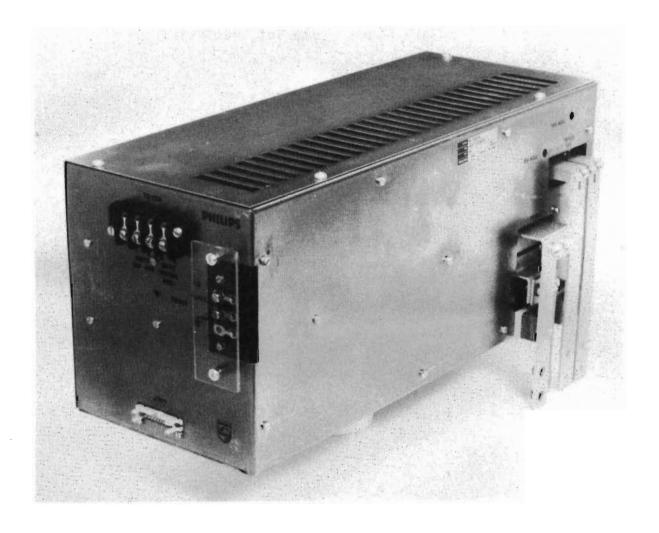
SWITCHED MODE POWER SUPPLY PE 1759 INSTRUCTION MANUAL





PHILIPS



Important

In correspondence concerning this power supply, please quote the type number and serial number as given on the type plate. The design of this power supply is subject to continuous development and improvement. Consequently, this power supply may incorporate minor changes in detail from the information contained in this manual.

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Ordering number 4031 116 38670

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INTRODUCTION

The PE 1759 is a primary-switch-mode stand-by power supply designed to fit into a computer rack system. It is fed directly from the mains, 220V, 50Hz and provides two separate outputs, 5V/25A and 12V/4A. The two outputs have one common battery back-up which ensures the supply of both voltages in the case of a mains failure. The unit is fully remote controlled with battery on/off, remote on/off and a level shift for each output located on an external control panel.

CHARACTERISTICS

This power supply has been designed and tested in accordance with IEC Publication 435 for Class I instruments and has been supplied in a safe condition. The present Instruction Manual contains information and warnings that shall be followed by the purchaser to ensure safe operation and to retain the power supply in a safe condition.

On delivery the power supply has been adjusted at an ambient temperature of 25°C with convection cooling. Properties expressed in numerical values with tolerances stated, are guaranteed by the manufacturer. Numerical values without tolerances are typical and represent the characteristics of an average power supply.

INPUT

Input voltage
Mains frequency
Mains switch
Mains voltage connector
Insulation

184 - 264V 45 - 65Hz Relay via emergency off signal 3-pole KULKA 601C-YSY-3SIF According to IEC 435 Class I

5V OUTPUT

Nominal voltage Load Regulation

Ripple Overvoltage protection Overload protection

Level shift

Temperature coefficient

+5V, adjustable $\pm 5\%$ 0 - 25A
Typical 1 %, and max. ± 1 % at 0 - 100 % load change and line voltage 184-264V 100mVppAt 6.5V $\pm 0.5V$ At 30A $\pm 5A$, short-circuit current 20A $\pm 5A$ Front panel switch shifts the output level by $\pm (4$ - 6 %) of nominal value. ± 200 ppm/°C

12V OUTPUT

Nominal voltage Load Regulation

Ripple Temperature coefficient Overvoltage protection Overload protection

Level shift

+12V, adjustable $\pm 8~\%$ 0 - 4A $\pm 1~\%$ including ripple from the line, temperature and load changes 0 - 100 % 100 mVpp $\pm 200~$ ppm/°C At 15V ± 0.8 V At 5,0A ± 1 ,0A, short-circuit current 1,5A Front panel switch shifts the output level by $\pm (7~-9~\%)$ of nominal value.

LOGIC FUNCTIONS

Power failure The output is "low" (< 0.8V at I = 5mA)

when line voltage is OK

Remote ON/OFF An input voltage "high" (>4.0V) stops

the output power

Batt ON/OFF The battery is on when an external

switch is closed. Switch current approx

10mA.

Battery mode indicator 10mA to a LED is supplied when the Power

supply is fed from battery

Level shift Is included on both outputs (See output

spec.)

Emergency off When the mains is OK the output power is

stopped by activating an emergency off

switch

Over-temperature indicator A thermostat opens if the temperature in

the cabinet exceeds +60 ±3°C. It closes

again at 45°C ±6°C

BATTERY BACK-UP

Type NiCd high temperature RST 1.8

Capacity Approximately 5 minutes at full load,

room temperature and fully charged

batteries

Charging time Worst case: 36 hours

Control function Battery ON/OFF (on external control

panel)

ENVIRONMENTAL DATA

Note: The Characteristics are valid only if the instrument is

checked in accordance with the official checking procedure. Details on these procedures and failure criteria are supplied on request by the Philips organization, in your country or by N.V. Philips Gloeilampenfabrieken, Test and

Measuring department, Eindhoven, The Netherlands

Temperature range: storage without batteries -40 to +85°C

storage with batteries 40 to +65°C

operation within specification 0 to +55°

Cooling Convection-cooled

Mains Interference According to VDE 0875 grade N-12dB

MECHANICAL DATA

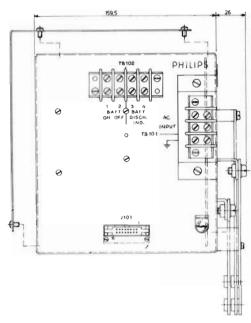
Connectors mains

output

logic functions battery indicator 3-pole Kulka 60IC-YLUG-3SIF

Bar connectors 2432 023 21601

4-pole Kulka 601C-YLUG-4SIF



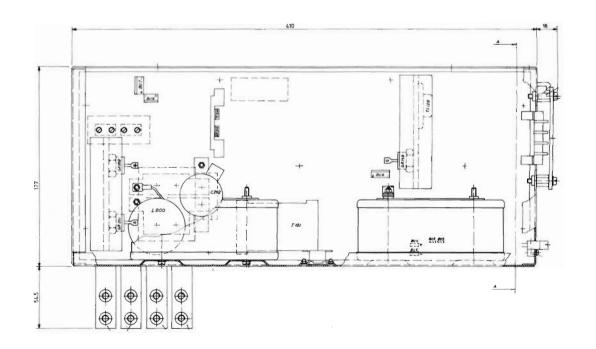
Connections on J101:

- Thermostat
- 2 Remote on/off
- 3 5 V -
- 4 Remote on/off
- 5 Marginal switch 12V
- 6 Power failure
- 7 Emergency off
- 8
- Power failure Marginal switch 5V 9
- 10 Marginal switch 12V
- 11 12V -
- 12 Marginal switch 5V
- 13 12V +
- 14 Marginal switch 12V
- 15 5V +
- 16 Marginal switch 5V

Dimensions

Width 410mm Weight 7.2kg

Depth 160mm Height 178mm



DIRECTIONS FOR USE

This section outlines the procedures and precautions necessary for installing the power supply. Before connections are made, visually check the cabinet and connectors to acertain whether any damage has occured in transit. If any defects are apparent, do not connect it to the mains. A claim should then be filed with the carrier and a Philips Sales or Service organization contacted in order to facilitate the repair.

INSTALLATION

When a power supply is brought from a cold into a warm environment, condensation may cause a hazardous condition. Therefore make sure that the earthing requirements are strictly adhered to. Before any other connection is made, the protective earth terminal shall be connected to a protective conductor

MAINS VOLTAGE AND FUSE

The PE 1759 is built for one wide voltage range 184 to 264V. The input is equipped with a fuse, 4.0A delayed action, on the PC-board close to the mains connector.

WARNING:

If the fuse has blown, first disconnect the power supply from all voltage sources and trace the fault. Never replace a blown fuse unless the fault has been found and remedied. If the fuse has blown due to a fault in the primary circuit, a second trial with a new fuse generally results in a burnt PC-board and damage to several other components.

EARTHING

Before any other connection is made, the power supply shall be connected to a protective earth connector via the protective earth terminal.

WARNING:

Any interruption of the protective conductor inside or outside the power supply or disconnection of the protective earth terminal, is likely to make the unit dangerous. Intentional interruption is prohibited.

MOUNTING AND COOLING

The PE 1759 is designed for mounting on rails in a computer rack system. It must be fixed with four screws from underneath. Check that the airflow around the power supply is not impeded, as the power rating is valid only when the air circulates freely around the unit.

CONNECTIONS

- * Make sure that the computer is switched off when connections are made.
- * Connect the mains cable to three-pole connector marked AC input.
- * Connect the cable for "battery on/off" and battery discharge indicator to the four-pole connector.
- * Connect the control cable with 16 pole connector to the connector marked J101. For the pinning see list on "mechanichal data"

OPERATING INSTRUCTIONS

The PE 1759 has a mains voltage switch in relay RE1 controlled by the emergency-OFF function on the control panel.

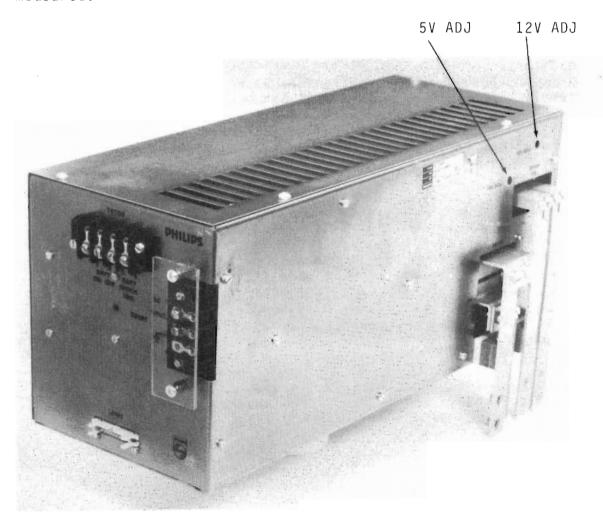
The BATTERY ON/OFF switch on the control panel shall be in position ON during normal working conditions.

Note:

When the power supply is not in operation the BATTERY ON/OFF switch must be set to OFF in order to avoid discharged batteries.

Readjustment of each output voltage may be done with potentiometers marked 5V ADJ and 12V ADJ accessible from the outside.

Before readjusting any voltage level, the load on each output must be measured.



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SERVICE

SAFETY RULES

Warning:

The opening of covers or removal of parts, exept those to which acess can be gained by hand, is likely to expose live parts and accessible terminals, which can be dangerous to life.

The power supply shall be disconnected from all voltage sources before any adjustment, replacement or maintenance and repair is effected with the unit open. If afterwards any adjustment of the opened unit under voltage is inevitable, it shall be carried out only by a skilled person who is aware of the hazards involved. Bear in mind that the capacitors inside the power supply may still be charged even if the supply has been separated from all voltage sources.

Note:

The batteries are galvanicly connected to the line and must be handled with great care. To avoid unintentional discharge of the batteries during service, keep the battery switch in "off" position.

BLOCK DESCRIPTION

The PE1759 is a primary switched power supply with two outputs 5V/25A and 12V/4A. It is built for 200-240V nominal line voltage and has a battery back-up.

Input

The input is protected with a mains filter for symmetrical and asymmetrical disturbances and contains furthermore a rectifier with a filter capacitor.

Internal supply

The internal supply for the control circuit is during the starting up sequence taken from the mains and changes after some periods to the internal transformer.

Control circuit

The control IC is a TDA1060 giving pulse width modulated pulses to one of two different drive/switchstages, line or battery. The change from one drive stage to the other is made between two drive pulses when the mains are failing. The control circuit regulates the pulse width according to the load on the 5V output. It has inputs for over current protection (both line and battery mode) battery on /off and outputs for battery mode indicator and power failure.

Drive and switch stages

PE 1759 is equipped with separate drive and switch stages for line and battery mode. The line-switch is two BU426 in parallel, while the battery switch is a SDT 96303

Battery charger

The two Ni-Cd batteries are continuously charged from the internal charger. The charging time is 12...36 hours.

5V output

The 5V output is equipped with schottky diodes and gives a maximum of 25A. The output level is fed back to the control circuit by an opto-coupler which also serves the 5V current regulation function. A marginal switch allows a shift of the output level + or - about 5%.

12V output

This stage has its own series regulator syncronized with the pulses from the transformer. The pulse width is regulated by both voltage and current regulators in a pulse width modulator. A marginal switch allows a shift of the output level + or - about 8%.

CIRCUIT DESCRIPTION

Input

The input is equipped with a filter (chokes L101, L102 and capacitors C101...106) reducing both symmetrical and asymmetrical disturbances from internal and external sources. The input surge current is reduced with NTC-resistor R102. The AC current is rectified and filtered in GR104 and C110. During the start sequence the unit is powered by emitter follower TS101 and GR105, in continuous mode via TS102 and GR107.

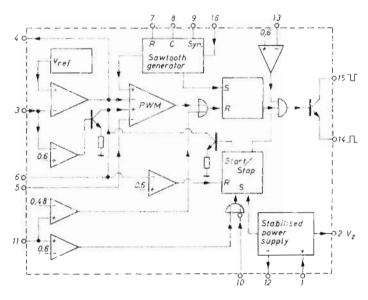
The emergency-off function is controlled by an external switch via J101:7 - TB102:4. It is powered from the mains via T1 and diods D1, D2. The emergency-off function inhibits both outputs but is not separating the unit from the supply.

Control circuit

The basic functions of the drive and control circuit TDA1060 (IC110) is explained below.

- A temperature compensated reference source.
- An error amplifier with pin 3 as input. The output is connected to pin 4 so that the gain is adjustabel with external resistors.
- A sawtooth generator with a TTL-compatible synchronization input (pins 7, 8, 9).
- A pulse-width modulator (PWM) with a duty-cycle (S) range from 0 to 50%. The PWM has two additional inputs:
 Pin 6 can be used for a precise setting of S max.
 Pin 5 gives a direct access to the modulator, allowing for real constant current operation.

- A gate at the output of the PWM provides a simple dynamic current limit.
- An RS latch that is set by the flyback of the sawtooth and reset by the output pulse of the above mentioned gate prohibits double pulses.
- Another latch functions as a start-stop circuit; it provides a fast switch-off and a slow start.
- A current protection circuit that operates via the start-stop circuit. This is a combined function with the current limit circuit. Therefore pin 11 has two trip-on levels.
- A TTL compatible remote on/off input at pin 10, also operating via the start-stop circuit.
- An inhibit input at pin 13. The output pulse can be inhibited immediately.
- An output gate that is commanded by the latches and the inhibit circuit.
- An output transistor of which both the collector (pin 15) and the emitter (pin 14) are externally available.
- A power supply that can be either voltage or current driven (pins 1 and 12). The internally generated stabilised output voltage VZ is connected to pin 2.



Block diagram of the TDA1060

- A special function is the so-called feed-forward at pin 16. The amplitude of the sawtooth generator is modulated in such a way that the duty cycle becomes inversely proportional to the voltage on this pin.
- Loop fault protection circuits assure that the duty-cycle is reduced to zero or a low value for respectively open or short circuited feedback loop.

The circuit is powered via pin 1 by approx 14V and functions here as follows:

The output voltage on the 5V output is sensed and fed to the control circuit IC110 via optocoupler IC201 and R163. The pulse-width-modulated output from IC110 is available on pin 15. The frequency in IC110 is defined by R156 and C143. During the start sequence the pulse width is limited by a resistor network and capacitor C141, providing a slow start function.

Pin 16 on IC110 senses the DC-voltage on the input rectifier via R149 and provides the feed forward function. At high input voltage the sawtooth amplitude is raised and consequently the pulse width is reduced, this inhibits DC-magnetization of the transformer.

The current-limitation on IC110:11 senses the voltage drop over R127, R144 respectively, reducing the following pulses. At severe overload the unit changes to hick-up-mode.

Demagnetization of the transformer is checked after each period via pin 13 which then remains high and prohibits next output pulse. If the line voltage falls out, this is sensed by R103, R104. Input 5 in IC104 then goes low and, if the BAT ON/OFF switch is on, the signal passes 2x IC101 to IC105:5. This allowes the pulses from IC110:15 to pass via IC102 and IC101:6 to the C-MOS buffer IC107 and the driving stage. The Remote on/off function is connected via J101 to IC109 which shuts down IC110.

The Power Fail signal on J101:6, 8 is taken from IC103. The overtemperature indication consist of a thermostat connected between J101:1 and J101:2.

In battery-mode a current is drawn from IC105:2 through IC108 which activates the transistor TS202 in the 5V output stage giving about 10mA to an external LED "Battery operation indicator" connected to J101:15-TB102:3

Drive and switch stages

In line mode the pulses from IC110 is fed via C-MOS buffer IC102, and emitter follower TS120 to the two switch-transistors TS122, TS123. GR129 and C122 provides a level shift. R124 and GR123, GR124 defines a constant current for the drive stage. At turn-off is the emitter follower TS 121 activated and reduces the base current.

GR127 and GR128 provides a proportional driving by sensing the collector voltage and limiting the base current. C124, GR131 and R128 is a slow rise circuit protecting the switch-transistors at turn-off.

In battery-mode the drive is performed by TS125 and TS126 in a similar way as the line mode. Reduction of the base drive prior to turn-off is performed by TS129 on a shift from IC104. Slow rise is secured by C128, GR146 och R143.

Battery charge

The battery charging circuit is powered from T101 via diodes GR147, GR148 and choke L103. It is filtered by C129 and fed to the batteries via R141. The charging time is 12...36 hours.

5V output

The 5V output voltage is taken via schottky-diodes GR201 and GR202 and the choke L200, filtered with C202. R202 is a bleeder, C204 takes care of high frequency noise. The output is protected with a tranzorb GR202. The voltage regulation circuit senses on IC200:6 the output level via resistor chain R203, R219, R220, R221, the level is set with R220. At too high level, IC200:6 goes high and pin 7 low. Via TS201 current is drawn through IC201 changing the pulse width from IC110.

Over-current is sensed via T200 giving a voltage over R206, and via the network C207, GR204, GR205, R207, R208 the level is fed to IC200:2. This input goes low at over-current and the output is via TS200 and IC201 reducing the pulse width from IC110. The current regulation circuit has a fold-back characteristic due to resistors R212, R222 and R224. Reference for the voltage regulation and current regulation is IC201 giving about 2.5V. The diode GR200, R205, GR206 and C213 gives the internal DC-supply. A marginal switch is connected to the 5V circuit via J101, it is used to change the output level up or down 4...6%, it changes the resistor chain used for level setting.

12V output

The 12V output consist of rectifier GR301, serie switch TS300, free-wheel diode GR305, choke L300 and filter capacitor C305. The square-wave from the transformer passes GR301 and is in TS300 regulated. At too high output-level, the resistor-chain R334, R332, R331 and R330 gives via R320 a higher level at IC 302:3. This makes IC302:1 high and consequently IC301:8 high. In IC301 this level is compared with a saw-tooth voltage on pin 9 taken from the square-wave at T101:19 via R310 and C311. As a result we get a pulse width modulated signal on IC301:14 driving TS300 via TS301. The voltage level is set with potentiometer R331.

The current regulation circuit senses the voltage drop over a resistor 0.02 ohm integrated in the PC-board and connected to IC302:5, the output of this regulator goes via GR309 to the pulse-width-modulator IC301:8. At too high output current the output voltage will be reduced with a foldback characteristic realized by the resistor-chain R321, R324 and R325. Internal power supply to the 12V output is taken via GR303 and C302. GR307 gives a zener stabilized reference on 2.5V for IC302. A marginal switch is connected to the 12V circuit via J101 it changes the resistor chain used for levelsetting. The marginal switch changes the output level up or down by about 8%.

CHECKING AND ADJUSTING

The following information provides the complete checking and adjusting procedure for the power supply. As various control functions are interdependent, a certain order of adjustment is necessary, so please follow the text. For each test the settings shall be as the previous one if nothing else is stated. It is assumed that the operator doing this test is familiar with the supply and its characteristics.

- Before adjustments are made, leave the supply on, to attain its normal operating temperature.
- All limits and tolerances given in this section are calibration guides and should not be interpreted as specifications unless they are published in the characteristics section.
- Tolerances given are for the power supply under test and do not include test equipment error.

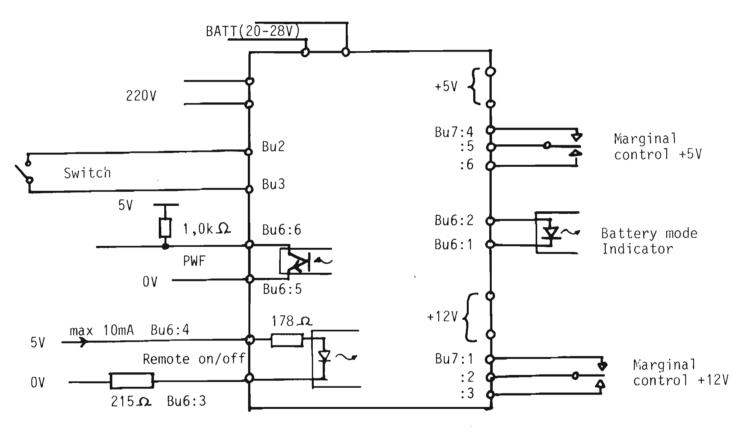
Warning:

Working with an opened PE 1759 asks for extra attention as the batteries are on line potential and the input capacitor may carry high voltage for some minutes after switching off. High voltage on the cooling fin of TS122 and TS123 is present also in battery mode.

Recommended test equipment

Instrument needed	Specification	Suggested brand
DC supply DC supply DC supply Oscilloscope 2 pcs Voltmeter 1 Currentmeter/	20V, 0-100mA 0-28V, 0-14A 5V, 0-100mA DC50MHz 0-50VDC 0-50ADC	Philips PE 1535 Philips PE 1645 Philips PE 1535 Philips PM 3215 Philips PM 2517X
Current shunt 1 Currentmeter 1 Voltmeter Load Load Load Variable transformer Voltage tester	100A/60mV 0-10ADC 0-30VAC 220ohms, 11W 0-35A at 5V 0-5A at 12V 0-265V, 6A 0-2100VDC	Philips PM 2517X Philips PM 2517X AC-DC Electronics mod EL 750 Philips 530-05415 Norma 1806 30303

Test set-up



Test points 5 V : $\begin{array}{c} Bu12:3 + \\ Bu 6:1 - \end{array}$

12 V : Bu12:2 + Bu12:1 -

PC-BOARD TEST

Adjust the potentiometers to min. position. Connect a load (220 ohm, 11W) on BU4-BU5 to avoid too high voltage over C129 during the test procedure.

Check the line drive stage by connecting 20VDC to BU13 (BU14=0V) and check the following waveforms:

GR130 cathode
$$3 - 1 = \frac{1}{4} = \frac{$$

Disconnect the 20V supply. Connect a DC supply 0...28V, 0...14A to BU4 (BU5=0V) adjust it to 24V. Close the battery switch BU2/BU3. Check that U5 is less than 5V. If not disconnect the input voltage as some components may be damaged.

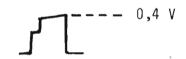
Check the signal at the base of TS128



Load the outputs $1_5=5A$, $1_{12}=1A$. Adjust the outputs to $U_5=5.00V$ $U_{12}=11.0V$. Check the voltage over C129, it should be about 33V.

Full load

Increase the load to 15=25A $1_{12}=4A$. Check the signal at IC110:11



Current limits

Increase the load on the 5V output. Current limit should start at 25...35A. Short circuit the 5V output, the short circuit current should be 15...25A. Repeat it several times, short direct on the output bars.

Increase the load on the 12V output. Current limit should start at 4-5A. Short circuit the 12V output, the current should be less than 1A. Repeat it several times.

Line mode

Open the battery switch and interconnect BU22 and BU23. Connect the mains voltage with both outputs at zero load. Repeat measurements "Full load" and "Current Limits"

Regulation

Check the regulation at different input voltages and loads. At input voltage 180-264V, it should be:

$$U_5=5.0V \pm 1\%$$
 at $0...25A$
 $U_{1,2}=12.0V \pm 1\%$ at $0...4A$

Close and open the battery switch. Check that the 5V output is stable.

Check the regulation in the same way in battery-mode with the DC-supply varying between 20...28VDC.

Marginal switches

Check that the marginal switches gives a change of about:

Battery-mode indicator

Check that the indicator is on in battery-mode

Power failure

Measure the voltage on BU6:6 - BU6:5 it shall be less than 0.8V when a resistor of $1.0~\rm kohm$ is connected in series with a supply on 5VDC

Remote on/off

Connect a 5V supply in series with 215 ohm, note max. 10mA, to BU6:4-BU6:3. Check that the remote on/off works in both line and battery-mode.

Test points

Check that the right voltages are present at following test points:

```
5V at BU12:3+ and BU6:1-
12V at BU12:2+ and BU12:1-
```

Ripple

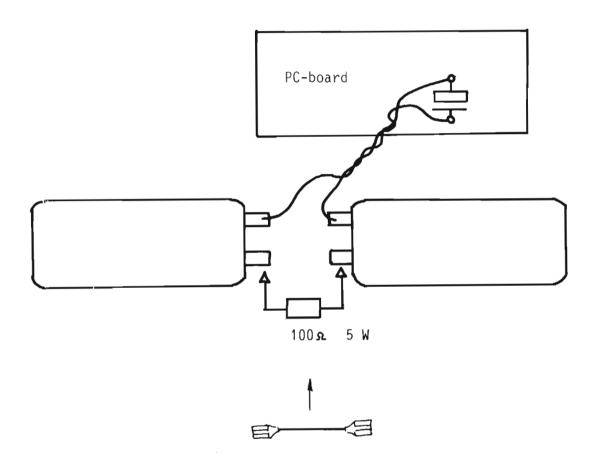
Check that the ripple on each output is less than 100mVpp, full load.

CHARGING THE BATTERIES

Before testing the supply with batteries, they must be charged with 300mA during 10 hours or 200mA during 15 hours. When charged in the power supply, the 5V output has to be loaded with 1...2A. The charging should then continue for at least 36 hours.

Connecting the batteries

Note that the battery switch should be open.



First interconnect via a 100 ohm resistor in order to charge C130, then connect the cable with AMP-connectors.

FINAL TEST

Check the isolation with a high voltage test 2100VDC, the isolation resistance shall be mains - ground: more than 10 Mohm

Check the earth resistance from BU1 to chassi, shall be less than 500 mohm, measured with 25A.

Check that the outputs are at the right level at different mains voltages and different loads.

Check that the marginal switches, battery indicator, power failure, remote on/off and ripple are according to the previous text.

Check that emergency off works in mains-mode.

Close the battery switch. Adjust to max. load. Disconnect the mains and measure the time until the 5V output goes below 4.90V. This period should be longer than 5 minutes.

Recharge the batteries and open the battery switch.

PE1759			4031 11	16 32800 FACTORY	PART LIST BY	ITEM-NO DATE 82-11-19
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BUZ	्	$^{\sim}$	Ç.	CONNECTOR	6.00 POL	-27
\odot	03	\mathbb{C}_{i}	30	CAPACITOR	4.70 NF	% 250V PME271Y44
\odot	03	C4	00	CAPACITOR	220.00 NF	% 250V PME271M62
C103	03	\sim	3	 i	4.70 NF	250V PME2
\odot	03	\odot	3	CAFACITOR	4.70 NF	% 250V PME271Y44
\odot	0	ा	00	CAFACITOR	220.00 NF	% 250V PME271M62
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-	S	ĺΩ	8	CAPACITOR	220.00 UF	+30% 385V 35X5
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\circ	88	3	4	CAPACITOR	00.	10/+50% 10V
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\mathbb{C}^{4}	\mathbb{S}	3	7.4	CAPACITOR	47.00 UF	-10/+50% 40V
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C131	$^{\circ}$	C4	S	\vdash	.20	/+50% 1
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5	$\overset{\circ}{\sim}$	\sim	3,	<u>}_</u>	00.	~
C139	2222	\mathbb{C}^{4}	୍ୟ	ACIT	20	0/+50% 16V
C140	CI CI	\sim	<u>0</u>	<u>:</u> :	0.0	100V NF
4	S C	\mathbb{C}^{3}	433	CAFACITOR	33.00 UF	-10/+50% 10V

DATE 82-11-19 ESCRIPTION	2M	100V 2M	100V 2M		6.37	6,30	PME271M610		16V				100V 2M	16V		6,3V	2M		100V 2M	16V		PME271M610	167	PO 2M	100V 2M	2M	₹ A00		0	0	0 DO-41
ITEM-NO TECHN DES	10% 100V	` \	+	<u></u>	-10/+50%	-10/+50%	20% 250V	10% 100V	-10/+50%	~	~	100	-20/+20%	-10/+50%	10% 100V	+	٠,	10% 100V	-20/+20%	-10/+50%	*	20% 250V	205+/0	2% 100V N	-20/+20%	10% 100V	÷50	005/6	5/6	05/6	1N4005/60
FART LIST BY VALUE SORT			00.	00.	22000.00 UF	48.00 UF	100.00 NF	00.	.20	00.	470.00 NF	47.00 NF	00.		00.	00,	1.00 NF		00.		15.00 UF	00.	.20	100.00 PF	00.		10.00 NF	1.00 A	1.00 A	1.00 A	1.00 A
6 32800 FACTORY DESCRIPTION	CAPACITOR CAPACITOR	ACIT	CAPACITOR	CAFACITOR	CAPACITOR	CAPACITOR	CAPACITOR	CAPACITOR	CAPACITOR	CAPACITOR	CAPACITOR	CAFACITOR	CAPACITOR	CAPACITOR	CAPACITOR	CAPACITOR	CAPACITOR	CAFACITOR	CAFACITOR	CAPACITOR	CAPACITOR	CAPACITOR	CAPACITOR	CAPACITOR	CAPACITOR	CAPACITOR	CAPACITOR	DIODE	DIODE	 	DIODE
ACTORY-C	2 630 531	222 640 5310	222 640 5310	222 347 2110	222 106 3322	222 122 5368	031 220 000	222 344 2147	222 122 552	222 344 211	222 344 2147	222 344 214	222 640 5310	222 122 5515	222 344 2110	222 122 5368	222 630 5310	222 344 214	222 640 5310	222 032 1515	222 122 5515	031 220 0001	222 122 552	222 679 1010	222 640 5310	222 630 5322	222 640 531	331 190 60	331 190 607	331 190 607	331 190 607
PE1759 ITEM-NO	<u>~</u> ~	- ~- - &-	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	्र	Š	Š	2	2.	Č.	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	31	3	8	ĕ	D1	DZ	GR101	R10

1 116 32 DES	6 32 DES	800 CRI	O FACTORY IPTION	PART LIST VALUE S	BY I ORT	TEM-NO DATE TECHN DESCRIF'	TE 82-11-19 PTION DO-41
~ p~		ECT	BRIDGE	99.		7224/600	U - 4
10701		100		.40		ZX7	1
r~		aoi		M	_	V10/6	
~		00		.40	_	9/C1	0-3
~				° ≥0	_	V96E 1	n-0
~		DIODE		4	<i>,</i> -	BYX71/600	M
701	_	\vdash			, -	10/6	DO-35
701		OIODE		.30	_	9/6	Ŷ
701	<u></u>	IODE		.30	-	9/0	0-3
701	Ω	IODE		.30	<i>~</i>	9/	
701 D		IODE			-	BAV10/60	
701 D	Ω.	IODE		4	_	3	DO-35
701 D		IODE			,-	8	
701		ODE			_	BZX79/C4V7	0
701 DI	\vdash	0.0		1.50 A	~	V96E 10	SOD-57
701 DI	₩.	Эαо		<	_	7/C	ņ
701 DI	\vdash	ODE			-	BAV10/60	0
704 DI	\vdash	ODE				6E 100	ņ
701 DI	\vdash	ODE		1.50 A		BYV96E 1000V	SOD-57
701 DI	\vdash	ODE		.50	-	96E 100	1
701 DI	; - ;	ODE		02.	_	10/6	M
701 DI	 i	ODE		.30	_	10/6	13
701 DI		ODE		4	_	BAV10/60	D0-35
701 D		ODE		.40	_	287C	7
701 D		IODE		0	_	BZX87/C5V1	
701		ODE		0.30 A	_	BAV10/60	
701 D					_	BYW29/100	ņ
701 D		IODE		4 00 t	-	1N4005/600	DO-41
701 D		OD		0	_		D0-41
701 D		\circ				\odot	i
	Ω	ODE		1.50 A		BYV96E 1000V	SOD-57

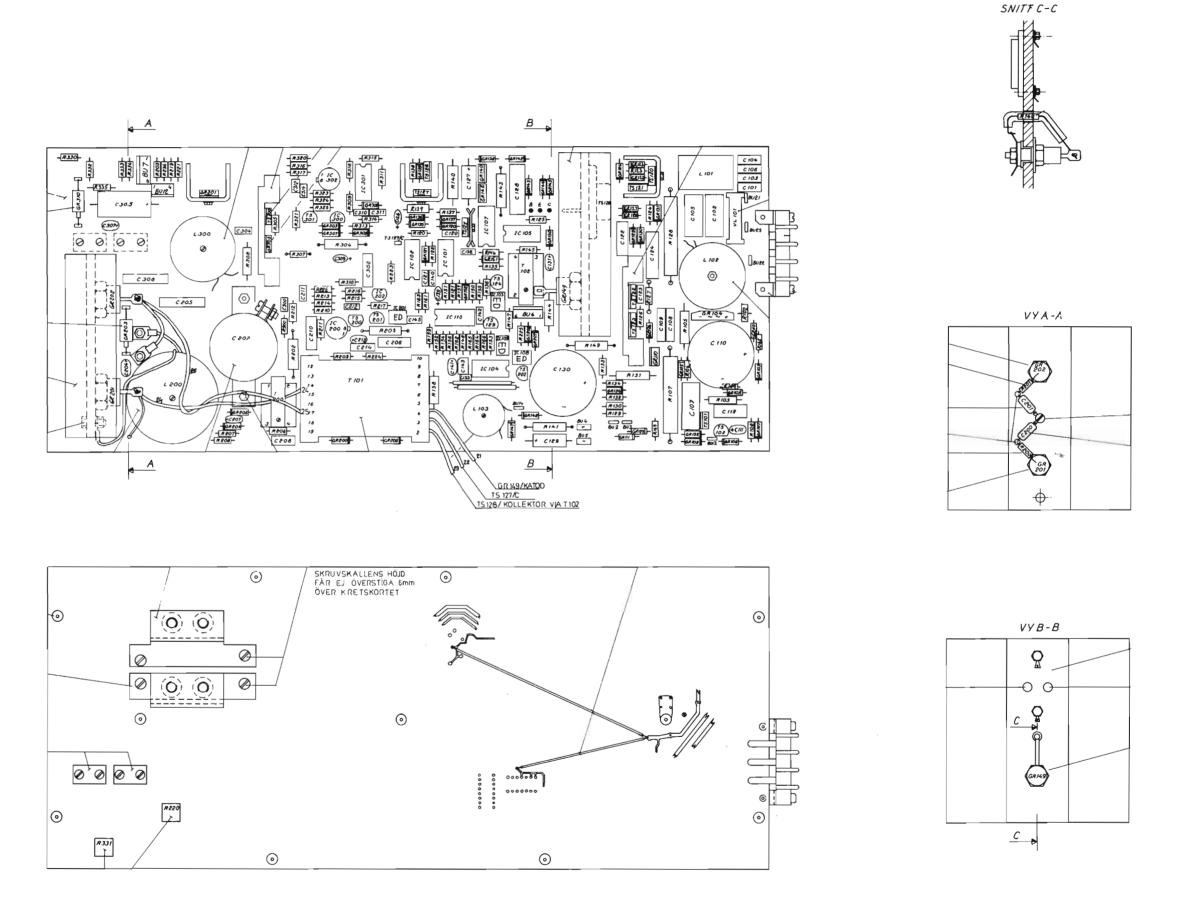
E175 TEM-	ACT	>-	40 00	32800 FACTORY DESCRIPTION	Y PART LIST VALUE :	BY I SORT	TEM-NO DATE TECHN DESCRIPT	FE 82-11-19 TION
F 1 4	9331	33.4	0.7	DIODE	7.00.7	-(Σ	BYX71/600	S0D-38
. A	20	0	0	 	1,50	Œ	\Rightarrow	SOD-57
GR148	19			DIODE		€	3C/	in
R14	03	\odot	90		120.00	Œ	SD51/32	1
R15	20	\odot	0.7		0.30	Œ	BAV10/60	M.
R15	33	∞	07	DIODE		Œ	BAV10/60	i
R15	33	\odot	0.7	DIODE		₹	BAV10/60	0-3
R20	33	\odot	20	DIODE	.50	⋖	961	'n
R20	03	\odot	90	DIODE	00.0	Œ	SD51/32	ŀ
R20	03	\odot	\odot	DIODE		ℴ	SD51/32	00-5
R20	53	~ 0	07	DIODE	,50	Z Y	1N5907	DO-13
R20	33	\odot	0.7	DIODE	.30	Œ		r I
R20	33	∞	0.7	DIODE	.30	⋖	BAV10/60	00-3
R20	33	÷	\odot	DIODE	1.50	3	BZX87/C12	1
R20	33	∞	07	DIODE	.30	A	9,	Ŋ
R20	33	∞	07	DIODE	_	ゼ	BAV10/60	5
R30	33	√	07	DIODE	00.	Œ	·~	Ų
R30	53	\odot	0.7	DIODE	.50	⋖	BYV96E 1000V	in
R30	33	~	0.7		00.	Œ	~	0.D-5
R30	33	0	0.7	-	- 05.	3	BZX87/C12	Ŋ
R30	33	တ	0.7	⊣	4	₹	ŝ	1
R30	10	\odot	0.7	DIODE	02.0	Œ	>0	0-3
R31	33	3	0	TRANZORB	1.50	3		DO-13
C10	33	S	07	IC	00.00		Č.	
010	33	\odot	0.7	IC	00.00		4049FC	
C10	33	÷	0.7	OPTOCOUPLER	00.00		H15A1	
C10	33	~	0.7	IC	00.0		LM339N	
C10	33	~	\odot	IC	4		HEF 4013BP	
C10	33	∞	0.7	IC	00.00		4049FC	
C10	33	\sim	07	OPTOCOUPLER	0,		24	
C10	33	S	0.7	OPTOCOUPLER	00.00		5A1	
C11	23	4	\odot	IC	00.00		TDA1060	

-11-19																																
DESCRIPTION			47	4						4		~		W MR25	.15W CR68	_	1.0W WR0842E		_	_	3	_		¥	W MR25	200-0	3			3	3	HOUSE H
TEM-NO TECHN	CA358T	H15A1	TL4310	17	LM339N	CA358T		PE1746	P26/16	HYP50/	\sim	20% 2.2	1% 1.0W	1% 0.4W	5% 1.1	1% 0.4W	5% (1,	1% 0.4	1% 0.4	1% 0.4	1% 0.4	1% 0.4	1% 0.40	1% 0.4W	\odot	10% 20	5% 11.	1% 0.4W	1% 0.4W	5% 4.2	1% 0.4	17 0 4
I BY I SORT												OHM	KOHM	KOHM	KOHM	KOHM	KOHW	KOHM	KOHM	KOHM	KOFM	OHW OHW	OHW	OHM		OHM	KOHM	KOHM	KOHM	KOHW	KOFE	KUMX
PART LIST VALUE	00.00	00.00	00.00	00.00	00.00	00.00	00.0	00.00	00.00	00.0	00.00	15.00	464,00	19.60	220.00	14,70	15.00	2.61	10.00	<	100,00	100,00	1,00	100,00	100.00	0.12	1.00	3,16	10.00	1,00	10.00	245.00
116 32800 FACTORY DESCRIPTION	JI	OPTOCOUPLER	IC	IC	ıc	IC	BALUN	CHOKE	CHOKE	CHOKE	CHOKE	THERMISTOR	RESISTOR	RESISTOR	RESISTOR	RESISTOR	RESISTOR	RESISTOR	RESISTOR	RESISTOR	RESISTOR	RESISTOR	RESISTOR	RESISTOR	RESISTOR	RESISTOR	RESISTOR	RESISTOR	RESISTOR	RESISTOR	RESISTOR	BESTSTOR
4031 ODE	. ~	- N	-	· 100	·	~	4	0.3	0	O.	0	\odot	~ 0	ON.	0.4	4	-,	V 0	\odot	\odot	\odot	\odot	\odot	\odot	\odot	·4	·	16	00	22102	00	
♥	332 98	333 86	335 38	335 38	333 51	332 98	031 11	031 11	031 11	031 11	031 11	322 64	322 15	322 15	322 21	322 15	322 33	322 (5	322 15	322 15	322 15	322 15	322 15	322 15	322 15	108 25	322 33	322 15	322 15	2322 330	322 15	322 45
1759 EM-NO	200	201	202	300	301	302	01	0.2	03	00	00	02	e 100	0.4	05	90	07	90	0	21	22	23	24	25	26	127	128	٥	130	R131	132	4 7 7

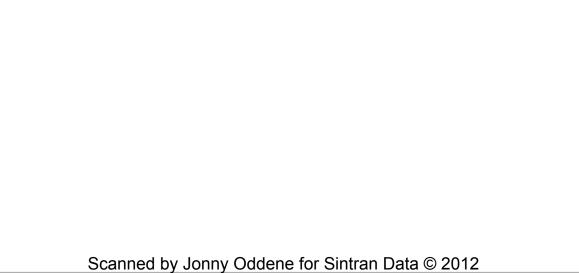
1759 EM-NO	ΑC	TORY-C	4031 11 ODE	2800 SCRIPTI	FACTORY ON	\vdash	ST BY E SORT	TT	EM-NO TECHN	DES	DATE 82-11-19 SCRIPTION	
!		151	: 🗢	RESISTOR		4,64	t KOHM	ĮΣ	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	4 W P	MR25	
	32	山	54642	LSIS		4.64	\simeq	~	0	4 W	MRSS	
	32	192	\odot	RESISTOR		4	OHW	in	% S		PRS2	
	82	Ç~	\odot	RESISTOR		10,00	OHM	ın	Z		アスリン	
۵,	32	\sim	in	E-3		4		īU	% 4.		WR0617E	
~	S	Ψ'n	56811	N		4	OHW (·		MR25	
:^:	(N	M	22151	RESISTOR		150,00) OHM	in	∜	M MZ	WRO617E	
vn.	(N	in	51009	RESISTOR		10.00	WHO O	4-	7.0 %	外域	MANU	
2	82	Ŀ	51001	RESISTOR		4		Ţ	Ö	≯ M¢	MRND	
m	20	ĿΩ	\sim	RESISTOR		20° 00° 00° 00° 00° 00° 00° 00° 00° 00°		M í	, . 0 %	4 W	MENUS	
۵۰,	(N	ĽΛ	51003	RESISTOR		10.00	→ KOHM	X T	, . 0 %	4W 7	MERCO	
10	(N	ĽΠ	\odot	RESISTOR		100.00	MHO <	4-	ં	M M	MR25	
	(N (M	i	\odot	RESISTOR		100.00		M 1	Ó	<u>~</u>	大大公司	
O.	(N	iΩ	52612	RESISTOR		2.61	KOHM	Μ	·	√ M∀	MANU	
M	(N	ĪΩ	❖	RESISTOR		464,00) OHM	~-	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	₩	済氏なり	
੯	8		51002	<u></u>		1,00		M	0	√ Mt	MRSS	
io	(4 (9	Ŀ	\odot			10.00		M	⊙	4W √	MR25	
٠S	(N (M	Ľ'n	51004	RESISTOR		4	XOHW (X	ं	¥ M&	M TO SU	
~	S 8	in	53161	RESISTOR		316.00	₩HO ⟨	·,	0	4 M 7	MR25	
~	8	ĽΩ	54641	RESISTOR		464.00	OHM O	<u>,</u>	% 0.4W		MR25	
•	Ć,	~ Э	Ci	144	TER	٠ ن	OHW (ì	0% 72P	ā.		
	2	ĿΛ	C.j	ISI		56.20		·	4		MR25	
CJ.	O.	n	-	RESISTOR		1,21		Σ	ં	<u>~</u> ĭ ∀	MR25	
×:	(N	in	\odot			1.00		M 1	y * ⊙ * %	4 Mb	MROUN	
44	(N		~			2.61	KOHM	m 1	Ö	4 W	MRSS	
in	8	Ľ,	\mathbb{C}^{q}	SIS		56.20) OHM	~~~	` 	4 M	MR25	
~n	8	in.	51002	LSIS		1.00		M	ਂ		MESS	
6	N M	<u>i</u>	\odot	EST.		100,00		·~	O	~	ın	
ST.	N N	70	~			4.70		in Z	त्	3	WR0617E	
:^	82	<u>i</u> (`)	in			215.00				3	N N	
Ps-	2322	191	31502	RESISTOR		ч- ч-	×) E	~ ~	3	Ĭ`~	
m	N 19	·—	\odot	RESISTOR		100,00	MHO @	in	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	Ž IU	CR68	

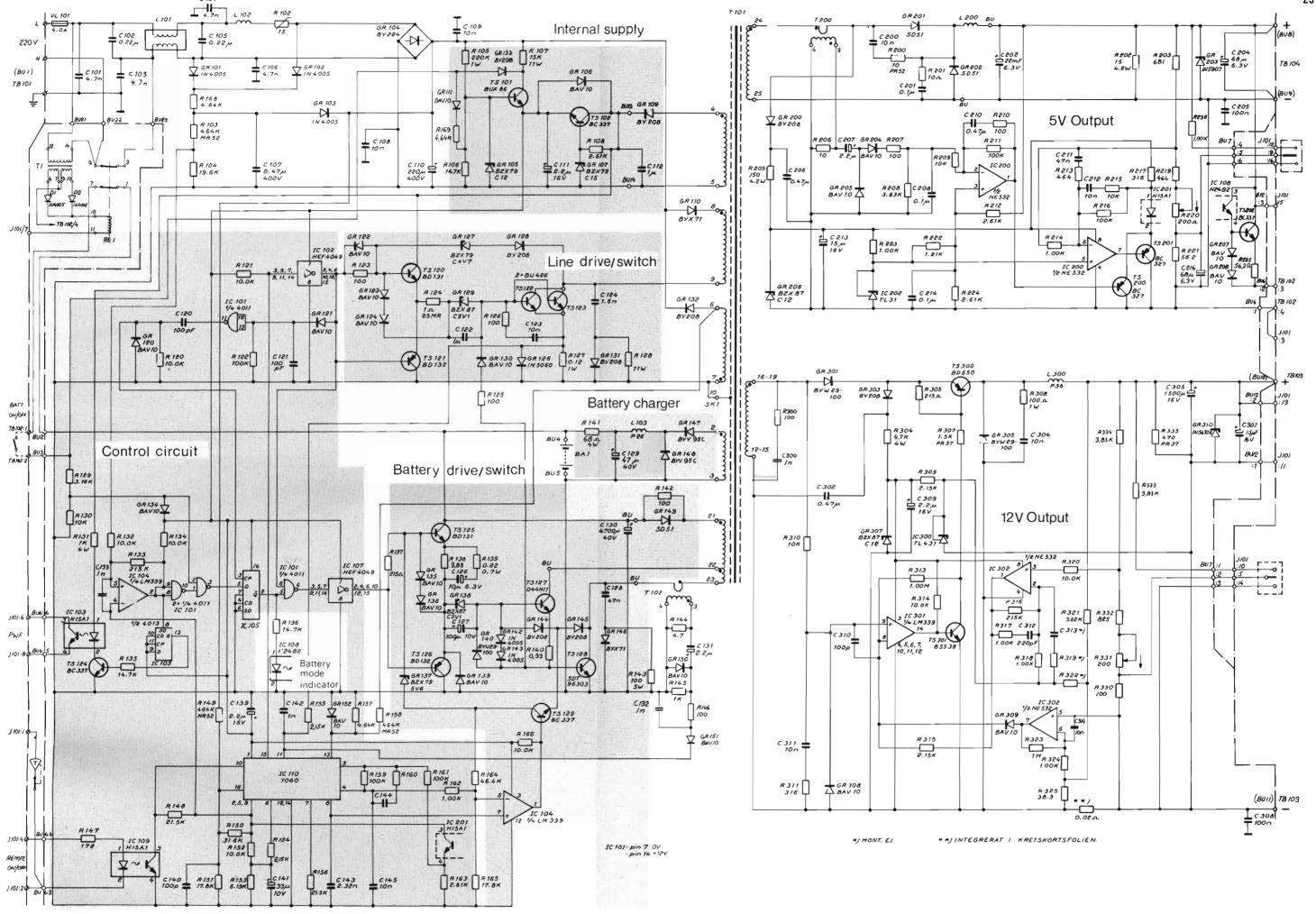
PE1759 ITEM-NO	FAC	TORY-(4031 11 CODE	6 32800 FACTORY DESCRIPTION	ORY PART LIST VALUE	BY I SORT	TEM-NO DATE 82- TECHN DESCRIPTION	11-19
. 0	(C)	151	l ő	RESISTOR	2.15	KOHM	1% 0.4W MR25	
R310	2322	151	51003	£-3	0,1	KOHM		
<u>_</u>	(A	151	19	RESISTOR	316.00	OH3	1% 0.4W MR25	
	32	151	∵	RESISTOR	1.00	MOHM	1% 0.4W MR25	
~	2	151	í.	RESISTOR	10.00	KOHM	1% 0.4W MR25	
~	32	151	S	RESISTOR	2,15	KOHM	1% 0.4W MR25	
~~~	3	151	2.	RESISTOR	215.00	KOHM	1% 0.4W MR25	
~	8	Ž	Ų.	RESISTOR	1.00	KOHM	1% 0.4W MR25	
·	33	151	-سواء	RESISTOR	4.00	KOHM	1% 0.4W MR25	
$C^{\frac{1}{2}}$	88	151	٠	RESISTOR	10.00	KOHM	1% 0.4W MR25	
Ε.	S (3)	151	5.6	ISI		KOHW	1% 0.4W MR25	
$\mathbb{C}^{\sharp}$	32	151	ô	ISI	1.00	MOHM	0.4W MR2	
$\mathbb{C}^{4}$	3	$\Box$	ô	LSI	1.00	KOHM	0.4W MR2	
$\mathbb{C}^{\cdot}$	23	in	80	₹/2	38,30	OHM	1% 0.4W MR25	
3	M	10	·/•••	ISI	<	OHM	0.4W MR2	
3	्र	S	01	<u>;                                    </u>	200,00	OHM	7. 7.	
$\sim$	8	1	æ	ISI	825.00	OHM	0,4W	
147	83	$\Box$	38	RESISTOR	3,83	KOHW	1% 0.4W MR25	
20	€ 19		38	RESISTOR	3,83	KOHM	0	
3	32	0	47	RESISTOR	470,00	OHM	M9	
्	33	Ţ	07	TRANSISTOR	00.00		6 1A 400V T012	9
~	33	492	$\odot$	⊢	00.00		37 .5A 45V T	*
12	33	$C^{\dagger}$	07	TRANSISTOR	4		31 6A 45V T012	
ţ	33	C4	07	TRANSISTOR	00.00		32 6A 45V T012	
5	333	~	0.5	TRANSISTOR	00.00		26A 8A375V SOT9	N
Ç	3	<u>~</u>	0.3	TRANSISTOR	00.0		26A 8A375V SOT9	M M
Č	33	ŝ	07	TRANSISTOR	00.00		A 45V T09	
Š	80	$\mathbb{C}^{4}$	07	$\vdash$	00.00		31 6A 45V	
Ç	33	$\mathbb{C}^{4}$	0.5	ISI	4		132 6A 45V T0126	
्र	33	<u>~</u>	07	SIST	4		44H11 10A 80V TD2	20
Ç	33	4	$\odot$	TRANSISTOR	00.0		T96303 120A140VT	03
Š	33	ŝ	$\odot$	TRANSISTOR	00.00		BC337 .5A 45V T092	

	E1759 TEM-N	FACT	)RY-(	<u>~-</u>	116 32800 FACTORY DESCRIPTION	PART LIST VALUE	TECHN DESCRIPTION
	TS200	9331	491	80701	TRANSISTOR	00.00	BC327 .5A 45V
	TS201	9331	491	80701	TRANSISTOR	00.00	BC327 .5A 45V T092
	18202	9331	492	00701	TRANSISTOR	00.00	BC337 .5A 45V T092
	TS300	4031	105	88090	TRANSISTOR	00.00	BDX34C T0220
	TS301	9332	990	00701	TRANSISTOR	00.00	BSS38 .1A 100V T092
	T101	4031	116	32900	TRANSFORMER	00.00	E42/21/15
	T102	4031	116	30210	TRANSFORMER	00.00	U20/16/7
	T200	4031	116	30210	TRANSFORMER	00.00	U20/16/7
	VL.101	2413	088	00134	FUSE HOLDER	00.00	L2222/K
	VL.101	2422	980	01118	FUSE	4.00 A	20T 5X20MM S-MARKT
9 DATA LINES	READ						
O DATA LINES	REJECTED						



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