

**Warning:** When one of the output terminals "+" or "-" is connected to earth terminal X7 (  $\perp$  ), the adjusted output voltage is present between the unearthed output terminal and the instrument chassis.

### 2.1.5. Parallel connection

Parallel connection of the outputs can be achieved by connecting the "+" output terminals together, and the "-" output terminals together.

It is recommended that the power delivered by each output is approximately the same; i.e. the maximum output voltages and currents are set equal for each output.

If output I, II and III are connected in parallel the maximum permissible output voltage is determined by output III (7 V).

When output I and II are parallel connected the maximum adjusted output can be 20 V.

The maximum output current through the load is the sum of the individually adjusted current values.

### 2.1.6. Load

The load must be connected on the front panel. Connection is made by means of the "+" and "-" output screw-terminal connections X2 and X1 (output I), X4 and X3 (output II), X6 and X5 (output III), see Fig. 1. The load can be earthed via screw terminal X7.

### 2.1.7. Mains connection

Before inserting the mains plug into the mains socket, make sure that the instrument is set to the local mains voltage.

On delivery, the power supply is set to 220 V. If the power supply is to be used with 110, 127 or 240 V mains supply, the connection on the mains transformer must be changed in accordance with Fig. 4. The transformer is accessible after removing the top plate and unscrewing the rear panel of the cabinet. To this end, see chapter 2.1.1. "Dismantling".

If the stabiliser is set to a different mains voltage, replace the sticker at the rear of the cabinet by an indication which corresponds to the mains voltage set.

If fuses of a different rating are required, the indication on the fuse holders must also be replaced by the corresponding current value.

**Warning:** The instrument shall be set to the local mains voltage only by a skilled person who is aware of the hazard involved. The power supply shall be disconnected from all voltage sources when it is to be adapted to a different mains voltage.

Check before connecting the instrument to the mains that the correct fuses F1 and F2 are fitted.

1 A slow-blow for 220 - 240 V

2 A slow-blow for 110 - 127 V

The fuse holders of F1 and F2 are located at the rear of the instrument, see Fig. 2.

Fuse replacement.

Make sure that only fuses with the required rated current and of the specified type are used for replacement.

The use of a mended fuse and short-circuiting of the fuse holder shall be avoided. The instrument shall be disconnected from all voltage sources when a fuse is to be replaced.

In order to meet the safety requirements, the wires must be fixed to the solder tags of the transformer in such a way that, when the tin melts, they do not become detached.

### 2.1.8. Controls, indications and terminals

Front panel (see Fig. 1.).

R1	Voltage adjustment of output I
P1	Volt/Ampere meter for indication the voltage or current of output I.
R2	Current adjustment of output I
R3	Voltage adjustment of output II
P2	Volt/Ampere meter for indication the voltage or current of output II
R4	Current adjustment of output II
R5	Voltage adjustment of output III
P3	Volt/Ampere meter for indication the voltage or current of output III
R6	Current adjustment of output III
S1	Power on. Control for switching the instrument ON and OFF.