

tinuity and leakage checks, since the attenuation measurement alone can be in error from faults such as open or short circuits part way down the line.

Open circuit testing is somewhat to be preferred to short circuit, since the reference short (used to check equality initially) must be good, and because the initial equality is somewhat better on open than on short circuit.

Again, for quite low values of measured attenuation, it is advisable to note exact readings (or difference) on the initial equality check, and to allow for this difference.

6. FREQUENCY RESPONSE

The Plug-In Elements have a very flat frequency response over a frequency ratio of more than 2-1/2 to one. This characteristic provides a practically flat response within the assigned frequency ranges for all the Elements, see Table I in this Section.

An illustrative set of curves for three Elements of one of these frequency bands is shown in Fig. 4-2.

Notice that on the LOW POWER Element, the fall-off above and below the assigned frequency band is more pronounced than it is for the HIGH POWER Element. The degree of drop in response varies progressively less for each power level from low to high, with the average difference at approximately the mean power level. These curves, Fig. 4-2, may be assumed to be about typical for all of the listed band types (H, A, B, C, D & E) at their respective stated frequencies.

Harmonics, or sub-harmonics, may be known to exist in the measured circuit (outside of the Element frequency band). If so, a rough approximation of the response of the Element to these harmonics may be made by the use of these curves. The frequency ordinate to be read on the graph will be obtained by proportioning the frequency of the Element used with that of the one illustrated. Interpolation of the curve values will give an approximation of the extent that these harmonic signals are being measured by your Element.

The use of the Elements for direct power measurements outside of their stated frequency range is not recommended.

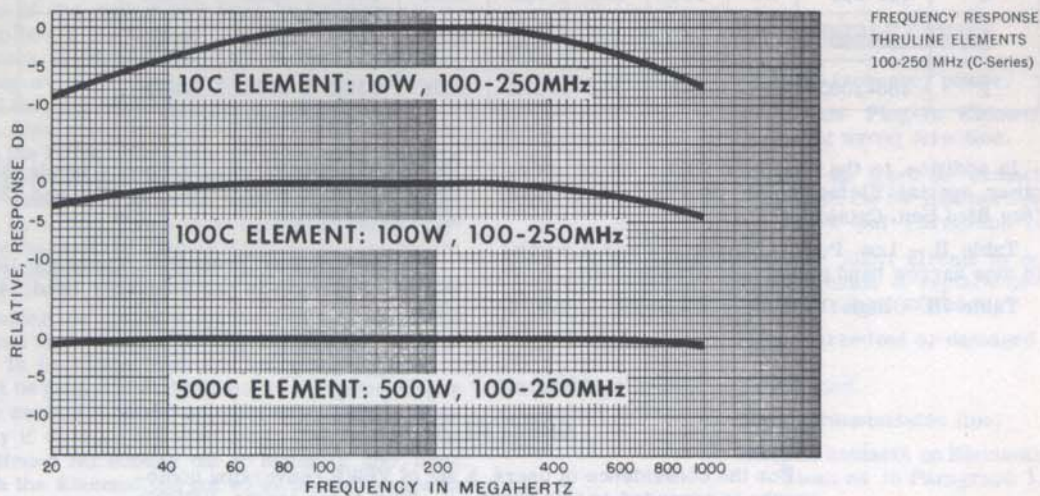


Fig. 4-2. Graph — Representative Frequency Response