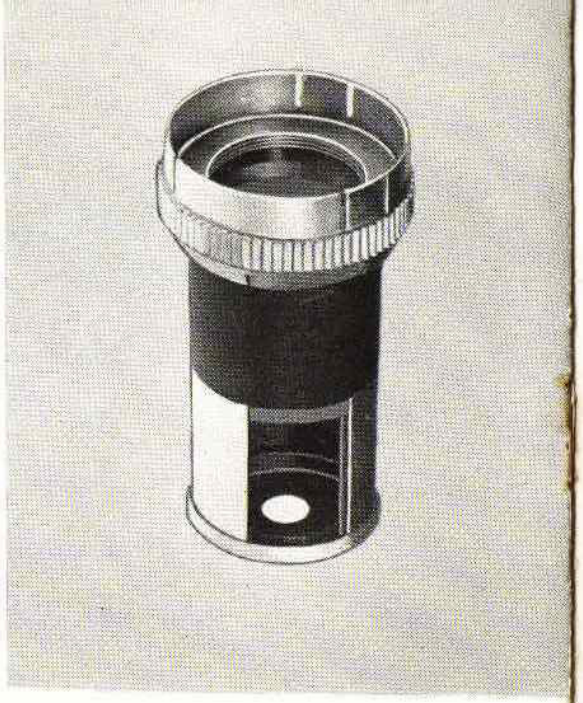
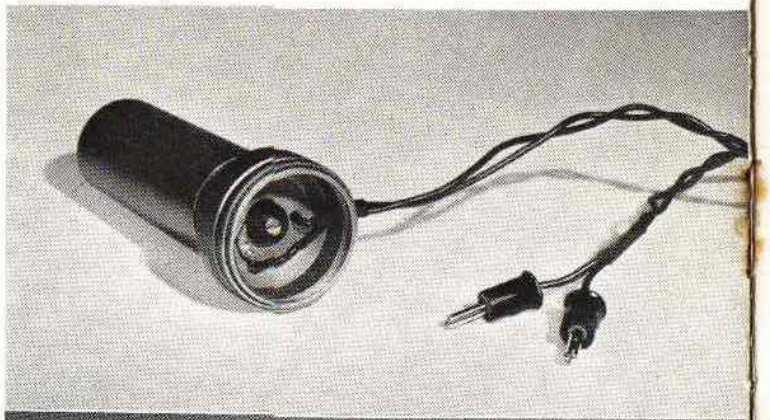


Fig. 7. *Supplementary Lens Attachment, about twice actual size, showing side window open as it would be for reflection density work*

Fig. 8. *External Supply Adaptor*

Fig. 9. *Barrel of External Supply Adaptor removed to show lamp*



Electrical connections and maintenance

Connection to A.C. mains is provided by a length of 3-core flex carrying the usual earthing wire. This flex is led through one end of the illuminator and held by a rubber fairlead ring (Fig. 2). The instrument is sent out connected for a 240 volt A.C. 50 cycle circuit. If the available voltage is other than this, the red and black wires must be moved and soldered to the appropriate connectors on the transformer panel.

TRANSFORMER PANEL

To get at the transformer panel, give a half turn anticlockwise to the slot-headed fastening clamp on the bottom of the box and lift off the top of the box. It will be necessary to push the main supply lead inwards in order to lift the lid of the box far enough to get at the transformer panel.

The instrument as supplied is wired for 240V A.C. as shown in Fig. 10.

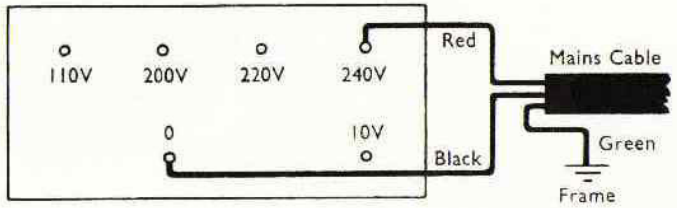


Fig. 10. Transformer panel wired for 240V A.C.

Before using the instrument on other A.C. voltages the connections of the mains lead on the panel must be altered. The connections in each case should be as shown in the following table.

A.C. supply voltage	Terminals for mains lead connections		
	Red	Black	Green
110V	110V	0V	Frame
120V	110V	10V	Frame
200V	200V	0V	Frame
210V	200V	10V	Frame
220V	220V	0V	Frame
230V	220V	10V	Frame
240V	240V	0V	Frame
250V	240V	10V	Frame