

**INSTRUCTION MANUAL****Model 145**

145-S-620, 145-S-872 &amp; 145-S-1021

**20 MHz Pulse/Function  
Generator**

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**Model 145-S-620** is a standard Wavetek Model 145 modified to provide a SYMMETRY control on the rear panel. This control allows the waveform time symmetry to be continuously adjusted over a 19:1 to 1:19 range. When this control is switched on, the generator operates at approximately 1/10 of the selected frequency. All procedures and descriptions in this manual assume that the SYMMETRY control is in the OFF position.

**Model 145-S-872** is identical to the standard Model 145 except for the addition of an elapsed time meter installed on the rear panel.

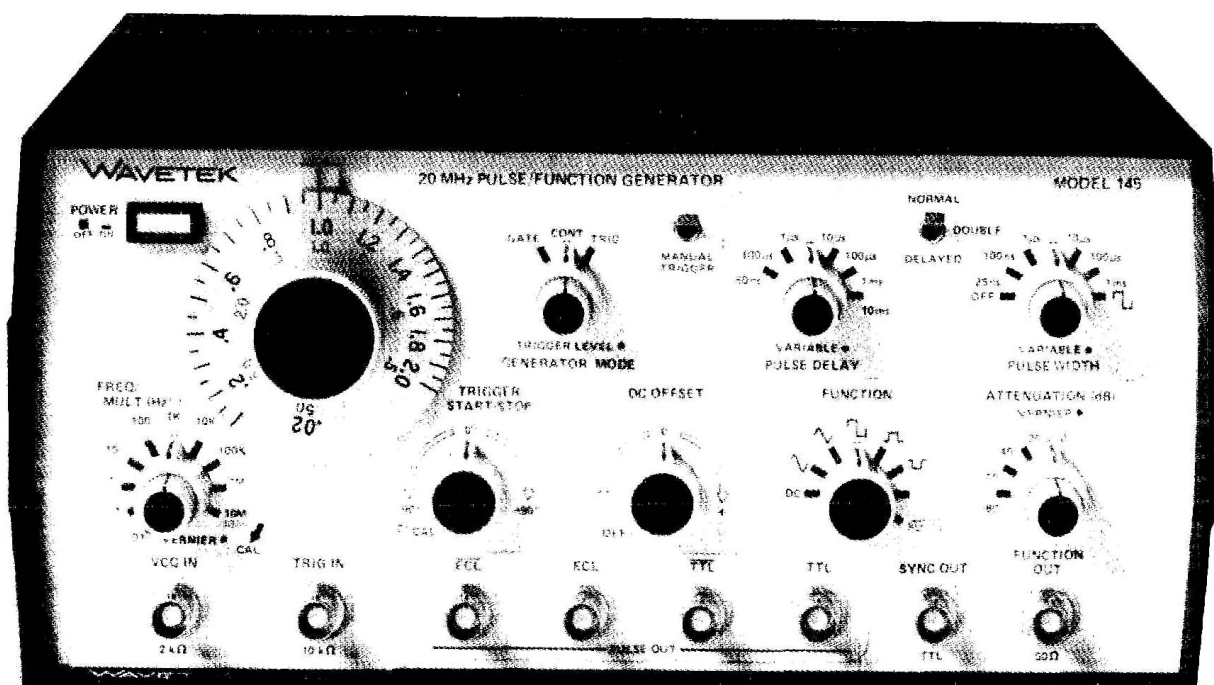
**Model 145-S-1021** is identical to the standard Model 145 except for the addition of both the SYMMETRY control and an elapsed time meter installed on the rear panel.

Option parts lists, assembly drawings and schematics as well as those for the Standard Model 145 are contained in Section 7 of this manual.

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Manual Revision 3/92  
Manual Part Number 1300-00-0101



Model 145, 20 MHz Function/Pulse Generator

# 1

## SECTION

### GENERAL DESCRIPTION

#### 1.1 THE MODEL 145

The Model 145 20 MHz Pulse/Function Generator has the versatility of output found in a function generator, plus the pulse characteristics of a pulse generator. It is a precision source of sine, triangle, balanced square, positive square and negative square waveforms, a source of dc levels and a source of normal and inverted pulses. All are front panel and remote control variable from 0.0001 Hz to 20 MHz (periods from 50 ns to 10,000s). Pulse widths are variable from 25 ns to 1 ms and pulse delays variable from 50 ns to 10 ms. Double pulses (two pulses per period) are also available with variable time between pulses. The logical complement of the pulse is selectable and either pulse or complement are output simultaneously as ECL,  $\overline{\text{ECL}}$ , TTL,  $\overline{\text{TTL}}$  and variable amplitude and offset pulses.

The amplitude controllable output of either waveform or pulse can be varied to 30 volts peak-to-peak (open circuit) and attenuated up to 80 dB. DC voltage or dc offset of signal is variable by front panel control and by external control between  $\pm 15$  volts (open circuit). The outputs are also triggerable for one or multiple cycles by front panel switch or remote signal. A voltage representing generator frequency and a TTL level sync pulse at the frequency of the generator are auxiliary outputs.

#### 1.2 SPECIFICATIONS

##### 1.2.1 Versatility

Instrument operates as either a function generator or pulse generator.

##### 1.2.2 Function Generator

###### Waveforms

Selectable sine  $\sim$ , square  $\square$ , triangle  $\wedge$ , positive square  $\sqcap$ , negative square  $\sqcup$  and dc. TTL sync pulse and fixed amplitude pulses of TTL,  $\overline{\text{TTL}}$ , ECL and  $\overline{\text{ECL}}$ , all simultaneously available with function output.

###### Operational Modes

Continuous: Generator oscillates continuously at selected frequency.

Triggered: Generator is quiescent until triggered by an

external signal or manual trigger, then generates one cycle at selected frequency.

Gated: As triggered mode, except generator oscillates for the duration of the gate signal.

###### Frequency Range

0.0001 Hz to 20 MHz in 10 overlapping ranges with approximately 1% vernier control.

###### Function Output

$\sim$ ,  $\square$ ,  $\wedge$  selectable and variable to 30 Vp-p (15 Vp-p into 50 $\Omega$ ).  $\sqcap$ ,  $\sqcup$ , to 15 Vp (7.5 Vp into 50 $\Omega$ ). All waveforms and dc can supply 150 mA peak current and may be attenuated to 60 dB in 20 dB steps with an additional 20 dB vernier.

###### DC Output and DC Offset

Selectable thru FUNCTION OUT output. Controlled by front panel control or by applying an external voltage. Adjustable between a minimum of  $\pm 14.4$  Vdc ( $\pm 7.2$  Vdc into 50 $\Omega$ ) with signal peak plus offset limited to  $\pm 14.4$  Vdc ( $\pm 7.2$  Vdc into 50 $\Omega$ ). External offset sensitivity approximately  $-1$  V/V with output into open circuit. DC offset and output waveform attenuated proportionately the 60 dB output attenuator.

###### Sync Output

A TTL level pulse. Will drive 50 $\Omega$  termination.

###### GCV—Generator Controlled Voltage

At GCV OUT connector, a 0 to +2V signal proportional to generator frequency. 600 $\Omega$  source impedance.

###### VCG—Voltage Controlled Generator

Up to 1000:1 frequency change with external 0 to 2 volt signal to VCG IN connector. Upper and lower frequencies limited to maximum and minimum of selected range.

Slew Rate: 2% of range per  $\mu\text{s}$ .

Linearity:

$\pm 0.2\%$  for 10 Hz to 200 kHz.

$\pm 0.75\%$  for 0.001 Hz to 2 MHz.

Impedance: 2 k $\Omega$ .

###### Trigger and Gate

Input Range: 1 Vp-p to  $\pm 10\text{V}$ .

Impedance: 10 k $\Omega$ , 33 pF.  
Pulse Width: 25 ns minimum.  
Repetition Rate: 10 MHz maximum.  
Adjustable Triggered Signal Start/Stop Point (sine and triangle only): Approximately  $-90^\circ$  to  $+90^\circ$  to 2 MHz.

### 1.2.3 Frequency Precision

#### Dial Accuracy

$\pm 3\%$  of full range from X .01 Hz to X 1 MHz.  
 $\pm 5\%$  of full range on X 10 MHz.

#### Time Symmetry

Square wave variation less than:  
 $\pm 1\%$  from 0.001 Hz to 200 kHz  
 $\pm 0.5\%$  from 20 Hz to 20 kHz

### 1.2.4 Amplitude Precision

#### Amplitude Change With Frequency

Sine variation less than:  
 $\pm 0.1$  dB for 0.001 Hz to 200 kHz  
 $\pm 0.5$  dB for 200 kHz to 2 MHz  
 $\pm 3.0$  dB for 2 to 20 MHz

#### Step Attenuator Accuracy

0.3 dB per 20 dB step at 2 kHz.

### 1.2.5 Waveform Characteristics

#### Sine Distortion

$< 0.5\%$  on X 100 Hz to X 10 kHz.  
 $< 1.0\%$  on X .01 to X 10 Hz and X 100 kHz.  
All harmonics 34 dB below fundamental on X 1 MHz.  
All harmonics 26 dB below fundamental on X 10 MHz.

#### Square Wave Rise/Fall Times

At FUNCTION OUT  $< 20$  ns for 15V p-p output into 50 $\Omega$  load.

### 1.2.6 Pulse Generator

#### Pulse Outputs

Variable amplitude pulse, and simultaneous fixed ECL,  $\overline{\text{ECL}}$ , TTL and  $\overline{\text{TTL}}$  pulses and TTL sync pulse. All outputs can drive 50 $\Omega$  terminations.

#### Operational Modes

Continuous, triggered and gated plus the following.  
Normal Pulse: Adjustable width pulse in phase with sync signal.  
Delayed Pulse: Pulse delayed with respect to normal pulse. Pulse delay and pulse width adjustable.  
Double Pulse: Two pulses for every period. Time between pulses and pulse width adjustable. Minimum period 100 ns.

#### Pulse Period Range

50 ns to 10,000s in 10 overlapping ranges with approximately 1% vernier control.

#### Pulse Width

25 ns to 1 ms in 5 overlapping ranges with vernier control. Includes OFF and square wave.

#### Pulse Delay

50 ns to 10 ms in 6 overlapping ranges with vernier control.

#### Duty Cycle

Duty cycles to 70% for periods  $> 100$  ns ( $< 10$  MHz); for periods  $< 100$  ns ( $> 10$  MHz) duty cycles are approximately 50%.

#### Function Output

Variable to 30V p-p (15V p-p into 50 $\Omega$ ). DC offset and attenuation are same as for function generator.

#### Pulse Rise/Fall Times

At FUNCTION OUT,  $< 20$  ns for 15V p-p output into 50 $\Omega$  load.

### 1.2.7 General

#### Stability

Short Term:  $\pm 0.05\%$  for 10 minutes.  
Long Term:  $\pm 0.25\%$  for 24 hours.  
Percentages apply to amplitude, frequency and dc offset.

#### Environmental

Specifications apply at  $23^\circ\text{C} \pm 5^\circ\text{C}$ . Instrument will operate from  $0^\circ\text{C}$  to  $50^\circ\text{C}$  ambient temperatures.

#### Dimensions

28.6 cm (11  $\frac{1}{4}$  in.) wide; 13.3 cm (5  $\frac{1}{4}$  in.) high; 27.3 cm (10  $\frac{3}{4}$  in.) deep.

#### Weight

5 kg (11 lb) net; 6.6 kg (14  $\frac{1}{2}$  lb) shipping.

#### Power

90 to 105V, 108 to 126V, 198 to 231V and 216 to 252V selectable; 48 to 400 Hz; less than 30 watts.

#### NOTE

*All specifications apply from 0.1 to 2.0 on frequency dial when FUNCTION OUT output is at maximum and 50 $\Omega$  terminated. Function generator specifications apply when PULSE WIDTH control is OFF.*



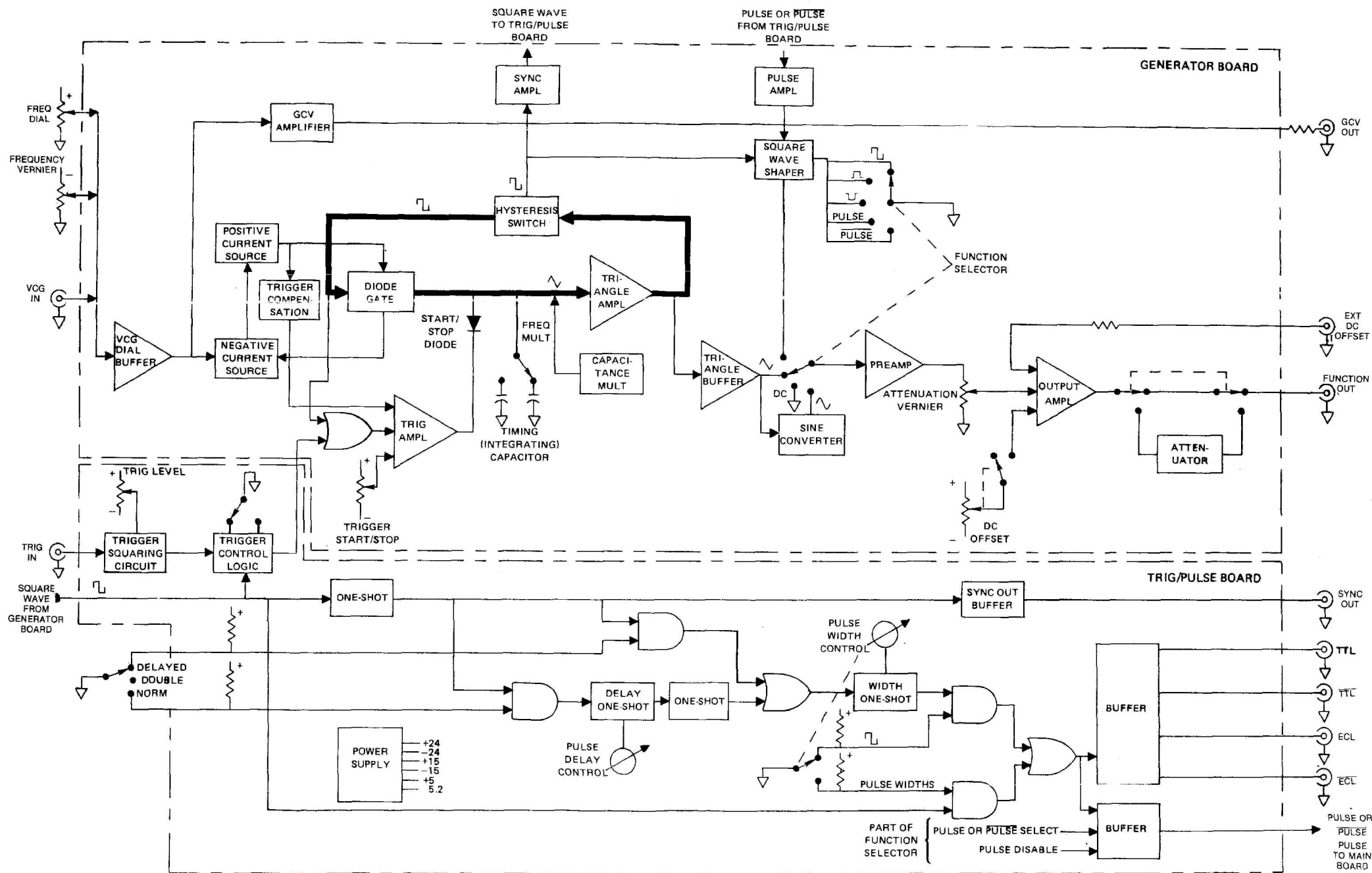


Figure 4-1. Overall Block Diagram

# 4

## SECTION 4

### CIRCUIT DESCRIPTION

#### 4.1 BASIC WAVEFORM DEVELOPMENT

The heart of the generator (the bold path in figure 4-1) is a triangle and square wave generator. The triangle waves are developed by capacitor charging ramps that are alternately reversed in polarity. The polarity reversal is caused by a flip-flop circuit, or hysteresis switch, that in turn produces the square waves. The flip-flop changes states upon detecting amplitude limits of the charging ramps through the triangle amplifier.

As shown in figure 4-1, the VCG dial buffer sums the currents from the frequency dial, frequency vernier and VCG in connector. The VCG dial buffer is an inverting amplifier whose output voltage is used to control a positive current source and a negative current source. For symmetrical output waveforms, the currents from the two current sources are equal and directly proportional to the voltage of the VCG dial buffer output. The diode gate, which is controlled by the hysteresis switch, is used to switch the positive or the negative current to the integrating capacitor selected by the frequency multiplier. If the positive current is switched into the integrating capacitor, the voltage across the capacitor will rise linearly to generate the triangle rise transition. If the current is negative, the voltage across the integrating capacitor will fall linearly to produce the fall transition.

The triangle amplifier is a unity gain amplifier whose output is fed to the hysteresis switch. The hysteresis switch has two voltage limit points (+1.25 and -1.25V) at its input.

During the time the output voltage of the triangle amplifier is rising, the output voltage of the hysteresis switch is positive, but when the output voltage of the triangle reaches +1.25V, it triggers the hysteresis switch causing the output to switch negative. Once the control voltage into the diode gate becomes negative, it will switch the positive current out and switch the negative current in to the integrating capacitor, so that the voltage across the capacitor will reverse, starting a linear decrease of the waveform. When the decreasing voltage reaches -1.25V, the output of the hysteresis switch will switch back to positive, reversing the process. This action generates the triangle waveform as shown in figure 4-2. Since the output of the hysteresis switch is a square wave, the result is simultaneous generation of a square wave and a triangle wave at the same frequency.

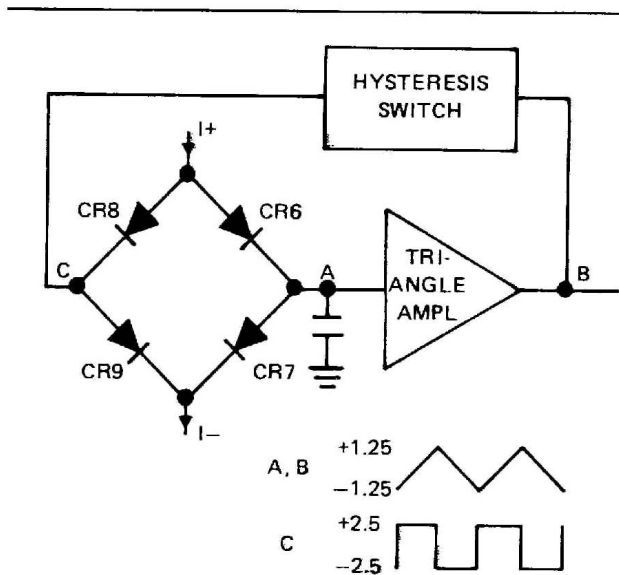


Figure 4-2. Basic Generator and Timing Diagram

The output frequency is determined by the magnitude of the capacitor selected by the frequency multiplier and the magnitude of the positive and negative current sources. Since the current sources are linearly proportional to the control voltage of the VCG circuit, the output frequency will also be linearly proportional to the control voltage.

The output of the hysteresis switch is fed to the sync amplifier and also the square wave shaper. The square wave shaper consists of a shaping circuit which limits the square wave output swing to  $\pm 1.25V$ . For positive pulse outputs, it limits the output voltage swing from -1.25 to 0V; and for negative pulse outputs, it limits the output voltage swing from 0 to +1.25V. The PULSE or PULSE from the auxiliary board are bipolar and processed as the square wave.

The triangle wave from the triangle amplifier is coupled through a buffer amplifier and made available to the function selector switch. The buffer amplifier provides a low impedance to drive the sine converter circuit. The sine converter, using the nonlinear characteristics of its diodes, converts the triangle wave into a sine wave.

The square wave from the sync amplifier, processed through a one-shot and the sync out buffer, is externally available at the sync out connector. The sync pulse, then, is a TTL level pulse output of the generator frequency.

## 4.2 AMPLITUDE OFFSET AND ATTENUATION

The selected waveform is inverted and amplified in the pre-amplifier. The preamplified waveform is sent to the output amplifier.

The output amplifier is an inverting amplifier with a current limiting output stage for short circuit protection. The dc offset control provides the offset to the selected waveforms center reference. The dc offset can be set by voltage at the external dc offset connector. The output amplifier establishes the generator 0 dB attenuation reference. An output attenuator decreases this reference amplitude in operator selected 20 dB steps. The attenuator consists of three voltage dividers. Attenuation between the steps is provided by the attenuation vernier.

## 4.3 TRIGGER AND GATE CONTROL

Generator operation is controlled by allowing or preventing the timing capacitor to charge. Figure 4-3 shows in detail this portion of the circuit. For continuous operation, the trigger amplifier maintains a positive level above the positive peak developed by the charging capacitors. This reverse biases (turns off) the start/stop diode, and the trigger amplifier does not interfere with continuous operation.

When the trigger amplifier outputs some level below the positive peak charging level, the diode is forward biased (turned on) to sink the integrating current from the current source, preventing the capacitors from charging to the positive peak. This stops waveform generation and holds the triangle output at some dc level called the trigger baseline. The trigger baseline is the level where a triangle waveform cycle starts and where it stops. This baseline is directly applicable to the triangle waveform and thus affects the sine wave. The square wave levels, output via the hysteresis switch, are not affected by the triangle baseline levels.

The normal trigger baseline is zero volts, analogous to 0° phase of a sine or triangle waveform. The trigger start/stop control offsets the trigger amplifier output and can change the baseline for starting and stopping a sine or triangle waveform from its negative peak ( $-90^\circ$ ) to its positive peak ( $+90^\circ$ ) range. At the extreme positive peak level setting though, the diode is again reverse biased and generator operation goes continuous.

When charging level is being held, the positive current generator still varies its output with corresponding frequency control inputs. These varying currents must be sunk through the diode to keep the timing capacitors from varying their charge, and thus varying the trigger baseline. The baseline compensation circuit monitors the output from the positive current generator to control the trigger amplifier and thus

control the necessary compensating current through the diode.


The trigger control logic determines that after a waveform starts, it always stops at a complete cycle and at the same phase at which it started. The trigger control logic latches the trigger amplifier for an enabling output from the time the cycle starts to when the negative peak of the last cycle is reached (just one cycle in the trigger mode). Upon reaching the negative peak, the timing capacitor continues charging positive again, but stops upon reaching the trigger baseline. A square wave from the hysteresis switch synchronizes the last negative peak time for unlatching the trigger amplifier for its trigger baseline output.

The generator mode control circuitry (not shown) determines whether the trigger control logic is to be fired for just one cycle, or is to be held on for the duration of the trigger input. When in gate mode, the trigger is directly coupled for controlling the trigger control logic. In the trigger mode, the squaring circuit output is converted by a one-shot to a narrow pulse which fires the trigger control logic.

The squaring circuit is a level detector that generates a square pulse for the duration of a trigger signal above the set trigger level. The pulse is also generated for the duration the manual trigger switch is held down in gate mode, and fires one cycle in triggered mode.

## 4.4 PULSE OUTPUTS

The pulse outputs are based on the square wave from the basic generator circuit (see figure 4-1); the pulse frequency is controlled by the frequency dial, frequency vernier and VCG voltage in the same manner as the waveforms. The square wave is first modified to the sync pulse by a one-shot circuit; then the normal/double/delayed pulse selector switch sets or inhibits AND gates to distribute the sync pulse to the delay one-shot and the width one-shot circuits. When the switch is in normal position, the sync pulse is gated to the width one-shot; the delay one-shot is bypassed. When the switch is in delayed position, the sync pulse is gated to the delay one-shot only. With the switch in the double position, the sync pulse is gated to both the delay and width one-shots.

Pulse width of the width and delay one-shot pulses can be varied by the front panel width and delay controls, respectively. The resulting pulse is gated by the selection of a pulse width value rather than the square wave (  ) detent on the pulse width switch. The pulse or the basic generator square wave, as selected by the pulse width control, is sent to a buffer circuit and output as TTL,  $\overline{\text{TTL}}$ , ECL and  $\overline{\text{ECL}}$  pulses. The pulse or square wave is also routed to another buffer which is set by the selection of PULSE,  $\overline{\text{PULSE}}$  or a

waveform with the front panel function switch. This output, a normal pulse or a complemented pulse, is routed to the square wave shaper and output, if selected, through the **output amplifier** as a variable amplitude pulse. The pulse modes of normal, delayed and double are shown as timing diagrams in figures 4-4, 4-5 and 4-6.

#### 4.5 WIDTH AND DELAY ONE-SHOTS

The pulse width and delay one-shots feature front panel

adjustable current sources to regulate the capacitor charge time and as a result, the one-shot pulse width. The steady state condition of the one-shot circuit is as shown in figure 4-7: Upon triggering,  $\bar{Q}$  goes low, the switch transistor switches off and the capacitor begins to charge. When the voltage across the capacitor is sufficient, the level detector senses the set level, the flip-flop is cleared and the circuit reverts to its steady state condition. The duty cycle of the one-shots is limited by the capacitor discharge time when returning to steady state conditions.

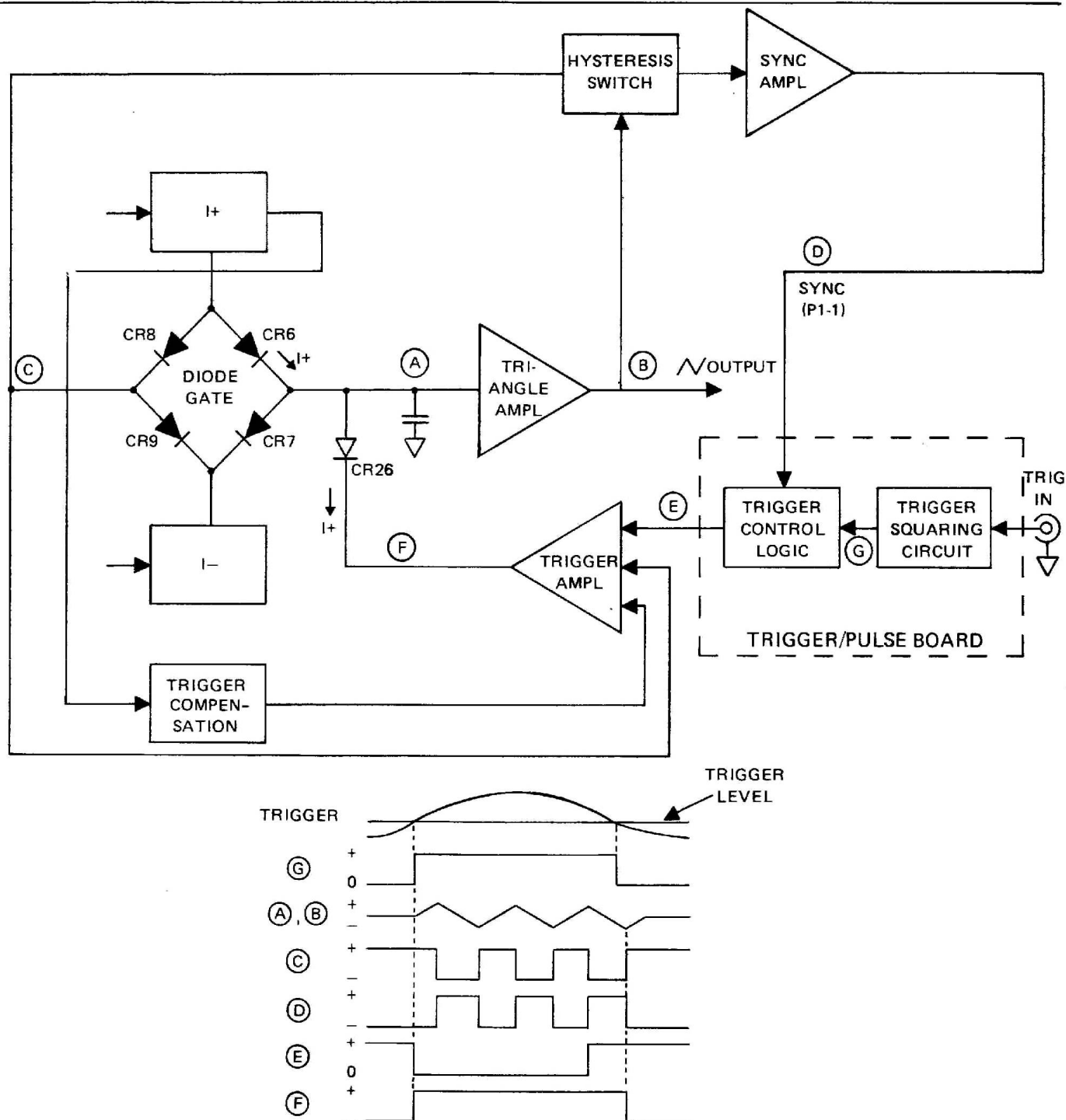


Figure 4-3. Trigger Circuit and Timing

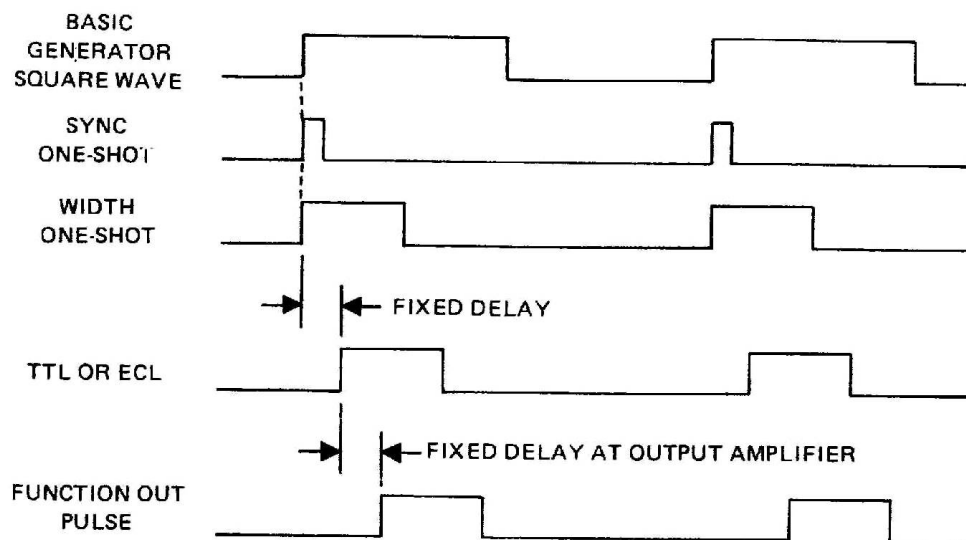


Figure 4-4. Normal Mode Timing

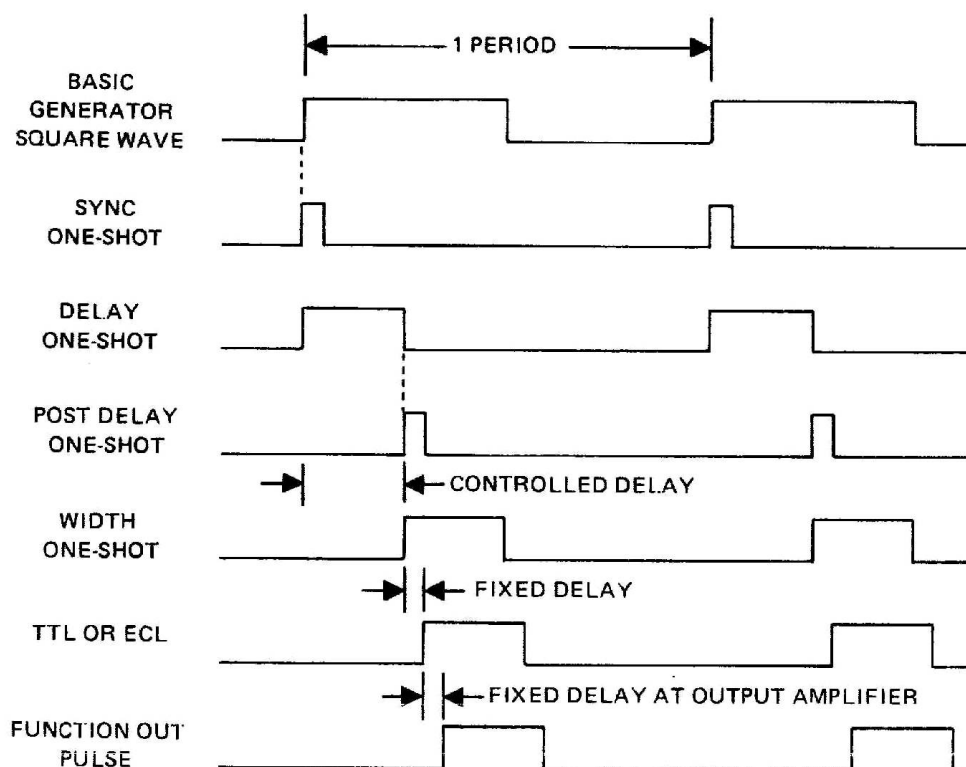
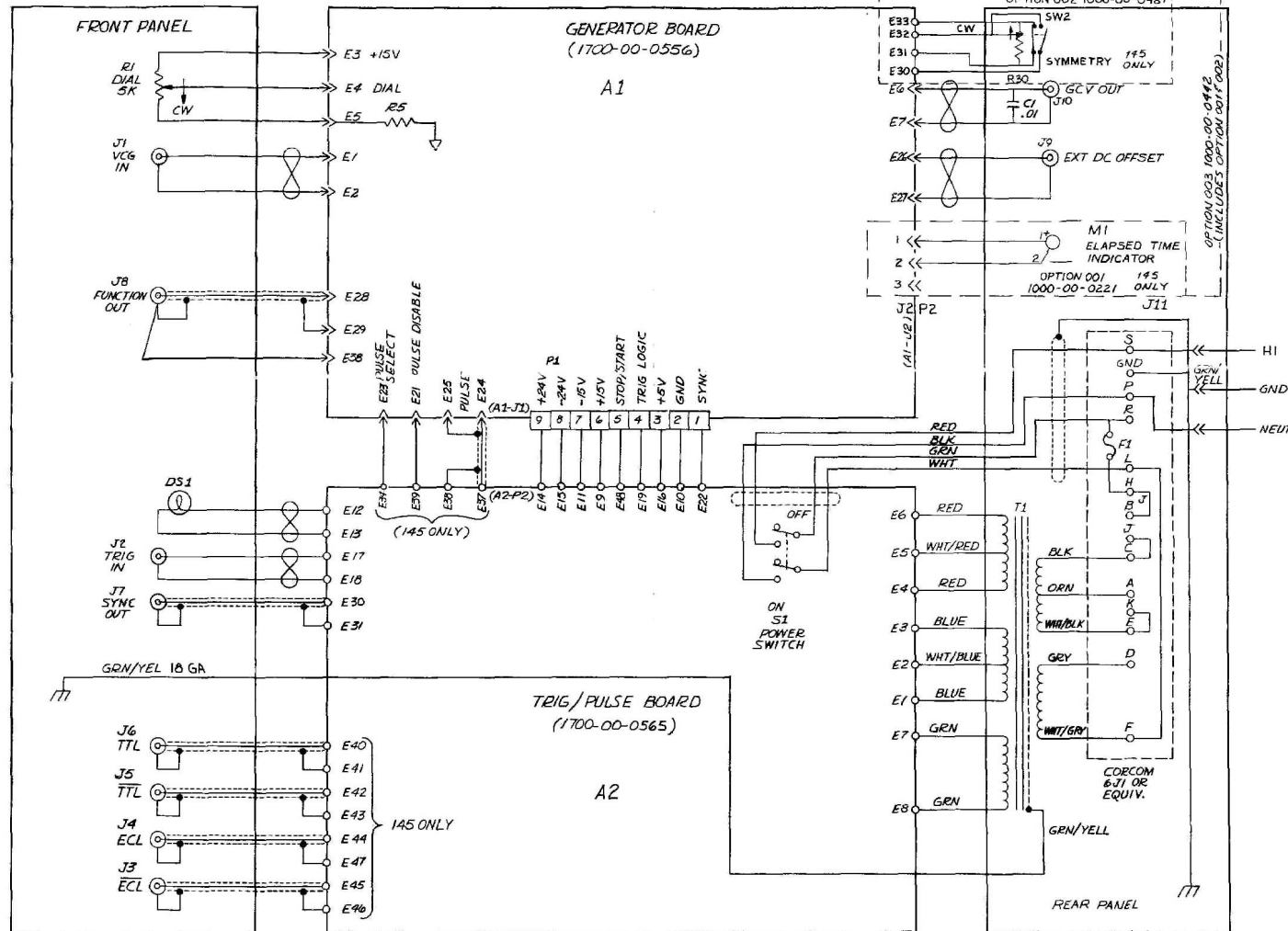


Figure 4-5. Delayed Mode Timing

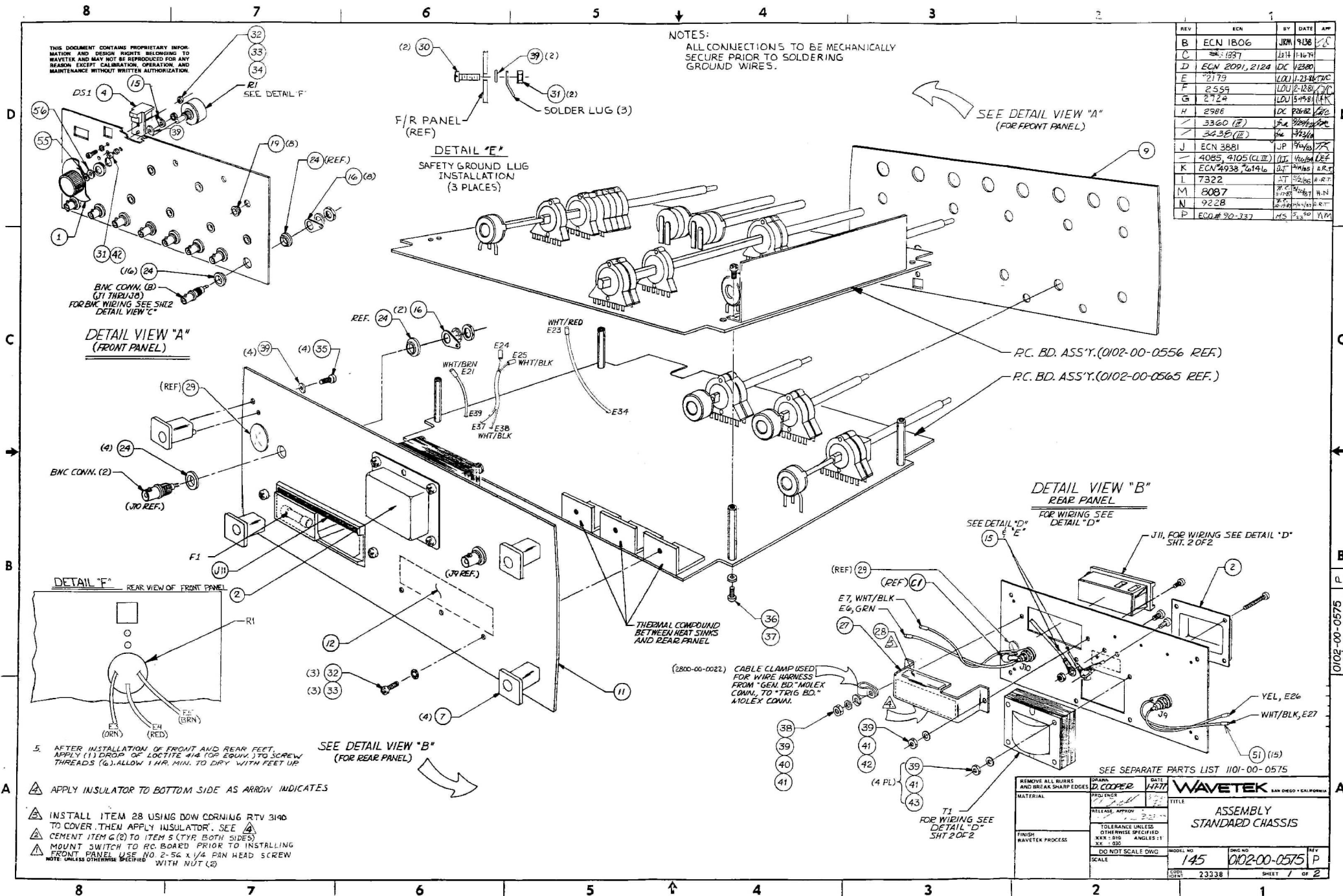


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D	ECN 2723 AUDIT	LOU	5-78	
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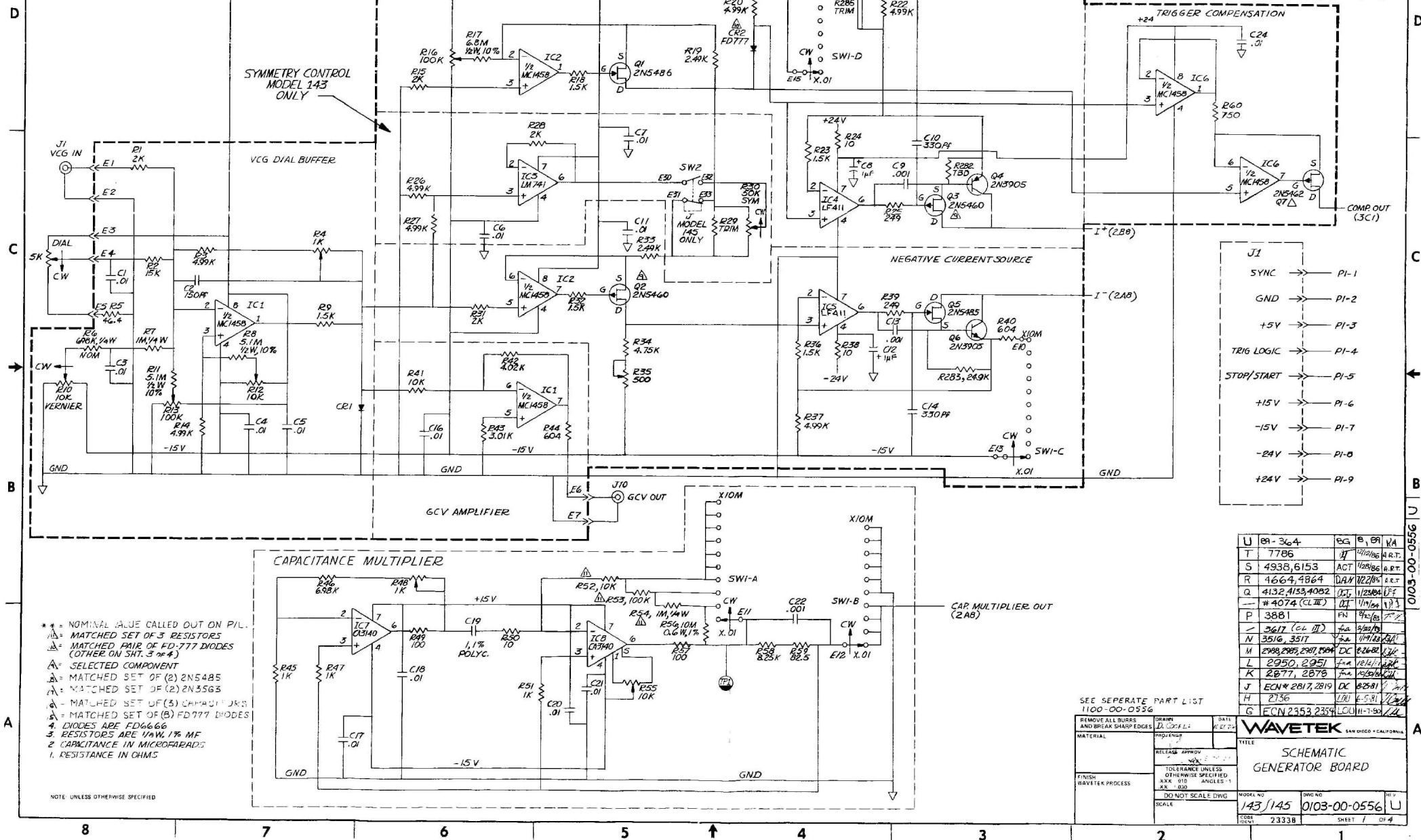


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C	ECN 1625	RD	11-3-77	
D	ECN 1800	JRM	9-5-8	
E	ECN 2089	DC	1-28-80	
F	ECN 2123	LTE	4-17-80	



- \*\*\* = NOMINAL VALUE CALLED OUT ON P/L.  
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 ▲ = MATCHED SET OF (2) 2N5485 (OTHER ON SHT. 3 OF 4)  
 ▲ = SELECTED COMPONENT  
 ▲ = MATCHED SET OF (2) 2N5485  
 ▲ = MATCHED SET OF (2) 2N5353  
 ▲ = MATCHED SET OF (3) CAPACITORS  
 ▲ = MATCHED SET OF (2) FD777 DIODES  
 ▲ = MATCHED SET OF (2) FD777 DIODES  
 4. DIODES ARE FD6666  
 3. RESISTORS ARE 1/4W, 1% MF  
 2. CAPACITANCE IN MICROFARADS  
 1. RESISTANCE IN OHMS

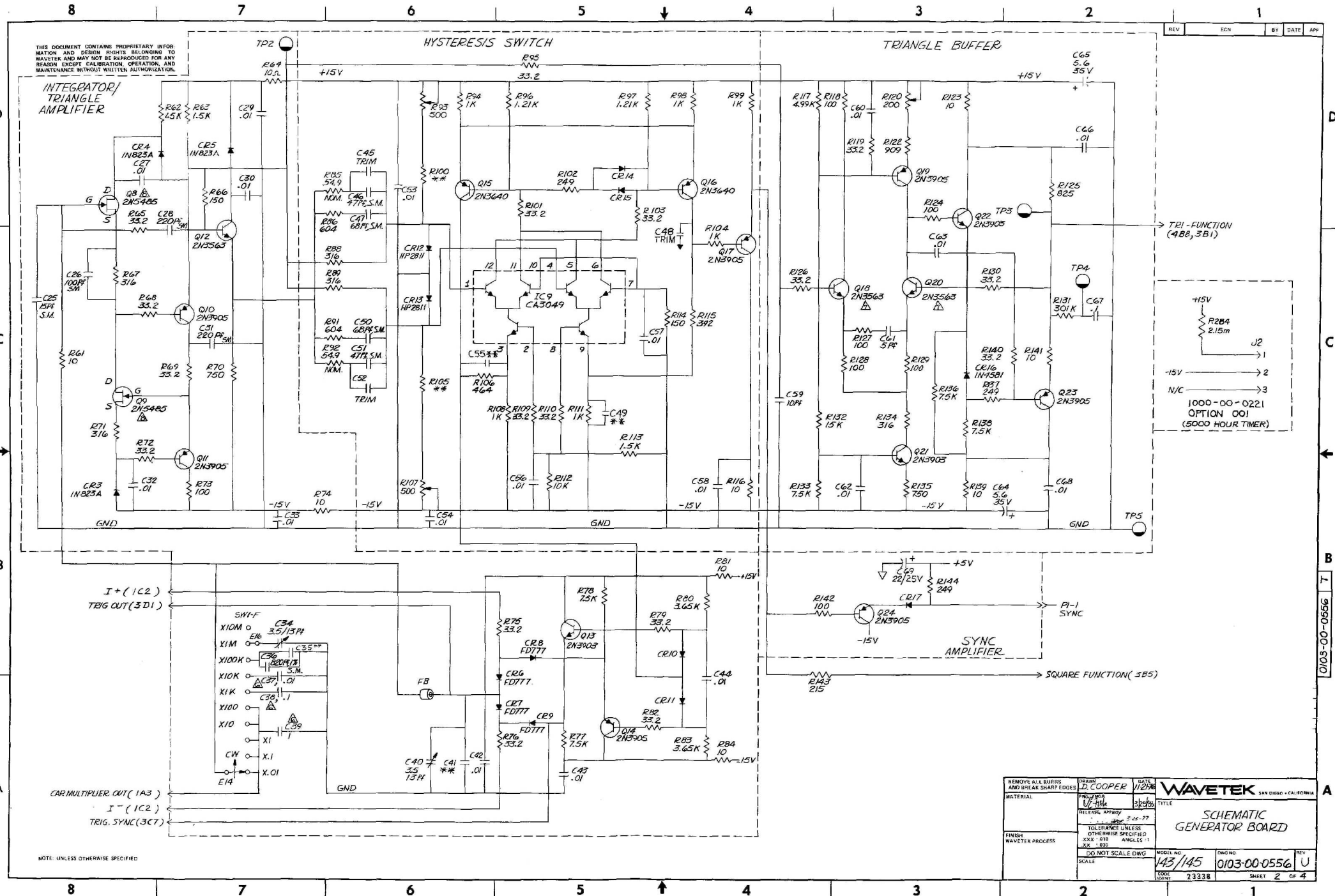
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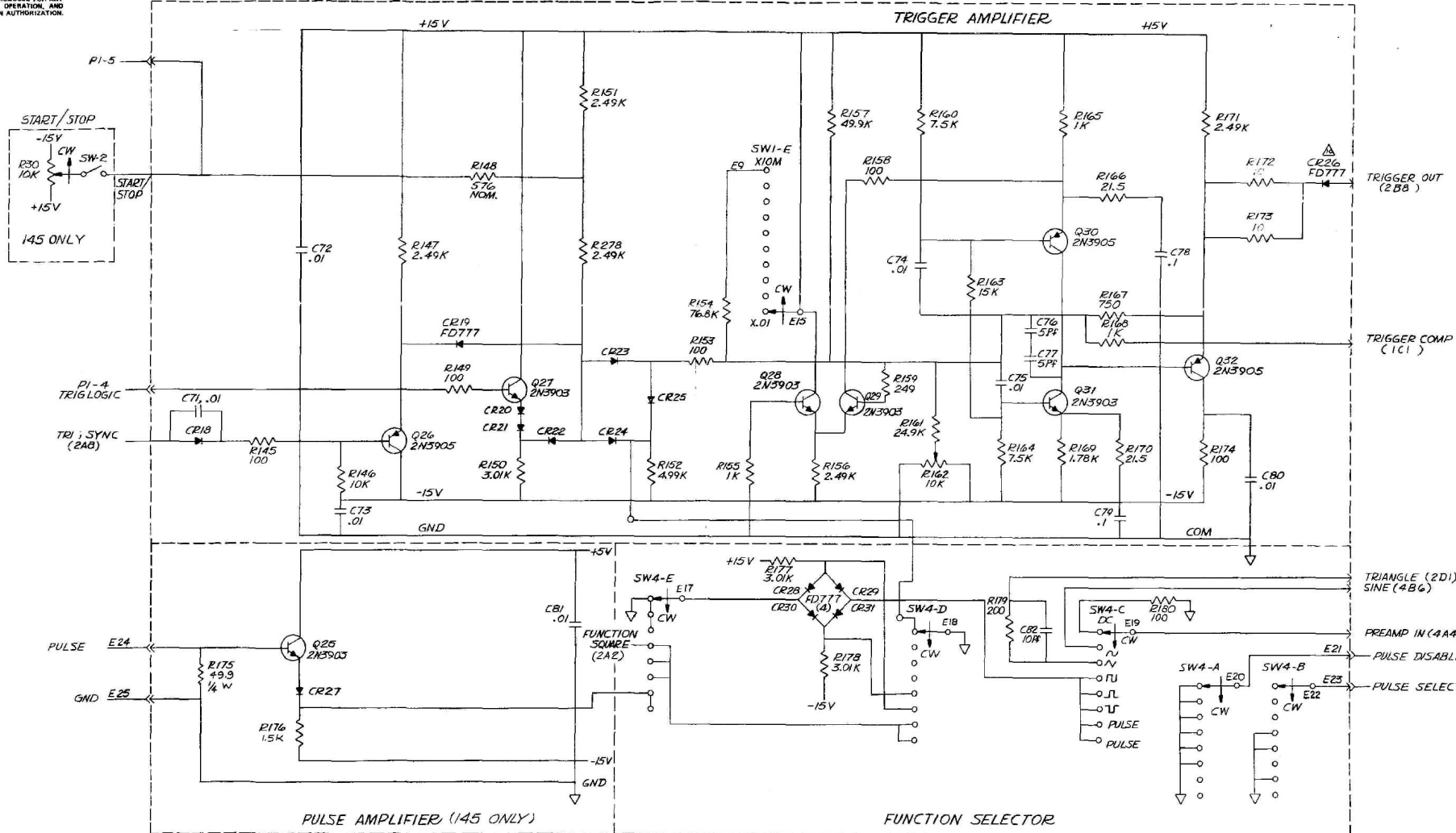
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R	4664, 4864	DAN	10/22/86	A.R.T.
Q	4132, 4133, 4082	ACT	11/23/84	11/1
P	#4074 (CL III)	ACT	11/1/84	11/1
N	3516, 3517	ACT	11/1/84	11/1
M	2998, 2999, 2997, 2994	DC	8-26-82	11/1
L	2950, 2951	ACT	10/14/82	11/1
K	2877, 2878	ACT	10/14/82	11/1
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H	2736	ACT	4-5-81	11/1
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WAVETEK		SAN DIEGO • CALIFORNIA	
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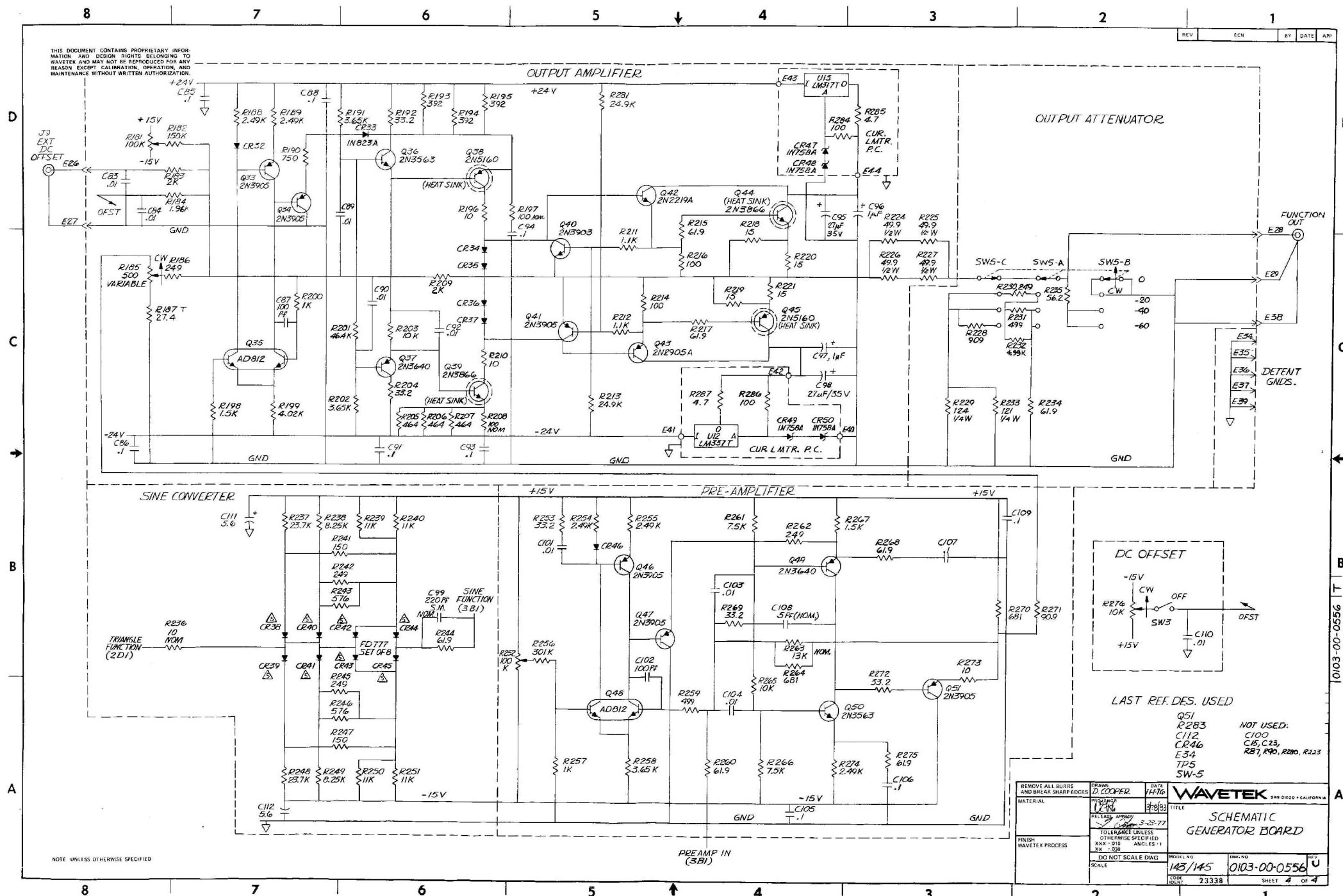


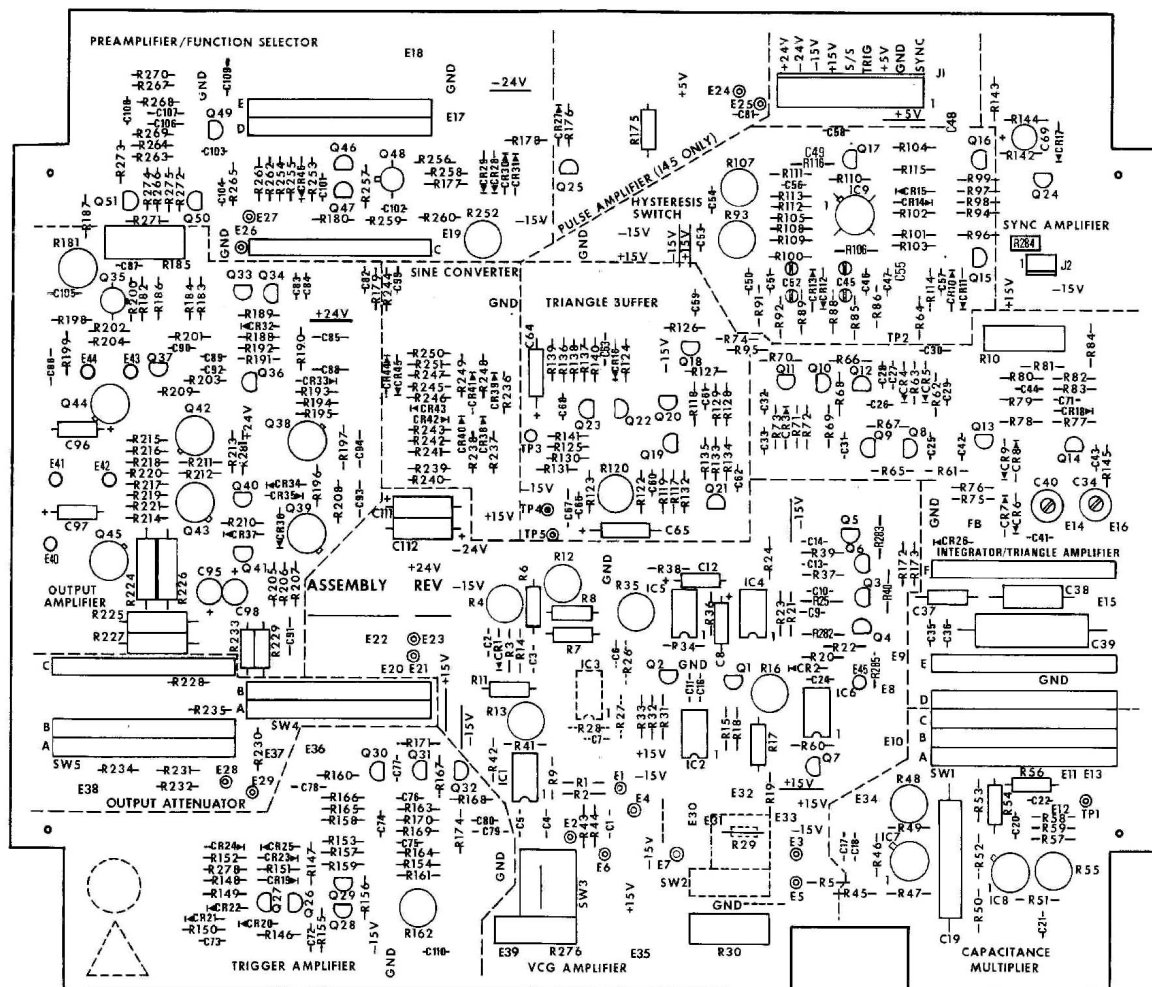
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DO NOT SCALE DIMS		SCALE	
MODEL NO.		145/145	
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SHEET		3	OF 4

**WAVETEK** SAN DIEGO • CALIFORNIA  
**SCHEMATIC GENERATOR BOARD**

0103-00-0556



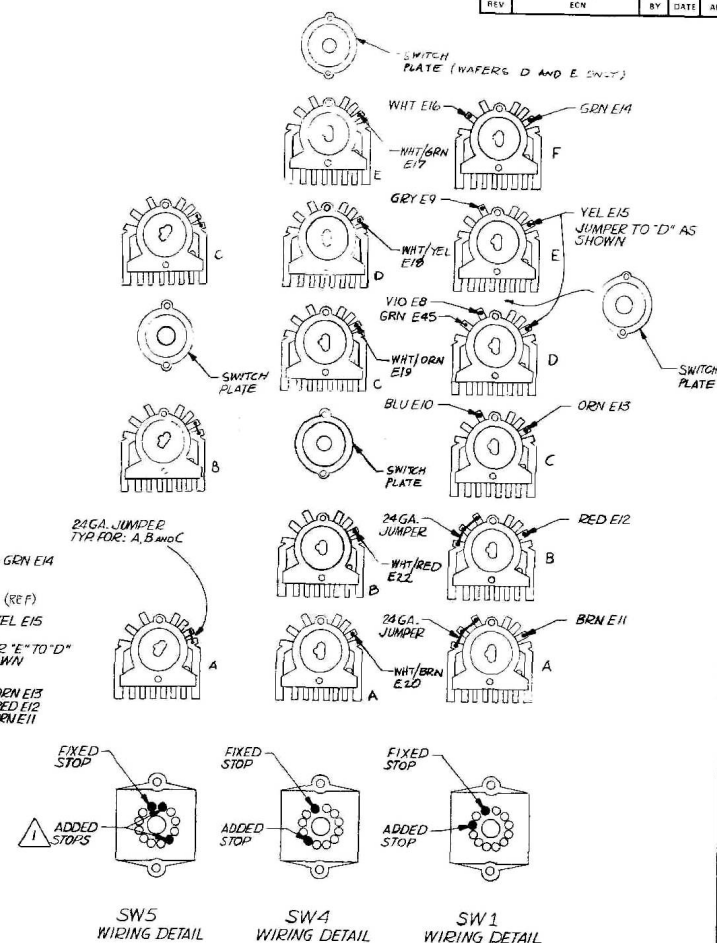
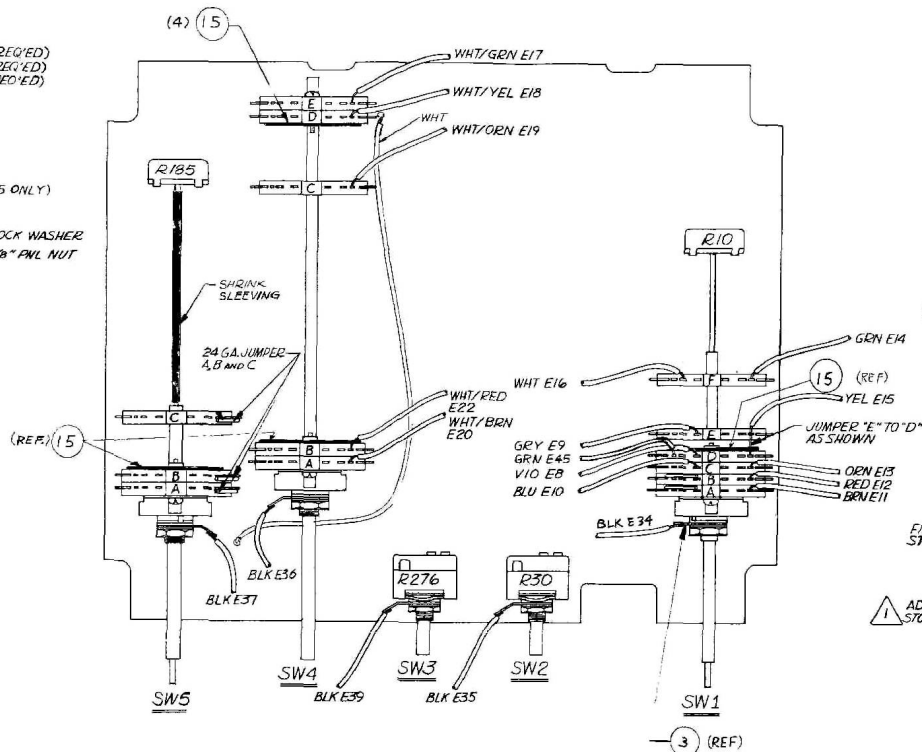
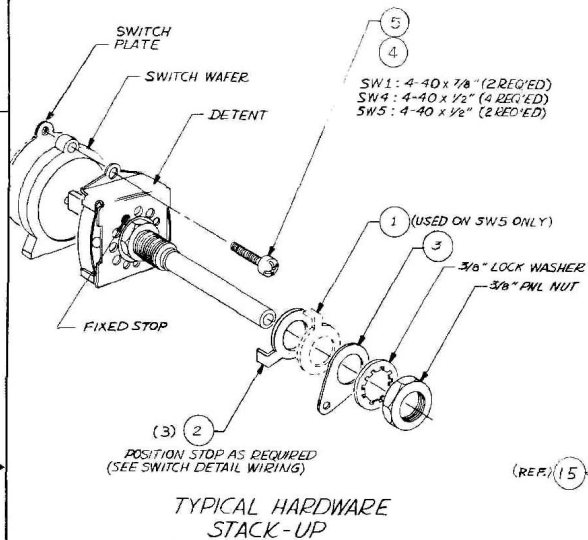


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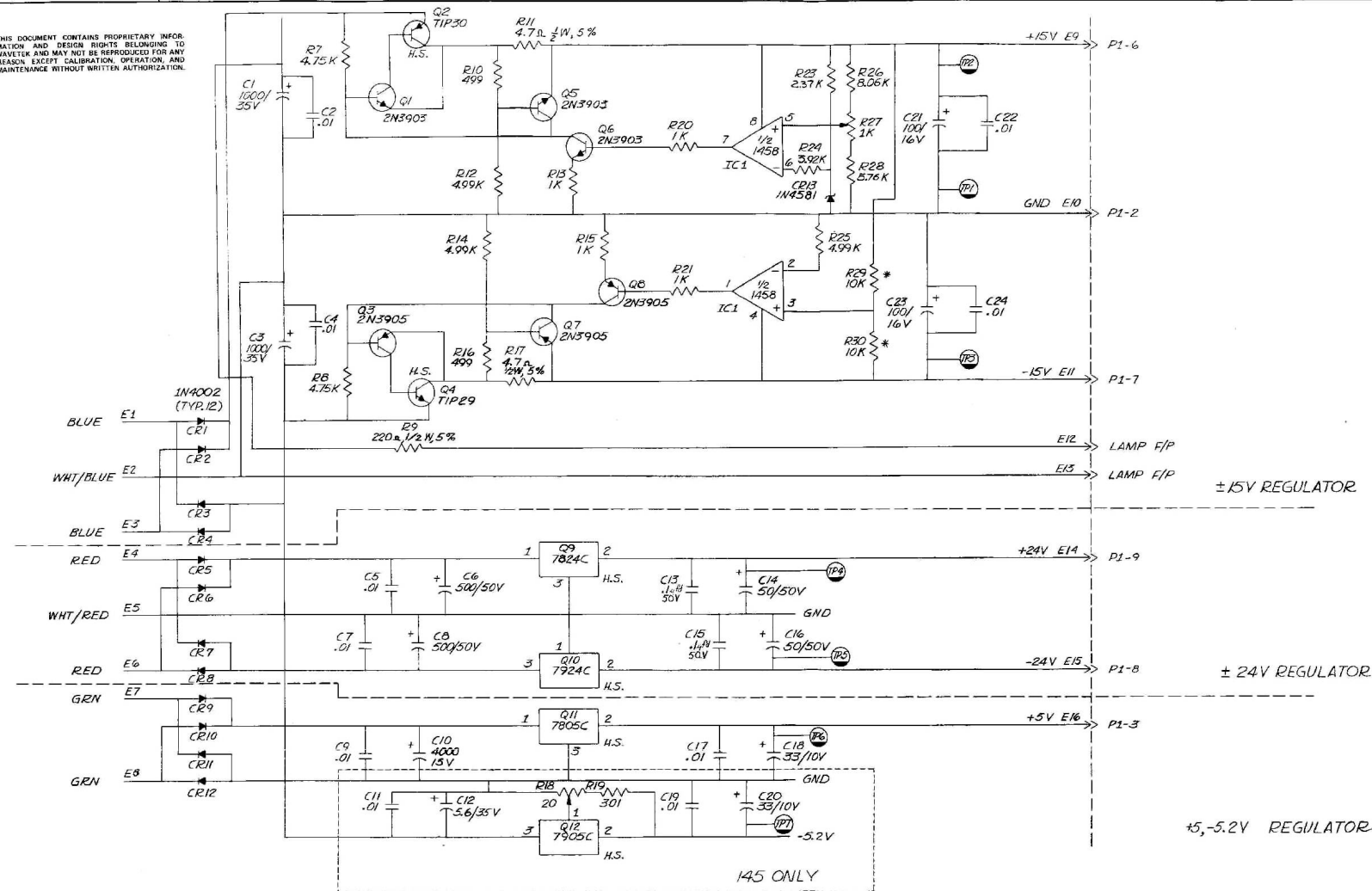


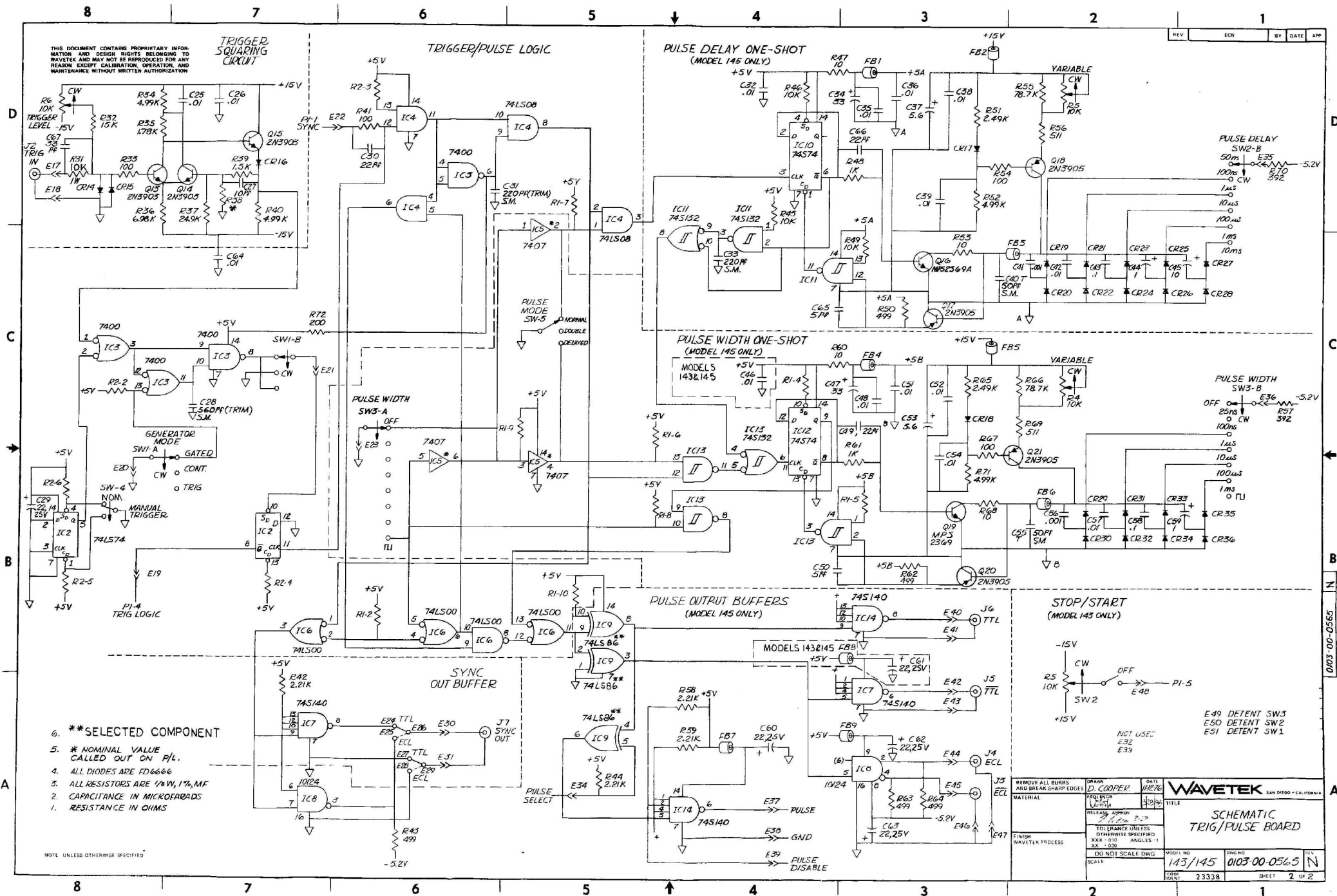
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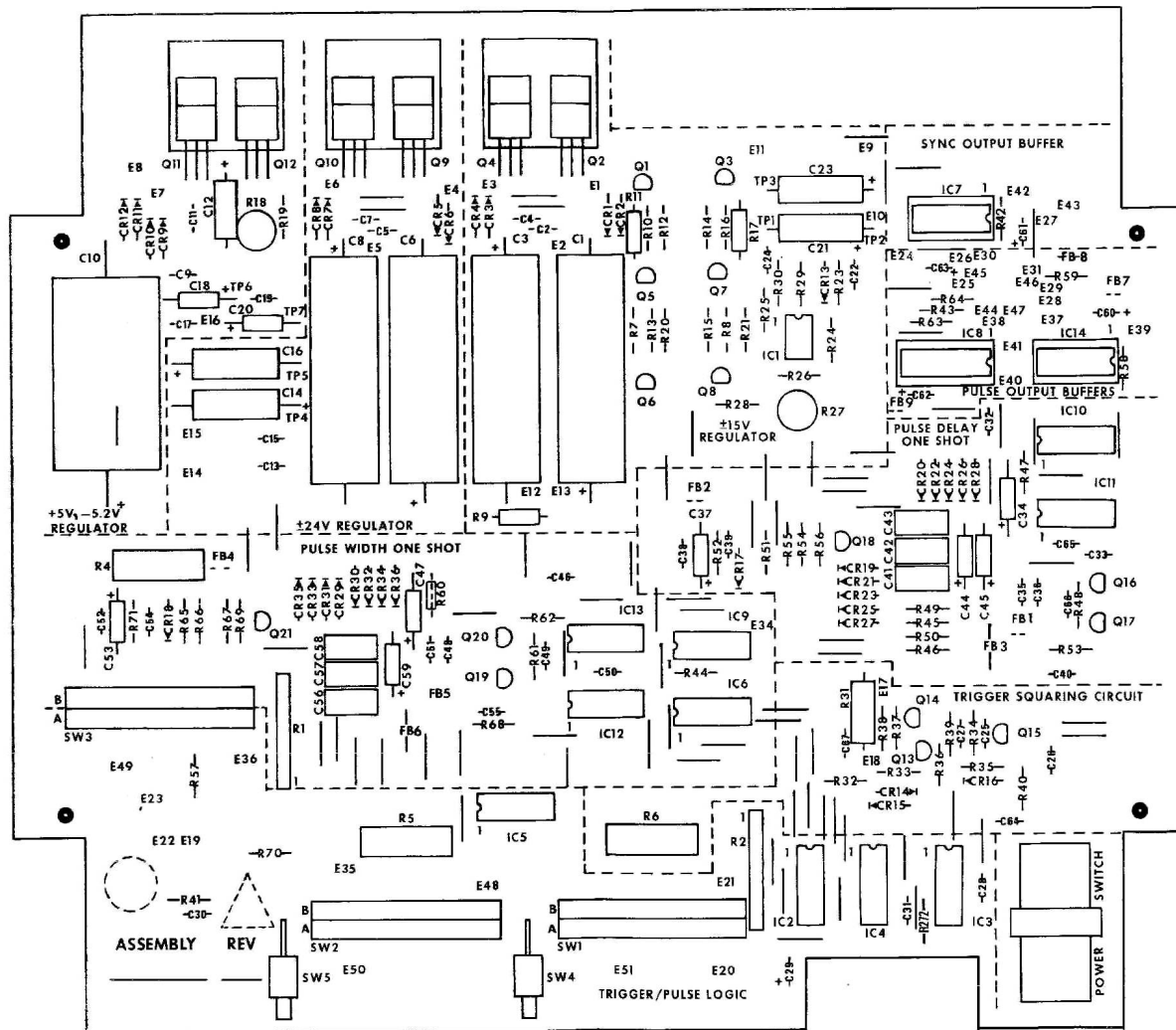
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F	ECN 2481	LD	11-74	
G	ECN #2801	DY	12/28/74	
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J	ECN 4417	HA	3/14/74	
K	ECN 4674	HA	11/18/74	
L	4664	DAM	11/22/74	
M	7554	HT	7/1/75	
N	89-410	SG	3-79	KA





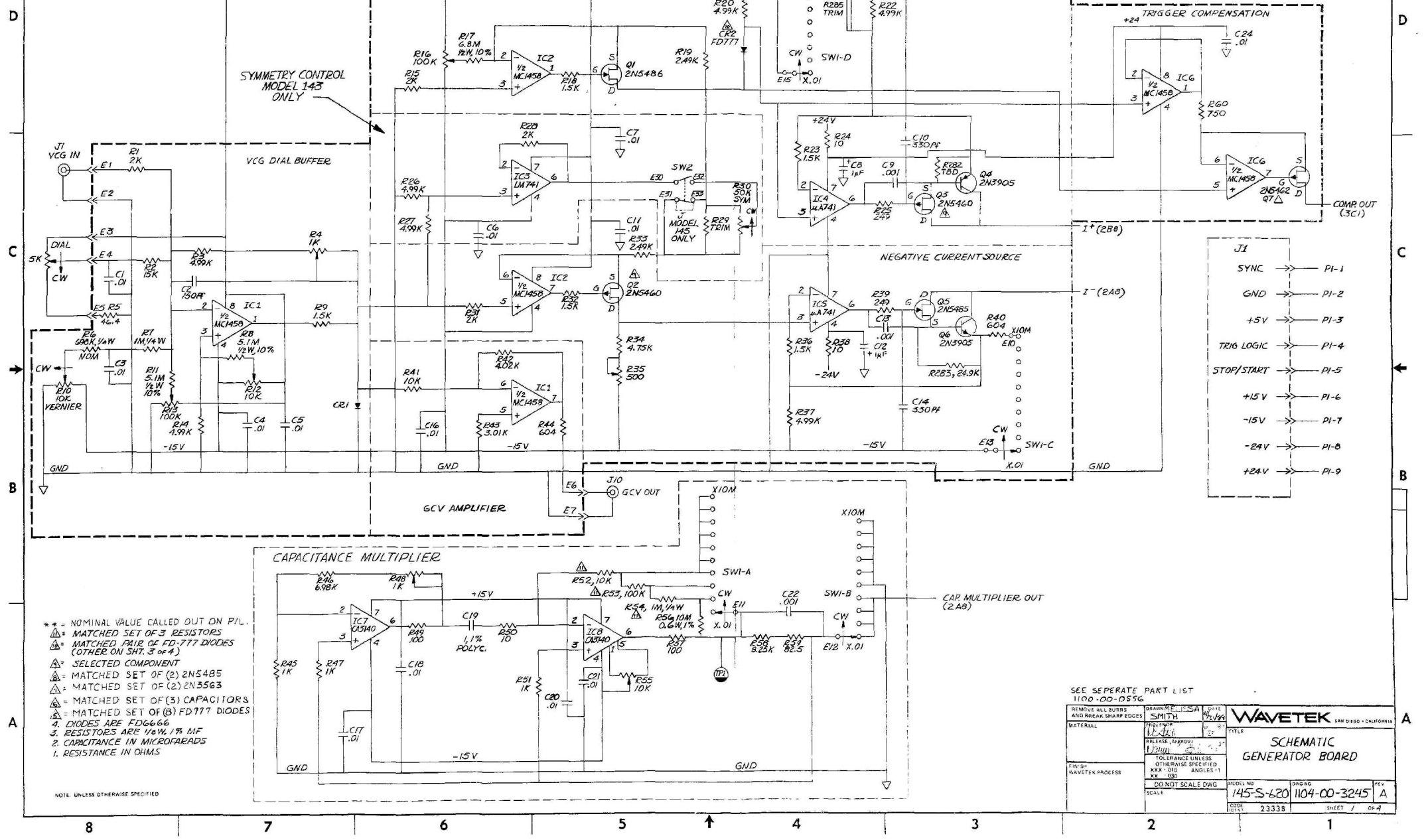


MADE FROM 0100-00-0565-3G

REMOVE ALL BURRS AND BREAK SHARP EDGES	DRAWN	WAVETEK SAN JOSE, CALIFORNIA
	PROJ ENGR	
MATERIAL	RELEASE APPROV	TITLE PCA, TRIG/PULSE BD
FINISH WAVETEK PROCESS	TOLERANCE UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED XXX .010 ANGLES .1 2X .030	MODEL NO 145
	DO NOT SCALE DWG	
SCALE	145	DWG NO 1100-00-0565
CDL IDENT	23338	SHEET OF

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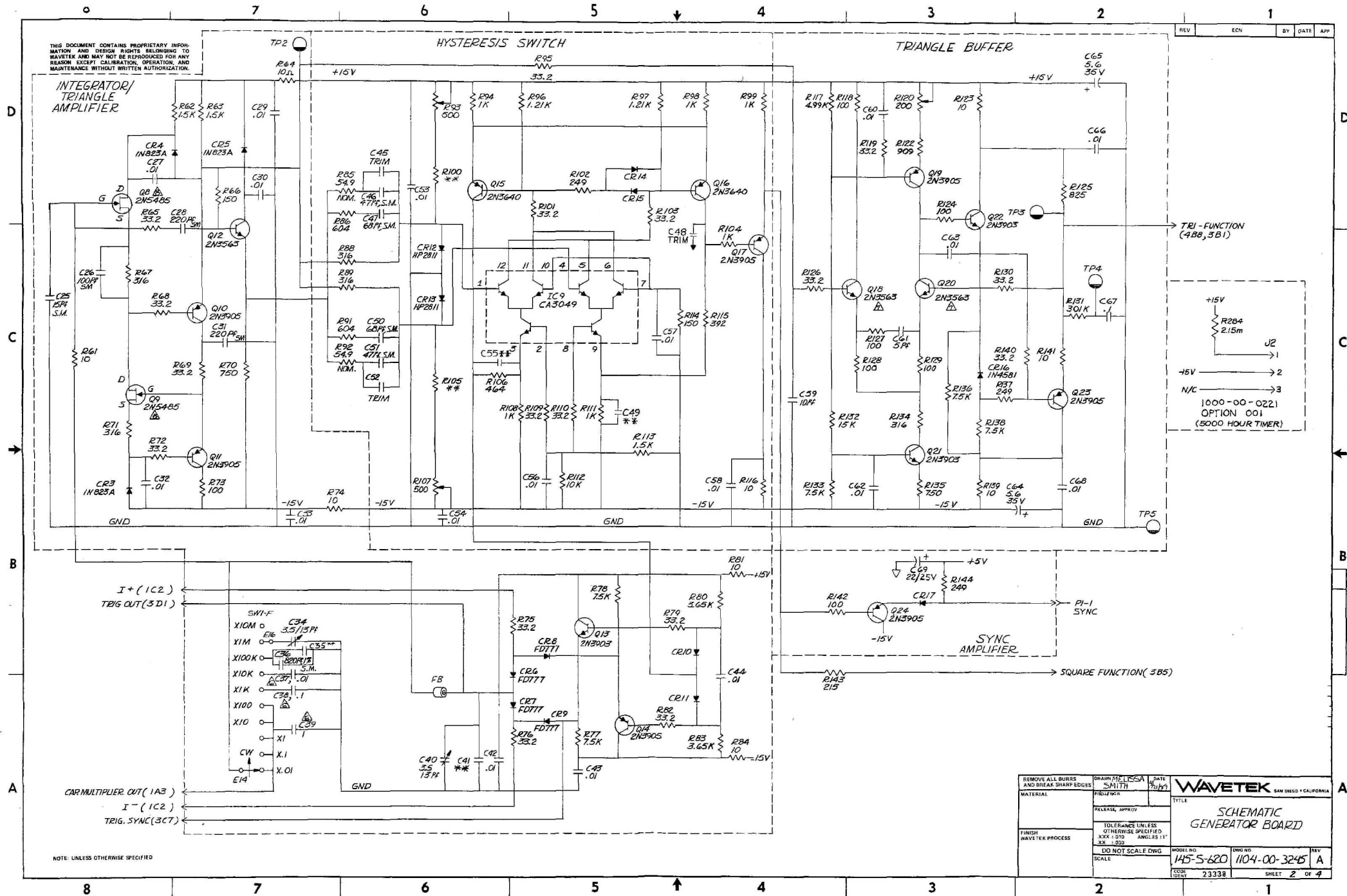
REV	ECN	BY	DATE	APP
A	ECO # 84-262	MS	1/1/85	MS

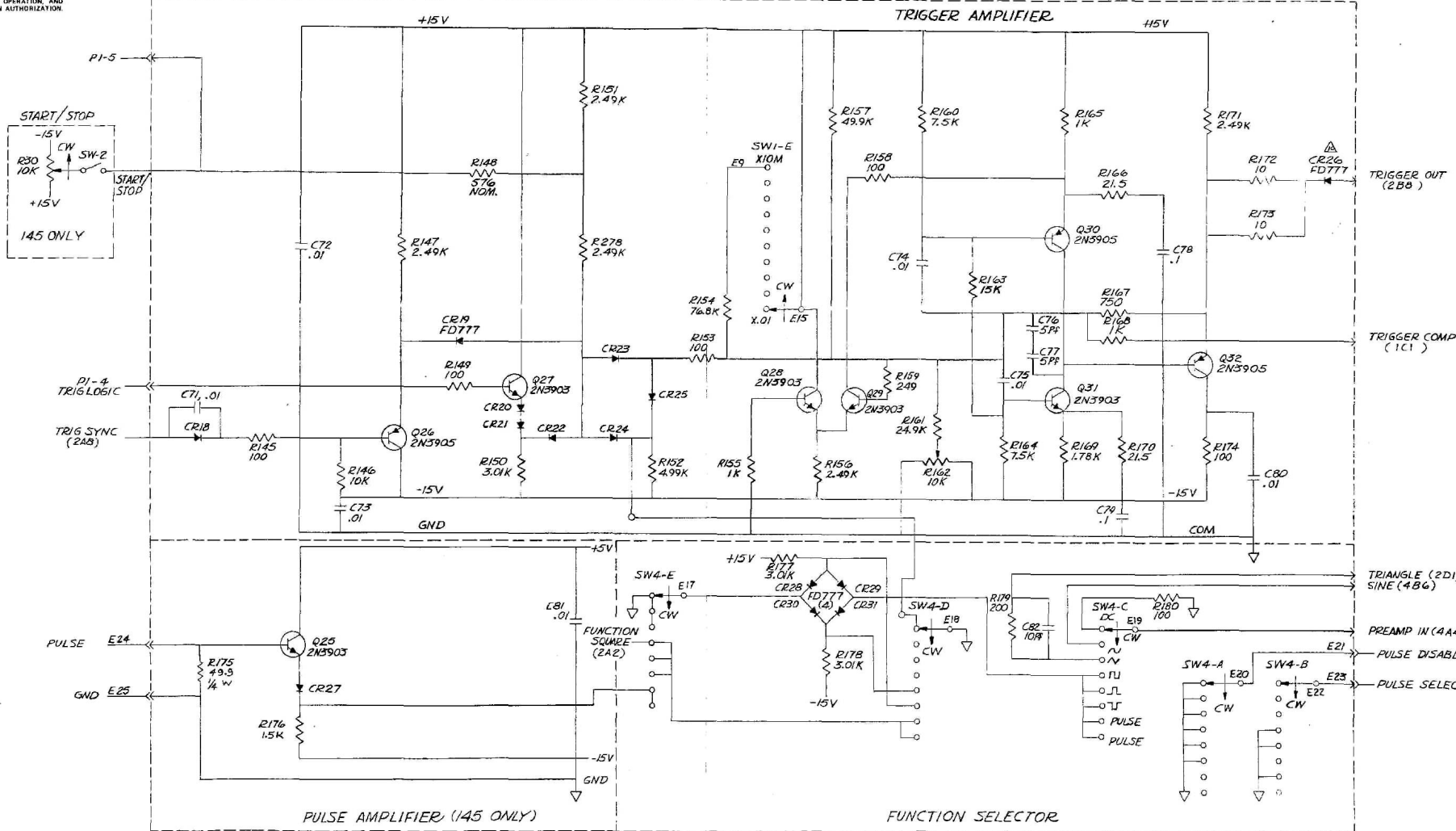


- \* = NOMINAL VALUE CALLED OUT ON P/L.
- Δ = MATCHED SET OF 3 RESISTORS
- Δ = MATCHED PAIR OF FD-777 DIODES (OTHER ON SHT. 3 OF 4)
- Δ = SELECTED COMPONENT
- Δ = MATCHED SET OF (2) 2N5485
- Δ = MATCHED SET OF (2) 2N3563
- Δ = MATCHED SET OF (3) CAPACITORS
- Δ = MATCHED SET OF (8) FD177 DIODES
- 4. DIODES ARE FD6666
- 3. RESISTORS ARE 1/8W, 1% MF
- 2. CAPACITANCE IN MICROFARADS
- 1. RESISTANCE IN OHMS

SEE SEPARATE PART LIST  
1100-00-0556

REMOVE ALL BURRS AND BREAK SHARP EDGES	BRAND NAME: SMITH	DATE: 1/1/85	WAVETEK		SAN DIEGO • CALIFORNIA
MATERIAL	PROFILER: 12-3456	U. # 22	TITLE		SCHEMATIC GENERATOR BOARD
FINISH: WAVETEK PROCESS	RELEASE, APPROV: 1/2/85	TITLE: SCHEMATIC GENERATOR BOARD	MODEL NO		DWG NO
SCALE	DO NOT SCALE DWG	145-S-620	1104-00-3245		REV A
		23338	SHEET 1 OF 4		





NOTE: UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED

REMOVE ALL BURRS AND BREAK SHARP EDGES		DESIGN	DATE
MATERIAL	REVISION	REVISION	DATE
FINISH	PROCESS	TOLERANCES UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED XXX .010 ANGLES .1 XX .01	DO NOT SCALE DIMS
145S-620		1104-00-3245	A
23338		SHEET 3	OF 4



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# OUTPUT AMPLIFIER

## OUTPUT ATTENUATOR

## SINE CONVERTER

## PRE-AMPLIFIER

## DC OFFSET

## LAST REF. DES. USED

Q51  
R283  
C112  
CR46  
E34  
TP5  
SW-5

NOT USED:  
C100  
C15, C23  
R87, R90, R280, R223

REMOVE ALL BURRS AND BREAK SHARP EDGES	DATE	1/1/81
MATERIAL	DESIGNER	SMITH
FINISH	RELEASE, APPROV	
WAVETEK PROCESS	TOLERANCE UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED	
SCALE	XXX - 100 ANGLES 1:1	
DO NOT SCALE DWS	XX - 620	
MODEL NO	145-S-620	1104-00-3285
DATE	23338	REV
SHEET	4	OF 4

**WAVETEK** SAN DIEGO • CALIFORNIA

**SCHEMATIC**  
**GENERATOR BOARD**

NOTE: UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED

PREAMP IN (3B1)

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REV	ECO	BY	DATE	APP
A	ECO # 89-262	MS	10/89	DPM

D

C

B

A

D

C

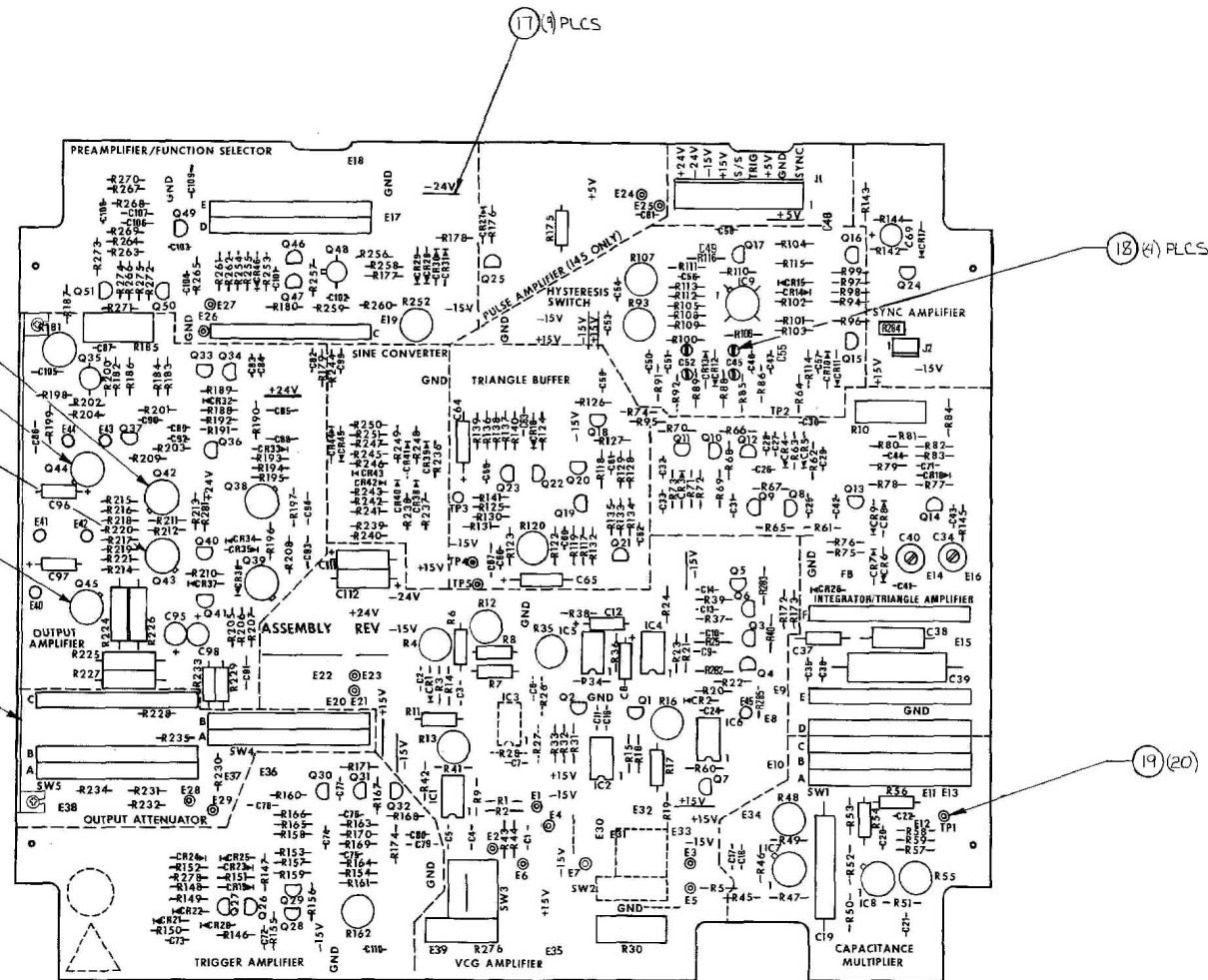
B

A

FOR INSTALLATION  
SEE SHIT 3 & 3  
(REF: #12)

TURN TO FULL COUNTER CLOCKWISE POSITION THEN TURN BACK  
CLOCKWISE ONE POSITION TO INSTALL BOTH STOPS.

NOTE: UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED



REMOVE ALL BURNS AND BREAK SHARP EDGES	DATE 10/89	WAVETEK SAN DIEGO • CALIFORNIA
MATERIAL D. BULLER	CHECKED 6/89	FILE ASSEMBLY GENERATOR BOARD
WAVETEK PROCESS	UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED DIMENSIONS ARE IN INCHES TOLERANCES ARE FRACTIONS DECIMALS ANGLES XXX	SCALE 100:1
DO NOT SCALE DRAWING	REV A	1 OF 3

A