# TRIPLE OUTPUT LABORATORY POWER SUPPLY T²L,COS/MOS AND ANALOG APPLICATIONS 



MODEL TP343 A

NOISE \& RIPPLE LESS THAN 1mV P-P
electrical specifications:

| Parameter | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sources A \& B B (1) } \\ & 0-20 \mathrm{~V}, 0-2.5 \mathrm{~A} \\ & \text { each output } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Source C } \\ 0.6 \mathrm{~V}, 0.5 \mathrm{~A} \\ 0.15 \mathrm{~V}, 0.2 .5 \mathrm{~A} \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| INPUT: | $105-125,58-440 \mathrm{~Hz}$ |  |
| OUTPUT | 0-20V, 0-2.5A $10-25 \mathrm{~V}, 0.1 \mathrm{~A}$ | 0-6V, 0-5A/ 0-15V, 0-2.5A |
| LOAD REGULATION: | 0.01\% + 1 mV per amp | 0.01\% + 1 mV per amp |
| LINE REGULATION: | 0.01\% + 0.5 mV | 0.01\% + 0.5 mV |
| STABILITY (2) | $0.02 \%+1 \mathrm{mV}$ | 0.02\% + 1 mV |
| RECOVERY TIME (3) | 100 us | 100 us |
| CURRENT LIMIT | 2\%-105\% of rated current | 2\%-105\% of rated current |
| TEMPERATURE | $0.50^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $0-50^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| TEMP. COEFFICIENT | 0.02\% + $300{ }^{\text {J } / 10}{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | 0.02\% + $300{ }^{\text {U }} \mathrm{V}^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| OV CROWBAR | Adj. 3-25V (4) $3-30 \mathrm{~V}$ (4) | Adj. 3-20V |
| TRACKING | $0.1 \%+10 \mathrm{mV}$ by front panel switch |  |
| Voltage controls | 10 turn potentiometer | 10 turn potentiometer |
| FAULT INDICATORS | Lamp indicates short circuit and overload | Lamp indicates short circuit and overload |
| METERING | Dual range volt/ammeter | Dual range volt/ammeter |

(1) Sources A \& B have one common terminal
(2) 24 hours at constant line, load and ambient temperature
(3) To recover to within 15 mV on nominal for a $10 \% \cdot 100 \%$ load change
(4) Both sources will crowbar if either one operates

## mechanical specifications:

DIMENSIONS: $8^{3 / 4^{\prime \prime}} H \times 73 / 4^{n} W \times 13^{1 / 2^{\prime \prime}} \mathrm{D}$.
WEIGHT: 20 lbs .
FINISH: Natural anodized aluminum panel; blue vinyl enamel cabinet, with carrying handle

## features:

- No derating. All outputs may be operated simultaneously at full capacity for a maximum of 140 W .
- Outputs are floating with respect to each other and chassis except for an internal connection between one negative terminal and one positive terminal of the 20 volt sources. The two 20 volt sources may be operated in series to provide 0-40 VDC, $0-2.5 \mathrm{~A}$ in any polarity with respect to chassis or left floating. The $0-15 \mathrm{~V}$ source may be operated in any polarity with respect to chassis or left floating.
- Independent adjustment of each output voltage utilizing 10 -turn potentiometers with $05 \%$ resolution.
- Separate current limiting adjustment for each output.
- Separately adjustable overvoltage crowbars on each output. Overvoltage crowbars on 0.20 V outputs trip simultaneoulsy if either one operates.
- Three taut band suspension dual range meters individually selectable for voltage or current of each source
- A "FAULT" indicator lamp on each output signals overload, short circuit, crowbar trip or current limit operation
- Automatic voltage tracking of the 0-20 VDC sources to $\pm 0.1 \%$ by means of a panel toggle switch. This switch is equipped with a locking lever to prevent accidental operation. Single potentiometer control of tracking outputs.
- Outputs may be shorted into each other in any polarity without damage.


## INSTRUCTION MANUAL MODELS TP 340 \& TP 343A



POWNER DESIGNS INC.

## INSTRUCTION MANUAL

## SECTION 1 INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 GENERAL

This manual contains instructions for the installation, operation and mainentance for Power Designs Model TP340 and TP343A triple output DC regulated power supply.

### 1.2 DESCRIPTION

This triple output regulated DC power source is suitable for general purpose laboratory and industrial applications. It features adjustable and independent current limiting and overvoltage crowbar protection for each output. A fault lamp indicates crowbar operation or an overload condition.

The following description refers to the three outputs as Source A ("A"), Source B ("B") and Source C ("C") respectively.

The power supplied by " $A$ " and " $B$ " is obtained from three binding posts on the front panel. The COMMON terminal is the internal connection between the negative terminal of " $A$ " and the positive terminal of " B ". This terminal is isolated from ground and both terminals of " C ". The DC + terminal on source " $A$ " produces a positive voltage with respect to COMMON. The $D C$ - terminal on source " $B$ " produced a negative voltage with respect to COMMON. Power from these terminals can also be obtained directly from DC + to DC - . In that case the output voltage will be the sum of the " $A$ " and " $B$ " voltages.

A front panel TRACKING switch provides individual control of each source or automatic Master/Slave operation. In this mode source "B" tracks source "A".

Source " C " provides power by means of two binding posts that are isolated from ground. This source may be operated in either polarity with respect to chassis or left floating.

All outputs may be operated simultaneously at full capacity with no derating.

### 1.3 ELECTRICAL SPECIFICATIONS

INPUT: 105 to 125 Volts, $58-440 \mathrm{~Hz}$

| PARAMETER | TP340 (Source A \& B) | TP343 (Source A \& B) | Both Models (Source C) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Output | 0-32V, 0-1 AMP | 0-20V, 0-2.5A | 0-6V, 0-5A |
|  |  | 0-25V, 0-1A | $0-15 \mathrm{~V}, 0-2.5 \mathrm{~A}$ |
| Load Regulation | 0.01\% + 1MV PER AMP | $0.01 \%+1$ MV PER AMP | 0.01\% + 1MV PER AMP |
| Line Regulation | $0.01 \%+0.5 \mathrm{MV}$ | $0.01 \%+0.5 \mathrm{MV}$ | $0.01 \%+0.5 \mathrm{MV}$ |
| Stability (Note 1) | $0.02 \%+1 \mathrm{MV}$ | $0.02 \%+1 \mathrm{MV}$ | $0.02 \%+1 \mathrm{MV}$ |
| Recovery Time (Note 2) | 50 us | 100 us | 100 us |
| Current Limit | $\begin{gathered} 2 \%-105 \% \\ \text { of rated current } \end{gathered}$ | $2 \%-105 \%$ <br> of rated current | $2 \%-105 \%$ <br> of rated current |
| Operating Temp. | $0.50^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $0.50^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $0.50^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| Temp. Coefficient | 0.02\% + 300uv/ ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | 0.02\% + 300uv/ ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | 0.02\% + 300uv/ ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| OV Crowbar | Adj. 3-40V (Note 3) | Adj. 3-30V (Note 3) | Adj. 3-20V |
| Tracking | $0.1 \%+10 \mathrm{MV}$ | $0.1 \%$ + 10 MV |  |
| Metering | Dual Range Volt/ Ammeter | Dual Range Volt/ Ammeter | Dual Range Volt/ Ammeter |

NOTES: (1) 24 hours at constant line, load and ambient temperature.
(2) To recover to within 15 MV of nominal for a $10 \%$ to $100 \%$ step change in load.
(3) Both sources will crowbar if either one operates.

### 1.4 MECHANICAL SPECIFICATIONS

DIMENSIONS: $83 / 4 " H \times 73 / 4 " W \times 13^{1 / 2}{ }^{\prime \prime}$ D.
WEIGHT: 20 lbs.
FINISH: Natural anodized panel, blue enamel cabinet.

## SECTION 2

INSTALLATION AND OPERATION

### 2.1 UNPACKING AND INSPECTION

This instrument is ready for operation as shipped from the factory. After unpacking inspect for damage that might have occured in transit.

### 2.2 PRELIMINARY PROCEDURES

### 2.2.1 Set the AC switch to the OFF position and connect the line cord to an appropriate source of AC power.

2.2.2 Rotate the Current, Voltage and Crowbar controls on all three sources fully clockwise.

### 2.2.3 Select the mode of operation of Source A and Source B by setting the tracking switch to either TRACKING for master/slave operation (Source A controls Source B) or OFF for individual control.

2.2.4 Set the AC switch to the ON position. The AC lamp should light.

### 2.2.5 Set all three meter function switches to the VOLTS position. The three meters should indicate output voltage. Set the desired output voltage levels for each source with the Voltage control.

2.2.6 Connect the load to the front panel binding posts.

### 2.3 CONSTANT VOLTAGE OPERATION (All Sources)

### 2.3.1 Voltage Adjustment

(1) Rotate the voltage control for each source fully counterclockwise.
(2) Set the AC switch to the ON position. The AC pilot light should illuminate.
(3) Set the meter function switches to the VOLTS position.
(4) Set the voltage control on each source to the desired output voltage level.

### 2.3.2 Current Limiting

(1) Set the AC switch to the OFF position.
(2) Connect a shorting jumper across the output terminals of each source.
(3) Set the AC switch to the ON position.
(4) Set all three meter function switches to the AMPS position.
(5) Set each current control to the desired current limit level.
(6) Turn the supply off and remove the shorting jumpers from the output terminals.

### 2.4 OVERVOLTAGE CROWBAR ADJUSTMENT

An overvoltage crowbar circuit is provided to protect the load against an excessive voltage level. Such a condition can result from an internal malfunction of the supply or simply by the operator inadvertantly misadjusting the voltage control.

When the crowbar is activated an SCR that is electrically connected across the output terminals of the supply is triggered. This effectively places a short cirucit across the output terminals.

With the front panel overvoltage control set fully clockwise the overvoltage trip point is approximately $20 \%$ higher than the maximum rated output of the supply. To set the trip point to a lower level, proceed as follows:
(1) Remove the load from the supply.
(2) Set the meter function switch to the volts position.
(3) Adjust the voltage control to the desired trip point as indicated on the panel meter.
(4) Turn the crowbar control slowly counter-clockwise until the output voltage as indicated on the panel meter suddenly collapses to approximately 1 volt and the current mode indicator lights.
(5) Turn the voltage control counter-clockwise.
(6) Reset the crowbar by turning the AC switch OFF and then back ON.
(7) Adjust the voltage control to the proper operating level.

NOTE: Although Source A and Source B have independent OV trip settings, it is important to note that if either one operates, it will short both output terminals simultaneously.

## SECTION 3 PRINCIPLES OF OPERATION

This voltage regulated power supply uses three "linear mode" (series regulator) systems to obtain output voltage regulation, low ripple and low noise characteristic. The "linear mode" technique, consists basically of the insertion of an electronically controlled variable impedance (series regulator) between a DC unregulated source and the output terminals of the equipment. Since the outputs are very similar in performance we will describe Source $C$ which is slightly more complex due to its dual output rating characteristics.

T1 transformer secondary (terminals 15, 16, 17) in conjunction with bridge rectifier CR307 and capacitors C313, C314 and C315, produces two unregulated DC power sources, which in conjunction with series regulators Q306, Q307, Q308 and driver Q304, provide the output power of the supply. If the output voltage requirements (as determined by the output VOLTAGE control setting) is below the voltage provided by the unregulated capacitors C314, C315, the active series regulators will be Q307 and Q308. Q306 will operate as a driver. If the output voltage requirements are above the voltage provided by C314, C315, then the energy will be supplied by the series capacitor combination of the above mentioned and C313 (from C313 + to C314-). Q306 will become the series regulator and the base to emmiter junctions of Q307 and Q308 will act as a diode in series with the power path.

Transformer secondary (terminals 13, 14) in conjunction with rectifier CR301 and capacitor C301 produces an unregulated DC source used to generate a B + superregulated bias voltage and a B-semi-regulated voltage for amplifier operation. Both bias voltages are connected to the DC + output of the power supply.

The B + bias voltage is generated by VR303 (main reference of the overall source), R301-R305, C302-C304, VR301, Q301 and U301B. This circuit produces, across C304, a very stable and low ripple voltage between 12.4 VDC and 13.2 VDC.

The B - bias voltage, generated by zener diode VR302, should have a voltage between 5.0 VDC and 5.8 VDC.

The variable resistor divider (R315, R325 and R344) compares the output voltage of the supply with the $\mathrm{B}+$ voltage; the differential voltage is then fed to the input of voltage comparator amplifier, U301A, whose output in conjunction with current amplifiers Q303 and Q304 modify the drive of the series regulators previously mentioned, to maintain voltage regulation.

The voltage developed across R333 (current sensor) due to external load currents, is used for ammeter readings. It is also continuously compared to $B+$ by means of a resistor divider (R310, R311 and R342) at amplifier U301D. If the non-inverting input (pin 12) becomes lower in voltage than the inverting input, (pin 13) U301D will be activated and operate through CR303 and CR304 to decrease the drive on Q303, thus limiting the drive to the series regulators and hence the current of the power supply.

Due to the dual rating of this supply, it is imperative to protect Q306 when it is acting as a series regulator. Under this condition, the main load current goes through R330; its voltage is once again compared to the B + by amplifier U301C, limiting the current flow on Q306 to approximately 2.75A.

If either U301C or U301D is activated, they will operate Q302, driving power to the FAULT lamp, DS301.

The variable resistor divider (R321, R343) compares the output voltage with $B+$ at the base to emmiter junction of Q305. Depending on the setting of R343 (overvoltage control) and the output voltage of the source, Q305 will be activated, firing the silicon control rectifier CR309, producing a short on the output of the supply, hence protecting the user's load. This short will make the power supply go inot a "FAULT" mode. If an overvoltage on the supply is produced by failure of the control circuits, there is a possibility that secondary protection fuse F301 will blow, in which case there may not be a "FAULT" indication.

## SECTION 4 <br> MAINTENANCE

### 4.1 GENERAL

This section covers maintenance and calibration procedures. Under normal conditions, no special maintenance is required. If trouble does develop however, the easily removable cabinet and the location of the printed circuit board provide exceptional accessibility to all components of the supply.

Regulation and ripple measurements of the output in both voltage and current mode are an excellent indication of the power supply's performance. Special techniques must be employed to properly measure these parameters to avoid measuring voltage drops due to load currents. Details of correct measurement procedures will be described.

A schematic diagram, a location of components drawing and a detailed electrical parts list are provided in the Appendix of this manual to assist in troubleshooting the supply.

### 4.2 CALIBRATION

All the internal controls of this instrument have been preset prior to shipment from the factory. Recalibration of the voltmeter/ammeter should be made at intervals of approximately 1 year. Calibration adjustments must be made if the power supply has been subject to a failure that required a component replacement. Calibration control function and location on the printed circuit assembly can be easily found by referring to the location of components drawing in the Appendix of this manual.

### 4.2.1 TEST EQUIPMENT REQUIRED:

(1) $51 / 2$ Digit Digital Voltmeter (DVM) with better than $0.1 \%$ accuracy.
(2) DC Ammeter 0-6A with better than $0.5 \%$ accuracy.
(3) Electronic or resistance load.

### 4.2.2 PANEL METER CALIBRATION

With power supply off, check and if necessary, adjust mechanical zero setting of each meter pointer.

### 4.2.3 VOLTMETER CALIBRATION

Turn on the power supply and allow for 5 minute warmup. Set front panel meter function switches S101, S201, and S301 to V (Volts).

For Source A (Meter M101), connect DVM between COMMON and DC + ("A"). Set the output voltage to 24 VDC (TP340) or 17.5 VDC (TP343A) as measured on the DVM. Adjust R401 to set the panel meter to agree with the DVM.

For Source B (Meter M201), connect DVM between COMMON and DC - ("B"). Proceed as above except adjust R403 trimmer.

For Source C, (Meter M301), connect DVM between DC + and DC - ("C'). Set output voltage to 12 VDC as measured on DVM. Adjust R405 trimmer to set panel meter to 12 V . Check for linearity at 5,10 , and 15 V . Maximum deviation between panel meter and DVM readings should not exceed 0.3 V .

### 4.2.4 AMMETER CALIBRATION

Set meter function switches to A (amperes) and set the current controls fully clockwise. Connect the load to the source whose meter is under calibration.

For Source A (Meter M101) adjust the load current as measured on the external ammeter to 1.0 ampere (TP340) or 2.5 amperes (TP343A). Adjust R114 trimmer to set panel meter to agree with the external ammeter.

For Source B (Meter M201), proceed as before except adjust R214 trimmer.
For Source C (Meter M301), set the output voltage between 5 V and 6 V ; adjust load current to 5 amperes as measured on external ammeter. Adjust R334 to set panel meter to 5A.

### 4.2.5 VOLTAGE ADJUSTMENTS

Set front panel VOLTAGE controls fully clockwise. Connect Digital Voltmeter to terminals of source to be adjusted.

For Source A adjust R129 to obtain 32.8 to 33 volts (TP340) or 20.5 to 20.7 volts (Model TP343A).

For Source B proceed as in Source A adjusting R229.
For Source C adjust R326 to obtain an output of 15.6 to 15.8 volts.

### 4.2.6 CURRENT LIMIT ADJUSTMENTS

Set current limit adjustments fully clockwise. Connect load in series with external ammeter to the Source under adjustment.

For Source A: Set output voltage to approximately 10 VDC output. Set trimmer R119 fully clockwise. Connect load thru external ammeter and set current to approximately 1.07 Amperes (TP340) or 2.7 Amperes (TP343A). Adjust R119 slowly counterclockwise until FAULT lamp illuminates. Reset output to 1 AMP (TP340) or 2.5 AMPS (TP343A) and confirm that lamp goes out.

For Source B: Proceed as before except adjusting R219.
For Source C: Set output voltage to 6VDC. Set trimmer R311 fully clockwise. Connect load thru external ammeter and set current to approximately 5.35A. Adjust R311 slowly counterclockwise until FAULT lamp displays. Reset output current to 5A and confirm that FAULT lamp turns off.

Readjust output current to below 1A and increase output voltage to 15 VDC. Set R318 fully clockwise. Increase output current to approximately 2.75A. Adjust R318 slowly counterclockwise until FAULT displays. Decrease current to 2.5 A and confirm that FAULT lamp turns off.

### 4.3 TRACKING ADJUSTMENTS

Set locking toggle switch S202, to TRACKING. Set output voltage of Source A to approximately 15 volts by means of the DVM and record to within 2MV. (For example 15.037V). WITHOUT CHANGING THE SETTING OF SOURCE A OUTPUT VOLTAGE CONTROL transfer DVM to Source B. Adjust R234 to obtain the original recorded "A" voltage within 2MV. Voltages should now track through their entire range with an accuracy of $0.1 \%+10 \mathrm{MV}$.

### 4.4 POWER SUPPLY MEASUREMENT TECHNIQUES

### 4.3.1 General

Power supply performance measurements require special techniques to insure correct results. The correct location of instrumentation leads is critical, since voltage drops due to contact resistance and load current flow may lead to misleading results. Four terminal network techniques as shown in Figure 1 must be employed to achieve correct measurements.

In addition to the equipment listed in 4.2.1, the following are required:
(1) Adjustable AC input source (Variac) with provisions for accurately monitoring the AC input voltage.
(2) Oscilloscope with a bandwidth of not more than 10 MHz and a vertical sensitivity of at least $1 \mathrm{mV} / \mathrm{cm}$.

### 4.4.2 Definitions

(1) Line Regulation: The change in output voltage (constant voltage mode) or current (constant current mode) when varying the AC input voltage through its specified range with a fixed load.
(2) Load Regulation: The change in output voltage (constant voltage mode) or current (constant current mode) with a specified step change in load resistance.
(3) Ripple: Any AC component that rides on the DC output of the supply. It is usually synchronized with the input AC source frequency.


CONSTANT VOLTAGE MEASUREMENTS

FIGURE 1

## SECTION 5

## TROUBLE SHOOTING

### 5.1 GENERAL

If a malfunction is related to either Source A and/or Source B and the trouble shooter cannot identify readily the output that causes the problem, it is suggested:
a) Ascertain that the tracking switch is in the OFF position;
b) Disable Source B by removing F201 fuse on p.c. board and check Source A for proper operation.
c) Reinstall F201. Disable Source A by removing F101 fuse on p.c. board and check Source B for proper operation.

If neither b), nor c), indicate which Source is malfunctioning, there is a possibility that the problem might be caused by the common overvoltage protection. Remove CR110, CR210, CR211. If problem disappears, replace.

Since this equipment uses a quad operational amplifier to perform multiple functions, it would be advantageous to try as a first step, changing of the amplifier on the malfunctioning output to see if the problem disappears. If so, there may not be any need for equipment recalibration.

### 5.2 NO DC OUTPUT VOLTAGE ON ANY SOURCE

If POWER lamp DSI does not light check fuse F1 and Switch S1. If F1 blows repeatedly, check for defective transformer T1 or components as follows:

Source A C101, C109, CR101, CR106-CR109
Source B C201, C209, CR201, CR206-CR209
Source C C301, C313-C315, CR301, CR307

### 5.3 MALFUNCTION OF SOURCE A, B, or C

The first step in trouble shooting any Source is to make sure the $\mathrm{B}+$ regulated voltages measured on capacitors "A" C104, "B" C204, "C" C304 fall within 12.4 VDC and 13.2 VDC and are very stable. If these voltages are present, the voltages across zener diodes " $A$ " VR103, "B" VR203, " $C$ " VR302, should fall between 5.0 and 5.8 V . If these voltages do not fall within the tolerances specified, check for defective components as follows:
"A" C101-C104, CR101, Q101, VR101, *VR102, VR103, U101
"B" C201-C204, CR201, Q201, VR201, *VR202, VR203, U201
"C" C301-C304, CR301, Q301, VR301, VR302, *VR303, U301
*Note: ''A" VR102, "B" VR202, "C'" VR303, are the main reference voltage of the corresponding Source; their voltages must fall between 6.26 V and 6.52 VDC .

### 5.3.1 NO DC OUTPUT

If FAULT display is off and VOLTAGE control is clockwise, check blown secondary protection on "A" F101, "B" F201, "C" F302; if fuse blows after replacement, probable cause is shorted transistor as follows:

```
"A" Q102, Q103, Q104
"B" Q202, Q203, Q204
"C" Q303, Q304, Q306, Q307, Q308
```

If fuse is not blown, check for shorted feedback capacitor "A" C111, "B" C211, "C" 312. If FAULT display is on, set the CURRENT and OV controls clockwise; if ammeter shows current reading, check for shorted component as follows:

```
"A" C401, CR110, CR211, CR401
"B" C402, CR210, CR211, CR402
"C" C403, CR309, CR403, Q305
```


## SECTION 6 <br> \section*{APPENDIX}

### 6.1 GENERAL

This section contains the schematic diagram, a location of components drawing and an electrical parts list.

All electrical parts are listed in the sequence of their circuit designation numbers as shown on the schematic diagram.

All components used in the power supply or supplied as replacements are carefully inspected at the factory. Inspections are performed on a $100 \%$ basis or at AQL levels to Military Specification MIL-Q-9858 under which Power Designs, Inc. has been qualified.

All semiconductors are inspected on a $100 \%$ basis, not only for operating parameters, but also for critical characteristics related to reliability and predicatable life expectancy. Some of these characteristics are observed when the device is taken beyond its normal operating regions. These test techniques have been developed under a "predictable reliability" program in operation at Power Designs, Inc. for the past twelve years. Under this program, quality control procedures are constantly revalued and updated as advances are made in solid state technology and experience is gained from field history.

Semiconductor manufacturers are continually modifying their products. Complete lines are discontinued to be replaced by devices having improved gain, operating voltage levels and frequency responses. The high gain, closed loop DC amplifiers used in regulator circuits are particularly sensitive to slight changes in these parameters. Commercial or military "equivalent" transistors may affect the performance of the power supply. We can assure compliance with the original specifications if replacement semiconductors are ordered from the factory.

All replacement semiconductors are processed and stocked at the factory in insure complete interchangeability with the devices in the original equipment.

When ordering replacements, please identify the device as thoroughly as possible, giving the model and serial number if available.

## ELECTRICAL PARTS LIST

MODEL TP-340

| Circuit No. | Description | Part No. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| A1 | Printed Circuit Board Assembly | PS-TP340-9 |
| A2 | Printed Circuit Board Assembly | PS-TP340-8 |
| A3 | Printed Circuit Board Assembly | PS-TP340-7 |
| C1 | Capacitor, ceramic disc, 0.022 uf, 1000 vdc | CC-A022-102 |
| CR307 | Bridge rectifier | BR-252 |
| CR308 | Diode, silicon | SY241N |
| CR309 | Rectifier, silicon controlled | 2N3897 |
| DS1 | Pilot light assembly (NEON) | PLA-24 |
| DS101, DS201 | Pilot light assembly (LED) | LED-3 |
| DS301 | Pilot light assembly (LED) | LED-3 |
| F1 |  |  |
|  | Fuse, 1.5A, 250 V , Slo-Blo for models with 230 V input | MDX |
| M101, M201 | Meter, 0-32V, 0-1A | MVA-169 |
| M301 | Meter, 0-15V, 0-5A | MVA-170 |
| Q103, Q104 | Transistor, silicon, NPN | MS1700G |
| Q203, Q204 | Transistor, silicon, NPN | MS1700G |
| Q306 thru Q308 | Transistor, silicon, NPN | 2N6254 |
| R134, R135 | Potentiometer, wirewound, 5K ohm, $\pm 10 \%$, 2 w | B82012-1 |
| R136 | Potentiometer, wirewound, 5K ohm, $\pm 5 \%$, $2 \mathrm{w}, 10 \mathrm{t}$ | RWV-502-3C10 |
| R237, R238 | Potentiometer, wirewound, 5K ohm, $\pm 10 \%$, 2 w | B82012-1 |
| R239 | Potentiometer, wirewound, 5 K ohm, $\pm 5 \%, 2 \mathrm{w}, 10 \mathrm{t}$ | RWV-502-3C10 |
| R342, R343 | Potentiometer, wirewound, 5 K ohm, $\pm 10 \%$, 2 w | B82012-1 |
| R344 | Potentiometer, wirewound, 5 K ohm, $\pm 5 \%, 2 \mathrm{w}, 10 \mathrm{t}$ | RWV-502-3C10 |
| S1 | Switch, toggle, SPST | ST-5 |
| S101, S201 | Switch, toggle, SPDT | ST-37 |
| S202 | Switch, toggle, DPDT | ST-36 |
| S301 | Switch, toggle, DPDT | ST-39 |
| T1 | Transformer, <br> For models with $115 \mathrm{~V}, 58-440 \mathrm{~Hz}$ input <br> For models with 115 or $230 \mathrm{~V}, 48-440 \mathrm{~Hz}$ input | TTM-TP340 TTM-TP340K |


| Circuit No. | Description | Part No. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| C101 | Capacitor, electrolytic, 330 uf, 50 vdc | CE-331-50-SE |
| C102, C103 | Capacitor, tantalum, 1 uf, 50 vdc | CE-1-500 |
| C104 | Capacitor, electrolytic, 100 uf, 25 vdc | CE-101-25-SE |
| C105 | Capacitor, ceramic disc, 0.01 uf, 100 vdc | CC-A01-101 |
| C106 | Capacitor, ceramic disc, $100 \mathrm{pf}, 1 \mathrm{~K}$ vdc | CC-A0001-102 |
| C107 | Not used |  |
| C108 | Capacitor, plastic film, 0.001 uf, 200 vdc | CP-24-2 |
| C109 | Capacitor, electrolytic, 2200 uf, 63 vdc | CE-222-63-SE |
| C110 | Capacitor, ceramic disc, 0.01 uf, 100 vdc | CC-A01-101 |
| C111 | Capacitor, tantalum, 1 uf, 50 vdc | CE-1-500 |
| C201 | Capacitor, electrolytic, 330 uf, 50 vdc | CE-331-50-SE |
| C202, C203 | Capacitor, tantalum, 1 uf, 50 vdc | CE-1-500 |
| C204 | Capacitor, electrolytic, 100 uf, 25 vdc | CE-101-25-SE |
| C205 | Capacitor, ceramic disc, 0.01 uf, 100 vdc | CC-A01-101 |
| C206 | Capacitor, ceramic disc, $100 \mathrm{pf}, 1 \mathrm{~K}$ vdc | CC-A0001-102 |
| C207 | Not used |  |
| C208 | Capacitor, plastic film, 0.001 uf, 200 vdc | CP-24-2 |
| C209 | Capacitor, electrolytic, 2200 uf, 63 vdc | CE-222-63-SE |
| C210 | Capacitor, ceramic disc, 0.01 uf, 100 vdc | CC-A01-101 |
| C211 | Capacitor, tantalum, 1 uf, 50 vdc | CE-1-500 |
| CR101 thru |  |  |
| CR105 | Diode, silicon | G144 |
| CR106 thru |  |  |
| CR109 | Diode, silicon | SI5A2 |
| CR110 | Rectifier, silicon controlled | C13F |
| CR111 | Not used |  |
| CR112 | Diode, silicon | Gl44 |
| CR201 thru |  |  |
| CR205 | Diode, silicon | Gl44 |
| CR206 thru |  |  |
| CR209 | Diode, silicon | SI5A2 |
| CR210 | Rectifier, silicon controlled | C13F |
| CR211 | Rectifier, silicon controlled | C122B |
| CR212 | Diode, silicon | Gl44 |
| F101 | Fuse, 2A, 250V, Slo-Blo | MDX |
| F201 | Fuse, 2A, 250V, Slo-Blo | MDX |
| Q101 | Transistor, silicon NPN | MS1700G |
| Q102 | Transistor, silicon NPN | 2N2219A |
| Q201 | Transistor, silicon NPN | MS1700G |
| Q202 | Transistor, silicon NPN | 2N2219A |
| R101 | Resistor, metal film, 3.92 K ohm, $\pm 1 \%$, $1 / 4 \mathrm{~W}$ | RD-3921-1QA |
| R102 | Resistor, metal film, 1.5 K ohm, $\pm 1 \%, 1 / 4 \mathrm{w}$ | RD-152-1QA |
| R103 | Resistor, metal film, 845 ohm, $\pm 1 \%, 1 / 4 \mathrm{w}$ | RD-8450-1QA |
| R104, R105 | Resistor, metal film, $12.1 \mathrm{~K} \mathrm{ohm}, \pm 1 \%, 1 / 4 \mathrm{~W}$ | RD-1212-1QA |
| R106 | Resistor, metal film, 453 ohm, $\pm 1 \%, 1 / 4 \mathrm{w}$ | RD-4530-1QA |
| R107 | Resistor, metal film, 1.5 K ohm, $\pm 1 \%, 1 / 4 \mathrm{w}$ | RD-152-1QA |
| R108 | Resistor, metal film, 845 ohm, $\pm 1 \%$, $1 / 4 \mathrm{~W}$ | RD-8450-1QA |
| R109 | Resistor, metal film, 1.05 K ohm, $\pm 1 \%, 1 / 4 \mathrm{~W}$ | RD-1051-1QA |
| R110 | Resistor, metal film, 100 ohm, $\pm 1 \%, 1 / 4 \mathrm{w}$ | RD-101-1QA |
| R111 | Resistor, metal oxide, 2.2 ohm, $\pm 5 \%$, 3 w | RD-2F2-3KA |
| R112 | Resistor, metal oxide, $1 \mathrm{ohm}, \pm 5 \%$, 3 w | RD-010-3KA |
| R113 | Resistor, metal oxide, 0.51 ohm, $\pm 5 \%$, 3w | RD-F51-3KA |
| R114 | Resistor, cermet, trimmer, 200 ohm, $\pm 10 \%$, $1 / 2 \mathrm{w}$ | B83004-6 |
| R115 | Resistor, metal film, 365 ohm, $\pm 1 \%$, $1 / 4 \mathrm{w}$ | RD-3650-1QA |
| R116 | Resistor, metal film, 1.05 K ohm, $\pm 1 \%, 1 / 4 \mathrm{w}$ | RD-1051-1QA |
| R117 | Resistor, metal film, 27.4 ohm, $\pm 1 \%, 1 / 4 \mathrm{w}$ | RD-27F4-1QA |

PRINTED CIRCUIT BOARD P/N PS-TP340-9

Circuit No.
Description
Part No.

R118
R119
R120
R121
R122, R123
R124
R125
R126, R127
R128
R129
R130
R131
R132
R133
R201
R202
R203
R204, R205
R206
R207
R208
R209
R210
R211
R212
R213
R214
R215
R216
R217
R218
R219
R220
R221
R222, R223
R224
R225
R226, R227
R228
R229
R230
R231
R232
R233
R234
R235
R236
U101
U201
VR101
VR102
VR103
VR201
VR202
VR203

Resistor, metal film, 75 K ohm, $\pm 1 \%, 1 / 4 \mathrm{~W}$
Resistor, cermet, trimmer, 100 K ohm, $\pm 10 \%, 1 / 2 \mathrm{w}$
Resistor, metal film, 511 ohm, $\pm 1 \%, 1 / 4 \mathrm{w}$
Not used
Resistor, metal film, 12.1 K ohm, $\pm 1 \%, 1 / 4 \mathrm{w}$
Resistor, metal film, 1.05 K ohm, $\pm 1 \%, 1 / 4 \mathrm{w}$
Resistor, composition, 3.3 K ohm, $\pm 10 \%, 1 / 2 \mathrm{w}$
Resistor, metal film, 1.05 K ohm, $\pm 1 \%, 1 / 4 \mathrm{~W}$
Resistor, metal film, 12.1 K ohm, $\pm 1 \%, 1 / 4 \mathrm{w}$
Resistor, cermet, trimmer, 2 K ohm, $\pm 10 \%, 1 / 2 \mathrm{w}$
Resistor, composition, 3.3 K ohm, $\pm 10 \%, 1 / 2 \mathrm{w}$
Resistor, metal film, 3.92 K ohm, $\pm 1 \%, 1 / 4 \mathrm{w}$
Resistor, wirewound, 47 ohm, $\pm 10 \%, 1 \mathrm{w}$
Resistor, metal film, 475 K ohm, $\pm 1 \%, 1 / 4 \mathrm{w}$
Resistor, metal film, 3.92 K ohm, $\pm 1 \%, 1 / 4 \mathrm{w}$
Resistor, metal film, 1.5 K ohm, $\pm 1 \%, 1 / 4 \mathrm{w}$
Resistor, metal film, 845 ohm, $\pm 1 \%, 1 / 4 \mathrm{w}$
Resistor, metal film, 12.1 K ohm, $\pm 1 \%, 1 / 4 \mathrm{~W}$
Resistor, metal film, 453 ohm, $\pm 1 \%, 1 / 4 \mathrm{w}$
Resistor, metal film, 1.5 K ohm, $\pm 21 \%, 1 / 4 \mathrm{~W}$
Resistor, metal film, 845 ohm, $\pm 1 \%, 1 / 4 \mathrm{w}$
Resistor, metal film, 1.05 K ohm, $\pm 1 \%, 1 / 4 \mathrm{~W}$
Resistor, metal film, 100 ohm, $\pm 1 \%, 1 / 4 \mathrm{w}$
Resistor, metal oxide, $2.2 \mathrm{ohm}, \pm 5 \%$, 3 w
Resistor, metal oxide, $1 \mathrm{ohm}, \pm 5 \%$, 3 w
Resistor, metal oxide, 0.51 ohm, $\pm 5 \%$, 3 w
Resistor, cermet, trimmer, 200 ohm, $\pm 10 \%, 1 / 2 \mathrm{w}$
Resistor, metal film, 365 ohm, $\pm 1 \%, 1 / 4 \mathrm{w}$
Resistor, metal film, 1.05 K ohm, $\pm 1 \%, 1 / 4 \mathrm{w}$
Resistor, metal film, 27.4 ohm, $\pm 1 \%, 1 / 4 \mathrm{w}$
Resistor, metal film, 75 K ohm, $\pm 1 \%, 1 / 4 \mathrm{w}$
Resistor, cermet, trimmer, 100 K ohm, $\pm 10 \%, 1 / 2 \mathrm{w}$
Resistor, metal film, 511 ohm, $\pm 1 \%, 1 / 4 \mathrm{w}$
Not used
Resistor, metal film, 12.1 K ohm, $\pm 1 \%, 1 / 4 \mathrm{w}$
Resistor, metal film, 1.05K ohm, $\pm 1 \%, 1 / 4 \mathrm{~W}$
Resistor, composition, 3.3 K ohm, $\pm 10 \%, 1 / 2 \mathrm{~W}$
Resistor, metal film, 1.05 K ohm, $\pm 1 \%, 1 / 4 \mathrm{w}$
Resistor, metal film, 12.1 K ohm, $\pm 1 \%, 1 / 4 \mathrm{~W}$
Resistor, cermet, trimmer, 2 K ohm, $\pm 10 \%, 1 / 2 \mathrm{~W}$
Resistor, composition, 3.3 K ohm, $\pm 10 \%, 1 / 2 \mathrm{~W}$
Resistor, metal film, 3.92 K ohm, $\pm 1 \%, 1 / 4 \mathrm{w}$
Resistor, wirewound, 47 ohm, $\pm 10 \%$, 1 w
Resistor, metal film, $100 \mathrm{ohm}, \pm 1 \%, 1 / 4 \mathrm{~W}$
Resistor, cermet, trimmer, 200 ohm, $\pm 10 \%, 1 / 2 \mathrm{w}$
Resistor, metal film, 12.1 K ohm, $\pm 0.5 \%, 1 / 4 \mathrm{~W}$
Resistor, metal film, 12.1 K ohmn, $\pm 0.5 \%, 1 / 4 \mathrm{~W}$
Quad operational amplifier
Quad operational amplifier
Diode, silicon, zener
Diode, silicon, zener
Diode, silicon, zener
Diode, silicon, zener
Diode, silicon, zener
Diode, silicon, zener

RD-753-1QA
B83004-10
RD-5110-1QA
RD-1212-1QA
RD-1051-1QA
EB3321
RD-1051-1QA
RD-1212-1QA
B83004-5
EB3321
RD-3921-1QA
RW-470-4BAFS
RD-4753-1QA
RD-3921-1QA
RD-152-1QA
RD-8450-1QA
RD-1212-1QA
RD-4530-1QA
RD-152-1QA
RD-8450-1QA
RD-1051-1QA
RD101-1QA
RD-2F2-3KA
Rd-010-3KA
RD-F51-3KA
B83004-6
RD-3650-1QA
RD-1051-1QA
RD-27F4-1QA
RD-753-1QA
B83004-10
RD-5110-1QA
RD-1212-1QA
RD-1051-1QA
EB3321
RD-1051-1QA
RD-1212-1QA
B83004-5
EB3321
RD-3921-1QA
RW-470-4BAFS
RD-101-1QA
B83004-6

* RD-1212-1QA
* RD-1212-1QA

A65802
A65802
DZE thru G
1N825G thru K
3EZ5.6D5
DZE thru G
1N825G thru K
3EZ5.6D5

* Matched to within $\pm .5 \%$


## A2 ASSEMBLY

## PRINTED CIRCUIT BOARD P/N PS-TP340-8

| Circuit No. | Description | Part No. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| C301 | Capacitor, electrolytic, 330 uf, 50 vdc | CE-331-50-SE |
| C302, C303 | Capacitor, tantalum, 1 uf, 50 vdc | CE-1-500 |
| C304 | Capacitor, electrolytic, 100 uf, 25 vdc | CE-101-25-SE |
| C305 | Capacitor, ceramic disc, $100 \mathrm{pf}, 1 \mathrm{~K}$ vdc | CC-A0001-102 |
| C306 | Capacitor, ceramic disc, $100 \mathrm{pf}, 1 \mathrm{~K}$ vdc | CC-A0001-102 |
| C307 | Not used |  |
| C308 | Capacitor, plastic film, 0.001 uf, 200 vdc | CP-24-2 |
| C309 | Capacitor, ceramic disc, $680 \mathrm{pf}, 1 \mathrm{~K}$ vdc | CC-680P-102 |
| C310 | Capacitor, tantalum, 1 uf, 50 vdc | CE-1-500 |
| C311 | Capacitor, plastic film, 0.01 uf, 200 vdc | CP-16-2 |
| C312 | Capacitor, tantalum, 1 uf, 50 vdc | CE-1-500 |
| C313 thru C315 | Capacitor, electrolytic, 10,000 uf, 25 vdc | CE-103-25-SE |
| C316 thru C338 | Not used |  |
| C339 | Capacitor, ceramic disc, 0.01uf, 100 vdc | CC-A01-101 |
| CR301 thru |  |  |
|  | Diode, silicon | G144 |
| F301 | Fuse, 8A, 32V, Slo-Blo | MDL |
| Q301 | Transistor, silicon, NPN | MS1700G |
| Q302 | Transistor, silicon, PNP | 2N2905A |
| Q303 | Transistor, silicon, NPN | 2N2219A |
| Q304 | Transistor, silicon, NPN | MS1700G |
| Q305 | Transistor, silicon, PNP | 2N2905A |
| R301 | Resistor, metal film, 3.92 K ohm, $\pm 1 \%, 1 / 4 \mathrm{~W}$ | RD-3921-1QA |
| R302 | Resistor, metal film, 1.5 K ohm, $\pm 1 \%, 1 / 4 \mathrm{w}$ | RD-152-1QA |
| R303 | Resistor, metal film, 845 ohm, $\pm 1 \%$, $1 / 4 \mathrm{w}$ | RD-8450-1QA |
| R304, R305 | Resistor, metal film, 12.1 K ohmn, $\pm 1 \%$, $1 / 4 \mathrm{~W}$ | RD-1212-1QA |
| R306 | Resistor, metal film, 1.05 K ohm, $\pm 1 \%, 1 / 4 \mathrm{~W}$ | RD-1051-1QA |
| R307 | Resistor, metal film, 845 ohm, $\pm 1 \%$, $1 / 4 \mathrm{w}$ | RD-8450-1QA |
| R308 | Resistor, metal film, 12.1 K ohm, $\pm 1 \%, 1 / 4 \mathrm{~W}$ | RD-1212-1QA |
| R309 | Resistor, metal film, 4.42 K ohm, $\pm 1 \%, 1 / 4 \mathrm{~W}$ | RD-4421-1QA |
| R310 | Resistor, metal film, 75 K ohm, $\pm 1 \%, 1 / 4 \mathrm{w}$ | RD-753-1QA |
| R311 | Resistor, cermet, trimmer, 100 K ohm, $\pm 10 \%, 1 / 2 \mathrm{w}$ | B83004-10 |
| R312 | Resistor, metal film, 511 ohm, $\pm 1 \%$, $1 / 4 \mathrm{w}$ | RD-5110-1QA |
| R313 | Not used |  |
| R314 | Resistor, metal film, 475 K ohm, $\pm 1 \%, 1 / 4 \mathrm{w}$ | RD-4753-1QA |
| R315 | Resistor, metal film, 4.42K ohm, $\pm 1 \%, 1 / 4 \mathrm{~W}$ | RD-4421-1QA |
| R316 | Resistor, metal film, 27.4 ohm, $\pm 1 \%, 1 / 4 \mathrm{~W}$ | RD-27F4-1QA |
| R317 | Resistor, metal film, 3.24K ohm, $\pm 1 \%$, $1 / 4 \mathrm{w}$ | RD-3241-1QA |
| R318 | Resistor, cermet, trimmer, 200 ohm, $\pm 10 \%$, $1 / 2 \mathrm{w}$ | B83004-6 |
| R319 | Resistor, metal film, 27.4 ohm, $\pm 1 \%, 1 / 4 \mathrm{w}$ | RD-27F4-1QA |
| R320 | Resistor, metal film, 475 K ohm, $\pm 1 \%, 1 / 4 \mathrm{w}$ | RD-4753-1QA |
| R321 | Resistor, metal film, 3.24 K ohm, $\pm 1 \%, 1 / 4 \mathrm{w}$ | RD-3241-1QA |
| R322 | Resistor, metal film, 12.1K ohm, $\pm 1 \%, 1 / 4 \mathrm{w}$ | RD-1212-1QA |
| R323 | Resistor, composition, 3.3 K ohm, $\pm 10 \%, 1 / 2 \mathrm{w}$ | EB3321 |
| R324 | Resistor, metal film, 1.05 K ohm, $\pm 1 \%$, $1 / 4 \mathrm{~W}$ | RD-1051-1QA |
| R325 | Resistor, metal film, 29.4 K ohm, $\pm 1 \%$, $1 / 4 \mathrm{~W}$ | RD-2942-1QA |
| R326 | Resistor, cermet trimmer, 2 K ohm, $\pm 10 \%$, $1 / 2 \mathrm{w}$ | B83004-5 |
| R327 | Resistor, metal film, 1.05 K ohm, $\pm 1 \%, 1 / 4 \mathrm{~W}$ | RD-1051-1QA |
| R328 | Resistor, metal film, 100 ohm, $\pm 1 \%, 1 / 4 \mathrm{w}$ | RD-101-1QA |
| R329 | Resistor, metal film, 34 ohm, $\pm 1 \%, 1 / 4 \mathrm{w}$ | RD340-1QA |
| R330 | Resistor, metal oxide, 0.2 ohm, $\pm 5 \%$, 3w | RD-F2-3KA |

## PRINTED CIRCUIT BOARD P/N PS-TP340-8

| Circuit No. | Description | Part No. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| R331 | Resistor, metal film, 511 ohm, $\pm 1 \%, 1 / 4 \mathrm{w}$ | RD-5110-1QA |
| R332 | Resistor, metal film, 27.4 ohm, $\pm 1 \%, 1 / 4 \mathrm{w}$ | RD-27F4-1QA |
| R333 | Resistor, wirewound, 0.1 ohm, $\pm 10 \%$, 7w | RW-F1-4RA |
| R334 | Resistor, cermet, trimmer, 200 ohm, $\pm 10 \%$, 1/2w | B83004-6 |
| R335 | Resistor, metal film, 365 ohm, $\pm 1 \%$, $1 / 4 \mathrm{w}$ | RD-3650-1QA |
| R336 | Resistor, metal film, $100 \mathrm{ohm}, \pm 1 \%, 1 / 4 \mathrm{w}$ | RD-101-1QA |
| R337 | Resistor, wirewound, 10 ohm, $\pm 10 \%$, 1w | RW-100-4BAFS |
| R338 | Resistor, metal film, 100 ohm, $\pm 1 \%, 1 / 4 \mathrm{~W}$ | RD-101-1QA |
| R339 | Not used |  |
| R340 | Resistor, metal film, 6.34 K ohm, $\pm 1 \%, 1 / 4 \mathrm{w}$ | RD-6341-1QA |
| R341 | Resistor, wirewound, 0.1 ohm, $\pm 10 \%, 7 \mathrm{w}$ | RW-F1-4RA |
| U301 | Quad operational amplifier | A65802 |
| VR301 | Diode, silicon, zener | DZE thru G |
| VR302 | Diode, silicon, zener | 3EZ5.6D5 |
| VR303 | Diode, silicon, zener | 1N825 G thru K |

## A3 ASSEMBLY

## PRINTED CIRCUIT BOARD P/N PS-TP340-7

| C401, C402 | Capacitor, electrolytic, 220 uf, 50 vdc | CE-221-50-SE |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| C403 | Capacitor, electrolytic, 470 uf, 25 vdc | CE-471-25-SE |
| C404, C405 | Capacitor, ceramic disc, 0.02 uf, 500 vdc | CC-23-5 |
| CR401 thru |  |  |
| CR403 | Diode, silicon | SI5A2 |
| R401 | Resistor, cermet, trimmer 5K ohm, $\pm 10 \%$, $1 / 2 \mathrm{w}$ | B83004-4 |
| R402 | Resistor, metal film, 29.4 K ohm, $\pm 1 \%, 1 / 4 \mathrm{w}$ | RD-2942-1QA |
| R403 | Resistor, cermet, trimmer 5K ohm, $\pm 10 \%$, $1 / 2 \mathrm{~W}$ | B83004-4 |
| R404 | Resistor, metal film, 29.4 K ohm, $\pm 1 \%$, $1 / 4 \mathrm{w}$ | RD-2942-1QA |
| R405 | Resistor, cermet, trimmer 5K ohm, $\pm 10 \%$, $1 / 2 \mathrm{w}$ | B83004-4 |
| R406 | Resistor, metal film, 12.1 K ohm, $\pm 1 \%, 1 / 4 \mathrm{w}$ | RD-1212-1QA |

PRINTED CIRCUIT BOARD P/N PS-TP343-3

| Circuit No. | Description | Part No. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| R101 | Resistor, metal film, 3.92K ohm, $\pm 1 \%$, $1 / 4 \mathrm{w}$ | RD-3921-1QA |
| R102 | Resistor, metal film, 1.5 K ohm, $\pm 1 \%, 1 / 4 \mathrm{w}$ | RD-152-1QA |
| R103 | Resistor, metal film, 845 ohm, $\pm 1 \%$, $1 / 4 \mathrm{~W}$ | RD-8450-1QA |
| R104, R105 | Resistor, metal film, 12.1K ohm. $\pm 1 \%$, $1 / 4 \mathrm{~W}$ | RD-1212-1QA |
| R106 | Resistor, metal film, 511 ohm, $\pm 1 \%$, $1 / 4 \mathrm{~W}$ | RD-5110-1QA |
| R107 | Resistor, metal film, 2 K ohm, $\pm 1 \%, 1 / 4 \mathrm{w}$ | RD-202-1QA |
| R108 | Resistor, metal film, 845 ohm, $\pm 1 \%, 1 / 4 \mathrm{w}$ | RD-8450-1QA |
| R109 | Resistor, metal film, 4.42K ohm, $\pm 1 \%, 1 / 4 \mathrm{~W}$ | RD4421-1QA |
| R112 | Resistor, metal film, 100 ohm, $\pm 1 \%, 1 / 4 \mathrm{~W}$ | RD-101-1QA |
| R113 | Resistor, metal oxide, 0.2 ohm, $\pm 5 \%$, 3w | RD-F2-3KA |
| R114 | Resistor, cermet, trimmer 200 ohm, $\pm 10 \%$, $1 / 2 \mathrm{w}$ | B83004-6 |
| R115 | Resistor, metal film, 365 ohm, $\pm 1 \%, 1 / 4 \mathrm{w}$ | RD-3650-1QA |
| R116 | Resistor, metal film, 1.05K ohm, $\pm 1 \%$, $1 / 4 \mathrm{w}$ | RD-1051-1QA |
| R117 | Resistor, metal film, $3.32 \mathrm{~K} \mathrm{ohm}, \pm 1 \%, 1 / 4 \mathrm{~W}$ | RD-3321-1QA |
| R118, R105 | Resistor, metal film, 75 K ohm, $\pm 1 \%, 1 / 4 \mathrm{w}$ | RD-735-1QA |
| R119 | Resistor, cermet, trimmer, 100 K ohm, $\pm 10 \%$, $1 / 2 \mathrm{w}$ | B83004-10 |
| R120 | Resistor, metal film, 511 ohm, $\pm 1 \%, 1 / 4 \mathrm{~W}$ | RD-5110-1QA |
| R121 | Not used |  |
| R122 | Resistor, metal film, 12.1 K ohm, $\pm 1 \%, 1 / 4 \mathrm{~W}$ | RD-1212-1QA |
| R123 | Resistor, metal film, 100 ohm, $\pm 1 \%, 1 / 4 \mathrm{w}$ | RD-101-1QA |
| R124 | Resistor, metal film, 1.05K ohm, $\pm 1 \%$, $1 / 4 \mathrm{w}$ | RD-1051-1QA |
| R125 | Resistor, metal film, 3.32 K ohm, $\pm 1 \%, 1 / 4 \mathrm{w}$ | RD-3321-1QA |
| R126 | Resistor, metal film, 6.04 K ohm, $\pm 1 \%, 1 / 4 \mathrm{w}$ | RD-6041-1QA |
| R127 | Resistor, metal film, 2.67 K ohm, $\pm 1 \%, 1 / 4 \mathrm{w}$ | RD-2671-1QA |
| R128 | Resistor, metal film, 19.1K ohm, $\pm 1 \%, 1 / 4 \mathrm{w}$ | RD-1912-1QA |
| R129 | Resistor, cermet, trimmer, 2 K ohm, $\pm 10 \%$, $1 / 2 \mathrm{w}$ | B83004-5 |
| R130, R131 | Resistor, metal film, 3.32 K ohm, $\pm 1 \%$, $1 / 4 \mathrm{w}$ | RD-3321-1QA |
| R132 | Resistor, wirewound, 47 ohm, $\pm 10 \%$, 1 w | RW-470-4BAFS |
| R133 | Resistor, metal film, 475 K ohm, $\pm 1 \%, 1 / 4 \mathrm{w}$ | RD-4753-1QA |
| R139 | Resistor, metal film, 2 K ohm, $\pm 1 \%, 1 / 4 \mathrm{w}$ | RD-202-1QA |
| R142 | Not used |  |
| R201 | Resistor, metal film, 3.92K ohm, $\pm 1 \%$, $1 / 4 \mathrm{~W}$ | RD-3921-1QA |
| R202 | Resistor, metal film, 1.5 K ohm, $\pm 1 \%, 1 / 4 \mathrm{w}$ | RD-152-1QA |
| R203 | Resistor, metal film, 845 ohm, $\pm 1 \%, 1 / 4 \mathrm{w}$ | RD-8450-1QA |
| R204, R205 | Resistor, metal film, 12.1 K ohm, $\pm 1 \%, 1 / 4 \mathrm{~W}$ | RD-1212-1QA |
| R206 | Resistor, metal film, 511 ohm, $\pm 1 \%, 1 / 4 \mathrm{w}$ | RD-5110-1QA |
| R207 | Resistor, metal film, 2 K ohm, $\pm 1 \%, 1 / 4 \mathrm{w}$ | RD-202-1QA |
| R208 | Resistor, metal film, 845 ohm, $\pm 1 \%, 1 / 4 \mathrm{~W}$ | RD-8450-1QA |
| R209 | Resistor, metal film, 4.42K ohm, $\pm 1 \%, 1 / 4 \mathrm{~W}$ | RD-4421-1QA |

## PRINTED CIRCUIT BOARD PIN PS-TP343-3

| Circuit No. | Description | Part No. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| R212 | Resistor, metal film, 100 ohm, $\pm 1 \%$, 1/4 w | RD-101-1QA |
| R213 | Resistor, metal oxide, 0.2 ohm, $\pm 5 \%$, 3w | RD-F2-3KA |
| R214 | Resistor, cermet, trimmer 200 ohm, $\pm 10 \%$, 1/2 w | B83004-6 |
| R215 | Resistor, metal film, 365 ohm, $\pm 1 \%$, $1 / 4 \mathrm{w}$ | RD-3650-1QA |
| R216 | Resistor, metal film, 1.05K ohm, $\pm 1 \%$, $1 / 4 \mathrm{~W}$ | RD-1051-1QA |
| R217 | Resistor, metal film, 3.32 K ohm, $\pm 1 \%, 1 / 4 \mathrm{w}$ | RD-3321-1QA |
| R218 | Resistor, metal film, 75 K ohm, $\pm 1 \%$, $1 / 4 \mathrm{w}$ | RD-753-1QA |
| R219 | Resistor, cermet, trimmer 100K ohm, $\pm 10 \%$, $1 / 2 \mathrm{w}$ | B83004-10 |
| R220 | Resistor, metal film, 511 ohm, $\pm 1 \%$, $1 / 4 \mathrm{w}$ | RD-5110-1QA |
| R221 | Not used |  |
| R222 | Resistor, metal film, 12.1K ohm, $\pm 1 \%$, $1 / 4 \mathrm{~W}$ | RD-1212-1QA |
| R223 | Resistor, metal film, $100 \mathrm{ohm}, \pm 1 \%, 1 / 4 \mathrm{w}$ | RD-101-1QA |
| R224 | Resistor, metal film, 1.05 K ohm, $\pm 1 \%, 1 / 4 \mathrm{w}$ | RD-1651-1QA |
| R225 | Resistor, metal film, 3.32 K ohm, $\pm 1 \%, 1 / 4 \mathrm{w}$ | RD-3321-1QA |
| R226 | Resistor, metal film, 6.04 K oh, $\pm 1 \%, 1 / 4 \mathrm{w}$ | RD-6041-1QA |
| R227 | Resistor, metal film, 2.67 K ohm, $\pm 1 \%$, $1 / 4 \mathrm{w}$ | RD-2671-1QA |
| R228 | Resistor, metal film, 19.1 K oh, $\pm 1 \%, 1 / 4 \mathrm{w}$ | RD-1912-1QA |
| R229 | Resistor, cermet, trimmer 2 K ohm, $\pm 10 \%$, $1 / 2 \mathrm{w}$ | B83004-5 |
| R230, R231 | Resistor, metal film, 3.32K ohm, $\pm 1 \%$, $1 / 4 \mathrm{w}$ | RD-3321-1QA |
| R232 | Resistor, wirewound, 47 ohm, $\pm 10 \%$, 1 w | RW-470-4BAFS |
| R233 | Resistor, metal film, 100 ohm, $\pm 1 \%, 1 / 4 \mathrm{w}$ | RD-101-1QA |
| R234 | Resistor, cermet, trimmer 200 oım, $\pm 10 \%$, $1 / 2 \mathrm{w}$ | B83004-65 |
| R235 | Resistor, metal film, 12.1 K ohm, $\pm 0.5 \%$, $1 / 4 \mathrm{~W}$ | * RD-1212-1QA |
| R236 | Resistor, metal film, 12.1 K ohm, $\pm 0.5 \%$, $1 / 4 \mathrm{~W}$ | * RD-1212-1QA |
| R237 | Not used |  |
| R239 | Resistor, metal film, 2 K ohm, $\pm 1 \%$, 1/4 w | RD-202-1QA |
| R242 | Not used |  |
| U101 | Quad operational amplifier | A65802 |
| U201 | Quad operational amplifier | A65802 |
| VR101 | Diode, silicon, zener | DZE thru G |
| VR102 | Diode, silicon, zener | 1N825G thru K |
| VR103 | Diode, silicon, zener | 3EZ5.6D5 |
| VR201 | Diode, silicon, zener | DZE thru G |
| VR202 | Diode, silicon, zener | 1N825G thru K |
| VR203 | Diode, silicon, zener | 3EZ5.6D5 |

[^0]PRINTED CIRCUIT BOARD PIN PS-TP343-3

Circuit No.
Description
Part No.

C101
C102, C103
C104
C105
C106
C107
C108
C109
C110
C111
C115
C201
C202, C203
C204
C205
C206
C207
C208
C209
C210
C211
C214
C215
Capacitor, electrolytic, 330 uf, 50 vdc
Capacitor, tantalum, 1 uf, 50 vdc
Capacitor, electrolytic, 100 uf, 25 vdc
Capacitor, ceramic disc, 0.01 uf, 100 vdc
CE-331-50-SE
CE-101-25-SE
Capacitor, ceramic disc, 390 pf, 1 K vdc
CC-A01-101
Not used
Capacitor, plastic film, 0.001 uf, 200 vdc
Capacitor, ceramic disc, 390 pf, 1 K vdc
Capacitor, ceramic disc, 0.01 uf, 100 vdc
Capacitor, tantalum, 1 uf, 50 vdc
Capacitor, tantalum, 15 uf, 20 vdc
Capacitor, electrolytic, 330 uf, 50 vdc Capacitor, tantalum, 1 uf, 50 vdc Capacitor, electrolytic, 100 uf, 25 vdc Capacitor, ceramic disc, 0.01 uf, 100 vdc Capacitor, ceramic disc, 390 pf, 1 K vdc
Not used
Capacitor, plastic film, 0.001 uf, 200 vdc
Capacitor, ceramic disc, 390 pf, 1 K vdc
Capacitor, ceramic disc, 0.01 uf, 100 vdc
Capacitor, tantalum, 1 uf, 50 vdc
Capacitor, plastic film, 0.01 uf, 200 vdc
Capacitor, tantalum, 15 uf, 20 vdc
CP-24-2
CC-390P-102
CC-A01-101
CE-1-500
CE-15-20
CE-331-50-SE
CE-1-500
CE-101-25-SE
CC-A01-101
CC-A01-101

CR101 thru
CR105
Diode, silicon
GI44
CR110
CR112
CR201 thru CR
205
CR210
CR212
F101
Rectifier, silicon controlled
C13F
Diode, silicon Gl44
Diode, silicon
GI44
Rectifier, silicon controlled C13F
Diode, silicon GI44

Fuse, 4A, 32V
MDL
F201
Fuse, 4A, 32V
MDL
Q101
Transistor, silicon NPN
MS1700G
Q102
Q105
Q201
Q202
Q205
Transistor, silicon NPN
Transistor, silicon NPN 2N2219A

Transistor, silicon NPN
MS1700G
Transistor, silicon NPN
MS1700G
Transistor, silicon NPN
2N2219A
MS1700G

## ELECTRICAL PARTS LIST

MODEL TP343A

| Circuit No. | Description | Part No. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| A1 | Printed Circuit Board Assembly | PS-TP343-3 |
| A2 | Printed Circuit Board Assembly | PS-TP340-8 |
| A3 | Printed Circuit Board Assembly | PS-TP340-7 |
| A4 | Printed Circuit Board Assembly | PS-TP343-5 |
| C1 | Capacitor, ceramic disc, 0.022 uf, 1000 vdc | CC-A022-102 |
| CR211 | Rectifier, silicon controlled | 2N3897 |
| CR307 | Bridge rectifier | BR-252 |
| CR308 | Diode, silicon | SY241N |
| CR309 | Rectifier, silicon controlled | 2N3897 |
| DS1 | Pilot light assembly (NEON) | PLA-24 |
| DS101, DS201 | Pilot light assembly (LED) | LED-3 |
| DS301 | Pilot light assembly (LED) | LED-3 |
| F1 | Fuse, 4A, 125V Slo-Blo | MDX |
| M101, M201 | Meter, $0-25 \mathrm{~V}, 0-2.5 \mathrm{~V}$ | MVA-173 |
| M301 | Meter, 0-15V, 0-5A | MVA-170 |
| Q103, Q104 | Transistor, silicon, NPN | 2N6254 |
| Q203, Q204 | Transistor, silicon, NPN | 2N6254 |
| Q306 thru Q308 | Transistor, silicon, NPN | 2N6254 |
| R110 | Resistor, metal film, 27.4 ohm, $\pm 1 \%, 1 / 4 \mathrm{~W}$ | RD-27FA-1QA |
| R111 | Resistor, metal film, 34 ohm, $\pm 1 \%, 1 / 4 \mathrm{w}$ | RD-340-1QA |
| R134, R135 | Potentiometer, wirewound, 5 K ohm, $\pm 10 \%$, 2 w | B82012-1 |
| R136 | Potentiometer, wirewound, 5K ohm, $\pm 5 \%$, $2 \mathrm{w}, 20 \mathrm{t}$ | RWV-502-3C10 |
| R210 | Resistor, metal film, 27.4 ohm, $\pm 1 \%, 1 / 4 \mathrm{~W}$ | RD-27F4-1QA |
| R211 | Resistor, metal film, 34 ohm, $\pm 1 \%, 1 / 4 \mathrm{w}$ | RD-340-1QA |
| R237, R238 | Potentiometer, wirewound, 5 K ohm, $\pm 10 \%$, 2 w | B82012-1 |
| R241 | Resistor, metal oxide, 0.2 ohm, $\pm 5 \%$, 3w | RD-F2-3KA |
| R243 | Potentiometer, wirewound, 5K ohm, $\pm 5 \%$, 2w, 10t | RWV-502-3C10 |
| R342, R343 | Potentiometer, wirewound, 5 K ohm, $\pm 10 \%$, 2 w | B82012-1 |
| R344 | Potentiometer, wirewound, 5K ohm, $\pm 5 \%$, 2w, 10t | RWV-502-3C10 |
| S1 | Switch, toggle, SPST | ST-5 |
| S101, S201 | Switch, toggle, DPDT | ST-39 |
| S202 | Switch, toggle, DPDT | ST-36 |
| S301 | Switch, toggle, DPDT | ST-39 |
| T1 | Transformer | TTM-TP343 |

## A4 ASSEMBLY <br> PRINTED CIRCUIT BOARD P/N PS-TP343-5

| Circuit No. | Description | Part No. |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
|  |  |  |
| C112, C113 | Capacitor, electrolytic, 10,000 uf, 25 vdc | CE-103-25-SE |
| C212, C213 | Capacitor, electrolytic, 10,000 uf, 25 vdc | CE-103-25-SE |
| CR106 thru | Diode, silicon |  |
| CR109 | Diode, silicon | SI5A2 |
| CR113 | Diode, silicon | MR752 |
| CR206 thru | Diode, silicon | SI5A2 |
| CR209 |  | MR752 |





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1. UNLESS OTHERWISE RPECFFRE:
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## GUARANTEE

POWER DESIGNS INC. guarantees to the original purchaser, each instrument sold by us, or our authorized agents, and all the parts thereof, to be free from defects in material or workmanship under normal use and service within the specified ratings and operating conditions. The provisions of this warranty shall not apply to any product which has been subjected to misuse or which has been repaired or altered in any way by the purchaser.

POWER DESIGNS' obligations under this guarantee is hereby limited to the repair or replacement of the instrument, or part thereof, which is returned to us by the original owner within five (5) years after date of shipment, and which shall prove, after our examination to be defective. Certain product catagories as listed are limited to a one (1) year guarantee. All other terms and conditions shall apply.

A minimum retest and inspection charge of $\$ 50.00$ will be applicable to units returned for repair in warranty unless the unit is found to be defective.

All products returned under warranty must be shipped prepaid to the factory with documentation explaining the malfunction noted. The units will be evaluated, repaired or replaced and promptly returned prepaid if warranty claims are substantiated.

Products covered by a five year guarantee include Regulated Low Voltage D.C. Laboratory Power Supplies; Precision Low Voltage Power Sources; Low Voltage NIM Power Sources.

Products covered by a one year guarantee include Precision High Voltage Power Sources; Modular High Voltage Power Sources; Special Purpose Power Sources: Custom OEM Power Supplies.

POWER DESIGNS INC., reserves the right to discontinue any instrument without notice, or to make modifications in design at any time, without incurring any obligation to make these modifications in instruments previously sold.

POWER DESIGNS INC
Westbury, L.I., New York


[^0]:    * Matched to within $\pm .5 \%$

