MODEL 6487X (C150-.48)
FOR GATES RADIO
123 HAMPSHIRE ST.
QUINCY, ILLINOIS

AP. BY

AP. MFG.

MODEL 6487X IS A C150 -. 48 MODIFIED FOR 230 VAC NOMINAL INPUT VOLTAGE.

USE P50403-523 EXGEPT:

- 1. TI USE TGOITS IN PLACE OF T 58270
- 2. TEST AS A GISO-. 48 EXGEPT INPUT RANGE 210 VAC TO 250 VAC, NOMINAL 230 VAG.

DIMENSIONS ARE IN INCHES AND INCLUDE THICKNESS OF PLATING. DO NOT SCALE DRAWING.
ALL EXTERNAL THREADS TO BE CLASS 2A (AMER STD); ALL INTERNAL THREADS TO BE CLASS 2B (AMER STD). UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED.

THESE DRAWINGS AND SPECIFICATIONS ARE THE PROPERTY OF DELTRON, INCORPORATED, PHILADELPHIA, 33, PA., AND SHALL NOT BE REPRODUCED, OR COPIED, OR USED AS THE BASIS FOR THE MANUFACTURE OR SALE OF APPARATUS OR DEVICES WITHOUT THE WRITTEN APPROVAL OF DELTRON, INCORPORATED, BEING FIRST OBTAINED.

SCALE:

VARIATIONS ON FINISHED DIMENSIONS UNLESS OTHERWISE MARKED

FRACTIONAL BASIC DECIMAL DIMENSIONS DIMENSIONS DIMENSIONS UP TO 6 ± 1/64 ± .005 ABOVE 6 TO 24 ± 1/32 ± .010 ABOVE 24 ± .015 ± 1/16 ANGULAR DIMENSIONS ± 1/2°

SEE PURCH, SPEC. FOR STOCK TOLERANCES

MODEL 6487X (CI50-48)

FIRST MADE FOR

FINISHED BY HULLINSK, 5/29/68

Delitori inc. PHILA. 33, PA. USED ON

CHECKED BY Steplans Ky 5/29/68

A P 50514

#### Addendum

## "C" SERIES INSTRUCTION MANUAL

The external wiring for the "C" Module should include a fuse in the "hot" AC lead of the rating shown in the Table.

Fuses should be of the dual-element slow blowing type.

Cas	se Size	Fuse	Rating
	AA	3/8	Α
	AB	1/2	Α
	AC	1-1/2	Α
	AD	2	Α
	AE	4	A
	AF	7	Α
	AG	8	Α
	АН	10	Α
	AI	15	A

## INSTRUCTION MANUAL "C" SERIES SOLID STATE REGULATED DC POWER SUPPLIES

#### INTRODUCTION

This manual contains a description, operating instructions, circuit analysis and maintenance instructions for the "C" Series of regulated power supplies. The ratings available in this comprehensive group of supplies as well as complete specifications are listed in the appendix of this manual. Schematic diagrams make up the last pages of this booklet.

#### DESCRIPTION

The Deltron "C" Series of power supplies are all silicon, transistorized, highly regulated modular DC power sources. Each model is continuously variable over the range specified. The maximum allowable output current listed for the specific unit can be drawn over the full adjustment range. They are furnished in varying case sizes, depending upon the amount of power delivered with larger case sizes applying to units having greater output power. For each voltage range there are several models having different output currents. All "C" units incorporate their own cooling so that external heat sinking is unnecessary.

These supplies feature remote programming capability over their adjustment range as well as remote sensing to compensate for voltage drops in the load feeder lines. Four threaded studs are provided for permanently mounting the supplies to a suitable chassis, if this is desired. A mechanical drawing of these mounting studs as well as the terminals is given as the appendix of this manual.

The voltage adjustment control is accessible from the top of the supply without removing the protective cover.

### OPERATION

INSTALLATION: The units operate from 105 to 125 volts, 45 - 440 Hz, single phase. The output of the power supply is completely floating with respect to the case.

Either positive or negative terminal can be grounded, if desired.

#### TERMINAL DESIGNATION

TER	MINAL NO.		FUNCTION
	1	L1	(Line)
	2	L2	(Line)
	3	В+	(Positive Output)
	4	S+	(Sense Positive)
	5	S-	(Sense Negative)
*	6	В-	(Negative Output)

#### TERMINAL CONNECTIONS

- (1) LOCAL CONTROL LOCAL SENSE A link is placed between terminals 3 and 4 and another link is placed between terminals 5 and 6.
- (2) <u>REMOTE CONTROL LOCAL SENSE</u> A link is placed between terminals 3 and 4. An external resistor is placed between terminals 5 and 6 and the internal voltage adjust is rotated to its most counter-clockwise position. The programming constant is approximately 1000 ohms per volt.
- (3) LOCAL CONTROL REMOTE SENSE The output of the power supply feeds the load from terminals 3 and 6. Terminal 5 is connected to the negative end of the output at the load. Terminal 4 is connected to the positive end of the output at the load. These leads coming from the sensing terminals may be light gauge wire, since the sensing current is in the milliampere range.
- (4) <u>REMOTE CONTROL REMOTE SENSE</u> The hook up is the same as under procedure (3); except that the lead from terminal 5 to the negative side of load is opened and the external potentiometer is placed between those two points. Again the internal control is set to its most counter-clockwise postion.

#### CIRCUIT DESCRIPTION

The supply consists of three basic parts, an unregulated DC supply, a series regulator, and an error amplifier. The unregulated DC supply is of the full wave rectifier configuration with a capacitance filter. The unregulated DC feeds the series regulator located in the positive leg of the output. The series regulator consists of a power pass transistor with darlington connected driver transistors.

The output is monitored by the error amplifier which is a type A20 Amplifier.

The amplifier consists of an unregulated DC source which supplies a two stage zener regulator (CR6 and CR7) plus a zener used to develop a biasing voltage (CR4). The second stage zener (CR7) is connected in an impedance cancelling bridge and acts as the reference. A fraction of the output is sampled by means of a voltage divider and is compared against the reference voltage in a differential amplifier (Q1 and Q2) connected as a long tail pair. The output of the long tail pair is direct coupled into a differential amplifier, one half of which is connected as an emitter follower (Q5). The other half (Q3) controls the driver transistor that is in the series regulator.

In the event of an overload or short circuit at the output, the circuit goes into a linear current shutdown mode of operation. Sensing of the current and the output voltage causes transistor Q4 to by pass transistor Q3 causing the series regulator to be driven toward cut-off in the event of an overload. The circuit will return to normal operation with the removal of the overload.

#### MAINTENANCE AND ADJUSTMENT

If for any reason the output range adjustment shifts slightly due to aging or other cause, it can be brought back to normal by adjusting R11 on the A20 error amplifier drawing B11936.

Should the current limiting on the series regulators require reset which may be evidenced by the fact that the unit goes out of regulation before full load can be drawn from it, the procedure is to use an external ammeter and rotate potentiometer R12 on the A20 error amplifier until the output just begins to drop from its regulated point with the unit drawing a load current 5% in excess of full load.

#### SERVICE AND MAINTENANCE

The majority of failures that occur can be traced to a faulty semiconductor component. One of the most common failures is a collector to emitter short in one of the passing transistors.

The collector to emitter shorting of a pass or driver transistor is evident in the series regulator by a loss of regulation, a large increase in ripple and a rise in output voltage above the normal regulated value. To remedy this fault the shorted transistor should be located and replaced with an equivalent type.

In the case of parallel pass transistors, it is usual that only one will short. A shorted pass transistor can usually be found by the use of an ohmmeter on the low ohms range.

Where there are parallel transistors and it is desired to locate the shorted one, a small current should be drawn from the supply equal to approximately 10% of full rating. The voltage across each equalizing resistor should be measured with a suitable voltmeter. The shorted unit will be carrying all of the current and is therefore easily localized.

A second type of failure occurs occasionally. This usually takes place after a long period of time under high ambient conditions and is characterized in the series regulator by a gradual rise in output voltage particularly at high input line conditions. This is generally caused by a transistor which develops an excessive leakage current.

To check if this is the cause, the usual procedure is to parallel the resistor, R3, which draws off the leakage current with a resistor equal to it in resistance and to see if the output then returns to normal value.

Sometimes in the series regulator the voltage will rise above regulated values for high inputs and this can be caused by excessive leakage current between collector and emitter. This condition would be noted under lightly loaded outputs and can be checked by determining if regulation is restored by increasing the output load current.

When a malfunction occurs, it can sometimes cause follow-up damage in the error amplifier so that it is a wise practice to check the error amplifier as well. In most cases the error amplifier can be checked by using an ohmmeter to check transistors and diodes utilized in the circuit.

As far as routine maintenance is concerned, it is advisable periodically to dust, or blow out the heat sink regions with an air hose to remove accumulations of oils, dust, and dirt, which affect the heat radiating properties of the heat sinks, when they become excessive.

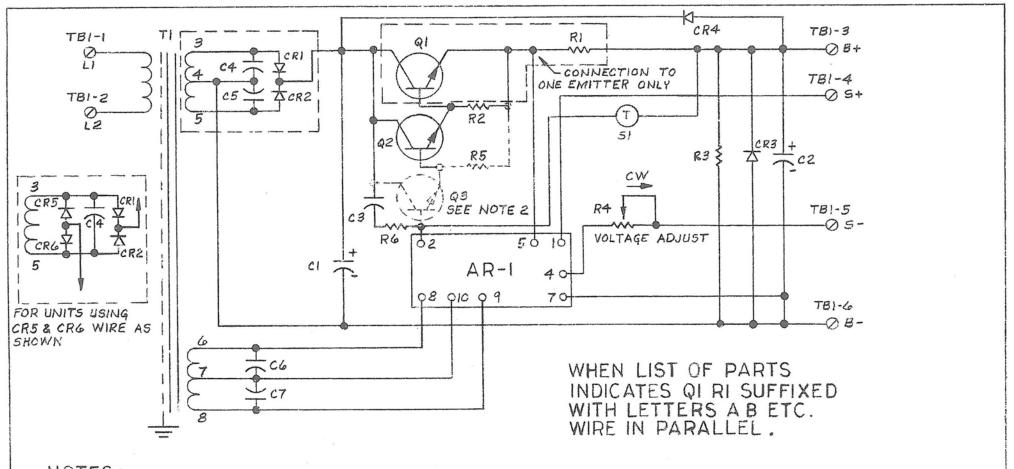
# FOR C150- 48

ITEM NO.	QTY.	REF. NO.	DESCRIPTION
1	X	B13073	SCHEMATIC
2	1	C 1	CAPACITOR, 400 μf, 250V
3	1	C 2	CAPACITOR, 60 μf, 250V
4	3	C3	CAPACITOR, .Ol μf, 400V
5	1	C4	CAPACITOR, 0.027 μf, 600V
6	R	C6	S/A C3
7	R	C7	S/A C3
8	6	CR1	RECTIFIER, 366H, WEST. (400V)
9	R	CR2	S/A CR1
10	R	CR3	S/A CR1
11	R	CR4	S/A CR1
12	R	CR5	S/A CR1
13	R	CR6	S/A CR1
14	2	Q1A	TRANSISTOR, DTS-423, DELCO
15	R	Q1B	S/A Q1A
16	1	Q2	TRANSISTOR, 40313, RCA
17	2	R1A	RESISTOR, $5\Omega$ , $5W$
18	R	RIB	S/A R1A *
19	1	R 2	RESISTOR, $82\Omega$ , $10\%$ , $1/2W$
20	1	R3	RESISTOR, $8000\Omega$ , $5W$
21	1	R 4	POTENTIOMETER, 15K, 2W, 1/4 LG.BUSH.1/16 LG.
			SHAFT W 3/64 x 1/16 SLOT
22	1	R6	RESISTOR, $15\Omega$ , $10\%$ , $1/2W$
23	1	S1	THERMOSTAT, STEMCO, TYPE A510, CLOSE ON RISE @
			230°F + 7°F AND OPEN @ 206°F + 7°F WITH EXPOSED BIMETAL
24	1	T1	TRANSFORMER, TEKTRAN T58270
25	1	P50122-512	AMPLIFIER, A2O, AR1
	1	R10	RESISTOR, 133K, 1%
.4	1	R13	RESISTOR, 196K, 1%, 1W

## ELECTRICAL PARTS LIST FOR A20 AMPLIFIER

IT	EM NO.	QTY.	REF. NO.	DESCRIPTION
	1	Х	B11936	SCHEMATIC
	2	1	C1	CAPACITOR, 20 µf, 150V
	3	1	C2	CAPACITOR, 500 pf, 1000V
	4	1	C3	CAPACITOR, 2 μf, 200V
	5	1	C4	CAPACITOR, SELECT IN TEST
	6	2	CR1	RECTIFIER, G100G, G. I.
	7	R	CR2	S/A CR1
	8	2	CR3	DIODE, T156, T. I.
	9	1	CR4	DIODE, ZENER, 1N706, PSI
	10	R	CR5	S/A CR3
	11	1	CR6	DIODE ZENER, ZA2OA, MALLORY
	12	1	CR7	DIODE ZENER, 1N821, GSI
	13	2	E1	LINK, #22 AWG
	14	R	E4	S/A E1
	15	2	Q1	TRANSISTOR, 2N4061, T. I.
	16	R	Q2	S/A Q1
	17	3	Q3	TRANSISTOR, 40232, RCA
	18	R	Q4	S/A Q3
	19	R	Q5	S/A Q3
	20	1	R1	RESISTOR, 4K, 5W
	21	1	R2	RESISTOR, 1.78K, 1%, 1W
	22	1	R3	RESISTOR, 4.7K, 10%, 1/2W
	23	1	R4	RESISTOR, 17.8K, 1%, 1W
	24	1	R5	RESISTOR, $100\Omega$ , 1%, 1W
	25	1	R6	RESISTOR, 4.7K, 10%, 1/2W
	26	1	R7	RESISTOR, 18K, 10%, 1/2W
	27	1	R8	RESISTOR, 1.5K, 10%, 1/2W
	28	1	R9	RESISTOR, 4.75K, 1%, 1W
*	29	1	R10	RESISTOR, 1%, 1W
	30	1	R11	POTENTIOMETER, 2K, 1.5W
	31	1	R12	POTENTIOMETER, 5K, 1.5W
*	32	1	R13	RESISTOR, 1%, 1W
	33	2	R14	RESISTOR, 10K, 10%, 1/2W
	34	R	R15	S/A R14
	35	1	R16	RESISTOR, 10%, 1/2W, (SELECT IN TEST)
	36	1	R17	RESISTOR, 820Ω, 10%, 1/2W
	37	1	R18	RESISTOR, 680Ω, 10%, 1/2W
	38	1	R20	RESISTOR, $15\Omega$ , $10\%$ , $1/2W$
	39	1	R21	RESISTOR, SELECT IN TEST, 1/2W, 10%

<sup>\*</sup> REFER TO BASIC PARTS LIST FOR VALUE



## NOTES:

I.FOR VALUES OF COMPONENTS SEE LIST OF PARTS.

2. FOR UNITS THAT DO NOT USE Q3 & R5 CONNECT BASE OF Q2 TO TERMINAL 2 OF AMPLIFIER AR-I

3. CONNECT R2&R5 TO EMITTER RESISTOR OTHER THAN THE ONE THE CONNECTION OF PIN 5 OF THE AMPLIFIER IS MADE TO IN UNITS WITH ONLY (I) QI BOTH CONNECTIONS ARE MADE TO THIS EMITTER.

SCHEMATIC C SERIES

B 13073

