

**OPERATING INSTRUCTIONS  
FOR MODEL TV-11**

**TUBE TESTER**



MANUFACTURED BY



**SUPERIOR INSTRUMENTS CO.**

2435-47 White Plains Road New York 67, N.Y.

# TO TEST A TUBE FOR SHORTS and LEAKAGES

**T**HE MODEL TV-11 is a modern Tube Tester employing a newly-improved emission type circuit. It will quickly and efficiently test the ever-increasing number of tube types used in Radio and TV.

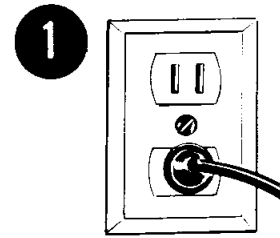
The Model TV-11 will test for quality of emission. It will also test for shorts and leakages and for noise due to faulty elements and loose internal connections. As extra services, the Model TV-11 will also test condensers for leakage and pilot lamps for filament continuity.

Simplification of switching and controls has enabled us to present operating instructions in simple, easy-to-understand style. On the following pages, we have illustrated procedures wherever possible. We suggest you study the data and the instrument panel before you attempt to use the unit. The 10 minutes you spend in doing so will be well invested for if you acquire a proper understanding of how this unit works, it will become your most frequently used and indispensable tool.

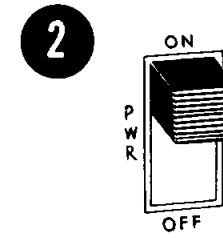
Like all improved emission type testers, the Model TV-11 provides the means of making the three basic tests:

1. Tests for shorts and leakages
2. Test for quality (Good? Bad)
3. Test for noise.

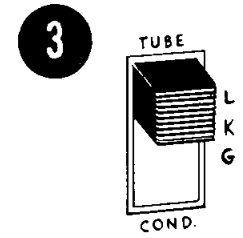
It is always best to proceed with the short and leakage test first and then follow through with quality test. It is advisable to do so because a "shorted" tube would be identified as such when making the short and leakage test. If such a tube were tested for quality first, it could damage the meter beyond repair.



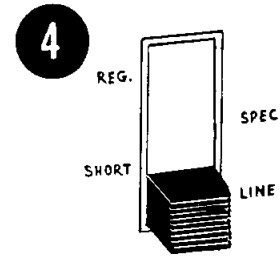
1 Insert the line cord into any 110 Volt A.C. power line.



2 Place the power switch up to the "on" position.



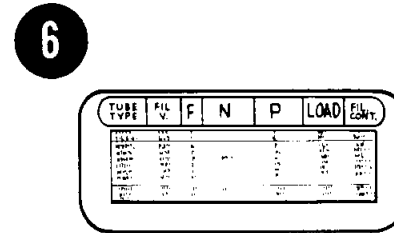
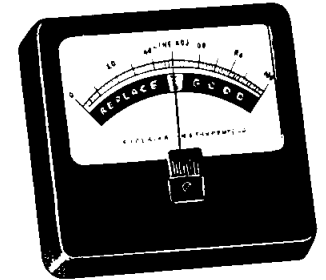
3 Throw the leakage switch up to the "tube" position.



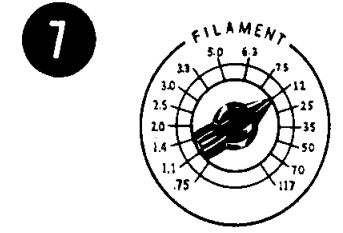
4 Throw the 4-position function slide switch down to the "line" position.



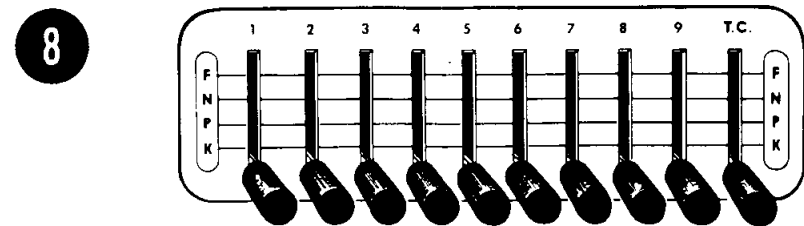
5 Turn the "line adjust" control until the meter indicates at the "line-adjust" mark appearing in the center of the meter scale.



6 Rotate the roll chart until the required tube test data appears.



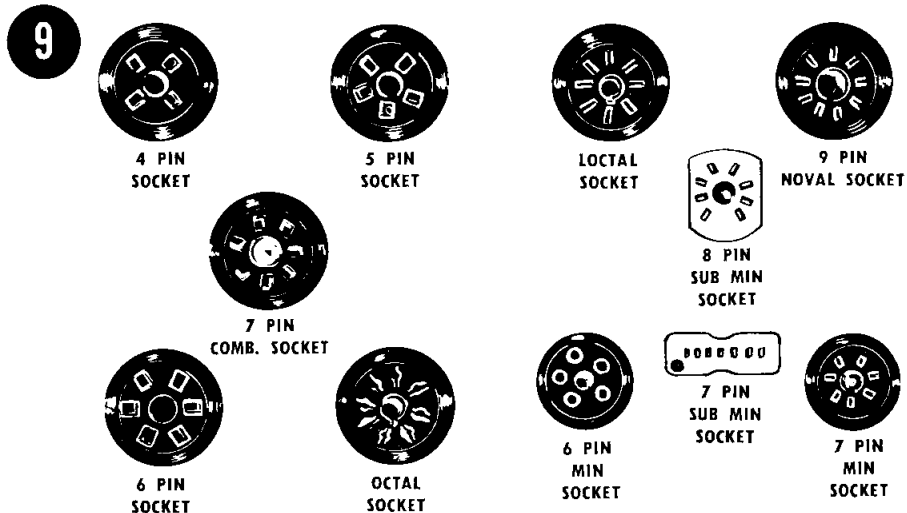
7 Turn the filament switch to the voltage indicated on roll chart for the tube type under test.



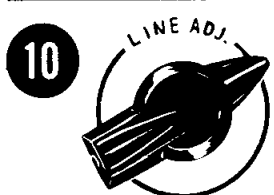
8 Place lever switches in the "F" and "N" columns as directed on roll chart. All other levers should be down in the "K" position.

# TO TEST A TUBE FOR SHORTS and LEAKAGES

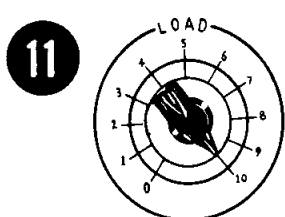
(CONTINUED)



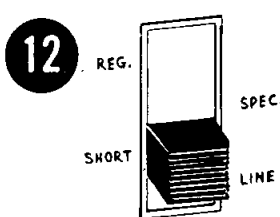
Insert the tube into its correct socket. Be especially careful with 7 pin sub min types. The dot or red mark should be near the raised section of the socket.



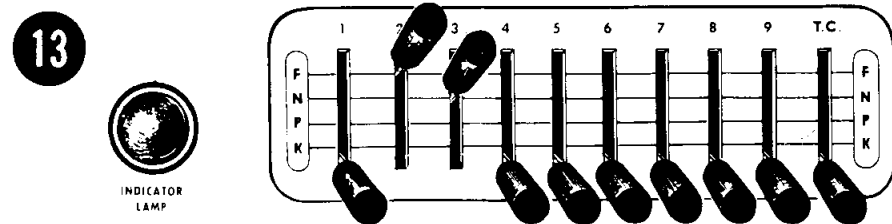
10 Re-adjust the "line-adjust" control (step #5), if necessary, to compensate for the tube current drain.



11 Rotate the "load" control clockwise as far as it can go (past 10).



12 Move the 4-position function slide switch to the "short" position.

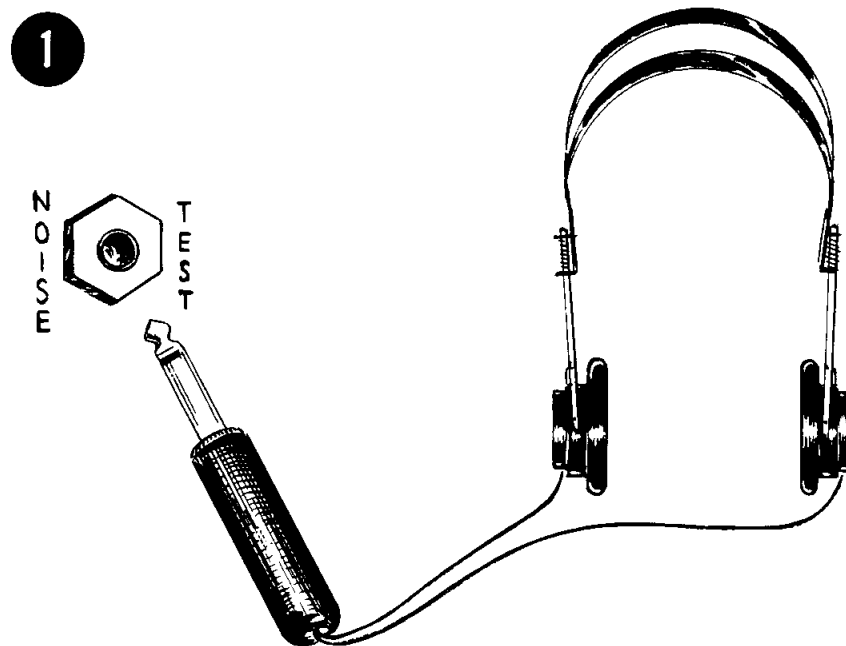


13 One at a time, move each lever (except those previously placed in the "F" or "N" positions) up to the "P" position. Tap the tube and observe the neon indicator lamp. A glow when any of the levers are moved to the "P" position indicates a "short." Each lever switch must be returned to its "K" position before proceeding with the next element test.

A slight glow may be disregarded when testing audio tubes such as the 6L6, 43, 50L6, etc. These tubes have a high inherent leakage, which in many cases does not effect the operation of the tube. No glow is of course desirable but a slight glow may be considered possible.

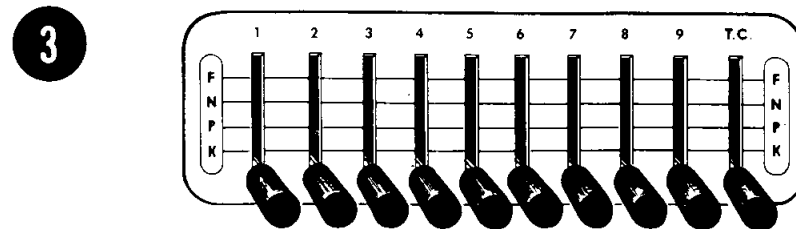
A steady glow on any element listed in the filament continuity column of the roll chart does not indicate a shorted tube. It does indicate filament continuity.

# TO TEST FOR NOISE



1 Plug a pair of magnetic phones (crystal phones won't do) into the phone jack marked "noise-test."

2 Next, follow procedures 1 to 12 as outlined in tests for "To Test For Shorts and Leverages" except 4 position slide switch is moved to "REG" position.

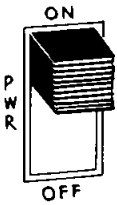


3 Now, move each lever individually up to the "P" position, tapping the tube as you do so. Tubes, which are microphonic due to loose elements or touching elements, will cause a pinging sound in the phones. This "ping" will be heard superimposed above the hum of the tube if hum is present.

# TO TEST A TUBE FOR QUALITY

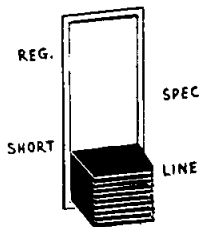
(AFTER FIRST CHECKING FOR SHORTS AND LEAKAGES)

**1**



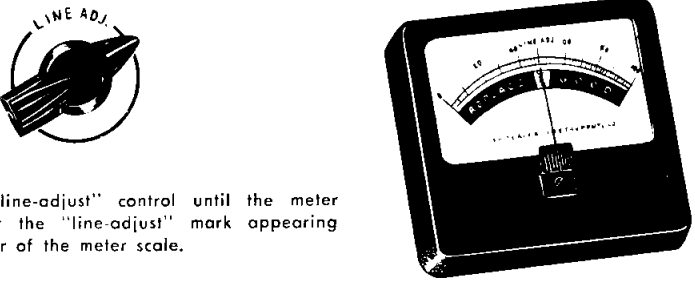
Place the power switch up to the "on" position.

**2**



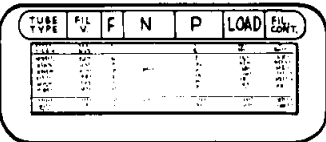
Throw the 4-position function slide switch down to the "line" position.

**3**



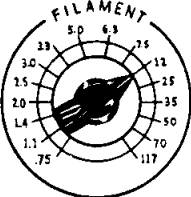
Turn the "line-adjust" control until the meter indicates at the "line-adjust" mark appearing in the center of the meter scale.

**4**



Rotate the roll chart until the required tube test data appears.

**5**



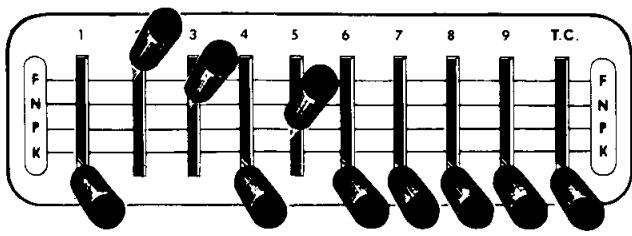
Turn the filament switch to the voltage indicated on the roll chart for the tube type under test.

**6**

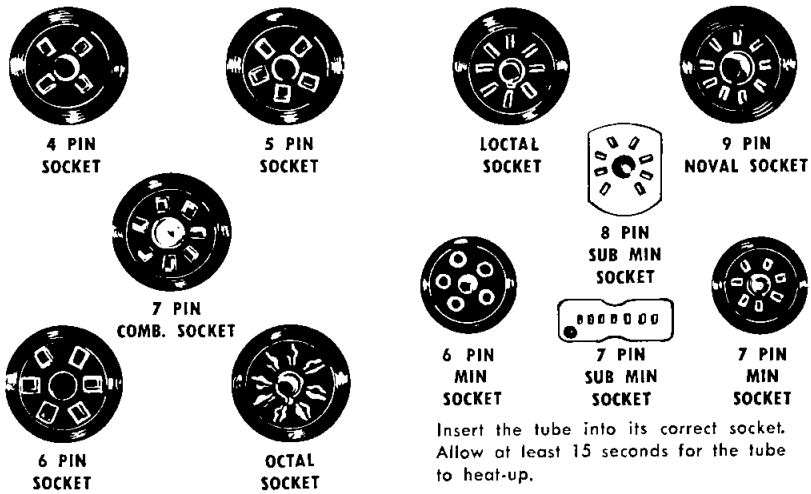
Place the lever switches appearing in the "F" and "N" columns in their respective positions.

**7**

Place the lever switch appearing in the "P" column in the "P" position. If the letter "S" appears after the "P" setting, see item 11, next page. All other levers should be down in the "K" position.




**8**



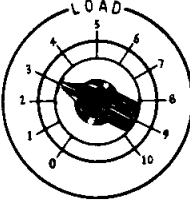
Insert the tube into its correct socket. Allow at least 15 seconds for the tube to heat-up.

**9**



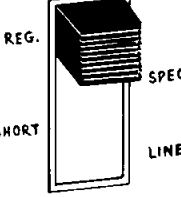
Re-adjust the "line-adjust" control (step #3) if necessary to compensate for the tube current drain.

**10**



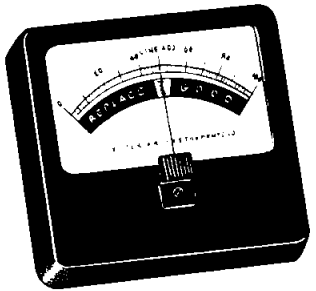
Rotate the "load" control to the setting indicated on the roll chart in the "load" column.

**11**



Move the 4-position function slide switch up to the "regular" position. If the letter "s" appears after the "P" setting, move the 4-position slide switch to the "special" position instead of the "regular" position.

**12**



Read the quality of the tube directly on the meter scale. The "Replace?-Good" markings are self-explanatory. If the meter does not move at all, the trouble may be due to an open filament. To verify, check for filament continuity as described below.

The notes appearing after some of the tube listings are as follows:

- Note A — Reading above 10 is O.K.
- Note B — Reading above 20 is O.K.
- Note C — Pin #1 is missing.

## TO TEST FOR FILAMENT CONTINUITY

To test for filament continuity, proceed as in "To test for shorts and leakages", but use either of the lever switches listed in the filament continuity column. One must be in the "P" position when the other is in the "K" position. Either may be used.

The indicator lamp will glow if the filament is good. No glow indicates an open filament.

# EXAMPLE OF A TYPICAL TUBE TEST

## Type 35Z5

### FIRST TEST FOR SHORTS AND LEAKAGE

- ✓ Insert the line cord into any 110 Volt A.C. power source.
- ✓ Place the power switch up to the "on" position.
- ✓ Throw the leakage switch up to the "tube" position.
- ✓ Throw the 4-position function slide switch down to the "line" position.
- ✓ Turn the "line-adjust" control until the meter indicates at the "line-adjust" mark in the center of the meter scale.
- ✓ Rotate the roll chart until the data for the type 35Z5 appears. It will read:

Tube	Fil. Volts	F	N	P	Load	Fil. Cont.
35Z5	35	2	3	5	3	2-7

- ✓ Turn the filament switch to the 35 Volt position.
- ✓ Place the #2 lever in the "F" position.
- ✓ Place the #3 lever in the "N" position.
- ✓ Insert the tube into the octal socket, which is the correct socket for this tube type.
- ✓ Re-adjust the "line-adjust" control if necessary.
- ✓ Rotate the "load" control clockwise as far as it can go (past 10).
- ✓ Move the 4-position function slide switch up to the "short" position.
- ✓ One at a time, move each lever switch (except #2 and #3) up to the "P" position. Tap the tube and observe the "short" indicator lamp. A steady glow (not a temporary flash) when the switches are moved to the "P" position indicates a "short." Be sure each switch is returned to the "K" position before you proceed to the next lever.
- #7 lever will light if the complete filament is good, thus indicating complete continuity between pins #2 and #7, which are the filament pins (as indicated in the last column of the roll chart).

### NOW CHECK FOR QUALITY

- ✓ Leave the power switch in the "on" position.
- ✓ Leave the filament switch in the 35 Volt position.
- ✓ Leave the #2 lever in the "F" position.
- ✓ Leave the #3 lever in the "N" position.
- ✓ Place the #5 lever in the "P" position.
- ✓ Leave all the other levers down in the "K" position.
- ✓ Throw the 4-position function slide switch up to the "regular" position since no "S" appears after the number 5 in the "P" column.
- ✓ Set the load control at 3 as indicated in the "load" column of the roll chart.
- ✓ Read the quality of the tube directly from the meter scale.

**NOTE** Some tubes, especially high voltage diodes used as rectifiers in T.V. receivers, with a load setting of 10, have an extremely high resistance. A reading of 10 for these tubes indicates a good tube.

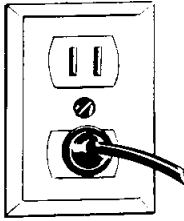
The notes appearing after some of the listings are as follows:

- Note A — Reading above 10 is O.K.
- Note B — Reading above 20 is O.K.
- Note C — Pin #1 is missing.

# TO TEST CONDENSERS FOR LEAKAGES

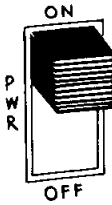
The Model TV-11 provides means for testing paper, ceramic and mica condensers for leakage.

**1**



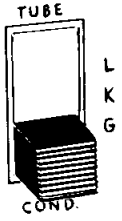
Insert the line cord into any 110 Volt, 60 cycle A.C. line.

**2**



Throw the power switch up to its "on" position.

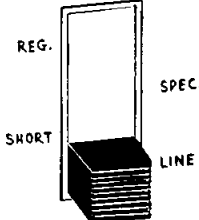
**3**



Throw the leakage switch down to the "condenser" position.

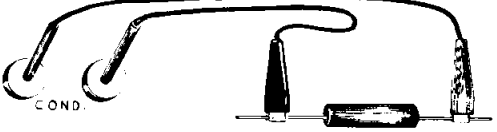
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**4**



Throw the 4-position function slide switch down to the "line" position.

**5**

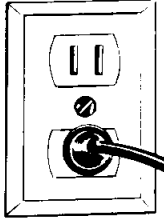


By means of a pair of test leads, connect the condenser under test to the jacks marked "cond."  
A good condenser will cause the indicator lamp to flash only once. More than one flash, caused by the charging of the condenser, is due to leakage in the condenser. Generally, the higher the capacity, the more leakage can be tolerated in a condenser. Leakages in condensers up to .1 mfd. should be less than 1 per second. Values up to 1 mfd. can be as high as 3 per second without harmful effects in most cases.  
Due to their high inherent leakage, electrolytic condensers cannot be tested in this circuit.

# TO TEST PILOT LAMPS


The Model TV-11 permits testing all types of pilot lamps.

**1**



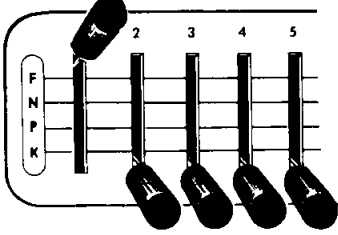
Insert the line cord into any 110 Volt, 60 cycle A.C. line.

**2**



Throw the power switch up to its "on" position.

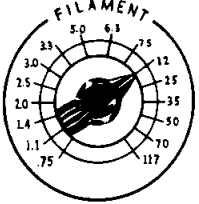
**3**



Place the #1 lever up to the "F" position. All other levers should be down in the "K" position.


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**4**



Set the filament voltage switch to the pilot lamp voltage.

**5**



Insert the lamp to be tested into the center hole of the large 7 pin socket. Be sure that contact is made to the center and side terminals. If the lamp is good, it will light to full brilliancy.

