OPERATING INSTRUCTIONS



1060

туре 783-А

OUTPUT-POWER METER

GENERAL RADIO COMPANY

GENERAL RADIO COMPANY

WEST CONCORD, MASSACHUSETTS

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OUTPUT-POWER METER

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GENERAL RADIO COMPANY WEST CONCORD, MASSACHUSETTS, USA



Figure 1. Type 783-A Output-Power Meter

SPECIFICATIONS

| Power Range: | 0.2 mw to 100 w in five ranges. Auxiliary db scale on the meter reads from -10 to +10 db above 1 mw. With multiplier, total range is -10 to +50 db above 1 mw. | | | | |
|--------------------------------------|---|--|--|--|--|
| Impedance Range: | 2.5 to 20,000 ohms. Forty discrete impedances, distributed approximately logarithmically, are obtained by a 10-step selector and 4-step multiplier. | | | | |
| Impedance Accuracy: | $\pm 2\%$ except for high impedances at high audio frequencies (refer to Section 3). | | | | |
| Power Accuracy: | ± 0.25 db at full-scale reading. At lowest impedance multiplier setting (2.5 to 20 ohms) an additional error of 0.2 db may appear due to switch contact resistance with power multiplier set at 10 (10 to 100 watt range). Over-all frequency characteristic of power indication is flat within ± 0.5 db from 20 to 10,000 cps; within 0.75 db to 15,000 cps. | | | | |
| Waveform Error: | Nonsinusoidal voltages may cause error, since meter is not a true rms indicator. With waveforms normally encountered in communications, error is not serious (refer to Section 3). | | | | |
| Temperature and Humidity Effects: | Instrument calibrated at 77 F, and if ambient temperature varies widely from this value, additional errors will result. At high temperatures (95 F), this error may approach the nominal cali- bration error, especially at higher audio frequencies. The heat dissipated by the instrument has a negligible effect on accuracy. Humidity conditions have negligible effect on accuracy. | | | | |
| Mounting: | Walnut cabinet, with aluminum panel. | | | | |
| Dimensions: | Width 9 in length 19 in depth 7 in overall | | | | |

Dimensions: Weight:

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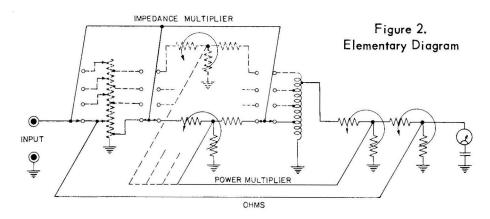
TYPE 783-A OUTPUT-POWER METER

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 PURPOSE. The Type 783-A Output-Power Meter (Figure 1) gives a direct indication of the power output of audio-frequency circuits, and can be used to test amplifiers, transformers, oscillators, filters, and similar networks. Often used to simulate loud-speaker or other load impedances in high-power audio systems, the Output-Power Meter will handle power outputs up to 100 watts, yet is sensitive enough to measure directly the power output of a phonograph pickup.

1.2 DESCRIPTION.

1.2.1 GENERAL. (See Figure 2.) The Output-Power Meter is functionally an adjustable load impedance, with a voltmeter calibrated directly in watts dissipated in the load.



1.2.2 CONTROLS AND CONNECTIONS. The following controls and connections are on the front panel of the instrument:

| Name | Туре | Function |
|-------|------------------|--------------------------------|
| INPUT | Jack-top binding | Output from circuit under test |
| | posts (2) | should be connected here. |
| | | Right-hand post is ground. |

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1.2.2 CONTROLS AND CONNECTIONS. (Continued)

| Name | Name Type | | | |
|-------------------|--------------------------------|--|--|--|
| IMPEDANCE OHMS | 10-position selector switch | Product of these settings equals load impedance. Forty | | |
| MULTIPLIER | 4-position selector switch | steps, from 2.5 to 20,000 ohms, are available. | | |
| POWER MULTIPLIER | Pushbuttons (5) | Product of POWER MULTI- PLIER setting and meter reading (upper scale) equals measured output power. Range is from 0.2 milliwatt to | | |

2 OPERATION. To measure the power that a circuit can deliver into a given impedance, simply connect the circuit output terminals to the Output-Power Meter INPUT terminals, set the load impedance to the desired value, and determine the power output from the meter indication and the POWER MULTI-PLIER setting.

100 watts.

The Output-Power Meter can also measure the internal impedance of the circuit under test, since that impedance equals the impedance into which maximum power is delivered.

To determine the loss in a transformer working from a given source, measure the maximum output from the source, then insert the transformer between the source and the Output-Power Meter and measure the maximum output from the transformer. The difference in the two readings on the db (lower) scale equals the loss in the transformer.

3 ACCURACY OF MEASUREMENT

3.1 GENERAL. The input impedance is accurate to $\pm 2\%$. The full-scale indicated power is accurate to ± 0.25 db. When the IMPEDANCE MULTIPLIER switch is at 0.1 there may be an additional error of 0.2 db due to switch contact resistance when the POWER MULTIPLIER is at 10 watts.

The Output-Power Meter is not intended to be a precision instrument, and the uses for which it is designed usually do not justify precision methods. It combines convenience and wide range with a reasonable degree of accuracy, and permits high accuracy over a somewhat smaller range.

3.2 FREQUENCY ERRORS. At high impedances and high frequency, there is an input-impedance error, which at 15,000 cycles is about 5 percent for impedances from 10,000 to 20,000 ohms.

Power indication is essentially independent of frequency (± 0.5 db to 10,000 cycles; ± 0.75 db to 15,000 cycles).

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TYPE 783-A OUTPUT-POWER METER

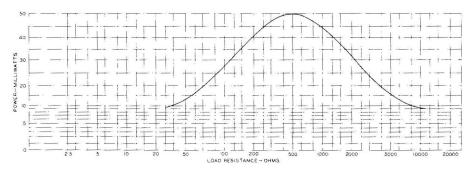


Figure 3. Power Output vs Load Resistance for a Generator with 500-ohm Internal Impedance.

Figure 3 shows power output plotted against load resistance for a generator with an internal impedance of 500 ohms. An analysis of the accuracy figures with reference to this curve shows that errors are negligible over most of the frequency range.

3.3 WAVEFORM ERRORS. The copper-oxide rectifier-type meter used in the instrument is calibrated in rms values for sinusoidal applied voltages, and nonsinusoidal voltages may cause errors, since the meter is not a true rms instrument. The degree of error depends on the magnitude and phase of the harmonics present, and will be small with waveforms normally encountered in communications.

3.4 REACTANCE ERRORS. The Output-Power Meter is designed to work out of a resistive impedance, and will be subject to error when used in measurements on a highly reactive source. Unless the reactance is large enough to affect materially the power factor of the internal impedance of the circuit under test, this error is negligible.

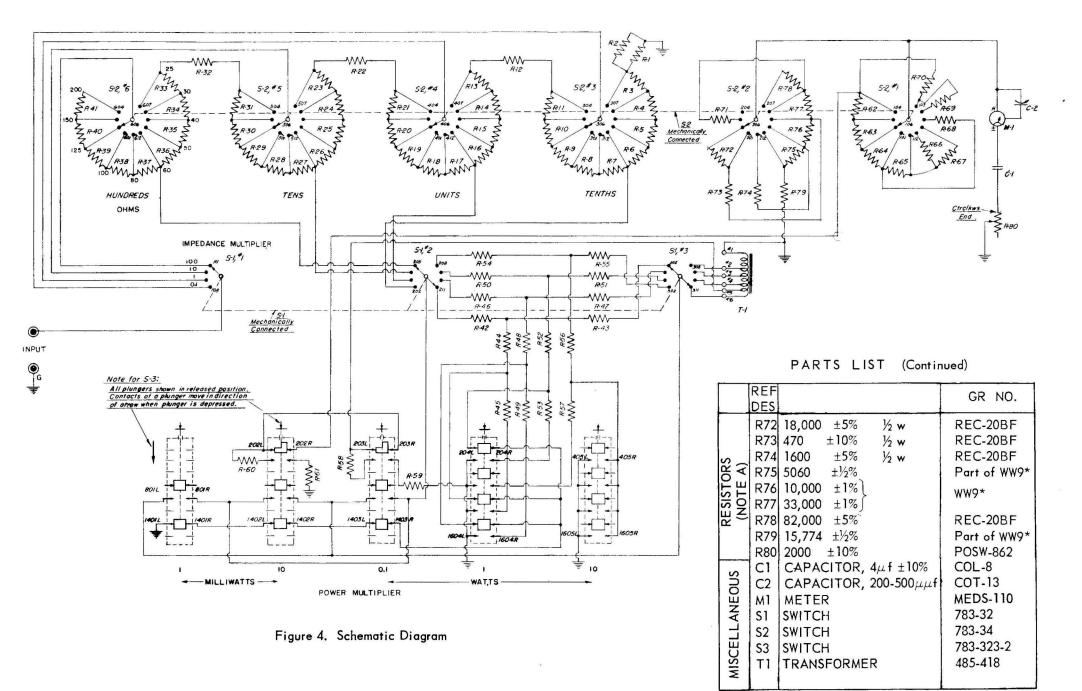
3.5 DIRECT-CURRENT ERROR. The error in indicated power because of a d-c component from the power source is usually negligible even under the least favorable circumstances. At a 60-cycle power-source frequency, a 0.5-amp d-c component will introduce an error of less than 0.2 db in indicated power reading.

3.6 TEMPERATURE AND HUMIDITY EFFECTS: The Output-Power Meter was calibrated at a temperature of 77 degrees Fahrenheit, and errors in indication will result if the ambient temperature departs widely from this value. At high temperatures (about 95 degrees F) this additional error may approach the nominal calibration error, especially at the higher audio frequencies. The instrument is so designed that the heat dissipated inside the instrument itself has a negligible effect on accuracy. Humidity conditions also have a negligible effect on the accuracy of the instrument.

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PARTS LIST

| | REF DES | | | GR NO. | | REF DES | | | GR NO. |
|-----------------|-------------------|-------------------------|---|--------------------|-----------------|-------------------|-------------------------|--|-------------------------------|
| | R1 R2 R3 | 5.242 5.242 0.557 | ±2% ±2% ±2%] | 783-301 783-301 | | R39 R40 R41 | 2500 2500 5000 | ±2% ±2% ±2% | 783-315 |
| | R4 R5 | 1.152 1.210 | $\left. {}^{\pm 2\%}_{\pm 2\%} \right\}$ | 783-302 | | R42 | 49,450 | ±1% | Part of 783-316 |
| | R6 R7 R8 | 1.278 2.000 2.000 | ±2% ±2% ±2% | 783-303 | | R43 R44 R45 | 5446 560 1292 | $\left. \begin{array}{c} \pm \frac{1}{4}\% \\ \pm \frac{1}{4}\% \\ \pm \frac{1}{2}\% \end{array} \right\}$ | 783-320 |
| | R9 R 10 | 2.500 2.500 | $\left. \begin{array}{c} \pm 2\% \\ \pm 2\% \end{array} \right\}$ | 783-304 | | R46 | 4945 | ±1% | Part of 783-316 |
| | R11 R12 R13 | 5.000 5.392 5.570 | ±2%) ±2% ±2% | 783-305 | | R47 R48 R49 | 544.6 56.0 129.2 | $ \begin{array}{c} \pm \frac{1}{4}\% \\ \pm \frac{1}{4}\% \\ \pm \frac{1}{4}\% \end{array} \right\} $ | 783-321 |
| | R14 R15 R16 | 11.52 12.10 12.78 | ±2%∫ ±2% ±2%} | 783-306 | | R50 R51 | 494.5 54.46 | ±1% ±¼%) | Part of 783-317 |
| OTE A) | R17 R18 | 20.00 20.00 | ±2%」 ±2%】 | | OTE A) | R52 R53 | 5.60 12.92 | $\begin{array}{c} \pm \frac{1}{2}\% \\ \pm \frac{1}{2}\% \end{array}$ | 783-322 |
| ORS (N | R19 R20 R21 | 25.00 25.00 50.00 | ±2% } ±2% } ±2%] | 783-307 | ORS (N | R54 R55 | 49.45 5.44 | ±1% ±½%) | Part of 783-317 |
| RESISTORS (NOTE | R22 R23 | 53.92 57.70 | ±2% ±2%∫ | 783-308 | RESISTORS (NOTE | R56 R57 | 0.558 1.284 | $\pm \frac{1}{2\%}$ $\pm \frac{1}{2\%}$ | Part of 783-326 |
| | R24 R25 R26 | 115.2 121.0 127.8 | ±2% ±2% ±2% | 783-309 | | R58 R59 | 11,700 1444.4 | | REPR-16 Part of 783-326 |
| | R27 R28 | 200.0 200.0 | $\left. {}^{\pm 2\%}_{\pm 2\%} \right\}$ | 783-311 | | R60 R61 | 8889 6012 | ±½% ±½% | REPR-16 REPR-16 |
| | R29 R30 R31 | 250.0 250.0 500.0 | ±2%↓ ±2% ±2% | 783-312 | | R62 R63 R64 | 1741 982.5 1083.5 | $\left. \begin{array}{c} \pm \frac{1}{4}\% \\ \pm \frac{1}{4}\% \\ \pm \frac{1}{4}\% \end{array} \right\}$ | Part of 783-318 |
| | R32 R33 | 539.2 557.0 | ±2%∫ ±2%∫ | | | R65 R66 | 971 1101 | ±¼% ±¼% | 783-319 |
| | R34 R35 R36 | 1152 1210 1278 | ±2% } ±2% ∫ ±2% } | 783-313 | | R67 R68 R69 | 221 46.0 1155 | $\pm \frac{1}{4}\%$ $\pm 1\%$ $\pm \frac{1}{4}\%$ | Part of |
| | R37 R38 | 2000 2000 | ±2% ±2% } | 783-314 | | R70 R71 | 1042 20,000 | ±¼%∫ ±5% | 783-318 REC-20BF |



NOTES: (A) All resistances are in ohms.

* IRC Part No.