## 1332A <br> regulated DC POWER SUPPLY

## Instruction Manual

GLOBAL SPECIALTIES
Global Specialties,LLC
22820 Savi Ranch Parkway
Yorba linda,CA 92887
WWW.globalspecialties.com


## TABLE OF CONTENTS

GENERAL INFORMATION ..... Page 1
SPECIFICATIONS ..... Page 2
LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION OF OPERATING CONTROLS ..... Page 4
INSTALLATION ..... Page 5
OPERATING INSTRUCTIONS ..... Page 6
POWER SUPPLY OPERATION ..... Page 8
SAFETY INSTRUCTION ..... Page 9
OPERATING PRECAUTIONS ..... Page 10
CASE DISASSEMBLY AND ASSEMBLY. ..... Page 11
MAINTENANCE AND RECALIBRATION ..... Page 11
SERVICE AND WARRANTY INFORMATION. Page 12Page 13
SCHEMATIC AND BOARD LAYOUT ..... Page 20
LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS
FIGURE 1. Location of operating controls ..... Page 4

## 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 32 V 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 $\pm 300 \mathrm{VDC}$ 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 $40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ and full output may be drawn continuously provided free air circulation is allowed. The unit works from mains supply of $115 \mathrm{~V} / 230 \mathrm{VAC}, 47-63 \mathrm{~Hz}$ with selectable Switch.

| Ref Designator | Value |
| :---: | :---: |
| RESISTORS |  |
| R1 | 39K,0.25,5\%,MFR |
| R2 | 470K,0.25W,5\%,MFR |
| R3 | 1M,0.25W, $5 \%, \mathrm{MFR}$ |
| R4* | SEL(INPUT) |
| R5 | 10K,0.25W,5\%,MFR |
| R6 | 2K4,0.25W,5\%,MFR |
| R7 | 330E,0.25W,5\%,MFR |
| R8 | 330E,0.25W,5\%,MFR |
| R9 | 6K8, 0.25W,5\%,MFR |
| PRESETS |  |
| PR1 | 2.5K,LIN,VER (REF ADJ) |
| CAPACITORS |  |
| C1 | 220pF,50V,CD |
| C2 | 0.1uF,100V,MP |
| C3 | 0.01uF,50V,CD |
| C4 | 0.47uF,100V,MP |
| C5 | $0.14 \mathrm{~F}, 100 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{MP}$ |
| C6 | 0.1uF,100V,MP |
| C7 | 10uF,50V,EL |
| C8 | $0.1 \mathrm{uF}, 50 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{CD}$ |
| C9 | 10uF,50V,EL |
| C10 | $0.1 \mathrm{uF}, 50 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{CD}$ |
| IC's |  |
| IC1 | 7107 DECODER DRIVER |
| VR1 | TL-431 |
| FND's |  |
| DS1 | TSD566 GREEN |
| DS2 | TSD566 GREEN |
| DS3 | TSD566 GREEN |
| LED's |  |
| LED1* | 3MM GREEN(VOLTAGE) FOR 'CV' MODE |
| LED2* | 3MM RED (CURRENT) FOR 'CC' MODE |
| MISCILLANEOUS |  |
| J1 | 2.54PITCH,3PIN M |
| J2 | NOT USED. |
| J3 | 2.54PITCH,4PINM |


| Ref Designator | Value |
| :---: | :---: |
| ZENERS |  |
| Z1 | 1N758, 10V, 0.4W |
| Z2 | 1N758, 10V, 0.4W |
| Z3 | 1N750, 4.7V, 0.4W |
| BRIDGE |  |
| BR1 | 10A/600V PC MTG BRIDGE |
| BR2 | CSB-1, 100V/1A BRIDGE. |
| ICs |  |
| IC1 | 4N25 OPTO |
| IC2 | 7812 |
| IC3 | TL431 |
| IC4 | LM324 |
| IC5 | 7812 |
| IC6 | TL431 |
| IC7 | 79L05 |
| IC8 | 7805 |
| TRANSISTORS/FET/SCR |  |
| Q1 | BC109 |
| Q2 | MPSA12 |
| Q3 | BC557 |
| Q4 | BC557 |
| Q5 | BC547 |
| FET1 | IRFP150 |
| SCR1 | 2N6396 |
| FET2 | IRFP150 |
| CONNECTORS |  |
| CON2 | 2.54mm PITCH, 12PIN M |
| CON3 | 2.54mm PITCH, 12PIN M L TYPE |
| CON4 | 2.54mm PITCH, 8PIN M |
| MISCELLANEOUS |  |
| TP1 | RIM PIN MALE |
| TP2 | RIM PIN MALE |
| TP3 | RIM PIN MALE |
| TP4 | RIM PIN MALE |
| TP5 | RIM PIN MALE |
| TP6 | RIM PIN MALE |
| SPADE CON | $\begin{gathered} \text { 12H750 } \\ 17 \end{gathered}$ |

## SPECIFICATIONS

Detailed specifications of the power supply are given in the following table.

| OUTPUT VOLTAGE | $: 0-32 \mathrm{~V}$ DC continuously variable <br> with coarse and fine voltage <br> controls |
| :--- | :--- |
| LOAD CURRENT | $: 0-5 \mathrm{Amp}$ max., continuously |
|  | variable with coarse and fine <br> controls |

## CONSTANT VOLTAGE MODE

REGULATION

LINE

LOAD
RIPPLE \& NOISE
: Less than $\pm 0.01 \%+2 m \mathrm{for}$ $\pm 10 \%$ change in line voltage.
: Less than $\pm 0.01 \%+2 m V$ for load change from zero to full load.
: Less than 1 mV rms max. ( $20 \mathrm{~Hz}-20 \mathrm{MHz}$ )

## CONSTANT CURRENT MODE

REGULATION
LINE : Less than $\pm 0.1 \%+250 \mu \mathrm{~A}$ for $\pm 10 \%$ change in line voltage.
: Less than $\pm 0.1 \%+250 \mu \mathrm{~A}$ for change in output voltage from 0 volts to max.output voltage.
RIPPLE \& NOISE
OUTPUT POLARITY OVERLOAD PROTECTION

TRANSIENT RESPONSE
0.04\% rms.(2.0 mA )
: Floating w.r.t. ground.
: Automatic overload and short circuit protection.
$: 100 \mu \mathrm{secs}$ to within 10 mV of set output voltage for load change from $10 \%$ to $90 \%$.


## Ref Designator <br> 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 | Shorting Link |
| R51 | 10E, MFR, 1/4W, 5\% |
| R59 | 10E, 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 | $0.1 \mu \mathrm{~F} / 100 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{MP}$ |
| C2 | $0.1 \mu \mathrm{~F} / 250 \mathrm{VAC} \mathrm{MKP}$ |
| C3 | 15,000 $\mathrm{F} / 50 \mathrm{~V}$ ELE |
| C4 | $0.1 \mu \mathrm{~F} / 50 \mathrm{~V}$, MP 10\% |
| C5 | $33 \mu \mathrm{~F} / 50 \mathrm{~V}$, ELE |
| C6 | 100 $\mu \mathrm{F} / 50 \mathrm{~V}$, ELE |
| C7 | $100 \mu \mathrm{~F} / 50 \mathrm{~V}$, ELE |
| C8 | $1 \mu \mathrm{~F} / 50 \mathrm{~V}$, ELE |
| C9 | $4.7 \mu \mathrm{~F} / 50 \mathrm{~V}$, ELE |
| C10 | $10 \mu \mathrm{~F} / 50 \mathrm{~V}$, ELE |
| C11 | $100 \mu \mathrm{~F} / 50 \mathrm{~V}$, ELE |
| C12 | 47 $\mathrm{F} / 50 \mathrm{~V}$, ELE |
| C13 | $1 \mathrm{kpF} / 50 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{CD}$ |
| C14 | $1 \mathrm{kpF} / 50 \mathrm{~V}$,.CD |
| C15 | $0.1 \mu \mathrm{~F} / 50 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{CD}$ |
| C16 | $10 \mu \mathrm{~F} / 50 \mathrm{~V}$, ELE |
| C17 | $10 \mu \mathrm{~F} / 50 \mathrm{~V}$, ELE |
| C18 | $0.1 \mu \mathrm{~F} / 50 \mathrm{~V}$, CD |
| C19 | $220 \mu \mathrm{~F} / 50 \mathrm{~V}$, ELE |

## 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 <br> rotation increases variable output <br> current in CC mode. |
| :--- | :--- |
| 2-Supply LED Display. 8-CV LED <br> Display Voltage 0 to 32VDC  <br> Constant Voltage mode Indication  |  |
| 3-Supply LED Display. 9-CC LED |  |
| Displays current 0 to 5AMP. | Constant Current Mode Indication |

## 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 $40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$.
INPUT POWER REQUIREMENTS : The power supply unit may be operated continuously from input voltage of 115 V / 230V $47-63 \mathrm{~Hz}$ 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.

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) |
| R47* | 100E, MFR, 1/4W, 5\% (V CAL) |
| R48 | 2K, MFR, 1/4W, 5\% |
| R49 | Shorting Link |
| R50 | Shorting Link |
| R51 | 10E, MFR, 1/4W, 5\% |
| R59 | 10E, 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 | $0.1 \mu \mathrm{~F} / 100 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{MP}$ |
| C2 | $0.1 \mu \mathrm{~F} / 250 \mathrm{VAC} \mathrm{MKP}$ |
| C3 | 15,000 $\mathrm{F} / 50 \mathrm{~V}$ ELE |
| C4 | $0.1 \mu \mathrm{~F} / 50 \mathrm{~V}$, MP 10\% |
| C5 | $33 \mu \mathrm{~F} / 50 \mathrm{~V}$, ELE |
| C6 | 100 $\mu \mathrm{F} / 50 \mathrm{~V}$, ELE |
| C7 | $100 \mu \mathrm{~F} / 50 \mathrm{~V}$, ELE |
| C8 | $1 \mu \mathrm{~F} / 50 \mathrm{~V}$, ELE |
| C9 | $4.7 \mu \mathrm{~F} / 50 \mathrm{~V}$, ELE |
| C10 | 10رF/50V, ELE |
| C11 | 100 $\mu \mathrm{F} / 50 \mathrm{~V}$, ELE |
| C12 | 47 $\mathrm{F} / 50 \mathrm{~V}$, ELE |
| C13 | $1 \mathrm{kpF} / 50 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{CD}$ |
| C14 | $1 \mathrm{kpF} / 50 \mathrm{~V}, . \mathrm{CD}$ |
| C15 | $0.1 \mu \mathrm{~F} / 50 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{CD}$ |
| C16 | 10 $\mu \mathrm{F} / 50 \mathrm{~V}$, ELE |
| C17 | 10 $10 / 50 \mathrm{~V}$, ELE |
| C18 | $0.1 \mu \mathrm{~F} / 50 \mathrm{~V}$, CD |
| C19 | $\underset{14}{220 \mu \mathrm{~F} / 50 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{ELE}}$ |

SECTION 5
PART LIST \& SCHEMATICS

| PCB Components | ZSDT-CT/05 PCB |
| :---: | :---: |
| Ref Designator | Value |
| RESISTORS |  |
| R1 | 270E, 2W, 5\%, MOR |
| R2 | 47E, MFR, $1 / 4 \mathrm{~W}, 5 \%$ |
| 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, $1 / 4 \mathrm{~W}$ |
| R10 | 100K, MFR, 1/4W |
| R11 | 4.7E, MFR, 1/4W. |
| R12 | 1.5K, MFR, 1/4W. |
| R13 | 180K, MFR, $1 / 4 \mathrm{~W}$. |
| 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, $1 / 4 \mathrm{~W}, 5 \%$ |
| 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, $1 / 4 \mathrm{~W}, 5 \%$ |
| 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 $D C$ 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


#### Abstract

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 $\mathrm{I}=\mathrm{V} / \mathrm{R}$, 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 $\pm 300 \mathrm{~V}$ 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 $(0.1 \mu \mathrm{~F})$ 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

Largest Supplier of Electrical and Electronic Components
Click to view similar products for Benchtop Power Supplies category:
Click to view products by Global Specialties manufacturer:
Other Similar products are found below :
NL200 PR20 ZUPNC403 ZUP/W Z60-7-L-U ZUPNC402 TL89F2 TL89K1 TL89T1 1332A-NIST CPX200DP AX-3003P AX-6003P
 16941698 MX100TP $1739 \underline{1762} 1788$ TPM-3005 1902B 9174B GDM-8245 GDM-8255A GDM-8341 PSP-603 PSW 160-7.2 QL355P SII HCS-3400-USB MX180T MX180TP $382276 \underline{1403}$

