

***SERVICE MANUAL***

# Safety Summary

## 1. POWER UP WARNING --

This product uses a switch mode power supply to provide the monitor chassis with isolation from the AC line. Although servicing the secondary circuitry can be safely done without the use of an AC isolation transformer, it is recommended that an isolation transformer be used when servicing this product. This will prevent shock hazard in the event of accidental or erroneous contact with primary power supply circuitry. Before servicing is performed, read all the precautions labelled on the CRT chassis.

## 2. X-RAY RADIATION WARNING NOTICE

**WARNING:** PARTS WHICH INFLUENCE X-RAY RADIATION IN HORIZONTAL DEFLECTION, HIGH VOLTAGE CIRCUITS, PICTURE TUBE, ETC. ARE INDICATED BY ★ ON THE SCHEMATIC DIAGRAM. FOR REPLACEMENT, USE ONLY THE TYPE SHOWN IN THE PARTS LIST.

## 3. HIGH VOLTAGE --

This monitor contains HIGH VOLTAGES derived from power supplies delivering LETHAL quantities of energy. Do not attempt to service until all precautions necessary for working on HIGH VOLTAGE equipment have been observed.

## 4. CRT HANDLING --

Care must be taken not to bump or scratch the picture tube as this may cause the picture tube to implode resulting in personal injury. Shatter proof goggles must be worn when handling the CRT. **HIGH VOLTAGE CHARGE REMAINS PRESENT ON THE CRT ANODE AFTER THE SET IS POWERED DOWN. THE CRT ANODE MUST BE DISCHARGED TO CHASSIS GROUND BEFORE HANDLING CRT.** Do not handle the CRT by the neck.

## 5. PRODUCT SAFETY NOTICE

**WARNING:** FOR CONTINUED SAFETY, REPLACE SAFETY CRITICAL COMPONENTS WITH MANUFACTURER RECOMMENDED PARTS. THESE PARTS ARE IDENTIFIED BY ▲ ON THE SCHEMATIC DIAGRAM.

**AVERTISSEMENT:** POUR MAINTENIR LE DEGRE DE SECURITE DE L'APPAREIL NE REMPLACER LES COMPSANTS DONT LE FONCTIONNEMENT EST CRITIQUE POUR LA SECURITE QUE PAR DES PIECES RECOMMANDÉES PAR LE FABRICANT.

For replacement purposes, use the same type or specified type of wire and cable, assuring the positioning of the wires is followed (especially for High Voltage and power supply circuits). Use of alternative wiring or positioning could result in damage to the monitor, shock or fire.

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# Monitor Specifications

## CRT

- 25", 27" or 33" diagonal measure.
- Polished faceplate with P22 phosphor.
- Striped trio spacings (standard): 0.82 mm

## HORIZONTAL SCAN

- Frequency: Mode 1: 15.1 kHz. to 18.0 kHz.  
Mode 2: 24.5 kHz. to 28.5 kHz.
- Linearity: ±5%

## INPUT SIGNAL

- Video: RGB analog  
1V to 4V p-p (adjustable with contrast control)  
1.0 k Ohms input impedance,
- Active Video:  
Mode 1: 46.0-50.0 usec.  
Mode 2: 29.5-30.5 usec.
- Sync Level: 0-5 V TTL Level
- Sync Polarity:  
Positive or Negative Going  
Separate or Composite.
- Optional inputs available:  
Negative video.  
RGB analog 0-0.7V, 75 Ohms input impedance.

## PICTURE SIZE REGULATION

- 2%

## VERTICAL SCAN

- Frequency: 47 Hz to 63 Hz
- Linearity: ±5%

## GEOMETRIC DISTORTION

- ±2% (max)

## VIDEO CHARACTERISTICS

- Bandwidth (-3dB): 15 MHz typical
- Rise Time: Less than 23 nanoseconds
- Overshoot (max): 5%

## MECHANICAL

- The 25" comes standard in a F25M4 frame assembly.  
Custom frames can be furnished upon request.  
Contact your sales representative for details.

## USER ADJUSTABLE REMOTE CONTROLS

- Brightness, Contrast, Horizontal Hold, Horizontal Size, Horizontal Video Position, Vertical Hold, Vertical Size, Vertical Raster Position.

## POWER SUPPLY

- Type: Switch Mode Power Supply (No Isolation Transformer Required).
- Voltage: 90-264 VAC, 50-60 Hz.
- Power: 25" Monitor 100W (max).  
27" Monitor 100W (max).  
33" Monitor 130W (max).
- NOTE: Alternate thermistor needed for 220V operation.

## ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS

- Operating temperature 0 to 55 degrees celcius.
- Complies with U.L., C.S.A., and D.H.H.S. standards.

# Theory of Operation

## SWITCH MODE POWER SUPPLY

(Refer to FIG. A)

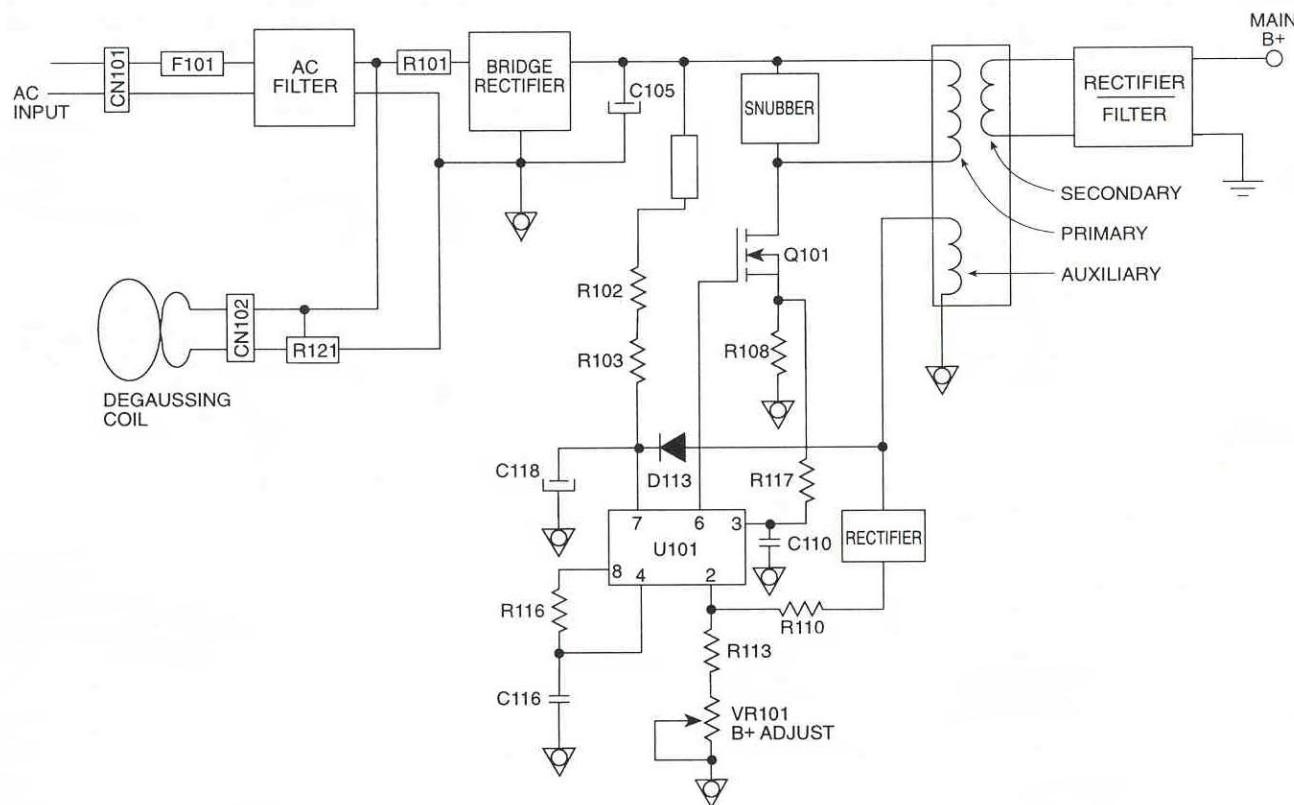
The U5000 base design utilizes a switch mode power supply (switcher). This switcher provides line-to-chassis isolation, eliminating the need for an isolation transformer. In addition, it provides an efficient means of DC-to-DC voltage conversion, delivering a well-regulated output voltage with varying AC line and output load conditions.

AC power enters the set through CN101. The set will function with any AC-line voltage in the range of 90VAC to 260VAC. F101 allows for the interruption of the AC power in the event of a serious malfunction. C101, C102, C103, C104, and L101 provide filtering to prevent high-frequency switcher noise from being conducted back onto the AC line. A degaussing coil is wrapped around the "bell" of the CRT in a figure-8 pattern. AC current is passed through this coil for the purpose of neutralizing residual magnetic fields in and around the face of the CRT. R121, which controls the degaussing current, is a dual element PTC thermistor. The first element has a low resistance and delivers surge current to the degaussing coil (through CN102) during power-up. As the temperature of this element rises, its resistance increases, and the degaussing current diminishes. The second element generates additional heat in the PTC, reducing the degaussing current to a negligible amount. D101, D102, D103, and D104 are connected in a full-wave bridge rectifier configuration; R101 is an NTC thermistor which limits the surge current through the rectifier diodes during power-on. C105 filters the full-wave voltage into DC. The

remainder of the power supply circuitry constitutes the DC-to-DC converter.

The voltage on C105 is dropped to several volts through R102 and R103 to develop a start-up voltage at pin 7 of U101; C118 provides additional filtering. Two components, R116 and C116, are chosen to program the frequency at which the switcher will operate. Pin 6 delivers a square-wave output signal which directly drives the power MOSFET, Q101. Q101 generates an inverted square-wave at its drain, using the voltage on C105 as a supply rail. C106, R104, and D107 act to "snub" the square-wave, preventing rise-time overshoot from reaching destructive levels. When the drain of Q101 is driven low, current is drawn through the primary of T101. Power is transferred to the secondary and auxiliary windings through transformer action occurring in T101. The secondary winding is used to generate the voltage for the output of the switcher. The output waveform passes through rectifier diodes D106A, D106B, and D106C, and is filtered by C107, C115, and C119. This voltage is then used as the main B+ supply for the rest of the U5000 circuitry.

Voltage regulation is facilitated through feedback. An auxiliary winding in T101 creates a waveform representative of the output waveform. This auxiliary waveform is first filtered into DC and then divided down through R110 and R113+VR101, and fed into pin 2 of U101. As this voltage changes with load conditions, a correction voltage is developed within U101 and the duty cycle (% on-time/period) of the output square wave (pin 6) is changed. This change in duty cycle changes the



- FIG A -

# Theory of Operation

(continued)

total power delivered to T101, ultimately correcting the transformer's output voltage. VR101 is used to manually adjust the voltage on pin 2, and is used to vary the switcher output voltage. In addition to providing a feedback voltage, the auxiliary pulse is rectified and filtered by D113 and C118, and used to provide a regulated Vcc to U101 via pin 7.

In the event of excessive current demand from the main B+ rail, the switcher is designed to shut-down its output. If excessive current (over about 3A) is drawn from the main B+ rail, the switcher responds by increasing the power to the primary of T101. The current through the MOSFET is sampled and converted into voltage by R108. This voltage is fed through R117 to pin 3 of U101. C110 bypasses transient noise to ground. When the voltage at pin 3 exceeds 0.6V, U101 shuts-down its output at pin 6, eliminating failure within the switcher. Periodically, the switcher attempts to restart. If the fault persists, it will once again shut itself down. This condition can be heard as a faint "ticking" within the switching supply.

## SYNC PROCESSING

(Refer to FIG. B)

Sync processing exists in order to accommodate different types of sync signals which may be used to drive the U5000.

Either composite sync or horizontal sync enter the U5000 through pin 1 or pin 5 of CN200. Both pins function identically. DC is removed from the sync signal via C732. D700 and R701 clamp the bottom of the sync signal to -0.6V. The sync is then fed to the IC via an inverting buffer. Pin 5 of U702 is tied to logic high, while pin 4 is driven by the inverted sync pulse. The XOR gate functions as an inverter. The output at pin 6 is filtered by C700 and a DC

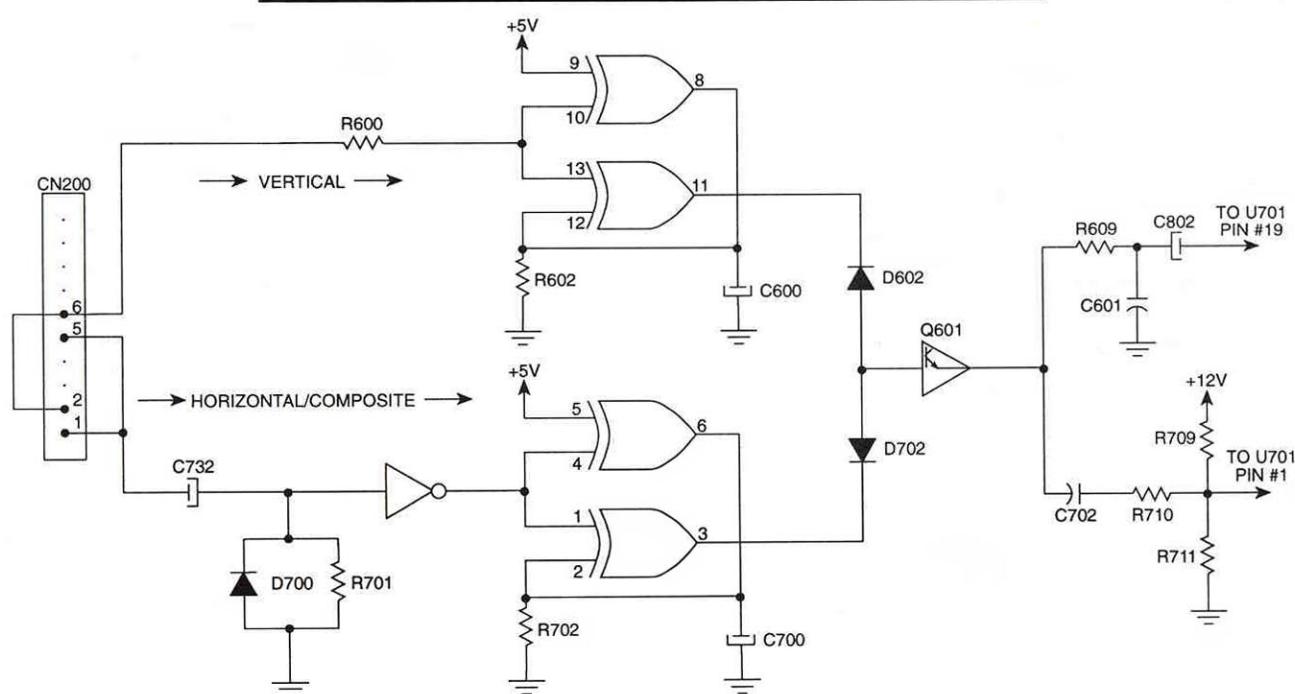
level is created. The DC level will be logic high for positive sync at pin 4, and logic low for negative sync at pin 4. This DC voltage in turn feeds pin 2. Pin 1 is driven by the same inverted sync pulse as pin 4. If pin 2 is logic high, the gate functions as an inverter and pin 3 outputs a twice-inverted sync pulse. If pin 2 is logic low, the gate functions as a buffer and pin 3 outputs the once-inverted sync pulse. This circuit will always yield a negative sync signal at pin 3. The incoming sync is "normalized" to a negative signal. Vertical sync enters the U5000 through pin 2 or pin 6 of CN200. Both pins function identically. The sync is fed into U702 via current limiter R600. Two XOR gates are configured in the same manner as those in the horizontal circuit. And, once again, a negative sync signal is always developed at pin 11.

In the case of separate horizontal and vertical sync, the "normalized" sync signals are added through D602 and D702, then divided down and buffered. In the case of composite sync, D602 blocks the vertical sync processing circuit, while D702 allows the composite sync to pass. The composite sync is then divided down and buffered. In either case, the result is negative composite sync at the emitter of Q601. This composite signal is differentiated by C702 and fed into pin 1 (horizontal sync input) of U701, and at the same time, it is integrated by R609 and C601 to remove the horizontal sync signal, and fed into pin 19 (vertical sync input) of U701.

## HORIZONTAL OSCILLATOR AND OUTPUT

(Refer to FIG. C)

The horizontal circuitry is responsible for many duties in the U5000. It provides an oscillator, frequency lock, phase shifting, drive signal, over-voltage protection, and horizontal scan.



- FIG B -

# Theory of Operation

(continued)

## Horizontal Sync Processing

A horizontal sync trigger-pulse enters U701 (horizontal/vertical processor) via pin 1. U701 reconstructs a sync pulse internally, and delays the pulse in proportion to the resistance seen from pin 2 to ground. This resistance is controlled through VR901 on the control board, and allows for the adjustment of the internal phase-delay. Varying the internal delay alters the phase relationship between video and horizontal circuits, resulting in the effect that the video slides side-to-side within the raster. Inside U701 is an internal oscillator circuit. In the absence of an external horizontal sync pulse, the frequency of this oscillator is determined by the RC time constant seen at pin 8 (this particular frequency is termed the "free-run" frequency). VR904+R716 and C708+C727 will determine the free-run oscillator frequency. VR904 is a variable resistor on the control board which allows for the adjustment of this frequency. Provided an external horizontal-sync signal is provided at a frequency close to the free-run frequency, the circuitry will lock-on to the input signal and assume its frequency. If the external sync pulse is absent (even for a brief moment), the oscillator will drift toward the free-run frequency. Therefore, it is best to "zero-beat" the oscillator to the same frequency as the signal generator will provide. The method of locking-on to the incoming sync is as follows. Pin 4 receives a feedback pulse from the flyback transformer. U701 compares the frequency of the feedback pulse to the frequency of the incoming sync and generates an error voltage proportional to their difference. This voltage is used to move the oscillator frequency so

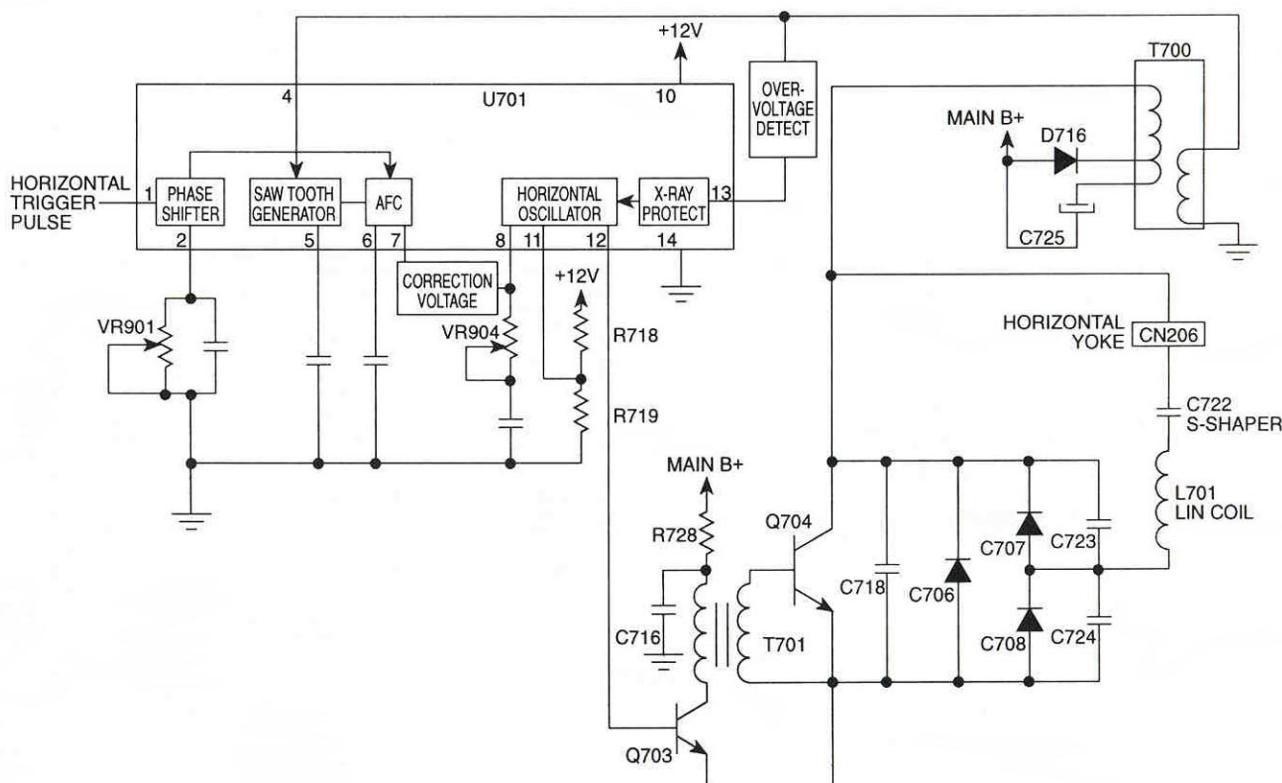
as to bring it closer to the incoming sync frequency. This process continues until the error voltage is zero. The horizontal oscillator is then locked-on to the incoming sync frequency. U701 ultimately generates a square wave output at pin 12, at the proper frequency, to drive the horizontal output circuitry. The duty-cycle of this output signal is controlled by the values of R718 and R719.

Q703 is used to invert and buffer the output from U701. When Q703 is on, current is drawn from the main B+ supply through R728 and the primary of T701. Through transformer action, power is transferred to the secondary of T701. This transformer is designed to step-down from the primary to secondary. The high-voltage/low-current in the primary is transformed into a low-voltage/high-current in the secondary. This output current is sufficient to properly drive the base of the horizontal output device, Q704.

## Horizontal Output and Deflection

In order to correctly scan the CRT's electron beam, sawtooth current must be developed in the deflection yoke windings. The horizontal sawtooth is generated in the following manner.

With no deflection current through the yoke, the beam free-falls in the center of the CRT face. Yoke coupling capacitor C719 (also known as the S-shaping capacitor) is charged from the main B+. At this point, Q704 is turned on (saturated) and current is drawn in a linear fashion



- FIG C -

# Theory of Operation

(continued)

from the S-shaper through the horizontal yoke winding, Lhy. This current drawn through the yoke creates a magnetic field which acts to deflect the beam to the right. When the beam has reached the right edge, Q704 is shut off (cut-off), and the C719 discharge current through the yoke is abruptly terminated. This high rate-of-change in the yoke current induces a large voltage-ring at the collector of Q704. The frequency of this ring is controlled in large by the values of Lhy, C718, and C723. (This large pulse is commonly referred to as the "collector-pulse" and 1/2 of the ring period is termed the "retrace time.") During the first 1/2 cycle of the ring, the beam is rapidly deflected from the right edge of the raster to the left edge. This is known as retrace. When this large voltage ring attempts to complete its second 1/2 cycle by traversing negative, damper diode D707 begins conducting, allowing energy stored in the horizontal system to decay to zero. During the damper diode conduction period, the beam is deflected from the left edge of scan back to a zero-current, center position. L701 is a magnetically biased coil placed in series with the yoke, and acts to correct the horizontal linearity of the picture.

(The above circuit description assumes the U5000 is operating in 25kHz mode. The circuit operates in a similar fashion in 15kHz mode, with alternate component values selected by moving the frequency change jumper assembly.)

During the flyback interval, the collector pulse is imposed on the primary winding of T700. This transformer has a large step-up ratio and creates high voltage used to bias the anode of the CRT. The high-voltage is rectified by

diodes internal to T700, and filtered through the inherent capacity of the CRT. Inside T700 is a large resistance placed between the high voltage output and ground. Two variable resistors (labeled "focus" and "screen" on T700) are included in the total resistance and are used deliver the proper bias voltage to the focus, and G2 grids of the CRT.

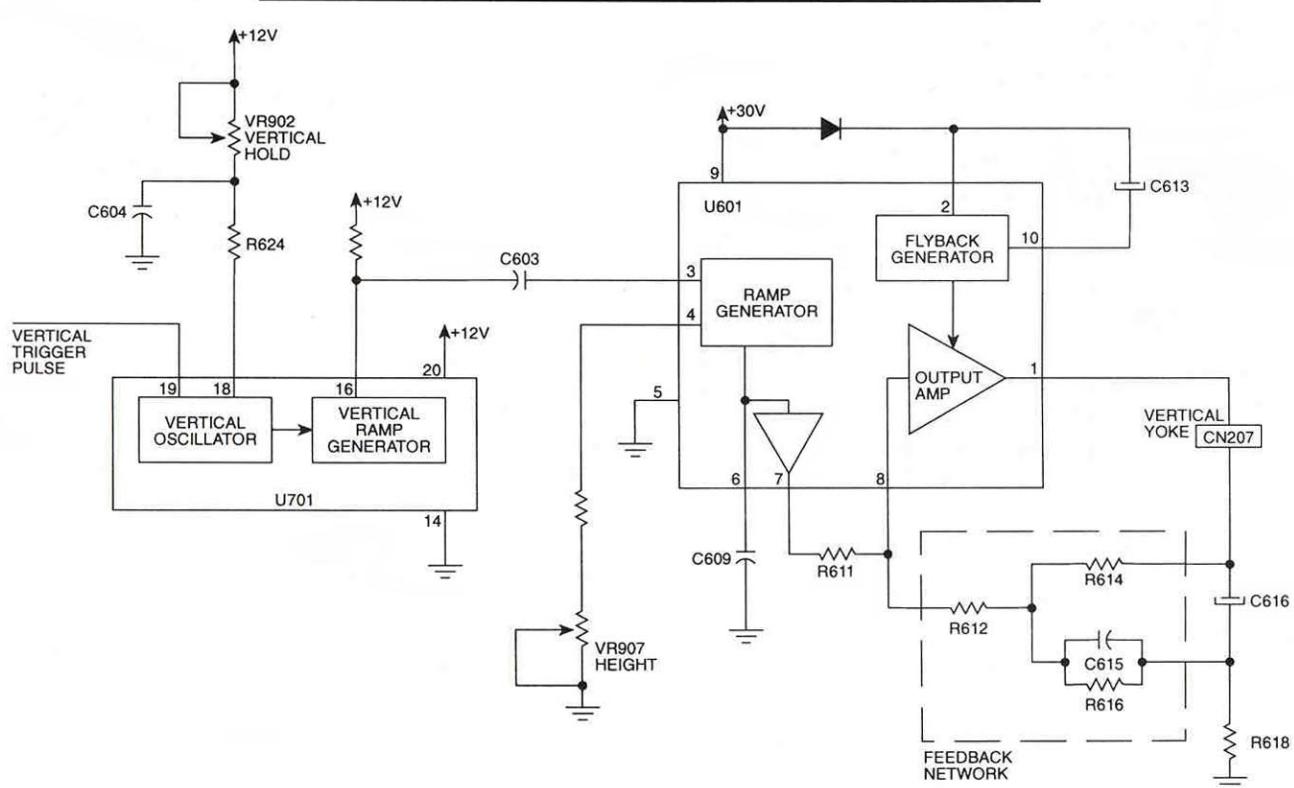
Additional windings inside T700 create the necessary +15V, +30V, and -65V supply voltages used to operate the U5000's circuitry. An additional pulse voltage is developed at pin 5 of T700, and is used to supply energy to the CRT filament, provide the feedback pulse used in the horizontal sync-processing, provide a gate signal for the video, and drive the horizontal blanking circuitry.

## VERTICAL OSCILLATOR AND OUTPUT

(Refer to FIG. D)

A vertical sync trigger-pulse enters U701 via pin 19, and is fed internally to the vertical oscillator. The free-run frequency of the oscillator is determined at pin 18 by R624+VR902 and C604. Provided the vertical sync frequency is slightly higher than the free-run frequency, the vertical oscillator will lock-on to the incoming sync. A vertical output ramp is generated at pin 16, and is coupled via C603 into the input of the vertical output IC, U601.

1-Note that in going from 25kHz mode to 15kHz mode, these supply voltages will drop by approximately 15%.



- FIG D -

# Theory of Operation

(continued)

U601 is a high efficiency vertical output IC. A trigger pulse is supplied to pin 3 to begin each scan cycle. The IC detects the negative leading edge, and from it generates a ramp waveform, using C609 at pin 6 to control the time constant. The amplitude of the ramp can be varied through the use of VR907 on the control PCB. Vertical size increases as the resistance of this control increases. The vertical ramp is routed out of pin 7 and into pin 8 of the IC via resistor R611. This provides the opportunity to add correction to the vertical ramp before it enters the amplification stage. A small portion of the output signal is modified and fed back through a feedback network comprised of R614, R612, R616 and C615 to improve linearity and maintain a constant output. The output waveform is further modified by C613. C613 receives a flyback pulse from pin 10, and feeds it into pin 2. The pulse is stacked on top of B+ so that the flyback voltage is "pumped up" to a higher voltage necessary for vertical flyback. In addition, by doubling the flyback voltage, vertical retrace is decreased. This allows for faster retrace than the vertical yoke allows for at the lower B+ the IC utilizes. This type of system greatly reduces the dissipation in the IC by using the higher voltage only when it is needed.

The IC has its own internal voltage regulator so that changes in B+ do not affect vertical size. In addition, the IC provides internal thermal protection, shutting itself down in the event of over dissipation.

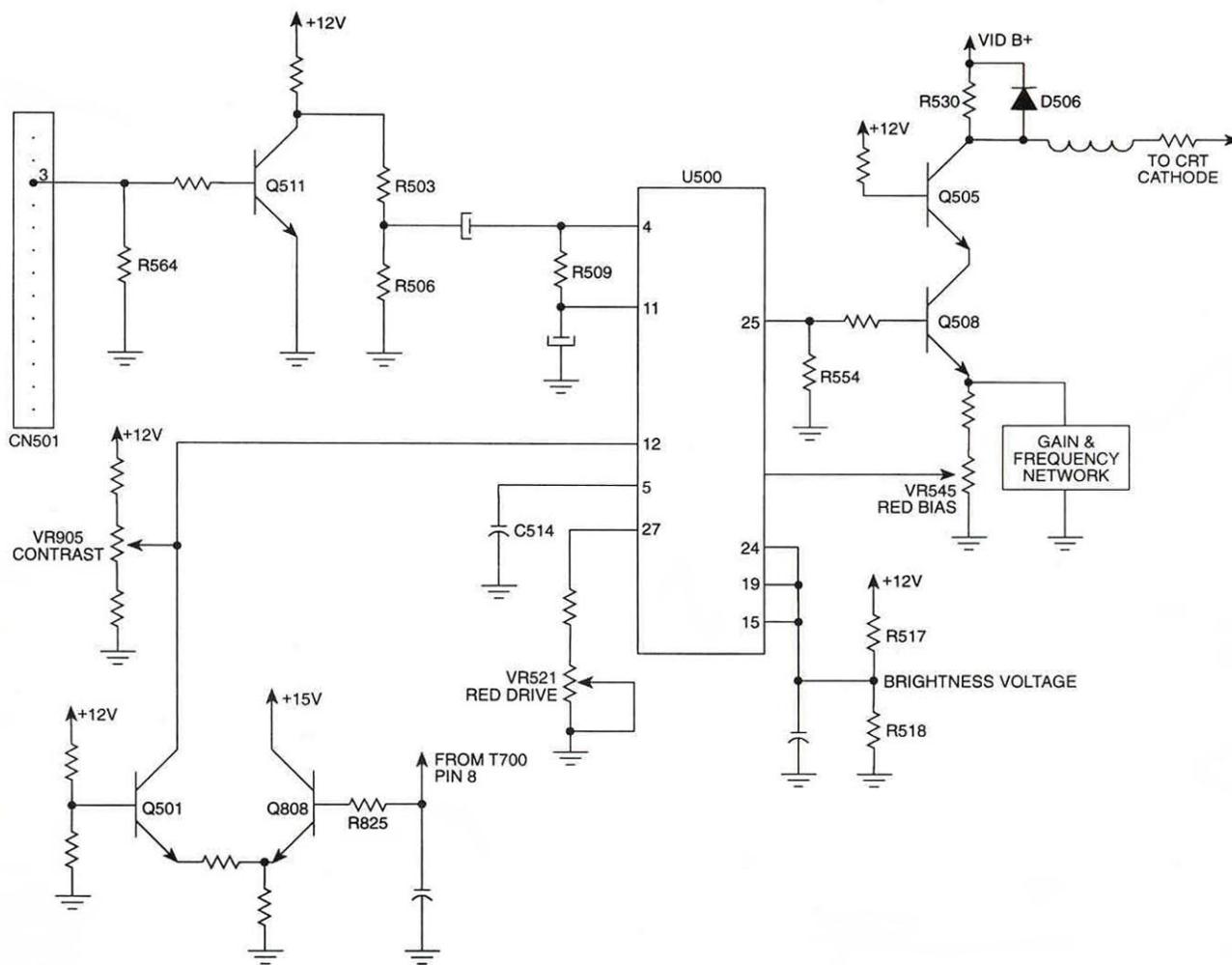
## VIDEO PROCESSING

(Refer to FIG. E)

The U5000 video system is made up of three nearly-identical channels, designed to transform incoming RGB (red, green and blue) signals into a state capable of driving the picture tube cathodes. Due to the commonality of these three channels, the red channel is used for illustrative purposes.

### Video Processing and Amplification

The red signal enters the U5000 via connector CN201 on the deflection PCB, and is routed to pin 3 of CN501 on the neck PCB through the video cable. The red video signal is terminated by R564 and buffered through Q511. This buffered signal is divided down via R503 and R506, then AC coupled into pin 4 of the video processor IC, U500. Pin 11 provides a DC voltage of 2.4V and is used via R509 to properly bias the input to the IC.



- FIG E -

# Theory of Operation

(continued)

U500 provides several functions to video system. Among them are signal bias control, signal gain control, and contrast control. Signal bias control is used to vary the amount of DC voltage present in the output stage of each channel. In this way, the CRT cathodes can be individually biased to their respective cutoff points. A voltage, call it the brightness voltage, is set by R517 and R518, and fed into pins 15, 19 and 24. During each horizontal retrace interval, this brightness voltage is compared to a feedback voltage. In the case of the red, the feedback is routed to pin 26 via the red bias control, VR545. When these two voltages are unequal, the output of the comparator shifts accordingly. This output voltage is stored by C514, and the black level portion of the video signal is clamped to it. As the voltage on C514 varies, so does the DC component of the signal. Eventually, the feedback voltage will be driven to equal the brightness voltage, changing the DC operating point of the amplifier and the bias on its respective cathode.

Signal gain can be varied independently for each of the channels (via the drive controls) in order to compensate for differences in the CRT and output stages. The blue drive control is fixed, allowing for any desired color balance to be achieved through the adjustment of red and green drive controls. The gain of the red channel is adjusted by varying VR521.

The red signal exits IC U500 through pin 25. It is terminated by resistor R554, and fed into Q508.

Video intensity is controlled by varying the contrast control,

VR905 on the control PCB. This action varies a DC voltage at pin 12 on U500, changing the gain of all 3 of the IC's internal amplifiers simultaneously.

Brightness in the U5000 is controlled by varying the bias voltage on grid 1 (G1) of the CRT. This is achieved through adjustment of the brightness control, VR906, on the control board. CRT blanking is also performed through the use of G1. Horizontal and vertical retrace pulses are added together and fed into the base of Q800. A composite blanking signal of proper amplitude is generated at the collector, then coupled into the G1 circuitry.

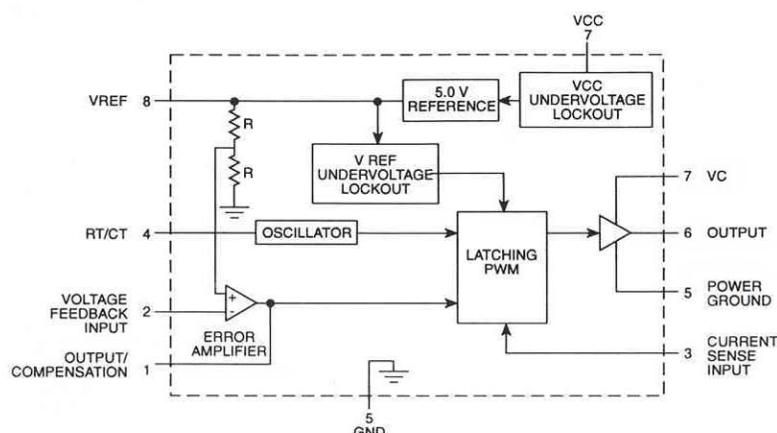
## **Automatic Beam Limiting**

Automatic beam limiting (ABL) is necessary to prevent display aberrations caused by excessive beam current contacting the shadow mask inside the CRT.

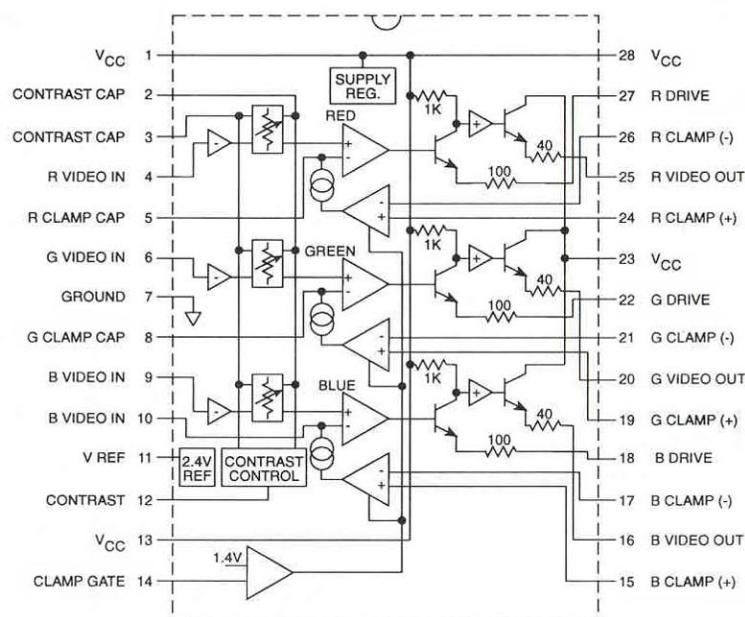
Beam current is sensed through R825 and buffered by Q808. Excessive beam current (approximately 1.1ma) will drive the emitter of Q808 downward. This voltage is routed up to the neckboard through the video cable and coupled into the emitter of Q501. When this voltage is sufficiently low, Q501 turns on, pulling the contrast voltage at pin 12 of U500 down. This results in reduced display intensity. In the event of a condition which would override the range of the contrast ABL, excess beam current is routed through R810 generating a negative-going voltage which is coupled into the brightness circuit. This negative-going voltage reduces the bias on grid 1 of the CRT. The net result is a larger range of operation of the ABL.

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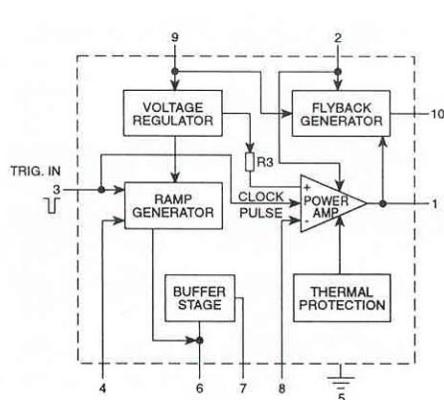
## **NOTES:**



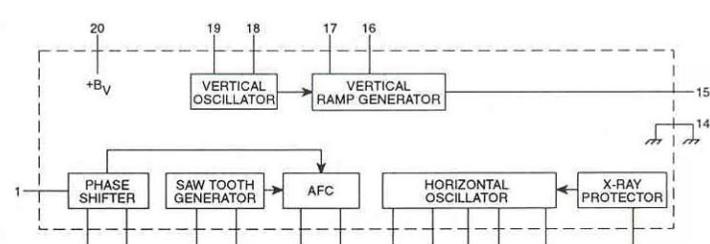
- U101 -



- U500 -



- U601 -



- U701 -

All readings are in volts, and were taken with a crosshatch pattern displayed at nominal screen intensity.

| TEST POINTS | 25kHz  | 15kHz  |
|-------------|--------|--------|
| TP103*      | 0.56   | 0.50   |
| TP104*      | 20.00  | 20.00  |
| TP105*      | 0.10   | 0.10   |
| TP106*      | 152.00 | 155.00 |
| TP200       | 4.80   | 4.60   |
| TP201       | 0.15   | 0.14   |
| TP202       | 117.20 | 118.50 |
| TP203       | 156.10 | 159.00 |
| TP204       | 17.00  | 15.20  |
| TP205       | 32.20  | 26.00  |

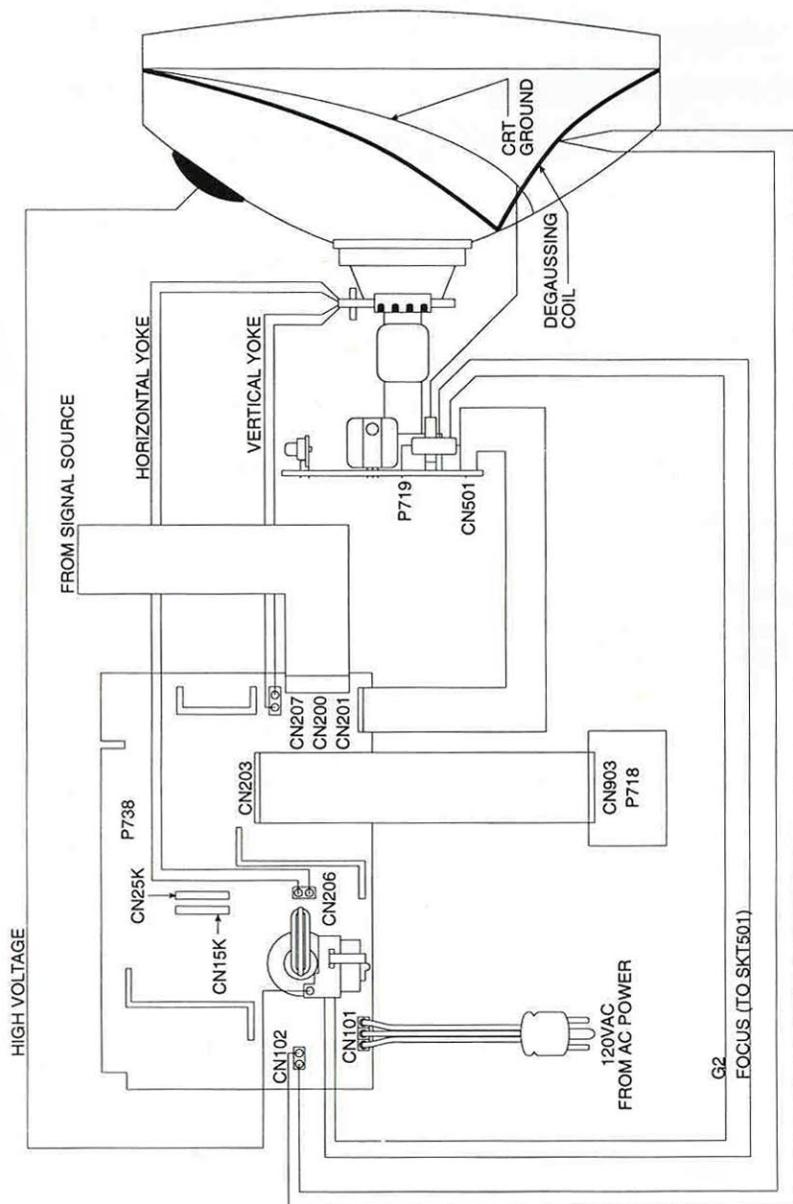
| ZENERS | 25kHz |       | 15kHz |       |
|--------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
|        | ANODE | CATH  | ANODE | CATH  |
| Z500   | 0.00  | 12.20 | 0.00  | 11.80 |
| Z601   | 0.00  | 11.50 | 0.00  | 11.40 |
| Z700   | 0.00  | 5.10  | 0.00  | 5.20  |
| Z701   | 0.15  | 4.80  | 0.14  | 4.70  |
| Z702   | 0.00  | 13.90 | 0.00  | 13.30 |
| Z705   | 0.00  | 9.10  | 0.00  | 9.10  |
| Z802   | 0.70  | 14.20 | 0.60  | 13.50 |

Parts marked with “\*” are measured with respect to AC GROUND. All other parts are measured with respect to chassis ground.

**FOR YOUR SAFETY, IT IS RECOMMENDED THAT AN ISOLATION TRANSFORMER BE USED WHEN SERVICING THIS PRODUCT.**

| DIODES | 25kHz   |         | 15kHz   |         |
|--------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
|        | ANODE   | CATH    | ANODE   | CATH    |
| D101*  | 77.30   | 157.00  | 77.70   | 158.00  |
| D102*  | 77.30   | 157.00  | 78.00   | 158.00  |
| D103*  | 0.00    | 77.30   | 0.00    | 78.30   |
| D104*  | 0.00    | 77.60   | 0.00    | 78.00   |
| D105*  | 20.50   | 20.00   | 20.50   | 20.00   |
| D106A  | -0.30   | 85.00   | -0.30   | 89.00   |
| D106B  | 85.00   | 93.50   | 89.00   | 99.00   |
| D106C  | 93.50   | 119.60  | 99.00   | 120.50  |
| D107*  | 153.00  | 306.00  | 155.00  | 305.00  |
| D108*  | 153.00  | 156.00  | 155.00  | 158.00  |
| D109*  | 0.10    | 0.20    | 0.10    | 0.18    |
| D110*  | 0.16    | -0.12   | 0.18    | 0.00    |
| D111*  | -0.30   | 0.00    | 0.00    | 0.00    |
| D112*  | 0.00    | 20.00   | 0.00    | 20.10   |
| D113*  | 0.00    | 20.00   | 0.00    | 20.00   |
| D114*  | 8.00    | 20.00   | 8.00    | 20.00   |
| D117   | -170.00 | -0.30   | -166.00 | -0.30   |
| D301   | -0.80   | 17.00   | -0.50   | 15.20   |
| D302   | -0.40   | 32.20   | 0.00    | 26.00   |
| D303   | -54.40  | 5.70    | -59.00  | 6.40    |
| D310   | -0.10   | 155.60  | -0.10   | 159.00  |
| D501   | 1.20    | 0.50    | 1.20    | 0.50    |
| D502   | 1.50    | 0.70    | 1.40    | 0.70    |
| D503   | 1.50    | 0.80    | 1.50    | 0.80    |
| D504   | 26.00   | 156.00  | 130.70  | 159.00  |
| D505   | 117.00  | 156.00  | 123.00  | 159.00  |
| D506   | 112.00  | 156.00  | 102.00  | 159.00  |
| D507   | 8.40    | 8.20    | 8.30    | 8.10    |
| D600   | 3.50    | 5.10    | 0.24    | 5.20    |
| D601   | 0.00    | 3.50    | 0.00    | 0.24    |
| D602   | 12.80   | 18.70   | 11.50   | 17.00   |
| D603   | 32.20   | 32.50   | 26.00   | 26.30   |
| D604   | 0.50    | 0.00    | 0.60    | 0.00    |
| D700   | 0.00    | -0.20   | 0.00    | -0.20   |
| D702   | 12.70   | 15.20   | 11.50   | 13.70   |
| D707   | 7.50    | 1300.00 | 16.60   | 1280.00 |
| D708   | 0.00    | 7.50    | 0.00    | 16.60   |
| D709   | 17.00   | 16.20   | 15.20   | 14.40   |
| D710   | 13.50   | 12.60   | 13.00   | 12.40   |
| D711   | -0.18   | 24.40   | -0.10   | 24.30   |
| D712   | 13.90   | 13.50   | 13.30   | 12.90   |
| D713   | 13.00   | 12.60   | 12.40   | 12.00   |
| D716   | 117.00  | 165.50  | 118.50  | 117.80  |
| D800   | -0.40   | 0.00    | -0.40   | 0.00    |
| D802   | -24.70  | 21.50   | -28.00  | 20.00   |
| D803   | -0.40   | 0.00    | -0.60   | 0.00    |
| D804   | -0.60   | -0.40   | -0.60   | -0.40   |
| D805   | 18.00   | 17.50   | 16.30   | 15.80   |
| D806   | 0.00    | 17.50   | 0.00    | 15.80   |
| D807   | -24.70  | -0.40   | -28.00  | -0.50   |



**INPUT SIGNAL CONNECTOR: CN200**

Amp type 1-640445-1  
Mating Amp type 1-640428-1

| Pin | Description |
|-----|-------------|
| 1   | Red         |
| 2   | Green       |
| 3   | Blue        |
| 4   | Gnd         |
| 5   | Vertical    |
| 6   | Horizontal  |
| 7   | Gnd         |
| 8   | Vertical    |
| 9   | Horizontal  |
| 10  |             |

**AC INPUT CONNECTOR: CN101**

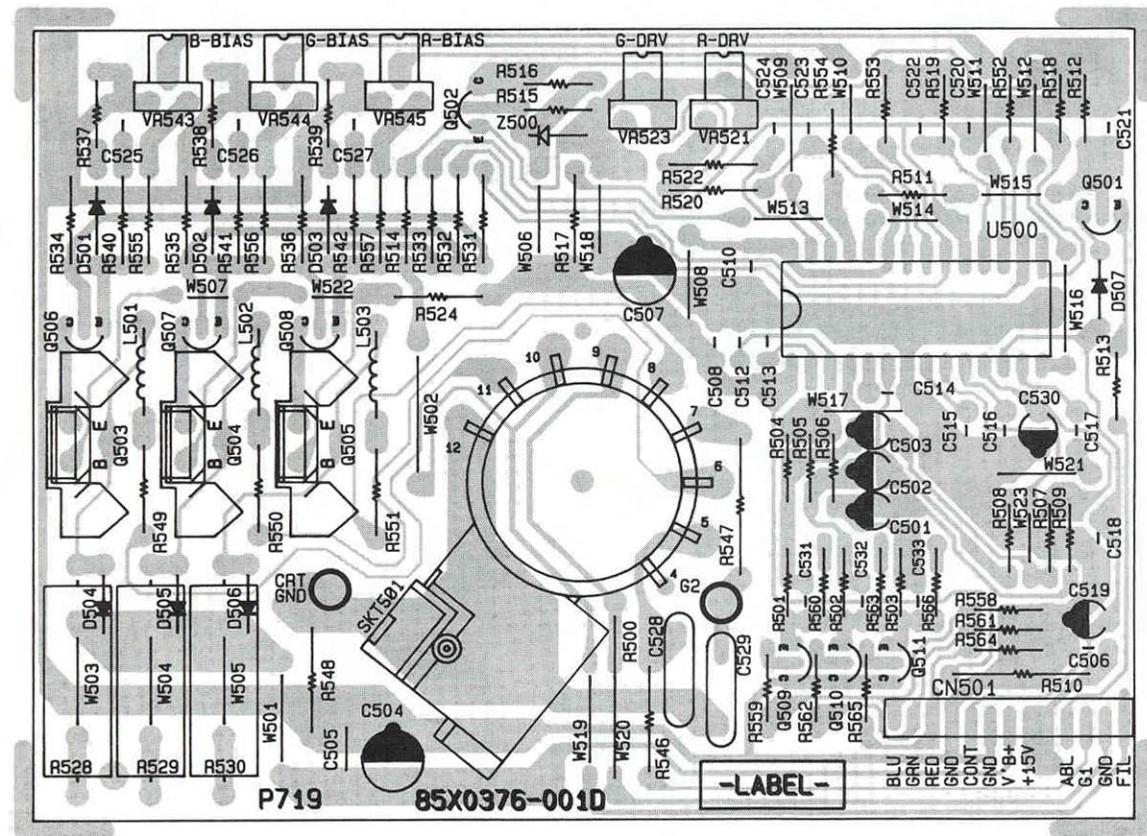
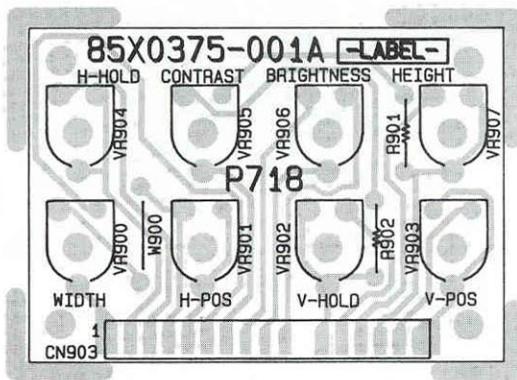
Amp type 350760-4  
Mating Amp type 1-480700-0

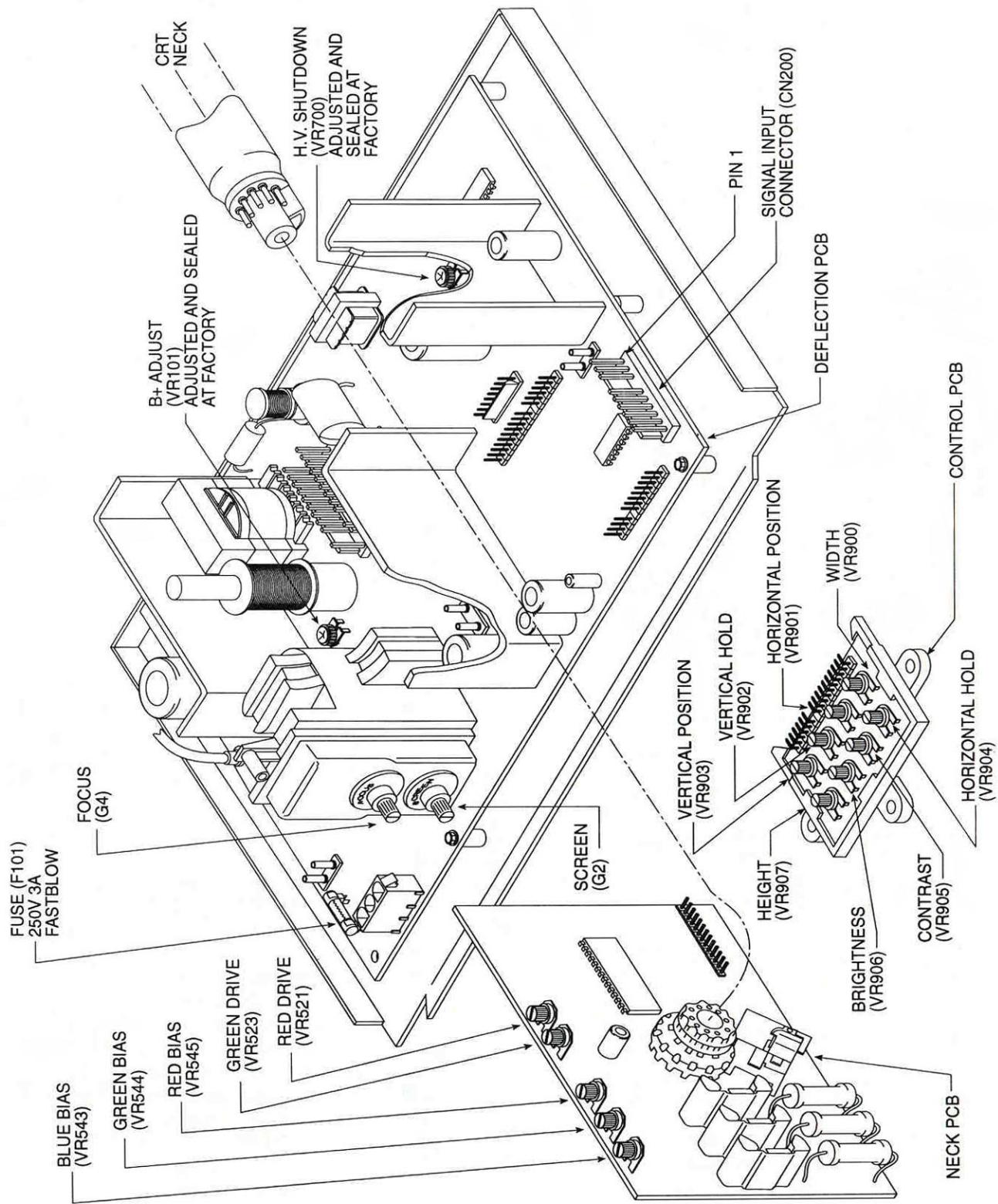
| Pin | Description |
|-----|-------------|
| 1   | AC hot      |
| 2   | Earth gnd   |
| 3   | AC neutral  |

**MODE SELECTION CONNECTORS**

CN15K 15kHz Operation  
CN25K 25kHz Operation







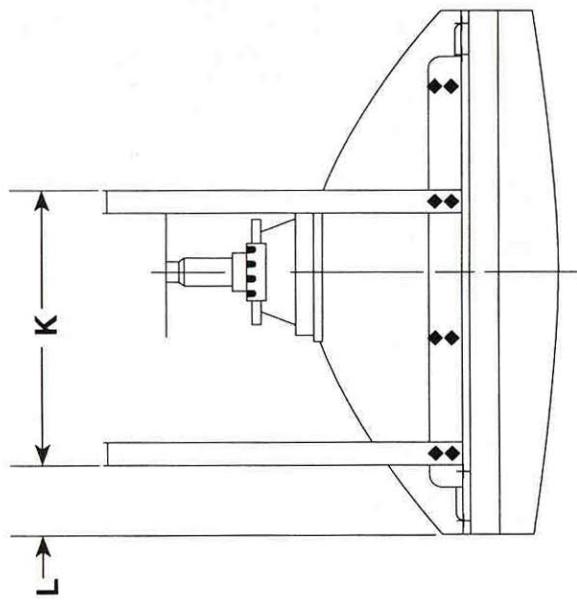
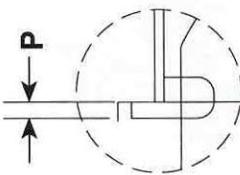
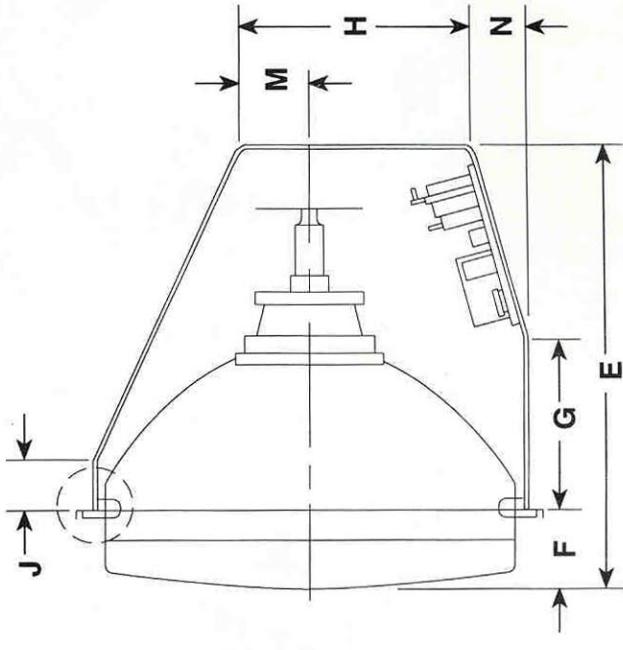
**WELLS GARDNER ELECTRONICS CORP.**  
**25V COLOR MONITOR F25M4**

| DIM | A      | B      | C      | D      | E      | F     | G      |
|-----|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|-------|--------|
| IN. | 20.630 | 19.291 | 19.291 | 23.000 | 19.528 | 3.515 | 7.375  |
| mm. | 524    | 490    | 490    | 584.2  | 496    | 89.28 | 187.33 |

| DIM | H      | J     | K      | L     | M     | N     | P    |
|-----|--------|-------|--------|-------|-------|-------|------|
| IN. | 10.125 | 1.750 | 12.000 | 3.140 | 3.250 | 2.562 | .343 |
| mm. | 257.18 | 44.45 | 304.8  | 79.76 | 82.55 | 65.07 | 8.71 |

DIMENSIONS SHOWN ARE FOR REFERENCE ONLY.  
FOR SPECIFICS CONTACT W.G.E.C. ENGINEERING.

2701 N. KILDARE AVE.  
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS 60639  
PHONE (312) 252-8220  
FAX (312) 252-8072



.3940 (6) HOLES  
10mm

