87-900-057-01
May 1996

# Instruction Manual

## VacIon Plus 150

| | |
|---|---|
| **StarCell** | **Model 919-0104** |
| **Triode** | **Model 919-0204** |
| **Noble Diode** | **Model 919-0304** |
| **Diode** | **Model 919-0404** |

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# SAFETY SUMMARY

Operators and service personnel must be aware of all hazards associated with this equipment. They must know how to recognize hazardous and potentially hazardous conditions, and know how to avoid them. The consequences of unskilled, improper, or careless operation of the equipment can be serious. This product must only be operated and maintained by trained personnel. Every operator or service person must read and thoroughly understand operation/maintenance manuals and any additional information provided by Varian. All warnings and cautions should be read carefully and strictly observed. Address any safety, operation, and/or maintenance questions to your nearest Varian office.

The following format is used in this manual to call attention to hazards:

**WARNING**

**Warnings are used when failure to observe instructions or precautions could result in injury or death.**

**CAUTION**

**Cautions are used when failure to observe instructions could result in damage to equipment, whether Varian-supplied or other associated equipment.**

*NOTE*

*Information to aid the operator in obtaining the best performance from the equipment.*

## 1-1 General

Varian VacIon *Plus* pumps operate in the vacuum range from $10^{-2}$ to below $10^{-11}$ Torr (mbar).

The VacIon *Plus* 150 pump (see Fig. 1-1) is suitable for a variety of applications, such as particle accelerators, MBE mass spectrometers and general purpose UHV. They feature high pumping speed for getterable gases, pumping stability for noble gases, and low leakage current.

Varian also provides high voltage control units with current and pressure indication.

The pump heater option is integrated into the pump/magnet assemblies without changing exterior dimensions.

A unique, non-evaporable getter (NEG) option provides an extra margin of pumping, in order to achieve superior vacuum levels in the UHV range.

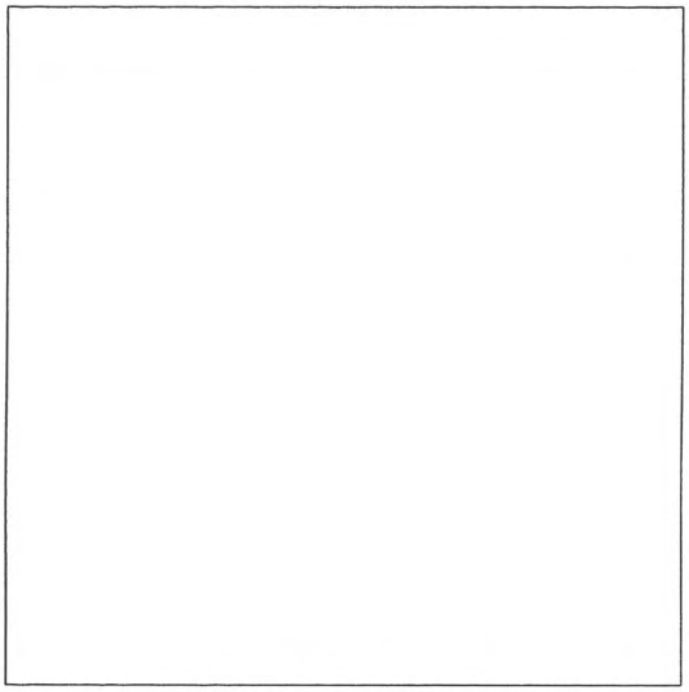

*Fig. 1-1 - VacIon Plus 150 pump*

## 1-2 Specifications

Figures 1-2, 1-3, 1-6, 1-7, 1-10, 1-11 and 1-14 show the pumping speed vs pressure diagrams for saturated and unsaturated pumps.

Figures 1-4, 1-5, 1-8, 1-9, 1-12, 1-13, 1-15, 1-16 show the pressure vs current diagrams. The diagrams are for pumps controlled by means of a MultiVac controller.

*NOTE*

*The steps on the diagrams are characteristic of the MultiVac step operation: steps occur whenever the current reaches a value at which the MultiVac controller output varies.*

# STARCELL

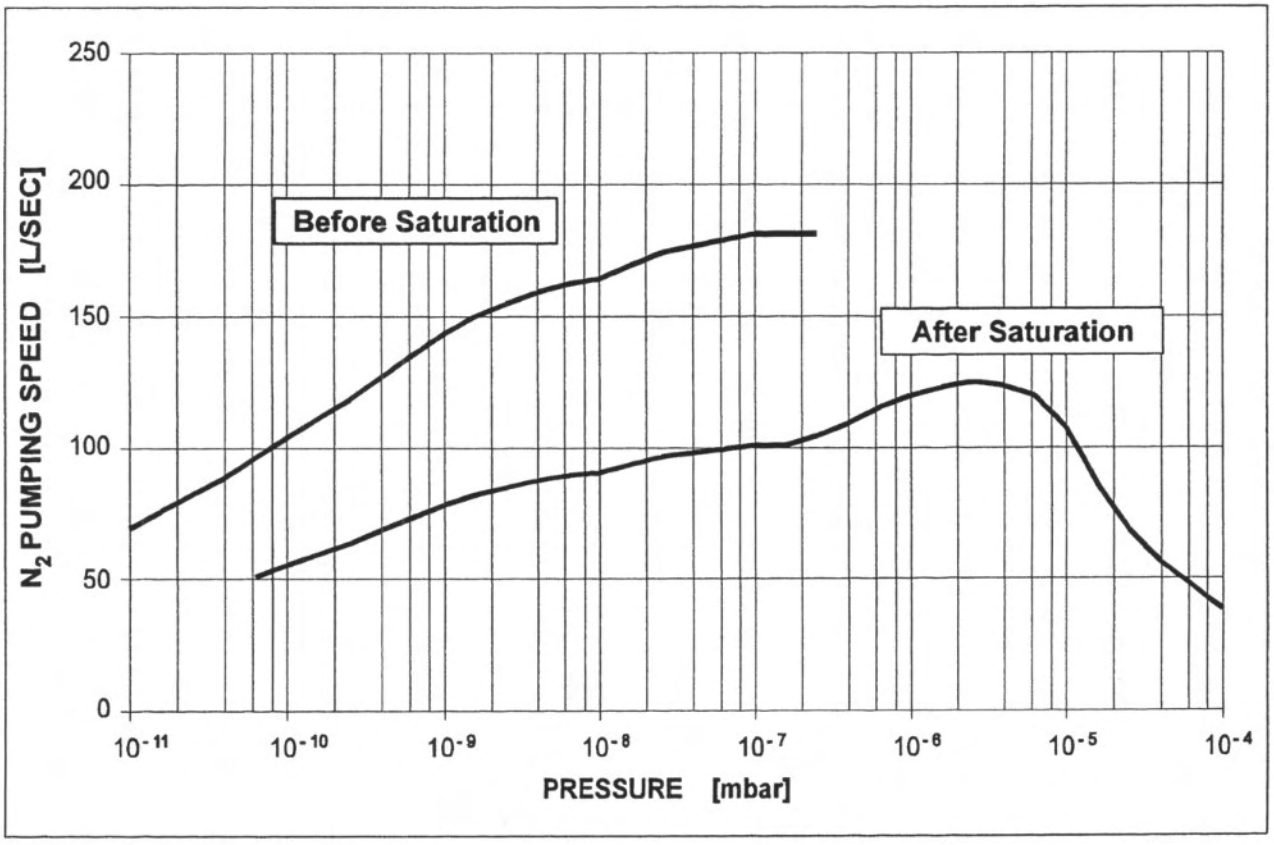


*Fig. 1-2 - VacIon Plus 150 StarCell pump pumping speed vs pressure for Nitrogen*

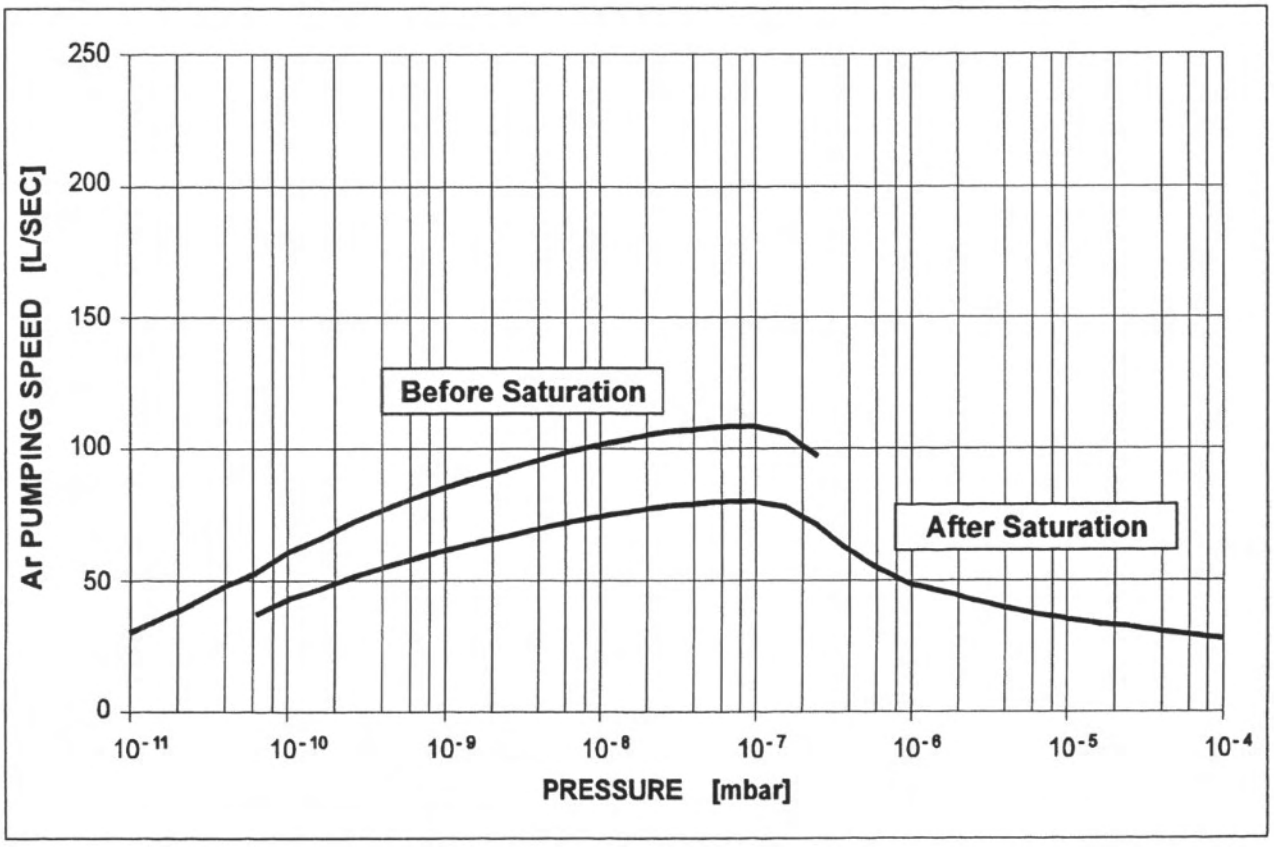


*Fig. 1-3 - VacIon Plus 150 StarCell pump pumping speed vs pressure for Argon*

# STARCELL

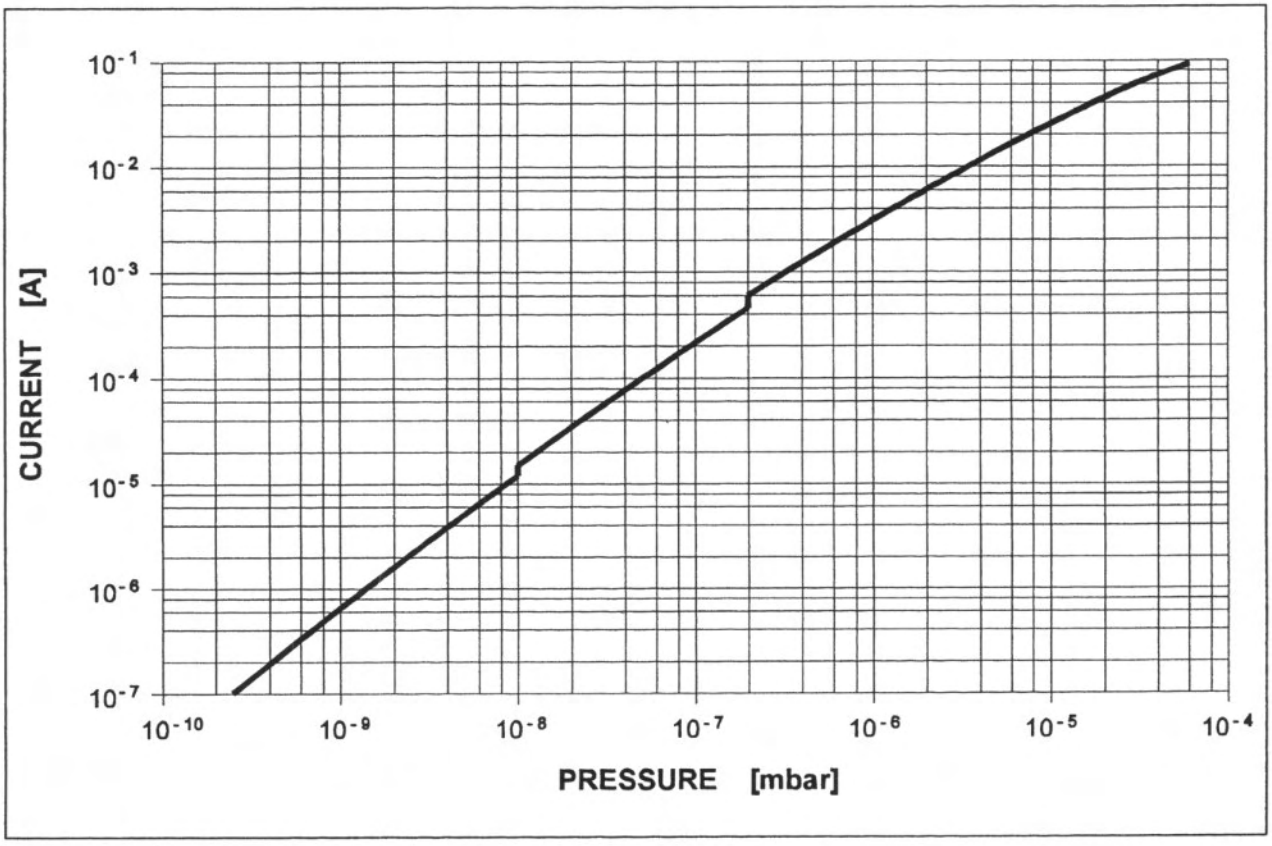


*Fig. 1-4 - VacIon Plus 150 StarCell pump pressure (mbar) vs current diagram*

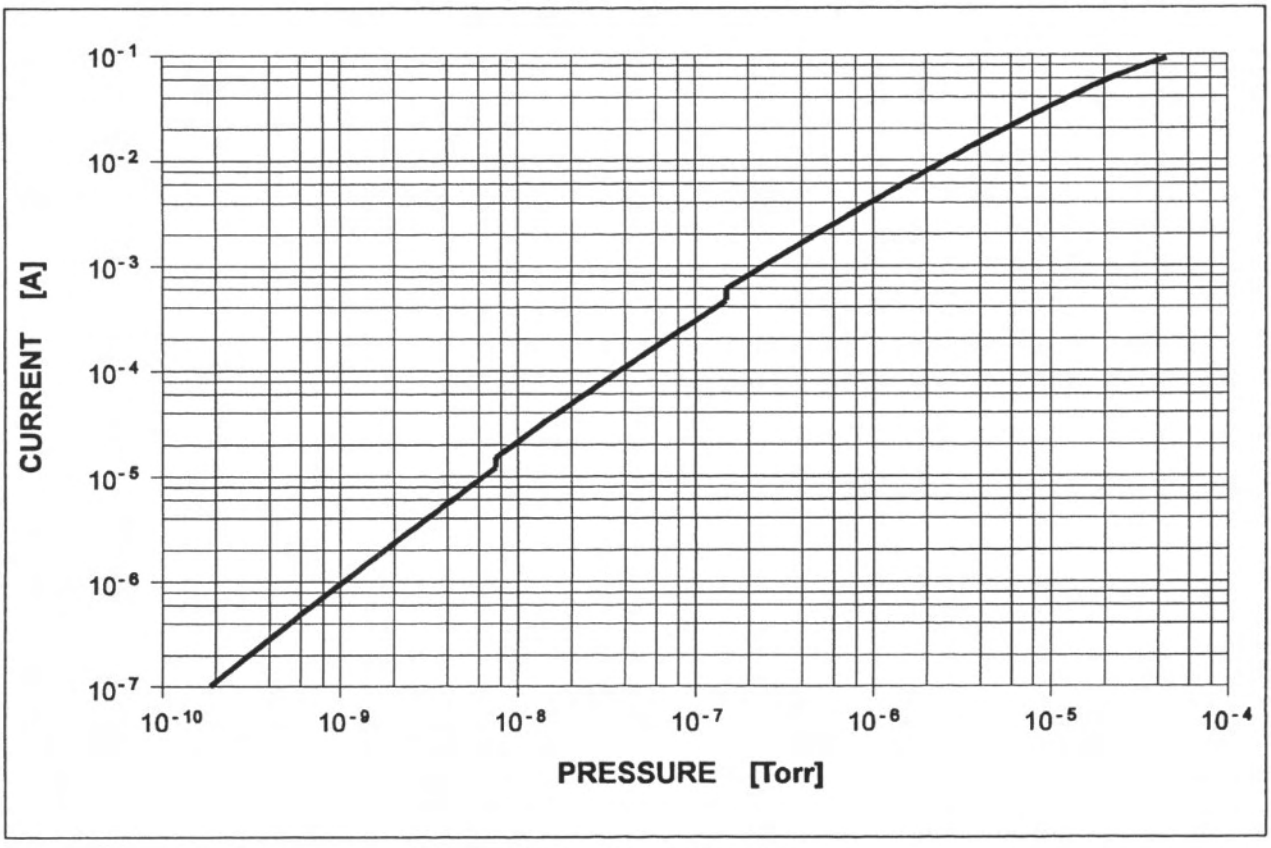


*Fig. 1-5 - VacIon Plus 150 StarCell pump pressure (Torr) vs current diagram*

# TRIODE

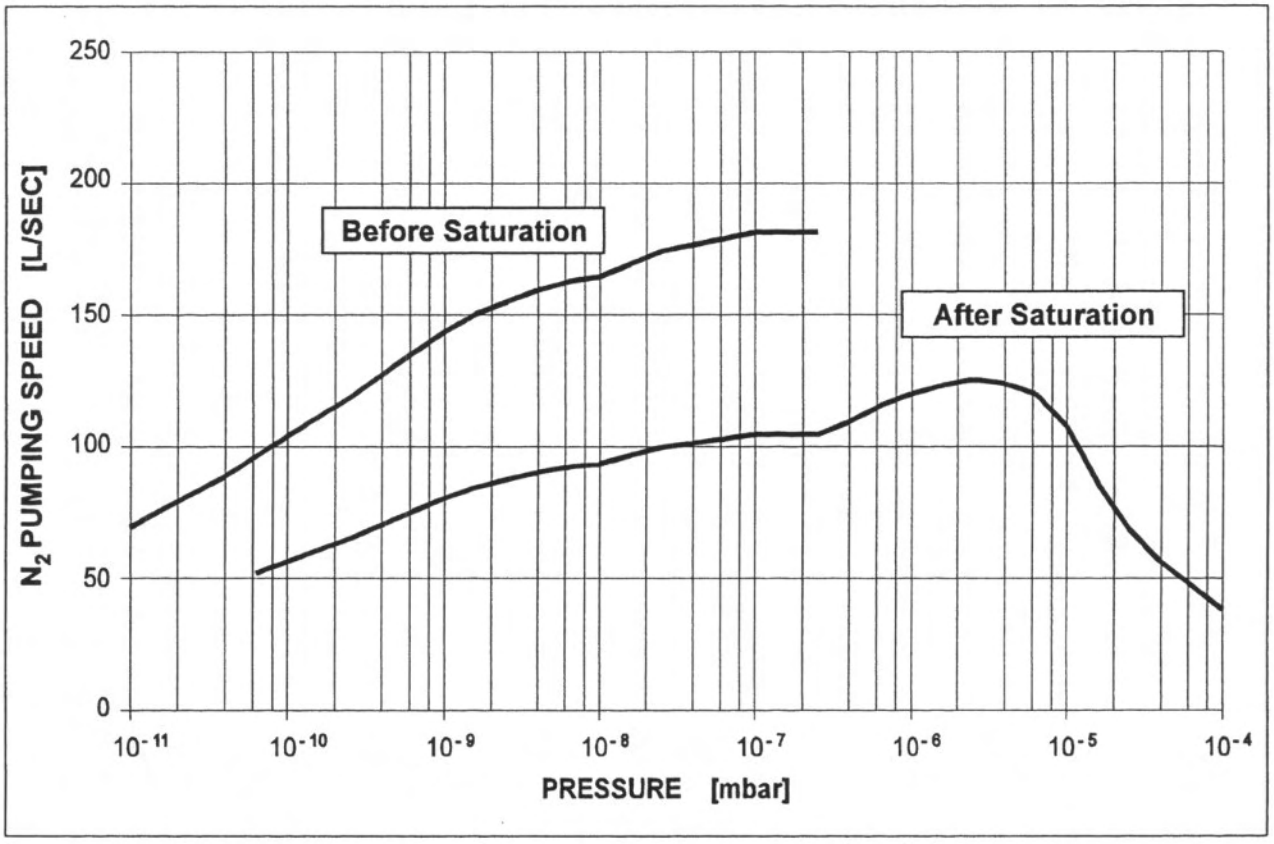


*Fig. 1-6 - VacIon Plus 150 Triode pump pumping speed vs pressure for Nitrogen*

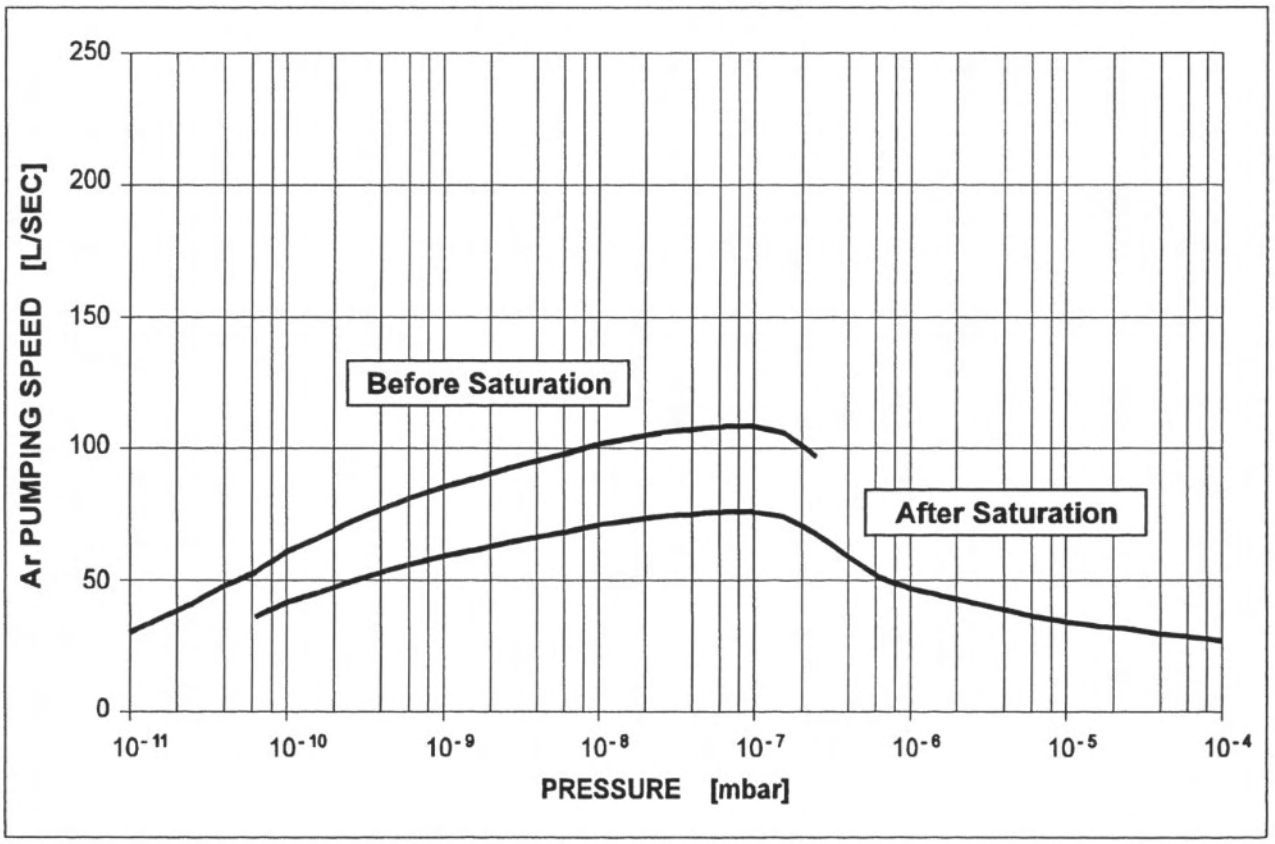


*Fig. 1-7 - VacIon Plus 150 Triode pump pumping speed vs pressure for Argon*

# TRIODE

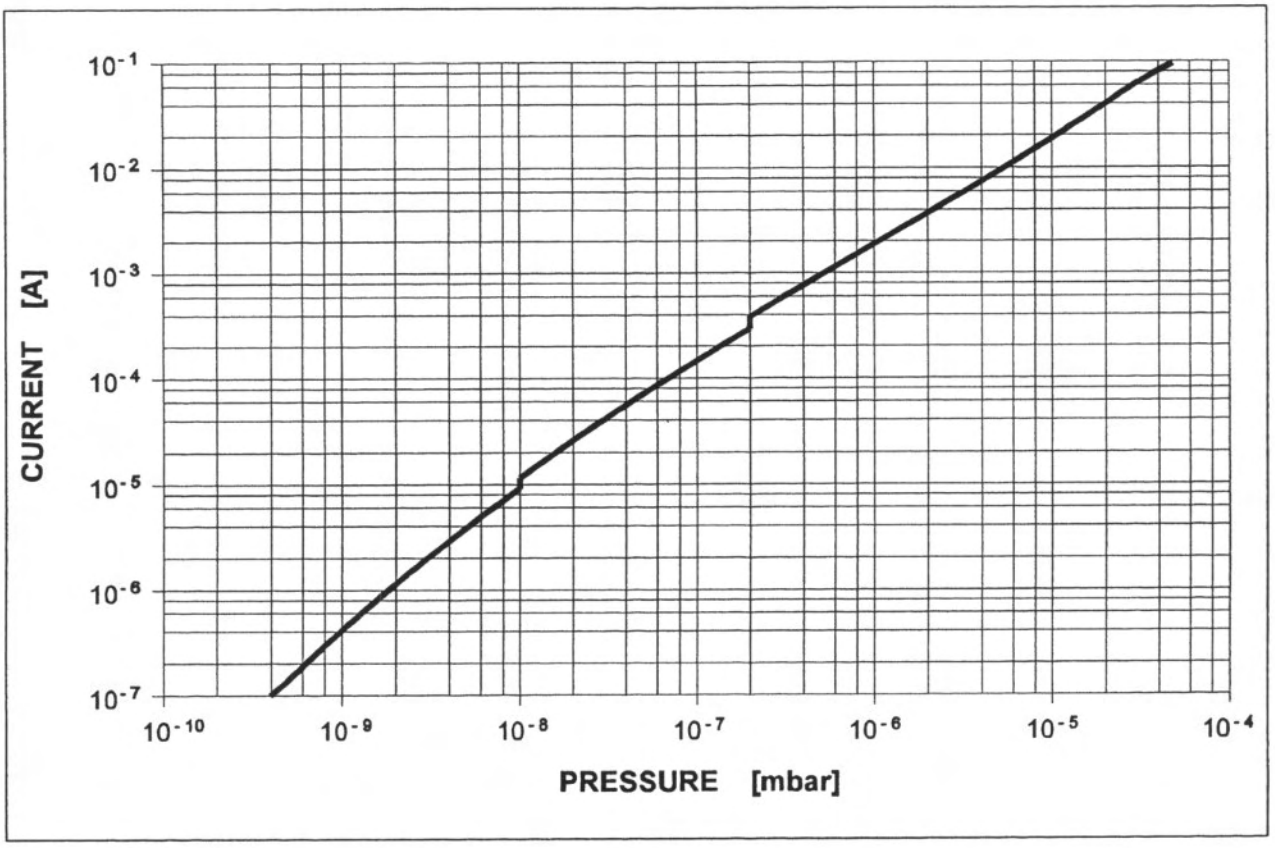


*Fig. 1-8 - VacIon Plus 150 Triode pump pressure (mbar) vs current diagram*

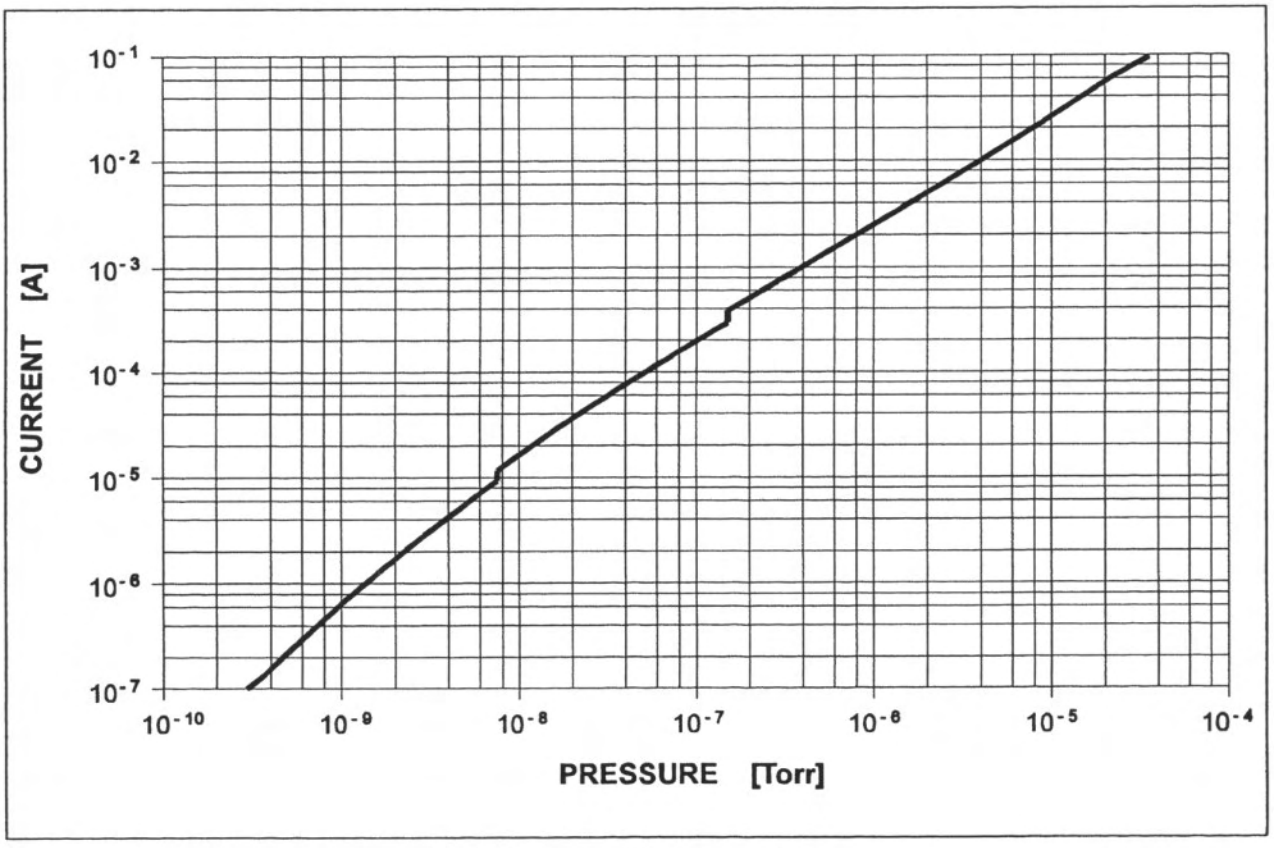


*Fig. 1-9 - VacIon Plus 150 Triode pump pressure (Torr) vs current diagram*

# NOBLE DIODE

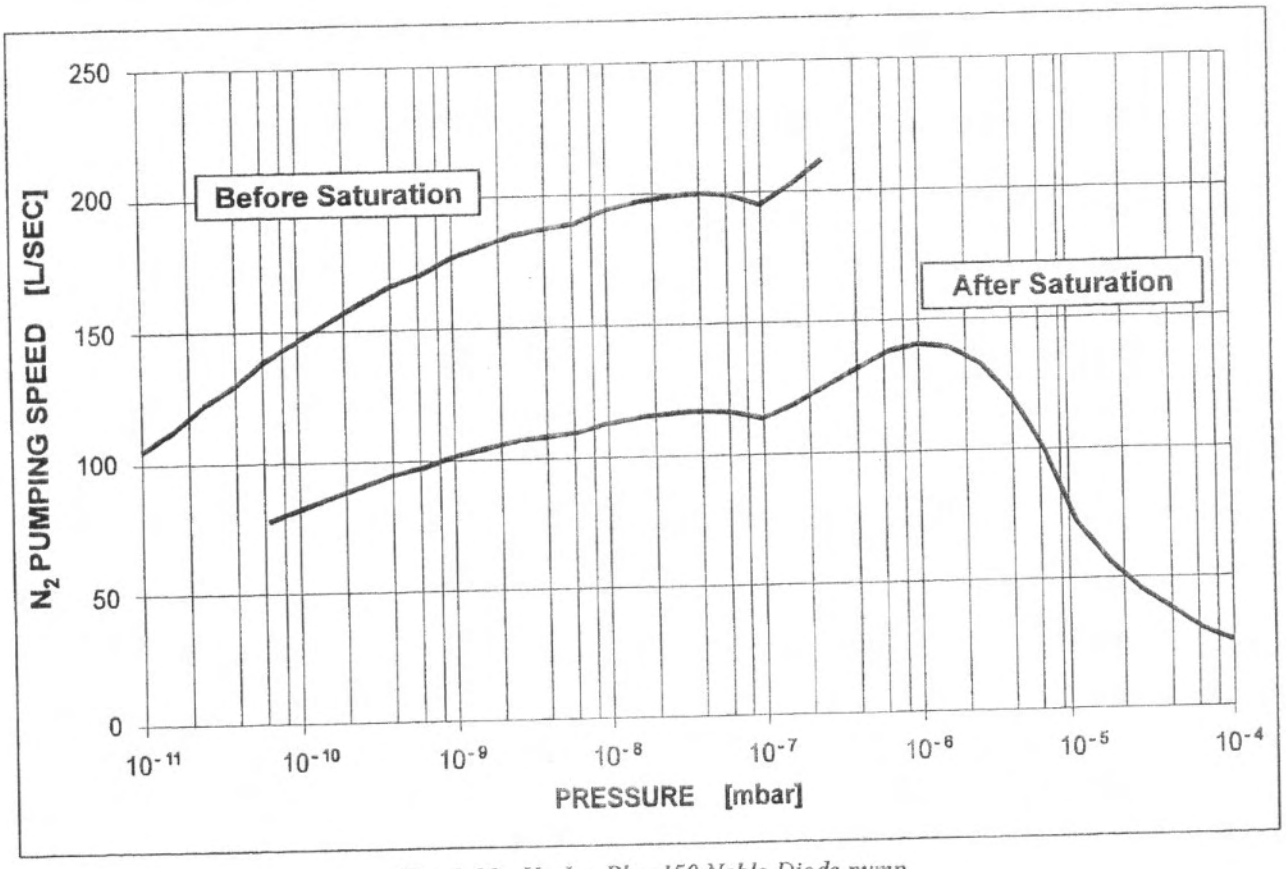


*Fig. 1-10 - Vaclon Plus 150 Noble Diode pump pumping speed vs pressure for Nitrogen*

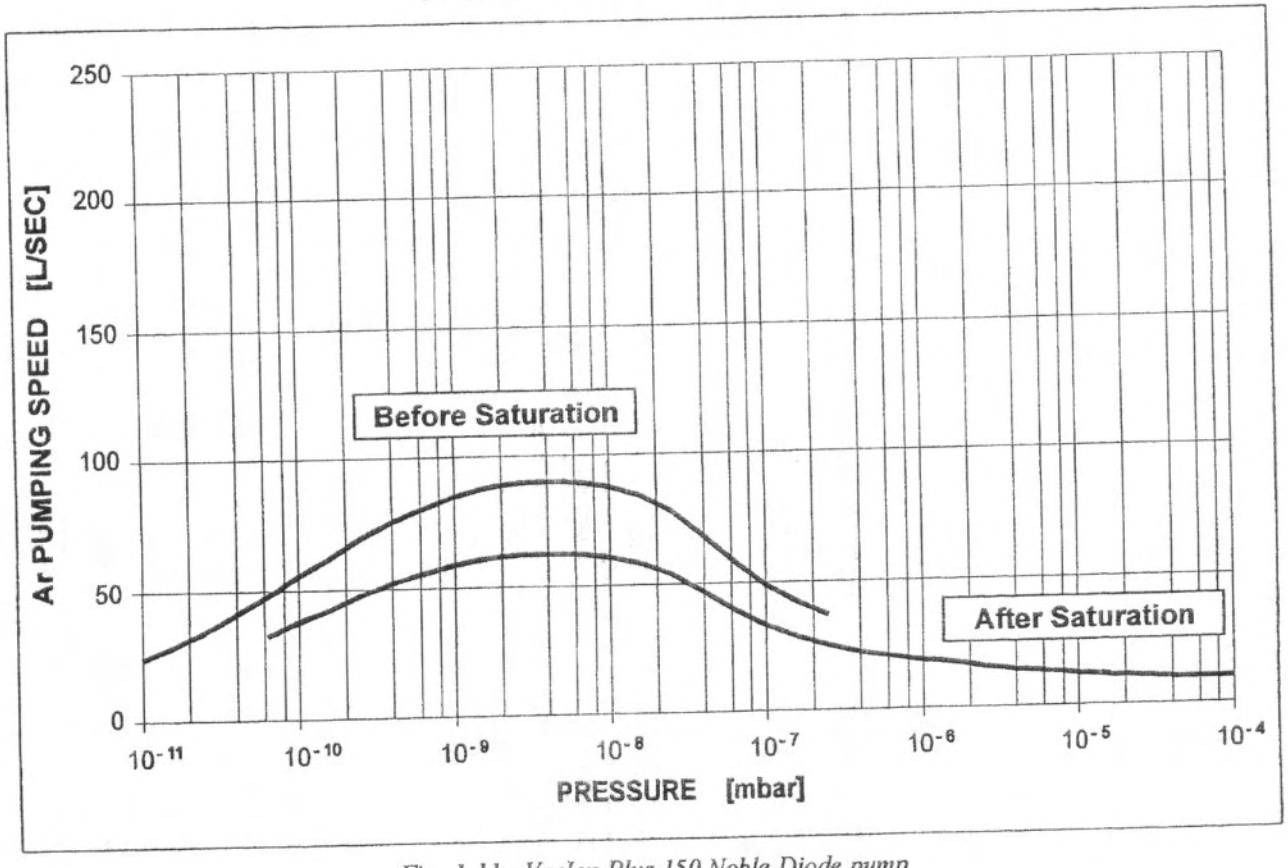


*Fig. 1-11 - Vaclon Plus 150 Noble Diode pump pumping speed vs pressure for Argon*

# NOBLE DIODE

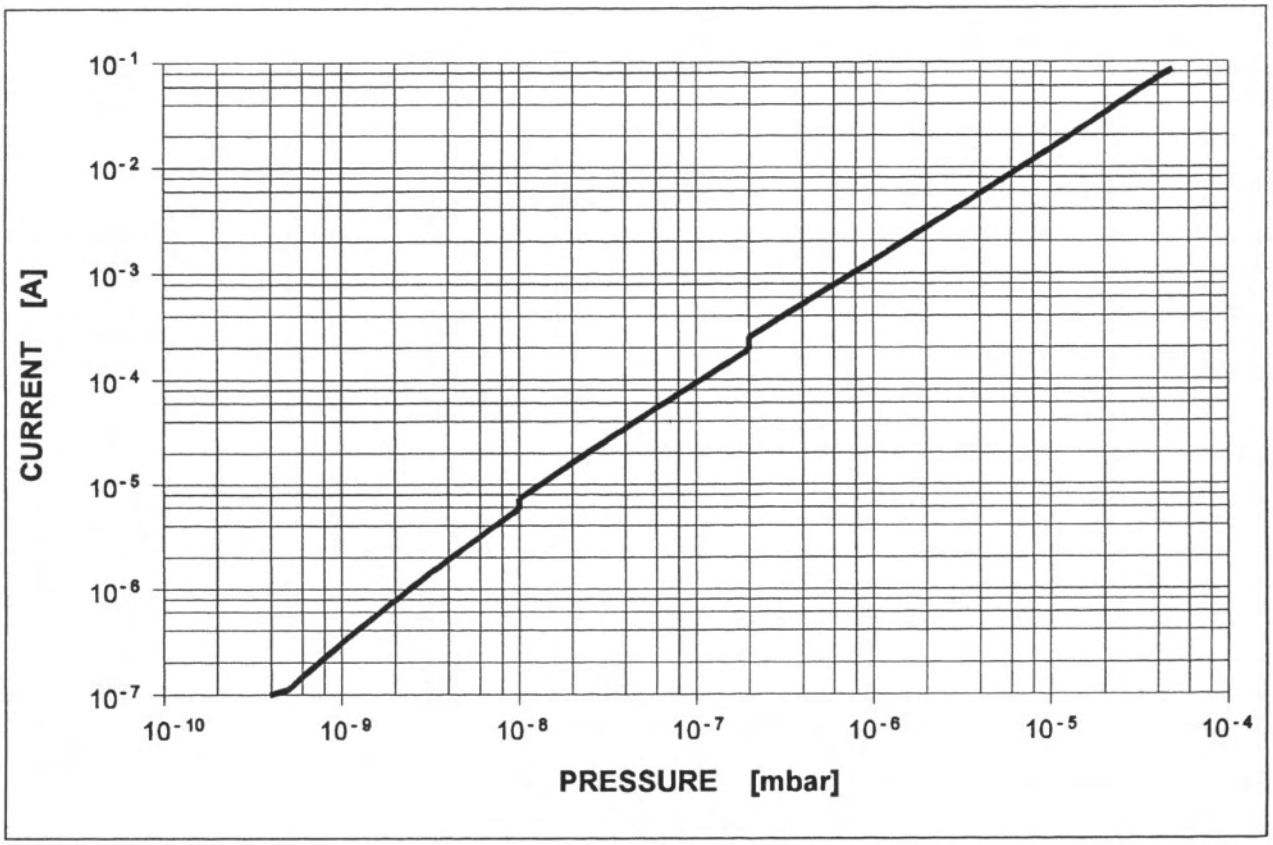


*Fig. 1-12 - VacIon Plus 150 Noble Diode pump pressure (mbar) vs current diagram*

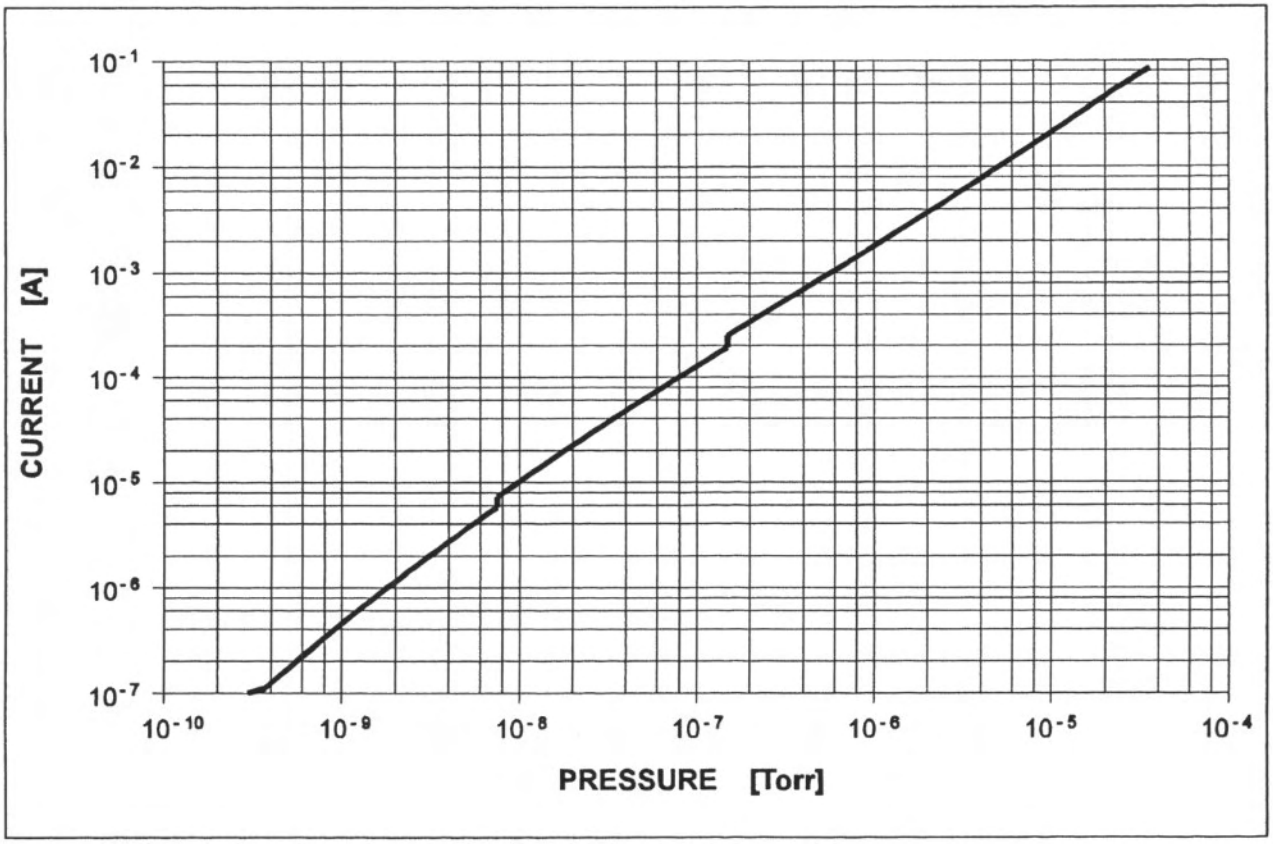


*Fig. 1-13 - VacIon Plus 150 Noble Diode pump pressure (Torr) vs current diagram*

# DIODE

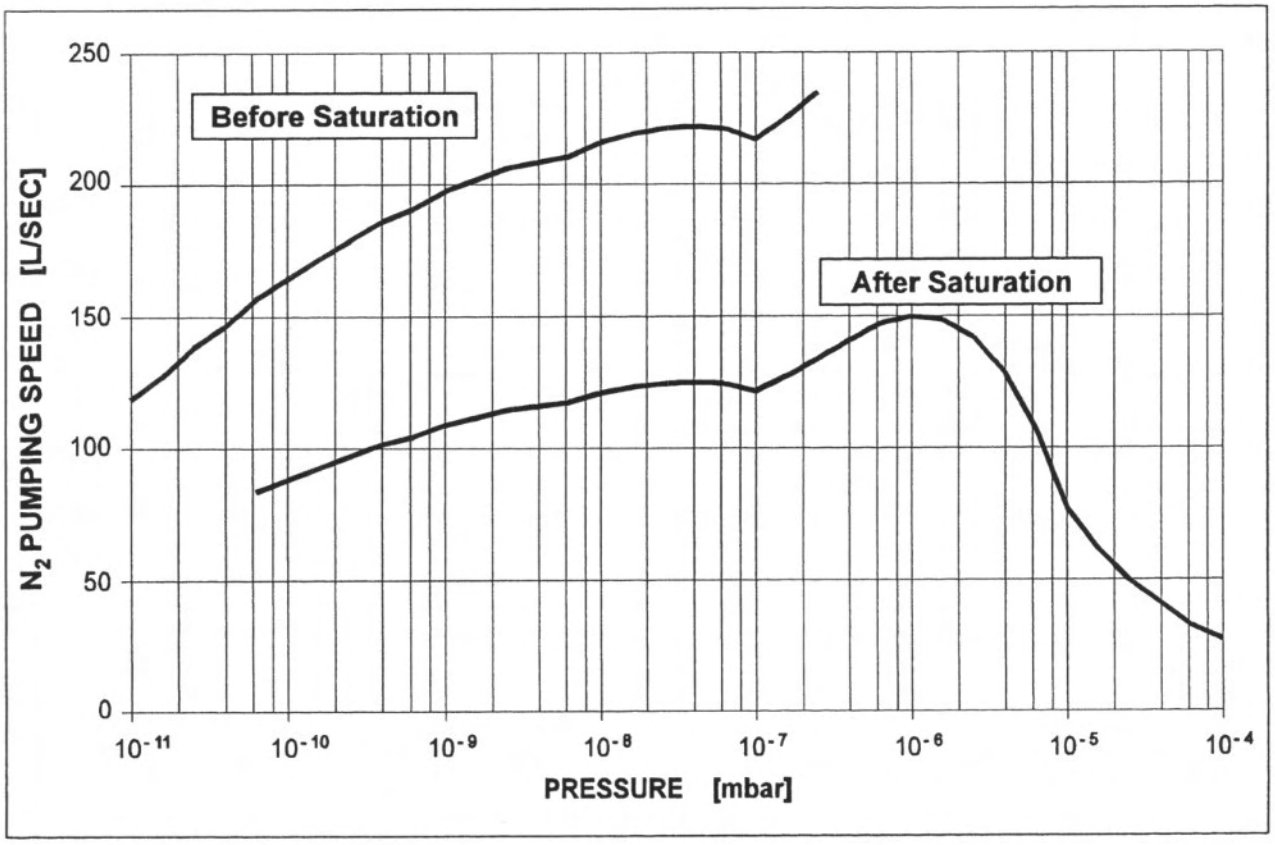


*Fig. 1-14 - VacIon Plus 150 Diode pump pumping speed vs pressure for Nitrogen*

# DIODE

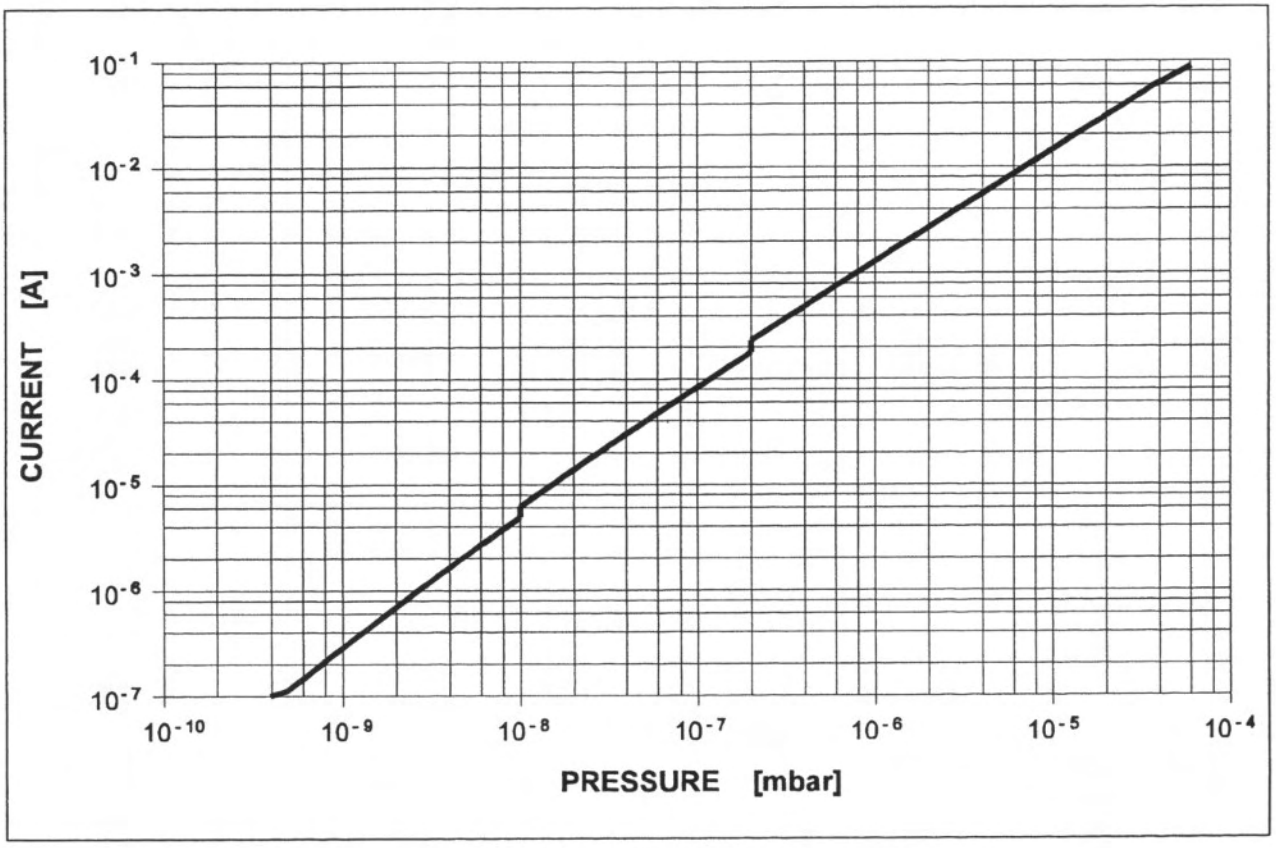


*Fig. 1-15 - VacIon Plus 150 Diode pump pressure (mbar) vs current diagram*

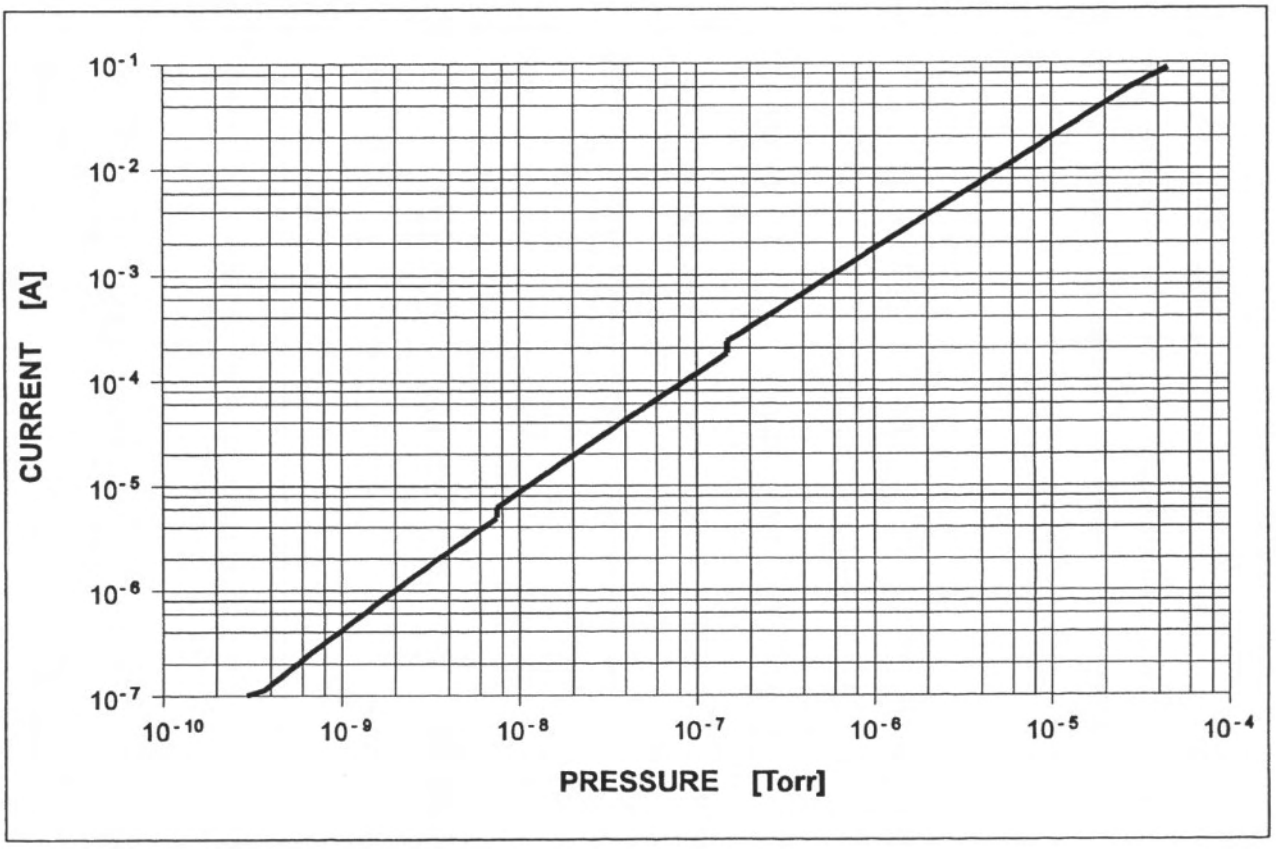


*Fig. 1-16 - VacIon Plus 150 Diode pump pressure (Torr) vs current diagram*

# VacIon Plus 150 Specification

| Specification \ Model | StarCell | Triode | Noble Diode | Diode |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Nominal pumping speed * (l/s) | 125 | 120 | 135 | 150 |
| Operating life at $1x10^{-6}$ mbar (hours) | 80,000 | 35,000 | 50,000 | 50,000 |
| Operating Voltage (maximum) | -7000 Vdc + /-10% | | + 7000 Vdc + /-10% | |
| Maximum starting pressure (mbar) | $\leq 1x10^{-2}$ | $\leq 1x10^{-2}$ | $\leq 1x10^{-3}$ | $\leq 1x10^{-3}$ |
| Ultimate pressure (mbar) | Below $10^{-11}$ | | | |
| Inlet flange | 6" CFF (NW 100) AISI 304 LN SST | | | |
| Internal volume (litres) | 12.1 | | | |
| Maximum baking temperature (°C) | 350 | | | |
| Temperature limits (°C):<br>Pump<br>Magnet<br>Flange | 400<br>350<br>500 | | | |
| Material: Body | AISI 304 SST | | | |
| Cathode | Titanium | Titanium | Titanium/ Tantalum | Titanium |
| Anode | AISI 304 SST | | | |
| Magnet | Ferrite | | | |
| Weight, lbs (kg) | Net 94 (43), Shipping 110 (53) | | | |

* Tested according ISO/DIS 3556-1-1992

## 1-3 Stray magnetic field

Curves of stray magnetic field strength along the center line of the pump and in the plane of the flange as a function of distance from the pump are shown in Figs. 1-18 through 1-22, where Bx is the magnetic field along X axis, By is the one along Y axis and Bz is the one along Z axis.

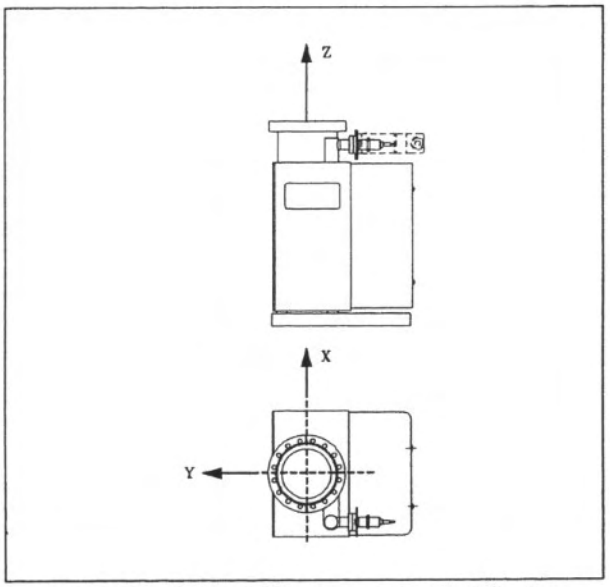


*Fig. 1-17 - VacIon Plus pump axis identification*

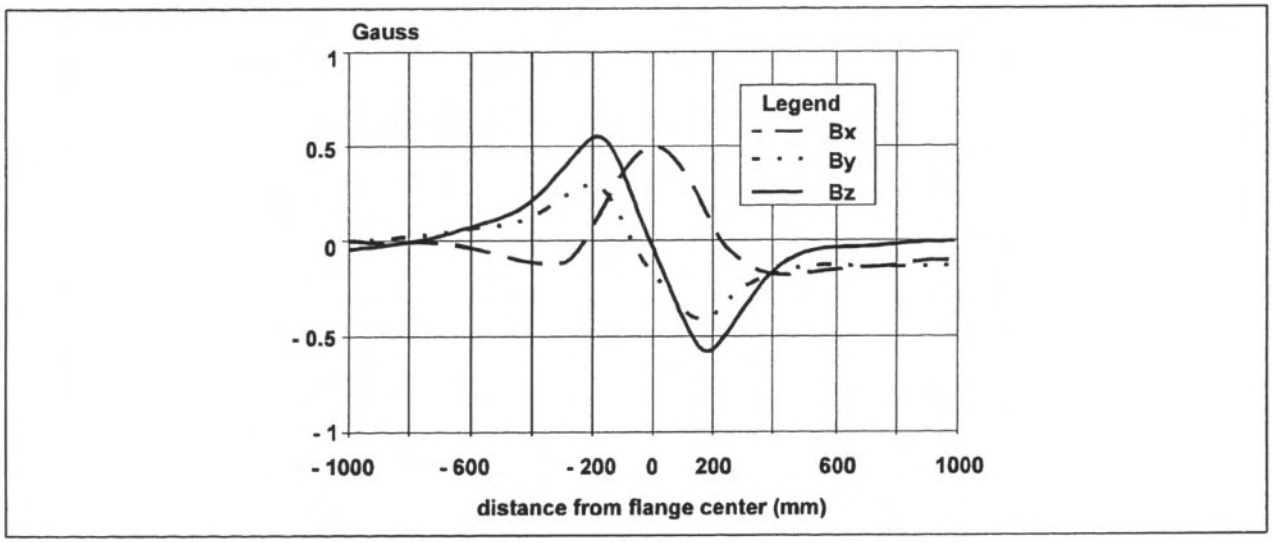


*Fig. 1-18 - VacIon Plus 150 pump stray magnetic field from flange along x axis (z = 0)*

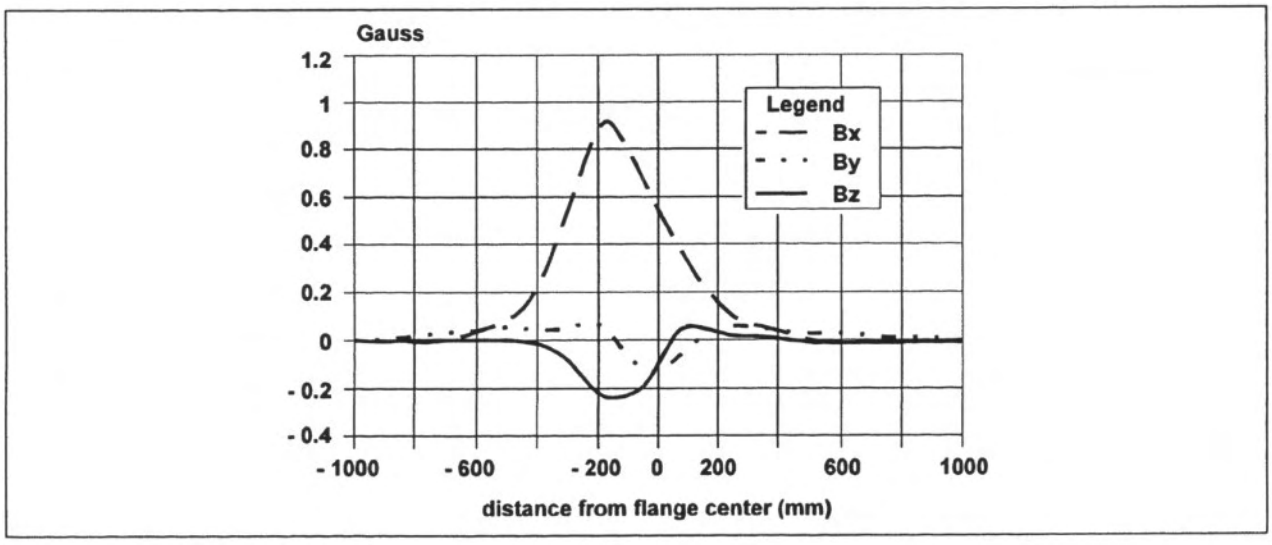


*Fig. 1-19 - VacIon Plus 150 pump stray magnetic field from flange along y axis (z = 0)*

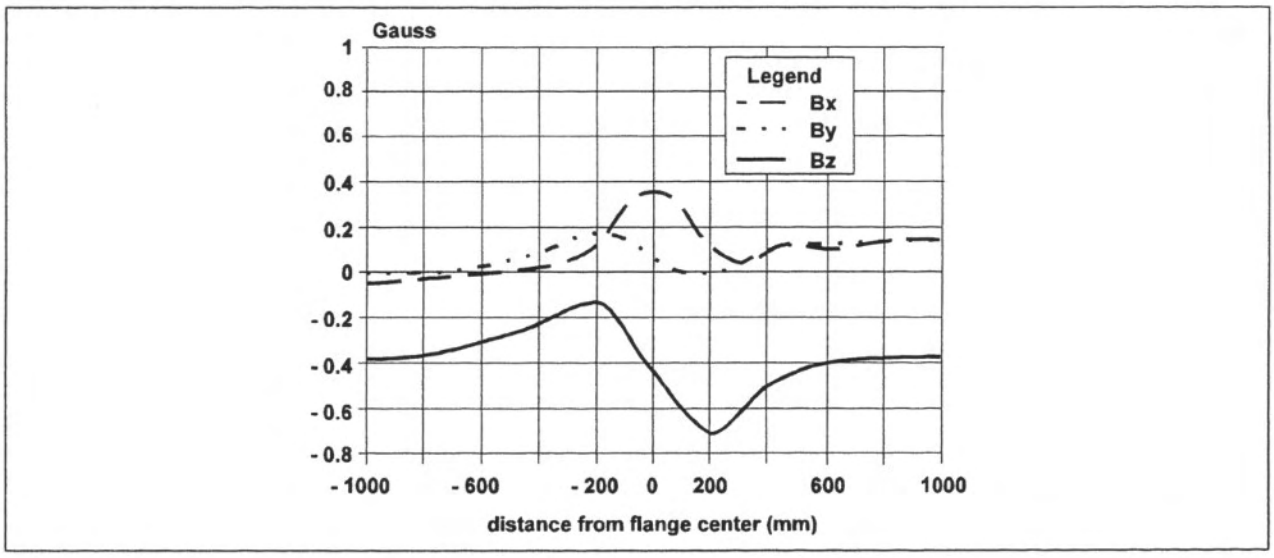


*Fig. 1-20 - VacIon Plus 150 pump stray magnetic field from flange along x axis (z = 100 mm)*

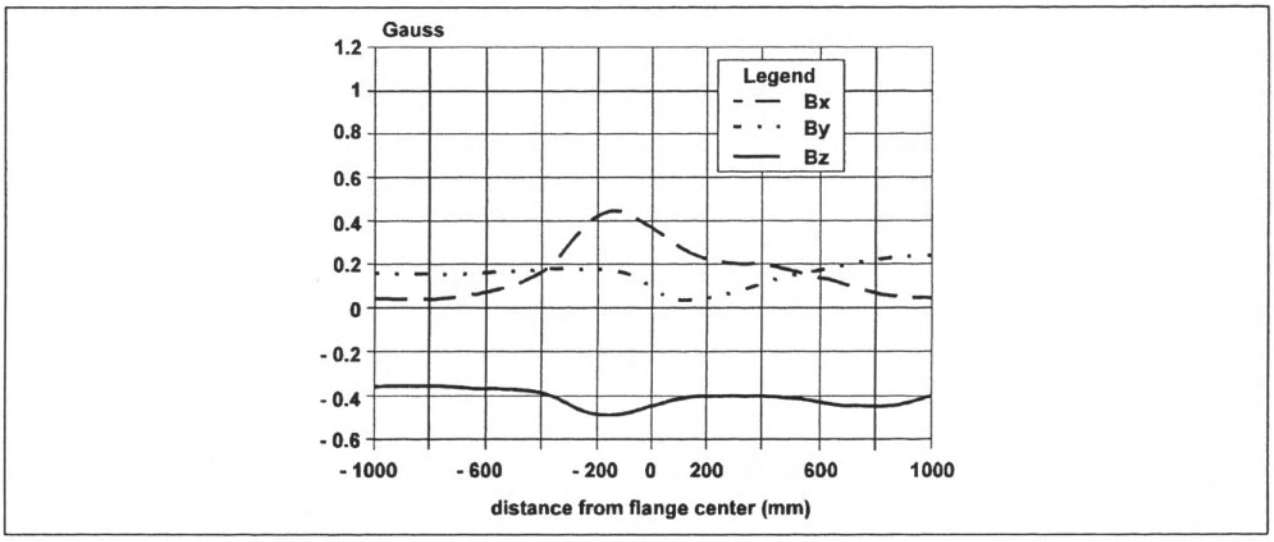


*Fig. 1-21 - VacIon Plus 150 pump stray magnetic field from flange along y axis (z = 100 mm)*

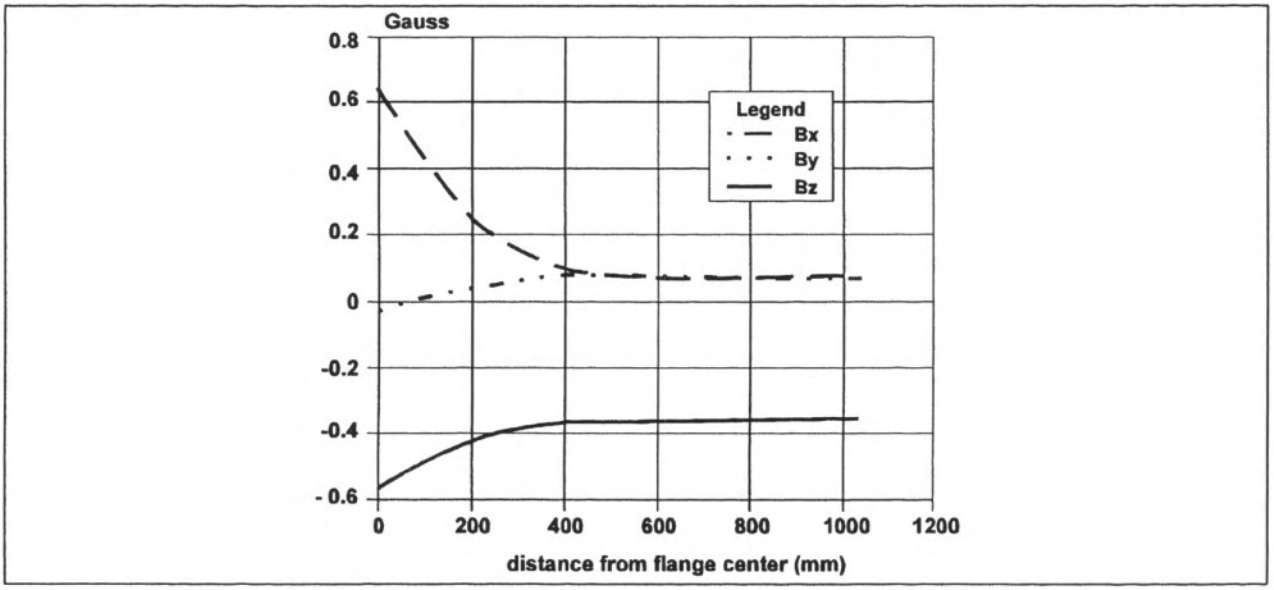


*Fig. 1-22 - VacIon Plus 150 pump stray magnetic field from flange along z axis*

## 1-4 Pump outline

The outline drawing for the VacIon *Plus* 150 pump is shown in Fig. 1-23.

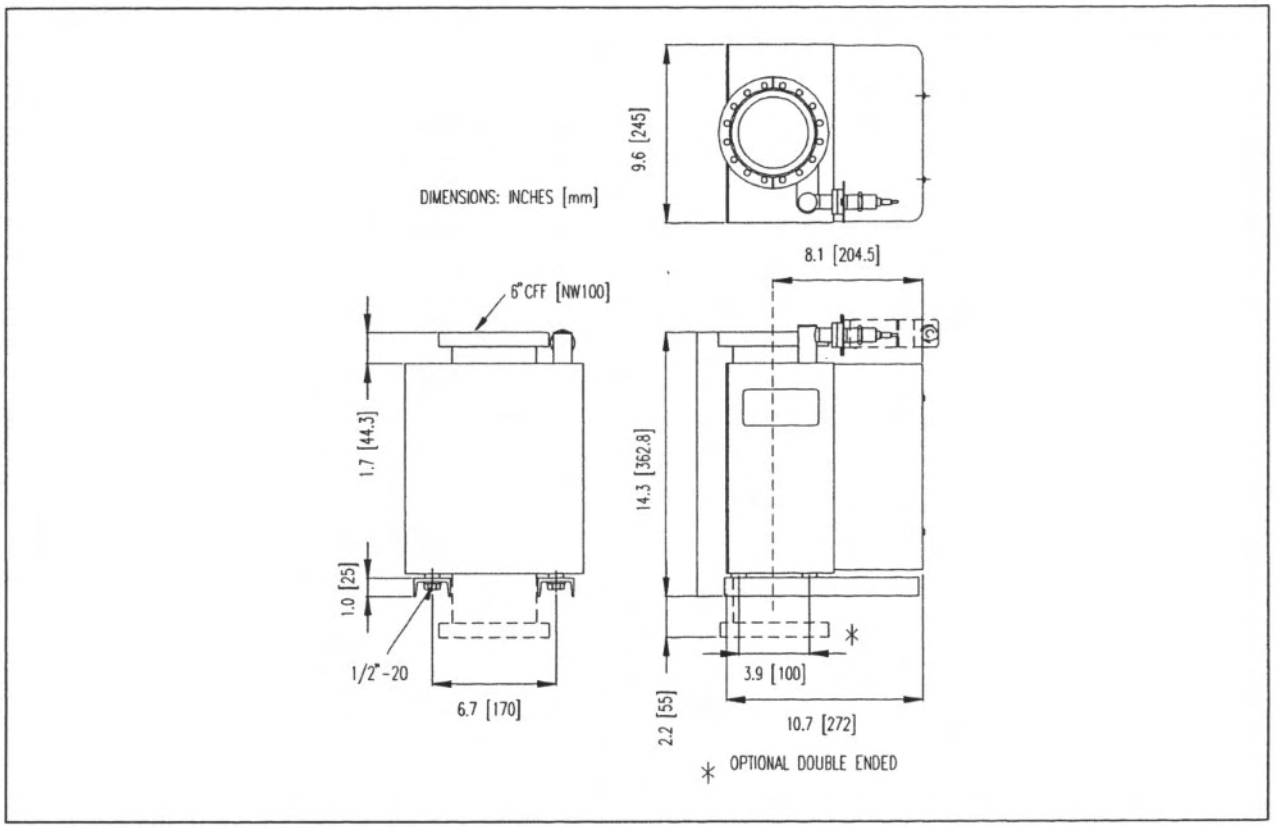


*Fig. 1-23 - VacIon Plus 150 pump outline*

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## 2-1 Inspection procedure

VacIon *Plus* pumps are baked out, sealed, leak-checked and evacuated to the $1x10^{-10}$ Torr (mbar) range prior to shipping.

The following information and procedures can be used to establish the vacuum integrity of a VacIon *Plus* pump before installation.

### 2-1.1 Visual inspection

Inspect the pump and magnet for physical damage which may have occurred during shipment. Examine, in particular, the brazed joints on the high voltage feedthrough.

**WARNING**

**The pinch-off seal is extremely sharp. Be careful.**

A VacIon *Plus* pump that has been exposed to atmosphere during shipment, or while in storage, will operate properly if it has not been damaged.

The pump is not harmed by atmospheric exposure, although it is good practice to keep it under vacuum when not in use to exclude dust and the accumulation of water vapour from the environment.

### 2-1.2 Vacuum evaluation

To determine the vacuum level of the unopened pump:

a) Connect the pump to the control unit as directed in the instruction manual of the control unit.

**WARNING**

**The high voltage which is present in the ion pump when it is powered from the power unit can cause severe injury or death.**

**Be sure the garter spring is mounted on the high voltage feedthrough because the ground connection is brought from the control unit to the pump body through the garter spring. An additional safety ground connection for the pump body is made through the fixing screws of the H.V. cable connector.**

b) With the main power switch in the OFF position, plug the control unit into a suitable power source.

c) Turn the power to ON.

d) Observe the reading for an indication of one of the following conditions:

   1) If the pump is free of leaks and is at a low pressure, the pressure indication shall quickly fall to the $10^{-8}$ Torr (mbar) range as the volume of gas is pumped.

   2) If the pressure inside the pump is at or near atmospheric level, an arc may strike inside the high voltage feedthrough with a popping sound and the pump current will fluctuate. If this occurs, turn the power OFF immediately. Note that pumps at atmosphere may not draw any current.

e) If the vacuum integrity has been lost, the pump should be leak-checked with a mass spectrometer leak detector before installation on the system.

*NOTE*

*To prevent water vapour or dust particles from entering the pump, leave the pinch-off tubulation/tube flange assembly sealed until ready to attach the pump to the vacuum system.*

### 2-1.3 Short circuits

If there is a short circuit between the anode and cathodes in the pump, the short-circuit current of the control unit will be drawn and zero voltage will be indicated. If a short circuit exists in the control unit or high voltage cable and connector, zero voltage will also be observed when the high voltage connector is disconnected from the pump (refer to the control unit manuals).

## 2-2 Typical installation

A typical installation is shown in Fig. 2-1 and consists of:

1) VacIon Plus pump.
2) A Valve to seal off the pump from the rest of the system (if required).
3) The control unit.
4) A roughing pump.
5) A thermocouple gauge capable of indicating pressure from atmosphere to $10^{-3}$ Torr (mbar) range.
6) A valve to seal off the roughing pump from the vacuum chamber. Roughing lines, are usually made of stainless steel or copper tubing, or other low vapour pressure material.
7) High voltage cable.
8) Baking pump.

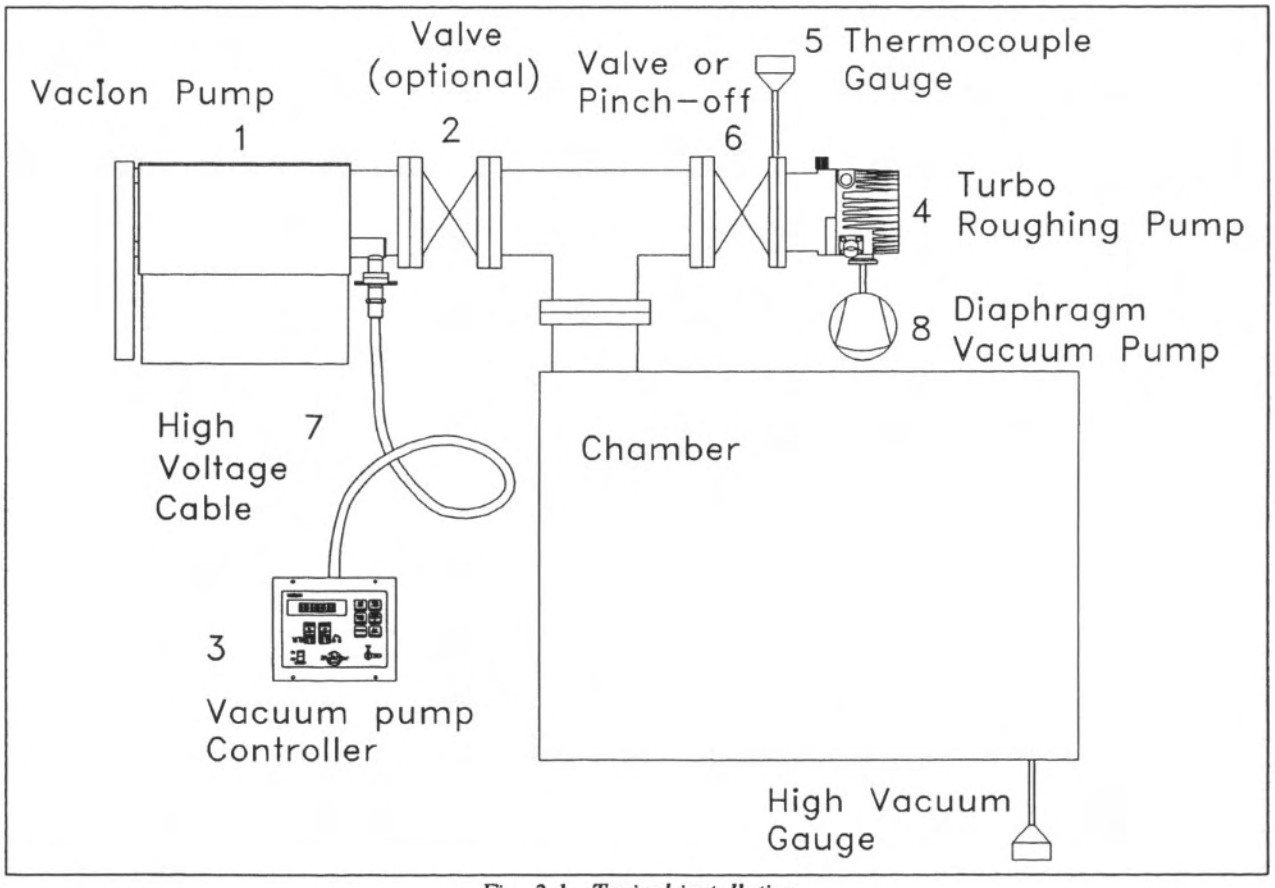


*Fig. 2-1 - Typical installation*

## 2-3 Pump installation

The pumps can be mounted in any orientation. For mountings other than vertical, the pump should be supported using the mounting feet at the bottom of the pump.

The pump should be kept sealed with its pinch-off tubulation until it is ready for attachment to the vacuum system. This avoids accumulation of dust and other undesirable materials. Before breaking the pinch-off seal, consult the inspection procedure (see paragraph 2-1).

**CAUTION**

**Do not open the pinch off-seal with a saw or grinder. These methods will cause metal particles to be drawn into the pump by the inrushing air as the pump is opened.**

When ready to install the pump, release the internal vacuum by using pliers to open the copper tube pinch-off (see Fig. 2-2).

**WARNING**

**The pinch-off seal is extremely sharp. Be careful when opening. Watch your fingers.**

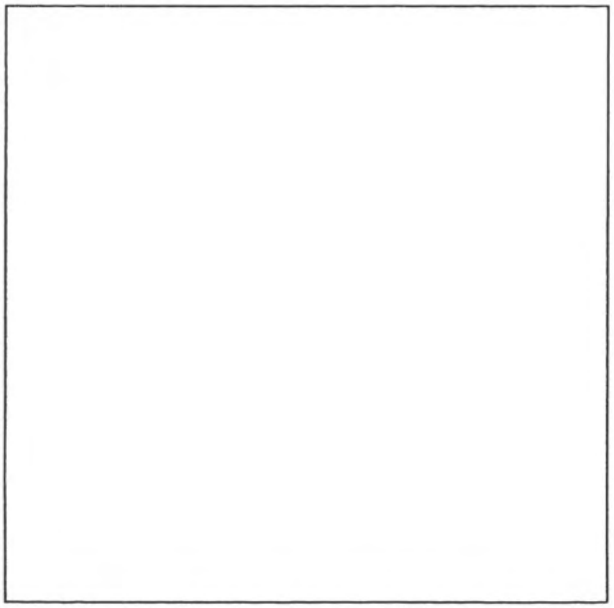

*Fig. 2-2 - Opening the copper tube pinch-off*

Unscrew the main flange bolts and lift the blank flange with the help of a bolt screwed into the threaded hole as shown in Fig. 2-3.

Connect the pump to the vacuum chamber with a short length and large diameter tubulation in order to retain as much of the pumping speed of the pump as possible. Proceed as follows:

1) Inspect the mating flanges for cleanliness and absence of scratches on the knife edge.

2) Place a new copper gasket between pump flange and vacuum chamber flange.

3) Bolt mating flanges of the pump to the chamber with the screws provided with the ion pump. For flanges over NW 35 (2.75" O.D.) also mount washers below the nut and screw heads.

4) Apply high temperature lubricant to the screw threads. Lubrication simplifies sealing and disassembly. A recommended lubricant is Fel-Pro C-100.

*NOTE*

*Lubrication is essential to prevent galling of the nut and screw after bakeout.*

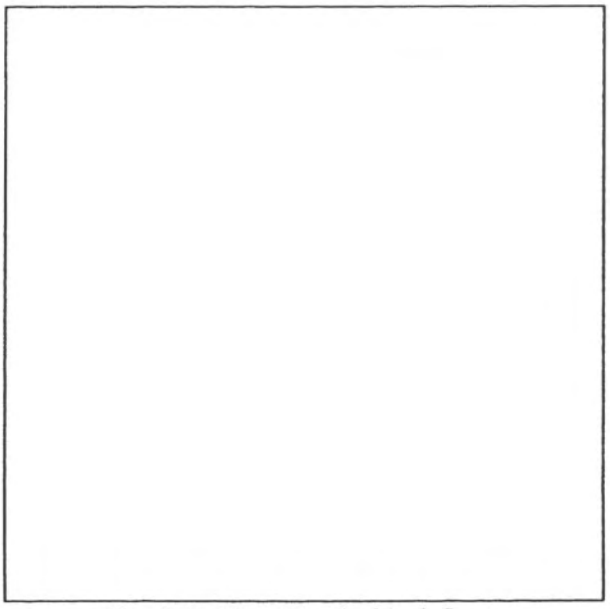

*Fig. 2-3 - Removing the blank flange*

5) Attach the nuts and tighten each one in turn to 4.5 - 8 ft.-lbs (0.6 - 1.1 Kgm) of torque. After tightening a nut, always tighten the opposite nut with respect to the center of the flange. This will partially close the gap between the flange faces.

6) Repeat the sequential tightening for two more cycles.

7) Continue tightening the bolts until the flange faces meet and a pronounced increase in torque is felt.

Note that it's not possible to fix the screws from lower side, but only from upper side of the flange.

To allow a complete flexibility in the installation, a stud mounting kit is available (see Fig. 2-4).

For ordering information please refer to Section V of this manual.

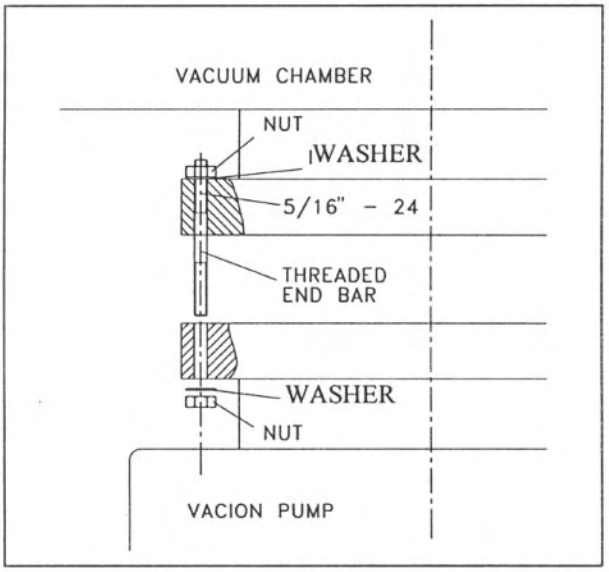


*Fig. 2-4 - Flange connection by means of the stud mounting kit*

## 2-4 Control unit connection

**WARNING**

**The high voltage present in the high voltage cable which connects the control unit to the ion pump, can cause severe injury or death. Before mounting the high voltage connector of the cable on the pump high voltage feedthrough, or before removing it, be sure the main power is removed from the control unit.**

Connect the control unit to the ion pump with the coaxial high voltage cable assembly as follows:

1) Be sure the garter spring is properly mounted on the pump high voltage feedthrough.

2) Push the female end of the cable connector over the high voltage feedthrough.

3) Lock the connector to the feedthrough brackets with the screws mounted on the high voltage connector.

4) Push the male end of the cable connector into the socket on the control unit rear panel. (Refer to the control unit instruction manual).

**WARNING**

**Before removing the high voltage connector of the cable from the control unit, be sure the main power is removed from the control unit. Wait at least 10 seconds after removing the main power from the control unit, to allow capacitors to discharge completely.**

To disconnect the coaxial high voltage cable assembly slide away the safety sleeve (very little sleeve travel is required) from the control unit and at the same time pull on the male end of the cable connector to remove the connector from the socket on the control unit.

## 3-1 General

Rough pumping down to below $1x10^{-4}$ Torr (mbar) is recommended for the most rapid starting. Roughing with an oil-sealed mechanical pump is not desirable, but when used, a trap in the roughing line is recommended to reduce pressure due to water vapour and oils from the mechanical pump. Be careful to minimize the time that this pump is open to the system and ion pump, since mechanical pump vapours will start diffusing into the system at pressures below $1x10^{-1}$ Torr (mbar) and cause contamination. In systems where oils must be completely eliminated, turbopumps or VacSorb roughing pumps should be used. VacIon *Plus* pumps can also be used in conjunction with titanium sublimation pumping. In these cases, the primary pumping is accomplished to the deposition of a fresh titanium film on a surface once the ion pump has evacuated the system to high vacuum.

Hygroscopic deposits and hydrogen absorption into titanium may cause starting times to increase with age. During exposure to air, the deposits of titanium compound absorb water vapour. In subsequent start ups, pump heating causes release of the water vapour and some previously pumped hydrogen; thus, the starting time may be lengthened.

## 3-2 Operating procedure

Refer to the relevant pump contol unit instruction manual and follow the procedure below when operating the pump:

1) With a clean roughing pump, establish a roughing pressure of $1x10^{-2}$ Torr (mbar) or lower in the vacuum system.

2) Plug the control unit into a suitable power source and switch the power ON.

3) Observe the voltage, current, and roughing pressure. If started at $1x10^{-2}$ Torr (mbar), a controller voltage of approximately 300 to 400 volts is typical. A current value near the short-circuit current of the control unit could indicate that an unconfined flow discharge exists in the pump and system. A temporary rise in roughing pressure will usually be noticed during any starting procedure.

4) Allow the roughing valve to remain open after turning on the ion pump until an adequate starting pressure is reached. If the ion pump voltage drops after closing the roughing valves, reopen the valve for additional rough pumping. As the pressure decreases, the voltage again will rise.

5) When the voltage has increased to 2-3 kV, place the control unit in the PROTECT condition. The system is now automatically protected against pressure increases to $10^{-4}$ Torr (mbar) when the pump is left unattended. If such an increase should occur, the control unit will be turned off automatically.

6) Once in high vacuum, the pressure in the pump can also be determined by reading the current and coverting this reading to pressure with the appropriate pressure versus current graph shown in figures of chapter 1.

*NOTE*

*The steps on the charts are a characteristic of the MultiVac step voltage operation. When the current drown by the VacIon pump reaches the determinated values, the controller change the high voltage output.*

7) When venting the pump, use dry nitrogen. This will avoid water vapour absorption on the pump walls.

## 3-3 Bakeout operation

For operation below $10^{-8}$ Torr (mbar), it is necessary to bake the system. This is done by heating the pump and all the components in the system.

1) Heat the pump body and the system with a bakeout oven unit or heating strips to temperatures between 150 °C and 250 °C (250 °C is the maximum allowable for most bakeable high voltage cables). This heat is high enough to degas the pump surfaces without damaging the magnet and high voltage connector. Note that the system components must be compatible with the bakeout temperature.

2) Leave the pump control unit on and monitor the pressure. It must never increase above $6.6 \times 10^{-5}$ Torr ($8.7 \times 10^{-5}$ mbar); if this value is exceeded, turn the bakeout power off and then on again when low pressure is restored.
To control the heaters and to monitor the high pressure limit during bakeout in automatic mode, an automatically controlled relay may be used.

3) Bake the VacIon pump and vacuum system for at least four hours. Longer bakeout periods are recommended when the pump has been used with heavy gas loads or when UHV pressure $10^{-9}$ Torr (mbar) or less is desired.

4) As the pump and system cool down to room temperature, a drop in pressure should be observed.

### 3-3.1 Bakeout of VacIon pump with the integral heaters

1) The integral heaters are to be powered with the appropriate voltage. (Please refer to the inscription on the heaters to apply correct voltage).

2) The integral heaters are designed to provide a temperature of 250 °C to 300 °C when the pump is wrapped in a 3-fold aluminum foil.

*NOTE*

*A two-layer foil wrapping is advisable and sufficient to achieve full bakeout/regeneration if the standard European heaters (220 Vac) are operated at 240 Vac, thus preventing overheating.*

3) Bakeout the VacIon pump for 24 hours. If the pump is used in heavy gas load applications, it is recommended to bakeout the pump for a longer period.

4) Wait until the pump cools down to room temperature and recovers its initial pressure before using it in the application.

## 4-1 General

VacIon *Plus* pumps are maintenance free. In case of life time expiry or accidental premature failure of the pump, please contact your nearest sales/service office for repair.

The VacIon *Plus* 150 pumps are designed with pump-elements and high-voltage feedthrough, both exchangeable.

## 4-2 Exchange of pumping element

1) Remove the internal high-voltage connections.

2) Remove the element holding brackets (see Fig. 4-1).

3) Pull the element out of the pocket and remove it through the inlet flange.

4) Clean the internal part of the pump with the appropriate solvent.

5) Put in the new element through the inlet flange. Make sure that the element is fixed at its rear by the two press-formed buttons of the element pocket, and at its front by the element holding clamp.

6) Reattach the high-voltage connections and test for continuity from the feedthrough.

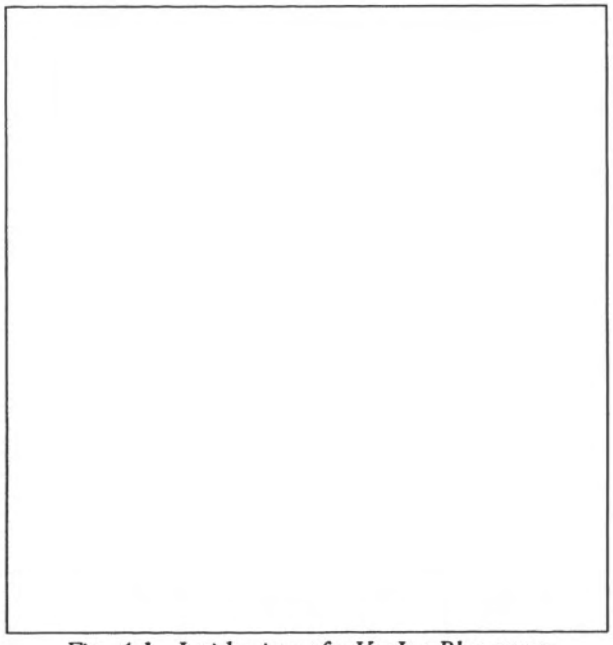

*Fig. 4-1 - Inside view of a VacIon Plus pump*

7) Place a blank flange over the pump inlet and leak-check it with a leak detector.

8) Bake out the blanked off pump while it is operating, and leave it to cool down; then verify that the base pressure is below $10^{-9}$ Torr (mbar).

## 4-3 Exchange of the high voltage feedthrough.

1) Remove the 6 bolts of the Mini-ConFlat flange connection (see Fig. 4-2).

2) Remove the cable connection disc.

3) Gently relieve the feedthrough from the metal seal connection and turn the feedthrough counterclockwise until it is completely detached from the internal high voltage threaded connection.

4) Replace the feedthrough and the copper gasket.

5) Bake out the pump while it is operating, and leave it to cool down; then verify that the base pressure is below $10^{-9}$ Torr (mbar).

## 4-4 Leakage current check

If the pump current reading is to be used as pressure measurement, check the pump leakage currents as follows:

1) Turn off the pump control unit.

2) Remove the pump magnet.

3) Turn on the pump control unit and wait for current stabilization. The current reading should not be higher than 1 μA. Make sure that the control unit and the high voltage cable leakage current is negligible.

4) If leakage current comes from the pump, perform the "high-potting"; then recheck the pump and install the magnet.

5) If it is not possible to "high-pot" the pump, the pressure reading is biased by the leakage current value.

## 4-5 Hi-potting

A higher then normal pump current is often caused by field emission currents which prevent the use of the pump current as a pressure indicator. To reduce this field emission current, "hi potting" should be performed. "High potting" is the term used to describe the application of higher than normal operating voltage (10-12 KV, 20-50 mA) for the purpose of burning off "whiskers" (sharp edges) on the pump cathode.

The output of an appropriately sized AC transformer (i.e. neon sign type) may be applied to the pump for a period of about 30 seconds. This should effectively remove any "wiskers" or sharp edges on the pump cathode.

**WARNING**

**Voltages developed in the High Potter power supply are potentially lethal. Use caution during operation and ensure correct grounding connection.**

## 4-6 Heater replacement

To replace the pump heaters follow the directions below.

1) Remove the stainless steel cover by forcing with a screw driver as shown in Fig. 4-3 and Fig. 4-4.
2) Undo the screws (hexagonal insert) at each side with an allen key.
3) Slide away the pole piece (refer to Fig. 4-5).
4) Remove the faulty heaters from the pump body.

**WARNING**

**To avoid injury to personnel and damage the equipment due to its heavy weight (25 kg, 55 lbs), be careful during removal/installation of the pole piece.**

5) Mount the new pump heater rod onto the pump body.
6) Even if the pump is not equipped with a NEG, slide the getter plate heater into the two rails at the pump body centre port (refer to Fig. 4-6).
6) Guide the heater leads through the prevention channels and connect them to the distribution box.
7) Interconnect the heater leads as shown in Fig. 4-7.
8) Reinstall the pole-pieces (refer to Fig. 4-8), fasten their mounting screws tightly, and put in place the stainless steel cover.

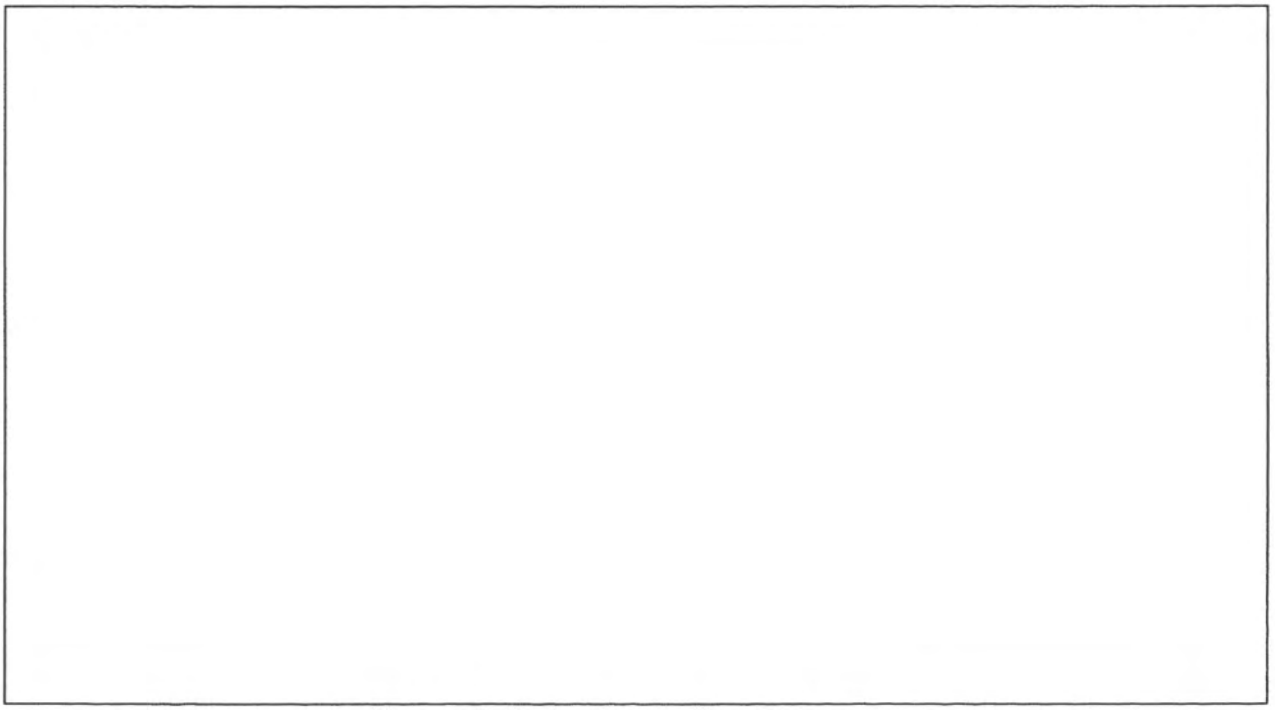

*Figure 4-2 - High voltage feedthrough connection*

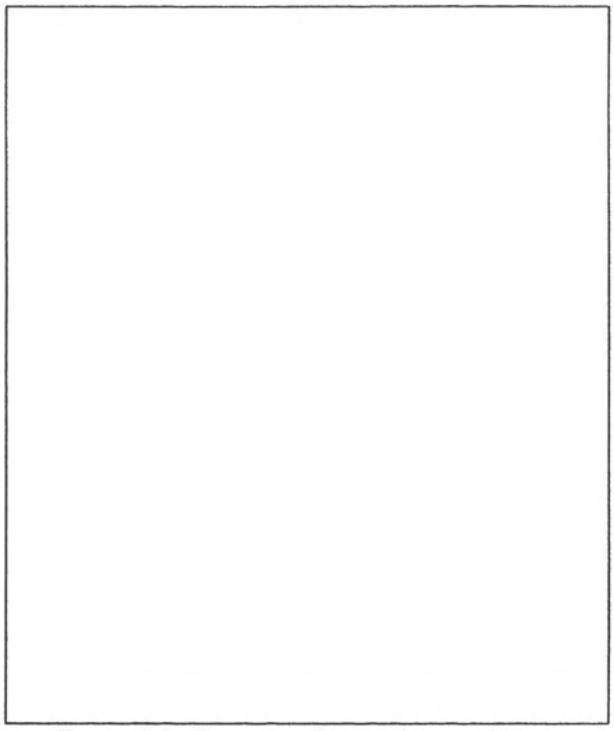

*Figure 4-3 - Removing the stainless steel cover*

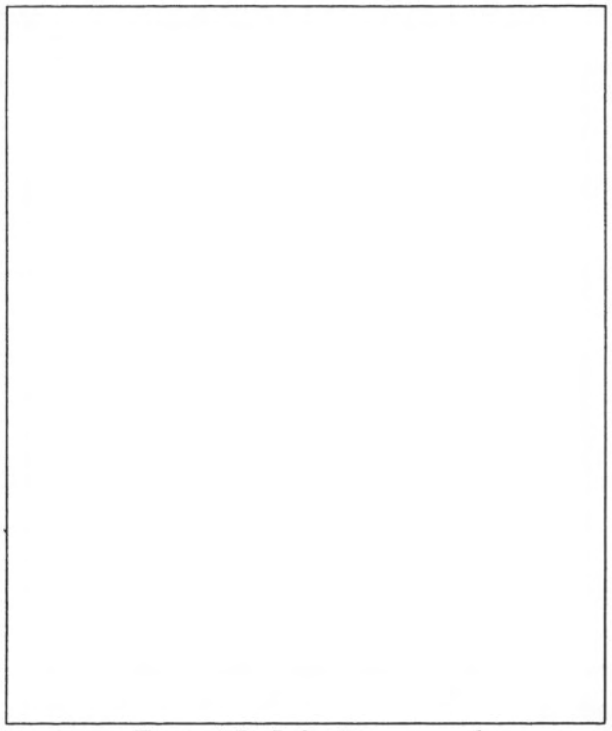

*Figure 4-5 - Pole piece removed*

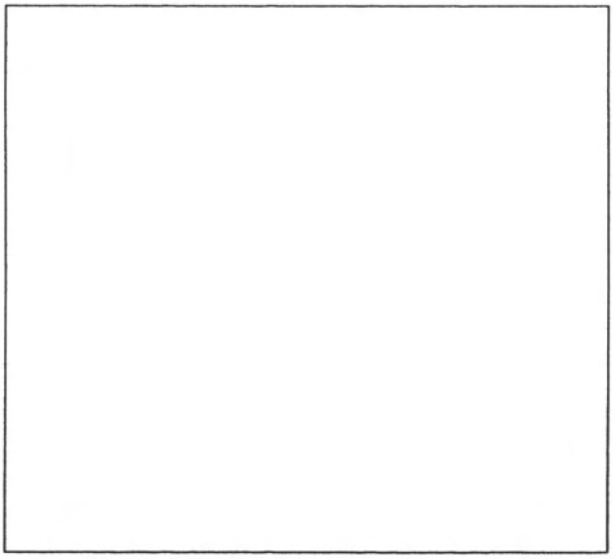

*Figure 4-4 - Stainless steel cover removed*

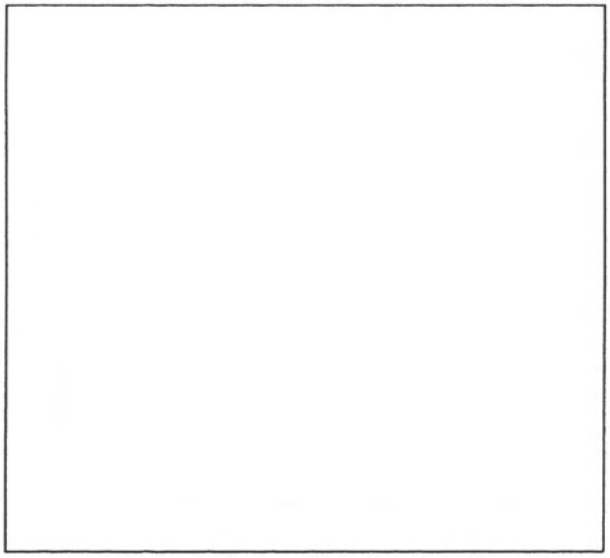

*Figure 4-6 - Installed pump heaters*

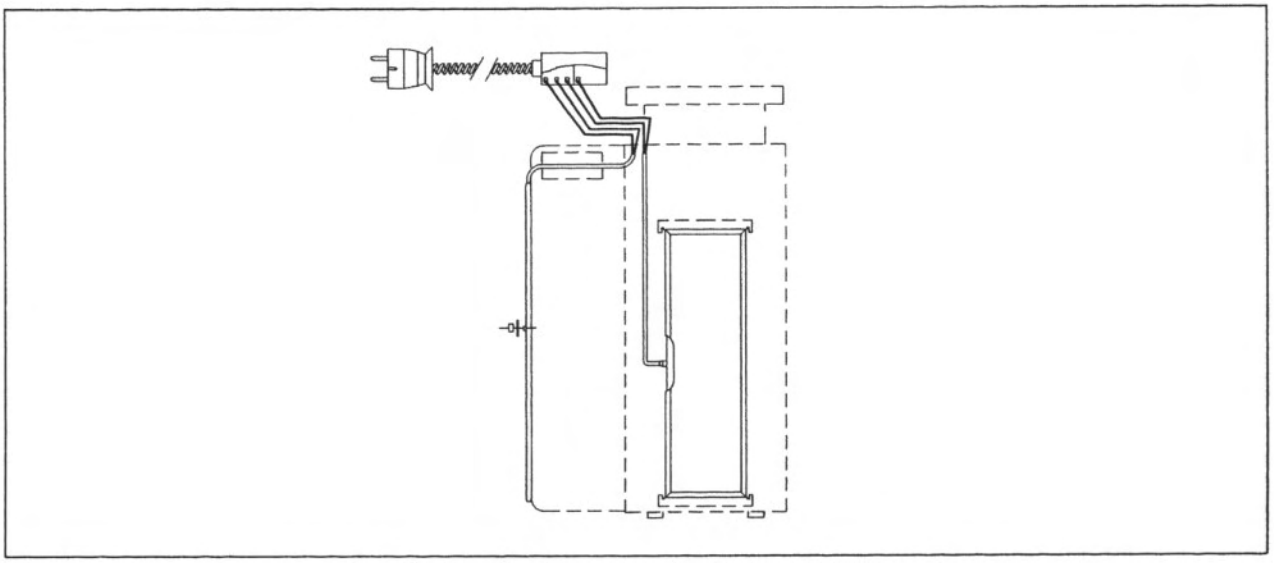

*Figure 4-7 - Interconnecting the heater leads*

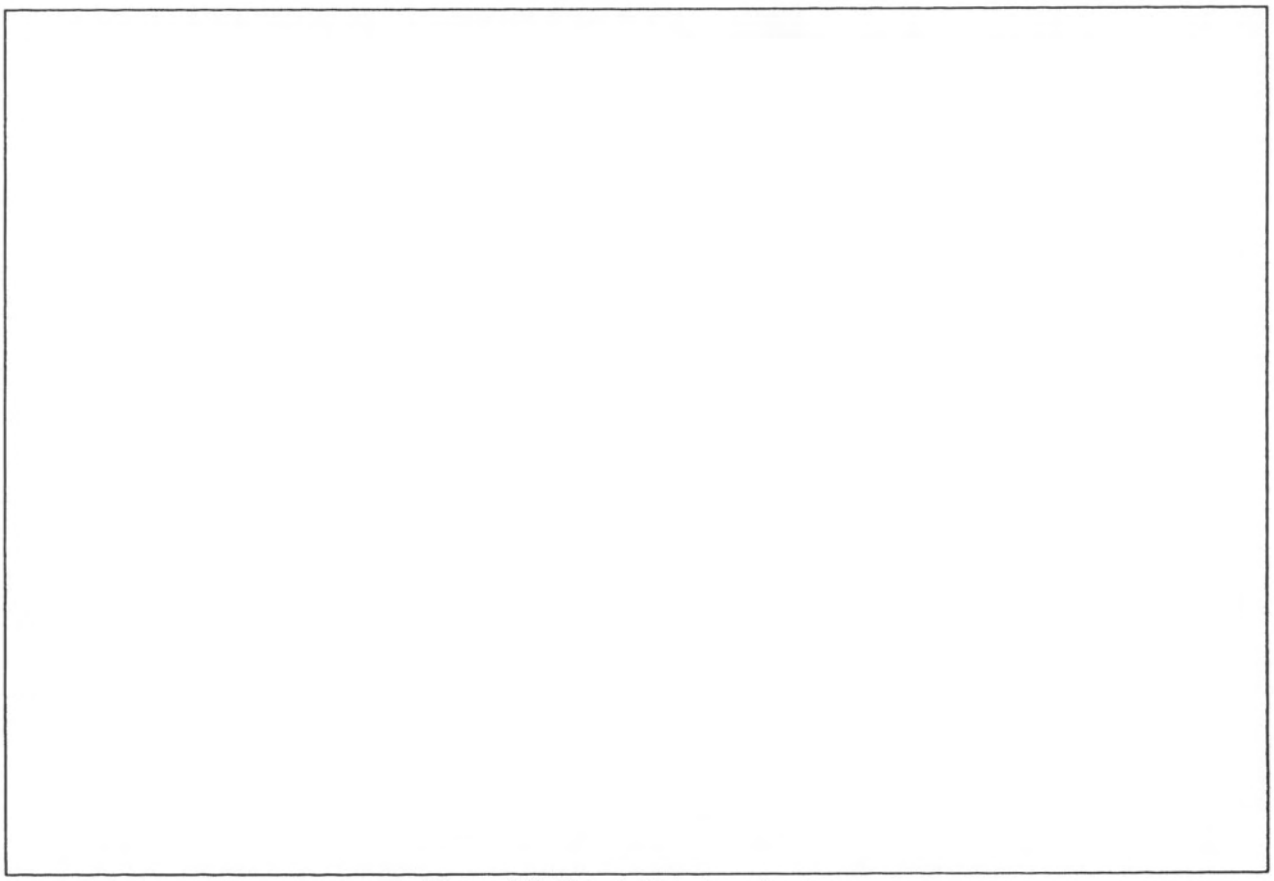

*Figure 4-8 - Reinstalling the pole-pieces*

## 4-7 Pump troubleshooting

| Symptom | Possible cause | Correction procedure |
|---|---|---|
| 1) - Slow starting (more than 30 minutes). | *Air leaks* which limit pressure to above $10^{-6}$ Torr (mbar) and cause longer starting time. | Leak check the vacuum system with a helium leak detector. |
| 2) - Slow pump-down due to long exposure of viton parts to air. | *Viton releases considerable gas* after long exposure to air. (A bell-jar system which reached $1.5 \times 10^{-8}$ Torr ($2 \times 10^{-8}$ mbar) in 24 hours after 30 minutes air exposure, will only reach $7.5 \times 10^{-8}$ Torr ($1 \times 10^{-7}$ mbar) in 24 hours after 20 hours air exposure). | With the system under vacuum, pump for several days, or heat to 100-150°C for up to 15 hours. |
| 3) - Slow pump-down due to absorption of vapours on pump and system walls. | *Vapours and gases admitted to a system are absorbed* on the walls of the system and pump. Subsequent reduction in pressure depends on the rate of depletion of this vapour. Heavy hydrocarbons are most troublesome because of their relative low vapour pressure. | Heat the system walls, thereby accelerating the desorption process. Baking mobilizes the vapours so they can be cracked and pumped by discharge. |
| 4) - Slow starting or slow pump-down. | High voltage feedthrough is leaking. | Replace the feedthrough. |
| 5) - Current higher than expected at any given pressure. | Ion pump leakage current causing higher pressure reading. | Highpot the pump. |

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# 5-1 VacIon *Plus* 150 pump replacement parts and accessories

| | | Part Number | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | **StarCell** | **Triode** | **Noble Diode** | **Diode** |
| Basic pump | | 919-0104 | 919-0204 | 919-0304 | 919-0404 |
| **Pump with options** | | | | | |
| With heaters installed | (120V)<br>(220V) | 919-0104S120<br>919-0104S220 | 919-0204S120<br>919-0204S220 | 919-0304S120<br>919-0304S220 | 919-0404S120<br>919-0404S220 |
| Double ended | | 919-0104S001 | 919-0204S001 | 919-0304S001 | 919-0404S001 |
| Double ended with heaters installed | (120V)<br>(220V) | 919-0104S121<br>919-0104S221 | 919-0204S121<br>919-0204S221 | 919-0304S121<br>919-0304S221 | 919-0404S121<br>919-0404S221 |
| With NEG module installed | | 919-0104S003 | 919-0204S003 | 919-0304S003 | 919-0404S003 |
| With NEG module and pump heater installed | (120V)<br>(220V) | 919-0104S123<br>919-0104S223 | 919-0204S123<br>919-0204S223 | 919-0304S123<br>919-0304S223 | 919-0404S123<br>919-0404S223 |
| **Cables and accessories** | | | | | |
| HV Bakeable cable, 13' (4 m) long | | 929-0770 | | | |
| HV Bakeable cable, radiation resistant, 13' (4 m) long | | 929-0770S900 | | | |
| Stud mounting kit | | SR03.648908 | | | |
| **Replacement parts** | | | | | |
| HV Feedthrough | | 959-5120 | | | |
| Pumping element (qty 2 needed) | | 919-9030 | | | |
| | | | 919-9035 | | |
| | | | | 919-9045 | |
| | | | | | 919-9040 |
| Heaters (for S120/S121 pump only)<br>Heaters (for S220/S221 pump only) | (120V)<br>(220V) | 919-0057<br>919-0055 | | | |
| NEG Module (for -S003 pump only) | | 919-0081S300 | | | |
| Garter spring | | SR00.601410-01 | | | |
| Copper gasket for 6" CF inlet flange (10-pack, individually sealed) | | FG-0600-CI | | | |
| Nut and bolt set for 6" CF inlet flange, 5/16-24x2 (25-pack) | | FB-0450-C12 | | | |

| | Part Number | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **StarCell** | **Triode** | **Noble Diode** | **Diode** |
| Copper gasket for 1 1/3" CF feedthrough flange (10-pack, individually sealed) | FG-0133-CI | | | |
| Nut and bolt set for 1 1/3" CF feedthrough flange, 8-32x3/4 (25-pack) | FB-0133-C | | | |
| H/V connector bracket | SR03.644342 | | | |

For a complete overview of Varian's extensive vacuum product line, please refer to the Varian Vacuum Catalogue.

## 5-2 VacIon *Plus* 150 pump controllers

| | Part Number | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **StarCell** | **Triode** | **Noble Diode** | **Diode** |
| **MultiVac controller** | | | | |
| Base unit (120V) (220V) | 929-4000<br>929-4010 | | | |
| Large VacIon Plus HV Card | 929-4040 | 929-4040 | 929-4050 | 929-4050 |
| Set Point/Remote Control | 929-4110 | | | |
| RS 232/422 Interface | 929-4100 | | | |
| Base unit with RS 232/422 Interface mounted (120V) (220V) | 929-4011<br>929-4001 | | | |
| **MiniVac controller** | | | | |
| MiniVac (120V) (220V) (24Vdc) | 929-0191<br>929-0290<br>929-0196 | | | |
| MiniLink (120V) (220V) | 929-0300<br>929-0301 | | | |

For a complete overview of Varian's extensive vacuum product line, please refer to the Varian Vacuum Catalogue.

## Varian S.p.A. - Vacuum Products Torino
## Via Varian 54
## 10040 Leinì (Torino) - Italy

## Varian Vacuum Products Lexington
## 121 Hartwell Avenue
## Lexington, Massachusetts 02173 - USA

**FRANCE, WALLONIE**

Varian s.a.
7, Avenue des Tropiques
Z.A. de Courtaboeuf B.P.12
F91941 Les Ulis Cedex - France
Telephone: (33) 1 69863884
Fax: (33) 1 69282308

**GERMANY, AUSTRIA**

Varian GmbH - Vacuum Products
Alsfelder Strasse 6
Postfach 11 14 35
64289 Darmstadt - Germany
Telephone: (49) 6151703353
Fax: (49) 6151703302

**GREAT BRITAIN**

Varian Ltd.
28 Manor Road
Walton on Thames
Surrey KT12 2QF - U.K.
Telephone: (44) 1932 898000
Fax: (44) 1932 228769

**ITALY**

Varian S.p.A. - VP Sales Office
Via Varian 54
10040 Leinì (Torino) - Italy
Telephone: (39) 011 9979111
Fax: (39) 011 9979344

**BENELUX**

Varian Vacuum Products
Rijksstraatweg 269 H,
3956 CP Leersum
The Netherlands
Telephone: (31) 343469910
Fax (31) 343499961

**OTHER COUNTRIES**

Varian S.p.A. - VP Sales office
Via Varian 54
10040 Leinì (Torino) - Italy
Telephone: (39) 011 9979111
Fax: (39) 011 9979344

**SPAIN**

Varian Iberica S.L.
Avenida Pedro Diez, 25, 3rd Floor
E-28019 Madrid, Spain
Telephone: (34) 91 4727612
Fax: (34) 91 4725001

**RUSSIAN FEDERATION**

Varian Associates Inc.
19A, Khlebny per.,
121019 Moscow
Telephone : (7) 095 9374280
Fax: (7) 095 9374281

**INDIA**

Varian India Pvt. Ltd.
101 Competent House
7, Nangal Raya Business Centre
New Delhi 110 046 - India
Telephone:(91) 11 5548444
Fax: (91) 11 5548445

**CHINA**

Varian Pacific Inc.
Rm. 1018-20 Tower A
New Mandarin Plaza
14 Science Museum Road
Tsimshatsui East, Kowloon
Hong Kong
Telephone: (852) 27242836
Fax: (852) 23694280

**JAPAN**

Varian Japan Ltd.
Sumitomo Shibaura Bldg.
4-16-36 Shibaura Minato ku
Tokyo 108 - Japan
Telephone: (81) 352321211
Fax: (81) 352321263

**TAIWAN**

Varian Pacific Inc.
18F-13 No. 79, Sec. 1, Hsin Tai Wu Rd.,
His Chih, Taipei Hsien, Taiwan
Telephone: (886) 2 26989555
Fax: (886) 2 26989678

**KOREA**

Varian Technologies Korea, Ltd.
Head Office
Shinsa 2nd Bldg. 2F, 966-5
Daechi-Dong, Kangnam-Seoul, Korea
135-280
Telephone: (82) 234522452
Fax (82) 234522451

**USA, SOUTH & CENTRAL AMERICA**

Varian Vacuum Products
121 Hartwell Avenue
Lexington, MA 02173 - USA
Telephone: (781) 8617200
Fax: (781) 8605437
Toll free: 1 800 8827426

**CANADA**

Varian Canada Inc.
6705 Millcreek Drive, Unit 5
Mississauga, Ontario L5N 5R9
Canada
Telephone: (905) 8198188
Fax: (905) 8198348
Toll free: 1 800 6632727

**AUSTRALIA**

Varian Australia Pty Ltd.
6/81 Frenchs Forest Road
Frenchs Forest NSW 2086
Australia
Telephone: (61) 299758805
Fax: (61) 294522600

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