PHILIPS

Data handbook

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Electronic components and materials

Electron tubes

Book T16 1988

Black and white TV picture tubes

Monochrome data graphic display tubes

Deflection units

MONOCHROME TUBES AND DEFLECTION UNITS

SELECTION GUIDE

BLACK & WHITE TV PICTURE TUBES

face diagonal	type	deflection angle mm	neck diameter mm	max. overall length mm	V_f/I_f V/mA	V_a kV	V_{g4} V	V_{g2} V	page
31 cm (12 in)	A31-322W	90°	20	280	11/140	12	0-130	130	51
34 cm (14 in)	A34-111W	90°	20	287	11/140	12	0-130	130	61
44 cm (17 in)	A44-510W A44-520W	110° 110°	20 28,6	288 291	11/140 6,3/240	15 20	0-130 0-130	130 130	71 83
50 cm (20 in)	A50-520W	110°	28,6	319	6,3/240	20	0-130	130	95

DEFLECTION UNITS FOR BLACK & WHITE TV PICTURE TUBES

tube face diagonal	type	deflection angle	tube neck diameter	line coils		field coils		sensitivity			page
				induct-ance	resist-ance	induct-ance	resist-ance	at EHT	raster scan current		
									line	field	
			mm	μH	Ω	mH	Ω	kV	A(p-p)	A(p-p)	
24 cm (9 in)	AT1077/01	90°	20	475	0,80	72	40	10	2,35	0,21	115
31/34 cm (12/14 in)	AT1077/02	90°	20	436	0,80	68	33	12	2,52	0,22	119
44/50 cm (17/20 in)	AT1040/04	110°	28,6	2090	3,55	17,0	7,37	18	2,03	0,47	109

MONOCHROME DATA GRAPHIC DISPLAY TUBES

face diagonal	type	deflection angle	useful screen diagonal mm	neck diameter mm	max. overall length mm	V_f/I_f V/mA	V_a kV	V_{g2} V	resolution (approx.) (number of lines)	page
24 cm (9 in)	M24-306 M24-308 M24-310 M24-328	90°	222,5	20	227	12/130	12	400	1300	125
	M24-322 M24-326	90°	222,5	20	227	12/75	12	400	1000	139
	M24-330	90°	222,5	20	227	12/75	12	400	1300	151
	M24-511W M24-512W M24-514W	90°	222,5	20	227	11/140	12	130	800	163
31 cm (12 in)	M31-340 M31-342 M31-344 M31-346 M31-348	90°	295	20	277	12/130	12	400	1300	237
	M31-362 M31-364 M31-366	90°	295	20	277	12/75	12	400	1000	265
	M31-336 M31-338 M31-350	90°	292	20	280	12/130	12	400	1300	223
	M31-354	90°	292	20	280	12/75	12	400	1000	253
	M31-380	90°	295	20	277	12/75	12	400	1300	279
	M31-382	90°	295	20	277	12/75	12	400	1300	291
	M31-326 M31-370	110°	295	28,6	241	6,3/240	17	400	1500	199
	M31-328	110°	295	28,6	241	12/130	17	400	1500	211

face diagonal	type	deflection angle	useful screen diagonal mm	neck diameter mm	max. overall length mm	V_f/I_f V/mA	V_a kV	V_{g2} V	resolution (approx.) (number of lines)	page
34 cm (14 in)	M32EAA M32EBF	90°	322	20	287	12/130	14	400	1300	303
	M32EAB M32EAK	90°	322	20	287	12/75	14	400	1000	315
38 cm (15 in)	M38-328 M38-330 M38-332 M38-334 M38-336 M38-338 M38-342 M38-344	110°	352	28,6	279	6,3/240	17	400	1500	375
	M38-346 M38-348	110°	352	28,6	279	12/130	17	400	1500	393
44 cm (17 in)	M41EAA0	114°	413	28,6	291	6,3/240	20	400	1500	405
50 cm (20 in)	M47EAA0	114°	473	28,6	319	6,3/240	20	400	1400	417

FLAT SQUARE MONOCHROME DISPLAY TUBES

31 cm (12 in)	M29EAA M29EAB	90°	294	20	275	12/130	12	400	1300	175
	M29ECA M29ECB	90°	294	20	275	12/75	12	400	1000	187
36 cm (15 in)	M36ECJ	110°	363	28,6	276	6,3/240	17	400	1500	363

FLAT MONOCHROME DISPLAY TUBES

face diagonal	type	deflection angle	useful screen diagonal mm	neck diameter mm	max. overall length mm	V_f/I_f V/mA	V_a kV	V_{g2} V	resolution (approx.) (number of lines)	page
34 cm (14 in)	M32EBJ M32EBL	90°	320	20	282	12/130	14	400	1300	327
	M32EBM M32EBN	90°	320	20	282	12/75	14	400	1000	339
	M32EBY	90°	320	20	282	12/130	14	400	1300	351

DEFLECTION UNITS FOR MONOCHROME DATA GRAPHIC DISPLAY TUBES

tube face diagonal	type	deflection angle	tube neck diameter	line coils		field coils		sensitivity			page
				inductance	resistance	inductance	resistance	at EHT	raster scan current		
									line	field	
			mm	μH	Ω	mH	Ω	kV	A(p-p)	A(p-p)	
24 cm (9 in)	AT1077/01	90°	20	475	0,80	72	40	10	2,35	0,21	495
	AT1077/01A	90°	20	475	0,80	72	40	10	2,32	0,21	499
	AT1077/04A	90°	20	470	0,94	72	40	10	2,32	0,21	503
	AT1079/30P	90°	20	480	0,90	18	11	12	2,60	0,47	527
	AT1079/35	90°	20	247	0,53	6,85	4,10	12	3,60	0,77	531
29 cm (12 in)	AT1079/55**	90°	20	310	0,66	23,8	13,6	12	3,05	0,39	547
	AT1079/70	90°	20	320	0,61	23,8	13,6	14	3,25	0,46	551
31 cm (12 in)	AT1079/00	90°	20	330	0,66	25	13,0	12	3,00	0,38	507
	AT1079/05	90°	20	480	0,90	18	11,5	12	2,50	0,46	511
	AT1079/05P	90°	20	480	0,90	18	11	12	2,50	0,45	515
	AT1079/10	90°	20	247	0,53	6,85	4,10	12	3,50	0,73	519
	AT1079/10P	90°	20	245	0,53	6,85	4,10	12	3,50	0,73	523
31 cm (12 in) landscape	AT1039/03	110°	28,6	228,5*	0,41*	9,18*	10,2*	17	7,34	1,03	455
34 cm (14 in)	AT1079/40	90°	20	310	0,66	23,8	13,6	14	3,36	0,44	535
	AT1079/45P	90°	20	470	0,97	19,0	9,7	14	2,88	0,48	539
	AT1079/50P	90°	20	117	0,24	19,0	9,9	14	5,75	0,49	543

DEFLECTION UNITS FOR MONOCHROME DATA GRAPHIC DISPLAY TUBES

tube face diagonal	type	deflection angle	tube neck diameter	line coils		field coils		sensitivity			page
				inductance	resistance	inductance	resistance	at EHT	raster scan current		
									line A(p-p)	field A(p-p)	
			mm	μH	Ω	mH	Ω	kV			
36 cm (15 in) portrait	AT1039/20**	110°	28,6	233*	0,38*	8,80*	10,0*	17	5,66	1,32	479
36 cm (15 in) landscape	AT1039/21**	110°	28,6	205*	0,35*	9,50*	10,4*	17	7,64	0,95	479
38 cm (15 in) portrait	AT1039/00	110°	28,6	225*	0,39*	9,18*	10,2*	17	5,60	1,15	447
38 cm (15 in) landscape	AT1039/01 AT1039/05	110° 110°	28,6 28,6	206* 107,5*	0,38* 0,18*	9,60* 9,50*	10,5* 10,4*	17 17	7,55 10,50	0,90 0,95	447 463
41/47 cm (17/20 in) portrait	AT1039/08	110°	28,6	230*	0,39*	9,30*	10,4*	20	6,27	1,39	471
41/47 cm (17/20 in) landscape	AT1039/09 AT1039/39	110° 110°	28,6 28,6	213* 111*	0,37* 0,18*	9,50* 9,50*	10,5* 10,4*	20 17,5	8,16 11,00	1,08 1,04	471 487
41/47 cm (17/20 in) high frequency landscape	AT1037/01 AT1037/11	110° 110°	28,6 28,6	72 105,6	0,15 0,21	12,2 5,04	13,5 5,7	17,5 17	13,10 10,73	0,87 1,33	431 439

* Coils can be connected in series or parallel. The indicated values apply to parallel-connected line coils, and series connected field coils.
** For flat square application.

RECOMMENDED COMBINATIONS FOR MONOCHROME DATA GRAPHIC DISPLAYS

Design designation		C6E, C6E-FS	C9, C9-FS	C64, C64-FS	C64, C64-FS	C64-LITZE
Deflection angle		90°	90°	110°	110°	110°
Format		landscape	landscape	landscape	portrait	landscape
Tube	9-inch	M24-306	–	–	–	–
	12-inch	M31-340	M31-340	M31-326	–	–
	12-inch FS	M29EAA	M29EAA	–	–	–
	14-inch	M32EAA	M32EAA	–	–	–
	14-inch F	–	M32EBL	–	–	–
	15-inch	–	–	M38-328	M38-328	–
	15-inch FS	–	–	M36ECJ	M36ECJ	–
	17-inch	–	–	M41EAA	M41EAA	M41EAA
	20-inch	–	–	M47EAA	M47EAA	M47EAA
Deflection unit	9-inch	AT1079/30P	–	–	–	–
	12-inch	AT1079/05P	AT1079/00	AT1039/03	–	–
	12-inch FS	AT1079/05P	AT1079/55	–	–	–
	14-inch	AT1079/45P	AT1079/40	–	–	–
	14-inch F	–	AT1079/70	–	–	–
	15-inch	–	–	AT1039/01	AT1039/00	–
	15-inch FS	–	–	AT1039/21	AT1039/20	–
	17-inch	–	–	AT1039/09	AT1039/08	AT1037/01
	20-inch	–	–	AT1039/09	AT1039/08	AT1037/01
Line output transformer	1)	AT2140/16*	–	–	–	–
	2)	AT2140/17*	AT2250/15*	AT2077/84**	AT2077/84**	AT2077/84**
Linearity control		AT4042/08A	AT4042/08A	AT4042/33A	AT4042/33A	AT4042/33A
Line driver transformer		–	–	AT4043/64	AT4043/64	AT4043/64
Dynamic focus transformer		–	AT4043/67▲	–	–	–
Shift transformer		–	–	AT4043/29	AT4043/29	AT4043/29
Width control		AT4044/39D	AT4044/39N	AT4044/35	AT4044/35	AT4044/35
Characters per line		40 - 80	80	100 - 132	100 - 132	100 - 132
Supply voltage (V)		12	12	30 - 120	30 - 120	30 - 120
EHT (kV)		12 - 13	13	17 - 20	17	18
Line frequency (kHz)	1)	15 - 22	22 - 30	15 - 50	15 - 70	15 - 70
	2)	22 - 30	30 - 40			

* EHT cable, catalogue number 3122 137 63920, to be ordered separately.
** EHT cable, catalogue number 3122 137 63370, to be ordered separately.
▲ For flat square or flat application.

GENERAL

LIST OF SYMBOLS

Symbols denoting electrodes/elements and electrode/element connections

f	Heater
k	Cathode
g	Grid: Grids are distinguished by means of an additional numeral; the electrode nearest to the cathode having the lowest number.
a	Anode
m	External conductive coating
m'	Rimband or tension band (T-band)
ℓ	Fluorescent screen
i.c.	Tube pin which must not be connected externally
n.c.	Tube pin which may be connected externally

Symbols denoting voltages

Unless otherwise stated, the reference point for electrode voltages is the cathode.

V	Symbol for voltage, followed by a subscript denoting the relevant electrode/element
V_f	Heater voltage
$V_{(p-p)}$	Peak-to-peak value of a voltage
V_p	Peak value of a voltage
V_{GR}	Grid 1 voltage for visual extinction of focused raster (grid drive service)
V_{KR}	Cathode voltage for visual extinction of focused raster (cathode drive service)

Symbols denoting currents

I	Symbol for current followed by a subscript denoting the relevant electrode
I_f	Heater current (r.m.s. value)

Note: The symbols quoted represent the average value of the current, unless otherwise stated.

Symbols denoting powers

P_ℓ	Dissipation of the fluorescent screen
P_g	Grid dissipation

Symbols denoting capacitances

See IEC publication 100

Symbols denoting resistances and impedances

R	Symbol for resistance followed by a subscript for the relevant electrode pair. When only one subscript is given the second electrode is the cathode.
Z	Symbol for impedance followed by a subscript for the relevant electrode pair. When only one subscript is given the second electrode is the cathode.

Symbols denoting various quantities

L	Luminance
f	Frequency
H	Magnetic field strength

GENERAL OPERATIONAL RECOMMENDATIONS

INTRODUCTION

Equipment design should be based on the characteristics as stated in the data sheets. Where deviations from these general recommendations are permissible or necessary, statements to that effect will be made.

If applications are considered which are not referred to in the data sheets of the relevant tube type extra care should be taken with circuit design to prevent the tube being overloaded due to unfavourable operating conditions.

SPREAD IN TUBE CHARACTERISTICS

The spread in tube characteristics is the difference between maximum and minimum values. Values not qualified as maximum or minimum are nominal ones. It is evident that average or nominal values, as well as spread figures, may differ according to the number of tubes of a certain type that are being checked. No guarantee is given for values of characteristics in settings substantially differing from those specified in the data sheets.

SPREAD AND VARIATION IN OPERATING CONDITIONS

The operating conditions of a tube are subject to spread and/or variation.

Spread in an operating condition is a **permanent** deviation from an average condition due to, e.g., component value deviations. The average condition is found from such a number individual cases taken at random that an increase of the number will have a negligible influence.

Variation in an operating condition is **non-permanent** (occurs as a function of time), e.g., due to supply voltage fluctuations. The average value is calculated over a period such that a prolongation of that period will have negligible influence.

LIMITING VALUES

Limiting values are in accordance with the applicable rating system as defined by IEC publication 134. Reference may be made to one of the following 3 rating systems.

Absolute maximum rating system. Absolute maximum ratings are limiting values of operating and environmental conditions applicable to any electronic device of a specified type as defined by its published data, and should not be exceeded under the worst probable conditions.
These values are chosen by the device manufacturer to provide acceptable serviceability of the device, taking no responsibility for equipment variations, environmental variations, and the effects of changes in operating conditions due to variations in the characteristics of the device under consideration and of all other electronic devices in the equipment.

The equipment manufacturer should design so that, initially and throughout life, no absolute maximum value for the intended service is exceeded with any device under the worst probable operating conditions with respect to supply voltage variation, equipment components spread and variation, equipment control adjustment, load variations, signal variation, environmental conditions, and spread or variations in characteristics of the device under considerations and of all other electronic devices in the equipment.

Design-maximum rating system. Design-maximum ratings are limiting values of operating and environmental conditions applicable to a bogey electronic device* of a specified type as defined by its published data, and should not be exceeded under the worst probable conditions.

These values are chosen by the device manufacturer to provide acceptable serviceability of the device, taking responsibility for the effects of changes in operating conditions due to variations in the characteristics of the electronic device under consideration.

The equipment manufacturer should design so that, initially and thoughout life, no design-maximum value for the intended service is exceeded with a bogey device under the worst probable operating conditions with respect to supply-voltage variation, equipment component variation, variation in characteristics of all other devices in the equipment, equipment control adjustment, load variation, signal variation and environmental conditions.

Design-centre rating system. Design-centre ratings are limiting values of operating and environmental conditions applicable to a bogey electronic device* of a specified type as defined by its published data, and should not be exceeded under average conditions.

These values are chosen by the device manufacturer to provide acceptable serviceability of the device in average applications, taking responsibility for normal changes in operating conditions due to rated supply-voltage variation, equipment component spread and variation, equipment control adjustment, load variation, signal variation, environmental conditions, and variations or spread in the characteristics of all electronic devices.

The equipment manufacturer should design so that, initially, no design-centre value for the intended service is exceeded with a bogey electronic device* in equipment operating at the stated normal supply voltage.
If the tube data specify limiting values according to more than one rating system the circuit has to be designed so that none of these limiting values is exceeded under the relevant conditions.

In addition to the limiting values given in the individual data sheets the directives in the following paragraphs should be observed.

HEATER SUPPLY

For maximum cathode life it is recommended that the heater supply be stabilized at the nominal heater voltage, + 0%, −5%. Any deviation from this heater voltage has a detrimental effect on tube performance and life, and should therefore be kept to a minimum. Such deviations may be caused by:

- mains voltage fluctuations;
- spread in the characteristics of components such as transformers, resistors, capacitors, etc.;
- spread in circuit adjustments;
- operational variations.

Supply from mains transformer

The maximum deviation of the heater voltage must not exceed ± 10% (Design Maximum Value).

Supply from line output transformer

A deviation from the nominal heater voltage due to spread in component characteristics and adjustments should not exceed ± 7,5%. Considering all other possible deviations, due to mains voltage variations, beam current variations, VCR-operation, etc., the total spread in heater voltage must not exceed ± 10%.

* A bogey tube is a tube whose characteristics have the published nominal values for the type. A bogey tube for any particular application can be obtained by considering only those characteristics which are directly related to the application.

Standby (instant-on circuits)

The majority of tubes employ quick-heating cathodes and therefore an instant-on circuit is superfluous. If used, it is recommended to that the heater voltage of the tubes be reduced during standby operation to 75% of the nominal value.

Notes: If series connection of the heater circuit has to be used, and only parallel connection is quoted in the data sheet, please contact your local supplier.

Picture tubes with quick-heating cathodes should not be used in series with receiving tubes.

CATHODE TO HEATER VOLTAGE

The voltage between cathode and heater should be as low as possible and never exceed the limiting values given in the data sheets of the individual tubes. The limiting values relate to that side of the heater where the voltage between cathode and heater is greatest. The voltage between cathode and heater may be d.c., a.c., or a combination of both. Unless otherwise stated, the maximum values quoted indicate the maximum permissible d.c. voltage. If a combination of d.c. and a.c. voltages is applied, the peak value may be twice the rated V_{kf}; however, unless otherwise stated, this peak value shall never exceed 315 V. Unless otherwise stated, the V_{kf} max. holds for both polarities of the voltage; however, a positive cathode is usually the most favourable in view of insulation during life.

In order to avoid excessive hum the a.c. component of the heater to cathode voltage should be as low as possible and never exceed 20 V r.m.s. (mains frequency). A d.c. connection should always be present between heater and cathode. Unless otherwise specified the maximum resistance should not exceed 1 MΩ; the maximum impedance at mains frequency should be less than 100 kΩ.

INTERMEDIATE ELECTRODES (between cathode and final accelerator)

In no circumstances should the tube be operated without a d.c. connection between each electrode and the cathode. The total effective impedance between each electrode and the cathode should never exceed the published maximum value. However, no electrode should be connected directly to a high energy source. When such a connection is required, it should be made via a series resistor of not less then 1 kΩ.

CUT-OFF VOLTAGE

Curves showing the limits of the cut-off voltage as a function of grid 2 voltage are generally included in the data. The brightness control should be so dimensioned that it can handle any tube within the limits shown, at the appropriate grid 2 voltage.

The published limits are determined at an ambient illumination level of 10 lux. Because the brightness of a spot is in general greater than that of a raster of the same current, the cut-off voltage determined with the aid of a focused spot will be more negative by about 5 V as compared with that of a focused raster.

FOCUSING ELECTRODE VOLTAGE

Individual tubes will have satisfactory focus over the entire screen at some value within the published range of the focusing voltage.

Due to their flat focus characteristics, black and white picture tubes can generally be operated at a fixed focusing voltage within the published range. Monochrome data graphic display tubes should have adjustable focus.

LUMINESCENT SCREEN

To prevent permanent screen damage, care should be taken:

- not to operate the tube with a stationary picture at high beam currents for extended periods;
- not to operate the tube with a stationary or slowly moving spot except at extremely low beam currents;
- if no e.h.t. bleeder is used, to choose the time constants of the cathode, grid 1, grid 2, and deflection circuits, such that sufficient beam current is maintained to discharge the e.h.t. capacitance before deflection has ceased after equipment has been switched off.

EXTERNAL CONDUCTIVE COATING

The external conductive coating must be connected to the chassis. The capacitance of this coating to the final accelerating electrode may be used to provide smoothing for the e.h.t. supply.

The coating is not a perfect conductor and in order to reduce electromagnetic radiation caused by the line time base and the picture content it may be necessary to make multiple connections to the coating. See also 'Flashover'.

METAL RIMBAND

An appreciable capacitance exists between the metal rimband and the internal conductive coating of the tube; its value is quoted in the individual data sheets.To avoid electric shock, a d.c. connection should be provided between the metal band and the external conductive coating. In receivers where the chassis can be connected directly to the mains there is a risk of electric shock if access is made to the metal band. To reduce the shock to the safe limit, it is suggested that a 2 MΩ resistor capable of handling the peak voltages be inserted between the metal band and the point of contact with the external conductive coating. This safety arrangement will provide the necessary insulation from the mains but in the event of flashover high voltages will be induced on the metal band. It is therefore recommended that the 2 MΩ resistor be bypassed by a 4,7 nF capacitor capable of withstanding the peak voltage determined by the voltage divider formed by this capacitor and the capacitance of the metal rimband to the internal conductive coating, and the anode voltage. The 4,7 nF capacitor also serves to improve e.h.t. smoothing by adding the rimband capacitance to the capacitance of the outer conductive coating.

FLASHOVER

High electric field strengths are present between the gun electrodes of picture tubes. Voltages between gun electrodes may reach values of 20 kV over approx. 1 mm. Although the utmost precautions are taken in the design and manufacture of the tubes, there is always a chance that flashover will occur. The resulting transient currents and voltages may be of sufficient magnitude to cause damage to the tube itself and to various components on the chassis. Arcing terminates when the e.h.t. capacitor is discharged. Therefore it is of vital importance to provide protective circuits with spark gaps and series resistors, which should be connected according to Fig. 1. No other connections between the outer conductive coating and the chassis are permissible.

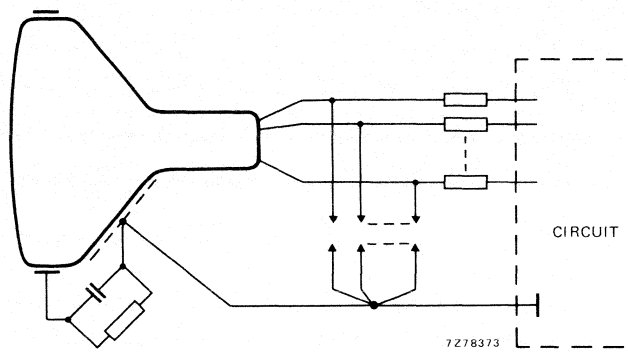


Fig. 1.

IMPLOSION PROTECTION

All picture tubes employ integral implosion protection and must be replaced with a tube of the same type number or recommended replacement to assure continued safety.

HANDLING

Although all picture tubes are provided with integral implosion protection, which meets the intrinsic protection requirements stipulated in the relevant part of IEC 65, care should be taken not to scratch or knock any part of the tube. **Stress on the tube neck must be avoided.**

When lifting a tube from the edge-down position, one hand should be placed around the parabola section of the cone and the other hand should be placed under the rim band (Fig. 2).

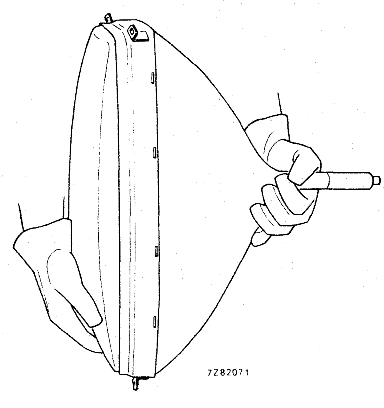


Fig. 2 Lifting picture tube from edge-down position.

When placing a tube face downwards ensure that the screen rests on a soft pad of suitable material, kept free from abrasive substances. When lifting from the face-down position the hand should be placed under the areas of the faceplate close to the mounting lugs at diagonally opposite corners of the faceplate (Fig. 3).

When lifting from the face-up position the hands should be placed under the areas of the cone close to the mounting lugs at diagonally opposite corners of the cone (Fig. 4).

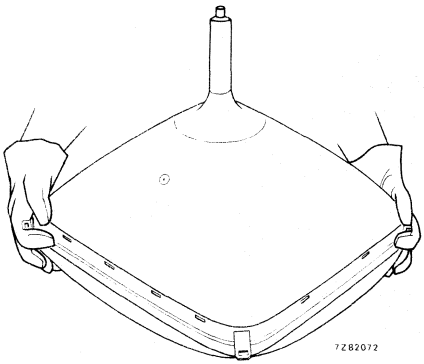


Fig. 3 Lifting picture tube from face-down position.

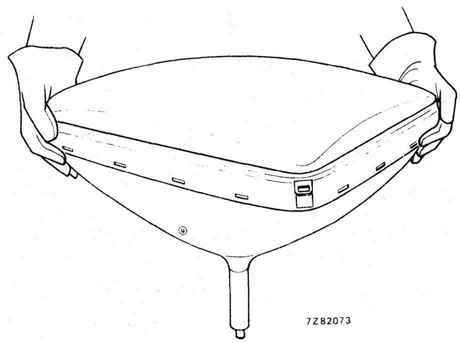


Fig. 4 Lifting tube from face-up position.

In all handling procedures prior to insertion in the receiver cabinet there is a risk of personal injury as a result of severe accidental damage to the tube. It is therefore recommended that protective clothing should be worn, **particularly eye shielding.**

If suspending the tube from the mounting lugs ensure that a **minimum of 2** are used; UNDER NO CIRCUMSTANCES HANG THE TUBE FROM ONE LUG.

Remember when replacing or servicing the picture tube that a residual electrical charge may be carried by the anode contact and also the external coating if not earthed. Before removing the tube from the equipment, earth the external coating and short the anode contact to the coating.

PACKING

The packing provides protection against tube damage under normal conditions of shipment or handling. Observe any instructions given on the packing and handle accordingly. The tube should under no circumstances be subjected to accelerations greater than 35g.

MOUNTING

Unless otherwise specified on the data sheets for individual tubes there are no restrictions on the position of mounting.

The tube socket should not be rigidly mounted but should have flexible leads and be allowed to move freely.

The mass of the socket and additional circuitry should not be more than 150 g. The socket of tubes with a 7-pin miniature base may not be used for mounting components.

It is very desirable that tubes should not be exposed to strong electrostatic and magnetic fields.

DIMENSIONS

In designing the equipment the tolerances given on the dimensional drawings should be considered. Under no circumstances should the equipment be designed around dimensions taken from individual tubes.

REFERENCE LINE

Where a reference line is indicated on the tube outline drawing, it is determined by means of a gauge. Drawings of the gauges are given in this section under "Reference line gauges"

GENERAL DATA ON MONOCHROME DISPLAY TUBES

Glass transmission

Two types of screen glass are available:
– normal tinted glass,
– dark tinted glass, for improved contrast.

The light transmission at the screen centre of both types is shown in the table below.

tube	normal tinted glass	dark tinted glass
24 cm (9 in), 90°	approx. 53%	approx. 42%
29 cm (12 in), 90°*	approx. 43%	approx. 30%
31 cm (12 in), 90°; 3 x 4	approx. 46%	approx. 34%
31 cm (12 in), 90°; 4 x 5	approx. 50%	approx. 34%
31 cm (12 in), 110°	approx. 46%	approx. 34%
34 cm (14 in), 90°	approx. 48%	approx. 34%
34 cm (14 in), 90°**	approx. 42%	approx. 30%
38 cm (15 in), 110°	approx. 46%	approx. 34%
38 cm (15 in), 110°*	–	approx. 34%
41 cm (17 in), 114°	approx. 48%	–
47 cm (20 in), 114°	approx. 46%	approx. 32%

Screen surface treatments

Two types of anti-glare treatments are available:
– direct grind, i.e. the screen is ground to an ultrafine finish that minimizes reflection without blurring the image or decreasing resolution,
– direct etch, i.e. the screen is etched to a finish that diffuses specular reflection.

* Flat square high resolution monochrome display tube.
** Flat high resolution monochrome display tube.

Survey of screen phosphors

type	designation	fluorescent colour	phosphorescent colour	persistence*	colour co-ordinates x	colour co-ordinates y	relative brightness (%) with respect to type WW
WW	P4	white	white	medium short	0,265	0,295	100
GA	P40	white	yellowish-green	medium	0,250	0,300	approx. 80
GH	P31	green	green	medium short	0,265	0,565	approx. 150
GR	P39	yellowish-green	yellowish-green	long	0,205	0,715	approx. 75
GW	P42	yellowish-green	yellowish-green	medium	0,238	0,568	approx. 120
HA	–	yellowish-green	yellowish-green	medium	0,220	0,660	approx. 85
HC	–	yellow-green	yellow-green	long	0,205	0,715	approx. 75
KC	–	yellow-green	yellow-green	medium-short	0,425	0,550	approx. 170
LA	–	orange	orange	medium	0,554	0,446	approx. 60
LM	–	orange	orange	medium short	0,547	0,446	approx. 85
LQ	–	orange	orange	medium	0,557	0,442	approx. 60
WD	–	white	white	medium	0,355	0,395	approx. 65
WJ	P115	white	white	medium short	0,315	0,355	approx. 120
WR	–	white	white	medium short	0,355	0,395	approx. 130
WS	P104	white	white	medium short	0,285	0,320	approx. 110

* medium short: 10 to 100 μs
medium: 1 to 100 ms
long: 100 ms to 1 s.

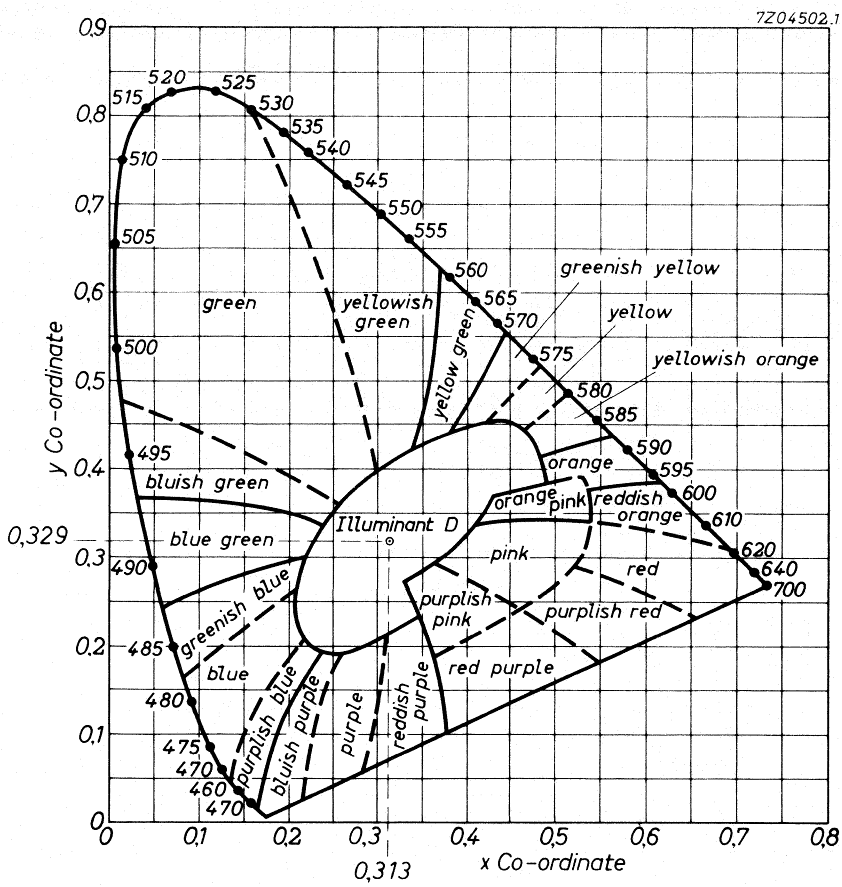


Fig. 1 Kelly chart.

Resolution characteristics

The following graphs (Figs 2 to 7) represent the line width as a function of the cathode cut-off voltage at constant anode current (shrinking raster method), at screen centre for different display tubes.

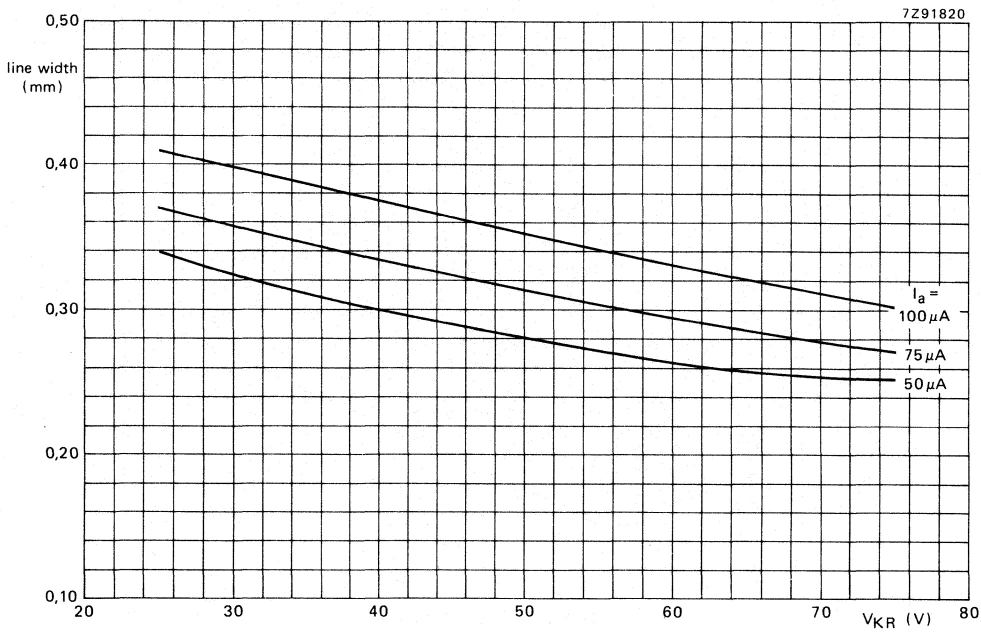


Fig. 2 Tubes M24-511W, M24-512W, M24-514W; V_a = 12 kV; raster dimensions 168 mm x 126 mm; 292 active lines at 50 Hz repetition frequency.

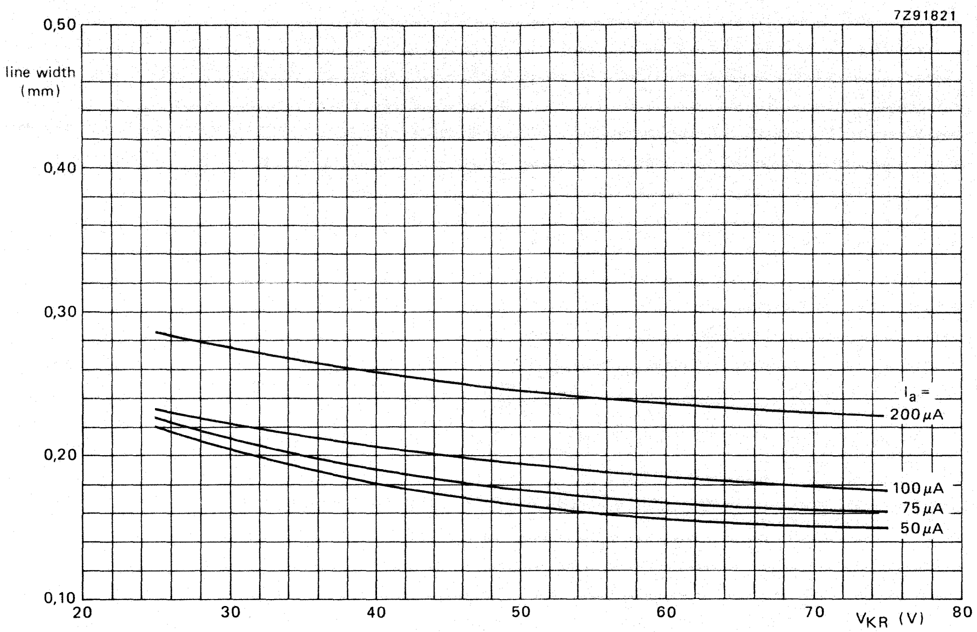


Fig. 3 Tubes M24-306, M24-308, M24-310, M24-328; V_a = 12 kV; raster dimensions 168 mm x 126 mm; 292 active lines at 50 Hz repetition frequency.

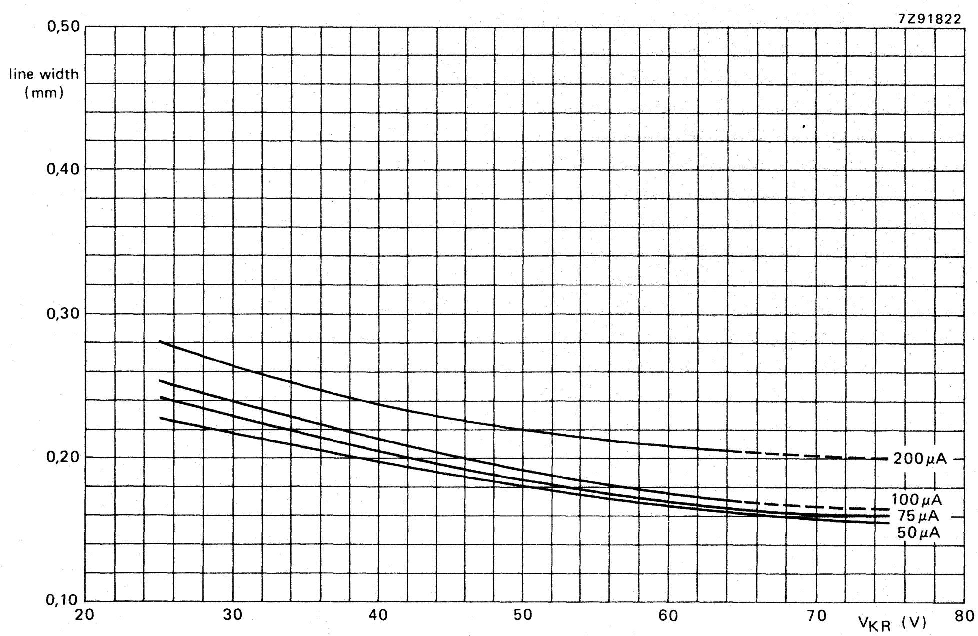


Fig. 4 Tubes M31-326, M31-328; V_a = 17 kV; raster dimensions 216 mm x 162 mm; 292 active lines at 50 Hz repetition frequency.

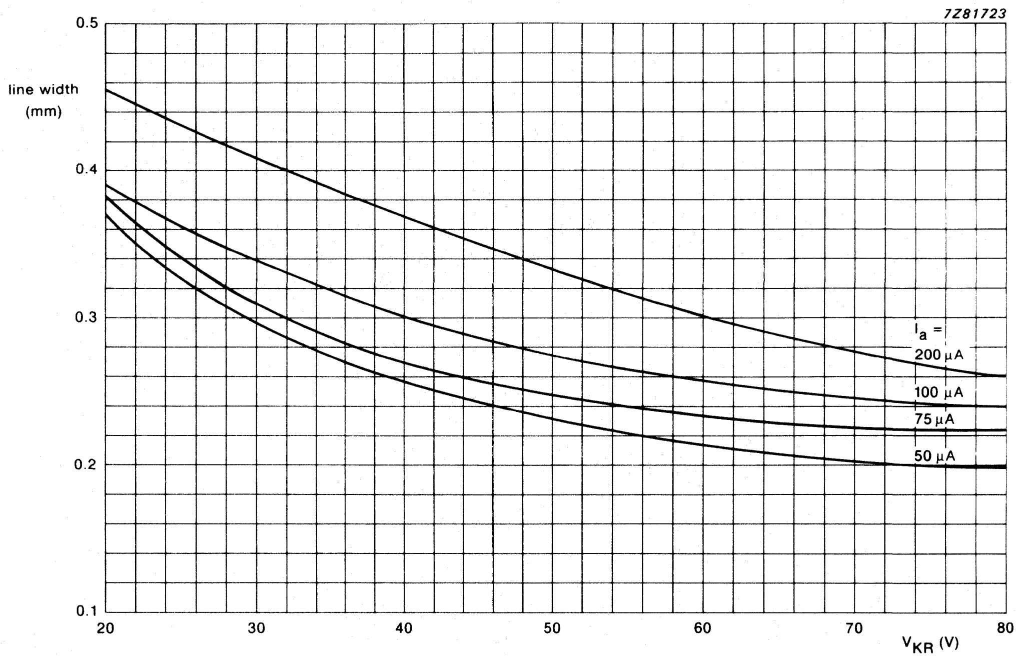


Fig. 5 Tubes M31-336/338/340/342/344/346/348/350; V_a = 12 kV; raster dimensions 216 mm x 162 mm; 292 active lines at 50 Hz repetition frequency.

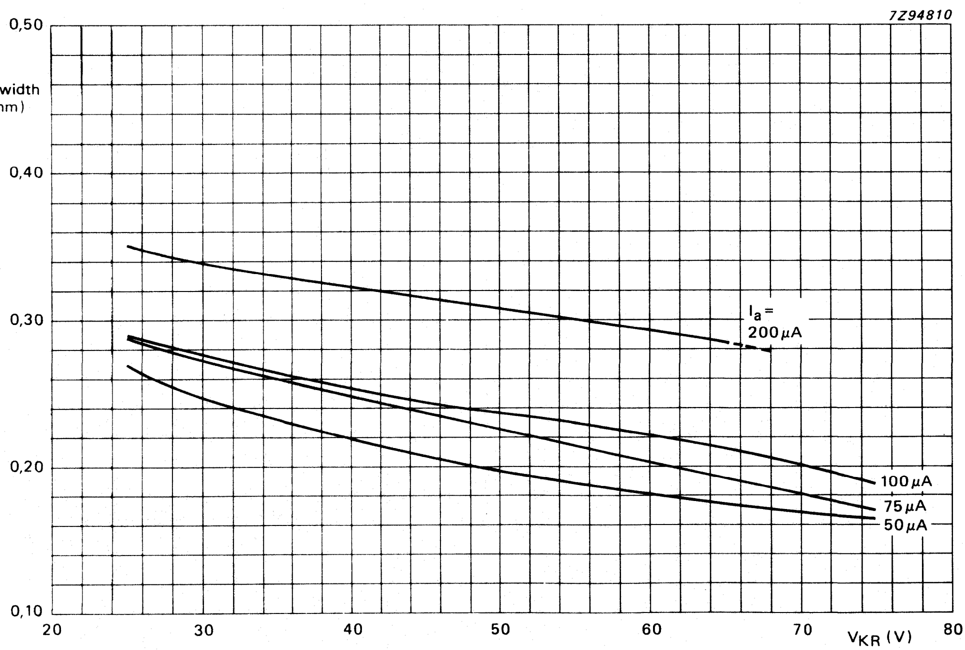


Fig. 6 Tubes M32EAA; V_a = 14 kV; raster dimensions 237 mm x 178 mm; 292 active lines at 50 Hz repetition frequency.

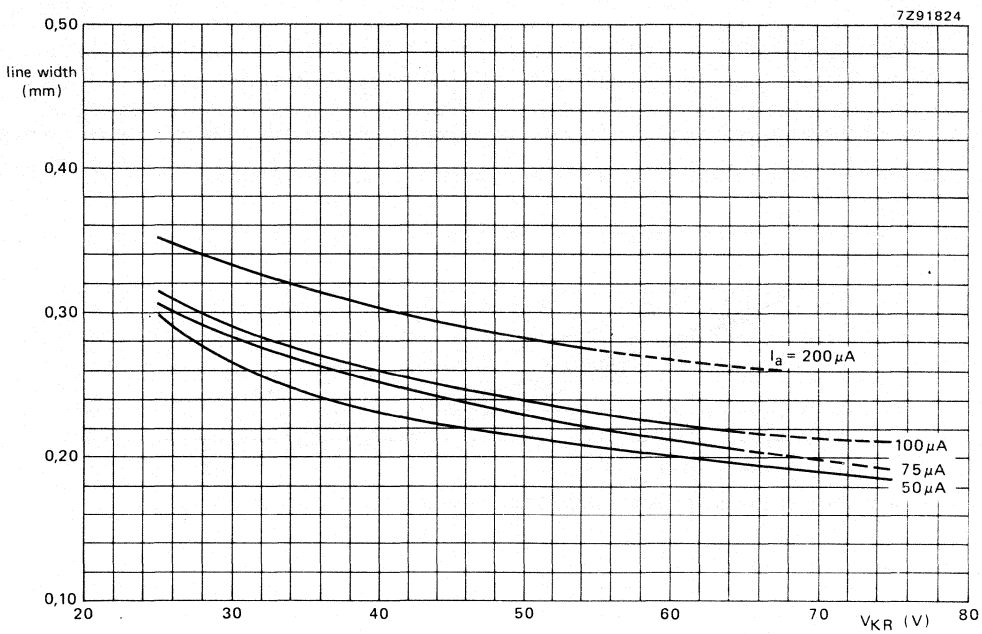


Fig. 7 Tubes M38-320/330/340 series; V_a = 17 kV; raster dimensions 259 mm x 194 mm; 292 active lines at 50 Hz repetition frequency.

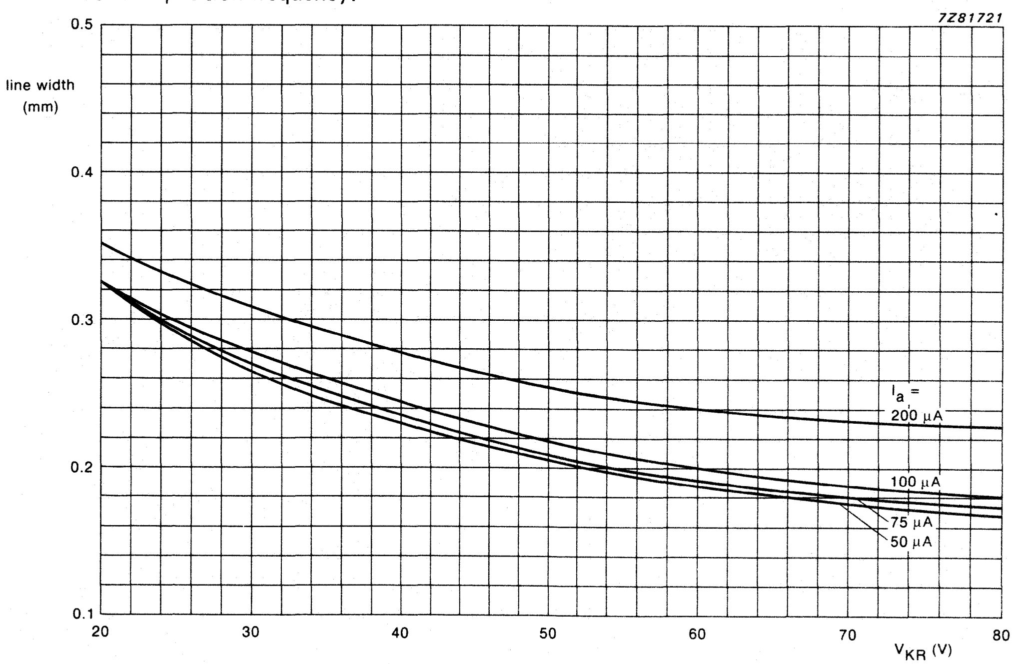


Fig. 8 Tubes M36ECJ; V_a = 17 kV; raster dimensions 267 mm x 200 mm; 292 active lines at 50 Hz repetition frequency.

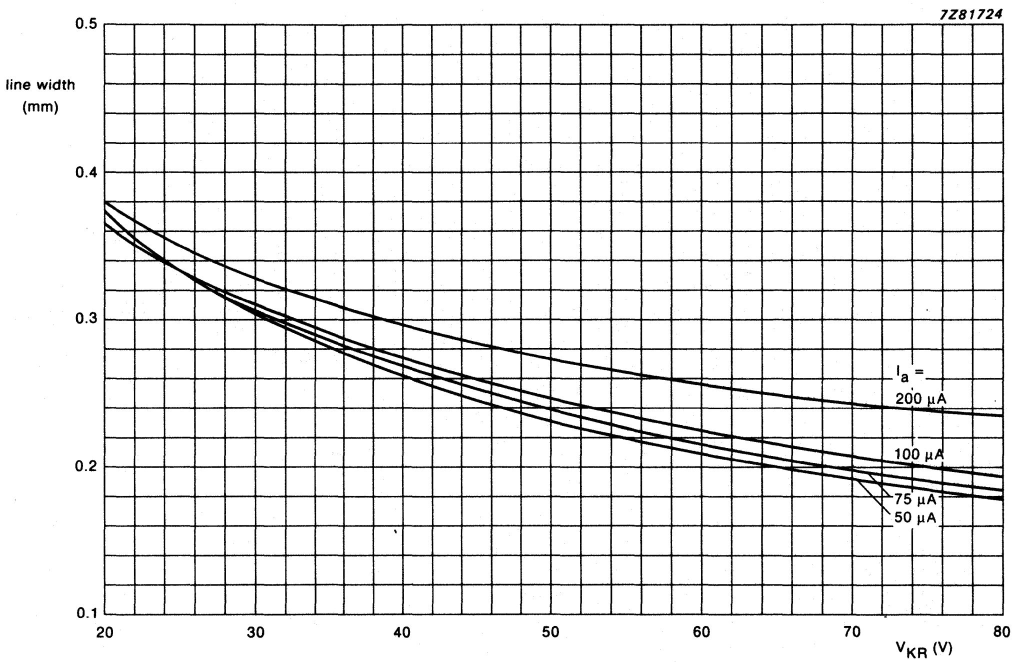


Fig. 9 Tubes M41EAA; V_a = 20 kV; raster dimensions 304 mm x 228 mm; 292 active lines at 50 Hz repetition frequency.

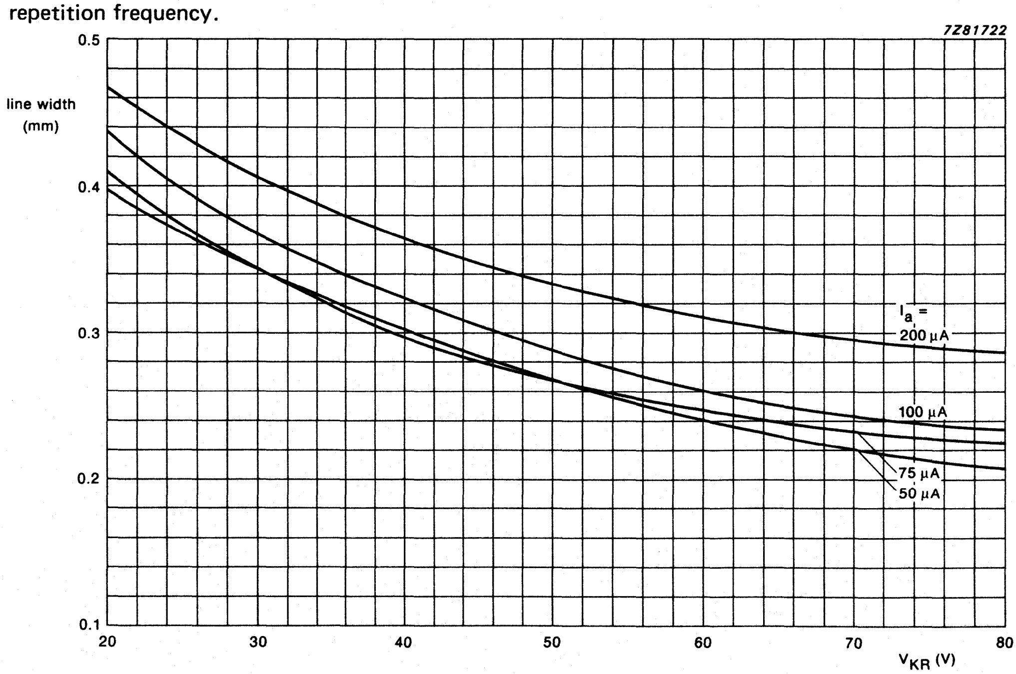


Fig. 10 Tubes M47EAA; V_a = 20 kV; raster dimensions 348 mm x 261 mm; 292 active lines at 50 Hz repetition frequency.

TYPE DESIGNATION

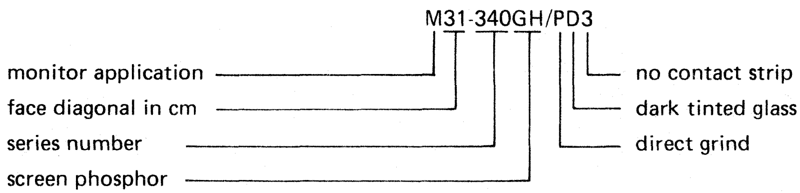
Screen glass, screen surface treatment and phosphor are identified by the complete type designation. In the **old system**, used for type numbers M24-306, M31-340, etc., surface treatment and type of screen glass are identified by a type number suffix, as shown in the table below.

Table 1 Type number suffix

surface treatment	screen glass	suffix
normal glare	normal tinted	no
direct grind	normal tinted	/P
direct etch	normal tinted	/E
direct grind	dark tinted	/PD
direct etch	dark tinted	/ED

For tubes without contact strip between external coating and mounting hardware the suffix is:/. . 3.
For tubes with an internal surge limiter the suffix is:/ . . 4.
For tubes with the new generation mark 2 gun the suffix is:/ . . 6.
For tubes with a ring trap base the suffix is:/ . . 7.

Example:



In the **new system**, used for type numbers M29EAA, M32EAA, etc., surface treatment and type of screen glass are identified as shown in the example below.

Example:

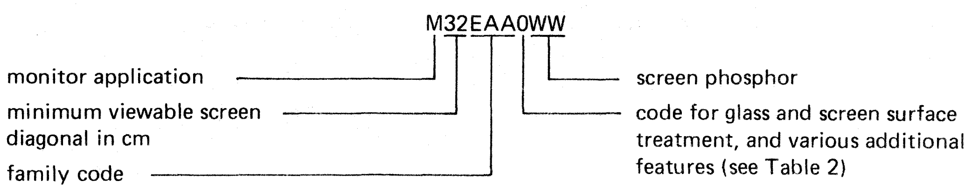


Table 2 Codes for glass and screen surface treatments, and various additional features.

	GLASS		ANTI-GLARE			ADDITIONAL			
code	normal tinted	dark tinted	normal glare	direct grind	direct etch	no contact strip	ISL	new generation gun	without anti-crackling coating
0	X		X						
1	X			X					
2		X		X					
3		X			X				
5	X		X				X		
6		X		X		X			
7	X			X			X		
8	X				X				
10	X		X					X	
11	X			X				X	
12		X		X				X	
13		X			X			X	
15	X		X				X	X	
16		X		X		X		X	
17	X			X			X	X	
18	X				X			X	
20		X		X			X		
21	X		X				X		X

RESOLUTION CHARACTERISTICS FOR THE NEW GENERATION MARK 2 GUN

The following graphs (Figs 1 to 5) represent the line width as a function of the cathode cut-off voltage at a constant anode current (shrinking raster method), at screen centre for different display tubes with the mark 2 gun.

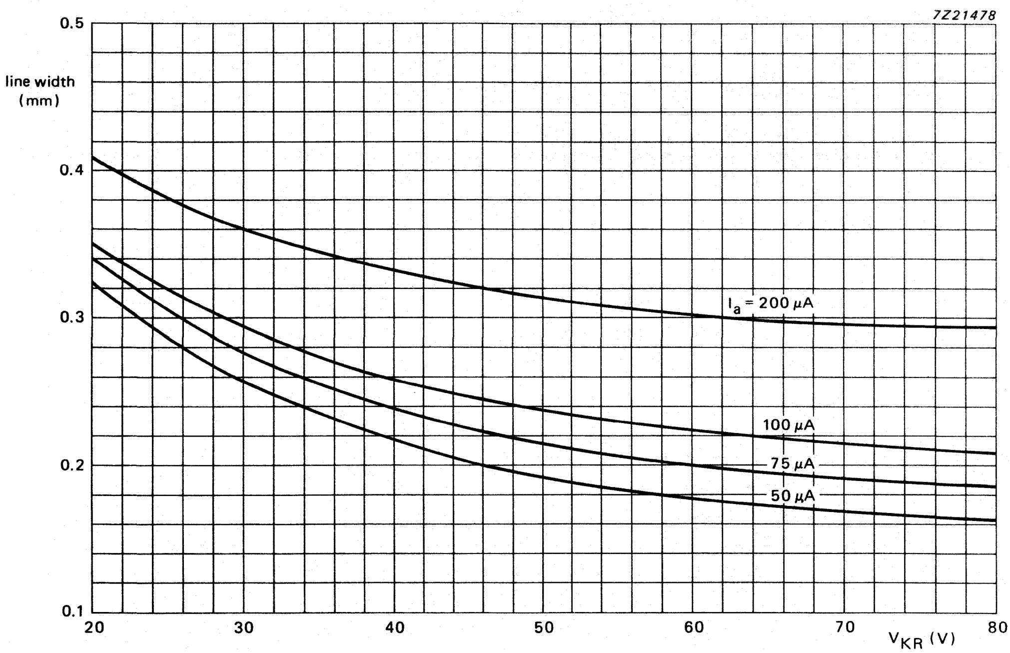


Fig. 1 Mark 2 tubes; 12 inch; 90° deflection angle; V_a = 12 kV; raster dimensions 216 mm x 162 mm; 292 active lines at 50 Hz repetition frequency.

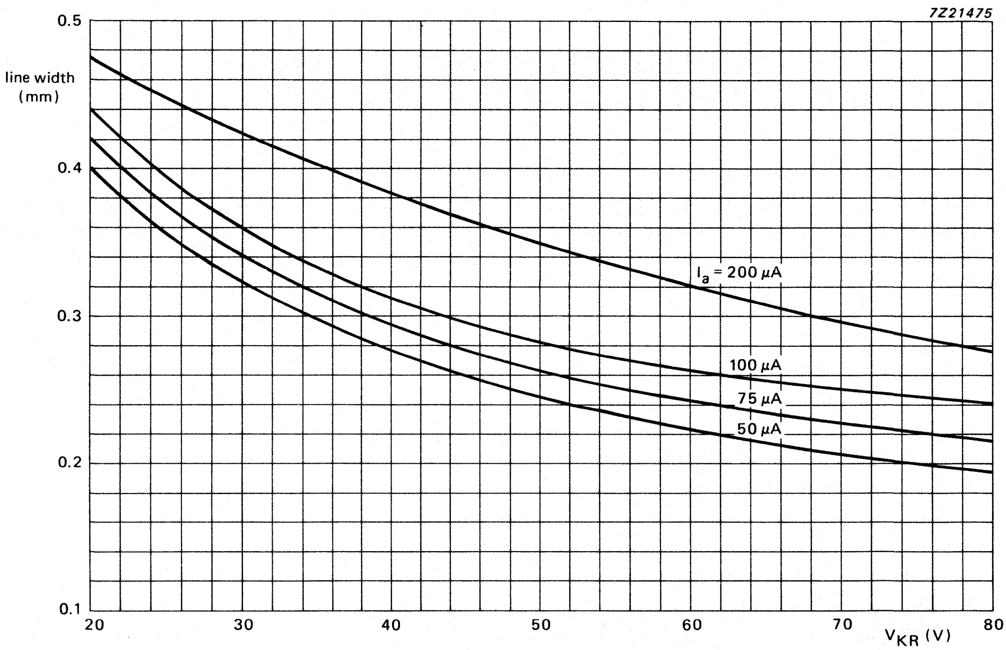


Fig. 2 Mark 2 tubes; 14 inch; 90° deflection angle; V_a = 14 kV; raster dimensions 237 mm x 178 mm; 292 active lines at 50 Hz repetition frequency.

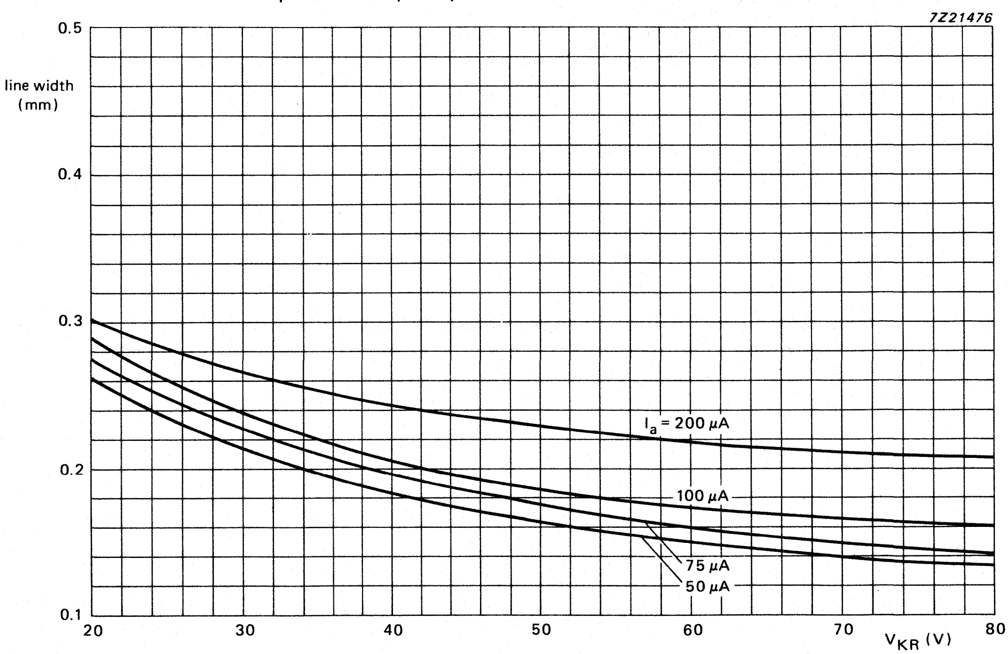


Fig. 3 Mark 2 tubes; 15 inch; 110° deflection angle; V_a = 17 kV; raster dimensions 259 mm x 194 mm; 292 active lines at 50 Hz repetition frequency.

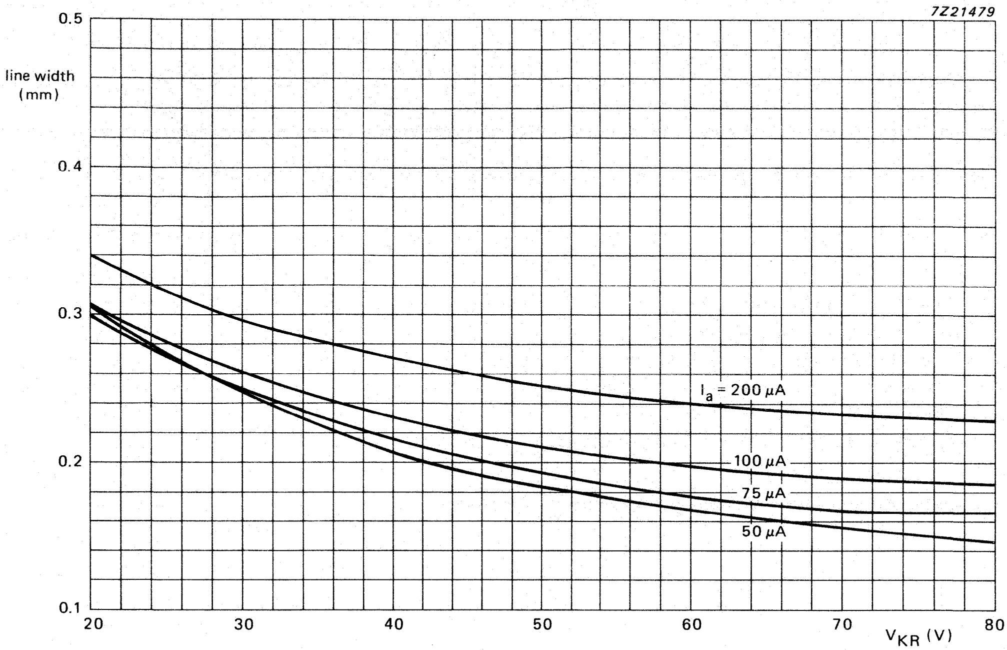


Fig. 4 Mark 2 tubes; 15 inch FLAT SQUARE; 110° deflection angle; V_a = 17 kV; raster dimensions 267 mm x 200 mm; 292 active lines at 50 Hz repetition frequency.

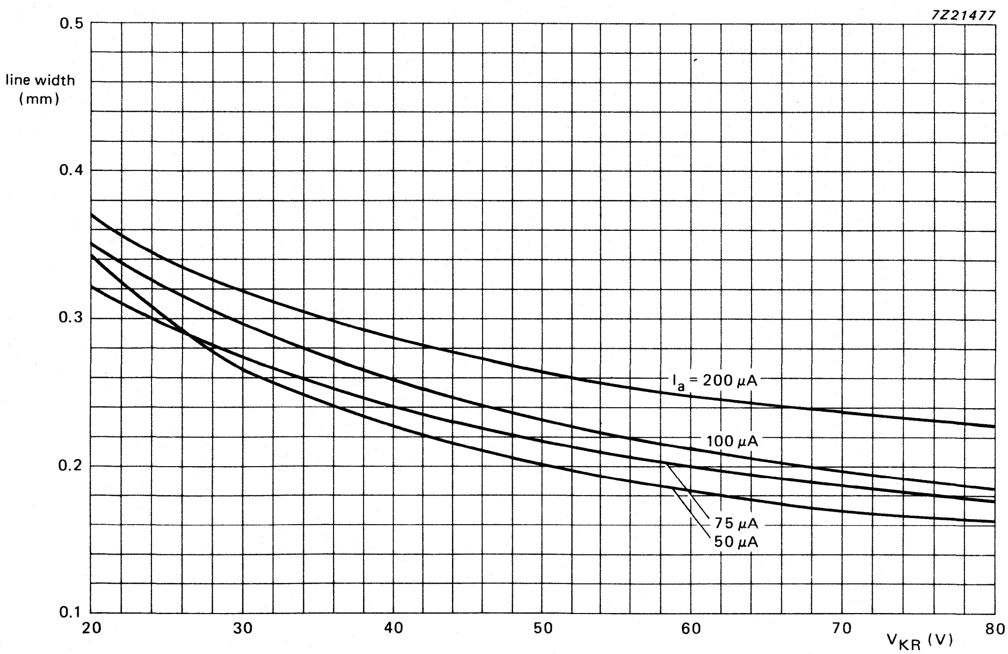


Fig. 5 Mark 2 tubes; 17 inch; 110° deflection angle; V_a = 20 kV; raster dimensions 304 mm x 228 mm; 292 active lines at 50 Hz repetition frequency.

NEW GENERATION MARK 2 GUN

- For high resolution monochrome display tubes
- 90^{o} deflection angle
- 24 cm (9 in), 31 cm (12 in), and 34 cm (14 in) tubes
- 20 mm neck diameter
- Optimised resolution for V_{g2} at 550 V

QUICK REFERENCE DATA

Deflection angle	90^{o}
Face diagonal	24 cm (9 in), 31 cm (12 in) and 34 cm (14 in)
Neck diameter	20 mm
Heating	12 V/130 mA
Grid 2 voltage	550 V
Anode voltage	
9 and 12 inch	12 kV
14 inch	14 kV
Resolution	approx. 1400 lines

For the various phosphors, glass transmission, anti-reflective treatments, reinforcement systems and mechanical tube details relating to the above mentioned tubes, see the relevant section of this book.

ELECTRICAL DATA

Focusing method	electrostatic	
Deflection method	magnetic	
Direct interelectrode capacitances		
cathode to all other electrodes	max.	4 pF
grid 1 to all other electrodes	max.	8 pF
Heater voltage		12 V
Heater current at 12 V		130 mA

RATINGS (absolute maximum system)

Unless otherwise specified, voltage values are positive and measured with respect to Grid 1.

Anode voltage		
9 inch tube	max.	15 kV
	min.	9.5 kV
12 inch tube	max.	15 kV
	min.	10 kV
14 inch tube	max.	16 kV
	min.	10 kV
Grid 4 (focusing electrode) voltage		−200 to + 1000 V
Grid 2 voltage	max.	700 V
	min.	400 V
Anode current		
long term average value	max.	75 μA
peak value	max.	300 μA
Cathode voltage, positive peak value	max.	400 V
Heater voltage		12 $V^{+5\%}_{-10\%}$ *
Cathode to heater voltage	max.	150 V

* For maximum cathode life it is recommended that the heater supply be regulated at 12 $V^{+0\%}_{-5\%}$.

CIRCUIT DESIGN VALUES

Grid 4 current			
positive	max.	25 μA	
negative	max.	25 μA	
Grid 2 current			
positive	max.	5 μA	
negative	max.	5 μA	
I-rest		5 μA	see note 1

MAXIMUM CIRCUIT VALUES

Resistance between cathode and heater	max.	1.0 MΩ	
Impedance between cathode and heater	max.	0.1 MΩ	
Grid 1 circuit resistance	max.	1.5 MΩ	
Grid circuit impedance	max.	0.5 MΩ	

TYPICAL OPERATING CONDITIONS

Cathode drive; voltages specified with respect to grid 1

Anode voltage		
9 and 12 inch types	12 kV	
14 inch types	14 kV	
Grid 4 (focusing electrode) voltage	0 to 300 V	see note 2
Grid 2 voltage	550 V	
Cathode cut-off voltage	69 to 105 V	see note 3

Grid drive; voltages specified with respect to cathode

Anode voltage		
9 and 12 inch types	12 kV	
14 inch types	14 kV	
Grid 4 (focusing electrode) voltage	0 to 300 V	see note 2
Grid 2 voltage	550 V	
Grid 1 cut-off voltage	77 to 127 V	see note 3

RESOLUTION

The resolution is approx. 1400 lines. It is measured at the screen centre:

- with shrinking raster method
- at light output = 68.5 cd/m^2 (20 footlambert), and raster dimensions of 168 mm x 126 mm (9 inch tube), 216 mm x 162 mm (12 inch tube) and 237 mm x 178 mm (14 inch tube)
- at V_{g2} = 700 V, and anode voltage (9 and 12 inch types) = 12 kV, (14 inch types) = 14 kV
- with phosphor type W (WW)
- with normal tinted face glass, without anti-glare treatment of screen surface

NOTES

1. Anode current measured at 12 kV (9 and 12 inch types) or 14 kV (14 inch types), 12 V heater voltage with g1, g2 and g4 interconnected to cathode.
2. Measured at screen centre on spot at anode current of 250 μA (peak), anode voltage of 12 kV for 9 and 12 inch types, 14 kV for 14 inch types and a grid 2 voltage of 550 V.
   Dynamic focus (only for optimization): typical correction for a video field of:

   H x V = 168 mm x 126 mm (9 inch tube)
   H x V = 216 mm x 162 mm (12 inch tube) line parabola 100 V, field parabola 100 V
   H x V = 237 mm x 178 mm (14 inch tube)
3. Visual extinction of focused raster.

For anode current as a function of grid 1 voltage and as a function of cathode voltage, see figures 1 and 2.

For limits of cut-off voltage as a function of grid 2 voltage, see figures 3 and 4.

- For high resolution monochrome display tubes
- 110° deflection angle
- 31 cm (12 in), 38 cm (15 in), 44 cm (17 in) and 50 cm (20 in) tubes
- 28.6 mm neck diameter
- Optimised resolution for V_{g2} at 550 V

QUICK REFERENCE DATA

Deflection angle	110°
Face diagonal	31 cm (12 in), 38 cm (15 in), 44 cm (17 in), 50 cm (20 in)
Neck diameter	28.6 mm
Heating	6.3 V/240 mA
Grid 2 voltage	550 V
Anode voltage	
12 and 15 inch	17 kV
17 and 20 inch	20 kV
Resolution 12, 15 and 17 inch types	approx. 1600 lines
20 inch types	approx. 1500 lines

For the various phosphors, glass transmission, anti-reflective treatments, reinforcement systems and mechanical tube details relating to the above mentioned tubes, see the relevant section of this book.

ELECTRICAL DATA

Focusing method	electrostatic		
Deflection method	magnetic		
Direct interelectrode capacitances			
cathode to all other electrodes	max.	4	pF
grid 1 to all other electrodes	max.	8	pF
Heater voltage		6.3	V
Heater current at 6.3 V		240	mA

RATINGS (absolute maximum system)

Unless otherwise specified, voltage values are positive and measured with respect to Grid 1.

Anode voltage			
12 and 15 inch tube	max.	19	kV
	min.	13	kV
17 inch tube	max.	23	kV
	min.	15	kV
20 inch tube	max.	23	kV
	min.	16	kV
Grid 4 (focusing electrode) voltage		−200 to + 1000	V
Grid 2 voltage	max.	700	V
	min.	400	V
Anode current			
long term average value	max.	75	μA
peak value	max.	300	μA
Cathode voltage, positive peak value	max.	400	V
Heater voltage		6.3	$V^{+5\%}_{-10\%}$ *
Cathode to heater voltage	max.	150	V

* For maximum cathode life it is recommended that the heater supply be regulated at $6.3\ V^{+0\%}_{-5\%}$.

CIRCUIT DESIGN VALUES

Grid 4 current				
positive	max.	25	μA	
negative	max.	25	μA	
Grid 2 current				
positive	max.	5	μA	
negative	max.	5	μA	
I-rest		5	μA	see note 1

MAXIMUM CIRCUIT VALUES

Resistance between cathode and heater	max.	1.0	MΩ
Impedance between cathode and heater	max.	0.1	MΩ
Grid 1 circuit resistance	max.	1.5	MΩ
Grid circuit impedance	max.	0.5	MΩ

TYPICAL OPERATING CONDITIONS

Cathode drive; voltages specified with respect to grid 1

Anode voltage			
12 and 15 inch types	17	kV	
17 and 20 inch types	20	kV	
Grid 4 (focusing electrode) voltage	0 to 300	V	see note 2
Grid 2 voltage	550	V	
Cathode cut-off voltage	69 to 105	V	see note 3

Grid drive; voltages specified with respect to cathode

Anode voltage			
12 and 15 inch types	17	kV	
17 and 20 inch types	20	kV	
Grid 4 (focusing electrode) voltage	0 to 300	V	see note 2
Grid 2 voltage	550	V	
Grid 1 cut-off voltage	77 to 125	V	see note 3

RESOLUTION

The resolution is approx. 1600 and 1500 lines respectively. It is measured at the screen centre:

- with shrinking raster method
- at light output = 68.5 cd/m^2 (20 footlambert), normal tinted face glass and raster dimensions of 216 mm x 162 mm (12 inch tube), 259 mm x 194 mm (15 inch tube) 304 mm x 228 mm (17 inch tube), 348 mm x 261 mm (20 inch tube) and dark tinted face glass and raster dimensions of 267 mm x 200 mm (15 inch FS tube)
- at V_{g2} = 700 V, and anode voltage of 17 kV for 12 and 15 inch types, and 20 kV for 17 and 20 inch types
- with phosphor type W (WW)
- without anti-glare treatment of screen surface

NOTES

1. Anode current measured at 17 kV (12 and 15 inch types) or 20 kV (17 and 20 inch types), 6.3 V heater voltage with g1, g2 and g4 interconnected to cathode.
2. Measured at screen centre on spot at anode current of 250 μA (peak), anode voltage of 17 kV for 12 and 15 inch types, 20 kV for 17 and 20 inch types, and a grid 2 voltage of 550 V.
   Dynamic focus (only for optimization): typical corrections are listed in the table below:

Table 1 Dynamic focus

tube type	raster scan (mm)	format	line parabola (V)	field parabola (V)
12 inch	216 x 162	–	275	100
15 inch	259 x 194	landscape	275	100
15 inch	194 x 259	portrait	125	225
15 inch FS	267 x 200	landscape	300	100
15 inch FS	200 x 267	portrait	125	250
17 inch	304 x 228	–	275	100
20 inch	348 x 261	–	275	100

3. Visual extinction of focused raster.

For anode current as a function of grid 1 voltage and as a function of cathode voltage, see figures 1 and 2.

For limits of cut-off voltage as a function of grid 2 voltage, see figures 3 and 4.

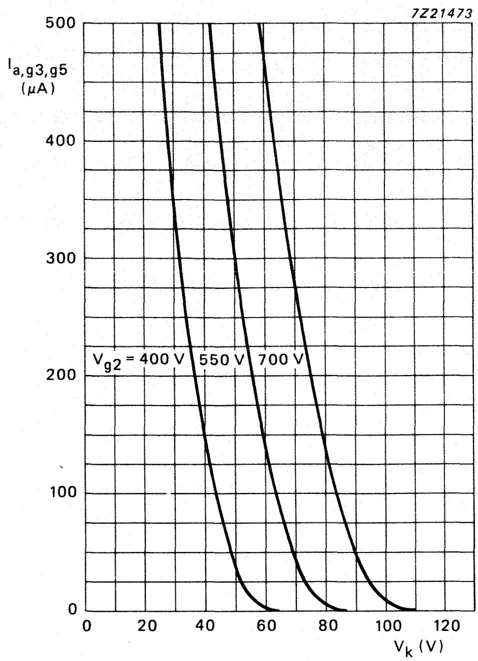


Fig. 1 Anode current as a function of cathode voltage. Cathode drive; $V_{a,g3,g5}$ = (n) kV*.

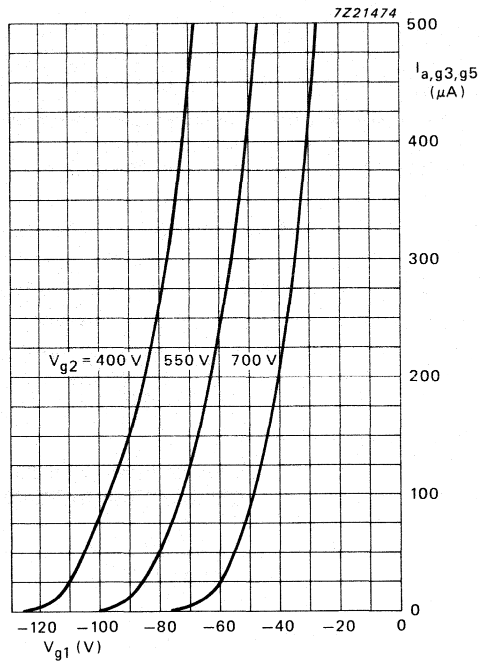


Fig. 2 Anode current as a function of grid 1 voltage. Grid drive; $V_{a,g3,g5}$ = (n) kV*.

* (n) = 12 kV for 9 and 12 inch types
14 kV for 14 inch types
17 kV for 12 and 15 inch (110°) types
20 kV for 17 and 20 inch types

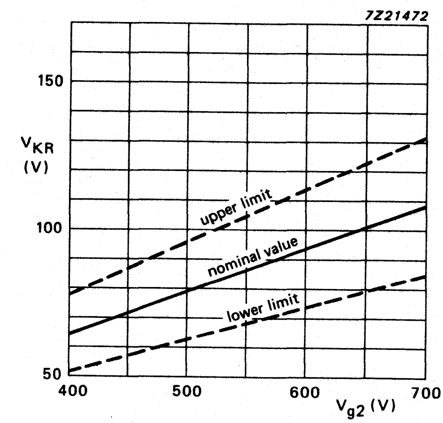


Fig. 3 Limits of cathode cut-off voltage as a function of grid 2 voltage. Cathode drive; $V_{a,g3,g5}$ = (n) kV*.

$$\frac{\Delta V_{KR}}{\Delta V_{a,g3,g5}} = 0.15 \times 10^{-3}$$

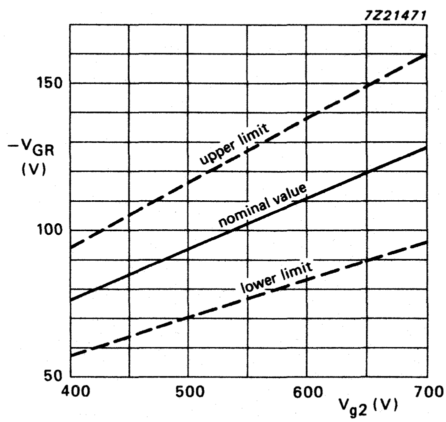


Fig. 4 Limits of grid 1 cut-off voltage as a function of grid 2 voltage. Cathode drive; $V_{a,g3,g5}$ = (n) kV*.

$$\frac{\Delta V_{GR}}{\Delta V_{a,g3,g5}} = 0.15 \times 10^{-3}$$

* (n) = 12 kV for 9 and 12 inch types
14 kV for 14 inch types
17 kV for 12 and 15 inch (110°) types
20 kV for 17 and 20 inch types

REFERENCE LINE GAUGES

REFERENCE LINE GAUGE C (JEDEC 126) (IEC 67-IV-3)

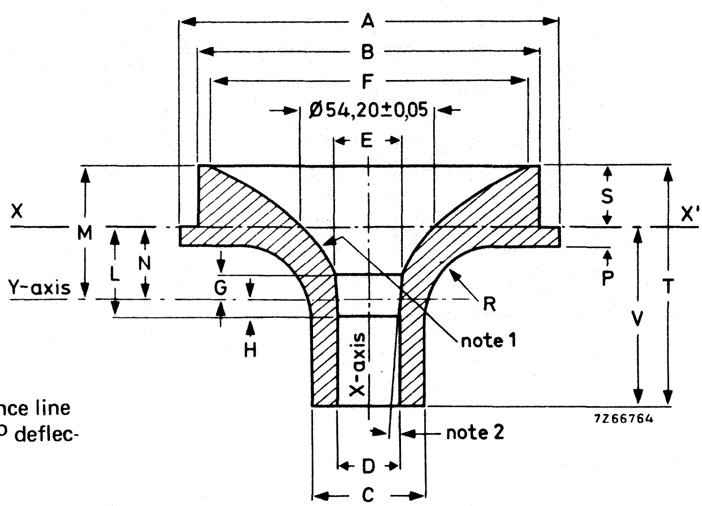


Fig. 1 Reference line gauge for 110° deflection angle.

The millimetre dimensions are derived from the original inch dimensions.

ref.	inches			millimetres			notes
	min.	nom.	max.	min.	nom.	max.	
A	–	5,000	–	–	127,00	–	–
B	–	4,500	–	–	114,30	–	–
C	–	2,000	–	–	50,80	–	–
D	1,168	1,168	1,171	29,668	29,668	29,743	–
E	1,241	1,242	1,243	31,522	31,547	31,572	–
F	4,248	4,250	4,252	107,900	107,950	108,000	–
G	–	0,279	–	–	7,09	–	2
H	–	0,250	–	–	6,35	–	–
L	1,165	1,170	1,175	29,60	29,72	29,84	2
M	–	1,634	–	–	41,50	–	–
N	–	0,920	–	–	23,37	–	1
P	–	0,250	–	–	6,35	–	–
R	–	1,000r	–	–	25,40r	–	–
S	0,712	0,714	0,716	18,085	18,136	18,186	–
T	–	3,214	–	–	81,64	–	–
V	2,490	2,500	2,510	63,25	63,50	63,75	–

Notes
1. $y = 0{,}58\,x^2 + 0{,}576$ inches ($0{,}0228\,x^2 + 14{,}630$ mm) 'y' values must be held to ±0,002" (0,05 mm). The Y-axis is 0,920" (23,368 mm) below the X-X' reference plane.
2. 4° ± 30' taper between planes G and L.

REFERENCE LINE GAUGE D (EIA G–197)

Dimensions in mm

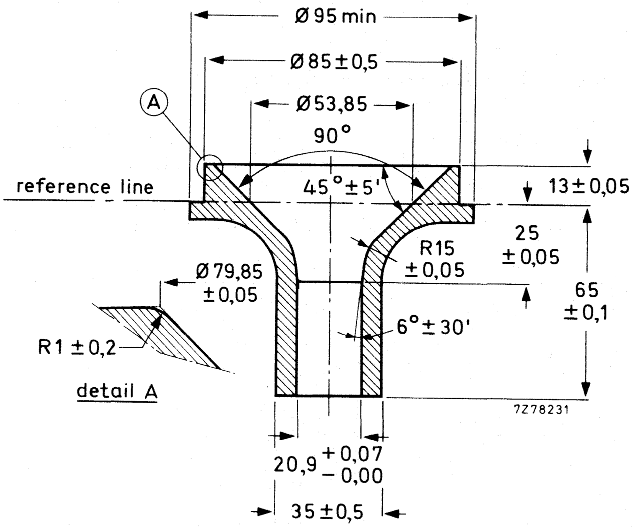


Fig. 2 Reference line gauge for 90° deflection angle.

REFERENCE LINE GAUGE G (JEDEC G148)

Dimensions in mm

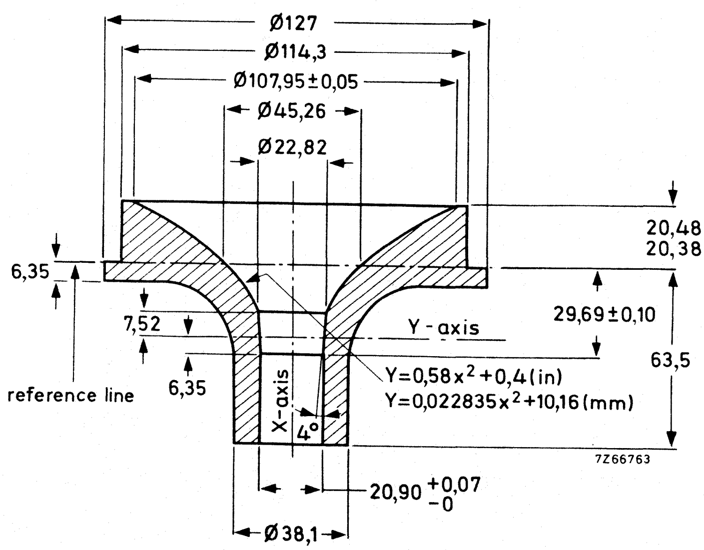


Fig. 3 Reference line gauge for 110° deflection angle.

BASES

SMALL-BUTTON NEO EIGHTAR BASE IEC 67-1-31
JEDEC B7-208

Dimensions in mm

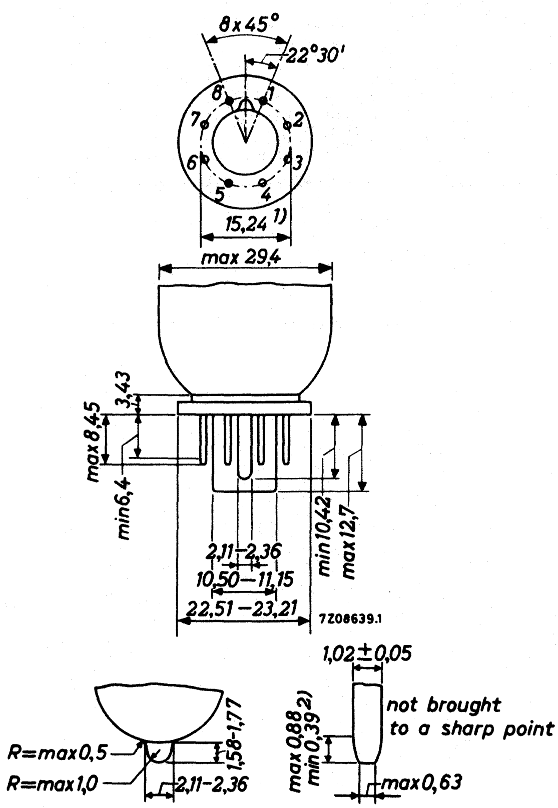


Fig. 1.

Notes

1. Base-pin positions are held to tolerances such that the base will fit a flat-plate gauge having a thickness of 9,53 and eight equally spaced holes of 1,40 ± 0,01 diameter located on a 15,24 ± 0,01 diameter circle. The gauge is also provided with a centre hole to provide 0,25 diametric clearance for the lug and key. Pin fit in the gauge shall be such that the entire length of pins will, without undue force, pass into and disengage from the gauge.
2. This dimension may vary within the limits shown around the periphery of any individual pin.

7-PIN MINIATURE BASE WITH PUMPING STEM

Dimensions in mm

Dimensions of this base are within the JEDEC E7-91 dimensions

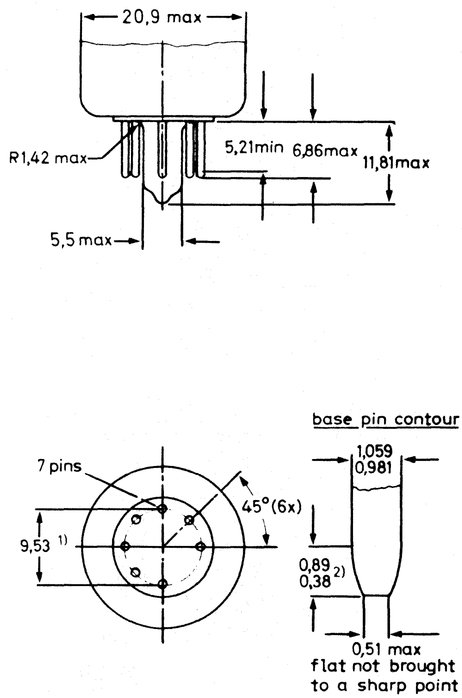


Fig. 2.

Notes
1. Base-pin and pumping stem positions are held to tolerances such that entire length of pins and stem will without undue force pass into and disengage from a flat-plate gauge having a thickness of 6,35 mm and eight holes with diameters of 1,27 ± 0,013 mm so located on a 9,525 ± 0,013 mm diameter circle that the distance along the chord between any two adjacent hole centres is 3,645 ± 0,013 mm and a centre hole of 5,97 + 0,025 mm being chamfered at the top over 1,52 mm with an angle of 45 degrees.
2. This dimension around the periphery of any individual pin may vary within the limits shown.

BLACK & WHITE TV PICTURE TUBES

TV PICTURE TUBE

31 cm (12 in), 90°, rectangular direct vision picture tube with integral protection for black and white TV. The 20 mm neck diameter ensures a low deflection energy. A special feature of this tube is its short cathode heating time.

QUICK REFERENCE DATA

Face diagonal	31 cm (12 in)
Deflection angle	90°
Overall length	max. 280 mm
Neck diameter	20 mm
Heating	11 V, 140 mA
Grid 2 voltage	130 V
Final accelerator voltage	12 kV
Quick heating cathode	with a typical tube a legible picture will appear within 5 s

SCREEN

Metal-backed phosphor	P4		
Luminescence	white		
Light transmission of face glass		50	%
Useful diagonal	min.	292,2	mm
Useful width	min.	254,1	mm
Useful height	min.	201,7	mm

HEATING

Indirect by a.c. or d.c.; parallel supply

Heater voltage	V_f	11 V		
Heater current	I_f	140 mA		
Limits (Absolute max. rating system) of r.m.s. heater voltage, measured in any 20 ms	V_f	max.	12,7	V *
		min.	9,3	V

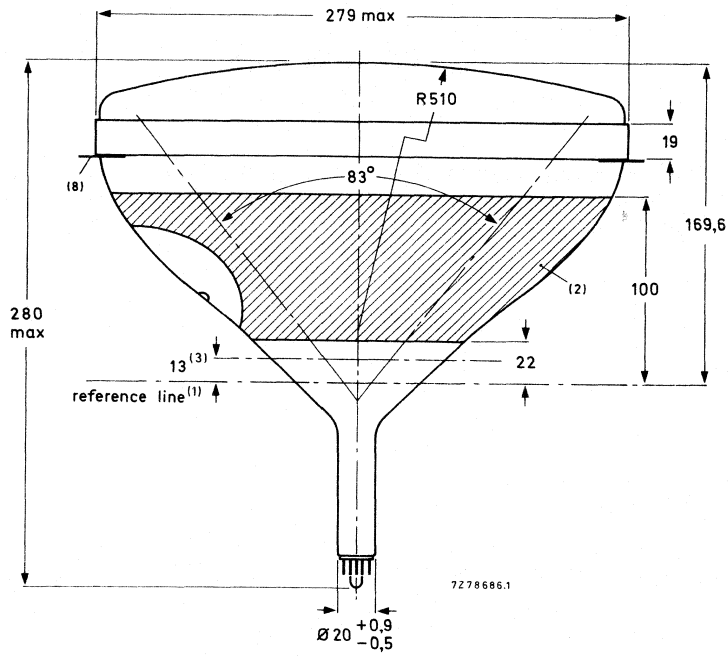
For heating time as a function of source impedance see last page of this data sheet.

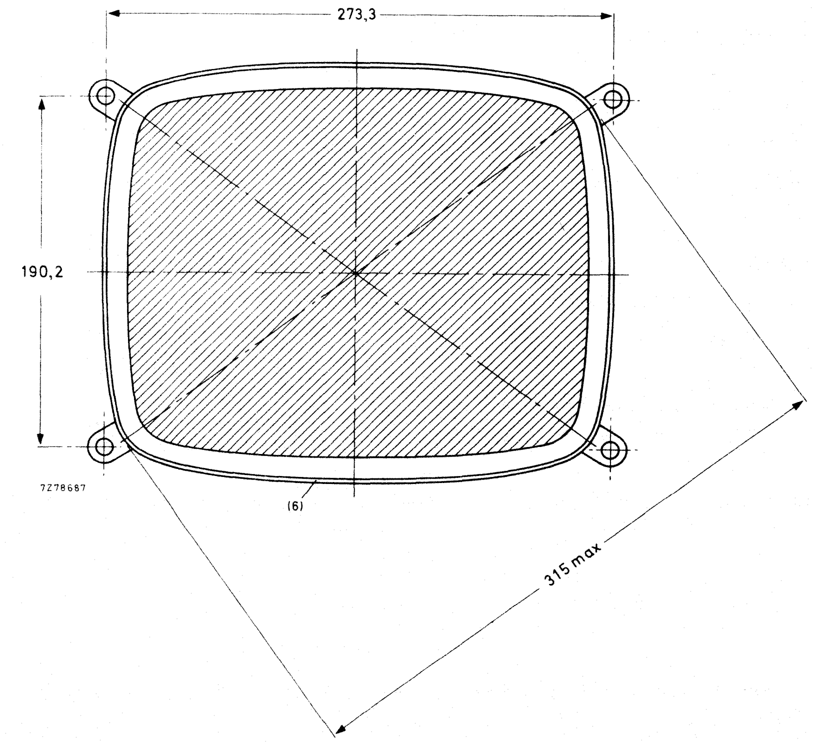
* This limit also applies during equipment warming-up. Use of the tube in a series heater chain is not allowed.

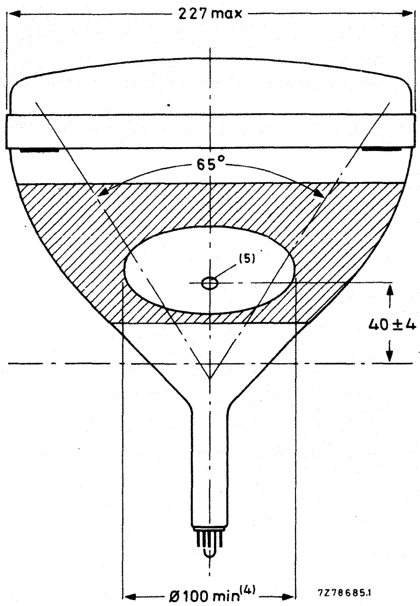
MECHANICAL DATA

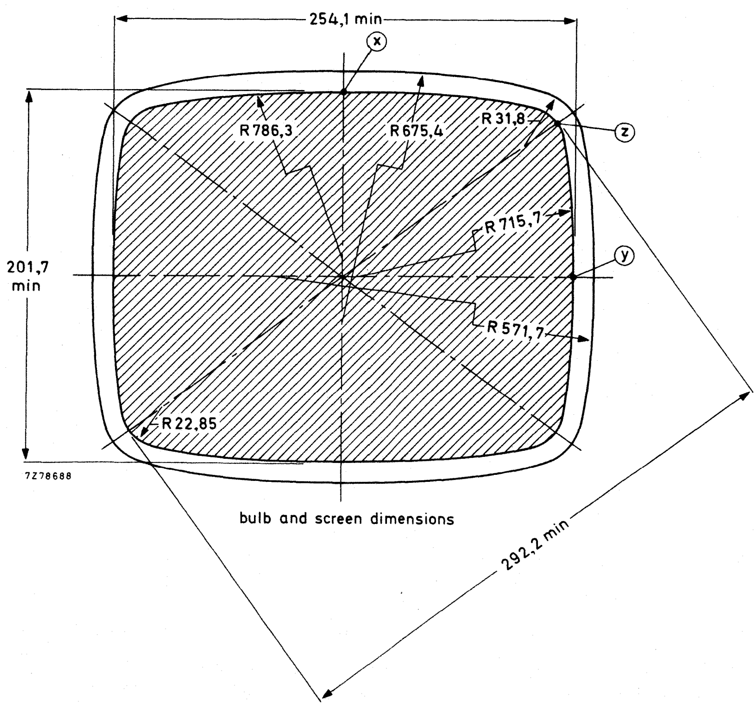
Dimensions in mm

Notes are given after the drawings.

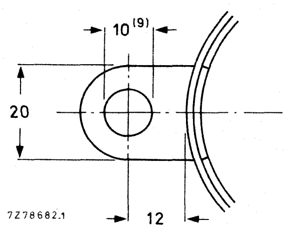


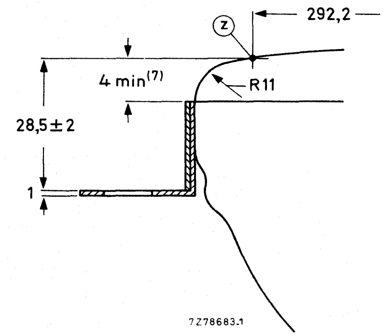


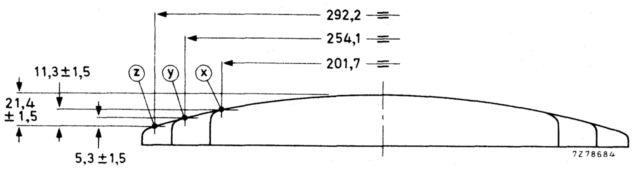


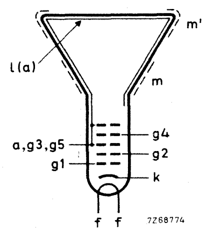


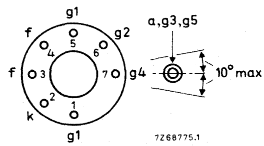
bulb and screen dimensions











Mounting position	any
Net mass	approx. 2,9 kg
Base designation	JEDEC E7-91

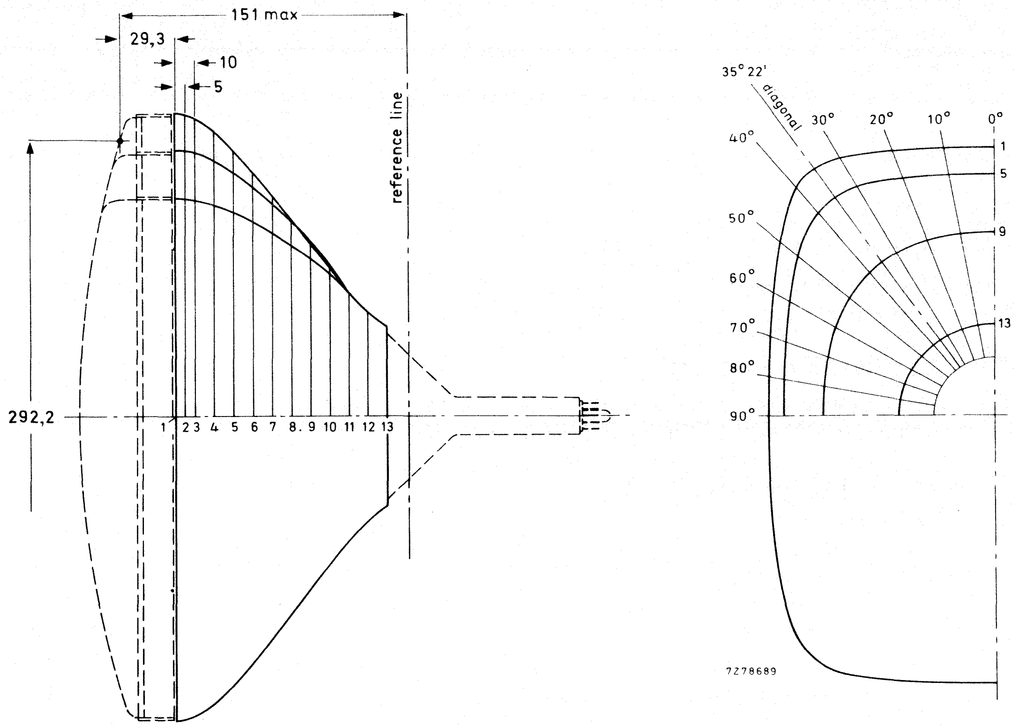
The socket for the base should not be rigidly mounted; it should have flexible leads and be allowed to move freely.

Notes to outline drawings

1. The reference line is determined by the plane of the upper edge of the reference line gauge when the gauge is resting on the cone (gauge D).
2. The configuration of the external conductive coating may be different but contains the contact area shown in the drawing. The external conductive coating must be earthed.
3. End of guaranteed contour. The maximum neck and cone contour is given by the reference line gauge D.
4. This area must be kept clean.
5. Recessed cavity contact IEC 67-III-2; JEDEC J1-21.
6. The metal band must be earthed.
7. Distance from reference point Z to any hardware.
8. The displacement of any lug with respect to the plane through the three other lugs is max. 2 mm.
9. The mounting screws in the cabinet must be situated inside a circle of 7 mm drawn around the true geometrical positions i.e. at the corners of a rectangle of 273,3 mm x 190,2 mm.

MAXIMUM CONE CONTOUR DRAWING

Dimensions in mm



Section	Nom. distance from section 1	Distance from centre (max. values)										
		0°	10°	20°	30°	diag.	40°	50°	60°	70°	80°	90°
13	105,9	48,4	48,4	48,4	48,4	48,4	48,4	48,4	48,4	48,4	48,4	48,4
12	99	55,3	55,3	55,3	55,3	55,3	55,3	55,3	55,3	55,3	55,3	55,3
11	90	66,1	66,0	65,8	65,6	65,4	65,4	65,3	65,3	65,3	65,4	65,4
10	80	79,7	79,5	79,0	78,4	78,1	77,8	77,3	76,9	76,6	76,5	76,4
9	70	91,8	92,0	92,1	91,8	91,4	90,9	89,6	87,9	86,2	84,9	84,3
8	60	102,3	103,0	104,2	104,8	104,5	103,9	101,4	97,8	94,4	91,8	90,9
7	50	111,8	112,8	115,1	117,1	117,2	116,5	112,3	106,5	101,3	98,0	96,9
6	40	120,4	121,6	124,9	128,6	129,3	128,5	122,1	113,7	107,3	103,5	102,3
5	30	128,2	129,6	133,7	139,1	140,6	139,6	130,3	119,9	112,6	108,4	107,1
4	20	135,0	136,5	141,3	148,3	150,8	149,4	136,9	125,0	117,1	112,6	111,1
3	10	140,0	141,7	146,8	154,9	158,1	156,3	141,5	128,7	120,3	115,6	114,1
2	5	140,9	142,6	147,9	156,0	159,2	157,3	142,4	129,6	121,1	116,4	114,9
1	0	141,3	143,0	148,3	156,5	159,6	157,6	142,7	129,9	121,5	116,8	115,3

CAPACITANCES

Final accelerator to external conductive coating	$C_{a, g3, g5/m}$	< 900 pF > 450 pF
Final accelerator to metal band	$C_{a, g3, g5/m'}$	150 pF
Cathode to all	C_k	3 pF
Gird 1 to all	C_{g1}	7 pF

FOCUSING

electrostatic

DEFLECTION

magnetic

Diagonal deflection angle	90°
Horizontal deflection angle	83°
Vertical deflection angle	65°

PICTURE CENTRING MAGNET

Field intensity perpendicular to the tube axis adjustable from 0 to 800 A/m (0 to 10 Oe). Maximum distance between centre of field of this magnet and reference line: 55 mm.

TYPICAL OPERATING CONDITIONS

Cathode drive service

Voltages are specified with respect to grid 1

Final accelerator voltage	$V_{a, g3, g5}$	12 kV
Focusing electrode voltage	V_{g4}	0 to 130 V*
Grid 2 voltage	V_{g2}	130 V
Cathode voltage for visual extinction of focused raster	V_{KR}	45 to 65 V

* Because of the flat focus characteristic it is sufficient to choose a focusing voltage between 0 and + 130 V (e.g. two taps: 0 V and 130 V). The optimum focusing voltage of individual tubes may be between −150 and + 150 V.

LIMITING VALUES (Design maximum rating system)

Voltages are specified with respect to grid 1 unless stated otherwise.

Final accelerator voltage	$V_{a, g3, g5}$	max.	15 kV*
		min.	10 kV
Grid 4 voltage			
positive	V_{g4}	max.	500 V
negative	$-V_{g4}$	max.	200 V
Grid 2 voltage	V_{g2}	max.	200 V
		min.	80 V
Cathode to grid 1 voltage			
positive	V_k	max.	200 V
positive peak	V_{kp}	max.	400 V**
negative	$-V_k$	max.	0 V
negative peak	$-V_{kp}$	max.	2 V
Cathode-to-heater voltage	$V_{k/f}$	max.	100 V

CIRCUIT DESIGN VALUES

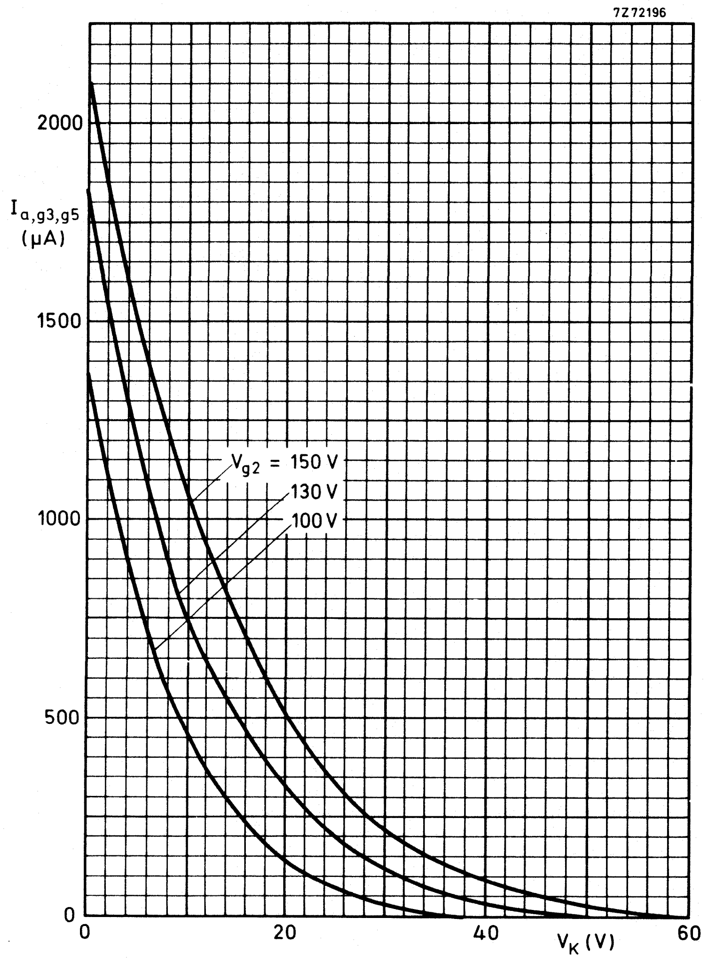
Grid 4 current			
positive	I_{g4}	max.	25 μA
negative	$-I_{g4}$	max.	25 μA
Grid 2 current			
positive	I_{g2}	max.	5 μA
negative	$-I_{g2}$	max.	5 μA

MAXIMUM CIRCUIT VALUES

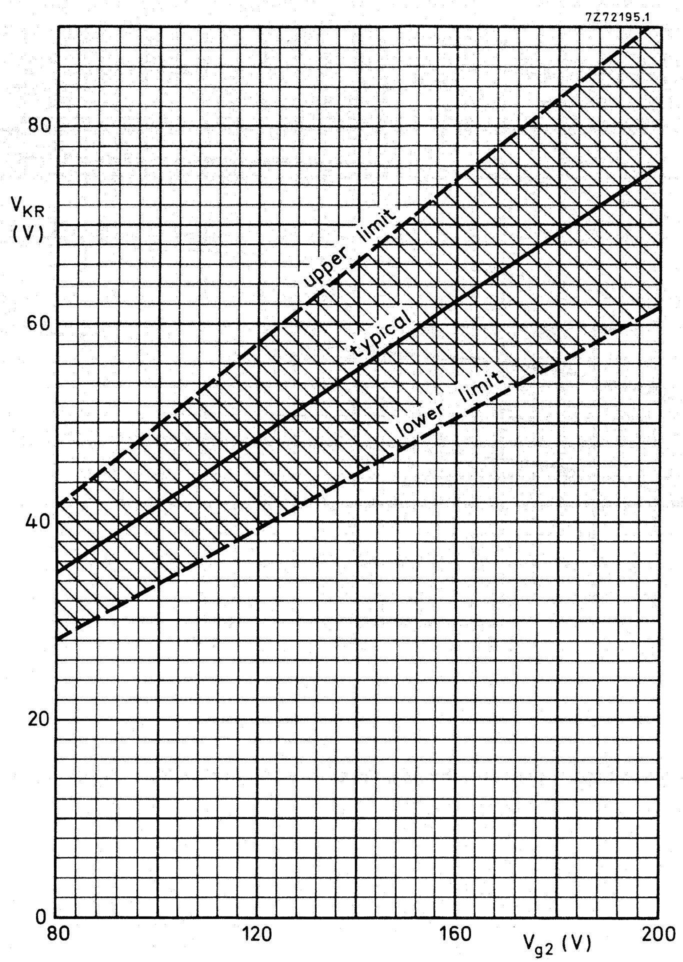
Resistance between cathode and heater	$R_{k/f}$	max.	1 MΩ
Impedance between cathode and heater	$Z_{k/f}$ (50 Hz)	max.	0,1 MΩ
Grid 1 circuit resistance	R_{g1}	max.	1,5 MΩ
Grid 1 circuit impedance	Z_{g1} (50 Hz)	max.	0,5 MΩ

* The X-ray dose rate remains below the acceptable value of 0,5 mR/h, measured with ionization chamber when the tube is used within its limiting values, according to IEC 65.

** Maximum pulse duration 22% of a cycle but max. 1,5 ms.

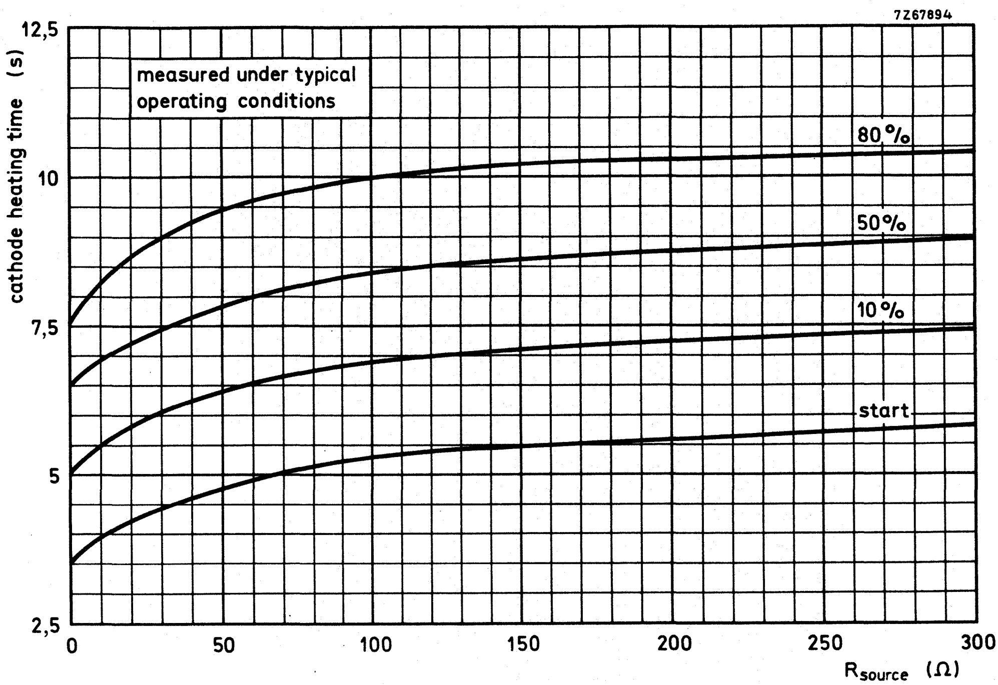


Final accelerator current as a function of cathode voltage.
Cathode drive; $V_{a,g3,g5}$ = 12 kV.



Limits of cathode cut-off voltage as a function of grid 2 voltage.
Cathode drive; $V_{a,g3,g5}$ = 12 kV.

$$\frac{\Delta V_{KR}}{\Delta V_{a,g3,g5}} = 0,3 \times 10^{-3}$$



Cathode heating time to attain a certain percentage of the cathode current at equilibrium condition.

TV PICTURE TUBE

34 cm (14 in), 90°, rectangular direct vision picture tube with integral protection for black and white TV. The 20 mm neck diameter ensures a low deflection energy. A special feature of this tube is its short cathode heating time.

QUICK REFERENCE DATA

Face diagonal	34 cm (14 in)
Deflection angle	90°
Overall length	max. 287 mm
Neck diameter	20 mm
Heating	11 V, 140 mA
Grid 2 voltage	130 V
Anode voltage	12 kV
Quick heating cathode	with a typical tube a legible picture will appear within 5s

SCREEN

Metal-backed phosphor	P4
Luminescence	white
Light transmission of face glass	48%
Useful diagonal	min. 322 mm
Useful width	min. 270 mm
Useful height	min. 210 mm

HEATING

Indirect by a.c. or d.c.; parallel supply

Heater voltage	V_f	11 V
Heater current	I_f	140 mA
Limits (Absolute maximum rating system) of r.m.s. heater voltage, measured in any 20 ms	V_f	max. 12,7 V* min. 9,3 V

For heating time as a function of source impedance see last page of this data sheet.

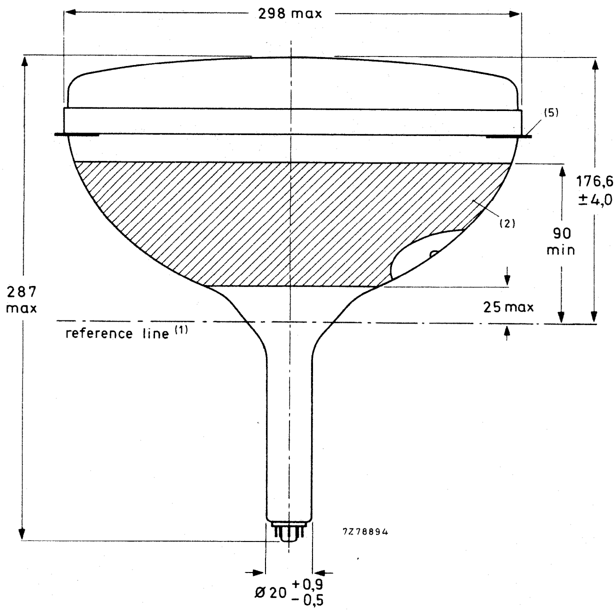
* This limit also applies during equipment warming-up. Use of the tube in a series heater chain is not allowed.

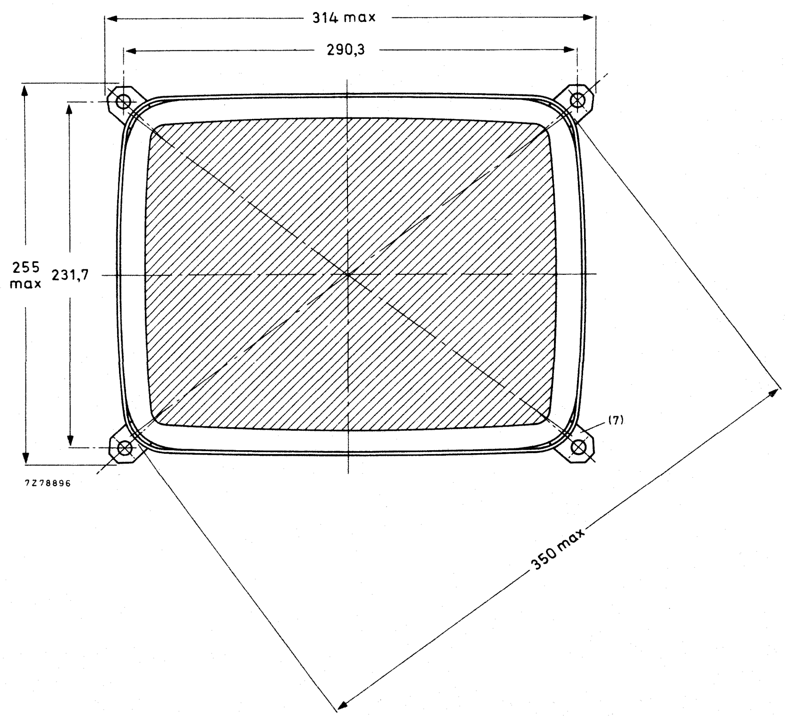
For maximum cathode life it is recommended that the heater supply be regulated at 11 V.

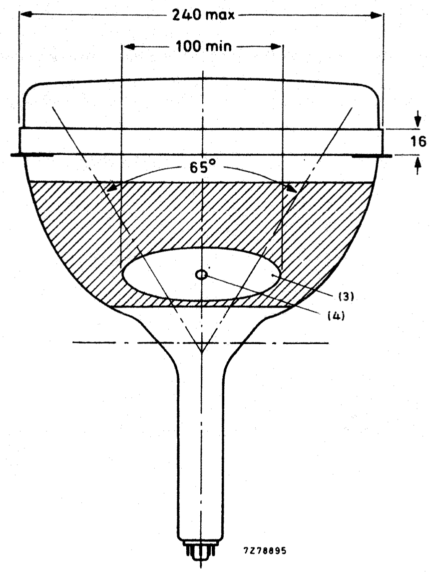
MECHANICAL DATA

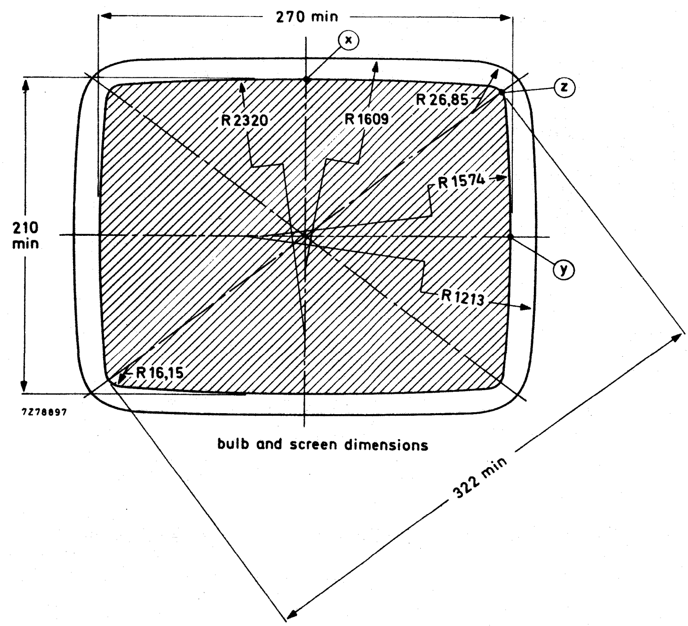
Dimensions in mm

Notes are given after the drawings

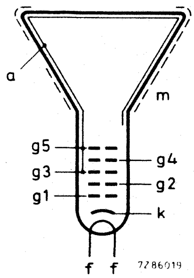


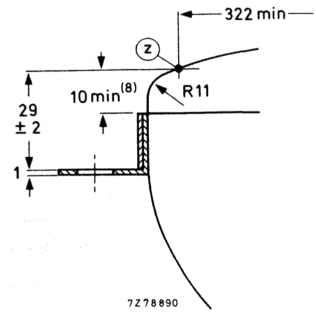


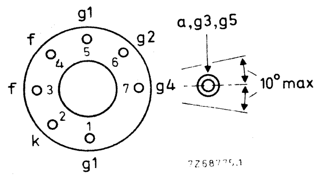


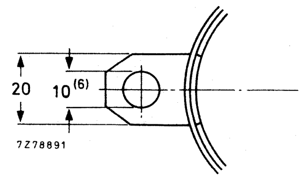


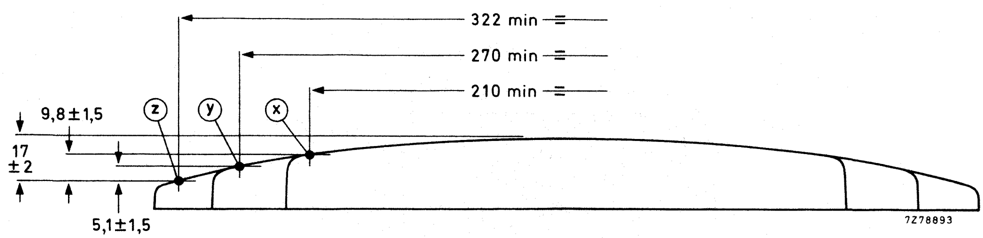
bulb and screen dimensions











Mounting position	any
Nett mass	approx. 3,6 kg
Bulb contact designation	IEC 67-III-2; JEDEC J1-21
Base designation	JEDEC E7-91
Basing	7GR

The socket for this base should not be mounted rigidly; it should have flexible leads and be allowed to move freely.

Notes to outline drawings on the preceding pages

1. The reference line is determined by the plane of the upper edge of the flange of the reference line gauge when the gauge is resting on the cone (gauge D).
2. The configuration of the external conductive coating may be different, but covers the contact area shown in the drawing. The external conductive coating must be earthed.
3. This area must be kept clean.
4. Recessed cavity contact IEC67-III-2.
5. The displacement of any lug with respect to the plane through the three other lugs is max. 2 mm.
6. The mounting screws in the cabinet must be situated inside a circle of 7 mm drawn around the true geometrical positions i.e. at the corners of a rectangle of 290,3 mm x 231,7 mm.
7. Electrical contact between the metal band and mounting lugs is guaranteed.
8. Distance from reference point Z to any hardware.

CAPACITANCES

Anode to external conductive coating	$C_{a,g3,g5/m}$	< 1100 pF > 450 pF
Anode to metal band	$C_{a,g3,g5/m'}$	150 pF
Cathode to all	C_k	3 pF
Grid 1 to all	C_{g1}	7 pF

FOCUSING

electrostatic

DEFLECTION

magnetic

Diagonal deflection angle	90°
Horizontal deflection angle	82°
Vertical deflection angle	67°

PICTURE CENTRING MAGNET

Field intensity perpendicular to the tube axis adjustable from 0 to 800 A/m. Maximum distance between centre of field of this magnet and reference line: 47 mm

TYPICAL OPERATING CONDITIONS

Cathode drive service

Voltages are specified with respect to grid 1

Anode voltage	$V_{a,g3,g5}$	12 kV
Focusing electrode voltage	V_{g4}	0 to 130 V*
Grid 2 voltage	V_{g2}	130 V
Cathode voltage for visual extinction of focused raster	V_{KR}	45 to 65 V

* Because of the flat focus characteristic it is sufficient to choose a focusing voltage between 0 and + 130 V (e.g. two taps: 0 V and 130 V). The optimum focusing voltage of individual tubes may be between −150 and + 150 V).

LIMITING VALUES (Design maximum rating system)

Voltages are specified with respect to grid 1 unless stated otherwise.

Anode voltage	$V_{a,g3,g5}$	max.	17 kV*
		min.	10 kV
Grid 4 voltage			
positive	V_{g4}	max.	1000 V
negative	$-V_{g4}$	max.	200 V
Grid 2 voltage	V_{g2}	max.	200 V
Cathode voltage			
positive	V_k	max.	200 V
positive peak	V_{kp}	max.	400 V**
negative	$-V_k$	max.	0 V
negative peak	$-V_{kp}$	max.	2 V
Cathode-to-heater voltage	$V_{k/f}$	max.	100 V

CIRCUIT DESIGN VALUES

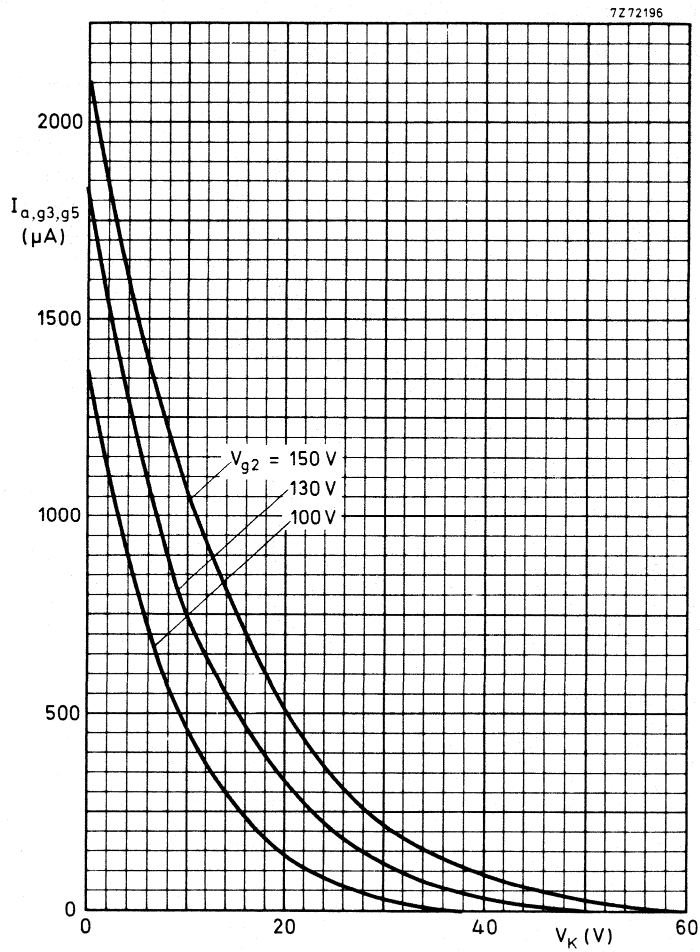
Grid 4 current			
positive	I_{g4}	max.	25 μA
negative	$-I_{g4}$	max.	25 μA
Grid 2 current			
positive	I_{g2}	max.	5 μA
negative	$-I_{g2}$	max.	5 μA

MAXIMUM CIRCUIT VALUES

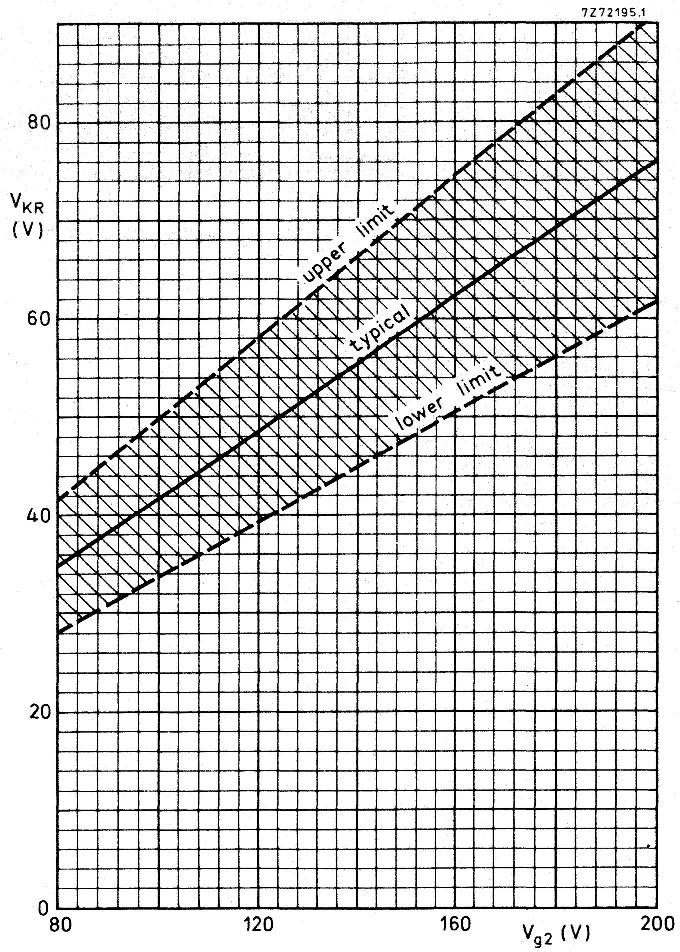
Resistance between cathode and heater	$R_{k/f}$	max.	1 MΩ
Impedance between cathode and heater	$Z_{k/f}$ (50 Hz)	max.	0,1 MΩ
Grid 1 circuit resistance	R_{g1}	max.	1,5 MΩ
Grid 1 circuit impedance	Z_{g1} (50 Hz)	max.	0,5 MΩ

* The X-ray dose rate remains below the accpetable value of 0,5 mR/h, measured with ionization chamber when the tube is used within its limiting values, according to IEC 65.

** Maximum pulse duration 22% of a cycle but max. 1,5 ms.

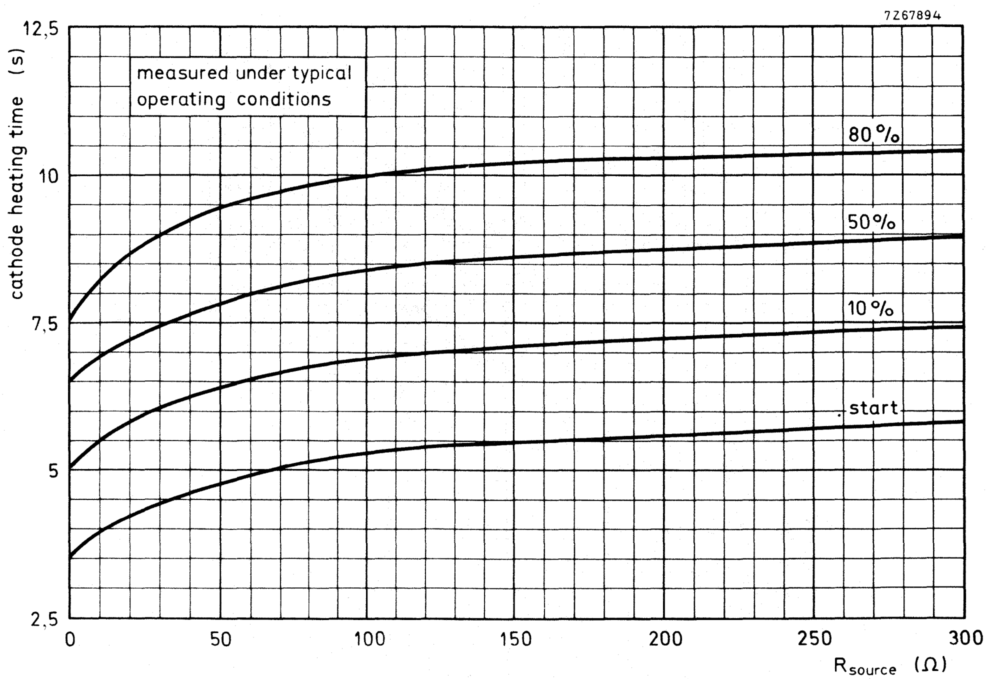


Anode current as a function of cathode voltage.
Cathode drive; $V_{a,g3,g5}$ = 12 kV.



Limits of cathode cut-off voltage as a function of grid 2 voltage.
Cathode drive; $V_{a,g3,g5}$ = 12 kV.

$$\frac{\Delta V_{KR}}{\Delta V_{a,g3,g5}} = 0{,}3 \times 10^{-3}$$



Cathode heating time to attain a certain percentage of the cathode current at equilibrium condition.

TV PICTURE TUBE

44 cm (17 in), 110°, rectangular direct vision picture tube with integral protection for black and white TV. The 20 mm neck diameter ensures a low deflection energy.
A special feature of this tube is its short cathode heating time.
The tube is designed for "push through" application and is provided with four metal lugs for mounting into a cabinet.

QUICK REFERENCE DATA			
Face diagonal		44	cm (17 in)
Deflection angle		110°	
Overall length	max.	288	mm
Neck diameter		20	mm
Heating		11 V, 140	mA
Grid no. 2 voltage		130	V
Final accelerator voltage		15	kV
Quick heating cathode	with a typical tube a legible picture will appear within 5 s.		

SCREEN

Metal-backed phosphor			
Luminescence	white		
Light transmission of face glass	≈	48	%
Useful diagonal	≥	413	mm
Useful width	≥	346	mm
Useful height	≥	270	mm

HEATING

Indirect by a.c. or d.c.

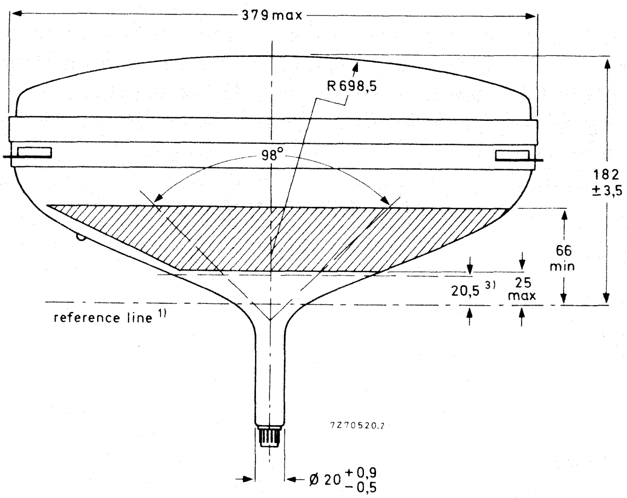
Heater voltage	V_f		11	V
Heater current	I_f		140	mA
Limits (Absolute max. rating system) of r.m.s. heater voltage measured in any 20 ms	V_f	max.	12,7	V *)
		min.	9,3	V

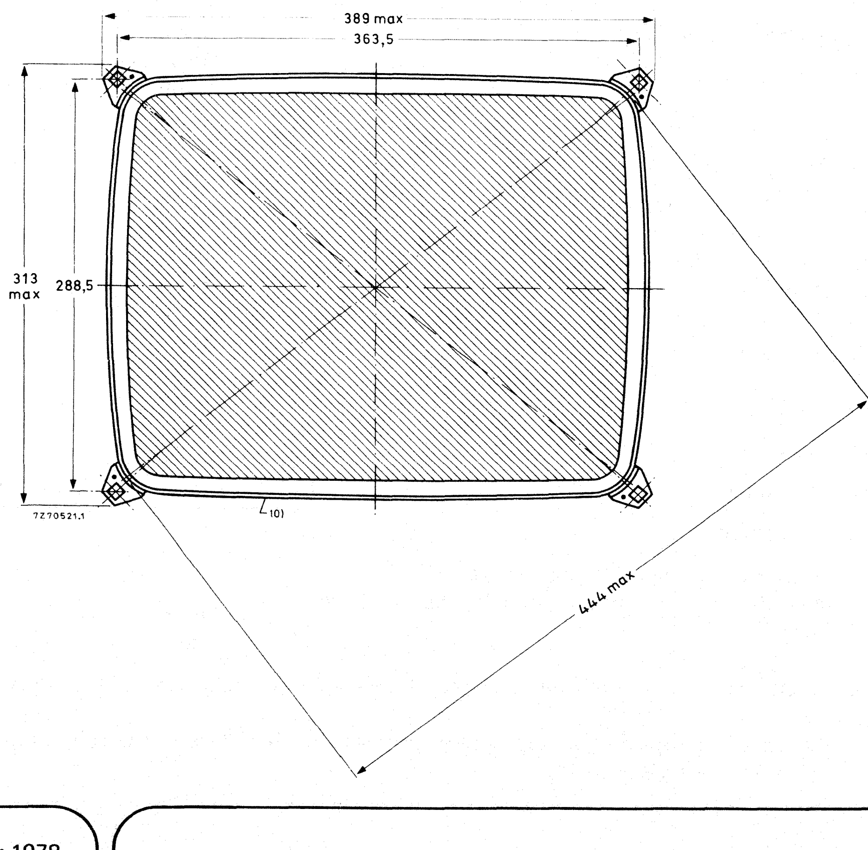
For heating time as a function of source impedance see last page of this data sheet.

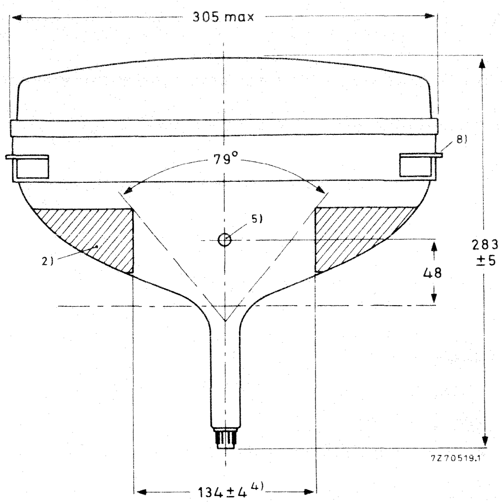
*) This limit also applies during equipment warming-up. Use of the tube in a series heater chain is not allowed.

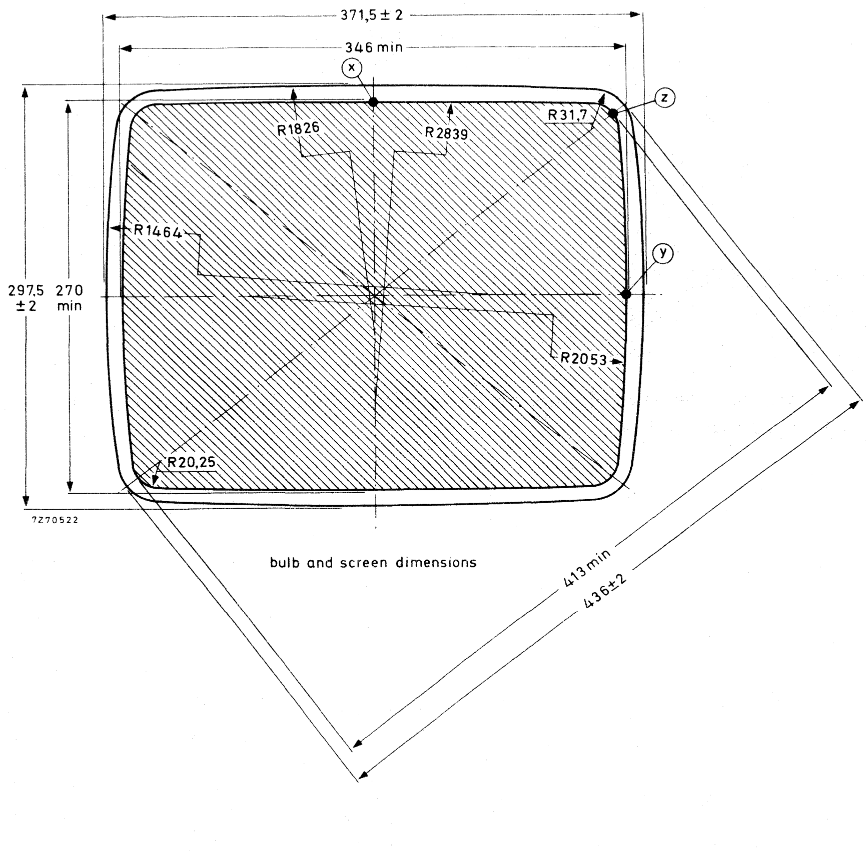
MECHANICAL DATA

Notes are given after the drawings.

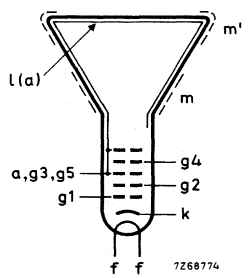


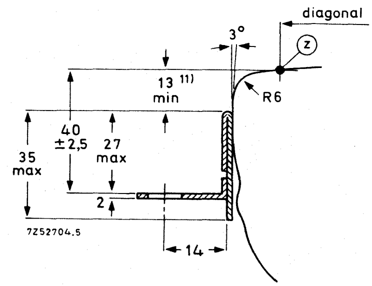


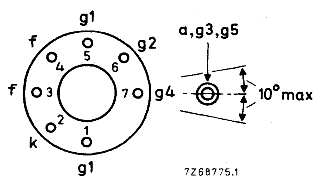


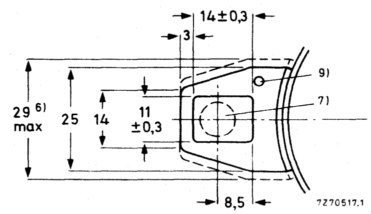


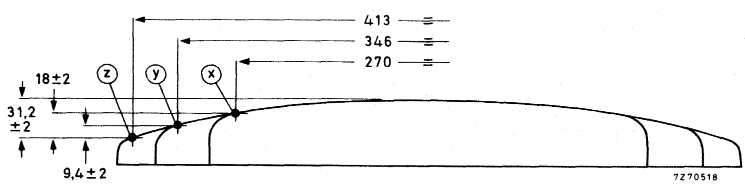
bulb and screen dimensions











Mounting position : any

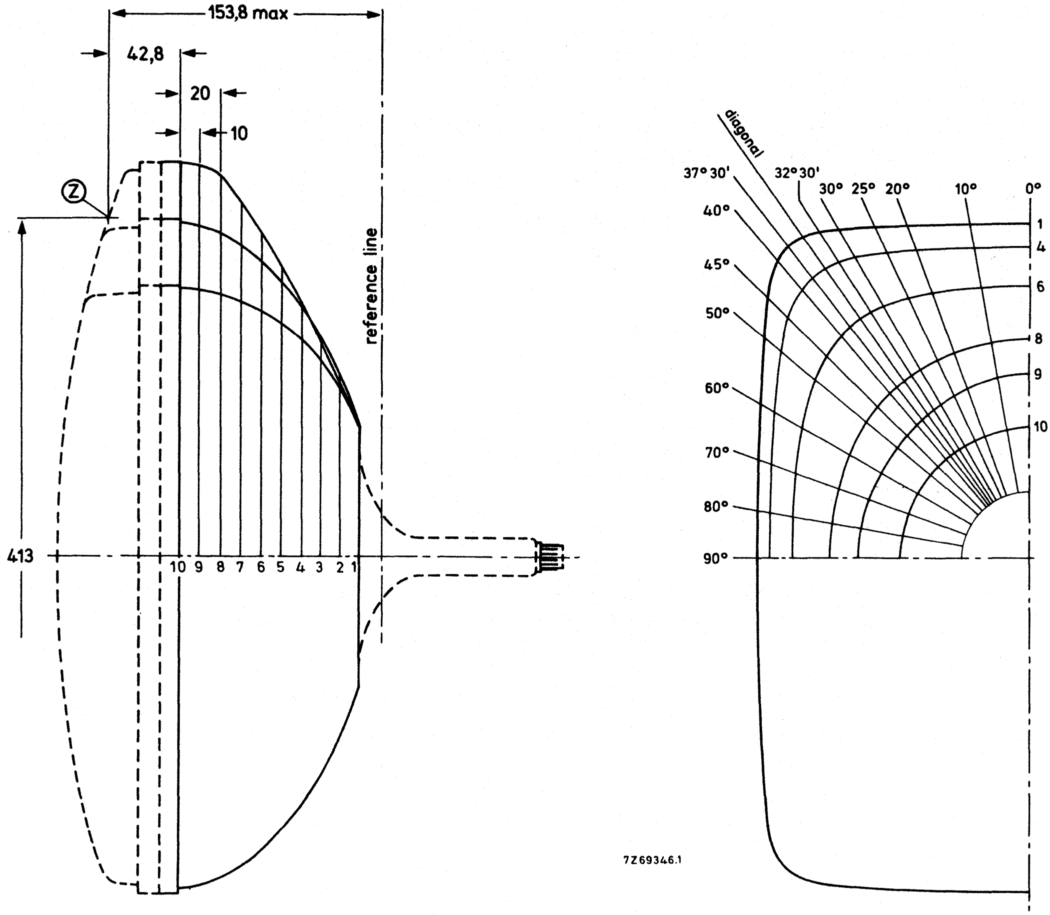
Net mass : approx. 6 kg

Base : JEDEC E7-91

The socket for the base should not be mounted rigidly, it should have flexible leads and be allowed to move freely.

NOTES TO OUTLINE DRAWING

1. The reference line is determined by the plane of the upper edge of the flange of the reference line gauge when the gauge is resting on the cone (gauge G).
2. The configuration of the external conductive coating may be different, but covers the contact area shown in the drawing.
   The external conductive coating must be earthed.
3. End of guaranteed contour. The maximum neck and cone contour is given by the reference line gauge G.
4. This area must be kept clean.
5. Recessed cavity contact IEC67-III 2.
6. Minimum space to be reserved for mounting lug.
7. The mounting screws in the cabinet must be situated inside a circle of 7,5 mm drawn around the true geometrical positions i.e. at the corners of a rectangle of 363,5 mm x 288,5 mm.
8. The displacement of any lug with respect to the plane through the three other lugs is max. 2 mm.
9. The metal rim-band must be earthed. The hole of 3 mm dia in each lug is provided for this purpose. Electrical contact between the metal band and mounting lugs is guaranteed.
10. Max. curvatures of the outside rim-band are: nominal bulb radius + 4 mm.
11. Distance from reference point Z to any hardware.



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A44-510W

Section	Nom. distance from section 1	Distance from centre (max values)														
		0^o	10^o	20^o	25^o	30^o	$32^o30'$	diag.	$37^o30'$	40^o	45^o	50^o	60^o	70^o	80^o	90^o
10	90	73,8	73,6	73,1	72,9	72,6	72,5	72,3	72,2	72,1	71,9	71,8	71,7	71,7	71,8	71,9
9	80	104,7	103,9	102,1	101,0	99,9	99,4	98,6	98,4	98,0	97,2	96,5	95,6	95,2	95,2	95,3
8	70	123,9	124,0	123,8	123,5	123,0	122,6	122,0	121,8	121,2	120,1	118,7	116,0	113,5	111,7	111,1
7	60	140,4	141,3	143,3	144,1	144,5	144,5	144,0	143,8	143,2	141,2	138,6	132,7	127,3	123,8	122,5
6	50	154,8	156,3	160,3	162,5	164,3	164,9	164,7	164,5	163,7	160,5	156,0	146,1	138,1	133,2	131,5
5	40	166,9	168,9	174,5	178,1	181,6	183,1	183,4	183,2	182,1	177,2	170,2	156,6	146,6	140,8	138,9
4	30	176,8	179,1	185,9	190,9	196,3	198,9	200,0	199,8	198,4	191,2	181,2	164,4	153,0	146,7	144,6
3	20	184,1	186,6	194,4	200,4	208,0	212,0	214,6	214,3	212,6	202,0	189,0	169,6	157,4	150,8	148,6
2	10	188,6	191,2	199,3	205,6	213,9	218,4	221,3	221,2	219,2	207,2	193,1	172,9	160,4	153,6	151,4
1	0	190,0	192,6	200,7	207,1	215,3	219,9	222,7	222,5	220,5	208,6	194,4	174,1	161,5	154,7	152,5

CAPACITANCES

Final accelerator to external conductive coating	$C_{a,g3,g5/m}$	<1300 >700	pF pF
Final accelerator to metal rimband	$C_{a,g3,g5/m'}$	200	pF
Cathode to all	C_k	3	pF
Grid no. 1 to all	C_{g1}	7	pF

FOCUSING electrostatic

DEFLECTION magnetic

Diagonal deflection angle	110°
Horizontal deflection angle	98°
Vertical deflection angle	79°

PICTURE CENTRING MAGNET

Field intensity perpendicular to the tube axis adjustable from 0 to 800 A/m (0 to 10 Oe). Maximum distance between centre of filed of this magnet and reference line: 47 mm.

TYPICAL OPERATING CONDITIONS

Cathode drive service

Voltages are specified with respect to grid no. 1

Final accelerator voltage	$V_{a,g3,g5}$	15	kV
Focusing electrode voltage	V_{g4}	0 to 130	V *)
Grid no. 2 voltage	V_{g2}	130	V
Cathode voltage for visual extinction of focused raster	V_{KR}	30 to 50	V

*) Because of the flat focus characteristic it is sufficient to choose a focusing voltage between 0 V and + 130 V (e.g. two taps, 0 V and 130 V).
The optimum focus voltage of individual tubes may be between − 100 V and + 200 V.

LIMITING VALUES (Design max. rating system)

Final accelerator voltage at $I_{a, g3, g5} = 0$	$V_{a, g3, g5}$	max. min.	17 10	kV*) kV
Grid no. 4 voltage				
Positive	V_{g4}	max.	500	V
Negative	$-V_{g4}$	max.	200	V
Grid no. 2 voltage	$V_{g2/k}$	max.	200	V
Cathode to grid no. 1 voltage,				
positive	$V_{k/g1}$	max.	200	V
positive peak	$V_{k/g1p}$	max.	400	V**)
negative	$-V_{k/g1}$	max.	0	V
negative peak	$-V_{k/g1p}$	max.	2	V
Cathode-to-heater voltage	$V_{k/f}$	max.	100	V

CIRCUIT DESIGN VALUES

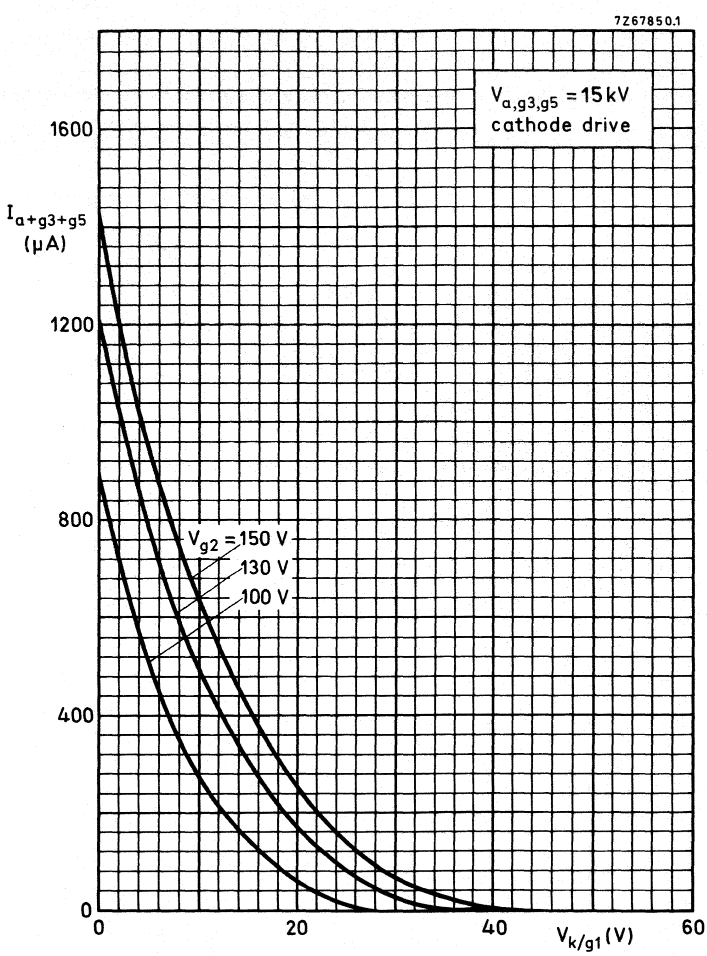
Grid no. 4 current				
positive	I_{g4}	max.	25	μA
negative	$-I_{g4}$	max.	25	μA
Grid no. 2 current				
positive	I_{g2}	max.	5	μA
negative	$-I_{g2}$	max.	5	μA

MAXIMUM CIRCUIT VALUES

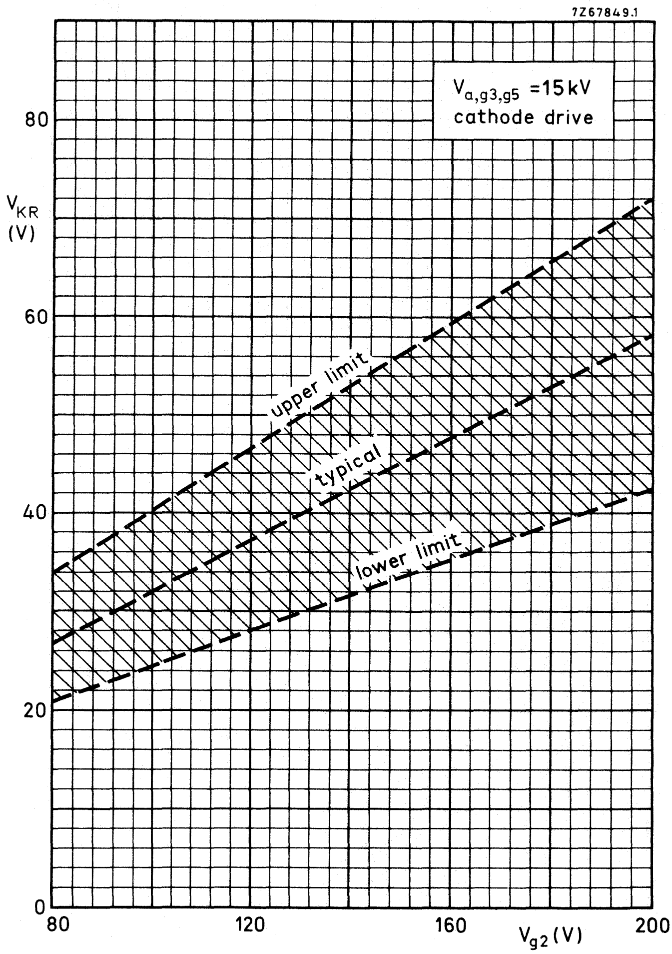
Resistance between cathode and heater	$R_{k/f}$	max.	1	MΩ
Impedance between cathode and heater	$Z_{f/k}$(50 Hz)	max.	0,1	MΩ
Grid no. 1 circuit resistance	R_{g1}	max.	1,5	MΩ
Grid no. 1 impedance	Z_{g1}(50 Hz)	max.	0,5	MΩ

*) The X-ray dose rate remains below the acceptable value of 0,5 mR/h, measured with ionization chamber when the tube is used within its limiting values, according to IEC 65.

**) Maximum pulse duration 22% of a cycle but max. 1,5 ms.

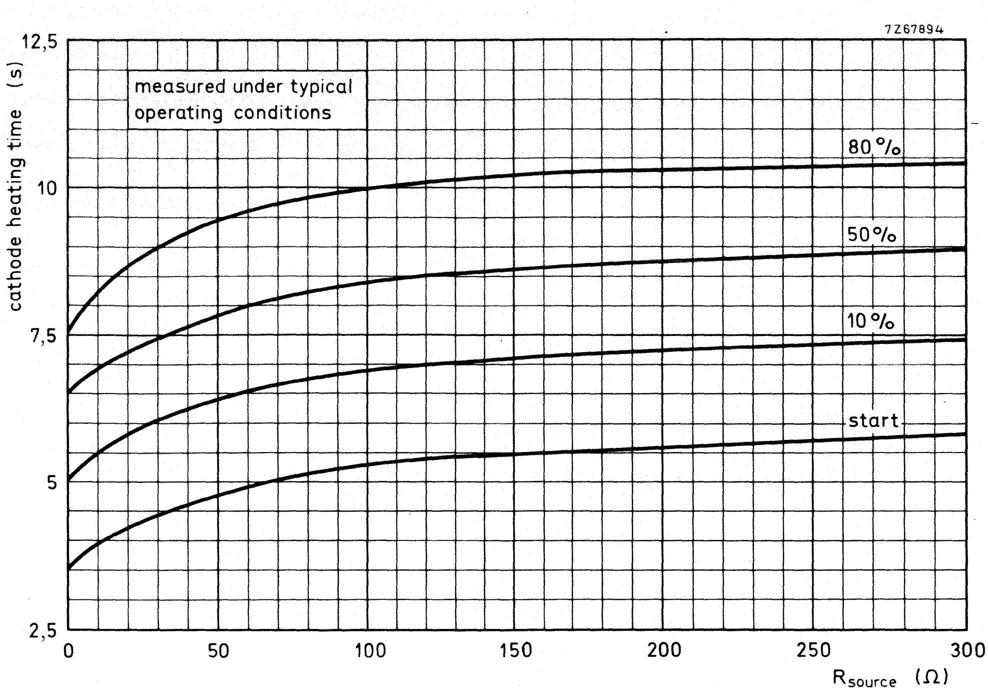


Final accelerator current as a function of cathode voltage.



$$\frac{\Delta V_{KR}}{\Delta V_{a,g3,g5}} = 0,3 \times 10^{-3}$$

Limits of cathode cut-off voltage as a function of grid no. 2 voltage.



Cathode heating time to attain a certain percentage of the cathode current at equilibrium condition.

TV PICTURE TUBE

44 cm (17 in), 110°, rectangular direct vision picture tube with integral protection for black and white TV. A special feature of this tube is its short cathode heating time.

QUICK REFERENCE DATA		
Face diagonal		44 cm
Deflection angle		110°
Overall length	max.	291 mm
Neck diameter		28,6 mm
Heating		6,3 V, 240 mA
Grid no. 2 voltage		130 V
Final accelerator voltage		20 kV
Quick heating cathode	with a typical tube a legible picture will appear within 5 s.	

SCREEN

Metal-backed phosphor

Luminescence	white	
Light transmission of face glass	≈	48 %
Useful diagonal	≥	413 mm
Useful width	≥	346 mm
Useful height	≥	270 mm

HEATING

Indirect by a.c. or d.c.

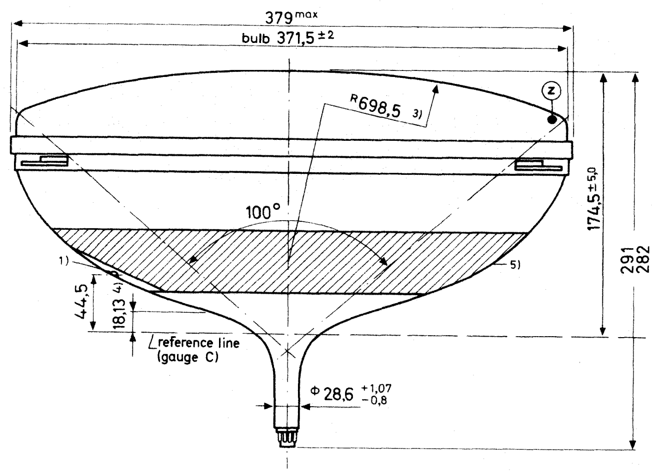
Heater voltage	V_f		6,3 V
Heater current	I_f		240 mA
Limits (Absolute max. rating system) of r.m.s. heater voltage measured in any 20 ms	V_f	max. min.	7,3 V*) 5,3 V

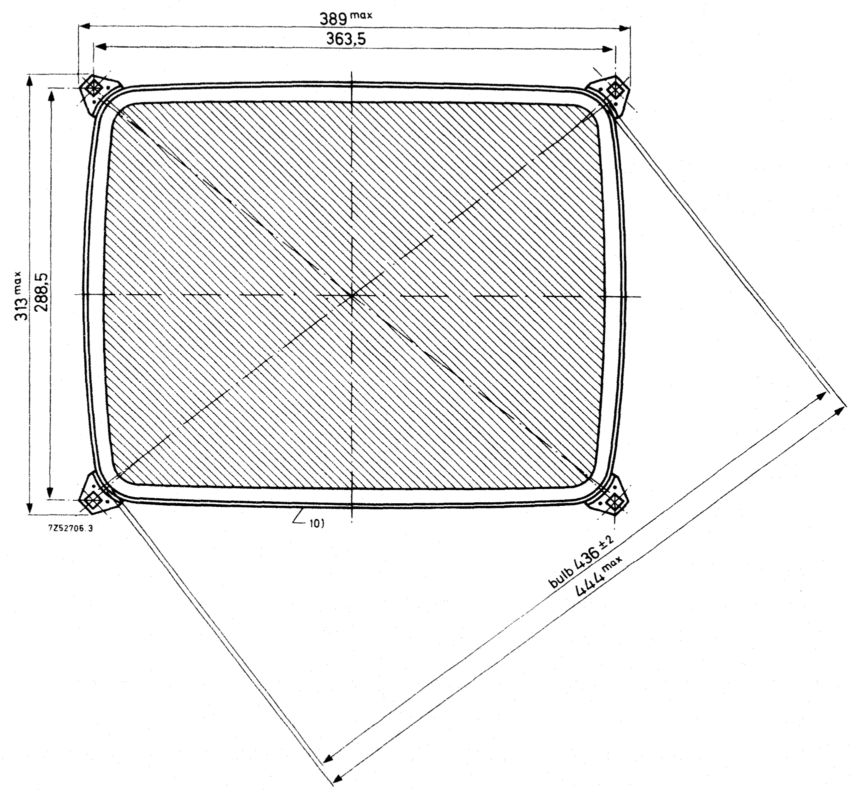
For heating time as a function of source impedance see last page of this data sheet.

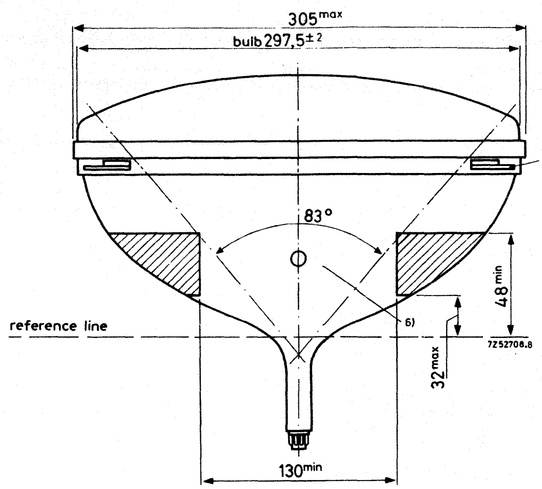
*) This limit also applies during equipment warming-up. Use of the tube in a series heater chain is not allowed.

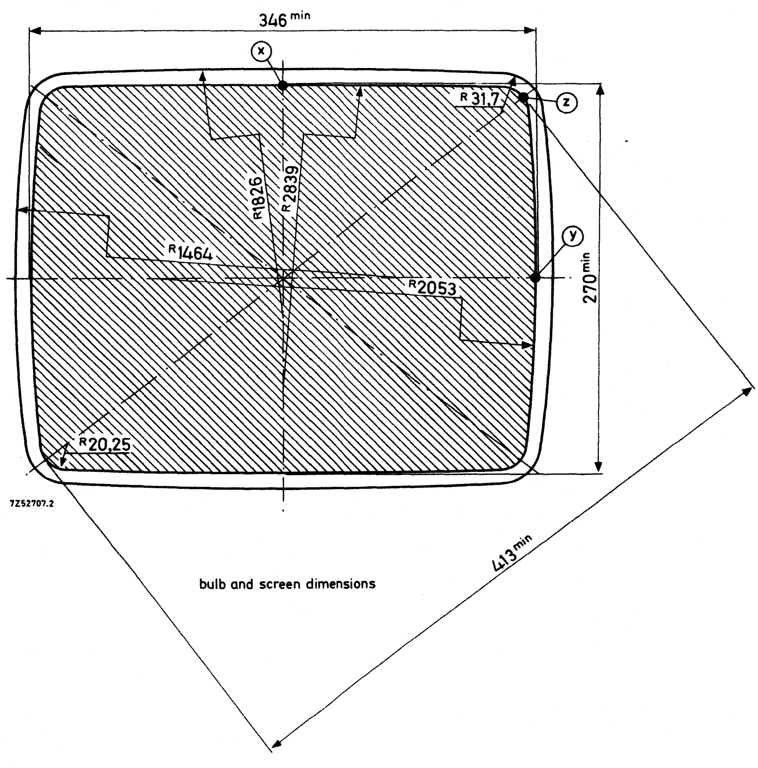
MECHANICAL DATA Dimensions in mm

Notes are given after the drawings.

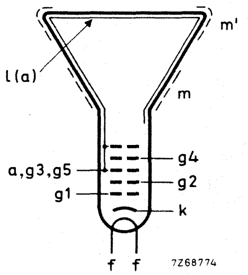


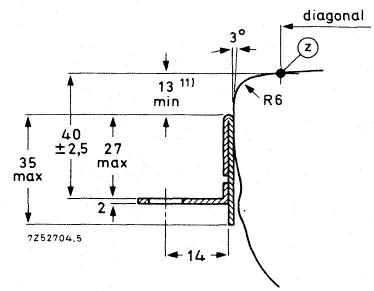


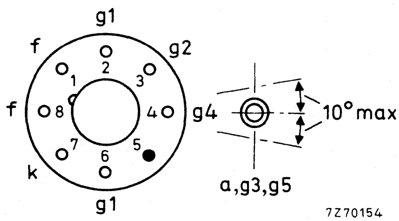


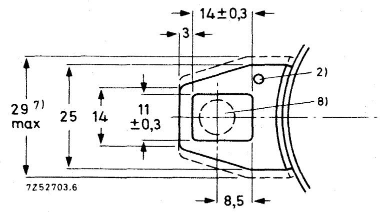


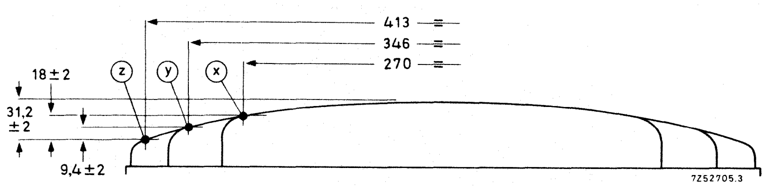
bulb and screen dimensions











Mounting position: any

Base : neo eightar 7 pin JEDEC B7-208, B8H, IEC 67-I-31a

Net mass : approx. 6 kg

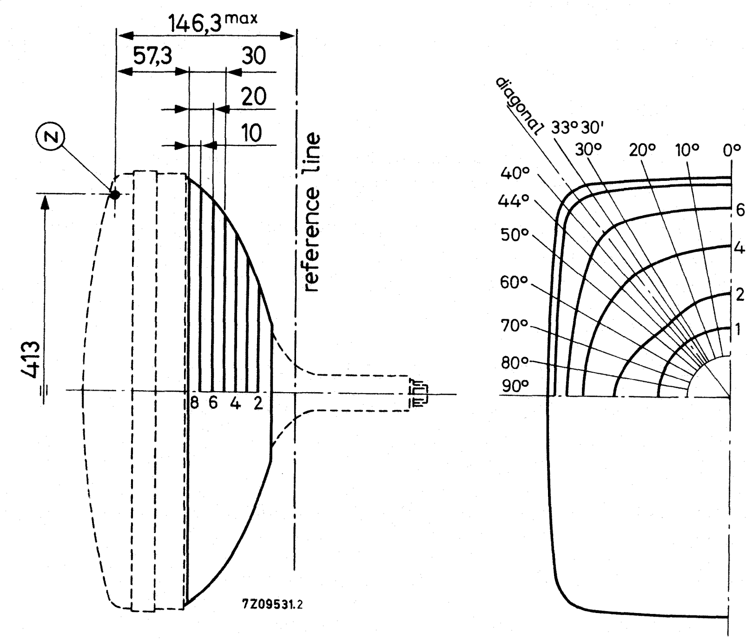
The bottom circumference of the base wafer will fall within a circle concentric with the tube axis and having a diameter of 40 mm.
The socket for the base should not be rigidly mounted: it should have flexible leads and be allowed to move freely.

NOTES TO OUTLINE DRAWING

1. Small cavity contact IEC 67-III-2.
2. The metal rim-band must be earthed. The hole of 3 mm dia in each lug is provided for this purpose.
3. Spherical face-plate.
4. End of guaranteed contour. The maximum contour from reference line towards screen is given by the reference line gauge C (18, 13 mm).
5. The configuration of the external conductive coating may be different but contains the contact area as shown in the drawing.
   The external conductive coating must be earthed.
6. This area must be kept clean.
7. Minimum space to be reserved for mounting lug.
8. The mounting screws in the cabinet must be situated inside a circle of 7,5 mm diameter drawn around the true geometrical positions i.e. at the corners of a rectangle of 363,5 mm x 288,5 mm.
9. The displacement of any lug with respect to the plane through the other three lugs is max. 2 mm.
10. Max. curvatures of the outside rim-band are nominal bulb radius + 4 mm.
11. Distance from reference point Z to any hardware.

MAXIMUM CONE CONTOUR DRAWING

Dimensions in mm



Section	Nom. distance from point "Z"	Distance from centre (max. values)												
		0° Long	10°	20°	30°	33°30'	36°30' Diagonal	40°	44°	50°	60°	70°	80°	90° Short
1	128,0	60,0	60,0	60,0	60,0	60,0	60,0	60,0	60,0	60,0	60,0	60,0	60,0	60,0
2	117,3	95,9	95,2	93,0	92,3	92,1	92,1	92,3	92,6	93,1	93,8	94,6	94,9	95,1
3	107,3	118,1	117,8	118,3	118,3	118,6	119,2	117,8	117,7	117,2	115,5	113,3	111,2	109,8
4	97,3	135,0	136,1	138,3	139,9	141,0	141,6	141,1	138,5	135,4	130,5	125,6	121,8	120,8
5	87,3	149,5	151,1	155,1	159,1	161,3	162,0	161,5	157,5	151,0	142,0	135,8	130,8	129,5
6	77,3	162,5	164,0	168,8	176,0	179,0	179,5	178,0	173,5	163,4	150,8	143,3	138,3	136,4
7	67,3	172,5	174,4	180,1	190,0	194,1	196,3	194,9	186,8	174,5	159,1	149,3	143,9	141,7
8	57,3	179,7	183,1	189,3	201,1	207,4	210,9	206,1	196,0	182,8	165,5	154,0	147,9	145,6

CAPACITANCES

Final accelerator to external conductive coating	$C_{a,g3,g5/m}$	< 1300 > 700	pF pF
Final accelerator to metal band	$C_{a,g3,g5/m'}$	200	pF
Cathode to all	C_k	3	pF
Grid no. 1 to all	C_{g1}	7	pF

FOCUSING electrostatic

DEFLECTION magnetic

Diagonal deflection angle	110°
Horizontal deflection angle	100°
Vertical deflection angle	83°

PICTURE CENTRING MAGNET

Field intensity perpendicular to the tube axis adjustable from 0 to 800 A/m (0 to 10 Oe).
Maximum distance between centre of field of this magnet and reference line: 57 mm.

TYPICAL OPERATING CONDITIONS

Cathode drive service

Voltages are specified with respect to grid no. 1

Final accelerator voltage	$V_{a,g3,g5}$	20	kV
Focusing electrode voltage	V_{g4}	0 to 130	V [1]
Grid no. 2 voltage	V_{g2}	130	V
Cathode voltage for visual extinction of focused raster	V_{KR}	42 to 62	V

[1] Because of the flat focus characteristic it is sufficient to choose a focusing voltage between 0 and + 130 V (e.g. two taps, 0 V and 130 V).
The optimum focus voltage of individual tubes may be between − 100 V and + 200 V.

LIMITING VALUES (Design max. rating system)

Final accelerator voltage at $I_{a,g3,g5} = 0$	$V_{a,g3,g5}$	max. min.	23 14	kV*) kV
Grid no. 4 voltage,				
positive	V_{g4}	max.	1000	V
negative	$-V_{g4}$	max.	500	V
Grid no. 2 voltage	V_{g2}	max. min.	200 80	V**) V
Cathode to grid no. 1 voltage,				
positive	$V_{k/g1}$	max.	200	V
positive peak	$V_{k/g1p}$	max.	400	V***)
negative	$-V_{k/g1}$	max.	0	V
negative peak	$-V_{k/g1p}$	max.	2	V
Cathode-to-heater voltage	V_{kf}	max.	100	V

CIRCUIT DESIGN VALUES

Grid no. 4 current,				
positive	I_{g4}	max.	25	μA
negative	$-I_{g4}$	max.	25	μA
Grid no. 2 current,				
positive	I_{g2}	max.	5	μA
negative	$-I_{g2}$	max.	5	μA

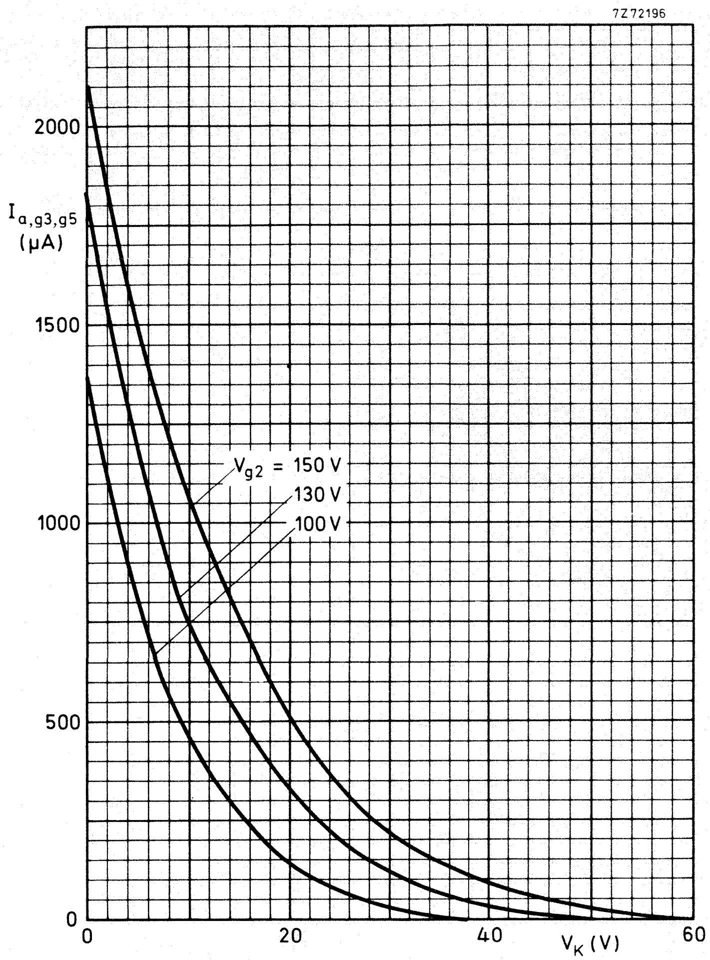
MAXIMUM CIRCUIT VALUES

Resistance between cathode and heater	$R_{k/f}$	max.	1,0	MΩ
Impedance between cathode and heater	$Z_{k/f}$ (50 Hz)	max.	0,1	MΩ
Grid no. 1 circuit resistance	R_{g1}	max.	1,5	MΩ
Grid no. 1 circuit impedance	Z_{g1} (50 Hz)	max.	0,5	MΩ

*) The X-ray dose rate remains below the acceptable value of 0,5 mR/h, measured with ionization chamber when the tube is used within its limiting values, according to IEC 65.

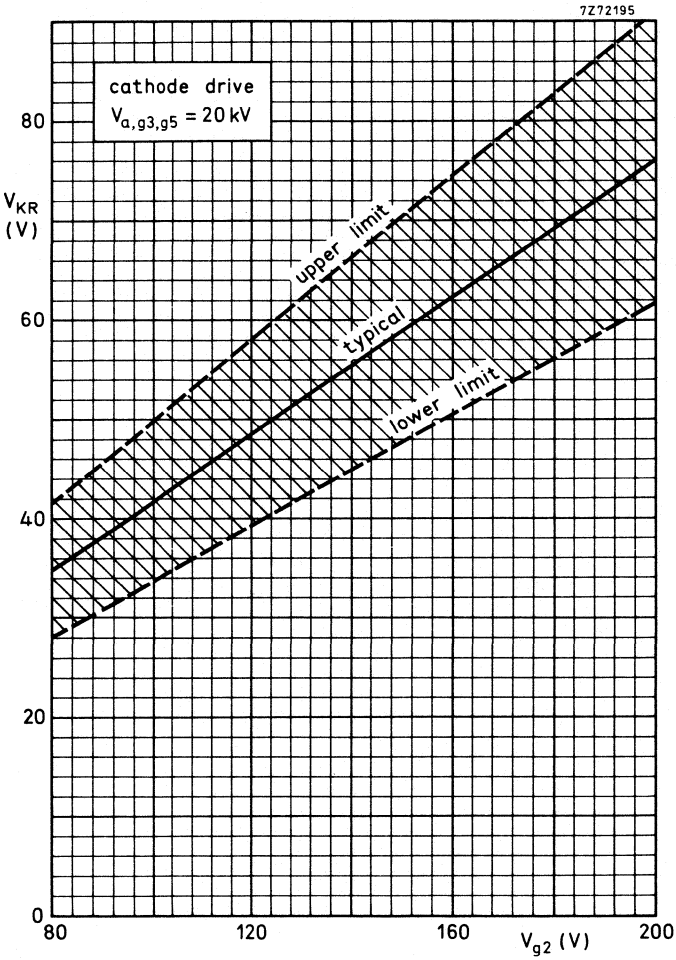
**) At $V_{k/g1} = 0$ V.

***) Maximum pulse duration 22% of a cycle but maximum 1,5 ms.



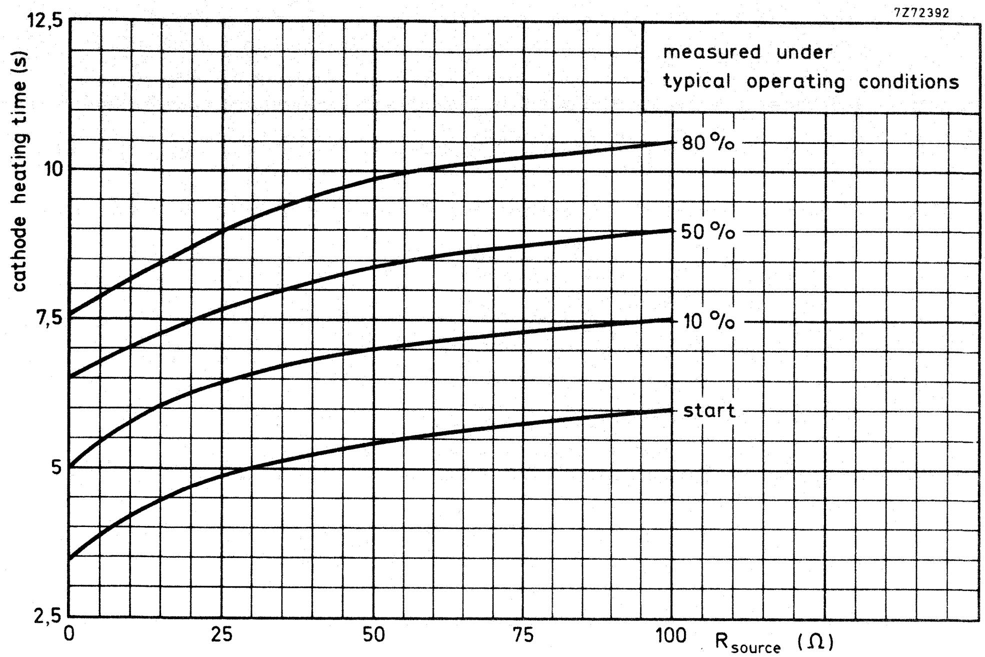
Final accelerator current as a function of cathode voltage

Cathode drive $\quad V_{a,g_3,g_5}$ = 20 kV



$$\frac{\Delta V_{KR}}{\Delta V_{a,\,g3,\,g5}} = 0,75 \times 10^{-3}$$

Limits of cathode cut-off voltage as a function of grid no. 2 voltage



Cathode heating time to attain a certain percentage of the cathode current at equilibrium condition.

TV PICTURE TUBE

50 cm (20 in), 110°, rectangular direct vision picture tube with integral protection for black and white TV. A special feature of this tube is its short cathode heating time.

QUICK REFERENCE DATA		
Face diagonal		50 cm
Deflection angle		110°
Overall length	max.	319 mm
Neck diameter		28,6 mm
Heating		6,3 V, 240 mA
Grid no. 2 voltage		130 V
Final accelerator voltage		20 kV
Quick heating cathode	with a typical tube a legible picture will appear within 5 s.	

SCREEN

Metal-backed phosphor

Luminescence	white	
Light transmission of face glass	≈	45 %
Useful diagonal	≥	473 mm
Useful width	≥	394 mm
Useful height	≥	308 mm

HEATING

Indirect by a.c. or d.c.

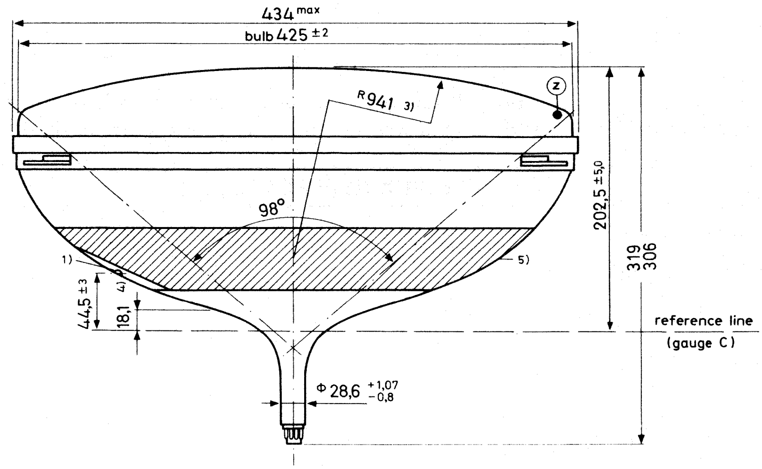
Heater voltage	V_f		6,3 V
Heater current	I_f		240 mA
Limits (Absolute max. rating system) of r.m.s. heater voltage measured in any 20 ms	V_f	max. min.	7,3 V *) 5,3 V

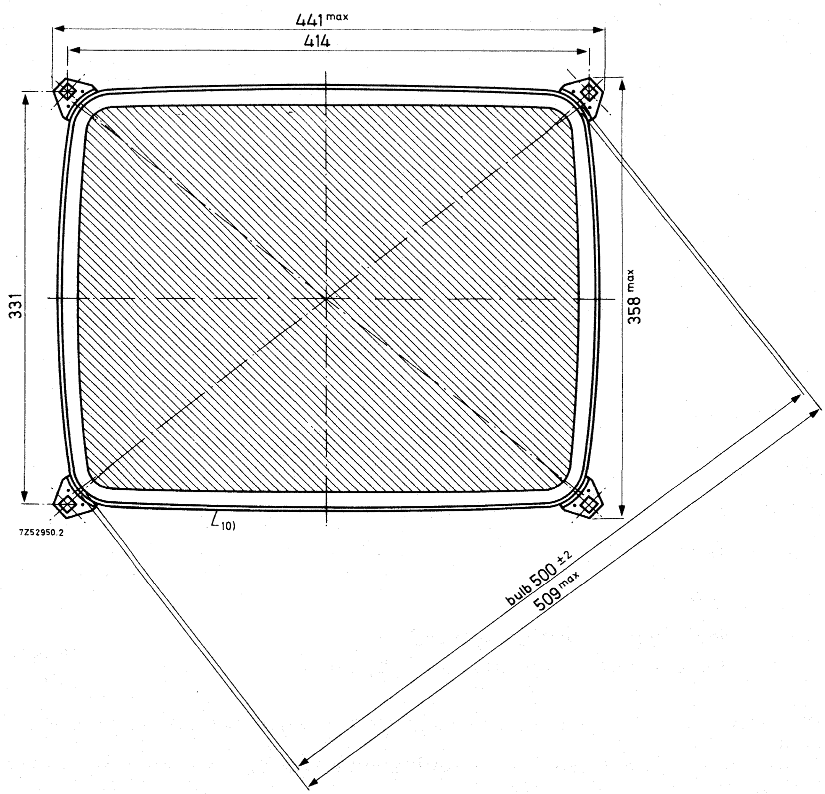
For heating time as a function of source impedance see last page of this data sheet.

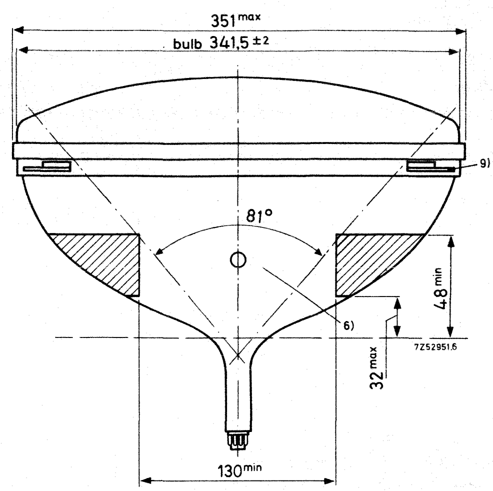
*) This limit also applies during equipment warming-up. Use of the tube in a series heater chain it not allowed.

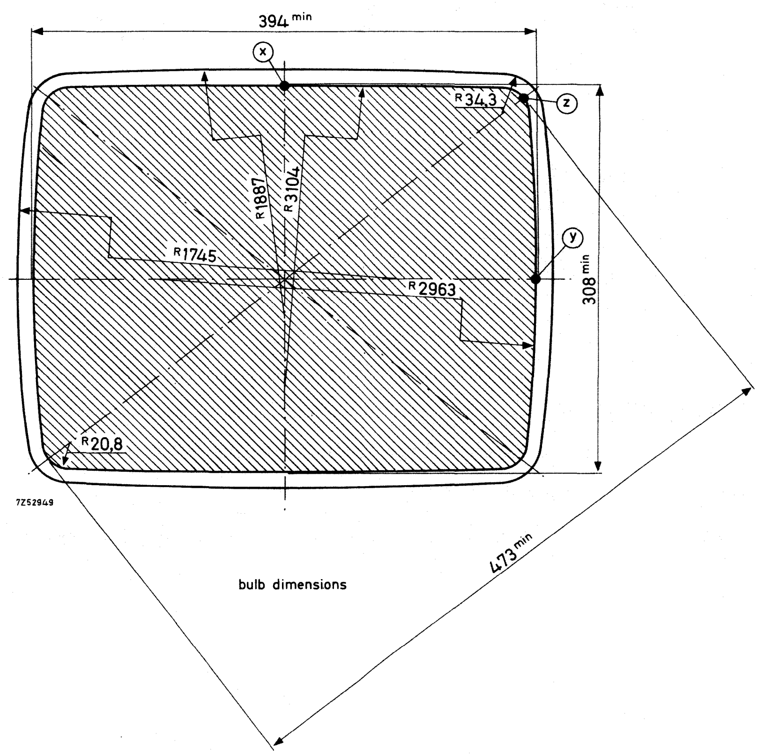
MECHANICAL DATA Dimensions in mm

Notes are given after the drawings.

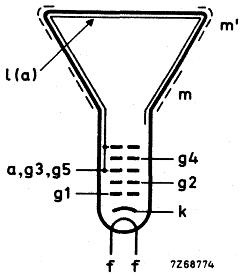


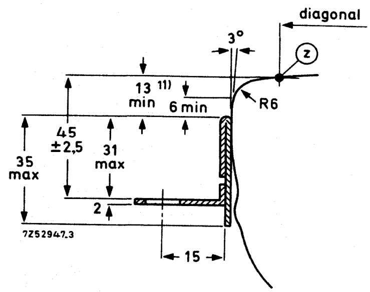


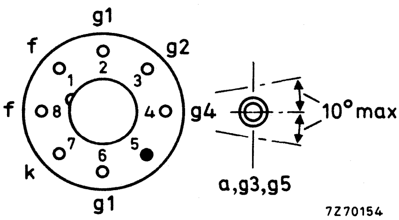


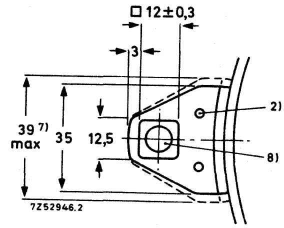


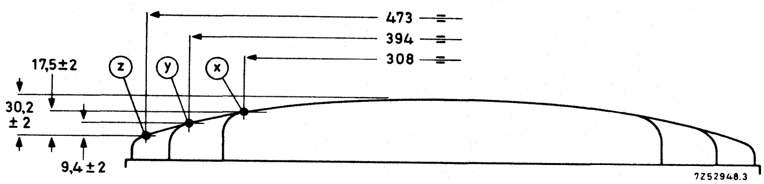
bulb dimensions











Mounting position : any

Base : neo eightar 7 pin JEDEC B7-208, B8H, IEC 67-1-31a

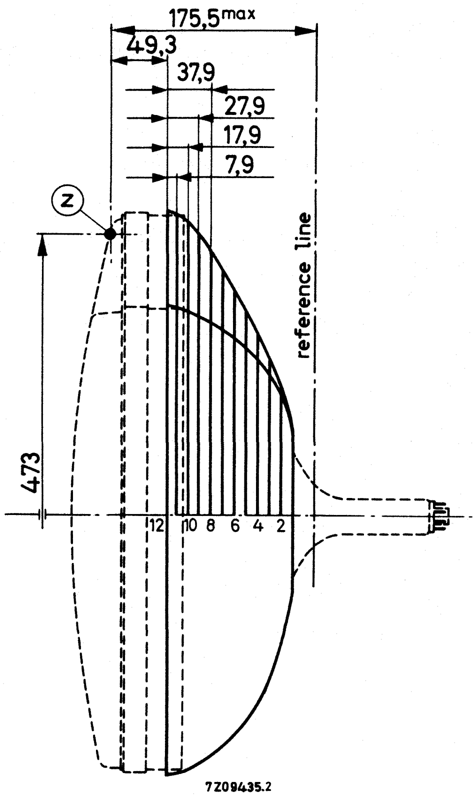
Net mass : approx. 8,5 kg

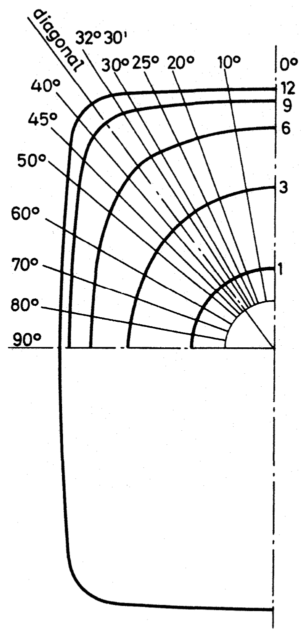
The bottom circumference of the base wafer will fall within a circle concentric with the tube axis and having a diameter of 40 mm.

NOTES TO OUTLINE DRAWINGS

1. Small cavity contact IEC 67-III-2.
2. The metal rim-band must be earthed. The holes of 3 mm dia in each lug are provided for this purpose.
3. Spherical face plate.
4. End of guaranteed contour. The maximum neck-and-cone contour is given by the reference line gauge C (18, 13 mm).
5. The configuration of the external conductive coating may be different but contains the the contact area as shown in the drawing.
   The external conductive coating must be earthed.
6. This area must be kept clean.
7. Minimum space to be reserved for mounting lug.
8. The mounting screws in the cabinet must be situated inside a circle of 8 mm diameter drawn around the true geometrical position i. e. at the corners of a rectangle of 414 mm x 331 mm.
9. The displacement of any lug with respect to the plane through the other three lugs is max. 2 mm.
10. Max. curvatures of the outside rim-band are: nominal bulb radius + 4 mm.
11. Distance from reference point Z to any hardware.

MAXIMUM CONE CONTOUR DRAWING





A50-120W A50-520W

Distance from centre (max. values)															
Section	Nom distance from point "Z"	0° Long	10°	20°	25°	30°	32° 30'	36° 30' Diagonal	40°	45°	50°	60°	70°	80°	90° Short
1	157,2	69,0	69,0	69,0	69,0	69,0	69,0	69,0	69,0	69,0	69,0	69,0	69,0	69,0	69,0
2	147,2	109,2	107,8	107,1	106,4	106,0	105,9	105,5	105,0	104,5	103,9	102,8	102,6	102,8	103,4
3	137,2	136,7	134,5	133,7	133,0	132,3	131,8	130,7	129,3	127,5	125,3	121,9	120,7	120,2	120,2
4	127,2	157,2	156,5	155,7	154,8	153,8	153,0	151,5	150,0	147,5	144,7	138,7	134,9	133,4	132,5
5	117,2	174,2	174,0	174,4	174,3	173,4	172,8	171,0	169,3	165,7	160,8	152,0	146,5	143,7	142,3
6	107,2	185,8	186,3	188,4	190,0	191,2	191,2	189,5	186,7	181,7	174,7	163,2	156,0	151,7	150,4
7	97,2	194,5	195,7	202,2	203,8	206,9	207,3	206,4	203,5	196,4	187,4	173,0	163,5	158,6	156,9
8	87,2	201,7	203,8	210,2	215,4	220,6	222,1	222,2	218,8	210,5	198,8	181,2	170,3	164,7	162,7
9	77,2	208,2	210,6	218,5	224,8	231,4	234,8	236,5	233,5	222,2	208,5	188,5	176,6	169,9	167,9
10	67,2	213,1	215,9	225,2	231,9	239,8	244,3	248,5	244,8	230,3	216,0	194,7	181,6	174,5	172,0
11	57,2	215,6	219,0	228,2	235,4	244,5	249,6	253,7	250,2	235,7	220,5	198,6	184,8	177,2	174,7
12	49,3	217,0	219,8	229,3	236,6	246,0	251,2	254,5	251,7	237,2	222,0	199,6	185,6	177,8	175,7

CAPACITANCES

Final accelerator to external conductive coating	$C_{a,g3,g5/m}$	< >	1500 1000	pF pF
Final accelerator to metal band	$C_{a,g3,g5/m'}$		250	pF
Cathode to all	C_k		3	pF
Grid no. 1 to all	C_{g1}		7	pF

FOCUSING electrostatic

DEFLECTION magnetic

Diagonal	110°
Horizontal deflection angle	98°
Vertical deflection angle	81°

PICTURE CENTRING MAGNET

Field intensity perpendicular to the tube axis adjustable from 0 to 800 A/m (0 to 10 Oe).
Maximum distance between centre of field of this magnet and reference line: 57 mm.

TYPICAL OPERATING CONDITIONS

Cathode drive service

Voltages are specified with respect to grid no. 1

Final accelerator voltage	$V_{a,g3,g5}$	20	kV
Focusing electrode voltage	V_{g4}	0 to 130	V *)
Grid no. 2 voltage	V_{g2}	130	V
Cathode voltage for visual extinction of focused raster	V_{KR}	42 to 62	V

*) Because of the flat focus characteristic it is sufficient to choose a focusing voltage between 0 and + 130 V (e.g. two taps, 0 V and 130 V).
The optimum focus voltage of individual tubes may be between − 100 V and + 200 V.

LIMITING VALUES (Design max. rating system)

Final accelerator voltage at $I_{a,g3,g5} = 0$	$V_{a,g3,g5}$	max. min.	23 14	kV*) kV
Grid no. 4 voltage				
positive	V_{g4}	max.	1000	V
negative	$-V_{g4}$	max.	500	V
Grid no. 2 voltage	V_{g2}	max. min.	200 80	V**) V
Cathode to grid no. 1 voltage				
positive	$V_{k/g1}$	max.	200	V
positive peak	$V_{k/g1p}$	max.	400	V***)
negative	$-V_{k/g1}$	max.	0	V
negative peak	$-V_{k/g1p}$	max.	2	V
Cathode-to-heater voltage	V_{kf}	max.	100	V

CIRCUIT DESIGN VALUES

Grid no. 4 current,				
positive	I_{g4}	max.	25	μA
negative	$-I_{g4}$	max.	25	μA
Grid no. 2 current,				
positive	I_{g2}	max.	5	μA
negative	$-I_{g2}$	max.	5	μA

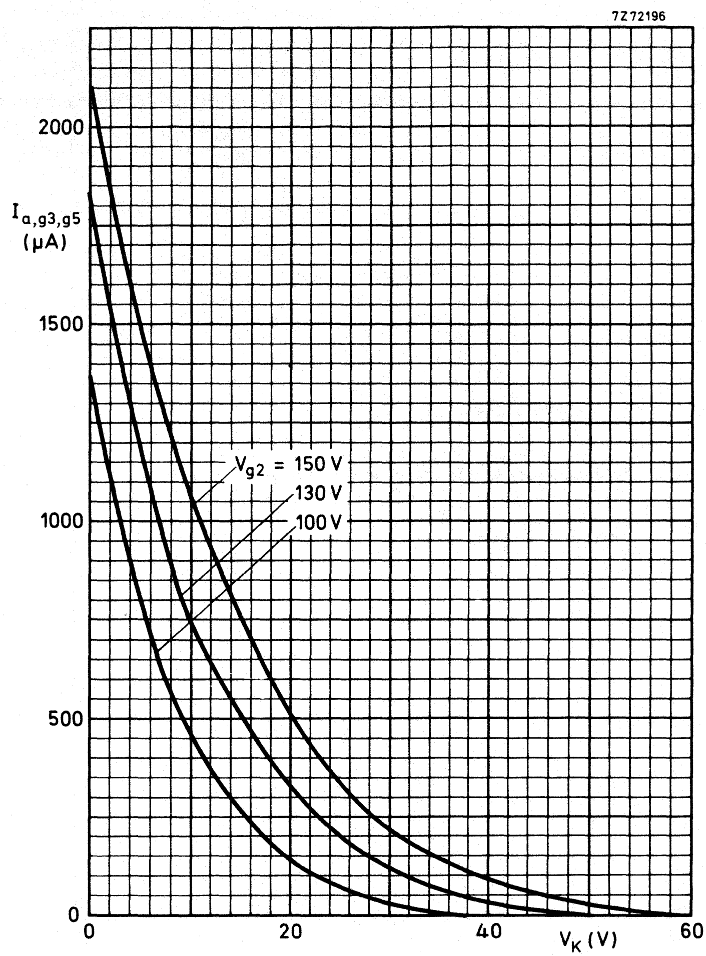
MAXIMUM CIRUIT VALUES

Resistance between cathode and heater	$R_{k/f}$	max.	1,0	MΩ
Impedance between cathode and heater	$Z_{k/f}$ (50 Hz)	max.	0,1	MΩ
Grid no. 1 circuit resistance	R_{g1}	max.	1,5	MΩ
Grid no. 1 impedance	Z_{g1} (50 Hz)	max.	0,5	MΩ

*) The X-ray dose rate remains below the acceptable value of 0,5 mR/h, measured with ionization chamber when the tube is used within its limiting values, according to IEC 65.

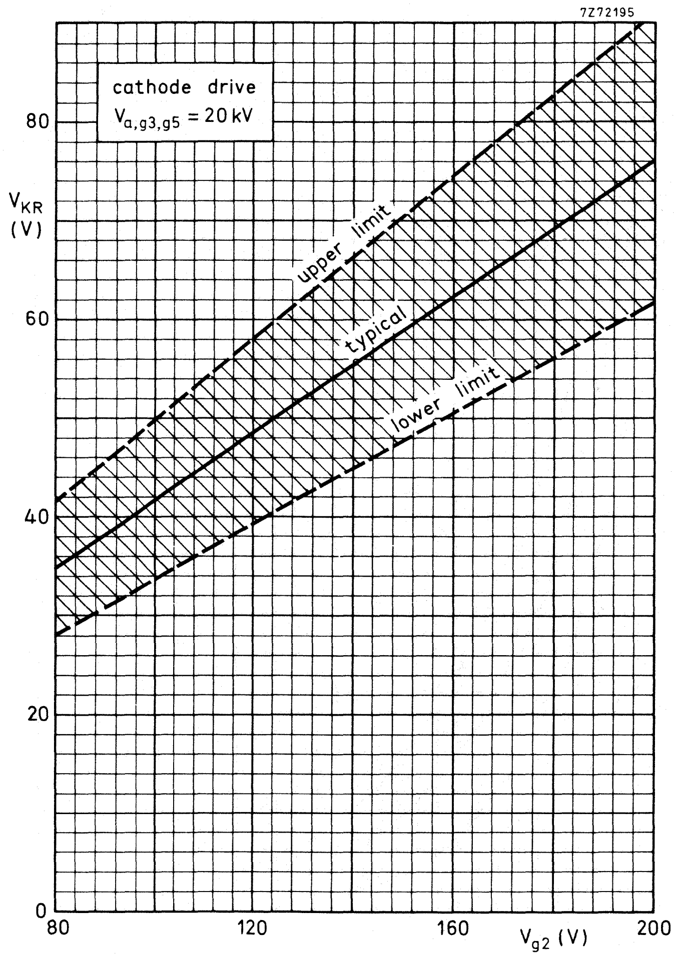
**) At $V_{g1/k} = 0$ V.

***) Maximum pulse duration 22% of a cycle but maximum 1,5 ms.



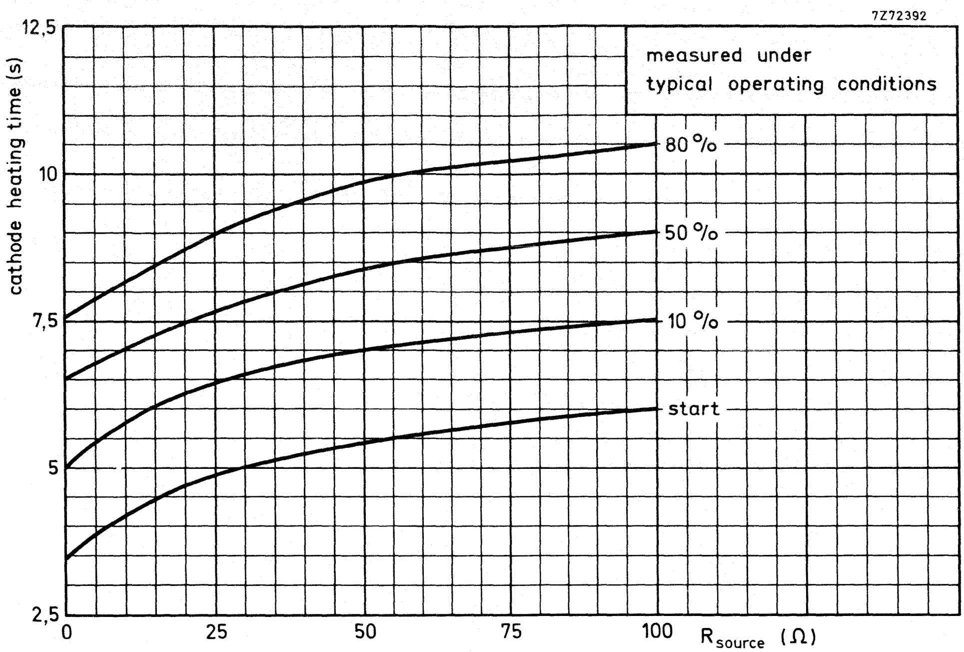
Final accelerator current as a function of cathode voltage

Cathode drive $V_{a,g3,g5}$ = 20 kV



$$\frac{\Delta V_{KR}}{\Delta V_{a,g3,g5}} = 0,75 \times 10^{-3}$$

Limits of cathode cut-off voltage as a function of grid no. 2 voltage



Cathode heating time to attain a certain percentage of the cathode current at equilibrium condition.

DEFLECTION UNITS FOR BLACK & WHITE TV PICTURE TUBES

DEFLECTION UNIT

QUICK REFERENCE DATA

Picture tube	
diagonal	43 cm (17 in), 51 cm (20 in)
neck diameter	28,6 mm
Deflection angle	110°
Line deflection current, raster scan at 18 kV	2,03 A (p-p)
Inductance of line coils	2,09 mH
Field deflection current, raster scan at 18 kV	0,47 A (p-p)
Resistance of field coils	7,4 Ω

APPLICATION

This deflection unit is for use with 110° black and white picture tubes.

DESCRIPTION

The saddle-shaped line deflection coils are moulded so that the deflection centre is well within the conical part of the picture tube.
The field deflection coils are wound on a Ferroxcube yoke ring which is flared so that the frame and line deflection centres coincide.

The units meet the self-extinguishing and non-dripping requirements of IEC 65.

For centring and pin-cushion distortion see under "Correction facilities".

MECHANICAL DATA

Dimensions in mm

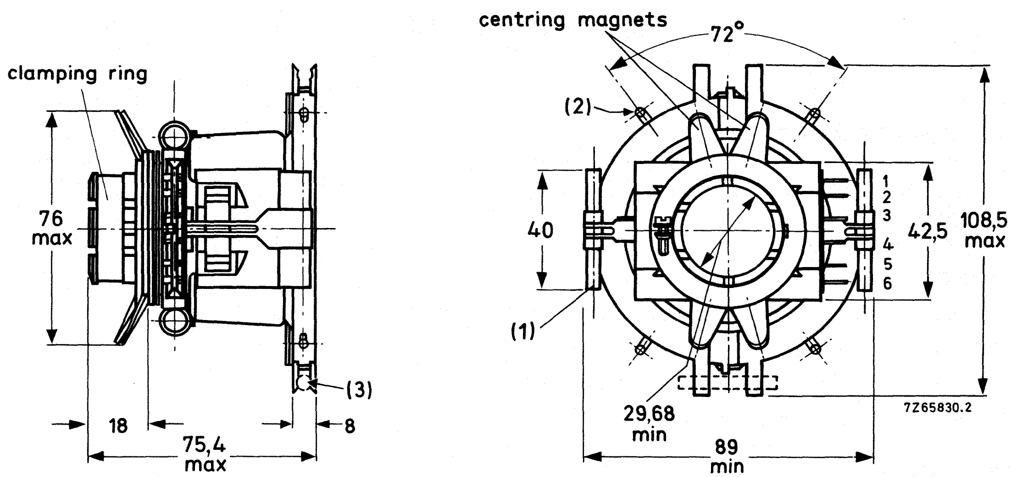


Fig. 1.

(1) Plastic bonded FXD magnet strips, mounted on brackets.
(2) For fitting plastic bonded FXD magnets, available under catalogue number 3122 104 94120.
(3) For fitting plastic bonded FXD magnet rods, available under catalogue number 3122 104 90360.

The units are provided with solder pins for connection. The pin numbering in Fig. 1 corresponds to that in the connection diagrams (Figs 2 and 3).

MOUNTING

The unit should be mounted as far forward as possible on the neck of the picture tube, so that it touches the cone.

To orient the raster correctly, the unit may be rotated by hand on the neck of the picture tube, with which it makes a slip fit. A screw-tightened clamping ring permits it to be locked, both axially and radially, in the desired position.

ELECTRICAL DATA

The electrical values apply at an ambient temperature of 25 °C.

Line deflection coils	
inductance	2,09 mH ± 5%
resistance	3,55 Ω ± 5%
line deflection current for raster scan, at 18 kV	2,03 $A_{(p-p)}$ ± 5%
raster scan	440 mm
Field deflection coils	
inductance	17,0 mH ± 5%
resistance	7,37 Ω ± 5%
field deflection current for raster scan, at 18 kV	0,47 $A_{(p-p)}$ ± 5%
raster scan	340 mm
Maximum peak voltage between terminals of line and field coils (50 Hz)	2500 V
Maximum operating temperature	95 °C

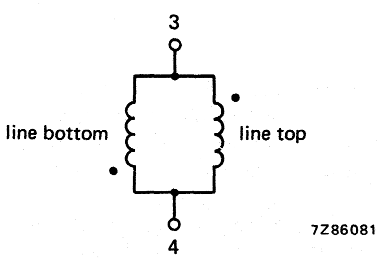


Fig. 2 Line coils.

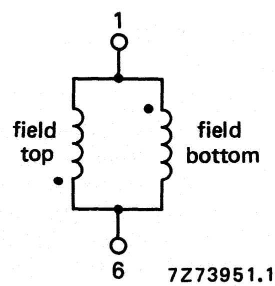


Fig. 3 Field coils.

The beginning of the windings is indicated with •.

Geometric distortion measured without correction and centring magnets (dimensions in mm)

The spreads in raster geometry are tabulated below as deviations from the ideal rectangle at the points indicated. Cartesian coordinates are used to show the extent of deviation resolved along x and y areas. Points A, B, C, D, E are fixed and hence have zero spreads.

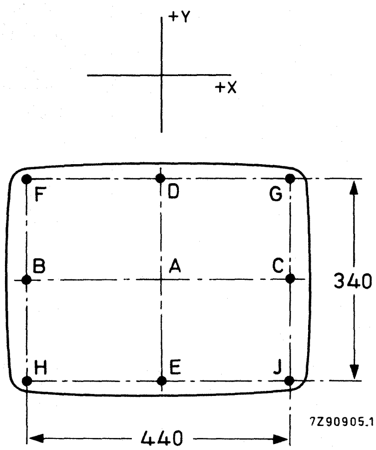


Fig. 4.

Spreads (x,y) per point:

F $(-3 \pm 4, +3 \pm 4)$

G $(+3 \pm 4, +3 \pm 4)$

H $(-3 \pm 4, -3 \pm 4)$

J $(+3 \pm 4, -3 \pm 4)$

$|Fy\text{-}Gy| \leqslant 5$

$|Gx\text{-}Jx| \leqslant 5$

$|Jy\text{-}Hy| \leqslant 5$

$|Hx\text{-}Fx| \leqslant 5$

CORRECTION FACILITIES

For centring

After adjustment of the linearity of the deflection current, the eccentricity of the picture tube and the deflection unit can be corrected by means of two independently movable centring magnets of plastic-bonded Ferroxdure. These magnets are magnetised diametrically. By turning the magnets with respect to each other the resulting field strength is varied. The direction of the resulting magnetic field is adjusted by turning the magnets simultaneously.
These centring magnets can not be used for compensating the effects of non-linearity or of phase differences between the synchronisation and time base, as otherwise the correction needed becomes excessive. Even if the correction is within the range of the magnets, curved lines may appear in the centre of the raster.

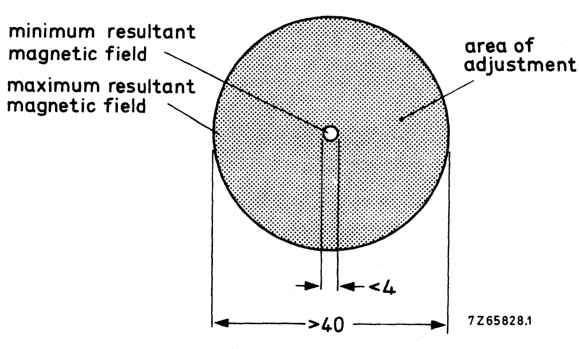


Fig. 5.

For raster geometry

Pin-cushion distortion can be corrected by plastic bonded Ferroxdure magnet strips, which have been mounted on the deflection unit brackets. Limited correction of asymmetrical pin-cushion distortion can be achieved by unequal rotation of these magnets.

Notes

To correct the corners of the raster plastic bonded Ferroxdure magnets can be fitted to the deflection unit, (2), Fig. 1.
To optimize the raster geometry plastic bonded Ferroxdure magnet rods can be fitted to the deflection unit, (3), Fig. 1.

DEFLECTION UNIT

QUICK REFERENCE DATA

Picture tube	
diagonal	24 cm (9 in)
neck diameter	20 mm
Deflection angle	90°
Line deflection current for raster scan, at 10 kV	2,35 A (p-p)
Inductance of line coils	475 μH
Field deflection current for raster scan, at 10 kV	0,21 A (p-p)
Resistance of field coils	40 Ω

APPLICATION

This deflection unit is for 24 cm (9 in) 90° black & white picture tubes and monitor tubes for basic displays. The unit is used in conjunction with:
- line output transformer AT2140/16 or AT2140/16B;
- linearity control unit AT4042/08A or linearity corrector AT4042/46.

DESCRIPTION

The deflection unit is of the hybrid type, with saddle wound line coils and toroidal wound fields coils. **The line coils and the field coils are series connected.** The unit has a non-magnetic metal clamping ring for fixing to the tube neck. Provisions are made for beam centring. The unit meets the self-extinguishing and non-dripping requirements of IEC 65 and UL1413.

MOUNTING

The unit should be mounted as far forward as possible on the neck of the tube, so that it touches the cone.

To orient the raster correctly, the unit may be rotated by hand on the neck of the tube, with which it makes a slip fit. A screw-tightened clamping ring permits it to be locked, both axially and radially, in the desired position; the tightening torque is 0,6 ± 0,2 Nm.

MECHANICAL DATA

Dimensions in mm

The deflection unit fits a tube with a neck diameter of max. 20,9 mm.

The unit is provided with solder pins for connection. The pin numbering in Fig. 1 corresponds to that in the diagram (Fig. 2).

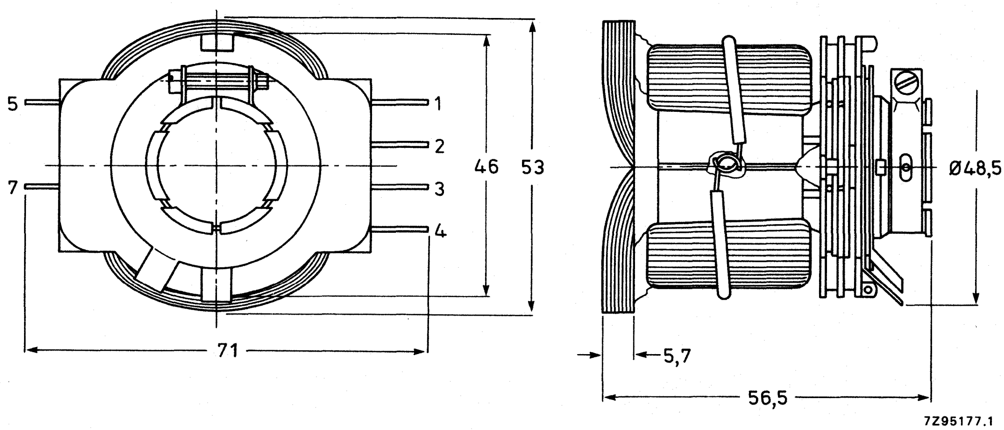


Fig. 1 Deflection unit AT1077/01.

ELECTRICAL DATA

The electrical values apply at an ambient temperature of 25 °C.

Line deflection coils, series connected (Fig. 2), terminals 1 and 4	
Inductance	475 μH ± 5%
Resistance	0,8 Ω ± 5%
L/R	594 μH/Ω
→ Line deflection current, raster scan (168 mm), at 10 kV	2,35 A (p-p) ± 5%
Field deflection coils, series connected (Fig. 2), terminals 2 and 3	
Inductance	72 mH ± 5%
Resistance	40 Ω ± 5%
L/R	1,80 mH/Ω
→ Field deflection current, raster scan (126 mm), at 10 kV	0,21 A (p-p) ± 5%
Maximum DC voltage between terminals of line and field coils	500 V
Maximum operating temperature (average copper temperature)	95 °C
Storage temperature range	−40 to + 75 °C
Coupling between line and field coils, at 500 Hz	⩽ 1/50

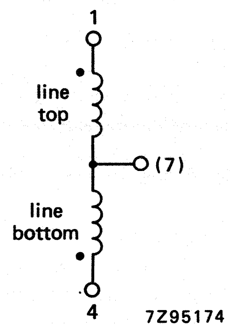


Fig. 2a Line coils.

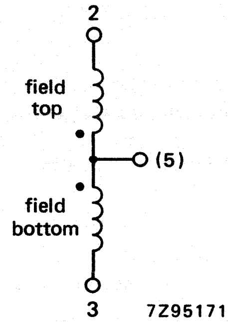


Fig. 2b Field coils.

The beginning of the windings is indicated with ●.

Geometric distortion measured without centring magnets on a 24 cm (9 in) reference tube (dimensions in mm)

$|Fy\text{-}Gy| \leqslant 2$

$|Gx\text{-}Jx| \leqslant 2$

$|Jy\text{-}Hy| \leqslant 2$

$|Hx\text{-}Fx| \leqslant 2$

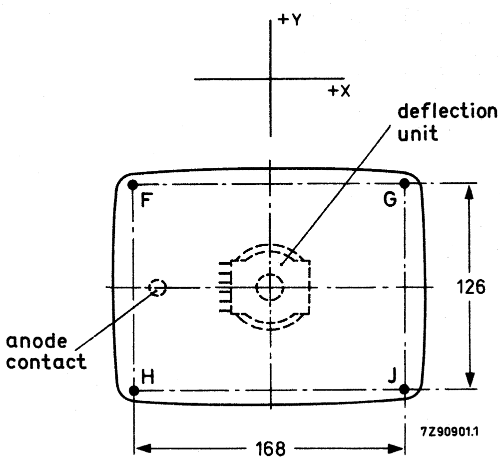


Fig. 3.

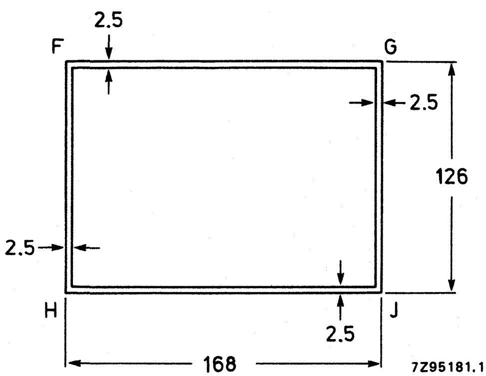


Fig. 4 The edges of the displayed raster fall within the two rectangles.

CORRECTION FACILITIES

For centring

After adjustment of the linearity of the deflection current, the eccentricity of the monitor tube and the deflection unit can be corrected by means of two independently movable centring magnets. These magnets are magnetized diametrically. By turning the magnets with respect to each other the resulting field strength is varied. The direction of the resulting magnetic field is adjusted by turning the magnets simultaneously. The torque on the magnets is 50 to 200 mNm.

These centring magnets cannot be used for compensating the effects of non-linearity or of phase differences between the synchronization and time base, as otherwise the correction needed becomes excessive. Even if the correction is within the range of the magnets, curved lines may appear in the centre of the raster.

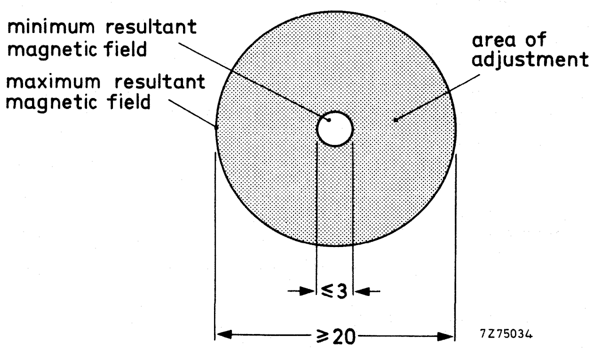


Fig. 5.

DEFLECTION UNIT

QUICK REFERENCE DATA

Picture tube	
diagonal	31 cm (12 in), 34 cm (14 in)
neck diameter	20 mm
Deflection angle	90^{o}
Line deflection current for raster scan (12 in), at 12 kV	2,52 A (p-p)
Inductance of line coils	436 μH
Field deflection current for raster scan (12 in), at 12 kV	0,22 A (p-p)
Resistance of field coils	33 Ω

APPLICATION

This deflection unit is for 31 cm (12 in) and 34 cm (14 in) 90^{o} picture tubes. The unit is used in conjunction with:

– line output transformer AT2140/16 or AT2140/16B;
– linearity control unit AT4042/08A or linearity corrector AT4042/46.

DESCRIPTION

The deflection unit is of the hybrid type, with saddle wound line coils and toroidal wound fields coils. **The line coils and the field coils are series connected.** The unit has a non-magnetic metal clamping ring for fixing to the tube neck. Provisions are made for beam centring. The unit meets the self-extinguishing and non-dripping requirements of IEC 65 and UL1413.

MOUNTING

The unit should be mounted as far forward as possible on the neck of the tube, so that it touches the cone.

To orient the raster correctly, the unit may be rotated by hand on the neck of the tube, with which it makes a slip fit. A screw-tightened clamping ring permits it to be locked, both axially and radially, in the desired position; the tightening torque is 0,6 ± 0,2 Nm.

MECHANICAL DATA

Dimensions in mm

The deflection unit fits a tube with a neck diameter of max. 20,9 mm.

The unit is provided with solder pins for connection. The pin numbering in Fig. 1 corresponds to that in the diagram (Fig. 2).

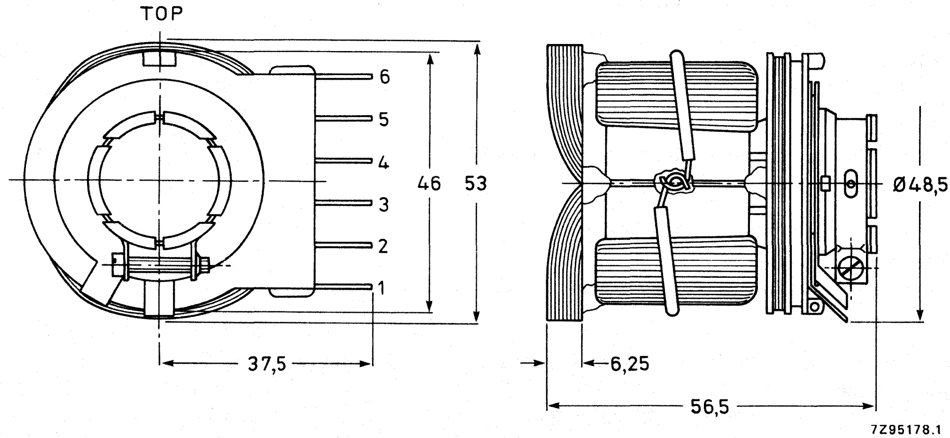


Fig. 1 Deflection unit AT1077/02.

ELECTRICAL DATA

The electrical values apply at an ambient temperature of 25 °C.

Line deflection coils, series connected (Fig. 2a), terminals 2 and 5	
→ Inductance	436 μH ± 5%
Resistance	0,80 Ω ± 5%
L/R	545 μH/Ω ± 5%
→ Line deflection current, edge to edge (254 mm, 12 in), at 12 kV	2,52 A (p-p) ± 5%
Field deflection coils, series connected (Fig. 2b) terminals 3 and 4	
Inductance	68 mH ± 5%
Resistance	33,0 Ω ± 5%
L/R	2,06 mH/Ω
→ Field deflection current, edge to edge (201 mm, 12 in), at 12 kV	0,22 A (p-p) ± 5%
Maximum d.c. voltage between terminals of line and field coils	500 V
Maximum operating temperature (average copper temperature)	95 °C
Storage temperature range	−40 to + 75 °C
Coupling between line and field coils, at 500 Hz	≤ 1/50

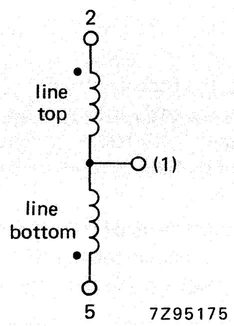


Fig. 2a Line coils.

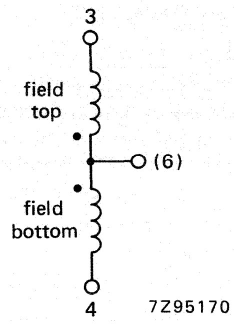


Fig. 2b Field coils.

The beginning of the windings is indicated with ●.

Geometric distortion measured without centring magnets, on a 12 in reference tube (dimensions in mm)

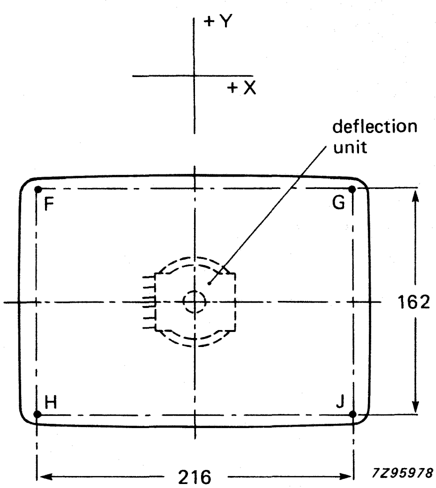


Fig. 3.

|Fy-Gy| $\leqslant$ 2
|Gx-Jx| $\leqslant$ 2
|Jy-Hy| $\leqslant$ 2
|Hx-Fx| $\leqslant$ 2

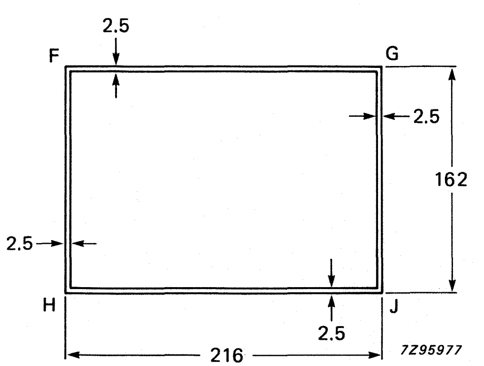


Fig. 4 The edges of the displayed raster fall within the two rectangles.

CORRECTION FACILITIES

For centring

After adjustment of the linearity of the deflection current, the eccentricity of the monitor tube and the deflection unit can be corrected by means of two independently movable centring magnets. These magnets are magnetized diametrically. By turning the magnets with respect to each other the resulting field strength is varied. The direction of the resulting magnetic field is adjusted by turning the magnets simultaneously. The torque on the magnets is 50 to 200 mNm.

These centring magnets cannot be used for compensating the effects of non-linearity or of phase differences between the synchronization and time base, as otherwise the correction needed becomes excessive. Even if the correction is within the range of the magnets, curved lines may appear in the centre of the raster.

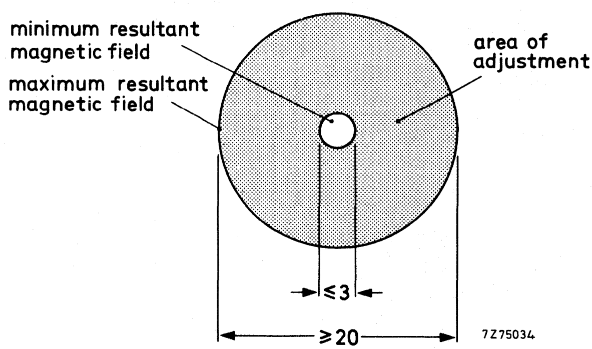


Fig. 5.

MONOCHROME DATA GRAPHIC DISPLAY TUBES

HIGH RESOLUTION MONOCHROME DISPLAY TUBES

- For Data Graphic Displays
- 90° deflection angle
- 24 cm (9 in) face diagonal; rectangular glass
- 20 mm neck diameter
- Integral implosion protection

QUICK REFERENCE DATA

Deflection angle	90°
Face diagonal	24 cm (9 in)
Overall length	max. 227 mm
Neck diameter	20 mm
Heating	12 V/130 mA
Quick heating cathode	with a typical tube a legible picture will appear within 5 s
Grid 2 voltage	400 V
Anode voltage	12 kV
Resolution	approx. 1300 lines

APPLICATION

These high resolution tubes are for alpha-numeric and graphic display applications, such as computer terminals, small business computers, etc.

AVAILABLE VERSIONS

The following versions are available: M24-306, M24-308, M24-310 and M24-328. Differences between the tubes can be found under 'Dimensional data'.

The tubes can be supplied with different phosphors and anti-reflective treatments, see "High resolution monochrome display tubes, General".

ELECTRICAL DATA

Focusing method	electrostatic
Deflection method	magnetic
Deflection angles	
diagonal	approx. 90°
horizontal	approx. 82°
vertical	approx. 67°
Direct interelectrode capacitances	
cathode to all other electrodes	max. 4 pF
grid 1 to all other electrodes	max. 7 pF
Capacitance of external conductive coating to anode*	max. 850 pF min. 300 pF
Capacitance of external conductive coating to anode**	max. 750 pF min. 300 pF
Capacitance of anode to implosion protection hardware**	approx. 100 pF
Heater voltage	12 V
Heater current at 12 V	130 mA

OPTICAL DATA

Phosphor type	see "High resolution monochrome display tubes, General"
Light transmission at screen centre	
tube with normal tinted face glass	approx. 53%
tube with dark tinted face glass	approx. 42%

RASTER CENTRING

The field intensity perpendicular to the tube axis should be adjustable from 0 to 800 A/m. For optimum overall sharpness it is recommended to centre the raster electrically via the deflection coils.

* Implosion protection hardware connected to external conductive coating.
** Implosion protection hardware not connected to external conductive coating.

MECHANICAL DATA (see also the figures under Dimensions Data)

Overall length	max. 227 mm
Greatest dimensions of tube	
diagonal	248,5 mm
width	216 mm
height	167 mm
Minimum useful screen dimensions (projected)	
diagonal	222,5 mm
horizontal axis	193 mm
vertical axis	145 mm
area	268 cm^2
Implosion protection	T-band
Bulb	EIAJ-JB240AA03 or EIAJ-JB240AA04
Bulb contact designation	IEC 67-III-2, EIA-J1-21
Base designation	EIA E7-91
Basing	7GR
Mass	approx. 1,8 kg

RATINGS (Absolute Maximum System)

Unless otherwise specified voltage values are positive and measured with respect to grid 1.

Anode voltage	max. 15 kV min. 9,5 kV
Grid 4 (focusing electrode) voltage	−200 to + 1000 V
Grid 2 voltage	max. 700 V
Anode current	
long-term average value	max. 130 μA
peak value	max. 600 μA
Cathode voltage, positive peak value	max. 400 V
Heater voltage	12 V ± 10% *
Cathode-to-heater voltage	max. 100 V

* For maximum cathode life it is recommended that the heater supply be regulated at 12 V $^{+0\%}_{-5\%}$.

CIRCUIT DESIGN VALUES

Grid 4 current		
positive	max.	25 μA
negative	max.	25 μA
Grid 2 current		
positive	max.	5 μA
negative	max.	5 μA

MAXIMUM CIRCUIT VALUES

Resistance between cathode and heater	max.	1,0 MΩ
Impedance between cathode and heater	max.	0,1 MΩ
Grid 1 circuit resistance	max.	1,5 MΩ
Grid 1 circuit impedance	max.	0,5 MΩ

TYPICAL OPERATING CONDITIONS

Cathode drive; voltages specified with respect to grid 1

Anode voltage	12 kV
Grid 4 (focusing electrode) voltage	0 to 300 V*
Grid 2 voltage	400 V
Cathode cut-off voltage	30 to 60 V**

Grid drive; voltages specified with respect to cathode

Anode voltage	12 kV
Grid 4 (focusing electrode) voltage	0 to 300 V*
Grid 2 voltage	400 V
Grid 1 cut-off voltage	34 to 64 V**

RESOLUTION

The resolution is approx. 1300 lines. It is measured at the screen centre:

- with shrinking raster method,
- at light output 68,5 cd/m^2 (20 foot lambert) and raster dimensions 168 mm x 126 mm,
- at V_{g2} = 700 V and anode voltage = 12 kV,
- with phosphor type W (WW),
- with normal tinted face glass, without anti-glare treatment of screen surface.

X-RADIATION CHARACTERISTIC

X-radiation emitted will not exceed 0,5 mR/h throughout the usefull life of the tube, when operated within the given ratings.

* Measured at screen centre on spot at anode current = 250 μA (peak), anode voltage = 12 kV, grid 2 voltage = 400 V.
Dynamic focus (only for optimization): Typical correction for a video field of H x V = 168 mm x 126 mm
line parabola 200 V;
field parabola 100 V.

**Visual extinction of focused raster.

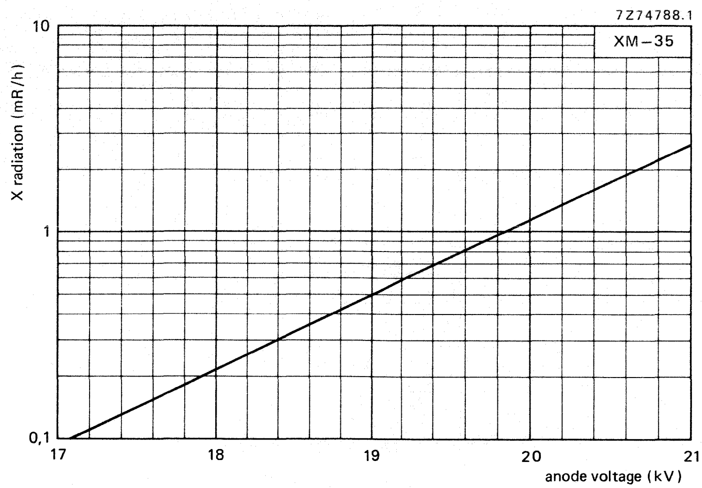


Fig. 1 X-radiation limit curve according to JEDEC94, at a constant anode current of 250 μA, measured according to TEPAC103A.

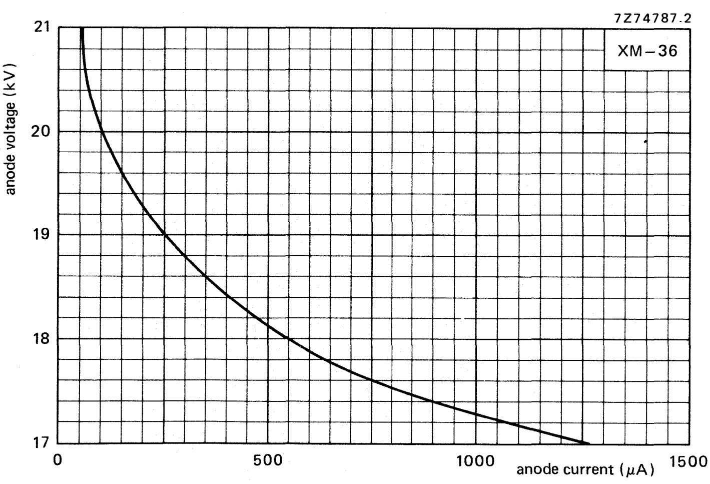


Fig. 2 0,5 mR/h isoexposure-rate limit curve, according to JEDEC94, measured according to TEPAC103A.

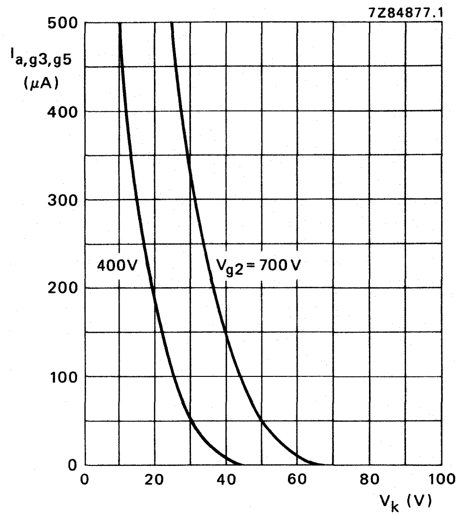


Fig. 3 Anode current as a function of cathode voltage.
Cathode drive; $V_{a,g3,g5}$ = 12 kV.

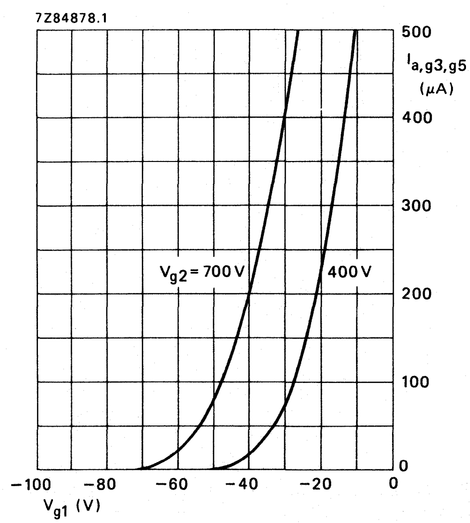


Fig. 4 Anode current as a function of grid 1 voltage.
Grid drive; $V_{a,g3,g5}$ = 12 kV.

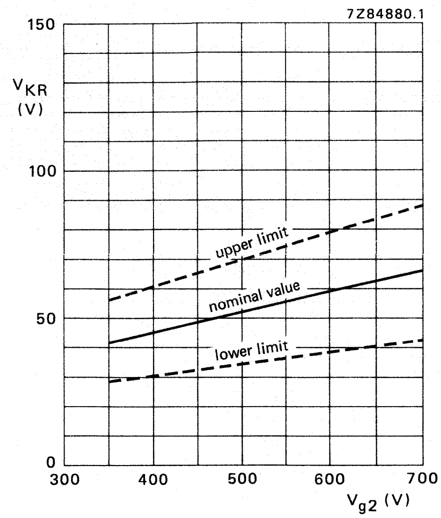


Fig. 5 Limits of cathode cut-off voltage as a function of grid 2 voltage.
Cathode drive; $V_{a,g3,g5}$ = 12 kV.

$$\frac{\Delta V_{KR}}{\Delta V_{a,g3,g5}} = 0{,}9 \times 10^{-3}.$$

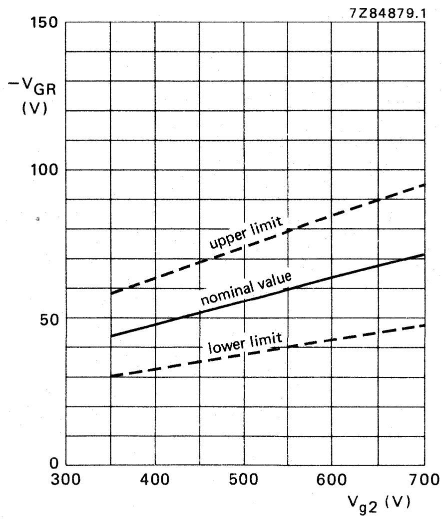


Fig. 6 Limits of grid 1 cut-off voltage as a function of grid 2 voltage.
Grid drive; $V_{a,g3,g5}$ = 12 kV.

$$\frac{\Delta V_{GR}}{\Delta V_{a,g3,g5}} = 0{,}9 \times 10^{-3}.$$

DIMENSIONAL DATA

Dimensions in mm

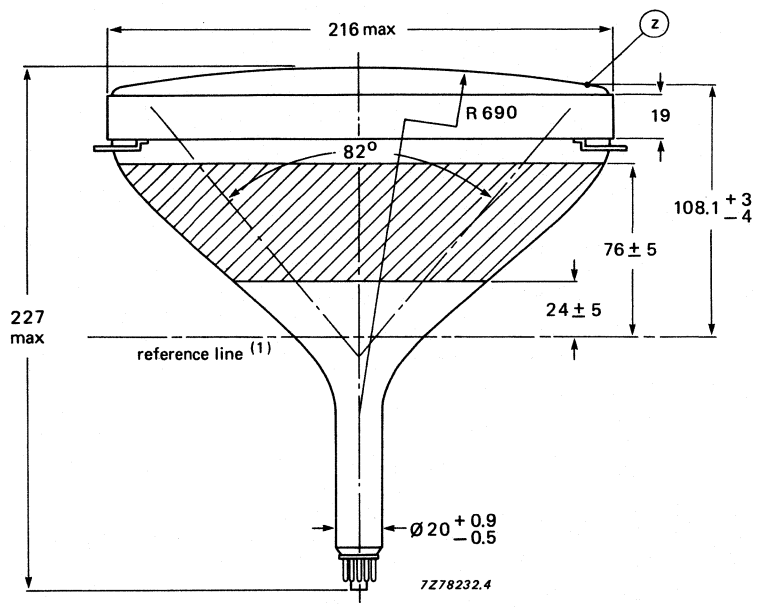


Fig. 7.

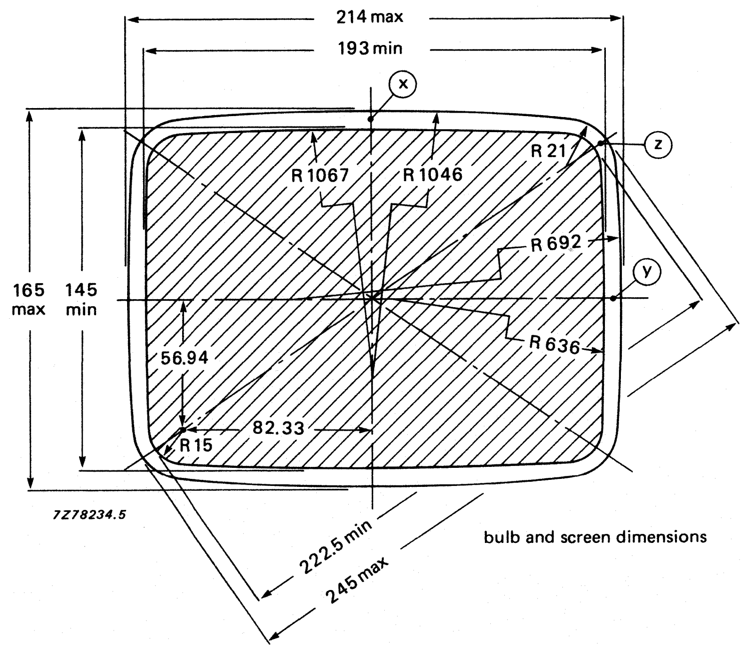
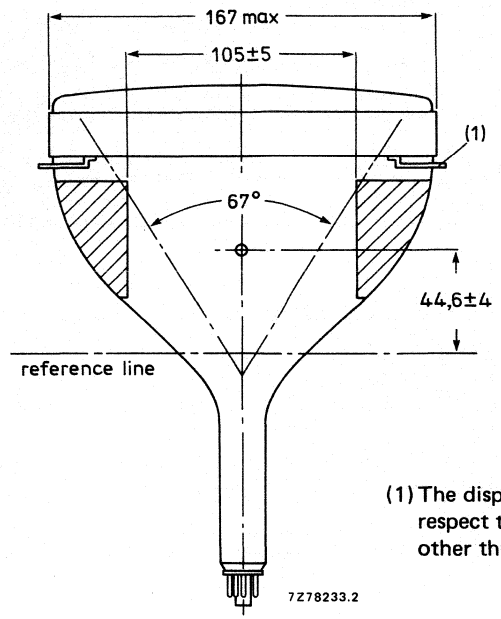


Fig. 8.

(1) The reference line is determined by the plane of the upper edge of reference line gauge D when the gauge is resting on the cone.



(1) The displacement of any lug with respect to the plane through the other three lugs is max. 1,8 mm.

Fig. 9.

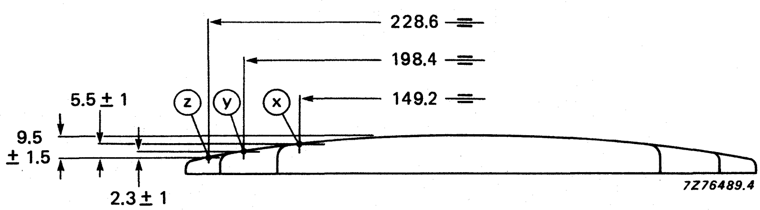


Fig. 10 Screen reference points.

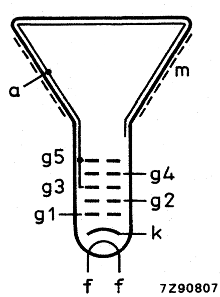


Fig. 11 Electrode configuration.

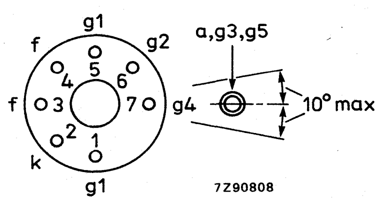


Fig. 12 Pin arrangement.

Front view and lug dimensions of tube M24-306

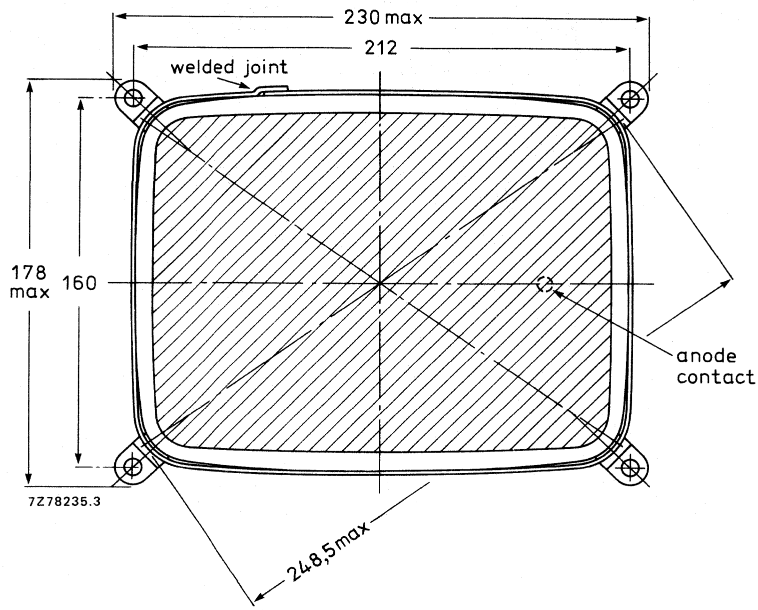


Fig. 13 Tube mounting dimensions; front view.

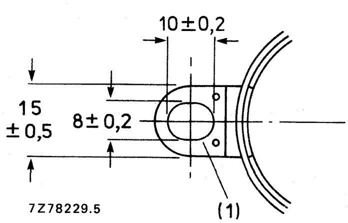


Fig. 14 Lug dimensions.

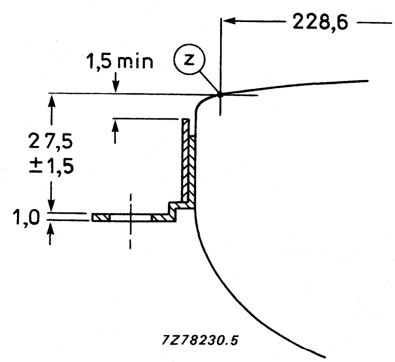


Fig. 15 Lug position.

(1) The position of the mounting screws in the cabinet must be within a circle of 5 mm diameter drawn around the true geometrical positions, i.e. the corners of a rectangle of 212 mm x 160 mm.

Front view and lug dimensions of tube M24-308

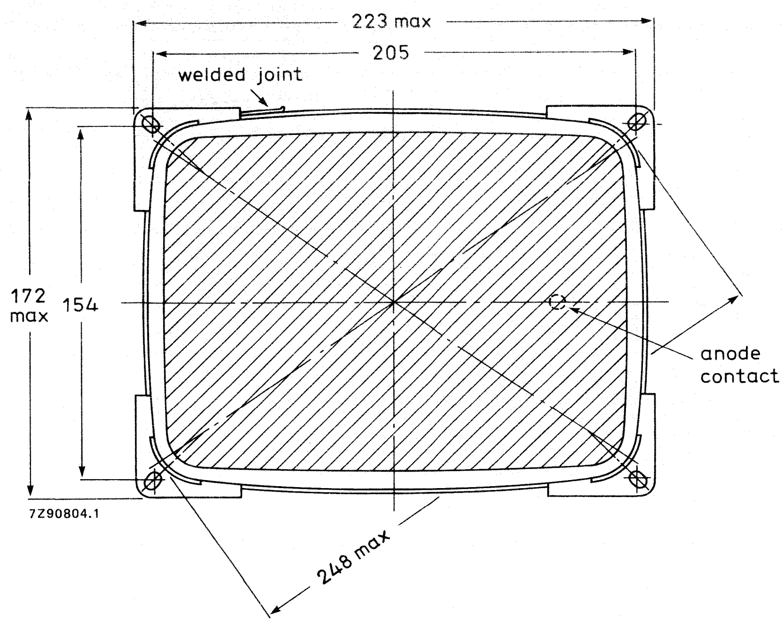


Fig. 16 Tube mounting dimensions; front view.

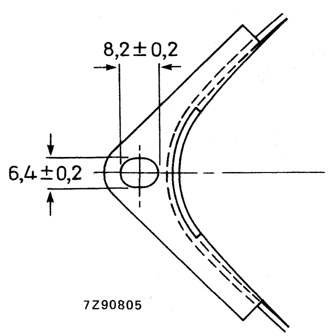


Fig. 17 Lug dimensions.

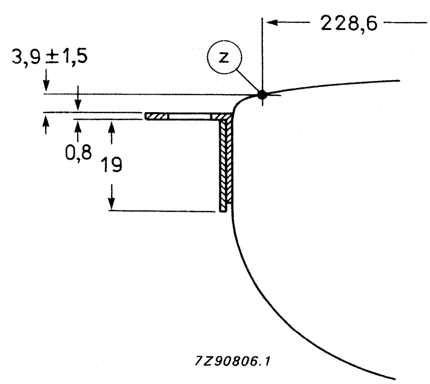


Fig. 18 Lug position.

(1) The position of the mounting screws in the cabinet must be within a circle of 3,4 mm diameter drawn around the true geometrical positions, i.e. the corners of a rectangle of 205 mm x 154 mm.

Front view and lug dimensions of tube M24-310

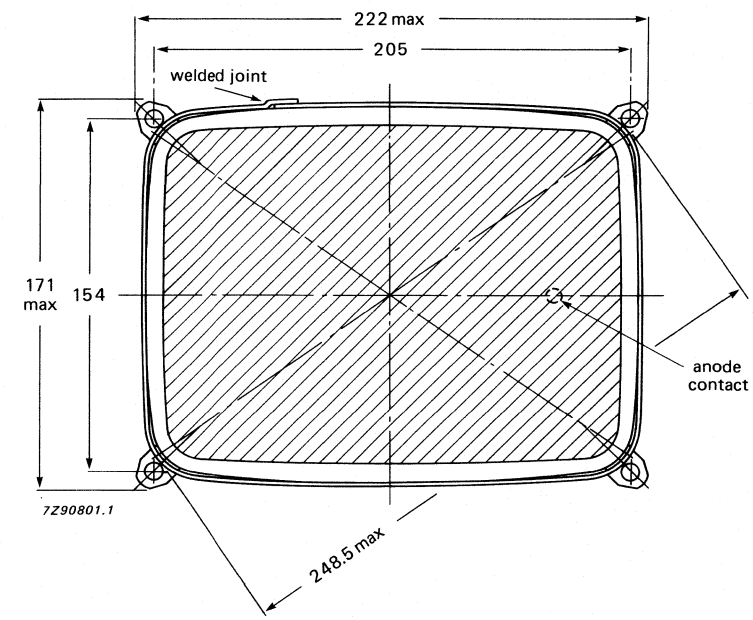


Fig. 19 Tube mounting dimensions; front view.

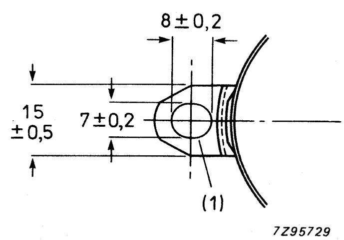


Fig. 20 Lug dimensions:

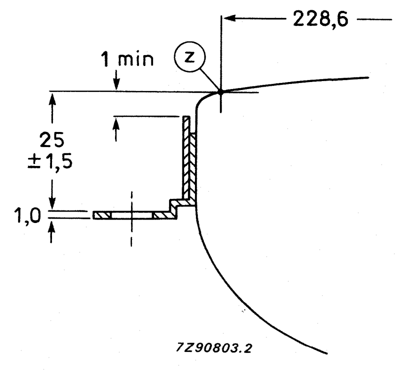


Fig. 21 Lug position.

(1) The position of the mounting screws in the cabinet must be within a circle of 4 mm diameter drawn around the true geometrical positions, i.e. the corners of a rectangle of 205 mm x 154 mm.

Front view and lug dimensions of tube M24-328 *

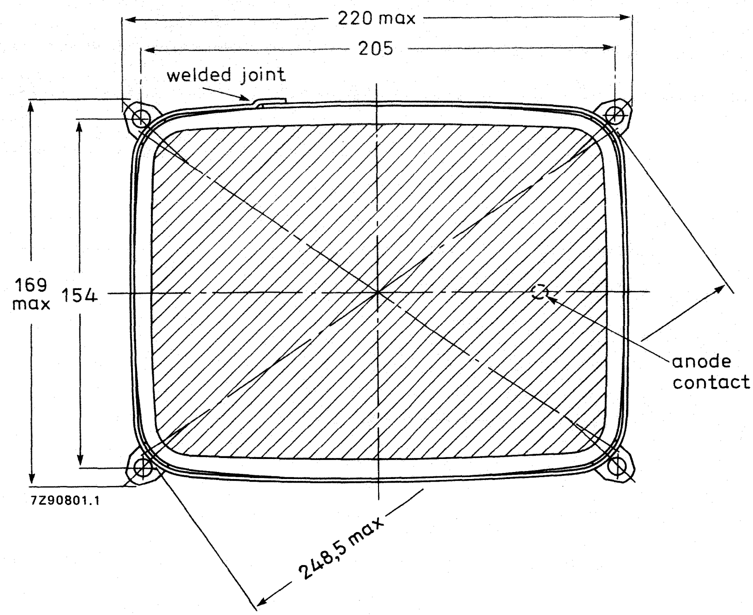


Fig. 22 Tube mounting dimensions; front view.

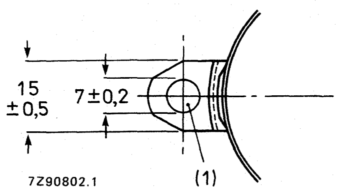


Fig. 23 Lug dimensions.

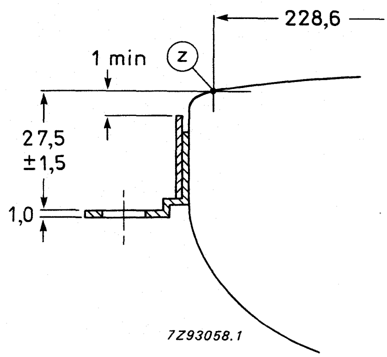


Fig. 24 Lug position.

(1) The position of the mounting screws in the cabinet must be within a circle of 4 mm diameter drawn around the true geometrical positions, i.e. the corners of a rectangle of 205 mm x 154 mm.

* This tube is still under development; data are provisional.

Maximum cone contour

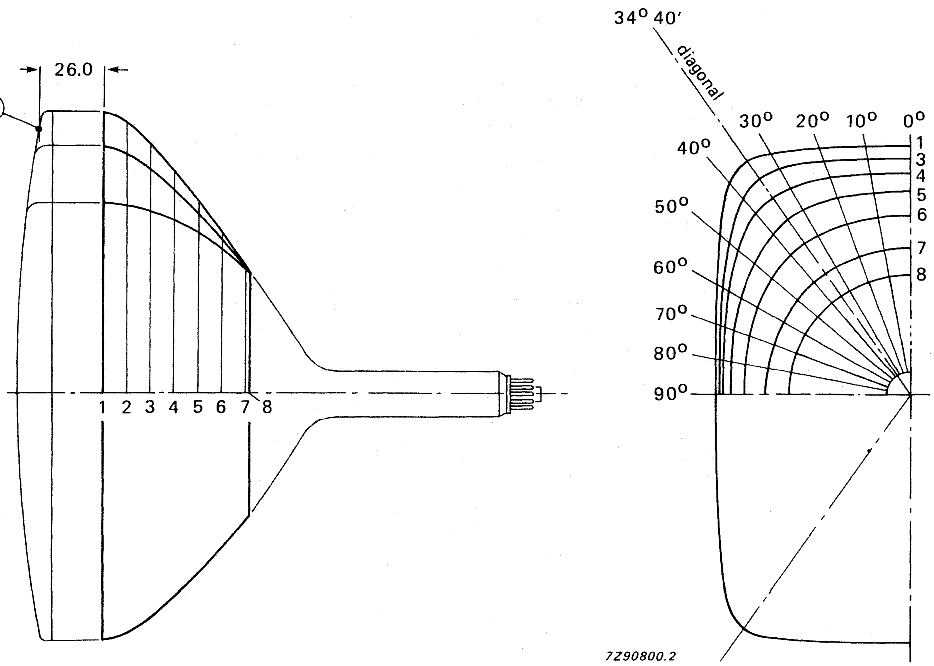


Fig. 25 Cone contour.

Table 1 Cone contour data

section	nom. distance from section 1	max. distance from centre										
		0°	10°	20°	30°	diag.	40°	50°	60°	70°	80°	90°
1	0	108,3	109,8	114,2	121,9	123,9	121,6	106,6	95,6	88,8	85,0	83,8
2	10	105,4	106,8	111,0	117,7	119,4	117,4	104,4	93,9	87,3	83,7	82,5
3	20	98,0	99,2	102,9	107,8	109,2	108,1	99,1	90,0	83,9	80,6	79,5
4	30	88,4	89,4	92,2	95,7	96,6	96,2	91,0	84,2	79,0	76,1	75,1
5	40	78,1	78,9	81,0	83,2	83,8	83,8	81,2	76,8	72,9	70,5	69,7
6	50	66,8	67,4	68,8	70,4	70,9	71,2	70,3	68,1	65,6	63,8	63,2
7	60	54,5	54,9	55,8	56,8	57,2	57,5	57,5	56,8	55,8	54,9	54,5
8	61,2	53,0	53,3	54,2	55,1	55,4	55,7	55,7	55,2	54,3	53,4	53,1

HIGH RESOLUTION MONOCHROME DISPLAY TUBES

- For Data Graphic Displays
- 90^{o} deflection angle
- 24 cm (9 in) face diagonal; rectangular glass
- 20 mm neck diameter
- Integral implosion protection

QUICK REFERENCE DATA

Deflection angle	90^{o}
Face diagonal	24 cm (9 in)
Overall length	max. 227 mm
Neck diameter	20 mm
Heating	12 V/75 mA
Grid 2 voltage	400 V
Anode voltage	12 kV
Resolution	approx. 1000 lines

APPLICATION

These high resolution tubes are for alpha numeric and graphic display applications, such as computer terminals, small business computers, etc.

AVAILABLE VERSIONS

The following versions are available: M24-322 and M24-326. Differences between the tubes can be found under 'Dimensional data'.

The tubes can be supplied with different phosphors and anti-reflective treatments, see ''High resolution monochrome display tubes, General''.

ELECTRICAL DATA

Focusing method	electrostatic
Deflection method	magnetic
Deflection angles	
diagonal	approx. 90°
horizontal	approx. 82°
vertical	approx. 67°
Direct interelectrode capacitances	
cathode to all other electrodes	max. 5 pF
grid 1 to all other electrodes	max. 6 pF
Capacitance of external conductive coating to anode*	max. 850 pF min. 300 pF
Capacitance of external conductive coating to anode**	max. 750 pF min. 300 pF
Capacitance of anode to implosion protection hardware**	approx. 100 pF
Heater voltage	12 V
Heater current at 12 V	75 mA

OPTICAL DATA

Phosphor type	see "High resolution monochrome display tubes, General"
Light transmission at screen centre	
tube with normal tinted face glass	approx. 53%
tube with dark tinted face glass	approx. 42%

RASTER CENTRING

The field intensity perpendicular to the tube axis should be adjustable from 0 to 800 A/m. For optimum overall sharpness it is recommended to centre the raster electrically via the deflection coils.

* Implosion protection hardware connected to external conductive coating.
** Implosion protection hardware not connected to external conductive coating.

MECHANICAL DATA (see also the figures under Dimensions Data)

Overall length	max. 227 mm
Greatest dimensions of tube	
diagonal	248,5 mm
width	216 mm
height	167 mm
Minimum useful screen dimensions (projected)	
diagonal	222,5 mm
horizontal axis	193 mm
vertical axis	145 mm
area	268 cm^2
Implosion protection	T-band
Bulb	EIAJ-JB240AA03 or EIAJ-JB240AA04
Bulb contact designation	IEC 67-III-2, EIA-J1-21
Base designation	EIA E7-91
Basing	7GR
Mass	approx. 1,8 kg

RATINGS (Absolute Maximum System)

Unless otherwise specified voltage values are positive and measured with respect to grid 1.

Anode voltage	max. 15 kV min. 9,5 kV	
Grid 4 (focusing electrode) voltage	–200 to + 1000 V	←
Grid 2 voltage	max. 700 V	←
Anode current		
long-term average value	max. 130 μA	←
peak value	max. 600 μA	←
Cathode voltage, positive peak value	max. 400 V	←
Heater voltage	12 V ± 10% *	
Cathode-to-heater voltage	max. 100 V	

* For maximum cathode life it is recommended that the heater supply be regulated at 12 V $^{+0\%}_{-5\%}$.

CIRCUIT DESIGN VALUES

Grid 4 current		
positive	max.	25 μA
negative	max.	25 μA
Grid 2 current		
positive	max.	5 μA
negative	max.	5 μA

MAXIMUM CIRCUIT VALUES

Resistance between cathode and heater	max.	1,0 MΩ
Impedance between cathode and heater	max.	0,1 MΩ
Grid 1 circuit resistance	max.	1,5 MΩ
Grid 1 circuit impedance	max.	0,5 MΩ

TYPICAL OPERATING CONDITIONS

Cathode drive; voltages specified with respect to grid 1

Anode voltage	12 kV
Grid 4 (focusing electrode) voltage	0 to 300 V*
Grid 2 voltage	400 V
Cathode cut-off voltage	30 to 60 V**

Grid drive; voltages specified with respect to cathode

Anode voltage	12 kV
Grid 4 (focusing electrode) voltage	0 to 300 V*
Grid 2 voltage	400 V
Grid 1 cut-off voltage	34 to 64 V**

RESOLUTION

The resolution is approx. 1300 lines. It is measured at the screen centre:
- with shrinking raster method,
- at light output 68,5 cd/m^2 (20 foot lambert) and raster dimensions 168 mm x 126 mm,
- at V_{g2} = 700 V and anode voltage = 12 kV,
- with phosphor type W (WW),
- with normal tinted face glass, without anti-glare treatment of screen surface.

X-RADIATION CHARACTERISTIC

X-radiation emitted will not exceed 0,5 mR/h throughout the useful life of the tube, when operated within the given ratings.

* Measured at screen centre on spot at anode current = 250 μA (peak), anode voltage = 12 kV, grid 2 voltage = 400 V.
Dynamic focus (only for optimization): Typical correction for a video field of H x V = 168 mm x 126 mm
line parabola 200 V;
field parabola 100 V.

** Visual extinction of focused raster.

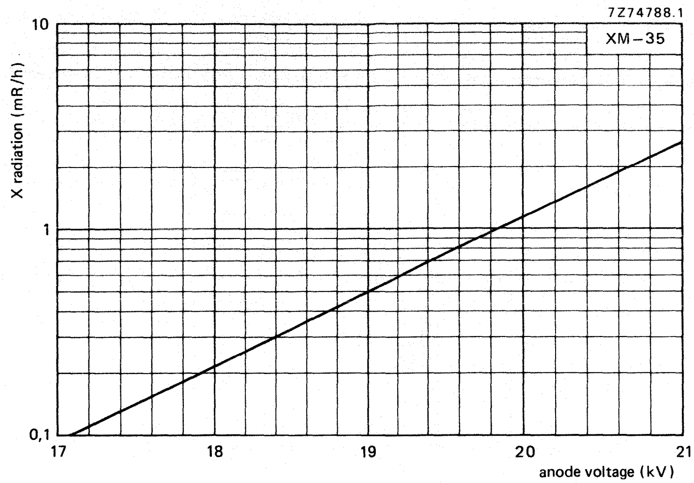


Fig. 1 X-radiation limit curve according to JEDEC94, at a constant anode current of 250 μA, measured according to TEPAC103A.

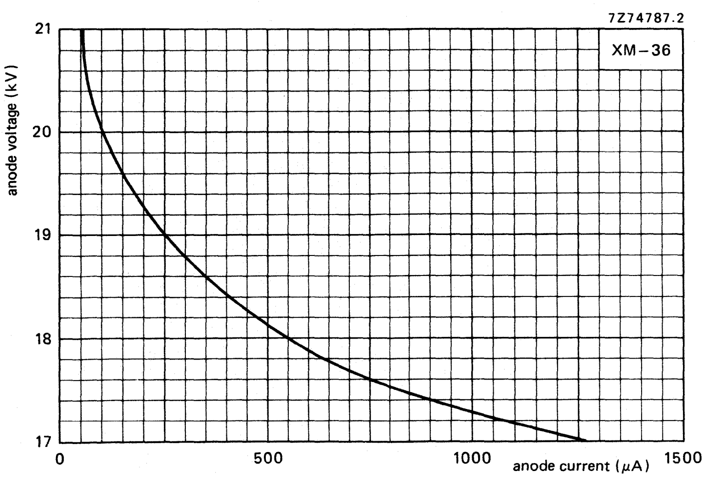


Fig. 2 0,5 mR/h isoexposure-rate limit curve, according to JEDEC94, measured according to TEPAC103A.

→

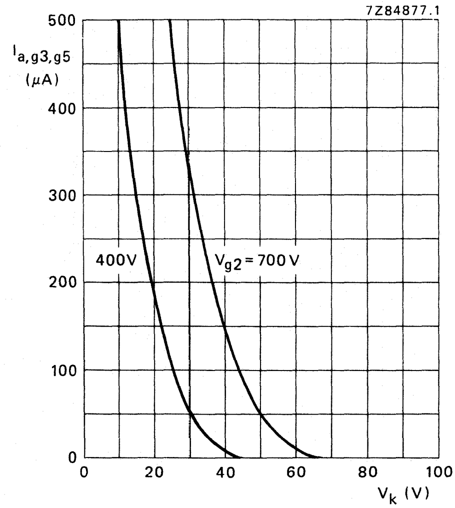


Fig. 3 Anode current as a function of cathode voltage.
Cathode drive; $V_{a,g3,g5}$ = 12 kV.

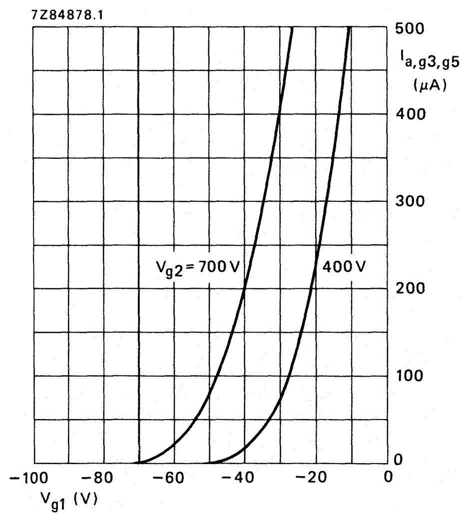


Fig. 4 Anode current as a function of grid 1 voltage.
Grid drive; $V_{a,g3,g5}$ = 12 kV.

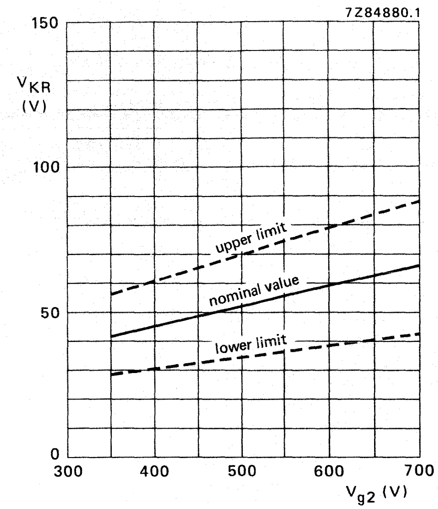


Fig. 5 Limits of cathode cut-off voltage as a function of grid 2 voltage.
Cathode drive; $V_{a,g3,g5}$ = 12 kV.

$$\frac{\Delta V_{KR}}{\Delta V_{a,g3,g5}} = 0{,}9 \times 10^{-3}.$$

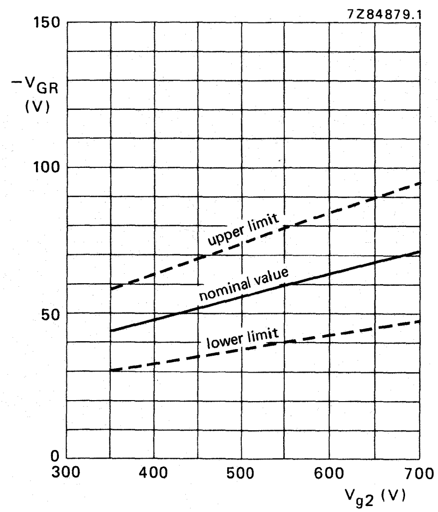


Fig. 6 Limits of grid 1 cut-off voltage as a function of grid 2 voltage.
Grid drive; $V_{a,g3,g5}$ = 12 kV.

$$\frac{\Delta V_{KR}}{\Delta V_{a,g3,g5}} = 0{,}9 \times 10^{-3}.$$

DIMENSIONAL DATA

Dimensions in mm

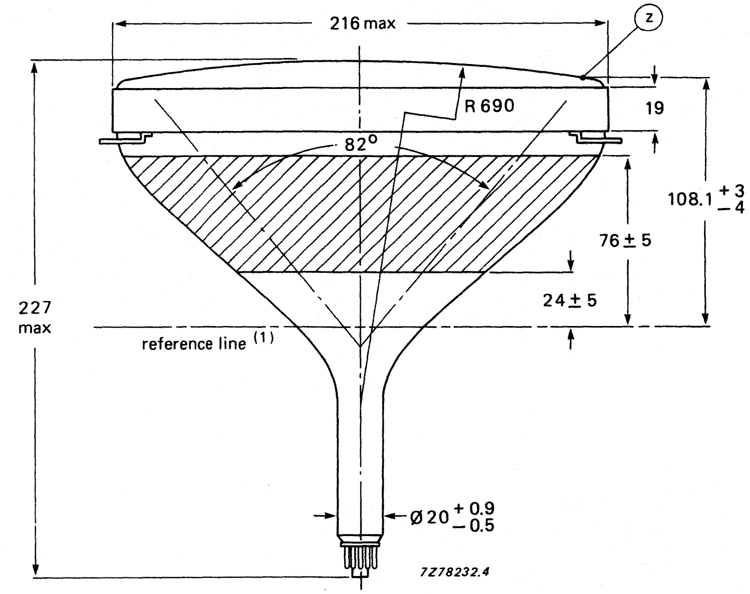


Fig. 7.

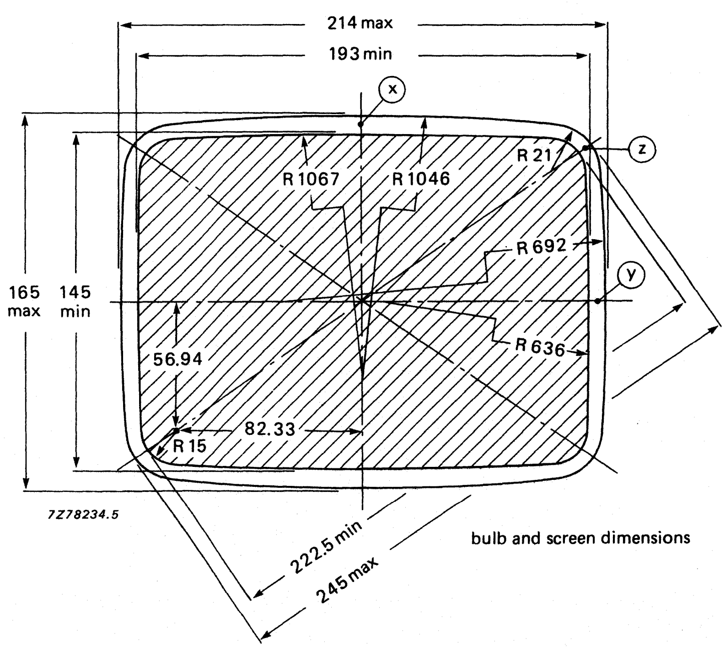
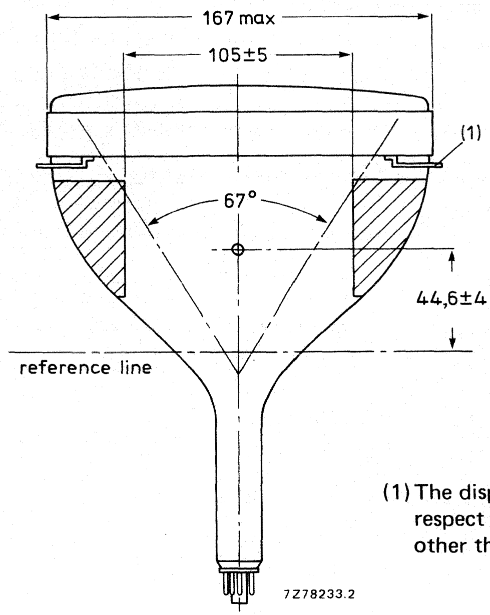


Fig. 8.

(1) The reference line is determined by the plane of the upper edge of reference line gauge D when the gauge is resting on the cone.



(1) The displacement of any lug with respect to the plane through the other three lugs is max. 1,8 mm.

Fig. 9.

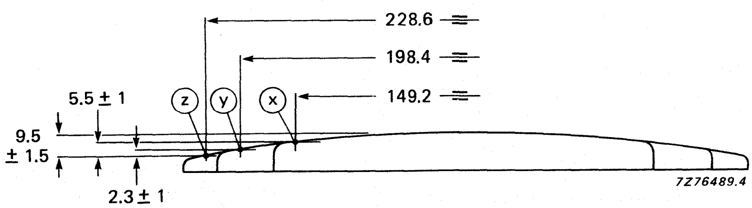


Fig. 10 Screen reference points.

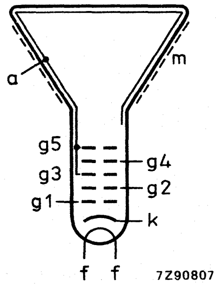


Fig. 11 Electrode configuration.

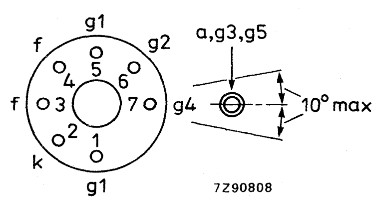


Fig. 12 Pin arrangement.

Front view and lug dimensions of tube M24-322

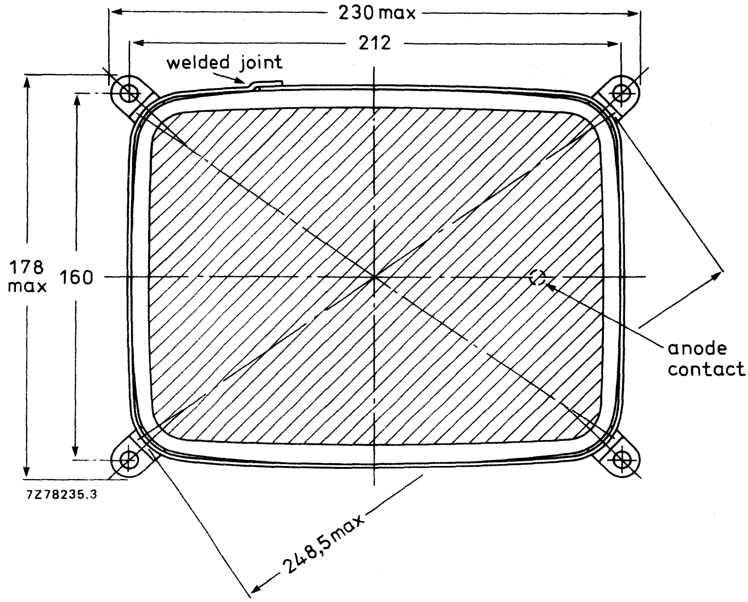


Fig. 13 Tube mounting dimensions; front view.

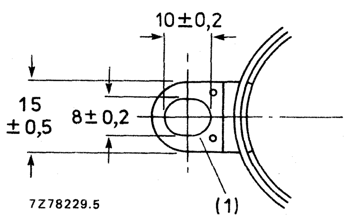


Fig. 14 Lug dimensions.

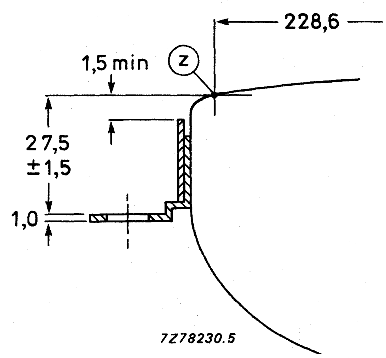


Fig. 15 Lug position.

(1) The position of the mounting screws in the cabinet must be within a circle of 5 mm diameter drawn around the true geometrical positions, i.e. the corners of a rectangle of 212 mm x 160 mm.

Front view and lug dimensions of tube M24-326

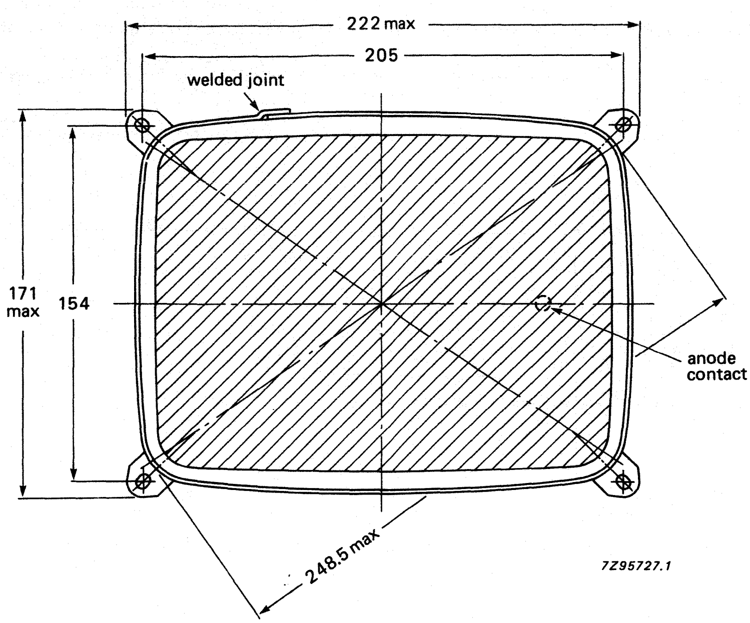


Fig. 16 Tube mounting dimensions; front view.

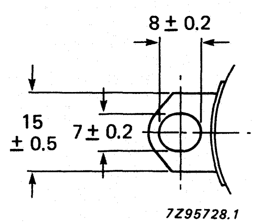


Fig. 17 Lug dimensions.

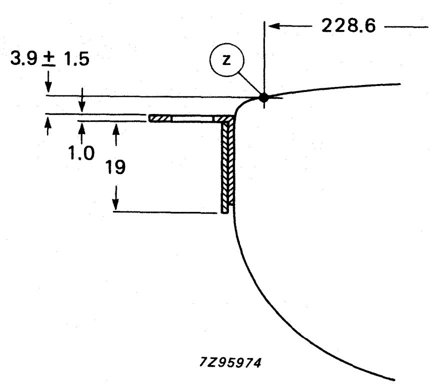


Fig. 18 Lug position.

(1) The position of the mounting screws in the cabinet must be within a circle of 3,4 mm diameter drawn around the true geometrical positions, i.e. the corners of a rectangle of 205 mm x 154 mm.

Maximum cone contour

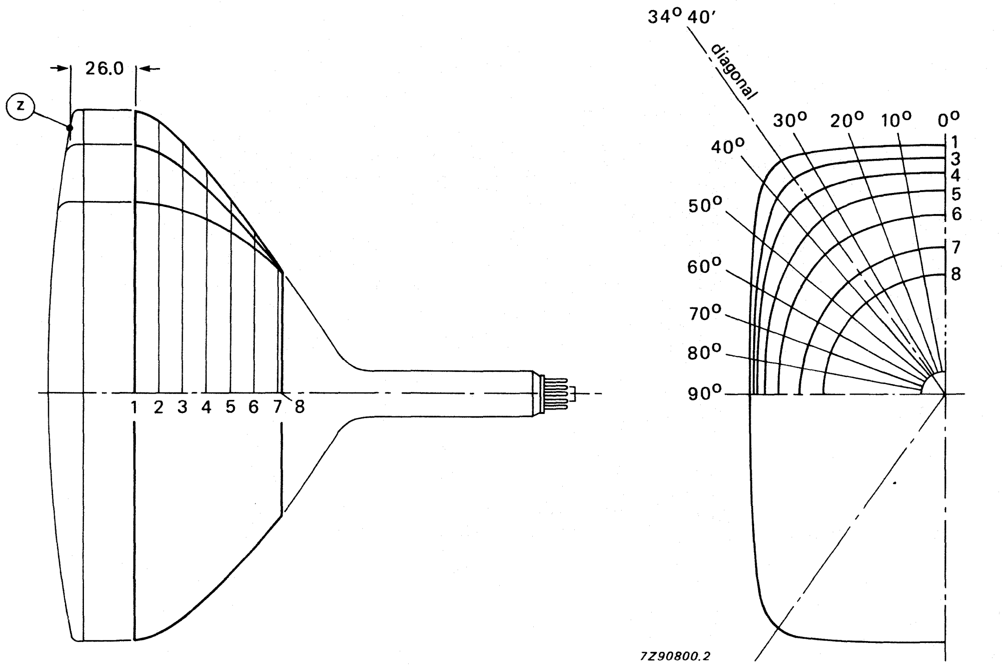


Fig. 19 Cone contour.

Table 1 Cone contour data

section	nom. distance from section 1	max. distance from centre										
		0°	10°	20°	30°	diag.	40°	50°	60°	70°	80°	90°
1	0	108,3	109,8	114,2	121,9	123,9	121,6	106,6	95,6	88,8	85,0	83,8
2	10	105,4	106,8	111,0	117,7	119,4	117,4	104,4	93,9	87,3	83,7	82,5
3	20	98,0	99,2	102,9	107,8	109,2	108,1	99,1	90,0	83,9	80,6	79,5
4	30	88,4	89,4	92,2	95,7	96,6	96,2	91,0	84,2	79,0	76,1	75,1
5	40	78,1	78,9	81,0	83,2	83,8	83,8	81,2	76,8	72,9	70,5	69,7
6	50	66,8	67,4	68,8	70,4	70,9	71,2	70,3	68,1	65,6	63,8	63,2
7	60	54,5	54,9	55,8	56,8	57,2	57,5	57,5	56,8	55,8	54,9	54,5
8	61,2	53,0	53,3	54,2	55,1	55,4	55,7	55,7	55,2	54,3	53,4	53,1

HIGH RESOLUTION MONOCHROME DISPLAY TUBE

- For Data Graphic Displays
- 90° deflection angle
- 24 cm (9 in) face diagonal; rectangular glass
- 20 mm neck diameter
- Integral implosion protection

QUICK REFERENCE DATA

Deflection angle	90°
Face diagonal	24 cm (9 in)
Overall length	max. 227 mm
Neck diameter	20 mm
Heating	12 V/75 mA
Quick heating cathode	with a typical tube a legible picture will appear within 5 s
Grid 2 voltage	400 V
Anode voltage	12 kV
Resolution	approx. 1300 lines

APPLICATION

This high resolution tube is for alpha numeric and graphic display applications, such as computer terminals, small business computers, etc.

AVAILABLE VERSIONS

The tube can be supplied with different phosphors and anti-reflective treatments, see "High resolution monochrome display tubes, General".

ELECTRICAL DATA

Focusing method	electrostatic
Deflection method	magnetic
Deflection angles	
diagonal	approx. 90°
horizontal	approx. 82°
vertical	approx. 67°
Direct interelectrode capacitances	
cathode to all other electrodes	max. 4 pF
grid 1 to all other electrodes	max. 7 pF
Capacitance of external conductive coating to anode*	max. 850 pF min. 300 pF
Capacitance of external conductive coating to anode**	max. 750 pF min. 300 pF
Capacitance of anode to implosion protection hardware**	approx. 100 pF
Heater voltage	12 V
Heater current at 12 V	75 mA

OPTICAL DATA

Phosphor type	see "High resolution monochrome display tubes, General"
Light transmission at screen centre	
tube with normal tinted face glass	approx. 53%
tube with dark tinted face glass	approx. 42%

RASTER CENTRING

The field intensity perpendicular to the tube axis should be adjustable from 0 to 800 A/m. For optimum overall sharpness it is recommended to centre the raster electrically via the deflection coils.

* Implosion protection hardware connected to external conductive coating.
** Implosion protection hardware not connected to external conductive coating.

MECHANICAL DATA (see also the figures under Dimensional Data)

Overall length	max. 227 mm
Greatest dimensions of tube	
diagonal	248,5 mm
width	216 mm
height	167 mm
Minimum useful screen dimensions (projected)	
diagonal	222,5 mm
horizontal axis	193 mm
vertical axis	145 mm
area	268 cm^2
Implosion protection	T-band
Bulb	EIAJ-JB240AA03 or EIAJ-JB240AA04
Bulb contact designation	IEC 67-III-2, EIA-J1-21
Base designation	EIA E7-91
Basing	7GR
Mass	approx. 1,8 kg

RATINGS (Absolute Maximum System)

Unless otherwise specified voltage values are positive and measured with respect to grid 1.

Anode voltage	max. 15 kV min. 9,5 kV
Grid 4 (focusing electrode) voltage	−200 to + 1000 V
Grid 2 voltage	max. 700 V
Anode current	
long-term average value	max. 130 μA
peak value	max. 600 μA
Cathode voltage, positive peak value	max. 400 V
Heater voltage	12 V ± 10% *
Cathode-to-heater voltage	max. 100 V

* For maximum cathode life it is recommended that the heater supply be regulated at 12 V $^{+0\%}_{-5\%}$.

CIRCUIT DESIGN VALUES

Grid 4 current		
positive	max.	25 μA
negative	max.	25 μA
Grid 2 current		
positive	max.	5 μA
negative	max.	5 μA

MAXIMUM CIRCUIT VALUES

Resistance between cathode and heater	max.	1,0 MΩ
Impedance between cathode and heater	max.	0,1 MΩ
Grid 1 circuit resistance	max.	1,5 MΩ
Grid 1 circuit impedance	max.	0,5 MΩ

TYPICAL OPERATING CONDITIONS

Cathode drive; voltages specified with respect to grid 1

Anode voltage	12 kV
Grid 4 (focusing electrode) voltage	0 to 300 V*
Grid 2 voltage	400 V
Cathode cut-off voltage	30 to 60 V**

Grid drive; voltages specified with respect to cathode

Anode voltage	12 kV
Grid 4 (focusing electrode) voltage	0 to 300 V*
Grid 2 voltage	400 V
Grid 1 cut-off voltage	34 to 64 V**

RESOLUTION

The resolution is approx. 1300 lines. It is measured at the screen centre:

- with shrinking raster method
- at light output 68,5 cd/m^2 (20 foot lambert) and raster dimensions 168 mm x 126 mm
- at V_{g2} = 700 V and anode voltage = 12 kV
- with phosphor type W (WW)
- with normal tinted face glass, without anti-glare treatment of screen surface

X-RADIATION CHARACTERISTICS

X-radiation emitted will not exceed 0,5 mR/h throughout the useful life of the tube, when operated within the given ratings.

* Measured at screen centre on spot at anode current = 250 μA (peak), anode voltage = 12 kV, grid 2 voltage = 400 V.
Dynamic focus (only for optimization): Typical correction for a video field of H x V = 168 mm x 126 mm
line parabola 200 V;
field parabola 100 V.

** Visual extinction of focused raster.

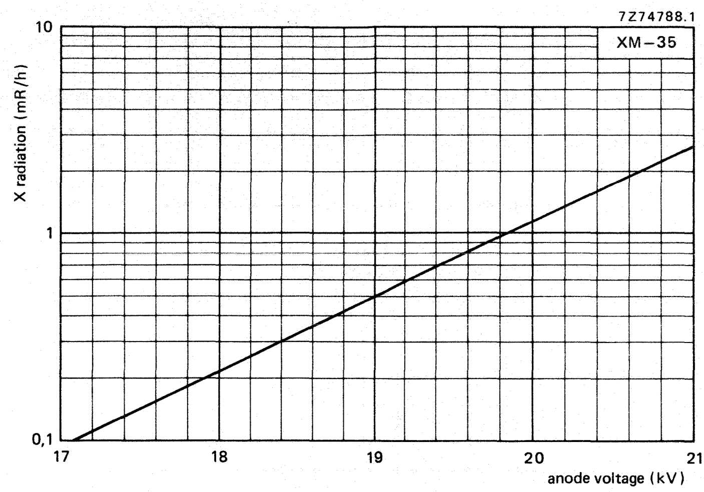


Fig. 1 X-radiation limit curve according to JEDEC94, at a constant anode current of 250 μA, measured according to TEPAC103A.

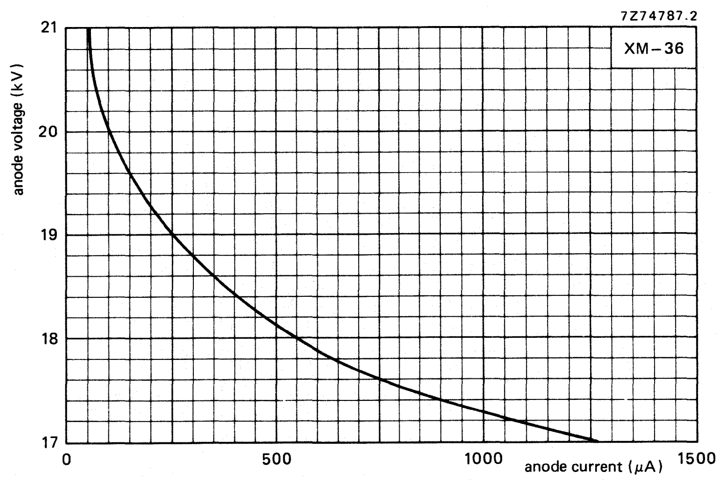


Fig. 2 0,5 mR/h isoexposure-rate limit curve, according to JEDEC94, measured according to TEPAC103A.

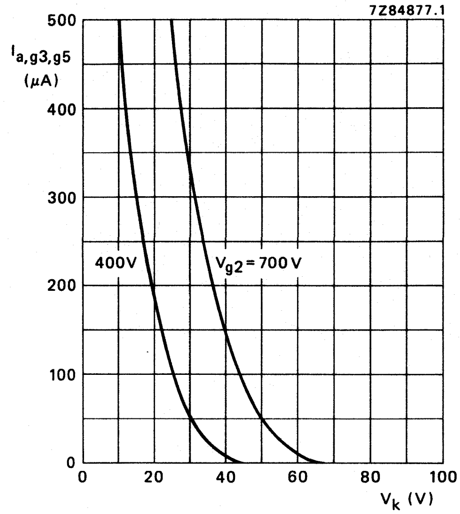


Fig. 3 Anode current as a function of cathode voltage.
Cathode drive; $V_{a,g3,g5}$ = 12 kV.

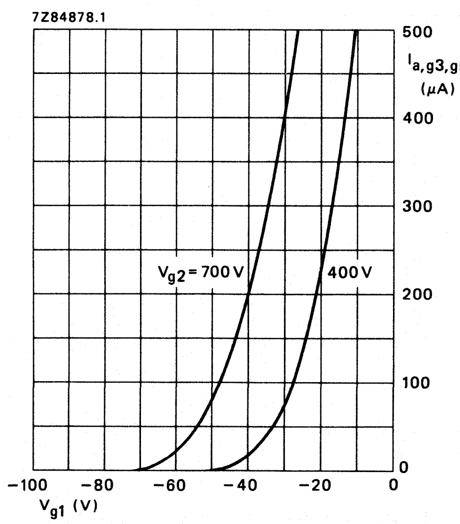


Fig. 4 Anode current as a function of grid 1 voltage.
Grid drive; $V_{a,g3,g5}$ = 12 kV.

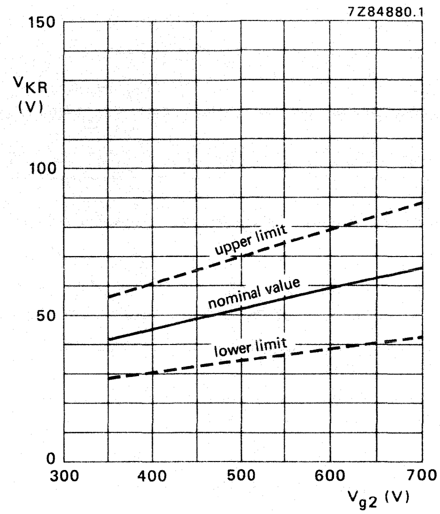


Fig. 5 Limits of cathode cut-off voltage as a function of grid 2 voltage.
Cathode drive; $V_{a,g3,g5}$ = 12 kV.

$$\frac{\Delta V_{KR}}{\Delta V_{a,g3,g5}} = 0{,}9 \times 10^{-3}.$$

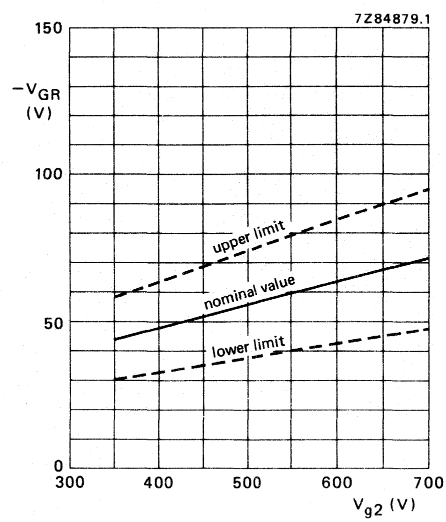


Fig. 6 Limits of grid 1 cut-off voltage as a function of grid 2 voltage.
Grid drive; $V_{a,g3,g5}$ = 12 kV.

$$\frac{\Delta V_{GR}}{\Delta V_{a,g3,g5}} = 0{,}9 \times 10^{-3}.$$

DIMENSIONAL DATA

Dimensions in mm

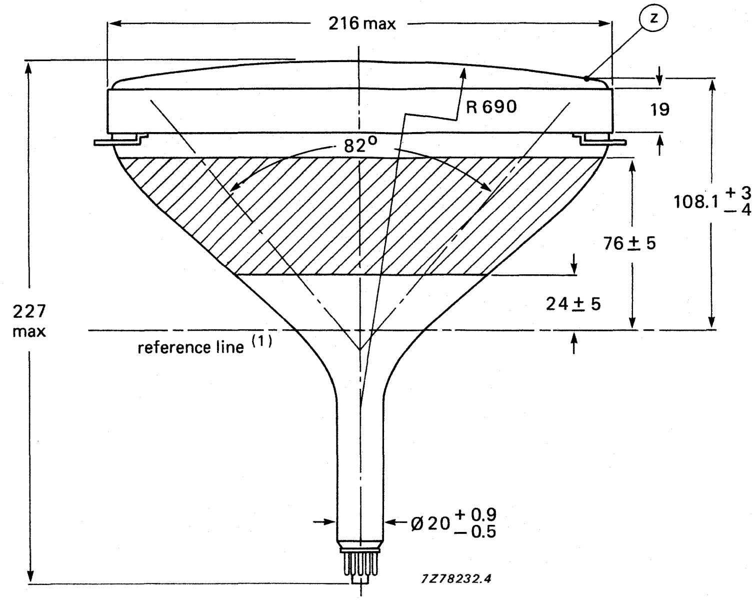


Fig. 7.

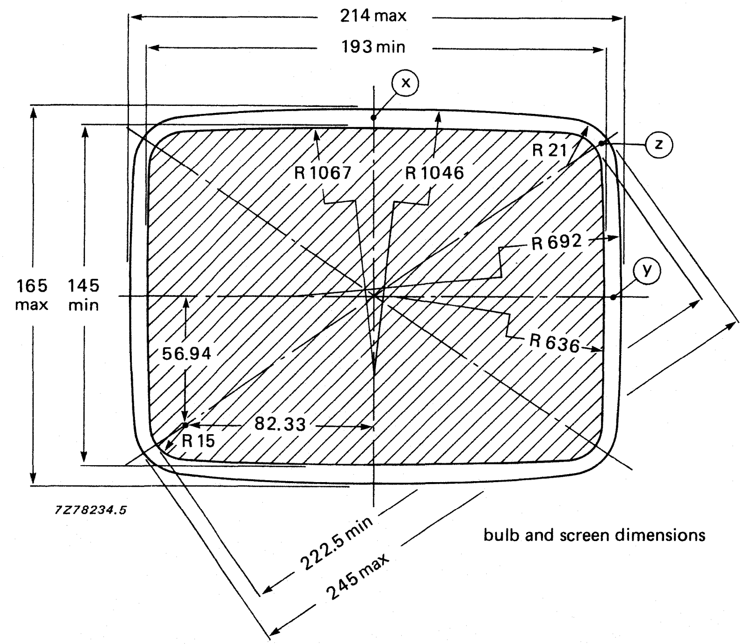
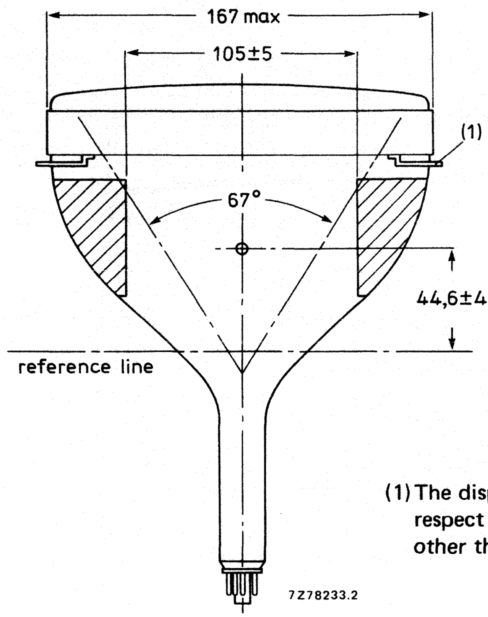


Fig. 8.

(1) The reference line is determined by the plane of the upper edge of reference line gauge D when the gauge is resting on the cone.



(1) The displacement of any lug with respect to the plane through the other three lugs is max. 1,8 mm.

Fig. 9.

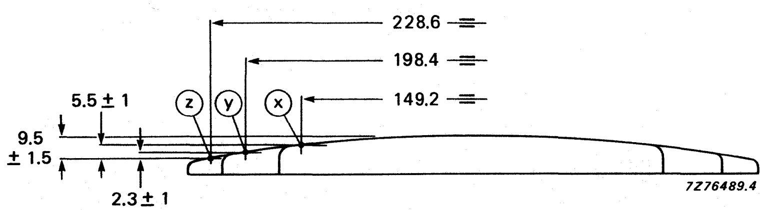


Fig. 10 Screen reference points.

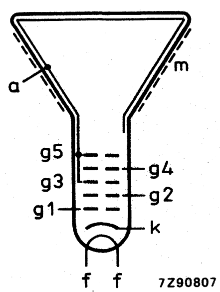


Fig. 11 Electrode configuration.

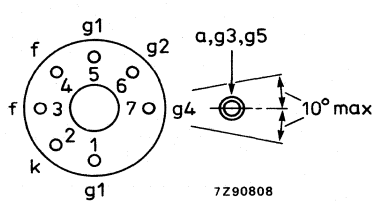


Fig. 12 Pin arrangement; bottom view.

Front view and lug dimensions

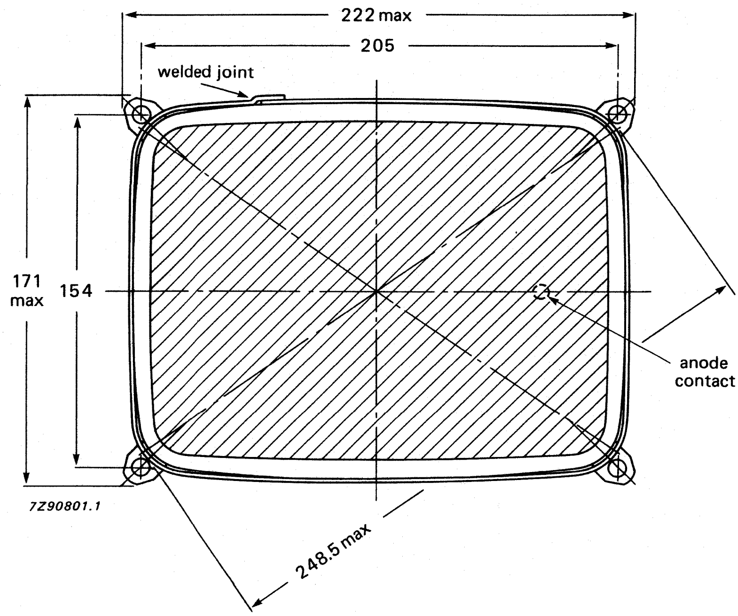


Fig. 13 Tube mounting dimensions; front view.

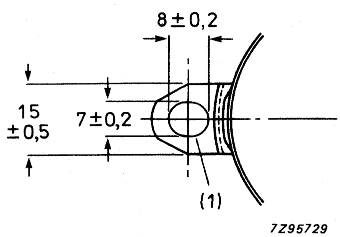


Fig. 14 Lug dimensions.

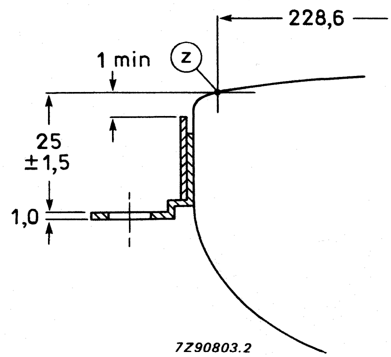


Fig. 15 Lug position.

(1) The position of the mounting screws in the cabinet must be within a circle of 4 mm diameter drawn around the true geomatrical positions, i.e. the corners of a rectangle of 205 mm x 154 mm.

Maximum cone controur

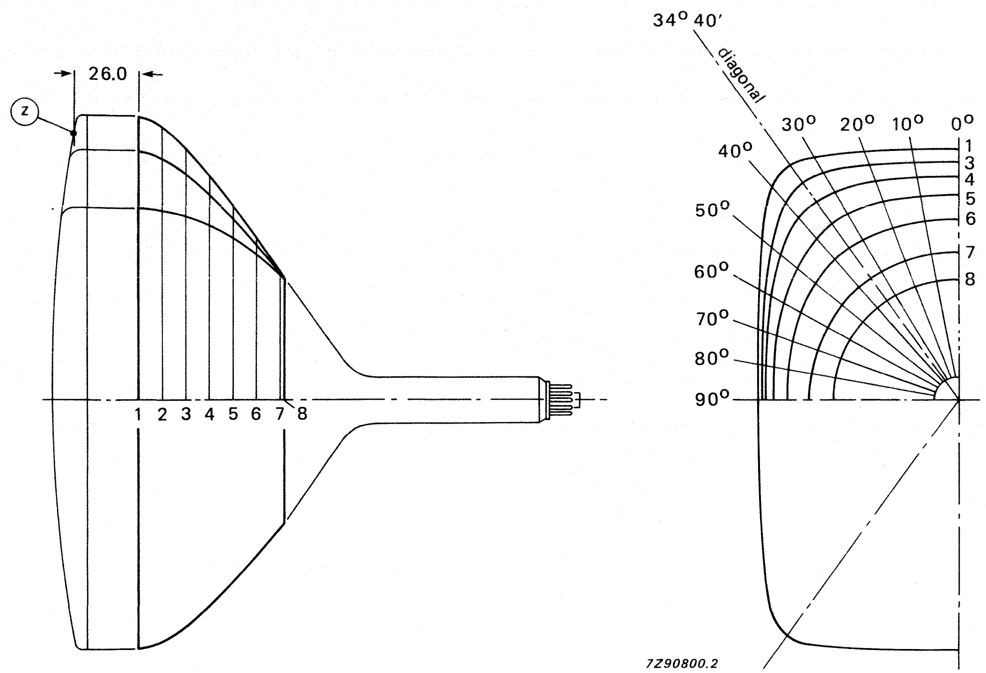


Fig. 16 Cone contour.

Table 1 Cone contour data

section	nom. distance from section 1	max. distance from centre										
		0°	10°	20°	30°	diag.	40°	50°	60°	70°	80°	90°
1	0	108,3	109,8	114,2	121,9	123,9	121,6	106,6	95,6	88,8	85,0	83,8
2	10	105,4	106,8	111,0	117,7	119,4	117,4	104,4	93,9	87,3	83,7	82,5
3	20	98,0	99,2	102,9	107,8	109,2	108,1	99,1	90,0	83,9	80,6	79,5
4	30	88,4	89,4	92,2	95,7	96,6	96,2	91,0	84,2	79,0	76,1	75,1
5	40	78,1	78,9	81,0	83,2	83,8	83,8	81,2	76,8	72,9	70,5	69,7
6	50	66,8	67,4	68,8	70,4	70,9	71,2	70,3	68,1	65,6	63,8	63,2
7	60	54,5	54,9	55,8	56,8	57,2	57,5	57,5	56,8	55,8	54,9	54,5
8	61,2	53,0	53,3	54,2	55,1	55,4	55,7	55,7	55,2	54,3	53,4	53,1

MONOCHROME DISPLAY TUBES

- 90^{o} deflection angle
- 24 cm (9 in) face diagonal; rectangular glass
- 20 mm neck diameter
- Integral implosion protection

QUICK REFERENCE DATA

Deflection angle	90^{o}
Face diagonal	24 cm (9 in)
Overall length	max. 227 mm
Neck diameter	20 mm
Heating	11 V/140 mA
Quick heating cathode	with a typical tube a legible picture will appear within 5 s
Grid 2 voltage	130 V
Anode voltage	12 kV
Resolution	approx. 800 lines

APPLICATION

These display tubes are for alpha numeric and graphic display applications, such as computer terminals, small business computers, etc.

AVAILABLE VERSIONS

The following versions are available: M24-511W, M24-512W and M24-514W. Differences between the tubes can be found under ''Dimensional data''.

ELECTRICAL DATA

Focusing method	electrostatic
Deflection method	magnetic
Deflection angles	
diagonal	approx. 90°
horizontal	approx. 82°
vertical	approx. 67°
Direct interelectrode capacitances	
cathode to all other electrodes	max. 4 pF
grid 1 to all other electrodes	max. 8 pF
Capacitance of external conductive coating to anode*	max. 850 pF min. 300 pF
Capacitance of external conductive coating to anode**	max. 750 pF min. 300 pF
Capacitance of anode to implosion protection hardware**	approx. 100 pF
Heater voltage	11 V
Heater current at 11 V	140 mA

OPTICAL DATA

Phosphor type	W (P4)
Light transmission at screen centre	approx. 53%

RASTER CENTRING

The field intensity perpendicular to the tube axis should be adjustable from 0 to 800 A/m. For optimum overall sharpness it is recommended to centre the raster electrically via the deflection coils.

* Implosion protection hardware connected to external conductive coating.
** Implosion protection hardware not connected to external conductive coating.

MECHANICAL DATA (see also the figures under Dimensions Data)

Overall length	max. 227 mm
Greatest dimensions of tube	
diagonal	249,5 mm
width	216 mm
height	167 mm
Minimum useful screen dimensions (projected)	
diagonal	222,5 mm
horizontal axis	193 mm
vertical axis	145 mm
area	268 cm^2
Implosion protection	T-band
Bulb	EIAJ-JB240AA03
Bulb contact designation	IEC 67-III-2, EIA-J1-21
Base designation	EIA E7-91
Basing	7GR
Mass	approx. 1,8 kg

RATINGS (Absolute Maximum System)

Unless otherwise specified voltage values are positive and measured with respect to grid 1.

Anode voltage	max. 15 kV min. 9,5 kV
Grid 4 (focusing electrode) voltage	–200 to +500 V
Grid 2 voltage	max. 200 V
Cathode voltage, positive peak value	max. 200 V
Heater voltage	11 V ± 10% *
Cathode-to-heater voltage	max. 100 V

CIRCUIT DESIGN VALUES

Grid 4 current		
positive	max.	25 μA
negative	max.	25 μA
Grid 2 current		
positive	max.	5 μA
negative	max.	5 μA

MAXIMUM CIRCUIT VALUES

Resistance between cathode and heater	max.	1,0 MΩ
Impedance between cathode and heater	max.	0,1 MΩ
Grid 1 circuit resistance	max.	1,5 MΩ
Grid 1 circuit impedance	max.	0,5 MΩ

* For maximum cathode life it is recommended that the heater supply be regulated at 11 V $^{+0\%}_{-5\%}$.

TYPICAL OPERATING CONDITIONS

Cathode drive; voltages specified with respect to grid 1

Anode voltage	12 kV
Grid 4 (focusing electrode) voltage	130 V*
Grid 2 voltage	130 V
Cathode cut-off voltage	45 to 65 V**

RESOLUTION

The resolution is approx. 800 lines. It is measured at the screen centre:

- with shrinking raster method,
- at light output 68,5 cd/m^2 (20 foot lambert) and raster dimensions 168 mm x 126 mm,
- at V_{g2} = 200 V and anode voltage = 12 kV,
- with phosphor type W (WW)
- with normal tinted face glass, without anti-glare treatment of screen surface.

X-RADIATION CHARACTERISTIC

X-radiation emitted will not exceed 0,5 mR/h throughout the useful life of the tube, when operated within the given ratings.

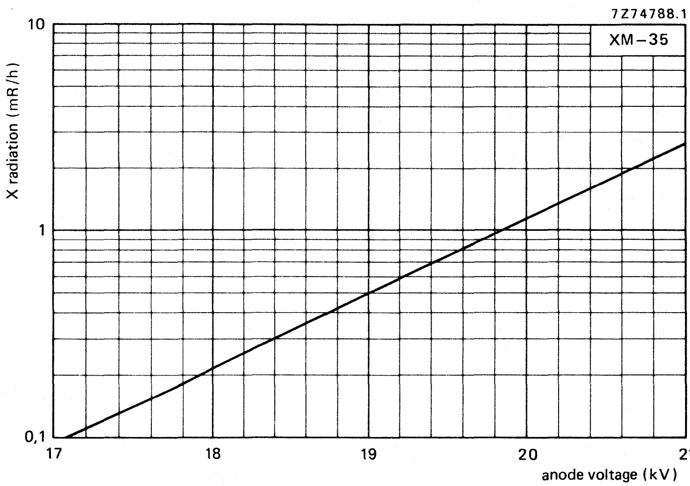


Fig. 1 X-radi-tion limit curve according to JEDEC94, at a constant anode current of 250 μA, measured according TEPAC103A.

* Measured at screen centre on spot at anode current = 250 μA (peak), anode voltage = 12 kV, grid 2 voltage = 130 V.
Because of the flat focus characteristic it is sufficient to choose a focusing voltage between 0 V and + 130 V. The optimum focus voltage of individual tubes may be between – 150 and + 50 V.

** Visual extinction of focused raster.

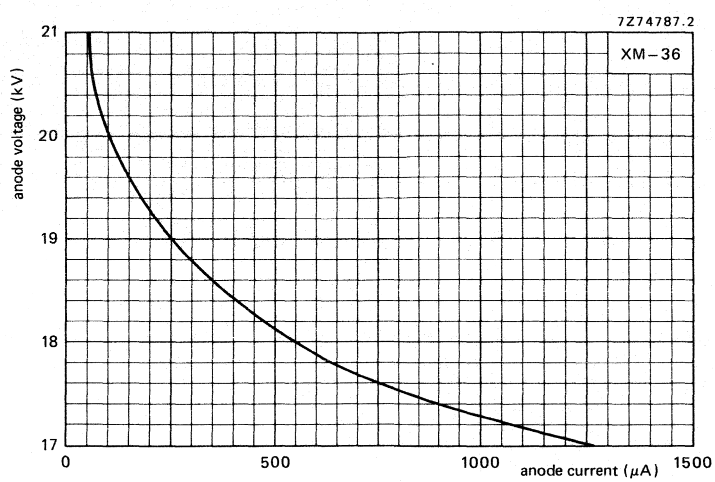


Fig. 2 0,5 mR/h isoexposure-rate limit curve, according to JEDEC94, measured according to TEPAC103A.

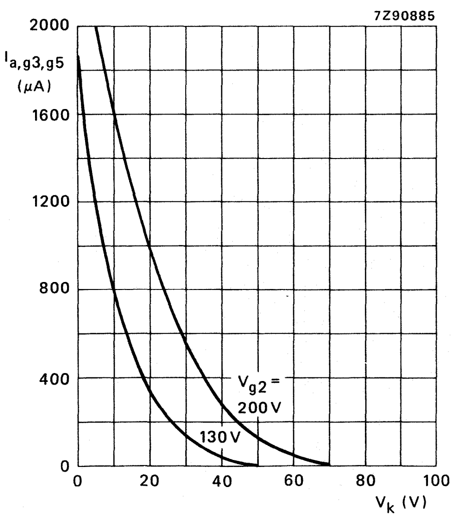


Fig. 3 Anode current as a function of cathode voltage.
Cathode drive; $V_{a,g3,g5}$ = 12 kV.

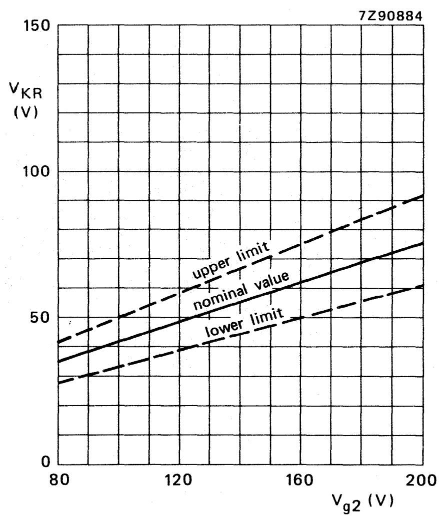


Fig. 4 Limits of cathode cut-off voltage as a function of grid 2 voltage.
Cathode drive; $V_{a,g3,g5}$ = 12 kV.

$$\frac{\Delta V_{KR}}{\Delta V_{a,g3,g5}} = 0,3 \times 10^{-3}$$

DIMENSIONAL DATA

Dimensions in mm

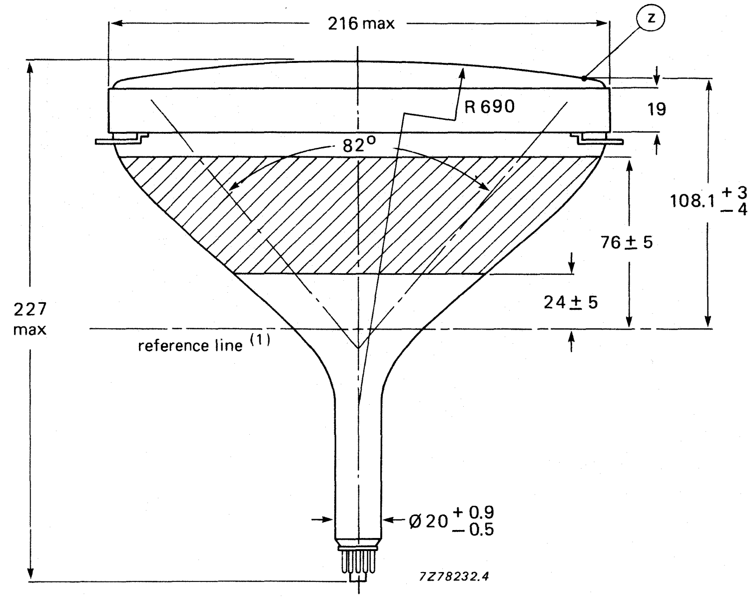


Fig. 5.

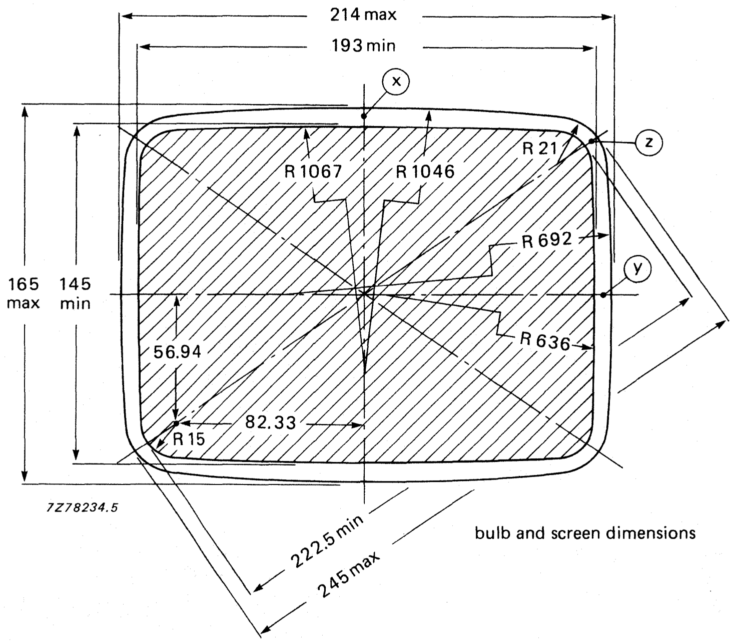
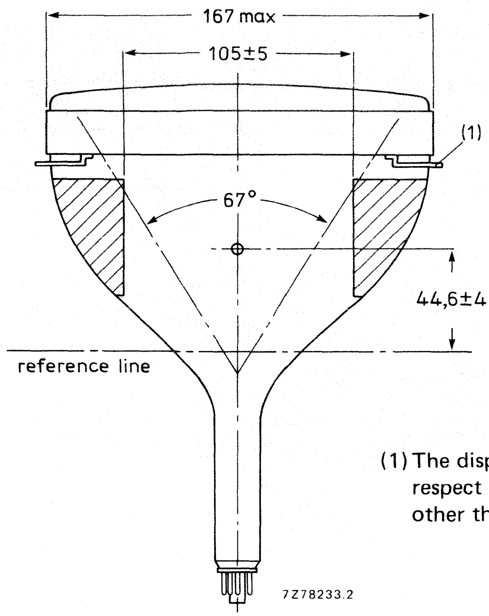


Fig. 6.

(1) The reference line is determined by the plane of the upper edge of reference line gauge D when the gauge is resting on the cone.



(1) The displacement of any lug with respect to the plane through the other three lugs is max. 1,8 mm.

Fig. 7.

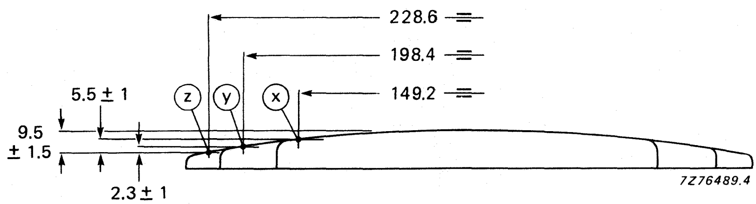


Fig. 8 Screen reference points.

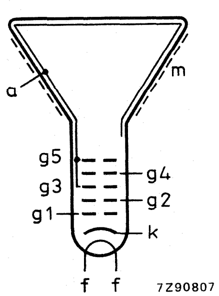


Fig. 9 Electrode configuration.

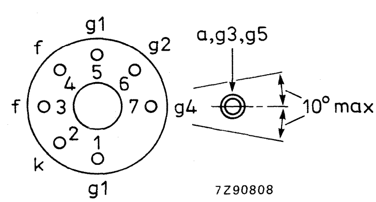


Fig. 10 Pin arrangement.

Front view of tube M24-511W

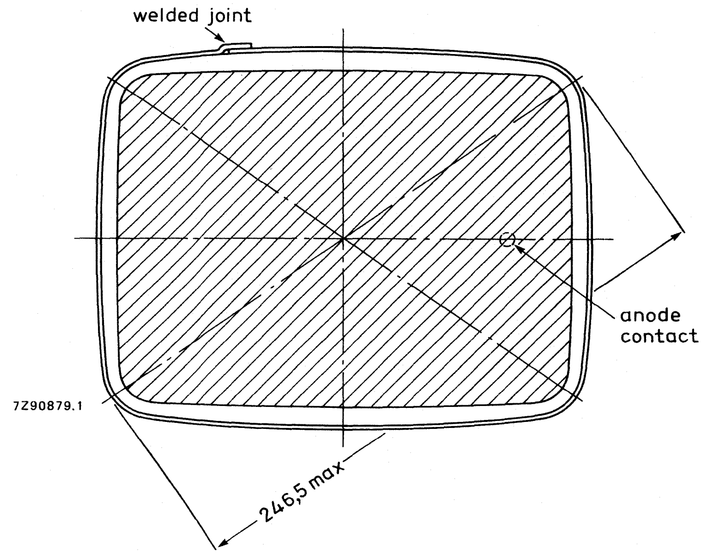


Fig. 11 Tube front view with rimband.

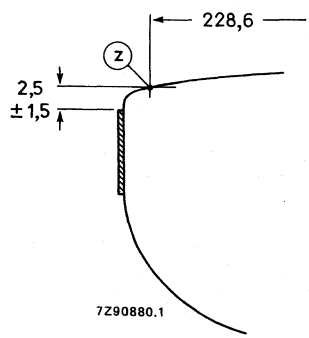


Fig. 12 Rimband position.

Front view and lug dimensions of tube M24-512W

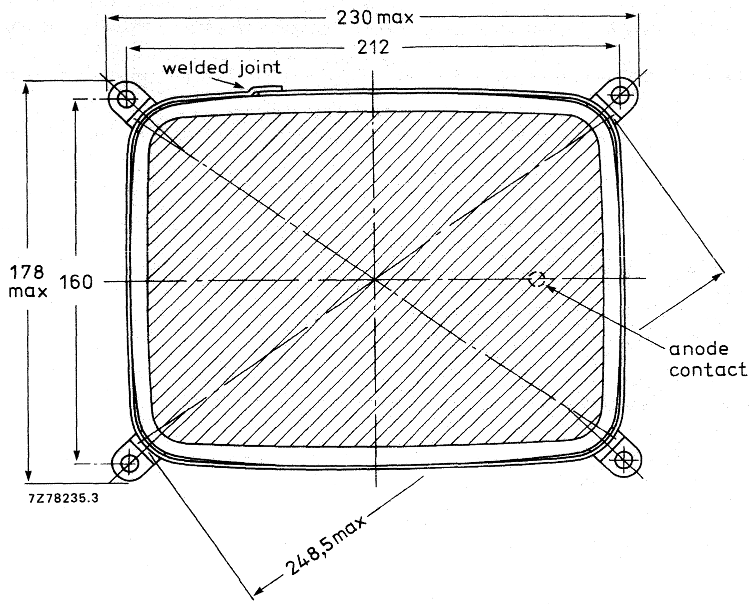


Fig. 13 Tube mounting dimensions; front view.

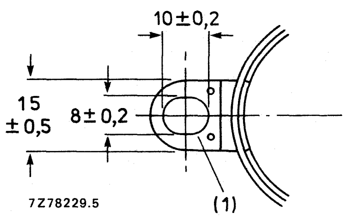


Fig. 14 Lug dimensions.

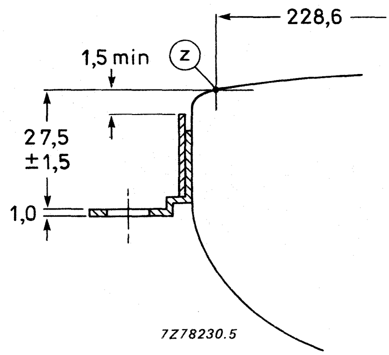


Fig. 15 Lug position.

(1) The position of the mounting screws in the cabinet must be within a circle of 5 mm diameter drawn around the true geometrical positions, i.e. the corners of a rectangle of 212 mm x 160 mm.

Front view and lug dimensions of tube M24-514W

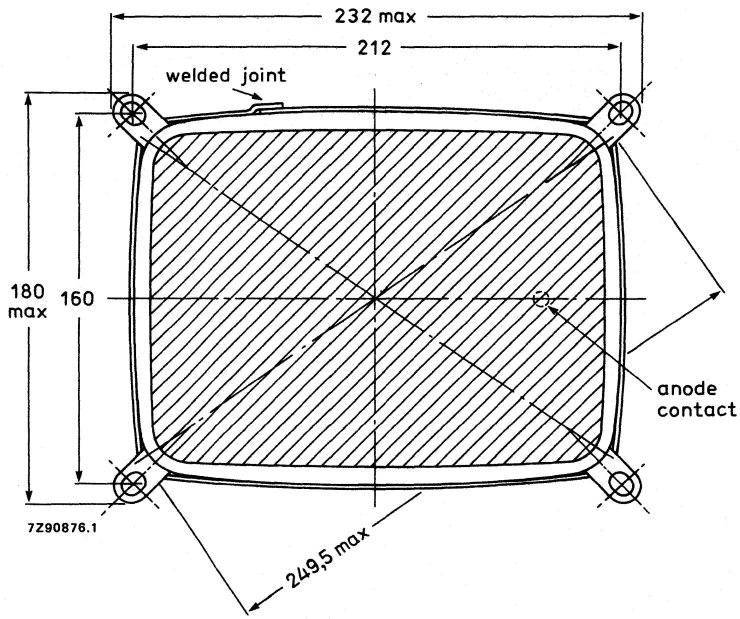


Fig. 16 Tube mounting dimensions; front view.

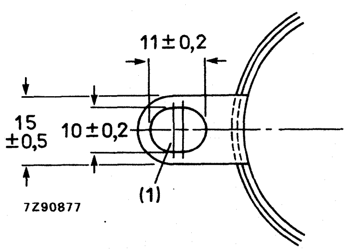


Fig. 17 Lug dimensions.

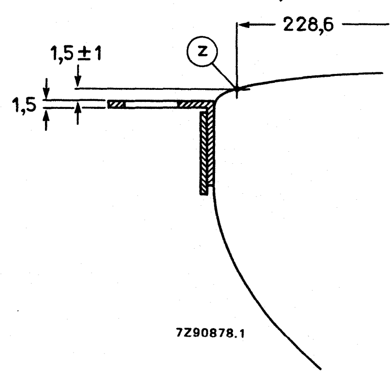


Fig. 18 Lug position.

(1) The position of the mounting screws in the cabinet must be within a circle of 7 mm diameter drawn around the true geometrical positions, i.e. the corners of a rectangle of 212 mm x 160 mm.

Maximum cone contour

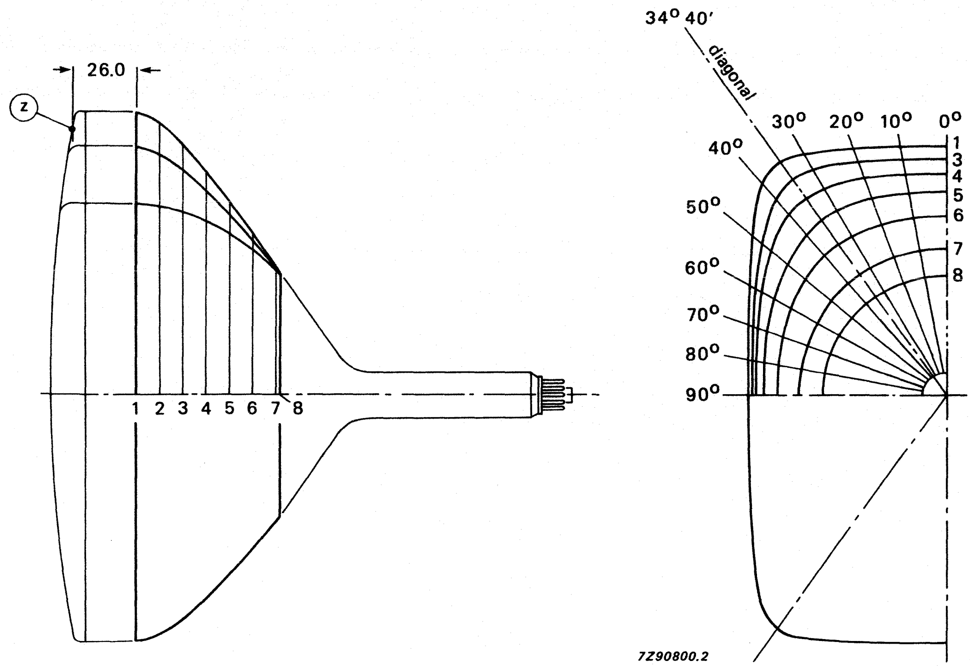


Fig. 19 Cone contour.

Table 1 Cone contour data

section	nom. distance from section 1	max. distance from centre 0°	10°	20°	30°	diag.	40°	50°	60°	70°	80°	90°
1	0	108,3	109,8	114,2	121,9	123,9	121,6	106,6	95,6	88,8	85,0	83,8
2	10	105,4	106,8	111,0	117,7	119,4	117,4	104,4	93,9	87,3	83,7	82,5
3	20	98,0	99,2	102,9	107,8	109,2	108,1	99,1	90,0	83,9	80,6	79,5
4	30	88,4	89,4	92,2	95,7	96,6	96,2	91,0	84,2	79,0	76,1	75,1
5	40	78,1	78,9	81,0	83,2	83,8	83,8	81,2	76,8	72,9	70,5	69,7
6	50	66,8	67,4	68,8	70,4	70,9	71,2	70,3	68,1	65,6	63,8	63,2
7	60	54,5	54,9	55,8	56,8	57,2	57,5	57,5	56,8	55,8	54,9	54,5
8	61,2	53,0	53,3	54,2	55,1	55,4	55,7	55,7	55,2	54,3	53,4	53,1

FLAT SQUARE
HIGH RESOLUTION MONOCHROME DISPLAY TUBES

- For Data Graphic Displays
- 90^{o} deflection angle
- 31 cm (12 in) face diagonal; rectangular glass
- 1200 mm radius of screen curvature
- 20 mm neck diameter
- Integral implosion protection

QUICK REFERENCE DATA

Deflection angle	90^{o}
Face diagonal	31 cm (12 in)
Overall length	max. 275 mm
Neck diameter	20 mm
Heating	12 V/130 mA
Quick heating cathode	with a typical tube a legible picture will appear within 5 s
Grid 2 voltage	400 V
Anode voltage	12 kV
Resolution	approx. 1300 lines

APPLICATION

These high resolution tubes are for alpha numeric and graphic display applications, such as computer terminals, small business computers, etc.

AVAILABLE VERSIONS

The following versions are available: M29EAA and M29EAB.

The tubes can be supplied with different phosphors and anti-reflective treatments, see ''High resolution monochrome display tubes, General''.

Differences between the tubes can be found under 'Dimensional data'.

ELECTRICAL DATA

Focusing method	electrostatic
Deflection method	magnetic
Deflection angles	
diagonal	approx. 90°
horizontal	approx. 79°
vertical	approx. 61°
Interelectrode capacitances	
cathode to all other electrodes	max. 4 pF
grid 1 to all other electrodes	max. 7 pF
Capacitance of external conductive coating to anode*	max. 1250 pF min. 800 pF
Heater voltage	12 V
Heater current at 12 V	130 mA

OPTICAL DATA

Phosphor type	see "High resolution monochrome display tubes, General"
Light transmission at screen centre	
tube with normal tinted face glass	approx. 43%
tube with dark tinted face glass	approx. 32%

RASTER CENTRING

The field intensity perpendicular to the tube axis should be adjustable from 0 to 800 A/m. For optimum overall sharpness it is recommended to centre the raster electrically via the deflection coils.

* Implosion protection hardware connected to external conductive coating.

MECHANICAL DATA (see also the figures under Dimensional Data)

Overall length	max. 275 mm
Greatest dimensions of tube	
diagonal	323,5 mm
width	273 mm
height	212,5 mm
Minimum useful screen dimensions (projected)	
diagonal	294 mm
horizontal axis	246 mm
vertical axis	181 mm
area	440 cm^2
Implosion protection	T-band
Bulb	EIAJ-JB320AA03 or EIAJ-JB320AA04
Bulb contact designation	IEC 67-III-2, EIAJ1-21
Base designation	EIA E7-91
Basing	7GR
Mass	approx. 3,5 kg

RATINGS (Absolute Maximum System)

Unless otherwise specified voltage values are positive and measured with respect to grid 1.

Anode voltage	max. 15 kV min. 10 kV
Grid 4 (focusing electrode) voltage	−200 to + 1000 V
Grid 2 voltage	max. 700 V
Anode current	
long-term average value	max. 130 μA
peak value	max. 600 μA
Cathode voltage, positive peak value	max. 400 V
Heater voltage	12 V ± 10%*
Cathode-to-heater voltage	max. 100 V

* For maximum cathode life it is recommended that the heater supply be regulated at 12 V $^{+0\%}_{-5\%}$.

CIRCUIT DESIGN VALUES

Grid 4 current	
positive	max. 25 μA
negative	max. 25 μA
Grid 2 current	
positive	max. 5 μA
negative	max. 5 μA

MAXIMUM CIRCUIT VALUES

Resistance between cathode and heater	max. 1,0 MΩ
Impedance between cathode and heater	max. 0,1 MΩ
Grid 1 circuit resistance	max. 1,5 MΩ
Grid 1 circuit impedance	max. 0,5 MΩ

TYPICAL OPERATING CONDITIONS

Cathode drive; voltages specified with respect to grid 1

Anode voltage	12 kV
Grid 4 (focusing electrode) voltage	0 to 300 V*
Grid 2 voltage	400 V
Cathode cut-off voltage	30 to 60 V**

Grid drive; voltages specified with respect to cathode

Anode voltage	12 kV
Grid 4 (focusing electrode) voltage	0 to 300 V*
Grid 2 voltage	400 V
Grid 1 cut-off voltage	34 to 64 V**

RESOLUTION

The resolution is approx. 1300 lines. It is measured at the screen centre:

- with shrinking raster method,
- at light output 68,5 cd/m^2 (20 foot lambert) and raster dimensions 216 mm x 162 mm,
- at V_{g2} = 700 V and anode voltage = 12 kV,
- with phosphor type W (WW),
- with normal tinted face glass, without anti-glare treatment of screen surface.

X-RADIATION CHARACTERISTIC

X-radiation emitted will not exceed 0,5 mR/h throughout the useful life of the tube, when operated within the given ratings.

* Measured at screen centre on spot at anode current = 250 μA (peak), anode voltage = 12 kV, grid 2 voltage = 400 V.
Dynamic focus (only for optimization): Typical correction for a video field of H x V = 216 mm x 162 mm:
line parabola 250 V,
field parabola 0 V.

** Visual extinction of focused raster.

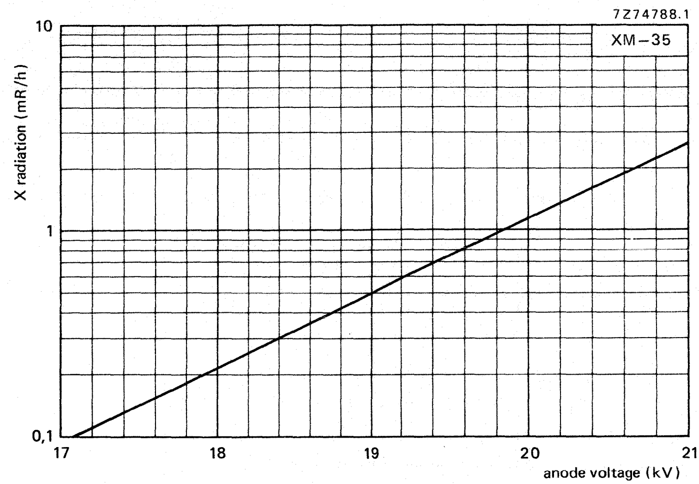


Fig. 1 X-radiation limit curve according to JEDEC 94, at a constant anode current of 250 μA, measured according to TEPAC103A.

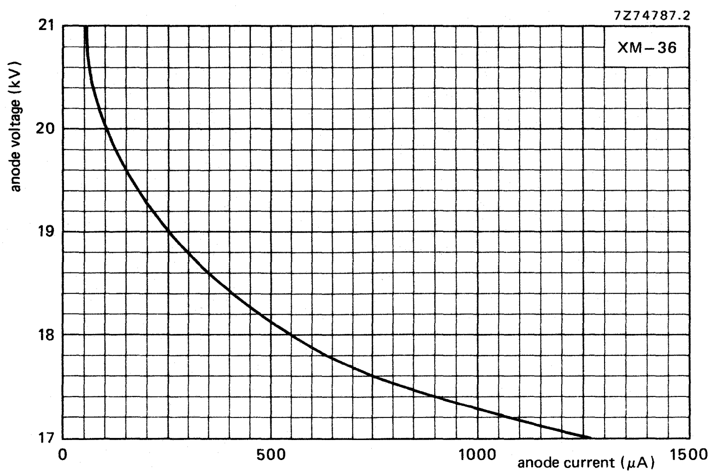


Fig. 2 0,5 mR/h isoexposure-rate limit curve, according to JEDEC 94, measured according to TEPAC103A.

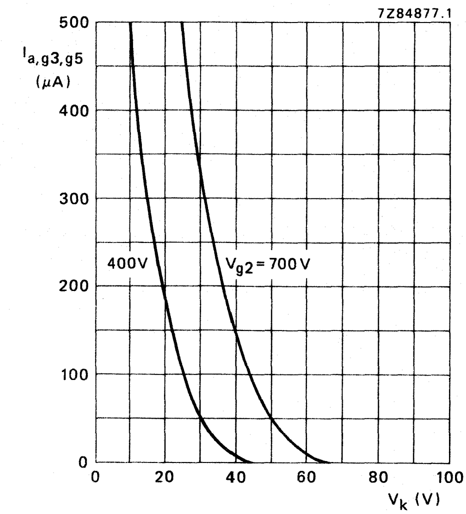


Fig. 3 Anode current as a function of cathode voltage. Cathode drive; $V_{a,g3,g5}$ = 12 kV.

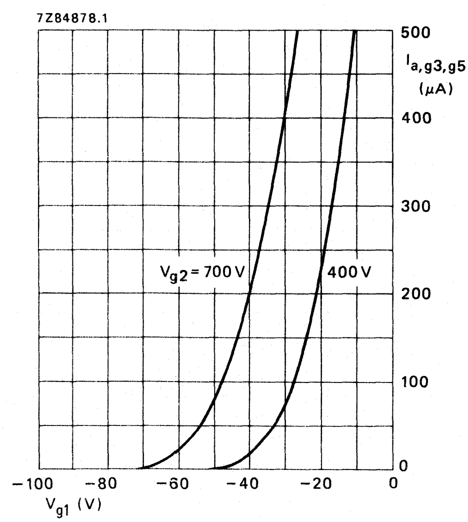


Fig. 4 Anode current as a function of grid 1 voltage. Grid drive; $V_{a,g3,g5}$ = 12 kV.

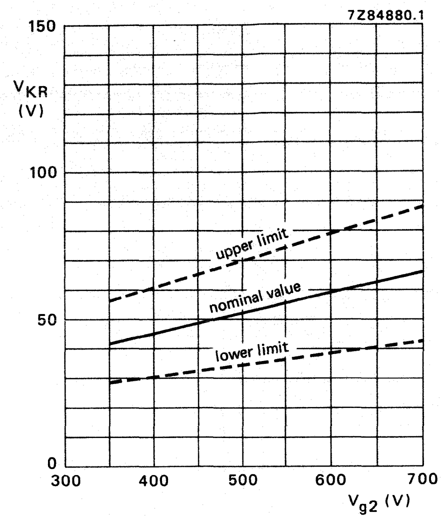


Fig. 5 Limits of cathode raster cut-off voltage as a function of grid 2 voltage.
Cathode drive; $V_{a,g3,g5}$ = 12 kV.

$$\frac{\Delta V_{KR}}{\Delta V_{a,g3,g5}} = 0,9 \times 10^{-3}.$$

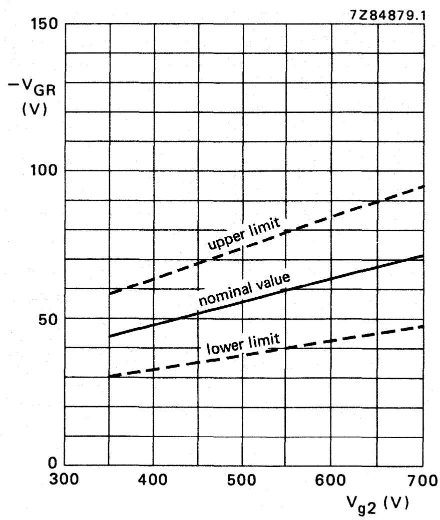


Fig. 6 Limits of grid 1 raster cut-off voltage as a function of grid 2 voltage.
Grid drive; $V_{a,g3,g5}$ = 12 kV.

$$\frac{\Delta V_{GR}}{\Delta V_{a,g3,g5}} = 0,9 \times 10^{-3}.$$

DIMENSIONAL DATA

Dimensions in mm

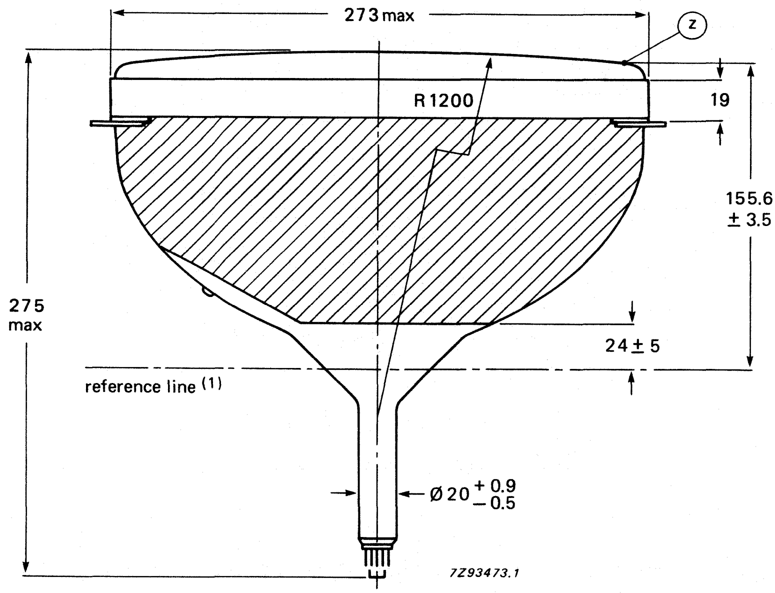


Fig. 7

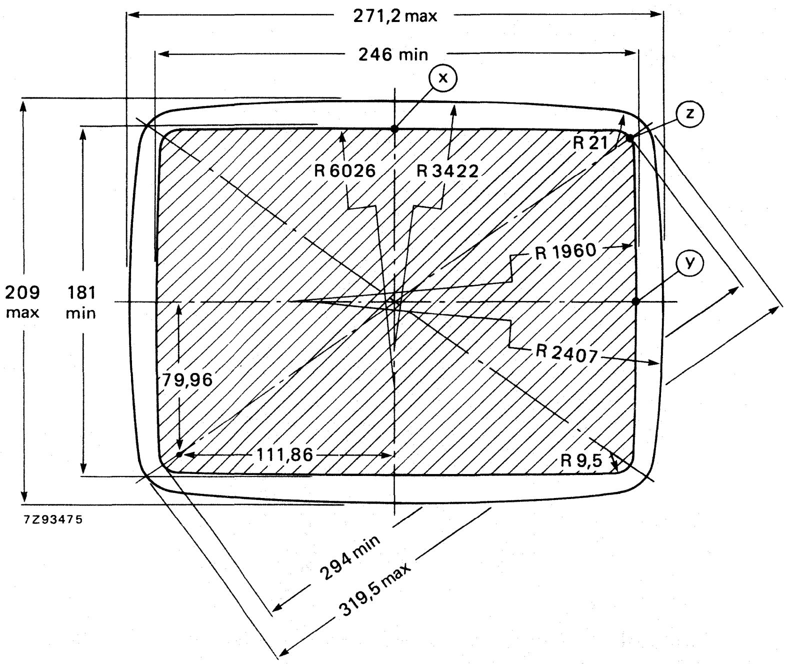
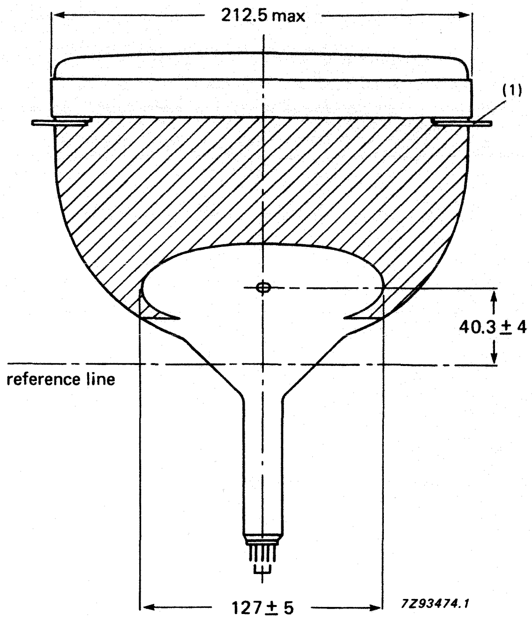


Fig. 8

(1) The reference line is determined by the plane of the upper edge of reference line gauge D when the gauge is resting on the cone.



(1) The displacement of any lug with respect to the plane through the other three lugs is max. 2 mm.

Fig. 9

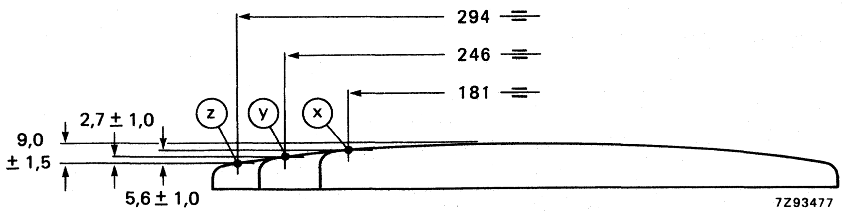


Fig. 10 Screen reference points.

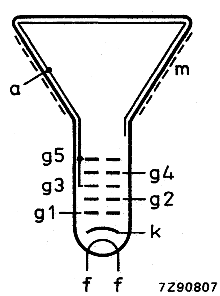


Fig. 11 Electrode configuration.

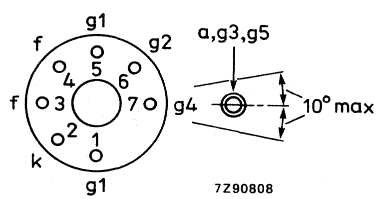


Fig. 12 Pin arrangement.

Front view of tube M29EAA

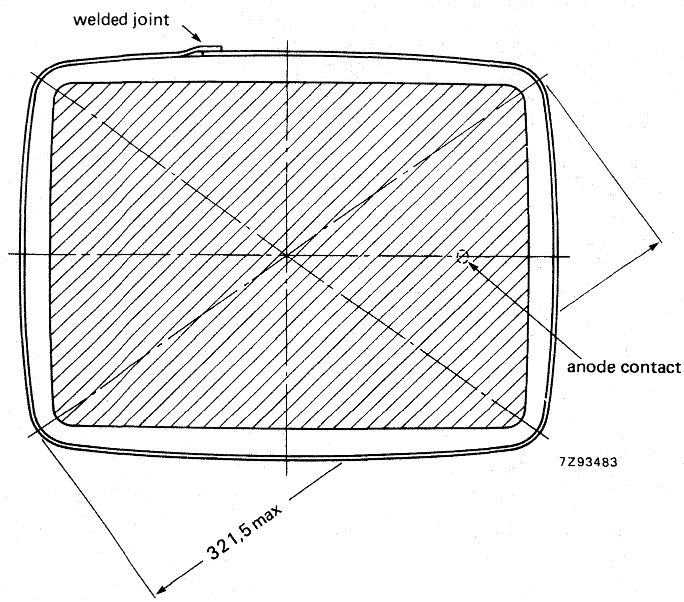


Fig. 13 Tube front view with rimband.

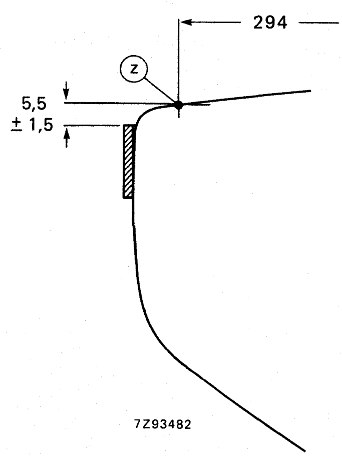


Fig. 14 Rimband position.

Front view and lug dimensions of tube M29EAB *

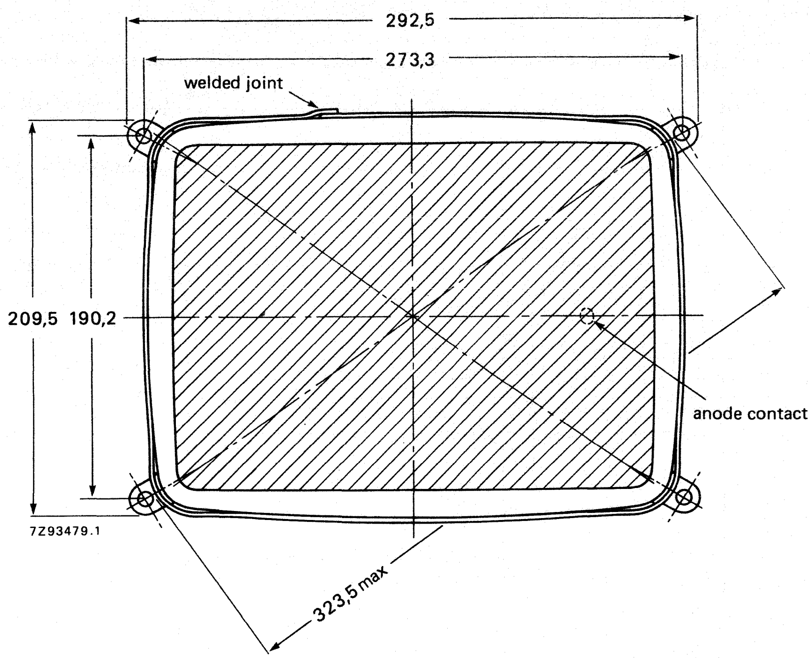


Fig. 15 Tube mounting dimensions; front view.

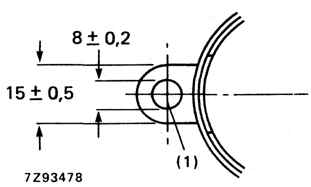


Fig. 16 Lug dimensions.

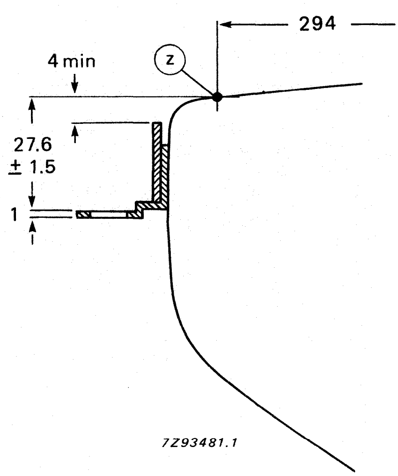


Fig. 17 Lug position.

(1) The mounting screws in the cabinet must be situated inside a circle of 5 mm diameter drawn around the true geometrical positions i.e. at the corners of a rectangle of 273,3 mm x 190,2 mm

* This tube is still under development; data are provisional.

Maximum cone contour

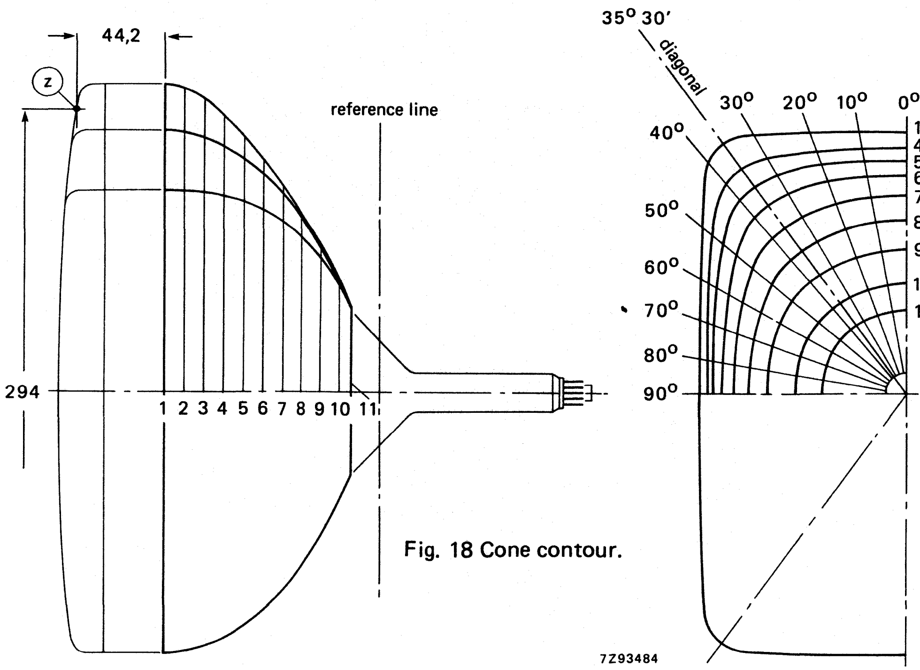


Fig. 18 Cone contour.

Table 1 Cone contour data

section	nom. distance from section 1	max. distance from centre										
		0°	10°	20°	30°	diag.	40°	50°	60°	70°	80°	90°
1	0	136,4	138,3	144,5	155,6	160,5	157,5	135,6	120,8	111,8	106,8	105,3
2	10	135,5	137,4	143,5	154,1	158,6	155,8	135,2	120,6	111,6	106,7	105,1
3	20	132,7	134,6	140,4	149,7	153,2	151,1	133,6	119,4	110,6	105,8	104,3
4	30	128,2	129,9	135,0	142,0	144,0	142,3	129,3	116,6	108,4	103,9	102,4
5	40	121,8	123,3	127,3	132,0	132,8	131,5	122,5	112,2	104,8	100,6	99,3
6	50	113,6	114,8	117,7	120,4	120,6	119,5	113,5	105,7	99,5	95,8	94,6
7	60	103,3	104,2	105,9	107,1	106,9	106,1	102,2	96,9	92,2	89,1	88,1
8	70	90,7	91,2	92,1	92,5	92,2	91,7	89,4	86,2	83,1	80,8	80,0
9	80	75,3	75,7	76,3	76,6	76,6	76,5	75,6	74,0	72,3	71,0	70,4
10	90	57,7	57,7	57,7	57,7	57,6	57,6	57,4	57,2	57,0	56,8	56,6
11	96,5	44,7	44,7	44,7	44,7	44,7	44,7	44,7	44,7	44,7	44,7	44,7

FLAT SQUARE
HIGH RESOLUTION MONOCHROME DISPLAY TUBES

- For Data Graphic Displays
- 90^{o} deflection angle
- 31 cm (12 in) face diagonal; rectangular glass
- 1200 mm radius of screen curvature
- 20 mm neck diameter
- Integral implosion protection

QUICK REFERENCE DATA

Deflection angle	90^{o}
Face diagonal	31 cm (12 in)
Overall length	max. 275 mm
Neck diameter	20 mm
Heating	12 V/75 mA
Grid 2 voltage	400 V
Anode voltage	12 kV
Resolution	approx. 1300 lines

APPLICATION

These high resolution tubes are for alpha numeric and graphic display applications, such as computer terminals, small business computers, etc.

AVAILABLE VERSIONS

The following versions are available: M29ECA and M29ECB.

The tubes can be supplied with different phosphors and anti-reflective treatments, see "High resolution monochrome display tubes, General".

Differences between the tubes can be found under 'Dimensional data'.

ELECTRICAL DATA

Focusing method	electrostatic
Deflection method	magnetic
Deflection angles	
diagonal	approx. 90°
horizontal	approx. 79°
vertical	approx. 61°
Interelectrode capacitances	
cathode to all other electrodes	max. 4 pF
grid 1 to all other electrodes	max. 7 pF
Capacitance of external conductive coating to anode*	max. 1250 pF min. 800 pF
Heater voltage	12 V
Heater current at 12 V	75 mA

OPTICAL DATA

Phosphor type	see "High resolution monochrome display tubes, General"
Light transmission at screen centre	
tube with normal tinted face glass	approx. 43%
tube with dark tinted face glass	approx. 32%

RASTER CENTRING

The field intensity perpendicular to the tube axis should be adjustable from 0 to 800 A/m. For optimum overall sharpness it is recommended to centre the raster electrically via the deflection coils.

* Implosion protection hardware connected to external conductive coating.

MECHANICAL DATA (see also the figures under Dimensional Data)

Overall length	max. 275 mm
Greatest dimensions of tube	
diagonal	323,5 mm
width	273 mm
height	212,5 mm
Minimum useful screen dimensions (projected)	
diagonal	294 mm
horizontal axis	246 mm
vertical axis	181 mm
area	440 cm^2
Implosion protection	T-band
Bulb	EIAJ-JB320AA03 or EIAJ-JB320AA04
Bulb contact designation	IEC 67-III-2, EIAJ1-21
Base designation	EIA E7-91
Basing	7GR
Mass	approx. 3,5 kg

RATINGS (Absolute Maximum System)

Unless otherwise specified voltage values are positive and measured with respect to grid 1.

Anode voltage	max. 15 kV min. 10 kV
Grid 4 (focusing electrode) voltage	−200 to + 1000 V
Grid 2 voltage	max. 700 V
Anode current	
long-term average value	max. 130 μA
peak value	max. 600 μA
Cathode voltage, positive peak value	max. 400 V
Heater voltage	12 V ± 10%*
Cathode-to-heater voltage	max. 100 V

* For maximum cathode life it is recommended that the heater supply be regulated at 12 V $^{+0\%}_{-5\%}$.

CIRCUIT DESIGN VALUES

Grid 4 current	
positive	max. 25 μA
negative	max. 25 μA
Grid 2 current	
positive	max. 5 μA
negative	max. 5 μA

MAXIMUM CIRCUIT VALUES

Resistance between cathode and heater	max. 1,0 MΩ
Impedance between cathode and heater	max. 0,1 MΩ
Grid 1 circuit resistance	max. 1,5 MΩ
Grid 1 circuit impedance	max. 0,5 MΩ

TYPICAL OPERATING CONDITIONS

Cathode drive; voltages specified with respect to grid 1

Anode voltage	12 kV
Grid 4 (focusing electrode) voltage	0 to 300 V*
Grid 2 voltage	400 V
Cathode cut-off voltage	30 to 60 V**

Grid drive; voltages specified with respect to cathode

Anode voltage	12 kV
Grid 4 (focusing electrode) voltage	0 to 300 V*
Grid 2 voltage	400 V
Grid 1 cut-off voltage	34 to 64 V**

RESOLUTION

The resolution is approx. 1300 lines. It is measured at the screen centre:

- with shrinking raster method,
- at light output 68,5 cd/m² (20 foot lambert) and raster dimensions 216 mm x 162 mm,
- at V_{g2} = 700 V and anode voltage = 12 kV,
- with phosphor type WW,
- with normal tinted face glass, without anti-glare treatment of screen surface.

X-RADIATION CHARACTERISTIC

X-radiation emitted will not exceed 0,5 mR/h throughout the useful life of the tube, when operated within the given ratings.

* Measured at screen centre on spot at anode current = 250 μA (peak), anode voltage = 12 kV, grid 2 voltage = 400 V.
Dynamic focus (only for optimization): Typical correction for a video field of H x V = 216 mm x 162 mm:
line parabola 250 V,
field parabola 0 V.

** Visual extinction of focused raster.

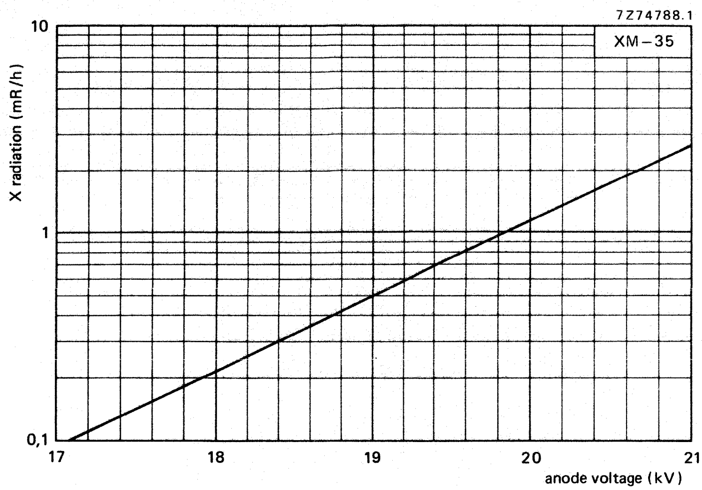


Fig. 1 X-radiation limit curve according to JEDEC 94, at a constant anode current of 250 μA, measured according to TEPAC103A.

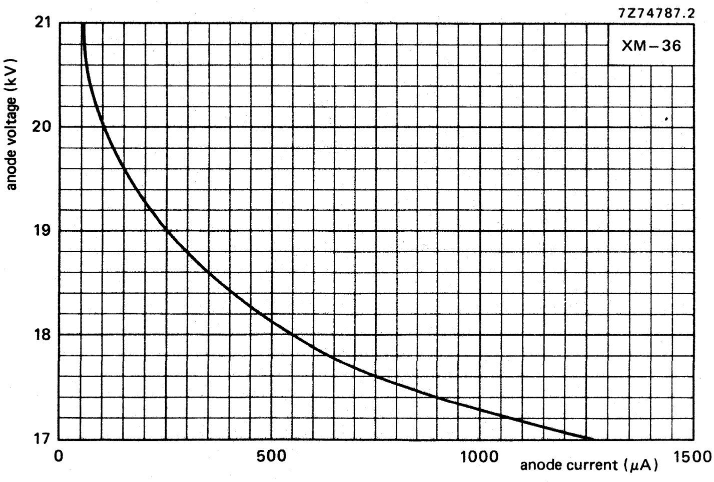


Fig. 2 0,5 mR/h isoexposure-rate limit curve, according to JEDEC 94, measured according to TEPAC103A.

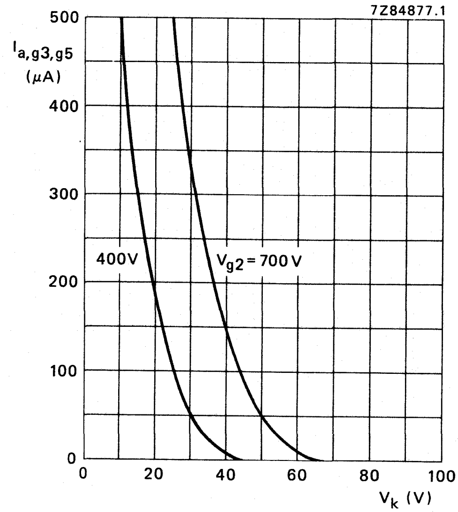


Fig. 3 Anode current as a function of cathode voltage.
Cathode drive; $V_{a,g3,g5}$ = 12 kV.

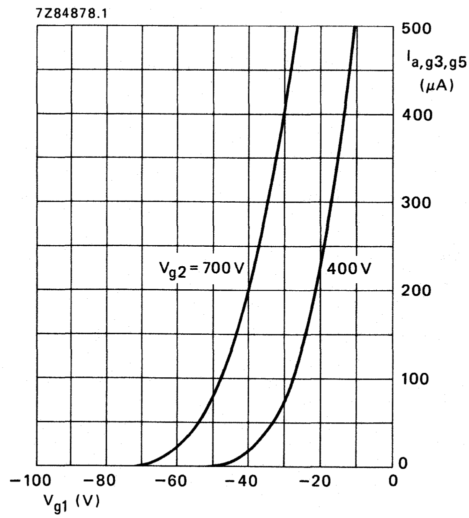


Fig. 4 Anode current as a function of grid 1 voltage.
Grid drive; $V_{a,g3,g5}$ = 12 kV.

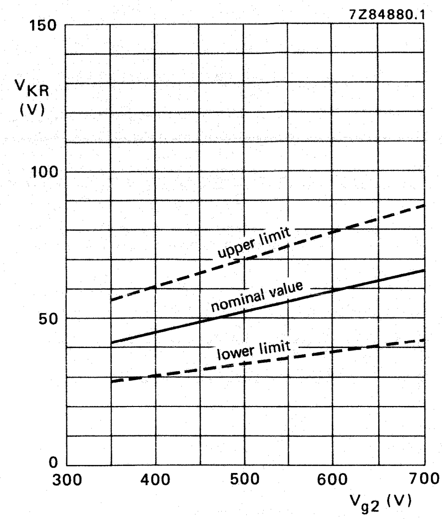


Fig. 5 Limits of cathode raster cut-off voltage as a function of grid 2 voltage.
Cathode drive; $V_{a,g3,g5}$ = 12 kV.

$$\frac{\Delta V_{KR}}{\Delta V_{a,g3,g5}} = 0.9 \times 10^{-3}.$$

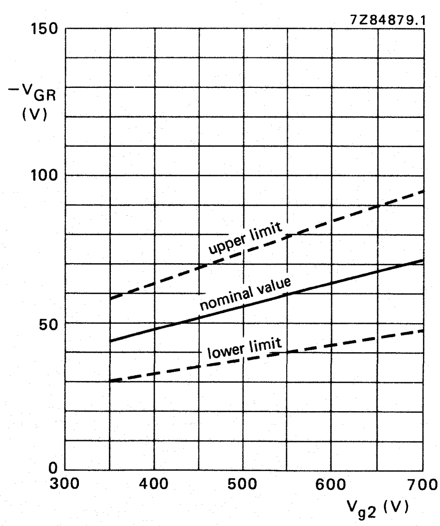


Fig. 6 Limits of grid 1 raster cut-off voltage as a function of grid 2 voltage.
Grid drive; $V_{a,g3,g5}$ = 12 kV.

$$\frac{\Delta V_{GR}}{\Delta V_{a,g3,g5}} = 0.9 \times 10^{-3}.$$

DIMENSIONAL DATA

Dimensions in mm

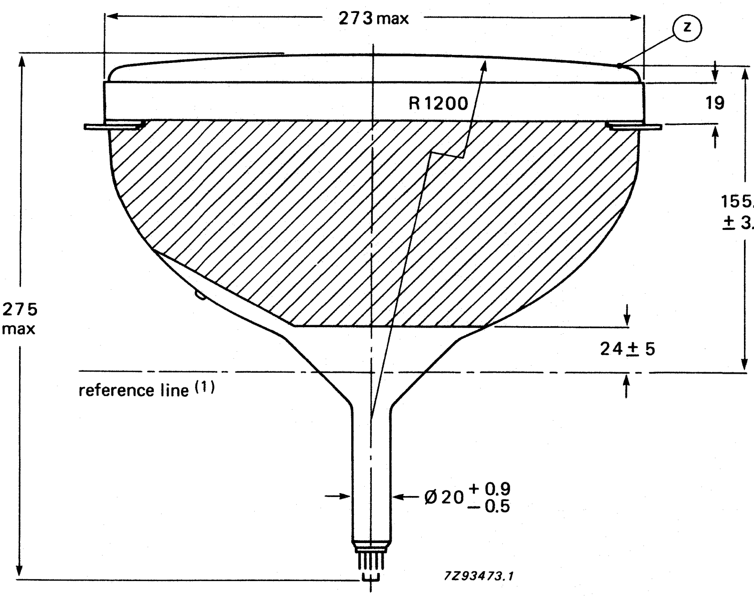


Fig. 7

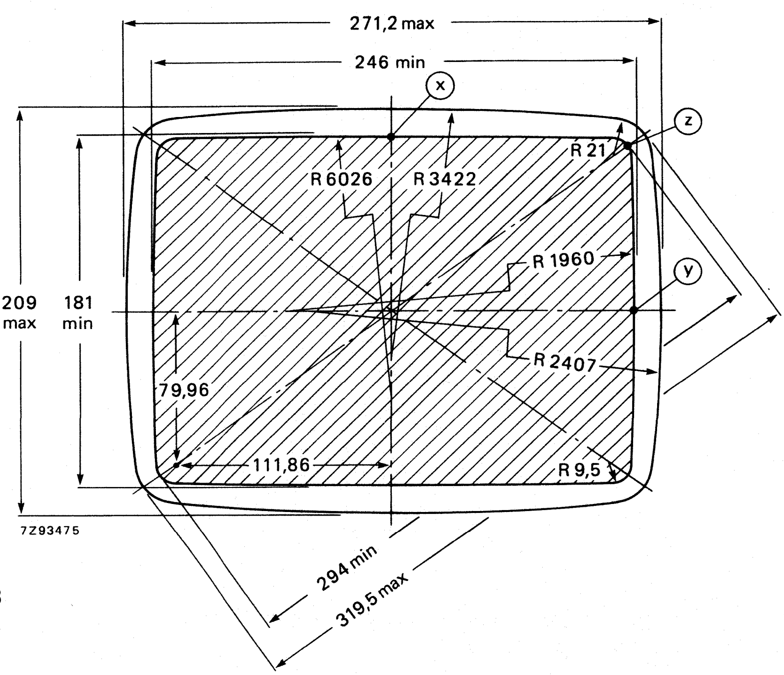


Fig. 8

(1) The reference line is determined by the plane of the upper edge of reference line gauge D when the gauge is resting on the cone.

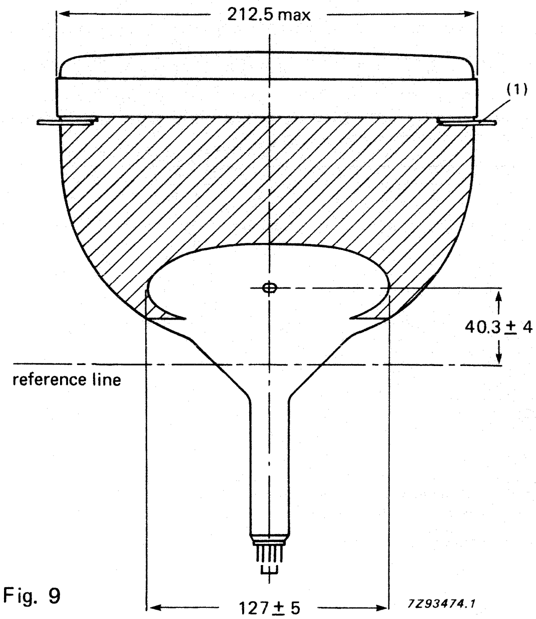


Fig. 9

(1) The displacement of any lug with respect to the plane through the other three lugs is max. 2 mm.

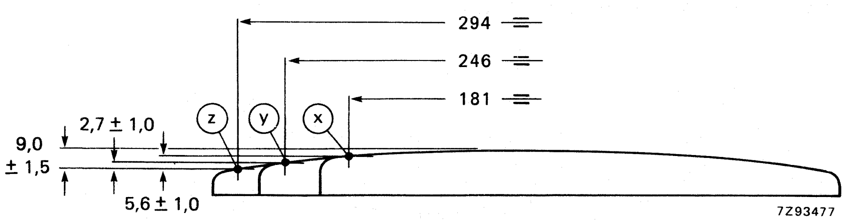


Fig. 10 Screen reference points.

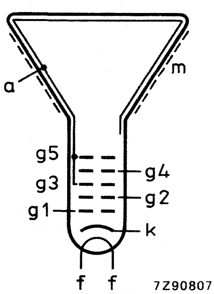


Fig. 11 Electrode configuration.

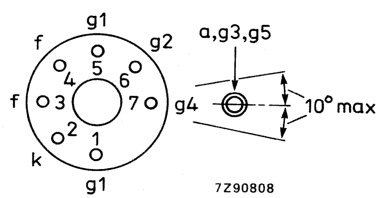


Fig. 12 Pin arrangement.

Front view of tube M29ECA

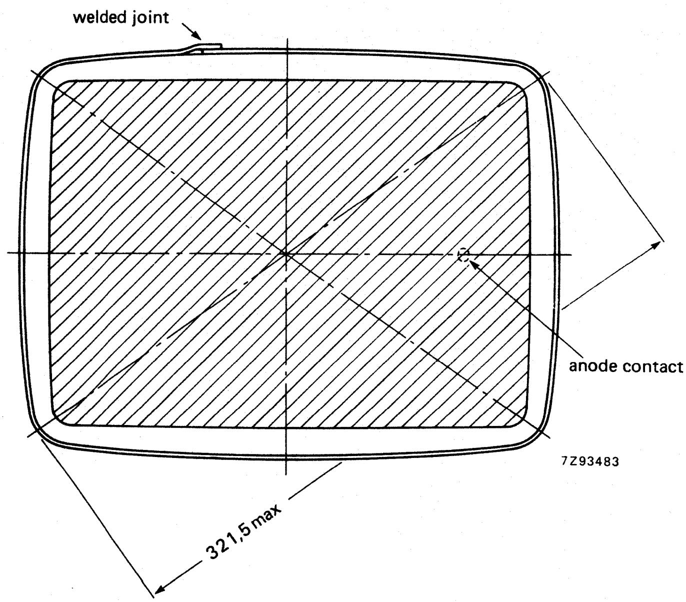


Fig. 13 Tube front view with rimband.

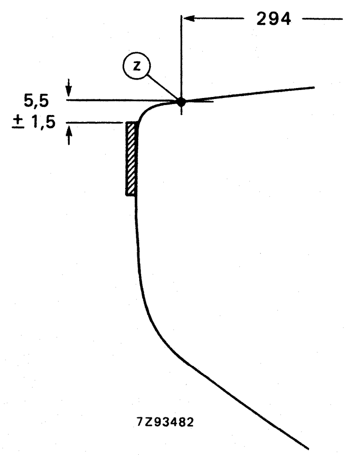


Fig. 14 Rimband position.

Front view and lug dimensions of tube M29ECB

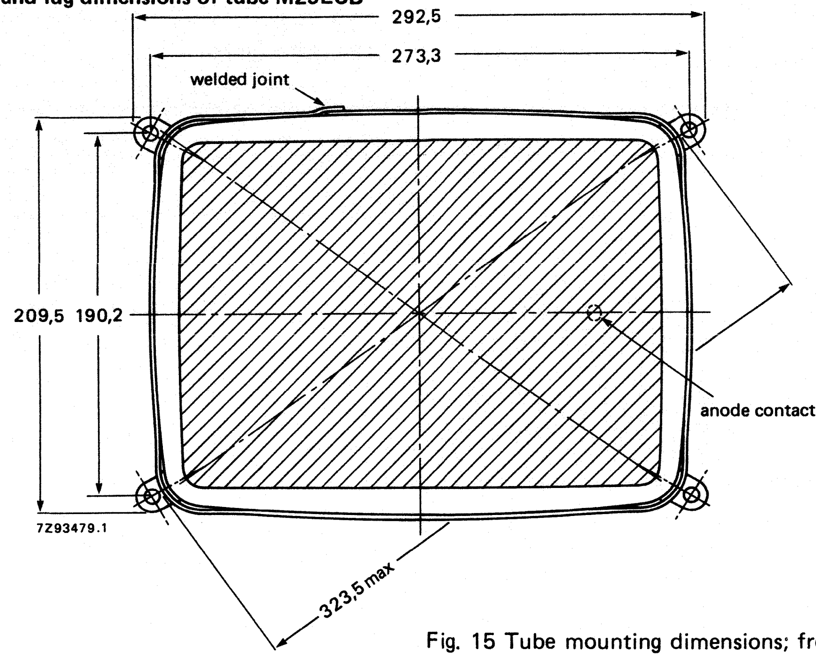


Fig. 15 Tube mounting dimensions; front view.

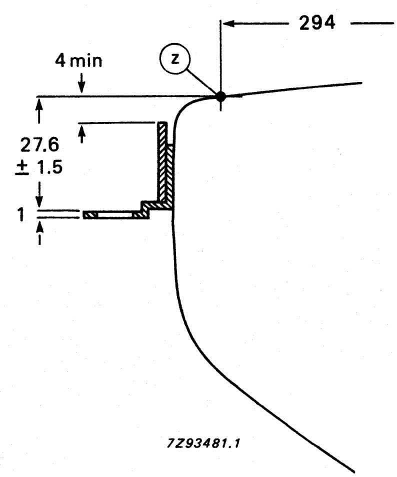


Fig. 16 Lug position.

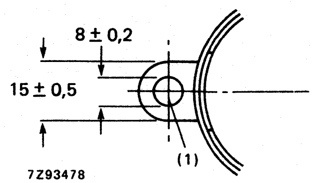


Fig. 17 Lug dimensions.

(1) The mounting screws in the cabinet must be situated inside a circle of 5 mm diameter drawn around the true geometrical positions i.e. at the corners of a rectangle of 273,3 mm x 190,2 mm.

Maximum cone contour

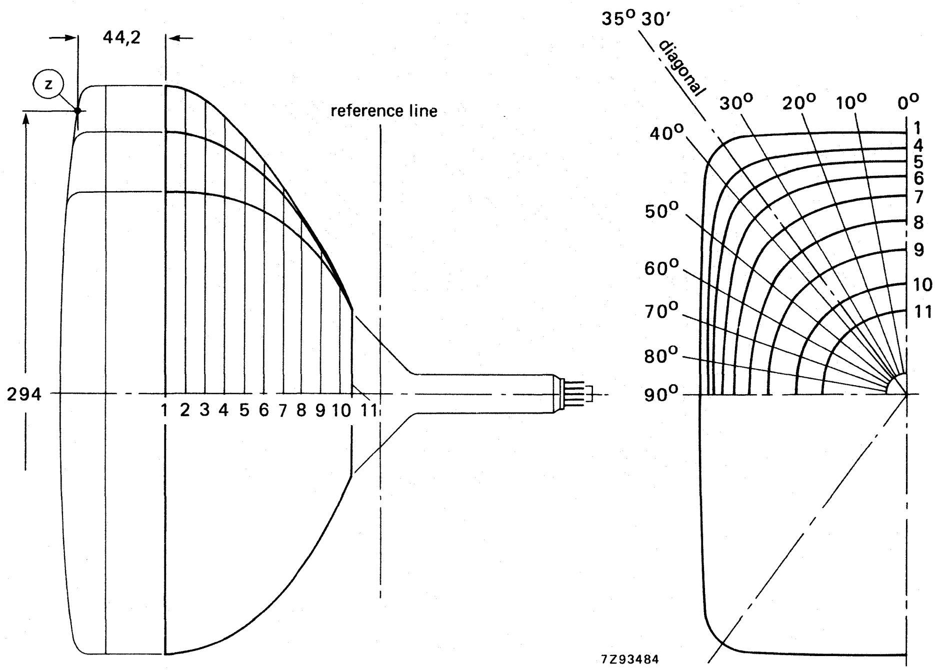


Fig. 18 Cone contour.

Table 1 Cone contour data

section	nom. distance from section 1	max. distance from centre										
		0°	10°	20°	30°	diag.	40°	50°	60°	70°	80°	90°
1	0	136,4	138,3	144,5	155,6	160,5	157,5	135,6	120,8	111,8	106,8	105,3
2	10	135,5	137,4	143,5	154,1	158,6	155,8	135,2	120,6	111,6	106,7	105,1
3	20	132,7	134,6	140,4	149,7	153,2	151,1	133,6	119,4	110,6	105,8	104,3
4	30	128,2	129,9	135,0	142,0	144,0	142,3	129,3	116,6	108,4	103,9	102,4
5	40	121,8	123,3	127,3	132,0	132,8	131,5	122,5	112,2	104,8	100,6	99,3
6	50	113,6	114,8	117,7	120,4	120,6	119,5	113,5	105,7	99,5	95,8	94,6
7	60	103,3	104,2	105,9	107,1	106,9	106,1	102,2	96,9	92,2	89,1	88,1
8	70	90,7	91,2	92,1	92,5	92,2	91,7	89,4	86,2	83,1	80,8	80,0
9	80	75,3	75,7	76,3	76,6	76,6	76,5	75,6	74,0	72,3	71,0	70,4
10	90	57,7	57,7	57,7	57,7	57,6	57,6	57,4	57,2	57,0	56,8	56,6
11	96,5	44,7	44,7	44,7	44,7	44,7	44,7	44,7	44,7	44,7	44,7	44,7

HIGH RESOLUTION MONOCHROME DISPLAY TUBES

- For Data Graphic Displays
- 110° deflection angle
- 31 cm (12 in) face diagonal; rectangular glass
- 3:4 screen aspect ratio
- 635 mm radius of screen curvature
- 28,6 mm neck diameter
- Integral implosion protection

QUICK REFERENCE DATA

Deflection angle	110°
Face diagonal	31 cm (12 in)
Overall length	max. 241 mm
Neck diameter	28,6 mm
Heating	6,3 V/240 mA
Quick heating cathode	with a typical tube a legible picture will appear within 5 s
Grid 2 voltage	400 V
Anode voltage	17 kV
Resolution	approx. 1500 lines

APPLICATION

This high resolution tube is for alpha numeric display applications, such as computer terminals, word processors, etc.

AVAILABLE VERSIONS

The following versions are available: M31-326 and M31-370. Differences between the tubes can be found under 'Dimensional data'.

The tube can be supplied with different phosphors and anti-reflective treatments, see "High resolution monochrome display tubes, General".

ELECTRICAL DATA

Focusing method	electrostatic	
Deflection method	magnetic	
Deflection angles		
diagonal	approx.	110°
horizontal	approx.	98°
vertical	approx.	81°
Direct interelectrode capacitances		
cathode to all other electrodes	max.	4 pF
grid 1 to all other electrodes	max.	9 pF
Capacitance of external conductive coating to anode*	max.	900 pF
	min.	450 pF
Capacitance of external conductive coating to anode**	max.	750 pF
	min.	450 pF
Capacitance of anode to implosion protection hardware**	approx.	150 pF
Heater voltage	6,3 V	
Heater current at 6,3 V	240 mA	

OPTICAL DATA

Phosphor type	see "High resolution monochrome display tubes, General"	
Light transmission at screen centre		
tube with normal tinted face glass	approx.	46%
tube with dark tinted face glass	approx.	34%

RASTER CENTRING

The field intensity perpendicular to the tube axis should be adjustable from 0 to 800 A/m. For optimum overall sharpness it is recommended to centre the raster electrically via the deflection coils.

* Implosion protection hardware connected to external conductive coating.
** Implosion protection hardware not connected to external conductive coating.

MECHANICAL DATA (see also the figures under Dimensional Data)

Overall length	max. 241 mm
Greatest dimensions of tube	
diagonal	321 mm
width	283 mm
height	222 mm
Minimum useful screen dimensions (projected)	
diagonal	295 mm
horizontal axis	257 mm
vertical axis	195 mm
area	478 cm^2
Implosion protection	T-band
Bulb	EIAJ-JB310AT03 or EIAJ-JB310AT04
Bulb contact designation	IEC 67-III-2, EIA-J1-21
Base designation	IEC 67-I-31a; EIA-B7-208
Basing	8HR
Mass	approx. 2,8 kg

RATINGS (Absolute Maximum System)

Unless otherwise specified voltage values are positive and measured with respect to grid 1.

Anode voltage	max.	19 kV
	min.	13 kV
Grid 4 (focusing electrode) voltage	−500 to + 1000 V	
Grid 2 voltage	max.	700 V
Anode current		
long-term average value	max.	75 μA
peak value	max.	300 μA
Cathode voltage, positive peak value	max.	400 V
Heater voltage	6,3 V ± 10%*	
Cathode-to-heater voltage	max.	100 V

* For maximum cathode life it is recommended that the heater supply be regulated at 6,3 V $^{+0\%}_{-5\%}$.

CIRCUIT DESIGN VALUES

Grid 4 current		
positive	max.	25 μA
negative	max.	25 μA
Grid 2 current		
positive	max.	5 μA
negative	max.	5 μA

MAXIMUM CIRCUIT VALUES

Resistance between cathode and heater	max.	1,0 MΩ
Impedance between cathode and heater	max.	0,1 MΩ
Grid 1 circuit resistance	max.	1,5 MΩ
Grid 1 circuit impedance	max.	0,5 MΩ

TYPICAL OPERATING CONDITIONS

Cathode drive; voltages specified with respect to grid 1

Anode voltage	17 kV
Grid 4 (focusing electrode) voltage	0 to 400 V*
Grid 2 voltage	400 V
Cathode cut-off voltage	40 to 70 V**

Grid drive; voltages specified with respect to cathode

Anode voltage	17 kV
Grid 4 (focusing electrode) voltage	0 to 400 V*
Grid 2 voltage	400 V
Grid 1 cut-off voltage	45 to 83 V**

RESOLUTION

The resolution is approx. 1500 lines. It is measured at the screen centre:

- with shrinking raster method,
- at light output 68,5 cd/m^2 (20 foot lambert) and raster dimensions 216 x 162 mm,
- at V_{g2} = 700 V and anode voltage = 17 kV,
- with phosphor type W (WW),
- with normal tinted face glass, without anti-glare treatment of screen surface.

X-RADIATION CHARACTERISTIC

X-radiation emitted will not exceed 0,5 mR/h throughout the useful life of the tube, when operated within the given ratings.

* Measured at screen centre on spot at anode current = 250 μA (peak), anode voltage = 17 kV, grid 2 voltage = 400 V.
Dynamic focus (only for optimization): Typical correction for a video field of H x V = 216 mm x 162 mm
line parabola 300 V,
field parabola 100 V.

** Visual extinction of focused raster.

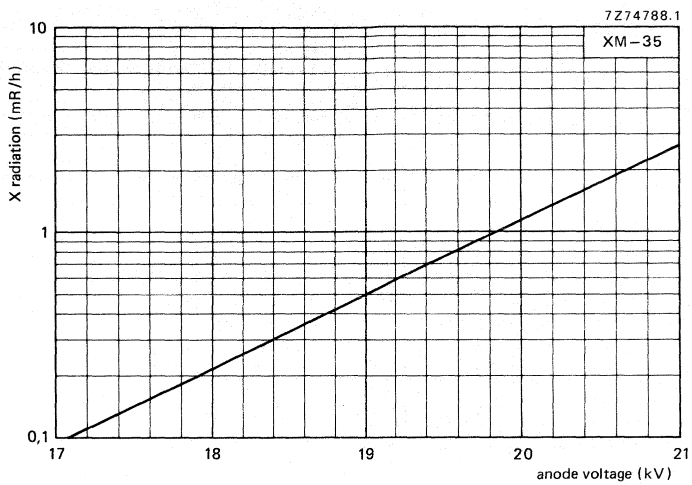


Fig. 1 X-radiation limit curve according to JEDEC94, at a constant anode current of 250 μA, measured according to TEPAC103A.

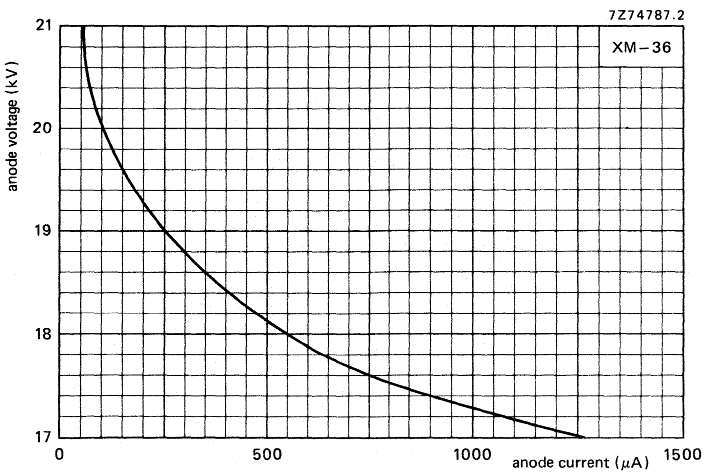


Fig. 2 0,5 mR/h isoexposure-rate limit curve, according to JEDEC94, measured according to TEPAC103A.

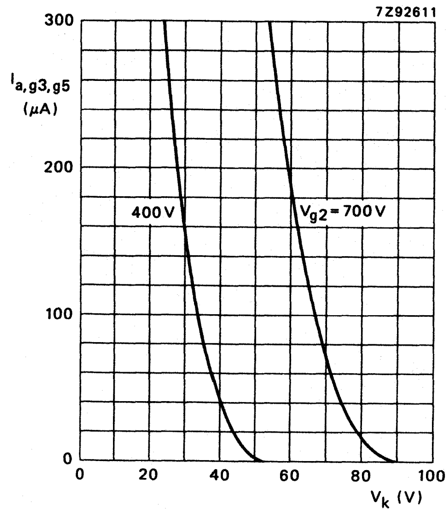


Fig. 3 Anode current as a function of cathode voltage. Cathode drive; $V_{a,g3,g5}$ = 17 kV.

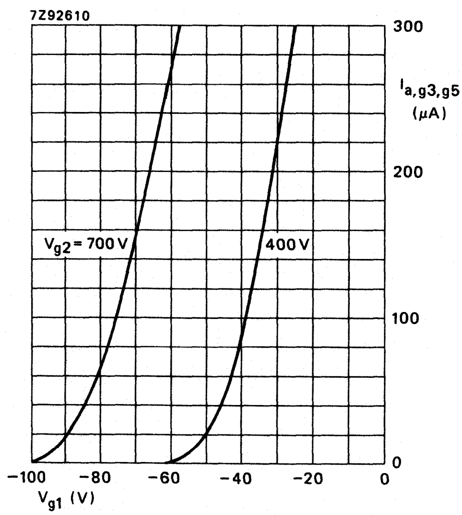


Fig. 4 Anode current as a function of grid 1 voltage. Grid drive; $V_{a,g3,g5}$ = 17 kV.

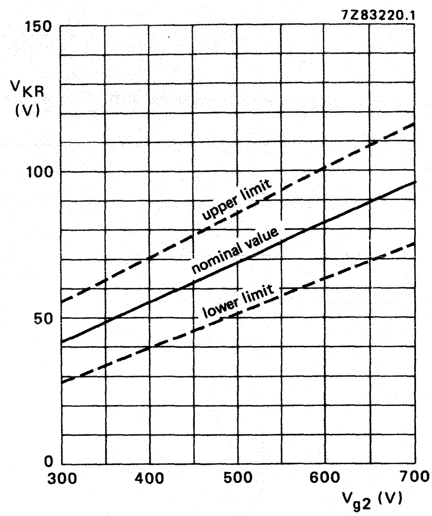


Fig. 5 Limits of cathode cut-off voltage as a function of grid 2 voltage.
Cathode drive; $V_{a,g3,g5}$ = 17 kV.

$$\frac{\Delta V_{KR}}{\Delta V_{a,g3,g5}} = 0,15 \times 10^{-3}.$$

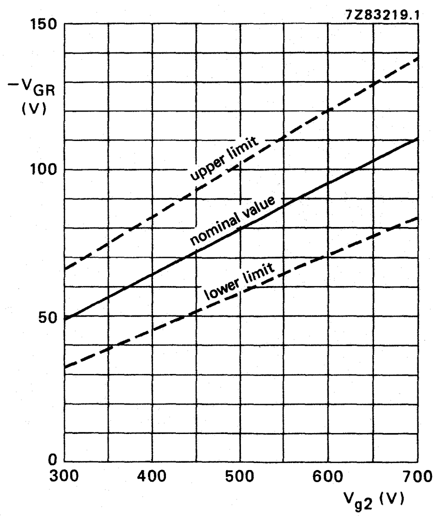


Fig. 6 Limits of grid 1 cut-off voltage as a function of grid 2 voltage.
Grid drive; $V_{a,g3,g5}$ = 17 kV.

$$\frac{\Delta V_{GR}}{\Delta V_{a,g3,g5}} = 0,15 \times 10^{-3}.$$

DIMENSIONAL DATA

Dimensions in mm

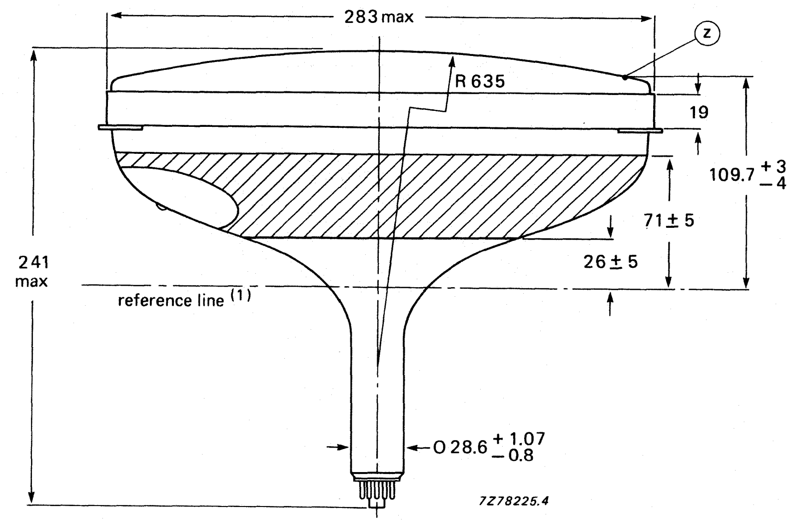


Fig. 7

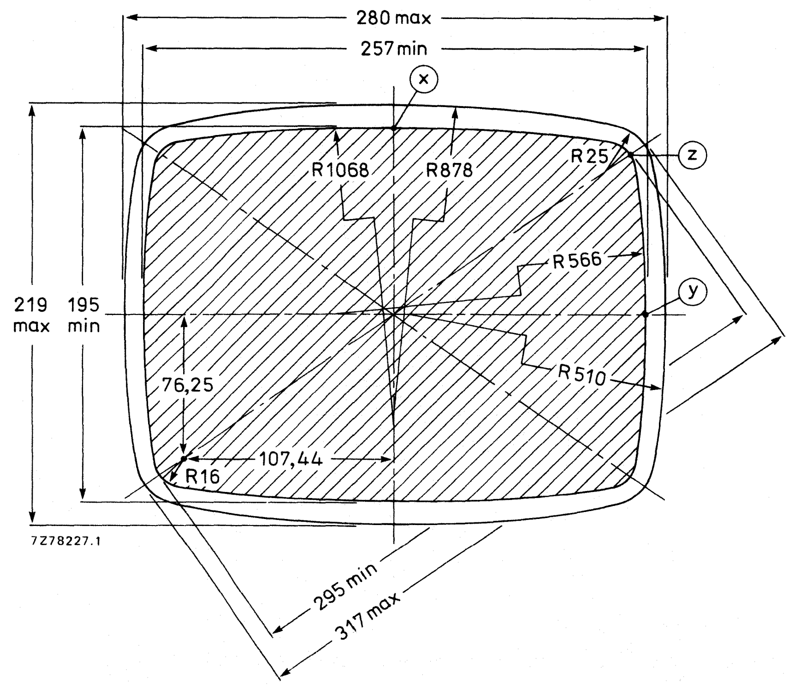


Fig. 8

(1) The reference line is determined by the plane of the upper edge of reference line gauge C when the gauge is resting on the cone.

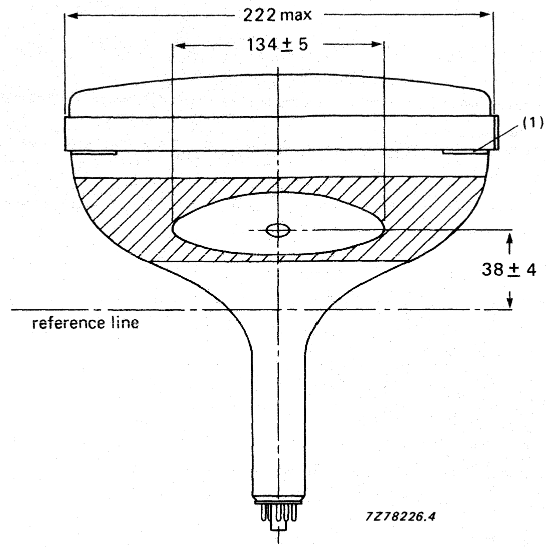


Fig. 9

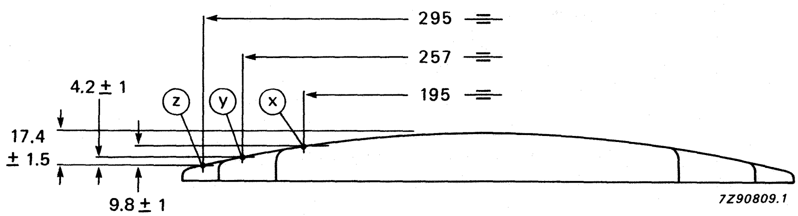


Fig. 10 Screen reference points.

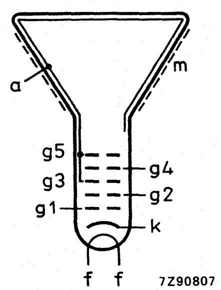


Fig. 11 Electrode configuration.

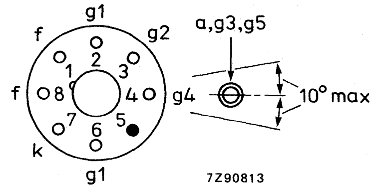


Fig. 12 Pin arrangement.

(1) The displacement of any lug with respect to the plane through the three other lugs is max. 2 mm.

Front view and lug dimensions of tube M31-326

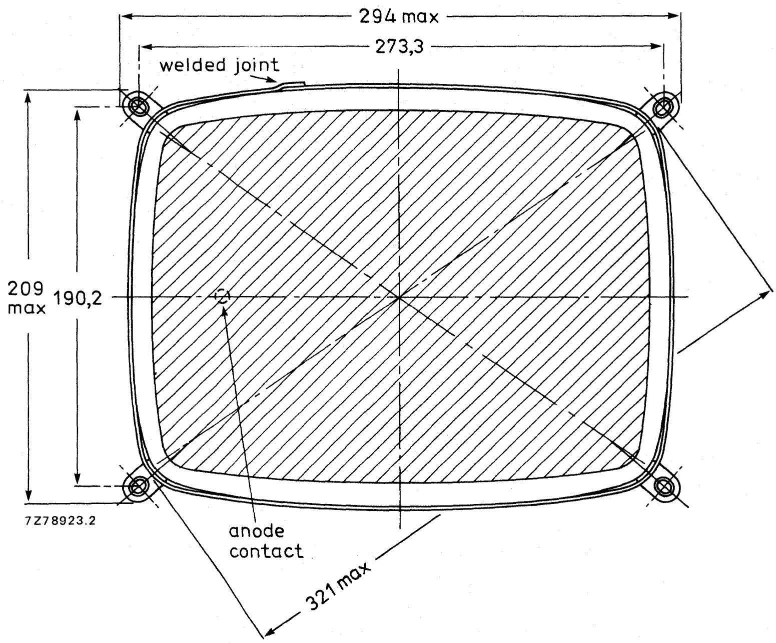


Fig. 13 Tube mounting dimensions; front view.

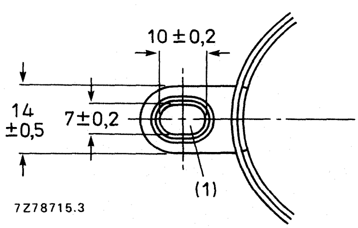


Fig. 14 Lug dimensions.

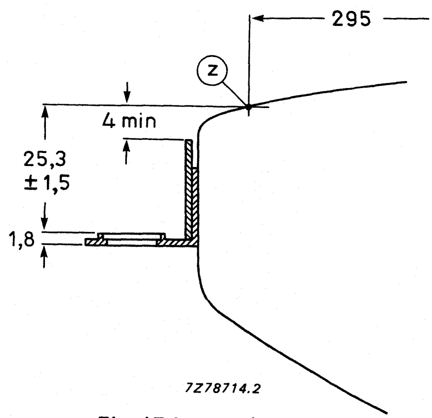


Fig. 15 Lug position.

(1) The mounting screws in the cabinet must be situated inside a circle of 4 mm diameter drawn around the true geometrical positions i.e. at the corners of a rectangle of 273,3 mm x 190,2 mm.

Front view and lug dimensions of tube M31-370 (development data)

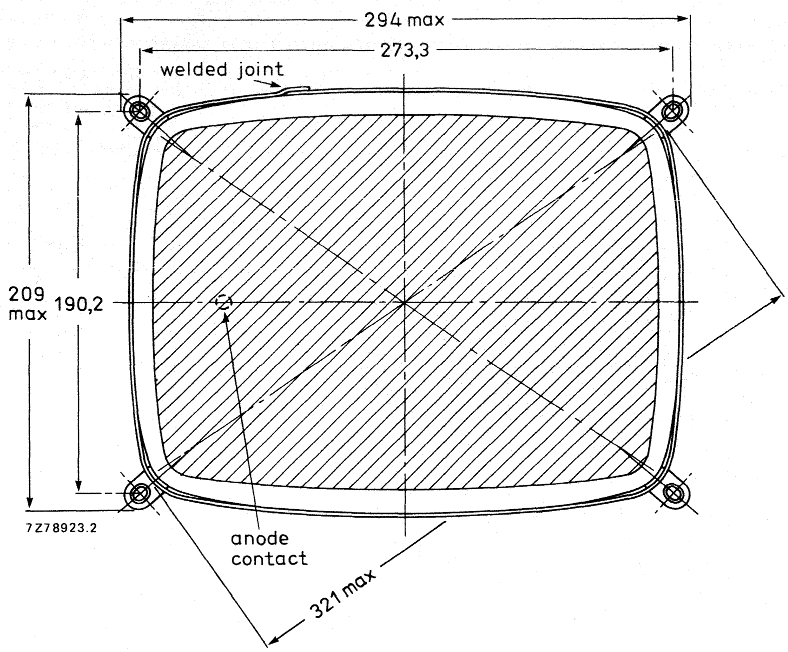


Fig. 16 Tube mounting dimensions; front view.

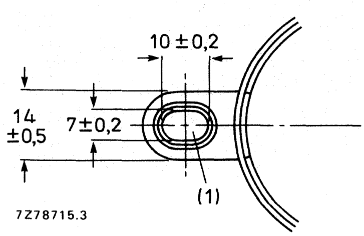


Fig. 17 Lug dimensions.

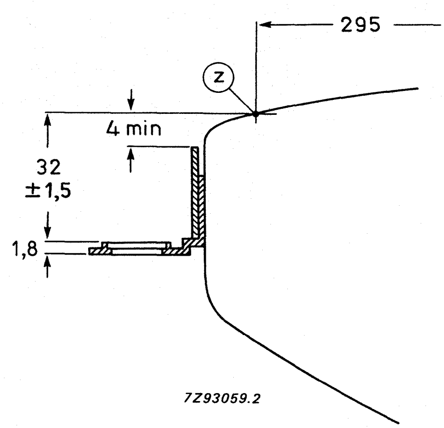


Fig. 18 Lug position.

(1) The mounting screws in the cabinet must be situated inside a circle of 4 mm diameter drawn around the true geometrical positions i.e. at the corners of a rectangle of 273,3 mm x 190,2 mm.

Maximum cone contour

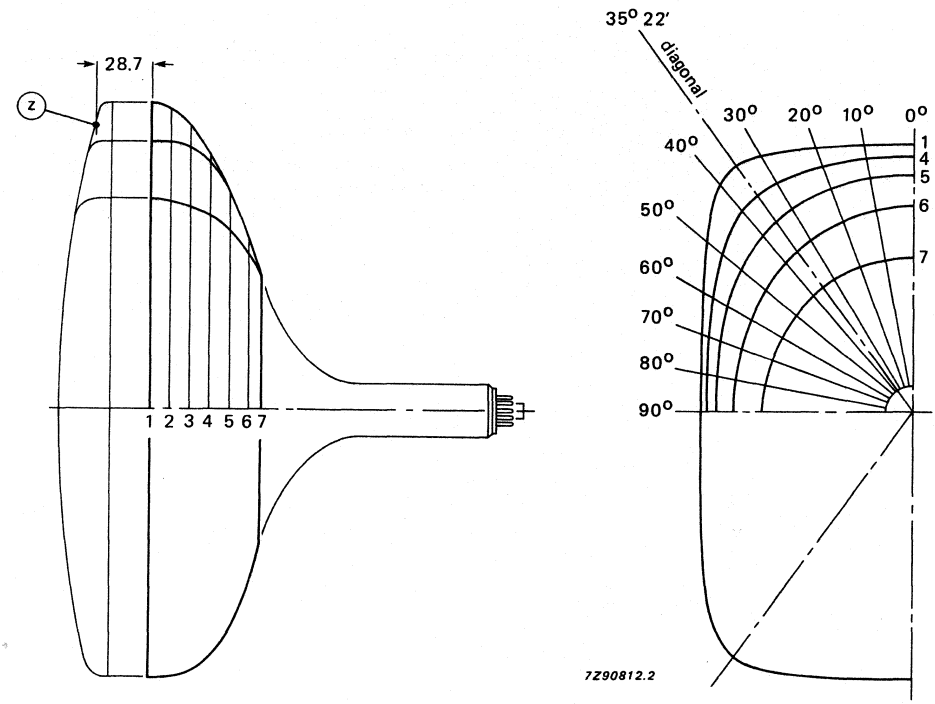


Fig. 19 Cone contour.

Table 1 Cone contour data

section	nom. distance from section 1	max. distance from centre 0°	10°	20°	30°	diag.	40°	50°	60°	70°	80°	90°
1	0	141,0	142,6	147,3	155,7	159,2	156,6	138,2	125,0	116,7	112,1	110,6
2	10	140,3	141,9	146,7	154,8	157,8	154,9	137,3	124,0	115,6	110,9	109,5
3	20	137,6	139,0	143,2	148,5	148,9	145,9	132,4	120,3	112,4	107,9	106,5
4	30	130,4	131,3	133,1	133,5	131,9	129,3	121,3	113,0	106,7	103,0	101,7
5	40	114,0	114,3	114,3	113,0	111,6	110,0	105,8	101,4	97,7	95,2	94,3
6	50	89,6	89,6	89,4	88,8	88,2	87,7	86,3	84,8	83,5	82,6	82,2
7	56,4	70,9	71,0	71,0	71,0	70,9	70,9	70,6	70,3	70,0	69,8	69,7

HIGH RESOLUTION MONOCHROME DISPLAY TUBE

- For Data Graphic Displays
- 110° deflection angle
- 31 cm (12 in) face diagonal; rectangular glass
- 3 : 4 screen aspect ratio
- 635 mm radius of screen curvature
- 28,6 mm neck diameter
- Integral implosion protection

QUICK REFERENCE DATA

Deflection angle	110°
Face diagonal	31 cm (12 in)
Overall length	max. 241 mm
Neck diameter	28,6 mm
Heating	12 V/130 mA
Quick heating cathode	with a typical tube a legible picture will appear within 5 s
Grid 2 voltage	400 V
Anode voltage	17 kV
Resolution	approx. 1500 lines

APPLICATION

This high resolution tube is for alpha numeric and graphic display applications, such as computer terminals, word processors, etc.

The tube can be supplied with different phosphors and anti-reflective treatments, see "High resolution monochrome display tubes, General".

ELECTRICAL DATA

Focusing method	electrostatic
Deflection method	magnetic
Deflection angle	
diagonal	approx. 110°
horizontal	approx. 98°
vertical	approx. 81°
Direct interelectrode capacitances	
cathode to all other electrodes	max. 4 pF
grid 1 to all other electrodes	max. 9 pF
Capacitance of external conductive coating to anode*	max. 1200 pF
	min. 700 pF
Heater voltage	12 V
Heater current at 12 V	130 mA

OPTICAL DATA

Phosphor type	see "High resolution monochrome display tubes, General"
Light transmission at screen centre	
tube with normal tinted face glass	approx. 46%
tube with dark tinted face glass	approx. 34%

RASTER CENTRING

The field intensity perpendicular to the tube axis should be adjustable from 0 to 800 A/m. For optimum overall sharpness it is recommended to centre the raster electrically via the deflection coils.

* Implosion protection hardware connected to external conductive coating.

MECHANICAL DATA (see also the figures under Dimensional Data)

Overall length	max. 241 mm
Greatest dimensions of tube	
diagonal	321 mm
width	283 mm
height	222 mm
Minimum useful screen dimensions (projected)	
diagonal	295 mm
horizontal axis	257 mm
vertical axis	195 mm
area	478 cm^2
Implosion protection	T-band
Bulb	EIAJ-JB310AT03 or EIAJ-JB310AT04
Bulb contact designation	IEC 67-III-2; EIA-J1-21
Base designation	IEC 67-I-31a; EIA B7-208
Basing	8HR
Mass	approx. 2,8 kg

RATINGS (Absolute Maximum System)

Unless otherwise specified voltage values are positive and measured with respect to grid 1.

Anode voltage	max.	19 kV
	min.	13 kV
Grid 4 (focusing electrode) voltage	−500 to + 1000 V	
Grid 2 voltage	max.	700 V
Anode current		
long-term average value	max.	75 μA
peak value	max.	300 μA
Cathode voltage, positive peak value	max.	400 V
Heater voltage	12 V ± 10%*	
Cathode-to-heater voltage	max.	100 V

* For maximum cathode life it is recommended that the heater supply be regulated at 12 V $^{+0\%}_{-5\%}$.

CIRCUIT DESIGN VALUES

Grid 4 current		
positive	max.	25 μA
negative	max.	25 μA
Grid 2 current		
positive	max.	5 μA
negative	max.	5 μA

MAXIMUM CIRCUIT VALUES

Resistance between cathode and heater	max.	1,0 MΩ
Impedance between cathode and heater	max.	0,1 MΩ
Grid 1 circuit resistance	max.	1,5 MΩ
Grid 1 circuit impedance	max.	0,5 MΩ

TYPICAL OPERATING CONDITIONS

Cathode drive; voltages specified with respect to grid 1

Anode voltage	17 kV
Grid 4 (focusing electrode) voltage	0 to 400 V*
Grid 2 voltage	400 V
Cathode cut-off voltage	40 to 70 V**

Grid drive; voltages specified with respect to cathode

Anode voltage	17 kV
Grid 4 (focusing electrode) voltage	0 to 400 V*
Grid 2 voltage	400 V
Grid 1 cut-off voltage	45 to 83 V**

RESOLUTION

The resolution is approx. 1500 lines. It is measured at the screen centre:

- with shrinking raster method,
- at light output 68,5 cd/m^2 (20 foot lambert) and raster dimensions 216 x 162 mm,
- at V_{g2} = 700 V and anode voltage = 17 kV,
- with phosphor type W (WW),
- with normal tinted face glass, without anti-glare treatment of screen surface.

X-RADIATION CHARACTERISTIC

X-radiation emitted will not exceed 0,5 mR/h throughout the useful life of the tube, when operated within the given ratings.

* Measured at screen centre on spot at anode current = 250 μA (peak), anode voltage = 17 kV, grid 2 voltage = 400 V.
Dynamic focus (only for optimization): Typical correction for a video field of H x V = 216 mm x 162 mm:
line parabola 300 V,
field parabola 100 V.

** Visual extinction of focused raster.

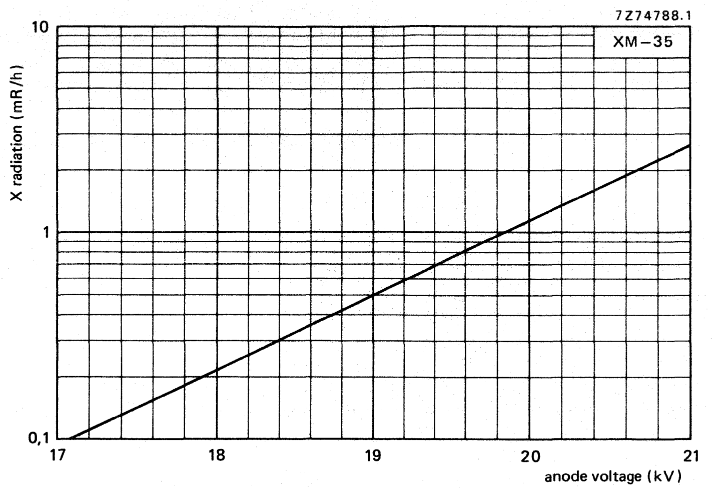


Fig. 1 X-radiation limit curve according to JEDEC94, at a constant anode current of 250 μA, measured according to TEPAC103A.

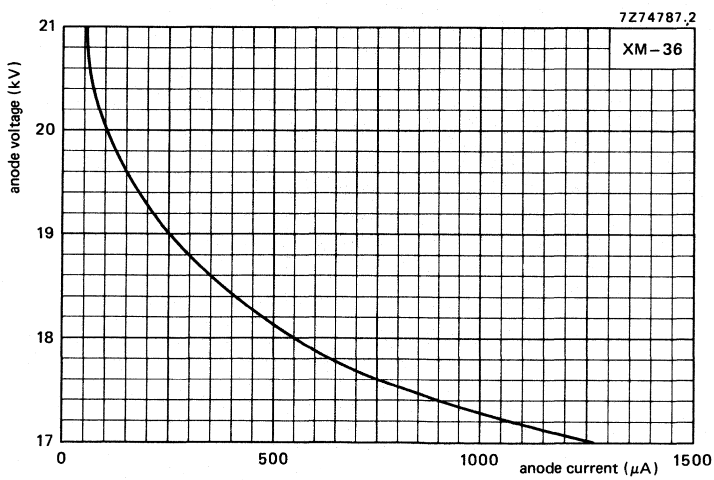


Fig. 2 0,5 mR/h isoexposure-rate limit curve, according to JEDEC94, measured according to TEPAC103A.

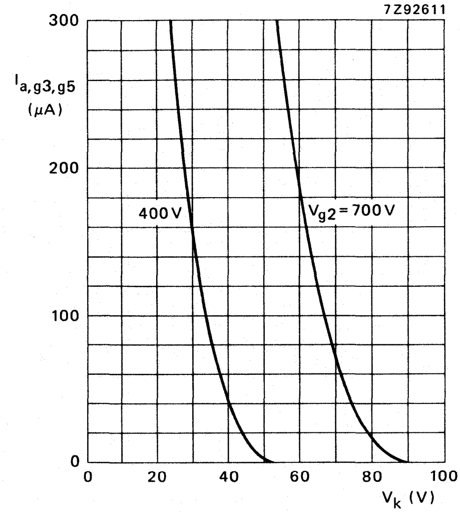


Fig. 3 Anode current as a function of cathode voltage.
Cathode drive; $V_{a,g3,g5}$ = 17 kV.

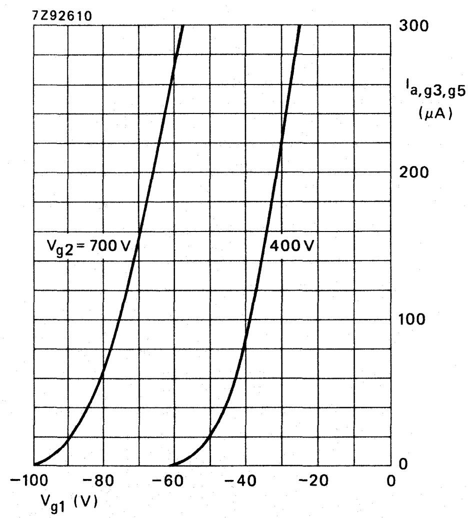


Fig. 4 Anode current as a function of grid 1 voltage.
Grid drive; $V_{a,g3,g5}$ = 17 kV.

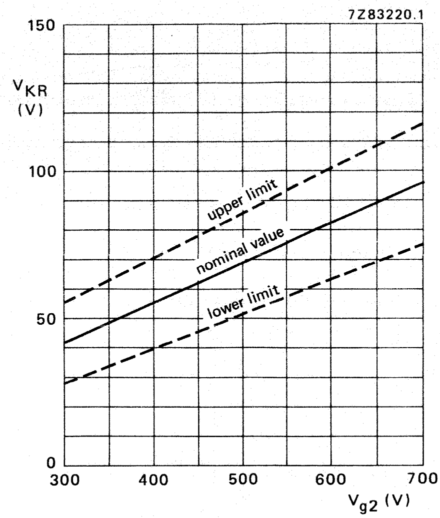


Fig. 5 Limits of cathode cut-off voltage as a function of grid 2 voltage.
Cathode drive; $V_{a,g3,g5} = 17$ kV.

$$\frac{\Delta V_{KR}}{\Delta V_{a,g3,g5}} = 0,15 \times 10^{-3}.$$

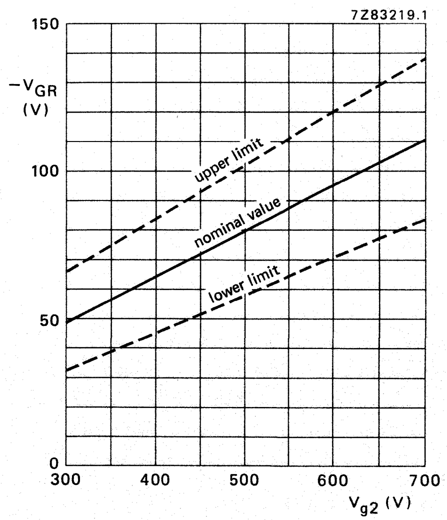


Fig. 6 Limits of grid 1 cut-off voltage as a function of grid 2 voltage.
Grid drive; $V_{a,g3,g5} = 17$ kV.

$$\frac{\Delta V_{GR}}{\Delta V_{a,g3,g5}} = 0,15 \times 10^{-3}.$$

DIMENSIONAL DATA

Dimensions in mm

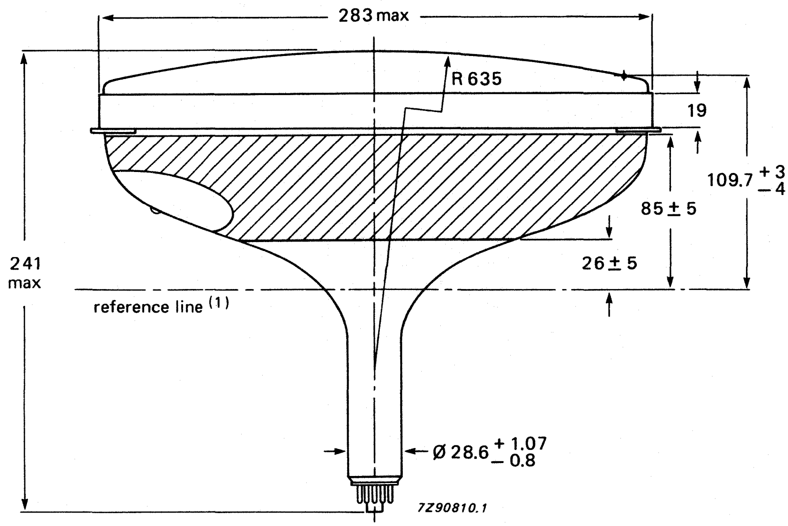


Fig. 7

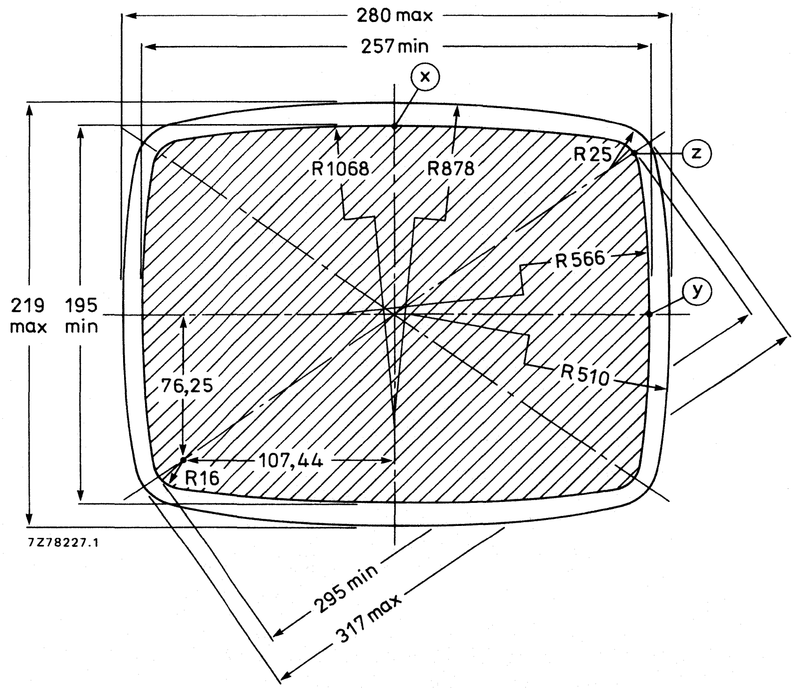


Fig. 8

(1) The reference line is determined by the plane of the upper edge of reference line gauge C when the gauge is resting on the cone.

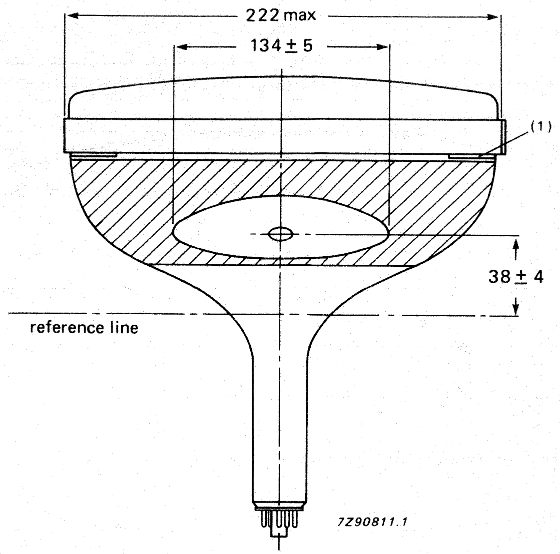


Fig. 9

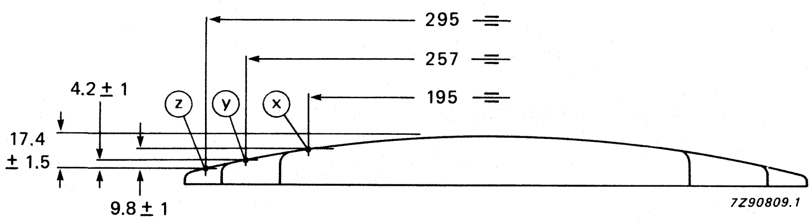


Fig. 10 Screen reference points.

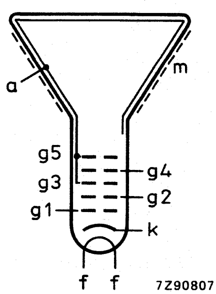


Fig. 11 Electrode configuration.

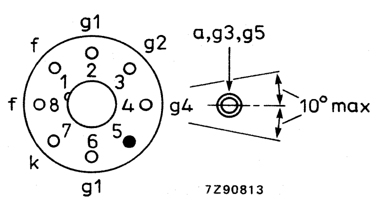


Fig. 12 Pin arrangement.

(1) The displacement of any lug with respect to the plane through the three other lugs is max. 2 mm.

Front view and lug dimensions of tube M31-328

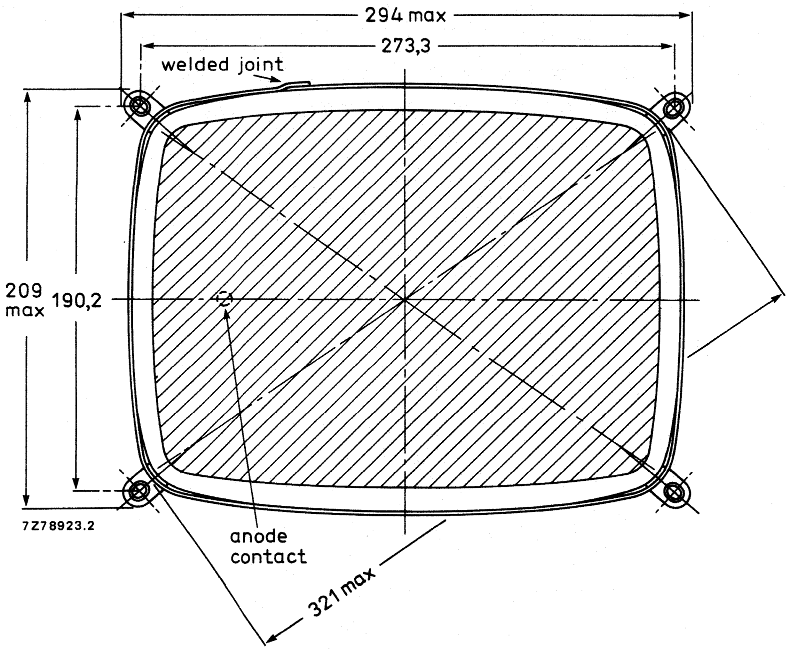


Fig. 13 Tube mounting dimensions; front view.

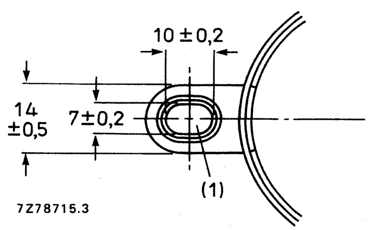


Fig. 14 Lug dimensions.

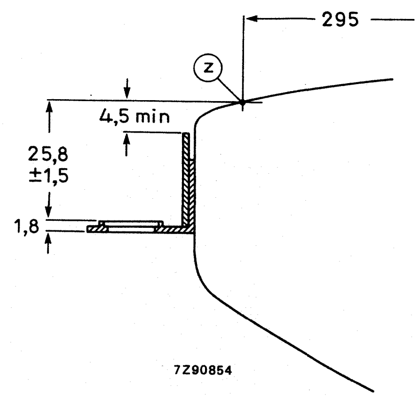


Fig. 15 Lug position.

(1) The mounting screws in the cabinet must be situated inside a circle of 4 mm diameter drawn around the true geometrical positions i.e. at the corners of a rectangle of 273,3 mm x 190,2 mm.

Maximum cone contour

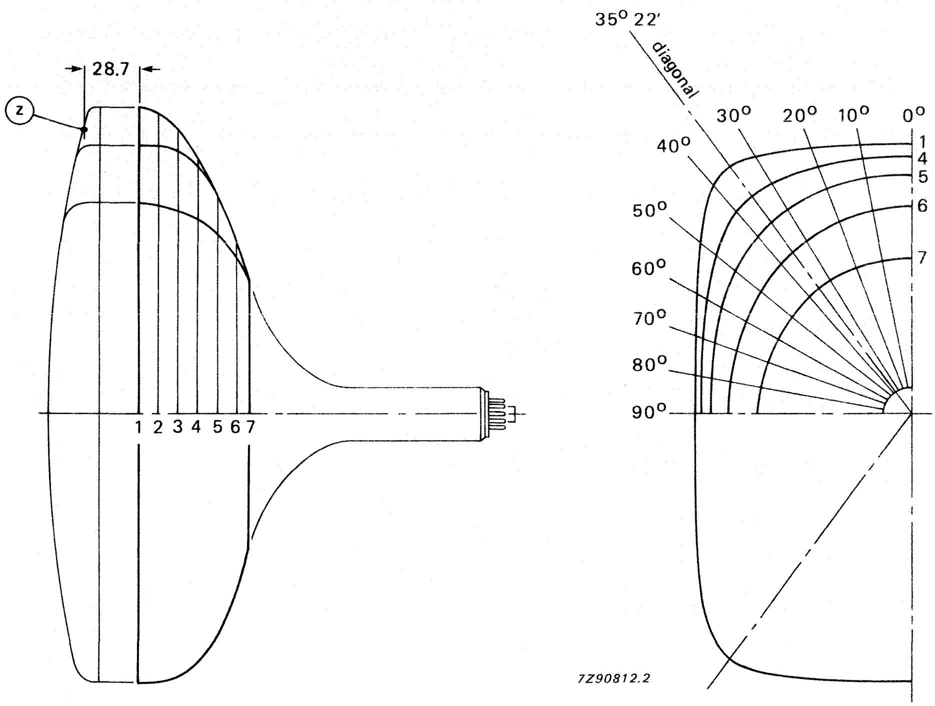


Fig. 16 Cone contour.

Table 1 Cone contour data

section	nom. distance from section 1	max. distance from centre 0°	10°	20°	30°	diag.	40°	50°	60°	70°	80°	90°
1	0	141,0	142,6	147,3	155,7	159,2	156,6	138,2	125,0	116,7	112,1	110,6
2	10	140,3	141,9	146,7	154,8	157,8	154,9	137,3	124,0	115,6	110,9	109,5
3	20	137,6	139,0	143,2	148,5	148,9	145,9	132,4	120,3	112,4	107,9	106,5
4	30	130,4	131,3	133,1	133,5	131,9	129,3	121,3	113,0	106,7	103,0	101,7
5	40	114,0	114,3	114,3	113,0	111,6	110,0	105,8	101,4	97,7	95,2	94,3
6	50	89,6	89,6	89,4	88,8	88,2	87,7	86,3	84,8	83,5	82,6	82,2
7	56,4	70,9	71,0	71,0	71,0	70,9	70,9	70,6	70,3	70,0	69,8	69,7

HIGH RESOLUTION MONOCHROME DISPLAY TUBES

- For Data Graphic Displays
- 90° deflection angle
- 31 cm (12 in) face diagonal; rectangular glass
- 4 : 5 screen aspect ratio
- 510 mm radius of screen curvature
- 20 mm neck diameter
- Integral implosion protection

QUICK REFERENCE DATA

Deflection angle	90°
Face diagonal	31 cm (12 in)
Overall length	max. 280 mm
Neck diameter	20 mm
Heating	12 V/130 mA
Quick heating cathode	with a typical tube a legible picture will appear within 5 s
Grid 2 voltage	400 V
Anode voltage	12 kV
Resolution	approx. 1300 lines

APPLICATION

These high resolution tubes are for alpha-numeric and graphic display applications, such as computer terminals, small business computers, etc.

AVAILABLE VERSIONS

The following versions are available: M31-336, M31-338 and M31-350. Differences between the tubes can be found under 'Dimensional data'.

The tubes can be supplied with different phosphors and anti-reflective treatments, see "High resolution monochrome display tubes, General".

ELECTRICAL DATA

Focusing method	electrostatic	
Deflection method	magnetic	
Deflection angles		
diagonal	approx.	90°
horizontal	approx.	83°
vertical	approx.	65°
Direct interelectrode capacitances		
cathode to all other electrodes	max.	4 pF
grid 1 to all other electrodes	max.	7 pF
Capacitance of external conductive coating to anode*	max.	1050 pF
	min.	450 pF
Capacitance of external conductive coating to anode**	max.	900 pF
	min.	450 pF
Capacitance of anode to implosion protection hardware**	approx.	150 pF
Heater voltage	12 V	
Heater current at 12 V	130 mA	

OPTICAL DATA

Phosphor type	see "High resolution monochrome display tubes, General"	
Light transmission at screen centre		
tube with normal tinted face glass	approx.	50%
tube with dark tinted face glass	approx.	34%

RASTER CENTRING

The field intensity perpendicular to the tube axis should be adjustable from 0 to 800 A/m. For optimum overall sharpness it is recommended to centre the raster electrically via the deflection coils.

* Implosion protection hardware connected to external conductive coating.
** Implosion protection hardware not connected to external conductive coating.

MECHANICAL DATA (see also the figures under Dimensional Data)

Overall length	max. 280 mm
Greatest dimensions of tube	
diagonal	315 mm
width	279 mm
height	227 mm
Minimum useful screen dimensions (projected)	
diagonal	292 mm
horizontal axis	254 mm
vertical axis	201 mm
area	484 cm^2
Implosion protection	T-band
Bulb	EIAJ-JB310AM03 or EIAJ-JB310AW04
Bulb contact designation	IEC 67-III-2, EIA-J1-21
Base designation	EIA E7-91
Basing	7GR
Mass	approx. 2,9 kg

RATINGS (Absolute Maximum System)

Unless otherwise specified voltage values are positive and measured with respect to grid 1.

Anode voltage	max. 15 kV min. 10 kV
Grid 4 (focusing electrode) voltage	−200 to + 1000 V
Grid 2 voltage	max. 700 V
Anode current	
long-term average value	max. 130 μA
peak value	max. 600 μA
Cathode voltage, positive peak value	max. 400 V
Heater voltage	12 V ± 10%*
Cathode-to-heater voltage	max. 100 V

* For maximum cathode life it is recommended that the heater supply be regulated at 12 $V^{+0\%}_{-5\%}$.

CIRCUIT DESIGN VALUES

Grid 4 current		
positive	max.	25 μA
negative	max.	25 μA
Grid 2 current		
positive	max.	5 μA
negative	max.	5 μA

MAXIMUM CIRCUIT VALUES

Resistance between cathode and heater	max.	1,0 MΩ
Impedance between cathode and heater	max.	0,1 MΩ
Grid 1 circuit resistance	max.	1,5 MΩ
Grid 1 circuit impedance	max.	0,5 MΩ

TYPICAL OPERATING CONDITIONS

Cathode drive; voltages specified with respect to grid 1

Anode voltage	12 kV
Grid 4 (focusing electrode) voltage	0 to 300 V*
Grid 2 voltage	400 V
Cathode cut-off voltage	30 to 60 V**

Grid drive; voltages specified with respect to cathode

Anode voltage	12 kV
Grid 4 (focusing electrode) voltage	0 to 300 V*
Grid 2 voltage	400 V
Grid 1 cut-off voltage	34 to 64 V**

RESOLUTION

The resolution is approx. 1300 lines. It is measured at the screen centre:

- with shrinking raster method,
- at light output 68,5 cd/m^2 (20 foot lambert) and raster dimensions 216 mm x 162 mm,
- at V_{g2} = 700 V and anode voltage = 12 kV,
- with phosphor type W (WW),
- with normal tinted face glass, without anti-glare treatment of screen surface.

X-RADIATION CHARACTERISTIC

X-radiation emitted will not exceed o,5 mR/h throughout the useful life of the tube, when operated within the given ratings.

* Measured at screen centre on spot at anode current = 250 μA (peak), anode voltage = 12 kV, grid 2 voltage = 400 V.
Dynamic focus (only for optimization): Typical correction for a video field of H x V = 216 mm x 162 mm:
line parabola 200 V,
field parabola 100 V.

** Visual extinction of focused raster.

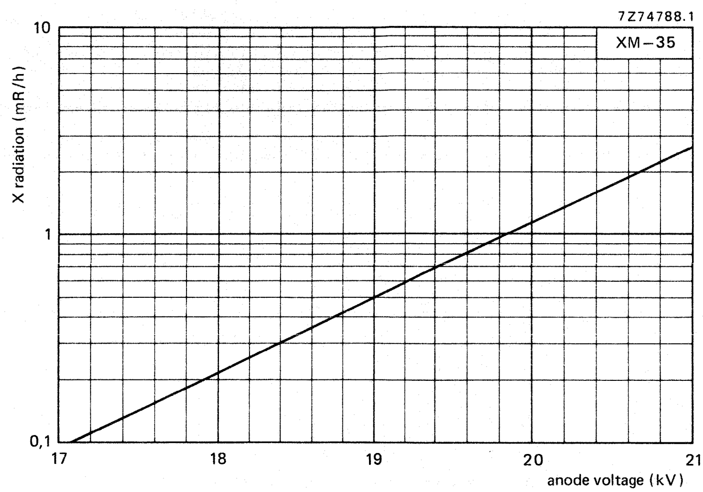


Fig. 1 X-radiation limit curve according to JEDEC94, at a constant anode current of 250 μA, measured according to TEPAC103A.

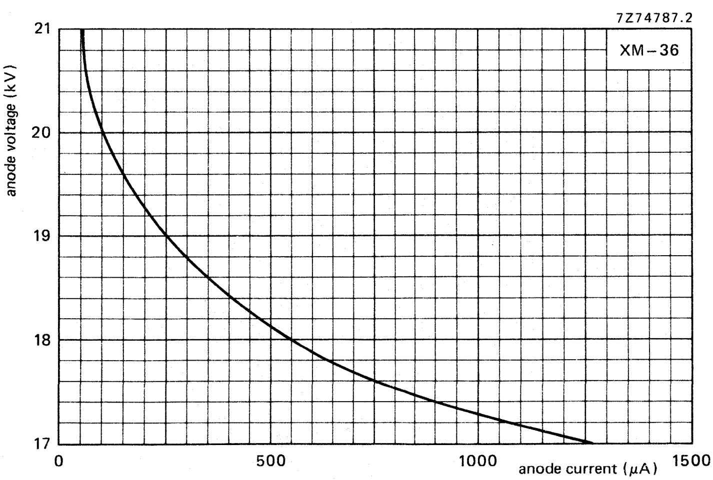


Fig. 2 0,5 mR/h isoexposure-rate limit curve, according to JEDEC94, measured according to TEPAC103A.

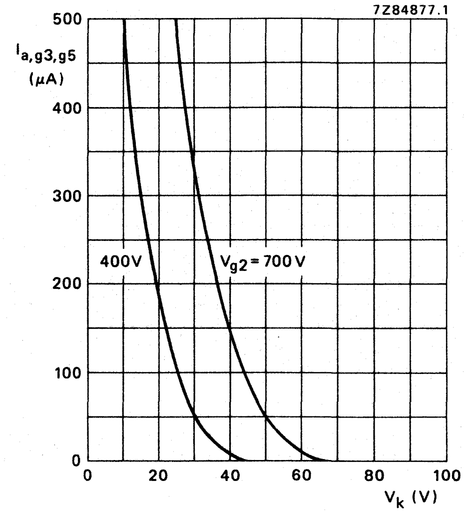


Fig. 3 Anode current as a function of cathode voltage.
Cathode drive; $V_{a,g3,g5}$ = 12 kV.

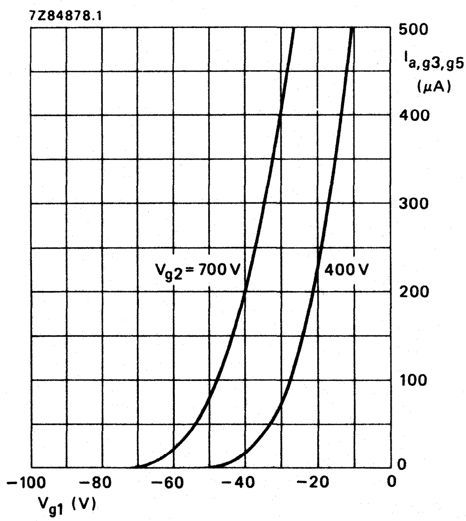


Fig. 4 Anode current as a function of grid 1 voltage.
Grid drive; $V_{a,g3,g5}$ = 12 kV.

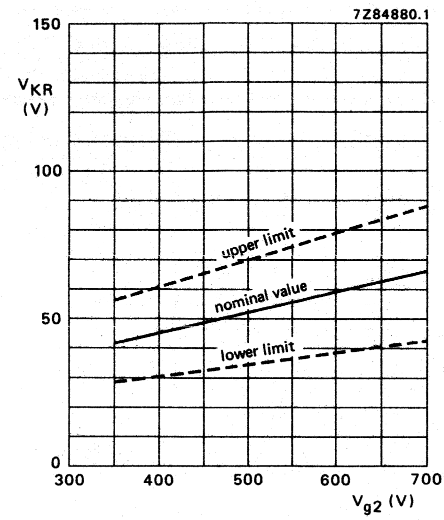


Fig. 5 Limits of cathode cut-off voltage as a function of grid 2 voltage.
Cathode drive; $V_{a,g3,g5}$ = 12 kV.

$$\frac{\Delta V_{KR}}{\Delta V_{a,g3,g5}} = 0{,}9 \times 10^{-3}.$$

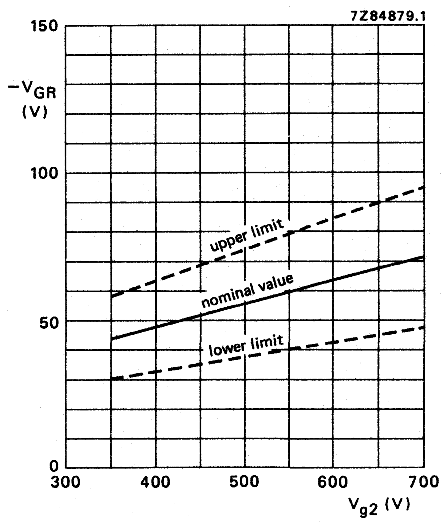


Fig. 6 Limits of grid 1 cut-off voltage as a function of grid 2 voltage.
Grid drive; $V_{a,g3,g5}$ = 12 kV.

$$\frac{\Delta V_{GR}}{\Delta V_{a,g3,g5}} = 0{,}9 \times 10^{-3}.$$

DIMENSIONAL DATA

Dimensions in mm

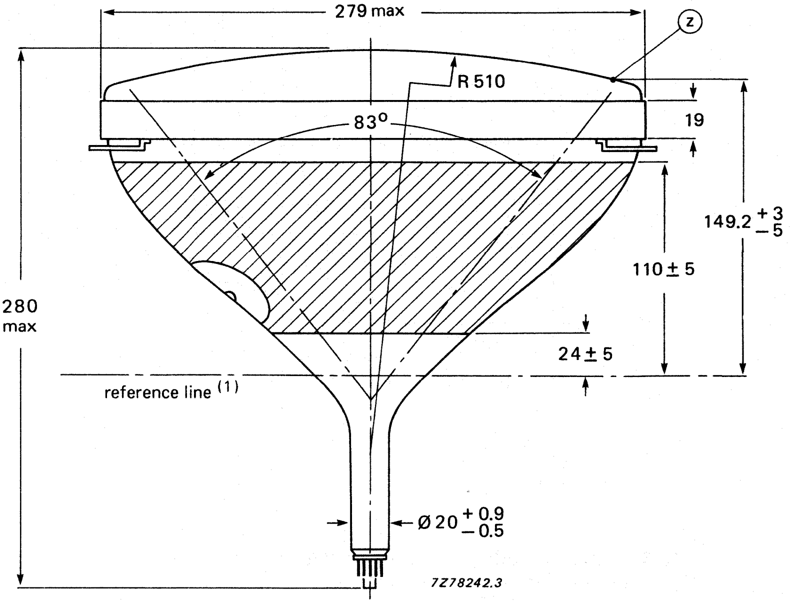


Fig. 7

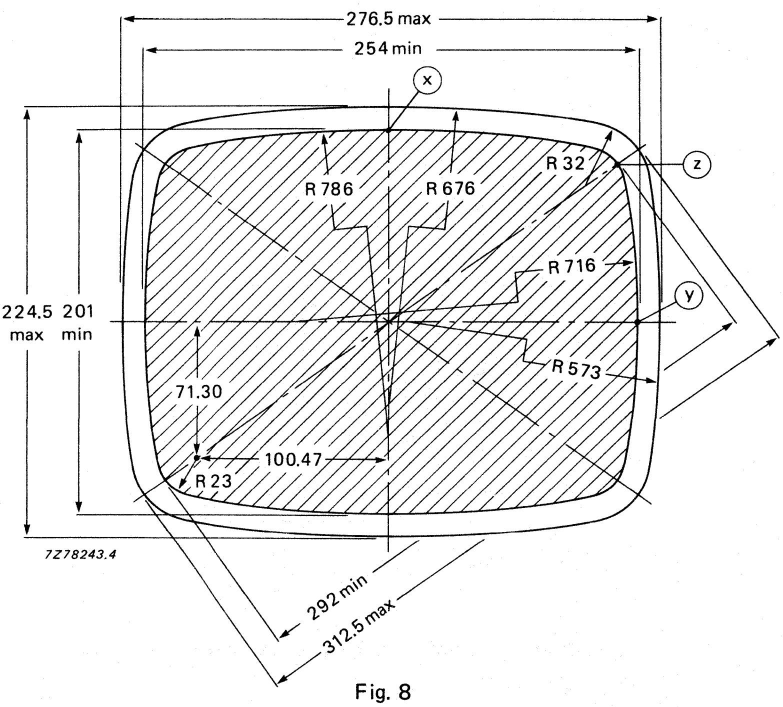
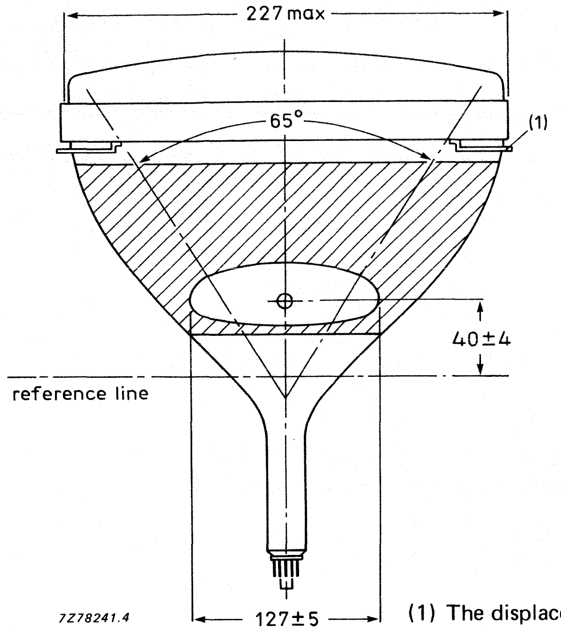


Fig. 8

(1) The reference line is determined by the plane of the upper edge of reference line gauge D when the gauge is resting on the cone.



(1) The displacement of any lug with respect to the plane through the other three lugs is max. 2 mm.

Fig. 9

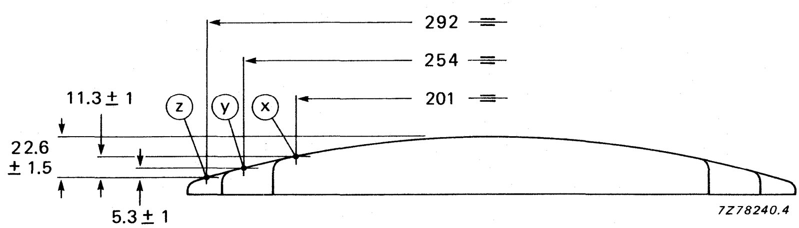


Fig. 10 Screen reference points.

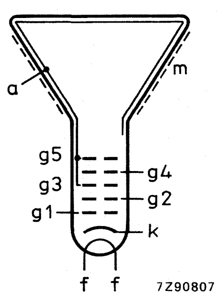


Fig. 11 Electrode configuration

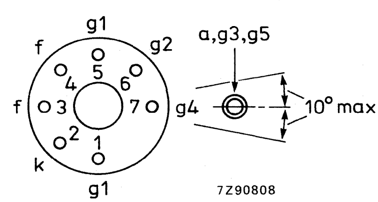


Fig. 12 Pin arrangement.

Front view and lug dimensions of tube M31-336

Dimensions in mm

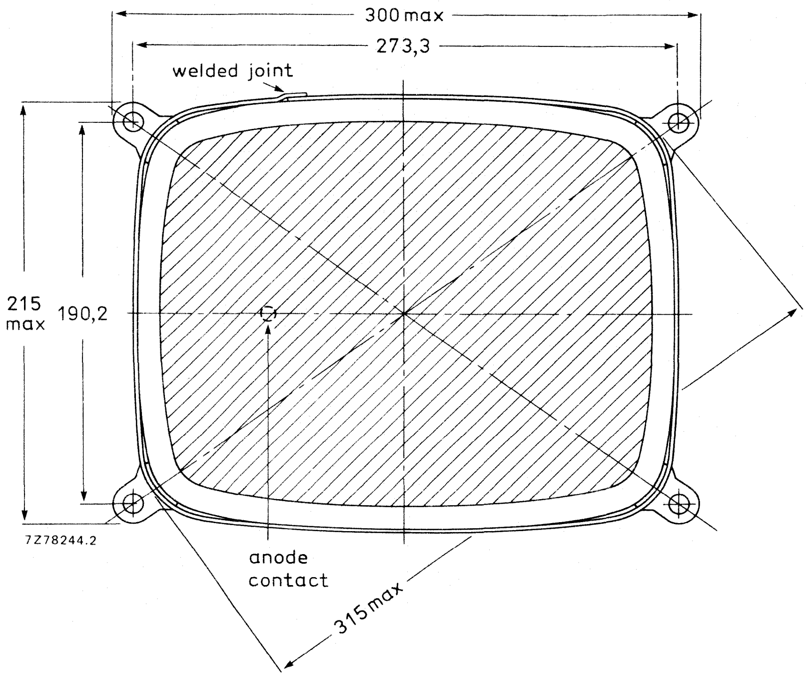


Fig. 13 Tube mounting dimensions; front view

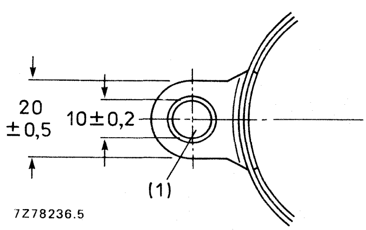


Fig. 14 Lug dimensions.

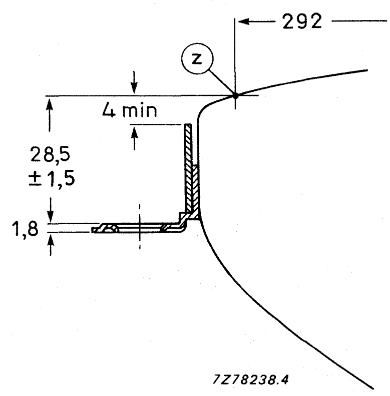


Fig. 15 Lug position.

(1) The position of the mounting screws in the cabinet must be within a circle of 7 mm diameter drawn around the true geometrical positions, i.e. the corners of a rectangle of 273,3 mm x 190,2 mm.

Front view and lug dimensions of tube M31-338

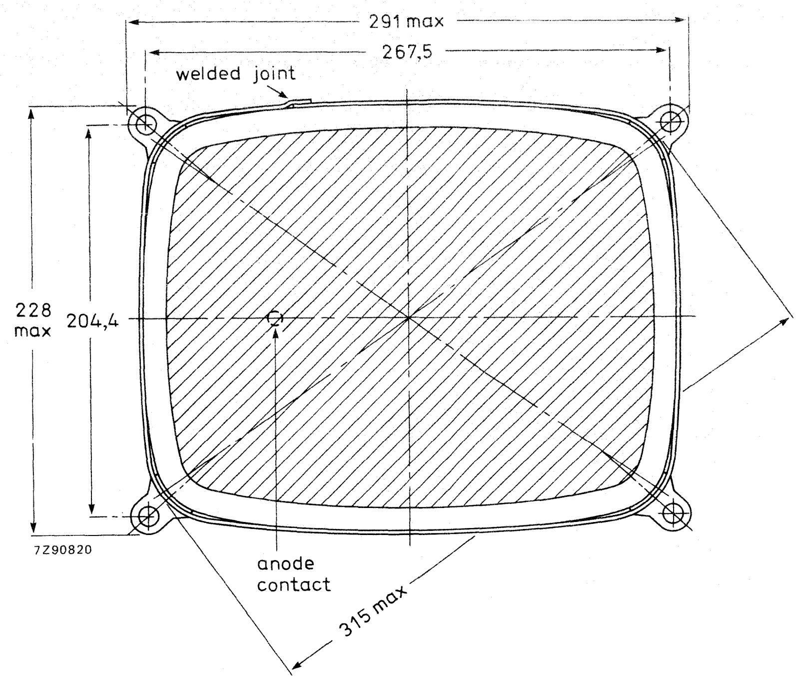


Fig. 16 Tube mounting dimensions; front view

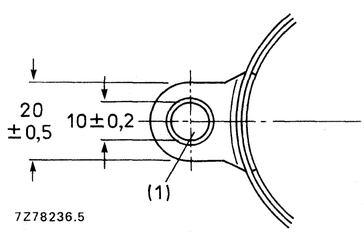


Fig. 17 Lug dimensions.

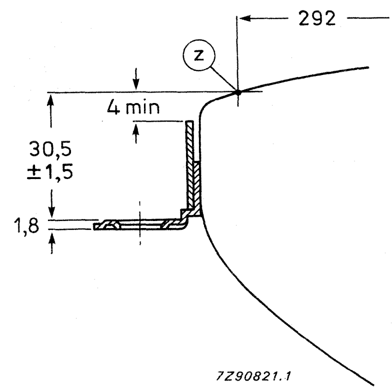


Fig. 18 Lug position.

(1) The position of the mounting screws in the cabinet must be within a circle of 7 mm diameter drawn around the true geometrical positions, i.e. corners of a rectangle of 267,5 mm x 204,4 mm.

Front view of tube M31-350

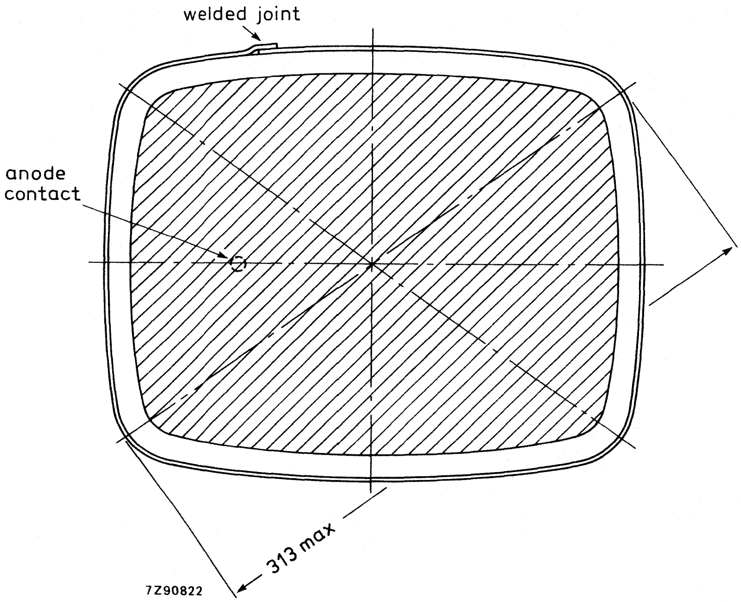


Fig. 19 Tube front view with rimband.

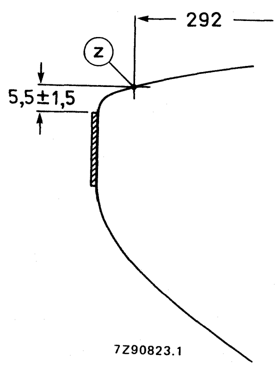


Fig. 20 Rimband position.

Maximum cone contour

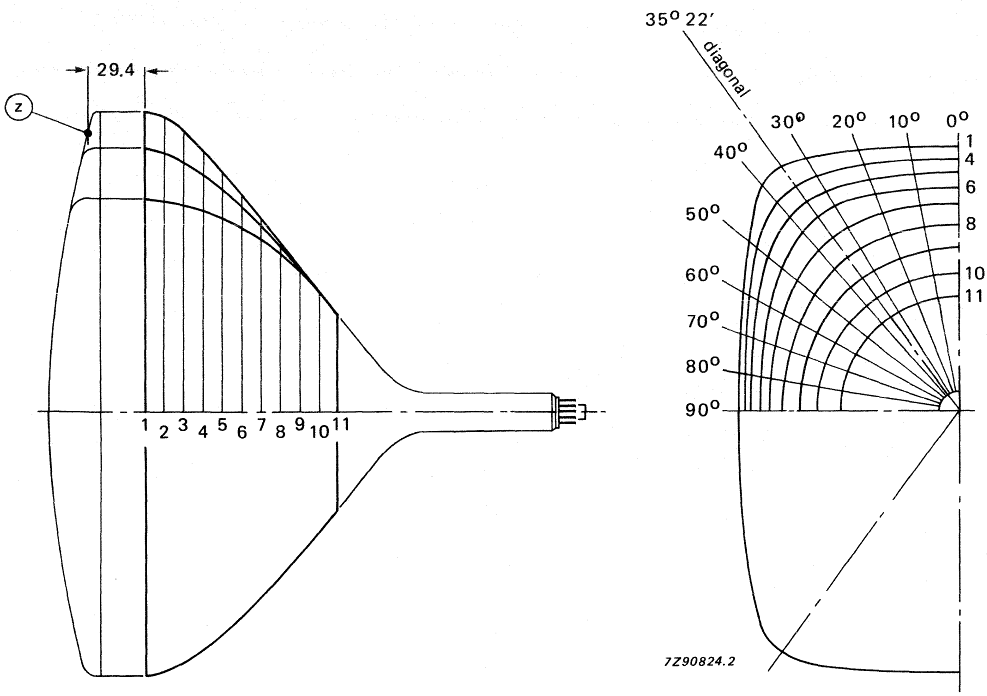


Fig. 21 Cone contour.

Table 1 Cone contour data

section	nom. distance from section 1	max. distance from centre										
		0°	10°	20°	30°	diag.	40°	50°	60°	70°	80°	90°
1	0	138,3	139,9	145,0	153,9	156,6	154,7	138,9	126,3	118,2	113,7	112,3
2	10	136,5	138,1	143,2	151,5	154,4	152,6	137,5	125,0	116,9	112,4	110,9
3	20	131,8	133,4	138,1	145,1	147,5	146,2	133,8	122,1	114,3	110,0	108,6
4	30	125,2	126,6	130,6	136,0	137,5	136,6	127,9	117,8	110,7	106,6	105,3
5	40	117,0	118,2	121,3	124,8	125,6	125,0	119,6	112,1	106,1	102,5	101,3
6	50	107,9	108,8	111,0	113,1	113,5	113,2	110,2	105,2	100,6	97,6	96,6
7	60	98,1	98,7	100,0	101,1	101,3	101,2	99,8	97,2	94,3	92,0	91,2
8	70	87,7	88,0	88,5	89,0	89,1	89,1	88,8	87,9	86,6	85,5	84,9
9	80	76,6	76,5	76,5	76,6	76,8	76,9	77,1	77,3	77,4	77,3	77,2
10	90	64,6	64,4	64,1	64,1	64,2	64,3	64,8	65,5	66,3	66,9	67,3
11	99	51,1	51,1	51,1	51,1	51,1	51,1	51,1	51,1	51,1	51,1	51,1

HIGH RESOLUTION MONOCHROME DISPLAY TUBES

- For Data Graphic Displays
- 90° deflection angle
- 31 cm (12 in) face diagonal; rectangular glass
- 3: 4 screen aspect ratio
- 635 mm radius of screen curvature
- 20 mm neck diameter
- Integral implosion protection

QUICK REFERENCE DATA

Deflection angle	90°
Face diagonal	31 cm (12 in)
Overall length	max. 277 mm
Neck diameter	20 mm
Heating	12 V/130 mA
Quick heating cathode	with a typical tube a legible picture will appear within 5 s
Grid 2 voltage	400 V
Anode voltage	12 kV
Resolution	approx. 1300 lines

APPLICATION

These high resolution tubes are for alpha numeric and graphic display applications, such as computer terminals, small business computers, etc.

AVAILABLE VERSIONS

The following versions are available: M31-340, M31-342, M31-344, M31346 and M31-348.

The tubes can be supplied with different phosphors and anti-reflective treatments, see "High resolution monochrome display tubes, General".

Differences between the tubes can be found under 'Dimensional data'.

ELECTRICAL DATA

Focusing method	electrostatic
Deflection method	magnetic
Deflection angles	
diagonal	approx. 90°
horizontal	approx. 78°
vertical	approx. 61°
Interelectrode capacitances	
cathode to all other electrodes	max. 4 pF
grid 1 to all other electrodes	max. 7 pF
Capacitance of external conductive coating to anode*	max. 1200 pF min. 450 pF
Capacitance of external conductive coating to anode**	max. 1050 pF min. 450 pF
Capacitance of anode to implosion protection hardware**	approx. 150 pF
Heater voltage	12 V
Heater current at 12 V	130 mA

OPTICAL DATA

Phosphor type	see "High resolution monochrome display tubes, General"
Light transmission at screen centre	
tube with normal tinted face glass	approx. 46%
tube with dark tinted face glass	approx. 34%

RASTER CENTRING

The field intensity perpendicular to the tube axis should be adjustable from 0 to 800 A/m. For optimum overall sharpness it is recommended to centre the raster electrically via the deflection coils.

* Implosion protection hardware connected to external conductive coating.
** Implosion protection hardware not connected to external conductive coating.

MECHANICAL DATA (see also the figures under Dimensional Data)

Overall length	max. 277 mm
Greatest dimensions of tube	
diagonal	321 mm
width	283 mm
height	222 mm
Minimum useful screen diremsions (projected)	
diagonal	295 mm
horizontal axis	257 mm
vertical axis	195 mm
area	478 cm^2
Implosion protection	T-band
Bulb	EIAJ-JB310AP03 or EIAJ-JB310AP04
Bulb contact designation	IEC 67-III-2, EIAJ1-21
Base designation	EIA E7-91
Basing	7GR
Mass	approx. 2,9 kg

RATINGS (Absolute Maximum System)

Unless otherwise specified voltage values are positive and measured with respect to grid 1.

Anode voltage	max. 15 kV min. 10 kV
Grid 4 (focusing electrode) voltage	−200 to + 1000 V
Grid 2 voltage	max. 700 V
Anode current	
long-term average value	max. 130 μA
peak value	max. 600 μA
Cathode voltage, positive peak value	max. 400 V
Heater voltage	12 V ± 10%*
Cathode-to-heater voltage	max. 100 V

* For maximum cathode life it is recommended that the heater supply be regulated at 12 V $^{+0\%}_{-5\%}$

CIRCUIT DESIGN VALUES

Grid 4 current	
positive	max. 25 μA
negative	max. 25 μA
Grid 2 current	
positive	max. 5 μA
negative	max. 5 μA

MAXIMUM CIRCUIT VALUES

Resistance between cathode and heater	max. 1,0 MΩ
Impedance between cathode and heater	max. 0,1 MΩ
Grid 1 circuit resistance	max. 1,5 MΩ
Grid 1 circuit impedance	max. 0,5 MΩ

TYPICAL OPERATING CONDITIONS

Cathode drive; voltages specified with respect to grid 1

Anode voltage	12 kV
Grid 4 (focusing electrode) voltage	0 to 300 V*
Grid 2 voltage	400 V
Cathode cut-off voltage	30 to 60 V**

Grid drive; voltages specified with respect to cathode

Anode voltage	12 kV
Grid 4 (focusing electrode) voltage	0 to 300 V*
Grid 2 voltage	400 V
Grid 1 cut-off voltage	34 to 64 V**

RESOLUTION

The resolution is approx. 1300 lines. It is measured at the screen centre:
- with shrinking raster method,
- at light output 68,5 cd/m^2 (20 foot lambert) and raster dimensions 216 x 162 mm,
- at V_{g2} = 700 V and anode voltage = 12 kV,
- with phosphor type W (WW),
- with normal tinted face glass, without anti-glare treatment of screen surface.

X-RADIATION CHARACTERISTIC

X-radiation emitted will not exceed 0,5 mR/h throughout the useful life of the tube, when operated within the given ratings.

* Measured at screen centre on spot at anode current = 250 μA (peak), anode voltage = 12 kV, grid 2 voltage = 400 V.
Dynamic focus (only for optimization): Typical correction for a video field of H x V = 216 mm x 162 mm:
line parabola 200 V,
field parabola 100 V.

** Visual extinction of focused raster.

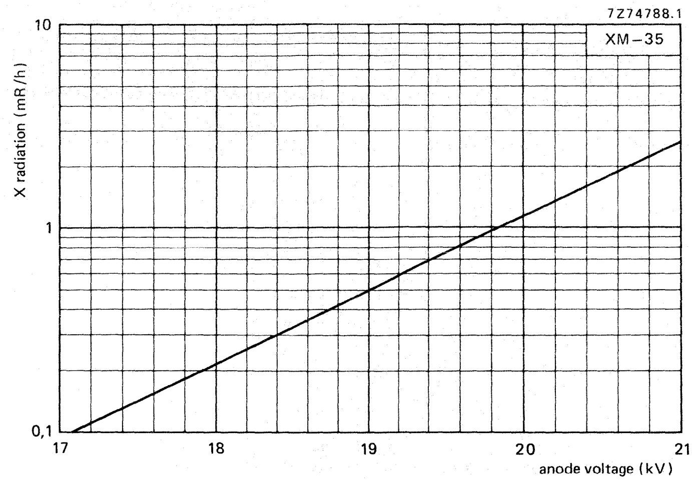


Fig. 1 X-radiation limit curve according to JEDEC94, at a constant anode current of 250 μA, measured according to TEPAC103A.

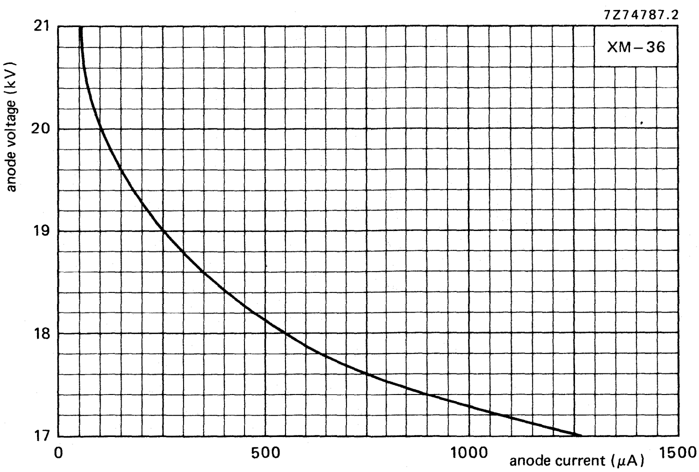


Fig. 2 0,5 mR/h isoexposure-rate limit curve, according to JEDEC94, measured according to TEPAC103A.

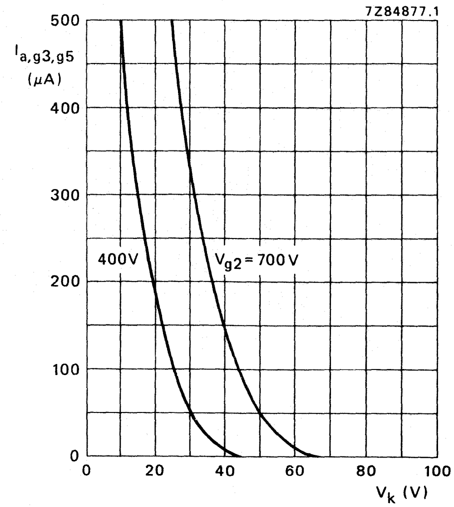


Fig. 3 Anode current as a function of cathode voltage.
Cathode drive; $V_{a,g3,g5}$ = 12 kV.

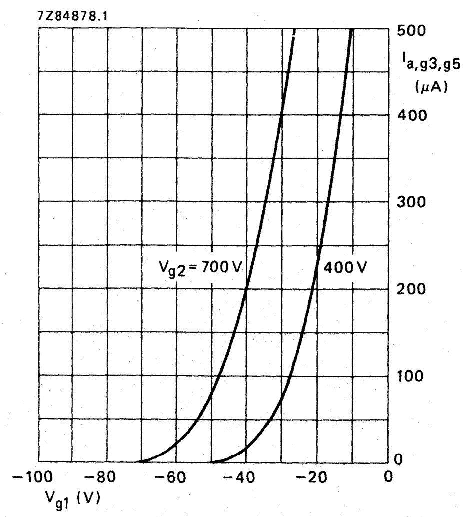


Fig. 4 Anode current as a function of grid 1 voltage.
Grid drive; $V_{a,g3,g5}$ = 12 kV.

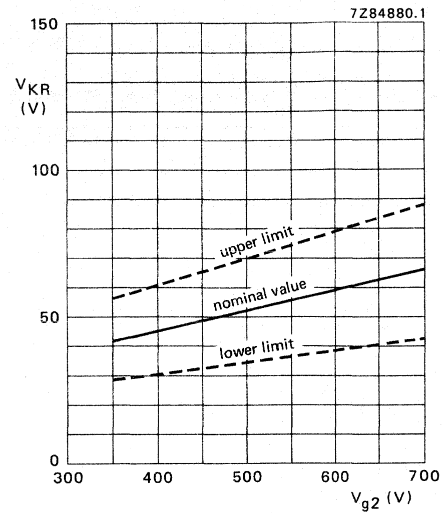


Fig. 5 Limits of cathode cut-off voltage as a function of grid 2 voltage.
Cathode drive; $V_{a,g3,g5}$ = 12 kV.

$$\frac{\Delta V_{KR}}{\Delta V_{a,g3,g5}} = 0{,}9 \times 10^{-3}.$$

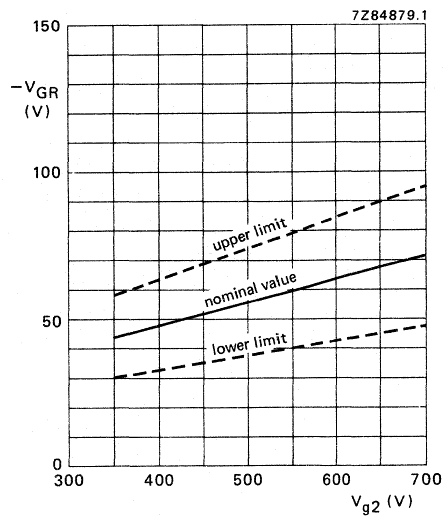


Fig. 6 Limits of grid 1 cut-off voltage as a function of grid 2 voltage.
Grid drive; $V_{a,g3,g5}$ = 12 kV.

$$\frac{\Delta V_{GR}}{\Delta V_{a,g3,g5}} = 0{,}9 \times 10^{-3}.$$

DIMENSIONAL DATA

Dimensions in mm

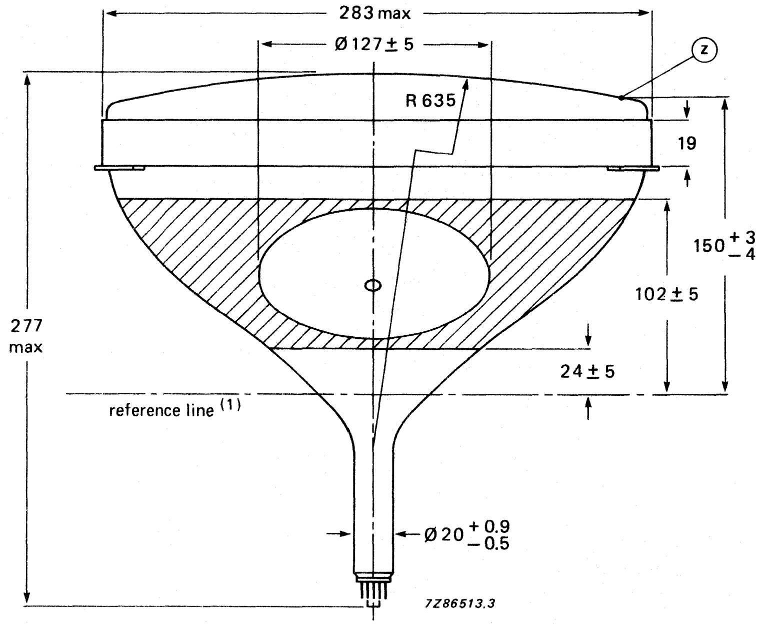


Fig. 7

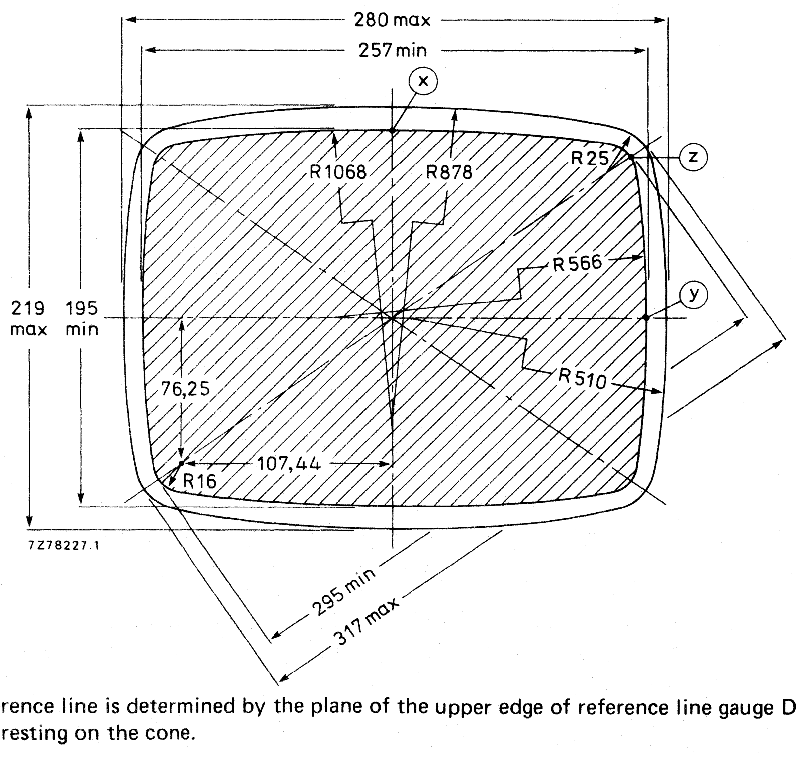
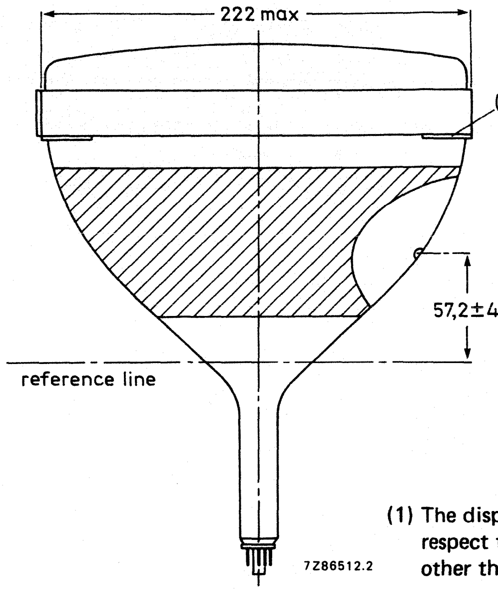


Fig. 8

(1) The reference line is determined by the plane of the upper edge of reference line gauge D when the gauge is resting on the cone.



(1) The displacement of any lug with respect to the plane through the other three lugs is max. 2 mm.

Fig. 9

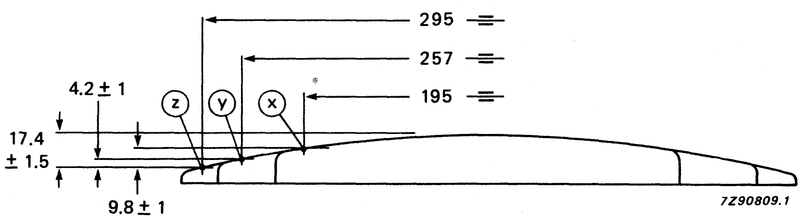


Fig. 10 Screen reference points.

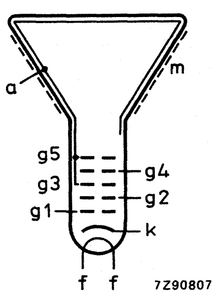


Fig. 11 Electrode configuration.

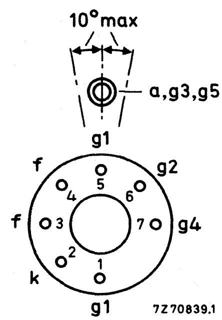


Fig. 12 Pin arrangement.

Front view and lug dimensions of tube M31-340

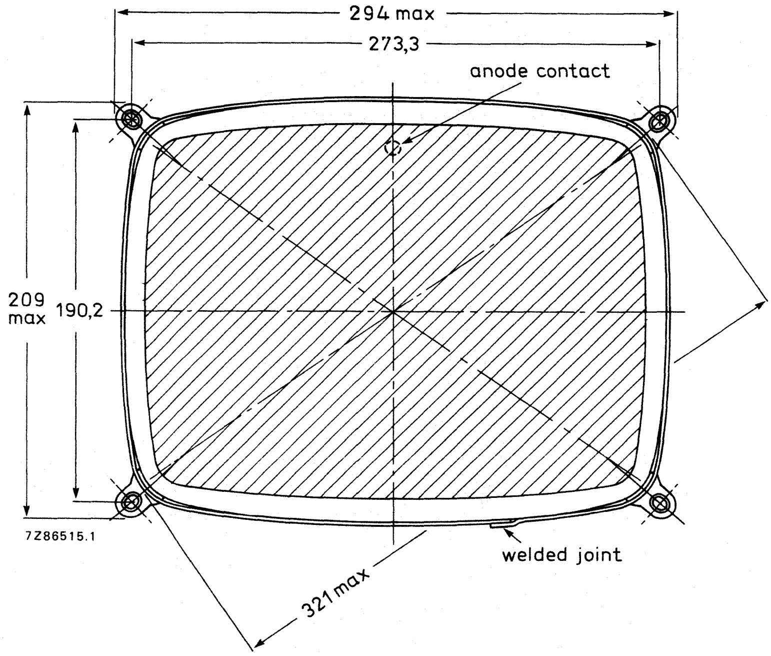


Fig. 13 Tube mounting dimensions; front view.

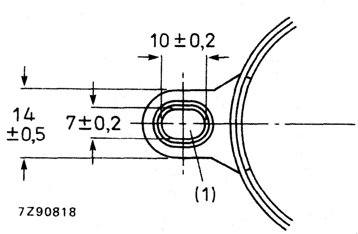


Fig. 14 Lug dimensions.

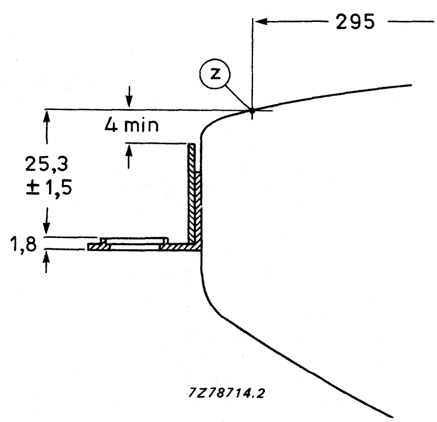


Fig. 15 Lug position.

(1) The mounting screws in the cabinet must be situated inside a circle of 4 mm diameter drawn around the true geometrical positions i.e. at the corners of a rectangle of 273,3 mm x 190,2 mm.

Front view and lug dimensions of tube M31-342

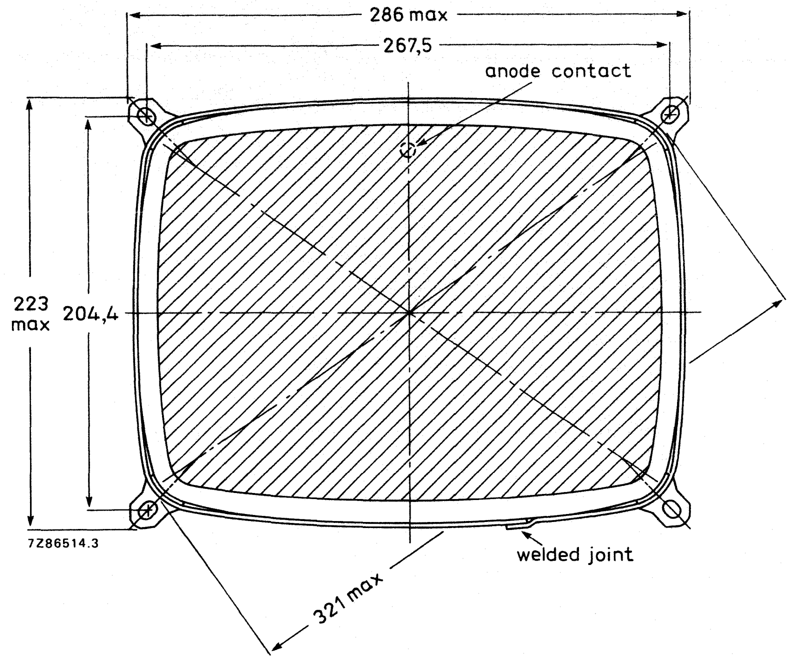


Fig. 16 Tube mounting dimensions; front view.

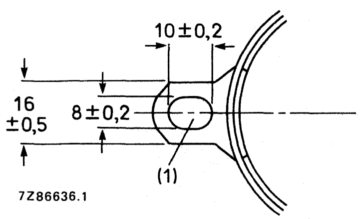


Fig. 17 Lug dimensions.

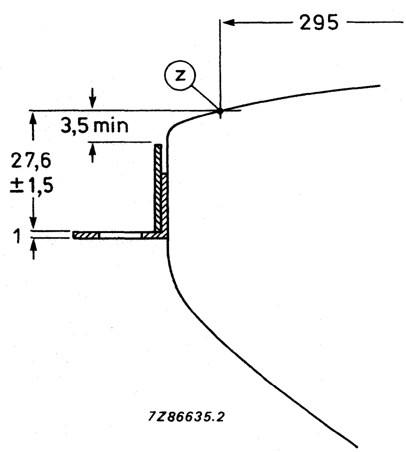


Fig. 18 Lug position.

(1) The mounting screws in the cabinet must be situated inside a circle of 5 mm diameter drawn around the true geometrical positions i.e. at the corners of a rectangle of 267,5 mm x 204,4 mm.

Front view of tube M31-344

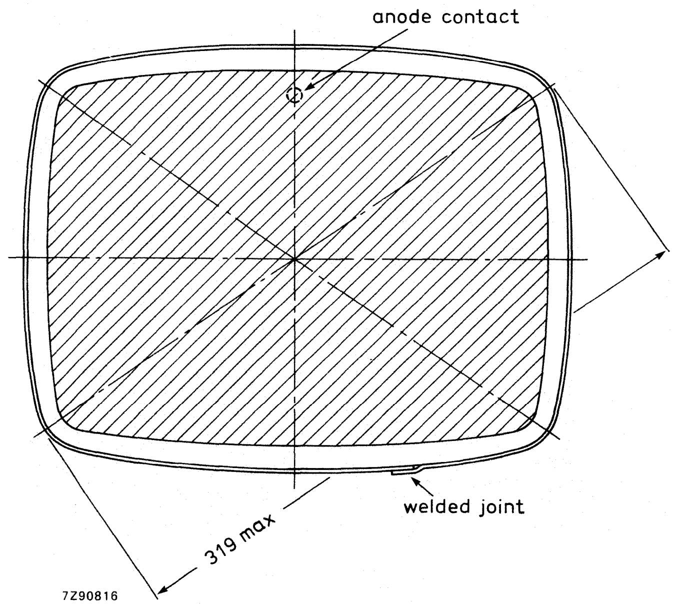


Fig. 19 Tube front view with rimband.

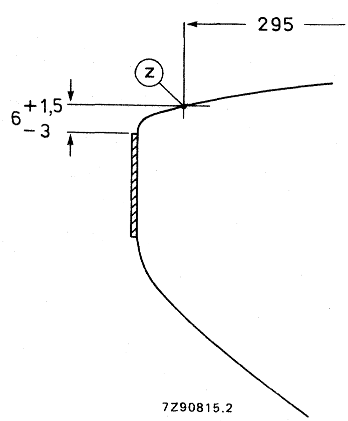


Fig. 20 Rimband position.

Front view and lug dimensions of tube M31-346

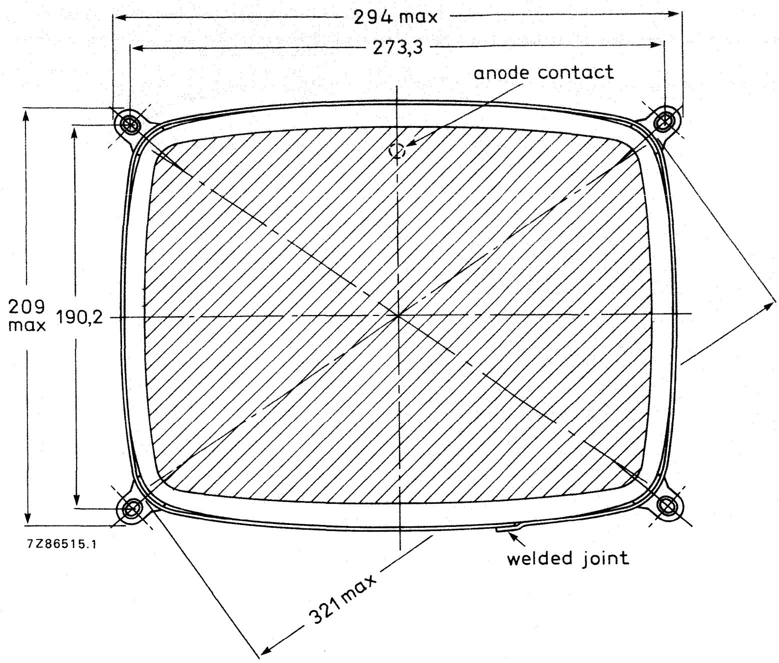


Fig. 21 Tube mounting dimensions; front view.

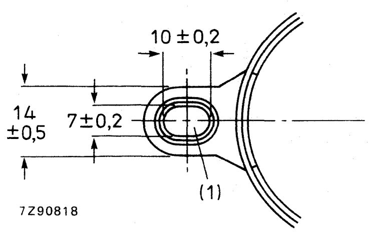


Fig. 22 Lug dimensions.

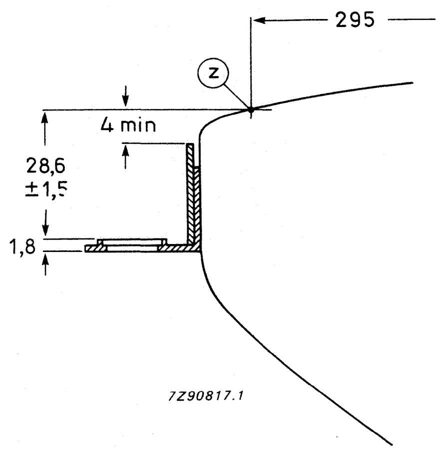


Fig. 23 Lug position.

(1) The mounting screws in the cabinet must be situated inside a circle of 4 mm diameter drawn around the true geometrical positions i.e. at the corners of a rectangle of 273,3 mm x 190,2 mm.

Front view and lug dimensions of tube M31-348

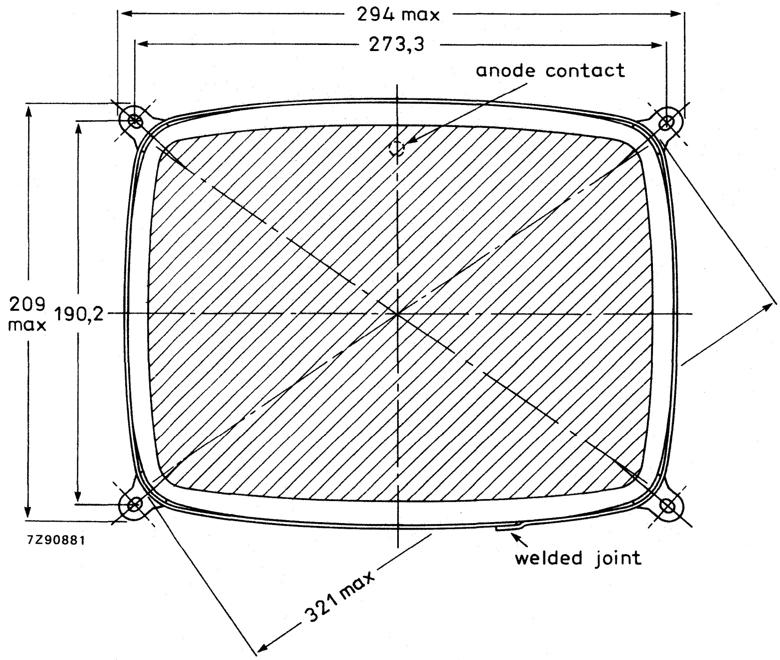


Fig. 24 Tube mounting dimensions; front view.

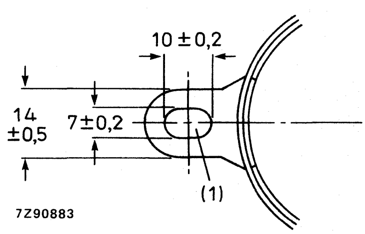


Fig. 25 Lug dimensions.

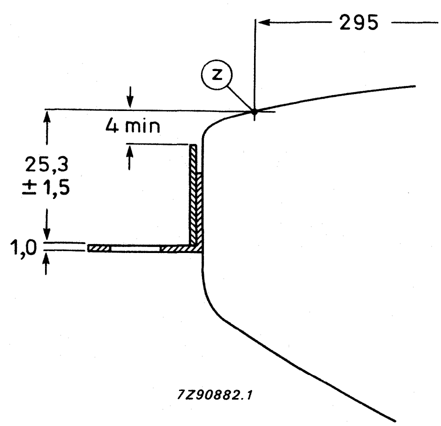


Fig. 26 Lug position.

(1) The mounting screws in the cabinet must be situated inside a circle of 4 mm diameter drawn around the true geometrical positions i.e. at the corners of a rectangle of 273,3 mm x 190,2 mm.

Maximum cone contour

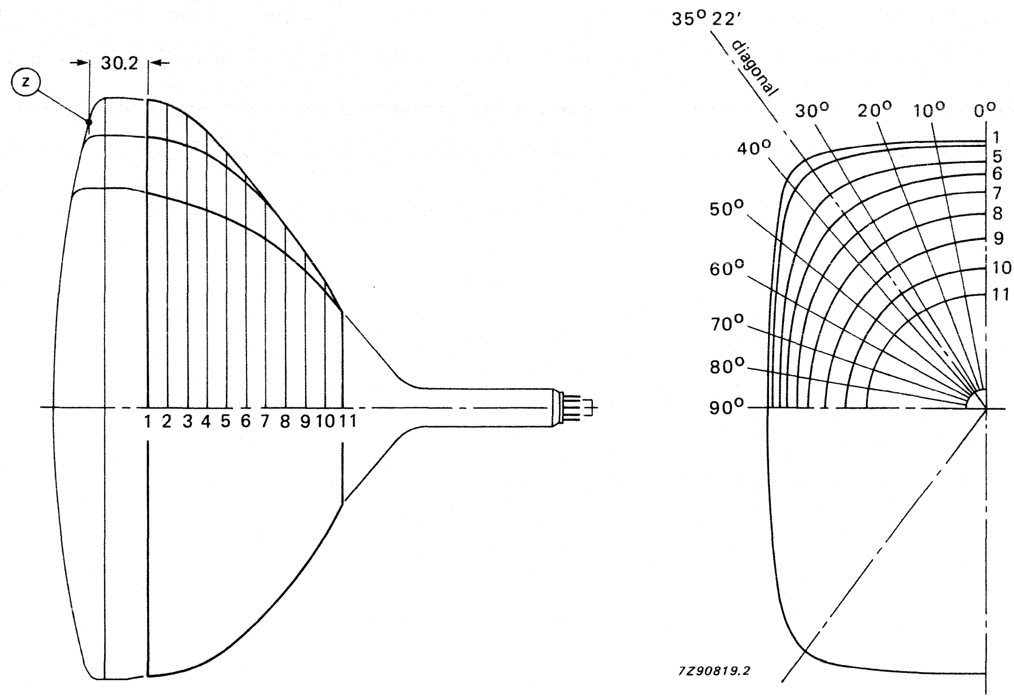


Fig. 27 Cone contour.

Table 1 Cone contour data

section	nom. distance from section 1	max. distance from centre										
		0°	10°	20°	30°	diag.	40°	50°	60°	70°	80°	90°
1	0	140,6	142,4	147,9	156,8	160,4	156,9	139,3	126,1	117,5	112,7	111,2
2	10	139,8	141,6	147,0	155,5	158,5	154,4	136,8	123,7	115,2	110,5	109,0
3	20	137,8	139,4	144,4	151,9	153,6	149,5	133,0	120,4	112,3	107,8	106,4
4	30	133,5	135,0	139,3	144,8	145,1	141,6	127,7	116,3	108,7	104,5	103,1
5	40	126,9	128,1	131,3	134,2	133,6	130,9	120,7	110,9	104,2	100,4	99,1
6	50	117,9	118,8	120,9	122,1	121,1	119,2	112,1	104,5	98,7	95,3	94,2
7	60	107,2	107,9	109,1	109,3	108,5	107,1	102,3	96,8	92,1	89,1	88,1
8	70	95,5	95,9	96,4	96,0	95,2	94,2	91,2	87,5	84,1	81,8	80,9
9	80	82,4	82,5	82,4	81,8	81,2	80,5	78,7	76,6	74,5	73,0	72,4
10	90	67,5	67,5	67,2	66,6	66,3	65,9	65,0	64,1	63,2	62,5	62,2
11	99	50,3	50,3	50,3	50,3	50,3	50,3	50,3	50,3	50,3	50,3	50,3

HIGH RESOLUTION MONOCHROME DISPLAY TUBE

- For Data Graphic Displays
- 90° deflection angle
- 31 cm (12 in) face diagonal; rectangular glass
- 4 : 5 screen aspect ratio
- 510 mm radius of screen curvature
- 20 mm neck diameter
- Integral implosion protection

QUICK REFERENCE DATA

Deflection angle	90°
Face diagonal	31 cm (12 in)
Overall length	max. 280 mm
Neck diameter	20 mm
Heating	12 V/75 mA
Grid 2 voltage	400 V
Anode voltage	12 kV
Resolution	approx. 1300 lines

APPLICATION

This high resolution tube is for alpha-numeric and graphic display applications, such as computer terminals, small business computers, etc.

The tube can be supplied with different phosphors and anti-reflective treatments, see "High resolution monochrome display tubes, General".

ELECTRICAL DATA

Focusing method	electrostatic
Deflection method	magnetic
Deflection angles	
diagonal	approx. 90°
horizontal	approx. 83°
vertical	approx. 65°
→ Direct interelectrode capacitances	
cathode to all other electrodes	max. 4 pF
grid 1 to all other electrodes	max. 7 pF
Capacitance of external conductive coating to anode*	max. 1050 pF min. 450 pF
Capacitance of external conductive coating to anode**	max. 900 pF min. 450 pF
Capacitance of anode to implosion protection hardware**	approx. 150 pF
Heater voltage	12 V
Heater current at 12 V	75 mA

OPTICAL DATA

Phosphor type	see "High resolution monochrome display tubes, General"
Light transmission at screen centre	
tube with normal tinted face glass	approx. 50%
tube with dark tinted face glass	approx. 34%

RASTER CENTRING

The field intensity perpendicular to the tube axis should be adjustable from 0 to 800 A/m. For optimum overall sharpness it is recommended to centre the raster electrically via the deflection coils.

* Implosion protection hardware connected to external conductive coating.
** Implosion protection hardware not connected to external conductive coating.

MECHANICAL DATA (see also the figures under Dimensional Data)

Overall length	max. 280 mm
Greatest dimensions of tube	
diagonal	315 mm
width	279 mm
height	227 mm
Minimum useful screen dimensions (projected)	
diagonal	292 mm
horizontal axis	254 mm
vertical axis	201 mm
area	484 cm^2
Implosion protection	T-band
Bulb	EIAJ-JB310AM03 or EIAJ-JB310AW04
Bulb contact designation	IEC67-III-2, EIAJ1-21
Base designation	EIA E7-91
Basing	7GR
Mass	approx. 2,9 kg

RATINGS (Absolute Maximum System)

Unless otherwise specified voltage values are positive and measured with respect to grid 1.

Anode voltage	max. 15 kV min. 10 kV
Grid 4 (focusing electrode) voltage	−200 to + 1000 V ←
Grid 2 voltage	max. 700 V ←
Anode current	
long-term average value	max. 130 μA ←
peak value	max. 160 μA ←
Cathode voltage, positive peak value	max. 400 V ←
Heater voltage	12 V ± 10%*
Cathode-to-heater voltage	max. 100 V

* For maximum cathode life it is recommended that the heater supply be regulated at 12 V $^{+0\%}_{-5\%}$.

CIRCUIT DESIGN VALUES

Grid 4 current		
positive	max.	25 μA
negative	max.	25 μA
Grid 2 current		
positive	max.	5 μA
negative	max.	5 μA

MAXIMUM CIRCUIT VALUES

Resistance between cathode and heater	max.	1,0 MΩ
Impedance between cathode and heater	max.	0,1 MΩ
Grid 1 circuit resistance	max.	1,5 MΩ
Grid 1 circuit impedance	max.	0,5 MΩ

TYPICAL OPERATING CONDITIONS

Cathode drive; voltages specified with respect to grid 1

Anode voltage	12 kV
Grid 4 (focusing electrode) voltage	0 to 300 V*
Grid 2 voltage	400 V
Cathode cut-off voltage	30 to 60 V**

Grid drive; voltages specified with respect to cathode

Anode voltage	12 kV
Grid 4 (focusing electrode) voltage	0 to 300 V*
Grid 2 voltage	400 V
Grid 1 cut-off voltage	34 to 64 V**

RESOLUTION

The resolution is approx. 1300 lines. It is measured at the screen centre:
- with shrinking raster method,
- at light output 68,5 cd/m^2 (20 foot lambert) and raster dimensions 216 x 162 mm,
- at V_{g2} = 700 V and anode voltage = 12kV,
- with phosphor type W (WW),
- with normal tinted face glass, without anti-glare treatment of screen surface.

X-RADIATION CHARACTERISTIC

X-radiation emitted will not exceed 0,5 mR/h throughout the useful life of the tube, when operated within the given ratings.

* Measured at screen centre on spot at anode current = 250 μA (peak), anode voltage = 12 kV, grid 2 voltage = 400 V.
Dynamic focus (only for optimization): Typical correction for a video field of H x V = 216 mm x 162 mm:
line parabola 200 V,
field parabola 100 V.

** Visual extinction of focused raster.

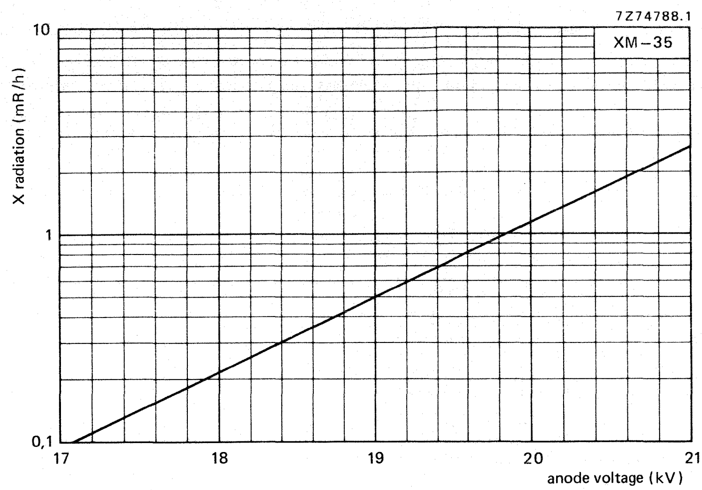


Fig. 1 X-radiation limit curve according to JEDEC94, at a constant anode current of 250 μA, measured according to TEPAC103A.

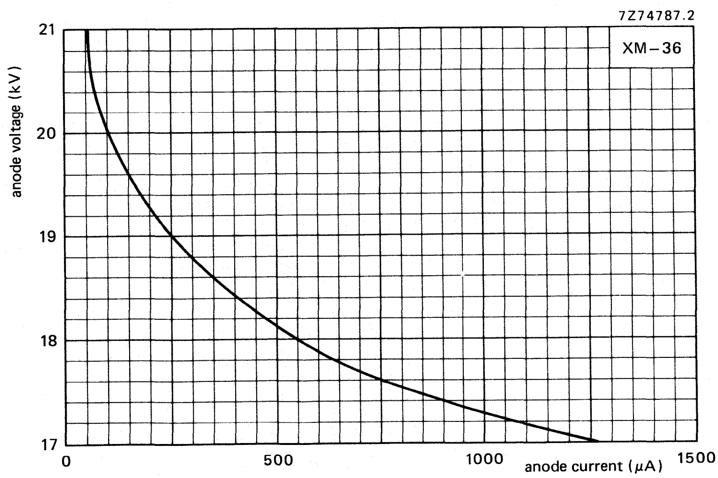


Fig. 2 0,5 mR/h isoexposure-rate limit curve, according to JEDEC94, measured according to TEPAC103A.

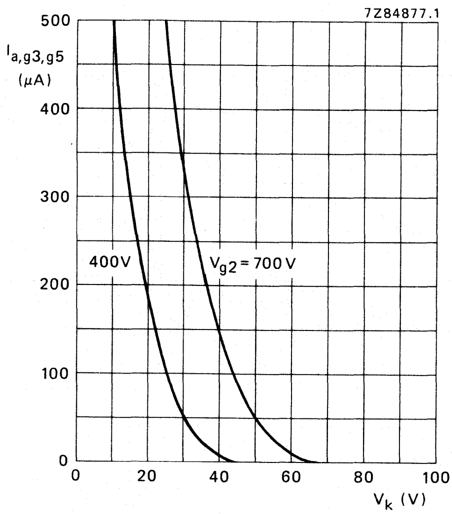


Fig. 3 Anode current as a function of cathode voltage.
Cathode drive; $V_{a,g3,g5}$ = 12 kV.

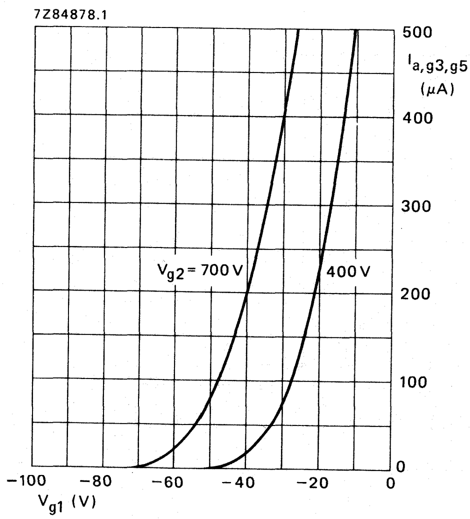


Fig. 4 Anode current as a function of grid 1 voltage.
Grid drive; $V_{a,g3,g5}$ = 12 kV.

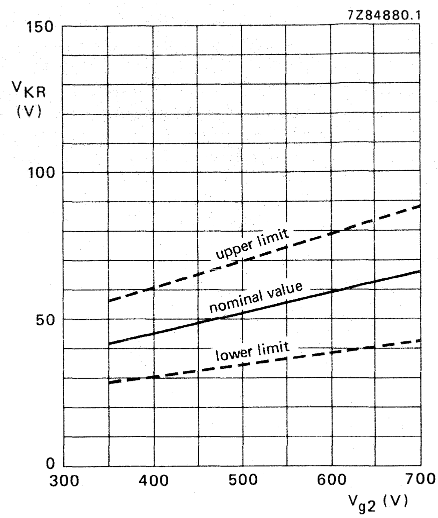


Fig. 5 Limits of cathode cut-off voltage as a function of grid 2 voltage.
Cathode drive; $V_{a,g3,g5}$ = 12 kV.

$$\frac{\Delta V_{KR}}{\Delta V_{a,g3,g5}} = 0,9 \times 10^{-3}.$$

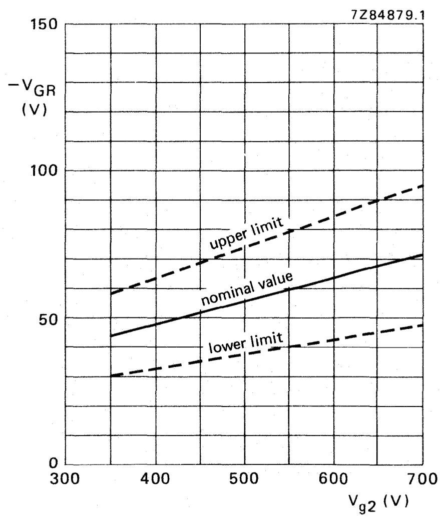


Fig. 6 Limits of grid 1 cut-off voltage as a function of grid 2 voltage.
Grid drive; $V_{a,g3,g5}$ = 12 kV.

$$\frac{\Delta V_{GR}}{\Delta V_{a,g3,g5}} = 0,9 \times 10^{-3}.$$

DIMENSIONAL DATA

Dimensions in mm

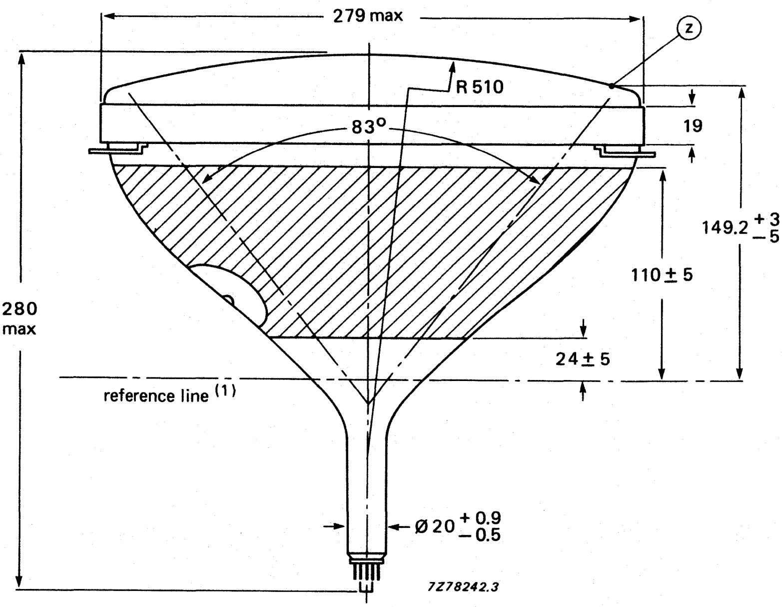


Fig. 7

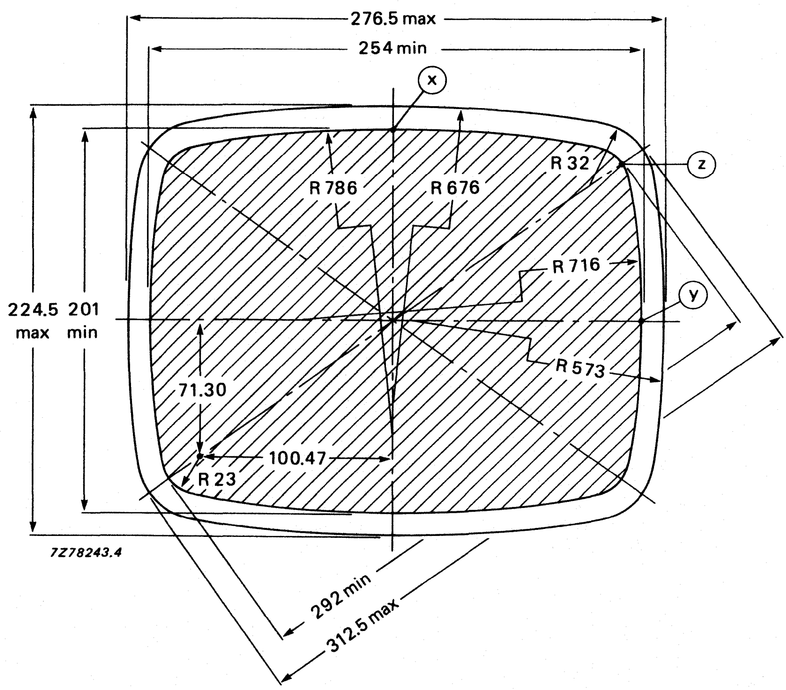


Fig. 8

(1) The reference line is determined by the plane of the upper edge of reference line gauge D when the gauge is resting on the cone.

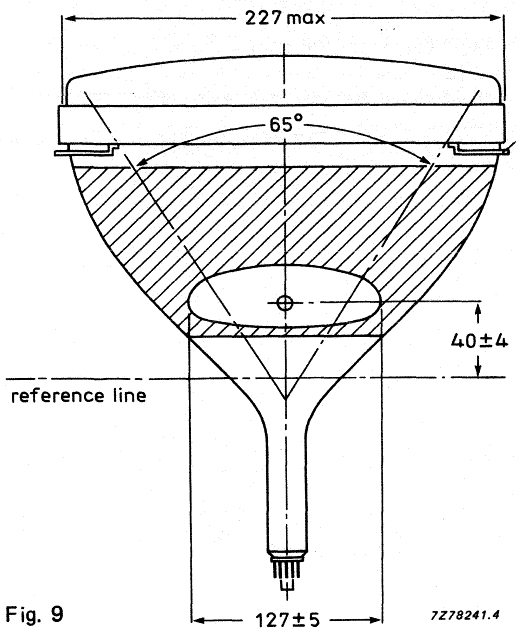


Fig. 9

(1) The displacement of any lug with respect to the plane through the other three lugs is max. 2 mm.

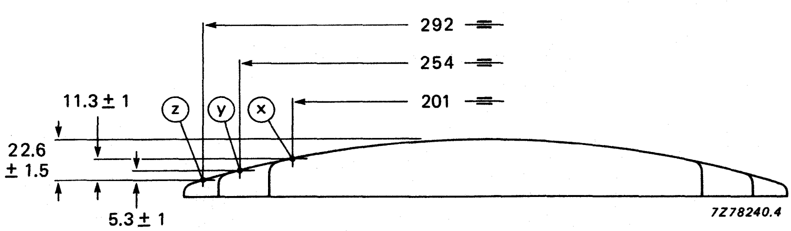


Fig. 10 Sceen reference points.

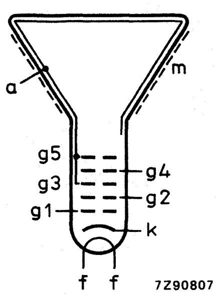


Fig. 11 Electrode configuration.

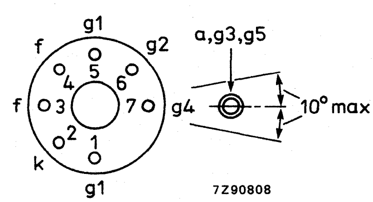


Fig. 12 Pin arrangement.

Front-view and lug dimensions of tube

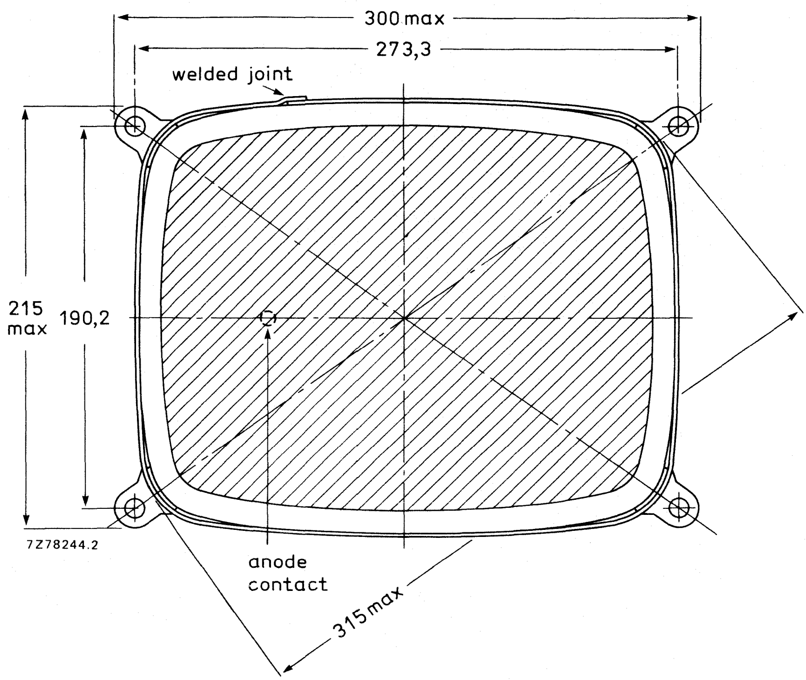


Fig. 13 Tube mounting dimensions; front view.

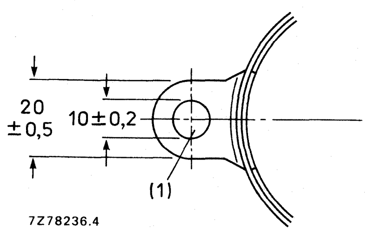


Fig. 14 Lug dimensions.

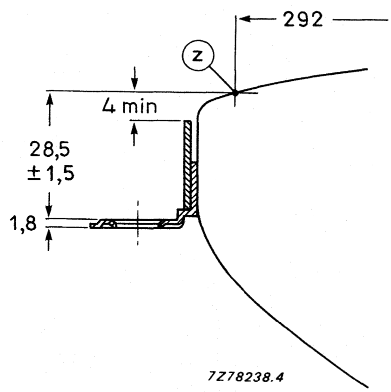


Fig. 15 Lug position.

(1) The position of the mounting screws in the cabinet must be within a circle of 7 mm diameter drawn around the true geometrical positions, i.e. the corners of a rectangle of 273,3 mm x 190,2 mm.

Maximum cone contour

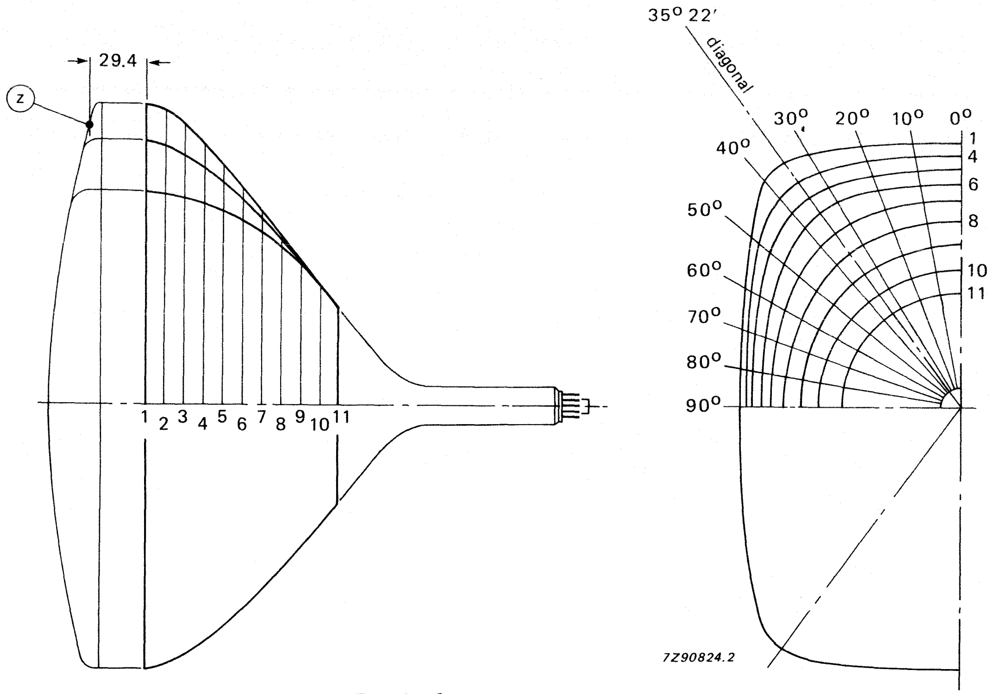


Fig. 16 Cone contour.

Table 1 Cone contour data

section	nom. distance from section 1	max. distance from centre										
		0°	10°	20°	30°	diag.	40°	50°	60°	70°	80°	90°
1	0	138,3	139,9	145,0	153,9	156,6	154,7	138,9	126,3	118,2	113,7	112,3
2	10	136,5	138,1	143,2	151,5	154,4	152,6	137,5	125,0	116,9	112,4	110,9
3	20	131,8	133,4	138,1	145,1	147,5	146,2	133,8	122,1	114,3	110,0	108,6
4	30	125,2	126,6	130,6	136,0	137,5	136,6	127,9	117,8	110,7	106,6	105,3
5	40	117,0	118,2	121,3	124,8	125,6	125,0	119,6	112,1	106,1	102,5	101,3
6	50	107,9	108,8	111,0	113,1	113,5	113,2	110,2	105,2	100,6	97,6	96,6
7	60	98,1	98,7	100,0	101,1	101,3	101,2	99,8	97,2	94,3	92,0	91,2
8	70	87,7	88,0	88,5	89,0	89,1	89,1	88,8	87,9	86,6	85,5	84,9
9	80	76,6	76,5	76,5	76,6	76,8	76,9	77,1	77,3	77,4	77,3	77,2
10	90	64,6	64,4	64,1	64,1	64,2	64,3	64,8	65,5	66,3	66,9	67,3
11	99	51,1	51,1	51,1	51,1	51,1	51,1	51,1	51,1	51,1	51,1	51,1

HIGH RESOLUTION MONOCHROME DISPLAY TUBES

- For Data Graphic Displays
- 90° deflection angle
- 31 cm (12 in) face diagonal; rectangular glass
- 3 : 4 screen aspect ratio
- 635 mm radius of screen curvature
- 20 mm neck diameter
- Integral implosion protection

QUICK REFERENCE DATA

Deflection angle	90°
Face diagonal	31 cm (12 in)
Overall length	max. 277 mm
Neck diameter	20 mm
Heating	12 V/75 mA
Grid 2 voltage	400 V
Anode voltage	12 kV
Resolution	approx. 1300 lines

APPLICATION

These high resolution tubes are for alpha numeric and graphic display applications, such as computer terminals, small business computers, etc.

AVAILABLE VERSIONS

The following versions are available: M31-362, M31-364 and M31-366.

The tubes can be supplied with different phosphors and anti-reflective treatments, see "High resolution monochrome display tubes, General".

Differences between the tubes can be found under 'Dimensional Data'.

ELECTRICAL DATA

Focusing method	electrostatic	
Deflection method	magnetic	
Deflection angles		
diagonal	approx.	90^{o}
horizontal	approx.	78^{o}
vertical	approx.	61^{o}
Interelectrode capacitances		
cathode to all other electrodes	max.	4 pF
grid 1 to all other electrodes	max.	7 pF
Capacitance of external conductive coating to anode*	max.	1200 pF
	min.	450 pF
Capacitance of external conductive coating to anode**	max.	1050 pF
	min.	450 pF
Capacitance of anode to implosion protective hardware**	approx.	150 pF
Heater voltage	12 V	
Heater current at 12 V	75 mA	

OPTICAL DATA

Phosphor type	see "High resolution monochrome display tubes, General"	
Light transmission at screen centre		
tube with normal tinted face glass	approx.	46%
tube with dark tinted face glass	approx.	34%

RASTER CENTRING

The field intensity perpendicular to the tube axis should be adjustable from 0 to 800 A/m. For optimum overall sharpness it is recommended to centre the raster electrically via the deflection coils.

* Implosion protection hardware connected to external conductive coating.
** Implosion protection hardware not connected to external conductive coating.

MECHANICAL DATA (See also the figures under Dimensional Data)

Overall length	max. 277 mm
Greatest dimensions of tube	
diagonal	321 mm
width	283 mm
height	222 mm
Minimum useful screen dimensions (projected)	
diagonal	295 mm
horizontal axis	257 mm
vertical axis	195 mm
area	478 cm^2
Implosion protection	T-band
Bulb	EIAJ-JB310AP03 or EIAJ-JB310AP04
Bulb contact designation	IEC 67-III-2, EIA-J1-21
Base designation	EIA E7-91
Basing	7GR
Mass	approx. 2,9 kg

RATINGS (Absolute Maximum System)

Unless otherwise specified voltage values are positive and measured with respect to grid 1.

Anode voltage	max. 15 kV min. 10 kV	
Grid 4 (focusing electrode) voltage	−200 to + 1000 V	←
Grid 2 voltage	max. 700 V	←
Anode current		
long-term average value	max. 130 μA	←
peak value	max. 160 μA	←
Cathode voltage, positive peak value	max. 400 V	←
Heater voltage	12 V ± 10%*	
Cathode-to-heater voltage	max. 100 V	

* For maximum cathode life it is recommended that the heater supply be regulated at 12 V $^{+0\%}_{-5\%}$.

CIRCUIT DESIGN VALUES

Grid 4 current		
positive	max.	25 μA
negative	max.	25 μA
Grid 2 current		
positive	max.	5 μA
negative	max.	5 μA

MAXUMUM CIRCUIT VALUES

Resistance between cathode and heater	max.	1,0 MΩ
Impedance between cathode and heater	max.	0,1 MΩ
Grid 1 circuit resistance	max.	1,5 MΩ
Grid 1 circuit impedance	max.	0,5 MΩ

TYPICAL OPERATING CONDITIONS

Cathode drive; voltages specified with respect to grid 1

Anode voltage	12 kV
→ Grid 4 (focusing electrode) voltage	0 to 300 V*
Grid 2 voltage	400 V
→ Cathode cut-off voltage	30 to 60 V**

Grid drive; voltages specified with respect to cathode

Anode voltage	12 kV
→ Grid 4 (focusing electrode) voltage	0 to 300 V*
Grid 2 voltage	400 V
→ Grid 1 cut-off voltage	34 to 64 V**

RESOLUTION

The resolution is approx. 1300 lines. It is measured at the screen centre:

- with shrinking raster method,
- at light output 68,5 cd/m² (20 foot lambert) and raster dimensions 216 x 162 mm,
- at V_{g2} = 700 V and anode voltage = 12 kV,
- with phosphor type W (WW),
- with normal tinted face glass, without anti-glare treatment of screen surface.

X-RADIATION CHARACTERISTICS

X-radiation emitted will not exceed 0,5 mR/h throughout the useful life of the tube, when operated within the given ratings.

→ * Measured at screen centre on spot at anode current = 250 μA (peak), anode voltage = 12 kV, grid 2 voltage = 400 V.
Dynamic focus (only for optimization): Typical correction for a video field of H x V = 216 mm x 162 mm:
line parabola 200 V,
field parabola 100 V.

** Visual extinction of focused raster.

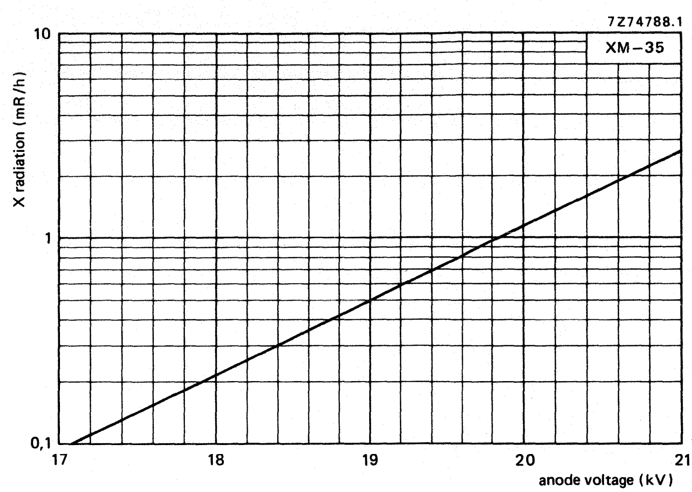


Fig. 1 X-radiation limit curve according to JEDEC 94, at a constant anode current of 250 μA, measured according to TEPAC103A.

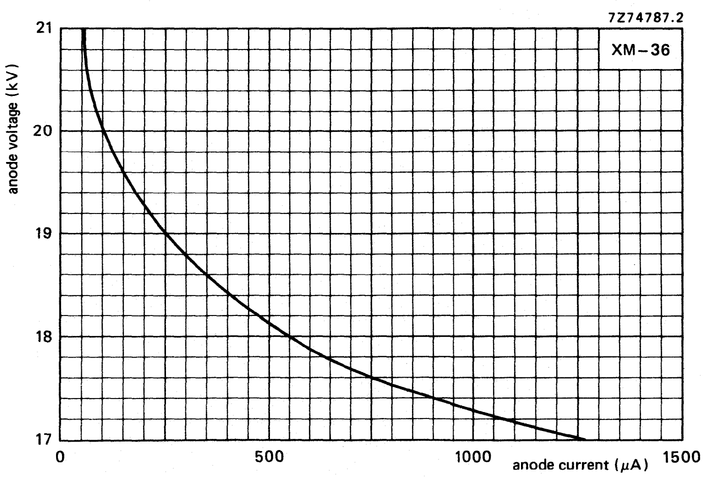


Fig. 2 0,5 mR/h isoexposure-rate limit curve, according to JEDEC94, measured according to TEPAC103A.

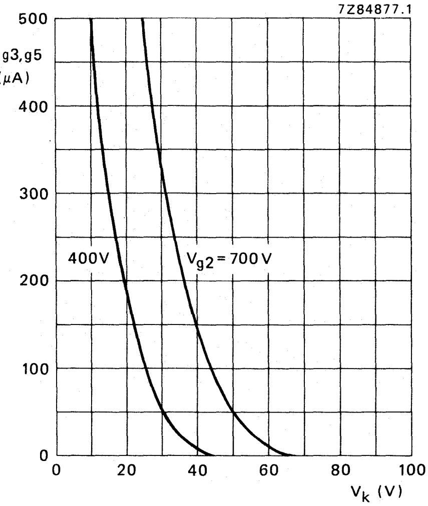


Fig. 3 Anode current as a function of cathode voltage.
Cathode drive; $V_{a,g3,g5}$ = 12 kV.

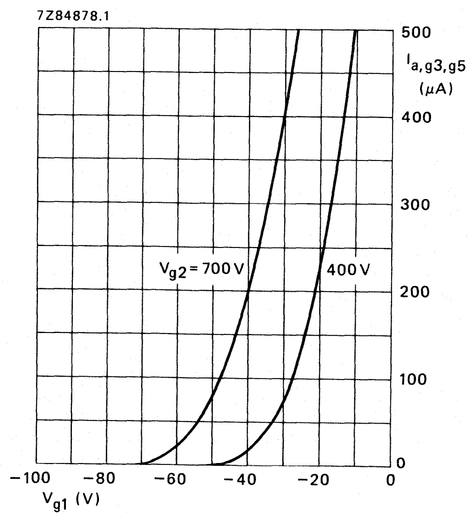


Fig. 4 Anode current as a function of grid 1 voltage.
Grid drive; $V_{a,g3,g5}$ = 12 kV.

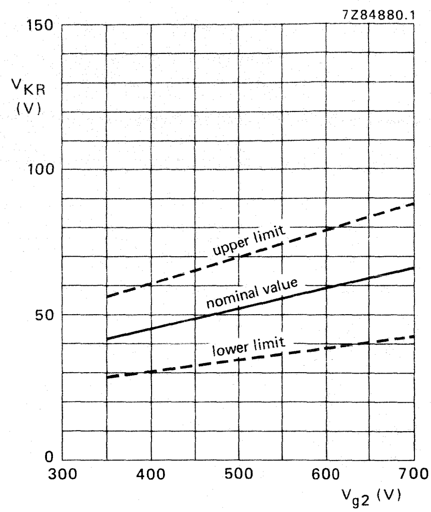


Fig. 5 Limits of cathode cut-off voltage as a function of grid 2 voltage.
Cathode drive; $V_{a,g3,g5}$ = 12 kV.

$$\frac{\Delta V_{KR}}{\Delta V_{a,g3,g5}} = 0.9 \times 10^{-3}.$$

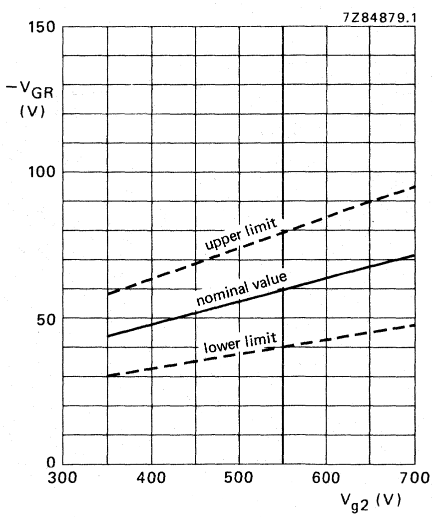


Fig. 6 Limits of grid 1 cut-off voltage as a function of grid 2 voltage.
Grid drive; $V_{a,g3,g5}$ = 12 kV.

$$\frac{\Delta V_{GR}}{\Delta V_{a,g3,g5}} = 0.9 \times 10^{-3}.$$

DIMENSIONAL DATA

Dimensions in mm

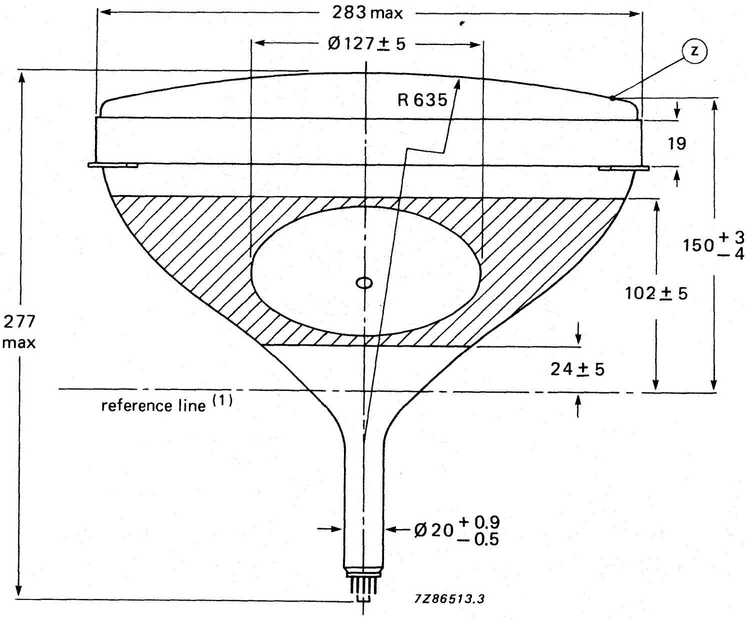


Fig. 7

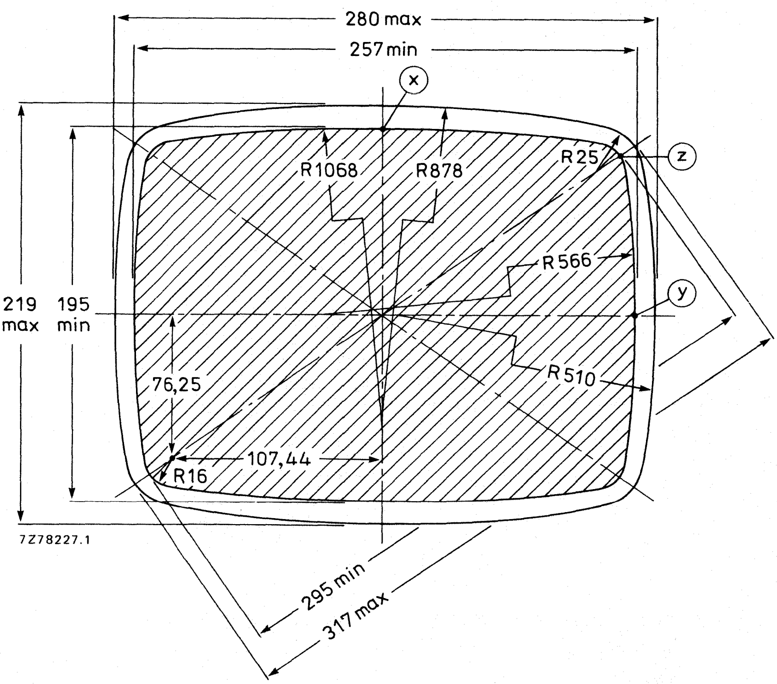
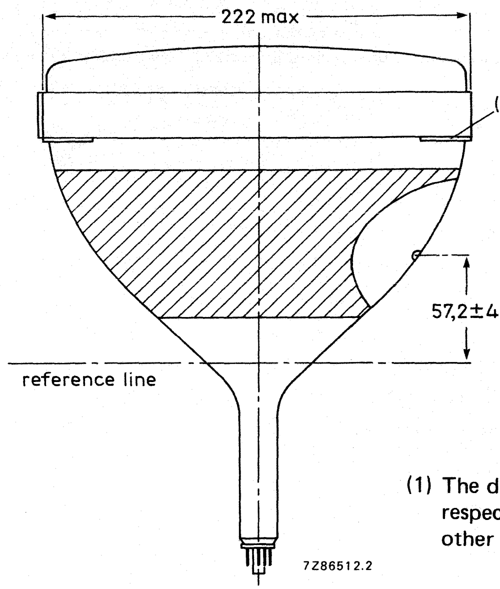


Fig. 8

(1) The reference line is determined by the plane of the upper edge of reference line gauge D when the gauge is resting on the cone.



(1) The displacement of any lug with respect to the plane through the other three lugs is max. 2 mm.

Fig. 9

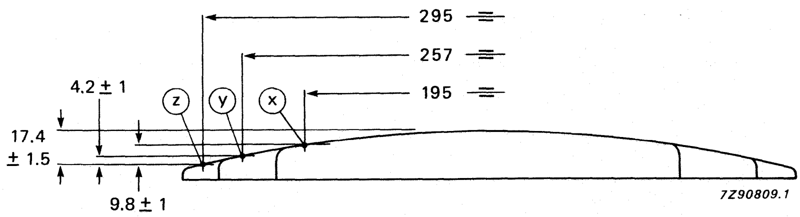


Fig. 10 Screen reference points.

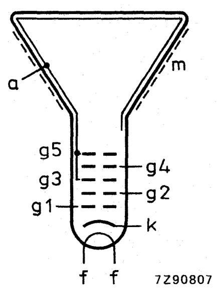


Fig. 11 Electrode configuration.

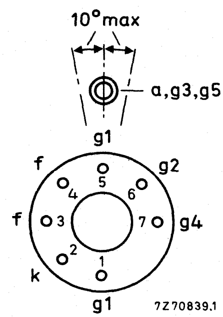


Fig. 12 Pin arrangement.

Front view and lug dimensions of tube M31-362

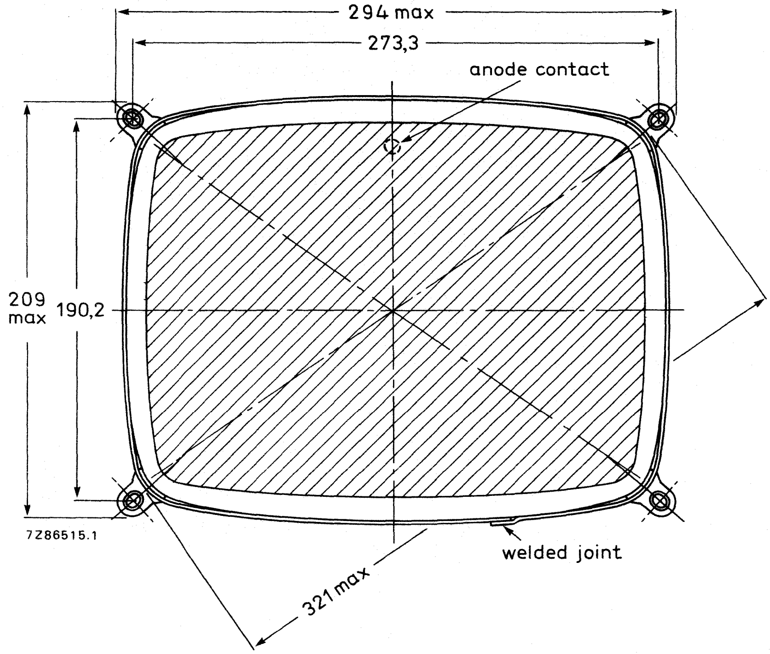


Fig. 13 Tube mounting dimensions; front view.

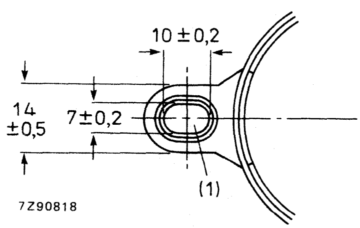


Fig. 14 Lug dimensions.

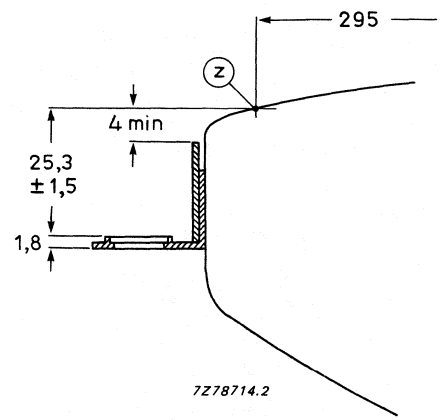


Fig. 15 Lug position.

(1) The mounting screws in the cabinet must be situated inside a circle of 4 mm diameter drawn around the true geometrical positions i.e. at the corners of a rectangle of 273,3 mm x 190,2 mm.

Front view and lug dimensions of tube M31-364

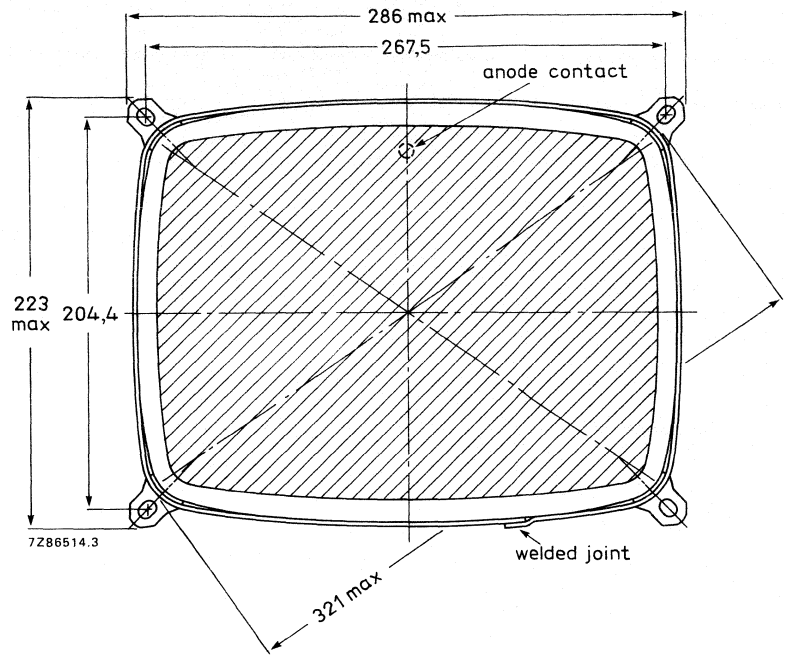


Fig. 16 Tube mounting dimensions; front view.

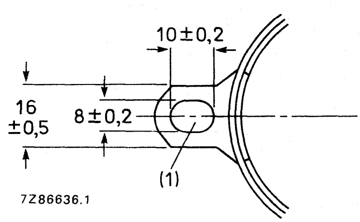


Fig. 17 Lug dimensions.

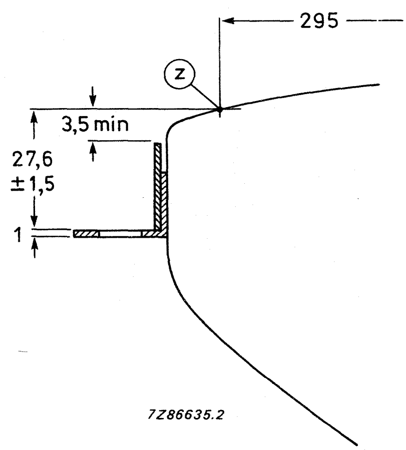


Fig 18 Lug position.

(1) The mounting screws in the cabinet must be situated inside a circle of 5 mm diameter drawn around the true geometrical positions i.e. at the corners of a rectangle of 267,5 mm x 204,4 mm.

Front view and lug dimensions of tube M31-366

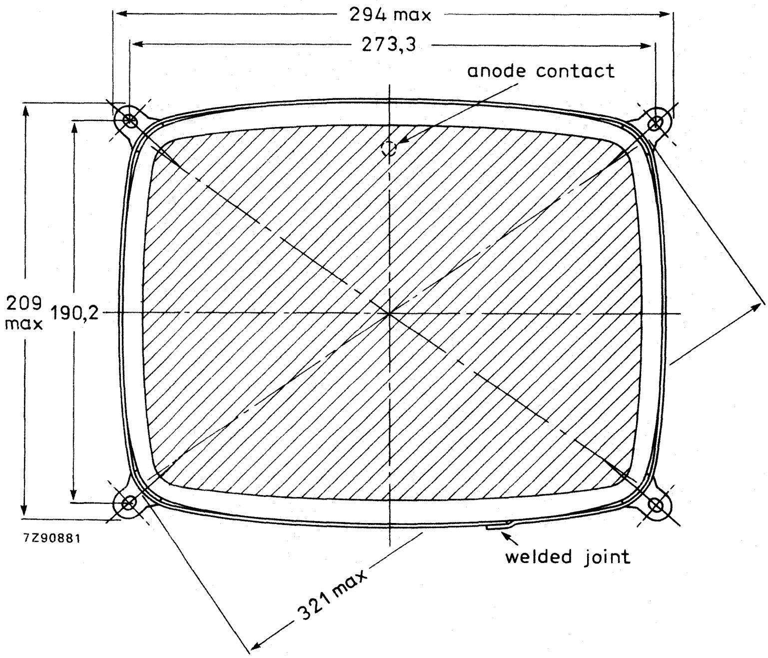


Fig. 19 Tube mounting dimensions; front view.

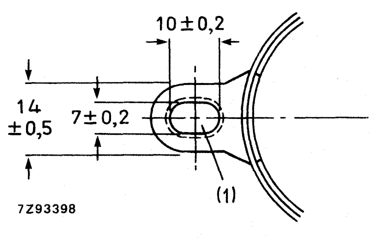


Fig. 20 Lug dimensions.

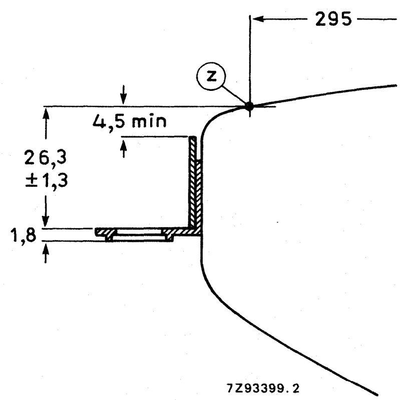


Fig. 21 Lug position.

(1) The mounting screws in the cabinet must be situated inside a circle of 4 mm diameter drawn around the true geometrical positions i.e. at the corners of a rectangle of 273,3 mm x 190,2 mm.

Maximum cone contour

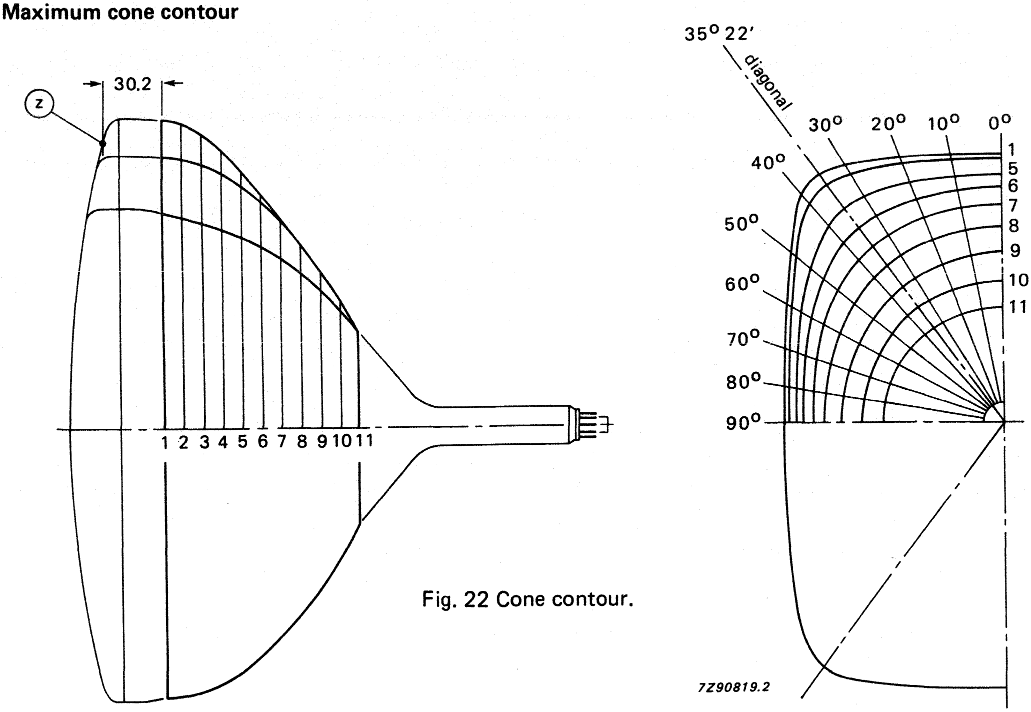


Fig. 22 Cone contour.

Table 1 Cone contour data

section	nom. distance from section 1	max. distance from centre										
		0°	10°	20°	30°	diag.	40°	50°	60°	70°	80°	90°
1	0	140,6	142,4	147,9	156,8	160,4	156,9	139,3	126,1	117,5	112,7	111,2
2	10	139,8	141,6	147,0	155,5	158,5	154,4	136,8	123,7	115,2	110,5	109,0
3	20	137,8	139,4	144,4	151,9	153,6	149,5	133,0	120,4	112,3	107,8	106,4
4	30	133,5	135,0	139,3	144,8	145,1	141,6	127,7	116,3	108,7	104,5	103,1
5	40	126,9	128,1	131,3	134,2	133,6	130,9	120,7	110,9	104,2	100,4	99,1
6	50	117,9	118,8	120,9	122,1	121,1	119,2	112,1	104,5	98,7	95,3	94,2
7	60	107,2	107,9	109,1	109,3	108,5	107,1	102,3	96,8	92,1	89,1	88,1
8	70	95,5	95,9	96,4	96,0	95,2	94,2	91,2	87,5	84,1	81,8	80,9
9	80	82,4	82,5	82,4	81,8	81,2	80,5	78,7	76,6	74,5	73,0	72,4
10	90	67,5	67,5	67,2	66,6	66,3	65,9	65,0	64,1	63,2	62,5	62,2
11	99	50,3	50,3	50,3	50,3	50,3	50,3	50,3	50,3	50,3	50,3	50,3

HIGH RESOLUTION MONOCHROME DISPLAY TUBE

- For Data Graphic Displays
- 90° deflection angle
- 31 cm (12 in) face diagonal; rectangular glass
- 3 : 4 screen aspect ratio
- 635 mm radius of screen curvature
- 20 mm neck diameter
- Integral implosion protection

QUICK REFERENCE DATA

Deflection angle	90°
Face diagonal	31 cm (12 in)
Overall length	max. 277 mm
Neck diameter	20 mm
Heating	12 V/75 mA
Grid 2 voltage	400 V
Anode voltage	12 kV
Resolution	approx. 1300 lines

APPLICATION

This high resolution tube is for alpha numeric and graphic display applications, such as computer terminals, small business computers, etc.

AVAILABLE VERSIONS

The tube can be supplied with different phosphors and anti-reflective treatments, see "High-resolution monochrome display tubes, General".

ELECTRICAL DATA

Focusing method	electrostatic
Deflection method	magnetic
Deflection angles	
diagonal	approx. 90°
horizontal	approx. 78°
vertical	approx. 61°
Interelectrode capacitances	
cathode to all other electrodes	max. 4pF
grid 1 to all other electrodes	max. 7pF
Capacitance of external conductive coating to anode*	max. 1200 pF
	min. 450 pF
Capacitance of external conductive coating to anode**	max. 1050 pF
	min. 450 pF
Capacitance of anode to implosion protective hardware**	approx. 150 pF
Heater voltage	12 V
Heater current at 12 V	75 mA

OPTICAL DATA

Phosphor type	see "High resolution monochrome display tubes, General"
Light transmission at screen centre	
tube with normal tinted face glass	approx. 46%
tube with dark tinted face glass	approx. 34%

RASTER CENTRING

The field intensity perpendicular to the tube axis should be adjustable from 0 to 800 A/m. For optimum overall sharpness it is recommended to centre the raster electrically via the deflection coils.

* Implosion protection hardware connected to external conductive coating.
** Implosion protection hardware not connected to external conductive coating.

MECHANICAL DATA (See also the figures under Dimensional Data)

Overall length	max. 277 mm
Greatest dimensions of tube	
diagonal	321 mm
width	283 mm
height	222 mm
Minimum useful screen dimensions (projected)	
diagonal	295 mm
horizontal axis	257 mm
vertical axis	195 mm
area	478 cm^2
Implosion protection	T-band
Bulb	EIAJ-JB310AR03 or EIAJ-JB310AR04
Bulb contact designation	IEC 67-III-2, EIA-J1-21
Base designation	EIA E7-91
Basing	7GR
Mass	approx. 2,9 kg

RATINGS (Absolute Maximum System)

Unless otherwise specified voltage values are positive and measured with respect to grid 1.

Anode voltage	max. 15 kV min. 10 kV
Grid 4 (focusing electrode) voltage	−200 to + 1000 V ←
Grid 2 voltage	max. 700 V ←
Anode current	
long-term average value	max. 130 μA ←
peak value	max. 600 μA ←
Cathode voltage, positive peak value	max. 400 V ←
Heater voltage	12 V ± 10%*
Cathode-to-heater voltage	max. 100 V

* For maximum cathode life it is recommended that the heater supply be regulated at 12 V $^{+0\%}_{-5\%}$.

CIRCUIT DESIGN VALUES

Grid 4 current		
positive	max.	25 μA
negative	max.	25 μA
Grid 2 current		
positive	max.	5 μA
negative	max.	5 μA

MAXIMUM CIRCUIT VALUES

Resistance between cathode and heater	max.	1,0 MΩ
Impedance between cathode and heater	max.	0,1 MΩ
Grid 1 circuit resistance	max.	1,5 MΩ
Grid 1 circuit impedance	max.	0,5 MΩ

TYPICAL OPERATING CONDITIONS

Cathode drive; voltages specified with respect to grid 1

Anode voltage	12 kV
→ Grid 4 (focusing electrode) voltage	0 to 300 V*
Grid 2 voltage	400 V
→ Cathode cut-off voltage	30 to 60 V**

Grid drive; voltages specified with respect to cathode

Anode voltage	12 kV
→ Grid 4 (focusing electrode) voltage	0 to 300 V**
Grid 2 voltage	400 V
→ Grid 1 cut-off voltage	34 to 64 V**

RESOLUTION

→ The resolution is approx. 1300 lines. It is measured at the screen centre:
- with shrinking raster method,
- at light output 68,5 cd/m² (20 foot lambert) and raster dimensions 216 mm x 162 mm,
- → at V_{g2} = 700 V and anode voltage = 12 kV,
- with phosphor type WW,
- with normal tinted face glass, without anti-glare treatment of screen surface.

X-RADIATION CHARACTERISTIC

X-radiation emitted will not exceed 0,5 mR/h throughout the useful life of the tube, when operated within the given ratings.

→ * Measured at screen centre on spot at anode current = 250 μA (peak), anode voltage = 12 kV, grid 2 voltage = 400 V.
Dynamic focus (only for optimization): Typical correction for a video field of H x V = 216 mm x 162 mm:
line parabola 200 V,
field parabola 100 V.

** Visual extinction of focused raster.

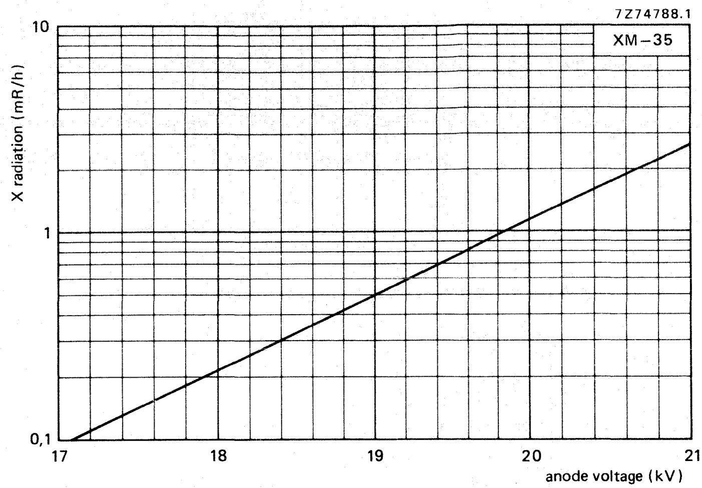


Fig. 1 X-radiation limit curve according to JEDEC 94, at a constant anode current of 250 μA, measured according to TEPAC103A.

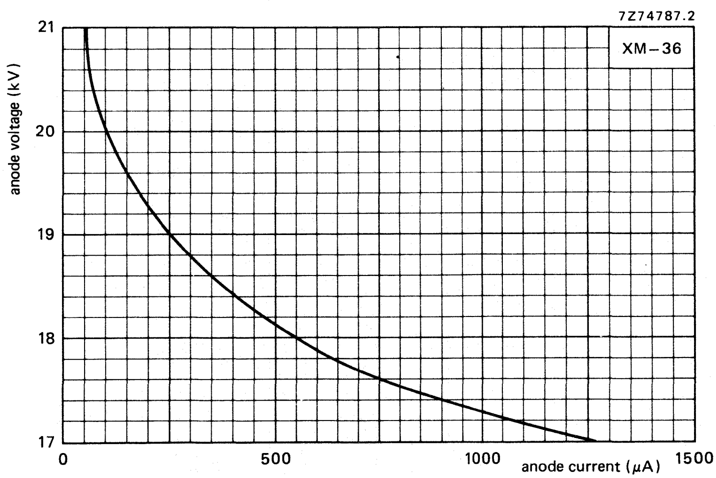


Fig. 2 0,5 mR/h isoexposure-rate limit curve, according to JEDEC94, measured according to TEPAC103A.

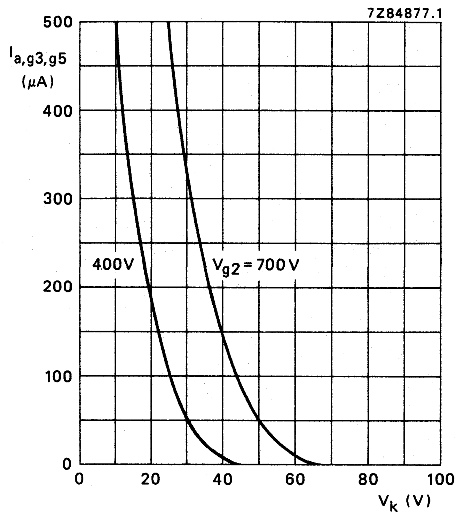


Fig. 3 Anode current as a function of cathode voltage.
Cathode drive; $V_{a,g3,g5}$ = 12 kV.

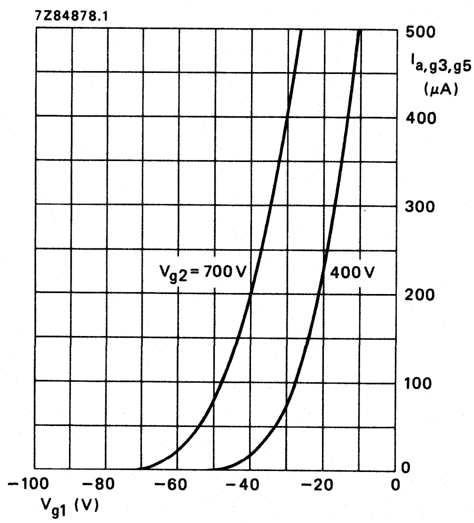


Fig. 4 Anode current as a function of grid 1 voltage.
Grid drive; $V_{a,g3,g5}$ = 12 kV.

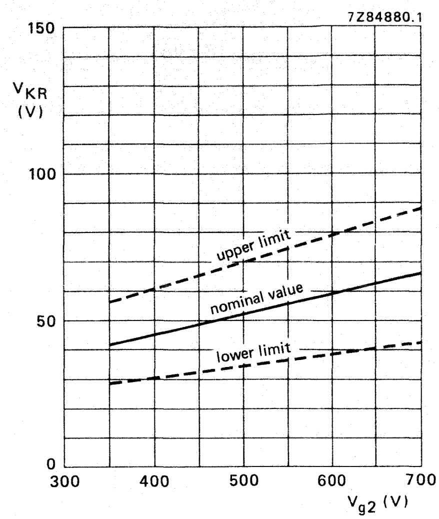


Fig. 5 Limits of cathode cut-off voltage as a function of grid 2 voltage.
Cathode drive; $V_{a,g3,g5}$ = 12 kV.

$$\frac{\Delta V_{KR}}{\Delta V_{a,g3,g5}} = 0{,}9 \times 10^{-3}.$$

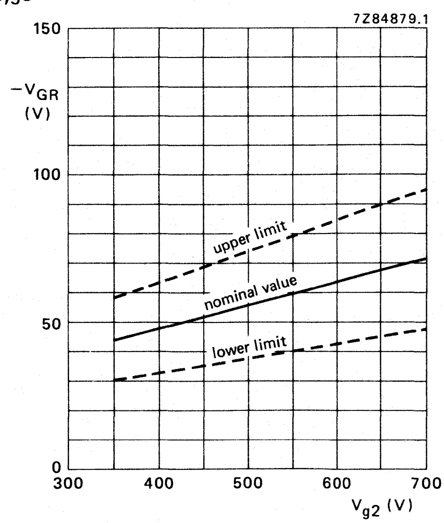


Fig. 6 Limits of grid 1 cut-off voltage as a function of grid 2 voltage.
Grid drive; $V_{a,g3,g5}$ = 12 kV.

$$\frac{\Delta V_{GR}}{\Delta V_{a,g3,g5}} = 0{,}9 \times 10^{-3}.$$

DIMENSIONAL DATA

Dimensions in mm

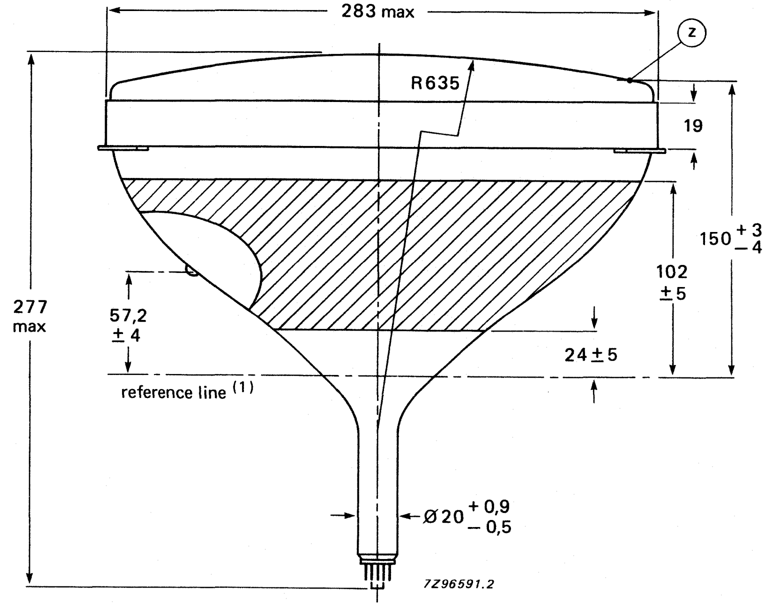


Fig. 7

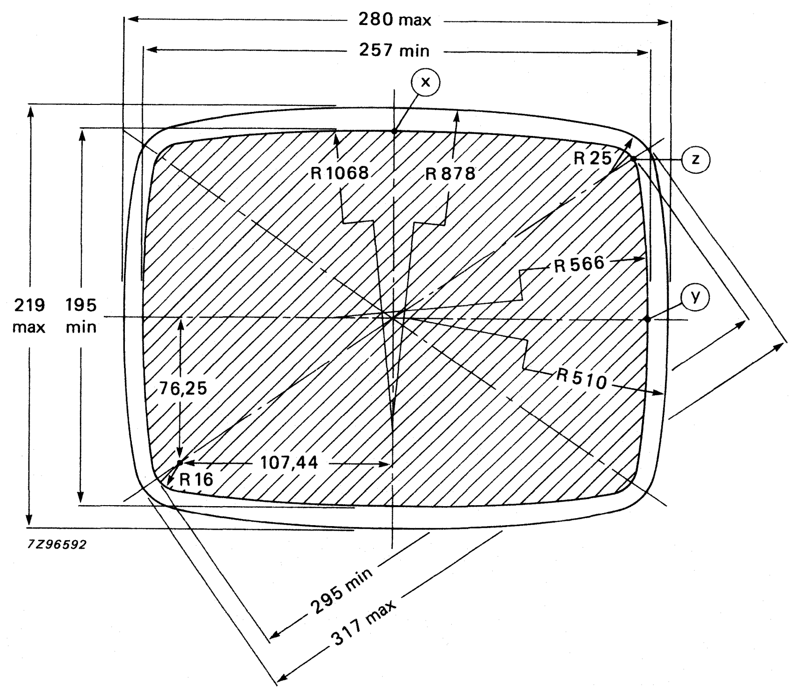


Fig. 8

(1) The reference line is determined by the plane of the upper edge of reference line gauge D when the gauge is resting on the cone.

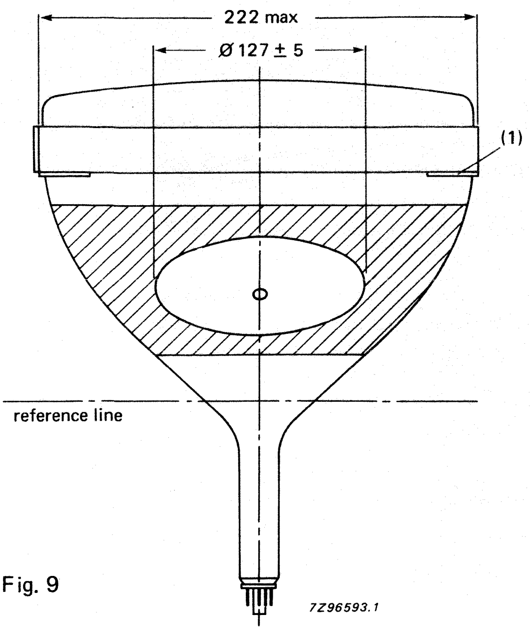


Fig. 9

(1) The displacement of any lug with respect to the plane through the other three lugs is max. 2 mm.

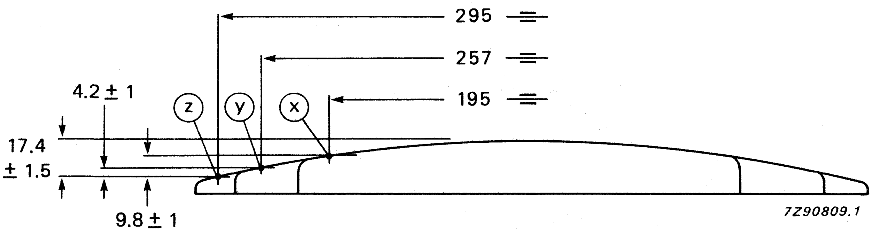


Fig. 10 Screen reference points.

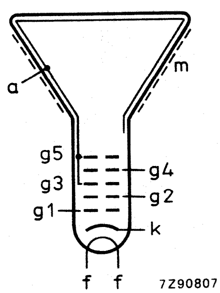


Fig. 11 Electrode configuration.

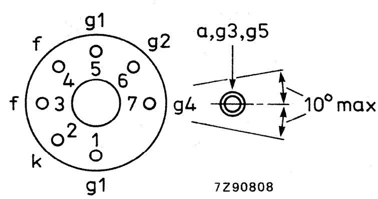


Fig. 12 Pin arrangement.

Front view and lug dimensions

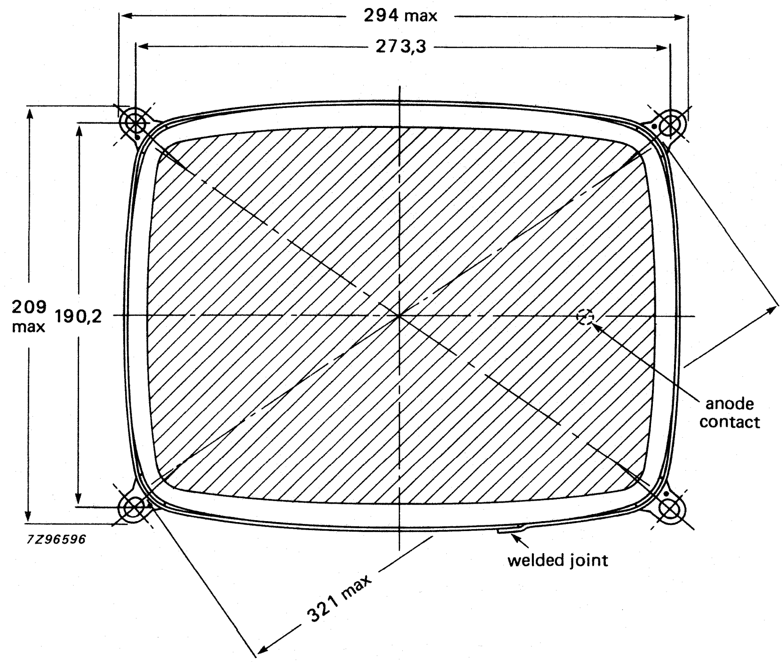


Fig. 13 Tube mounting dimensions; front view.

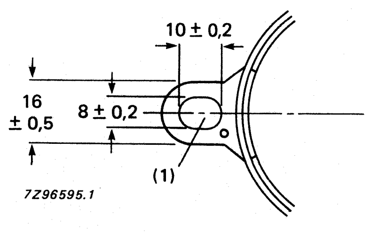


Fig. 14 Lug dimensions.

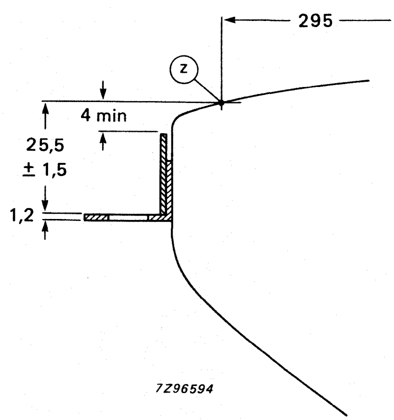


Fig. 15 Lug position.

(1) The mounting screws in the cabinet must be situated inside a circle of 5 mm diameter drawn around the true geometrical positions i.e. at the corners of a rectangle of 273,3 mm x 190,2 mm.

Maximum cone contour

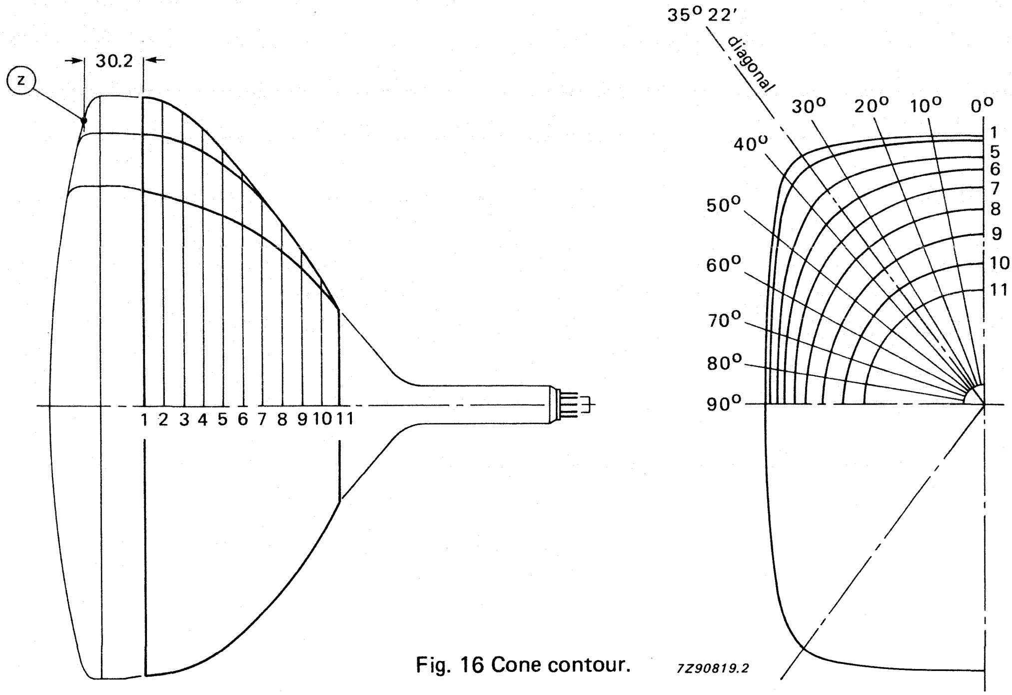


Fig. 16 Cone contour.

Table 1 Cone contour data

section	nom. distance from section 1	max. distance from centre 0°	10°	20°	30°	diag.	40°	50°	60°	70°	80°	90°
1	0	140,6	142,4	147,9	156,8	160,4	156,9	139,3	126,1	117,5	112,7	111,2
2	10	139,8	141,6	147,0	155,5	158,5	154,4	136,8	123,7	115,2	110,5	109,0
3	20	137,8	139,4	144,4	151,9	153,6	149,5	133,0	120,4	112,3	107,8	106,4
4	30	133,5	135,0	139,3	144,8	145,1	141,6	127,7	116,3	108,7	104,5	103,1
5	40	126,9	128,1	131,3	134,2	133,6	130,9	120,7	110,9	104,2	100,4	99,1
6	50	117,9	118,8	120,9	122,1	121,1	119,2	112,1	104,5	98,7	95,3	94,2
7	60	107,2	107,9	109,1	109,3	108,5	107,1	102,3	96,8	92,1	89,1	88,1
8	70	95,5	95,9	96,4	96,0	95,2	94,2	91,2	87,5	84,1	81,8	80,9
9	80	82,4	82,5	82,4	81,8	81,2	80,5	78,7	76,6	74,5	73,0	72,4
10	90	67,5	67,5	67,2	66,6	66,3	65,9	65,0	64,1	63,2	62,5	62,2
11	99	50,3	50,3	50,3	50,3	50,3	50,3	50,3	50,3	50,3	50,3	50,3

HIGH RESOLUTION MONOCHROME DISPLAY TUBE

- For Data Graphic Displays
- 90° deflection angle
- 31 cm (12 in) face diagonal; rectangular glass
- 3:4 screen aspect ratio
- 635 mm radius of screen curvature
- 20 mm neck diameter
- Integral implosion protection

QUICK REFERENCE DATA

Deflection angle	90°
Face diagonal	31 cm (12 in)
Overall length	max. 277 mm
Neck diameter	20 mm
Heating	12 V/75 mA
Grid 2 voltage	400 V
Anode voltage	12 kV
Resolution	approx. 1300 lines

APPLICATION

This high resolution tube is for alphanumeric and graphic display applications, such as computer terminals, small business computers, etc.

AVAILABLE VERSIONS

The tube can be supplied with different phosphors and anti-reflective treatments, see "High resolution monochrome display tubes, General".

ELECTRICAL DATA

Focusing method	electrostatic
Deflection method	magnetic
Deflection angles	
diagonal	approx. 90°
horizontal	approx. 78°
vertical	approx. 61°
Interelectrode capacitances	
cathode to all other electrodes	max. 4 pF
grid 1 to all other electrodes	max. 7 pF
Capacitance of external conductive coating to anode*	max. 1200 pF
	min. 450 pF
Capacitance of external conductive coating to anode**	max. 1050 pF
	min. 450 pF
Capacitance of anode to implosion protective hardware**	approx. 150 pF
Heater voltage	12 V
Heater current at 12 V	75 mA

OPTICAL DATA

Phosphor type	see "High resolution monochrome display tubes, General"
Light transmission at screen centre	
tube with normal tinted face glass	approx. 46%
tube with dark tinted face glass	approx. 34%

RASTER CENTRING

The field intensity perpendicular to the tube axis should be adjustable from 0 to 800 A/m. For optimum overall sharpness it is recommended to centre the raster electrically via the deflection coils.

* Implosion protection hardware connected to external conductive coating.
** Implosion protection hardware not connected to external conductive coating.

MECHANICAL DATA (See also the figures under Dimensional Data)

Overall length	max. 277 mm
Greatest dimensions of tube	
diagonal	321 mm
width	283 mm
height	222 mm
Minimum useful screen dimensions (projected)	
diagonal	295 mm
horizontal axis	257 mm
vertical axis	195 mm
area	478 cm^2
Implosion protection	T-band
Bulb	EIAJ-JB310AP03 or EIAJ-JB310AP04
Bulb contact designation	IEC 67-III-2, EIA-J1-21
Base designation	EIA E7-91
Basing	7GR
Mass	approx. 2,9 kg

RATINGS (Absolute Maximum System)

Unless otherwise specified voltage values are positive and measured with respect to grid 1.

Anode voltage	max. 15 kV min. 10 kV
Grid 4 (focusing electrode) voltage	−200 to +1000 V ←
Grid 2 voltage	max. 700 V ←
Anode current	
long-term average value	max. 130 μA ←
peak value	max. 600 μA ←
Cathode voltage, positive peak value	max. 400 V ←
Heater voltage	12 V ± 10%*
Cathode-to-heater voltage	max. 100 V

* For maximum cathode life it is recommended that the heater supply be regulated at 12 V $^{+0\%}_{-5\%}$.

CIRCUIT DESIGN VALUES

Grid 4 current		
positive	max.	25 μA
negative	max.	25 μA
Grid 2 current		
positive	max.	5 μA
negative	max.	5 μA

MAXIMUM CIRCUIT VALUES

Resistance between cathode and heater	max.	1,0 MΩ
Impedance between cathode and heater	max.	0,1 MΩ
Grid 1 circuit resistance	max.	1,5 MΩ
Grid 1 circuit impedance	max.	0,5 MΩ

TYPICAL OPERATING CONDITIONS

Cathode drive; voltages specified with respect to grid 1

Anode voltage	12 kV
Grid 4 (focusing electrode) voltage	0 to 300 V*
Grid 2 voltage	400 V
Cathode cut-off voltage	30 to 60 V**

Grid drive; voltages specified with respect to cathode

Anode voltage	12 kV
Grid 4 (focusing electrode) voltage	0 to 300 V*
Grid 2 voltage	400 V
Grid 1 cut-off voltage	34 to 64 V**

RESOLUTION

The resolution is approx. 1300 lines. It is measured at the screen centre:

- with shrinking raster method,
- at light output 68,5 cd/m^2 (20 foot lambert) and raster dimensions 216 mm x 162 mm,
- at V_{g2} = 700 V and anode voltage = 12 kV,
- with phosphor type WW,
- with normal tinted face glass, without anti-glare treatment of screen surface.

X-RADIATION CHARACTERISTIC

X-radiation emitted will not exceed 0,5 mR/h throughout the useful life of the tube, when operated within the given ratings.

* Measured at screen centre on spot at anode current = 250 μA (peak), anode voltage = 12 kV, grid 2 voltage = 400 V.
Dynamic focus (only for optimization): Typical correction for a video field of H x V = 216 mm x 162 mm: line parabola 200 V, field parabola 100 V.

** Visual extinction of focused raster.

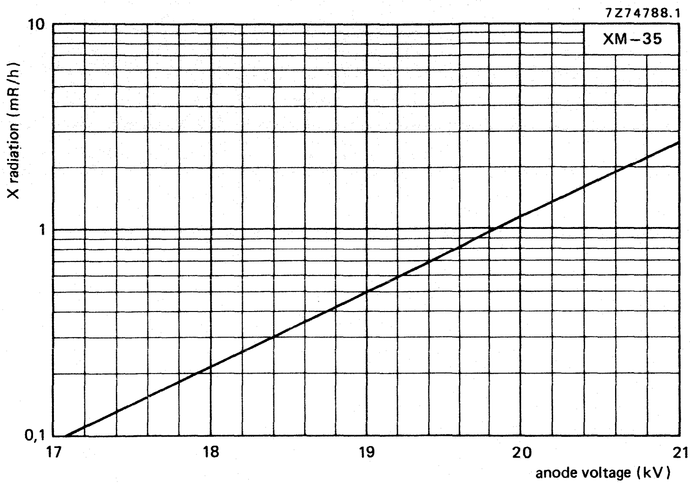


Fig. 1 X-radiation limit curve according to JEDEC 94, at a constant anode current of 250 μA, measured according to TEPAC103A.

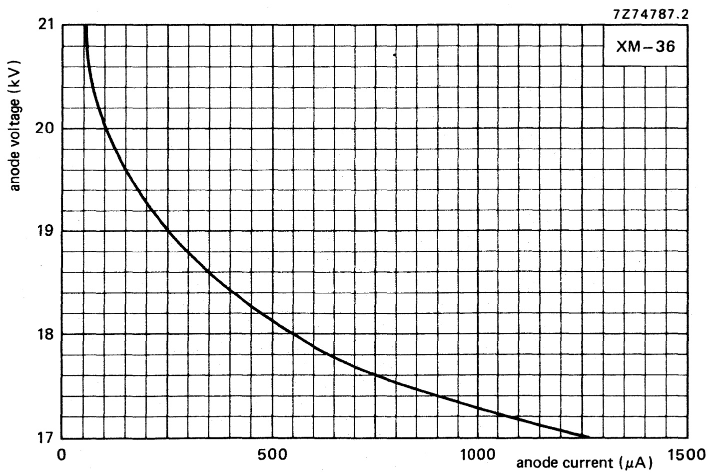


Fig. 2 0,5 mR/h isoexposure-rate limit curve, according to JEDEC94, measured according to TEPAC103A.

→

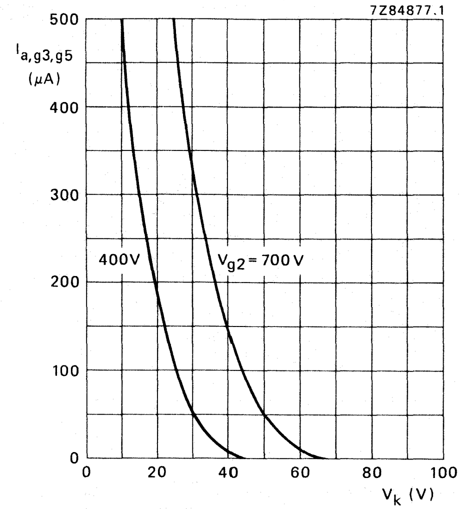


Fig. 3 Anode current as a function of cathode voltage.
Cathode drive; $V_{a,g3,g5}$ = 12 kV.

→

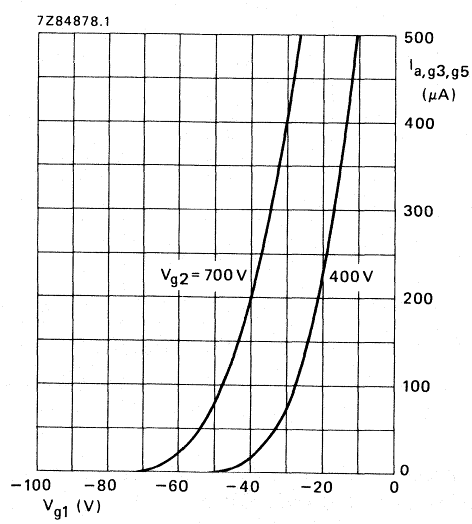


Fig. 4 Anode current as a function of grid 1 voltage.
Grid drive; $V_{a,g3,g5}$ = 12 kV.

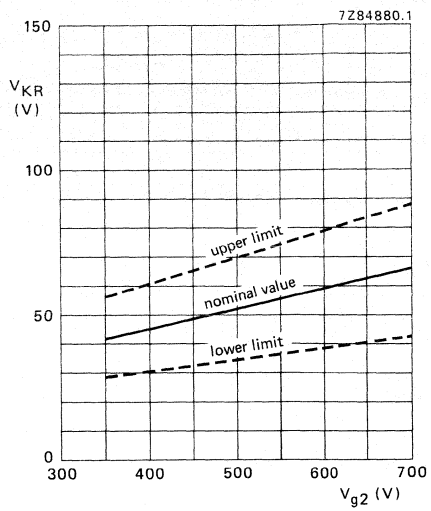


Fig. 5 Limits of cathode cut-off voltage as a function of grid 2 voltage.
Cathode drive; $V_{a,g3,g5}$ = 12 kV.

$$\frac{\Delta V_{KR}}{\Delta V_{a,g3,g5}} = 0{,}9 \times 10^{-3}.$$

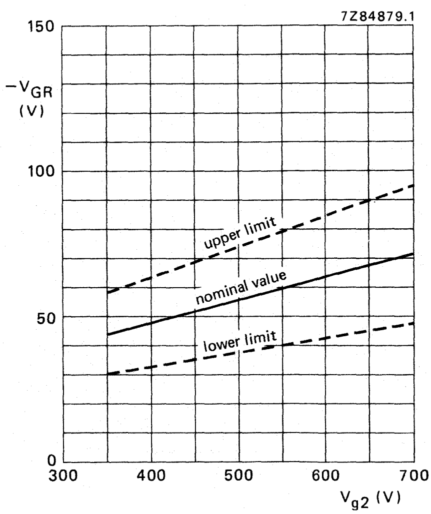


Fig. 6 Limits of grid 1 cut-off voltage as a function of grid 2 voltage.
Grid drive; $V_{a,g3,g5}$ = 12 kV.

$$\frac{\Delta V_{GR}}{\Delta V_{a,g3,g5}} = 0{,}9 \times 10^{-3}.$$

DEVELOPMENT DATA

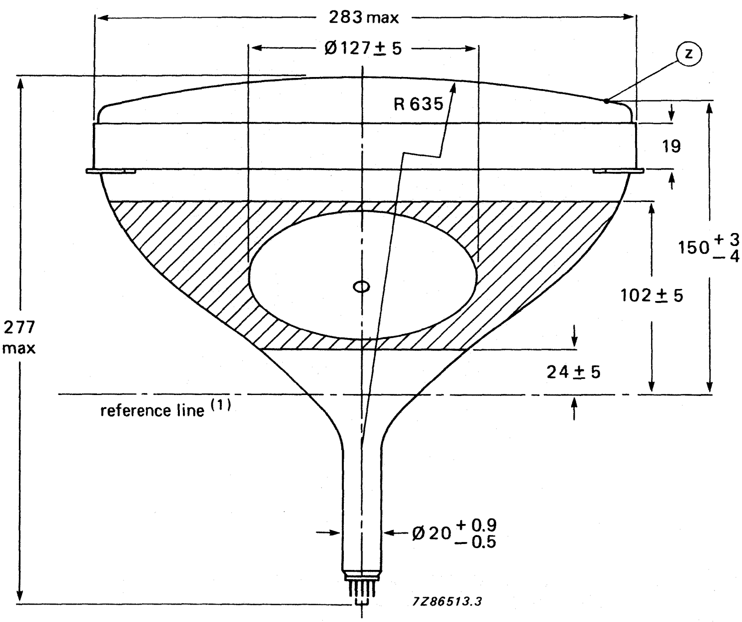


Fig. 7

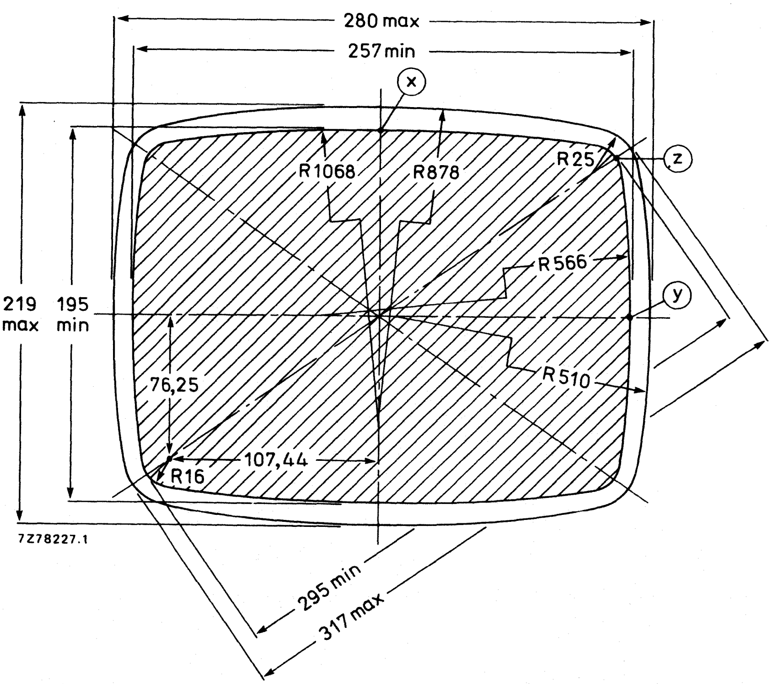
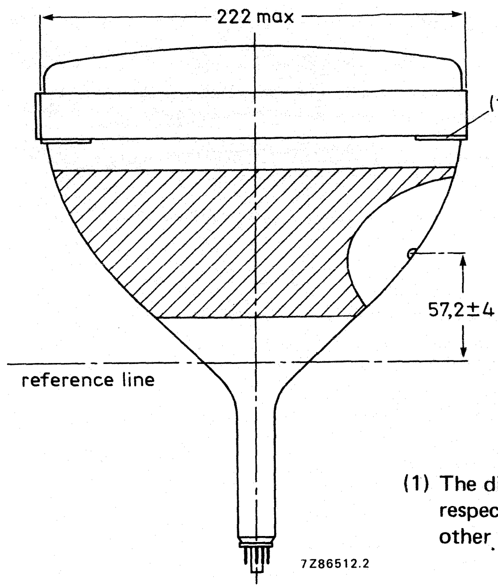


Fig. 8

(1) The reference line is determined by the plane of the upper edge of reference line gauge D when the gauge is resting on the cone.

DEVELOPMENT DATA



(1) The displacement of any lug with respect to the plane through the other three lugs is max. 2 mm.

Fig. 9

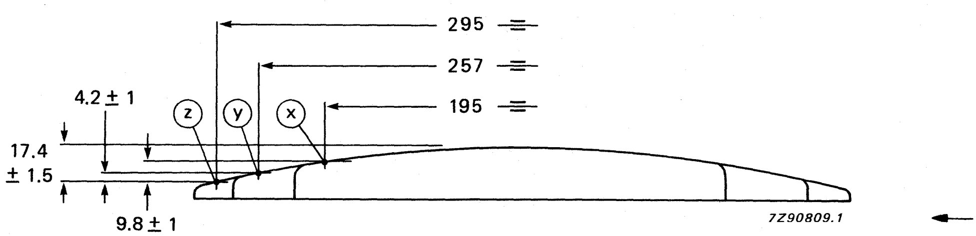


Fig. 10 Screen reference points.

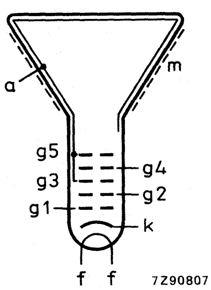


Fig. 11 Electrode configuration.

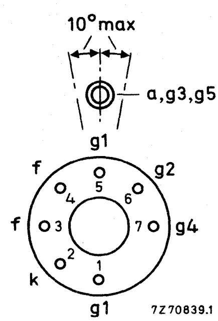


Fig. 12 Pin arrangement.

Front view and lug dimensions of tube

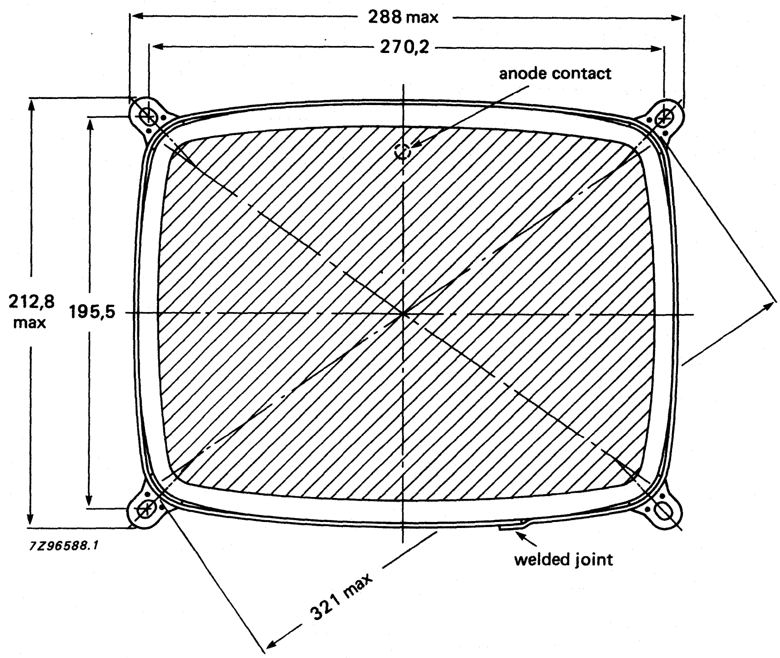


Fig. 13 Tube mounting dimensions; front view.

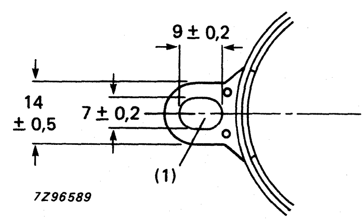


Fig. 14 Lug dimensions.

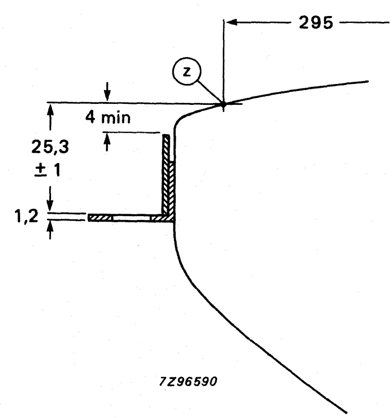
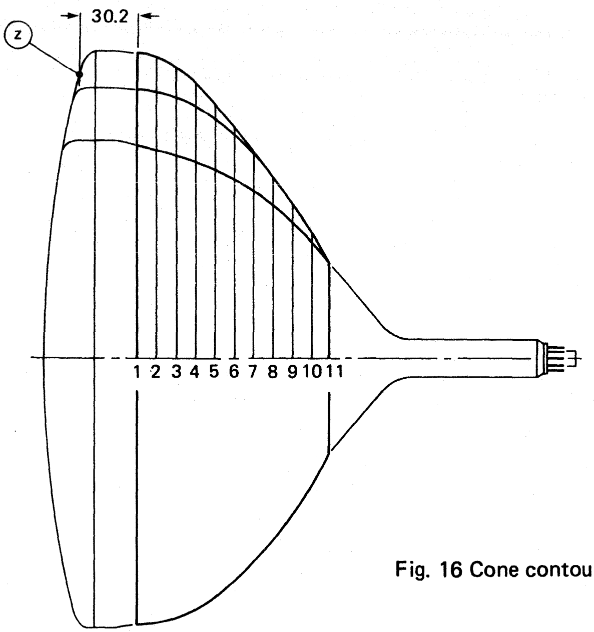


Fig. 15 Lug position.

(1) The mounting screws in the cabinet must be situated inside a circle of 4 mm diameter drawn around the true geometrical positions i.e. at the corners of a rectangle of 270,2 mm x 195,5 mm.

Maximum cone contour



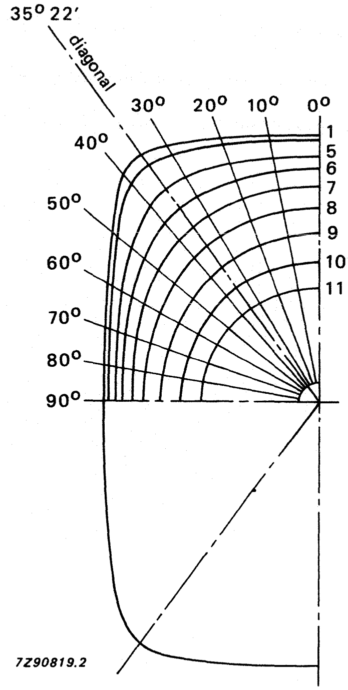


Fig. 16 Cone contour.

Table 1 Cone contour data

section	nom. distance from section 1	max. distance from centre										
		0°	10°	20°	30°	diag.	40°	50°	60°	70°	80°	90°
1	0	140,6	142,4	147,9	156,8	160,4	156,9	139,3	126,1	117,5	112,7	111,2
2	10	139,8	141,6	147,0	155,5	158,5	154,4	136,8	123,7	115,2	110,5	109,0
3	20	137,8	139,4	144,4	151,9	153,6	149,5	133,0	120,4	112,3	107,8	106,4
4	30	133,5	135,0	139,3	144,8	145,1	141,6	127,7	116,3	108,7	104,5	103,1
5	40	126,9	128,1	131,3	134,2	133,6	130,9	120,7	110,9	104,2	100,4	99,1
6	50	117,9	118,8	120,9	122,1	121,1	119,2	112,1	104,5	98,7	95,3	94,2
7	60	107,2	107,9	109,1	109,3	108,5	107,1	102,3	96,8	92,1	89,1	88,1
8	70	95,5	95,9	96,4	96,0	95,2	94,2	91,2	87,5	84,1	81,8	80,9
9	80	82,4	82,5	82,4	81,8	81,2	80,5	78,7	76,6	74,5	73,0	72,4
10	90	67,5	67,5	67,2	66,6	66,3	65,9	65,0	64,1	63,2	62,5	62,2
11	99	50,3	50,3	50,3	50,3	50,3	50,3	50,3	50,3	50,3	50,3	50,3

HIGH RESOLUTION MONOCHROME DISPLAY TUBES

- For Data Graphic Displays
- 90^o deflection angle
- 34 cm (14 in) face diagonal; rectangular glass
- 20 mm neck diameter
- Integral implosion protection

QUICK REFERENCE DATA

Deflection angle	90^o
Face diagonal	34 cm (14 in)
Overall length	max. 287 mm
Neck diameter	20 mm
Heating	12 V/130 mA
Quick heating cathode	with a typical tube a legible picture will appear within 5 s
Grid 2 voltage	400 V
Anode voltage	14 kV
Resolution	approx. 1300 lines

APPLICATION

This high resolution tube is for alphanumeric and graphic display applications, such as computer terminals, small business computers, etc.

AVAILABLE VERSIONS

The following versions are available: M32EAA and M32EBF.

The tubes can be supplied with different phosphors and anti-reflective treatments, see "High resolution monochrome display tubes, General".

Differences between the tubes can be found under 'Dimensional data'.

ELECTRICAL DATA

Focusing method	electrostatic
Deflection method	magnetic
Deflection angles	
diagonal	approx. 90°
horizontal	approx. 82°
vertical	approx. 67°
Interelectrode capacitances	
cathode to all other electrodes	max. 4 pF
grid 1 to all other electrodes	max. 7 pF
Capacitance of external conductive coating to anode*	max. 1200 pF min. 600 pF
Capacitance of external conductive coating to anode**	max. 1050 pF min. 450 pF
Capacitance of anode to implosion protection hardware**	approx. 150 pF
Heater voltage	12 V
Heater current at 12 V	130 mA

OPTICAL DATA

Phosphor type	see "High resolution monochrome display tubes, General"
Light transmission at screen centre	
tube with normal tinted face glass	approx. 48%
tube with dark tinted face glass	approx. 34%

RASTER CENTRING

The field intensity perpendicular to the tube axis should be adjustable from 0 to 800 A/m. For optimum overall sharpness it is recommended to centre the raster electrically via the deflection coils.

* Implosion protection hardware connected to external conductive coating.
** Implosion protection hardware not connected to external conductive coating.

MECHANICAL DATA (see also the figures under Dimensional Data)

Overall length	max. 287 mm
Greatest dimensions of tube	
diagonal	350 mm
width	298 mm
height	240 mm
Minimum useful screen dimensions (projected)	
diagonal	322 mm
horizontal axis	270 mm
vertical axis	210 mm
area	554 cm^2
Implosion protection	T-band/rimband
Bulb	EIAJ-JB340AB03 or EIAJ-JB340AD04
Bulb contact designation	IEC 67-III-2, EIAJ1-21
Base designation	EIA-E7-91
Basing	7GR
Mass	approx. 3,6 kg

RATINGS (Absolute Maximum System)

Unless otherwise specified voltage values are positive and measured with respect to grid 1.

Anode voltage	max. 16 kV min. 10 kV
Grid 4 (focusing electrode) voltage	−200 to + 1000 V
Grid 2 voltage	max. 700 V
Anode current	
long-term average value	max. 130 μA
peak value	max. 600 μA
Cathode voltage, positive peak value	max. 400 V
Heater voltage	12 V ± 10%*
Cathode-to-heater voltage	max. 100 V

* For maximum cathode life it is recommended that the heater supply be regulated at 12 V $^{+0\%}_{-5\%}$.

CIRCUIT DESIGN VALUES

Grid 4 current		
positive	max.	25 μA
negative	max.	25 μA
Grid 2 current		
positive	max.	5 μA
negative	max.	5 μA

MAXIMUM CIRCUIT VALUES

Resistance between cathode and heater	max.	1 MΩ
Impedance between cathode and heater	max.	0,1 MΩ
Grid 1 circuit resistance	max.	1,5 MΩ
Grid 1 circuit impedance	max.	0,5 MΩ

TYPICAL OPERATING CONDITIONS

Cathode drive; voltages specified with respect to grid 1

Anode voltage	14 kV
Grid 4 (focusing electrode) voltage	0 to 300 V*
Grid 2 voltage	400 V
Cathode cut-off voltage	32 to 64 V**

Grid drive; voltages specified with respect to cathode

Anode voltage	14 kV
Grid 4 (focusing electrode) voltage	0 to 300 V*
Grid 2 voltage	400 V
Grid 1 cut-off voltage	35 to 70 V**

RESOLUTION

The resolution is approx. 1300 lines. It is measured at the screen centre:

- with shrinking raster method,
- at light output 68,5 cd/m^2 (20 foot lambert) and raster dimensions 237 mm x 178 mm,
- at V_{g2} = 700 V and anode voltage = 14 kV,
- with phosphor type WW,
- with normal tinted face glass, without anti-glare treatment of screen surface.

X-RADIATION CHARACTERISTIC

X-radiation emitted will not exceed 0,5 mR/h throughout the useful life of the tube, when operated within the given ratings.

* Measured at screen centre on spot at anode current = 250 μA (peak), anode voltage = 14 kV, grid 2 voltage = 400 V.
Dynamic focus (only for optimization): Typical correction for a video field of H x V = 237 mm x 178 mm:
line parabola 200 V,
field parabola 100 V.

** Visual extinction of focused raster.

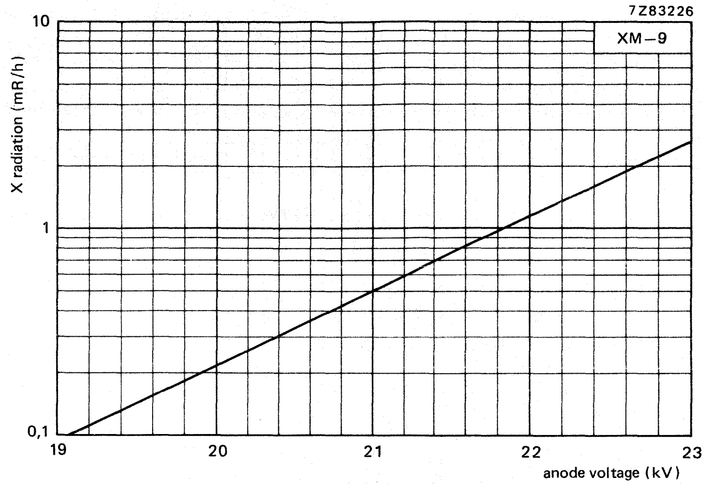


Fig. 1 X-radiation limit curve according to JEDEC94, at a constant anode current of 250 μA, measured according to TEPAC103A.

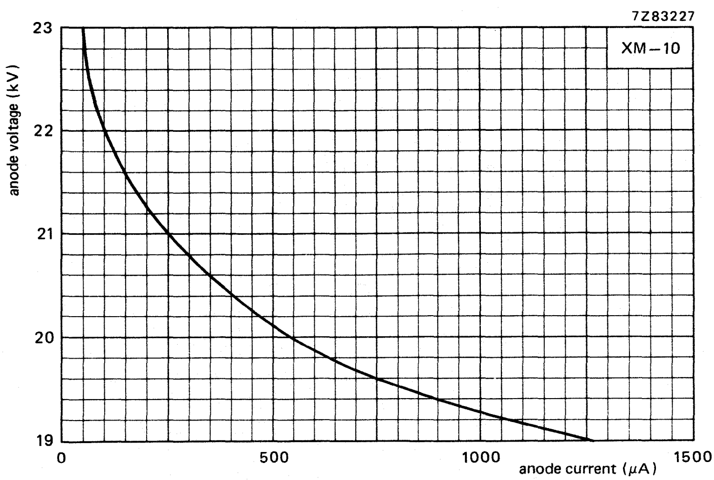


Fig. 2 0,5 mR/h isoexposure-rate limit curve, according to JEDEC94, measured according to TEPAC103A.

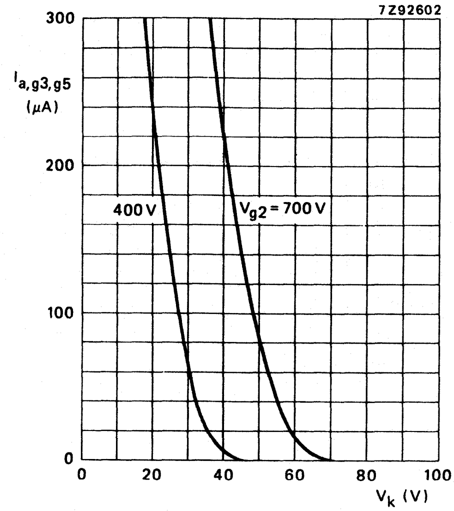


Fig. 3 Anode current as a function of cathode voltage.
Cathode drive; $V_{a,g3,g5}$ = 14 kV.

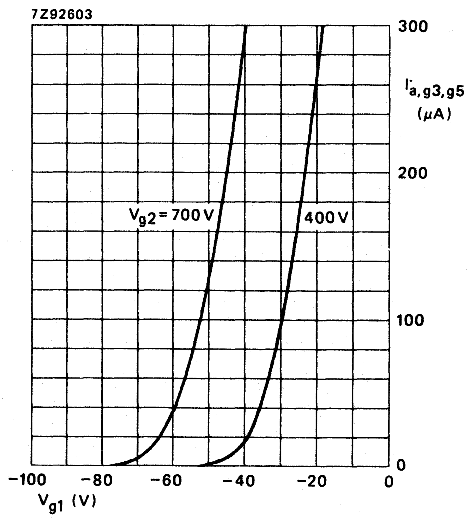


Fig. 4 Anode current as a function of grid 1 voltage.
Grid drive; $V_{a,g3,g5}$ = 14 kV.

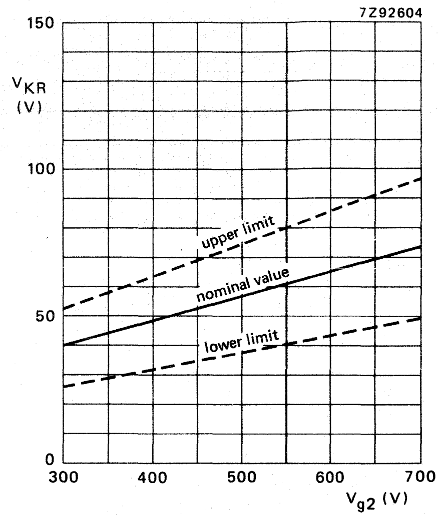


Fig. 5 Limits of cathode cut-off voltage as a function of grid 2 voltage.
Cathode drive; $V_{a,g3,g5}$ = 14 kV.

$$\frac{\Delta V_{KR}}{\Delta V_{a,g3,g5}} = 0{,}9 \times 10^{-3}.$$

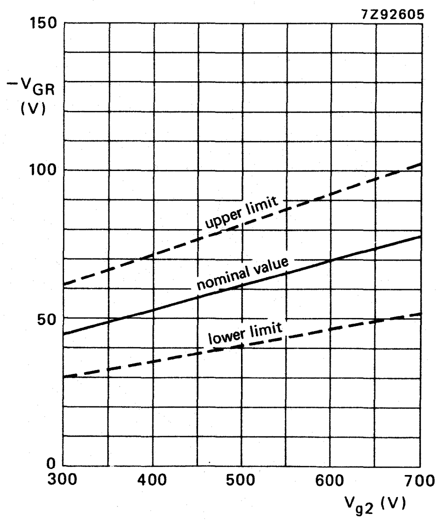


Fig. 6 Limits of grid 1 cut-off voltage as a function of grid 2 voltage.
Grid drive; $V_{a,g3,g5}$ = 14 kV.

$$\frac{\Delta V_{GR}}{\Delta V_{a,g3,g5}} = 0{,}9 \times 10^{-3}.$$

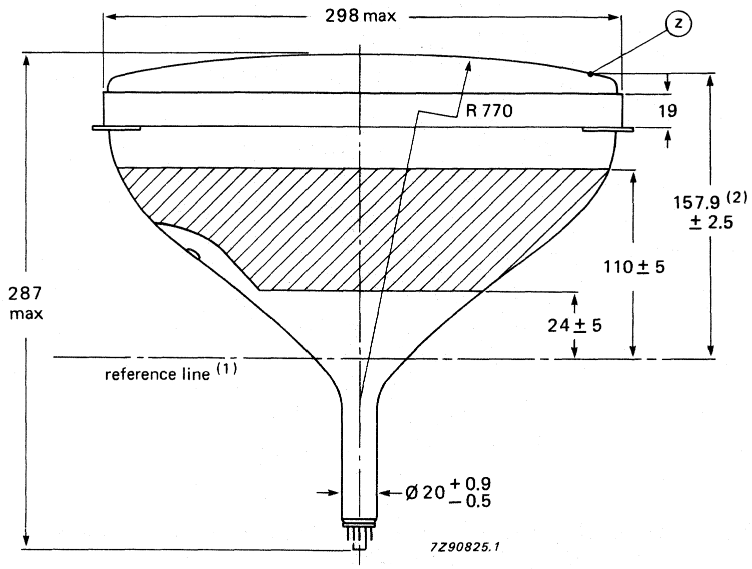


Fig. 7

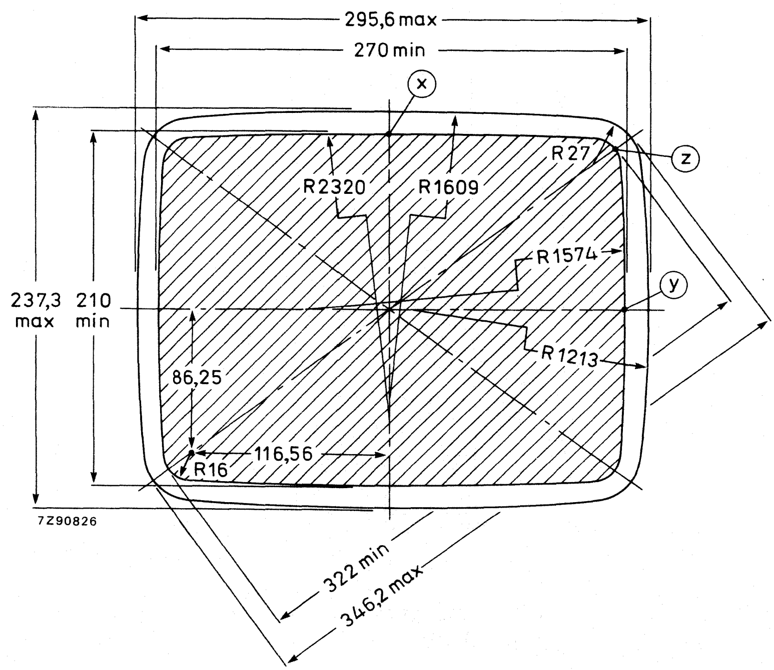


Fig. 8

(1) The reference line is determined by the plane of the upper edge of reference line gauge D when the gauge is resting on the cone.
(2) If NEG type, this value changes to; 159,6 ± 3,5.

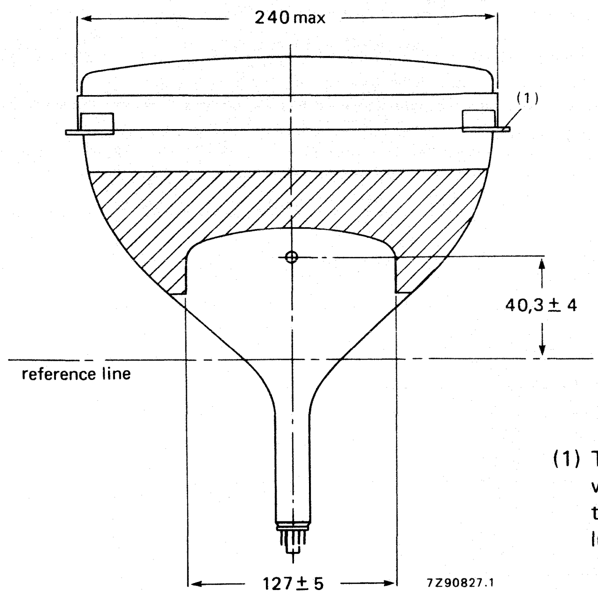


Fig. 9

(1) The displacement of any lug with respect to the plane through the other three lugs is max. 2 mm.

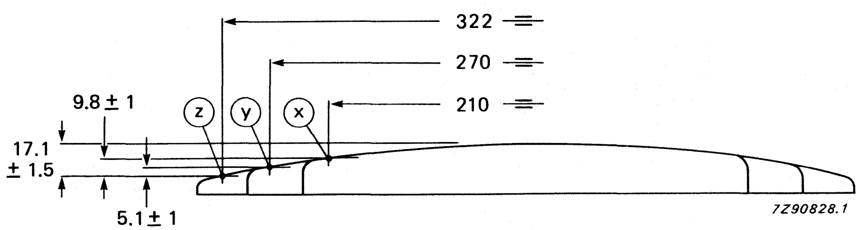


Fig. 10 Screen reference points.

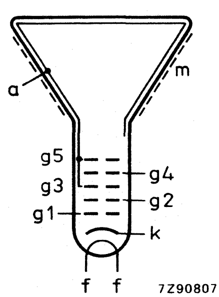


Fig. 11 Electrode configuration.

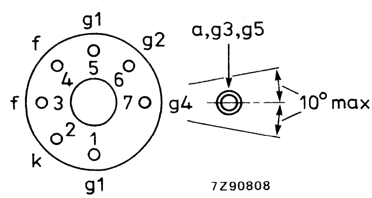


Fig. 12 Pin arrangement.

Front view and lug dimensions of tube M32EAA

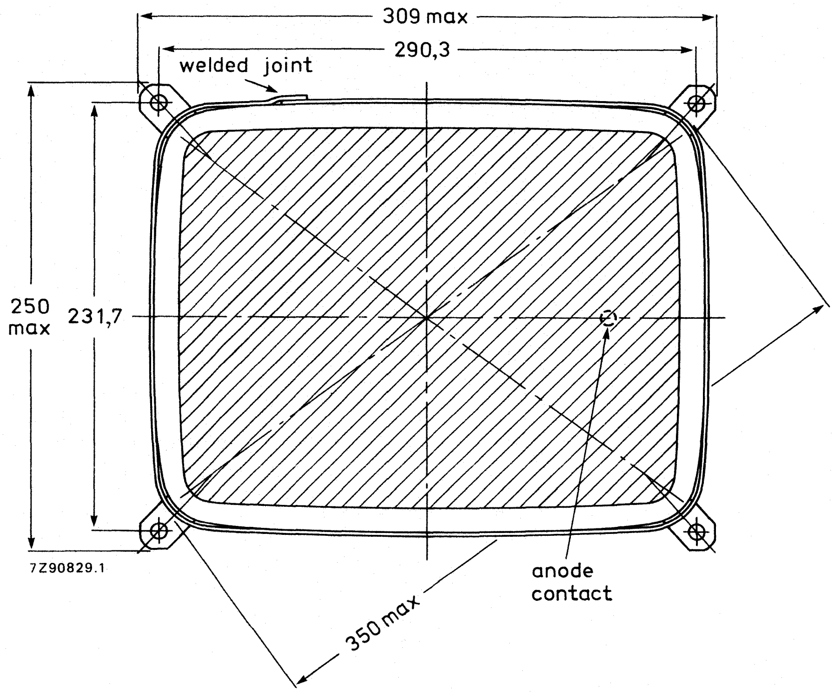


Fig. 13 Tube mounting dimensions; front view.

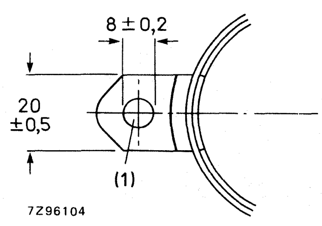


Fig. 14 Lug dimensions.

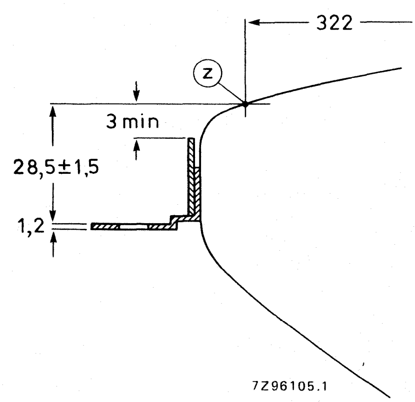


Fig. 15 Lug position.

(1) The mounting screws in the cabinet must be situated inside a circle of 4 mm diameter drawn around the true geometrical positions i.e. at the corners of a rectangle of 290,3 mm x 231,7 mm.

Front view and lug dimensions of tube M32EBF *

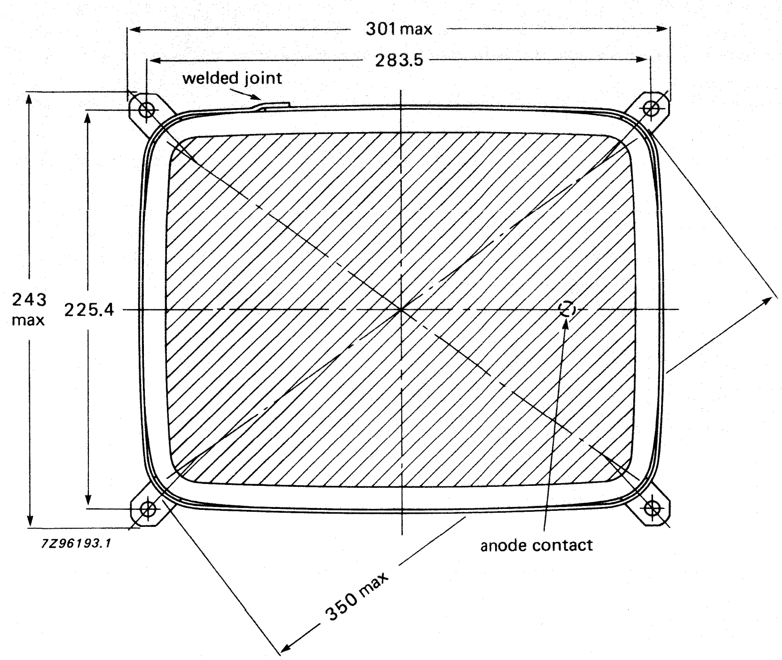


Fig. 16 Tube mounting dimensions; front view.

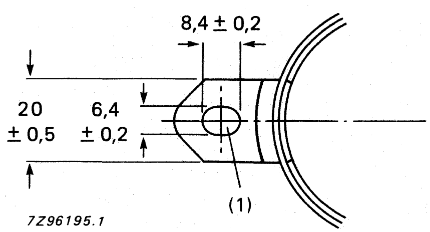


Fig. 17 Lug dimensions.

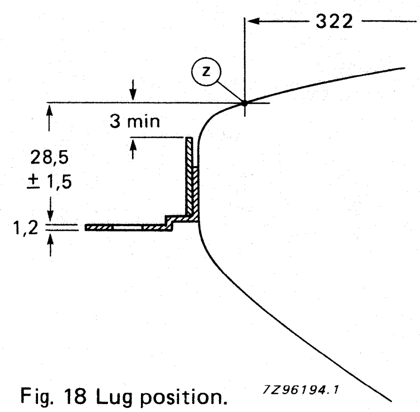


Fig. 18 Lug position.

(1) The mounting screws in the cabinet must be situated inside a circle of 3,4 mm diameter drawn around the true geometrical positions i.e. at the corners of a rectangle of 283,5 mm x 225,4 mm.

* This tube is still under development; data are provisional.

Maximum cone contour

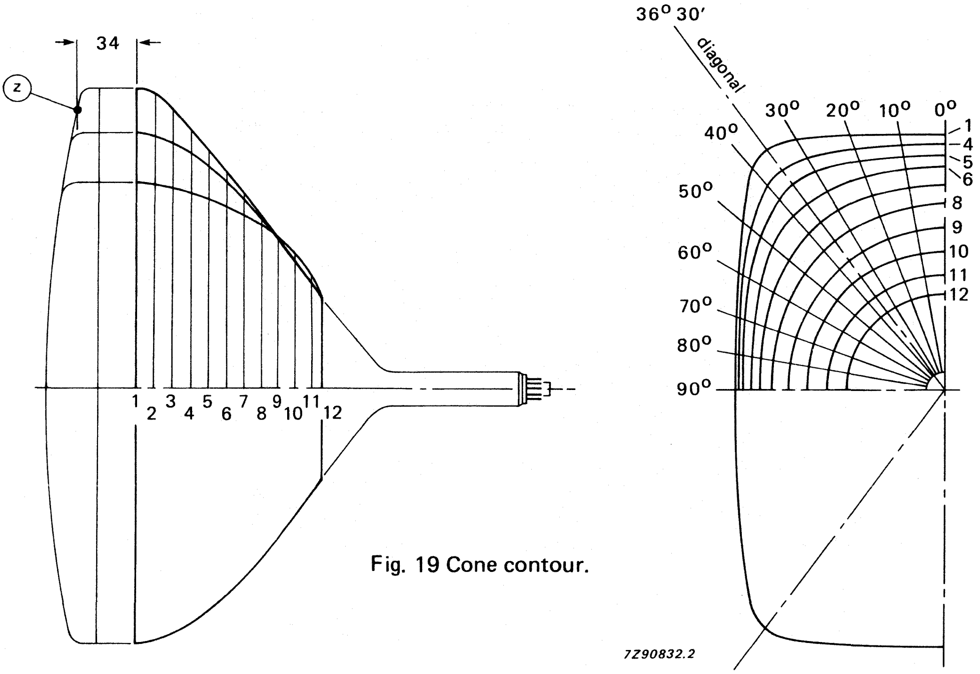


Fig. 19 Cone contour.

Table 1 Cone contour data

section	nom. distance from section 1	max. distance from centre										
		0°	10°	20°	30°	diag.	40°	50°	60°	70°	80°	90°
1	0	148,0	150,1	156,5	167,9	173,6	172,0	152,3	136,3	126,5	121,1	119,4
2	10	146,1	148,2	154,6	165,4	171,0	169,6	150,9	135,2	125,4	120,1	118,4
3	20	142,4	144,3	150,1	158,4	161,6	160,4	146,3	132,0	122,8	117,7	116,1
4	30	136,7	138,4	143,1	148,8	150,2	149,2	139,4	127,6	119,2	114,5	113,0
5	40	128,9	130,3	133,9	137,6	138,3	137,6	131,2	122,2	115,0	110,7	109,3
6	50	119,5	120,6	123,2	125,7	126,2	125,8	122,0	115,8	110,0	106,3	105,1
7	60	109,2	110,1	111,8	113,5	113,9	113,8	111,9	108,1	104,1	101,1	100,1
8	70	98,7	99,2	100,2	101,2	101,5	101,6	100,9	99,1	96,8	94,9	94,1
9	80	87,6	87,7	88,1	88,6	88,9	89,0	89,0	88,6	87,8	86,9	86,4
10	90	75,5	75,4	75,4	75,6	75,7	75,8	76,1	76,3	76,3	76,2	76,1
11	100	62,0	62,0	61,8	61,8	61,8	61,9	62,0	62,2	62,4	62,5	62,5
12	105,7	51,5	51,5	51,5	51,5	51,5	51,5	51,5	51,5	51,5	51,5	51,5

HIGH RESOLUTION MONOCHROME DISPLAY TUBES

- For Data Graphic Displays
- 90° deflection angle
- 34 cm (14 in) face diagonal; rectangular glass
- 20 mm neck diameter
- Integral implosion protection

QUICK REFERENCE DATA

Deflection angle	90°
Face diagonal	34 cm (14 in)
Overall length	max. 287 mm
Neck diameter	20 mm
Heating	12 V/75 mA
Grid 2 voltage	400 V
Anode voltage	14 kV
Resolution	approx. 1300 lines

APPLICATION

These high resolution tubes are for alphanumeric and graphic display applications, such as computer terminals, small business computers, etc.

AVAILABLE VERSIONS

The following versions are available: M32EAB and M32EAK.

The tubes can be supplied with different phosphors and anti-reflective treatments, see "High resolution monochrome display tubes, General".

Differences between the tubes can be found under 'Dimensional Data'.

ELECTRICAL DATA

Focusing method	electrostatic
Deflection method	magnetic
Deflection angles	
diagonal	approx. 90°
horizontal	approx. 82°
vertical	approx. 67°
Interelectrode capacitances	
cathode to all other electrodes	max. 4 pF
grid 1 to all other electrodes	max. 7 pF
Capacitance of external conductive coating to anode*	max. 1200 pF min. 600 pF
Capacitance of external conductive coating to anode**	max. 1050 pF min. 450 pF
Capacitance of anode to implosion protection hardware**	approx. 150 pF
Heater voltage	12 V
Heater current at 12 V	75 mA

OPTICAL DATA

Phosphor type	see "High resolution monochrome display tubes, General"
Light transmission at screen centre	
tube with normal tinted face glass	approx. 48%
tube with dark tinted face glass	approx. 34%

RASTER CENTRING

The field intensity perpendicular to the tube axis should be adjustable from 0 to 800 A/m. For optimum overall sharpness it is recommended to centre the raster electrically via the deflection coils.

* Implosion protection hardware connected to external conductive coating.
** Implosion protection hardware not connected to external conductive coating.

MECHANICAL DATA (see also the figures under Dimensional Data)

Overall length	max. 287 mm
Greatest dimensions of tube	
diagonal	350 mm
width	298 mm
height	240 mm
Minimum useful screen dimensions (projected)	
diagonal	322 mm
horizontal exis	270 mm
vertical axis	210 mm
area	554 cm^2
Implosion protection	T-band/rimband
Bulb	EIAJ-JB340AB03 or EIAJ-JB340AD04
Bulb contact designation	IEC 67-III-2, EIAJ1-21
Base designation	EIA-E7-91
Basing	7GR
Mass	approx. 3,6 kg

RATINGS (Absolute Maximum System)

Unless otherwise specified voltage values are positive and measured with respect to grid 1.

Anode voltage	max. 16 kV min. 10 kV
Grid 4 (focusing electrode) voltage	−200 to +1000 V ←
Grid 2 voltage	max. 700 V ←
Anode current	
long-term average value	max. 130 μA ←
peak value	max. 600 μA ←
Cathode voltage, positive peak value	max. 400 V ←
Heater voltage	12 V ± 10%*
Cathode-to-heater voltage	max. 100 V

* For maximum cathode life it is recommended that the heater supply be regulated at 12 V $^{+0\%}_{-5\%}$.

CIRCUIT DESIGN VALUES

Grid 4 current		
positive	max.	25 μA
negative	max.	25 μA
Grid 2 current		
positive	max.	5 μA
negative	max.	5 μA

MAXIMUM CIRCUIT VALUES

Resistance between cathode and heater	max.	1 MΩ
Impedance between cathode and heater	max.	0,1 MΩ
Grid 1 circuit resistance	max.	1,5 MΩ
Grid 1 circuit impedance	max.	0,5 MΩ

TYPICAL OPERATING CONDITIONS

Cathode drive; voltages specified with respect to grid 1

Anode voltage	14 kV
Grid 4 (focusing electrode) voltage	0 to 300 V*
Grid 2 voltage	400 V
Cathode cut-off voltage	32 to 64 V**

Grid drive; voltages specified with respect to cathode

Anode voltage	14 kV
Grid 4 (focusing electrode) voltage	0 to 300 V*
Grid 2 voltage	400 V
Grid 1 cut-off voltage	35 to 70 V**

RESOLUTION

The resolution is approx. 1300 lines. It is measured at the screen centre:

- with shrinking raster method,
- at light output 68,5 cd/m^2 (20 foot lambert) and raster dimensions 237 mm x 178 mm,
- at V_{g2} = 700 V and anode voltage = 14 kV,
- with phosphor type WW,
- with normal tinted face glass, without anti-glare treatment of screen surface.

X-RADIATION CHARACTERISTIC

X-radiation emitted will not exceed 0,5 mR/h throughout the useful life of the tube, when operated within the given ratings.

* Measured at screen centre on spot at anode current = 250 μA (peak), anode voltage = 14 kV, grid 2 voltage = 400 V.
Dynamic focus (only for optimization): Typical correction for a video field of H x V = 237 mm x 178 mm:
line parabola 200 V,
field parabola 100 V.

** Visual extinction of focused raster.

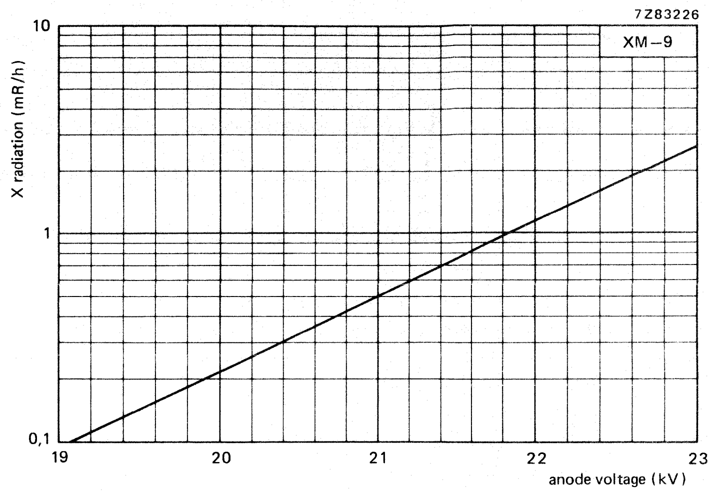


Fig. 1 X-radiation limit curve according to JEDEC94, at a constant anode current of 250 μA, measured according to TEPAC103A.

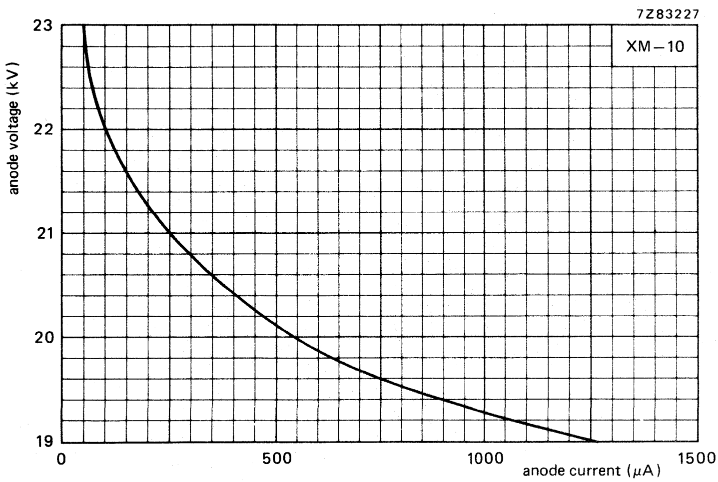


Fig. 2 0,5 mR/h isoexposure-rate limit curve, according to JEDEC94, measured according to TEPAC103A.

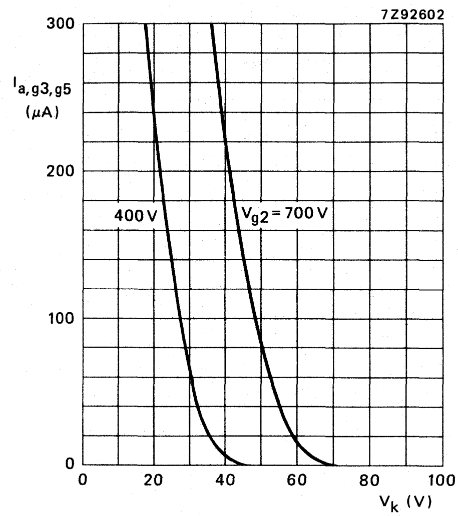


Fig. 3 Anode current as a function of cathode voltage.
Cathode drive; $V_{a,g3,g5}$ = 14 kV.

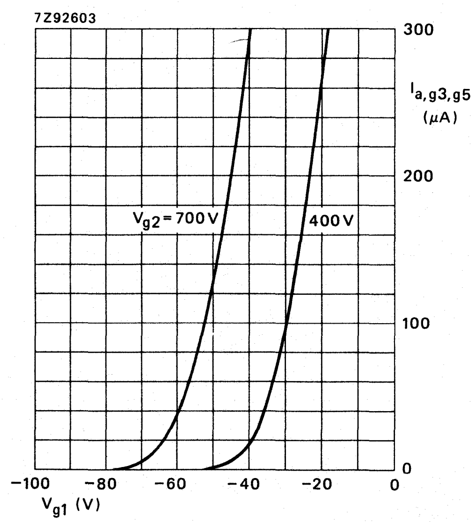


Fig. 4 Anode current as a function of grid 1 voltage.
Grid drive; $V_{a,g3,g5}$ = 14 kV.

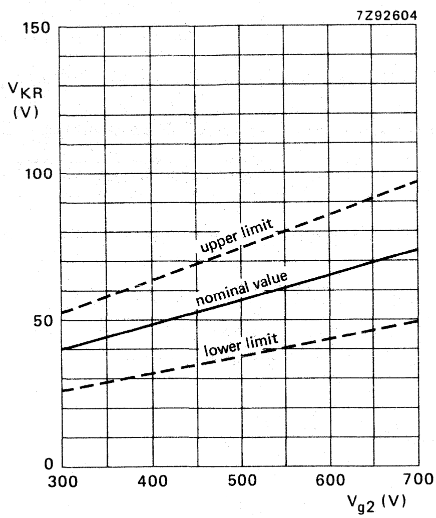


Fig. 5 Limits of cathode cut-off voltage as a function of grid 2 voltage.
Cathode drive; $V_{a,g3,g5} = 14$ kV.

$$\frac{\Delta V_{KR}}{\Delta V_{a,g3,g5}} = 0{,}9 \times 10^{-3}.$$

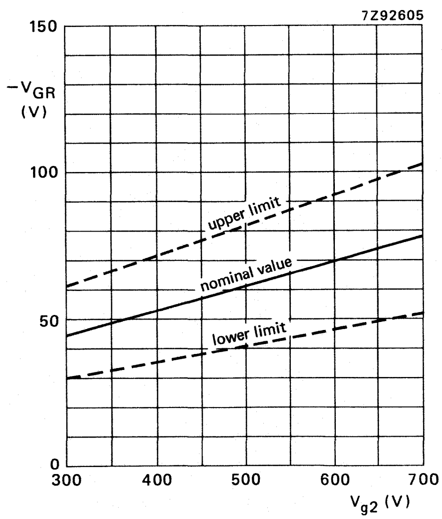


Fig. 6 Limits of grid 1 cut-off voltage as a function of grid 2 voltage.
Grid drive; $V_{a,g3,g5} = 14$ kV.

$$\frac{\Delta V_{GR}}{\Delta V_{a,g3,g5}} = 0{,}9 \times 10^{-3}.$$

DIMENSIONAL DATA

Dimensions in mm

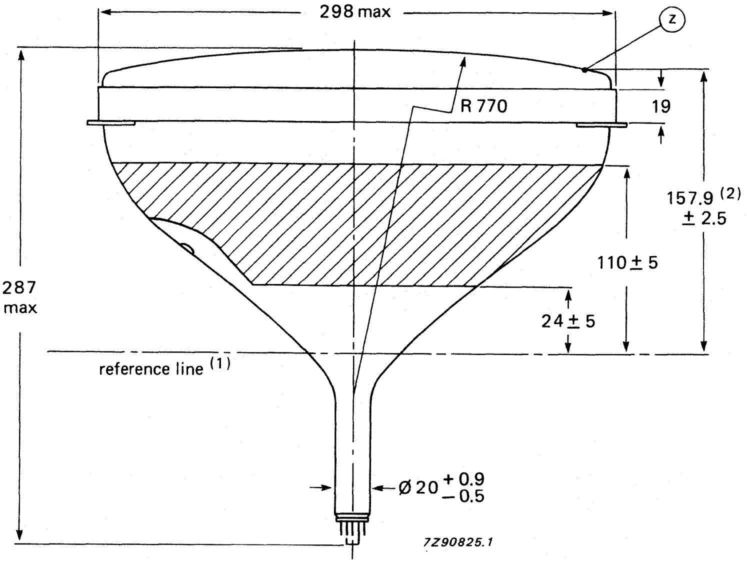


Fig. 7

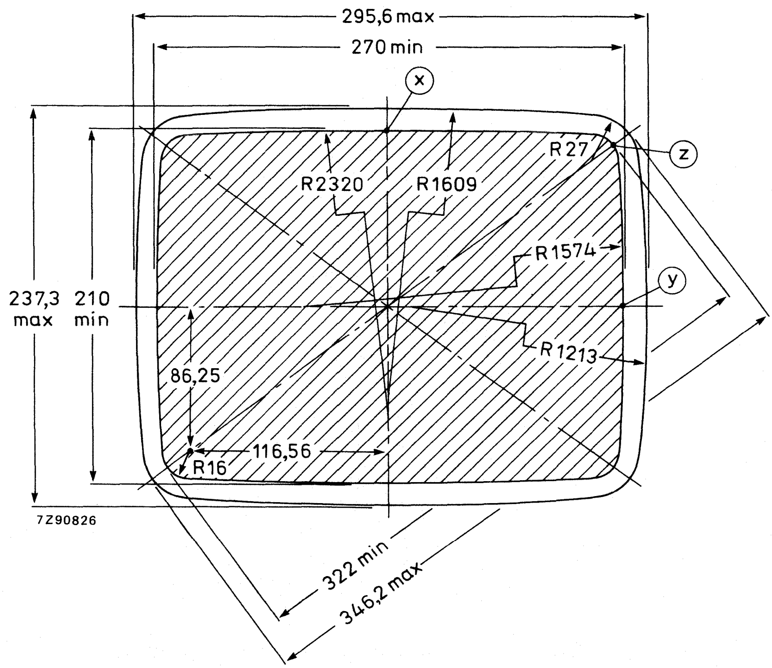
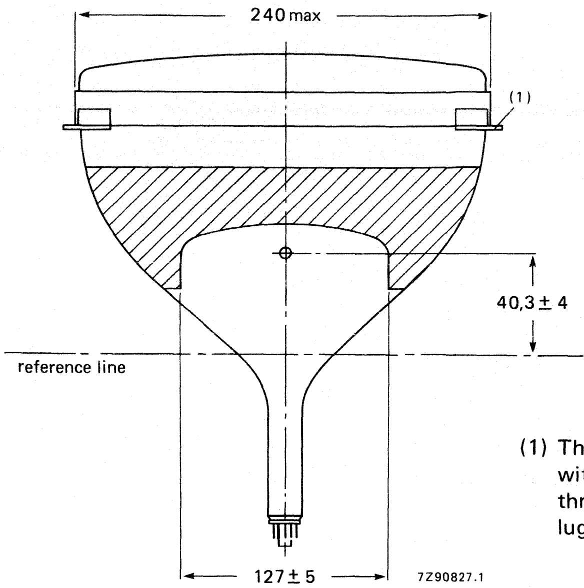


Fig. 8

(1) The reference line is determined by the plane of the upper edge of reference line gauge D when the gauge is resting on the cone.

(2) If NEG type, this value changes to; 159,6 ± 3,5.



(1) The displacement of any lug with respect to the plane through the other three lugs is max. 2 mm.

Fig. 9

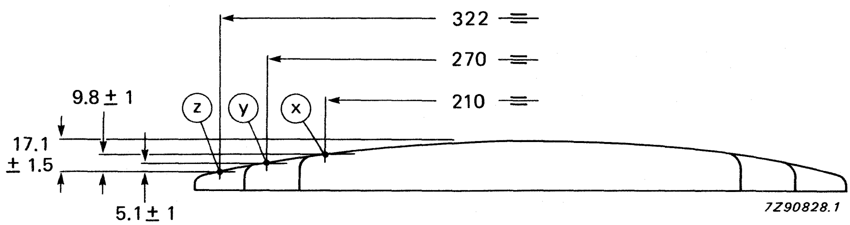


Fig. 10 Screen reference points.

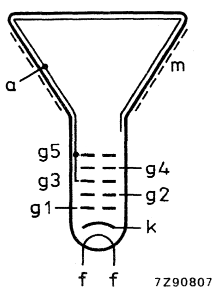


Fig. 11 Electrode configuration.

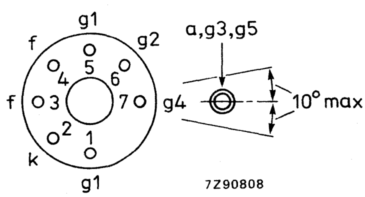


Fig. 12 Pin arrangement.

Front view of tube M32EAB

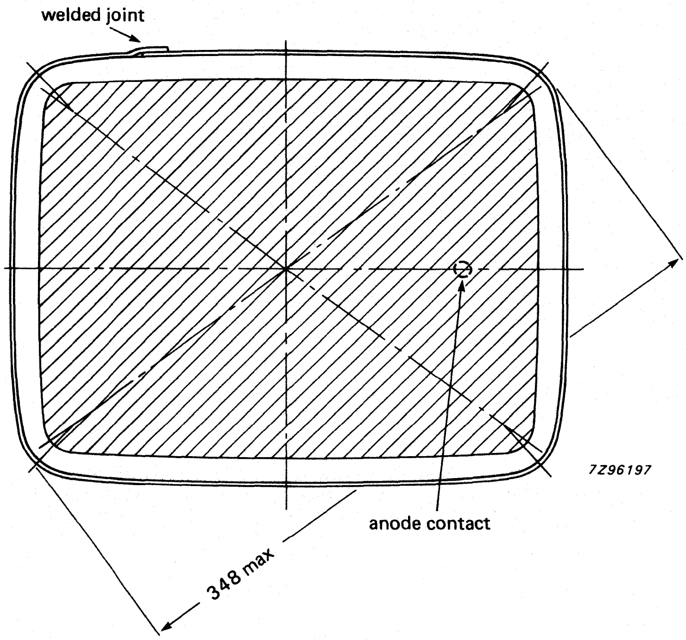


Fig. 13 Tube front view with rimband.

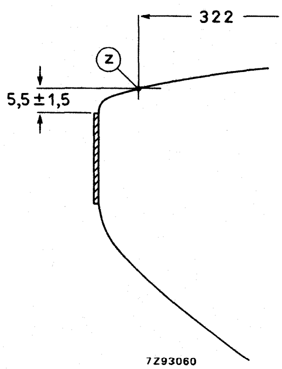


Fig. 14 Rimband position.

Front view and lug dimensions of tube M32EAK

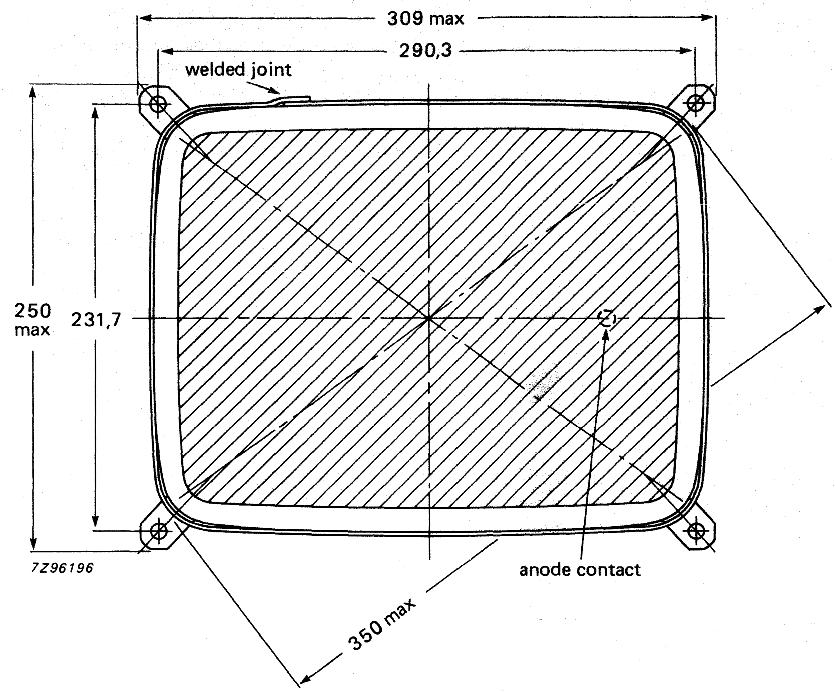


Fig. 15 Tube mounting dimensions; front view.

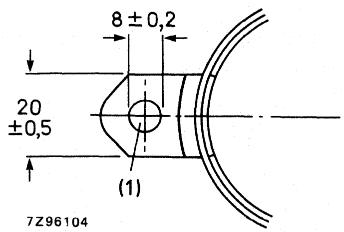


Fig. 16 Lug dimensions.

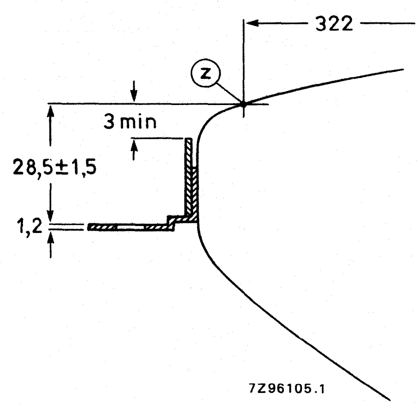


Fig. 17 Lug position.

(1) The mounting screws in the cabinet must be situated inside a circle of 5 mm diameter drawn around the true geometrical positions i.e. at the corners of a rectangle of 290,3 mm x 231,7 mm.

Maximum cone contour

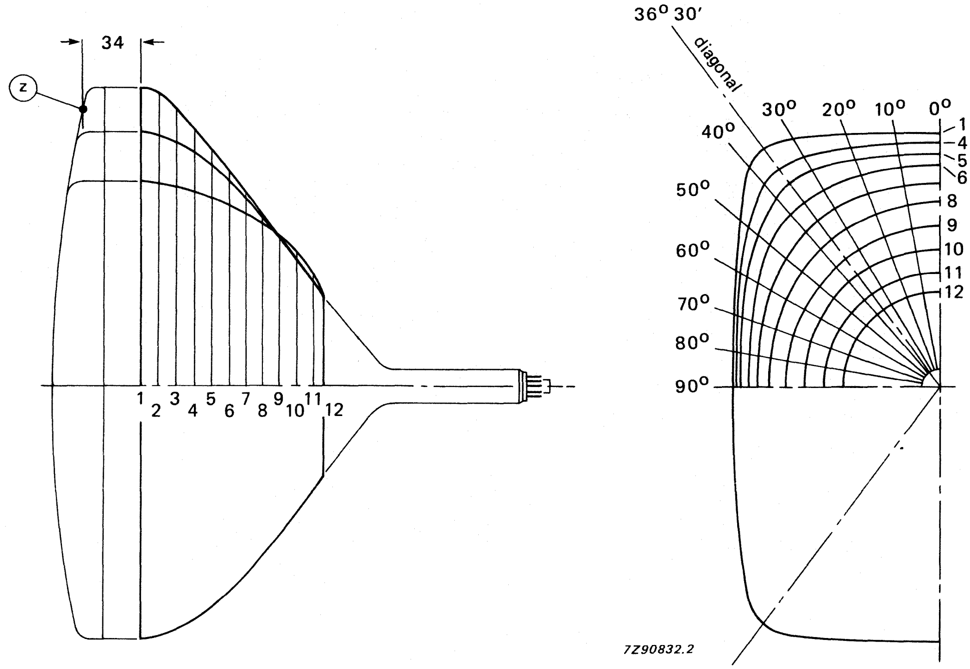


Fig. 18 Cone contour.

Table 1 Cone contour data

section	nom. distance from section 1	max. distance from centre										
		0°	10°	20°	30°	diag.	40°	50°	60°	70°	80°	90°
1	0	148,0	150,1	156,5	167,9	173,6	172,0	152,3	136,3	126,5	121,1	119,4
2	10	146,1	148,2	154,6	165,4	171,0	169,6	150,9	135,2	125,4	120,1	118,4
3	20	142,4	144,3	150,1	158,4	161,6	160,4	146,3	132,0	122,8	117,7	116,1
4	30	136,7	138,4	143,1	148,8	150,2	149,2	139,4	127,6	119,2	114,5	113,0
5	40	128,9	130,3	133,9	137,6	138,3	137,6	131,2	122,2	115,0	110,7	109,3
6	50	119,5	120,6	123,2	125,7	126,2	125,8	122,0	115,8	110,0	106,3	105,1
7	60	109,2	110,1	111,8	113,5	113,9	113,8	111,9	108,1	104,1	101,1	100,1
8	70	98,7	99,2	100,2	101,2	101,5	101,6	100,9	99,1	96,8	94,9	94,1
9	80	87,6	87,7	88,1	88,6	88,9	89,0	89,0	88,6	87,8	86,9	86,4
10	90	75,5	75,4	75,4	75,6	75,7	75,8	76,1	76,3	76,3	76,2	76,1
11	100	62,0	62,0	61,8	61,8	61,8	61,9	62,0	62,2	62,4	62,5	62,5
12	105,7	51,5	51,5	51,5	51,5	51,5	51,5	51,5	51,5	51,5	51,5	51,5

FLAT
HIGH RESOLUTION MONOCHROME DISPLAY TUBES

- For Data Graphic Displays
- 90^o deflection angle
- 34 cm (14 in) face diagonal; rectangular glass
- 1520 mm radius of screen curvature
- 20 mm neck diameter
- Integral implosion protection

QUICK REFERENCE DATA

Deflection angle	90^o
Face diagonal	34 cm (14 in)
Overall length	max. 282 mm
Neck diameter	20 mm
Heating	12 V/130 mA
Quick heating cathode	with a typical tube a legible picture will appear within 5 s
Grid 2 voltage	400 V
Anode voltage	14 kV
Resolution	approx. 1300 lines

APPLICATION

This high resolution tube is for alpha-numeric and graphic display applications, such as computer terminals, small business computers, etc.

AVAILABLE VERSIONS

The following versions are available: M32EBJ and M32EBL.

The tubes can be supplied with different phosphors and anti-reflective treatments, see "High resolution monochrome display tubes, General".

Differences between the tubes can be found under 'Dimensional data'.

ELECTRICAL DATA

Focusing method	electrostatic
Deflection method	magnetic
Deflection angles	
diagonal	approx. 90°
horizontal	approx. 79°
vertical	approx. 65°
Interelectrode capacitances	
cathode to all other electrodes	max. 4 pF
grid 1 to all other electrodes	max. 7 pF
Capacitance of external conductive coating to anode*	max. 1200 pF min. 600 pF
Capacitance of external conductive coating to anode**	max. 1050 pF min. 450 pF
Capacitance of anode to implosion protection hardware**	approx. 150 pF
Heater voltage	12 V
Heater current at 12 V	130 mA

OPTICAL DATA

Phosphor type	see "High resolution monochrome display tubes, General"
Light transmission at screen centre	
tube with normal tinted face glass	approx. 42%
tube with dark tinted face glass	approx. 30%

RASTER CENTRING

The field intensity perpendicular to the tube axis should be adjustable from 0 to 800 A/m. For optimum overall sharpness it is recommended to centre the raster electrically via the deflection coils.

* Implosion protection hardware connected to external conductive coating.
** Implosion protection hardware not connected to external conductive coating.

MECHANICAL DATA (see also the figures under Dimensional Data)

Overall length	max. 282 mm
Greatest dimensions of tube	
diagonal	348,5 mm
width	298 mm
height	240 mm
Minimum useful screen dimensions (projected)	
diagonal	320 mm
horizontal axis	269 mm
vertical axis	210 mm
area	554 cm^2
Implosion protection	T-band/rimband
Bulb	EIAJ-JB340AH03 or EIAJ-JB340AH04
Bulb contact designation	IEC 67-III-2, EIAJ1-21
Base designation	EIA-E7-91
Basing	7GR
Mass	approx. 3,9 kg

RATINGS (Absolute Maximum System)

Unless otherwise specified voltage values are positive and measured with respect to grid 1.

Anode voltage	max. 16 kV min. 10 kV
Grid 4 (focusing electrode) voltage	−200 to + 1000 V
Grid 2 voltage	max. 700 V
Anode current	
long-term average value	max. 130 μA
peak value	max. 600 μA
Cathode voltage, positive peak value	max. 400 V
Heater voltage	12 V ± 10%*
Cathode-to-heater voltage	max. 100 V

* For maximum cathode life it is recommended that the heater supply be regulated at 12 V $^{+0\%}_{-5\%}$.

CIRCUIT DESIGN VALUES

Grid 4 current	
positive	max. 25 μA
negative	max. 25 μA
Grid 2 current	
positive	max. 5 μA
negative	max. 5 μA

MAXIMUM CIRCUIT VALUES

Resistance between cathode and heater	max. 1 MΩ
Impedance between cathode and heater	max. 0,1 MΩ
Grid 1 circuit resistance	max. 1,5 MΩ
Grid 1 circuit impedance	max. 0,5 MΩ

TYPICAL OPERATING CONDITIONS

Cathode drive; voltages specified with respect to grid 1

Anode voltage	14 kV
Grid 4 (focusing electrode) voltage	0 to 300 V*
Grid 2 voltage	400 V
Cathode cut-off voltage	32 to 64 V**

Grid drive; voltages specified with respect to cathode

Anode voltage	14 kV
Grid 4 (focusing electrode) voltage	0 to 300 V*
Grid 2 voltage	400 V
Grid 1 cut-off voltage	35 to 70 V**

RESOLUTION

The resolution is approx. 1300 lines. It is measured at the screen centre:

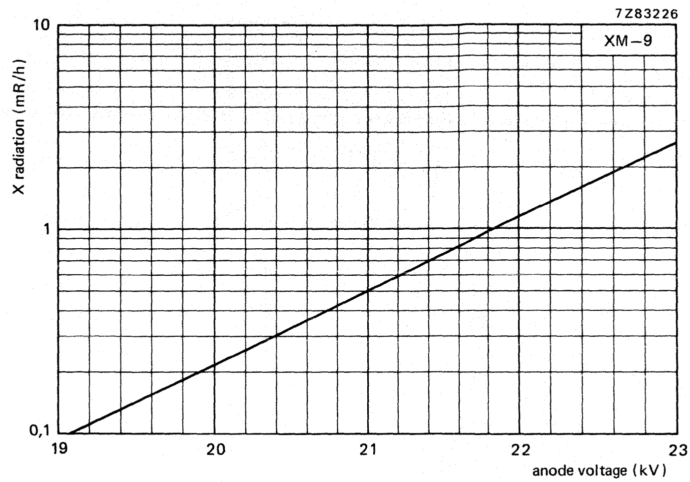
- with shrinking raster method,
- at light output 68,5 cd/m^2 (20 foot lambert) and raster dimensions 237 mm x 178 mm,
- at V_{g2} = 700 V and anode voltage = 14 kV,
- with phosphor type WW,
- with normal tinted face glass, without anti-glare treatment of screen surface.

X-RADIATION CHARACTERISTIC

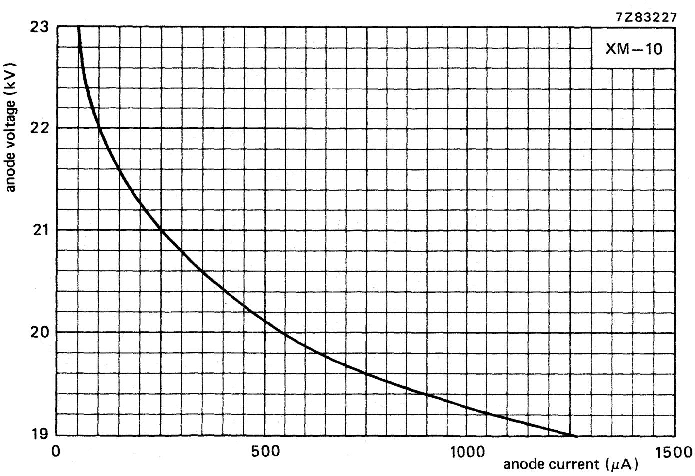
X-radiation emitted will not exceed 0,5 mR/h throughout the useful life of the tube, when operated within the given ratings.

* Measured at screen centre on spot at anode current = 250 μA (peak), anode voltage = 14 kV, grid 2 voltage = 400 V.
Dynamic focus (only for optimization): Typical correction for a video field of H x V = 237 mm x 178 mm:
line parabola 200 V,
field parabola 100 V.

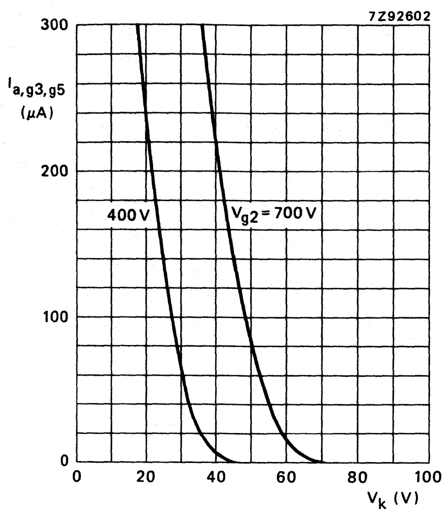
** Visual extinction of focused raster.



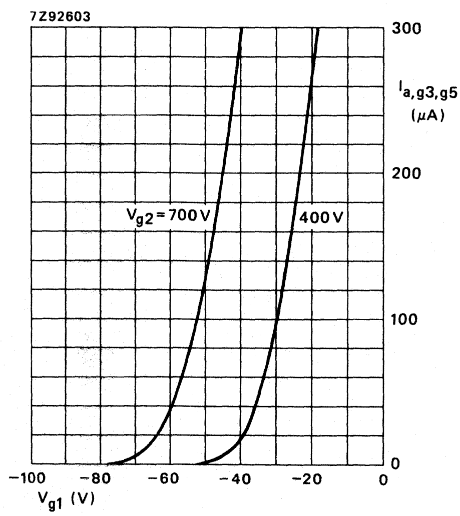
X-radiation limit curve according to JEDEC94, at a constant anode current of 250 μA, measured according to TEPAC103A.



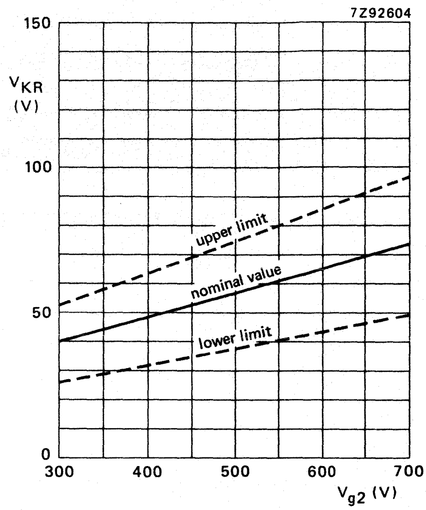
0,5 mR/h isoexposure-rate limit curve, according to JEDEC94, measured according to TEPAC103A.



Anode current as a function of cathode voltage.
Cathode drive; $V_{a,g3,g5}$ = 14 kV.

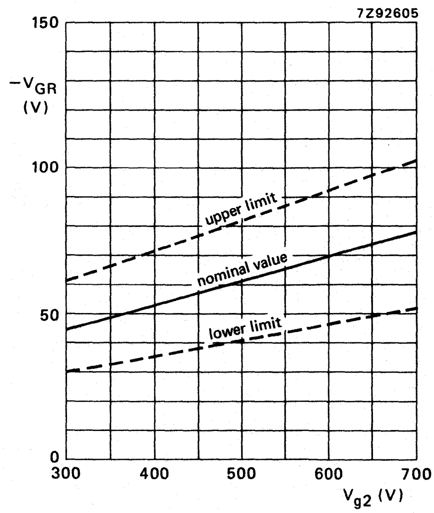


Anode current as a function of grid 1 voltage.
Grid drive; $V_{a,g3,g5}$ = 14 kV.



Limits of cathode cut-off voltage as a function of grid 2 voltage.
Cathode drive; $V_{a,g3,g5}$ = 14 kV.

$$\frac{\Delta V_{KR}}{\Delta V_{a,g3,g5}} = 0,9 \times 10^{-3}.$$

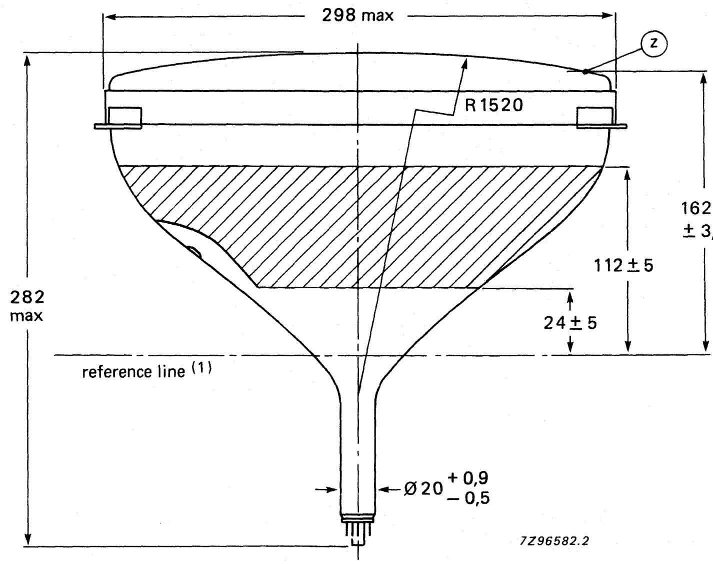


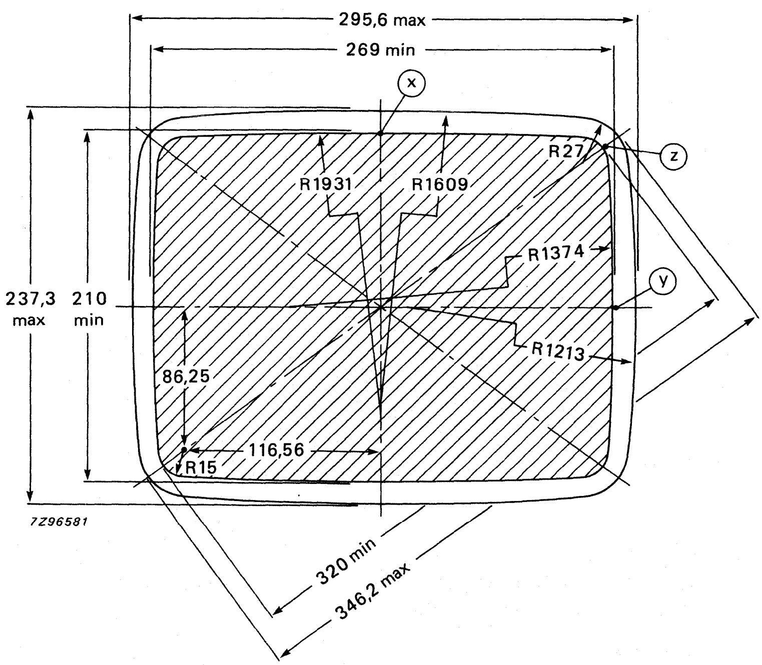
Limits of grid 1 cut-off voltage as a function of grid 2 voltage.
Grid drive; $V_{a,g3,g5}$ = 14 kV.

$$\frac{\Delta V_{GR}}{\Delta V_{a,g3,g5}} = 0,9 \times 10^{-3}.$$

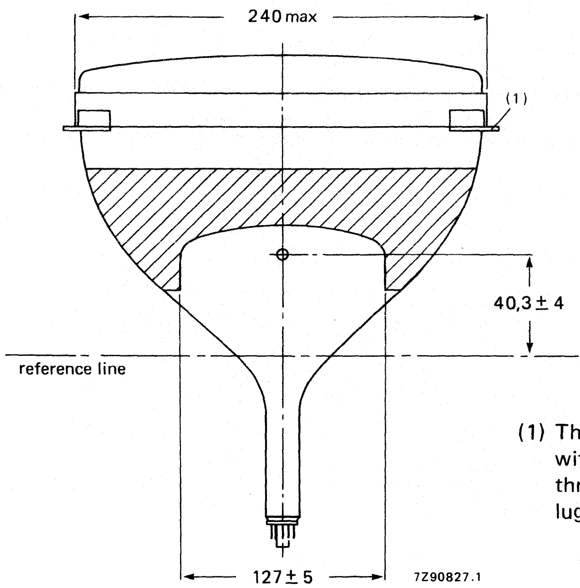
DIMENSIONAL DATA

Dimensions in mm

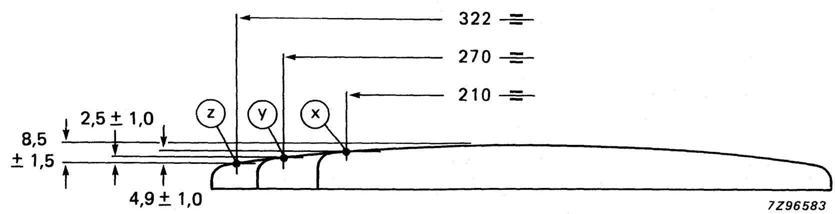


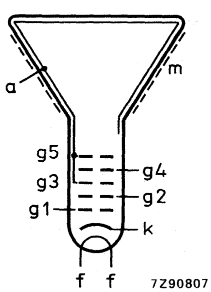


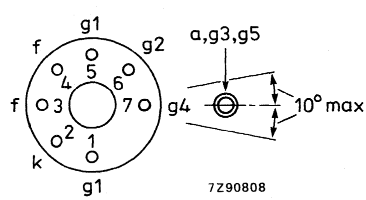
(1) The reference line is determined by the plane of the upper edge of reference line gauge D when the gauge is resting on the cone.



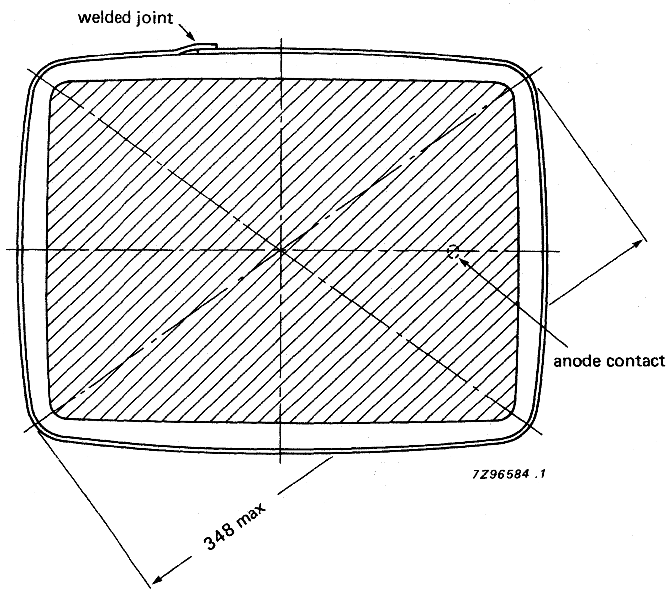
(1) The displacement of any lug with respect to the plane through the other three lugs is max. 1,5 mm.

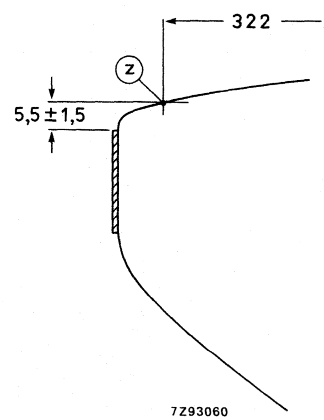




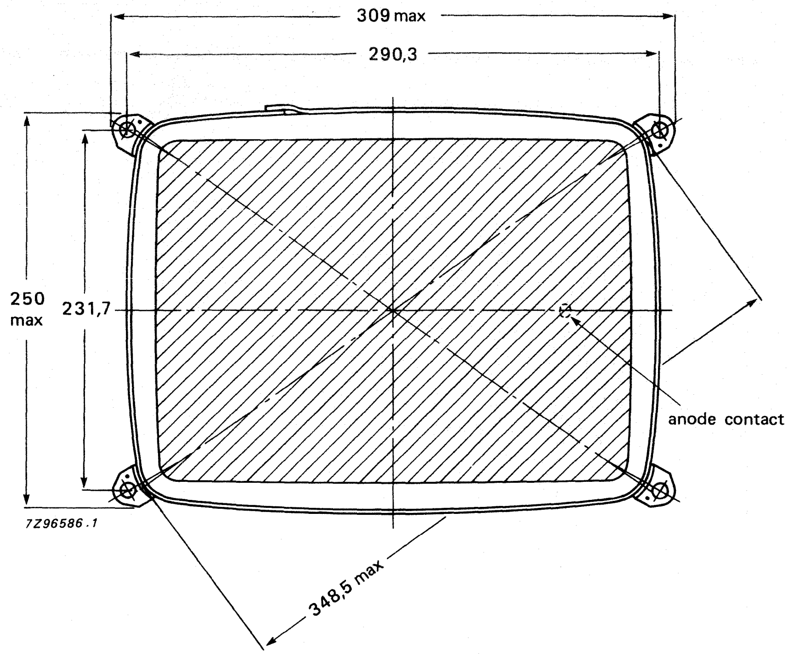


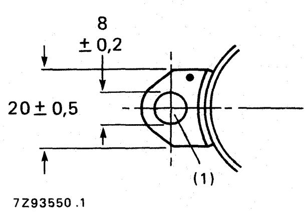
Front view of tube M32EBJ

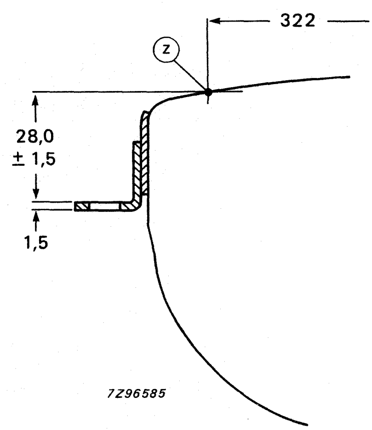




Front view and lug dimensions of tube M32EBL

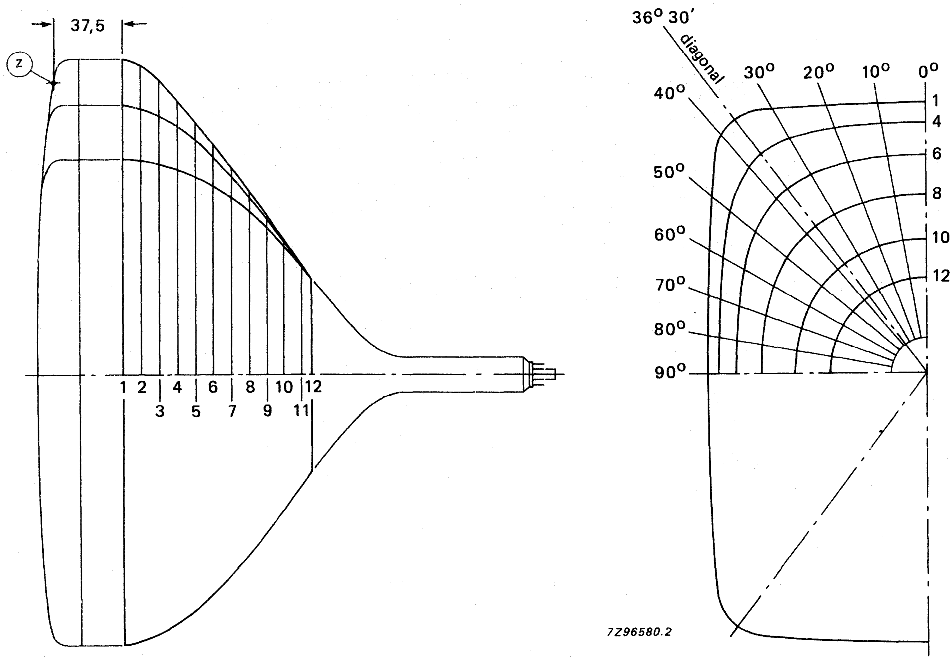






(1) The mounting screws in the cabinet must be situated inside a circle of 5 mm diameter drawn around the true geometrical positions i.e. at the corners of a rectangle of 290,3 mm x 231,7 mm.

Maximum cone contour



section	nom. distance from section 1	max. distance from centre										
		0,00	10,00	20,00	30,00	36,50	40,00	50,00	60,00	70,00	80,00	90,00
1	0	147,75	149,80	156,19	167,63	173,43	171,77	151,39	135,49	125,67	120,31	118,60
2	10	146,15	148,17	154,42	165,14	170,27	168,65	149,73	134,26	124,62	119,34	117,66
3	20	142,36	144,25	149,91	158,20	161,07	159,63	145,28	131,24	122,14	117,11	115,50
4	30	136,49	138,18	142,87	148,45	149,74	148,65	138,71	126,91	118,58	113,89	112,39
5	40	128,75	130,16	133,72	137,36	137,91	137,07	130,27	121,08	113,85	109,61	108,23
6	50	119,35	120,49	123,12	125,56	125,86	125,30	120,77	113,97	108,01	104,28	103,05
7	60	108,70	109,58	111,51	113,24	113,50	113,19	110,37	105,66	101,04	97,92	96,84
8	70	97,64	98,27	99,58	100,70	100,90	100,74	99,10	96,11	92,85	90,43	89,53
9	80	86,29	86,69	87,45	88,06	88,14	88,04	87,11	85,36	83,31	81,62	80,93
10	90	74,00	74,26	74,72	75,09	75,14	75,10	74,60	73,64	72,44	71,37	70,90
11	100	60,59	60,78	61,12	61,41	61,51	61,52	61,35	60,93	60,34	59,78	59,50
12	110	51,89	51,97	52,09	52,20	52,23	52,24	52,19	52,07	51,90	51,73	51,64

FLAT
HIGH RESOLUTION MONOCHROME DISPLAY TUBES

- For Data Graphic Displays
- 90^{o} deflection angle
- 34 cm (14 in) face diagonal; rectangular glass
- 1520 mm radius of screen curvature
- 20 mm neck diameter
- Integral implosion protection

QUICK REFERENCE DATA

Deflection angle	90^{o}
Face diagonal	34 cm (14 in)
Overall length	max. 282 mm
Neck diameter	20 mm
Heating	12 V/75 mA
Grid 2 voltage	400 V
Anode voltage	14 kV
Resolution	approx. 1300 lines

APPLICATION

These high resolution tubes are for alphanumeric and graphic display applications, such as computer terminals, small business computers, etc.

AVAILABLE VERSIONS

The following versions are available: M32EBM and M32EBN.

The tubes can be supplied with different phosphors and anti-reflective treatments, see "High resolution monochrome display tubes, General".

Differences between the tubes can be found under 'Dimensional Data'.

ELECTRICAL DATA

Focusing method	electrostatic
Deflection method	magnetic
Deflection angles	
diagonal	approx. 90°
horizontal	approx. 79°
vertical	approx. 65°
Interelectrode capacitances	
cathode to all other electrodes	max. 4 pF
grid 1 to all other electrodes	max. 7 pF
Capacitance of external conductive coating to anode*	max. 1200 pF min. 600 pF
Capacitance of external conductive coating to anode**	max. 1050 pF min. 450 pF
Capacitance of anode to implosion protection hardware**	approx. 150 pF
Heater voltage	12 V
Heater current at 12 V	75 mA

OPTICAL DATA

Phosphor type	see "High resolution monochrome display tubes, General"
Light transmission at screen centre	
tube with normal tinted face glass	approx. 42%
tube with dark tinted face glass	approx. 30%

RASTER CENTRING

The field intensity perpendicular to the tube axis should be adjustable from 0 to 800 A/m. For optimum overall sharpness it is recommended to centre the raster electrically via the deflection coils.

* Implosion protection hardware connected to external conductive coating.
** Implosion protection hardware not connected to external conductive coating.

DEVELOPMENT DATA

MECHANICAL DATA (see also the figures under Dimensional Data)

Overall length	max. 282 mm
Greatest dimensions of tube	
diagonal	348,5 mm
width	298 mm
height	240 mm
Minimum useful screen dimensions (projected)	
diagonal	320 mm
horizontal axis	269 mm
vertical axis	210 mm
area	554 cm^2
Implosion protection	T-band/rimband
Bulb	EIAJ-JB340AH03 or EIAJ-JB340AH04
Bulb contact designation	IEC 67-III-2, EIAJ1-21
Base designation	EIA-E7-91
Basing	7GR
Mass	approx. 3,9 kg

RATINGS (Absolute Maximum System)

Unless otherwise specified voltage values are positive and measured with respect to grid 1.

Anode voltage	max. 16 kV min. 10 kV
Grid 4 (focusing electrode) voltage	−200 to + 1000 V ←
Grid 2 voltage	max. 700 V ←
Anode current	
long-term average value	max. 130 μA ←
peak value	max. 600 μA ←
Cathode voltage, positive peak value	max. 400 V ←
Heater voltage	12 V ± 10%*
Cathode-to-heater voltage	max. 100 V

* For maximum cathode life it is recommended that the heater supply be regulated at 12 V $^{+0\%}_{-5\%}$.

CIRCUIT DESIGN VALUES

Grid 4 current		
positive	max.	25 μA
negative	max.	25 μA
Grid 2 current		
positive	max.	5 μA
negative	max.	5 μA

MAXIMUM CIRCUIT VALUES

Resistance between cathode and heater	max.	1 MΩ
Impedance between cathode and heater	max.	0,1 MΩ
Grid 1 circuit resistance	max.	1,5 MΩ
Grid 1 circuit impedance	max.	0,5 MΩ

TYPICAL OPERATING CONDITIONS

Cathode drive; voltages specified with respect to grid 1

Anode voltage	14 kV
→ Grid 4 (focusing electrode) voltage	0 to 300 V*
Grid 2 voltage	400 V
→ Cathode cut-off voltage	32 to 64 V**

Grid drive; voltages specified with respect to cathode

Anode voltage	14 kV
→ Grid 4 (focusing electrode) voltage	0 to 300 V*
Grid 2 voltage	400 V
→ Grid 1 cut-off voltage	35 to 70 V**

RESOLUTION

The resolution is approx. 1300 lines. It is measured at the screen centre:

- → with shrinking raster method,
- at light output 68,5 cd/m^2 (20 foot lambert) and raster dimensions 237 mm x 178 mm,
- → at V_{g2} = 700 V and anode voltage = 14 kV,
- with phosphor type WW,
- with normal tinted face glass, without anti-glare treatment of screen surface.

X-RADIATION CHARACTERISTIC

X-radiation emitted will not exceed 0,5 mR/h throughout the useful life of the tube, when operated within the given ratings.

→ * Measured at screen centre on spot at anode current = 250 μA (peak), anode voltage = 14 kV, grid 2 voltage = 400 V.
Dynamic focus (only for optimization): Typical correction for a video field of H x V = 237 mm x 178 mm: line parabola 200 V, field parabola 100 V.

** Visual extinction of focused raster.

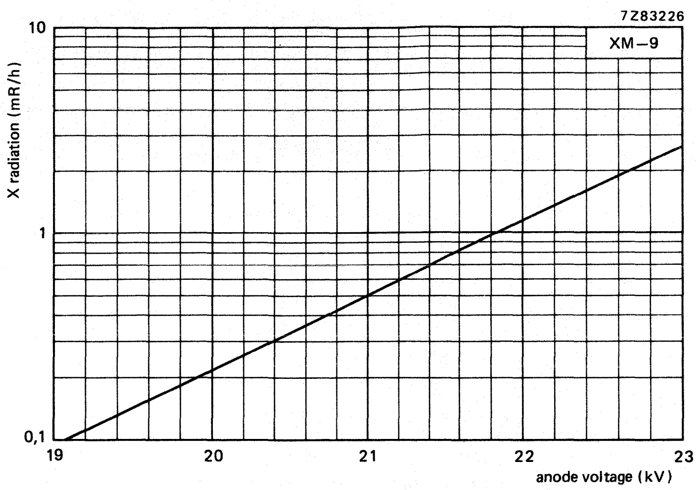


Fig. 1 X-radiation limit curve according to JEDEC94, at a constant anode current of 250 μA, measured according to TEPAC103A.

DEVELOPMENT DATA

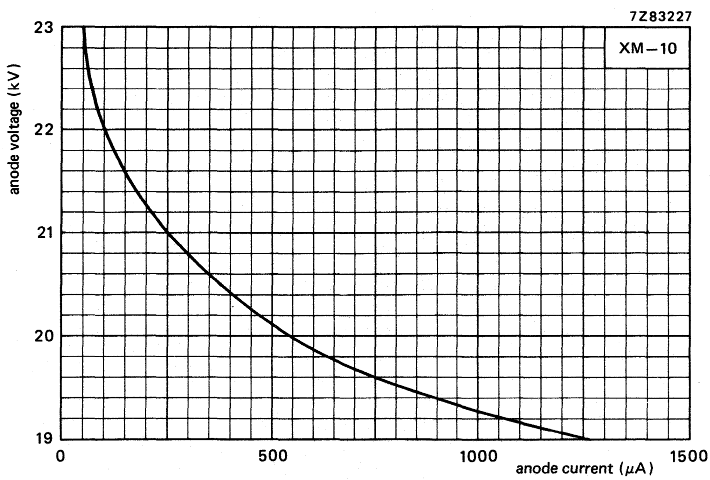


Fig. 2 0,5 mR/h isoexposure-rate limit curve, according to JEDEC94, measured according to TEPAC103A.

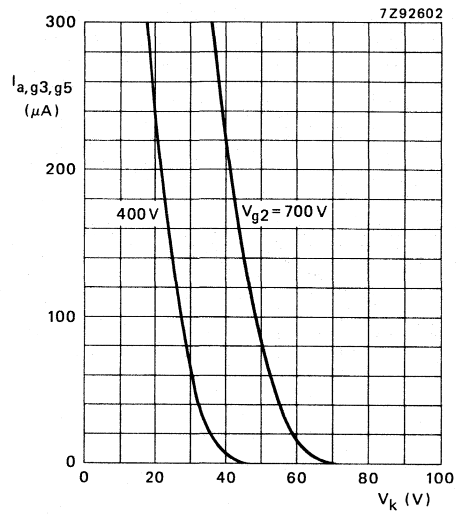


Fig. 3 Anode current as a function of cathode voltage.
Cathode drive; $V_{a,g3,g5}$ = 14 kV.

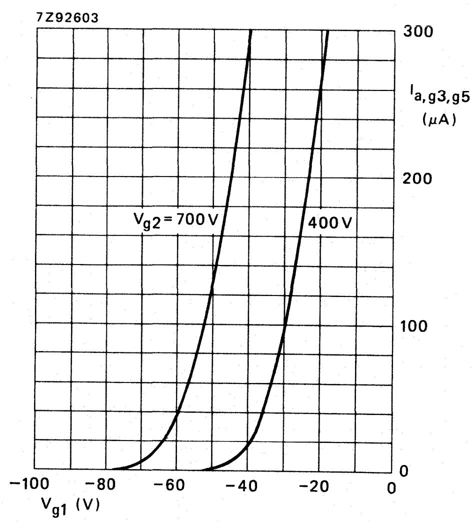


Fig. 4 Anode current as a function of grid 1 voltage.
Grid drive; $V_{a,g3,g5}$ = 14 kV.

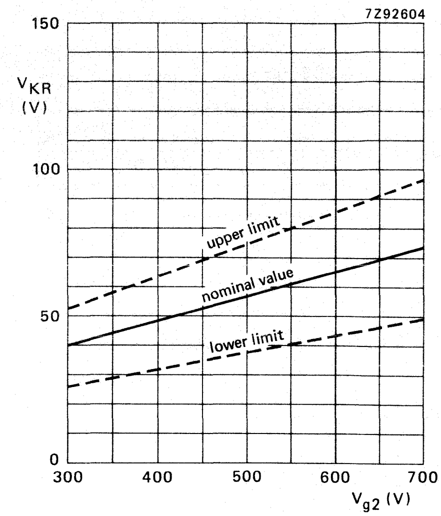


Fig. 5 Limits of cathode cut-off voltage as a function of grid 2 voltage.
Cathode drive; $V_{a,g3,g5}$ = 14 kV.

$$\frac{\Delta V_{KR}}{\Delta V_{a,g3,g5}} = 0,9 \times 10^{-3}.$$

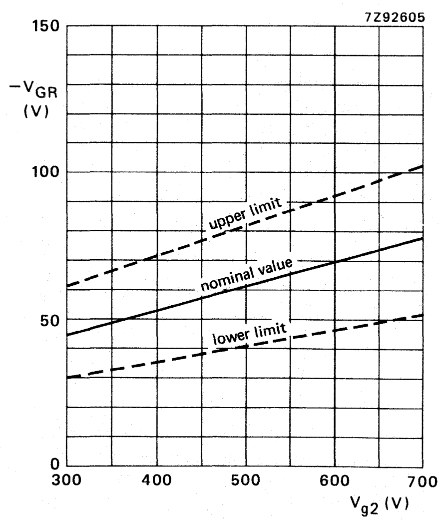


Fig. 6 Limits of grid 1 cut-off voltage as a function of grid 2 voltage.
Grid drive; $V_{a,g3,g5}$ = 14 kV.

$$\frac{\Delta V_{GR}}{\Delta V_{a,g3,g5}} = 0,9 \times 10^{-3}.$$

DEVELOPMENT DATA

DIMENSIONAL DATA

Dimensions in mm

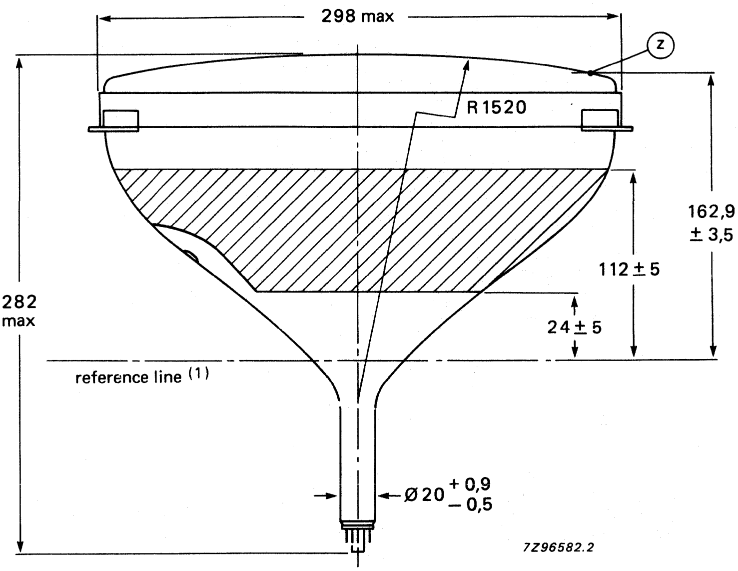


Fig. 7

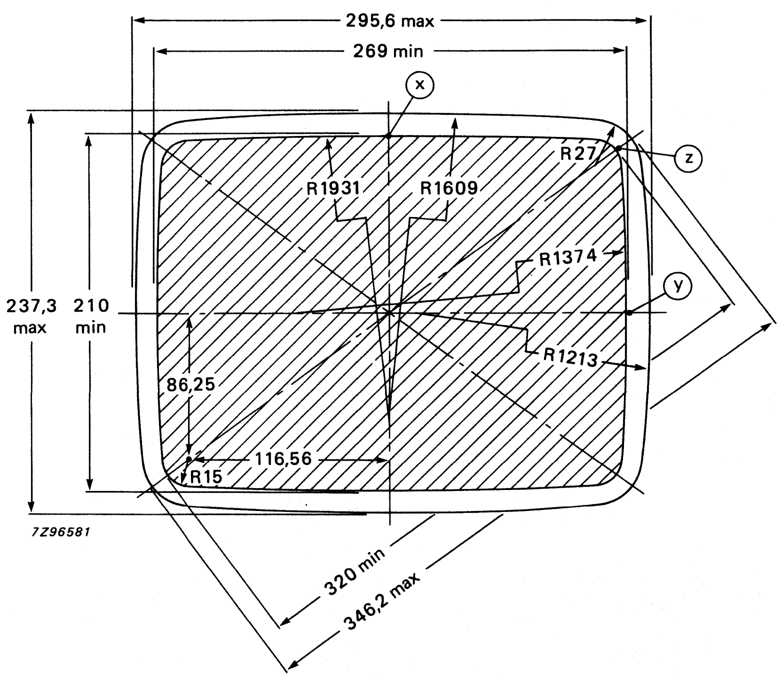
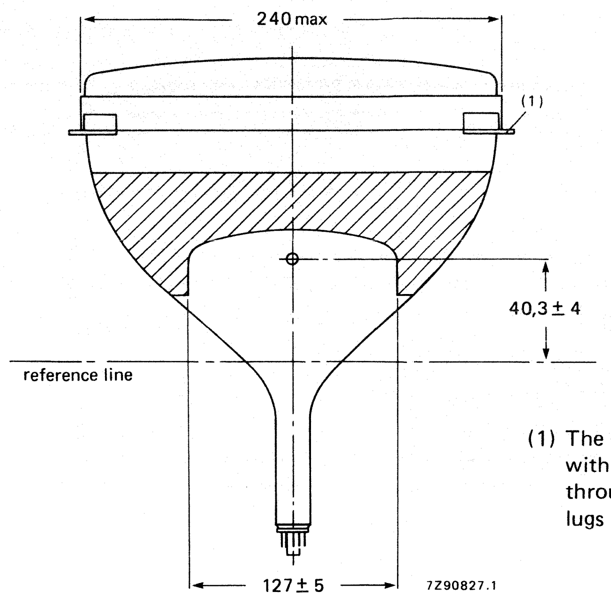


Fig. 8

(1) The reference line is determined by the plane of the upper edge of reference line gauge D when the gauge is resting on the cone.



(1) The displacement of any lug with respect to the plane through the other three lugs is max. 1,5 mm.

Fig. 9

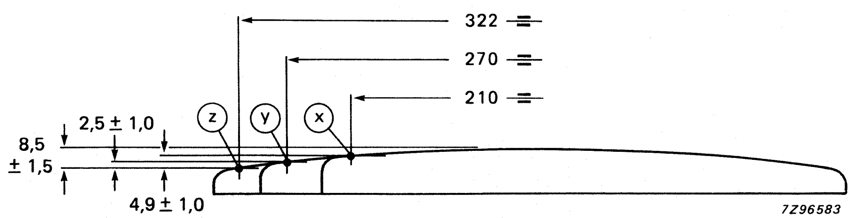


Fig. 10 Screen reference points.

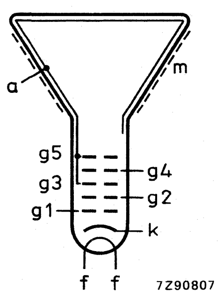


Fig. 11 Electrode configuration.

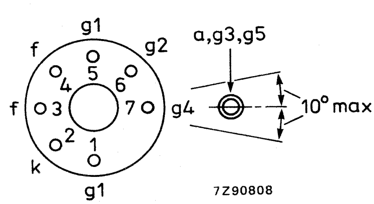


Fig. 12 Pin arrangement.

Front view of tube M32EBM

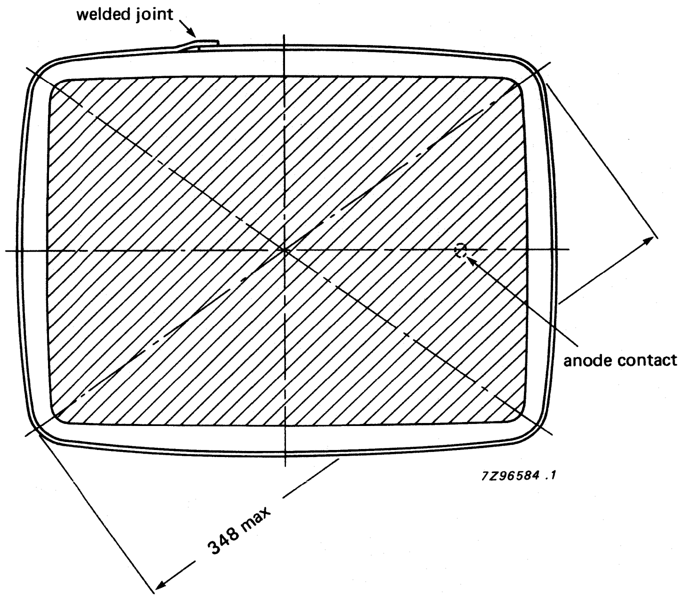


Fig. 13 Tube front view with rimband.

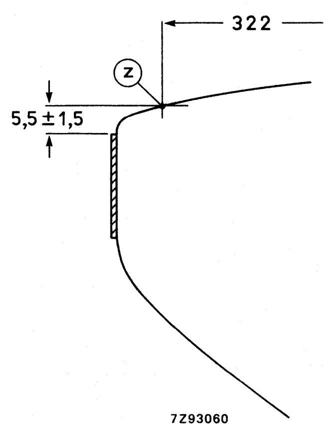


Fig. 14 Rimband position.

Front view and lug dimensions of tube M32EBN

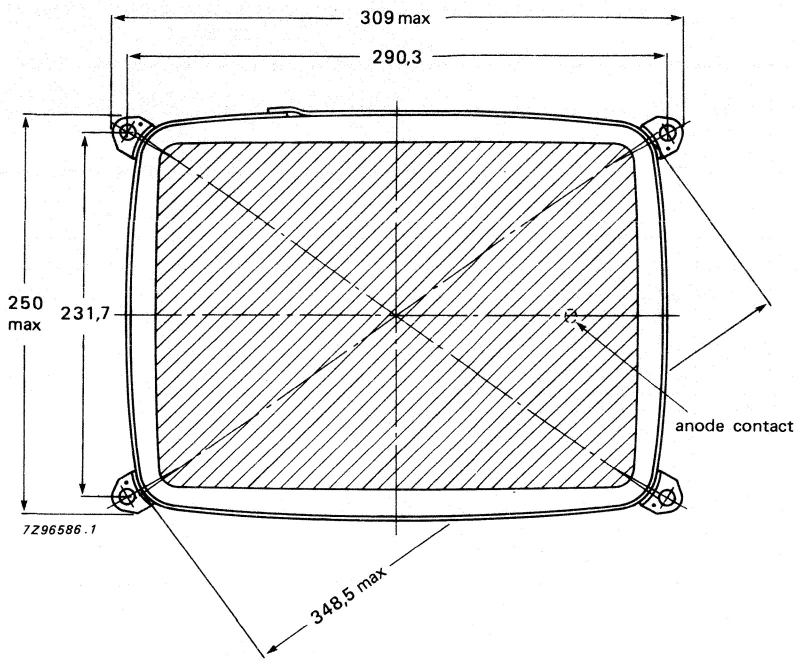


Fig. 15 Tube mounting dimensions; front view.

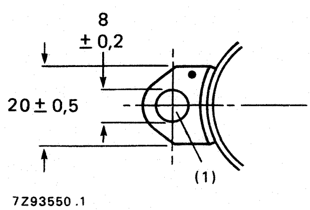


Fig. 16 Lug dimensions.

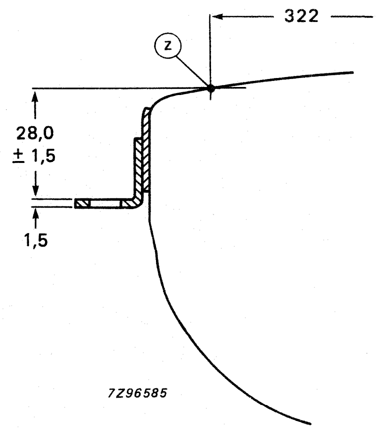


Fig. 17 Lug position.

(1) The mounting screws in the cabinet must be situated inside a circle of 5 mm diameter drawn around the true geometrical positions i.e. at the corners of a rectangle of 290,3 mm x 231,7 mm.

DEVELOPMENT DATA

Maximum cone contour

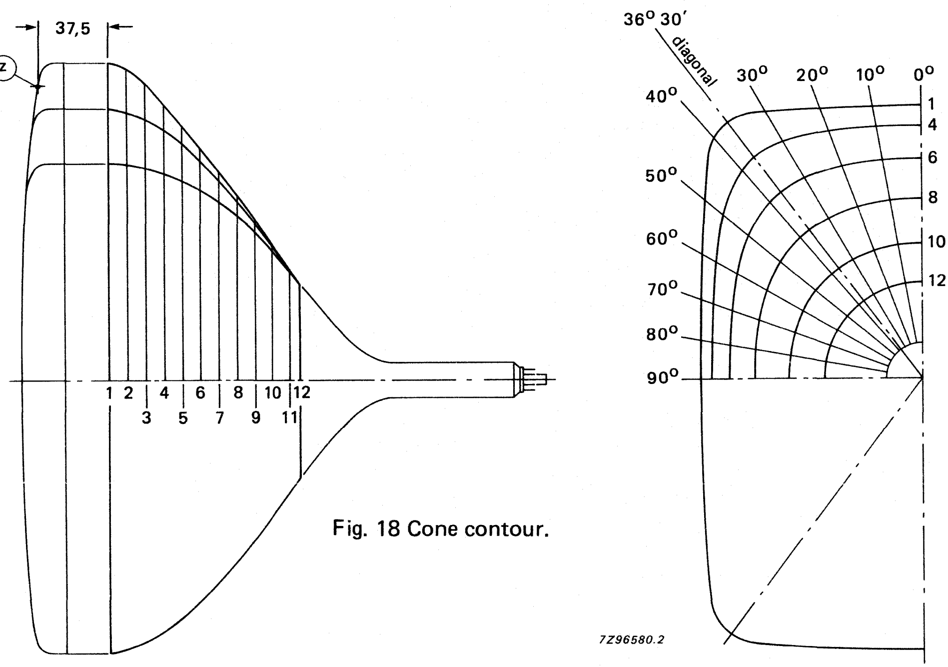


Fig. 18 Cone contour.

Table 1 Cone contour data

section	nom. distance from section 1	max. distance from centre										
		0,00	10,00	20,00	30,00	36,50	40,00	50,00	60,00	70,00	80,00	90,00
1	0	147,75	149,80	156,19	167,63	173,43	171,77	151,39	135,49	125,67	120,31	118,60
2	10	146,15	148,17	154,42	165,14	170,27	168,65	149,73	134,26	124,62	119,34	117,66
3	20	142,36	144,25	149,91	158,20	161,07	159,63	145,28	131,24	122,14	117,11	115,50
4	30	136,49	138,18	142,87	148,45	149,74	148,65	138,71	126,91	118,58	113,89	112,39
5	40	128,75	130,16	133,72	137,36	137,91	137,07	130,27	121,08	113,85	109,61	108,23
6	50	119,35	120,49	123,12	125,56	125,86	125,30	120,77	113,97	108,01	104,28	103,05
7	60	108,70	109,58	111,51	113,24	113,50	113,19	110,37	105,66	101,04	97,92	96,84
8	70	97,64	98,27	99,58	100,70	100,90	100,74	99,10	96,11	92,85	90,43	89,53
9	80	86,29	86,69	87,45	88,06	88,14	88,04	87,11	85,36	83,31	81,62	80,93
10	90	74,00	74,26	74,72	75,09	75,14	75,10	74,60	73,64	72,44	71,37	70,90
11	100	60,59	60,78	61,12	61,41	61,51	61,52	61,35	60,93	60,34	59,78	59,50
12	110	51,89	51,97	52,09	52,20	52,23	52,24	52,19	52,07	51,90	51,73	51,64

FLAT
HIGH RESOLUTION MONOCHROME DISPLAY TUBE

- For Data Graphic Displays
- 90^{o} deflection angle
- 34 cm (14 in) face diagonal; rectangular glass
- 1520 mm radius of screen curvature
- 20 mm neck diameter
- Integral implosion protection

QUICK REFERENCE DATA

Deflection angle	90^{o}
Face diagonal	34 cm (14 in)
Overall length	max. 282 mm
Neck diameter	20 mm
Heating	12 V/130 mA
Quick heating cathode	with a typical tube a legible picture will appear within 5 s
Grid 2 voltage	400 V
Anode voltage	14 kV
Resolution	approx. 1300 lines

APPLICATION

This high resolution tube is for alpha-numeric and graphic display applications, such as computer terminals, small business computers, etc.

AVAILABLE VERSIONS

The tube can be supplied with different phosphors and anti-reflective treatments, see "High resolution monochrome display tubes, General".

ELECTRICAL DATA

Focusing method	electrostatic
Deflection method	magnetic
Deflection angles	
diagonal	approx. 90°
horizontal	approx. 79°
vertical	approx. 65°
Interelectrode capacitances	
cathode to all other electrodes	max. 4 pF
grid 1 to all other electrodes	max. 7 pF
Capacitance of external conductive coating to anode*	max. 1200 pF min. 600 pF
Capacitance of external conductive coating to anode**	max. 1050 pF min. 450 pF
Capacitance of anode to implosion protection hardware**	approx. 150 pF
Heater voltage	12 V
Heater current at 12 V	130 mA

OPTICAL DATA

Phosphor type	see "High resolution monochrome display tubes, General"
Light transmission at screen centre	
tube with normal tinted face glass	approx. 42%
tube with dark tinted face glass	approx. 30%

RASTER CENTRING

The field intensity perpendicular to the tube axis should be adjustable from 0 to 800 A/m. For optimum overall sharpness it is recommended to centre the raster electrically via the deflection coils.

* Implosion protection hardware connected to external conductive coating.
** Implosion protection hardware not connected to external conductive coating.

MECHANICAL DATA (see also the figures under Dimensional Data)

Overall length	max. 282 mm
Greatest dimensions of tube	
diagonal	348,5 mm
width	298 mm
height	240 mm
Minimum useful screen dimensions (projected)	
diagonal	320 mm
horizontal axis	269 mm
vertical axis	210 mm
area	554 cm^2
Implosion protection	T-band/rimband
Bulb	EIAJ-JB340AH03 or EIAJ-JB340AH04
Bulb contact designation	IEC 67-III-2, EIAJ1-21
Base designation	EIA-E7-91
Basing	7GR
Mass	approx. 3,9 kg

RATINGS (Absolute Maximum System)

Unless otherwise specified voltage values are positive and measured with respect to grid 1.

Anode voltage	max. 16 kV min. 10 kV
Grid 4 (focusing electrode) voltage	−200 to + 1000 V
Grid 2 voltage	max. 700 V
Anode current	
long-term average value	max. 130 μA
peak value	max. 600 μA
Cathode voltage, positive peak value	max. 400 V
Heater voltage	12 V ± 10%*
Cathode-to-heater voltage	max. 100 V

* For maximum cathode life it is recommended that the heater supply be regulated at 12 V $^{+0\%}_{-5\%}$.

CIRCUIT DESIGN VALUES

Grid 4 current		
positive	max.	25 μA
negative	max.	25 μA
Grid 2 current		
positive	max.	5 μA
negative	max.	5 μA

MAXIMUM CIRCUIT VALUES

Resistance between cathode and heater	max.	1 MΩ
Impedance between cathode and heater	max.	0,1 MΩ
Grid 1 circuit resistance	max.	1,5 MΩ
Grid 1 circuit impedance	max.	0,5 MΩ

TYPICAL OPERATING CONDITIONS

Cathode drive; voltages specified with respect to grid 1

Anode voltage	14 kV
Grid 4 (focusing electrode) voltage	0 to 300 V*
Grid 2 voltage	400 V
Cathode cut-off voltage	32 to 64 V**

Grid drive; voltages specified with respect to cathode

Anode voltage	14 kV
Grid 4 (focusing electrode) voltage	0 to 300 V*
Grid 2 voltage	400 V
Grid 1 cut-off voltage	35 to 70 V**

RESOLUTION

The resolution is approx. 1300 lines. It is measured at the screen centre:

- with shrinking raster method,
- at light output 68,5 cd/m^2 (20 foot lambert) and raster dimensions 237 mm x 178 mm,
- at V_{g2} = 700 V and anode voltage = 14 kV,
- with phosphor type WW,
- with normal tinted face glass, without anti-glare treatment of screen surface.

X-RADIATION CHARACTERISTIC

X-radiation emitted will not exceed 0,5 mR/h throughout the useful life of the tube, when operated within the given ratings.

* Measured at screen centre on spot at anode current = 250 μA (peak), anode voltage = 14 kV, grid 2 voltage = 400 V.
Dynamic focus (only for optimization): Typical correction for a video field of H x V = 237 mm x 178 mm
line parabola 200 V,
field parabola 100 V.

** Visual extinction of focused raster.

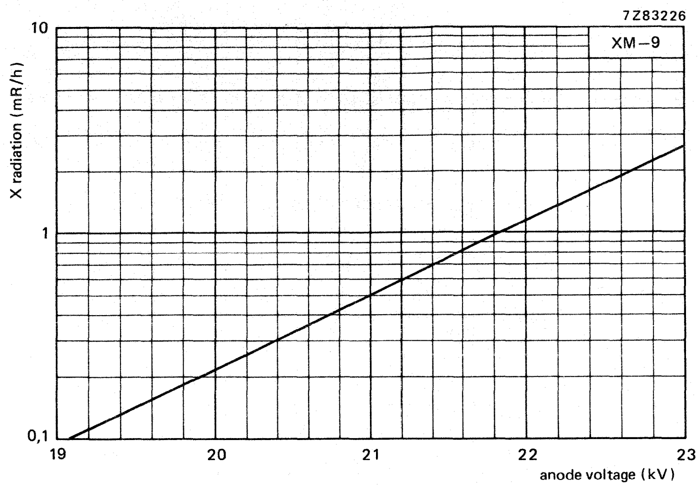


Fig. 1 X-radiation limit curve according to JEDEC94, at a constant anode current of 250 μA, measured according to TEPAC103A.

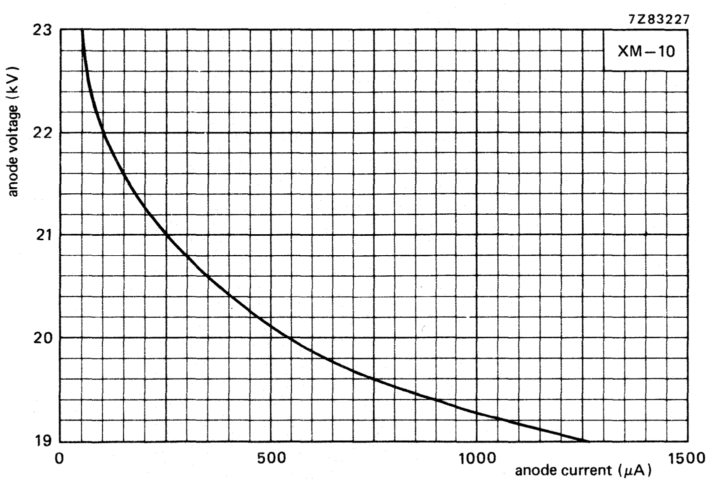


Fig. 2 0,5 mR/h isoexposure-rate limit curve, according to JEDEC94, measured according to TEPAC103A.

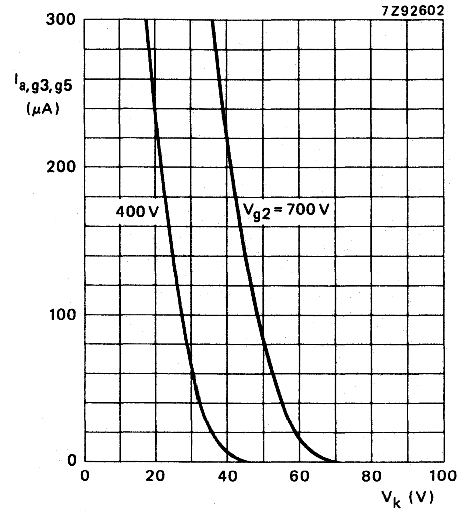


Fig. 3 Anode current as a function of cathode voltage.
Cathode drive; $V_{a,g3,g5}$ = 14 kV.

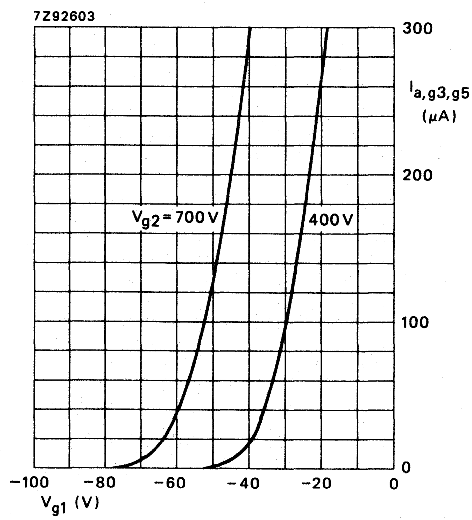


Fig. 4 Anode current as a function of grid 1 voltage.
Grid drive; $V_{a,g3,g5}$ = 14 kV.

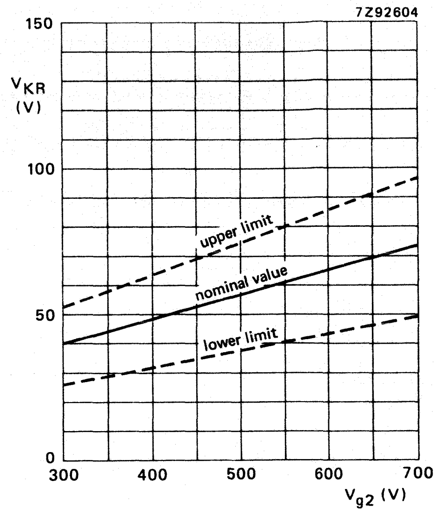


Fig. 5 Limits of cathode cut-off voltage as a function of grid 2 voltage.
Cathode drive; $V_{a,g3,g5}$ = 14 kV.

$$\frac{\Delta V_{KR}}{\Delta V_{a,g3,g5}} = 0{,}9 \times 10^{-3}$$

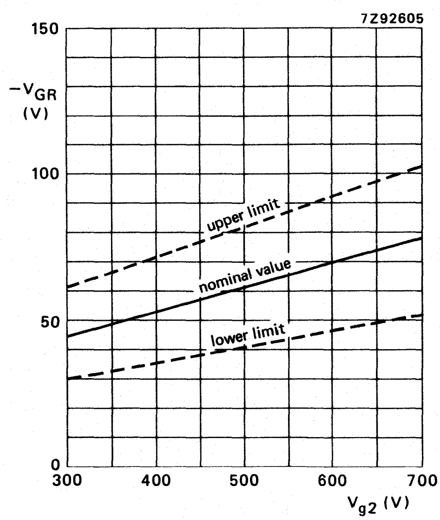


Fig. 6 Limits of grid 1 cut-off voltage as a function of grid 2 voltage.
Grid drive; $V_{a,g3,g5}$ = 14 kV.

$$\frac{\Delta V_{GR}}{\Delta V_{a,g3,g5}} = 0{,}9 \times 10^{-3}$$

DIMENSIONAL DATA

Dimensions in mm

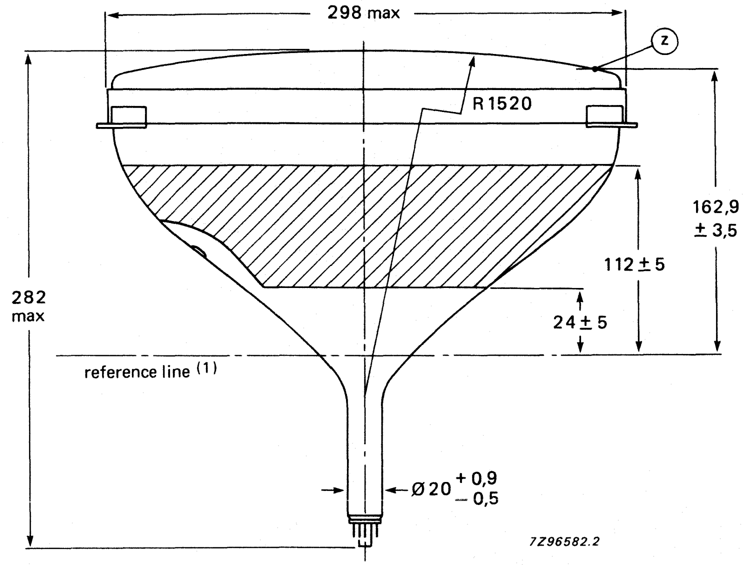


Fig. 7.

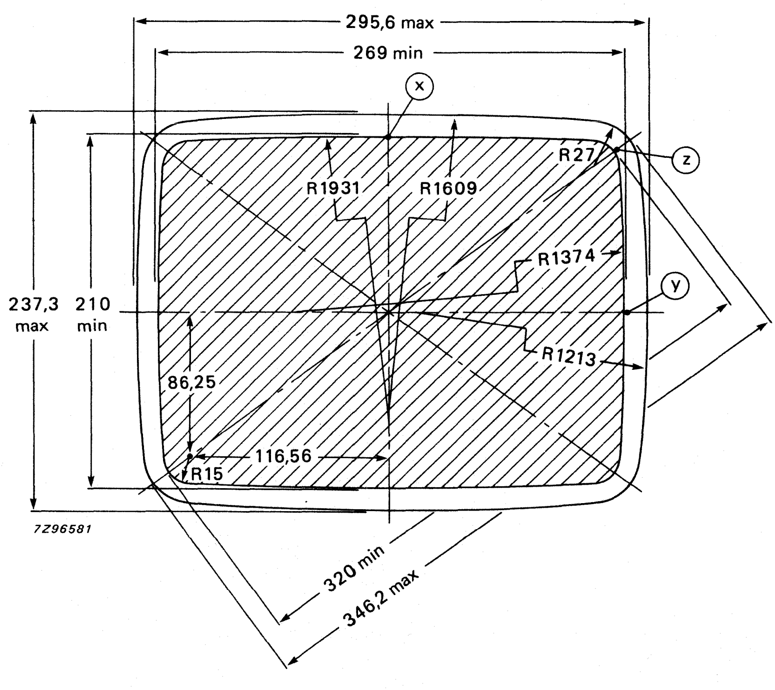
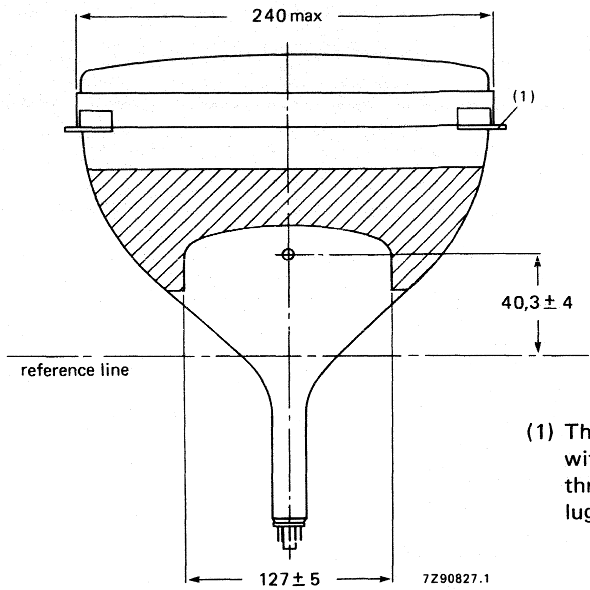


Fig. 8.

(1) The reference line is determined by the plane of the upper edge of reference line gauge D when the gauge is resting on the cone.



(1) The displacement of any lug with respect to the plane through the other three lugs is max. 1,5 mm.

Fig. 9.

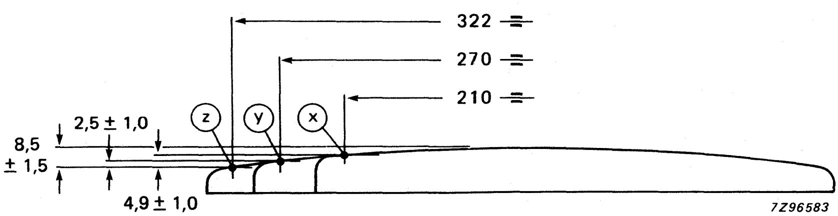


Fig. 10 Screen reference points.

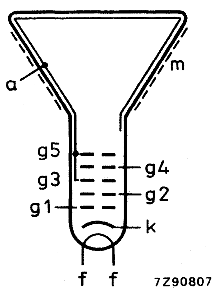


Fig. 11 Electrode configuration.

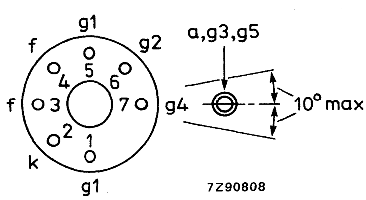


Fig. 12 Pin arrangement; bottom view.

Front view and lug dimensions

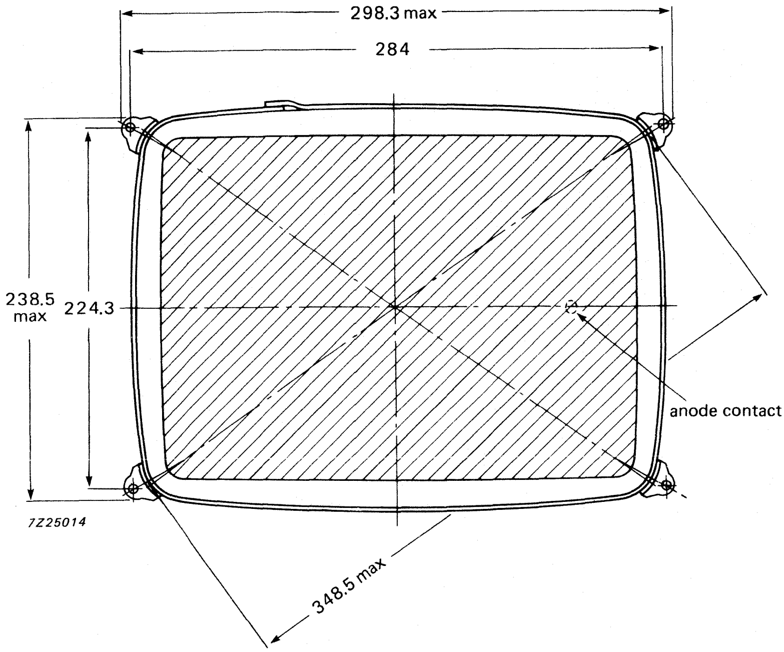


Fig. 13 Tube mounting dimensions; front view.

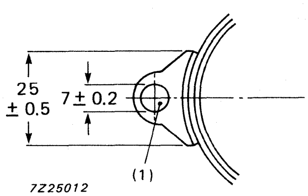


Fig. 14 Lug dimensions.

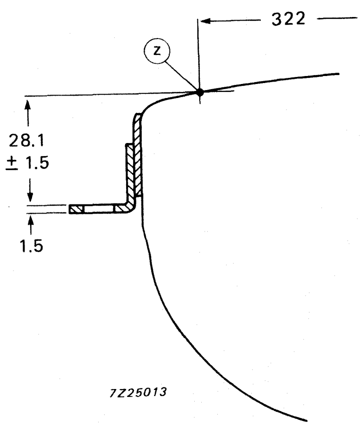


Fig. 15 Lug position.

(1) The mounting screws in the cabinet must be situated inside a circle of 4 mm diameter drawn around the true geometrical positions i.e. at the corners of a rectangle of 284 mm x 224,3 mm.

Maximum cone contour

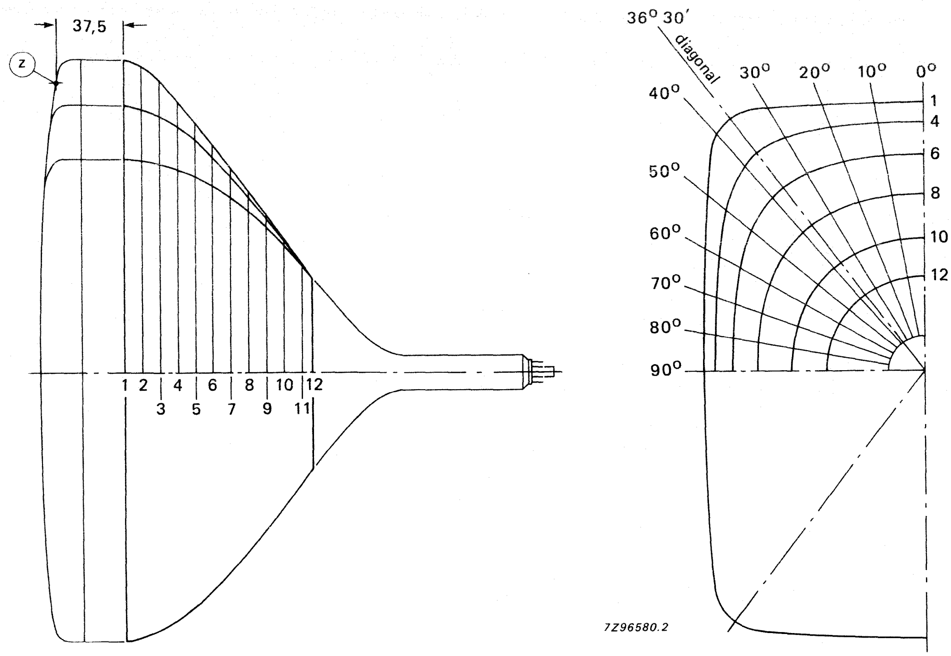


Fig. 16 Cone contour.

Table 1 Contour data

section	nom. distance from section 1	max. distance from centre										
		0,00	10,00	20,00	30,00	36,50	40,00	50,00	60,00	70,00	80,00	90,00
1	0	147,75	149,80	156,19	167,63	173,43	171,77	151,39	135,49	125,67	120,31	118,60
2	10	146,15	148,17	154,42	165,14	170,27	168,65	149,73	134,26	124,62	119,34	117,66
3	20	142,36	144,25	149,91	158,20	161,07	159,63	145,28	131,24	122,14	117,11	115,50
4	30	136,49	138,18	142,87	148,45	149,74	148,65	138,71	126,91	118,58	113,89	112,39
5	40	128,75	130,16	133,72	137,36	137,91	137,07	130,27	121,08	113,85	109,61	108,23
6	50	119,35	120,49	123,12	125,56	125,86	125,30	120,77	113,97	108,01	104,28	103,05
7	60	108,70	109,58	111,51	113,24	113,50	113,19	110,37	105,66	101,04	97,92	96,84
8	70	97,64	98,27	99,58	100,70	100,90	100,74	99,10	96,11	92,85	90,43	89,53
9	80	86,29	86,69	87,45	88,06	88,14	88,04	87,11	85,36	83,31	81,62	80,93
10	90	74,00	74,26	74,72	75,09	75,14	75,10	74,60	73,64	72,44	71,37	70,90
11	100	60,59	60,78	61,12	61,41	61,51	61,52	61,35	60,93	60,34	59,78	59,50
12	110	51,89	51,97	52,09	52,20	52,23	52,24	52,19	52,07	51,90	51,73	51,64

FLAT SQUARE
HIGH RESOLUTION MONOCHROME DISPLAY TUBE

- For Data Graphic Displays
- 110° deflection angle
- 38 cm (15 in) face diagonal; rectangular glass
- 1200 mm radius of screen curvature
- 28,6 mm neck diameter
- Integral implosion protection

QUICK REFERENCE DATA

Deflection angle	110°
Face diagonal	38 cm (15 in)
Overall length	max. 276 mm
Neck diameter	28,6 mm
Heating	6,3 V/240 mA
Quick heating cathode	with a typical tube a legible picture will appear within 5 s
Grid 2 voltage	400 V
Anode voltage	17 kV
Resolution	approx. 1500 lines

APPLICATION

This high resolution tube is for alpha-numeric and graphic display applications, such as computer terminals, small business computers, etc.

AVAILABLE VERSIONS

The tube can be supplied with different phosphors and anti-reflective treatments, see "High resolution monochrome display tubes, General".

ELECTRICAL DATA

Focusing method	electrostatic
Deflection method	magnetic
Deflection angles	
diagonal	approx. 110°
horizontal	approx. 97°
vertical	approx. 80°
Interelectrode capacitances	
cathode to all other electrodes	max. 4 pF
grid 1 to all other electrodes	max. 9 pF
Capacitance of external conductive coating to anode*	max. 1200 pF min. 600 pF
Heater voltage	6,3 V
Heater current at 6,3 V	240 mA

OPTICAL DATA

Phosphor type	see "High resolution monochrome display tubes, General"
Light transmission at screen centre	approx. 34%

RASTER CENTRING

The field intensity perpendicular to the tube axis should be adjustable from 0 to 800 A/m. For optimum overall sharpness it is recommended to centre the raster electrically via the deflection coils.

* Implosion protection hardware connected to external conductive coating.

MECHANICAL DATA (see also the figures under Dimensional Data)

Overall length	max. 276 mm
Greatest dimensions of tube	
diagonal	396 mm
width	332 mm
height	267 mm
Minimum useful screen dimensions (projected)	
diagonal	363 mm
horizontal axis	296 mm
vertical axis	229 mm
area	670 cm^2
Implosion protection	rimband
Bulb	EIAJ-JB390AA03
Bulb contact designation	IEC 67-III-2, EIAJ1-21
Base designation	EIA-B7-208; IEC 67-1-31a
Basing	8HR
Mass	approx. 5,8 kg

RATINGS (Absolute Maximum System)

Unless otherwise specified voltage values are positive and measured with respect to grid 1.

Anode voltage	max. 19 kV min. 13 kV
Grid 4 (focusing electrode) voltage	−500 to + 1000 V
Grid 2 voltage	max. 700 V
Anode current	
long-term average value	max. 75 μA
peak value	max. 300 μA
Cathode voltage, positive peak value	max. 400 V
Heater voltage	6,3 V ± 10%*
Cathode-to-heater voltage	max. 100 V

* For maximum cathode life it is recommended that the heater supply be regulated at 6,3 V $^{+0\%}_{-5\%}$.

CIRCUIT DESIGN VALUES

Grid 4 current	
positive	max. 25 μA
negative	max. 25 μA
Grid 2 current	
positive	max. 5 μA
negative	max. 5 μA

MAXIMUM CIRCUIT VALUES

Resistance between cathode and heater	max. 1,0 MΩ
Impedance between cathode and heater	max. 0,1 MΩ
Grid 1 circuit resistance	max. 1,5 MΩ
Grid 1 circuit impedance	max. 0,5 MΩ

TYPICAL OPERATING CONDITIONS

Cathode drive; voltages specified with respect to grid 1

Anode voltage	17 kV
Grid 4 (focusing electrode) voltage	0 to 400 V*
Grid 2 voltage	400 V
Cathode cut-off voltage	40 to 70 V**

Grid drive; voltages specified with respect to cathode

Anode voltage	17 kV
Grid 4 (focusing electrode) voltage	0 to 400 V*
Grid 2 voltage	400 V
Grid 1 cut-off voltage	45 to 83 V**

RESOLUTION

The resolution is approx. 1500 lines. It is measured at the screen centre:

- with shrinking raster method,
- at light output 68,5 cd/m^2 (20 foot lambert) and raster dimensions 267 mm x 200 mm,
- at V_{g2} = 700 V and anode voltage = 17 kV,
- with phosphor type W (WW),
- without anti-glare treatment of screen surface.

X-RADIATION CHARACTERISTIC

X-radiation emitted will not exceed 0,5 mR/h throughout the useful life of the tube, when operated within the given ratings.

* Measured at screen centre on spot at anode current = 250 μA (peak), anode voltage = 17 kV, grid 2 voltage = 400 V.
Dynamic focus (only for optimization):
typical correction for a video field of H x V = 267 mm x 200 mm (landscape format):
line parabola 350 V, field parabola 100 V;
typical correction for a video field of H x V = 200 mm x 267 mm (portrait format):
line parabola 200 V, field parabola 250 V.

** Visual extinction of focused raster.

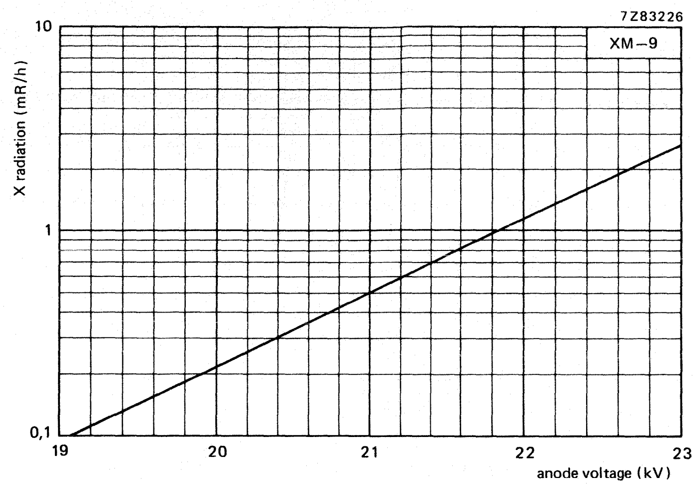


Fig. 1 X-radiation limit curve according to JEDEC 94, at a constant anode current of 250 μA, measured according to TEPAC103A.

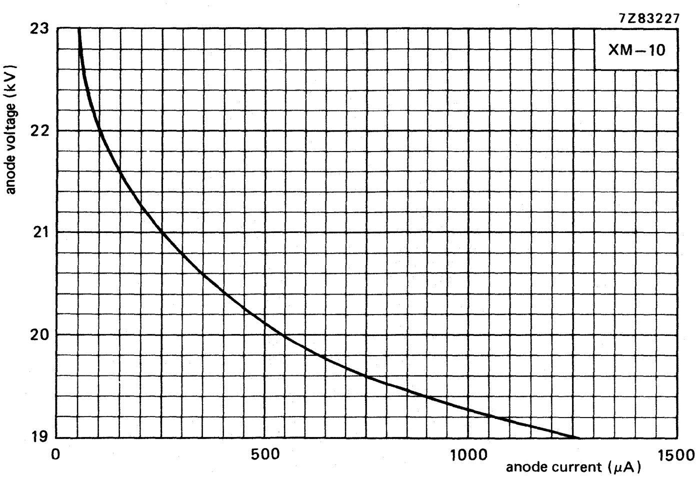


Fig. 2 0,5 mR/h isoexposure-rate limit curve, according to JEDEC 94, measured according to TEPAC103A.

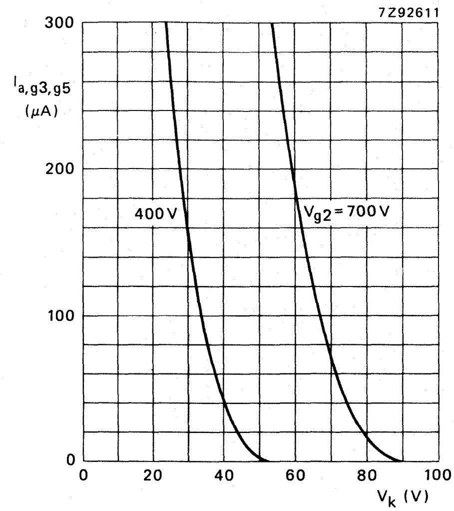


Fig. 3 Anode current as a function of cathode voltage.
Cathode drive; $V_{a,g3,g5}$ = 17 kV.

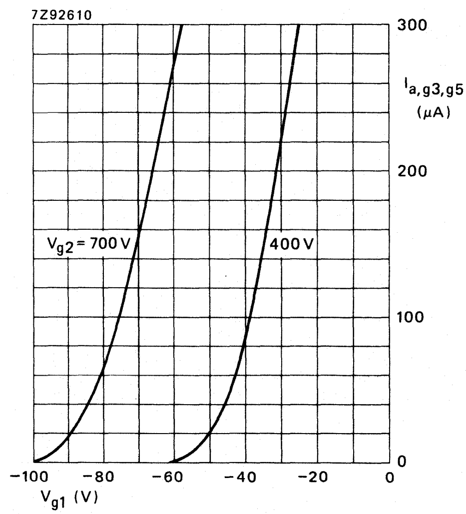


Fig. 4 Anode current as a function of grid 1 voltage.
Grid drive; $V_{a,g3,g5}$ = 17 kV.

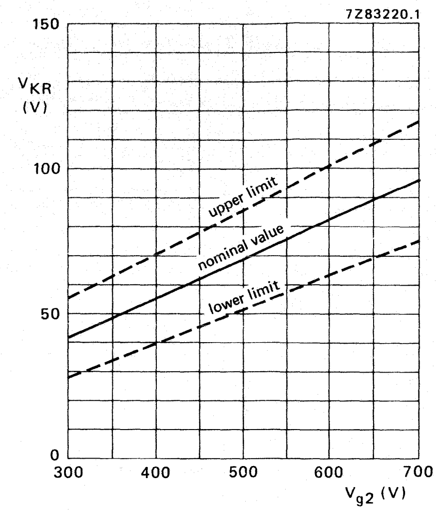


Fig. 5 Limits of cathode raster cut-off voltage as a function of grid 2 voltage.
Cathode drive; $V_{a,g3,g5}$ = 17 kV.

$$\frac{\Delta V_{KR}}{\Delta V_{a,g3,g5}} = 0,15 \times 10^{-3}$$

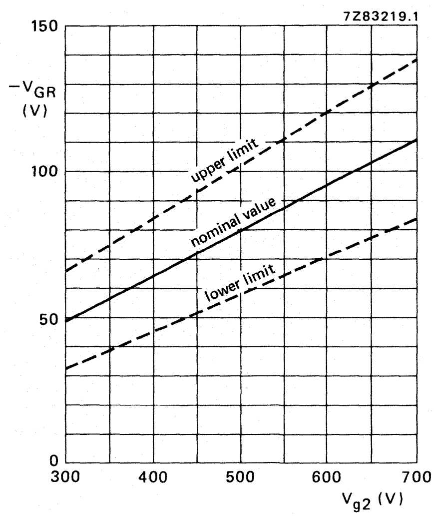


Fig. 6 Limits of grid 1 raster cut-off voltage as a function of grid 2 voltage.
Grid drive; $V_{a,g3,g5}$ = 17 kV.

$$\frac{\Delta V_{GR}}{\Delta V_{a,g3,g5}} = 0,15 \times 10^{-3}$$

DEVELOPMENT DATA

DIMENSIONAL DATA

Dimensions in mm

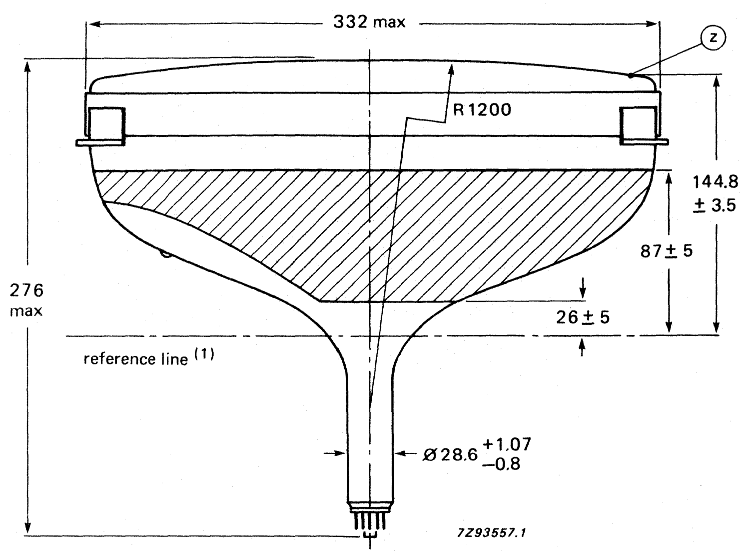


Fig. 7.

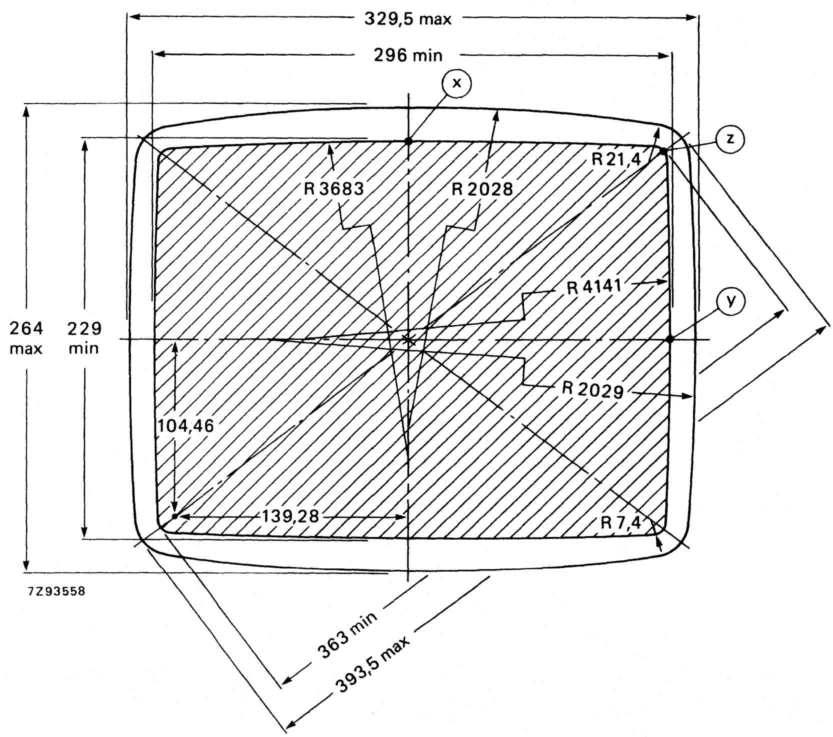
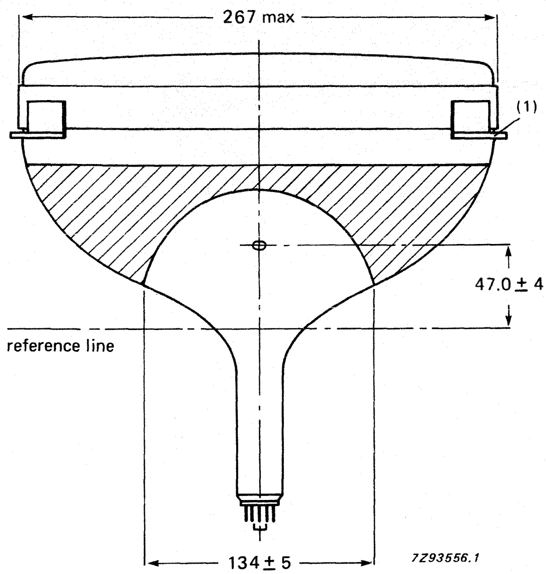


Fig. 8.

(1) The reference line is determined by the plane of the upper edge of reference line gauge C when the gauge is resting on the cone.



(1) The displacement of any lug with respect to the plane through the other three lugs is max. 1,5 mm.

Fig. 9.

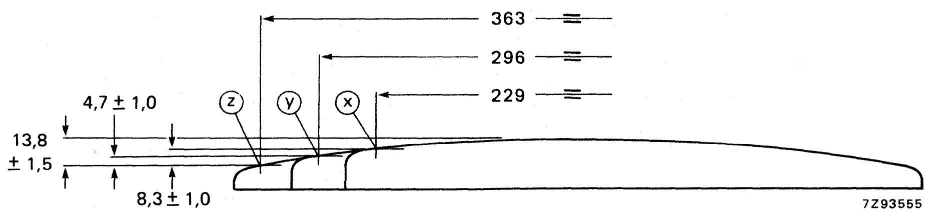


Fig. 10 Screen reference points.

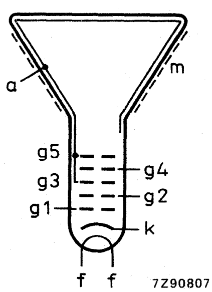


Fig. 11 Electrode configuration.

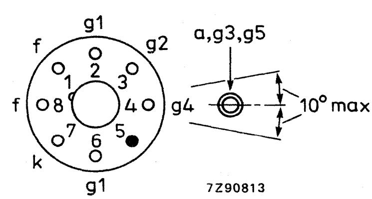


Fig. 12 Pin arrangement; bottom view.

DEVELOPMENT DATA

Front view and lug dimensions

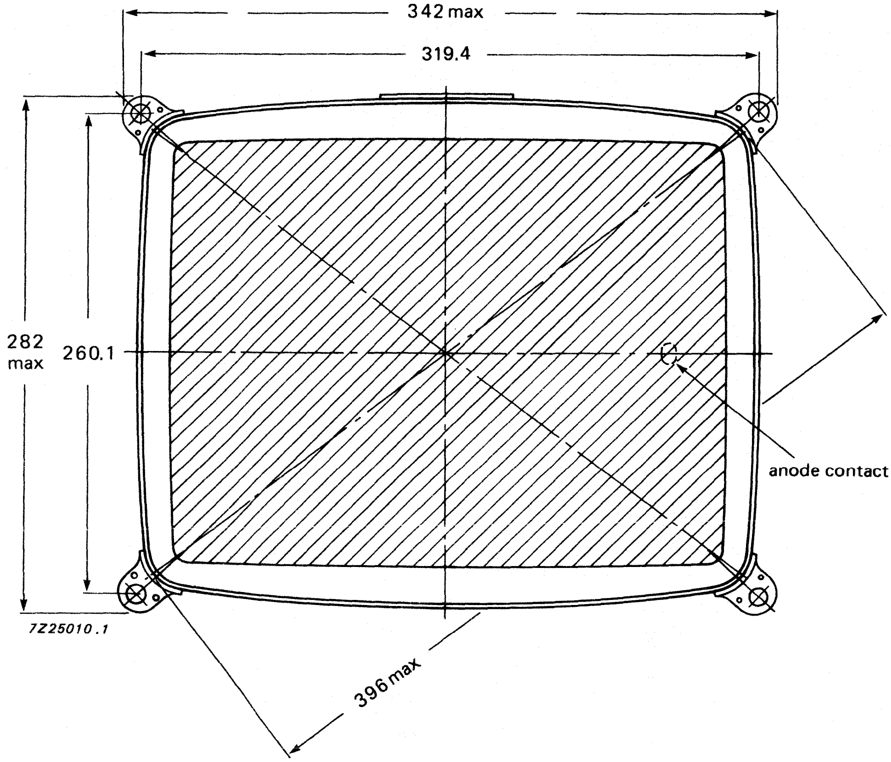


Fig. 13 Tube mounting dimensions; front view.

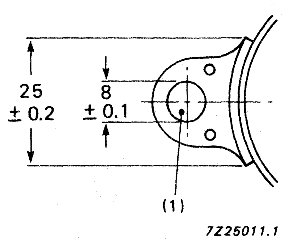


Fig. 14 Lug dimensions.

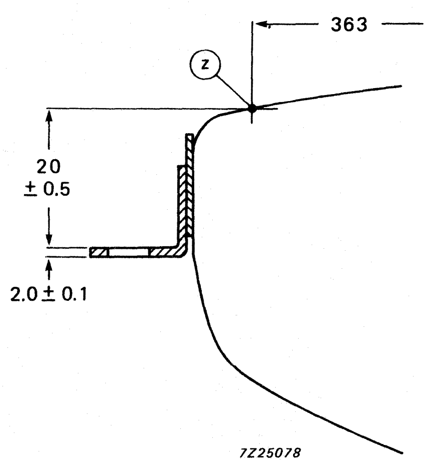


Fig. 15 Lug position.

(1) The mounting screws in the cabinet must be situated inside a circle of 5 mm diameter drawn around the true geometrical positions i.e. at the corners of a rectangle of 319,4 mm x 260,1 mm.

Maximum cone contour.

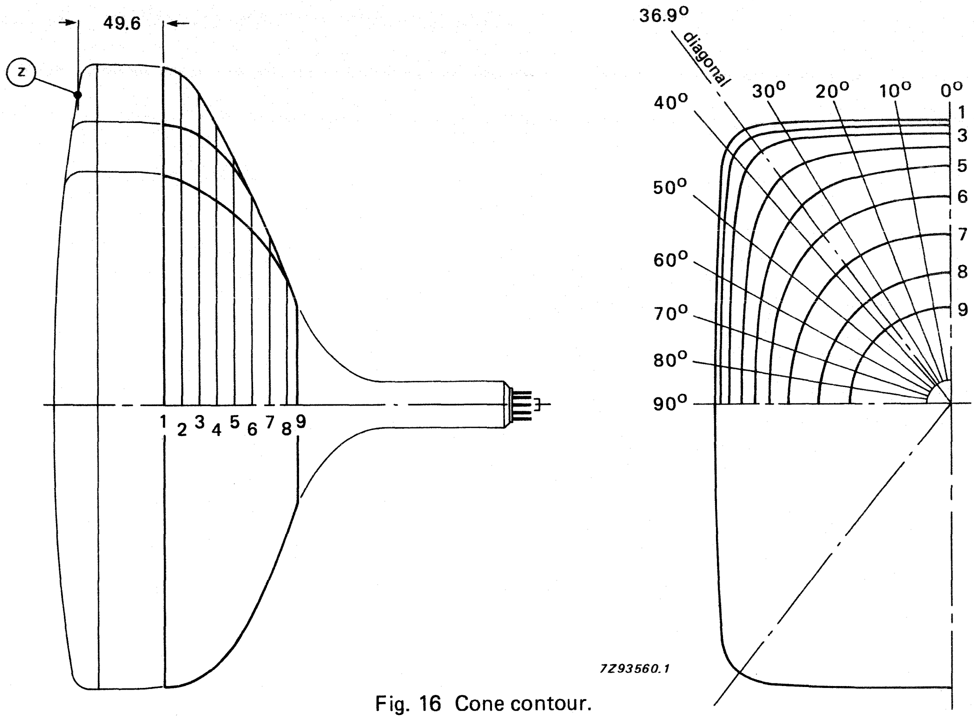


Fig. 16 Cone contour.

Table 1 Contour data.

section	nom. distance from section 1	max. distance from centre										
		0°	10°	20°	30°	diag.	40°	50°	60°	70°	80°	90°
1	0	164,4	166,7	174,0	187,2	196,5	194,1	168,0	150,4	139,5	133,6	131,7
2	10	162,5	164,8	171,9	184,8	193,4	190,6	165,2	147,9	137,2	131,3	129,5
3	20	157,6	159,7	166,3	177,4	182,4	179,2	157,5	141,4	131,4	125,8	124,1
4	30	149,7	151,5	156,5	162,6	162,6	160,2	145,9	132,6	123,8	118,9	117,4
5	40	138,1	139,3	141,8	143,0	141,4	139,8	131,7	122,7	115,7	111,6	110,2
6	50	121,0	121,4	121,9	121,4	120,0	119,1	115,1	110,3	105,9	102,9	101,8
7	60	99,2	99,3	99,4	99,0	98,4	98,1	96,6	94,7	92,7	91,2	90,5
8	70	76,2	76,2	76,2	76,0	75,9	75,8	75,5	75,2	74,7	74,4	74,2
9	75, 39	57,8	57,8	57,8	57,8	57,8	57,8	57,8	57,8	57,8	57,8	57,8

HIGH RESOLUTION MONOCHROME DISPLAY TUBES

- For Data Graphic Displays
- 110° deflection angle
- 38 cm (15 in) face diagonal; rectangular glass
- 28,6 mm neck diameter
- Integral implosion protection

QUICK REFERENCE DATA

Deflection angle	110°
Face diagonal	38 cm (15 in)
Overall length	max. 279 mm
Neck diameter	28,6 mm
Heating	6,3 V/240 mA
Quick heating cathode	with a typical tube a legible picture will appear within 5 s
Grid 2 voltage	400 V
Anode voltage	17 kV
Resolution	approx. 1500 lines

APPLICATION

These high resolution tubes are for alphanumeric and graphic display applications, such as computer terminals, small business computers, etc.

AVAILABLE VERSIONS

The following versions are available: M38-328, M38-330, M38-332, M38-334, M38-336, M38-338 , M38-342 and M38-344.

Differences between the tubes can be found under 'Dimensional data'.

The tubes can be supplied with different phosphors and anti-reflective treatments, see 'High resolution monochrome display tubes, General''.

ELECTRICAL DATA

Focusing method	electrostatic
Deflection method	magnetic
Deflection angles	
diagonal	approx. 110°
horizontal	approx. 98°
vertical	approx. 81°
Direct interelectrode capacitances	
cathode to all other electrodes	max. 4 pF
grid 1 to all other electrodes	max. 9 pF
Capacitance of external conductive coating to anode*	max. 1200 pF min. 600 pF
Capacitance of external conductive coating to anode**	max. 1000 pF min. 500 pF
Capacitance of anode to implosion protection hardware**	approx. 200 pF
Heater voltage	6,3 V
Heater current at 6,3 V	240 mA

OPTICAL DATA

Phosphor type	see "High resolution monochrome display tubes, General"
Light transmission at screen centre	
tube with normal tinted face glass	approx. 46%
tube with dark tinted face glass	approx. 34%

RASTER CENTRING

The field intensity perpendicular to the tube axis should be adjustable from 0 to 800 A/m. For optimum overall sharpness it is recommended to centre the raster electrically via the deflection coils.

* Implosion protection hardware connected to external conductive coating.
** Implosion protection hardware not connected to external conductive coating.

MECHANICAL DATA (see also the figures under Dimensional Data)

Overall length	max. 279 mm
Greatest dimensions of tube	
diagonal	383 mm
width	324 mm
height	262 mm
Minimum useful screen dimensions (projected)	
diagonal	353 mm
horizontal axis	293 mm
vertical axis	229 mm
area	652 cm^2
Implosion protection	rimband
Bulb	EIAJ-JB370AB03 or EIAJ-JB370AB04
Bulb contact designation	IEC 67-III-2; EIA-J1-21
Base designation	IEC 67-1-31a; EIA-B7-208
Basing	8 HR
Mass	approx. 4 kg

RATINGS (Absolute Maximum System)

Unless otherwise specified voltage values are positive and measured with respect to grid 1.

Anode voltage	max. 19 kV min. 13 kV
Grid 4 (focusing electrode) voltage	–500 to +1000 V
Grid 2 voltage	max. 700 V
Anode current	
long-term average value	max. 75 μA
peak value	max. 300 μA
Cathode voltage, positive peak value	max. 400 V
Heater voltage	6,3 V ± 10%*
Cathode-to-heater voltage	max. 100 V

* For maximum cathode life it is recommended that the heater supply be regulated at 6,3 V $^{+0\%}_{-5\%}$.

CIRCUIT DESIGN VALUES

Grid 4 current		
positive	max.	25 μA
negative	max.	25 μA
Grid 2 current		
positive	max.	5 μA
negative	max.	5 μA

MAXIMUM CIRCUIT VALUES

Resistance between cathode and heater	max.	1,0 MΩ
Impedance between cathode and heater	max.	0,1 MΩ
Grid 1 circuit resistance	max.	1,5 MΩ
Grid 1 circuit impedance	max.	0,5 MΩ

TYPICAL OPERATING CONDITIONS

Cathode drive; voltages specified with respect to grid 1

Anode voltage	17 kV
Grid 4 (focusing electrode) voltage	0 to 400 V*
Grid 2 voltage	400 V
Cathode cut-off voltage	40 to 70 V**

Grid drive; voltages specified with respect to cathode

Anode voltage	17 kV
Grid 4 (focusing electrode) voltage	0 to 400 V*
Grid 2 voltage	400 V
Grid 1 cut-off voltage	45 to 83 V**

RESOLUTION

The resolution is approx. 1500 lines. It is measured at the screen centre:

- with shrinking raster method,
- at light output 68,5 cd/m^2 (20 foot lambert) and raster dimensions 254 mm x 194 mm,
- at V_{g2} = 700 V and anode voltage = 17 kV,
- with phosphor type W (WW),
- with normal tinted face glass, without anti-glare treatment of screen surface.

X-RADIATION CHARACTERISTIC

X-radiation emitted will not exceed 0,5 mR/h throughout the useful life of the tube, when operated within the given ratings.

* Measured at screen centre on spot at anode current = 250 μA (peak), anode voltage = 17 kV, grid 2 voltage = 400 V.
Dynamic focus (only for optimization): Typical correction for a video field of
H x V = 259 mm x 194 mm (landscape format): line parabola 300 V, field parabola 100 V;
H x V = 194 mm x 259 mm (portrait format): line parabola 200 V, field parabola 250 V.

** Visual extinction of focused raster.

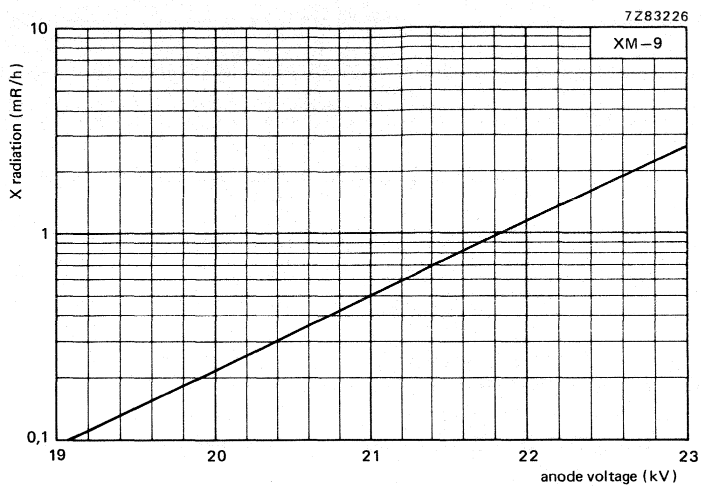


Fig. 1 X-radiation limit curve according to JEDEC 94, at a constant anode current of 250 μA, measured according to TEPAC103A.

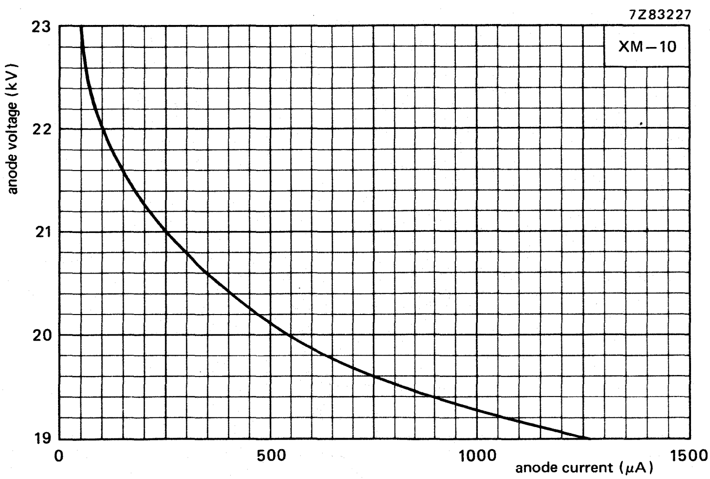


Fig. 2 0,5 mR/h isoexposure rate limit curve, according to JEDEC 94, measured according to TEPAC103A.

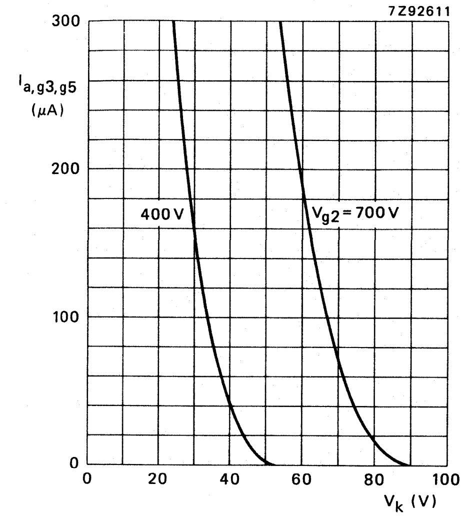


Fig. 3 Anode current as a function of cathode voltage.
Cathode drive; $V_{a,g3,g5}$ = 17 kV.

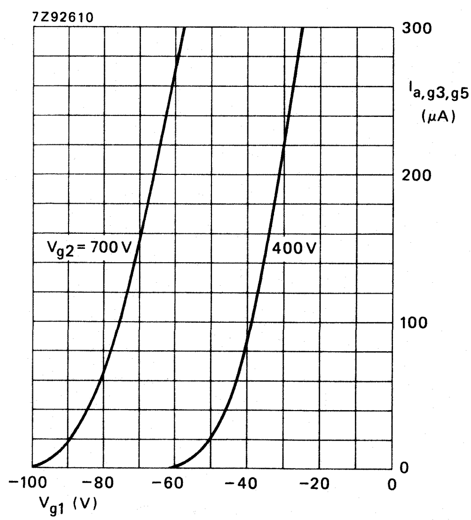


Fig. 4 Anode current as a function of grid 1 voltage.
Grid drive; $V_{a,g3,g5}$ = 17 kV.

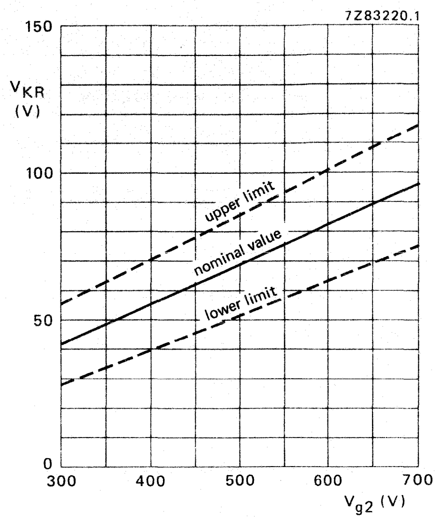


Fig. 5 Limits of cathode cut-off voltage as a function of grid 2 voltage.
Cathode drive; $V_{a,g3,g5}$ = 17 kV.

$$\frac{\Delta V_{KR}}{\Delta V_{a,g3,g5}} = 0{,}15 \times 10^{-3}.$$

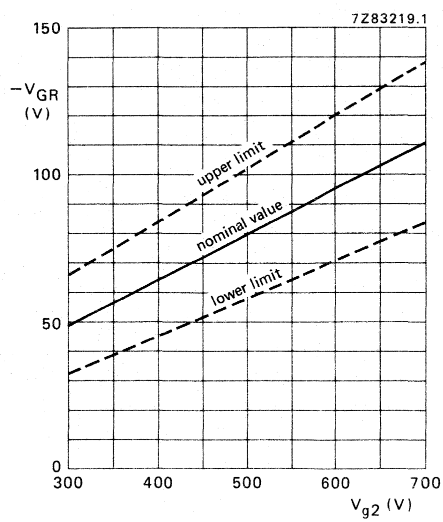


Fig. 6 Limits of grid 1 cut-off voltage as a function of grid 2 voltage.
Grid drive; $V_{a,g3,g5}$ = 17 kV.

$$\frac{\Delta V_{GR}}{\Delta V_{a,g3,g5}} = 0{,}15 \times 10^{-3}.$$

DIMENSIONAL DATA

Dimensions in mm

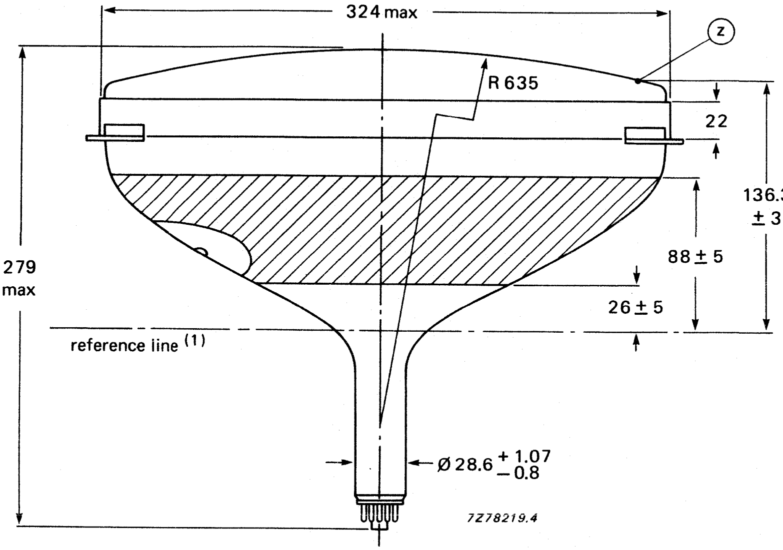


Fig. 7

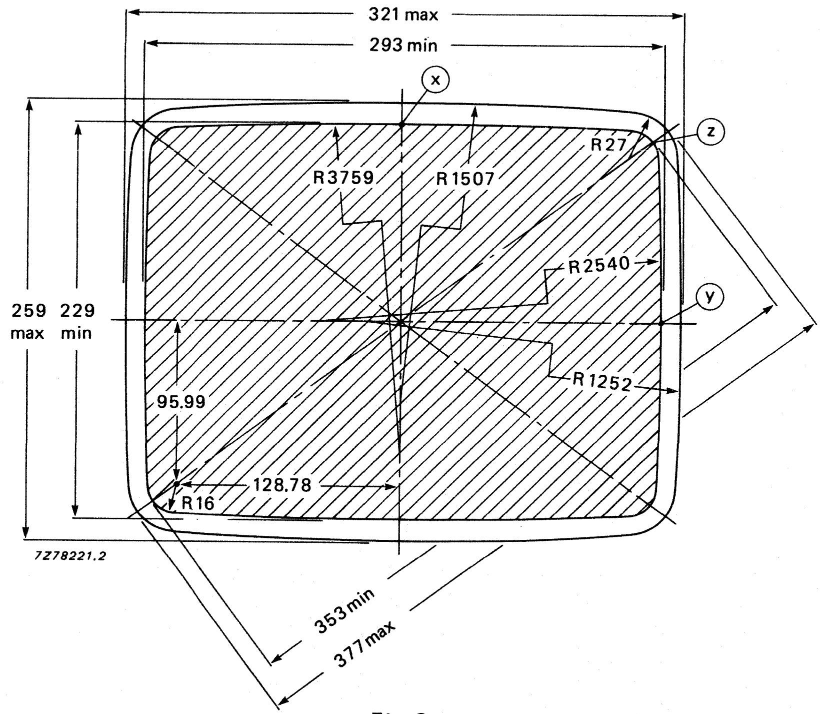


Fig. 8

(1) The reference line is determined by the plane of the upper edge of reference line gauge C when the gauge is resting on the cone.

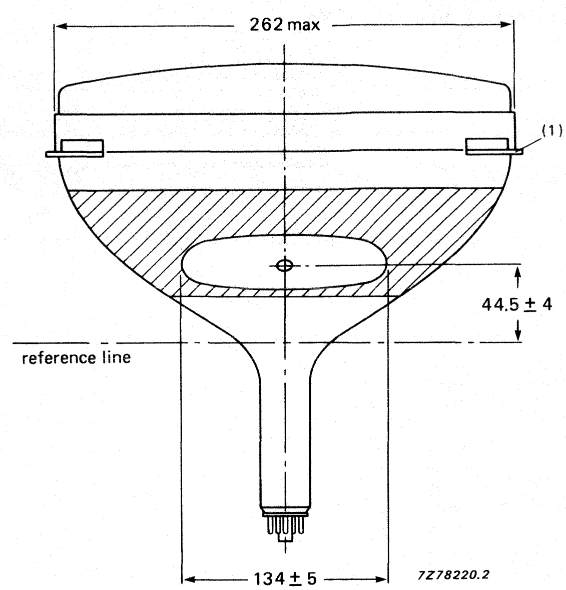


Fig. 9

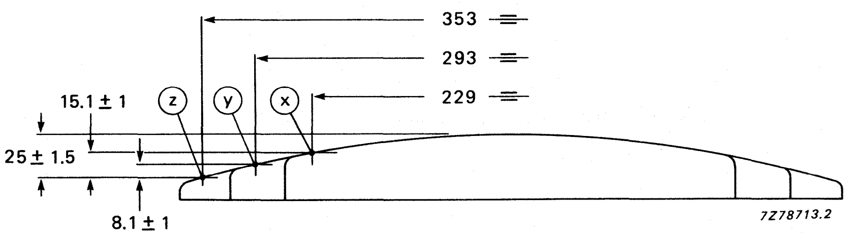


Fig. 10 Screen reference points.

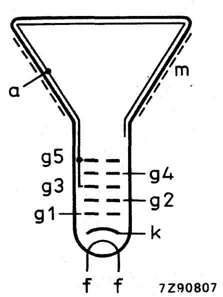


Fig. 11 Electrode configuration.

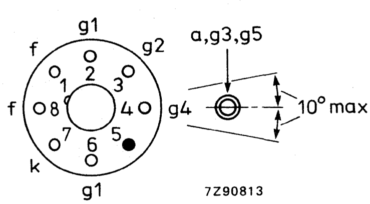


Fig. 12 Pin arrangement.

(1) The displacement of any lug with respect to the plane through the three other lugs is max. 1,5 mm.

Front view and lug dimensions of tube M38-328

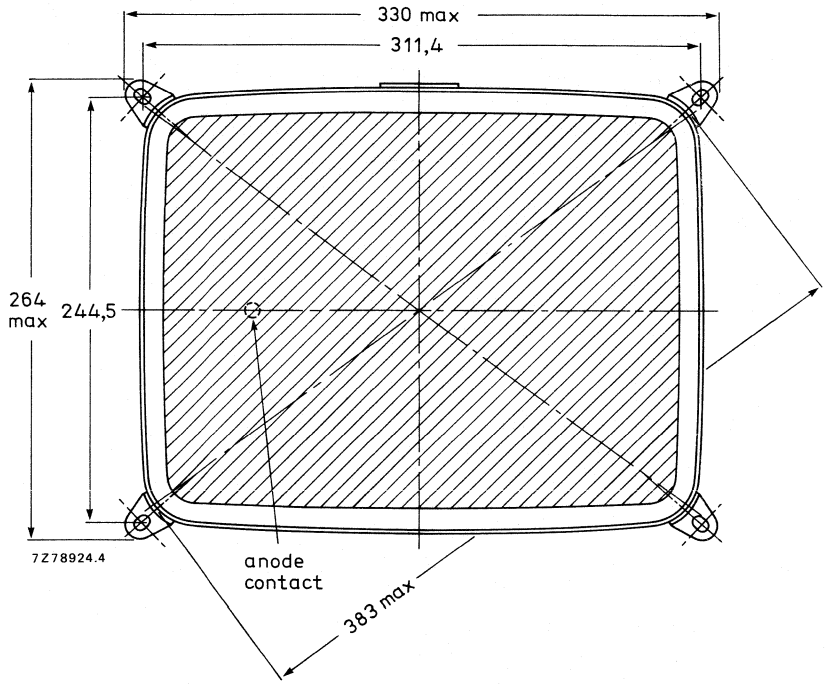


Fig. 13 Tube mounting dimensions; front view.

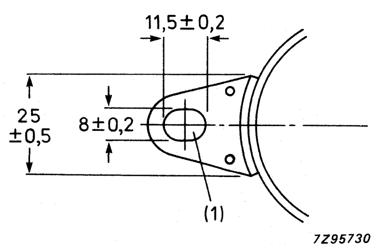


Fig. 14 Lug dimensions.

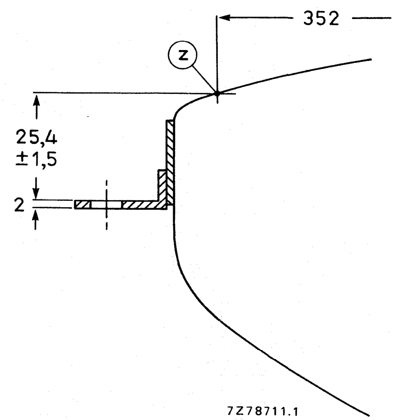


Fig. 15 Lug position.

(1) The mounting screws in the cabinet must be situated inside a circle of 5 mm diameter drawn around the true geometrical positions i.e. at the corners of a rectangle of 311,4 mm x 244,5 mm.

Front view and lug dimensions of tube M38-330

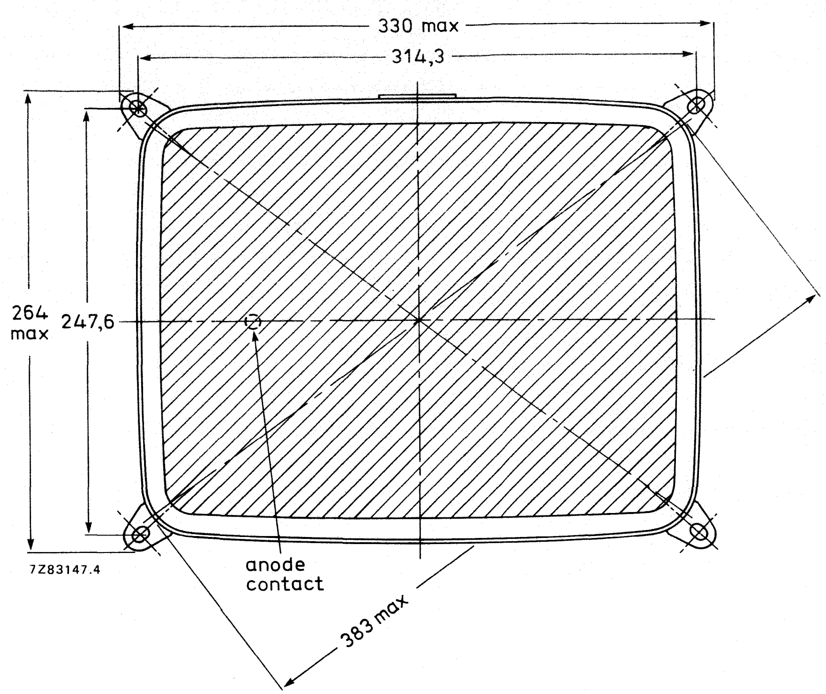


Fig. 16 Tube mounting dimensions; front view.

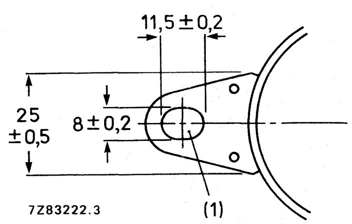


Fig. 17 Lug dimensions.

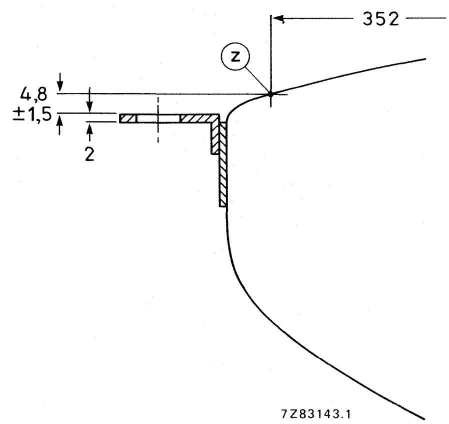


Fig. 18 Lug position.

(1) The mounting screws in the cabinet must be situated inside a circle of 5 mm diameter drawn around the true geometrical positions i.e. at the corners of a rectangle of 314,3 mm x 247,6 mm.

Front view and lug dimensions of tube M38-332

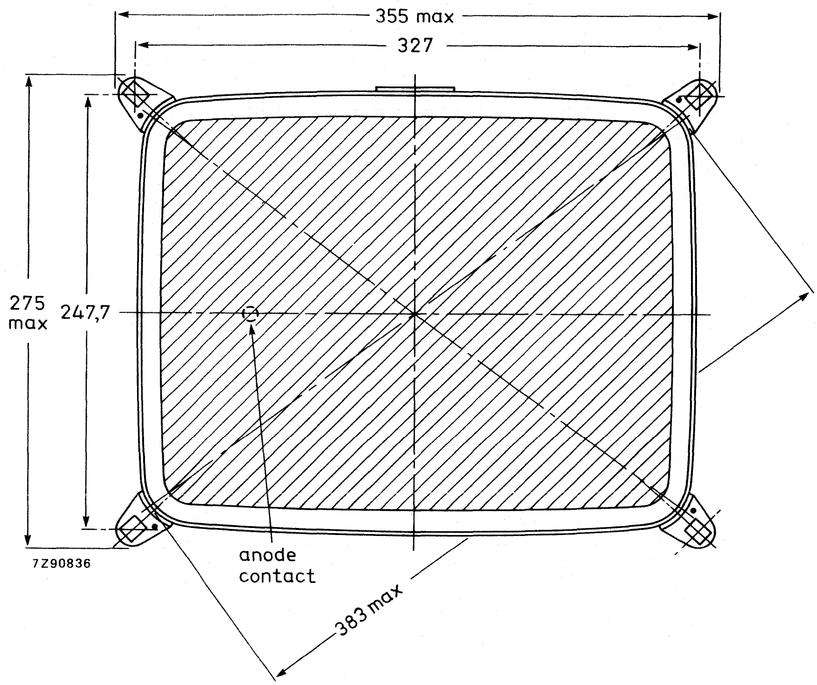


Fig. 19 Tube mounting dimensions; front view.

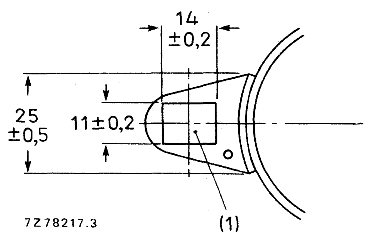


Fig. 20 Lug dimensions.

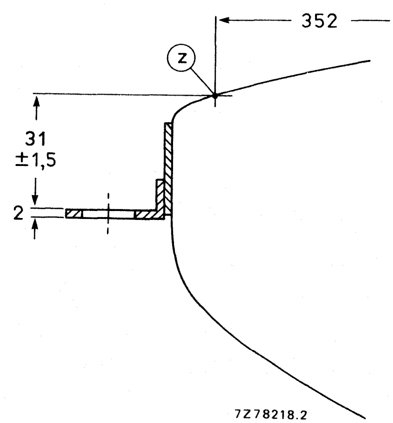


Fig. 21 Lug position.

(1) The mounting screws in the cabinet must be situated inside a circle of 8 mm diameter drawn around the true geometrical positions i.e. at the corners of a rectangle of 327 mm x 247,7 mm.

Front view and lug dimensions of tube M38-334

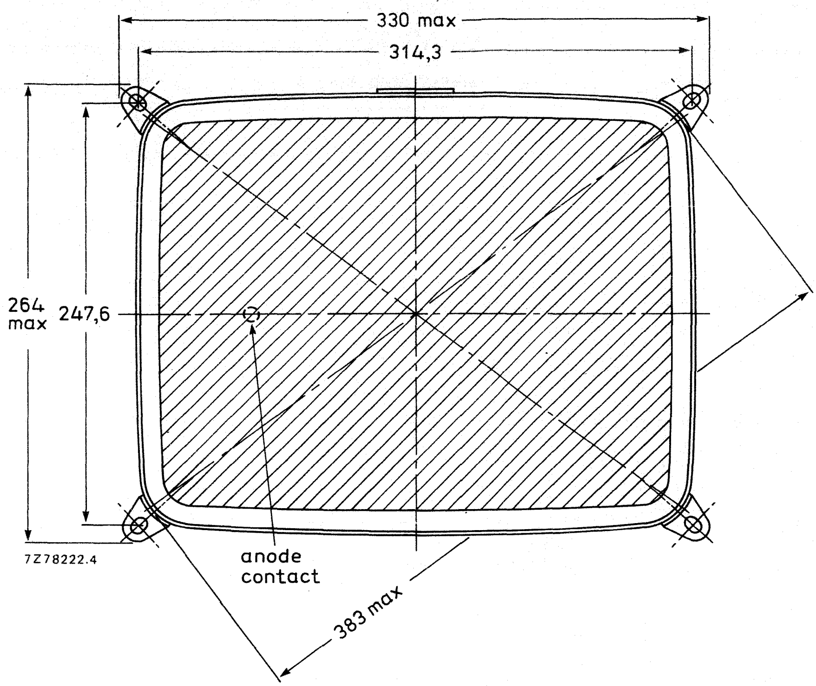


Fig. 22 Tube mounting dimensions; front view.

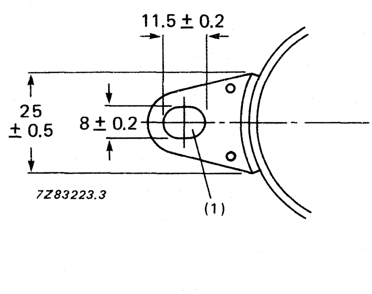


Fig. 23 Lug dimensions

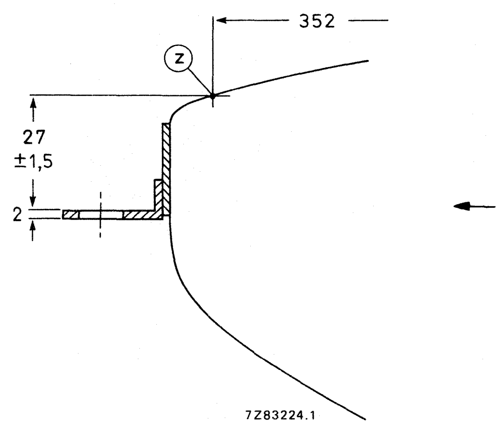


Fig. 24 Lug position.

(1) The mounting screws in the cabinet must be situated inside a circle of 5 mm diameter drawn around the true geometrical positions i.e. at the corners of a rectangle of 314,3 mm x 247,6 mm.

Front view and lug dimensions of tube M38-336

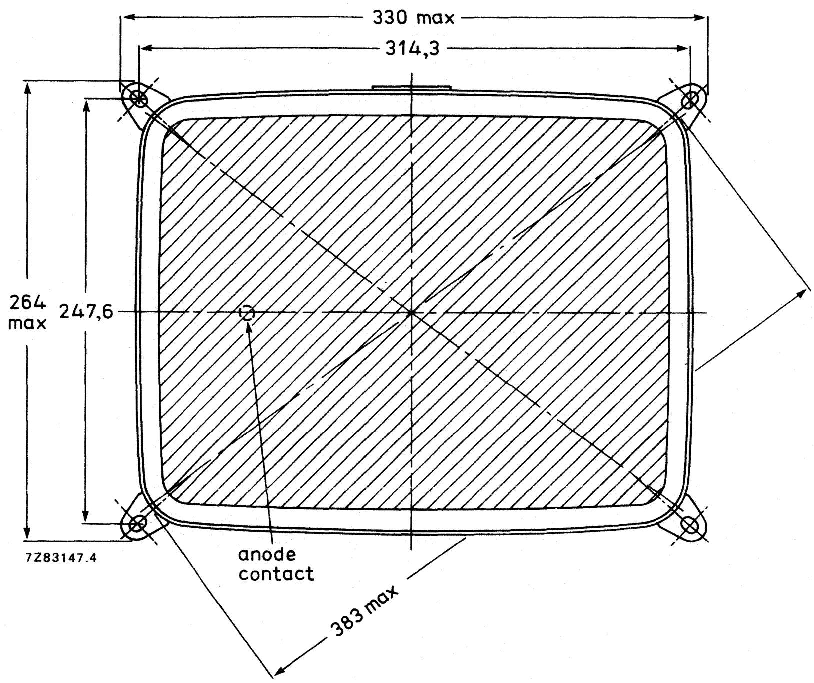


Fig. 25 Tube mounting dimensions; front view.

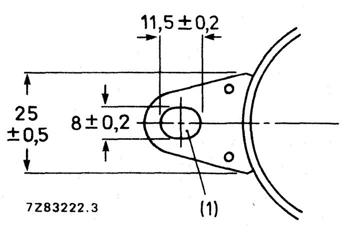


Fig. 26 Lug dimensions.

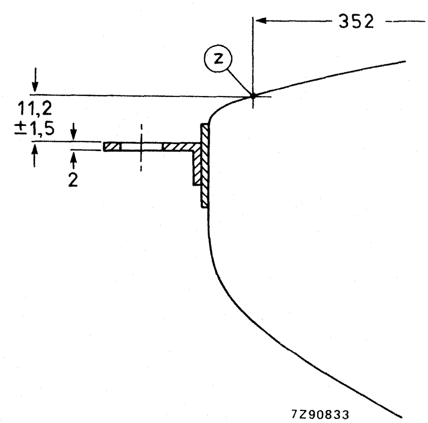


Fig. 27 Lug position.

(1) The mounting screws in the cabinet must be situated inside a circle of 5 mm diameter drawn around the true geometrical positions i.e. at the corners of a rectangle of 314,3 mm x 247,6 mm.

Front view and lug dimensions of tube M38-338

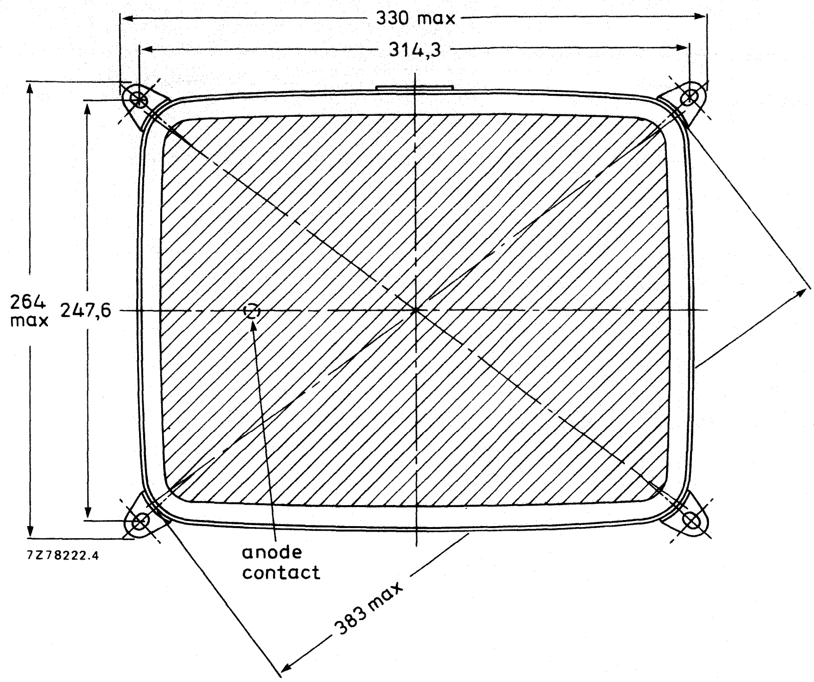


Fig. 28 Tube mounting dimensions; front view.

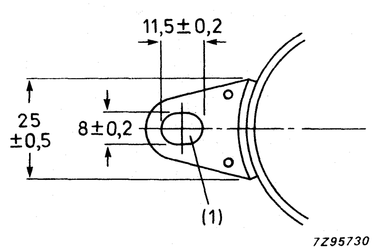


Fig. 29 Lug dimensions.

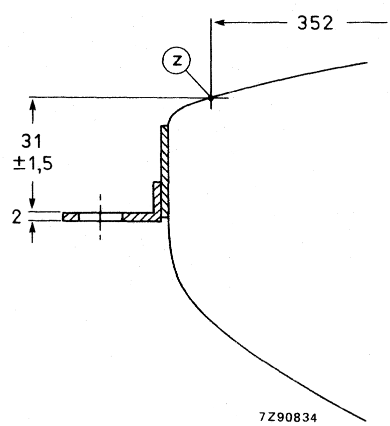


Fig. 30 Lug position.

(1) The mounting screws in the cabinet must be situated inside a circle of 5 mm diameter drawn around the true geometrical positions i.e. at the corners of a rectangle of 314,3 mm x 247,6 mm.

Front view and lug dimensions of tube M38-342

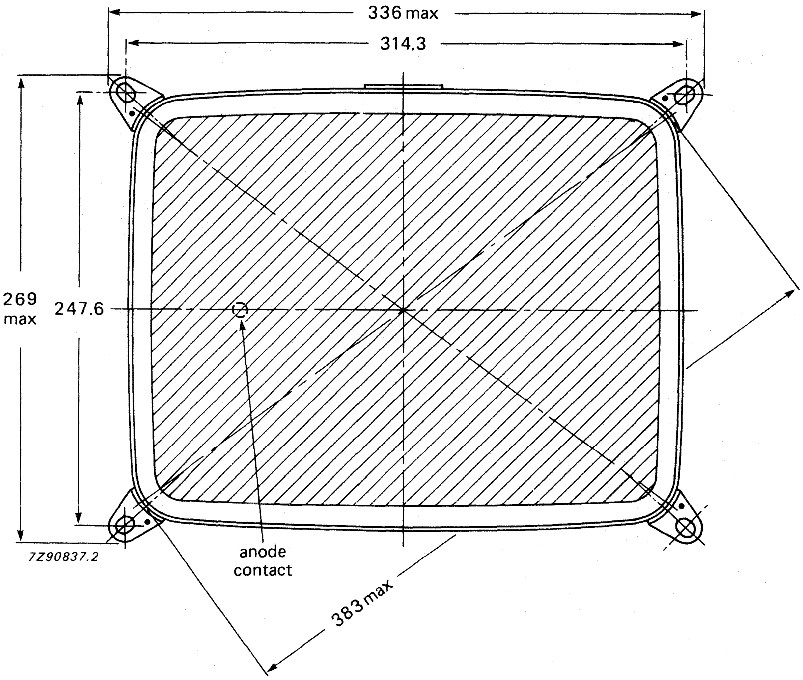


Fig. 31 Tube mounting dimensions; front view.

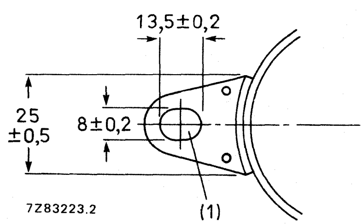


Fig. 32 Lug dimensions

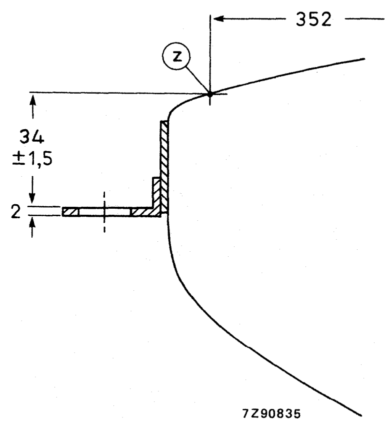


Fig. 33 Lug position.

(1) The mounting screws in the cabinet must be situated inside a circle of 5 mm diameter drawn around the true geometrical positions i.e. at the corners of a rectangle of 314,3 mm x 247,6 mm.

Front view of tube M38-344

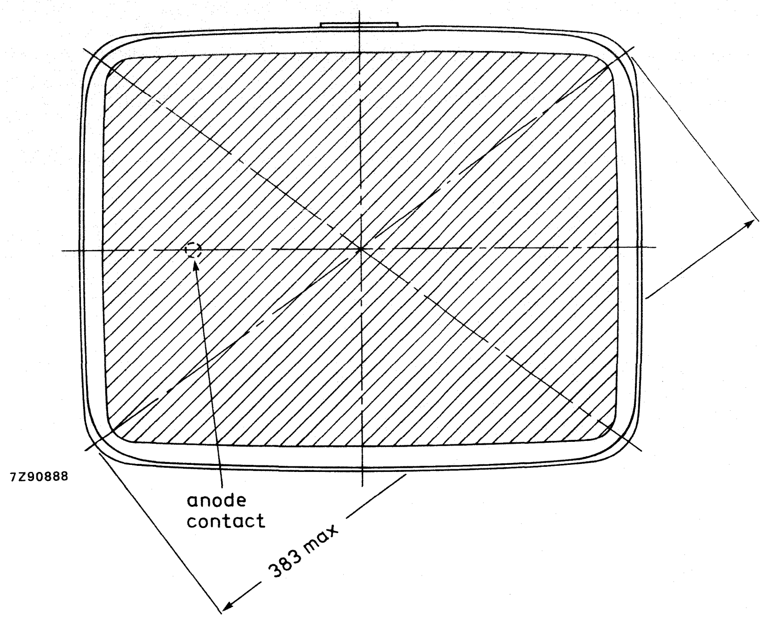


Fig. 34 Tube front view with rimband.

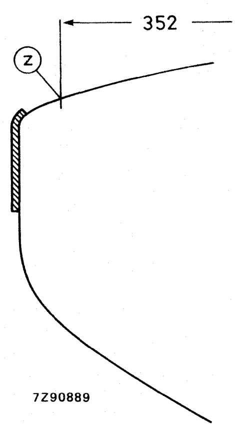


Fig. 35 Rimband position.

Maximum cone contour

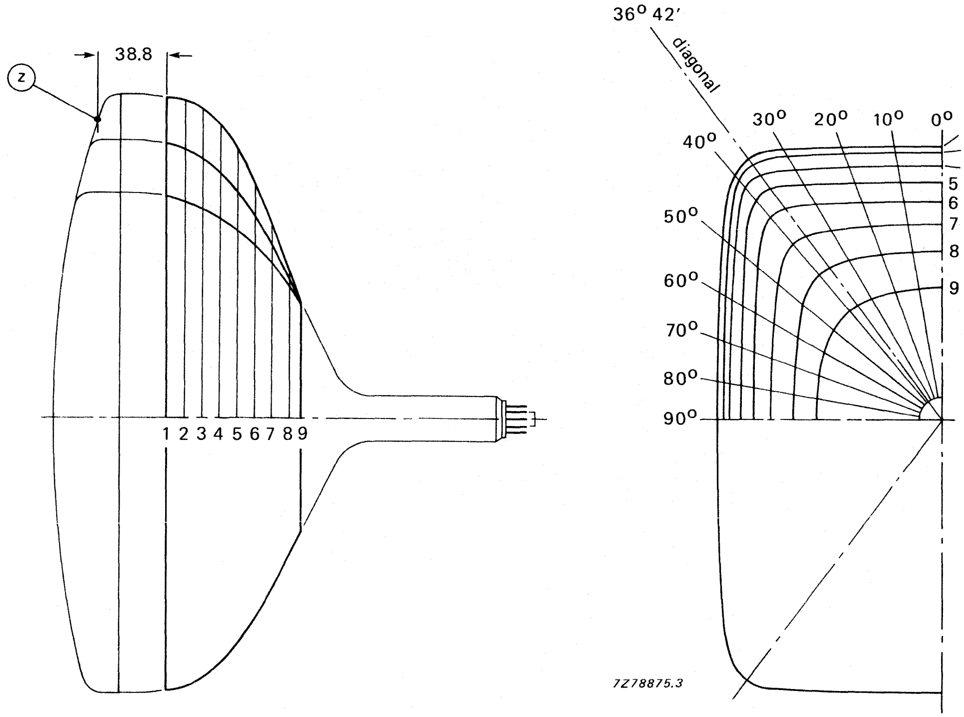


Fig. 36 Cone contour.

Table 1 Cone contour data

section	nom. distance from section 1	max. distance from centre										
		0°	10°	20°	30°	diag.	40°	50°	60°	70°	80°	90°
1	0	160,0	162,2	168,9	180,8	187,8	185,9	163,3	146,7	136,3	130,6	128,8
2	10	158,2	160,4	167,2	179,3	186,4	184,5	161,6	144,8	134,5	128,8	127,0
3	20	152,8	154,9	161,5	173,6	181,3	179,1	155,7	139,5	129,4	123,9	122,2
4	30	143,4	145,4	151,7	163,1	170,9	169,1	147,1	131,6	122,1	116,8	115,2
5	40	131,3	133,1	138,8	149,0	156,3	155,4	136,6	122,3	113,4	108,6	107,0
6	50	116,9	118,5	123,4	132,0	138,1	138,2	124,1	111,7	103,8	99,5	98,1
7	60	101,1	102,3	106,2	112,4	116,2	116,6	109,5	100,0	93,6	89,9	88,7
8	70	84,5	85,3	87,4	89,9	90,9	91,0	89,4	85,8	82,1	79,7	78,8
9	76,7	67,3	67,3	67,3	67,3	67,3	67,3	67,3	67,3	67,3	67,3	67,3

HIGH RESOLUTION MONOCHROME DISPLAY TUBES

- For Data Graphic Displays
- 110° deflection angle
- 38 cm (15 in) face diagonal; rectangular glass
- 28,6 mm neck diameter
- Integral implosion protection

QUICK REFERENCE DATA

Deflection angle	110°
Face diagonal	38 cm (15 in)
Overall length	max. 279 mm
Neck diameter	28,6 mm
Heating	12 V/130 mA
Quick heating cathode	with a typical tube a legible picture will appear within 5 s
Grid 2 voltage	400 V
Anode voltage	17 kV
Resolution	approx. 1500 lines

APPLICATION

This high resolution tube is for alphanumeric and graphic display applications, such as computer terminals, small business computers, etc.

AVAILABLE VERSIONS

The following versions are available: M38-346 and M38-348. Differences between the tubes can be found under 'Dimensional data'.

The tube can be supplied with different phosphors and anti-reflective treatments, see "High resolution monochrome display tubes, General".

ELECTRICAL DATA

Focusing method	electrostatic
Deflection method	magnetic
Deflection angles	
diagonal	approx. 110°
horizontal	approx. 98°
vertical	approx. 81°
Direct interelectrode capacitances	
cathode to all other electrodes	max. 4 pF
grid 1 to all other electrodes	max. 9 pF
Capacitance of external conductive coating to anode*	max. 1200 pF
	min. 600 pF
Capacitance of external conductive coating to anode**	max. 1000 pF
	min. 500 pF
Capacitance of anode to implosion protection hardware**	approx. 200 pF
Heater voltage	12 V
Heater current at 12 V	130 mA

OPTICAL DATA

Phosphor type	see "High resolution monochrome display tubes, General"
Light transmission at screen centre	
tube with normal tinted face glass	approx. 46%
tube with dark tinted face glass	approx. 34%

RASTER CENTRING

The field intensity perpendicular to the tube axis should be adjustable from 0 to 800 A/m. For optimum overall sharpness it is recommended to centre the raster electrically via the deflection coils.

* Implosion protection hardware connected to external conductive coating.
** Implosion protection hardware not connected to external conductive coating.

MECHANICAL DATA (see also the figures under Dimensional Data)

Overall length	max. 279 mm
Greatest dimensions of tube	
diagonal	383 mm
width	324 mm
height	262 mm
Minimum useful screen dimensions (projected)	
diagonal	353 mm
horizontal axis	293 mm
vertical axis	229 mm
area	652 cm^2
Implosion protection	rimband
Bulb	EIAJ-JB370AB03 or EIAJ-JB370AB04
Bulb contact designation	IEC 67-III-2; EIA-J1-21
Base designation	IEC 67-1-31a; EIA-B7-208
Basing	8 HR
Mass	approx. 4 kg

RATINGS (Absolute Maximum System)

Unless otherwise specified voltage values are positive and measured with respect to grid 1.

Anode voltage	max. 19 kV min. 13 kV
Grid 4 (focusing electrode) voltage	−500 to +1000 V
Grid 2 voltage	max. 700 V
Anode current	
long-term average value	max. 75 μA
peak value	max. 300 μA
Cathode voltage, positive peak value	max. 400 V
Heater voltage	12 V ± 10%*
Cathode-to-heater voltage	max. 100 V

* For maximum cathode life it is recommended that the heater supply be regulated at 12 V $^{+0\%}_{-5\%}$.

CIRCUIT DESIGN VALUES

Grid 4 current		
positive	max.	25 μA
negative	max.	25 μA
Grid 2 current		
positive	max.	5 μA
negative	max.	5 μA

MAXIMUM CIRCUIT VALUES

Resistance between cathode and heater	max.	1,0 MΩ
Impedance between cathode and heater	max.	0,1 MΩ
Grid 1 circuit resistance	max.	1,5 MΩ
Grid 1 circuit impedance	max.	0,5 MΩ

TYPICAL OPERATING CONDITIONS

Cathode drive; voltages specified with respect to grid 1

Anode voltage	17 kV
Grid 4 (focusing electrode) voltage	0 to 400 V*
Grid 2 voltage	400 V
Cathode cut-off voltage	40 to 70 V**

Grid drive; voltages specified with respect to cathode

Anode voltage	17 kV
Grid 4 (focusing electrode) voltage	0 to 400 V*
Grid 2 voltage	400 V
Grid 1 cut-off voltage	45 to 83 V**

RESOLUTION

The resolution is approx. 1500 lines. It is measured at the screen centre:
- with shrinking raster method,
- at light output 68,5 cd/m^2 (20 foot lambert) and raster dimensions 259 mm x 194 mm,
- at V_{g2} = 700 V and anode voltage = 17 kV,
- with phosphor type W (WW),
- with normal tinted face glass, without anti-glare treatment of screen surface.

X-RADIATION CHARACTERISTIC

X-radiation emitted will not exceed 0,5 mR/h throughout the useful life of the tube, when operated within the given ratings.

* Measured at screen centre on spot at anode current = 250 μA (peak), anode voltage = 17 kV, grid 2 voltage = 400 V.

Dynamic focus (only for optimization): Typical correction for a video field of
H x V = 259 mm x 194 mm (landscape format): line parabola 300 V, field parabola 100 V;
H x V = 194 mm x 259 mm (portrait format): line parabola 200 V, field parabola 250 V.

** Visual extinction of focused raster.

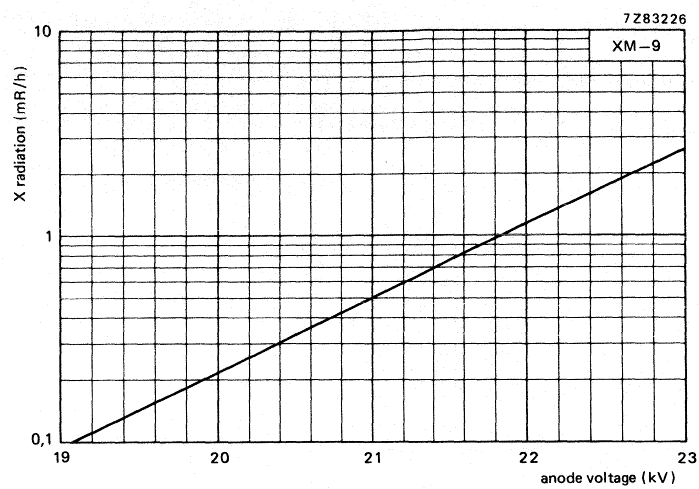


Fig. 1 X-radiation limit curve according to JEDEC 94, at a constant anode current of 250 μA, measured according to TEPAC103A.

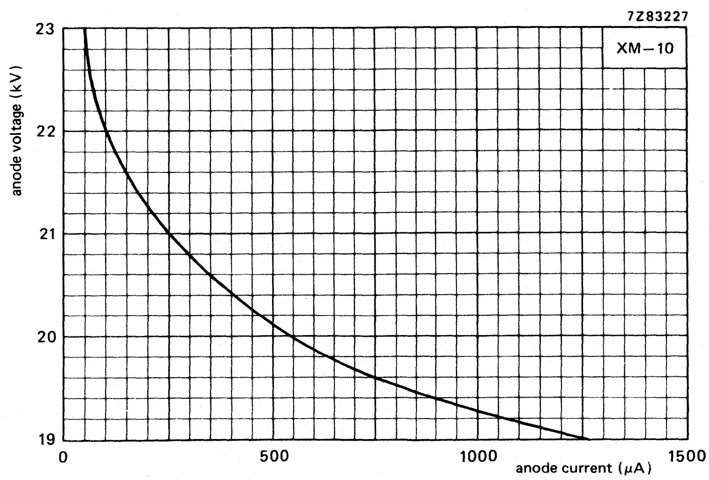


Fig. 2 0,5 mR/h isoexposure rate limit curve, according to JEDEC 94, measured according to TEPAC103A.

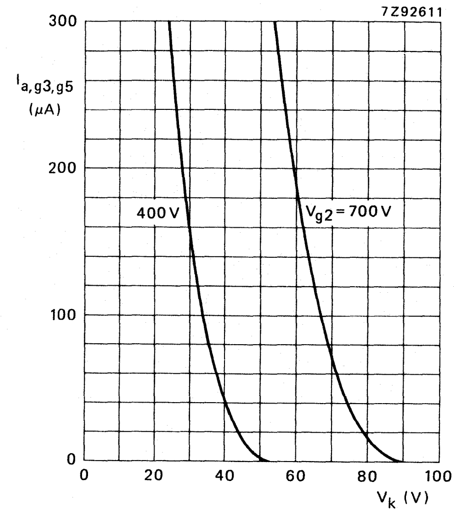


Fig. 3 Anode current as a function of cathode voltage.
Cathode drive; $V_{a,g3,g5}$ = 17 kV.

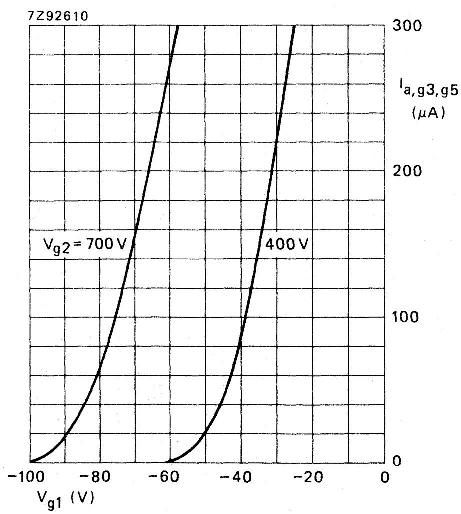


Fig. 4 Anode current as a function of grid 1 voltage.
Grid drive; $V_{a,g3,g5}$ = 17 kV.

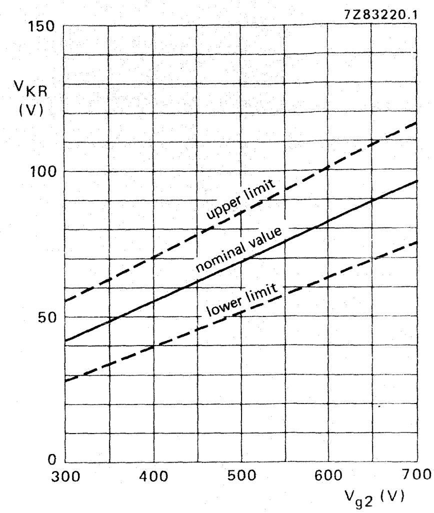


Fig. 5 Limits of cathode cut-off voltage as a function of grid 2 voltage. Cathode drive; $V_{a,g3,g5}$ = 17 kV.

$$\frac{\Delta V_{KR}}{\Delta V_{a,g3,g5}} = 0,15 \times 10^{-3}$$

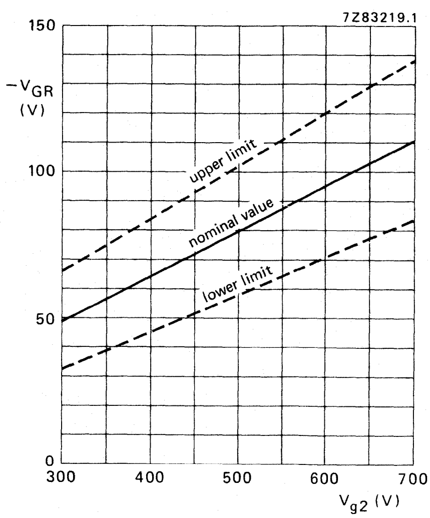


Fig. 6 Limits of grid 1 cut-off voltage as a function of grid 2 voltage. Grid drive; $V_{a,g3,g5}$ = 17 kV.

$$\frac{\Delta V_{GR}}{\Delta V_{a,g3,g5}} = 0,15 \times 10^{-3}$$

DIMENSIONAL DATA

Dimensions in mm

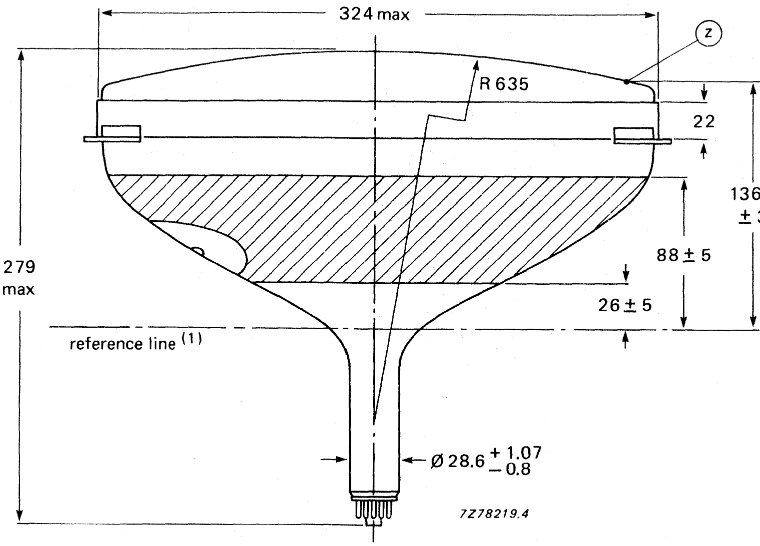


Fig. 7.

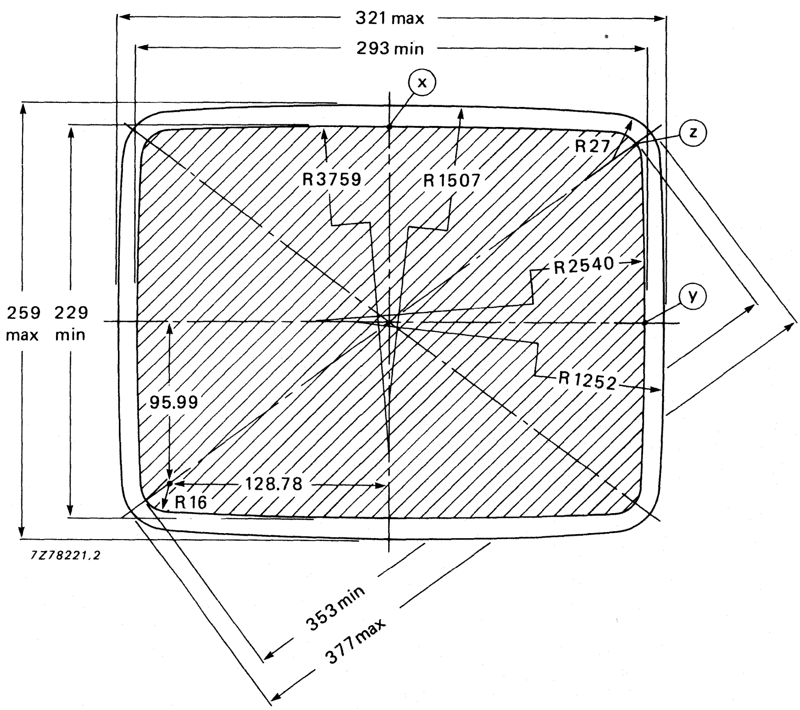


Fig. 8.

(1) The reference line is determined by the plane of the upper edge of reference line gauge C when the gauge is resting on the cone.

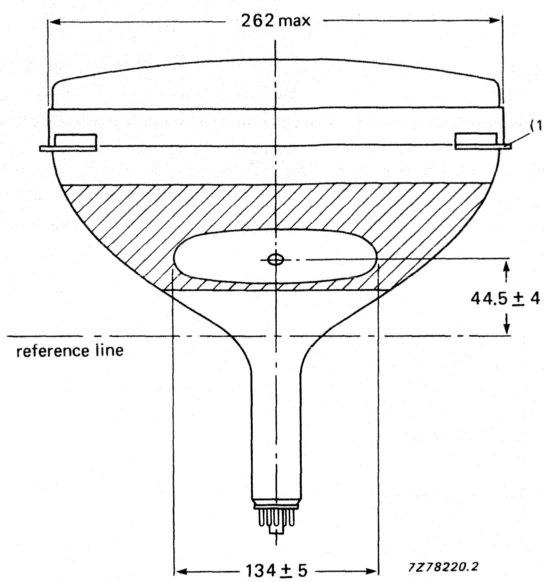


Fig. 9.

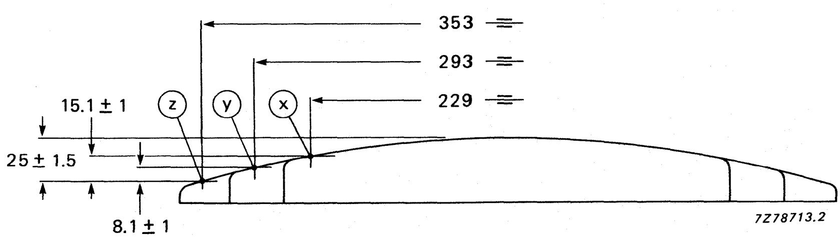


Fig. 10 Screen reference points.

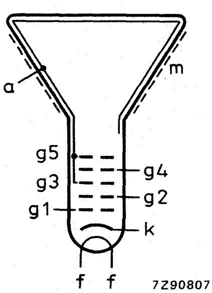


Fig. 11 Electrode configuration.

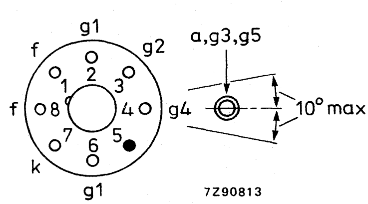


Fig. 12 Pin arrangement.

(1) The displacement of any lug with respect to the plane through the three other lugs is max. 1,5 mm.

Front view and lug dimensions of tube M38-346

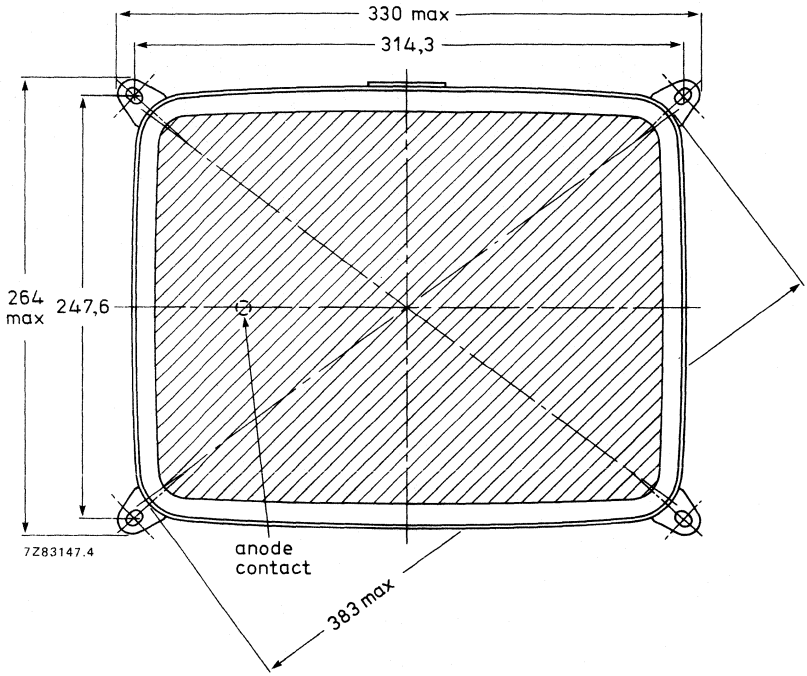


Fig. 13 Tube mounting dimensions; front view.

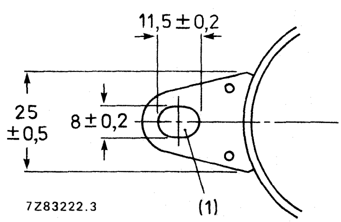


Fig. 14 Lug dimensions.

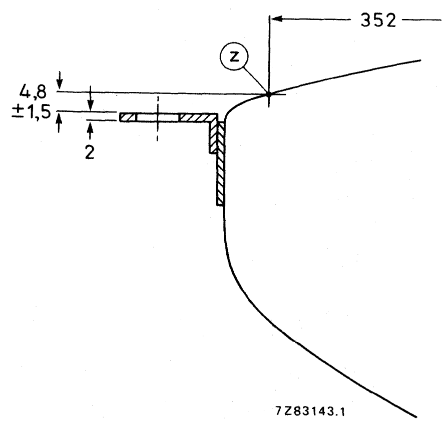


Fig. 15 Lug position.

(1) The mounting screws in the cabinet must be situated inside a circle of 5 mm diameter drawn around the true geometrical positions i.e. at the corners of a rectangle of 314,3 mm x 247,6 mm.

Front view and lug dimensions of tube M38-348

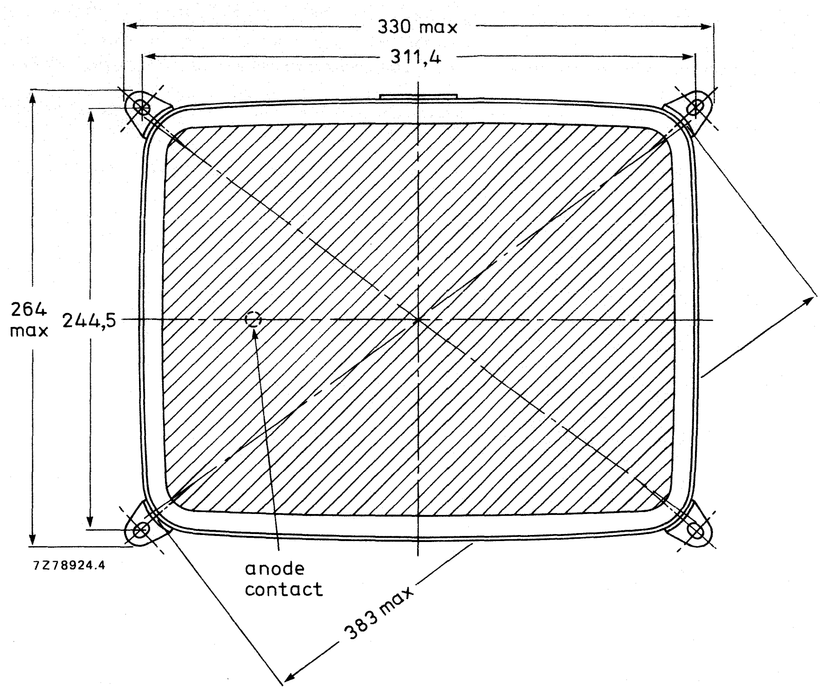


Fig. 16 Tube mounting dimensions; front view.

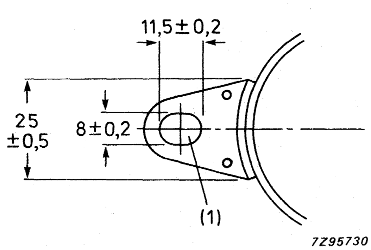


Fig. 17 Lug dimensions.

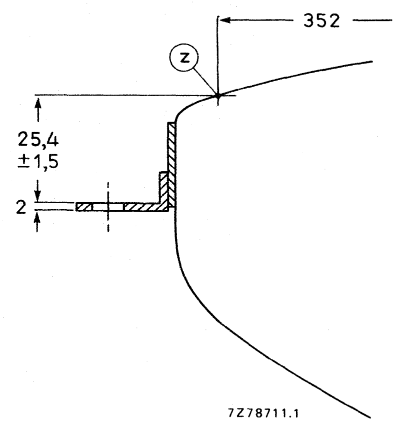


Fig. 18 Lug position.

(1) The mounting screws in the cabinet must be situated inside a circle of 5 mm diameter drawn around the true geometrical positions i.e. at the corners of a rectangle of 311,4 mm x 244,5 mm.

Maximum cone contour

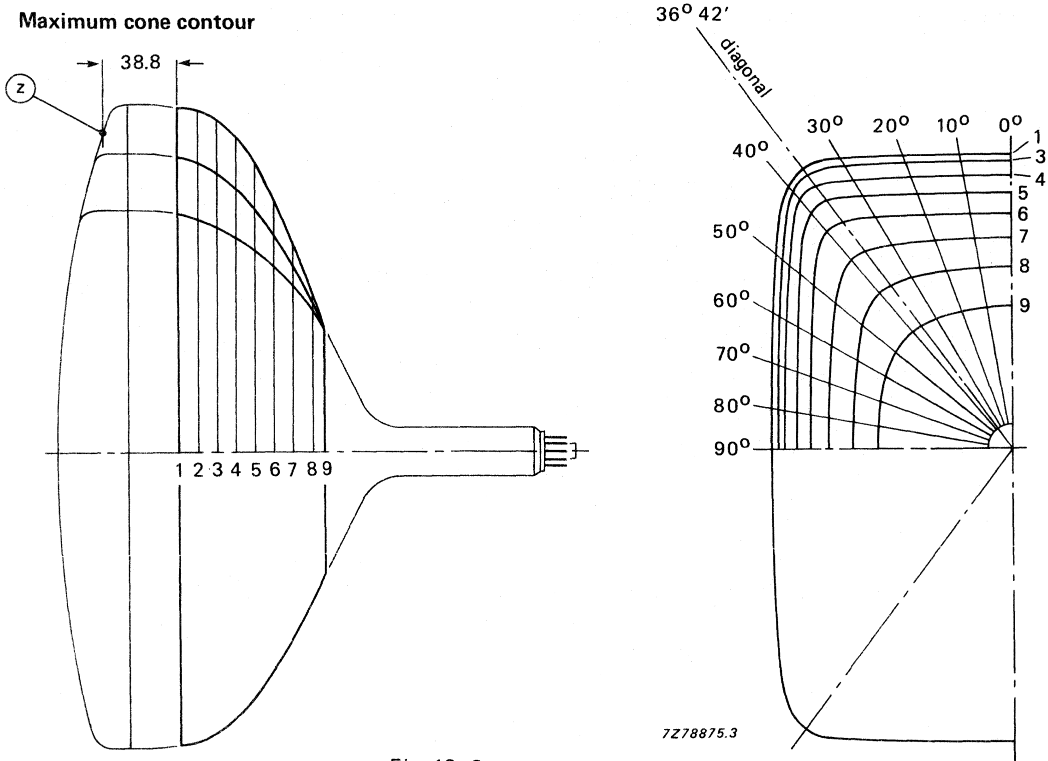


Fig. 19 Cone contour.

Table 1 Cone contour data

section	nom. distance from section 1	max. distance from centre										
		0°	10°	20°	30°	diag.	40°	50°	60°	70°	80°	90°
1	0	160,0	162,2	168,9	180,8	187,8	185,9	163,3	146,7	136,3	130,6	128 8
2	10	158,2	160,4	167,2	179,3	186,4	184,5	161,6	144,8	134,5	128,8	127,0
3	20	152,8	154,9	161,5	173,6	181,3	179,1	155,7	139,5	129,4	123,9	122,2
4	30	143,4	145,4	151,7	163,1	170,9	169,1	147,1	131,6	122,1	116,8	115,2
5	40	131,3	133,1	138,8	149,0	156,3	155,4	136,6	122,3	113,4	108,6	107,0
6	50	116,9	118,5	123,4	132,0	138,1	138,2	124,1	111,7	103,8	99,5	98,1
7	60	101,1	102,3	106,2	112,4	116,2	116,6	109,5	100,0	93,6	89,9	88,7
8	70	84,5	85,3	87,4	89,9	90,9	91,0	89,4	85,8	82,1	79,7	78,8
9	76,7	67,3	67,3	67,3	67,3	67,3	67,3	67,3	67,3	67,3	67,3	67,3

HIGH RESOLUTION MONOCHROME DISPLAY TUBE

- For Data Graphic Displays
- 114° deflection angle
- 44 cm (17 in) face diagonal; rectangular glass
- 28,6 mm neck diameter
- Integral implosion protection

QUICK REFERENCE DATA

Deflection angle	114°
Face diagonal	44 cm (17 in)
Overall length	max. 291 mm
Neck diameter	28,6 mm
Heating	6,3 V/240 mA
Quick heating cathode	with a typical tube a legible picture will appear within 5 s
Grid 2 voltage	400 V
Anode voltage	20 kV
Resolution	approx. 1500 lines

APPLICATION

This high resolution tube is for alphanumeric and graphic display applications, such as computer terminals, etc.

The tube can be supplied with different phosphors, see "High resolution monochrome display tubes, General".

ELECTRICAL DATA

Focusing method	electrostatic
Deflection method	magnetic
Deflection angles	
diagonal	approx. 114°
horizontal	approx. 104°
vertical	approx. 90°
Direct interelectrode capacitances	
cathode to all other electrodes	max. 4 pF
grid 1 to all other electrodes	max. 9 pF
Capacitance of external conductive coating to anode*	max. 1500 pF min. 800 pF
Capacitance of external conductive coating to anode**	max. 1300 pF min. 700 pF
Capacitance of anode to implosion protection hardware**	approx. 200 pF
Heater voltage	6,3 V
Heater current at 6,3 V	240 mA

OPTICAL DATA

Phosphor type	see "High resolution monochrome display tubes, General"
Light transmission at screen centre (normal tinted glass)	approx. 48%

RASTER CENTRING

The field intensity perpendicular to the tube axis should be adjustable from 0 to 800 A/m. For optimum overall sharpness it is recommended to centre the raster electrically via the deflection coils.

* Implosion protection hardware connected to external conductive coating.
** Implosion protection hardware not connected to external conductive coating.

MECHANICAL DATA (see also the figures under Dimensional Data)

Overall length	max. 291 mm
Greatest dimensions of tube	
diagonal	441 mm
width	377 mm
height	302 mm
Minimum useful screen dimensions (projected)	
diagonal	413 mm
horizontal axis	346 mm
vertical axis	270 mm
area	912 cm^2
Implosion protection	rimband
Bulb	EIA J436A
Bulb contact designation	IEC 67-III-2; EIA J1-21
Base designation	IEC 67-1-31a; EIA B7-208
Basing	8 HR
Mass	approx. 6 kg

RATINGS (Absolute Maximum System)

Unless otherwise specified voltage values are positive and measured with respect to grid 1.

Anode voltage	max. 23 kV min. 15 kV
Grid 4 (focusing electrode) voltage	−500 to +1000 V
Grid 2 voltage	max. 700 V
Anode current	
long-term average value	max. 75 μA
peak value	max. 300 μA
Cathode voltage, positive peak value	max. 400 V
Heater voltage	6,3 V ± 10%*
Cathode-to-heater voltage	max. 100 V

* For maximum cathode life it is recommended that the heater supply be regulated at 6,3 V $^{+0\%}_{-5\%}$.

CIRCUIT DESIGN VALUES

Grid 4 current		
positive	max.	25 μA
negative	max.	25 μA
Grid 2 current		
positive	max.	5 μA
negative	max.	5 μA

MAXIMUM CIRCUIT VALUES

Resistance between cathode and heater	max.	1,0 MΩ
Impedance between cathode and heater	max.	0,1 MΩ
Grid 1 circuit resistance	max.	1,5 MΩ
Grid 1 circuit impedance	max.	0,5 MΩ

TYPICAL OPERATING CONDITIONS

Cathode drive; voltages specified with respect to grid 1

Anode voltage	20 kV
Grid 4 (focusing electrode) voltage	0 to 400 V*
Grid 2 voltage	400 V
Cathode cut-off voltage	40 to 70 V**

Grid drive; voltages specified with respect to cathode

Anode voltage	20 kV
Grid 4 (focusing electrode) voltage	0 to 400 V*
Grid 2 voltage	400 V
Grid 1 cut-off voltage	45 to 83 V**

RESOLUTION

The resolution is approx. 1500 lines. It is measured at the screen centre:

- with shrinking raster method,
- at light output 68,5 cd/m^2 (20 foot lambert) and raster dimensions 304 mm x 228 mm,
- at V_{g2} = 700 V and anode voltage = 20 kV,
- with phosphor type W (WW),
- with normal tinted face glass, without anti-glare treatment of screen surface.

X-RADIATION CHARACTERISTIC

X-radiation emitted will not exceed 0,5 mR/h throughout the useful life of the tube, when operated within the given ratings.

* Measured at screen centre on spot at anode current = 250 μA (peak), anode voltage = 20 kV, grid 2 voltage = 400 V.

Dynamic focus (only for optimization): Typical correction for a video field of H x V = 304 mm x 228 mm (landscape format): line parabola 300 V, field parabola 100 V.

** Visual extinction of focused raster.

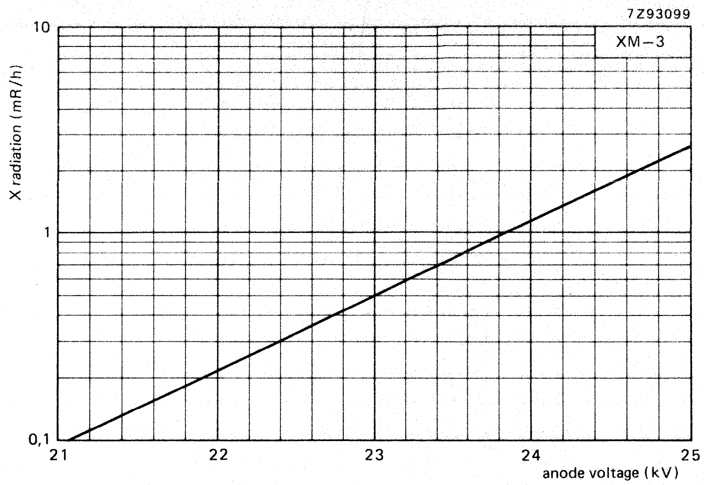


Fig. 1 X-radiation limit curve according to JEDEC 94, at a constant anode current of 250 μA, measured according to TEPAC103A.

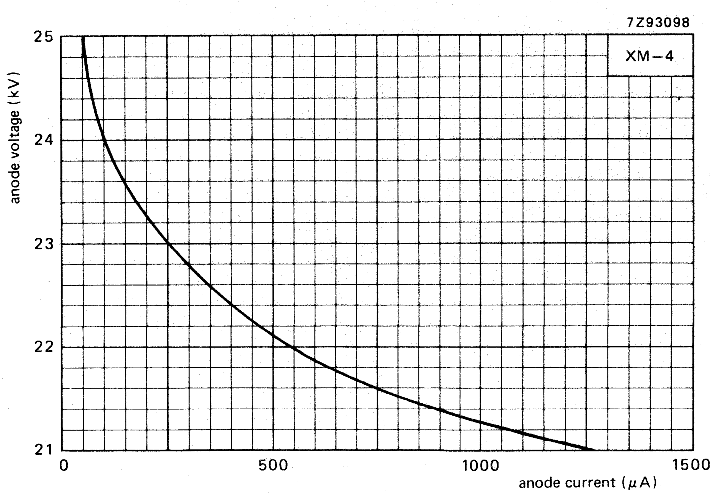


Fig. 2 0,5 mR/h isoexposure rate limit curve, according to JEDEC 94, measured according to TEPAC103A.

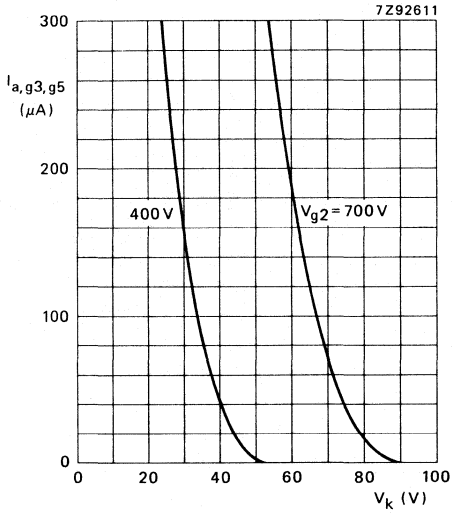


Fig. 3 Anode current as a function of cathode voltage.
Cathode drive; $V_{a,g3,g5}$ = 20 kV.

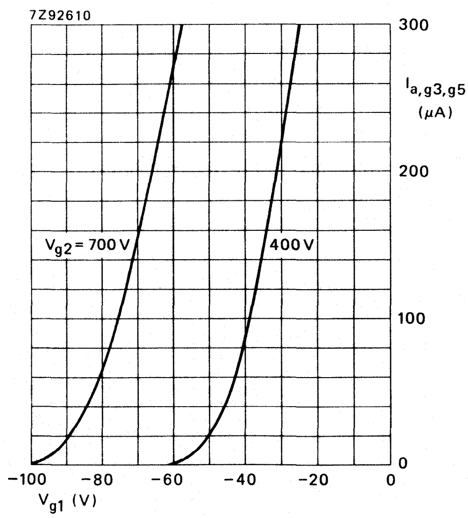


Fig. 4 Anode current as a function of grid 1 voltage.
Grid drive; $V_{a,g3,g5}$ = 20 kV.

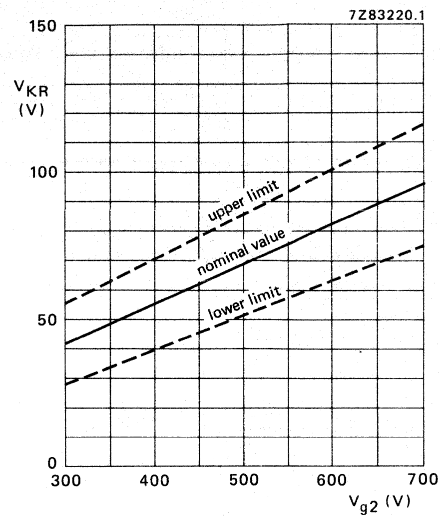


Fig. 5 Limits of cathode raster cut-off voltage as a function of grid 2 voltage.
Cathode drive; $V_{a,g3,g5}$ = 20 kV.

$$\frac{\Delta V_{KR}}{\Delta V_{a,g3,g5}} = 0{,}15 \times 10^{-3}.$$

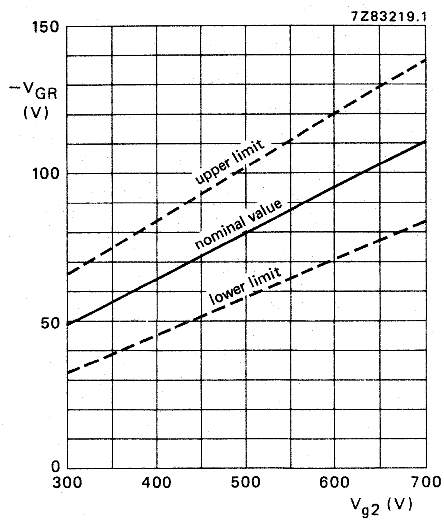


Fig. 6 Limits of grid 1 raster cut-off voltage as a function of grid 2 voltage.
Grid drive; $V_{a,g3,g5}$ = 20 kV.

$$\frac{\Delta V_{GR}}{\Delta V_{a,g3,g5}} = 0{,}15 \times 10^{-3}.$$

DIMENSIONAL DATA

Dimensions in mm

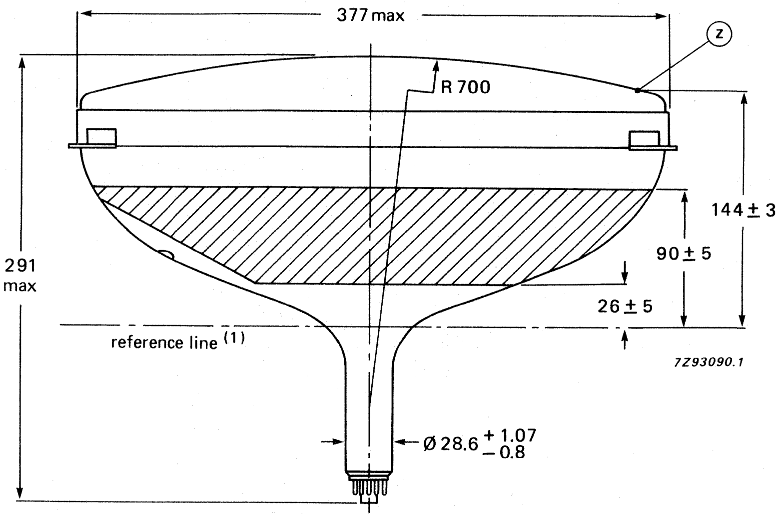


Fig. 7

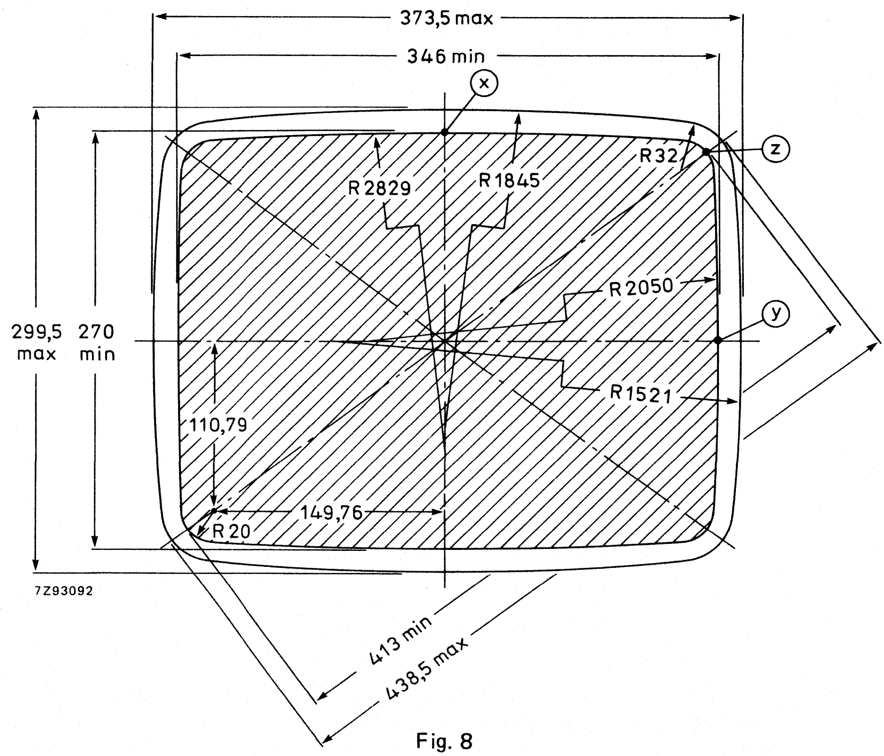


Fig. 8

(1) The reference line is determined by the plane of the upper edge of reference line gauge C when the gauge is resting on the cone.

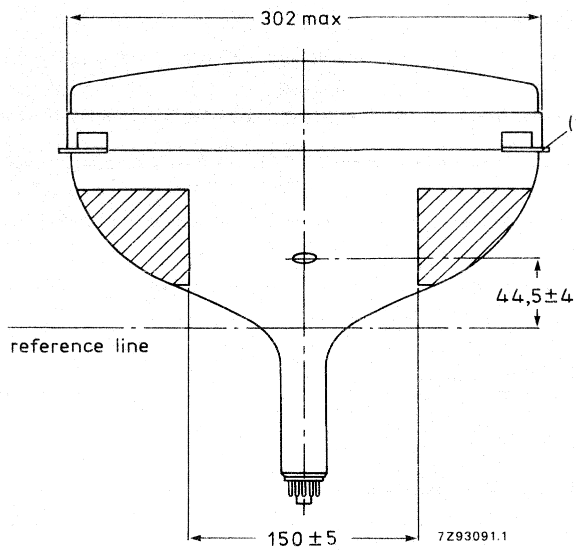


Fig. 9

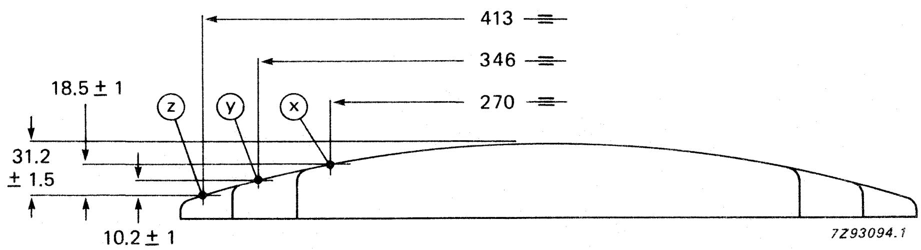


Fig. 10 Screen reference points.

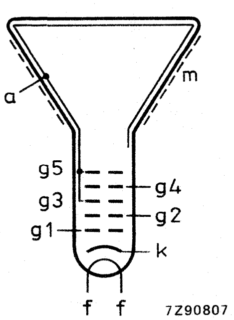


Fig. 11 Electrode configuration.

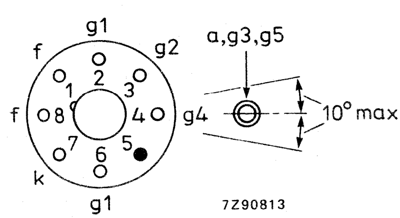


Fig. 12 Pin arrangement.

(1) The displacement of any lug with respect to the plane through the three other lugs is max. 1,5 mm.

Front view and lug dimensions

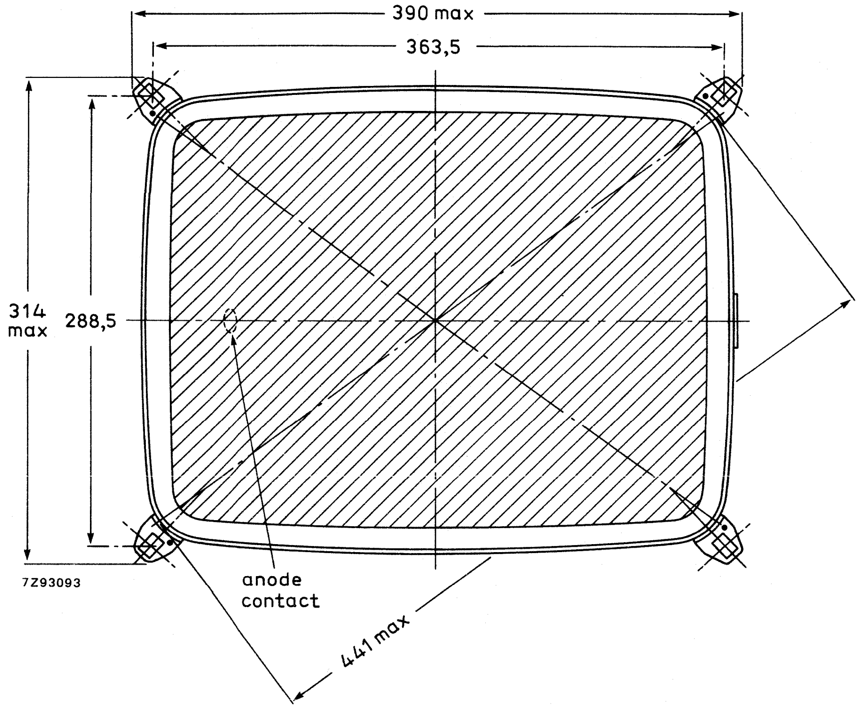


Fig. 13 Tube mounting dimensions; front view.

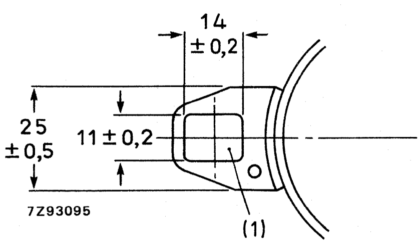


Fig. 14 Lug dimensions.

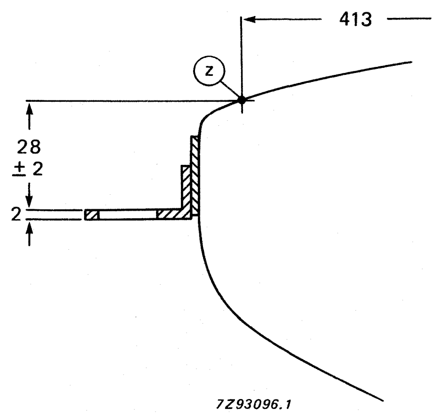


Fig. 15 Lug position.

(1) The mounting screws in the cabinet must be situated inside a circle of 7,5 mm diameter drawn around the true geometrical positions i.e. at the corners of a rectangle of 363,5 mm x 288,5 mm.

Maximum cone contour

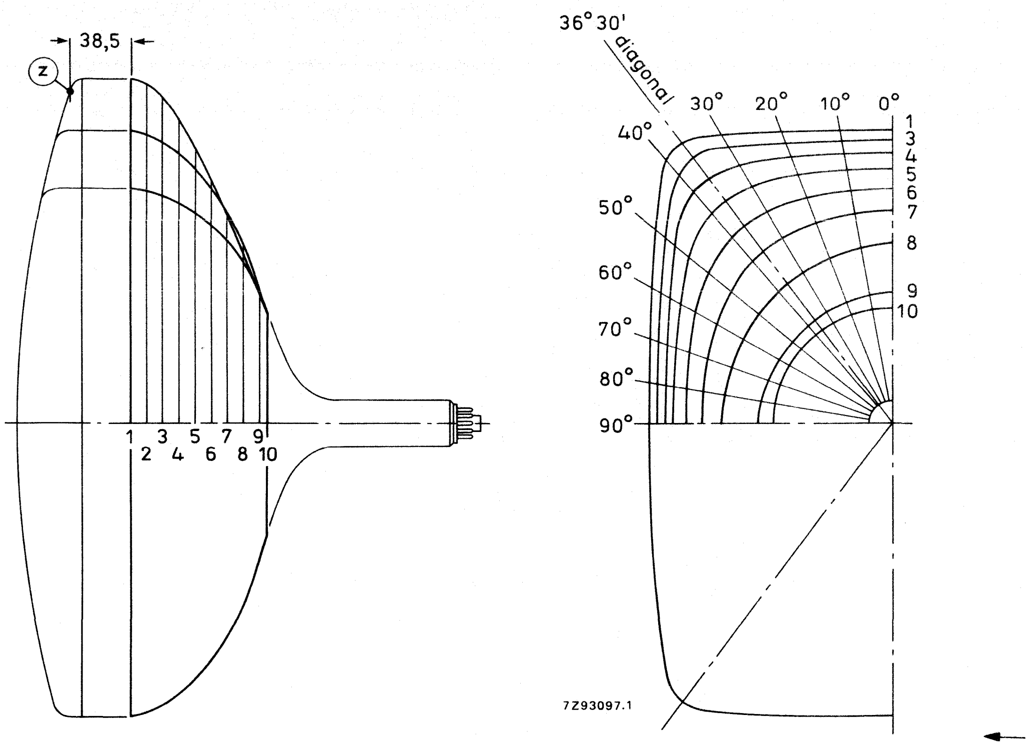


Fig. 16 Cone contour.

Table 1 Cone contour data.

section	nom. distance from section 1	maximum distance from centre										
		0°	10°	20°	30°	diag.	40°	50°	60°	70°	80°	90°
1	0	184,30	186,83	194,73	209,03	217,15	214,63	187,58	168,13	156,09	149,50	147,40
2	10	183,80	186,32	194,20	208,43	216,54	213,94	187,05	167,67	155,65	149,08	146,98
3	20	180,84	183,29	190,91	204,44	211,90	209,50	184,37	165,42	153,62	147,15	145,09
4	30	174,11	176,34	183,17	194,20	198,87	196,98	177,67	160,30	149,18	143,04	141,08
5	40	164,91	166,81	172,30	179,31	180,94	179,45	167,16	153,19	143,33	137,76	135,96
6	50	153,13	154,62	158,32	161,71	161,74	160,61	153,27	143,62	135,70	130,89	129,30
7	60	139,16	140,03	141,57	142,18	141,40	140,51	136,34	130,86	125,72	122,16	120,87
8	70	122,37	122,17	121,41	120,06	118,91	118,22	116,10	113,94	112,02	110,62	110,05
9	80	94,64	93,90	92,73	91,60	91,01	90,75	90,28	90,23	90,58	91,22	91,76
10	89,34	61,83	61,83	61,83	61,83	61,83	61,83	61,83	61,83	61,83	61,83	61,83

HIGH RESOLUTION MONOCHROME DISPLAY TUBE

- For Data Graphic Displays
- 114° deflection angle
- 50 cm (20 in) face diagonal; rectangular glass
- 28,6 mm neck diameter
- Integral implosion protection

QUICK REFERENCE DATA

Deflection angle	114°
Face diagonal	50 cm (20 in)
Overall length	max. 319 mm
Neck diameter	28,6 mm
Heating	6,3 V/240 mA
Quick heating cathode	with a typical tube a legible picture will appear within 5 s
Grid 2 voltage	400 V
Anode voltage	20 kV
Resolution	approx. 1400 lines

APPLICATION

This high resolution tube is for alphanumeric and graphic display applications, such as computer terminals, etc.

The tube can be supplied with different phosphors, see "High resolution monochrome display tubes, General".

ELECTRICAL DATA

Focusing method	electrostatic
Deflection method	magnetic
Deflection angles	
diagonal	approx. 114°
horizontal	approx. 104°
vertical	approx. 90°
Direct interelectrode capacitances	
cathode to all other electrodes	max. 4 pF
grid 1 to all other electrodes	max. 9 pF
Capacitance of external conductive coating to anode*	max. 1875 pF min. 1225 pF
Capacitance of external conductive coating to anode**	max. 1500 pF min. 1000 pF
Capacitance of anode to implosion protection hardware**	approx. 250 pF
Heater voltage	6,3 V
Heater current at 6,3 V	240 mA

OPTICAL DATA

Phosphor type	see "High resolution monochrome display tubes, General"
Light transmission at screen centre	
tube with normal tinted glass	approx. 46%
tube with dark tinted glass	approx. 32%

RASTER CENTRING

The field intensity perpendicular to the tube axis should be adjustable from 0 to 800 A/m. For optimum overall sharpness it is recommended to centre the raster electrically via the deflection coils.

* Implosion protection hardware connected to external conductive coating.
** Implosion protection hardware not connected to external conductive coating.

MECHANICAL DATA (see also the figures under Dimensional Data)

Overall length	max. 319 mm
Greatest dimensions of tube	
diagonal	504,5 mm
width	430,5 mm
height	346,5 mm
Minimum useful screen dimensions (projected)	
diagonal	473 mm
horizontal axis	394 mm
vertical axis	308 mm
area	1187 cm^2
Implosion protection	rimband
Bulb	EIA J500A
Bulb contact designation	IEC 67-III-2; EIA J1-21
Base designation	IEC 67-1-31a; EIA B7-208
Basing	8 HR
Mass	approx. 8,5 kg

RATINGS (Absolute Maximum System)

Unless otherwise specified voltage values are positive and measured with respect to grid 1.

Anode voltage	max.	23 kV
	min.	16 kV
Grid 4 (focusing electrode) voltage	–500 to +1000 V	
Grid 2 voltage	max.	700 V
Anode current		
long-term average value	max.	75 μA
peak value	max.	300 μA
Cathode voltage, positive peak value	max.	400 V
Heater voltage	6,3 V ± 10%*	
Cathode-to-heater voltage	max.	100 V

* For maximum cathode life it is recommended that the heater supply be regulated at 6,3 V$^{+0\%}_{-5\%}$.

CIRCUIT DESIGN VALUES

Grid 4 current	
positive	max. 25 μA
negative	max. 25 μA
Grid 2 current	
positive	max. 5 μA
negative	max. 5 μA

MAXIMUM CIRCUIT VALUES

Resistance between cathode and heater	max. 1,0 MΩ
Impedance between cathode and heater	max. 0,1 MΩ
Grid 1 circuit resistance	max. 1,5 MΩ
Grid 1 circuit impedance	max. 0,5 MΩ

TYPICAL OPERATING CONDITIONS

Cathode drive; voltages specified with respect to grid 1

Anode voltage	20 kV
Grid 4 (focusing electrode) voltage	0 to 400 V*
Grid 2 voltage	400 V
Cathode cut-off voltage	40 to 70 V**

Grid drive; voltages specified with respect to cathode

Anode voltage	20 kV
Grid 4 (focusing electrode) voltage	0 to 400 V*
Grid 2 voltage	400 V
Grid 1 cut-off voltage	45 to 83 V**

RESOLUTION

The resolution is approx. 1400 lines. It is measured at the screen centre:

- with shrinking raster method,
- at light output 68,5 cd/m^2 (20 foot lambert) and raster dimensions 348 mm x 261 mm,
- at V_{g2} = 700 V and anode voltage = 20 kV,
- with phosphor type W (WW),
- with normal tinted face glass, without anti-glare treatment of screen surface.

X-RADIATION CHARACTERISTIC

X-radiation emitted will not exceed 0,5 mR/h throughout the useful life of the tube, when operated within the given ratings.

* Measured at screen centre on spot at anode current = 250 μA (peak), anode voltage = 20 kV, grid 2 voltage = 400 V.

Dynamic focus (only for optimization): Typical correction for a video field of H x V = 348 mm x 261 mm (landscape format): line parabola 300 V, field parabola 100 V.

** Visual extinction of focused raster.

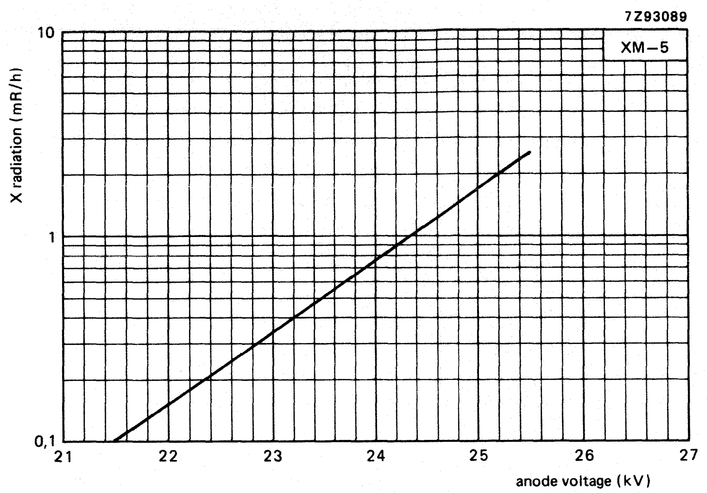


Fig. 1 X-radiation limit curve according to JEDEC 94, at a constant anode current of 250 μA, measured according to TEPAC103A.

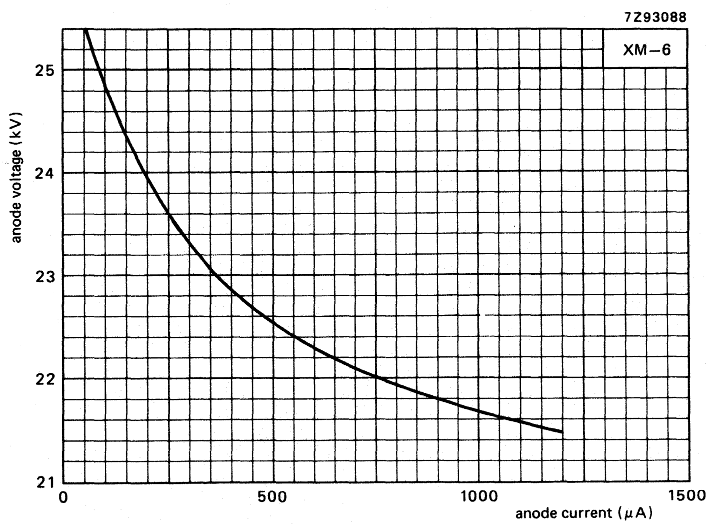


Fig. 2 0,5 mR/h isoexposure rate limit curve, according to JEDEC 94, measured according to TEPAX103A.

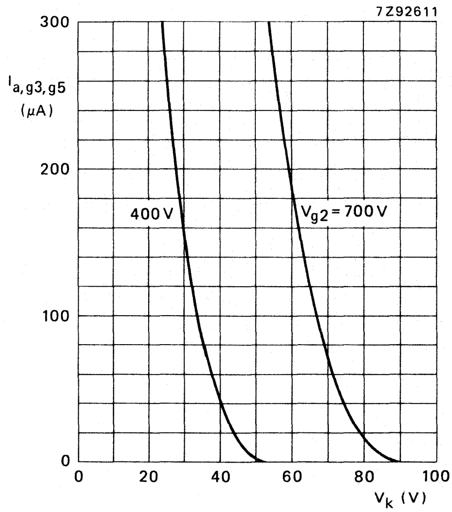


Fig. 3 Anode current as a function of cathode voltage.
Cathode drive; $V_{a,g3,g5}$ = 20 kV.

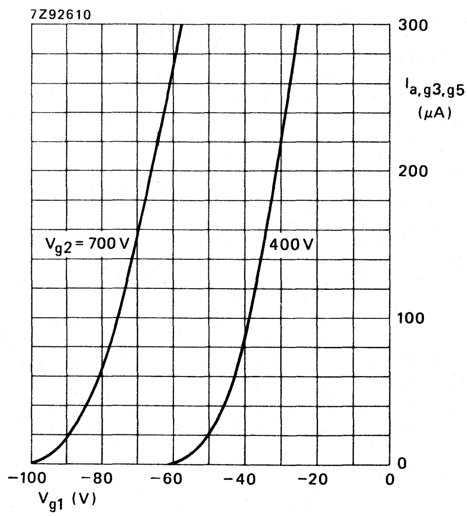


Fig. 4 Anode current as a function of grid 1 voltage.
Grid drive; $V_{a,g3,g5}$ = 20 kV.

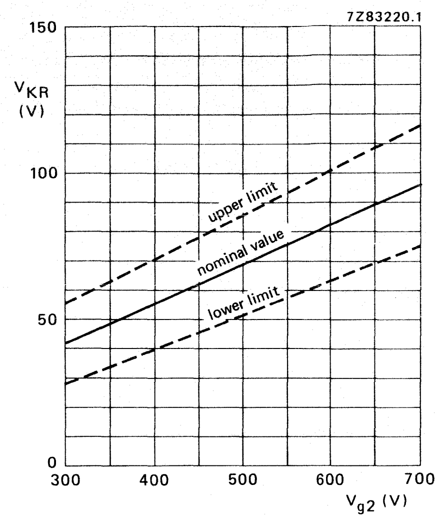


Fig. 5 Limits of cathode raster cut-off voltage as a function of grid 2 voltage.
Cathode drive; $V_{a,g3,g5} = 20$ kV.

$$\frac{\Delta V_{KR}}{\Delta V_{a,g3,g5}} = 0,15 \times 10^{-3}.$$

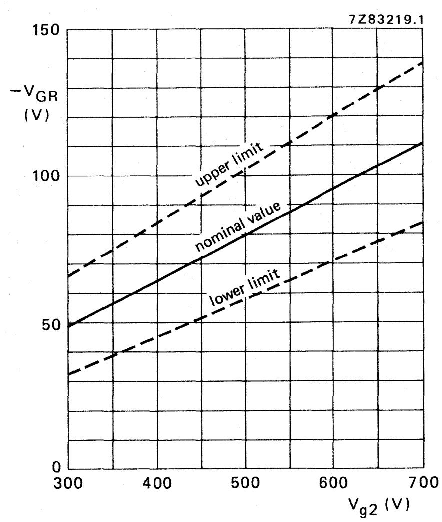


Fig. 6 Limits of grid 1 raster cut-off voltage as a function of grid 2 voltage.
Grid drive; $V_{a,g3,g5} = 20$ kV.

$$\frac{\Delta V_{GR}}{\Delta V_{a,g3,g5}} = 0,15 \times 10^{-3}.$$

DIMENSIONAL DATA

Dimensions in mm

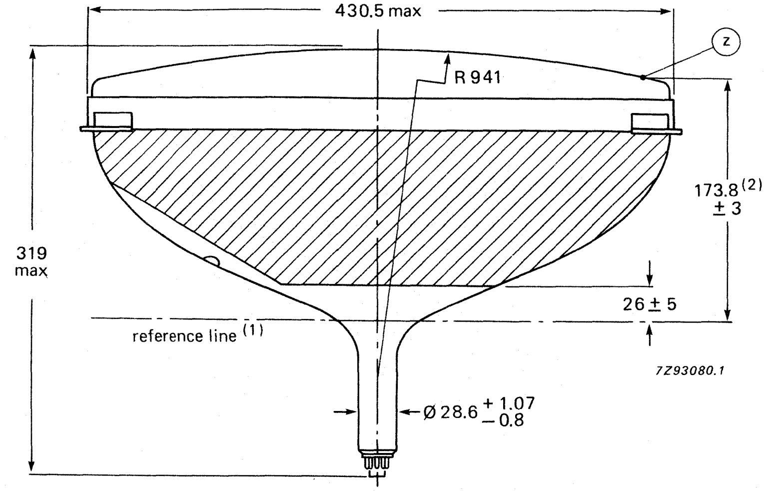


Fig. 7

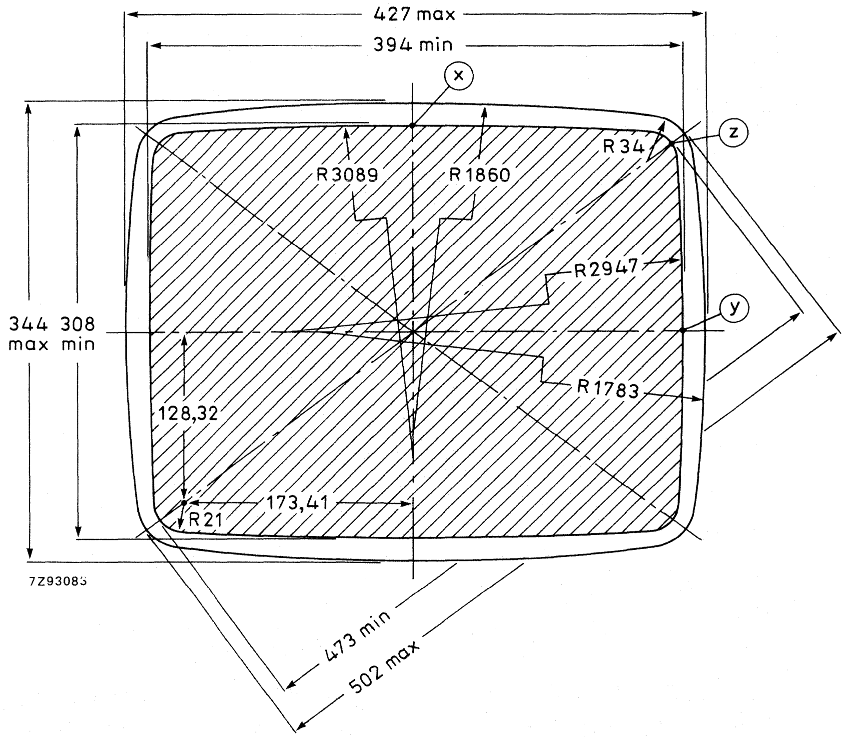


Fig. 8.

(1) The reference line is determined by the plane of the upper edge of reference line gauge C when the gauge is resting on the cone.

(2) If NEG type, this value changes to 170,3 ± 3,5.

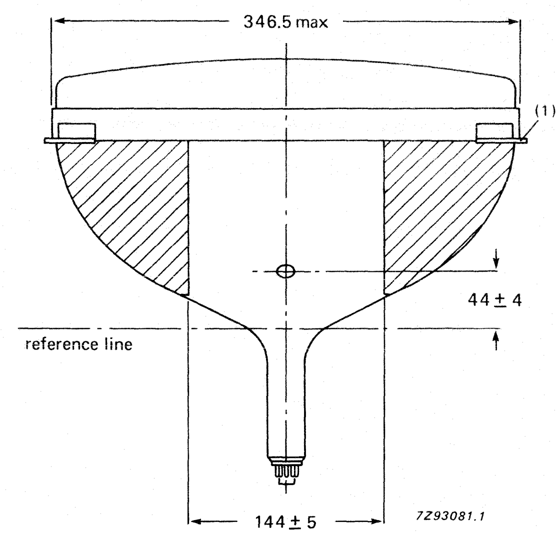


Fig. 9.

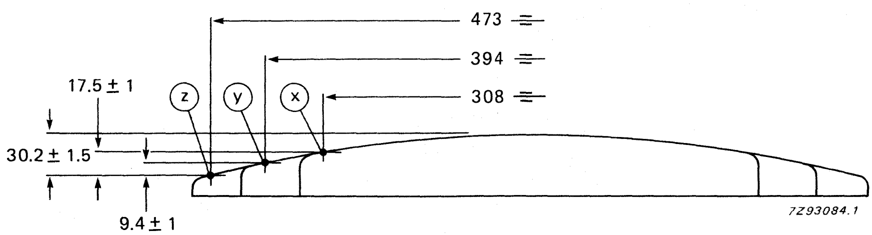


Fig. 10 Screen reference points.

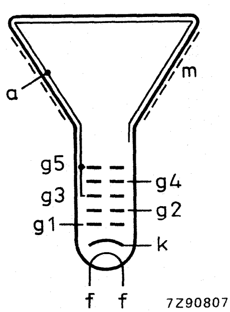


Fig. 11 Electrode configuration.

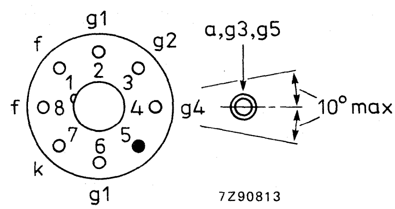


Fig. 12 Pin arrangement.

(1) The displacement of any lug with respect to the plane through the three other lugs is max. 1,5 mm.

Front view and lug dimensions

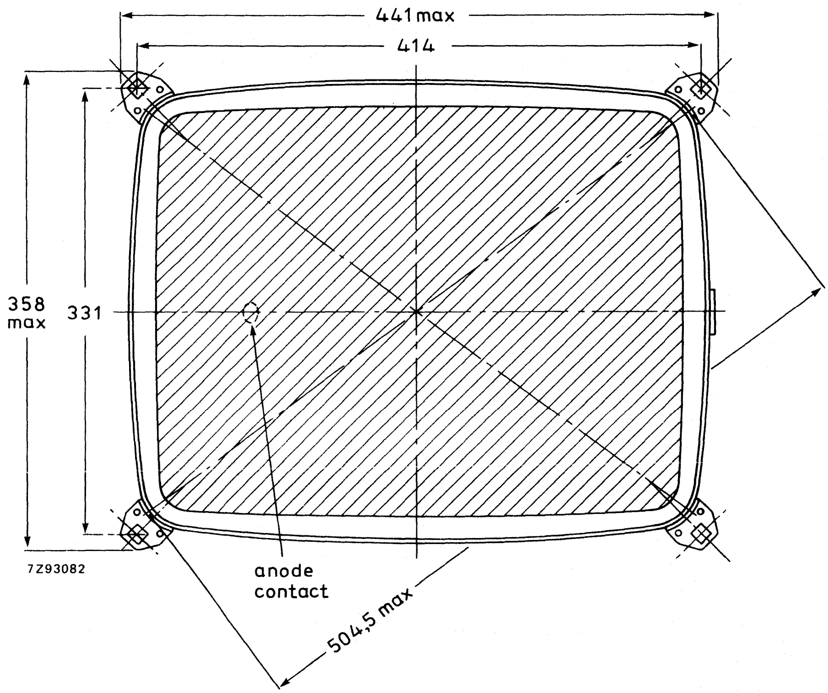


Fig. 13 Tube mounting dimensions; front view.

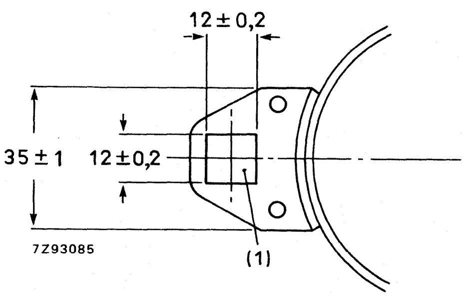


Fig. 14 Lug dimensions.

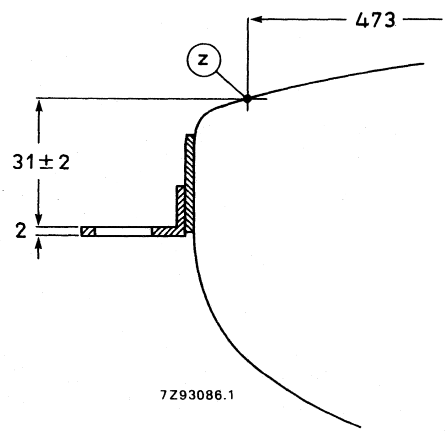


Fig. 15 Lug position.

(1) The mounting screws in the cabinet must be situated inside a circle of 8 mm diameter drawn around the true geometrical positions i.e. at the corners of a rectangle of 414 mm x 331 mm.

Maximum cone contour

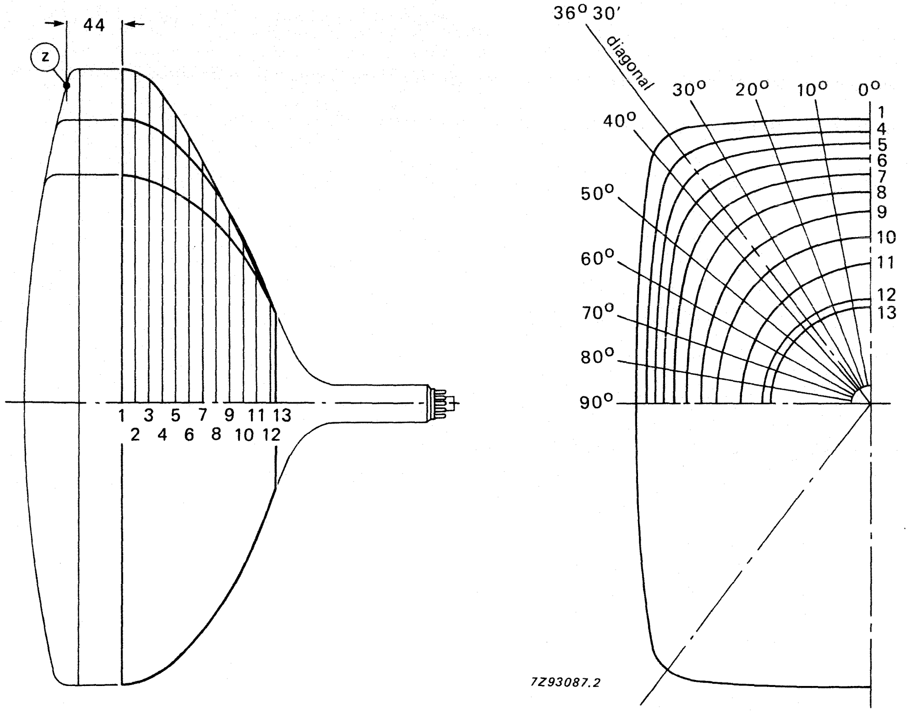


Fig. 16 Cone contour.

Table 1 Cone contour data

section	nom. distance from section 1	maximum distance from centre										
		0°	10°	20°	30°	diag.	40°	50°	60°	70°	80°	90°
1	0	212,40	215,27	224,24	240,47	250,00	246,96	215,59	193,30	179,48	171,91	169,50
2	10	211,37	214,23	223,15	239,25	249,13	246,39	215,32	192,88	179,00	171,41	168,99
3	20	208,00	210,74	219,25	234,40	244,05	241,65	212,73	190,50	176,69	169,13	166,73
4	30	203,99	206,43	213,93	226,89	233,79	230,99	207,33	186,52	173,13	165,75	163,40
5	40	198,33	200,43	206,81	217,05	220,83	218,32	199,70	181,12	168,49	161,41	159,14
6	50	190,32	192,10	197,40	204,53	205,72	203,55	189,36	173,85	162,55	156,00	153,87
7	60	179,54	181,01	185,01	188,72	187,90	185,85	175,57	163,90	154,70	149,06	147,16
8	70	165,75	166,89	169,39	170,43	168,81	167,08	159,85	151,68	144,83	140,38	138,80
9	80	147,99	148,83	150,23	150,21	148,78	147,54	142,72	137,24	132,45	129,19	127,97
10	90	124,88	125,48	126,40	126,58	126,02	125,48	123,25	120,47	117,83	115,89	115,12
11	100	101,31	100,91	99,98	98,75	97,88	97,42	96,16	95,12	94,37	93,97	93,88
12	110	74,28	74,01	73,54	73,02	72,70	72,54	72,18	71,97	71,92	72,00	72,11
13	113,36	64,18	64,12	64,01	63,89	63,82	63,78	63,70	63,66	63,65	63,68	63,71

DEFLECTION UNITS FOR MONOCHROME DATA GRAPHIC DISPLAY TUBES

DEFLECTION UNIT

- For Data Graphic Displays
- For use with high resolution 47 cm (20 in) and 41 cm (17 in)/110° monochrome CRTs
- Optimized for minimum deflection defocusing
- Preset raster geometry for high resolution display tube M47EAA and M41EAA
- Specially made for high line frequencies (up to 70 kHz)
- Electrical data given is for M47EAA

QUICK REFERENCE DATA

Deflection angle	110°
Neck diameter of CRT	28,6 mm
Screen diagonal of CRT	47/41 cm
Display format	landscape
Line deflection current for raster scan, at 17,5 kV	13,1 $A_{(p-p)}$
Inductance of line coils, parallel connected	72 μH
Field deflection current for raster scan, at 17,5 kV	0,87 $A_{(p-p)}$
Resistance of field coils, series connected	13,5 Ω

APPLICATION

This deflection unit is for Data Graphic Displays, especially when high resolution and/or high frequency operation is required. It is developed in conjunction with the high resolution display tube M47EAA to provide minimum deflection defocusing and good raster geometry without additional adjustments. Deflection unit AT1037/01 is for displays in horizontal (landscape, TV) format.

The AT1037/01 displays the same very high performance when used in conjunction with the M41EAA high resolution display tube.

To utilize the full potential of these deflection units in respect of deflection defocusing, dynamic focusing has to be applied in horizontal and vertical directions.

The line scan frequency is limited by the temperature of the deflection coils. The practical value depends on environmental conditions, but in general terms the highest operating frequency is approx. 70 kHz, thanks to the use of Litze wire in the line coils. At this line frequency the temperature rise of the deflection unit is less than 35° C, the maximum allowed average copper temperature of the unit is 95° C, hence, the environmental temperature must not exceed 65° C. Where the circuitry and cabinet design are such than an operating environmental temperature of less than 65° C is attained, the maximum permissible line frequency may be higher than the 70 kHz specified.

The following associated wound components are available for use in line time base circuits:

AT2076/84 — universal line output transformer;
AT4042/33A — linearity control unit (parallel connection);
AT4042/08A — linearity control unit (series connection);
AT4043/64 — line driver transformer;
AT4043/29 — DC shift transformer;
AT4044/35 — amplitude control unit.

A universal monitor design (C64L) has been developed, which is based on AT1037 deflection coils; it permits adjustment of the operating frequencies to the desired value by replacement of a few components only.
Further details are available on request.

DESCRIPTION

The line and field deflection coils are basically saddle-shaped and are surrounded by a Ferroxcube yoke ring. A special winding technique guarantees a precise magnetic field and a high reproducibility.
Ferroxdure magnets are provided for beam centring. Provisions are made for mounting raster correction magnets.
The unit meets the self-extinguishing requirements of CSA, IEC and UL.
The top of the unit is marked.

MOUNTING

The unit should be mounted as far forward as possible on the neck of the tube so that it touches the cone; the maximum push-on force on the tube is 50 N.

To orient the raster correctly, the unit may be rotated by hand on the neck of the tube, with which it makes a slip fit. A screw-tightened clamping ring permits it to be locked, both axially and radially, in the desired position; the tightening torque is 0,75 to 0,90 Nm.

MECHANICAL DATA

Dimensions in mm

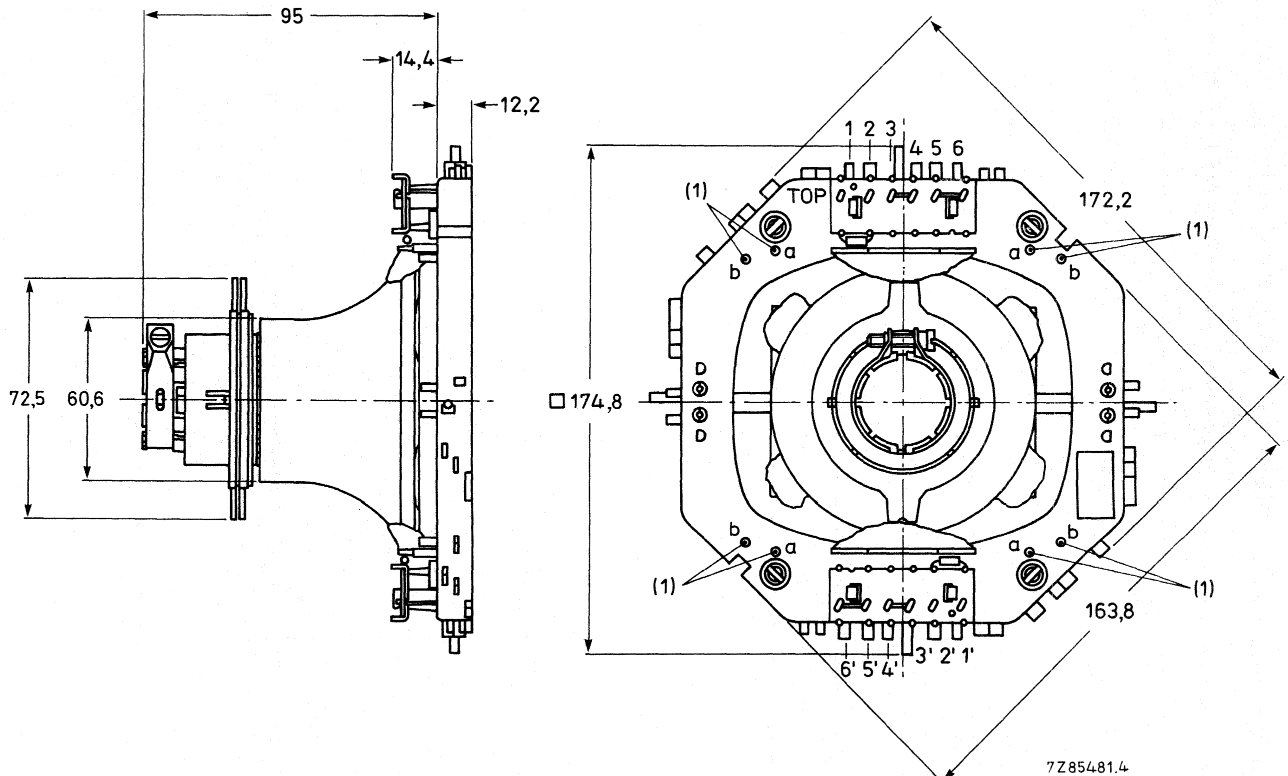


Fig. 1 Deflection unit AT1037/01.

If a further improvement of raster geometry is required use can be made of correction magnets*, which must be fitted to mounting posts (1).
The unit has solder pins for connection. The pin numbering in Fig. 1 corresponds to that in Fig. 2.

* Catalogue number 3122 134 92300.

ELECTRICAL DATA

Line deflection coils	
inductance	72 μH ± 5%
resistance	0,15 Ω ± 5%
line deflection current for raster scan, at 17,5 kV	$13,1\ A_{(p-p)}$ ± 5%
raster scan	348 mm
Field deflection coils	
inductance	12,2 mH ± 5%
resistance	13,5 Ω ± 5%
field deflection current for raster scan, at 17,5 kV	$0,87\ A_{(p-p)}$ ± 5%
raster scan	261 mm

Maximum permissible DC voltage between line and field coils	3000 V
Maximum permissible DC voltage between field coil and yoke ring	300 V
Coupling between line and field coils, at 1 V, 500 Hz	⩽ 1/100

Note: The values apply at an ambient temperature of 23 °C

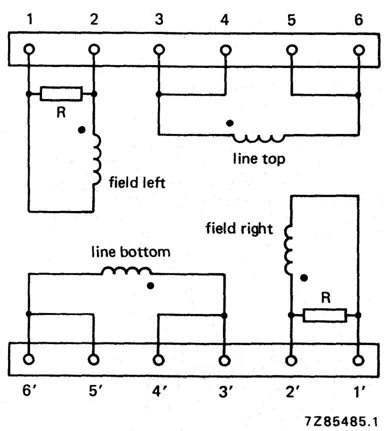
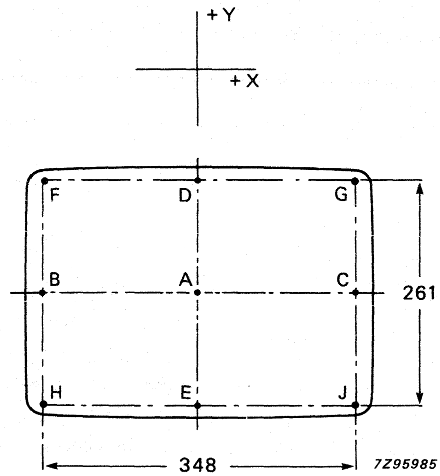


Fig. 2 Diagram of line and field coils; R = 270 Ω. The beginning of the windings is indicated with ●.

Geometric distortion, without raster correction and centring magnets.

Fig. 3.



Obliquity

|Fy-Gy| ⩽ 3,0 mm
|Gx-Jx | ⩽ 3,0 mm
|Jy-Hy | ⩽ 3,0 mm
|Hx-Fx| ⩽ 3,0 mm

|Dx| and |Ex| ⩽ 0,8 mm
|By| and |Cy| ⩽ 0,5 mm

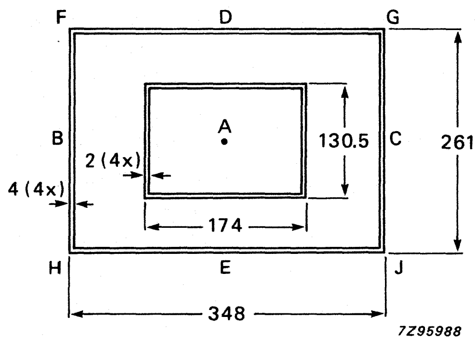


Fig. 4 The edges of the displayed raster should fall within the two rectangles.

Spot quality and measurement (refer to Fig. 3)

To be measured according to TVV55-84-0002.
Mean spot dimension is related to the spot at point A.

Mean spot size = $\frac{1 + s}{2}$ Where; 1 = longest spot axis
s = shortest spot axis

Measuring conditions: V_{ht} = 17,5 kV
V_{g2} = 700 V
I_a = 100 μA

The following values for spot growth are defined with DC-deflection and optimal focus voltage V_{g4} per measuring point:

spot size B and C = spot size A + 15% ± 20%
spot size D and E = spot size A + 15% ± 20%
spot size F,G,H and J = spot size A + 25% ± 20%

ENVIRONMENTAL DATA

Maximum operating temperature (average copper temperature)	95 °C
Maximum possible temperature rise (ΔT) as a result of coil losses at 70 kHz	35 °C
Storage temperature range	–25 to + 95 °C
Flame retarding	according to UL1413
Flammability	according to UL94, category V1

ENVIRONMENTAL TESTS

The deflection units withstand the following tests:

Vibration	IEC 68-2-6; test Fc, procedure B4; 10-55-10 Hz, amplitude 0,35 mm, 3 x 30 min.
Bump	IEC 68-2-29, test Eb; 250 m/s^2, 1000 bumps, 6 directions.
Shock	IEC 68-2-27, test Ea; 11 ms, half-sine pulse shape, 350 m/s^2, 3 x 6 directions.
Cold	IEC 68-2-1, test Ab; 96 h, –25 °C.
Dry heat	IEC 68-2-2, test Bb; 96 h, + 95 °C.
Cyclic damp heat	IEC 68-2-30, test Db; 21 cycles, + 40 °C.
Damp heat, steady state	IEC 68-2-3, test Ca, 21 days.
Change of temperature	IEC 68-2-14, test Nb; 5 cycles of 2 h at –25 °C and 2 h at + 95 °C, duration of one cycle 5 h.

BEAM CENTRING

The deflection units have two independently movable centring magnets of plastic-bonded Ferroxdure. These magnets are for placing the electron beam coaxially with the deflection coils. They are magnetized diametrically. By turning the magnets with respect to each other the resulting field strength is varied. The direction of the resulting magnetic field is adjusted by turning the magnets simultaneously. The required torque on the magnets is 35 to 250 mNm. See also Fig. 5.
The correct position of the magnets ensures freedom from curved lines in the centre of the raster and is beneficial with regard to raster geometry, deflection defocusing, corner cutting etc. For quality performance, picture shift should be obtained by applying d.c. current through the deflection coils.
This should be done after adjustment of raster linearity and after correct phasing of displayed information in respect of the raster.

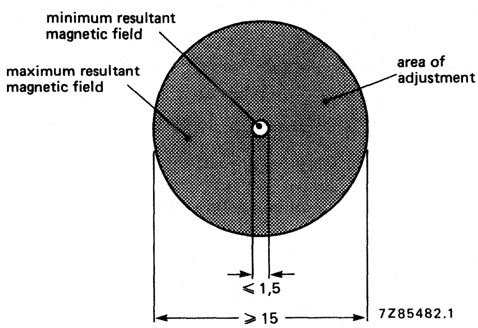


Fig. 5.

PACKING

The deflection units are packed on pallets of 10 or 15 boxes.
Each box contains 24 deflection units.

DEFLECTION UNIT

- For Data Graphic Displays
- For use with high resolution 47 cm (20 in) and 41 cm (17 in)/110° monochrome CRTs
- Optimized for minimum deflection defocusing
- Preset raster geometry for high resolution display tube M47EAA and M41EAA
- Specially made for high line frequencies (up to 70 kHz)
- Electrical data given is for M47EAA

QUICK REFERENCE DATA

Deflection angle	110°
Neck diameter of CRT	28,6 mm
Screen diagonal of CRT	47 cm
Display format	landscape
Line deflection current for raster scan, at 17 kV	10,73 A (p-p)
Inductance of line coils, parallel connected	105,6 μH
Field deflection current for raster scan, at 17 kV	1,33 A (p-p)
Resistance of field coils, series connected	5,70 Ω

APPLICATION

This deflection unit is for Data Graphic Displays, especially when high resolution and/or high frequency operation is required. It is developed in conjunction with the high resolution display tube M47EAA to provide minimum deflection defocusing and good raster geometry without additional adjustments.

The AT1037/11 displays the same very high performance when used in conjunction with the M41EAA high resolution display tube.
Deflection unit AT1037/11 is for displays in horizontal (landscape, TV) format.

To utilize the full potential of these deflection units in respect of deflection defocusing, dynamic focusing has to be applied in horizontal and vertical directions.

The line scan frequency is limited by the temperature of the deflection coils. The practical value depends on environmental conditions, but in general terms the highest operating frequency is approx. 70 kHz, thanks to the use of Litze wire in the line coils. At this line frequency the temperature rise of the deflection unit is less than 35° C, the maximum allowed average copper temperature of the unit is 95° C, hence, the environmental temperature must not exceed 65° C. Where the circuitry and cabinet design are such than an operating environmental temperature of less than 65° C is attained, the maximum permissible line frequency may be higher than the 70 kHz specified.

The following associated wound components are available for use in line time base circuits:

AT2076/84 — universal line output transformer;
AT4042/33A — linearity control unit (parallel connection);
AT4042/08A — linearity control unit (series connection);
AT4043/64 — line driver transformer;
AT4043/29 — DC shift transformer;
AT4044/35 — amplitude control unit.

A universal monitor design (C64L) has been developed, which is based on AT1037 deflection coils; it permits adjustment of the operating frequencies to the desired value by replacement of a few components only.
Further details are available on request.

DESCRIPTION

The line and field deflection coils are basically saddle-shaped and are surrounded by a Ferroxcube yoke ring. A special winding technique guarantees a precise magnetic field and a high reproducibility.
Ferroxdure magnets are provided for beam centring. Provisions are made for mounting raster correction magnets.
The unit meets the self-extinguishing requirements of CSA, IEC and UL.
The top of the unit is marked.

MOUNTING

The unit should be mounted as far forward as possible on the neck of the tube so that it touches the cone; the maximum push-on force on the tube is 50 N.

To orient the raster correctly, the unit may be rotated by hand on the neck of the tube, with which it makes a slip fit. A screw-tightened clamping ring permits it to be locked, both axially and radially, in the desired position; the tightening torque is 0,75 to 0,90 Nm.

MECHANICAL DATA

Dimensions in mm

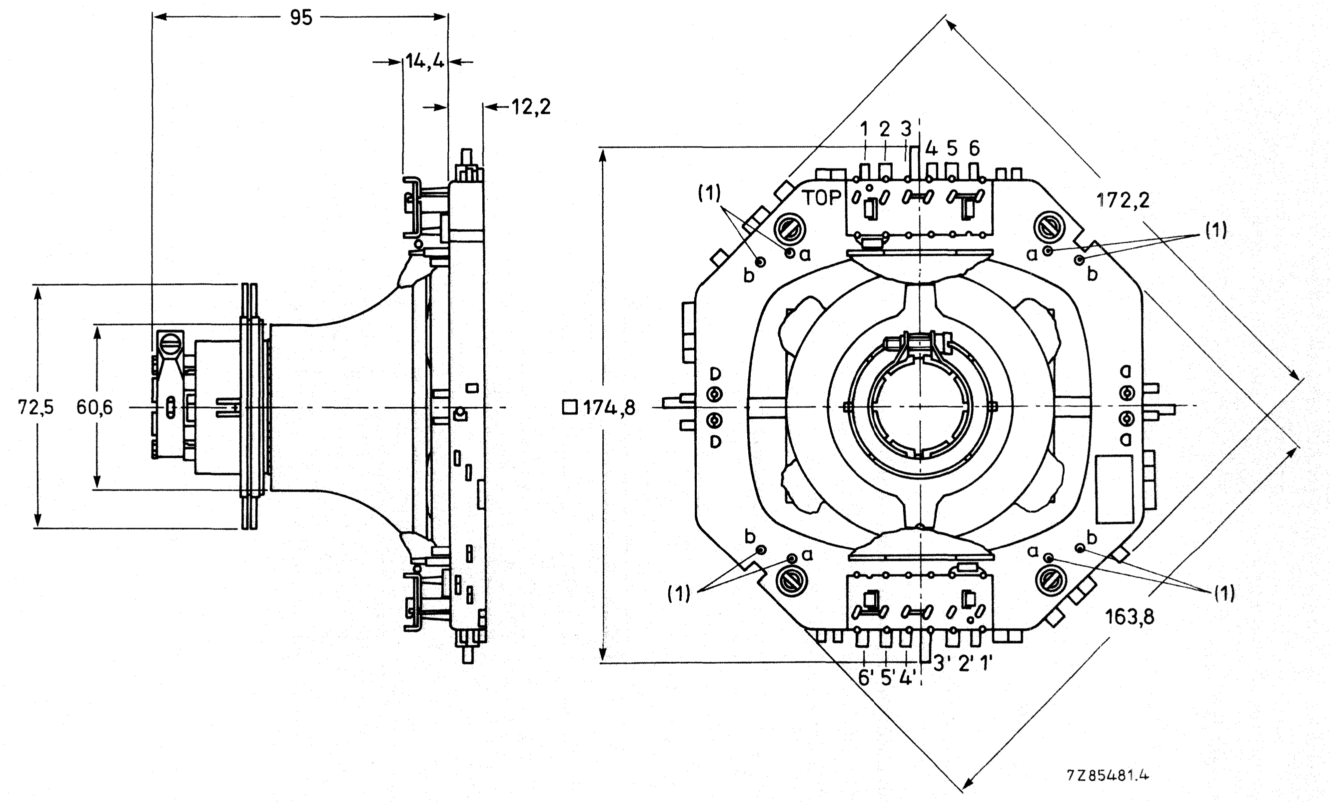


Fig. 1 Deflection unit AT1037/11.

If a further improvement of raster geometry is required use can be made of correction magnets*, which must be fitted to mounting posts (1). The unit has solder pins for connection. The pin numbering in Fig. 1 corresponds to that in Fig. 2.

* Catalogue number 3122 134 92300.

ELECTRICAL DATA

Line deflection coils	
inductance	105,6 μH ± 5%
resistance	0,21 Ω ± 5%
line deflection current for raster scan, at 17 kV	10,73 A (p-p) ± 5%
raster scan	348 mm
Field deflection coils	
inductance	5,04 mH ± 5%
resistance	5,7 Ω ± 5%
field deflection current for raster scan, at 17 kV	1,33 A (p-p) ± 5%
raster scan	261 mm

Maximum permissible DC voltage between line and field coils	3000 V
Maximum permissible DC voltage between field coil and yoke ring	300 V
Coupling between line and field coils, at 1 V, 500 Hz	⩽ 1/100

Note: The values apply at an ambient temperature of 23 °C

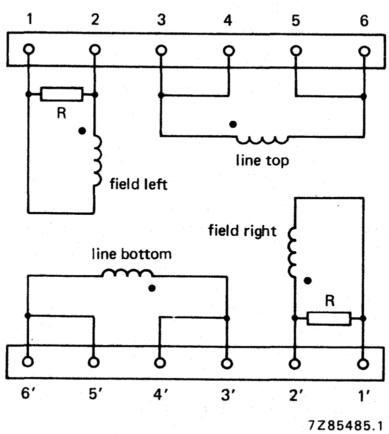


Fig. 2 Diagram of line and field coils; R = 270 Ω. The beginning of the windings is indicated with ●.

Geometric distortion, without raster correction and centring magnets.

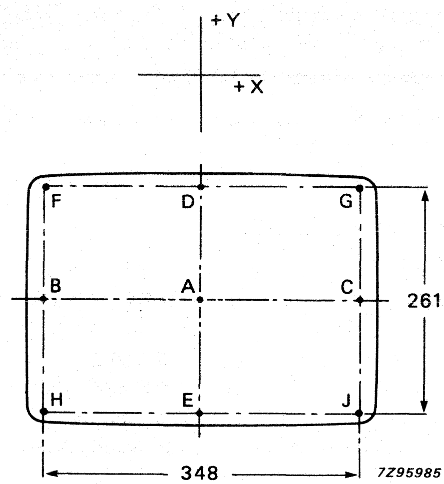


Fig. 3 Raster scan.

Obliquity

|Fy-Gy| ⩽ 3,5 mm
|Gx-Jx| ⩽ 3,5 mm
|Jy-Hy| ⩽ 3,5 mm
|Hx-Fx| ⩽ 3,5 mm

|Dx| and |Ex| ⩽ 0,8 mm
|By| and |Cy| ⩽ 0,5 mm

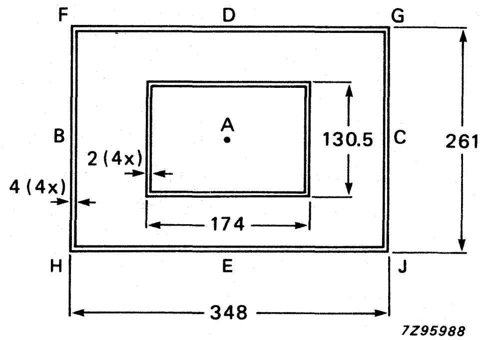


Fig. 4 The edges of the displayed raster should fall within the two rectangles.

Spot quality and measurement (refer to Fig. 3)

To be measured according to TVV55-84-0002.
Mean spot dimension is related to the spot at point A.

Mean spot size = $\frac{l + s}{2}$ Where; l = longest spot axis
s = shortest spot axis

Measuring conditions: V_{ht} = 17 kV
V_{g2} = 700 V
I_a = 100 μA

The following values for spot growth are defined with DC-deflection and optimal focus voltage V_{g4} per measuring point:

spot size B and C = spot size A + 15% ± 20%
spot size D and E = spot size A + 15% ± 20%
spot size F,G,H and J = spot size A + 25% ± 20%

ENVIRONMENTAL DATA

Maximum operating temperature (average copper temperature)	95 °C
Maximum possible temperature rise (ΔT) as a result of coil losses at 70 kHz	35 °C
Storage temperature range	–25 to + 95 °C
Flame retarding	according to UL1413
Flammability	according to UL94, category V1

ENVIRONMENTAL TESTS

The deflection units withstand the following tests:

Vibration	IEC 68-2-6; test Fc, procedure B4; 10-55-10 Hz, amplitude 0,35 mm, 3 x 30 min.
Bump	IEC 68-2-29, test Eb; 250 m/s², 1000 bumps, 6 directions.
Shock	IEC 68-2-27, test Ea; 11 ms, half-sine pulse shape, 350 m/s², 3 x 6 directions.
Cold	IEC 68-2-1, test Ab; 96 h, –25 °C.
Dry heat	IEC 68-2-2, test Bb; 96 h, + 95 °C.
Cyclic damp heat	IEC 68-2-30, test Db; 21 cycles, + 40 °C.
Damp heat, steady state	IEC 68-2-3, test Ca, 21 days.
Change of temperature	IEC 68-2-14, test Nb; 5 cycles of 2 h at –25 °C and 2 h at + 95 °C, duration of one cycle 5 h.

BEAM CENTRING

The deflection units have two independently movable centring magnets of plastic-bonded Ferroxdure. These magnets are for placing the electron beam coaxially with the deflection coils. They are magnetized diametrically. By turning the magnets with respect to each other the resulting field strength is varied. The direction of the resulting magnetic field is adjusted by turning the magnets simultaneously. The required torque on the magnets is 35 to 250 mNm. See also Fig. 5.
The correct position of the magnets ensures freedom from curved lines in the centre of the raster and is beneficial with regard to raster geometry, deflection defocusing, corner cutting etc. For quality performance, picture shift should be obtained by applying d.c. current through the deflection coils.
This should be done after adjustment of raster linearity and after correct phasing of displayed information in respect of the raster.

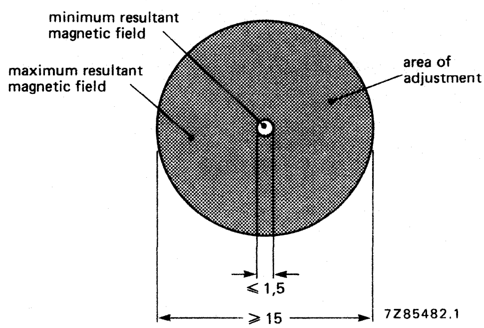


Fig. 5.

PACKING

The deflection units are packed on pallets of 10 or 15 boxes.
Each box contains 24 deflection units.

DEFLECTION UNITS

- For Data Graphic Displays
- For use with high resolution 38 cm (15 in)/110° monochrome CRTs
- Optimized for minimum deflection defocusing
- Preset raster geometry for high resolution display tube M38-328
- Separate types for landscape and portrait formats

QUICK REFERENCE DATA

	AT1039/00	AT1039/01
Deflection angle	110°	110°
Neck diameter of CRT	28,6 mm	28,6 mm
Screen diagonal of CRT	38 cm	38 cm
Display format	portrait	landscape
Line deflection current for raster scan, at 17 kV	5,60 $A_{(p-p)}$	7,55 $A_{(p-p)}$
Inductance of line coils, parallel connected	225 μH	206 μH
Field deflection current for raster scan, at 17 kV	1,15 $A_{(p-p)}$	0,90 $A_{(p-p)}$
Resistance of field coils, series connected	10,2 Ω	10,5 Ω

APPLICATION

These deflection units are for Data Graphic Displays, especially when high resolution and/or high frequency operation is required. They are developed in conjunction with the high resolution display tube M38-328 to provide minimum deflection defocusing and good raster geometry without additional adjustments. Deflection unit AT1039/00 is for displays in vertical (portrait) format, AT1039/01 for displays in horizontal (landscape, TV) format.

To utilize the full potential of these deflection units in respect of deflection defocusing, dynamic focusing has to be applied in horizontal and vertical directions.

The line scan frequency is limited by the temperature of the deflection coils. The practical value depends on environmental conditions, but in general terms the highest operating frequency is approx. 50 kHz in landscape format and approx. 70 kHz in portrait format. At this line frequency the temperature rise of the deflection unit is less than 35 °C, the maximum allowed average copper temperature of the unit is 95 °C, hence, the environmental temperature must not exceed 65 °C. Where the circuitry and cabinet design are such that an operating environmental temperature of less than 65 °C is attained, the maximum permissible line frequency may be higher than the 50 kHz/70 kHz specified.

To provide some choice of impedances, the termination of the coils are brought out permitting either series or parallel connections.
When the coils are connected in parallel it is possible to provide scan at the highest frequency using existing devices. The impedance of the field coils (series connected) is adjusted for operation with integrated circuits (e.g. TDA2653A).

The following associated wound components are available for use in line time base circuits:

AT2076/84 — universal line output transformer;
AT4042/33A — linearity control unit (parallel connection);
AT4042/08A — linearity control unit (series connection);
AT4043/64 — line driver transformer;
AT4043/29 — d.c. shift transformer;
AT4044/35 — amplitude control unit.

A universal monitor design (C64) has been developed, which is based on AT1039 deflection coils; it permits adjustment of the operating frequencies to the desired value by replacement of a few components only.
Further details are available on request.

DESCRIPTION

The line and field deflection coils are basically saddle-shaped and are surrounded by a Ferroxcube yoke ring. A special winding technique guarantees a precise magnetic field and a high reproducibility. Ferroxdure magnets are provided for beam centring. Provisions are made for mounting raster correction magnets.
The units meet the self-extinguishing requirements of CSA, IEC and UL.
The top of the units is marked.

MOUNTING

The unit should be mounted as far forward as possible on the neck of the tube so that it touches the cone; the maximum push-on force on the tube is 50 N.

To orient the raster correctly, the unit may be rotated by hand on the neck of the tube, with which it makes a slip fit. A screw-tightened clamping ring permits it to be locked, both axially and radially, in the desired position; the tightening torque is 0,75 to 0,90 Nm.

MECHANICAL DATA

Dimensions in mm

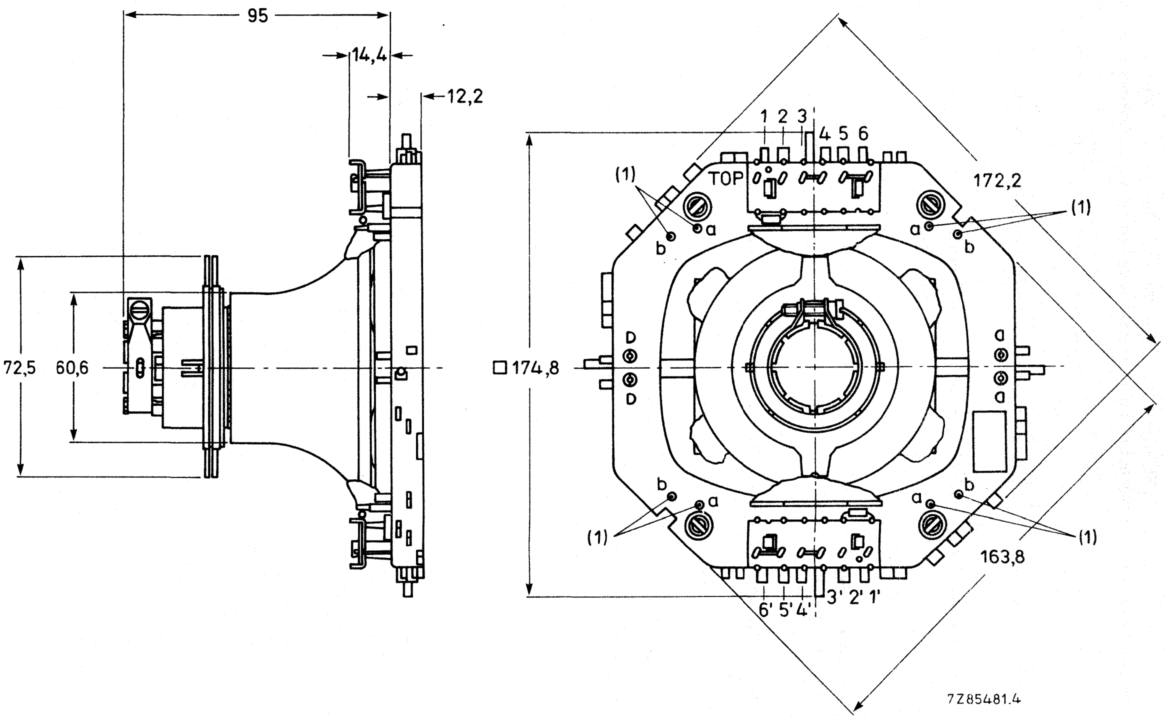


Fig. 1 Deflection units AT1039/00 and AT1039/01.

If a further improvement of raster geometry is required use can be made of correction magnets*, which must be fitted to mounting posts (1); posts **a** to be used for AT1039/00, posts **b** for AT1039/01.

The unit has solder pins for connection. The pin numbering in Fig. 1 corresponds to that in Fig. 2.

* Catalogue number 3122 134 92300.

ELECTRICAL DATA

	AT1039/00		AT1039/01	
	parallel connected	series connected	parallel connected	series connected
Line deflection coils				
inductance	225 μH ± 5%	900 μH ± 5%	206 μH ± 5%	824 μH ± 5%
resistance	0,39 Ω ± 5%	1,56 Ω ± 5%	0,38 Ω ± 5%	1,52 Ω ± 5%
line deflection current, for raster scan, at 17 kV	5,60 $A_{(p-p)}$ ± 5%	2,80 $A_{(p-p)}$ ± 5%	7,55 $A_{(p-p)}$ ± 5%	3,78 $A_{(p-p)}$ ± 5%
raster scan	194 mm	194 mm	259 mm	259 mm
Field deflection coils				
inductance	2,30 mH ± 5%	9,18 mH ± 5%	2,40 mH ± 5%	9,60 mH ± 5%
resistance	2,55 Ω ± 5%	10,2 Ω ± 5%	2,63 Ω ± 5%	10,5 Ω ± 5%
field deflection current, for raster scan, at 17 kV	2,30 $A_{(p-p)}$ ± 5%	1,15 $A_{(p-p)}$ ± 5%	1,8 $A_{(p-p)}$ ± 5%	0,90 $A_{(p-p)}$ ± 5%
raster scan	259 mm	259 mm	194 mm	194 mm

Maximum permissible DC voltage between line and field coils	3000 V
Maximum permissible DC voltage between field coil and yoke ring	300 V
Coupling between line and field coils, at 1 V, 500 Hz	⩽ 1/100

Note: The values apply at an ambient temperature of 23 °C.

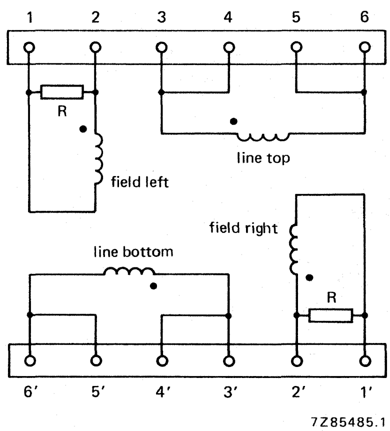


Fig. 2 Diagram of line and field coils; R = 270 Ω. The beginning of the windings is indicated with ●.

Interconnections

	terminals to be interconnected	output terminals*	
		live	neutral
Line deflection coils			
parallel connection	3, 4 to 5′, 6′ and 3′, 4′ to 5, 6	3, **4** 5′, 6′	3′, **4′**, 5, 6
series connection	3, 4 to 3′, 4′	5′, **6′**	**5**, 6
Field deflection coils			
parallel connection	1 to 2′ and 1′ to 2	**1′**, 2	1, **2′**
series connection	2 to 2′	**1′**	**1**

Geometric distortion, without raster correction and centring magnets.

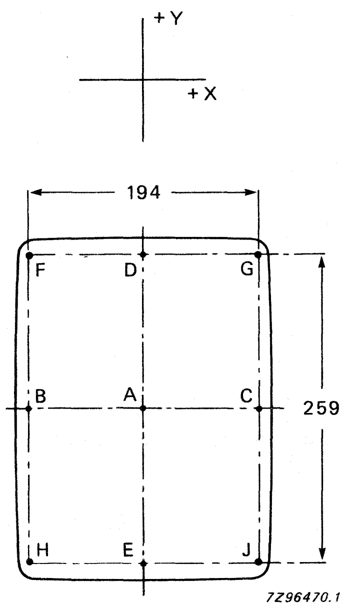


Fig. 3a AT1039/00.

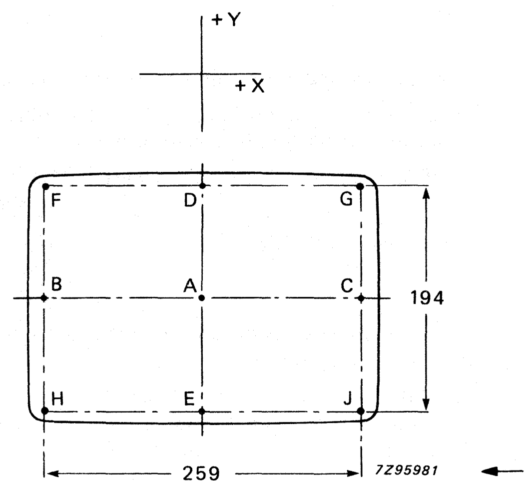


Fig. 3b AT1039/01.

* Terminals which are most convenient to be used as output terminals are underlined.

Obliquity

$|Fy\text{-}Gy| \leqslant 2{,}0$ mm
$|Gx\text{-}Jx| \leqslant 2{,}0$ mm
$|Jy\text{-}Hy| \leqslant 2{,}0$ mm
$|Hx\text{-}Fx| \leqslant 2{,}0$ mm
$|Dx|$ and $|Ex| \leqslant 0.5$ mm
$|By|$ and $|Cy| \leqslant 0.5$ mm

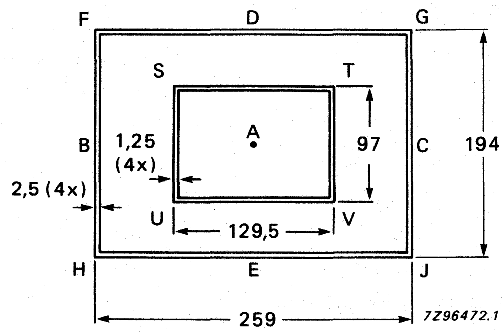


Fig. 4b AT1039/01.

Note: The edges of the displayed raster should fall within the two rectangles.

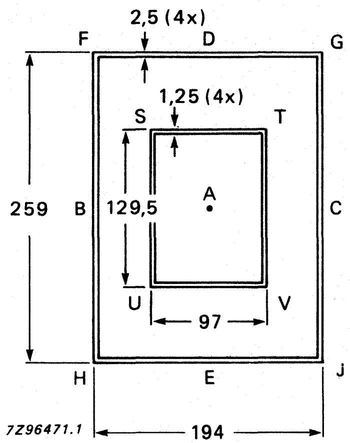


Fig. 4a AT1039/00.

Spot quality and measurement (refer to Fig. 3)

To be measured according to TVV55-84-0002.
Mean spot dimension is related to the spot at point A.

Mean spot size = $\dfrac{1 + s}{2}$ Where; 1 = longest spot axis
s = shortest spot axis

Measuring conditions: V_{ht} = 17 kV
V_{g2} = 700 V
I_a = 100 μA

The following values for spot growth are defined with DC-deflection and optimal focus voltage V_{g4} per measuring point:

spot size	B and C	= spot size A + 15% ± 20%
spot size	D and E	= spot size A + 15% ± 20%
spot size	F,G,H and J	= spot size A + 25% ± 20%

ENVIRONMENTAL DATA

Maximum operating temperature (average copper temperature)	95 °C
Maximum possible temperature rise (ΔT) as a result of coil losses at 50 kHz and 70 kHz respectively	35 °C
Storage temperature range	−25 to + 95 °C
Flame retarding	according to UL1413
Flammability	according to UL94, category V1

ENVIRONMENTAL TESTS

The deflection units withstand the following tests:

Vibration	IEC 68-2-6; test Fc, procedure B4; 10-55-10 Hz, amplitude 0,35 mm, 3 x 30 min.
Bump	IEC 68-2-29, test Eb; 250 m/s^2, 1000 bumps, 6 directions.
Shock	IEC 68-2-27. test Ea; 11 ms, half-sine pulse shape, 350 m/s^2, 3 x 6 directions.
Cold	IEC 68-2-1, test Ab; 96 h, −25 °C.
Dry heat	IEC 68-2-2, test Bb; 96 h, + 95 °C.
Cyclic damp heat	IEC 68-2-30, test Db; 21 cycles, + 40 °C.
Damp heat, steady state	IEC 68-2-3, test Ca, 21 days.
Change of temperature	IEC 68-2-14, test Nb; 5 cycles of 2 h at −25 °C and 2 h at + 95 °C, duration of one cycle 5 h.

BEAM CENTRING

The deflection units have two independently movable centring magnets of plastic-bonded Ferroxdure. These magnets are for placing the electron beam coaxially with the deflection coils. They are magnetized diametrically. By turning the magnets with respect to each other the resulting field strength is varied. The direction of the resulting magnetic field is adjusted by turning the magnets simultaneously. The required torque on the magnets is 35 to 250 mNm. See also Fig. 5.
The correct position of the magnets ensures freedom from curved lines in the centre of the raster and is beneficial with regard to raster geometry, deflection defocusing, corner cutting etc. For quality performance, picture shift should be obtained by applying d.c. current through the deflection coils.
This should be done after adjustment of raster linearity and after correct phasing of displayed information in respect of the raster.

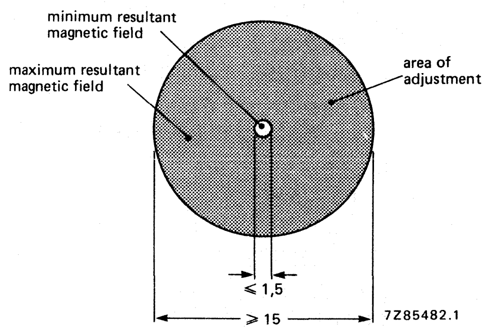


Fig. 5.

PACKING

The deflection units are packed on pallets of 10 or 15 boxes.
Each box contains 24 deflection units.

DEFLECTION UNIT

- For Data Graphic Displays
- For use with high resolution 31 cm (12 in)/110° monochrome CRTs
- Optimized for minimum deflection defocusing
- Preset raster geometry for high resolution display tube M31-326

QUICK REFERENCE DATA

Deflection angle	110°
Neck diameter of CRT	28,6 mm
Screen diagonal of CRT	31 cm
Display format	landscape
Line deflection current for full scan, at 17 kV	7,34 A (p-p)
Inductance of line coils, parallel connected	228,5 μH
Field deflection current for full scan, at 17 kV	1,03 A (p-p)
Resistance of field coils, series connected	10,2 Ω

APPLICATION

This deflection unit is for Data Graphic Displays, especially when high resolution and/or high frequency operation is required. It is developed in conjunction with the high resolution display tube M31-326 to provide minimum deflection defocusing and good raster geometry without additional adjustments.

Deflection unit AT1039/03 is for display in horizontal (landscape, TV) format.
To utilize the full potential of this deflection unit in respect of deflection defocusing, dynamic focusing has to be applied in horizontal and vertical directions.

The line scan frequency is limited by the temperature of the deflection coils. The practical value depends on environmental conditions, but in general terms the highest operating frequency is approx. 50 kHz. At this line frequency the temperature rise of the deflection unit is less than 35 °C, the maximum allowed average copper temperature of the unit is 95 °C, hence, the environmental temperature must not exceed 65 °C. Where the circuitry and cabinet design are such that an operating environmental temperature of less than 65 °C is attained, the maximum permissible line frequency may be higher than the 50 kHz specified.

The following associated wound components are available for use in line time base circuits:

AT2076/84	–	universal line output transformer;
AT4042/33A	–	linearity control unit (parallel connection);
AT4042/08A	–	linearity control unit (series connection);
AT4043/64	–	line driver transformer;
AT4043/29	–	DC shift transformer;
AT4044/35	–	amplitude control unit.

A universal monitor design (C64) has been developed, which is based on AT1039 deflection coils; it permits adjustment of the operating frequencies to the desired value by replacement of a few components only.
Further details are available on request.

DESCRIPTION

The line and field deflection coils are basically saddle-shaped and are surrounded by a ferroxcube yoke ring. A special winding technique guarantees a precise magnetic field and a high reproducibility. Ferroxdure magnets are provided for beam centring. Provisions are made for mounting raster correction magnets.
The unit meets the self-extinguishing requirements of CSA, IEC and UL.
The top of the unit is marked.

MOUNTING

The unit should be mounted as far forward as possible on the neck of the tube so that it touches the cone; the maximum push-on force on the tube is 50 N.

To orient the raster correctly, the unit may be rotated by hand on the neck of the tube, with which it makes a slip fit. A screw-tightened clamping ring permits it to be locked, both axially and radially, in the desired position; the tightening torque is 0,75 to 0,90 Nm.

MECHANICAL DATA

Dimensions in mm

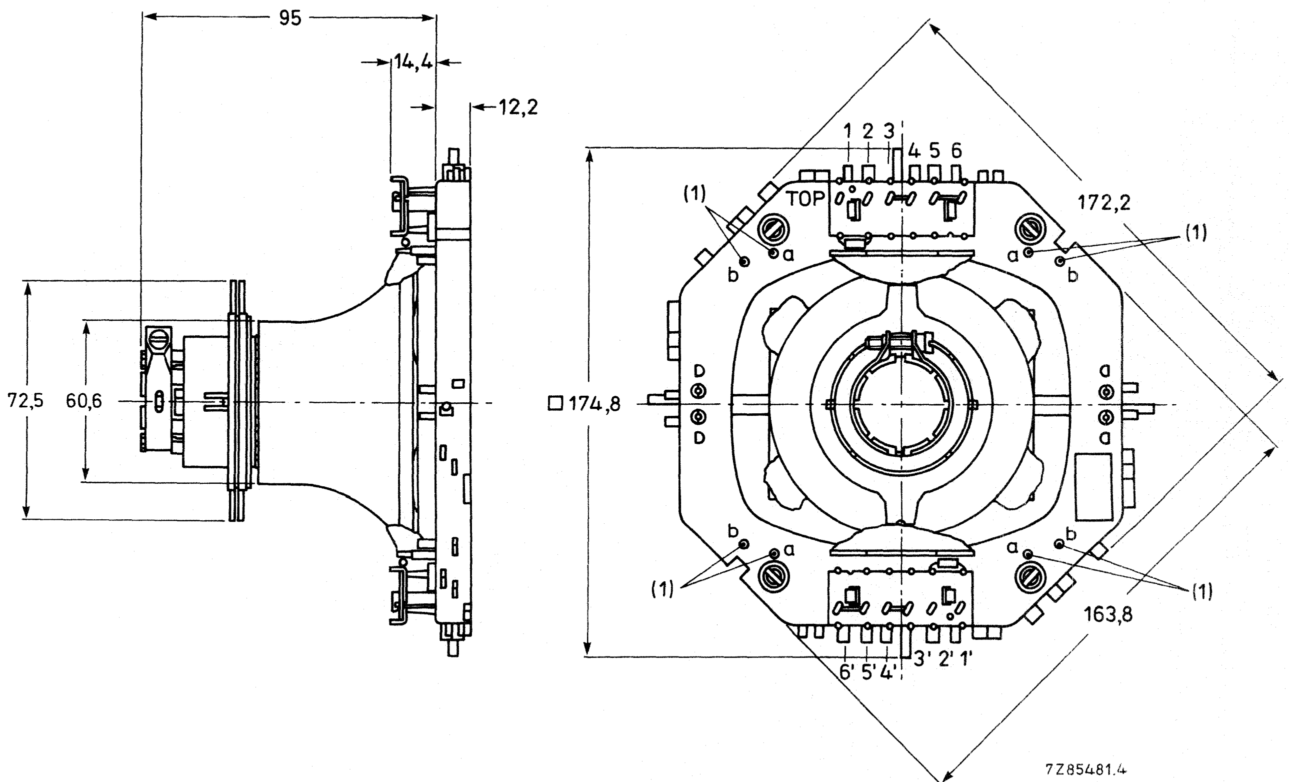


Fig.1 Deflection unit AT1039/03.

If a further improvement of raster geometry is required use can be made of correction magnets*, which must be fitted to mounting posts (1).

The unit has solder pins for connection. The pin numbering in Fig.1 corresponds to that in Fig.2.

* Catalogue number 3122 134 92300. Six magnets are included in the packing of the deflection unit.

→ ELECTRICAL DATA

	parallel connected	series connected
Line deflection coils		
inductance	228,5 μH ± 5%	914 μH ± 5%
resistance	0,41 Ω ± 5%	1,64 Ω ± 5%
line deflection current, for raster scan, at 17 kV	7,34 A (p-p) ± 5%	3,67 A (p-p) ± 5%
raster scan	230 mm	230 mm
Field deflection coils		
inductance	2,30 mH ± 5%	9,18 mH ± 5%
resistance	2,55 Ω ± 5%	10,2 Ω ± 5%
field deflection current, for raster scan, at 17 kV	2,06 A (p-p) ± 5%	1,03 A (p-p) ± 5%
raster scan	170 mm	170 mm

Maximum permissible DC voltage between line and field coils	3000 V
Maximum permissible DC voltage between field coil and yoke ring	300 V
Coupling between line and field coils, at 1 V, 500 Hz	⩽ 1/100

Note: The values apply at an ambient temperature of 23 °C.

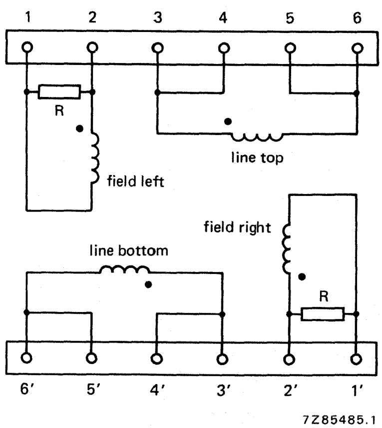


Fig. 2 Diagram of line and field coils; R = 270 Ω.
The beginning of the windings is indicated with ●.

Interconnections

	terminals to be interconnected	output terminals*	
		live	neutral
Line deflection coils			
parallel connected	3, 4 to 5′, 6′ and 3′, 4′ to 5, 6	3, **4**, 5′, 6′	3′, **4′**, 5, 6
series connection	3, 4 to 3′, 4′	5′, **6′**	**5**, 6
Field deflection coils			
parallel connected	1 to 2′ and 1′ to 2	**1′**, 2	1, **2′**
series connection	2 to 2′	**1′**	**1**

* Terminals which are most convenient to be used as output terminals are underlined.

Geometric distortion, without raster correction and centring magnets.

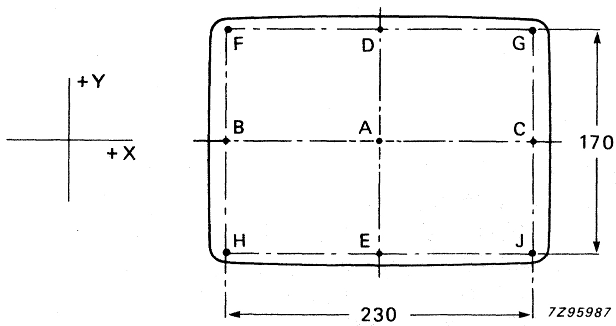


Fig. 3 Raster scan.

Obliquity

|Fy−Gy| ⩽ 3,5 mm
|Gx−Jx| ⩽ 3,5 mm
|Jy−Hy| ⩽ 3,5 mm
|Hx−Fx| ⩽ 3,5 mm

|Dx| and |Ex| ⩽ 0,8 mm
|By| and |Cy| ⩽ 0,5 mm

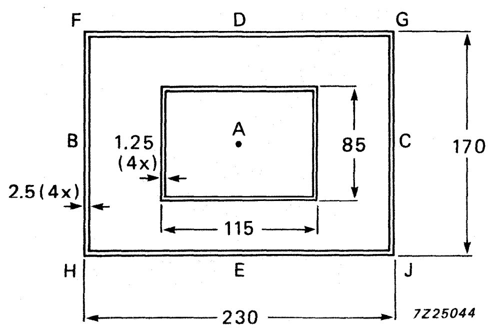


Fig. 4 Obliquity.

Note: The edges of the displayed raster should fall within the two rectangles.

Spot quality and measurement (refer to Fig. 3)

To be measured in accordance with TVV55-84-0002.
Mean spot dimension is related to the spot at point A.

Mean spot size = $\frac{l + s}{2}$ Where: l = longest spot axis; s = shortest spot axis

Measuring conditions: V_{ht} = 17 kV; V_{g2} = 700 V; I_a = 100 μA

The following values for spot growth are defined with DC-deflection and optimal focus voltage V_{g4} per measuring point:

spot size B and C = spot size A + 15% ± 20%
spot size D and E = spot size A + 15% ± 20%
spot size F, G, H and J = spot size A + 25% ± 20%

ENVIRONMENTAL DATA

Maximum operating temperature (average copper temperature)	95 °C
Maximum possible temperature rise (ΔT) as a result of coil losses, at 50 kHz	35 °C
Storage temperature range	–25 to + 95 °C
Flame retarding	according to UL1413
Flammability	according to UL94, category V1

ENVIRONMENTAL TESTS

The deflection units withstand the following tests:

Vibration	IEC 68-2-6; test Fc, procedure B4; 10-55-10 Hz, amplitude 0,35 mm, 3 x 30 min.
Bump	IEC 68-2-29, test Eb; 250 m/s², 1000 bumps, 6 directions.
Shock	IEC 68-2-27, test Ea; 11 ms, half-sine pulse shape, 350 m/s², 3 x 6 directions.
Cold	IEC 68-2-1, test Ab; 96 h, –25 °C.
Dry heat	IEC 68-2-2, test Bb; 96 h, + 95 °C.
Cyclic damp heat	IEC 68-2-30, test Db; 21 cycles, + 40 °C.
Damp heat, steady state	IEC 68-2-3, test Ca, 21 days.
Change of temperature	IEC 68-2-14, test Nb; 5 cycles of 2 h at –25 °C and 2 h at + 95 °C, duration of one cycle 5 h.

BEAM CENTRING

The deflection unit has two independently movable centring magnets of plastic-bonded Ferroxdure. These magnets are for placing the electron beam coaxially with the deflection coils. They are magnetized diametrically. By turning the magnets with respect to each other the resulting field strength is varied. The direction of the resulting magnetic field is adjusted by turning the magnets simultaneously. The required torque on the magnets is 35 to 250 mNm. See also Fig. 5.
The correct position of the magnets ensures freedom from curved lines in the centre of the raster and is beneficial with regard to raster geometry, deflection defocusing, corner cutting etc. For quality performance, picture shift should be obtained by applying d.c. current through the deflection coils.
This should be done after adjustment of raster linearity and after correct phasing of displayed information in respect of the raster.

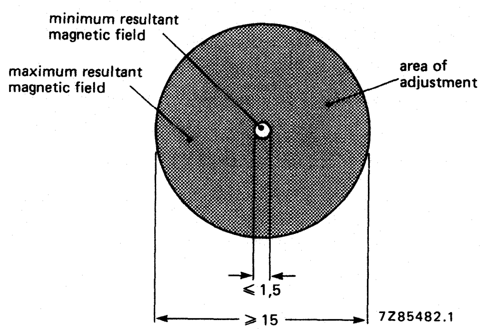


Fig. 5.

PACKING

The deflection units are packed on pallets of 10 or 15 boxes.
Each box contains 24 deflection units.

DEFLECTION UNIT

- For Data Graphic Displays
- For use with high resolution 38 cm (15 in)/110° monochrome CRTs
- Optimized for minimum deflection defocusing
- Preset raster geometry for high resolution display tube M38-328

QUICK REFERENCE DATA

Deflection angle	110°
Neck diameter of CRT	28,6 mm
Screen diagonal of CRT	38 cm
Display format	landscape
Line deflection current for raster scan, at 17 kV	10,5 A (p-p)
Inductance of line coils, parallel connected	107,5 μH
Field deflection current for raster scan, at 17 kV	0,95 A (p-p)
Resistance of field coils, series connected	10,4 Ω

APPLICATION

This deflection unit is for Data Graphic Displays, especially when high resolution and/or high frequency operation is required. It is developed in conjunction with the high resolution display tube M38-328 to provide minimum deflection defocusing and good raster geometry without additional adjustments. Deflection unit AT1039/05 is for display in horizontal (landscape, TV) format.

To utilize the full potential of these deflection units in respect of deflection defocusing, dynamic focusing has to be applied in horizontal and vertical directions.

The line scan frequency is limited by the temperature of the deflection coils. The practical value depends on environmental conditions, but in general terms the highest operating frequency is approx. 50 kHz, thanks to the use of Litze wire in the line coils. At this line frequency the temperature rise of the deflection unit is less than 35° C, the maximum allowed average copper temperature of the unit is 95° C, hence, the environmental temperature must not exceed 65° C. Where the circuitry and cabinet design are such than an operating environmental temperature of less than 65° C is attained, the maximum permissible line frequency may be higher than the 50 kHz specified.

To provide some choice of impedances, the terminations of the coils are brought out permitting either series of parallel connections.
When the coils are connected in parallel it is possible to provide scan at the highest frequency using existing devices. The impedance of the field coils (series connected) is adjusted for operation with integrated circuits (e.g. TDA2653A).

The following associated wound components are available for use in line time base circuits:

AT2076/84 – universal line output transformer;
AT4042/33A – linearity control unit (parallel connection);
AT4042/08A – linearity control unit (series connection);
AT4043/64 – line driver transformer;
AT4043/29 – DC shift transformer;
AT4044/35 – amplitude control unit.

A universal monitor design (C64) has been developed, which is based on AT1039 deflection coils; it permits adjustment of the operating frequencies to the desired value by replacement of a few components only.
Further details are available on request.

DESCRIPTION

The line and field deflection coils are basically saddle-shaped and are surrounded by a Ferroxcube yoke ring. A special winding technique guarantees a precise magnetic field and a high reproducibility. Ferroxdure magnets are provided for beam centring. Provisions are made for mounting raster correction magnets.
The unit meets the self-extinguishing requirements of CSA, IEC and UL.
The top of the unit is marked.

MOUNTING

The unit should be mounted as far forward as possible on the neck of the tube so that it touches the cone; the maximum push-on force on the tube is 50 N.

To orient the raster correctly, the unit may be rotated by hand on the neck of the tube, with which it makes a slip fit. A screw-tightened clamping ring permits it to be locked, both axially and radially, in the desired position; the tightening torque is 0,75 to 0,90 Nm.

DEVELOPMENT DATA

MECHANICAL DATA

Dimensions in mm

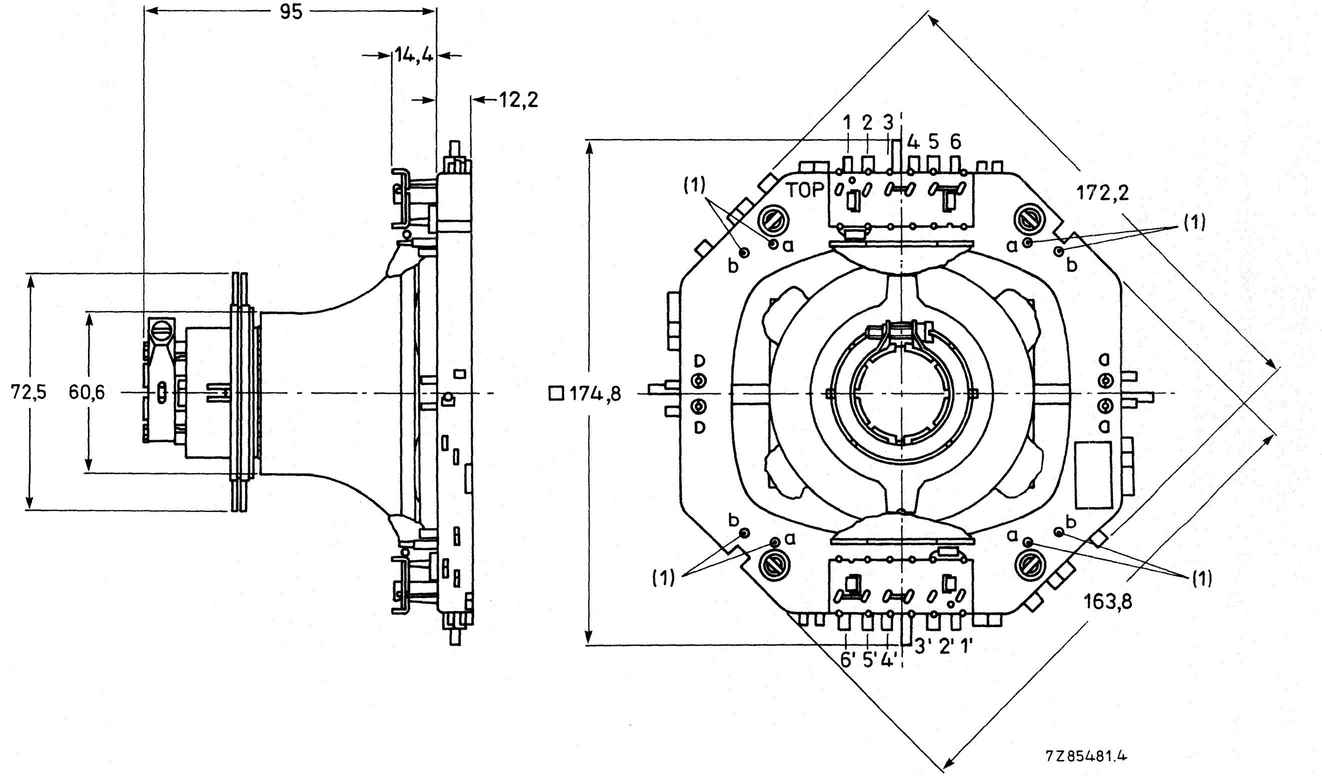


Fig. 1 Deflection unit AT1039/05.

If a further improvement of raster geometry is required use can be made of correction magnets*, which must be fitted to mounting posts (1).

The unit has solder pins for connection. The pin numbering in Fig. 1 corresponds to that in Fig. 2.

* Catalogue number 3122 134 92300.

ELECTRICAL DATA

	parallel connected	series connected
Line deflection coils		
inductance	107,5 μH ± 5%	430 μH ± 5%
resistance	0,18 Ω ± 10%	0,72 Ω ± 5%
line deflection current for raster scan, at 17 kV	10,5 A (p-p) ± 5%	5,25 A (p-p) ± 5%
raster scan	259 mm	259 mm
Field deflection coils		
inductance	2,38 mH ± 5%	9,5 mH ± 5%
resistance	2,6 Ω ± 5%	10,4 Ω ± 5%
field deflection current for raster scan, at 17 kV	1,9 A (p-p) ± 5%	0,95 A (p-p) ± 5%
raster scan	194 mm	194 mm

Maximum permissible DC voltage between line and field coils	3000 V
Maximum permissible DC voltage between field coil and yoke ring	300 V
Coupling between line and field coils, at 1 V, 500 Hz	⩽ 1/100

Note: The values apply at an ambient temperature of 23 °C

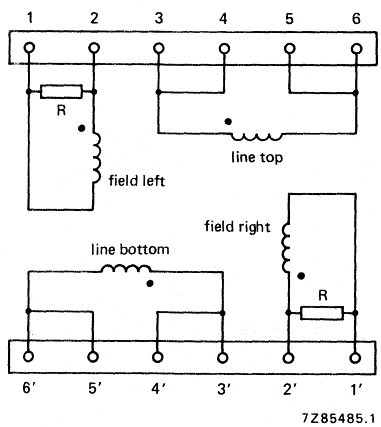


Fig. 2 Diagram of line and field coils; R = 270 Ω. The beginning of the windings is indicated with ●.

Interconnections

	terminals to be interconnected	output terminals*	
		live	neutral
Line deflection coils			
parallel connection	3, 4 to 5′, 6′ and 3′, 4′ to 5, 6	3, **4** 5′, 6′	3′, **4′**, 5, 6
series connection	3, 4 to 3′, 4′	5′, **6′**	**5**, 6
Field deflection coils			
parallel connection	1 to 2′ and 1′ to 2	**1′**, 2	1, **2′**
series connection	2 to 2′	**1′**	**1**

* Terminals which are most convenient to be used as output terminals are underlined.

Geometric distortion, without raster correction and centring magnets.

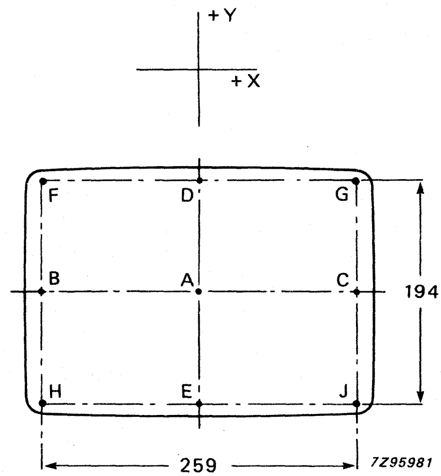


Fig. 3 Raster scan.

Obliquity

$|Fy\text{-}Gy| \leqslant 2{,}0$ mm
$|Gx\text{-}Jx| \leqslant 2{,}0$ mm
$|Jy\text{-}Hy| \leqslant 2{,}0$ mm
$|Hx\text{-}Fx| \leqslant 2{,}0$ mm
$|Dx\text{-}Ex| \leqslant 0{,}5$ mm
$|By\text{-}Cy| \leqslant 0{,}5$ mm

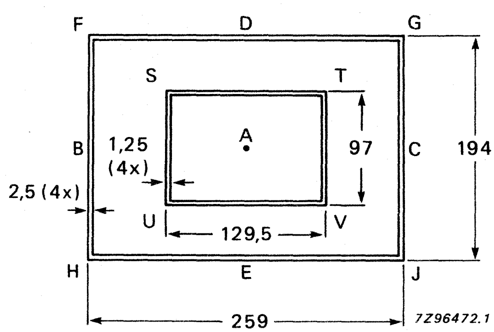


Fig. 4 Obliquity.

Note: The edges of the displayed raster should fall within the two rectangles.

Spot quality and measurement (refer to Fig. 3)

To be measured according to TVV55-84-0002.
Mean spot dimension is related to the spot at point A.

Mean spot size = $\frac{1 + s}{2}$ Where; 1 = longest spot axis
s = shortest spot axis

Measuring conditions: V_{ht} = 17 kV
V_{g2} = 700 V
I_a = 100 μA

The following values for spot growth are defined with DC-deflection and optimal focus voltage V_{g4} per measuring point:

spot size B and C = spot size A + 15% ± 20%
spot size D and E = spot size A + 15% ± 20%
spot size F,G,H and J = spot size A + 25% ± 20%

ENVIRONMENTAL DATA

Maximum operating temperature (average copper temperature)	95 °C
Maximum possible temperature rise (ΔT) as a result of coil losses at 50 kHz	35 °C
Storage temperature range	–25 to + 95 °C
Flame retarding	according to UL1413
Flammability	according to UL94, category V1

ENVIRONMENTAL TESTS

The deflection units withstand the following tests:

Vibration	IEC 68-2-6; test Fc, procedure B4; 10-55-10 Hz, amplitude 0,35 mm, 3 x 30 min.
Bump	IEC 68-2-29, test Eb; 250 m/s², 1000 bumps, 6 directions.
Shock	IEC 68-2-27, test Ea; 11 ms, half-sine pulse shape, 350 m/s², 3 x 6 directions.
Cold	IEC 68-2-1, test Ab; 96 h, –25 °C.
Dry heat	IEC 68-2-2, test Bb; 96 h, + 95 °C.
Cyclic damp heat	IEC 68-2-30, test Db; 21 cycles, + 40 °C.
Damp heat, steady state	IEC 68-2-3, test Ca, 21 days.
Change of temperature	IEC 68-2-14, test Nb; 5 cycles of 2 h at –25 °C and 2 h at + 95 °C, duration of one cycle 5 h.

BEAM CENTRING

The deflection units have two independently movable centring magnets of plastic-bonded Ferroxdure. These magnets are for placing the electron beam coaxially with the deflection coils. They are magnetized diametrically. By turning the magnets with respect to each other the resulting field strength is varied. The direction of the resulting magnetic field is adjusted by turning the magnets simultaneously. The required torque on the magnets is 35 to 250 mNm. See also Fig. 5.
The correct position of the magnets ensures freedom from curved lines in the centre of the raster and is beneficial with regard to raster geometry, deflection defocusing, corner cutting etc. For quality performance, picture shift should be obtained by applying d.c. current through the deflection coils.
This should be done after adjustment of raster linearity and after correct phasing of displayed information in respect of the raster.

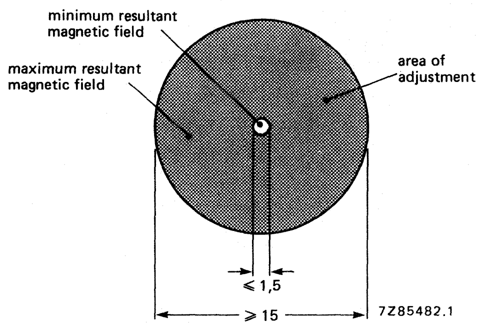


Fig. 5.

PACKING

The deflection units are packed on pallets of 10 or 15 boxes.
Each box contains 24 deflection units.

DEFLECTION UNITS

- For Data Graphic Displays
- For use with high resolution 47 cm (20 in) and 41 cm (17 in)/110° monochrome CRTs
- Optimized for minimum deflection defocusing
- Preset raster geometry for high resolution display tubes M47EAA and M41EAA
- Electrical data given is for M47EAA
- Separate types for landscape and portrait formats

QUICK REFERENCE DATA

	AT1039/09	AT1039/09
Deflection angle	110°	110°
Neck diameter of CRT	28,6 mm	28,6 mm
Screen diagonal of CRT	47/41 cm	47/41 cm
Display format	portrait	landscape
Line deflection current for raster scan, at 20 kV	6,27 A (p-p)	8,16 A (p-p)
Inductance of line coils, parallel connected	230 μH	213 μH
Field deflection current for raster scan, at 20 kV	1,39 A (p-p)	1,08 A (p-p)
Resistance of field coils, series connected	10,4 Ω	10,5 Ω

APPLICATION

These deflection units are for Data Graphic Displays, especially when high resolution and/or high frequency operation is required. They are developed in conjunction with the high resolution display tube M47EAA to provide minimum deflection defocusing and good raster geometry without additional adjustments. The AT1039/08 and AT1039/09 display the same very high performance when used in conjunction with the M41EAA high resolution display tube.
Deflection unit AT1039/08 is for displays in vertical (portrait) format, AT1039/09 for displays in horizontal (landscape, TV) format.

To utilize the full potential of these deflection units in respect of deflection defocusing, dynamic focusing has to be applied in horizontal and vertical directions.

The line scan frequency is limited by the temperature of the deflection coils. The practical value depends on environmental conditions, but in general terms the highest operating frequency is approx. 50 kHz in landscape format and approx. 70 kHz in portrait format. At this line frequency the temperature rise of the deflection unit is less than 35 °C, the maximum allowed average copper temperature of the unit is 95 °C, hence, the environmental temperature must not exceed 65 °C. Where the circuitry and cabinet design are such that an operating environmental temperature of less than 65 °C is attained, the maximum permissible line frequency may be higher than the 50 kHz/70 kHz specified.

To provide some choice of impedances, the termination of the coils are brought out permitting either series or parallel connections.
When the coils are connected in parallel it is possible to provide scan at the highest frequency using existing devices. The impedance of the field coils (series connected) is adjusted for operation with integrated circuits (e.g. TDA2653A).

The following associated wound components are available for use in line time base circuits:

AT2076/84 – universal line output transformer;
AT4042/33A – linearity control unit (parallel connection);
AT4042/08A – linearity control unit (series connection);
AT4043/64 – line driver transformer;
AT4043/29 – d.c. shift transformer;
AT4044/35 – amplitude control unit.

A universal monitor design (C64) has been developed, which is based on AT1039 deflection coils; it permits adjustment of the operating frequencies to the desired value by replacement of a few components only.
Further details are available on request.

DESCRIPTION

The line and field deflection coils are basically saddle-shaped and are surrounded by a Ferroxcube yoke ring. A special winding technique guarantees a precise magnetic field and a high reproducibility. Ferroxdure magnets are provided for beam centring. Provisions are made for mounting raster correction magnets.
The units meet the self-extinguishing requirements of CSA, IEC and UL.
The top of the units is marked.

MOUNTING

The unit should be mounted as far forward as possible on the neck of the tube so that it touches the cone; the maximum push-on force on the tube is 50 N.

To orient the raster correctly, the unit may be rotated by hand on the neck of the tube, with which it makes a slip fit. A screw-tightened clamping ring permits it to be locked, both axially and radially, in the desired position; the tightening torque is 0,75 to 0,90 Nm.

DEVELOPMENT DATA

MECHANICAL DATA

Dimensions in mm

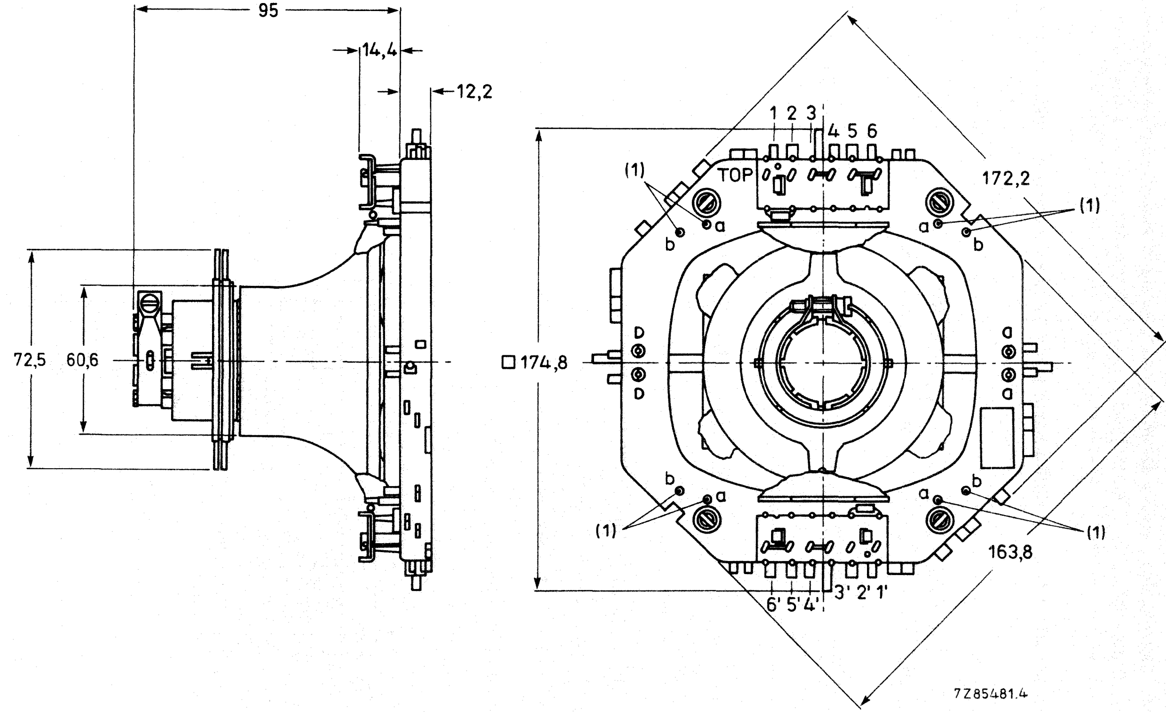


Fig. 1 Deflection units AT1039/08 and AT1039/09.

If a further improvement of raster geometry is required use can be made of correction magnets*, which must be fitted to mounting posts (1); posts **a** to be used for AT1039/08, posts **b** for AT1039/09.

The unit has solder pins for connection. The pin numbering in Fig. 1 corresponds to that in Fig. 2.

* Catalogue number 3122 134 92300.

MECHANICAL DATA

	AT1039/08		AT1039/09	
	parallel connected	series connected	parallel connected	series connected
Line deflection coils				
inductance	230 μH ± 5%	920 μH ± 5%	213 μH ± 5%	852 μH ± 5%
resistance	0.39 Ω ± 5%	1.56 Ω ± 5%	0.37 Ω ± 5%	1.48 Ω ± 5%
line deflection current, for raster scan, at 20 kV	6.27 A (p-p) ± 5%	3.14 A (p-p) ± 5%	8.16 A (p-p) ± 5%	4.03 A (p-p) ± 5%
raster scan	261 mm	261 mm	348 mm	348 mm
Field deflection coils				
inductance	2.33 mH ± 5%	9.30 mH ± 5%	2.38 mH ± 5%	9.50 mH ± 5%
resistance	2.60 Ω ± 5%	10.4 Ω ± 5%	2.63 Ω ± 5%	10.5 Ω ± 5%
field deflection current, for raster scan, at 20 kV	2.78 A (p-p) ± 5%	1.39 A (p-p) ± 5%	2.16 A (p-p) ± 5%	1.08 A (p-p) ± 5%
raster scan	348 mm	348 mm	261 mm	261 mm

Maximum permissible DC voltage between line and field coils	3000 V
Maximum permissible DC voltage between field coil and yoke ring	300 V
Coupling between line and field coils, at 1 V, 500 Hz	$\leqslant$ 1/100

Note: The values apply at an ambient temperature of 23 °C.

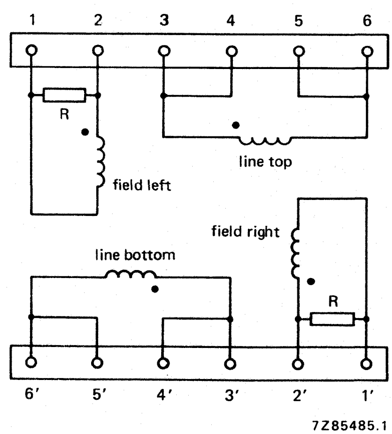


Fig. 2 Diagram of line and field coils; R = 270 Ω. The beginning of the windings is indicated with ●.

Interconnections

	terminals to be interconnected	output terminals*	
		live	neutral
Line deflection coils			
parallel connection	3, 4 to 5′, 6′ and 3′, 4′ to 5, 6	3, 4 5′, 6′	3′, 4′, 5, 6
series connection	3, 4 to 3′, 4′	5′, 6′	5, 6
Field deflection coils			
parallel connection	1 to 2′ and 1′ to 2	1′, 2	1, 2′
series connection	2 to 2′	1′	1

* Terminals which are most convenient to be used as output terminals are underlined.

Geometric distortion, without raster correction and centring magnets.

DEVELOPMENT DATA

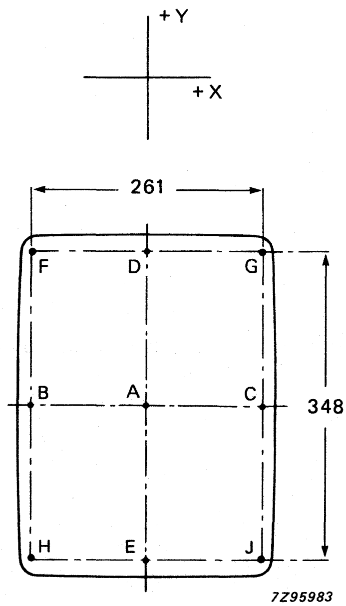


Fig. 3a AT1039/08.

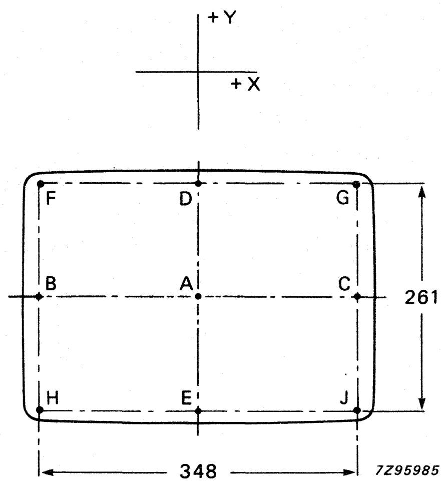


Fig. 3b AT1039/09.

Obliquity $|Fy\text{-}Gy| \leqslant 3.5$ mm
$|Gx\text{-}Jx| \leqslant 3.5$ mm
$|Jy\text{-}Hy| \leqslant 3.5$ mm
$|Hx\text{-}Fx| \leqslant 3.5$ mm
$|Dx|$ and $|Ex| \leqslant 0.8$ mm
$|By|$ and $|Cy| \leqslant 0.5$ mm

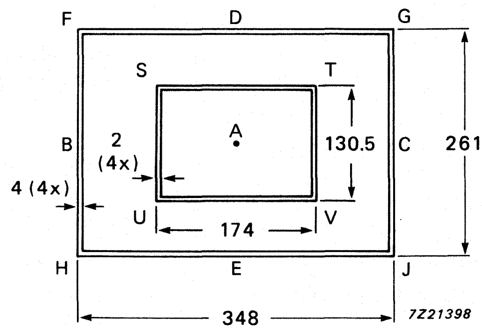


Fig. 4b AT1039/09.

Note: The edges of the displayed raster should fall within the two rectangles.

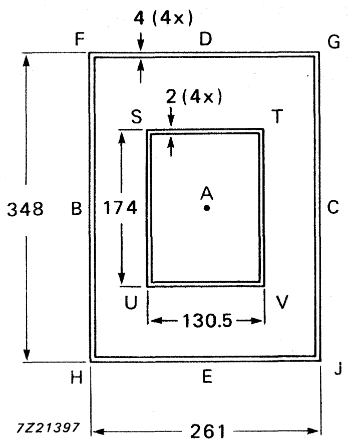


Fig. 4a AT1039/08.

Spot quality and measurement (refer to Fig. 3)

To be measured according to TVV55-84-0002.
Mean spot dimension is related to the spot at point A.

Mean spot size = $\frac{1 + s}{2}$ Where; 1 = longest spot axis
s = shortest spot axis

Measuring conditions: V_{ht} = 20 kV
V_{g2} = 700 V
I_a = 100 μA

The following values for spot growth are defined with DC-deflection and optimal focus voltage V_{g4} per measuring point:

spot size B and C = spot size A + 15% ± 20%
spot size D and E = spot size A + 15% ± 20%
spot size F,G,H and J = spot size A + 25% ± 20%

ENVIRONMENTAL DATA

Maximum operating temperature (average copper temperature)	95 °C
Maximum possible temperature rise (ΔT) as a result of coil losses at 50 kHz and 70 kHz respectively	35 °C
Storage temperature range	−25 to + 95 °C
Flame retarding	according to UL1413
Flammability	according to UL94, category V1

ENVIRONMENTAL TESTS

The deflection units withstand the following tests:

Vibration	IEC 68-2-6; test Fc, procedure B4; 10-55-10 Hz, amplitude 0,35 mm, 3 x 30 min.
Bump	IEC 68-2-29, test Eb; 250 m/s², 1000 bumps, 6 directions.
Shock	IEC 68-2-27. test Ea; 11 ms, half-sine pulse shape, 350 m/s², 3 x 6 directions.
Cold	IEC 68-2-1, test Ab; 96 h, −25 °C.
Dry heat	IEC 68-2-2, test Bb; 96 h, + 95 °C.
Cyclic damp heat	IEC 68-2-30, test Db; 21 cycles, + 40 °C.
Damp heat, steady state	IEC 68-2-3, test Ca, 21 days.
Change of temperature	IEC 68-2-14, test Nb; 5 cycles of 2 h at −25 °C and 2 h at + 95 °C, duration of one cycle 5 h.

BEAM CENTRING

The deflection units have two independently movable centring magnets of plastic-bonded Ferroxdure. These magnets are for placing the electron beam coaxially with the deflection coils. They are magnetized diametrically. By turning the magnets with respect to each other the resulting field strength is varied. The direction of the resulting magnetic field is adjusted by turning the magnets simultaneously. The required torque on the magnets is 35 to 250 mNm. See also Fig. 5.
The correct position of the magnets ensures freedom from curved lines in the centre of the raster and is beneficial with regard to raster geometry, deflection defocusing, corner cutting etc. For quality performance, picture shift should be obtained by applying d.c. current through the deflection coils.
This should be done after adjustment of raster linearity and after correct phasing of displayed information in respect of the raster.

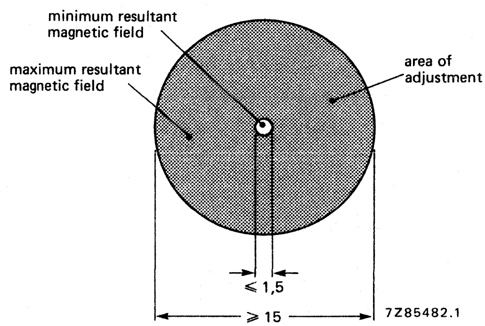


Fig. 5.

PACKING

The deflection units are packed on pallets of 10 or 15 boxes.
Each box contains 24 deflection units.

DEFLECTION UNITS

- For Data Graphic Displays
- For use with high resolution 36 cm (15 in)/110 FLAT SQUARE monochrome CRT's
- Optimized for minimum deflection defocusing
- Preset raster geometry for high resolution display tube M36EAB
- Separate types for landscape and portrait formats

QUICK REFERENCE DATA

	AT1039/20	AT1039/21
Deflection angle	110°	110°
Neck diameter of CRT	28.6 mm	28.6 mm
Screen diagonal of CRT	36 cm	36 cm
Display format	portrait	landscape
Line deflection current for raster scan, at 17 kV	5.66 A (p-p)	7.64 A (p-p)
Inductance of line coils, parallel connected	233 μH	205 μH
Field deflection current for raster scan, at 17 kV	1.32 A (p-p)	0.95 A (p-p)
Resistance of field coils, series connected	10.0 Ω	10.4 Ω

APPLICATION

These deflection units are for Data Graphic Displays, especially when high resolution and/or high frequency operation is required. They are developed in conjunction with the high resolution display tube M36EAB to provide minimum deflection defocusing and good raster geometry without additional adjustments.
Deflection unit AT1039/20 is for displays in vertical (portrait) format, AT1039/21 for displays in horizontal (landscape, TV) format.

To utilize the full potential of these deflection units in respect of deflection defocusing, dynamic focusing has to be applied in horizontal and vertical directions.

The line scan frequency is limited by the temperature of the deflection coils. The practical value depends on environmental conditions, but in general terms the highest operating frequency is approx. 50 kHz in landscape format and approx. 70 kHz in portrait format. At this line frequency the temperature rise of the deflection unit is less than 35 °C, the maximum allowed average copper temperature of the unit is 95 °C, hence, the environmental temperature must not exceed 65 °C. Where the circuitry and cabinet design are such that an operating environmental temperature of less than 65 °C is attained, the maximum permissible line frequency may be higher than the 50 kHz/70 kHz specified.

To provide some choice of impedances, the termination of the coils are brought out permitting either series or parallel connections.
When the coils are connected in parallel it is possible to provide scan at the highest frequency using existing devices. The impedance of the field coils (series connected) is adjusted for operation with integrated circuits (e.g. TDA2653A).

The following associated wound components are available for use in line time base circuits:

AT2076/84 – universal line output transformer;
AT4042/33A – linearity control unit (parallel connection);
AT4042/08A – linearity control unit (series connection);
AT4043/64 – line driver transformer;
AT4043/29 – d.c. shift transformer;
AT4044/35 – amplitude control unit.

A universal monitor design (C64) has been developed, which is based on AT1039 deflection coils; it permits adjustment of the operating frequencies to the desired value by replacement of a few components only.
Further details are available on request.

DESCRIPTION

The line and field deflection coils are basically saddle-shaped and are surrounded by a Ferroxcube yoke ring. A special winding technique guarantees a precise magnetic field and a high reproducibility.
Ferroxdure magnets are provided for beam centring. Provisions are made for mounting raster correction magnets.
The units meet the self-extinguishing requirements of CSA, IEC and UL.
The top of the units is marked.

MOUNTING

The unit should be mounted as far forward as possible on the neck of the tube so that it touches the cone; the maximum push-on force on the tube is 50 N.

To orient the raster correctly, the unit may be rotated by hand on the neck of the tube, with which it makes a slip fit. A screw-tightened clamping ring permits it to be locked, both axially and radially, in the desired position; the tightening torque is 0.75 to 0.90 Nm.

MECHANICAL DATA

Dimensions in mm

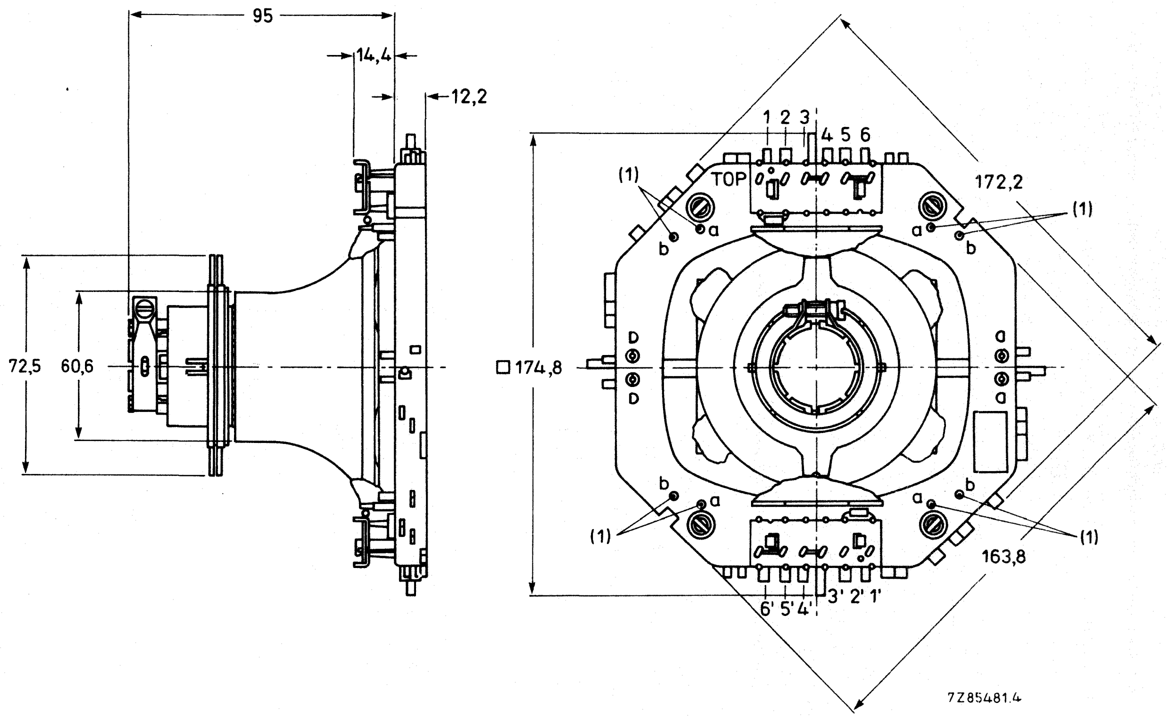


Fig. 1 Deflection units AT1039/20 and AT1039/21.

If a further improvement of raster geometry is required use can be made of correction magnets*, which must be fitted to mounting posts (1); posts **a** to be used for AT1039/20, posts **b** for AT1039/21.

The unit has solder pins for connection. The pin numbering in Fig. 1 corresponds to that in Fig. 2.

* Catalogue number 3122 134 92300.

ELECTRICAL DATA

	AT1039/20		AT1039/21	
	parallel connected	series connected	parallel connected	series connected
Line deflection coils				
inductance	233 μH ± 5%	932 μH ± 5%	205 μH ± 5%	820 μH ± 5%
resistance	0.38 Ω ± 5%	1.52 Ω ± 5%	0.35 Ω ± 5%	1.40 Ω ± 5%
line deflection current for raster scan at 17 kV	5.66 $A_{(p-p)}$ ± 5%	2.83 $A_{(p-p)}$ ± 5%	7.64 $A_{(p-p)}$ ± 5%	3.82 $A_{(p-p)}$ ± 5%
raster scan	200 mm	200 mm	267 mm	267 mm
Field deflection coils				
inductance	2.20 mH ± 5%	8.80 mH ± 5%	2.38 mH ± 5%	9.50 mH ± 5%
resistance	2.50 Ω ± 5%	10.0 Ω ± 5%	2.60 Ω ± 5%	10.4 Ω ± 5%
field deflection current for raster scan at 17 kV	2.64 $A_{(p-p)}$ ± 5%	1.32 $A_{(p-p)}$ ± 5%	1.90 $A_{(p-p)}$ ± 5%	0.95 $A_{(p-p)}$ ± 5%
raster scan	267 mm	267 mm	200 mm	200 mm

Maximum permissible DC voltage between line and field coils	3000 V
Maximum permissible DC voltage between field coil and yoke ring	300 V
Coupling between line and field coils, at 1 V, 500 Hz	$\leqslant$ 1/100

Note: The values apply at an ambient temperature of 23 °C.

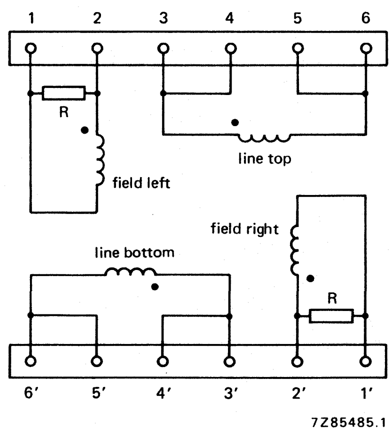


Fig. 2 Diagram of line and field coils; R = 270 Ω. The beginning of the windings is indicated with ●.

Interconnections

	terminals to be interconnected	output terminals*	
		live	neutral
Line deflection coils			
parallel connection	3, 4 to 5′, 6′ and 3′, 4′ to 5, 6	3, **4** 5′, 6′	3′, **4′**, 5, 6
series connection	3, 4 to 3′, 4′	5′, **6′**	**5**, 6
Field deflection coils			
parallel connection	1 to 2′ and 1′ to 2	**1′**, 2	1, **2′**
series connection	2 to 2′	**1′**	**1**

* Terminals which are most convenient to be used as output terminals are underlined.

Geometric distortion, without raster correction and centring magnets.

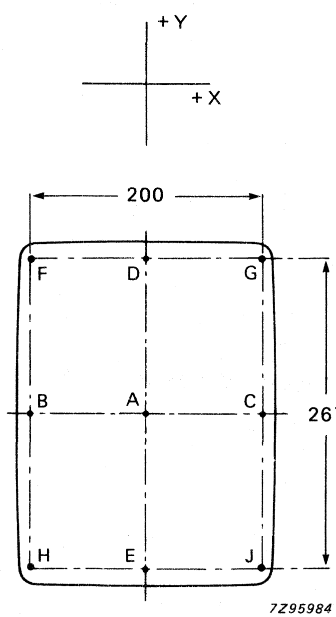


Fig. 3a AT1039/20.

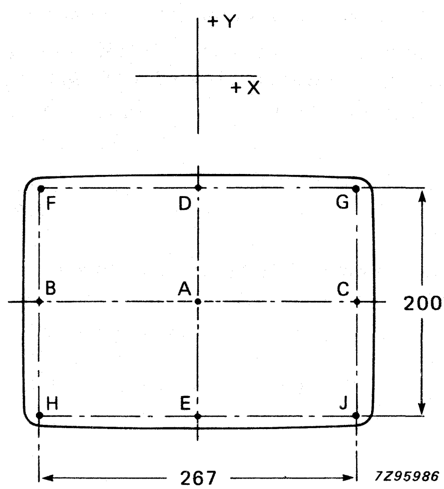


Fig. 3b AT1039/21.

Obliquity

|Fy-Gy| ⩽ 2.5 mm
|Gx-Jx| ⩽ 2.5 mm
|Jy-Hy| ⩽ 2.5 mm
|Hx-Fx| ⩽ 2.5 mm
|Dx| and |Ex| ⩽ 0.8 mm
|By| and |Cy| ⩽ 0.5 mm

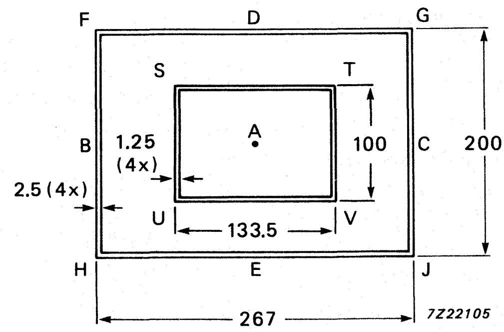


Fig. 4b AT1039/21.

Note: The edges of the displayed raster should fall within the two rectangles.

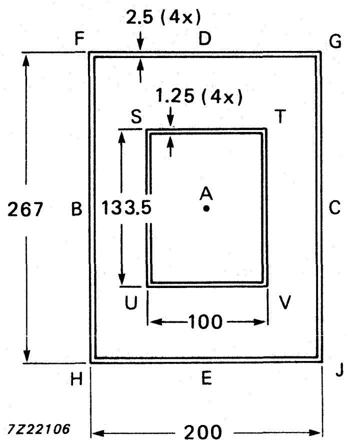


Fig. 4a AT1039/20.

Spot quality and measurement (refer to Fig. 3)

To be measured according to TVV55-84-0002.
Mean spot dimension is related to the spot at point A.

Mean spot size = $\frac{1 + s}{2}$ Where; 1 = longest spot axis
s = shortest spot axis

Measuring conditions: V_{ht} = 17 kV
V_{g2} = 700 V
I_a = 100 μA

The following values for spot growth are defined with DC-deflection and optimal focus voltage V_{g4} per measuring point:

spot size	B and C	= spot size A + 15% ± 20%
spot size	D and E	= spot size A + 15% ± 20%
spot size	F,G,H and J	= spot size A + 25% ± 20%

ENVIRONMENTAL DATA

Maximum operating temperature (average copper temperature)	95 °C
Maximum possible temperature rise (ΔT) as a result of coil losses at 50 kHz and 70 kHz respectively	35 °C
Storage temperature range	−25 to + 95 °C
Flame retarding	according to UL1413
Flammability	according to UL94, category V1

ENVIRONMENTAL TESTS

The deflection units withstand the following tests:

Vibration	IEC 68-2-6; test Fc, procedure B4; 10-55-10 Hz, amplitude 0,35 mm, 3 x 30 min.
Bump	IEC 68-2-29, test Eb; 250 m/s², 1000 bumps, 6 directions.
Shock	IEC 68-2-27. test Ea; 11 ms, half-sine pulse shape, 350 m/s², 3 x 6 directions.
Cold	IEC 68-2-1, test Ab; 96 h, −25 °C.
Dry heat	IEC 68-2-2, test Bb; 96 h, + 95 °C.
Cyclic damp heat	IEC 68-2-30, test Db; 21 cycles, + 40 °C.
Damp heat, steady state	IEC 68-2-3, test Ca, 21 days.
Change of temperature	IEC 68-2-14, test Nb; 5 cycles of 2 h at −25 °C and 2 h at + 95 °C, duration of one cycle 5 h.

BEAM CENTRING

The deflection units have two independently movable centring magnets of plastic-bonded Ferroxdure. These magnets are for placing the electron beam coaxially with the deflection coils. They are magnetized diametrically. By turning the magnets with respect to each other the resulting field strength is varied. The direction of the resulting magnetic field is adjusted by turning the magnets simultaneously. The required torque on the magnets is 35 to 250 mNm. See also Fig. 5.
The correct position of the magnets ensures freedom from curved lines in the centre of the raster and is beneficial with regard to raster geometry, deflection defocusing, corner cutting etc. For quality performance, picture shift should be obtained by applying d.c. current through the deflection coils.
This should be done after adjustment of raster linearity and after correct phasing of displayed information in respect of the raster.

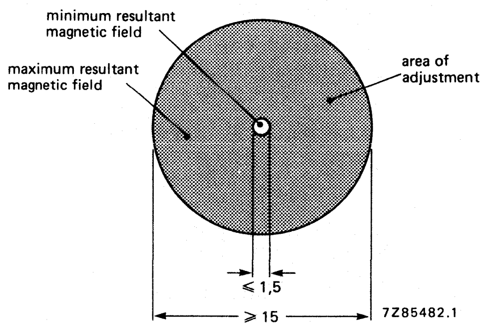


Fig. 5.

PACKING

The deflection units are packed on pallets of 10 or 15 boxes.
Each box contains 24 deflection units.

DEFLECTION UNIT

- For Data Graphic Displays
- For use with high resolution 47 cm (20 in) and 41 cm (17 in)/110^{o} monochrome CRTs
- Optimized for minimum deflection defocusing
- Preset raster geometry for high resolution display tube M47EAA and M41EAA
- Electrical data given is for M47EAA

QUICK REFERENCE DATA

Deflection angle	110^{o}
Neck diameter of CRT	28,6 mm
Screen diagonal of CRT	47/41 cm
Display format	landscape
Line deflection current for raster scan, at 17,5 kV	11,0 A (p-p)
Inductance of line coils, parallel connected	111 μA
Field deflection current for raster scan, at 17,5 kV	1,04 A (p-p)
Resistance of field coils, series connected	10,4 Ω

APPLICATION

This deflection unit is for Data Graphic Displays, especially when high resolution and/or high frequency operation is required. It is developed in conjunction with the high resolution display tube M47EAA to provide minimum deflection defocusing and good raster geometry without additional adjustments. Deflection unit AT1039/39 is for displays in horizontal (landscape, TV) format.

The AT1039/39 displays the same very high performance when used in conjunction with the M41EAA high resolution display tube.

To utilize the full potential of these deflection units in respect of deflection defocusing, dynamic focusing has to be applied in horizontal and vertical directions.

The line scan frequency is limited by the temperature of the deflection coils. The practical value depends on environmental conditions, but in general terms the highest operating frequency is approx. 50 kHz. At this line frequence the temperature rise of the deflection unit is less than 35^{o}C, the maximum allowed average copper temperature of the unit is 95 ^{o}C, hence, theenvironmental temperature must not exceed 65 ^{o}C. Where the circuitry and cabinet design are such than an operating environmental temperature of less than 65 ^{o}C is attained, the maximum permissible line frequency may be higher than the 50 kZh specifield.
To provide some choice of impedances, the terminations of the coils are brought out permitting either series or parallel connections.
When the coils are connected in parallel it is possible to provide scan at the highest frequency using existing devices. The impedance of the field coils (series connected) is adjusted for operation with integrated circuits (e.g. TDA2653A).

The following associated wound components are available for use in line time base circuits:

AT2076/84 — universal line output transformer;
AT4042/33A — linearity control unit (parallel connection);
AT4042/08A — linearity control unit (series connection);
AT4043/64 — line driver transformer;
AT4043/29 — DC shift transformer;
AT4044/35 — amplitude control unit.

A universal monitor design (C64) has been developed, which is based on AT1039 deflection coils; it permits adjustment of the operating frequencies to the desired value by replacement of a few components only.
Further details are available on request.

DESCRIPTION

The line and field deflection coils are basically saddle-shaped and are surrounded by a Ferroxcube yoke ring. A special winding technique guarantees a precise magnetic field and a high reproducibility.
Ferroxdure magnets are provided for beam centring. Provisions are made for mounting raster correction magnets.
The unit meets the self-extinguishing requirements of CSA, IEC and UL.
The top of the unit is marked.

MOUNTING

The unit should be mounted as far forward as possible on the neck of the tube so that it touches the cone; the maximum push-on force on the tube is 50 N.

To orient the raster correctly, the unit may be rotated by hand on the neck of the tube, with which it makes a slip fit. A screw-tightened clamping ring permits it to be locked, both axially and radially, in the desired position; the tightening torque is 0,75 to 0,90 Nm.

DEVELOPMENT DATA

MECHANICAL DATA

Dimensions in mm

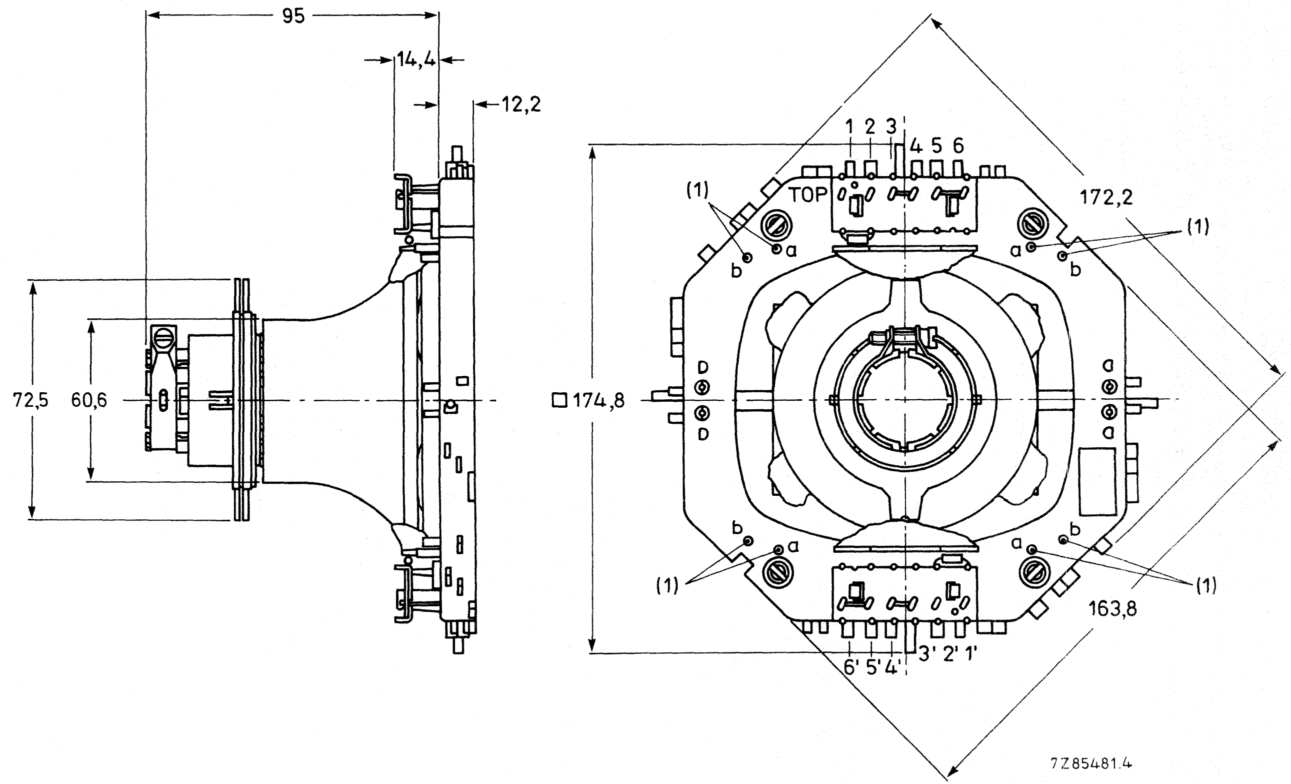


Fig. 1 Deflection unit AT1039/39.

If a further improvement of raster geometry is required use can be made of correction magnets*, which must be fitted to mounting posts (1). The unit has solder pins for connection. The pin numbering in Fig. 1 corresponds to that in Fig. 2.

* Catalogue number 3122 134 92300.

ELECTRICAL DATA

	parallel connected	series connected
Line deflection coils		
inductance	111 μH ± 5%	444 μH ± 5%
resistance	0.18 Ω ± 10%	0.72 Ω ± 5%
line deflection current for raster scan, at 17,5 kV	11.0 A (p-p) ± 5%	5.50 A (p-p) ± 5%
raster scan	348 mm	348 mm
Field deflection coils		
inductance	2.38 mH ± 5%	9.5 mH ± 5%
resistance	2.60 Ω ± 5%	10.4 Ω ± 5%
field deflection current for raster scan, at 17.5 kV	2.08 A (p-p) ± 5%	1.04 A (p-p) ± 5%
raster scan	261 mm	261 mm

Maximum permissible DC voltage between line and field coils	3000 V
Maximum permissible DC voltage between field coil and yoke ring	300 V
Coupling between line and field coils, at 1 V, 500 Hz	$\leqslant$ 1/100

Note: The values apply at an ambient temperature of 23 °C

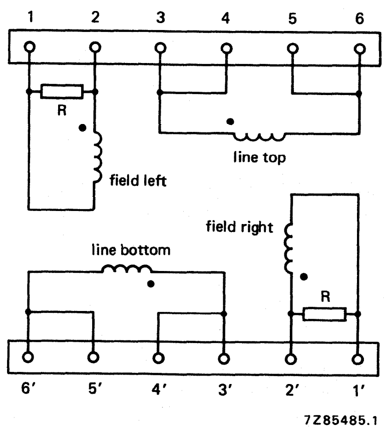


Fig. 2 Diagram of line and field coils; R = 270 Ω. The beginning of the windings is indicated with ●.

Interconnections

	terminals to be interconnected	output terminals*	
		live	neutral
Line deflection coils			
parallel connection	3, 4 to 5′, 6′ and 3′, 4′ to 5, 6	3, **4**, 5′, 6′	3′, **4′**, 5, 6
series connection	3, 4 to 3′, 4′	5′, **6′**	**5**, 6
Field deflection coils			
parallel connection	1 to 2′ and 1′ to 2	**1′**, 2	1, **2′**
series connection	2 to 2′	**1′**	**1**

* Terminals which are most convenient to be used as output terminals are underlined.

DEVELOPMENT DATA

Geometric distortion, without raster correction and centring magnets.

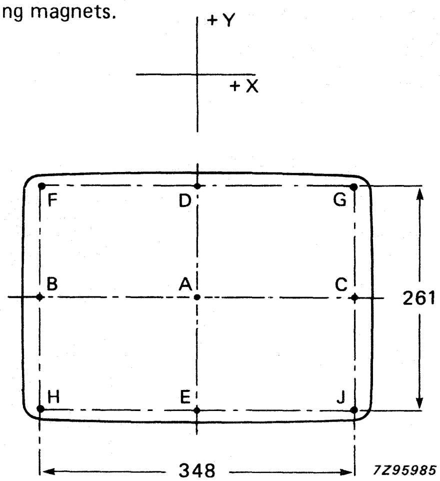


Fig. 3 Raster scan.

Obliquity

$|Fy\text{-}Gy| \leqslant 3{,}5$ mm
$|Gx\text{-}Jx| \leqslant 3{,}5$ mm
$|Jy\text{-}Hy| \leqslant 3{,}5$ mm
$|Hx\text{-}Fx| \leqslant 3{,}5$ mm

$|Dx|$ and $|Ex| \leqslant 0{,}8$ mm
$|By|$ and $|Cy| \leqslant 0{,}5$ mm

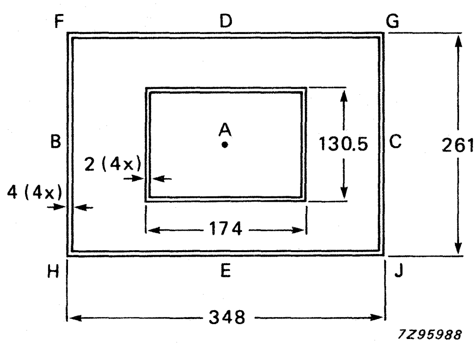


Fig. 4 Obliquity.

Note: The edges of the displayed raster should fall within the two rectangles.

Spot quality and measurement (refer to Fig. 3)

To be measured according to TVV55-84-0002.
Mean spot dimension is related to the spot at point A.

Mean spot size = $\frac{1 + s}{2}$ Where; 1 = longest spot axis
s = shortest spot axis

Measuring conditions: V_{ht} = 17,5 kV
V_{g2} = 700 V
I_a = 100 μA

The following values for spot growth are defined with DC-deflection and optimal focus voltage V_{g4} per measuring point:

spot size	B and C	= spot size A + 15% ± 20%
spot size	D and E	= spot size A + 15% ± 20%
spot size	F,G,H and J	= spot size A + 25% ± 20%

ENVIRONMENTAL DATA

Maximum operating temperature (average copper temperature)	95 °C
Maximum possible temperature rise (ΔT) as a result of coil losses at 50 kHz	35 °C
Storage temperature range	–25 to + 95 °C
Flame retarding	according to UL1413
Flammability	according to UL94, category V1

ENVIRONMENTAL TESTS

The deflection units withstand the following tests:

Vibration	IEC 68-2-6; test Fc, procedure B4; 10-55-10 Hz, amplitude 0,35 mm, 3 x 30 min.
Bump	IEC 68-2-29, test Eb; 250 m/s², 1000 bumps, 6 directions.
Shock	IEC 68-2-27, test Ea; 11 ms, half-sine pulse shape, 350 m/s², 3 x 6 directions.
Cold	IEC 68-2-1, test Ab; 96 h, –25 °C.
Dry heat	IEC 68-2-2, test Bb; 96 h, + 95 °C.
Cyclic damp heat	IEC 68-2-30, test Db; 21 cycles, + 40 °C.
Damp heat, steady state	IEC 68-2-3, test Ca, 21 days.
Change of temperature	IEC 68-2-14, test Nb; 5 cycles of 2 h at –25 °C and 2 h at + 95 °C, duration of one cycle 5 h.

BEAM CENTRING

The deflection units have two independently movable centring magnets of plastic-bonded Ferroxdure. These magnets are for placing the electron beam coaxially with the deflection coils. They are magnetized diametrically. By turning the magnets with respect to each other the resulting field strength is varied. The direction of the resulting magnetic field is adjusted by turning the magnets simultaneously. The required torque on the magnets is 35 to 250 mNm. See also Fig. 5.
The correct position of the magnets ensures freedom from curved lines in the centre of the raster and is beneficial with regard to raster geometry, deflection defocusing, corner cutting etc. For quality performance, picture shift should be obtained by applying d.c. current through the deflection coils.
This should be done after adjustment of raster linearity and after correct phasing of displayed information in respect of the raster.

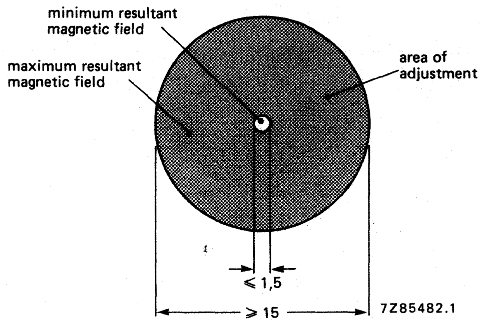


Fig. 5.

PACKING

The deflection units are packed on pallets of 10 or 15 boxes.
Each box contains 24 deflection units.

DEFLECTION UNIT

QUICK REFERENCE DATA

Picture tube	
diagonal	24 cm (9 in)
neck diameter	20 mm
Deflection angle	90°
Line deflection current for raster scan, at 10 kV	2,35 A (p-p)
Inductance of line coils	475 μH
Field deflection current for raster scan, at 10 kV	0,21 A (p-p)
Resistance of field coils	40 Ω

APPLICATION

This deflection unit is for 24 cm (9 in) 90° black & white picture tubes and monitor tubes for basic displays. The unit is used in conjunction with:
– line output transformer AT2140/16 or AT2140/16B;
– linearity control unit AT4042/08A or linearity corrector AT4042/46.

DESCRIPTION

The deflection unit is of the hybrid type, with saddle wound line coils and toroidal wound fields coils. **The line coils and the field coils are series connected.** The unit has a non-magnetic metal clamping ring for fixing to the tube neck. Provisions are made for beam centring. The unit meets the self-extinguishing and non-dripping requirements of IEC 65 and UL1413.

MOUNTING

The unit should be mounted as far forward as possible on the neck of the tube, so that it touches the cone.

To orient the raster correctly, the unit may be rotated by hand on the neck of the tube, with which it makes a slip fit. A screw-tightened clamping ring permits it to be locked, both axially and radially, in the desired position; the tightening torque is 0,6 ± 0,2 Nm.

MECHANICAL DATA

Dimensions in mm

The deflection unit fits a tube with a neck diameter of max. 20,9 mm.

The unit is provided with solder pins for connection. The pin numbering in Fig. 1 corresponds to that in the diagram (Fig. 2).

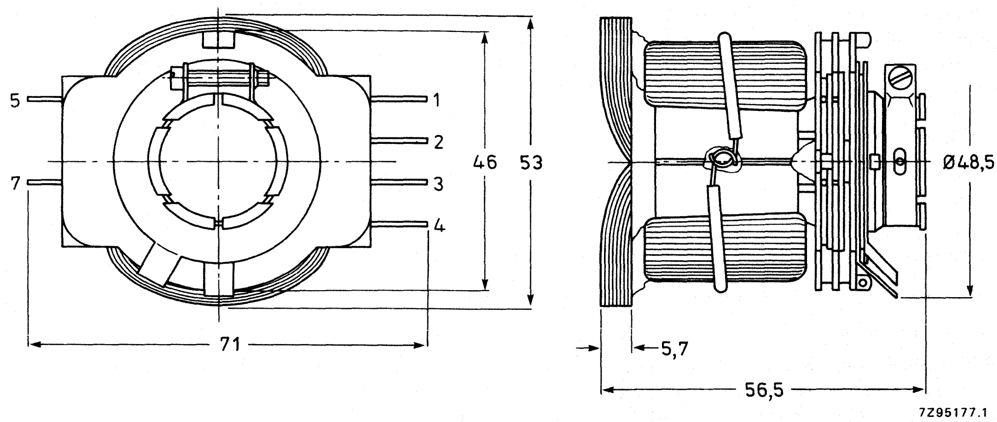


Fig. 1 Deflection unit AT1077/01.

ELECTRICAL DATA

The electrical values apply at an ambient temperature of 25 °C.

Line deflection coils, series connected (Fig. 2), terminals 1 and 4	
Inductance	475 μH ± 5%
Resistance	0,8 Ω ± 5%
L/R	594 μH/Ω
→ Line deflection current, raster scan (168 mm), at 10 kV	2,35 A (p-p) ± 5%
Field deflection coils, series connected (Fig. 2), terminals 2 and 3	
Inductance	72 mH ± 5%
Resistance	40 Ω ± 5%
L/R	1,80 mH/Ω
→ Field deflection current, raster scan (126 mm), at 10 kV	0,21 A (p-p) ± 5%
Maximum DC voltage between terminals of line and field coils	500 V
Maximum operating temperature (average copper temperature)	95 °C
Storage temperature range	−40 to + 75 °C
Coupling between line and field coils, at 500 Hz	⩽ 1/50

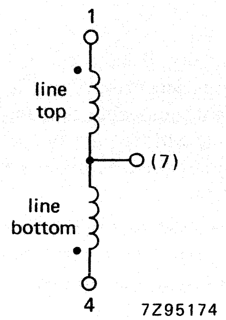


Fig. 2a Line coils.

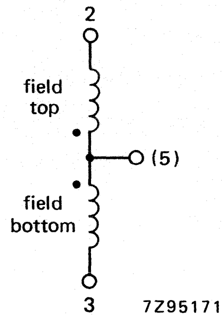


Fig. 2b Field coils.

The beginning of the windings is indicated with ●.

Geometric distortion measured without centring magnets on a 24 cm (9 in) reference tube (dimensions in mm)

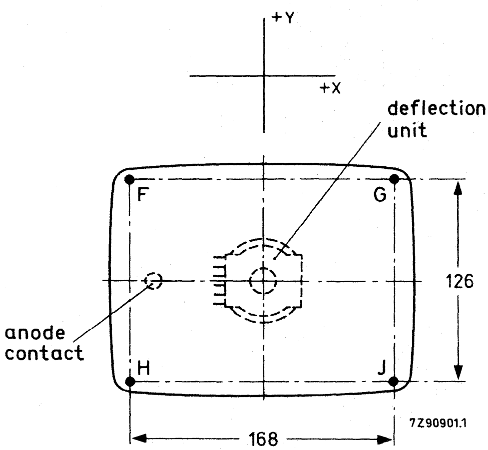


Fig. 3.

$|Fy\text{-}Gy| \leqslant 2$

$|Gx\text{-}Jx| \leqslant 2$

$|Jy\text{-}Hy| \leqslant 2$

$|Hx\text{-}Fx| \leqslant 2$

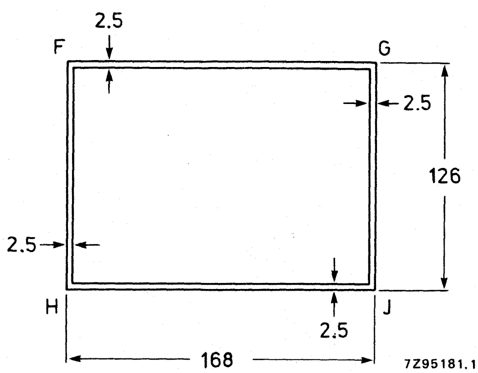


Fig. 4 The edges of the displayed raster fall within the two rectangles.

CORRECTION FACILITIES

For centring

After adjustment of the linearity of the deflection current, the eccentricity of the monitor tube and the deflection unit can be corrected by means of two independently movable centring magnets. These magnets are magnetized diametrically. By turning the magnets with respect to each other the resulting field strength is varied. The direction of the resulting magnetic field is adjusted by turning the magnets simultaneously. The torque on the magnets is 50 to 200 mNm.

These centring magnets cannot be used for compensating the effects of non-linearity or of phase differences between the synchronization and time base, as otherwise the correction needed becomes excessive. Even if the correction is within the range of the magnets, curved lines may appear in the centre of the raster.

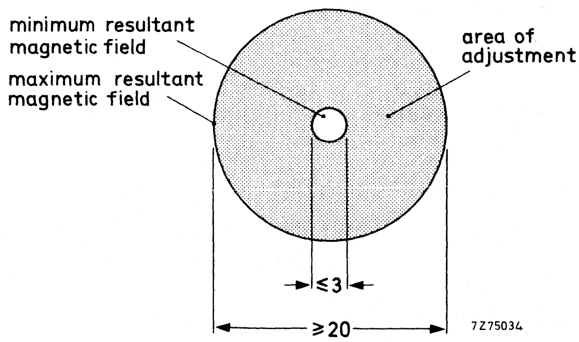


Fig. 5.

DEFLECTION UNIT

QUICK REFERENCE DATA

Picture tube	
diagonal	24 cm (9 in)
neck diameter	20 mm
Deflection angle	90°
Line deflection current for raster scan, at 10 kV	2.32 A (p-p)
Inductance of line coils	475 μH
Field deflection current for raster scan, at 10 kV	0.21 A (p-p)
Resistance of field coils	40 Ω

APPLICATION

This deflection unit is for 24 cm (9 in) 90° black & white picture tubes and monitor tubes for basic displays. It is developed in conjunction with the high resolution display tube M24-306. The unit is used in conjunction with:
– line output transformer AT2140/16 or AT2140/16B;
– linearity control unit AT4042/08A or linearity corrector AT4042/46.

DESCRIPTION

The deflection unit is of the hybrid type, with saddle wound line coils and toroidal wound fields coils. **The line coils and the field coils are series connected.** The unit has a non-magnetic metal clamping ring for fixing to the tube neck. Provisions are made for beam centring. The unit meets the self-extinguishing and non-dripping requirements of IEC 65 and UL1413.

MOUNTING

The unit should be mounted as far forward as possible on the neck of the tube, so that it touches the cone.

To orient the raster correctly, the unit may be rotated by hand on the neck of the tube, with which it makes a slip fit. A screw-tightened clamping ring permits it to be locked, both axially and radially, in the desired position; the tightening torque is 0,6 ± 0,2 Nm.

MECHANICAL DATA

Dimensions in mm

The deflection unit fits a tube with a neck diameter of max. 20,9 mm.

The unit is provided with solder pins for connection. The pin numbering in Fig. 1 corresponds to that in the diagram (Fig. 2).

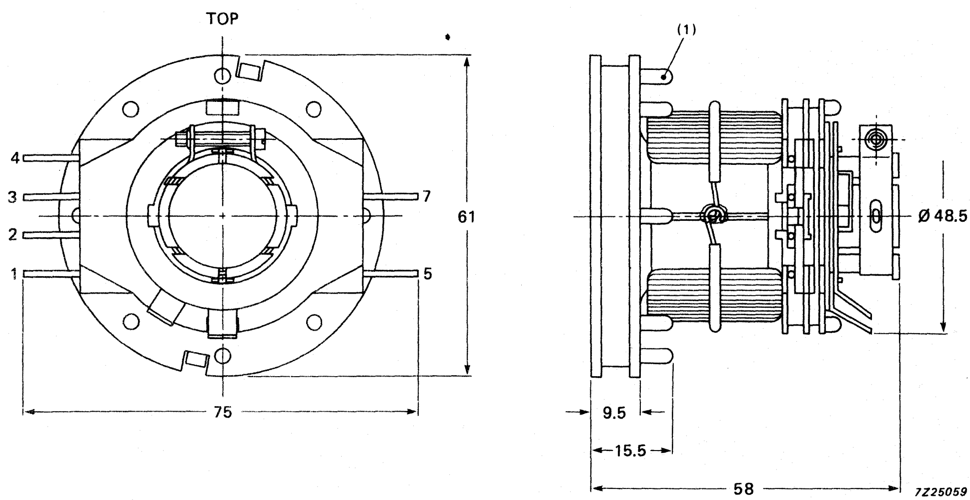


Fig. 1 Deflection unit AT1077/01A.

(1) For fitting plastic-bonded FXD magnet, catalogue number 3122 104 94120, see "Correction facilities".

ELECTRICAL DATA

The electrical values apply at an ambient temperature of 25 °C.

Line deflection coils, series connected (Fig. 2), terminals 1 and 4	
→ Inductance	475 μH ± 5%
Resistance	0.8 Ω ± 5%
L/R	594 μH/Ω
→ Line deflection current, raster scan (168 mm), at 10 kV	2.32 A (p-p) ± 5%
Field deflection coils, series connected (Fig. 2), terminals 2 and 3	
→ Inductance	72 mH ± 5%
Resistance	40 Ω ± 5%
L/R	1.80 mH/Ω
→ Field deflection current, raster scan (126 mm), at 10 kV	0.21 A (p-p) ± 5%
Maximum DC voltage between terminals of line and field coils	500 V
Maximum operating temperature (average copper temperature)	95 °C
Storage temperature range	−40 to + 75 °C
Coupling between line and field coils, at 500 Hz	⩽ 1/50

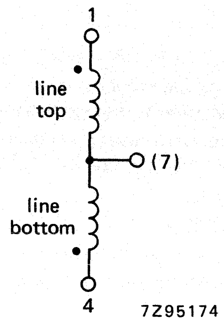


Fig. 2a Line coils.

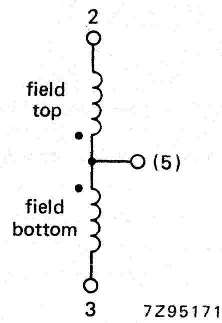


Fig. 2b Field coils.

The beginning of the windings is indicated with ●.

Geometric distortion measured without centring magnets on a 24 cm (9 in) reference tube (dimensions in mm)

$|Fy\text{-}Gy| \leq 2$

$|Gx\text{-}Jx| \leq 2$

$|Jy\text{-}Hy| \leq 2$

$|Hx\text{-}Fx| \leq 2$

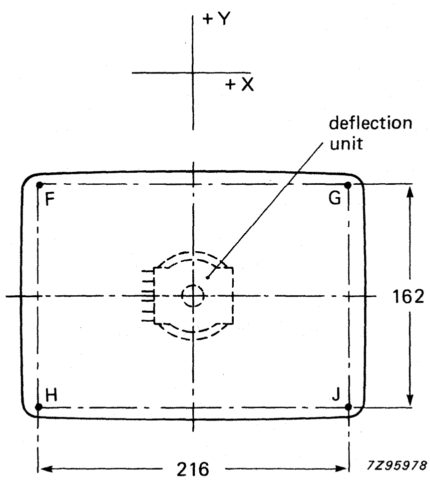


Fig. 3.

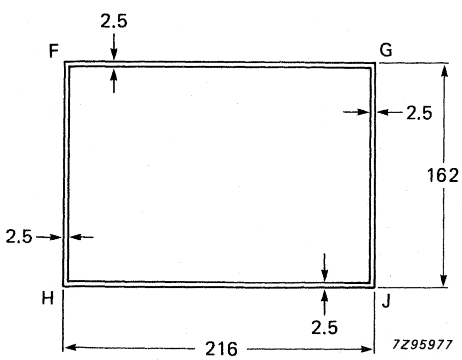


Fig. 4 The edges of the displayed raster fall within the two rectangles.

CORRECTION FACILITIES

For centring

After adjustment of the linearity of the deflection current, the eccentricity of the monitor tube and the deflection unit can be corrected by means of two independently movable centring magnets. These magnets are magnetized diametrically. By turning the magnets with respect to each other the resulting field strength is varied. The direction of the resulting magnetic field is adjusted by turning the magnets simultaneously. The torque on the magnets is 50 to 200 mNm.

These centring magnets cannot be used for compensating the effects of non-linearity or of phase differences between the synchronization and time base, as otherwise the correction needed becomes excessive. Even if the correction is within the range of the magnets, curved lines may appear in the centre of the raster.

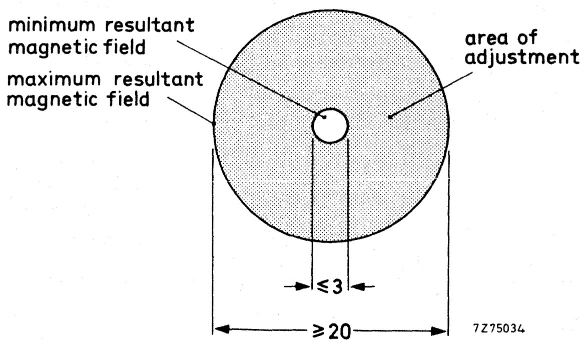


Fig. 5.

For raster correction

Up to eight plastic bonded Ferroxdure magnets can be mounted to the back of the front rim to correct raster distortion. See also Fig. 1.

DEFLECTION UNIT

QUICK REFERENCE DATA

Picture tube	
diagonal	24 cm (9 in)
neck diameter	20 mm
Deflection angle	90^o
Line deflection current for raster scan, at 10 kV	2.32 A (p-p)
Inductance of line coils	470 μH
Field deflection current for raster scan, at 10 kV	0.21 A (p-p)
Resistance of field coils	40 Ω

APPLICATION

This deflection unit is for 24 cm (9 in) 90^o monochrome picture tubes and monitor tubes for basic displays. It is developed in conjunction with the high resolution tubes M24-512/514. The unit is used in conjunction with:
– line output transformer AT2140/16 or AT2140/16B;
– linearity control unit AT4042/08A or linearity corrector AT4042/46.

DESCRIPTION

The deflection unit is of the hybrid type, with saddle wound line coils and toroidal wound fields coils. **The line coils and the field coils are series connected.** The unit has a non-magnetic metal clamping ring for fixing to the tube neck. Provisions are made for beam centring. The unit meets the self-extinguishing and non-dripping requirements of IEC 65 and UL1413.

MOUNTING

The unit should be mounted as far forward as possible on the neck of the tube, so that it touches the cone.

To orient the raster correctly, the unit may be rotated by hand on the neck of the tube, with which it makes a slip fit. A screw-tightened clamping ring permits it to be locked, both axially and radially, in the desired position; the tightening torque is 0,6 ± 0,2 Nm.

MECHANICAL DATA

Dimensions in mm

The deflection unit fits a tube with a neck diameter of max. 20,9 mm.

The unit is provided with solder pins for connection. The pin numbering in Fig. 1 corresponds to that in the diagram (Fig. 2).

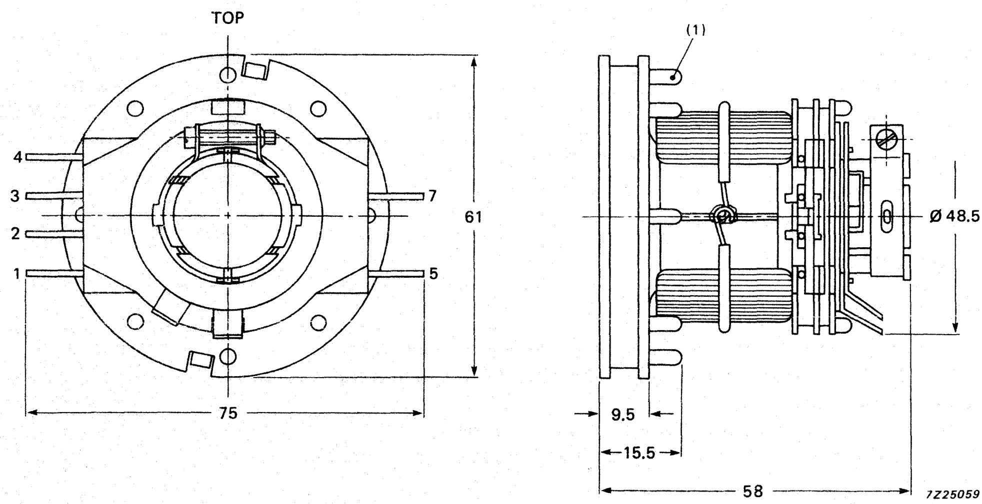


Fig. 1 Deflection unit AT1077/04A.

(1) For fitting plastic-bonded FXD magnet, catalogue number 3122 104 94120, see "Correction facilities".

ELECTRICAL DATA

The electrical values apply at an ambient temperature of 25 °C.

Line deflection coils, series connected (Fig. 2), terminals 1 and 4	
Inductance	470 μH ± 5%
Resistance	0.94 Ω ± 5%
L/R	500 μH/Ω
Line deflection current, raster scan (168 mm), at 10 kV	2.32 A (p-p) $^{+10\%}_{-4\%}$
Field deflection coils, series connected (Fig. 2), terminals 2 and 3	
Inductance	72 mH ± 8%
Resistance	40 Ω ± 5%
L/R	1.80 mH/Ω
Field deflection current, raster scan (126 mm), at 10 kV	0.21 A (p-p) ± 10%
Maximum DC voltage between terminals of line and field coils	500 V
Maximum operating temperature (average copper temperature)	95 °C
Storage temperature range	−40 to + 75 °C
Coupling between line and field coils, at 500 Hz	⩽ 1/50

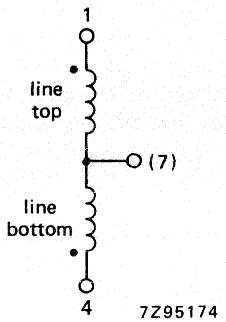


Fig. 2a Line coils.

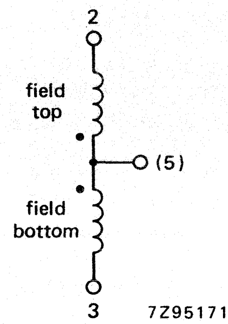


Fig. 2b Field coils.

The beginning of the windings is indicated with ●.

Geometric distortion measured without centring magnets on a 24 cm (9 in) reference tube (dimensions in mm)

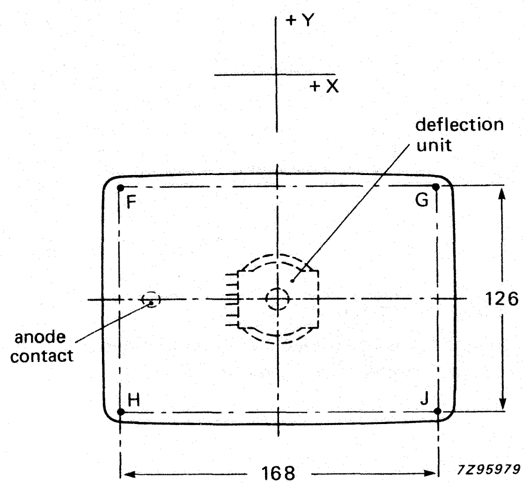


Fig. 3 Raster scan.

Obliquity

$|Fy\text{-}Gy| \leq 2$

$|Gx\text{-}Jx| \leq 2$

$|Jy\text{-}Hy| \leq 2$

$|Hx\text{-}Fx| \leq 2$

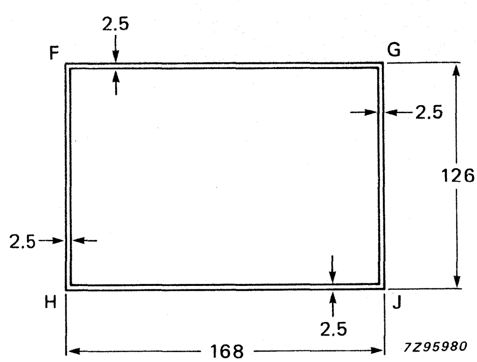


Fig. 4 The edges of the displayed raster fall within the two rectangles.

CORRECTION FACILITIES

For centring

After adjustment of the linearity of the deflection current, the eccentricity of the monitor tube and the deflection unit can be corrected by means of two independently movable centring magnets. These magnets are magnetized diametrically. By turning the magnets with respect to each other the resulting field strength is varied. The direction of the resulting magnetic field is adjusted by turning the magnets simultaneously. The torque on the magnets is 50 to 200 mNm.

These centring magnets cannot be used for compensating the effects of non-linearity or of phase differences between the synchronization and time base, as otherwise the correction needed becomes excessive. Even if the correction is within the range of the magnets, curved lines may appear in the centre of the raster.

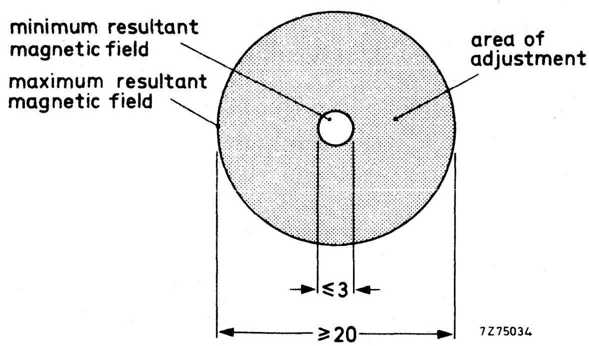


Fig. 5.

For raster correction

Up to eight plastic bonded Ferroxdure magnets can be mounted to the back of the front rim to correct raster distortion. See also Fig. 1.

DEFLECTION UNIT

- For Monochrome Data Graphic Displays

QUICK REFERENCE DATA

Monitor tube	
diagonal	31 cm (12 in)
neck diameter	20 mm
Deflection angle	90°
Line deflection current for raster scan, at 12 kV	3.00 A (p-p)
Inductance of line coils	330 μH
Field deflection current for raster scan, at 12 kV	0.38 A (p-p)
Resistance of field coils	13.0 Ω

APPLICATION

This deflection unit is for 31 cm (12 in) 90° monochrome monitor tubes, especially when high resolution is required. It is developed in conjunction with the high resolution display tube M31-340 to provide minimum deflection defocusing and pre-adjusted raster geometry, requiring only small additional adjustments. To utilize the full potential of this deflection unit in respect of deflection defocusing, dynamic focusing has to be applied.

DESCRIPTION

The deflection unit is of the hybrid type, with saddle wound line coils and toroidal wound field coils. **Both the line coils and the field coils are series connected.** The unit has a non-magnetic metal clamping ring for fixing to the tube neck. Provisions are made for beam centring and raster correction*. The unit meets the self-extinguishing and non-dripping requirements of IEC 65 and UL1413.

MOUNTING

The unit should be mounted as far forward as possible on the neck of the tube, so that it touches the cone.

To orient the raster correctly, the unit may be rotated by hand on the neck of the tube, with which it makes a slip fit. A screw-tightened clamping ring permits it to be locked, both axially and radially, in the desired position; the tightening torque is 0,6 ± 0,2 Nm.

* At delivery of the deflection unit the beam centring and raster correction magnets are pre-adjusted on a reference tube.

MECHANICAL DATA Dimensions in mm

The deflection unit fits a tube with a neck diameter of max. 20,9 mm.

The unit is provided with solder pins for connection. The pin numbering in Fig. 1 corresponds to that in the diagram (Fig. 2).

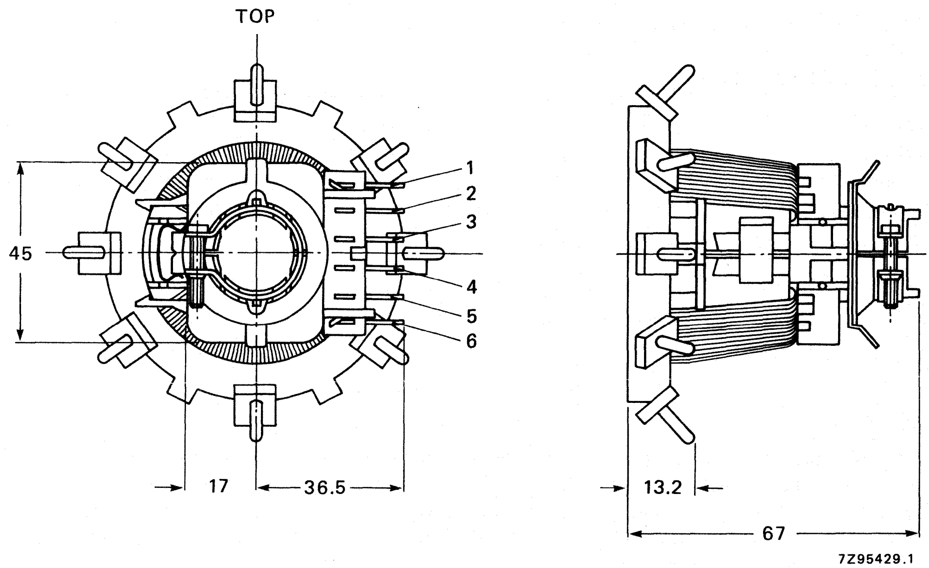


Fig. 1 Deflection unit AT1079/00.

ELECTRICAL DATA

The electrical values apply at an ambient temperature of 25 °C.

Line deflection coils, series connected (Fig. 2a), terminals 2 and 5	
Inductance	330 μH ± 5%
Resistance	0,66 Ω ± 5%
L/R	500 μH/Ω
Line deflection current, raster scan (216 mm), at 12 kV	3.00 A (p-p) ± 5%
Field deflection coils, series connected (Fig. 2b) terminals 3 and 4	
Inductance	25.0 mH ± 5%
Resistance	13.0 Ω ± 5%
L/R	1.92 mH/Ω
Field deflection current, raster scan (162 mm), at 12 kV	0.38 A (p-p) ± 5%
Maximum DC voltage between terminals of line and field coils	500 V
Maximum operating temperature (average copper temperature)	95 °C
Storage temperature range	–40 to + 75 °C
Coupling between line and field coils, at 500 Hz	$\leqslant$ 1/50

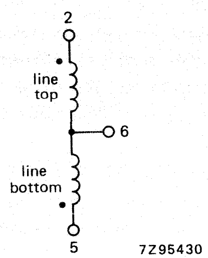


Fig. 2a Line coils.

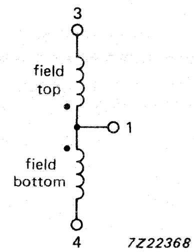


Fig. 2b Field coils.

The beginning of the windings is indicated with ●.

Geometric distortion, measured with beam centring and raster correction magnets pre-adjusted on a 31 cm (12 in) reference tube M31-340 (dimensions in mm)

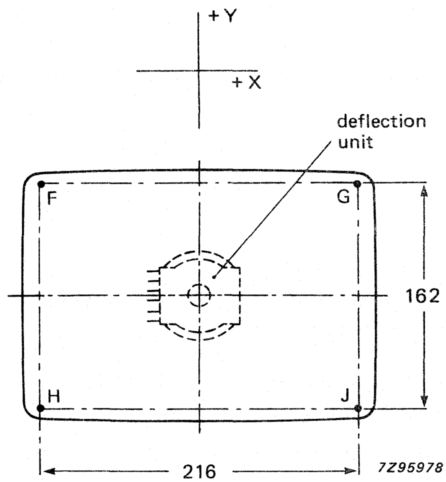


Fig. 3 raster scan.

Obliquity

|Fy-Gy | ⩽ 2,0
|Gx-Jx | ⩽ 2,0
|Jy-Hy | ⩽ 2,0
|Hx-Fx | ⩽ 2,0

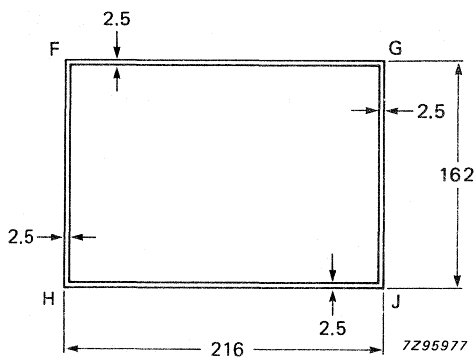


Fig. 4 The edges of the displayed raster fall within the two rectangles.

CORRECTION FACILITIES

For centring

After adjustment of the linearity of the deflection current, the eccentricity of the monitor tube and the deflection unit can be corrected by means of two independently movable centring magnets. These magnets are magnetized diametrically. By turning the magnets with respect to each other the resulting field strength is varied. The direction of the resulting magnetic field is adjusted by turning the magnets simultaneously. The torque on the magnets is 50 to 200 mNm.

These centring magnets cannot be used for compensating the effects of non-linearity or of phase differences between the synchronization and time base, as otherwise the correction needed becomes excessive. Even if the correction is within the range of the magnets, curved lines may appear in the centre of the raster.

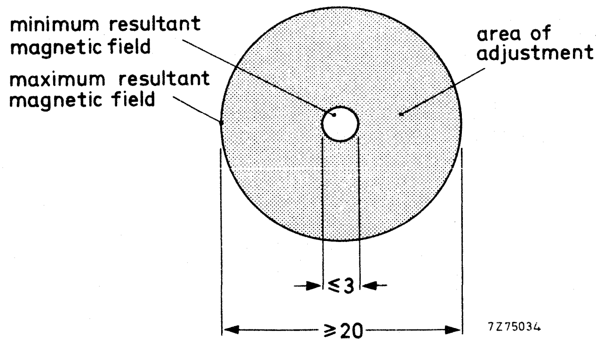


Fig. 5.

For raster correction

Eight plastic bonded Ferroxdure magnets are mounted to the back of the front rim to correct raster distortion. See also Fig. 1.

Recommended adjustment procedure

- Centre the raster with the two centring magnets.
- Adjust the east-west raster correction magnets.
- Adjust the north-south raster correction magnets.
- Adjust the corner raster correction magnets.
- If required, repeat these adjustments in the same sequence.
- Lock the centring and raster correction magnets with locking paint.

Supersedes AT1078/02

DEFLECTION UNIT

- For Monochrome Data Graphic Displays

QUICK REFERENCE DATA

Monitor tube	
diagonal	31 cm (12 in)
neck diameter	20 mm
Deflection angle	90^o
Line deflection current for raster scan, at 12 kV	2,50 A (p-p)
Inductance of line coils	480 μH
Field deflection current for raster scan, at 12 kV	0,46 A (p-p)
Resistance of field coils	11,5 Ω

APPLICATION

This deflection unit is for 31 cm (12 in) 90^o monochrome monitor tubes, especially when high resolution is required. It is developed in conjunction with the high resolution display tube M31-340 to provide minimum deflection defocusing and pre-adjusted raster geometry, requiring only small additional adjustments. To utilize the full potential of this deflection unit in respect of deflection defocusing, dynamic focusing has to be applied.

DESCRIPTION

The deflection unit is of the hybrid type, with saddle wound line coils and toroidal wound field coils. **Both the line coils and the field coils are series connected.** The unit has a non-magnetic metal clamping ring for fixing to the tube neck. Provisions are made for beam centring and raster correction*. The unit meets the self-extinguishing and non-dripping requirements of IEC 65 and UL1413.

MOUNTING

The unit should be mounted as far forward as possible on the neck of the tube, so that it touches the cone.

To orient the raster correctly, the unit may be rotated by hand on the neck of the tube, with which it makes a slip fit. A screw-tightened clamping ring permits it to be locked, both axially and radially, in the desired position; the tightening torque is 0,6 ± 0,2 Nm.

* At delivery of the deflection unit the beam centring and raster correction magnets are pre-adjusted on a reference tube.

MECHANICAL DATA

Dimensions in mm

The deflection unit fits a tube with a neck diameter of max. 20,9 mm.

The unit is provided with solder pins for connection. The pin numbering in Fig. 1 corresponds to that in the diagram (Fig. 2).

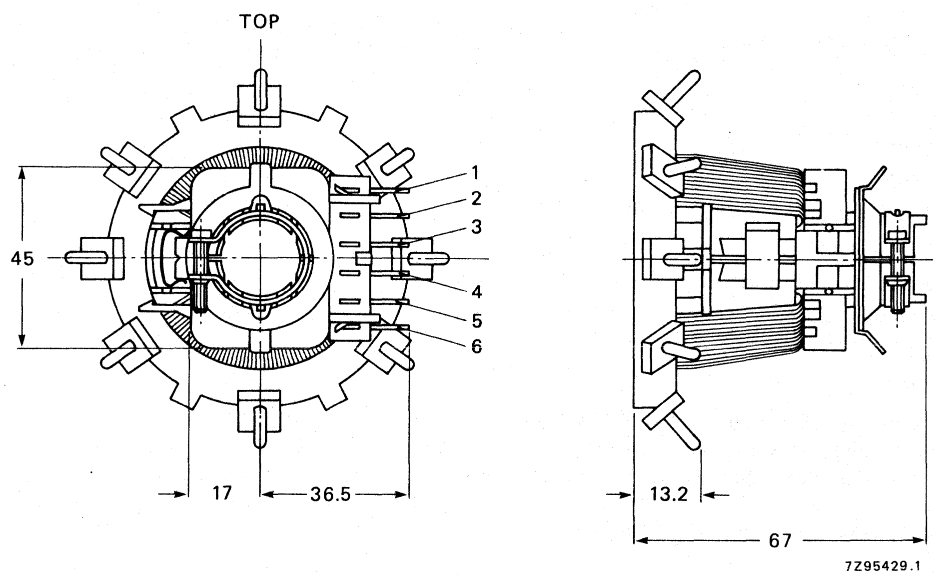


Fig. 1 Deflection unit AT1079/05.

ELECTRICAL DATA

The electrical values apply at an ambient temperature of 25 °C.

Line deflection coils, series connected (Fig. 2a), terminals 2 and 5	
Inductance	480 μH ± 3,5%
Resistance	0,9 Ω ± 5%
L/R	533 μH/Ω
Line deflection current, raster scan (216 mm), at 12 kV	2,50 A (p-p) ± 5%
Field deflection coils, series connected (Fig. 2b) terminals 3 and 4	
Inductance	18 mH ± 5%
Resistance	11,5 Ω ± 5%
L/R	1,57 mH/Ω
Field deflection current, raster scan (162 mm), at 12 kV	0,46 A (p-p) ± 5%
Maximum d.c. voltage between terminals of line and field coils	500 V
Maximum operating temperature (average copper temperature)	95 °C
Storage temperature range	−40 to + 75 °C
Coupling between line and field coils, at 500 Hz	≤ 1/50

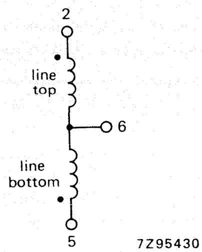


Fig. 2a Line coils.

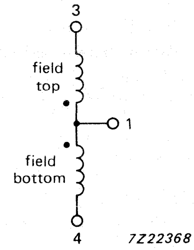


Fig. 2b Field coils.

The beginning of the windings is indicated with ●.

Geometric distortion, measured with beam centring and raster correction magnets pre-adjusted on a 31 cm (12 in) reference tube M31-340 (dimensions in mm)

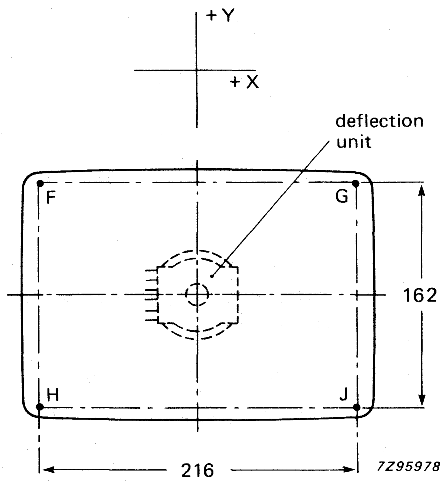


Fig. 3 raster scan.

Obliquity

$|Fy\text{-}Gy| \leq 2{,}0$
$|Gx\text{-}Jx| \leq 2{,}0$
$|Jy\text{-}Hy| \leq 2{,}0$
$|Hx\text{-}Fx| \leq 2{,}0$

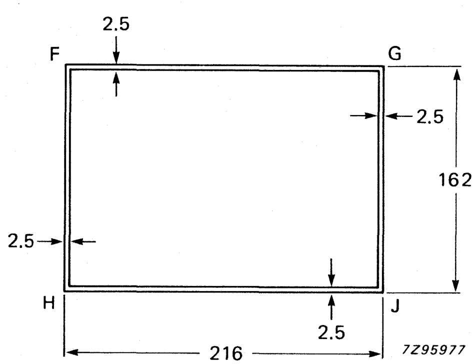


Fig. 4 The edges of the displayed raster fall within the two rectangles.

CORRECTION FACILITIES

For centring

After adjustment of the linearity of the deflection current, the eccentricity of the monitor tube and the deflection unit can be corrected by means of two independently movable centring magnets. These magnets are magnetized diametrically. By turning the magnets with respect to each other the resulting field strength is varied. The direction of the resulting magnetic field is adjusted by turning the magnets simultaneously. The torque on the magnets is 50 to 200 mNm.

These centring magnets cannot be used for compensating the effects of non-linearity or of phase differences between the synchronization and time base, as otherwise the correction needed becomes excessive. Even if the correction is within the range of the magnets, curved lines may appear in the centre of the raster.

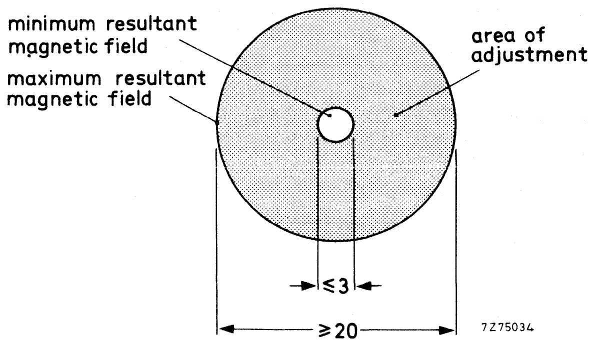


Fig. 5.

For raster correction

Eight plastic bonded Ferroxdure magnets are mounted to the back of the front rim to correct raster distortion. See also Fig. 1.

Recommended adjustment procedure

- Centre the raster with the two centring magnets.
- Adjust the east-west raster correction magnets.
- Adjust the north-south raster correction magnets.
- Adjust the corner raster correction magnets.
- If required, repeat these adjustments in the same sequence.
- Lock the centring and raster correction magnets with locking paint.

DEFLECTION UNIT

- For Monochrome Data Graphic Displays

QUICK REFERENCE DATA

Monitor tube	
diagonal	31 cm (12 in)
neck diameter	20 mm
Deflection angle	90°
Line deflection current for raster scan, at 12 kV	2.50 A (p-p)
Inductance of line coils	480 μH
Field deflection current for raster scan, at 12 kV	0.45 A (p-p)
Resistance of field coils	11.0 Ω

APPLICATION

This deflection unit is for 31 cm (12 in) 90° monochrome monitor tubes, especially when high resolution is required. It is developed in conjunction with the high resolution display tube M31-340 to provide minimum deflection defocusing and pre-adjusted raster geometry, requiring only small additional adjustments. To utilize the full potential of this deflection unit in respect of deflection defocusing, dynamic focusing has to be applied.

DESCRIPTION

The deflection unit is of the hybrid type, with saddle wound line coils and toroidal wound field coils. **Both the line coils and the field coils are series connected.** The unit has a non-magnetic metal clamping ring for fixing to the tube neck. Provisions are made for beam centring and raster correction*. The unit meets the self-extinguishing and non-dripping requirements of IEC 65 and UL1413.

MOUNTING

The unit should be mounted as far forward as possible on the neck of the tube, so that it touches the cone.

To orient the raster correctly, the unit may be rotated by hand on the neck of the tube, with which it makes a slip fit. A screw-tightened clamping ring permits it to be locked, both axially and radially, in the desired position; the tightening torque is 0,6 ± 0,2 Nm.

* At delivery of the deflection unit the beam centring and raster correction magnets are pre-adjusted on a reference tube.

MECHANICAL DATA

Dimensions in mm

The deflection unit fits a tube with a neck diameter of max. 20,9 mm.

The unit is provided with solder pins for connection. The pin numbering in Fig. 1 corresponds to that in the diagram (Fig. 2).

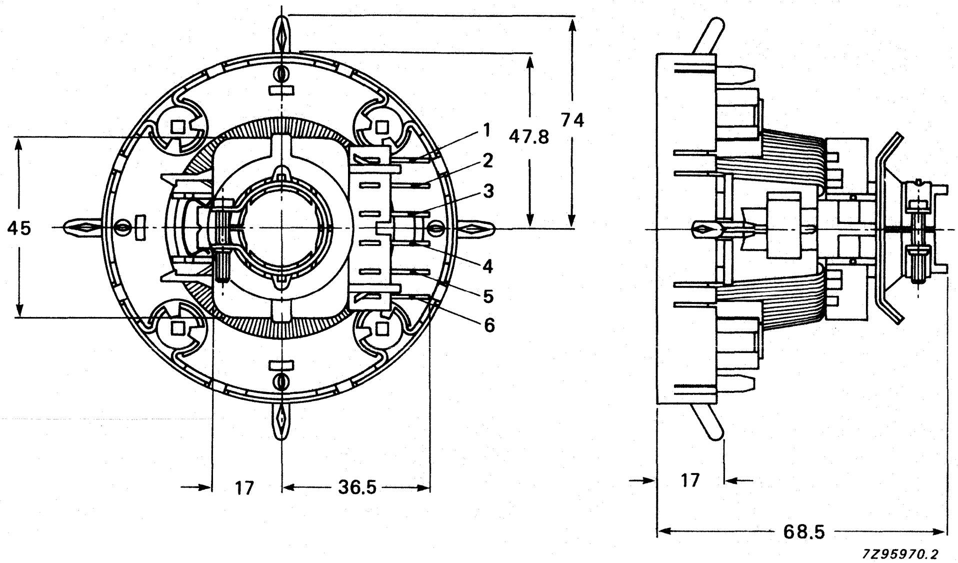


Fig. 1 Deflection unit AT1079/05P.

ELECTRICAL DATA

The electrical values apply at an ambient temperature of 25 °C.

Line deflection coils, series connected (Fig. 2a), terminals 2 and 5	
Inductance	480 μH ± 5%
Resistance	0,9 Ω ± 5%
L/R	533 μH/Ω
Line deflection current, raster scan (216 mm), at 12 kV	2.50 A (p-p) ± 5%
Field deflection coils, series connected (Fig. 2b) terminals 3 and 4	
Inductance	18.0 mH ± 5%
Resistance	11.0 Ω ± 5%
L/R	1.64 mH/Ω
Field deflection current, raster scan (162 mm), at 12 kV	0.45 A (p-p) ± 5%
Maximum DC voltage between terminals of line and field coils	500 V
Maximum operating temperature (average copper temperature)	95 °C
Storage temperature range	−40 to + 75 °C
Coupling between line and field coils, at 500 Hz	⩽ 1/50

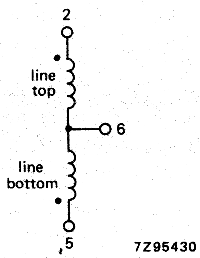


Fig. 2a Line coils.

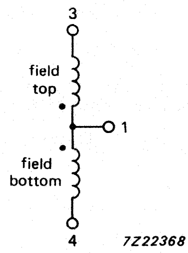


Fig. 2b Field coils.

The beginning of the windings is indicated with ●.

Geometric distortion, measured with beam centring and raster correction magnets pre-adjusted on a 31 cm (12 in) reference tube M31-340 (dimensions in mm)

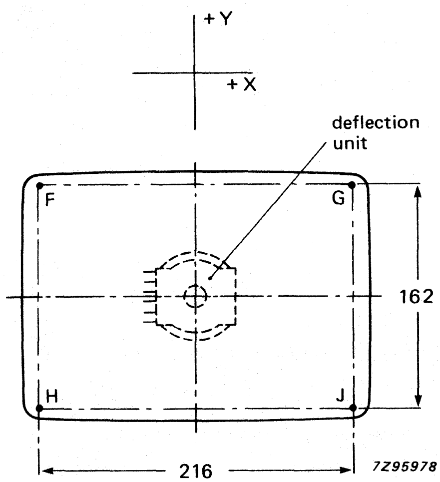


Fig. 3 Raster scan.

Obliquity

$|Fy\text{-}Gy| \leqslant 2{,}0$
$|Gx\text{-}Jx| \leqslant 2{,}0$
$|Jy\text{-}Hy| \leqslant 2{,}0$
$|Hx\text{-}Fx| \leqslant 2{,}0$

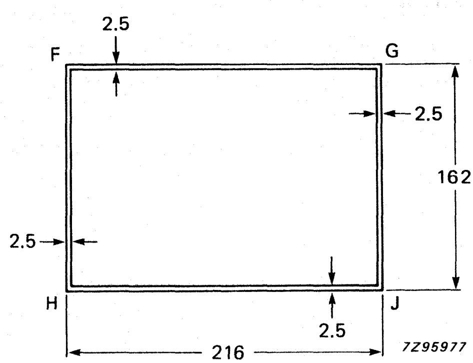


Fig. 4 The edges of the displayed raster fall within the two rectangles.

CORRECTION FACILITIES

For centring

After adjustment of the linearity of the deflection current, the eccentricity of the monitor tube and the deflection unit can be corrected by means of two independently movable centring magnets. These magnets are magnetized diametrically. By turning the magnets with respect to each other the resulting field strength is varied. The direction of the resulting magnetic field is adjusted by turning the magnets simultaneously. The torque on the magnets is 50 to 200 mNm.

These centring magnets cannot be used for compensating the effects of non-linearity or of phase differences between the synchronization and time base, as otherwise the correction needed becomes excessive. Even if the correction is within the range of the magnets, curved lines may appear in the centre of the raster.

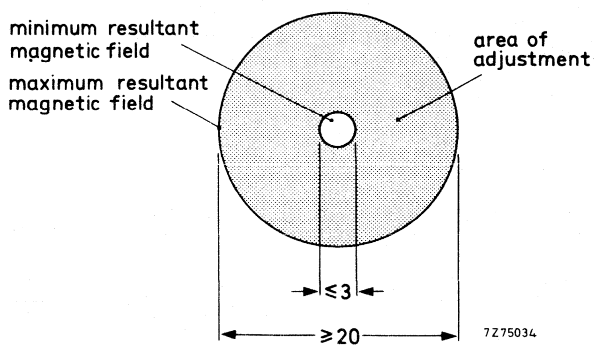


Fig. 5.

For raster correction

Eight plastic bonded Ferroxdure magnets are mounted to the back of the front rim to correct raster distortion. See also Fig. 1.

Recommended adjustment procedure

- Centre the raster with the two centring magnets.
- Adjust the east-west raster correction magnets.
- Adjust the north-south raster correction magnets.
- Adjust the corner raster correction magnets.
- If required, repeat these adjustments in the same sequence.
- Lock the centring and raster correction magnets with locking paint.

Supersedes AT1078/19

DEFLECTION UNIT

- For Monochrome Data Graphic Displays

QUICK REFERENCE DATA

Monitor tube	
diagonal	31 cm (12 in)
neck diameter	20 mm
Deflection angle	90^{o}
Line deflection current for raster scan, at 12 kV	3,50 A (p-p)
Inductance of line coils	247 μH
Field deflection current for raster scan, at 12 kV	0,73 A(p-p)
Resistance of field coils	0,73 Ω

APPLICATION

This deflection unit is for 31 cm (12 in) 90^{o} monochrome monitor tubes, especially when high resolution is required. It is developed in conjunction with the high resolution display tube M31-340 to provide minimum deflection defocusing and pre-adjusted raster geometry, requiring only small additional adjustments. To utilize the full potential of this deflection unit in respect of deflection defocusing, dynamic focusing has to be applied.

DESCRIPTION

The deflection unit is of the hybrid type, with saddle wound line coils and toroidal wound field coils. **The line coils are parallel connected, the field coils are series connected.** The unit has a non-magnetic metal clamping ring for fixing to the tube neck. Provisions are made for beam centring and raster correction*. The unit meets the self-extinguishing and non-dripping requirements of IEC 65 and UL1413.

MOUNTING

The unit should be mounted as far forward as possible on the neck of the tube, so that it touches the cone.

To orient the raster correctly, the unit may be rotated by hand on the neck of the tube, with which it makes a slip fit. A screw-tightened clamping ring permits it to be locked, both axially and radially, in the desired position; the tightening torque is 0,6 ± 0,2 Nm.

* At delivery of the deflection unit the beam centring and raster correction magnets are pre-adjusted on a reference tube.

MECHANICAL DATA

Dimensions in mm

The deflection unit fits a tube with a neck diameter of max. 20,9 mm.

The unit is provided with solder pins for connection. The pin numbering in Fig. 1 corresponds to that in the diagram (Fig. 2).

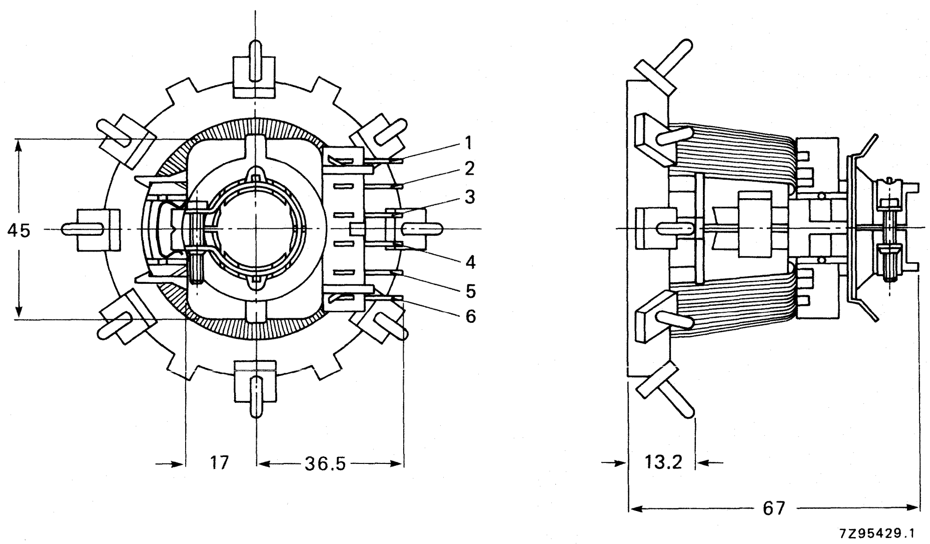


Fig. 1 Deflection unit AT1079/10.

ELECTRICAL DATA

The electrical values apply at an ambient temperature of 25 °C.

Line deflection coils, parallel connected (Fig. 2a), terminals 2 and 5	
Inductance	247 μH ± 5%
Resistance	0,53 Ω ± 5%
L/R	466 μH/Ω
Line deflection current, raster scan (216 mm), at 12 kV	3,50 A (p-p) ± 5%
Field deflection coils, series connected (Fig. 2b) terminals 3 and 4	
Inductance	6,85 mH ± 5%
Resistance	4,10 Ω ± 5%
L/R	1,66 mH/Ω
Field deflection current, raster scan (162 mm), at 12 kV	0,73 A (p-p) ± 5%
Maximum DC voltage between terminals of line and field coils	500 V
Maximum operating temperature (average copper temperature)	95 °C
Storage temperature range	−40 to + 75 °C
Coupling between line and field coils, at 500 Hz	⩽ 1/50

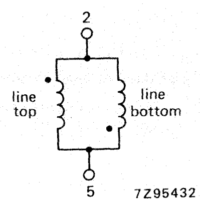


Fig. 2a Line coils.

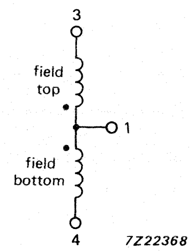


Fig. 2b Field coils.

The beginning of the windings is indicated with ●.

Geometric distortion, measured with beam centring and raster correction magnets pre-adjusted on a 31 cm (12 in) reference tube M31-340 (dimensions in mm)

DEVELOPMENT DATA

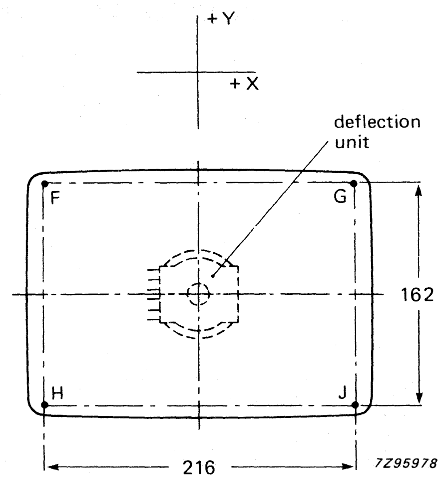


Fig. 3 raster scan.

Obliquity

$|Fy\text{-}Gy| \leqslant 2{,}0$
$|Gx\text{-}Jx| \leqslant 2{,}0$
$|Jy\text{-}Hy| \leqslant 2{,}0$
$|Hx\text{-}Fx| \leqslant 2{,}0$

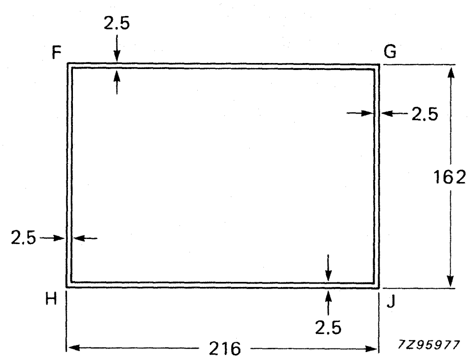


Fig. 4 The edges of the displayed raster fall within the two rectangles.

CORRECTION FACILITIES

For centring

After adjustment of the linearity of the deflection current, the eccentricity of the monitor tube and the deflection unit can be corrected by means of two independently movable centring magnets. These magnets are magnetized diametrically. By turning the magnets with respect to each other the resulting field strength is varied. The direction of the resulting magnetic field is adjusted by turning the magnets simultaneously. The torque on the magnets is 50 to 200 mNm.

These centring magnets cannot be used for compensating the effects of non-linearity or of phase differences between the synchronization and time base, as otherwise the correction needed becomes excessive. Even if the correction is within the range of the magnets, curved lines may appear in the centre of the raster.

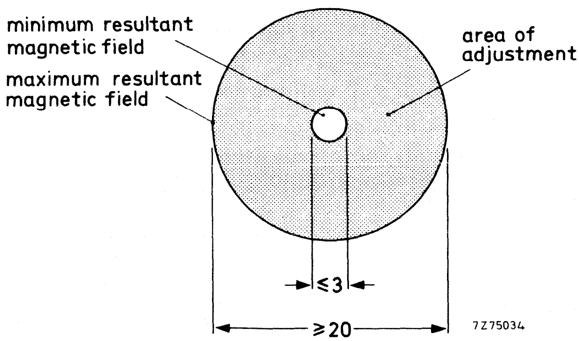


Fig. 5.

For raster correction

Eight plastic bonded Ferroxdure magnets are mounted to the back of the front rim to correct raster distortion. See also Fig. 1.

Recommended adjustment procedure

- Centre the raster with the two centring magnets.
- Adjust the east-west raster correction magnets.
- Adjust the north-south raster correction magnets.
- Adjust the corner raster correction magnets.
- If required, repeat these adjustments in the same sequence.
- Lock the centring and raster correction magnets with locking paint.

DEFLECTION UNIT

- For Monochrome Data Graphic Displays

QUICK REFERENCE DATA

Monitor tube	
diagonal	31 cm (12 in)
neck diameter	20 mm
Deflection angle	90^{o}
Line deflection current for raster scan, at 12 kV	3.50 A (p-p)
Inductance of line coils	245 μH
Field deflection current for raster scan, at 12 kV	0.73 A(p-p)
Resistance of field coils	4.10 Ω

APPLICATION

This deflection unit is for 31 cm (12 in) 90^{o} monochrome monitor tubes, especially when high resolution is required. It is developed in conjunction with the high resolution display tube M31-340 to provide minimum deflection defocusing and pre-adjusted raster geometry, requiring only small additional adjustments. To utilize the full potential of this deflection unit in respect of deflection defocusing, dynamic focusing has to be applied.

DESCRIPTION

The deflection unit is of the hybrid type, with saddle wound line coils and toroidal wound field coils. Both the line coils and field coils are parallel connected. The unit has a non-magnetic metal clamping ring for fixing to the tube neck. Provisions are made for beam centring and raster correction*. The unit meets the self-extinguishing and non-dripping requirements of IEC 65 and UL1413.

MOUNTING

The unit should be mounted as far forward as possible on the neck of the tube, so that it touches the cone.

To orient the raster correctly, the unit may be rotated by hand on the neck of the tube, with which it makes a slip fit. A screw-tightened clamping ring permits it to be locked, both axially and radially, in the desired position; the tightening torque is 0,6 ± 0,2 Nm.

* At delivery of the deflection unit the beam centring and raster correction magnets are pre-adjusted on a reference tube.

MECHANICAL DATA

Dimensions in mm

The deflection unit fits a tube with a neck diameter of max. 20,9 mm.

The unit is provided with solder pins for connection. The pin numbering in Fig. 1 corresponds to that in the diagram (Fig. 2).

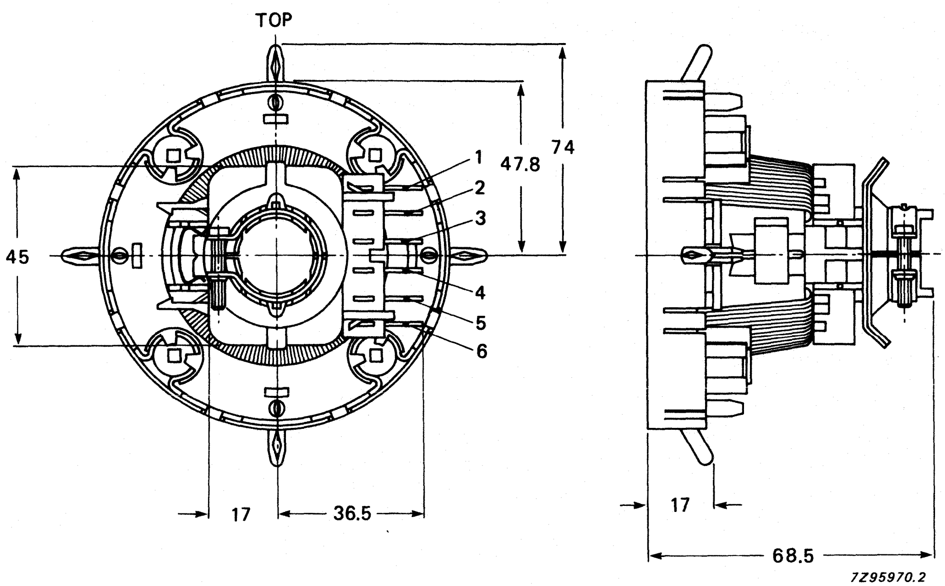


Fig. 1 Deflection unit AT1079/10P.

ELECTRICAL DATA

The electrical values apply at an ambient temperature of 25 °C.

Line deflection coils, parallel connected (Fig. 2a), terminals 2 and 5	
Inductance	245 μH ± 5%
Resistance	0.53 Ω ± 5%
L/R	462 μH/Ω
Line deflection current, raster scan (216 mm), at 12 kV	3.50 A (p-p) ± 5%
Field deflection coils, series connected (Fig. 2b) terminals 3 and 4	
Inductance	6.85 mH ± 5%
Resistance	4.10 Ω ± 5%
L/R	1.66 mH/Ω
Field deflection current, raster scan (162 mm), at 12 kV	0.73 A (p-p) ± 5%
Maximum DC voltage between terminals of line and field coils	500 V
Maximum operating temperature (average copper temperature)	95 °C
Storage temperature range	−40 to + 75 °C
Coupling between line and field coils, at 500 Hz	⩽ 1/50

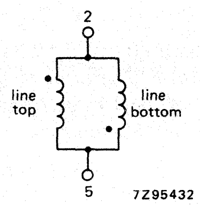


Fig. 2a Line coils.

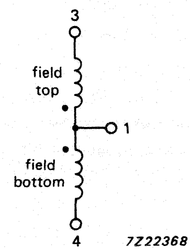


Fig. 2b Field coils.

The beginning of the windings is indicated with ●.

Geometric distortion, measured with beam centring and raster correction magnets pre-adjusted on a 31 cm (12 in) reference tube M31-340 (dimensions in mm)

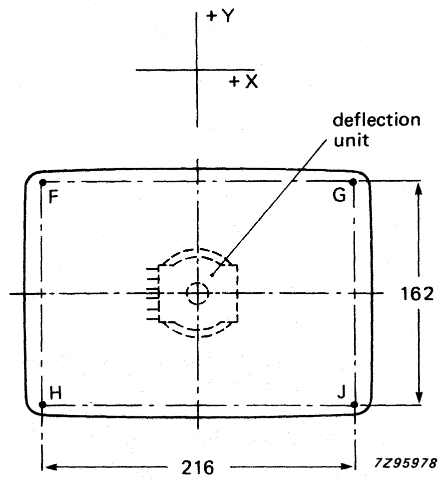


Fig. 3 Raster scan.

Obliquity

|Fy-Gy | ⩽ 2,0
|Gx-Jx | ⩽ 2,0
|Jy-Hy | ⩽ 2,0
|Hx-Fx | ⩽ 2,0

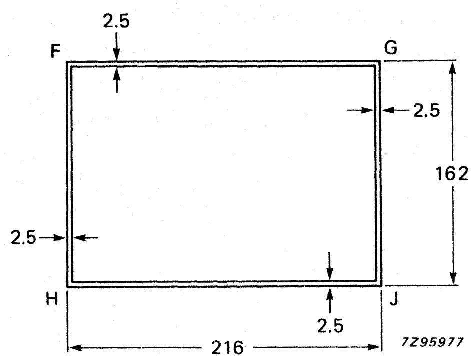


Fig. 4 The edges of the displayed raster fall within the two rectangles.

CORRECTION FACILITIES

For centring

After adjustment of the linearity of the deflection current, the eccentricity of the monitor tube and the deflection unit can be corrected by means of two independently movable centring magnets. These magnets are magnetized diametrically. By turning the magnets with respect to each other the resulting field strength is varied. The direction of the resulting magnetic field is adjusted by turning the magnets simultaneously. The torque on the magnets is 50 to 200 mNm.

These centring magnets cannot be used for compensating the effects of non-linearity or of phase differences between the synchronization and time base, as otherwise the correction needed becomes excessive. Even if the correction is within the range of the magnets, curved lines may appear in the centre of the raster.

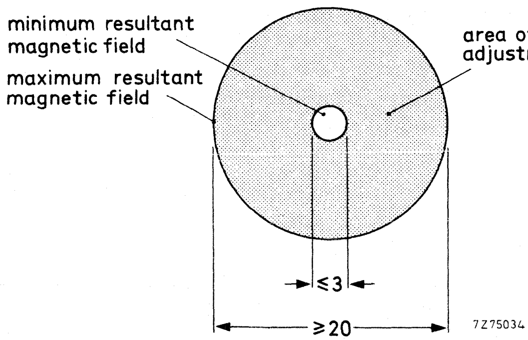


Fig. 5.

For raster correction

Eight plastic bonded Ferroxdure magnets are mounted to the back of the front rim to correct raster distortion. See also Fig. 1.

Recommended adjustment procedure

- Centre the raster with the two centring magnets.
- Adjust the east-west raster correction magnets.
- Adjust the north-south raster correction magnets.
- Adjust the corner raster correction magnets.
- If required, repeat these adjustments in the same sequence.
- Lock the centring and raster correction magnets with locking paint.

DEFLECTION UNIT

- For Monochrome Data Graphic Displays

QUICK REFERENCE DATA

Monitor tube	
diagonal	24 cm (9 in)
neck diameter	20 mm
Deflection angle	90^o
Line deflection current for raster scan, at 12 kV	2.60 A (p-p)
Inductance of line coils	480 μH
Field deflection current for raster scan, at 12 kV	0.47 A(p-p)
Resistance of field coils	11.0 Ω

APPLICATION

This deflection unit is for 24 cm (9 in) 90^o monochrome monitor tubes, especially when high resolution is required. It is developed in conjunction with the high resolution display tube M24-306 to provide minimum deflection defocusing and pre-adjusted raster geometry, requiring only small additional adjustments. To utilize the full potential of this deflection unit in respect of deflection defocusing, dynamic focusing has to be applied.

DESCRIPTION

The deflection unit is of the hybrid type, with saddle wound line coils and toroidal wound field coils. **The line coils are parallel connected, the field coils are series connected.** The unit has a non-magnetic metal clamping ring for fixing to the tube neck. Provisions are made for beam centring and raster correction*. The unit meets the self-extinguishing and non-dripping requirements of IEC 65 and UL1413.

MOUNTING

The unit should be mounted as far forward as possible on the neck of the tube, so that it touches the cone.

To orient the raster correctly, the unit may be rotated by hand on the neck of the tube, with which it makes a slip fit. A screw-tightened clamping ring permits it to be locked, both axially and radially, in the desired position; the tightening torque is 0,6 ± 0,2 Nm.

* At delivery of the deflection unit the beam centring and raster correction magnets are pre-adjusted on a reference tube.

MECHANICAL DATA

Dimensions in mm

The deflection unit fits a tube with a neck diameter of max. 20,9 mm.

The unit is provided with solder pins for connection. The pin numbering in Fig. 1 corresponds to that in the diagram (Fig. 2).

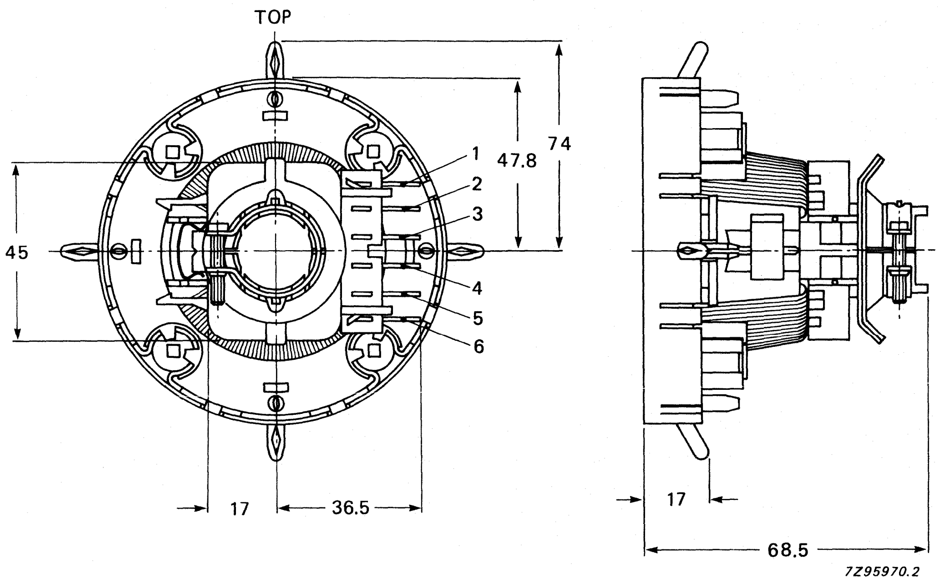


Fig. 1 Deflection unit AT1079/30P.

ELECTRICAL DATA

The electrical values apply at an ambient temperature of 25 °C.

Line deflection coils, parallel connected (Fig. 2a), terminals 2 and 5	
Inductance	480 μH ± 3,5%
Resistance	0.90 Ω ± 5%
L/R	533 μH/Ω
Line deflection current, raster scan (168 mm), at 12 kV	2.60 A (p-p) ± 5%
Field deflection coils, series connected (Fig. 2b) terminals 3 and 4	
Inductance	18.0 mH ± 5%
Resistance	11.0 Ω ± 5%
L/R	1.64 mH/Ω
Field deflection current, raster scan (126 mm), at 12 kV	0.47 A (p-p) ± 5%
Maximum DC voltage between terminals of line and field coils	500 V
Maximum operating temperature (average copper temperature)	95 °C
Storage temperature range	−40 to + 75 °C
Coupling between line and field coils, at 500 Hz	⩽ 1/50

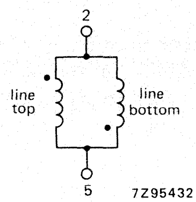


Fig. 2a Line coils.

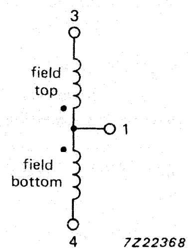


Fig. 2b Field coils.

The beginning of the windings is indicated with ●.

Geometric distortion, measured with beam centring and raster correction magnets pre-adjusted on a 24 cm (9 in) reference tube M24-306 (dimensions in mm).

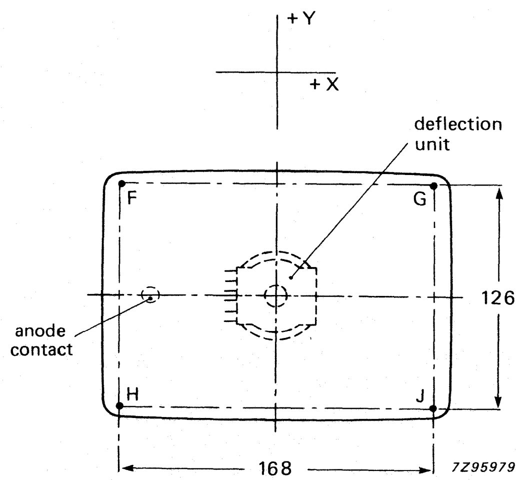


Fig. 3 Raster scan.

Obliquity

|Fy-Gy | ⩽ 2,0
|Gx-Jx | ⩽ 2,0
|Jy-Hy | ⩽ 2,0
|Hx-Fx | ⩽ 2,0

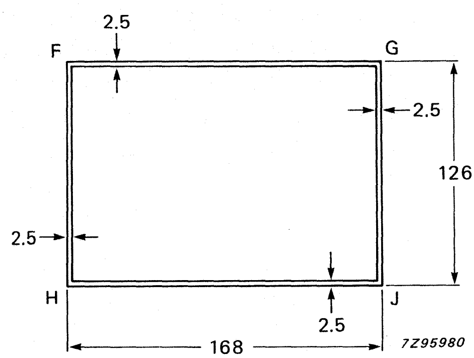


Fig. 4 The edges of the displayed raster fall within the two rectangles.

CORRECTION FACILITIES

For centring

After adjustment of the linearity of the deflection current, the eccentricity of the monitor tube and the deflection unit can be corrected by means of two independently movable centring magnets. These magnets are magnetized diametrically. By turning the magnets with respect to each other the resulting field strength is varied. The direction of the resulting magnetic field is adjusted by turning the magnets simultaneously. The torque on the magnets is 50 to 200 mNm.

These centring magnets cannot be used for compensating the effects of non-linearity or of phase differences between the synchronization and time base, as otherwise the correction needed becomes excessive. Even if the correction is within the range of the magnets, curved lines may appear in the centre of the raster.

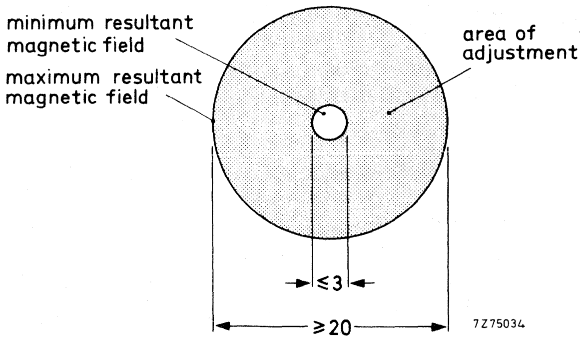


Fig. 5.

For raster correction

Eight plastic bonded Ferroxdure magnets are mounted to the back of the front rim to correct raster distortion. See also Fig. 1.

Recommended adjustment procedure

- Centre the raster with the two centring magnets.
- Adjust the east-west raster correction magnets.
- Adjust the north-south raster correction magnets.
- Adjust the corner raster correction magnets.
- If required, repeat these adjustments in the same sequence.
- Lock the centring and raster correction magnets with locking paint.

DEFLECTION UNIT

- For Monochrome Data Graphic Displays

QUICK REFERENCE DATA

Monitor tube	
diagonal	24 cm (9 in)
neck diameter	20 mm
Deflection angle	90^o
Line deflection current for raster scan, at 12 kV	3.60 A (p-p)
Inductance of line coils	247 μH
Field deflection current for raster scan, at 12 kV	0.77 A(p-p)
Resistance of field coils	4.10 Ω

APPLICATION

This deflection unit is for 24 cm (9 in) 90^o monochrome monitor tubes, especially when high resolution is required. It is developed in conjunction with the high resolution display tube M24-306 to provide minimum deflection defocusing and pre-adjusted raster geometry, requiring only small additional adjustments. To utilize the full potential of this deflection unit in respect of deflection defocusing, dynamic focusing has to be applied.

DESCRIPTION

The deflection unit is of the hybrid type, with saddle wound line coils and toroidal wound field coils. Both the line coils and field coils are parallel connected. The unit has a non-magnetic metal clamping ring for fixing to the tube neck. Provisions are made for beam centring and raster correction*. The unit meets the self-extinguishing and non-dripping requirements of IEC 65 and UL1413.

MOUNTING

The unit should be mounted as far forward as possible on the neck of the tube, so that it touches the cone.

To orient the raster correctly, the unit may be rotated by hand on the neck of the tube, with which it makes a slip fit. A screw-tightened clamping ring permits it to be locked, both axially and radially, in the desired position; the tightening torque is 0,6 ± 0,2 Nm.

* At delivery of the deflection unit the beam centring and raster correction magnets are pre-adjusted on a reference tube.

MECHANICAL DATA

Dimensions in mm

The felction unit fits a tube with a neck diameter of max. 20.9 mm.

The unit is provided with solder pins for connection. The pin numbers in Fig. 1 corresponds to those in Fig. 2.

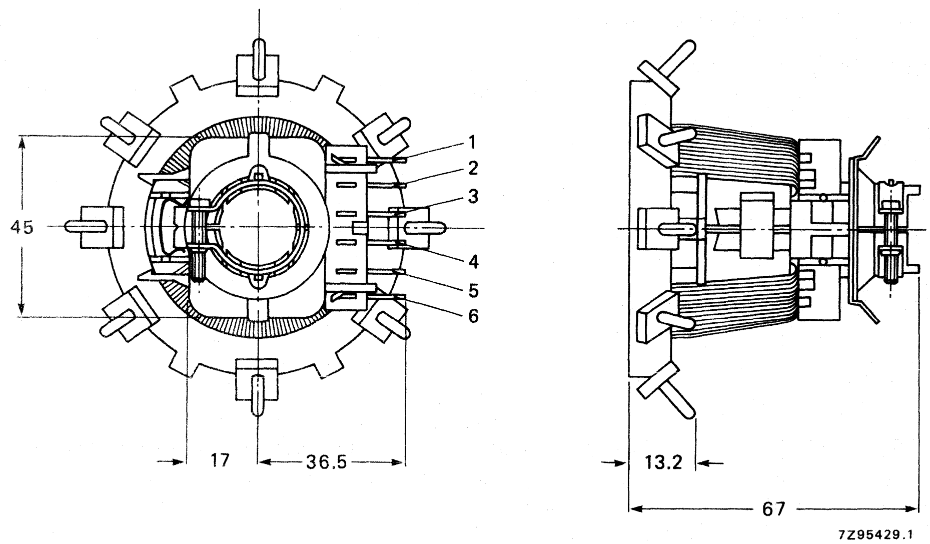


Fig. 1 Deflection unit AT1079/35.

ELECTRICAL DATA

The electrical values apply at an ambient temperature of 25 °C.

Line deflection coils, parallel connected (Fig. 2a), terminals 2 and 5	
Inductance	247 μH ± 5%
Resistance	0,53 Ω ± 5%
L/R	466 μH/Ω
Line deflection current, raster scan (168 mm), at 12 kV	3,60 A (p-p) ± 5%
Field deflection coils, series connected (Fig. 2b) terminals 3 and 4	
Inductance	6,85 mH ± 5%
Resistance	4,10 Ω ± 5%
L/R	1,66 mH/Ω
Field deflection current, raster scan (126 mm), at 12 kV	0,77 A (p-p) ± 5%
Maximum DC voltage between terminals of line and field coils	500 V
Maximum operating temperature (average copper temperature)	95 °C
Storage temperature range	−40 to + 75 °C
Coupling between line and field coils, at 500 Hz	⩽ 1/50

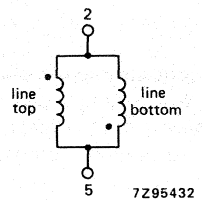


Fig. 2a Line coils.

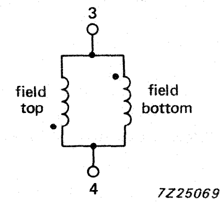


Fig. 2b Field coils.

The beginning of the windings is indicated with ●.

Geometric distortion, measured with beam centring and raster correction magnets pre-adjusted on a 24 cm (9 in) reference tube M24-306 (dimensions in mm).

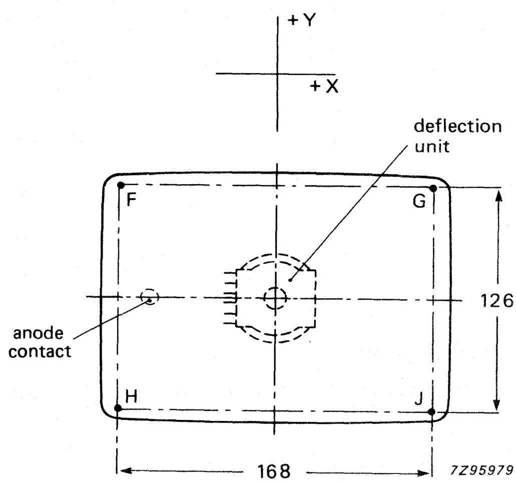


Fig. 3 Raster scan.

Obliquity

$|Fy\text{-}Gy| \leqslant 2{,}0$
$|Gx\text{-}Jx| \leqslant 2{,}0$
$|Jy\text{-}Hy| \leqslant 2{,}0$
$|Hx\text{-}Fx| \leqslant 2{,}0$

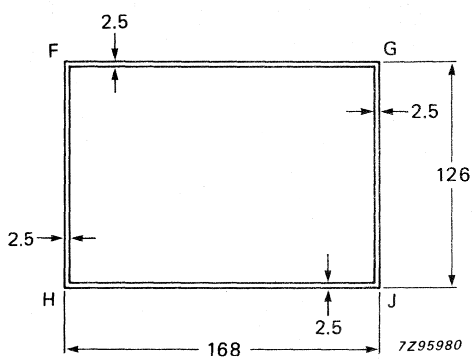


Fig. 4 The edges of the displayed raster fall within the two rectangles.

CORRECTION FACILITIES

For centring

After adjustment of the linearity of the deflection current, the eccentricity of the monitor tube and the deflection unit can be corrected by means of two independently movable centring magnets. These magnets are magnetized diametrically. By turning the magnets with respect to each other the resulting field strength is varied. The direction of the resulting magnetic field is adjusted by turning the magnets simultaneously. The torque on the magnets is 50 to 200 mNm.

These centring magnets cannot be used for compensating the effects of non-linearity or of phase differences between the synchronization and time base, as otherwise the correction needed becomes excessive. Even if the correction is within the range of the magnets, curved lines may appear in the centre of the raster.

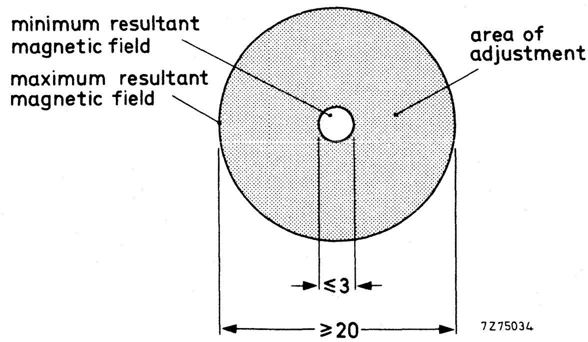


Fig. 5.

For raster correction

Eight plastic bonded Ferroxdure magnets are mounted to the back of the front rim to correct raster distortion. See also Fig. 1.

Recommended adjustment procedure

- Centre the raster with the two centring magnets.
- Adjust the east-west raster correction magnets.
- Adjust the north-south raster correction magnets.
- Adjust the corner raster correction magnets.
- If required, repeat these adjustments in the same sequence.
- Lock the centring and raster correction magnets with locking paint.

Supersedes AT1078/04

DEFLECTION UNIT

- For Monochrome Data Graphic Displays

QUICK REFERENCE DATA

Monitor tube	
diagonal	34 cm (14 in)
neck diameter	20 mm
Deflection angle	90^{o}
Line deflection current for raster scan, at 14 kV	3,36 A (p-p)
Inductance of line coils	310 μH
Field deflection current for raster scan, at 14 kV	0,44 A (p-p)
Resistance of field coils	13,6 Ω

APPLICATION

This deflection unit is for 34 cm (14 in) 90^{o} monochrome monitor tubes, especially when high resolution is required. It is developed in conjunction with the high resolution display tube M32EAA to provide minimum deflection defocusing and pre-adjusted raster geometry, requiring only small additional adjustments. To utilize the full potential of this deflection unit in respect of deflection defocusing, dynamic focusing has to be applied.

DESCRIPTION

The deflection unit is of the hybrid type, with saddle wound line coils and toroidal wound field coils. **Both the line coils and the field coils are series connected.** The unit has a non-magnetic metal clamping ring for fixing to the tube neck. Provisions are made for beam centring and raster correction*. The unit meets the self-extinguishing and non-dripping requirements of IEC 65 and UL1413.

MOUNTING

The unit should be mounted as far forward as possible on the neck of the tube, so that it touches the cone.

To orient the raster correctly, the unit may be rotated by hand on the neck of the tube, with which it makes a slip fit. A screw-tightened clamping ring permits it to be locked, both axially and radially, in the desired position; the tightening torque is 0,6 ± 0,2 Nm.

* At delivery of the deflection unit the beam centring and raster correction magnets are pre-adjusted on a reference tube.

MECHANICAL DATA

Dimensions in mm

The deflection unit fits a tube with a neck diameter of max. 20,9 mm.

The unit is provided with solder pins for connection. The pin numbering in Fig. 1 corresponds to that in the diagram (Fig. 2).

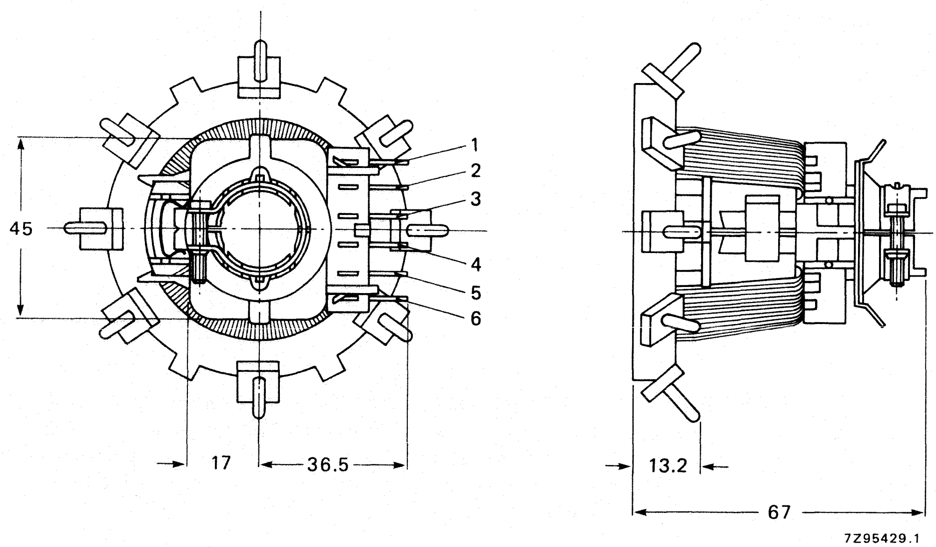


Fig. 1 Deflection unit AT1079/40.

ELECTRICAL DATA

The electrical values apply at an ambient temperature of 25 °C.

Line deflection coils, series connected (Fig. 2a), terminals 2 and 5	
Inductance	310 μH ± 5%
Resistance	0,66 Ω ± 5%
L/R	470 μH/Ω
Line deflection current, raster scan (237 mm), at 14 kV	3,36 A (p-p) ± 5%
Field deflection coils, series connected (Fig. 2b) terminals 3 and 4	
Inductance	23,8 mH ± 5%
Resistance	13,6 Ω ± 5%
L/R	1,75 mH/Ω
Field deflection current, raster scan (178 mm), at 14 kV	0,44 A (p-p) ± 5%
Maximum DC voltage between terminals of line and field coils	500 V
Maximum operating temperature (average copper temperature)	95 °C
Storage temperature range	−40 to + 75 °C
Coupling between line and field coils, at 500 Hz	⩽ 1/50

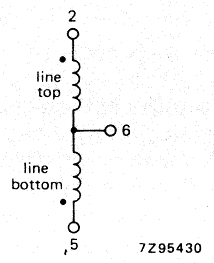


Fig. 2a Line coils.

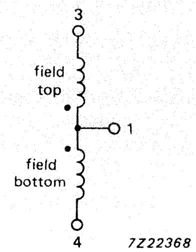


Fig. 2b Field coils.

The beginning of the windings is indicated with ●.

Geometric distortion, measured with beam centring and raster correction magnets pre-adjusted on a 34 cm (14 in) reference tube M32EAA (dimensions in mm).

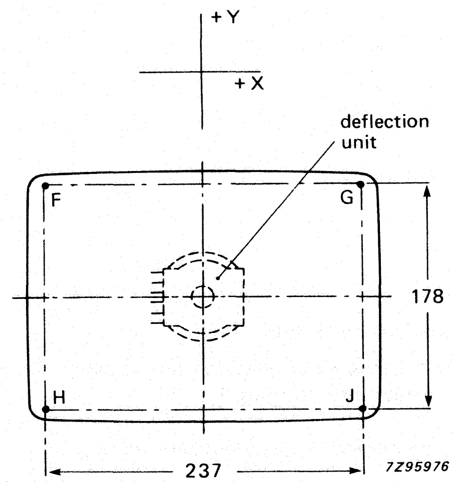


Fig. 3 Raster scan.

Obliquity

|Fy-Gy | $\leqslant$ 2,0
|Gx-Jx | $\leqslant$ 2,0
|Jy-Hy | $\leqslant$ 2,0
|Hx-Fx | $\leqslant$ 2,0

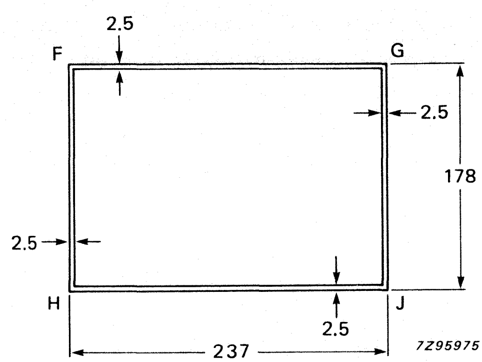


Fig. 4 The edges of the displayed raster fall within the two rectangles.

CORRECTION FACILITIES

For centring

After adjustment of the linearity of the deflection current, the eccentricity of the monitor tube and the deflection unit can be corrected by means of two independently movable centring magnets. These magnets are magnetized diametrically. By turning the magnets with respect to each other the resulting field strength is varied. The direction of the resulting magnetic field is adjusted by turning the magnets simultaneously. The torque on the magnets is 50 to 200 mNm.

These centring magnets cannot be used for compensating the effects of non-linearity or of phase differences between the synchronization and time base, as otherwise the correction needed becomes excessive. Even if the correction is within the range of the magnets, curved lines may appear in the centre of the raster.

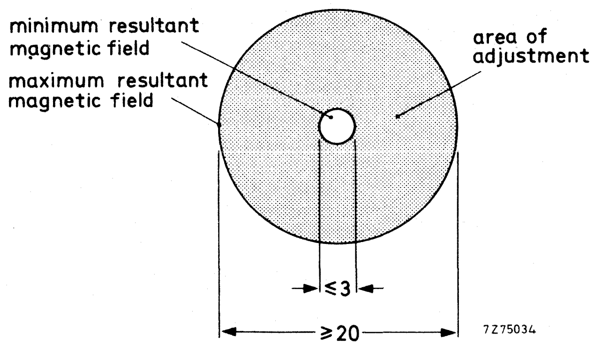


Fig. 5.

For raster correction

Eight plastic bonded Ferroxdure magnets are mounted to the back of the front rim to correct raster distortion. See also Fig. 1.

Recommended adjustment procedure

- Centre the raster with the two centring magnets.
- Adjust the east-west raster correction magnets.
- Adjust the north-south raster correction magnets.
- Adjust the corner raster correction magnets.
- If required, repeat these adjustments in the same sequence.
- Lock the centring and raster correction magnets with locking paint.

DEFLECTION UNIT

- For Monochrome Data Graphic Displays

QUICK REFERENCE DATA

Monitor tube	
diagonal	34 cm (14 in)
neck diameter	20 mm
Deflection angle	90°
Line deflection current for raster scan, at 14 kV	2.88 A (p-p)
Inductance of line coils	470 μH
Field deflection current for raster scan, at 14 kV	0.48 A (p-p)
Resistance of field coils	9.70 Ω

APPLICATION

This deflection unit is for 34 cm (14 in) 90° monochrome monitor tubes, especially when high resolution is required. It is developed in conjunction with the high resolution display tube M32EAA to provide minimum deflection defocusing and pre-adjusted raster geometry, requiring only small additional adjustments. To utilize the full potential of this deflection unit in respect of deflection defocusing, dynamic focusing has to be applied.

DESCRIPTION

The deflection unit is of the hybrid type, with saddle wound line coils and toroidal wound field coils. **Both the line coils and the field coils are series connected.** The unit has a non-magnetic metal clamping ring for fixing to the tube neck. Provisions are made for beam centring and raster correction*. The unit meets the self-extinguishing and non-dripping requirements of IEC 65 and UL1413.

MOUNTING

The unit should be mounted as far forward as possible on the neck of the tube, so that it touches the cone.

To orient the raster correctly, the unit may be rotated by hand on the neck of the tube, with which it makes a slip fit. A screw-tightened clamping ring permits it to be locked, both axially and radially, in the desired position; the tightening torque is 0,6 ± 0,2 Nm.

* At delivery of the deflection unit the beam centring and raster correction magnets are pre-adjusted on a reference tube.

MECHANICAL DATA

Dimensions in mm

The deflection unit fits a tube with a neck diameter of max. 20,9 mm.

The unit is provided with solder pins for connection. The pin numbering in Fig. 1 corresponds to that in the diagram (Fig. 2).

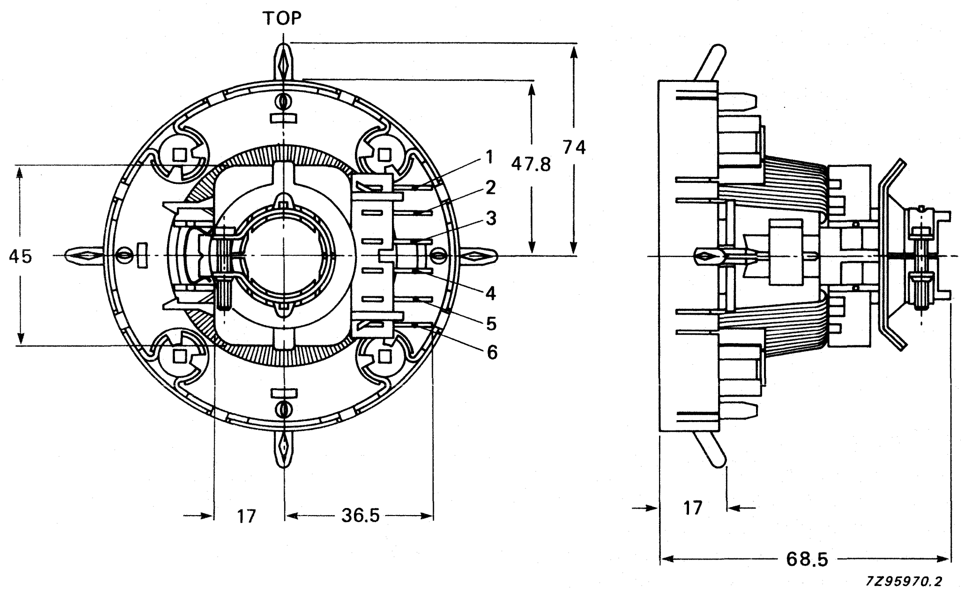


Fig. 1 Deflection unit AT1079/45P.

ELECTRICAL DATA

The electrical values apply at an ambient temperature of 25 °C.

Line deflection coils, series connected (Fig. 2a), terminals 2 and 5	
Inductance	470 μH ± 3,5%
Resistance	0.97 Ω ± 5%
L/R	485 μH/Ω
Line deflection current, raster scan (237 mm), at 14 kV	2.80 A (p-p) ± 5%
Field deflection coils, series connected (Fig. 2b) terminals 3 and 4	
Inductance	19.0 mH ± 5%
Resistance	9.70 Ω ± 5%
L/R	1.92 mH/Ω
Field deflection current, raster scan (178 mm), at 14 kV	0.48 A (p-p) ± 5%
Maximum DC voltage between terminals of line and field coils	500 V
Maximum operating temperature (average copper temperature)	95 °C
Storage temperature range	−40 to + 75 °C
Coupling between line and field coils, at 500 Hz	⩽ 1/50

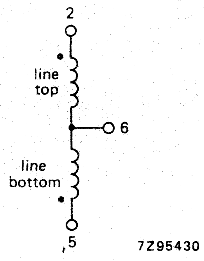


Fig. 2a Line coils.

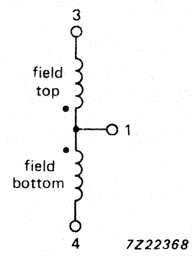


Fig. 2b Field coils.

The beginning of the windings is indicated with ●.

Geometric distortion, measured with beam centring and raster correction magnets pre-adjusted on a 34 cm (14 in) reference tube M32EAA (dimensions in mm).

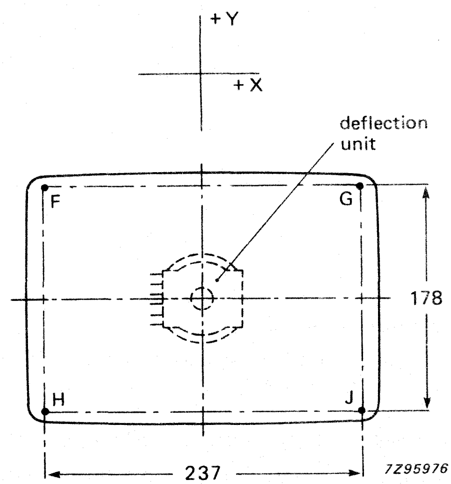


Fig. 3 Raster scan.

Obliquity

|Fy-Gy | ⩽ 2,0
|Gx-Jx | ⩽ 2,0
|Jy-Hy | ⩽ 2,0
|Hx-Fx | ⩽ 2,0

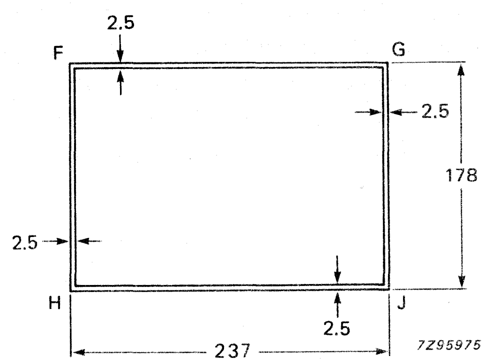


Fig. 4 The edges of the displayed raster fall within the two rectangles.

CORRECTION FACILITIES

For centring

After adjustment of the linearity of the deflection current, the eccentricity of the monitor tube and the deflection unit can be corrected by means of two independently movable centring magnets. These magnets are magnetized diametrically. By turning the magnets with respect to each other the resulting field strength is varied. The direction of the resulting magnetic field is adjusted by turning the magnets simultaneously. The torque on the magnets is 50 to 200 mNm.

These centring magnets cannot be used for compensating the effects of non-linearity or of phase differences between the synchronization and time base, as otherwise the correction needed becomes excessive. Even if the correction is within the range of the magnets, curved lines may appear in the centre of the raster.

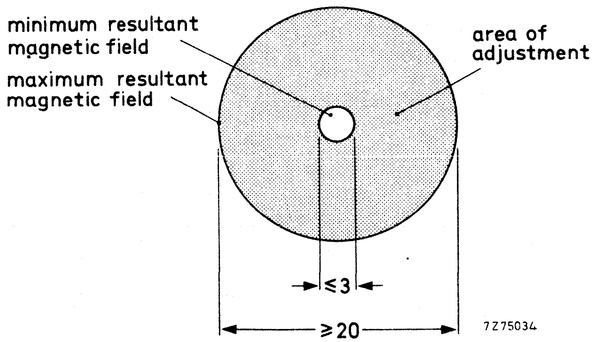


Fig. 5.

For raster correction

Eight plastic bonded Ferroxdure magnets are mounted to the back of the front rim to correct raster distortion. See also Fig. 1.

Recommended adjustment procedure

- Centre the raster with the two centring magnets.
- Adjust the east-west raster correction magnets.
- Adjust the north-south raster correction magnets.
- Adjust the corner raster correction magnets.
- If required, repeat these adjustments in the same sequence.
- Lock the centring and raster correction magnets with locking paint.

DEFLECTION UNIT

- For Monochrome Data Graphic Displays

QUICK REFERENCE DATA

Monitor tube	
diagonal	34 cm (14 in)
neck diameter	20 mm
Deflection angle	90^o
Line deflection current for raster scan, at 14 kV	5.75 A (p-p)
Inductance of line coils	117 μH
Field deflection current for raster scan, at 14 kV	0.49 A (p-p)
Resistance of field coils	9.90 Ω

APPLICATION

This deflection unit is for 34 cm (14 in) 90^o monochrome monitor tubes, especially when high resolution is required. It is developed in conjunction with the high resolution display tube M32EAA to provide minimum deflection defocusing and pre-adjusted raster geometry, requiring only small additional adjustments. To utilize the full potential of this deflection unit in respect of deflection defocusing, dynamic focusing has to be applied.

DESCRIPTION

The deflection unit is of the hybrid type, with saddle wound line coils and toroidal wound field coils. **Both the line coils and the field coils are series connected.** The unit has a non-magnetic metal clamping ring for fixing to the tube neck. Provisions are made for beam centring and raster correction*. The unit meets the self-extinguishing and non-dripping requirements of IEC 65 and UL1413.

MOUNTING

The unit should be mounted as far forward as possible on the neck of the tube, so that it touches the cone.

To orient the raster correctly, the unit may be rotated by hand on the neck of the tube, with which it makes a slip fit. A screw-tightened clamping ring permits it to be locked, both axially and radially, in the desired position; the tightening torque is 0,6 ± 0,2 Nm.

* At delivery of the deflection unit the beam centring and raster correction magnets are pre-adjusted on a reference tube.

MECHANICAL DATA

Dimensions in mm

The deflection unit fits a tube with a neck diameter of max. 20,9 mm.

The unit is provided with solder pins for connection. The pin numbering in Fig. 1 corresponds to that in the diagram (Fig. 2).

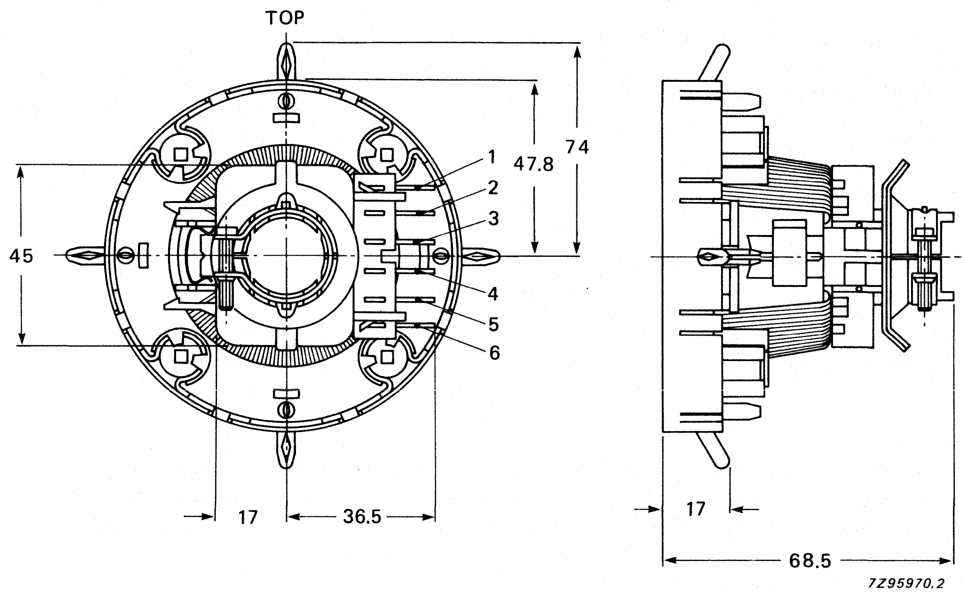


Fig. 1 Deflection unit AT1079/50P.

ELECTRICAL DATA

The electrical values apply at an ambient temperature of 25 °C.

Line deflection coils, series connected (Fig. 2a), terminals 2 and 5	
Inductance	117 μH ± 3,5%
Resistance	0.24 Ω ± 5%
L/R	488 μH/Ω
Line deflection current, raster scan (237 mm), at 14 kV	5.75 A (p-p) ± 5%
Field deflection coils, series connected (Fig. 2b) terminals 3 and 4	
Inductance	19.0 mH ± 5%
Resistance	9.90 Ω ± 5%
L/R	1.92 mH/Ω
Field deflection current, raster scan (178 mm), at 14 kV	0.49 A (p-p) ± 5%
Maximum DC voltage between terminals of line and field coils	500 V
Maximum operating temperature (average copper temperature)	95 °C
Storage temperature range	−40 to + 75 °C
Coupling between line and field coils, at 500 Hz	⩽ 1/50

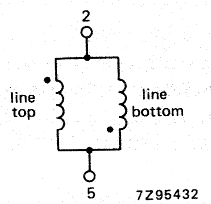


Fig. 2a Line coils.

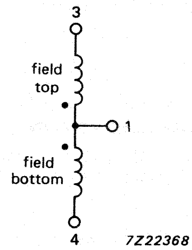


Fig. 2b Field coils.

The beginning of the windings is indicated with ●.

Geometric distortion, measured with beam centring and raster correction magnets pre-adjusted on a 34 cm (14 in) reference tube M32EAA (dimensions in mm).

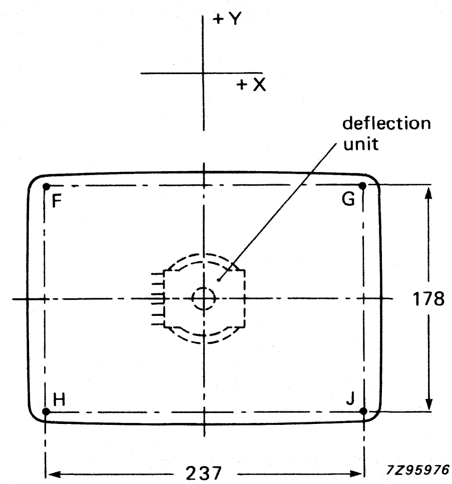


Fig. 3 Raster scan.

Obliquity

|Fy-Gy | ≤ 2,0
|Gx-Jx | ≤ 2,0
|Jy-Hy | ≤ 2,0
|Hx-Fx | ≤ 2,0

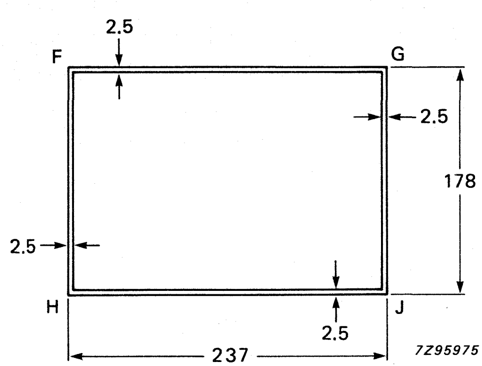


Fig. 4 The edges of the displayed raster fall within the two rectangles.

CORRECTION FACILITIES

For centring

After adjustment of the linearity of the deflection current, the eccentricity of the monitor tube and the deflection unit can be corrected by means of two independently movable centring magnets. These magnets are magnetized diametrically. By turning the magnets with respect to each other the resulting field strength is varied. The direction of the resulting magnetic field is adjusted by turning the magnets simultaneously. The torque on the magnets is 50 to 200 mNm.

These centring magnets cannot be used for compensating the effects of non-linearity or of phase differences between the synchronization and time base, as otherwise the correction needed becomes excessive. Even if the correction is within the range of the magnets, curved lines may appear in the centre of the raster.

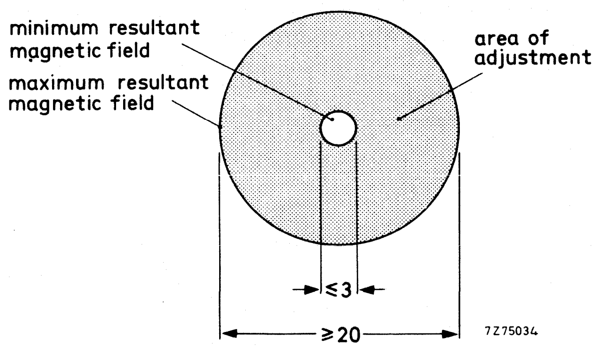


Fig. 5.

For raster correction

Eight plastic bonded Ferroxdure magnets are mounted to the back of the front rim to correct raster distortion. See also Fig. 1.

Recommended adjustment procedure

- Centre the raster with the two centring magnets.
- Adjust the east-west raster correction magnets.
- Adjust the north-south raster correction magnets.
- Adjust the corner raster correction magnets.
- If required, repeat these adjustments in the same sequence.
- Lock the centring and raster correction magnets with locking paint.

Supersedes AT1078/10

DEFLECTION UNIT

- For FLAT SQUARE Monochrome Data Graphic Displays

QUICK REFERENCE DATA

Flat Square monitor tube	
diagonal	29 cm (12 in)
neck diameter	20 mm
Deflection angle	90°
Line deflection current for raster scan, at 12 kV	3,05 A (p-p)
Inductance of line coils	310 μH
Field deflection current for raster scan, at 12 kV	0,39 A (p-p)
Resistance of field coils	13,6 Ω

APPLICATION

This deflection unit is for 29 cm (12 in) 90° Flat Square monochrome monitor tubes, especially when high resolution is required. It is developed in conjunction with the high resolution display tube M29EAA to provide minimum deflection defocusing and pre-adjusted raster geometry, requiring only small additional adjustments. To utilize the full potential of this deflection unit in respect of deflection defocusing, dynamic focusing has to be applied.

DESCRIPTION

The deflection unit is of the hybrid type, with saddle wound line coils and toroidal wound field coils. **Both the line coils and the field coils are series connected.** The unit has a non-magnetic metal clamping ring for fixing to the tube neck. Provisions are made for beam centring and raster correction*. The unit meets the self-extinguishing and non-dripping requirements of IEC 65 and UL1413.

MOUNTING

The unit should be mounted as far forward as possible on the neck of the tube, so that it touches the cone.

To orient the raster correctly, the unit may be rotated by hand on the neck of the tube, with which it makes a slip fit. A screw-tightened clamping ring permits it to be locked, both axially and radially, in the desired position; the tightening torque is 0,6 ± 0,2 Nm.

* At delivery of the deflection unit the beam centring and raster correction magnets are pre-adjusted on a reference tube.

MECHANICAL DATA

Dimensions in mm

The deflection unit fits a tube with a neck diameter of max. 20,9 mm.

The unit is provided with solder pins for connection. The pin numbering in Fig. 1 corresponds to that in the diagram (Fig. 2).

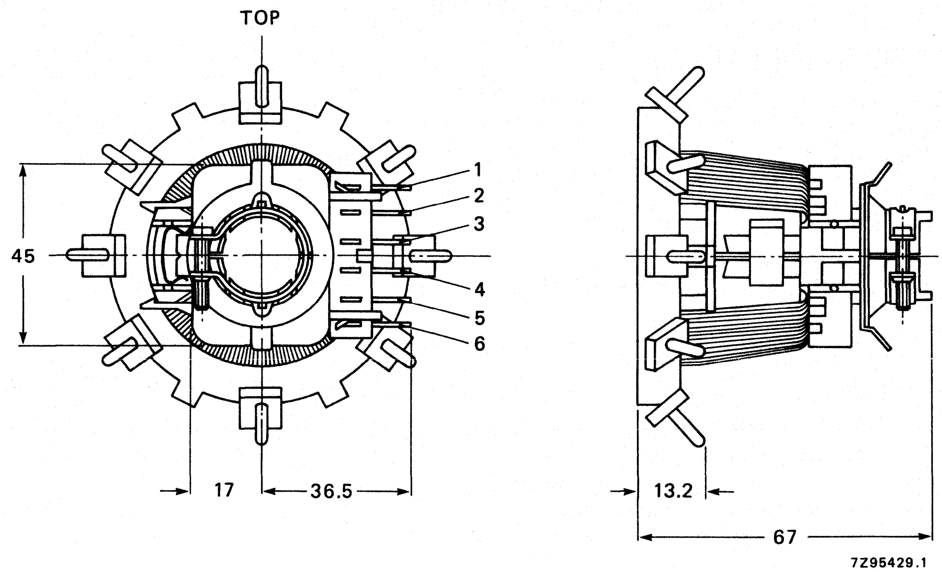


Fig. 1 Deflection unit AT1079/55.

ELECTRICAL DATA

The electrical values apply at an ambient temperature of 25 °C.

Line deflection coils, series connected (Fig. 2a), terminals 2 and 5	
Inductance	310 μH ± 3,5%
Resistance	0,66 Ω ± 5%
L/R	470 μH/Ω
Line deflection current, raster scan (216 mm), at 12 kV	3,05 A (p-p) ± 5%
Field deflection coils, series connected (Fig. 2b) terminals 3 and 4	
Inductance	23,8 mH ± 5%
Resistance	13,6 Ω ± 5%
L/R	1,75 mH/Ω
Field deflection current, raster scan (162 mm), at 12 kV	0,39 A (p-p) ± 5%
Maximum d.c. voltage between terminals of line and field coils	500 V
Maximum operating temperature (average copper temperature)	95 °C
Storage temperature range	−40 to + 75 °C
Coupling between line and field coils, at 500 Hz	⩽ 1/50

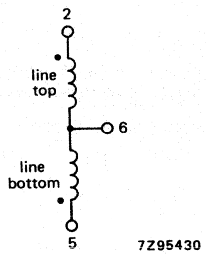


Fig. 2a Line coils.

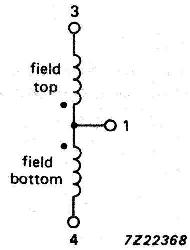


Fig. 2b Field coils.

The beginning of the windings is indicated with ●.

Geometric distortion, measured with beam centring and raster correction magnets pre-adjusted on a 31 cm (12 in) reference tube M31-340 (dimensions in mm)

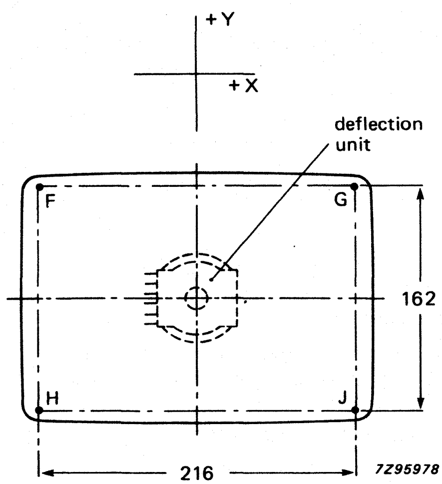


Fig. 3 raster scan.

Obliquity

$|F_y - G_y| \leqslant 2{,}0$
$|G_x - J_x| \leqslant 2{,}0$
$|J_y - H_y| \leqslant 2{,}0$
$|H_x - F_x| \leqslant 2{,}0$

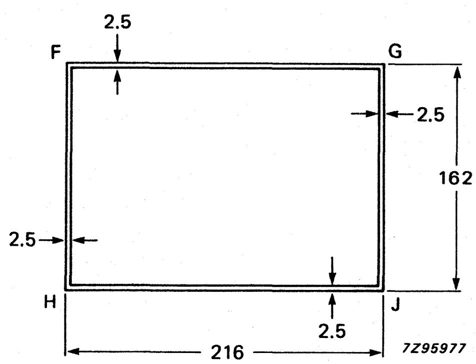


Fig. 4 The edges of the displayed raster fall within the two rectangles.

CORRECTION FACILITIES

For centring

After adjustment of the linearity of the deflection current, the eccentricity of the monitor tube and the deflection unit can be corrected by means of two independently movable centring magnets. These magnets are magnetized diametrically. By turning the magnets with respect to each other the resulting field strength is varied. The direction of the resulting magnetic field is adjusted by turning the magnets simultaneously. The torque on the magnets is 50 to 200 mNm.

These centring magnets cannot be used for compensating the effects of non-linearity or of phase differences between the synchronization and time base, as otherwise the correction needed becomes excessive. Even if the correction is within the range of the magnets, curved lines may appear in the centre of the raster.

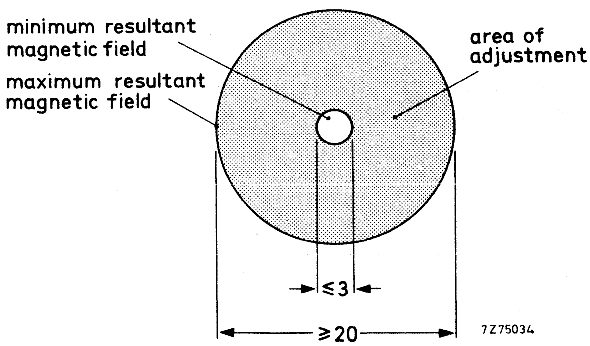


Fig. 5.

For raster correction

Eight plastic bonded Ferroxdure magnets are mounted to the back of the front rim to correct raster distortion. See also Fig. 1.

Recommended adjustment procedure

- Centre the raster with the two centring magnets.
- Adjust the east-west raster correction magnets.
- Adjust the north-south raster correction magnets.
- Adjust the corner raster correction magnets.
- If required, repeat these adjustments in the same sequence.
- Lock the centring and raster correction magnets with locking paint.

DEFLECTION UNIT

- For FLAT SQUARE Monochrome Data Graphic Displays

QUICK REFERENCE DATA

Flat square monitor tube	
diagonal	34 cm (14 in)
neck diameter	20 mm
Deflection angle	90°
Line deflection current for raster scan, at 14 kV	3.25 A (p-p)
Inductance of line coils	320 μH
Field deflection current for raster scan, at 14 kV	0.46 A (p-p)
Resistance of field coils	13.0 Ω

APPLICATION

This deflection unit is for 34 cm (14 in) 90° Flat Square monochrome monitor tubes, especially when high resolution is required. It is developed in conjunction with the high resolution display tube M32EBL to provide minimum deflection defocusing and pre-adjusted raster geometry, requiring only small additional adjustments. To utilize the full potential of this deflection unit in respect of deflection defocusing, dynamic focusing has to be applied.

DESCRIPTION

The deflection unit is of the hybrid type, with saddle wound line coils and toroidal wound field coils. **Both the line coils and the field coils are series connected.** The unit has a non-magnetic metal clamping ring for fixing to the tube neck. Provisions are made for beam centring and raster correction*. The unit meets the self-extinguishing and non-dripping requirements of IEC 65 and UL1413.

MOUNTING

The unit should be mounted as far forward as possible on the neck of the tube, so that it touches the cone.

To orient the raster correctly, the unit may be rotated by hand on the neck of the tube, with which it makes a slip fit. A screw-tightened clamping ring permits it to be locked, both axially and radially, in the desired position; the tightening torque is 0,6 ± 0,2 Nm.

* At delivery of the deflection unit the beam centring and raster correction magnets are pre-adjusted on a reference tube.

MECHANICAL DATA

Dimensions in mm

The deflection unit fits a tube with a neck diameter of max. 20,9 mm.

The unit is provided with solder pins for connection. The pin numbering in Fig. 1 corresponds to that in the diagram (Fig. 2).

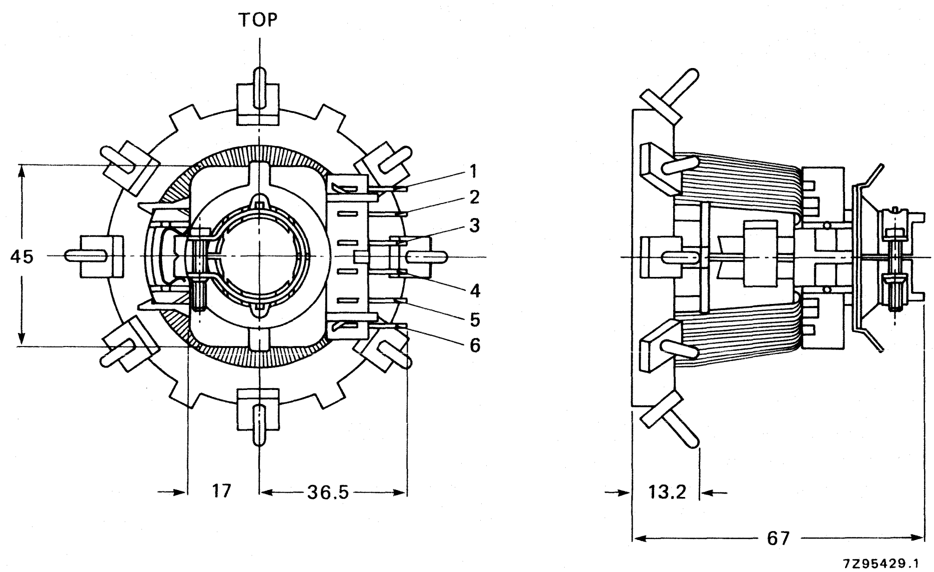


Fig. 1 Deflection unit AT1079/70.

ELECTRICAL DATA

The electrical values apply at an ambient temperature of 25 °C.

Line deflection coils, series connected (Fig. 2a), terminals 2 and 5	
Inductance	320 μH ± 5%
Resistance	0.61 Ω ± 5%
L/R	525 μH/Ω
Line deflection current, raster scan (237 mm), at 14 kV	3.25 A (p-p) ± 5%
Field deflection coils, series connected (Fig. 2b) terminals 3 and 4	
Inductance	23.8 mH ± 5%
Resistance	13.0 Ω ± 5%
L/R	1.83 mH/Ω
Field deflection current, raster scan (178 mm), at 14 kV	0.46 A (p-p) ± 5%
Maximum DC voltage between terminals of line and field coils	500 V
Maximum operating temperature (average copper temperature)	95 °C
Storage temperature range	−40 to + 75 °C
Coupling between line and field coils, at 500 Hz	⩽ 1/50

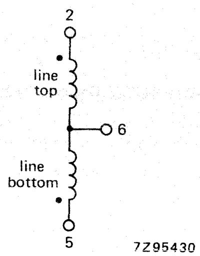


Fig. 2a Line coils.

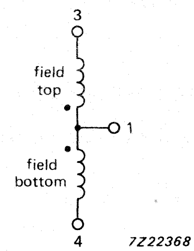


Fig. 2b Field coils.

The beginning of the windings is indicated with ●.

Geometric distortion, measured with beam centring and raster correction magnets pre-adjusted on a 34 cm (14 in) Flat Square reference tube M32EBL (dimensions in mm).

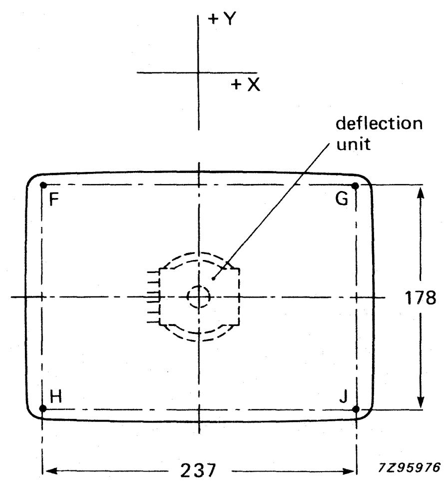


Fig. 3 raster scan.

Obliquity

$|Fy\text{-}Gy| \leqslant 2{,}0$
$|Gx\text{-}Jx| \leqslant 2{,}0$
$|Jy\text{-}Hy| \leqslant 2{,}0$
$|Hx\text{-}Fx| \leqslant 2{,}0$

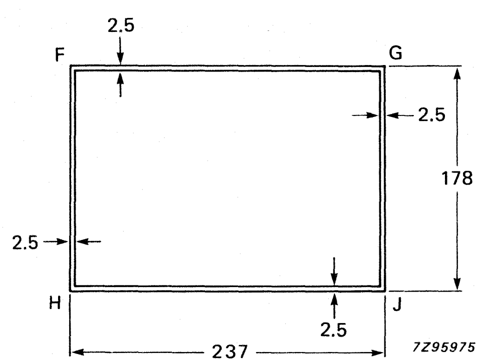


Fig. 4 The edges of the displayed raster fall within the two rectangles.

CORRECTION FACILITIES

For centring

After adjustment of the linearity of the deflection current, the eccentricity of the monitor tube and the deflection unit can be corrected by means of two independently movable centring magnets. These magnets are magnetized diametrically. By turning the magnets with respect to each other the resulting field strength is varied. The direction of the resulting magnetic field is adjusted by turning the magnets simultaneously. The torque on the magnets is 50 to 200 mNm.

These centring magnets cannot be used for compensating the effects of non-linearity or of phase differences between the synchronization and time base, as otherwise the correction needed becomes excessive. Even if the correction is within the range of the magnets, curved lines may appear in the centre of the raster.

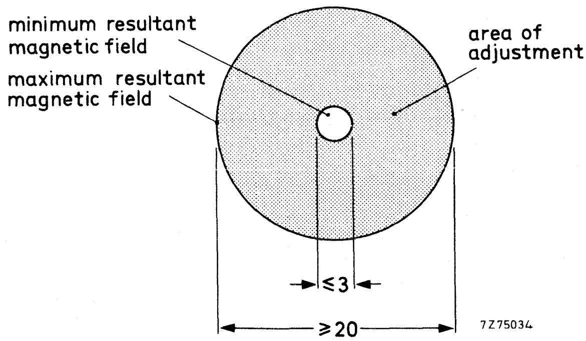


Fig. 5.

For raster correction

Eight plastic bonded Ferroxdure magnets are mounted to the back of the front rim to correct raster distortion. See also Fig. 1.

Recommended adjustment procedure

- Centre the raster with the two centring magnets.
- Adjust the east-west raster correction magnets.
- Adjust the north-south raster correction magnets.
- Adjust the corner raster correction magnets.
- If required, repeat these adjustments in the same sequence.
- Lock the centring and raster correction magnets with locking paint.

CONVERSION LIST

CONVERSION LIST

Conversion of catalogue number to type number (deflection units only)

catalogue number	type number	page
3122 137 14610	AT1040/04	109
18690	AT1039/00	447
18700	AT1039/01	447
19620	AT1077/02	119
19720	AT1077/01	115/495
20430	AT1039/03	455
3138 137 30040	AT1077/01A	499
30060	AT1079/05	511
30630	AT1077/04A	503
30990	AT1079/00	507
31170	AT1079/35	531
31210	AT1079/70	551
31220	AT1079/05P	515
31230	AT1079/10P	523
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