EPROM ERASER
User's Guide

The 851 was designed with safety in mind. The user cannot be exposed to UV radiation or main voltages. The metal casing is heavy duty and the advanced design of the chip drawer means that UV radiation can never be a hazard. EPROM's, too, are cared for. They are protected from electrostatic damage by special conductive foam, which lines the chip drawer.

- Before connecting the unit to the AC power source, confirm that the AC voltage value matches the voltage value labeled on the unit. Improper AC voltage will cause serious damage to the unit.

- Open the drawer and place the EPROM chips to be erased on the anti-static carbon pad. The 851 will erase up to 40; 24-pin EPROM's simultaneously.

- Close the drawer and rotate the timer clockwise to set the erasing time. For new chips, allow 10-15 minutes to erase. For frequently used chips, allow 20-25 minutes or even longer. Usually 30 minutes is adequate to erase even the most stubborn EPROM. You cannot damage an EPROM by "over-erasing" or exposing it too long, however, you can damage it by erasing it too many times. Most EPROM's are good for a few hundred erase/write cycles and some permit many times that amount. An EPROM that is erased has 0XFF (255 decimal) in every memory location so it's easy to tell if it is erased or not.

- When the eraser is working, the power lamp (LED) will light up. The wavelength of the UV lamp operates at 253.7nm (2537 Angstroms). Intel recommends this value for the erasure of their EPROM's. When the setting time is over, the unit will generate a time-off bell to conveniently remind the user that the cycle has been completed.

- The 851 features a power safety switch located inside the drawer. When the drawer is opened, the unit will automatically shut off to prevent the UV light leakage from harming the user's eyes. And although the 851 has safety features to reduce the risk of exposure, the user should execute every precaution.