

TECHNICAL MANUAL
INSTRUMENT CALIBRATION PROCEDURE

DC VOLTAGE STANDARD

FLUKE
332D

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SECTION 1

INTRODUCTION AND DESCRIPTION

1.1 This procedure describes the calibration of Fluke 332D DC Voltage Standard. The instrument being calibrated is referred to herein as the TI (Test Instrument).

1.2 All comments concerning this procedure should be directed to the Measurement Science Department, Corona Division, Naval Surface Warfare Center, P.O. Box 5000, Corona, CA 92878-5000.

1.3 This procedure includes tests of essential performance parameters only. Any malfunction noticed during calibration, whether specifically tested for or not, should be corrected.

Table 1. Calibration Description

TI Characteristics	Performance Specifications	Test Method
Load and line regulation	Tolerance: 0.0002% of setting or 10 μ V for either a 10% line voltage change or a full load change.	The TI output voltage is monitored while the line voltage is changed or while the load is changed from full load to no load.
Voltage standard (output voltage)	Fluke 332D Output voltage: 0 to 1111.1110 V dc Output current: 0 to 50 mA Voltage ranges: 10, 100 and 1000 V Resolution: 0.1 ppm of range Tolerance: 10 V range: $\pm(0.007\% \text{ iv } +85 \mu\text{V})$ 100 V range: $\pm(0.007\% \text{ iv } + 325 \mu\text{V})$ 1000 V range: $\pm(0.0075\% \text{ iv } + 505 \mu\text{V})$	The output of a standard-cell-referenced direct-voltage-measurement system is for adjusting certain circuits, and for measuring the TI output voltages.

SECTION 2

EQUIPMENT REQUIREMENTS

NOTES

Minimum use specifications are the principal parameters required for performance of the calibration, and are included to assist in the selection of alternate equipment, which may be used at the discretion of the using laboratory. Satisfactory performance of alternate items shall be verified prior to use. All applicable equipment must bear evidence of current calibration.

The instruments utilized in this procedure were selected from those known to be available at Navy calibration facilities and the listing by make or model number carries no implication of preference, recommendation, or approval for use by other agencies. It is recognized that equivalent equipment produced by other manufacturers may be capable of equally satisfactory performance in this procedure.

Table 2. Equipment Requirements

Item	Minimum Use Specifications	Calibration Equipment
2.1 Autotransformer	Input voltage: 115 V at 60 Hz Output voltage: variable from 105 to 125	Penril W5MT3A
2.2 Digital multimeter (DMM)	Range: 105 to 125 V Uncertainty: $\pm 2\%$ iv (used to monitor line voltage)	Hewlett-Packard 34401A
2.3 Load resistor	Values: 200 Ω , $\pm 5\%$, 1.25 W; 2000 Ω , $\pm 5\%$, 12.5 W; 20 k Ω , $\pm 5\%$, 125 W	Clarostat 240C
2.4 High accuracy digital multimeter (HADMM)	Range: 9 to 1100 V dc Uncertainty: $\pm 0.0026\%$ iv Null range: 100 μ V	Hewlett-Packard 3458A
2.5 Null detectors (2 required)	Null range: 3 μ V to 30 mV Uncertainty: $\pm(3\%$ end scale +0.1 μ V)	Fluke 845AB
2.6 Multifunction meter calibrator (MMC)	Output voltage: 10 μ V to 1100 V dc Uncertainty: approximately $\pm 0.002\%$ iv; not as important as the stability rating in this procedure Stability must be within: $\pm(0.001\%$ of setting +20 μ V)	Fluke 5700AAN
2.7 Voltage divider	Ratio range: 0.0000010 to 1.1 Uncertainty: 1 ppm related to input	Fluke 720A
2.8 A-B switch (pinch-type, reversing switch)	Two-position switch, arbitrarily assigned positions A and B or simply A-B switch	Local supply, such as: Leeds & Northrup 3294
2.9 DC reference standard	Output voltage: Std-cell magnitude (e.g. "1.018000") Uncertainty: traceable to Type I calibration laboratory through a certified output voltage called "Assigned Reference Output" or simply " V_{ref} " herein	Fluke 732B, with known history
2.10 Reference divider	Range: 1000 and 1100 Uncertainty: ± 1 ppm	Fluke 752A
2.11 Binding posts	Used to hold the shielded wires together	Local supply
2.12 Electrical tape	Used to cover the binding post and its contents	Local supply
2.13 Shielded leads	Low-thermal type with spade lugs, for example: Fluke PCA -0116 " -0126 " -0227 " -0536 " -0627 " -0636 Pomona type shielded leads: #1756-24 or 1756-48	Local supply as required

SECTION 3

PRELIMINARY OPERATIONS

3.1 Ensure that all power switches are set to off, and set all auxiliary equipment controls as necessary to avoid damage to the equipment and so that dangerous voltages will not be present on output terminals when the power switches are turned on.

3.2 Set the TI controls as follows:

POWER switch to	OFF
METER switch to	CURRENT
VOLTAGE TRIP to 1000: VERNIER	fully clockwise
CURRENT LIMIT to	fully clockwise
VOLTAGE RANGE to	10
READOUT DIALS (Output-Voltage Controls) to	all zeros

3.3 Set all other equipment controls as necessary to avoid damage to the equipment, and so that dangerous voltages will not be present on the output terminals when the power switches are turned on.

3.4 Connect the TI and all line-powered test equipment to the appropriate power source.

3.5 Turn all power switches on and allow sufficient warm-up time for the equipment (the TI requires 1 hour warm-up time).

3.6 Perform the self-calibration procedure for the Fluke 720A Voltage (Kelvin-Varley) Divider, if it has not been calibrated within the past few weeks.

SECTION 4

CALIBRATION PROCESS

NOTE

Unless otherwise specified, verify the results of each test and take corrective action whenever the test requirement is not met before proceeding.

4.1 LINE AND LOAD REGULATION TEST

WARNING

VOLTAGES HAZARDOUS TO LIFE MAY BE PRESENT. USE EXTREME CAUTION.

4.1.1 Connect the equipment as shown in Figure 1.

4.1.2 Adjust the AUTOTRANSFORMER for 115 V output as monitored on the DMM (item 2.2).

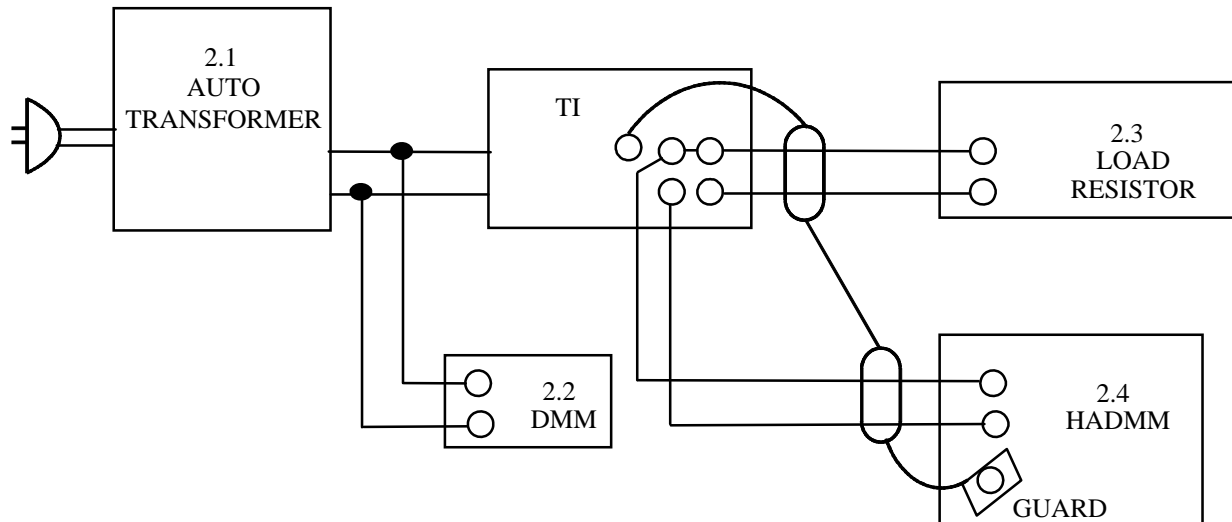


Figure 1. Line and Load Regulation Test Configuration

4.1.3 Set the TI front panel controls as follows:

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|----------------------|
| POWER switch to | STANDBY |
| METER switch to | CURRENT |
| RANGE switch to | 10 |
| Output-Voltage (READOUT) DIALS to | ALL ZEROS |
| VOLTAGE TRIP switch to | 1000 |
| VERNIER control to | fully clockwise |
| CURRENT LIMIT | fully clockwise (60) |

4.1.4 Set the HADMM (item 2.4) to measure dc voltage.

4.1.5 Perform each of the measurements listed below as follows:

4.1.5.1 Set the equipment controls to obtain the settings for each measurement listed in the following table. Use the High Accuracy Digital Multimeter (HADMM) (item 2.4) to note the TI's response.

TI Settings			
Load Resistor (Ω)	Range (V)	Output-Voltage Dials (V)	Tolerance Limits
200	10	10.000000	+20 μV
2000	100	100.00000	+200 μV
20000	1000	1000.0000	+2.0 mV

4.1.5.2 Set the autotransformer for 115 V output. Measure the dc voltage with the HADMM (item 2.4) and verify that the voltage indication as the 1st indication for reference.

4.1.5.3 Adjust the autotransformer for a 105 volt output. Wait one minute; then measure the dc voltage and note the voltage indication as the 2nd indication. Verify that the difference between the 1st and the 2nd indications is within the tolerance limits listed.

4.1.5.4 Adjust the autotransformer for a 125 volt output. Wait 1 minute; then measure the dc voltage and note the indication. Verify that the difference between the indications of steps 4.1.5.2 and 4.1.5.4 are within the tolerance limits listed.

4.1.6 Set the autotransformer for a 115 V output.

4.1.7 Perform each of the load-regulation measurements tabulated below (using Figure 1 as the test setup).

4.1.7.1 Set the equipment controls as necessary to obtain the settings for each measurement listed in the following table.

TI Settings			
Load Resistor (Ω)	Range (V)	Output-Voltage Dials (V)	Tolerance Limits
20000	1000	1000.0000	± 2.0 mV
2000	100	100.00000	± 200 μ V
200	10	10.000000	± 20 μ V

4.1.7.2 With the load resistance connected as shown in Figure 1, measure the dc voltage with the HADMM (item 2.4) for each range, and verify that the voltage indication as the 1st indication for reference.

4.1.7.3 Set the TI power switch to STDBY/RESET, disconnect the load resistance, and then set the TI power switch to OPR.

4.1.7.4 Measure the dc voltage with no load for each range and note the 2nd indication. Verify that the difference between the 1st and 2nd indications is within the tolerance limits listed.

4.1.8 Disconnect the Test configuration, setting the equipment controls as required for safeguard.

4.2 ACCURACY TEST

4.2.1 Connect the HADMM to the TI output terminals. Set the TI to the settings listed in the following table and verify that the HADMM is within the following listed tolerance limits.

TI Settings		
Range (V)	Output-Voltage Dials (V)	HADMM Tolerance Limits
10	1.0000	0.99984 to 1.00016
	3.3333	3.33307 to 3.33353
	5.5555	5.55503 to 5.55597
	7.7777	7.77707 to 7.77833
	9.9999	9.99912 to 10.00068
100	10.000	9.9990 to 10.0010
	50.000	49.9962 to 50.0038
	100.000	99.9927 to 100.0073
1000	100.00	99.9920 to 100.0080
	500.00	499.9620 to 500.0380
	1000.00	999.92645 to 1000.0755

4.2.2 If the TI fails any of the previous points, mark the TI as being received in an out of tolerance condition, and proceed to Appendix A to adjust the TI.

4.2.3 Unless other measurements are to be performed, turn all power switches to off or standby and disconnect the equipment from the TI.

CALIBRATION CHECKLIST

TEST INST(S) Fluke 332D DC Voltage Standard

PROC. NO. NA 17-20AE-254		MFR	MODEL		SER. NO.	
PROCEDURE STEP NO (1)	FUNCTION TESTED (2)	NOMINAL (3)	MEASURED VALUES		OUT OF TOL (6)	CALIBRATION TOLERANCES (7)
			FIRST RUN (4)	SECOND RUN (5)		
4.1	Line and Load Regulation Test					
	10 V - Range Test (Line Regulation)					
	Load Line					
4.1.5.2	200 Ω 115 V	--	(μV)			Ref:
4.1.5.3	200 Ω 105 V	--				Ref:
”						±20 μV
4.1.5.4	200 Ω 125 V	--	(μV)			Ref:
”						Ref:
”						±20 μV
	100 V - Range Test					
	Load Line					
4.1.5.2	2000 Ω 115 V	--	(μV)			Ref:
4.1.5.3	2000 Ω 105 V	--				Ref:
”						±200 μV
4.1.5.4	2000 Ω 125 V	--	(μV)			Ref:
”						Ref:
”						±200 μV
	1000 V - Range Test					
	Load Line					
4.1.5.2	20000 Ω 115 V	--	(μV)			Ref:
4.1.5.3	20000 Ω 105 V	--				Ref:
”						±2 mV
4.1.5.4	20000 Ω 125 V	--	(μV)			Ref:
”						Ref:
”						±2 mV
4.1.7.2	1000 V 20000 Ω	--	(mV)			1st (ref):
”						2nd (ref):
4.1.7.4	1000 V None	--				±2.0 mV
4.1.7.2	100 V 2000 Ω	--	(mV)			1st (ref):
”						2nd (ref):
4.1.7.4	100 V None	--				±200 μV

APPENDIX A
ADJUSTMENTS

A.1 Adjustments Access: Certain adjustments are necessary during the calibration process while the TI is in operation. Remove the covers from the TI just far enough, as required, to gain access for: the Range-Zero-Output-, the Sample-String-, and the Range-Cal adjustments. Refer to Figure A-1 for the location of adjustments.

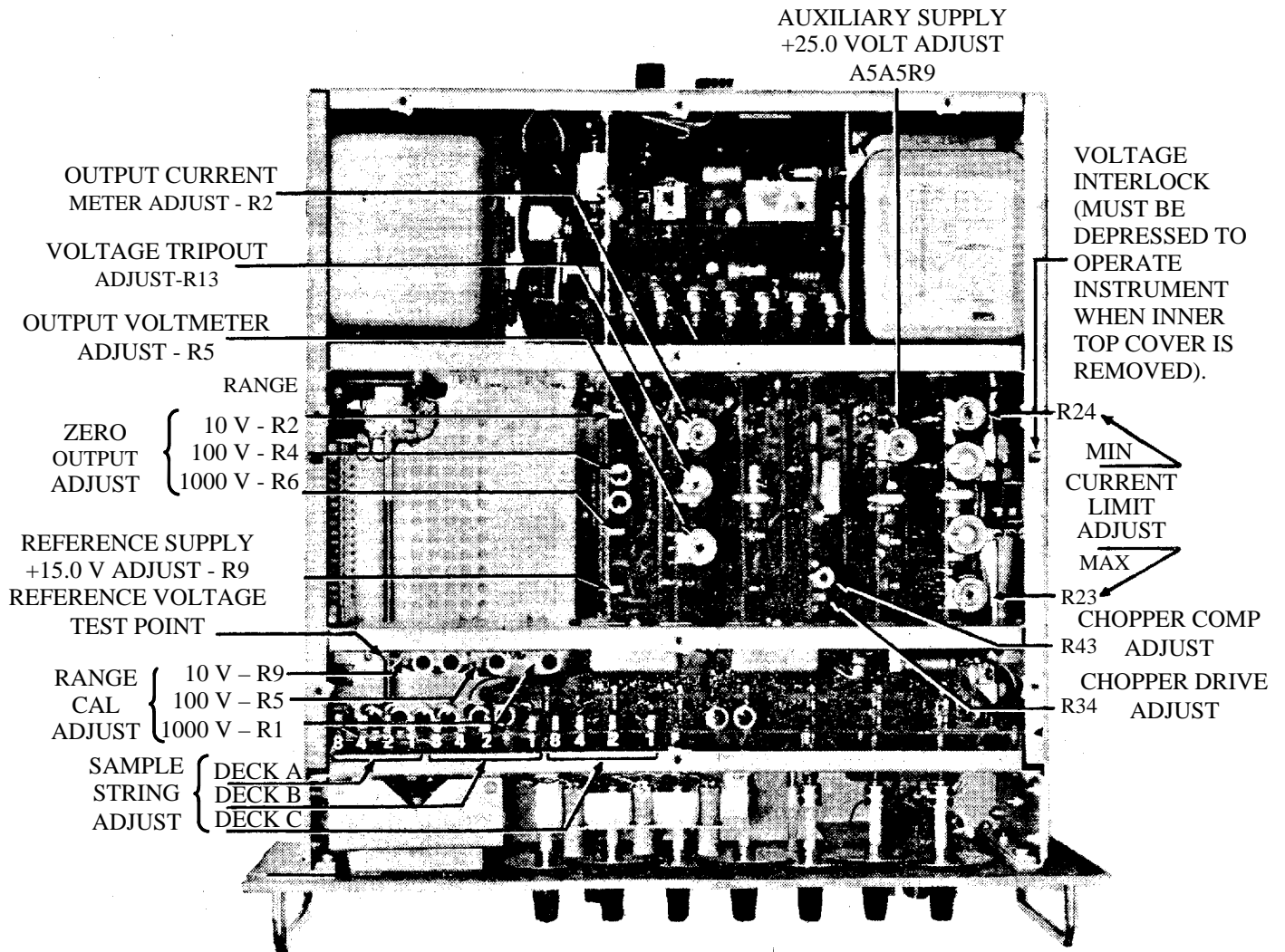


Figure A-1. Location of Adjustments

A.2 ZERO OUTPUT ADJUSTMENTS

A.2.1 Set the Null Detector (item 2.5) OPR-ZERO switch to ZERO. Perform the mechanical or electrical zero adjustments for the Null Detector as required. Electrically zero adjust the Null Detector up to its 3 μV position.

A.2.2 Set the TI output-voltage dials to indicate all zeroes, connect the equipment as shown in Figure A-2; and set the TI power switch to OPR.

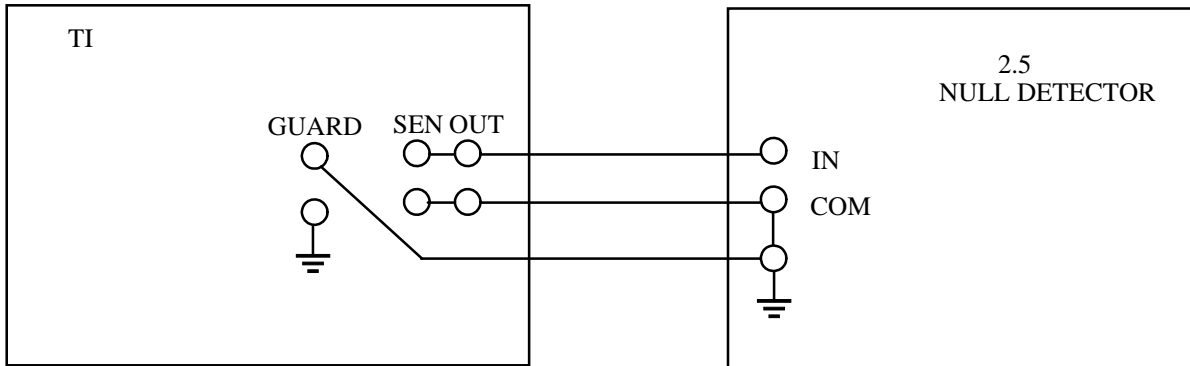


Figure A-2. Zero Output Adjust Configuration

A.2.3 Set the null detector OPR-ZERO switch to OPR position.

A.2.4 Set the TI range switch to each of the TI voltage ranges. At each TI voltage-range position, adjust the TI corresponding ZERO-OUTPUT-ADJUST range control to establish a null indication within $\pm 1 \mu\text{V}$ on the null detector. Use only insulated screwdrivers or plastic alignment tools when performing the adjustments. Refer to Figure A-1 for location of the adjustments.

A.2.5 Set the null detector OPR-ZERO switch to ZERO, the TI power switch to STDBY/RESET; and disconnect the equipment setup.

A.3 SAMPLE STRING LINEARIZATION

A.3.1 Connect the equipment as shown in Figure A-3.

A.3.2 Make the connections shown in Figure A-3 to the Assigned-Reference-Output voltage terminals. For simplification, the DC Reference Standard-Output voltage will be referred to herein simply as V_{ref} .

A.3.3 Set the voltage divider (item 2.7) controls to indicate a setting equal to 1/10th of V_{ref} . For example, if V_{ref} is equal to 1.018000, the divider controls would be set for a 0.101800 indication.

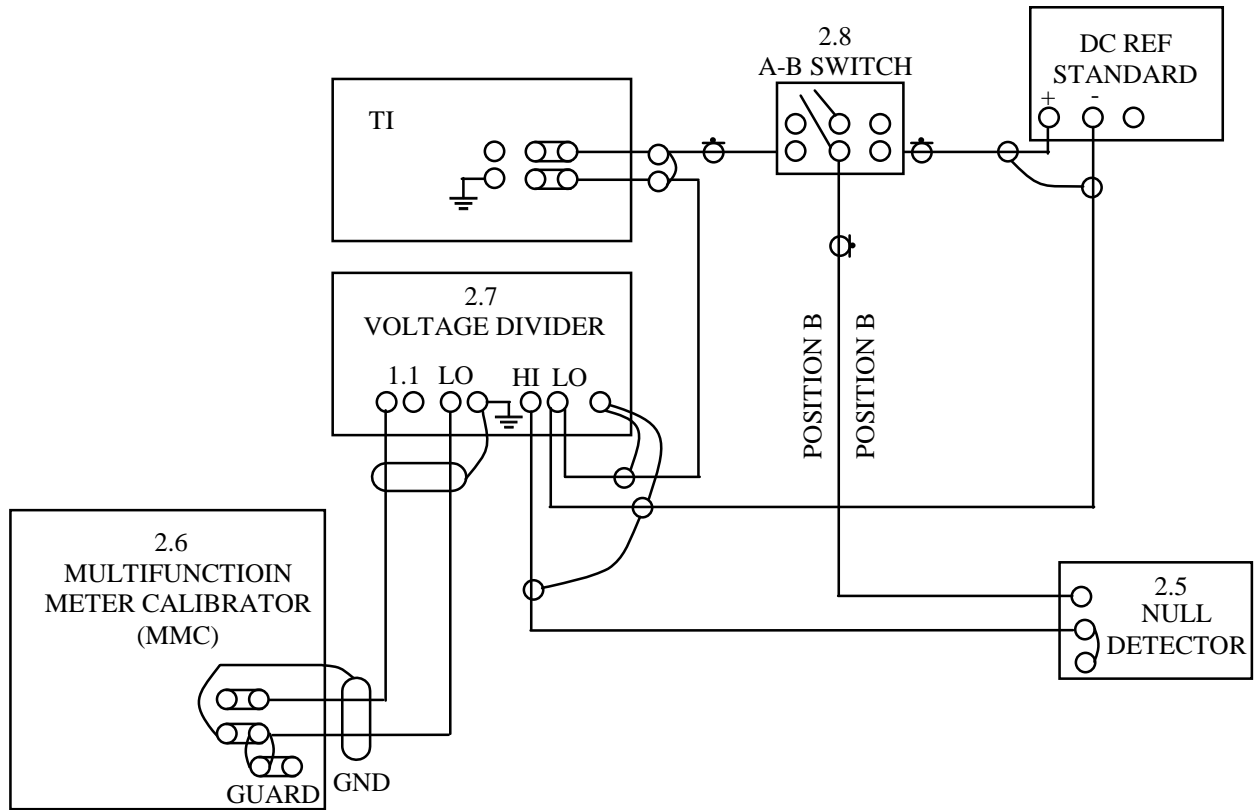
A.3.4 Set the A-B switch (item 2.8) to position A. Set the MMC (item 2.6) to 11 V.

A.3.5 Set the null detector OPR-ZERO switch to OPR, and adjust the MMC to establish a null indication to within $\pm 1 \mu\text{V}$ on the null detector 10 μV range, adjusting the null detector null sensitivity control as required. Set the TI power switch to OPR.

A.3.6 Set the null detector OPR-ZERO switch to ZERO, and set the A-B switch to position B.

A.3.7 Perform each of the adjustments tabulated below, using only insulated screwdrivers or plastic alignment tools as follows:

A.3.7.1 Set the null detector OPR-ZERO switch to ZERO to avoid meter pegging in preparation for the upcoming circuit changes.



NOTE: USE PURE COPPER CONDUCTORS SHIELDED CABLE, NOT COATED OR PLATED WIRE NOT COAXIAL CABLE.

THROUGHOUT THIS PROCEDURE SHEILDS MAY BE HELD TOGETHER WITH BINDING POSTS, ITEM 2.11; THEN THEY MAY BE COVERED WITH AN ELECTRICAL TAPE, ITEM 2.12.

Figure A-3. Sample-String-Linearization Adjustment Setup

A.3.7.2 Set the equipment controls to the settings listed for each required adjustment in the following table.

Voltage Divider (Dials)	TI		Required Adjustments	Tolerance Limits
	Range	Voltage Dials		
0000000	1000 V	000.0000	Detector*	$\pm 1 \mu\text{V}$
.1000000	1000 V	000.X00	1000 V CAL	$\pm 1 \mu\text{V}$
.1000000	1000 V	001.0000	DECK C - 1	$\pm 1 \mu\text{V}$
.2000000	1000 V	002.0000	DECK C - 2	$\pm 1 \mu\text{V}$
.4000000	1000 V	004.0000	DECK C - 4	$\pm 2 \mu\text{V}$
.8000000	1000 V	008.0000	DECK C - 8	$\pm 4 \mu\text{V}$

Voltage Divider (Dials)	TI		Required Adjustments	Tolerance Limits
	Range	Voltage Dials		
1.000000	1000 V	00X.0000	Divider**	$\pm 5 \mu\text{V}$
Retained setting	1000 V	010.0000	DECK B - 1	$\pm 5 \mu\text{V}$
0000000	100 V	00.00000	Detector*	$\pm 1 \mu\text{V}$
.1000000	100 V	01.00000	100 V CAL	$\pm 1 \mu\text{V}$
.2000000	100 V	02.00000	DECK B - 2	$\pm 1 \mu\text{V}$
.4000000	100 V	04.00000	DECK B - 4	$\pm 2 \mu\text{V}$
.8000000	100 V	08.00000	DECK B - 8	$\pm 4 \mu\text{V}$
1.0000000	100 V	0X.00000	Divider**	$\pm 5 \mu\text{V}$
Retained setting	100 V	10.00000	DECK A - 1	$\pm 5 \mu\text{V}$
0000000	10 V	0.00000	Detector*	$\pm 1 \mu\text{V}$
.1000000	10 V	1.00000	10 V CAL	$\pm 1 \mu\text{V}$
.2000000	10 V	2.00000	DECK A - 2	$\pm 1 \mu\text{V}$
.4000000	10 V	4.00000	DECK A - 4	$\pm 2 \mu\text{V}$
.8000000	10 V	8.00000	DECK A - 8	$\pm 4 \mu\text{V}$

* Adjust the null detector ZERO ADJ to obtain a system zero.

**Adjust the voltage divider readout dials for a null on the null detector. Retain this setting for the next measurement step marked "Retained setting."

A.3.7.3 Set the null detector OPR-ZERO switch to OPR. Make the indicated adjustment to establish a detector null indication within the tolerance limits listed, increasing the detector null-range sensitivity as required. Refer to Figure A-1 for the locations of the TI RANGE-CAL or the TI SIMPLE-STRING-ADJUST potentiometers.

A.3.8 Set the null detector OPR-ZERO switch to ZERO. Adjust the null detector zero control for a zero meter deflection on the 3 μV range; then, set the detector range switch to the 30 μV range position.

A.3.9 Set the TI range control to its 1000 V position, and set the TI output-voltage dials (READOUT DIALS) to 010.0000 V.

A.3.10 Set the A-B switch (item 2.8) to position A, repeat steps A.3.2 and A.3.3; then, set the null detector OPR-ZERO switch to OPR.

A.3.11 Adjust the MMC as required to establish a null indication to within $\pm 1 \mu\text{V}$ on the null detector 10 μV range while adjusting the null detector null sensitivity control as required.

A.3.12 Set the null detector OPR-ZERO switch to ZERO. Set the A-B switch to position B, and set the voltage divider controls to 1.0000000.

WARNING

ALL TI ADJUSTMENTS MUST BE MADE ONLY WITH INSULATED SCREWDRIVERS OR PLASTIC ALIGNMENT TOOLS.

A.3.13 Set the null detector OPR-ZERO switch to OPR. Adjust the TI internal 1000 V CAL potentiometer to establish a null indication on the null detector to within $\pm 5 \text{ mV}$ while switching the null detector range sensitivity as required.

A.3.14 Set the null detector OPR-ZERO switch to ZERO. Set the TI voltage range selector to the 100 V position, and the voltage dials to 10.00000 V. Set the detector OPR-ZERO switch to OPR, and adjust the TI 100 V CAL potentiometer to establish a null indication to within $\pm 5 \mu\text{V}$.

A.3.15 Using the TI 10 V range setting and the TI 10 V CAL potentiometer, repeat step A.3.14, with the TI voltage dials set for 10.000000 V.

A.3.16 Set the detector OPR-ZERO switch to ZERO, set all voltage-source equipment for minimum output, and disconnect the equipment setup.

A.4 OUTPUT VOLTAGE MEASUREMENTS

A.4.1 Prior to using the 752A reference divider, perform the self-calibration procedure in accordance with the manufacturer's manual.

A.4.2 Connect the equipment as shown in Figure A-4.

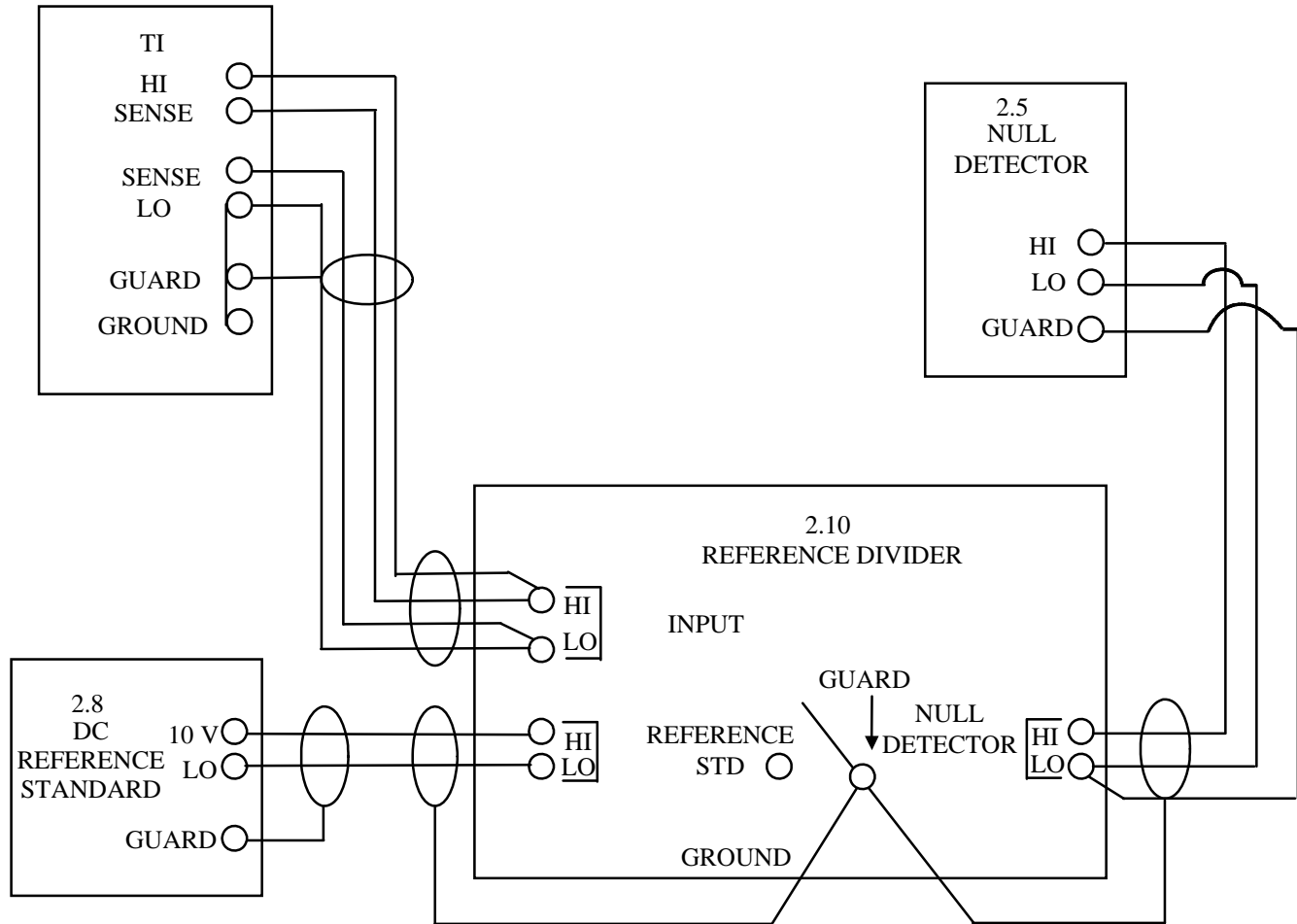


Figure A-4. Output Voltage Test Configuration

A.4.3 Set the TI POWER switch to STDBY/RESET and the null detector Opr-Zero switch to Zero.

A.4.4 Adjust the null detector zero control to obtain a null detector null indication, progressively increasing the null detector sensitivity to the 10 μ V range.

A.4.5 Set the reference divider calibrate switch to operate and mode switch to 10.

A.4.6 Set the TI RANGE switch to 10 and Output Voltage dials to 10.000000.

A.4.7 Select a null detector sensitivity setting to avoid meter pegging and set the Opr-Zero switch to opr.

A.4.8 Set the TI POWER switch to OPR and Output Voltage dials for a null detector null indication, progressively increasing the null detector sensitivity to the 10 μ V range.

A.4.9 Verify that the TI output Voltage dials setting is equal to the DC Reference Standards certified output voltage ± 0.00011 .

A.4.10 Set the null detector range switch to avoid meter pegging and Opr-Zero switch to Zero and set the TI RANGE switch to STDBY/RESET.

A.4.11 Using the methods described in steps A.4.4 through A.4.10, repeat the measurement for each of the TI and reference divider settings listed in the following table. At each setting, verify that the TI Output Voltage dials' setting is within the tolerance limits listed.

Reference Divider Mode Switch Setting	TI Initial Settings		TI Output Voltage Dial Tolerance Limits	
	Range	Output Voltage Dials		
10	100	10.00000	Ref Standard	± 0.00012
100	100	100.00000	Ref Standard X10	± 0.00102
10	1000	010.0000	Ref Standard	± 0.0004
100	1000	100.0000	Ref Standard X10	± 0.0017
1000	1000	1000.0000	Ref Standard X100	± 0.0152

A.4.12 Unless other measurements are to be performed, set all equipment controls as required to avoid damage to the equipment and injury to personnel; then disconnect the test configuration.

CALIBRATION CHECKLIST

TEST INST(S) Fluke 332D DC Voltage Standard

PROC. NO. NA 17-20AE-254		MFR		MODEL		SER. NO.	
PROCEDURE STEP NO (1)	FUNCTION TESTED (2)	NOMINAL (3)	MEASURED VALUES		OUT OF TOL (6)	CALIBRATION TOLERANCES (7)	
			FIRST RUN (4)	SECOND RUN (5)			
A.2	Zero Output Adjustments						
	Range Adjust	(μ V)				$\pm 1 \mu$ V	
A.2.4	10 V 10 V-zero pot	0	ck ()			$\pm 1 \mu$ V	
"	100 V 10 "	0	ck ()			$\pm 1 \mu$ V	
"	1000 V 10 "	0	ck ()				
A.3	Sample String Linearization						
	Required Adjustments	(μ V)	(μ V)				
A.3.7.3	Null-Detector ZERO adjustment	0	ck ()			$\pm 1 \mu$ V	
"	1000 V CAL	0	ck ()			$\pm 1 \mu$ V	
"	DECK C-1	0	ck ()			$\pm 1 \mu$ V	
"	" C-2	0	ck ()			$\pm 1 \mu$ V	
"	" C-4	0	ck ()			$\pm 2 \mu$ V	
"	" C-8	0	ck ()			$\pm 4 \mu$ V	
"	Voltage-Divider dials	0	ck ()			$\pm 5 \mu$ V	
"	DECK B-1	0	ck ()			$\pm 5 \mu$ V	
"	Null-Detector ZERO adjustment	0	ck ()			$\pm 1 \mu$ V	
"	100 V CAL	0	ck ()			$\pm 1 \mu$ V	
"	DECK B-2	0	ck ()			$\pm 1 \mu$ V	
"	" B-4	0	ck ()			$\pm 2 \mu$ V	
"	" B-8	0	ck ()			$\pm 4 \mu$ V	
"	Voltage-Divider dials	0	ck ()			$\pm 5 \mu$ V	
"	DECK A-1	0	ck ()			$\pm 5 \mu$ V	
"	Null-Detector ZERO adjustment	0	ck ()			$\pm 1 \mu$ V	
"	100 V CAL	0	ck ()			$\pm 1 \mu$ V	
"	DECK A-2	0	ck ()			$\pm 1 \mu$ V	
"	" A-4	0	ck ()			$\pm 2 \mu$ V	
"	" A-8	0	ck ()			$\pm 4 \mu$ V	
A.3.13	1000 V CAL	0	ck ()			$\pm 5 \mu$ V	
A.3.14	100 V CAL	0	ck ()			$\pm 5 \mu$ V	
A.3.15	10 V CAL	0	ck ()			$\pm 5 \mu$ V	

