Consumption	Max. 150 VA
Protection	With fuses F1 and F2, 1 A slow-blow

1.2.1.3. Outputs I and II

a. As voltage stabiliser

Range	0 ... 20 V continuously adjustable by means of R1 (output I) and R3 (output II).
Output effects (stability related to static operation)	
1. Line regulation	For mains voltage variation of + or − 10 % Source effect (including settling) ⩽ 0,05 % or 2 mV, whichever is greater.
2. Load regulation	For load variations from no-load to full-load and vice versa. Load effect (including settling) ⩽ 10 mV.
3. Temperature coefficient	⩽ 0,01 % per K from the adjusted output voltage or 1 mV per K, whichever is greater.
4. Periodic and random deviation (PARD)	⩽ 1,5 $mV_{r.m.s.}$ (+ or − output terminal earthed)
Dynamic operation	
1. Transient recovery time	⩽ 25 μs for a current change from 80 % to 100 % and vice versa and a $\frac{di}{dt} \geqslant 1$ A/μs (see Fig. 7.).
2. Dynamic internal impedance	For sinusoidal load variations from 80 % of full-load to full-load and a frequency of: 1 kHz ⩽ 0,02 Ω 10 kHz ⩽ 0,03 Ω 100 kHz ⩽ 0,10 Ω 250 kHz ⩽ 0,20 Ω
Protection	− Reverse voltage protection − Constant current stabiliser

b. As current stabiliser

Range	0 ... 1 A, continuously adjustable by means of R2 (output I) and R4 (output II).
Output effects (stability related to static operation)	
1. Line regulation	For mains voltage variation of + or − 10 % Source effect (including settling) ⩽ 5 mA.
2. Load regulation	For load variations from point D to E and vice versa (see Fig. 6.). Load effect (including settling) ⩽ 5 mA.
3. Temperature coefficient	⩽ 2 mA per K
4. Ripple current	R.M.S. value ⩽ 1 mA
Cross-over point	See point B-C-D in Fig. 6. This value applies for any set output voltage between 0 and 20 V and output current between 0 and 1 A.

c. Series connection — The outputs of the instrument may be series connected.

d. Parallel connection — An arbitrary number of outputs and instruments may be connected in parallel for greater current outputs.