTENUATOR CALIBRATION.

a. Remove the FUNCTION board and replace it with the test board supplied with the set.
b. With the equipment and controls set as in the preceding check, change the 3555B RANGE to 40 dBm and change the 654A attenuator to -40 dBm . Change the 654A frequency to 100 kHz .
c. Adjust A2C12 for 0 dBm indication on the 3555B meter.
d. Change the 3555B RANGE switch to -30 dBm and change the 654A attenuator to 30 dBm . Adjust A2C7 for 0dBm indication on the 3555B meter.
e. Change the 3555B RANGE switch to -20 dBm and change the 654 A attenuator to 20 dBm . Adjust A2C4 for 0 dBm indication on the 3555B meter.
f. Change the 3555B RANGE switch to +10 dBm and change the 654A attenuator to +10 dBm . Adjust A2C1 for 0 dBm indication on the 3555B meter.
g. Check the frequencies listed in Table 5-2 for the tolerance indicated. If any of the checks in Table 5-2 do not meet the indicated tolerances, repeat steps b through f .
5-20. FUNCTION CALIBRATION.
a. Remove the test board from the set and install the function board assembly. Connect the 654A balanced output to the 3555B balanced input terminals. See Figure 5-5. Set the 3555B controls as follows:
FUNCTION........ CARRIER, 600 BAL
INPUT ...........................TMS, TERM
RANGE $\qquad$ $-50 \mathrm{dBm}$
b. Set the 654 A frequency to 10 kHz and adjust the output attenuators for -5 OdBm output level, using the 600 BAL output function.
c. Adjust A3R15 for 0 dBm indication on the 3555B meter.
d. Change the 654 A frequency to 1 kHz . Change the 3555B FUNCTION switch to VF/Nm, 600 BAL. Compare the 3555B meter indication with the indication in step c. If any difference exists, adjust A3R15 to split the difference between these two indications.

## NOTE

If the set is being operated from the ac line ground currents may be encountered on the low ranges, particularly if other instruments are connected in any way to the 3555B. In order to eliminate this problem, operate the set from its own internal battery or use the C MSG filter. If the C MSG filter is used, perform the filter calibration described in Paragraph 5-24 and then perform the following step.
e. Change the 654A to -80 dBm output .level at 1.00 kHz . Change the 3555B RANGE switch to -80 dBm . Adjust A3R26 for 0 dBm indication on the 3555B meter.
f. Change the 654A to 135 BAL ( 150 BAL ) and change the 3555B FUNCTION to 135 BAL (I50 BAL). Adjust A3R24 for 0dBm indication on the 3555B meter.
g. Change the 3555B RANGE switch to 50 dBm , INPUT switch to TMS TERM, and the FUNCTION switch to VF/Nm 600 BAL. Change the 654 A to 1 kHz at an output level of $-50 \mathrm{dBm}, 600 \mathrm{BAL}$. Adjust the AMPLITUDE control for exactly 0 dBm indication on the 3555B meter.
h. Change the 3555B FUNCTION switch to 900 BAL without changing anything else. Adjust A3R20 for -0.15 dBm indication on the 3555B meter.
5-21. FREQUENCY RESPONSE ADJUSTMENT.
a. The following adjustment consists of selecting fixed values for frequency compensation at $20 \mathrm{~Hz}, 600 \mathrm{BAL},-70 \mathrm{dBm}$ and $20 \mathrm{kHz}, 600 \mathrm{BAL},-70 \mathrm{dBm}$.
b. Connect the 654A 600 BAL output to the 3555B input. Set the 3555B controls as follows:

FUNCTION ............... VF/Nm 900 BAL
INPUT.............................TMS, TERM
RANGE $\qquad$ 0dBm

RESPONSE DAMP
c. Set the $654 \mathrm{~A}(600 \mathrm{BAL})$ output level to 0 dBm at a frequency of 20 Hz . The 3555B meter should Section V indicate -0.1SdBm +0.3 dBm . Note this indication.
d. Change the 654A output level to -70 dBm at a frequency of 20 Hz . Change the 3555B RANGE switch to -70 dBm and change the FUNCTION to VF/Nm 600 BAL. The 3555B meter should indicate OdBm +0.3 dBm . Note the exact indication.
e. Compensation should be made between the 900 BAL, OdBm check (step c) and the $600 \mathrm{BAL},-70 \mathrm{dBm}$ check (step d). To raise the level, increase the value of A3R72 until the 900 BAL 0 dBm check indicates high by the same amount that the 600 BAL, 70 dBm check indicates low. The total difference should not exceed +0.3 dBm .

## 5-22. COMMON MODE ADJUSTMENT.

a. Connect the equipment as shown in Figure 5-5 and set the 3555B controls as follows:
FUNCTION $\qquad$ .VF/Nm, 600 BAL INPUT. .TMS, TERM
RANGE . dBm
b. Set the 654 A frequency to 20 kHz and adjust the output level of the 654A for 0dBm indication on the 3555B meter.
c. Disconnect the left output terminal on the 654A and short the tip and ring together on the cable. Down range the 3555B RANGE switch for an on-scale indication.
d. Adjust A1C7 for minimum indication on the 3555B meter. This indication must be down at least 60 dB .
e. Change the 3555B FUNCTION switch to CARRIER, 600 BAL and change the 654A frequency to 100 kHz .
f. Use the procedure described above and adjust A1C4 for minimum indication on the 3555B meter. This indication must be down at least 40dB.

## 5-23. BALANCE CHECK.

a. First check the balance as described in paragraph 5-13 to be sure that the balance does not meet specifications. If it does, disregard this step. If it does not perform the following procedure.
b. Since there are no adjustments for balance it will be necessary to change the value of a fixed factory selected capacitor. To adjust the balance on the

CARRIER function, change C4. To change the balance on $\mathrm{VF} / \mathrm{Nm}$, change the value of A1C9.
c. To determine whether the value of these capacitors should be increased or decreased, lightly touch the tip and ring banana jack insulators and watch the direction in which the meter indication goes. The side (tip or ring) that causes the meter indication to decrease needs added capacitance. The capacitance should be changed in very small steps and checked again.

## 5-24. FILTER CALIBRATION.

a. Connect the equipment as shown ir Figure 5-5 with S1 in position 1 and set the 3555B controls as follows:

FUNCTION ................................. OdBm
RANGE.......................................................................................
INPUTAT
b. Connect a frequency counter to the 3555B AC MON terminals and adjust the 654A frequency to exactly 1.00 kHz as indicated on the frequency counter. Adjust the 654A output level for exactly 0 dBm .
c. Adjust A4R3C for OdBm indication on the 3555B meter.
d. Change the NOISE WTG switch to 15 kHz FLAT and note the meter indication. If it differs from the indication set up in step c, adjust A4R3C to split the difference between these two indications.
e. Change the 3555B NOISE WTG switch to C MSG and adjust A4R3A for OdBm indication on the 3555B meter.
f. Change the 654 A frequency to 3.00 kHz and adjust A4R3D for an indication of 2.15 dBm on the 3555B meter.
g. Repeat steps e and $f$ until both points are within specifications.
h. Change the 3555B NOISE WTG switch to PROG and change the 654A frequency back to 1.001 Hz with the output level still set to 0 dBm . Adjust A4R3B for 0 dBm indication on the 3555B meter.

## 5-25. ASSEMBLY REMOVAL.

5-26. To gain access to the various assemblies in the 3555B use the following procedure.
a. Turn the set off and. remove it from the case by removing four front panel screws.
b. Unplug the small cable on the A3 assembly.
c. Remove the two screws that secure the A 3 board.
d. Gently lift up the bottom of the A3 board to unplug it from the A1 FUNCTION assembly.
e. Hold the bottom of the A3 board high enough to clear the FUNCTION board and pull the A3 assembly out. This is easily accomplished by gently rocking the board back and forth while pulling it down (toward the FUNCTION board).
f. Once the A3 assembly has been removed, the AI FUNCTION board can be removed by pulling it out.
g. To gain access to the RANGE attenuator (A2), Input switch and the NOISE WTG switch, the shield must be removed. To do this, remove the two screws on each side of the set and lift out the shield.
h. To reassembly the set, use the reverse of the procedure described above.

## 5-27. TROUBLESHOOTING PROCEDURES.

5-28. The following information is supplied to assist in locating a malfunction in the set in a minimum of time. It should first be determined that a malfunction does indeed exist and that the trouble is not external to the set.
5-29. Before starting to troubleshoot the set, use the front panel controls to determine exactly which function, if any, is operating properly. Table 5-6 can aid you in this analysis. In many cases a good front panel analysis of the symptoms can lead you directly to the trouble.
5-30. To simplify troubleshooting the following information is supplied:
a. Troubleshooting Tree - - The troubleshooting tree (Figure 5-8) is based on the half-split method of troubleshooting a set. The trouble can be isolated to a general area or block using this tree. Once the trouble has been isolated to an area, a reference is given. to a paragraph where more specific information can be found.
b. Functional Block Diagram - - The functional block diagram can also be used to isolate the trouble to block. The diagram contains all of the essential blocks that make up the set and includes voltage levels, test points and adjustments. The troubleshooting tree and functional block diagram are keyed together by the numbers with a circle around them. If the levels or indications in your set do not agree with those on the functional block diagram or troubleshooting tree, refer to the paragraph indicated for more detailed information.


Figure 5-8. Troubleshooting Tree

Table 5-6. Front Panel Trouble Analysis

| INPUT CONDITIONS | FUNCTION | 3555B SHOULD INDICATE (RANGE + METER)* | SET ACTUALLY INDICATES | CORRECTIVE ACTION |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| FUNCTION: VF/Nm $1 \mathrm{kHz}, 0 \mathrm{dBm}, 600 \mathrm{BAL}$ | DIAL BAT | In green area, BAT GOOD |  | Replace battery |
|  | Input: TMS, TERM <br> VF/Nm: 600 BAL | $0 \mathrm{dBm} \pm 0.2 \mathrm{dBm}$ |  | Refer to Paragraph 5-34 |
|  | Change INPUT to BRDG |  |  |  |
|  | RANGE to +10 dBm | $+6 \mathrm{dBm} \pm 0.2 \mathrm{dBm}$ |  | Refer to Paragraph 5-34 |
|  | Depress 900 BAL | $+4.2 \mathrm{dBm} \pm 0.2 \mathrm{dBm}$ |  | Refer to Paragraph 5-34 |
|  | INPUT to TERM RANGE to OdBm | $-0.15 \mathrm{dBm} \pm 0.2 \mathrm{dBm}$ |  | Refer to Paragraph 5-34 |
| FILTERS | INPUT: NOISE TERM NOISE WTG: 3kHz FLAT VF/Nm, 600 BAL | 0 dBm $0 \mathrm{dBm} \pm 0.2 \mathrm{dBm}$ |  | Refer to Paragraph 5-37 <br> Refer to Paragraph 5-37 |
|  | Change to C MSG | $0 \mathrm{dBm}+ \pm 0.2 \mathrm{dBm}$ |  | Refer to Paragraph 5-37 |
|  | Change to 15 kHz FLAT | $0 \mathrm{dBrn} \pm 0.2 \mathrm{dBm}$ |  | Refer to Paragraph 5-37 |
|  | Change to PROG | $0 \mathrm{dBm} \pm 1 \mathrm{dBm}$ |  | Refer to Paragraph 5-37 |
| FUNCTION: CARRIER 20 kHz , 0dBm 600 BAL | INPUT: TMS, TERM FUNCTION: CARRIER 600 BAL | OdBm |  | Refer to Paragraph 5-34 |
|  | Change INPUT to BRDG RANGE to +10 dBm | $+6 \mathrm{dBm} \pm 0.5 \mathrm{dBm}$ |  | Refer to Paragraph 5-34 |
|  | Depress 135 BAL RANGE to +20 dBm | +12.6dBm $\pm 0.5 \mathrm{dBm}$ |  | Refer to Paragraph 5-34 |
|  | Change INPUT to TERM RANGE to OdBm | $-2.2 \mathrm{dBm} \pm 0.5 \mathrm{dBm}$ |  | Refer to Paragraph 5-34 |
| Change to 75 | UNBAL INPUT: TMS, TERM FUNCTION: 75 UNBAL RANGE: OdBm | $0 \mathrm{dBm} \pm 0.2 \mathrm{dBm}$ |  | Refer to Paragraph 5-34 |
|  | Change INPUT to BRDG RANGE to 10 dBm | $\pm 6 \mathrm{dBm}+0.2 \mathrm{dBm}$ |  | Refer to Table 5-8 |
|  | Change INPUT back to TERM RANGE to OdBm | $0 \mathrm{dBm} \pm 0.2 \mathrm{dBm}$ |  | Refer to Table 5-8 |
| RANGE <br> $1 \mathrm{kHz}, 600 \mathrm{BAL}$, LEVEL + 10dBm LEVEL -10dBm |  |  |  |  |
|  | Change RANGE to +10 dBm FUNCTION: VF/Nm 600 BAL | $+10 \mathrm{dBm} \pm 0.2 \mathrm{dBm}$ |  | Se Paragraph 5-35 |
|  | Change RANGE to -10dBm | $-10 \mathrm{dBm} \pm 0.2 \mathrm{dBm}$ |  | Se Paragraph 5-35 |
| LEVEL -20dBm | Change RANGE to -20dBm | $-20 \mathrm{dBm} \pm 0.2 \mathrm{dBm}$ |  | Se Paragraph 5-35 |
|  |  |  |  |  |

Table 5-6. Front Panel Trouble Analysis (Cont'd)

| INPUT CONDITIONS | FUNCTION | 3555B SHOULD INDICATE (RANGE + METER)* | SET ACTUALLY INDICATES | CORRECTIVE ACTION |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| LEVEL -30dBm | Change RANGE to -30dBm | $-30 \mathrm{dBm} \pm 0.2 \mathrm{dBm}$ |  | See Paragraph 5-35 |
| LEVEL 40dBm | Change RANGE to 400 dBm | $-40 \mathrm{dBm} \pm 0.2 \mathrm{dBm}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { See Paragraph 5-35, } \\ & \text { Table 5-9 } \end{aligned}$ |
| LEVEL -500dBm | Change RANGE to -50dBm | $-50 \mathrm{dBm} \pm 0.2 \mathrm{dBm}$ |  | Se Paragraph 5-35, Table 5-9 |
| LEVEL -60dBm | Change RANGE to -60dBm | -60dBm $\pm 0.2 \mathrm{dBm}$ |  | Se Paragraph 5-35, |
| LEVEL -70dBm | Change RANGE to -70dBm | $-70 \mathrm{dBm} \pm 0.2 \mathrm{dBm}$ |  | See Paragraph 5-35, |
| LEVEL -80dBm | Change RANGE to -80dBm | -80dBm $\pm 0.2 \mathrm{dBm}$ |  | See Paraaraoh 5-35. Table 5-9 |
| LEVEL OdBm | RANGE to 0dBm INPUT: TMS, TERM | 0 dBm Measure 270 mV ac $\pm 0.2 \mathrm{dBm}$ at AC MON jacks |  | Se Paragraph 5-38 |
| NG CHECK <br> 75 UNBAL, Connect UNBAL signal between tip and ring | RANGE: OdBm FUNCTION: VF/Nm 600 BAL | Adjust oscillator level for 0 dBm on 3555B meter |  |  |
| Change input connection. Connect signal between tip and ring and sleeve (tip and ring shorted together), ground lead to sleeve | Depress NG button Change RANGE to 40dBm | -40dBm <br> *Some meter jitter may be experienced, but the reading should be within the tolerance indicated. |  | Refer to Table 5-8 |

c. Schematics-- The schematic diagrams contain dc voltage levels and signal levels for a specified input condition. This will assist in troubleshooting individual circuits.

## 5-31. FRONT PANEL TROUBLESHOOTING.

5-32. Before attempting to troubleshoot the set, first determine from the front panel controls exactly which functions are performing properly and which ones are not. In this way, many troubles can be isolated to a specific area and sometimes to a component.
5-33. Table 5-6 s a step by step procedure for checking out the front panel controls. This table indicates what the results should be for each check along with the specified tolerance. A space is provided to enter your results. If these spaces are completed for each check, they will be of great assistance in making further troubleshooting checks. Whenever a discrepancy exists between your results and those
indicated in column 3, refer to the "corrective action" column.

NOTE
This table is designed to help locate catastrophic failures. If your set is only out of the specified tolerances, a complete adjustment and calibration procedure should be performed as described in Paragraph 5-14.

5-34. FUNCTION TROUBLESHOOTING.
a. First determine from the Front Panel Analysis chart Table 5-6) exactly which function is defective. Refer to Table 5-7 for the probable cause of the malfunction in the FUNCTION switch assembly.
5-35. RANGE TROUBLESHOOTING.

Table 5-7. Function Troubleshooting

| DEFECTIVE FUNCTION | VF/Nm | CARRIER |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 75 UNBAL |  | A3K2 |
| 135 BAL |  | A1T2, АЗК3, A3R22,A3R23, A3L1, A3R24 |
| 600 BAL |  | A1T2 |
| 600 BAL | A1T1 |  |
| 900 BAL | A1T1, A3K1, A3R19, A3R20 |  |
| NG | A1R5 thru A1R8, A1C1, A1S3 |  |
| HOLD | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{L} 1 \mathrm{~A} / \mathrm{B}, \mathrm{~A} 1 \mathrm{~S} 1 \\ & \mathrm{~S} 1 \end{aligned}$ |  |
| DIAL BAT | A1S2, A3R59 |  |

a. First determine from the Front Panel Trouble Analysis chart Table 5-9) exactly which range or ranges are defective.
b. Refer to Table 5-9 to determine the changes that take place when switching ranges. Select the attenuator pads and/or gain switching resistors that match your symptom and check them.
5-36. TROUBLESHOOTING THE INPUT

## AMPLIFIER.

a. Check the dc voltages as indicated in Figure 7-3 to determine if a catastrophic failure does exist. If the dc voltages are abnormal (greater than $+10 \%$ of the indicated level), check for open or shorted components in the area of the abnormal indication.
b. Check to see that A3K1, A3K2 and A3K3 are operating properly. All relays are deenergized when either of the 600 BAL FUNCTION pushbuttons is depressed. Depress each of the other impedance functions (900 BAL, 135 BAL and 75 UNBAL) to see that A3K1, A3K3 and A3K2 respectively, energize and de-energize properly. If any relay fails to operate
properly, check the relay and the energizing ground supplied through either pins 1,2 or 3 on XA1.
5-37. FILTER TROUBLESHOOTING.
a. First determine that the set is operating in the TMS input mode. This bypasses the filters. If the set functions properly in the TMS mode, check each of the filters by applying a 1 kHz signal at a 0 dBm level to the set. All filters are calibrated for 0 dBm indication on the 3555B meter at a frequency of 1 kHz .
b. Since all the amplifiers in Figure 7-1 are used in C MSG, the loss of any one will obviously cause the loss of the C MSG weighting. However, the bad amplifier can be isolated by checking the other filters. Use the following guide to isolate the trouble to a particular amplifier.

1. First be sure that the filters have the correct operating potential applied. Check the voltage at the junction of A4R49 and A4C33 to be sure that there is -20 volts +1 volt.
2. If none of the filters work, check A3 in Figure 7-1 (A4Q 11 through A4Q14).
3. If the PROG filter does not work but the others do, check A6 (A4Q5 and A4Q6).
4. If C MSG does not work but the others do, check A1, A4 and A5.
c. After the trouble has been isolated to an amplifier, check the dc potentials indicated on the schematic diagram. This will normally isolate the trouble to a component. If the dc levels are correct but the filter response is out of tolerance, no attempt should be made to change the filter characteristics. Return the filter to your nearest -hp- Sales and Service office listed in the back of this manual.
5-38. TROUBLESHOOTING THE METER AMPLIFIER AND DETECTOR.
a. Inject a 1 kHz , 0 dBm signal (. 775 V rms) into the 3555B and set the INPUT switch to TMS TERM, RANGE to OdBm and the FUNCTION to VF/Nm, 600 BAL. Measure the signal at the input of the meter amplifier (XA3 pin 9). The signal level should be 6.2 mV rms. If not the malfunction is ahead of the meter amplifier (refer to troubleshooting tree, Figure 5-8).

Table 5-8. FUNCTION Switch Resistance Values
NOTE
The following resistance measurements were made with C1 shorted. Be sure to remove the short after completion of your measurements.

| FUNCTION | INPUT JACKS |  |  |  | DIAL/AC MON JACKS Ring to Ground |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Tip to Ring |  | Tip to Ground |  |  |  |
|  | BRDG | TERM | BRDG | TERM | BRDG | TERM |
| DIAL BAT |  |  |  |  | DIAL JACKS, resistance is infinite Tip to Ring, Tip to Ground and Ring to Ground on all functions. |  |
| NG | 80.4 kilohms | 80.4 kilohms |  |  |  |  |
| NG HOLD | 80.4 kilohms | 700 ohms |  |  |  |  |
| VF/Nm |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 900 BAL |  | 900 ohms |  |  |  |  |
| 900 BAL HOLD |  | 400 ohms |  |  |  |  |
| 600 BAL |  | 600 ohms |  |  |  |  |
| 600 BAL HOLD |  | 350 ohms |  |  |  |  |
| CARRIER |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 600 BAL |  | 600 ohms |  |  |  |  |
| 600 BAL HOLD |  | 600 ohms |  |  |  |  |
| 135 BAL |  | 135 ohms |  |  |  |  |
| 135 BAL HOLD |  | 135 ohms |  |  |  |  |
| 75 UNBAL, to Ground |  | BRDG: <br> TERM: | 100 kilohms, 120 kilohms, 400 kilohms, 75 ohms |  | -30dBm thr 40dBm Ran -50 dBm thru | dBm ranges <br> dBm ranges |

b. With a 6.2 mV rms signal at XA3 pin 9 , measure the signal at XA1, pin 6 or at the AC MON jacks. This signal should be 270 mV rms $\pm 110 \mathrm{o}$. If not, check A3Q6 through A3Q10 and associated components, using the dc levels indicated in Figure 7-5.
c. If a 270 mV rms signal appears at the AC MON jacks, check the detector circuit (A3Q11 through A3Q17).
5-39. FACTORY SELECTED VALUES.
5-40. Table 5-11 lists all the factory selected components in the Model 3555B, along with the purpose of each. Nominal values are shown on the schematic diagrams in Section VII and in the parts list, Table 6-1.

Table 5-9. Range Attenuation and Amplifier Gain

| RANGES | Attenuator Pads Used (See Fiqure 7-3) |  |  |  | Amplifier Gain Switching |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | 2 | 3 | 4 |  |
| +30 | $X$ | X | X |  |  |
| +20 | X | X |  | X |  |
| +10 | X | X |  |  |  |
| 0 |  | X | X |  |  |
| -10 |  | X |  | X |  |
| -20 |  | X |  |  |  |
| -30 |  |  | X |  |  |
| -40 |  |  |  | X |  |
| -50 |  |  |  |  |  |
| -60 |  |  |  |  | A2R13, A2R14 |
| -70 |  |  |  |  | A2R13 |
| -80 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Ranges Affected | +30 | -20 | +30 | +20 | -60 and -70 |
| If Defective | +20 | thru | 0 | -10 |  |
|  | +10 | +30 | -30 | -40 |  |

Table 5-11. Factory Selected Values

| Designator | Purpose |
| :---: | :---: |
| C4 | Adjust balance at $600 \mathrm{kHz}, 135 \mathrm{BAL}$ |
| A1C5 | Padding capacitor for A1 C4 |
| A1C9 | Adjust balance 20kHz, 600 BAL (VF/Nm) |
| A1C8 | Padding capacitor for A1C7 |
| A1C10 and A1R12 | Frequency response correction for A 1 TI |
| A1R14 | 600 BAL, VF/Nm calibration |
| A3C1 | Padding capacitor for A2C12 |
| A3C15 | Frequency response, 20Hz, -80dBm, 600 BAL (VF/Nm) |
| A3R46 | Adjust the bias level for A3Q10 (-10V at + side of A3C24) |
| A3R72 | Response, 20Hz, 600 BAL (VF/Nm) -70 dBm and 20 Hz , 900 BAL , 0dBm. Compromise between these two settings. |
| A3R74and A3R75 | Meter tracking at $1 / 3$ full scale. Resistors should be the same value. |

Table 5-10. Resistance Checks

| RANGE (dBm) | Pin $\mathbf{1}$ to 3 | Pin 2 to 3 | Pin $\mathbf{1}$ to 2 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| -50 thru +30 | 154 kilohms | 0 | nfinity |
| -60 | 13 kilohms | 28.64 kilohms | 41.6 kilohms |
| -70 | 2.33 kilohms | 28.64 kilohms | 31 kilohms |
| -80 | 0 | 28.64 kilohms | 28.64 kilohms |

PERFORMANCE CHECK TEST CARD

Hewlett-Packard Model 3555B
Transmission and Noise Measuring Set
Serial No.

Tests Performed By
Date $\qquad$



PERFORMANCE CHECK TEST CARD (Cont'd)


# SECTION VI <br> REPLACEABLE PARTS 

## 6-1. INTRODUCTION.

6-2. This section contains information for ordering replacement parts. Table 6-1 lists parts in alphameric order of their reference designators and indicates the description, -hp- part number of each part, together with any applicable notes, and provides the following:
a. Total quantity used in the instrument (TQ column). The total quantity of a part is given the first time the part number appears.
b. Description of the part. (See list of abbreviations below.)
c. Typical manufacturer of the part in a fivedigit code. (See Appendix A for list of manufacturers.)
d. Manufacturer's part number.

6-3. Miscellaneous parts are listed at the end of Table 6-1.

## 6-4. ORDERING INFORMATION.

6-5. To order a part, note the manufacturer's part number (Table 6-1, MFR PART NO.) and then cross reference that number in the cross-reference index (Table 6-2). Order the part through normal channels. If the NSN is not listed for the part in Table 6-2, order by MFR PART NO. and the manufacturer's identification number listed under the MFR number in Table 6-1.


mA .......... milliampere(s) $=10^{-3}$ amperes MHz .................... megahertz $=10^{+6}$ hertz $\mathrm{m} \Omega \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots . .$. megohm(s) $=10^{+6}$ ohms
met film.............................. metal film
 ms .......................................................illisecond
 $\mu \mathrm{F} . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . a r a d(s) ~$
$\mu \mathrm{~s} . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . ~$ microsecond(s) $\mu \mathrm{V}$.............................crovolt(s) $=10^{-6}$ volts


|  |
| :---: |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |


| $\qquad$ nanosecond $(\mathrm{s})=10^{-9}$ seconds nar $\qquad$ not separately replaceable |
| :---: |
| ऽ........................................ ohm(s) |
| obd........................ order by description |
| OD ...........................outside diameter |
| peak |
|  |
| pc................................printed circuit |
| pF............................. picofarad(s) $10^{-12}$ |
| farads |
| piv ..........................peak inverse voltage |
| p/o........................................part of |
| pos...................................position(s) |
| poly ................................ polysterene |
| pot....................................potiometer |
| p-p...............................peak-to |
| ppm...........................parts per millio |
| prec................... precision (temperature |
| coefficient, long term sta- |
|  |
| R.......................................resistor |
| Rh ......................................rhodium |
| rms. $\qquad$ root-mean-square |
|  |
|  |
| Se .......................................... selenium |
| silicon |
|  |


| DECMAL MULTIPLIERS |  |  |  |  |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Prefix | Symbols | Multiplier | Prefix | Symbols | Multiplier |
| tear | T | $10^{12}$ | centi | c | $10^{-2}$ |
| giga | G | $10^{9}$ | milli | m | $10^{-3}$ |
| mega | Mor Meg | $10^{6}$ | micro | $\mu$ | $10^{-6}$ |
| kilo | K or k | $10^{3}$ | nano | n | $10^{-9}$ |
| hecto | h | $10^{2}$ | pico | p | $10^{-12}$ |
| deka | da | 10 | femto | f | $10^{-15}$ |
| deci | d | $10^{-1}$ | atto | a | $10^{-18}$ |


| DESIG | tors |
| :---: | :---: |
| FL ...........................................filter | Q.....................................transistor |
| HR ..........................................heater | QCR...........................transistor-diode |
| IC............................. integrated circuit | R ........................................resistor |
| J.............................................jack | RT....................................thermistor |
| K............................................. relay | S ............................................switch |
| ...................... inductor | T ....................................... transformer |
| M...........................................meter | TB...............................terminal board |
| MP ........................... mechanical part | TC...............................thermocouple |
| ... plug | TP ....................................... test point |

*.............. optimum value selected at factory, average value shown (part may be omitted)
** $\ldots . . . . . . .$. no standard type number
assigned (selected or special type
© Dupont de Nemours

| TS .......................... terminal strip |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| V $\qquad$ vacuum tube, neon bulb photocell, etc. |  |
| W | cable |
| X | socket |
| XDS | lampholder |
| XF | .fuseholder |
| Y | ...... crystal |
| Z | .... network |

Table 6-1. Replaceable Parts

$\dagger$ See backdating ir Appendix C

Table 6-1. Replaceable Parts (Cont'd)

| REFERENCE DESIGNATOR | -hp- <br> PART NO. | TQ | DESCRIPTION | MFR. | MFR. PART NO. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| A2 (Cont'd) |  |  |  |  |  |
| R6 | 0683-1805 | 1 | R: fxd comp 18 ohms +/-5\% 1/4W | 01121 | CB1805 |
| R7 | 0698-4342 | 1 | R: fxd met flm 90 kilohms +/-0.1\% 1/8W | 91637 | MF-1/10-32 obd |
| R8 | 0698-4339 | 1 | R: fxd met flm 11.11 kilohms +/-0.1\% 1/8W' | 91637 | MF-1/10-32 obd |
| R9 | 0698-5095 | 1 | R: fxd carbon comp 12 ohms +/-10\% 1/2W | 01121 | CB1201 |
| R10 | 0698-7328 | 1 | R: fxd met flm 68.38 kilohms +/-0.1\% 1/8W | 91637 | MF-1/10-32 obd |
| R11 | 0698-7331 | 1 | R: met flm 46.28 kilohms +/-0.1\% 1/8W | 91637 | MF-1/10-32 obd |
| R12 |  |  | Not assigned |  |  |
| R13 | 0698-3150 | 1 | R: fxd met flm 2.37 kilohms +/-1\% 1/8W | 91637 | MF-1/1O 2 obd |
| R14 | 0698-3264 | 1 | R: fxd met flm 11.8 kilohms +/-1\% 1/8W | 14674 | C4 obd |
| S1 | 3100-1791 | 1 | Switch: rotary range | 76854 | 1332 obd |
| A3 | 03555-66508 | 1 | Board Ass'y: amplifier | -hp- |  |
| $\mathrm{Cl}^{*}$ | 0160-0763 | 2 | C: fxd mica $5 \mathrm{pF}+/-10 \%$ | 72136 | RDM15COFOKSS |
| C2 | 0180-0197 | 5 | C: fxd Ta $2.2 \mathrm{uF}+/-10 \% 20 \mathrm{vdcw}$ | 56289 | 150D225X9020A2-DYS |
| C3 | 0180-1746 | 4 | C: fxd Ta elect 15uF +/-10\% 20 vdcw | 56289 | 150D156X9020B2-DYS |
| C4 | 0160-2964 | 6 | C: fxd cer 0.01uF +80\%-20\% 25 vdcw | 72982 | 5835000.Y5UO-10 32 |
| C5 | 0160-0205 |  | C: fxd mica 10pF +/-5\% | 72136 | RDM15C100J58S |
| C6, C7 | 0160-0378 | 2 | C: fxd mica $27 \mathrm{pF}+/-5 \%$ | 72136 | RDM15E27OJ5S |
| C8 | 0121-0105 |  | C: var 9-35pF | 72982 | 538400694D |
| C9 | 0140-0196 | 1 | C: fxd mica 150pF +/-5\% | 72136 | RDM15F151J3C |
| C10 | 0180-0228 | 10 | C: fxd Ta elect 22uF +/-10\% 15 vdcw | 37942 | TAS226K015P1C |
| C11 | 0180-0106 | 1 | C: fxd Ta 60uF +/-20\% 6 vdcw | 56289 | 90803 |
| C12 thru C14 | 0160-2964 |  | C: fxd cer 0.01uF $+80 \%-20 \% 25 \mathrm{vdcw}$ | 72982 | 5835000)Y5U-1032 |
| C15* | 0180-0228 |  | C: fxd Ta elect 22uF +/-10\% 15 vdcw | 37942 | TAS226K015P1C |
| C16 | 0180-0393 | 3 | C: fxd Ta elect 39uF $+/-10 \%-10 \mathrm{vdcw}$ | 37942 | TAS396KO10PIC |
| C17 C 18 | 0160-2964 |  | C: fxd cer 0.01uF $+80 \%-20 \% 25$ vdcw Not assigned | 72982 | 5835000.Y5UO-1032 |
| C19 | 0180-0197 |  | C: fxd Ta 2.2uF +/-10\% 20 vdcw | 56289 | 150D225X9020A2-DYS |
| C20 | 0160-0763 |  | C: fxd mica 5pF +/-10\% | 72136 | RDM15C050K5SS |
| C21 | 0180-1702 | 1 | C: fxd Ta elect 180uF +/-20\% 6 vdcw | 37942 | obd |
| C22 | 0160-2964 |  | C: fxd cer 0.01uF $+80 \%-20 \% 25 \mathrm{vdcw}$ | 72982 | 5835-000-Y5U0-1032 |
| C23 | 0180-0197 |  | C: fxd Ta 2.2uF +/-10\% 20 vdcw | 56289 | 150D225X9020A2-DYS |
| C24 | 0180-0137 | 1 | C: fxd Ta 100uF +/-20\% 10 vdcw | 56289 | 150D107X0010R2-DYS |
| C25 | 0180-0197 |  | C: fxd Ta $2.2 \mathrm{uF}+/-10 \% 20 \mathrm{vdcw}$ | 56289 | 150D225X9020A2-DYS |
| C26 | 0150-0011 | 1 | C: fxd TiO2 1.5pF +/-20\% 500 vdcw | 78488 | Type GA obd |
| C27 | 0180-0393 |  | C: fxd Ta elect 39uF +/-10\%-10 vdcw | 37942 | TAS396KO10P1C |
| C28 | 0180-0196 | 1 | C: fxd Ta $56 \mathrm{uF}+/-10 \% 15 \mathrm{vdcw}$ | 37942 | TAS566K015P F |
| C29 | 0180-0374 | 1 | C: fxd Ta elect 10uF +/-10\% 20 vdcw | 37942 | TAS106K020F1C |
| C30 thru C32 | 0180-0228 |  | C: fxd Ta elect 22uF $+/-10 \% 15 \mathrm{vdcw}$ | 37942 | TAS226K015PIC |
| C33 | 0180-0197 |  | C: fxd Ta $2.2 \mathrm{uF}+/-10 \% 20 \mathrm{vdcw}$ | 56289 | 150D225X9020A2-DYS |
| C34 | 0180-1794 | 1 | C; fxd Ta elect 22uF $+/-10 \% 35 \mathrm{vdcw}$ | 56289 | 150D226X9035R2-DYS |
| C35 thru C37 | 0180-1746 |  | C: fxd Ta elect 15uF +/-10\% 20 vdcw | 56289 | 150D156X9020B2-DYS |
| CR1,CR2 | 1901-0376 | 2 | Diode: Si 35 wiv 2 pF | 07933 | RD5288 |
| CR3,CR4 | 1902-3030 | 4 | Diode: zener 3.01V +/-5\% 400mW 20mA | 04713 | SZ10939-32 |
| CR5 thru CR7 | 1901-0040 | 11 | Diode: Si 30 wiv 2 pF 30 mA 2 ns | 07263 | FDG1088 |
| CR8 | 1902-0761 | 3 | Diode: zener $6.2 \mathrm{~V}+/-5 \% 400 \mathrm{~mW} 7.5 \mathrm{~mA}$ | 04713 | Type 1N821 |
| CR9 | 1902-3030 |  | Diode: zener 3.01V +/-5\% 400mW 20mA | 04713 | SZ1Q939-32 |
| CR10 | 1901-0040 |  | Diode: Si 30 wiv 2 pF 30 mA 2 ns | 07263 | FDG10B8 |
| CR11 | 1902-3030 |  | Diode: zener 3.01V +/-5\% 400mW 20mA | 04713 | SZ10939-32 |
| CR12,CR13 | 1901-0040 |  | Diode: Si 30 wiv 2 pF 30 mA 2 ns | 07263 | FDG1088 |
| CR14 | 1902-0761 |  | Diode: zener 6.2V +/-5\% 400mW 7.5mA | 04713 | Type 1N821 |
| CR15,CR16 | 1901-0040 |  | Diode: Si 30 wiv 2 pF 30 mA 2 ns | 07263 | FDG1088 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { CR17 } \\ & \text { CR18,CR19 } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1901-0025 \\ & 1901-0040 \end{aligned}$ | 7 | Diode: Si 100 wiv 12 pF 10 mA Diode: Si 30 wiv 2 pF 30 mA 2 ns | $\begin{aligned} & 24446 \\ & 07263 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { SS410 } \\ & \text { FDG10088 } \end{aligned}$ |

Table 6-1. Replaceable Parts (Cont'd)

| REFERENCE DESIGNATOR | -hpPART NO. | TQ | DESCRIPTION | MFR. | MFR. PART NO. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| A3 (Cont'd) |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| CR20 | 1902-1275 |  | Diode: zener 6.2V +/-5\% 400mW 7.5 mA | 04713 | Type 1N821 |  |
| CR21 | 19010040 |  | Diode: Si 30 wiv 2pF 30mA 2ns | 07263 | FDG1088 |  |
| K1 thru K3 | 0490-0780 | 3 | Relay Ass'y: reed | -hp- |  |  |
|  | 0490-0778 | 3 | Reeds | 95348 | MR5830 |  |
| L1 | 9100-1637 | 1 | Inductor: fxd 120uH +/-5\% | 82142 | 15-1315-14J |  |
| Q1 | 1853-0086 | 7 | TSTR: Si PNP $2 N 5087$ | 04713 | SPS-3322 |  |
| Q2, Q3 | 1853-0036 | 9 | TSTR: Si PNP 2N3906 | 04713 | SPS-3612 |  |
| Q4 | 1854-0215 | 3 | TSTR: Si NPN 2N3904 | 04713 | SPS-3611 |  |
| Q5 thru Q8 | 1853-0036 |  | TSTR: Si PNP 2N3906 | 04713 | SPS-3612 |  |
| Q9 | 1854-0215 |  | TSTR: Si NPN 2N3904 | 04713 | SPS-3611 |  |
| Q10 | 1853-0036 |  | TSTR: Si PNP 2N3906 | 04713 | SPS-3612 |  |
| Q11 | 1855-0057 | 1 | TSTR: Si FET N channel Type A | 04713 | SS-3651 |  |
| Q12 | 1853-0036 |  | TSTR: Si PNP 2N3906 | 04713 | SPS-3612 |  |
| Q13 | 1854-0092 | 2 | TSTR: NPN 2N3563 | 04713 | MPS-3563 |  |
| Q14 | 1853-0049 | 2 | TSTR: Si PNP | 04713 | -hp- |  |
| Q15 | 1854-0215 |  | TSTR: Si NPN 2N3904 | 04713 | SPS-3611 |  |
| Q16 | 1853-4049 |  | TSTR: Si PNP | 04713 | -hp- |  |
| Q17 | 1854-0401 | 1 | TSTR: NPN | 04713 | -hp- |  |
| Q18,Q19 | 1853-0235 | 3 | TSTR: Si PNP $2 N 3547$ | 12040 | NS62048 |  |
| Q20 | 1854-0022 | 1 | TSTR: NPN | 01295 | SG1294 |  |
| Q21 | 1853-0235 |  | TSTR: Si PNP 2N3547 | 12040 | NS62048 |  |
| Q22 | 1853-0037 | 1 | TSTR: Si PNP | 04713 | 2N2904A |  |
| R1 | 0757-0334 | 1 | R: fxd met flm 301 ohms +/-1\% 1/4W | 91637 | MF-1/8-44 | obd |
| R2 | 0698-4521 | 2 | R: fxd met flm 154 kilohms +/-1\% 1/8W | 14674 | C4 | obd |
| R3 | 0698-4533 | 1 | R: fxd met flm 294 kilohms +/-1\% 1/8W | 14674 | C4 | obd |
| R4 | 0684-4731 | 2 | R: fxd comp 47 kilohms +/-10\% 1/4W | 01121 | CB4731 |  |
| R5 | 0684-1221 | 2 | R: fxd comp 1.2 kilohms +/-10\% 1/4W | 01121 | CB1221 |  |
| R6 | 0684-1011 | 5 | R: fxd comp 100 ohms +/-10\% 1/4W | 01121 | CB1011 |  |
| R7,R8 | 0684-2241 | 2 | R: fxd comp 220 kilohms +/-10\% 1/4W | 01121 | C82241 |  |
| R9 | 0684-4721 | 3 | R: fxd comp 4700 ohms +/-10\% 1/4W | 01121 | CB4721 |  |
| R10 | 0684-1011 |  | R: fxd comp 100 ohms +/-10\% 1/4W | 01121 | CB1011 |  |
| R11 | 0698-7375 | 3 | R: fxd met flm 28.64 kilohms +/-0.1\% 1/8W | 91637 | CMF-1/10-32 | obd |
| R12 | 0684-1011 |  | R: fxd comp 100 ohms +/-10\% 1/4W | 01121 | CB1011 |  |
| R13,R14 | 0757-0273 | 2 | R: fxd met flm 3.01 kilohms +/-1\% 1/8W | 91637 | MF-1/10-32 | obd |
| R15 | 2100-2829 | 1 | R: var carbon comp 500 ohms +/-30\% 1/4W 4 sec type V | 71590 | Type E8-83716 |  |
| R16 | 0698-4458 | 1 | R: fxd met flm 590 ohms +/-1\% 1/8W | 14674 | C4 | obd |
| R17 | 0684-1011 |  | R: fxd comp 100 ohms +/-10\% 1/4W | 01121 | CB1011 |  |
| R18 | 0684-1041 | 1 | R: fxd comp 100 kilohms +/-10\% 1/4W | 01121 | CB1041 |  |
| R19 | 0698-3154 | 1 | R: fxd met flm 4.22 kilohms +/-1\% 1/8W | 91637 | MF-1/10-32 | obd |
| R20 | 2100-2829 |  | R: var carbon comp 5 kilohms +/-30\% | 71590 | Type E8-83716 |  |
| R21 | 0698-3155 | 1 | R: fxd metflm 4.64 kilohms +/-1\% 1/8W | 91637 | MF-1/10-32 | obd |
| R22 | 0698-4405 | 1 | R: fxd met flm 107 ohms +/-1\% 1i8W | 14674 | C4 | obd |
| R23 | 0684-2221 | 1 | R: fxd comp 2200 ohms +/-10\% 1/4W | 01121 | CB2221 |  |
| R24 | 2100-2829 |  | R: var carbon comp 500 ohms +/-30\% | 71590 | Type E8-83716 |  |
| R25 | 0698-4014 | 1 | R: fxd met flm 787 ohms +/-1\% 1/8W | 14674 | C4 | obd |
| R26 | 2100-2829 |  | R: var carbon comp 500 ohms +/-30\% | 71590 | Type E883716 |  |
| R27 $\mathrm{R} 28, \mathrm{R} 29$ | 0698-4521 |  | R: fxd met flm 154 kilohms +/-1\% 1/8W Not assigned | 14674 | C4 | obd |
| R30 | 0684-3341 | 1 | R: fxd comp 330 kilohms +/-10\% 1/4W | 01121 | CB3341 |  |
| R31 | 0684-1541 | 3 | R: fxd comp 150 kilohms +/-10\% 1/4W | 01121 | CB1541 |  |
| R32 | 0684-1011 |  | R: fxd comp 100 ohms +/-10\% 1/4W | 01121 | CB1011 |  |
| R33 | 0684-1221 |  | R: fxd comp 1.2 kilohms +/-10\% 1/4W | 01121 | CB1221 |  |
| R34 | 0684-1021 | 6 | R: fxd comp 10000 ohms +/-10\% 1/4W | 01121 | C81021 |  |
| R35,R36 | 0684-1541 |  | R: fxd comp 150 kilohms +/-10\% 1/4W | 01121 | CB1541 |  |
| R37 | 0684-4721 |  | R: fxd comp 4700 ohms +/-10\% 114W | 01121 | C84721 |  |
| R38 | 0698-4454 | 1 | R: fxd met flm 523 ohms +/-1\% 1/8W | 91637 | MF-1/10-32 | obd |
| R39 | 0684-3921 | 3 | R: fxd comp 3900 ohms +/-10\% 1/4W | 01121 | CB3921 |  |

Table 6-1. Replaceable Parts (Cont'd)

| REFERENCE DESIGNATOR | $\begin{gathered} \text {-hp- } \\ \text { PART NO. } \end{gathered}$ | TQ | DESCRIPTION | MFR. | MFR. PART NO. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| A3 (Cont'd) |  |  |  |  |  |
| R40 | 06844721 |  | R: fxd comp 4700 ohms +/-10\% 1/4W | 01121 | CB4721 |
| R41,R42 | 0698-3382 | 2 | R: fxd met flm 5.49 kilohms +/-1\% 1/8W | 91637 | MF-1/10-32 obd |
| R43 | 2100-1770 | 1 | R: var ww 00 ohm $+/-100 \%$ 1/2W trimmer | 80294 | 3-365P-E88-101 |
| R44 | 0698-3223 | 1 | R: fxd met flm 1.24 kilohms +/-1\% 1/8W | 91637 | MF-1/10-32 obd |
| R45 | 0684-2231 | 3 | R: fxd comp 22 kilohms +/-10\% 1/4W | 01121 | CB2231 |
| R46* | 0684-3921 |  | R: fxd comp 3900 ohms +/-10\% 1/4W | 01121 | CB3921 |
| R47 | 0684-8211 | 2 | R: fxd comp 820 ohms +/-10\% 1/4W | 01121 | CB8211 |
| R48 | 0684-2231 |  | R: fxd comp 22 kilohms +/-10\% 1/4W | 01121 | CB2231 |
| R49 | 0757-4442 | 3 | R: fxd met flm 10 kilohms +/-1\% 1/8W | 91637 | MF-1/10-32 obd |
| R50 | 0684-1031 | 2 | R: fxd comp 10 kilohm +/-10\% 1/4W | 01121 | CB1031 |
| R51 | 0084-8211 |  | R: fxd comp 820 ohm +/-10\% 1/4W | 01121 | CB8211 |
| R52 | 0767-0280 |  | R: fxd met flm 1 kilohm +/-1\% 1/8W | 91637 | CMF-1/10-32 obd |
| R53,R54 | 0684-1211 | 2 | R: fxd comp 120 ohm +/-10\% 1/4W | 01121 | CB1211 |
| R55 <br> R56 thru R58 | 0757-0442 |  | R: fxd met flm 10 kilohms +/-1\% 1/8W Not assigned | 91637 | MF-1/10-32 obd |
| R59 | 0757-4468 | 1 | R: fxd met flm 130 kilohm +/-1\% 1/8W | 14674 | C4 obd |
| R60 | 0684-3331 | 1 | R: fxd comp 33 kilohms +/-106 1/4W | 01121 | CB3331 |
| R61 | 0684-1001 | 3 | R: fxd comp 10 ohm +/-100\% 1/4W | 01121 | CB1001 |
| R62 | 0684-3921 |  | R: fxd comp 3900 ohms +/-10\% 1/4W | 01121 | CB3921 |
| R63 | 0684-1031 |  | $R$ : fxd comp 10 kilohms +/-100 1/4W | 01121 | CB1031 |
| R64 | 0684-2231 |  | R: fxd comp 22 kilohms +/-10\% 1/4W | 01121 | CB2231 |
| R65 thru R67 | 0684-1021 |  | R: fxd comp 1000 ohms +/-10\% 1/4W | 01121 | CB1021 |
| R68 | 0698-4503 | 1 | R: fxd met flm 66.5 kilohms +/-1\% 1/8W | 91637 | MF-1/10-32 obd |
| R69 | 0698-4491 | 1 | R: fxd met flm 30.9 kilohms +/-1\% 1/8W | 91637 | MF-1/10-32 obd |
| R70,R71 | 06841001 |  | R: fxd comp 10 ohm +/-10\% 1/4W | 01121 | CBI001 |
| R72* | 0684-2701 |  | R: fxd comp 27 ohm +/-10\% 1/4W | 01121 | CB2701 |
| R73 | 0684-1021 |  | R: fxd comp 1000 ohm +/-10\% 1/4W | 01121 | CB1021 |
| R74*, R75* | 0684-8221 | 2 | R: fxd comp 8200 ohm +/-10\% 1/4W | 01121 | CB8221 |
| XA1 | 1251-1941 | 1 | Connector: PC 6 pin | $71785$ | 252-06-30-310 |
| W1 | 0355-61616 | 1 | Cable | -hp- |  |
| A4 | 03555-66506 | 1 | PC Board Ass'y: filter | -hp- |  |
| C1 | 0140-0177 | 1 | C: fxd mica 400pF +/-1\% | 72136 | RDM15F3C |
| C2 | 0180-0291 | 4 | C: fxd Ta elect 1uF +/-10\% 35 vdcw | 56289 | 150D105X9035A2-DYS |
| C3, C4 | 0160-2130 |  | C: fxd mice 865pF +/-1\% 100 vdcw | 72136 | RDM15F(865)F1C |
| C5 | 0140-0203 | 5 | C: fxd mica 30pF +/-5\% | 72136 | RDM15F421F3C |
| C6 | 0180-0228 |  | C: fxd elect $22 \mathrm{uF}+/-10 \% 15$ vdcw | 37942 | TAS226K015PIC |
| C7 | 0140-0163 | 6 | C: fxd mice $4751 \mathrm{pF}+/-1 \% 300$ vdcw | 72136 | RDM20F(4751)F3S |
| C8 | 0160-3024 | 4 | C: fxd mica 1700pF +/-1\% 100 vdcw | 72136 | RDM19F 72F1S |
| C9 | 0140-0203 |  | C: fxd mice 30pF +/-5\% | 72138 | RDM15F421F3C |
| C10 | 0160-3024 |  | C: fxd mice 1700pF +/-1\% 100 vdcw | 72138 | RDM19F172F1S |
| C11 | 0180-0228 |  | C: fxd Ta elect $22 \mathrm{uF}+/-10 \% 15 \mathrm{vdcw}$ | 37942 | TAS226KOIPIC |
| C12 <br> C13 thru C15 | 0140-0163 |  | C: fxd mica $4751 \mathrm{pF}+/-1 \% 300$ vdcw Not assigned | 72136 | RDM20F(4751)F3S |
| C16 | 0160-3024 |  | C: fxd mice 1700pF +/-1\% 100 vdcw | 72136 | RDM19F172F1S |
| C17 | 0140-0203 |  | C: fxd mica 30pF +/-5\% | 72136 | RDM15F421F3C |
| C18 | 0160-3024 |  | C: fxd mica 1700pF +/-1\% 100 vdcw | 72136 | RDM19F172F1S |
| C19 | 0180-0228 |  | C: fxd Ta elect 22uF +/-10\% 15 vdcw | 37942 |  |
| C20,C21 | 0180-0291 |  | C: fxd Ta elect 1uF +/-10\% 35 vdcw | 56289 | 15OD105X9035A2-DYS |
| C22 |  |  | Not assigned |  |  |
| C23 | 0180-0197 |  | C: fxd Ta 2.2uF +/-10\% 20 vdcw | 56289 | 150D225X9020A2-DYS |
| C24 | 0140-0163 |  | C: fxd mica 4751pF +/-1\% 300 vdcw | 72136 | RDM20F(4751)F3S |
| C25 | 0140-0203 |  | C: fxd mice $30 \mathrm{pF}+\mathrm{l}-5 \%$ | 72136 | RDM15F421F3C |
| C26 | 0140-0163 |  | C: fxd mice 4751pF +/-1\% 300 vdcw | 72136 | RDM20F(4751)F3S |
| C27 | 0180-0228 |  | C: fxd Ta elect 22uF +/-10\% 15 vdcw | 37942 | TAS226K01SPIC |
| C28,C29 | 0140-0163 |  | C: fxd mica $4751 \mathrm{pF}+/-1 \% 300$ vdcw | 72136 | RDM20F(4751)F3S |
| C30 | 0140-0203 |  | C: fxd mice $30 \mathrm{pF}+/-5 \%$ | 72136 | RDM15F421F3C |

Table 6-1. Replaceable Parts (Cont'd)

| REFERENCE DESIGNATOR | -hpPART NO. | TQ | DESCRIPTION | MFR. | MFR. PART NO. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| A4 (Cont'd) |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| C31 | 0180-0228 |  | C: fxd Ta elect $22 \mathrm{uF}+/-10 \% 15 \mathrm{vdcw}$ | 37942 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { TAS226K015P1C } \\ & \text { 150D105X9035A2-DYS } \\ & \text { TAS476J020P1F } \end{aligned}$ |  |
| C32 | 0180-0291 |  | C: fxd Ta elect $1 \mathrm{uF}+/-10 \% 35 \mathrm{vdcw}$ | 56289 |  |  |
| C33 | 0180-0387 | 1 | C: fxd Ta elect 47uF +/-5\% 20 vdcw | 37942 |  |  |
| CR1 thru CR5 | 1901-0026 |  | Diode: Si 100 wiv 12pF 100mA | 24446 | SS410 |  |
| Q1,Q2 | 1854-0071 | 16 | TSTR: Si NPN 2N3391 | 01296 | SKA1124 |  |
| Q3 | 1853-0086 | 6 | TSTR: Si PNP 2N5087 | 04713 | SPS-3322 |  |
| Q4, Q5 | 1854-0071 |  | TSTR: Si NPN 2N3391 | 01296 | SKA1124 |  |
| Q6 | 1853-0086 |  | TSTR: Si PNP 2N5087 | 04713 | SPS-3322 |  |
| Q7,Q8 | 1854-0071 |  | TSTR: Si NPN 2N3391 | 01296 | SKA1124 |  |
| Q9 | 1853-0086 |  | TSTR: Si PNP 2N5087 | 04713 | SPS-3322 |  |
| Q10 thru Q12 | 1854-0071 |  | TSTR: Si NPN 2N3391 | 01295 | SKA1124 |  |
| Q13 | 1853-0086 |  | TSTR: Si PNP 2N50B7 | 04713 | SPS-3322 |  |
| Q14 thru Q16 | 1854-0071 |  | TSTR: Si NPN 2N3391 | 01295 | SKA1124 |  |
| Q17 | 1853-0086 |  | TSTR: Si PNP 2N5087 | 04713 | SPS-3322 |  |
| Q18 thru Q20 | 1854-0071 |  | TSTR: Si NPN 2N3391 | 01295 | SKA1124 |  |
| Q21 | 1853-0086 |  | TSTR: Si PNP 2N5087 | 04713 | SPS-3322 |  |
| Q22 | 1854-0071 |  | TSTR: Si NPN 2N3391 | 01296 | SKA1124 |  |
| R1 | 0757-0450 | 2 | R: fxd et flm 22.1 kilohms +/-1\% 118W | 75042 | CEA | obd |
| R2 | 0038-4412 | 1 | R: fxd met flm 17.4 kilohms +/-1\% 1/8W | 91637 | MF-1/10-32 | obd |
| R3 | 2100-0406 | 1 | R: var carbon comp 5 kilohms +/30\% 4 sec | 71590 | Series 5 Type 70-4 |  |
| R4 | 0698-7373 | 1 | R: fxd met flm 98.941 kilohms +/-0.1\% 1/8W | 91637 | CMF-1/10-32 | obd |
| R5,R6 | 0698-7374 | 2 | R: fxd met flm 217Jkilohms +/-0.1\% 1/8W | 91637 | CMF-1/10-32 | obd |
| R7(A/B/C) | 1810-0027 | 5 | R: carbon flm network 2X1OOK 10 kilohms +/-10\% | 56289 | 178C5 |  |
| R8 | 0698-7372 | 1 | R: fxd met flm 108.94 kilohms +/-0.1\% 1/8W | 91637 | CMF-1/10-32 | obd |
| R9 | 0698-7376 | 1 | R: fxd met flm 11.397 kilohms +/-0.1\% 1/8W | 91637 | CMF-1/10-32 | obd |
| R10 | 0698-6313 | 5 | R: fxd met flm 20 kilohms +/-0.1\% 118W | 91637 | CMF-1/10-32 | obd |
| R11 | 0698-7375 |  | R: fxd met flm 28.640 kilohms +/-0.1\% 1/8W | 91637 | CMF-1/10-32 | obd |
| R12,R13 | 0757-0476 | 2 | R: fxd met flm 301 kilohms +/-1\% 1/8W | 14674 | C4 | obd |
| R14 | 0684-6821 | 1 | R: fxd comp 6800 ohms +/-10\% 1/4W | 01121 | CB6821 |  |
| R15 | 0604-4731 |  | R: fxd comp 47 kilohms +/-10\% 11/4W | 01121 | C84731 |  |
| R16* | 0698-3557 | 1 | R: fxd met flm 806 ohms +/-1\% 1/8W | 14674 | C4 | obd |
| R17 | 0698-3519 | 1 | R: fxd met flm 12.4 kilohms +/-1\% 1/8W | 91637 | MF-1/10-32 | obd |
| R18* R19 | 0757-0443 | 1 | R: fxd met flm 11 kilohms +/-1\% 1/8W Not assigned | 14674 | C4 | obd |
| R20 | 0698-7375 |  | R: fxd met flm 28.640 kilohms +/-0.1\% 1/8W | 91637 | CMF-1/10-32 | obd |
| R21(A/B/C) | 1810-0027 |  | R: carbon flm network 2X100K 10 kilohms +/-10\% | 56289 | 178C5 |  |
| R22 | 07570451 | 1 | R: fxd met flm 24.3 kilohms +/-1\% 1/8W | 14674 | C4 | obd |
| R23 | 0757-0450 |  | R: fxd met flm 22.1 kilohms +/-1\% 1/8W | 75042 | CEA | obd |
| R24 | 0698-0043 |  | R: fxd met flm 20 kilohms +/4.1\% 1/8W | 91637 | CMF-1/10-32 | obd |
| R25 | 0638-1407 | 1 | R: fxd met flm 44.2 kilohms +/-1\% 1/8W | 14674 | C4 | obd |
| R26(A/B/C) | 1810-0027 |  | R: carbon flm network 2X100K 10 kilohms +/-10\% | 56289 | 178C5 |  |
| R27 | 0698-7365 | 1 | R: fxd me flm 13.394 kilohms +/-0.1\% 1/8W | 91637 | CMF-1/10-32 | obd |
| R28 | 00386043 |  | R: fxd met flm 20 kilohms +/4).1\% | 91637 | CMF-1/1032 | obd |
| R29 | 0757-0465 | 1 | R: fxd met flm 100 kilohms +/-1\% 1/8W | 14674 | C4 | obd |
| R30,R31 | 0684-1051 | 3 | R: fxd comp 1 megohm +/-10\% 1/4W | 01121 | C81051 |  |
| R32 | 0757-0280 | 2 | R: fxd met flm 1 kilohm +/-1\% 1/8W | 91637 | CMF-1/10-32 | obd |
| R33 | 0757-0442 |  | R: fxd met flm 10 kilohm +/-1\% 1/8W | 91637 | MF-1/10-32 | obd |
| R34 | 0757-0448 | 1 | R: fxd met flm 1\&2 kilohms +/-1\% 1/8W | 91637 | MF-1/10-32 | obd |
| R35,R36 | 0757-0472 |  | R: fxd met flm 200 kilohms +/-1\% 1/8W | 75042 | CEA | obd |
| R37,R38 | 0698-7366 | 2 | R: fxd met flm 109.64.kilohms +/-0.1\% 1/8W | 91637 | CMF-1/10-32 | obd |
| R39(A/B/C) | 1810-0027 |  | R: carbon flm network 2X100K 10 kilohms +/-10\% | 56289 | 178C5 |  |
| R40 | 0638-0043 |  | R: fxd met flm 20 kilohm +/-.1\% | 91637 | CMF-1/10-32 | obd |
| R41 | 0698-7367 | 1 | R: fxd met flm 78.028 kilohms +-0.1\% 1/8W | 91637 | CMF-1/1032 | obd |
| R42,R43 | 0698-7369 | 2 | R: fxd met flm 73803 kilohms +/-0.1\% 1/8W | 91637 | CMF-1/10-32 | obd |
| R44(A/B/C) | 1810-0027 |  | R: carbon flm network 2X100K 10 kilohms +/-10\% | 56289 | 178C5 |  |
| R45 | 0698-7368 | 1 | R: fxd met flm 36.901 kilohms +/-0.1\% 1/8W | 91637 | CMF-1/10-32 | obd |
| R46 | 0698-6943 |  | R: fxd met flm 20 kilohms +/-0.1\% | 91637 | CMF-1/10-32 | obd |

Table 6-1. Replaceable Parts (Cont'd)

| REFERENCE DESIGNATOR | -hp- <br> PART NO. | TQ | DESCRIPTION | MFR. | MFR. PART NO. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| A4 (Cont'd) |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| R47 | 0698-7370 | 1 | R: fxd met flm 17.579 kilohms $+/-0.1 \% 1 / 8 \mathrm{~W}$ <br> R: fxd comp 1 megohm $+/-10 \% 1 / 4 \mathrm{~W}$ <br> R: fxd comp 1000 ohms $+/-10 \%$ 1/4W | $\begin{aligned} & 91637 \\ & 01121 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { CMF-1/10-32 } \\ & \text { CB1051 } \\ & \text { CB1021 } \end{aligned}$ | obd |
| R48 | 0684-1051 |  |  |  |  |  |
| R49 | 0684-1021 |  |  | 01121 |  |  |
|  | 03565-60104 | 1 | Chassis Ass'y: power supply <br> CHASSIS MOUNTED COMPONENTS | -hp- |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| BT1 | 1420-0026 | 1 | Battery: 45V | 83740 | No. 482 |  |
| C1 | 0180-2230 | 1 | C: fxd A1 elect 150uF - 10\% + 100\% 200 vdcw | 56289 | 62D10046-DFP |  |
| C2 | 0180-0149 | 1 | C: fxd A1 elect 65uF 60 vdcw | hp- |  |  |
| C3 | 0180-0393 |  | C: fxd Ta elect 39uF +/-10\%-10 vdcw | 37942 |  |  |
| C4* | 0160-0987 | 1 | C: fxd mica 12pF +/-5\% | 72136 | TAS396K010P1CRDM15C120J5S |  |
| C5 | 0150-0023 | 1 | C: fxd cer $2000 \mathrm{~F}+/-20 \% 1000 \mathrm{vdcw}$ | 56289 | 20C295A2-CDH |  |
| C6 | 0160-0195 | 1 | C: fxd cer 1000 pF 20\% 250 vac | 56289 | 19C251A1-CDH |  |
| CR1-4 | 1901-0025 | 4 | Diode: Si 100 wiv 12pF 100mA | 24446 | SS410 |  |
| CR6 | 1901-0040 | 1 | Diode: Si 30 V 50 mA | -hp- |  |  |  |
| DS1,DS2 | 2140-0298 | 2 | Neon lamp | 74276 | A230 |  |
| F1 | $2110-0320$ $1400-0085$ | 2 | Fuse: 0.15A 125V Slo-Blo Holder: fuse | $\begin{aligned} & 71400 \\ & 75915 \end{aligned}$ | MDL 15/100 |  |
| J1 | 1251-2357 | 1 | Connector: AC power cord receptacle | 8238982389 | EAC-301 |  |
| J2 | 1251-1900 | 4 | Jack: telephone <br> Receptacle: 5 pin |  | 22A $78 \mathrm{PCG5}$ obd |  |
| J3 | 1200-0163 | 1 |  | 74868 |  |  |  |
| J4 | 1251-1144 |  | Jack: telephone Jack: telephone | 82389 | 78PCG5MT-342B |  |
| J5 | 1251-1143 |  |  | 82389 | MT-332B |  |
| J6, J7 | 1251-0065 | 4211 | Jack: telephone Binding post: red Binding post Ass'y Binding post Ass'y | 82389 | MT-331 |  |
| J8, J9 | 1510-0084 |  |  | -hp- |  |  |  |
| J10 | 1510-0087 |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text {-hp- } \\ & 82389 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |
| J11 J12, J13 | $1510-0531$ $1251-0065$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| J14 | 1251-1143 | 1 | Jack: telephone | 82389 | MT-332B |  |
| J17 | 1250-1053 | 1 | Jack: coaxial Jack: telephone | $\begin{aligned} & 70674 \\ & 82389 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { CJ-1010 } \\ & \text { MT-332B } \end{aligned}$ |  |
| J18 | 1251-1143 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| L1 | 9100-1390 | 1 | Inductor: audio Inductor: fxd .33uH +\%-5\% 200mA Meter: log calibrated | $\begin{aligned} & \text {-hp- } \\ & 95262 \end{aligned}$ | NB 0.37 PS |  |
| L2 | 9140-0088 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| M1 | 1120-0909 | 1 |  | -hp- |  |  |  |

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Table 6-1. Replaceable Parts (Cont'd)


Table 6-1. Replaceable Parts (Cont'd)


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TABLE 6-2.

## PART NUMBER - NATIONAL STOCK NUMBER CROSS REFERENCE INDEX



## 6-10

The following code numbers are from the Federal Supply Code for Manufacturers Cataloging Handbooks H4-1 (Name to Code) and H4-2 (Code to Name) and their latest supplements. The date of revision and the date of the supplements used appear at the bottom of each page. Alphabetical codes have been arbitrarily assigned to suppliers not appearing in the H4 Handbooks.

| Code No. | Manufacturer Address |
| :---: | :---: |
| 00000 | U.S. A Common . . . . . . Any supplier of U.S. |
| 00136 | McCoy Electronics. . .Mount Holly Springs, Pa. |
| 00213 | Sage Electronics Corp. . . . . Rochester, N. Y. |
| 00287 | Cemco, Inc. . . . . . . . . . . Danielson, Conn. |
| 00334 | Humidial . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Colton, Calif. |
| 00348 | Mictron, Co., Inc. . . . . . Valley Stream, N. Y. |
| 00373 | Garlock Inc. . . . . . . . . . Cherry Hill, N. J . |
| 00656 | Aerovox Corp. . . . . . . . . New Bedford, Mass, |
| 00779 | Amp. Inc. . . . . . . . . . . . . Harrisburg, Pa. |
| 00781 | Aircraft Radio Corp.. . . . . . . . Boonton, N. J |
| 00809 | Croven, Ltd. . . . . . . Whitby, Ontario, Canada |
| 00815 | Northern Engineering <br> Laboratories, Inc. . . . . . . . .Burlington, Wis. |
| 00853 | Sangamo Electric Co. , <br> Pickens Div. <br> Pickens, S. C. |
| 00866 | Goe Engineering Co. . . . . City of Industry, Cal. |
| 00891 | Carl E. Holmes Corp. . . . . . Los Angeles, Cal. |
| 00929 | Microlab Inc. . . . . . . . . . . . Livingston, N. J . |
| 01002 | General Electric Co., Capacitor Dept.. . . . . . . . Hudson Falls, N. Y. |
| 01009 | Alden Products Co. . . . . . . Brockton, Mass. |
| 01121 | Allen Bradley Co. . . . . . . . . Milwaukee, Wis |
| 01255 | Litton Industries, Inc. . . . . Beverly Hills, Cal. |
| 01281 | TRW Semiconductors, Inc. . . . . Lawndale, Cal. |
| 01295 | Texas Instruments, Inc., Transistor Products Div. . . . . . Dallas, Texas |
| 01349 | The Alliance Mfg. Co . . . . . . Alliance, Ohio |
| 01538 | Small Parts Inc. . . . . . . . Los Angeles, Cal. |
| 01589 | Pacific Relays, Inc. . . . . . . . Van Nuys, Cal. |
| 01670 | Gudebrod Bros. Silk Co. . . . . New York, N.Y. |
| 01930 | Amerock Corp. . . . . . . . . . . Rockford, Hl . |
| 01960 | Pulse Engineering Co . . . . Santa Clara, Cal. |
| 02114 | Ferroxcube Corp. of America .Saugerties, N. Y. |
| 02116 | Wheelock Signals, Inc. . . . Long Branch, N. J. |
| 02286 | Cole Rubber and Plastics Inc.. Sunnyvale, Cal. |
| 02660 | Amphenol-Borg Electronics Corp. $\qquad$ |
| 02735 | Radio Corp. of America, Semiconductor and Materials Division . . . . . . . . . . . . Somerville, N. J. |
| 02771 | Vocaline Co. of America, Inc. . . . . . . . . . . . . . Old Saybrook, Conn. |
| 02777 | Hopkins EngineeringCo. . . San Fernando, Cal. |
| 02875 | Hudson Tool \& Die . . . . . . . . Newark, N. J |
| 03296 | Nylon Molding Corp. . . . . . . Springfield, N. J. |
| 03508 | G. E. Semiconductor Prod. <br> Dept <br> Syracuse, N. Y. |
| 03705 | Apex Machine \& Tool Co. . . . . . Dayton, Ohio |
| 03797 | Eldema Corp. . . . . . . . . . . Compton, Calif. |
| 03818 | Parker Seal Co. . . . . . . . .Los Angeles, Cal. |
| 03877 | Transitron Electric Corp. . . Wakefield, Mass. |
| 03888 | Pyrofilm Resistor Co., <br> Inc. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Cedar Knolls, N. J. |
| 03954 | Singer Co. , Diehl Div. , <br> Finderne Plant . . . . . . . . Sumerville, N. J. |
| 04009 | Arrow, Hart and Hegeman <br> Elect. Co. . . . . . . . . . . . . Hartford, Conn. |
| 04013 | Taruus Corp. . . . . . . . . . Lambertville, N. J. |
| 04062 | Arco Electronic Inc. . . . . . Great Neck, N. Y. |
| 04217 | Essex Wire . . . . . . . . . . Los Angeles, Cai. |
| 04222 | Hi-Q Division of Aerovox. . Myrtle Beach, S.C. |
| 04354 | Precision Paper Tube Co. . . . . Wheeling, |
| 04404 | Palo Alto Division of HewlettPackard Co. .Palo Alto, Cal. |
| 04651 | Sylvania Electric Products, <br> Microwave Device Div. . .Mountain View, Cal. |
| 04673 | Dakota Engr. Inc. . . . . . . . Culver City, Cal. |
| 04713 | Motorola Inc. Semiconductor Prod. Div. . . . . . . . . . . Phoenix, Arizona |
| 04732 | Filtron Co., Inc. Western Div. Culver City, Cal. |
| 04773 | Automatic Electric Co. . . . . . Northlake, Ill. |
| 04796 | Sequoia Wire Co. . . . . . . Redwood City, Cal. |
| 04811 | Precision Coil Spring Co. . . . . El Monte, Cal. |
| 04870 | P. M. Motor Company . . . . . Westchester, Ill |
| 04919 | Component Mfg. Service <br> Co. . . . . . . . . . . W. Bridgewater, Mass |
| 05006 | Twentieth Century Plastics, Inc. Los Angeles, Cal. |
| 05277 | Westinghouse Electric Corp. <br> Semiconductor Dept. . . . . . . Youngwood, Pa. |


| $\begin{gathered} \text { Code } \\ \text { No. } \end{gathered}$ | Manufacturer Address |
| :---: | :---: |
| 19644 | LRC Electronics . . . . . . . . . Horsehead |
| 19701 | Electra Mfg. Co. . . . . . Independence, Kansas |
| 20183 | General Atronics Corp. . . . . Philadelphia, Pa. |
| 21226 | Executone, Inc. . . . . Long Island City, N. Y. |
| 21355 | Fafnir Bearing Co., The . . New Britian, Conn. |
| 21520 | Fansteel Metallurgical Corp. . . .N. Chicago, Ill. |
| 23020 | General Reed Co. . . . . . . . . . Metuchen, N. J. |
| 23042 | Texscan Corp. . . . . . . . . Indianapolis, Ind: |
| 23783 | British Radio Electronics Ltd. . Washington, DC. |
| 24455 | G. E. Lamp Division, Nela Park, Cleveland, Ohio |
| 24655 | General Radio Co. . . . . . . . West Concord, Mass. |
| 24681 | Memcor Inc., Comp. Div. . . . . . Huntington, Ind. |
| 26365 | Gries Reproducer Corp. . . . New Rochelle, N. Y. |
| 26462 | Grobert File Co. of America, Inc. Carlstadt, N.J. |
| 26851 | Compac/Hollister Co. . . . . . . . Hollister, Cal. |
| 26992 | Hamilton Watch Co. . . . . . . . . Lancaster, Pa. |
| -28480 | Hewlett-Packard Co. . . . . . . Palo Alto, Cal. |
| 28520 | Heyman Mfg. Co. . . . . . . . . . Kenilworth, N. J. |
| 30817 | Instrument Specialties Co. , Inc. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .Little Falls, N. J. |
| 33173 | G. E. Receiving Tube Dept. . . . Owensboro, Ky. |
| 35434 | Lectrohm Inc. . . . . . . . . . . . . Chicago, III. |
| 36196 | Stanwyck Coil Products, <br> Ltd. . . . . . . . Hawkesbury, Ontario, Canada |
| 36287 | Cuntingtam, W. H. E Hih, <br> Ltd. . . . . . . . . . . Toronto, Ontario, Canada |
| 37942 | P. R. Mallory \& Co., Inc. . . . . Indianapolis, Ind. |
| 39543 | Mechanical Industries Prod. Co. . . Akron, Ohio |
| 40920 | Miniature Precision Bearings, Inc. . Keene, N, H. |
| 40931 | Honeywell Inc. . . . . . . . . Minneapolis, Minn. |
| 42190 | Muter Co. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Chicago, Il . |
| 43990. | C. A. Norgren Co. . . . . . . . Englewood, Colo. |
| 44655 | Ohmite Mfg. Co. . . . . . . . . . . . . Skokie, Il . |
| 46384 | Penn Eng. \& Mig. Corp. . . . . . Doylestown, Pa. |
| 47904 | Polaroid Corp. . . . . . . . . Cambridge, Mass. |
| 48620 |  <br> Inst. Co. . . . . . . . . . . . . Southampton, Pa. |
| 49956 | Microwave \& Power Tube Div. . . Waltham, Mass. |
| 52090 | Rowan Controller Co. . . . . . .Westminster, Md. |
| 52983 | HP Co., Med. Elec. Div. . . . . Waltham, Mass. |
| 54294 | Shallcross Mfg. Co. . . . . . . . . . . Selma, N. C. |
| 55026 | Simpson Electric Co. . . . . . . . . . Chicago, Il 1. |
| 55933 | Sonotone Corp. . . . . . . . . . Elmsford, N. Y. |
| 55938 | Raytheon Co. Commercial Apparatus \& System Div. . . . . . . . So. Norwalk, Conn. |
| 56137 | Spaulding Fibre Co., Inc. . . . Tonamanda, N.Y. |
| 56289 | Sprague Electric Co. . . . . North Adams, Mass. |
| 58474 | Superior Elect. Co. . . . . . . . . . Bristol, Conn. |
| 59446 | Telex Corp. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Tulsa, Okla. |
| 59730 | Thomas \& Betts Co. . . . . . . . . . Elizabeth, N. J. |
| 60741 | Triplett Electrical Inst. Co. . . . . Bluffton, Ohio |
| 61775 | Union Switch and Signal Div. of Westinghouse Air Brake Co. . . Pittsburgh, Pa. |
| 62119 | Universal Electric Co. . . . . . Owosso, Mich. |
| 63743 | Ward-Leonard Electric Co. . . Mt. Vernon, N. Y. |
| 64959 | Western Electric Co. , Inc. . . . New York, N. Y. |
| 65092 | Weston Inst. Inc. Weston-Newark. Newark, N. J. |
| 66295 | Wittek Mfg. Co. . . . . . . . . . . . Chicago, Ill. |
| 66346 | Minnesota Mining \& Mfg. Co. <br> Revere Mincom Div. . . . . . . . St. Paul, Minn. |
| 70276 | Allen Mig. Co. . . . . . . . . . . . Hartford, Conn. |
| 70309 | Allied Control . . . . . . . . . . . New York, N. Y. |
| 70318 | Allmetal Screw Product Co. , Inc. |
|  | . : . . . . . . . . Garden City, N. Y. |
| 70417 | Amplex, Div. of Chrysler Corp. .Detroit, Mich. |
| 70485 | Atlantic India Rubber Works, Inc. . . Chicago, Ill . |
| 70563 | Amperite Co., Inc. . . . . . . . Union City, N.J. |
| 70674 | ADC Products Inc. . . . . . . Minneapolis, Minn. |
| 70903 | Belden Mig. Co. . . . . . . . . . . . . Chicago, 111. |
| 70998 | Bird Electric Corp. . . . . . . . . . Cleveland, Ohio |
| 71002 | Birnbach Radio Co. . . . . . . . New York, N. Y. |
| 71034 | Bliley Electric Co. , Inc. . . . . . . . . . Erie, Pa. |
| 71041 | Boston Gear Works Div. of <br> Murray Co. of Texas Quincey, Mass. |
| 71218 | Bud Radio, Inc. . . . . . . . . Willoughby, Ohio |
| 71279 | Cambridge Thermionics Corp. Cambridge, Mass. |
| 71286 | Camloc Fastener Corp. . . . . . Paramus, N. J. |
| 71313 | Cardwell Condenser Corp. |
| 71400 | Bussmann Mfg. Div. of McGraw-Edison Co. $\qquad$ |
| 71436 | Chicago Condenser Corp. . . . . . . Chicago, Ill. |
| 71447 | Calif. Spring Co., Inc. . . . . . Pico-Rivera, Cal. |
| 71450 | CTS Corp. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Elkhart, Ind. |
| 71468 | ITT Cannon Electric Inc. . . . Los Angeles, Cal. |
| 71471 | Cinema, Div. Aerovox Corp. . . . . Burbank, Cal. |


| Code No. | Manufacturer Address |
| :---: | :---: |
| 71482 | C. P. Clare \& Co. . . . . . . . . . . .Chicago, In. |
| 71590 | Centralab Div. of <br> Globe Union Inc. Milwaukee, Wis |
| 71616 | Commercial Plastics Co. . . . . . .Chicago, 111. |
| 7170 | Cornish Wire Co. , The . . . . New York, N. Y. |
| 71707 | Coto Coil Co. , Inc. . . . . . . . Providence, R. I. |
| 71744 | Chicago Miniature Lamp Works . . Chicago, HL . |
| 71785 | Cinch Mfg. Co. , <br> Howard B. Jones Div. |
| 71 | Dow Corning Corp. . . . . . . . Midland, Mich. |
| 72136 | Electro Motive Mig. Co. , Inc. |
| 72619 | Dialight Corp. . . . . . . . . . . Brooklyn, N. Y. |
| 72656 | Indiana General Corp. , <br> Electronics Div. Keasby, N.J. |
| 72699 | General Instrument Corp. , <br> Cap Division. . . . . . . . . . . . . Newark, N. J. |
| 72765 | Drake Mfg. Co. . . . . . Harwood Heights, Ill. |
| 72825 | Hugh H. Eby Inc. . . . . . . . Philadelphia, Pa. |
| 72928 | Gudeman Co. . . . . . . . . . . . . . .Chicago, Ill. |
| 72962 | Elastic Stop Nut Corp. . . . . . . . . . Union, N. J. |
| 72964 | Robert M. Hadley Co. . . . . Los Angeles, Cal. |
| 72982 | Erie Technological Products, Inc. . . .Erie, Pa. |
| 73061 | Hansen Mfg. Co. , Inc. . . . . . . Princeton, Ind. |
| 73076 | H. M. Harper Co. . . . . . . . . . Chicago, I . |
| 73138 | Helipot Div. of Beckman Inst. , Inc. |
| 73293 | Hughes Products Division of Hughes Aircraft Co. . . . Newport Beach, Cal. |
| 73445 | Amperex Elect. Co. . . Hicksville, L. I. , N. Y. |
| 73506 | Bradley Semiconductor Corp. |
| 73 | Carling Electric, Inc. . . . . . . . New Hartford, Conn. |
| 735 | Circle F Mfg. Co. . . . . . . . . . . Trenton, N.J. |
| 73682 | George K. Garrett Co. , <br> Div, MSL Industries, Inc. . . Philadelphia, Pa. |
| 73734 | Federal Screw Products, Inc. . . . Chicago, Il . |
| 7374 | Fischer Special Mfg. Co. . . . . Cincinnati, Ohio |
| 73793 | General Industries Co., The . . . . Elyria, Ohio |
| 73846 | Goshen Stamping \& Tool Co. . . . . .Goshen, Ind. |
| 73899 | JFD Electronics Corp. . . . . . . .Brooklyn, N. Y. |
| 73905 | Jennings Radio Mfg. Corp. . . . . San Jose, Cal. |
| 73957 | Groove-Pin Corp. . . . . . . . . . Ridgefield, N. J. |
| 742 | Signalite Inc. . . . . . . . . . . . . .Neptune, N.J. |
| 74455 | J. H. Winns, and Sons . . . Winchester, Mass. |
| 74861 | Industrial Condenser Corp. . . . . . Chicago, 10. |
| 74868 | R. F. Products Division of Amphenol-Borg Electronic Corp. |
|  | Danbury, Conn. |
| 74970 | E. F. Johnson Co. . . . . . . . . . Waseca, Minn. |
| 75042 | International Resistance Co. . Philadelphia, Pa. |
| 75263 | Keystone Carbon Co., Inc. . . . St. Marys, Pa. |
| 75378 | CTS Knights, Inc. . . . . . . . . . . Sandwich, Ill. |
| 75382 | Kulka Electric Corp. . . . . . . Mt. Vernon, N. Y. |
| 75818 | Lenz Electric Mfg. Co. . . . . . . . Chicago, Ill. |
| 75915 | Littlefuse, Inc. . . . . . . . . . Des Plaines, Il . |
| 76005 | Lord Mfg. Co. . . . . . . . . . . . . . Erie, Pa. |
| 76210 | C.W. Marwedel . . . . . . . San Francisco, Cal. |
| 76433 | General Instrument Corp., <br> Micamold Division Newark, N.J. |
| 76487 | James Millen Mfg. Co. , Inc. . . Malden, Mass. |
| 76493 | J.W. Miller Co. . . . . . . . . . Los Angeles, Cal. |
| 76530 | Cinch-Monadnock, Div. of United Carr Fastener Corp. . . . . . . . . San Leandro, Cal. |
| 76545 | Mueller Electric Co. . . . . . . . . Cleveland, Ohio |
| 76703 | National Union . . . . . . . . . . . . . Newark, N. J. |
| 76854 | Oak Manufacturing Co. . . . . Crystal Lake, Ill. |
| 77068 | The Bendix Corp. Electrodynamics Div. . . . N. Hollywood, Cal. |
| 77075 | Pacific Metals Co. . . . . . . San Francisco, Cal. |
| 77221 | Phaostran Instrument and Electronic Co. $\qquad$ |
| 77252 | Philadelphia Steel and Wire Corp. Philadelphia, Pa. |
| 77342 | American Machine \& Foundry Co. <br> Potter \& Brumfield Div. . . . . . Princeton, Ind. |
| 77630 | TRW Electronic Components Div. Camden, N.J. |
| 77638 | General Instrument Corp. , <br> Rectifier Division . . . . . . . . . Brooklyn, N. Y. |
| 77764 | Resistance Products Co. . . . . Harrisburg, Pa. |
| 77969 | Rubbercraft Corp. of Calif. . . . Torrance, Cal. |
| 78189 | Shakeproof Division of Illinois Tool Works $\qquad$ |
| 78277 | Sigma . . . . . . . . . . . . . So. Braintree, Mass. |
| 78283 | Signal Indicator Corp. . . . . . . New York, N. Y. |
| 78290 | Struthers-Dunn Inc. . . . . . . . . Pitman, N.J. |


| Code No. | Manufacturer Address |
| :---: | :---: |
| 78452 | Thompson-Bremer \& Co. . . . . . Chicago |
| 78471 | Tilley Mfg. Co. . . . . . . . San Francisco, Cal |
| 78488 | Stackpole Carbon Co. . . . . . . .St. Marvs. Pa. |
| 78493 | Standard Thomson Corp. . . . . Waltham, Mass. |
| 78553 | Tinnerman Products, Inc. . . . Cleveland, Ohio |
| 787 | Transformer Engineers . . . . San Gabriel, Cal. |
| 78947 | Ucinite Co. . . . . . . . . . . . Newtonville, Mass. |
| 79136 | Waldes Kohinoor Inc. . . Long Island City, N. Y. |
| 79142 | Veeder Root, Inc. . . . . . . . . Hartford, Conn. |
| 79251 | Wenco Mfg. Co. . . . . . . . . . . . Chicago, Ill. |
| 79727 | Continental-Wirt Electronics Corp. |
| 79963 |  |
| 80031 | Mepco Division of Sessions Clock Co. |
| 80033 | Prestole Corp. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Toledo, Ohio |
| 80120 | Schnitzer Alloy Products Co. . . Elizabeth, N.J. |
| 80131 | Electronic Industries Association. <br> Standard tube or semi-conductor device, any manufacturer. |
| 80207 | Unimax Switch, Div. Maxon Electronics Corp. . . . . . . . . . . . . Wallingford, Conn. |
| 80223 | United Transformer Corp. . . . New York, N. Y. |
| 80248 | Oxford Electric Corp. . . . . . . . . . Chicago, Ill. |
| 80294 | Bourns Inc. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Riverside, Cal. |
| 80411 | Arco Div. of Robertshaw Controls Co. |
|  | Columbus, Ohio |
| 80486 | All Star Products Inc. . . . . . . Defiance, Ohio |
| 80509 | Avery Label Co. . . . . . . . . . Monrovia, Cal. |
| 80583 | Hammarlund Co., Inc. . . . . . Mars Hill, N. C. |
| 80640 | Stevens, Arnold, Co. , Inc. . . . . Boston, Mass. |
| 80813 | Dimeo Gray Co. . . . . . . . . . . . . Dayton, Ohio |
| 81030 | International Inst. Inc. . . . . . . Orange, Conn. |
| 81073 | Grayhill Co. . . . . . . . . . . . . . LaGrange, Ill. |
| 81095 | Triad Transformer Corp. . . . . . . Venice, Cal. |
| 81312 | Winchester Elec. Div. Litton Ind., Inc. Oakville, Conn. |
| 81349 | Military Specification |
| 81483 | International Rectifier Corp. . El Segundo, Cal. |
| 81541 | Airpax Electronics, Inc. . Cambridge, Maryland |
| 81860 | Barry Controls, Div. Barry Wright Corp. Watertown, Mass. |
| 82042 | Carter Precision Electric Co. . . . . Skokie, Ill. |
| 82047 | Sperti Faraday Inc., Copper Hewitt |
|  | Electric Div. . . . . . . . . . . Hoboken, N. J. |
| 82116 | Electric Regulatot Corp. . . . Norwalk, Corta. |
| 82142 | Jeffers Electronics Division of Speer Carbon Co. . . . . . . . . . . Du Bois, Pa. |
| 82170 | Fairchild Camera \& Inst. Corp. , Space \& Defense Systems Div. .Paramus, N.J. |
| 82209 | Magurie Industries, Inc. . . . Greenwich, Conn. |
| 82219 | Sylvania Electric Prod., Inc. <br> Electronic Tube Division . . . Emporium, Pa. |
| 82376 | Astron Corp. . . . East Newark, Harrison, N. J. |
| 82389 | Switcheraft, Inc. . . . . . . . . . . . Chicago, Ill. |
| 82647 | Metals \& Controls Inc. , Spencer Products . . . . . . . . Attleboro, Mass. |
| 82768 | Phillips-Advance Control Co. . . . . . .Joliet, Ill. |
| 82866 | Research Products Corp. . . . . Madison, Wis. |
| 82877. | Rolton' Mfg. Co., Inc. . . . . Woodstock, N. Y. |
| 82893 | Vector Electronic Co. . . . . . . . . Glendale, Cal. |
| 83058 | Carr Fastener Co. . . . . . . Cambridge, Mass. |
| 83086 | New Hampshire Ball Bearing, Inc. . . . . . . . . .Peterborough, N. H. |
| 83125 | General Instrument Corp. <br> Capacitor Div. . . . . . . . . . . Darlington, S. C. |
| 83148 | ITT Wire and Cable Div , . . . Los Angeles., Cal. |
| 83186 | Victory Eng. Corp. . . . . . . Springfield, N. J. |
| 83298 | Bendix Corp., Red Bank Div.. . Red Bank, N. J. |
| 83315 | Hubbell Corp. . . . . . . . . . . . . Mundelein, Ill. |
| 83324 | Rosan Inc. . . . . . . . . . Newport Beach, Cal. |
| 83330 | Smith, Herman H., Inc. . . . . . Brooklyn, N. Y. |
| 83332 | Tech Labs . . . . . . . . . Palisades Park, N. J. |
| 83385 | Central Screw Co. . . . . . . . . . . Chicago, Ill. |
| 83501 | Gavitt Wire and Cable Co. , Div. of Amerace Corp. . . . . . . . Brookfield, Mass. |
| 83594 | Burroughs Corp., Electronic <br> Tube Div. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Plainfield, N. J. |
| 83740 | Union Carbide Corp. , Consumer <br> Prod. Div. <br> New York, N. Y. |
| 83777 | Model Eng. and Mfg. , Inc. . . . Huntington, Ind. |
| 83821 | Loyd Scruggs Co. . . . . . . . . . . .Festus, Mo. |
| 83942 | Aeronautical Inst. \& Radio Co. . . . .Lodi, N. J. |
| 84171 | Arco Electronics Inc.. . . . . . Great Neck, N. Y. |
| 84396 | A.J. Glesener Co. , Inc. . . San Francisco, Cal. |
| 84411 | TRW Capacitor Div. . . . . . . Ogallala, Neb. |

## CODE LIST OF MANUFACTURERS (Continued)

# CODE LIST OF MANUFACTURERS (Continued) 

| Code No. | Manufacturer Address | Code No. | Manufacturer Address | Code No. | Manufacturer Address |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 4870 | Sarkes Tarzian, Inc. . . . . . .Bloomington, Ind. | 91929 | Honeywell Inc., Micro Switch Division | 96095 | Hi-Q Div. of Aerovox Corp. . . . . Olean, N. Y. |
| 35454 | Boonton Molding Company . . . . . Boonton, N. J. |  | Freeport, Ill. | 96256 | Thordarson-Meissner Inc. . . . Mt. Carmel, Ill. |
| 854.71 | A. B. Boyd Co. . . . . . . . San Francisco, Cal. | 91961 | Nahm-Bros. Spring Co. . . . . . Oakland, Cal. | 96296 | Solar Mfg. Co. . . . . . . . . . . Los Angeles, Cal. |
| 85474 | R. M. Bracamonte \& Co. . . , San Francisco, Cal. | 92180 | Tru-Connector Corp. . . . . . . . Peabody, Mass. | 96396 | Microswitch, Div. of |
| 85660 | Koiled Kords, lic. . . . . . . . . . . Hamden, Conn. | 92367 | Elgeet Optical Co., Inc. . . . . Rochester, N. Y. |  | Minn. -Honeywell . . . . . . . . . Freeport, Ill. |
| 85911 | Seamless Rubber Co. . . . . . . . . . . Chicago, nl . | 92607 | Tensolite Insulated Wire Co. , Inc. | 96330 | Carlton Screw Co. . . . . . . . . Chicago, Ill. |
| 86174 | Fafnir Bearing Co. . . . . . Los Angeles, Calif. |  | Tarrytown, N.Y. | 96341 | Microwave Associates, Inc. . Burlington, Mass. |
| 86197 | Clifton Precision Products Co. , Inc. | $\begin{aligned} & 92702 \\ & 92966 \end{aligned}$ | IMC Megnetics Corp. . . . Westbury, L. I. , N. Y. <br> Hudson Lamp Co. Kearney, N.J. | $\begin{aligned} & 96501 \\ & 96508 \end{aligned}$ | Excel Transformer Co. Oakland, Cal. Xcelite, Inc. $\qquad$ Orchard Park, N. Y. |
| 86579 | Precision Rubber Products Corp. Dayton, Ohio | 93332 | Sylvania Electric Prod. Inc. | 96733 | San Fernando Elec. Mig. Co. San Fernando, Cal. |
| 86884 | Radio Corp. of America, Electronic Comp. <br> \& Devices Division <br> . . . . . . . . Harrison, N. J.' | 93369 | Semiconductor Div. . . . . . . . .Woburn, Mass. Robbins \& Myers Inc. . . . Pallisades Park, N.J. | $\begin{aligned} & 96881 \\ & 97464 \end{aligned}$ | Thomson Ind. Inc. . . . . . . . Long Island, N, Y. Industrial Retaining Ring Co. . . Irvington, N.J. |
| 86928 | Seastrom Mfg. Co. . . . . . . . . Glendale, Cal. | 93410 | Stemco Controls, Div. of Essex | 97539 | Automatic \& Precision Mfg. . . Englewood, N.J. |
| 87084 | Marco Industries . . . . . . . . . Anaheim, Cal. |  | Wire Corp. . . . . . . . . . . . . . Mansfield, Ohio | 97979 | Reon Resistor Corp. . . . . . . . Y Yonkers, N. Y. |
| 87216 | Philco Corporation (Lansdale Division) <br> . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Lansdale, Pa. | $\begin{aligned} & 93632 \\ & 93929 \end{aligned}$ | Waters Mig. Co. . . . . . . . . . Culver City, Cal. G.V. Controls . . . . . . . . . . Livingston, N. J. | 97983 | Litton System Inc., Adler-Westrex <br> Commun. Div. . . . . . . . . New Rochelle, N. Y. |
| 87473 | Western Fibrous Glass Products Co. <br> . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . San Francisco, Cal. | $\begin{aligned} & 94137 \\ & 94144 \end{aligned}$ | General Cable Corp. . . . . . . Bayonne, N. J. Raytheon Co. , Comp. Div. , | $\begin{aligned} & 98141 \\ & 98159 \end{aligned}$ | R-Tronics, Inc. . . . . . . . . . . . Jamaica, N. Y. Rubber Teck, Inc. . . . . . . . . . . Gardena, Cal. |
| 87864 | Van Waters \& Rogers Inc. . . San Francisco, Cal. |  | Ind. Comp. Operations . . . . . Quincy, Mass. | 98220 | Hewlett-Packard Co. |
| 87930 | Tower Mfg. Corp. . . . . . . . . Providence, R. I. | 94148 | Scientific Electronics |  | Medical Eliec. Div. . . . . . . . Pasadena, Cal. |
| 88140 | Cutler-Hammer, Inc. . . . . . . . . Lincoln, 111. |  | Products, Inc. . . . . . . . . . . . Loveland, Colo. | 98278 | Microdot, Inc. . . . . . . . . So. Pasadena, Cal. |
| 88220 | Gould-National Batteries, Inc. . . St. Paul, Minn. | 94154 | Wagner Elect. Corp. , | 98291 | Sealectro Corp. . . . . . . . Mamaronech, N. Y. |
| 88698 | General Mills, Inc. . . . . . . . . . Buffalo, N. Y. |  | Tung-Sol Div. . . . . . . . . . . . Newark, N.J. | 98376 | Zero Mfg. Co. . . . . . . . . . . . Burbank, Cal. |
| 89231 | Graybar Electric Co. . . . . . . . . . Oakland, Cal. | 94197 | Curtiss-Wright Corp. | 98410 | Etc Inc. . . . . . . . . . . . . Cleveland, Ohio |
| 89473 | G. E. Distributing Corp. . . . . Schenectady, N. Y. |  | Electronics Div. . . . . . East Patterson, N. J. | 98731 | General Mills Inc. , Electronics Div. |
| 89479 | Security Co. . . . . . . . . . . . . . .Detroit, Mich. | 94222 | South Chester Corp. . . . . . . . . . Chester, Pa. |  | Minneapolis, Minn. |
| 89665 | United Transformer Co. . . . . . . . . Chicago, Ill. | 94330 | Wire Cloth Products, Inc. . . . . . Bellwood, III. | 98734 | Paeco Division of Hewlett-Packard Co. |
| 90030 | United Shoe Machinery Corp. . . . Beverly, Mass. | 94375 | Automatic Metal Products Co. . Brooklyn, N. Y. |  | Palo Alto, Cal. |
| 90178 | U. S. Rubber Co. , Consumer Ind. \& Plastics Prod. Div, . . . . . . . . . Passaic, N.J. | 94682 | Worcester Pressed Aluminum Corp. <br> . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Worcester, , Mass. | $\begin{aligned} & 98821 \\ & 98978 \end{aligned}$ | North Hills Electronics, Inc. : Glen Cove, N. Y. International Electronic Research Corp. |
| 90365 | Belleville Speciality Tool Mfg. , Inc. <br> . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Belleville, IIl. | $\begin{aligned} & 94696 \\ & 95023 \end{aligned}$ | Magnecraft Electric Co. . . . . . . . Chicago, Ill. George A. Philbrick Researchers, Inc. | 99109 | Columbia Technical Corp. . . . . . New York, N. Y Y . . . . . . |
| 90763 | United Carr Fastener Corp. . . . . Chicago, 11. |  | Boston, Mass. | 99313 | Varian Associates . . . . . . . . . Palo Alto, Cal. |
| 90970 | Bearing Engineering Co. . . . San Francisco, Cal. | 95146 | Alco Elect. Mig. Co. . . . . . . Lawrence, Mass. | 99378 | Atlee Corp. . . . . . . . . . Winchester, Mass. |
| 91146 | ITT Cannon Elect. Inc. , Salem Div. | $\begin{aligned} & 95236 \\ & 95238 \end{aligned}$ | Allies Products Corp. . . . . . . . . Diania, Fla. Continental Connector Corp. . . Woodside, N. Y. | $\begin{aligned} & 99515 \\ & 99707 \end{aligned}$ | Marshall Ind., Capacitor Div. . Monrovia, Cal. Control Switch Division, Controls Co. |
| 91260 | Connor Spring Mfg. Co. . . . San Francisco, Cal. | 95263 | Leecraft Mfg. Co. , Inc. . . .Long Island, N. Y. |  | of America . . . . . . . . . . El Segundo, Cal. |
| 91345 | Miller Dial \& Nameplate Co. . . . El Monte, Cal. | 95265 | National Coil Co. . . . . . . . . . . .Sheridan, Wyo. | 99800 | Delevan Electronics Corp. . East Aurora, N. Y. |
| 91418 | Radio Materials Co. . . . . . . . . Chicago, Ill. | 95275 | Vitramon, Inc. . . . . . . . . . Bridgeport, Conn. | 99848 | Wilco Corporation . . . . . . Indianapolis, Ind. |
| 91506 | Augat Inc. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Attleboro, Mass. | 95348 | Gordos Corp. . . . . . . . . . . Bloomfield, N. J. | 99928 | Branson Corp. . . . . . . . . Whippany, N. J. |
| 91637 | Dale Electronics, Inc. . . . . . . Columbus, Nebr. | 95354 | Methode Mfg. Co. . . . . . Rolling Meadows, Ill. | 99934 | Rembrandt, Inc. . . . . . . . . . . . Boston, Mass. |
| 91662 | Elco Corp. . . . . . . . . . . . . Willow Grove, Pa. | 95566 | Arnold Engineering Co. . . . . . . . . Marengo, Ill. | 99942 | Hoffman Electronics Corp. |
| 91673 | Epiphone Inc. . . . . . . . . . . . New York, N. Y. | 95712 | Dage Electric Co. , Inc. . . . . . Franklin, Ind. |  | Semiconductor Division . . . . . El Monte, Cal. |
| 91737 | Gremar Mig. Co. , Inc. . . . . Wakefield, Mass. | 95984 | Siemon Mig. Co. . . . . . . . . . . . . Wayne, Ill. | 99957 | Technology-Instrument Corp. |
| 91827 | K F Development Co. . . . . . Redwood City, Cal. | 95987 | Weckesser Co. . . . . . . . . . . . Chicago, Ill. |  | of California . . . . . . Newbury Park, Cal. |
| 91886 | Malco Mfg., Inc. . . . . . . . . . . . . Chicago, Ill. | 96087 | Microwave Assoc., West, Inc. . Sunnyvale, Cal. |  |  |

The following HP Vendors have no number assigned in the latest supplement to the Federal Supply Code for Manufacturers Handbook.

| 0000F | Malco Tool and Die . . . . . Los Angeles, Calif. |
| :---: | :---: |
| 0000Z | Willow Leather Products Corp. . . Newark, N.J. |
| 000 AB | ETA . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . England |
| O00BB | Precision Instrument Comp. Co. Van Nuys, Cal. |



# SUPPLEMENTAL CODE LIST OF MANUFACTURERS 

## 7-1. INTRODUCTION.

7-2. This section of the Manual contains circuit diagrams for the Model 3555B Transmission and Noise Measuring Set. The functional block diagram (Figure 71) contains signal levels to assist in troubleshooting. The schematic diagrams (Figures 7-2 through 7-5) show dc voltage levels which should also aid in locating faulty components.

## 7-3. FUNCTIONAL BLOCK DIAGRAM.

7-4. The functional block diagram (Figure 7-1) of the 3555B serves the dual purpose of showing how various circuits are arranged to form the set and at the same time gives voltages and adjustments for use in troubleshooting the set. This functional block diagram
should be used in conjunction with the troubleshooting procedure described in Section V.

## 7-5. SCHEMATIC DIAGRAMS.

7-6. The schematic diagrams (Figures 7-2 through 75) contained in this section show the detailed circuits in the Model 3555B. Components marked with an asterisk are those that are critical in value. The value of these components may vary slightly from one set to another due to variations in transistor Beta etc, and the values shown on the schematic are average.

7-7. Voltage levels have been included on the schematics which should greatly assist in troubleshooting the set. When measuring these voltages a high input impedance voltmeter ( 1 megohm or greater) should be used to prevent circuit loading.

## REFERENCE DESIGNATIONS



## SCHEMATIC NOTES

1. PARTIAL REFERENCE DESIGNATIONS ARE SHOWN. PREFIX WITH ASSEMBLY OR SUBASSEMBLY DESIGNATION(S) OR BOTH FOR COMPLETE DESIGNATION.
2. COMPONENT VALUES ARE SHOWN AS FOLLOWS UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED.

RESISTANCE IN OHMS
CAPACITANCE IN MICROFARADS
3. $\nabla$ DENOTES ASSEMBLY CIRCUIT GROUND.
4. DENOTES CHASSIS CIRCUIT GROUND.
5. $\frac{1}{=}$ DENOTES POWER LINE GROUND.
6. $\longrightarrow-$ - $\longrightarrow$ DENOTES ASSEMBLY.
7. DENOTES MAIN SIGNAL PATH.
8. $\operatorname{meccccc}$ DENOTES FEEDBACK PATH.
9. $\square$ DENOTES FRONT PANEL MARKING.
10. $\Gamma^{-\cdots-}$ - DENOTES SIDE AND REAR PANEL MARKING.
11.
 DENOTES SCREWDRIVER ADJUST.
12. 924 DENOTES WIRE COLOR: COLOR CODE SAME AS RESISTOR COLOR CODE. FIRST NUMBER IDENTIFIES BASE COLOR, SECOND NUMBER IDENTIFIES WIDER STRIP, THIRD NUMBER IDENTIFIES NARROWER STRIP.
(e. g. 924 = WHITE, RED, YELLOW.)
13. * AVERAGE VALUE SHOWN, OPTIMUM VALUE SELECTED AT FACTORY.
14. TRANSISTORS ARE ALL CONNECTED TO CIRCUIT BOARD IN TO-S CONFIGURATION, ie, $c$ e ${ }^{\text {B }}$ AS VIEWED FROM THE COMPONENT
SIDE OF BOARD.
15. WAVEFORM AND VOLTAGE MEASUREMENTS WERE MADE WITH RESPECT TO CHASSIS GROUND USING A HIGH INPUT IMPEDANCE (GREATER THAN 1 MEGOHM) OSCILLOSCOPE AND TRANSISTOR VOLTMETER. VOLTAGE LEVELS SHOWN ARE NOMINAL AND MAY VARY SOMEWHAT FROM ONE INSTRUMENT TO ANOTHER. A VARIATION OF $+/-10 \%$ IN MEASUREMENTS SHOULD BE ALLOWED.


Figure 7-1. Functional Block Diagram
7-3/7-4



Figure 7-2. A1 Function Assembly Schematic and Component Location
7-5/7-6



Figure 7-3. A2 Range Attenuator and A3 Input Amplifier Schematic and Component Location
7-7/7-8


Figure 7-4. A4 Filter Schematic and Component Location
7-9/7-10


Figure 7-5. A3 Meter Amplifier, Detector and Series Regulator Schematic and Component Locations
7-11/7-12

DA Pam 310-4
DA Pam 310-7
TM 11-6625-320-12
TM 11-6625-683-15
TM 11-6625-2953-14
TM 38-750
TM 740-90-1
TM 750-244-2

Index of Technical Manuals, Technical Bulletins, Supply Manuals (Types 7, 8, and 9), Supply Bulletins and Lubrication Orders.
US Army Equipment Index of Modification Work Orders.
Operator's and Organizational Maintenance Manual: Voltmeters ME-30A/U, and voltmeters, Electronic, ME-30B/U, ME-30C/U and ME30E/U.
Operator's Organizational, Direct Support, General Support and Depot Maintenance Manual: Signal Generator AN/URM-127 (NSN 6625-00-783-5965).
Operator's, Organizational, Direct Support, and General Support Maintenance Manual: Multimeter AN/USM-451 (NSN 6625-01-060-6804).
The Army Maintenance Management System (TAMMS).
Administrative Storage of Equipment.
Procedures for Destruction of Electronics Materiel to Prevent Enemy Use (Electronics Command).

## APPENDIX B MAINTENANCE ALLOCATION Section I. INTRODUCTION

## B-1. General

This appendix provides a summary of the maintenance operations for TA-885/U. It authorizes categories of maintenance for specific maintenance functions on repairable items and components and the tools and equipment required to perform each function. This appendix may be used as an aid in planning maintenance operations.

## B-2. Maintenance Function

Maintenance function will be limited to and defined as follows:
a. Inspect. To determine the serviceability of an item by comparing its physical, mechanical, and/or electrical characteristics with established standards through examination.
b. Test. To verify serviceability and to detect incipient failure by measuring the mechanical or electrical characteristics of an item and comparing those characteristics with prescribed standards.
c. Service. Operations required periodically to keep an item in proper operating condition, i.e., to clean (decontaminate), to preserve, to drain, to paint, or to replenish fuel, lubricants, hydraulic fluids, or compressed air supplies.
d. Adjust. To maintain, within prescribed limits, by bringing into proper or exact position, or by setting the operating characteristics to the specified parameters.
e. Align. To adjust specified variable elements of an item to bring about optimum or desired performance.
f. Calibrate. To determine and cause corrections to be made or to be adjusted on instruments or test measuring and diagnostic equipments used in precision measurement. Consists of comparisons of two instruments, one of which is a certified standard of known accuracy, to detect and adjust any discrepancy in the accuracy of the instrument being compared.
g. Install. The act of emplacing, seating, or fixing into position an item, part, module (component or assembly) in a manner to allow the proper functioning of the equipment or system.
h. Replace. The act of substituting a serviceable like type part, subassembly, or module (component or assembly) for an unserviceable counterpart.
i. Repair. The application of maintenance services (inspect, test, service, adjust, align, calibrate, replace) or other maintenance actions (welding, grinding, riveting, straightening, facing, remachining, or resurfacing) to restore serviceability to an item by correcting specific, damage, fault, malfunction, or failure in a part, subassembly, module (component or assembly), end item, or system.
j. Overhaul. That maintenance effort (service/action) necessary to restore an item to a completely serviceable/operational condition as prescribed by maintenance standards (i.e., DMWR) in appropriate technical publications. Overhaul is normally the highest degree of maintenance performed by the Army. Overhaul does not normally return an item to like new condition.
k. Rebuild. Consists of those services/actions necessary for the restoration of serviceable equipment to a like new condition in accordance with original manufacturing standards. Rebuild is the highest degree of materiel maintenance applied to Army equipment. The rebuild operation includes the act of returning to zero those age measurements (hours, miles, etc.) considered in classifying Army equipments/components.

## B-3. Column Entries

a. Column 1, Group Number. Column 1 lists group numbers, the purpose of which is to identify components, assemblies, subassemblies, and modules with the next higher assembly.
b. Column 2, Component/Assembly. Column 2 contains the noun names of components, assemblies, subassemblies, and modules for which maintenance is authorized.
c. Column 3, Maintenance Functions. Column 3 lists the functions to be performed on the item listed in column 2. When items are listed without maintenance functions, it is solely for purpose of having the group numbers in the MAC and RPSTL coincide.
d. Column 4, Maintenance Category. Column 4 specifies, by the listing of a "work time" figure in the appropriate subcolumn(s), the lowest level of maintenance authorized to perform the function listed in column 3. This figure represents the active time required to perform that maintenance function at the indicated category of maintenance. If the number or complexity of the tasks within the listed maintenance function vary at different maintenance categories, appropriate "work time" figures will be shown for each category. The number of taskhours specified by the "work time" figure represents the average time required to restore an item (assembly, subassembly, component, module, end item or system) to a serviceable condition under typical field operating conditions. This time includes preparation time, troubleshooting time, and quality assurance/quality control time in addition to the time required to perform the specific tasks identified for the maintenance functions authorized in the maintenance allocation chart. Subcolumn of column 4 are as follows:

C - Operator/Crew
O - Organizational

F - Direct Support
H - General Support
D - Depot
e. Column 5, Tools and Equipment. Column 5 specifies by code those common tool sets (not individual tools) and special tools, test, and support equipment required to perform the designated function.
f. Column 6, Remarks. Column 6 contains an alphabetic code which leads to the remark in section IV, Remarks, which is pertinent to the item opposite the particular code.

## B-4. Tool and Test Equipment Requirements (Sec III)

a. Tool or Test Equipment Reference Code. The number in this column coincide with the numbers used in the tools and equipment column of the MAC. The numbers indicate the applicable tool or test equipment for the maintenance functions.
b. Maintenance Category. The codes in this column indicate the maintenance category allocated the tool or test equipment
c. Nomenclature. This column lists the noun name and nomenclature of the tools and test equipment required to perform the maintenance functions.
d. National/NATO Stock Number. This column lists the National/NATO stock number of the specific tool or test equipment.
e. Tool Number. This column lists the manufacturer's part number of the tool followed by the Federal Supply Code for manufacturers (5-digit) in parentheses.

## B-5. Remarks (Sec IV)

a. Reference Code. This code refers to the appropriate item ir section IIT. column 6.
b. Remarks. This column provides the required explanatory information necessary to clarify items appearing in section II
(Next printed page B-3)

## B-2

SECTION II. MAINTENANCE ALLOCATION CHART

## FOR

AUDIO LEVEL METER TA-885/U

| (1) <br> GROUP NUMBER | COMPONENT ASSEMBLY | (3) <br> MAINTENANCE FUNCTION | (4) <br> MAINTENANCE CATEGORY |  |  |  |  | (5) <br> TOOLS AND EQUIPMENT | (6) <br> REMARKS |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | C | 0 | F | H | D |  |  |
| 00 | AUDIO LEVEL METER TA-885/U (HP 3555B) | Inspect Test Service Repair Overhaul |  | 0.5 |  | $\begin{aligned} & 0.5 \\ & 0.8 \\ & 1.2 \end{aligned}$ | 2.0 | 7 <br> 1 thru 7 <br> 1 thru 7 <br> 1 thru 7 <br> 1 thru 7 |  |

B-3

SECTION III. TOOL AND TEST EQUIPMENT REQUIREMENTS FOR
AUDIO LEVEL METER TA-885/U


Model 3555B

## TRANSMISSION AND NOISE MEASURING SET

This manual backdating sheet makes this manual applicable to earlier instruments. Instrument-component values that differ from those in the manual, yet are not listed in the backdating sheet, should be replaced using the part number given in the manual.

| Instrument Serial Prefix | Make Manual Changes |
| :--- | :--- |
| 916-00500 and below | 1 thru 7 |
| 916-00509 and below | 2 thru 7 |
| 953-00544 and below | 3 thru 7 |
| 953-00825 and below | 4 thru 7 |
| 0992A01395 and below | 5 thru 7 |
| 0992A03536 and below | 6,7 |


| Instrument Serial Prefix | Make Manual Changes |
| :--- | :--- |
| 0992 A03537 and below | 7 |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |

Change No. 1
In instruments with S/N 916-00500 and below CR1 and C2 in the power supply were located as shown in the following figure:


Change No. 2
Table 6-1 and figure 7-3, change:
A2C8 to 33pF, part no. 0160-2150
A2C9 to 320pF, part no. 0140-0226
A2C10 to 39pF, part no. 01400175
A2C11 to 51 pF, part no. 0160-2201

## Change No. 3

Figure 7-4 change the pin connections as follows: 7 to 6,13 to 12,16 to 15,15 to 13 . Instruments with serial numbers 953)00544 and below had a 03555-66506 Revision A board in them. This board is not interchangeable with the Revision B board. The above pin connections are for the Revision A board.

Change No. 4
Delete S 6 in figure 7-5 and in Table 6-1. Earlier instruments did not have this switch. See the following figure for earlier instruments.

C-1


Change part no. of the case assembly to 03555-04505.
Change cover part no. to 03555-04504.
Table 6-1.
Change the part no. of the power cord to 81 20-0249.
Change the part no. of the power connector J1 to 1251-0148.
Change No. 5
Table 6-1. Change to the following gray parts:

| Cover, battery | $00236-04104$ |
| :--- | ---: |
| Bracket, meter | $00741-01209$ |
| Panel, front | $03555-00203$ |
| Assy. cover | $03555-64504$ |
| Assy. case | $03555-64506$ |
| Knob, pushbutton | $0370-0440$ |

Change No. 6
Page 6-7. Change C2 to 0180-0110, $8 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ Delete CR2 -4 1901-0025.
Page 6-8. Change T1 part no. to 9100-1457.
Figure 7-5. Delete CR2-4 from the Power Supply Rectifier.
Change No. 7
Page 6-7. Delete CR6, 1901-0040.
Figure 7-5. Delete CR6 across M1.
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Ft Gillem (10)
Ft Gordon (10)
(CERCOM Ofc)
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Army Dep (1) except
LBAD (14)
SAAD (30)
TOAD (14)
SHAD (3)
Units org under fol TOE:
29-207 (2)
29-610 (2)
ARNG: None
USAR: None
For explanation of abbreviations used, see AR 310-50.

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