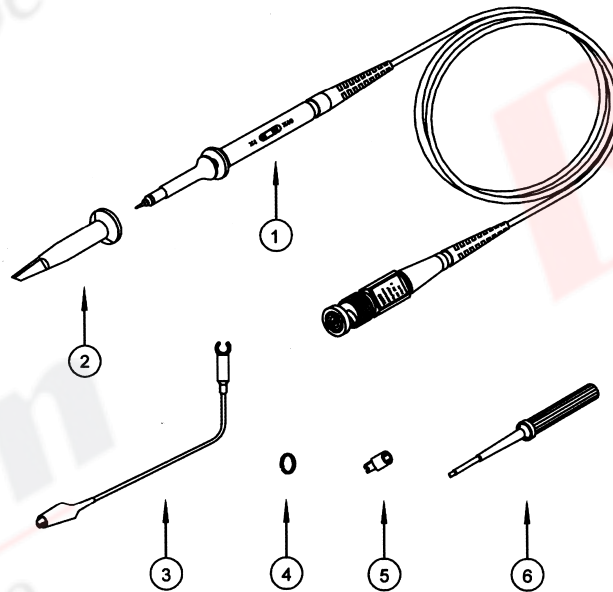


Probe Assembly Drawing



Part Exposition :

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

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

Specifications

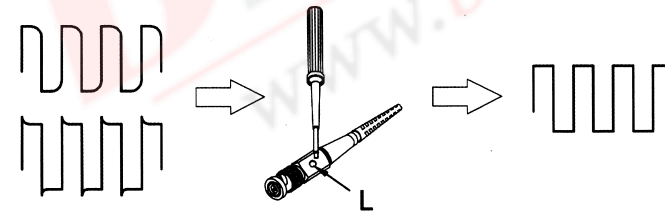
These characteristics apply to a probe installed on a specified oscilloscope. When used with another instrument, the oscilloscope must have an input impedance of 1 M Ω . The instrument must have a warm-up period of at least 20 minutes and be in an environment that does not exceed the limits.

Item	20MHz	40MHz	60MHz	100Mhz
Attenuation	X1 ; X10			
Input Resistance	1MΩ±2%(X1):10MΩ±2% (X10)			
Input Capacitance	X1: 85pF~115pF X10: 18.5pF~22.5pF		X1: 85pF~115pF X10: 14.5pF~17.5pF	
Compensation Range	All OSCILLOSCOPE			
System Bandwidth	X1: DC~6MHz X10: DC~20MHz	DC~6MHz DC~40MHz	DC~6MHz DC~40MHz	DC~6MHz DC~100MHz
Maximum Working Input Voltage	X1: <200VDC+Peak AC X10: <600VDC+Peak AC			
Net Weight	<55g			
Cable Length	120cm			
Temperature Operating	-10℃---+50℃			
Non operating	-20℃---+75℃			
Humidity	≤85% (Relative Humidity)			

Maintenance

Low-Frequency probe Compensation

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



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

Maximum Working Voltage Derating Curve (VDC+Peak AC)

