

PCB Components	Z-TR/01 PCB REV - 01
Ref Designator	Value
RESISTORS R1 R2 R129*	1K,2W,5%,MOR 0.1E,2.5W,5%,WW 33K,0.25W,5%,MFR
CAPACITORS C1 C2 C3	0.1uF,50V,CD 100uF,50V,EL 10uF,50V,EL
DIODE CR1	1N5402 X 2
PCB Components	CHASSIS & FRONT PANELS
Ref Designator	Value
CHASSIS	
VARISTOR FILTER MAINS TRANSFORMER INPUT FUSE	FOR 115V - 201K FOR 230V - DNR 20D 361 YUNPEN EMI 6A/125V/250V 650VA FOR 115V - 5Amp TYPE T FOR 230V - 2.5Amp TYPE T
FRONT PANEL	
WW POT WW POT WW POT	1KE 1W X 2 10KE 1W 50E 1W
LED GREEN LED RED	3mm 3mm
ON/OFF SWITCH	DPST CHILLY 3022 6A /125V/250V

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## **GENERAL INFORMATION**

#### DESCRIPTION

The 1332A Power Supply is a high perfomance single output DC power supply for industrial and laboratory use. Performance with economy have successfully been combined to provide a compact, fully solid state instrument.

The output is continuously variable from 0 to 32V and can supply 5A max, and can be adjusted continuously throughout the output range. The front panel CURRENT control can be used to establish the output current limit (overload or short circuit). When the supply is used as a constant voltage source the VOLTAGE controls can be used to limit the output voltage. When the unit is used as a constant current source, CURRENT controls can be used to limit the output current. The unit will automatically cross over from constant voltage to current mode and vice-versa, if the output current or voltage exceeds these preset limits. Output voltage and current are continuously monitored on two front panel meters.

The load terminals are provided on the front panel. Either the positive or negative output terminal may be grounded or the power supply can be operated floating at upto a maximum of  $\pm 300$ VDC above ground.

All the outputs are floating i.e. neither the output positive terminal nor the negative terminal (nor any point within the regulator circuitry) is connected to ground.

The power supply is designed to operate in ambient temperature of upto 40°C and full output may be drawn continuously provided free air circulation is allowed.The unit works from mains supply of 115V/230VAC, 47-63 Hz with selectable Switch.

_	Ref Designator	Value
	RESISTORS           R1           R2           R3           R4*           R5           R6           R7           R8           R9	39K,0.25,5%,MFR 470K,0.25W,5%,MFR 1M,0.25W,5%,MFR SEL(INPUT) 10K,0.25W,5%,MFR 2K4,0.25W,5%,MFR 330E,0.25W,5%,MFR 6K8, 0.25W,5%,MFR
	PRESETS PR1 CAPACITORS	2.5K,LIN,VER (REF ADJ)
	C1 C2 C3 C4 C5 C6 C7 C8 C9 C10	220pF,50V,CD 0.1uF,100V,MP 0.01uF,50V,CD 0.47uF,100V,MP 0.1uF,100V,MP 10uF,50V,EL 0.1uF,50V,CD 10uF,50V,CD 10uF,50V,CD
	<mark>IC's</mark> IC1 VR1	7107 DECODER DRIVER TL - 431
	<u>FND's</u> DS1 DS2 DS3	TSD566 GREEN TSD566 GREEN TSD566 GREEN
	LED's LED1* LED2*	3MM GREEN(VOLTAGE) FOR 'CV' MODE 3MM RED (CURRENT) FOR 'CC' MODE
M	ISCILLANEOUS J1 J2 J3	2.54PITCH,3PIN M NOT USED. 2.54PITCH,4PIN M

DCD Componente

2 Y 7-DDM/01 DCB DEV - 01

PCB Components	ZSDT-CT/05 PCB	SPE	CIFICATIONS
Ref Designator	Value	Detailed specifications of	the power supply are given in the
ZENERS		following table.	
Z1	1N758, 10V, 0.4W		
Z2	1N758, 10V, 0.4W	OUTPUT VOLTAGE	: 0-32V DC continuously variable
Z3	1N750, 4.7V, 0.4W		with coarse and fine voltage
			controls
BRIDGE		LOAD CURRENT	: 0-5 Amp max., continuously
BR1	10A/600V PC MTG BRIDGE		variable with coarse and fine
BR2	CSB-1, 100V/1A BRIDGE.		controls
ICs		CONSTANT VOLTAGE M	ODE
IC1	4N25 OPTO		<b>UDE</b>
IC2	7812	LINE	$\cdot   esc than + 0.01\% + 2mV$ for
IC3	1L431	LINE	$\pm 10\%$ obspac in line voltage
164	LM324		$\pm 10\%$ change in line voltage.
105	7812 TL 491	LOAD	$\pm 2117$ 101 1020
	701.05		change from zero to full load.
	7805	RIPPLE & NOISE	: Less than Imv rms max.
100	7003		( 20Hz - 20MHz )
TRANSISTORS/FET/	/ <u>SCR</u>		ODE
Q1	BC109		ODL
Q2	MPSA12		Less then 10.1% . OFOUR
Q3	BC557	LINE	: Less than $\pm 0.1\%$ +250µA
Q4	BC557		for ±10% change in line
Q5	BC547		voltage.
FET1	IRFP150	LOAD	: Less than $\pm 0.1\%$ +250µA
SCR1	2N6396		for change in output voltage
FE12	IRFP150		from 0 volts to max.output
CONNECTORS			voltage.
	2.54mm PITCH, 12PIN MI	<b>RIPPLE &amp; NOISE</b>	<b>:</b> 0.04% rms.(2.0 mA )
	2.5411111 PTICH, 12PIN MILTIPE		
00114		OUTPUT POLARITY	: Floating w.r.t. ground.
MISCELLANEOUS		OVERLOAD PROTECTIO	N : Automatic overload and
TP1	RIM PIN MALE		short circuit protection.
TP2	RIM PIN MALE	TRANSIENT RESPONSE	: 100µsecs to within 10mV of
TP3	RIM PIN MALE		set output voltage for load
TP4	RIM PIN MALE		change from 10% to 90%
TP5	RIM PIN MALE		
TP6	RIM PIN MALE		
SPADE CON	12H750		
	17		2

STABILITY		PCB Components	ZSDT-CT/05 PCB
Total drift within 8 hours,	: ±0.1% +2.5mV in constant voltage mode.	Ref Designator	Value
after warm up under	: ±0.5% +2mA in constant current mode. constant line,load & temp.	C20 C21 C22	220μF/50V, ELE 47μF/50V, ELE 10μF/50V, ELE
		C23	0.1µF/50V, CD
PANEL METERS	: Digital panel meters	C24 C25	$10\mu$ F/50V, ELE
	(marked v for volumeter)	C25	$0.1 \mu E/50 V, CD$
	and A for animeter) are	C27	470uE/50V, ELE
	of ± 3 counts.	C29	1000µF/35V,ELE
	Bospostivo LED lights up	DIODES	
MODE INDICATION	when the unit is working	CR1	Not Used
	in CV or CC mode	CR2	1N4007, 1KV/1A
	In CV of CC mode.	CR3	1N4007, 1KV/1A
	Qia ala tama a ang a sa difia a	CR4	1N4007, 1KV/1A
OUTPUT CONTROLS	: Single turn coarse and fine	CR5	1N4007, 1KV/1A
	voltage and current	CR6	1N4007, 1KV/1A
	controls are provided on	CR7	1N4007, 1KV/1A
	the front panel	CR8	1N4007, 1KV/1A
		CR9	1N4007, 1KV/1A
OPERATING TEMP.	: 0-40°C.		1N4007, 1KV/1A
		CR11	1N4007, TKV/TA 1N4007 1KV/1A
INPUT VOLTAGE	: 115V / 230V AC, ± 10%,	CR12	1N4007, IKV/1A.
	47 - 63Hz single phase	CB14	1N4007 1KV/1A
	Ŭ I	CB15	1N4007 1KV/1A
DIMENSIONS (W x D x H)	: 230mm x255mm x133mm	CB16	1N4007_1KV/1A
(		CB17	1N4007, 1KV/1A
WEIGHT	: 9.0Kg nett Approx	CR18	1N4007. 1KV/1A
		CR19	1N4007, 1KV/1A
		CR20	1N4007, 1KV/1A
		CR21	1N4007, 1KV/1A
		CR22	1N4007, 1KV/1A
		CR23	1N4007, 1KV/1A
		CR24	1N4007, 1KV/1A
		CR25	1N4148, 100V/10mA
		CR26	1N4148, 100V/10mA
		CR27	1N4148, 100V/10mA
		CR28	1N4148, 100V/10mA
		CR29	1N4007, 1KV/1A
	o	CR30	1N4007, 1KV/1A
	3		10

#### PCB Components

ZSDT-CT/05 PCB

Ref Designator	Value
R37	2K, MFR, 1/4W, 5%
R38	1K, MFR, 1/4W, 5%
R39	1K, MFR, 1/4W, 5%
R40	4.7K, MFR, 1/4W, 5%
R41	330K, MFR, 1/4W, 5%
R42	100E, MFR, 1/4W, 5% (I CAL)
R43*	3.9K, MFR, 1/4W, 5% (I CAL)
R44	1K, MFR, 1/4W, 5%
R45	1K, MFR, 1/4W, 5%
R46^	10K, MFR, 1/4W, 5% (V CAL)
R4/^	100E, MFR, 1/4W, 5% (V CAL)
H48	2K, MFK, 1/4W, 5%
K49 DE0	Shorting Link
	10E, MOR 200
RDA	IUE, MOR, 2W
PRESETS	
PR101	5K, PRE, LIN, (V)(DEV. DROP)
PR102	500E, PRE, LIN, (V)(V CAL)
PR103	500E, PRE, LIN, (V)(I CAL)
CAPACITORS	
C1	0.1µF/100V, MP
C2	0.1µF/250VAC MKP
C3	15,000µF/50V ELE
C4	0.1µF/50V, MP 10%
C5	33µF/50V, ELE
C6	100µF/50V, ELE
C7	100μF/50V, ELE
C8	1μF/50V, ELE
C9	4.7μF/50V, ELE
C10	10μF/50V, ELE
C11	100μF/50V, ELE
C12	47µF/50V, ELE
C13	1kpF/50V, CD
C14	1kp⊢/50V,.CD
C15	0.1µ⊢/50V, CD
C16	10µF/50V, ELE
C17	10µF/50V, ELE
C18	$0.1\mu$ F/50V, CD
C19	220µF/50V, ELE
	10

# LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION OF

# **OPERATING CONTROLS**

In order to use the full capabilities of the 1332A, it is highly recomended that the user become familiar with the controls associated with this instrument. (See **Figure 1**)

#### Figure 1. Location of operating controls.

1-Power ON/OFF switch.	7-Current Fine Control Clockwise rotation increases variable output current in CC mode.	
2-Supply LED Display.	8-CV LED	
Display Voltage 0 to 32VDC	Constant Voltage mode Indication	
3-Supply LED Display.	9-CC LED	
Displays current 0 to 5AMP.	Constant Current Mode Indication	
4-Variable coarse voltage control.10-Output terminalsClockwise rotation increasesRed terminal is output (+)ve.variable o/p voltage in CV mode.Black terminal is output (-)ve.		
<ul><li>5-Variable fine voltage control.</li><li>11-Ground terminal.</li><li>Clockwise rotation increases</li><li>variable output voltage in CV mode.</li></ul>		
6-Current coarse Control. Clockwise rotation increases variable output current in CC mode.		

4

#### INSTALLATION

**INITIAL INSPECTION :** As soon as the power supply unit is unpacked inspect for any damage that may have occured during transit. Save all packing material until inspection is completed. If any damage is found, notify the carriers immediately. Our authorised representatives should also be notified.

**PHYSICAL CHECK :** This check should confirm that there are no broken knobs or connectors, that the cabinet and panel surfaces are free of dents and scratches and the meters are not scratched and cracked.

**ELECTRICAL CHECK :** The power supply unit should be checked against electrical specifications. An in-cabinet performance check will verify proper operation.

**INSTALLATION DATA :** The power supply unit is shipped ready for bench operation. It is necessary only to connect the unit to a rated source of power and it is ready for operation.

**LOCATION :** The power supply unit is naturally cooled.Sufficient space should be kept around the unit while in operation, so that heat sinks do not remain in confined space or close to another heating source.The ambient temperature of the area around the unit should be less than 40°C.

**INPUT POWER REQUIREMENTS :** The power supply unit may be operated continuously from input voltage of 115V / 230V 47-63Hz power source with selectable Switch.

**REPACKAGING FOR SHIPMENT :** To ensure safe shipment of the power supply unit, it is recommended that the package designed for the unit be used. The original packaging material is reusable. Be sure to attach a tag to the unit specifying the owner, and the fault observed with a brief description.

**REMOVING COVER :** The top cover is retained in place by 6 self tapping screws & two handle mounting screws. To remove cover, proceed as follows :

- a) Remove the handle mounting screws.
- b) Remove the self tapping screws on sides.

c) Lift the cover from rear side, slide backwards & pull.

Ref Designator	Value
R37	2K, MFR, 1/4W, 5%
R38	1K, MFR, 1/4W, 5%
R39	1K, MFR, 1/4W, 5%
R40	4.7K, MFR, 1/4W, 5%
R41	330K, MFR, 1/4W, 5%
R42	100E, MFR, 1/4W, 5% (I CAL)
R43*	3.9K, MFR, 1/4W, 5% (I CAL)
R44	1K, MFR, 1/4W, 5%
R45	1K, MFR, 1/4W, 5%
R46*	10K, MFR, 1/4W, 5% (V CAL)
R47^	100E, MFR, 1/4W, 5% (V CAL)
R48	2K, MFR, 1/4W, 5%
R49	Shorting Link
R50	
ROI	10E, MFR, 1/4W, 5%
R09	TUE, MOR, 2W
PRESETS	
PR101	5K, PRE, LIN, (V)(DEV. DROP)
PR102	500E, PRE, LIN, (V)(V CAL)
PR103	500E, PRE, LIN, (V)(I CAL)
<b>CAPACITORS</b>	
C1	0.1µF/100V, MP
C2	0.1µF/250VAC MKP
C3	15,000μF/50V ELE
C4	0.1µF/50V, MP 10%
C5	33µF/50V, ELE
C6	100µF/50V, ELE
C7	100µF/50V, ELE
C8	1μF/50V, ELE
C9	4.7μF/50V, ELE
C10	$10\mu$ F/50V, ELE
C11	$100\mu$ F/50V, ELE
C12	$4/\mu$ F/50V, ELE
014	
015	
	$10\mu F/50V$ , ELE
	$0.1\mu$ F/50V, CD
019	220μΓ/30V, ELE 14

ZSDT-CT/05 PCB

**PCB** Components

#### SECTION 5 PART LIST & SCHEMATICS

PCB Components	ZSDT-CT/05 PCB
Ref Designator	Value
RESISTORS	
R1	270E, 2W, 5%, MOR
R2	47E, MFR, 1/4W, 5%
R3	10K, MFR, 1/4W
R4*	1K, MFR, 1/4W, 5%
R5	10E, MFR, 1/4W, 5%
R6	3.9K, MFR, 1/4W
R7	3.3K, 2W, 5%, MOR
R8	10K, MFR, 1/4W
R9	8.2K, MFR, 1/4W
R10	100K, MFR, 1/4W
R11	4.7E, MFR, 1/4W.
R12	1.5K, MFR, 1/4W.
R13	180K, MFR, 1/4W.
R14	390E, MFR, 1/4W.
R15	6.8K, MFR, 1/4W, 5%
R16	12K, MFR, 1/4W, 5%
R17	3.9K, MFR, 1/4W, 5%
R18	10K, MFR, 1/4W
R19	10K, MFR, 1/4W
R20	10K, MFR, 1/4W
R21	3.3K, 2W, 5%, MOR
R22	270E, 2W, 5%, MOR
R23#	82K, MFR, 1/4W, 5%
R24	4.7K, MFR, 1/4W, 5%
R25	24E, MFR, 1/4W, 5%
R26	820E, MFR, 1/4W, 5%
R27#	330K, MFR, 1/4W, 5%
R28#	39K, MFR, 1/4W, 5%
R29#	180K, MFR, 1/4W, 5%
R30	1K, MFR, 1/4W, 5%
R31	15E, MFR, 1/4W, 5%
R32	6.8K, MFR, 1/4W, 5%
R33	15K, MFR, 1/4W, 5%
R34	6.8K, MFR, 1/4W, 5%
R35	15K, MFR, 1/4W, 5%
R36	1K, MFR, 1/4W, 5%

# **OPERATING INSTRUCTIONS**

# TURN ON SETTING PROCEDURE

The following procedure describes the use of controls and indicators.

- a. Ensure that the AC power switch is in the "OFF" position.
- **b**. Connect the unit to a specified input voltage.
- c. Turn the VOLTAGE and CURRENT controls fully counter-clockwise.
- d. Set 'POWER ON' Switch to "ON" position, The front panel digital meters will light up and voltmter and ammeter displays will read zero, and observe that CV LED glows.
- e. Adjust the "VOLTAGE" controls till the desired voltage is indicated on voltmeter.
- f. To check "CONSTANT CURRENT" mode, turn OFF the supply. Short circuit the output terminals of the power supply and turn ON the supply.
- **g.** Adjust 'CURRENT' controls until the desired out put current is indicated on ammeter. Also check that the CC LED glows.
- h. Remove the short circuit.

# CONSTANT VOLTAGE MODE :

To select a constant voltage output, proceed as follows :

- a. Connect a digital voltmeter (DVM) across the out put terminals, observing correct polarity. The DVM must be rated for better than 0.5% accuracy.
- **b**. Turn the CURRENT controls clockwise. And Slowly If a load change causes the current limit to be exceeded, the power supply will automati cally cross over to constant current output at cur rent limit and output voltage will drop proportion ately. In setting the current limit, allowance must be made for high peak currents which can cause unwanted crossover.

# CONSTANT CURRENT MODE :

To select a constant current output, proceed as follows :

- **a**. Short circuit the output terminals of the power supply.
- b. Connect a DC Ammeter OR a shunt-digital voltmeter (DVM) combination across the output terminals, using appropriately-guaged wire and hardware. The recommended current ratings for the ammeter or he shunt and the wire must be at least 10% more than the output current of the power supply model. The ammeter or shunt-DVM combination must be rated better than 0.5% accuracy.
- c. Turn the VOLTAGE controls clockwise. And Turn the CURRENT controls slowly clockwise. The CURRENT control range will be from minimum to maximum rated output current. Adjust CURRENT controls for desired output current.
- **d.** Compare the ammeter reading with the front panel ammeter reading. Or, compare the DVM reading with the front panel ammeter reading using I = V/R, where V is the DVM reading and R is the DC shunt resistance.
- e. Open output terminals and adjust VOLTAGE controls for maximum output as required by the load conditions.

If a load change causes the voltage limit to be exceeded, the power supply will automatically cross over to constant voltage output at the preset voltage limit and output current will drop proportionately. In setting voltage limit, allowance must be made for high peak voltages which can cause unwanted crossover. Turn the VOLTAGE controls clockwise and observe both the front panel voltmeter and the DVM. Compare the DVM reading with the front panel voltmeter reading to verify the accuracy of the internal voltmeter

- **c**. The VOLTAGE control range will be from minimum to the maximum rated output voltage. Adjust desired voltage by adjusting the voltage controls.
- **d**. Short circuit output terminals and adjust CURRENT controls for maximum output current as required by the load conditions.

# SERVICE AND WARRANTY INFORMATION

# FACTORY SERVICE AND REPAIR :

Global Specialties will service and repair this instrument free of charge for a period of one full year subject to the warranty conditions stated below.

To obtain a return merchandise authorisation (RMA) required for all returns, phone our customer service department for a RMA and all shipping instructions :

# **GLOBAL SPECIALTIES**

70 Fulton Terrace, New Haven, Connecticut 06512, TEL.: (203) 466 – 6103 FAX : (203) 468 – 0060 Email : eblaur@aol.com

ATTN : Customer Service Department

### WARRANTY

Global Specialties warrants this device to be free from defective material or workmanship for a period of 3 years from the date of original purchase.

Global Specialties under this warranty is limited to repairing the defective device when returned to the factory, shipping charges prepaid, within three full years from the date of original purchase.

Units returned to Global Specialties that have been subject to abuse, misuse, damage or accident or have been connected, installed or adjusted contrary to the instructions furnished by Global Specialties, or that have been repaired by unauthorised persons will not be covered by this warranty.

Global Specialties reserves the right to discontinue models, change specifications ,price or design of this device at any time without incurring any obligation whatsoever.

The purchaser agrees to assume all liabilities for any damages and/or bodily injury which may result from the use or misuse of this device by the purchaser his employees or agents. This warranty is in lieu of all other representations or warranties expressed implied and no agent or representitive of Global Specialties is authorised to assume any other obligation in connection with the sale and purchase of this device.

# CASE DISASSEMBLY AND ASSEMBLY

#### WARNING

Potentially lethal AC power is present whenever theline cord is plugged into the AC outlet, even when the power switch is OFF. Always disconnect the power cord when opening the case. Avoid touching the fuse post on the inside of the unit.

Should access to the inside of the unit be required, proceed as follows

- 1. Remove the line cord from the AC outlet before disassembly
- 2. To disassemble the case, remove the screws that secure the cover to the chassis and lift the cover off.
- 3. To reassemble the case, place the cover on the chassis, line up the screw holes, and replace the screws.

# MAINTENANCE AND RECALIBRATION

# **ADJUSTMENTS** :

All circuitry is factory -calibrated. No user adjustments are required.

# FUSE REPLACEMENT :

Remove the line cord from the AC outlet before changing fuses. Using the screwdriver, remove the fuse holder cap. Replace the fuse with another of identical type and current rating. Replace the fuse holder cap. If a load change causes the current limit to be exceeded, the power supply will automatically cross over to constant current output at current limit and output voltage will drop proportionately. In setting the current limit, allowance must be made for high peak currents which can cause unwanted crossover.

# CONSTANT CURRENT MODE :

To select a constant current output, proceed as follows :

- **a**. Short circuit the output terminals of the power supply.
- b. Connect a DC Ammeter OR a shunt-digital voltmeter (DVM) combination across the output terminals, ing appropriately-guaged wire and hardware. The recommended current ratings for the ammeter or

the shunt and the wire must be at least 10% more than the output current of the power supply model. The ammeter or shunt-DVM combination must be rated better than 0.5% accuracy.

- c. Turn the VOLTAGE controls clockwise. And Turn the CURRENT controls slowly clockwise. The CURRENT control range will be from minimum to maximum rated output current. Adjust CURRENT controls for desired output current.
- d. Compare the ammeter reading with the front panel ammeter reading. Or, compare the DVM reading with the front panel ammeter reading using I = V/R, where V is the DVM reading and R is the DC shunt sistance.
- e. Open output terminals and adjust VOLTAGE controls for maximum output as required by the load conditions.

If a load change causes the voltage limit to be exceeded, the power supply will automatically cross over to constant voltage output at the preset voltage limit and output current will drop proportionately. In setting voltage limit, allowance must be made for high peak voltages which can cause unwanted crossover.

# LOAD CONNECTIONS :

The load should be connected to the power supply output terminals using separate pairs of connecting wires. This will minimize mutual coupling effects between loads and will retain full advantage of the low output impedance of the power supply. Each pair of connecting wires should be as short as possible and twisted or shielded to reduce noise pick up. (If a shielded pair is used, connect one end of the shield to ground at power supply and leave the other end unconnected).

Positive or negative voltage can be obtained from this supply by grounding either one of the output terminals or one end of the load. Always use two leads to connect load to the supply, regardless of where the set up is grounded. This will eliminate any possibility of the output current return paths through the power source ground which would damage the line cord plug. This supply can also be operated upto ±300V DC above ground, if neither output terminal is grounded.

# **POWER SUPPLY OPERATION**

# **INITIAL SET UP :**

Refer to the preceding section for initial set up of the power supply.

# **OPERATING INSTRUCTIONS :**

Proper operation of most circuitry depends on correct supply voltages. It is recommended that the power supply be set to the required voltage levels with the load disconnected. When the desired voltage is set (using the variable voltage control),turn the AC power OFF, connect the load to the power supply. then turn the AC power ON. Output voltage and current of the power supply may be read on the separate digital panel meters continuously.

# **OPERATING PRECAUTIONS**

The power supply is ideally suited for virtually any type of IC bread boarding from TTL, CMOS and ECL to op-amps, audio and video amps, phase locked loops, and microprocessor circuitry. However, certain normal bread boarding precautions should be taken to avoid ground loops and inadvertent loading. Observance of correct load polarity is also important since most ICs may be damaged by improper power supply connections.

#### **POLARITY** :

Observe proper polarity when connecting the power supplies to the load, especially if the load is polarity sensitive and does not have reverse polarity protection.

### **GROUND LOOPS :**

A ground loop is a voltage drop on a ground bus caused by a power stage output entering the ground bus some distance away from the power supply ground binding post. This small voltage drop, though only milliVolts or micro Volts, is a part of the output load. If a preamplifier input of circuit ground is connected to a portion of this ground bus, feedback and oscillation may occur. To prevent this all output stages should be positioned as close as possible to the ground terminal,preamps farther away. Many audio IC's have seperate input and output grounds to prevent ground loops.

Eventhough power supplies are tightly regulated, a short length of a power bus can present enough inductance to cause linear IC oscillation at high frequencies. For this reason, effective bypass capacitors are needed to bypass the power buses. Place these capacitors as close as possible to the power supply pins of the IC.Disc ceramics  $(0.1\mu F)$  work well and should be placed across as many ICs as possible. Do not use elec trolytic or paper capacitors because they have high inductances and cease to act as bypasses above one or two MHz. Bypassing is required with digital IC's also; problems such as inability to reset or to clear and false triggering can occur if IC's are not properly bypassed.

# **X-ON Electronics**

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 NL200
 PR20
 ZUPNC403
 ZUP/W
 Z60-7-L-U
 ZUPNC402
 TL89F2
 TL89F1
 1332A-NIST
 CPX200DP
 AX-3003P
 AX-6003P

 AX-8450A
 TPM-3003
 HMC8012
 HMP2020
 HMP2030
 HMP4040
 1350
 UT804
 1410
 XLNRC
 1513
 1514
 1550
 1651A
 1665
 1666
 1693

 1694
 1698
 MX100TP
 1739
 1762
 1788
 TPM-3005
 1902B
 9174B
 GDM-8245
 GDM-8341
 PSP-603
 PSW 160-7.2
 QL355P

 SII
 HCS-3400-USB
 MX180T
 MX180TP
 382276
 1403