OSCILLOSCOPE

COMPACTSCOPE

OPERATION MANUAL

WARNING
TO AVOID ELECTRIC SHOCK , DO NOT PERFORM ANY SERVICING OTHER THAN THAT CONTAINED IN THE OPERATING INSTRUCTIONS UNLESS YOU ARE QUALIFIED TO DO SO.

IMPORTANT
READ RULE FOR SAFE INSTALLATION, OPERATION AND INSTRUCTION CAREFULLY.
RETAIN THIS MANUAL FOR FUTURE REFERENCE.

Hitachi Denshi,Ltd.

Compact Scope Series

Cursor Readout	MODEL		
Provided	V-1585	V-1565	V-695
	V-1085	V-1065A	V-665A
Not provided	V-1560	V-1060	V-660

NOTES FOR A SAFETY OPERATION

- ○ The present operation manual contains some informations and warnings which have to be followed by the user to ensure safe operation and to retain the apparatus in safe condition.
- ○ The apparatus has been designed for indoor use. It may occasionally be subjected to temperatures between +5°C and –10°C without degradation of its safety.
- ○ Before switching on the apparatus, make sure that it is set to the voltage of the power supply.
- ○ The mains plug shall only be inserted in a socket outlet provided with a protective earth contact. The protective action must not be negated by the use of an extension cord without a protective conductor.
- ○ The mains plug shall be inserted before connections are made to measuring or control circuits.

Warning !

- ○ Any interruption of the protective conductor inside or outside the apparatus or disconnection of the protective earth terminal is likely to make the apparatus dangerous. Intentional interruption is prohibited.
- ○ When the apparatus is connected to its supply, terminals may be live, and the opening of covers or removal of parts (except those to which access can be gained by hand) is

likely to expose live parts.
The apparatus shall be disconnected from all voltage sources before it is opened for any adjustment, replacement, maintenance or repair.

○ Never touch the CRT anode terminal inside the instrument charges of approx. 15kV are retained, and they be dangerous to life.

○ Capacitors inside the apparatus may still be charged even if the apparatus has been disconnected from all voltage sources.

○ Any adjustment, maintenance and repair of the opened apparatus under voltage shall be avoided as far as possible and, if inevitable, shall be carried out only by our authorized service person who is aware of the hazard involved.

○ Make sure that only fuses with the required rated current and of the specified type are used for replacement. The use of makeshift fuses and the short- circuiting of fuse holders are prohibited.

○ Whenever it is likely that the protection has been impaired, the apparatus must be powered off and be secured against any unintended operation.

○ The protection is likely to be impaired if, for example, the apparatus :
–shows visible damage,
–fails to perform the intended measurements,
–has been subjected to prolonged storage un unfavourable conditions,
–has been subjected to severe transport stresses.

○ Do not use and storage the instrument in an extremely or cold place.
– The operating ambient temperature is between and +50°C.
– The storaging ambient temperature is betweer 20°C and +70C°.

○ Do not use and storage the instrument in an extrem wet or dry place.
– The operating ambient humidity is between 3 and 85%.
– The storaging ambient humidity is between 4 and 85%.

○ Do not apply a heavy shock to the instrument.
– The shock limit : Free fall from height of 80cm less in condition packaged by Hitachi original way

Hinweise für sicheren Betrieb

○ Um diesen Zustand zu erhalten und einen gefahrlosen Betrieb sicherzustellen, muß der Anwender die Hinweise und Warnvermerke beachten, die in dieser Gebrauchsanweisung enthalten sind.

○ Vor dem Einschalten ist sicherzustellen, daß die am Gerät eingestellte Betriebsspannung und die Netzspannung übereinstimmen.

○ Der Netzstecker darf nur in eine Steckdose mit Schutzkontakt eingeführt werden
Die Schutzwirkung darf nicht durch eine Verlängerungsleitung ohne Schutzleiter aufgehoben werden.

○ Der Netzstecker muß eingeführt sein, bevor die Meß-und Steuerstromkreise angeschlossen werden.

WARNING !

○ Jegliche Unterbrechung des Schutzleiters innerhalb oder außerhalb des Gerätes oder Lösen des Schutzleiteranschlusses kann dazu führen, daß das Arbeiten mit dem Gerät eine Gefahr für den Benutzer darstellt.
Absichtliche Unterbrechung das Schutzleiters ist nicht zulässig.

○ Beim Öffnen von Abdeckungen oder Entfernen von Teilen, außer wenn dies von Hand möglich ist, können spannungsführende Teile freigelegt werden.
Anschßstellen können auch spannungsführend sein.
Vor einem Abgleich, einer Wartung, einer Instandsetzung oder einem Austausch von Teilen muß das Gerät von der Spannungsversorgung getrennt werden, wenn ein Öffnen des Gerätes erforderlich ist.
Wenn danach ein Abgleich, eine Wartung oder eine Reparatur am geöffneten Gerät unter Spannung unvermeidlich ist, so darf das nur durch eine Fachkraft geschehen, die mit den damit verbundenen Gefahren vertraut ist.

○ Die Anodenklemme der Bildröhre darf bei einem spannungsführendem Gerät wegen Hochspannungen bis 15kv niemals berührt werden, da ansonsten Lebensgefahr besteht.

○ Kondensatoren im Gerät können noch geladen sein, selbst wenn das Gerät von allen Spannungsversorgungen getrennt wurde.

○ Es ist sicherzustellen, daß nur Sicherungen vom angegebenen Typ und der angegebenen Nennstromstärke als Ersatz verwendet werden. Die Verwendung geflickter Sicherungen oder das Kurzschließen des Sicherungshalters ist unzulässig.

○ Wenn anzunehmen ist, daß ein gefahrloser Betrieb nicht mehr möglich ist, so ist das Gerät außer Betrieb zu setzen und gegen unerlaubten Betrieb zu sichern.

○ Es ist anzunehmen, daß ein gefahrloser Betrieb nicht mehr möglich ist,
- wenn das Gerät sichtbare Beschädigungen aufweist,
- wenn das Gerät nicht mehr arbeitet,
- nach längerer Lagerung unter ungünstigen Verhältnissen,
- nach schweren Transportbeanspruchungen.

○ Lagern und benutzen Sie das Gerät nie bei extremen Temperaturen.
- Der Arbeitstemperaturbereich liegt zwischen 0°C und +40°C.
- Der Temperaturbereich zur Lagerung des Gerätes liegt zwischen –20°C bis +70°C.

○ Lagern und benutzen Sie das Gerät nie bei extremer Luftfeuchtigkeit.
- Der Arbeitsluftfeuchtigkeitsbereich liegt zwischen 35% und 85%.
- Der Luftfeuchtigkeitsbereich zur Lagerung des Gerätes liegt zwischen 45% und 85%.

○ Setzen Sie das Gerät keiner starken Erschütterung oder Stößen aus.
–Erschütterungsgrenze : Freier Fall von maximal 80cm Höhe, wenn das Gerät in Originalverpackung von HITACHI ist.

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NOTES FOR SAFETY OPERATION

Before operating the oscilloscope, be sure to check the fol ing items.

(1) Terms in this manual

WARNING: Indicates a possible injury to a bod danger to life if care is not taken as scribed.

CAUTION: Indicates possible damage to the osc scope or other equipment if care is taken as described.

(2) Symbols

DANGER: Indicates the part which may cause injury to a body or danger to life.

⚡ DANGER: Indicates the high voltage part in the o loscope.

⚠ CAUTION: Indicates to read the applicable item this manual.

⏚ : Protective earth terminal

(3) Notes for operation

① Connection with the AC power source
The oscilloscope is provided with the protective e terminal and the three-line power cord and plug tc

connected to the AC power source. The lead of the protective earth terminal is connected to the metallic part of the oscilloscope.
Be sure to plug the power cord into an AC outlet provided with a protective earth terminal to avoid the risk of electric shock.

② Replacement of fuse
Use only specified fuses.
The instrument is protected by a 2A fuse on the primary side of the power supply.
When this fuse blows, contact your nearest Hitachi Denshi representative. Do not try to use any fuse other than the specified ones. Otherwise, further damage may occur and this could be dangerous.
(**IMPORTANT**: Use only the fuse of same size and rating as specified.)

Line voltage	Capacity	Diameter × Lenght	Type
100V AC 120V AC	2A	mm mm 5.2×20 (0.2"×0.8")	MT4-2A 250V UL. CSA
220V AC 240V AC	2A		EAK-2A 250V

③ Operation in gas
Do not use the oscilloscope in combustible gas or vapor to avoid possible explosion.

④ POWER switch
Before plugging in the AC cord, be sure to check that the POWER switch is set to OFF for protection of the equipment.

⑤ Removal of the chassis
To avoid the risk of electric shock, do not remove the chassis by yourself. Contact your nearest Hitachi Denshi representative.

NOTE

- The oscilloscope operates normally with the 90 to 250V line voltage. If the line voltage is out of the above range (especially low voltage), the normal operation may not be restored even after the correct line voltage is applied. Use the oscilloscope within the specified line voltage. If an abnormal operation occurs, check the line voltage, turn off the power for a short time, and then turn it back on.

WARNING:
Do not remove the chassis cover since a high voltage presents inside the equipment. When parts inside the equipment need to be adjusted or replaced, contact your nearest Hitachi Denshi representative.

- When the power is turned on, the built-in microprocessor automatically calibrates the time base and diagnoses the

sweep circuit operation. After the calibration, the time base settings are initialized.

The displays "CALIBRATION" and "COMPLETED" appear to show the normal calibration and sweep circuit operation. If other displays such as "CALIBRATION FAILED AT CYCLE CKT" appear and the display remains even when the power is turned off and on, contact your nearest Hitachi Denshi representative.

NOTES:

- It will take twenty seconds approx. until the automatic calibration and diagnosis are completed after the power is turned on.
- When the power switch is turned on after storage at a low temperature, it takes some time before the circuit operation becomes stable.
  If a failure display appears while the power is on, keep the power-on state for several minutes. Turn off the power, then turn it back on, and check that the "COMPLETED" display appears.

- The built-in microprocessor may misoperate when turning the power switch on/off rapidly. Avoid rapid toggling of the power switch and allow three seconds or more for toggling.

CONTENTS

1. FEATURES

The Hitachi portable read-out oscilloscope provides measurement reliability and ease of operation by employing a microprocessor. The major features are:

(1) Measurement information display

The measurement information including the sweep speed, the delay time, the UNCAL display, and the voltage sensitivity of the vertical axis (Cursor Readout type only) is alphanumerically displayed on the CRT.

Since troublesome setting operation procedures are eliminated, an operator can concentrate on the displayed data for measurement.

(2) Measurement value display (Cursor Readout type only)

The distance between the two cursors displayed can read out the following;

- ΔV: Voltage between the reference cursor and the delta cursor
- ΔT: Time between the reference cursor and the delta cursor
- 1/ΔT: Reciprocal of the time

The displayed data eliminates troublesome and time consuming calculation procedures. Moreover, miscalculation of the scales is completely avoided.

(3) Automatic time base range setting

At a press of the AUTO button, an optimum time base range is automatically set. (A signal period from 1.6 to 4 cycles approx. is displayed.)

The time base range is automatically changed to a corresponding change in input signal period.

(4) Frequency counter (Cursor Readout type only)

The A TRIG signal frequency can be measured.

(5) Trigger lock

Since complicated pulse train waveforms are hard to trigger on, performing the trigger lock function enables sweep independent triggering.

The "sweep time plus holdoff time" is fixed and a stable trigger is obtained at any time range.

(6) Channel input Quad channel input (V-1585, V-1085 only

Besides CH1 and CH2, CH3 and CH4 provided with 0.5 V/DIV and 0.1 V/DIV range selection capabilities are provided for easy digital signal measurement.

(7) Bandwidth

V-1585, V-1085, V-1565, V-1065A, V-1560, V-1060
DC-100MHz (2mV/div: DC-20MHz)

V-695, V-665A, V-660
DC-60MHz (2mV/div: DC-10MHz)

(8) High sensitivity

High sensitivity of 2 mV/div is provided.

(9) Internal graticule

Internal graticule lines eliminate parallax-viewing error between the trace and the graticule lines.

(10) Delayed sweep

With delayed sweep, a portion of the signal can be magnified for more accurate measurement and time comparison. The delay time is digitally displayed on the CRT.

(11) Auto trigger level

Auto measuring of trigger level is employed, so that trigger level range is matched to the trigger signal for maximum trigger sensitivity and stability.

(12) TV triggering

Exclusive TV sync separator circuit technology provides stable TV signal measurements on fields, frames and lines.

(13) Memory backup (V-1585, V-1085 only)

The panel conditions are retained for more than 48 hours after power off. Therefore, it is not necessary to perform the panel settings when performing the same measurement the day after tomorrow.

2. ACCESSORIES

The oscilloscope is shipped with the following standard accessories:

Probes (AT-10AP1.5)	2
AC power cord (3-conductor)	1
Operation manual	1
Fuse (2A) (inside the fuse holder of the oscilloscope as a spare)	1

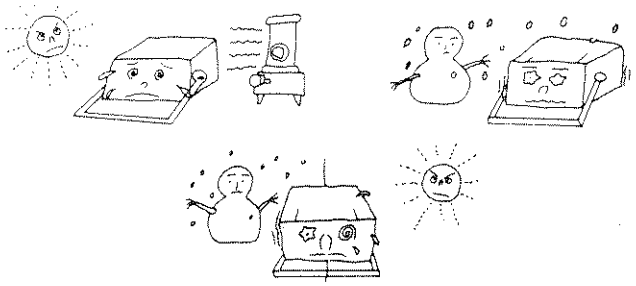
3. PRECAUTIONS

The following precautions should be observed to lengthen the service life of this instrument.

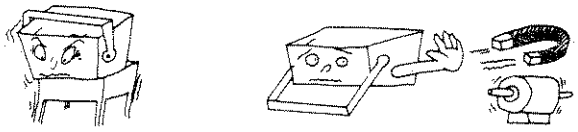
Installation site

* Avoid installing this instrument in an extremely hot or cold place.
  - ○ Avoid placing this instrument in a place exposed directly to sunlight for a long period of time, in a closed car in midsummer, or near a heating device.
  - ○ The maximum operating ambient temperature is 50°C.
* Do not use instrument that has been left outdoors or stored at sub zero temperatures. The operating ambient tempera-

ture is 0°C or more.

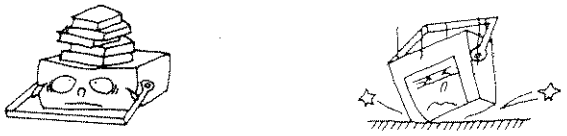


* Avoid excessively damp, wet, or dusty conditions. The operating ambient humidity is 35 to 85%.
* Do not place the instrument in a place subject to strong vibration. Since the oscilloscope is a precision instrument, excessive vibrations may cause damage.
* Do not place the instrument near a magnet or strong magnetic field. An oscilloscope uses an electron beam and will be effected by a strong external magnetic field.

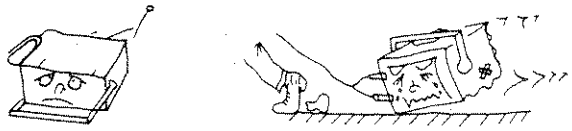


Handling

* Do not put a heavy object on the oscilloscope.
* Do not block the ventilation holes.
* Do not apply a heavy shock to the oscilloscope.

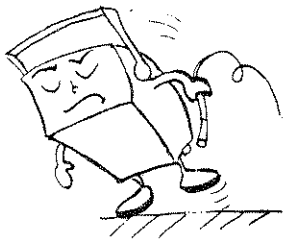


* Do not insert a wire, pin, etc. through the ventilation holes.
* Do not drag or carry the set, leaving the probe attached to it.



* Do not leave a hot soldering iron on and around the cabinet or the screen.
* Do not set the instrument on its face, otherwise knobs may be broken.

* Do not use the instrument upright, when BNC cables are connected to EXT BLANKING, and TRIG SIGNAL OUTPUT terminals on the rear panel unless using a tee or elbow connector. The cables may be damaged.



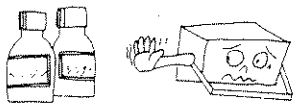
Care and repair

* **Removal of stain from the case**

  ○ When the surface of the case is stained, remove the stain by first wiping it lightly with a cloth moistened with a neutral detergent and then wipe the surface with a dry cloth.

* **Never use strongly volatile agents such as benzine and thinner.**

  ○ When the panel surface is stained, remove the stain with a clean, soft cloth. When heavy stains are present, first remove them by wiping the surface lightly with a cloth moistened with a diluted neutral detergent and then wipe thoroughly with a dry cloth.



Maintenance

(1) Use and store the oscilloscope carefully, so as not to damage the built-in precise components.

(2) Clean the CRT screen from time to time with a clean soft cloth.

(3) The recommended ambience is 20°C, 65%.

Cautions to be observed before measurement

* **Line voltage check** ⚠

  The operating voltage range of this oscilloscope is 90 to 250V AC. Check the line voltage without fail before turning on the power switch.
  The oscilloscope is provided with the power cable normal to the country of import.

* **Do not use excessive brightness**

  This will reduce eye strain and reduce the risk of burning the phosphorescent surface of the CRT.

* Do not exceed the rated input voltage of the connector or the probe. Never apply a voltage higher than specified as follows:

INPUT direct 400V (DC + peak AC at 1kHz or less)
With probe(×10) 500V (DC + peak AC at 1kHz or less)
EXT BLANKING 30V (DC + peak)

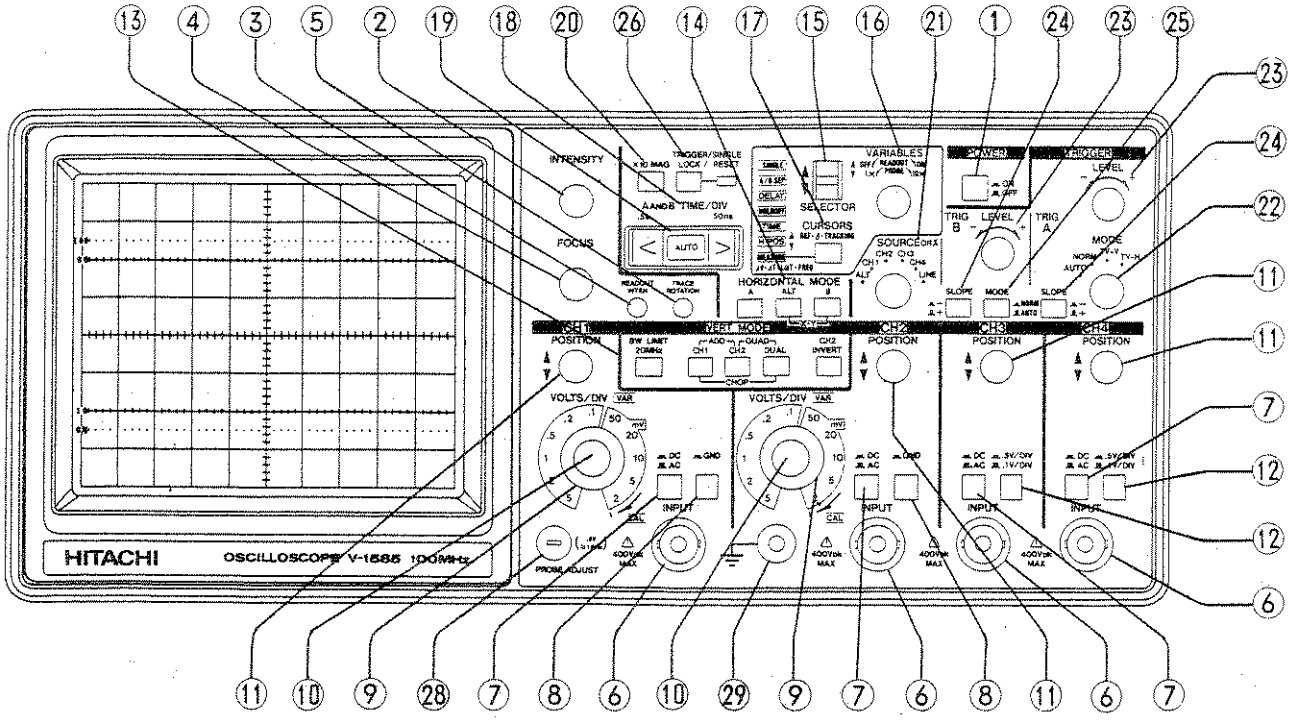
CAUTION: A voltage exceeding the above may damage the equipment.

Calibration interval

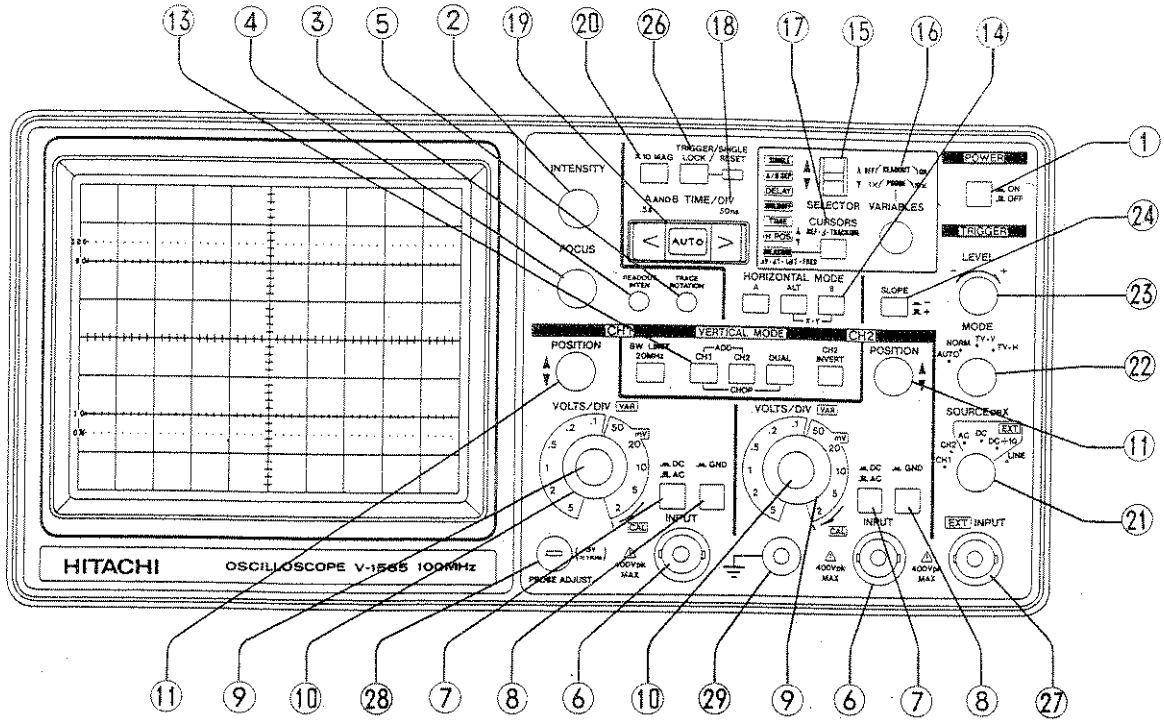
To maintain instrument accuracy, calibration is recommended at least every 1000 operating hours, or every six months.

4. PANEL ILLUSTRATIONS

(1) Front panel

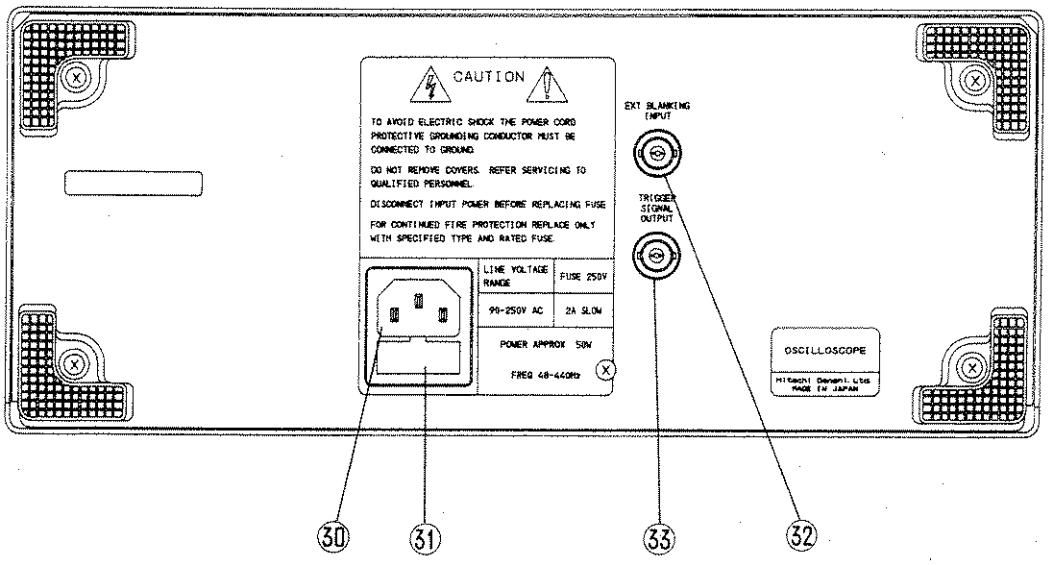


[V-1585, V-1085]



[V-1565, V-1065A, V-1560, V-1060, V-695, V-665A, V-660]

(2) Rear panel


CAUTION
TO AVOID ELECTRIC SHOCK THE POWER CORD PROTECTIVE GROUNDING CONDUCTOR MUST BE CONNECTED TO GROUND.
DO NOT REMOVE COVERS. REFER SERVICING TO QUALIFIED PERSONNEL.
DISCONNECT INPUT POWER BEFORE REPLACING FUSE
FOR CONTINUED FIRE PROTECTION REPLACE ONLY WITH SPECIFIED TYPE AND RATED FUSE.
LINE VOLTAGE RANGE
FUSE 250V
90-250V AC
2A SLOW
POWER APPROX 50W
FREQ 48-440Hz
EXT BLANKING INPUT
TRIGGER SIGNAL OUTPUT
OSCILLOSCOPE
Hitachi Denshi, Ltd.
MADE IN JAPAN
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5. PANEL DESCRIPTION

(A) Power and CRT

① POWER

Power is ON in the pressed mode (▬), and OFF in the released mode (▀).

② INTEN

Adjusts the brightness of a waveform.

③ READOUT INTEN (screwdriver adjustment)

Adjusts the brightness of characters displayed on the CRT.

④ FOCUS

After obtaining an appropriate brightness by operating the INTEN control, adjust the FOCUS control until the trace has best definition. Although the FOCUS is corrected automatically when the INTEN control is rotated, focus is subjective. In this case, adjustment is provided.

⑤ TRACE ROTATION (screwdriver adjustment)

Corrects a slight tilting of trace caused by external magnetic fields. Align the trace with the horizontal graticule line with this control.

(B) Vertical deflection system

⑥ INPUT

BNC connector for vertical input.

⑦ AC-DC

Selects the method of coupling the input signal to the vertical deflection system.

AC: Input signal is capacitively coupled to the vertical attenuator. The DC component of the input signal is blocked. Minimum frequency response is 10Hz with 1X probe and 1Hz with 10X probe.

DC: All frequency components of the input signal are coupled to the vertical attenuator.

⑧ GND

This is an input coupling select switch.
The input of the vertical amplifier is grounded in the pressed mode (▬).

⑨ VOLTS/DIV

This is a step attenuator which selects the sensitivity. Set to appropriate range according to incoming signal level.

⑩ **VAR controls**

* Provide a continuous variable deflection factor. Attenuation of up to 2.5X is obtained by turning in a counterclockwise direction.
* These controls are useful when comparing two waveforms or when measuring the rise time of a pulse.
* Normally turned fully clockwise to the CAL position.

⑪ **POSITION**

Sets the vertical position.
Clockwise rotation moves the associated trace upward while counterclockwise rotation moves it downward.
NOTE: The CH2 signal is inverted (180° out of phase) in the CH2 INVERT mode.

⑫ **· 5V/DIV**
· 1V/DIV **(V-1585, V-1085 only)**

This is the input selection switch of CH3 and CH4. When this switch is pressed in, the sensitivity is 0.5V/DIV, and when this switch is pulled out, the sensitivity is 0.1V/DIV.

⑬ **VERTICAL MODE**

Selects the operating mode of the vertical amplifier.
CH1: Displays the Channel 1 signal.
CH2: Displays the Channel 2 signal.
DUAL: Displays the channel 1 and channel 2 signals. (Dual-trace mode)
The display mode is automatically selected by the TIME/DIV switch setting. When the TIME/DIV siwtch is set to 5ms/DIV or slower, the CHOP mode is obtained. When the switch is set to faster range, the ALTERNATE mode is obtained.
In case of the ALTERNATE mode, Channel 1 and 2 signals are alternately displayed.
QUAD: (V-1585, V-1085 only) When CH2 and DUAL switches are pressed simultaneously, the signals connected to CH1 through CH4 are displayed simultaneously.
When the TIME/DIV switch is set to 5ms/DIV or slower, the CHOP mode is obtained. When the switch is set to faster range, the ALTERNATE mode is obtained.
CHOP: When the CH1 and DUAL switches are pressed simultaneously, the CHOP mode is obtained regardless of the sweep rate. Channel 1, 2, 3 and 4 signals are switched at about 250 kHz rate regardless of the sweep and they are simultaneously displayed on the CRT.
This is used for observation of waveforms in the CHOP mode at a fast sweep range.

NOTE: To prevent triggering from chopping transients, set the internal trigger level very carefully.

ADD: Displays the algebraic sum of Channels 1 and 2 when both CH1 and CH2 keys are pressed.

CH2 INVERT:

Allows the polarity of the CH2 signal to be inverted. It is recommended to use this function when comparing different polarity waveforms or when observing differential signals where it is in appropriate to measure with respect to ground and you wish to establish CH2 as the reference.

BW LIMIT:

When this switch is pressed, the bandwidth is reduced to approximately 20 MHz (10MHz for the V-695, V-665A and V-660) and the observation is made by eliminating interference from undersired high-frequency signals.

(C) Horizontal deflection system

⑭ HORIZONTAL MODE switch

Selects the operation mode of the horizontal deflection.

A: Main sweep (A) appears on the CRT. This setting is used in normal cases.

ALT: Both main sweep (A) and delayed sweep (B) are displayed. (Cursor measurements are inoperable in this mode.)

B: Delayed sweep appears on the CRT. The sweep time is controlled by the B time base.

X–Y: When the ALT and B switches are pressed simultaneously, an X–Y operation is available.

⑮ SELECTOR

Selects the variable functions of the horizontal amplifier and cursor. Move the SELECTOR lever upward and downward to illuminate the desired function lamp. Then adjust the VARIABLE control ⑯ .

SINGLE: Displays the main sweep (A) once.

A/B SEP: Adjusts the vertical position of the delayed sweep (B) in the ALT sweep mode.

DELAY: Used to set the delay time of the delayed sweep (B) starting point with respect to the main sweep (A) starting point. The delay time is displayed on the upper left side of the CRT and the B sweep window is indicated by the cursors.

HOLDOFF: Increases the holdoff time to trigger and aids triggering on complex displays such as high-frequency signal, irregular signal and digital words.

Rotate the HOLDOFF control to obtain

stable triggering. The holdoff value is set to the minimum when the A TIME/DIV switch ⑱ is operated. This control is used in conjunction with trigger lock to obtain sweep independent stable triggering on complex wave trains.

TIME: (variable) Adjusts the sweep speed of the main sweep (A) continuously. When the control is turned fully clockwise (CAL position), the sweep speed is calibrated to the specified value. Normally, set to fully clockwise position (A)=on the CRT). The variable time is set to the CAL state when the A TIME/DIV switch is operated.

H POS: Used to adjust the horizontal direction. Display is moved to right side when the control is rotated clockwise and to left side with counterclockwise rotation.

MEASURE (Cursor Readout type only)

: In this mode, ΔV, ΔT, 1/ΔT and FREQ can be selected and displayed in turn on the CRT by moving down the SELECTOR lever.

ΔV: Two horizontal cursors appear. The voltage between the two cursors is displayed with ΔV on the upper side of the CRT. It corresponds to the setting of VOLTS/DIV.

ΔT: Two vertical cursors appear. The time between two cursors is displayed with ΔT on the upper side of the CRT. It corresponds to the setting of TIME/DIV.

1/ΔT: Two vertical cursors appear. The reciprocal of the time (frequency) between two cursors is displayed with 1/ΔT on the upper side of the CRT. It corresponds to the setting of TIME/DIV.

FREQ: The frequency of the signal connected to CH1 is displayed at the upper part of the screen together with the FREQ function.

NOTE: When this function is selected, the alternate trigger mode is not established even when the TRIGGER SOURCE or X switch is set to ALT, and the trigger signal source is automatically set to CH1.

⑯ VARIABLES

Sets the function selected by the SELECTOR ⑮. Clockwise rotation moves the trace up (↑) or right (→). Counterclockwise rotation moves the trace down (↓) or left (←). A combination use with the SELECTOR can blank characters on the CRT and calculate values of the 1X and 10X modes of a probe. (For details, refer to section 8, sub section A⑤, NOTES ⓐ and ⓑ.)

⑰ CURSORS REF · Δ · TRACKING (Cursor Readout type only)

REF: Moves the reference cursor on the CRT. (▽ or ▷ is displayed on one cursor.)

Δ: Moves the measuring cursor on the CRT. (▽ or ▷ is displayed on one cursor.)

TRACKING: Simultaneously moves the reference cursor and the measuring cursor with the interval between the two cursors unchanged. (▽ or ▷ is displayed on two cursors.)

⑱ A AND B TIME/DIV

Sets the sweep time of the main sweep (A) and the delayed sweep (B). The sweep is set by the HORIZONTAL MODE switch ⑭ and the sweep time is displayed on the CRT.

A sweep time: 0.5 s/DIV – 50 ns/DIV
B sweep time: 50 ms/DIV – 50 ns/DIV

The B sweep time is always set faster than the A sweep time except in the 50 ns/DIV.

NOTE:
When the TIME/DIV switch is operated, the characters on the CRT may become blank momentarily.

⑲ AUTO

When the center of the TIME/DIV switch is pressed, the AUTO lamp lights. The incoming signal is detected, the time range changes automatically, and approx. 1.6 to 4 waveforms are displayed on the CRT. (For signals of 100 Hz or in the absence of a trigger, the time range is set to 5 ms/DIV. For signals of approx. 8 MHz or more, the time range is set to 50 ns/DIV.) The time range automatically changes according to the incoming signal. (For details, refer to section 8, sub section J.)

NOTE: When this function is selected, the alternate trigger mode is not established even when the TRIGGER SOURCE or X switch is set to ALT, and the trigger signal source is automatically set to CH1.

⑳ x10 MAG

Used to magnify A and B sweeps to 10 times. In this case, the sweep time is 1/10 times the value indicated by TIME/DIV. Bring the portion of the waveform to be magnified to the center of the CRT by selecting H POS and rotating VARIABLES ⑯ . Then press the x10 MAG switch and the waveform placed at the center is magnified.
By controlling the x10 MAG, the sweep speed readout is automatically converted.

(D) Trigger system

㉑ TRIGGER SOURCE or X

Selects the trigger signal source or the X signal for an X–Y operation.

[V-1585, V-1085]

CH1: The signal fed to CH1 is used.
CH2: The signal fed to CH2 is used.
CH3: The signal fed to CH3 is used.
CH4: The signal fed to CH4 is used.

Mode		Trigger signal
CH1		CH1
CH2		CH2
DUAL	0.5 s to 5 ms/DIV	CH1
	2 ms to 50 ns/DIV	CH1/CH2
CHOP		CH1
ADD		CH1

When the time axis auto range function and the frequency counter function are used, the trigger signal is set to CH1.

ALT: When the DUAL switch of VERTICAL MODE is selected and the sweep range setting is faster than 5 ms/DIV, the alternate trigger mode is established, and the trigger can be applied even when CH1 is not in synchronism with CH2. (See table below.)

NOTE: ALT is available at NORM trigger mode. Set trigger mode to NORM for ALT trigger source.

LINE: Used to observe the signal synchronized to a line frequency.

[V-1565, V-1065A, V-1560, V-1060, V-695, V-665A, V660]

CH1: The signal fed to CH1 is used.
CH2: The signal fed to CH2 is used.
EXT AC: The signal fed to EXT INPUT is used as a signal after the DC component is removed.
EXT DC: The signal fed to EXT INPUT is used as is. This signal is used when affecting synchronization to a very low frequency signal.
EXT DC÷10: The signal fed to EXT INPUT is attenuated to 10:1 and used as a signal. This signal is used when affecting synchronization to a very low frequency.
LINE: Used to observe the signal synchronized to a line frequency.

㉒ TRIGGER MODE

AUTO: The instrument will automatically display a trace without an input signal being applied or out of trigger. This setting is convenient in most cases. Normal trigger will be established by setting trigger level when a signal is applied to the input. The trigger level corresponds to the amplitude of the incoming signal and synchronization is easily executed.

NORM: No trace will appear, unless a signal or external trigger is present. Use this MODE when effecting synchronization to a very low frequency signal (30 Hz or less) or for arming single sweep.

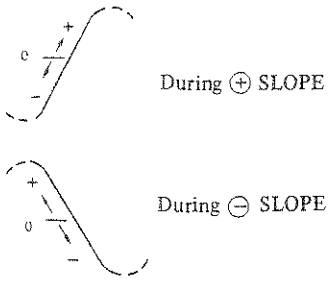
TV-V: Used when observing the entire vertical video signal.

TV-H: Used when observing the entire horizontal video signal.

㉓ TRIGGER LEVEL

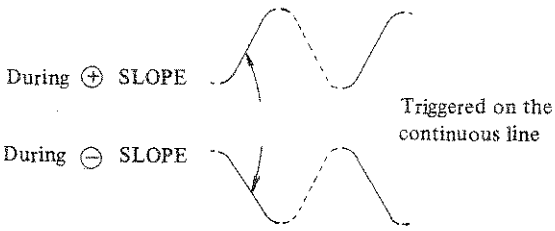
By controlling the trigger level, the sweep start point of the waveform is set.

Explanation of trigger LEVEL



㉔ SLOPE

Select the triggering polarity of (+) or (−).



㉕ B TRIG MODE (V-1585, V-1085 only)

When HORIZONTAL MODE is set to ALT or B, the automatic trigger sweep is obtained at the pulled out state, and the trigger sweep is obtained by the pressed-in state.

㉖ TRIGGER LOCK/SINGLE RESET

When the SINGLE RESET switch is not operated:

When the TRIGGER LOCK switch is pressed and the lamp is lit, the synchronized state before the lamp is lit is held. If the synchronization is executed before the lamp is lit, and the TRIGGER LOCK switch is pressed, the stable synchronization is ensured when the sweep time and the variable time are changed.

When the SINGLE RESET switch is pressed and the lamp is lit:

The single sweep is armed.

NOTE:

When the TRIGGER MODE switch is set to AUTO, the sweep is performed once by pressing this switch, asynchronously with the incoming signal. Usually the single sweep function is used in conjunction with NORM triggering to detect and trigger on anomalies, aberrations, or one time events.

㉗ EXT INPUT(Not provided V-1585, V-1085)

BNC connector for an external trigger signal, an external sweep signal, or an external X input.

(E) Miscellaneous

㉘ PROBE ADJUST

A 0.5 V – 1 kHz squarewave signal is available. This terminal is used for probe calibration.

㉙ GND terminal (⏚)

Earth terminal grounding.

(F) Rear panel

㉚ AC input connector

Provides the connection point for the AC power source to the instrument.

㉛ FUSE

The fuse is inside the fuse holder.

CAUTION: When the fuse is blown out, contact your nearest Hitachi Denshi representative.

㉜ EXT BLANKING INPUT

This is a terminal for applying a blanking signal from an external source. The trace displayed on the screen may be intensity-modulated where pulse signal or time-scale marks are required.

㉝ TRIGGER SIGNAL OUTPUT (Cursor Readout type only)

The signal selected by the TRIGGER SOURCE or X control 21 is available.

6. HOW TO PRODUCE THE TRACE

Before turning ON the POWER switch, insure the AC supply voltage is within the range of 90 to 250 V AC supply.

Connect the power cord on the rear panel to an AC outlet and set the controls as follows.

GND POSITION	Midrange	(Pressed mode)

Turn the POWER switch on, set the HORIZONTAL MODE to A, set the TRIGGER MODE to AUTO, and rotate the INTEN control clockwise, and a trace appears.

Adjust the FOCUS control to obtain the sharpest trace.

When this instrument is not in use, with power supplied, rotate the INTEN control counterclockwise to decrease the intensity. This protects the CRT from image burn and increases its life expectancy.

NOTES:

① For normal operation, the following function must be set in the 'CAL' position.

VOLTS/DIV VAR: Push in and rotate in the fully clockwise direction. In this case, the VOLTS/DIV is calibrated to the indicated value.

TIME/DIV VAR: Set the time by the SELECTOR ⑮, and turn the TIME control clockwise until A = is displayed on the CRT. The variable time is initialized when the time range of the A sweep is changed. At this time, the A TIME/DIV is calibrated to the indicated value.

② Align the GND trace with the horizontal graticule line at the center of the screen by operating CH1 POSITION control. In some cases, the trace may be slightly oblique to the scale by the effect of earth magnetism. In this case, align the trace with the horizontal graticule line at the center of the screen by properly adjusting the TRACE ROTATION control (screwdriver adjustment) on the front panel.

7. METHOD FOR CONNECTING SIGNALS

The first step of measurement is to connect the signal to the oscilloscope properly. Do it with utmost care.

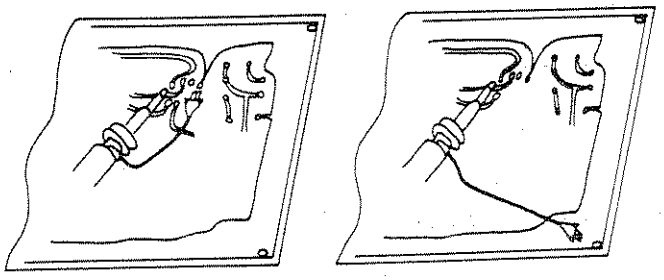
WARNING: When connecting the probe or the signal input cable to the circuit to be measured, be sure to connect the ground side of the probe or the signal input connector to the ground side of the signal source.
If not, potential difference between the oscilloscope and other equipment or earth ground may result in shock hazard and damage the oscilloscope, the probe, and other equipment.

(A) Using probes

Use the attached probe, when measuring a high frequency wave with high accuracy.
It should be noted, however, that since the input signal is attenuated by this probe to 1/10 before it is input to the oscilloscope the use of the probe is disadvantageous for low level signals, and that at the same time the measuring range is extended by that amount for high level signals.

NOTES

- Do not apply a signal to the input in excess of 500 V (DC + peak AC at 1 kHz or less).
- Connect the probe ground lead as close as possible to the point being measured especially when measuring a fast rise time or a high frequency signal.
  Long probe ground leads may cause waveform distortions, such as ringing and overshoot.

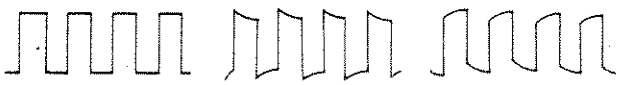


(a) Proper (b) Improper

Connection of ground lead

- To avoid effect of the ground lead in high frequency measurement, it is recommended to use the standard ground lead attachment with the probe.
- To avoid measurement error, probe compensation must

be done especially when probes are changed on the instrument. Connect the probe tip to the PROBE ADJUST 0.5V output terminal and the earth lead to the GND terminal. A 1 kHz square wave should be displayed with flat tops. Any distortion in the presentation is caused by incorrect probe compensation. If overshoot or undershoot is present, turn the screwdriver adjustment in the probe for a flat-top presentation.



(a) Optimum (b) Capacity too small (c) Capacity too large

(B) Direct connections

If you are connecting signals without using the supplied probe, pay attention to the following points in order to minimize measurement error.

- When using unshielded leads there should be no trouble provided they are high level signals from a low impedance source. However, in most cases, measurement errors may be caused by stray coupling with other circuits or power line interference.
  This can cause errors even at low frequencies.
  In general, avoid measuring with non-shielded wire. When using a shielded wire, it is desirable to use a coaxial cable with a BNC type connector. If a BNC type connector is not available, connect one end of the shield to the ground terminal of the oscilloscope and the other end to the ground of the circuit to be measured.
- The following precautions must be observed when performing a wide bandwidth measurement. It is necessary to terminate the cable with a characteristic impedance, when measuring a fast rise waveform or a high frequency wave.
  The absence of a termination resistor will necessarily lead to a measurement error derived from ringing phenomenon in long cable. Some measuring circuits require a termination resistor equal to the characteristic impedance of the cable also be applied at the measurement point. (A BNC type termination resistor is recommended for this purpose).
- In order to perform measurements with the circuit in a proper operating state, it is sometimes necessary to terminate the cable with an impedance which corresponds to the circuit being measured.
- The stray capacity of the shield wire must be taken into account when performing measurements with a long shield.
  Since the shield wire normally in use has a capacity of

about 100 pF per meter, its effect on the circuit to be measured cannot be ignored.

Use a x10 probe to minimize the effect on the circuit.

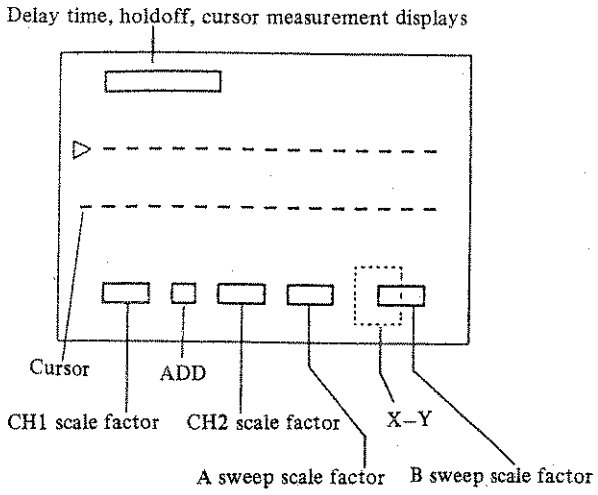
When the length of the shield wire used or when the length of the non-terminated cable reaches 1/4 the wave length or its multiples within the band of the instrument (1/4 the wave length is about 0.5 meter when using a coaxial cable at 100 MHz), oscillation may be caused in the 2 and 5 mV/DIV range.

This is caused by the resonance between the externally connected high-Q inductance and the input capacity. Reduce the Q by connecting the cable or shield wire to the input connector by the resistors connected in series, or by performing measurements at another VOLTS/DIV range.

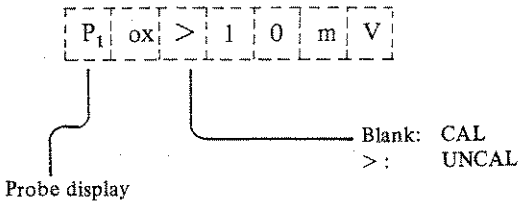
8. MEASURING PROCEDURES

(A) Readout function

Display allocation on the CRT

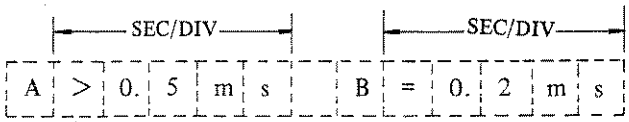


① CH1 and CH2 scale factor displays (Cursor Readout type only)



Probe display
P_{10X}: 10X probe
Blank: 1X probe or others
In the ADD mode, + is displayed between CH1 and CH2.

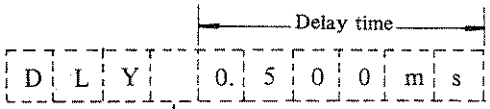
② A sweep, B sweep, and X–Y scale factor displayes



=: X1 CAL
*: X10 MAG
>: UNCAL

In the X–Y operation mode, X–Y is displayed and the TIME/DIV settings disappear.

③ Delay time display



=AUTO ms: A TIME/DIV (CAL)
>NORM div: A TIME/DIV (UNCAL)

Shows that the HORIZONTAL MODE switch is set to ALT or B.

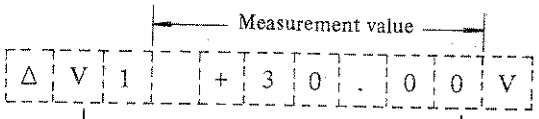
④ HOLDOFF and TRIGGER LOCK displays

MIN: Minimum
>>>: Holdoff time is graphed.
MAX: Maximum

Displayed in the trigger lock mode.

Cursor measurement value display (Cursor Readout type only)

A measurement value between cursors is displayed.



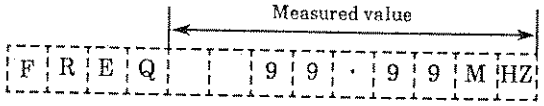
: CH1
: CH2
$_2$: ADD
: Time difference between two cursors for A TIME/DIV
A: Reciprocal number of ΔTA
: Time difference between two cursors for B TIME/DIV
B: Reciprocal number of ΔTB

ΔV: +, –, mV, V, div
ΔT: +, –, ns, μs, ms, s, div
1/ΔT: mHz, Hz, kHz, MHz, ?

"div" is displayed in the following cases:

- The measurement value in the channel selected by the VERTICAL MODE switch is not in the CAL state.
- The VOLTS/DIV settings of CH1 and CH2 in the ADD mode are not equal.
- The HORIZONTAL MODE switch is A and the TIME switch and the VARIABLES control function. (UNCAL state, CRT display:>)

⑥ Frequency counter display (Cursor Readout type only)



- The frequency of the trigger signal source selected by the SOURCE OR × switch is displayed. When the triggering of the displayed waveform is unlocked and the waveform can not be measured, "---" is displayed.

NOTES

ⓐ Readout display appears when the power is turned on. If this display is not needed, select [H POS] by the SELECTOR, move the SELECTOR upward to light [TIME], and rotate the VARIABLES counterclockwise while holding the SELECTOR upward. The readout display then disappears.
To obtain the readout display again, select [H POS], move the SELECTOR upward, and rotate the VARIABLES clockwise, while holding the SELECTOR upward.

ⓑ The P_{10X} display is initialized when the power is turned on. To blank the display, select [H POS], hold the SELECTOR downward, and rotate the VARIABLES

counterclockwise.

To obtain the display again, select [H POS], hold the SELECTOR downward, and rotate the VARIABLES clockwise.

The probe display can be switched to 1X or 10X only for the channel selected by the VERTICAL MODE switch.

(B) General measurement

① Observing a single waveform

Use Channel 1 or 2 when not observing the phase difference between two waveforms or when engaging in an operation other than X–Y operation.

Make the following settings when using Channel 1.

VERTICAL MODE switch:	CH1
TRIGGER MODE switch:	AUTO
TRIGGER SOURCE or X switch:	CH1
AC-DC switch:	AC or DC

Under these settings all repetitive signals higher than 30 Hz applied to Channel 1 can be triggered on and observed by adjusting the A TRIGGER LEVEL control, with a TIME/DIV range of 2 ms/DIV or faster. Since the TRIGGER MODE is set to the AUTO position, a trace appears even when no signal is present or when GND switch is in the GND position. Therefore, DC voltage measurement can be made when the switch is placed to DC. When observing ultra-low frequency signals below 30 Hz, the following switch settings are required;

TRIGGER MODE: NORM

Triggering can be effected by operating the LEVEL control under this setting.

When observing a signal of lower than 30 Hz, using other than CH1.

[V-1585, V-1085]

Use CH2, CH3 or CH4 as a sync signal source.

[V-1565, V-1065A, V-1560, V-1060, V-695, V-665A, V-660]

Use CH2, EXT DC or EXT DC÷10 as a sync signal source.

② Observing two waveforms

Observation of two waveforms can be made easily by pressing the DUAL key of the VERTICAL MODE.

NOTES

i) When the A TIME/DIV setting is at 5 ms/DIV or slower in the DUAL mode, the mode is automatically set to the chop mode.
When the TIME/DIV setting is at 2 ms/DIV or higher, the mode is automatically set to the alternate mode.
If the chop mode is required when the TIME/DIV setting is at 2 ms/DIV or higher, press both the CH1 and DUAL keys.

ii) To measure phase difference, trigger on the leading signal.

③ Observing a waveform in the X–Y mode

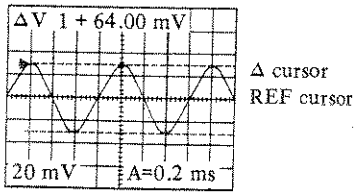
Set the HORIZONTAL MODE to X–Y so that an X–Y oscilloscope is available. The X axis input is selected by the TRIGGER SOURCE or X switch and the Y axis input is selected by the VERTICAL MODE switch to the CH1, CH2 and DUAL modes.
For the X–Y operation, set the x10 MAG key and the BW LIMIT key to off.

:) Voltage measurement

ⓘ ΔV cursor measurement (Cursor Readout type only)

The measurable area by the ΔV cursors is 3 divisions above and/or below the center horizontal graticule line.
Set the VOLTS/DIV switch so that a waveform is within the area.
When a signal including a DC component is measured in the DC coupling mode, also set the POSITION control to set the GND trace within the measurable area.
When the MEASURE is selected by the SELECTOR, two horizontal cursors appear on the CRT. The voltage between the reference cursor and the Δ cursor is displayed with "ΔV" on the upper side of the CRT. The voltage becomes "+" when the Δ cursor is above the reference cursor, while it is "–" when the Δ cursor is below the reference cursor.
The cursor selected by the CURSORS REF·Δ·TRACKING switch moves up when the VARIABLES control is turned CW, while it moves down when the control is turned CCW.
To measure the voltage from the GND line, press the GND switch to display the GND line, and align the reference cursor with the GND line. Switch the input coupling mode to DC, and align the cursor with the level to be measured.

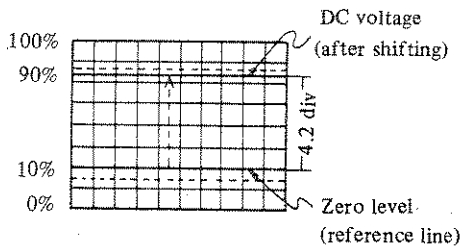
ΔV cursor measurement for AC voltage



NOTES:

ⓐ When the VERTICAL MODE switch is set to DUAL, only the measurement value of CH1 (ΔV1) is displayed.
ⓑ When the HORIZONTAL MODE switch is ALT or X–Y, the ΔV cursor cannot be selected.

② Visual measurement



Set the GND switch to GND and obtain the base-line trace. Set the AC-DC switch to DC and set the VOLTS/DIV switch to obtain an optimum amplitude waveform. Since the trace shifts by the amount of DC voltage, the DC voltage of the signal can be obtained by multiplying the shift by the indicated value of VOLTS/DIV. When VOLTS/DIV is 50 mV/DIV, then 50 mV/DIV x 4.2 = 210 mV (However, if a 10x probe is in use, the true value of the signal becomes 10 times the value, it will be 50 mV/DIV x 4.2 x 10 = 2.1 V).

(D) Time and frequency measurement

① **ΔT cursor measurement (Cursor Readout type only)**

When the [MEASURE] is selected by the SELECTOR, the ΔV cursor appears on the CRT.

Then, when the SELECTOR is moved downward once so that the ΔT cursor measurement mode is established, the measurement value will be displayed with ΔT on the upper side of the CRT.

The measurable area by the ΔT cursor is 4 divisions from the center vertical graticule line on the right and left sides.

Set the TIME/DIV switch so that the desired portion of a waveform is as large as possible.

The two cursors selected by the CURSORS REF·Δ·TRACKING switch can be shifted by the VARIABLES control.

The positive or negative polarity corresponds to the two cursor positions;

+: The Δ cursor is located on the right side of the reference cursor.

−: The Δ cursor is located on the left side of the reference cursor.

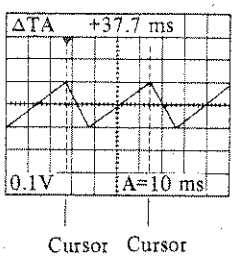
Clockwise rotation of the VARIABLES control moves the cursor to the right; counterclockwise rotation moves it to the left.

NOTES:

a In ALT or X–Y operation of the horizontal display mode, the ΔT cursor measurement cannot be selected.

b The measurement value is displayed in divisions when the TIME switch and the VARIABLES control func-

tion produce an uncalibrated sweep. (UNCAL state, CRT display:>)



2) 1/ΔT cursor measurement (Cursor Readout type only)

When the MEASURE is selected by the SELECTOR, two cursors will appear on the CRT. When the SELECTOR is moved down twice, 1/ΔT is displayed on the upper side of the CRT.

When the two cursors are superimposed at two edge points of the one period waveform by the VARIABLES control, the reciprocal number of delta-time between two cursors is displayed with 1/ΔT on the upper side of the CRT.

Clockwise rotation of the VARIABLES control moves the cursor to the right; counterclockwise rotation of the control moves the cursor to the left.

NOTES:

a In ALT or X–Y operation of the horizontal display mode, the 1/ΔT cursor measurement cannot be selected.

b The measurement value is displayed in divisions when the TIME switch and the VARIABLES control function produce an uncalibrated sweep. (UNCAL state, CRT display:>)

③ Visual time measurement

The illustration below shows one period of time between A and B, which represents 2.0 DIV.

When the sweep time is 1 ms/DIV, the period is given by

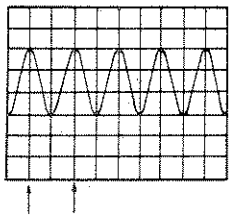
$1\ \text{ms/DIV} \times 2.0 = 2.0\ \text{ms}$

$(2.0 \times 10^{-3}\text{s})$

④ Visual frequency measurement

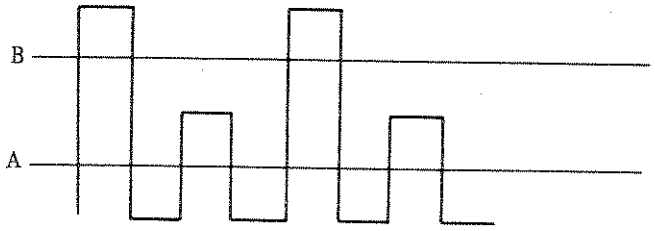
The above result, 2.0 ms (2.0×10^{-3}s), is converted so that the frequency is given by

$1/(2.0 \times 10^{-3}) = 500\ \text{Hz}$.



⑤ FREQ counter measurement(Cursor Readout type only)

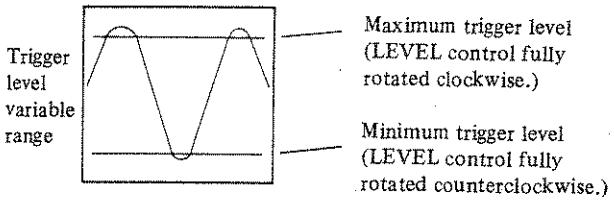
When the MEASURE is selected by the SELECTOR, the ΔV cursor is displayed. Then press the SELECTOR three times to display the FREQ on the upper part of the CRT.
The frequency is measured from the trigger point since the counter is interlocked with trigger. A specific frequency in a complex waveform can be measured by varing the level.
For instance, when applying the signal shown below, the frequency of the whole waveform is measured in case the trigger point is A, or the frequency of the bigger pulse is measured in case the trigger point is B.



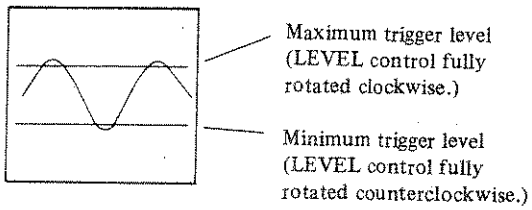
NOTE:
When not triggered, the measurement can not be performed, since the counter is interlocked with the triggering. In the non-triggering mode or in case of the input signal less than 20Hz (50Hz for V-1565, V-1065A, V-695, V-665A), the message "FREQ..." is displayed.

(E) Operation of the AUTO trigger function

When the TRIGGER MODE switch is set to AUTO, the instrument automatically displays a sweep if an input signal is not applied.
The trigger level is set according to the amplitude of input signal as shown in Figs. (a) and (b).
The AUTO TRIGGER LEVEL setting function eliminates troublesome triggering.



(a) Input signal of large amplitude



(b) Input signal of small amplitude

When the TRIGGER LEVEL switch is set to NORM, the trigger level is set regardless of the input signal level.

NOTE: When the TRIGGER MODE switch is set to AUTO, it takes 2 or 3 seconds to obtain a stable trigger since the trigger level is automatically set according to the amplitude of an input signal.

(F) Various trigger methods

① ALT TRIG (V-1585, V-1085 only)

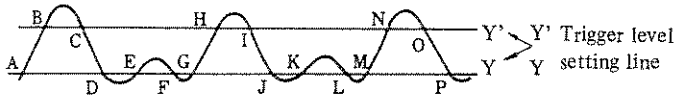
When the DUAL switch of VERTICAL MODE is selected and the sweep is faster than 2 ms/DIV, a stable trigger is applied by selecting the ALT switch of the TRIGGER SOURCE or X even when CH1 is not in synchronism with CH2.

When complex waveforms exist on CH1 and CH2, of the HOLD OFF control may be adjusted slightly.

② Trigger of a complex waveform

In the case shown in Fig. (a) where waveforms are greatly different in amplitude, the waveform is doubled if the TRIGGER LEVEL control is not set properly. In the case where the trigger level is selected by line Y, two waves, one starting with A and advancing to B, C, D, E, F, ... and the other starting with E and advancing to F, G, H, I, ..., will appear alternately on the screen. They will be doubled as shown in Fig. (b).

In such a case, rotate the LEVEL control clockwise until the trigger level comes to Y' line. Then the waveform on the screen becomes the one as shown in Fig. (c) which starts with B and advances to C, D, E, F, ... and allows triggering.



(a) Signal waveform

(b) When the trigger setting level is Y

(c) When the trigger setting level is Y'

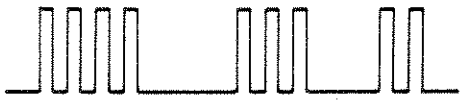
Triggering of complex waveform

(G) Operation of the HOLDOFF function

① In case of measuring a high frequency signal

Slight jitter may occur on a high frequency signal of 5 MHz approx. or more. In this case adjust the HOLDOFF control so that the jitter is eliminated and a stable trigger is obtained.

② In case of measuring a complex waveform as shown in (a) It is possible that the triggering is doubled as shown in (b) by the TRIGGER LEVEL control. In such a case, light the [HOLDOFF] by the SELECTOR and adjust the VARIABLES control to obtain the proper waveform as shown in (c).



(a) Signal waveform

(b) Before using HOLDOFF (c) After using HOLDOFF

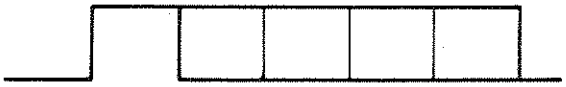
Triggering of complex waveforms

(H) Operation of the TRIGGER LOCK function

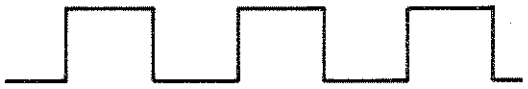
Triggering can be doubled when the sweep range is changed after performing the HOLDOFF adjustment.
In such a case, light the [HOLDOFF] by the SELECTOR.

When the TRIGGER LOCK lamp is lit with the waveform triggered, the triggering is not doubled if the sweep range is changed.
If the TRIGGER LOCK function is not required, press the TRIGGER LOCK switch again so that the lamp goes off and this function is released.

(a) Waveform triggered by HOLDOFF, etc.



(b) Magnified with TRIGGER LOCK OFF



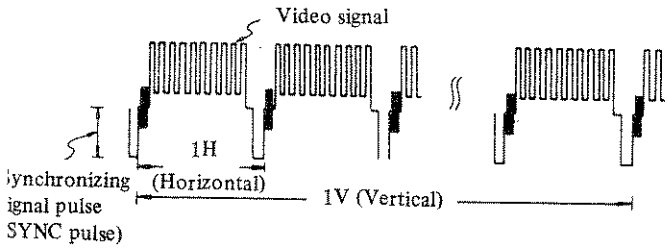
(c) Magnified with TRIGGER LOCK ON

Triggering of complex waveforms

NOTE:
The A TIME/DIV range and the TIME VARIABLE range in the TRIGGER LOCK mode cannot be set to the level slower than that when the signal is locked.

I) Operation of the TV trigger function

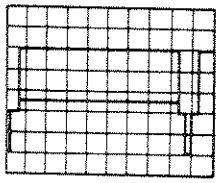
1 Video signal of TV



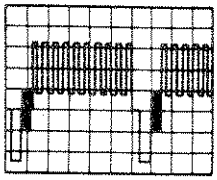
In video work, a composite signal containing a video signal and a sync signal is often measured.

2 Operation

To observe a vertical signal To observe a horizontal signal



TRIGGER MODE: TV-V

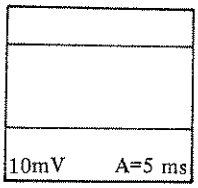


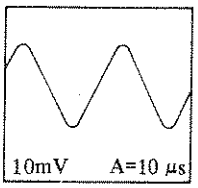
TRIGGER MODE: TV-H

The polarities of the video and sync signals are automatically set. The trigger level setting is not required in the TV mode.

(J) Operation of the AUTO range function

In the normal measurement, the sweep range is set by the TIME/DIV switch. When the AUTO lamp is lit by pressing the AUTO switch with the signal triggered, the input signal is detected, the sweep range is automatically set, and 1.6 to 4 waveforms are displayed on the CRT. This is recommended when the time relation of an input signal is unknown or the input frequency changes with time.





(a) Before using AUTO range (b) After using AUTO range

NOTES:

ⓐ The AUTO range does not function when the trigger is not obtained. The AUTO range functions with the trigger signal selected by the TRIGGER SOURCE or X and TRIGGER MODE switches.

ⓑ Since the operable time range is 5 ms/DIV to 50 ns/DIV, the signal of 100 Hz or less, or 8 MHz or more is not displayed as 1.6 to 4 waveforms. The time range is set to 5 ms/DIV for the signal of 100 Hz or less or in case of out of trigger, and set to 50 ns/DIV (maximum) for the signal of 8 MHz approx. or more.

ⓒ The HORIZONTAL MODE switch should be set to A.

ⓓ When the AUTO range functions with the VERTICAL MODE switch set to DUAL, the dual trace operation is always performed in the CHOP mode. For observing the waveforms at high speed, release the AUTO range function by setting the A AND B TIME/DIV switch to the high speed mode or the low speed mode.

ⓔ In case of measuring a complex waveform such as a TV signal, it may take several seconds to perform the AUTO range function.

ⓕ In case of measuring a complex waveform, the time range can be automatically changed and the waveform cannot be measured easily. In this case, release the AUTO range function.

ⓖ In the X10 MAG mode, the ten times waveforms of 1.6 to 4 cycles are displayed.

(K) Operating procedure of delayed sweep

A delayed sweep is used to magnify any portion of a complex waveform in the horizontal direction.
The delayed sweep consists of the AUTO delayed sweep (continuous delayed sweep) and the NORM delayed sweep (sync delayed sweep), and either of them is selected by the B TRIG MODE switch.
Though the AUTO delayed sweep can be operated easily, the maximum magnifying rate is restricted by the delayed jitter (hundreds times). On the other hand, since the NORM delayed sweep does not cause jitter, it can increase the magnifying rate further. The maximum value is restricted by the brightness of the CRT (thousands times).

(a) AUTO (continuous delayed sweep)
Press the A switch of the HORIZONTAL MODE, effect triggering by A sweep and set the switches as follows.

A TIME/DIV:	As desired
HORIZONTAL MODE:	ALT
B TIME/DIV:	Set to the time range to be magnified.
B TRIG MODE:	AUTO (V-1585, V-1085 only)

A and B sweeps appear simultaneously on the CRT, DELAY is automatically set by the SELECTOR, and the two cursors will appear. The two cursors will move continuously by the VARIABLES control.

Bring the cursors to the position to be magnified. Then, the waveform between the cursors is magnified to occupy the full area of the screen.

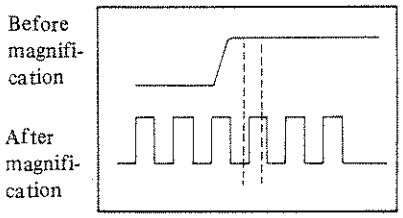
(b) NORM (sync delayed sweep) (V-1585, V-1085 only)

Press the A switch of the HORIZONTAL MODE, effect triggering by A sweep and set the switches as follows.

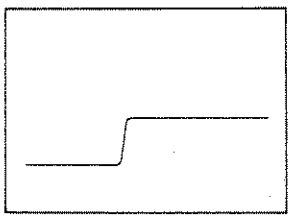
A TIME/DIV:	As desired
HORIZONTAL MODE:	ALT
B TIME/DIV:	Set to the time range to be magnified.
B TRIG MODE:	NORM
SLOPE:	+ or –

After the above settings, turn the B TRIG LEVEL and select the B sweep only when the triggering is held. The trigger time at this time is the value specified by the B TIME/DIV.

The time from a starting point of the A sweep to that of the B sweep is displayed on the upper side of the CRT. To measure the magnified waveform only, set the HORIZONTAL MODE to B.



(a) HORIZONTAL MODE: ALT



(b) HORIZONTAL MODE: B

The B sweep trace can be shifted vertically about ±3 divisions with respect to the A sweep trace for the convenience of observation by the A/B SEP switch. The vertical variable range is initialized to approx. +2 divisions with respect to the A sweep trace. By setting the VERTICAL MODE to the dual mode in the ALT sweep mode, two more traces, four traces in total, appear on the CRT.

NOTES:

ⓐ Since traces are alternately displayed in the ALT sweep mode, flicker can occur in the slow sweep rate.
To avoid this, set the TIME/DIV switch to the 0.2 ms/DIV or higher.

ⓑ The time range of the B sweep is designed to be always higher than that of the A sweep (except in the 50 ns/DIV). When the oscilloscope is used in the ALT or B mode, or when the time range of the A sweep is to be changed, set the HORIZONTAL MODE to A first.

ⓒ As the magnification ratio increases in the delay sweep mode, the intensity decreases. If the focus of the trace is adjusted to be optimum at this time, a proper focus cannot be obtained for characters, which is not suitable for photographing. Therefore, do not increase the intensity too much, or blank characters for photographing.

ⓓ The interval between two cursors in the delay sweep mode is designed to be always 0.5 div or more on the CRT, so that easy observation is ensured when the magnification ratio is increased.
Therefore, all the waveform between the cursors is not magnified when the magnification ratio is increased. To verify what part of the A sweep is magnified, check the delay time and the A sweep time displayed on the upper left side of the CRT.

ⓔ Cursors in the ALT sweep mode disappear when the X10 MAG mode is established.

(L) Measurement of transient phenomena

To measure or photograph a single-shot signal and a complex waveform such as an impulse wave, an audio signal, noise from a switch, etc., perform the single sweep operation.

① Single sweep measurement for a waveform to be easily triggered

Set the HORIZONTAL MODE to A, and the TRIGGER MODE to NORM.
Connect a vertical signal to be observed or a repetition waveform having the same amplitude as the above signal, and rotate the TRIGGER LEVEL control to obtain a proper triggering.
Select [SINGLE] by the SELECTOR, press the SINGLE RESET switch, and check that the single sweep is performed. Disconnect the vertical signal from the oscilloscope (press the GND switch, for example), press the SINGLE RESET switch again, and check that the SINGLE RESET lamp lights. When the vertical signal is connected again, the single sweep is performed. At the time, the SINGLE RESET lamp goes off.

② Single sweep measurement for a waveform hard to be triggered

Set the TRIGGER MODE to AUTO, the HORIZONTAL MODE to A, and select [SINGLE] by the SELECTOR. Press the SINGLE RESET switch so that the single sweep is performed.

NOTES:

ⓐ If the TRIGGER LEVEL control is rotated, the sweep is performed even when no signal is supplied. After the SINGLE RESET lamp lights, do not rotate the TRIGGER LEVEL control.

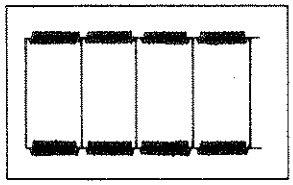
ⓑ For a general single shot measurement, set the TRIGGER MODE to NORM.

ⓒ When the HORIZONTAL MODE is set to ALT or B, the single sweep cannot be performed.

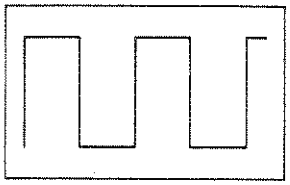
(M) Operation of the BW LIMIT function

When it is hard to observe or trigger a signal because a high-frequency component is superimposed on the signal, use the BW LIMIT function.

By the BW LIMIT function, the component of approx. 20MHz (10MHz for V-695, V-665A, V-660) or more of the sync signal can be eliminated.



(a) Before the BW LIMIT functions



(b) After the BW LIMIT functions

NOTE:

When the BW LIMIT function is used, the frequency bandwidth is approx. 20MHz (10MHz for V-695, V-665A, V-660)

(N) High accurate time base calibration

When the power is turned on, the built-in microprocessor automatically starts to calibrate the time base.

To perform a more accurate time base calibration and the waveform measurements which correspond to ambient conditions, turn off the power after fifteen minutes approx. from the power on, and then turn it back to on after three seconds approx.

(O) System reset

In case of abnormal AC power, etc., the built-in microprocessor can malfunction. In this case, press the POWER switch to OFF, and then ON after three seconds or more to reset the microprocessor. Allow 20 seconds for the oscilloscope to be operated after the automatic calibration and diagnosis.

9. HOW TO PROGRAPH THE WAVEFORM

(1) When photographing the scale

Since the oscilloscope is not provided with the scale illumination, the scale cannot be photographed in the normal state. To photograph the scale, perform either of the following methods.

<Raster method>

Connect a 50 kHz sine wave, and set the amplitude of the signal to 8 div on the screen. Set the A TIME/DIV switch to 1 ms and the TRIGGER MODE switch to AUTO. Then the entire screen becomes bright.

<Trace method>

Set the VERTICAL MODE switch to DUAL, the TRIGGER MODE switch to AUTO, and the A TIME/DIV switch to 0.1 ms so that two traces appear.
Increase the brightness of the traces by the INTEN control, and move the two traces to the outside of the screen. Thus the entire screen is brighter than the normal state.

Under the condition that the brightness of the entire screen is increased and the readout display is blanked by the above raster or trace method, photograph the screen first.
Then, display the waveform to be photographed, and

photograph the waveform on the same frame with the readout display.

NOTES:

ⓐ The scale is photographed in black.

ⓑ When performing the double exposure, fix a camera at the same position to avoid the displacement of the scale and the waveform.

10. SPECIFICATIONS

	V-1585 V-1085	V-1565 V-1065A	V-1560 V-1060	V-695 V-665A	V-660
CRT					
Graticule	6-inch screen with internal graticule 0%, 10%, 90% and 100% markers 8×10 DIV (1 DIV = 1cm)	←	←	←	←
Phosphor	P31	←	←	←	←
Accelerating potential	17kV approx.	←	←	12kV approx.	←
External intensity modulation	Coupling: DC coupling Voltage: 5V or more Maximum input voltage: 30V (DC + AC peak or 30Vp-p AC at 1kHz or less Bandwidth: DC to 5MHz	←	←	←	←
Vertical deflection system					
Sensitivity	<CH1 and CH2> 2mV/DIV to 5V/DIV ±3% (switchable in 11 steps) Continuously variable	←	←	←	←
	<CH3 and CH4> 0.1V/DIV and 0.5V/DIV ±3% selectable	Not provided	←	←	←

	V-1585 V-1085	V-1565 V-1065A	V-1560 V-1060	V-695 V-665A	V-660
Bandwidth	DC to 100MHz –3dB 2mV/DIV: DC to 20MHz –3dB AC low pass:10Hz	←	←	DC～60MHz DC～10MHz	←
Rise time	3.5ns approx. 2mV/DIV: 17.5ns approx.	←	←	5.9ns approx. 35ns approx.	←
Delay time	Leading edge can be monitored	←	←	←	←
Maximum input voltage	400V (DC + AC peak) at 1kHz or less	←	←	←	←
Input coupling	<CH1 and CH2> AC, DC, GND	←	←	←	←
	<CH3 and CH4> AC, DC	Not provided	←	←	←
Input impedance	1M ohms + 1.5%, 23pF approx.	←	←	←	←
Display modes	CH1, CH2, DUAL, CHOP (250kHz approx.) QUAD, ADD (DIFF mode can be established when the CH2 is in the INVERT mode.)	QUAD mode is not provided	←	←	←
Bandwidth limiting function	20MHz	←	←	10MHz	←
Polarity selection	± (CH2 only)	←	←	←	←

		V-1585 V-1085	V-1565 V-1065A	V-1560 V-1060	V-695 V-665A	V-660
Common-mode rejection ratio		20dB minimum at 20MHz	←	←	10MHz	←
X-Y operation		X-axis, Y-axis selectable	←	←	←	←
	Sensitivity	X axis CH1, CH2 2mV to 5V/div ±5%	←	←	←	←
		CH3, CH4 0.1V, 0.5V/div ±5%	Not provided	←	←	←
			EXT 0.1V/div ±5% EXT ÷ 10 1V/div ±5%	←	←	←
		Y axis 2mV to 5V/DIV ±3%	←	←	←	←
	Phase error	3° or less from DC to 50kHz	←	←	←	←
	X bandwidth	DC to 500kHz (–3dB)	←	←	←	←
Horizontal deflection system						
Trigger mode		Norm trigger, auto trigger	←	←	←	←
Sweep mode		Main sweep, continuous delay sweep, alternate sweep, single sweep	←	←	←	←
Trigger source		A: CH1, CH2, ALT, CH3, CH4 LINE (ALT is available at NORM trigger) B: Follows A sweep.	CH1, CH2, EXT (AC, DC, DC ÷ 10), LINE	←	←	←

		V-1585 V-1085	V-1565 V-1065A	V-1560 V-1060	V-695 V-665A	V-660
TV trigger		Exclusive sync separator circuit provided Sync polarity: –	←	←	←	←
Trigger sensitivity						
	NORM mode	See table 10-1	See table 10-2	←	See table 10-3	←
	AUTO mode	See table 10-4	See table 10-5	←	See table 10-6	←
	TV mode	Sync signal INT:1div or more	INT: 1div or more EXT: 200mVp-p or more	←	←	←
Trigger level: Variable range						
	AUTO	Automatically coresponds to the trigger signal	←	←	←	←
	NORM	±4DIV or more	INT: ±4div or more EXT: ±0.4V or more EXT: ÷10 ±4V or more	←	←	←
Slope		±	←	←	←	←
External input impedance		Not provided	1MΩ ±5%, 25pF ±6pF	←	←	←

	V-1585 V-1085	V-1565 V-1065A	V-1560 V-1060	V-695 V-665A	V-690
External input voltage	Not provided	400V(DC + AC peak) at 1kHz	←	←	←
Sweep time A(main) sweep B(delay) sweep	50ns/DIV to 0.5s/DIV Continuously variable (UNCAL) 50ns/DIV to 50ms/DIV	←	←	←	←
Accuracy	<table><tr><td></td><td>10 to 35°C</td><td>0 to 50°C</td></tr><tr><td>X1</td><td>±3 %</td><td>±4 %</td></tr><tr><td>MAG×10</td><td>±4 %</td><td>±6 %</td></tr></table>	←	←	←	←
Sweep magnification	X10	←	←	←	←
Maximum sweep rate	5ns/DIV	←	←	←	←
Hold off time	Variable	←	←	←	←
Delay time	1μs to 5s	←	←	←	←
Delay jitter	1/20,000 or less	←	←	←	←
Alternate separation	Variable	←	←	←	←
Trigger lock function	Provided	←	←	←	←
Auto range function	Provided	←	←	←	←

	V-1585 V-1085	V-1565 V-1065A	V-1560 V-1060	V-695 V-665A	V-660
Single sweep function	Provided	←	←	←	←
Frequency counter Frequency measurement	Source: A trigger signal	←	Not provided	Same as V-1585, V-1085	Not provided
Measuring range	20Hz to 100MHz See table 10-7	50Hz to 100MHz See table 10-8	Not provided	50Hz to 60MHz See table 10-9	Not provided
Time base error (15°C to 35°C)	100PPM See table 10-7	100PPM See table 10-8	Not provided	100PPM See table 10-9	Not provided
Memory backup function	The panel condition can be maintained for 48 hours or more after the power switch is turned to OFF.	Not provided	←	←	←
Readout function (Panel setting display)	Vertical axis: V/DIV (CH1, CH2), UNCAL, probe conversion	←	Not provided	Same as V-1585, V-1085	Not provided
	Sweep speed: S/DIV, UNCAL, MAG(converted value)	←	←	←	←
	Other: Delay time	←	←	←	←
Cursor readout function	Voltage difference ΔV: Δ-REF Time difference ΔT: Δ-REF	←	Not provided	Same as V-1585, V-1085	Not provided

	V-1585 V-1085	V-1565 V-1065A	V-1560 V-1060	V-695 V-665A	V-660
Cursor readout function	Frequency 1/ΔV: Δ-REF	←	Not provided	Same as V-1585, V-1085	Not provided
External output TRIGGER SIGNAL OUT	Output voltage:25mV/DIV approx. (Full scale on the CRT) 50-ohm termination Frequency response:DC to 10MHz Output impedance:50ohms approx.	←	Not provided	Same as V-1585, V-1085	Not provided
Calibration Waveform Voltage	1kHz±20%, square wave 0.5V±1%	←	←	←	←
Power supply	90V to 250V AC 48 to 440Hz	←	←	←	←
	42W approx.	40W approx.	←	←	←
Others Dimensions	310(W)×130(H)×370(D)mm approx. (12.2(W)×5.1(H)×14.6(D)in. approx.)	275(W)×130(H)×360(D)mm approx. (10.8(W)×5.1(H)×14.2(D)in. approx.)	←	←	←
Weight	7kg approx. (15.4lb. approx.)	6kg approx. (13.2lb. approx.)	←	←	←
Ambient temperature	Operation:0 to 50°C(32 to 122°F)	←	←	←	←

	V-1585 V-1085	V-1565 V-1065A	V-1560 V-1060	V-695 V-665A	V-660
Ambient temperature	Safe operating:10 to 35°C(50 to 95°F) Storage:–20 to 70°C(–4 to 158°F)	←	←	←	←
Humidity	Operating mode: 35 to 85% Non-operating mode: 45 to 85%	←	←	←	←
EMI	VDE 0871, Category B	←	←	←	←

Table 10-1

Frequency	DC to 20MHz	20MHz to 100MHz
CH1, CH2	0.35 div	1.5 div
CH3, CH4	0.5 div	1.5 div

Table 10-2

Frequency	DC to 20MHz	20MHz to 100MHz
INT	0.35 div	1.5 div
EXT	50 mV	150 mV

Table 10-3

Frequency	DC to 10MHz	10MHz to 60MHz
INT	0.35 div	1.5 div
EXT	50 mV	150 mV

Table 10-4

Frequency	30Hz to 100Hz	100Hz to 20MHz	20MHz to 100MHz
CH1, CH2	1.5 div	1 div	1.5 div
CH3, CH4	1.5 div	1 div	1.5 div

Table 10-5

Frequency	30Hz to 100Hz	100Hz to 20MHz	20MHz to 100MHz
INT	1.5 div	1 div	1.5 div
EXT	150mV	100mV	150mV

Table 10-6

Frequency	30Hz to 100Hz	100Hz to 10MHz	10MHz to 60MHz
EXT	1.5 div	1 div	1.5 div
INT	150mV	100mV	150mV

Table 10-7

Ranges	Display format	Resolution	Accuracy
20Hz ≤ f < 100Hz	99.99Hz	0.01Hz	Ref. signal ±1 LSD
100Hz ≤ f < 1kHz	999.9Hz	1.0Hz max	
1kHz ≤ f < 10kHz	9.999kHz	0.002kHz max	
10kHz ≤ f < 100kHz	99.99kHz	0.04kHz max	
100kHz ≤ f < 1MHz	999.9kHz	0.1kHz	
1MHz ≤ f < 10MHz	9.999MHz	0.002MHz max	
10MHz ≤ f < 100MHz	99.99MHz	0.01MHz	
100MHz ≤ f	(999.9MHz)	Not specified	

Table 10-8

Ranges	Display format	Resolution	Accuracy
50Hz ≤ f < 100Hz	99.99Hz	0.01Hz	Ref. signal ±1 LSD
100Hz ≤ f < 1kHz	999.9Hz	1.0Hz max	
1kHz ≤ f < 10kHz	9.999kHz	0.002kHz max	
10kHz ≤ f < 100kHz	99.99kHz	0.04kHz max	
100kHz ≤ f < 1MHz	999.9kHz	0.1kHz	
1MHz ≤ f < 10MHz	9.999MHz	0.002MHz max	
10MHz ≤ f < 100MHz	99.99MHz	0.01MHz	
100MHz ≤ f	(999.9MHz)	Not specified	

Table 10-8

Ranges	Display format	Resolution	Accuracy
50Hz ≤ f < 100Hz	99.99Hz	1.00Hz	Ref. signal ±1 LSD
100Hz ≤ f < 1kHz	999.9Hz	1.0Hz max	
1kHz ≤ f < 10kHz	9.999kHz	0.002kHz max	
10kHz ≤ f < 100kHz	99.99kHz	0.04kHz max	
100kHz ≤ f < 1MHz	999.9kHz	0.1kHz	
1MHz ≤ f < 10MHz	9.999MHz	0.002MHz max	
10MHz ≤ f < 60MHz	59.99MHz	0.01MHz	
60MHz ≤ f	(59.99MHz)	Not specified	