








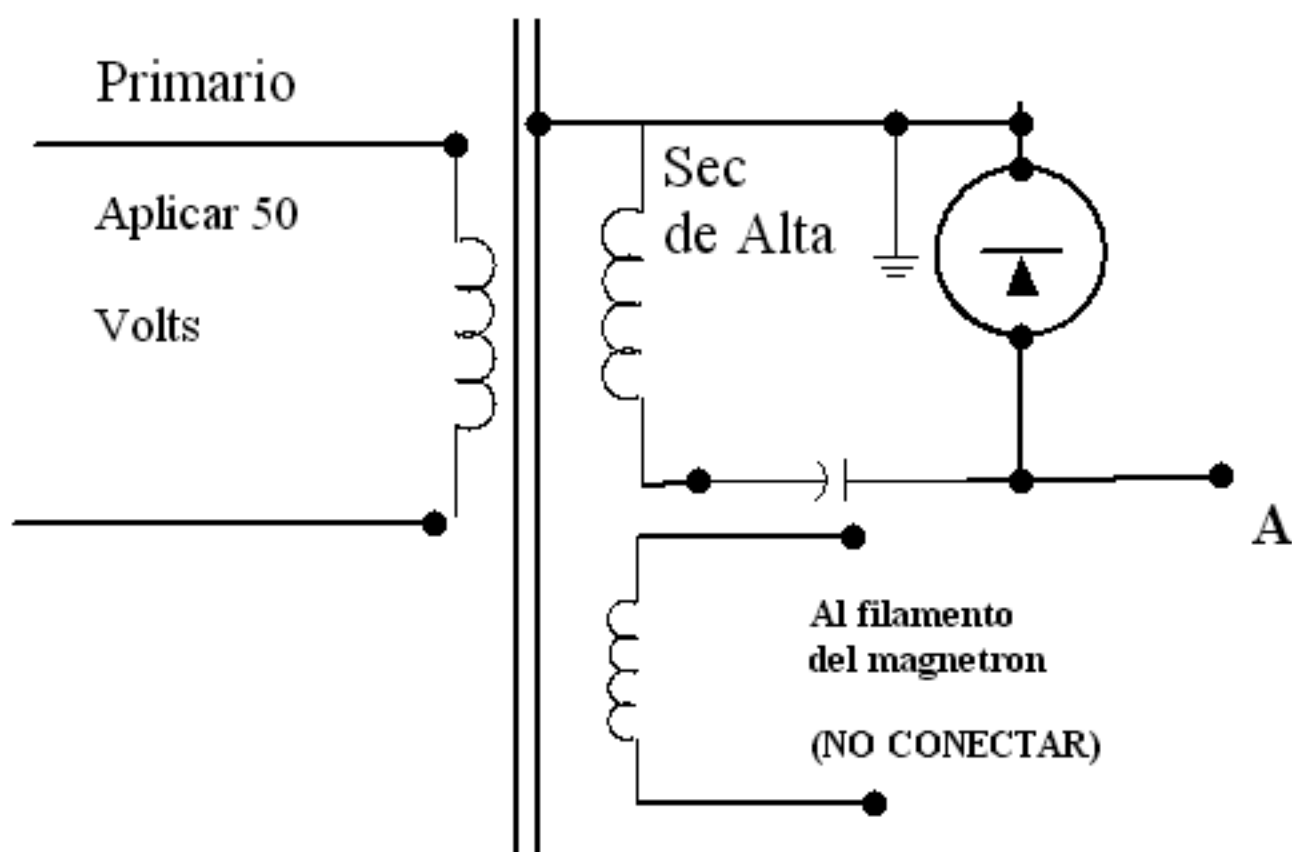


Component tests

Components	Test	Results												
Transformer 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Remove wire leads. Measure resistance. (ohm meter scale: Rx1) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Primary winding Secondary winding Filament winding Measure resistance. (ohm meter scale: Rx1000) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Primary winding to ground Filament winding to ground 	<p>Approx. 0.4 to 0.6 ohm. Approx. 100 to 150 ohm. 0 ohm</p> <p>Normal: Infinite. Normal: Infinite.</p>												
Magnetron 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Remove wire leads. Install the magnetron seal in the correct position. Check that the seal is in good condition. Measure resistance. (ohm meter scale: Rx1) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Filament terminal Measure resistance. (ohm meter scale: Rx1000) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Filament to chassis 	<p>Normal: Less than 1 ohm.</p> <p>Normal: Infinite.</p>												
Capacitor 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Remove wire leads. Measure resistance. (ohm meter scale: Rx1000) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Terminal to terminal <p>■ Terminal to case</p>	<p>Normal: Momentarily indicates several ohms, and then gradually returns to infinite</p>  <p>Normal: Infinite.</p>												
Diode Some inexpensive may indicate infinite meters resistance in both directions. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Measure continuity. Forward. (ohm meter scale: Rx1000) Measure continuity. Reverse. (ohm meter scale: Rx1000) 	<p>Normal: Continuity. Abnormal: Infinite.</p>  <p>Normal: Infinite. Abnormal: Continuity.</p> 												
Temperature Probe 		<p>Normal Readings:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Ambient Temperature</th> <th>Resistance Values</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>60°F</td> <td>75.24Kohm ± 11K</td> </tr> <tr> <td>66°F</td> <td>62.57Kohm ± 8K</td> </tr> <tr> <td>70°F</td> <td>59.79Kohm ± 8K</td> </tr> <tr> <td>80°F</td> <td>45.80Kohm ± 7K</td> </tr> <tr> <td>90°F</td> <td>36.94Kohm ± 6K</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Ambient Temperature	Resistance Values	60°F	75.24Kohm ± 11K	66°F	62.57Kohm ± 8K	70°F	59.79Kohm ± 8K	80°F	45.80Kohm ± 7K	90°F	36.94Kohm ± 6K
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Circuito tipico del Microondas



La relacion entre el voltaje de primario y el sec de alta es de 1/10 para linea de 220V (1/20 para linea de 110V) es decir si entran 220V (110V) al primario saldran 2200 volts. Para probar los componentes de alta tension, desconectamos el filamento del magnetron. Tambien la conexion del primario del trasformador con el circuito del microondas y le aplicamos directamente 50 Volts. (25 volts para linea de 110 volts) Tendremos a la salida 500 Volts, este voltaje nos permite medir el voltaje del doblador en el punto "A". Aproximadamente 950 Volts En esta prueba no podemos probar el circuito a toda su potencia pero nos ayuda a detectar las fallas de componentes y su funcionamiento basico..

Jorge Miranda
Lima