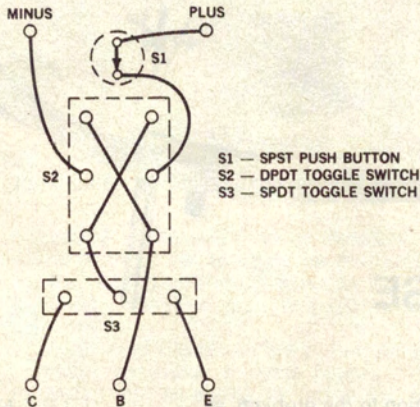
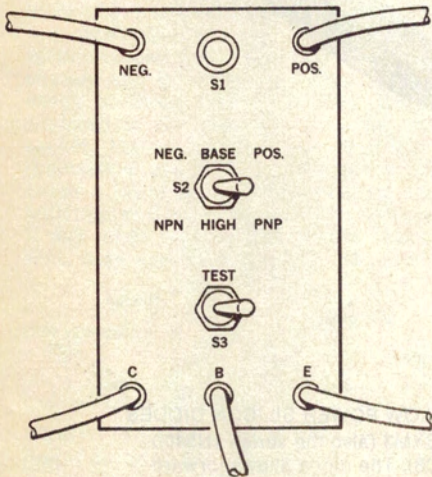


An Ohms Transistor Checker



- S1 — SPST PUSH BUTTON
- S2 — DPDT TOGGLE SWITCH
- S3 — SPDT TOGGLE SWITCH

"Transistor Testing: What With?" by Jack Darr in the November 1969 issue was a fine article. However, reversing probes and holding the transistor can be a little awkward. Why not get the idea off the ground? Build an Ohms Transistor Checker that will

make ohms checking a snap. The wiring diagram indicates the simplicity of the checker and the other diagram shows the panel. Your ohmmeter connects to the plus and minus leads via short leads with alligator clips. The transistor is similarly

connected to the checker's collector, base and emitter terminals.

Set the ohmmeter to the proper range and push switch S1. Move switch S2 either to left or right to obtain a high ohms reading. Now move S3 to the left to test the base-collector junction. Move the switch to the right and test between the base and the emitter.

The transistor leakage factor is quickly obtained by moving S2 to the opposite side. Again S3 makes the test between the collector and emitter. A wide variation in readings between the test at the collector and emitter indicates a defective transistor.

The polarity of the voltage on the ohmmeter leads should be so that with S2 at the right (POS-PNP), a voltmeter with its plus lead to the base terminal and the negative to the emitter with switch 3 to the right you have a positive reading on the meter. The setting of S2 now lets you determine the sex of the transistor.

Pnp or npn? Connect the transistor to the collector, base and emitter leads. If the high reading comes with S2 set to NPN, the transistor is an npn. It is a pnp when the high reading occurs with S2 set in the PNP position. (By H. Lindon Robinson, in "Radio-Electronics".)