

Instructions

TP6100 100MHz

TP6060 20/40/60MHz

X1&X10 Passive Probe

Specifications

These characteristics apply to a TP6000 series probe installed on a specified oscilloscope. When used with another instrument, the oscilloscope must have an input impedance of $1\text{ M}\Omega$.

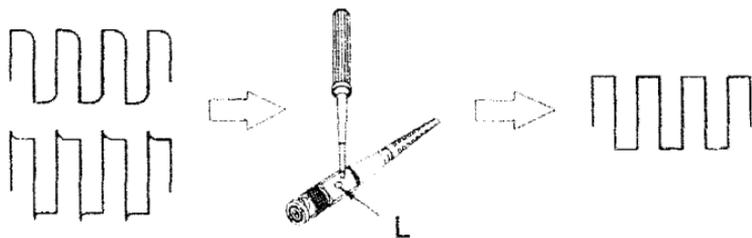
The instrument must have a warm-up period of at least 20 minutes and be in an environment that does not exceed the limits.

Item	TP6060	TP6100
Attenuation	X1 : X10	
Input Resistance	$1\text{M}\Omega\pm 2\%(\times 1):10\text{M}\Omega\pm 2\%(\times 10)$	
Input Capacitance	X1: 85pF~115pF X10: 18.5pF~22.5pF	X1: 85pF~115pF X10: 14.5pF~17.5pF
Compensation Range	All OSCILLOSCOPES	
System Bandwidth	DC~4MHz DC~60MHz	DC~6MHz DC~100MHz
Maximum Working Input Voltage	X1: <150VDC+Peak AC X10: <400VDC+Peak AC	
Net Weight	<55g	
Cable Length	120cm	
Temperature		
Operating	10°C ~ +50°C	
Non operating	20°C ~ +75°C	
Humidity	$\leq 85\%$ (Relative Humidity)	

Maintenance

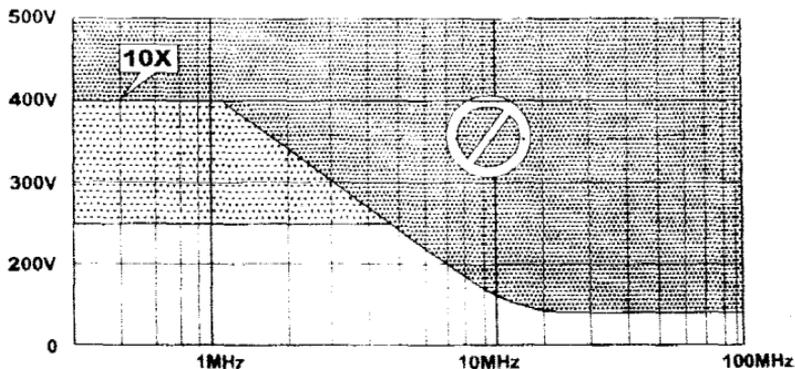
Low-Frequency probe Compensation

Before taking any measurements using a probe, first check the compensation of the probe and adjust it to match the channel inputs. Most oscilloscopes have a square wave reference signal available at a terminal on the front panel used to compensate the probe. Connect the probe to the signal source to display a 1KHz test signal on your oscilloscope. Set the probe to X10 position.

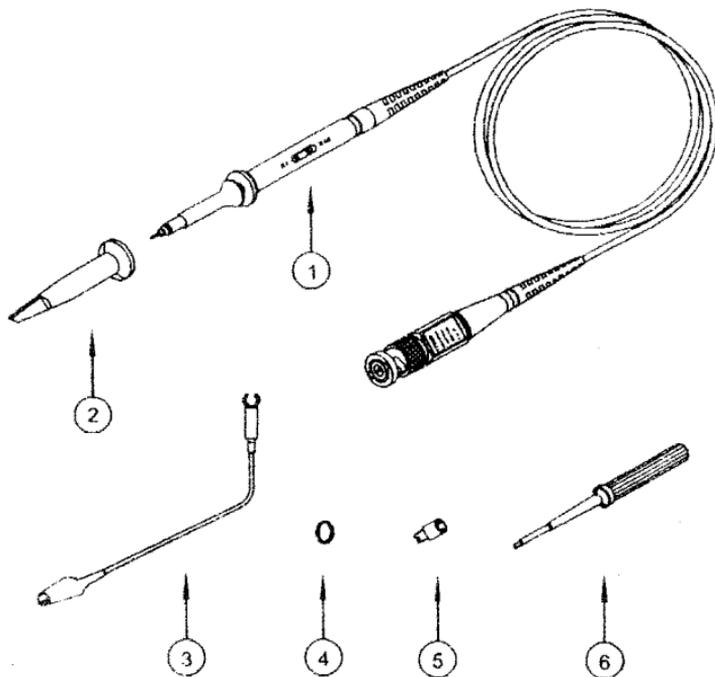


Adjust trimmer L until seeing flat-top square wave on the display.

Maximum Working Voltage Derating Curve (VDC+Peak AC)



TP6000 Series Probe Assembly Drawing



Part Exposition :

1. Probe Rod
2. Probe Tip
3. Ground Lead
4. Marker Ring
5. Tip Locating Sleeve
6. Adjustment Tool

Note: Contents of this document are subject to change without notice.