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## DBX, DBQ, DBA, DBB High-Accuracy Decade Box







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### OBSERVE ALL SAFETY RULES 'WHEN WORKING WITH HIGH VOLTAGES OR LINE VOLTAGES.

ELECTRICAL SHOCK HAZARD. DO NOT OPEN CASE. REFER SERVICING TO QUALIFIED PERSONNEL.

#### HIGH VOLTAGE MAY BE PRESENT WITH HIGH VOLTAGE OPTIONS.

WHENEVER HAZARDOUS VOLTAGES (> 45 V) ARE USED, TAKE ALL MEASURES TO AVOID ACCIDENTAL CONTACT WITH ANY LIVE COMPONENTS:

- USE MAXIMUM INSULATION AND MINIMIZE THE USE OF BARE CONDUCTORS.

REMOVE POWER WHEN HANDLING UNIT.

POST WARNING SIGNS AND KEEP PERSONNEL SAFELY AWAY.



DO NOT APPLY ANY VOLTAGES OR CURRENTS TO THE TERMINALS OF THIS INSTRUMENT IN EXCESS OF THE MAXIMUM LIMITS INDICATED ON THE FRONT PANEL OR THE OPERATING GUIDE LABEL.

The **Omega DB** series of resistance decade boxes is a family of instruments providing a very broad choice of high-performance resistance sources. Any number of decades from one to eleven is available in a choice of accuracies.

The **Omega DB decade box** is a precision resistance source with excellent characteristics of stability, temperature coefficient, power coefficient, and frequency response.

The **Omega DB** Series employs very-low-resistance switches with silver alloy contacts. A special design keeps zero resistance to less than 1 m $\Omega$  per decade. Self cleaning keeps the silver contacts from becoming tarnished when unused, or when only low currents are passed through them. This is most often the case when only minute test currents are drawn by digital multimeters or other test instruments. Contact resistance is stable and remains low and repeatable.

High-quality gold-plated tellurium-copper binding posts serve to minimize the thermal emf effects which would artificially reflect a change in dc resistance measurements. All other conductors within the instrument, as well as the solder employed, contain no metals or junctions that could contribute to thermal emf problems.

The standard models offer a choice of one through eleven decades. The panels are clearly labeled showing the step size and maximum voltage and current limitations for each decade.

With a resolution as low as 1 m $\Omega$  and a maximum available resistance of over 111 M $\Omega$ , the **Omega DB** series may be used for exacting precision measurement applications requiring high accuracy, good stability, and low zero-resistance. They can be used as components of dc and ac bridges, for calibration, as transfer standards, and as RTD simulators.

The **Omega DB** Series may be rack-mounted to serve as components in measurement and control systems.



Figure 1.1. DBX Series High Accuracy Decade Box

### SPECIFICATIONS

For convenience to the user, the pertinent specifications are given in an **OPERATING GUIDE** affixed to the case of the instrument. Figure 2.1 shows a typical example.

#### SPECIFICATIONS -

Resistance per Step	Total Decade Resistance	Stability (±ppm/year)	Long Term Stability (±ppm/3 years)	Temperature Coefficient (±ppm/°C)	Max. Power (W/step)	Maximum current (per decade)	Maximum voltage (per step)
1 mΩ	10 mΩ	100	700	50	0.025	5 A	5 mV
10 mΩ	100 mΩ	50	350	20	0.2	4 A	40 mV
100 mΩ	1 Ω	30	50	20	0.25	1.6 A	0.16 V
1 Ω	10 Ω	10	25	20	0.6	0.8 A	0.8 V
10 <b>Ω</b>	100 Ω	10	25	15	0.6	0.25 A	2.5 V
100 Ω	1 kΩ	10	25	5	0.6	80 mA	8 V
1 kΩ	10 kΩ	10	25	5	0.5	23 mA	23 V
10 kΩ	100 kΩ	10	25	5	0.5	7 mA	70 V
100 kΩ	1 M Ω	10	25	5	0.5*	2.3* mA	230 V*
1 MΩ	10 MΩ	10	25	10	0.5*	0.7* mA	700 V*
10 MΩ	100 MΩ	25	40	10	0.1*	0.1* mA	1000 V*

\*Subject to maximum of 2000 V.

Accuracy: After subtraction of zero resistance, at 23°C; traceable to NIST.

**DBX**: ±(0.01% + 2 mΩ)

**DBA:** ±(0.05% + 2 mΩ)

**DBQ**: ±(0.02% + 2 mΩ)

Zero Resistance: <1 m $\Omega$  per decade, at dc; slightly higher for 7-10 decades.

Maximum Voltage to Case: 2000 V peak.

Switch Type: 11 positions; "0"-"10"; multiple solid silver alloy contacts.

Switch Capacitance: <4 pF per switch, low-loss.

**Terminals:** Low-thermal-emf beryllium-copper binding posts with standard 3/4 inch spacing, plus shield terminal; connections on the rear of the instrument are available (**RO** option). Single decade units have solder-terminal connections.

#### Mechanical:

Model	Dimensions	Weight
1 decade	7.7 cm W x 7.7 cm H x 8.4 cm D (3" x 3" x 3.3")	0.45 kg (1.0 lb)
2-4 decades	37.5 cm W x 8.9 cm H x 10.2 cm D (14.8" x 3.5" x 4")	1.7 kg (3.8 lb)
5 decades		2.0 kg (4.3 lb)
6 decades	43.9 cm W x 8.9 cm H x 10.2 cm D (17.3" x 3.5" x 4")	2.2 kg (4.8 lb)
7 decades		2.4 kg (5.3 lb)
8 decades		2.6 kg (5.7 lb)
9 decades	48.3 cm W x 17.8 cm H x 19.7 cm D (19.0" x 7.0" x 7.8")	5.1 kg (11.2 lb)
10 decades		5.3 kg (11.7 lb)

#### SINGLE DECADE UNITS =

Single-decade units are available with resistance as low as 1 m $\Omega$  per step to as high as 10 M $\Omega$  per step. These units satisfy many system applications requiring only a single decade while maintaining all the quality features of the **DB** series.

Each decade is enclosed in an aluminum case which can serve as a shield. It may be panel mounted and integrated with additional units to form potentiometer circuits or other configurations.

Each unit consists of low-inductance resistors in series, with a high-performance solid-silver-alloy-contact switch.



Single Decade DBX Unit

#### **ORDERING INFORMATION**

Model* (0.01% Accuracy)	Total Res. (Ω)	No. of Decades	Resolution (Ω)
DBX-1-0.001 DBX-1-0.01 DBX-1-0.1 DBX-1-1 DBX-1-10 DBX-1-100 DBX-1-1K DBX-1-10K DBX-1-10K DBX-1-10M DBX-1-10M	0.01 0.1 1 10 1 k 1 k 10 k 100 k 1 M 10 M 100 M	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	0.001 0.01 1 10 100 1 k 10 k 10 k 100 k 1 M 10 M
DBX-2-0.001 DBX-2-0.01 DBX-2-0.1 DBX-2-1 DBX-2-10 DBX-2-100 DBX-2-1K DBX-2-10K DBX-2-10K DBX-2-100K DBX-2-1M	0.11 1.1 110 1.1 k 1.1 k 11 k 110 k 1.1 M 11 M 110 M	2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	0.001 0.01 1 10 100 1 k 10 k 10 k 100 k 1 M
DBX-3-0.001 DBX-3-0.01 DBX-3-0.1 DBX-3-1 DBX-3-10 DBX-3-100 DBX-3-10K DBX-3-10K DBX-3-100K	1.11 11.1 1.11 k 11.1 k 11.1 k 11.1 k 1.11 M 11.1 M 11.1 M	3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3	0.001 0.01 0.1 1 10 100 1 k 10 k 10 k
DBX-4-0.001 DBX-4-0.01 DBX-4-0.1 DBX-4-1	11.11 111.1 1.111 k 11.11 k	4 4 4 4	0.001 0.01 0.1 1

Model*	Total Res.	No. of	Resolution
(0.01% Accuracy)	(Ω)	Decades	(Ω)
DBX-4-10 DBX-4-100 DBX-4-1K DBX-4-10K	111.1 k 1.111 M 11.11 M 111.1 M	4 4 4	10 100 1 k 10 k
DBX-5-0.001 DBX-5-0.01 DBX-5-0.1 DBX-5-1 DBX-5-10 DBX-5-100 DBX-5-1K	111.11 1.1111 k 11.111 k 111.11 k 1.1111 k 1.1111 M 11.111 M 111.11 M	5555555	0.001 0.01 0.1 1 10 100 1 k
DBX-6-0.001 DBX-6-0.01 DBX-6-0.1 DBX-6-1 DBX-6-10 DBX-6-100	1.111 11 k 11.1111 k 111.111 k 1.111 11 k 1.111 11 M 11.1111 M 111.111 M	6 6 6 6 6	0.001 0.01 0.1 1 10 100
DBX-7-0.001	11.111 11 k	7	0.001
DBX-7-0.01	111.1111 k	7	0.01
DBX-7-0.1	1.111 111 M	7	0.1
DBX-7-1	11.111 11 M	7	1
DBX-7-10	111.111 11 M	7	10
DBX-8-0.001	111.111 11 k	8	0.001
DBX-8-0.01	1.111 111 1 M	8	0.01
DBX-8-0.1	11.111 111 M	8	0.1
DBX-8-1	111.111 111 M	8	1
DBX-9-0.001	1.111 111 11 M	9	0.001
DBX-9-0.01	11.111 111 1 M	9	0.01
DBX-9-0.1	111.111 111 M	9	0.1
DBX-10-0.001	11.111 111 11 M	10	0.001
DBX-10-0.01	111.111 111 1 M	10	0.01
DBX-11-0.001	111.111 111 1 M	11	0.001

\* For less exacting applications, more economical tolerances are available:

- For 0.02% accuracy substitute **DBQ** in part number in lieu of **DBX** 

- For 0.05% accuracy substitute **DBA** in part number in lieu of **DBX** 

- For 0.1% accuracy substitute DBB in part number in lieu of DBX

OPTIONS

- RM Rack mountable case for standard 19" rack

- K Kelvin type 4-terminal binding posts

- RO Rear output binding posts

	DBX SERIES HIGH AC	CURACY DECADE BO	X TION		
Resistor Type:	Resistance wire for 0.1 $\Omega$ steps and under; wirewound, noninductive for 1 $\Omega$ through 1 M $\Omega$ steps; resistance film for 10 M $\Omega$ steps.	Temperature Coefficient:	< $\pm 50 \text{ ppm/°C}$ for 1 m $\Omega$ steps;< $\pm 20 \text{ ppm/°C}$ for 10 m $\Omega$ through 1 $\Omega$ steps;< $\pm 15 \text{ ppm/°C}$ for 10 $\Omega$ steps;< $\pm 5 \text{ ppm/°C}$ for 100 $\Omega$ through 100 k $\Omega$ steps;		
Accuracy:	$\pm$ (0.01% + 2 m $\Omega$ ) after subtraction of zero resistance, at 23°C; traceable to NIST.		<±10 ppm/°C for 1 M $\Omega$ and 10 M $\Omega$ steps.		
		Switch Type:	Multiple solid silver alloy contacts.		
Zero Resistance:	≤1 m $\Omega$ per decade, typical at dc.	Switch Canacitance:	Less than 4 pE per switch low loss		
Power per Sten	25  mW for $1  mO$ steps:	Switch Capacitance.	Less than 4 proper switch, low loss.		
i ower per Step.	0.2  W for 10 mO steps	Operation:	If switches have not been operated for an		
	0.25 W for 100 mQ steps:		extended period, they should be rotated a		
	0.6 W for 1 Q, through 100 Q steps:		few times to restore contact resistance to		
	$0.5 \text{ W for } 1 \text{ k}\Omega$ through $1 \text{ M}\Omega$ steps:		specifications.		
	0.1 W for 10 M $\Omega$ steps;				
	subject to a maximum of 2000 V.	MODEL: <u>DBX-7-0.1</u> SN: <u>C1-02191540</u>			
	WAR	ling			
A Observe all s	afety rules when working with high voltages or line voltages	. Connect the (G) terminal to earth gr	ound in order to maintain the case at $\Lambda$		
	Whenever bazardous voltages $(>45 V)$ are used take all me	sures to avoid accidental contact with	any live components: a) Lise maximum		
	s. Whenever hazardous voltages (>45 V) are used, take all the				
Insulation and	d minimize the use of bare conductors. b) Remove power whe	n adjusting switches. c) Post warning s	signs and keep personnel safely away.		
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			-		



### **OPERATION**

### 3.1 Initial Inspection and Setup

This instrument was carefully inspected before shipment. It should be in proper electrical and mechanical order upon receipt.

An **OPERATING GUIDE** is attached to the case of the instrument to provide ready reference to specifications.

### 3.2 Connection

### 3.2.1 General Considerations

The **DBX** Series Decade unit provides three terminals labeled **H** (high), **L** (low), and **G** (ground). The **H** and **L** terminals are connected to the ends of the resistance being set; the **G** terminal is connected to the case. The **G** terminal may be used as a guard or shield terminal. It may also be connected (using a shorting link) to either terminal to allow two-terminal as opposed to three-terminal measurements.

In order to make the most stable measurements, determine which is the more sensitive of the two user leads, i.e. the one going into a higher impedance. This lead should be connected to the more protected one of the two **DBX** terminals. That would either be the **DBX** terminal that is shorted to the case, or the **LOW DBX** terminal whenever neither is connected to the case.

### **3.2.2 Electrical Considerations**

In order to make proper use of the full performance capabilities of the **DBX** unit, especially if low resistance or low-resistance increments are important, care must be taken in connecting to the terminals of the decade box.

In particular, in order to keep contact resistance to a minimum, the most substantial and secure connection to the binding posts should be made. They accept banana plugs, telephone tips, spade lugs, alligator clips, and bare wire. The largest or heaviest mating connection should be made, and, where applicable, the binding posts should be securely tightened.

These considerations may be relaxed whenever single milliohms are considered significant for the task being performed.

### 3.2.3 Four-Wire Kelvin Lead Connections

Whenever possible, 4-wire Kelvin leads, the ideal connection, should be employed. Such a connection minimizes the effects of contact resistance and approaches ideal performance.

If the four terminals are available as clamps similar to alligator clips, they may be connected to the necks of the binding posts. If the four terminals are available separately, the optimal connection is shown in Figure 3.1, where the current leads are introduced into the top of the binding posts, and the voltage leads at the necks.



Figure 3.1 Optimal 4-Wire Kelvin Lead Connection

#### 3.2.4 Thermal emf Considerations

The highest-quality low-ernf components are used in the **DBX** Series. There nevertheless may be some minute thermal emf generated at the test leads where they contact the gold banana jacks.

This emf will not reflect itself if an ac measurement instrument is employed. It will also be eliminated if a meter with so called "True Ohm" capability is used. Otherwise it may represent itself as a false component of the dc resistance measurement.

#### 3.3 Dial Setting

Whenever the dials are used in positions 0-9, the resulting resistance is simply read directly. Both the decimal point and the steps are clearly marked on the panel.

For additional flexibility and range, each decade provides a "10" position setting. This "10" position on any one decade equals the "1" position on the next higher decade. It adds about 11% to the nominal total decade resistance. To determine the resistance obtained when one or more "10" settings are used, simply add "1" to the next higher decade. For example, a setting of 3-6-10-0-10  $\Omega$  becomes:

3	3	0	0	0	0		
6		б	0	0	0		
10		1	0	0	0		
0				0	0		
10				1	0		
TOT	3	7	0	1	0		
a setting of $10-10-10-10-10$							

and a setting of 10-10-10-10-10.10  $\Omega$  becomes:

10	1	0	0	0	0	0.0
10		1	0	0	0	0.0
10			1	0	0	0.0
10				1	0	0.0
10					1	0.0
.10						1.0
TOT	1	1	1	1	1	1.0

### 3.4 Environmental Conditions

For optimal accuracy, the decade box should be used in an environment of 23°C. It should be allowed to stabilize at that temperature after any significant temperature variation.

Humidity should be maintained at laboratory conditions. This is especially important if high resistances are involved.

### MAINTENANCE

### 4.1 Verification of Performance

#### 4.1.1 Calibration Interval

The **DB** Series instruments should be verified for performance at a calibration interval of twelve (12) months. This procedure may be carried out by the user if a calibration capability is available, by Omega, or by a certified calibration laboratory.

If the user should choose to perform this procedure, then the considerations below should be observed.

#### 4.1.2 General Considerations

It is important, whenever testing the **DBX** Series Decade Units, to be very aware of the capabilities and limitations of the test instruments used. A resistance bridge may be employed, and there are direct-reading resistance meters or digital multimeters available that can verify the accuracy of these units, especially when used in conjunction with standards that can serve to confirm or improve the accuracy of the testing instrument

Such test instruments must be significantly more accurate than  $\pm$ (100ppm+2 m $\Omega$ ) for all applicable ranges, allowing for a band of uncertainty of the instrument itself. A number of commercial bridges and meters exist that can perform this task; consult Omega.

It is important to allow both the testing instrument and the **DBX** Substituter to stabilize for a number of hours at the nominal operating temperature of 23°C, and at nominal laboratory conditions of humidity. There should be no temperature gradients across the unit under test.

Substantial Kelvin type 4-wire test terminals should be used to obtain accurate low-resistance readings. It is convenient, once the zero resistance has been determined, to subtract it from the remaining measurements. This can be automatically done in many instruments which have an offset subtraction capability.

### 4.1.3 Procedure

- 1. Confirm the zero resistance of the unit.
- Determine the allowable upper and lower limits for each resistance setting of each decade following the specified accuracy. For the DBX series, these limits for any resistance "R" are [R±(0.0001 R + 2 mΩ)]. For the A, B, or Q series, see specifications.
- 3. Confirm that the resistances fall within these limits after subtraction of the zero resistance.
- 4. If any resistances fall outside these limits, the associated switch assembly may require replacement.

#### 4.2 Schematic

Refer to Figure 4.1 for a schematic of the **DB** decade unit.



Figure 4.1. DB Series Schematic Diagram



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It is the policy of OMEGA to comply with all worldwide safety and EMC/EMI regulations that apply. OMEGA is constantly pursuing certification of its products to the European New Approach Directives. OMEGA will add the CE mark to every appropriate device upon certification.

The information contained in this document is believed to be correct, but OMEGA Engineering, Inc. accepts no liability for any errors it contains, and reserves the right to alter specifications without notice. **WARNING:** These products are not designed for use in, and should not be used for, patient-connected applications.

### WARRANTY/DISCLAIMER

OMEGA ENGINEERING, INC. warrants this unit to be free of defects in materials and workmanship for a period of **25 months** from date of purchase. OMEGA's WARRANTY adds an additional one (1) month grace period to the normal **two (2) year product warranty** to cover handling and shipping time. This ensures that OMEGA's customers receive maximum coverage on each product.

If the unit malfunctions, it must be returned to the factory for evaluation. OMEGA's Customer Service Department will issue an Authorized Return (AR) number immediately upon phone or written request. Upon examination by OMEGA, if the unit is found to be defective, it will be repaired or replaced at no charge. OMEGA's WARRANTY does not apply to defects resulting from any action of the purchaser, including but not limited to mishandling, improper interfacing, operation outside of design limits, improper repair, or unauthorized modification. This WARRANTY is VOID if the unit shows evidence of having been tampered with or shows evidence of having been damaged as a result of excessive corrosion; or current, heat, moisture or vibration; improper specification; misapplication; misuse or other operating conditions outside of OMEGA's control. Components which wear are not warranted, including but not limited to contact points, fuses, and triacs.

OMEGA is pleased to offer suggestions on the use of its various products. However, OMEGA neither assumes responsibility for any omissions or errors nor assumes liability for any damages that result from the use of its products in accordance with information provided by OMEGA, either verbal or written. OMEGA warrants only that the parts manufactured by it will be as specified and free of defects. OMEGA MAKES NO OTHER WARRANTIES OR REPRESENTATIONS OF ANY KIND WHATSOEVER, EXPRESS OR IMPLIED, EXCEPT THAT OF TITLE, AND ALL IMPLIED WARRANTIES INCLUDING ANY WARRANTY OF MERCHANTABILITY AND FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE ARE HEREBY DISCLAIMED. LIMITATION OF LIABILITY: The remedies of purchaser set forth herein are exclusive, and the total liability of OMEGA with respect to this order, whether based on contract, warranty, negligence, indemnification, strict liability or otherwise, shall not exceed the purchase price of the component upon which liability is based. In no event shall OMEGA be liable for consequential, incidental or special damages.

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### **RETURN REQUESTS/INQUIRIES**

Direct all warranty and repair requests/inquiries to the OMEGA Customer Service Department. BEFORE RETURNING ANY PRODUCT(S) TO OMEGA, PURCHASER MUST OBTAIN AN AUTHORIZED RETURN (AR) NUMBER FROM OMEGA'S CUSTOMER SERVICE DEPARTMENT (IN ORDER TO AVOID PROCESSING DELAYS). The assigned AR number should then be marked on the outside of the return package and on any correspondence.

The purchaser is responsible for shipping charges, freight, insurance and proper packaging to prevent breakage in transit.

FOR <u>WARRANTY</u> RETURNS, please have the following information available BEFORE contacting OMEGA:

- 1. Purchase Order number under which the product was PURCHASED,
- 2. Model and serial number of the product under warranty, and
- 3. Repair instructions and/or specific problems relative to the product.

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FOR <b><u>NON-WARRANTY</u></b> REPAIRS, consult OMEGA
for current repair charges. Have the following
information available BEFORE contacting OMEGA:
<ol> <li>Purchase Order number to cover the COST of the repair,</li> </ol>
2. Model and serial number of the product, and
2. Model and serial number of the product, and

3. Repair instructions and/or specific problems relative to the product.