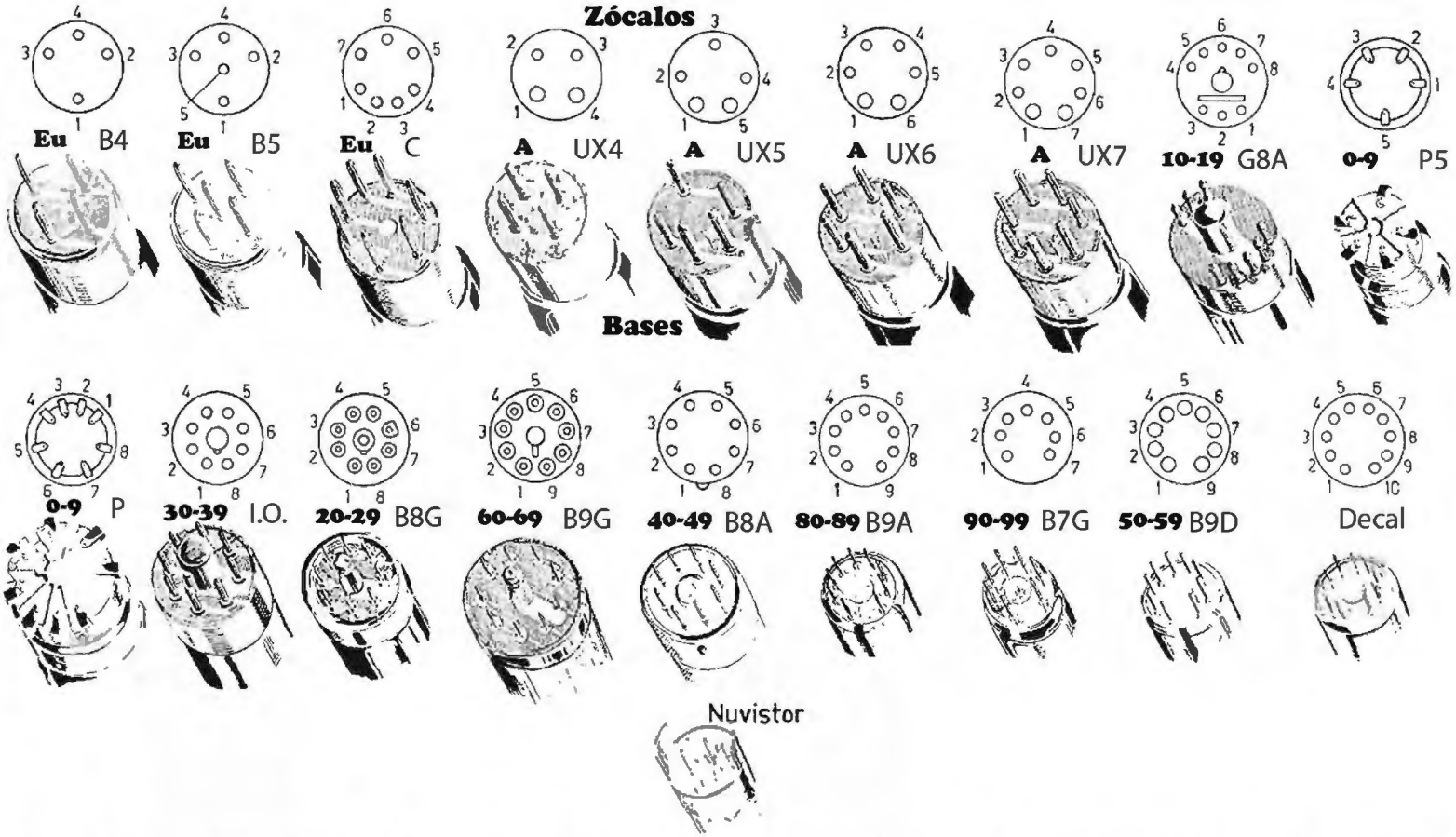
Zócalos



0	=	Sin Filamento	A	=	D		0-9	P, P5 Transcontinental
A	=	4 V	B	=	DD		10-19	G8A Acero TFK
B20XX	=	20V **180mA**	C	=	T		20-29	B8G Loctal
C	=	200mA	D	=	Tw	Ultima cifra	20-29	I.O. Octal(Cal Directo)
D	=	<=1.4V	E	=	Tet	par=Corte neto	30-39	I.O. Octal
E	=	6.3 V	F	=	P	impar=remoto	40-49	B8A Rimlock
F	=	12,60 (Car)	H	=	Hex o Hep		50-59	B9D Magnoval
G	=	5V	K	=	Oct		60-69	B9G Sist Loctal 9 patas
H	=	150mA	L	=	Pw		70-79	B8G Loctal + Pata central
K	=	2V	M	=	Ojo		80-89	B9A Noval
P	=	300mA	N	=	T Gaseoso		90-99	B7G Septal (miniatura)
U	=	100mA	P	=	Emis. Secundaria		Eu	B4,B5,C Europea antigua
V	=	50mA	Q	=	Eneodo		A	UX4,UX5,UX6,UX7 Americana
X	=	600mA	X	=	Rect GAS (DD)			

Ver RCha #199 pag15

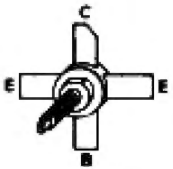
Info Valv

Y	=	Rect (D)
Z	=	Rect (DD)

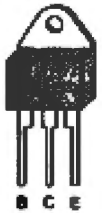
EL41 => fil de 6.3v, pentodo de Potencia,

VER 2SK842 MOS N FET (400V 0.5 Am

2N3055
NPN



2N5590
NPN



PC100 NPN
PC110 NPN

2N6099
BDX53 NPN
BDX54 NPN

BD131 NPN BD137 NPN
BD132 NPN BD138 PNP
BD135 NPN BD139 NPN
BD136 PNP BD140 PNP

MC140 NPN
MC150 PNP

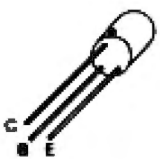
BC547 NPN
BC548 NPN
BC549 NPN

BSX20 NPN

2N3866 NPN
2N3924 NPN

SC107 NPN
SC108 NPN
SC109 NPN
SF115 NPN

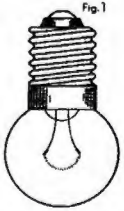
SC157 PNP SC147 NPN
SC158 PNP SC148 NPN
SC159 PNP SC149 NPN

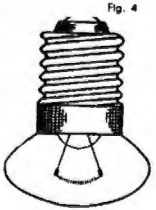


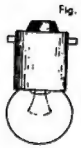
AC125 PNP
AC126 PNP
AC127 NPN
AC128 PNP

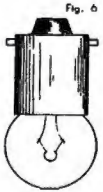
Relación de pilotos Philips

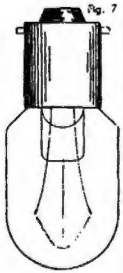
Type	Volt	Amp.	Fig.
6811	6	0,5	6
7121	6	0,05	3
7170	6	0,3	1
7176	4	0,04	3
7199	6	0,025	4
8017	2	0,21	
8019	4,5	0,3	2
8023	6	0,18	5
8033	5	0,2	2
8034	10	0,2	2
8037	6,3	0,1	2
8038	5	0,2	2
8040	6	0,5	6
8041	4	0,1	2
8042	4	0,5	2
8043	6,3	0,09	2
8045	6,3	0,32	2
8046	6	0,5	6
8047	4	0,11	6
8049	6	0,6	6
8053	6	0,4	6
8054	6	0,23	6
8056	4	0,2	3
8057	2	0,09	2
8058	4	0,1	2
8059	6	0,1	2
8060	14	0,15	2
8063	6	0,07	4
8064	18	0,2	7
8066	9	0,2	7
8067	12	0,06	3
8069	35	0,05	6
8072	12	0,1	3
8073	6	0,1	3
8075	12	0,1	3
8076	12	0,1	3
8077	6	0,1	3
8078	6	0,1	3
8079	9	0,29	1
8080	10	0,2	1
8088	6,3	0,32	2
8089	12	0,1	5
8091	6,3	0,64	1
8092	10	0,2	2
8095	19	0,09	2



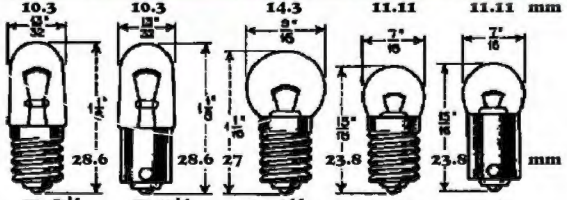


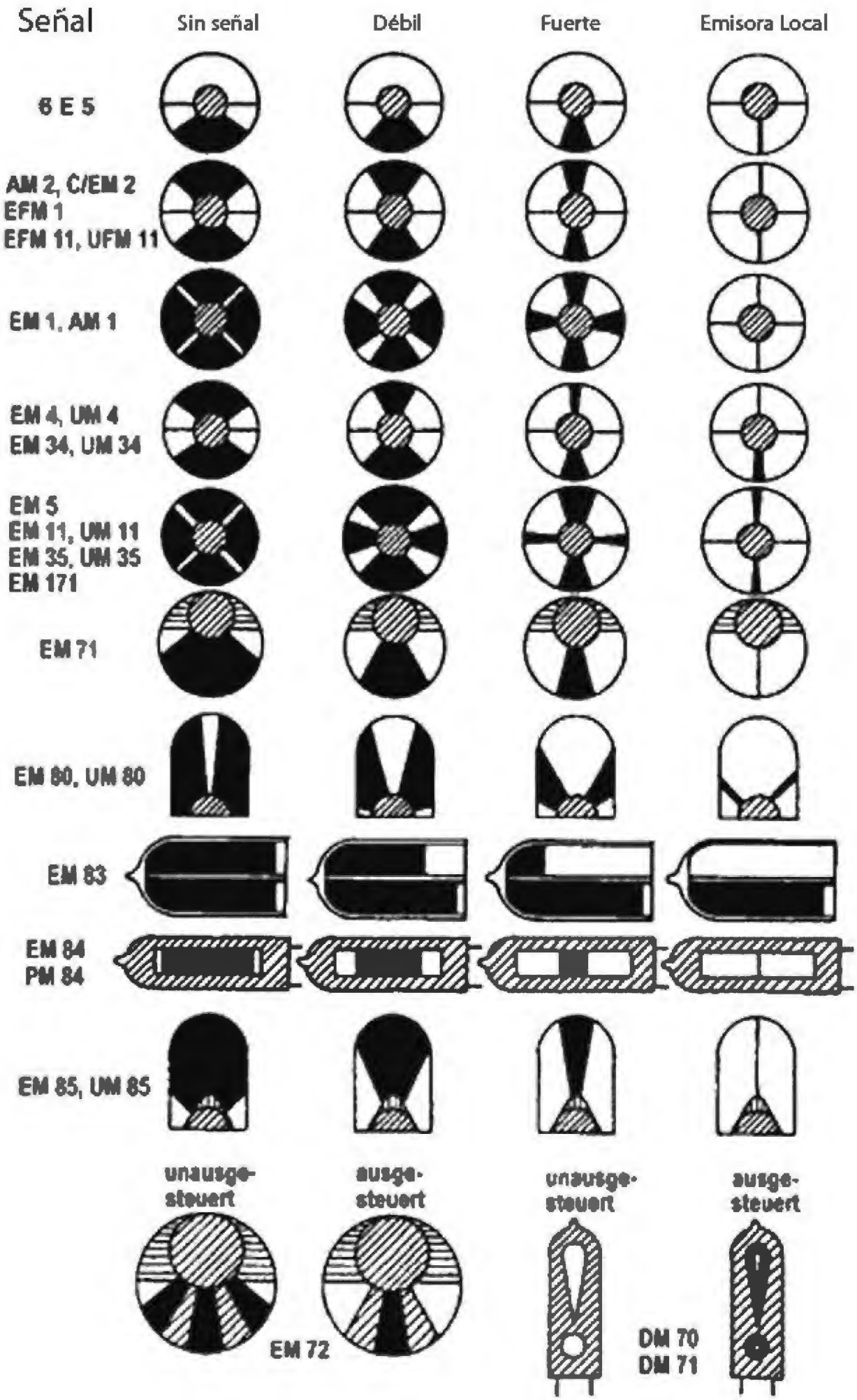






◆1939 (Ver Nostalgia Air Reference)								
Fig	Volts	W	Amps	Bead	Lamp	Candl	Base	Bulb
1	2	0.12	0.06	Pink	48	-	E10	T-3¼
1	2.1	0.252	0.12	White	-	-	E10	T-3¼
1	2.5	1.25	0.5	White	41	0.5	E10	T-3¼
1	3.2	1.6	0.5	Green	42	0.75	E10	T-3¼
1	6.3	0.756	0.12	Brown	40	0.5	E10	T-3¼
1	6.3	1.575	0.25	Blue	46	0.8	E10	T-3¼
2	2	0.12	0.06	Pink	49	-	Bayo	T-3¼
2	2.1	0.252	0.12	-	49-A	-	Bayo	T-3¼
2	2.5	1.25	0.5	White	43	0.5	Bayo	T-3¼
2	3.2	1.6	0.5	Green	45	0.75	Bayo	T-3¼
2	6.3	0.945	0.15	Brown	40-A	0.5	Bayo	T-3¼
2	6.3	0.945	0.15	Brown	47	0.5	Bayo	T-3¼
2	6.3	1.575	0.25	Blue	44	0.8	Bayo	T-3¼
3	6.5	2.6	0.4	White	-	1.5	E10	G-4½
3	6.5	2.6	0.4	White	55	1.5	E10	G-4½
4	7.5	1.5	0.2	White	50	1	E10	G-3½
5	7.5	1.5	0.2	White	51	1	Bayo	G-3½





Übersicht der Abstimm-Anzeigeröhren (DK4UL-05/1997)

Nr	Röhre	Sockel	Heizung	UB=	-UG/Triode	Anzeige	Hinweis
1	AM 1	Au 49	4,0V/0,30Ai	250 V	0/- 5 V	MA 4ß-SW 90/16°	= 4697
2	AM 2	Au 50	4,0V/0,32Ai	250 V	+3/- 6 V	MA 2ß 160/5°	= 4677
3	C/EM 2	Au 50	6,3V/0,2Ai	250 V	+3/- 6 V	MA 2ß 160/5°	- - - -
4	DM 21	Oc 26	1,4V/25mAd	120 V	0/- 4 V	Mag.Auge 60/5°	- - - -
5	DM 70	SM 6	1,4V/25mAd	90 V	0/-10 V	Leuchtstr.0-14mm	Lötdr.1M3
6	DM 71	SM 6	1,4V/25mAd	150 V	0/-34 V	Leuchtstr.0-14mm	=1N3/Y25
7	DM160	SM 82	1,0V/30mAd	50 V	0/- 3 V	Mag. Band 0-10mm	= 6977
8	EAM 86	No 88	6,3V/0,3Ai	200 V	0/- 7 V	Mag.Waage -3/12mm	= 6GX8
9	EFM 1	Au 52	6,3V/0,2Ai	250 V	-2/-20 V	Mag.A.2ß-SW 70/5°	- - - -
10	EFM 11	St 28	6,3V/0,2Ai	250 V	-1,5/-20 V	Mag.A.2ß-LW 70/3°	- - - -
11	EM 1	Au 49	6,3V/0,2Ai	250 V	0/- 5 V	Mag.A.4ß-LW 90/6°	= 4678
12	EM 3	Au 50	6,3V/0,2Ai	250 V	0/-21 V	Mag.A.4ß-LW 90/9°	- - - -
13	EM 4	Au 51	6,3V/0,2Ai	250 V	0/-4/-16V	MA 2ß-SW 90/ 5/0°	~ EM 34
14	EM 5	Au 51	6,3V/0,2Ai	250 V	s. EM 11	(82: 90/55/5°	~ EM 11
15	EM 11	St 29	6,3V/0,2Ai	250 V	0/-4/-20V	MA 4ß-SW 75/15/7°	~ EM 35
16	EM 34	Oc 47	6,3V/0,2Ai	250 V	= EM 4	MA 2ß-SW = EM 4	6AF7/6CD7
17	EM 35	Oc 47	6,3V/0,2Ai	250 V	= EM 11	MA 4ß-SW = EM 11	= 6U5G
18	EM 71	Lo 21	6,3V/0,3Ai	250 V	0/-20 V	MF 1ß-SW 120/0°	- - - -
19	EM 71a	Lo 21	6,3V/0,3Ai	250 V	= EM 71	=EM 71 mit engen Toleranzen	
20	EM 72	Lo 21	6,3V/0,3Ai	250 V	= EM 71	ausgesp.Sektoren 70-20°= 6U5	
21	EM 80	No 54	6,3V/0,3Ai	250 V	0/-20 V	MF 1ß-LW 50/5°	= 6BR5
22	EM 81	No 54	6,3V/0,3Ai	250 V	0/-20 V	MF 1ß-SW 65/5°	= 6DA5
23	EM 83	No 67	6,3V/0,3Ai	250 V	0/-8/-16	MW 2ß-LW 3-23 mm	ex DDR
24	EM 84	No 75	6,3V/0,21i	250 V	0/-22 V	MB 1B-LW 21-0 mm	= 6FG6
25	EM 84a	No 75	6,3V/0,27i	250 V	0/-10 V	MB 1B-LW 21-0 mm	- - - -
26	EM 85	No 75	6,3V/0,3Ai	250 V	0/-18 V	MF 1ß-SW 100/0°	= 6DU6
27	EM 87	No 75	6,3V/0,3Ai	250 V	0/-10 V	MB 1B-LW 21-0 mm	= 6HU6
28	EM 800	No 75	6,3V/0,3Ai	240 V	0/-10 V	MB 1B-LW 3-30 mm	Thermomet
29	EM 840	No 75	= EM 84	250 V	= EM 84	MB enge Toleranzen	- - - -
30	EMM 801	No 72	6,3V/0,3Ai	250 V	0/-20 V	MW 2x 27/0mm Länge	- - - -
31	EMM 803	No267	6,3V/0,45i	250 V	0/-15 -1-4	StMB 22-0 0/5mm L. -> St.Anz.	
32	HM 34	Oc 47	8,5V/0,15i	200 V	= UM 4	- - - - - - - - -	- - - -
33	HM 71	Lo 21	12,6V/0,15i	250 V	= EM 71	- - - - - - - - -	= 12U5
34	HM 85	No 75	12,6V/0,15i	250 V	= EM 85	- - - - - - - - -	- - - -
35	PM 84	No 75	6,2V/0,3Ai	200 V	= UM 84	- - - - - - - - -	= 9FG6
36	UFM 11	St 28	15,0V/0,1Ai	200 V	-0,5/-18 V	MA 2ß-LW 81/9°	- - - -
37	UM 4	Oc 27	12,6V/0,1Ai	200 V	0/-4/-12,5	MA 2ß-SW wie EM 4	= 10M2
38	UM 11	St 29	15,0V/0,1Ai	200 V	0/-3/-20 V	MA 4ß-SW wie EM11	= 13MU4
39	UM 34	Oc 47	12,6V/0,1Ai	200 V	= UM 4	MA 2ß-SW wie EM 4	- - - -
40	UM 35	Oc 27	15,0V/0,1Ai	200 V	= UM 11	MA 4ß-SW wie EM11	- - - -
41	UM 80	No 54	19,0V/0,1Ai	170 V	0/-13 V	MF 1ß-LW wie EM80	= 19BR5
42	UM 81	No 54	19,0V/0,1Ai	170 V	= UM 80	MF 1ß-SW wie EM81	Dunkelst.
43	UM 84	No 75	12,5V/0,1Ai	200 V	0/-15 V	MB 1B-LW 20-0 mm	= 12FG6
44	UM 85	No 75	19,0V/0,1Ai	200 V	0/-13 V	MF 1ß-SW 90/0°	- - - -

MA = Magisches Auge
MF = Magischer Fächer
MB = Magisches Band
MW = Magische Waage
LW = Leuchtwinkel
SW = Schattenwinkel

Vergleichstypen (= identisch bis auf Sockel oder Heizung ≈ Anzeige ähnlich)
(Sockelschaltungen siehe Franzis-RTT, 14.Auflage 1994)

AM 2 - C/EM 2 ≈ AM 1 ≈ EM 1 ≈ EFM 1 ≈ E/UFM 11 - - -> MA 2ß 1 Anzeige
EM 4 - EM 34 ≈ UM 4 ≈ UM 34 ≈ HM 34 - - - - - - - -> MA 2ß 2 Anzeigen
EM 11 ≈ EM 35 ≈ EM 5 ≈ UM 11 ≈ UM 35 - - - - - - - -> MA 4ß 2 Anzeigen
EM 71 ≈ EM 72 ≈ HM 71 - - - - - - - - - - - - -> MF 1ß 1 Anzeige
EM 80 ≈ EM 81 ≈ EM 85 ≈ HM 85 ≈ UM 80 ≈ UM 81 ≈ UM 85 -> MF 1ß 1 Anzeige
EM 84 ≈ EM 840 ≈ EM 84a ≈ EM 87 ≈ PM 84 ≈ UM 84 - - - -> MB 1B 1 Anzeige

PHILIPS-SERVICE
DOCUMENTATIE KAARTEN

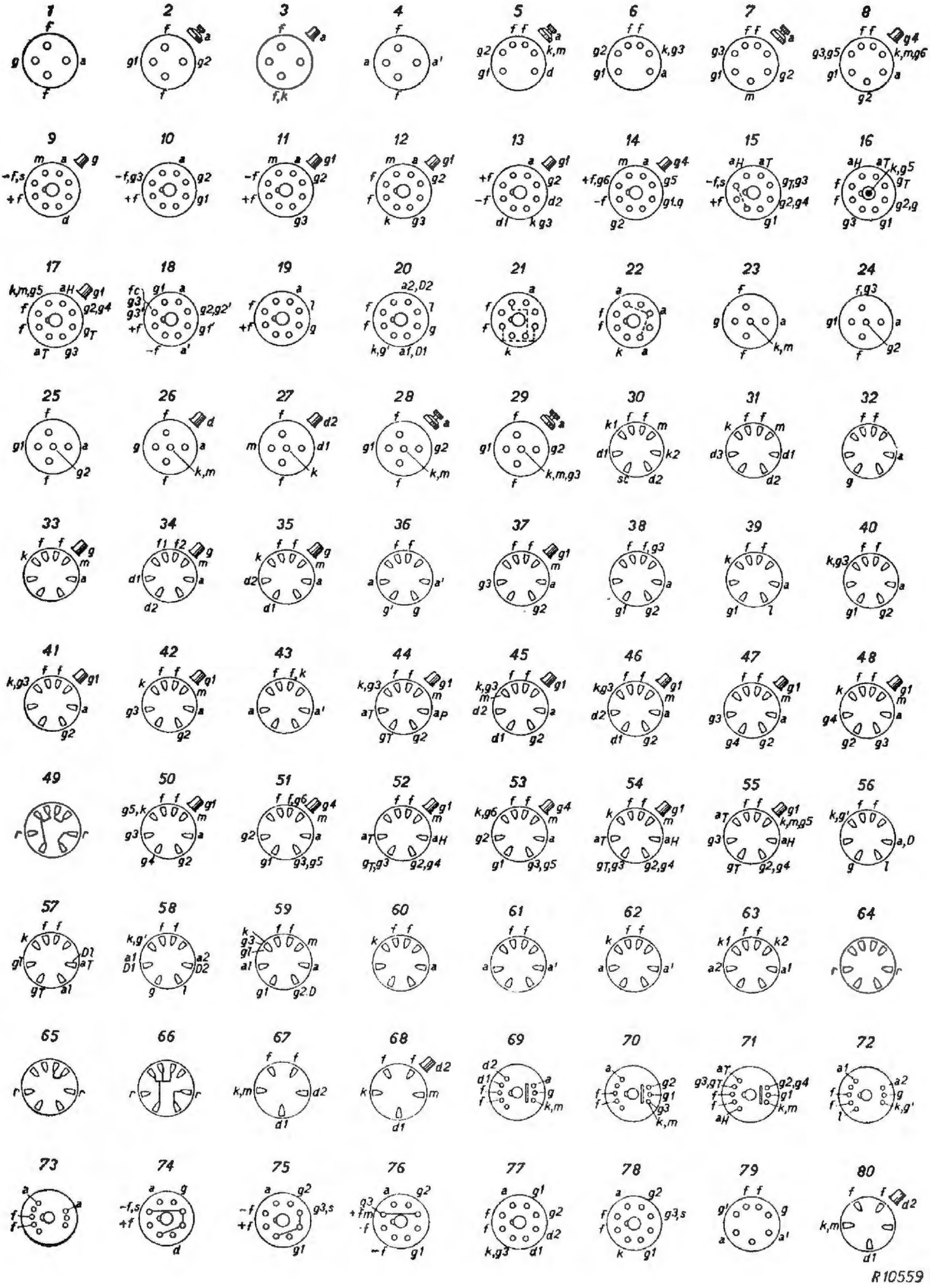
Radiobuizen gebruikt in ontvangtoestellen van 1932-1945

Buis type	Schema nr.	Buis type	Schema nr.	Buis type	Schema nr.	Buis type	Schema nr.
AB1	27	C243N	24	E446	29	EL11	70
AB2	67	C443	24	E447	29	EM1	56
ABC1	35	C453	24	E452T	28	EM3	39
ABL1	45	CB1	68	E455	28	EM4	58
AC2	33	CB2	67	E462	28	EM11	72
AF2	29	CBC1	35	E463	6	EZ1	62
AF3	42	CBL1	45	E499	23	EZ2	62
AF7	42	CBL6	45	EAB1	31	EZ3	62
AK1	8	C/EM2	57	EB1	80	FZ1	62
AK2	53	CF1	42	EB4	30	KB2	67
AL1	38	CF2	42	EBC3	35	KBC1	34
AL2	41	CF3	42	EBC11	69	KC1	32
AL4	40	CF7	42	EBF1	46	KC3	32
AL5	40	CK1	53	EBF2	46	KCH1	52
AM1	56	CL1	41	EBL1	45	KDD1	36
AZ1	61	CL2	41	EBL21	77	KF2	7
AZ2	61	CL4	41	ECF1	44	KF3	37
AZ11	73	CL6	41	ECH3	54	KF4	37
B217	1	CY1	60	ECH4	55	KH1	47
B228	1	CY2	63	ECH11	71	KK2	51
B240	79	DAC21	9	ECH21	16	KL4	38
B252	2	DAC25	74	EF1	42	KL5	38
B255	2	DCH25	15	EF2	42	UBL1	13
B262	2	DF21	11	EF5	42	UBL21	77
B438	1	DF22	11	EF6	42	UCH4	17
B443	24	DF25	75	EF8	48	UCH21	16
B543	24	DK21	14	EF9	42	UF9	12
B2038	23	DL21	10	EF11	70	UM4	20
B2043	6	DL25	76	EF22	78	UY1	21
B2044	5	DLL21	18	EFM1	59	UY1N	21
B2046	29	DM21	19	EH2	50	UY21	22
B2052T	28	E409	23	EK1	53	506	4
C1	64	E424	23	EK2	53	1561	4
C2	64	E424N	23	EK3	53	1801	4
C8	65	E428	23	EL1	41	1805	4
C9	64	E438	23	EL2	41	1821	4
C10	66	E443	24	EL3	40	1823	4
C13	49	E444	5	EL6	40	1883	43

Verklaring van de teekens der buisaansluitingen

a	= anode	*g2*	= tweede rooster
a1	= eerste anode	*g3*	= derde rooster
a2	= tweede anode	*g4*	= vierde rooster
aH	= hexode of heptode anode	*g5*	= vijfde rooster
aT	= triode anode	*g6*	= zesde rooster
aP	= penthode anode	*gT*	= triode rooster
d	= diode anode	*gH*	= hexode of hepthode rooster
d1	= eerste diode	*k*	= kathode
d2	= tweede diode	*k1*	= eerste kathode
D	= deflectieplaat	*k2*	= tweede kathode
f	= gloeidraad	*k3*	= derde kathode
f1	= gloeidraadeind met diode d1	*l*	= fluorescentiescherm
f2	= gloeidraadeind met diode d2	*m*	= metalliseering
fc	= middenaftakking van de gloeidraad	*r*	= weerstandsdraad
g	= rooster	*s* of *sc*	= afscherming in de buis
g1	= eerste rooster		

Philips-Service



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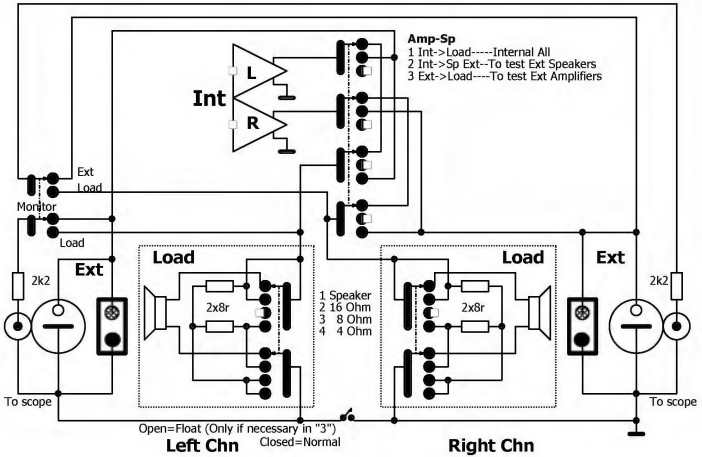

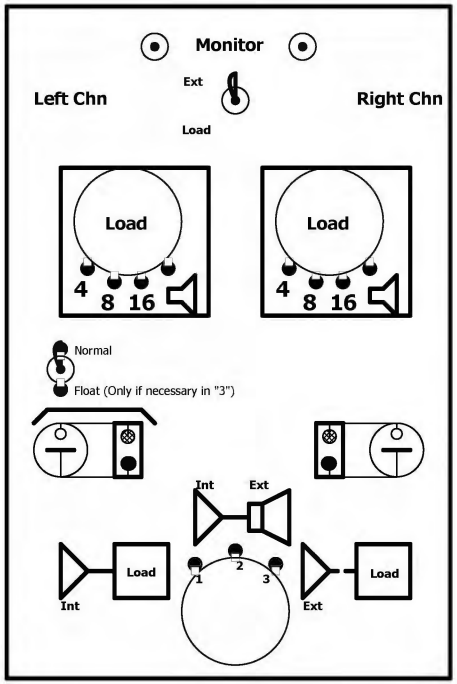

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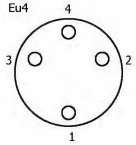
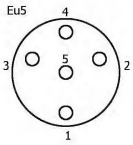
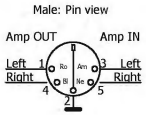
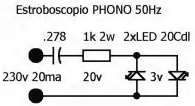
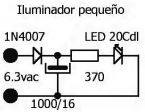
Date: Saturday, February 19, 2022	Sheet 1 of 1	

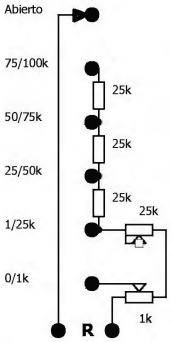


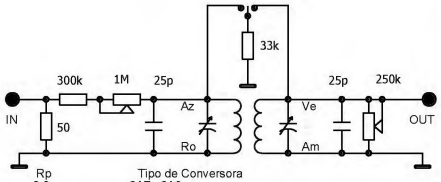










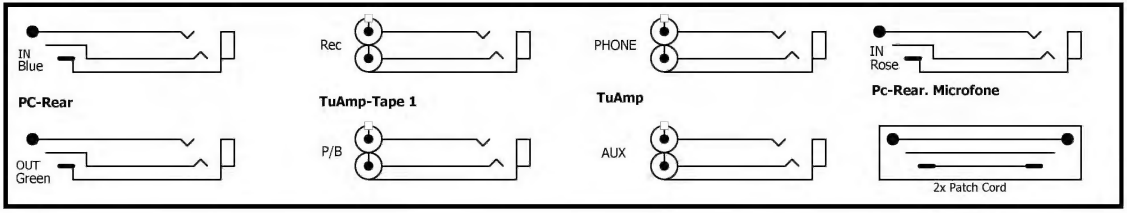


Rp	Tipo de Conversora
0.3	6A7 6A8
0.7	6SA7 6K8
1.0	6BE6 ECH81 ECH42 ECH11
1.3	ECH3 ECH35 ECH41 ECH83 AK2

RF Gen @ Máx. Sin Modular (aprox 22mV pp) Osciloscopio en 5mV x 1
VOBULADOR Conm @ Med Atte. @ 3/4 hor. Osciloscopio = (8cuadros)

En la Radio: VOBULADOR @ Min y cargado con 50 Ohm en g1 de Conversora
OSCILOSCOPIO: 10mV x 10 => ± 2 cuadros (200mV)

Patch Pannel



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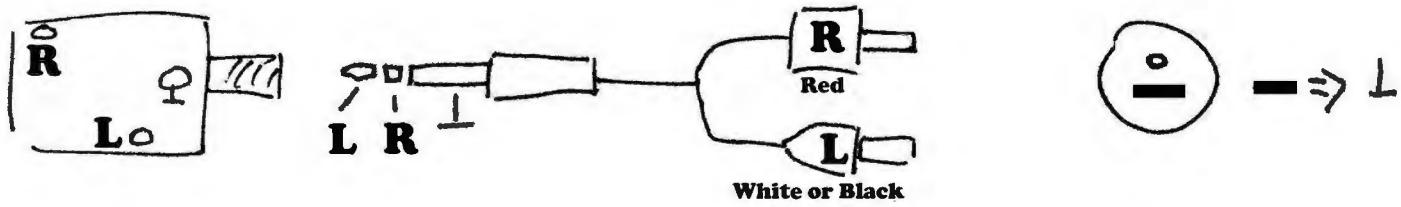
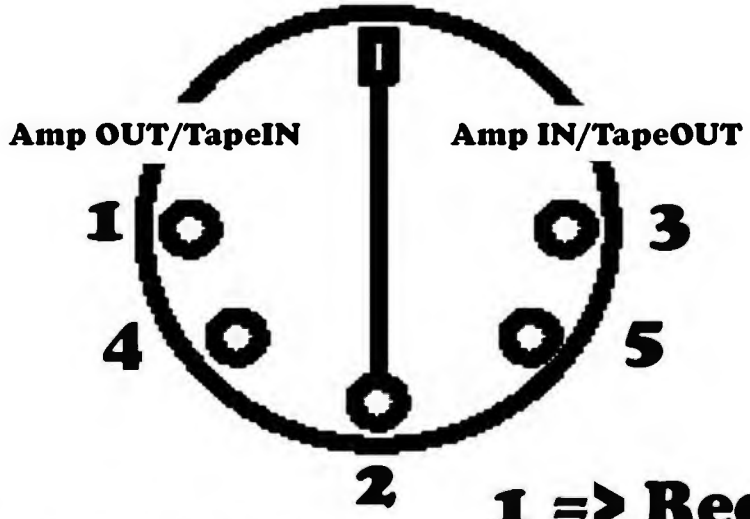
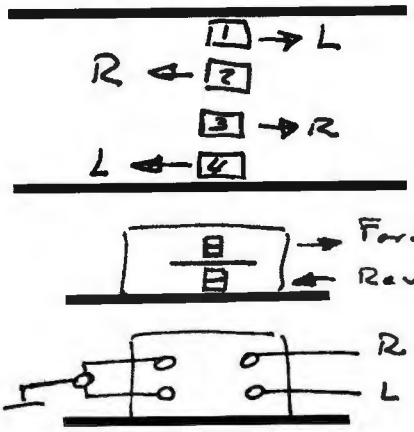
Date: Saturday, February 19, 2022	Sheet 1 of 1	



Male - Pin view
Female - Rear view

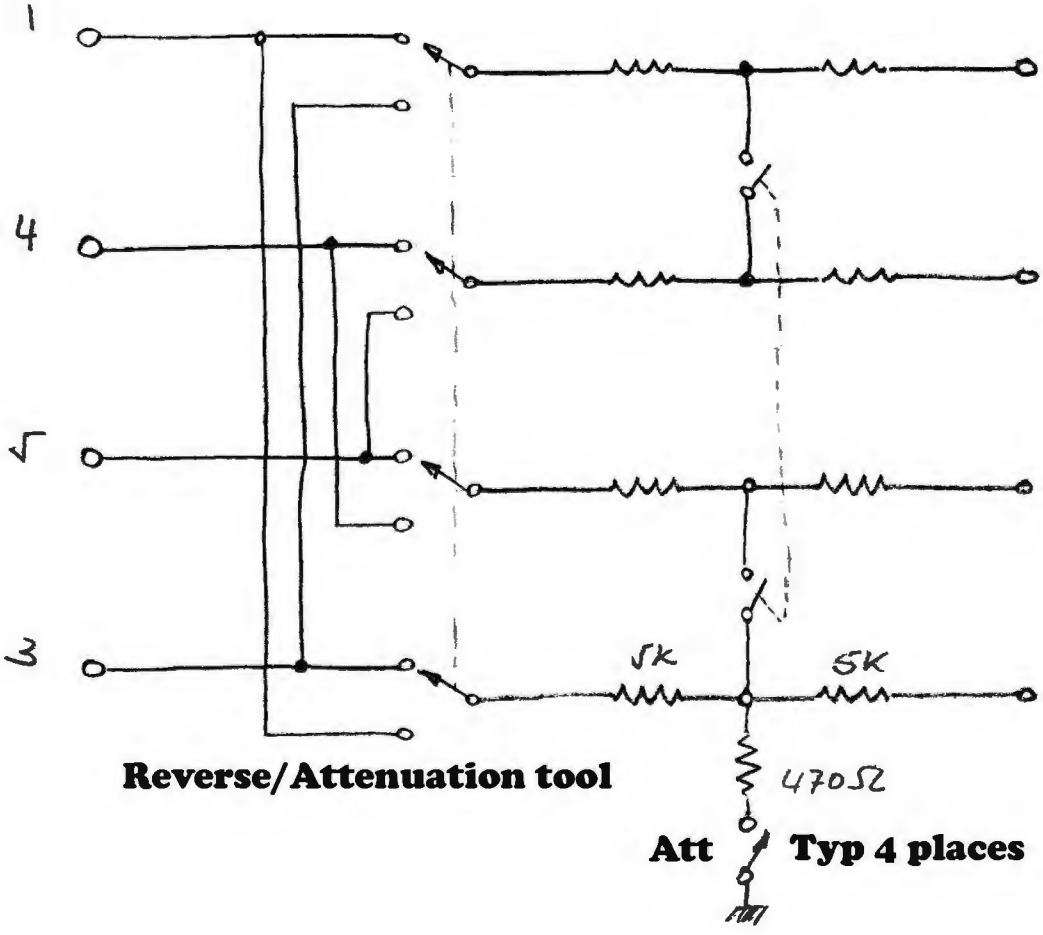


P/B Secuencia
Mono: 1-4-3-2
Estereo: 1/3-4/2



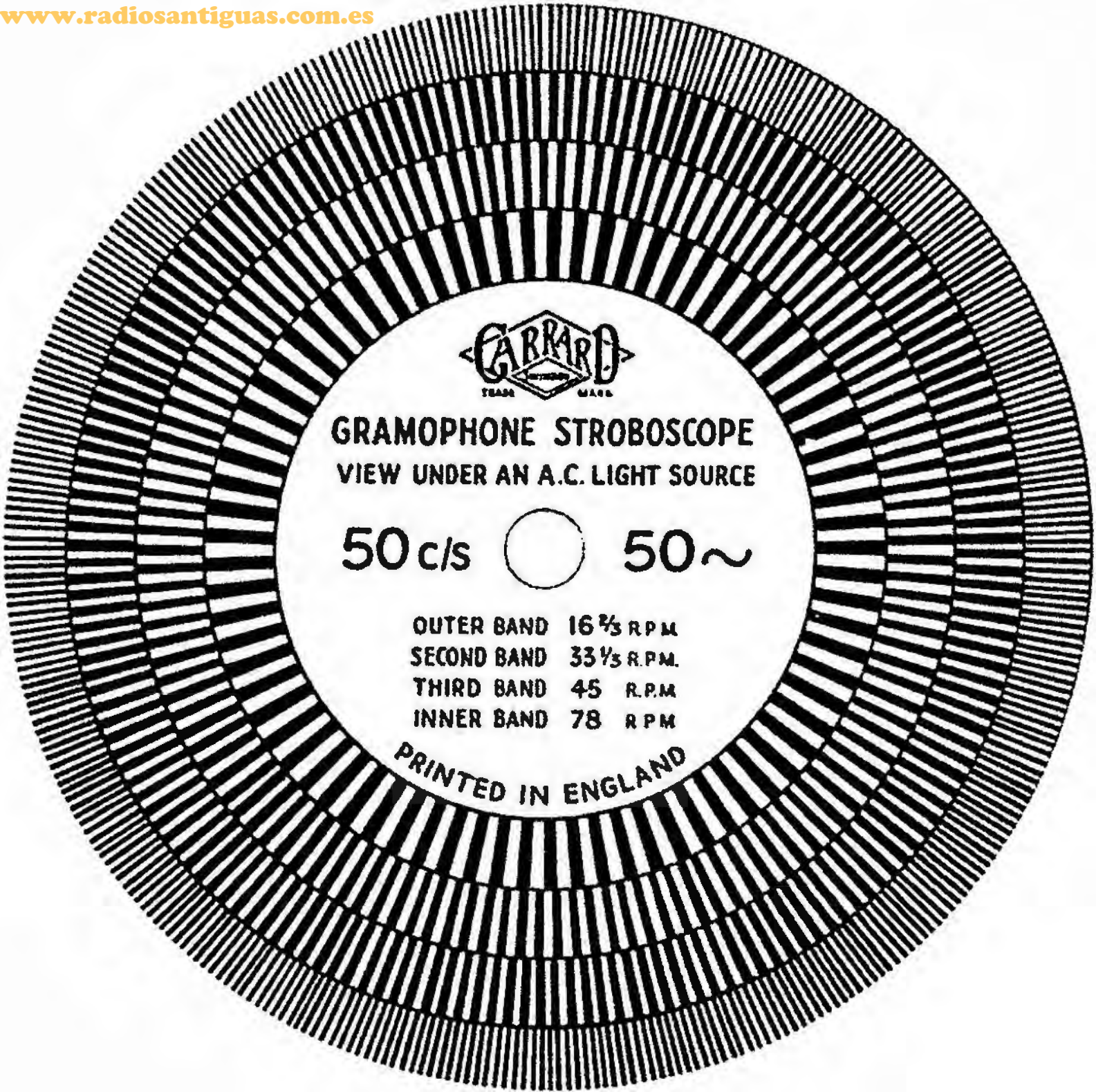
1,3,2 => Mono
1.3 => Left
4,5 => Right

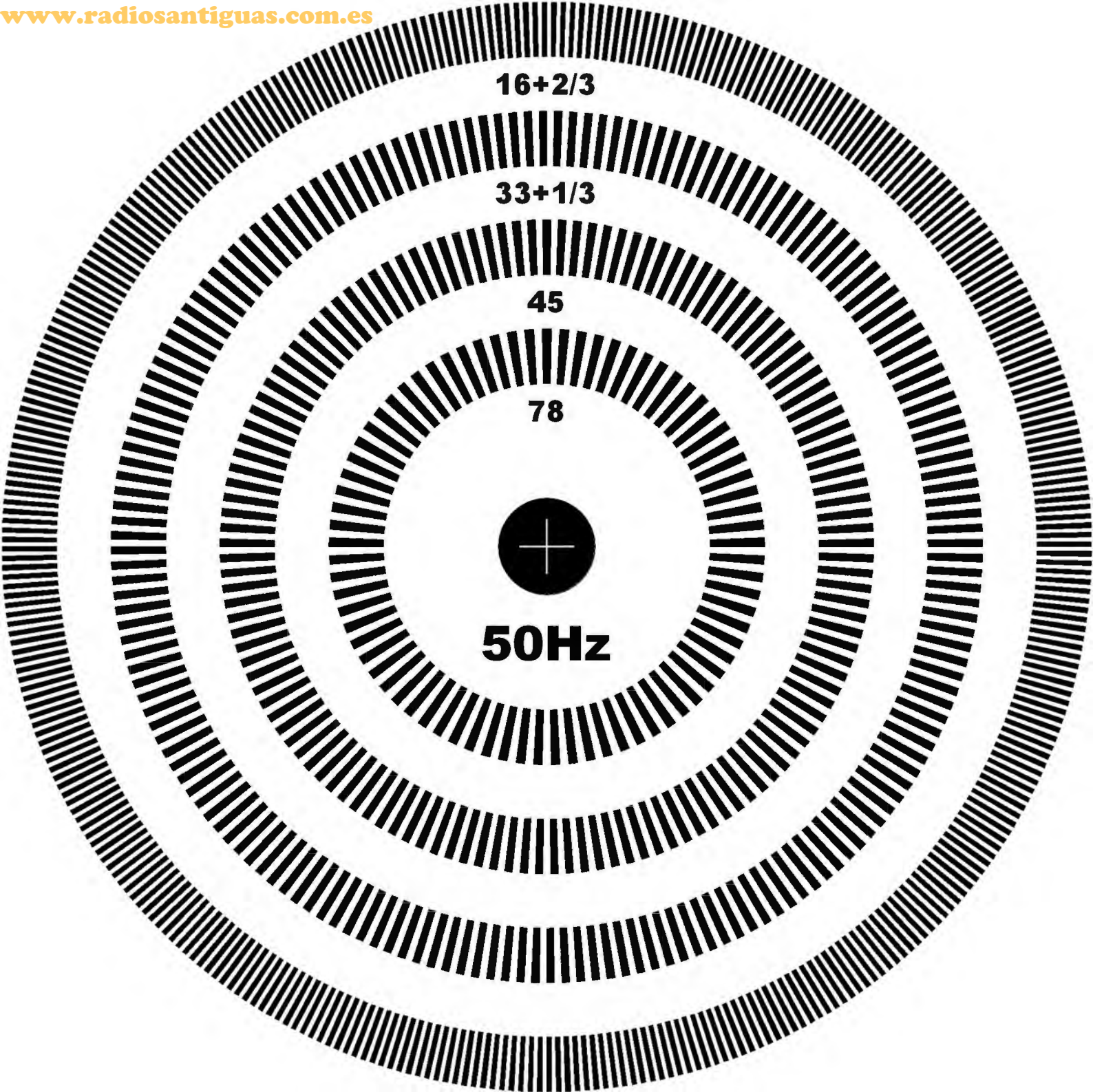
1 => Red (Tool)
4 => White (Am)
5 => Black (Ve)
3 => Yelow (Ro) (Az)

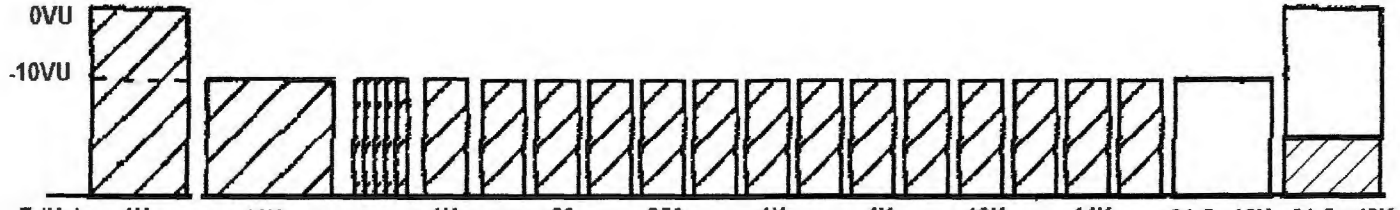


Reverse/Attenuation tool

Att **Typ 4 places**



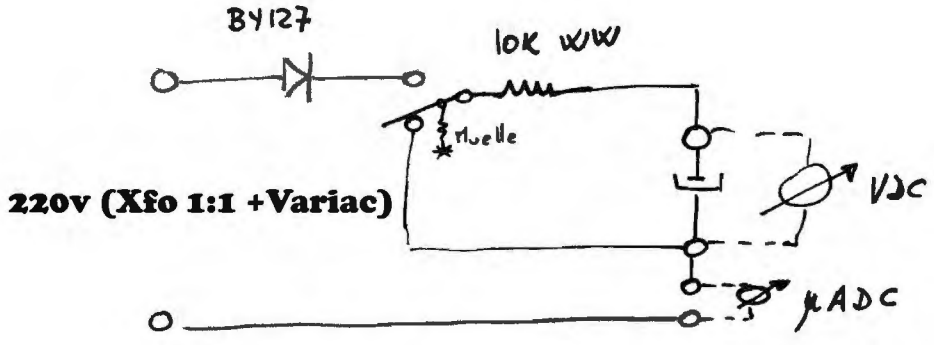




STUDER / REVOX open-reel full track test tape 19cm/s NAB 257nWb/m

FUGA EN ⏚ en 300VDC (o menos)

22/5/95



$i_{max} = \frac{311V}{10K} \simeq 31\,mA$ $P_{max} = 9.7W$ ∴ WW

$T \simeq 5 \times R \times C \simeq$ 10 seg (Para C = 200µF)

MUY IMPORTANTE :

1) Verificar ANTES, de que tensión es el electrolítico y poner el VARIAC a $\frac{E}{\sqrt{2}}$ aprox.

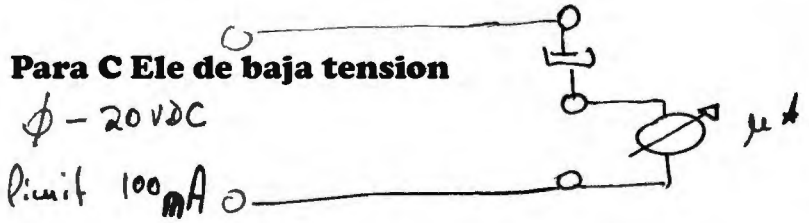
2) Permitir que el condensador se descargue ANTES de retirarlo de las pinzas de conexión. (Y tensión muy próxima a la nominal)

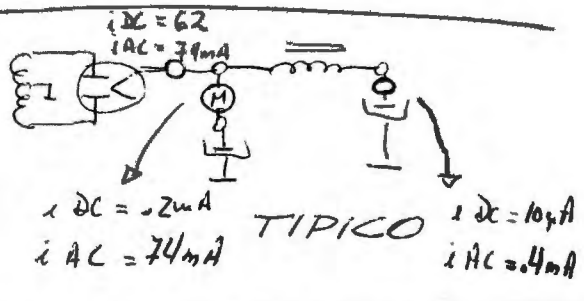
3) TODOS los ⏚ que probé, bajaron a 0,5mA al cabo del tiempo (algunos ± 15') por lo que hay que darles tiempo para que se 'formen' ± 250 µA por µF Max.

Para C Ele de baja tension

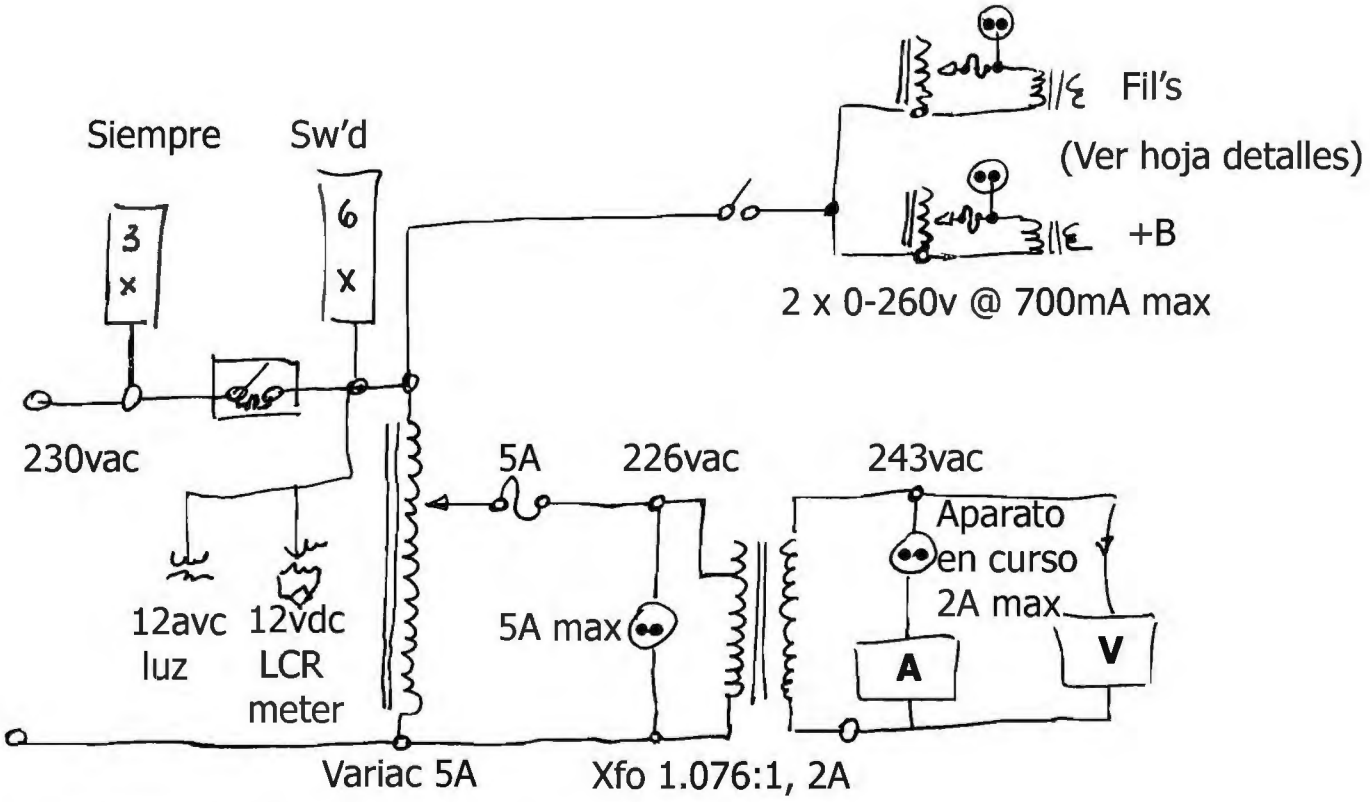
ϕ – 20 VDC

Limit 100 mA



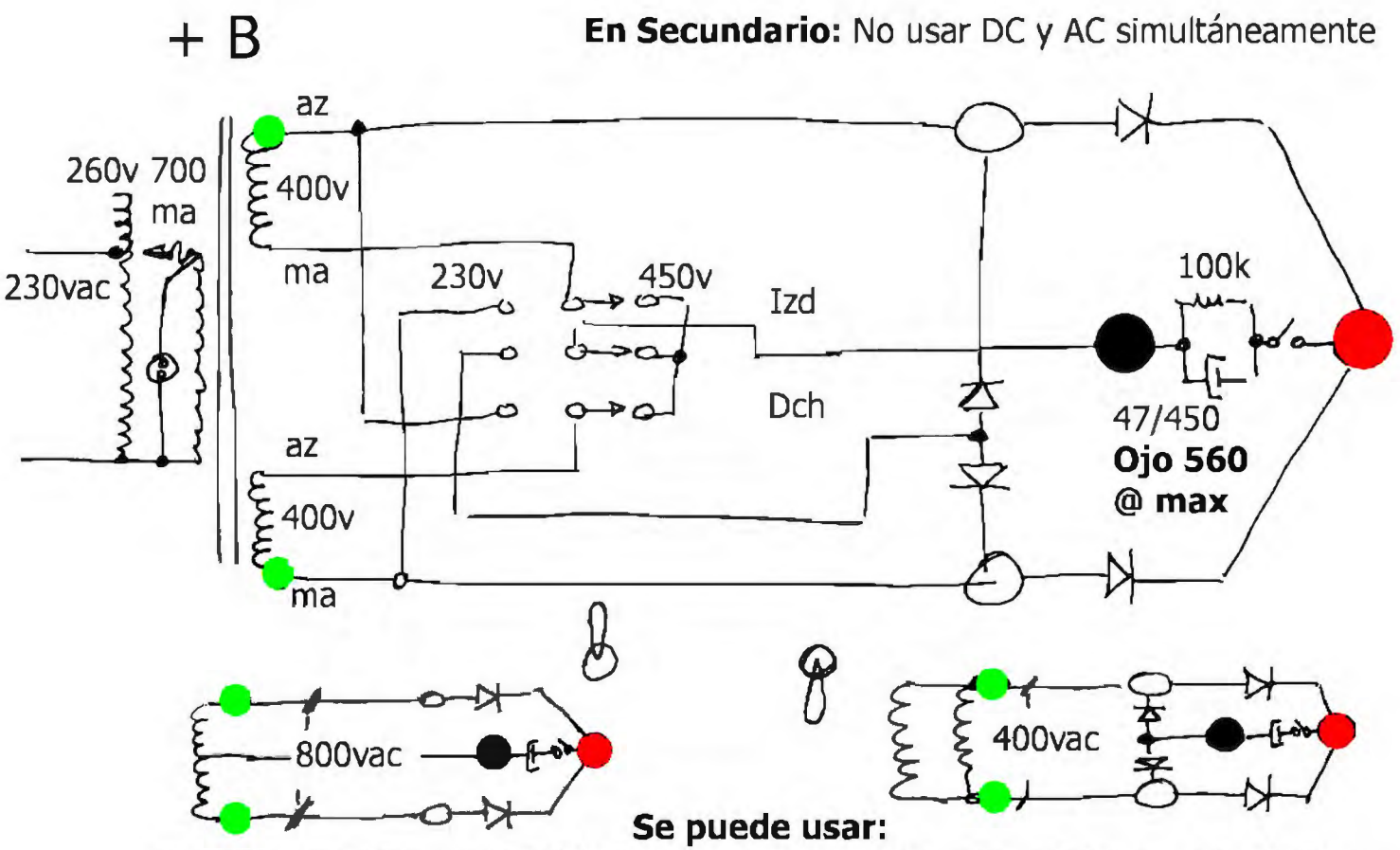


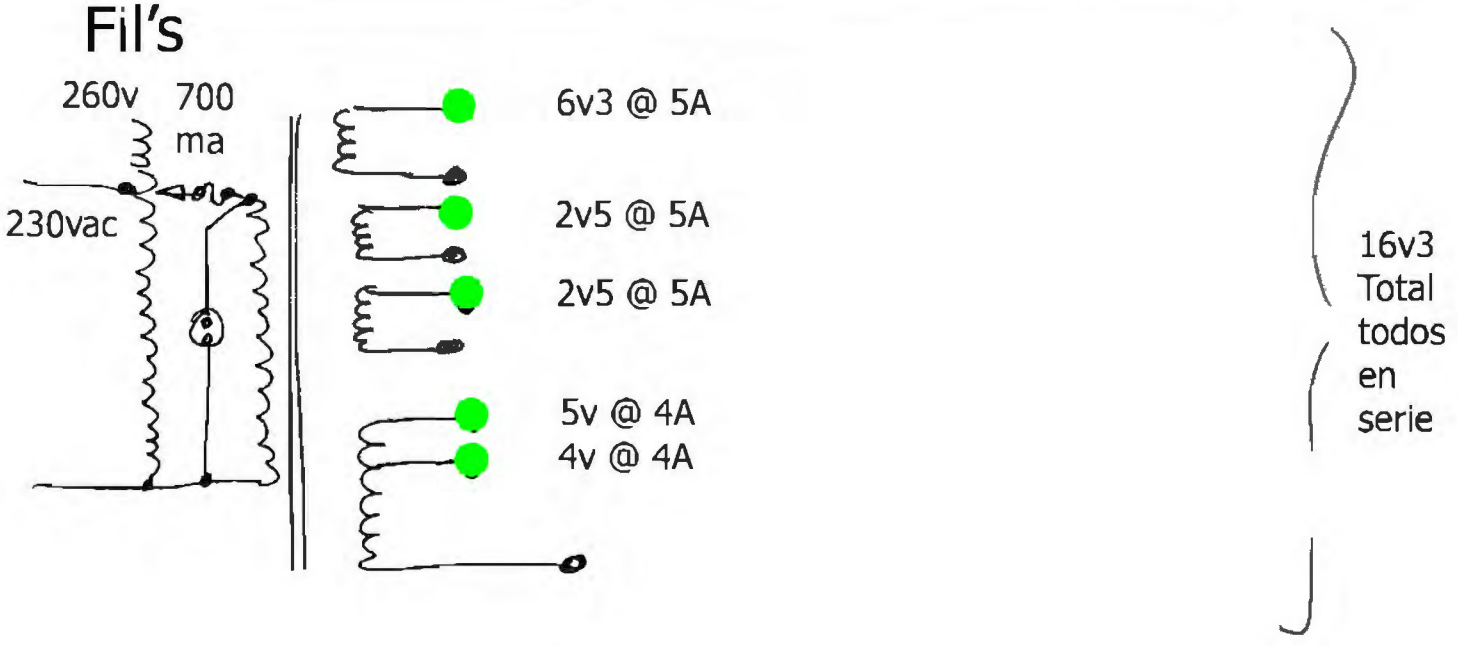
LAB Xfos + Medidores

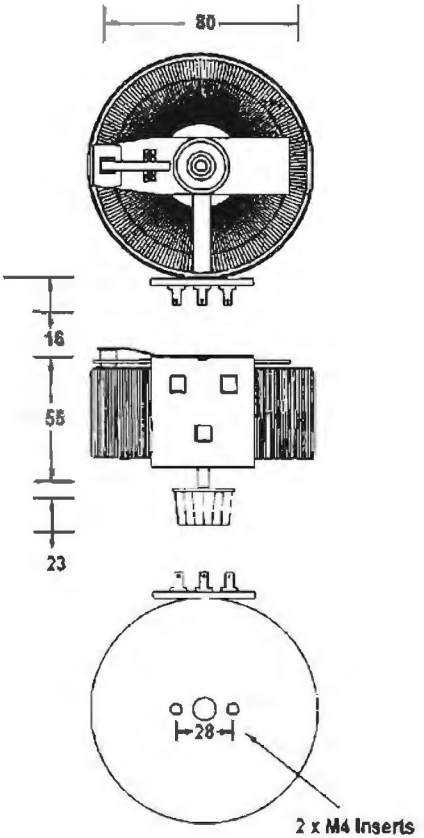


Siempre:
UPS para el PC +pantalla + router
Cargadores de; destornillador, soldador a baterías,pilas,móvil, etc

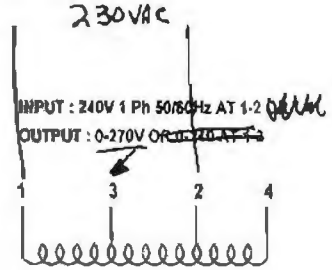
Sw'd:
Resto periferia del PC, herramientas,instrumentos, luces etc
Aparato en curso de restauración/reparación.
Variacs de la FA exterior. (Ver hoja de detalles(.







Fixing Detail



CONNECTION ARRANGEMENT

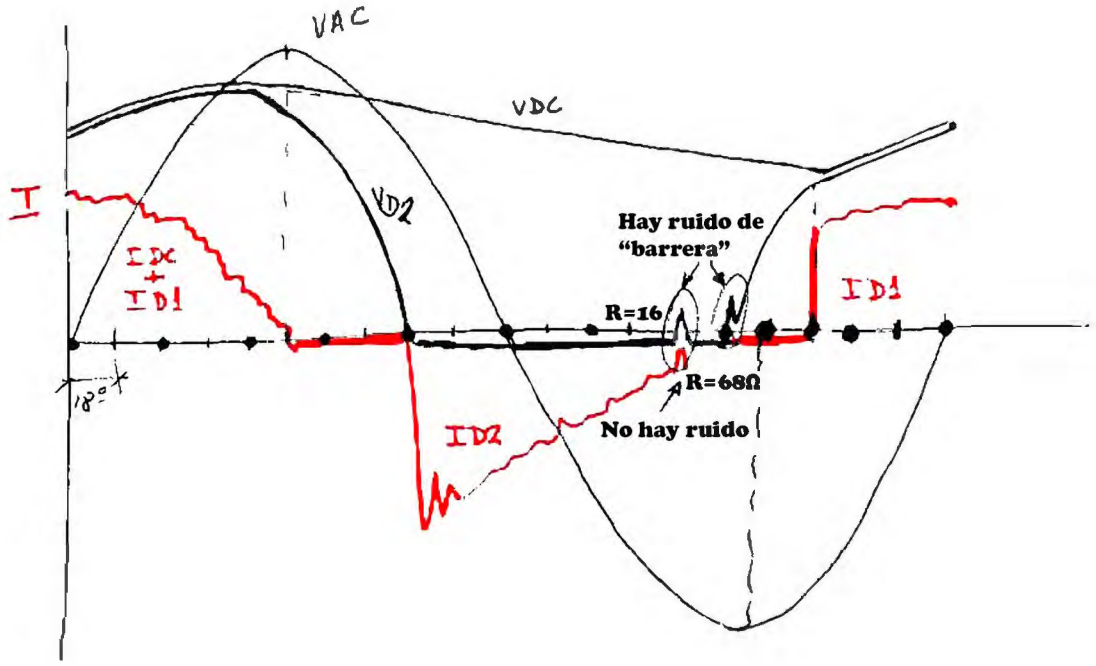
OPEN STYLE VARIABLE TRANSFORMERS INSTALLATION AND SAFETY INSTRUCTIONS

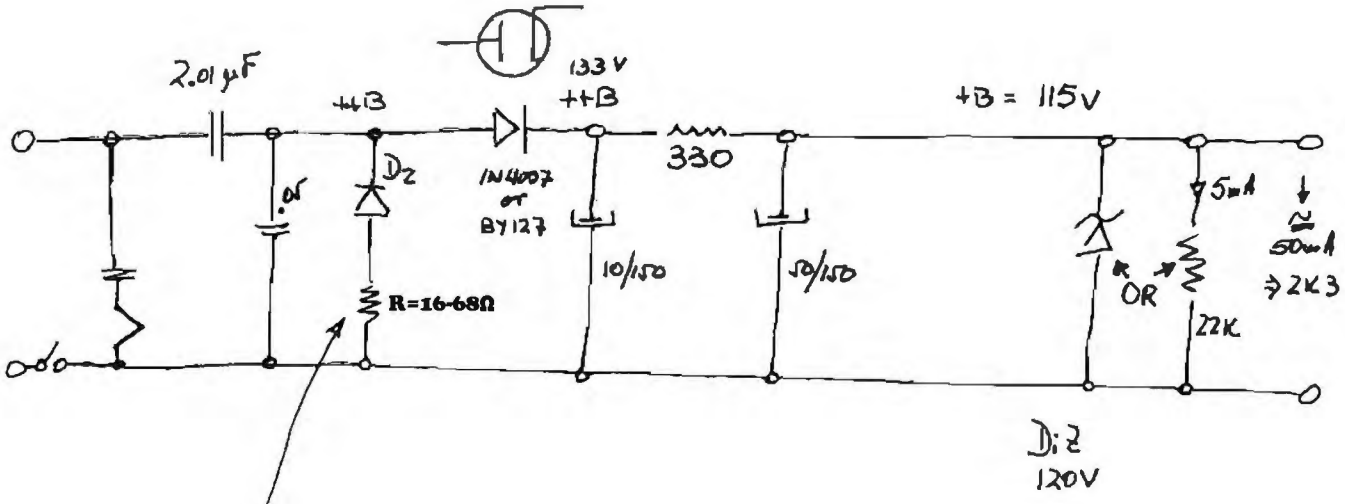
1. Read all of these instructions before you use the transformer.
2. This transformer is not designed to provide mains isolation.
3. Variable transformers operate at mains voltage.
   DO NOT EXCEED THE MAXIMUM VOLTAGE AND CURRENT RATING.
4. Installation connection and maintenance should only be carried out by suitably qualified personel.
5. This transformer is open style and must be fitted within its own enclosure or within a protected environment.
6. When connected to the electrical supply the terminals, brushes and track face are at mains potential with a potentially lethal voltage.
7. The input must always be applied across the load.
   Never connect the transformer in series with the load.
8. The carbon brush should be inspected for damage or wear, faulty our worn brushes will result in damage to the windings.

PART NO CMV0.7F-1R

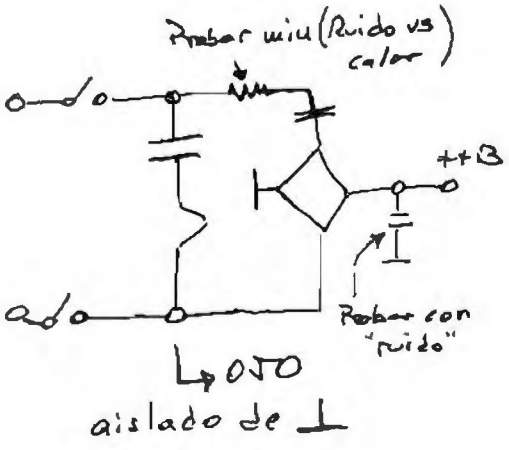
CARROLL & MEYNELL LTD

January 2000 ref CM/SI/VF0.7/rev2





PROBAR ↓



EL EUROCONECTOR

Cada día es mayor el número de aficionados a AUDIO y VIDEO, que se cuestionan sobre la posibilidad de interconexión entre periféricos tales como videos, cadenas HI-FI cámaras y televisores. Es pensando en solucionar este problema, para lo que se ha desarrollado el EUROCONECTOR o SCART, el cual es incluido hoy día como standar en todos los equipos de video que se fabrican en Europa, algunos japoneses y algunos equipos de audio. De cualquier modo, los equipos que no disponen de EUROCONECTOR, vienen con salidas entradas de audio y video tipo CINCH, las cuales son compatibles con este conector a través de los correspondientes cables, fabricados al efecto.

SEÑALES AUDIO-VIDEO

Para comprender las ventajas que puede reportar el uso de Euroconector, hemos de entender antes las posibles formas en que se presentan las señales de audio y video en los sistemas de transmisión de TV. Europeos. En nuestro caso haremos la descripción del sistema PAL, con sonido Steréo SSQ.

La información de video (imagen), viene como una señal portadora modulada en amplitud, acompañada de los impulsos de sincronismo correspondientes para poder no sólo hacer visible sobre la pantalla dicha imagen, sino que además, ha de verse en "sincronía" con la de la emisora. Tras eliminar la portadora que la acompaña, obtenemos la envolvente, que se denomina CVBS (compossity video blanking and sincro), señal que es posible grabar en los videos domésticos, para posteriormente poderla reproducir en pantalla cuantas veces se desee.

En lo referente al sonido, actualmente se utiliza un sistema de transmisión steréo muy similar al empleado en radiodifusión comercial de FM, el cual nos permitirá además de la transmisión de señales estereofónicas, transmisiones de doble lenguaje.

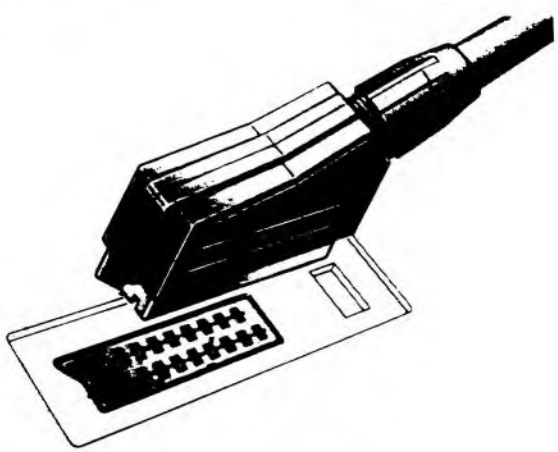
Llegado éste momento, se entiende que necesitamos tres conductores aislados para transportar por un cable una señal completa de video. Uno para video y dos para audio. Es también comprensible que, caso de señales monofónicas, podemos prescindir de uno de los canales de audio, en cuyo caso sólo necesitamos dos conductores.

DEFINICION DEL EUROCONECTOR

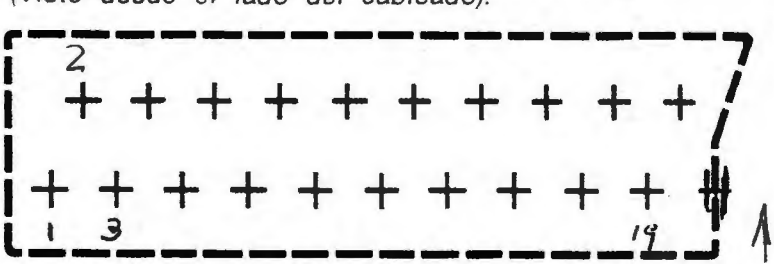
Este conector, ha sido desarrollado para la conexión de los televisores domésticos, al cada vez más creciente número de perféricos que están apareceindo en el mercado para el consumidor.

Su composición es la indicada en la fig-1 y 2, y la función de cada uno de sus pines es la siguiente:

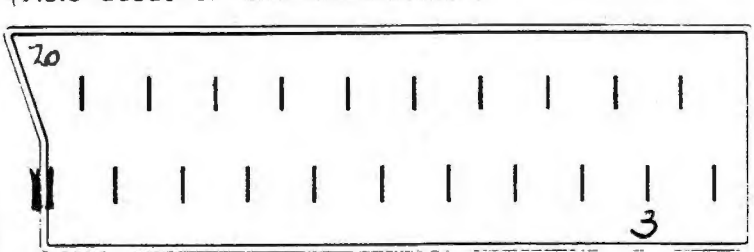
1- *salida de audio canal derecho nivel = 500 mV/1K*
2- *entrada audio canal derecho nivel = 500 mV/10K*
3- *salida de audio canal izquierdo nivel = 500mV/1K*
4- *masa de audio general*
5- *masa para color AZUL (B)*
6- *entrada de audio canal izquierdo nivel = 500 mV/10K*
7- *entrada de azul (B) nivel = 700 mV/70*
8- *entrada de control*
9- *masa para color verde (G)*
10- *linea intercomunicación*
11- *entrada de verde (G) nivel = 700 mV/70*
12- *linea intercomunicación*
13- *masa para color rojo (R)*
14- *masa linea intercomunicación*
15- *entrada de rojo (R) nivel = 700 mV/70*
16- *señal de estado RGB*
17- *masa para CVBS*
18- *masa para R-G-B*
19- *salida de CVBS nivel = 1V/75* } VIDEO
20- *entrada CVBS nivel = 1V/75* }
21- *malla zócalo y pantalla cables*



El enchufe macho del Euroconector. (Visto desde el lado del cableado)



El zócalo hembra del Euroconector. (Visto desde el lado del cableado).



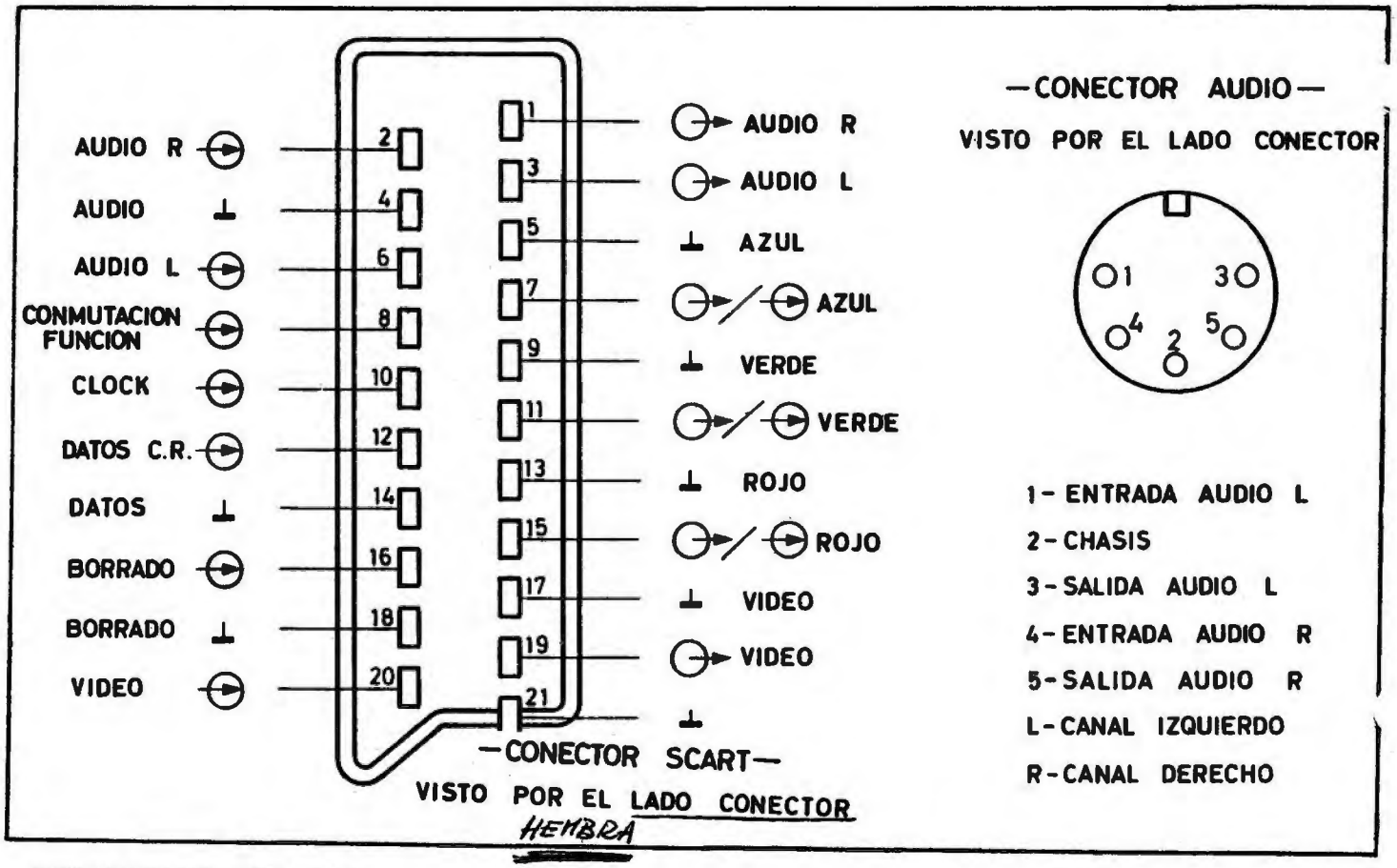
Macho pines

Ubicación de la placa protectora

#21

Hembra pines

Placa protectora



DESCRIPCION DE PINES

El EUROCONECTOR completo, utiliza los 21 pines que lo constituyen, pero es obvio que , dependiendo de los periféricos a conectar, necesitaremos solamente algunos de ellos. Por tanto, existirán cables especificamente construidos para unir distintos equipos de audio-video. En efecto, no tiene sentido llevar información de video a un amplificador de potencia de audio, y nunca obtendremos de éste ninguna información . Por otra parte un Compact-disk, por ejemplo, solo genera audio, etc,,.
En las figuras 3 a 9 se indican las conexiones má habituales.

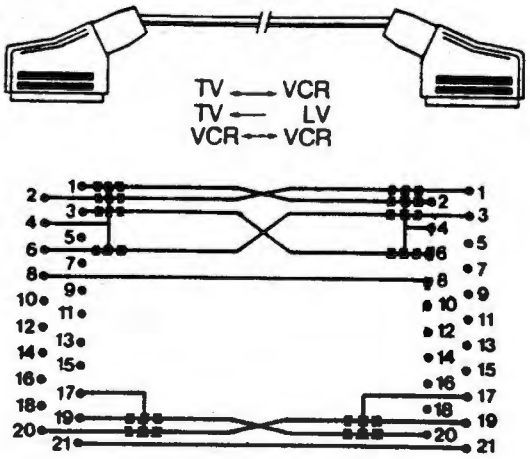


FIG.4. Euroconector con señales de Audio (steré y video (entrada salida).

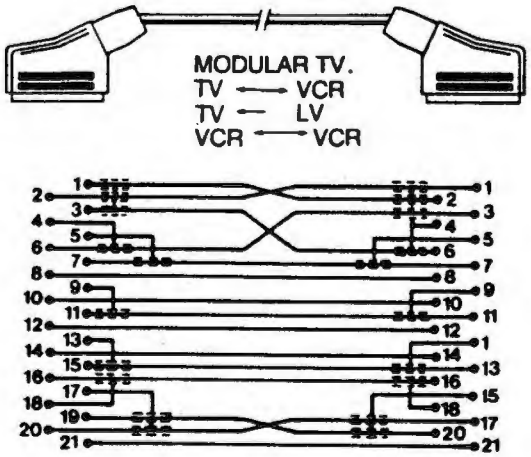


FIG.3 . Euroconector completo para unir 2 periféricos que tengan ambos, dicha conexión.

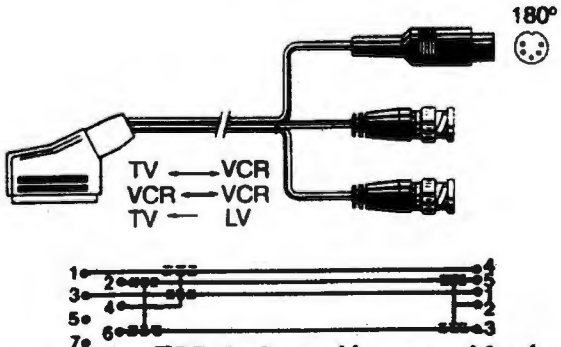


FIG.5. Conexión para videcámaras que lleven información de Audio DIN de 180º (entrada y salida) y video conector BNC (entrada salida).

Los fabricantes norteamericanos utilizan para indicar los valores de las resistencias un código de colores del que existen dos versiones (ver fig. 2-3). La resistencia lleva pintados unos anillos de distintos colores o en un fon-

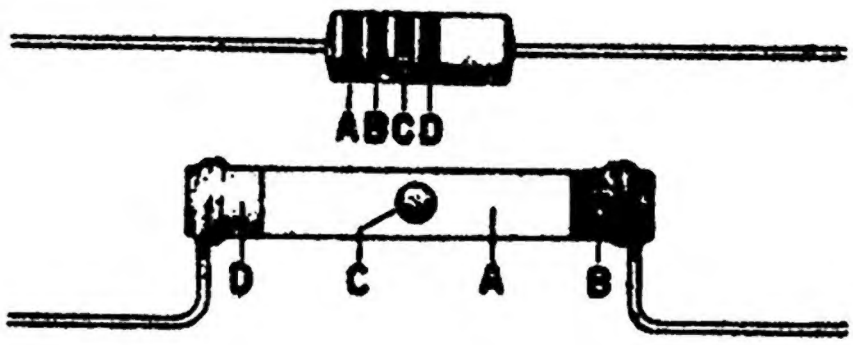


Fig. 2-3. — Dos modelos de resistencias de carbón con el sistema de colores americano.

do de determinado color, algunos anillos y un punto. Los colores tienen el siguiente significado:

Color	Anillo A 1.ª cifra del valor de la resistencia	Anillo B 2.ª cifra del valor de la resistencia	Anillo C o punto factor multiplicador	Anillo D Tolerancia
negro	0	0	1	—
marrón	1	1	10	1 %
rojo	2	2	100	2 %
naranja	3	3	1.000	3 %
amarillo	4	4	10.000	4 %
verde	5	5	100.000	5 %
azul	6	6	1.000.000	6 %
violeta	7	7	10.000.000	7 %
gris	8	8	100.000.000	8 %
blanco	9	9	1.000.000.000	9 %
oro	—	—	—	5 %
plata	—	—	—	10 %
incoloro	—	—	—	20 %

Ejemplos:

Resistencia	A	B	C	D
500 E 5%	verde	negro	marrón	oro
1,8 M 10 %	marrón	gris	verde	plata

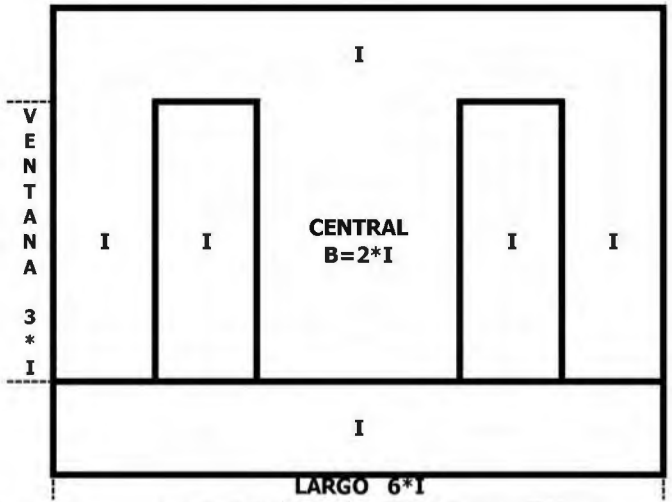
Hierro silicio: B=8-9KGa
Grano orientado: 13-14KGa
"C" nucleo=15-16KGa

Entrehierro para Au Single Ended = 0.1 a 0.5 mm

Dimensiones laminado "E" "I"

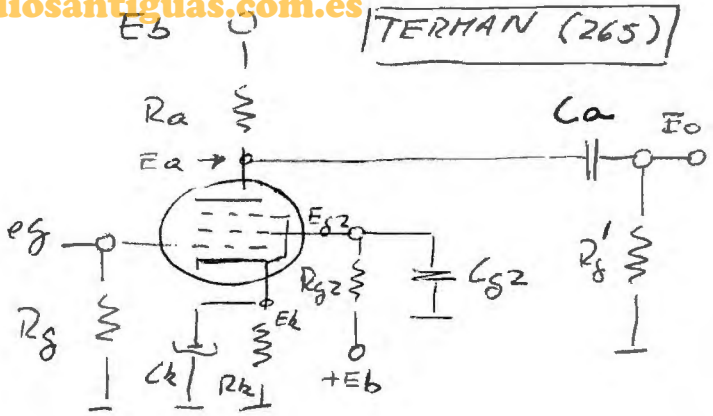
(B en mm) (I en mm)	CENTRAL B 2*I	"I" B/2 I	LARGO 3*B 6*I	CORTO 2.5*B 5*I	VENTANA 1.5*B 3*I
EI-12.5	**12.5**	**6.25**	**37.50**	**31.25**	**18.75**
EI-12.5	**12.5**	**6.75**	**38.50**	**32.00**	**19.50**
EI-14	14.0	7.0	42.0	35.0	21.0
EI-14	14.0	8.0	44.0	36.0	22.0
EI-16	**16.0**	**8.0**	**48.0**	**40.0**	**24.0**
EI-18	18.0	9.0	54.0	45.0	27.0
EI-18	18.0	10.0	56.0	47.0	28.0
EI-20	20.0	10.0	60.0	50.0	30.0
EI-22	22.0	11.0	66.0	55.0	33.0
EI-25	25.0	12.5	75.0	62.5	37.5
EI-28	**28.0**	**14.0**	**84.0**	**70.0**	**42.0**
EI-32	32.0	16.0	96.0	80.0	48.0
EI-36	36.0	18.0	108.0	90.0	54.0
EI-42	42.0	21.0	126.0	105.0	63.0
EI-50	50.0	25.0	150.0	125.0	75.0
EI-65	65.0	32.5	195.0	162.5	97.5

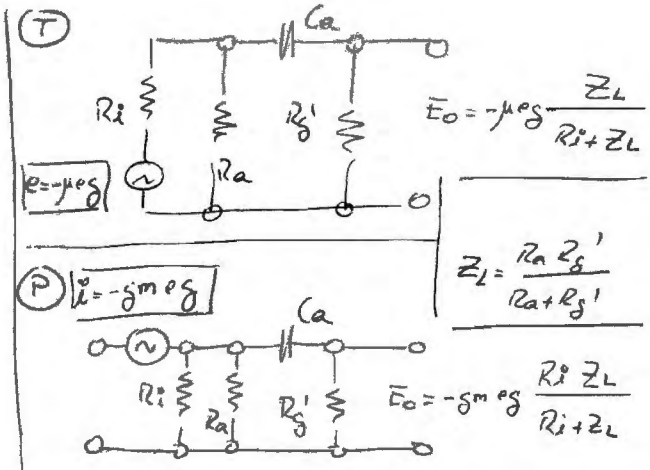
Las medidas con este fondo, no siguen las reglas matematicas. Valores obtenidos de una tabla



Longitud espira media=(4*Ancho(B))+(2*Alto)

TERMAN (265)





1º) Elegir valvula

2º) Fijar R_g'

3º) $R_{a(P)} = 0.2\, R_g' \rightarrow R_g'$ (E_o > ; f_{max} >) (A>)

$R_{a(T)} = (3 \rightarrow 6) \times R_i$

4º) $f_{máx}$ ¿OK? Si ⇒ ok No ⇒ < Ra

5º) $C_a = \dfrac{1}{2\pi f_{min} R}$

$R_{(P)} = R_g' + \dfrac{R_i \times R_a}{R_i + R_a}$

para f_{min} = 70.7% ó -3dB de f_o

$R_{(T)} =$

6º) I_a (P) (tal q.e) $E_a = I_a \times R_a$ = 0.45 x Eb = 0.55 x Eb = $\left.\begin{matrix}0.8\\0.9\end{matrix}\right\}$ x Eb

Si $R_a = R_g'$ ⇒ $A' = A + 20\%\, A$

Si $R_a = 0.2\, R_g'$ | 0.2 * 0.4

Si se necesita E_o > ±5V

Si E_o > ±5V ⇒ $E_b = E_{o(pico)} \times (2.5 \rightarrow 4)$

* ⇒ $E_o = (0.2 \rightarrow 0.4)$ de Eb (Sin excesiva distorsión)

7º) Elegir E_{g2} E_k para I_a
" R_{g2} para E_{g2}
" R_k para E_k

C_{g2} y C_k para f_{min}.

I_a (T) (tal q.e) $E_a = I_a R_a$ (0.5 → 0.333) Eb

Triodo = < Dtot para E_o grande
< A q.e pentodo
< $f_{máx}$ " " para $A_T = A_P$

ETE (14) (110)

TRIODO $V_c = V_g + \frac{V_a}{\mu}$ Para $\boxed{V_g = -\frac{V_a}{\mu}} \Rightarrow I_a = \emptyset$

$\therefore \frac{V_a}{\mu}$ se llama Tensión de desplazamiento

---

PENTODO ETE (14) (139)

$$V_c = V_g + \frac{V_{g2}}{\mu_{g2}} + \frac{V_a}{\mu_{g2} \times \mu_a}$$

$\frac{V_a}{\mu_{g2} \times \mu_a}$ → Tensión de desplazamiento

---

BASS REFLEX

Mejor proporción = Ancho x Alto x Profundo = **3:4:2**

$$f = x \frac{A^{1/4}}{V^{1/2}} \qquad 59.387$$

$$V = \frac{x^2}{f^2} A^{1/2}$$

$$A = \frac{f^4}{x^4} V^2$$

$x = 2{,}070$ dimensiones en pulgadas

$x = 5{,}257.8$ " " centímetros

$$A = \frac{\pi V^2}{4} \left(\frac{2\pi f}{c}\right)^4$$

MAX dimensión > 1/3 de λ

c = Vel sonido Aire 20°C = 13.524 "/seg = 34.351 cm/seg

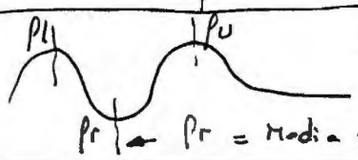
MEDIDAS DEALES

$A = 40 \times 15 = 600$ cm 2

$A = 15.748 \times 5.906 = 93$ " 2

$V = 40 \times 59.5 \times 798 = 192.000$ cm 3

$V = 15.748 \times 23.622 \times 31.496 = 11.717$ " 3



Pr = Freq de Resonancia aire Libre?

Pr = Media geométrica de

$$Pr = \sqrt{Pl \times Pu}$$

Pl = Punto Pu = Punto
TUNED

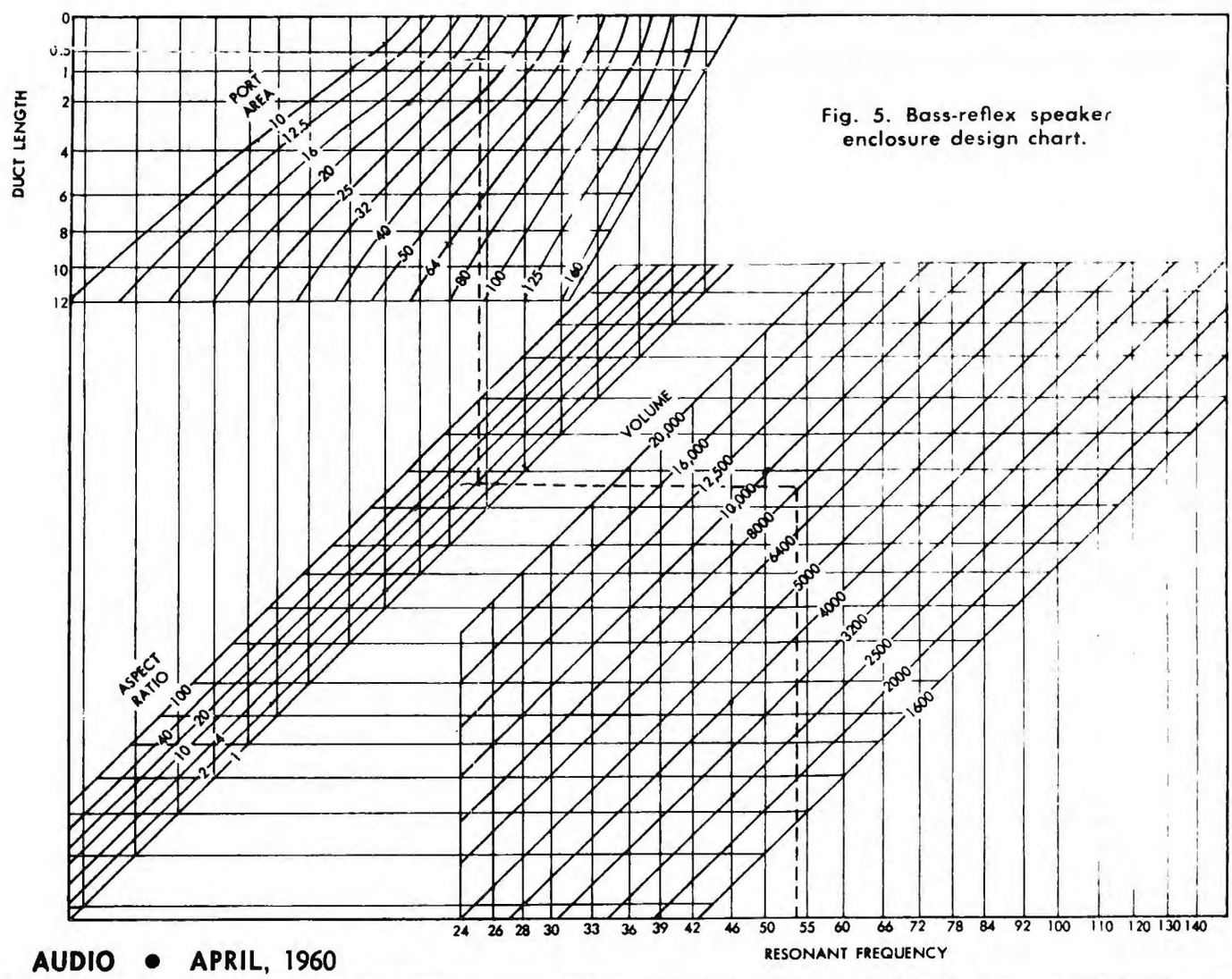
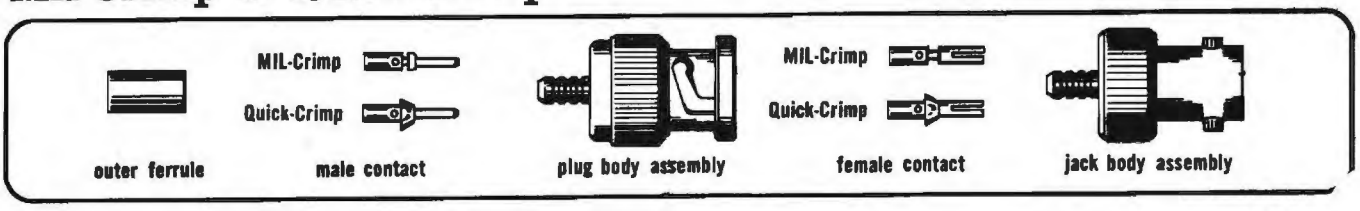


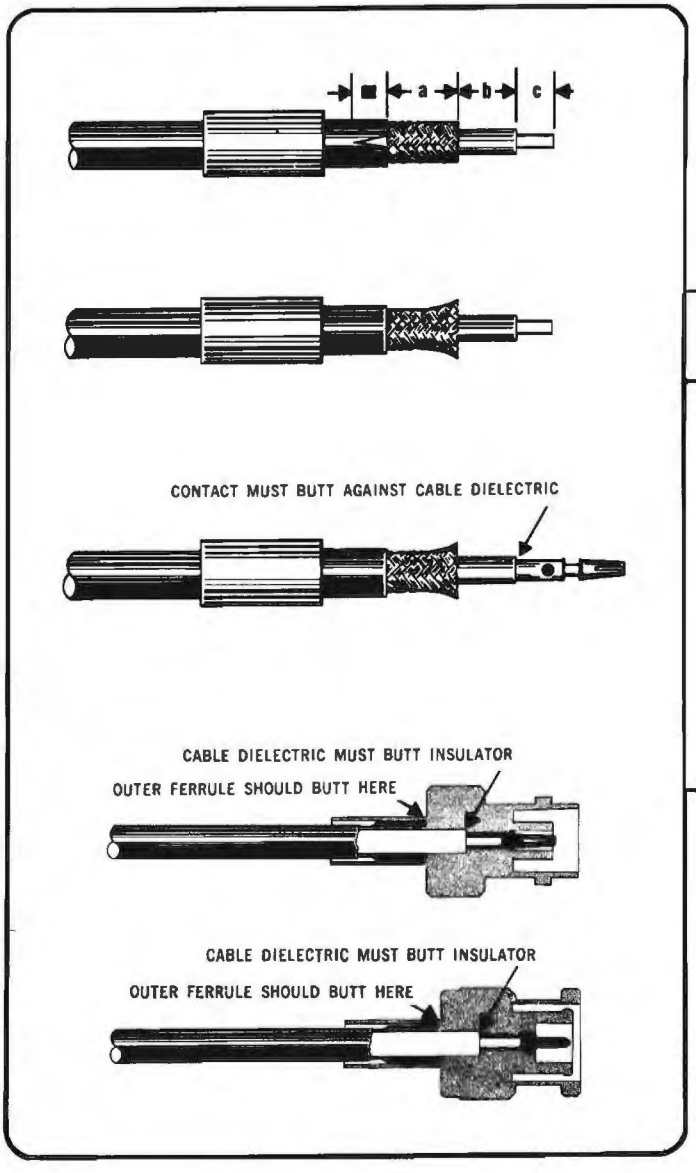
Fig. 5. Bass-reflex speaker enclosure design chart.

coaxial connectors
assembly instructions

BNC

Mil-Crimp & Quick-Crimp





Strip cable jacket, braid, and dielectric to dimensions shown in table. All cuts are to be sharp and square. Important: Do not nick braid, dielectric, and center conductor. Tinning of center conductor is not necessary if contact is to be crimped. For solder method, tin center conductor avoiding excessive heat. Slide outer ferrule onto cable as shown.

	MIL-Crimps			Quick-Crimps		
stripping dims. (±1/64)	a	b	c	a	b	c
plugs & jacks	1/4	13/64	1/8	1/4	7/32	11/64
right angle plugs	1/4	13/64	1/8	1/4	3/16	11/64
bulkhead jacks	1/4	13/64	1/8	1/4	1/4	11/64

Flare slightly end of cable braid as shown to facilitate insertion onto inner ferrule. Important: **Do not** comb out braid.

Place contact on cable center conductor so that it butts against cable dielectric. Center conductor should be visible through inspection hole in contact. Crimp or solder the contact in place as follows:

crimp method

Crimp center contact using either of the following two tools: **Tool No. 227-912-1000** — To crimp the male contact (pin), insert the end of the nest bushing marked "P" into the tool. To crimp the female contact (socket), insert the end of the nest bushing marked "S" into the tool. **Tool No. 227-917** (MS-3191-A) — To crimp the male contact (pin), insert the positioner marked **227-918** into the tool. To crimp the female contact (socket), insert the positioner marked **227-919** into the tool.

solder method

Soft solder contact to cable center conductor. Do not get any solder on outside surfaces of contact. Avoid excessive heat to prevent swelling of dielectric.

Install cable assembly into body assembly so that inner ferrule portion slides under braid. Push cable assembly forward until contact snaps into place in insulator. Slide outer ferrule over braid and up against connector body. Crimp outer ferrule with tool specified in table.

Amphenol crimp tools

RG-/U cable	tool no.
55,B; 58,A,B,C; 122; 141,A; 142,A,B; 161; 174; 180,A,B; 187; 188; 195,A; 223; 21-597; 421-637	227-50 or 227-150
59,A,B; 62,A,B,C; 71,A,B; 140	227-75 or 227-175

■ For RG-161, 174, 187, 188/U cables only, slit jacket back .100 ± .015 as shown. Before attaching center contact, slide metal spacer and Teflon sleeve (not shown) over cable dielectric. The center contact should butt against the dielectric and Teflon sleeve.

RFORM 1529

AMPHENOL R F DIVISION
amphenol corporation
33 EAST FRANKLIN STREET
DANBURY, CONNECTICUT 06813

8.7" PROFESSOINAL HEX/OVAL TYPE RATCHET CRIMPING TOOL FOR F, BNC, TNC, N, FIBER-OPTIC THINNET-PVC & THINNET-TEFLON CONNECTORS.

A SPECIFICATION OF ALL DIMENSION AND RG SIZE:

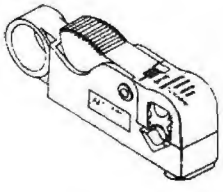
TOOL HT-	⬡	⬡	⬡	⬡	O PIN	■ SQ PIN	FOR CRIMPING RG TYPE CABLE	GRIPS COLOR
301A		.256" 6.5	.213" 5.41		.068" 1.72		59, 62, 140, 210 BELDEN 8279, 55, 58, 141, 142, 223, 303, 400, Fiber Optic	YELLOW
301B	.319" 8.1		.213" 5.41	.187" 4.75			6, 55, 58, 141, 142, 223, 303, 400, 174, Fiber Optic	BLUE
301C	.319" 8.1	.256" 6.5	.213" 5.41		.068" 1.72		6, 59, 62, 140, 210, BELDEN 8279 55, 58, 141, 142, 223, 303, 400, Fiber Optic	RED
301D	.324" 8.3	.256" 6.5	.213" 5.41		.068" 1.72		58, 59, 62, 6, 140, 141, 142, 212, 222, 303, Fiber Optic BELDEN 8261, 8279, 9231, 9141	GREEN
301G	.255" 6.48	.213" 5.41	.137" 3.50	.100" 2.54	.069" 1.75	.043" 1.1	59, 62, 8X, 140, 210, BELDEN 8279, 55, 58, 141, 142, 174, 223, 303, 400, Fiber Optic	GREEN
301J	.178" 4.52	.151" 3.84	.128" 3.25	.078" 2.00	.068" 1.72	.042" 1.07	122, 174, 179, 180, 187, 188, 195, Fiber Optic 178, 316, BELDEN 8216.	YELLOW
301K	.429" 10.9		.128" 3.25	.100" 2.5			8, 9, 11, 87A, 149, 165, 213, 214, 216, 225, 393, 174, 179, 187, 188, 316, BELDEN 9913	YELLOW
301P	◯	.244" 5.70	◯	.205" 5.20		.038" 0.92	58, 59, 62(Oval Type)	GREEN
230A		.255" 6.48	.213" 5.41	.187" 4.75	.068" 1.72		55, 58, 59, 62, 140, 141, 142, 210, 223, 174, 303, 400, Fiber Optic, BELDEN 8279	BLUE
2301		.311" 7.9	.248" 6.3	.204" 5.2	.09" 2.3	.063" 1.6	58, 59, 6 & 174	GREEN
230PA	.324" 8.22	.255" 6.48	.213" 5.4	.10" 2.6	.068" 1.72		55,58,59,62,5,6,21,141,142,143,210,212,222,223, 303,304,400,BELDEN 8279,8281,9231 & 9141	GREEN
311M	.449" 11.4	.346" 8.8		.079" 2.0	.059" 1.48		7C, 5C, 4C.	GREEN
		.276" 7.0		.071" 1.8	.069" 1.8			

B USE WITH OTHER STRIPPING TOOL TO COMPLETE JOB

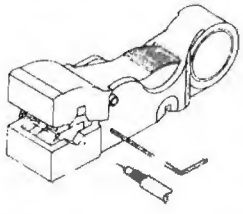
1. Series of coaxial cable stripper.

Tool No	Stripping RG-cable	Description
HT-302A	-59,62 & 6	A: 6, 8, 12 mm
HT-302B	-58,59 & 62	
HT-332	-58,59,62,6 & 3C2V	A: 4, 6, 8, 12 mm
HT-312A	-59,62 & 6	
HT-312B	-58,59 & 62	
HT-312S	O.D.from 7mm to 10.5mm	
HT-312X	O.D.from 3.5mm to 4.5mm	

(1) 2Blades coaxial cable stripper.
HT-302A for RG-6,59(62)
HT-302B for RG-58,59(62)
HT-332 for RG-58,59(62),6

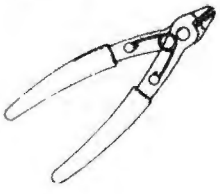


(2) 3Blades coaxial cable stripp-
HT-312A for RG-6,59(62)
HT-312B for RG-58,59(62)



2. HT-108 Stripping AWG 10-30 and Fiber Optic wire.

3. HT-1091 Cutter/Stripper FOR 24-26 AWG



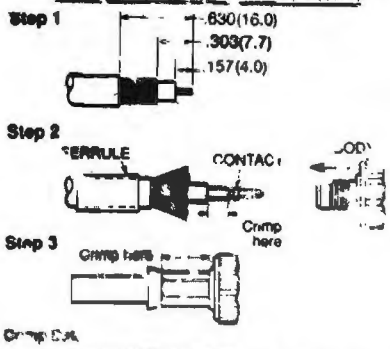
4. HT-206 cable

MADE IN TAI

Amphenol RFX

31-320-RFX

BNC CRIMP PLUG FOR RG-58, 141, 14



Crimp Dat

Crimp	Center Conductor Hex Crimp Size	Outer Ferrule Hex Crimp Size	Crimp Tool
RG-58,141,142A	.068in (1.7mm)	.213"(5.4mm)	CTL-1

Amphenol RFX Products Made in Taiwan
Phones: U.S.A.: 1-800-627-7100; Europe 33-1-49-60-[illegible]
Asia 886-352-0787; other International 1-630-799-[illegible]

VALVOMETRO

3-3-01

Usando como patron el Tecktronix TRUE RMS, ajusto el meter del valvómetro a $i = AC + DC$ variando las R

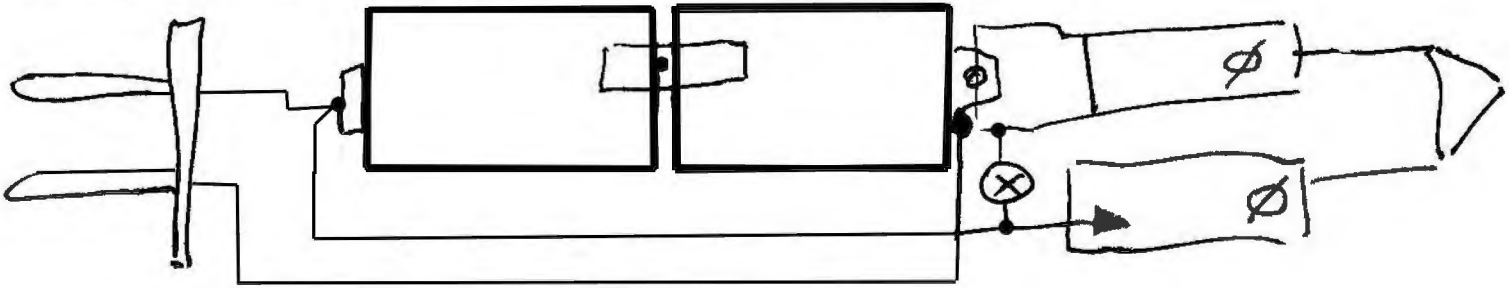
	TEMIA	PONGO
3mA	263	159
10mA	23.2	19.8
30mA		
100mA		
300mA		

Le doy mas tensión al muelle del relé de protección para que no se salte con 8mA la escala de 10mA

Hay que poner una R ∥ bobina del rele para que no se active al menos hasta 15mA.

Baterie 2xSony RC2400 Bulb 2v25; GE222

Puse 2x 1NH2000SCJF BATERIA NI-MH 1.2V 2000mA 4/5SC CON TERMINALES



Cordless soldering iron WAHL ISO-TIP

Fig.1 (von unten/ bottom view)

Fig.2 (von unten/ bottom view)

Fig.3 (von unten/ bottom view)

Fig.4 (von unten/ bottom view)

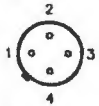


Fig.5 (von unten/ bottom view)

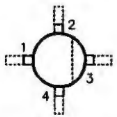


Fig.6 (von unten/ bottom view)

Fig.7 (von unten/ bottom view)

Fig.8 (von unten/ bottom view)

Fig.9

Fig.10

Fig.11

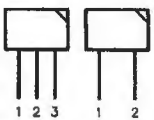


Fig.12

Fig.13 (von oben/ top view)

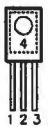


Fig.14 (von oben/ top view)

Fig.15 (von oben/ top view)

Fig.16 (von oben/ top view)

Fig.17 (von oben/ top view)

Fig.18 (von oben/ top view)

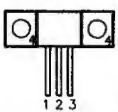


Fig.19 (von oben/ top view)

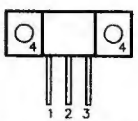


Fig.20 (von oben/ top view)

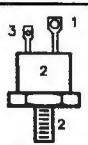


Fig.21

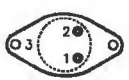


Fig.22 (von unten/ bottom view)

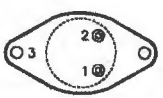


Fig.23 (von unten/ bottom view)

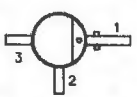


Fig.24 (von oben/ top view)

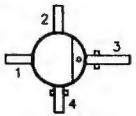


Fig.25 (von oben/ top view)

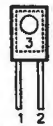


Fig.26 (von oben/ top view)

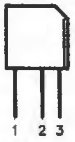


Fig.27

Fig.28

Fig.29

Fig.30 (von oben/ top view)

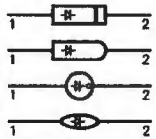


Fig.31

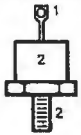


Fig.32

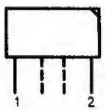
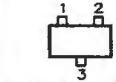


Fig.33

Fig.34



SOT-23: 2,9 x 1,5mm
SOT-323: 2 x 1,25mm
SS Mini: 1,6 x 0,8mm
Fig.35 (von oben/ top view)

Fig.36

Fig.37 (von unten/ bottom view)

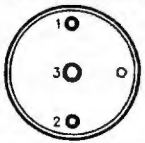


Fig.38 (von unten/ bottom view)

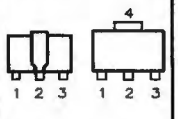


Fig.39

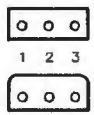


Fig.40 (von unten/ bottom view)

Fig.41 (von unten/ bottom view)

Fig.42 (von oben/ top view)

Fig.43 (von unten/ bottom view)

SOT-143(R): 2,9 x 1,5mm
SOT-343: 2 x 1,25mm
Fig.44 (von oben/ top view)

SOT-153: 2,9 x 1,5mm
SOT-353: 2 x 1,25mm
Fig.45 (von oben/ top view)

SOT-163: 2,9 x 1,5mm
SOT-363: 2 x 1,25mm
Fig.46 (von oben/ top view)

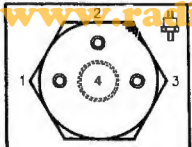


Fig.49 (von oben/ top view)

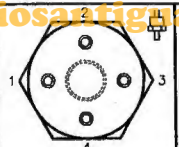


Fig.50 (von oben/ top view)

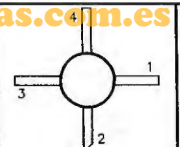


Fig.51 (von oben/ top view)

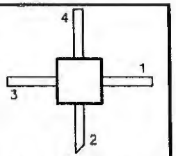


Fig.52 (von oben/ top view)

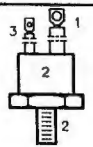


Fig.53

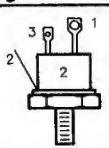


Fig.54

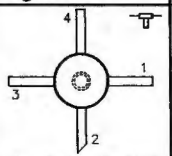


Fig.55 (von oben/ top view)

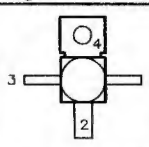


Fig.56 (von oben/ top view)

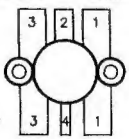


Fig.57 (von oben/ top view)

Fig.58 (von oben/ top view)

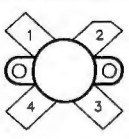


Fig.59 (von oben/ top view)

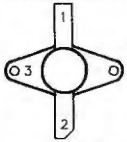


Fig.60 (von oben/ top view)

Fig.61 (von oben/ top view)

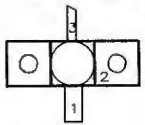


Fig.62 (von oben/ top view)

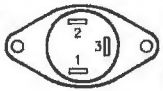


Fig.63 (von oben/ top view)

Fig.64 (von oben/ top view)

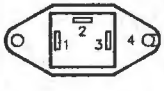


Fig.65 (von oben/ top view)

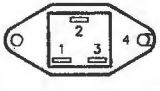


Fig.66 (von oben/ top view)

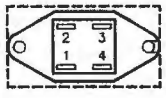


Fig.67 (von oben/ top view)

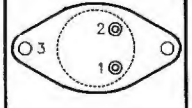


Fig.68 (von unten/ bottom view)

Fig.69 (von oben/ top view)

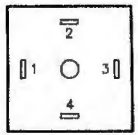
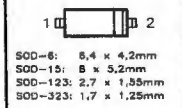
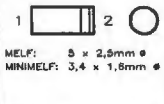


Fig.70 (von oben/ top view)



SOD-6: 5,4 x 4,2mm
SOD-15: 8 x 5,2mm
SOD-123: 2,7 x 1,55mm
SOD-323: 1,7 x 1,25mm
Fig.71 (von oben/ top view)



MELF: 5 x 2,5mm ø
MINIMELF: 3,4 x 1,6mm ø
Fig.72

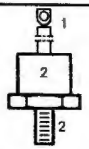


Fig.73

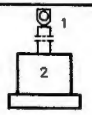


Fig.74

Fig.75

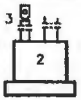


Fig.76

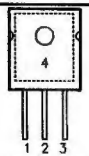
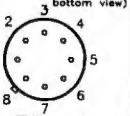
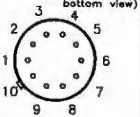


Fig.77 (von oben/ top view)

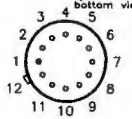
Fig.78 (von oben/ top view)



(von unten/ bottom view)
TO-70..71
TO-76..78,99

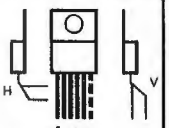


(von unten/ bottom view)
TO-96,100

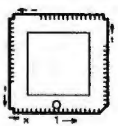


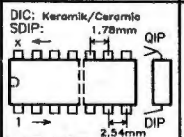
(von unten/ bottom view)
TO-101

TO-126/...

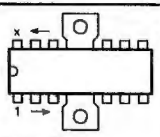


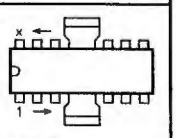
TO-220/...

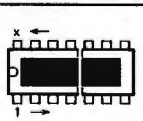

CCC (von oben/ top view)



DIC,DIP QIP,SDIP (von oben/ top view)


DIP/ QIP+a (von oben/ top view)

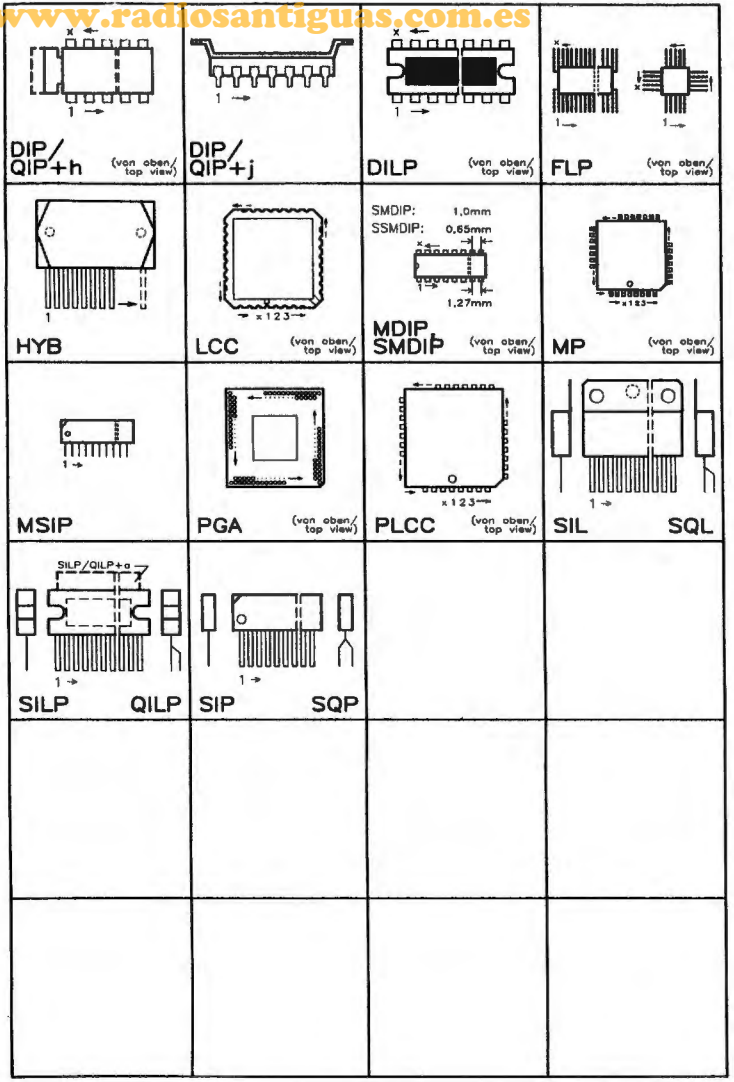

DIP/ QIP+b (von oben/ top view)


DIP/ QIP+c (von oben/ top view)

DIP/ QIP+d

DIP/ QIP+f (von oben/ top view)

DIP/ QIP+g (von oben/ top view)



PIN-Code

Transistor + Darlington

	1	2	3	4
a	E	B	C	
b	E	C	B	
c	B	C	E	
d	B	E	C	
e	C	B	E	
f	C	E	B	
g	E	B	C	Geh
h	E	C	B	C
j	B	C	E	C
k	B	E	C	Geh
l				
m	E	B	C	C
n	C	B	E	C
o	C	B	E	B
p	E	B	C	B
q	B	E	C	E
r	E	C	E	B
s	E	B	E	C
t	B	E	B	C
u	C	E	B	E
v	B	C	B	E

Thyristoren, Triac, Tetroden

	1	2	3	4
a	K	G	A	
b	K	A	G	
c	G	A	K	
d	A	K	G	
e	K	A	G	A
f	G	(A)**	K	A
g	K	Gk	Ga	A
h	K	Gk	A	Ga
j	A1	A2	G	A2
k	K		G	A
l	A1	A2	G	
m	A1	G	A2	
n	A	G	K	
o	K	G	A	A
p	A2	G	A1	
q	A1	G	A2	A2
r	A	K	G	A
s	K	Ga	Gk	A
t	G	K	A	
u	K		A	G
v	G	A1	A2	

Dioden

	1	2	3	4
a	A	K		
b	K	A		
c	A		K	(K)*
d	K		A	(A)*
e	A2	K	A1	
f	A(1)°	A(2)°	K	
g	A	K(1)°	K(2)°	
h	K(1)°	A	K(2)°	
j	A(1)°	K	A(2)°	
k	K		A	K
l	A2	A1		
m	A		K	A
n	K(1)°	K(2)°	A	
o				
p		A	K	
q		K	A	
r	A1	A2/K1	K2	
s	A1	K2	A2/K1	
t	K1	A2	A1/K2	
u	K1	A1/K2	A2	
v				

FET+ MOS-FET

	1	2	3	4
a	S	G	D	
b	S	D	G	
c	G	D	S	
d	G	S	D	
e	D	G	S	
f	D	S	G	
g	G1	G2	D	S
h	D	G2	G1	S
j	S	D	G	D
k	S	D	G	Sub
l	S	D	G2	G1
m	D	S	G	Sub
n	S	G	D	Sub
o	S	G1	D	G2
p	G	D	S	D

UJT

	1	2	3	4
a	B1		B2	E
b	B2	E	B1	
c	B1	E	B2	
d	B1	B2	E	
e	E	B1		B2
f	E	B1	B2	
g	E	B2	B1	
h	B2	B1	E	
j				
k				
l				
m				
n				
o				
p				

Z-IC (Stabi-IC)

	1	2	3	4
a	Q	E	M	
b	E	M	Q	(M)
c	M	E	Q	(E)
d	Q	M	E	
e	E	Q	M	
f	M	Q	E	
g	A		K	
h	A	K		
j	K		A	
k	E	Reg	Q	
l	Reg	Q	E	
m	Q	Reg	E	
n	Reg	E	Q	
o	E	Q	Reg	
p				

Geh = Gehäuse oder Montagefläche / case or mounting surface
Sub = Substrat / Substrate
° = bei Dual-Typen / if Dual types
* = wenn Pin 4 vorhanden / if Pin 4 is present
** = häufig ohne Pin 2 / often without Pin 2

E = Eingang/input
M = Masse/ground
Q = Ausgang/output
Reg = Regelung/adjust