

John Pelf

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MODEL 257

SPECTROPHOTOMETER

INSTRUCTION MANUAL

NOTE: In accordance with the general policy of the Company, improvements are constantly being sought and when developed are immediately built into the instrument. For this reason, later models may differ in detail from earlier models, while the principle of operation remains unchanged.

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95

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INSTRUCTION MANUAL

Modification Sheet

Fig. 3.20 reissued in modified form.

The Control System modifications also apply to Fig. 3.18.

Page 3.18, paragraph 49 – Scan Control Circuit, 4000 to 625 cm^{-1} .

In order to eliminate the critical phasing of the operation of micro switches S414a, S414b and S414c, relay F has been added to perform the function of these switches. The relay is energized by S414; RLF1, RLF2 and RLF3 then function as S414a, S414b and S414c respectively.

MODEL 257

SPECTROPHOTOMETER

INSTRUCTION MANUAL

Amendment Sheet

Fig. 3.18 reissued to correspond with Figure 3.20.

LIST OF CONTENTS

Section	Paragraph	Page
Preface		
Specification		
1. INTRODUCTION		
The Nature of the Infrared Absorption Spectrum	1	1.1
How does the Infrared Absorption arise	4	1.2
2. OPERATING INSTRUCTIONS		
General	1	2.1
Installation		
Preliminary	4	2.1
Preparing and Cleaning the Pen	5	2.3
Fitting the Chart Roll	6	2.4
Functions of Controls		
POWER/RANGE Switch	7	2.4
SCAN-MODE Switch	8	2.4
100% Control	9	2.5
Variable SLIT Control	10	2.5
START and STOP Buttons	11	2.5
VISUAL MODE Indicator	12	2.6
FAST FORWARD/REVERSE Switch	13	2.6
WAVENUMBER Indicator Scale	14	2.6
GAIN Control	15	2.6
BALANCE Control	16	2.6
MANUAL CHART DRIVE Control	17	2.7
Readout Accessory	18	2.7
Operating Procedure		
Preliminary Steps	19	2.7
GAIN Control Adjustment	20	2.8
BALANCE Control Adjustment	21	2.8
Zero Adjustment	22	2.8
100% Adjustment	23	2.10

LIST OF CONTENTS

Section	Paragraph	Page
Test Runs	24	2.10
Special Operating Procedures		
Selecting the Range	27	2.11
Interrupted Scanning	28	2.11
Repeated Scanning	29	2.11
Abscissa Expansion	30	2.11
Variable Slit Control	31	2.12
Precise Wavenumber Calibration	32	2.12
Time Drive	33	2.13
Flushing with Dry Nitrogen	34	2.13
Specification		2.14
Test Spectra	36	2.15
 3. THEORY OF OPERATION		
General	1	3.1
Outline of Operation	2	3.1
Source Unit and Sample	10	3.3
Photometer	13	3.4
 Monochromator		
General	16	3.6
Dispersion of the Radiation	17	3.7
Selection of a Particular Frequency	19	3.7
Optical Filters	20	3.8
Grating Drive	21	3.8
Entrance and Exit Slits	23	3.8
Detector	26	3.12
Preamplifier and Eleven c/s Amplifier	28	3.12
Synchronous Rectifier	33	3.14
Fifty c/s Modulator and Fifty c/s Amplifier	36	3.15
Balance Control	38	3.15
Fifty c/s Amplifier	39	3.16

LIST OF CONTENTS

Section	Paragraph	Page
3. Automatic Gain Change	40	3.16
The Pen Drive		
Mechanics	42	3.16
Electronics	43	3.17
Power Supply		
Electrical Control System	48	3.18
Scan Control Circuit, 4000 to 625 cm^{-1}	49	3.18
Scan Control Circuit, Range 1, 4000 to 1250 cm^{-1}	50	3.18
Time Drive and Abscissa Expansion	51	3.19
Fast Forward/Reverse Control, S411	52	3.19
Manual Chart Drive Control	53	3.20
Grating Change and Scan Mechanisms		
Scan Mechanism	54	3.20
Grating Change Mechanism	56	3.20
Recorder and Chart Drive Mechanism	58	3.20
4. MAINTENANCE AND BASIC SERVICING		
Introduction	1	4.1
General		
Cleanliness and Protection from Moisture	2	4.1
Removal of Covers	5	4.1
Monthly Maintenance Routine	6	4.2
Further Maintenance	7	4.3
Optical Maintenance		
Cleaning	8	4.3
I ₀ (or Base Line) Trimming	10	4.4
Reduction of Base Line Shift at Filter Changeover	11	4.4
Overall Optical Alignment		
General	12	4.5
Source Optics	13	4.5
Photometer Optics	14	4.5
Monochromator	15	4.5
Detector Optics	17	4.5

LIST OF CONTENTS

Section	Paragraph	Page
4. Calibration		
General	18	4.6
Practical Calibration	19	4.7
Sources of Calibration Errors	20	4.8
Electronic Maintenance		
General	21	4.8
Signal Test Point	22	4.9
Energy Balance Adjustment	23	4.9
Phase Test Point	24	4.9
Modulator Test Point	25	4.10
210 Volt Test Point	26	4.10
350 Volt Test Point	27	4.11
Output Test Point	28	4.11
Control Circuit Failure	29	4.11
Chopper Assembly	30	4.12
Replacement of Parts		
Source Assembly	31	4.12
Photoconductive Cells and Lamp	32	4.12
Wavenumber Scale Lamps	34	4.12
Mode Indicator Lamps	35	4.12
Preamplifier Valve V201	36	4.13
Mechanical Maintenance		
Replacement of the Pen Chain	37	4.13
Moving the Instrument	38	4.14

5. SCHEDULE OF REPLACEMENT PARTS

LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS

	Figure	Page
The Model 257 Spectrophotometer	1.1	1.1
Rear and Side Panel Controls	2.1	2.1
Front Panel Controls	2.2	2.2
Filling the Pen Reservoir	2.3	2.3
General View	2.4	2.4
Marked Sprocket and Perforation	2.5	2.4
Top Panel Controls	2.6	2.5
Manual Chart Drive Control	2.7	2.7
Pen Carriage Adjustment Screw	2.8	2.9
Transmittance Scale Adjustment	2.9	2.9
Spectral Slit Width Curve (Diffraction effect included)	2.10	2.15
Normal Slit Programme		
Indene Calibration Spectrum	2.11	2.16
Normal Slit Programme		
Polystyrene Spectrum	2.12	2.17
Normal Slit Programme		
Quartz and Calcium Fluoride Stray Light	2.13	2.18
Run and I_0 Line		
Normal Slit Programme		
Block Diagram	3.1	3.1
Source Optics	3.2	3.3
Optical System	3.3a	3.4
Schematic Diagram of Complete Optical System	3.3b	3.5
Monochromator Optics	3.4	3.6
Gratings and Mount	3.5	3.7
Optical Filter Unit	3.6	3.8
Underside of Instrument	3.7	3.9
Schematic Diagram of Cosecant Drive Mechanism	3.8	3.9
Variable Slit Mechanism (N slit programme at 4000 cm^{-1})	3.9	3.10
Variable Slit Mechanism (wide slit programme at 1250 cm^{-1} , Range 1)	3.10	3.11
The Detector	3.11	3.12
Circuit Diagram of Detector and Preamplifier	3.12	3.13
Circuit Diagram of 11 c/s Amplifier	3.13	3.13
Sector Mirror and Drive	3.14	3.14
Circuit Diagram of 50 c/s Modulator and Amplifier	3.15	3.15
Pen Drive	3.16	3.16
Circuit Diagram of Power Supply	3.17	3.17

LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS

	Figure	Page
Circuit Diagram of Electrical Control System	3.18	3.19
Chart Drive Mechanism	3.19	2.21
Model 257 Spectrophotometer Complete Circuit Diagram	3.20	3.22
Source Images on Photometer Baffles with Source	4.1	4.4
Optics properly aligned. (Dotted portions indicate location of radiant energy not common to both beams)		
Cosecant Carriage (showing Adjustment Screws)	4.2	4.6
Main Amplifier Component Layout	4.3	4.8
Signal Test Point	4.4	4.4
Phase Test Point	4.5	4.9
Shutter Adjustment Screw (lamp mount detached)	4.6	4.10
Modulator Test Point	4.7	4.11
210 V Test Point	4.8	4.11
350 V Test Point	4.9	4.11
Output Test Point		
Beams balanced (approx. 70 V peak-to-peak)	4.10a	4.11
Out of balance (approx. 450-500 V peak-to-peak)	4.10b	4.11
Replacement of the Pen Chain	4.11	4.13

MODEL 257 SPECTROPHOTOMETER

INSTRUCTION MANUAL

PREFACE

This manual has been prepared with the object of helping operators to obtain maximum performance from their instrument at all times. To maintain this performance operators must employ the correct operating procedures (Section 2) and should have a thorough understanding of how the instrument operates (Section 3).

The instructions for maintenance and basic servicing (Section 4), together with a knowledge of the operation of the instrument, will enable competent engineers to diagnose and correct simple faults. Signal waveform and voltage information characteristic of a typical instrument are included but it is recommended that the engineers compile separate data for each instrument for subsequent comparison purposes.

Obscure faults, especially when optical misalignment is suspected, are best dealt with by contacting a Perkin-Elmer Service Department.

The wide range of applications of infrared spectroscopy precludes a complete description of the subject in this publication. Some excellent text books dealing with the interpretation of spectra, sample handling techniques and the theory of instrumentation are:—

“Infrared Methods”, G.K.T. Conn and D.G. Avery, (Academic Press, 1960).

“Molecular Spectroscopy”, G.H. Beaven, E.A. Johnson, H.A. Willis and R.G.J. Miller, (Heywood 1961).

“Spectroscopy; Vol. 2; U.V., Visible, I.R., and Raman Spectroscopy”.
S. Walker and H. Straw, (Chapman & Hall, 1962)

“An Introduction to Infrared Spectroscopy”, W. Brugel, (Trans. from the German, Methuen, 1962).

“The Infrared Spectra of Complex Molecules”, L.J. Bellamy, (Methuen, 1958)

“Infrared and Raman Spectra”, G. Herzberg, (Van Nostrand, 1945)
and the review article:—

“Infrared Spectrometry”, Evans, J.C. Analytical Chemistry, 36, 240R,
(Annual Review 1964)

Accessories developed for the Model 137 Infracord, 237, 337 and 257 spectrophotometers are interchangeable.

MODEL 257 SPECIFICATION

The following specification represents the maximum tolerance limits permitted in the manufacture of the Model 257 Spectrophotometer. The performance of each instrument will be equal to or better than the figure given below. Note that these specifications relate to the full range scan mode of operation. Measurements and calibration are made at an ambient temperature of about 20°C.

SPECIFICATION

Principle	Double beam, optical null, linear transmittance versus linear wavenumber recording.
Optics	f/5 monochromator, two gratings, reflecting optical system employing planar and aspheric mirrors.
Chart Presentation	Chart size 21½ x 52 cm with a grid size 15 cm ordinate and 47½ cm abscissa.
Abscissa Range	Full Range : 4000 to 625 cm ⁻¹ with the grating change at 2000 cm ⁻¹ Range 1 : 4000 to 1250 cm ⁻¹ using the first grating only.
Abscissa Accuracy	+ 5 cm ⁻¹ at 3000 cm ⁻¹ + 2.5 cm ⁻¹ at 1750 cm ⁻¹ + 2 cm ⁻¹ at 625 cm ⁻¹
Abscissa Repeatability	3 cm ⁻¹ at 3000 cm ⁻¹ 1.5 cm ⁻¹ at 1750 cm ⁻¹ 1 cm ⁻¹ at 625 cm ⁻¹
Ordinate Range	0 to 100% Linear in Transmission
Ordinate Accuracy	± 1% of full scale
Ordinate Repeatability	4000 to 2000 cm ⁻¹ : within ½% of full scale 2000 to 625 cm ⁻¹ : within 1% of full scale
Double Beam I ₀	Flat within 4% of full scale. I ₀ change at 2000 cm ⁻¹ not more than 2% of full scale.
Noise	4000 to 2000 cm ⁻¹ : not more than ½% of full scale. 2000 to 625 cm ⁻¹ : not more than 1% of full scale.
Resolution : Normal Programme	4 cm ⁻¹ at 3000 cm ⁻¹ 2 cm ⁻¹ at 1000 cm ⁻¹
Narrow Programme	2 cm ⁻¹ at 3000 cm ⁻¹ 1 cm ⁻¹ at 1000 cm ⁻¹

SPECIFICATION (Contd.)

Slit Control	The slit programme gives approximately constant energy over the complete wavenumber range and the slit control allows operation at energy levels differing by a factor of approximately 8.
Stray Light	Less than 1% from 4000 to 666 cm^{-1} Less than 2% at 645 cm^{-1} Less than 3% at 625 cm^{-1}
Scan Times	Approximately 5, 12 and 48 minutes for the full range scan including automatic grating change.
Pen Servo Response	Full Scale deflection of the pen in 0.8 seconds with maximum signal to the servo motor.
Supply Requirements	210 to 250 V, 50 c/s, 150 W
Overall Dimensions	70 x 46 x 38 cm
Weight	57 kg

AMENDMENT SHEET

READOUT ACCESSORY

The readout accessory produces a voltage output indicative of the pen position; the maximum output is 10 mV and is equivalent to full scale deflection of the pen. The readout signal, obtained from the socket on the panel at the left-hand side of the instrument, may be connected to an external recorder by the lead supplied in the instrument shipping kit. The recorder should have a 'floating' input i.e. neither side of the input connected to earth, and an input impedance greater than 10k. The ordinate scale may be expanded (or contracted) by applying the readout output to a multi-range-input recorder the zero of which can be offset.

The readout signal is derived from the velocity feedback potentiometer, which is driven from the pen system by a chain and pulley coupling. Before the instrument is shipped the potentiometer is adjusted to provide zero output when the instrument transmittance reading is zero. If either the potentiometer or chain is replaced, or for any other reason the potentiometer pulley setting is disturbed, the potentiometer must be readjusted to provide zero readout signal when the instrument transmittance reading is zero; it will then also be set to provide the correct velocity feedback signal. To perform this adjustment proceed as follows:-

- (a) Move the small pivoted bracket on which the velocity feedback potentiometer is mounted to release the drive tension.
- (b) Holding the quadrant stationary rotate the small helical pulley slightly.
- (c) Release the velocity feedback bracket and ascertain whether the output at the zero position has increased or decreased.
- (d) Repeat the adjustment in the appropriate direction (determined in step (c)) until zero readout output is obtained when the transmittance reading is zero.

Also before shipment, potentiometer R311, the spindle slot of which is visible above the recorder socket, is preset to obtain an output of 10 mV when the instrument indicates 100% transmittance. If the sensitivity of the external recorder is not precisely 10 mV f.s.d. a small adjustment of R311 may be made to compensate for the discrepancy.

NOTE: For accurate transmittance measurements the instrument chart should still be used to avoid the additional slight inaccuracies that may be introduced by the readout system.

The connection of the readout socket to the amplifier board connectors is as shown below:-

