

# Engineering Reference Memorandum

TYPE 701 ELECTRONIC DATA PROCESSING MACHINES

*Erickson*

#16

December 15, 1953

**SUBJECT:** Voltage Adjustments-Type 706

**PURPOSE:** To provide information for adjusting the Electrostatic Storage Unit, Type 706.

**INFORMATION:**

**+40 Volt Power Supply**

Adjust the "+40 V Adjust" potentiometer (Fig. 2) so that the output voltage measures 40 volts at the test terminal which is labeled +30 V.

**-150 Volt Supply**

Adjust the potentiometer so that the output voltage measures 150 volts at the test terminal, Figure 2.

**+400 Volt Supply**

1. Adjust the "+450 Adjust" potentiometer so that the output voltage measures +400 volts at the test terminal labeled +400 V. (Fig. 2).
2. Adjust the 75 ohm Adjustable Resistor potentiometer in the +400 volt supply (Fig. 1) for 2.5 volts measured at the test terminals labeled  $I_k$  and +450 (Fig. 1.)

**+270 Volt Supply (Horizontal Deflection)**

Adjust the potentiometer (Fig. 2) for +270 volts output measured at the test terminal.

**+270 Volt Supply (Vertical Deflection)**

Adjust the potentiometer for +270 volts output at the test terminal. (Fig. 2)

**Astigmatism Voltage (+217 Volts) Supply**

1. With machine in Regeneration using a DC voltmeter (1000 ohms/volt or better) measure the DC voltage on all 4 deflection lines (U, D, R, L) at TB22. (Fig. 1)

(over)

2. The average value of these 4 voltages gives the optimum setting for the astigmatism voltage. This is not necessarily 217 volts but around 200 Volts. The voltages should vary no more than 2 Volts from each other.

3. The astigmatism voltage adjustment potentiometer and the test terminal are located on the gate in the memory frame. See Figure 2.

#### -2300 Volt Supply

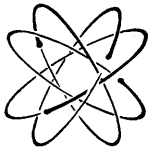
1. Place the -2300 volt monitor in the OUT position.
2. Turn off the high voltage in memory by means of the high voltage switch.
3. Connect the meter leads to the test jacks. Use the Weston Model (0-0.15 ma. scale) 931 milliammeter; full scale will now equal 3000 volts since the resistors in the machine act as the multiplying resistors.

#### CAUTION:

Do not connect or disconnect the meter leads while the high voltage is turned on, under any circumstances. If only the -2300 volt lead is connected, and the circuit is "hot", the meter leads and the case will be at high potential. This condition will exist until the ground lead is connected to ground. Therefore, always turn off the high voltage when connecting or disconnecting the leads to measure the -2300 volts.

4. Turn on the high voltage.
5. Adjust the voltage adjust potentiometer for 2300 volts. (0.115 ma)
6. Turn off the high voltage.
7. Remove the meter leads.
8. Turn on the high voltage.
9. Adjust the balance potentiometer for zero volts between the plates, pins 1 and 6, of the 12 AX 7 (Fig. 2). (V34) (Voltage across 807 must be 300 to 350 volts-vary Sola Taps)

(cont'd)



# Engineering Reference Memorandum

TYPE 701 ELECTRONIC DATA PROCESSING MACHINES

page 3

10. Place the -2450 volt monitor in the IN position.

## -150 Volt (CRT Bias) Supply

1. Place the -2450 volt monitor in the OUT position.
2. Turn off the high voltage in memory by means of the HV switch.
3. Connect the meter leads to the test jacks. Use the Weston Model 931 milliammeter's full scale will now equal 300 volts.

**CAUTION:** Do not touch the tests leads while measuring this voltage. As soon as the HV is turned on, both of the test leads and the meter are at high potential at ALL times. If it is necessary to rearrange the meter or the test leads, FIRST turn off the high voltage.

4. Turn on the HV.
5. Adjust the voltage adjust potentiometer for 150 volts.
6. Adjust the balance potentiometer for minimum voltage between the plates, pins 1 and 6, of the 12AX7. (V56) (Fig. 2)
7. Turn off the HV.
8. Disconnect the meter leads.
9. Turn on the HV.
10. Place the -2450 volt monitor in the IN position.

## Memory Drawer Adjustments

See Engineering Reference Memorandum #5 for these adjustments.

## Focus Margin

Normally the switch is in the OUT position. This grounds the high voltage bleeders in all drawers (the focusing anodes are fed from a tap on these bleeders) and makes the focus margin circuit inoperative. When in use, a voltmeter is connected across the test jacks. The voltmeter measures the amount of focusing bias applied for machine testing.

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**IBM**  
TRADE MARK



### Bit Sweep Adjustments

1. Make sure that the dash pulse is adjusted correctly. See Main Frame Adjustments. The dash should begin at 10.5 and should be 2.9 micro-seconds duration.
2. Adjust the timing of the bit sweep start by means of the .45 micro-second delay line located at MF3-A33. The bit sweep should start 0.1 micro-seconds after the dash pulse starts, i. e. at 10.6 time.
3. Stop all deflections other than the bit sweep by turning off the HV, and by placing the machine in use time (I or E time). Do this by means of the cycle time manual control switch located in the Main Frame Panel 1.
4. Measure the bit sweep voltage on either horizontal deflection line. The left and right bit sweep voltages are of approximately equal amplitude and opposite polarity. Adjust the bit sweep adjust potentiometer (Fig. 2) so that the voltage is one volt at the end of dash time.

### Pulse Timings

The following pulse timings and amplitudes are measured at the Memory Frame.

<u>Pulse</u>	<u>Approximate Starting Time</u>	<u>Amplitude</u>
1. MV Trg. Turn Off	3.0	40V
2. Bit Sweep Start	10.6	40V
3. Lt. Sample	7.2	35V
4. Rt. Sample	9.7	35V
5. Sample RI	9.5	(-20 to +40) V
6. Dash	10.5	(-30 to + 5) V Approx.
7. Dot	6.5 or 9.0	(-30 to +15) V Approx.
8. Control Lines	2	(-30 to +10)

Pulses 1 through 4 above are very critical and the amplitudes given are the absolute minimums which can be tolerated for reliable operation.

The Address Control Line (8 above) is normally 5 to 10 volts more positive than the Operation Control Line which drives it.

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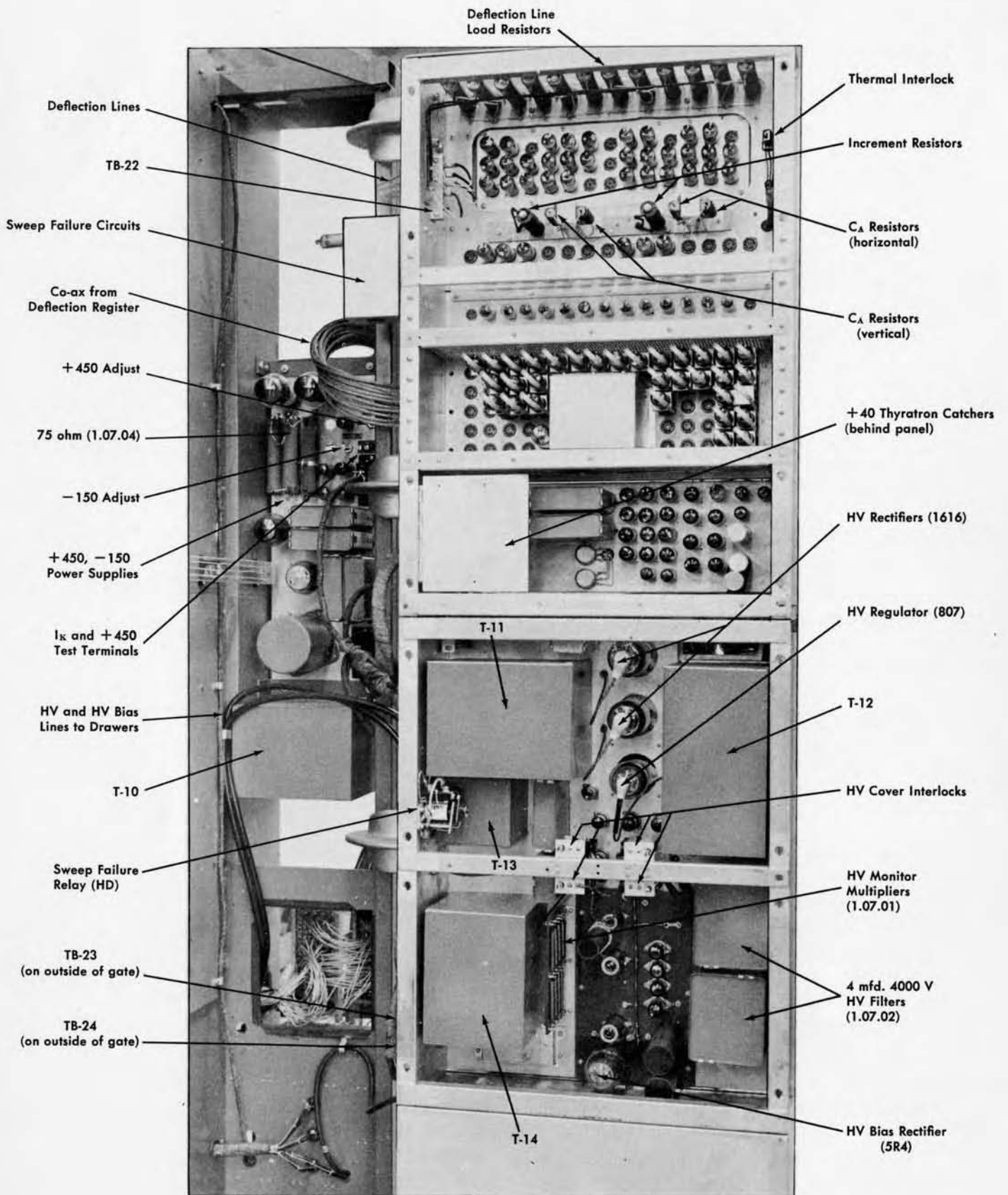


Figure 1 Front of ESM Gate

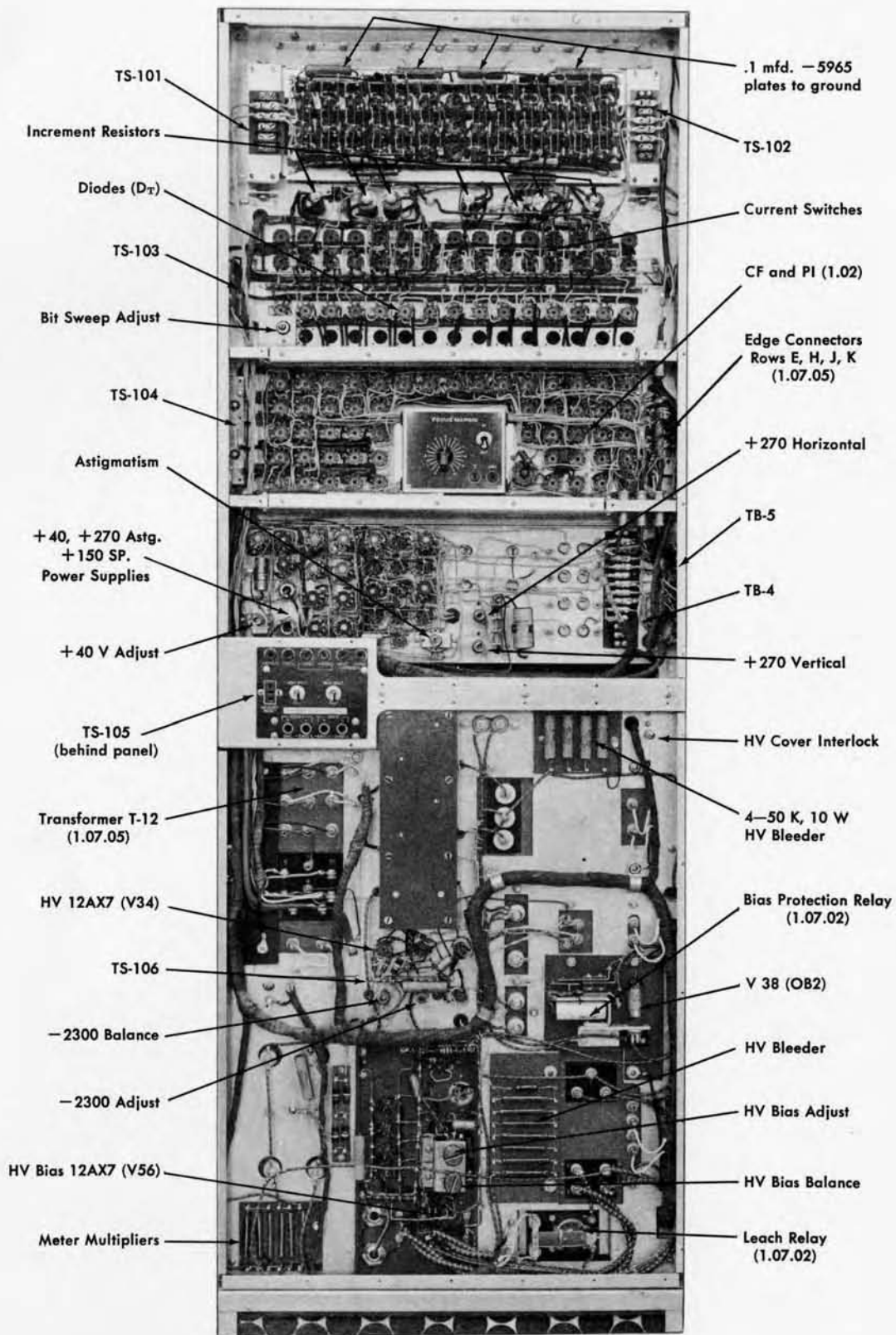


Figure 2 Rear of ESM Gate

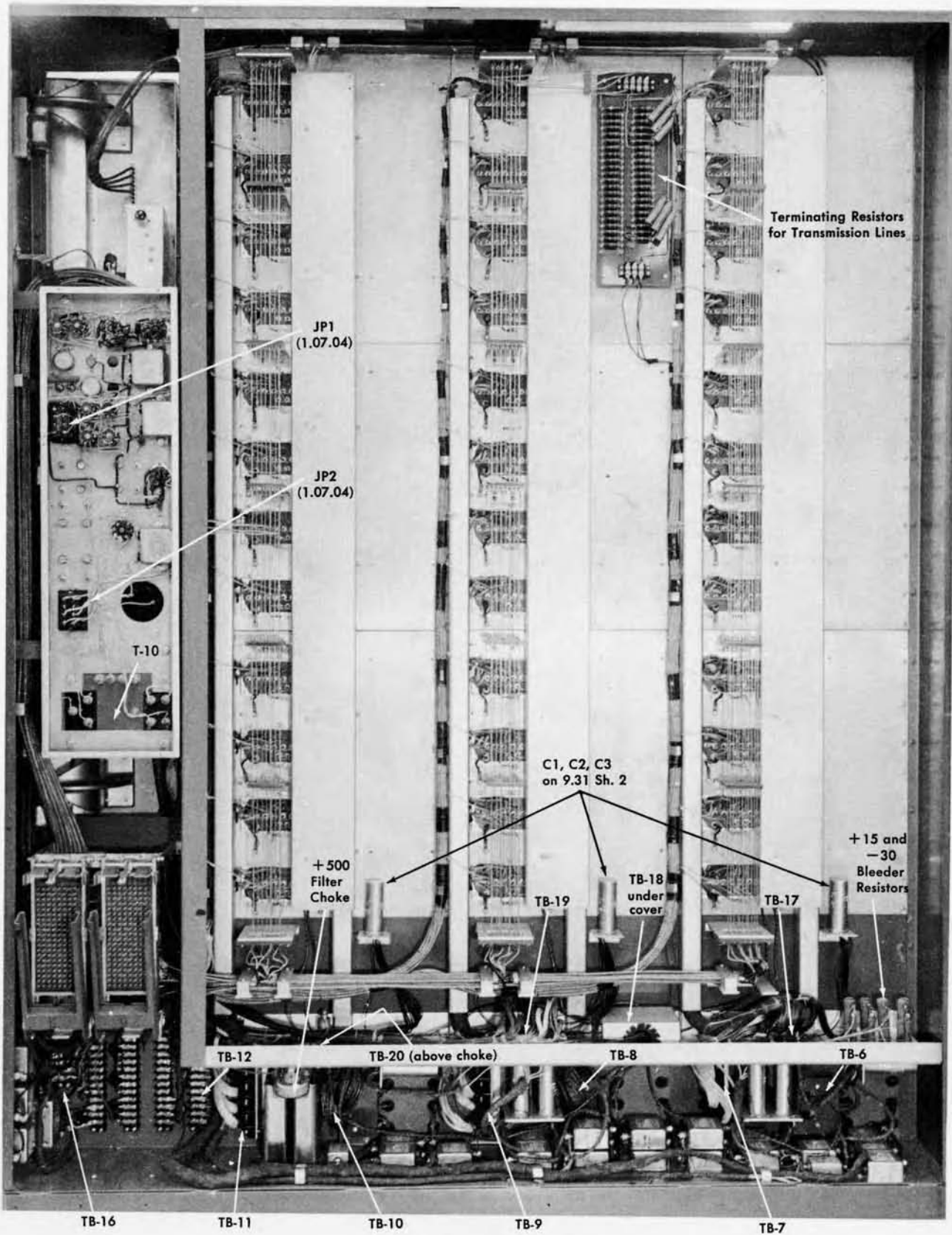
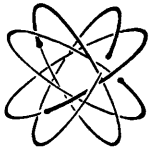


Figure 3 Rear of ESM Frame



# Engineering Reference Memorandum

TYPE 701 ELECTRONIC DATA PROCESSING MACHINES

December 31, 1953

#20

SUBJECT: General Service Technique and Information-Type 706

PURPOSE: To inform the field of the latest service techniques and also problems which have been encountered at other installations.

## INFORMATION:

### 1. Repair of Memory Drawers

Increasing video amplifier gain causes an increase in the effects of spill in the following manner:

Consider a typical dot signal as viewed at the video amplifier sixth stage. (See Fig. 1.) As the "potential well" of the dot is filled by the collection of secondary electrons from surrounding areas in the cathode ray tube, the negative swing of the dot will go in a positive direction (refer to Curve A). As long as this swing stays negative, increasing the amplifier gain will have no effect on the changing of this dot to a dash. However, when the spill becomes sufficient to cause this swing to go positive, (refer to Curve B), it is possible to increase the amplifier gain to the point where the positive dot will go above the clipping level enough to appear as a dash signal.

The more frequent causes for spill other than the cathode ray tube in the order of most troublesome to least troublesome are:

- (a) Noisy video amplifier
- (b) Excessive gain setting of the drawer
- (c) Marginal trigger tubes
- (d) Marginal circuitry associated with the trigger
- (e) Weak diodes in the unblanking circuit
- (f) Weak sample pulse
- (g) Noise in the deflection circuit due to microphonic tubes or noisy increment resistors

It has been pointed out that although items "f" and "g" pertain to the memory frame, a failure in a single drawer (which is actually good) sometimes results.

Other than standard tests you might try tap testing for microphonic tubes and thorough bias checking of the storage trigger circuitry.

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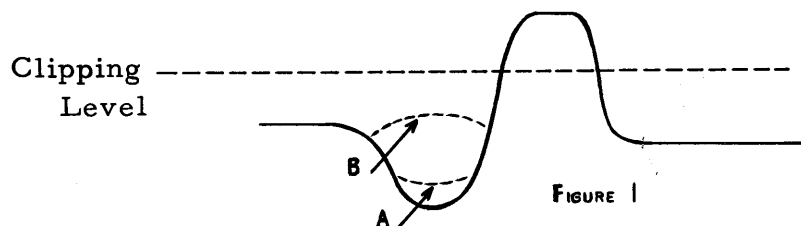
TRADE MARK





The phenomenon of spill cannot be observed by looking at some particular point in a memory drawer with an oscilloscope while the drawer is being operated. This is because the signals observed with an oscilloscope in a drawer are composite signals representing information from all the bits on the cathode ray tube. It would, therefore, be impossible to observe the "spilling" of a particular bit on a tube while running a program because the identity of a particular signal would be obscured by the presence of other signals.

A dot signal viewed at the Output of the Video Amplifier

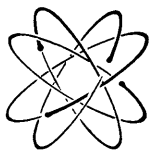


2. To observe noise on the deflection lines:

- (a) Turn off the high and bias voltages.
- (b) Remove the bit sweep trigger.
- (c) Set instruction counter to 7777.
- (d) Lock in 1 time (switch on Panel 1) to kill deflection.
- (e) With scope observe horizontal deflection lines while tapping all switch and deflection CF tubes on deflection gate. Noise spikes generated by tapping will appear as differentiated square waves. All tubes can be caused to generate spikes, however, some are more sensitive than others and should be replaced. The average noise level on the deflection lines should be approximately 70 millivolts.
- (f) While checking for noise, look for any indication of sixty cycle hum which indicates a low impedance between cathode and heater. These tubes should be replaced.
- (g) Repeat observing vertical deflection lines.
- (h) Set instruction counter to 0000 for opposite deflection operation.
- (i) Repeat horizontal and vertical tapping test.

3. To check for loose connections or microphonic tubes in Memory:  
While running forget or dropout:

- (1) Tap individual drawers.
- (2) Tap tubes on gate.
- (3) If error occurs, machine will stop with error indicated on operators panel.



# Engineering Reference Memorandum

TYPE 701 ELECTRONIC DATA PROCESSING MACHINES

page 3

4. A method of examining the CRT for a bad spot follows. Repeated failure of a CRT at the same address may be due to a bad spot on the face of the tube at that address.
  - (a) Set the instruction-Store the error address in keyboard.
  - (b) Put machine in continuous memory Read IN
  - (c) Observe the output of the faulty drawer. The normal output of both tubes during regeneration time will appear on the scope; in addition to this the output from the suspected bad spot will appear during "use" time. (6.5 to 7.7 time).
  - (d) A bad spot will appear as low output, 20% less than normal.
5. Memory Drawer Unit P/N 319112-On some occasions machine time does not permit the complete analysis of a memory drawer problem. If a condition on a given unit cannot be located on the tester and troubles still persist, we suggest that the drawer be returned to Poughkeepsie for a complete check. We will advise you the outcome of the analysis. Every effort should be made to maintain the spare memory units at good operating level.
6. Removing Memory Drawers-The D. C. Voltage should be turned off when removing a Memory Drawer. Reason for this being that the contacts in the memory drawer do not make and break in a sequential manner, thus the possibility exists of diode deterioration due to large back EMF's without benefit of clamp voltages. It has also been noted that the back plugs will blacken due to arcing from removal of drawers with D. C. ON. It is suggested that a spare memory drawer receptacle be in the spare parts stock. This is P/N 319126-Memory Unit Receptacle.
7. Method to detect bad clamp diodes in memory drawers-
  - (a) Machine in regeneration
  - (b) Connect meter to read +40 volt supply
  - (c) Raise +40 volt supply to +44 volts
  - (d) While watching meter, reset memory from 1's to 0's continuously
  - (e) No deflection of meter should exist
  - (f) If meter fluctuates (even a fraction of a volt) the memory drawers should be pulled until the trouble is located.
  - (g) A deflection of as little as 3/4 volt has been known to be caused by one defective clamp diode in a memory drawer.

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TRADE MARK



## 8. BIAS CHECKING UNBLANK VOLTAGE-

A new program ES #010 (PKS-012) which is a combination of ES-003 and ES-004 writes and checks "1's" and "0's" alternately. This is very useful when used while varying the unblank voltage (+40V). This test should operate correctly while varying the +40 volts from +37 to +44 volts.

The program will stop with the error address in MQ in the form of —R Add (error address). Contents of the accumulator register will show the drawer in error.

If this line is raised above 46 volts, the "catcher" thyatron will fire, necessitating a DC off.

## 9. RIPPLE CONTENT-Type 706 Voltages

+400 Volt Supply-The ripple on the output should be less than 15 millivolts peak-to-peak as measured with an oscilloscope.

-150 Volt Supply-The ripple should be less than 15 millivolts measured with an oscilloscope

+30 Volt Supply-The ripple should be less than 40 millivolts peak-to-peak

+270 Volt Supply-(Horizontal)-The ripple voltage should be less than 5 millivolts peak-to-peak

Bias Supply-The output ripple should be less than 50 millivolts peak-to-peak as measured with an oscilloscope.

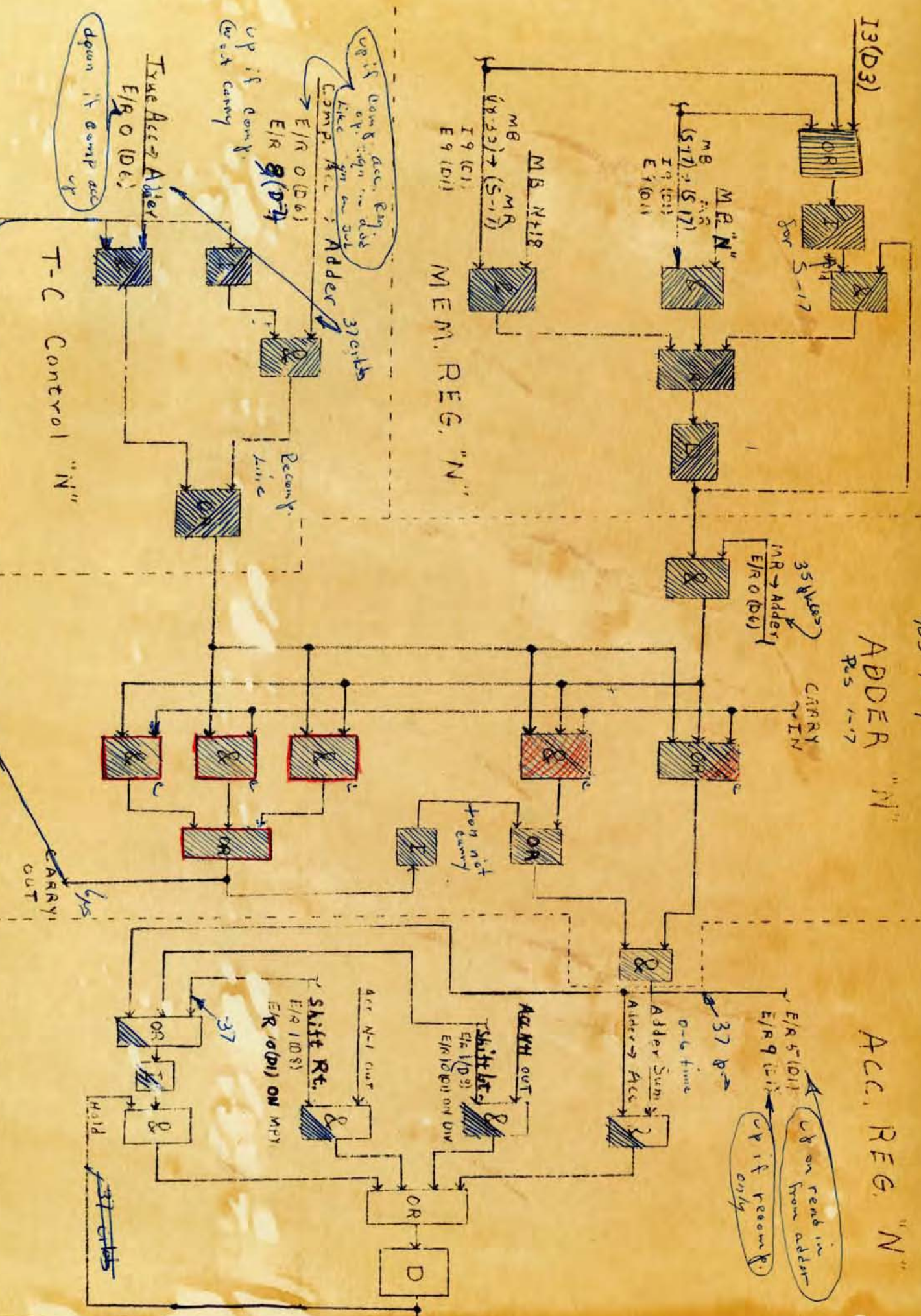
Hi-Voltage Supply-Ripple should not exceed 0.5 volts peak-to-peak. CAUTION must be exercised when measuring the ripple voltage. The following procedure is recommended:

Be sure the high voltage switch is OFF, then connect a 1.0 MFD or larger capacitor of the oil filled type rated for at least 2500 volts in series with a 1 meg ohm resistor. This combination is then connected across the output of the supply with the resistor connected to ground. Connect an oscilloscope across the resistor and observe ripple. Do not have the oscilloscope connected when the supply is turned ON or OFF. Turn on the supply and wait a sufficient length of time to insure the capacitor is fully charged.

Pos 1-17

ADDER "N"  
Pos 1-17

ACC. REG. "N"



up if using acc. Reg. like sign out  
 E/R 0 (D6)  
 E/R 8 (D7)  
 up if carry  
 down if comp acc up

up on read in  
 up if recomb. only

CARRY OUT  
 4/5

T-C Control "N"

37 bits  
 Recomb. Line

MEM. REG. "N"

35 bits  
 INR → Adder  
 E/R 0 (D6)  
 CARRY IN

37 bits  
 0-6 time  
 Adder Sum  
 Adder → Acc

Acc N-1 out  
 Shift Rg.  
 E/R 1 (D5)  
 E/R 10 (D1)  
 ON MPY

Acc N out  
 Shift Rg.  
 E/R 1 (D5)  
 E/R 10 (D1)  
 ON DIV

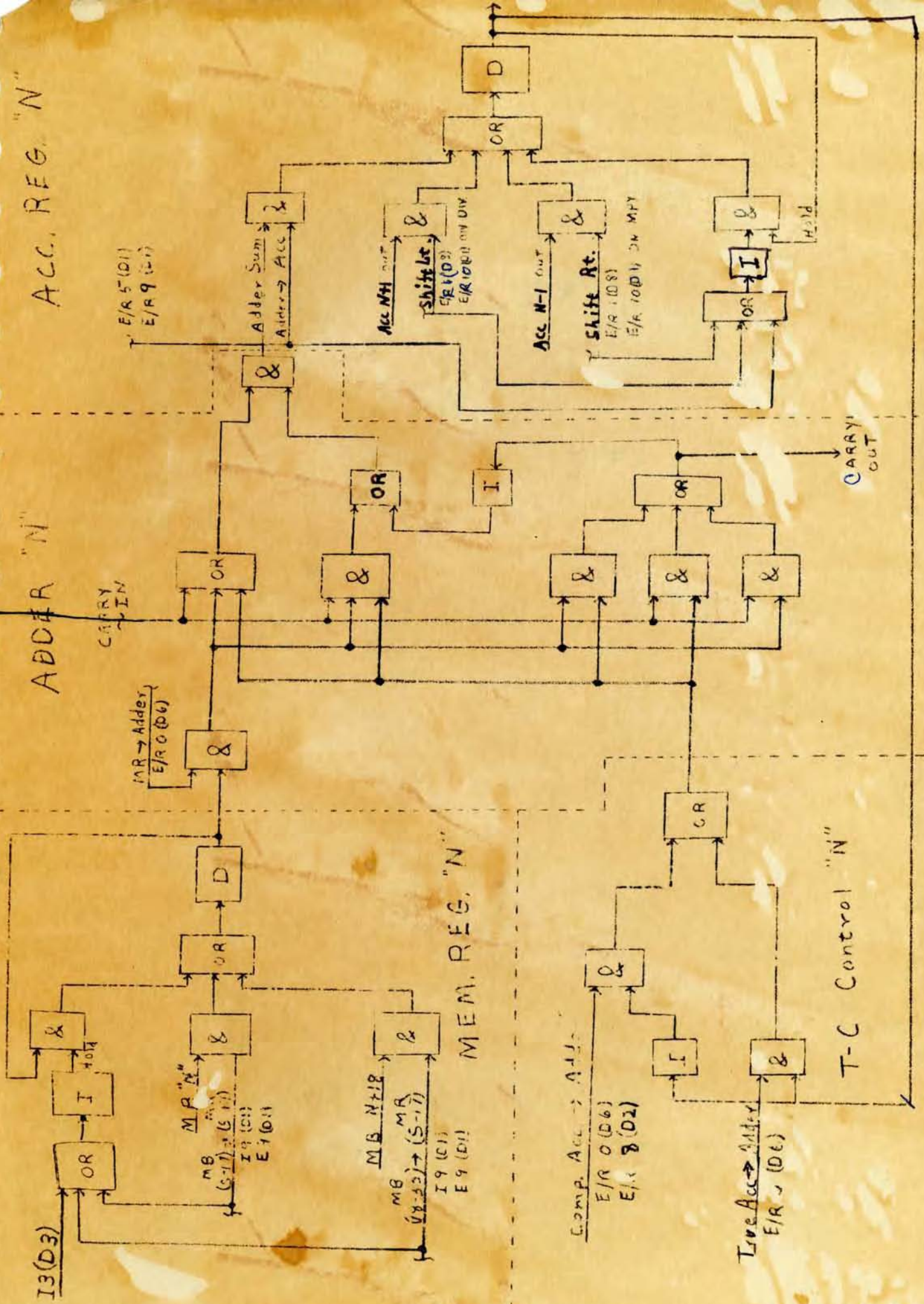
OR  
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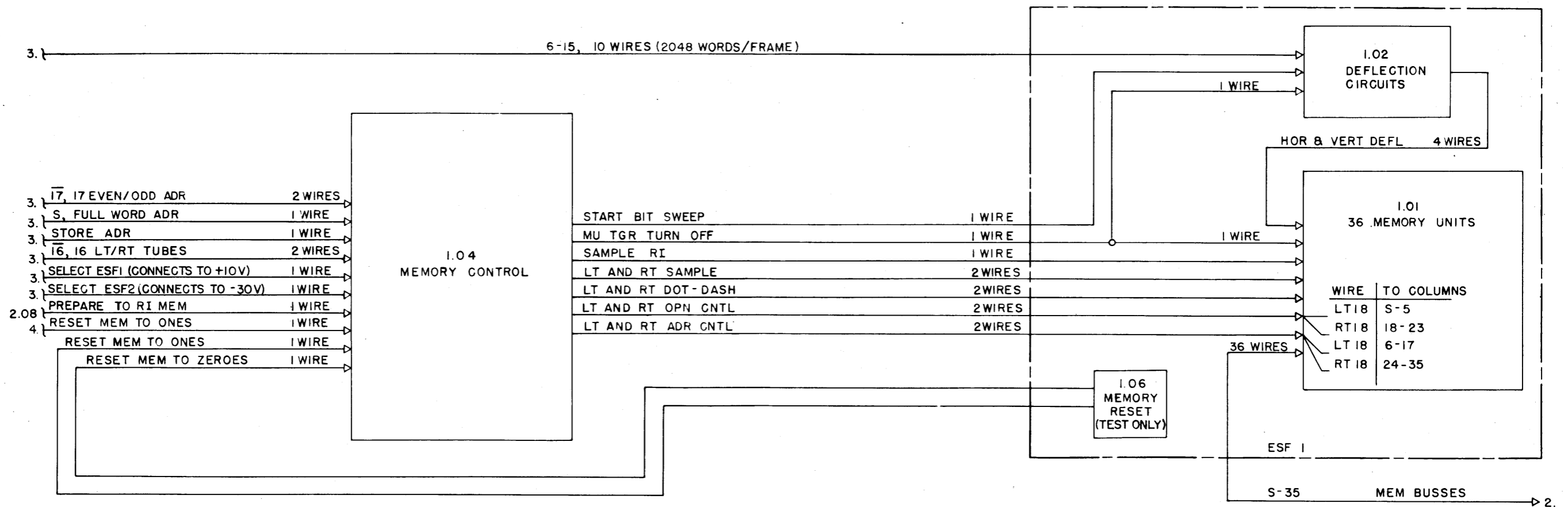
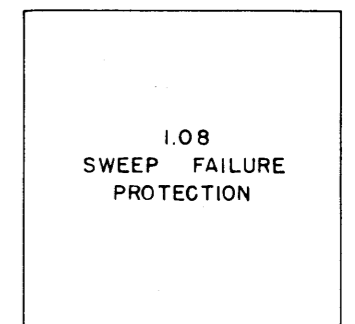
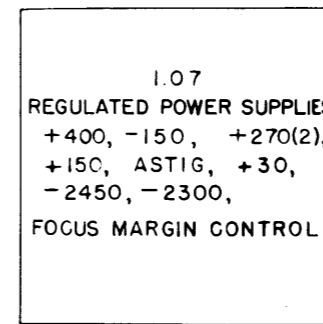
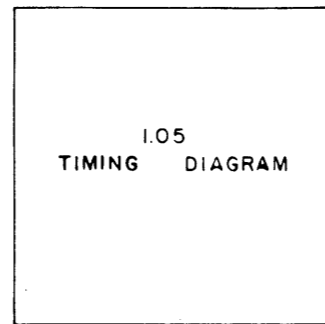
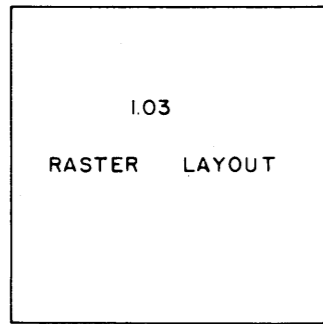
ACC. REG. "N"

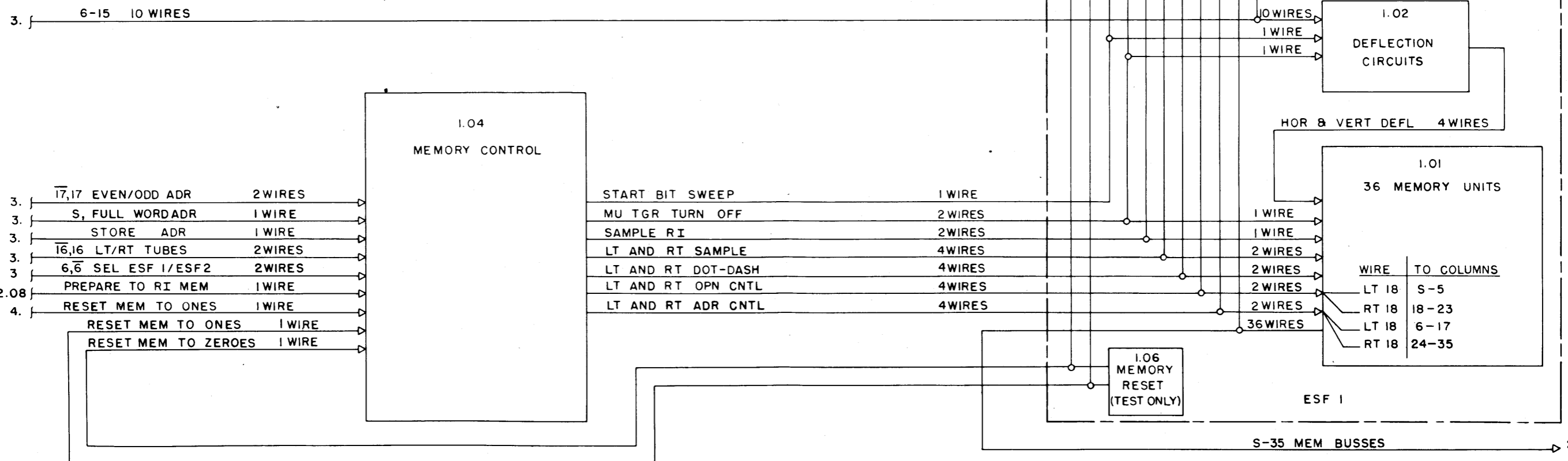
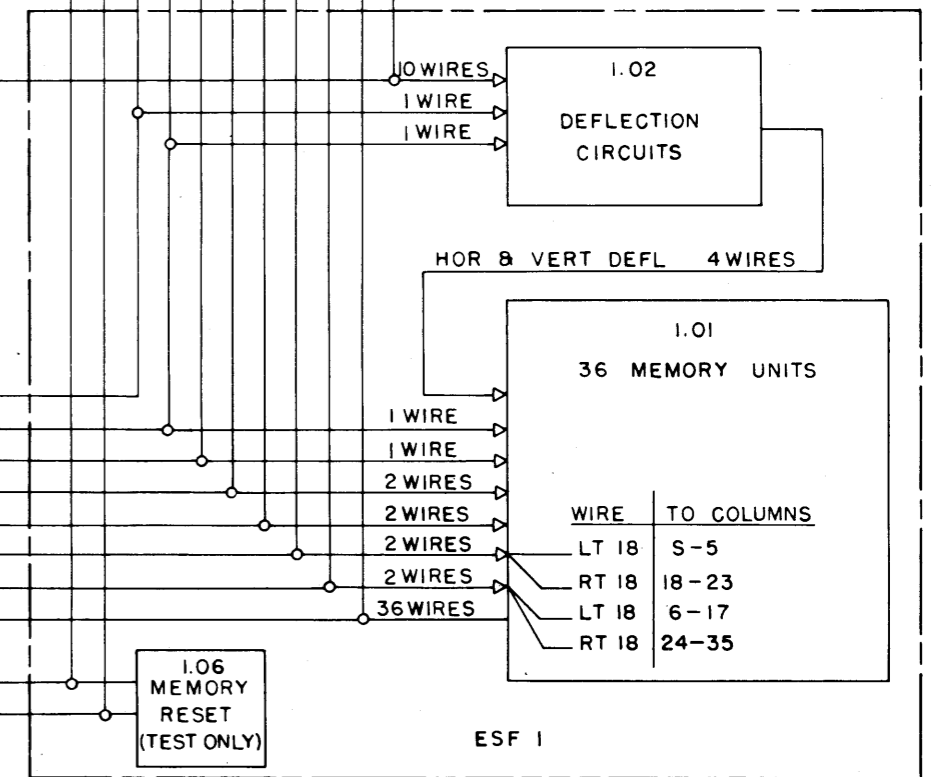
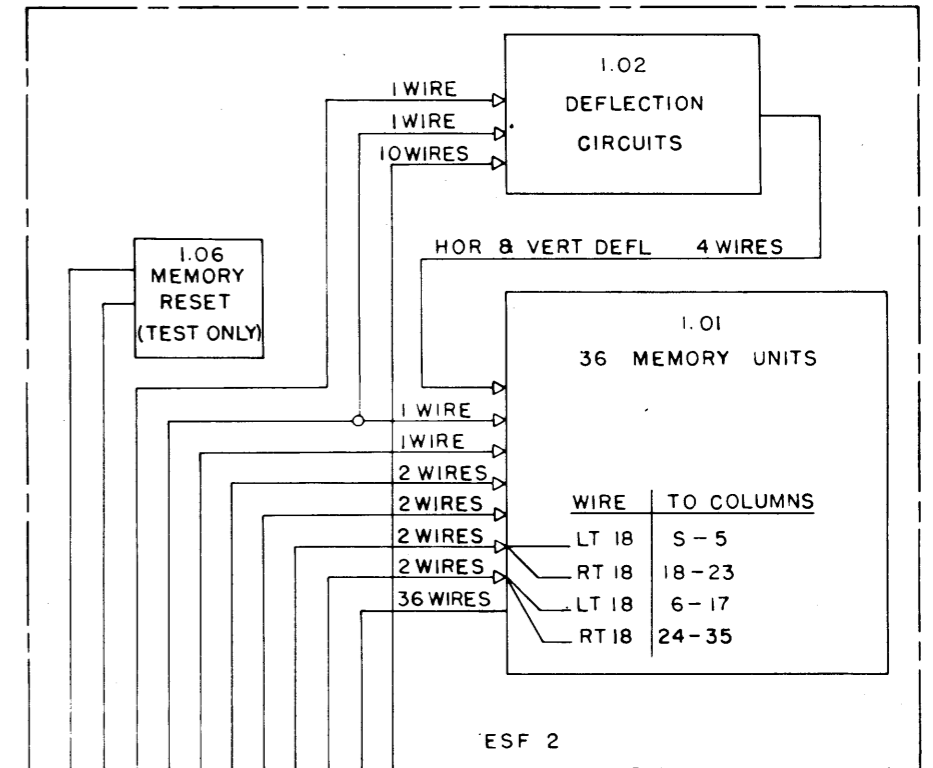
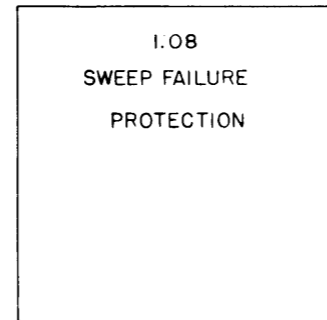
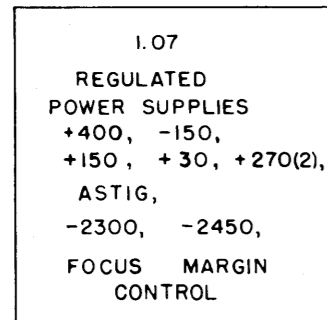
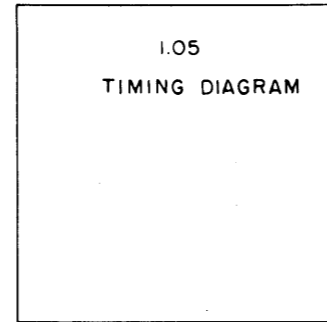
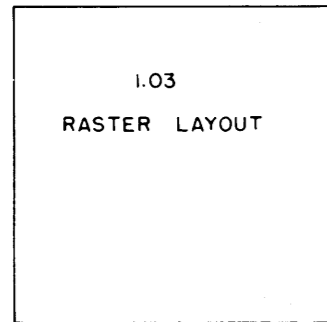
ADDER "N"

MEM. REG. "N"

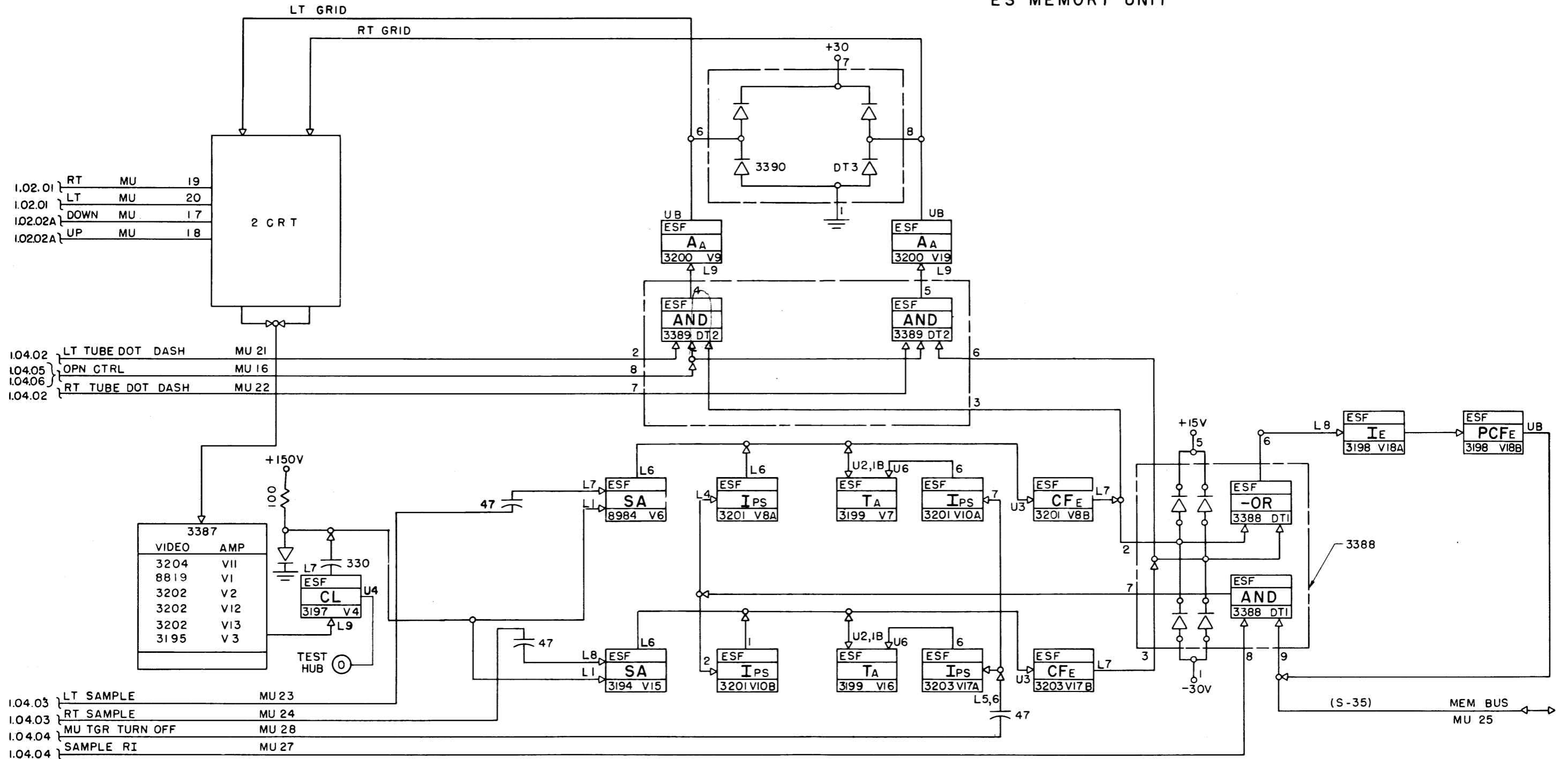
T-C Control "N"







ES MEMORY UNIT

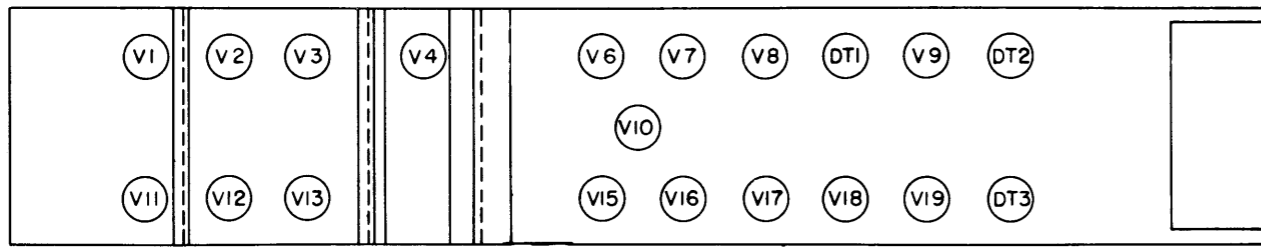


1.02.01 RT MU 19  
 1.02.01 LT MU 20  
 1.02.02A DOWN MU 17  
 1.02.02A UP MU 18

1.04.02 LT TUBE DOT DASH MU 21  
 1.04.05 OPN CTRL MU 16  
 1.04.06 RT TUBE DOT DASH MU 22  
 1.04.02

1.04.03 LT SAMPLE MU 23  
 1.04.03 RT SAMPLE MU 24  
 1.04.04 MU TGR TURN OFF MU 28  
 1.04.04 SAMPLE RI MU 27

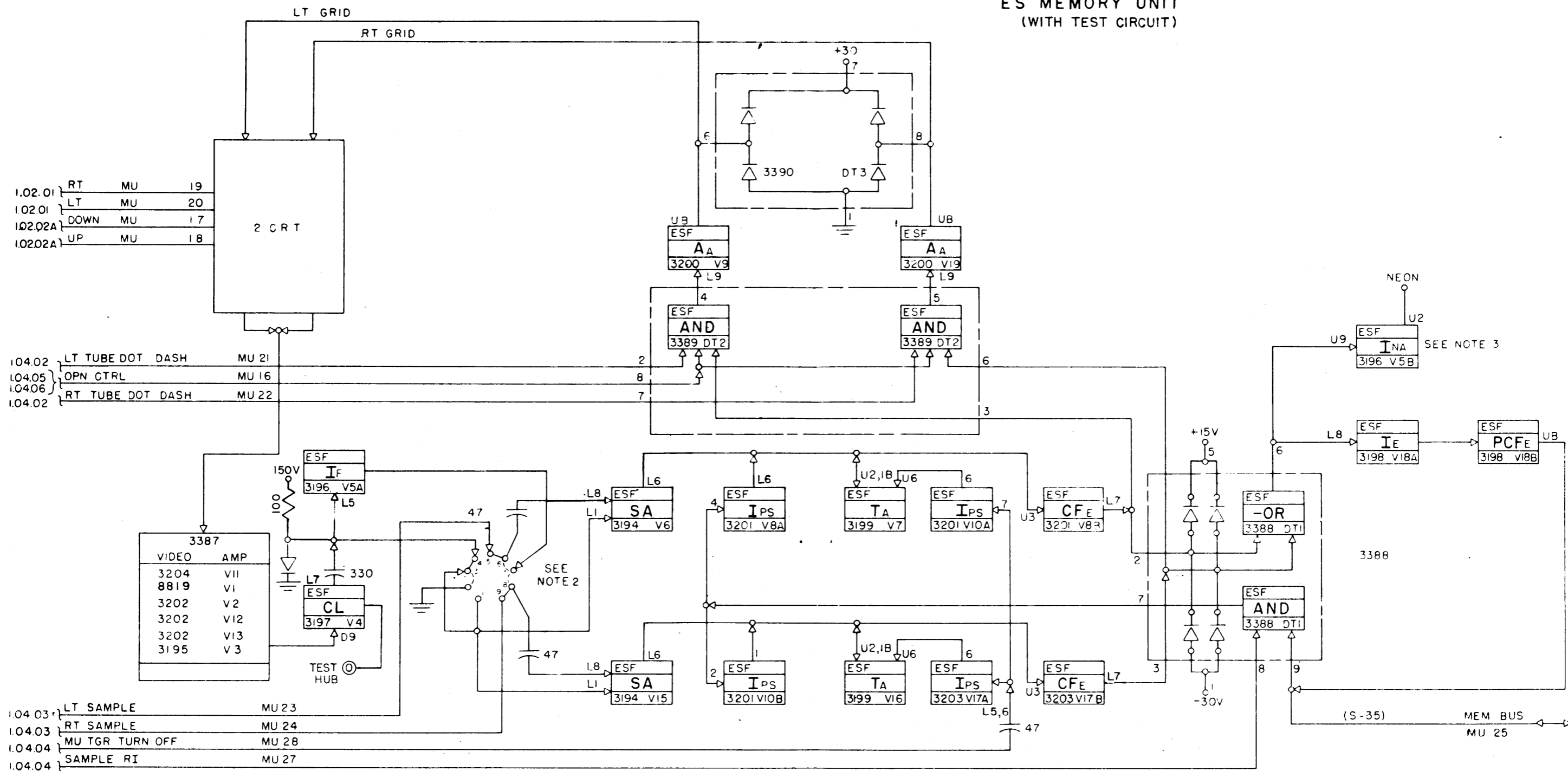
TUBE LOCATION RIGHT (WIRING) SIDE VIEW



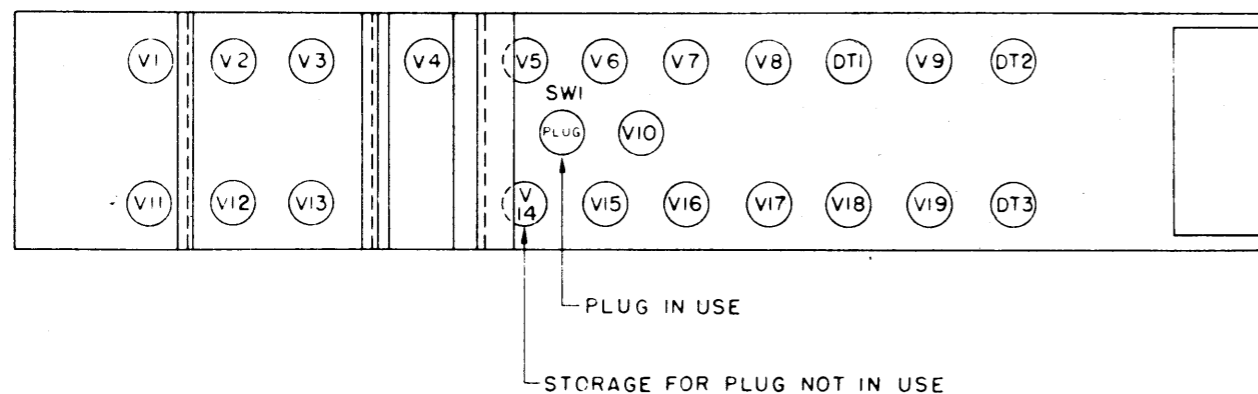
NOTES:  
 1 MU 30 MEANS "THIS LINE GOES TO PIN 30 ON MU PLUG FOR LAYOUT OF THIS PLUG SEE DWG 1.01.02"  
 2 JUNCTION NOTATION "U" MEANS UPPER "L" MEANS LOWER.



ES MEMORY UNIT  
(WITH TEST CIRCUIT)



TUBE LOCATION RIGHT (WIRING) SIDE VIEW



NOTES:

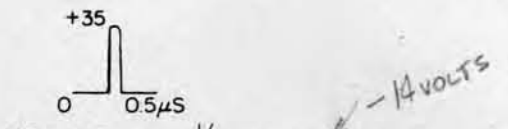
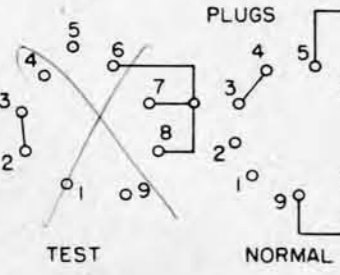
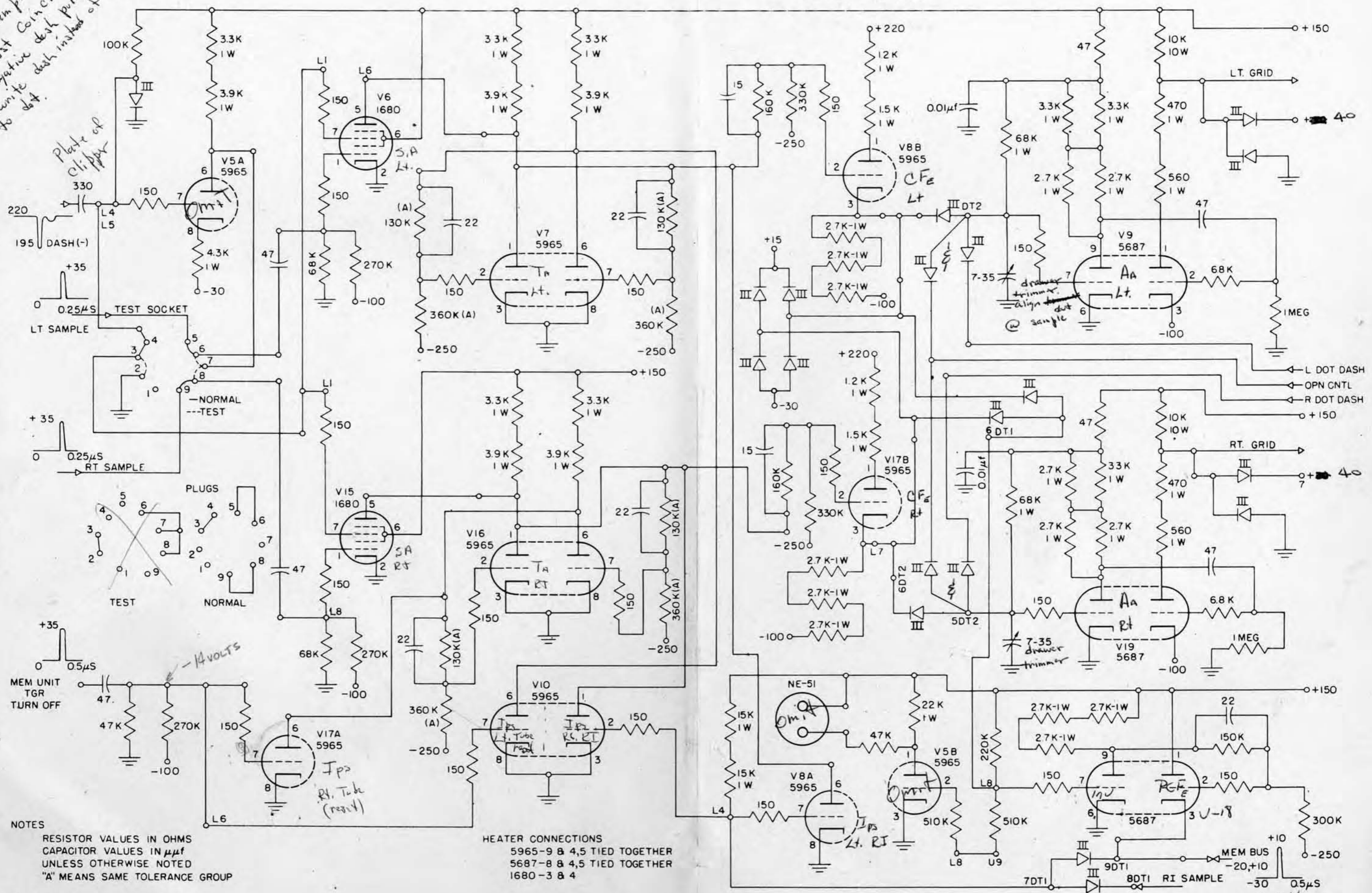
- MU 30 MEANS "THIS LINE GOES TO PIN 30 ON MU PLUG FOR LAYOUT OF THIS PLUG SEE DWG 1.01 02"
- SOLID LINES INDICATE NORMAL OPERATION  
DASHED LINES INDICATE TEST OPERATION
- TUBE 5 AND NEON ARE PLUGGED IN ONLY FOR NOISE TEST
- JUNCTION NOTATION: "U" MEANS UPPER, "L" MEANS LOWER

# SCHEMATIC OF E S M UNBLANK CIRCUITS (WITH TEST CIRCUIT)

I. OI. OI

*Sample time must coincide with negative dash pulse to return to dash instead of changing to dot.*

*Clipper trouble effects both Tubes*

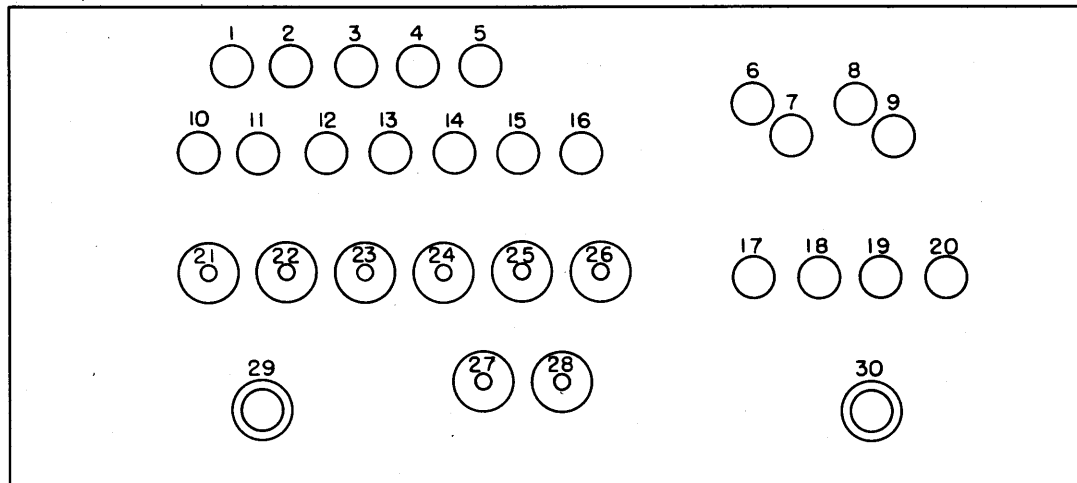


**NOTES**  
RESISTOR VALUES IN OHMS  
CAPACITOR VALUES IN μμf  
UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED  
"A" MEANS SAME TOLERANCE GROUP

**HEATER CONNECTIONS**  
5965-9 & 4,5 TIED TOGETHER  
5687-8 & 4,5 TIED TOGETHER  
1680-3 & 4

# MEMORY UNIT CONNECTOR

I.OI.02



VIEW LOOKING AT REAR OF  
MEM UNIT OR AT REAR OF FRAME

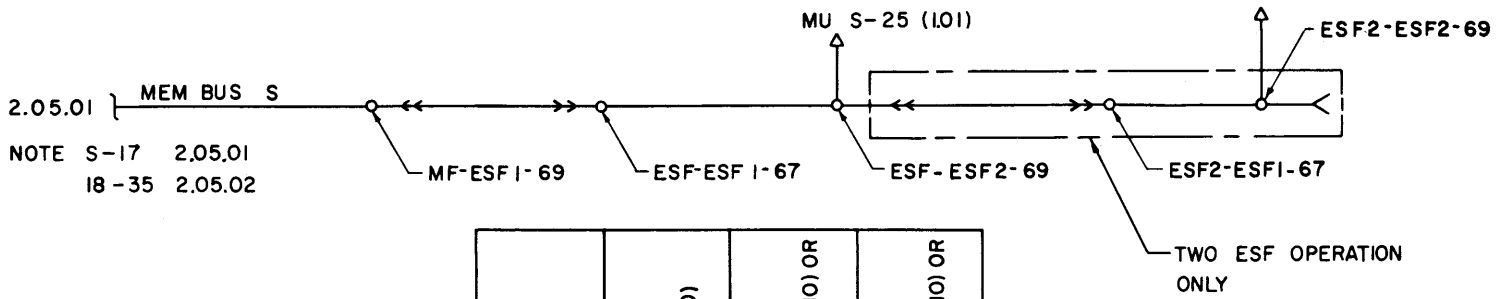
- 1 +220
- 2 +150
- 3 -100
- 4 -250
- 5 ASTIG *+200*
- 6 HI-VOLTAGE-2300
- 7 HI-VOLTAGE-2450
- 8 H V FILS } *6.3v - 230v*
- 9 H V FILS }
- 10 LV FILS
- 11 LV FILS
- 12 -30
- 13 +30
- 14 +15
- 15 FOCUS

- 16 CONTROL
- 17 DOWN
- 18 UP
- 19 LEFT
- 20 RIGHT
- 21 LT DOT & DASH TL\*
- 22 RT DOT & DASH TL
- 23 LT SAMPLE TL
- 24 RT SAMPLE TL
- 25 MEMORY IN/OUT COAX
- 26 SPARE
- 27 SAMPLE RI TL
- 28 RESET (MU TGR TURN OFF) TL
- 29 GND LOCATING PIN
- 30 GND LOCATING PIN

\* TL OPEN WIRE TRANSMISSION LINE

CABLE CONNECTIONS FOR MEMORY BUSES

I.01.03



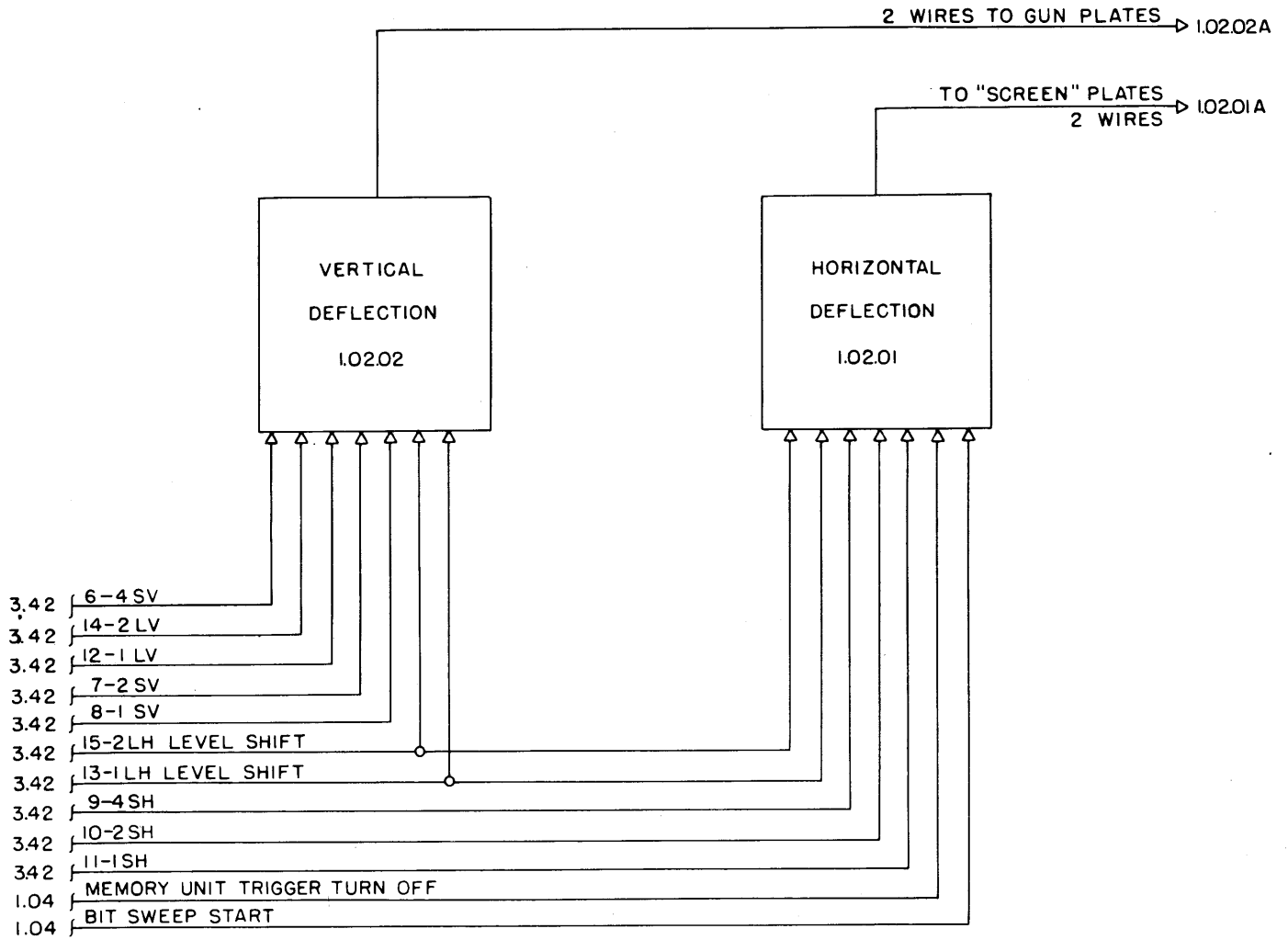
MEMORY BUS	CONNECTOR RECEPTACLE MF-ESF 1 (PIN NO)	CONNECTOR RECEPTACLE ESF-ESF 1 (PIN NO) OR ESF 2 - ESF 1	CONNECTOR RECEPTACLE ESF-ESF 2 (PIN NO) OR ESF 2 - ESF 2
S	69	67	69
1	85	83	85
2	101	99	101
3	117	115	117
4	133	131	133
5	149	147	149
6	78	76	78
7	94	92	94
8	110	108	110
9	126	124	126
10	142	140	142
11	119	113	119
12	67	69	67
13	83	85	83
14	99	101	99
15	115	117	115
16	131	133	131
17	147	149	147
18	76	78	76
19	92	94	92
20	108	110	108
21	124	126	124
22	140	142	140
23	128	122	128
24	65	71	65
25	81	87	81
26	97	103	97
27	113	119	113
28	129	135	129
29	144	138	144
30	74	80	74
31	90	96	90
32	106	112	106
33	122	128	122
34	138	144	138
35	135	129	135

S	12	24	GATE
1	13	25	
2	14	26	
3	15	27	
4	16	28	
5	17	29	
6	18	30	
7	19	31	
8	20	32	
9	21	33	
10	22	34	
11	23	35	

FRONT VIEW

DEFLECTION (BLOCK DIAGRAM)  
2048 WORDS/FRAME; 1 OR 2 FRAMES

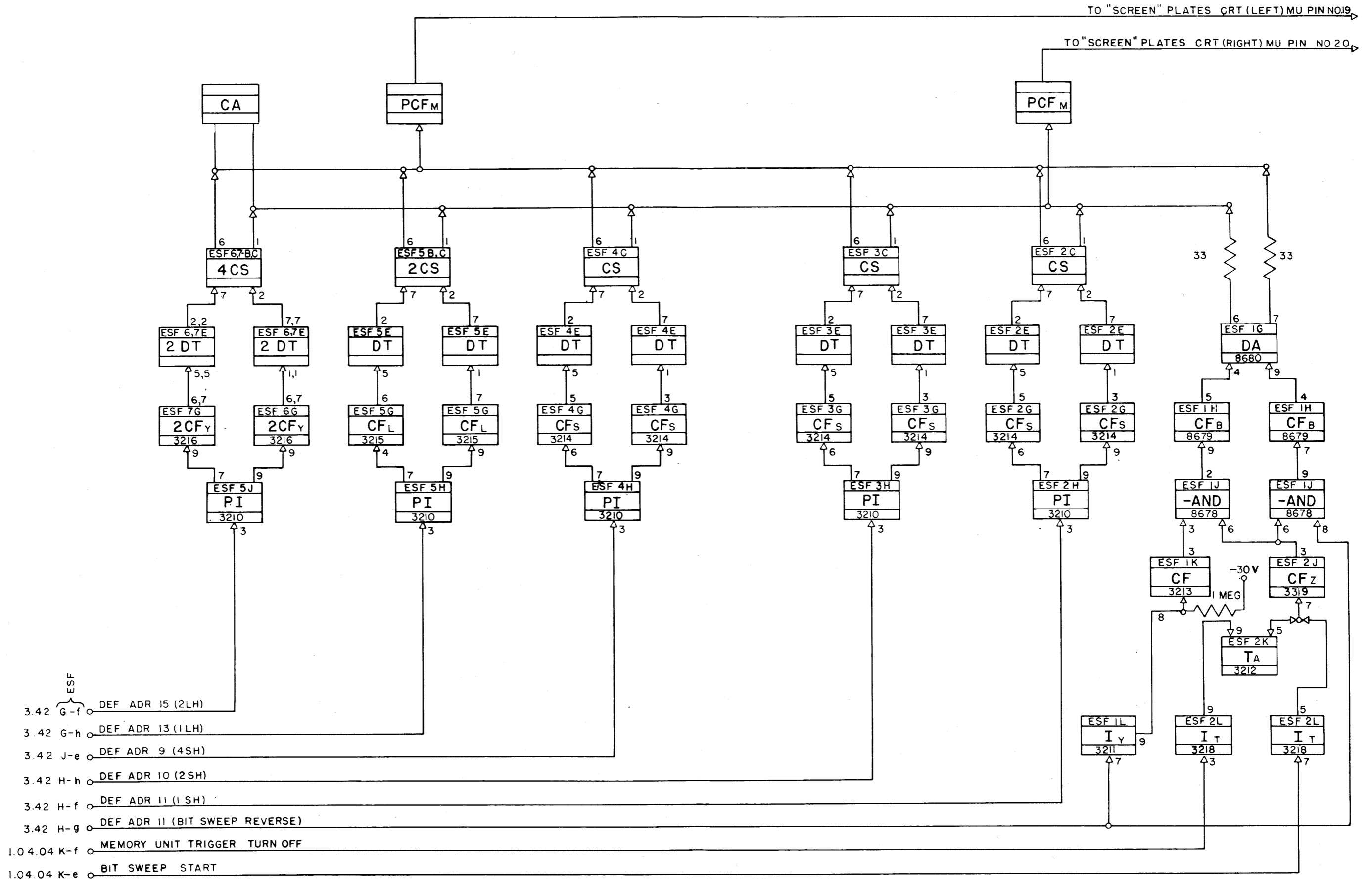
1.02



DEFLECTION  
SCHEMATICS  
VERT. 1.02.03  
HORIZ. 1.02.03

# BLOCK DIAGRAM OF DEFLECTION CIRCUITS

(HORIZONTAL)  
2048 WORDS/FRAME, 10R2  
FRAMES

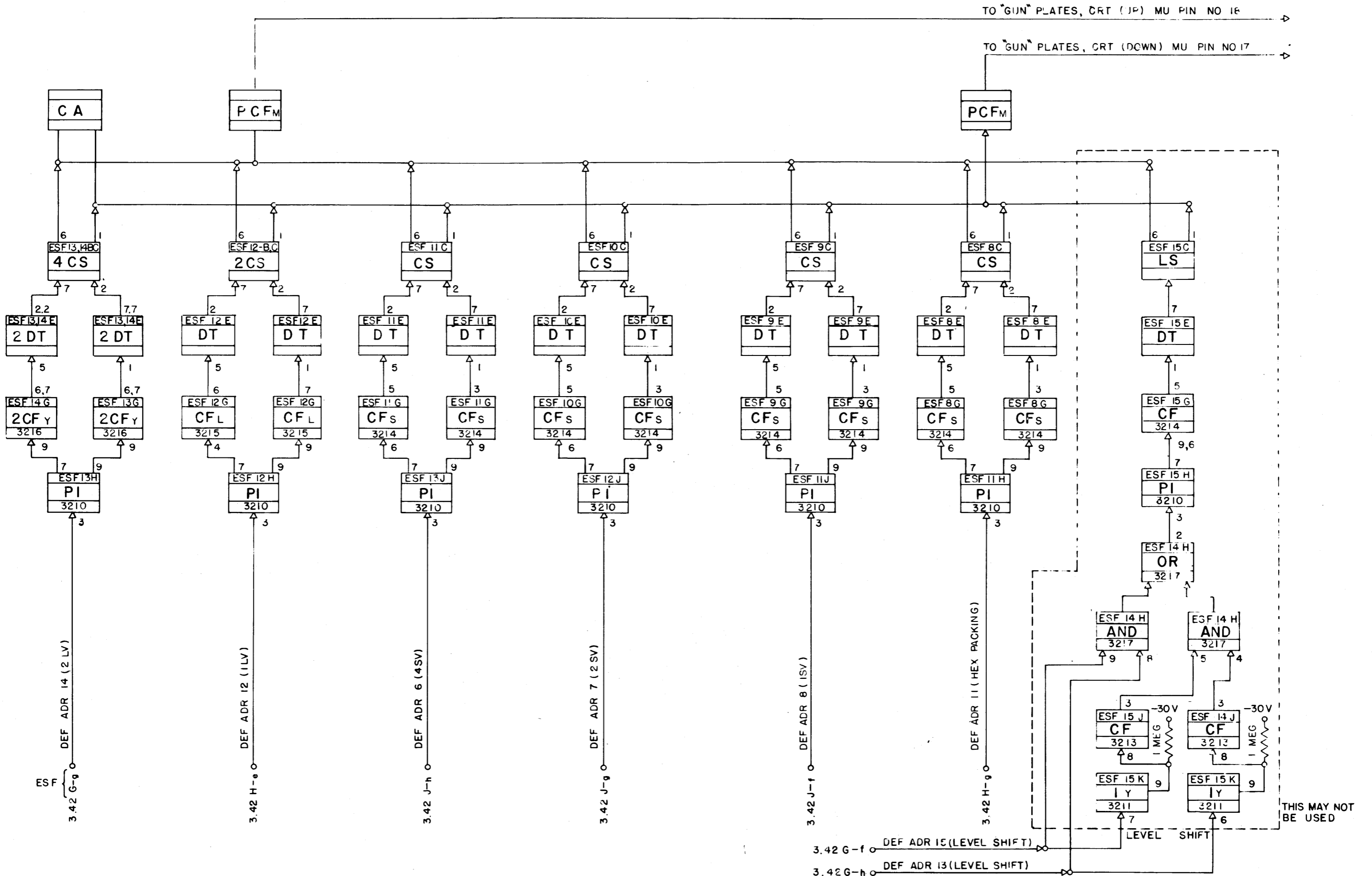


BLOCK DIAGRAM OF DEFLECTION CIRCUITS

(VERTICAL)

2048 WORDS / FRAME, 1 OR 2 FRAMES

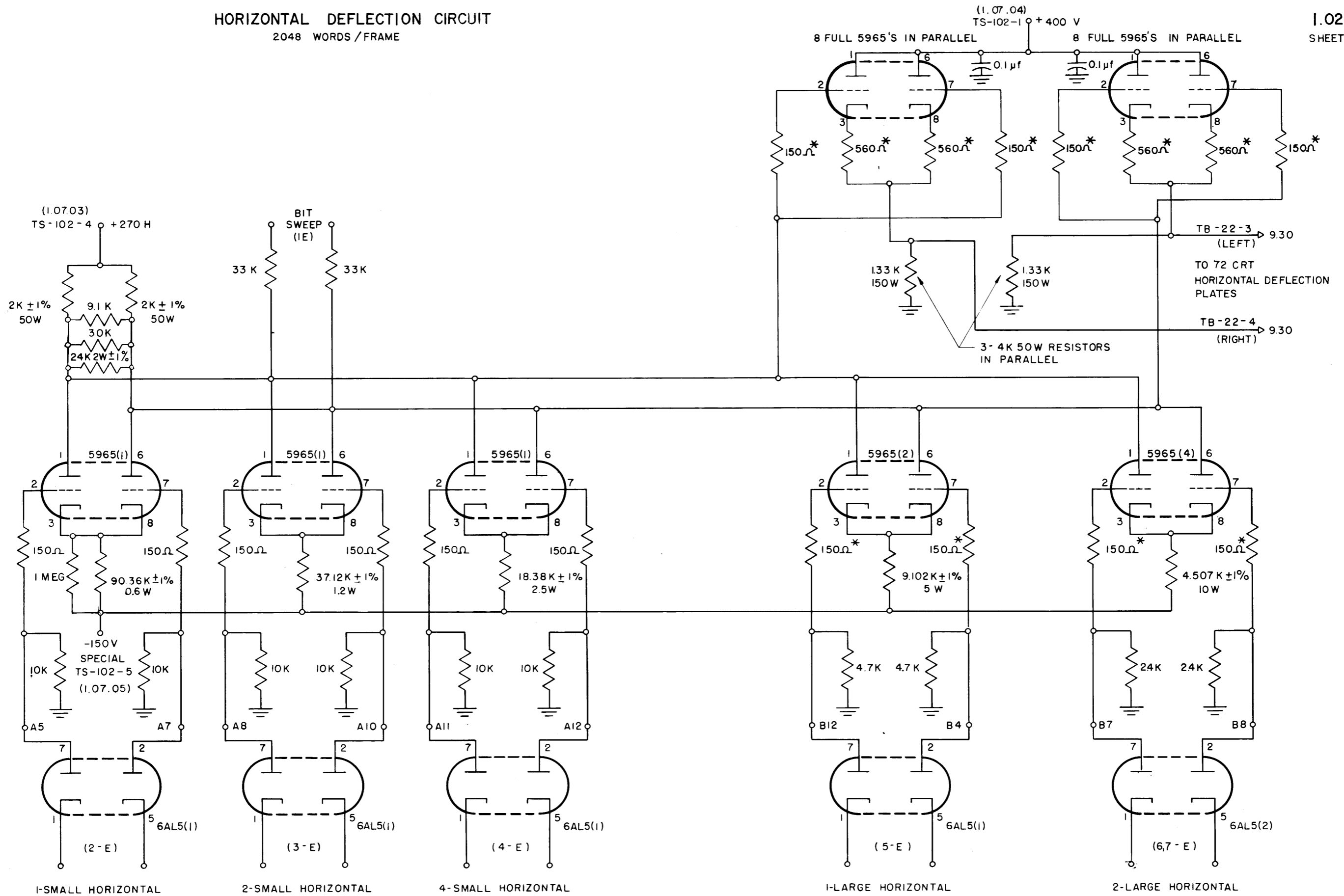
10202





# HORIZONTAL DEFLECTION CIRCUIT

2048 WORDS / FRAME



1-SMALL HORIZONTAL

2-SMALL HORIZONTAL

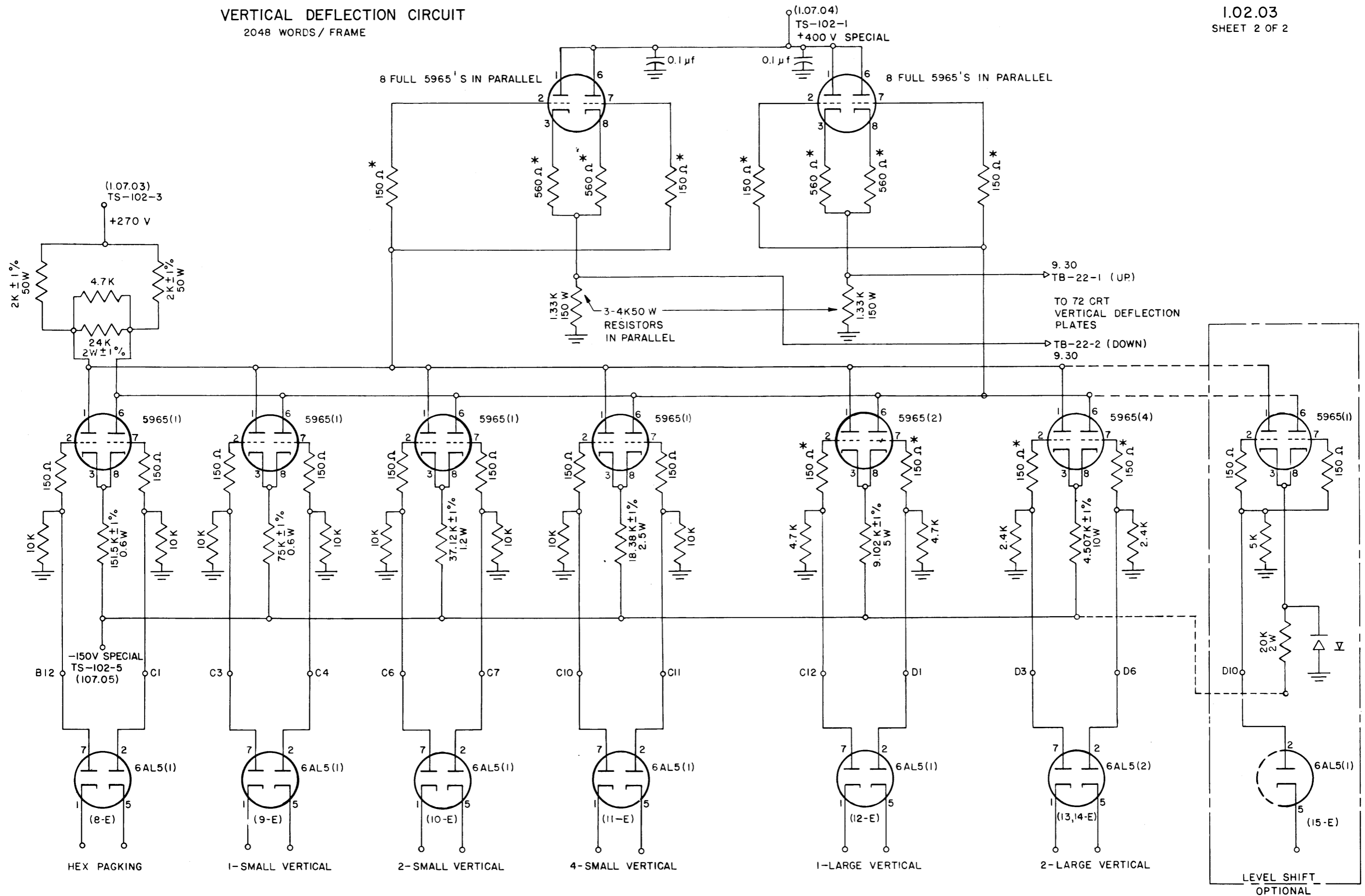
4-SMALL HORIZONTAL

1-LARGE HORIZONTAL

2-LARGE HORIZONTAL

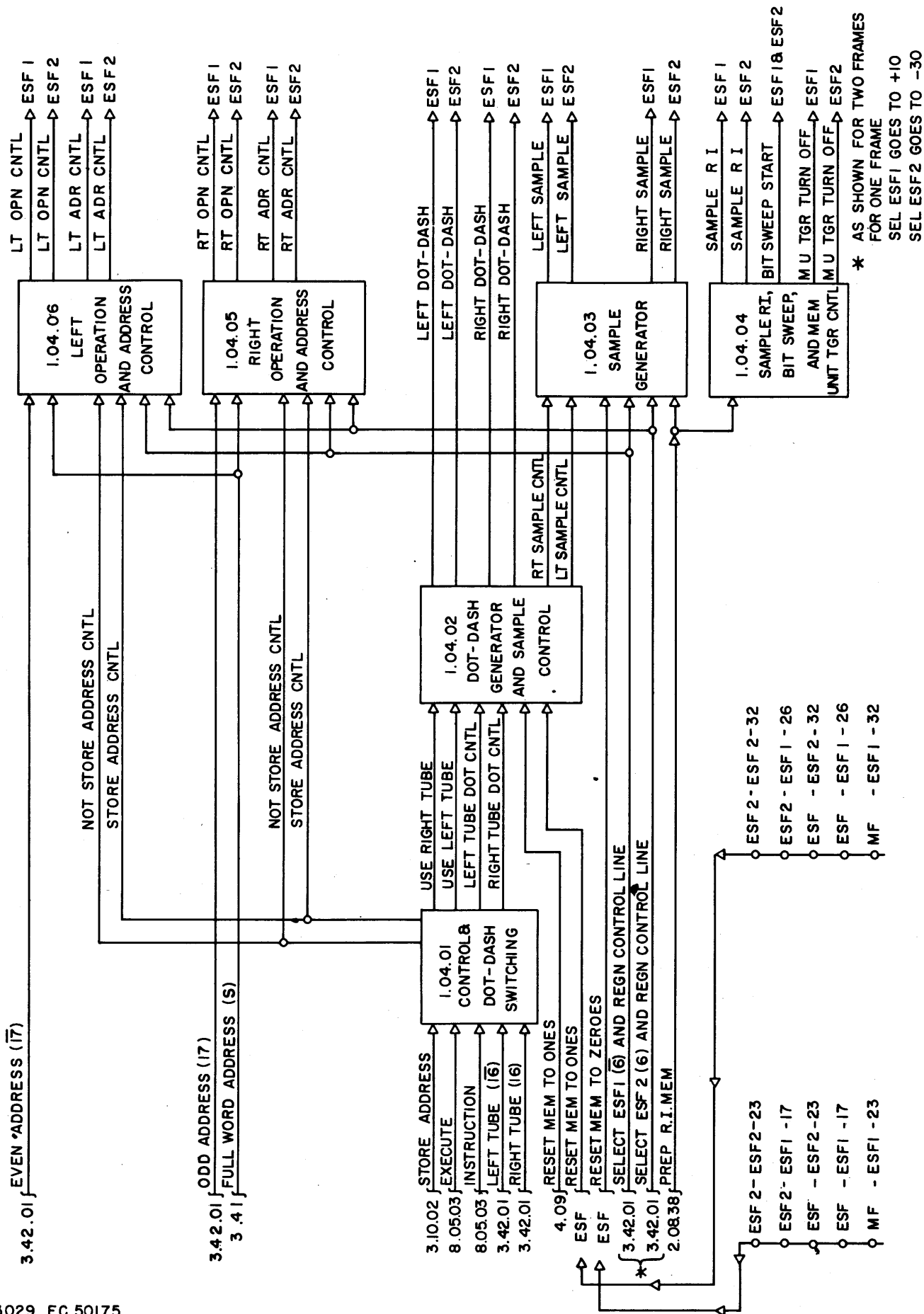
\* 1- SUCH COMPONENT FOR EACH TUBE HALF CONNECTED IN PARALLEL

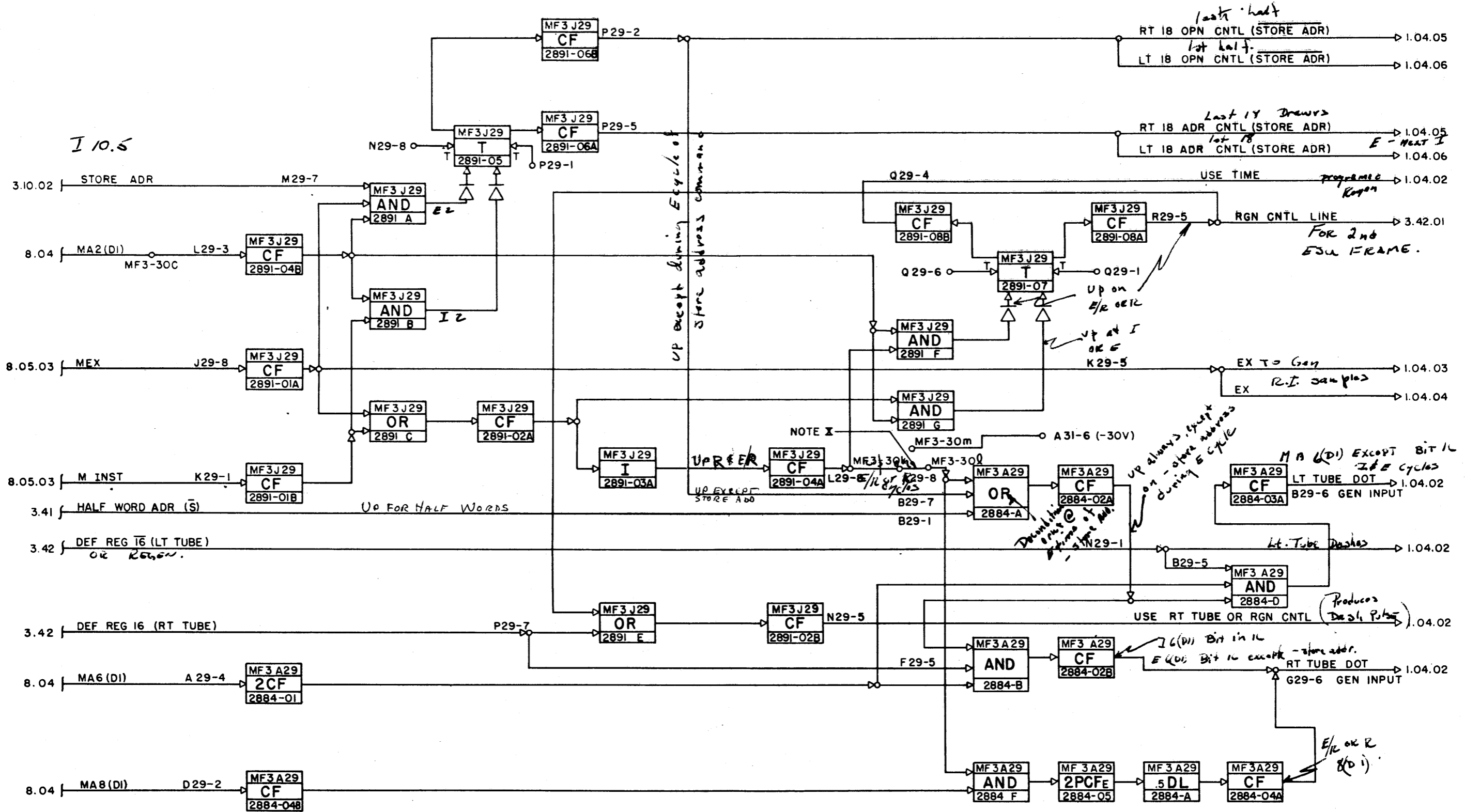
VERTICAL DEFLECTION CIRCUIT  
2048 WORDS / FRAME



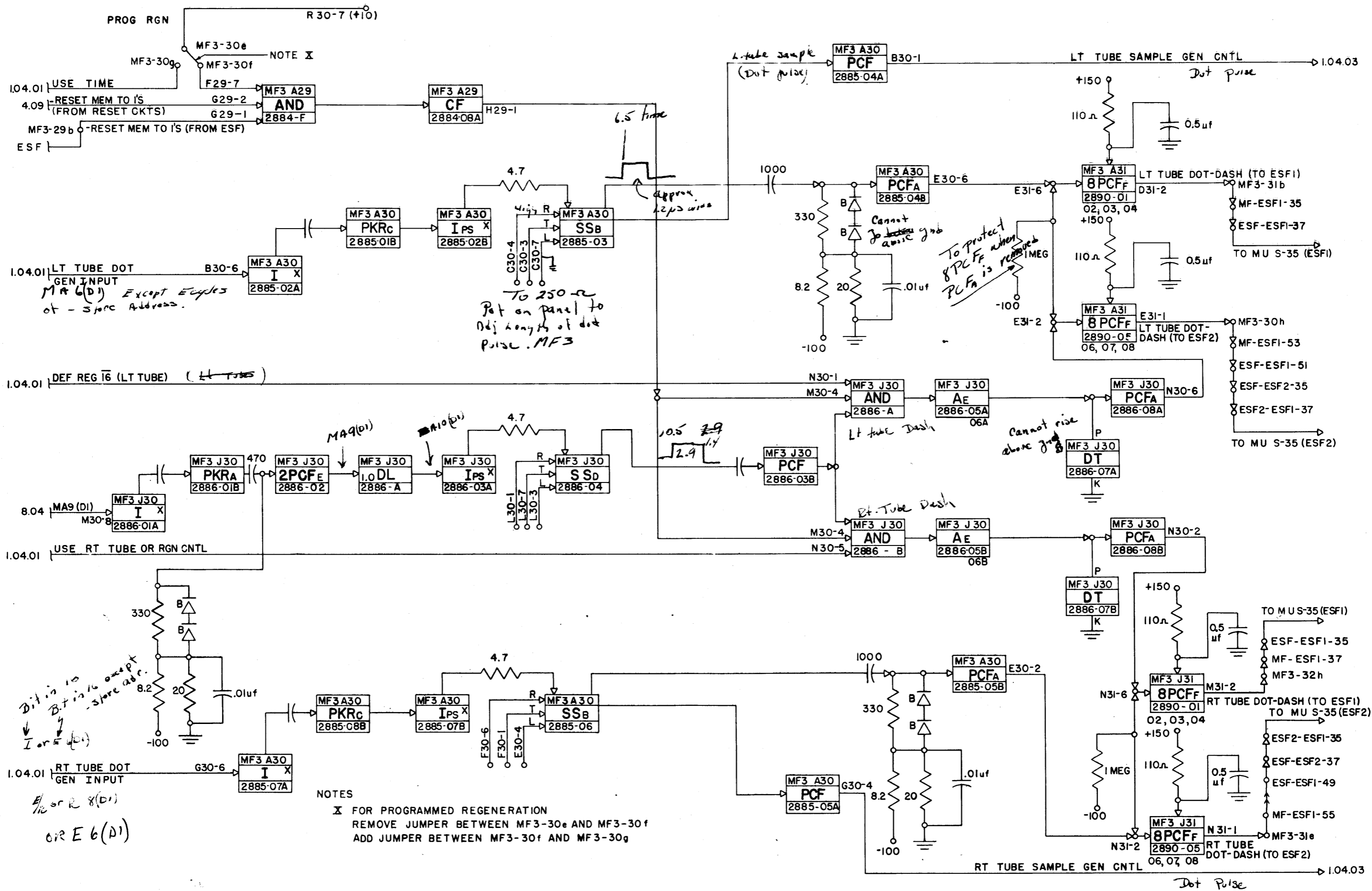


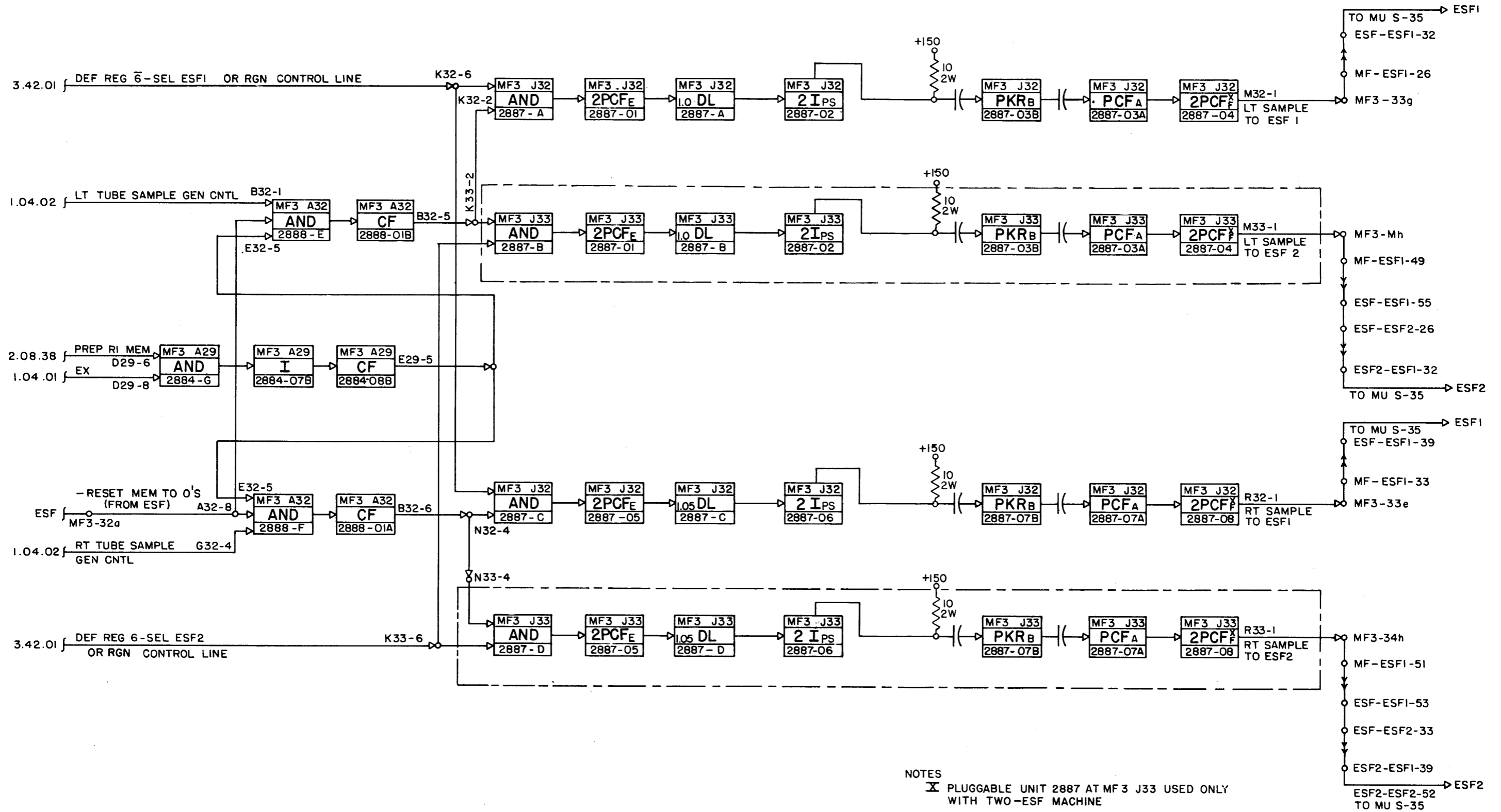




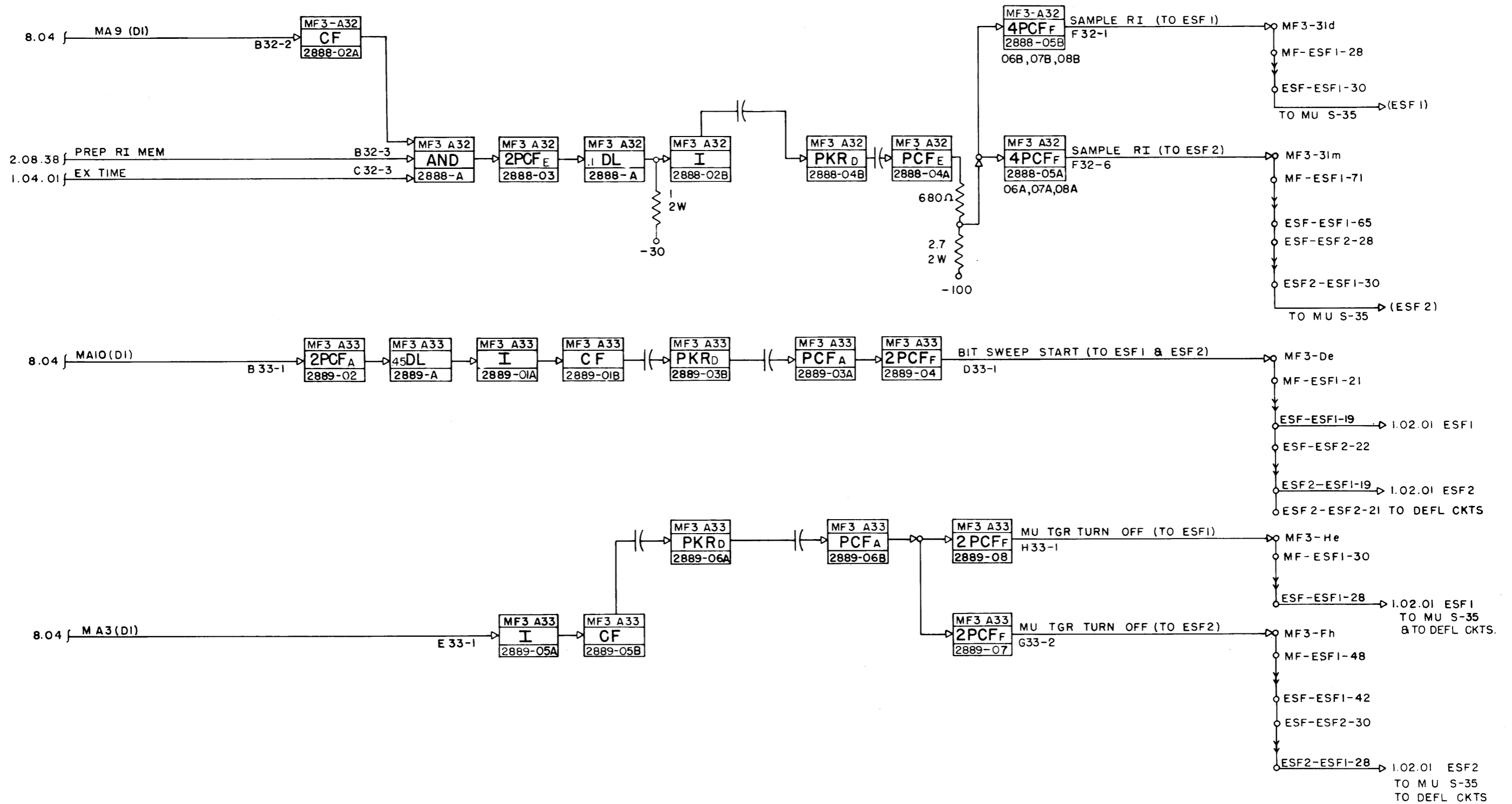


NOTES  
 X FOR PROGRAMMED REGENERATION  
 REMOVE JUMPER BETWEEN MF3-30k AND MF3-30l  
 ADD JUMPER BETWEEN MF3-30r AND MF3 30m





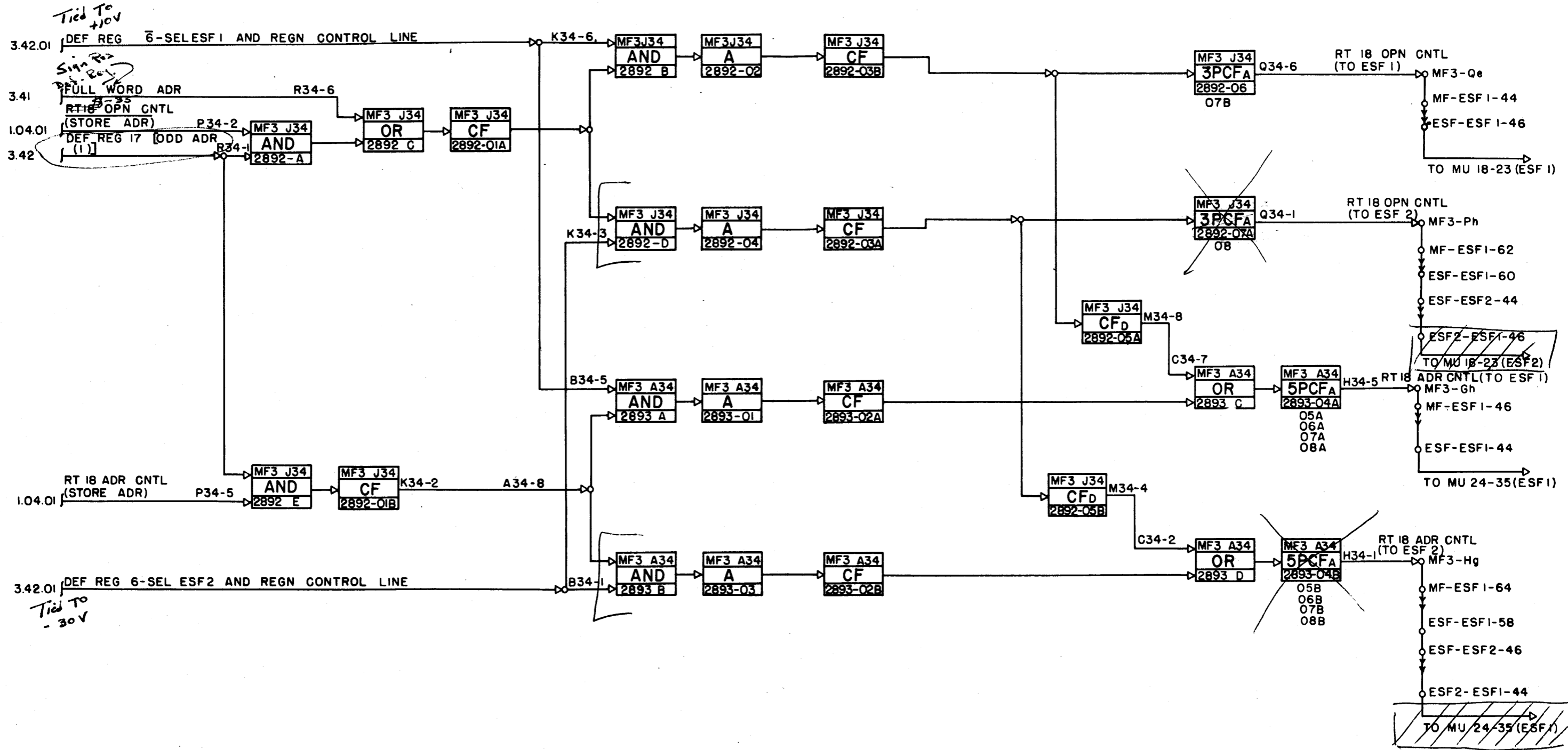




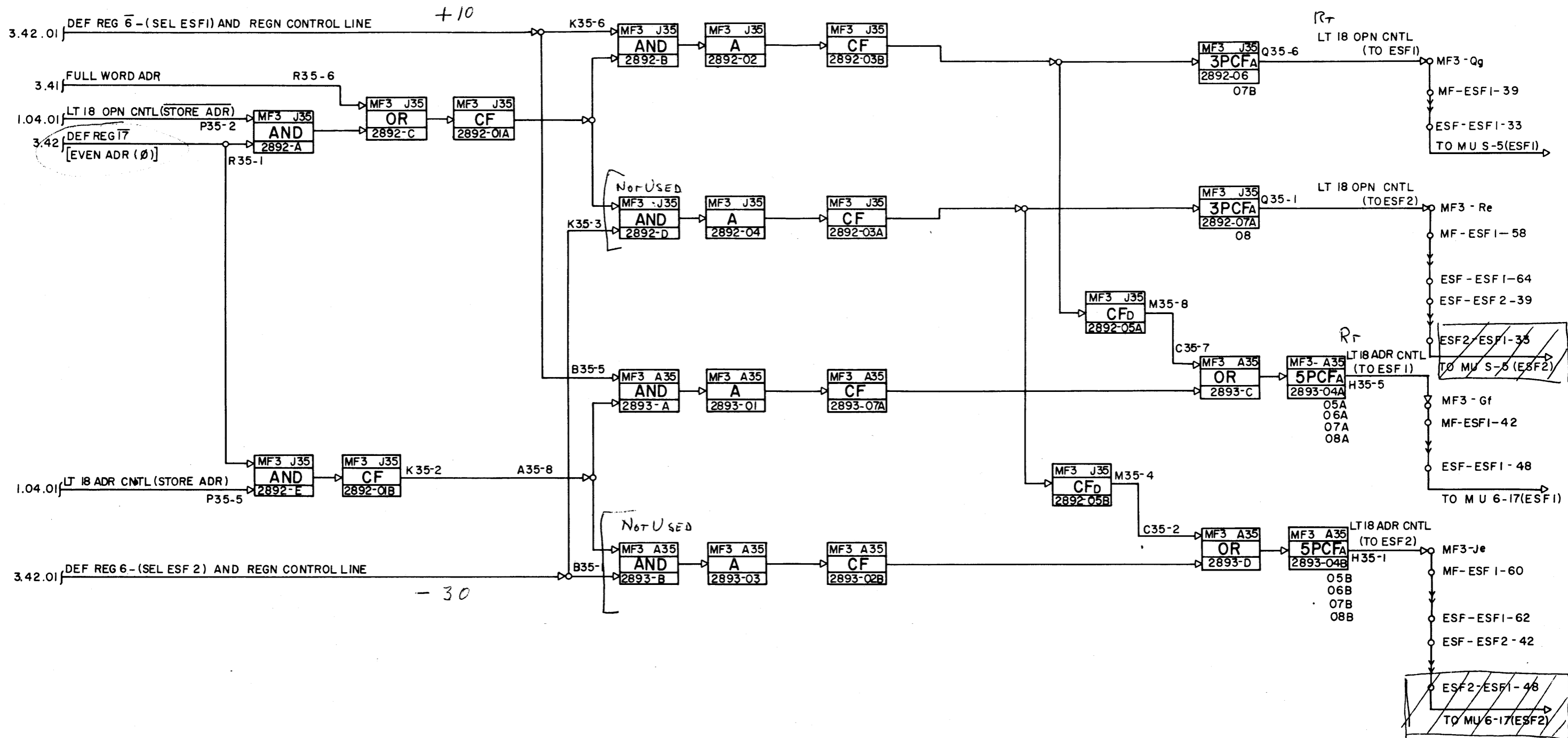
LT E RT OPN AND ADR CNTL  
Last half mem.

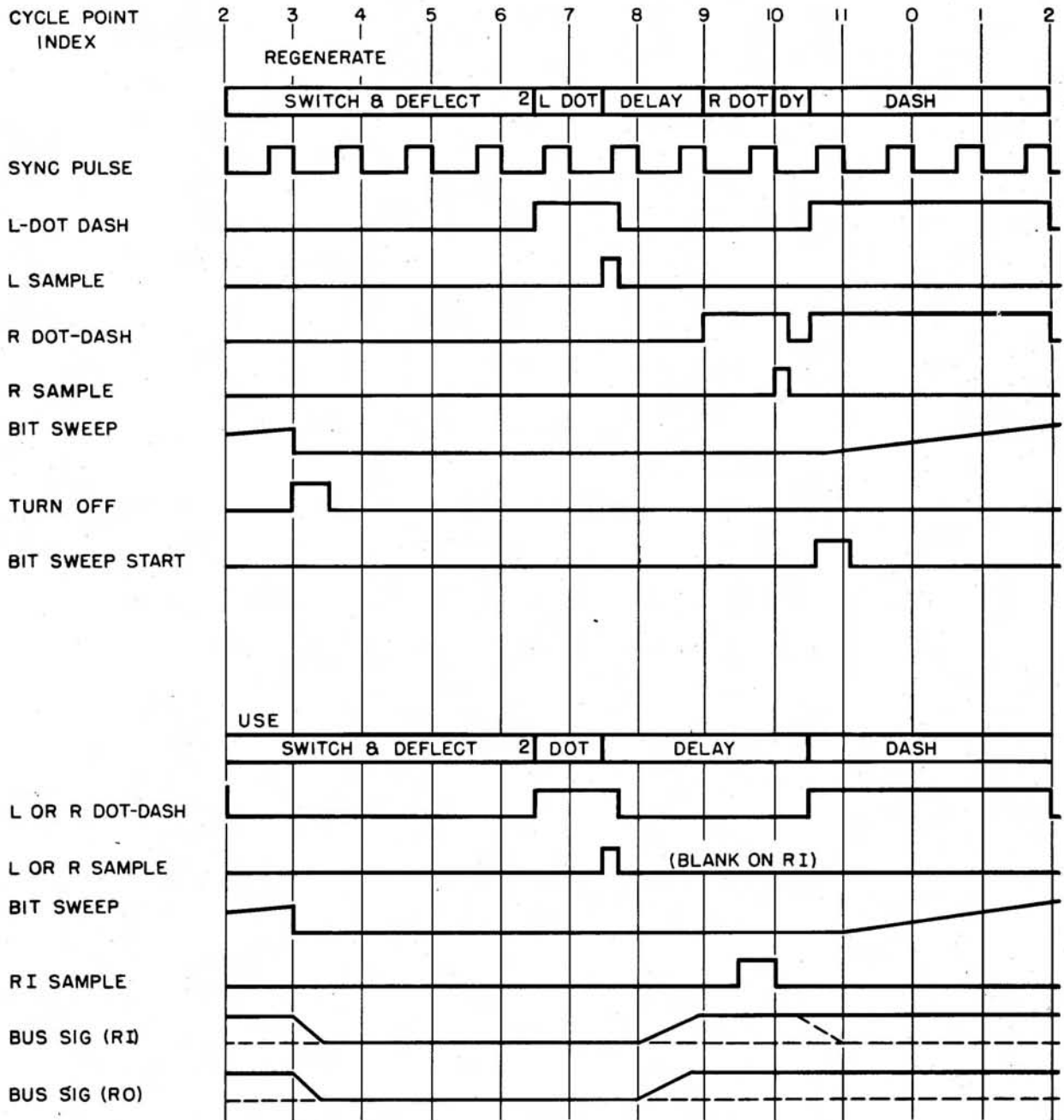
1.04.05

18-25

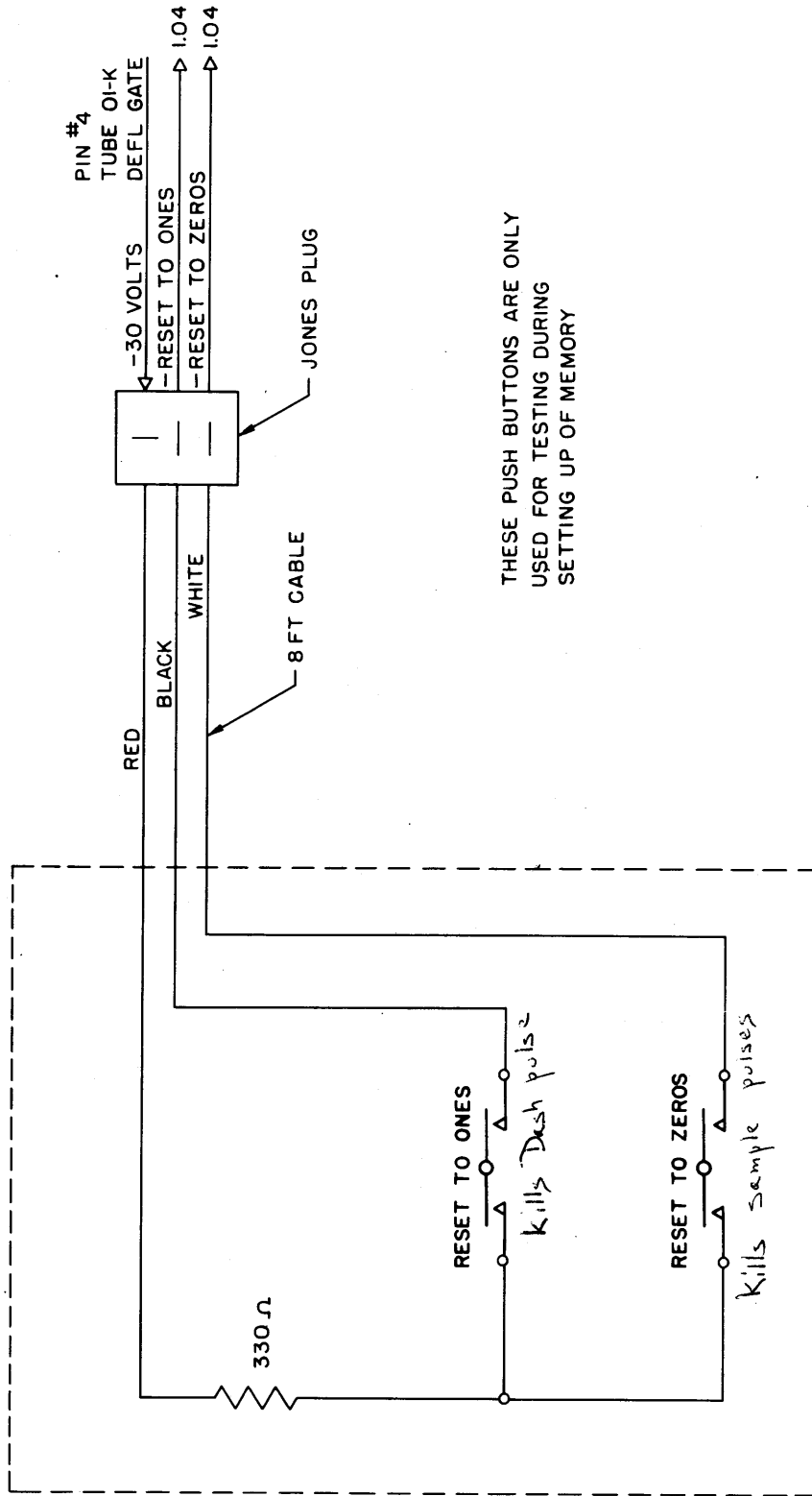


S-18

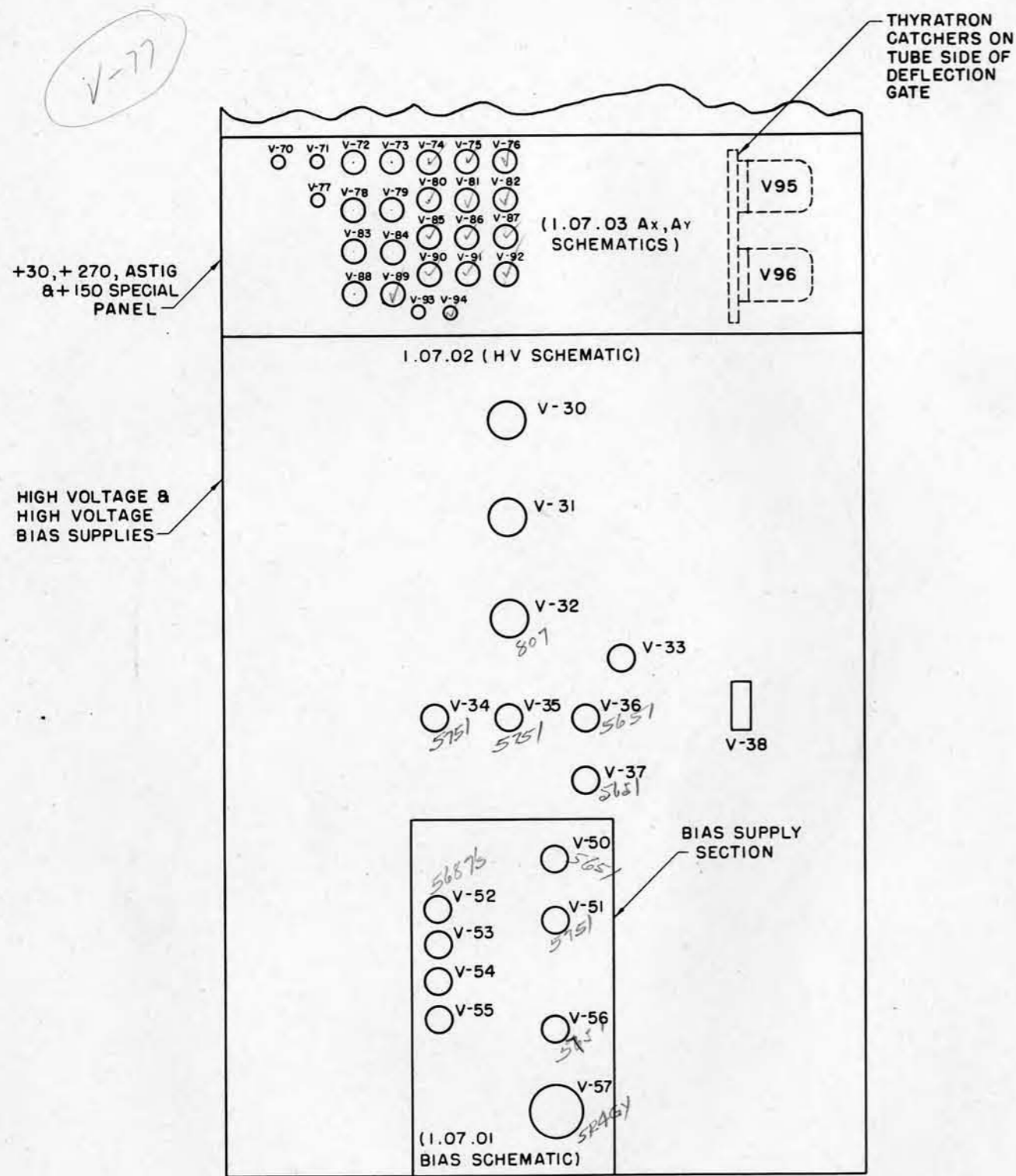




- NOTE 1: BUS SIGNALS ARE PLUS EQUAL ONE (DOT)  
MINUS EQUAL ZERO (DASH)
- NOTE 2: SWITCH & DEFLECT TIME INCLUDES TIME  
FOR SETTING INFORMATION INTO DEFLECTION  
REGISTER
- NOTE 3: WHEN A ONE (DOT) IS READ IN, THE BUS SIGNAL  
IS HELD UP BY MEMORY UNIT AFTER 10.5 TIME.  
WITHOUT MEMORY UNIT, BUS SIGNAL RETURNS TO  
-30 V AS SHOWN BY DOTTED LINE
- NOTE 4: ON BUS SIGNAL (RI), DASHED LINE INDICATES  
CONDITION FOR A ZERO (DASH) READ IN.

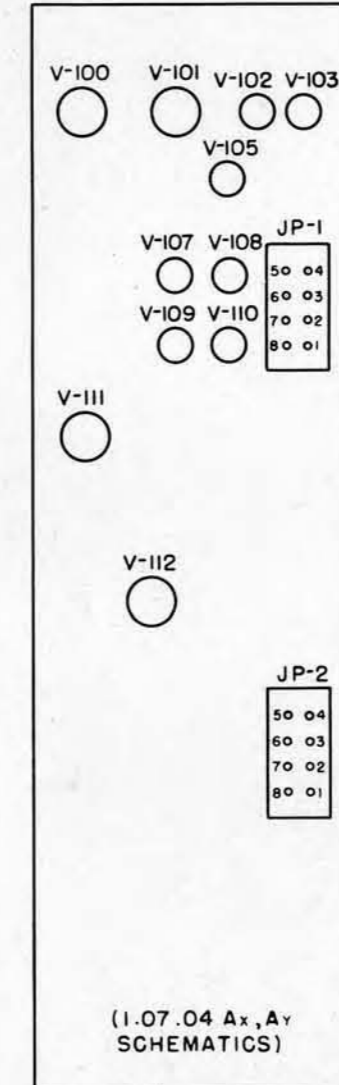


THESE PUSH BUTTONS ARE ONLY  
USED FOR TESTING DURING  
SETTING UP OF MEMORY



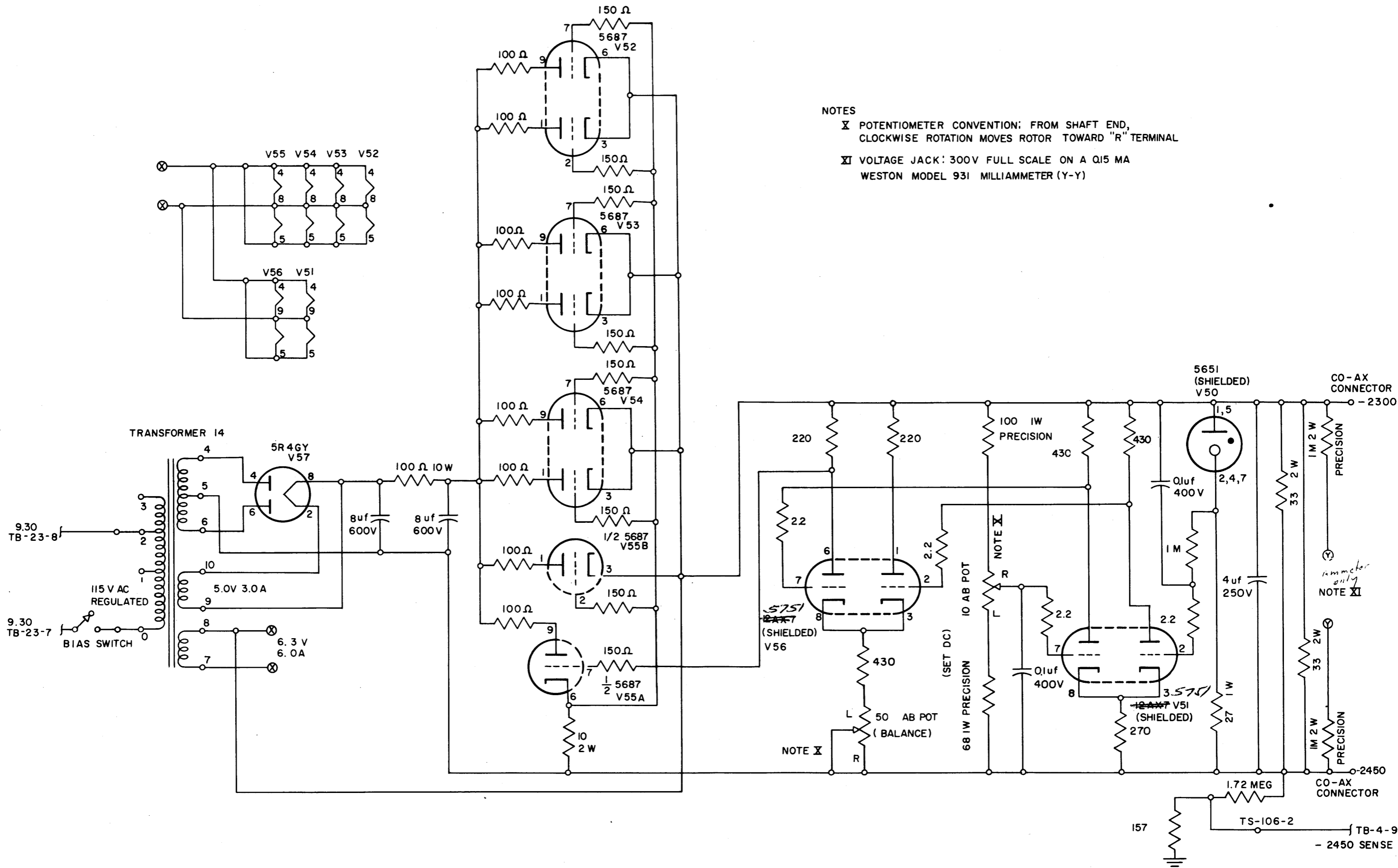
POWER SUPPLY SECTION OF THE LOWER DEFLECTION GATE VIEWED FROM WIRING SIDE

+450 & -150 SUPPLY CHASSIS TOP



VIEW FROM FRONT OF THE MACHINE (TUBE SIDE OF CHASSIS)

I.07.05 TUBE LOCATION AND DEFLECTION GATE CABLE CONNECTION

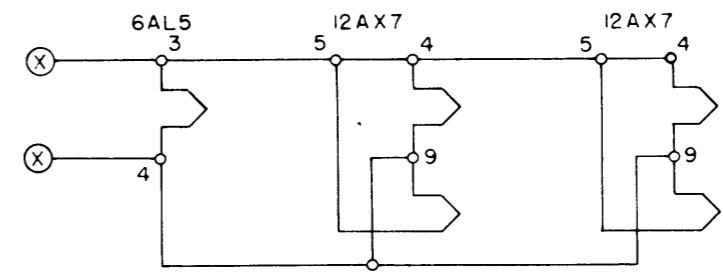
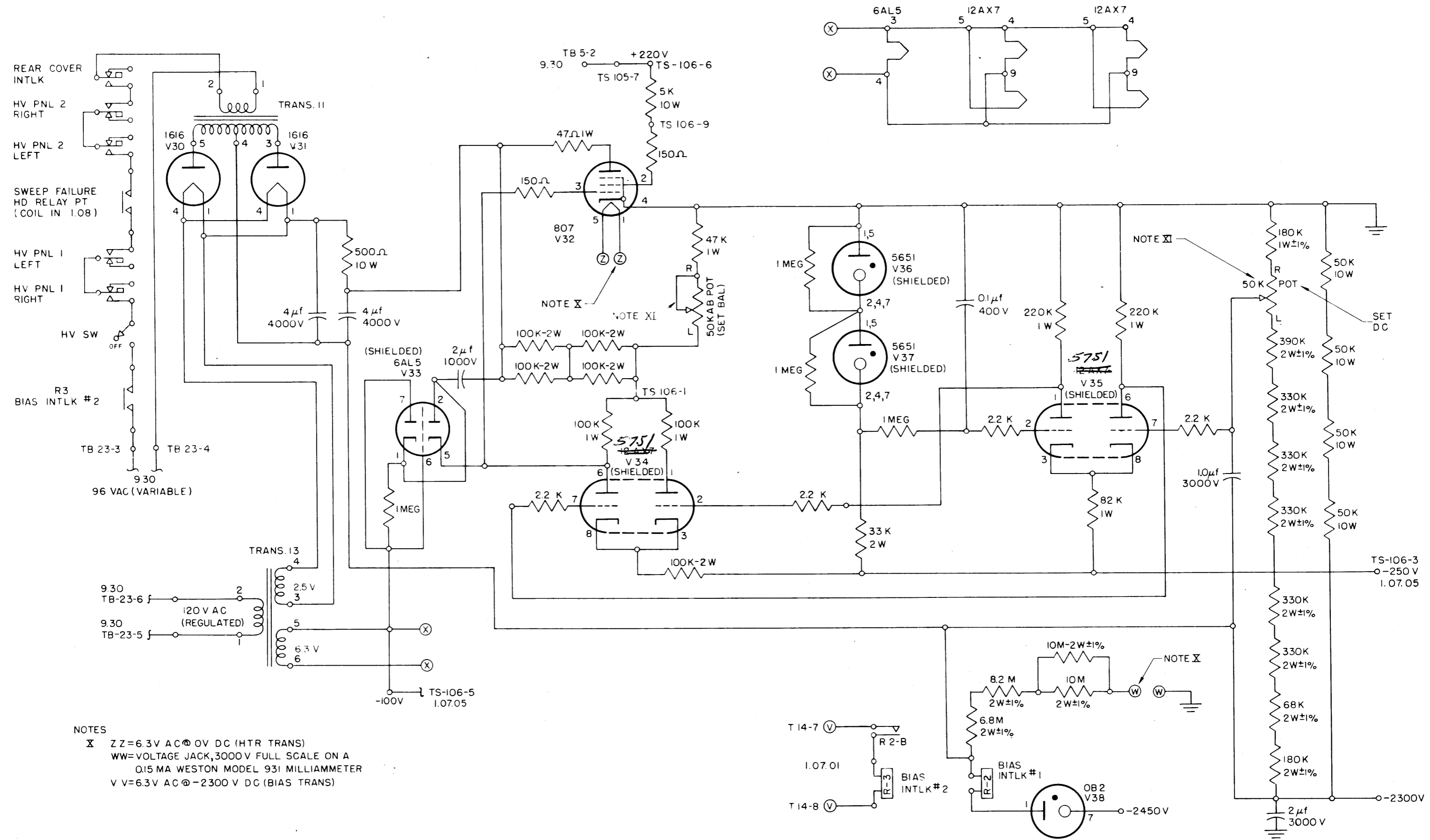


NOTES

- ⓧ POTENTIOMETER CONVENTION: FROM SHAFT END, CLOCKWISE ROTATION MOVES ROTOR TOWARD "R" TERMINAL
- ⓧI VOLTAGE JACK: 300V FULL SCALE ON A Q15 MA WESTON MODEL 931 MILLIAMMETER (Y-Y)

CRT HIGH VOLTAGE SUPPLY

1.07.02

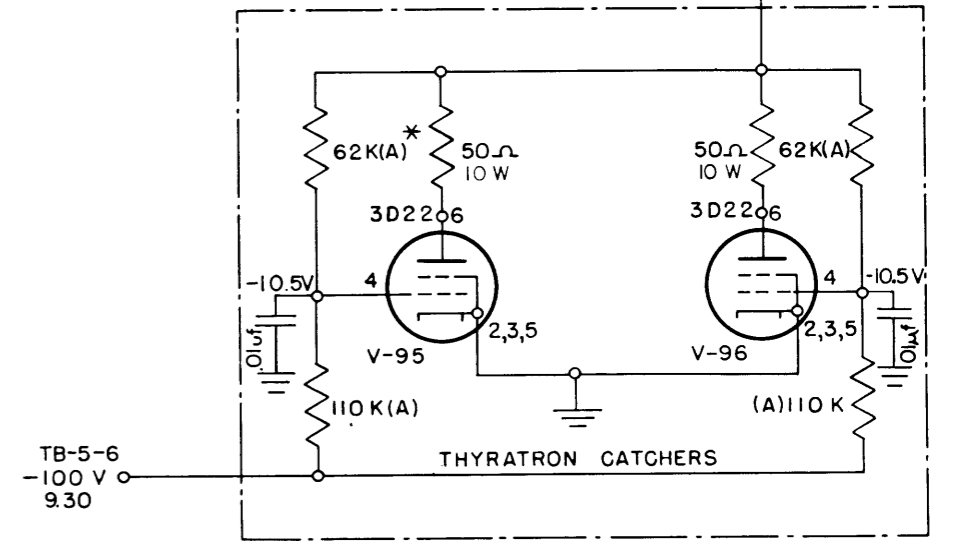
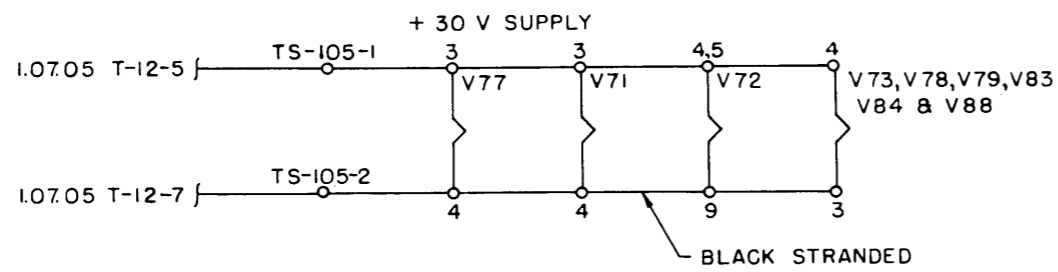
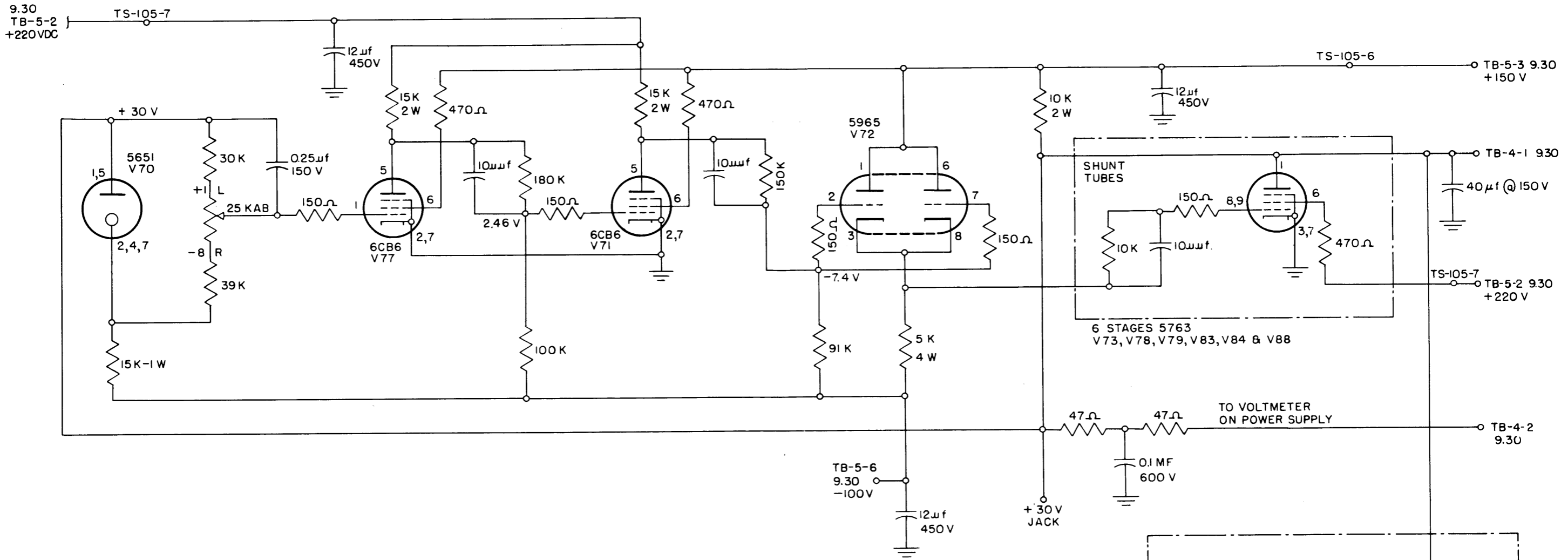


NOTES  
 X ZZ=6.3V AC @ 0V DC (HTR TRANS)  
 WW=VOLTAGE JACK, 3000V FULL SCALE ON A  
 0.15 MA WESTON MODEL 931 MILLIAMMETER  
 V V=6.3V AC @ -2300V DC (BIAS TRANS)

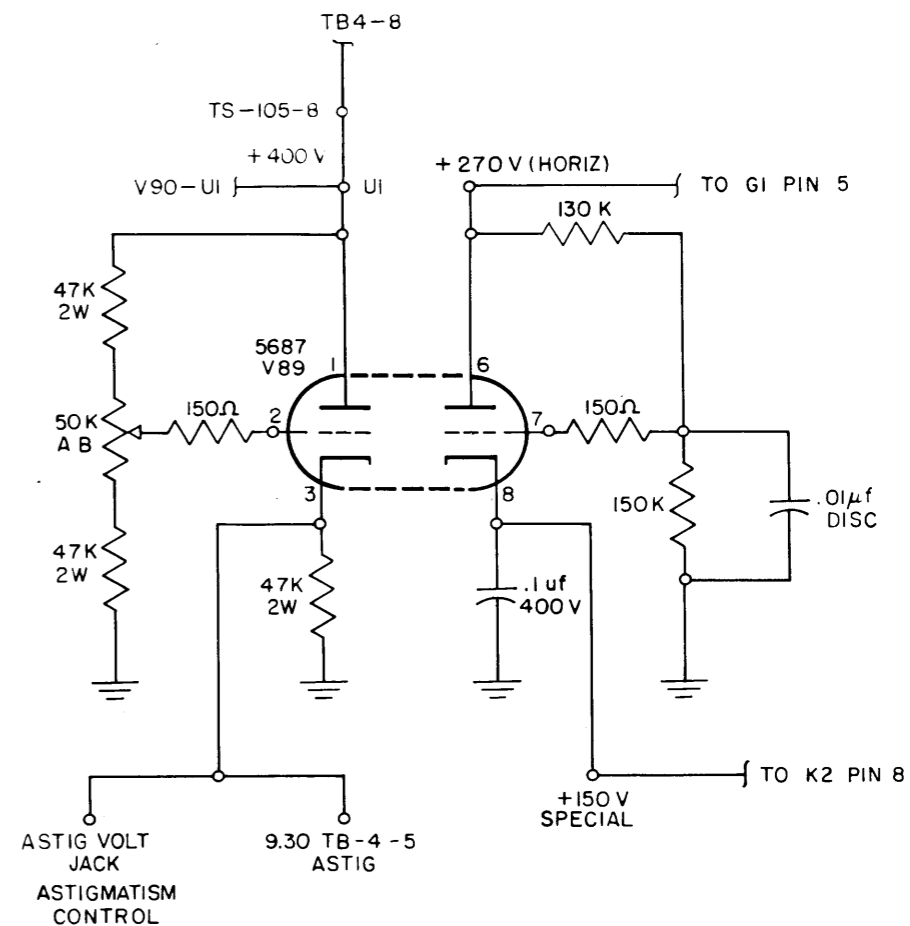
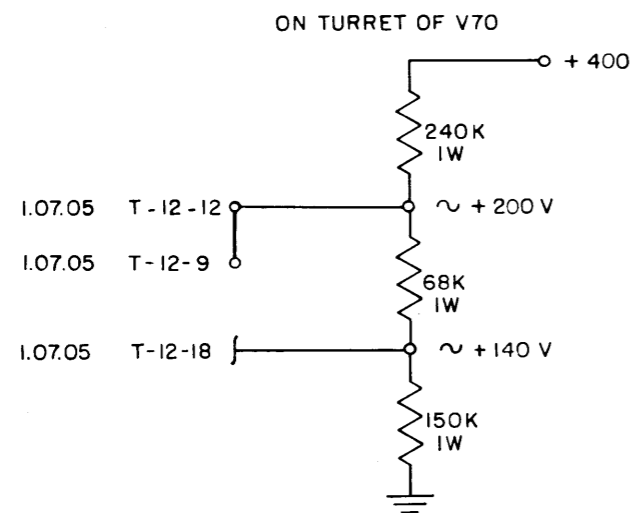
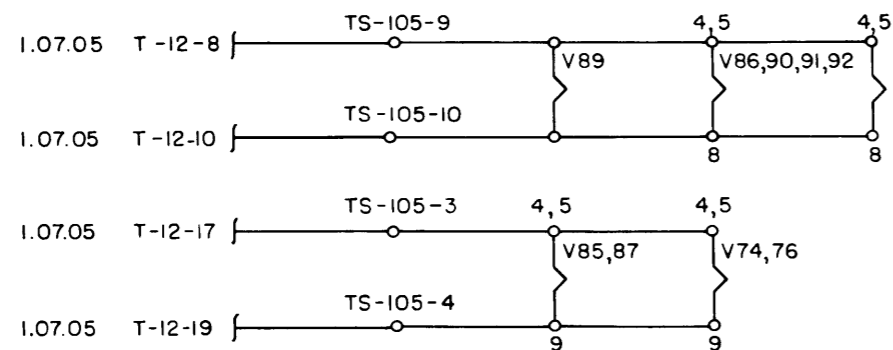
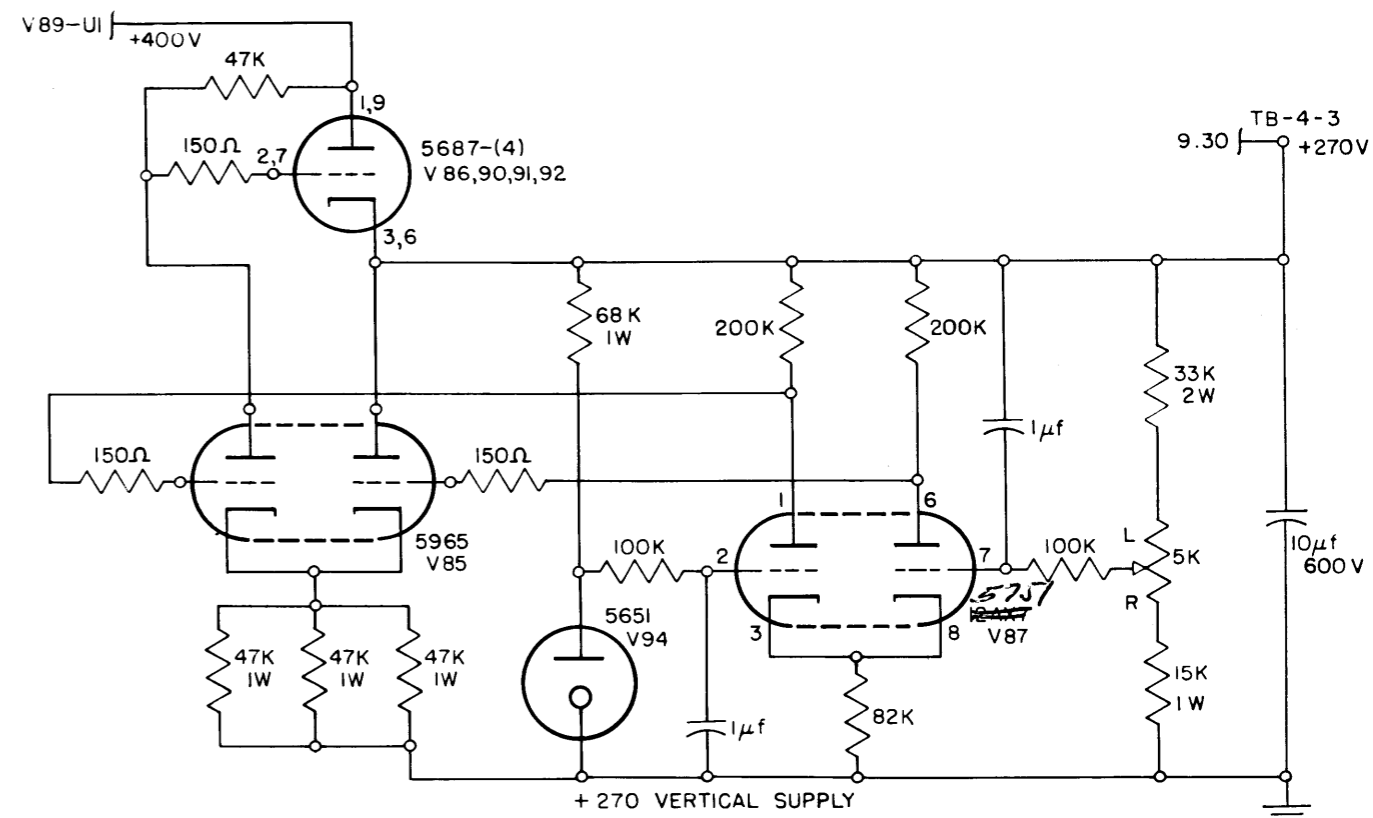
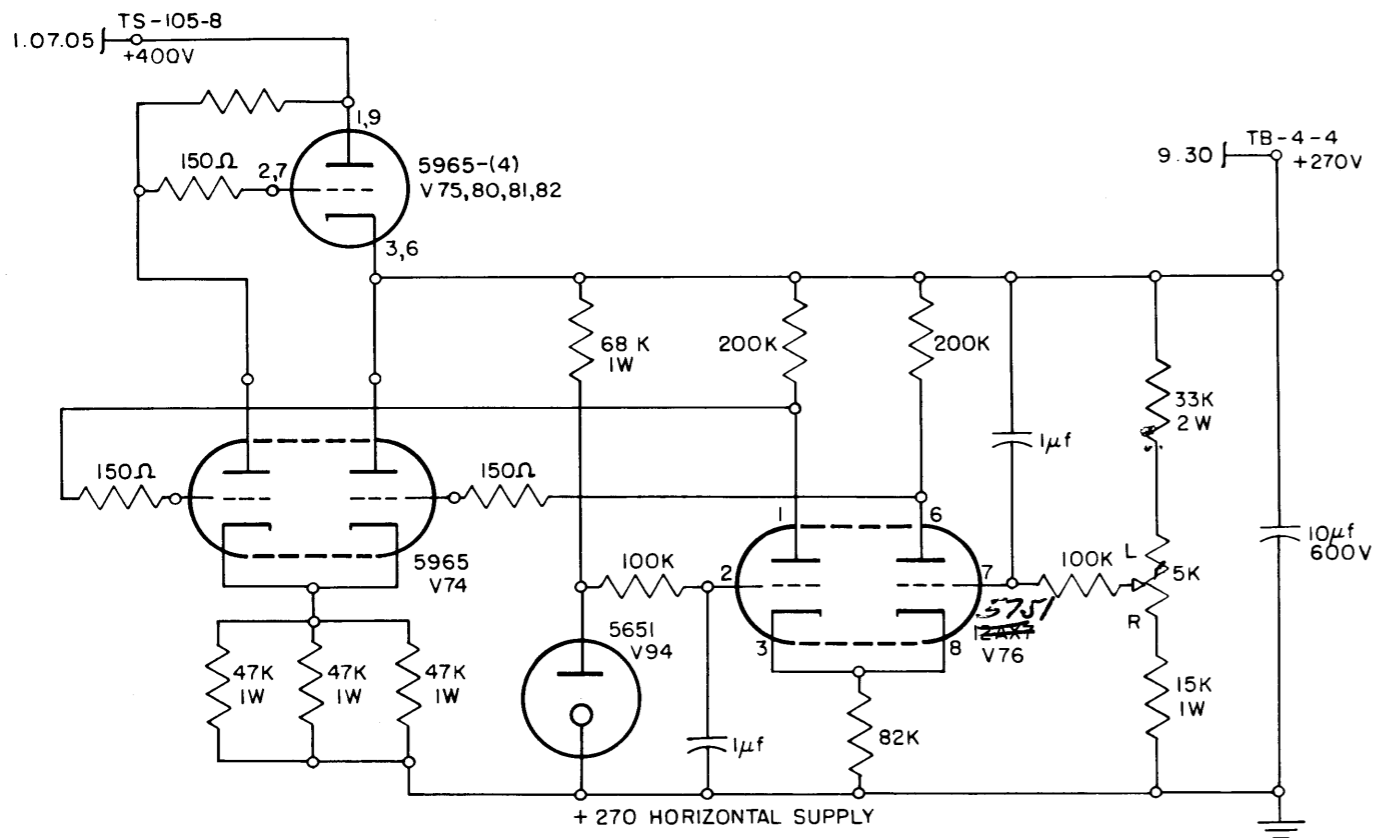
XI POTENTIOMETER CONVENTION FROM SHAFT END  
 CLOCKWISE ROTATION MOVES ROTOR TOWARD "R" TERMINAL



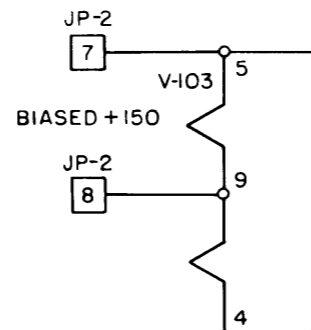
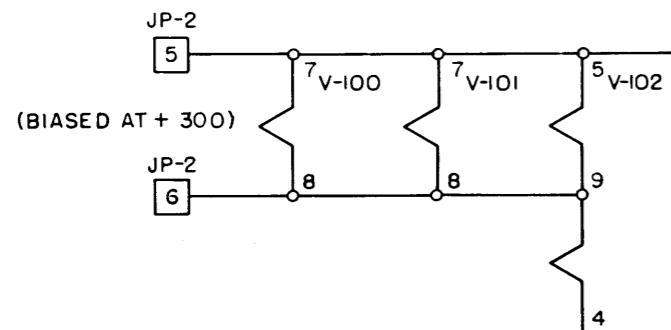
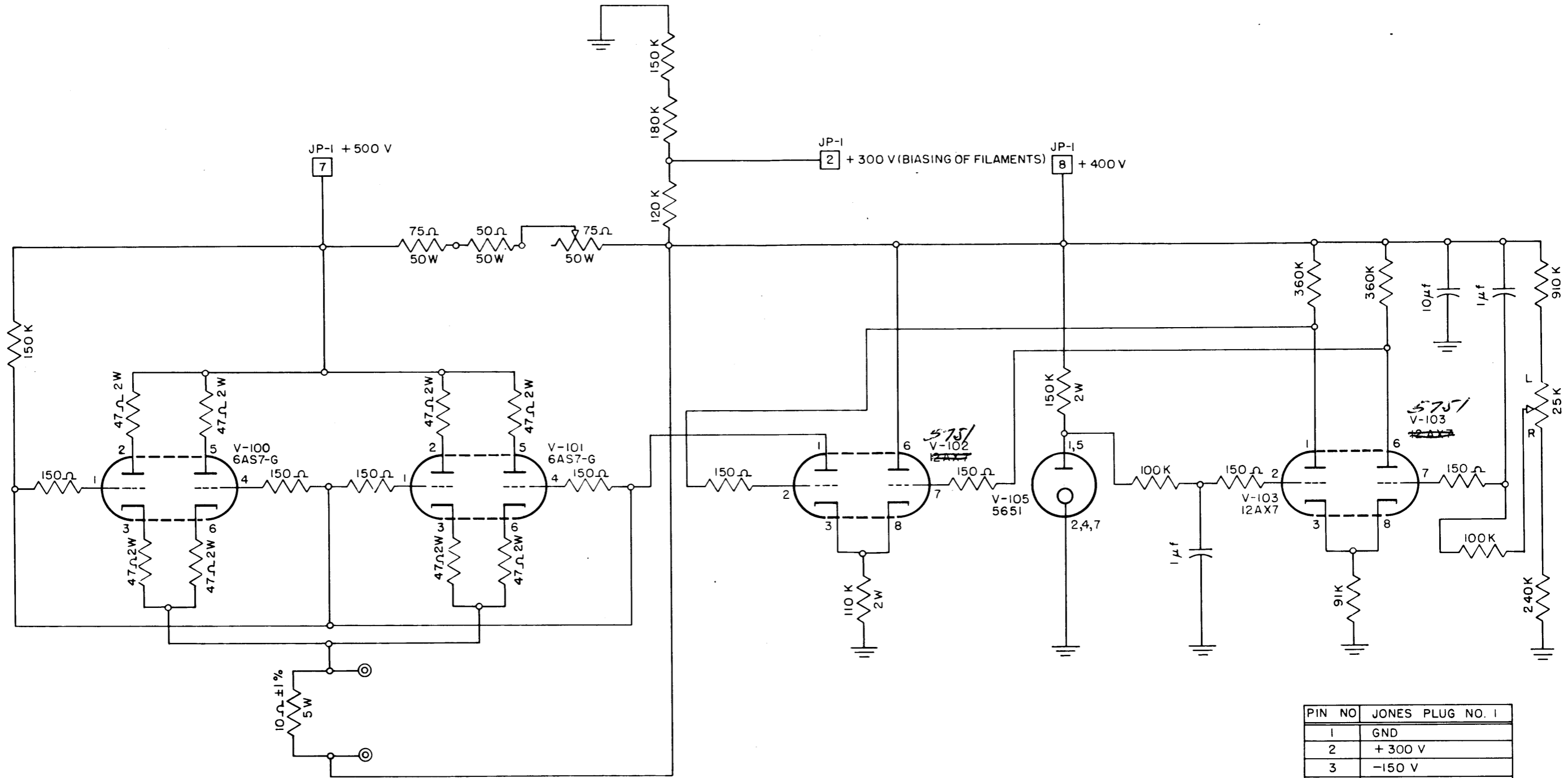
**+30V POWER SUPPLY**



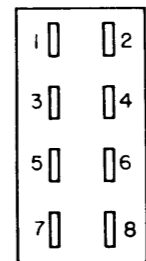
\* (A)-RESISTORS MARKED (A) ARE FROM SAME TOLERANCE GROUP



+400 VOLT REGULATOR



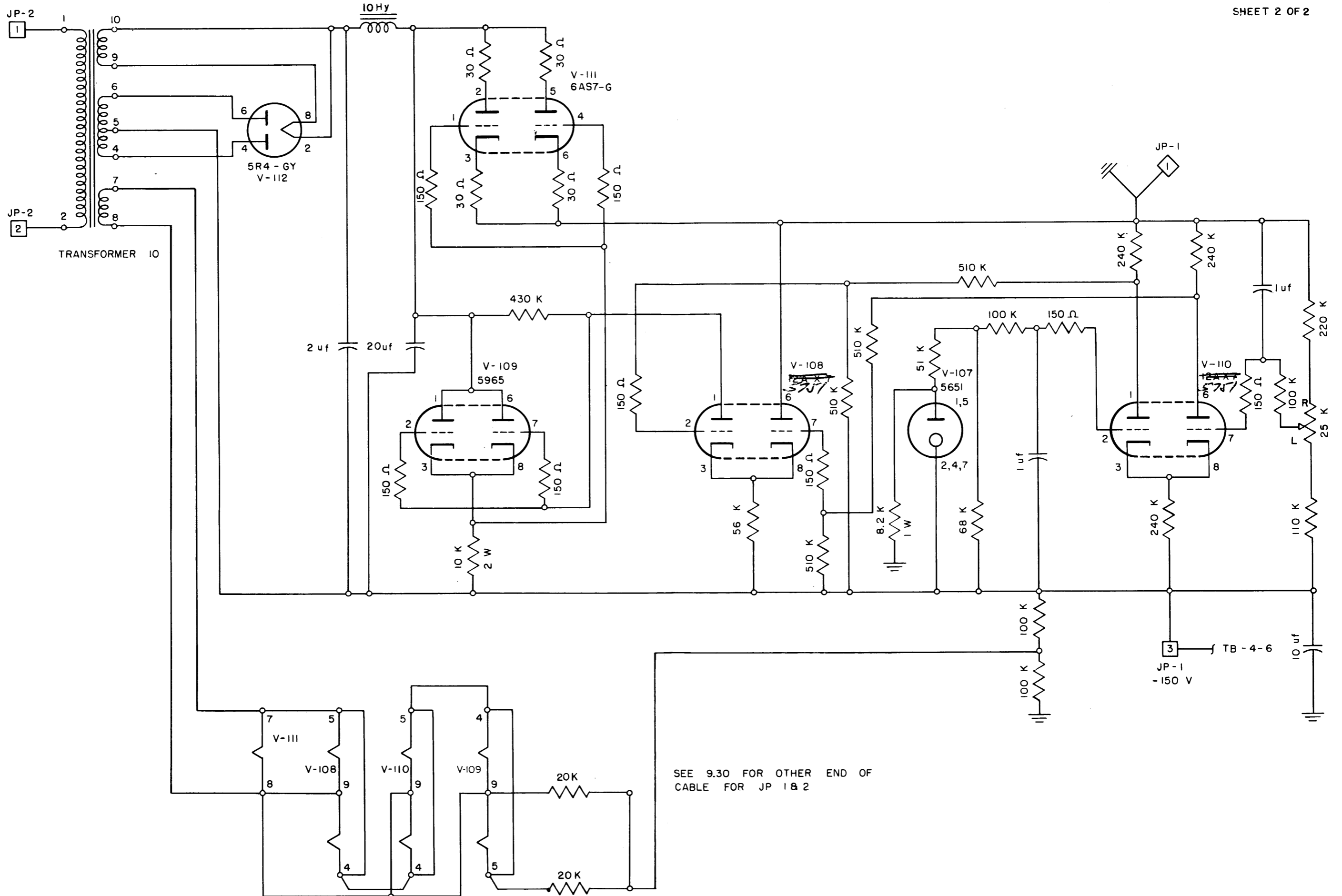
TOP



JONES PLUG CONNECTIONS  
(VIEWED FROM WIRING SIDE)

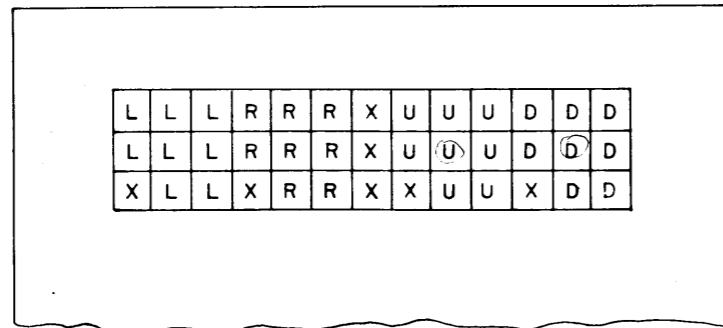
NOTE  
SEE 9.30 FOR THE OTHER  
END OF CABLE FOR JP1 & 2

PIN NO	JONES PLUG NO. 1
1	GND
2	+ 300 V
3	-150 V
4	
5	SPARE
6	
7	+ 500 V
8	+ 400 V
JONES PLUG NO.2	
1	NEUTRAL
2	110 V AC
3	
4	
5	6.3 V AC(+300 V)
6	6.3 V AC(+300 V)
7	6.3 V AC(+150 V)
8	6.3 V AC(+150 V)

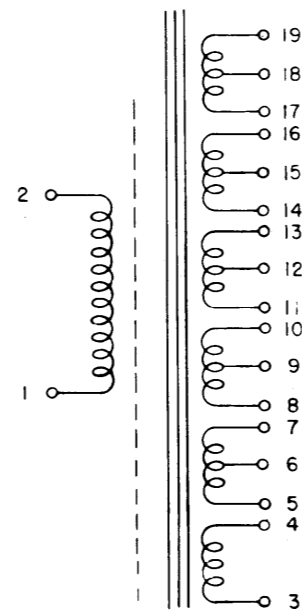


# DEFLECTION GATE LOCATION CHART \*

5965 LAYOUT  
 L - LEFT  
 R - RIGHT  
 U - UP  
 D - DOWN  
 X - BLANK POSITION



VIEWED FROM WIRING SIDE



	TS101	TS102	TS103	TS104	TS105	TS106
1	6.3 AC	T-12-8	+ 400	TB-4-8	6.3 AC	T-12-5
2	6.3 AC	T-12-10			6.3 AC	T-12-7
3			+ 270.	TB-4-3		6.3 AC
4			+ 270 <sub>H</sub>	TB-4-4		6.3 AC
5			- 150	TB-4-6		-100
6					+150	TB-5-3
7					+220	TB-5-2
8					+ 400	TB-4-8
9					6.3 AC	T-12-11
10					6.3 AC	T-12-13

T-12  
 DEFLECTION GATE  
 HEATER TRANSFORMER

(TOP)

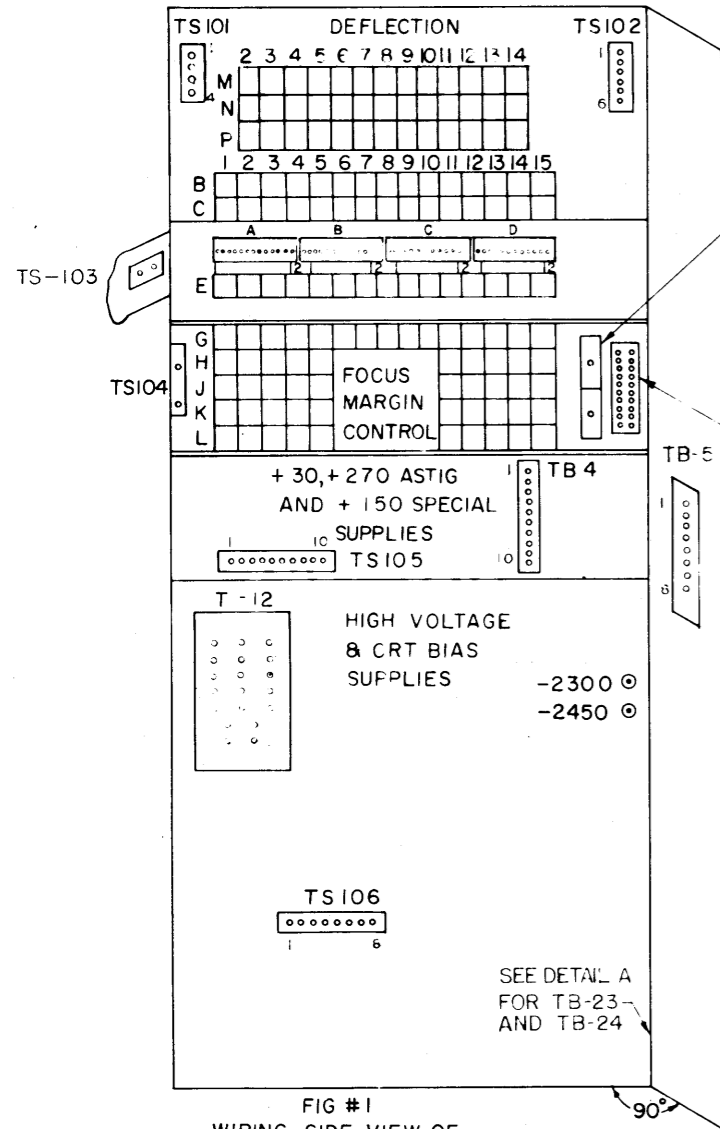


FIG #1  
 WIRING SIDE VIEW OF  
 DEFLECTION GATE  
 \*-FOR OTHER TERMINAL BOARD  
 LOCATIONS SEE 9.30

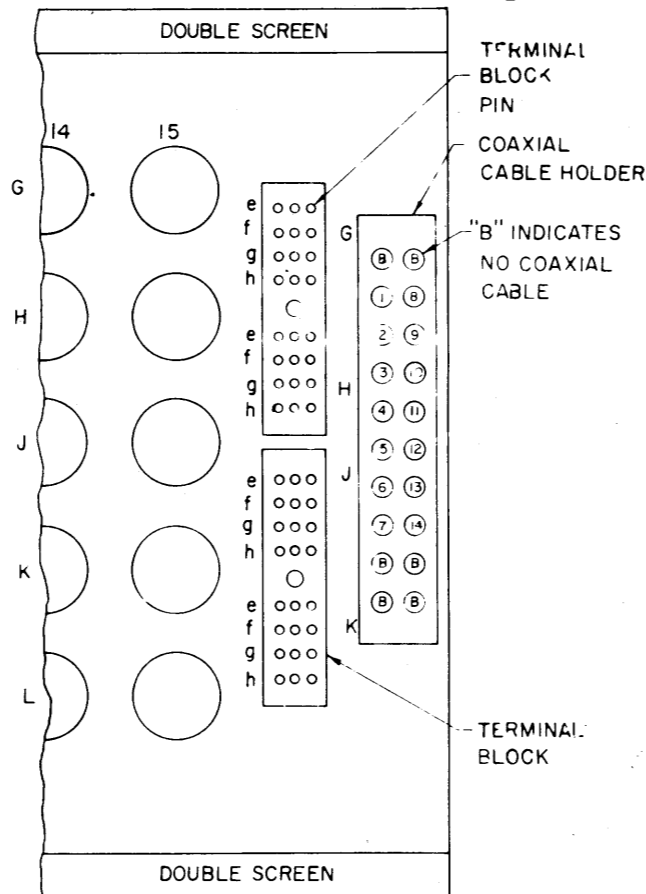
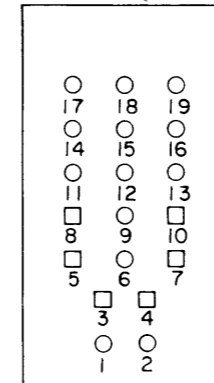
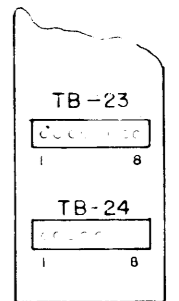
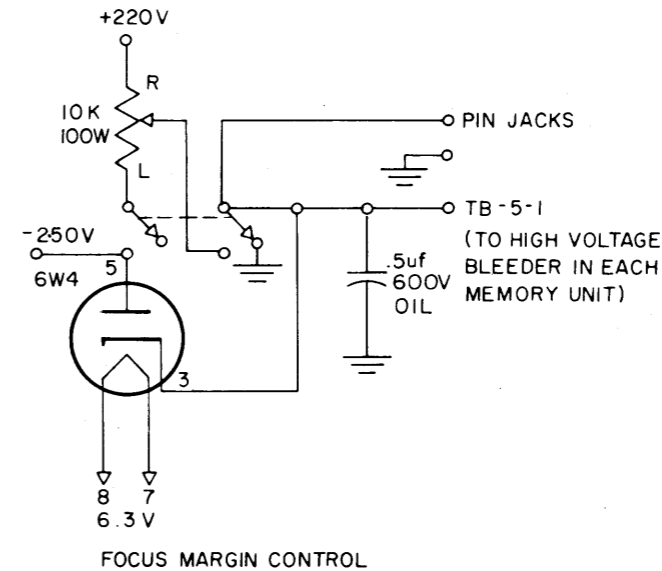


FIG. #2  
 WIRING SIDE VIEW OF TERMINAL  
 BLOCKS & COAXIAL CABLE  
 HOLDER IN DEFLECTION GATE

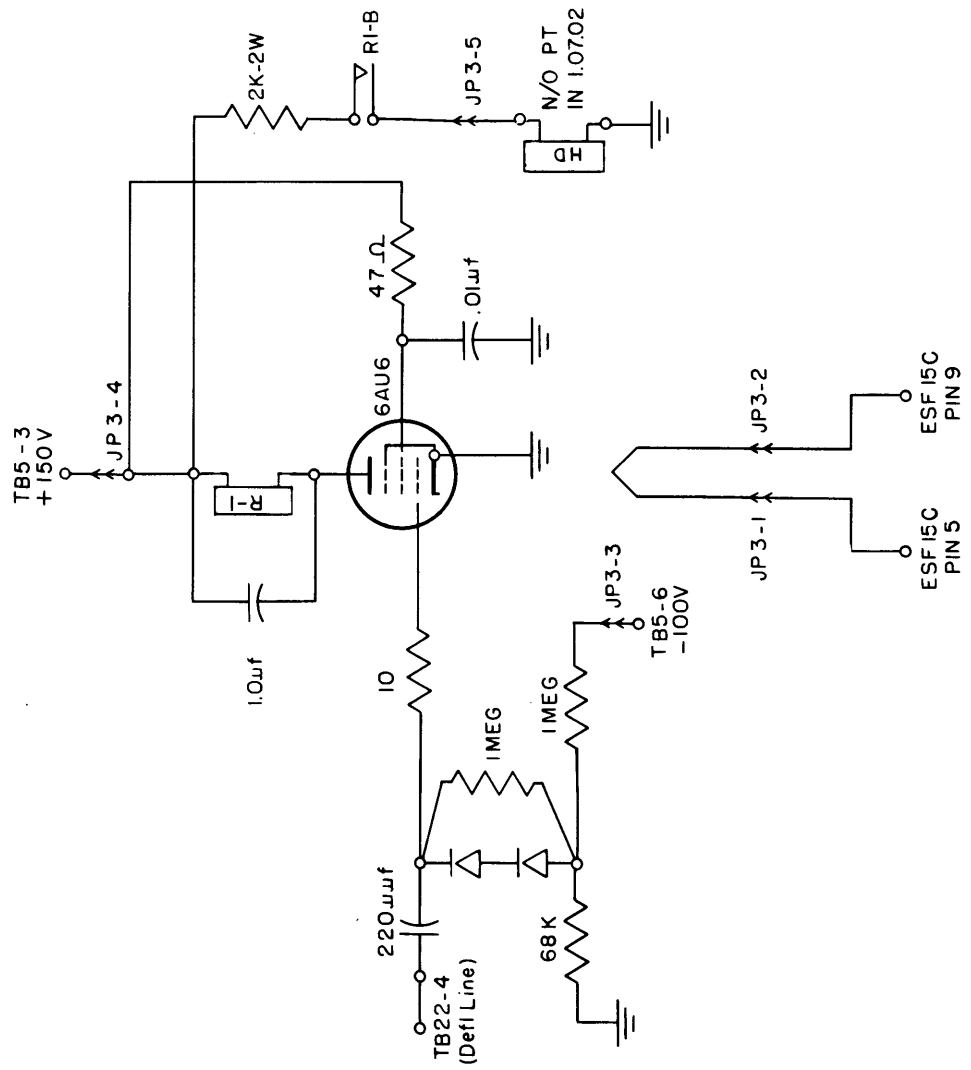


T-12 CONNECTIONS		
1	TB-23-1	AC REG
2	TB-23-2	NEUT
3	TS-104-1	6.3 AC
4	TS-104-2	6.3 (GND)
5	TS-103-1	6.3 AC
6	GND	CT GND
7	TS-103-2	6.3 AC
8	TS-101-1	6.3 AC
9		CT@200V
10	TS-101-2	6.3 AC
11	TS-105	6.3 AC
12		CT@200V
13	TS-105-10	6.3 AC
14	TB-24-1	(6.3-400REG)
15	TB-4-7	CT@+300V
16	TB-24-2	(6.3-400REG)
17	TS-105-3	6.3 AC
18		CT@+140V
19	TS-105-4	6.3 AC

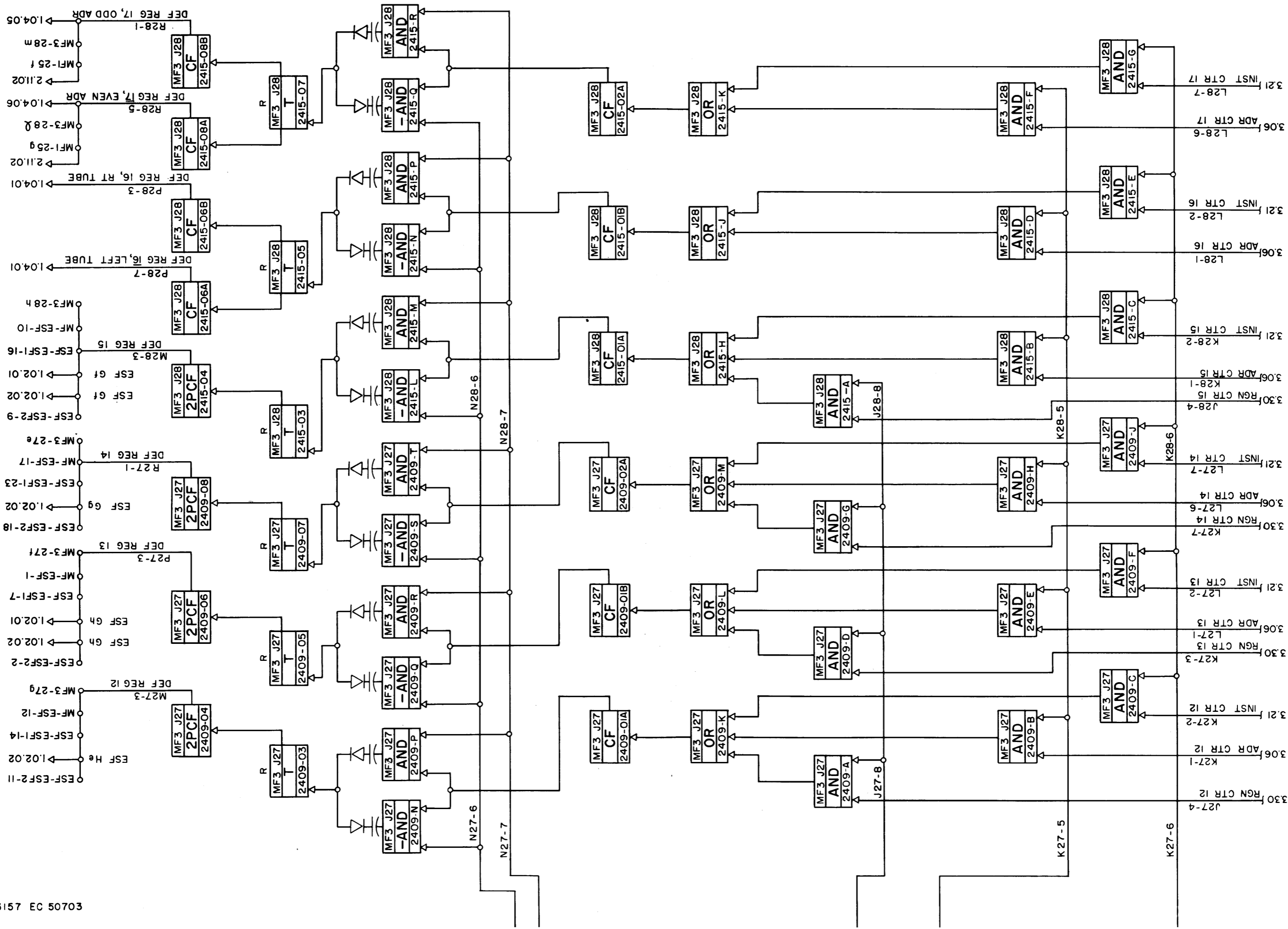
TERMINAL BLOCK PINS	LOCATION OF COAXIAL CABLE IN HOLDER	WIRE
G-f	1	DEFL ADR 15
G-g	8	DEFL ADR 14
G-h	2	DEFL ADR 13
H-e	9	DEFL ADR 12
H-f	3	DEFL ADR 11
H-h	10	DEFL ADR 10
J-e	4	DEFL ADR 9
J-f	11	DEFL ADR 8
J-g	5	DEFL ADR 7
J-h	12	DEFL ADR 6
K-e	6	B S START
K-f	13	MU TGR TURN OFF
K-g		RESET TO 'I'S'
K-h	14	RESET TO 'O'S'

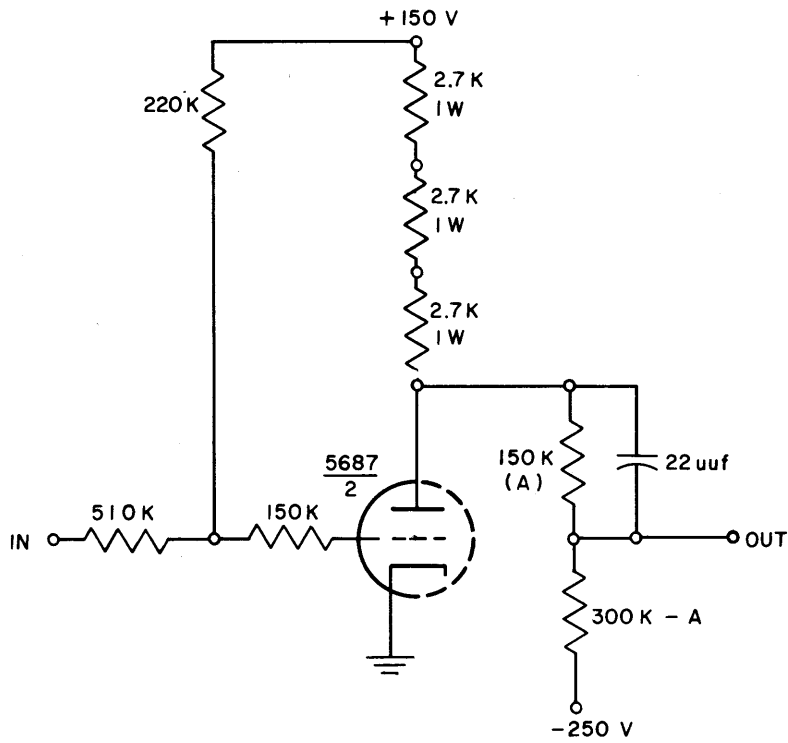
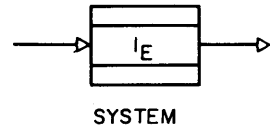
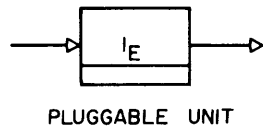


BOTTOM CORNER  
 HINGE SIDE  
 DETAIL A

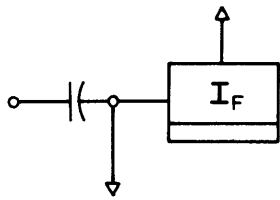


DEFLECTION REGISTER

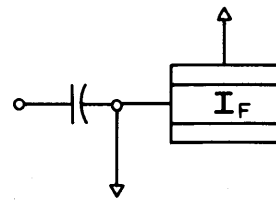




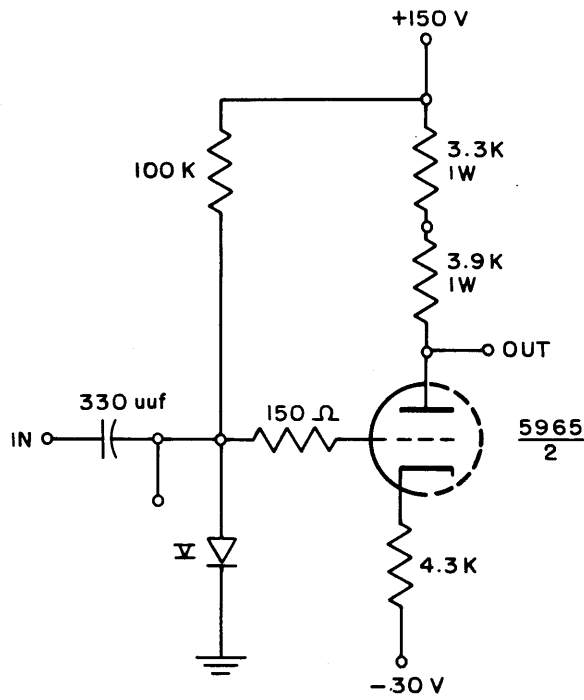


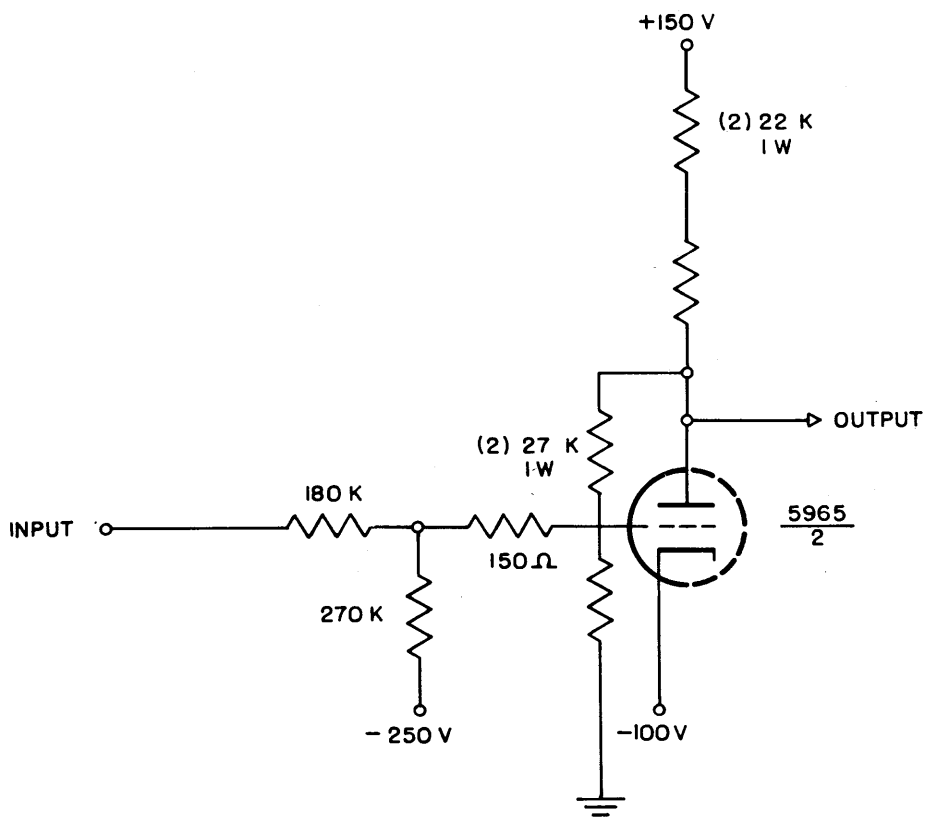
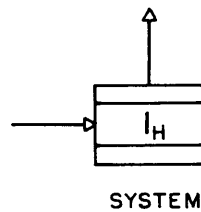
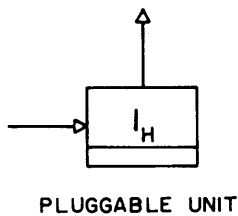


PLUGGABLE UNIT



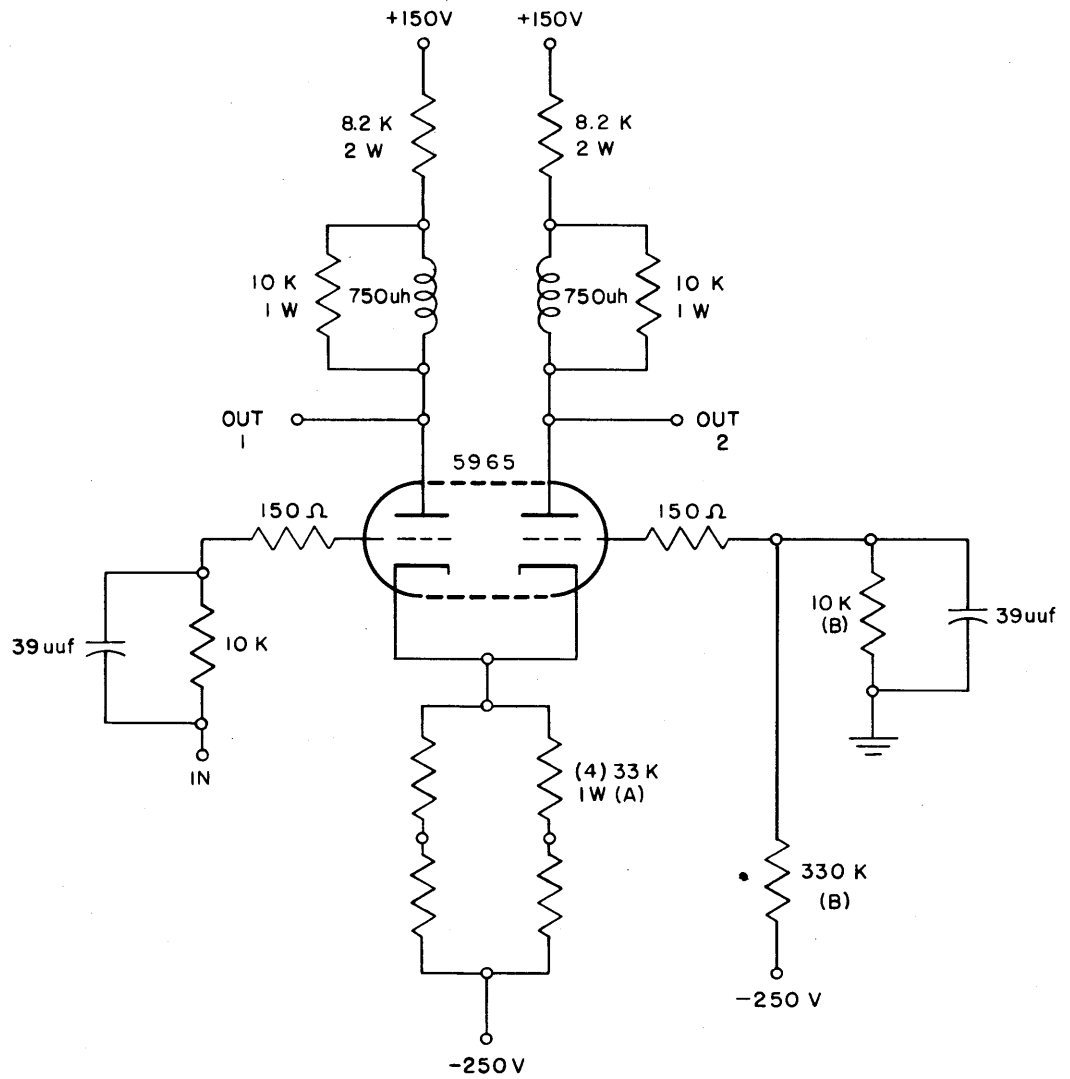
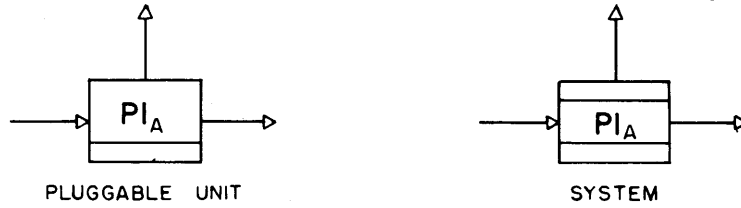
SYSTEM

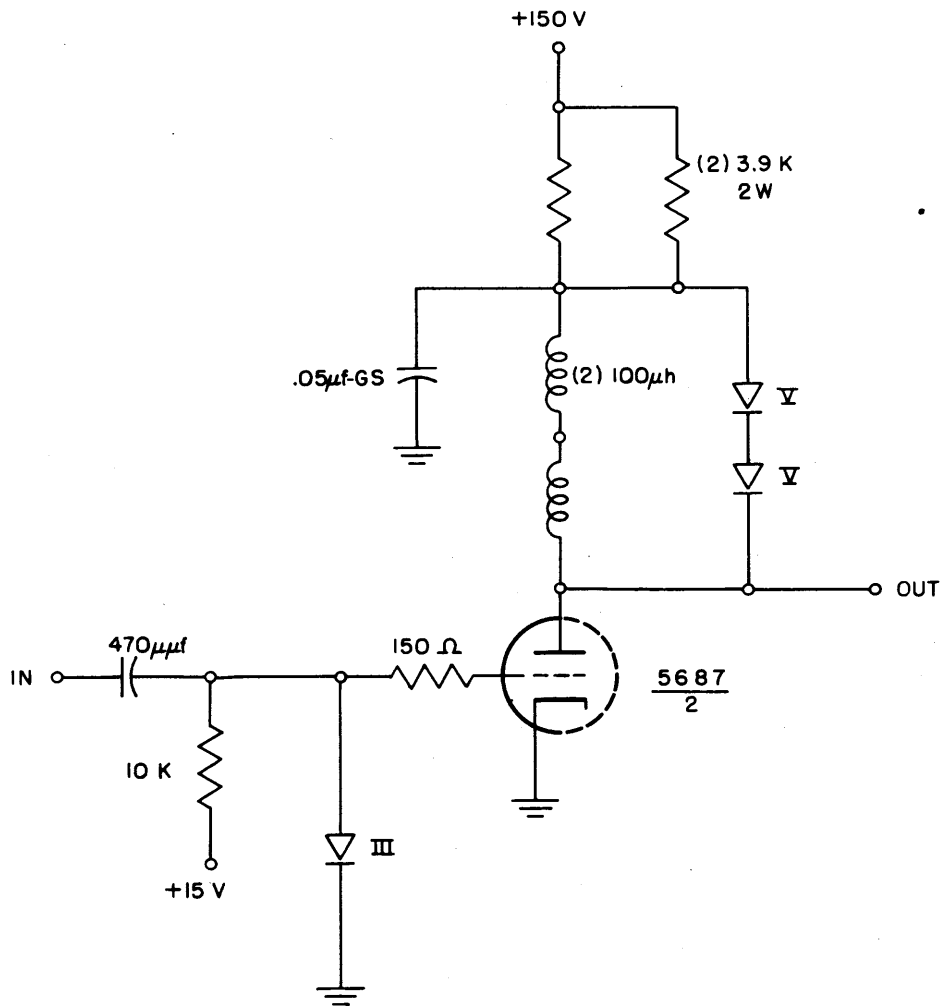


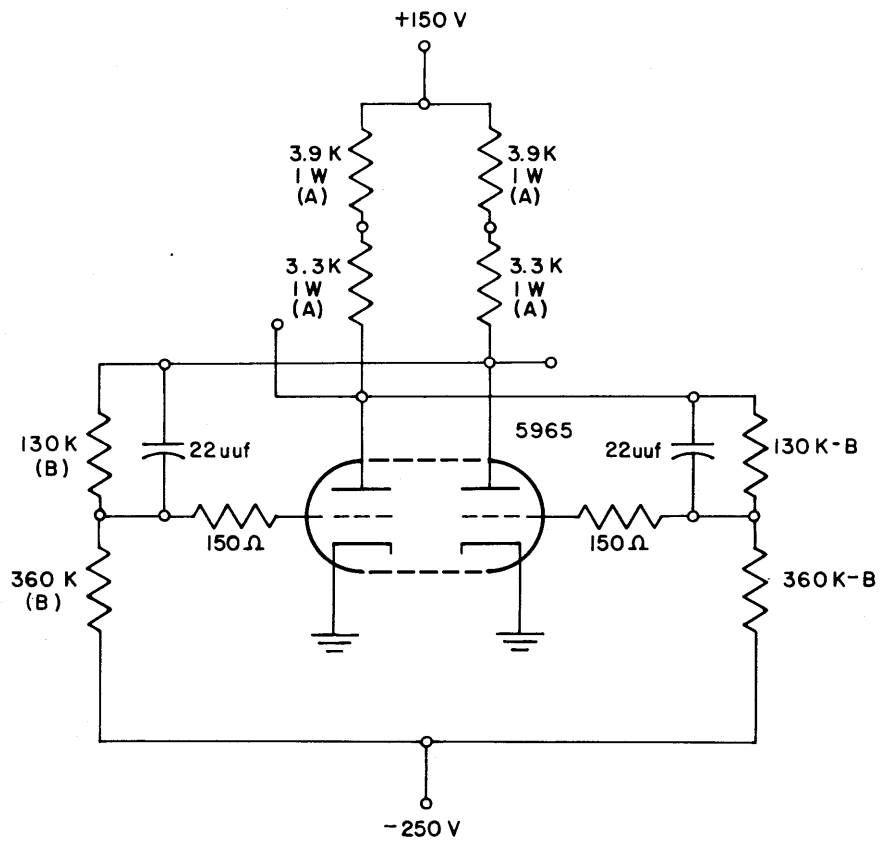
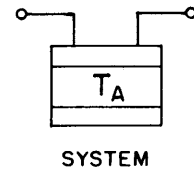
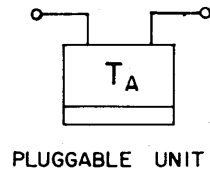


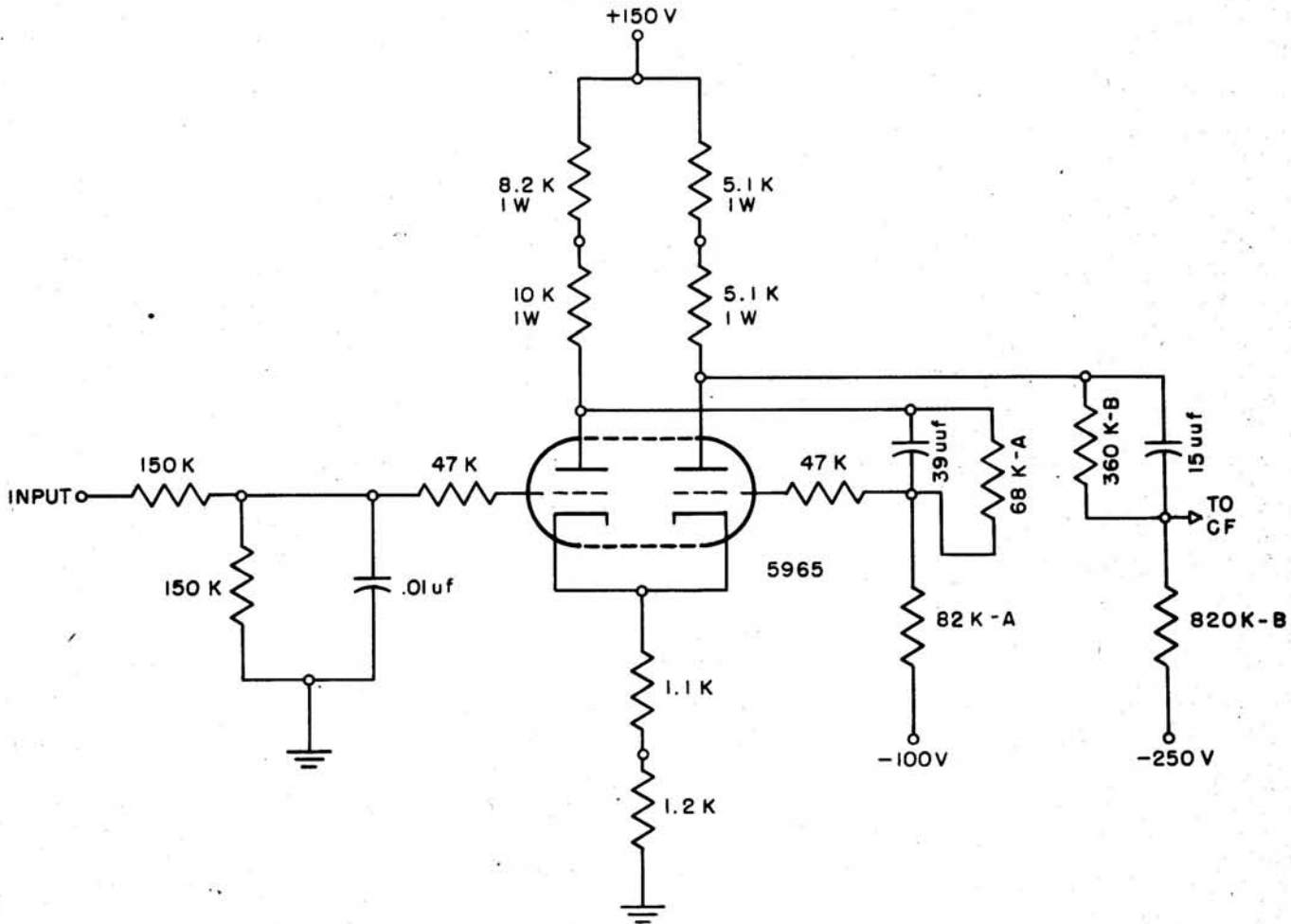
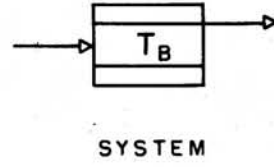
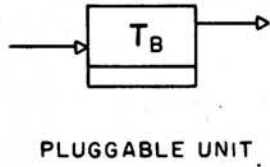
NOTE

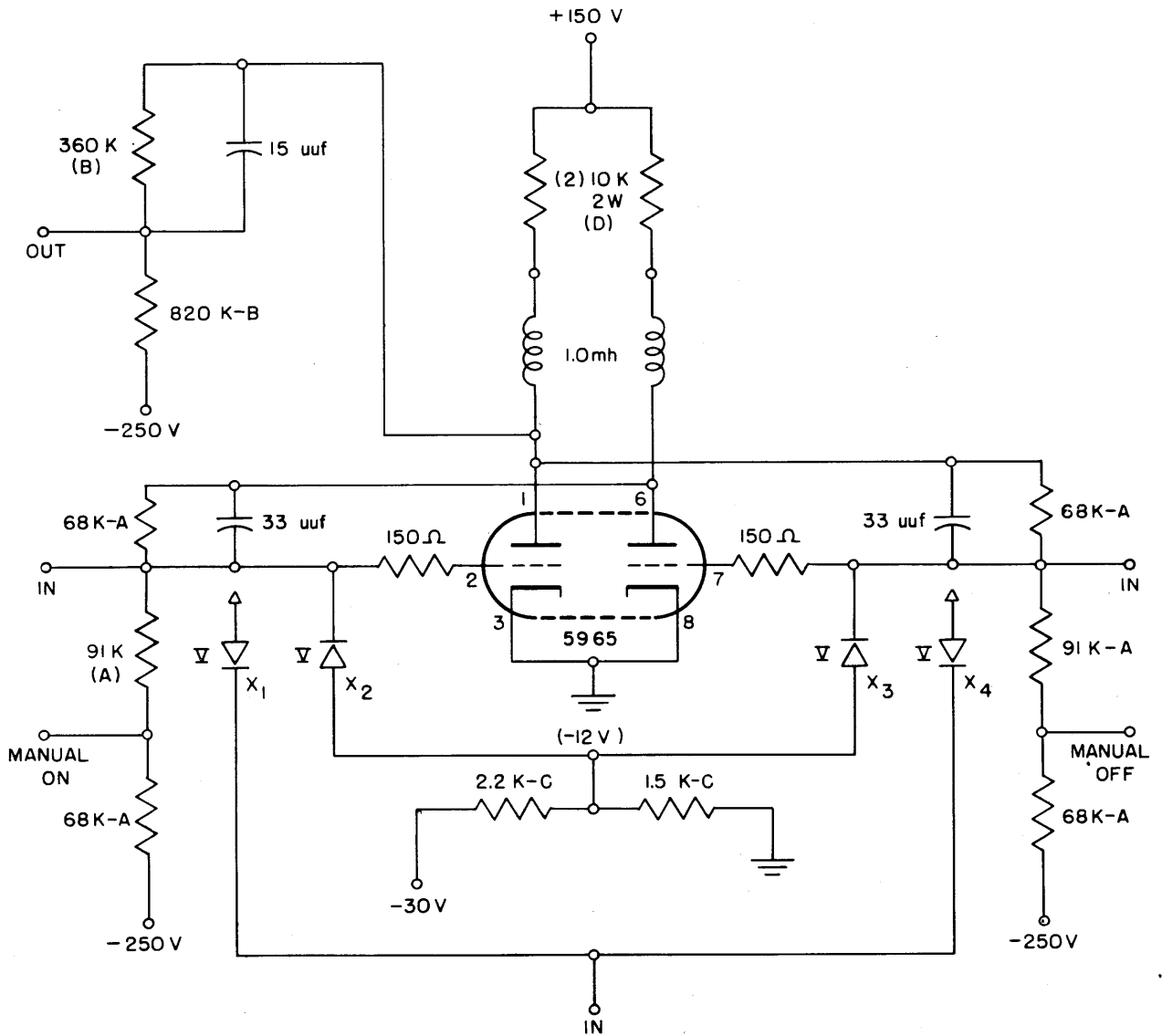
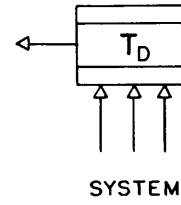
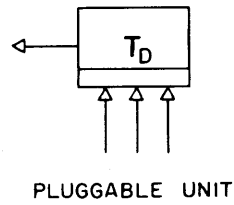
X FILAMENT CENTER TAP BIASED AT -50 V.

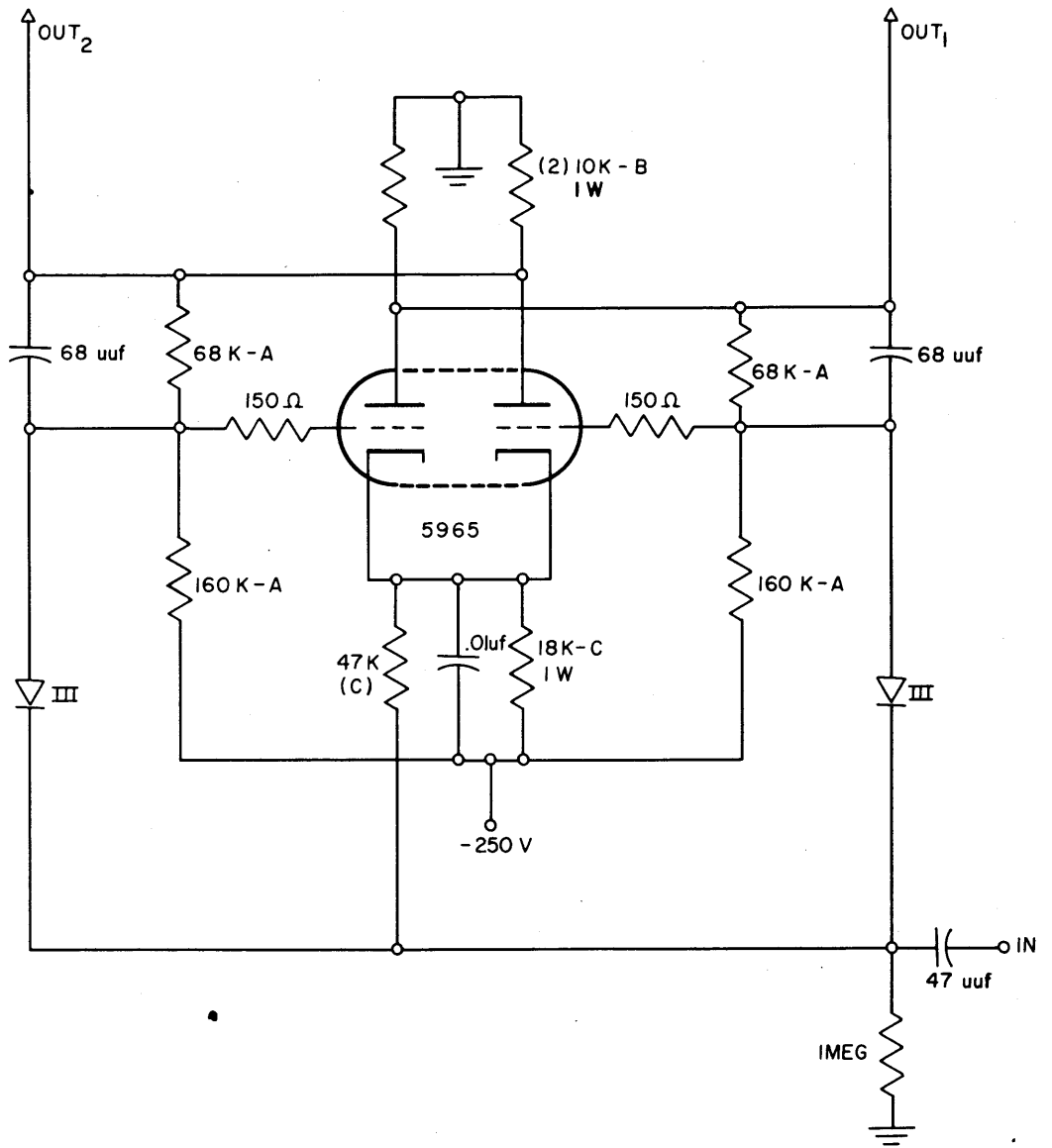
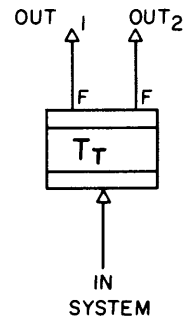
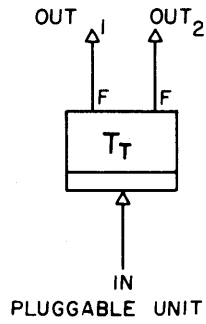






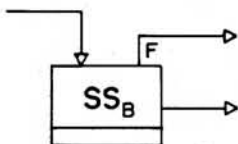




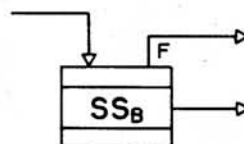




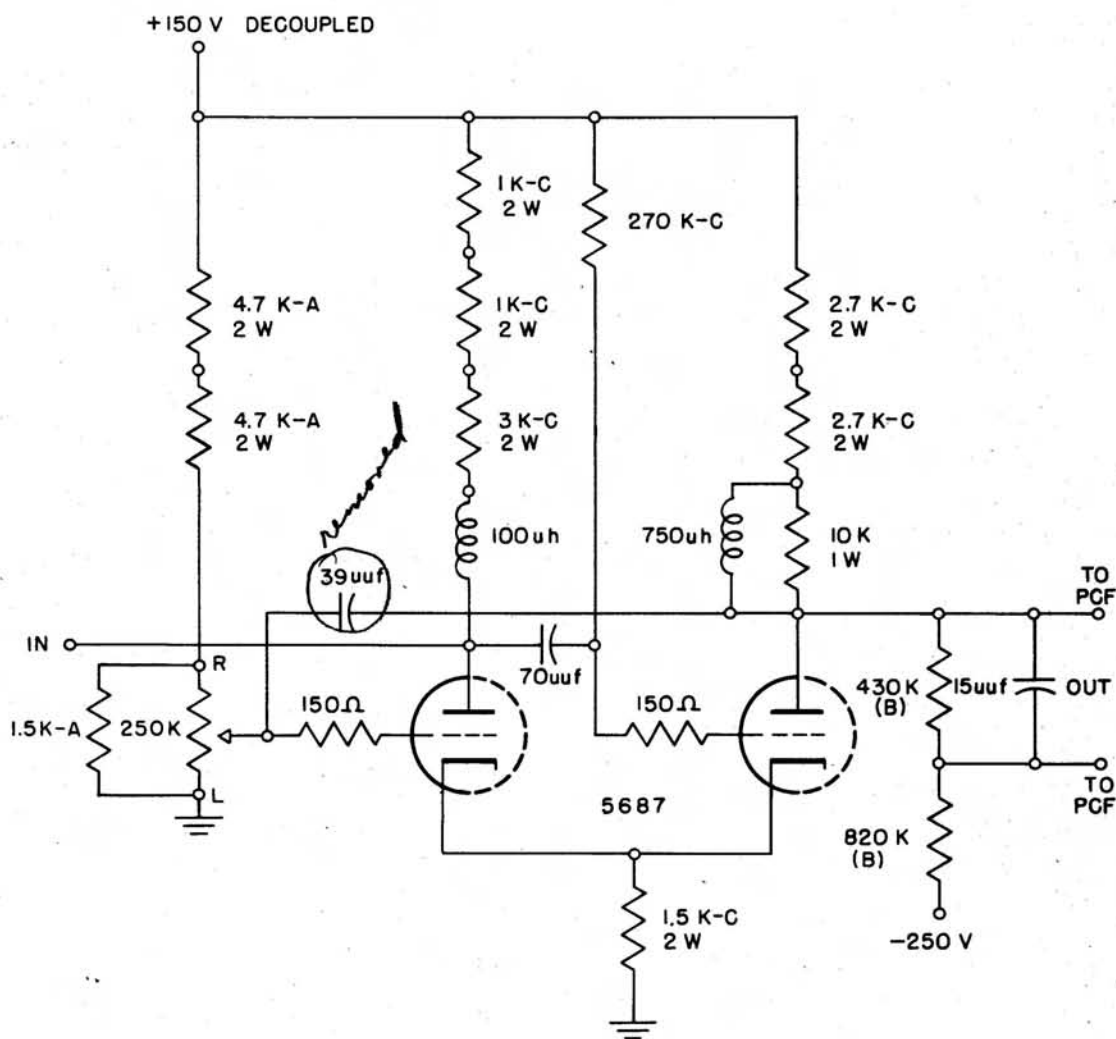
*used to generate out pulses*



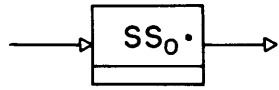
PLUGGABLE UNIT



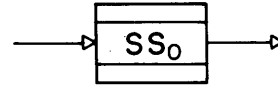
SYSTEM



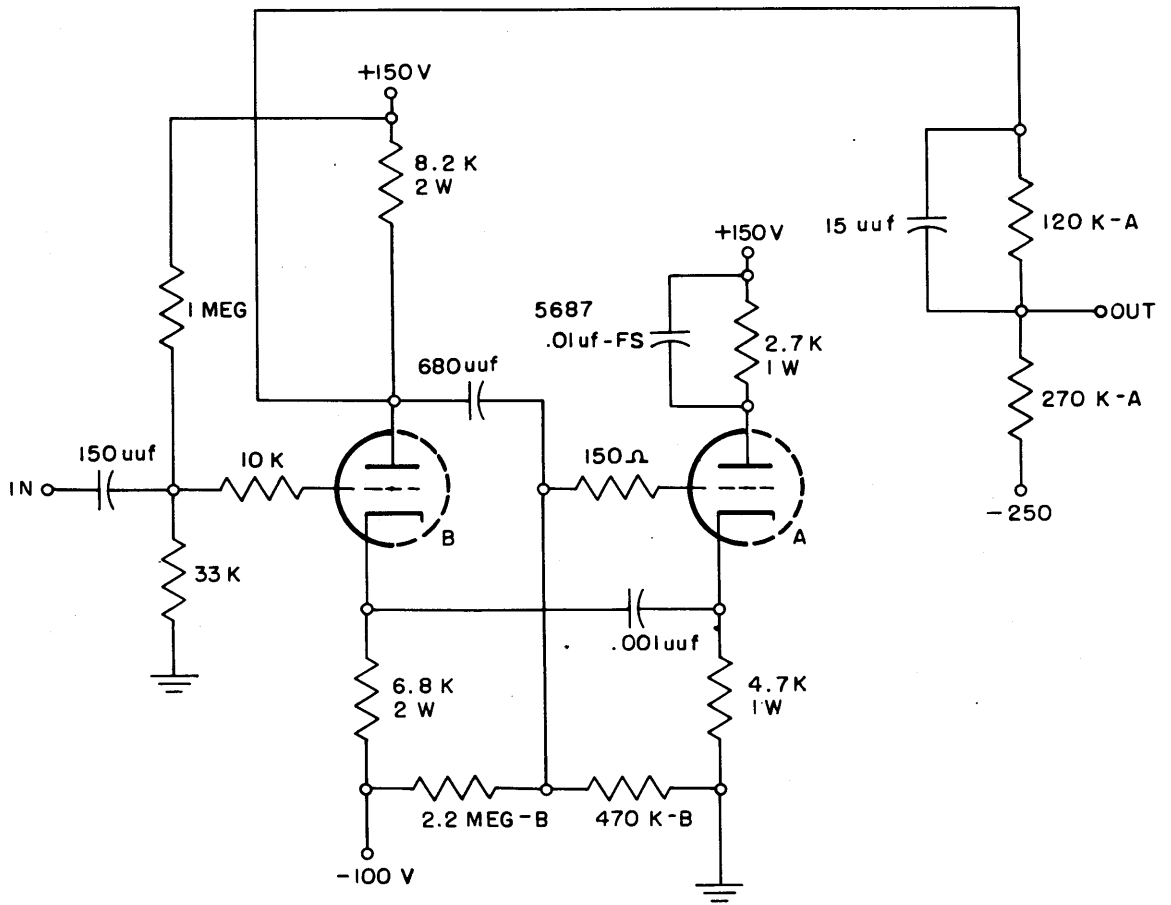
POTENTIOMETER CONVENTION:  
FROM SHAFT END, CLOCKWISE  
ROTATION MOVES ROTOR TOWARD  
"R" TERMINAL

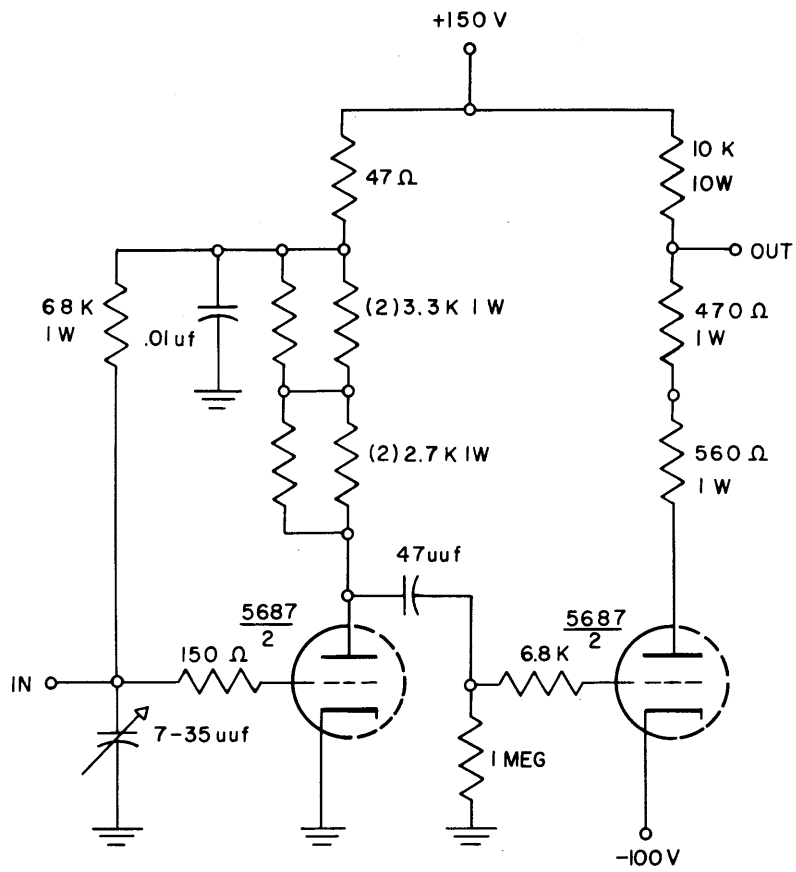
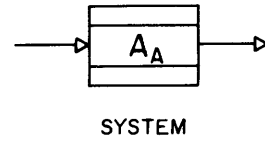
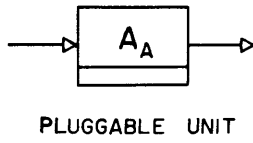


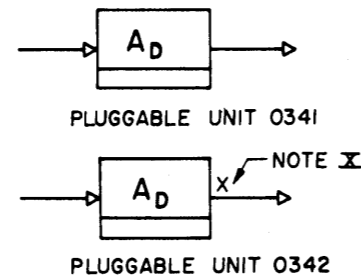
PLUGGABLE UNIT



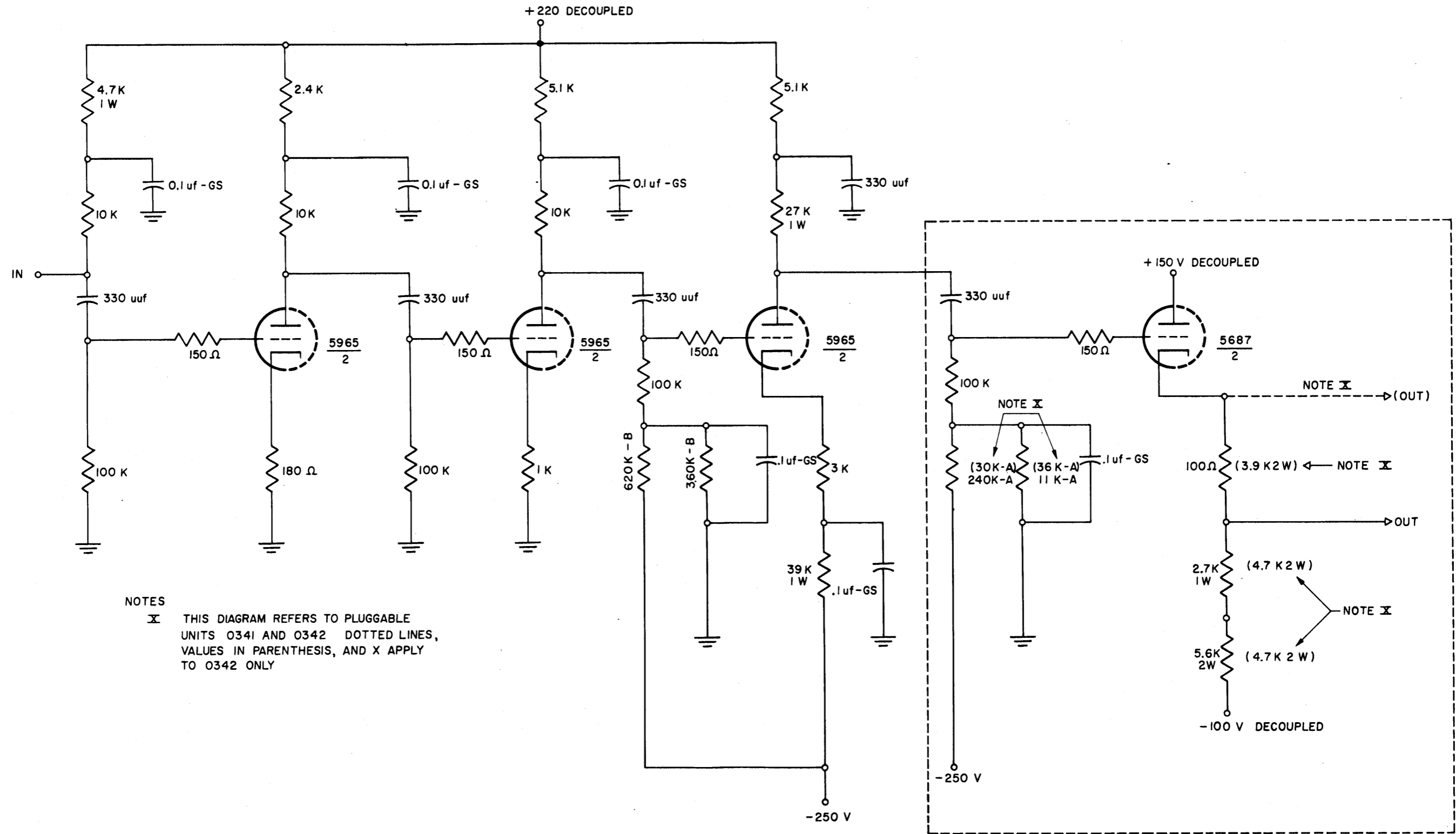
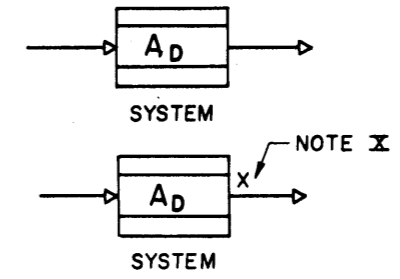
SYSTEM



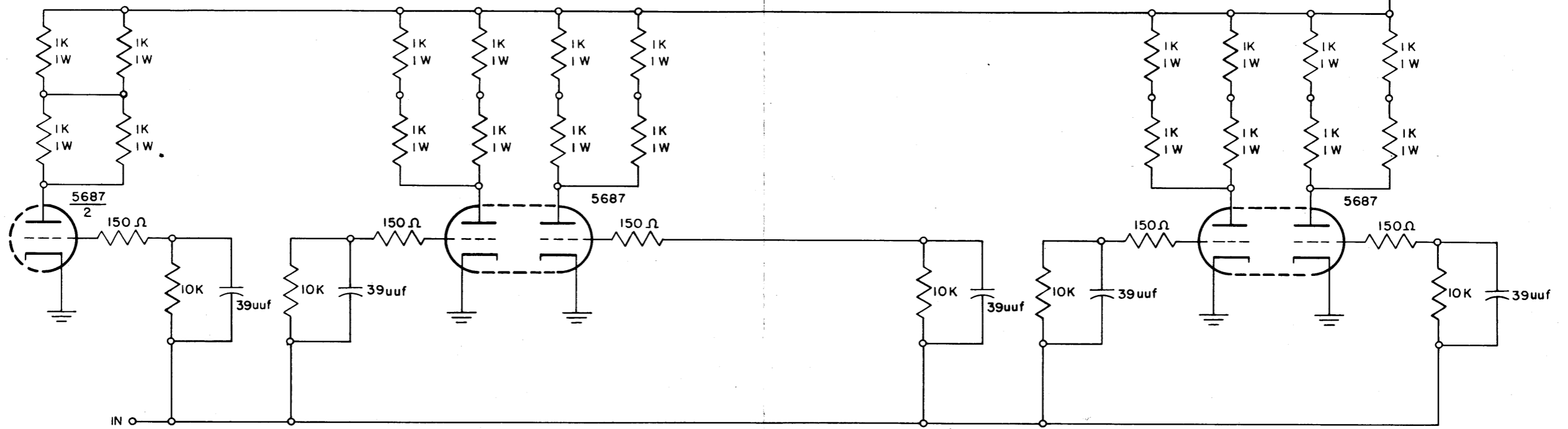
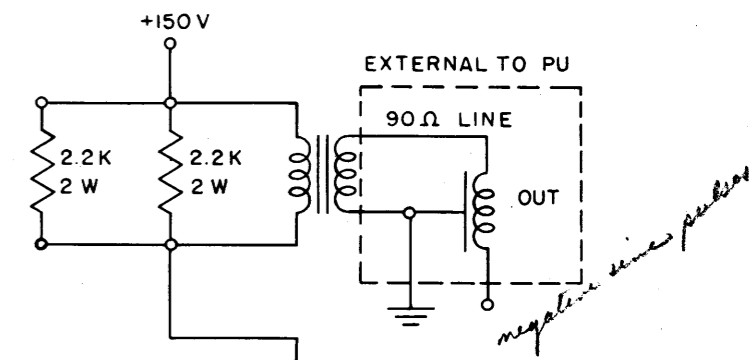
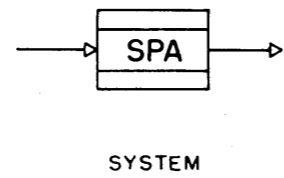
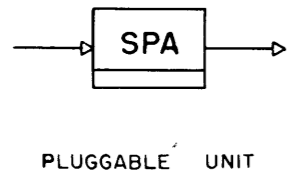


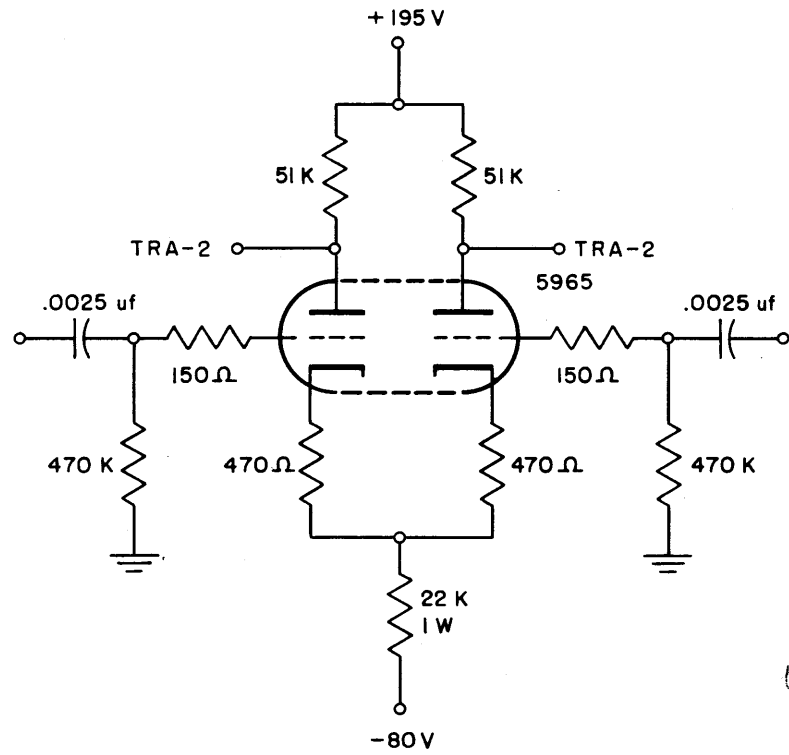
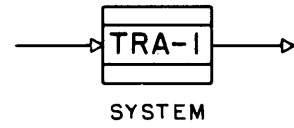
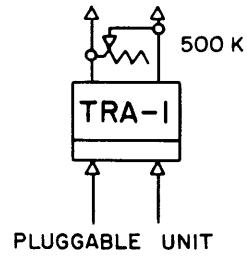


A<sub>D</sub>

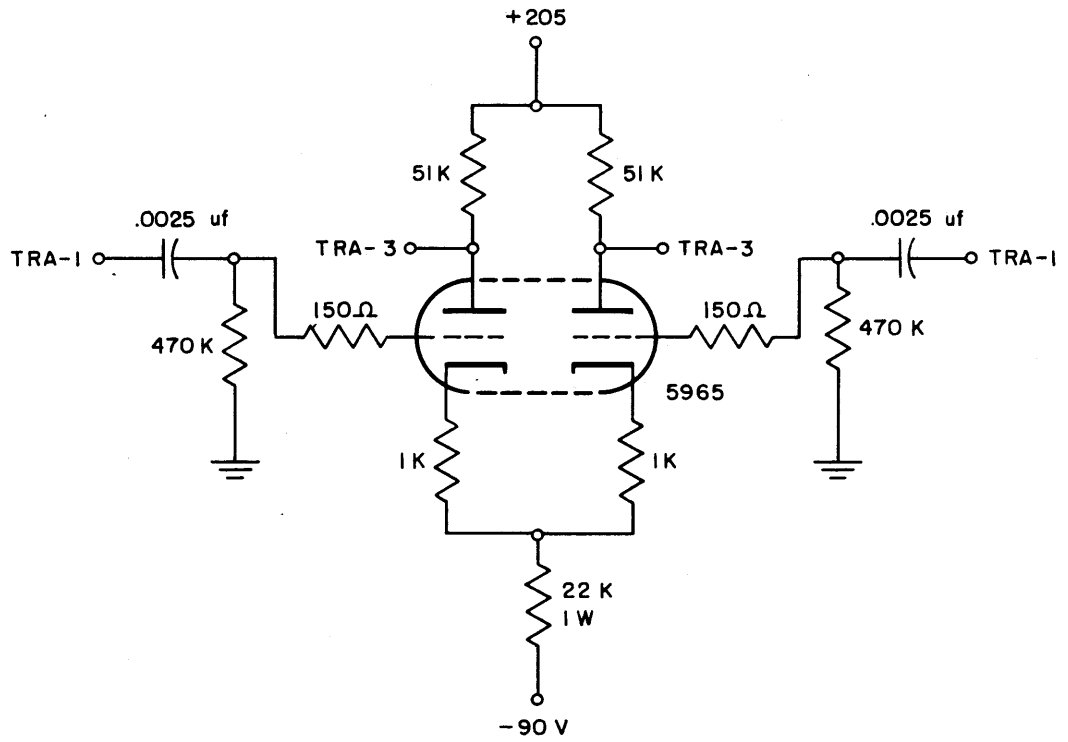
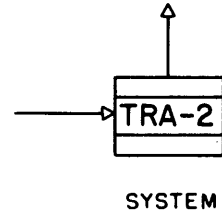
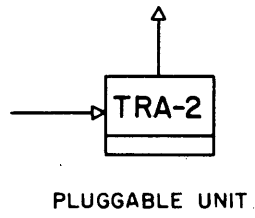


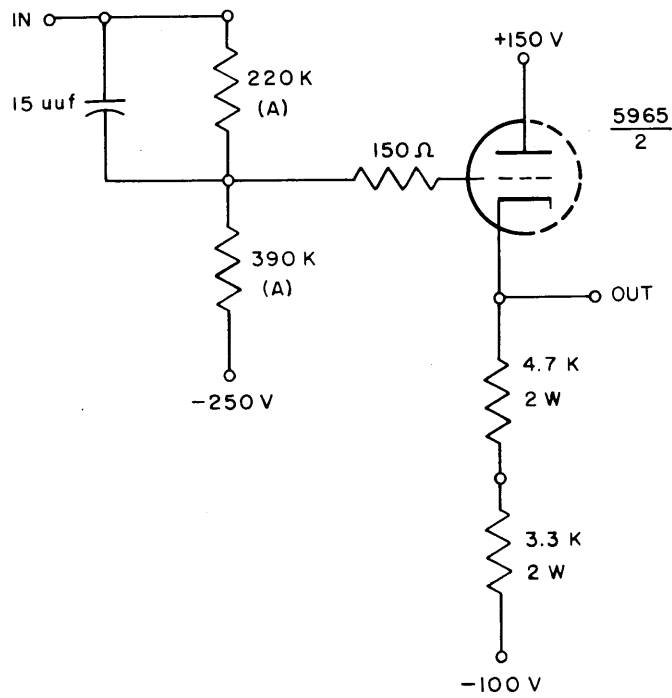
NOTES  
 X THIS DIAGRAM REFERS TO PLUGGABLE UNITS 0341 AND 0342 DOTTED LINES, VALUES IN PARENTHESIS, AND X APPLY TO 0342 ONLY



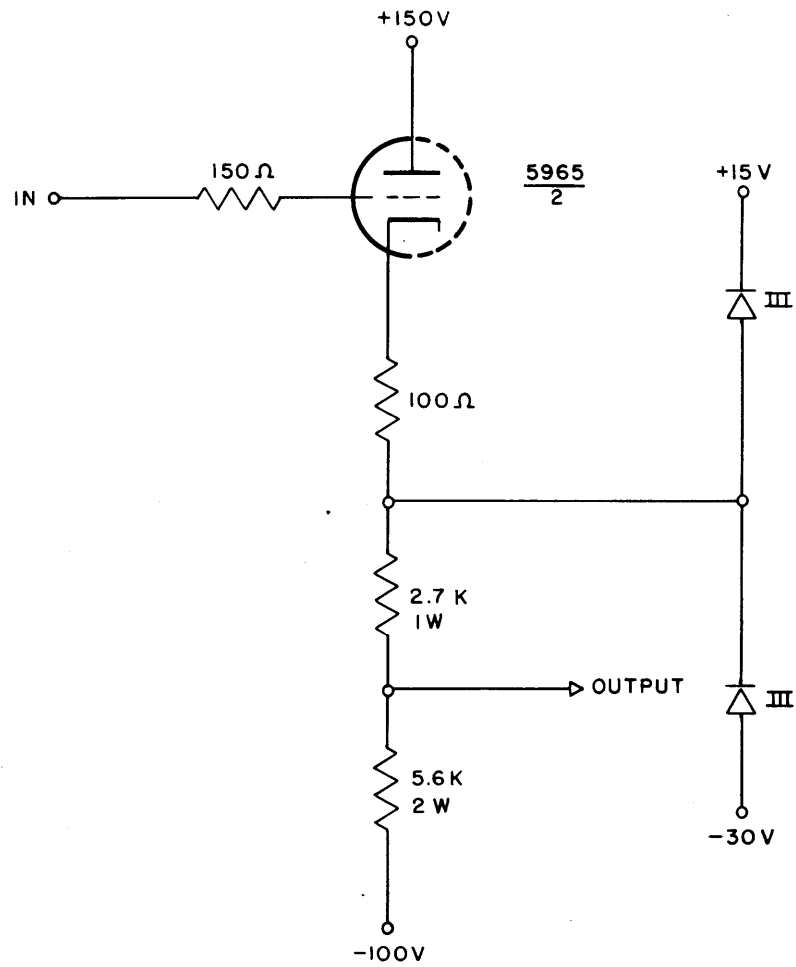
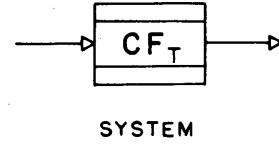
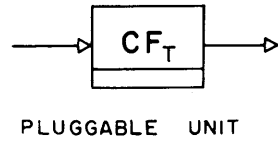


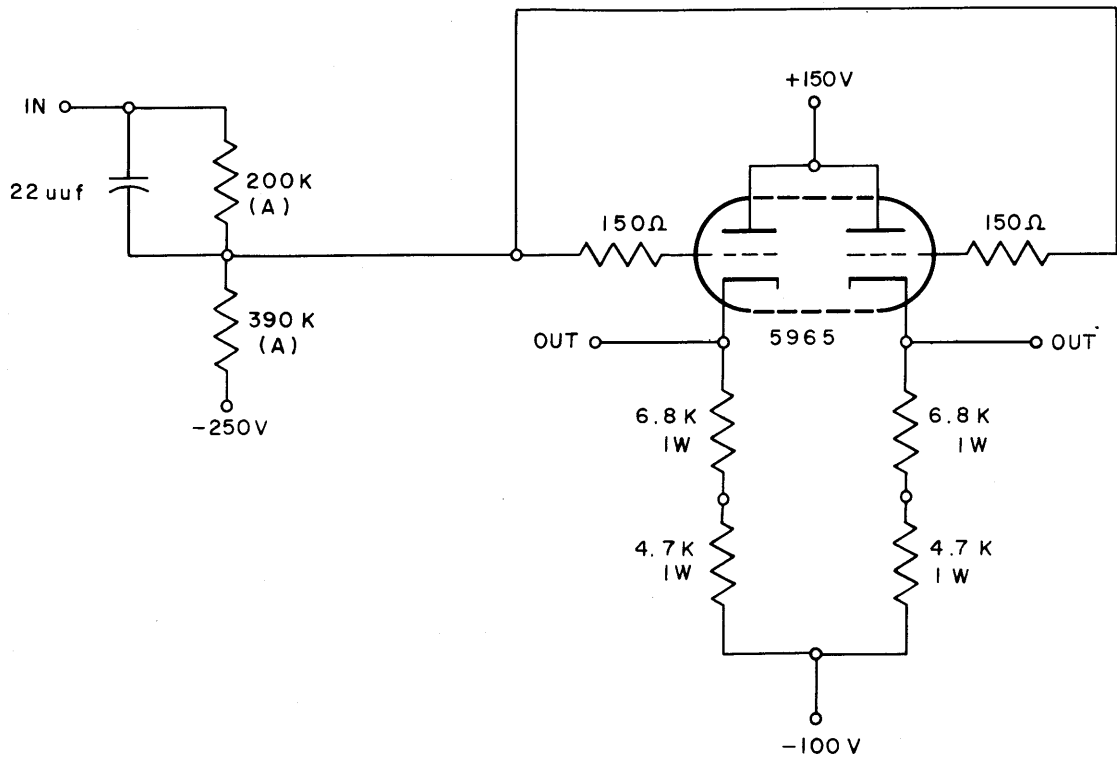
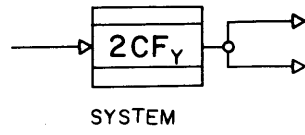
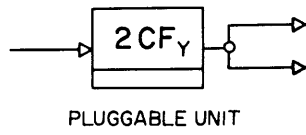
*Use second lead as inputs*

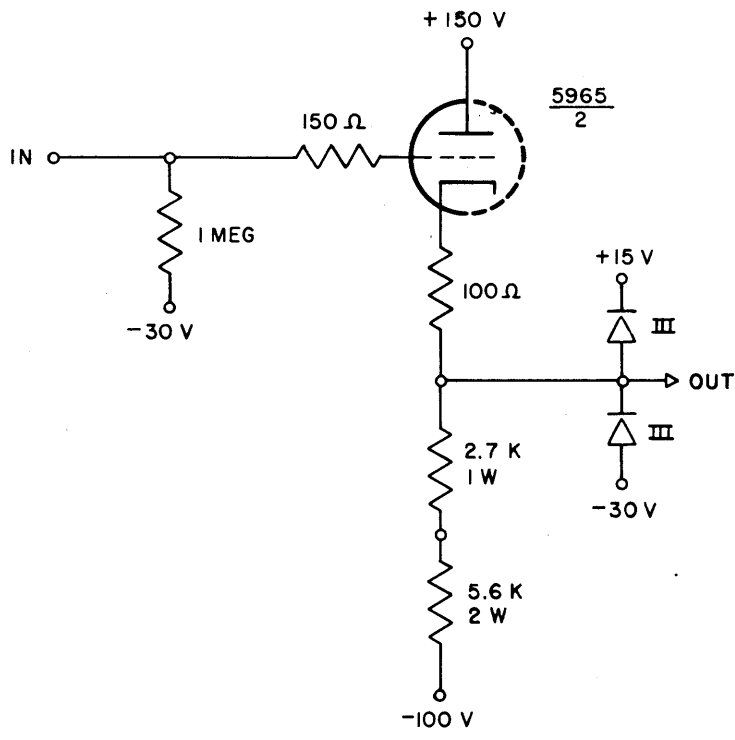
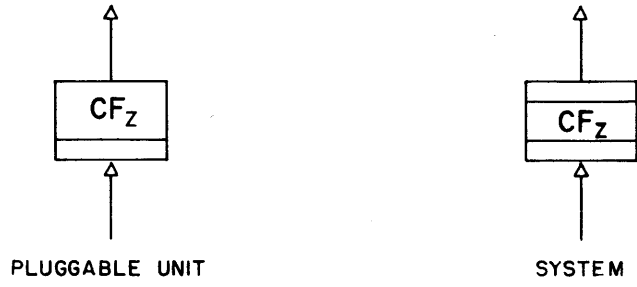


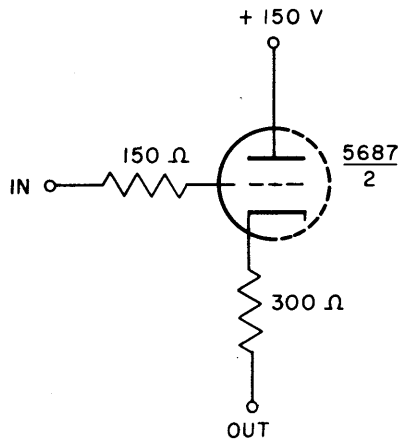
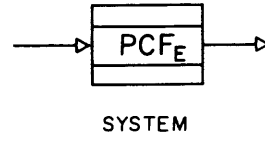
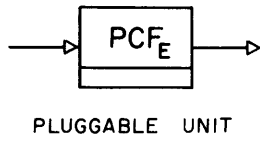


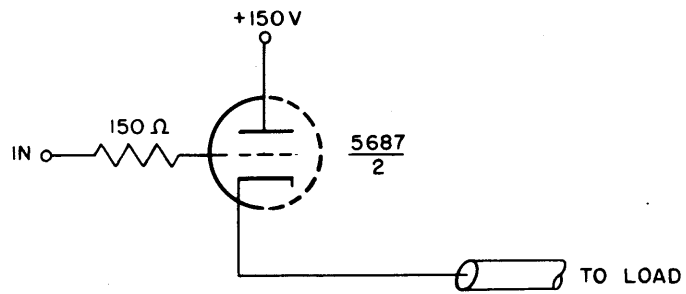




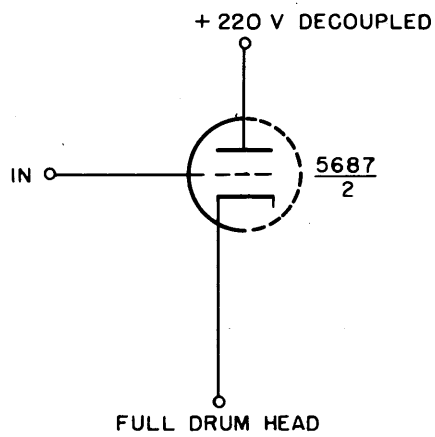
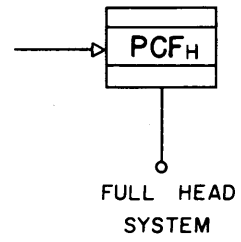
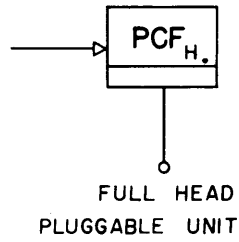


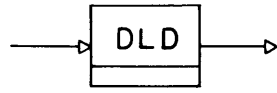




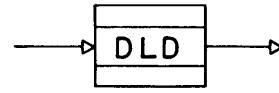


X-INDICATES 220 V  
PLATE SUPPLY

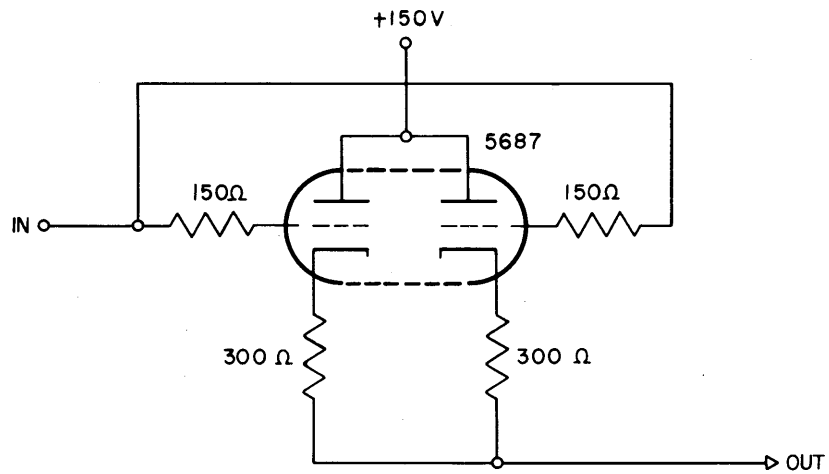


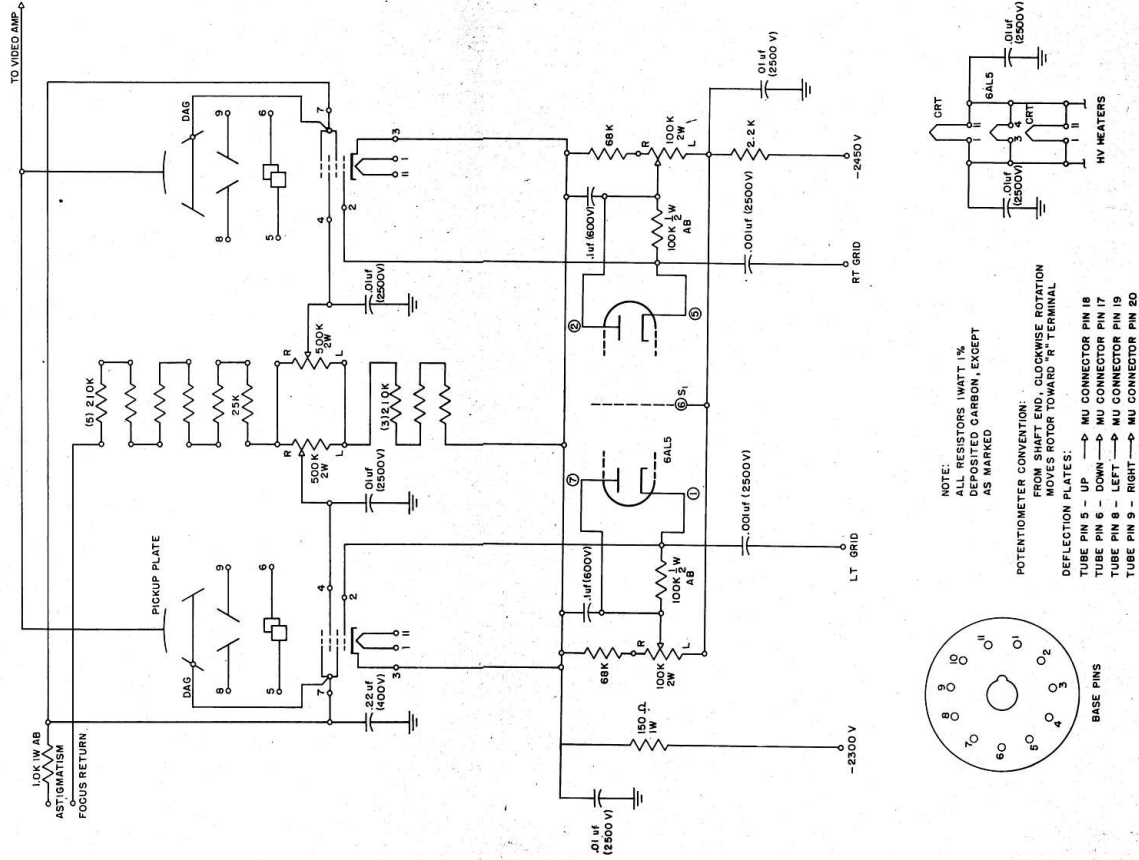


PLUGGABLE UNIT

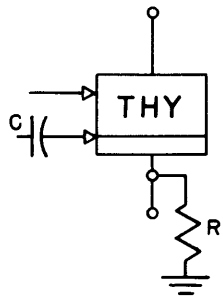


SYSTEM

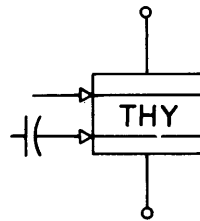




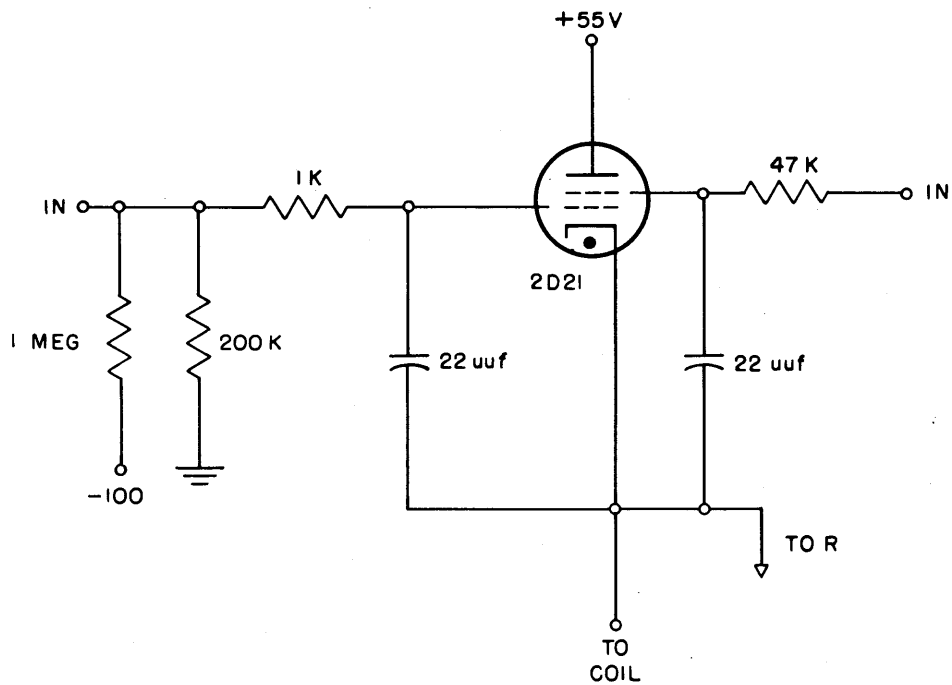




PLUGGABLE UNIT



SYSTEM



+ 55V\*THROUGH CAM CONTACTS

DATA FOR MAIN FRAME ADJUSTMENTS

PULSE	LOCATION SYSTEMS	PHYSICAL	START	DURATION	AMPLITUDE
MU Tgr TU	1.04.04	MF3 A33	3.0	Peaked	40v
BIT Sweep Start	1.04.04	MF3 A33	10.6	Peaked	40v
LEFT SAMPLE	1.04.03	MF3 J32	7.2	Peaked	35v
Right Sample	1.04.03	MF3 J32	9.7	Peaked	35v
SAMPLE RI	1.04.04	MF3 A32	9.5	Peaked	-20 to +40v
DASH	1.04.02	MF3 J30-00	10.5	2.9usec	-30 to 5v
Left Dot	1.04.02	MF3 A30-03	6.5	1.2usec	-30 to 15v
Right Dot	1.04.02	MF3 A30-06 A29-00	9.0	1.2usec	-30 to 15v
Conlt Line	1.04.05	MF3 J34	2.0	12 usec	-30 to 10v

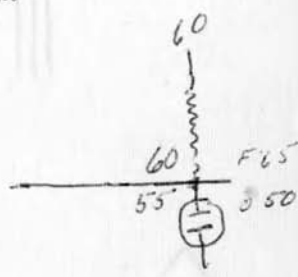
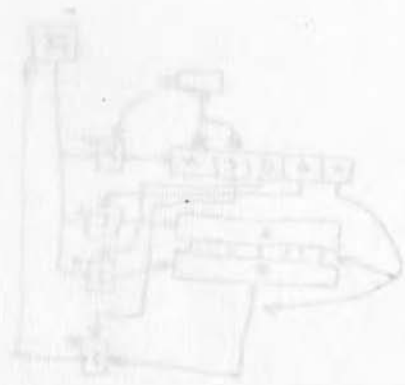
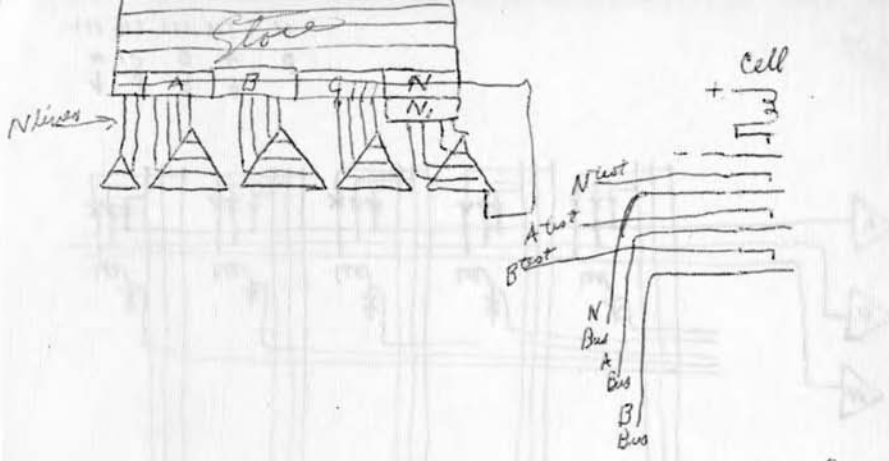
*very critical*

*Start from delay time  
dash pulse  
by spot*

- NOTES:
- The first four pulses above are very critical in timing and amplitudes given are absolute minimums for satisfactory operation.
  - All pulses are measured in ESM Frame as near as possible to drawer connector.
  - Left and Right dots are initiated by 6D1 and 8D1 respectively. Inherent circuit delays account for 0.5usec delay and a lumped constant delay of 0.5usec is added to the Right Dot circuit. The Dash pulse is initiated by a 9D1 and has 0.5usec inherent delay and 1.0usec lumped constant delay line.
  - Sample Pulse adjustments are outlined further in ERM #12
  - Clock line delay and Master Oscillator adjustments are outlined in ERM #6 and 7.

Data for Main Frame Adjustments (cont.)

6. The Left and Right Sample pulses are timed at the factory to coincide with the timing of the clipper output. The clipper timing outputs of all drawers for any one machine are centered with their trimmers and the average timing is used. This value should not require adjustment under normal field conditions.



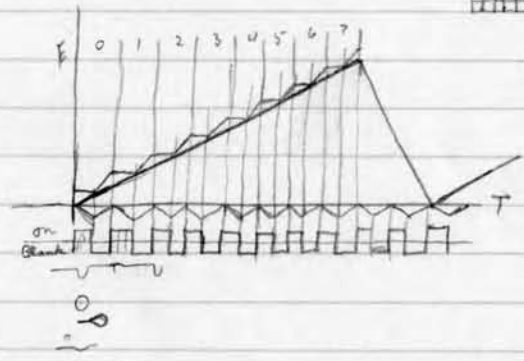
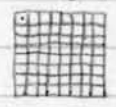
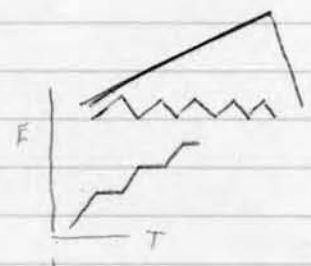
389  
 0 1 1  
 0 0 0  
 1 0 0  
 1 0 1



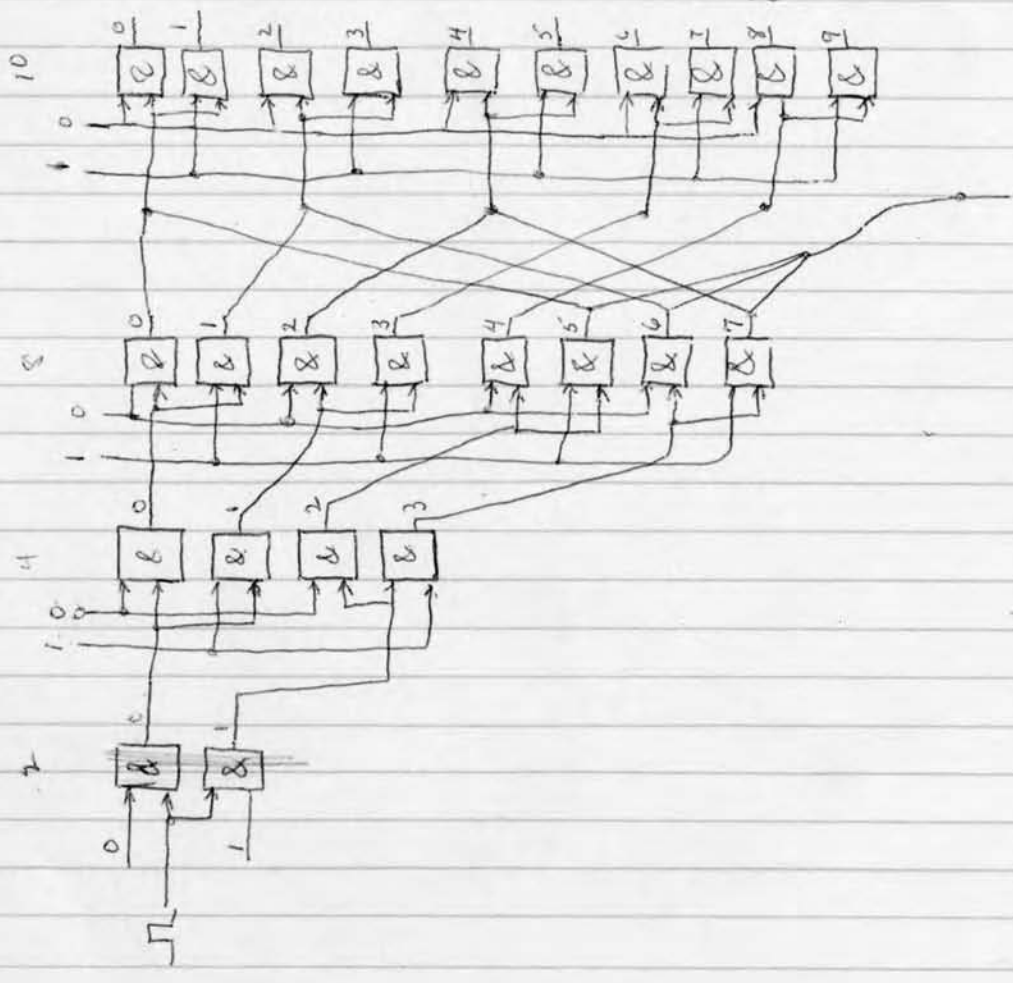
1  
 3  
 5  
 7  
 11  
 13  
 17  
 19  
 23  
 29  
 31  
 37

12  
 14  
 16  
 18  
 20  
 22  
 24  
 36  
 38  
 40

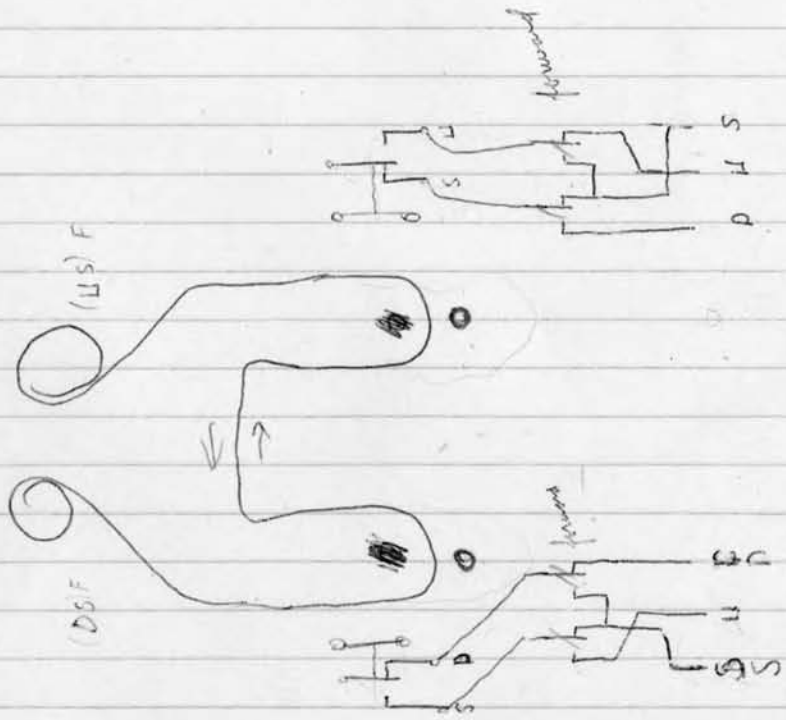
0011 — 1000 — 1001  
 0001 — 0100 — 0100 1  
 0000 — 1010 — 0010 0



①②③④⑤⑥⑦⑧⑨ 10 11 12



xyz



ell

12

$$\begin{array}{r}
 1110 \\
 \hline
 0010 \\
 0 \\
 \hline
 10 \quad 10
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r}
 1110 \\
 0010
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r}
 1110 \\
 0010
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r}
 1110 \\
 0010
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r}
 1110 \\
 0010
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r}
 1110 \\
 0010
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r}
 1110 \\
 0010
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r}
 012221 \\
 \hline
 101101
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r}
 \text{xxx} \\
 \text{xxx} \\
 \hline
 110001 \\
 136249 \\
 \hline
 324 \\
 32
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r}
 \text{xxx} \\
 \text{xxx} \\
 \text{1xxx} \\
 \text{xxx} \\
 \text{xxx} \\
 \text{xxxx} \\
 \text{1xxx1} \\
 \hline
 110001
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r}
 \text{xxx} \\
 \text{xxx} \\
 \text{xxx} \\
 \text{xxx} \\
 \hline
 100011 \\
 124875 \\
 \hline
 11 \\
 13
 \end{array}$$

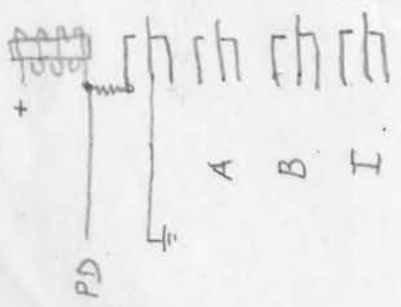
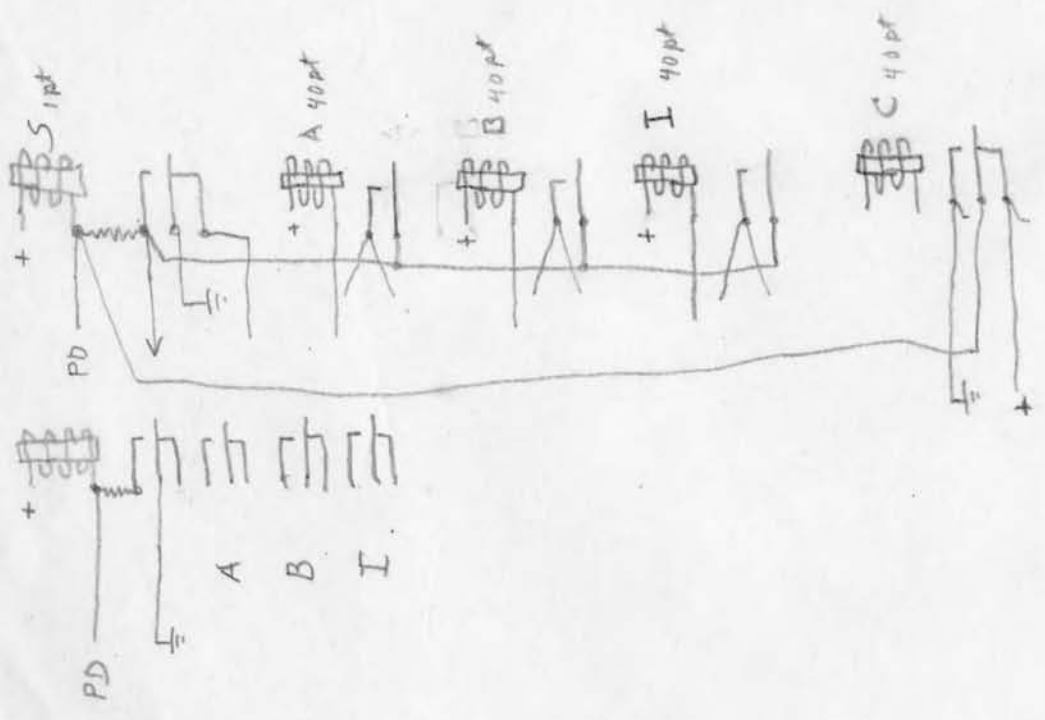
35

$$\begin{array}{r}
 101 \\
 \hline
 111 \\
 100011 \\
 \hline
 101 \\
 101 \\
 101 \\
 \hline
 100011
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r}
 1001001 \\
 1001001 \\
 1001001 \\
 1001001 \\
 \hline
 1001001
 \end{array}$$

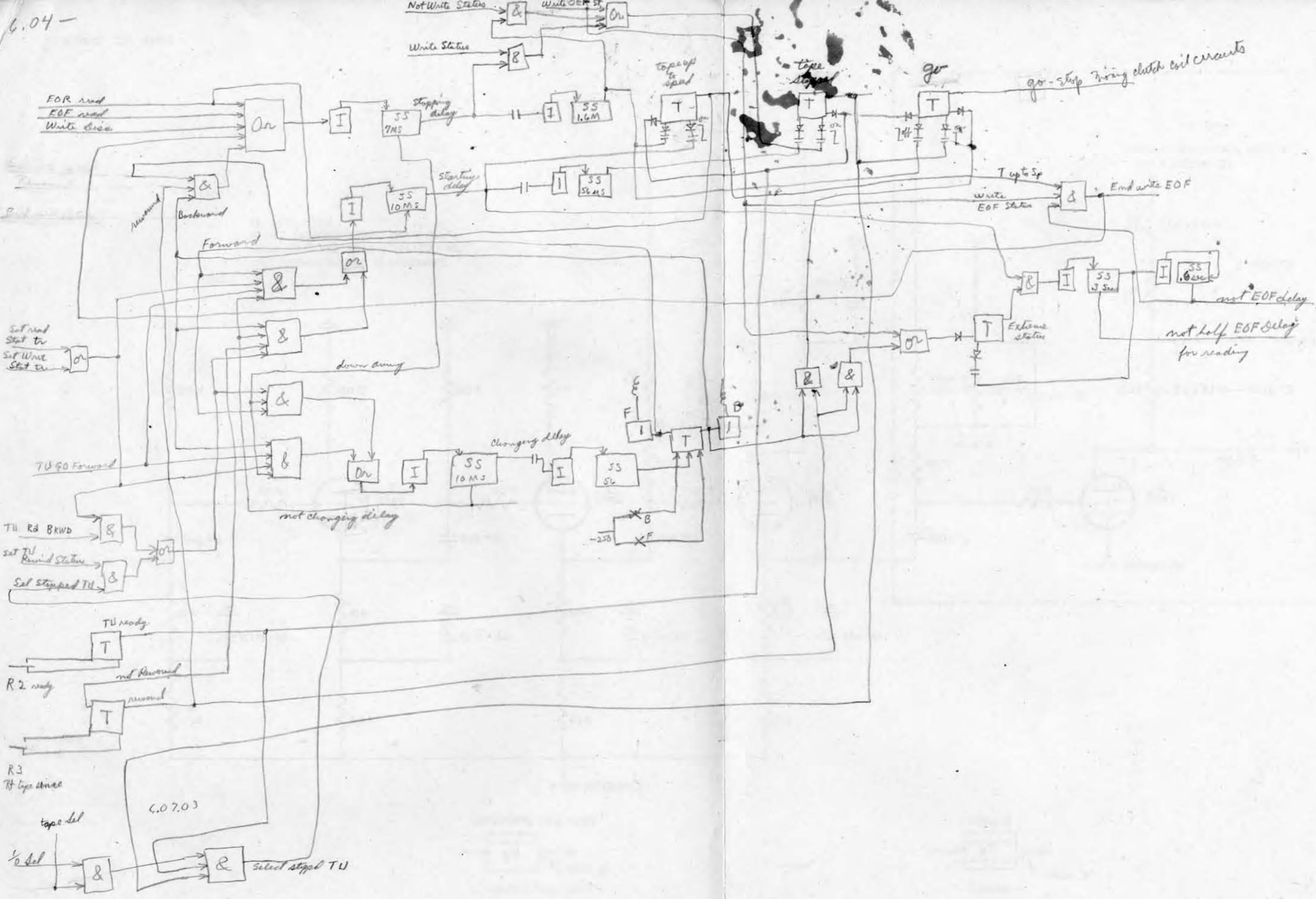
5x1  
5x2  
5x4  
5(4+1)  
5(8+2)  
5(16+4)

16.1  
8.1  
4.2  
2.1  
2.1

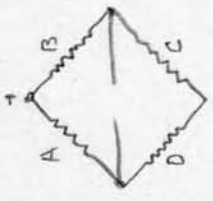




6.04 -

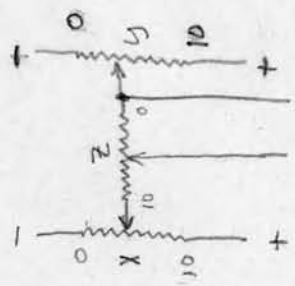
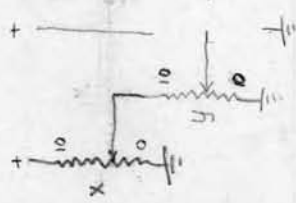
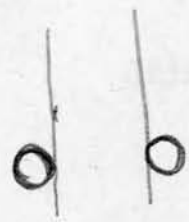
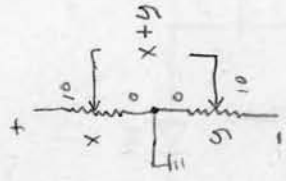
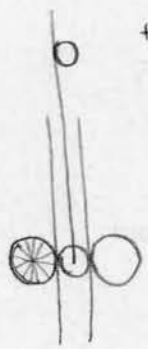
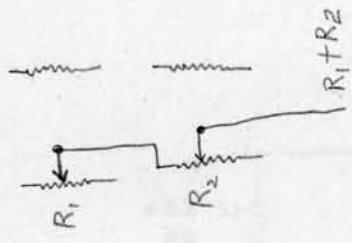






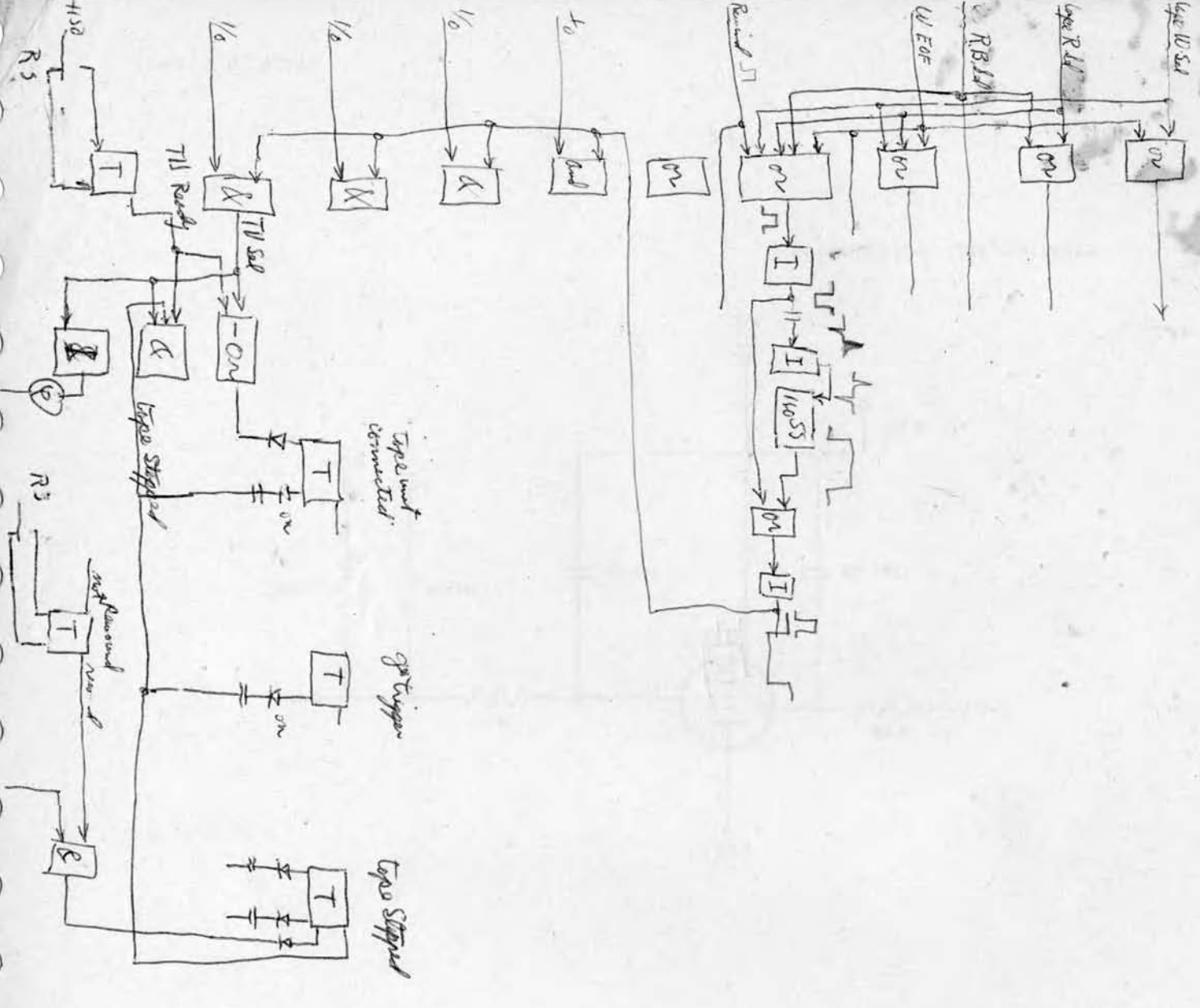
$$\frac{A}{C} = \frac{D}{B}$$

$$= \left( \frac{R_1}{R_1 + R_2} \right) R_2$$



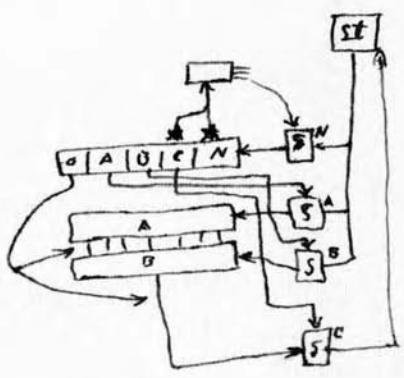
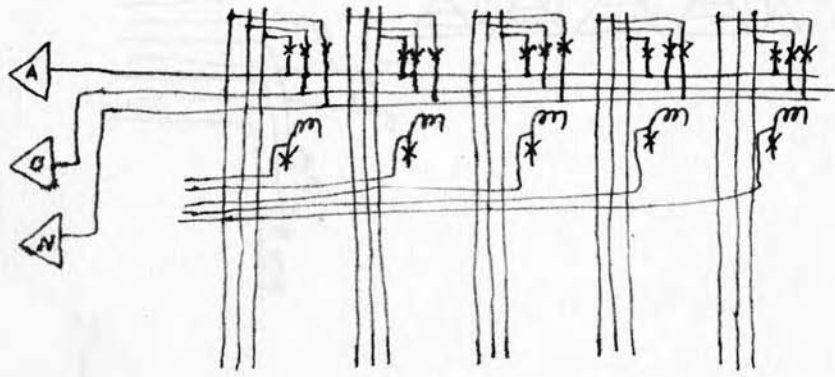
$$\frac{x-y}{2}$$

$$\frac{x-y}{x+y}$$


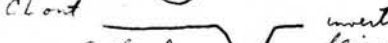



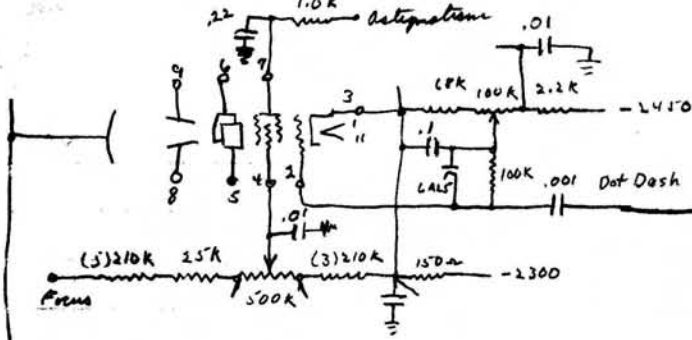
- x 6.01 tape del (1)
- 6.02 tape ctrl (3)
- 6.03 tape MQ ctrl (3)
- x 6.04 tape motion ctrl (4)
- 6.05 tape data storage ctrl (1)
- 6.06 tape read + write cir (3)
- x 6.07 ctrl Busses (4)
- x 6.08 magnetic clutch ctrl (2)




II III III III III III  
 O A B C N  
 ↓ ↓ ↑ ↓

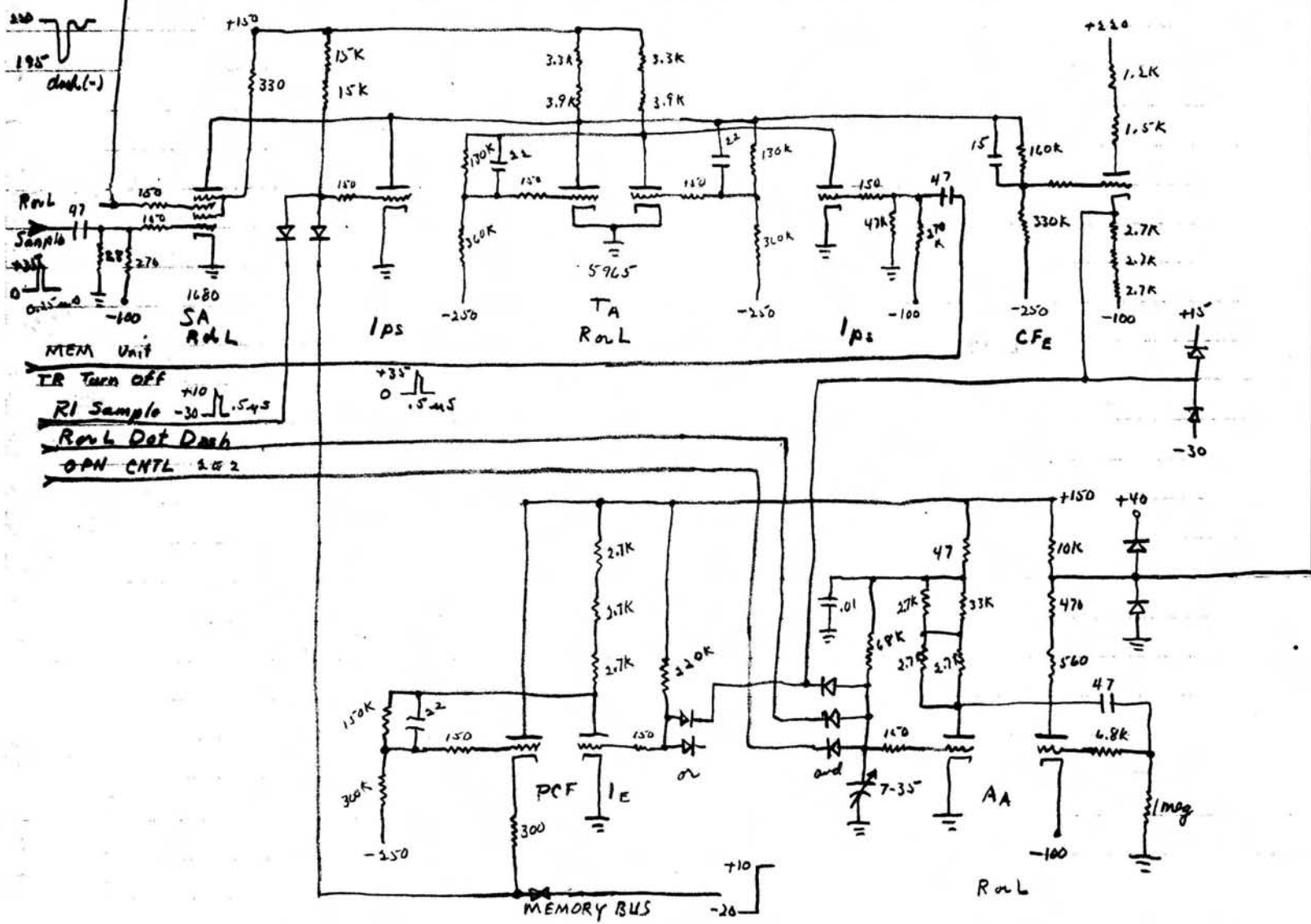
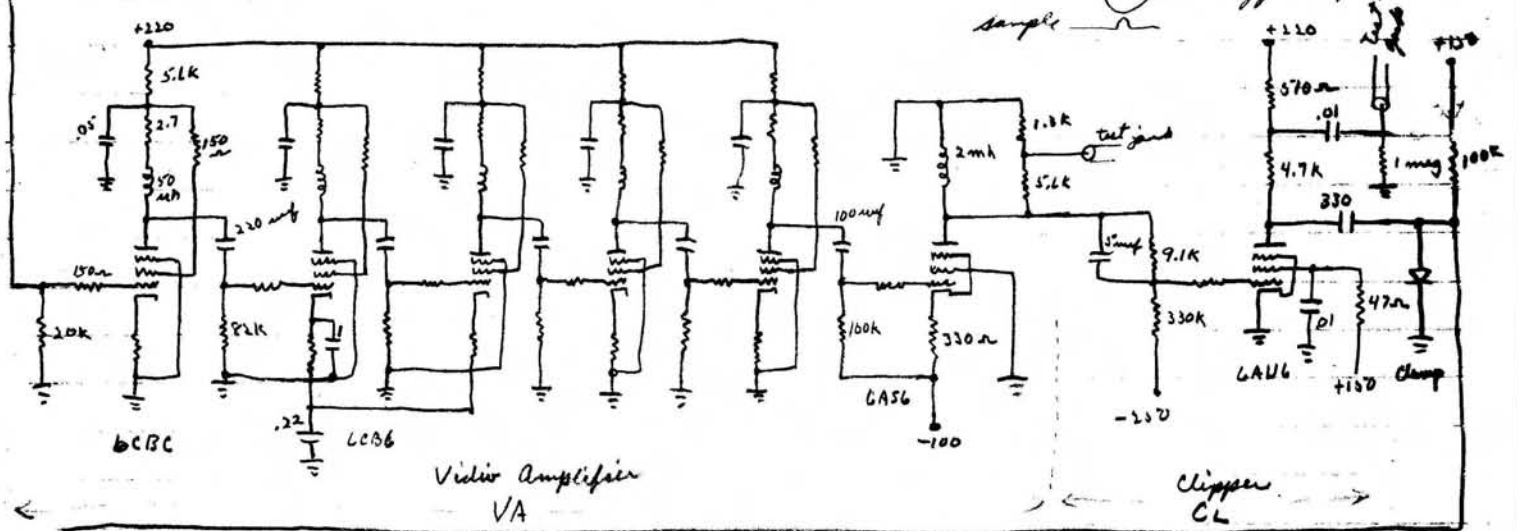


# MEMORY DRAWER

VA out  dot  
 CL out  clipped & clamped  
 Sample  flips trigger or prevents dash



VA out  dash  
 CL out  no output from SA trigger left off -dash  
 Sample 



TYPE	BASE CONN'S	HEATER		DEFLEC-TION	SCREEN DIA. INCHES	USED AS	FOCUS-ING ANODE N°1 VOLTS	ANODE N°2 VOLTS	GRID N°1 CUTOFF VOLTS	GRID N°2	MAX. PEAK VOLTS BET-WEEN ANODE N°2 & ANY DEFLECTION PLATE	MAXIMUM FLUORESCENT SCREEN INPUT POWER PER SQ. CENTIMETER (MILLIWATTS MOVING PATTERN)	DEFLECTION SENSITIVITY MM/VOLTS D.C.		PEAK TO PEAK SIGNAL SWING VOLTS	① SCREEN MATERIAL
		VOLTS	AMP.										D <sub>1</sub> & D <sub>2</sub>	D <sub>3</sub> & D <sub>4</sub>		
2AP1/1814-P1	17	6.3	0.6	ELECTRO-STATIC	2	OSCILLOSCOPE	125 250	300 1000	-30 -80	-	660	-	0.22 0.11	0.28 0.13	-	P1
3AP1/906-P1	1	2.5	2.1	ELECTRO-STATIC	3	OSCILLOSCOPE	128 170 230 285 345 475	400 600 800 1000 1200 1500	- -20 -34 -	-	800	10	0.81 0.55 0.41 0.33 0.27 0.22	0.87 0.58 0.44 0.35 0.29 0.23	-	P1
3AP4/906-P4	1	2.5	2.1	ELECTRO-STATIC	3	PICTURE TUBE	FOR OTHER CHARACTERISTICS, REFER TO TYPE 3AP1/906-P1									P4
3AP5/906-P5	1	2.5	2.1	ELECTRO-STATIC	3	OSCILLOSCOPE	FOR OTHER CHARACTERISTICS, REFER TO TYPE 3AP1/906-P1									P5
3BP1	18	6.3	0.6	ELECTRO-STATIC	3	OSCILLOSCOPE	430 575	1500 2000	-45 -80	-	550	-	0.153 0.115	0.207 0.155	-	P1
3DP4	18	6.3	0.6	ELECTRO-STATIC	3	OSCILLOSCOPE	431	1500	-45	-	550	-	0.17	-	-	P1
3EP1/1806-P1	2	6.3	0.6	ELECTRO-STATIC	3	OSCILLOSCOPE	431	1500	-45	-	550	-	0.153	0.205	-	P1
3FP7	20	6.3	0.6	ELECTRO-STATIC	3	OSCILLOSCOPE	575	ANODE # 2 2000 ANODE # 3 4000 (S)	-80	-	550	-	0.101	0.141	-	P7
3GP1	19	6.3	0.6	ELECTRO-STATIC	3	OSCILLOSCOPE	234 350	1000 1500	-33 -50	-	500	-	0.32 0.211	0.36 0.241	-	P1
3GP4	19	6.3	0.6	ELECTRO-STATIC	3	OSCILLOSCOPE	FOR OTHER CHARACTERISTICS, REFER TO TYPE 3GP1									P4
3GP5	19	6.3	0.6	ELECTRO-STATIC	3	OSCILLOSCOPE	FOR OTHER CHARACTERISTICS, REFER TO TYPE 3GP1									P5
3HP7	21	6.3	0.6	ELECTRO-MAGNETIC	3	OSCILLOSCOPE	-	4000	-27	150	FOCUSING, 398 AMPERE TURNS			-	P7	
5AP1/1805-P1	2	6.3	0.6	ELECTRO-STATIC	5	OSCILLOSCOPE	432 575	1500 2000	-27 -35	-	500	10	0.25 0.17	0.28 0.21	18 20	P1
5AP4/1800-P1	2	6.3	0.6	ELECTRO-STATIC	5	PICTURE TUBE	FOR OTHER CHARACTERISTICS, REFER TO TYPE 5AP1/1805-P1									P4
5BP1/1802-P1	2	6.3	0.6	ELECTRO-STATIC	5	OSCILLOSCOPE	250 310 425	1200 1500 2000	- -21 -35	-	500	10	0.50 0.40 0.30	0.55 0.44 0.33	-	P1
5BP2	2	6.3	0.6	ELECTRO-STATIC	5	OSCILLOSCOPE	FOR OTHER CHARACTERISTICS, REFER TO TYPE 5BP1/1802-P1									P2
5BP4/1802-P4	2	6.3	0.6	ELECTRO-STATIC	5	PICTURE TUBE	FOR OTHER CHARACTERISTICS, REFER TO TYPE 5BP1/1802-P1									P4
5BP5	2	6.3	0.6	ELECTRO-STATIC	5	OSCILLOSCOPE	FOR OTHER CHARACTERISTICS, REFER TO TYPE 5BP1/1802-P1									P5
5CP1	20	6.3	0.6	ELECTRO-STATIC	5	PICTURE TUBE	430	ANODE # 2 1500 ANODE # 3 3000 (S)	-45	-	550	-	0.37	0.45	-	P1

