

TM 501 SYSTEM MAINTENANCE

GENERAL

Introduction

This section of the manual is meant to support the entire TM 500 Series family of modules with a general coverage of the most commonly-needed service information pertinent to preventive maintenance, troubleshooting, ordering parts, and replacing components and sub-assemblies.

Cabinet Removal

WARNING

Dangerous potentials exist at several points throughout the system. When the system must be operated with the cabinet removed, do not touch exposed connections or components. Some transistors have voltages present on their cases. Disconnect power before cleaning the system or replacing parts.

Two screws on the top secure the cabinet to the TM 501 frame. Remove them and lift the cabinet straight up. Do not operate the system with the cabinet removed any longer than necessary for troubleshooting and calibration. Re-install the cabinet to protect the interior from dust and to remove personnel shock hazards.

Cleaning

CAUTION

Avoid using chemical cleaning agents which might damage plastic parts. Avoid chemicals containing benzene, toluene, xylene, acetone, or similar solvents.

Exterior. Loose dust may be removed with a soft cloth or a dry brush. Water and a mild detergent may be used; however, abrasive cleaners should not be used.

Interior. Cleaning the interior of a unit should precede calibration since the cleaning processes could alter the settings of calibration adjustments. Use low-velocity compressed air to blow off accumulated dust. Hardened dirt can be removed with a soft, dry brush, cotton-tipped swab, or a cloth dampened in a solution of water and mild detergent.

Preventive Maintenance

Preventive maintenance steps performed on a regular basis will enhance the reliability of the instrumentation system. However, periodic checks of the semiconductors in the absence of a malfunction are not recommended as preventive maintenance measures. See the semiconductor checking information under Troubleshooting Techniques which follow. A convenient time to perform preventive maintenance is just before instrument calibration.

Calibration

To insure accurate signal generation and measurement, the performance of individual units comprising the system should be checked periodically. Refer to the Instruction Manual for each unit for complete calibration and verification procedures.

Repackaging for Shipment

If the Tektronix instrument is to be shipped to a Tektronix Service Center for service or repair, attach a tag showing: owner (with address) and the name of an individual at your firm that can be contacted, complete instrument serial number and a description of the service required.

Save and re-use the package in which your instrument was shipped. If the original packaging is unfit for use or not available, repackage the instrument as follows:

Surround the instrument with polyethylene sheeting to protect the finish of the instrument. Obtain a carton of corrugated cardboard of the correct carton strength and having inside dimensions of no less than six inches more than the instrument dimensions. Cushion the instrument by tightly packing three inches of dunnage or urethane foam between carton and instrument, on all sides. Seal carton with shipping tape or industrial stapler

The carton test strength for your instrument is 200 pounds.

TROUBLESHOOTING AIDS

Introduction

The following is provided to augment information contained elsewhere in this and other TM 500 Series family manuals when troubleshooting becomes necessary.

Circuit Descriptions

Each manual has a section devoted to explaining circuit operating theory. Used conjointly with the schematics, this can be a powerful analytic tool.

Diagrams

Block diagrams and detailed circuit schematics are located on foldout pages in the service section of most of the TM 500 Series family manuals. The schematic diagrams show the component values and assigned circuit reference numbers of each part necessary to the circuit design. Usually the first page of the service sections defines the circuit symbols and reference designators used in that particular instrument. Major circuits are usually identifiable by a series of component numbers. Important waveforms and voltages may be shown within the diagrams or on adjoining aprons. Those portions of the circuits located on circuit boards are enclosed with a blue tint outline.

Cam Switch Charts

Cam switches shown on the diagrams are coded in comprehensive charts to locate the cam number of the switch contact in the complete switch assembly, counting from the front, or knob end, toward the rear of the switch. The charts also indicate with a solid dot when each contact is closed.

Circuit Board Illustrations

Line illustrations showing component locations keyed with a grid scheme for each circuit board are usually placed on the back of a foldout page and sequenced as close as possible to an associated schematic. The GRID LOC column in the Electrical Parts Lists keys each component to the Location illustrations.

Component and Wiring Color Codes

Colored stripes or dots on electrical components signify electrical values, tolerances, etc., according to EIA standards. Components not color-coded usually have information printed on the body. The wiring coding follows the same EIA standards with the exception of the AC power cord of the Power Modules. It is coded like this:

Black	Line
White	Neutral
Green with a Yellow stripe	Safety Earth or Ground

Testing Equipment

Generally, a wide-band oscilloscope, a probe, and a multimeter are all that is needed to perform basic waveform and voltage checks for diagnostic purposes. The calibration procedures in the manual for each plug-in module list specific test equipment and the features necessary to adequately check out that particular module.

TROUBLESHOOTING TECHNIQUES

Introduction

This troubleshooting procedure is arranged in an order which checks the simple trouble possibilities before proceeding to extensive troubleshooting.

Control Settings

Incorrect control settings can indicate a trouble that does not exist. If there is any question about the correct function or operation of any control, see the Operating Instructions section of the manual for the instrument involved.

System and Associated Equipment

Before proceeding with troubleshooting the TM 500 Series system, check that the instruments in the system are operating correctly. Check for proper interconnection between the power module and the plug-in module. Check the line voltage at the power source. Check that the signal is properly connected and that the interconnecting cables and the signal source are not defective.

The associated plug-in modules can be checked for proper operation quickly by substituting other like units known to be operating properly. If the trouble persists after substitution, then the power module is probably at fault.

Visual Check

Inspect the portion of the system in which the trouble is suspected. Many troubles can be located by visual clues such as unsoldered connections, broken wires, damaged circuit boards, damaged components, etc.

Instrument Calibration

Check the calibration of the suspected plug-in module or the affected circuit if the trouble is obviously in a certain circuit. The trouble may only be a result of misadjustment or may be corrected by re-calibration. Complete calibration instructions are given in the manual for each instrument in the system.

Circuit Isolation

Note the symptom. It often identifies the circuit in which the trouble is located. When trouble symptoms appear in more than one circuit, check the affected circuits by making waveform and voltage measurements.

Incorrect operation of all circuits often means trouble in the power supplies. Using a multimeter, check first for correct voltages of the individual regulated supplies according to the plug-in module schematics and calibration procedures. Then check the unregulated supplies of the power module. Defective components elsewhere in the instruments can appear as power supply problems. In these instances, suspected circuits should be disconnected from apparently bad power supplies one at a time to narrow the search.

Voltages and Waveforms

Often defective components can be located by using waveform and voltage indications when they appear on the schematic or in the calibration procedures. Such waveforms and voltage labels are typical indications and will vary between instruments. To obtain operating conditions similar to those used to take these readings, refer to the first diagram in the service sections.

Component Checking

If a component cannot be disconnected from its circuit, then the effects of the associated circuitry must be considered when evaluating the measurement. Each for soldered-in transistors and integrated circuits most components can be lifted at one end from the circuit board.

Transistors and IC's. Turn the power switch off before removing or replacing any semiconductor.

A good check of transistor operation is actual performance under operating conditions. A transistor can most effectively be checked by substituting a new component for it (or one which has been checked previously). However, be sure that circuit conditions are not such that a replacement transistor might also be damaged. If substitute transistors are not available, use a dynamic tester. Static-type testers are not recommended, since they do not check operation under simulated operating conditions. A suction-type desoldering tool must be used to remove soldered-in transistors; see component replacement procedure for details.

Integrated circuits can be checked with a voltmeter, test oscilloscope, or by direct substitution. A good understanding of the circuit description is essential to troubleshooting circuits using IC's. Operating waveforms, logic levels, and other operating information for the IC's are given in the circuit description information of the appropriate manual. Use care when checking voltages and waveforms around the IC's so that adjacent leads are not shorted together. A convenient means of clipping a test probe to the 14- and 16-pin in-line IC's is with an integrated-circuit test clip. This device also doubles as an extraction tool.

Diodes. Do not use an ohmmeter that has a high internal current. High currents may damage the diode.

A diode may be checked for an open or shorted condition by measuring the resistance between terminals. With an ohmmeter scale having an internal source of between 800 mV and 3 V, the resistance should be very high in one direction and very low when the leads are reversed.

Resistors. Check the resistors with an ohmmeter. Resistor tolerances are given in the Electrical Parts List in every manual. Resistors do not normally need to be replaced unless the measured value varies widely from the specified value.

Capacitors. A leaky or shorted capacitor can be detected by checking resistance with an ohmmeter on the highest scale. Use an ohmmeter which will not exceed the voltage rating of the capacitor. The resistance reading should be high after initial charge of the capacitor. An open capacitor can best be detected with a capacity meter, or by checking whether it passes AC signals.

PARTS ORDERING AND REPLACING

Ordering

Standard Parts. All electrical and mechanical replacement parts can be obtained through the local TEKTRONIX Field Office or representative. However, many of the standard electronic components can be obtained locally in less time than is required to order them from Tektronix, Inc. Before purchasing or ordering replacement parts, check the Parts Lists for value, tolerance, rating, and description. When selecting replacement parts, it is important to remember that the physical size and shape of the component may affect its performance in an instrument. All replacement parts should be direct replacements unless it is known that a different component will not adversely affect the instrument performance.

Special Parts. Some parts are manufactured or selected by Tektronix, Inc., to satisfy particular requirements, or are manufactured for Tektronix, Inc., to our specifications. Most of the mechanical parts used in this system have been manufactured by Tektronix, Inc. Order all special parts directly from the local TEKTRONIX Field Office or representative.

Ordering Procedure. When ordering replacement parts from Tektronix, Inc., please include the following minimum information:

1. Instrument Type (PS 501, SG 502, DC 501, etc.)
2. Instrument Serial Number (For example, B010250)
3. A description of the part (if electrical, include the circuit number)
4. TEKTRONIX part number

Please do not return any instruments or parts before receiving directions from Tektronix, Inc.

A listing of TEKTRONIX Field Offices, Service Centers, and Representatives can be found in the TEKTRONIX Product Catalog and Supplements.

Replacing

The exploded view drawings associated with the Mechanical Parts Lists, located to the rear of most manuals,

may be especially helpful when disassembling or re-assembling individual components or sub-assemblies.

Circuit Boards. If a circuit board is damaged beyond repair the entire assembly including all soldered-on components, can be replaced. Part numbers are given in the mechanical parts list for the completely wired (670 prefix) board (388 prefix).

To remove or replace a board, proceed as follows:

1. Disconnect all leads connected to the board (both soldered lead connections and solderless pin connections).
2. Remove all screws holding the board to the chassis or other mounting surface. Some boards may be held fast by plastic mounting clips around the board edges. For these, push the mounting clips away from the circuit board edges to free the board. Also, remove any knobs, etc., that would prevent the board from being lifted out of the instrument.
3. Lift the circuit board out of the unit. Do not force or bend the board.
4. To replace the board, reverse the order of removal. Use care when replacing pin connectors; if forced into place incorrectly positioned, the pin connectors may be damaged.

Transistors and IC's. Transistors and IC's should not be replaced unless they are actually defective. If removed from their sockets during routine maintenance return them to their original sockets. Unnecessary replacement or switching of semiconductor devices may affect the calibration of the instruments. When a transistor is replaced, check the operation of the part of the instrument that may be affected.

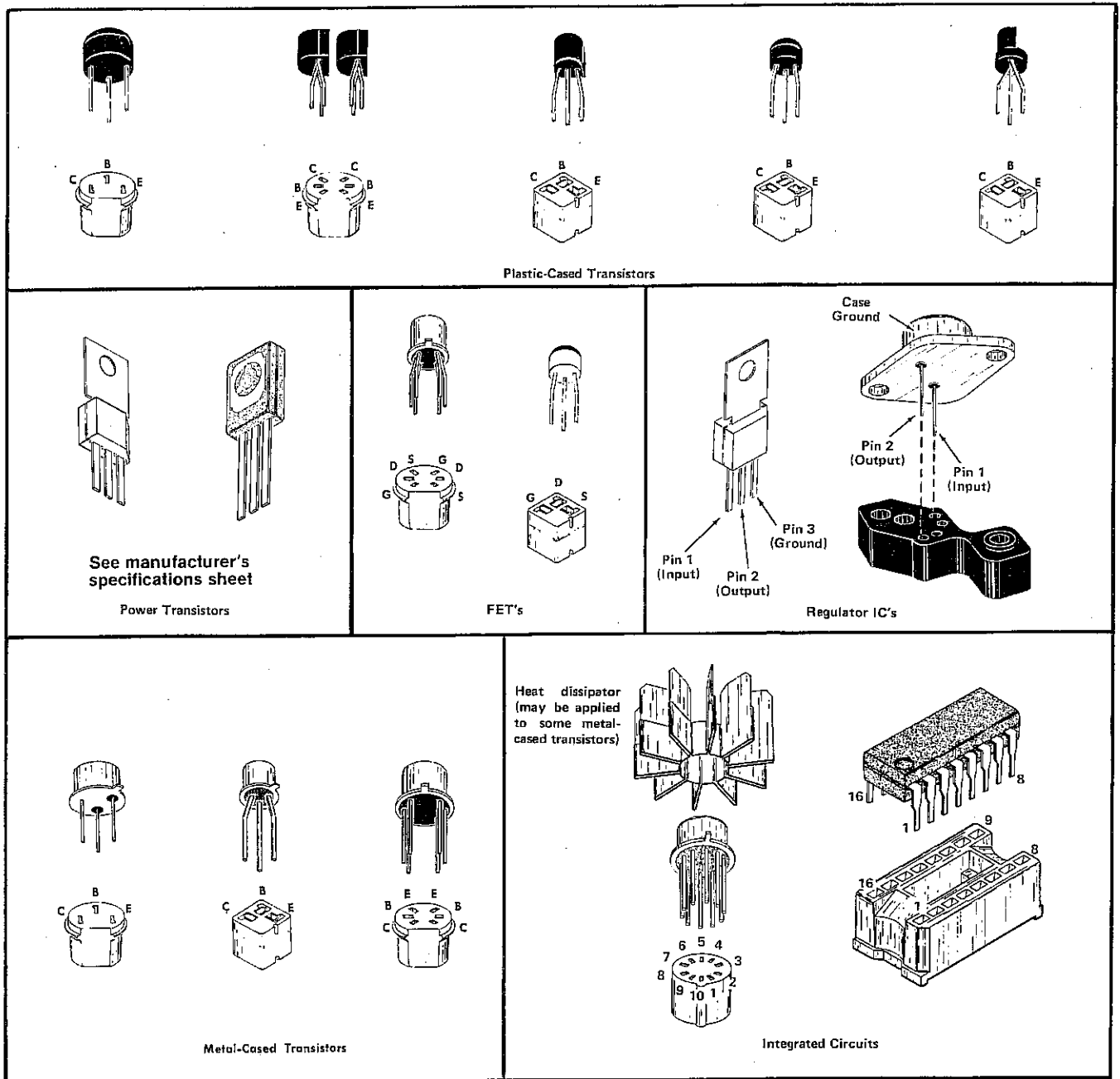


Figure 2. Semiconductor device lead configurations found in the TM 500 family.

Replacement semiconductors should be of the original type or a direct replacement. Figure 2 shows the lead configuration of the semiconductors used in this instrument system. When removing soldered-in transistors, use a suction-type de-soldering tool to remove the solder from the holes in the circuit board.

An extracting tool should be used to remove the 14- and 16-pin integrated circuits to prevent damage to the pins. This tool is available from Tektronix, Inc. Order TEKTRONIX Part No. 003-0619-00. If an extracting tool is

not available, use care to avoid damaging the pins. Pull slowly and evenly on both ends of the IC. Try to avoid having one end of the IC disengage from the socket before the other end.

To replace one of the power transistors mounted on the Power Module chassis adjacent to the interface circuit board, first unsolder the leads. Then, loosen the nuts which clamp the transistor to the chassis. Remove the defective transistor. When replacing the transistor, use a mica washer on the metal tab to increase heat transfer from the transistor to the chassis.

Interconnecting Pins. To replace a pin which is mounted on a circuit board, first disconnect any pin connectors. Then, unsolder the damaged pin and pull it out of the board with a pair of pliers. Be careful not to damage the wiring on the board with too much heat. Ream out the hole in the circuit board with a 0.031-inch drill. Remove the ferrule from the new interconnecting pin and press the new pin into the hole in the circuit board. Position the pin in the same manner as the old pin. If the old pin was bent at an angle to mate with a connector, bend the new pin to match the associated pins.

NOTE

A pin replacement kit including necessary tools, instructions, and replacement pins is available from Tektronix, Inc. Order TEKTRONIX Part No. 040-0542-00.

Cam Switches. Repair of cam-type switches should be undertaken only by experienced maintenance personnel. Switch alignment and spring tension of the contacts must be carefully maintained for proper operation of the switch. For assistance, contact your local TEKTRONIX Field Office or representative.

NOTE

A cam-type switch repair kit including necessary tools, instructions, and replacement contacts is available from Tektronix, Inc. Order TEKTRONIX Part No. 040-0541-00.

The cam-type switches consist of rotating cam drums which are turned by front-panel knobs, and sets of spring-leaf contacts mounted on adjacent circuit boards. The contacts are actuated by lobes on the cams. These switches can be disassembled for inspection, cleaning, repair, or replacement as follows:

1. Remove the screws which hold the metal cover on the switch, and lift the cover off the switch. The switch is now open for inspection or cleaning.

2. To completely remove a switch from the circuit board, first remove any knobs or shaft extensions. Loosen the coupling at the potentiometer at the rear of the switch, and pull the long shaft out of the switch assembly.

3. Remove the screws (from the opposite side of the circuit board) which hold the cam drum to the board.

4. To remove the cam drum from the front support block, remove the retaining ring from the shaft on the front of the switch and slide the cam drum out of the support block. Be careful not to lose the small detent roller.

5. To replace defective switch contacts, follow the instructions given in the switch repair kit.

6. To re-install the switch assembly, reverse the above procedure.

Pushbutton Switches. The pushbutton switches are not repairable and should be replaced as a unit if defective. Use a suction-type de-soldering tool to remove solder from the circuit board when removing these switches.

Incandescent Bulbs. Most of these light bulbs are mounted on the sub-panel using plastic sleeve stand-offs. Unsolder the lead wires and pull the bulb out of the sleeve from the rear of the sub-panel.

Light-Emitting Diodes. LED's used as indicators are mounted on the sub-panels with plastic sleeve sockets similar to the incandescent bulb mountings or they are soldered directly to a sub-assembly and so mounted that they protrude through holes in the panel. In these cases, the sub-assembly must be exposed and the anode and cathode lead orientations carefully noted before unsoldering the defective LED. See Figure 3 for LED lead identifying information.

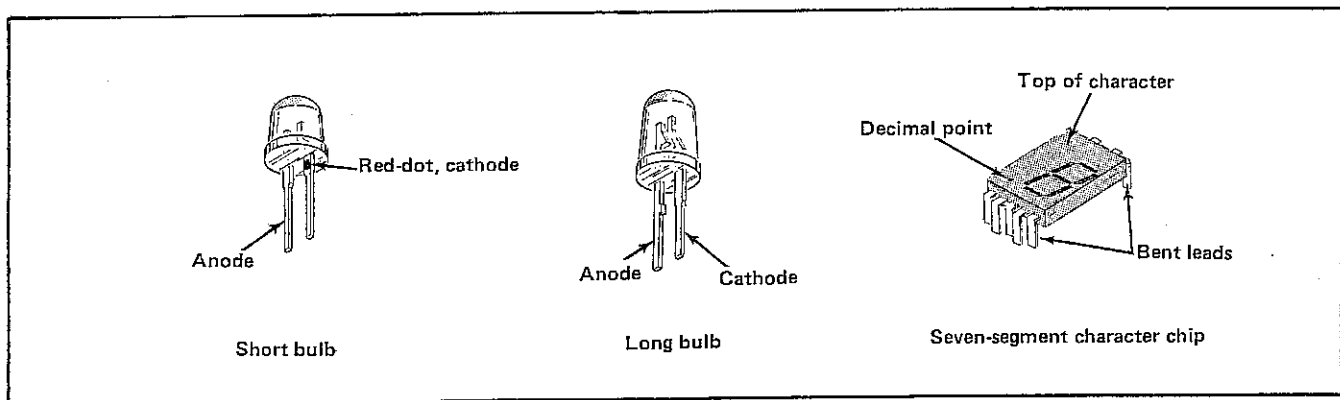


Figure 3. Light-emitting diode (LED) lead orientation illustration.

Power Transformer. Replace the transformer only with a TEKTRONIX direct replacement transformer. Refer to the exploded view drawing at the rear of the Power Module manuals for disassembly of the rear panel to expose the

power transformer. Refer to the schematic diagram color-coding information for correct wiring. After replacement, check out the power supply voltages before installing a plug-in module.