

**PHILIPS**

Colour display systems

**T8**

**1986**

**PHILIPS**

Data handbook



Electronic  
components  
and materials

Electron tubes

Book T8

1986

Colour TV picture tubes and deflection units

Colour data graphic display tube assemblies

## COLOUR DISPLAY SYSTEMS

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## DATA HANDBOOK SYSTEM

Our Data Handbook System comprises more than 60 books with specifications on electronic components, subassemblies and materials. It is made up of four series of handbooks:

ELECTRON TUBES	BLUE
SEMICONDUCTORS	RED
INTEGRATED CIRCUITS	PURPLE
COMPONENTS AND MATERIALS	GREEN

The contents of each series are listed on pages iv to viii.

The data handbooks contain all pertinent data available at the time of publication, and each is revised and reissued periodically.

When ratings or specifications differ from those published in the preceding edition they are indicated with arrows in the page margin. Where application information is given it is advisory and does not form part of the product specification.

Condensed data on the preferred products of Philips Electronic Components and Materials Division is given in our Preferred Type Range catalogue (issued annually).

Information on current Data Handbooks and on how to obtain a subscription for future issues is available from any of the Organizations listed on the back cover.

Product specialists are at your service and enquiries will be answered promptly.

## ELECTRON TUBES (BLUE SERIES)

The blue series of data handbooks comprises:

- T1** Tubes for r.f. heating
- T2a** Transmitting tubes for communications, glass types
- T2b** Transmitting tubes for communications, ceramic types
- T3** Klystrons
- T4** Magnetrons for microwave heating
- T5** Cathode-ray tubes  
Instrument tubes, monitor and display tubes, C.R. tubes for special applications
- T6** Geiger-Müller tubes
- T8** Colour display systems  
Colour TV picture tubes, colour data graphic display tube assemblies, deflection units
- T9** Photo and electron multipliers
- T10** Plumbicon camera tubes and accessories
- T11** Microwave semiconductors and components
- T12** Vidicon and Newvicon camera tubes
- T13** Image intensifiers and infrared detectors
- T15** Dry reed switches
- T16** Monochrome tubes and deflection units  
Black and white TV picture tubes, monochrome data graphic display tubes, deflection units

## SEMICONDUCTORS (RED SERIES)

The red series of data handbooks comprises:

- S1 Diodes**  
Small-signal silicon diodes, voltage regulator diodes (< 1,5 W), voltage reference diodes, tuner diodes, rectifier diodes
- S2a Power diodes**
- S2b Thyristors and triacs**
- S3 Small-signal transistors**
- S4a Low-frequency power transistors and hybrid modules**
- S4b High-voltage and switching power transistors**
- S5 Field-effect transistors**
- S6 R.F. power transistors and modules**
- S7 Surface mounted semiconductors**
- S8a Light-emitting diodes**
- S8b Devices for optoelectronics**  
Optocouplers, photosensitive diodes and transistors, infrared light-emitting diodes and infrared sensitive devices, laser and fibre-optic components
- S9 Power MOS transistors**
- S10 Wideband transistors and wideband hybrid IC modules**
- S11 Microwave transistors**
- S12 Surface acoustic wave devices**
- S13 Semiconductor sensors**

## INTEGRATED CIRCUITS (PURPLE SERIES)

The purple series of data handbooks comprises:

### EXISTING SERIES

Superseded by:

IC1	Bipolar ICs for radio and audio equipment	IC01N
IC2	Bipolar ICs for video equipment	IC02Na and IC02Nb
IC3	ICs for digital systems in radio, audio and video equipment	IC01N, IC02Na and IC02Nb
IC4	Digital integrated circuits CMOS HE4000B family	
IC5	Digital integrated circuits – ECL ECL10 000 (GX family), ECL100 000 (HX family), dedicated designs	IC08N
IC6	Professional analogue integrated circuits	IC03N and Supplement to IC11N
IC7	Signetics bipolar memories	
IC8	Signetics analogue circuits	IC11N
IC9	Signetics TTL logic	IC09N and IC15N
IC10	Signetics Integrated Fuse Logic (IFL)	IC13N
IC11	Microprocessors, microcomputers and peripheral circuitry	IC14N

## NEW SERIES

<b>IC01N</b>	<b>Radio, audio and associated systems</b> Bipolar, MOS	(published 1985)
<b>IC02Na</b>	<b>Video and associated systems</b> Bipolar, MOS Types MAB8031AH to TDA1524A	(published 1985)
<b>IC02Nb</b>	<b>Video and associated systems</b> Bipolar, MOS Types TDA2501 to TEA1002	(published 1985)
<b>IC03N</b>	<b>Integrated circuits for telephony</b>	(published 1985)
<b>IC04N</b>	<b>HE4000B logic family</b> CMOS	
<b>IC05N</b>	<b>HE4000B logic family — incased ICs</b> CMOS	(published 1984)
<b>IC06N*</b>	<b>High-speed CMOS; PC74HC/HCT/HCU</b> Logic family	(published 1986)
<b>IC07N</b>	<b>High-speed CMOS; PC54/74HC/HCT/HCU — uncased ICs</b> Logic family	
<b>IC08N</b>	<b>ECL 10K and 100K logic families</b>	(published 1984)
<b>IC09N</b>	<b>TTL logic series</b>	(published 1984)
<b>IC10N</b>	<b>Memories</b> MOS, TTL, ECL	
<b>IC11N</b>	<b>Linear LSI</b>	(published 1985)
<b>Supplement to IC11N</b>	<b>Linear LSI</b>	(published 1986)
<b>IC12N</b>	<b>Semi-custom gate arrays &amp; cell libraries</b> ISL, ECL, CMOS	
<b>IC13N</b>	<b>Semi-custom</b> Integrated Fuse Logic	(published 1985)
<b>IC14N</b>	<b>Microprocessors, microcontrollers &amp; peripherals</b> Bipolar, MOS	(published 1985)
<b>IC15N</b>	<b>FAST TTL logic series</b>	(published 1984)

### Note

Books available in the new series are shown with their date of publication.

\* Supersedes the IC06N 1985 edition and the Supplement to IC06N issued Autumn 1985.



## COMPONENTS AND MATERIALS (GREEN SERIES)

The green series of data handbooks comprises:

- C1 Programmable controller modules**  
PLC modules, PC20 modules
- C2 Television tuners, coaxial aerial input assemblies, surface acoustic wave filters**
- C3 Loudspeakers**
- C4 Ferroxcube potcores, square cores and cross cores**
- C5 Ferroxcube for power, audio/video and accelerators**
- C6 Synchronous motors and gearboxes**
- C7 Variable capacitors**
- C8 Variable mains transformers**
- C9 Piezoelectric quartz devices**
- C10 Connectors**
- C11 Varistors, thermistors and sensors**
- C12 Potentiometers, encoders and switches**
- C13 Fixed resistors**
- C14 Electrolytic and solid capacitors**
- C15 Ceramic capacitors**
- C16 Permanent magnet materials**
- C17 Stepping motors and associated electronics**
- C18 Direct current motors**
- C19 Piezoelectric ceramics**
- C20 Wire-wound components for TVs and monitors**
- C21\* Assemblies for industrial use**  
HNIL FZ/30 series, NORbits 60-, 61-, 90-series, input devices
- C22 Film capacitors**

\* To be issued shortly.

## SELECTION GUIDE

## 90° COLOUR PICTURE TUBES

type	min. useful screen diagonal mm	max. overall length mm	neck diameter mm	$V_f/l_f$  V/mA	$V_{a,g4}$  kV	$V_{g3}$	$V_{g2}$  V	electron gun	appropriate deflection unit	page*
<b>14 INCH</b>										
A34EAC00X	335,4	339,4	22,5	6,3/300	23	28% of $V_a$	310-600	hi-bi potential	AT1625 series	23
A34EAC50X	335,4	342,1	22,5	6,3/300	23	31% of $V_a$	310-650	hi-bi potential	AT1625 series	39
A37-573X	335,4	342,4	29,1	6,3/685	25	20% of $V_a$	310-560	bi-potential	AT1205/10	93
A37-590X	335,4	347,1	29,1	6,3/685	25	28% of $V_a$	390-760	hi-bi potential	AT1206/20	115
A37-591X	335,4	351,5	29,1	6,3/685	25	28% of $V_a$	390-760	hi-bi potential	AT1206/21	137
A37-598X	335,4	347,1	29,1	6,3/685	25	28% of $V_a$	390-760	hi-bi potential	AT1206/20	159
A37-599X										
<b>16 INCH</b>										
A38EAC00X	382,3	370,9	22,5	6,3/300	23	28% of $V_a$	310-600	hi-bi potential	AT1635 series	167
A38EAC50X	382,3	373,1	22,5	6,3/300	23	31% of $V_a$	310-650	hi-bi potential	AT1635 series	183
A42-570X	382,3	373,4	29,1	6,3/685	25	20% of $V_a$	310-560	bi-potential	AT1215/00	233
A42-592X	382,3	378,6	29,1	6,3/685	25	28% of $V_a$	390-760	hi-bi potential	AT1216/20 AT1470/21	255
A42-593X	382,3	383,0	29,1	6,3/685	25	28% of $V_a$	390-760	hi-bi potential	AT1216/25 AT1470/25	281

\* Data sheets of deflection units follow the data sheets of the relevant picture tube.

type	min. useful screen diagonal mm	max. overall length mm	neck diameter mm	$V_f/l_f$ V/mA	$V_{a,g4}$ kV	$V_{g3}$	$V_{g2}$ V	electron gun	appropriate deflection unit	page*
<b>20 INCH</b>										
A48EAC00X	480,0	431,6	22,5	6,3/300	25	31% of $V_a$	310-650	hi-bi potential	AT1645 series	307
A51-570X	480,0	429	29,1	6,3/685	25	20% of $V_a$	310-560	bi-potential	AT1237/50	365
A51-590X	480,0	436,4	29,1	6,3/685	25	28% of $V_a$	390-760	hi-bi potential	AT1236/20 AT1236/23 AT1480/20	429
A51-591X	480,0	441,0	29,1	6,3/685	25	28% of $V_a$	390-760	hi-bi potential	AT1236/25 AT1239/30	459

#### FLAT SQUARE COLOUR PICTURE TUBES

<b>36 cm</b>										
A36EAM00X	355,6	344,5	22,5	6,3/300	23	31% of $V_a$	310-650	hi-bi potential	AT6060 series	71
<b>41 cm</b>										
A41EAM00X	406,4	373,6	22,5	6,3/300	23	31% of $V_a$	310-650	hi-bi potential	AT6050 series	211
<b>51 cm</b>										
A51EAL...X	508,0	448,7	29,1	6,3/310	25	31% of $V_a$	575-825	hi-bi potential	AT6035 series	507
A51EAM00X	508,0	434,9	22,5	6,3/300	25	31% of $V_a$	310-650	hi-bi potential	AT6040 series	533
A51EBD...X**	510,0	448,7	29,1	6,3/310	27,5	31% of $V_a$	575-825	hi-bi potential	AT6030 series	549
A51EBS...X▲	510,0	448,7	29,1	6,3/310	27,5	31% of $V_a$	575-825	hi-bi potential	AT6030 series	575

\* Data sheets of deflection units follow the data sheets of the relevant picture tube.

\*\* With rimband type implosion protection.

▲ With reinforced envelope for push-through mounting.

## 110° COLOUR PICTURE TUBES

type	min. useful screen diagonal mm	max. overall length mm	neck diameter mm	$V_f/I_f$  V/mA	$V_{a,g4}$  kV	$V_{g3}$	$V_{g2}$  V	electron gun	appropriate deflection unit	page*
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## FLAT SQUARE COLOUR PICTURE TUBES

<b>51 cm</b>										
A51EAK01X	508,0	368	29,1	6,3/310	25	31% of $V_a$	575-825	hi-bi potential	AT6020	485
<b>59 cm</b>										
A59EAK00X	590,0	398	29,1	6,3/310	25	31% of $V_a$	575-825	hi-bi potential	AT6010	659
<b>66 cm</b>										
A66EAK00X	660,0	428	29,1	6,3/310	25	31% of $V_a$	575-825	hi-bi potential	AT6000/01	719

\* Data sheets of deflection units follow the data sheets of the relevant picture tube.

## COLOUR DATA GRAPHIC DISPLAY TUBE ASSEMBLIES

type	min. useful screen diagonal mm	max. overall length mm	neck diameter mm	number of displayable pixels	$V_f/I_f$  V/mA	$V_{a,g4}$  kV	$V_{g3}$	$V_{g2}$  V	electron gun	screen finish	page
<b>14 INCH</b>											
M34EAQ00X	335,4	346,6	29,1	480 x 360	6,3/685	25	28% of $V_a$	390-760	hi-bi potential	etched	749
M34EAQ10X	335,4	346,6	29,1	480 x 360	6,3/685	25	28% of $V_a$	390-760	hi-bi potential	high gloss	749



**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 <sup>1</sup>	Rim 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 <sub>f</sub>	Heater voltage
V <sub>pp</sub>	Peak-to-peak value of a voltage
V <sub>p</sub>	Peak value of a voltage
V <sub>GR</sub>	Grid 1 voltage for visual extinction of focused raster (grid drive service)
V <sub>KR</sub>	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 <sub>f</sub>	Heater current (r.m.s. value)

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

### Symbols denoting powers

P <sub>ℓ</sub>	Dissipation of the fluorescent screen
P <sub>g</sub>	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 throughout 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 and optimum performance it is recommended that the heater supply be designed at the nominal heater voltage at zero beam current. Any deviation from this heater voltage has a detrimental effect on tube performance and life, and should therefore be kept to a minimum. In any case the deviations of the heater voltage must not exceed + 5% and -10% from the nominal value at zero beam current. 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.

\* 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.

### 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.

A d.c. connection should always be present between heater and cathode. Unless otherwise specified the maximum resistance should not exceed 1 M $\Omega$ ; the maximum impedance at mains frequency should be less than 100 k $\Omega$ .

### INTERMEDIATE ELECTRODES (between cathode and anode)

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 than 1 k $\Omega$ .

### 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.

## 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 rimb主 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  $2\text{ M}\Omega$  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  $2\text{ M}\Omega$  resistor be bypassed by a  $4,7\text{ nF}$  capacitor capable of withstanding the peak voltage determined by the voltage divider formed by this capacitor and the capacitance of the metal rimb主 to the internal conductive coating, and the anode voltage. The  $4,7\text{ nF}$  capacitor also serves to improve e.h.t. smoothing by adding the rimb主 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.

As our picture tubes are manufactured in Soft-Flash technology, the peak discharge currents are limited to approx. 60 A, offering higher set reliability, optimum circuit protection and component savings (see also Technical Note 039). However this limited value of 60 A is still too high for the circuitry which is directly connected to the tube socket. Therefore Soft-Flash picture tubes should also be provided with spark gaps.

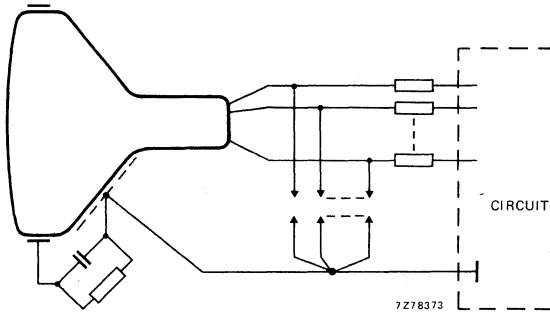


Fig. 1.

**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. **The tube assembly should never be handled by the neck, deflection unit or other neck components.**

A picture tube assembly can be lifted from the edge-down position by using the two upper mounting lugs. An alternative lifting method is firmly to press the hands against the vertical sides of the rimband.

When placing a tube assembly 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. 2).

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. 3).

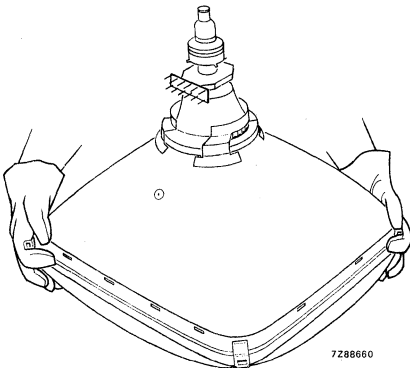


Fig. 2 Lifting tube assembly from face-down position.

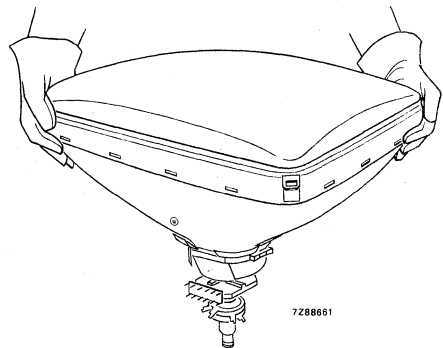


Fig. 3 Lifting tube assembly from face-up position.



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.**

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

If provided the slots in the rimband of colour picture tubes are used in the mounting of the degaussing coils. It is not recommended to suspend the tube assembly from one or more of these slots as permanent deformation to the rimband can occur.

Remember when replacing or servicing the tube assembly that a residual electrical charge may be carried by the anode contact and also the external coating if not earthed. Before removing the tube assembly 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  $350 \text{ m/s}^2$ .

## **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.

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

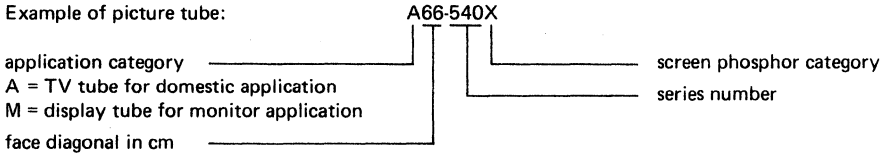
## **DIMENSIONS**

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.

## TYPE DESIGNATION

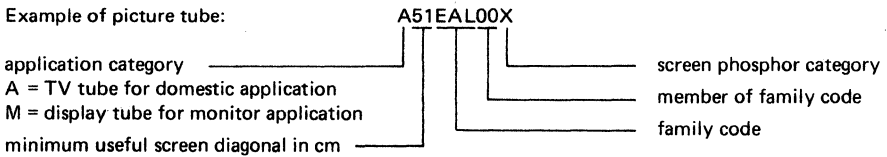
### Pro electron type designation system

Example of picture tube:

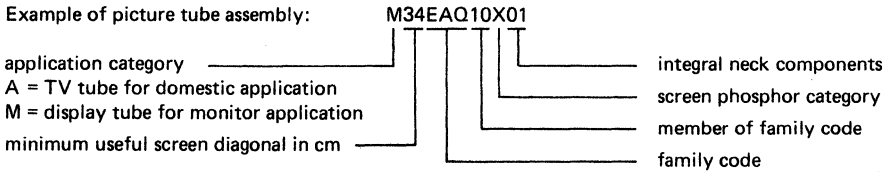


### Worldwide type designation system

Example of picture tube:



Example of picture tube assembly:









**COLOUR TV PICTURE TUBES  
AND DEFLECTION UNITS**



## Hi-Bri COLOUR PICTURE TUBE

- 90° deflection
- In-line, thermally stable hi-bi potential gun
- 22,5 mm neck diameter
- Hi-Bri technology
- Pigmented phosphors
- Slotted shadow mask optimized for minimum moiré
- Fine pitch over entire screen
- Phosphor lines follow glass contour
- Quick heating low-power cathodes
- Soft-flash technology
- Internal magnetic shield
- Reinforced envelope for push-through mounting
- Combined with a deflection unit of the AT1625 series, it forms a self-converging and raster correction free assembly

### QUICK REFERENCE DATA

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Deflection angle	90°
Minimum useful screen diagonal	34 cm
Overall-length	334 mm
Neck diameter	22,5 mm
Heating	6,3 V, 300 mA
Focusing voltage	28% of anode voltage

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**ELECTRON-OPTICAL DATA**

Electron gun system		unitized triple-aperture electrodes
Focusing method		electrostatic
Focus lens		hi-bi-potential
Deflection method		magnetic
Deflection angles		
diagonal		approx. 90°
horizontal		approx. 78°
vertical		approx. 60°

**ELECTRICAL DATA**

Capacitances			
anode to external			max. 1600 pF
conductive coating including rimband	$C_{a(m+m')}$		min. 800 pF
grid 1 to all other electrodes	$C_{g1}$		15 pF
cathode of each gun to all other electrodes	$C_{kR}, C_{kG}, C_{kB}$		4 pF
focusing electrode to all other electrodes	$C_{g3}$		4 pF
Heating			indirect by a.c. or d.c.
heater voltage	$V_f$		6,3 V
heater current	$I_f$		300 mA

**OPTICAL DATA**

Screen		metal-backed vertical phosphor stripes; phosphor lines follow glass contour
Screen finish		satinized
Useful screen dimensions		
diagonal		min. 335,4 mm
horizontal axis		min. 280,8 mm
vertical axis		min. 210,6 mm
area		min. 580 cm <sup>2</sup>
Phosphors		
red		pigmented europium activated rare earth
green		sulphide type
blue		pigmented sulphide type
Centre-to-centre distance of vertical identical colour phosphor stripes, at screen centre		0,65 mm
Light transmission of face glass at centre		68%

**MECHANICAL DATA** (see also the figures on the following pages)

Overall length	334,4 ± 5 mm
Neck diameter	22,5 <sup>+1,4</sup> <sub>-0,7</sub> mm*
Bulb dimensions	
diagonal	max. 368 mm
width	max. 317 mm
height	max. 248 mm
Base	JEDEC B8-288
Anode contact	small cavity contact J1-21, IEC 67-III-2
Mounting position	anode contact on top
Net mass	approx. 6 kg

**Handling**

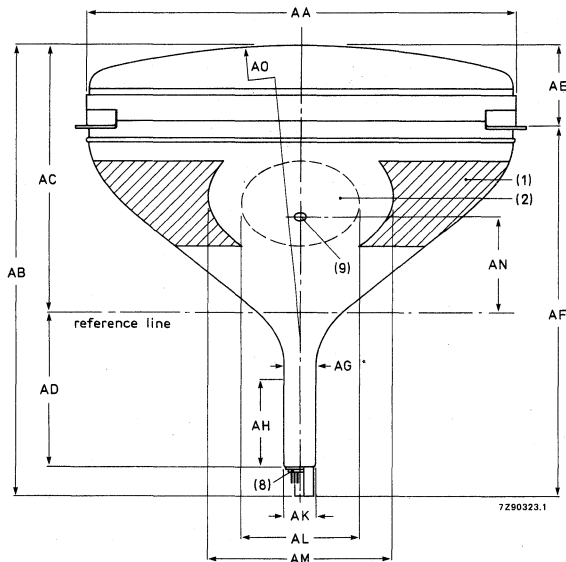
During shipment and handling the tube should not be subjected to accelerations greater than 35g in any direction.

\* In the region of 66 mm from the neck end, the maximum diameter is 23,2 mm.

**MECHANICAL DATA (continued)**

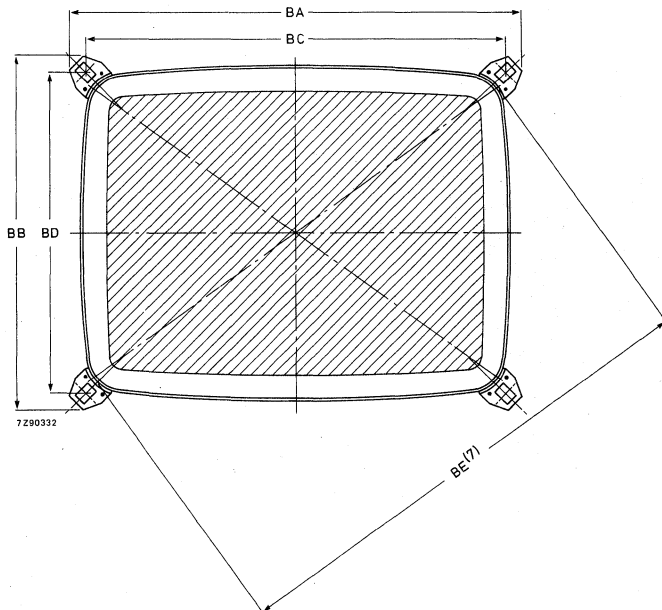
Notes are given after the drawings.

Dimensions in mm

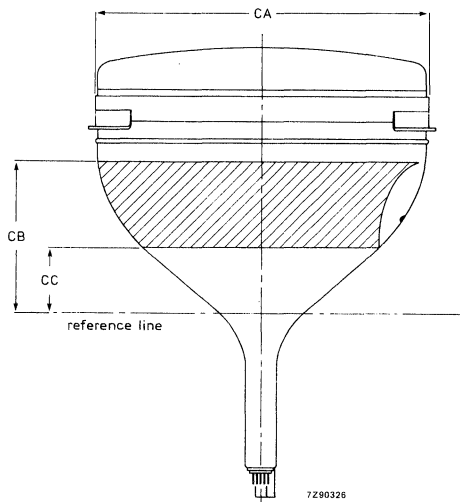


AA	319 max
AB	339,4 max
AC	200,5 ± 4
AD	116,5 ± 1
AE	63,5 max
AF	278 max
AG	22,5 <sup>+1,4</sup> <sub>-0,7</sub>
AH	66
AK	22,5 ± 0,7
AL	90 ± 10
AM	140 ± 3
AN	72 ± 3,2
AO	R575 approx.

Dimensions in mm

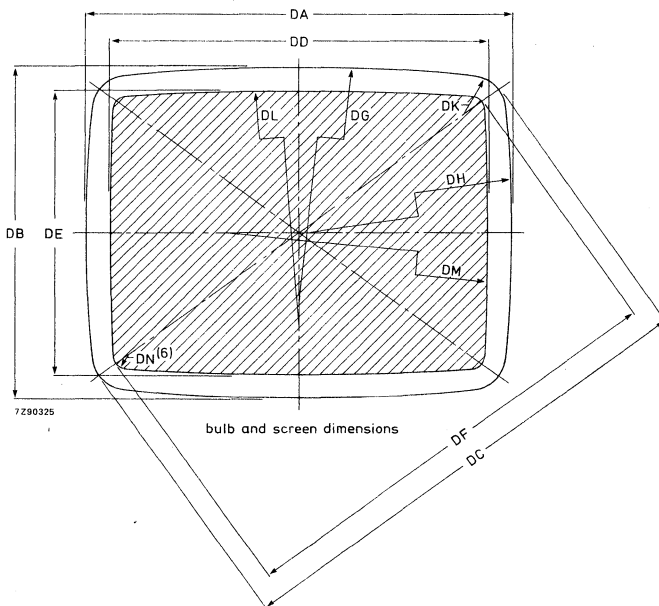


BA	336 max
BB	268 max
BC	311,4
BD	243,2
BE	375 max



Dimensions in mm

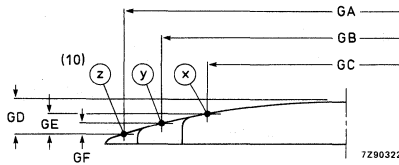
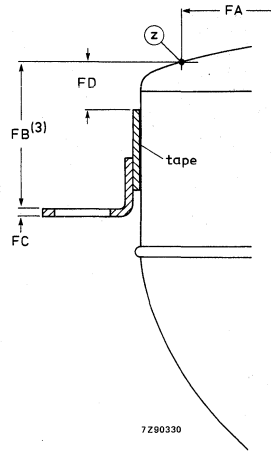
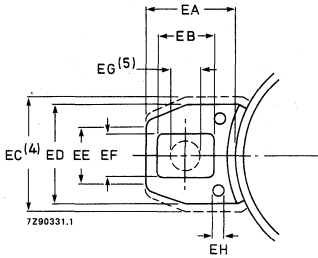
CA	251 max
CB	114 min
CC	49 max



Dimensions in mm

DA	315,4 ± 1,6
DB	246,4 ± 1,6
DC	366,4 ± 1,6
DD	280,8 min
DE	210,6 min
DF	335,4 min
DG	R1545
DH	R1173
DK	R27,1
DL	R2773
DM	R2299
DN	R11,6

MECHANICAL DATA (continued)



Dimensions in mm

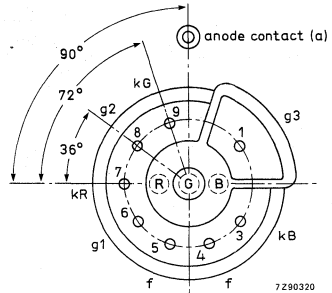
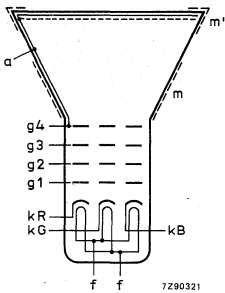
EA	22,5 ± 0,2
EB	14 ± 0,2
EC	29 max
ED	25
EE	14
EF	11 ± 0,2
EG	7,5
EH	3 min

Dimensions in mm

GA	335,4
GB	280,8
GC	210,6
GD	25 ± 2,0
GE	15,3 ± 2,0
GF	7,6 ± 2,0

Dimensions in mm

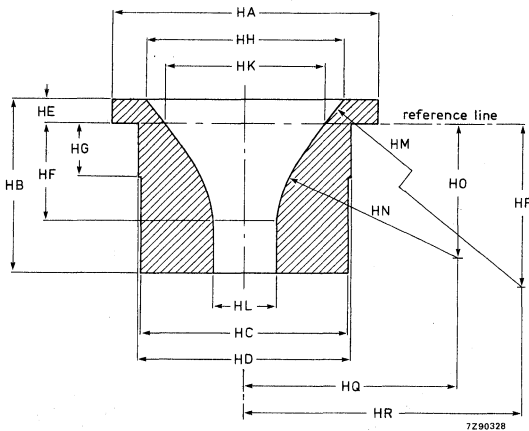
FA	335,4
FB	35,5 ± 1,8
FC	2
FD	12 min



## Notes to outline drawings on the preceding pages

1. Configuration of outer conductive coating may be different, but will contain the contact areas as shown in the drawing.
2. To clean this area, wipe only with a soft lintless cloth.
3. One of the four mounting lugs may deviate (1,5 mm max.) from the plane of the other three lugs. This deviation is incorporated in the tolerance of  $\pm 1,8$  mm.
4. Minimum space to be reserved for mounting lug.
5. The position of the mounting screw in the cabinet must be within a circle of 7,5 mm diameter drawn around the true geometrical positions, i.e. the corners of a rectangle of 311,4 mm x 243,2 mm.
6. Co-ordinates for radius  $R = 11,6$  mm;  $x = 126,98$  mm,  $y = 90,76$  mm.
7. Maximum dimensions in plane of lugs.
8. The socket for this base should not be rigidly mounted; it should have flexible leads and be allowed to move freely. After mounting of the tube in the cabinet note that the position of the base can fall within a circle, having a diameter of max. 50 mm, concentric with an imaginary tube axis.
9. Small cavity contact J1-21, IEC 67-III-2.
10. The X, Y and Z reference points are located on the outside surface of the face plate at the intersection of the minor, major and diagonal screen axis respectively, with the minimum published screen.

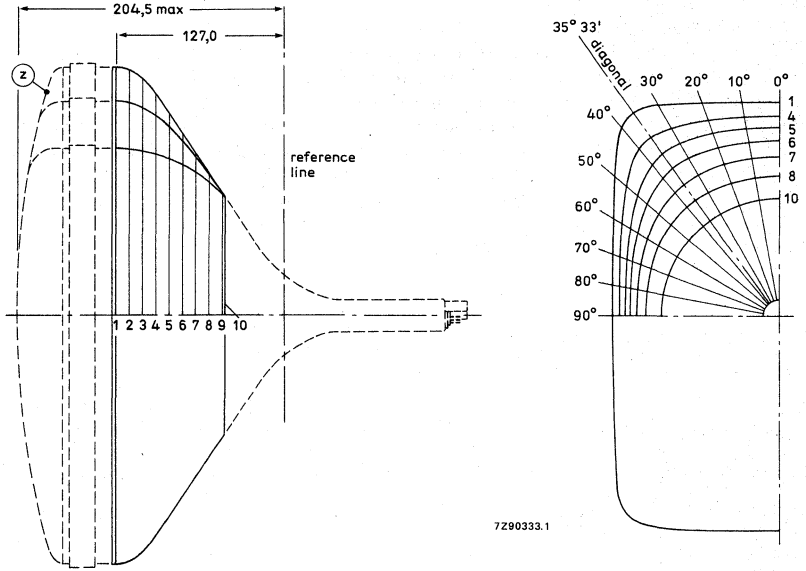
## Reference line gauge; G-R90CJ10



## Dimensions in mm

HA	$\phi 100,00$
HB	65,00
HC	$\phi 78,70$
HD	$\phi 80,00$
HE	$9,20 \pm 0,02$
HF	$36,22 \pm 0,02$
HG	20,00
HH	$75,48 \pm 0,02$
HK	$\phi 60,77 \pm 0,02$
HL	$\phi 23,90^{+0,04}_0$
HM	R220,00
HN	R70,00
HO	50,30
HP	132,71
HQ	80,52
HR	205,85

Maximum cone contour

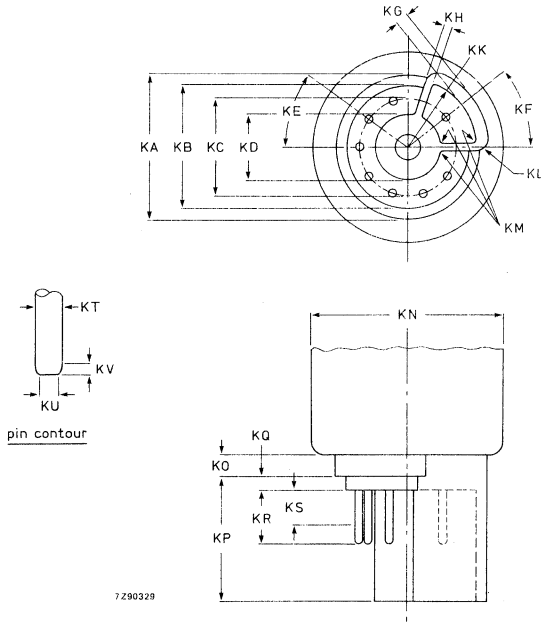


Dimensions in mm

sec- tion	nom. distance from reference line	distance from centre (max. values)															
		0°	10°	20°	25°	30°	32° 30'	diag. axes	37° 30'	40°	45°	50°	60°	70°	80°	90°	
1	127,0	160,3	162,5	169,4	174,8	181,6	185,2	186,7	186,2	183,8	171,7	160,1	143,3	133,0	127,3	125,5	
2	117,0	159,5	161,6	168,3	173,5	180,1	183,5	185,3	184,7	181,8	169,8	158,7	142,5	132,3	126,8	125,0	
3	107,0	156,4	158,3	164,2	168,5	173,8	176,4	177,7	177,1	174,5	164,7	155,0	140,1	130,5	125,2	123,5	
4	97,0	149,9	151,5	156,0	159,2	162,7	164,2	165,1	164,9	163,5	157,0	149,3	136,1	127,3	122,3	120,7	
5	87,0	141,3	142,6	146,2	148,5	150,3	150,8	150,8	150,3	149,2	145,3	140,1	130,0	122,6	118,3	116,9	
6	77,0	131,1	132,2	134,5	135,7	136,4	136,5	136,4	136,1	135,4	133,4	130,4	123,4	117,4	113,7	112,4	
7	67,0	119,0	119,7	120,9	121,5	121,9	121,9	121,9	121,8	121,5	120,6	119,2	115,3	111,2	108,2	107,1	
8	57,0	106,7	106,9	106,5	106,8	107,0	107,0	107,0	107,0	107,0	106,7	106,2	104,7	102,7	100,9	100,0	
9	47,0	91,6	91,6	91,7	91,8	91,8	91,8	91,9	91,9	91,9	91,8	91,7	91,5	91,1	90,7	90,5	
10	45,0	88,6	88,7	88,7	88,8	88,8	88,8	88,8	88,7	88,7	88,7	88,6	88,5	88,3	88,2	88,1	

Base JEDEC B8-288

Dimensions in mm



KA	17,9 max
KB	15,4 max
KC	12,0
KD	7,9 min; 8,2 max
KE	36°
KF	38°
KG	1,3 max
KH	0,8 min; 1,0 max
KK	8,66 ± 0,1
KL	R 1,0
KM	R 0,25
KN	23,2 max
KO	2,7 max
KP	15,4 ± 0,2
KQ	1,6 max
KR	6,85 max
KS	4,5 min
KT	1,016 ± 0,076
KU	0,63 max
KV	0,4 min

**TYPICAL OPERATING CONDITIONS**

The voltages are specified with respect to grid 1.

Anode voltage

$V_{a,g4}$  23 kV

Grid 3 (focusing electrode) voltage

$V_{g3}$  6,1 to 6,9 kV

Grid 2 voltage for a spot cut-off  
voltage  $V_k = 120$  V

$V_{g2}$  310 to 600 V

Luminance at the centre of the screen\*

L 165 cd/m<sup>2</sup>

\* Tube settings adjusted to produce white of 6500K + 7 M.P.C.D. (x = 0,313, y = 0,329) focused raster, current density 0,4  $\mu$ A/cm<sup>2</sup>.



**EQUIPMENT DESIGN VALUES**

The values are valid for anode voltages between 20 and 27,5 kV.

The voltages are specified with respect to grid 1.

Grid 3 (focusing electrode) voltage	$V_{g3}$	26,6 to 29,8% of anode voltage
Grid 2 voltage and cathode voltage for visual extinction of focused spot	$V_{g2}$ and $V_k$	see cut-off design chart
Difference in cut-off voltages between guns in any tube	$\Delta V_k$	lowest value > 80% of highest value see graphs*
Video drive characteristics		
Grid 3 (focusing electrode) current	$I_{g3}$	-5 to +5 $\mu A$
Grid 2 current	$I_{g2}$	-5 to +5 $\mu A$
Grid 1 current under cut-off conditions	$I_{g1}$	-5 to +5 $\mu A$
To produce white of 6500K + 7 M.P.C.D. (CIE co-ordinates $x = 0,313, y = 0,329$ )		
Percentage of the total anode current supplied by each gun (typical)		
red gun		38,3%
green gun		35,8%
blue gun		25,9%
Ratio of anode currents		
red gun to green gun		min. 0,8 average 1,1 max. 1,4
red gun to blue gun		min. 1,1 average 1,5 max. 1,9
blue gun to green gun		min. 0,5 average 0,7 max. 0,9

\* For optimum picture performance it is recommended that the cathodes are not driven below +10 V.

**LIMITING VALUES** (Design maximum rating system unless otherwise stated)

The voltages are specified with respect to grid 1.

Anode voltage	$V_{a,g4}$	max. 27,5 kV min. 20 kV	notes 1, 2, 3 notes 1 and 4
Long-term average current for three guns	$I_a$	max. 750 $\mu A$	note 5
Grid 3 (focusing electrode) voltage	$V_{g3}$	max. 11 kV	
Grid 2 voltage, peak	$V_{g2p}$	max. 1000 V	
Cathode voltage			
positive	$V_k$	max. 400 V	
positive operating cut-off	$V_k$	max. 200 V	
negative	$-V_k$	max. 0 V	
negative peak	$-V_{kp}$	max. 2 V	
Heater voltage	$V_f$	6,3 V $\begin{matrix} +5\% \\ -10\% \end{matrix}$	notes 1 and 6
Heater-cathode voltage			
heater negative with respect to cathode after equipment warm-up period	$V_{kf}$	max. 200 V	
heater positive with respect to cathode	$-V_{kfp}$	peak 200 V	note 1
	$-V_{kf}$	max. 0 V (d.c. component value)	

**Notes**

1. Absolute maximum rating system.
2. 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.
3. During adjustment on the production line this value is likely to be surpassed considerably. It is therefore strongly recommended to first make the necessary adjustments for normal operation without picture tube.
4. Operation of the tube at lower voltages impairs the luminance and resolution.
5. The short-term average anode current should be limited by circuitry to 1000  $\mu A$ .
6. For maximum cathode life and optimum performance, it is recommended that the heater supply be designed for 6,3 V at zero beam current.

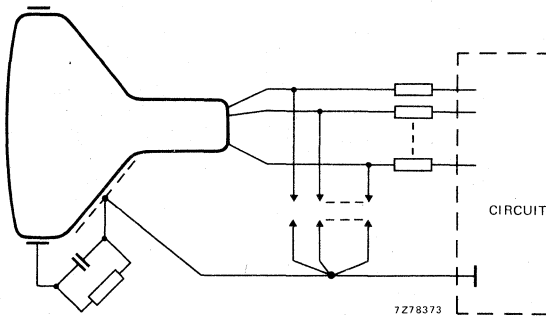
**FLASHOVER PROTECTION**

With the high voltage used with this tube (max. 27,5 kV) internal flashovers may occur. As a result of the Soft-Flash technology these flashover currents are limited to approx. 60 A offering higher set reliability, optimum circuit protection and component savings.

Primary protective circuitry using properly grounded spark gaps and series isolation resistors (preferably carbon composition) is still necessary to prevent tube damage. The spark gaps should be connected to all picture tube electrodes at the socket according to the figure below; they are not required on the heater pins. No other connections between the outer conductive coating and the chassis are permissible. The spark gaps should be designed for a breakdown voltage at the focusing electrode (g3) of 12 kV ( $1,5 \times V_{g3}$  max. at  $V_{a,g4} = 25$  kV), and at the other electrodes of 1,5 to 2 kV.

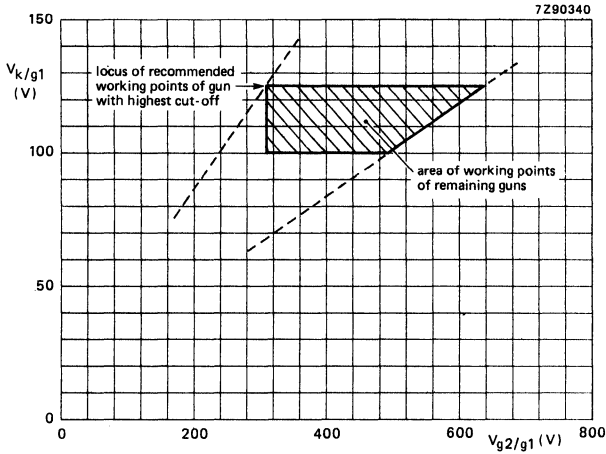
The values of the series isolation resistors should be as high as possible (min. 1,5 kΩ) without causing deterioration of the circuit performance. The resistors should be able to withstand an instantaneous surge of 20 kV for the focusing circuit and 12 kV for the remaining circuits without arcing.

Additional information is available on request.



**BEAM CORRECTIONS**

Maximum required correction for register, as measured at the centre of the screen in any direction	0,08 mm
Centre convergence displacement of the blue and red beams is contained within a circle; max. diameter of circle	4 mm
Centre convergence displacement between the green beam and converged blue and red beams is contained within a circle; maximum diameter of circle	2 mm
Maximum centring error in any direction after colour purity, static convergence, and horizontal centre line correction, measured with deflection coils in nominal position	4 mm



Spot cut-off design chart.

Grid 2 voltage ( $V_{g2}$ ) adjusted for highest gun spot cut-off voltage  $V_k = 125$  V.

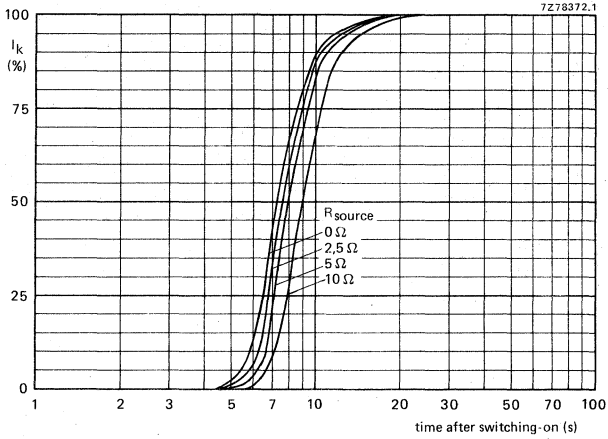
Remaining guns adjusted for spot cut-off by means of cathode voltage

$V_{g2}$  range 310 to 630 V;

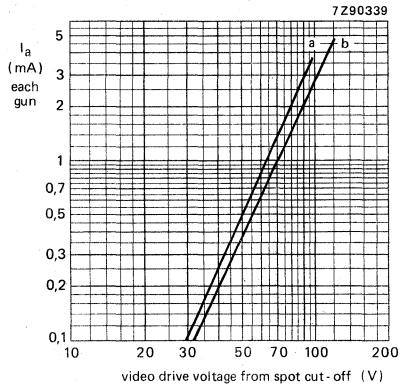
$V_k$  range 100 to 125 V.

Adjustment procedure:

Set the cathode voltage ( $V_k$ ) for each gun at 125 V; increase the grid 2 voltage ( $V_{g2}$ ) from approx. 300 V to the value at which one of the colours becomes just visible. Now decrease the cathode voltage of the remaining guns so that the other colours also become visible.



Cathode heating time after switching on, measured under typical operating conditions.



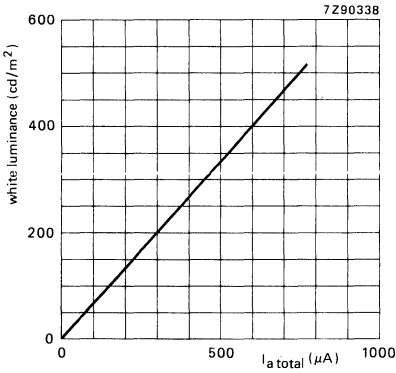
Typical cathode drive characteristics.

$V_f = 6,3$  V;

$V_{a,g4} = 23$  kV;

$V_{g3}$  adjusted for focus

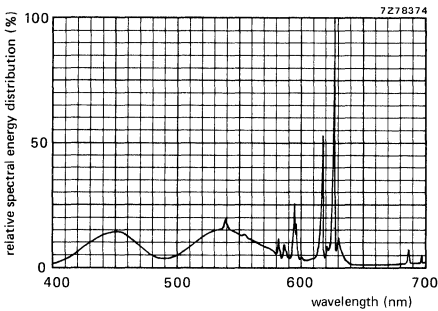
$V_{g2}$  (each gun) adjusted to provide spot cut-off for  $V_k = 100$  V (curve a),  $V_k = 125$  V (curve b).



Luminance at the centre of the screen as a function of  $I_{\text{total}}$ .

$V_{a,g4} = 23 \text{ kV}$ ,  $V_f = 6,3 \text{ V}$ ,  $V_{g3}$  adjusted for optimum focus.

Scanned area = 280,8 mm x 210,6 mm;  
CIE co-ordinates  $x = 0,313$ ,  $y = 0,329$ .



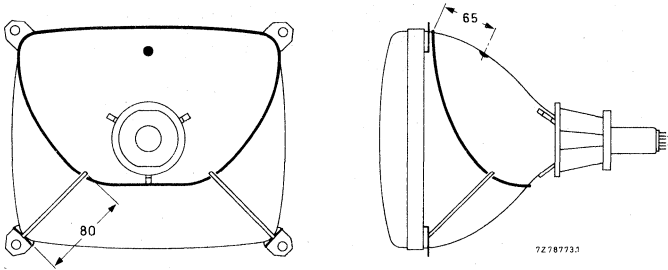
Simultaneous excitation of red, green and blue phosphor, measured in a tube, to produce white of  $x = 0,313$ ,  $y = 0,329$ . Exact shape of the peaks depends on the resolution of the measuring apparatus.

Colour co-ordinates:

	<u>x</u>	<u>y</u>
red	0,635	0,340
green	0,315	0,600
blue	0,150	0,060

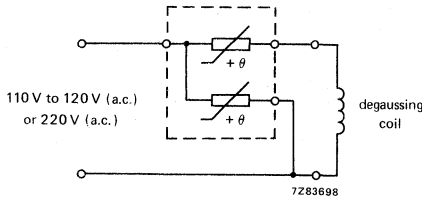
**DEGAUSSING**

The picture tube has an internal magnetic shield. This shield and the shadow mask with its suspension system may be provided with an automatic degaussing system, consisting of one magnetic coil winding mounted on the cone of the picture tube.



Position of degaussing coil on the picture tube; dimensions are given in mm.

For proper degaussing an initial magnetomotive force (m.m.f.) of 600 ampere-turns is required in the coil. This m.m.f. has to be gradually decreased by appropriate degaussing circuitry. In the steady state, no significant m.m.f. should remain in the coil ( $\leq 0,6$  ampere-turns). If single-phase power rectification is employed in the t.v. circuitry, provision should be included to prevent asymmetric distortion of the a.c. voltage applied to the degaussing circuit due to high d.c. inrush currents. An example of a degaussing circuit and coil data for various mains voltages are given below.



Degaussing circuit using dual PTC thermistor.

**Data of degaussing coil**

	110 V (a.c.) mains	220 V (a.c.) mains
Circumference	90 cm	90 cm
Number of turns	60	120
Copper wire diameter	0,45 mm	0,3 mm
Resistance	6 $\Omega$	27 $\Omega$
Catalogue number of appropriate dual PTC thermistor	2322 662 98013	2322 662 98009

## Hi-Bri COLOUR PICTURE TUBE

- 90° deflection
- In-line, thermally stable hi-bi potential A R T\* gun
- 22,5 mm neck diameter
- Hi-Bri technology
- Pigmented phosphors
- Slotted shadow mask optimized for minimum moiré
- Fine pitch over entire screen
- Phosphor lines follow glass contour
- Quick heating low-power cathodes
- Soft-flash technology
- Internal magnetic shield
- Reinforced envelope for push-through mounting
- Combined with a deflection unit of the AT1625 series, it forms a self-converging and raster correction free assembly

### QUICK REFERENCE DATA

Deflection angle	90°
Minimum useful screen diagonal	34 cm
Overall-length	337 mm
Neck diameter	22,5 mm
Heating	6,3 V, 300 mA
Focusing voltage	31% of anode voltage

\* Aberration Reducing Triode.



## ELECTRON-OPTICAL DATA

Electron gun system		unitized triple-aperture electrodes
Focusing method		electrostatic
Focus lens		hi-bi-potential
Deflection method		magnetic
Deflection angles		
diagonal		approx. 90°
horizontal		approx. 78°
vertical		approx. 60°

## ELECTRICAL DATA

Capacitances		
anode to external		max. 1600 pF
conductive coating including rimband	$C_{a(m + m')}$	min. 800 pF
grid 1 to all other electrodes	$C_{g1}$	15 pF
cathode of each gun to all other electrodes	$C_{kR}, C_{kG}, C_{kB}$	4 pF
focusing electrode to all other electrodes	$C_{g3}$	4 pF
Heating		indirect by a.c. or d.c.
heater voltage	$V_f$	6,3 V
heater current	$I_f$	300 mA

## OPTICAL DATA

Screen		metal-backed vertical phosphor stripes; phosphor lines follow glass contour
Screen finish		satnized
Useful screen dimensions		
diagonal		min. 335,4 mm
horizontal axis		min. 280,8 mm
vertical axis		min. 210,6 mm
area		min. 580 cm <sup>2</sup>
Phosphors		
red		pigmented europium activated rare earth
green		sulphide type
blue		pigmented sulphide type
Centre-to-centre distance of vertical identical colour phosphor stripes, at screen centre		0,65 mm
Light transmission of face glass at centre		68%

**MECHANICAL DATA** (see also the figures on the following pages)

Overall length	337,1 ± 5 mm	←
Neck diameter	22,5 <sup>+1,4</sup> <sub>-0,7</sub> mm*	
Bulb dimensions		
diagonal	max. 368 mm	
width	max. 317 mm	
height	max. 248 mm	
Base	JEDEC B8-288	
Anode contact	small cavity contact J1-21, IEC 67-III-2	
Mounting position	anode contact on top	
Net mass	approx. 6 kg	

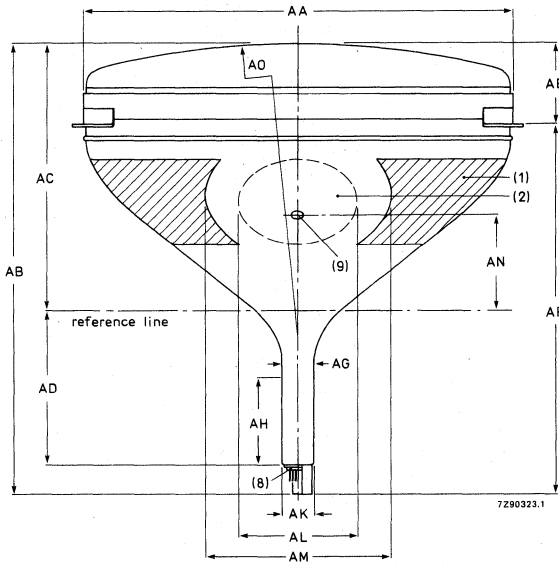
**Handling**

During shipment and handling the tube should not be subjected to accelerations greater than 35g in any direction.

**MECHANICAL DATA (continued)**

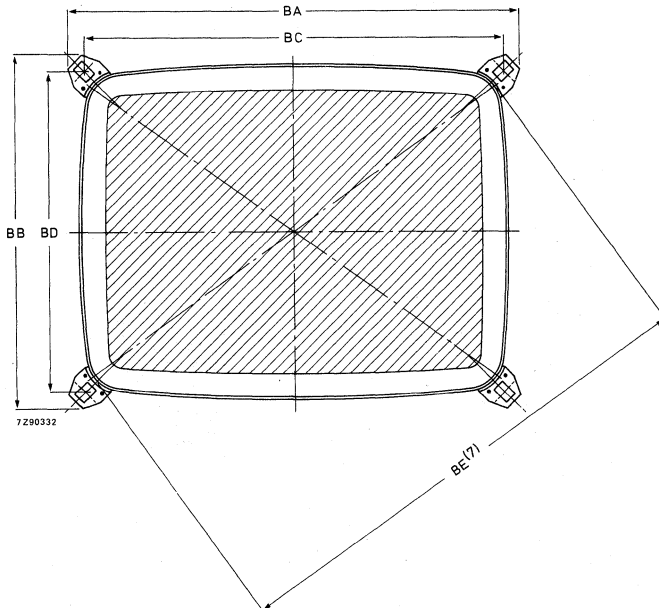
Notes are given after the drawings.

Dimensions in mm

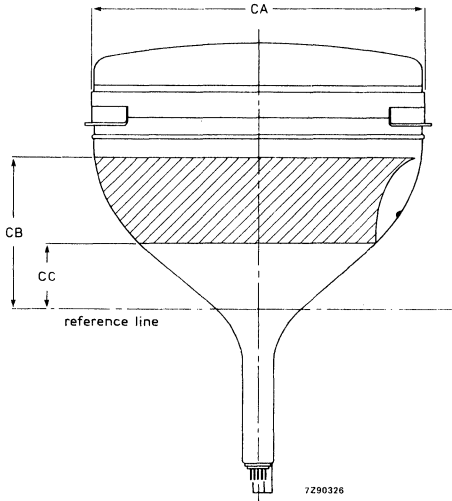


AA	319 max
AB	342,1 max
AC	200,5 ± 4
AD	118,7 ± 1
AE	63,5 max
AF	281 max
AG	22,5 <sup>+1,4</sup> <sub>-0,7</sub>
AH	66
AK	22,5 ± 0,7
AL	90 ± 10
AM	140 ± 3
AN	72 ± 3,2
AO	R575 approx.

Dimensions in mm

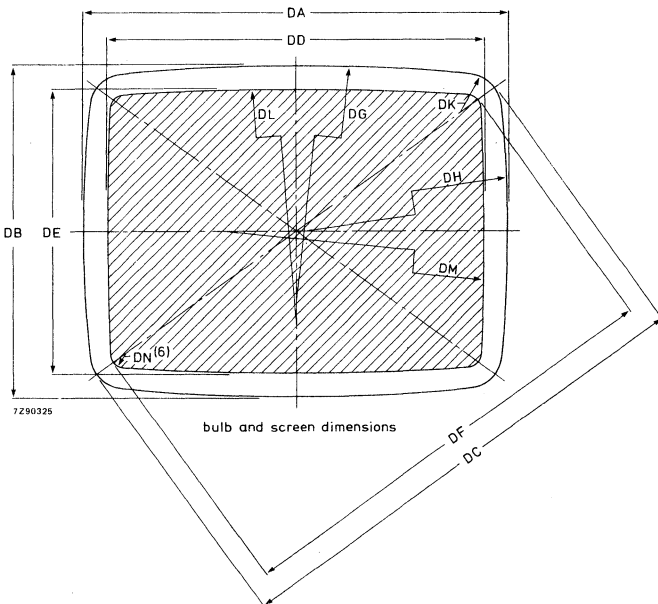


BA	336 max
BB	268 max
BC	311,4
BD	243,2
BE	375 max



Dimensions in mm

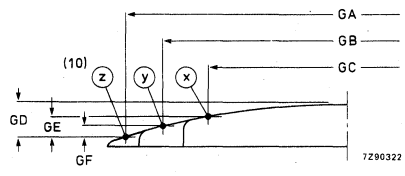
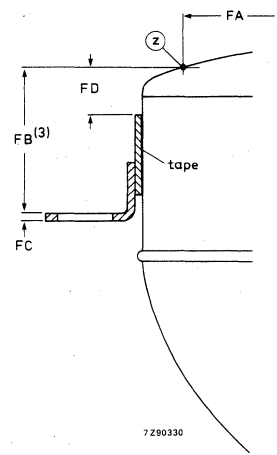
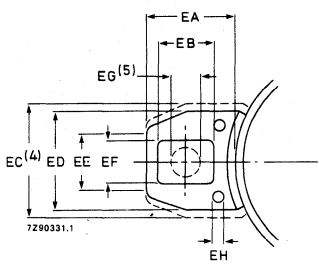
CA	251 max
CB	114 min
CC	49 max



Dimensions in mm

DA	315,4 ± 1,6
DB	246,4 ± 1,6
DC	366,4 ± 1,6
DD	280,8 min
DE	210,6 min
DF	335,4 min
DG	R1545
DH	R1173
DK	R27,1
DL	R2773
DM	R2299
DN	R11,6

MECHANICAL DATA (continued)



Dimensions in mm

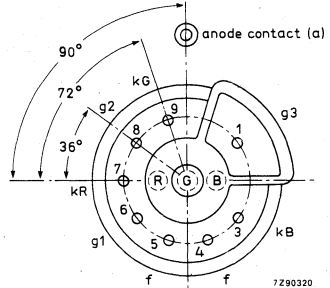
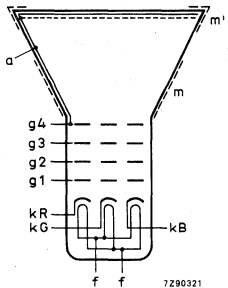
EA	22,5 ± 0,2
EB	14 ± 0,2
EC	29 max
ED	25
EE	14
EF	11 ± 0,2
EG	7,5
EH	3 min

Dimensions in mm

GA	335,4
GB	280,8
GC	210,6
GD	25 ± 2,0
GE	15,3 ± 2,0
GF	7,6 ± 2,0

Dimensions in mm

FA	335,4
FB	35,5 ± 1,8
FC	2
FD	12 min

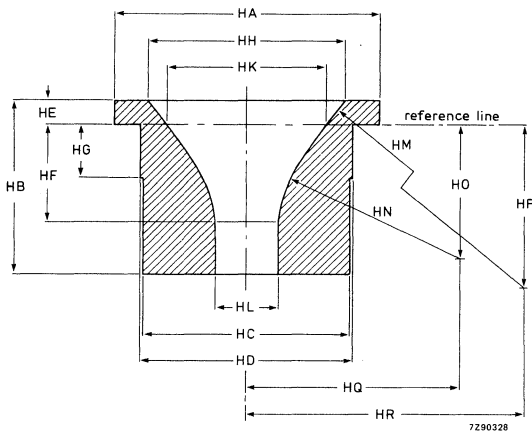


Notes to outline drawings on the preceding pages

1. Configuration of outer conductive coating may be different, but will contain the contact areas as shown in the drawing.
2. To clean this area, wipe only with a soft lintless cloth.
3. One of the four mounting lugs may deviate (1,5 mm max.) from the plane of the other three lugs. This deviation is incorporated in the tolerance of  $\pm 1,8$  mm.
4. Minimum space to be reserved for mounting lug.
5. The position of the mounting screw in the cabinet must be within a circle of 7,5 mm diameter drawn around the true geometrical positions, i.e. the corners of a rectangle of 311,4 mm x 243,2 mm.
6. Co-ordinates for radius  $R = 11,6$  mm;  $x = 126,98$  mm,  $y = 90,76$  mm.
7. Maximum dimensions in plane of lugs.
8. The socket for this base should not be rigidly mounted; it should have flexible leads and be allowed to move freely. After mounting of the tube in the cabinet note that the position of the base can fall within a circle, having a diameter of max. 50 mm, concentric with an imaginary tube axis.
9. Small cavity contact J1-21, IEC 67-III-2.
10. The X, Y and Z reference points are located on the outside surface of the face plate at the intersection of the minor, major and diagonal screen axis respectively, with the minimum published screen.

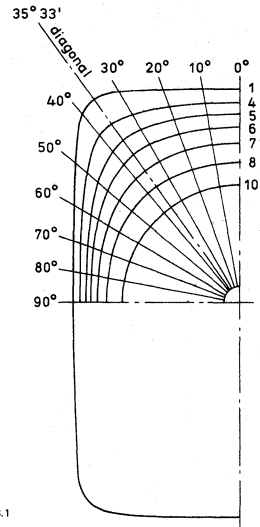
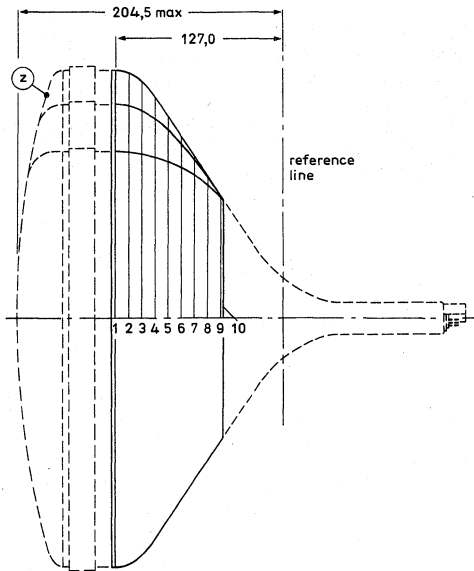
Reference line gauge; G-R90CJ10

Dimensions in mm



HA	$\phi 100,00$
HB	65,00
HC	$\phi 78,70$
HD	$\phi 80,00$
HE	$9,20 \pm 0,02$
HF	$36,22 \pm 0,02$
HG	20,00
HH	$\phi 75,48 \pm 0,02$
HK	$\phi 60,77 \pm 0,02$
HL	$\phi 23,90^{+0,04}_{-0}$
HM	R220,00
HN	R70,00
HO	50,30
HP	132,71
HQ	80,52
HR	205,85

## Maximum cone contour



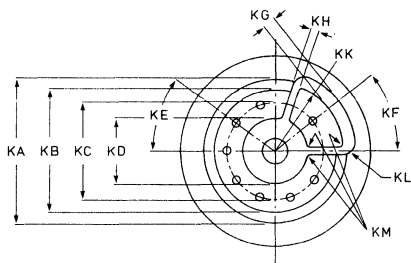
7290333.1

Dimensions in mm

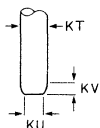
sec- tion	nom. distance from reference line	distance from centre (max. values)														
		0°	10°	20°	25°	30°	32° 30'	diag. axes	37° 30'	40°	45°	50°	60°	70°	80°	90°
1	127,0	160,3	162,5	169,4	174,8	181,6	185,2	186,7	186,2	183,8	171,7	160,1	143,3	133,0	127,3	125,5
2	117,0	159,5	161,6	168,3	173,5	180,1	183,5	185,3	184,7	181,8	169,8	158,7	142,5	132,3	126,8	125,0
3	107,0	156,4	158,3	164,2	168,5	173,8	176,4	177,7	177,1	174,5	164,7	155,0	140,1	130,5	125,2	123,5
4	97,0	149,9	151,5	156,0	159,2	162,7	164,2	165,1	164,9	163,5	157,0	149,3	136,1	127,3	122,3	120,7
5	87,0	141,3	142,6	146,2	148,5	150,3	150,8	150,8	150,3	149,2	145,3	140,1	130,0	122,6	118,3	116,9
6	77,0	131,1	132,2	134,5	135,7	136,4	136,5	136,4	136,1	135,4	133,4	130,4	123,4	117,4	113,7	112,4
7	67,0	119,0	119,7	120,9	121,5	121,9	121,9	121,9	121,8	121,5	120,6	119,2	115,3	111,2	108,2	107,1
8	57,0	105,7	105,9	106,5	106,8	107,0	107,0	107,0	107,0	107,0	106,7	106,2	104,7	102,7	100,9	100,0
9	47,0	91,6	91,6	91,7	91,8	91,8	91,8	91,9	91,9	91,9	91,8	91,7	91,5	91,1	90,7	90,5
10	45,0	88,6	88,7	88,7	88,8	88,8	88,8	88,8	88,7	88,7	88,7	88,6	88,5	88,3	88,2	88,1

Base JEDEC B8-288

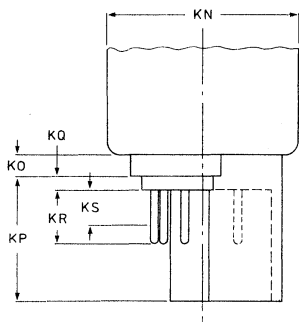
Dimensions in mm



KA	17,9 max
KB	15,4 max
KC	12,0
KD	7,9 min; 8,2 max
KE	36°
KF	38°
KG	1,3 max
KH	0,8 min; 1,0 max
KK	88,66 ± 0,1
KL	R1,0
KM	R0,25
KN	23,2 max
KO	2,7 max
KP	15,4 ± 0,2
KQ	1,6 max
KR	6,85 max
KS	4,5 min
KT	1,016 ± 0,076
KU	0,63 max
KV	0,4 min



pin contour



7290329

**TYPICAL OPERATING CONDITIONS**

The voltages are specified with respect to grid 1.

Anode voltage

$V_{a,g4}$  23 kV

Grid 3 (focusing electrode) voltage

$V_{g3}$  6,7 to 7,6 kV

Grid 2 voltage for a spot cut-off voltage  $V_k = 120$  V

$V_{g2}$  310 to 650 V

Luminance at the centre of the screen\*

L 165 cd/m<sup>2</sup>

\* Tube settings adjusted to produce white of 6500K + 7 M.P.C.D. (x = 0,313, y = 0,329) focused raster, current density 0,4  $\mu$ A/cm<sup>2</sup>.



## EQUIPMENT DESIGN VALUES

The values are valid for anode voltages between 20 and 27,5 kV.  
The voltages are specified with respect to grid 1.

Grid 3 (focusing electrode) voltage	$V_{g3}$	29 to 31% of anode voltage
Grid 2 voltage and cathode voltage for visual extinction of focused spot	$V_{g2}$ and $V_k$	see cut-off design chart
Difference in cut-off voltages between guns in any tube	$\Delta V_k$	lowest value > 80% of highest value see graphs*
Video drive characteristics		
Grid 3 (focusing electrode) current	$I_{g3}$	-5 to +5 $\mu A$
Grid 2 current	$I_{g2}$	-5 to +5 $\mu A$
Grid 1 current under cut-off conditions	$I_{g1}$	-5 to +5 $\mu A$
To produce white of 6500K + 7 M.P.C.D. (CIE co-ordinates $x = 0,313, y = 0,329$ )		
Percentage of the total anode current supplied by each gun (typical)		
red gun		38,3%
green gun		35,8%
blue gun		25,9%
Ratio of anode currents		
red gun to green gun		min. 0,8 average 1,1 max. 1,4
red gun to blue gun		min. 1,1 average 1,5 max. 1,9
blue gun to green gun		min. 0,5 average 0,7 max. 0,9

\* For optimum picture performance it is recommended that the cathodes are not driven below + 10 V.

**LIMITING VALUES** (Design maximum rating system unless otherwise stated)

The voltages are specified with respect to grid 1.

Anode voltage	$V_{a,g4}$	max. 27,5 kV min. 20 kV	notes 1, 2, 3 notes 1 and 4
Long-term average current for three guns	$I_a$	max. 750 $\mu$ A	note 5
Grid 3 (focusing electrode) voltage	$V_{g3}$	max. 11 kV	
Grid 2 voltage, peak	$V_{g2p}$	max. 1000 V	
Cathode voltage			
positive	$V_k$	max. 400 V	
positive operating cut-off	$V_k$	max. 200 V	
negative	$-V_k$	max. 0 V	
negative peak	$-V_{kp}$	max. 2 V	
Heater voltage	$V_f$	6,3 V	+5 % -10 % notes 1 and 6
Heater-cathode voltage			
heater negative with respect to cathode after equipment warm-up period	$V_{kf}$	max. 200 V	
heater positive with respect to cathode	$-V_{kfp}$	peak 200 V	note 1
	$-V_{kf}$	max. 0 V	(d.c. component value)

**Notes**

1. Absolute maximum rating system.
2. 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.
3. During adjustment on the production line this value is likely to be surpassed considerably. It is therefore strongly recommended to first make the necessary adjustments for normal operation without picture tube.
4. Operation of the tube at lower voltages impairs the luminance and resolution.
5. The short-term average anode current should be limited by circuitry to 1000  $\mu$ A.
6. For maximum cathode life and optimum performance, it is recommended that the heater supply be designed for 6,3 V at zero beam current.

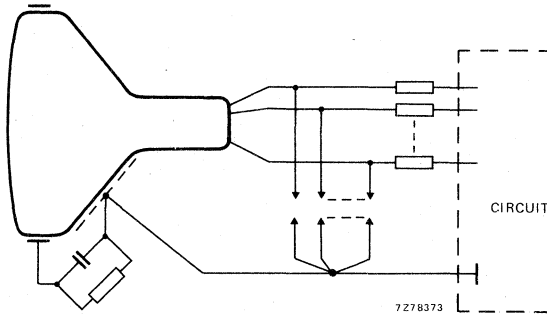
**FLASHOVER PROTECTION**

With the high voltage used with this tube (max. 27,5 kV) internal flashovers may occur. As a result of the Soft-Flash technology these flashover currents are limited to approx. 60 A offering higher set reliability, optimum circuit protection and component savings.

Primary protective circuitry using properly grounded spark gaps and series isolation resistors (preferably carbon composition) is still necessary to prevent tube damage. The spark gaps should be connected to all picture tube electrodes at the socket according to the figure below; they are not required on the heater pins. No other connections between the outer conductive coating and the chassis are permissible. The spark gaps should be designed for a breakdown voltage at the focusing electrode (g3) of 12 kV ( $1,5 \times V_{g3}$  max. at  $V_{a,g4} = 25$  kV), and at the other electrodes of 1,5 to 2 kV.

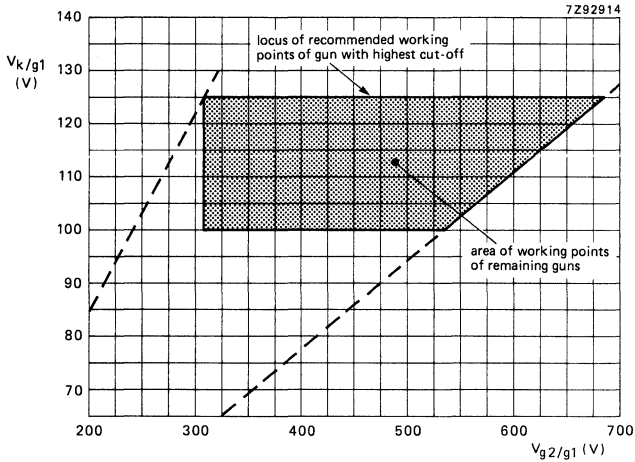
The values of the series isolation resistors should be as high as possible (min. 1,5 kΩ) without causing deterioration of the circuit performance. The resistors should be able to withstand an instantaneous surge of 20 kV for the focusing circuit and 12 kV for the remaining circuits without arcing.

Additional information is available on request.



**BEAM CORRECTIONS**

Maximum required correction for register, as measured at the centre of the screen in any direction	0,08 mm
Centre convergence displacement of the blue and red beams is contained within a circle; max. diameter of circle	4 mm
Centre convergence displacement between the green beam and converged blue and red beams is contained within a circle; maximum diameter of circle	2 mm
Maximum centring error in any direction after colour purity, static convergence, and horizontal centre line correction, measured with deflection coils in nominal position	4 mm



Spot cut-off design chart.

Grid 2 voltage ( $V_{g2}$ ) adjusted for highest gun spot cut-off voltage  $V_k = 125$  V.

Remaining guns adjusted for spot cut-off by means of cathode voltage

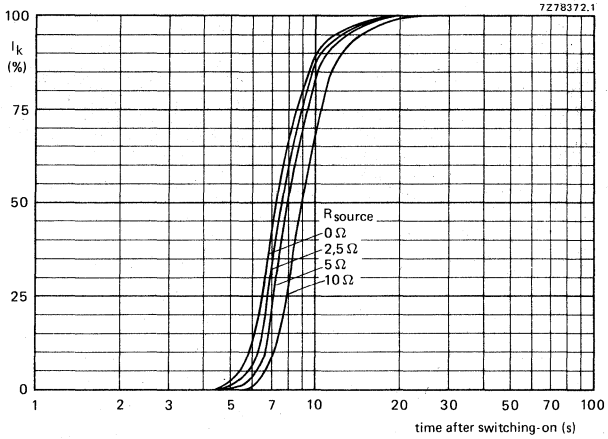
$V_{g2}$  range 310 to 685 V;

$V_k$  range 100 to 125 V.

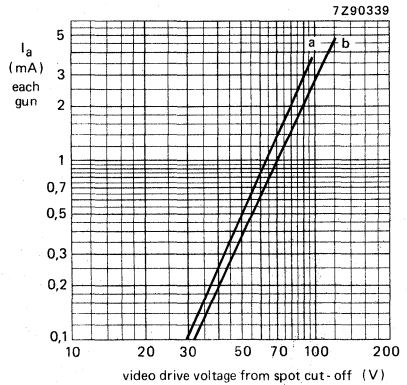
Adjustment procedure:

Set the cathode voltage ( $V_k$ ) for each gun at 125 V; increase the grid 2 voltage ( $V_{g2}$ ) from approx. 300 V to the value at which one of the colours becomes just visible. Now decrease the cathode voltage of the remaining guns so that the other colours also become visible.

# A34EAC50X



Cathode heating time after switching on, measured under typical operating conditions.



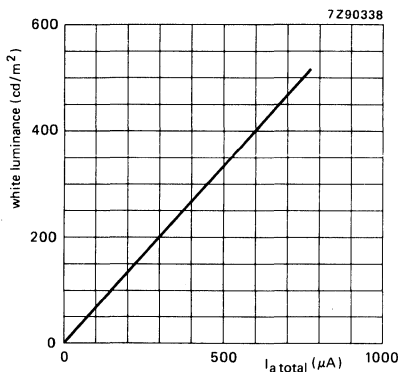
Typical cathode drive characteristics.

$V_f = 6,3$  V;

$V_{a,g4} = 23$  kV;

$V_{g3}$  adjusted for focus

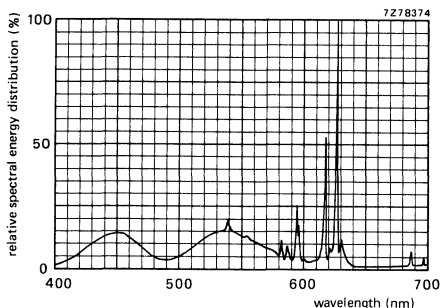
$V_{g2}$  (each gun) adjusted to provide spot cut-off for  $V_k = 100$  V (curve a),  $V_k = 125$  V (curve b).



Luminance at the centre of the screen as a function of  $I_{total}$ .

$V_{a,g4} = 23 \text{ kV}$ ,  $V_f = 6,3 \text{ V}$ ,  $V_{g3}$  adjusted for optimum focus.

Scanned area =  $280,8 \text{ mm} \times 210,6 \text{ mm}$ ;  
CIE co-ordinates  $x = 0,313$ ,  $y = 0,329$ .



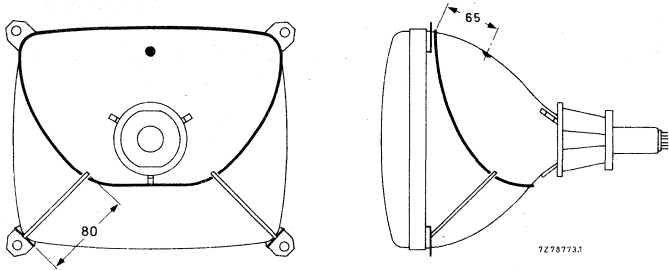
Simultaneous excitation of red, green and blue phosphor, measured in a tube, to produce white of  $x = 0,313$ ,  $y = 0,329$ . Exact shape of the peaks depends on the resolution of the measuring apparatus.

Colour co-ordinates:

	<u>x</u>	<u>y</u>
red	0,635	0,340
green	0,315	0,600
blue	0,150	0,060

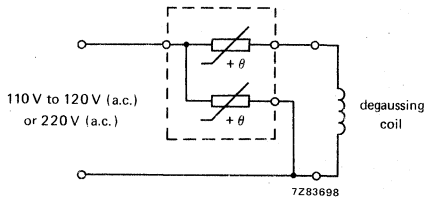
## DEGAUSSING

The picture tube has an internal magnetic shield. This shield and the shadow mask with its suspension system may be provided with an automatic degaussing system, consisting of one magnetic coil winding mounted on the cone of the picture tube.



Position of degaussing coil on the picture tube; dimensions are given in mm.

For proper degaussing an initial magnetomotive force (m.m.f.) of 600 ampere-turns is required in the coil. This m.m.f. has to be gradually decreased by appropriate degaussing circuitry. In the steady state, no significant m.m.f. should remain in the coil ( $\leq 0,6$  ampere-turns). If single-phase power rectification is employed in the t.v. circuitry, provision should be included to prevent asymmetric distortion of the a.c. voltage applied to the degaussing circuit due to high d.c. inrush currents. An example of a degaussing circuit and coil data for various mains voltages are given below.



Degaussing circuit using dual PTC thermistor.

### Data of degaussing coil

	110 V (a.c.) mains	220 V (a.c.) mains
Circumference	90 cm	90 cm
Number of turns	60	120
Copper wire diameter	0,45 mm	0,3 mm
Resistance	6 $\Omega$	27 $\Omega$
Catalogue number of appropriate dual PTC thermistor	2322 662 98013	2322 662 98009

## DEFLECTION UNIT

### QUICK REFERENCE DATA

---

Picture tube	
gun arrangement	in line
minimum useful screen diagonal	34 cm
neck diameter	22,5 mm
Deflection angle	90°
Line deflection current, edge to edge at 23 kV	2,15 A (p-p)
Inductance of line coils, parallel connected (including additional coil)	2,46 mH
Field deflection current, edge to edge at 23 kV	0,38 A (p-p)
Resistance of field coils, series connected	54,4 $\Omega$

---

### APPLICATION

This deflection unit, in conjunction with devices for colour purity and static convergence is for 90° in-line colour picture tube A34EAC00X, with a neck diameter of 22,5 mm. The unit requires no raster correction circuitry.

### DESCRIPTION

The deflection unit consists of saddle-shaped line deflection coils and toroidal wound field deflection coils, thus forming a hybrid yoke. The unit has a metal non-magnetic clamping ring at the rear, to fix the deflection unit on the neck of the picture tube. With the deflection unit positioned axially for optimum purity, a clearance is available at the front which permits adjustment of convergence by tilting the unit in the vertical and/or horizontal plane. Wedges are recommended to secure the deflection unit in the chosen position.



**MECHANICAL DATA**

Dimensions in mm

**Outlines**

The deflection unit fits a tube with a neck diameter of  $22,5^{+1,4}_{-0,7}$  mm.

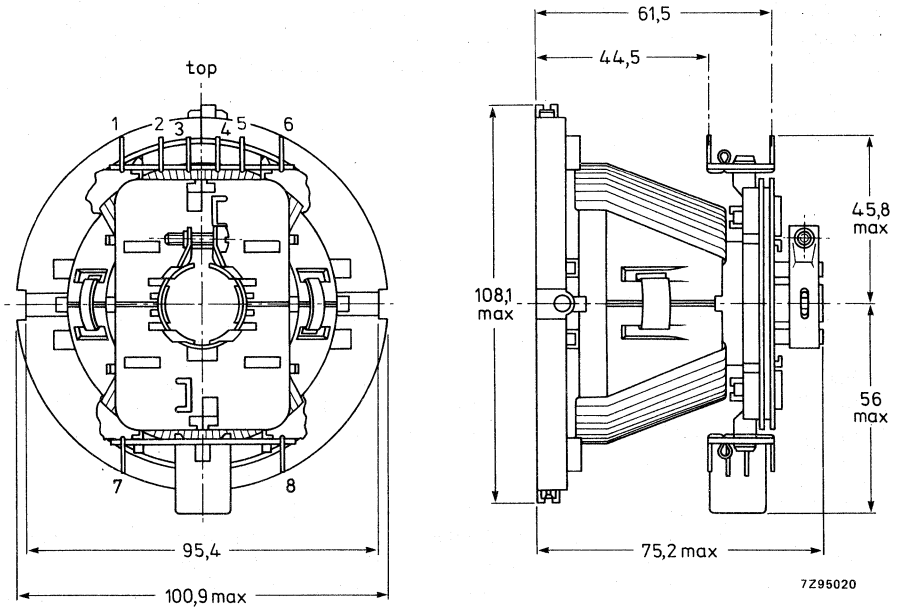


Fig. 1.

Maximum operating temperature (average copper temperature measured with resistance method)

+ 90 °C

Storage temperature range

-25 to + 90 °C

Flame retardent

according to UL 1413, category 94-V1

Torque on neck clamp screw

1,0 Nm

**ENVIRONMENTAL TEST SPECIFICATIONS**

Vibration

IEC 68-2-6 (test Fc)

Shock

IEC 68-2-27 (test Ea)

Bump

IEC 68-2-29 (test Eb; 25g)

Cold

IEC 68-2-1 (test Ab)

Dry heat

IEC 68-2-2 (test Bb)

Damp heat, steady state

IEC 68-2-3 (test Ca)

Cyclic damp heat

IEC 68-2-30 (test Db)

Change of temperature

IEC 68-2-14 (test Nb)

## ELECTRICAL DATA

## Line coils, including additional coil

Inductance at 1 V (r.m.s.), 1 kHz	2,46 mH $\pm$ 4%
Resistance at 25 °C	3,2 $\Omega$ $\pm$ 10%
Magnetic flux at 23 kV	5,29 mWb $\pm$ 2,5%
Line deflection current, edge to edge, at 23 kV	2,15 A (p-p)

## Additional coil

Inductance at 1 V (r.m.s.), 1 kHz	0,15 mH $\pm$ 4%
-----------------------------------	------------------

## Field coils

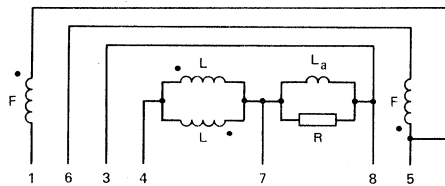
Inductance at 1 V (r.m.s.), 1 kHz	110 mH $\pm$ 10%
Resistance at 25 °C	54,4 $\Omega$ $\pm$ 7%
Field deflection current, edge to edge, at 23 kV	0,38 A (p-p)

## Cross talk

a voltage of 10 V, 15625 Hz applied to the line coils causes no more than 0,40 V across the field coils (damping resistors included)

## Insulation resistance at 1 kV (d.c.)

between line and field coils	> 500 M $\Omega$
between line coil and core clamp	> 500 M $\Omega$
between field coil and core clamp	> 10 M $\Omega$



7Z95022.1

Fig. 2 Connection diagram. L = line coils; F = field coils;  
L<sub>a</sub> = additional coil; R = 4,7 k $\Omega$ .

## ADJUSTMENT

- Adjust the static convergence with the four and six-pole magnets of the multipole unit AT1301 for the relative movement of the beams under influence of a four or six-pole magnet.
- Adjust colour purity by axial movement of the deflection unit and adjustment of the two-pole magnets for centring of the beams.
- Tighten the screw of the clamping ring on the deflection unit to secure the axial position of the unit on the picture tube.
- Readjust, if necessary, the convergence with the four and six-pole magnets.
- Tilt the unit in either horizontal or vertical direction, or in both directions so that blue, green and red lines converge at the end of the horizontal and vertical axis.
- This position of the unit has to be secured by three rubber wedges placed between the picture tube and the deflection unit. These wedges have to be cemented on to the picture tube.



## DEFLECTION UNIT

### QUICK REFERENCE DATA

Picture tube	
gun arrangement	in line
minimum useful screen diagonal	34 cm
neck diameter	22,5 mm
Deflection angle	90°
Line deflection current, edge to edge at 23 kV	2,15 A (p-p)
Inductance of line coils, parallel connected (including additional coil)	2,50 mH
Field deflection current, edge to edge at 23 kV	0,75 A (p-p)
Resistance of field coils, parallel connected	13,6 $\Omega$

### APPLICATION

This deflection unit, in conjunction with devices for colour purity and static convergence is for 90° in-line colour picture tube A34EAC00X, with a neck diameter of 22,5 mm. The unit requires no raster correction circuitry.

### DESCRIPTION

The deflection unit consists of saddle-shaped line deflection coils and toroidal wound field deflection coils, thus forming a hybrid yoke. The unit has a metal non-magnetic clamping ring at the rear, to fix the deflection unit on the neck of the picture tube. With the deflection unit positioned axially for optimum purity, a clearance is available at the front which permits adjustment of convergence by tilting the unit in the vertical and/or horizontal plane. Wedges are recommended to secure the deflection unit in the chosen position.

**MECHANICAL DATA**

Dimensions in mm

**Outlines**

The deflection unit fits a tube with a neck diameter of  $22,5^{+1,4}_{-0,7}$  mm.

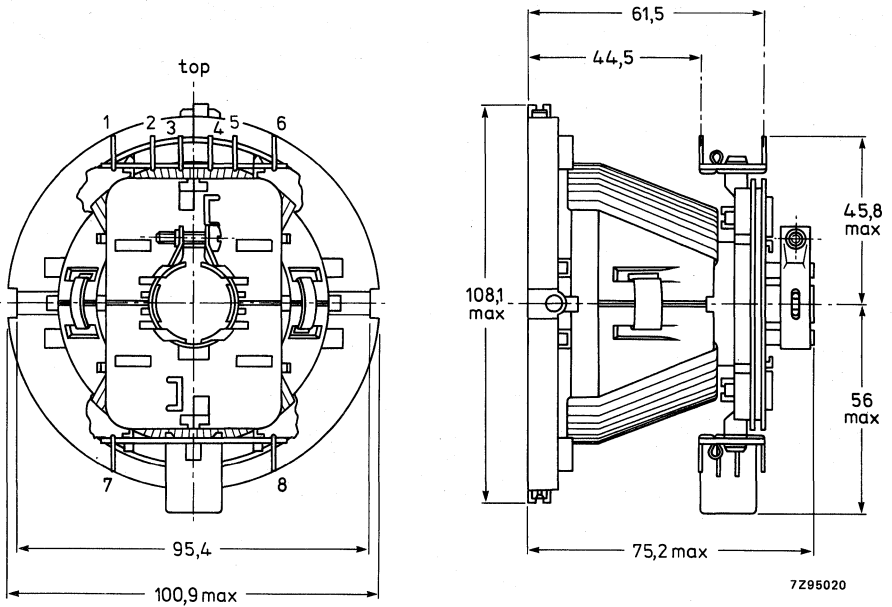


Fig. 1.

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Dry heat

IEC 68-2-2 (test Bb)

Damp heat, steady state

IEC 68-2-3 (test Ca)

Cyclic damp heat

IEC 68-2-30 (test Db)

Change of temperature

IEC 68-2-14 (test Nb)

**ELECTRICAL DATA**

Line coils, including additional coil

Inductance at 1 V (r.m.s.), 1 kHz	2,50 mH $\pm$ 4%
Resistance at 25 °C	3,3 $\Omega$ $\pm$ 10%
Magnetic flux at 23 kV	5,38 mWb $\pm$ 2,5%
Line deflection current, edge to edge, at 23 kV	2,15 A (p-p)

Additional coil

Inductance at 1 V (r.m.s.), 1 kHz	0,19 mH $\pm$ 4%
-----------------------------------	------------------

Field coils

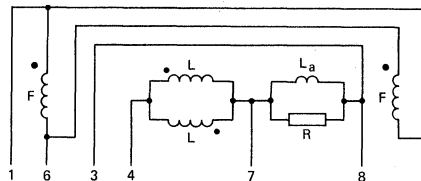
Inductance at 1 V (r.m.s.), 1 kHz	27,5 mH $\pm$ 10%
Resistance at 25 °C	13,6 $\Omega$ $\pm$ 7%
Field deflection current, edge to edge, at 23 kV	0,75 A (p-p)

Cross talk

a voltage of 10 V, 15625 Hz applied to the line coils causes no more than 0,20 V across the field coils (damping resistors included)

Insulation resistance at 1 kV (d.c.)

between line and field coils	> 500 M $\Omega$
between line coil and core clamp	> 500 M $\Omega$
between field coil and core clamp	> 10 M $\Omega$



7Z95021A

Fig. 2 Connection diagram. L = line coils; F = field coils;  
L<sub>a</sub> = additional coil; R = 4,7 k $\Omega$ .

**ADJUSTMENT**

- Adjust the static convergence with the four and six-pole magnets of the multipole unit AT1301 for the relative movement of the beams under influence of a four or six-pole magnet.
- Adjust colour purity by axial movement of the deflection unit and adjustment of the two-pole magnets for centring of the beams.
- Tighten the screw of the clamping ring on the deflection unit to secure the axial position of the unit on the picture tube.
- Readjust, if necessary, the convergence with the four and six-pole magnets.
- Tilt the unit in either horizontal or vertical direction, or in both directions so that blue, green and red lines converge at the end of the horizontal and vertical axis.
- This position of the unit has to be secured by three rubber wedges placed between the picture tube and the deflection unit. These wedges have to be cemented on to the picture tube.



## DEFLECTION UNIT

### QUICK REFERENCE DATA

Picture tube	
gun arrangement	in line
minimum useful screen diagonal	34 cm
neck diameter	22,5 mm
Deflection angle	90°
Line deflection current, edge to edge at 23 kV	2,07 A (p-p)
Inductance of line coils, parallel connected	2,50 mH
Field deflection current, edge to edge at 23 kV	0,38 A (p-p)
Resistance of field coils, series connected	54,4 $\Omega$

### APPLICATION

This deflection unit, in conjunction with devices for colour purity and static convergence is for 90° in-line colour picture tube A34EAC00X, with a neck diameter of 22,5 mm. The unit requires no raster correction circuitry.

### DESCRIPTION

The deflection unit consists of saddle-shaped line deflection coils and toroidal wound field deflection coils, thus forming a hybrid yoke. The unit has a metal non-magnetic clamping ring at the rear, to fix the deflection unit on the neck of the picture tube. With the deflection unit positioned axially for optimum purity, a clearance is available at the front which permits adjustment of convergence by tilting the unit in the vertical and/or horizontal plane. Wedges are recommended to secure the deflection unit in the chosen position.



**MECHANICAL DATA**

Dimensions in mm

**Outlines**

The deflection unit fits a tube with a neck diameter of  $22,5^{+1,4}_{-0,7}$  mm.

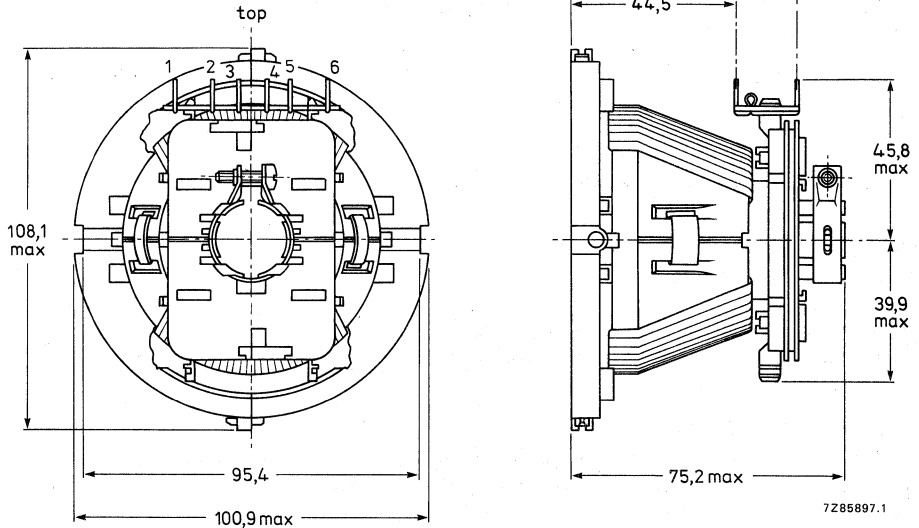


Fig. 1.

Maximum operating temperature (average copper temperature measured with resistance method)

+ 90 °C

Storage temperature range

-25 to +90 °C

Flame retardent

according to UL 1413, category 94-V1

Torque on neck clamp screw

1,0 Nm

**ENVIRONMENTAL TEST SPECIFICATIONS**

Vibration

IEC 68-2-6 (test Fc)

Shock

IEC 68-2-27 (test Ea)

Bump

IEC 68-2-29 (test Eb; 25g)

Cold

IEC 68-2-1 (test Ab)

Dry heat

IEC 68-2-2 (test Bb)

Damp heat, steady state

IEC 68-2-3 (test Ca)

Cyclic damp heat

IEC 68-2-30 (test Db)

Change of temperature

IEC 68-2-14 (test Nb)

**ELECTRICAL DATA****Line coils**

Inductance at 1 V (r.m.s.), 1 kHz	2,50 mH $\pm$ 4%
Resistance at 25 °C	3,3 $\Omega$ $\pm$ 10%
Magnetic flux at 23 kV	5,18 mWb $\pm$ 2,5%
Line deflection current, edge to edge, at 23 kV	2,07 A (p-p)

**Field coils**

Inductance at 1 V (r.m.s.), 1 kHz	110 mH $\pm$ 10%
Resistance at 25 °C	54,4 $\Omega$ $\pm$ 7%
Field deflection current, edge to edge, at 23 kV	0,38 A (p-p)

**Cross talk**

a voltage of 10 V, 15625 Hz applied to the line coils causes no more than 0,4 V across the field coils (damping resistors included)

**Insulation resistance at 1 kV (d.c.)**

between line and field coils	> 500 M $\Omega$
between line coil and core clamp	> 500 M $\Omega$
between field coil and core clamp	> 10 M $\Omega$

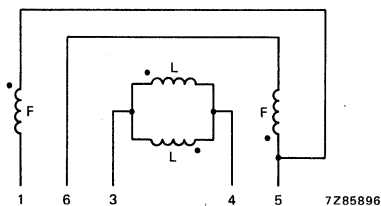


Fig. 2 Connection diagram, L = Line, F = Field.

**ADJUSTMENT**

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## DEFLECTION UNIT

### QUICK REFERENCE DATA

---

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gun arrangement	in line
minimum useful screen diagonal	34 cm
neck diameter	22,5 mm
Deflection angle	90°
Line deflection current, edge to edge at 23 kV	2,07 A (p-p)
Inductance of line coils, parallel connected	2,50 mH
Field deflection current, edge to edge at 23 kV	0,75 A (p-p)
Resistance of field coils, parallel connected	13,6 $\Omega$

---

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**MECHANICAL DATA**

Dimensions in mm

**Outlines**

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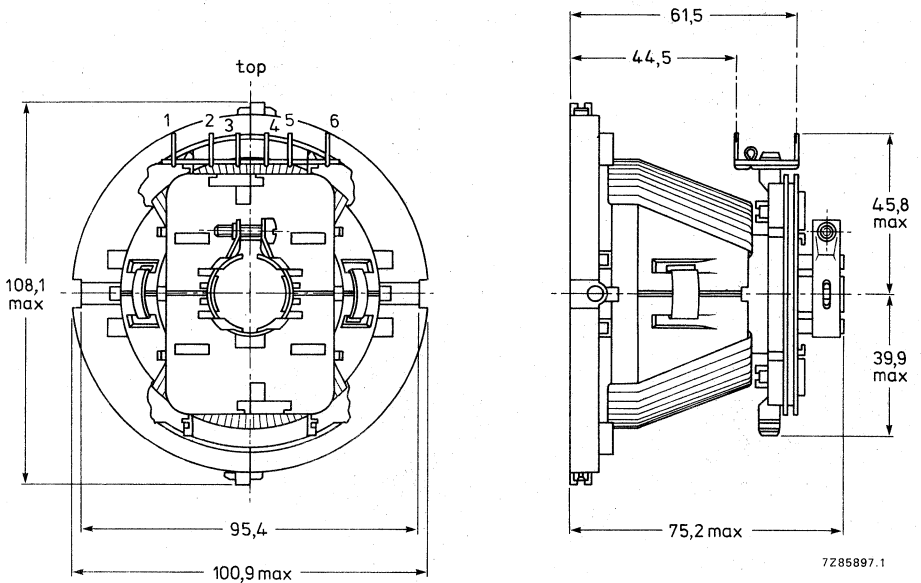


Fig. 1.

Maximum operating temperature (average copper temperature measured with resistance method)

+ 90 °C

Storage temperature range

-25 to + 90 °C

Flame retardant

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Torque on neck clamp screw

1,0 Nm

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Bump

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Cold

IEC 68-2-1 (Ab)

Dry heat

IEC 68-2-2 (test Bb)

Damp heat, steady state

IEC 68-2-3 (test Ca)

Cyclic damp heat

IEC 68-2-30 (test Db)

Change of temperature

IEC 68-2-14 (test Nb)

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Magnetic flux at 23 kV	5,18 mWb $\pm$ 2,5%
Line deflection current, edge to edge, at 23 kV	2,07 A (p-p)

**Field coils**

Inductance at 1 V (r.m.s.), 1 kHz	27,5 mH $\pm$ 10%
Resistance at 25 °C	13,6 $\Omega$ $\pm$ 7%
Field deflection current, edge to edge, at 23 kV	0,75 A(p-p)

**Cross talk**

a voltage of 10 V, 15625 Hz applied to the line coils causes no more than 0,2 V across the field coils (damping resistors included)

**Insulation resistance at 1 kV (d.c.)**

between line and field coils	> 500 M $\Omega$
between line coil and core clamp	> 500 M $\Omega$
between field coil and core clamp	> 10 M $\Omega$

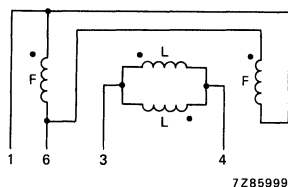


Fig. 2 Connection diagram, L = Line, F = Field.

**ADJUSTMENT**

- Adjust the static convergence with the four and six-pole magnets of the multipole unit AT1301 for the relative movement of the beams under influence of a four or six-pole magnet.
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# DEVELOPMENT DATA

This data sheet contains advance information and specifications are subject to change without notice.

A36EAM00X

## FLAT SQUARE Hi-Bri COLOUR PICTURE TUBE

- Flat and square screen
- 90° deflection
- In-line, hi-bi potential A R T\* gun
- 22,5 mm neck diameter
- Shadow mask of NiFe alloy with low thermal expansion
- Hi-Bri technology
- Mask with corner suspension
- Pigmented phosphors
- Fine pitch over entire screen
- Quick-heating low-power cathodes
- Soft flash
- Slotted shadow mask optimized for minimum moiré at 625 lines system
- Internal magnetic shield
- Internal multipole
- Reinforced envelope for push-through mounting
- The tube is supplied with a deflection unit of the AT6060 series; it forms a self-converging and raster correction free assembly

### QUICK REFERENCE DATA

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Deflection angle	90°
Minimum useful screen diagonal	36 cm
Overall length	340 mm
Neck diameter	22,5 mm
Heating	6,3 V, 300 mA
Focusing voltage	31% of anode voltage

---

\* Aberration Reducing Triode.



**ELECTRON-OPTICAL DATA**

Electron gun system		unitized triple-aperture electrodes; aberration reducing triode
Focusing method		electrostatic
Focus lens		hi-bi-potential
Deflection method		magnetic
Deflection angles		
diagonal		approx. 90°
horizontal		approx. 78°
vertical		approx. 60°

**ELECTRICAL DATA**

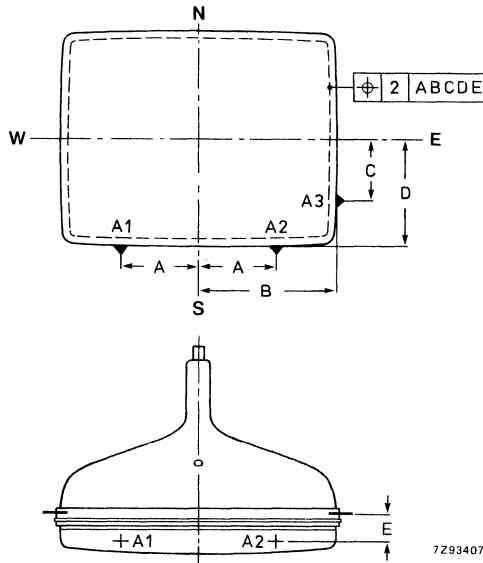
Capacitances		
anode to external		max. 1600 pF
conductive coating including rimband	$C_{a(m+m')}$	min. 800 pF
grid 1 to all other electrodes	$C_{g1}$	15 pF
cathode of each gun to all other electrodes	$C_{kR}, C_{kG}, C_{kB}$	4 pF
focusing electrode to all other electrodes	$C_{g3}$	4 pF
Heating		indirect by a.c. or d.c.
heater voltage	$V_f$	6,3 V
heater current	$I_f$	300 mA

**OPTICAL DATA**

Screen		metal-backed vertical phosphor stripes; phosphor lines follow glass contour
Screen finish		high polish
Useful screen dimensions		
diagonal		min. 355,6 mm
horizontal axis		min. 284,5 mm
vertical axis		min. 213,4 mm
area		min. 607 cm <sup>2</sup>
Positional accuracy of the screen with respect to the glass contour		see Figures on the next page
Phosphors		
red		pigmented europium activated rare earth
green		sulphide type
blue		pigmented sulphide type
Centre-to-centre distance of vertical identical colour phosphor stripes, at screen centre		0,52 mm
Light transmission of face glass at centre		65%
Luminance at the centre of the screen	L	140 cd/m <sup>2</sup> *

\* Tube settings adjusted to produce white D ( $x = 0,313$ ,  $y = 0,329$ ), focused raster, current density 0,4  $\mu\text{A}/\text{cm}^2$ .

A	= 121,70 mm
B	= 161,20 mm
C	= 87,50 mm
D	= 126,73 mm
E	= 26,83 mm



DEVELOPMENT DATA

**MECHANICAL DATA** (see also the figures on the following pages)

Overall length	340 ± 4,5 mm
Neck diameter	22,5 <sup>+1,4</sup> <sub>-0,7</sub> mm*
Bulb dimensions	
diagonal	max. 392,6 mm
width	max. 328,4 mm
height	max. 263,0 mm
Base	JEDEC B8-288
Anode contact	small cavity contact J1-21, IEC 67-III-2
Mounting position	anode contact on top
Net mass	approx. 7 kg

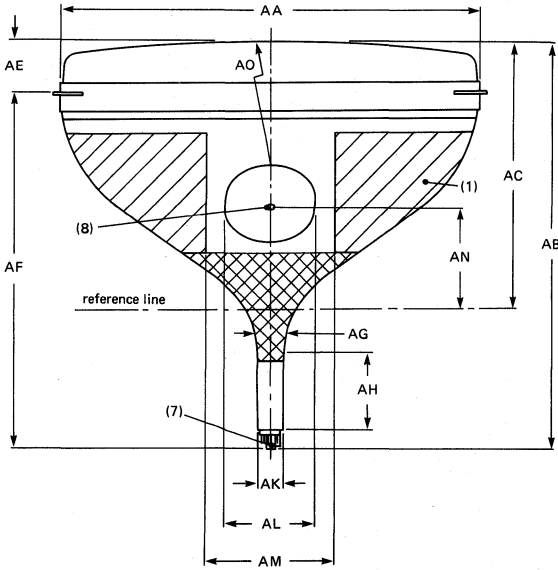
**Handling**

During shipment and handling the tube should not be subjected to accelerations greater than 35g in any direction.

\* In the region of 66 mm from the neck end, the maximum diameter is 23,2 mm.

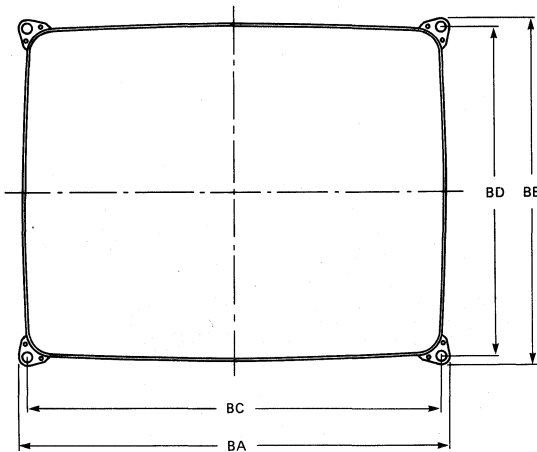
**MECHANICAL DATA** (continued)

Notes are given after the drawings.



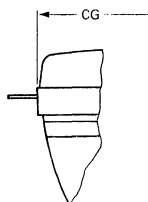
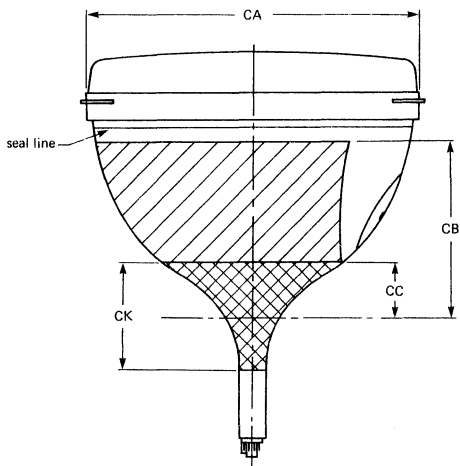
Dimensions in mm

AA	332 max
AB	340 ± 4,5
AC	204 ± 4
AE	51,5 max
AF	297 max
AG	22,5 +1,4 -0,7
AH	66
AK	22,9 ± 0,3
AL	110 ± 10
AM	140 ± 3
AN	75 ± 3,2
AO	R1200 approx



Dimensions in mm

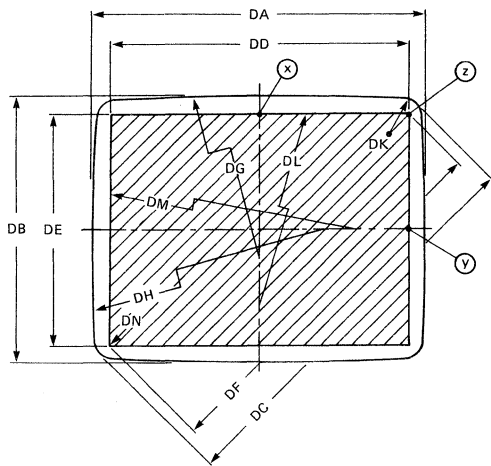
BA	346,5 max
BB	281 max
BC	326,4
BD	261



Dimensions in mm

CA	267 max
CB	122,5 min
CC	49 max
CG	396,5
CK	53 max

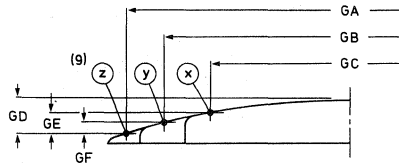
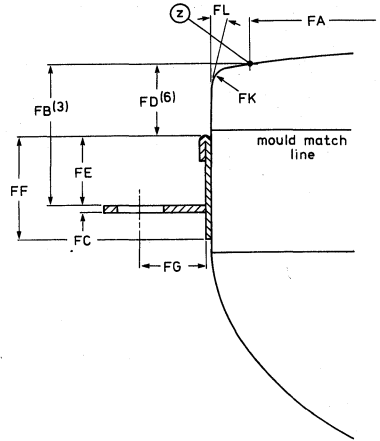
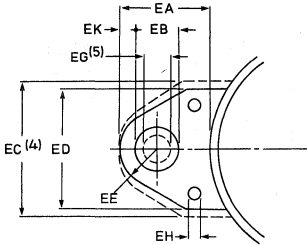
DEVELOPMENT DATA



Dimensions in mm

DA	326,8 ± 1,6
DB	261,4 ± 1,6
DC	391 ± 1,6
DD	284,5 min
DE	213,4 min
DF	355,6 min
DG	R2028
DH	R2029
DK	R21,4
DL	R10078
DM	R5661
DN	R0

MECHANICAL DATA (continued)



Dimensions in mm

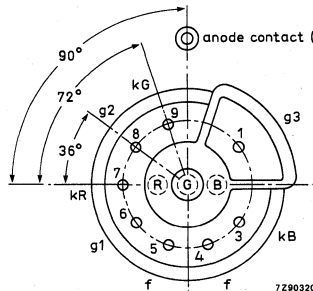
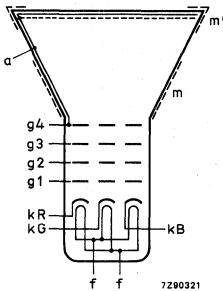
EA	20,6 ± 0,5
EB	11,5 ± 0,2
EC	35 max
ED	30 ± 1
EE	R8
EG	8
EH	3 min
EK	2,25 ± 0,3

Dimensions in mm

GA	355,6
GB	284,5
GC	213,4
GD	13,25 ± 2
GE	8,5 ± 2
GF	4,79 ± 2

Dimensions in mm

FA	355,6
FB	34,5 ± 1,5
FC	2,5
FD	17,5 min
FE	15 max
FF	24 max
FG	13,1
FK	R8
FL	5°



**Notes to outline drawings on the preceding pages**

1. Configuration of outer conductive coating may be different, but will contain the contact areas as shown in the drawing.
2. To clean this area, wipe only with a soft lintless cloth.
3. One of the four mounting lugs may deviate (1,5 mm max.) from the plane of the other three lugs. This deviation is incorporated in the tolerance of  $\pm 1,5$  mm.
4. Minimum space to be reserved for mounting lug.
5. The position of the mounting screw in the cabinet must be within a circle of 8 mm diameter drawn around the true geometrical positions, i.e. corners of a rectangle of 326,4 mm x 261 mm.
6. Distance from point Z to any hardware.
7. The socket for this base should not be rigidly mounted; it should have flexible leads and be allowed to move freely. After mounting of the tube in the cabinet note that the position of the base can fall within a circle, having a diameter of max. 50 mm, concentric with an imaginary tube axis.
8. Small cavity contact J1-21, IEC 67-III-2.
9. The X, Y and Z reference points are located on the outside surface of the face plate at the intersection of the minor, major and diagonal screen axis respectively, with the minimum published screen.

**Sagittal heights with reference to screen centre at the edge of the minimum useful screen**

DEVELOPMENT DATA

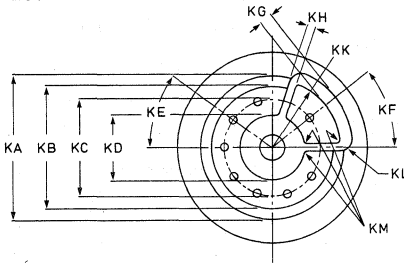
coordinates		sagittal
x	y	height
mm	mm	mm
0*	106,70	4,75
10	106,70	4,79
20	106,70	4,92
30	106,70	5,13
40	106,70	5,42
50	106,70	5,80
60	106,70	6,26
70	106,70	6,80
80	106,70	7,43
90	106,70	8,15
100	106,70	8,94
110	106,70	9,83
120	106,70	10,79
130	106,70	11,84
140	106,70	12,98
142,25**	106,70	13,25
142,25	100	12,66
142,25	90	11,86
142,25	80	11,15
142,25	70	10,52
142,25	60	9,97
142,25	50	9,51
142,25	40	9,13
142,25	30	8,84
142,25	20	8,63
142,25	10	8,50
142,25▲	0	8,46

\* Point ⊗

\*\* Diagonal

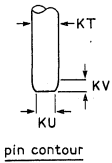
▲ Point ⊙

Base JEDEC B8-288

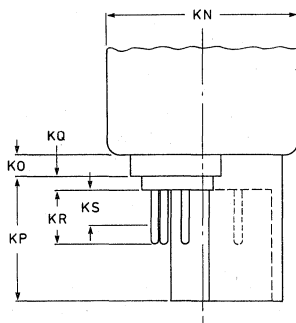


Dimensions in mm

KA	17,9 mm
KB	15,4 max
KC	12,0
KD	7,9 min; 8,2
KE	36°
KF	38°
KG	1,3 max
KH	0,8 min; 1,0 max
KK	R8,66 ± 0,1
KL	R1,0
KM	R0,25
KN	23,2 max
KO	2,7 max
KP	15,4 ± 0,2
KQ	1,6 max
KR	6,85 max
KS	4,5 min
KT	1,016 ± 0,076
KU	0,63 max
KV	0,4 min

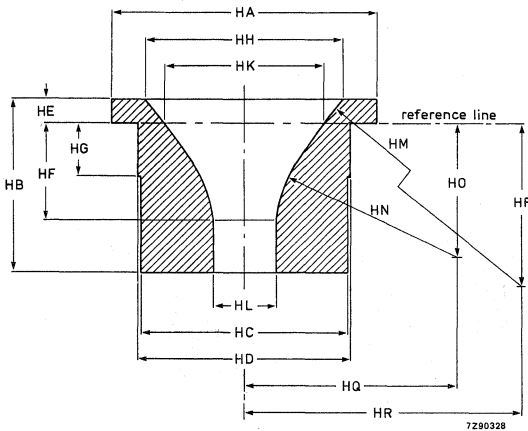


pin contour



7290329

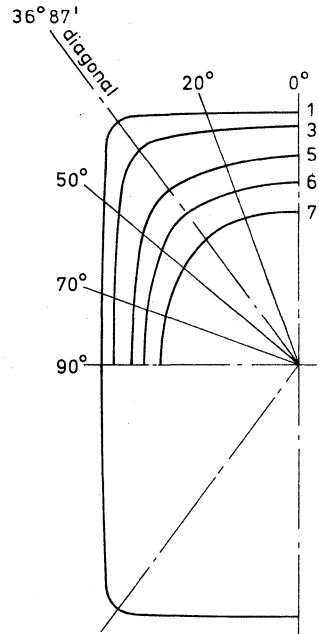
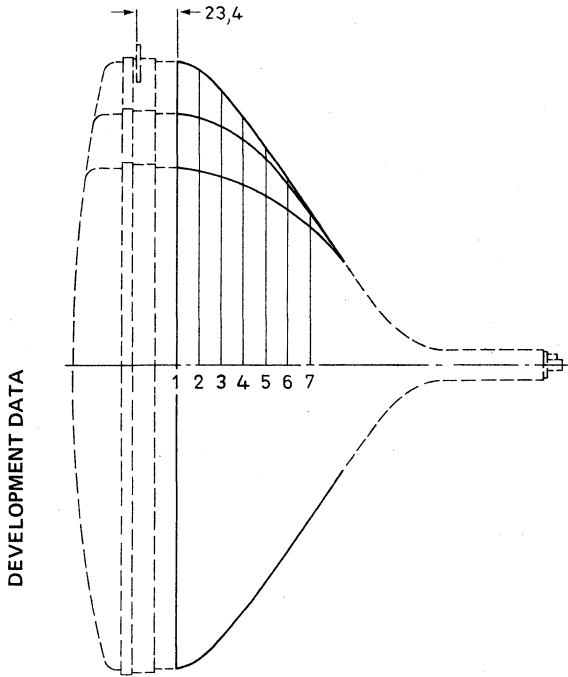
Reference line gauge; G-R90CJ10



Dimensions in mm

HA	φ 100,00
HB	65,00
HC	φ 78,70
HD	φ 80,00
HE	9,20 ± 0,02
HF	36,22 ± 0,02
HG	20,00
HH	φ 75,48 ± 0,02
HK	φ 60,77 ± 0,02
HL	φ 23,90 + 0,04 - 0
HM	R220,00
HN	R70,00
HO	50,30
HP	132,71
HQ	80,52
HR	205,85

Maximum cone contour



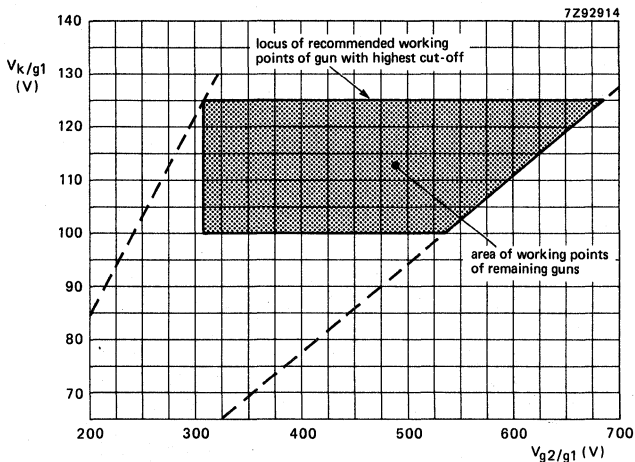
section	nom. distance from section 1	distance from centre (max. values)					
		0°	20°	diag.	50°	70°	90°
1	0	163,3	173,0	195,8	166,9	138,2	130,3
2	20	159,1	168,5	188,0	161,1	134,5	127,2
3	40	149,2	154,4	165,5	148,2	127,5	121,5
4	60	133,5	136,4	140,0	131,2	117,4	113,0
5	80	110,7	111,9	112,6	108,7	102,3	100,0
6	100	82,2	82,7	82,7	82,0	80,8	80,2
7	115	58,3	58,3	58,3	58,3	58,5	58,7



**TYPICAL OPERATING CONDITIONS**

The voltages are specified with respect to grid 1.

Anode voltage	$V_{a,g4}$	23 kV
Grid 3 (focusing electrode) voltage	$V_{g3}$	6,7 to 7,6 kV
Grid 2 voltage for a spot cut-off voltage $V_k = 120$ V	$V_{g2}$	310 to 650 V



Spot cut-off design chart.

Grid 2 voltage ( $V_{g2}$ ) adjusted for highest gun spot cut-off voltage  $V_k = 125$  V.

Remaining guns adjusted for spot cut-off by means of cathode voltage

$V_{g2}$  range 310 to 685 V;

$V_k$  range 100 to 125 V.

Adjustment procedure:

Set the cathode voltage ( $V_k$ ) for each gun at 125 V; increase the grid 2 voltage ( $V_{g2}$ ) from approx. 300 V to the value at which one of the colours become just visible. Now decrease the cathode voltage of the remaining guns so that the other colours also become visible.

**EQUIPMENT DESIGN VALUES**

The values are valid for anode voltages between 20 and 27,5 kV.  
The voltages are specified with respect to grid 1.

Grid 3 (focusing electrode) voltage	$V_{g3}$	29 to 33% of anode voltage
Grid 2 voltage and cathode voltage for visual extinction of focused spot	$V_{g2}$ and $V_k$	see cut-off design chart
Difference in cut-off voltages between guns in any tube	$\Delta V_k$	lowest value > 80% of highest value
Heater voltage	$V_f$	6,3 V at zero beam current
Video drive characteristics		see graphs
Grid 3 (focusing electrode) current	$I_{g3}$	-2 to + 2 $\mu$ A
Grid 2 current	$I_{g2}$	-2 to + 2 $\mu$ A
Grid 1 current under cut-off conditions	$I_{g1}$	-2 to + 2 $\mu$ A
To produce white of 6500K + 7 M.P.C.D. (CIE co-ordinates $x = 0,313$ , $y = 0,329$ )		

Percentage of the total anode current supplied by each gun (typical)

red gun	38,3%
green gun	35,8%
blue gun	25,9%

Ratio of anode currents

red gun to green gun	min. 0,8	average 1,1	max. 1,4
red gun to blue gun	min. 1,1	average 1,5	max. 1,9
blue gun to green gun	min. 0,5	average 0,7	max. 0,9

**LIMITING VALUES** (Design maximum rating system unless otherwise stated)

The voltages are specified with respect to grid 1.

Anode voltage	$V_{a,g4}$	max. 27,5 kV min. 20 kV	notes 1, 2, 3 notes 1 and 4
Long-term average current for three guns	$I_a$	max. 750 $\mu$ A	note 5
Grid 3 (focusing electrode) voltage	$V_{g3}$	max. 11 kV	
Grid 2 voltage, peak	$V_{g2p}$	max. 1000 V	
Cathode voltage			
positive	$V_k$	max. 400 V	
positive operating cut-off	$V_k$	max. 200 V	
negative	$-V_k$	max. 0 V	
negative peak	$-V_{kp}$	max. 2 V	
Heater voltage	$V_f$	6,3 V $\begin{matrix} +5\% \\ -10\% \end{matrix}$	notes 1 and 6
Heater-cathode voltage			
heater negative with respect to cathode after equipment warm-up period	$V_{kf}$	max. 200 V	
heater positive with respect to cathode	$-V_{kfp}$	peak 200 V	note 1
	$-V_{kf}$	max. 0 V (d.c. component value)	

**Notes**

1. Absolute maximum rating system.
2. 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.
3. During adjustment on the production line this value is likely to be surpassed considerably. It is therefore strongly recommended to first make the necessary adjustments for normal operation without picture tube.
4. Operation of the tube at lower voltages impairs the luminance and resolution.
5. The short-term average anode current should be limited by circuitry to 1000  $\mu$ A.
6. For maximum cathode life and optimum performance, it is recommended that the heater supply be designed for 6,3 V at zero beam current.

**FLASHOVER PROTECTION**

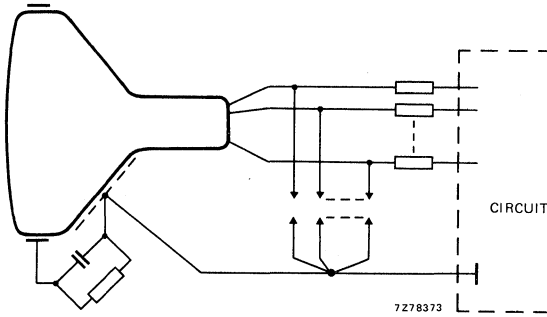
With the high voltage used with this tube (max. 27,5 kV) internal flashovers may occur. As a result of the Soft-Flash technology these flashover currents are limited to approx. 60 A offering higher set reliability, optimum circuit protection and component savings.

Primary protective circuitry using properly grounded spark gaps and series isolation resistors (preferably carbon composition) is still necessary to prevent tube damage. The spark gaps should be connected to all picture tube electrodes at the socket according to the figure below; they are not required on the heater pins. No other connections between the outer conductive coating and the chassis are permissible.

The spark gaps should be designed for a breakdown voltage at the focusing electrode (g3) of 12 kV ( $1,5 \times V_{g3}$  max. at  $V_{a,g4} = 25$  kV), and at the other electrodes of 1,5 to 2 kV.

The values of the series isolation resistors should be as high as possible (min. 1,5 k $\Omega$ ) without causing deterioration of the circuit performance. The resistors should be able to withstand an instantaneous surge of 20 kV for the focusing circuit and 12 kV for the remaining circuits without arcing.

Additional information is available on request.

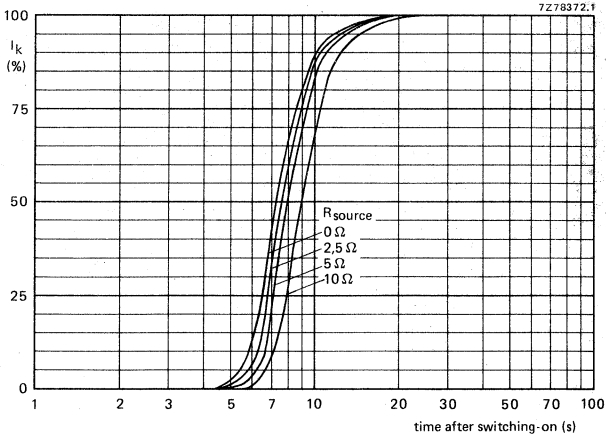


DEVELOPMENT DATA

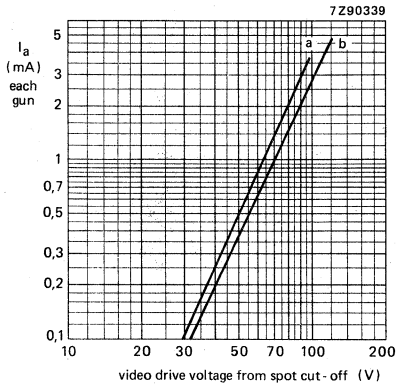
**BEAM CORRECTIONS**

Maximum centring error in any direction after colour purity, static convergence, and horizontal centre line correction, measured with deflection coils in nominal position

3 mm



Cathode heating time after switching on, measured under typical operating conditions.



Typical cathode drive characteristics.

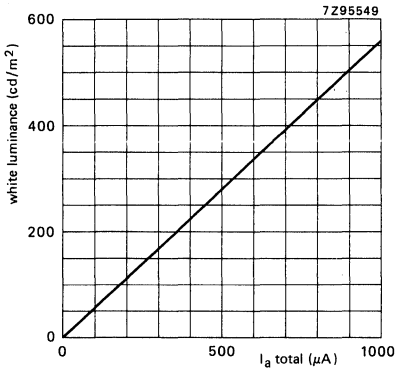
$V_f = 6,3$  V;

$V_{a,g4} = 23$  kV;

$V_{g3}$  adjusted for focus;

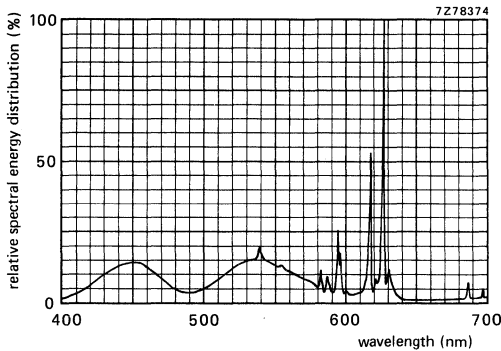
$V_{g2}$  (each gun) adjusted to provide spot cut-off for  $V_k = 100$  V (curve a), and  $V_k = 125$  V (curve b).

For optimum picture performance it is recommended that the cathodes are not driven below + 1 V.



Luminance at the centre of the screen as a function of  $I_{\text{total}}$ .  
 $V_{a,g4} = 23 \text{ kV}$ .  
 Scanned area = 404,4 mm x 303,3 mm;  
 CIE co-ordinates  $x = 0,313$ ,  $y = 0,329$ .

DEVELOPMENT DATA



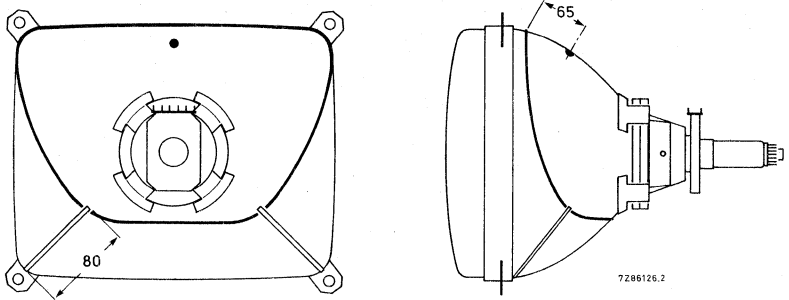
Simultaneous excitation of red, green and blue phosphor, measured in a tube, to produce white of  $x = 0,313$ ,  $y = 0,329$ . Exact shape of the peaks depends on the resolution of the measuring apparatus.

Colour co-ordinates:

	x	y
red	0,635	0,340
green	0,315	0,600
blue	0,150	0,060

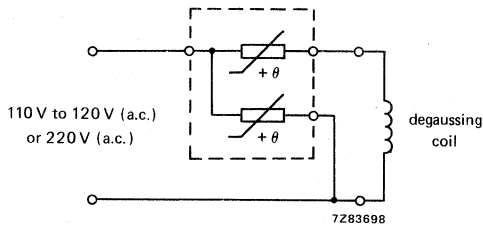
**DEGAUSSING**

The picture tube has an internal magnetic shield. This shield and the shadow mask with its suspension system may be provided with an automatic degaussing system, consisting of one magnetic coil winding mounted on the cone of the picture tube.



Position of degaussing coil on the picture tube; dimensions are given in mm.

For proper degaussing an initial magnetomotive force (m.m.f.) of 600 ampere-turns is required in the coil. This m.m.f. has to be gradually decreased by appropriate degaussing circuitry. In the steady state, no significant m.m.f. should remain in the coil ( $\leq 0,6$  ampere-turns). If single-phase power rectification is employed in the t.v. circuitry, provision should be included to prevent asymmetric distortion of the a.c. voltage applied to the degaussing circuit due to high d.c. inrush currents. An example of a degaussing circuit and coil data for various mains voltages are given below.



Degaussing circuit using dual PTC thermistor.

**Data of degaussing coil**

	110 V (a.c.) mains	220 V (a.c.) mains
Circumference	90 cm	90 cm
Number of turns	60	120
Copper wire diameter	0,45 mm	0,3 mm
Resistance	6 Ω	27 Ω
Catalogue number of appropriate dual PTC thermistor	2322 662 98013	2322 662 98009

## DEVELOPMENT DATA

This data sheet contains advance information and specifications are subject to change without notice.

A36EAM..X..

### 36 cm, 90° FLAT SQUARE COLOUR PICTURE TUBE ASSEMBLIES

- Factory preset tube/coil assemblies
- Self-converging and raster correction free
- 36 cm, 90° colour picture tube A36EAM . . X
- Hybrid saddle toroidal deflection unit of the AT6060 series

#### QUICK REFERENCE DATA

Deflection angle	90 °
Minimum useful screen diagonal	36 cm
Overall length	340 mm
Neck diameter	22,5 mm

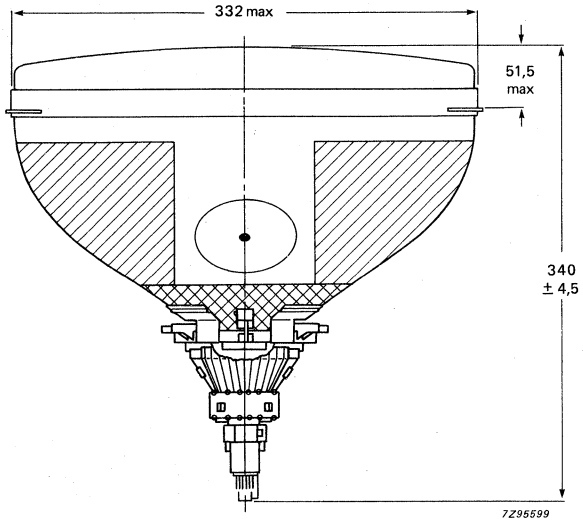
#### AVAILABLE ASSEMBLIES

assembly type	assembly components
A36EAM00X01	tube A36EAM00X + deflection unit AT6060/00
A36EAM00X04	tube A36EAM00X + deflection unit AT6060/30
A36EAM00X16	tube A36EAM00X + deflection unit AT6060/42

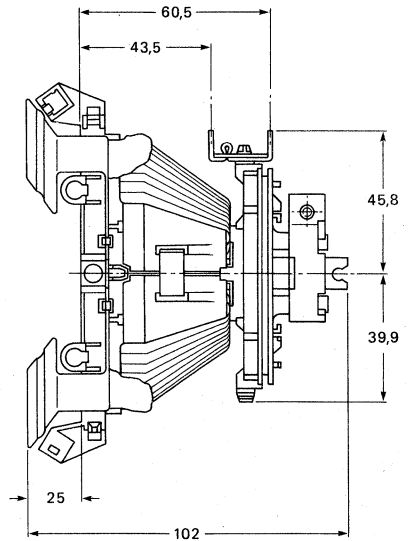
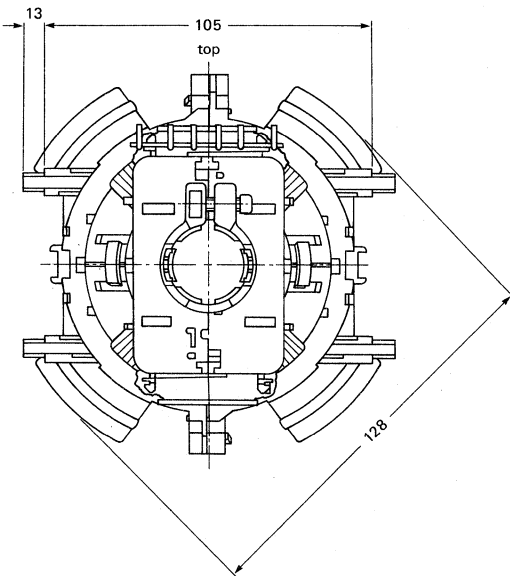


MECHANICAL DATA

Dimensions in mm

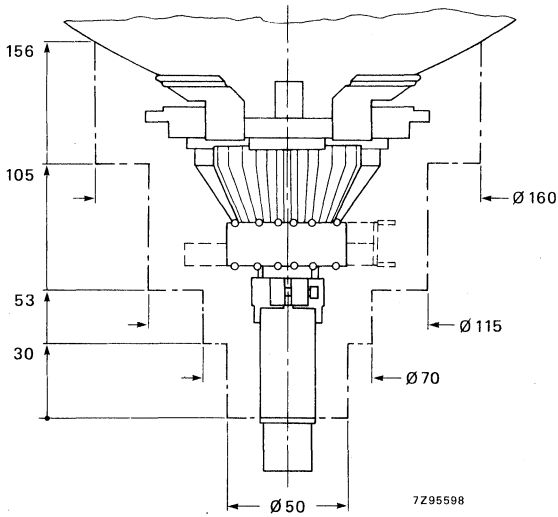


Colour picture tube assembly A36EAM . . X . .



7295597

Deflection unit of AT6060 series.



Yoke clearance.

DEVELOPMENT DATA

Maximum operating temperature (average copper temperature measured with resistance method)	+ 90 °C
Storage temperature range	-25 to +90 °C
Flame retardent	according to UL 1413, category 94-V1
Torque on neck clamp screw	1,0 Nm

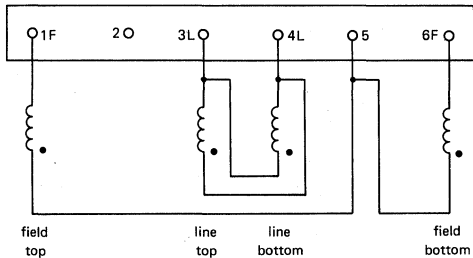
**ENVIRONMENTAL TEST SPECIFICATIONS OF DEFLECTION UNITS**

Vibration	IEC 68-2-6 (test Fc)
Shock	IEC 68-2-27 (test Ea)
Bump	IEC 68-2-29 (test Eb; 25g)
Cold	IEC 68-2-1 (test Ab)
Dry heat	IEC 68-2-2 (test Bb)
Damp heat, steady state	IEC 68-2-3 (test Ca)
Cyclic damp heat	IEC 68-2-30 (test Db)
Change of temperature	IEC 68-2-14 (test Nb)

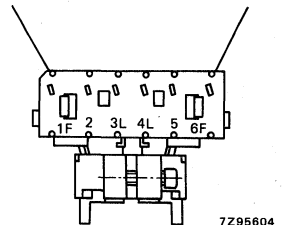
**ELECTRICAL DATA OF DEFLECTION UNITS**

parameter	deflection unit		
	AT6060/00	AT6060/30	AT6060/42
Line deflection coils inductance at 1 V (r.m.s.), 1 kHz resistance at 25 °C magnetic flux	2,43 mH ± 4% 3,2 Ω ± 10% 5,14 mWb ± 2,5%	2,43 mH ± 4% 3,2 Ω ± 10% 5,14 mWb ± 2,5%	1,64 mH ± 4% 2,1 Ω ± 10% 4,20 mWb ± 2,5%
Line deflection current, edge to edge, at 23 kV	2,11 A(p-p)	2,11 A(p-p)	2,57 A(p-p)
Field deflection coils inductance at 1 V (r.m.s.), 1 kHz resistance at 25 °C	26,2 mH ± 10% 12,2 Ω ± 7%	108 mH ± 10% 49 Ω ± 7%	108 mH ± 10% 49 Ω ± 7%
Field deflection current, edge to edge, at 23 kV	0,82 A(p-p)	0,41 A(p-p)	0,41 A(p-p)
Cross-talk: voltage across the field coils when a voltage of 10 V, 15625 Hz is applied to the line coils	< 0,2 V	< 0,4 V	< 0,4 V

Insulation resistance at 1 kV (d.c.)  
 between line and field coils > 500 MΩ  
 between line coil and core clamp > 500 MΩ  
 between field coil and core clamp > 10 MΩ

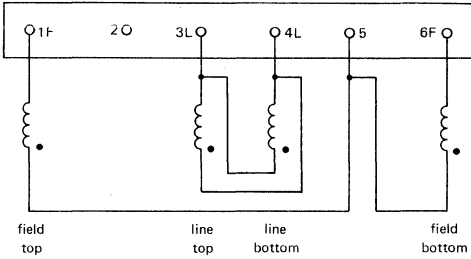


7Z95600

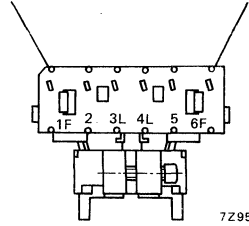


7Z95604

Connection diagram and top view of terminals of deflection unit AT6060/00. The beginning of the windings is indicated with ●.



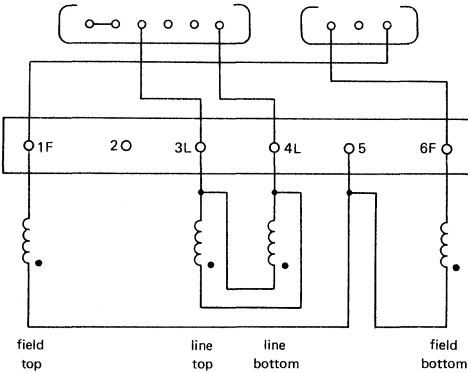
7295600



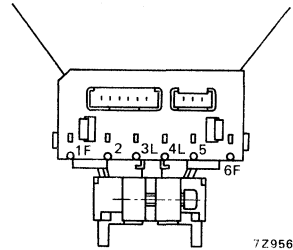
7295604

DEVELOPMENT DATA

Connection diagram and top view of terminals of deflection unit AT6060/30. The beginning of the windings is indicated with ●.



7295601



7295603

Connection diagram and top view of terminals of deflection unit AT6060/42. The beginning of the windings is indicated with ●.



## Hi-Bri COLOUR PICTURE TUBE

- 90° deflection
- In-line gun, electrostatic bi-potential focus
- 29,1 mm neck diameter
- Hi-Bri screen with pigmented phosphor featuring high brightness and increased contrast performance
- Soft-Flash technology offering improved set reliability
- Slotted shadow mask optimized for minimum moiré
- Fine pitch over entire screen
- Phosphor lines follow glass contour
- Quick-heating cathodes
- Internal magnetic shield
- Reinforced envelope for push-through mounting
- When combined with an appropriate hybrid saddle toroidal deflection unit (e.g. AT1205), it forms a self-converging assembly; dynamic convergence is not required.

### QUICK REFERENCE DATA

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Deflection angle	90°
Face diagonal	37 cm
Overall length	337,5 mm
Neck diameter	29,1 mm
Heating	6,3 V, 685 mA
Focusing voltage	20% of anode voltage

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**ELECTRON-OPTICAL DATA**

Electron gun system		unitized triple-aperture electrodes
Focusing method		electrostatic
Focus lens		bi-potential
Deflection method		magnetic
Deflection angles		
diagonal		approx. 90°
horizontal		approx. 78°
vertical		approx. 60°

**ELECTRICAL DATA**

Capacitances		
anode to external		max. 1600 pF
conductive coating including rimband	$C_a(m + m')$	min. 800 pF
grid 1 to all other electrodes	$C_{g1}$	15 pF
cathode of each gun to all other electrodes	$C_{kR}, C_{kG}, C_{kB}$	5 pF
focusing electrode to all other electrodes	$C_{g3}$	6 pF
Heating		
heater voltage	$V_f$	indirect by a.c. or d.c. 6,3 V
heater current	$I_f$	685 mA

**OPTICAL DATA**

Screen		metal-backed vertical phosphor stripes; phosphor lines follow glass contour
Screen finish		satnized
Useful screen dimensions		
diagonal		min. 335,4 mm
horizontal axis		min. 280,8 mm
vertical axis		min. 210,6 mm
area		min. 580 cm <sup>2</sup>
Phosphors		
red		pigmented europium activated rare earth
green		sulphide type
blue		pigmented sulphide type
Centre-to-centre distance of vertical identical colour phosphor stripes, at screen centre		0,65 mm
Light transmission of face glass at centre		68%

**MECHANICAL DATA** (see also the figures on the following pages)

Overall length	337,4 ± 5 mm
Neck diameter	29,1 <sup>+1,4</sup> <sub>-0,7</sub> mm *
Bulb dimensions	
diagonal	max. 368 mm
width	max. 317 mm
height	max. 248 mm
Base	12-pin base JEDEC B12-262
Anode contact	small cavity contact J1-21, IEC 67-III-2
Mounting position	anode contact on top
Net mass	approx. 6 kg

**Handling**

During shipment and handling the tube should not be subjected to accelerations greater than 35g in any direction.

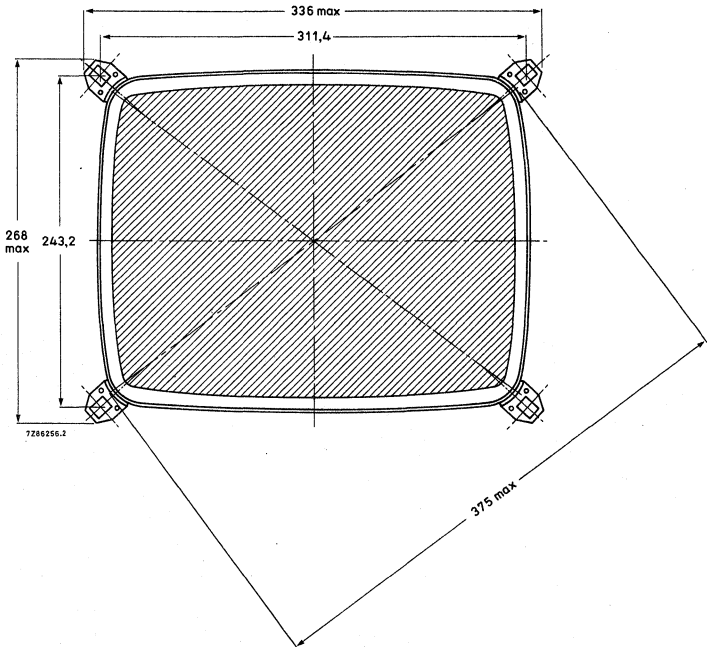
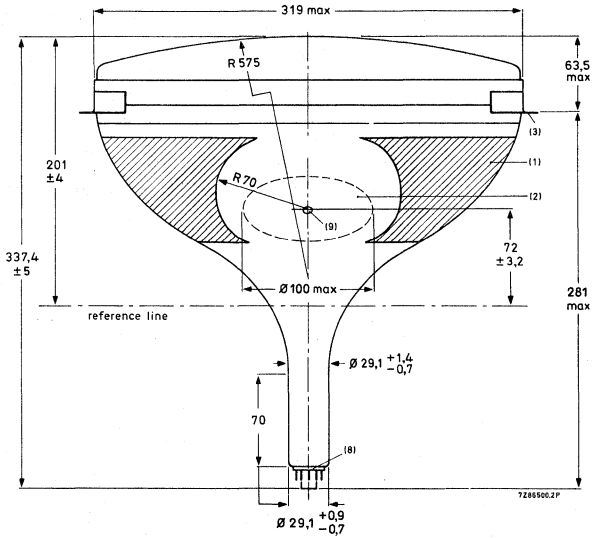
\* In the region of 70 mm from the neck end, the maximum diameter is 30 mm.

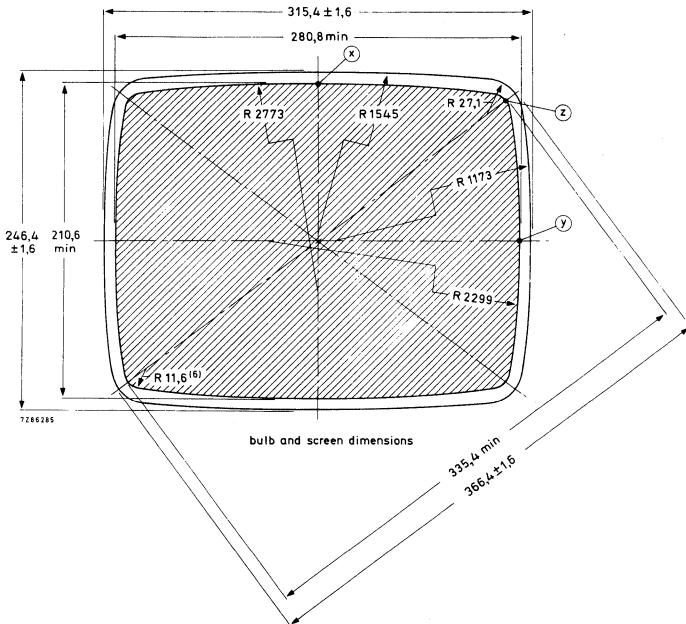
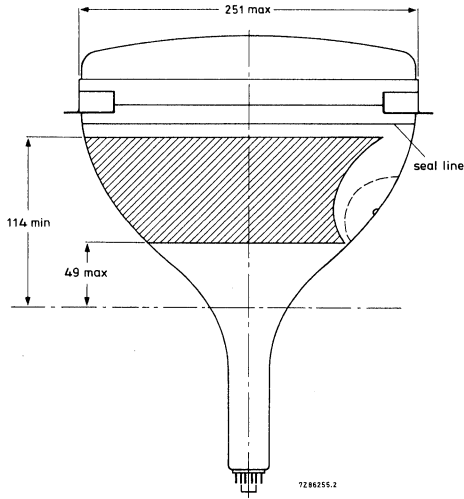


MECHANICAL DATA (continued)

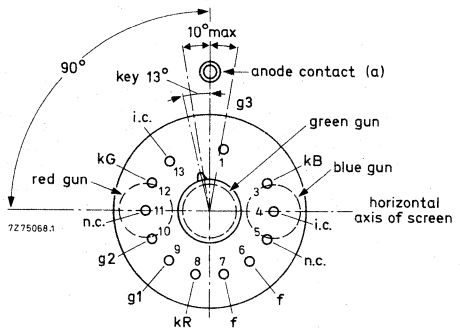
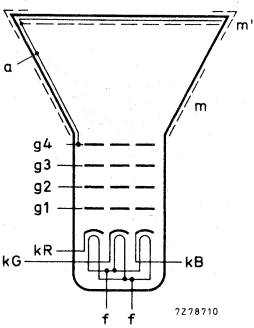
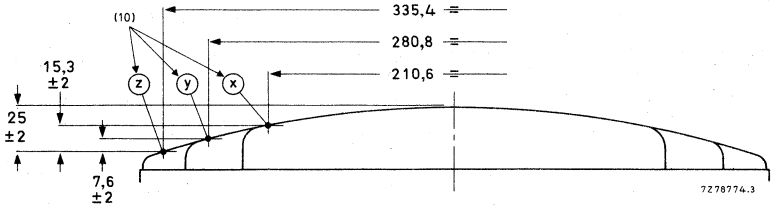
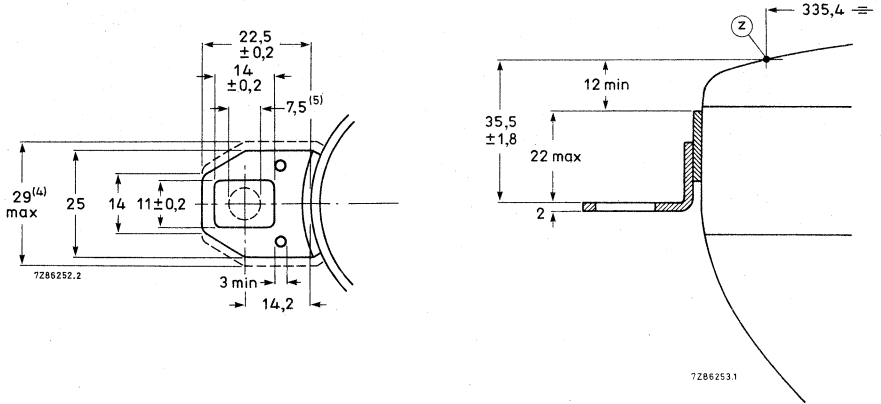
Dimensions in mm

Notes are given after the drawings.





MECHANICAL DATA (continued)

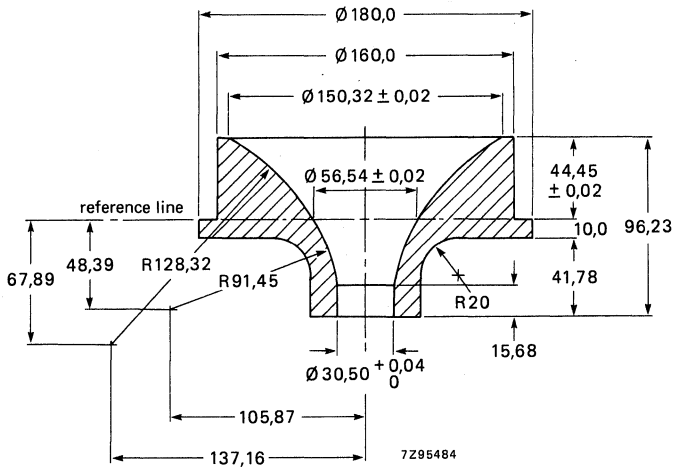


i.c. = internally connected (not to be used)  
 n.c. = not connected

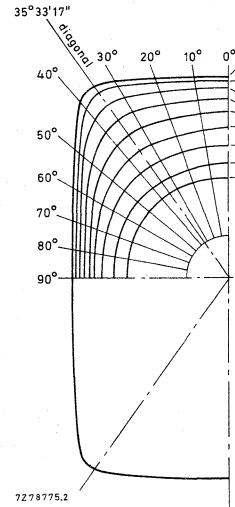
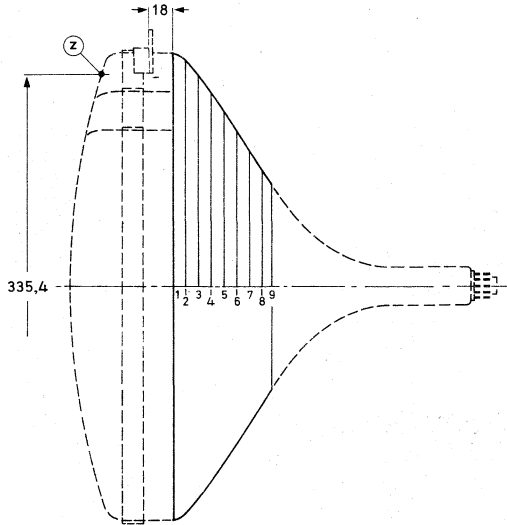
**Notes to outline drawings on the preceding pages**

1. Configuration of outer conductive coating may be different, but will contain the contact area as shown in the drawing.
2. To clean this area, wipe only with a soft lintless cloth.
3. The displacement of any lug with respect to the plane through the three other lugs is max. 1,5 mm. This deviation is incorporated in the tolerance of  $\pm 1,8$  mm.
4. Minimum space to be reserved for mounting lug.
5. The position of the mounting screw in the cabinet must be within a circle of 7,5 mm diameter drawn around the true geometrical positions, i.e. the corners of a rectangle of 311,4 mm x 243,2 mm.
6. Co-ordinates for radius R = 11,6 mm: x = 126,98 mm, y = 90,76 mm.
7. Not applicable.
8. The socket for this base should not be rigidly mounted; it should have flexible leads and be allowed to move freely. After mounting of the tube in the cabinet note that the position of the base can fall within a circle, having a diameter of max. 50 mm, concentric with an imaginary tube axis. The mass of the mating socket with circuitry should not be more than 150 g, maximum permissible torque is 40 mNm.
9. Small cavity contact J1-21, IEC67-III-2,

**Reference line gauge; GR90CJ4**

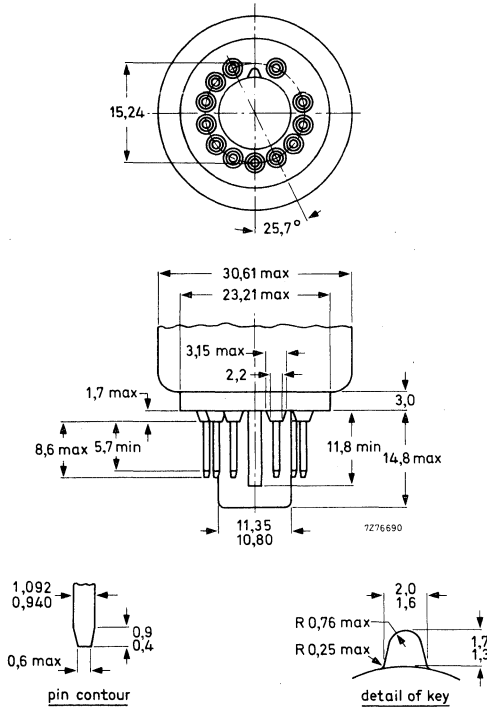


Maximum cone contour



sec- tion	nom. distance from section 1	distance from centre (max. values)															
		0°	10°	20°	25°	30°	32° 30'	diag. axes	37° 30'	40°	45°	50°	60°	70°	80°	90°	
1	0	157,2	159,4	166,3	171,7	178,2	181,2	183,6	183,3	180,0	167,9	156,5	140,0	129,8	124,2	122,4	
2	10	154,7	156,9	163,5	168,5	174,1	176,6	178,1	177,7	174,8	164,4	153,7	137,8	127,9	122,4	120,7	
3	20	148,8	150,7	156,3	160,0	163,5	164,6	165,0	164,4	162,6	156,0	147,7	133,6	124,4	119,3	117,7	
4	30	140,4	142,1	146,2	148,6	150,5	151,0	151,1	150,7	149,6	145,6	140,0	128,6	120,3	115,7	114,2	
5	40	130,3	131,3	134,0	135,4	136,5	136,8	136,8	136,6	136,1	134,1	130,8	122,7	115,9	111,7	110,3	
6	50	118,2	118,8	120,1	120,9	121,6	121,8	122,0	122,0	121,9	121,2	119,8	115,4	110,5	107,0	105,8	
7	60	104,9	104,7	105,1	105,5	106,0	106,2	106,5	106,7	106,9	107,1	107,0	105,6	103,1	100,8	99,8	
8	70	90,6	89,9	89,8	90,0	90,4	90,6	90,9	91,1	91,4	91,9	92,3	92,5	91,7	90,4	89,7	
9	77	79,9	79,1	79,0	79,1	79,4	79,6	79,9	80,1	80,4	80,9	81,4	81,8	81,4	80,5	79,9	

12-pin base; JEDEC B12-262



**TYPICAL OPERATING CONDITIONS**

The voltages are specified with respect to grid 1.

Anode voltage

$V_{a,g4}$  25 kV

Grid 3 (focusing electrode) voltage

$V_{g3}$  4,7 to 5,5 kV

Grid 2 voltage for a spot cut-off  
voltage  $V_k = 120$  V

$V_{g2}$  310 to 560 V

Luminance at the centre of the screen \*

L 175 cd/m<sup>2</sup>

\* Tube settings adjusted to produce white of 6500K + 7 M.P.C.D. ( $x = 0,313$ ,  $y = 0,329$ ), focused raster, current density  $0,4 \mu A/cm^2$ .

## EQUIPMENT DESIGN VALUES

The values are valid for anode voltages between 20 and 27,5 kV.

The voltages are specified with respect to grid 1.

Grid 3 (focusing electrode) voltage	$V_{g3}$	18,8 to 22% of anode voltage.
Grid 2 voltage and cathode voltage for visual extinction of focused spot	$V_{g2}$ and $V_k$	see cut-off design chart *
Difference in cut-off voltages between guns in any tube	$\Delta V_k$	lowest value > 80% of highest value see graphs **
Video drive characteristics		
Grid 3 (focusing electrode) current	$I_{g3}$	-5 to + 5 $\mu A$
Grid 2 current	$I_{g2}$	-5 to + 5 $\mu A$
Grid 1 current under cut-off conditions	$I_{g1}$	-5 to + 5 $\mu A$
To produce white of 6500K + 7 M.P.C.D. (CIE co-ordinates $x = 0,313$ , $y = 0,329$ )		
Percentage of the total anode current supplied by each gun (typical)		
red gun		38,3%
green gun		35,8%
blue gun		25,9%
Ratio of anode currents		
red gun to green gun		min. 0,8 average 1,1 max. 1,4
red gun to blue gun		min. 1,1 average 1,5 max. 1,9
blue gun to green gun		min. 0,5 average 0,7 max. 0,9

\* The common  $V_{g2}$  should be adjusted as follows:

Set the cathode voltage,  $V_k$ , for each gun at 130 V. Increase the  $V_{g2}$  from about 300 V to the value at which the raster of one of the guns becomes just visible. Now decrease the  $V_k$  of the remaining guns so that the rasters of these guns also become visible.

\*\* For optimum picture performance it is recommended that the cathodes are not driven below + 10 V.

**LIMITING VALUES** (Design maximum rating system unless otherwise stated)

The voltages are specified with respect to grid 1.

Anode voltage	$V_{a,g4}$	max. min.	27,5 kV 20 kV	notes 1, 2, 3 notes 1 and 4
Long-term average current for three guns	$I_a$	max.	750 $\mu$ A	note 5
Grid 3 (focusing electrode) voltage	$V_{g3}$	max.	7 kV	
Grid 2 voltage, peak	$V_{g2p}$	max.	1000 V	
Cathode voltage				
positive	$V_k$	max.	400 V	
positive operating cut-off	$V_k$	max.	200 V	
negative	$-V_k$	max.	0 V	
negative peak	$-V_{kp}$	max.	2 V	
Heater voltage	$V_f$	6,3 V	+ 5 % -10 %	notes 1 and 6
Heater-cathode voltage				
heater negative with respect to cathode				
during equipment warm-up period				
not exceeding 15 s	$V_{kf}$	max.	450 V	note 1
after equipment warm-up period	$V_{kf}$	max.	250 V	
heater positive with respect to cathode	$-V_{kfp}$	peak	200 V	note 1
	$-V_{kf}$	max.	0 V	
			(d.c. component value)	

**Notes**

1. Absolute maximum rating system.
2. 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.
3. During adjustment on the production line this value is likely to be surpassed considerably. It is therefore strongly recommended to first make the necessary adjustments for normal operation without picture tube.
4. Operation of the tube at lower voltages impairs the luminance and resolution.
5. The short-term average anode current should be limited by circuitry to 1000  $\mu$ A.
6. For maximum cathode life and optimum performance, it is recommended that the heater supply be designed for 6,3 V at zero beam current.



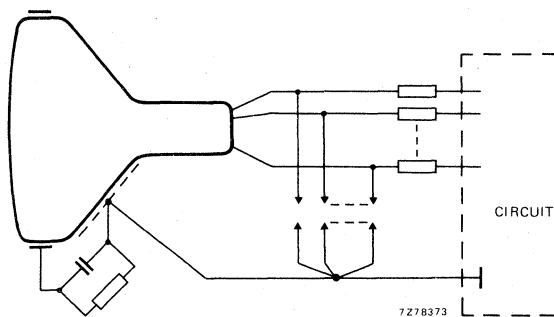
**FLASHOVER PROTECTION**

With the high voltage used with this tube (max. 27,5 kV) internal flashovers may occur. As a result of the Soft-Flash technology these flashover currents are limited to approx. 60 A offering higher set reliability, optimum circuit protection and component savings.

Primary protective circuitry using properly grounded spark gaps and series isolation resistors (preferably carbon composition) is still necessary to prevent tube damage. The spark gaps should be connected to all picture tube electrodes at the socket according to the figure below; they are not required on the heater pins. No other connections between the outer conductive coating and the chassis are permissible.

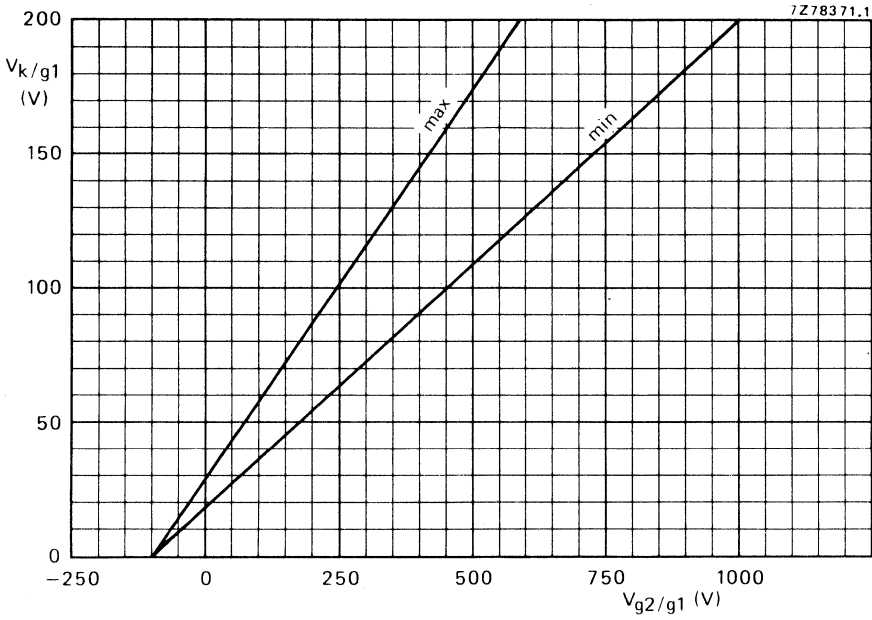
The spark gaps should be designed for a breakdown voltage at the focusing electrode (g3) of 8,5 kV ( $1,5 \times V_{g3}$  max. at  $V_{a,g4} = 25$  kV), and at the other electrodes of 1,5 to 2 kV.

The values of the series isolation resistors should be as high as possible (min. 1,5 kΩ) without causing deterioration of the circuit performance. The resistors should be able to withstand an instantaneous surge of 20 kV for the focusing circuit and 12 kV for the remaining circuits without arcing. Additional information is available on request.

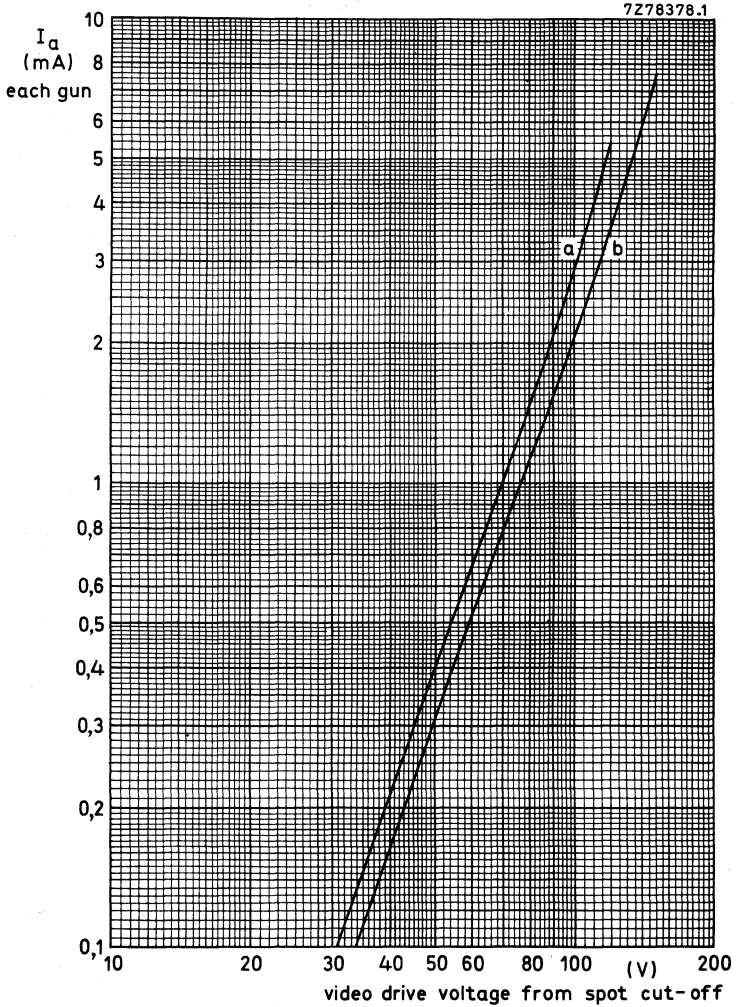


**BEAM CORRECTIONS**

Maximum required correction for register, as measured at the centre of the screen in any direction	0,08 mm
Centre convergence displacement of the blue and red beams is contained within a circle; max. diameter of circle	4 mm
Centre convergence displacement between the green beam and converged blue and red beams is contained within a circle; maximum diameter of circle	2 mm
Maximum centring error in any direction after colour purity, static convergence, and horizontal centre line correction, measured with deflection coils in nominal position	5 mm



Spot cut-off design chart (cathode drive),  $V_{g3}$  adjusted for focus,  $V_{a,g4} = 20$  to 27,5 kV.



Typical cathode drive characteristics.

$V_f = 6,3 \text{ V}$ ;

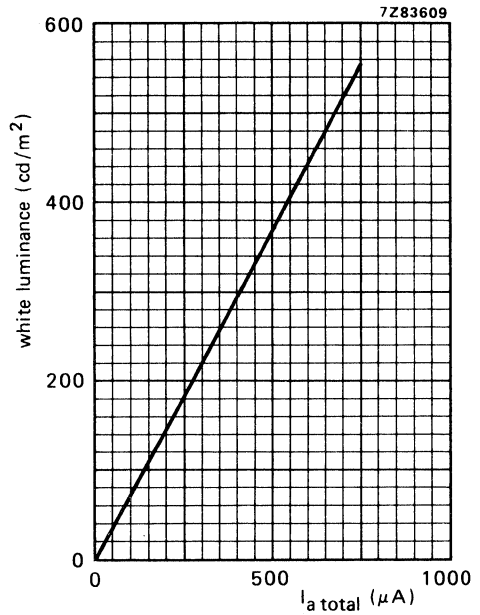
$V_{a,g4} = 25 \text{ kV}$ ;

$V_{g3}$  adjusted for focus;

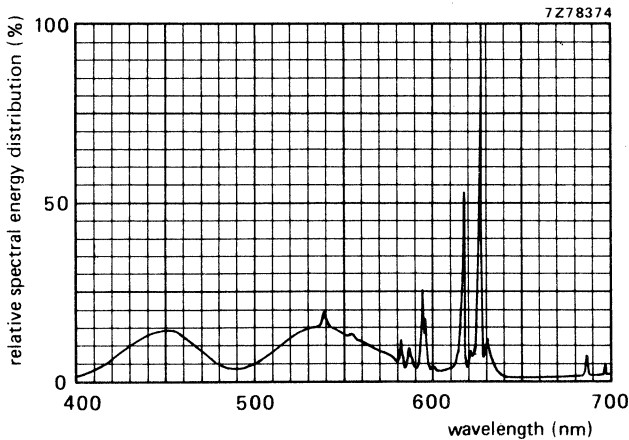
$V_{g2}$  adjusted to provide spot cut-off for desired fixed  $V_k$ .

curve a = spot cut-off = 120 V;

curve b = spot cut-off = 150 V.



Luminance at the centre of the screen  
 as a function of  $I_{\text{total}}$ .  
 $V_{a,g4} = 25 \text{ kV}$ ,  $V_f = 6,3 \text{ V}$ ,  $V_{g3}$  adjusted  
 for optimum focus.  
 Scanned area = 280,8 mm x 210,6 mm;  
 CIE co-ordinates  $x = 0,313$ ,  $y = 0,329$ .

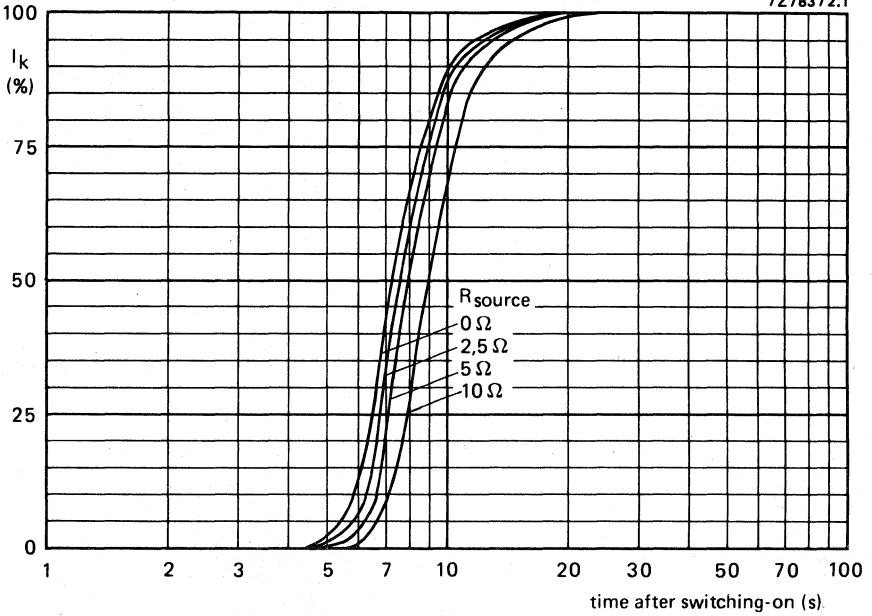


Simultaneous excitation of red, green and blue phosphor, measured in a tube, to produce white of  $x = 0,313$ ,  $y = 0,329$ . Exact shape of the peaks depends on the resolution of the measuring apparatus.

Colour co-ordinates:

	$x$	$y$
red	0,635	0,340
green	0,315	0,600
blue	0,150	0,060

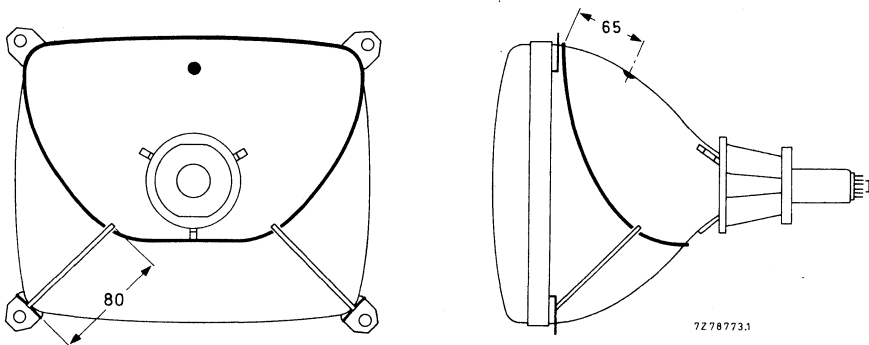
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Cathode heating time after switching on, measured under typical operating conditions.

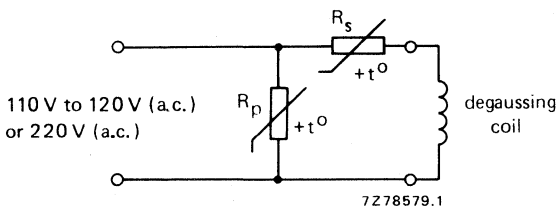
**DEGAUSSING**

The picture tube is provided with an internal magnetic shield. This shield and the shadow mask with its suspension system may be provided with an automatic degaussing system, consisting of one magnetic coil winding mounted on the cone of the picture tube.



Position of degaussing coil on the picture tube; dimensions are given in mm.

For proper degaussing an initial magnetomotive force (m.m.f.) of 600 ampere-turns is required in the coil. This m.m.f. has to be gradually decreased by appropriate degaussing circuitry. In the steady state, no significant m.m.f. should remain in the coil ( $\leq 0,6$  ampere-turns). If single-phase power rectification is employed in the t.v. circuitry, provision should be included to prevent asymmetric distortion of the a.c. voltage applied to the degaussing circuit due to high d.c. inrush currents. An example of a degaussing circuit and coil data for various mains voltages are given below.



Degaussing circuit using dual PTC thermistor.

**Data of degaussing coil**

	110 V (a.c.) mains	220 V (a.c.) mains
Circumference	90 cm	90 cm
Number of turns	70	120
Copper-wire diameter	0,45 mm	0,3 mm
Resistance	6,7 $\Omega$	25,9 $\Omega$
Catalogue number of appropriate dual PTC thermistor	8222 298 73091	2322 662 98009



## DEFLECTION UNIT

### QUICK REFERENCE DATA

---

Picture tube	
gun arrangement	in line
diagonal	37 cm (14 in)
neck diameter	29,1 mm
Deflection angle	90°
Line deflection current, edge to edge at 25 kV	3,0 A (p-p)
Inductance of line coils, parallel connected	1,85 mH
Field deflection current, edge to edge at 25 kV	0,42 A (p-p)
Resistance of field coils, series connected	50 $\Omega$

---

### APPLICATION

This deflection unit, in conjunction with devices for colour purity and static convergence, is for 90° in-line colour picture tube A37-573X, with a neck diameter of 29,1 mm.

### DESCRIPTION

The deflection unit consists of saddle-shaped line deflection coils and toroidal wound field deflection coils, thus forming a hybrid yoke. The unit has a metal non-magnetic clamping ring at the rear, to fix the deflection unit on the neck of the picture tube. With the deflection unit positioned axially for optimum purity, a clearance is available at the front which permits adjustment of convergence by tilting the unit in the vertical and/or horizontal plane. Wedges are recommended to secure the deflection unit in the chosen position.



**MECHANICAL DATA**

Dimensions in mm

**Outlines**

The deflection unit fits a tube with a neck diameter of  $29,1^{+0,9}_{-0,7}$  mm.

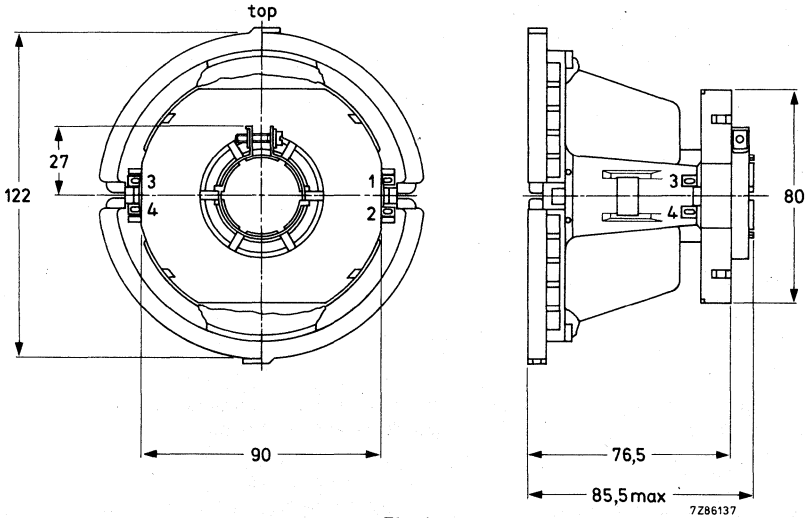


Fig. 1.

Maximum operating temperature (average copper temperature measured with resistance method)

+ 90 °C

Storage temperature range

-20 to + 90 °C

Flame retardant

according to UL1413, category 94-V1

Torque on neck clamp screw

1,4 Nm

**ENVIRONMENTAL TEST SPECIFICATIONS**

Vibration

IEC 68-2-6 (test Fc)

Bump

IEC 68-2-29 (test Eb; 35g)

Cold

IEC 68-2-1 (test Ab)

Dry heat

IEC 68-2-2 (test Bb)

Damp heat, steady state

IEC 68-2-3 (test Ca)

Cyclic damp heat

IEC 68-2-30 (test Db)

Change of temperature

IEC 68-2-14 (test Nb)

**ELECTRICAL DATA****Line coils**

Inductance at 1 V (r.m.s.), 1 kHz  
Resistance at 25 °C  
Line deflection current, edge to edge, at 25 kV

parallel connected

1,85 mH  $\pm$  5%  
2,0  $\Omega$   $\pm$  10%  
3,0 A (p-p)

**Field coils**

Inductance at 1 V (r.m.s.), 1 kHz  
Resistance at 25 °C  
Field deflection current, edge to edge, at 25 kV

series connected

109 mH  $\pm$  10%  
50  $\Omega$   $\pm$  7%  
0,42 A (p-p)

**Cross-talk**

a voltage of 10 V, 15750 Hz applied to the line coils causes no more than 0,2 V across the field coils (damping resistors included)

**Insulation resistance at 1 kV (d.c.)**

between line and field coils  
between line coil and core clamp  
between field coil and core clamp

> 500 M $\Omega$   
> 500 M $\Omega$   
> 10 M $\Omega$

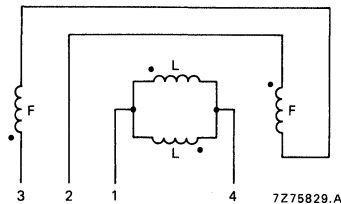


Fig. 2 Connection diagram, L = Line, F = Field.

**ADJUSTMENT**

- Adjust the static convergence with the four and six-pole magnets of the multipole unit AT1052 for the relative movement of the beams under influence of a four or six-pole magnet.
- Adjust colour purity by axial movement of the deflection yoke and adjustment of the two-pole magnets for centring of the beams.
- Tighten the screw of the clamping ring on the deflection yoke to secure the axial position of the unit on the picture tube.
- Readjust, if necessary, the convergence with the four and six-pole magnets.
- Tilt the unit in either horizontal or vertical direction, or in both directions so that blue, green and red lines converge at the end of the horizontal and vertical axis.
- This position of the unit has to be secured by three rubber wedges placed between the picture tube and the deflection unit. These wedges have to be cemented on to the picture tube.



## Hi-Bri COLOUR PICTURE TUBE

- 90° deflection
- In-line gun, thermally stable; electrostatic hi-bi potential focus
- 29,1 mm neck diameter
- Hi-Bri screen with pigmented phosphor featuring high brightness and increased contrast performance
- Soft-Flash technology offering improved set reliability
- Slotted shadow mask optimized for minimum moiré
- Fine pitch over entire screen
- Phosphor lines follow glass contour
- Quick-heating cathodes
- Internal magnetic shield
- Reinforced envelope for push-through mounting
- When combined with an appropriate hybrid saddle toroidal deflection unit (e.g. AT1206), it forms a self-converging and raster correction free assembly.

### QUICK REFERENCE DATA

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Deflection angle	90°
Face diagonal	37 cm
Overall length	342 mm
Neck diameter	29,1 mm
Heating	6,3 V, 685 mA
Focusing voltage	28% of anode voltage

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## ELECTRON-OPTICAL DATA

Electron gun system	unitized triple-aperture electrodes
Focusing method	electrostatic
Focus lens	hi-bi-potential
Deflection method	magnetic
Deflection angles	
diagonal	approx. 90°
horizontal	approx. 78°
vertical	approx. 60°

## ELECTRICAL DATA

Capacitances	
anode to external	
conductive coating including rimband	$C_{a(m+m')}$ max. 1600 pF min. 800 pF
grid 1 to all other electrodes	$C_{g1}$ 17 pF
cathode of each gun to all other electrodes	$C_{kR}, C_{kG}, C_{kB}$ 5 pF
focusing electrode to all other electrodes	$C_{g3}$ 6 pF
Heating	
heater voltage	$V_f$ indirect by a.c. or d.c. 6,3 V
heater current	$I_f$ 685 mA

## OPTICAL DATA

Screen	metal-backed vertical phosphor stripes; phosphor lines follow glass contour
Screen finish	satitized
Useful screen dimensions	
diagonal	min. 335,4 mm
horizontal axis	min. 280,8 mm
vertical axis	min. 210,6 mm
area	min. 580 cm <sup>2</sup>
Phosphors	
red	pigmented europium activated rare earth
green	sulphide type
blue	pigmented sulphide type
Centre-to-centre distance of vertical identical colour phosphor stripes, at screen centre	0,65 mm
Light transmission of face glass at centre	68%

**MECHANICAL DATA** (see also the figures on the following pages)

Overall length	342,1 ± 5 mm
Neck diameter	29,1 <sup>+1,4</sup> <sub>-0,7</sub> mm *
Bulb dimensions	
diagonal	max. 368 mm
width	max. 317 mm
height	max. 248 mm
Base	10-pin base JEDEC B10-277
Anode contact	small cavity contact J1-21, IEC 67-III-2
Mounting position	anode contact on top
Net mass	approx. 6 kg

**Handling**

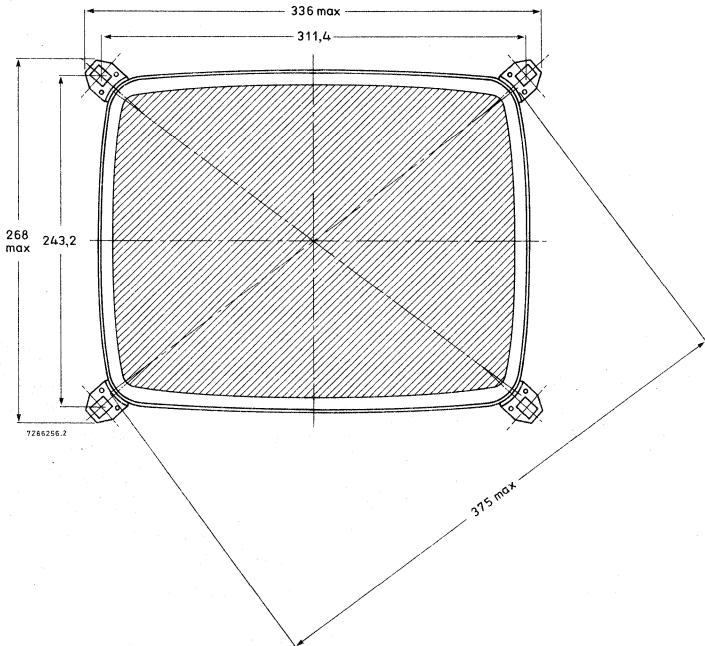
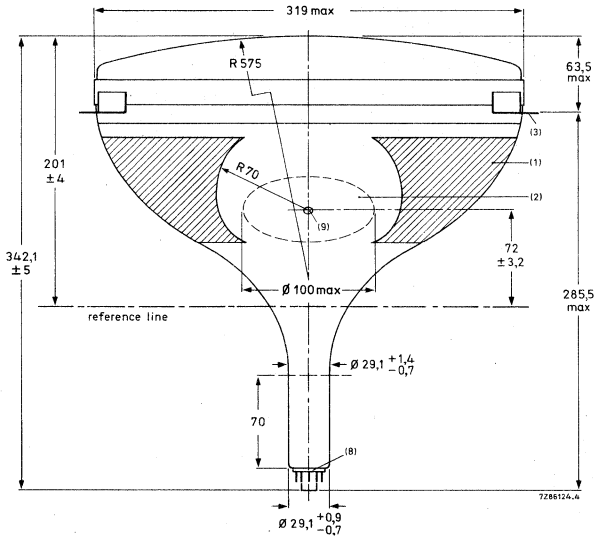
During shipment and handling the tube should not be subjected to accelerations greater than 35 g in any direction.

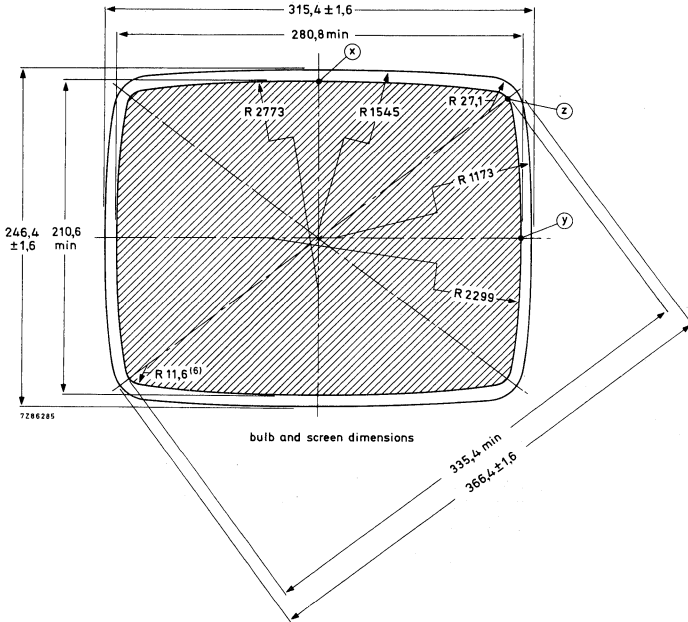
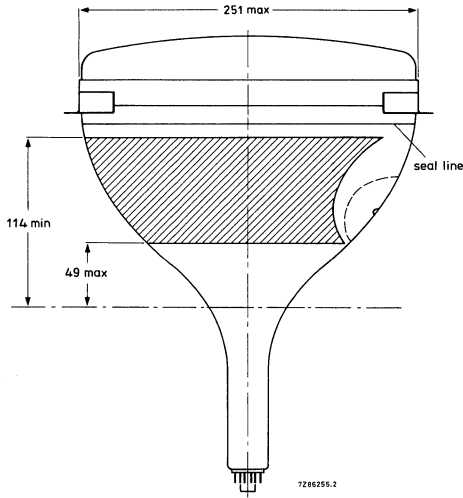
\* In the region of 70 mm from the neck end, the maximum diameter is 30 mm.

MECHANICAL DATA (continued)

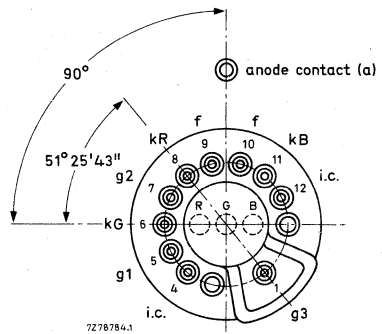
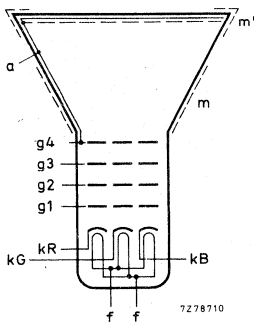
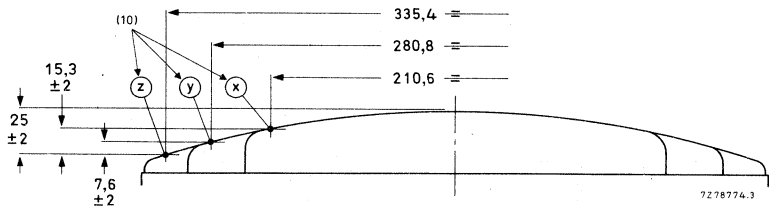
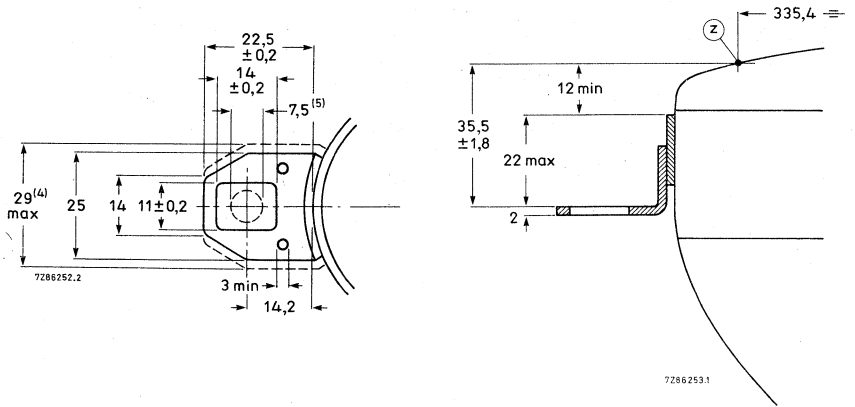
Dimensions in mm

Notes are given after the drawings.







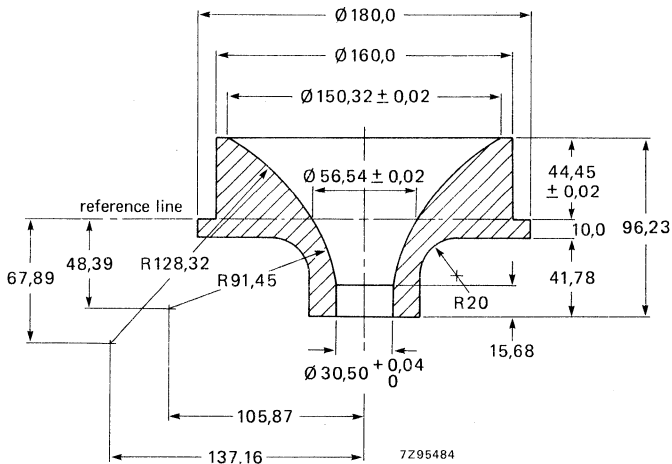


i.c. = internally connected  
(not to be used).

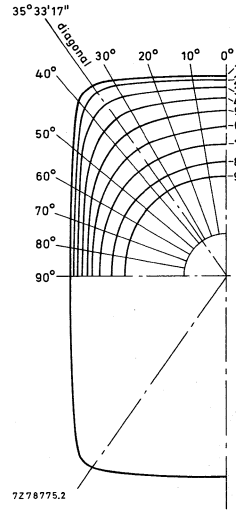
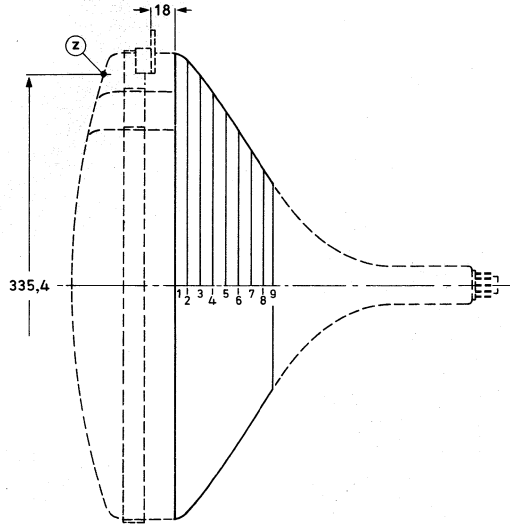
## Notes to outline drawings on the preceding pages

1. Configuration of outer conductive coating may be different, but will contain the contact area as shown in the drawing.
2. To clean this area, wipe only with a soft lintless cloth.
3. One of the four mounting lugs may deviate (1,5 mm max.) from the plane of the other three lugs. This deviation is incorporated in the tolerance of  $\pm 1,8$  mm.
4. Minimum space to be reserved for mounting lug.
5. The position of the mounting screw in the cabinet must be within a circle of 7,5 mm diameter drawn around the true geometrical positions, i.e. the corners of a rectangle of 311,4 mm x 243,2 mm.
6. Co-ordinates for radius  $R = 11,6$  mm:  $x = 126,98$  mm,  $y = 90,76$  mm.
7. Not applicable.
8. The socket for this base should not be rigidly mounted; it should have flexible leads and be allowed to move freely. After mounting of the tube in the cabinet note that the position of the base can fall within a circle, having a diameter of max. 50 mm, concentric with an imaginary tube axis. The mass of the mating socket with circuitry should not be more than 150 g, maximum permissible torque is 40 mNm.
9. Small cavity contact J1-21, IEC67-III-2.
10. The X, Y and Z reference points are located on the outside surface of the face plate at the intersection of the minor, major and diagonal screen axis respectively, with the minimum published screen.

## Reference line gauge; GR90CJ4

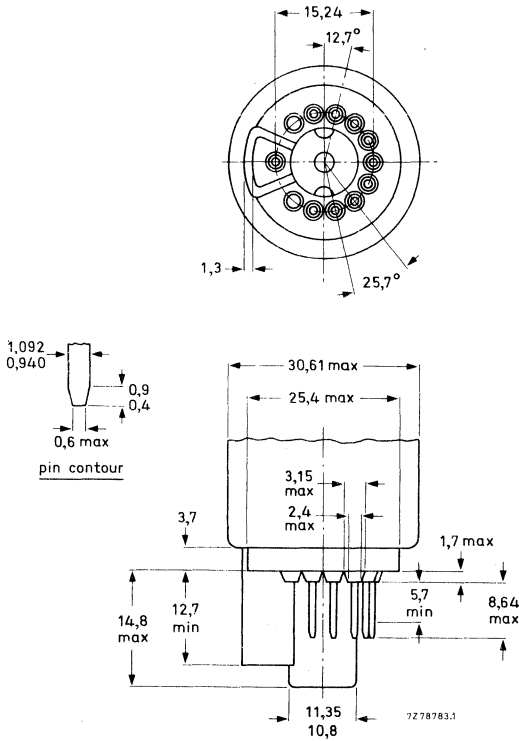


Maximum cone contour



sec- tion	nom. distance from section 1	distance from centre (max. values)															
		0°	10°	20°	25°	30°	32° 30'	diag. axes	37° 30'	40°	45°	50°	60°	70°	80°	90°	
1	0	157,2	159,4	166,3	171,7	178,2	181,2	183,6	183,3	180,0	167,9	156,5	140,0	129,8	124,2	122,4	
2	10	154,7	156,9	163,5	168,5	174,1	176,6	178,1	177,7	174,8	164,4	153,7	137,8	127,9	122,4	120,7	
3	20	148,8	150,7	156,3	160,0	163,5	164,6	165,0	164,4	162,6	156,0	147,7	133,6	124,4	119,3	117,7	
4	30	140,4	142,1	146,2	148,6	150,5	151,0	151,1	150,7	149,6	145,6	140,0	128,6	120,3	115,7	114,2	
5	40	130,3	131,3	134,0	135,4	136,5	136,8	136,8	136,6	136,1	134,1	130,8	122,7	115,9	111,7	110,3	
6	50	118,2	118,8	120,1	120,9	121,6	121,8	122,0	122,0	121,9	121,2	119,8	115,4	110,5	107,0	105,8	
7	60	104,9	104,7	105,1	105,5	106,0	106,2	106,5	106,7	106,9	107,1	107,0	105,6	103,1	100,8	99,8	
8	70	90,6	89,9	89,8	90,0	90,4	90,6	90,9	91,1	91,4	91,9	92,3	92,5	91,7	90,4	89,7	
9	77	79,9	79,1	79,0	79,1	79,4	79,6	79,9	80,1	80,4	80,9	81,4	81,8	81,4	80,5	79,9	

10-pin base; JEDEC B10-277



**TYPICAL OPERATING CONDITIONS**

The voltages are specified with respect to grid 1.

Anode voltage	$V_{a,g4}$	25 kV
Grid 3 (focusing electrode) voltage	$V_{g3}$	6,6 to 7,5 kV
Grid 2 voltage for a spot cut-off voltage $V_k = 140$ V	$V_{g2}$	390 to 760 V
Luminance at the centre of the screen*	L	175 cd/m <sup>2</sup>

\* Tube settings adjusted to produce white of 6500K + 7 M.P.C.D. (x = 0,313, y = 0,329) focused raster, current density 0,4  $\mu$ A/cm<sup>2</sup>.

**EQUIPMENT DESIGN VALUES**

The values are valid for anode voltages between 20 and 27,5 kV.  
 The voltages are specified with respect to grid 1.

Grid 3 (focusing electrode) voltage	$V_{g3}$	26,6 to 29,8% of anode voltage
Grid 2 voltage and cathode voltage for visual extinction of focused spot	$V_{g2}$ and $V_k$	see cut-off design chart *
Difference in cut-off voltages between guns in any tube	$\Delta V_k$	lowest value > 80% of highest value see graphs **
Video drive characteristics		
Grid 3 (focusing electrode) current	$I_{g3}$	-5 to +5 $\mu A$
Grid 2 current	$I_{g2}$	-5 to +5 $\mu A$
Grid 1 current under cut-off conditions	$I_{g1}$	-5 to +5 $\mu A$
To produce white of 6500K + 7 M.P.C.D. (CIE co-ordinates $x = 0,313, y = 0,329$ )		
Percentage of the total anode current supplied by each gun (typical)		
red gun		38,3%
green gun		35,8%
blue gun		25,9%
Ratio of anode currents		
red gun to green gun		min. 0,8 average 1,1 max. 1,4
red gun to blue gun		min. 1,1 average 1,5 max. 1,9
blue gun to green gun		min. 0,5 average 0,7 max. 0,9

\* The common  $V_{g2}$  should be adjusted as follows:  
 Set the cathode voltage,  $V_k$ , for each gun at 150 V. Increase the  $V_{g2}$  from about 400 V to the value at which the raster of one of the guns becomes just visible. Now decrease the  $V_k$  of the remaining guns so that the rasters of these guns also become visible.

\*\* For optimum picture performance it is recommended that the cathodes are not driven below + 10 V.

**LIMITING VALUES** (Design maximum rating system unless otherwise stated)

The voltages are specified with respect to grid 1.

Anode voltage	$V_{a,g4}$	max. min.	27,5 kV 20 kV	notes 1, 2, 3 notes 1 and 4
Long-term average current for three guns	$I_a$	max.	750 $\mu$ A	note 5
Grid 3 (focusing electrode) voltage	$V_{g3}$	max.	11 kV	
Grid 2 voltage, peak	$V_{g2p}$	max.	1000 V	
Cathode voltage				
positive	$V_k$	max.	400 V	
positive operating cut-off	$V_k$	max.	200 V	
negative	$-V_k$	max.	0 V	
negative peak	$-V_{kp}$	max.	2 V	
Heater voltage	$V_f$	6,3 V	+ 5 % -10 %	notes 1 and 6
Heater-cathode voltage				
heater negative with respect to cathode				
during equipment warm-up period				
not exceeding 15 s	$V_{kf}$	max.	450 V	note 1
after equipment warm-up period	$V_{kf}$	max.	250 V	
heater positive with respect to cathode	$-V_{kfp}$	peak	200 V	note 1
	$-V_{kf}$	max.	0 V	
			(d.c. component value)	

**Notes**

1. Absolute maximum rating system.
2. 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.
3. During adjustment on the production line this value is likely to be surpassed considerably. It is therefore strongly recommended to first make the necessary adjustments for normal operation without picture tube.
4. Operation of the tube at lower voltages impairs the luminance and resolution.
5. The short-term average anode current should be limited by circuitry to 1000  $\mu$ A.
6. For maximum cathode life and optimum performance, it is recommended that the heater supply be designed for 6,3 V at zero beam current.

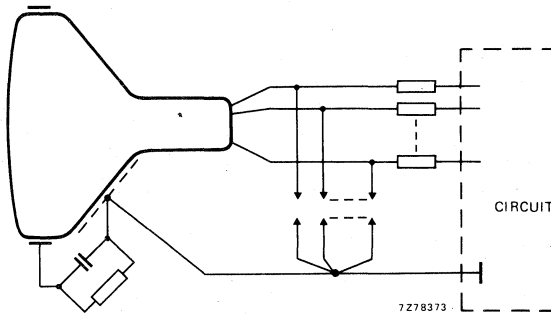
**FLASHOVER PROTECTION**

With the high voltage used with this tube (max. 27,5 kV) internal flashovers may occur. As a result of the Soft-Flash technology these flashover currents are limited to approx. 60 A offering higher set reliability, optimum circuit protection and component savings.

Primary protective circuitry using properly grounded spark gaps and series isolation resistors (preferably carbon composition) is still necessary to prevent tube damage. The spark gaps should be connected to all picture tube electrodes at the socket according to the figure below; they are not required on the heater pins. No other connections between the outer conductive coating and the chassis are permissible.

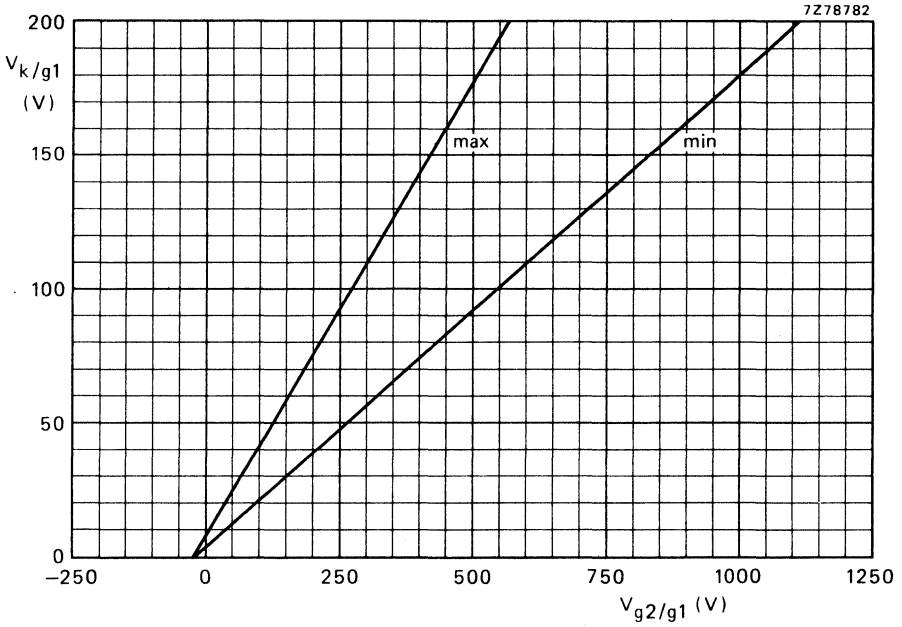
The spark gaps should be designed for a breakdown voltage at the focusing electrode (g3) of 11 kV ( $1,5 \times V_{g3}$  max. at  $V_{a,g4} = 25$  kV), and at the other electrodes of 1,5 to 2 kV.

The values of the series isolation resistors should be as high as possible (min.  $1,5 \text{ k}\Omega$ ) without causing deterioration of the circuit performance. The resistors should be able to withstand an instantaneous surge of 20 kV for the focusing circuit and 12 kV for the remaining circuits without arcing. Additional information is available on request.



**BEAM CORRECTIONS**

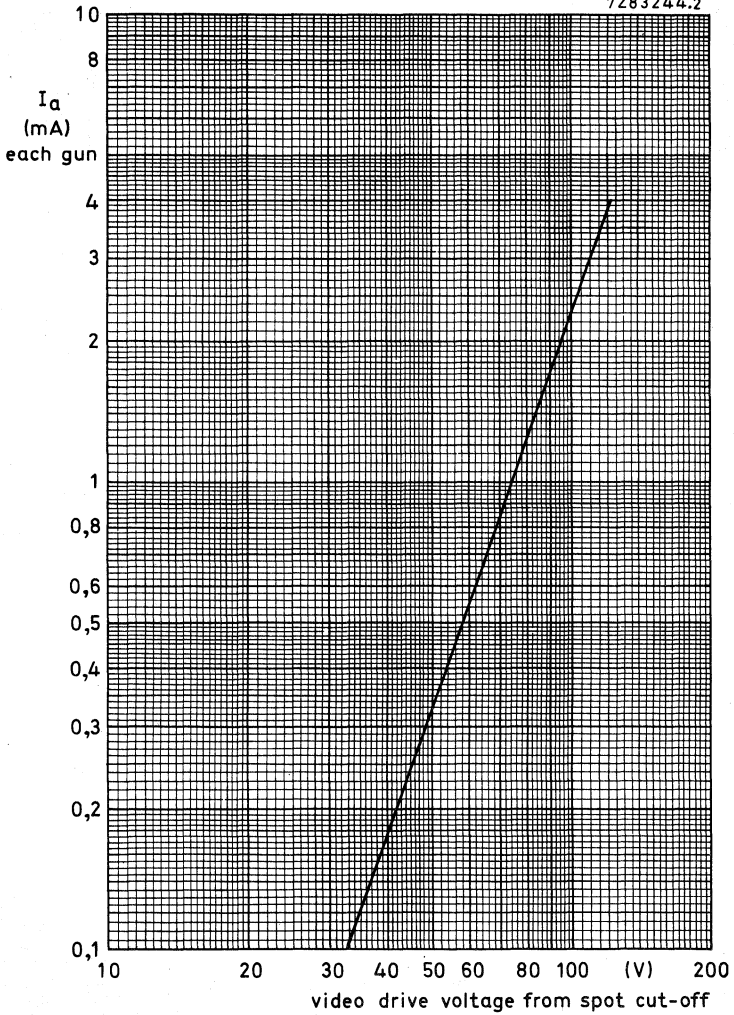
Maximum required correction for register, as measured at the centre of the screen in any direction	0,08 mm
Centre convergence displacement of the blue and red beams is contained within a circle; max. diameter of circle	4 mm
Centre convergence displacement between the green beam and converged blue and red beams is contained within a circle; maximum diameter of circle	2 mm
Maximum centring error in any direction after colour purity, static convergence, and horizontal centre line correction, measured with deflection coils in nominal position	5 mm



Spot cut-off design chart (cathode drive),  $V_{g3}$  adjusted for focus,  $V_{a,g4} = 20$  to  $27,5$  kV.



7Z83244.2



Typical cathode drive characteristics.

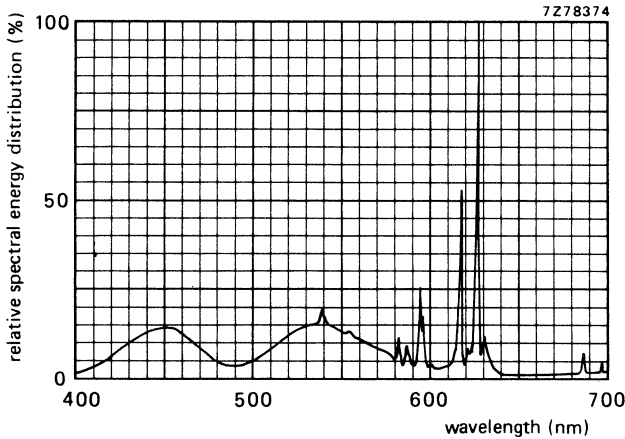
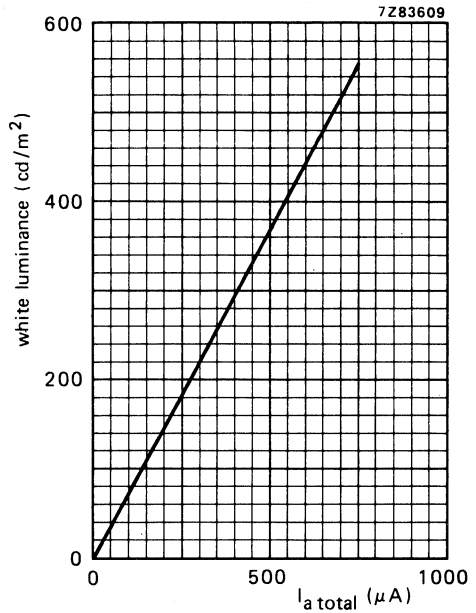
$V_f = 6,3 \text{ V}$ ;

$V_{a,g4} = 25 \text{ kV}$ ;

$V_{g3}$  adjusted for focus;

$V_{g2}$  adjusted to provide spot cut-off for  $V_K = 140 \text{ V}$ .

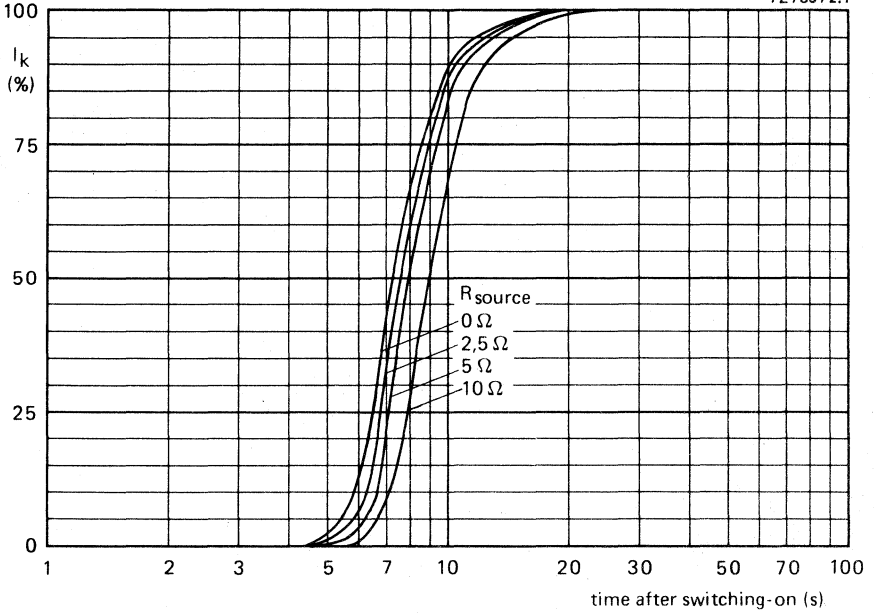
Luminance at the centre of the screen  
 as a function of  $I_{total}$ :  
 $V_{a,g4} = 25 \text{ kV}$ ,  $V_f = 6,3 \text{ V}$ ,  $V_{g3}$  adjusted  
 for optimum focus.  
 Scanned area = 280,8 mm x 210,6 mm;  
 CIE co-ordinates  $x = 0,313$ ,  $y = 0,329$ .



Simultaneous excitation of red, green and blue phosphor, measured in a tube, to produce white of  $x = 0,313$ ,  $y = 0,329$ . Exact shape of the peaks depends on the resolution of the measuring apparatus.

Colour co-ordinates:

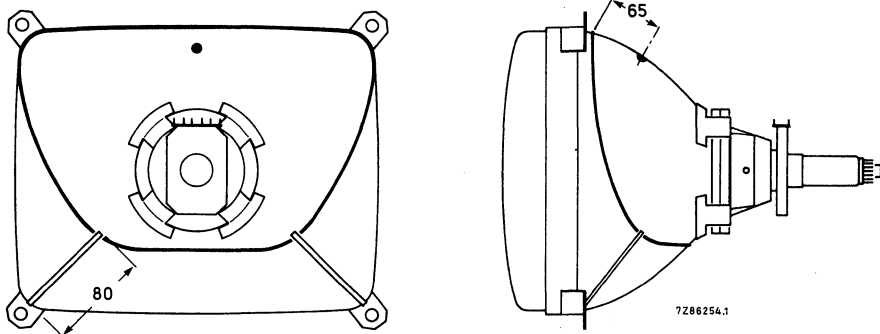
	x	y
red	0,635	0,340
green	0,315	0,600
blue	0,150	0,060



Cathode heating time after switching on, measured under typical operating conditions.

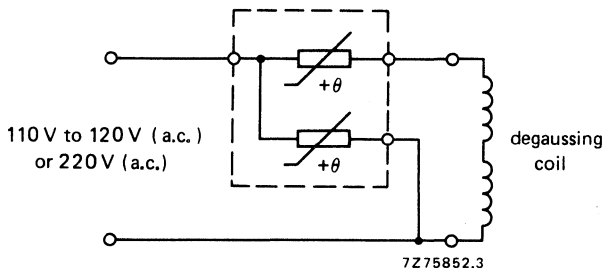
**DEGAUSSING**

The picture tube is provided with an internal magnetic shield. This shield and the shadow mask with its suspension system may be provided with an automatic degaussing system, consisting of one magnetic coil winding mounted on the cone of the picture tube.



Position of degaussing coil on the picture tube; dimensions are given in mm.

For proper degaussing an initial magnetomotive force (m.m.f.) of 600 ampere-turns is required in the coil. This m.m.f. has to be gradually decreased by appropriate degaussing circuitry. In the steady state, no significant m.m.f. should remain in the coil ( $\leq 0,6$  ampere-turns). If single-phase power rectification is employed in the t.v. circuitry, provision should be included to prevent asymmetric distortion of the a.c. voltage applied to the degaussing circuit due to high d.c. inrush currents. An example of a degaussing circuit and coil data for various mains voltages are given below.



Degaussing circuit using dual PTC thermistor.

**Data of degaussing coil**

	110 V (a.c.) mains	220 V (a.c.) mains
Circumference	90 cm	90 cm
Number of turns	70	120
Copper-wire diameter	0,45 mm	0,3 mm
Resistance	6,7 $\Omega$	25,9 $\Omega$
Catalogue number of appropriate dual PTC thermistor	8222 298 73091	2322 662 98009



## DEFLECTION UNIT

- Raster Correction Free

## QUICK REFERENCE DATA

Picture tube		
gun arrangement	in line	
diagonal	37	cm (14 in)
neck diameter	29,1	mm
Deflection angle	90°	
Line deflection current, edge to edge at 25 kV	3,21	A(p-p)
Inductance of line coils, parallel connected	1,78	mH
Field deflection current, edge to edge at 25 kV	0,97	A(p-p)
Resistance of field coils, parallel connected	11	$\Omega$

## APPLICATION

This deflection unit, in conjunction with devices for colour purity and static convergence is for 90° in-line colour picture tube A37-590X, with a neck diameter of 29,1 mm.

The unit requires no raster correction circuitry.

## DESCRIPTION

The deflection unit consists of saddle-shaped line deflection coils, toroidal wound field deflection coils, and metal fins, thus forming a raster correction free hybrid yoke. The unit has a metal non-magnetic clamping ring at the rear, to fix the deflection unit on the neck of the picture tube.

**MECHANICAL DATA**

Dimensions in mm

**Outlines**

The deflection unit fits a tube with a neck diameter of  $29,1^{+0,9}_{-0,7}$  mm.

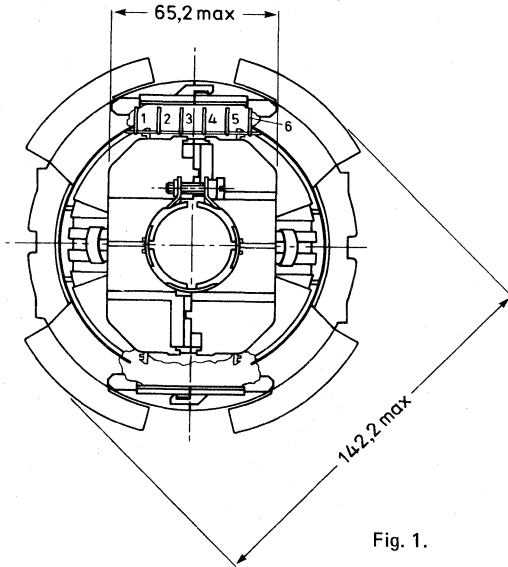
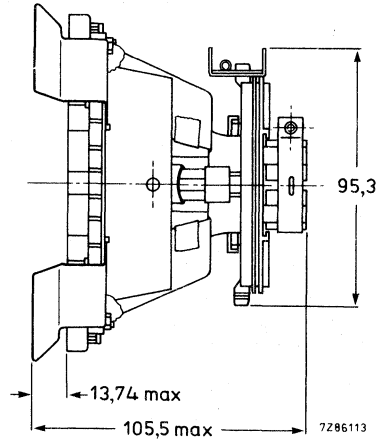


Fig. 1.



Maximum operating temperature (average copper temperature measured with resistance method)

+90 °C

Storage temperature range

-20 to +90 °C

Flame retardent

according to UL 1413, category 94-V1

Torque on neck clamp screw

1,4 Nm

**ENVIRONMENTAL TEST SPECIFICATIONS**

Vibration

IEC 68-2-6 (test Fc)

Bump

IEC 68-2-29 (test Eb; 35g)

Cold

IEC 68-2-1 (test Ab)

Dry heat

IEC 68-2-2 (test Bb)

Damp heat, steady state

IEC 68-2-3 (test Ca)

Cyclic damp heat

IEC 68-2-30 (test Db)

Change of temperature

IEC 68-2-14 (test Nb)

**ELECTRICAL DATA****Line coils**

Inductance at 1 V (r.m.s.), 1 kHz

Resistance at 25 °C

Magnetic flux at 25 kV

Line deflection current, edge to edge, at 25 kV

Voltage during line scan, edge to edge,  
at 25 kV, scan period 52,5  $\mu$ s

parallel connected

1,78 mH  $\pm$  5%1,80  $\Omega$   $\pm$  10%5,59 mWb  $\pm$  2,5%

3,21 A (p-p)

109 V

**Field coils**

Inductance at 1 V (r.m.s.), 1 kHz

Resistance at 25 °C

Field deflection current, edge to edge, at 25 kV

parallel connected

29,1 mH  $\pm$  10%11  $\Omega$   $\pm$  7%

0,97 A (p-p)

**Cross-talk**

a voltage of 10 V, 15625 Hz applied to the line coils causes no more than 0,2 V across the field coils (damping resistors included)

**Insulation resistance at 1 kV (d.c.)**

between line and field coils

between line coil and core clamp

between field coil and core clamp

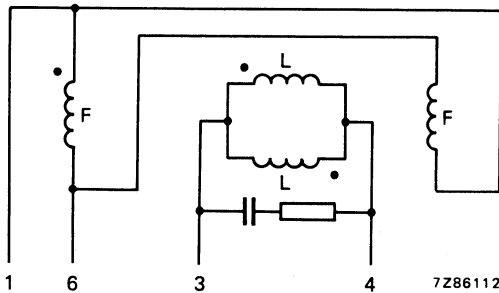
> 500 M $\Omega$ > 500 M $\Omega$ > 10 M $\Omega$ 

Fig. 2 Connection diagram, L = Line, F = Field.

**ADJUSTMENT**

- Adjust the static convergence with the four and six-pole magnets of the multipole unit AT1052 for the relative movement of the beams under influence of a four or six-pole magnet.
- Adjust colour purity by axial movement of the deflection yoke and adjustment of the two-pole magnets for centring of the beams.
- Tighten the screw of the clamping ring on the deflection yoke to secure the axial position of the unit on the picture tube.
- Readjust, if necessary, the convergence with the four and six-pole magnets.
- Tilt the unit in either horizontal or vertical direction, or in both directions so that blue, green and red lines converge at the end of the horizontal and vertical axis.
- This position of the unit has to be secured by three rubber wedges placed between the picture tube and the deflection unit. These wedges have to be cemented on to the picture tube.





## Hi-Bri COLOUR PICTURE TUBE

- 90° deflection
- In-line gun, thermally stable; electrostatic hi-bi potential focus
- 29,1 mm neck diameter
- Hi-Bri screen with pigmented phosphor featuring high brightness and increased contrast performance
- Soft-Flash technology offering improved set reliability
- Slotted shadow mask optimized for minimum moiré
- Fine pitch over entire screen
- Phosphor lines follow glass contour
- Quick-heating cathodes
- Internal magnetic shield
- Reinforced envelope for push-through mounting
- When combined with an appropriate hybrid saddle toroidal deflection unit (e.g. AT1206), it forms a self-converging and raster correction free assembly.

### QUICK REFERENCE DATA

Deflection angle	90°
Face diagonal	37 cm
Overall length	346,5 mm
Neck diameter	29,1 mm
Heating	6,3 V, 685 mA
Focusing voltage	28% of anode voltage

**ELECTRON-OPTICAL DATA**

Electron gun system	unitized triple-aperture electrodes
Focusing method	electrostatic
Focus lens	hi-bi-potential
Deflection method	magnetic
Deflection angles	
diagonal	approx. 90°
horizontal	approx. 78°
vertical	approx. 60°

**ELECTRICAL DATA**

<b>Capacitances</b>	
anode to external conductive coating including rimband	$C_{a(m+m')}$ max. 1600 pF min. 800 pF
grid 1 to all other electrodes	$C_{g1}$ 17 pF
cathode of each gun to all other electrodes	$C_{kR}, C_{kG}, C_{kB}$ 5 pF
focusing electrode to all other electrodes	$C_{g3}$ 6 pF
<b>Heating</b>	
heater voltage	indirect by a.c. or d.c. 6,3 V
heater current	$I_f$ 685 mA

**OPTICAL DATA**

Screen	metal-backed vertical phosphor stripes; phosphor lines follow glass contour
Screen finish	satined
<b>Useful screen dimensions</b>	
diagonal	min. 335,4 mm
horizontal axis	min. 280,8 mm
vertical axis	min. 210,6 mm
area	min. 580 cm <sup>2</sup>
<b>Phosphors</b>	
red	pigmented europium activated rare earth
green	sulphide type
blue	pigmented sulphide type
Centre-to-centre distance of vertical identical colour phosphor stripes, at screen centre	0,65 mm
Light transmission of face glass at centre	68%

**MECHANICAL DATA** (see also the figures on the following pages)

Overall length	346,5 ± 5 mm
Neck diameter	29,1 $\begin{smallmatrix} +1,4 \\ -0,7 \end{smallmatrix}$ mm*
Bulb dimensions	
diagonal	max. 368 mm
width	max. 317 mm
height	max. 248 mm
Base	JEDEC B8-274
Anode contact	small cavity contact J1-21, IEC 67-III-2
Mounting position	anode contact on top
Net mass	approx. 6 kg

**Handling**

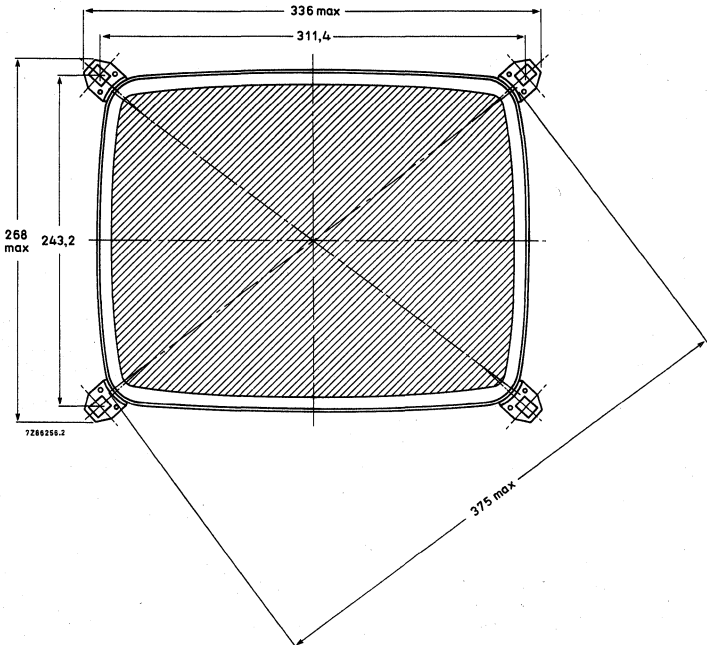
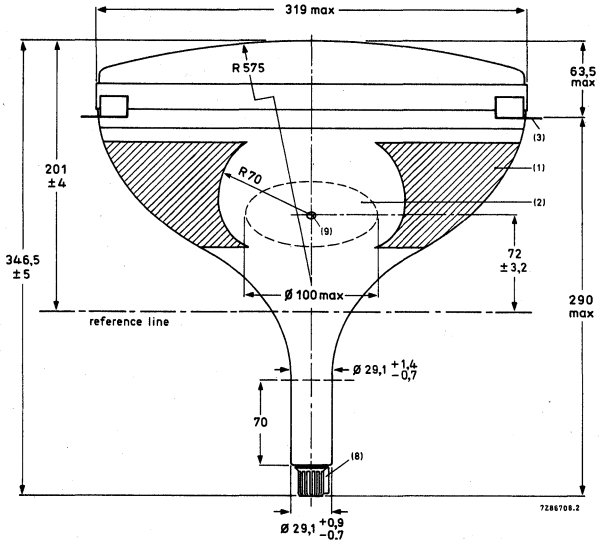
During shipment and handling the tube should not be subjected to accelerations greater than 35 g in any direction.

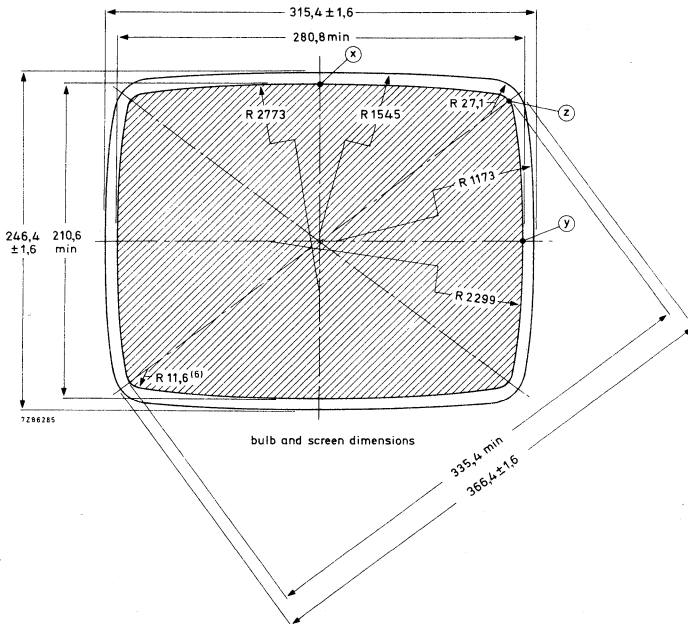
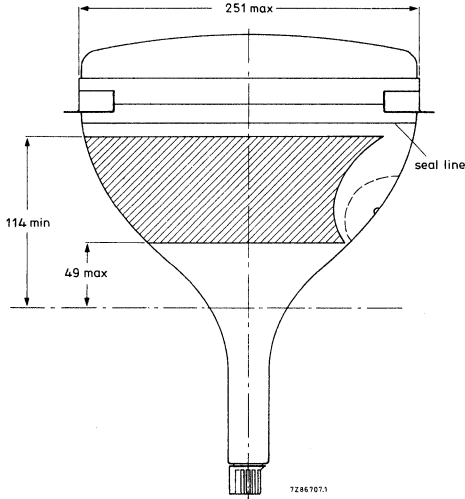
\* In the region of 70 mm from the neck end, the maximum diameter is 30 mm.

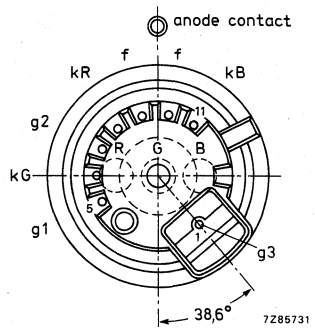
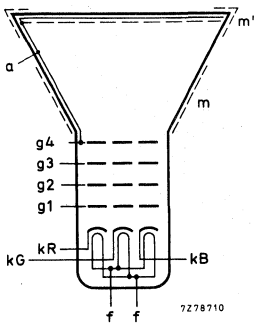
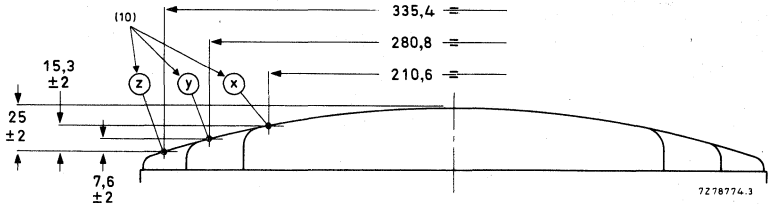
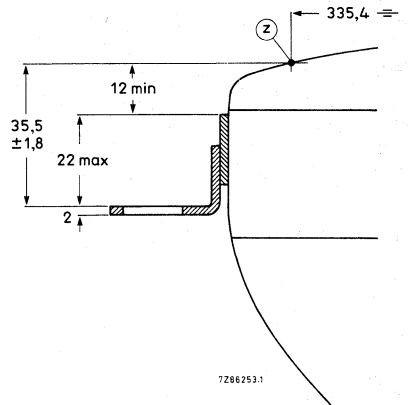
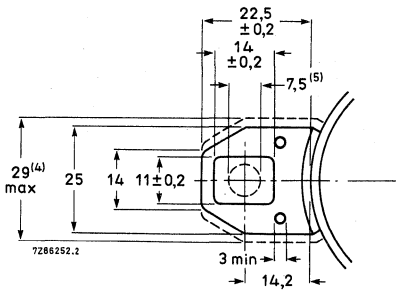
MECHANICAL DATA

Dimensions in mm

Notes are given after the drawings.



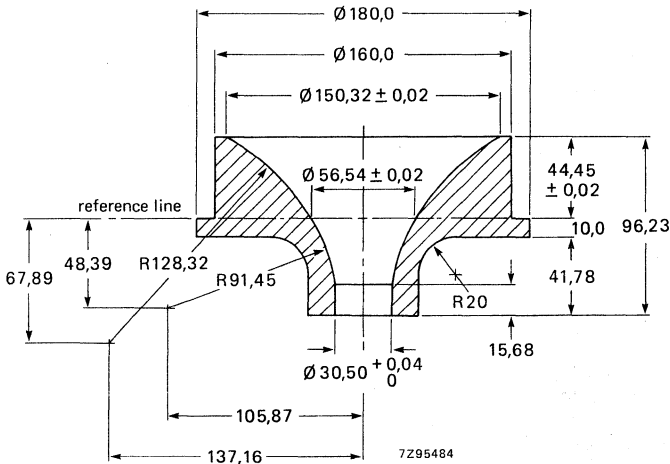




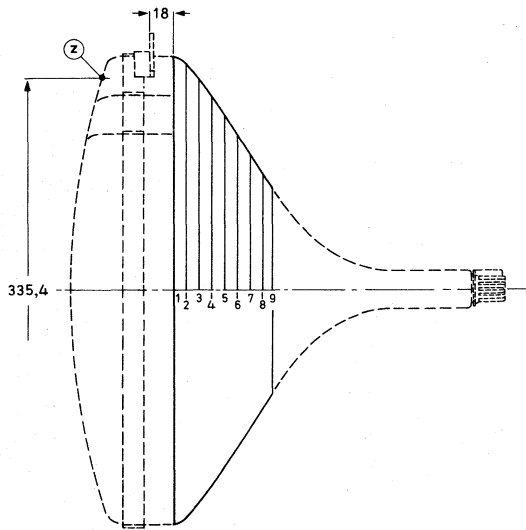
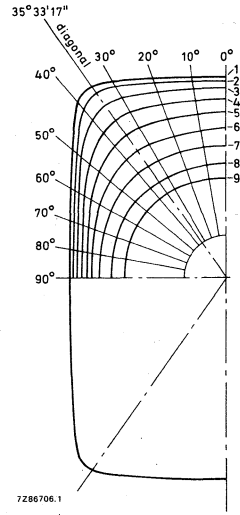
## Notes to outline drawings on the preceding pages

1. Configuration of outer conductive coating may be different, but will contain the contact area as shown in the drawing.
2. To clean this area, wipe only with a soft lintless cloth.
3. One of the four mounting lugs may deviate (1,5 mm max.) from the plane of the other three lugs. This deviation is incorporated in the tolerance of + 1,8 mm.
4. Minimum space to be reserved for mounting lug.
5. The position of the mounting screw in the cabinet must be within a circle of 7,5 mm diameter drawn around the true geometrical positions, i.e. the corners of a rectangle of 311,4 mm x 243,2 mm.
6. Co-ordinates for radius R = 11,6 mm; x = 126,98 mm, y = 90,76 mm.
7. Not applicable.
8. The socket for this base should not be rigidly mounted; it should have flexible leads and be allowed to move freely. After mounting of the tube in the cabinet note that the position of the base can fall within a circle, having a diameter of max. 50 mm, concentric with an imaginary tube axis.
9. Small cavity contact J1-21, IEC67-III-2.
10. The X, Y and Z reference points are located on the outside surface of the face plate at the intersection of the minor, major and diagonal screen axis respectively, with the minimum published screen.

## Reference line gauge; GR90CJ4

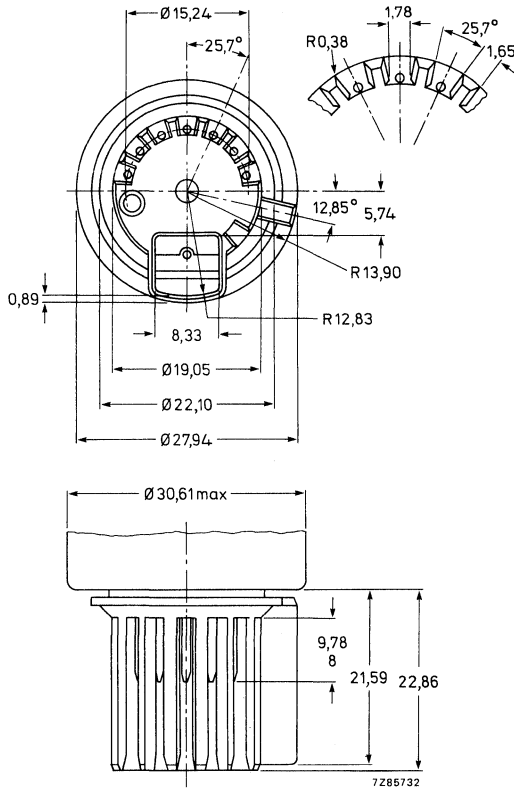






sec- tion	nom. distance from section 1	distance from centre (max. values)														
		0°	10°	20°	25°	30°	32° 30'	diag. axes	37° 30'	40°	45°	50°	60°	70°	80°	90°
1	0	157,2	159,4	166,3	171,7	178,2	181,2	183,6	183,3	180,0	167,9	156,5	140,0	129,8	124,2	122,4
2	10	154,7	156,9	163,5	168,5	174,1	176,6	178,1	177,7	174,8	164,4	153,7	137,8	127,9	122,4	120,7
3	20	148,8	150,7	156,3	160,0	163,5	164,6	165,0	164,4	162,6	156,0	147,7	133,6	124,4	119,3	117,7
4	30	140,4	142,1	146,2	148,6	150,5	151,0	151,1	150,7	149,6	145,6	140,0	128,6	120,3	115,7	114,2
5	40	130,3	131,3	134,0	135,4	136,5	136,8	136,8	136,6	136,1	134,1	130,8	122,7	115,9	111,7	110,3
6	50	118,2	118,8	120,1	120,9	121,6	121,8	122,0	122,0	121,9	121,2	119,8	115,4	110,5	107,0	105,8
7	60	104,9	104,7	105,1	105,5	106,0	106,2	106,5	106,7	106,9	107,1	107,0	105,6	103,1	100,8	99,8
8	70	90,6	89,9	89,8	90,0	90,4	90,6	90,9	91,1	91,4	91,9	92,3	92,5	91,7	90,4	89,7
9	77	79,9	79,1	79,0	79,1	79,4	79,6	79,9	80,1	80,4	80,9	81,4	81,8	81,4	80,5	79,9

Base JEDEC B8-274



**TYPICAL OPERATING CONDITIONS**

The voltages are specified with respect to grid 1.

Anode voltage	$V_{a,g4}$	25 kV
Grid 3 (focusing electrode) voltage	$V_{g3}$	6,6 to 7,5 kV
Grid 2 voltage for a spot cut-off voltage $V_k = 140$ V	$V_{g2}$	390 to 760 V
Luminance at the centre of the screen*	L	175 cd/m <sup>2</sup>

\* Tube settings adjusted to produce white of 6500K + 7 M.P.C.D. (x = 0,313, y = 0,329) focused raster, current density 0,4  $\mu$ A/cm<sup>2</sup>.

**EQUIPMENT DESIGN VALUES**

The values are valid for anode voltages between 20 and 27,5 kV.  
 The voltages are specified with respect to grid 1.

Grid 3 (focusing electrode) voltage	$V_{g3}$	26,6 to 29,8% of anode voltage
Grid 2 voltage and cathode voltage for visual extinction of focused spot	$V_{g2}$ and $V_k$	see cut-off design chart *
Difference in cut-off voltages between guns in any tube	$\Delta V_k$	lowest value > 80% of highest value
Video drive characteristics		see graphs **
Grid 3 (focusing electrode) current	$I_{g3}$	-5 to +5 $\mu A$
Grid 2 current	$I_{g2}$	-5 to +5 $\mu A$
Grid 1 current under cut-off conditions	$I_{g1}$	-5 to +5 $\mu A$
To produce white of 6500K + 7 M.P.C.D. (CIE co-ordinates $x = 0,313, y = 0,329$ )		
Percentage of the total anode current supplied by each gun (typical)		
red gun		38,3%
green gun		35,8%
blue gun		25,9%
Ratio of anode currents		
red gun to green gun		min. 0,8 average 1,1 max. 1,4
red gun to blue gun		min. 1,1 average 1,5 max. 1,9
blue gun to green gun		min. 0,5 average 0,7 max. 0,9

\* The common  $V_{g2}$  should be adjusted as follows:  
 Set the cathode voltage,  $V_k$ , for each gun at 150 V. Increase the  $V_{g2}$  from about 400 V to the value at which the raster of one of the guns becomes just visible. Now decrease the  $V_k$  of the remaining guns so that the rasters of these guns also become visible.

\*\* For optimum picture performance it is recommended that the cathodes are not driven below + 10 V.

**LIMITING VALUES** (Design maximum rating system unless otherwise stated)

The voltages are specified with respect to grid 1.

Anode voltage	$V_{a,g4}$	max.	27,5 kV	notes 1, 2, 3
		min.	20 kV	notes 1 and 4
Long-term average current for three guns	$I_a$	max.	750 $\mu$ A	note 5
Grid 3 (focusing electrode) voltage	$V_{g3}$	max.	11 kV	
Grid 2 voltage, peak	$V_{g2p}$	max.	1000 V	
Cathode voltage				
positive	$V_k$	max.	400 V	
positive operating cut-off	$V_k$	max.	200 V	
negative	$-V_k$	max.	0 V	
negative peak	$-V_{kp}$	max.	2 V	
Heater voltage	$V_f$		6,3 V	
			+ 5 %	notes 1 and 6
			-10 %	
Heater-cathode voltage				
heater negative with respect to cathode				
during equipment warm-up period				
not exceeding 15 s	$V_{kf}$	max.	450 V	note 1
after equipment warm-up period	$V_{kf}$	max.	250 V	
heater positive with respect to cathode	$-V_{kfp}$	peak	200 V	note 1
	$-V_{kf}$	max.	0 V	
			(d.c. component value)	

**Notes**

1. Absolute maximum rating system.
2. 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.
3. During adjustment on the production line this value is likely to be surpassed considerably. It is therefore strongly recommended to first make the necessary adjustments for normal operation without picture tube.
4. Operation of the tube at lower voltages impairs the luminance and resolution.
5. The short-term average anode current should be limited by circuitry to 1000  $\mu$ A.
6. For maximum cathode life and optimum performance, it is recommended that the heater supply be designed for 6,3 V at zero beam current.

**FLASHOVER PROTECTION**

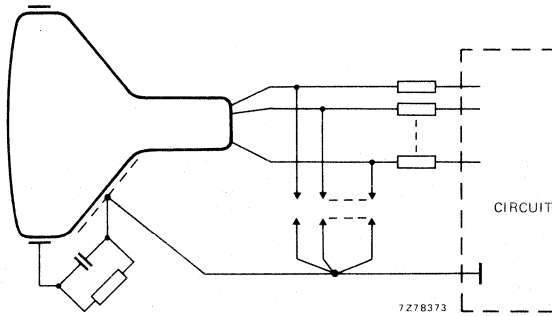
With the high voltage used with this tube (max. 27,5 kV) internal flashovers may occur. As a result of the Soft-Flash technology these flashover currents are limited to approx. 60 A offering higher set reliability, optimum circuit protection and component savings.

Primary protective circuitry using properly grounded spark gaps and series isolation resistors (preferably carbon composition) is still necessary to prevent tube damage. The spark gaps should be connected to all picture tube electrodes at the socket according to the figure below; they are not required on the heater pins. No other connections between the outer conductive coating and the chassis are permissible.

The spark gaps should be designed for a breakdown voltage at the focusing electrode (g3) of 11 kV ( $1,5 \times V_{g3}$  max. at  $V_{a,g4} = 25$  kV), and at the other electrodes of 1,5 to 2 kV.

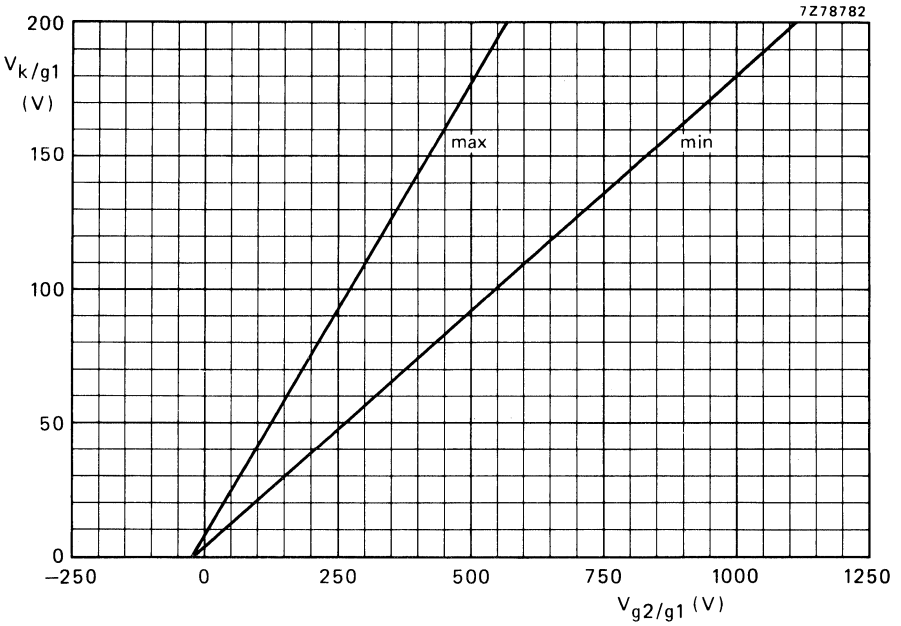
The values of the series isolation resistors should be as high as possible (min. 1,5 kΩ) without causing deterioration of the circuit performance. The resistors should be able to withstand an instantaneous surge of 20 kV for the focusing circuit and 12 kV for the remaining circuits without arcing.

Additional information is available on request.

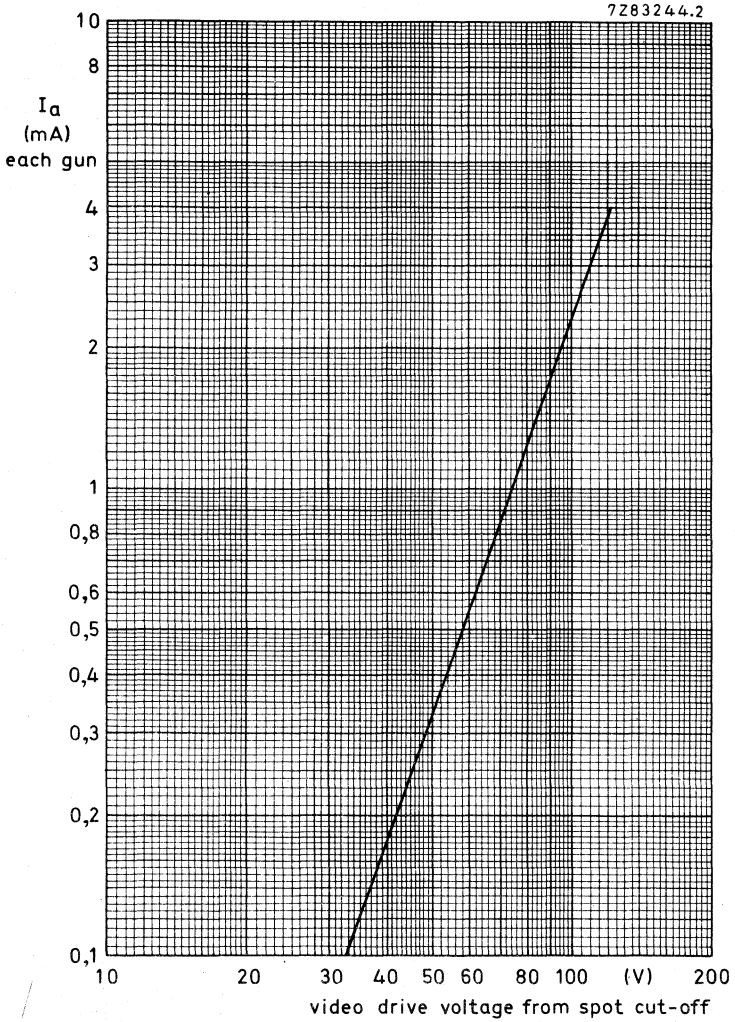


**BEAM CORRECTIONS**

Maximum required correction for register, as measured at the centre of the screen in any direction	0,08 mm
Centre convergence displacement of the blue and red beams is contained within a circle; max. diameter of circle	4 mm
Centre convergence displacement between the green beam and converged blue and red beams is contained within a circle; maximum diameter of circle	2 mm
Maximum centring error in any direction after colour purity, static convergence, and horizontal centre line correction, measured with deflection coils in nominal position	5 mm



Spot cut-off design chart (cathode drive),  $V_{g3}$  adjusted for focus,  $V_{a,g4} = 20$  to 27,5 kV,



Typical cathode drive characteristics.

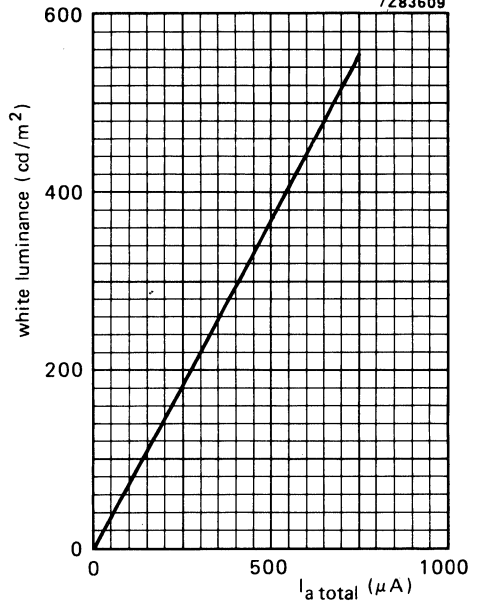
$V_f = 6,3 \text{ V}$ ;

$V_{a,g4} = 25 \text{ kV}$ ;

$V_{g3}$  adjusted for focus;

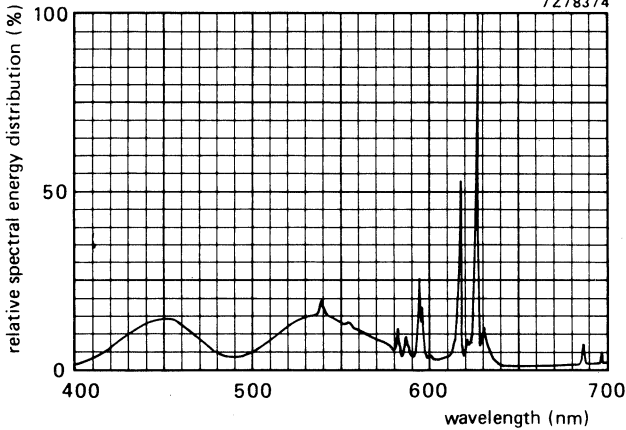
$V_{g2}$  adjusted to provide spot cut-off for  $V_K = 140 \text{ V}$ .

7Z83609



Luminance at the centre of the screen as a function of  $I_{total}$ .  
 $V_{a,g4} = 25$  kV,  $V_f = 6,3$  V,  $V_{g3}$  adjusted for optimum focus.  
 Scanned area = 280,8 mm x 210,6 mm;  
 CIE co-ordinates  $x = 0,313$ ,  $y = 0,329$ .

7Z78374

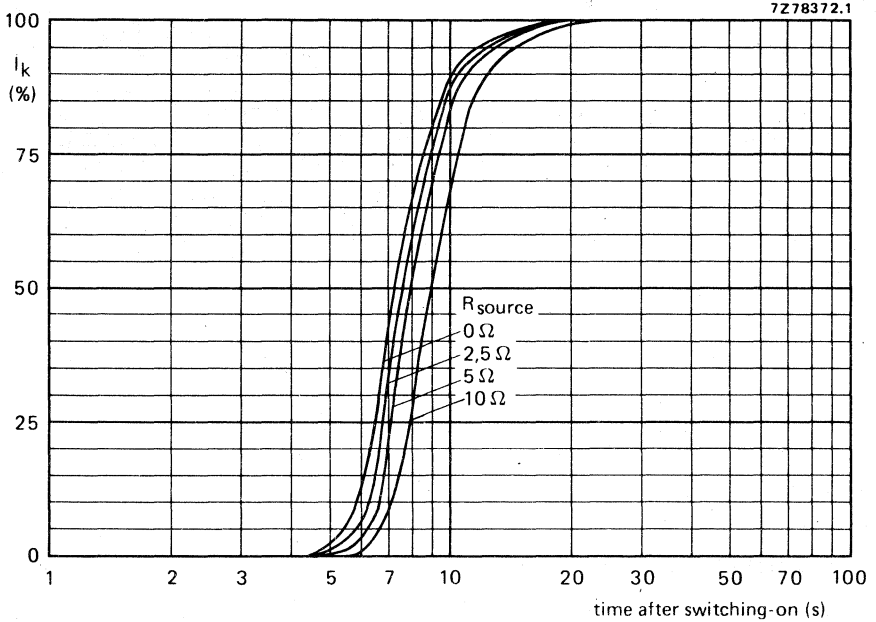


Simultaneous excitation of red, green and blue phosphor, measured in a tube, to produce white of  $x = 0,313$ ,  $y = 0,329$ . Exact shape of the peaks depends on the resolution of the measuring apparatus.

Colour co-ordinates:

	x	y
red	0,635	0,340
green	0,315	0,600
blue	0,150	0,060

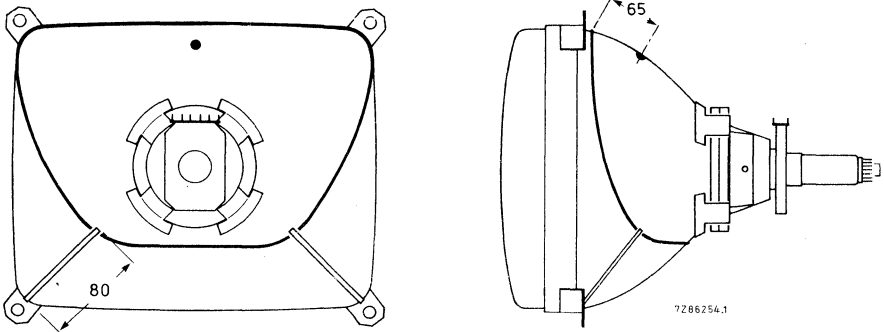




Cathode heating time after switching on, measured under typical operating conditions.

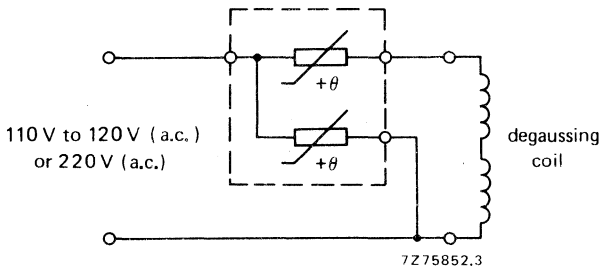
**DEGAUSSING**

The picture tube is provided with an internal magnetic shield. This shield and the shadow mask with its suspension system may be provided with an automatic degaussing system, consisting of one magnetic coil winding mounted on the cone of the picture tube.



Position of degaussing coil on the picture tube; dimensions are given in mm.

For proper degaussing an initial magnetomotive force (m.m.f.) of 600 ampere-turns is required in the coil. This m.m.f. has to be gradually decreased by appropriate degaussing circuitry. In the steady state, no significant m.m.f. should remain in the coil ( $\leq 0,6$  ampere-turns). If single-phase power rectification is employed in the t.v. circuitry, provision should be included to prevent asymmetric distortion of the a.c. voltage applied to the degaussing circuit due to high d.c. inrush currents. An example of a degaussing circuit and coil data for various mains voltages are given below.



Degaussing circuit using dual PTC thermistor.

**Data of degaussing coil**

	110 V (a.c.) mains	220 V (a.c.) mains
Circumference	90 cm	90 cm
Number of turns	70	120
Copper-wire diameter	0,45 mm	0,3 mm
Resistance	6,7 $\Omega$	25,9 $\Omega$
Catalogue number of appropriate dual PTC thermistor	8222 298 73091	2322 662 98009



## DEFLECTION UNIT

- Raster Correction Free

### QUICK REFERENCE DATA

---

Picture tube	
gun arrangement	in line
diagonal	37 cm (14 in)
neck diameter	29,1 mm
Deflection angle	90°
Line deflection current, edge to edge at 25 kV	3,19 A(p-p)
Inductance of line coils, parallel connected	1,78 mH
Field deflection current, edge to edge at 25 kV	0,97 A(p-p)
Resistance of field coils, parallel connected	11 $\Omega$

---

### APPLICATION

This deflection unit, in conjunction with devices for colour purity and static convergence is for 90° in-line colour picture tubes A37-590X and A37-591X, with a neck diameter of 29,1 mm. The unit requires no raster correction circuitry.

### DESCRIPTION

The deflection unit consists of saddle-shaped line deflection coils, toroidal wound field deflection coils, and metal fins, thus forming a raster correction free hybrid yoke. The unit has a metal non-magnetic clamping ring at the rear, to fix the deflection unit on the neck of the picture tube.

**MECHANICAL DATA**

Dimensions in mm

**Outlines**

The deflection unit fits a tube with a neck diameter of  $29,1^{+0,9}_{-0,7}$  mm.

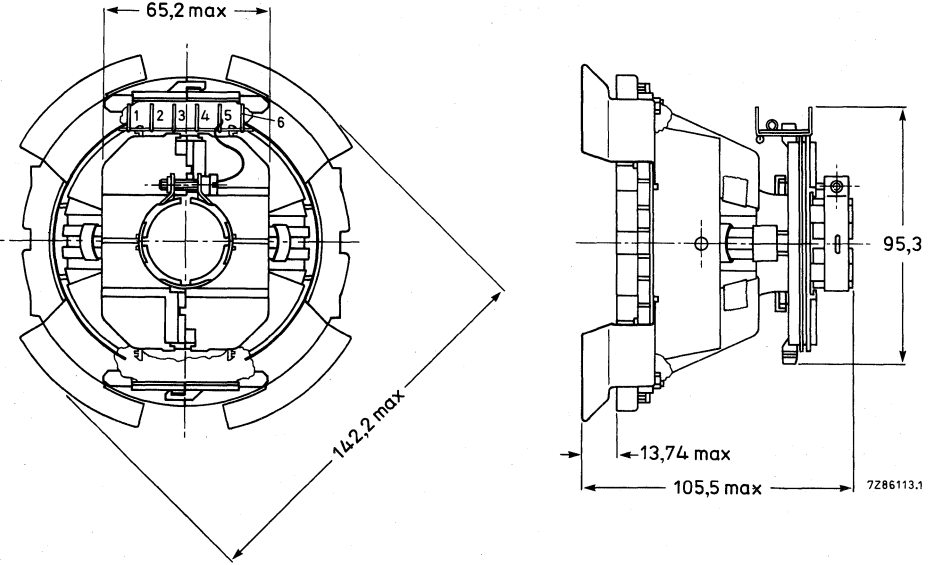


Fig. 1.

Maximum operating temperature (average copper temperature measured with resistance method)

+ 90 °C

Storage temperature range

-20 to + 90 °C

Flame retardent

according to UL 1413, category 94-V1

Torque on neck clamp screw

1,4 Nm

**ENVIRONMENTAL TEST SPECIFICATIONS**

Vibration

IEC 68-2-6 (test Fc)

Bump

IEC 68-2-29 (test Eb; 35g)

Cold

IEC 68-2-1 (test Ab)

Dry heat

IEC 68-2-2 (test Bb)

Damp heat, steady state

IEC 68-2-3 (test Ca)

Cyclic damp heat

IEC 68-2-30 (test Db)

Change of temperature

IEC 68-2-14 (test Nb)

**ELECTRICAL DATA**

Line coils	parallel connected
Inductance at 1 V (r.m.s.), 1 kHz	1,78 mH $\pm$ 5%
Resistance at 25 °C	1,82 $\Omega$ $\pm$ 10%
Line deflection current, edge to edge, at 25 kV	3,19 A (p-p)
Voltage during line scan, edge to edge, at 25 kV, scan period 52,5 $\mu$ s	108 V
Field coils	parallel connected
Inductance at 1 V (r.m.s.), 1 kHz	29,1 mH $\pm$ 10%
Resistance at 25 °C	11 $\Omega$ $\pm$ 7%
Field deflection current, edge to edge, at 25 kV	0,97 A (p-p)
Cross-talk	a voltage of 10 V, 15625 Hz applied to the line coils causes no more than 0,2 V across the field coils (damping resistors included)
Insulation resistance at 1 kV (d.c.)	
between line and field coils	> 500 M $\Omega$
between line coil and core clamp	> 500 M $\Omega$
between field coil and core clamp	> 10 M $\Omega$

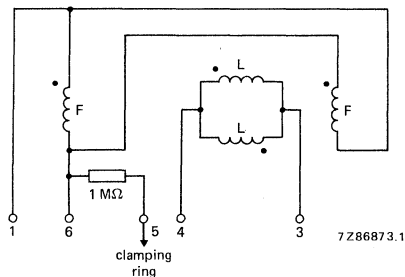


Fig. 2 Connection diagram, L = Line, F = Field.

**ADJUSTMENT**

- Adjust the static convergence with the four and six-pole magnets of the multipole unit AT1052 for the relative movement of the beams under influence of a four or six-pole magnet.
- Adjust colour purity by axial movement of the deflection yoke and adjustment of the two-pole magnets for centring of the beams.
- Tighten the screw of the clamping ring on the deflection yoke to secure the axial position of the unit on the picture tube.
- Readjust, if necessary, the convergence with the four and six-pole magnets.
- Tilt the unit in either horizontal or vertical direction, or in both directions so that blue, green and red lines converge at the end of the horizontal and vertical axis.
- This position of the unit has to be secured by three rubber wedges placed between the picture tube and the deflection unit. These wedges have to be cemented on to the picture tube.



## Hi-Bri COLOUR PICTURE TUBE ASSEMBLIES

- The tube characteristics are identical to those of type A37-590X, see the relevant data sheet.
- Assembly A37-598X0620 consists of a picture tube with a light transmission at screen centre of 68%, and deflection unit AT1206/20.  
Assembly A37-599X0620 consists of a picture tube with a light transmission at screen centre of 46%, and deflection unit AT1206/20.
- Enhanced convergence is obtained by improved and refined matching method.



**CONVERGENCE AND RASTER SPECIFICATION**

The maximum convergence after 15 min operation is given in Table 1 and Fig. 1.

Test conditions (all voltages are measured with respect to grid 1)

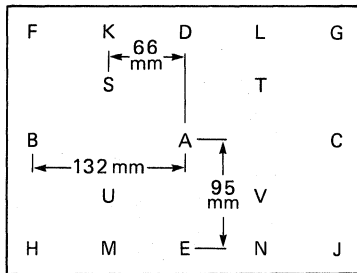
Heater voltage	$V_f$	6,3 V
Cathode voltage	$V_k$	to be adjusted for correct current setting
Grid 2 voltage	$V_{g2}$	585 V
Grid 3 voltage	$V_{g3}$	to be adjusted for focus in half east and half west, using a cross-hatch pattern, when the beam current (black background) is adjusted to 5 mA(p-p) for white
Anode voltage	$V_a$	25 kV
Test pattern		cross-hatch pattern (350 $\mu$ A (p-p) for each gun)

**Remarks**

- Misconvergence is the distance between centres of the red, green, blue lines at the screen using rectangular co-ordinates.
- Anode and/or focusing voltage affect the static convergence performance. If the voltages are not the same as the test conditions mentioned, a minor convergence adjustment may become necessary. This can be done by readjusting the static convergence magnets.

Table 1 Maximum misconvergence after 15 min operation

location (see Fig. 1)	max. error between any colour
A	0,3 mm
B, C, D, E	0,7 mm
F, G, H, J	0,9 mm
K, L, M, N	0,8 mm
S, T, U, V	0,6 mm



7Z95329

Fig. 1 Convergence test areas.  
Diameter of test circles at measuring points = 10 mm.

Raster centring in any direction  
Raster rotation, tube facing east

max. 5 mm  
max. 2,5 mm (see Fig. 2)

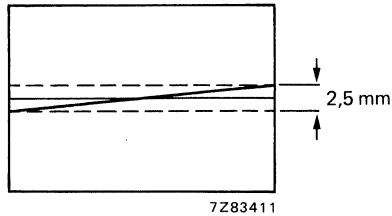


Fig. 2 Raster rotation.

Total pattern distortion, measured without east-west and north-south correction

East-west pattern distortion ( $H_1$  and/or  $H_2$ , Fig. 3)

max. 3 mm

North-south pattern distortion ( $V_1$  and/or  $V_2$ , Fig. 4)

max. 2,3 mm

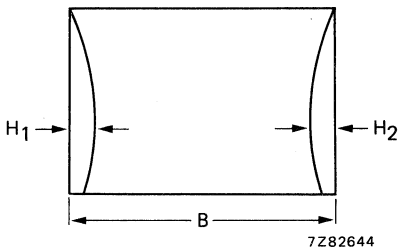


Fig. 3 East-west pattern distortion.  
 $B = 264$  mm.

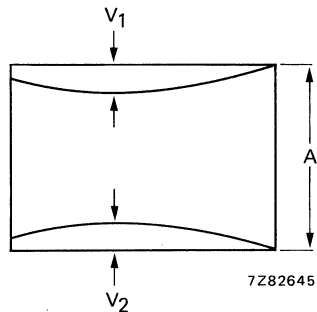


Fig. 4 North-south pattern distortion.  
 $A = 190$  mm.



## DEFLECTION UNIT

- Raster Correction Free

### QUICK REFERENCE DATA

Picture tube		
gun arrangement	in line	
diagonal	37	cm (14 in)
neck diameter	29,1	mm
Deflection angle	90°	
Line deflection current, edge to edge at 25 kV	3,21	A(p-p)
Inductance of line coils, parallel connected	1,78	mH
Field deflection current, edge to edge at 25 kV	0,97	A(p-p)
Resistance of field coils, parallel connected	11	$\Omega$

### APPLICATION

This deflection unit, in conjunction with devices for colour purity and static convergence is for 90° in-line colour picture tube A37-590X, with a neck diameter of 29,1 mm. The unit requires no raster correction circuitry.

### DESCRIPTION

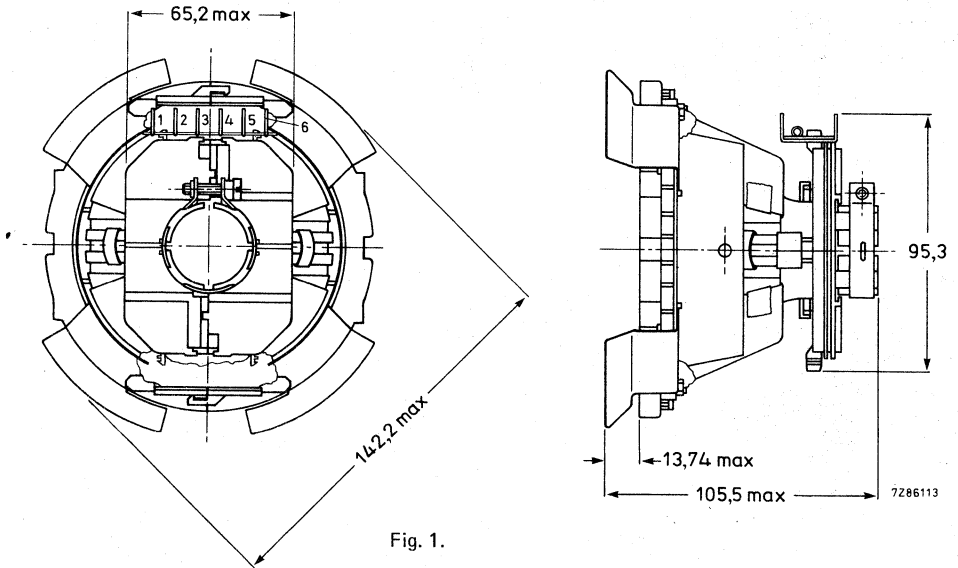
The deflection unit consists of saddle-shaped line deflection coils, toroidal wound field deflection coils, and metal fins, thus forming a raster correction free hybrid yoke. The unit has a metal non-magnetic clamping ring at the rear, to fix the deflection unit on the neck of the picture tube.

**MECHANICAL DATA**

Dimensions in mm

**Outlines**

The deflection unit fits a tube with a neck diameter of  $29,1^{+0,9}_{-0,7}$  mm.



Maximum operating temperature (average copper temperature measured with resistance method)

+90 °C

Storage temperature range

-20 to +90 °C

Flame retardent

according to UL 1413, category 94-V1

Torque on neck clamp screw

1,4 Nm

**ENVIRONMENTAL TEST SPECIFICATIONS**

Vibration

IEC 68-2-6 (test Fc)

Bump

IEC 68-2-29 (test Eb; 35g)

Cold

IEC 68-2-1 (test Ab)

Dry heat

IEC 68-2-2 (test Bb)

Damp heat, steady state

IEC 68-2-3 (test Ca)

Cyclic damp heat

IEC 68-2-30 (test Db)

Change of temperature

IEC 68-2-14 (test Nb)

## ELECTRICAL DATA

## Line coils

Inductance at 1 V (r.m.s.), 1 kHz

Resistance at 25 °C

Magnetic flux at 25 kV

Line deflection current, edge to edge, at 25 kV

Voltage during line scan, edge to edge,  
at 25 kV, scan period 52,5  $\mu$ s

parallel connected

1,78 mH  $\pm$  5%1,80  $\Omega$   $\pm$  10%5,59 mWb  $\pm$  2,5%

3,21 A (p-p)

109 V

## Field coils

Inductance at 1 V (r.m.s.), 1 kHz

Resistance at 25 °C

Field deflection current, edge to edge, at 25 kV

parallel connected

29,1 mH  $\pm$  10%11  $\Omega$   $\pm$  7%

0,97 A (p-p)

## Cross-talk

a voltage of 10 V, 15625 Hz applied to the line coils causes no more than 0,2 V across the field coils (damping resistors included)

## Insulation resistance at 1 kV (d.c.)

between line and field coils

between line coil and core clamp

between field coil and core clamp

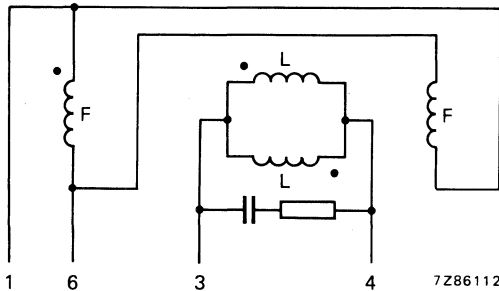
> 500 M $\Omega$ > 500 M $\Omega$ > 10 M $\Omega$ 

Fig. 2 Connection diagram, L = Line, F = Field.

## ADJUSTMENT

- Adjust the static convergence with the four and six-pole magnets of the multipole unit AT1052 for the relative movement of the beams under influence of a four or six-pole magnet.
- Adjust colour purity by axial movement of the deflection yoke and adjustment of the two-pole magnets for centring of the beams.
- Tighten the screw of the clamping ring on the deflection yoke to secure the axial position of the unit on the picture tube.
- Readjust, if necessary, the convergence with the four and six-pole magnets.
- Tilt the unit in either horizontal or vertical direction, or in both directions so that blue, green and red lines converge at the end of the horizontal and vertical axis.
- This position of the unit has to be secured by three rubber wedges placed between the picture tube and the deflection unit. These wedges have to be cemented on to the picture tube.



## Hi-Bri COLOUR PICTURE TUBE

- 90° deflection
- In-line, thermally stable hi-bi potential gun
- 22,5 mm neck diameter
- Hi-Bri technology
- Pigmented phosphors
- Slotted shadow mask optimized for minimum moiré
- Fine pitch over entire screen
- Phosphor lines follow glass contour
- Quick heating low-power cathodes
- Soft-Flash technology
- Internal magnetic shield
- Reinforced envelope for push-through mounting
- Combined with a deflection unit of the AT1635 series, it forms a self-converging and raster correction free assembly

### QUICK REFERENCE DATA

---

Deflection angle	90°
Minimum useful screen diagonal	38 cm
Overall-length	366 mm
Neck diameter	22,5 mm
Heating	6,3 V, 300 mA
Focusing voltage	28% of anode voltage

---



**ELECTRON-OPTICAL DATA**

Electron gun system		unitized triple-aperture electrodes
Focusing method		electrostatic
Focus lens		hi-bi-potential
Deflection method		magnetic
Deflection angles		
diagonal		approx. 90°
horizontal		approx. 78°
vertical		approx. 60°

**ELECTRICAL DATA**

Capacitances		
anode to external conductive coating including rimband	$C_a(m + m')$	max. 1600 pF min. 1000 pF
grid 1 to all other electrodes	$C_{g1}$	15 pF
cathode of each gun to all other electrodes	$C_{kR}, C_{kG}, C_{kB}$	4 pF
focusing electrode to all other electrodes	$C_{g3}$	4 pF
Heating		
heater voltage	$V_f$	indirect by a.c. or d.c. 6,3 V
heater current	$I_f$	300 mA

**OPTICAL DATA**

Screen		metal-backed vertical phosphor stripes; phosphor lines follow glass contour
Screen finish		satined
Useful screen dimensions		
diagonal		min. 382,3 mm
horizontal axis		min. 322,1 mm
vertical axis		min. 241,6 mm
area		min. 755 cm <sup>2</sup>
Phosphors		
red		pigmented europium activated rare earth
green		sulphide type
blue		pigmented sulphide type
Centre-to-centre distance of vertical identical colour phosphor stripes, at screen centre		0,70 mm
Light transmission of face glass at centre		66,8%

**MECHANICAL DATA** (see also the figures on the following pages)

Overall length	365,9 ± 5 mm
Neck diameter	22,5 <sup>+ 1,4</sup> <sub>-0,7</sub> mm*
Bulb dimensions	
diagonal	max. 418,8 mm
width	max. 360,6 mm
height	max. 281,8 mm
Base	JEDEC B8-288
Anode contact	small cavity contact J1-21, IEC 67-III-2
Mounting position	anode contact on top
Net mass	approx. 8 kg

**Handling**

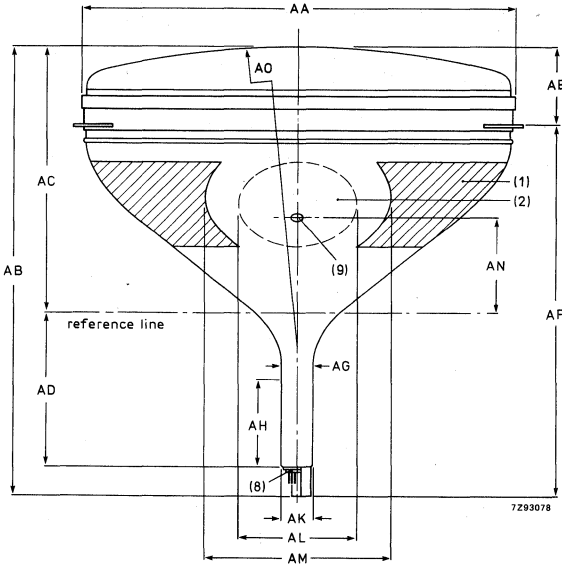
During shipment and handling the tube should not be subjected to accelerations greater than 35g in any direction.

\* In the region of 66 mm from the neck end, the maximum diameter is 23,2 mm.

**MECHANICAL DATA (continued)**

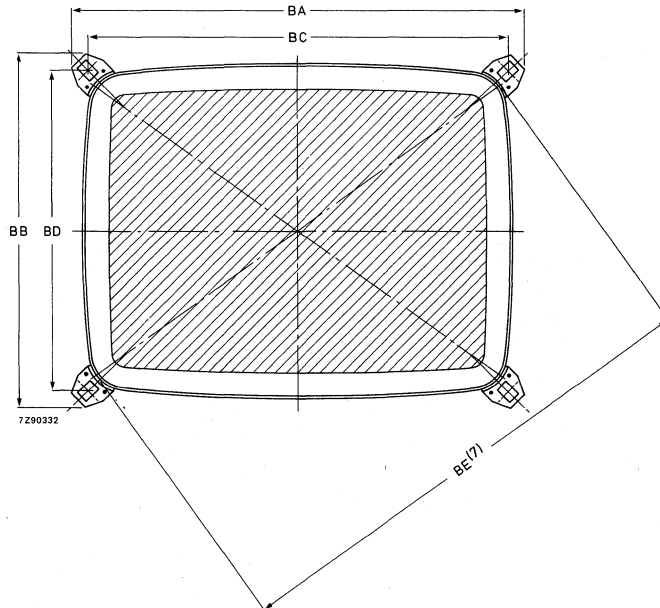
Notes are given after the drawings

Dimensions in mm

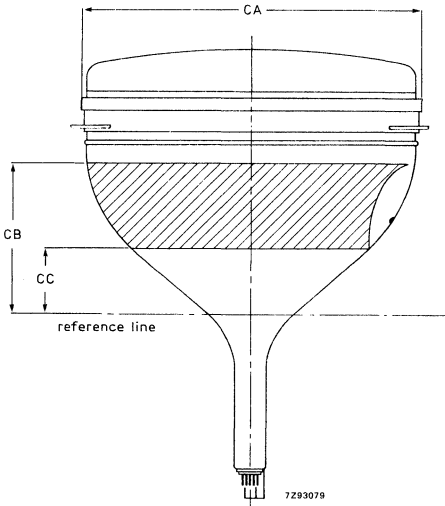


AA	365 max
AB	370,9 max
AC	232,0 ± 4
AD	116,5 ± 1
AE	69,0 max
AF	304,0 max
AG	22,5 <sup>+1,4</sup> <sub>-0,7</sub>
AH	66
AK	22,5 ± 0,7
AL	110 ± 10
AM	160 ± 3
AN	85,0 ± 3,2
AO	R653

Dimensions in mm

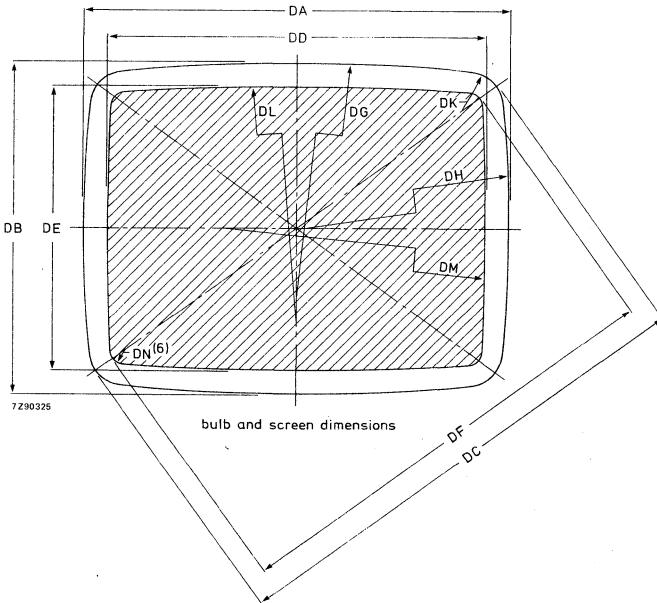


BA	384 max
BB	305 max
BC	355,8
BD	276,7
BE	423 max



Dimensions in mm

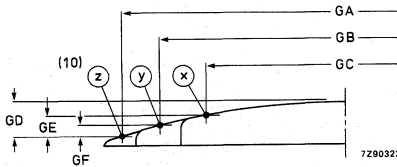
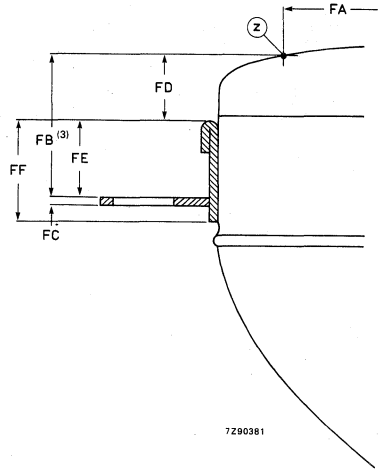
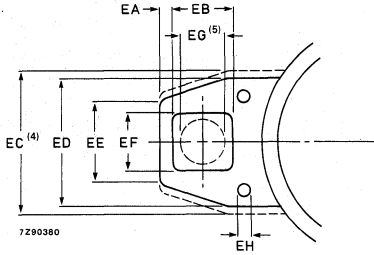
CA	286 max
CB	126 min
CC	63 max



Dimensions in mm

DA	359,0 ± 1,6
DB	280,2 ± 1,6
DC	417,2 ± 1,6
DD	322,1 min
DE	241,6 min
DF	382,3 min
DG	R1592
DH	R1255
DK	R28,5
DL	R2148
DM	R1588
DN	R11,1

MECHANICAL DATA (continued)



Dimensions in mm

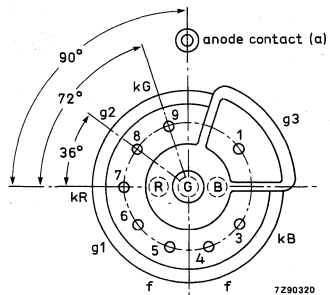
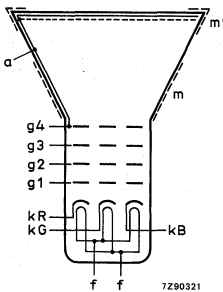
EA	3 min
EB	14,5 ± 0,2
EC	33 max
ED	30 ± 1
EE	20
EF	14,5 ± 0,2
EG	11,5
EH	3,0 min

Dimensions in mm

GA	382,3
GB	322,1
GC	241,6
GD	28,6 ± 2,0
GE	17,3 ± 2,0
GF	8,4 ± 2,0

Dimensions in mm

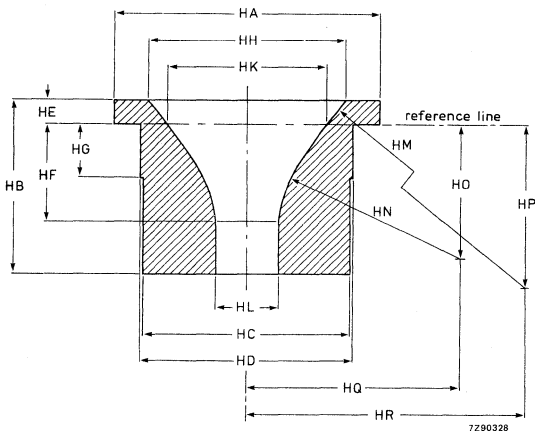
FA	382,3
FB	37,5 ± 1,8
FC	3
FD	16 min
FE	19,5 max
FF	25 max



Notes to outline drawings on the preceding pages

1. Configuration of outer conductive coating may be different, but will contain the contact areas as shown in the drawing.
2. To clean this area, wipe only with a soft lintless cloth.
3. One of the four mounting lugs may deviate (1,5 mm max.) from the plane of the other three lugs. This deviation is incorporated in the tolerance of  $\pm 1,8$  mm.
4. Minimum space to be reserved for mounting lug.
5. The position of the mounting screw in the cabinet must be within a circle of 11,5 mm diameter drawn around the true geometrical positions, i.e. the corners of a rectangle of 355,8 mm x 276,7 mm.
6. Co-ordinates for radius R = 11,1 mm; x = 146,52 mm, y = 104,72 mm.
7. Maximum dimensions in plane of lugs.
8. The socket for this base should not be rigidly mounted; it should have flexible leads and be allowed to move freely. After mounting of the tube in the cabinet note that the position of the base can fall within a circle, having a diameter of max. 50 mm, concentric with an imaginary tube axis.
9. Small cavity contact J1-21, IEC 67-III-2.
10. The X, Y and Z reference points are located on the outside surface of the face plate at the intersection of the minor, major and diagonal screen axis respectively, with the minimum published screen.

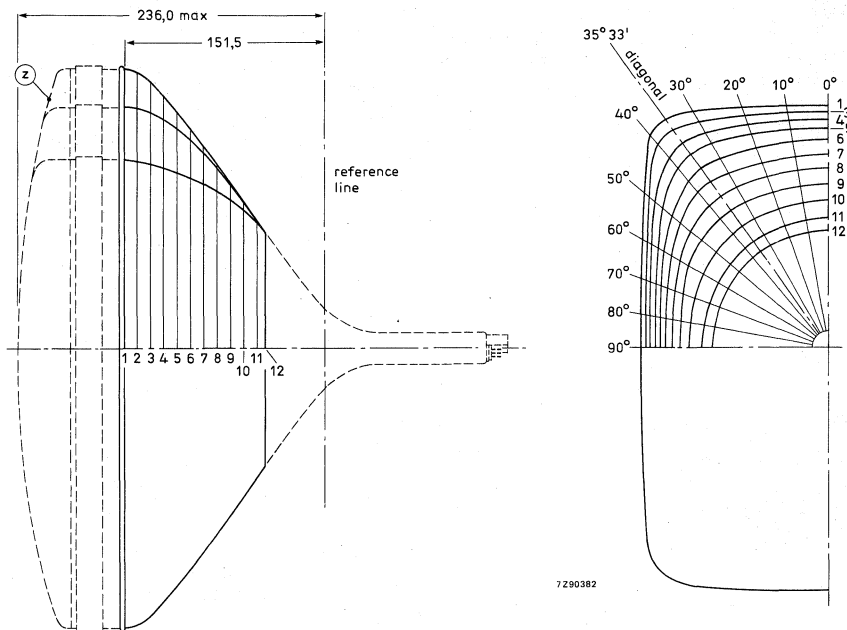
Reference line gauge; G-R90CJ10



Dimensions in mm

HA	$\phi 100,00$
HB	65,00
HC	$\phi 78,70$
HD	$\phi 80,00$
HE	$9,20 \pm 0,02$
HF	$36,22 \pm 0,02$
HG	20,00
HH	$\phi 75,48 \pm 0,02$
HK	$\phi 60,77 \pm 0,02$
HL	$\phi 23,90 \begin{smallmatrix} +0,04 \\ -0 \end{smallmatrix}$
HM	R220,00
HN	R70,00
HO	50,30
HP	132,71
HQ	80,52
HR	205,85

Maximum cone contour

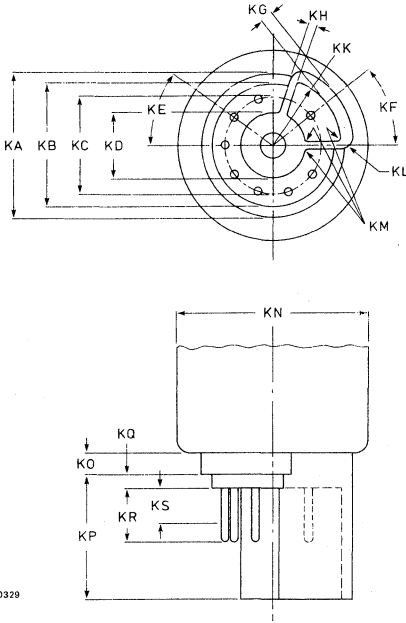


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Dimensions in mm

sec- tion	nom. distance from reference line	distance from centre (max. values)															
		0°	10°	20°	25°	30°	32° 30'	diag. axes	37° 30'	40°	45°	50°	60°	70°	80°	90°	
1	151,5	181,5	183,9	191,5	197,4	205,0	209,2	211,2	210,5	207,2	192,7	179,9	161,4	149,9	143,6	141,6	
2	141,5	180,3	182,6	190,0	195,7	202,9	206,9	209,1	208,2	204,2	190,1	177,9	160,0	148,8	142,6	140,6	
3	131,5	177,1	179,3	186,0	191,0	197,0	199,9	200,9	199,7	196,0	184,1	173,2	156,7	146,1	140,2	138,3	
4	121,5	172,1	174,1	179,9	184,0	188,2	189,7	189,8	188,4	185,4	176,2	167,0	152,3	142,5	137,0	135,2	
5	111,5	165,4	167,0	171,8	174,9	177,6	178,3	177,9	176,8	174,4	167,4	159,9	147,1	138,3	133,3	131,6	
6	101,5	156,6	158,0	161,7	164,0	165,7	166,1	165,7	164,9	163,1	158,1	152,1	141,3	133,6	129,1	127,6	
7	91,5	146,0	147,1	150,0	151,8	153,1	153,4	153,2	152,7	151,6	148,1	143,7	134,9	128,3	124,4	123,1	
8	81,5	134,6	135,5	137,7	139,0	140,0	140,2	140,2	139,9	139,3	137,2	134,3	127,8	122,4	119,1	118,0	
9	71,5	123,0	123,6	125,2	126,0	126,5	126,7	126,7	126,5	126,2	125,1	123,5	119,3	115,5	113,0	112,1	
10	61,5	110,9	111,3	112,0	112,4	112,6	112,6	112,6	112,6	112,4	112,0	111,3	109,4	107,4	105,8	105,2	
11	51,5	97,8	97,9	98,1	98,1	98,2	98,2	98,1	98,1	98,1	98,1	97,8	97,4	96,9	96,4	96,2	
12	45,0	88,5	88,5	88,5	88,5	88,5	88,5	88,5	88,5	88,5	88,5	88,5	88,5	88,4	88,4	88,4	

Base JEDEC B8-288



Dimensions in mm

KA	17,9 max
KB	15,4 max
KC	12,0
KD	7,9 min; 8,2 max
KE	36°
KF	38°
KG	1,3 max
KH	0,8 min; 1,0 max
KK	R8,66 ± 0,1
KL	R1,0
KM	R0,25
KN	23,2 max
KO	2,7 max
KP	15,4 ± 0,2
KQ	1,6 max
KR	6,85 max
KS	4,5 min
KT	1,016 ± 0,076
KU	0,63 max
KV	0,4 min

**TYPICAL OPERATING CONDITIONS**

The voltages are specified with respect to grid 1.

Anode voltage

$V_{a,g4}$  23 kV

Grid 3 (focusing electrode) voltage

$V_{g3}$  6,1 to 6,9 kV

Grid 2 voltage for a spot cut-off  
voltage  $V_k = 120$  V

$V_{g2}$  310 to 600 V

Luminance at the centre of the screen\*

L 165 cd/m<sup>2</sup>

\* Tube settings adjusted to produce white of 6500K + 7 M.P.C.D. ( $x = 0,313, y = 0,329$ ) focused raster, current density  $0,4 \mu\text{A}/\text{cm}^2$ .



**EQUIPMENT DESIGN VALUES**

The values are valid for anode voltages between 20 and 27,5 kV.  
 The voltages are specified with respect to grid 1.

Grid 3 (focusing electrode) voltage	$V_{g3}$	26,6 to 29,8% of anode voltage
Grid 2 voltage and cathode voltage for visual extinction of focused spot	$V_{g2}$ and $V_k$	see cut-off design chart
Difference in cut-off voltages between guns in any tube	$\Delta V_k$	lowest value > 80% of highest value
Video drive characteristics		see graphs
Grid 3 (focusing electrode) current	$I_{g3}$	-5 to +5 $\mu A$
Grid 2 current	$I_{g2}$	-5 to +5 $\mu A$
Grid 1 current under cut-off conditions	$I_{g1}$	-5 to +5 $\mu A$
To produce white of 6500K + 7 M.P.C.D. (CIE co-ordinates $x = 0,313$ , $y = 0,329$ )		
Percentage of the total anode current supplied by each gun (typical)		
red gun		38,3%
green gun		35,8%
blue gun		25,9%
Ratio of anode currents		
red gun to green gun		min. 0,8 average 1,1 max. 1,4
red gun to blue gun		min. 1,1 average 1,5 max. 1,9
blue gun to green gun		min. 0,5 average 0,7 max. 0,9

**LIMITING VALUES** (Design maximum rating system unless otherwise stated)

The voltages are specified with respect to grid 1.

Anode voltage	$V_{a,g4}$	max. 27,5 kV min. 20 kV	notes 1, 2, 3 notes 1 and 4
Long-term average current for three guns	$I_a$	max. 750 $\mu$ A	note 5
Grid 3 (focusing electrode) voltage	$V_{g3}$	max. 11 kV	
Grid 2 voltage, peak	$V_{g2p}$	max. 1000 V	
Cathode voltage			
positive	$V_k$	max. 400 V	
positive operating cut-off	$V_k$	max. 200 V	
negative	$-V_k$	max. 0 V	
negative peak	$-V_{kp}$	max. 2 V	
Heater voltage	$V_f$	6,3 V $\begin{matrix} +5\% \\ -10\% \end{matrix}$	notes 1 and 6
Heater-cathode voltage			
heater negative with respect to cathode	$V_{kf}$	max. 200 V	
after equipment warm-up period	$-V_{kfp}$	peak 200 V	note 1
heater positive with respect to cathode	$-V_{kf}$	max. 0 V	(d.c. component value)

**Notes**

1. Absolute maximum rating system.
2. 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.
3. During adjustment on the production line this value is likely to be surpassed considerably. It is therefore strongly recommended to first make the necessary adjustments for normal operation without picture tube.
4. Operation of the tube at lower voltages impairs the luminance and resolution.
5. The short-term average anode current should be limited by circuitry to 1000  $\mu$ A.
6. For maximum cathode life and optimum performance, it is recommended that the heater supply be designed for 6,3 V at zero beam current.

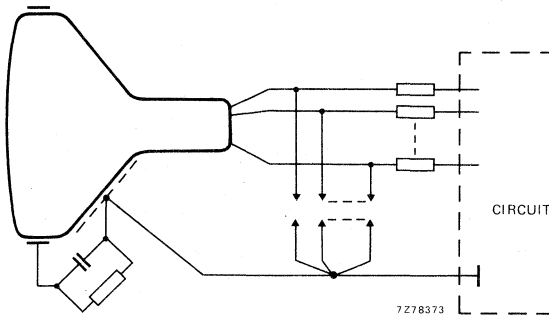
## FLASHOVER PROTECTION

With the high voltage used with this tube (max. 27,5 kV) internal flashovers may occur. As a result of the Soft-Flash technology these flashover currents are limited to approx. 60 A offering higher set reliability, optimum circuit protection and component savings.

Primary protective circuitry using properly grounded spark gaps and series isolation resistors (preferably carbon composition) is still necessary to prevent tube damage. The spark gaps should be connected to all picture tube electrodes at the socket according to the figure below; they are not required on the heater pins. No other connections between the outer conductive coating and the chassis are permissible. The spark gaps should be designed for a breakdown voltage at the focusing electrode (g3) of 12 kV ( $1,5 \times V_{g3}$  max. at  $V_{a,g4} = 25$  kV), and at the other electrodes of 1,5 to 2 kV.

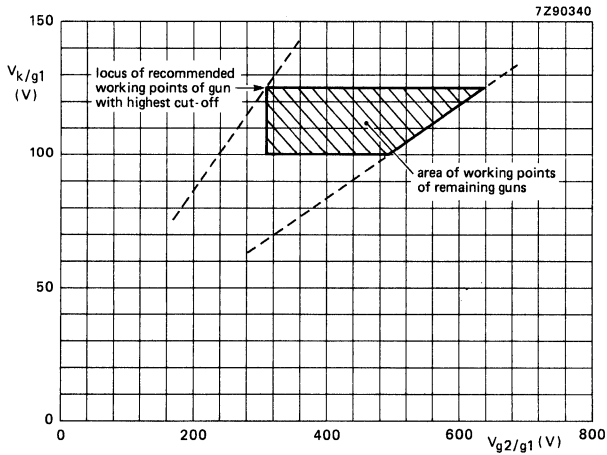
The values of the series isolation resistors should be as high as possible (min. 1,5 k $\Omega$ ) without causing deterioration of the circuit performance. The resistors should be able to withstand an instantaneous surge of 20 kV for the focusing circuit and 12 kV for the remaining circuits without arcing.

Additional information is available on request.



## BEAM CORRECTIONS

Maximum required correction for register, as measured at the centre of the screen in any direction	0,08 mm
Centre convergence displacement of the blue and red beams is contained within a circle; max. diameter of circle	4,5 mm
Centre convergence displacement between the green beam and converged blue and red beams is contained within a circle; maximum diameter of circle	2,3 mm
Maximum centring error in any direction after colour purity, static convergence, and horizontal centre line correction, measured with deflection coils in nominal position	4 mm



Spot cut-off design chart.

Grid 2 voltage ( $V_{g2}$ ) adjusted for highest gun spot cut-off voltage  $V_k = 125$  V.

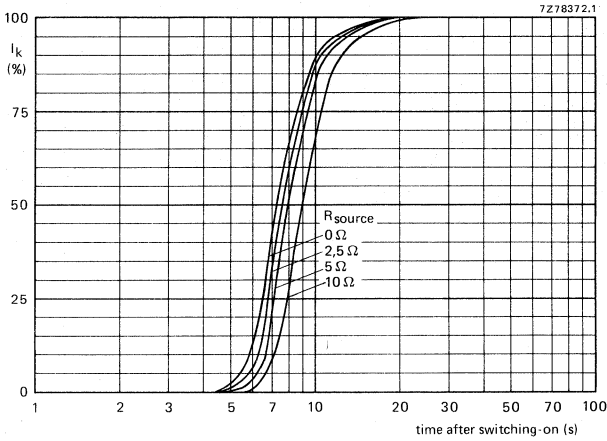
Remaining guns adjusted for spot cut-off by means of cathode voltage

$V_{g2}$  range 310 to 630 V;

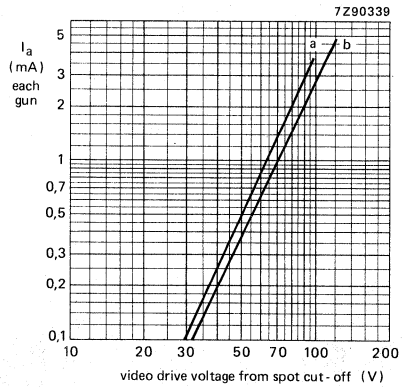
$V_k$  range 100 to 125 V.

Adjustment procedure:

Set the cathode voltage ( $V_k$ ) for each gun at 125 V; increase the grid 2 voltage ( $V_{g2}$ ) from approx. 300 V to the value at which one of the colours becomes just visible. Now decrease the cathode voltage of the remaining guns so that the other colours also become visible.



Cathode heating time after switching on, measured under typical operating conditions.



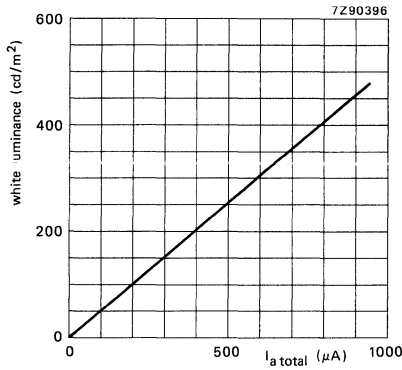
Typical cathode drive characteristics.

$V_f = 6,3\text{ V}$ ;

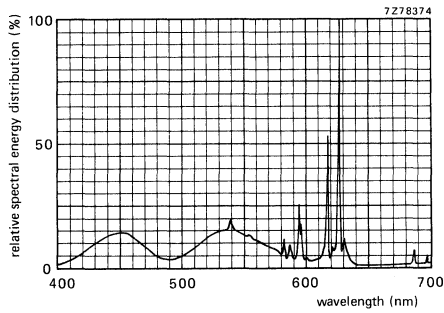
$V_{a,g4} = 23\text{ kV}$ ;

$V_{g3}$  adjusted for focus;

$V_{g2}$  (each gun) adjusted to provide spot cut-off for  $V_k = 100\text{ V}$  (curve a), and  $V_k = 125\text{ V}$  (curve b).



Luminance at the centre of the screen as a function of  $I_{total}$ .  $V_{a,g4} = 23$  kV,  $V_f = 6,3$  V,  $V_{g3}$  adjusted for optimum focus.  
 Scanned area = 322,1 mm x 241,6 mm; CIE co-ordinates  $x = 0,313$ ,  $y = 0,329$ .

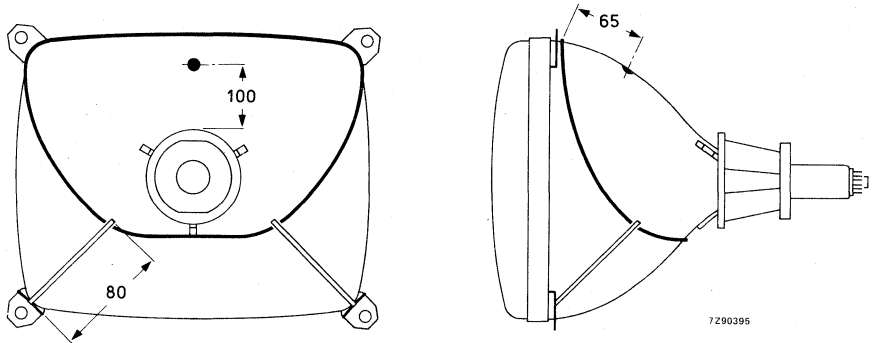


Simultaneous excitation of red, green and blue phosphor, measured in a tube, to produce white of  $x = 0,313$ ,  $y = 0,329$ . Exact shape of the peaks depends on the resolution of the measuring apparatus.  
 Colour co-ordinates:

	<u>x</u>	<u>y</u>
red	0,635	0,340
green	0,315	0,600
blue	0,150	0,060

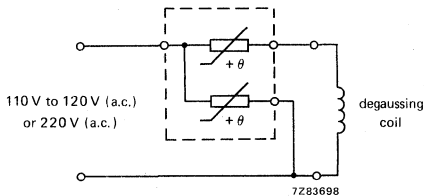
**DEGAUSSING**

The picture tube has an internal magnetic shield. This shield and the shadow mask with its suspension system may be provided with an automatic degaussing system, consisting of one magnetic coil winding mounted on the cone of the picture tube.



Position of degaussing coil on the picture tube; dimensions are given in mm.

For proper degaussing an initial magnetomotive force (m.m.f.) of 600 ampere-turns is required in the coil. This m.m.f. has to be gradually decreased by appropriate degaussing circuitry. In the steady state, no significant m.m.f. should remain in the coil ( $\leq 0,6$  ampere-turns). If single-phase power rectification is employed in the t.v. circuitry, provision should be included to prevent asymmetric distortion of the a.c. voltage applied to the degaussing circuit due to high d.c. inrush currents. An example of a degaussing circuit and coil data for various mains voltages are given below.



Degaussing circuit using dual PTC thermistor.

**Data of degaussing coil**

	110 V (a.c.) mains	220 V (a.c.) mains
Circumference	105 cm	105 cm
Number of turns	60	120
Copper wire diameter	0,45 mm	0,35 mm
Resistance	7 $\Omega$	23 $\Omega$
Catalogue number of appropriate dual PTC thermistor	2322 662 98013	2322 662 98009

## Hi-Bri COLOUR PICTURE TUBE

- 90° deflection
- In-line, thermally stable hi-bi potential A R T\* gun
- 22,5 mm neck diameter
- Hi-Bri technology
- Pigmented phosphors
- Slotted shadow mask optimized for minimum moiré
- Fine pitch over entire screen
- Phosphor lines follow glass contour
- Quick heating low-power cathodes
- Soft-Flash technology
- Internal magnetic shield
- Reinforced envelope for push-through mounting
- Combined with a deflection unit of the AT1635 series, it forms a self-converging and raster correction free assembly

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**QUICK REFERENCE DATA**


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Deflection angle	90°
Minimum useful screen diagonal	38 cm
Overall-length	368 mm
Neck diameter	22,5 mm
Heating	6,3 V, 300 mA
Focusing voltage	31% of anode voltage

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\* Aberration reducing triode.



**ELECTRON-OPTICAL DATA**

Electron gun system	unitized triple-aperture electrodes
Focusing method	electrostatic
Focus lens	hi-bi-potential
Deflection method	magnetic
Deflection angles	
diagonal	approx. 90°
horizontal	approx. 78°
vertical	approx. 60°

**ELECTRICAL DATA**

Capacitances		
anode to external conductive coating including rimband	$C_{a(m+m')}$	max. 1600 pF min. 1000 pF
grid 1 to all other electrodes	$C_{g1}$	15 pF
cathode of each gun to all other electrodes	$C_{kR}, C_{kG}, C_{kB}$	4 pF
focusing electrode to all other electrodes	$C_{g3}$	4 pF
Heating		indirect by a.c. or d.c.
heater voltage	$V_f$	6,3 V
heater current	$I_f$	300 mA

**OPTICAL DATA**

Screen	metal-backed vertical phosphor stripes; phosphor lines follow glass contour
Screen finish	satnized
Useful screen dimensions	
diagonal	min. 382,3 mm
horizontal axis	min. 322,1 mm
vertical axis	min. 241,6 mm
area	min. 755 cm <sup>2</sup>
Phosphors	
red	pigmented europium activated rare earth
green	sulphide type
blue	pigmented sulphide type
Centre-to-centre distance of vertical identical colour phosphor stripes, at screen centre	0,70 mm
Light transmission of face glass at centre	66,8%

**MECHANICAL DATA** (see also the figures on the following pages)

Overall length	368,1 ± 5 mm	←
Neck diameter	22,5 <sup>+ 1,4</sup> -0,7 mm*	
Bulb dimensions		
diagonal	max. 418,8 mm	
width	max. 360,6 mm	
height	max. 281,8 mm	
Base	JEDEC B8-288	
Anode contact	small cavity contact J1-21, IEC 67-III-2	
Mounting position	anode contact on top	
Net mass	approx. 8 kg	

**Handling**

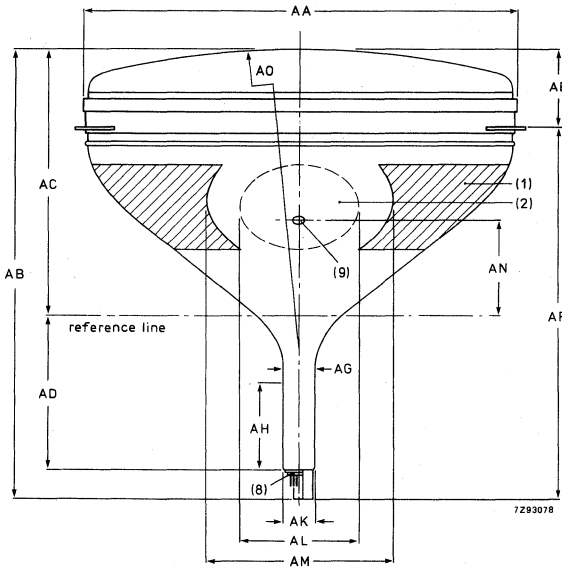
During shipment and handling the tube should not be subjected to accelerations greater than 35g in any direction.

\* In the region of 66 mm from the neck end, the maximum diameter is 23,2 mm.

**MECHANICAL DATA** (continued)

Notes are given after the drawings

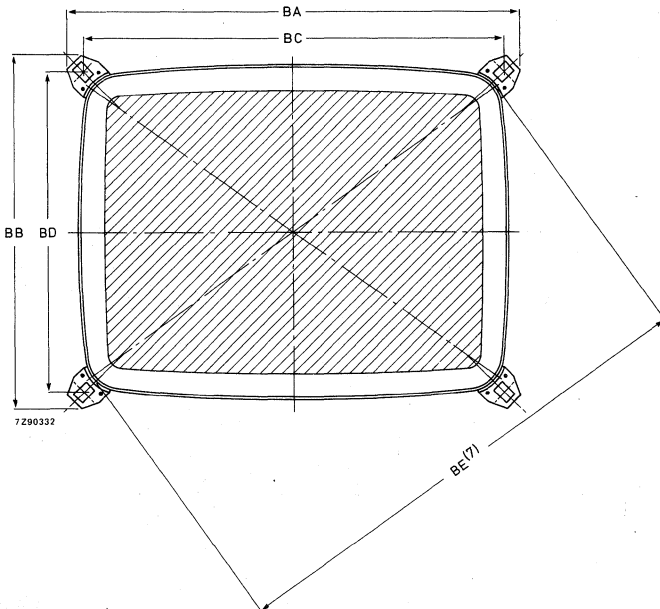
Dimensions in mm



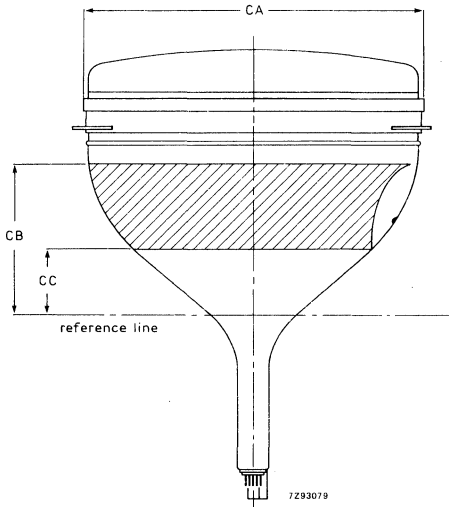
AA	365 max
AB	373,1 max
AC	232,0 ± 4
AD	118,7 ± 1
AE	69,0 max
AF	307,0 max
AG	22,5 <sup>+1,4</sup> <sub>-0,7</sub>
AH	66
AK	22,5 ± 0,7
AL	110 ± 10
AM	160 ± 3
AN	85,0 ± 3,2
AO	R653



Dimensions in mm

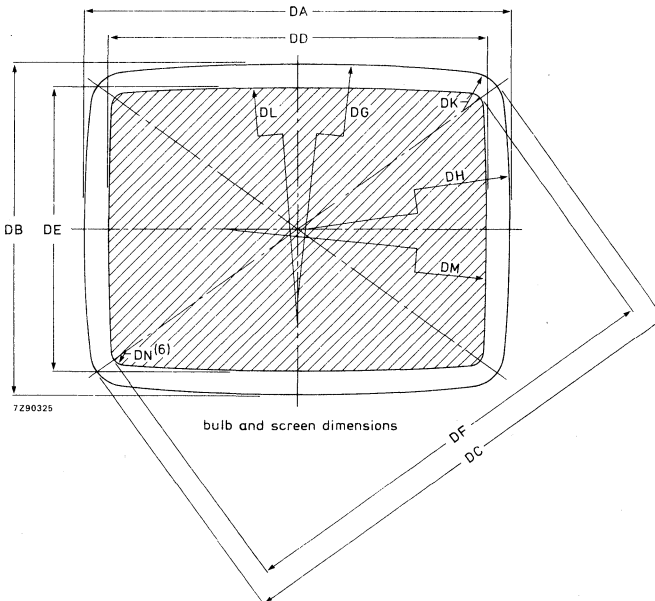


BA	384 max
BB	305 max
BC	355,8
BD	276,7
BE	423 max



Dimensions in mm

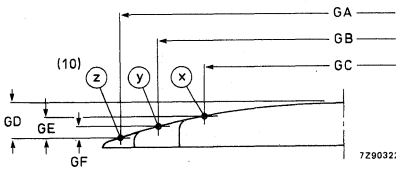
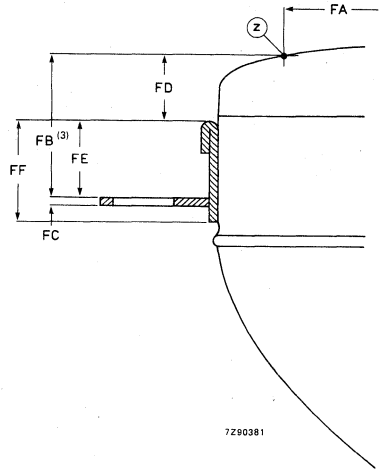
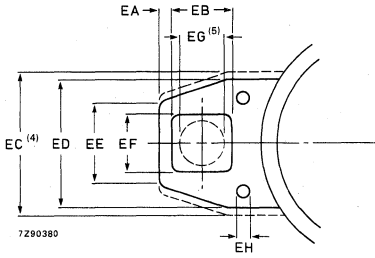
CA	286 max
CB	126 min
CC	63 max



Dimensions in mm

DA	359,0 ± 1,6
DB	280,2 ± 1,6
DC	417,2 ± 1,6
DD	322,1 min
DE	241,6 min
DF	382,3 min
DG	R1592
DH	R1255
DK	R28,5
DL	R2148
DM	R1588
DN	R11,1

MECHANICAL DATA (continued)



Dimensions in mm

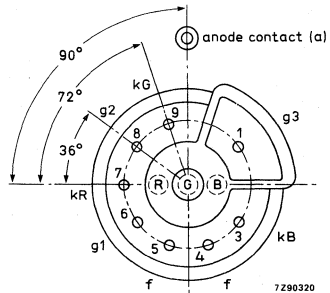
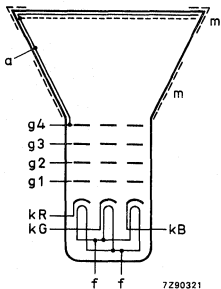
EA	3 min
EB	14,5 ± 0,2
EC	33 max
ED	30 ± 1
EE	20
EF	14,5 ± 0,2
EG	11,5
EH	3,0 min

Dimensions in mm

GA	382,3
GB	322,1
GC	241,6
GD	28,6 ± 2,0
GE	17,3 ± 2,0
GF	8,4 ± 2,0

Dimensions in mm

FA	382,3
FB	37,5 ± 1,8
FC	3 max
FD	16 min
FE	19,5 max
FF	25 max

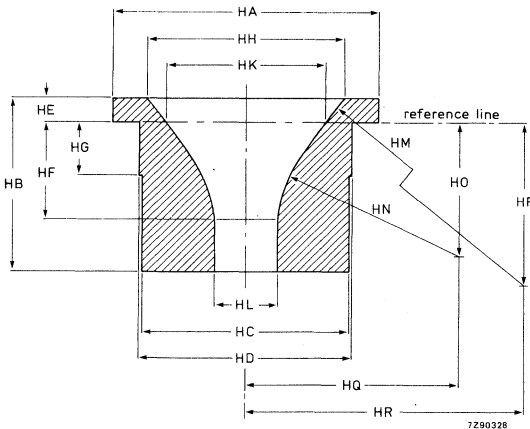


Notes to outline drawings on the preceding pages

1. Configuration of outer conductive coating may be different, but will contain the contact areas as shown in the drawing.
2. To clean this area, wipe only with a soft lintless cloth.
3. One of the four mounting lugs may deviate (1,5 mm max.) from the plane of the other three lugs. This deviation is incorporated in the tolerance of  $\pm 1,8$  mm.
4. Minimum space to be reserved for mounting lug.
5. The position of the mounting screw in the cabinet must be within a circle of 11,5 mm diameter drawn around the true geometrical positions, i.e. the corners of a rectangle of 355,8 mm x 276,7 mm.
6. Co-ordinates for radius R = 11,1 mm; x = 146,52 mm, y = 104,72 mm.
7. Maximum dimensions in plane of lugs.
8. The socket for this base should not be rigidly mounted; it should have flexible leads and be allowed to move freely. After mounting of the tube in the cabinet note that the position of the base can fall within a circle, having a diameter of max. 50 mm, concentric with an imaginary tube axis.
9. Small cavity contact J1-21, IEC 67-III-2.
10. The X, Y and Z reference points are located on the outside surface of the face plate at the intersection of the minor, major and diagonal screen axis respectively, with the minimum published screen.

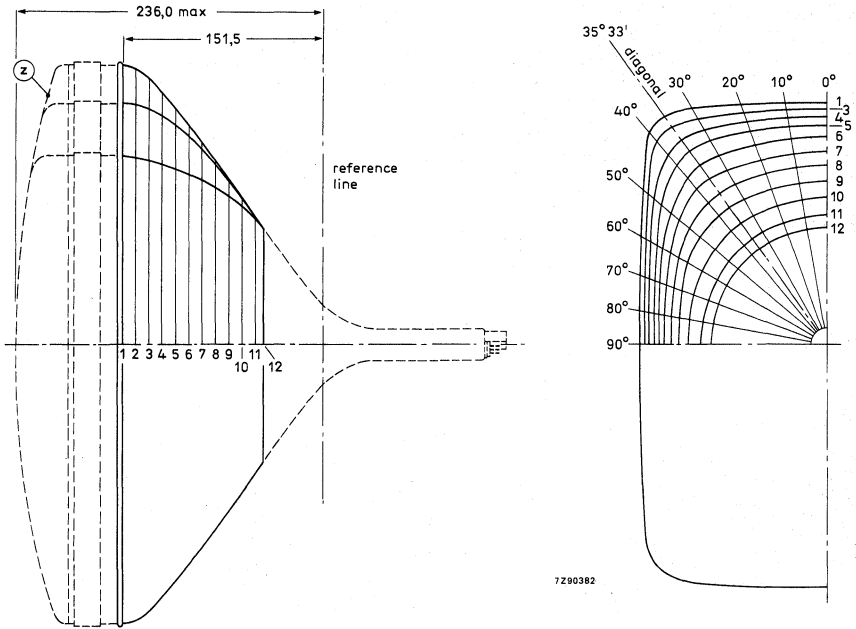
Reference line gauge; G-R90CJ10

Dimensions in mm



HA	$\phi 100,00$
HB	65,00
HC	$\phi 78,70$
HD	$\phi 80,00$
HE	$9,20 \pm 0,02$
HF	$36,22 \pm 0,02$
HG	20,00
HH	$\phi 75,48 \pm 0,02$
HK	$\phi 60,77 \pm 0,02$
HL	$\phi 23,90^{+0,04}_{-0}$
HM	R220,00
HN	R70,00
HO	50,30
HP	132,71
HQ	80,52
HR	205,85

## Maximum cone contour

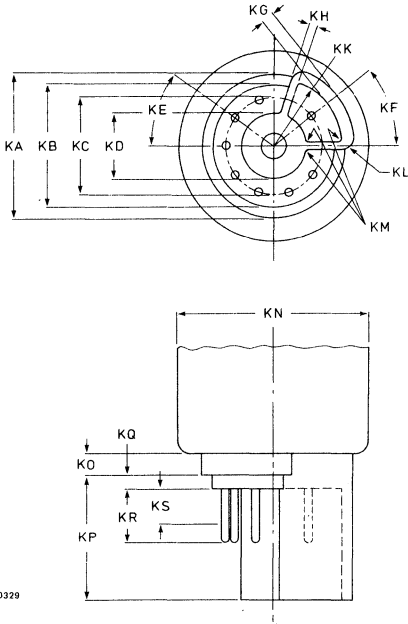


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## Dimensions in mm

section	nom. distance from reference line	distance from centre (max. values)														
		0°	10°	20°	25°	30°	32° 30'	diag. axes	37° 30'	40°	45°	50°	60°	70°	80°	90°
1	151,5	181,5	183,9	191,5	197,4	205,0	209,2	211,2	210,5	207,2	192,7	179,9	161,4	149,9	143,6	141,6
2	141,5	180,3	182,6	190,0	195,7	202,9	206,9	209,1	208,2	204,2	190,1	177,9	160,0	148,8	142,6	140,6
3	131,5	177,1	179,3	186,0	191,0	197,0	199,9	200,9	199,7	196,0	184,1	173,2	156,7	146,1	140,2	138,3
4	121,5	172,1	174,1	179,9	184,0	188,2	189,7	189,8	188,4	185,4	176,2	167,0	152,3	142,5	137,0	135,2
5	111,5	165,4	167,0	171,8	174,9	177,6	178,3	177,9	176,8	174,4	167,4	159,9	147,1	138,3	133,3	131,6
6	101,5	156,6	158,0	161,7	164,0	165,7	166,1	165,7	164,9	163,1	158,1	152,1	141,3	133,6	129,1	127,6
7	91,5	146,0	147,1	150,0	151,8	153,1	153,4	153,2	152,7	151,6	148,1	143,7	134,9	128,3	124,4	123,1
8	81,5	134,6	135,5	137,7	139,0	140,0	140,2	140,2	139,9	139,3	137,2	134,3	127,8	122,4	119,1	118,0
9	71,5	123,0	123,6	125,2	126,0	126,5	126,7	126,7	126,5	126,2	125,1	123,5	119,3	115,5	113,0	112,1
10	61,5	110,9	111,3	112,0	112,4	112,6	112,6	112,6	112,6	112,4	112,0	111,3	109,4	107,4	105,8	105,2
11	51,5	97,8	97,9	98,1	98,1	98,2	98,2	98,1	98,1	98,1	98,1	97,8	97,4	96,9	96,4	96,2
12	46,0	88,5	88,5	88,5	88,5	88,5	88,5	88,5	88,5	88,5	88,5	88,5	88,5	88,4	88,4	88,4

Base JEDEC B8-288



Dimensions in mm

KA	17,9 max
KB	15,4 max
KC	12,0
KD	7,9 min; 8,2 max
KE	36°
KF	38°
KG	1,3 max
KH	0,8 min; 1,0 max
KK	R8,66 ± 0,1
KL	R1,0
KM	R0,25
KN	23,2 max
KO	2,7 max
KP	15,4 ± 0,2
KQ	1,6 max
KR	6,85 max
KS	4,5 min
KT	1,016 ± 0,076
KU	0,63 max
KV	0,4 min

**TYPICAL OPERATING CONDITIONS**

The voltages are specified with respect to grid 1.

Anode voltage

$V_{a,g4}$  23 kV

Grid 3 (focusing electrode) voltage

$V_{g3}$  6,7 to 7,6 kV

Grid 2 voltage for a spot cut-off  
voltage  $V_k = 120$  V

$V_{g2}$  310 to 650 V

Luminance at the centre of the screen\*

L 165 cd/m<sup>2</sup>

\* Tube settings adjusted to produce white of 6500K + 7 M.P.C.D. (x = 0,313, y = 0,329) focused raster, current density 0,4  $\mu$ A/cm<sup>2</sup>.



## EQUIPMENT DESIGN VALUES

The values are valid for anode voltages between 20 and 27,5 kV.

The voltages are specified with respect to grid 1.

Grid 3 (focusing electrode) voltage	$V_{g3}$	29 to 31% of anode voltage
Grid 2 voltage and cathode voltage for visual extinction of focused spot	$V_{g2}$ and $V_k$	see cut-off design chart
Difference in cut-off voltages between guns in any tube	$\Delta V_k$	lowest value > 80% of highest value
Video drive characteristics		see graphs
Grid 3 (focusing electrode) current	$I_{g3}$	-5 to + 5 $\mu A$
Grid 2 current	$I_{g2}$	-5 to + 5 $\mu A$
Grid 1 current under cut-off conditions	$I_{g1}$	-5 to + 5 $\mu A$
To produce white of 6500K + 7 M.P.C.D. (CIE co-ordinates $x = 0,313$ , $y = 0,329$ )		
Percentage of the total anode current supplied by each gun (typical)		
red gun		38,3%
green gun		35,8%
blue gun		25,9%
Ratio of anode currents		
red gun to green gun		min. 0,8 average 1,1 max. 1,4
red gun to blue gun		min. 1,1 average 1,5 max. 1,9
blue gun to green gun		min. 0,5 average 0,7 max. 0,9

**LIMITING VALUES** (Design maximum rating system unless otherwise stated)

The voltages are specified with respect to grid 1.

Anode voltage	$V_{a,g4}$	max. 27,5 kV min. 20 kV	notes 1, 2, 3 notes 1 and 4
Long-term average current for three guns	$I_a$	max. 750 $\mu$ A	note 5
Grid 3 (focusing electrode) voltage	$V_{g3}$	max. 11 kV	
Grid 2 voltage, peak	$V_{g2p}$	max. 1000 V	
Cathode voltage			
positive	$V_k$	max. 400 V	
positive operating cut-off	$V_k$	max. 200 V	
negative	$-V_k$	max. 0 V	
negative peak	$-V_{kp}$	max. 2 V	
Heater voltage	$V_f$	6,3 V $\begin{matrix} +5\% \\ -10\% \end{matrix}$	notes 1 and 6
Heater-cathode voltage			
heater negative with respect to cathode after equipment warm-up period	$V_{kf}$	max. 200 V	
heater positive with respect to cathode	$-V_{kfp}$	peak 200 V	note 1
	$-V_{kf}$	max. 0 V	(d.c. component value)

**Notes**

1. Absolute maximum rating system.
2. 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.
3. During adjustment on the production line this value is likely to be surpassed considerably. It is therefore strongly recommended to first make the necessary adjustments for normal operation without picture tube.
4. Operation of the tube at lower voltages impairs the luminance and resolution.
5. The short-term average anode current should be limited by circuitry to 1000  $\mu$ A.
6. For maximum cathode life and optimum performance, it is recommended that the heater supply be designed for 6,3 V at zero beam current.

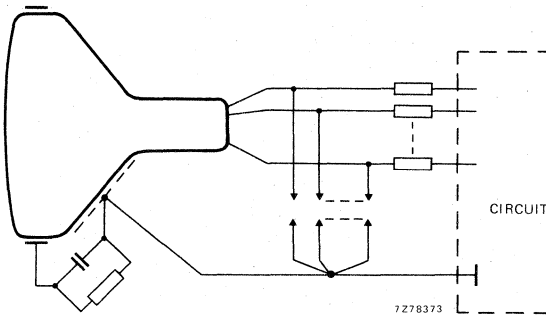
**FLASHOVER PROTECTION**

With the high voltage used with this tube (max. 27,5 kV) internal flashovers may occur. As a result of the Soft-Flash technology these flashover currents are limited to approx. 60 A offering higher set reliability, optimum circuit protection and component savings.

Primary protective circuitry using properly grounded spark gaps and series isolation resistors (preferably carbon composition) is still necessary to prevent tube damage. The spark gaps should be connected to all picture tube electrodes at the socket according to the figure below; they are not required on the heater pins. No other connections between the outer conductive coating and the chassis are permissible. The spark gaps should be designed for a breakdown voltage at the focusing electrode (g3) of 12 kV ( $1,5 \times V_{g3}$  max. at  $V_{a,g4} = 25$  kV), and at the other electrodes of 1,5 to 2 kV.

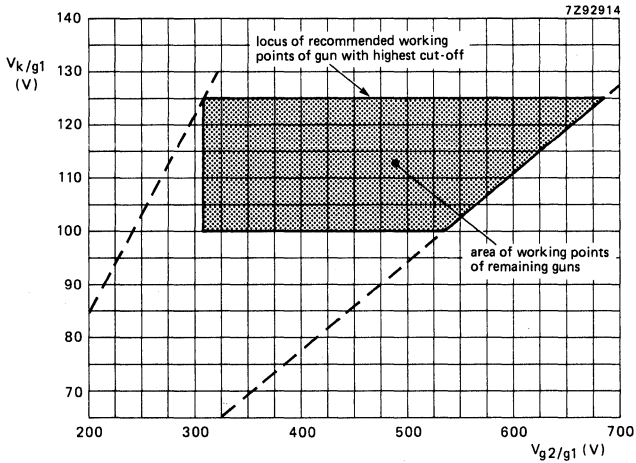
The values of the series isolation resistors should be as high as possible (min.  $1,5 \text{ k}\Omega$ ) without causing deterioration of the circuit performance. The resistors should be able to withstand an instantaneous surge of 20 kV for the focusing circuit and 12 kV for the remaining circuits without arcing.

Additional information is available on request.



**BEAM CORRECTIONS**

Maximum required correction for register, as measured at the centre of the screen in any direction	0,08 mm
Centre convergence displacement of the blue and red beams is contained within a circle; max. diameter of circle	4,5 mm
Centre convergence displacement between the green beam and converged blue and red beams is contained within a circle; maximum diameter of circle	2,3 mm
Maximum centring error in any direction after colour purity, static convergence, and horizontal centre line correction, measured with deflection coils in nominal position	4 mm



Spot cut-off design chart.

Grid 2 voltage ( $V_{g2}$ ) adjusted for highest gun spot cut-off voltage  $V_k = 125$  V.

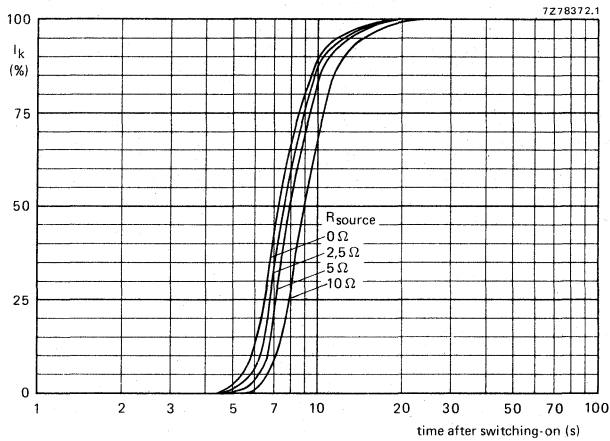
Remaining guns adjusted for spot cut-off by means of cathode voltage

$V_{g2}$  range 310 to 685 V;

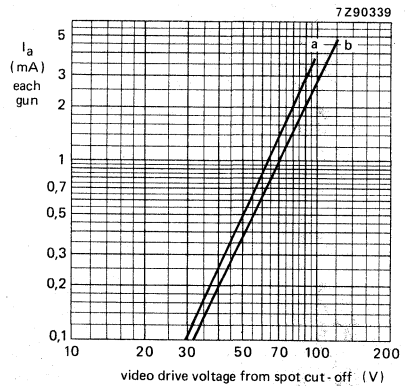
$V_k$  range 100 to 125 V.

Adjustment procedure:

Set the cathode voltage ( $V_k$ ) for each gun at 125 V; increase the grid 2 voltage ( $V_{g2}$ ) from approx. 300 V to the value at which one of the colours becomes just visible. Now decrease the cathode voltage of the remaining guns so that the other colours also become visible.



Cathode heating time after switching on, measured under typical operating conditions.



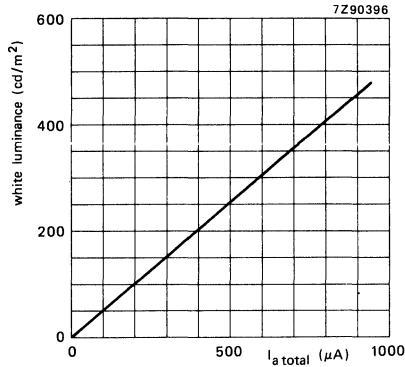
Typical cathode drive characteristics.

$V_f = 6,3 \text{ V}$ ;

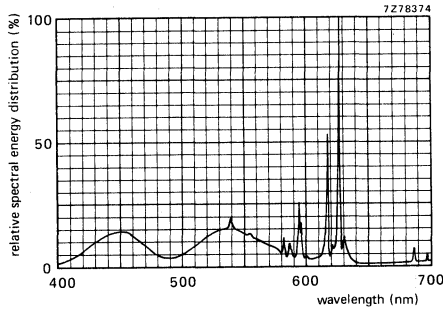
$V_{a,g4} = 23 \text{ kV}$ ;

$V_{g3}$  adjusted for focus;

$V_{g2}$  (each gun) adjusted to provide spot cut-off for  $V_k = 100 \text{ V}$  (curve a), and  $V_k = 125 \text{ V}$  (curve b).



Luminance at the centre of the screen as a function of  $I_{\text{total}}$ .  $V_{a,g4} = 23 \text{ kV}$ ,  $V_f = 6,3 \text{ V}$ ,  $V_{g3}$  adjusted for optimum focus.  
 Scanned area = 322,1 mm x 241,6 mm; CIE co-ordinates  $x = 0,313$ ,  $y = 0,329$ .

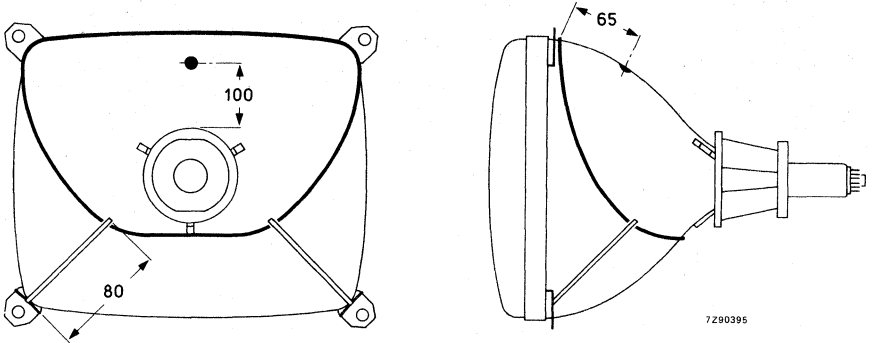


Simultaneous excitation of red, green and blue phosphor, measured in a tube, to produce white of  $x = 0,313$ ,  $y = 0,329$ . Exact shape of the peaks depends on the resolution of the measuring apparatus.  
 Colour co-ordinates:

	<u>x</u>	<u>y</u>
red	0,635	0,340
green	0,315	0,600
blue	0,150	0,060

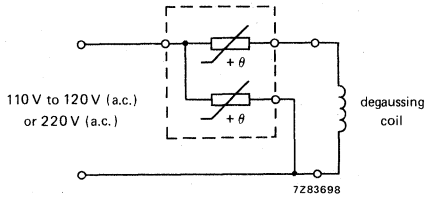
**DEGAUSSING**

The picture tube has an internal magnetic shield. This shield and the shadow mask with its suspension system may be provided with an automatic degaussing system, consisting of one magnetic coil winding mounted on the cone of the picture tube.



Position of degaussing coil on the picture tube; dimensions are given in mm.

For proper degaussing an initial magnetomotive force (m.m.f.) of 600 ampere-turns is required in the coil. This m.m.f. has to be gradually decreased by appropriate degaussing circuitry. In the steady state, no significant m.m.f. should remain in the coil ( $\leq 0,6$  ampere-turns). If single-phase power rectification is employed in the t.v. circuitry, provision should be included to prevent asymmetric distortion of the a.c. voltage applied to the degaussing circuit due to high d.c. inrush currents. An example of a degaussing circuit and coil data for various mains voltages are given below.



Degaussing circuit using dual PTC thermistor.

**Data of degaussing coil**

	110 V (a.c.) mains	220 V (a.c.) mains
Circumference	105 cm	105 cm
Number of turns	60	120
Copper wire diameter	0,45 mm	0,35 mm
Resistance	7 Ω	23 Ω
Catalogue number of appropriate dual PTC thermistor	2322 662 98013	2322 662 98009

## DEFLECTION UNIT

## QUICK REFERENCE DATA

Picture tube	
gun arrangement	in line
minimum useful screen diagonal	38 cm
neck diameter	22,5 mm
Deflection angle	90°
Line deflection current, edge to edge at 23 kV	2,07 A (p-p)
Inductance of line coils, parallel connected	2,50 mH
Field deflection current, edge to edge at 23 kV	0,78 A (p-p)
Resistance of field coils, series connected	11,8 $\Omega$

## APPLICATION

This deflection unit, in conjunction with devices for colour purity and static convergence is for 90° in-line colour picture tube A38EAC00X, with a neck diameter of 22,5 mm. The unit requires no raster correction circuitry.

## DESCRIPTION

The deflection unit consists of saddle-shaped line deflection coils and toroidal wound field deflection coils, thus forming a hybrid yoke. The unit has a metal non-magnetic clamping ring at the rear, to fix the deflection unit on the neck of the picture tube. With the deflection unit positioned axially for optimum purity, a clearance is available at the front which permits adjustment of convergence by tilting the unit in the vertical and/or horizontal plane. Wedges are recommended to secure the deflection unit in the chosen position.



**MECHANICAL DATA**

Dimensions in mm

**Outlines**

The deflection unit fits a tube with a neck diameter of  $22,5^{+1,4}_{-0,7}$  mm.

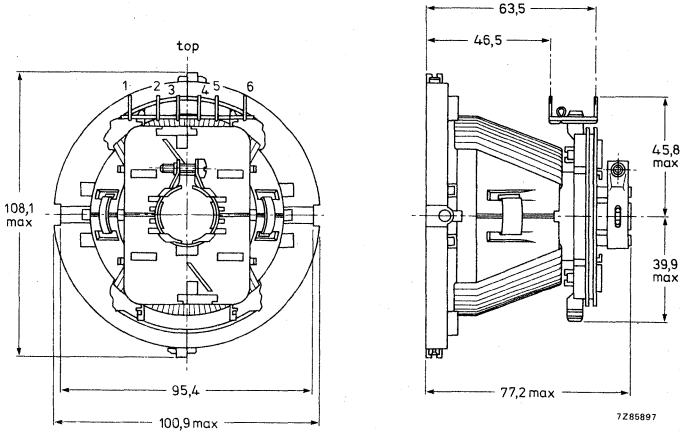


Fig. 1.

Maximum operating temperature (average copper temperature measured with resistance method)

+ 90 °C

Storage temperature range

-25 to +90 °C

Flame retardent

according to UL 1413, category 94-V1

Torque on neck clamp screw

1,0 Nm

**ENVIRONMENTAL TEST SPECIFICATIONS**

Vibration

IEC 68-2-6 (test Fc)

Shock

IEC 68-2-27 (test Ea)

Bump

IEC 68-2-29 (test Eb; 25g)

Cold

IEC 68-2-1 (test Ab)

Dry heat

IEC 68-2-2 (test Bb)

Damp heat, steady state

IEC 68-2-3 (test Ca)

Cyclic damp heat

IEC 68-2-30 (test Db)

Change of temperature

IEC 68-2-14 (test Nb)

**ELECTRICAL DATA****Line coils**

Inductance at 1 V (r.m.s.), 1 kHz	2,50 mH $\pm$ 4%
Resistance at 25 °C	3,3 $\Omega$ $\pm$ 10%
Magnetic flux at 23 kV	5,18 mWb $\pm$ 2,5%
Line deflection current, edge to edge, at 23 kV	2,07 A (p-p)

**Field coils**

Inductance at 1 V (r.m.s.), 1 kHz	27,5 mH $\pm$ 10%
Resistance at 25 °C	11,8 $\Omega$ $\pm$ 7%
Field deflection current, edge to edge, at 23 kV	0,78 A (p-p)

**Cross talk**

a voltage of 10 V, 15625 Hz applied to the line coils causes no more than 0,20 V across the field coils (damping resistors included)

**Insulation resistance at 1 kV (d.c.)**

between line and field coils	> 500 M $\Omega$
between line coil and core clamp	> 500 M $\Omega$
between field coil and core clamp	> 10 M $\Omega$

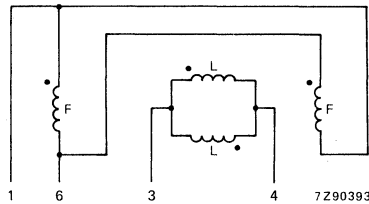


Fig. 2 Connection diagram, L = Line, F = Field.

**ADJUSTMENT**

- Adjust the static convergence with the four and six-pole magnets of the multipole unit AT1301 for the relative movement of the beams under influence of a four or six-pole magnet.
- Adjust colour purity by axial movement of the deflection unit and adjustment of the two-pole magnets for centring of the beams.
- Tighten the screw of the clamping ring on the deflection unit to secure the axial position of the unit on the picture tube.
- Readjust, if necessary, the convergence with the four and six-pole magnets.
- Tilt the unit in either horizontal or vertical direction, or in both directions so that blue, green and red lines converge at the end of the horizontal and vertical axis.
- This position of the unit has to be secured by three rubber wedges placed between the picture tube and the deflection unit. These wedges have to be cemented on to the picture tube.



## DEFLECTION UNIT

### QUICK REFERENCE DATA

---

Picture tube	
gun arrangement	in line
minimum useful screen diagonal	38 cm
neck diameter	22,5 mm
Deflection angle	90°
Line deflection current, edge to edge at 23 kV	2,21 A (p-p)
Inductance of line coils, parallel connected (including additional coil)	2,50 mH
Field deflection current, edge to edge at 23 kV	0,78 A (p-p)
Resistance of field coils, parallel connected	11,8 Ω

---

### APPLICATION

This deflection unit, in conjunction with devices for colour purity and static convergence is for 90° in-line colour picture tube A38EAC00X, with a neck diameter of 22,5 mm. The unit requires no raster correction circuitry.

### DESCRIPTION

The deflection unit consists of saddle-shaped line deflection coils and toroidal wound field deflection coils, thus forming a hybrid yoke. The unit has a metal non-magnetic clamping ring at the rear, to fix the deflection unit on the neck of the picture tube. With the deflection unit positioned axially for optimum purity, a clearance is available at the front which permits adjustment of convergence by tilting the unit in the vertical and/or horizontal plane. Wedges are recommended to secure the deflection unit in the chosen position.

**MECHANICAL DATA**

Dimensions in mm

**Outlines**

The deflection unit fits a tube with a neck diameter of  $22,5^{+1,4}_{-0,7}$  mm.

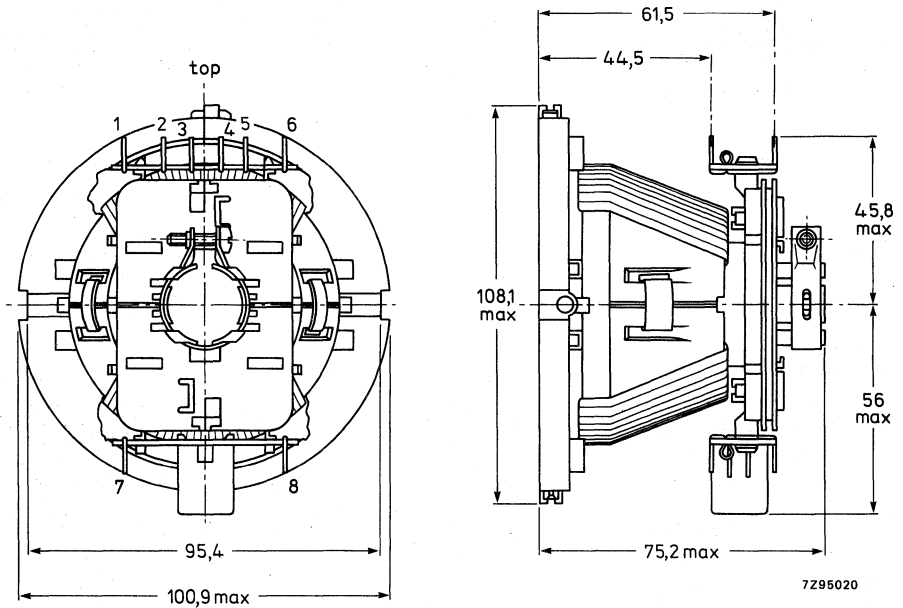


Fig. 1.

Maximum operating temperature (average copper temperature measured with resistance method)

+ 90 °C

Storage temperature range

-25 to +90 °C

Flame retardant

according to UL 1413, category 94-V1

Torque on neck clamp screw

1,0 Nm

**ENVIRONMENTAL TEST SPECIFICATIONS**

Vibration

IEC 68-2-6 (test Fc)

Shock

IEC 68-2-27 (test Ea)

Bump

IEC 68-2-29 (test Eb; 25g)

Cold

IEC 68-2-1 (test Ab)

Dry heat

IEC 68-2-2 (test Bb)

Damp heat, steady state

IEC 68-2-3 (test Ca)

Cyclic damp heat

IEC 68-2-30 (test Db)

Change of temperature

IEC 68-2-14 (test Nb)

**ELECTRICAL DATA**

Line coils, including additional coil

Inductance at 1 V (r.m.s.), 1 kHz	2,50 mH $\pm$ 4%
Resistance at 25 °C	3,3 $\Omega$ $\pm$ 10%
Magnetic flux at 23 kV	5,53 mWb $\pm$ 2,5%
Line deflection current, edge to edge, at 23 kV	2,21 A (p-p)

Additional coil

Inductance at 1 V (r.m.s.), 1 kHz	0,31 mH $\pm$ 4%
-----------------------------------	------------------

Field coils

Inductance at 1 V (r.m.s.), 1 kHz	27,5 mH $\pm$ 10%
Resistance at 25 °C	11,8 $\Omega$ $\pm$ 7%
Field deflection current, edge to edge, at 23 kV	0,78 A (p-p)

Cross talk

a voltage of 10 V, 15625 Hz applied to the line coils causes no more than 0,20 V across the field coils (damping resistors included)

Insulation resistance at 1 kV (d.c.)

between line and field coils	> 500 M $\Omega$
between line coil and core clamp	> 500 M $\Omega$
between field coil and core clamp	> 10 M $\Omega$

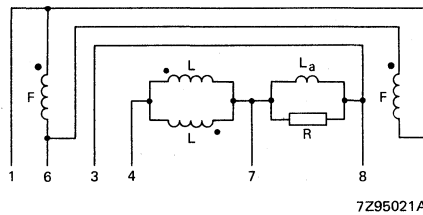


Fig. 2 Connection diagram. L = line coils; F = field coils;  $L_a$  = additional coil; R = 4,7 k $\Omega$ .

**ADJUSTMENT**

- Adjust the static convergence with the four and six-pole magnets of the multipole unit AT1301 for the relative movement of the beams under influence of a four or six-pole magnet.
- Adjust colour purity by axial movement of the deflection unit and adjustment of the two-pole magnets for centring of the beams.
- Tighten the screw of the clamping ring on the deflection unit to secure the axial position of the unit on the picture tube.
- Readjust, if necessary, the convergence with the four and six-pole magnets.
- Tilt the unit in either horizontal or vertical direction, or in both directions so that blue, green and red lines converge at the end of the horizontal and vertical axis.
- This position of the unit has to be secured by three rubber wedges placed between the picture tube and the deflection unit. These wedges have to be cemented on to the picture tube.



## DEFLECTION UNIT

## QUICK REFERENCE DATA

Picture tube	
gun arrangement	in line
minimum useful screen diagonal	38 cm
neck diameter	22,5 mm
Deflection angle	90°
Line deflection current, edge to edge at 23 kV	2,07 A (p-p)
Inductance of line coils, parallel connected	2,50 mH
Field deflection current, edge to edge at 23 kV	0,39 A (p-p)
Resistance of field coils, series connected	47,0 $\Omega$

## APPLICATION

This deflection unit, in conjunction with devices for colour purity and static convergence is for 90° in-line colour picture tube A38EAC00X, with a neck diameter of 22,5 mm. The unit requires no raster correction circuitry.

## DESCRIPTION

The deflection unit consists of saddle-shaped line deflection coils and toroidal wound field deflection coils, thus forming a hybrid yoke. The unit has a metal non-magnetic clamping ring at the rear, to fix the deflection unit on the neck of the picture tube. With the deflection unit positioned axially for optimum purity, a clearance is available at the front which permits adjustment of convergence by tilting the unit in the vertical and/or horizontal plane. Wedges are recommended to secure the deflection unit in the chosen position.



**MECHANICAL DATA**

Dimensions in mm

**Outlines**

The deflection unit fits a tube with a neck diameter of  $22,5^{+1,4}_{-0,7}$  mm.

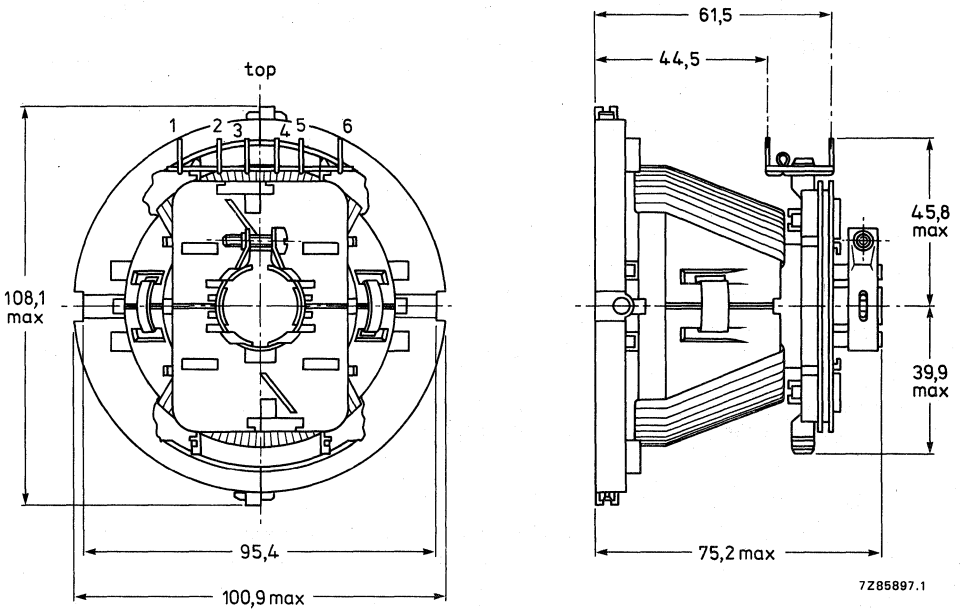


Fig. 1.

Maximum operating temperature (average copper temperature measured with resistance method)

+ 90 °C

Storage temperature range

-25 to +90 °C

Flame retardent

according to UL 1413, category 94-V1

Torque on neck clamp screw

1,0 Nm

**ENVIRONMENTAL TEST SPECIFICATIONS**

Vibration

IEC 68-2-6 (test Fc)

Shock

IEC 68-2-27 (test Ea)

Bump

IEC 68-2-29 (test Eb; 25g)

Cold

IEC 68-2-1 (test Ab)

Dry heat

IEC 68-2-2 (test Bb)

Damp heat, steady state

IEC 68-2-3 (test Ca)

Cyclic damp heat

IEC 68-2-30 (test Db)

Change of temperature

IEC 68-2-14 (test Nb)

**ELECTRICAL DATA**

## Line coils

Inductance at 1 V (r.m.s.), 1 kHz	2,50 mH $\pm$ 4%
Resistance at 25 °C	3,3 $\Omega$ $\pm$ 10%
Magnetic flux at 23 kV	5,18 mWb $\pm$ 2,5%
Line deflection current, edge to edge, at 23 kV	2,07 A (p-p)

## Field coils

Inductance at 1 V (r.m.s.), 1 kHz	110 mH $\pm$ 10%
Resistance at 25 °C	47,0 $\Omega$ $\pm$ 7%
Field deflection current, edge to edge, at 23 kV	0,39 A (p-p)

## Cross talk

a voltage of 10 V, 15625 Hz applied to the line coils causes no more than 0,40 V across the field coils (damping resistors included)

## Insulation resistance at 1 kV (d.c.)

between line and field coils	> 500 M $\Omega$
between line coil and core clamp	> 500 M $\Omega$
between field coil and core clamp	> 10 M $\Omega$

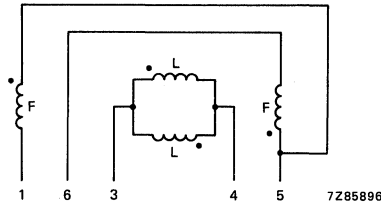


Fig. 2 Connection diagram, L = Line, F = Field.

**ADJUSTMENT**

- Adjust the static convergence with the four and six-pole magnets of the multipole unit AT1301 for the relative movement of the beams under influence of a four or six-pole magnet.
- Adjust colour purity by axial movement of the deflection unit and adjustment of the two-pole magnets for centring of the beams.
- Tighten the screw of the clamping ring on the deflection unit to secure the axial position of the unit on the picture tube.
- Readjust, if necessary, the convergence with the four and six-pole magnets.
- Tilt the unit in either horizontal or vertical direction, or in both directions so that blue, green and red lines converge at the end of the horizontal and vertical axis.
- This position of the unit has to be secured by three rubber wedges placed between the picture tube and the deflection unit. These wedges have to be cemented on to the picture tube.



## DEVELOPMENT DATA

This data sheet contains advance information and specifications are subject to change without notice.

A41EAM00X

### FLAT SQUARE Hi-Bri COLOUR PICTURE TUBE

- Flat and square screen
- 90° deflection
- In-line, hi-bi potential A R T\* gun
- 22,5 mm neck diameter
- Shadow mask of NiFe alloy with low thermal expansion
- Hi-Bri technology
- Mask with corner suspension
- Pigmented phosphors
- Fine pitch over entire screen
- Quick-heating low-power cathodes
- Soft flash
- Slotted shadow mask optimized for minimum moiré at 625 lines system
- Internal magnetic shield
- Internal multipole
- Reinforced envelope for push-through mounting
- The tube is supplied with a deflection unit of the AT6050 series; it forms a self-converging and raster correction free assembly

#### QUICK REFERENCE DATA

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Deflection angle	90°
Minimum useful screen diagonal	41 cm
Overall length	369 mm
Neck diameter	22,5 mm
Heating	6,3 V, 300 mA
Focusing voltage	31% of anode voltage

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\* Aberration Reducing Triode.

**ELECTRON-OPTICAL DATA**

Electron gun system		unitized triple-aperture electrodes; aberration reducing triode
Focusing method		electrostatic
Focus lens		hi-bi-potential
Deflection method		magnetic
Deflection angles		
diagonal		approx. 90°
horizontal		approx. 78°
vertical		approx. 60°

**ELECTRICAL DATA**

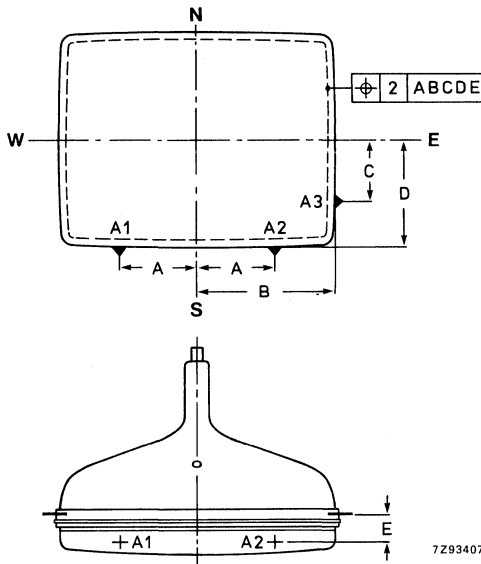
Capacitances		
anode to external		max. 1600 pF
conductive coating including rimband	$C_{a(m + m')}$	min. 1000 pF
grid 1 to all other electrodes	$C_{g1}$	15 pF
cathode of each gun to all other electrodes	$C_{kR}, C_{kG}, C_{kB}$	4 pF
focusing electrode to all other electrodes	$C_{g3}$	4 pF
Heating		
heater voltage	$V_f$	indirect by a.c. or d.c. 6,3 V
heater current	$I_f$	300 mA

**OPTICAL DATA**

Screen		metal-backed vertical phosphor stripes; phosphor lines follow glass contour
Screen finish		high polish
Useful screen dimensions		
diagonal		min. 406,4 mm
horizontal axis		min. 325,1 mm
vertical axis		min. 243,8 mm
area		min. 793 cm <sup>2</sup>
Positional accuracy of the screen with respect to the glass contour		see Figures on the next page
Phosphors		
red		pigmented europium activated rare earth
green		sulphide type
blue		pigmented sulphide type
Centre-to-centre distance of vertical identical colour phosphor stripes, at screen centre		0,55 mm
Light transmission of face glass at centre		64%
Luminance at the centre of the screen	L	140 cd/m <sup>2</sup> *

\* Tube settings adjusted to produce white D (x = 0,313, y = 0,329), focused raster, current density 0,4  $\mu\text{A}/\text{cm}^2$ .

A	= 139,40 mm
B	= 181,94 mm
C	= 100,00 mm
D	= 142,24 mm
E	= 29,20 mm



DEVELOPMENT DATA

**MECHANICAL DATA** (see also the figures on the following pages)

Overall length	369,1 ± 4,5 mm
Neck diameter	22,5 <sup>+1,4</sup> / <sub>-0,7</sub> mm*
Bulb dimensions	
diagonal	max. 443,6 mm
width	max. 370,8 mm
height	max. 295,0 mm
Base	JEDEC B8-288
Anode contact	small cavity contact J1-21, IEC 67-III-2
Mounting position	anode contact on top
Net mass	approx. 9 kg

**Handling**

During shipment and handling the tube should not be subjected to accelerations greater than 35g in any direction.

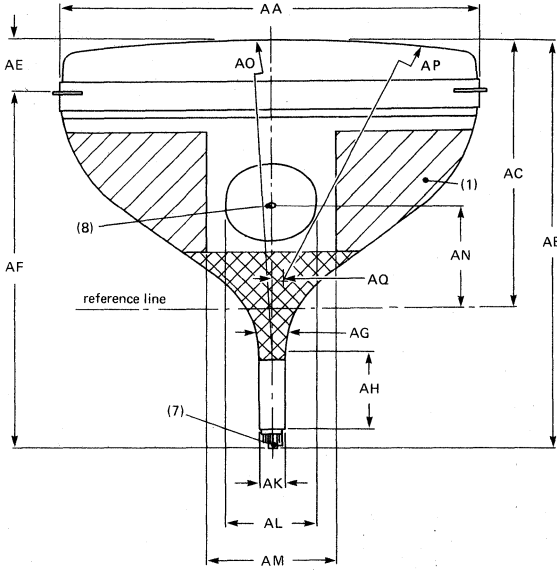
\* In the region of 66 mm from the neck end, the maximum diameter is 23,2 mm.

**MECHANICAL DATA** (continued)

Notes are given after the drawings.

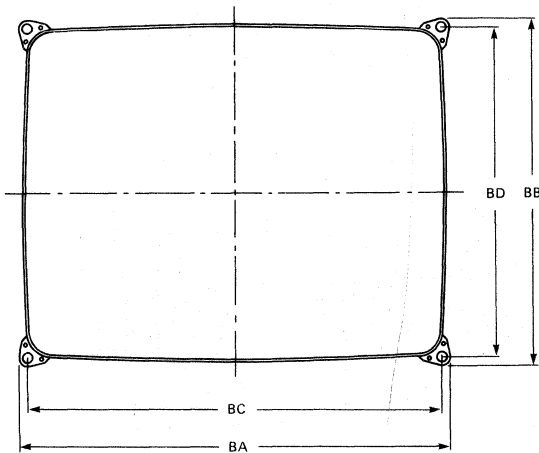
Dimensions in mm

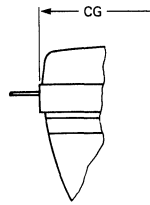
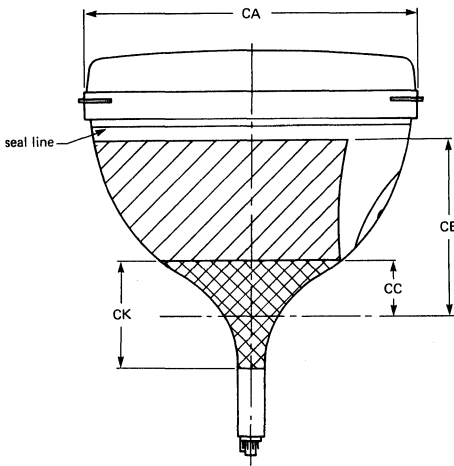
AA	375 max
AB	369,1 ± 4,5
AC	230,3 ± 4
AE	54,8 max
AF	321,3 max
AG	22,5 <sup>+1,4</sup> -0,7
AH	66
AK	22,5 ± 0,7
AL	110 ± 10
AM	140 ± 3
AN	85,8 ± 3,2
AO	R1300 approx
AP	R1100 approx
AQ	17,7



Dimensions in mm

BA	387 max
BB	311,5 max
BC	367
BD	291,5

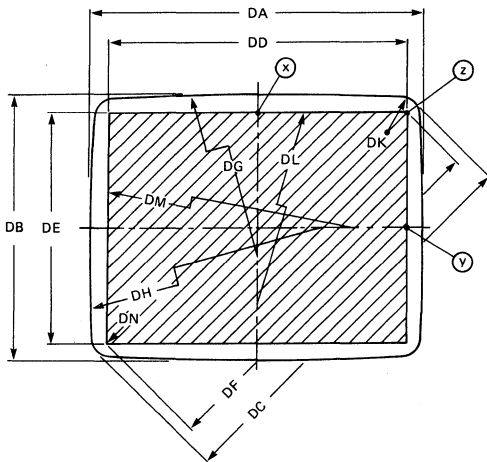




Dimensions in mm

CA	299 max
CB	144,5 min
CC	49 max
CG	448 max
CK	53 max

DEVELOPMENT DATA

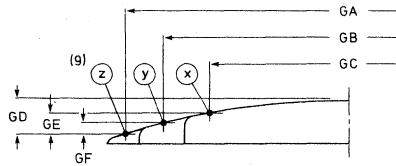
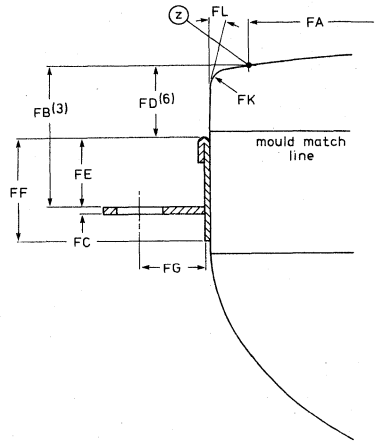
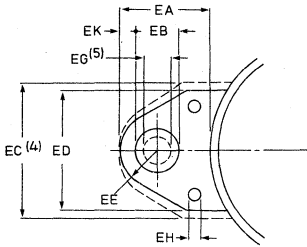


Dimensions in mm

DA	369,2 ± 1,6
DB	293,4 ± 1,6
DC	442 ± 1,6
DD	325,1 min
DE	243,8 min
DF	406,4 min
DG	R2481
DH	R2163
DK	R22,4
DL	R11000
DM	R6300
DN	R0



MECHANICAL DATA (continued)



Dimensions in mm

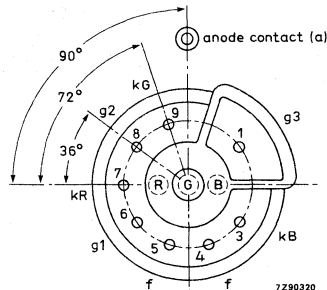
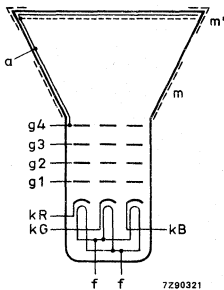
EA	20,4 ± 0,5
EB	11,5 ± 0,2
EC	35 max
ED	30 ± 1
EE	R8
EG	8
EH	3 min
EK	2,25 ± 0,3

Dimensions in mm

GA	406,4
GB	325,1
GC	243,8
GD	16,5 ± 2
GE	11,0 ± 2
GF	6,3 ± 2

Dimensions in mm

FA	406,4
FB	34,8 ± 1,5
FC	2,5
FD	15,8 min
FE	17,5 max
FF	24 max
FG	13,1
FK	R6
FL	5°



**Notes to outline drawings on the preceding pages**

1. Configuration of outer conductive coating may be different, but will contain the contact areas as shown in the drawing.
2. To clean this area, wipe only with a soft lintless cloth.
3. One of the four mounting lugs may deviate (1,5 mm max.) from the plane of the other three lugs. This deviation is incorporated in the tolerance of  $\pm 1,5$  mm.
4. Minimum space to be reserved for mounting lug.
5. The position of the mounting screw in the cabinet must be within a circle of 8 mm diameter drawn around the true geometrical positions, i.e. corners of a rectangle of 367 mm x 291,5 mm.
6. Distance from point Z to any hardware.
7. The socket for this base should not be rigidly mounted; it should have flexible leads and be allowed to move freely. After mounting of the tube in the cabinet note that the position of the base can fall within a circle, having a diameter of max. 50 mm, concentric with an imaginary tube axis.
8. Small cavity contact J1-21, IEC 67-III-2.
9. The X, Y and Z reference points are located on the outside surface of the face plate at the intersection of the minor, major and diagonal screen axis respectively, with the minimum published screen.

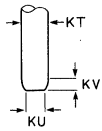
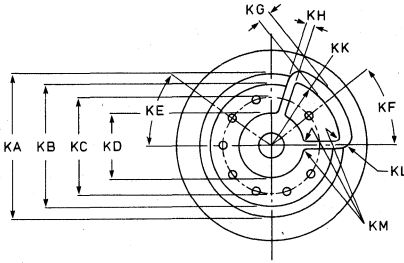
**Sagittal heights with reference to screen centre at the edge of the minimum useful screen**

DEVELOPMENT DATA

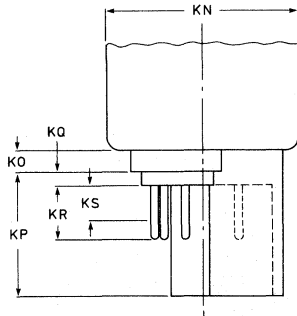
coordinates			coordinates		
x	y	sagittal height	x	y	sagittal height
mm	mm	mm	mm	mm	mm
0*	162,55	10,16	121,90	50	6,51
10	162,55	10,20	121,90	40	6,15
20	162,55	10,32	121,90	30	5,88
30	162,55	10,52	121,90	20	5,68
40	162,55	10,81	121,90	10	5,57
50	162,55	11,18	121,90 <sup>▲</sup>	0	5,53
60	162,55	11,63			
70	162,55	12,17			
80	162,55	12,79			
90	162,55	13,50			
100	162,55	14,29			
110	162,55	15,17			
120	162,55	16,13			
121,90**	162,55	16,33			
121,90	160	15,98			
121,90	150	14,68			
121,90	140	13,47			
121,90	130	12,35			
121,90	120	11,32			
121,90	110	10,38			
121,90	100	9,52			
121,90	90	8,75			
121,90	80	8,06			
121,90	70	7,46			
121,90	60	6,94			

\* Point ⊙  
 \*\* Diagonal  
 ▲ Point ⊙

Base JEDEC B8-288



pin contour

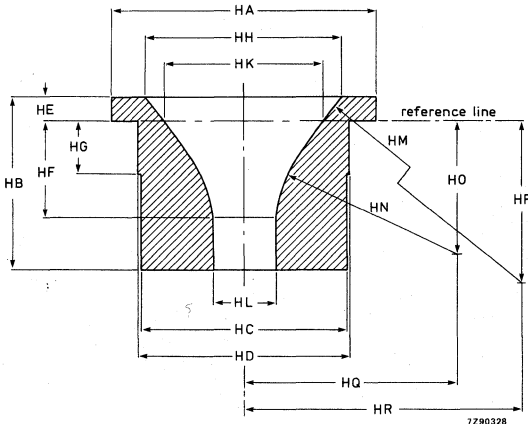


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Dimensions in mm

KA	17,9 mm
KB	15,4 max
KC	12,0
KD	7,9 min; 8,2
KE	36°
KF	38°
KG	1,3 max
KH	0,8 min; 1,0 max
KK	R8,66 ± 0,1
KL	R1,0
KM	R0,25
KN	23,2 max
KO	2,7 max
KP	15,4 ± 0,2
KQ	1,6 max
KR	6,85 max
KS	4,5 min
KT	1,016 ± 0,076
KU	0,63 max
KV	0,4 min

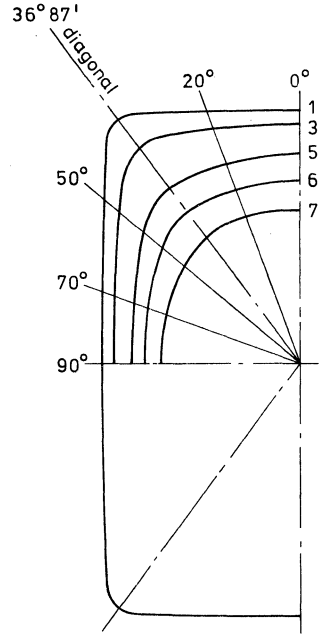
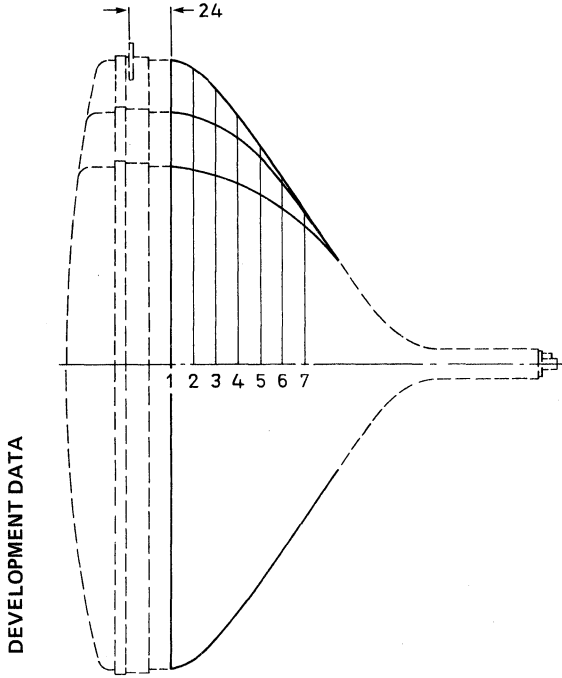
Reference line gauge; G-R90CJ10



Dimensions in mm

HA	φ 100,00
HB	65,00
HC	φ 78,70
HD	φ 80,00
HE	9,20 ± 0,02
HF	36,22 ± 0,02
HG	20,00
HH	φ 75,48 ± 0,02
HK	φ 60,77 ± 0,02
HL	φ 23,90 <sup>+0,04</sup> <sub>-0</sub>
HM	R220,00
HN	R70,00
HO	50,30
HP	132,71
HQ	80,52
HR	205,85

Maximum cone contour

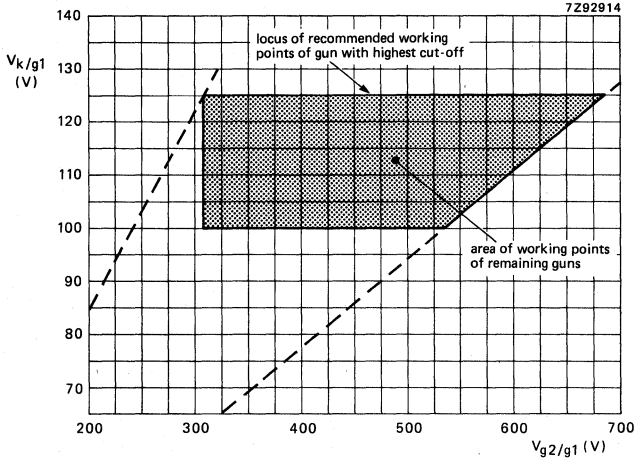


section	nom. distance from section 1	distance from centre (max. values)					
		0°	20°	diag.	50°	70°	90°
1	0	184,3	195,1	221,0	187,3	154,9	146,1
2	20	179,7	188,7	209,5	180,0	150,4	142,2
3	40	169,8	175,2	186,7	167,5	143,2	136,2
4	60	154,8	157,5	162,9	151,8	134,2	128,7
5	80	134,0	135,7	137,7	131,8	121,7	118,3
6	100	110,2	111,4	111,1	108,5	104,9	103,6
7	120	82,9	82,3	82,8	83,0	82,7	82,2
8	140	52,6	52,7	52,7	52,7	52,7	52,7

**TYPICAL OPERATING CONDITIONS**

The voltages are specified with respect to grid 1.

Anode voltage	$V_{a,g4}$	23 kV
Grid 3 (focusing electrode) voltage	$V_{g3}$	6,7 to 7,6 kV
Grid 2 voltage for a spot cut-off voltage $V_k = 120$ V	$V_{g2}$	310 to 650 V



Spot cut-off design chart.

Grid 2 voltage ( $V_{g2}$ ) adjusted for highest gun spot cut-off voltage  $V_k = 125$  V.

Remaining guns adjusted for spot cut-off by means of cathode voltage

$V_{g2}$  range 310 to 685 V;

$V_k$  range 100 to 125 V.

Adjustment procedure:

Set the cathode voltage ( $V_k$ ) for each gun at 125 V; increase the grid 2 voltage ( $V_{g2}$ ) from approx. 300 V to the value at which one of the colours become just visible. Now decrease the cathode voltage of the remaining guns so that the other colours also become visible.

**EQUIPMENT DESIGN VALUES**

The values are valid for anode voltages between 20 and 27,5 kV.

The voltages are specified with respect to grid 1.

Grid 3 (focusing electrode) voltage	$V_{g3}$	29 to 33% of anode voltage
Grid 2 voltage and cathode voltage for visual extinction of focused spot	$V_{g2}$ and $V_k$	see cut-off design chart
Difference in cut-off voltages between guns in any tube	$\Delta V_k$	lowest value > 80% of highest value
Heater voltage	$V_f$	6,3 V at zero beam current
Video drive characteristics		see graphs
Grid 3 (focusing electrode) current	$I_{g3}$	-2 to +2 $\mu$ A
Grid 2 current	$I_{g2}$	-2 to +2 $\mu$ A
Grid 1 current under cut-off conditions	$I_{g1}$	-2 to +2 $\mu$ A

To produce white of 6500K + 7 M.P.C.D.

(CIE co-ordinates  $x = 0,313$ ,  $y = 0,329$ )

Percentage of the total anode current supplied by each gun (typical)

red gun	38,3%
green gun	35,8%
blue gun	25,9%
Ratio of anode currents	
red gun to green gun	min. 0,8 average 1,1 max. 1,4
red gun to blue gun	min. 1,1 average 1,5 max. 1,9
blue gun to green gun	min. 0,5 average 0,7 max. 0,9

**LIMITING VALUES** (Design maximum rating system unless otherwise stated)

The voltages are specified with respect to grid 1.

Anode voltage	$V_{a,g4}$	max. 27,5 kV min. 20 kV	notes 1, 2, 3 notes 1 and 4
Long-term average current for three guns	$I_a$	max. 750 $\mu$ A	note 5
Grid 3 (focusing electrode) voltage	$V_{g3}$	max. 11 kV	
Grid 2 voltage, peak	$V_{g2p}$	max. 1000 V	
Cathode voltage			
positive	$V_k$	max. 400 V	
positive operating cut-off, during adjustment	$V_k$	max. 200 V	
negative	$-V_k$	max. 0 V	
negative peak	$-V_{kp}$	max. 2 V	
Heater voltage	$V_f$	6,3 V $\begin{matrix} +5\% \\ -10\% \end{matrix}$	notes 1 and 6
Heater-cathode voltage			
heater negative with respect to cathode after equipment warm-up period	$V_{kf}$	max. 200 V	
heater positive with respect to cathode	$-V_{kfp}$	peak 200 V	note 1
	$-V_{kf}$	max. 0 V (d.c. component value)	

**Notes**

1. Absolute maximum rating system.
2. 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.
3. During adjustment on the production line this value is likely to be surpassed considerably. It is therefore strongly recommended to first make the necessary adjustments for normal operation without picture tube.
4. Operation of the tube at lower voltages impairs the luminance and resolution.
5. The short-term average anode current should be limited by circuitry to 1000  $\mu$ A.
6. For maximum cathode life and optimum performance, it is recommended that the heater supply be designed for 6,3 V at zero beam current.

### FLASHOVER PROTECTION

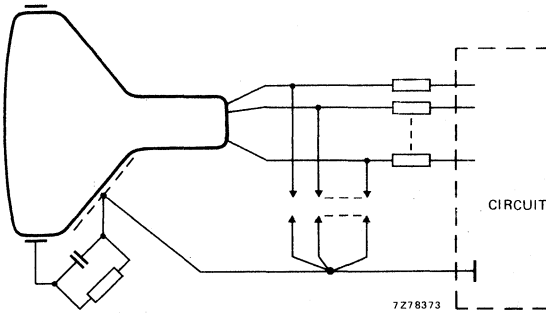
With the high voltage used with this tube (max. 27,5 kV) internal flashovers may occur. As a result of the Soft-Flash technology these flashover currents are limited to approx. 60 A offering higher set reliability, optimum circuit protection and component savings.

Primary protective circuitry using properly grounded spark gaps and series isolation resistors (preferably carbon composition) is still necessary to prevent tube damage. The spark gaps should be connected to all picture tube electrodes at the socket according to the figure below; they are not required on the heater pins. No other connections between the outer conductive coating and the chassis are permissible.

The spark gaps should be designed for a breakdown voltage at the focusing electrode (g3) of 12 kV ( $1,5 \times V_{g3}$  max. at  $V_{a,g4} = 25$  kV), and at the other electrodes of 1,5 to 2 kV.

The values of the series isolation resistors should be as high as possible (min. 1,5 k $\Omega$ ) without causing deterioration of the circuit performance. The resistors should be able to withstand an instantaneous surge of 20 kV for the focusing circuit and 12 kV for the remaining circuits without arcing.

Additional information is available on request.



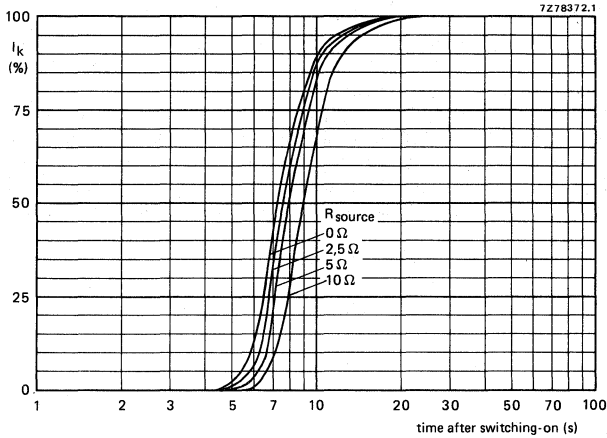
DEVELOPMENT DATA

### BEAM CORRECTIONS

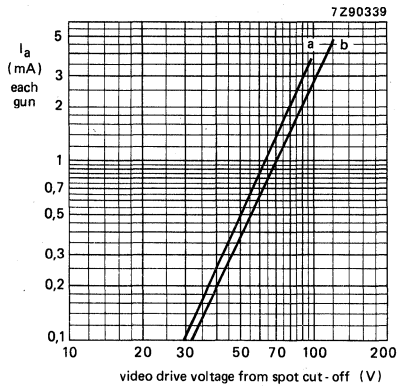
Maximum centring error in any direction after colour purity, static convergence, and horizontal centre line correction, measured with deflection coils in nominal position

3 mm





Cathode heating time after switching on, measured under typical operating conditions.



Typical cathode drive characteristics.

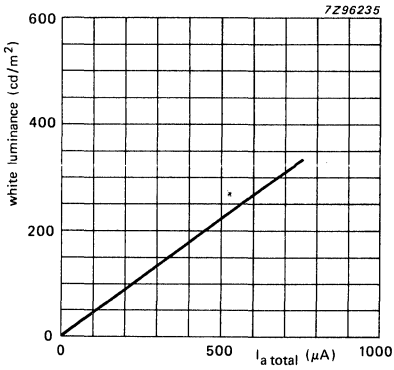
$V_f = 6,3$  V;

$V_{a,g4} = 23$  kV;

$V_{g3}$  adjusted for focus;

$V_{g2}$  (each gun) adjusted to provide spot cut-off for  $V_k = 100$  V (curve a), and  $V_k = 125$  V (curve b).

For optimum picture performance it is recommended that the cathodes are not driven below + 1 V.



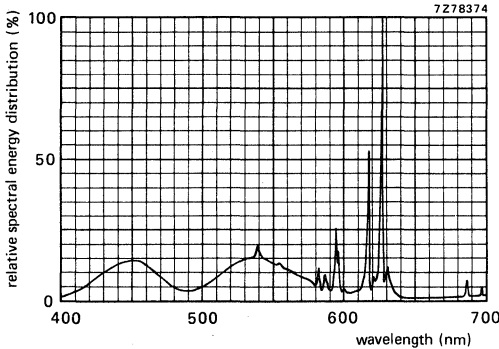
Luminance at the centre of the screen as a function of  $I_{total}$ .

$V_{a,g4} = 23$  kV.

Scanned area = 325,1 mm x 243,8 mm;

CIE co-ordinates  $x = 0,313$ ,  $y = 0,329$ .

DEVELOPMENT DATA



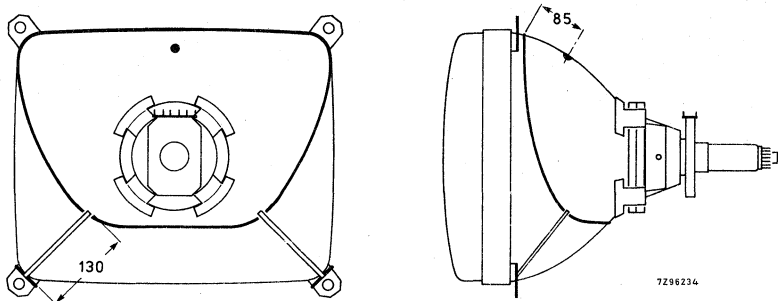
Simultaneous excitation of red, green and blue phosphor, measured in a tube, to produce white of  $x = 0,313$ ,  $y = 0,329$ . Exact shape of the peaks depends on the resolution of the measuring apparatus.

Colour co-ordinates:

	x	y
red	0,635	0,340
green	0,315	0,600
blue	0,150	0,060

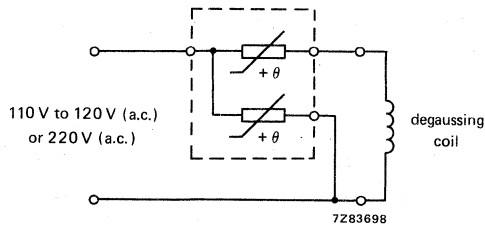
**DEGAUSSING**

The picture tube has an internal magnetic shield. This shield and the shadow mask with its suspension system may be provided with an automatic degaussing system, consisting of one magnetic coil winding mounted on the cone of the picture tube.



Position of degaussing coil on the picture tube; dimensions are given in mm.

For proper degaussing an initial magnetomotive force (m.m.f.) of 600 ampere-turns is required in the coil. This m.m.f. has to be gradually decreased by appropriate degaussing circuitry. In the steady state, no significant m.m.f. should remain in the coil ( $\leq 0,6$  ampere-turns). If single-phase power rectification is employed in the t.v. circuitry, provision should be included to prevent asymmetric distortion of the a.c. voltage applied to the degaussing circuit due to high d.c. inrush currents. An example of a degaussing circuit and coil data for various mains voltages are given below.



Degaussing circuit using dual PTC thermistor.

**Data of degaussing coil**

	110 V to 120 V (a.c.) mains	220 V (a.c.) mains
Circumference	113 cm	113 cm
Number of turns	70	120
Copper wire diameter	0,50 mm	0,36 mm
Resistance	6,8 $\Omega$	23,5 $\Omega$
Catalogue number of appropriate dual PTC thermistor	8222 298 73091	2322 662 98009

# DEVELOPMENT DATA

This data sheet contains advance information and specifications are subject to change without notice.

A41EAM..X..

## 41 cm, 90° FLAT SQUARE COLOUR PICTURE TUBE ASSEMBLIES

- Factory preset tube/coil assemblies
- Self-converging and raster correction free
- 41 cm, 90° colour picture tube A41EAM . . X
- Hybrid saddle toroidal deflection unit of the AT6050 series

### QUICK REFERENCE DATA

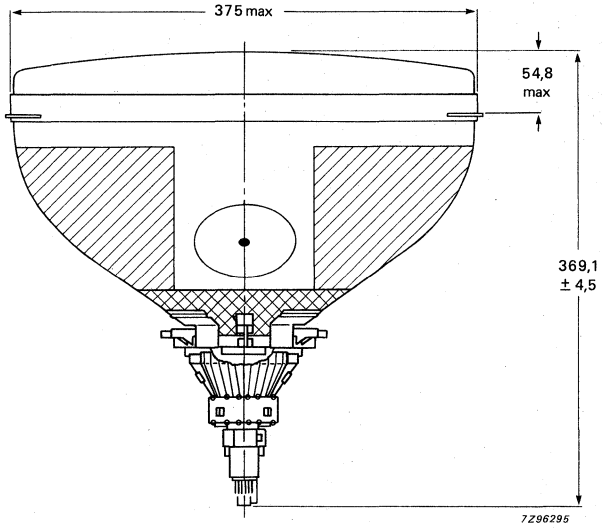
Deflection angle	90 °
Minimum useful screen diagonal	41 cm
Overall length	369 mm
Neck diameter	22,5 mm

### AVAILABLE ASSEMBLIES

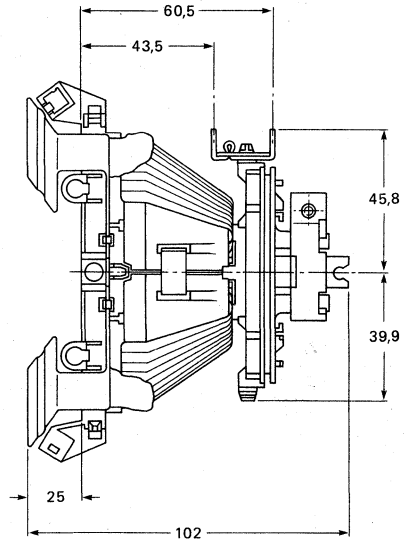
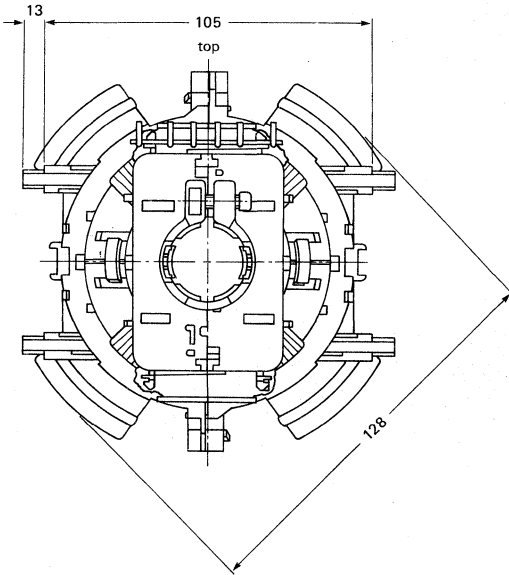
assembly type	assembly components
A41EAM00X01	type A41EAM00X + deflection unit AT6050/00
A41EAM00X04	type A41EAM00X + deflection unit AT6050/30
A41EAM00X16	tube A41EAM00X + deflection unit AT6050/42

MECHANICAL DATA

Dimensions in mm

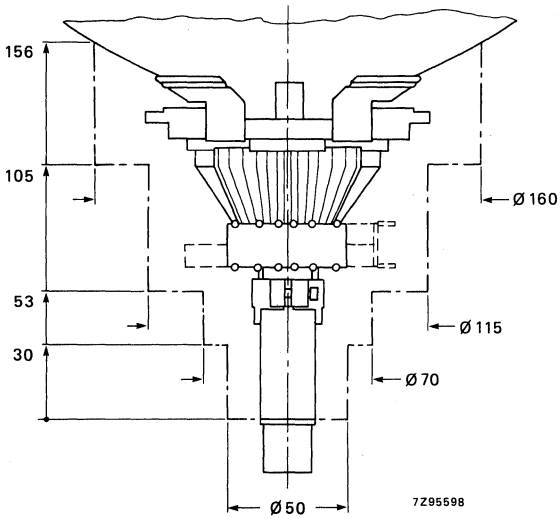


Colour picture tube assembly A41EAM . . X . .



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Deflection unit of AT6050 series.



Yoke clearance.

DEVELOPMENT DATA

Maximum operating temperature (average copper temperature measured with resistance method)

+ 90 °C

Storage temperature range

-25 to +90 °C

Flame retardent

according to UL 1413, category 94-V1

Torque on neck clamp screw

1,0 Nm

**ENVIRONMENTAL TEST SPECIFICATIONS OF DEFLECTION UNITS**

Vibration

IEC 68-2-6 (test Fc)

Shock

IEC 68-2-27 (test Ea)

Bump

IEC 68-2-29 (test Eb; 25g)

Cold

IEC 68-2-1 (test Ab)

Dry heat

IEC 68-2-2 (test Bb)

Damp heat, steady state

IEC 68-2-3 (test Ca)

Cyclic damp heat

IEC 68-2-30 (test Db)

Change of temperature

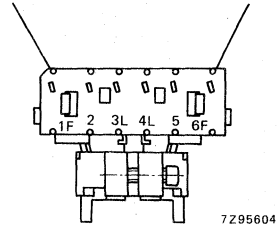
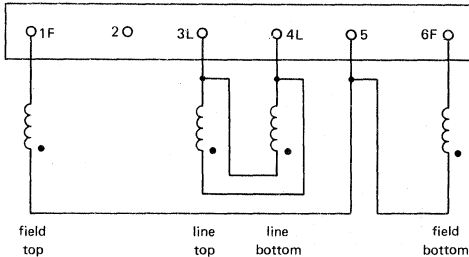
IEC 68-2-14 (test Nb)

**ELECTRICAL DATA OF DEFLECTION UNITS**

parameter	deflection unit		
	AT6050/00	AT6050/30	AT6050/42
Line deflection coils			
inductance at 1 V (r.m.s.), 1 kHz	2,43 mH ± 4%	2,43 mH ± 4%	1,64 mH ± 4%
resistance at 25 °C	3,2 Ω ± 10%	3,2 Ω ± 10%	2,2 Ω ± 10%
magnetic flux	5,14 mWb ± 2,5%	5,14 mWb ± 2,5%	4,21 mWb ± 2,5%
Line deflection current			
edge to edge, at 25 kV	2,11 A <sub>(p-p)</sub>	2,11 A <sub>(p-p)</sub>	2,57 A <sub>(p-p)</sub>
Field deflection coils			
inductance at 1 V (r.m.s.), 1 kHz	26,2 mH ± 10%	108 mH ± 10%	108 mH ± 10%
resistance at 25 °C	12,2 Ω ± 7%	50 Ω ± 7%	50 Ω ± 7%
Field deflection current,			
edge to edge, at 25 kV	0,82 A <sub>(p-p)</sub>	0,41 A <sub>(p-p)</sub>	0,41 A <sub>(p-p)</sub>
Cross-talk: voltage across the field coils when a voltage of 10 V, 15625 Hz is applied to the line coils	< 0,2 V	< 0,4 V	< 0,4 V

Insulation resistance at 1 kV (d.c.)

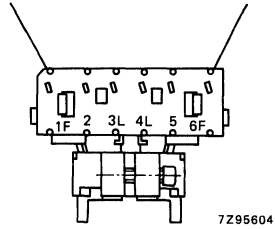
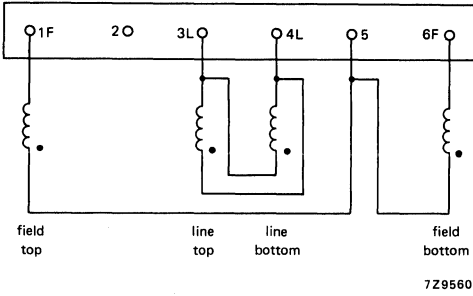
- between line and field coils > 500 MΩ
- between line coil and core clamp > 500 MΩ
- between field coil and core clamp > 10 MΩ



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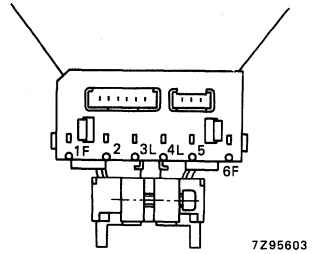
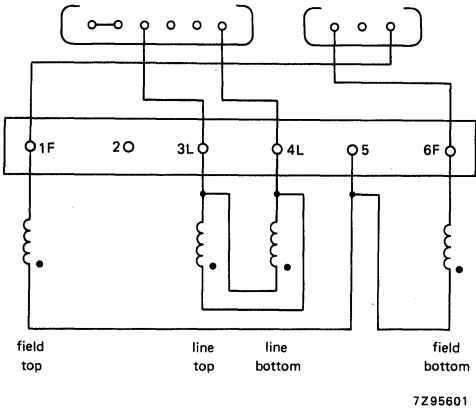
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Connection diagram and top view of terminals of deflection unit AT6050/00. The beginning of the windings is indicated with •.



Connection diagram and top view of terminals of deflection unit AT6050/30. The beginning of the windings is indicated with ●.

DEVELOPMENT DATA



Connection diagram and top view of terminals of deflection unit AT6050/42. The beginning of the windings is indicated with ●.





## Hi-Bri COLOUR PICTURE TUBE

- 90° deflection
- In-line gun, electrostatic bi-potential focus
- 29,1 mm neck diameter
- Hi-Bri screen with pigmented phosphor featuring high brightness and increased contrast performance
- Soft-Flash technology offering improved set reliability
- Slotted shadow mask optimized for minimum moiré
- Fine pitch over entire screen
- Phosphor lines follow glass contour
- Quick-heating cathodes
- Internal magnetic shield
- Reinforced envelope for push-through mounting
- When combined with an appropriate hybrid saddle toroidal deflection unit (e.g. AT1215), it forms a self-converging assembly; dynamic convergence is not required.

### QUICK REFERENCE DATA

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Deflection angle	90°
Face diagonal	42 cm
Overall length	368 mm
Neck diameter	29,1 mm
Heating	6,3 V, 685 mA
Focusing voltage	20% of anode voltage

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**ELECTRON-OPTICAL DATA**

Electron gun system	unitized triple-aperture electrodes
Focusing method	electrostatic
Focus lens	bi-potential
Deflection method	magnetic
Deflection angles	
diagonal	approx. 90°
horizontal	approx. 78°
vertical	approx. 60°

**ELECTRICAL DATA**

Capacitances		
anode to external		max. 1600 pF
conductive coating including rimband	$C_{a(m+m')}$	min. 1000 pF
grid 1 to all other electrodes	$C_{g1}$	15 pF
cathode of each gun to all other electrodes	$C_{kR}, C_{kG}, C_{kB}$	5 pF
focusing electrode to all other electrodes	$C_{g3}$	6 pF
Heating		indirect by a.c. or d.c.
heater voltage	$V_f$	6,3 V
heater current	$I_f$	685 mA

**OPTICAL DATA**

Screen	metal-backed vertical phosphor stripes; phosphor lines follow glass contour
Screen finish	satnized
Useful screen dimensions	
diagonal	min. 382,3 mm
horizontal axis	min. 322,1 mm
vertical axis	min. 241,6 mm
area	min. 755 cm <sup>2</sup>
Phosphors	
red	pigmented europium activated rare earth
green	sulphide type
blue	pigmented sulphide type
Centre-to-centre distance of vertical identical colour phosphor stripes, at screen centre	0,70 mm
Light transmission of face glass at centre	66,8%

**MECHANICAL DATA** (see also the figures on the following pages)

Overall length	368,4 ± 5 mm
Neck diameter	29,1 $\begin{smallmatrix} +1,4 \\ -0,7 \end{smallmatrix}$ mm *
Bulb dimensions	
diagonal	max. 418,8 mm
width	max. 360,6 mm
height	max. 281,8 mm
Base	12-pin base JEDEC B12-262
Anode contact	small cavity contact J1-21, IEC 67-III-2
Mounting position	anode contact on top
Net mass	approx. 8 kg

**Handling**

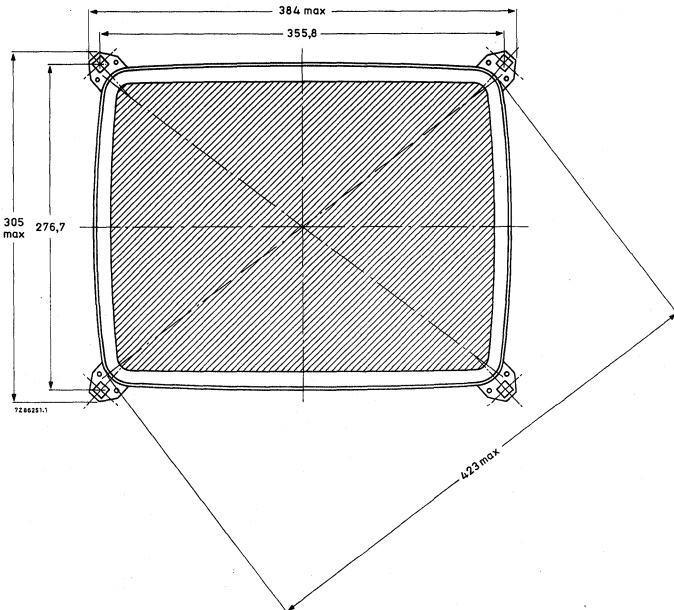
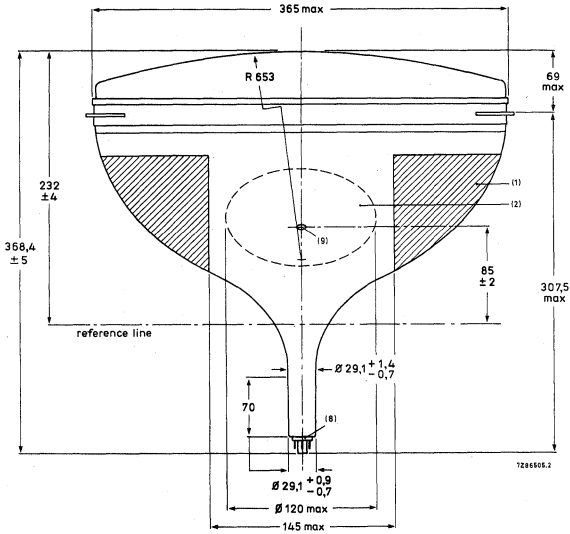
During shipment and handling the tube should not be subjected to accelerations greater than 35 g in any direction.

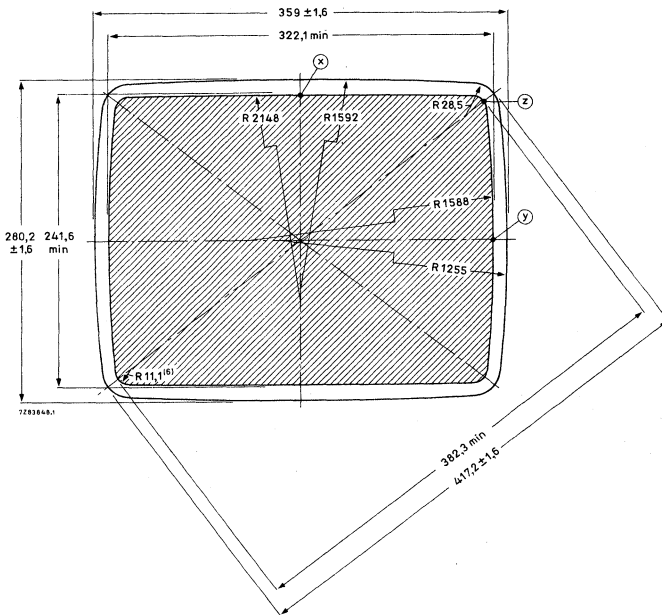
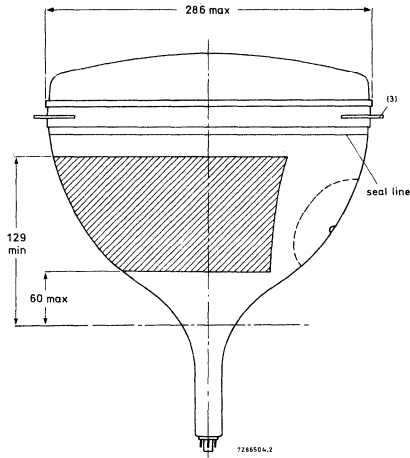
\* In the region of 70 mm from the neck end, the maximum diameter is 30 mm.

MECHANICAL DATA (continued)

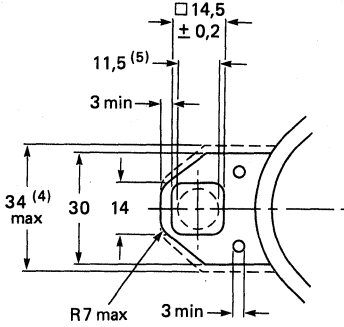
Dimensions in mm

Notes are given after the drawings.

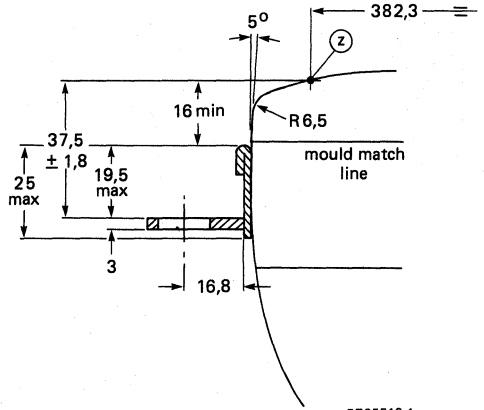




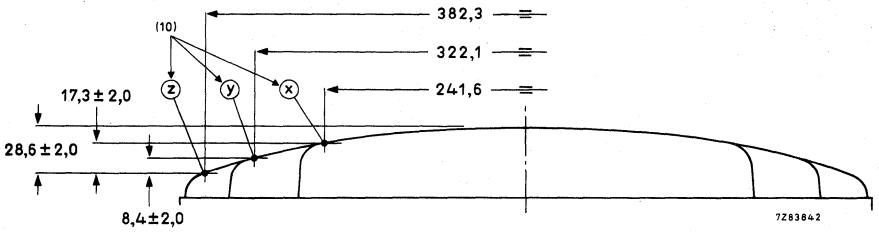
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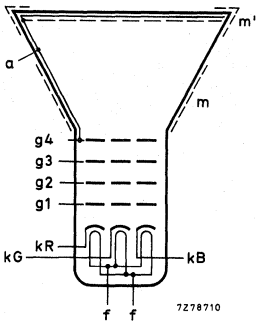
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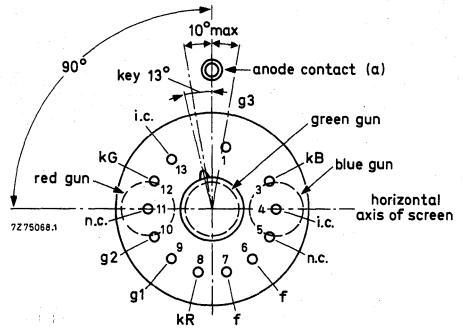
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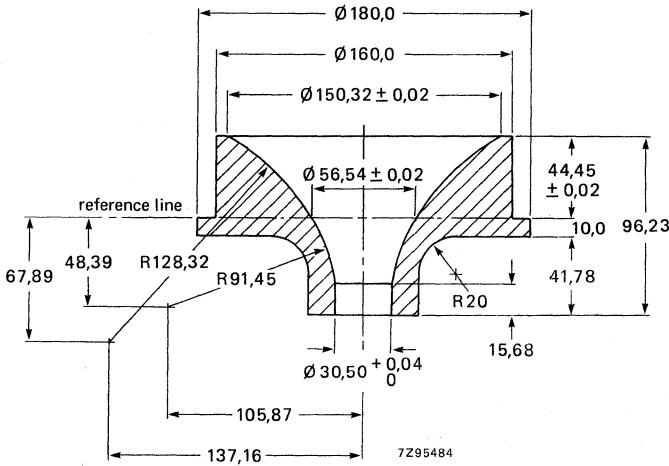


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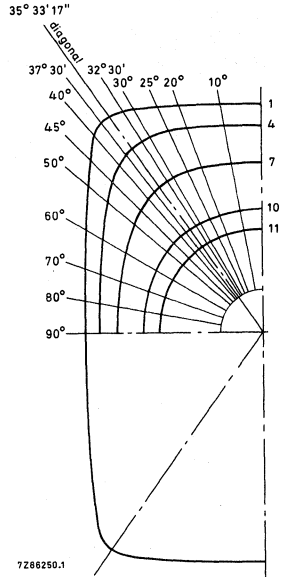
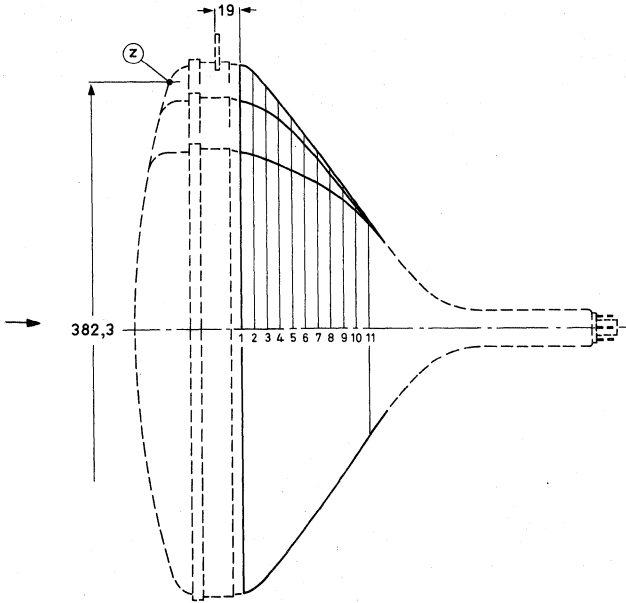
**Notes to outline drawings on the preceding pages**

1. Configuration of outer conductive coating may be different, but will contain the contact area as shown in the drawing.
2. To clean this area, wipe only with a soft lintless cloth.
3. One of the four mounting lugs may deviate (1,5 mm max.) from the plane of the other three lugs. This deviation is incorporated in the tolerance of  $\pm 1,8$  mm.
4. Minimum space to be reserved for mounting lug.
5. The position of the mounting screw in the cabinet must be within a circle of 7,5 mm diameter drawn around the true geometrical positions, i.e. the corners of a rectangle of 355,8 mm x 276,7 mm.
6. Co-ordinates for radius R = 11,1 mm: x = 146,52 mm, y = 104,72 mm.
7. Not applicable.
8. The socket for this base should not be rigidly mounted; it should have flexible leads and be allowed to move freely. After mounting of the tube in the cabinet note that the position of the base can fall within a circle, having a diameter of max. 50 mm, concentric with an imaginary tube axis.
9. Small cavity contact J1-21, IEC67-III-2.
10. The X, Y and Z reference points are located on the outside surface of the face plate at the intersection of the minor, major and diagonal screen axis respectively, with the minimum published screen.

**Reference line gauge; GR90CJ4**

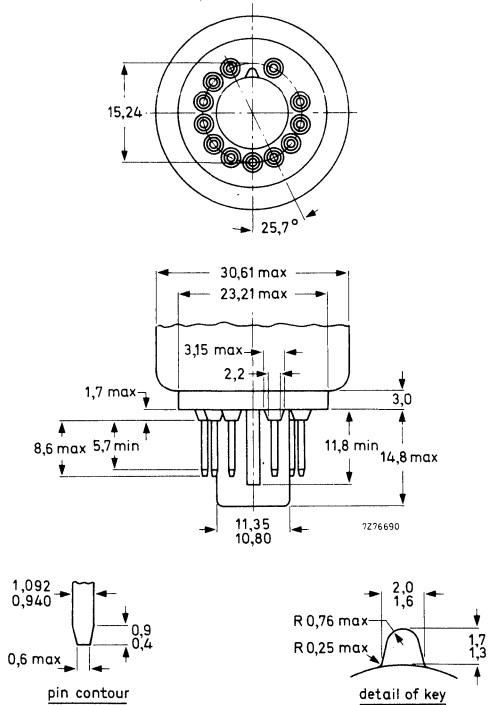






sec- tion	nom. distance from section 1	distance from centre (max. values)														
		0°	10°	20°	25°	30°	32°30'	diag. axes	37°30'	40°	45°	50°	60°	70°	80°	90°
Dimensions in mm																
1	0	179,1	181,5	189,1	195,0	202,1	205,7	208,5	207,8	203,3	189,6	177,2	159,0	147,6	141,3	139,3
2	10	176,1	178,4	185,4	190,7	196,9	199,9	201,9	200,9	196,4	183,9	172,5	155,4	144,4	138,4	136,5
3	20	170,8	172,8	178,7	182,9	187,5	189,3	190,0	188,9	185,4	175,4	165,5	150,0	139,9	134,2	132,4
4	30	164,1	165,8	170,8	174,1	177,2	178,2	177,9	176,7	173,9	166,0	157,8	144,2	135,1	129,9	128,2
5	40	155,6	157,1	161,4	164,0	166,1	166,4	165,6	164,3	161,9	155,7	149,1	137,9	130,0	125,4	123,9
6	50	145,1	146,5	150,1	152,2	153,6	153,6	152,8	151,7	149,9	145,1	140,1	131,1	124,5	120,6	119,3
7	60	133,6	134,7	137,4	138,9	139,9	140,0	139,5	138,9	137,8	134,6	130,9	123,8	118,6	115,4	114,3
8	70	121,8	122,6	124,4	125,3	125,9	125,9	125,8	125,6	125,1	123,5	121,3	116,4	112,2	109,6	108,7
9	80	109,5	110,0	110,9	111,3	111,6	111,6	111,6	111,6	111,5	110,9	110,1	107,6	105,0	103,1	102,4
10	90	96,5	96,6	96,8	96,9	97,0	97,1	97,1	97,2	97,2	97,1	97,0	96,3	95,4	94,5	94,1
11	100	82,2	82,1	82,1	82,1	82,2	82,2	82,2	82,2	82,2	82,2	82,2	82,2	82,2	82,2	82,1

12-pin base; JEDEC B12-262



**TYPICAL OPERATING CONDITIONS**

The voltages are specified with respect to grid 1.

Anode voltage

$V_{a,g4}$  25 kV

Grid 3 (focusing electrode) voltage

$V_{g3}$  4,5 to 5,3 kV

Grid 2 voltage for a spot cut-off  
voltage  $V_k = 120$  V

$V_{g2}$  310 to 560 V

Luminance at the centre of the screen \*

L 180 cd/m<sup>2</sup>

\* Tube settings adjusted to produce white of 6500K + 7 M.P.C.D. ( $x = 0,313$ ,  $y = 0,329$ ), focused raster, current density  $0,4 \mu A/cm^2$ .

**EQUIPMENT DESIGN VALUES**

The values are valid for anode voltages between 20 and 27,5 kV.  
 The voltages are specified with respect to grid 1.

Grid 3 (focusing electrode) voltage	$V_{g3}$	18,8 to 22% of anode voltage
Grid 2 voltage and cathode voltage for visual extinction of focused spot	$V_{g2}$ and $V_k$	see cut-off design chart *
Difference in cut-off voltages between guns in any tube	$\Delta V_k$	lowest value > 80% of highest value see graphs **
Video drive characteristics		
Grid 3 (focusing electrode) current	$I_{g3}$	-5 to +5 $\mu A$
Grid 2 current	$I_{g2}$	-5 to +5 $\mu A$
Grid 1 current under cut-off conditions	$I_{g1}$	-5 to +5 $\mu A$
To produce white of 6500K + 7 M.P.C.D. (CIE co-ordinates $x = 0,313, y = 0,329$ )		
Percentage of the total anode current supplied by each gun (typical)		
red gun		38,3%
green gun		35,8%
blue gun		25,9%
Ratio of anode currents		
red gun to green gun		min. 0,8 average 1,1 max. 1,4
red gun to blue gun		min. 1,1 average 1,5 max. 1,9
blue gun to green gun		min. 0,5 average 0,7 max. 0,9

\* The common  $V_{g2}$  should be adjusted as follows:  
 Set the cathode voltage,  $V_k$ , for each gun at 120 V. Increase the  $V_{g2}$  from about 300 V to the value at which the raster of one of the guns becomes just visible. Now decrease the  $V_k$  of the remaining guns so that the rasters of these guns also become visible.

\*\* For optimum picture performance it is recommended that the cathodes are not driven below + 10 V.

**LIMITING VALUES** (Design maximum rating system unless otherwise stated)

The voltages are specified with respect to grid 1.

Anode voltage	$V_{a,g4}$	max. min.	27,5 kV 20 kV	notes 1, 2, 3 notes 1 and 4
Long-term average current for three guns	$I_a$	max.	750 $\mu$ A	note 5
Grid 3 (focusing electrode) voltage	$V_{g3}$	max.	7 kV	
Grid 2 voltage, peak	$V_{g2p}$	max.	1000 V	
Cathode voltage				
positive	$V_k$	max.	400 V	
positive operating cut-off	$V_k$	max.	200 V	
negative	$-V_k$	max.	0 V	
negative peak	$-V_{kp}$	max.	2 V	
Heater voltage	$V_f$	6,3 V	+ 5 % -10 %	notes 1 and 6
Heater-cathode voltage				
heater negative with respect to cathode				
during equipment warm-up period				
not exceeding 15 s	$V_{kf}$	max.	450 V	note 1
after equipment warm-up period	$V_{kf}$	max.	250 V	
heater positive with respect to cathode	$-V_{kfp}$	peak	200 V	note 1
	$-V_{kf}$	max.	0 V	
			(d.c. component value)	

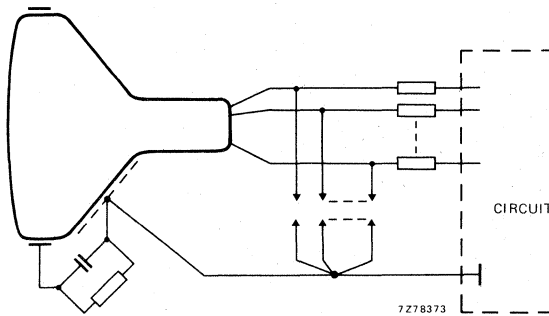
**Notes**

1. Absolute maximum rating system.
2. 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.
3. During adjustment on the production line this value is likely to be surpassed considerably. It is therefore strongly recommended to first make the necessary adjustments for normal operation without picture tube.
4. Operation of the tube at lower voltages impairs the luminance and resolution.
5. The short-term average anode current should be limited by circuitry to 1000  $\mu$ A.
6. For maximum cathode life and optimum performance, it is recommended that the heater supply be designed for 6,3 V at zero beam current.

**FLASHOVER PROTECTION**

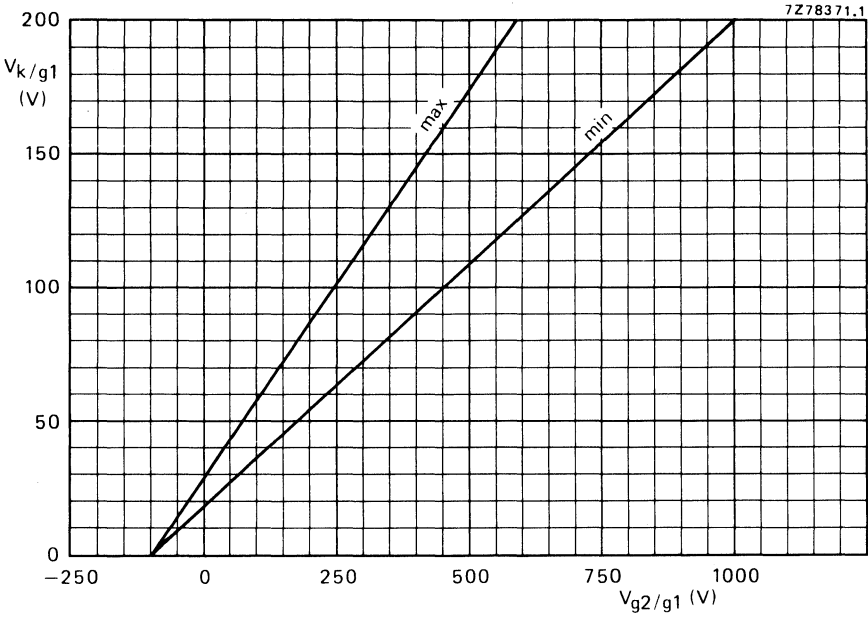
With the high voltage used with this tube (max. 27,5 kV) internal flashovers may occur. As a result of the Soft-Flash technology these flashover currents are limited to approx. 60 A offering higher set reliability, optimum circuit protection and component savings.

Primary protective circuitry using properly grounded spark gaps and series isolation resistors (preferably carbon composition) is still necessary to prevent tube damage. The spark gaps should be connected to all picture tube electrodes at the socket according to the figure below; they are not required on the heater pins. No other connections between the outer conductive coating and the chassis are permissible. The spark gaps should be designed for a breakdown voltage at the focusing electrode (g3) of 8,5 kV ( $1,5 \times V_{g3}$  max. at  $V_{a,g4} = 25$  kV), and at the other electrodes of 1,5 to 2 kV. The values of the series isolation resistors should be as high as possible (min. 1,5 kΩ) without causing deterioration of the circuit performance. The resistors should be able to withstand an instantaneous surge of 20 kV for the focusing circuit and 12 kV for the remaining circuits without arcing. Additional information is available on request.

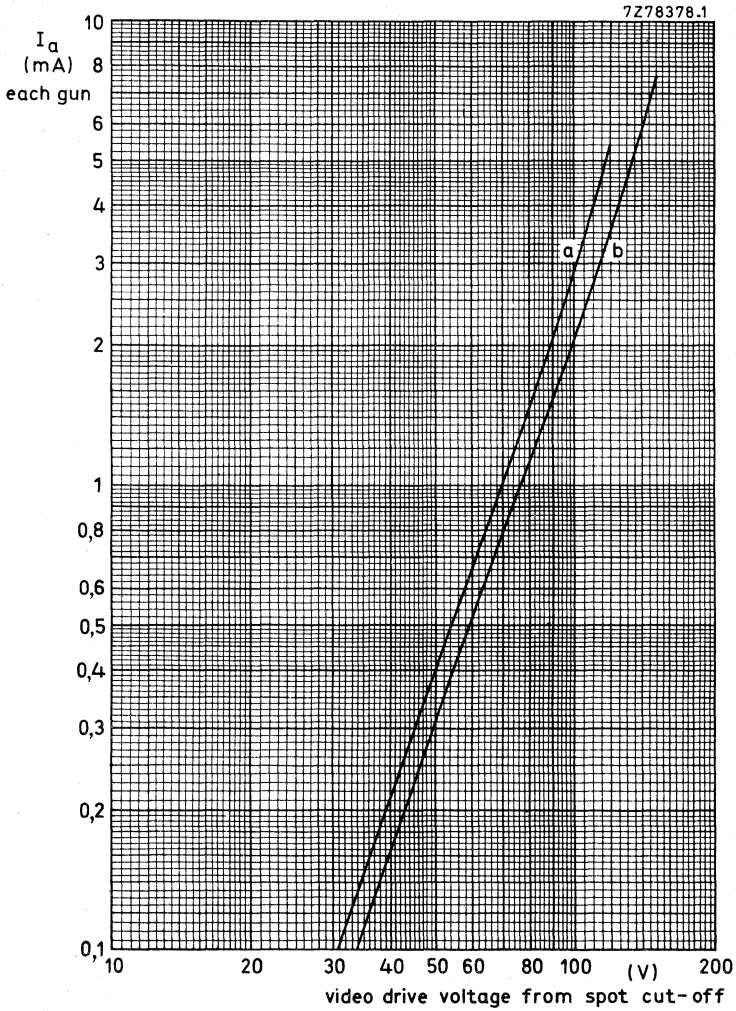


**BEAM CORRECTIONS**

Maximum required correction for register, as measured at the centre of the screen in any direction	0,08 mm
Centre convergence displacement of the blue and red beams is contained within a circle; max. diameter of circle	4,5 mm
Centre convergence displacement between the green beam and converged blue and red beams is contained within a circle; maximum diameter of circle	2,3 mm
Maximum centring error in any direction after colour purity, static convergence, and horizontal centre line correction, measured with deflection coils in nominal position	5 mm



Spot cut-off design chart (cathode drive),  $V_{g3}$  adjusted for focus,  $V_{a,g4} = 20$  to  $27,5$  kV.



Typical cathode drive characteristics.

$V_f = 6,3 \text{ V}$ ;

$V_{a,g4} = 25 \text{ kV}$ ;

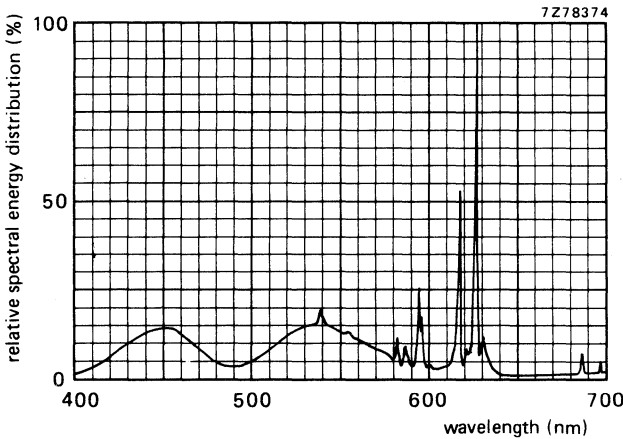
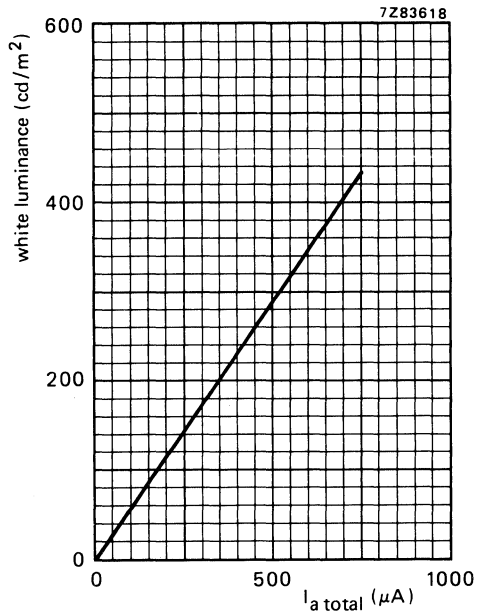
$V_{g3}$  adjusted for focus;

$V_{g2}$  adjusted to provide spot cut-off for desired fixed  $V_k$ .

curve a = spot cut-off = 120 V;

curve b = spot cut-off = 150 V.

Luminance at the centre of the screen  
 as a function of  $I_{total}$ :  
 $V_{a,g4} = 25$  kV,  $V_f = 6,3$  V,  $V_{g3}$  adjusted  
 for optimum focus.  
 Scanned area = 322,1 mm x 241,6 mm;  
 CIE co-ordinates  $x = 0,313$ ,  $y = 0,329$ .

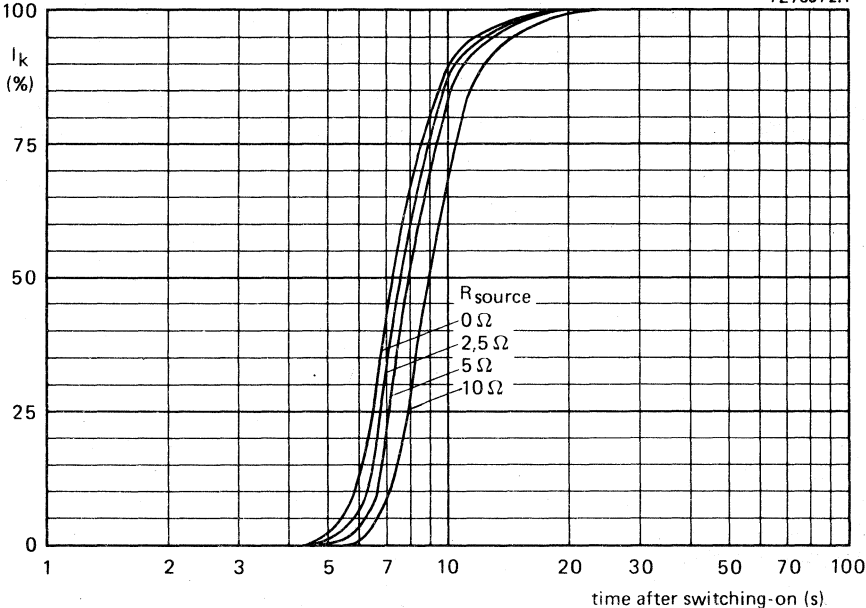


Simultaneous excitation of red, green and blue phosphor, measured in a tube, to produce white of  $x = 0,313$ ,  $y = 0,329$ . Exact shape of the peaks depends on the resolution of the measuring apparatus.

Colour co-ordinates:

	$x$	$y$
red	0,635	0,340
green	0,315	0,600
blue	0,150	0,060

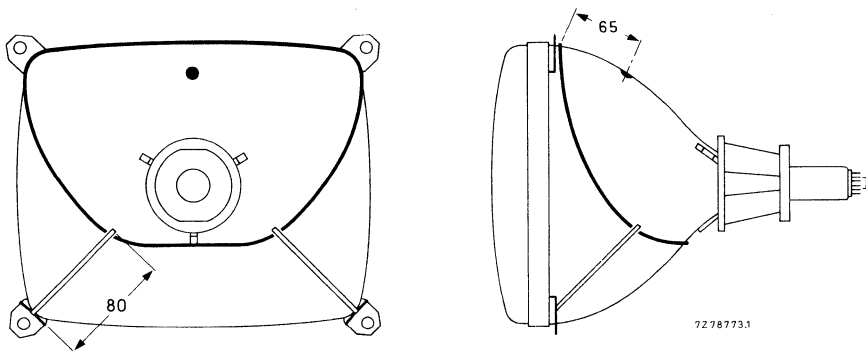




Cathode heating time after switching on, measured under typical operating conditions.

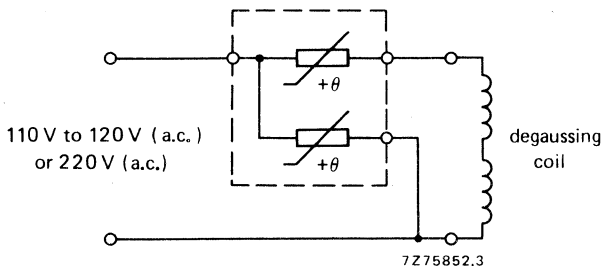
**DEGAUSSING**

The picture tube is provided with an internal magnetic shield. This shield and the shadow mask with its suspension system may be provided with an automatic degaussing system, consisting of one magnetic coil winding mounted on the cone of the picture tube.



Position of degaussing coil on the picture tube; dimensions are given in mm.

For proper degaussing an initial magnetomotive force (m.m.f.) of 600 ampere-turns is required in the coil. This m.m.f. has to be gradually decreased by appropriate degaussing circuitry. In the steady state, no significant m.m.f. should remain in the coil ( $\leq 0,6$  ampere-turns). If single-phase power rectification is employed in the t.v. circuitry, provision should be included to prevent asymmetric distortion of the a.c. voltage applied to the degaussing circuit due to high d.c. inrush currents. An example of a degaussing circuit and coil data for various mains voltages are given below.



Degaussing circuit using dual PTC thermistor.

**Data of degaussing coil**

	110 V (a.c.) mains	220 V (a.c.) mains
Circumference	105 cm	105 cm
Number of turns	70	120
Copper-wire diameter	0,5 mm	0,35 mm
Resistance	6,3 $\Omega$	22,3 $\Omega$
Catalogue number of appropriate dual PTC thermistor	8222 298 73091	2322 662 98009



## DEFLECTION UNIT

### QUICK REFERENCE DATA

Picture tube	
gun arrangement	in line
diagonal	42 cm (16 in)
neck diameter	29,1 mm
Deflection angle	90°
Line deflection current, edge to edge at 25 kV	2,75 A (p-p)
Inductance of line coils, parallel connected	2,3 mH
Field deflection current, edge to edge at 25 kV	0,87 A (p-p)
Resistance of field coils, parallel connected	12,2 $\Omega$

### APPLICATION

This deflection unit, in conjunction with devices for colour purity and static convergence, is for 90° in-line colour picture tube A42-570X, with a neck diameter of 29,1 mm.

### DESCRIPTION

The deflection unit consists of saddle-shaped line deflection coils and toroidal wound field deflection coils, thus forming a hybrid yoke. The unit has a metal non-magnetic clamping ring at the rear, to fix the deflection unit on the neck of the picture tube. With the deflection unit positioned axially for optimum purity, a clearance is available at the front which permits adjustment of convergence by tilting the unit in the vertical and/or horizontal plane. Wedges are recommended to secure the deflection unit in the chosen position.

**MECHANICAL DATA**

Dimensions in mm

**Outlines**

The deflection unit fits a tube with a neck diameter of  $29,1^{+0,9}_{-0,7}$  mm.

For correct fitting the tube neck should be provided with adhesive tape.

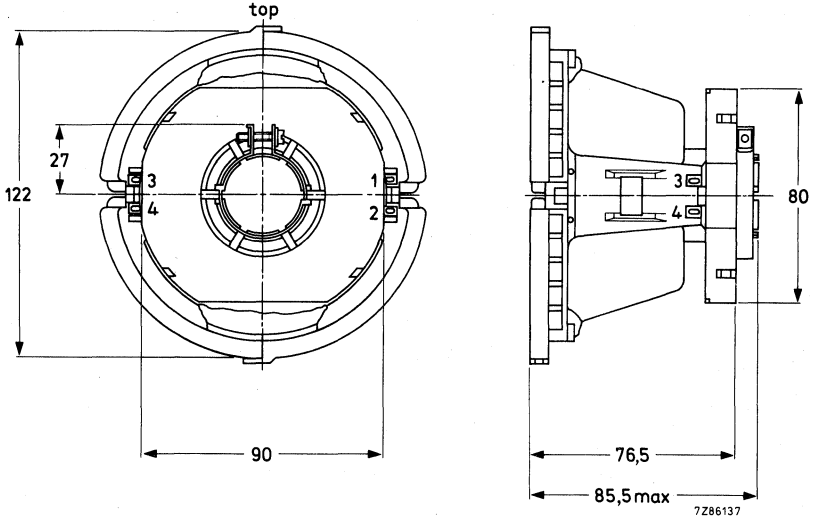


Fig. 1.

Maximum operating temperature (average copper temperature measured with resistance method)

+ 90 °C

Storage temperature range

-20 to + 90 °C

Flame retardant

according to UL 1413, category 94-V1

Torque on neck clamp screw

1,4 Nm

**ENVIRONMENTAL TEST SPECIFICATIONS**

Vibration

IEC 68-2-6 (test Fc)

Bump

IEC 68-2-29 (test Eb; 35g)

Cold

IEC 68-2-1 (test Ab)

Dry heat

IEC 68-2-2 (test Bb)

Damp heat, steady state

IEC 68-2-3 (test Ca)

Cyclic damp heat

IEC 68-2-30 (test Db)

Change of temperature

IEC 68-2-14 (test Nb)

## ELECTRICAL DATA

## Line coils

Inductance at 1 V (r.m.s.), 1 kHz	2,3 mH $\pm$ 5%
Resistance at 25 °C	2,25 $\Omega$ $\pm$ 10%
Line deflection current, edge to edge, at 25 kV	2,75 A(p-p)

## Field coils

Inductance at 1 V (r.m.s.), 1 kHz	23 mH $\pm$ 10%
Resistance at 25 °C	12,2 $\Omega$ $\pm$ 7%
Field deflection current, edge to edge, at 25 kV	0,87 A(p-p)

## Cross-talk

a voltage of 10 V, 15750 Hz applied to the line coils causes no more than 0,2 V across the field coils (damping resistors included)

## Insulation resistance at 1 kV (d.c.)

between line and field coils	> 500 M $\Omega$
between line coil and core clamp	> 500 M $\Omega$
between field coil and core clamp	> 10 M $\Omega$

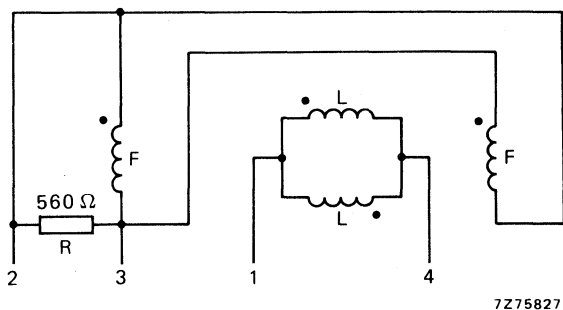


Fig. 2 Connection diagram, L = Line, F = Field.

## ADJUSTMENT

- Adjust the static convergence with the four and six-pole magnets of the multipole unit AT1052 for the relative movement of the beams under influence of a four or six-pole magnet.
- Adjust colour purity by axial movement of the deflection yoke and adjustment of the two-pole magnets for centring of the beams.
- Tighten the screw of the clamping ring on the deflection yoke to secure the axial position of the unit on the picture tube.
- Readjust, if necessary, the convergence with the four and six-pole magnets.
- Tilt the unit in either horizontal or vertical direction, or in both directions so that blue, green and red lines converge at the end of the horizontal and vertical axis.
- This position of the unit has to be secured by three rubber wedges placed between the picture tube and the deflection unit. These wedges have to be cemented on to the picture tube.



## Hi-Bri COLOUR PICTURE TUBE

- 90° deflection
- In-line gun, thermally stable; electrostatic hi-bi-potential focus
- 29,1 mm neck diameter
- Hi-Bri screen with pigmented phosphor featuring high brightness and increased contrast performance
- Soft-Flash technology offering improved set reliability
- Slotted shadow mask optimized for minimum moiré
- Fine pitch over entire screen
- Phosphor lines follow glass contour
- Quick-heating cathodes
- Internal magnetic shield
- Reinforced envelope for push-through mounting
- When combined with an appropriate hybrid saddle toroidal deflection unit (e.g. AT1216 or AT1470), it forms a self-converging and raster correction free assembly.

### QUICK REFERENCE DATA

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Deflection angle	90°
Face diagonal	42 cm
Overall length	374 mm
Neck diameter	29,1 mm
Heating	6,3 V, 685 mA
Focusing voltage	28% of anode voltage

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**ELECTRON-OPTICAL DATA**

Electron gun system		unitized triple-aperture electrodes
Focusing method		electrostatic
Focus lens		hi-bi-potential
Deflection method		magnetic
Deflection angles		
diagonal		approx. 90°
horizontal		approx. 78°
vertical		approx. 60°

**ELECTRICAL DATA**

Capacitances		
anode to external		max. 1600 pF
conductive coating including rimband	$C_{a(m+m')}$	min. 1000 pF
grid 1 to all other electrodes	$C_{g1}$	17 pF
cathode of each gun to all other electrodes	$C_{kR}, C_{kG}, C_{kB}$	5 pF
focusing electrode to all other electrodes	$C_{g3}$	6 pF
Heating		indirect by a.c. or d.c.
heater voltage	$V_f$	6,3 V
heater current	$I_f$	685 mA

**OPTICAL DATA**

Screen		metal-backed vertical phosphor stripes; phosphor lines follow glass contour
Screen finish		satnized
Useful screen dimensions		
diagonal		min. 382,3 mm
horizontal axis		min. 322,1 mm
vertical axis		min. 241,6 mm
area		min. 755 cm <sup>2</sup>
Phosphors		
red		pigmented europium activated rare earth
green		sulphide type
blue		pigmented sulphide type
Centre-to-centre distance of vertical identical colour phosphor stripes, at screen centre		0,70 mm
Light transmission of face glass at centre		66,8%

**MECHANICAL DATA** (see also the figures on the following pages)

Overall length	373,6 ± 5 mm
Neck diameter	29,1 <sup>+1,4</sup> <sub>-0,7</sub> mm *
Bulb dimensions	
diagonal	max. 418,8 mm
width	max. 360,6 mm
height	max. 281,8 mm
Base	10-pin base JEDEC B10-277
Anode contact	small cavity contact J1-21, IEC 67-III-2
Mounting position	anode contact on top
Net mass	approx. 8 kg

**Handling**

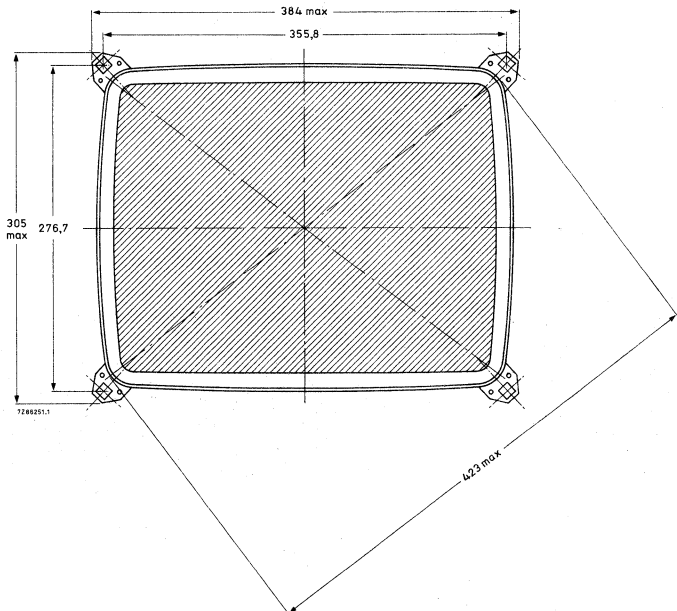
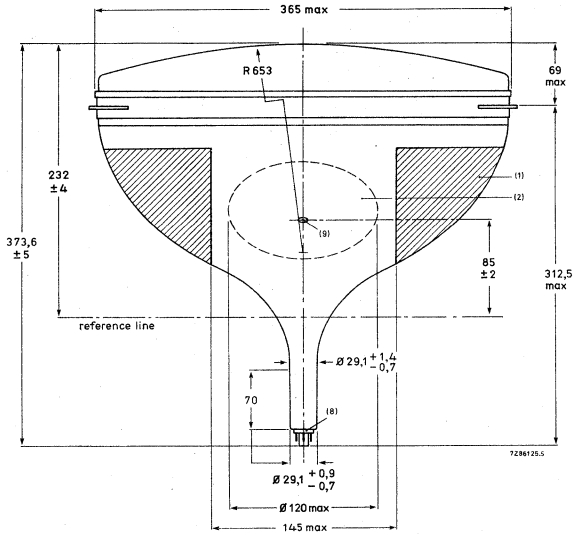
During shipment and handling the tube should not be subjected to accelerations greater than 35 g in any direction.

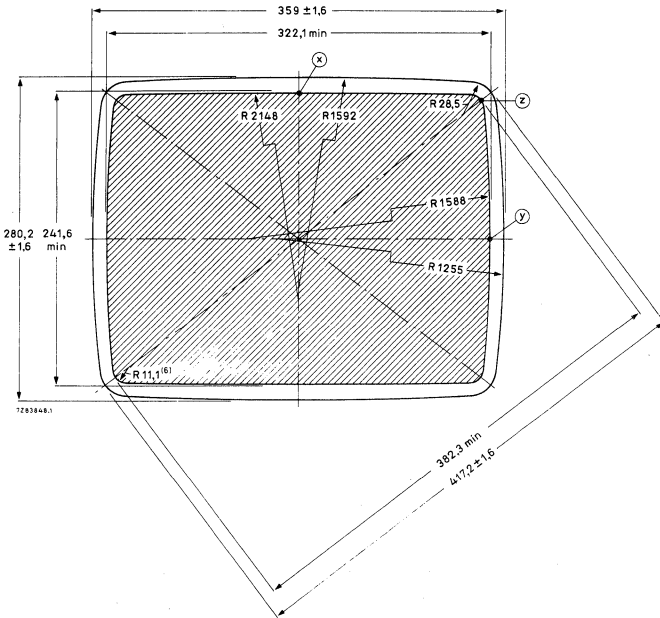
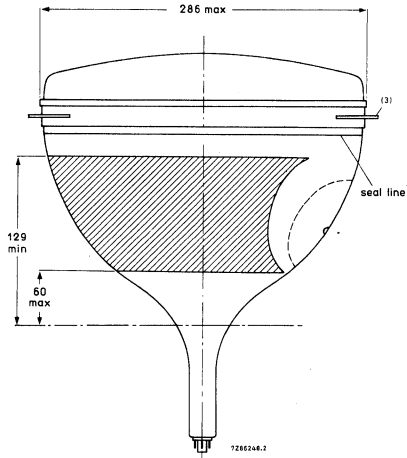
\* In the region of 70 mm from the neck end, the maximum diameter is 30 mm.

MECHANICAL DATA (continued)

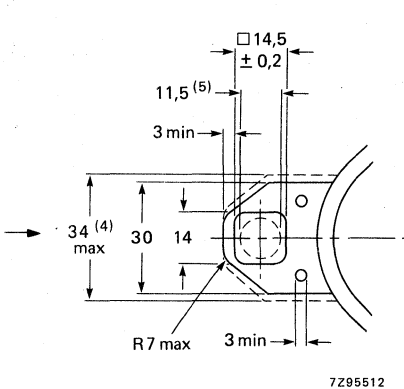
Dimensions in mm

Notes are given after the drawings.

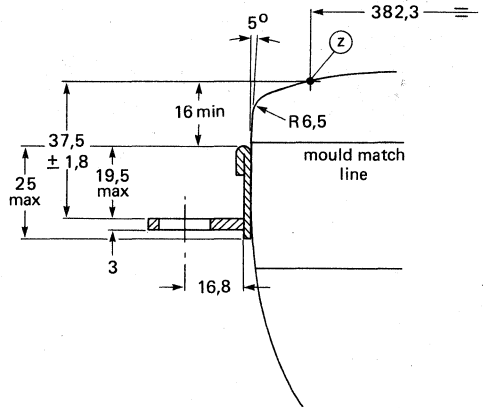




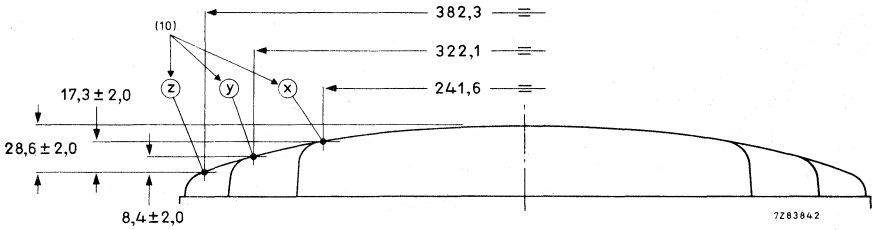
MECHANICAL DATA (continued)



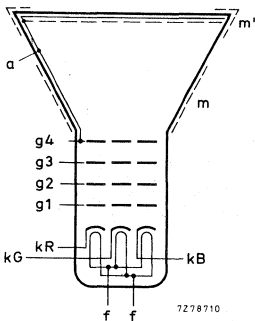
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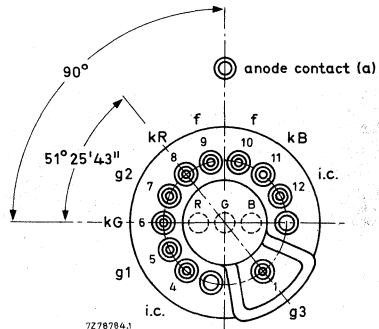
7Z95513.1



7Z83842



7Z78710



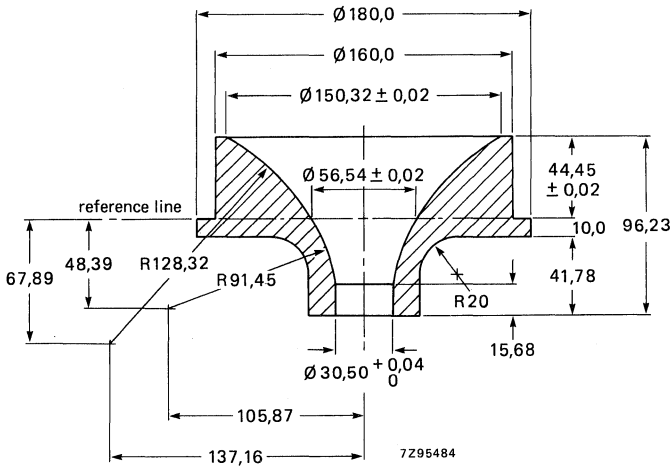
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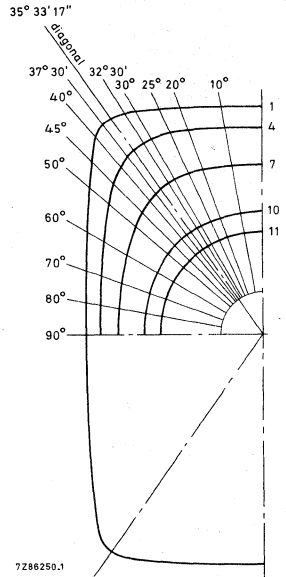
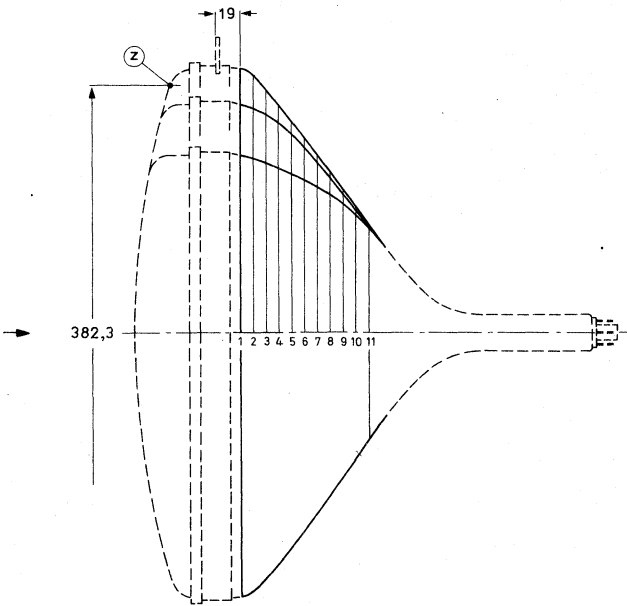
i.c. = internally connected  
(not to be used)

**Notes to outline drawings on the preceding pages**

1. Configuration of outer conductive coating may be different, but will contain the contact area as shown in the drawing.
2. To clean this area, wipe only with a soft lintless cloth.
3. One of the four mounting lugs may deviate (1,5 mm max.) from the plane of the other three lugs. This deviation is incorporated in the tolerance of  $\pm 1,8$  mm.
4. Minimum space to be reserved for mounting lug.
5. The position of the mounting screw in the cabinet must be within a circle of 11,5 mm diameter drawn around the true geometrical positions, i.e. the corners of a rectangle of 355,8 mm x 276,7 mm.
6. Co-ordinates for radius R = 11,1 mm: x = 146,52 mm, y = 104,72 mm.
7. Not applicable.
8. The socket for this base should not be rigidly mounted; it should have flexible leads and be allowed to move freely. After mounting of the tube in the cabinet note that the position of the base can fall within a circle, having a diameter of max. 50 mm, concentric with an imaginary tube axis.
9. Small cavity contact J1-21, IEC67-III-2.
10. The X, Y and Z reference points are located on the outside surface of the face plate at the intersection of the minor, major and diagonal screen axis respectively, with the minimum published screen.

**Reference line gauge; GR90CJ4**



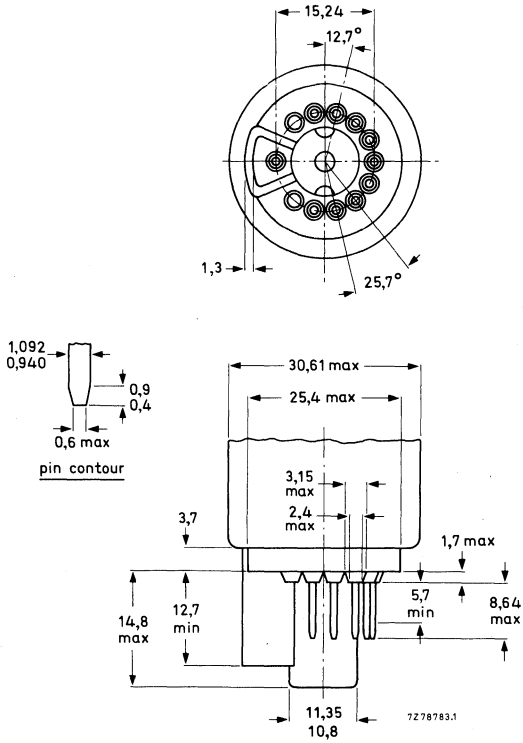


section	nom. distance from section 1	distance from centre (max. values)												
		0°	10°	20°	25°	30°	32°30'	diag. axes	37°30'	40°	45°	50°	60°	70°

Dimensions in mm

1	0	179,1	181,5	189,1	195,0	202,1	205,7	208,5	207,8	203,3	189,6	177,2	159,0	147,6	141,3	139,3
2	10	176,1	178,4	185,4	190,7	196,9	199,9	201,9	200,9	196,4	183,9	172,5	155,4	144,4	138,4	136,5
3	20	170,8	172,8	178,7	182,9	187,5	189,3	190,0	188,9	185,4	175,4	165,5	150,0	139,9	134,2	132,4
4	30	164,1	165,8	170,8	174,1	177,2	178,2	177,9	176,7	173,9	166,0	157,8	144,2	135,1	129,9	128,2
5	40	155,6	157,1	161,4	164,0	166,1	166,4	165,6	164,3	161,9	155,7	149,1	137,9	130,0	125,4	123,9
6	50	145,1	146,5	150,1	152,2	153,6	153,6	152,8	151,7	149,9	145,1	140,1	131,1	124,5	120,6	119,3
7	60	133,6	134,7	137,4	138,9	139,9	140,0	139,5	138,9	137,8	134,6	130,9	123,8	118,6	115,4	114,3
8	70	121,8	122,6	124,4	125,3	125,9	125,9	125,8	125,6	125,1	123,5	121,3	116,4	112,2	109,6	108,7
9	80	109,5	110,0	110,9	111,3	111,6	111,6	111,6	111,6	111,5	110,9	110,1	107,6	105,0	103,1	102,4
10	90	96,5	96,6	96,8	96,9	97,0	97,1	97,1	97,2	97,2	97,1	97,0	96,3	95,4	94,5	94,1
11	100	82,2	82,1	82,1	82,1	82,2	82,2	82,2	82,2	82,2	82,2	82,2	82,2	82,2	82,2	82,1

10-pin base; JEDEC B10-277



**TYPICAL OPERATING CONDITIONS**

The voltages are specified with respect to grid 1.

Anode voltage	$V_{a,g4}$	25 kV
Grid 3 (focusing electrode) voltage	$V_{g3}$	6,6 to 7,5 kV
Grid 2 voltage for a spot cut-off voltage $V_k = 140$ V	$V_{g2}$	390 to 760 V
Luminance at the centre of the screen*	L	180 cd/m <sup>2</sup>

\* Tube settings adjusted to produce white of 6500K + 7 M.P.C.D. (x = 0,313, y = 0,329) focused raster, current density 0,4  $\mu$ A/cm<sup>2</sup>.



**EQUIPMENT DESIGN VALUES**

The values are valid for anode voltages between 20 and 27,5 kV.  
 The voltages are specified with respect to grid 1.

Grid 3 (focusing electrode) voltage	$V_{g3}$	26,6 to 29,8% of anode voltage
Grid 2 voltage and cathode voltage for visual extinction of focused spot	$V_{g2}$ and $V_k$	see cut-off design chart *
Difference in cut-off voltages between guns in any tube	$\Delta V_k$	lowest value > 80% of highest value
Video drive characteristics		see graphs **
Grid 3 (focusing electrode) current	$I_{g3}$	-5 to +5 $\mu A$
Grid 2 current	$I_{g2}$	-5 to +5 $\mu A$
Grid 1 current under cut-off conditions	$I_{g1}$	-5 to +5 $\mu A$
To produce white of 6500K + 7 M.P.C.D. (CIE co-ordinates $x = 0,313, y = 0,329$ )		
Percentage of the total anode current supplied by each gun (typical)		
red gun		38,3%
green gun		35,8%
blue gun		25,9%
Ratio of anode currents		
red gun to green gun		min. 0,8 average 1,1 max. 1,4
red gun to blue gun		min. 1,1 average 1,5 max. 1,9
blue gun to green gun		min. 0,5 average 0,7 max. 0,9

\* The common  $V_{g2}$  should be adjusted as follows:  
 Set the cathode voltage,  $V_k$ , for each gun at 150 V. Increase the  $V_{g2}$  from about 400 V to the value at which the raster of one of the guns becomes just visible. Now decrease the  $V_k$  of the remaining guns so that the rasters of these guns also become visible.

\*\* For optimum picture performance it is recommended that the cathodes are not driven below +10 V.

**LIMITING VALUES** (Design maximum rating system unless otherwise stated)

The voltages are specified with respect to grid 1.

Anode voltage	$V_{a,g4}$	max. min.	27,5 kV 20 kV	notes 1, 2, 3 notes 1 and 4
Long-term average current for three guns	$I_a$	max.	750 $\mu$ A	note 5
Grid 3 (focusing electrode) voltage	$V_{g3}$	max.	11 kV	
Grid 2 voltage, peak	$V_{g2p}$	max.	1000 V	
Cathode voltage				
positive	$V_k$	max.	400 V	
positive operating cut-off	$V_k$	max.	200 V	
negative	$-V_k$	max.	0 V	
negative peak	$-V_{kp}$	max.	2 V	
Heater voltage	$V_f$	6,3 V	+ 5 % -10 %	notes 1 and 6
Heater-cathode voltage				
heater negative with respect to cathode				
during equipment warm-up period				
not exceeding 15 s	$V_{kf}$	max.	450 V	note 1
after equipment warm-up period	$V_{kf}$	max.	250 V	
heater positive with respect to cathode	$-V_{kfp}$	peak	200 V	note 1
	$-V_{kf}$	max.	0 V	
			(d.c. component value)	

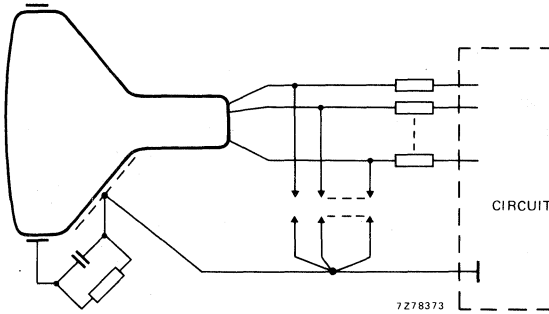
**Notes**

1. Absolute maximum rating system.
2. 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.
3. During adjustment on the production line this value is likely to be surpassed considerably. It is therefore strongly recommended to first make the necessary adjustments for normal operation without picture tube.
4. Operation of the tube at lower voltages impairs the luminance and resolution.
5. The short-term average anode current should be limited by circuitry to 1000  $\mu$ A.
6. For maximum cathode life and optimum performance, it is recommended that the heater supply be designed for 6,3 V at zero beam current.

**FLASHOVER PROTECTION**

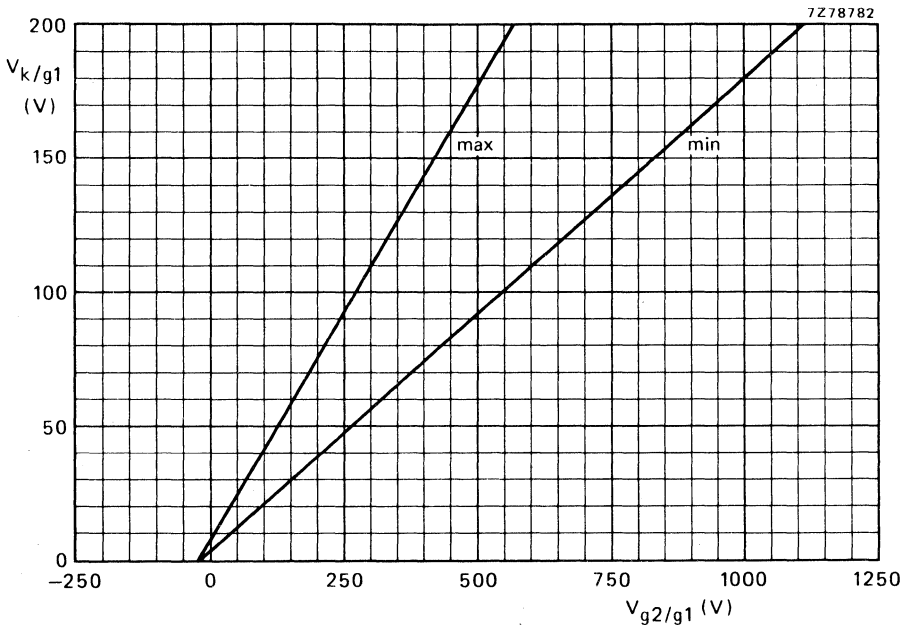
With the high voltage used with this tube (max. 27,5 kV) internal flashovers may occur. As a result of the Soft-Flash technology these flashover currents are limited to approx. 60 A offering higher set reliability, optimum circuit protection and component savings.

Primary protective circuitry using properly grounded spark gaps and series isolation resistors (preferably carbon composition) is still necessary to prevent tube damage. The spark gaps should be connected to all picture tube electrodes at the socket according to the figure below; they are not required on the heater pins. No other connections between the outer conductive coating and the chassis are permissible. The spark gaps should be designed for a breakdown voltage at the focusing electrode (g3) of 11 kV ( $1,5 \times V_{g3}$  max. at  $V_{a,g4} = 25$  kV), and at the other electrodes of 1,5 to 2 kV. The values of the series isolation resistors should be as high as possible (min.  $1,5 \text{ k}\Omega$ ) without causing deterioration of the circuit performance. The resistors should be able to withstand an instantaneous surge of 20 kV for the focusing circuit and 12 kV for the remaining circuits without arcing. Additional information is available on request.

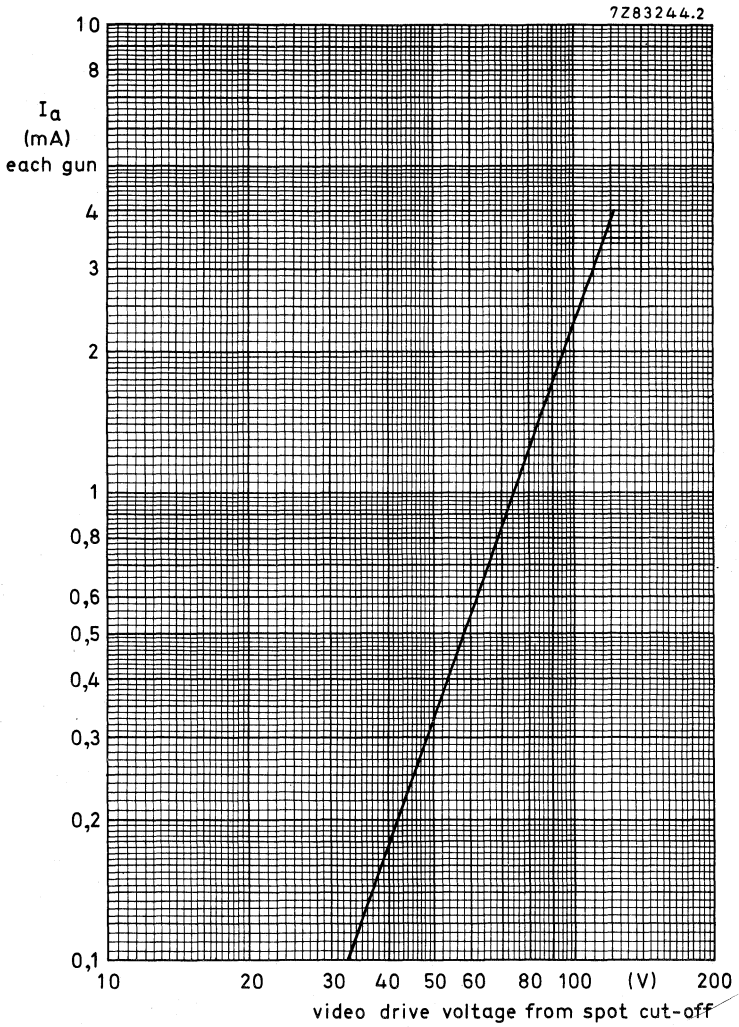


**BEAM CORRECTIONS**

Maximum required correction for register, as measured at the centre of the screen in any direction	0,08 mm
Centre convergence displacement of the blue and red beams is contained within a circle; max. diameter of circle	4,5 mm
Centre convergence displacement between the green beam and converged blue and red beams is contained within a circle; maximum diameter of circle	2,3 mm
Maximum centring error in any direction after colour purity, static convergence, and horizontal centre line correction, measured with deflection coils in nominal position	5 mm



Spot cut-off design chart (cathode drive),  $V_{g3}$  adjusted for focus,  $V_{a,g4} = 20$  to  $27,5$  kV.



Typical cathode drive characteristics.

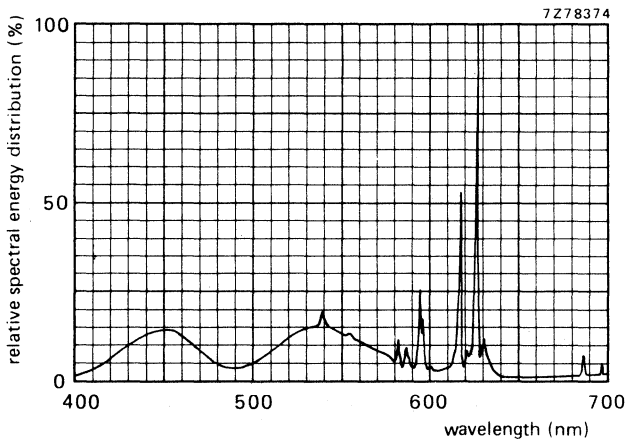
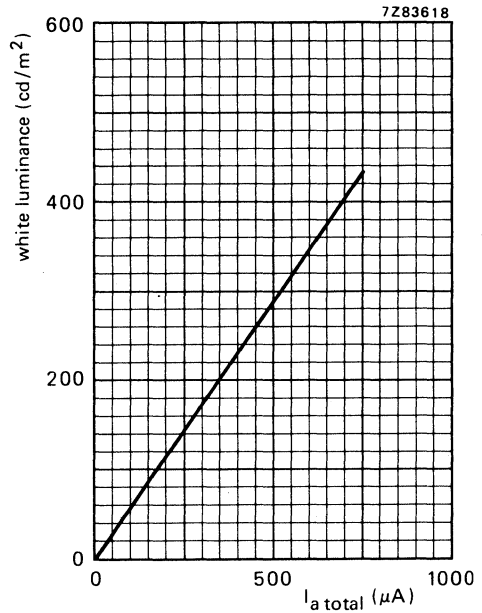
$V_f = 6,3 \text{ V}$ ;

$V_{a,g4} = 25 \text{ kV}$ ;

$V_{g3}$  adjusted for focus;

$V_{g2}$  adjusted to provide spot cut-off for  $V_k = 140 \text{ V}$ .

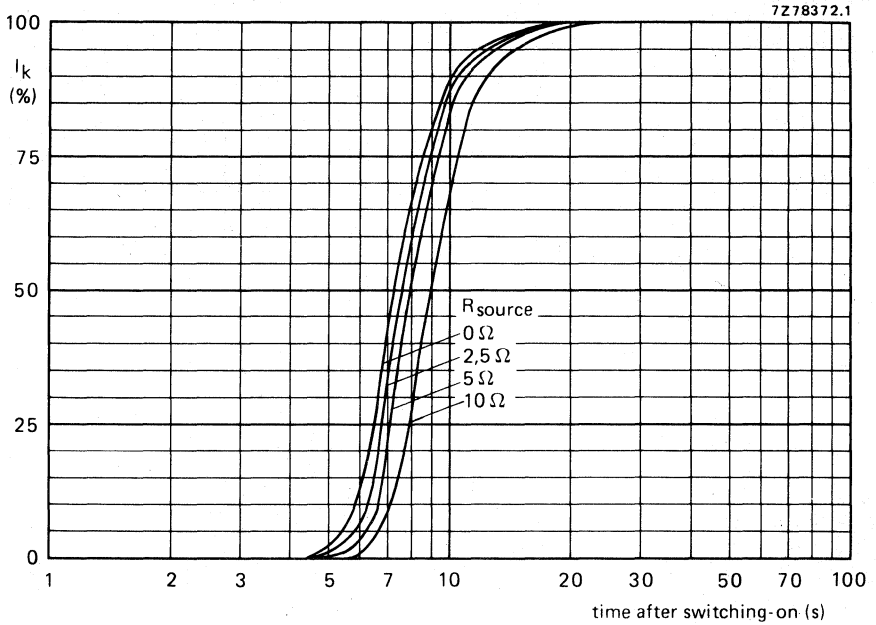
Luminance at the centre of the screen  
 as a function of  $I_{total}$ :  
 $V_{a,g4} = 25 \text{ kV}$ ,  $V_f = 6,3 \text{ V}$ ,  $V_{g3}$  adjusted  
 for optimum focus.  
 Scanned area =  $322,1 \text{ mm} \times 241,6 \text{ mm}$ ;  
 CIE co-ordinates  $x = 0,313$ ,  $y = 0,329$ .



Simultaneous excitation of red, green and blue phosphor, measured in a tube, to produce white of  $x = 0,313$ ,  $y = 0,329$ . Exact shape of the peaks depends on the resolution of the measuring apparatus.

Colour co-ordinates:

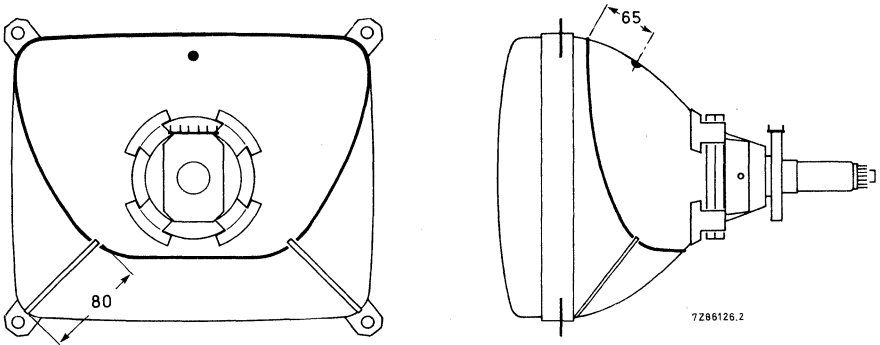
	$x$	$y$
red	0,635	0,340
green	0,315	0,600
blue	0,150	0,060



Cathode heating time after switching on, measured under typical operating conditions.

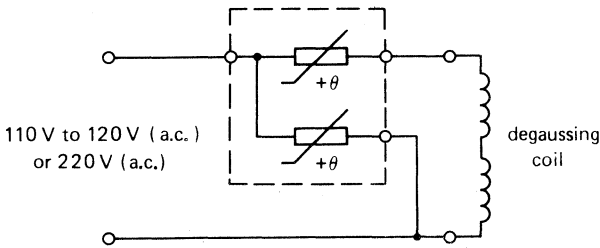
**DEGAUSSING**

The picture tube is provided with an internal magnetic shield. This shield and the shadow mask with its suspension system may be provided with an automatic degaussing system, consisting of one magnetic coil winding mounted on the cone of the picture tube.



Position of degaussing coil on the picture tube; dimensions are given in mm.

For proper degaussing an initial magnetomotive force (m.m.f.) of 600 ampere-turns is required in the coil. This m.m.f. has to be gradually decreased by appropriate degaussing circuitry. In the steady state, no significant m.m.f. should remain in the coil ( $\leq 0,6$  ampere-turns). If single-phase power rectification is employed in the t.v. circuitry, provision should be included to prevent asymmetric distortion of the a.c. voltage applied to the degaussing circuit due to high d.c. inrush currents. An example of a degaussing circuit and coil data for various mains voltages are given below.



Degaussing circuit using dual PTC thermistor.

**Data of degaussing coil**

	110 V (a.c.) mains	220 V (a.c.) mains
Circumference	105 cm	105 cm
Number of turns	70	120
Copper-wire diameter	0,5 mm	0,35 mm
Resistance	6,3 Ω	22,3 Ω
Catalogue number of appropriate dual PTC thermistor	8222 298 73091	2322 662 98009





## DEFLECTION UNIT

- Raster Correction Free

## QUICK REFERENCE DATA

---

Picture tube	
gun arrangement	in line
diagonal	42 cm (16 in)
neck diameter	29,1 mm
Deflection angle	90°
Line deflection current, edge to edge at 25 kV	3,28 A (p-p)
Inductance of line coils, parallel connected	1,73 mH
Field deflection current, edge to edge at 25 kV	0,94 A (p-p)
Resistance of field coils, parallel connected	11 $\Omega$

---

## APPLICATION

This deflection unit, in conjunction with devices for colour purity and static convergence is for 90° in-line colour picture tube A42-592X, with a neck diameter of 29,1 mm.

The unit requires no raster correction circuitry.

## DESCRIPTION

The deflection unit consists of saddle-shaped line deflection coils, toroidal wound field deflection coils, and metal fins, thus forming a raster correction free hybrid yoke. The unit has a metal non-magnetic clamping ring at the rear, to fix the deflection unit on the neck of the picture tube.

**MECHANICAL DATA**

Dimensions in mm

**Outlines**

The deflection unit fits a tube with a neck diameter of  $29,1^{+0,9}_{-0,7}$  mm.

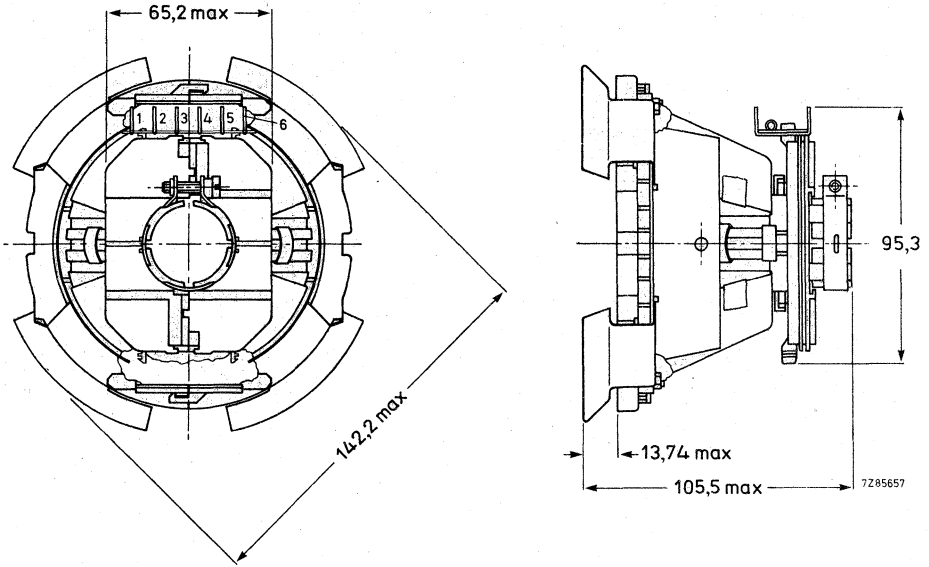


Fig. 1.

Maximum operating temperature (average copper temperature measured with resistance method)

+ 90 °C

Storage temperature range

-20 to + 90 °C

Flame retardant

according to UL 1413, category 94-V1

Torque on neck clamp screw

1,4 Nm

**ENVIRONMENTAL TEST SPECIFICATIONS**

Vibration

IEC 68-2-6 (test Fc)

Bump

IEC 68-2-29 (test Eb; 35g)

Cold

IEC 68-2-1 (test Ab)

Dry heat

IEC 68-2-2 (test Bb)

Damp heat, steady state

IEC 68-2-3 (test Ca)

Cyclic damp heat

IEC 68-2-30 (test Db)

Change of temperature

IEC 68-2-14 (test Nb)

## ELECTRICAL DATA

## Line coils

Inductance at 1 V (r.m.s.), 1 kHz

Resistance at 25 °C

Line deflection current, edge to edge at 25 kV

Voltage during line scan, edge to edge,  
at 25 kV, scan period 52,5  $\mu$ s

parallel connected

1,73 mH  $\pm$  5%1,79  $\Omega$   $\pm$  10%

3,28 A (p-p)

109 V

## Field coils

Inductance at 1 V (r.m.s.), 1 kHz

Resistance at 25 °C

Field deflection current, edge to edge at 25 kV

parallel connected

29,1 mH  $\pm$  10%11  $\Omega$   $\pm$  7%

0,94 A (p-p)

## Cross-talk

a voltage of 10 V, 15625 Hz applied to  
the line coils causes no more than 0,2 V  
across the field coils (damping resistors  
included)

## Insulation resistance at 1 kV (d.c.)

between line and field coils

between line coil and core clamp

between field coil and core clamp

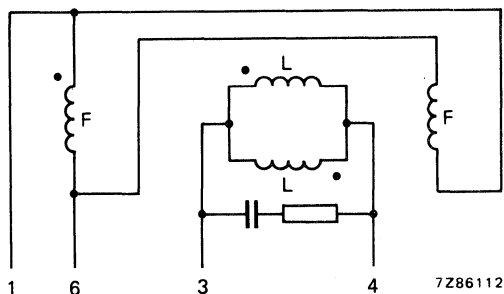
> 500 M $\Omega$ > 500 M $\Omega$ > 10 M $\Omega$ 

Fig. 2 Connection diagram, L = Line, F = Field.

## ADJUSTMENT

- Adjust the static convergence with the four and six-pole magnets of the multipole unit AT1052 for the relative movement of the beams under influence of a four or six-pole magnet.
- Adjust colour purity by axial movement of the deflection yoke and adjustment of the two-pole magnets for centring of the beams.
- Tighten the screw of the clamping ring on the deflection yoke to secure the axial position of the unit on the picture tube.
- Readjust, if necessary, the convergence with the four and six-pole magnets.
- Tilt the unit in either horizontal or vertical direction, or in both directions so that blue, green and red lines converge at the end of the horizontal and vertical axis.
- This position of the unit has to be secured by three rubber wedges placed between the picture tube and the deflection unit. These wedges have to be cemented on to the picture tube.



## DEFLECTION UNIT

- Raster Correction Free

## QUICK REFERENCE DATA

---

Picture tube	
gun arrangement	in line
diagonal	42 cm (16 in)
neck diameter	29,1 mm
Deflection angle	90°
Line deflection current, edge to edge at 25 kV	3,04 A(p-p)
Inductance of line coils, parallel connected	1,89 mH
Field deflection current, edge to edge at 25 kV	0,9 A(p-p)
Resistance of field coils, parallel connected	13,9 Ω

---

## APPLICATION

This deflection unit, in conjunction with devices for colour purity and static convergence is for 90° in-line colour picture tube A42-592X, with a neck diameter of 29,1 mm.

The unit requires no raster correction circuitry.

## DESCRIPTION

The deflection unit consists of saddle-shaped line deflection coils, toroidal wound field deflection coils and metal fins, thus forming a raster correction free hybrid yoke. The unit has a metal non-magnetic clamping ring at the rear, to fix the deflection unit on the neck of the picture tube.

**MECHANICAL DATA**

Dimensions in mm

**Outlines**

The deflection unit fits a tube with a neck diameter of  $29,1^{+0,9}_{-0,7}$  mm.

For correct fitting the tube neck should be provided with adhesive tape.

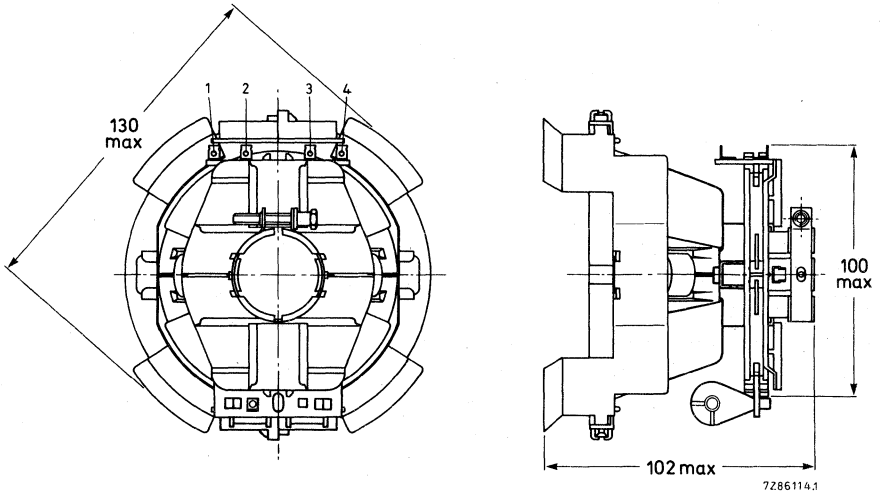


Fig. 1.

Maximum operating temperature (average copper temperature measured with resistance method)

+ 90 °C

Storage temperature range

-20 to + 90 °C

Flame retardent

according to UL 1413, category 94-V1

Torque on neck clamp screw

1,4 Nm

**ENVIRONMENTAL TEST SPECIFICATIONS**

Vibration

IEC 68-2-6 (test Fc)

Bump

IEC 68-2-29 (test Eb; 35g)

Cold

IEC 68-2-1 (test Ab)

Dry heat

IEC 68-2-2 (test Bb)

Damp heat, steady state

IEC 68-2-3 (test Ca)

Cyclic damp heat

IEC 68-2-30 (test Db)

Change of temperature

IEC 68-2-14 (test Nb)

**ELECTRICAL DATA****Line coils**

Inductance at 1 V (r.m.s.), 1 kHz

Resistance at 25 °C

Line deflection current, edge to edge, at 25 kV

Voltage during line scan, edge to edge, at 25 kV,  
scan period 52,5  $\mu$ s

parallel connected

1,89 mH  $\pm$  5%2,6  $\Omega$   $\pm$  10%

3,04 A (p-p)

109 V

**Field coils**

Inductance at 1 V (r.m.s.), 1 kHz

Resistance at 25 °C

Field deflection current, edge to edge, at 25 kV

parallel connected

29 mH  $\pm$  10%13,9  $\Omega$   $\pm$  7%

0,9 A (p-p)

**Cross-talk**

a voltage of 10 V, 15625 Hz applied to the line coils causes no more than 0,2 V across the field coils (damping resistors included)

**Insulation resistance at 1 kV (d.c.)**

between line and field coils

between line coil and core clamp

between field coil and core clamp

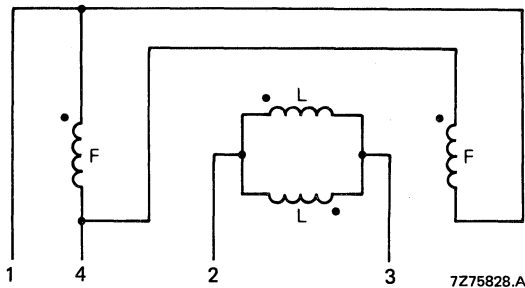
> 500 M $\Omega$ > 500 M $\Omega$ > 10 M $\Omega$ 

Fig. 2 Connection diagram, L = Line, F = Field.

**ADJUSTMENT**

- Adjust the static convergence with the four and six-pole magnets of the multipole unit AT1052 for the relative movement of the beams under influence of a four or six-pole magnet.
- Adjust colour purity by axial movement of the deflection yoke and adjustment of the two-pole magnets for centring of the beams.
- Tighten the screw of the clamping ring on the deflection yoke to secure the axial position of the unit on the picture tube.
- Readjust, if necessary, the convergence with the four and six-pole magnets.
- Tilt the unit in either horizontal or vertical direction, or in both directions so that blue, green and red lines converge at the end of the horizontal and vertical axis.
- This position of the unit has to be secured by three rubber wedges placed between the picture tube and the deflection unit. These wedges have to be cemented on to the picture tube.





Replaces A42-591X ←

## Hi-Bri COLOUR PICTURE TUBE

- 90° deflection
- In-line gun, thermally stable; electrostatic hi-bi-potential focus
- 29,1 mm neck diameter
- Hi-Bri screen with pigmented phosphor featuring high brightness and increased contrast performance
- Soft-Flash technology offering improved set reliability
- Slotted shadow mask optimized for minimum moiré
- Fine pitch over entire screen
- Phosphor lines follow glass contour
- Quick-heating cathodes
- Internal magnetic shield
- Reinforced envelope for push-through mounting
- When combined with an appropriate hybrid saddle toroidal deflection unit (e.g. AT1216 or AT1470), it forms a self-converging and raster correction free assembly.

### QUICK REFERENCE DATA

Deflection angle	90°
Face diagonal	42 cm
Overall length	378 mm
Neck diameter	29,1 mm
Heating	6,3 V, 685 mA
Focusing voltage	28% of anode voltage

**ELECTRON-OPTICAL DATA**

Electron gun system		unitized triple-aperture electrodes
Focusing method		electrostatic
Focus lens		hi-bi-potential
Deflection method		magnetic
Deflection angles		
diagonal		approx. 90°
horizontal		approx. 78°
vertical		approx. 60°

**ELECTRICAL DATA**

Capacitances		
anode to external		
conductive coating including rimband	$C_{a(m+m')}$	max. 1600 pF min. 1000 pF
grid 1 to all other electrodes	$C_{g1}$	17 pF
cathode of each gun to all other electrodes	$C_{kR}, C_{kG}, C_{kB}$	5 pF
focusing electrode to all other electrodes	$C_{g3}$	6 pF
Heating		indirect by a.c. or d.c.
heater voltage	$V_f$	6,3 V
heater current	$I_f$	685 mA

**OPTICAL DATA**

Screen		metal-backed vertical phosphor stripes; phosphor lines follow glass contour
Screen finish		satinized
Useful screen dimensions		
diagonal		min. 382,3 mm
horizontal axis		min. 322,1 mm
vertical axis		min. 241,6 mm
area		min. 755 cm <sup>2</sup>
Phosphors		
red		pigmented europium activated rare earth sulphide type
green		pigmented sulphide type
blue		pigmented sulphide type
Centre-to-centre distance of vertical identical colour phosphor stripes, at screen centre		0,70 mm
Light transmission of face glass at centre		66,8%

**MECHANICAL DATA** (see also the figures on the following pages)

Overall length	378 ± 5 mm
Neck diameter	29,1 $\begin{smallmatrix} +1,4 \\ -0,7 \end{smallmatrix}$ mm *
Bulb dimensions	
diagonal	max. 418,8 mm
width	max. 360,6 mm
height	max. 281,8 mm
Base	JEDEC B8-274
Anode contact	small cavity contact J1-21, IEC 67-III-2
Mounting position	anode contact on top
Net mass	approx. 8 kg

**Handling**

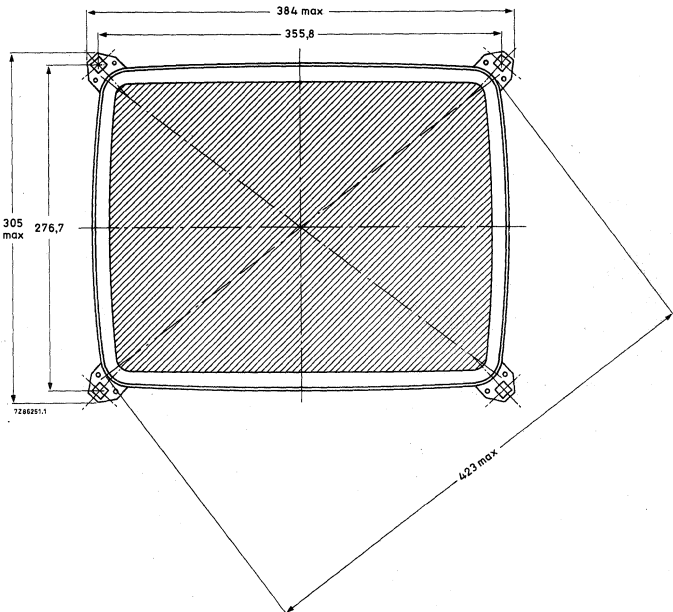
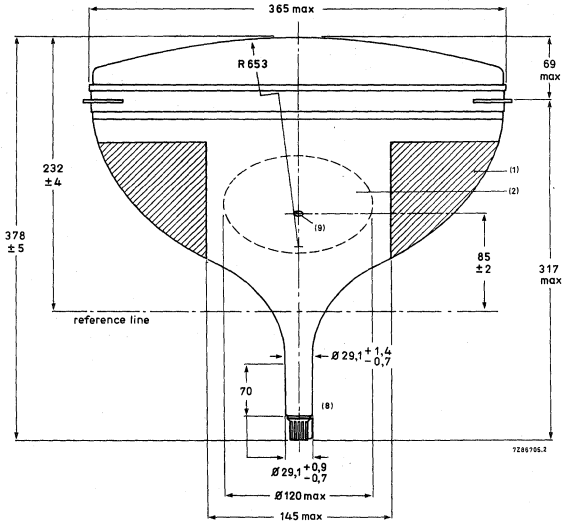
During shipment and handling the tube should not be subjected to accelerations greater than 35 g in any direction.

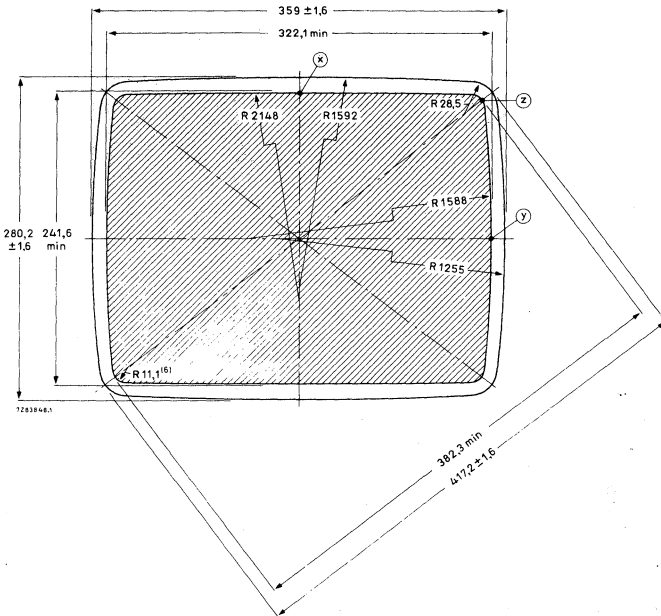
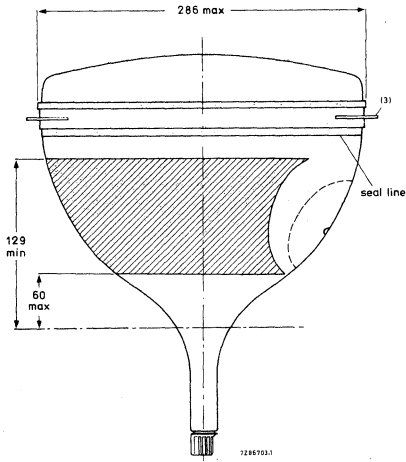
\* In the region of 70 mm from the neck end, the maximum diameter is 30 mm.

MECHANICAL DATA (continued)

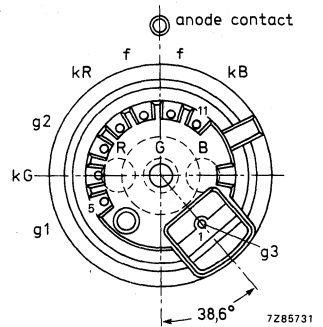
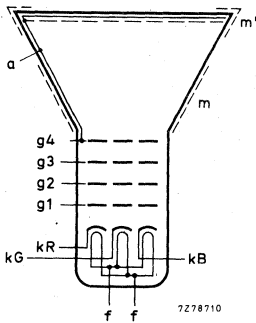
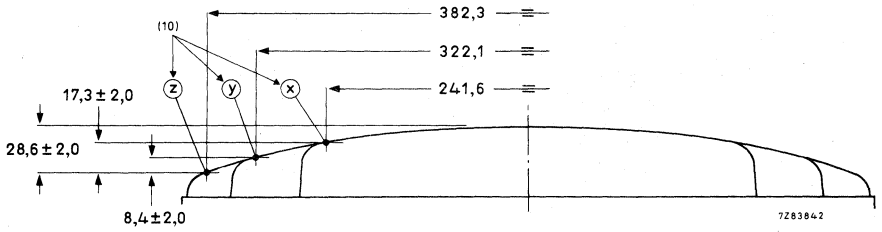
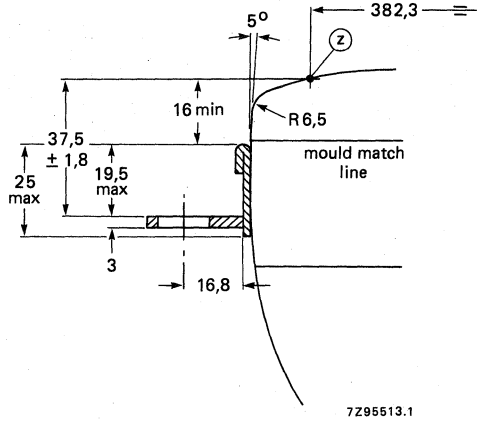
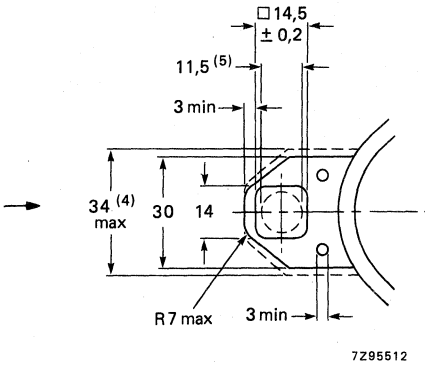
Dimensions in mm

Notes are given after the drawings.





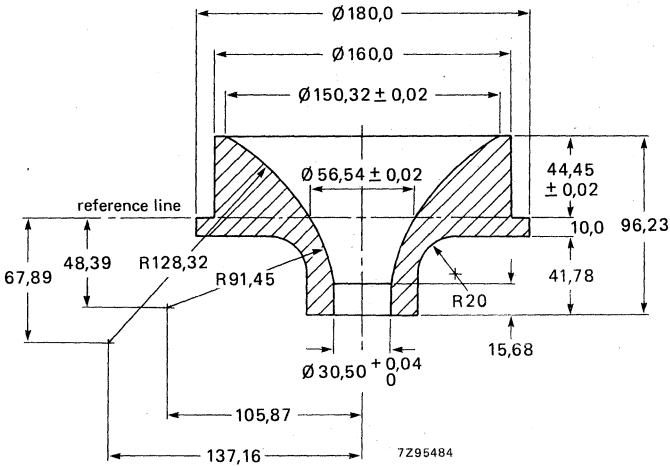
MECHANICAL DATA (continued)



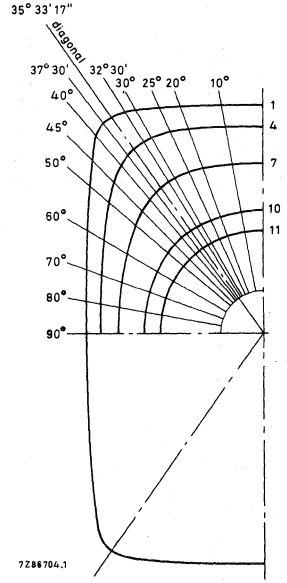
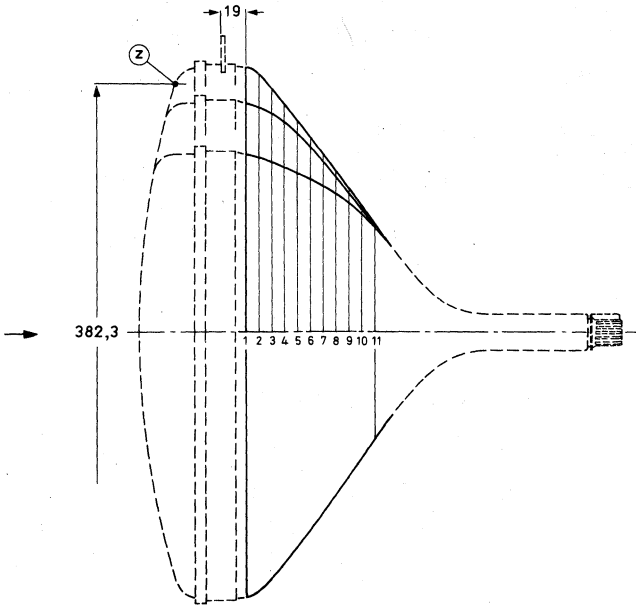
**Notes to outline drawings on the preceding pages**

1. Configuration of outer conductive coating may be different, but will contain the contact area as shown in the drawing.
2. To clean this area, wipe only with a soft lintless cloth.
3. One of the four mounting lugs may deviate (1,5 mm max.) from the plane of the other three lugs. This deviation is incorporated in the tolerance of  $\pm 1,8$  mm.
4. Minimum space to be reserved for mounting lug.
5. The position of the mounting screw in the cabinet must be within a circle of 11,5 mm diameter drawn around the true geometrical positions, i.e. the corners of a rectangle of 355,8 mm x 276,7 mm.
6. Co-ordinates for radius R = 11,1 mm: x = 146,52 mm, y = 104,72 mm.
7. Not applicable.
8. The socket for this base should not be rigidly mounted; it should have flexible leads and be allowed to move freely. After mounting of the tube in the cabinet note that the position of the base can fall within a circle, having a diameter of max. 50 mm, concentric with an imaginary tube axis.
9. Small cavity contact J1-21, IEC 67-III-2.
10. The X, Y and Z reference points are located on the outside surface of the face plate at the intersection of the minor, major and diagonal screen axis respectively, with the minimum published screen.

**Reference line gauge; GR90CJ4**

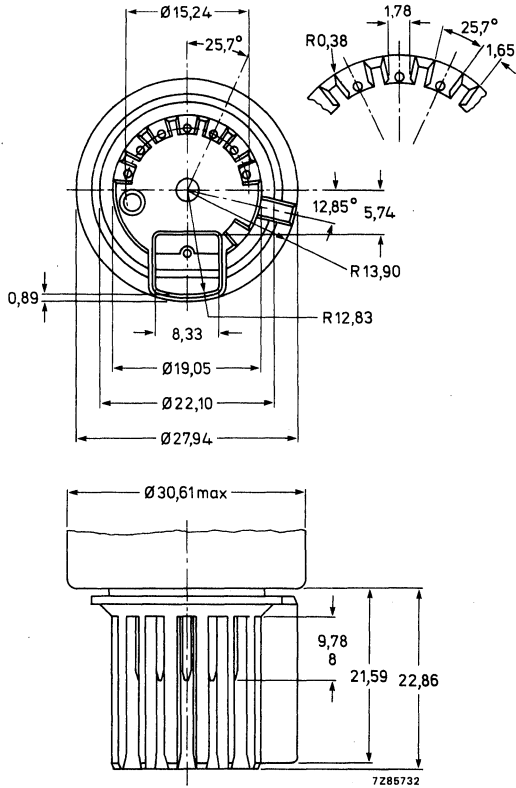






section	nom. distance from section 1	distance from centre (max. values)														
		0°	10°	20°	25°	30°	32°30'	diag. axes	37°30'	40°	45°	50°	60°	70°	80°	90°
Dimensions in mm																
1	0	179,1	181,5	189,1	195,0	202,1	205,7	208,5	207,8	203,3	189,6	177,2	159,0	147,6	141,3	139,3
2	10	176,1	178,4	185,4	190,7	196,9	199,9	201,9	200,9	196,4	183,9	172,5	155,4	144,4	138,4	136,5
3	20	170,8	172,8	178,7	182,9	187,5	189,3	190,0	188,9	185,4	175,4	165,5	150,0	139,9	134,2	132,4
4	30	164,1	165,8	170,8	174,1	177,2	178,2	177,9	176,7	173,9	166,0	157,8	144,2	135,1	129,9	128,2
5	40	155,6	157,1	161,4	164,0	166,1	166,4	165,6	164,3	161,9	155,7	149,1	137,9	130,0	125,4	123,9
6	50	145,1	146,5	150,1	152,2	153,6	153,6	152,8	151,7	149,9	145,1	140,1	131,1	124,5	120,6	119,3
7	60	133,6	134,7	137,4	138,9	139,9	140,0	139,5	138,9	137,8	134,6	130,9	123,8	118,6	115,4	114,3
8	70	121,8	122,6	124,4	125,3	125,9	125,9	125,8	125,6	125,1	123,5	121,3	116,4	112,2	109,6	108,7
9	80	109,5	110,0	110,9	111,3	111,6	111,6	111,6	111,6	111,5	110,9	110,1	107,6	105,0	103,1	102,4
10	90	96,5	96,6	96,8	96,9	97,0	97,1	97,1	97,2	97,2	97,1	97,0	96,3	95,4	94,5	94,1
11	100	82,2	82,1	82,1	82,1	82,2	82,2	82,2	82,2	82,2	82,2	82,2	82,2	82,2	82,2	82,1

Base JEDEC B8-274



**TYPICAL OPERATING CONDITIONS**

The voltages are specified with respect to grid 1.

Anode voltage	$V_{a,g4}$	25 kV
Grid 3 (focusing electrode) voltage	$V_{g3}$	6,6 to 7,5 kV
Grid 2 voltage for a spot cut-off voltage $V_k = 140$ V	$V_{g2}$	390 to 760 V
Luminance at the centre of the screen*	L	180 cd/m <sup>2</sup>

\* Tube settings adjusted to produce white of 6500K + 7 M.P.C.D. ( $x = 0,313$ ,  $y = 0,329$ ) focused raster, current density  $0,4 \mu A/cm^2$ .

## EQUIPMENT DESIGN VALUES

The values are valid for anode voltages between 20 and 27,5 kV.

The voltages are specified with respect to grid 1.

Grid 3 (focusing electrode) voltage	$V_{g3}$	26,6 to 29,8% of anode voltage
Grid 2 voltage and cathode voltage for visual extinction of focused spot	$V_{g2}$ and $V_k$	see cut-off design chart *
Difference in cut-off voltages between guns in any tube	$\Delta V_k$	lowest value > 80% of highest value
Video drive characteristics		see graphs **
Grid 3 (focusing electrode) current	$I_{g3}$	-5 to + 5 $\mu$ A
Grid 2 current	$I_{g2}$	-5 to + 5 $\mu$ A
Grid 1 current under cut-off conditions	$I_{g1}$	-5 to + 5 $\mu$ A
To produce white of 6500K + 7 M.P.C.D. (CIE co-ordinates $x = 0,313$ , $y = 0,329$ )		
Percentage of the total anode current supplied by each gun (typical)		
red gun		38,3%
green gun		35,8%
blue gun		25,9%
Ratio of anode currents		
red gun to green gun		min. 0,8 average 1,1 max. 1,4
red gun to blue gun		min. 1,1 average 1,5 max. 1,9
blue gun to green gun		min. 0,5 average 0,7 max. 0,9

\* The common  $V_{g2}$  should be adjusted as follows:  
Set the cathode voltage,  $V_k$ , for each gun at 150 V. Increase the  $V_{g2}$  from about 400 V to the value at which the raster of one of the guns becomes just visible. Now decrease the  $V_k$  of the remaining guns so that the rasters of these guns also become visible.

\*\* For optimum picture performance it is recommended that the cathodes are not driven below + 10 V.

**LIMITING VALUES** (Design maximum rating system unless otherwise stated)

The voltages are specified with respect to grid 1.

Anode voltage	$V_{a,g4}$	max. min.	27,5 kV 20 kV	notes 1, 2, 3 notes 1 and 4
Long-term average current for three guns	$I_a$	max.	750 $\mu$ A	note 5
Grid 3 (focusing electrode) voltage	$V_{g3}$	max.	11 kV	
Grid 2 voltage, peak	$V_{g2p}$	max.	1000 V	
Cathode voltage				
positive	$V_k$	max.	400 V	
positive operating cut-off	$V_k$	max.	200 V	
negative	$-V_k$	max.	0 V	
negative peak	$-V_{kp}$	max.	2 V	
Heater voltage	$V_f$	6,3 V	+ 5 % -10 %	notes 1 and 6
Heater-cathode voltage				
heater negative with respect to cathode				
during equipment warm-up period				
not exceeding 15 s	$V_{kf}$	max.	450 V	note 1
after equipment warm-up period	$V_{kf}$	max.	250 V	
heater positive with respect to cathode	$-V_{kfp}$	peak	200 V	note 1
	$-V_{kf}$	max.	0 V	
			(d.c. component value)	

**Notes**

1. Absolute maximum rating system.
2. 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.
3. During adjustment on the production line this value is likely to be surpassed considerably. It is therefore strongly recommended to first make the necessary adjustments for normal operation without picture tube.
4. Operation of the tube at lower voltages impairs the luminance and resolution.
5. The short-term average anode current should be limited by circuitry to 1000  $\mu$ A.
6. For maximum cathode life and optimum performance, it is recommended that the heater supply be designed for 6,3 V at zero beam current.

**FLASHOVER PROTECTION**

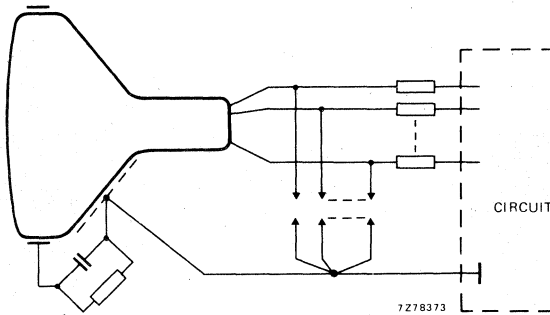
With the high voltage used with this tube (max. 27,5 kV) internal flashovers may occur. As a result of the Soft-Flash technology these flashover currents are limited to approx. 60 A offering higher set reliability, optimum circuit protection and component savings.

Primary protective circuitry using properly grounded spark gaps and series isolation resistors (preferably carbon composition) is still necessary to prevent tube damage. The spark gaps should be connected to all picture tube electrodes at the socket according to the figure below; they are not required on the heater pins. No other connections between the outer conductive coating and the chassis are permissible.

The spark gaps should be designed for a breakdown voltage at the focusing electrode (g3) of 11 kV ( $1,5 \times V_{g3}$  max. at  $V_{a,g4} = 25$  kV), and at the other electrodes of 1,5 to 2 kV.

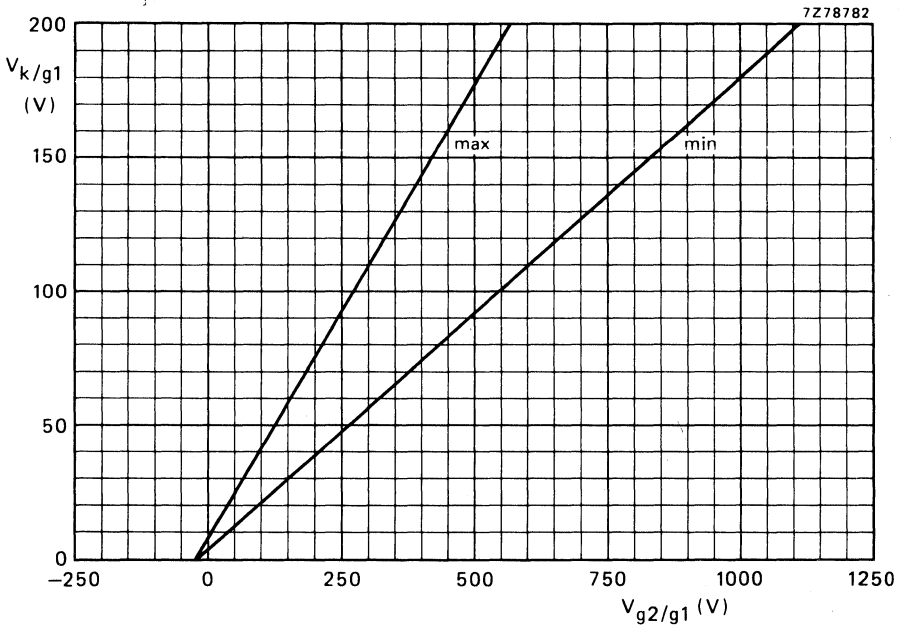
The values of the series isolation resistors should be as high as possible (min. 1,5 kΩ) without causing deterioration of the circuit performance. The resistors should be able to withstand an instantaneous surge of 20 kV for the focusing circuit and 12 kV for the remaining circuits without arcing.

Additional information is available on request.

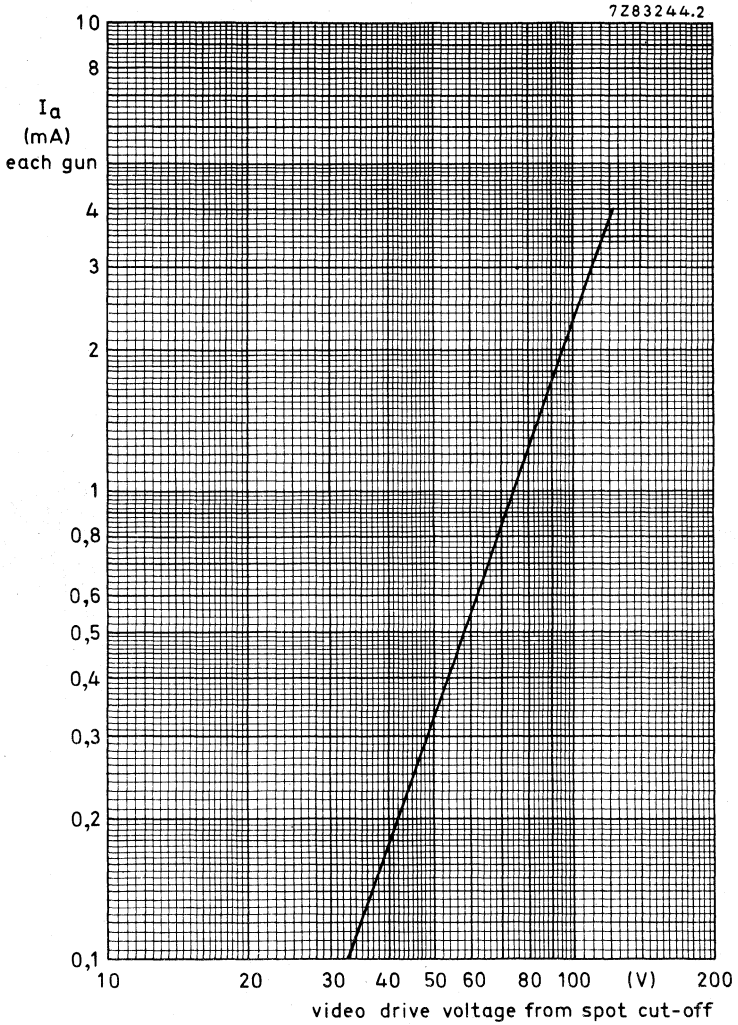


**BEAM CORRECTIONS**

Maximum required correction for register, as measured at the centre of the screen in any direction	0,08 mm
Centre convergence displacement of the blue and red beams is contained within a circle; max. diameter of circle	4,5 mm
Centre convergence displacement between the green beam and converged blue and red beams is contained within a circle; maximum diameter of circle	2,3 mm
Maximum centring error in any direction after colour purity, static convergence, and horizontal centre line correction, measured with deflection coils in nominal position	5 mm



Spot cut-off design chart (cathode drive),  $V_{g3}$  adjusted for focus,  $V_{a,g4} = 20$  to  $27,5$  kV.



Typical cathode drive characteristics.

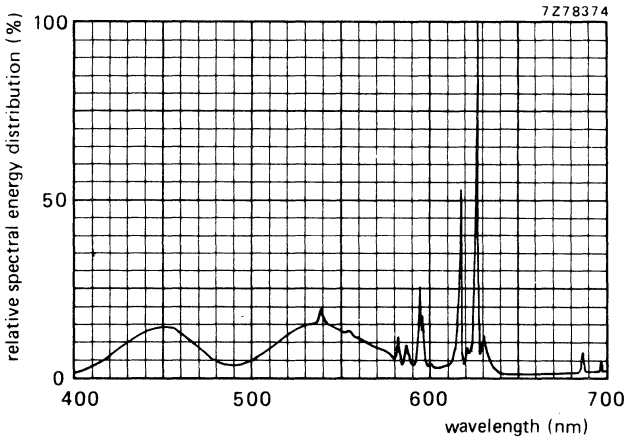
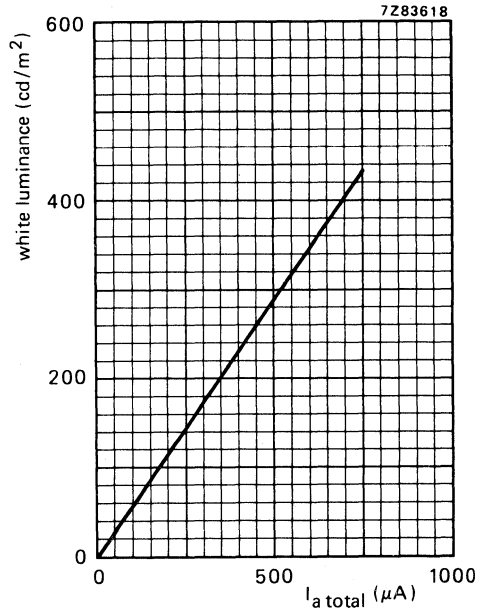
$V_f = 6,3 \text{ V}$ ;

$V_{a,g4} = 25 \text{ kV}$ ;

$V_{g3}$  adjusted for focus;

$V_{g2}$  adjusted to provide spot cut-off for  $V_k = 140 \text{ V}$ .

Luminance at the centre of the screen  
 as a function of  $I_{total}$ .  
 $V_{a,g4} = 25$  kV,  $V_f = 6,3$  V,  $V_{g3}$  adjusted  
 for optimum focus.  
 Scanned area =  $322,1$  mm x  $241,6$  mm;  
 CIE co-ordinates  $x = 0,313$ ,  $y = 0,329$ .

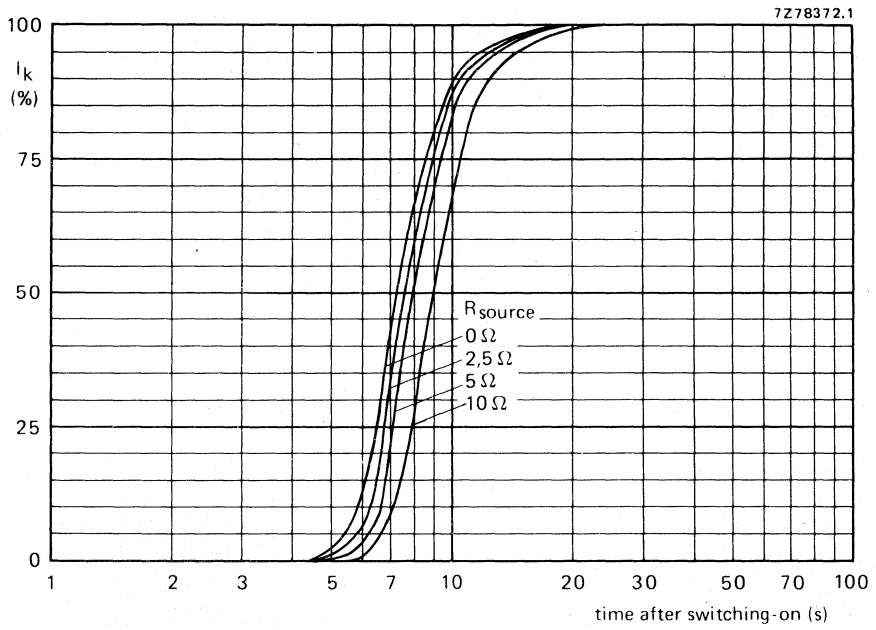


Simultaneous excitation of red, green and blue phosphor, measured in a tube, to produce white of  $x = 0,313$ ,  $y = 0,329$ . Exact shape of the peaks depends on the resolution of the measuring apparatus.

Colour co-ordinates:

	x	y
red	0,635	0,340
green	0,315	0,600
blue	0,150	0,060

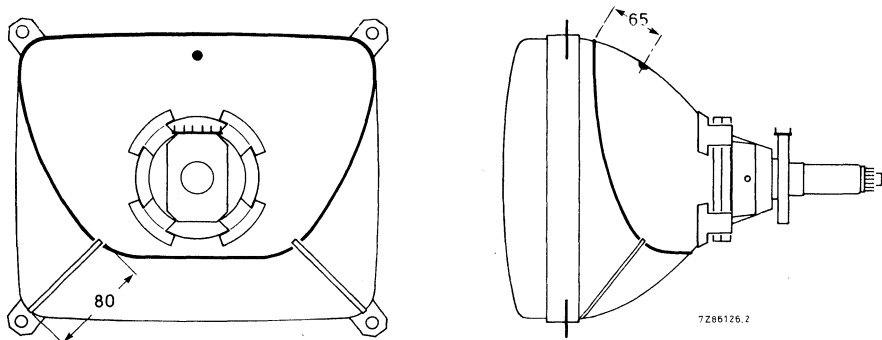




Cathode heating time after switching on, measured under typical operating conditions.

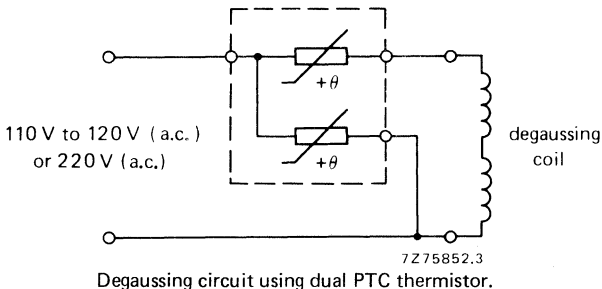
**DEGAUSSING**

The picture tube is provided with an internal magnetic shield. This shield and the shadow mask with its suspension system may be provided with an automatic degaussing system, consisting of one magnetic coil winding mounted on the cone of the picture tube.



Position of degaussing coil on the picture tube; dimensions are given in mm.

For proper degaussing an initial magnetomotive force (m.m.f.) of 600 ampere-turns is required in the coil. This m.m.f. has to be gradually decreased by appropriate degaussing circuitry. In the steady state, no significant m.m.f. should remain in the coil ( $\leq 0,6$  ampere-turns). If single-phase power rectification is employed in the t.v. circuitry, provision should be included to prevent asymmetric distortion of the a.c. voltage applied to the degaussing circuit due to high d.c. inrush currents. An example of a degaussing circuit and coil data for various mains voltages are given below.



**Data of degaussing coil**

	110 V (a.c.) mains	220 V (a.c.) mains
Circumference	105 cm	105 cm
Number of turns	70	120
Copper-wire diameter	0,5 mm	0,35 mm
Resistance	6,3 $\Omega$	22,3 $\Omega$
Catalogue number of appropriate dual PTC thermistor	8222 298 73091	2322 662 98009



## DEFLECTION UNIT

- Raster Correction Free

### QUICK REFERENCE DATA

---

Picture tube	
gun arrangement	in line
diagonal	42 cm (16 in)
neck diameter	29,1 mm
Deflection angle	90°
Line deflection current, edge to edge at 25 kV	3,28 A (p-p)
Inductance of line coils, parallel connected	1,73 mH
Field deflection current, edge to edge at 25 kV	0,47 A (p-p)
Resistance of field coils, series connected	44 $\Omega$

---

### APPLICATION

This deflection unit, in conjunction with devices for colour purity and static convergence is for 90° in-line colour picture tubes A42-592X and A42-593X, with a neck diameter of 29,1 mm. The unit requires no raster correction circuitry.

### DESCRIPTION

The deflection unit consists of saddle-shaped line deflection coils, toroidal wound field deflection coils, and metal fins, thus forming a raster correction free hybrid yoke. The unit has a metal non-magnetic clamping ring at the rear, to fix the deflection unit on the neck of the picture tube.

**MECHANICAL DATA**

Dimensions in mm

**Outlines**

The deflection unit fits a tube with a neck diameter of  $29,1^{+0,9}_{-0,7}$  mm.

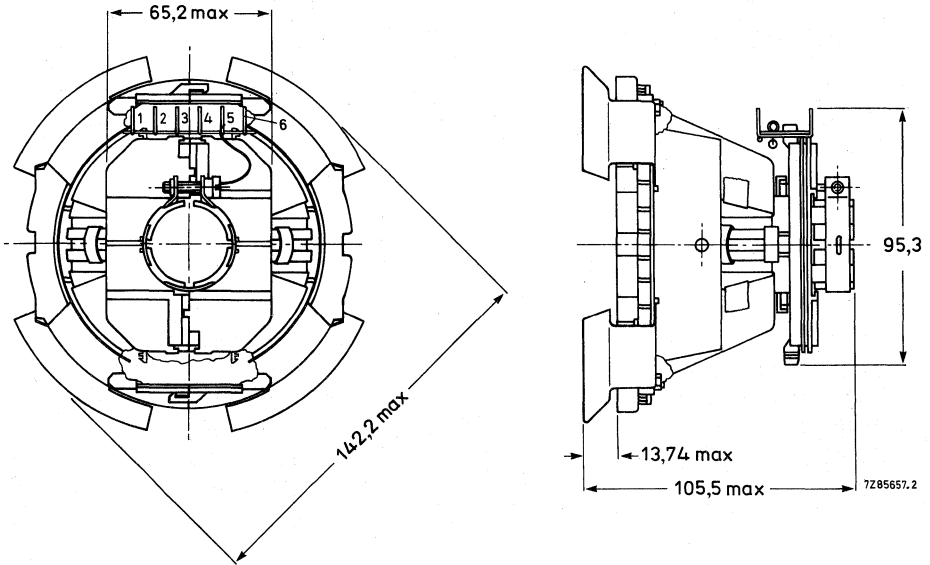


Fig. 1.

Maximum operating temperature (average copper temperature measured with resistance method)

+90 °C

Storage temperature range

-20 to +90 °C

Flame retardant

according to UL 1413, category 94-V1

Torque on neck clamp screw

1,4 Nm

**ENVIRONMENTAL TEST SPECIFICATIONS**

Vibration

IEC 68-2-6 (test Fc)

Bump

IEC 68-2-29 (test Eb; 35g)

Cold

IEC 68-2-1 (test Ab)

Dry heat

IEC 68-2-2 (test Bb)

Damp heat, steady state

IEC 68-2-3 (test Ca)

Cyclic damp heat

IEC 68-2-30 (test Db)

Change of temperature

IEC 68-2-14 (test Nb)

## ELECTRICAL DATA

## Line coils

Inductance at 1 V (r.m.s.), 1 kHz

Resistance at 25 °C

Line deflection current, edge to edge at 25 kV

Voltage during line scan, edge to edge,  
at 25 kV, scan period 52,5  $\mu$ s

parallel connected

1,73 mH  $\pm$  5%1,79  $\Omega$   $\pm$  10%

3,28 A (p-p)

109 V

## Field coils

Inductance at 1 V (r.m.s.), 1 kHz

Resistance at 25 °C

Field deflection current, edge to edge at 25 kV

series connected

116,4 mH  $\pm$  10%44  $\Omega$   $\pm$  7%

0,47 A (p-p)

## Cross-talk

a voltage of 10 V, 15625 Hz applied to  
the line coils causes no more than 0,2 V  
across the field coils (damping resistors  
included)

## Insulation resistance at 1 kV (d.c.)

between line and field coils

> 500 M $\Omega$ 

between line coil and core clamp

> 500 M $\Omega$ 

between field coil and core clamp

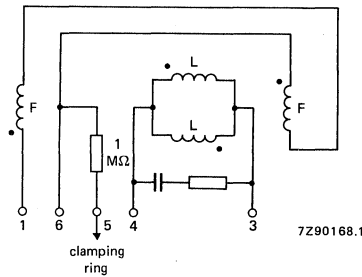
> 10 M $\Omega$ 

Fig. 2 Connection diagram, L = Line, F = Field.

## ADJUSTMENT

- Adjust the static convergence with the four and six-pole magnets of the multipole unit AT1052 for the relative movement of the beams under influence of a four or six-pole magnet.
- Adjust colour purity by axial movement of the deflection yoke and adjustment of the two-pole magnets for centring of the beams.
- Tighten the screw of the clamping ring on the deflection yoke to secure the axial position of the unit on the picture tube.
- Readjust, if necessary, the convergence with the four and six-pole magnets.
- Tilt the unit in either horizontal or vertical direction, or in both directions so that blue, green and red lines converge at the end of the horizontal and vertical axis.
- This position of the unit has to be secured by three rubber wedges placed between the picture tube and the deflection unit. These wedges have to be cemented on to the picture tube.



## DEFLECTION UNIT

- Raster Correction Free

## QUICK REFERENCE DATA

---

Picture tube	
gun arrangement	in line
diagonal	42 cm (16 in)
neck diameter	29,1 mm
Deflection angle	90°
Line deflection current, edge to edge at 25 kV	3,04 A p-p
Inductance of line coils, parallel connected	1,89 mH
Field deflection current, edge to edge at 25 kV	0,45 A(p-p)
Resistance of field coils, series connected	55,6 Ω

---

## APPLICATION

This deflection unit, in conjunction with devices for colour purity and static convergence is for 90° in-line colour picture tubes A42-592X and A42-593X, with a neck diameter of 29,1 mm. The unit requires no raster correction circuitry. ←

## DESCRIPTION

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**MECHANICAL DATA**

Dimensions in mm

**Outlines**

The deflection unit fits a tube with a neck diameter of  $29,1^{+0,9}_{-0,7}$  mm.

For correct fitting the tube neck should be provided with adhesive tape.

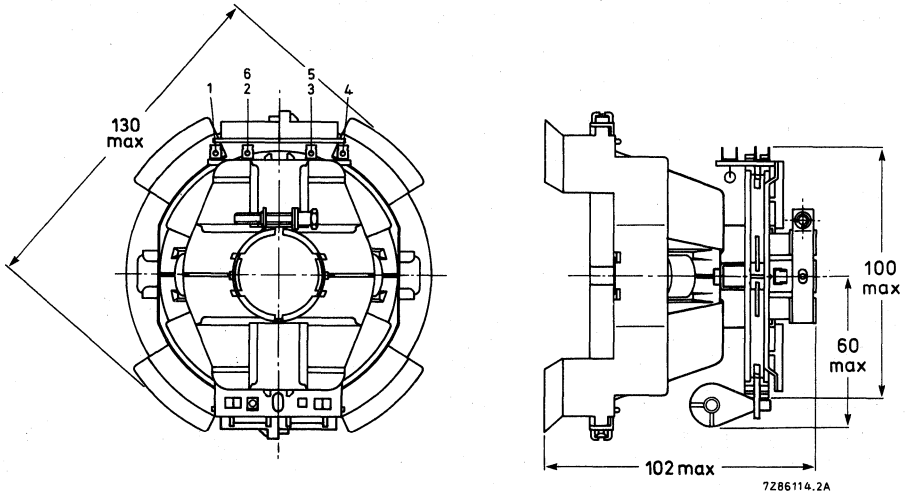


Fig. 1.

Maximum operating temperature (average copper temperature measured with resistance method)

+ 90 °C

Storage temperature range

-20 to + 90 °C

Flame retardant

according to UL 1413, category 94-V1

Torque on neck clamp screw

1,4 Nm

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Vibration

IEC 68-2-6 (test Fc)

Bump

IEC 68-2-29 (test Eb; 35g)

Cold

IEC 68-2-1 (test Ab)

Dry heat

IEC 68-2-2 (test Bb)

Damp heat, steady state

IEC 68-2-3 (test Ca)

Cyclic damp heat

IEC 68-2-30 (test Db)

Change of temperature

IEC 68-2-14 (test Nb)

**ELECTRICAL DATA****Line coils**

Inductance at 1 V (r.m.s.), 1 kHz  
 Resistance at 25 °C  
 Line deflection current, edge to edge, at 25 kV  
 Voltage during line scan, edge to edge, at 25 kV,  
 scan period 52,5  $\mu$ s

parallel connected

1,89 mH  $\pm$  5%  
 2,6  $\Omega$   $\pm$  10%  
 3,04 A (p-p)

109 V

**Field coils**

Inductance at 1 V (r.m.s.), 1 kHz  
 Resistance at 25 °C  
 Field deflection current, edge to edge, at 25 kV

series connected

116 mH  $\pm$  10%  
 55,6  $\Omega$   $\pm$  7%  
 0,45 A (p-p)

**Cross-talk**

a voltage of 10 V, 15625 Hz applied to  
 the line coils causes no more than 0,2 V  
 across the field coils (damping resistors  
 included)

**Insulation resistance at 1 kV (d.c.)**

between line and field coils  
 between line coil and core clamp  
 between field coil and core clamp

> 500 M $\Omega$   
 > 500 M $\Omega$   
 > 10 M $\Omega$

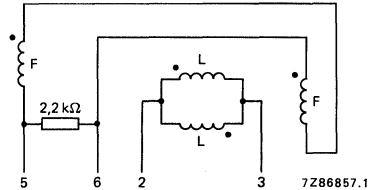
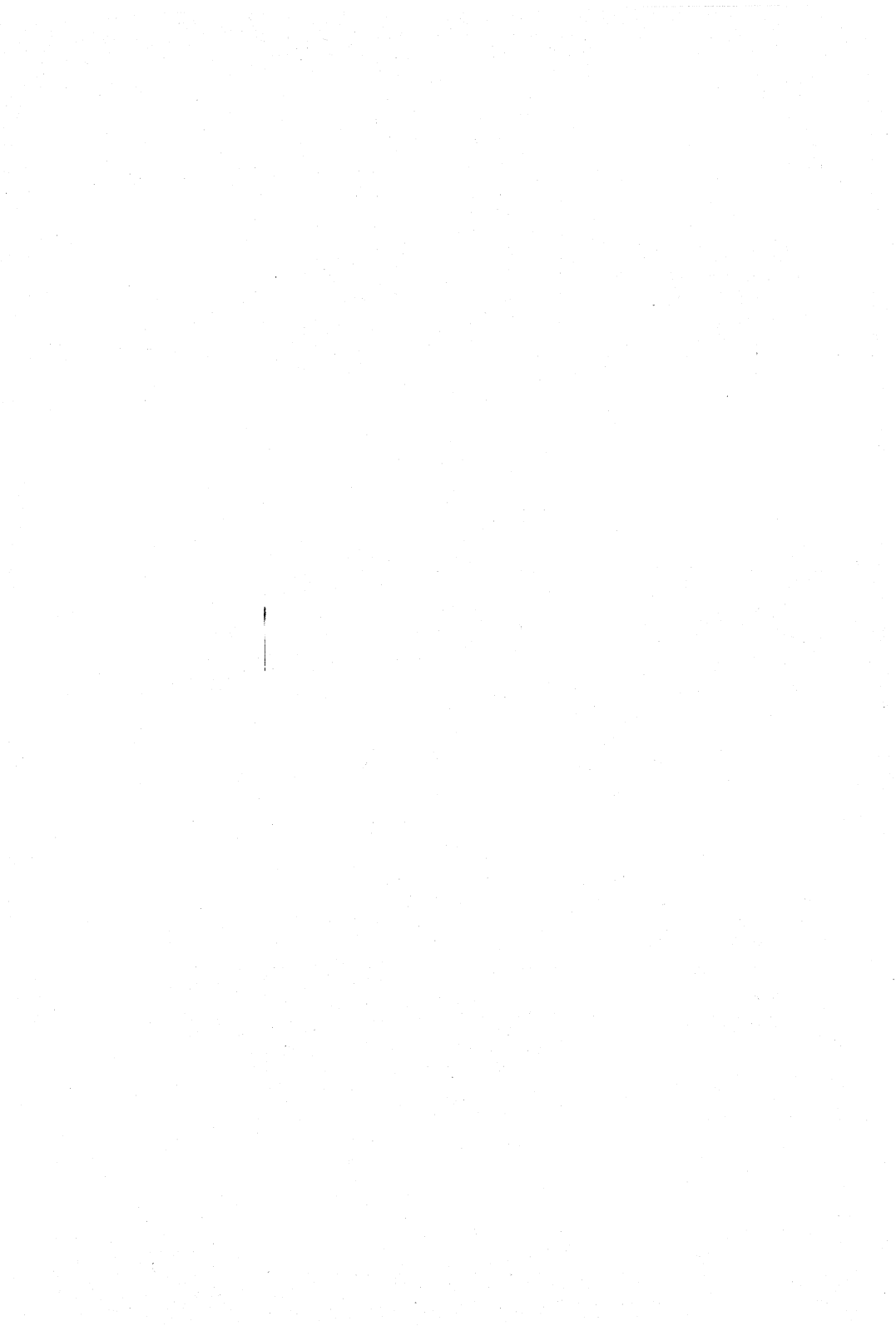


Fig. 2 Connection diagram, L = Line, F = Field.

**ADJUSTMENT**

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- This position of the unit has to be secured by three rubber wedges placed between the picture tube and the deflection unit. These wedges have to be cemented on to the picture tube.



## Hi-Bri COLOUR PICTURE TUBE

- 90° deflection
- In-line, thermally stable hi-bi potential gun
- 22,5 mm neck diameter
- Hi-Bri technology
- Pigmented phosphors
- Slotted shadow mask optimized for minimum moiré
- Fine pitch over entire screen
- Phosphor lines follow glass contour
- Quick heating low-power cathodes
- Soft-Flash technology
- Internal magnetic shield
- Reinforced envelope for push-through mounting
- Combined with a deflection unit of the AT1645 series, it forms a self-converging and raster correction free assembly

### QUICK REFERENCE DATA

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Deflection angle	90°
Minimum useful screen diagonal	48 cm
Overall-length	427 mm
Neck diameter	22,5 mm
Heating	6,3 V, 300 mA
Focusing voltage	31% of anode voltage

---

**ELECTRON-OPTICAL DATA**

Electron gun system		unitized triple-aperture electrodes
Focusing method		electrostatic
Focus lens		hi-bi-potential
Deflection method		magnetic
Deflection angles		
diagonal		approx. 90°
horizontal		approx. 78°
vertical		approx. 60°

**ELECTRICAL DATA**

Capacitances		
anode to external		
conductive coating including rimband	$C_{a(m + m')}$	max. 2300 pF min. 1500 pF
grid 1 to all other electrodes	$C_{g1}$	15 pF
cathode of each gun to all other electrodes	$C_{kR}, C_{kG}, C_{kB}$	4 pF
focusing electrode to all other electrodes	$C_{g3}$	4 pF
Heating		indirect by a.c. or d.c.
heater voltage	$V_f$	6,3 V
heater current	$I_f$	300 mA

**OPTICAL DATA**

Screen		metal-backed vertical phosphor stripes; phosphor lines follow glass contour
Screen finish		satined
Useful screen dimensions		
diagonal		min. 480,0 mm
horizontal axis		min. 404,4 mm
vertical axis		min. 303,3 mm
area		min. 1190 cm <sup>2</sup>
Phosphors		
red		pigmented europium activated rare earth
green		sulphide type
blue		pigmented sulphide type
Centre-to-centre distance of vertical identical colour phosphor stripes, at screen centre		0,80 mm
Light transmission of face glass at centre		64%

**MECHANICAL DATA** (see also the figures on the following pages)

Overall length	426,6 ± 5 mm
Neck diameter	22,5 $\begin{matrix} +1,4 \\ -0,7 \end{matrix}$ mm*
Bulb dimensions	
diagonal	max. 515,1 mm
width	max. 442,1 mm
height	max. 343,4 mm
Base	JEDEC B8-288
Anode contact	small cavity contact J1-21, IEC 67-III-2
Mounting position	anode contact on top
Net mass	approx. 13 kg

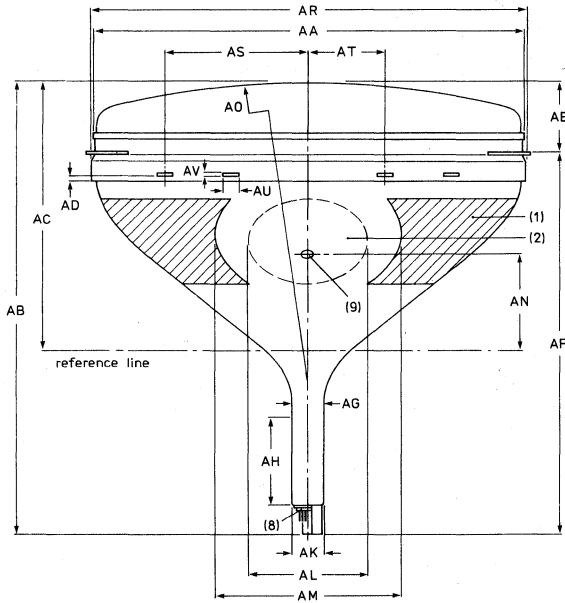
**Handling**

During shipment and handling the tube should not be subjected to accelerations greater than 35g in any direction.

\* In the region of 66 mm from the neck end, the maximum diameter is 23,2 mm.

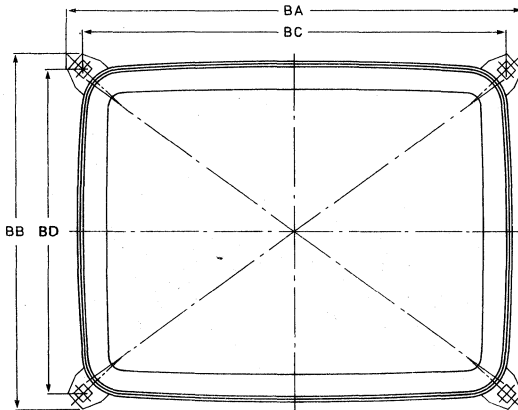
**MECHANICAL DATA (continued)**

Notes are given after the drawings



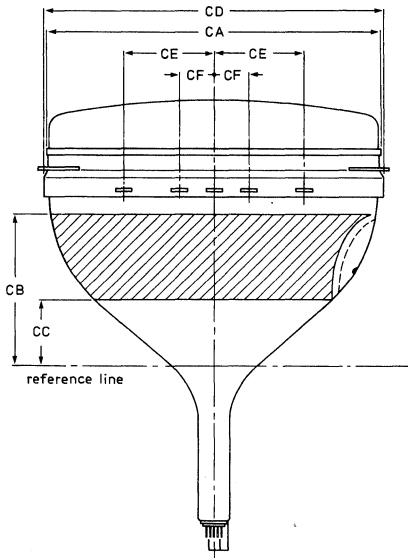
Dimensions in mm

AA	446 max
AB	431,6 max
AC	288,8 ± 4
AD	4 ± 1
AE	79 max
AF	355,5 max
AG	22,5 +1,4 -0,7
AH	66
AK	22,5 ± 0,7
AL	110 ± 10
AM	163
AN	102 ± 3,2
AO	approx. 805
AR	455 max
AS	150 ± 5
AT	80 ± 5
AU	14,5 min
AV	4,8 min



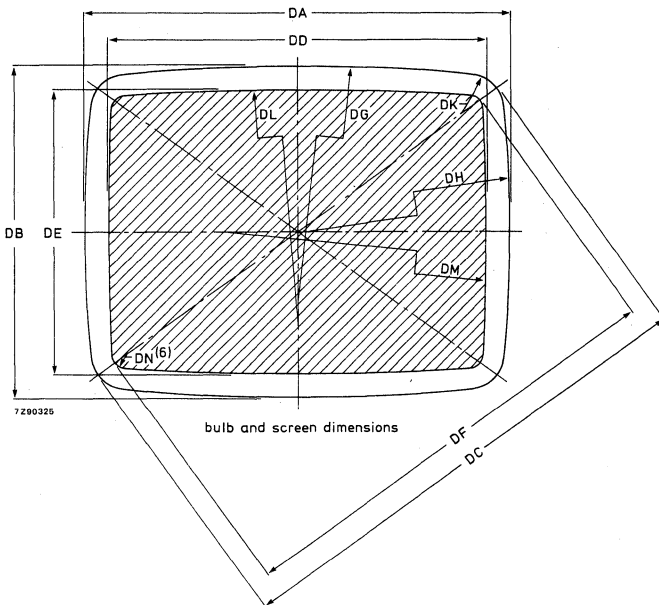
Dimensions in mm

BA	463 max
BB	364 max
BC	434
BD	337



Dimensions in mm

CA	347 max
CB	171 min
CC	63 max
CD	356 max
CE	95 ± 5
CF	35 ± 5
CG	521 max
CH	528 max



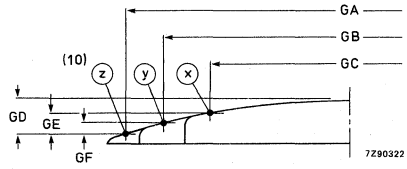
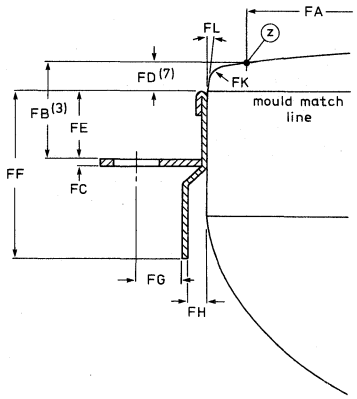
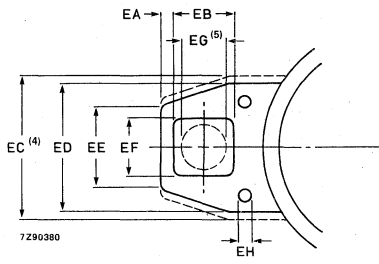
Dimensions in mm

DA	440,5 ± 1,6
DB	341,8 ± 1,6
DC	513,5 ± 1,6
DD	404,4 min
DE	303,3 min
DF	480,0 min
DG	R1905
DH	R1532
DK	R29,85
DL	R2597
DM	R1948
DN	R13,1

7280325



MECHANICAL DATA (continued)



Dimensions in mm

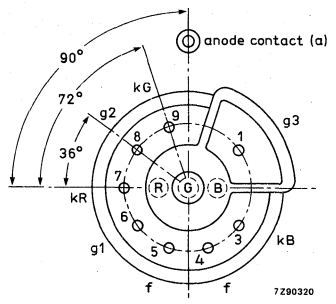
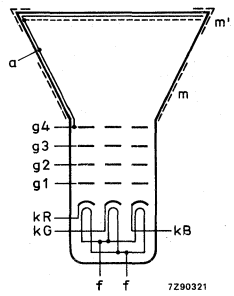
EA	2,5 ± 0,5
EB	13 ± 0,3
EC	40 max
ED	35
EE	12
EF	12 ± 0,3
EG	8
EH	3,0 min

Dimensions in mm

GA	480
GB	404,4
GC	303,3
GD	36,6 ± 2,0
GE	22,2 ± 2,0
GF	10,8 ± 2,0

Dimensions in mm

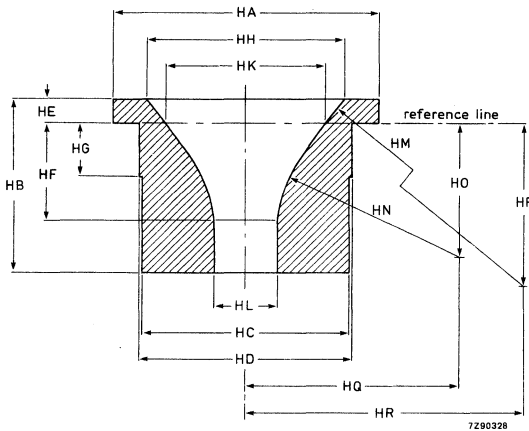
FA	480
FB	38,5 ± 2,5
FC	2 max
FD	12 min
FE	24 max
FF	55 max
FG	13,4
FH	2 min
FK	R6
FL	5°



## Notes to outline drawings on the preceding pages

1. Configuration of outer conductive coating may be different, but will contain the contact areas as shown in the drawing.
2. To clean this area, wipe only with a soft lintless cloth.
3. One of the four mounting lugs may deviate (2 mm max.) from the plane of the other three lugs. This deviation is incorporated in the tolerance of  $\pm 2,5$  mm.
4. Minimum space to be reserved for mounting lug.
5. The position of the mounting screw in the cabinet must be within a circle of 8 mm diameter drawn around the true geometrical positions, i.e. the corners of a rectangle of 434 mm x 337 mm.
6. Co-ordinates for radius  $R = 13,1$  mm;  $x = 184,58$  mm,  $y = 131,93$  mm.
7. Distance from point Z to any hardware.
8. The socket for this base should not be rigidly mounted; it should have flexible leads and be allowed to move freely. After mounting of the tube in the cabinet note that the position of the base can fall within a circle, having a diameter of max. 50 mm, concentric with an imaginary tube axis.
9. Small cavity contact J1-21, IEC 67-III-2.
10. The X, Y and Z reference points are located on the outside surface of the face plate at the intersection of the minor, major and diagonal screen axis respectively, with the minimum published screen.

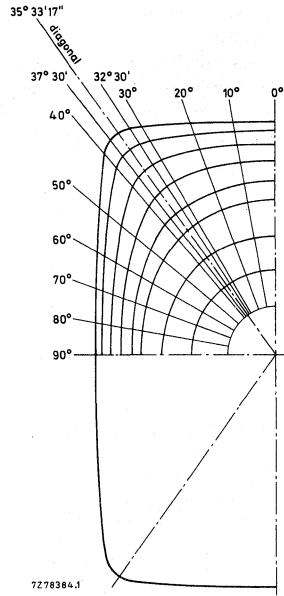
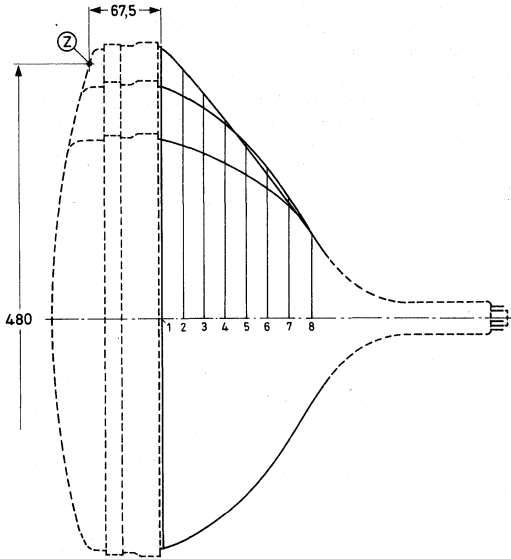
## Reference line gauge; G-R90CJ10



## Dimensions in mm

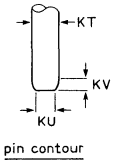
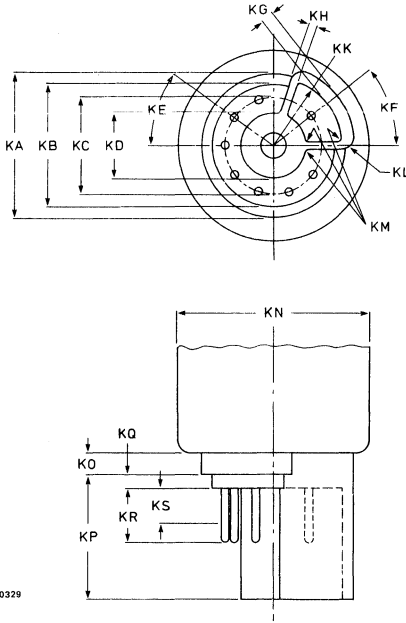
HA	$\phi 100,00$
HB	65,00
HC	$\phi 78,70$
HD	$\phi 80,00$
HE	$9,20 \pm 0,02$
HF	$36,22 \pm 0,02$
HG	20,00
HH	$\phi 75,48 \pm 0,02$
HK	$\phi 60,77 \pm 0,02$
HL	$\phi 23,90$ $+0,04$ $-0$
HM	R220,00
HN	R70,00
HO	50,30
HP	132,71
HQ	80,52
HR	205,85

Maximum cone contour



section	nom. distance from section 1	distance from centre (max. values)														
		0°	10°	20°	25°	30°	32° 30'	diag. axes	37° 30'	40°	45°	50°	60°	70°	80°	90°
1	0	218,7	221,9	231,2	238,5	247,5	252,2	255,9	254,6	247,7	230,1	215,1	193,0	179,2	171,5	169,0
2	20	209,8	212,4	220,3	226,0	232,5	235,3	236,5	235,0	230,2	216,9	204,4	184,9	172,3	165,3	163,0
3	40	197,5	199,4	204,7	208,1	211,1	211,9	211,4	210,0	207,0	198,6	189,5	173,9	163,2	157,1	155,1
4	60	182,2	183,2	185,8	187,1	187,7	187,4	186,4	185,3	183,3	178,2	172,1	160,7	152,4	147,4	145,8
5	80	163,2	163,5	163,9	163,7	163,1	162,4	161,4	160,6	159,3	156,3	152,9	145,8	140,1	136,6	135,4
6	100	146,1	146,1	145,7	145,1	144,2	143,6	142,8	142,2	141,4	139,5	137,5	133,3	129,7	127,3	126,5
7	120	112,3	112,3	111,9	111,7	111,3	111,1	110,9	110,7	110,5	110,0	109,5	108,6	107,8	107,3	107,1
8	141,7	79,8	79,8	79,8	79,8	79,8	79,8	79,8	79,8	79,8	79,8	79,8	79,8	79,8	79,8	79,8

Base JEDEC B8-288



7290329

Dimensions in mm

KA	17,9 max
KB	15,4 max
KC	12,0
KD	7,9 min; 8,2
KE	36°
KF	38°
KG	1,3 max
KH	0,8 min; 1,0 max
KK	R8,66 ± 0,1
KL	R1,0
KM	R0,25
KN	23,2 max
KO	2,7 max
KP	15,4 ± 0,2
KQ	1,6 max
KR	6,85 max
KS	4,5 min
KT	1,016 ± 0,076
KU	0,63 max
KV	0,4 min

**TYPICAL OPERATING CONDITIONS**

The voltages are specified with respect to grid 1.

Anode voltage

$V_{a,g4}$  25 kV

Grid 3 (focusing electrode) voltage

$V_{g3}$  7,3 to 8,3 kV

Grid 2 voltage for a spot cut-off  
voltage  $V_k = 120$  V

$V_{g2}$  310 to 650 V

Luminance at the centre of the screen\*

L 170 cd/m<sup>2</sup>

\* Tube settings adjusted to produce white of 6500K + 7 M.P.C.D. (x = 0,313, y = 0,329) focused raster, current density 0,4  $\mu$ A/cm<sup>2</sup>.

**EQUIPMENT DESIGN VALUES**

The values are valid for anode voltages between 20 and 27,5 kV.  
 The voltages are specified with respect to grid 1.

Grid 3 (focusing electrode) voltage	$V_{g3}$	29 to 33% of anode voltage
Grid 2 voltage and cathode voltage for visual extinction of focused spot	$V_{g2}$ and $V_k$	see cut-off design chart
Difference in cut-off voltages between guns in any tube	$\Delta V_k$	lowest value > 80% of highest value
Video drive characteristics		see graphs
Grid 3 (focusing electrode) current	$I_{g3}$	-5 to +5 $\mu A$
Grid 2 current	$I_{g2}$	-5 to +5 $\mu A$
Grid 1 current under cut-off conditions	$I_{g1}$	-5 to +5 $\mu A$
To produce white of 6500K + 7 M.P.C.D. (CIE co-ordinates $x = 0,313$ , $y = 0,329$ )		
Percentage of the total anode current supplied by each gun (typical)		
red gun		38,3%
green gun		35,8%
blue gun		25,9%
Ratio of anode currents		
red gun to green gun		min. 0,8 average 1,1 max. 1,4
red gun to blue gun		min. 1,1 average 1,5 max. 1,9
blue gun to green gun		min. 0,5 average 0,7 max. 0,9

**LIMITING VALUES** (Design maximum rating system unless otherwise stated)

The voltages are specified with respect to grid 1.

Anode voltage	$V_{a,g4}$	max. 27,5 kV min. 20 kV	notes 1, 2, 3 notes 1 and 4
Long-term average current for three guns	$I_a$	max. 1000 $\mu$ A	note 5
Grid 3 (focusing electrode) voltage	$V_{g3}$	max. 11 kV	
Grid 2 voltage, peak	$V_{g2p}$	max. 1000 V	
Cathode voltage			
positive	$V_k$	max. 400 V	
positive operating cut-off	$V_k$	max. 200 V	
negative	$-V_k$	max. 0 V	
negative peak	$-V_{kp}$	max. 2 V	
Heater voltage	$V_f$	6,3 V $\begin{matrix} +5\% \\ -10\% \end{matrix}$	notes 1 and 6
Heater-cathode voltage			
heater negative with respect to cathode after equipment warm-up period	$V_{kf}$	max. 200 V	
heater positive with respect to cathode	$-V_{kfp}$	peak 200 V	note 1
	$-V_{kf}$	max. 0 V (d.c. component value)	

**Notes**

1. Absolute maximum rating system.
2. 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.
3. During adjustment on the production line this value is likely to be surpassed considerably. It is therefore strongly recommended to first make the necessary adjustments for normal operation without picture tube.
4. Operation of the tube at lower voltages impairs the luminance and resolution.
5. The short-term average anode current should be limited by circuitry to 1500  $\mu$ A.
6. For maximum cathode life and optimum performance, it is recommended that the heater supply be designed for 6,3 V at zero beam current.

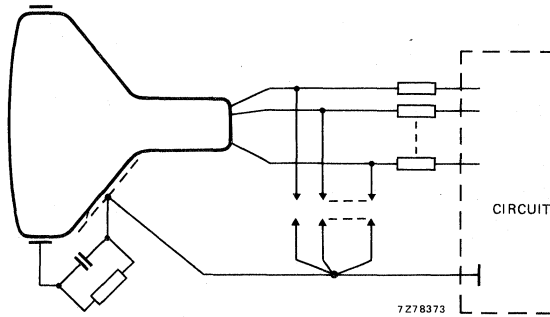
**FLASHOVER PROTECTION**

With the high voltage used with this tube (max. 27,5 kV) internal flashovers may occur. As a result of the Soft-Flash technology these flashover currents are limited to approx. 60 A offering higher set reliability, optimum circuit protection and component savings.

Primary protective circuitry using properly grounded spark gaps and series isolation resistors (preferably carbon composition) is still necessary to prevent tube damage. The spark gaps should be connected to all picture tube electrodes at the socket according to the figure below; they are not required on the heater pins. No other connections between the outer conductive coating and the chassis are permissible. The spark gaps should be designed for a breakdown voltage at the focusing electrode (g3) of 12 kV ( $1,5 \times V_{g3}$  max. at  $V_{a,g4} = 25$  kV), and at the other electrodes of 1,5 to 2 kV.

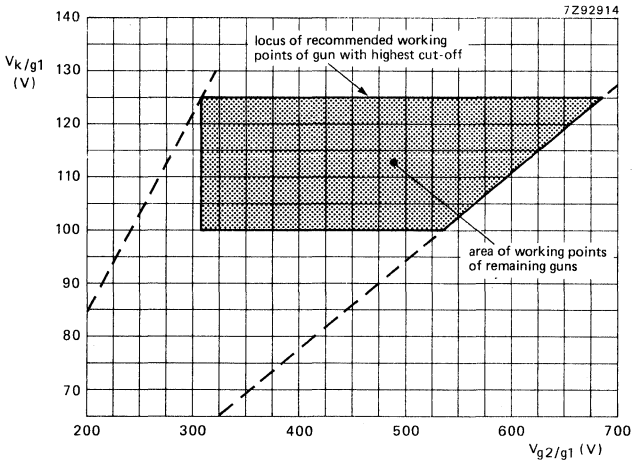
The values of the series isolation resistors should be as high as possible (min. 1,5 kΩ) without causing deterioration of the circuit performance. The resistors should be able to withstand an instantaneous surge of 20 kV for the focusing circuit and 12 kV for the remaining circuits without arcing.

Additional information is available on request.



**BEAM CORRECTIONS**

Maximum required correction for register, as measured at the centre of the screen in any direction	0,08 mm
Centre convergence displacement of the blue and red beams is contained within a circle; max. diameter of circle	5 mm
Centre convergence displacement between the green beam and converged blue and red beams is contained within a circle; maximum diameter of circle	2,5 mm
Maximum centring error in any direction after colour purity, static convergence, and horizontal centre line correction, measured with deflection coils in nominal position	5 mm



Spot cut-off design chart.

Grid 2 voltage ( $V_{g2}$ ) adjusted for highest gun spot cut-off voltage  $V_k = 125$  V.

Remaining guns adjusted for spot cut-off by means of cathode voltage

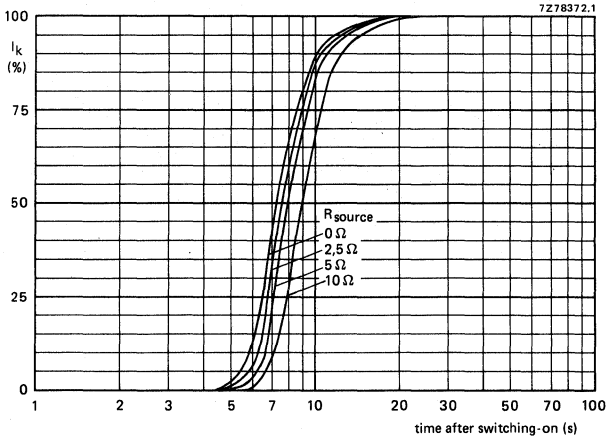
$V_{g2}$  range 310 to 685 V;

$V_k$  range 100 to 125 V.

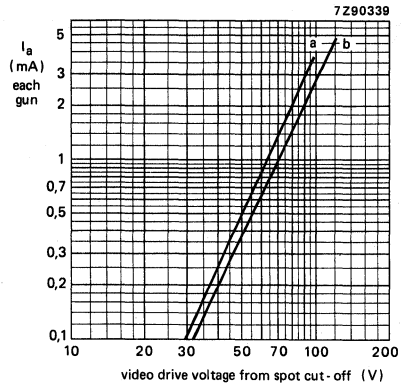
Adjustment procedure:

Set the cathode voltage ( $V_k$ ) for each gun at 125 V; increase the grid 2 voltage ( $V_{g2}$ ) from approx. 300 V to the value at which one of the colours becomes just visible. Now decrease the cathode voltage of the remaining guns so that the other colours also become visible.





Cathode heating time after switching on, measured under typical operating conditions.



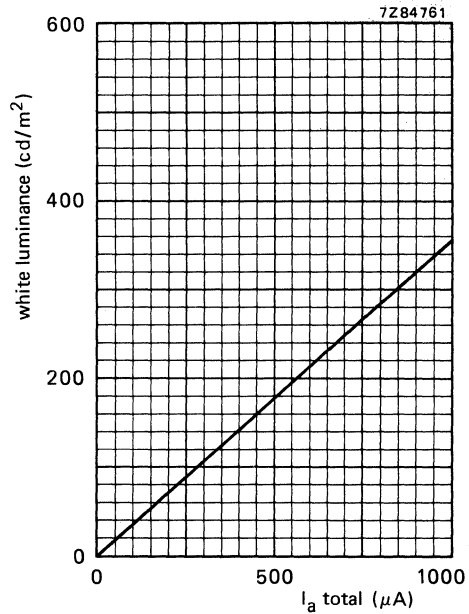
Typical cathode drive characteristics.

$V_f = 6,3\text{ V}$ ;

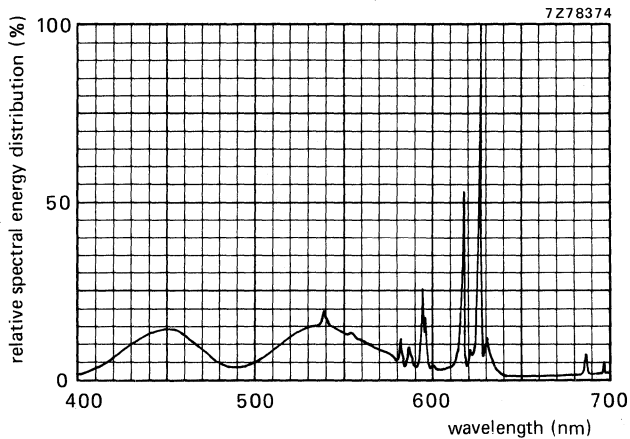
$V_{a,g4} = 25\text{ kV}$ ;

$V_{g3}$  adjusted for focus;

$V_{g2}$  (each gun) adjusted to provide spot cut-off for  $V_k = 100\text{ V}$  (curve a), and  $V_k = 125\text{ V}$  (curve b).



Luminance at the centre of the screen as a function of  $I_{a\text{total}}$ .  
 $V_{a,g4} = 25$  kV.  
 Scanned area = 404,4 mm x 303,3 mm;  
 CIE co-ordinates  $x = 0,313$ ,  $y = 0,329$ .



Simultaneous excitation of red, green and blue phosphor, measured in a tube, to produce white of  $x = 0,313$ ,  $y = 0,329$ . Exact shape of the peaks depends on the resolution of the measuring apparatus.

Colour co-ordinates:

	x	y
red	0,635	0,340
green	0,315	0,600
blue	0,150	0,060

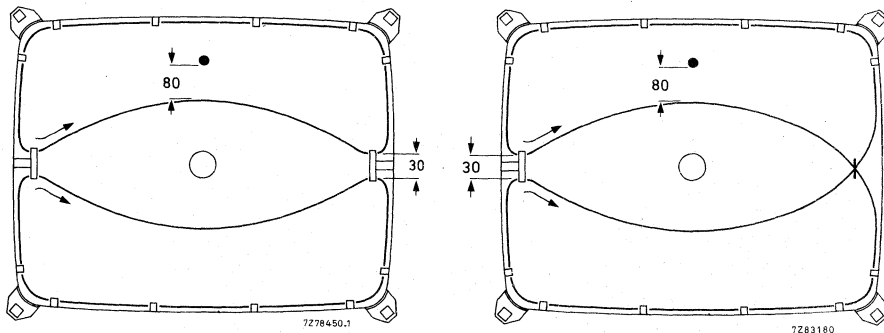
**DEGAUSSING**

The picture tube has an internal magnetic shield. This shield and the shadow mask with its suspension system may be provided with an automatic degaussing system, consisting of two coils covering top and bottom cone parts, or one large coil shaped in the form of a figure eight, with one half on the top and the other half on the bottom cone part.

For proper degaussing an initial magnetomotive force (m.m.f.) of 300 ampere-turns is required in each of the coils. This m.m.f. has to be gradually decreased by appropriate degaussing circuitry. In the steady state, no significant m.m.f. should remain in the coils ( $\leq 0,3$  ampere-turns).

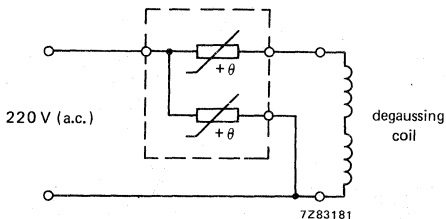
If single-phase power rectification is employed in the t.v. circuitry, provision should be included to prevent asymmetric distortion of the a.c. voltage applied to the degaussing circuit due to high d.c. inrush currents.

Examples of a double-coil and of a single-coil system are given below.



Position of degaussing coils on the picture tube.

Degaussing circuit using dual PTC thermistor.



**Data of each degaussing coil**

	double-coil system	single-coil system
Circumference	117 cm	237 cm
Number of turns	60	60
Copper-wire diameter	0,35 mm	0,35 mm
Resistance ( $R_c$ )	13 $\Omega$	26 $\Omega$
Catalogue number of appropriate dual PTC thermistor	2322 662 98009	2322 662 98009

## DEFLECTION UNIT

### QUICK REFERENCE DATA

---

Picture tube	
gun arrangement	in line
minimum useful screen diagonal	48 cm
neck diameter	22,5 mm
Deflection angle	90°
Line deflection current, edge to edge at 25 kV	2,23 A (p-p)
Inductance of line coils, parallel connected	2,50 mH
Field deflection current, edge to edge at 25 kV	0,81 A (p-p)
Resistance of field coils, parallel connected	11,8 $\Omega$

---

### APPLICATION

This deflection unit, in conjunction with devices for colour purity and static convergence is for 90° in-line colour picture tube A48EAC00X, with a neck diameter of 22,5 mm. The unit requires no raster correction circuitry.

### DESCRIPTION

The deflection unit consists of saddle-shaped line deflection coils and toroidal wound field deflection coils, thus forming a hybrid yoke. The unit has a metal non-magnetic clamping ring at the rear, to fix the deflection unit on the neck of the picture tube. With the deflection unit positioned axially for optimum purity, a clearance is available at the front which permits adjustment of convergence by tilting the unit in the vertical and/or horizontal plane. Wedges are recommended to secure the deflection unit in the chosen position.

**MECHANICAL DATA**

Dimensions in mm

**Outlines**

The deflection unit fits a tube with a neck diameter of  $22,5^{+1,4}_{-0,7}$  mm.

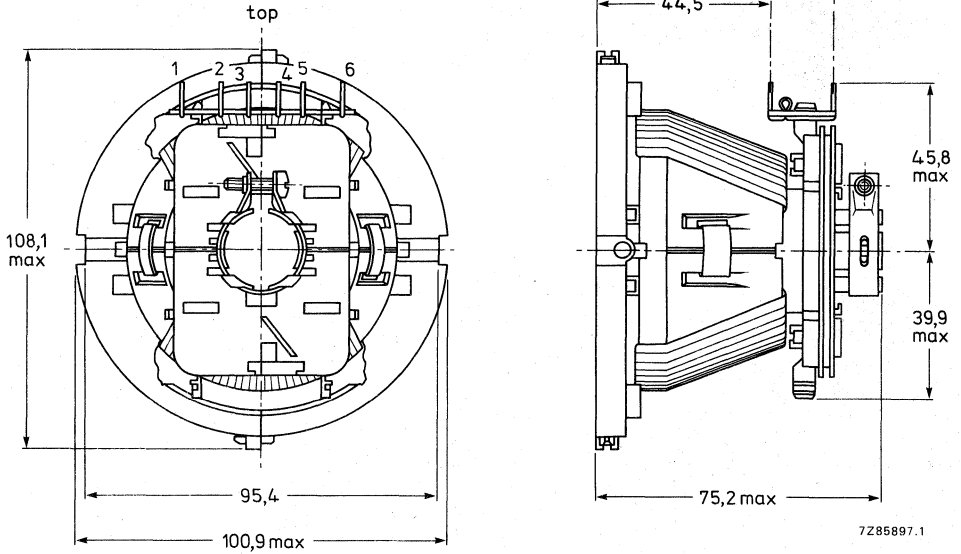


Fig. 1.

Maximum operating temperature (average copper temperature measured with resistance method)

+ 90 °C

Storage temperature range

-25 to +90 °C

Flame retardent

according to UL 1413, category 94-V1

Torque on neck clamp screw

1,0 Nm

**ENVIRONMENTAL TEST SPECIFICATIONS**

Vibration

IEC 68-2-6 (test Fc)

Shock

IEC 68-2-27 (test Ea)

Bump

IEC 68-2-29 (test Eb; 25g)

Cold

IEC 68-2-1 (test Ab)

Dry heat

IEC 68-2-2 (test Bb)

Damp heat, steady state

IEC 68-2-3 (test Ca)

Cyclic damp heat

IEC 68-2-30 (test Db)

Change of temperature

IEC 68-2-14 (test Nb)

**ELECTRICAL DATA**

## Line coils

Inductance at 1 V (r.m.s.), 1 kHz	2,50 mH $\pm$ 4%
Resistance at 25 °C	3,3 $\Omega$ $\pm$ 10%
Magnetic flux at 25 kV	5,57 mWb $\pm$ 2,5%
Line deflection current, edge to edge, at 25 kV	2,23 A (p-p)

## Field coils

Inductance at 1 V (r.m.s.), 1 kHz	27,5 mH $\pm$ 10%
Resistance at 25 °C	11,8 $\Omega$ $\pm$ 7%
Field deflection current, edge to edge, at 25 kV	0,81 A (p-p)

## Cross talk

a voltage of 10 V, 15625 Hz applied to the line coils causes no more than 0,2 V across the field coils (damping resistors included)

## Insulation resistance at 1 kV (d.c.)

between line and field coils	> 500 M $\Omega$
between line coil and core clamp	> 500 M $\Omega$
between field coil and core clamp	> 10 M $\Omega$

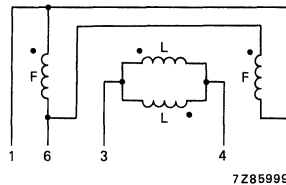


Fig. 2 Connection diagram, L = Line, F = Field.

**ADJUSTMENT**

- Adjust the static convergence with the four and six-pole magnets of the multipole unit AT1301 for the relative movement of the beams under influence of a four or six-pole magnet.
- Adjust colour purity by axial movement of the deflection unit and adjustment of the two-pole magnets for centring of the beams.
- Tighten the screw of the clamping ring on the deflection unit to secure the axial position of the unit on the picture tube.
- Readjust, if necessary, the convergence with the four and six-pole magnets.
- Tilt the unit in either horizontal or vertical direction, or in both directions so that blue, green and red lines converge at the end of the horizontal and vertical axis.
- This position of the unit has to be secured by three rubber wedges placed between the picture tube and the deflection unit. These wedges have to be cemented on to the picture tube.



## DEFLECTION UNIT

## QUICK REFERENCE DATA

Picture tube	
gun arrangement	in line
minimum useful screen diagonal	48 cm
neck diameter	22,5 mm
Deflection angle	90°
Line deflection current, edge to edge at 25 kV	2,38 A (p-p)
Inductance of line coils, parallel connected (including additional coil)	2,34 mH
Field deflection current, edge to edge at 25 kV	0,81 A (p-p)
Resistance of field coils, parallel connected	11,8 $\Omega$

## APPLICATION

This deflection unit, in conjunction with devices for colour purity and static convergence is for 90° in-line colour picture tube A48EAC00X, with a neck diameter of 22,5 mm. The unit requires no raster correction circuitry.

## DESCRIPTION

The deflection unit consists of saddle-shaped line deflection coils and toroidal wound field deflection coils, thus forming a hybrid yoke. The unit has a metal non-magnetic clamping ring at the rear, to fix the deflection unit on the neck of the picture tube. With the deflection unit positioned axially for optimum purity, a clearance is available at the front which permits adjustment of convergence by tilting the unit in the vertical and/or horizontal plane. Wedges are recommended to secure the deflection unit in the chosen position.



**MECHANICAL DATA**

Dimensions in mm

**Outlines**

The deflection unit fits a tube with a neck diameter of  $22,5^{+1,4}_{-0,7}$  mm.

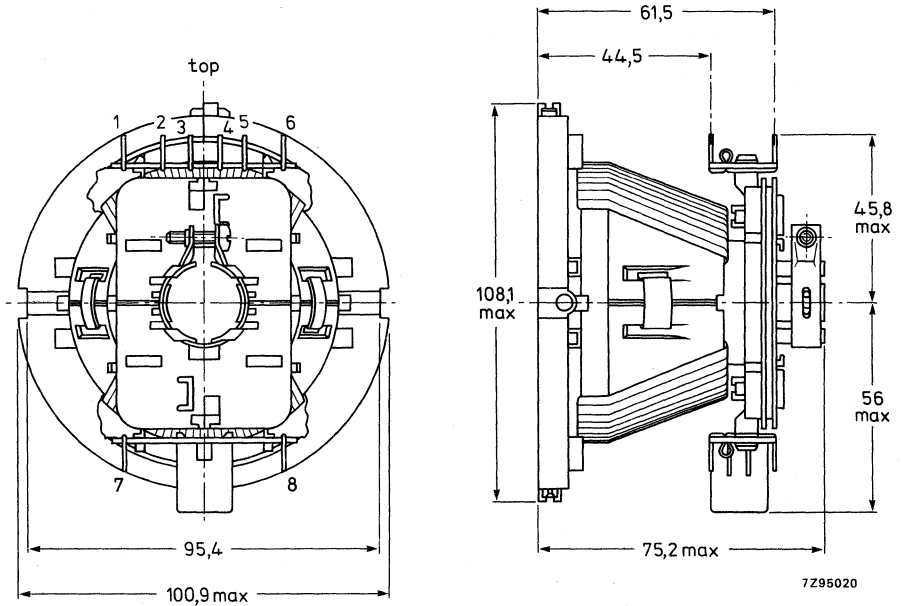


Fig. 1.

Maximum operating temperature (average copper temperature measured with resistance method)

+90 °C

Storage temperature range

-25 to +90 °C

Flame retardent

according to UL 1413, category 94-V1

Torque on neck clamp screw

1,0 Nm

**ENVIRONMENTAL TEST SPECIFICATIONS**

Vibration

IEC 68-2-6 (test Fc)

Shock

IEC 68-2-27 (test Ea)

Bump

IEC 68-2-29 (test Eb; 25g)

Cold

IEC 68-2-1 (test Ab)

Dry heat

IEC 68-2-2 (test Bb)

Damp heat, steady state

IEC 68-2-3 (test Ca)

Cyclic damp heat

IEC 68-2-30 (test Db)

Change of temperature

IEC 68-2-14 (test Nb)

**ELECTRICAL DATA**

Line coils, including additional coil	
Inductance at 1 V (r.m.s.), 1 kHz	2,34 mH $\pm$ 4%
Resistance at 25 °C	3,2 $\Omega$ $\pm$ 10%
Magnetic flux at 25 kV	5,57 mWb $\pm$ 2,5%
Line deflection current, edge to edge, at 25 kV	2,38 A (p-p)
Additional coil	
Inductance at 1 V (r.m.s.), 1 kHz	0,15 mH $\pm$ 4%
Field coils	
Inductance at 1 V (r.m.s.), 1 kHz	27,5 mH $\pm$ 10%
Resistance at 25 °C	11,8 $\Omega$ $\pm$ 7%
Field deflection current, edge to edge, at 25 kV	0,81 A (p-p)
Cross talk	a voltage of 10 V, 15625 Hz applied to the line coils causes no more than 0,20 V across the field coils (damping resistors included)
Insulation resistance at 1 kV (d.c.)	
between line and field coils	> 500 M $\Omega$
between line coil and core clamp	> 500 M $\Omega$
between field coil and core clamp	> 10 M $\Omega$

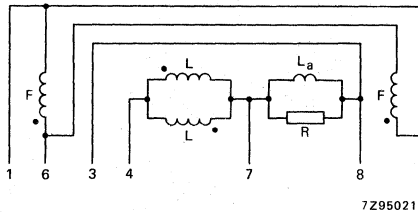


Fig. 2 Connection diagram. L = line coils; F = field coils;  
L<sub>a</sub> = additional coil; R = 4,7 k $\Omega$ .

**ADJUSTMENT**

- Adjust the static convergence with the four and six-pole magnets of the multipole unit AT1301 for the relative movement of the beams under influence of a four or six-pole magnet.
- Adjust colour purity by axial movement of the deflection unit and adjustment of the two-pole magnets for centring of the beams.
- Tighten the screw of the clamping ring on the deflection unit to secure the axial position of the unit on the picture tube.
- Readjust, if necessary, the convergence with the four and six-pole magnets.
- Tilt the unit in either horizontal or vertical direction, or in both directions so that blue, green and red lines converge at the end of the horizontal and vertical axis.
- This position of the unit has to be secured by three rubber wedges placed between the picture tube and the deflection unit. These wedges have to be cemented on to the picture tube.



## DEFLECTION UNIT

**QUICK REFERENCE DATA**


---

Picture tube	
gun arrangement	in line
minimum useful screen diagonal	48 cm
neck diameter	22,5 mm
Deflection angle	90°
Line deflection current, edge to edge at 25 kV	2,23 A (p-p)
Inductance of line coils, parallel connected	2,50 mH
Field deflection current, edge to edge at 25 kV	0,40 A (p-p)
Resistance of field coils, series connected	47,2 $\Omega$

---

**APPLICATION**

This deflection unit, in conjunction with devices for colour purity and static convergence is for 90° in-line colour picture tube A48EAC00X, with a neck diameter of 22,5 mm. The unit requires no raster correction circuitry.

**DESCRIPTION**

The deflection unit consists of saddle-shaped line deflection coils and toroidal wound field deflection coils, thus forming a hybrid yoke. The unit has a metal non-magnetic clamping ring at the rear, to fix the deflection unit on the neck of the picture tube. With the deflection unit positioned axially for optimum purity, a clearance is available at the front which permits adjustment of convergence by tilting the unit in the vertical and/or horizontal plane. Wedges are recommended to secure the deflection unit in the chosen position.

**MECHANICAL DATA**

Dimensions in mm

**Outlines**

The deflection unit fits a tube with a neck diameter of  $22,5^{+1,4}_{-0,7}$  mm.

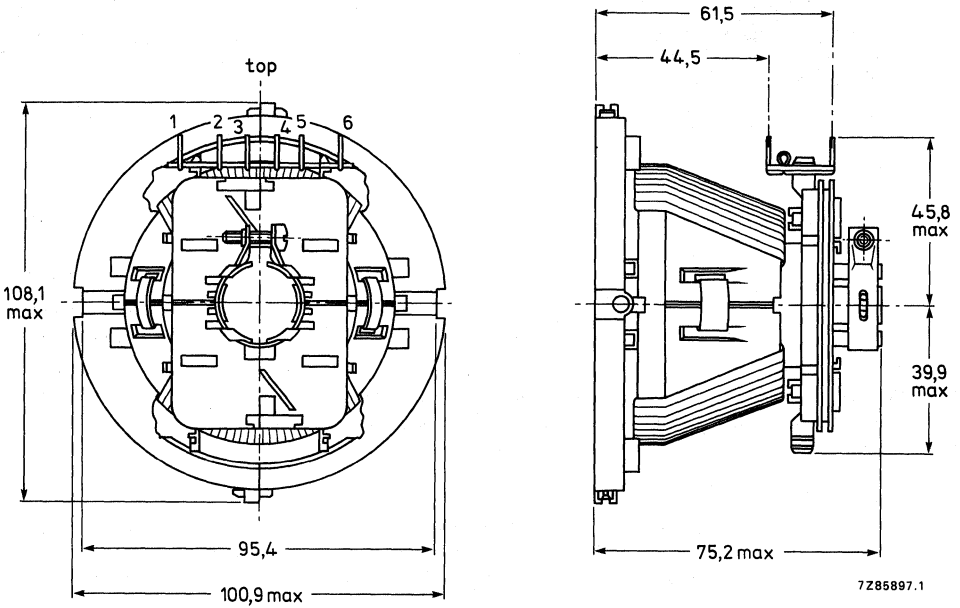


Fig. 1.

Maximum operating temperature (average copper temperature measured with resistance method)

+90 °C

Storage temperature range

-25 to +90 °C

Flame retardent

according to UL 1413, category 94-V1

Torque on neck clamp screw

1,0 Nm

**ENVIRONMENTAL TEST SPECIFICATIONS**

Vibration

IEC 68-2-6 (test Fc)

Shock

IEC 68-2-27 (test Ea)

Bump

IEC 68-2-29 (test Eb; 25g)

Cold

IEC 68-2-1 (test Ab)

Dry heat

IEC 68-2-2 (test Bb)

Damp heat, steady state

IEC 68-2-3 (test Ca)

Cyclic damp heat

IEC 68-2-30 (test Db)

Change of temperature

IEC 68-2-14 (test Nb)

**ELECTRICAL DATA****Line coils**

Inductance at 1 V (r.m.s.), 1 kHz	2,50 mH $\pm$ 4%
Resistance at 25 °C	3,3 $\Omega$ $\pm$ 10%
Magnetic flux at 25 kV	5,57 mWb $\pm$ 2,5%
Line deflection current, edge to edge, at 25 kV	2,23 A (p-p)

**Field coils**

Inductance at 1 V (r.m.s.), 1 kHz	110 mH $\pm$ 10%
Resistance at 25 °C	47,2 $\Omega$ $\pm$ 7%
Field deflection current, edge to edge, at 25 kV	0,40 A (p-p)

**Cross talk**

a voltage of 10 V, 15625 Hz applied to the line coils causes no more than 0,4 V across the field coils (damping resistors included)

**Insulation resistance at 1 kV (d.c.)**

between line and field coils	> 500 M $\Omega$
between line coil and core clamp	> 500 M $\Omega$
between field coil and core clamp	> 10 M $\Omega$

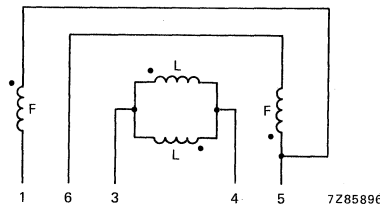


Fig. 2 Connection diagram, L = Line, F = Field.

**ADJUSTMENT**

- Adjust the static convergence with the four and six-pole magnets of the multipole unit AT1301 for the relative movement of the beams under influence of a four or six-pole magnet.
- Adjust colour purity by axial movement of the deflection unit and adjustment of the two-pole magnets for centring of the beams.
- Tighten the screw of the clamping ring on the deflection unit to secure the axial position of the unit on the picture tube.
- Readjust, if necessary, the convergence with the four and six-pole magnets.
- Tilt the unit in either horizontal or vertical direction, or in both directions so that blue, green and red lines converge at the end of the horizontal and vertical axis.
- This position of the unit has to be secured by three rubber wedges placed between the picture tube and the deflection unit. These wedges have to be cemented on to the picture tube.



OBSOLETE TYPE

A51-500X

20AX COLOUR PICTURE TUBE

Replacement type A51-510X.





Replaces A51-500X

## 20AX Hi-Bri COLOUR PICTURE TUBE

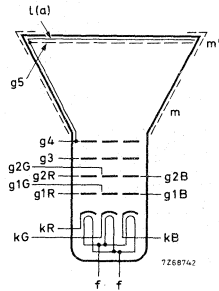
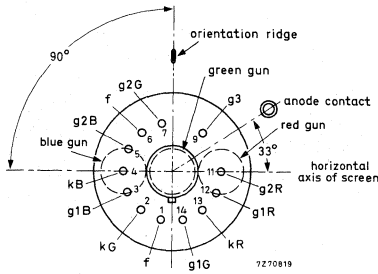
## QUICK REFERENCE DATA

Deflection angle	110°
Face diagonal	51 cm
Overall length	35 cm
Neck diameter	36,5 mm
Envelope	reinforced; suitable for push-through
Magnetic shield	internal
Focusing	bi-potential
Deflection	magnetic
Heating	6,3 V, 720 mA
Light transmission of face glass	64%
Quick heating cathode	with a typical tube a legible picture will appear within approx. 5 s

Inherently self-converging system with deflection unit AT1085

## MECHANICAL DATA

Overall length	351,4 ± 6,5 mm
Neck diameter	36,5 $\begin{smallmatrix} +1,6 \\ -0 \end{smallmatrix}$ mm
Bulb dimensions	
diagonal	max. 515,5 mm
width	max. 442,5 mm
height	max. 343,8 mm
Useful screen dimensions	
diagonal	min. 480,0 mm
horizontal axis	min. 404,4 mm
vertical axia	min. 303,3 mm
Base	12-pin base IEC 67-I-47a, type 2
Anode contact	small cavity contact J1-21, IEC 67-III-2



**TYPICAL OPERATING CONDITIONS**

The voltages are specified with respect to grid 1.

Final accelerator voltage

$V_{a,g5,g4}$  25 kV

Grid 3 (focusing electrode) voltage

$V_{g3}$  4,0 to 4,8 kV

Grid 2 voltage for a spot-cut-off  
voltage  $V_k = 140$  V

$V_{g2}$  465 to 705 V

Cathode voltage for spot cut-off at  $V_{g2} = 555$  V

$V_k$  110 to 165 V

## 30AX COLOUR PICTURE TUBE

- Automatic snap-in raster orientation
- Push-on axial purity positioning
- Internal magneto-static beam alignment
- Hi-Bi gun with quadrupole cathode lens
- Self-aligning, self-converging assembly with low power consumption, when combined with deflection unit AT 1850
- North-south pin-cushion distortion-free
- 110° deflection
- Hi-Bri screen
- Pigmented phosphors: enhanced contrast
- Phosphor lines follow glass contour
- In-line gun
- Standard 36,5 mm neck
- Soft-Flash technology
- Slotted shadow mask optimized for minimum moiré
- Fine pitch over entire screen
- Quick-heating cathodes
- Internal magnetic shield
- Anti-crackle coating
- Reinforced envelope for push-through mounting

## QUICK REFERENCE DATA

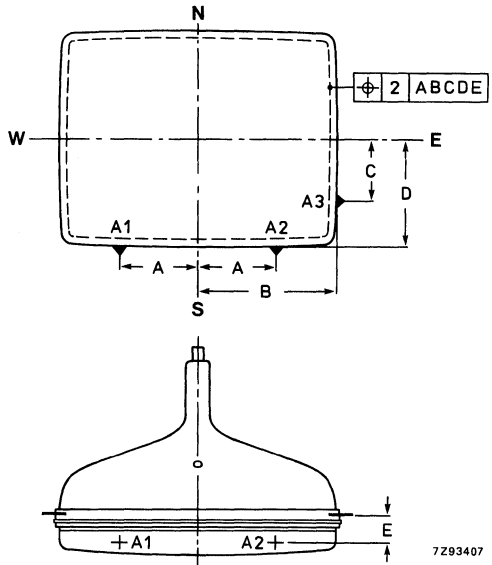
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Deflection angle	110°
Face diagonal	51 cm
Overall length	36 cm
Neck diameter	36,5 mm
Heating	6,3 V, 720 mA
Focusing voltage	28% of anode voltage

---



- A = 170,7 mm
- B = 215,5 mm
- C = 115,1 mm
- D = 162,8 mm
- E = 31,5 mm



Colour co-ordinates

	x	y
red	0,635	0,340
green	0,315	0,600
blue	0,150	0,060

Centre-to-centre distance of identical colour phosphor stripes

approx. 0,8 mm

Light transmission of face glass

64%

Luminance at the centre of the screen

L 160 cd/m<sup>2</sup> \*

MECHANICAL DATA (see also the figures on the following pages)

Overall length	361,4 ± 6 mm
Neck diameter	36,5 <sup>+1,3</sup> <sub>-0</sub> mm
Base	12-pin base IEC 67-I-47a, type 2
Anode contact	cavity cap JEDEC J1-21, IEC 67-III-2
Mounting position	anode contact on top
Rimband	provided with 18 slots to accommodate clips for mounting of degaussing coils
Net mass	approx. 12 kg

Handling

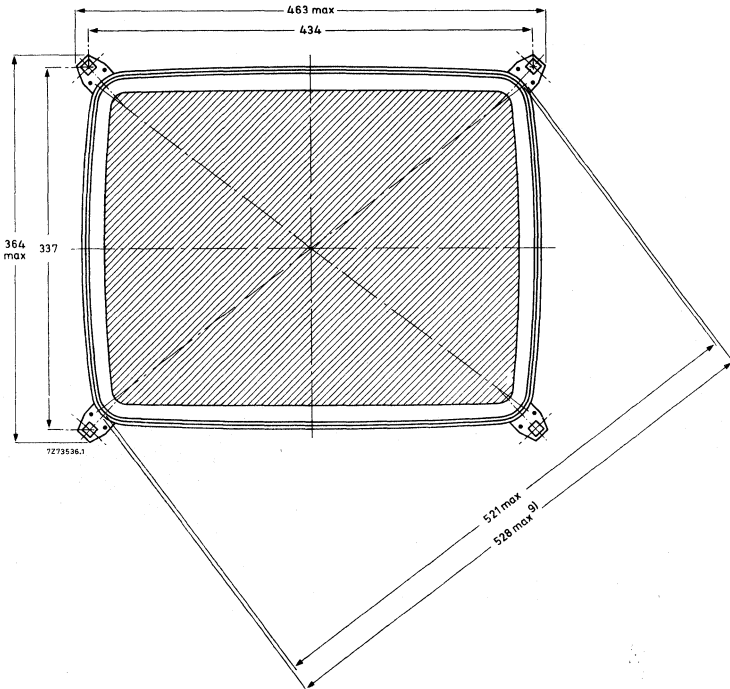
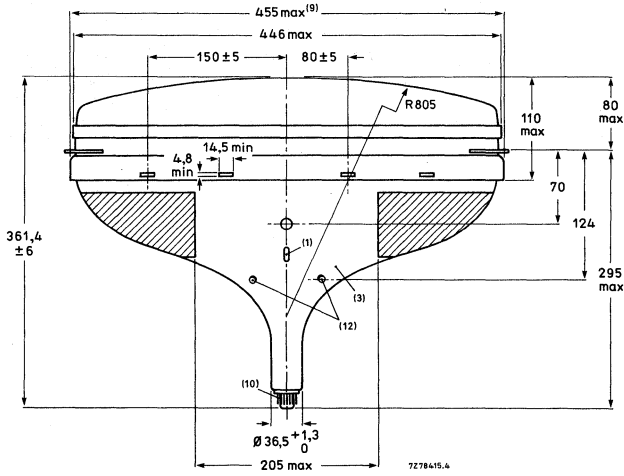
During shipment and handling the tube should not be subjected to accelerations greater than 350 m/s<sup>2</sup> in any direction.

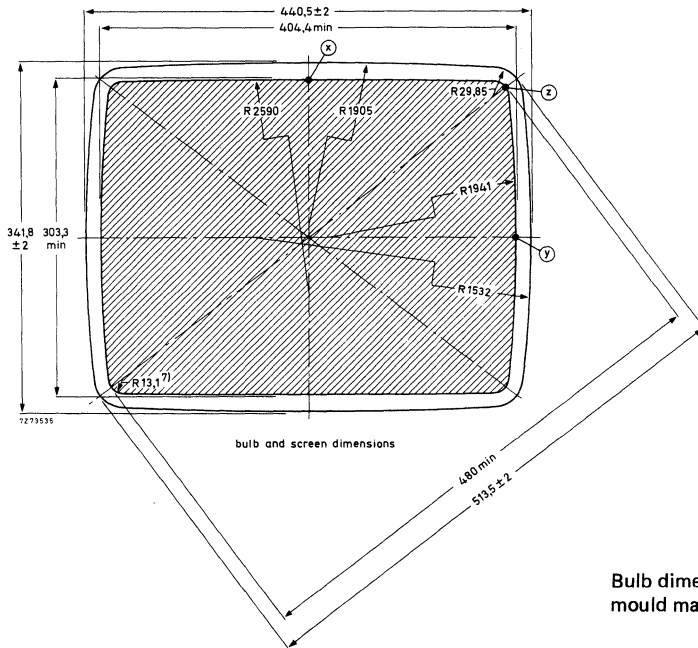
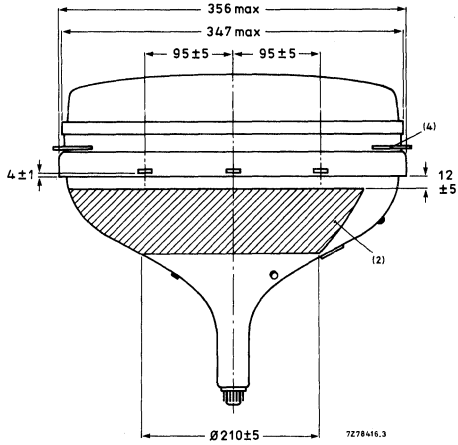
\* Tube settings adjusted to produce white D (x = 0,313, y = 0,329), focused raster, current density 0,4 μA/cm<sup>2</sup>.

MECHANICAL DATA (continued)

Dimensions in mm

Notes are given after the drawings.





Bulb dimensions at  
mould match line.





**Notes to outline drawings on the preceding pages**

1. This ridge can be used as an orientation for the deflection unit.
2. Configuration of outer conductive coating may be different, but will contain the contact area as shown in the drawing.
3. To clean this area, wipe only with a soft lintless cloth.
4. The displacement of any lug with respect to the plane through the three other lugs is max. 2 mm.
5. Minimum space to be reserved for mounting lug.
6. The position of the mounting screw in the cabinet must be within a circle of 8 mm diameter drawn around the true geometrical positions, i.e. the corners of a rectangle of 434 mm x 337 mm.
7. Co-ordinates for radius  $R = 13,1$  mm:  $x = 184,58$  mm,  $y = 131,93$  mm.
8. Distance from point z to any hardware.
9. Maximum dimensions in plane of lugs.
10. The socket for this base should not be rigidly mounted; it should have flexible leads and be allowed to move freely. The bottom circumference of the base will fall within a circle concentric with the tube axis and having a diameter of 55 mm.  
The mass of the mating socket with circuitry should not be more than 150 g; maximum permissible torque is 40 mNm.
11. Minimum distance between glass and rimband in plane of centre line of apertures.
12. Centring bosses for deflection unit.

**Sagittal heights with reference to screen centre at the edge of the minimum useful screen**

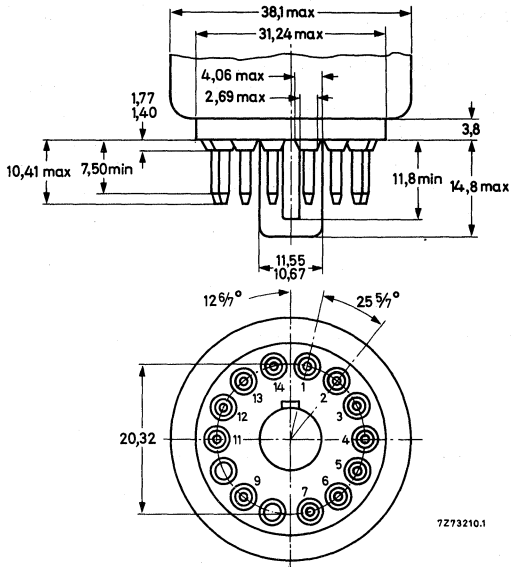
coordinates		sagittal
x	y	heights
mm	mm	mm
0*	151,7	14,6
20	151,6	14,9
40	151,3	15,6
60	150,9	16,8
80	150,4	18,4
100	149,7	20,5
120	148,8	23,1
140	147,8	26,1
160	146,7	29,7
180	145,4	33,8
195,4**	139,5	36,4
197,9	130	35,3
198,6	120	33,9
199,7	100	31,3
200,6	80	29,3
201,4	60	27,6
201,9	40	26,5
202,2	20	25,9
202,3▲	0	25,5

\* Point (x).

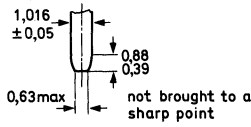
\*\* Diagonal.

▲ Point (y).

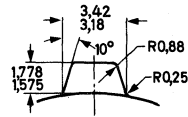
12-pin base, IEC 67-I-47a, type 2



7273210.1

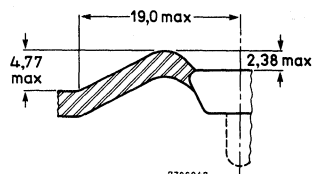
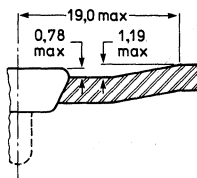
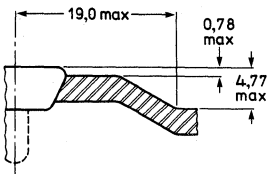
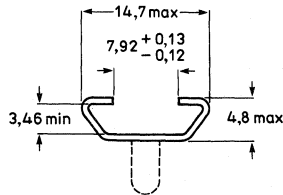


pin contour



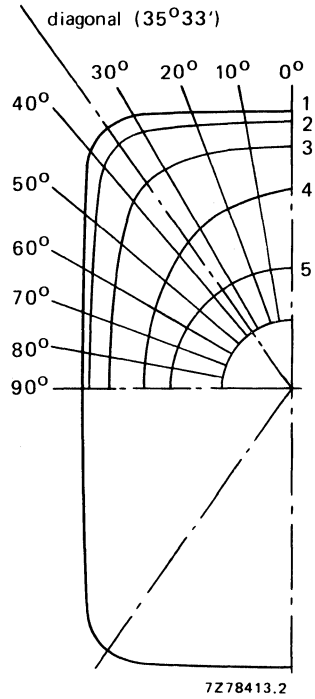
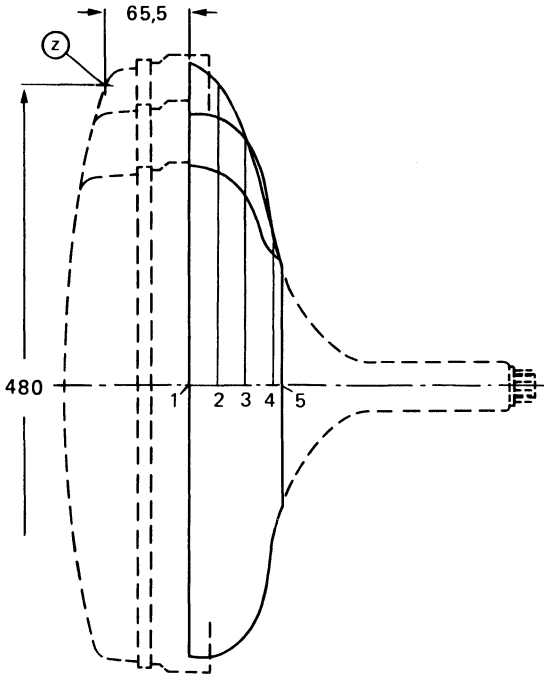
detail of key

Cavity cap JEDEC J1-21, IEC 67-III-2



7286047

Maximum cone contour



sec- tion	nom. distance from section 1	distance from centre (max. values)										
		0°	10°	20°	30°	diag.	40°	50°	60°	70°	80°	90°
1	0	222	225	236	254	258	252	217	193	178	172	170
2	20	216	217	226	240	244	238	205	185	172	165	163
3	40	195	195	200	204	205	198	180	166	156	150	148
4	60	162	158	154	148	144	141	134	128	123	121	121
5	74	98	98	98	98	98	98	98	98	98	98	98

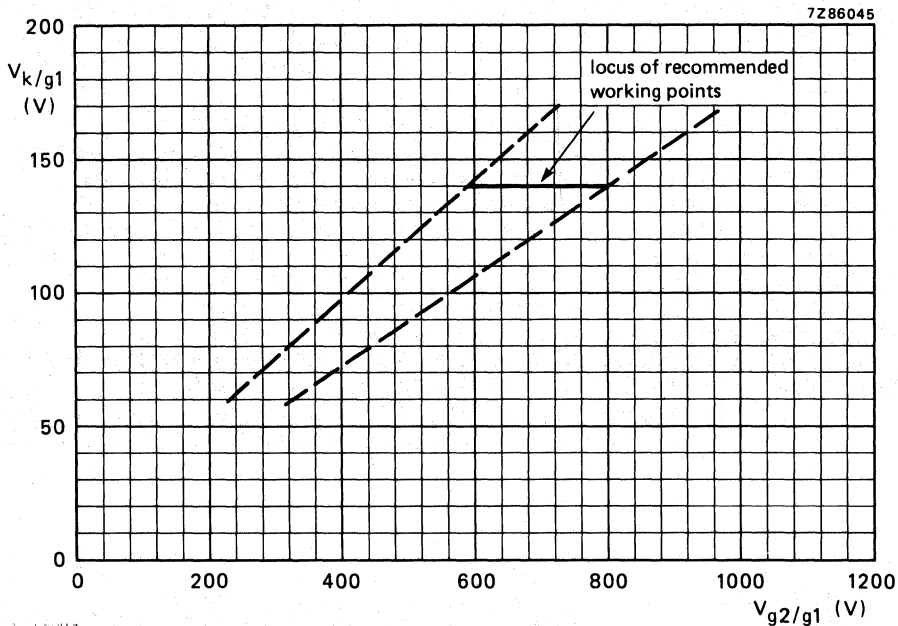
**RECOMMENDED OPERATING CONDITIONS** (cathode drive)

The voltages are specified with respect to grid 1.

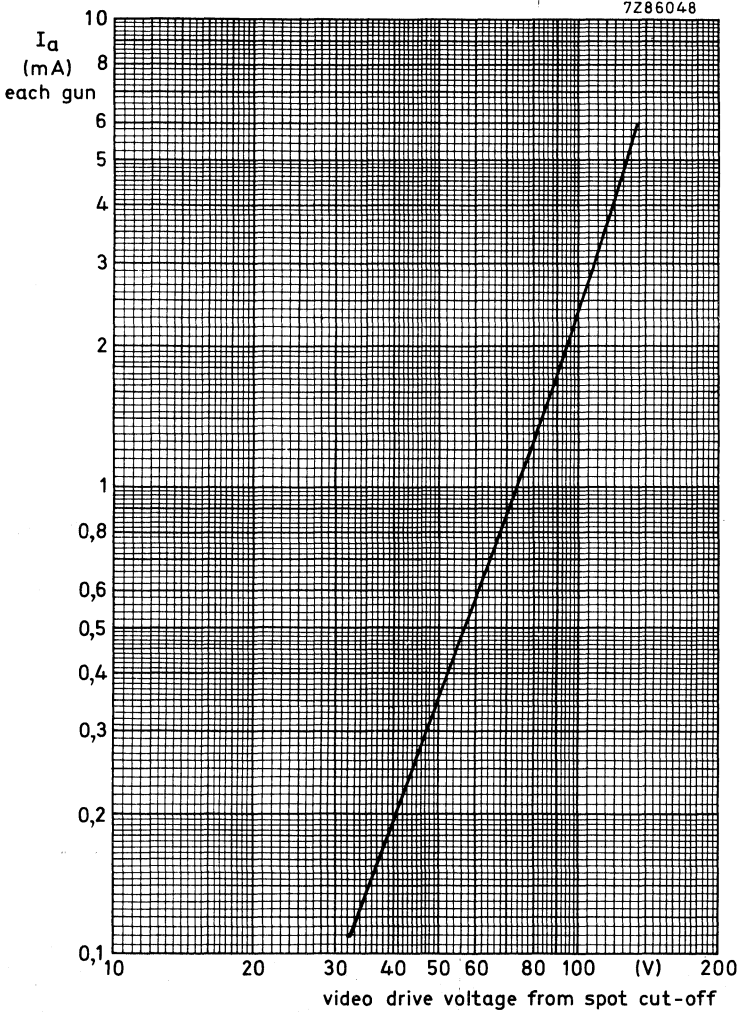
Anode voltage  $V_{a, g5, g4}$  25 kV  
 Grid 3 (focusing electrode) voltage  $V_{g3}$  6,5 to 7,45 kV

A. Operation at equal spot cut-off voltage  $V_k = 140$  V

Grid 2 voltage ( $V_{g2}$ ) adjusted for each gun separately;  $V_{g2}$  range 590 to 800 V.



Spot cut-off design chart.



Typical cathode drive characteristic.

$V_f = 6,3 \text{ V}$  ;

$V_a, g5, g4 = 25 \text{ kV}$  ;

$V_{g3}$  adjusted for focus;

$V_{g2}$  (each gun) adjusted to provide spot cut-off for  $V_k = 140 \text{ V}$ .

**B. Operation at equal grid 2 voltage**

Grid 2 voltage ( $V_{g2}$ ) adjusted for highest gun spot cut-off voltage  $V_k = 150$  V.

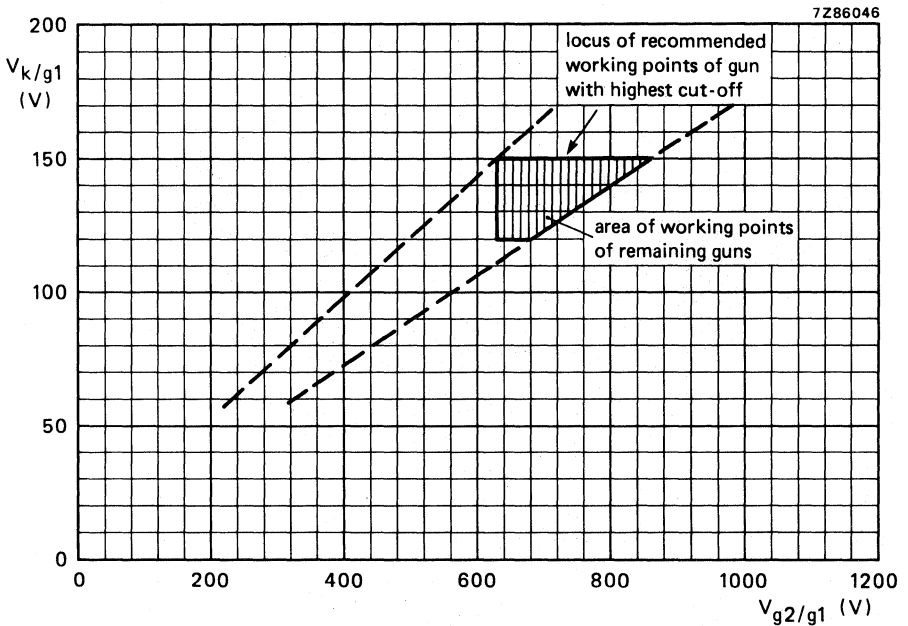
Remaining guns adjusted for spot cut-off by means of cathode voltage.

$V_{g2}$  range 630 to 860 V.

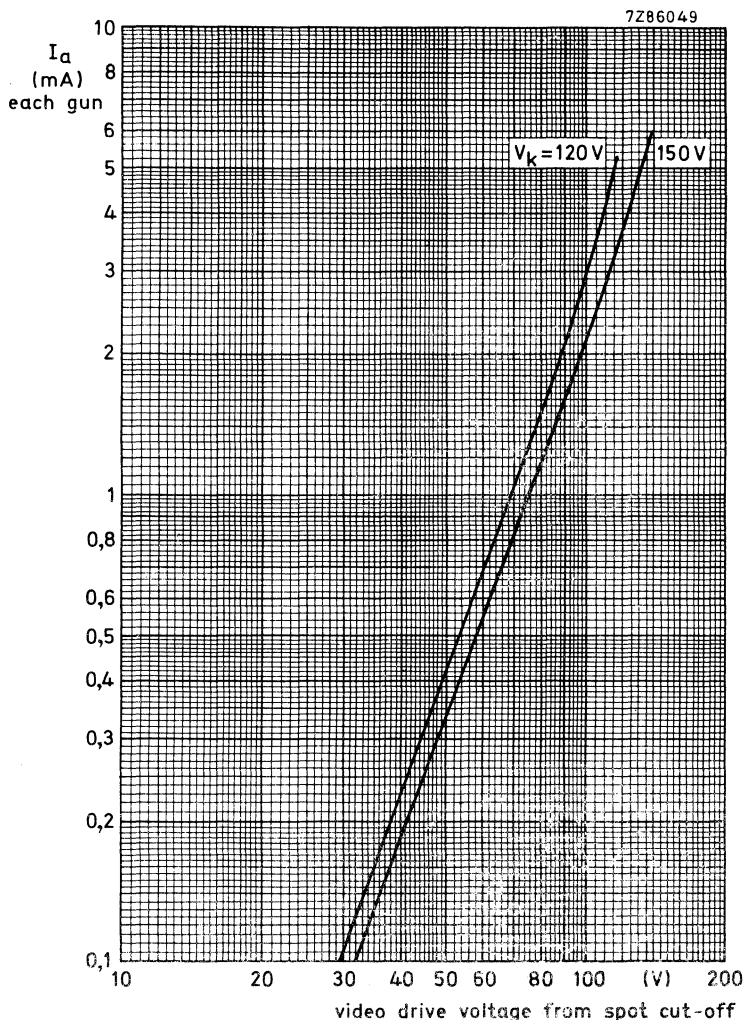
$V_k$  range 120 to 150 V.

Adjustment procedure:

Set the cathode voltage ( $V_k$ ) for each gun at 150 V; increase the grid 2 voltage ( $V_{g2}$ ) from approx. 600 V to the value at which one of the colours becomes just visible. Now decrease the cathode voltage of the remaining guns so that the other colours also become visible.



Spot cut-off design chart.



Typical cathode drive characteristic.

$V_f = 6,3 V$ ;

$V_a, g5, g4 = 25 kV$ ;

$V_{g3}$  adjusted for focus;

$V_{g2}$  (each gun) adjusted to provide spot cut-off for  $V_k = 120 V$  and  $150 V$ .



**EQUIPMENT DESIGN VALUES** (each gun if applicable)

The values are valid for anode voltages between 22,5 and 27,5 kV.  
 The voltages are specified with respect to grid 1.

Grid 3 (focusing electrode) voltage	$V_{g3}$	26 to 29,8% of anode voltage
Difference in cut-off voltage between guns in one tube	$\Delta V_k$	lowest value is min. 80% of highest value
Heater voltage	$V_f$	6,3 V at zero beam current
Grid 3 (focusing electrode) current	$I_{g3}$	-5 to +5 $\mu A$
Grid 2 current	$I_{g2}$	-5 to +5 $\mu A$
Grid 1 current at $V_k = 140$ V	$I_{g1}$	-5 to +5 $\mu A$

To produce white D, CIE co-ordinates  $x = 0,313$ ,  $y = 0,329$ .

Percentage of the total anode current supplied by each gun (typical)

red gun	38,3%
green gun	35,8%
blue gun	25,9%

Ratio of anode current

red gun to green gun	0,7	1,1	1,4
red gun to blue gun	1,1	1,5	2,0
blue gun to green gun	0,5	0,7	1,0

**BEAM CENTRING**

Maximum centring error in any direction 4,5 mm

**LIMITING VALUES** (each gun if applicable)

Design maximum rating system unless otherwise stated.

The voltages are specified with respect to grid 1.

Anode voltage	$V_a, g5, g4$	max.	27,5 kV	notes 1, 2, 3
		min.	22,5 kV	note 4
Long-term average current for three guns	$I_a$	max.	1000 $\mu$ A	note 5
Grid 3 (focusing electrode) voltage	$V_{g3}$	max.	9 kV	
Grid 2 voltage	$V_{g2}$	max.	1200 V	note 6
Cathode voltage				
positive	$V_k$	max.	400 V	
positive operating cut-off	$V_k$	max.	200 V	
negative	$-V_k$	max.	0 V	
negative peak	$-V_{kp}$	max.	2 V	
Cathode to heater voltage				
positive	$V_{kf}$	max.	250 V	
positive peak	$V_{kfp}$	max.	300 V	note 1
negative	$-V_{kf}$	max.	135 V	
negative peak	$-V_{kfp}$	max.	180 V	note 1
Heater voltage	$V_f$		6,3 V $\begin{matrix} +5\% \\ -10\% \end{matrix}$	notes 1, 7

**Notes**

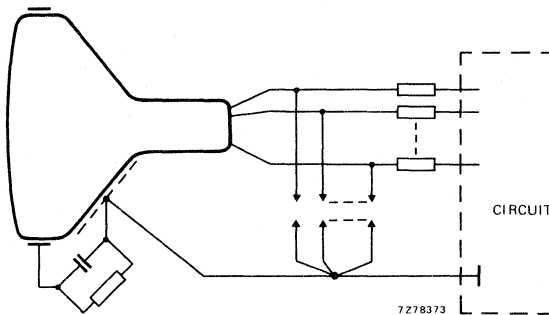
1. Absolute maximum rating system.
2. The X-ray dose rate remains below the acceptable value of 36  $\mu$ A/kg (0,5 mR/h), measured with ionization chamber when the tube is used within its limiting values.
3. During adjustment on the production line this value is likely to be surpassed considerably. It is therefore strongly recommended to first make the necessary adjustments for normal operation without picture tube.
4. Operation of the tube at lower voltages impairs the luminance and resolution, and could impair convergence.
5. The short-term average anode current should be limited by circuitry to 1500  $\mu$ A.
6. During adjustment on the production line max. 1500 V is permitted.
7. For maximum cathode life and optimum performance it is recommended that the heater supply be designed for 6,3 V at zero beam current.

### FLASHOVER PROTECTION

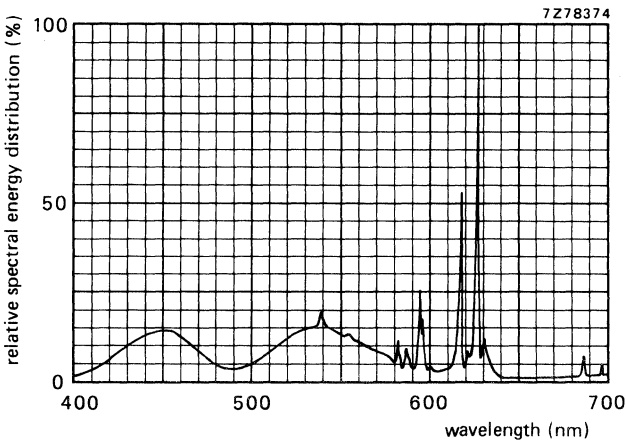
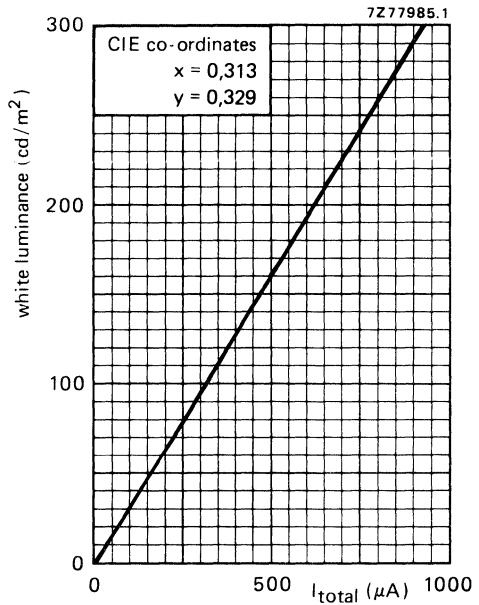
High electric field strengths are present between the gun electrodes of picture tubes. Voltages between gun electrodes may reach values of 20 kV over approx. 1 mm. As a result of the Soft-Flash technology these flashover currents are limited to approx. 60 A offering higher set reliability, optimum circuit protection and component savings.

Primary protective circuitry using properly grounded spark gaps and series isolation resistors (preferably carbon composition) is still necessary to prevent tube damage and damage to the circuitry which is directly connected to the tube socket. The spark gaps should be connected to all picture tube electrodes at the socket according to the figure below; they are not required on the heater pins. No other connections between the outer conductive coating and the chassis are permissible. The spark gaps should be designed for a breakdown voltage at the focusing electrode (g3) of 10,5 kV, and at the other electrodes of 1,5 to 2 kV. The values of the series isolation resistors should be as high as possible (min 1,5 k $\Omega$ ) without causing deterioration of the circuit performance. The resistors should be able to withstand an instantaneous surge of 20 kV for the focusing circuit and 12 kV for the remaining circuits without arcing.

Additional information is available on request.



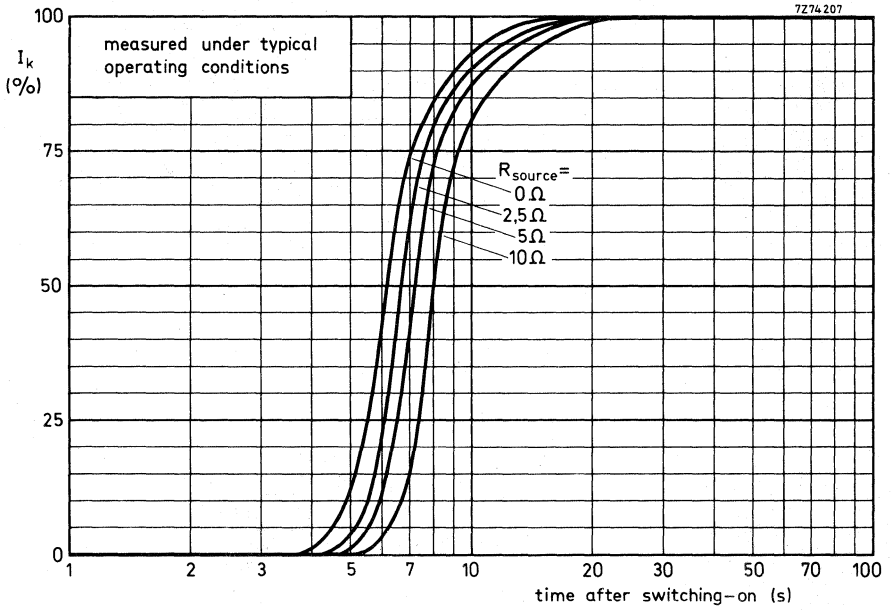
Luminance at the centre of the screen as a function of  $I_{total}$ . Scanned area 518 mm x 390 mm.



Simultaneous excitation of red, green and blue phosphor, measured in a tube, to provide white of  $x = 0,313$ ,  $y = 0,329$ . Exact shape of the peaks depends on the resolution of the measuring apparatus.

Colour co-ordinates:

	$x$	$y$
red	0,635	0,340
green	0,315	0,600
blue	0,150	0,060



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

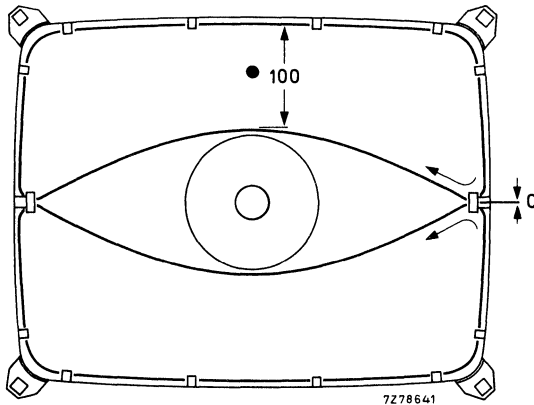
**DEGAUSSING**

The picture tube is provided with an internal magnetic shield. This shield and the shadow mask with its suspension system may be provided with an automatic degaussing system, consisting of two coils covering top and bottom cone parts.

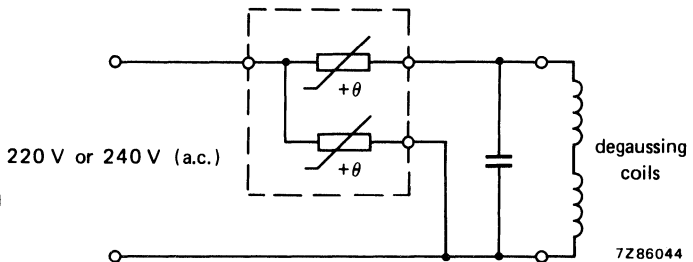
For proper degaussing an initial magnetomotive force (m.m.f.) of 250 ampere-turns is required in each of the coils. This m.m.f. has to be gradually decreased by appropriate circuitry. To prevent beam landing disturbances by line-frequency currents induced in the degaussing coils, these coils should be shunted by a capacitor of sufficiently high value. In the steady state, no significant m.m.f. should remain in the coils ( $\leq 0,25$  ampere turns).

If single-phase power rectification is employed in the TV circuitry, provision should be included to prevent asymmetric distortion of the a.c. voltage applied to the degaussing circuit due to high d.c. inrush currents.

To ease the mounting of the coils, the rimband is provided with rectangular holes. An example is given below.



Position of degaussing coils on the picture tube.



Degaussing circuit using dual PTC thermistor 2322 662 98009.

**Data of each degaussing coil**

Circumference	120 cm
Number of turns	50
Copper-wire diameter	0,35 mm
Aluminium-wire diameter	0,45 mm
Resistance	11 Ω



Replaced by AT1850

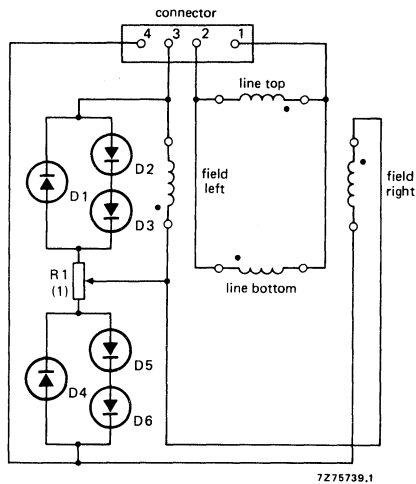
## DEFLECTION UNIT

## QUICK REFERENCE DATA

Picture tube gun arrangement	in line
diagonal	51 cm (20 in)
neck diameter	36,5 mm
Deflection angle	110°
Line deflection current, edge to edge at 25 kV	4,8 A(p-p)
Inductance of line coils	1,53 mH
Resistance of field coils (damping resistor R1 included)	6,2 Ω

## CONNECTIONS

(See also Fig. 2).



● Means winding direction.

Fig. 1.

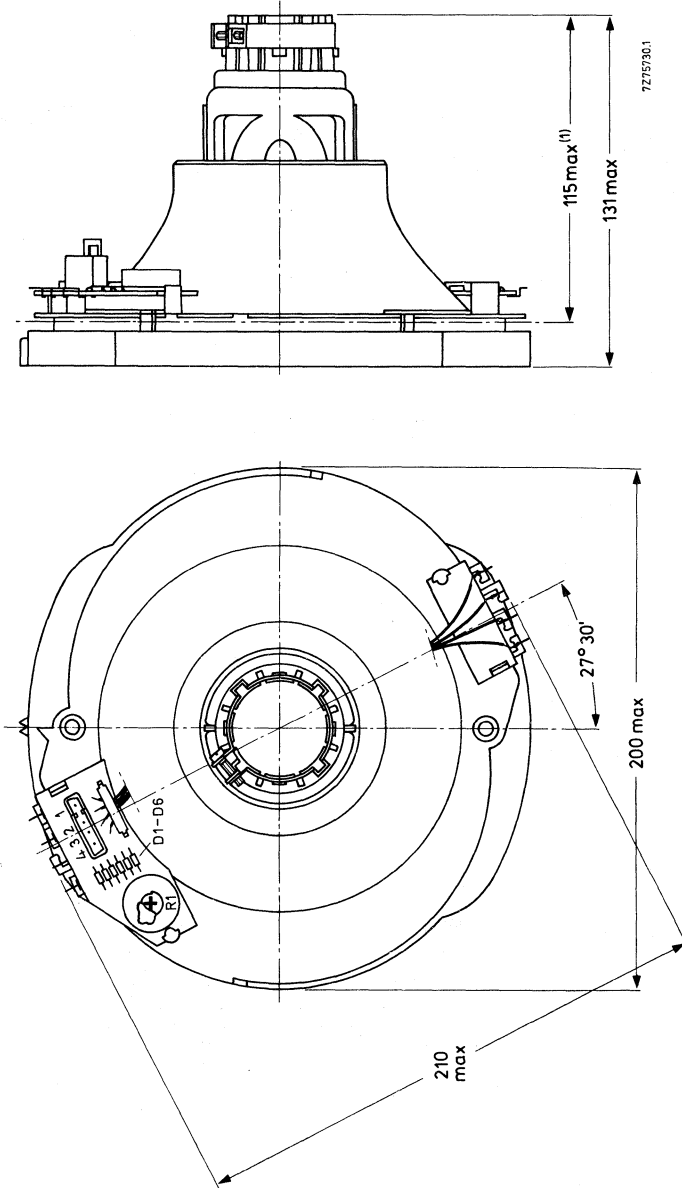
Matching female Stocko connector MKF 804-1-0-404.

D1 to D6 = BAS11, BAX18 or BAX18A.

(1) R1 is factory adjusted and locked with adhesive.



Dimensions in mm



MECHANICAL DATA  
Outlines

(1) Reference plane of centring bosses.

Fig. 2.

## DEFLECTION UNIT

## QUICK REFERENCE DATA

---

Picture tube gun arrangement	in line
diagonal	51 cm (20 in)
neck diameter	36,5 mm
Deflection angle	110°
Line deflection current, edge to edge at 25 kV	4,8 A p-p
Inductance of line coils	1,53 mH
Resistance of field coils (damping resistor R1 included)	6,2 Ω

---

## APPLICATION

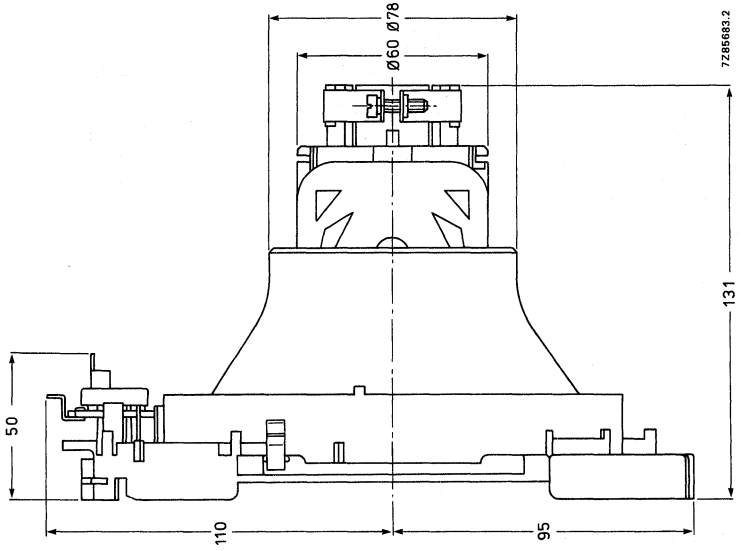
This deflection unit has been designed for use with a 110° colour picture tube type A51-540X in CTV receivers in conjunction with e.g.:

diode-split line output transformer	AT2076/70A
line output transistor	BU208A
linearity control unit	AT4042/42

## DESCRIPTION

The deflection unit consists of flangeless line and field coils, a one piece ferrite ring and a one piece coil carrier.

Dimensions in mm



MECHANICAL DATA  
Outlines

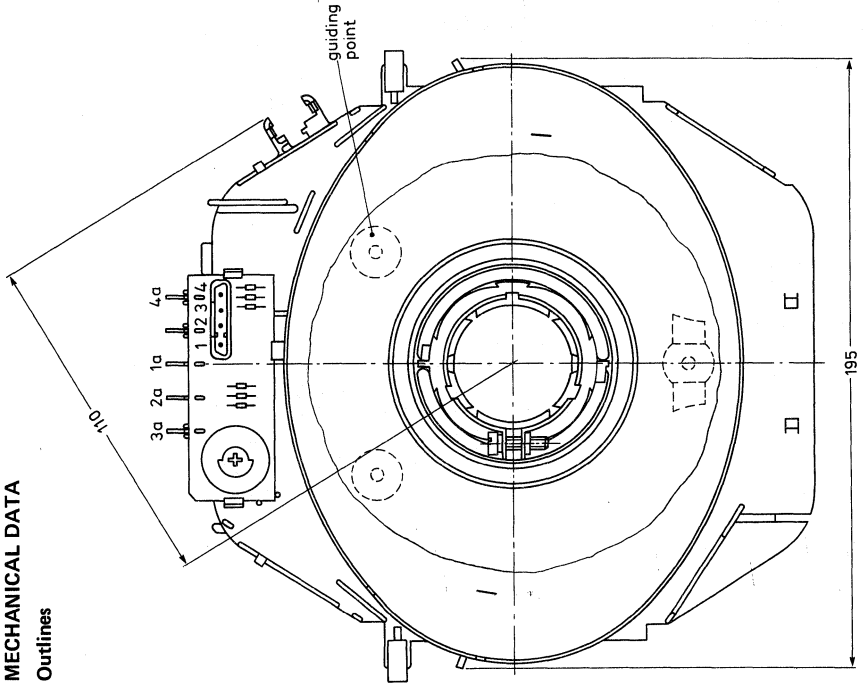


Fig. 1.

**Mounting**

The deflection unit can simply be pushed on the neck of a picture tube.

Both on the neck of the tube and on the deflection unit, there are 3 reference surfaces to establish angular and axial positioning.

Once the unit is mounted the combination is perfectly aligned and requires no further adjustment for static convergence, colour purity and raster orientation.

The unit must be pressed against the reference surfaces on the cone of the picture tube with a force of  $20 \pm 5$  N and fixed by tightening the screw in the clamping ring at the rear with a torque of  $1,0^{+0,4}_{-0,2}$  Nm.

Maximum axial force exerted on the screw is 20 N.

**ELECTRICAL DATA**

Line coils

inductance 1,53 mH  $\pm$  4%  
 resistance at 25 °C 1,4  $\Omega$   $\pm$  10%

Magnetic flux at 25 kV 7,5 mWb  $\pm$  5%

Line deflection current edge to edge at 25 kV 4,8 A p-p

Field coils

inductance 9,7 mH  $\pm$  10%  
 resistance at 25 °C (damping resistance R1 included) 6,2  $\Omega$   $\pm$  7%

Field deflection current edge to edge at 25 kV 2,0 A p-p

Max. operating temperature 90 °C

**Connections**

(See also Fig. 1).

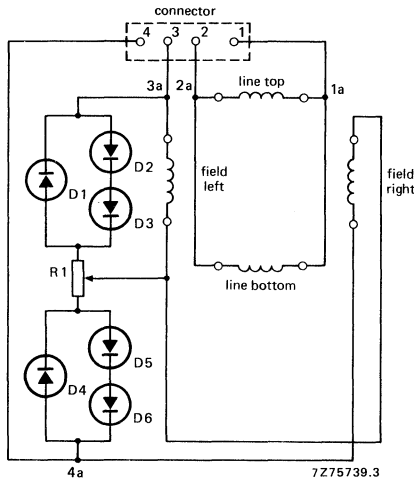


Fig. 2.

Matching female Stocko connector MKF 804-1-0-404.

D1 to D6 = BAS11, BAX18, BAX18A, BAV10 or BAW62.

R1 = 180  $\Omega$ .



## Hi-Bri COLOUR PICTURE TUBE

- 90° deflection
- In-line gun, electrostatic bi-potential focus
- 29,1 mm neck diameter
- Hi-Bri screen with pigmented phosphors featuring high brightness and increased contrast performance
- Soft-Flash technology offering improved set reliability
- Slotted shadow mask optimized for minimum moire
- Fine pitch over entire screen
- Phosphor lines follow glass contour
- Quick-heating cathodes
- Internal magnetic shield
- Reinforced envelope for push-through mounting
- When combined with an appropriate hybrid saddle toroidal deflection unit (e.g. AT1237), it forms a self-converging assembly; dynamic convergence is not required.

### QUICK REFERENCE DATA

---

Deflection angle	90°
Face diagonal	51 cm
Overall length	424 mm
Neck diameter	29,1 mm
Heating	6,3 V, 685 mA
Focusing voltage	20% of anode voltage

---

**ELECTRON-OPTICAL DATA**

Electron gun system	unitized triple-aperture electrodes
Focusing method	electrostatic
Focus lens	bi-potential
Deflection method	magnetic
Deflection angles	
diagonal	approx. 90°
horizontal	approx. 78°
vertical	approx. 60°

**ELECTRICAL DATA**

<b>Capacitances</b>	
anode to external	$C_{a(m+m')}$ max. 2300 pF
conductive coating including rimband	min. 1500 pF
grid 1 to all other electrodes	$C_{g1}$ 15 pF
cathode of each gun to all other electrodes	$C_{kR}, C_{kG}, C_{kB}$ 5 pF
focusing electrode to all other electrodes	$C_{g3}$ 6 pF
<b>Heating</b>	
heater voltage	$V_f$ indirect by a.c. or d.c. 6,3 V
heater current	$I_f$ 685 mA

**OPTICAL DATA**

Screen	metal-backed vertical phosphor stripes; phosphor lines follow glass contour
Screen finish	satined
<b>Useful screen dimensions</b>	
diagonal	min. 480,0 mm
horizontal axis	min. 404,4 mm
vertical axis	min. 303,3 mm
area	min. 1190 cm <sup>2</sup>
<b>Phosphors</b>	
red	pigmented europium activated rare earth
green	sulphide type
blue	pigmented sulphide type
Centre-to-centre distance of vertical identical colour phosphor stripes, at screen centre	0,8 mm
Light transmission of face glass at centre	64%

**MECHANICAL DATA** (see also the figures on the following pages)

Overall length	424 ± 5 mm
Neck diameter	29,1 <sup>+1,4</sup> <sub>-0,7</sub> mm *
Bulb dimensions	
diagonal	max. 515,5 mm
width	max. 442,5 mm
height	max. 343,8 mm
Base	12-pin base JEDEC B12-262
Anode contact	small cavity contact J1-21, IEC67-III-2
Mounting position	anode contact on top
Net mass	approx. 13 kg

**Handling**

During shipment and handling the tube should not be subjected to accelerations greater than 35g in any direction.

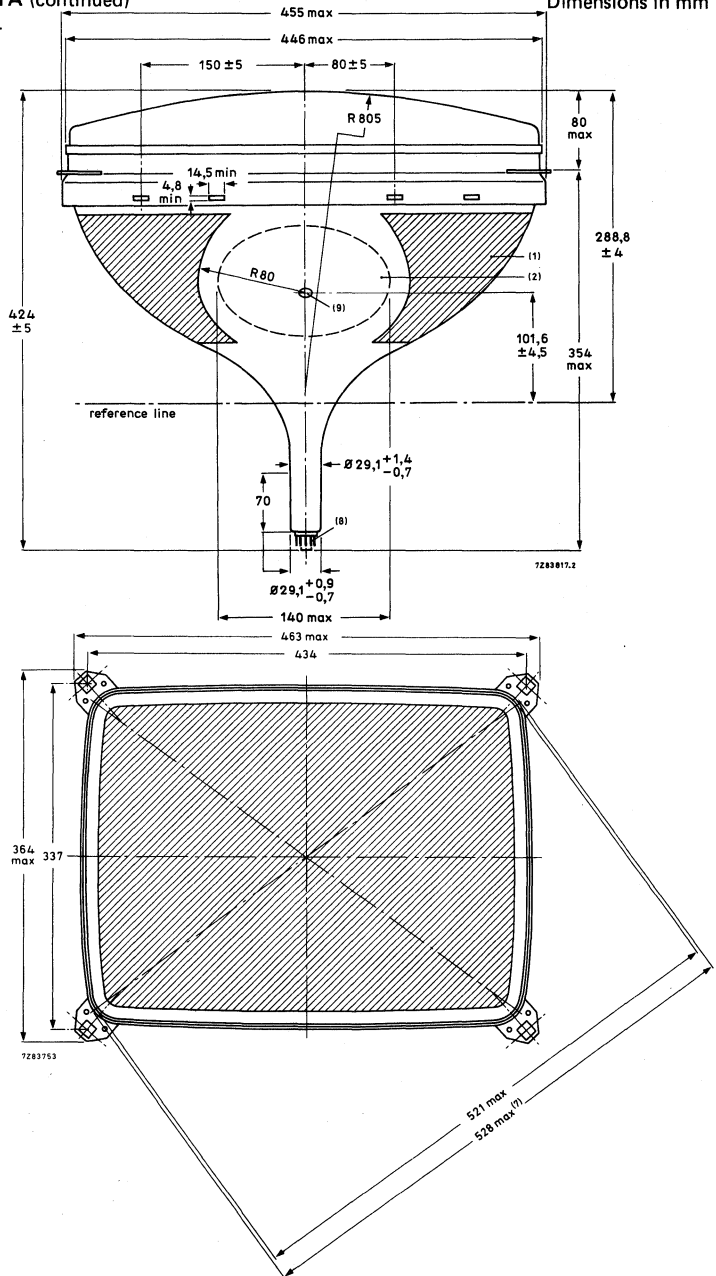
\* In the region of 70 mm from the neck end, the maximum diameter is 30 mm.

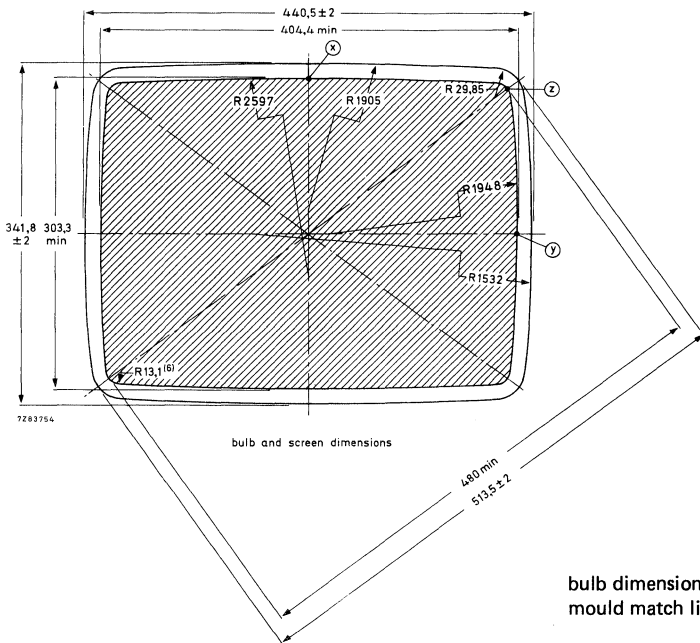
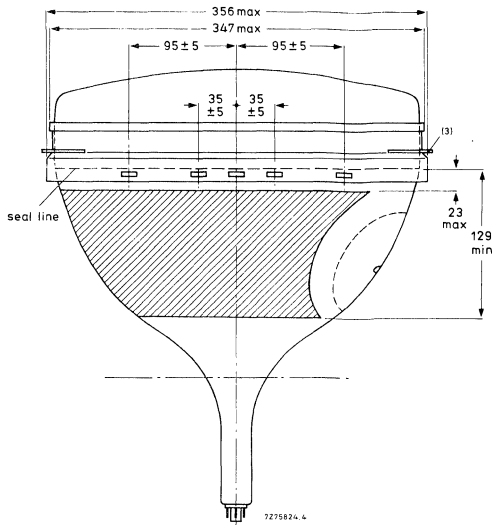


MECHANICAL DATA (continued)

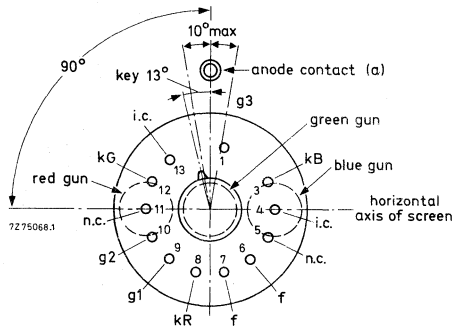
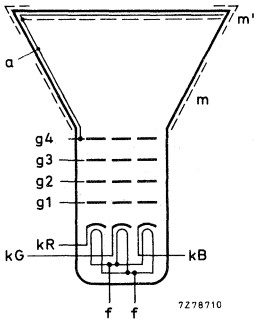
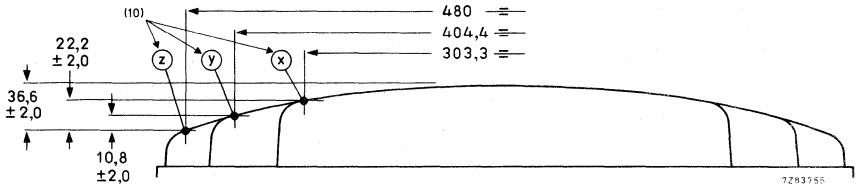
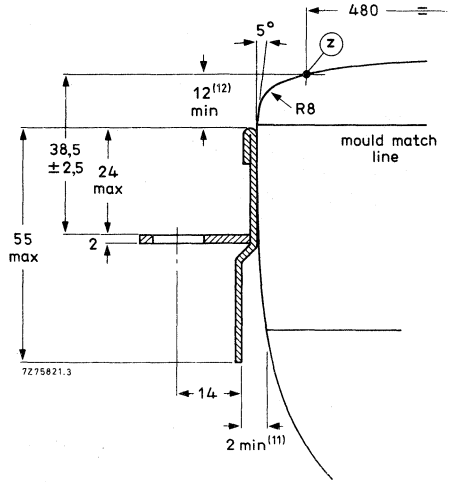
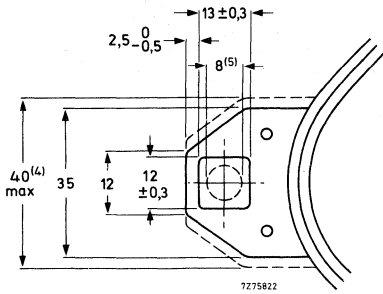
Notes are given after the drawings.

Dimensions in mm





MECHANICAL DATA (continued)

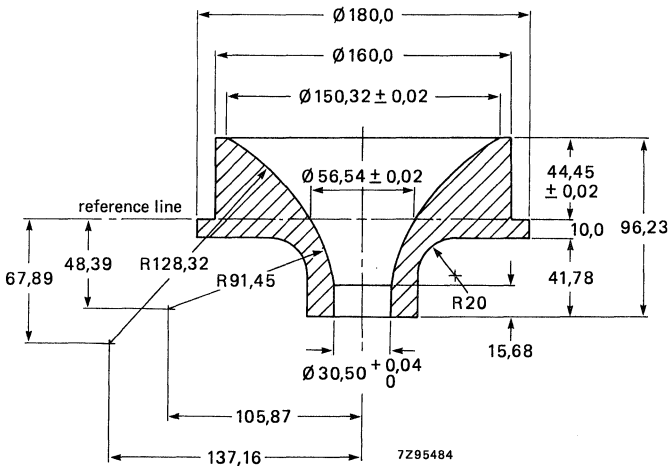


i.c. = internally connected (not to be used)  
 n.c. = not connected

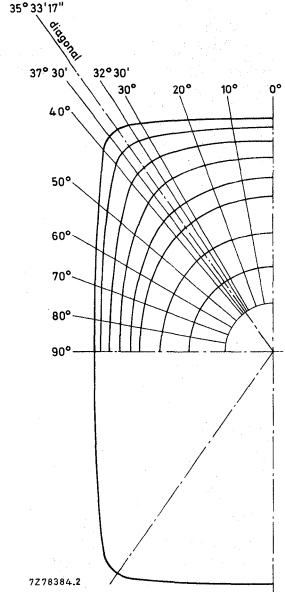
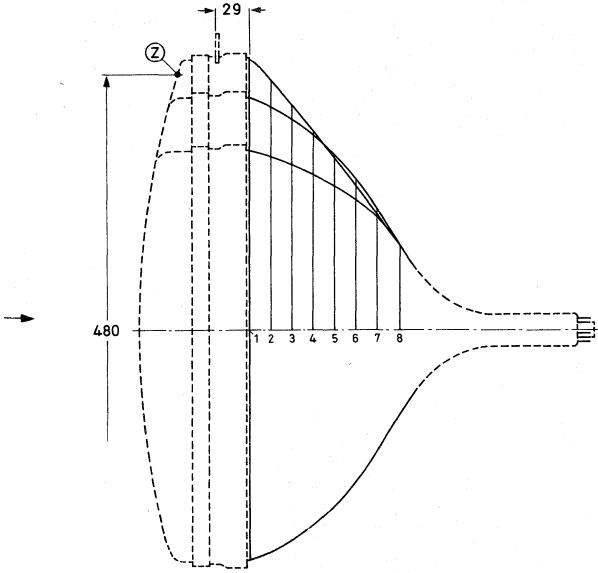
Notes to outline drawings on the preceding pages

1. Configuration of outer conductive coating may be different, but will contain the contact area as shown in the drawing.
2. To clean this area, wipe only with a soft lintless cloth.
3. The displacement of any lug with respect to the plane through the three other lugs is max. 2 mm.
4. Minimum space to be reserved for mounting lug.
5. The position of the mounting screw in the cabinet must be within a circle of 8 mm diameter drawn around the true geometrical positions, i.e. the corners of a rectangle of 434 mm x 337 mm.
6. Co-ordinates for radius R = 13,1 mm; x = 184,58 mm, y = 131,93 mm.
7. Maximum dimensions in plane of lugs.
8. The socket for this base should not be rigidly mounted: it should have flexible leads and be allowed to move freely. The bottom circumference of base will fall within a circle concentric with the tube axis and having a diameter of 50 mm.
9. Small cavity contact J1-21, IEC 67-III-2.
10. The X, Y and Z reference points are located on the outside surface of the face plate at the intersection of the minor, major and diagonal screen axis respectively, with the minimum published screen.
11. Minimum distance between glass and rimband in plane of centre line apertures.
12. Distance from point z to any hardware.

Reference line gauge; GR90CJ4

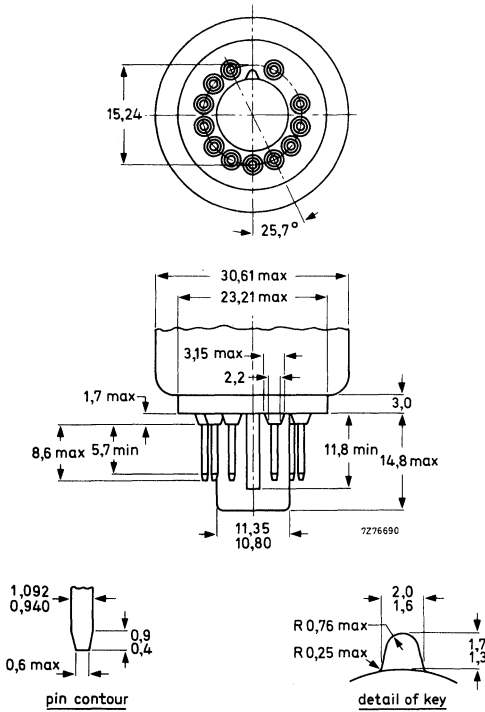


Maximum cone contour



sec- tion	nom. distance from section 1	distance from centre (max. values)															
		0°	10°	20°	25°	30°	32° 30'	diag. axes	37° 30'	40°	45°	50°	60°	70°	80°	90°	
1	0	218,7	221,9	231,2	238,5	247,5	252,2	255,9	254,6	247,7	230,1	215,1	193,0	179,2	171,5	169,0	
2	20	209,8	212,4	220,3	226,0	232,5	235,3	236,5	235,0	230,2	216,9	204,4	184,9	172,3	165,3	163,0	
3	40	197,5	199,4	204,7	208,1	211,1	211,9	211,4	210,0	207,0	198,6	189,5	173,9	163,2	157,1	155,1	
4	60	182,2	183,2	185,8	187,1	187,7	187,4	186,4	185,3	183,3	178,2	172,1	160,7	152,4	147,4	145,8	
5	80	163,2	163,5	163,9	163,7	163,1	162,4	161,4	160,6	159,3	156,3	152,9	145,8	140,1	136,6	135,4	
6	100	146,1	146,1	145,7	145,1	144,2	143,6	142,8	142,2	141,4	139,5	137,5	133,3	129,7	127,3	126,5	
7	120	112,3	112,3	111,9	111,7	111,3	111,1	110,9	110,7	110,5	110,0	109,5	108,6	107,8	107,3	107,1	
8	141,7	79,8	79,8	79,8	79,8	79,8	79,8	79,8	79,8	79,8	79,8	79,8	79,8	79,8	79,8	79,8	

12-pin base; JEDEC B12-262



**TYPICAL OPERATING CONDITIONS**

The voltages are specified with respect to grid 1.

Anode voltage or voltage

$V_{a, g4}$  25 kV

Grid 3 (focusing electrode) voltage

$V_{g3}$  4,7 to 5,5 kV

Grid 2 voltage for a spot cut-off  
voltage  $V_k = 120$  V

$V_{g2}$  310 to 560 V

Luminance at the centre of the screen\*

L 170 cd/m<sup>2</sup>

\* Tube settings adjusted to produce white of 6500K + 7 M.P.C.D. ( $x = 0,313, y = 0,329$ ), focused raster, current density  $0,4 \mu A/cm^2$ .

**EQUIPMENT DESIGN VALUES**

The values are valid for anode voltages between 20 and 27,5 kV.  
 The voltages are specified with respect to grid 1.

Grid 3 (focusing electrode) voltage	$V_{g3}$	18,8 to 22% of anode voltage
Grid 2 voltage and cathode voltage for visual extinction of focused spot	$V_{g2}$ and $V_k$	see cut-off design chart *
Difference in cut-off voltages between guns in any tube	$\Delta V_k$	lowest value > 80% of highest value
Video drive characteristics		see graphs **
Grid 3 (focusing electrode) current	$I_{g3}$	-5 to + 5 $\mu A$
Grid 2 current	$I_{g2}$	-5 to + 5 $\mu A$
Grid 1 current under cut-off conditions	$I_{g1}$	-5 to + 5 $\mu A$
To produce white of 6500K + 7 M.P.C.D. (CIE co-ordinates $x = 0,313, y = 0,329$ )		
Percentage of the total anode current supplied by each gun (typical)		
red gun		38,3%
green gun		35,8%
blue gun		25,9%
Ratio of anode current		min.   av.   max.
red gun to green gun		0,7   1,1   1,4
red gun to blue gun		1,1   1,5   2,0
blue gun to green gun		0,5   0,7   1,0

\* The common  $V_{g2}$  should be adjusted as follows:  
 Set the cathode voltage,  $V_k$ , for each gun at 120 V. Increase the  $V_{g2}$  from about 300 V to the value at which the raster of one of the guns becomes just visible. Now decrease the  $V_k$  of the remaining guns so that the rasters of these guns also become visible.

\*\* For optimum picture performance it is recommended that the cathodes are not driven below + 10 V.

**LIMITING VALUES** (Design maximum rating system unless otherwise stated)

The voltages are specified with respect to grid 1.

Anode voltage	$V_{a, g4}$	max. min.	27,5 kV 20 kV	notes 1, 2 and 3 note 4
Long-term average current for three guns	$I_a$	max.	1000 $\mu$ A	note 5
Grid 3 (focusing electrode) voltage	$V_{g3}$	max.	7 kV	
Grid 2 voltage, peak	$V_{g2p}$	max.	1000 V	
Cathode voltage				
positive	$V_k$	max.	400 V	
positive operating cut-off	$V_k$	max.	200 V	
negative	$-V_k$	max.	0 V	
negative peak	$-V_{kp}$	max.	2 V	
Heater voltage	$V_f$		6,3 V	+ 5 % -10 % notes 1 and 6
Heater-cathode voltage				
heater negative with respect to cathode				
during equipment warm-up period				
not exceeding 15 s	$V_{kf}$	max.	450 V	note 1
after equipment warm-up period	$V_{kf}$	max.	250 V	
heater positive with respect to cathode	$-V_{kfp}$	peak	200 V	note 1
	$-V_{kf}$	max.	0 V	
				(d.c. component value)

**Notes**

1. Absolute maximum rating system.
2. 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.
3. During adjustment on the production line this value is likely to be surpassed considerably. It is therefore strongly recommended to first make the necessary adjustments for normal operation without picture tube.
4. Operation of the tube at lower voltages impairs the luminance and resolution.
5. The short-term average anode current should be limited by circuitry to 1500  $\mu$ A.
6. For maximum cathode life and optimum performance, it is recommended that the heater supply be designed for 6,3 V at zero beam current.

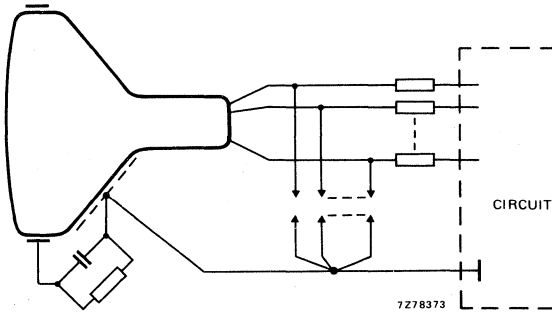


**FLASHOVER PROTECTION**

With the high voltage used with this tube (max. 27,5 kV) internal flashovers may occur. As a result of the Soft-Flash technology these flashover currents are limited to approx. 60 A offering higher set reliability, optimum circuit protection and component savings.

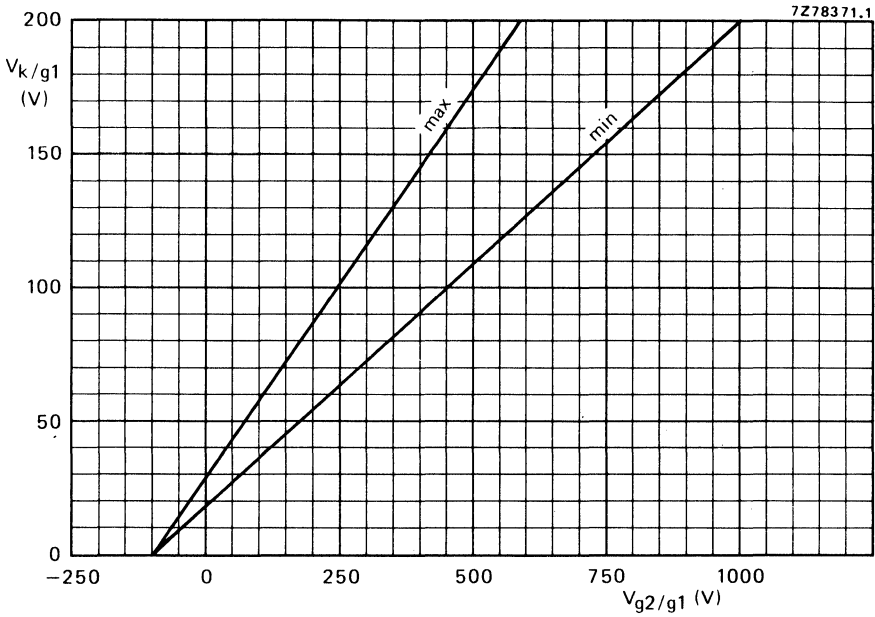
Primary protective circuitry using properly grounded spark gaps and series isolation resistors (preferably carbon composition) is still necessary to prevent tube damage. The spark gaps should be connected to all picture tube electrodes at the socket according to the figure below; they are not required on the heater pins. No other connections between the outer conductive coating and the chassis are permissible. The spark gaps should be designed for a breakdown voltage at the focusing electrode (g3) of 8,5 kV ( $1,5 \times V_{g3}$  max. at  $V_{a,g4} = 25$  kV), and at the other electrodes of 1,5 to 2 kV.

The values of the series isolation resistors should be as high as possible (min. 1,5 kΩ) without causing deterioration of the circuit performance. The resistors should be able to withstand an instantaneous surge of 20 kV for the focusing circuit and 12 kV for the remaining circuits without arcing. Additional information is available on request.

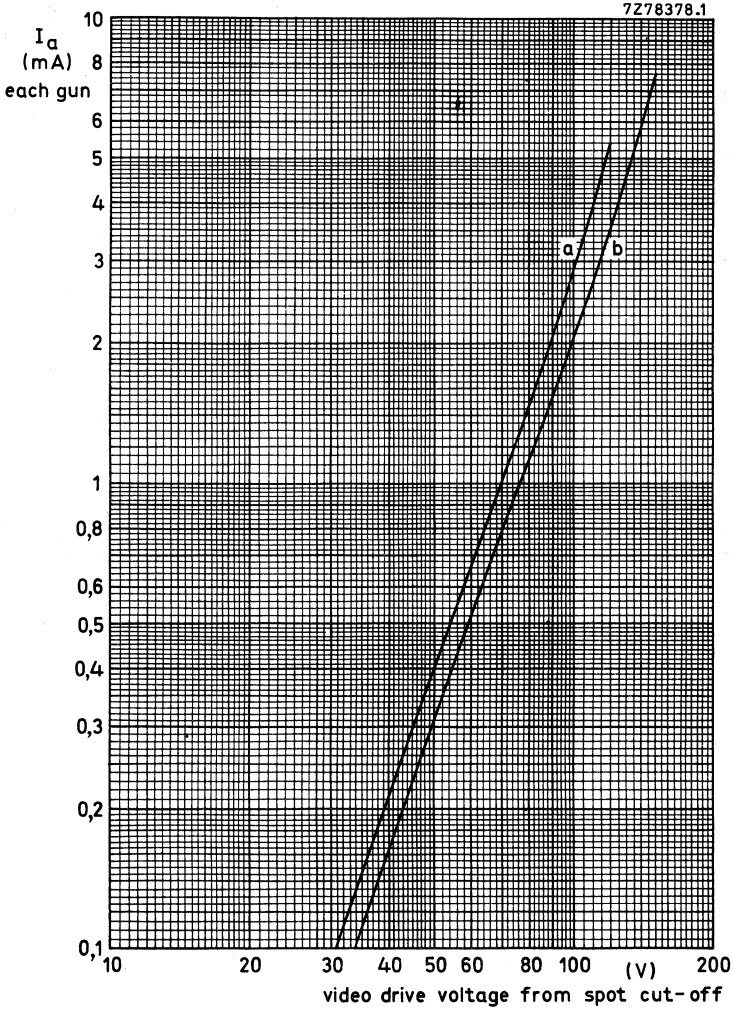


**BEAM CORRECTIONS**

Maximum required correction for register, as measured at the centre of the screen in any direction	0,08 mm
Centre convergence displacement of the blue and red beams is contained within a circle; max. diameter of circle	5 mm
Centre convergence displacement between the green beam and converged blue and red beams is contained within a circle; maximum diameter of circle	2,5 mm
Maximum centring error in any direction after colour purity, static convergence, and horizontal centre line correction, measured with deflection coils in nominal position	5 mm



Spot cut-off design chart (cathode drive),  $V_{g3}$  adjusted for focus,  $V_{a, g4} = 25$  kV.



Typical cathode drive characteristics

$V_f = 6,3 \text{ V};$

$V_{a,g4} = 25 \text{ kV};$

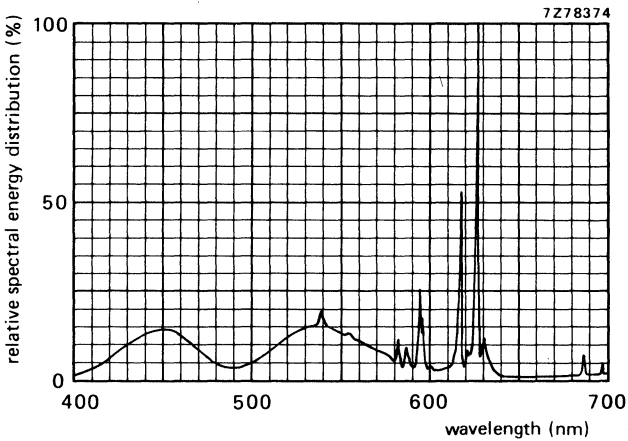
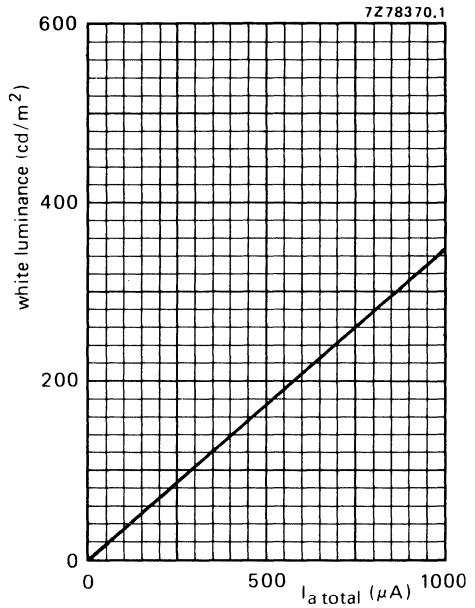
$V_{g3}$  adjusted for focus;

$V_{g2}$  adjusted to provide spot cut-off for desired fixed  $V_K$ .

curve a = spot cut-off = 120 V;

curve b = spot cut-off = 150 V.

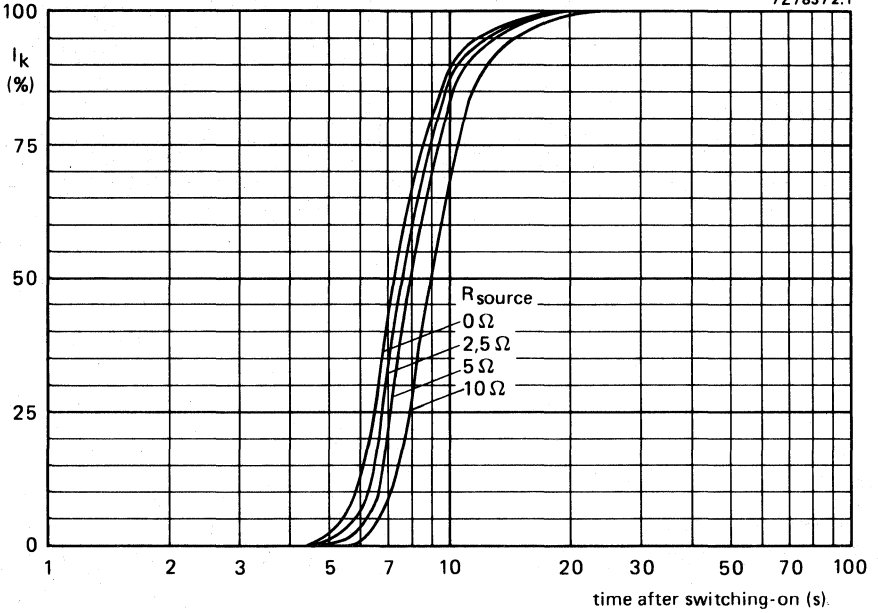
Luminance at the centre of the screen  
 as a function of  $I_{total}$ .  
 $V_{a, g4} = 25 \text{ kV}$ ,  $V_f = 6,3 \text{ V}$ ,  $V_{g3}$  adjusted  
 for optimum focus.  
 Scanned area =  $404,4 \text{ mm} \times 303,3 \text{ mm}$ ;  
 CIE co-ordinates  $x = 0,313$ ,  $y = 0,329$ .



Simultaneous excitation of red, green and blue phosphor, measured in a tube, to produce white of  $x = 0,313$ ,  $y = 0,329$ . Exact shape of the peaks depends on the resolution of the measuring apparatus.

Colour co-ordinates:

	x	y
red	0,635	0,340
green	0,315	0,600
blue	0,150	0,060



Cathode heating time after switching on , measured under typical operating conditions.

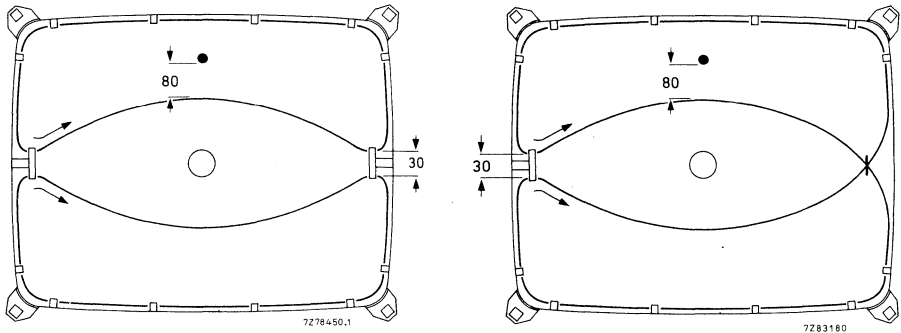
**DEGAUSSING**

The picture tube is provided with an internal magnetic shield. This shield and the shadow mask with its suspension system may be provided with an automatic, degaussing system, consisting of two coils covering top and bottom cone parts, or one large coil shaped in the form of a figure eight, with one half on the top and the other half on the bottom cone part.

For proper degaussing an initial magnetomotive force (m.m.f.) of 300 ampere-turns is required in each of the coils. This m.m.f. has to be gradually decreased by appropriate degaussing circuitry. In the steady state, no significant m.m.f. should remain in the coils ( $\leq 0,3$  ampere-turns).

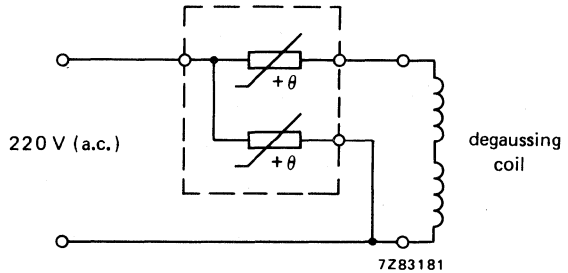
If single-phase power rectification is employed in the t.v. circuitry, provision should be included to prevent asymmetric distortion of the a.c. voltage applied to the degaussing circuit due to high d.c. inrush currents.

Examples of a double-coil and of a single-coil system are given below.



Position of degaussing coils on the picture tube.

Degaussing circuit using dual PTC thermistor.



Data of each degaussing coil

	double-coil system	single-coil system
Circumference	117 cm	237 cm
Number of turns	60	60
Copper-wire diameter	0,35 mm	0,35 mm
Resistance ( $R_C$ )	12,5 $\Omega$	25,1 $\Omega$
Catalogue number of appropriate dual PTC thermistor	2322 662 98009	2322 662 98009



## DEFLECTION UNIT

### QUICK REFERENCE DATA

---

Picture tube	
gun arrangement	in line
diagonal	51 cm (20 in)
neck diameter	29,1 mm
Deflection angle	90°
Line deflection current, edge to edge at 25 kV	3,25 A (p-p)
Inductance of line coils, parallel connected	1,66 mH
Field deflection current, edge to edge at 25 kV	0,40 A (p-p)
Resistance of field coils, series connected	60 $\Omega$

---

### APPLICATION

This deflection unit, in conjunction with devices for colour purity and static convergence is for 90° in-line colour picture tube A51-570X, with a neck diameter of 29,1 mm.

### DESCRIPTION

The deflection unit consists of saddle-shaped line deflection coils and toroidal wound field deflection coils, thus forming a hybrid yoke. The unit has a metal non-magnetic clamping ring at the rear, to fix the deflection unit on the neck of the picture tube. With the deflection unit positioned axially for optimum purity, a clearance is available at the front which permits adjustment of convergence by tilting the unit in the vertical and/or horizontal plane. Wedges are recommended to secure the deflection unit in the chosen position.



**MECHANICAL DATA**

**Outlines**

Dimensions in mm

The deflection unit fits a tube with a neck diameter of  $29,1^{+0,9}_{-0,7}$  mm.

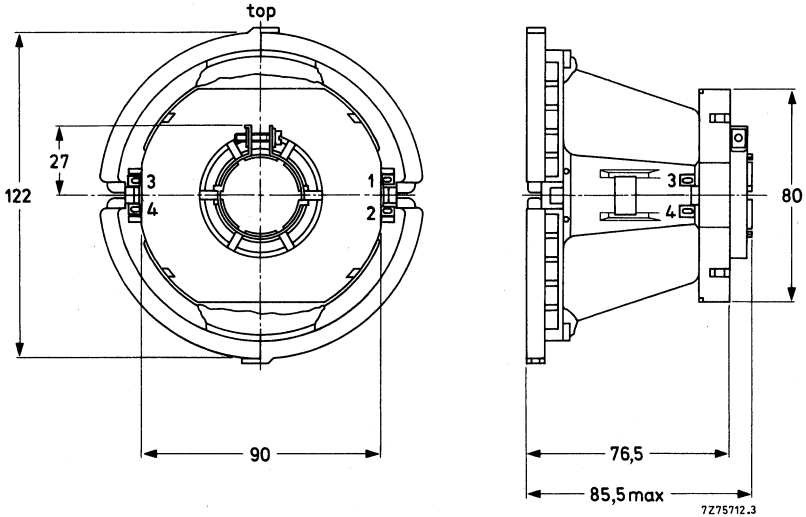


Fig. 1.

Maximum operating temperature (average copper temperature measured with resistance method)

Storage temperature range

Flame retardent

Torque on neck clamp screw

+90 °C

-20 to +90 °C

according to UL 1413, category 94-V1

1,4 Nm

**ENVIRONMENTAL TEST SPECIFICATIONS**

Vibration

Bump

Cold

Dry heat

Damp heat, steady state

Cyclic damp heat

Change of temperature

IEC68-2-6 (test Fc)

IEC68-2-29 (test Eb; 35g)

IEC68-2-1 (test Ab)

IEC68-2-2 (test Bb)

IEC68-2-3 (test Ca)

IEC68-2-30 (test Db)

IEC68-2-14 (test Nb)

**ELECTRICAL DATA****Line coils**

Inductance at 1 V (r.m.s.), 1 kHz	1,66 mH $\pm$ 5%
Resistance at 25 °C	1,9 $\Omega$ $\pm$ 10%
Line deflection current, edge to edge, at 25 kV	3,25 A (p-p)

**Field coils**

Inductance at 1 V (r.m.s.), 1 kHz	114 mH $\pm$ 10%
Resistance at 25 °C	60 $\Omega$ $\pm$ 7%
Field deflection current, edge to edge, at 25 kV	0,40 A (p-p)

**Cross-talk**

a voltage of 10 V, 15625 Hz applied to the line coils causes no more than 0,2 V across the field coils (damping resistors included)

**Insulation resistance at 1 kV (d.c.)**

between line and field coils	> 500 M $\Omega$
between line coil and core clamp	> 500 M $\Omega$
between field coil and core clamp	> 10 M $\Omega$

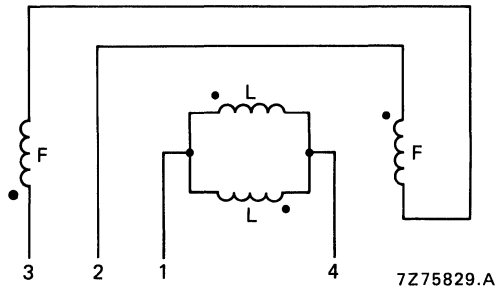


Fig. 2 Connection diagram, L = Line, F = Field.

**ADJUSTMENT**

- Adjust the static convergence with the four and six-pole magnets of the multipole unit AT1052 for the relative movement of the beams under influence of a four or six-pole magnet.
- Adjust colour purity by axial movement of the deflection yoke and adjustment of the two-pole magnets for centring of the beams.
- Tighten the screw of the clamping ring on the deflection yoke to secure the axial position of the unit on the picture tube.
- Readjust, if necessary, the convergence with the four and six-pole magnets.
- Tilt the unit in either horizontal or vertical direction, or in both directions so that blue, green and red lines converge at the end of the horizontal and vertical axis.
- This position of the unit has to be secured by three rubber wedges placed between the picture tube and the deflection unit. These wedges have to be cemented on to the picture tube.



## Hi-Bri COLOUR PICTURE TUBE

- 90° deflection
- In-line gun, electrostatic hi-bi potential for improved focus
- 29,1 mm neck diameter
- Hi-Bri screen with pigmented phosphors featuring high brightness and increased contrast performance
- Soft-Flash technology offering improved set reliability
- Slotted shadow mask optimized for minimum moiré
- Fine pitch over entire screen
- Phosphor lines follow glass contour
- Quick-heating cathodes
- Internal magnetic shield
- Reinforced envelope for push-through mounting
- When combined with an appropriate hybrid saddle toroidal deflection unit (e.g. AT1237), it forms a self-converging assembly; dynamic convergence is not required.

### QUICK REFERENCE DATA

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Deflection angle	90°
Face diagonal	51 cm
Overall length	431,5 mm
Neck diameter	29,1 mm
Heating	6,3 V, 685 mA
Focusing voltage	28% of anode voltage

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**ELECTRON-OPTICAL DATA**

Electron gun system		unitized triple-aperture electrodes
Focusing method		electrostatic
Focus lens		hi-bi potential
Deflection method		magnetic
Deflection angles		
diagonal		approx. 90°
horizontal		approx. 78°
vertical		approx. 60°

**ELECTRICAL DATA**

Capacitances		
anode to external		max. 2300 pF
conductive coating including rimband	$C_{a(m + m')}$	min. 1500 pF
grid 1 to all other electrodes	$C_{g1}$	17 pF
cathode of each gun to all other electrodes	$C_{kR}, C_{kG}, C_{kB}$	5 pF
focusing electrode to all other electrodes	$C_{g3}$	6 pF
Heating		
heater voltage	$V_f$	indirect by a.c. or d.c. 6,3 V
heater current	$I_f$	685 mA

**OPTICAL DATA**

Screen		metal-backed vertical phosphor stripes; phosphor lines follow glass contour
Screen finish		satinized
Useful screen dimensions		
diagonal		min. 480,0 mm
horizontal axis		min. 404,4 mm
vertical axis		min. 303,3 mm
area		min. 1190 cm <sup>2</sup>
Phosphors		
red		pigmented europium activated rare earth
green		sulphide type
blue		pigmented sulphide type
Centre-to-centre distance of vertical identical colour phosphor stripes, at screen centre		0,8 mm
Light transmission of face glass at centre		64%

**MECHANICAL DATA** (see also the figures on the following pages)

Overall length	431,4 ± 5 mm
Neck diameter	29,1 <sup>+1,4</sup> <sub>-0,7</sub> mm*
Bulb dimensions	
diagonal	max. 515,5 mm
width	max. 442,5 mm
height	max. 343,8 mm
Base	10-pin base JEDEC B10-277
Anode contact	small cavity contact J1-21, IEC 67-III-2
Mounting position	anode contact on top
Net mass	approx. 13 kg

**Handling**

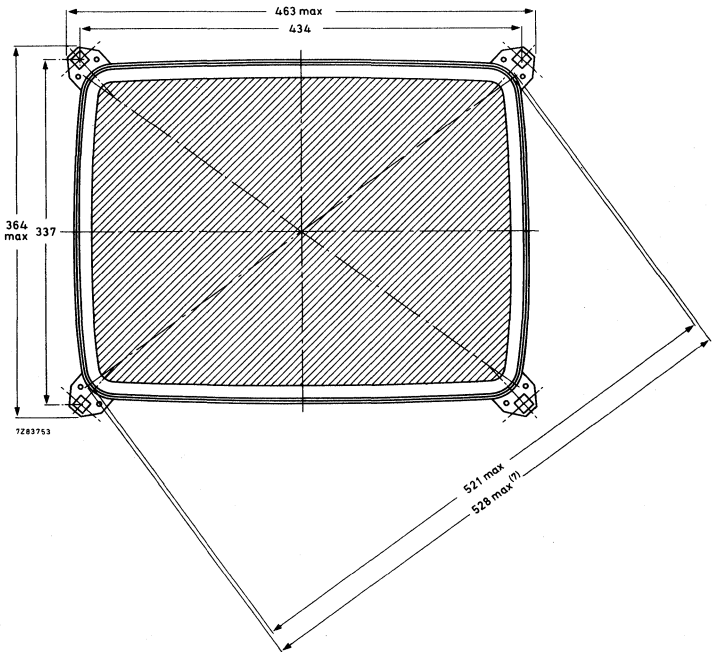
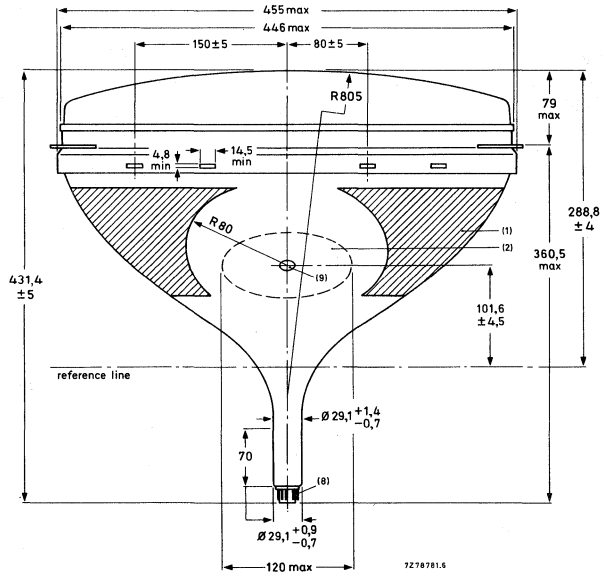
During shipment and handling the tube should not be subjected to accelerations greater than 35g in any direction.

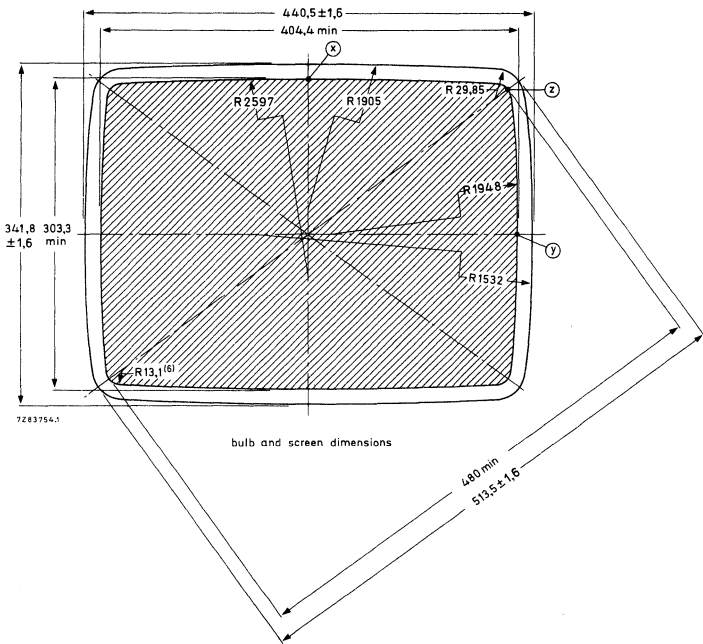
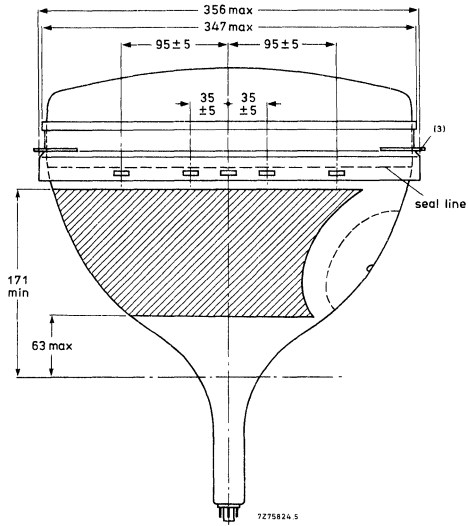
\* In the region of 70 mm from the neck end, the maximum diameter is 30 mm.

MECHANICAL DATA (continued)

Dimensions in mm

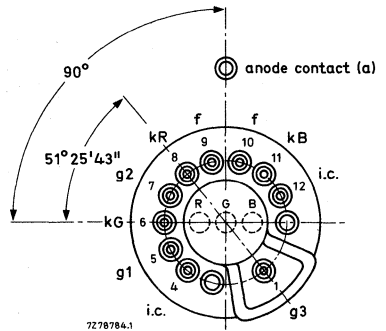
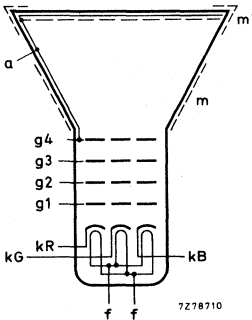
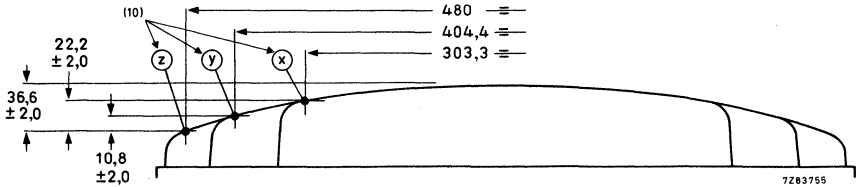
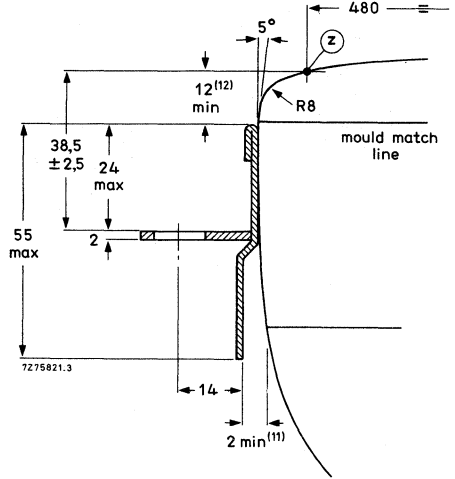
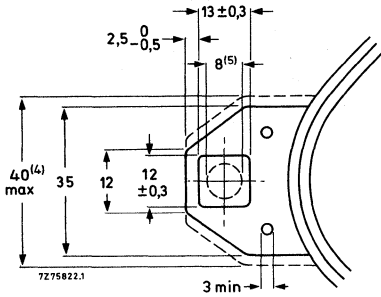
Notes are given after the drawings.







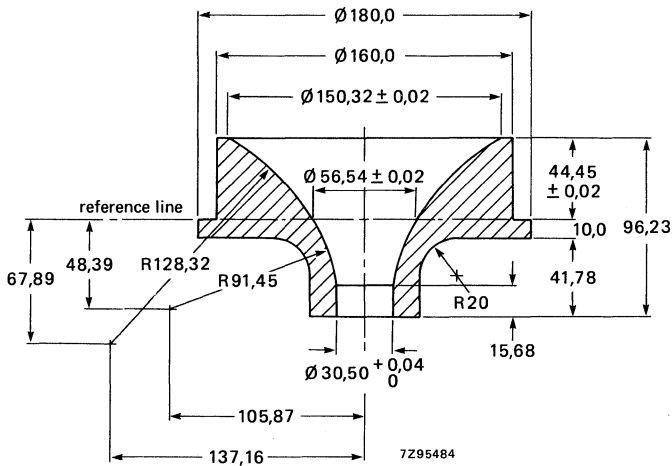
MECHANICAL DATA (continued)



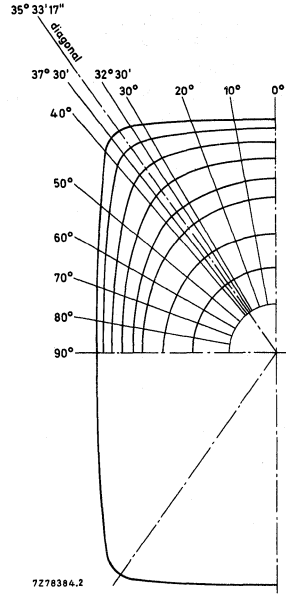
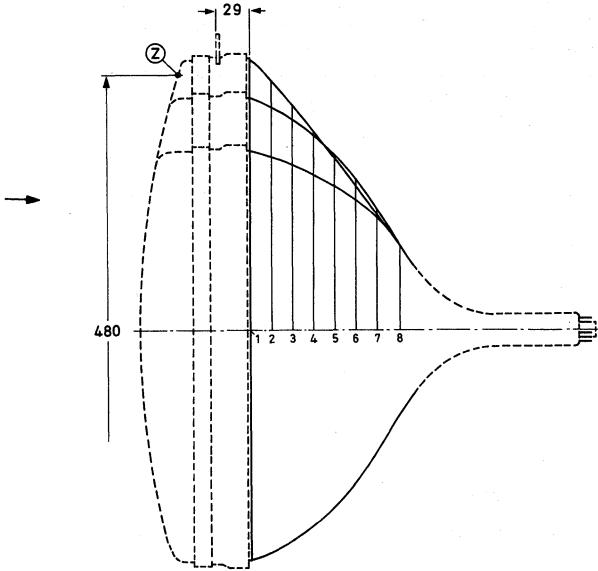
i.c. = internally connected  
(not to be used)

**Notes to outline drawings on the preceding pages**

1. Configuration of outer conductive coating may be different, but will contain the contact area as shown in the drawing.
2. To clean this area, wipe only with a soft lintless cloth.
3. The displacement of any lug with respect to the plane through the three other lugs is max. 2 mm.
4. Minimum space to be reserved for mounting lug.
5. The position of the mounting screw in the cabinet must be within a circle of 8 mm diameter drawn around the true geometrical positions, i.e. the corners of a rectangle of 434 mm x 337 mm.
6. Co-ordinates for radius R = 13,1 mm: x = 184,58 mm, y = 131,93 mm.
7. Not applicable.
8. The socket for this base should not be rigidly mounted; it should have flexible leads and be allowed to move freely. After mounting of the tube in the cabinet note that the position of the base can fall within a circle, having a diameter of max. 50 mm, concentric with an imaginary tube axis.
9. Small cavity contact J1-21, IEC 67-III-2.
10. The X, Y and Z reference points are located on the outside surface of the face plate at the intersection of the minor, major and diagonal screen axis respectively, with the minimum published screen.
11. Minimum distance between glass and rimband in plane of centre line apertures.
12. Distance from point z to any hardware.

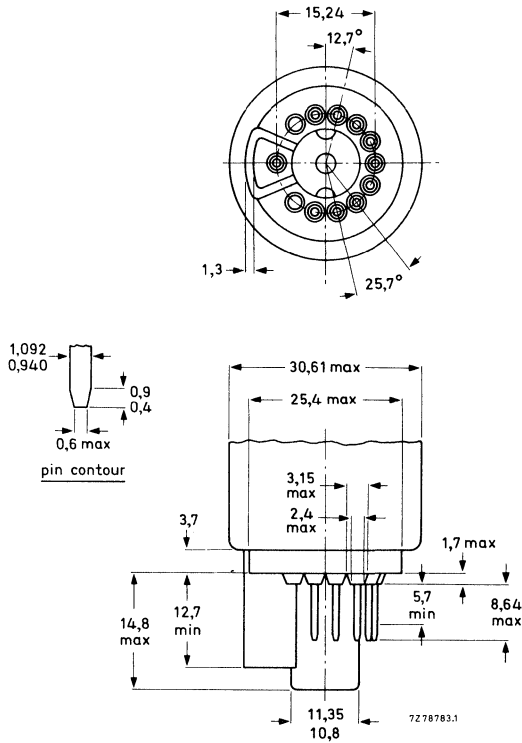
**Reference line gauge; GR90CJ4**

Maximum cone contour



sec- tion	nom. distance from section 1	distance from centre (max. values)														
		0°	10°	20°	25°	30°	32° 30'	diag. axes	37° 30'	40°	45°	50°	60°	70°	80°	90°
1	0	218,7	221,9	231,2	238,5	247,5	252,2	255,9	254,6	247,7	230,1	215,1	193,0	179,2	171,5	169,0
2	20	209,8	212,4	220,3	226,0	232,5	235,3	236,5	235,0	230,2	216,9	204,4	184,9	172,3	165,3	163,0
3	40	197,5	199,4	204,7	208,1	211,1	211,9	211,4	210,0	207,0	198,6	189,5	173,9	163,2	157,1	155,1
4	60	182,2	183,2	185,8	187,1	187,7	187,4	186,4	185,3	183,3	178,2	172,1	160,7	152,4	147,4	145,8
5	80	163,2	163,5	163,9	163,7	163,1	162,4	161,4	160,6	159,3	156,3	152,9	145,8	140,1	136,6	135,4
6	100	146,1	146,1	145,7	145,1	144,2	143,6	142,8	142,2	141,4	139,5	137,5	133,3	129,7	127,3	126,5
7	120	112,3	112,3	111,9	111,7	111,3	111,1	110,9	110,7	110,5	110,0	109,5	108,6	107,8	107,3	107,1
8	141,7	79,8	79,8	79,8	79,8	79,8	79,8	79,8	79,8	79,8	79,8	79,8	79,8	79,8	79,8	79,8

10-pin base; JEDEC B10-277



**TYPICAL OPERATING CONDITIONS**

The voltages are specified with respect to grid 1.

Anode voltage	$V_{a,g4}$	25 kV
Grid 3 (focusing electrode) voltage	$V_{g3}$	6,6 to 7,5 kV
Grid 2 voltage for a spot cut-off voltage $V_k = 140$ V	$V_{g2}$	390 to 760 V
Luminance at the centre of the screen*	L	170 cd/m <sup>2</sup>

\* Tube settings adjusted to produce white D ( $x = 0,313$ ,  $y = 0,329$ ), focused raster, current density  $0,4 \mu A/cm^2$ .

## EQUIPMENT DESIGN VALUES

The values are valid for anode voltages between 20 and 27,5 kV.

The voltages are specified with respect to grid 1.

Grid 3 (focusing electrode) voltage	$V_{g3}$	26,6 to 29,8% of anode voltage
Grid 2 voltage and cathode voltage for visual extinction of focused spot	$V_{g2}$ and $V_k$	see cut-off design chart*
Difference in cut-off voltages between guns in any tube	$\Delta V_k$	lowest value > 80% of highest value
Video drive characteristics		see graphs**
Grid 3 (focusing electrode) current	$I_{g3}$	-5 to + 5 $\mu A$
Grid 2 current	$I_{g2}$	-5 to + 5 $\mu A$
Grid 1 current under cut-off conditions	$I_{g1}$	-5 to + 5 $\mu A$
To produce white D, CIE co-ordinates $x = 0,313$ , $y = 0,329$ .		
Percentage of the total anode current supplied by each gun (typical)		
red gun		38,3%
green gun		35,8%
blue gun		25,9%
Ratio of anode currents		
red gun to green gun		min. 0,8 average 1,1 max. 1,4
red gun to blue gun		min. 1,1 average 1,5 max. 1,9
blue gun to green gun		min. 0,5 average 0,7 max. 0,9

- \* The common  $V_{g2}$  should be adjusted as follows:  
Set the cathode voltage,  $V_k$ , for each gun at 150 V. Increase the  $V_{g2}$  from about 400 V to the value at which the raster of one of the guns becomes just visible. Now decrease the  $V_k$  of the remaining guns so that the rasters of these guns also become visible.

- \*\* For optimum picture performance it is recommended that the cathodes are not driven below + 10 V.

**LIMITING VALUES** (Design maximum rating system unless otherwise stated)

The voltages are specified with respect to grid 1.

Anode voltage	$V_a, g4$	max. min.	27,5 kV 20 kV	notes 1, 2 and 3 note 4
Long-term average current for three guns	$I_a$	max.	1000 $\mu A$	note 5
Grid 3 (focusing electrode) voltage	$V_{g3}$	max.	11 kV	
Grid 2 voltage, peak	$V_{g2p}$	max.	1000 V	
Cathode voltage				
positive	$V_k$	max.	400 V	
positive operating cut-off	$V_k$	max.	200 V	
negative	$-V_k$	max.	0 V	
negative peak	$-V_{kp}$	max.	2 V	
Heater voltage	$V_f$	6,3 V	+ 5 % -10 %	notes 1 and 6
Heater-cathode voltage				
heater negative with respect to cathode				
during equipment warm-up period				
not exceeding 15 s	$V_{kf}$	max.	450 V	note 1
after equipment warm-up period	$V_{kf}$	max.	250 V	
heater positive with respect to cathode	$-V_{kfp}$	peak	200 V	note 1
	$-V_{kf}$	max.	0 V	
			(d.c. component value)	

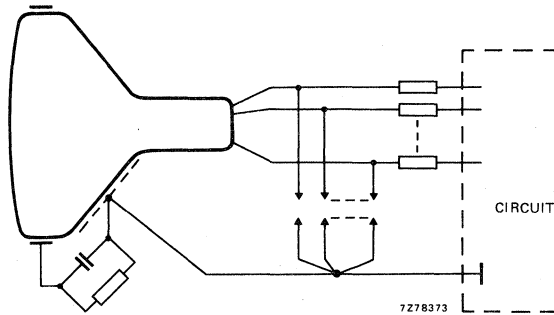
**Notes**

1. Absolute maximum rating system.
2. 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.
3. During adjustment on the production line this value is likely to be surpassed considerable. It is therefore strongly recommended to first make the necessary adjustments for normal operation without picture tube.
4. Operation of the tube at lower voltages impairs the luminance and resolution.
5. The short-term average anode current should be limited by circuitry to 1500  $\mu A$ .
6. For maximum cathode life and optimum performance, it is recommended that the heater supply be designed for 6,3 V at zero beam current.

**FLASHOVER PROTECTION**

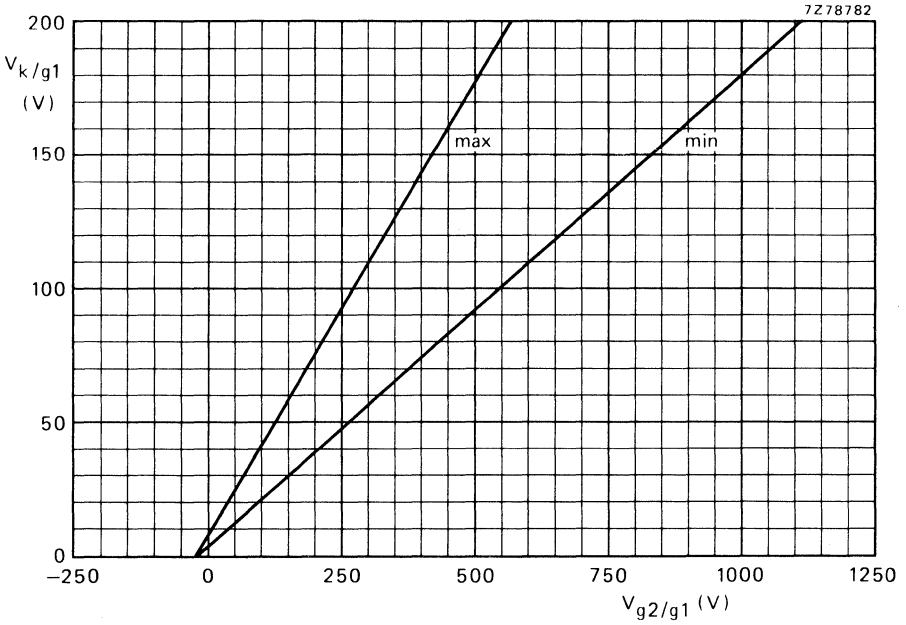
With the high voltage used with this tube (max. 27,5 kV) internal flashovers may occur. As a result of the Soft-Flash technology these flashover currents are limited to approx. 60 A offering higher set reliability, optimum circuit protection and component savings.

Primary protective circuitry using properly grounded spark gaps and series isolation resistors (preferably carbon composition) is still necessary to prevent tube damage. The spark gaps should be connected to all picture tube electrodes at the socket according to the figure below; they are not required on the heater pins. No other connections between the outer conductive coating and the chassis are permissible. The spark gaps should be designed for a breakdown voltage at the focusing electrode (g3) of 11,5 kV ( $1,5 \times V_{g3}$  max. at  $V_{a,g4} = 25$  kV), and at the other electrodes of 1,5 to 2 kV. The values of the series isolation resistors should be as high as possible (min. 1,5 k $\Omega$ ) without causing deterioration of the circuit performance. The resistors should be able to withstand an instantaneous surge of 20 kV for the focusing circuit and 12 kV for the remaining circuits without arcing. Additional information is available on request.



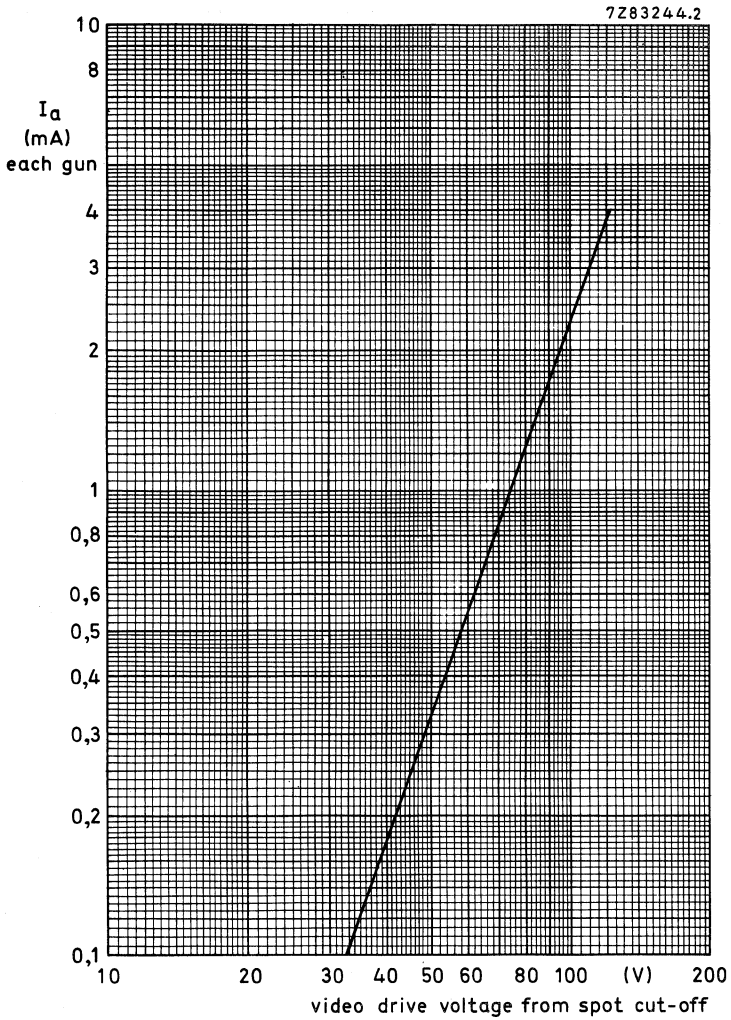
**BEAM CORRECTIONS**

Maximum required correction for register, as measured at the centre of the screen in any direction	0,08 mm
Centre convergence displacement of the blue and red beams is contained within a circle; max. diameter of circle	5 mm
Centre convergence displacement between the green beam and converged blue and red beams is contained within a circle; maximum diameter of circle	2,5 mm
Maximum centring error in any direction after colour purity, static convergence, and horizontal centre line correction, measured with deflection coils in nominal position	5 mm



Spot cut-off design chart (cathode drive),  $V_{g3}$  adjusted for focus,  $V_{a,g4} = 20$  to  $27,5$  kV.





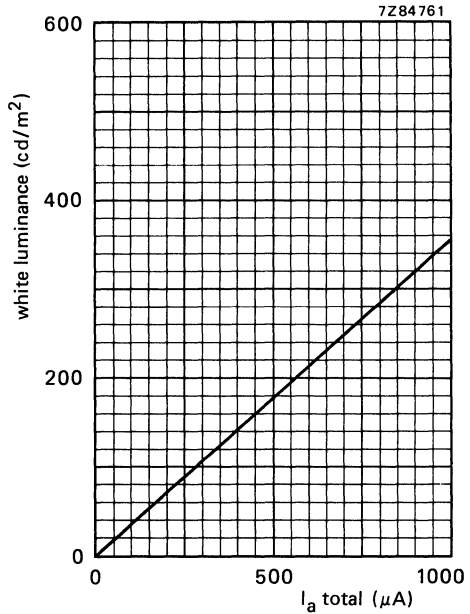
Typical cathode drive characteristics

$V_f = 6,3 \text{ V}$

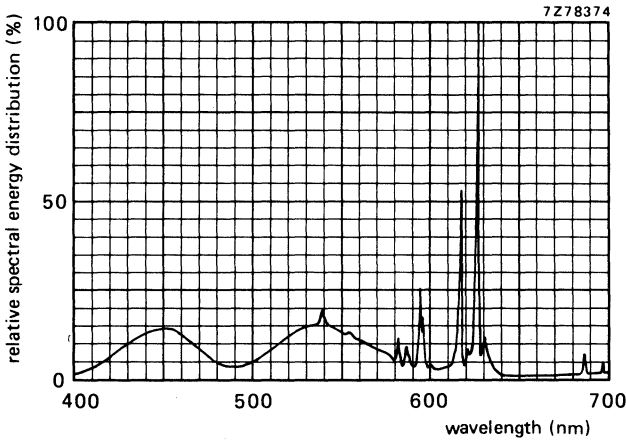
$V_{a,g4} = 25 \text{ kV}$

$V_{g3}$  adjusted for focus

$V_{g2}$  adjusted to provide spot cut-off for  $V_K = 140 \text{ V}$



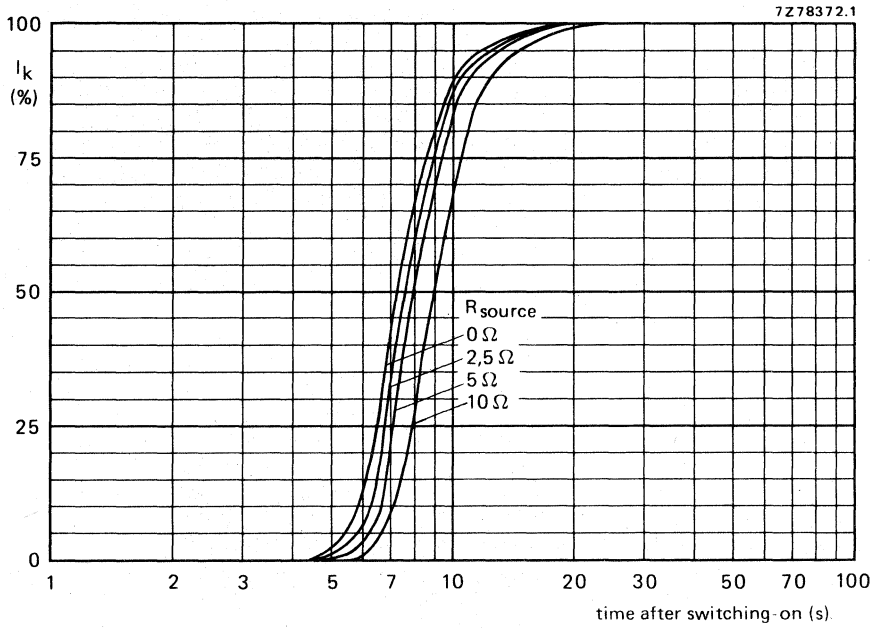
Luminance at the centre of the screen as a function of  $I_{total}$ .  
 $V_{a,g4} = 25$  kV.  
 Scanned area = 404,4 mm x 303,3 mm;  
 CIE co-ordinates  $x = 0,313$ ,  $y = 0,329$ .



Simultaneous excitation of red, green and blue phosphor, measured in a tube, to produce white of  $x = 0,313$ ,  $y = 0,329$ . Exact shape of the peaks depends on the resolution of the measuring apparatus.

Colour co-ordinates:

	x	y
red	0,635	0,340
green	0,315	0,600
blue	0,150	0,060



Cathode heating time after switching on, measured under typical operating conditions.

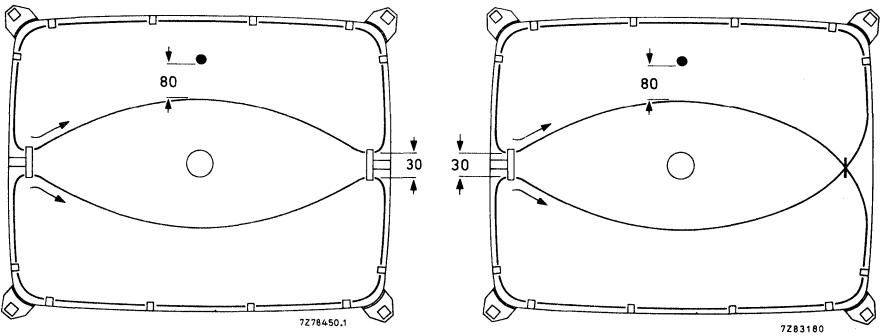
**DEGAUSSING**

The picture tube is provided with an internal magnetic shield. This shield and the shadow mask with its suspension system may be provided with an automatic degaussing system, consisting of two coils covering top and bottom cone parts, or one large coil shaped in the form of a figure eight, with one half on the top and the other half on the bottom cone part.

For proper degaussing an initial magnetomotive force (m.m.f.) of 300 ampere-turns is required in each of the coils. This m.m.f. has to be gradually decreased by appropriate degaussing circuitry. In the steady state, no significant m.m.f. should remain in the coils ( $\leq 0,3$  ampere-turns).

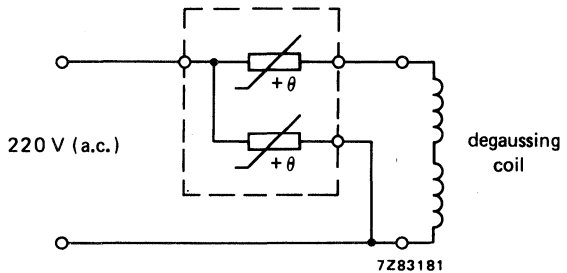
If single-phase power rectification is employed in the t.v. circuitry, provision should be included to prevent asymmetric distortion of the a.c. voltage applied to the degaussing circuit due to high d.c. inrush currents.

Examples of a double-coil and of a single-coil system are given below.



Position of degaussing coils on the picture tube.

Degaussing circuit using dual PTC thermistor.



**Data of each degaussing coil**

	double-coil system	single-coil system
Circumference	117 cm	237 cm
Number of turns	60	60
Copper-wire diameter	0,35 mm	0,35 mm
Resistance ( $R_C$ )	12,5 $\Omega$	25,1 $\Omega$
Catalogue number of appropriate dual PTC thermistor	2322 662 98009	2322 662 98009



## DEFLECTION UNIT

### QUICK REFERENCE DATA

Picture tube, gun arrangement	in line
diagonal	51 cm (20 in)
neck diameter	29,1 mm
Deflection angle	90°
Line deflection current, edge to edge at 25 kV	2,75 A(p-p)
Inductance of line coils, parallel connected	2,3 mH
Field deflection current, edge to edge at 25 kV	0,86 A(p-p)
Resistance of field coils, parallel connected	12,4 $\Omega$

### APPLICATION

This deflection unit is designed for 90° in-line colour picture tube A51-580X, with a neck diameter of 29,1 mm, to operate in conjunction with devices for colour purity and static convergence.

### DESCRIPTION

The deflection unit consists of saddle-shaped horizontal coils and toroidal wound vertical coils, thus forming a hybrid yoke. The unit is provided with a metal non-magnetic clamping ring at the rear, to fix the deflection unit on the neck of the picture tube. With the deflection unit positioned axially for optimum purity, a clearance is available at the front which permits adjustment of convergence by tilting the unit in the vertical and/or horizontal plane. Wedges are recommended to secure the deflection unit in the chosen position.

**MECHANICAL DATA**

**Outlines**

The deflection unit fits a tube with a neck diameter of  $29,1^{+0,9}_{-0,7}$  mm.

Dimensions in mm

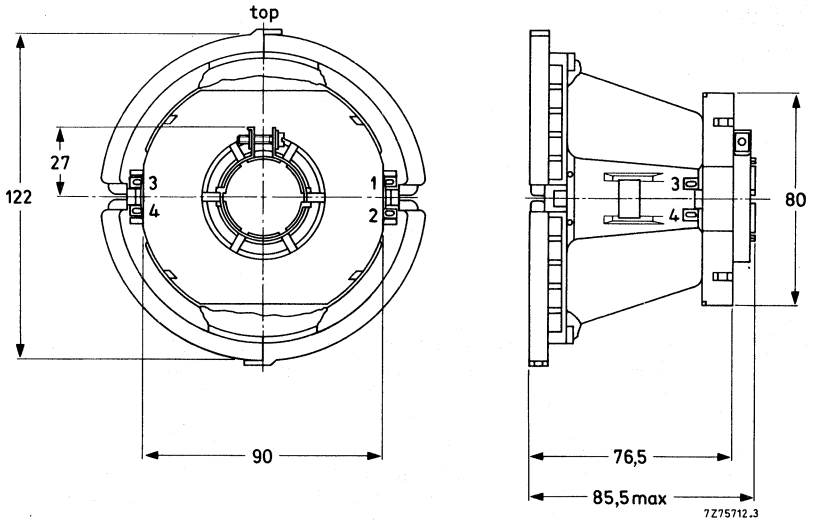


Fig. 1.

Maximum operating temperature (average copper temperature measured with resistance method)

Storage temperature range

Flame retardant

Torque on neck clamp screw

+ 90 °C

-20 to + 90 °C

according to UL 1413, category 94-V1

1,4 Nm

**ENVIRONMENTAL TEST SPECIFICATIONS**

Vibration

Bump

Cold

Dry heat

Damp heat, steady state

Cyclic damp heat

Change of temperature

IEC68-2-6 (test Fc)

IEC68-2-29 (test Eb; 35g)

IEC68-2-1 (test Ab)

IEC68-2-2 (test Bb)

IEC68-2-3 (test Ca)

IEC68-2-30 (test Db)

IEC68-2-14 (test Nb)

**ELECTRICAL DATA****Horizontal coils**

Inductance at 1 V (r.m.s.), 1 kHz	2,3 mH $\pm$ 5%
Resistance at 25 °C	2,25 $\Omega$ $\pm$ 10%

**Vertical coils**

Inductance at 1 V (r.m.s.), 1 kHz	23,0 mH $\pm$ 10%
Resistance at 25 °C	12,4 $\Omega$ $\pm$ 7%

**Typical currents with  $E_a = 25$  kV and full scan**

Horizontal $I_H$	2,75 A (p-p)
Vertical $I_V$	0,86 A (p-p)

**Cross-talk**

a voltage of 10 V, 15 625 Hz applied to horizontal coils causes no more than 0,2 V across the vertical coils (damping resistors included)

**Insulation resistance at 1 kV (d.c.)**

between horizontal and vertical coils	> 500 M $\Omega$
between horizontal coil and core clamp	> 500 M $\Omega$
between vertical coil and core clamp	> 10 M $\Omega$

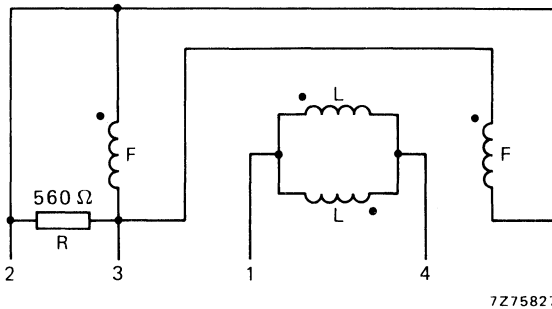


Fig. 2 Connection diagram. L = Line, F = Field.

**ADJUSTMENT**

- Adjust the static convergence with the four and six-pole magnets of the multipole unit AT1052 for the relative movement of the beams under influence of a four or six-pole magnet.
- Adjust colour purity by axial movement of the deflection yoke and adjustment of the two-pole magnets for centring of the beams.
- Tighten the screw of the clamping ring on the deflection yoke to secure the axial position of the unit on the picture tube.
- Readjust, if necessary, the convergence with the four and six-pole magnets.
- Tilt the unit in either horizontal or vertical direction, or in both directions so that blue, green and red lines converge at the end of the horizontal and vertical axis.
- This position of the unit has to be secured by three rubber wedges placed between the picture tube and the deflection unit. These wedges have to be cemented on to the picture tube.





## DEFLECTION UNIT

### QUICK REFERENCE DATA

Picture tube, gun arrangement	in line
diagonal	51 cm (20 in)
neck diameter	29,1 mm
Deflection angle	90°
Line deflection current, edge to edge at 25 kV	3,25 A(p-p)
Inductance of line coils, parallel connected	1,63 mH
Field deflection current, edge to edge at 25 kV	0,80 A(p-p)
Resistance of field coils, parallel connected	15 $\Omega$

### APPLICATION

This deflection unit is designed for 90° in-line colour picture tube A51-580X, with a neck diameter of 29,1 mm, to operate in conjunction with devices for colour purity and static convergence.

### DESCRIPTION

The deflection unit consists of saddle-shaped horizontal coils and toroidal wound vertical coils, thus forming a hybrid yoke. The unit is provided with a metal non-magnetic clamping ring at the rear, to fix the deflection unit on the neck of the picture tube. With the deflection unit positioned axially for optimum purity, a clearance is available at the front which permits adjustment of convergence by tilting the unit in the vertical and/or horizontal plane. Wedges are recommended to secure the deflection unit in the chosen position.

**MECHANICAL DATA**

**Outlines**

The deflection unit fits a tube with a neck diameter of  $29,1^{+0,9}_{-0,7}$  mm.

Dimensions in mm

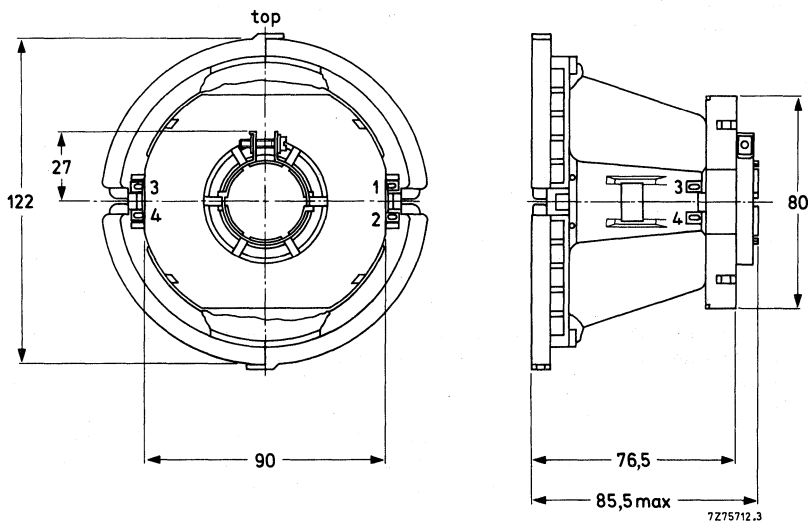


Fig. 1.

Maximum operating temperature (average copper temperature measured with resistance method)

+ 90 °C

Storage temperature range

-20 to + 90 °C

Flame retardant

according to UL 1413, category 94-V1

Torque on neck clamp screw

1,4 Nm

**ENVIRONMENTAL TEST SPECIFICATIONS**

Vibration

IEC68-2-6 (test Fc)

Bump

IEC68-2-29 (test Eb; 35g)

Cold

IEC68-2-1 (test Ab)

Dry heat

IEC68-2-2 (test Bb)

Damp heat, steady state

IEC68-2-3 (test Ca)

Cyclic damp heat

IEC68-2-30 (test Db)

Change of temperature

IEC68-2-14 (test Nb)

**ELECTRICAL DATA****Horizontal coils**

Inductance at 1 V (r.m.s.), 1 kHz	1,63 mH $\pm$ 5%
Resistance at 25 °C	1,9 $\Omega$ $\pm$ 10%

**Vertical coils**

Inductance at 1 V (r.m.s.), 1 kHz	28,5 mH $\pm$ 10%
Resistance at 25 °C	15 $\Omega$ $\pm$ 7%

**Typical currents with  $E_a = 25$  kV and full scan**

Horizontal $I_H$	3,25 A (p-p)
Vertical $I_V$	0,80 A (p-p)

**Cross-talk**

a voltage of 10 V, 15 625 Hz applied to horizontal coils causes no more than 0,2 V across the vertical coils (damping resistors included)

**Insulation resistance at 1 kV (d.c.)**

between horizontal and vertical coils	> 500 M $\Omega$
between horizontal coil and core clamp	> 500 M $\Omega$
between vertical coil and core clamp	> 10 M $\Omega$

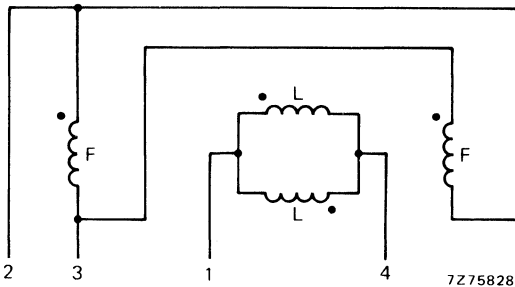


Fig. 2 Connection diagram, L = Line, F = Field.

**ADJUSTMENT**

- Adjust the static convergence with the four and six-pole magnets of the multipole unit AT1052 for the relative movement of the beams under influence of a four or six-pole magnet.
- Adjust colour purity by axial movement of the deflection yoke and adjustment of the two-pole magnets for centring of the beams.
- Tighten the screw of the clamping ring on the deflection yoke to secure the axial position of the unit on the picture tube.
- Readjust, if necessary, the convergence with the four and six-pole magnets.
- Tilt the unit in either horizontal or vertical direction, or in both directions so that blue, green and red lines converge at the end of the horizontal and vertical axis.
- This position of the unit has to be secured by three rubber wedges placed between the picture tube and the deflection unit. These wedges has to be cemented on to the picture tube.



## DEFLECTION UNIT

### QUICK REFERENCE DATA

---

Picture tube	
gun arrangement	in line
diagonal	51 cm (20 in)
neck diameter	29,1 mm
Deflection angle	90°
Line deflection current, edge to edge at 25 kV	2,75 A (p-p)
Inductance of line coils, parallel connected	2,3 mH
Field deflection current, edge to edge at 25 kV	0,9 A (p-p)
Resistance of field coils, series connected	12,4 $\Omega$

---

### APPLICATION

This deflection unit, in conjunction with devices for colour purity and static convergence is for 90° in-line colour picture tubes A51-570X and A51-580X, with a neck diameter of 29,1 mm.

### DESCRIPTION

The deflection unit consists of saddle-shaped line deflection coils and toroidal wound field deflection coils, thus forming a hybrid yoke. The unit has a metal non-magnetic clamping ring at the rear, to fix the deflection unit on the neck of the picture tube. With the deflection unit positioned axially for optimum purity, a clearance is available at the front which permits adjustment of convergence by tilting the unit in the vertical and/or horizontal plane. Wedges are recommended to secure the deflection unit in the chosen position.

**MECHANICAL DATA**

Dimensions in mm

**Outlines**

The deflection unit fits a tube with a neck diameter of  $29,1^{+0,9}_{-0,7}$  mm.

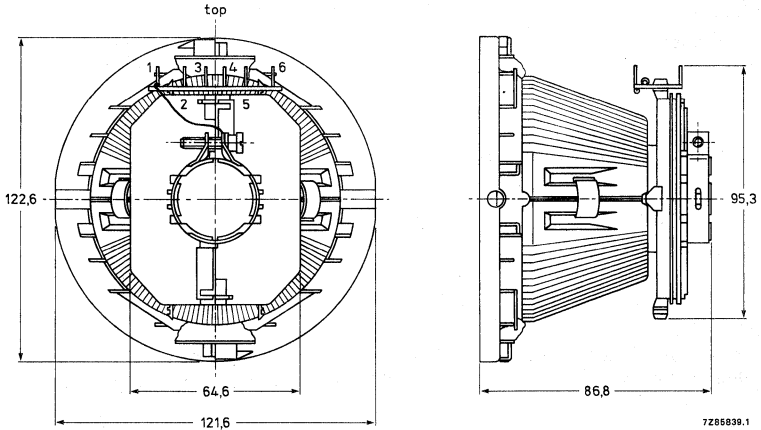


Fig. 1.

Maximum operating temperature (average copper temperature measured with resistance method)

+ 90 °C

Storage temperature range

-20 to + 90 °C

Flame retardent

according to UL 1413, category 94-V1

Torque on neck clamp screw

1,4 Nm

**ENVIRONMENTAL TEST SPECIFICATIONS**

Vibration

IEC 68-2-6 (test Fc)

Bump

IEC 68-2-29 (test Eb; 35g)

Cold

IEC 68-2-1 (test Ab)

Dry heat

IEC 68-2-2 (test Bb)

Damp heat, steady state

IEC 68-2-3 (test Ca)

Cyclic damp heat

IEC 68-2-30 (test Db)

Change of temperature

IEC 68-2-14 (test Nb)

**ELECTRICAL DATA****Line coils**

Inductance at 1 V (r.m.s.), 1 kHz	2,3 mH $\pm$ 5%
Resistance at 25 °C	2,25 $\Omega$ $\pm$ 10%
Line deflection current, edge to edge, at 25 kV	2,75 A (p-p)

**Field coils**

Inductance at 1 V (r.m.s.), 1 kHz	22,0 mH $\pm$ 10%
Resistance at 25 °C	12,4 $\Omega$ $\pm$ 7%
Field deflection current, edge to edge, at 25 kV	0,9 A (p-p)

**Cross talk**

a voltage of 10 V, 15625 Hz applied to the line coils causes no more than 0,2 V across the field coils (damping resistors included)

**Insulation resistance at 1 kV (d.c.)**

between line and field coils	> 500 M $\Omega$
between line coil and core clamp	> 500 M $\Omega$
between field coil and core clamp	> 10 M $\Omega$

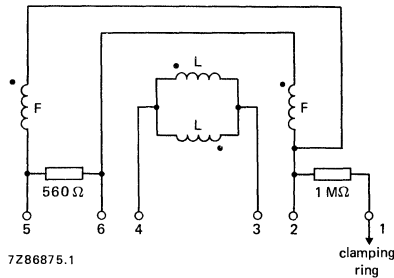


Fig. 2 Connection diagram. L = Line, F = Field.

**ADJUSTMENT**

- Adjust the static convergence with the four and six-pole magnets of the multipole unit AT1052 for the relative movement of the beams under influence of a four or six-pole magnet.
- Adjust colour purity by axial movement of the deflection yoke and adjustment of the two-pole magnets for centring of the beams.
- Tighten the screw of the clamping ring on the deflection yoke to secure the axial position of the unit on the picture tube.
- Readjust, if necessary, the convergence with the four and six-pole magnets.
- Tilt the unit in either horizontal or vertical direction, or in both directions so that blue, green and red lines converge at the end of the horizontal and vertical axis.
- This position of the unit has to be secured by three rubber wedges placed between the picture tube and the deflection unit. These wedges have to be cemented on to the picture tube.





## DEFLECTION UNIT

### QUICK REFERENCE DATA

---

Picture tube	
gun arrangement	in line
diagonal	51 cm (20 in)
neck diameter	29,1 mm
Deflection angle	90°
Line deflection current, edge to edge at 25 kV	3,15 A (p-p)
Inductance of line coils, parallel connected	1,76 mH
Field deflection current, edge to edge at 25 kV	0,88 A (p-p)
Resistance of field coils, series connected	12,4 $\Omega$

---

### APPLICATION

This deflection unit, in conjunction with devices for colour purity and static convergence is for 90° in-line colour picture tubes A51-570X and A51-580X, with a neck diameter of 29,1 mm.

### DESCRIPTION

The deflection unit consists of saddle-shaped line deflection coils and toroidal wound field deflection coils, thus forming a hybrid yoke. The unit has a metal non-magnetic clamping ring at the rear, to fix the deflection unit on the neck of the picture tube. With the deflection unit positioned axially for optimum purity, a clearance is available at the front which permits adjustment of convergence by tilting the unit in the vertical and/or horizontal plane. Wedges are recommended to secure the deflection unit in the chosen position.

**MECHANICAL DATA**

Dimensions in mm

**Outlines**

The deflection unit fits a tube with a neck diameter of  $29,1^{+0,9}_{-0,7}$  mm.

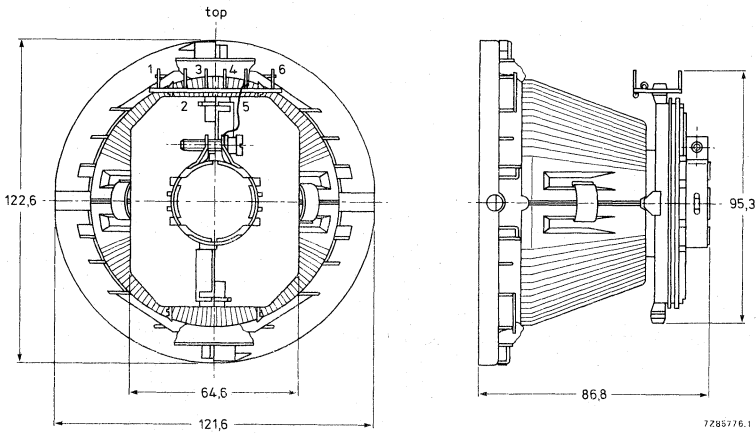


Fig. 1.

Maximum operating temperature (average copper temperature measured with resistance method)

+ 90 °C

Storage temperature range

-20 to + 90 °C

Flame retardant

according to UL 1413, category 94-V1

Torque on neck clamp screw

1,4 Nm

**ENVIRONMENTAL TEST SPECIFICATIONS**

Vibration

IEC 68-2-6 (test Fc)

Bump

IEC 68-2-29 (test Eb; 35g)

Cold

IEC 68-2-1 (test Ab)

Dry heat

IEC 68-2-2 (test Bb)

Damp heat, steady state

IEC 68-2-3 (test Ca)

Cyclic damp heat

IEC 68-2-30 (test Db)

Change of temperature

IEC 68-2-14 (Na)

Shock

IEC 68-2-27 (Ea)

**ELECTRICAL DATA****Line coils**

Inductance at 1 V (r.m.s.), 1 kHz	1,76 mH $\pm$ 5%
Resistance at 25 °C	1,9 $\Omega$ $\pm$ 10%
Line deflection current, edge to edge, at 25 kV	3,15 A (p-p)

**Field coils**

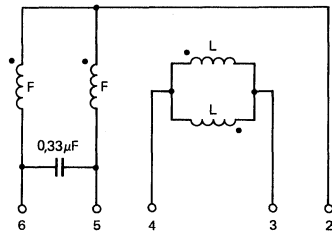
Inductance at 1 V (r.m.s.), 1 kHz	24 mH $\pm$ 10%
Resistance at 25 °C	12,4 $\Omega$ $\pm$ 7%
Field deflection current, edge to edge, at 25 kV	0,88 A (p-p)

**Cross-talk**

a voltage of 10 V, 15625 Hz applied to the line coils causes no more than 0,2 V across the field coils (damping resistors included)

**Insulation resistance at 1 kV (d.c.)**

between line and field coils	> 500 M $\Omega$
between line coil and core clamp	> 500 M $\Omega$
between field coil and core clamp	> 10 M $\Omega$



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Fig. 2 Connection diagram, L = Line, F = Field.

**ADJUSTMENT**

- Adjust the static convergence with the four and six-pole magnets of the multipole unit AT1052 for the relative movement of the beams under influence of a four or six-pole magnet.
- Adjust colour purity by axial movement of the deflection yoke and adjustment of the two-pole magnets for centring of the beams.
- Tighten the screw of the clamping ring on the deflection yoke to secure the axial position of the unit on the picture tube.
- Readjust, if necessary, the convergence with the four and six-pole magnets.
- Tilt the unit in either horizontal or vertical direction, or in both directions so that blue, green and red lines converge at the end of the horizontal and vertical axis.
- This position of the unit has to be secured by three rubber wedges placed between the picture tube and the deflection unit. These wedges have to be cemented on to the picture tube.



## DEFLECTION UNIT

### QUICK REFERENCE DATA

---

Picture tube	
gun arrangement	in line
diagonal	51 cm (20 in)
neck diameter	29,1 mm
Deflection angle	90°
Line deflection current, edge to edge at 25 kV	3,25 A (p-p)
Inductance of line coils, parallel connected	1,66 mH
Field deflection current, edge to edge at 25 kV	0,80 A (p-p)
Resistance of field coils, parallel connected	15 $\Omega$

---

### APPLICATION

This deflection unit, in conjunction with devices for colour purity and static convergence is for 90° in-line colour picture tubes A51-570X and A51-580X, with a neck diameter of 29,1 mm.

### DESCRIPTION

The deflection unit consists of saddle-shaped line deflection coils and toroidal wound field deflection coils, thus forming a hybrid yoke. The unit has a metal non-magnetic clamping ring at the rear, to fix the deflection unit on the neck of the picture tube. With the deflection unit positioned axially for optimum purity, a clearance is available at the front which permits adjustment of convergence by tilting the unit in the vertical and/or horizontal plane. Wedges are recommended to secure the deflection unit in the chosen position.

**MECHANICAL DATA**

Dimensions in mm

**Outlines**

The deflection unit fits a tube with a neck diameter of  $29,1^{+0,9}_{-0,7}$  mm.

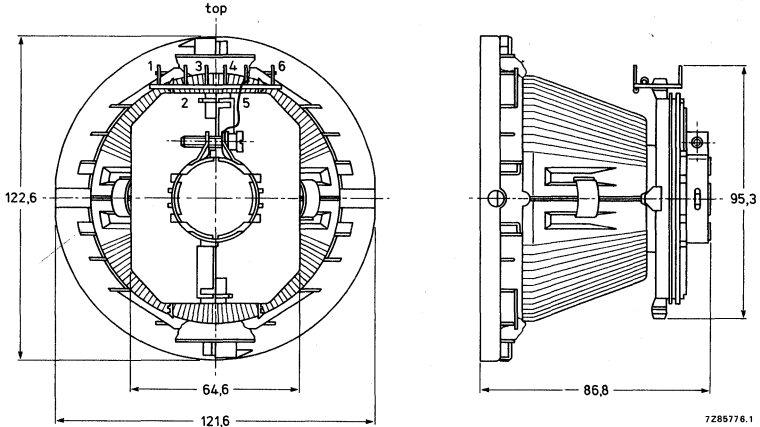


Fig. 1.

Maximum operating temperature (average copper temperature measured with resistance method)

+ 90 °C

Storage temperature range

-20 to + 90 °C

Flame retardent

according to UL 1413, category 94-V1

Torque on neck clamp screw

1,4 Nm

**ENVIRONMENTAL TEST SPECIFICATIONS**

Vibration

IEC 68-2-6 (test Fc)

Bump

IEC 68-2-29 (test Eb; 35g)

Cold

IEC 68-2-1 (test Ab)

Dry heat

IEC 68-2-2 (test Bb)

Damp heat, steady state

IEC 68-2-3 (test Ca)

Cyclic damp heat

IEC 68-2-30 (test Db)

Change of temperature

IEC 68-2-14 (Nb)

**ELECTRICAL DATA****Line coils**

Inductance at 1 V (r.m.s.), 1 kHz	1,66 mH $\pm$ 5%
Resistance at 25 °C	1,9 $\Omega$ $\pm$ 10%
Line deflection current, edge to edge, at 25 kV	3,25 A (p-p)

**Field coils**

Inductance at 1 V (r.m.s.), 1 kHz	28,5 mH $\pm$ 10%
Resistance at 25 °C	15 $\Omega$ $\pm$ 7%
Field deflection current, edge to edge, at 25 kV	0,80 A (p-p)

**Cross-talk**

a voltage of 10 V, 15625 Hz applied to the line coils causes no more than 0,2 V across the field coils (damping resistors included)

**Insulation resistance at 1 kV (d.c.)**

between line and field coils	> 500 M $\Omega$
between line coil and core clamp	> 500 M $\Omega$
between field coil and core clamp	> 10 M $\Omega$

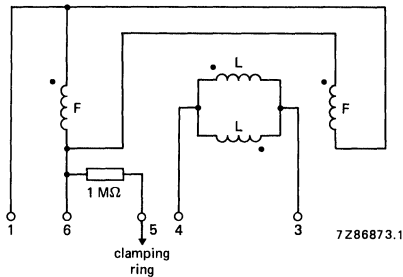


Fig. 2 Connection diagram, L = Line, F = Field.

**ADJUSTMENT**

- Adjust the static convergence with the four and six-pole magnets of the multipole unit AT1052 for the relative movement of the beams under influence of a four or six-pole magnet.
- Adjust colour purity by axial movement of the deflection yoke and adjustment of the two-pole magnets for centring of the beams.
- Tighten the screw of the clamping ring on the deflection yoke to secure the axial position of the unit on the picture tube.
- Readjust, if necessary, the convergence with the four and six-pole magnets.
- Tilt the unit in either horizontal or vertical direction, or in both directions so that blue, green and red lines converge at the end of the horizontal and vertical axis.
- This position of the unit has to be secured by three rubber wedges placed between the picture tube and the deflection unit. These wedges have to be cemented on to the picture tube.





## DEFLECTION UNIT

### QUICK REFERENCE DATA

---

Picture tube	
gun arrangement	in line
diagonal	51 cm (20 in)
neck diameter	29,1 mm
Deflection angle	90°
Line deflection current, edge to edge at 25 kV	3,25 A (p-p)
Inductance of line coils, parallel connected	1,66 mH
Field deflection current, edge to edge at 25 kV	0,40 A (p-p)
Resistance of field coils, series connected	60 $\Omega$

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### APPLICATION

This deflection unit, in conjunction with devices for colour purity and static convergence is for 90° in-line colour picture tubes A51-570X and A51-580X, with a neck diameter of 29,1 mm.

### DESCRIPTION

The deflection unit consists of saddle-shaped line deflection coils and toroidal wound field deflection coils, thus forming a hybrid yoke. The unit has a metal non-magnetic clamping ring at the rear, to fix the deflection unit on the neck of the picture tube. With the deflection unit positioned axially for optimum purity, a clearance is available at the front which permits adjustment of convergence by tilting the unit in the vertical and/or horizontal plane. Wedges are recommended to secure the deflection unit in the chosen position.

**MECHANICAL DATA**

Dimensions in mm

**Outlines**

The deflection unit fits a tube with a neck diameter of  $29,1^{+0,9}_{-0,7}$  mm.

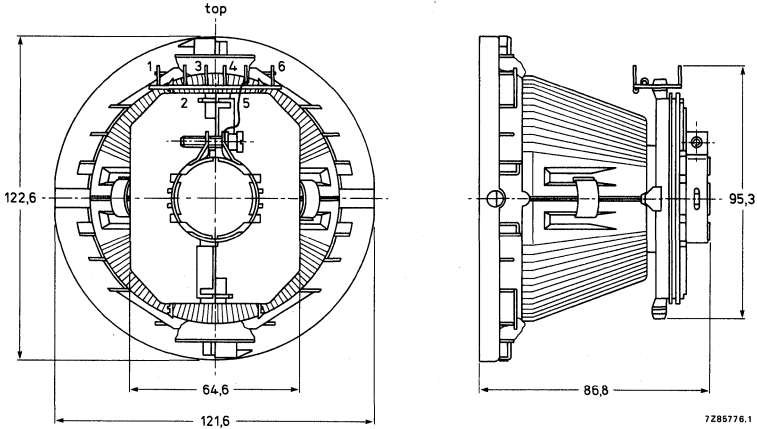


Fig. 1.

Maximum operating temperature (average copper temperature measured with resistance method)

+ 90 °C

Storage temperature range

-20 to + 90 °C

Flame retardent

according to UL 1413, category 94-V1

Torque on neck clamp screw

1,4 Nm

**ENVIRONMENTAL TEST SPECIFICATIONS**

Vibration

IEC 68-2-6 (test Fc)

Bump

IEC 68-2-29 (test Eb; 35g)

Cold

IEC 68-2-1 (test Ab)

Dry heat

IEC 68-2-2 (test Bb)

Damp heat, steady state

IEC 68-2-3 (test Ca)

Cyclic damp heat

IEC 68-2-30 (test Db)

Change of temperature

IEC 68-2-14 (test Nb)

**ELECTRICAL DATA****Line coils**

Inductance at 1 V (r.m.s.), 1 kHz	1,66 mH $\pm$ 5%
Resistance at 25 °C	1,7 $\Omega$ $\pm$ 10%
Line deflection current, edge to edge, at 25 kV	3,25 A (p-p)

**Field coils**

Inductance at 1 V (r.m.s.), 1 kHz	114 mH $\pm$ 10%
Resistance at 25 °C	60 $\Omega$ $\pm$ 7%
Field deflection current, edge to edge, at 25 kV	0,40 A (p-p)

**Cross-talk**

a voltage of 10 V, 15625 Hz applied to the line coils causes no more than 0,2 V across the field coils (damping resistors included)

**Insulation resistance at 1 kV (d.c.)**

between line and field coils	> 500 M $\Omega$
between line coil and core clamp	> 500 M $\Omega$
between field coil and core clamp	> 10 M $\Omega$

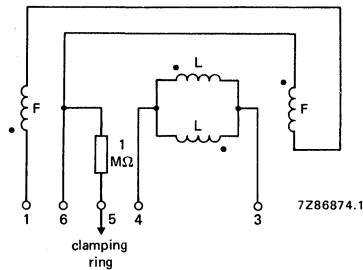


Fig. 2 Connection diagram, L = Line, F = Field.

**ADJUSTMENT**

- Adjust the static convergence with the four and six-pole magnets of the multipole unit AT1052 for the relative movement of the beams under influence of a four or six-pole magnet.
- Adjust colour purity by axial movement of the deflection yoke and adjustment of the two-pole magnets for centring of the beams.
- Tighten the screw of the clamping ring on the deflection yoke to secure the axial position of the unit on the picture tube.
- Readjust, if necessary, the convergence with the four and six-pole magnets.
- Tilt the unit in either horizontal or vertical direction, or in both directions so that blue, green and red lines converge at the end of the horizontal and vertical axis.
- This position of the unit has to be secured by three rubber wedges placed between the picture tube and the deflection unit. These wedges have to be cemented on to the picture tube.



## Hi-Bri COLOUR PICTURE TUBE

- 90° deflection
- In-line gun, thermally stable; electrostatic hi-bi potential for improved focus
- 29,1 mm neck diameter
- Hi-Bri screen with pigmented phosphors featuring high brightness and increased contrast performance
- Soft-Flash technology offering improved set reliability
- Slotted shadow mask optimized for minimum moiré
- Fine pitch over entire screen
- Phosphor lines follow glass contour
- Quick-heating cathodes
- Internal magnetic shield
- Reinforced envelope for push-through mounting
- When combined with an appropriate hybrid saddle toroidal deflection unit (e.g. AT1236 or AT1480), it forms a self-converging and raster correction free assembly.

### QUICK REFERENCE DATA

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Deflection angle	90°
Face diagonal	51 cm
Overall length	431,5 mm
Neck diameter	29,1 mm
Heating	6,3 V, 685 mA
Focusing voltage	28% of anode voltage

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**ELECTRON-OPTICAL DATA**

Electron gun system		unitized triple-aperture electrodes
Focusing method		electrostatic
Focus lens		hi-bi potential
Deflection method		magnetic
Deflection angles		
diagonal		approx. 90°
horizontal		approx. 78°
vertical		approx. 60°

**ELECTRICAL DATA**

Capacitances		
anode to external		max. 2300 pF
conductive coating including rimband	$C_{a(m + m')}$	min. 1500 pF
grid 1 to all other electrodes	$C_{g1}$	17 pF
cathode of each gun to all other electrodes	$C_{kR}, C_{kG}, C_{kB}$	5 pF
focusing electrode to all other electrodes	$C_{g3}$	6 pF
Heating		indirect by a.c. or d.c.
heater voltage	$V_f$	6,3 V
heater current	$I_f$	685 mA

**OPTICAL DATA**

Screen		metal-backed vertical phosphor stripes; phosphor lines follow glass contour
Screen finish		satinized
Useful screen dimensions		
diagonal		min. 480,0 mm
horizontal axis		min. 404,4 mm
vertical axis		min. 303,3 mm
area		min. 1190 cm <sup>2</sup>
Phosphors		
red		pigmented europium activated rare earth
green		sulphide type
blue		pigmented sulphide type
Centre-to-centre distance of vertical identical colour phosphor stripes, at screen centre		0,8 mm
Light transmission of face glass at centre		64%

**MECHANICAL DATA** (see also the figures on the following pages)

Overall length	431,4 ± 5 mm
Neck diameter	29,1 $\begin{matrix} +1,4 \\ -0,7 \end{matrix}$ mm*
Bulb dimensions	
diagonal	max. 515,1 mm
width	max. 442,1 mm
height	max. 343,4 mm
Base	10-pin base JEDEC B10-277
Anode contact	small cavity contact J1-21, IEC 67-III-2
Mounting position	anode contact on top
Net mass	approx. 13 kg

**Handling**

During shipment and handling the tube should not be subjected to accelerations greater than 35g in any direction.

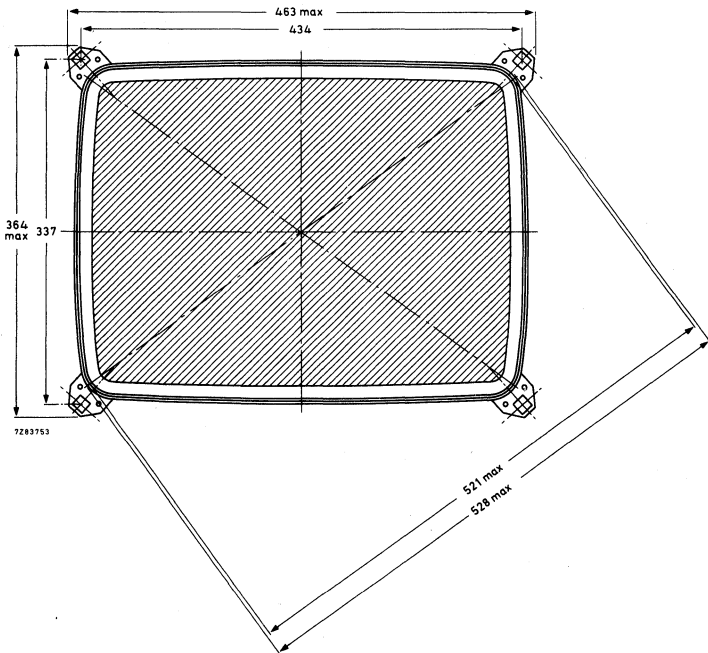
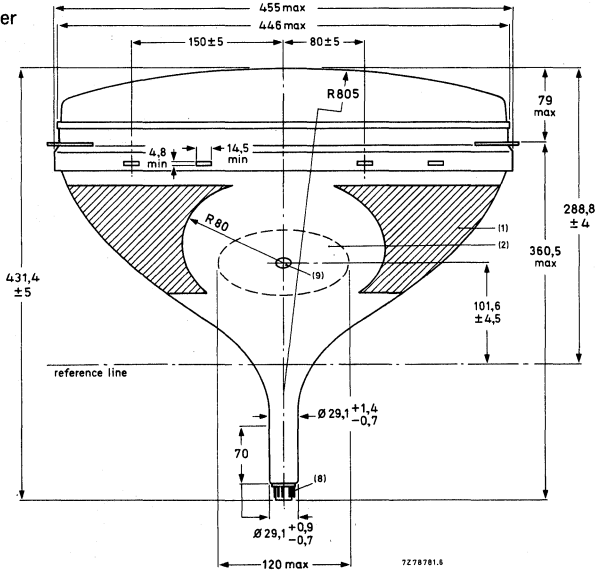
\* In the region of 70 mm from the neck end, the maximum diameter is 30 mm.

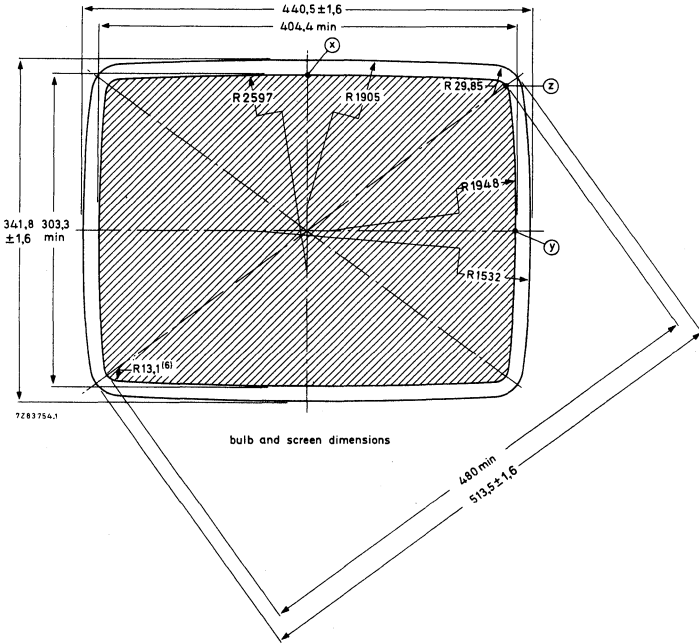
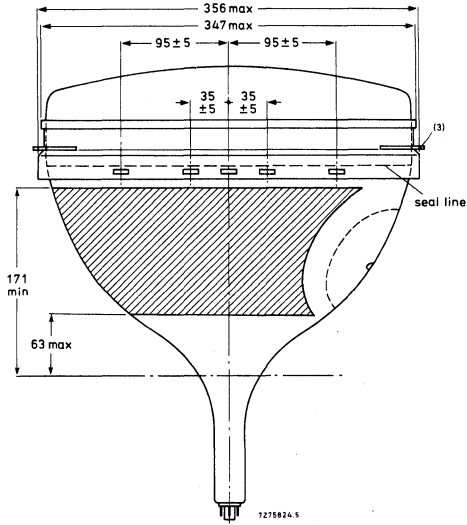


MECHANICAL DATA (continued)

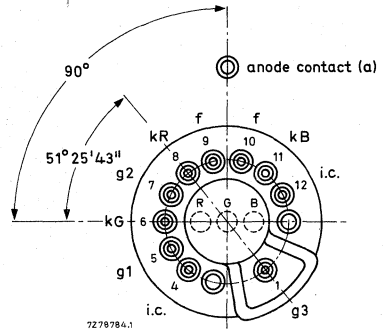
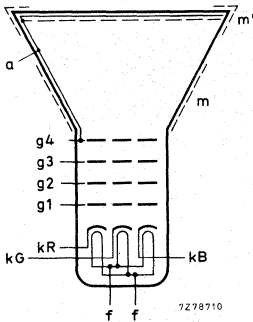
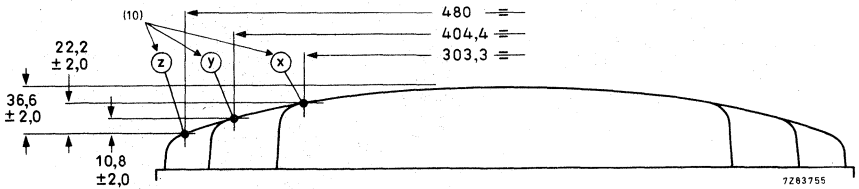
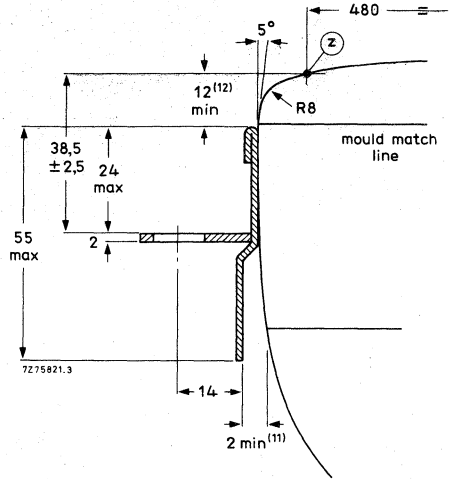
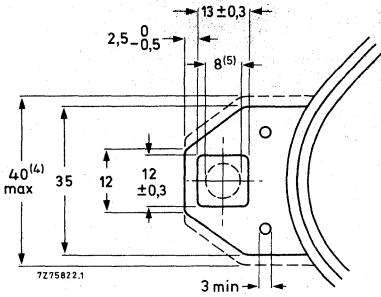
Dimensions in mm

Notes are given after the drawings.





MECHANICAL DATA (continued)

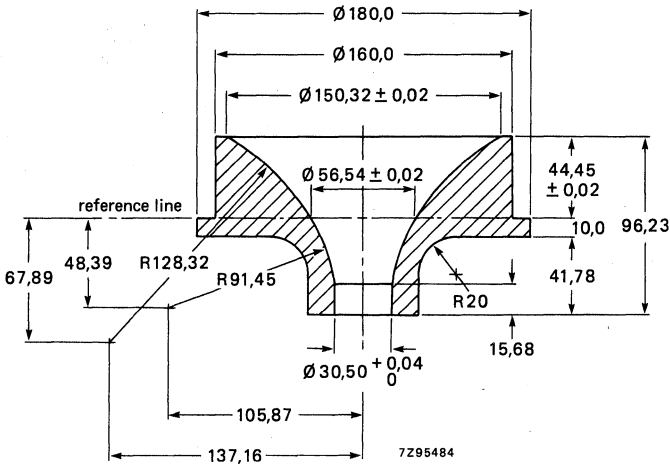


i.c. = internally connected  
(not to be used).

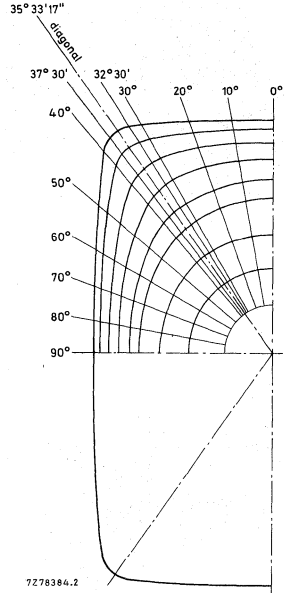
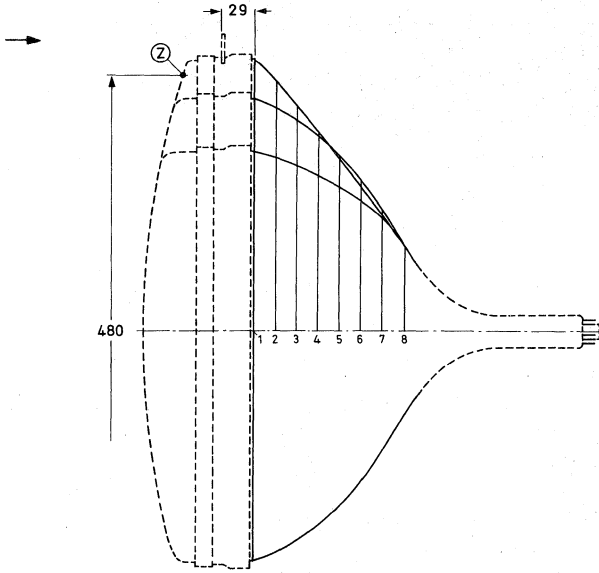
**Notes to outline drawings on the preceding pages**

1. Configuration of outer conductive coating may be different, but will contain the contact area as shown in the drawing.
2. To clean this area, wipe only with a soft lintless cloth.
3. The displacement of any lug with respect to the plane through the three other lugs is max. 2 mm. This deviation is incorporated in the tolerance of  $\pm 2,5$  mm.
4. Minimum space to be reserved for mounting lug.
5. The position of the mounting screw in the cabinet must be within a circle of 8 mm diameter drawn around the true geometrical positions, i.e. the corners of a rectangle of 434 mm x 337 mm.
6. Co-ordinates for radius R = 13,1 mm: x = 184,58 mm, y = 131,93 mm.
7. Not applicable.
8. The socket for this base should not be rigidly mounted; it should have flexible leads and be allowed to move freely. After mounting of the tube in the cabinet note that the position of the base can fall within a circle, having a diameter of max. 50 mm, concentric with an imaginary tube axis.
9. Small cavity contact J1-21, IEC 67-III-2.
10. The X, Y and Z reference points are located on the outside surface of the face plate at the intersection of the minor, major and diagonal screen axis respectively, with the minimum published screen.
11. Minimum distance between glass and rimband in plane of centre line apertures.
12. Distance from point z to any hardware.

**Reference line gauge: GR90CJ4**

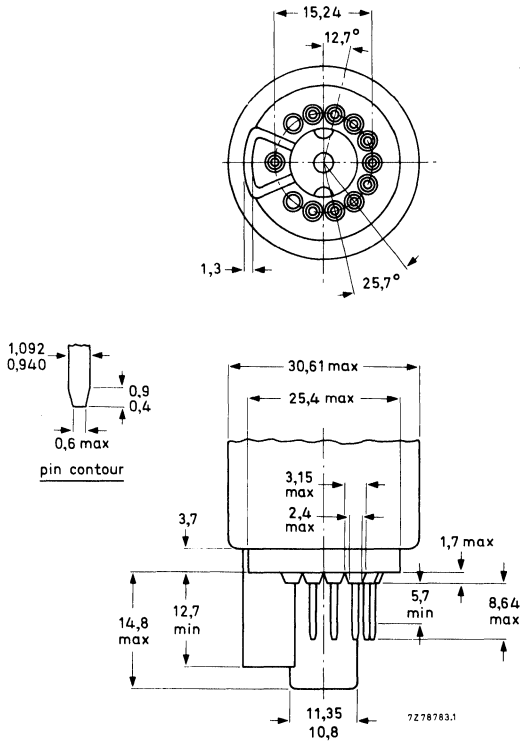


Maximum cone contour



section	nom. distance from section 1	distance from centre (max. values)														
		0°	10°	20°	25°	30°	32° 30'	diag. axes	37° 30'	40°	45°	50°	60°	70°	80°	90°
1	0	218,7	221,9	231,2	238,5	247,5	252,2	255,9	254,6	247,7	230,1	215,1	193,0	179,2	171,5	169,0
2	20	209,8	212,4	220,3	226,0	232,5	235,3	236,5	235,0	230,2	216,9	204,4	184,9	172,3	165,3	163,0
3	40	197,5	199,4	204,7	208,1	211,1	211,9	211,4	210,0	207,0	198,6	189,5	173,9	163,2	157,1	155,1
4	60	182,2	183,2	185,8	187,1	187,7	187,4	186,4	185,3	183,3	178,2	172,1	160,7	152,4	147,4	145,8
5	80	163,2	163,5	163,9	163,7	163,1	162,4	161,4	160,6	159,3	156,3	152,9	145,8	140,1	136,6	135,4
6	100	146,1	146,1	145,7	145,1	144,2	143,6	142,8	142,2	141,4	139,5	137,5	133,3	129,7	127,3	126,5
7	120	112,3	112,3	111,9	111,7	111,3	111,1	110,9	110,7	110,5	110,0	109,5	108,6	107,8	107,3	107,1
8	141,7	79,8	79,8	79,8	79,8	79,8	79,8	79,8	79,8	79,8	79,8	79,8	79,8	79,8	79,8	79,8

10-pin base; JEDEC B10-277



**TYPICAL OPERATING CONDITIONS**

The voltages are specified with respect to grid 1.

Anode voltage	$V_{a,g4}$	25 kV
Grid 3 (focusing electrode) voltage	$V_{g3}$	6,6 to 7,5 kV
Grid 2 voltage for a spot cut-off voltage $V_k = 140$ V	$V_{g2}$	390 to 760 V
Luminance at the centre of the screen*	L	170 cd/m <sup>2</sup>

\* Tube settings adjusted to produce white D ( $x = 0,313, y = 0,329$ ), focused raster, current density  $0,4 \mu A/cm^2$ .

**EQUIPMENT DESIGN VALUES**

The values are valid for anode voltages between 20 and 27,5 kV.  
 The voltages are specified with respect to grid 1.

Grid 3 (focusing electrode) voltage	$V_{g3}$	26,6 to 29,8% of anode voltage
Grid 2 voltage and cathode voltage for visual extinction of focused spot	$V_{g2}$ and $V_k$	see cut-off design chart*
Difference in cut-off voltages between guns in any tube	$\Delta V_k$	lowest value > 80% of highest value
Video drive characteristics		see graphs**
Grid 3 (focusing electrode) current	$I_{g3}$	-5 to + 5 $\mu A$
Grid 2 current	$I_{g2}$	-5 to + 5 $\mu A$
Grid 1 current under cut-off conditions	$I_{g1}$	-5 to + 5 $\mu A$
To produce white D, CIE co-ordinates $x = 0,313$ , $y = 0,329$ .		
Percentage of the total anode current supplied by each gun (typical)		
red gun		38,3%
green gun		35,8%
blue gun		25,9%
Ratio of anode currents		
red gun to green gun		min. 0,8 average 1,1 max. 1,4
red gun to blue gun		min. 1,1 average 1,5 max. 1,9
blue gun to green gun		min. 0,5 average 0,7 max. 0,9

\* The common  $V_{g2}$  should be adjusted as follows:  
 Set the cathode voltage,  $V_k$ , for each gun at 150 V. Increase the  $V_{g2}$  from about 400 V to the value at which the raster of one of the guns becomes just visible. Now decrease the  $V_k$  of the remaining guns so that the rasters of these guns also become visible.

\*\* For optimum picture performance it is recommended that the cathodes are not driven below + 10 V.

**LIMITING VALUES** (Design maximum rating system unless otherwise stated)

The voltages are specified with respect to grid 1.

Anode voltage	$V_{a, g4}$	max.	27,5 kV	notes 1, 2 and 3
		min.	20 kV	note 4
Long-term average current for three guns	$I_a$	max.	1000 $\mu$ A	note 5
Grid 3 (focusing electrode) voltage	$V_{g3}$	max.	11 kV	
Grid 2 voltage, peak	$V_{g2p}$	max.	1000 V	
Cathode voltage				
positive	$V_k$	max.	400 V	
positive operating cut-off	$V_k$	max.	200 V	
negative	$-V_k$	max.	0 V	
negative peak	$-V_{kp}$	max.	2 V	
Heater voltage	$V_f$	6,3 V	+ 5 % -10 %	notes 1 and 6
Heater-cathode voltage				
heater negative with respect to cathode				
during equipment warm-up period				
not exceeding 15 s	$V_{kf}$	max.	450 V	note 1
after equipment warm-up period	$V_{kf}$	max.	250 V	
heater positive with respect to cathode	$-V_{kfp}$	peak	200 V	note 1
	$-V_{kf}$	max.	0 V	
			(d.c. component value)	

## Notes

1. Absolute maximum rating system.
2. 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.
3. During adjustment on the production line this value is likely to be surpassed considerable. It is therefore strongly recommended to first make the necessary adjustments for normal operation without picture tube.
4. Operation of the tube at lower voltages impairs the luminance and resolution.
5. The short-term average anode current should be limited by circuitry to 1500  $\mu$ A.
6. For maximum cathode life and optimum performance, it is recommended that the heater supply be designed for 6,3 V at zero beam current.



**FLASHOVER PROTECTION**

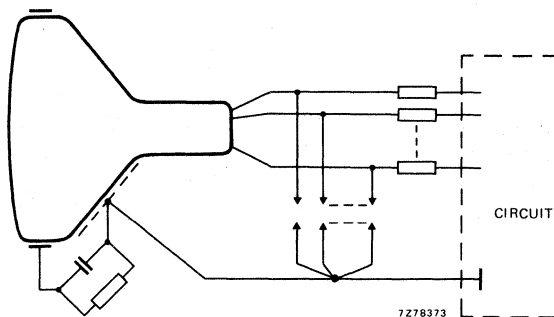
With the high voltage used with this tube (max. 27,5 kV) internal flashovers may occur. As a result of the Soft-Flash technology these flashover currents are limited to approx. 60 A offering higher set reliability, optimum circuit protection and component savings.

Primary protective circuitry using properly grounded spark gaps and series isolation resistors (preferably carbon composition) is still necessary to prevent tube damage. The spark gaps should be connected to all picture tube electrodes at the socket according to the figure below; they are not required on the heater pins. No other connections between the outer conductive coating and the chassis are permissible.

The spark gaps should be designed for a breakdown voltage at the focusing electrode (g3) of 11,5 kV ( $1,5 \times V_{g3 \text{ max.}}$  at  $V_{a,g4} = 25 \text{ kV}$ ), and at the other electrodes of 1,5 to 2 kV.

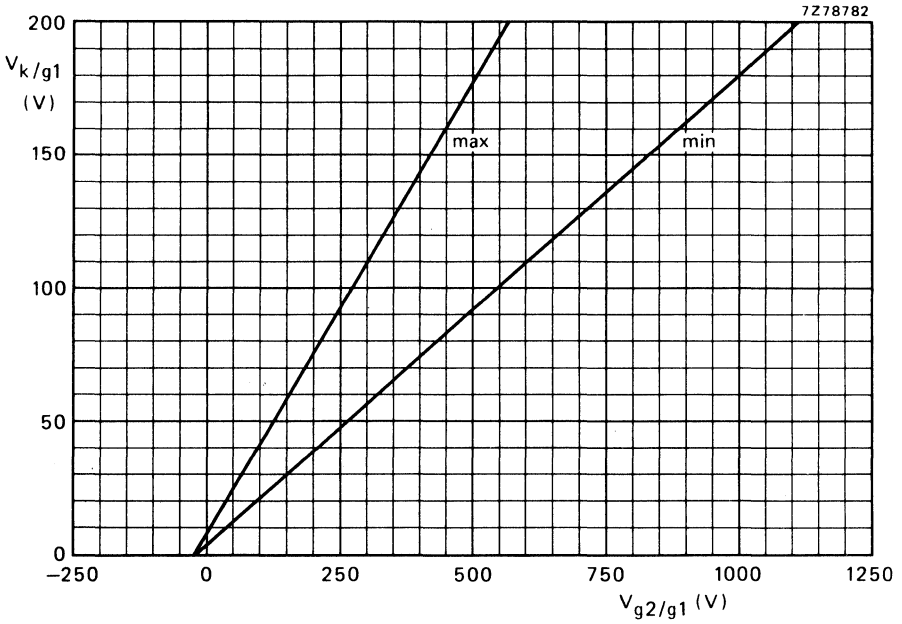
The values of the series isolation resistors should be as high as possible (min. 1,5 kΩ) without causing deterioration of the circuit performance. The resistors should be able to withstand an instantaneous surge of 20 kV for the focusing circuit and 12 kV for the remaining circuits without arcing.

Additional information is available on request.

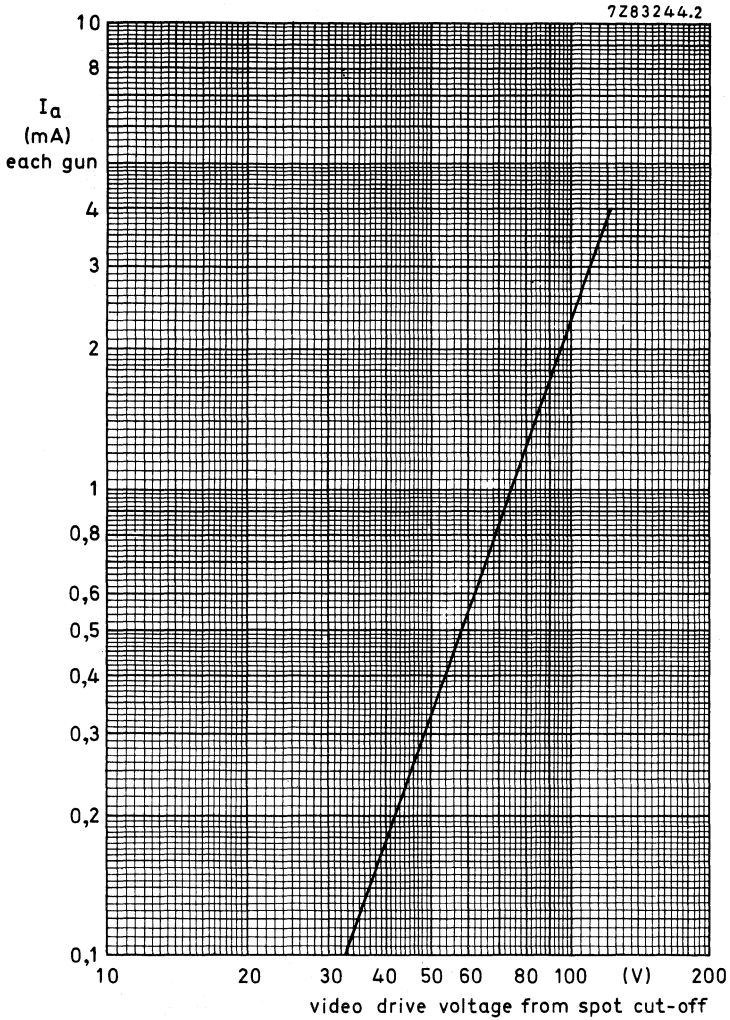


**BEAM CORRECTIONS**

Maximum required correction for register, as measured at the centre of the screen in any direction	0,08 mm
Centre convergence displacement of the blue and red beams is contained within a circle; max. diameter of circle	5 mm
Centre convergence displacement between the green beam and converged blue and red beams is contained within a circle; maximum diameter of circle	2,5 mm
Maximum centring error in any direction after colour purity, static convergence, and horizontal centre line correction, measured with deflection coils in nominal position	5 mm



Spot cut-off design chart (cathode drive),  $V_{g3}$  adjusted for focus,  $V_{a,g4} = 20$  to  $27,5$  kV.



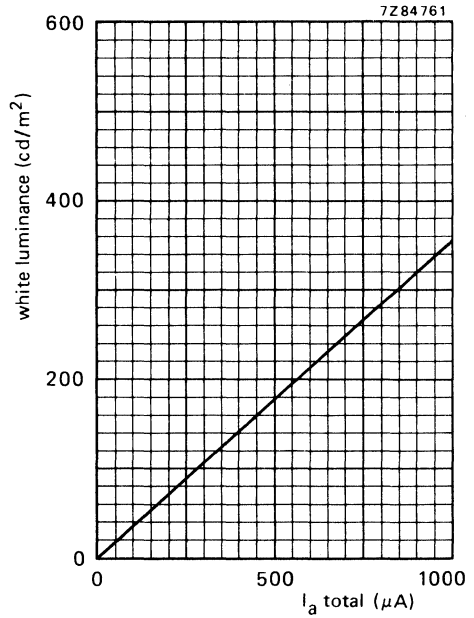
Typical cathode drive characteristics

$V_f = 6,3 \text{ V}$

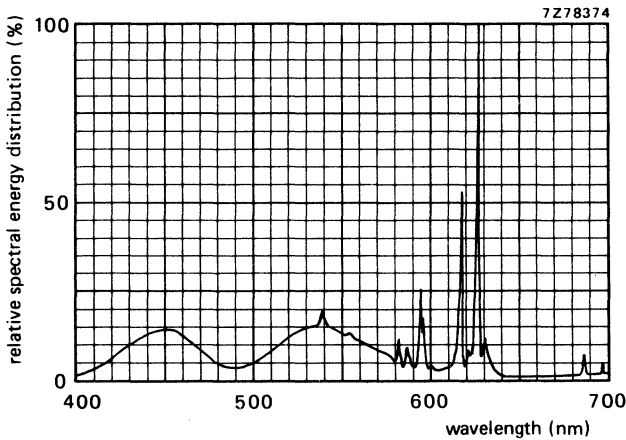
$V_{a,g4} = 25 \text{ kV}$

$V_{g3}$  adjusted for focus

$V_{g2}$  adjusted to provide spot cut-off for  $V_K = 140 \text{ V}$



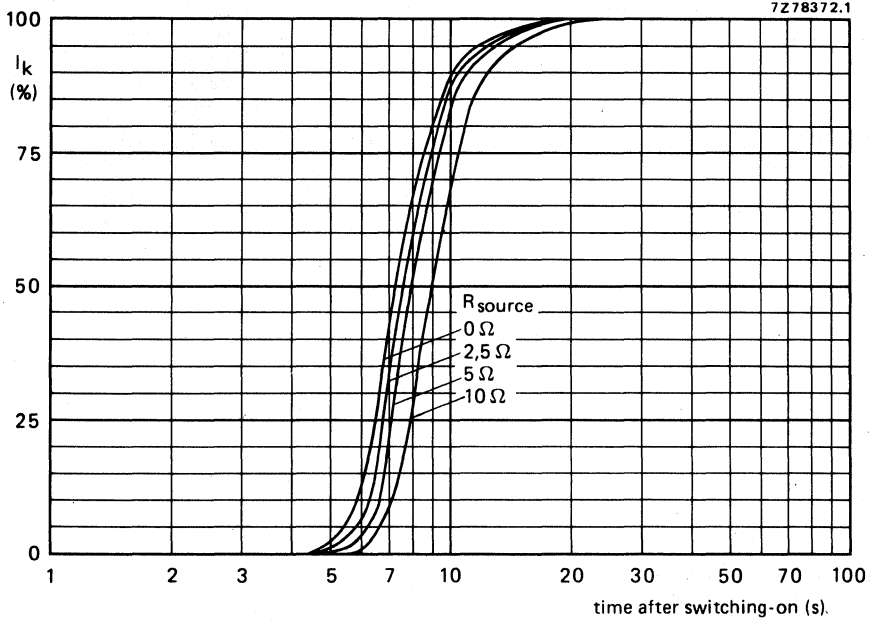
Luminance at the centre of the screen as a function of  $I_{total}$ .  
 $V_{a,g4} = 25$  kV.  
 Scanned area = 404,4 mm x 303,3 mm;  
 CIE co-ordinates  $x = 0,313$ ,  $y = 0,329$ .



Simultaneous excitation of red, green and blue phosphor, measured in a tube, to produce white of  $x = 0,313$ ,  $y = 0,329$ . Exact shape of the peaks depends on the resolution of the measuring apparatus.

Colour co-ordinates:

	x	y
red	0,635	0,340
green	0,315	0,600
blue	0,150	0,060



Cathode heating time after switching on, measured under typical operating conditions.

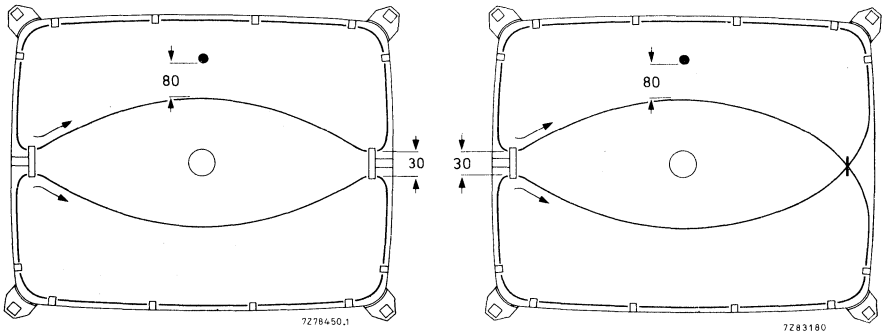
**DEGAUSSING**

The picture tube is provided with an internal magnetic shield. This shield and the shadow mask with its suspension system may be provided with an automatic degaussing system, consisting of two coils covering top and bottom cone parts, or one large coil shaped in the form of a figure eight, with one half on the top and the other half on the bottom cone part.

For proper degaussing an initial magnetomotive force (m.m.f.) of 300 ampere-turns is required in each of the coils. This m.m.f. has to be gradually decreased by appropriate degaussing circuitry. In the steady state, no significant m.m.f. should remain in the coils ( $\leq 0,3$  ampere-turns).

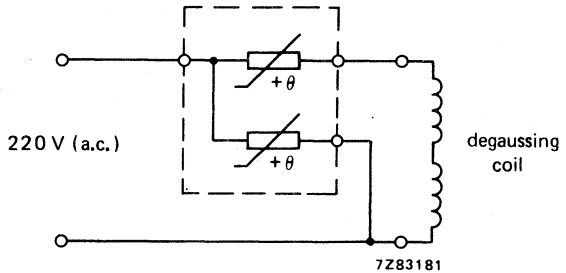
If single-phase power rectification is employed in the t.v. circuitry, provision should be included to prevent asymmetric distortion of the a.c. voltage applied to the degaussing circuit due to high d.c. inrush currents.

Examples of a double-coil and of a single-coil system are given below.



Position of degaussing coils on the picture tube.

Degaussing circuit using dual PTC thermistor.



**Data of each degaussing coil**

	double-coil system	single-coil system
Circumference	117 cm	237 cm
Number of turns	60	60
Copper-wire diameter	0,35 mm	0,35 mm
Resistance ( $R_c$ )	12,5 $\Omega$	25,1 $\Omega$
Catalogue number of appropriate dual PTC thermistor	2322 662 98009	2322 662 98009



## DEFLECTION UNIT

- Raster Correction Free

## QUICK REFERENCE DATA

---

Picture tube	
gun arrangement	in line
diagonal	51 cm (20 in)
neck diameter	29,1 mm
Deflection angle	90°
Line deflection current, edge to edge at 25 kV	3,0 A(p-p)
Inductance of line coils, parallel connected	1,91 mH
Field deflection current, edge to edge at 25 kV	0,895 A(p-p)
Resistance of field coils, parallel connected	13,2 $\Omega$

---

## APPLICATION

This deflection unit, in conjunction with devices for colour purity and static convergence is for 90° in-line colour picture tube A51-590X, with a neck diameter of 29,1 mm.  
The unit requires no raster correction circuitry.

## DESCRIPTION

The deflection unit consists of saddle-shaped line deflection coils, toroidal wound field deflection coils, and metal fins, thus forming a raster correction free hybrid yoke. The unit has a metal non-magnetic clamping ring at the rear, to fix the deflection unit on the neck of the picture tube.



**MECHANICAL DATA**

Dimensions in mm

**Outlines**

The deflection unit fits a tube with a neck diameter of  $29,1^{+0,9}_{-0,7}$  mm.

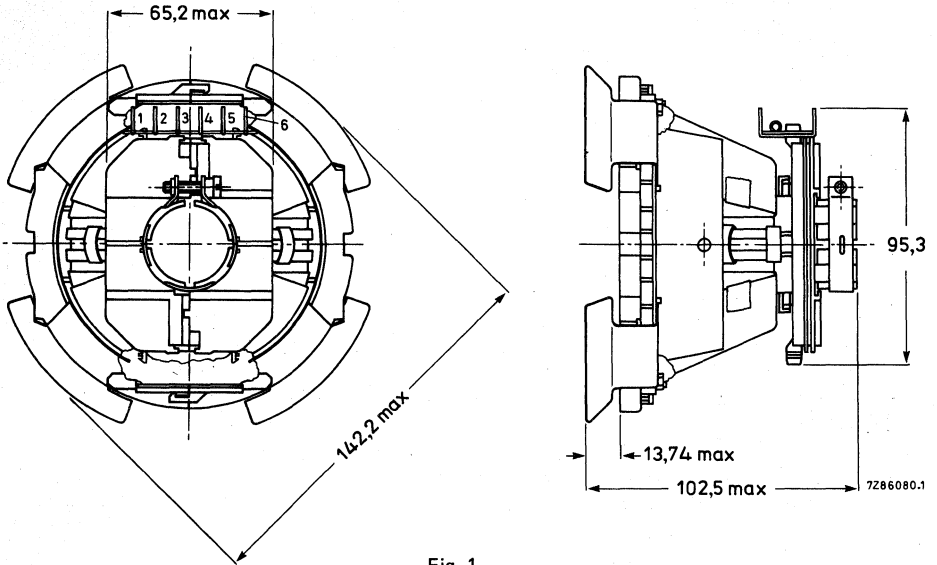


Fig. 1.

Maximum operating temperature (average copper temperature measured with resistance method)

+ 90 °C

Storage temperature range

-20 to +90 °C

Flame retardant

according to UL 1413, category 94-V1

Torque on neck clamp screw

1,4 Nm

**ENVIRONMENTAL TEST SPECIFICATIONS**

Vibration

IEC 68-2-6 (test Fc)

Bump

IEC 66-2-29 (test Eb; 35g)

Cold

IEC 68-2-1 (test Ab)

Dry heat

IEC 68-2-2 (test Bb)

Damp heat, steady state

IEC 68-2-3 (test Ca)

Cyclic damp heat

IEC 68-2-30 (test Db)

Change of temperature

IEC 68-2-14 (test Nb)

**ELECTRICAL DATA****Line coils**

Inductance at 1 V (r.m.s.), 1 kHz  
 Resistance at 25 °C  
 Line deflection current, edge to edge, at 25 kV  
 Voltage during line scan, edge to edge,  
 at 25 kV, scan period 52,5  $\mu$ s

parallel connected  
 1,91 mH  $\pm$  5%  
 1,75  $\Omega$   $\pm$  10%  
 3,0 A (p-p)

109 V

**Field coils**

Inductance at 1 V (r.m.s.), 1 kHz  
 Resistance at 25 °C  
 Field deflection current, edge to edge, at 25 kV

parallel connected  
 27,6 mH  $\pm$  10%  
 13,2  $\Omega$   $\pm$  7%  
 0,895 A (p-p)

**Cross-talk**

a voltage of 10 V, 15625 Hz applied to the line coils causes no more than 0,2 V across the field coils (damping resistors included)

**Insulation resistance at 1 kV (d.c.)**

between line and field coils  
 between line coil and core clamp  
 between field coil and core clamp

> 500 M $\Omega$   
 > 500 M $\Omega$   
 > 10 M $\Omega$

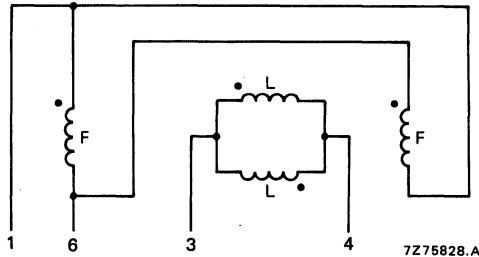


Fig. 2 Connection diagram, L = Line, F = Field.

**ADJUSTMENT**

- Adjust the static convergence with the four and six-pole magnets of the multipole unit AT1052 for the relative movement of the beams under influence of a four or six-pole magnet.
- Adjust colour purity by axial movement of the deflection yoke and adjustment of the two-pole magnets for centring of the beams.
- Tighten the screw of the clamping ring on the deflection yoke to secure the axial position of the unit on the picture tube.
- Readjust, if necessary, the convergence with the four and six-pole magnets.
- Tilt the unit in either horizontal or vertical direction, or in both directions so that blue, green and red lines converge at the end of the horizontal and vertical axis.
- This position of the unit has to be secured by three rubber wedges places between the picture tube and the deflection unit. These wedges have to be cemented on to the picture tube.



## DEFLECTION UNIT

- Raster Correction Free

### QUICK REFERENCE DATA

---

Picture tube	
gun arrangement	in line
diagonal	51 cm (20 in)
neck diameter	29,1 mm
Deflection angle	90°
Line deflection current, edge to edge at 25 kV	3,04 A (p-p)
Inductance of line coils, parallel connected (including additional coil)	2,07 mH
Field deflection current, edge to edge at 25 kV	0,895 A (p-p)
Resistance of field coils, parallel connected	13,2 $\Omega$

---

### APPLICATION

This deflection unit, in conjunction with devices for colour purity and static convergence is for 90° in-line colour picture tube A51-590X, with a neck diameter of 29,1 mm. The unit requires no raster correction circuitry.

### DESCRIPTION

The deflection unit consists of saddle-shaped line deflection coils, toroidal wound field deflection coils, and metal fins, thus forming a raster correction free hybrid yoke. The unit has a metal non-magnetic clamping ring at the rear, to fix the deflection unit on the neck of the picture tube.

**MECHANICAL DATA**

Dimensions in mm

**Outlines**

The deflection unit fits a tube with a neck diameter of  $29,1^{+0,9}_{-0,7}$  mm.

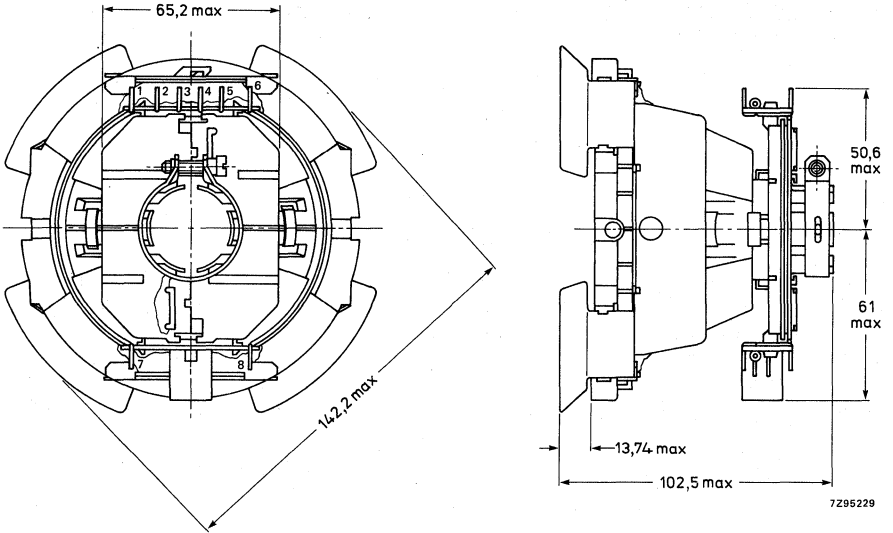


Fig. 1.

Maximum operating temperature (average copper temperature measured with resistance method)

+ 90 °C

Storage temperature range

-20 to + 90 °C

Flame retardent

according to UL 1413, category 94-V1

Torque on neck clamp screw

1,4 Nm

**ENVIRONMENTAL TEST SPECIFICATIONS**

Vibration

IEC 68-2-6 (test Fc)

Shock

IEC 68-2-27 (test Ea; 35g)

Bump

IEC 68-2-29 (test Eb; 25g)

Cold

IEC 68-2-1 (test Ab)

Dry heat

IEC 68-2-2 (test Bb)

Damp heat, steady state

IEC 68-2-3 (test Ca)

Cyclic damp heat

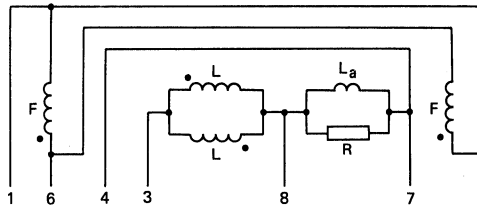
IEC 68-2-30 (test Db)

Change of temperature

IEC 68-2-14 (test Nb)

**ELECTRICAL DATA**

Line coils, including additional coil	parallel connected
Inductance at 1 V (r.m.s.), 1 kHz	2,07 mH $\pm$ 5%
Resistance at 25 °C	2,06 $\Omega$ $\pm$ 10%
Line deflection current, edge to edge, at 25 kV	3,04 A (p-p)
Voltage during line scan, edge to edge, at 25 kV, scan period 52,5 $\mu$ s	120 V
Additional coil	
Inductance at 1 V (r.m.s.), 1 kHz	0,19 mH $\pm$ 4%
Field coils	parallel connected
Inductance at 1 V (r.m.s.), 1 kHz	27,6 mH $\pm$ 10%
Resistance at 25 °C	13,2 $\Omega$ $\pm$ 7%
Field deflection current, edge to edge, at 25 kV	0,895 A (p-p)
Cross-talk	a voltage of 10 V, 15625 Hz applied to the line coils causes no more than 0,2 V across the field coils (damping resistors included)
Insulation resistance at 1 kV (d.c.)	
between line and field coils	> 500 M $\Omega$
between line coil and core clamp	> 500 M $\Omega$
between field coil and core clamp	> 10 M $\Omega$



7Z95230

Fig. 2 Connection diagram. L = line coils; F = field coils; L<sub>a</sub> = additional coil; R = 4,7 k $\Omega$ .

**ADJUSTMENT**

- Adjust the static convergence with the four and six-pole magnets of the multipole unit AT1052 for the relative movement of the beams under influence of a four or six-pole magnet.
- Adjust colour purity by axial movement of the deflection yoke and adjustment of the two-pole magnets for centring of the beams.
- Tighten the screw of the clamping ring on the deflection yoke to secure the axial position of the unit on the picture tube.
- Readjust, if necessary, the convergence with the four and six-pole magnets.
- Tilt the unit in either horizontal or vertical direction, or in both directions so that blue, green and red lines converge at the end of the horizontal and vertical axis.
- This position of the unit has to be secured by three rubber wedges placed between the picture tube and the deflection unit. These wedges have to be cemented on to the picture tube.



## DEFLECTION UNIT

- Raster Correction Free

## QUICK REFERENCE DATA

---

Picture tube	
gun arrangement	in line
diagonal	51 cm (20 in)
neck diameter	29,1 mm
Deflection angle	90°
Line deflection current, edge to edge at 25 kV	3,1 A(p-p)
Inductance of line coils, parallel connected	1,9 mH
Field deflection current, edge to edge at 25 kV	0,86 A(p-p)
Resistance of field coils, parallel connected	13,6 $\Omega$

---

## APPLICATION

This deflection unit, in conjunction with devices for colour purity and static convergence is for 90° in-line colour picture tube A51-590X, with a neck diameter of 29,1 mm. The unit requires no raster correction circuitry.

## DESCRIPTION

The deflection unit consists of saddle-shaped line deflection coils, toroidal wound field deflection coils and metal fins, thus forming a raster correction free hybrid yoke. The unit has a metal non-magnetic clamping ring at the rear, to fix the deflection unit on the neck of the picture tube.



**MECHANICAL DATA**

Dimensions in mm

**Outlines**

The deflection unit fits a tube with a neck diameter of  $29,1^{+0,9}_{-0,7}$  mm.

For correct fitting the tube neck should be provided with adhesive tape.

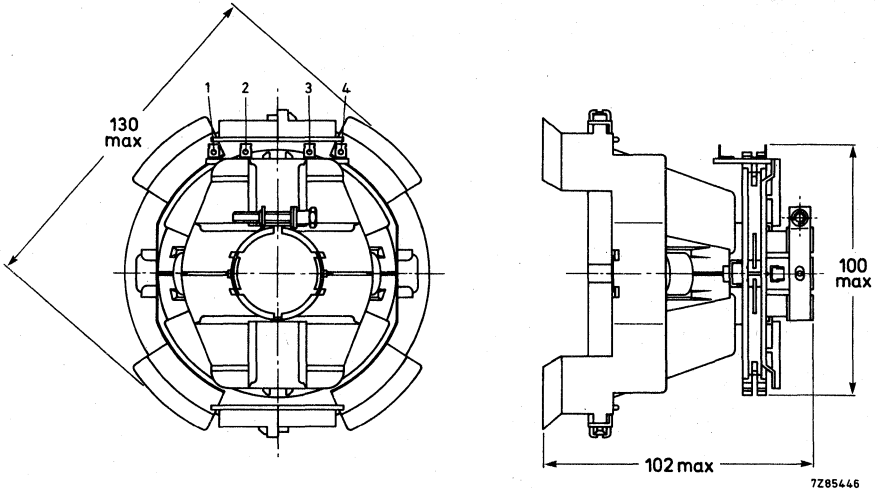


Fig. 1.

Maximum operating temperature (average copper temperature measured with resistance method)

+ 90 °C

Storage temperature range

-20 to +90 °C

Flame retardent

according to UL 1413, category 94-V1

Torque on neck clamp screw

1,4 Nm

**ENVIRONMENTAL TEST SPECIFICATIONS**

Vibration

IEC 68-2-6 (test Fc)

Bump

IEC 68-2-29 (test Eb; 35g)

Cold

IEC 68-2-1 (test Ab)

Dry heat

IEC 68-2-2 (test Bb)

Damp heat, steady state

IEC 68-2-3 (test Ca)

Cyclic damp heat

IEC 68-2-30 (test Db)

Change of temperature

IEC 68-2-14 (test Nb)





## Hi-Bri COLOUR PICTURE TUBE

- 90° deflection
- In-line gun, thermally stable; electrostatic hi-bi potential for improved focus
- 29,1 mm neck diameter
- Hi-Bri screen with pigmented phosphors featuring high brightness and increased contrast performance
- Soft-Flash technology offering improved set reliability
- Slotted shadow mask optimized for minimum moiré
- Fine pitch over entire screen
- Phosphor lines follow glass contour
- Quick-heating cathodes
- Internal magnetic shield
- Reinforced envelope for push-through mounting
- When combined with an appropriate hybrid saddle toroidal deflection unit (e.g. AT1236 or AT1480), it forms a self-converging and raster correction free assembly.

### QUICK REFERENCE DATA

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Deflection angle	90°
Face diagonal	51 cm
Overall length	436 mm
Neck diameter	29,1 mm
Heating	6,3 V, 685 mA
Focusing voltage	28% of anode voltage

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**ELECTRON-OPTICAL DATA**

Electron gun system		unitized triple-aperture electrodes
Focusing method		electrostatic
Focus lens		hi-bi potential
Deflection method		magnetic
Deflection angles		
diagonal		approx. 90°
horizontal		approx. 78°
vertical		approx. 60°

**ELECTRICAL DATA**

Capacitances		
anode to external		max. 2300 pF
conductive coating including rimband	$C_{a(m+m')}$	min. 1500 pF
grid 1 to all other electrodes	$C_{g1}$	17 pF
cathode of each gun to all other electrodes	$C_{kR}, C_{kG}, C_{kB}$	5 pF
focusing electrode to all other electrodes	$C_{g3}$	6 pF
Heating		indirect by a.c. or d.c.
heater voltage	$V_f$	6,3 V
heater current	$I_f$	685 mA

**OPTICAL DATA**

Screen		metal-backed vertical phosphor stripes; phosphor lines follow glass contour
Screen finish		satinized
Useful screen dimensions		
diagonal		min. 480,0 mm
horizontal axis		min. 404,4 mm
vertical axis		min. 303,3 mm
area		min. 1190 cm <sup>2</sup>
Phosphors		
red		pigmented europium activated rare earth
green		sulphide type
blue		pigmented sulphide type
Centre-to-centre distance of vertical identical colour phosphor stripes, at screen centre		0,8 mm
Light transmission of face glass at centre		64%

**MECHANICAL DATA** (see also the figures on the following pages)

Overall length	436 ± 5 mm
Neck diameter	29,1 $\begin{matrix} +1,4 \\ -0,7 \end{matrix}$ mm*
Bulb dimensions	
diagonal	max. 515,1 mm
width	max. 442,1 mm
height	max. 343,4 mm
Base	JEDEC B8-274
Anode contact	small cavity contact J1-21, IEC 67-III-2
Mounting position	anode contact on top
Net mass	approx. 13 kg

**Handling**

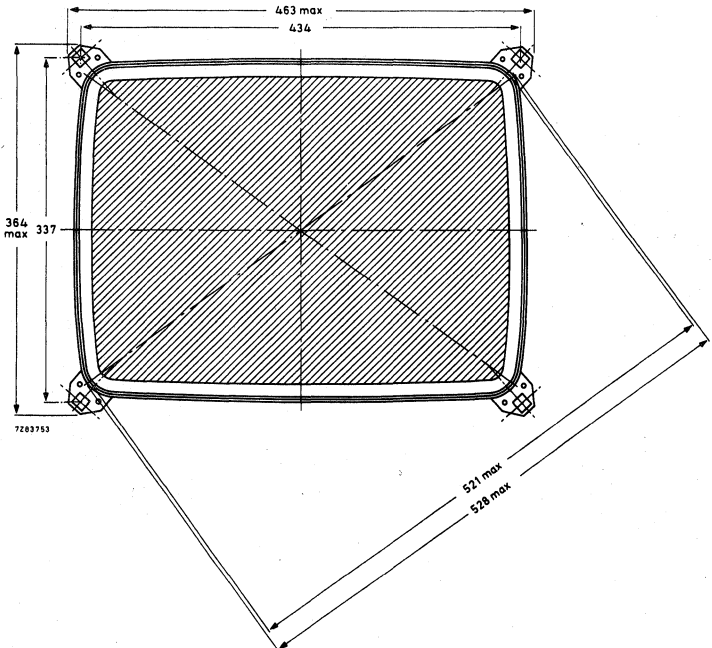
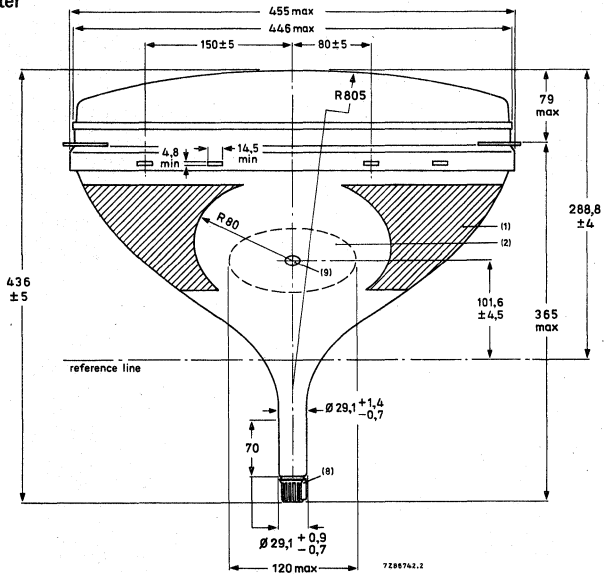
During shipment and handling the tube should not be subjected to accelerations greater than 35g in any direction.

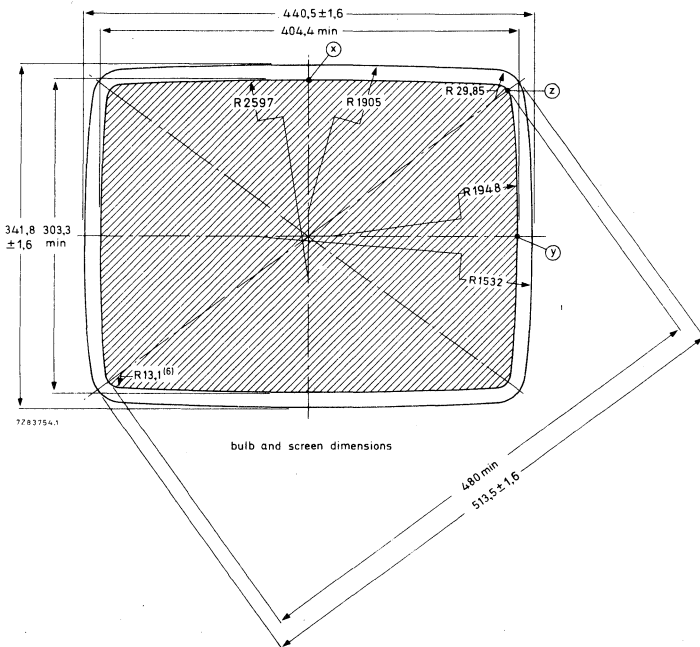
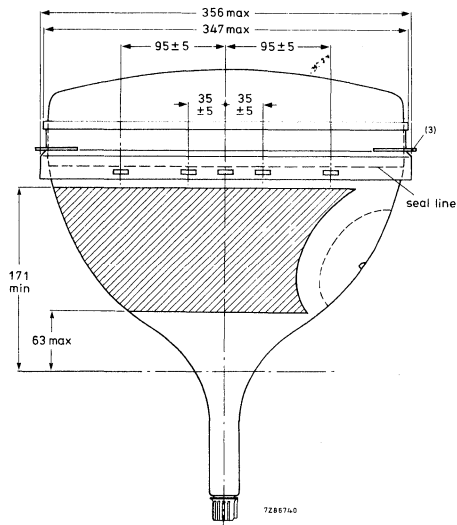
\* In the region of 70 mm from the neck end, the maximum diameter is 30 mm.

MECHANICAL DATA (continued)

Dimensions in mm

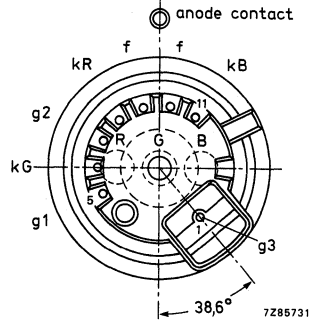
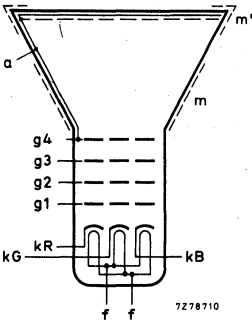
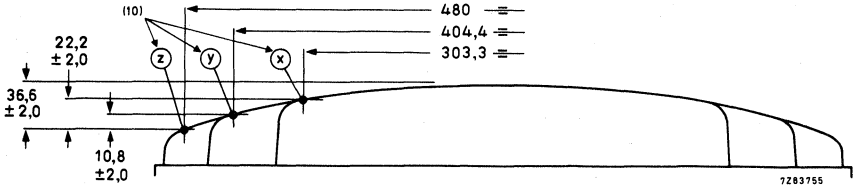
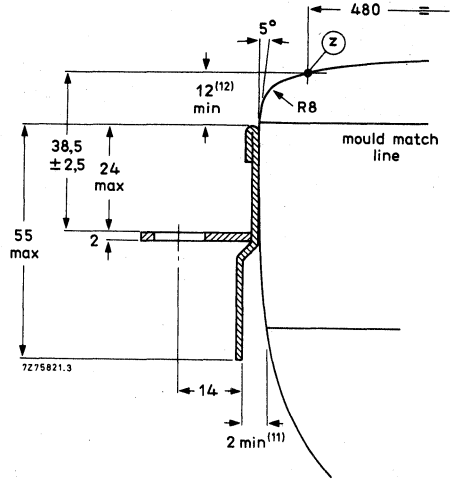
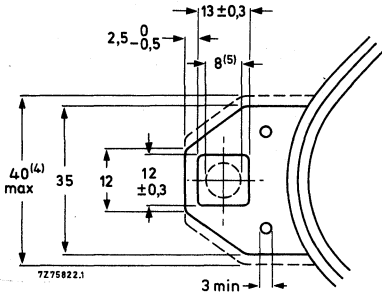
Notes are given after the drawings.





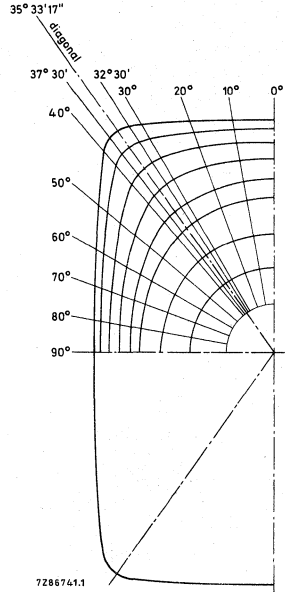
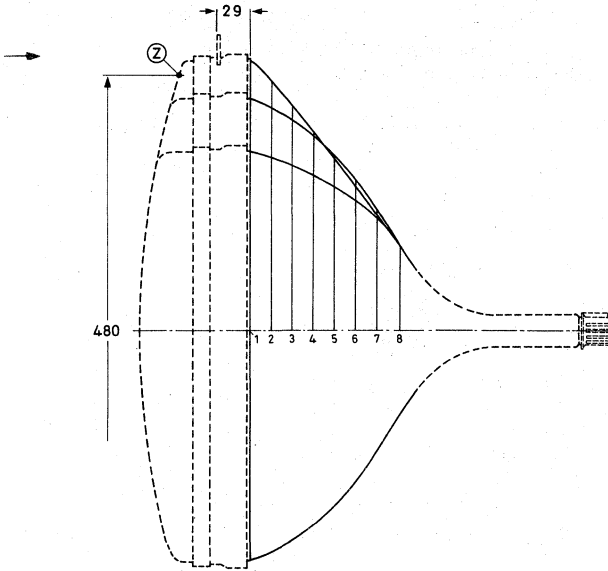


MECHANICAL DATA (continued)



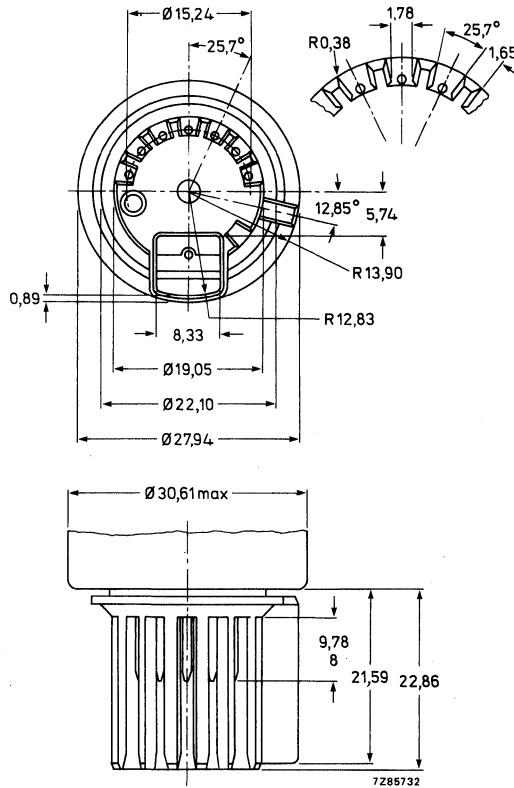


Maximum cone contour



nom. section distance from section 1	distance from centre (max. values)															
	0°	10°	20°	25°	30°	32° 30'	diag. axes	37° 30'	40°	45°	50°	60°	70°	80°	90°	
1	0	218,7	221,9	231,2	238,5	247,5	252,2	255,9	254,6	247,7	230,1	215,1	193,0	179,2	171,5	169,0
2	20	209,8	212,4	220,3	226,0	232,5	235,3	236,5	235,0	230,2	216,9	204,4	184,9	172,3	165,3	163,0
3	40	197,5	199,4	204,7	208,1	211,1	211,9	211,4	210,0	207,0	198,6	189,5	173,9	163,2	157,1	155,1
4	60	182,2	183,2	185,8	187,1	187,7	187,4	186,4	185,3	183,3	178,2	172,1	160,7	152,4	147,4	145,8
5	80	163,2	163,5	163,9	163,7	163,1	162,4	161,4	160,6	159,3	156,3	152,9	145,8	140,1	136,6	135,4
6	100	146,1	146,1	145,7	145,1	144,2	143,6	142,8	142,2	141,4	139,5	137,5	133,3	129,7	127,3	126,5
7	120	112,3	112,3	111,9	111,7	111,3	111,1	110,9	110,7	110,5	110,0	109,5	108,6	107,8	107,3	107,1
8	141,7	79,8	79,8	79,8	79,8	79,8	79,8	79,8	79,8	79,8	79,8	79,8	79,8	79,8	79,8	79,8

Base JEDEC B8-274



**TYPICAL OPERATING CONDITIONS**

The voltages are specified with respect to grid 1.

Anode voltage

$V_{a,g4}$  25 kV

Grid 3 (focusing electrode) voltage

$V_{g3}$  6,6 to 7,5 kV

Grid 2 voltage for a spot cut-off  
voltage  $V_k = 140$  V

$V_{g2}$  390 to 760 V

Luminance at the centre of the screen\*

L 170 cd/m<sup>2</sup>

\* Tube settings adjusted to produce white D ( $x = 0,313, y = 0,329$ ), focused raster, current density  $0,4 \mu A/cm^2$ .

**EQUIPMENT DESIGN VALUES**

The values are valid for anode voltages between 20 and 27,5 kV.  
 The voltages are specified with respect to grid 1.

Grid 3 (focusing electrode) voltage	$V_{g3}$	26,6 to 29,8% of anode voltage
Grid 2 voltage and cathode voltage for visual extinction of focused spot	$V_{g2}$ and $V_k$	see cut-off design chart*
Difference in cut-off voltages between guns in any tube	$\Delta V_k$	lowest value > 80% of highest value
Video drive characteristics		see graphs**
Grid 3 (focusing electrode) current	$I_{g3}$	-5 to + 5 $\mu A$
Grid 2 current	$I_{g2}$	-5 to + 5 $\mu A$
Grid 1 current under cut-off conditions	$I_{g1}$	-5 to + 5 $\mu A$
To produce white D, CIE co-ordinates $x = 0,313$ , $y = 0,329$ .		
Percentage of the total anode current supplied by each gun (typical)		
red gun		38,3%
green gun		35,8%
blue gun		25,9%
Ratio of anode currents		
red gun to green gun		min. 0,8 average 1,1 max. 1,4
red gun to blue gun		min. 1,1 average 1,5 max. 1,9
blue gun to green gun		min. 0,5 average 0,7 max. 0,9

\* The common  $V_{g2}$  should be adjusted as follows:  
 Set the cathode voltage,  $V_k$ , for each gun at 150 V. Increase the  $V_{g2}$  from about 400 V to the value at which the raster of one of the guns becomes just visible. Now decrease the  $V_k$  of the remaining guns so that the rasters of these guns also become visible.

\*\* For optimum picture performance it is recommended that the cathodes are not driven below + 10 V.

**LIMITING VALUES** (Design maximum rating system unless otherwise stated)

The voltages are specified with respect to grid 1.

Anode voltage	$V_{a, g4}$	max.	27,5 kV	notes 1, 2 and 3
		min.	20 kV	note 4
Long-term average current for three guns	$I_a$	max.	1000 $\mu$ A	note 5
Grid 3 (focusing electrode) voltage	$V_{g3}$	max.	11 kV	
Grid 2 voltage, peak	$V_{g2p}$	max.	1000 V	
Cathode voltage				
positive	$V_k$	max.	400 V	
positive operating cut-off	$V_k$	max.	200 V	
negative	$-V_k$	max.	0 V	
negative peak	$-V_{kp}$	max.	2 V	
Heater voltage	$V_f$		6,3 V	
			+ 5 %	notes 1 and 6
			-10 %	
Heater-cathode voltage				
heater negative with respect to cathode				
during equipment warm-up period				
not exceeding 15 s	$V_{kf}$	max.	450 V	note 1
after equipment warm-up period	$V_{kf}$	max.	250 V	
heater positive with respect to cathode	$-V_{kfp}$	peak	200 V	note 1
	$-V_{kf}$	max.	0 V	
			(d.c. component value)	

**Notes**

1. Absolute maximum rating system.
2. 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.
3. During adjustment on the production line this value is likely to be surpassed considerable. It is therefore strongly recommended to first make the necessary adjustments for normal operation without picture tube.
4. Operation of the tube at lower voltages impairs the luminance and resolution.
5. The short-term average anode current should be limited by circuitry to 1500  $\mu$ A.
6. For maximum cathode life and optimum performance, it is recommended that the heater supply be designed for 6,3 V at zero beam current.

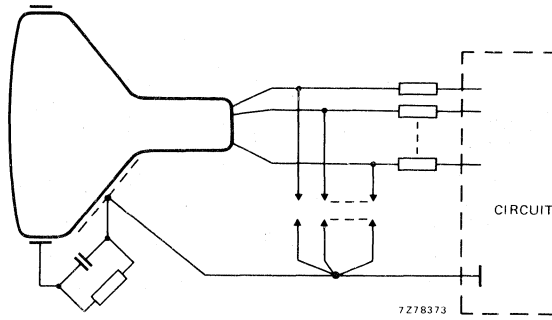
**FLASHOVER PROTECTION**

With the high voltage used with this tube (max. 27,5 kV) internal flashovers may occur. As a result of the Soft-Flash technology these flashover currents are limited to approx. 60 A offering higher set reliability, optimum circuit protection and component savings.

Primary protective circuitry using properly grounded spark gaps and series isolation resistors (preferably carbon composition) is still necessary to prevent tube damage. The spark gaps should be connected to all picture tube electrodes at the socket according to the figure below; they are not required on the heater pins. No other connections between the outer conductive coating and the chassis are permissible.

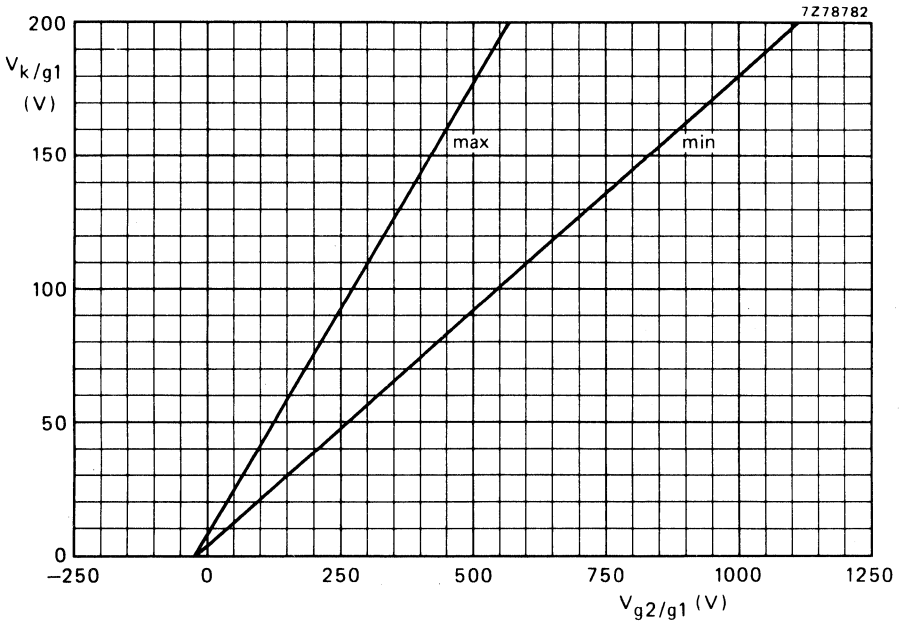
The spark gaps should be designed for a breakdown voltage at the focusing electrode (g3) of 11,5 kV ( $1,5 \times V_{g3}$  max. at  $V_{a,g4} = 25$  kV), and at the other electrodes of 1,5 to 2 kV.

The values of the series isolation resistors should be as high as possible (min. 1,5 kΩ) without causing deterioration of the circuit performance. The resistors should be able to withstand an instantaneous surge of 20 kV for the focusing circuit and 12 kV for the remaining circuits without arcing. Additional information is available on request.



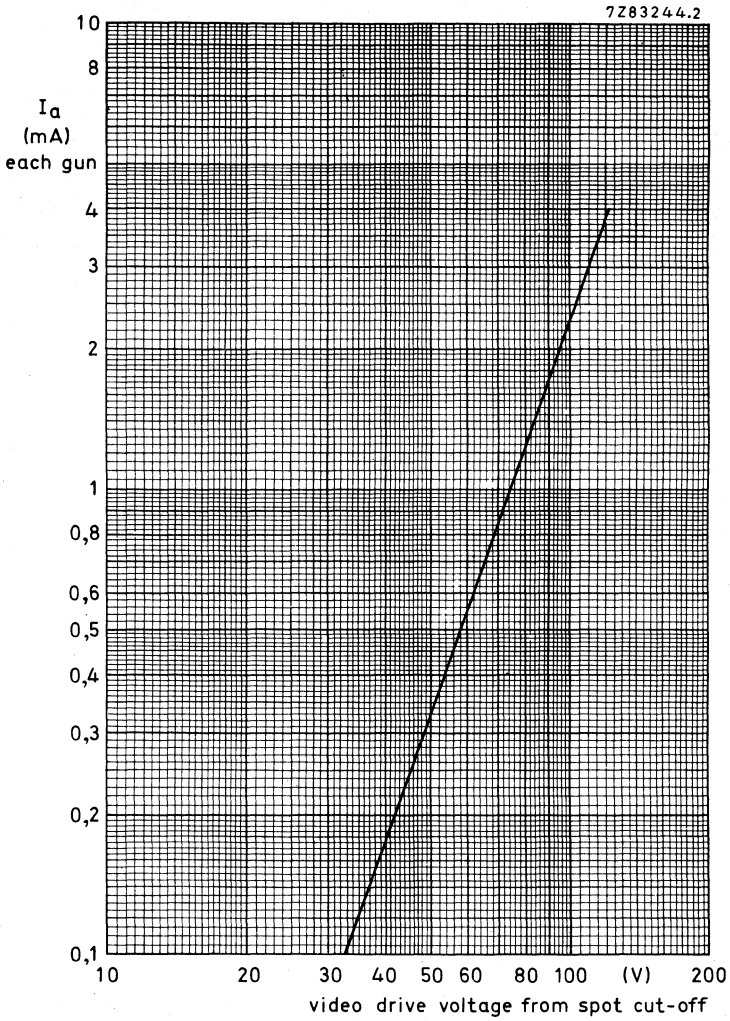
**BEAM CORRECTIONS**

Maximum required correction for register, as measured at the centre of the screen in any direction	0,08 mm
Centre convergence displacement of the blue and red beams is contained within a circle; max. diameter of circle	5 mm
Centre convergence displacement between the green beam and converged blue and red beams is contained within a circle; maximum diameter of circle	2,5 mm
Maximum centring error in any direction after colour purity, static convergence, and horizontal centre line correction, measured with deflection coils in nominal position	5 mm



Spot cut-off design chart (cathode drive),  $V_{g3}$  adjusted for focus,  $V_{a,g4} = 20$  to 27,5 kV.





Typical cathode drive characteristics

$V_f = 6,3 \text{ V}$

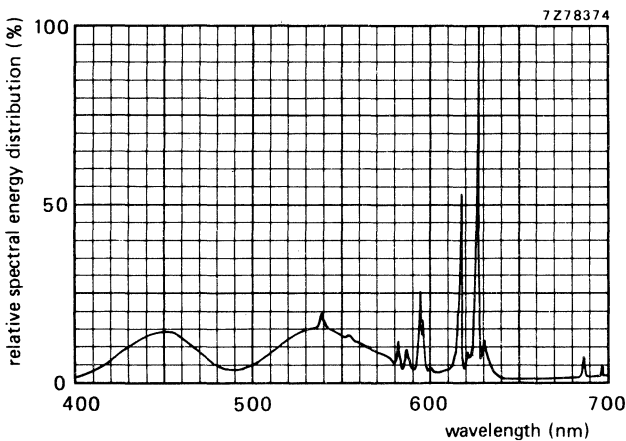
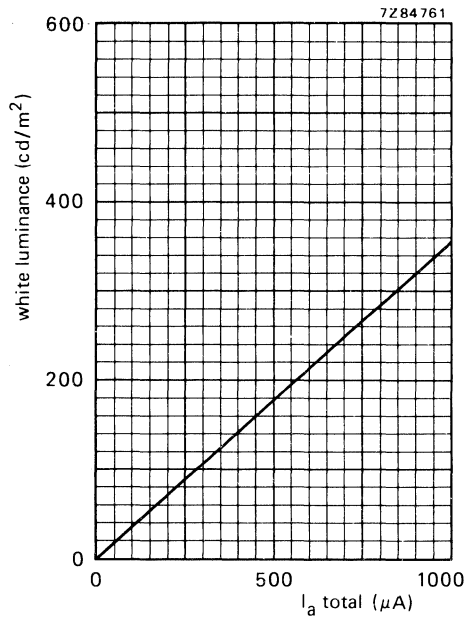
$V_{a,g4} = 25 \text{ kV}$

$V_{g3}$  adjusted for focus

$V_{g2}$  adjusted to provide spot

cut-off for  $V_K = 140 \text{ V}$

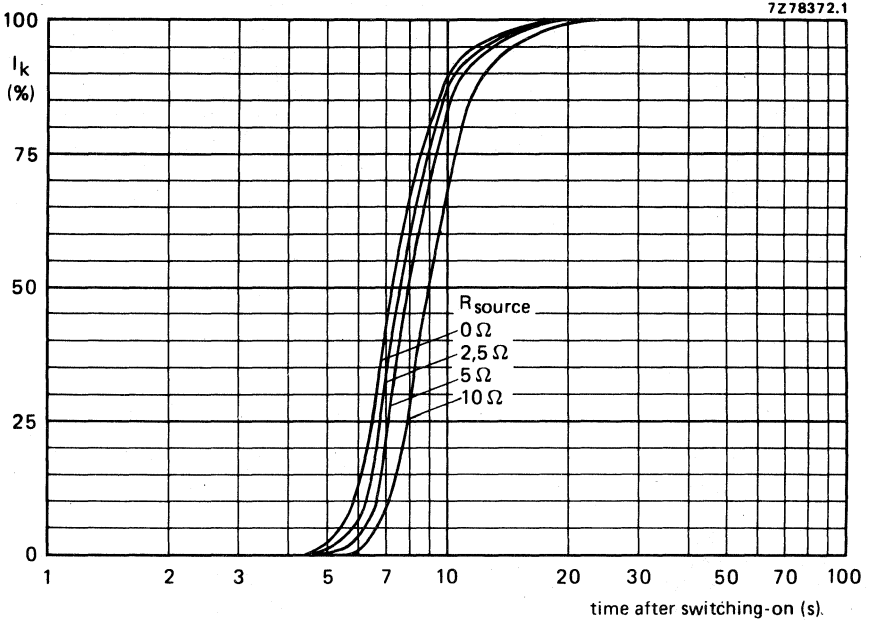
Luminance at the centre of the screen as a function of  $I_{total}$ .  
 $V_{a,g4} = 25$  kV.  
 Scanned area = 404,4 mm x 303,3 mm;  
 CIE co-ordinates  $x = 0,313, y = 0,329$ .



Simultaneous excitation of red, green and blue phosphor, measured in a tube, to produce white of  $x = 0,313, y = 0,329$ . Exact shape of the peaks depends on the resolution of the measuring apparatus.

Colour co-ordinates:

	x	y
red	0,635	0,340
green	0,315	0,600
blue	0,150	0,060



Cathode heating time after switching on, measured under typical operating conditions.

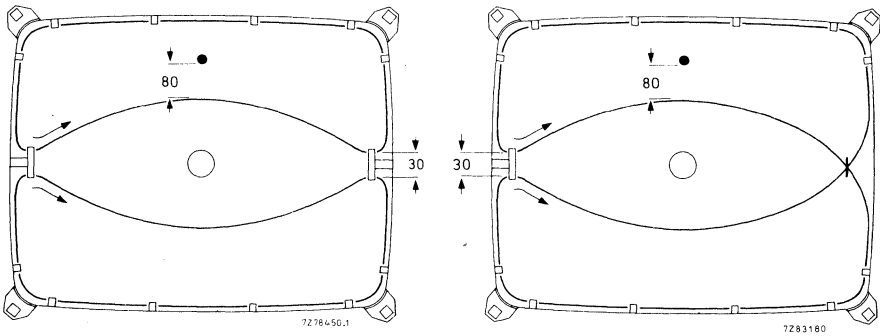
**DEGAUSSING**

The picture tube is provided with an internal magnetic shield. This shield and the shadow mask with its suspension system may be provided with an automatic degaussing system, consisting of two coils covering top and bottom cone parts, or one large coil shaped in the form of a figure eight, with one half on the top and the other half on the bottom cone part.

For proper degaussing an initial magnetomotive force (m.m.f.) of 300 ampere-turns is required in each of the coils. This m.m.f. has to be gradually decreased by appropriate degaussing circuitry. In the steady state, no significant m.m.f. should remain in the coils ( $\leq 0,3$  ampere-turns).

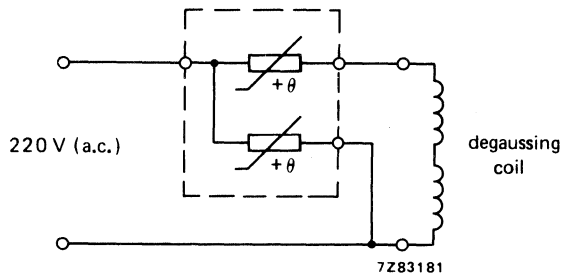
If single-phase power rectification is employed in the t.v. circuitry, provision should be included to prevent asymmetric distortion of the a.c. voltage applied to the degaussing circuit due to high d.c. inrush currents.

Examples of a double-coil and of a single-coil system are given below.



Position of degaussing coils on the picture tube.

Degaussing circuit using dual PTC thermistor.



**Data of each degaussing coil**

	double-coil system	single-coil system
Circumference	117 cm	237 cm
Number of turns	60	60
Copper-wire diameter	0,35 mm	0,35 mm
Resistance ( $R_C$ )	12,5 $\Omega$	25,1 $\Omega$
Catalogue number of appropriate dual PTC thermistor	2322 662 98009	2322 662 98009



## DEFLECTION UNIT

- Raster Correction Free

### QUICK REFERENCE DATA

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Picture tube	
gun arrangement	in line
diagonal	51 cm (20 in)
neck diameter	29,1 mm
Deflection angle	90°
Line deflection current, edge to edge at 25 kV	3,0 A(p-p)
Inductance of line coils, parallel connected	1,91 mH
Field deflection current, edge to edge at 25 kV	0,447 A(p-p)
Resistance of field coils, series connected	52,8 $\Omega$

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### APPLICATION

This deflection unit, in conjunction with devices for colour purity and static convergence is for 90° in-line colour picture tubes A51-590X and A51-591X, with a neck diameter of 29,1 mm. The unit requires no raster correction circuitry.

### DESCRIPTION

The deflection unit consists of saddle-shaped line deflection coils, toroidal wound field deflection coils, and metal fins, thus forming a raster correction free hybrid yoke. The unit has a metal non-magnetic clamping ring at the rear, to fix the deflection unit on the neck of the picture tube.

**MECHANICAL DATA**

Dimensions in mm

**Outlines**

The deflection unit fits a tube with a neck diameter of  $29,1^{+0,9}_{-0,7}$  mm.

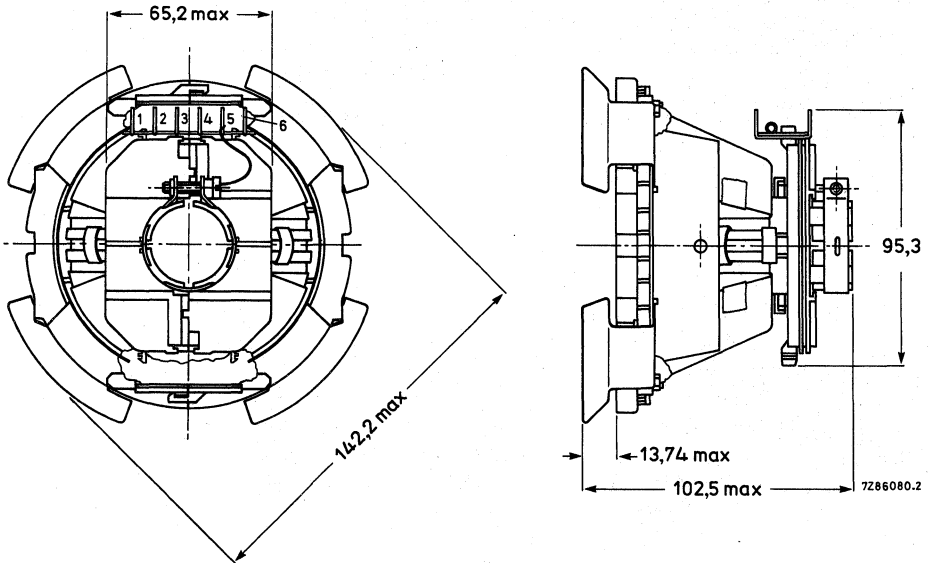


Fig. 1.

Maximum operating temperature (average copper temperature measured with resistance method)

+90 °C

Storage temperature range

-20 to +90 °C

Flame retardant

according to UL 1413, category 94-V1

Torque on neck clamp screw

1,4 Nm

**ENVIRONMENTAL TEST SPECIFICATIONS**

Vibration

IEC 68-2-6 (test Fc)

Bump

IEC 66-2-29 (test Eb; 35g)

Cold

IEC 68-2-1 (test Ab)

Dry heat

IEC 68-2-2 (test Bb)

Damp heat, steady state

IEC 68-2-3 (test Ca)

Cyclic damp heat

IEC 68-2-30 (test Db)

Change of temperature

IEC 68-2-14 (test Nb)

## ELECTRICAL DATA

## Line coils

Inductance at 1 V (r.m.s.), 1 kHz  
 Resistance at 25 °C  
 Line deflection current, edge to edge, at 25 kV  
 Voltage during line scan, edge to edge,  
 at 25 kV, scan period 52,5  $\mu$ s

parallel connected

1,91 mH  $\pm$  5%  
 1,75  $\Omega$   $\pm$  10%  
 3,0 A (p-p)

109 V

## Field coils

Inductance at 1 V (r.m.s.), 1 kHz  
 Resistance at 25 °C  
 Field deflection current, edge to edge, at 25 kV

series connected

110 mH  $\pm$  10%  
 52,8  $\Omega$   $\pm$  7%  
 0,447 A(p-p)

## Cross-talk

a voltage of 10 V, 15625 Hz applied to the line coils causes no more than 0,2 V across the field coils (damping resistors included)

## Insulation resistance at 1 kV (d.c.)

between line and field coils  
 between line coil and core clamp  
 between field coil and core clamp

> 500 M $\Omega$   
 > 500 M $\Omega$   
 > 10 M $\Omega$

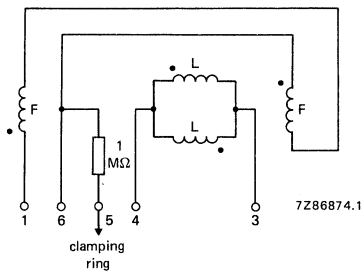


Fig. 2 Connection diagram, L = Line, F = Field.

## ADJUSTMENT

- Adjust the static convergence with the four and six-pole magnets of the multipole unit AT1052 for the relative movement of the beams under influence of a four or six-pole magnet.
- Adjust colour purity by axial movement of the deflection yoke and adjustment of the two-pole magnets for centring of the beams.
- Tighten the screw of the clamping ring on the deflection yoke to secure the axial position of the unit on the picture tube.
- Readjust, if necessary, the convergence with the four and six-pole magnets.
- Tilt the unit in either horizontal or vertical direction, or in both directions so that blue, green and red lines converge at the end of the horizontal and vertical axis.
- This position of the unit has to be secured by three rubber wedges placed between the picture tube and the deflection unit. These wedges have to be cemented on to the picture tube.





## DEFLECTION UNIT

- Raster Correction Free

## QUICK REFERENCE DATA

---

Picture tube	
gun arrangement	in line
diagonal	51 cm (20 in)
neck diameter	29,1 mm
Deflection angle	90°
Line deflection current, edge to edge at 25 kV	3,23 A(p-p)
Inductance of line coils, parallel connected	1,7 mH
Field deflection current, edge to edge at 25 kV	0,82 A(p-p)
Resistance of field coils, parallel connected	13,6 $\Omega$

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## APPLICATION

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Dimensions in mm

**Outlines**

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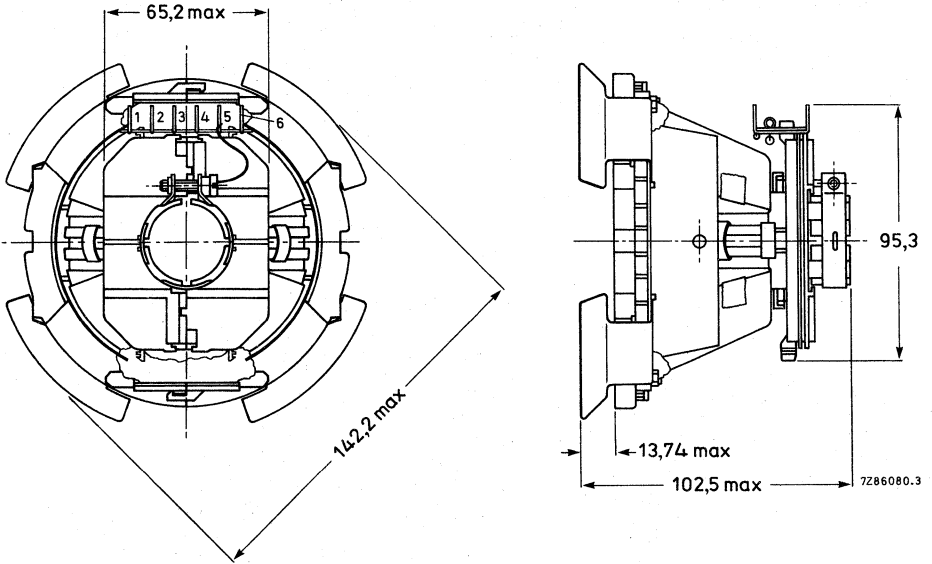


Fig. 1.

Maximum operating temperature (average copper temperature measured with resistance method)

+ 90 °C

Storage temperature range

-20 to + 90 °C

Flame retardant

according to UL 1413, category 94-V1

Torque on neck clamp screw

1,4 Nm

**ENVIRONMENTAL TEST SPECIFICATIONS**

Vibration

IEC 68-2-6 (test Fc)

Bump

IEC 66-2-29 (test Eb; 35g)

Cold

IEC 68-2-1 (test Ab)

Dry heat

IEC 68-2-2 (test Bb)

Damp heat, steady state

IEC 68-2-3 (test Ca)

Cyclic damp heat

IEC 68-2-30 (test Db)

Change of temperature

IEC 68-2-14 (test Nb)

**ELECTRICAL DATA****Line coils**

Inductance at 1 V (r.m.s.), 1 kHz  
 Resistance at 25 °C  
 Line deflection current, edge to edge, at 25 kV  
 Voltage during line scan, edge to edge,  
 at 25 kV, scan period 52,5  $\mu$ s

parallel connected

1,7 mH  $\pm$  5%1,8  $\Omega$   $\pm$  10%

3,23 A (p-p)

105 V

**Field coils**

Inductance at 1 V (r.m.s.), 1 kHz  
 Resistance at 25 °C  
 Field deflection current, edge to edge, at 25 kV

parallel connected

29 mH  $\pm$  10%13,6  $\Omega$   $\pm$  7%

0,82 A (p-p)

**Cross-talk**

a voltage of 10 V, 15625 Hz applied to  
 the line coils causes no more than 0,2 V  
 across the field coils (damping resistors  
 included)

**Insulation resistance at 1 kV (d.c.)**

between line and field coils  
 between line coil and core clamp  
 between field coil and core clamp

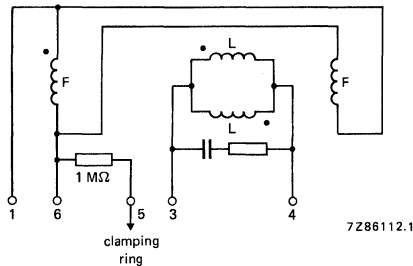
> 500 M $\Omega$ > 500 M $\Omega$ > 10 M $\Omega$ 

Fig. 2 Connection diagram, L = Line, F = Field.

**ADJUSTMENT**

- Adjust the static convergence with the four and six-pole magnets of the multipole unit AT1052 for the relative movement of the beams under influence of a four or six-pole magnet.
- Adjust colour purity by axial movement of the deflection yoke and adjustment of the two-pole magnets for centring of the beams.
- Tighten the screw of the clamping ring on the deflection yoke to secure the axial position of the unit on the picture tube.
- Readjust, if necessary, the convergence with the four and six-pole magnets.
- Tilt the unit in either horizontal or vertical direction, or in both directions so that blue, green and red lines converge at the end of the horizontal and vertical axis.
- This position of the unit has to be secured by three rubber wedges placed between the picture tube and the deflection unit. These wedges have to be cemented on to the picture tube.



## DEVELOPMENT DATA

This data sheet contains advance information and specifications are subject to change without notice.

A51EAK01X

### FLAT SQUARE Hi-Bri COLOUR PICTURE TUBE

- Flat and square screen
- 110° deflection
- Shadow mask of NiFe alloy with low thermal expansion
- In-line, hi-bi potential A R T\* gun with quadrupole cathode lens
- 29,1 mm neck diameter
- Mask with corner suspension
- Hi-Bri technology
- Pigmented phosphors
- Quick-heating low-power cathodes
- Soft-flash
- Slotted shadow mask optimized for minimum moiré at 625 lines systems
- Internal magnetic shield
- Internal multipole
- Reinforced envelope for push-through mounting
- Anti-crackle coating

#### QUICK REFERENCE DATA

---

Deflection angle	110°
Minimum useful screen diagonal	51 cm
Overall length	36 cm
Neck diameter	29,1 mm
Heating	6,3 V, 310 mA
Focusing voltage	31% of anode voltage

---

\* Aberration Reducing Triode.

**ELECTRON-OPTICAL DATA**

Electron gun system	unitized triple-aperture electrodes; aberration reducing triode
Focusing method	electrostatic
Focus lens	hi-bi-potential
Deflection method	magnetic
Deflection angles	
diagonal	110°
horizontal	97°
vertical	77°

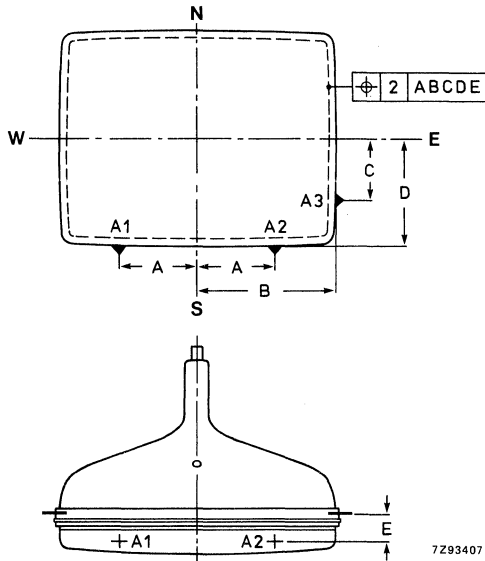
**ELECTRICAL DATA**

Capacitances			
anode to external conductive coating	$C_a, g5, g4/m$	max.	1800 pF
		min.	1400 pF
anode to metal rimband	$C_a, g5, g4/m'$		250 pF
cathodes of all guns (connected in parallel) to all other electrodes	$C_k$		15 pF
cathode of any gun to all other electrodes	$C_{kR}, C_{kG}, C_{kB}$		5 pF
grid 3 (focusing electrode) to all other electrodes	$C_{g3}$		6 pF
grid 1 to all other electrodes	$C_{g1}$		17 pF
grid 2 to all other electrodes	$C_{g2}$		4,5 pF
Resistance between rimband and external conductive coating		min.	50 MΩ
Heating: indirect by a.c. (preferably mains or line frequency) or d.c.			
heater voltage	$V_f$		6,3 V
heater current	$I_f$		310 mA

**OPTICAL DATA**

Screen	metal-backed vertical phosphor stripes, phosphor lines follow glass contour
Screen finish	high gloss
Useful screen dimensions	
diagonal	min. 508,0 mm
horizontal axis	min. 411,4 mm
vertical axis	min. 310,8 mm
area	min. 1265 cm <sup>2</sup>
Positional accuracy of the screen with respect to the glass contour	see Figure on the next page
Phosphors	
red	pigmented europium activated rare earth
green	sulphide type
blue	pigmented sulphide type
Persistence	medium short

- A = 171,7 mm
- B = 223,7 mm
- C = 115,6 mm
- D = 173,9 mm
- E = 23,5 mm



DEVELOPMENT DATA

Colour co-ordinates  
 red  
 green  
 blue

x	y
0,635	0,340
0,315	0,600
0,150	0,060

Centre-to-centre distance of identical colour phosphor stripes

approx. 0,6 mm

Light transmission of face glass at screen centre

52%

Luminance at the centre of the screen

L 130 cd/m<sup>2</sup> \*

**MECHANICAL DATA** (see also the figures on the following pages)

Overall length	362 ± 6 mm
Neck diameter	29,1 <sup>+1,4</sup> <sub>-0,7</sub> mm
Base	JEDEC B10-277
Anode contact	small cavity contact J1-21, IEC 67-III-2
Mounting position	anode contact on top
Implosion protection	rimband provided with facilities to accommodate clips for mounting of degaussing coils
Net mass	approx. 15 kg

**Handling**

During shipment and handling the tube should not be subjected to accelerations greater than 35g in any direction.

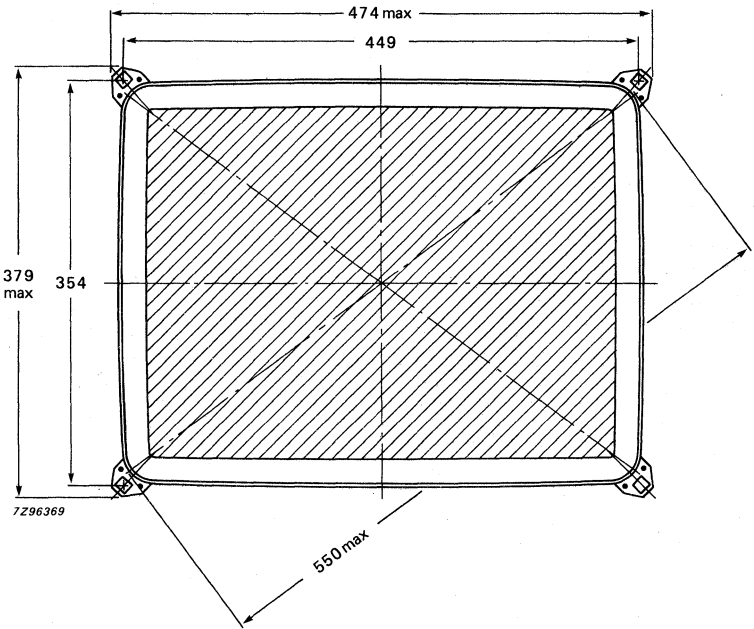
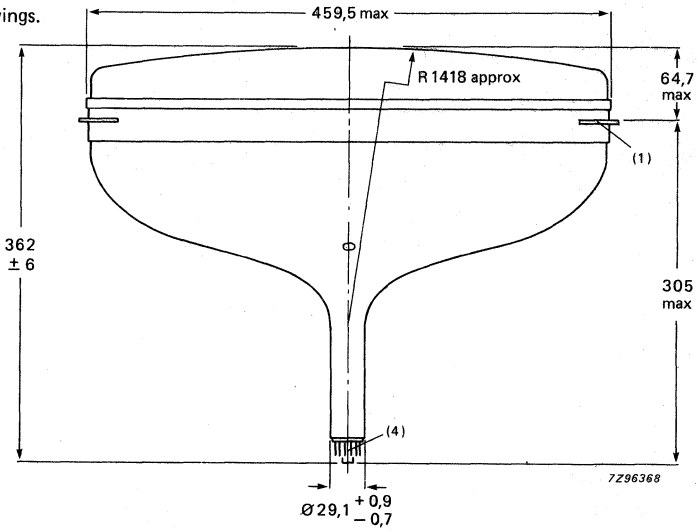
\* Tube setting adjusted to produce white D (x = 0,313, y = 0,329), focused raster, current density 0,4 μA/cm<sup>2</sup>.

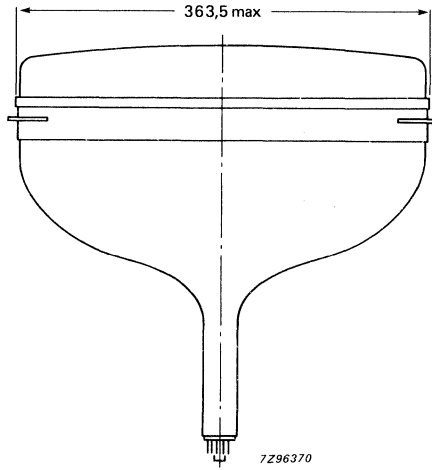


MECHANICAL DATA (continued)

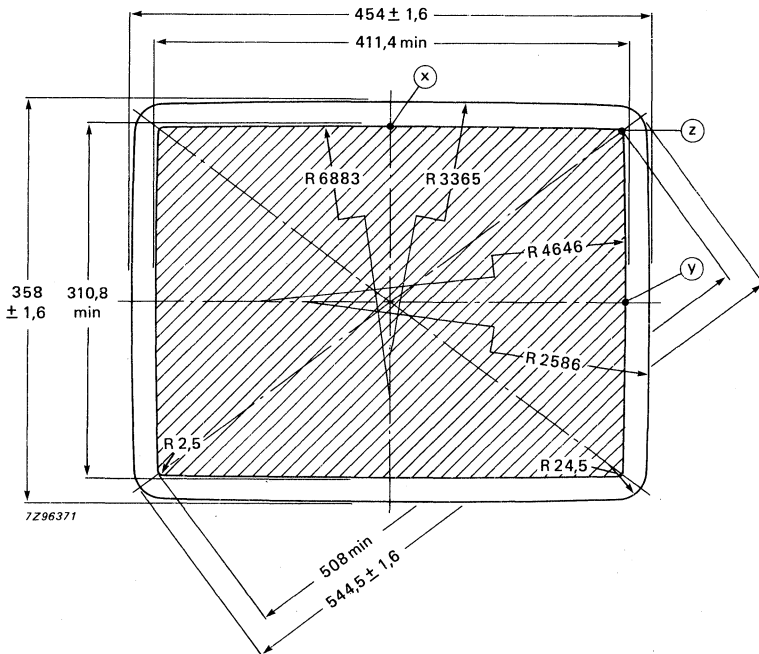
Dimensions in mm

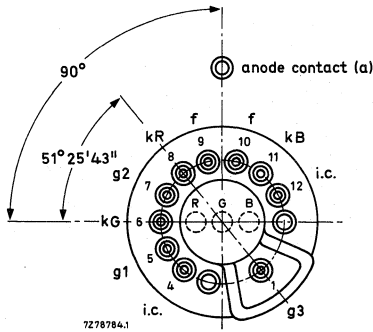
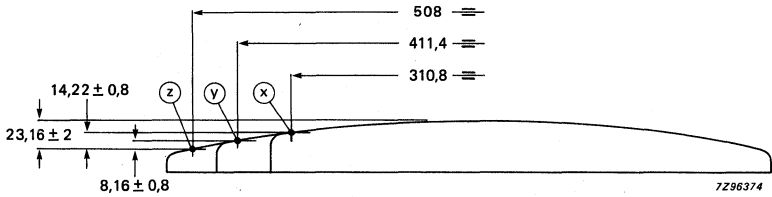
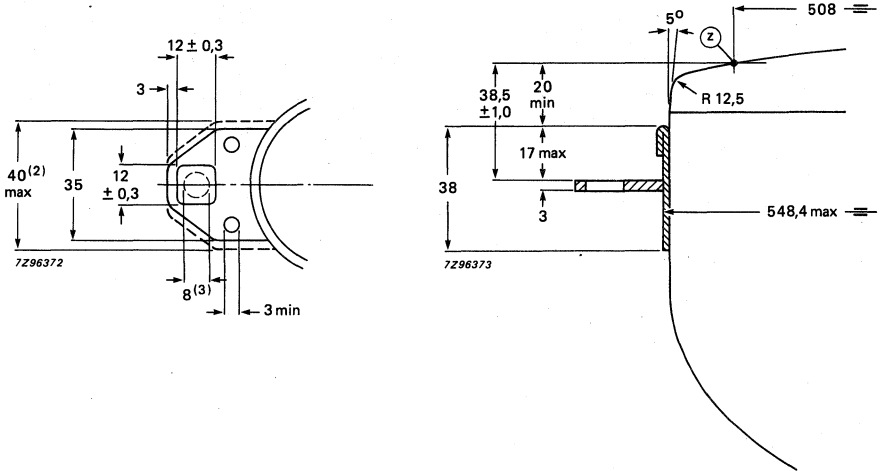
Notes are given after the drawings.





DEVELOPMENT DATA





**Notes to outline drawings on the preceding pages**

1. The displacement of any lug with respect to the plane through the three other lugs is max. 1,5 mm.
2. Minimum space to be reserved for mounting lug.
3. The position of the mounting screw in the cabinet must be within a circle of 8 mm diameter drawn around the true geometrical positions, i.e. the corners of a rectangle of 449 mm x 354 mm.
4. The socket for this base should not be rigidly mounted; it should have flexible leads and be allowed to move freely. After mounting of the tube in the cabinet note that the position of the base can fall within a circle, having a diameter of max. 50 mm, concentric with an imaginary tube axis.

**Sagittal heights with reference to screen centre at the edge of the minimum useful screen**

	coordinates		sagittal height mm
	x mm	y mm	
0*	155,4	9,0	
20	155,4	9,1	
40	155,3	9,4	
60	155,1	10,1	
80	154,9	11,0	
100	154,7	12,2	
120	154,4	13,7	
140	153,9	15,4	
160	153,5	17,5	
180	153,0	19,9	
200	152,5	22,7	
203,2**	152,4	23,2	
203,3	150	22,9	
203,6	140	21,8	
204,2	120	19,9	
204,6	100	18,4	
205,0	80	17,2	
205,3	60	16,3	
205,5	40	15,6	
205,7	20	15,8	
205,7 <sup>▲</sup>	0	15,0	

DEVELOPMENT DATA

\* Point x

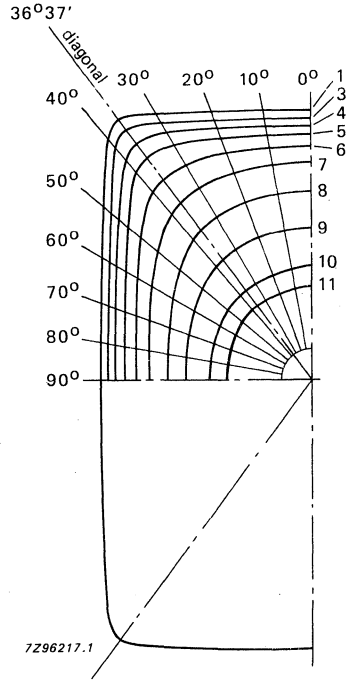
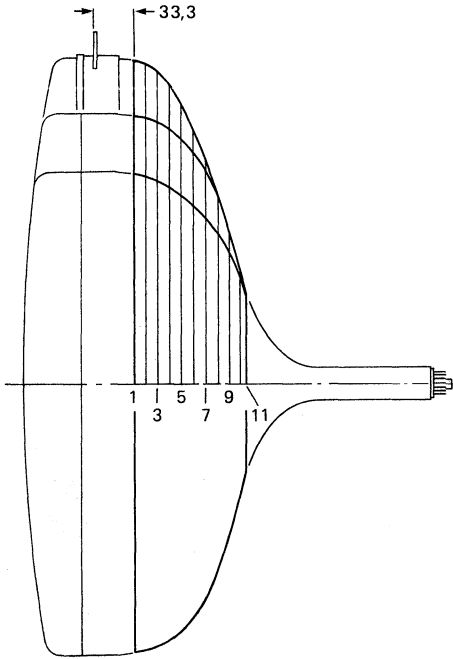
\*\* Diagonal.

▲ Point y



Maximum cone contour

DEVELOPMENT DATA

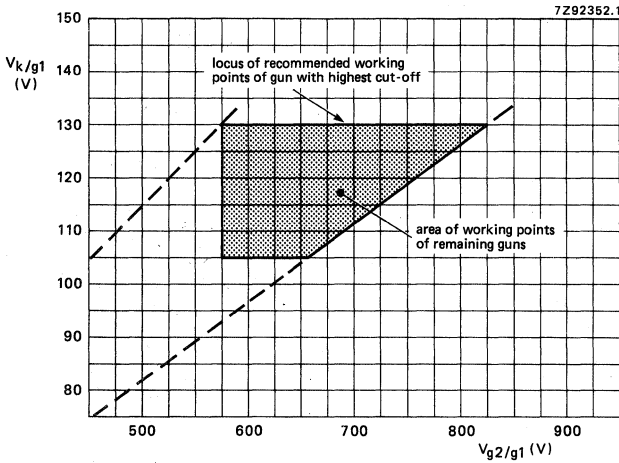


sec- tion	nom. distance from section 1	distance from centre										
		0°	10°	20°	30°	36,87°	40°	50°	60°	70°	80°	90°
1	0,00	225,8	229,0	239,2	257,7	272,0	267,4	228,1	203,2	188,0	179,7	177,1
2	10,00	224,2	227,4	237,5	255,9	270,0	264,8	226,3	201,7	186,6	178,4	175,8
3	20,00	220,0	223,2	233,1	250,9	263,1	257,1	220,7	196,8	182,1	174,1	171,5
4	30,00	214,0	217,0	226,4	242,8	252,1	246,3	212,9	190,2	176,2	168,5	166,1
5	40,00	206,4	209,2	217,5	231,1	235,3	230,1	202,1	181,4	168,4	161,3	159,0
6	50,00	196,7	198,9	205,4	212,9	211,5	207,4	187,2	169,7	158,2	151,8	149,8
7	60,00	182,2	183,8	187,5	189,1	185,3	182,1	167,9	154,3	144,7	139,2	137,4
8	70,00	158,0	159,1	161,0	160,7	157,7	155,4	146,0	136,2	128,7	124,2	122,7
9	80,00	127,9	128,6	129,8	129,6	128,0	126,8	121,6	115,6	110,4	107,0	105,8
10	90,00	95,2	95,4	95,6	95,1	94,3	93,9	92,0	89,7	87,6	86,0	85,4
11	94,6	75,9	75,8	75,7	75,4	75,1	75,0	74,6	74,2	73,8	73,6	73,5

**TYPICAL OPERATING CONDITIONS**

The voltages are specified with respect to grid 1.

Anode voltage	$V_{a, g4}$	25 kV
Grid 3 (focusing electrode) voltage	$V_{g3}$	7,25 to 8,25 kV
Grid 2 voltage for a spot cut-off voltage $V_k = 130$ V	$V_{g2}$	see below
Heater voltage under operating conditions	$V_f$	6,3 V



Spot cut-off design chart.

Grid 2 voltage ( $V_{g2}$ ) adjusted for highest gun spot cut-off voltage  $V_k = 130$  V.

Remaining guns adjusted for spot cut-off by means of cathode voltage

$V_{g2}$  range 575 to 825 V;

$V_k$  range 105 to 130 V.

Adjustment procedure:

Set the cathode voltage ( $V_k$ ) for each gun at 130 V; increase the grid 2 voltage ( $V_{g2}$ ) from approx. 550 V to the value at which one of the colours become just visible. Now decrease the cathode voltage of the remaining guns so that the other colours also become visible.

## EQUIPMENT DESIGN VALUES

The values are valid for anode voltages between 20 and 27,5 kV.  
The voltages are specified with respect to grid 1.

Grid 3 (focusing electrode) voltage	$V_{g3}$	29 to 33% of anode voltage
Grid 2 voltage and cathode voltage for visual extinction of focused spot	$V_{g2}$ and $V_k$	see spot cut-off design chart
Difference in cut-off voltages between guns in any tube	$\Delta V_k$	lowest value > 80% of highest value
Heater voltage	$V_f$	6,3 V at zero beam current
Video drive characteristics		see graphs*
Grid 3 (focusing electrode) current	$I_{g3}$	-2 to +2 $\mu$ A
Grid 2 current	$I_{g2}$	-2 to +2 $\mu$ A
Grid 1 current under cut-off conditions	$I_{g1}$	-2 to +2 $\mu$ A

To produce white of 6500K + 7 M.P.C.D.  
(CIE co-ordinates  $x = 0,313$ ,  $y = 0,329$ )

Percentage of the total anode current supplied by each gun (typical)

red gun	38,3%
green gun	35,8%
blue gun	25,9%

Ratio of anode currents

red gun to green gun	min.	0,8
	average	1,1
	max.	1,4
red gun to blue gun	min.	1,1
	average	1,5
	max.	1,9
blue gun to green gun	min.	0,5
	average	0,7
	max.	1,0

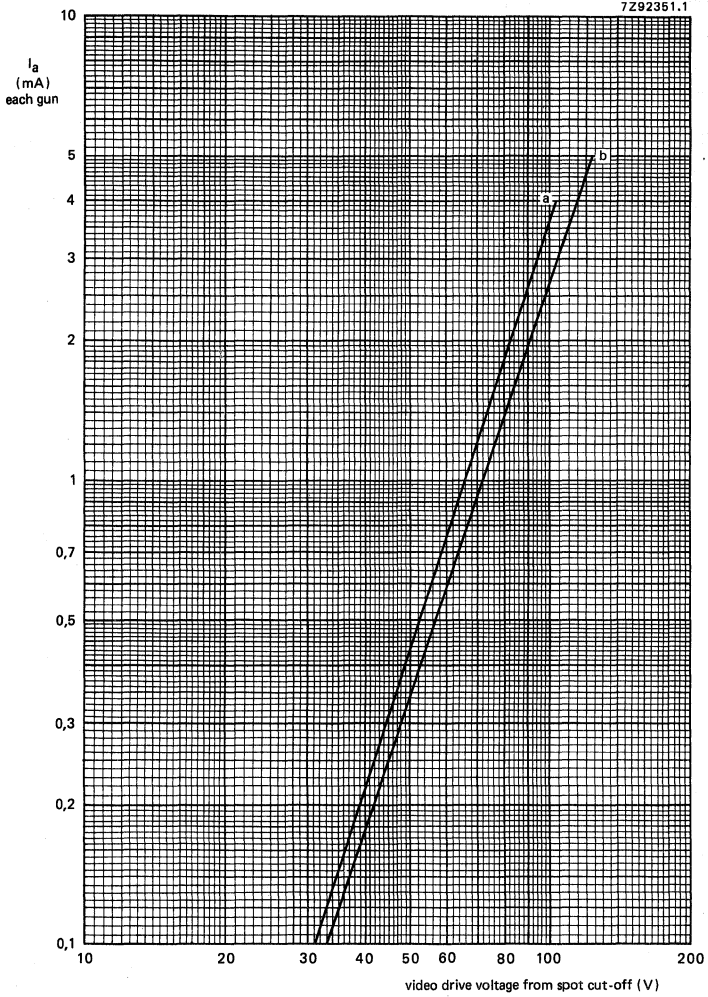
Insulation resistance between each cathode  
and grid 1 and heater

min. 50 M $\Omega$

DEVELOPMENT DATA

\* For optimum picture performance it is recommended that the cathodes are not driven below + 1 V.





Typical cathode drive characteristic.

$V_f = 6,3 \text{ V};$

$V_{a, g4} = 25 \text{ kV};$

$V_{g3}$  adjusted for focus;

$V_{g2}$  (each gun) adjusted to provide spot cut-off for  $V_k = 105 \text{ V}$  (curve a) and  $V_k = 130 \text{ V}$  (curve b).

**LIMITING VALUES** (Design maximum rating system unless otherwise stated)

The voltages are specified with respect to grid 1.

				notes
Anode voltage	$V_{a,g4}$	max. 27,5 kV min. 20 kV		1, 2, 3 1, 4
Long-term average current for three guns	$I_a$	max. 1000 $\mu$ A		5
Grid 3 (focusing electrode) voltage	$V_{g3}$	max. 11 kV		
Grid 2 voltage	$V_{g2}$	max. 1200 V		6
Cathode voltage				
positive	$V_k$	max. 400 V		
positive operating cut-off	$V_k$	max. 200 V		
negative	$-V_k$	max. 0 V		
negative peak	$-V_{kp}$	max. 2 V		
Cathode to heater voltage				
positive	$V_{kf}$	max. 250 V		
positive peak	$V_{kfp}$	max. 300 V		1
negative	$-V_{kf}$	max. 135 V		
negative peak	$-V_{kfp}$	max. 180 V		1
Heater voltage	$V_f$	6,3 V	+ 5 % -10 %	1, 7

**LIMITING CIRCUIT VALUES**

Grid 3 circuit resistance	$R_{g3}$	max. 70 M $\Omega$
Grid 1 to cathode circuit resistance (each gun)	$R_{g1k}$	max. 0,75 M $\Omega$

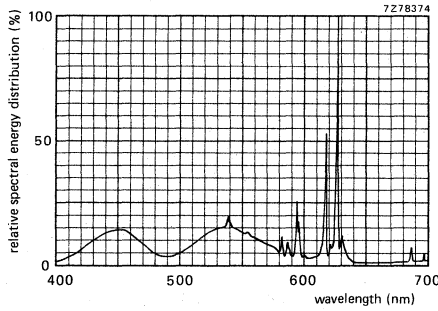
**BEAM CENTRING**

Maximum centring error in any direction 3 mm

DEVELOPMENT DATA

**Notes**

1. Absolute maximum rating system.
2. The X-ray dose rate remains below the acceptable value of 36 pA/kg (0,5 mR/h), measured with ionization chamber when the tube is used within its limiting values.
3. During adjustment on the production line this value is likely to be surpassed considerably. It is therefore strongly recommended to first make the necessary adjustments for normal operation without picture tube.
4. Operating of the tube at lower voltages impairs the luminance and resolution, and could impair convergence.
5. The short-term average anode current should be limited by circuitry to 1500  $\mu$ A.
6. During adjustment on the production line max. 1500 V is permitted.
7. For maximum cathode life it is recommended that the heater supply be designed for 6,3 V at zero beam current.



Simultaneously excitation of red, green and blue phosphor, measured in a tube, to produce white of  $x = 0,313$ ,  $y = 0,329$ . Exact shape of the peaks depends on the resolution of the measuring apparatus.

Colour co-ordinates:

	$x$	$y$
red	0,635	0,340
green	0,315	0,600
blue	0,150	0,060

## DEVELOPMENT DATA

This data sheet contains advance information and specifications are subject to change without notice.

A51EAK01X01

### 110° FLAT SQUARE COLOUR PICTURE TUBE ASSEMBLY

- Factory preset tube/coil assembly
- Self-converging and north-south raster correction free
- 51 cm, 110° colour picture tube A51EAK01X
- Double saddle deflection unit AT6020

#### QUICK REFERENCE DATA

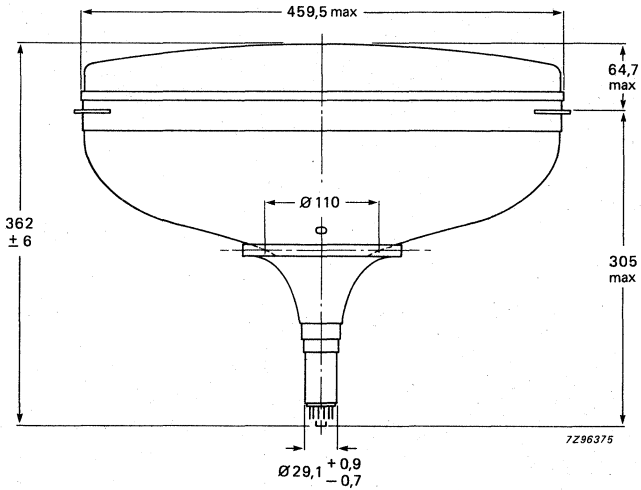
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Deflection angle	110°
Minimum useful screen diagonal	51 cm
Overall length	36 cm
Neck diameter	29,1 mm

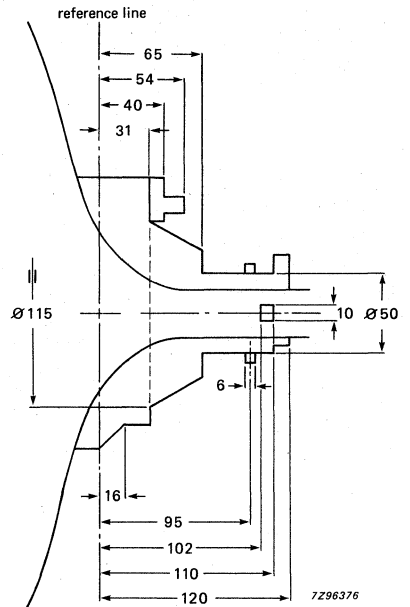
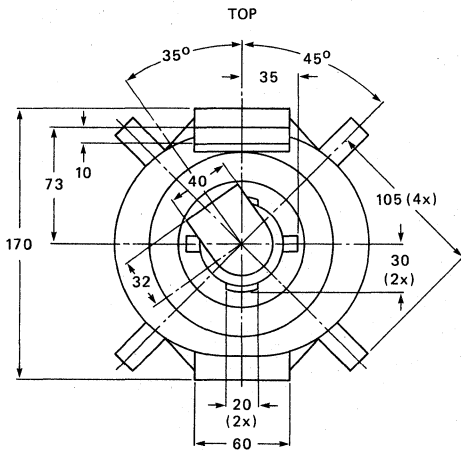
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MECHANICAL DATA

Dimensions in mm



Net mass of tube assembly: 16 kg



Yoke clearance.

**ELECTRICAL DATA OF DEFLECTION UNIT**

**Line coils**

Inductance at 1 V (r.m.s.), 1 kHz  
 Resistance at 25 °C  
 Magnetic flux  
 Line deflection current, edge to edge, at 25 kV

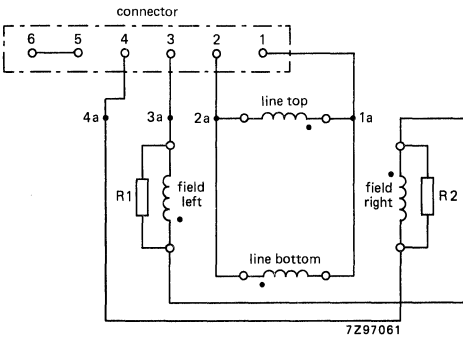
parallel connected  
 1,85 mH  
 1,85 Ω  
 7,6 mWb ± 5%  
 4,1 A (p-p)

**Field coils**

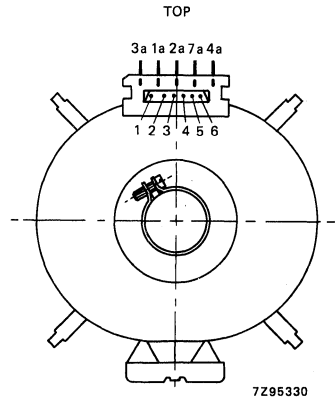
Inductance at 1 V (r.m.s.), 1 kHz  
 Resistance at 25 °C  
 Field deflection current, edge to edge, at 25 kV

series connected  
 11 mH  
 6,5 Ω  
 1,7 A (p-p)

DEVELOPMENT DATA



Electrical diagram.  
 The beginning of the windings is indicated with ●.  
 R1 = R2 = 100 Ω, 0,25 W.  
 Matching Stocko connector MKF 806-1-0-606.



Terminal location.



## DEVELOPMENT DATA

This data sheet contains advance information and specifications are subject to change without notice.

A51EAK01X02

### 110° FLAT SQUARE COLOUR PICTURE TUBE ASSEMBLY

- Factory preset tube/coil assembly
- Self-converging and north-south raster correction free
- 51 cm, 110° colour picture tube A51EAK01X
- Double saddle deflection unit AT6020

#### QUICK REFERENCE DATA

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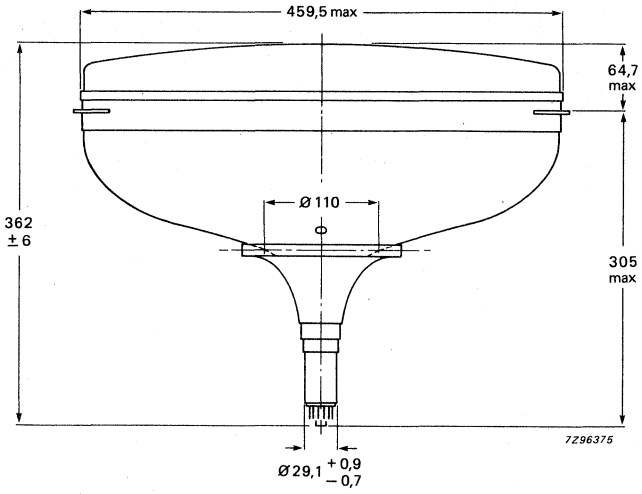
Deflection angle	110°
Minimum useful screen diagonal	51 cm
Overall length	36 cm
Neck diameter	29,1 mm

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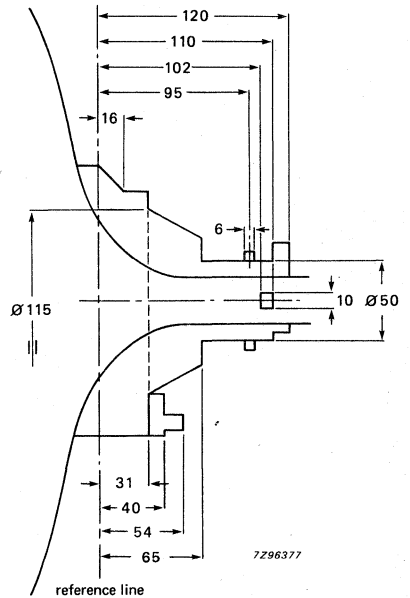
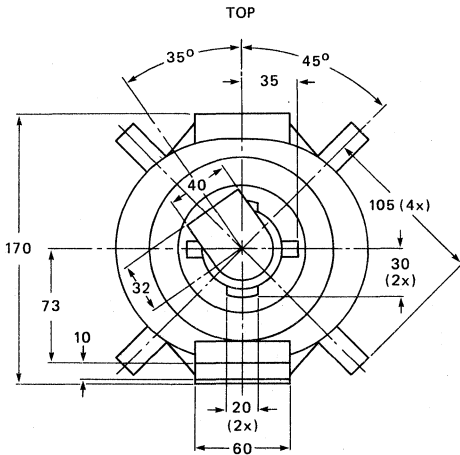


MECHANICAL DATA

Dimensions in mm



Net mass of tube assembly: 16 kg.



Yoke clearance.

**ELECTRICAL DATA OF DEFLECTION UNIT**

Line coils

Inductance at 1 V (r.m.s.), 1 kHz

Resistance at 25 °C

Magnetic flux

Line deflection current, edge to edge, at 25 kV

parallel connected

1,85 mH

1,85 Ω

7,6 mWb ± 5%

4,1 A (p-p)

Field coils

Inductance at 1 V (r.m.s.), 1 kHz

Resistance at 25 °C

Field deflection current, edge to edge, at 25 kV

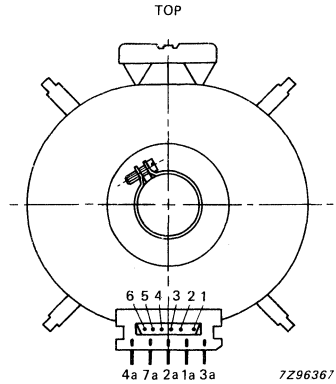
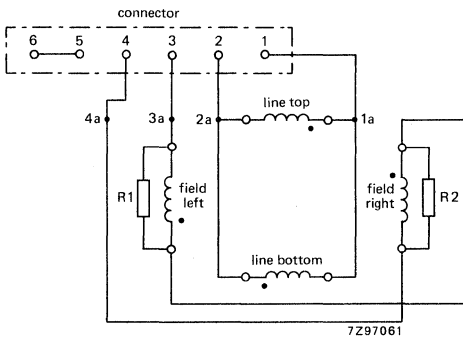
series connected

11 mH

6,5 Ω

1,7 A (p-p)

DEVELOPMENT DATA



Electrical diagram.

The beginning of the windings is indicated with ●.

R1 = R2 = 100 Ω, 0,25 W.

Matching Stocko connector MKF806-1-0-606.

Terminal location.



# DEVELOPMENT DATA

This data sheet contains advance information and specifications are subject to change without notice.

A51EAL00X  
A51EAL10X  
A51EAL20X  
A51EAL30X

## FLAT SQUARE Hi-Bri COLOUR PICTURE TUBES

- Flat and square screen
- 90° deflection
- In-line, hi-bi potential A R T\* gun
- 29,1 mm neck diameter
- Mask with corner suspension
- Hi-Bri technology
- Pigmented phosphors
- Quick-heating low-power cathodes
- Soft flash
- Slotted shadow mask optimized for minimum moiré at 625 lines system
- Internal magnetic shield
- Internal multipole
- Reinforced envelope for push-through mounting
- The tube is supplied with a matched hybrid saddle toroidal deflection unit of the AT6035 series; it forms a self-converging and raster correction free assembly

### QUICK REFERENCE DATA

---

Deflection angle	90°
Minimum useful screen diagonal	51 cm
Overall length	444 mm
Neck diameter	29,1 mm
Heating	6,3 V, 310 mA
Focusing voltage	31% of anode voltage

---

Type A51EAL10X is identical to type A51EAL00X, except for the base: JEDEC B8-274; see the relevant paragraph of "Mechanical Data".

Type A51EAL20X is identical to type A51EAL00X, except for the rimband, see dimensional drawings of "Mechanical Data".

Type A51EAL30X is identical to type A51EAL00X, except for the light transmission of face glass at centre: 52%.

\* Aberration Reducing Triode.

A51EAL00X  
 A51EAL10X  
 A51EAL20X  
 A51EAL30X

**ELECTRON-OPTICAL DATA**

Electron gun system		unitized triple-aperture electrodes; aberration reducing triode
Focusing method		electrostatic
Focus lens		hi-bi-potential
Deflection method		magnetic
Deflection angles		
diagonal		approx. 90°
horizontal		approx. 78°
vertical		approx. 60°

**ELECTRICAL DATA**

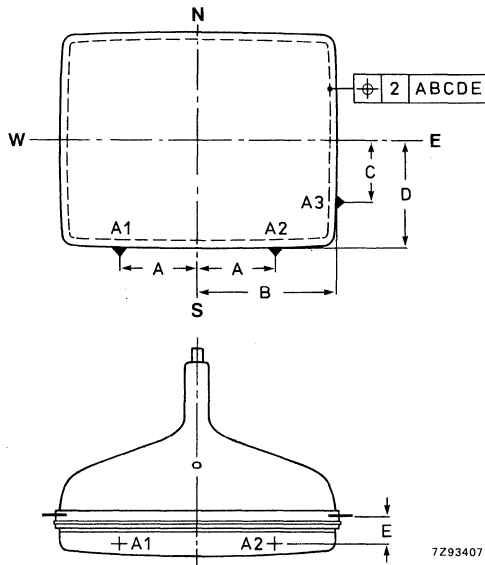
capacitances		
anode to external		max. 2200 pF
conductive coating including rimband	$C_a(m + m')$	min. 1600 pF
grid 1 to all other electrodes	$C_{g1}$	17 pF
cathode of each gun to all other electrodes	$C_{kR}, C_{kG}, C_{kB}$	5 pF
focusing electrode to all other electrodes	$C_{g3}$	6 pF
Heating		indirect by a.c. or d.c.
heater voltage	$V_f$	6,3 V
heater current	$I_f$	310 mA

**OPTICAL DATA**

Screen		metal-backed vertical phosphor stripes, phosphor lines follow glass contour
→ Screen finish		high gloss
Useful screen dimensions		
diagonal		min. 508,0 mm
horizontal axis		min. 411,4 mm
vertical axis		min. 310,8 mm
area		min. 1265 cm <sup>2</sup>
Positional accuracy of the screen with respect to the glass contour		see Figure on the next page
Phosphors		
red		pigmented europium activated rare earth
green		sulphide type
blue		pigmented sulphide type
Centre-to-centre distance of vertical identical colour phosphor stripes, at screen centre		approx. 0,75 mm
Light transmission of face glass at centre		
A51EAL00X, A51EAL10X, A51EAL20X		64,4%
A51EAL30X		52,3%
Luminance at the centre of the screen		
A51EAL00X, A51EAL10X, A51EAL20X	L	165 cd/m <sup>2</sup> *
A51EAL30X	L	130 cd/m <sup>2</sup> *

\* Tube settings adjusted to produce white D (x = 0,313, y = 0,329), focused raster, current density 0,4 μA/cm<sup>2</sup>.

A = 171,7 mm  
B = 223,7 mm  
C = 115,6 mm  
D = 173,9 mm  
E = 23,5 mm



DEVELOPMENT DATA

**MECHANICAL DATA** (see also the figures on the following pages)

Overall length

A51EAL00X, A51EAL20X, A51EAL30X  
A51EAL10X

443,7 ± 5 mm

448,3 ± 5 mm

Neck diameter

29,1 +1,4  
- 0,7 mm\*

Bulb dimensions

diagonal

max. 546,1 mm

width

max. 455,6 mm

height

max. 359,6 mm

Base

A51EAL00X, A51EAL20X, A51EAL30X  
A51EAL10X

JEDEC B10-277

JEDEC B 8-274

Anode contact

small cavity contact J1-21, IEC 67-III-2

Mounting position

anode contact on top

**Handling**

During shipment and handling the tube should not be subjected to accelerations greater than 35g in any direction.

\* In the region of 78,5 mm from the neck end, the maximum diameter is 30 mm.

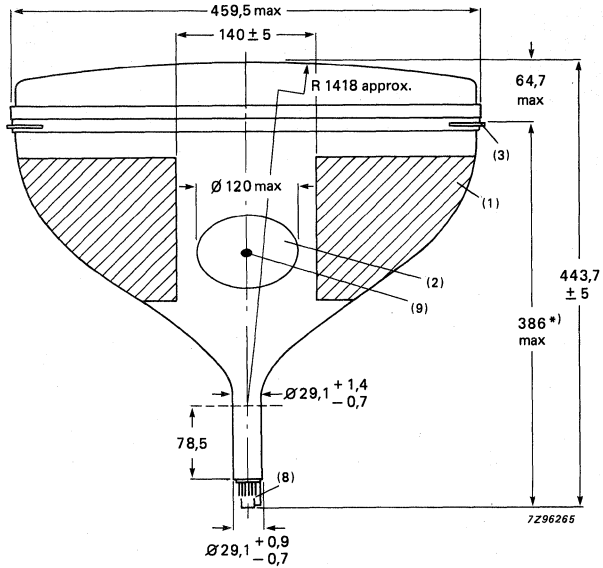
A51EAL00X  
A51EAL10X  
A51EAL20X  
A51EAL30X

**MECHANICAL DATA** (continued)

Dimensions in mm

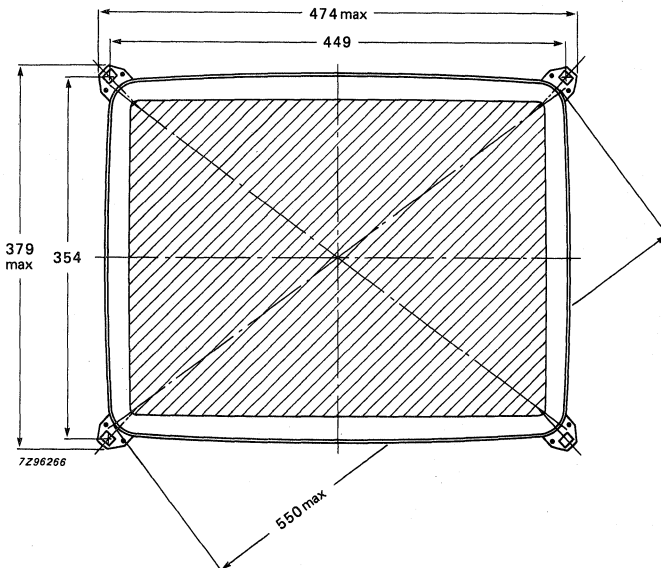
Notes are given after the drawings

(Applicable to A51EAL00X, A51EAL10X, A51EAL30X)



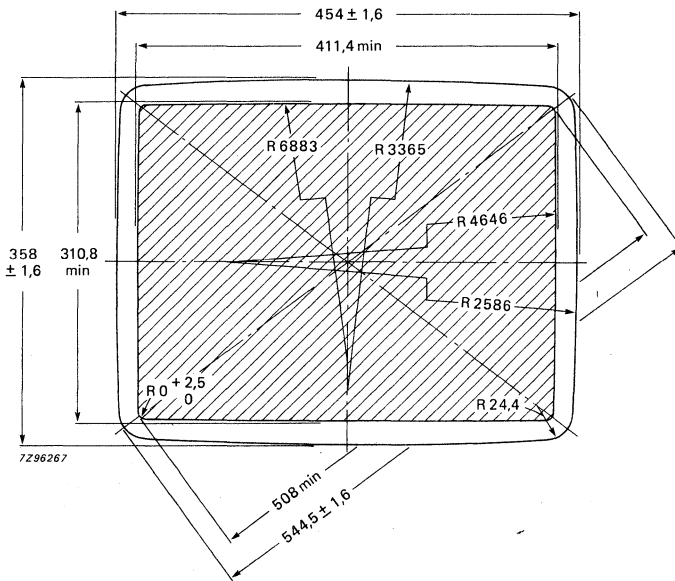
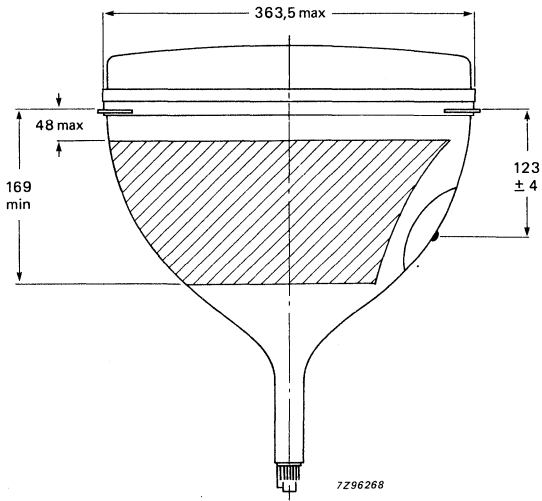
**Note:** Tube A51EAL10X has an overall length of  $448,3 \pm 5$  mm.

\* For A51EAL10X :  $390,6$  max.



Flat square Hi-Bri colour picture tubes

A51EAL00X  
A51EAL10X  
A51EAL20X  
A51EAL30X



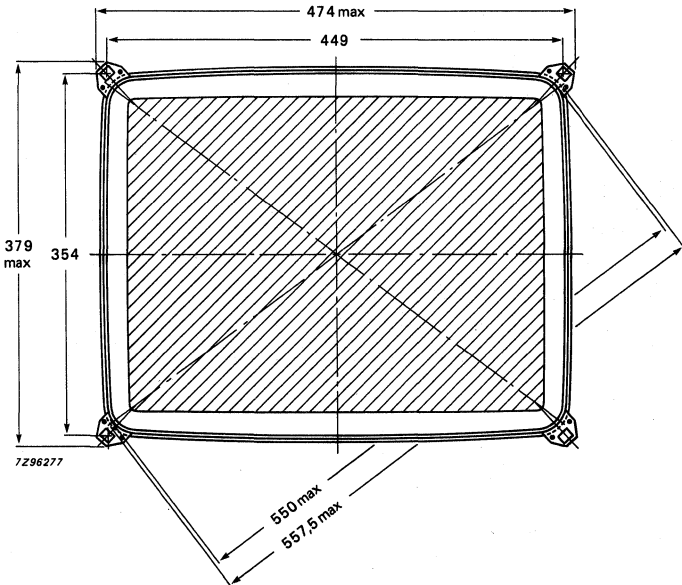
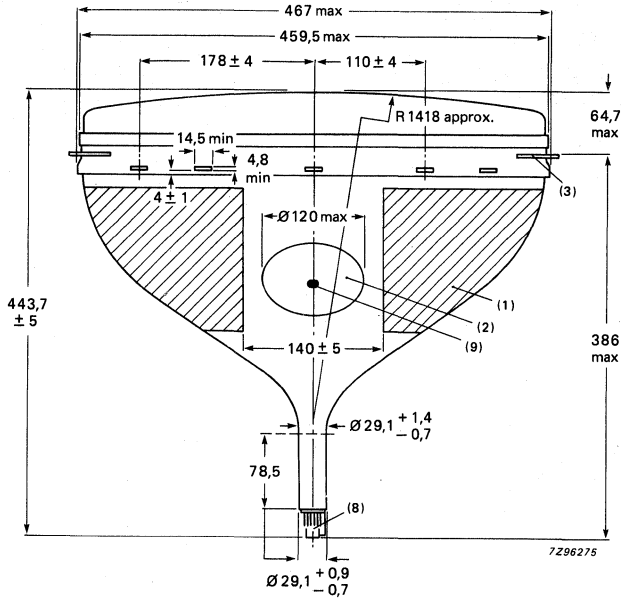
DEVELOPMENT DATA



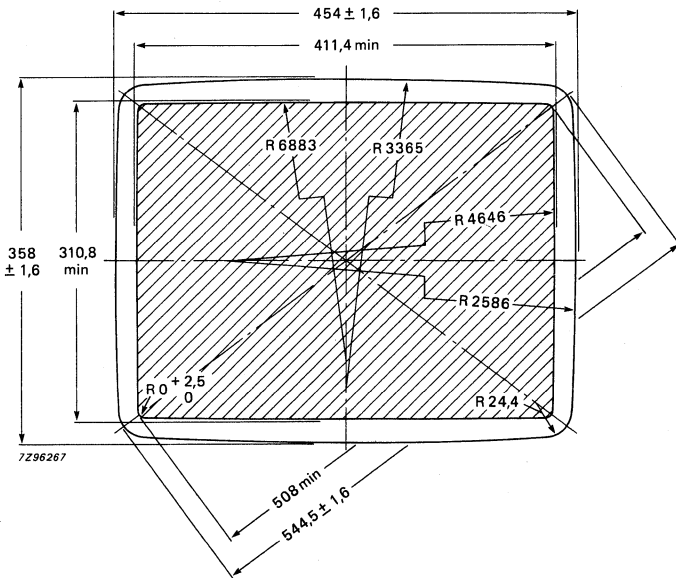
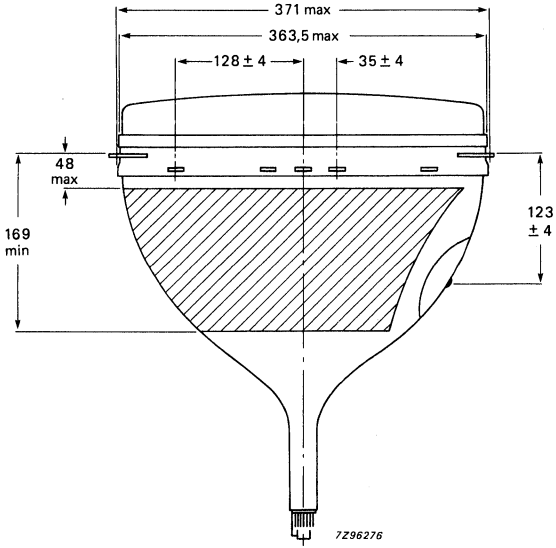
A51EAL00X  
A51EAL10X  
A51EAL20X  
A51EAL30X

**MECHANICAL DATA** (continued)

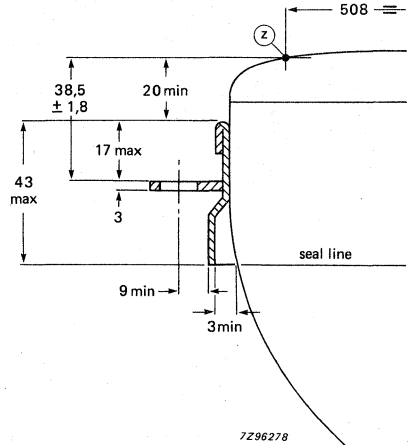
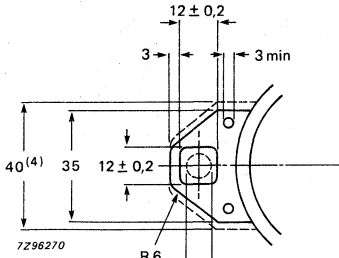
(Applicable to A51EAL20X)



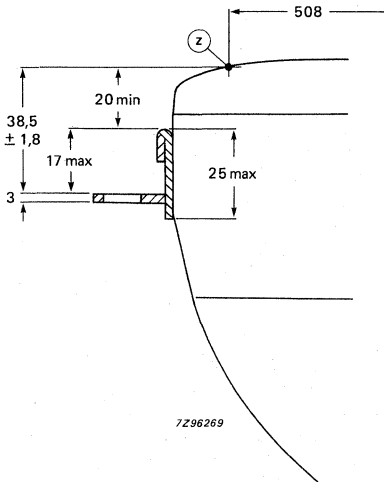
DEVELOPMENT DATA



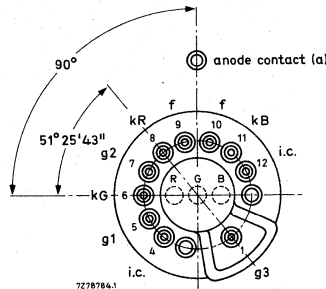
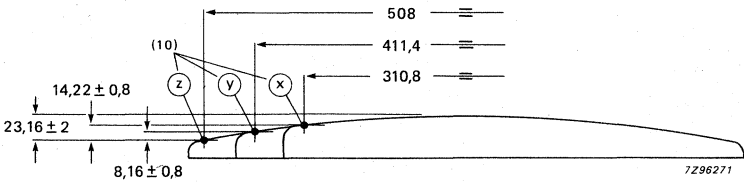
A51EAL00X  
 A51EAL10X  
 A51EAL20X  
 A51EAL30X



(Applicable to A51EAL20X)



(Applicable to A51EAL00X, A51EAL10X, A51EAL30X)



i.c. = internally connected  
 (not to be used)

**Notes to outline drawings on the preceding pages**

1. Configuration of outer conductive coating may be different but will contain the contact area as shown in the drawing.
2. To clean this area, wipe only with a soft lintless cloth.
3. The displacement of any lug with respect to the plane through the three other lugs is max. 1,3 mm. This deviation is incorporated in the tolerance of  $\pm 1,8$  mm.
4. Minimum space to be reserved for mounting lug.
5. The position of the mounting screw in the cabinet must be within a circle of 8 mm diameter drawn around the true geometrical positions, i.e. the corners of a rectangle of 354 x 449 mm.
6. Not applicable.
7. Not applicable.
8. The socket for this base should not be rigidly mounted; it should have flexible leads and be allowed to move freely. After mounting of the tube in the cabinet note that the position of the base can fall within a circle, having a diameter of max. 50 mm (1,968 in), concentric with an imaginary tube axis.
9. Small cavity contact J1-21, IEC 67-III-2.
10. The X, Y and Z reference points are located on the outside surface of the face plate at the intersection of the minor, major and diagonal screen axis respectively, with the minimum published screen.

**Sagittal heights with reference to screen centre at the edge of the minimum useful screen**

coordinates		sagittal
x	y	height
mm	mm	mm
0*	155,4	9,0
20	155,4	9,1
40	155,3	9,4
60	155,1	10,1
80	154,9	11,0
100	154,7	12,2
120	154,4	13,7
140	153,9	15,4
160	153,5	17,5
180	153,0	19,9
200	152,5	22,7
203,2**	152,4	23,2
203,3	150	22,9
203,6	140	21,8
204,2	120	19,9
204,6	100	18,4
205,0	80	17,2
205,3	60	16,3
205,5	40	15,6
205,7	20	15,8
205,7▲	0	15,0

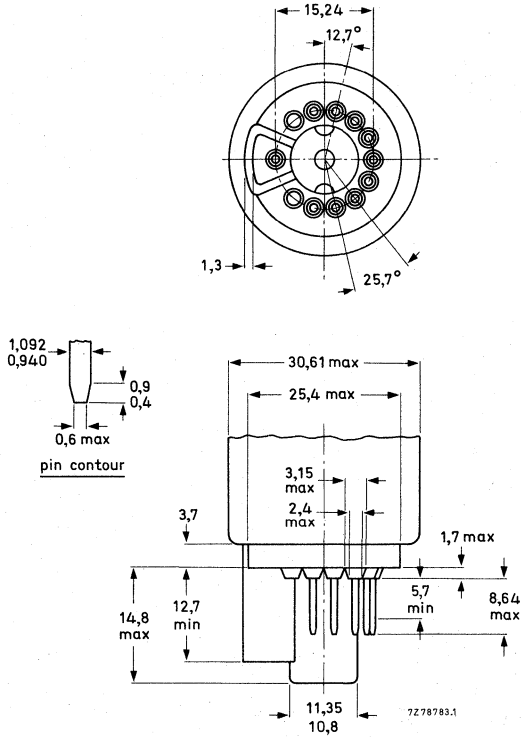
- \* Point (x)
- \*\* Diagonal.
- ▲ Point (y)

DEVELOPMENT DATA

A51EAL00X  
A51EAL10X  
A51EAL20X  
A51EAL30X

**10-pin base; JEDEC B10-277**

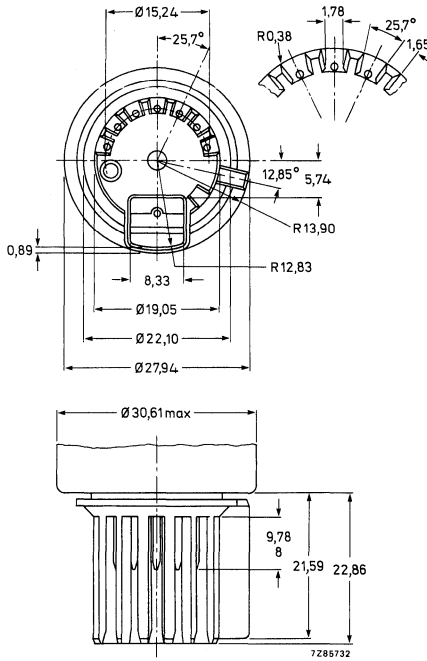
(Applicable to A51EAL00X, A51EAL20X  
and A51EAL30X)



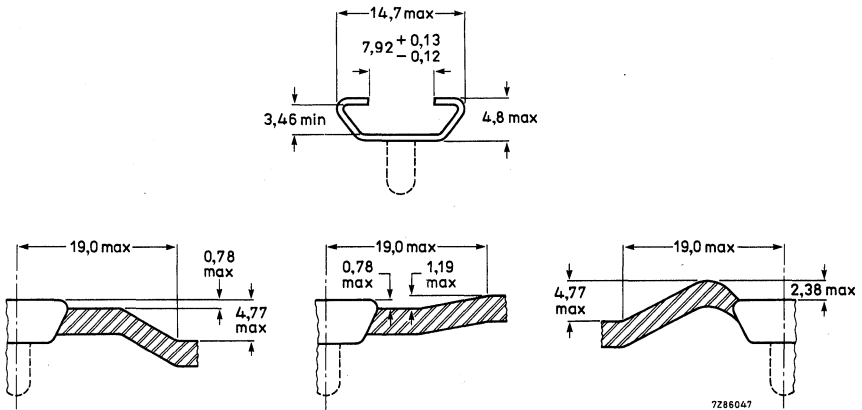
Base JEDEC B8-274

(Applicable to A51EAL10X)

DEVELOPMENT DATA

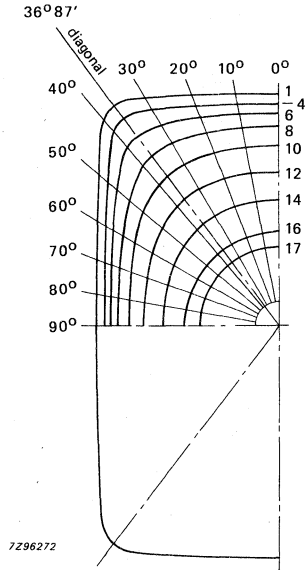
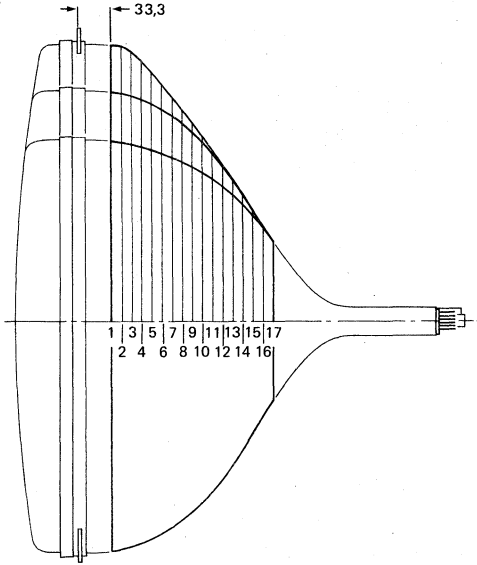


Cavity cap JEDEC J1-21, IEC 67-III-2



A51EAL00X  
A51EAL10X  
A51EAL20X  
A51EAL30X

→ Maximum cone contour

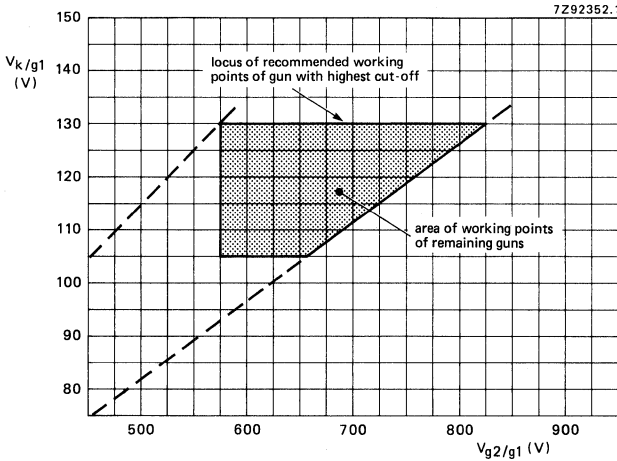


sec- tion	nom. distance from section 1	max. distance from centre										
		0°	10°	20°	30°	diag.	40°	50°	60°	70°	80°	90°
1	0	225,7	228,9	239,1	257,6	271,8	267,2	227,9	203,1	187,9	179,6	177,0
2	10	224,6	227,7	237,7	255,9	270,0	265,3	226,7	201,9	186,8	178,6	175,9
3	20	221,8	224,8	234,3	251,1	264,3	259,6	222,9	198,9	184,2	176,1	173,5
4	30	218,1	220,9	229,6	244,5	254,7	250,6	217,9	195,1	180,9	173,1	170,6
5	40	213,8	216,4	224,1	236,5	243,1	239,6	212,0	190,9	177,3	169,9	167,5
6	50	208,7	211,0	217,7	227,5	231,3	228,4	205,6	186,3	173,6	166,5	164,2
7	60	202,6	204,5	210,0	217,5	219,5	217,0	198,5	181,0	169,3	162,6	160,5
8	70	195,1	196,8	201,3	206,9	207,6	205,4	190,3	175,1	164,4	158,3	156,3
9	80	186,2	187,6	191,4	195,6	195,4	193,5	181,3	168,4	158,9	153,3	151,5
10	90	175,6	176,9	180,1	183,3	182,8	181,1	171,4	160,7	152,5	147,6	146,0
11	100	163,6	164,6	167,4	169,9	169,2	167,9	160,4	151,9	145,2	141,0	139,6
12	110	150,3	151,3	153,8	155,7	154,7	153,6	147,9	141,7	136,6	133,4	132,3
13	120	136,4	137,3	139,3	140,4	139,5	138,6	134,5	130,3	126,8	124,6	123,9
14	130	122,1	122,8	124,4	124,9	124,0	123,3	120,7	118,2	116,1	114,7	114,3
15	140	107,5	107,7	108,2	108,6	108,4	108,2	107,0	105,7	104,5	103,8	103,5
16	150	92,6	92,3	92,3	92,6	92,8	92,9	92,9	92,6	92,1	91,6	91,4
17	159,5	78,1	78,1	78,1	78,1	78,1	78,1	78,1	78,1	78,1	78,1	78,1

**TYPICAL OPERATING CONDITIONS**

The voltages are specified with respect to grid 1.

Anode voltage	$V_{a,g4}$	25 kV
Grid 3 (focusing electrode) voltage	$V_{g3}$	7,25 to 8,25 kV
Grid 2 voltage for a spot cut-off voltage $V_k = 130$ V	$V_{g2}$	see below
Heater voltage under operating conditions	$V_f$	6,3 V



Spot cut-off design chart.

Grid 2 voltage ( $V_{g2}$ ) adjusted for highest gun spot cut-off voltage  $V_k = 130$  V.

Remaining guns adjusted for spot cut-off by means of cathode voltage

$V_{g2}$  range 575 to 825 V;

$V_k$  range 105 to 130 V.

Adjustment procedure:

Set the cathode voltage ( $V_k$ ) for each gun at 130 V; increase the grid 2 voltage ( $V_{g2}$ ) from approx. 550 V to the value at which one of the colours become just visible. Now decrease the cathode voltage of the remaining guns so that the other colours also become visible.

DEVELOPMENT DATA

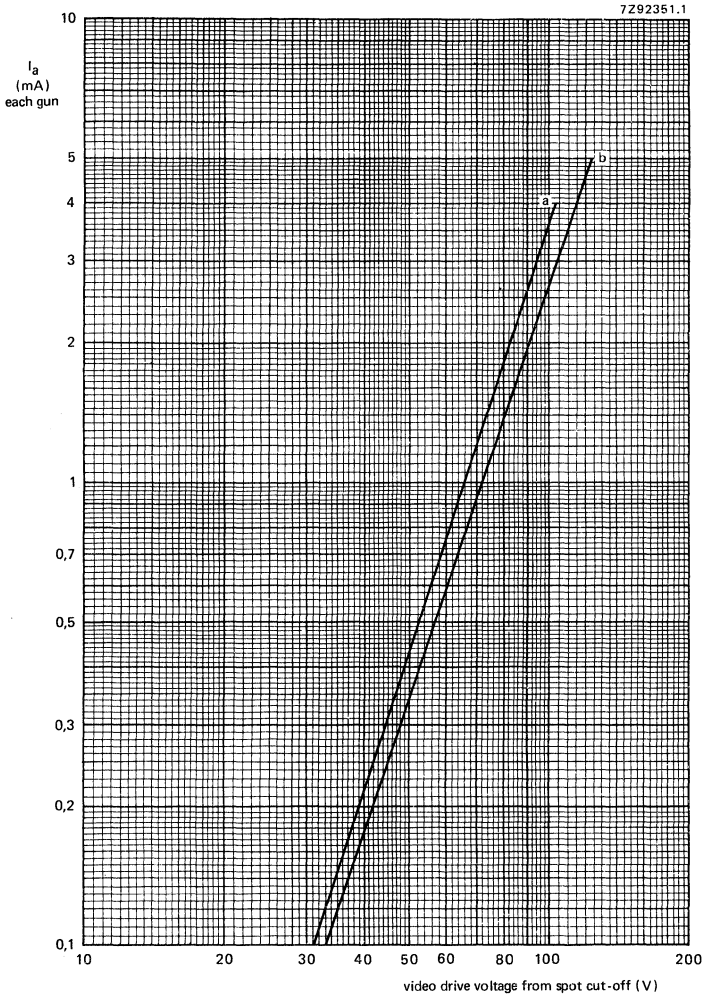


**EQUIPMENT DESIGN VALUES**

The values are valid for anode voltages between 20 and 27,5 kV.  
The voltages are specified with respect to grid 1.

Grid 3 (focusing electrode) voltage	$V_{g3}$	29 to 33% of anode voltage
Grid 2 voltage and cathode voltage for visual extinction of focused spot	$V_{g2}$ and $V_k$	see cut-off design chart
Difference in cut-off voltages between guns in any tube	$\Delta V_k$	lowest value > 80% of highest value
Heater voltage	$V_f$	6,3 V at zero beam current
Video drive characteristics		see graphs*
Grid 3 (focusing electrode) current	$I_{g3}$	-2 to + 2 $\mu A$
Grid 2 current	$I_{g2}$	-2 to + 2 $\mu A$
Grid 1 current under cut-off conditions	$I_{g1}$	-2 to + 2 $\mu A$
To produce white of 6500K + 7 M.P.C.D. (CIE co-ordinates $x = 0,313$ , $y = 0,329$ )		
Percentage of the total anode current supplied by each gun (typical)		
red gun		38,3%
green gun		35,8%
blue gun		25,9%
Ratio of anode currents		
red gun to green gun		min. 0,8 average 1,1 max. 1,4
red gun to blue gun		min. 1,1 average 1,5 max. 1,9
blue gun to green gun		min. 0,5 average 0,7 max. 0,9
Insulation resistance between each cathode and grid 1 and heater		min. 100 M $\Omega$

\* For optimum picture performance it is recommended that the cathodes are not driven below + 1 V.



DEVELOPMENT DATA

Typical cathode drive characteristic.

$V_f = 6,3 \text{ V}$ ;

$V_{a,g4} = 25 \text{ kV}$ ;

$V_{g3}$  adjusted for focus;

$V_{g2}$  (each gun) adjusted to provide spot cut-off for  $V_k = 105 \text{ V}$  (curve a) and  $V_k = 130 \text{ V}$  (curve b).

**LIMITING VALUES** (Design maximum rating system unless otherwise stated)

The voltages are specified with respect to grid 1.

				notes
Anode voltage	$V_{a,g4}$	max. 27,5 kV min. 20 kV		1, 2, 3 1, 4
Long-term average current for three guns	$I_a$	max. 1000 $\mu$ A		5
Grid 3 (focusing electrode) voltage	$V_{g3}$	max. 11 kV		
Grid 2 voltage, peak	$V_{g2p}$	max. 1200 V		6
Cathode voltage				
positive	$V_k$	max. 400 V		
positive operating cut-off	$V_k$	max. 200 V		
negative	$-V_k$	max. 0 V		
negative peak	$-V_{kp}$	max. 2 V		
Cathode to heater voltage				
positive	$V_{kf}$	max. 250 V		
positive peak	$V_{kfp}$	max. 300 V		1
negative	$-V_{kf}$	max. 135 V		
negative peak	$-V_{kfp}$	max. 180 V		1
Heater voltage	$V_f$	6,3 V $\begin{matrix} +5\% \\ -10\% \end{matrix}$		1, 7

**LIMITING CIRCUIT VALUES**

Grid 3 circuit resistance	$R_{g3}$	max. 70 $M\Omega$
Grid 1 to cathode circuit resistance (each gun)	$R_{g1k}$	max. 0,75 $M\Omega$

**Notes**

1. Absolute maximum rating system.
2. The X-ray dose rate remains below the acceptable value of 36 pA/kg (0,5 mR/h), measured with ionization chamber when the tube is used within its limiting values.
3. During adjustment on the production line this value is likely to be surpassed considerably. It is therefore strongly recommended to first make the necessary adjustments for normal operation without picture tube.
4. Operation of the tube at lower voltages impairs the luminance and resolution, and could impair convergence.
5. The short-term average anode current should be limited by circuitry to 1500  $\mu$ A.
6. During adjustment on the production line max. 1500 V is permitted.
7. For maximum cathode life it is recommended that the heater supply be designed for 6,3 V at zero beam current.

**FLASHOVER PROTECTION**

With the high voltage used with this tube (max. 27,5 kV) internal flashovers may occur. As a result of the Soft-Flash technology these flashover currents are limited to approx. 60 A offering higher set reliability, optimum circuit protection and component savings.

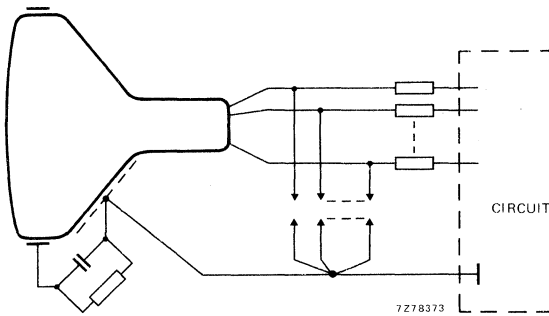
Primary protective circuitry using properly grounded spark gaps and series isolation resistors (preferably carbon composition) is still necessary to prevent tube damage. The spark gaps should be connected to all picture tube electrodes at the socket according to the figure below; they are not required on the heater pins. No other connections between the outer conductive coating and the chassis are permissible.

The spark gaps should be designed for a breakdown voltage at the focusing electrode (g3) of 11,5 kV ( $1,5 \times V_{g3}$  max. at  $V_{a,g4} = 25$  kV), and at the other electrodes of 1,5 to 2 kV.

The values of the series isolation resistors should be as high as possible (min. 1,5 kΩ) without causing deterioration of the circuit performance. The resistors should be able to withstand an instantaneous surge of 20 kV for the focusing circuit and 12 kV for the remaining circuits without arcing.

Additional information is available on request.

DEVELOPMENT DATA

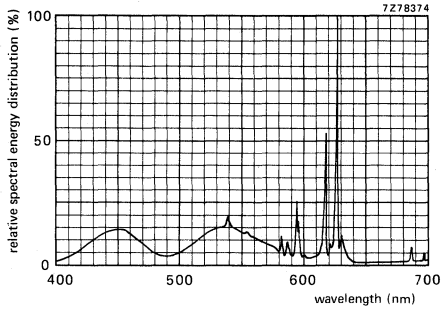


**BEAM CORRECTIONS**

Maximum centring error in any direction after colour purity, static convergence, and horizontal centre line correction, measured with deflection coils in nominal position

4 mm

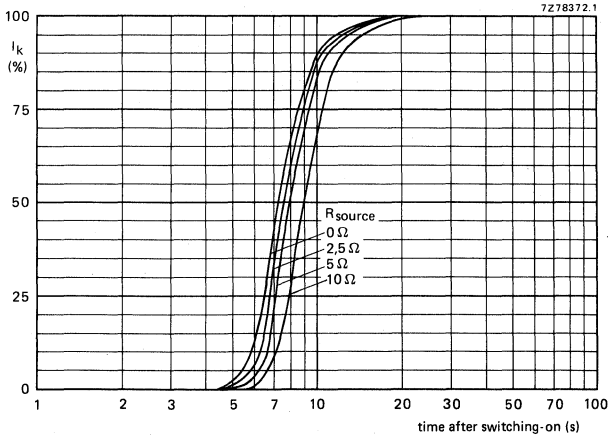
A51EAL00X  
 A51EAL10X  
 A51EAL20X  
 A51EAL30X



Simultaneous excitation of red, green and blue phosphor, measured in a tube, to produce white of  $x = 0,313$ ,  $y = 0,329$ . Exact shape of the peaks depends on the resolution of the measuring apparatus.

Colour co-ordinates:

	x	y
red	0,635	0,340
green	0,315	0,600
blue	0,150	0,060



Cathode heating time after switching on, measured under typical operating conditions.

Flat square Hi-Bri colour picture tubes

DEGAUSSING

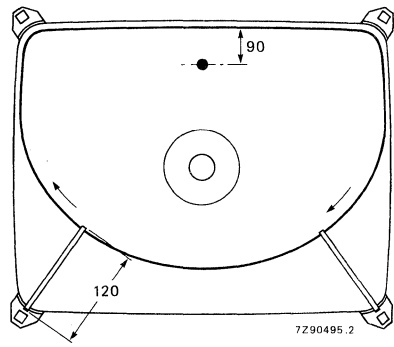
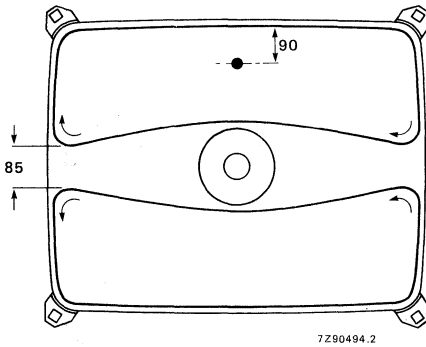
The picture tube has an internal magnetic shield. This shield and the shadow mask with its suspension system may be provided with an automatic degaussing system, consisting of two coils covering top and bottom cone parts, or one large coil.

For proper degaussing an initial magnetomotive force (m.m.f.) of 300 ampere-turns\* is required in each of the coils. This m.m.f. has to be gradually decreased by appropriate degaussing circuitry. In the steady state, no significant m.m.f. should remain in the coils ( $\leq 0,3$  ampere-turns\*\*).

If single-phase power rectification is employed in the t.v. circuitry, provision should be included to prevent asymmetric distortion of the a.c. voltage applied to the degaussing circuit due to high d.c. inrush currents.

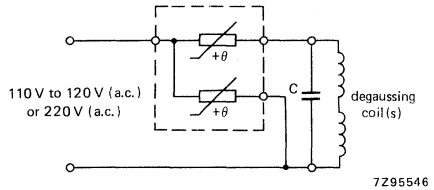
Examples of a double-coil and of a single-coil system are given below.

DEVELOPMENT DATA



Position of degaussing coils on the picture tube.

Degaussing circuit using dual PTC thermistor 2322 662 98009; C = 100 nF, for double-coil system, optional for single-coil system.



Data of degaussing coil

	double-coil system	single-coil system
Circumference	125 cm	139 cm
Number of turns	60	140
Copper-wire diameter	0,4 mm	0,4 mm
Aluminium-wire diameter	0,5 mm	0,5 mm
Resistance	22 Ω (two coils in series)	27 Ω

\* 300 ampere-turns for double-coil system; 700 ampere-turns for single-coil system.

\*\*  $\leq 0,3$  ampere-turns for double-coil system;  $\leq 0,6$  ampere-turns for single-coil system.



## DEVELOPMENT DATA

This data sheet contains advance information and specifications are subject to change without notice.

A51EAL00X..  
A51EAL10X..  
A51EAL20X..  
A51EAL30X..

## 90° FLAT SQUARE COLOUR PICTURE TUBE ASSEMBLIES

- Factory preset tube/coil assemblies
- Self-converging and raster correction free
- 51 cm, 90° colour picture tube A51EAL . . X
- Hybrid saddle toroidal deflection unit of the AT6035 series

### QUICK REFERENCE DATA

Deflection angle	90°
Minimum useful screen diagonal	51 cm
Overall length	444 mm
Neck diameter	29,1 mm

### AVAILABLE ASSEMBLIES

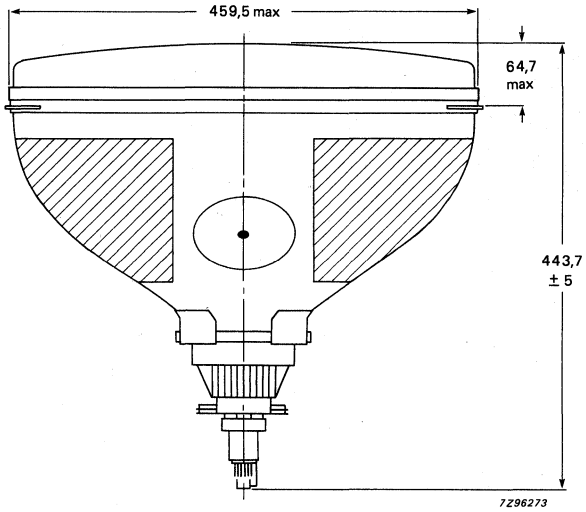
assembly type	assembly components
A51EAL00X01	tube A51EAL00X + deflection unit AT6035/04
A51EAL00X02	tube A51EAL00X + deflection unit AT6035/02
A51EAL00X03	tube A51EAL00X + deflection unit AT6035/03
A51EAL00X11	tube A51EAL00X + deflection unit AT6035/11
A51EAL10X01	tube A51EAL10X + deflection unit AT6035/04
A51EAL10X30	tube A51EAL10X + deflection unit AT6035/30
A51EAL20X01	tube A51EAL20X + deflection unit AT6035/04
A51EAL30X01	tube A51EAL30X + deflection unit AT6035/04



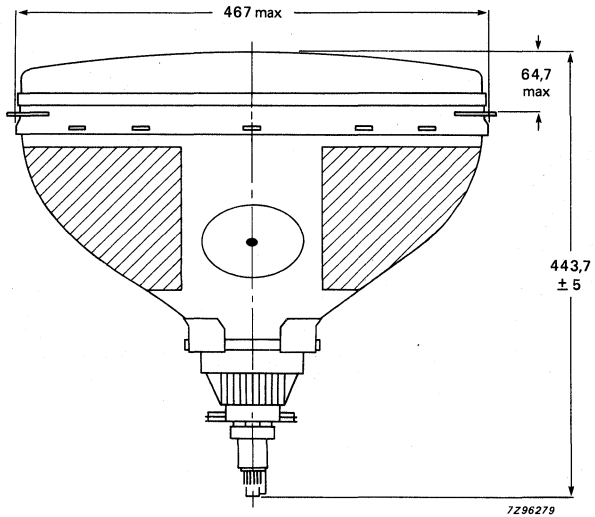
A51EAL00X..  
A51EAL10X..  
A51EAL20X..  
A51EAL30X..

► MECHANICAL DATA

Dimensions in mm



Assemblies A51EAL00X.., A51EAL10X.. and A51EAL30X..  
Assembly A51EAL10X.. has an overall length of  $448,3 \pm 5$  mm.

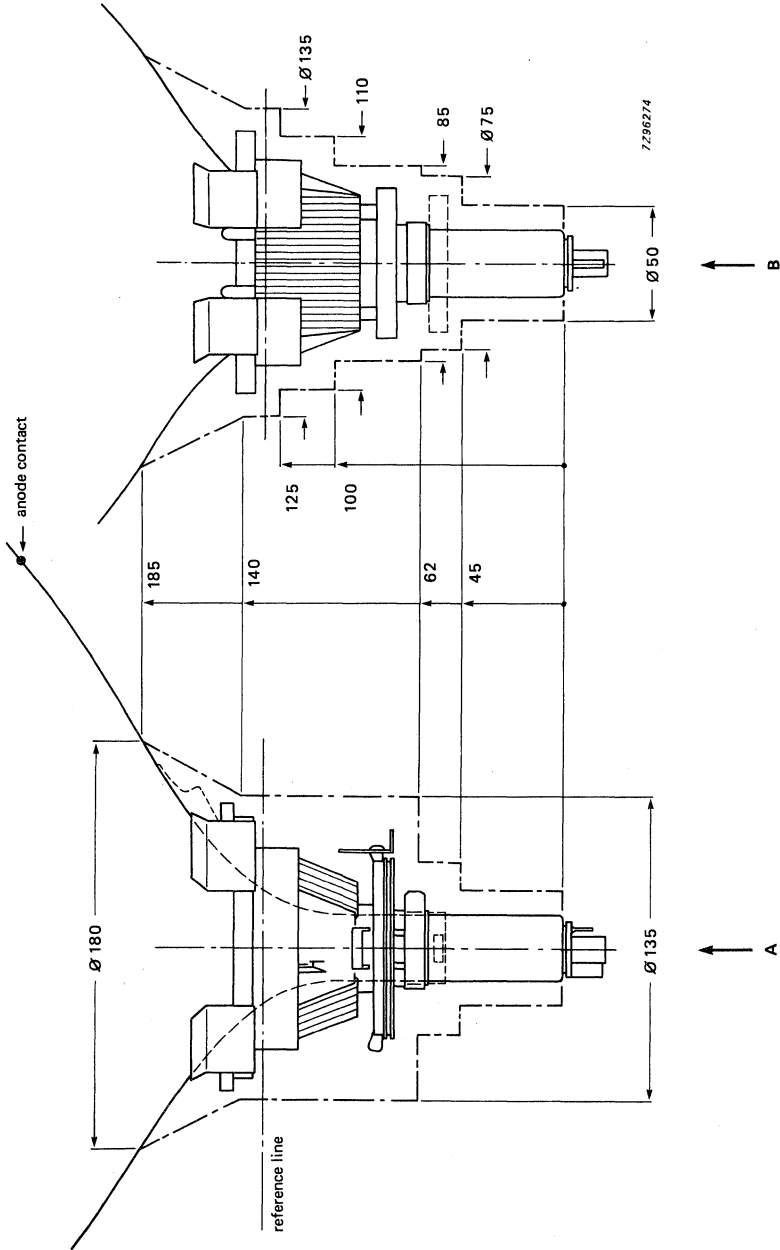


Assembly A51EAL20X..

90° Flat square colour picture tube assemblies

A51EAL00X..  
A51EAL10X..  
A51EAL20X..  
A51EAL30X..

DEVELOPMENT DATA



Yoke clearance.

A51EAL00X..  
A51EAL10X..  
A51EAL20X..  
A51EAL30X..

**ELECTRICAL DATA OF DEFLECTION UNITS**

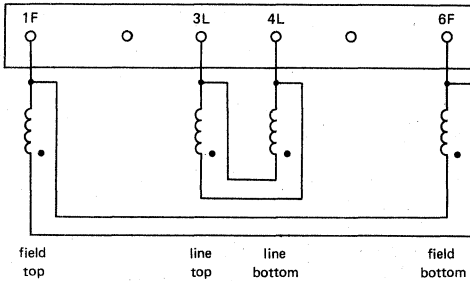
parameter	unit	deflection unit AT6035/ . .				
		04	02*	03**	11*	30▲
Line deflection coils						
inductance at 1 V (r.m.s.), 1 kHz	mH ± 4%	2,0	2,0	2,0	1,7	2,0
resistance at 25 °C	Ω ± 10%	2,35	2,35	2,35	2,00	2,35
magnetic flux	mWb ± 2,5%	5,70	5,70	5,70	5,25	5,70
Line deflection current, edge to edge, at 25 kV	A (p-p)	2,85	2,85	2,85	3,09	2,85
Field deflection coils						
inductance at 1 V (r.m.s.), 1 kHz	mH ± 10%	19,5	19,5	19,5	19,5	78
resistance at 25 °C	Ω ± 7%	9,7	9,7	9,7	9,7	38,8
Field deflection current, edge to edge, at 25 kV	A (p-p)	1,09	1,09	1,09	1,09	0,55

**Cross-talk**

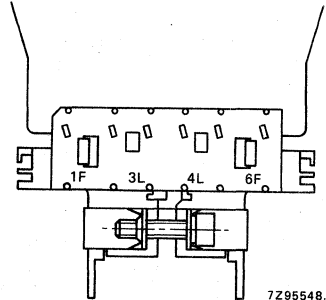
a voltage of 10 V, 15625 Hz applied to the line coils causes no more than 0,2 V across the field coils (damping resistors included)

**Insulation resistance at 1 kV (d.c.)**

- between line and field coils > 500 MΩ
- between line coil and core clamp > 500 MΩ
- between field coil and core clamp > 10 MΩ



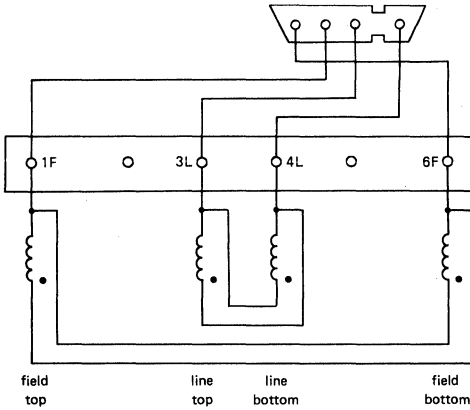
7Z96163



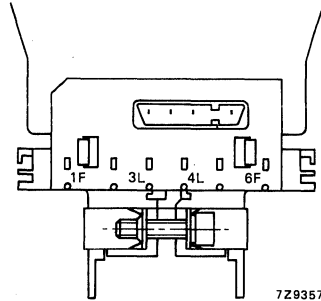
7Z95548.1

→ Connection diagram and top view of terminals of deflection unit AT6035/04. The beginning of the windings is indicated with ●.

- \* Deflection unit has been provided with a connector.
- \*\* Deflection unit has been provided with two connectors.
- ▲ Field coils in series.



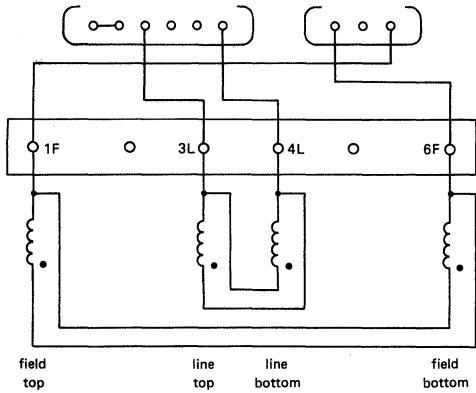
7Z96161



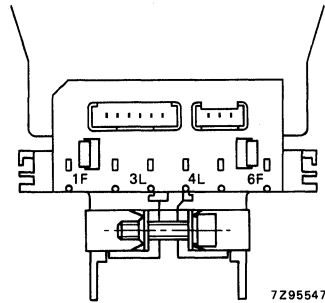
7Z93575.2

Connection diagram and top view of terminals of deflection units AT6035/02 and AT6035/11. The beginning of the windings is indicated with ●.

DEVELOPMENT DATA

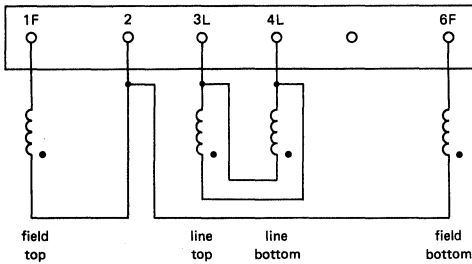


7Z96162

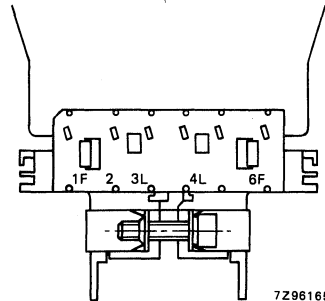


7Z95547.1

Connection diagram and top view of terminals of deflection unit AT6035/03. The beginning of the windings is indicated with ●.



7Z96164



7Z96165

Connection diagram and top view of terminals of deflection units AT6035/30. The beginning of the windings is indicated with ●.



# DEVELOPMENT DATA

This data sheet contains advance information and specifications are subject to change without notice.

A51EAM00X

## FLAT SQUARE Hi-Bri COLOUR PICTURE TUBE

- Flat and square screen
- 90° deflection
- In-line, hi-bi potential A R T\* gun
- 22,5 mm neck diameter
- Shadow mask of NiFe alloy with low thermal expansion
- Hi-Bri technology
- Mask with corner suspension
- Pigmented phosphors
- Fine pitch over entire screen
- Quick-heating low-power cathodes
- Soft flash
- Slotted shadow mask optimized for minimum moiré at 625 lines system
- Internal magnetic shield
- Internal multipole
- Reinforced envelope for push-through mounting
- The tube is supplied with a deflection unit of the AT6040 series; it forms a self-converging and raster correction free assembly

### QUICK REFERENCE DATA

---

Deflection angle	90°
Minimum useful screen diagonal	51 cm
Overall length	430 mm
Neck diameter	22,5 mm
Heating	6,3 V, 300 mA
Focusing voltage	31% of anode voltage

---

\* Aberration Reducing Triode.

**ELECTRON-OPTICAL DATA**

Electron gun system		unitized triple-aperture electrodes; aberration reducing triode
Focusing method		electrostatic
Focus lens		hi-bi-potential
Deflection method		magnetic
Deflection angles		
diagonal		approx. 90°
horizontal		approx. 78°
vertical		approx. 60°

**ELECTRICAL DATA**

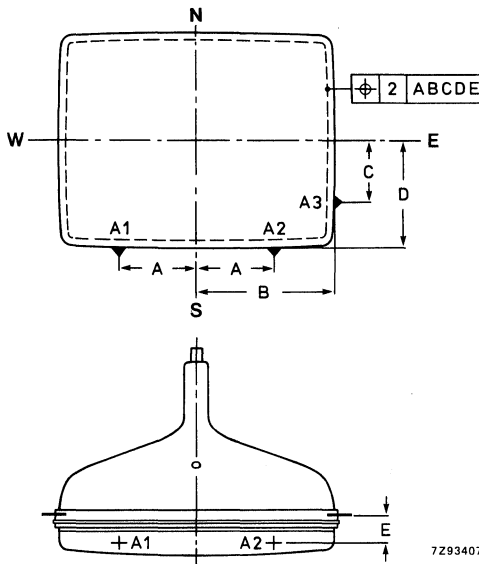
Capacitances		
anode to external		max. 2200 pF
conductive coating including rimband	$C_{a(m+m')}$	min. 1500 pF
grid 1 to all other electrodes	$C_{g1}$	15 pF
cathode of each gun to all other electrodes	$C_{kR}, C_{kG}, C_{kB}$	4 pF
focusing electrode to all other electrodes	$C_{g3}$	4 pF
Heating		indirect by a.c. or d.c.
heater voltage	$V_f$	6,3 V
heater current	$I_f$	300 mA

**OPTICAL DATA**

Screen		metal-backed vertical phosphor stripes; phosphor lines follow glass contour
Screen finish		high polish
Useful screen dimensions		
diagonal		min. 508,0 mm
horizontal axis		min. 406,4 mm
vertical axis		min. 304,8 mm
area		min. 1240 cm <sup>2</sup>
Positional accuracy of the screen with respect to the glass contour		see Figures on the next page
Phosphors		
red		pigmented europium activated rare earth
green		sulphide type
blue		pigmented sulphide type
Centre-to-centre distance of vertical identical colour phosphor stripes, at screen centre		0,60 mm
Light transmission of face glass at centre		64%
Luminance at the centre of the screen	L	160 cd/m <sup>2</sup> *

\* Tube settings adjusted to produce white D (x = 0.313, y = 0.329), focused raster, current density 0,4 μA/cm<sup>2</sup>.

A = 171,67 mm
B = 223,70 mm
C = 115,63 mm
D = 173,89 mm
E = 23,50 mm



DEVELOPMENT DATA

**MECHANICAL DATA** (see also the figures on the following pages)

Overall length	430,4 ± 4,5 mm
Neck diameter	22,5 <sup>+1,4</sup> <sub>-0,7</sub> mm*
Bulb dimensions	
diagonal	max. 546,1 mm
width	max. 455,6 mm
height	max. 359,6 mm
Base	JEDEC B8-288
Anode contact	small cavity contact J1-21, IEC 67-III-2
Mounting position	anode contact on top
Net mass	approx. 14 kg

**Handling**

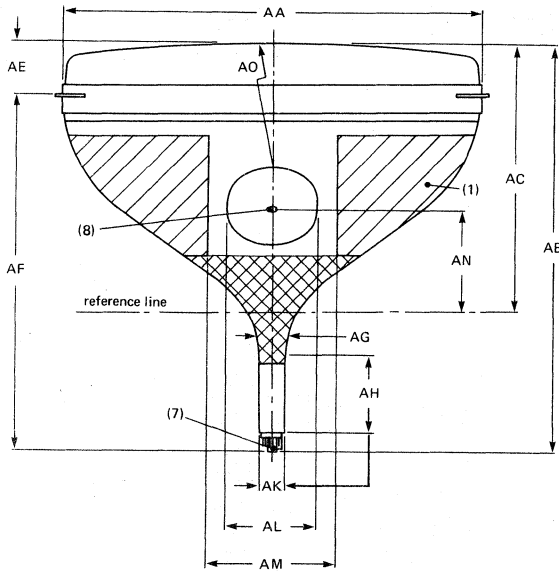
During shipment and handling the tube should not be subjected to accelerations greater than 35g in any direction.

\* In the region of 66 mm from the neck end, the maximum diameter is 23,2 mm.



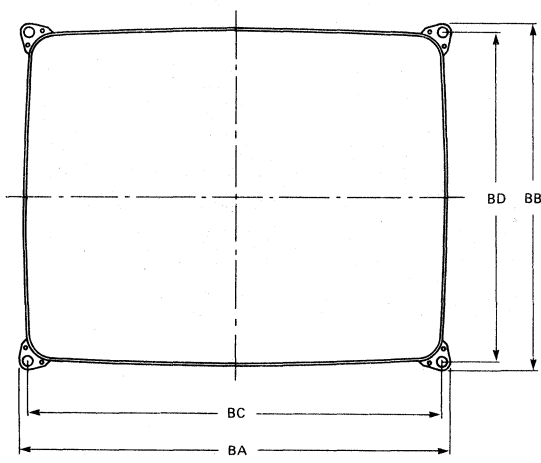
**MECHANICAL DATA (continued)**

Notes are given after the drawings.



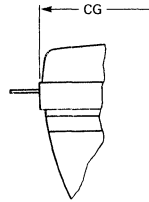
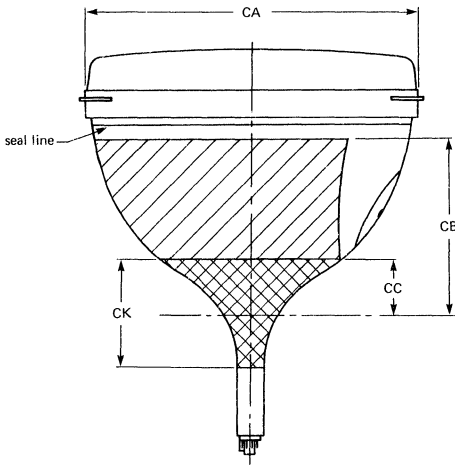
Dimensions in mm

AA	459,5 max
AB	430,4 ± 4,5
AC	288,6 ± 4,0
AE	64,7 max
AF	373 max
AG	22,5 <sup>+1,4</sup> -0,7
AH	66
AK	22,5 ± 0,7
AL	110 ± 10
AM	140 ± 3
AN	110 ± 4,5
AO	R1418 approx.



Dimensions in mm

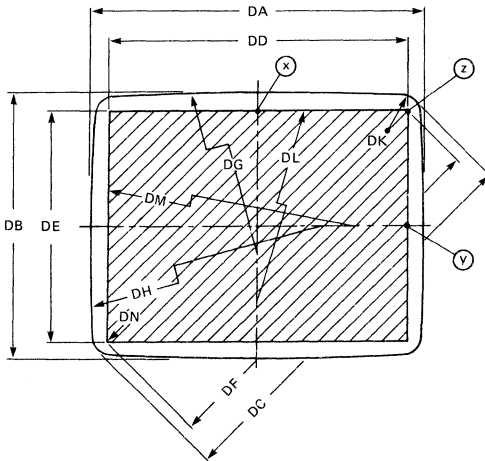
BA	474 max
BB	379 max
BC	449
BD	354



Dimensions in mm

CA	363,5 max
CB	188 min
CC	42 max
CG	550 max
CK	53 max

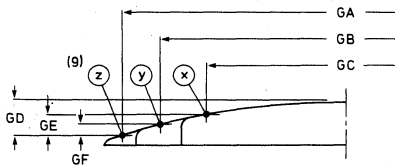
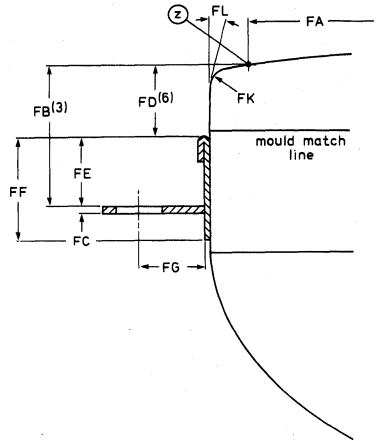
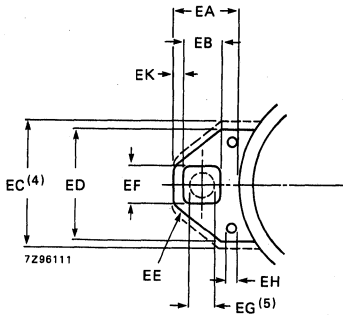
DEVELOPMENT DATA



Dimensions in mm

DA	454,0 ± 1,6
DB	358,0 ± 1,6
DC	544,5 ± 1,6
DD	406,4 min
DE	304,8 min
DF	508,0 min
DG	R3365
DH	R2586
DK	R24,4
DL	R14000
DM	R8000
DN	R0

MECHANICAL DATA (continued)



Dimensions in mm

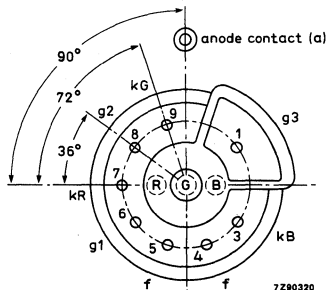
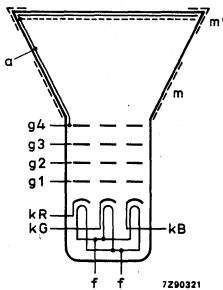
EA	21,6 ± 0,5
EB	12 ± 0,2
EC	40 max
ED	35 ± 1
EE	R12
EF	12 ± 0,2
EG	8
EH	3 min
EK	3 ± 0,5

Dimensions in mm

GA	508,0
GB	406,4
GC	304,8
GD	23,16 ± 2,0
GE	14,64 ± 2,0
GF	8,59 ± 2,0

Dimensions in mm

FA	508,0
FB	38,5 ± 1,8
FC	3
FD	20 min
FE	17 max
FF	25 max
FG	13,4
FK	R8
FL	5°



**Notes to outline drawings on the preceding pages**

1. Configuration of outer conductive coating may be different, but will contain the contact areas as shown in the drawing.
2. To clean this area, wipe only with a soft lintless cloth.
3. One of the four mounting lugs may deviate (1,3 mm max.) from the plane of the other three lugs. This deviation is incorporated in the tolerance of  $\pm 1,8$  mm.
4. Minimum space to be reserved for mounting lug.
5. The position of the mounting screw in the cabinet must be within a circle of 8 mm diameter drawn around the true geometrical positions, i.e. corners of a rectangle of 354 mm x 449 mm.
6. Distance from point Z to any hardware.
7. The socket for this base should not be rigidly mounted; it should have flexible leads and be allowed to move freely. After mounting of the tube in the cabinet note that the position of the base can fall within a circle, having a diameter of max. 50 mm, concentric with an imaginary tube axis.
8. Small cavity contact J1-21, IEC 67-III-2.
9. The X, Y and Z reference points are located on the outside surface of the face plate at the intersection of the minor, major and diagonal screen axis respectively, with the minimum published screen.

**Sagittal heights with reference to screen centre at the edge of the minimum useful screen**

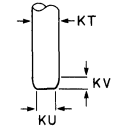
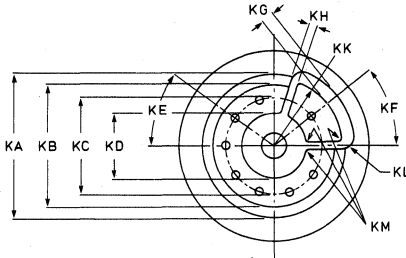
DEVELOPMENT DATA

coordinates		sagittal
x	y	height
mm	mm	mm
0*	152,4	8,6
10	152,4	8,6
20	152,4	8,7
30	152,4	8,8
40	152,4	9,1
50	152,4	9,4
60	152,4	9,7
70	152,4	10,1
80	152,4	10,6
90	152,4	11,2
100	152,4	11,8
110	152,4	12,6
120	152,4	13,4
130	152,4	14,2
140	152,4	15,2
150	152,4	16,2
160	152,4	17,3
170	152,4	18,5
180	152,4	19,8
190	152,4	21,2
200	152,4	22,7
203,2**	152,4	23,2
203,2	150	22,9
203,2	140	21,8
203,2	130	20,8

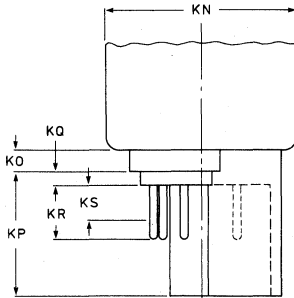
coordinates		sagittal
x	y	height
mm	mm	mm
203,2	120	19,9
203,2	110	19,0
203,2	100	18,2
203,2	90	17,5
203,2	80	16,9
203,2	70	16,4
203,2	60	15,9
203,2	50	15,5
203,2	40	15,2
203,2	30	15,0
203,2	20	14,8
203,2	10	14,7
203,2▲	0	14,6

- \* Point (x)
- \*\* Diagonal
- ▲ Point (y)

Base JEDEC B8-288



pin contour

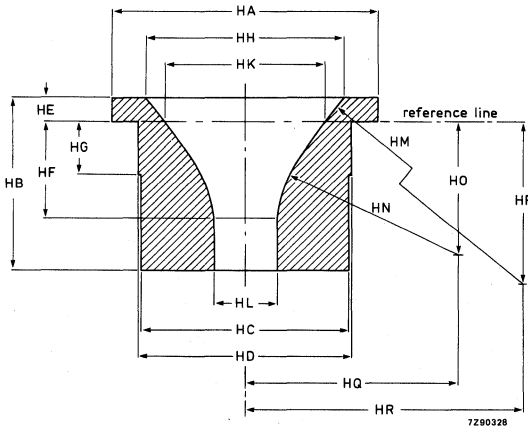


7290328

Dimensions in mm

KA	17,9 mm
KB	15,4 max
KC	12,0
KD	7,9 min; 8,2
KE	36°
KF	38°
KG	1,3 max
KH	0,8 min; 1,0 max
KK	R8,66 ± 0,1
KL	R1,0
KM	R0,25
KN	23,2 max
KO	2,7 max
KP	15,4 ± 0,2
KQ	1,6 max
KR	6,85 max
KS	4,5 min
KT	1,016 ± 0,076
KU	0,63 max
KV	0,4 min

Reference line gauge; G-R90CJ10



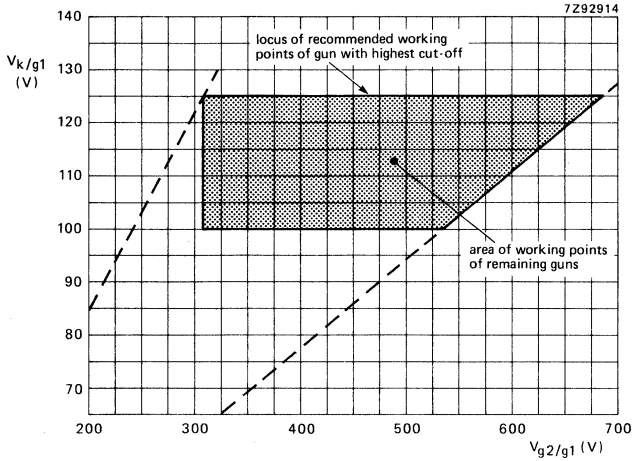
Dimensions in mm

HA	φ 100,00
HB	65,00
HC	φ 78,70
HD	φ 80,00
HE	9,20 ± 0,02
HF	36,22 ± 0,02
HG	20,00
HH	φ 75,48 ± 0,02
HK	φ 60,77 ± 0,02
HL	φ 23,90 <sup>+0,04</sup> <sub>-0</sub>
HM	R220,00
HN	R70,00
HO	50,30
HP	132,71
HQ	80,52
HR	205,85

**TYPICAL OPERATING CONDITIONS**

The voltages are specified with respect to grid 1.

Anode voltage	$V_{a,g4}$	25 kV
Grid 3 (focusing electrode) voltage	$V_{g3}$	7,25 to 8,25 kV
Grid 2 voltage for a spot cut-off voltage $V_k = 120$ V	$V_{g2}$	310 to 650 V



Spot cut-off design chart.

Grid 2 voltage ( $V_{g2}$ ) adjusted for highest gun spot cut-off voltage  $V_k = 125$  V.

Remaining guns adjusted for spot cut-off by means of cathode voltage

$V_{g2}$  range 310 to 685 V;

$V_k$  range 100 to 125 V.

Adjustment procedure:

Set the cathode voltage ( $V_k$ ) for each gun at 125 V; increase the grid 2 voltage ( $V_{g2}$ ) from approx. 300 V to the value at which one of the colours become just visible. Now decrease the cathode voltage of the remaining guns so that the other colours also become visible.

**EQUIPMENT DESIGN VALUES**

The values are valid for anode voltages between 20 and 27,5 kV.  
 The voltages are specified with respect to grid 1.

Grid 3 (focusing electrode) voltage	$V_{g3}$	29 to 33% of anode voltage
Grid 2 voltage and cathode voltage for visual extinction of focused spot	$V_{g2}$ and $V_k$	see cut-off design chart
Difference in cut-off voltages between guns in any tube	$\Delta V_k$	lowest value > 80% of highest value
Heater voltage	$V_f$	6,3 V at zero beam current
Video drive characteristics		see graphs
Grid 3 (focusing electrode) current	$I_{g3}$	-2 to + 2 $\mu A$
Grid 2 current	$I_{g2}$	-2 to + 2 $\mu A$
Grid 1 current under cut-off conditions	$I_{g1}$	-2 to + 2 $\mu A$
To produce white of 6500K + 7 M.P.C.D. (CIE co-ordinates $x = 0,313, y = 0,329$ )		
Percentage of the total anode current supplied by each gun (typical)		
red gun		38,3%
green gun		35,8%
blue gun		25,9%
Ratio of anode currents		
red gun to green gun		min. 0,8 average 1,1 max. 1,4
red gun to blue gun		min. 1,1 average 1,5 max. 1,9
blue gun to green gun		min. 0,5 average 0,7 max. 0,9

**LIMITING VALUES** (Design maximum rating system unless otherwise stated)

The voltages are specified with respect to grid 1.

Anode voltage	$V_{a,g4}$	max. 27,5 kV min. 20 kV	notes 1, 2, 3 notes 1 and 4
Long-term average current for three guns	$I_a$	max. 1000 $\mu$ A	note 5
Grid 3 (focusing electrode) voltage	$V_{g3}$	max. 11 kV	
Grid 2 voltage, peak	$V_{g2p}$	max. 1000 V	
Cathode voltage			
positive	$V_k$	max. 400 V	
positive operating cut-off, during adjustment	$V_k$	max. 200 V	
negative	$-V_k$	max. 0 V	
negative peak	$-V_{kp}$	max. 2 V	
Heater voltage	$V_f$	6,3 V $\begin{matrix} +5\% \\ -10\% \end{matrix}$	notes 1 and 6
Heater-cathode voltage			
heater negative with respect to cathode	$V_{kf}$	max. 200 V	
after equipment warm-up period	$-V_{kfp}$	peak 200 V	note 1
heater positive with respect to cathode	$-V_{kf}$	max. 0 V (d.c. component value)	

DEVELOPMENT DATA

**Notes**

1. Absolute maximum rating system.
2. 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.
3. During adjustment on the production line this value is likely to be surpassed considerably. It is therefore strongly recommended to first make the necessary adjustments for normal operation without picture tube.
4. Operation of the tube at lower voltages impairs the luminance and resolution.
5. The short-term average anode current should be limited by circuitry to 1500  $\mu$ A.
6. For maximum cathode life and optimum performance, it is recommended that the heater supply be designed for 6,3 V at zero beam current.



**FLASHOVER PROTECTION**

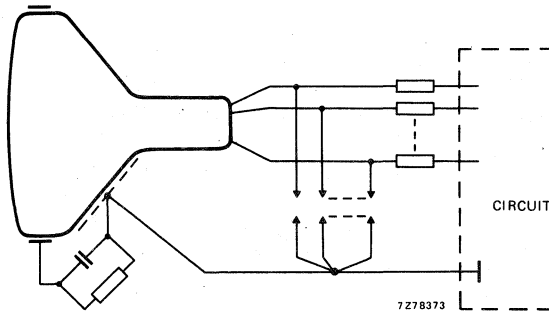
With the high voltage used with this tube (max. 27,5 kV) internal flashovers may occur. As a result of the Soft-Flash technology these flashover currents are limited to approx. 60 A offering higher set reliability, optimum circuit protection and component savings.

Primary protective circuitry using properly grounded spark gaps and series isolation resistors (preferably carbon composition) is still necessary to prevent tube damage. The spark gaps should be connected to all picture tube electrodes at the socket according to the figure below; they are not required on the heater pins. No other connections between the outer conductive coating and the chassis are permissible.

The spark gaps should be designed for a breakdown voltage at the focusing electrode (g3) of 12,5 kV ( $1,5 \times V_{g3}$  max. at  $V_{a,g4} = 25$  kV), and at the other electrodes of 1,5 to 2 kV.

The values of the series isolation resistors should be as high as possible (min. 1,5 k $\Omega$ ) without causing deterioration of the circuit performance. The resistors should be able to withstand an instantaneous surge of 20 kV for the focusing circuit and 12 kV for the remaining circuits without arcing.

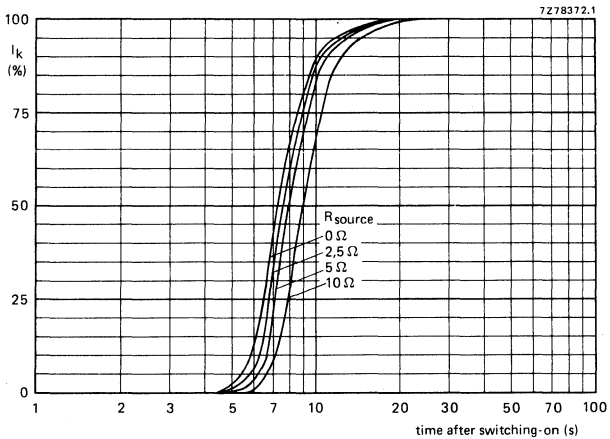
Additional information is available on request.



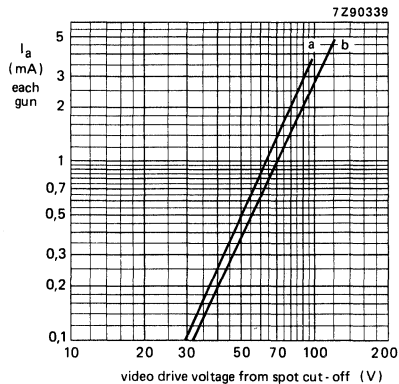
**BEAM CORRECTIONS**

Maximum centring error in any direction after colour purity, static convergence, and horizontal centre line correction, measured with deflection coils in nominal position

3 mm



Cathode heating time after switching on, measured under typical operating conditions.



Typical cathode drive characteristics.

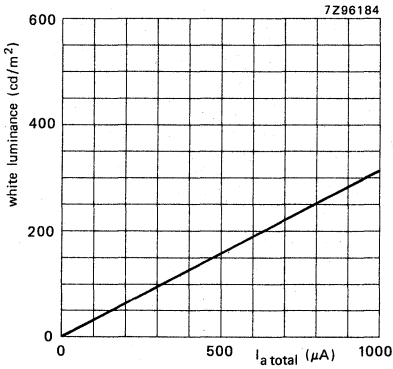
$V_f = 6,3 \text{ V}$ ;

$V_{a,g4} = 25 \text{ kV}$ ;

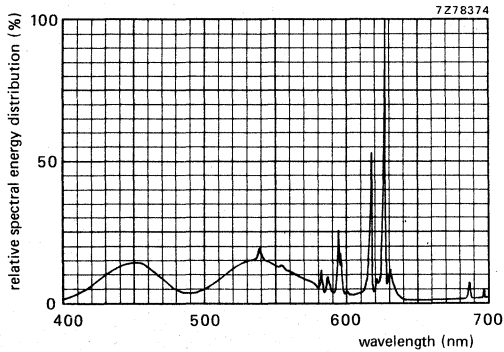
$V_{g3}$  adjusted for focus;

$V_{g2}$  (each gun) adjusted to provide spot cut-off for  $V_k = 100 \text{ V}$  (curve a), and  $V_k = 125 \text{ V}$  (curve b).

For optimum picture performance it is recommended that the cathodes are not driven below + 1 V.



Luminance at the centre of the screen as a function of  $I_{a\text{total}}$ .  
 $V_{a,g4} = 25 \text{ kV}$ .  
 Scanned area = 406,4 mm x 304,8 mm;  
 CIE co-ordinates  $x = 0,313$ ,  $y = 0,329$ .



Simultaneous excitation of red, green and blue phosphor, measured in a tube, to produce white of  $x = 0,313$ ,  $y = 0,329$ . Exact shape of the peaks depends on the resolution of the measuring apparatus.

Colour co-ordinates:

	x	y
red	0,635	0,340
green	0,315	0,600
blue	0,150	0,060

**DEGAUSSING**

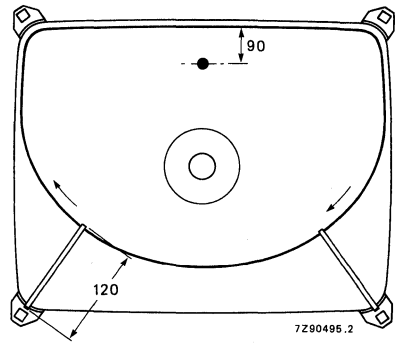
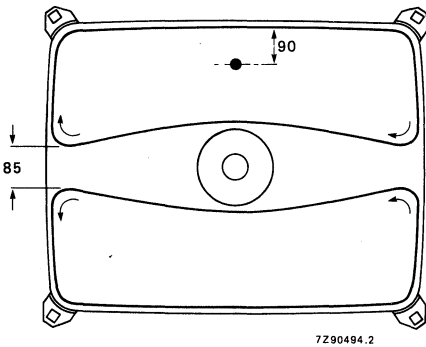
The picture tube has an internal magnetic shield. This shield and the shadow mask with its suspension system may be provided with an automatic degaussing system, consisting of two coils covering top and bottom cone parts, or one large coil.

For proper degaussing an initial magnetomotive force (m.m.f.) of 300 ampere-turns\* is required in each of the coils. This m.m.f. has to be gradually decreased by appropriate degaussing circuitry. In the steady state, no significant m.m.f. should remain in the coils ( $\leq 0,3$  ampere-turns\*\*).

If single-phase power rectification is employed in the t.v. circuitry, provision should be included to prevent asymmetric distortion of the a.c. voltage applied to the degaussing circuit due to high d.c. inrush currents.

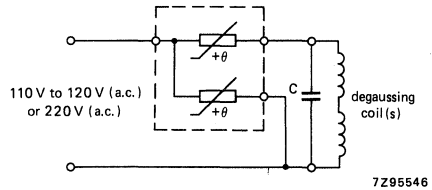
Examples of a double-coil and of a single-coil system are given below.

DEVELOPMENT DATA



Position of degaussing coils on the picture tube.

Degaussing circuit using dual PTC thermistor 2322 662 98009; C = 100 nF, for double-coil system, optional for single-coil system.



**Data of degaussing coil**

	double-coil system	single-coil system
Circumference	125 cm	139 cm
Number of turns	60	140
Copper-wire diameter	0,4 mm	0,4 mm
Aluminium-wire diameter	0,5 mm	0,5 mm
Resistance	22 Ω (two coils in series)	27 Ω

\* 300 ampere-turns for double-coil system; 700 ampere-turns for single-coil system.

\*\*  $\leq 0,3$  ampere-turns for double-coil system;  $\leq 0,6$  ampere-turns for single-coil system.



## FLAT SQUARE HIBRICON COLOUR PICTURE TUBES

- Flat and square screen
- 90° deflection
- In-line, hi-bi potential A R T\* gun
- 29,1 mm neck diameter
- Mask with corner suspension
- Hibricon screen with pigmented phosphors featuring high brightness and increased contrast performance
- Quick-heating low-power cathodes
- Soft flash
- Slotted shadow mask optimized for minimum moiré at 525 lines system
- Internal magnetic shield
- Internal multipole
- Rimband type implosion protection
- The tube is supplied with a matched hybrid saddle toroidal deflection unit of the AT6030 series; it forms a self-converging and raster correction free assembly

### QUICK REFERENCE DATA

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Deflection angle	90°
Minimum useful screen diagonal	51 cm
Overall length	444 mm
Neck diameter	29,1 mm
Heating	6,3 V, 310 mA
Focusing voltage	31% of anode voltage

---

Types A51EBD00X and A51EBD10X are identical, except for the light transmission of the face glass at centre: 64,5% for A51EBD00X, and 52,3% for A51EBD10X.

\* Aberration Reducing Triode.

GENERAL DATA

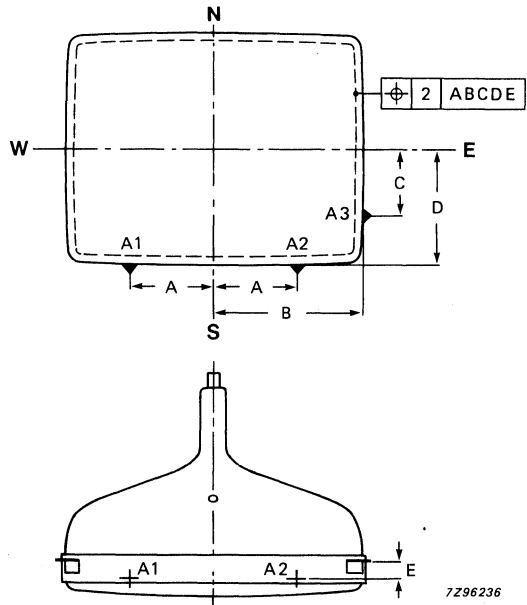
1. ELECTRICAL

Electron guns	unitized triple-aperture electrodes; aberration reducing triode
Heating	
heater voltage	$V_f$ 6,3 V
heater current	$I_f$ 310 mA
Focusing method	electrostatic
Focus lens	hi-bi-potential
Convergence method	magnetic
Deflection method	magnetic
Deflection angles (approx.)	
diagonal	90 deg
horizontal	78 deg
vertical	60 deg
Direct interelectrode capacitances (approx.)	
grid 1 to all other electrodes	$C_{g1}$ 17 pF
all cathodes to all other electrodes	$C_k$ 15 pF
each cathode to all other electrodes	$C_{kR}, C_{kG}, C_{kB}$ 5 pF
grid 3 to all other electrodes	$C_{g3}$ 6 pF
grid 2 to all other electrodes	$C_{g2}$ 4,5 pF
anode to external conductive coating, including rim band	$C_a(m + m')$ < 2200 pF > 1600 pF
Resistance between rimband and external conductive coating	$\geq$ 50 M $\Omega$

2. OPTICAL

Screen	metal-backed vertical phosphor stripes; phosphor lines follow glass contour
Screen finish	high polish
Useful screen dimensions	
diagonal	min. 510,0 mm (20,08 in)
horizontal axis	min. 409,3 mm (16,11 in)
vertical axis	min. 309,6 mm (12,19 in)
area	min. 1253 cm <sup>2</sup> (194,22 in <sup>2</sup> )
Positional accuracy of the screen with respect to the glass contour	see Figure on the next page
Phosphors	
red	pigmented europium activated rare earth
green	sulphide type
blue	pigmented sulphide type
Persistence	medium short
Colour co-ordinates	
red	$\frac{x}{0,635}$ $\frac{y}{0,340}$
green	0,315    0,600
blue	0,150    0,060

- A = 171,7 mm (6,76 in)
- B = 224,7 mm (8,85 in)
- C = 115,6 mm (4,55 in)
- D = 174,9 mm (6,89 in)
- E = 23,5 mm (0,93 in)



Centre-to-centre distance of vertical identical colour phosphor stripes, at screen centre	approx. 0,69 mm (0,027 in)
Light transmission of face glass at centre	
A51EBD00X	64,5%
A51EBD10X	52,3%

3. MECHANICAL (see also the figures on pages 12, 13 and 14)

Overall length	443,7 ± 5 mm (17,47 ± 0,20 in)
Neck diameter	29,1 <sup>+1,4</sup> / <sub>-0,7</sub> mm (1,15 <sup>+0,06</sup> / <sub>-0,03</sub> in) *
Bulb dimensions	
diagonal	max. 546,1 mm (21,5 in)
width	max. 455,6 mm (17,9 in)
height	max. 359,6 mm (14,16 in)
Base designation	JEDEC B10-277
Anode contact designation	recessed small cavity cap (JEDEC no. J1-21; IEC 67-III-2)
Bulb	
funnel	EIAJ-J540F1
panel	to be established
Implosion protection	shrink system, UL approved
Mass	15 kg (33 lbs)
Mounting position	anode contact on top

\* In the region of 78,5 mm (3,09 in) from the neck end, the maximum diameter is 30 mm (1,18 in).



**RATINGS AND ELECTRICAL DATA**

**1. LIMITING VALUES (Design maximum rating system unless otherwise stated)**

Unless otherwise specified, voltage values are for each gun and values are positive with respect to grid 1.

Anode voltage	$V_{a,g4}$	max.	30 kV	notes 1 and 2
		min.	20 kV	note 3
Long-term average current for three guns	$I_a$	max.	1000 $\mu$ A	note 4
Grid 3 (focusing electrode) voltage	$V_{g3}$	max.	11 kV	
Grid 2 voltage	$V_{g2}$	max.	1200 V	note 5
Cathode voltage				
positive	$V_k$	max.	400 V	
positive operating cut-off	$V_k$	max.	200 V	
negative	$-V_k$	max.	0 V	
negative peak	$-V_{kp}$	max.	2 V	
Cathode to heater voltage				
positive	$V_{kf}$	max.	250 V	
positive peak	$V_{kfp}$	max.	300 V	note 1
negative	$-V_{kf}$	max.	135 V	
negative peak	$-V_{kfp}$	max.	180 V	note 1
Heater voltage	$V_f$		6,3 V	
			+ 5%	notes 1 and 6
			-10%	

**Notes**

1. Absolute maximum rating system.
2. During adjustment on the production line this value is likely to be surpassed considerably. It is therefore strongly recommended to first make the necessary adjustments for normal operation without picture tube.
3. Operation of the tube at lower voltages impairs the luminance and resolution, and could impair convergence.
4. The short-term average anode current should be limited by circuitry to 1500  $\mu$ A.
5. During adjustment on the production line max. 1500 V is permitted.
6. For maximum cathode life it is recommended that the heater supply be designed for 6,3 V at zero beam current.

## 2. EQUIPMENT DESIGN RANGES

Unless otherwise specified, values are for each gun and voltage values are positive with respect to grid 1.

For anode voltages between 20 kV and 30 kV:

Grid 3 (focusing electrode) voltage	$V_{g3}$	29% to 33% of anode voltage
Grid 2 voltage and cathode voltage for visual extinction of undeflected focused spot	$V_{g2}, V_k$	see cut-off design chart, page 19; note 1
Maximum ratio of cathode voltage highest gun to lowest gun in any tube		1,25
Video drive characteristics		see graphs on page 20; note 2
Grid 3 current	$I_{g3}$	-2 to +2 $\mu A$
Grid 2 current	$I_{g2}$	-2 to +2 $\mu A$
Grid 1 current, under cut-off condition	$I_{g1}$	-2 to +2 $\mu A$

	white D					
	6500K + 7 M.P.C.D			9300K + 27 M.P.C.D.		
To produce white of the following CIE co-ordinates	x	0,313			0,281	
	y	0,329			0,311	
Percentage of total anode current supplied by each gun (typical)	red	green	blue	red	green	blue
	38,3	35,8	25,9%	27,9	39,1	33,0%
Ratio of anode current	min.	typ.	max.	min.	typ.	max.
red to blue	1,1	1,5	1,9	0,6	0,9	1,2
red to green	0,8	1,1	1,4	0,5	0,7	1,0
blue to green	0,5	0,7	1,0	0,6	0,9	1,2

## Notes

- The common  $V_{g2}$  should be adjusted as follows:  
Set the cathode voltage,  $V_k$ , for each gun at 130 V. Increase the  $V_{g2}$  from about 575 V to the value at which the raster of one of the guns becomes just visible. Now decrease the  $V_k$  of the remaining guns so that the rasters of these guns also become visible.
- For optimum picture performance it is recommended that the cathodes are not driven below +1 V.

3. EXAMPLE OF USE OF DESIGN RANGES

Unless otherwise specified, voltage values are for each gun and are positive with respect to grid 1.

Anode voltage	$V_{a,g4}$	27,5 kV	
Grid 3 (focusing electrode) voltage	$V_{g3}$	8,0 to 9,1 kV	
Grid 2 voltage when circuit design utilizes cathode voltage of 130 V for visual extinction of focused spot	$V_{g2}$	575 to 825 V	
Heater voltage, under operating conditions	$V_f$	6,3 V	note 1

	A51EBD00X	A51EBD10X	
Luminance at the centre of the screen L	204 cd/m <sup>2</sup> (59,64 foot lambert)	165 cd/m <sup>2</sup> (48,24 foot lambert)	note 2
	198 cd/m <sup>2</sup> (57,89 foot lambert)	160 cd/m <sup>2</sup> (46,78 foot lambert)	note 3

4. BEAM CORRECTIONS

Maximum centring error in any direction after colour purity, static convergence, and horizontal centre line correction, measured with deflection coils in nominal position

4 mm (0,16 in)

5. LIMITING CIRCUIT VALUES

**High voltage circuits**

To minimize the possibility of damage to the circuit caused by a momentary internal arc, it is recommended that the high-voltage power supply and the grid 3 power supply be of the limited energy type.

Grid 3 circuit resistance	$R_{g3}$	max.	70 M $\Omega$
Grid 1 to cathode circuit resistance (each gun)	$R_{g1k}$	max.	0,75 M $\Omega$

**Notes**

1. The tube has quick-heating cathodes; if standby conditions are still required operate at 5,0 V.
2. Tube settings adjusted to produce white of 9300K + 27 M.P.C.D. ( $x = 0,281, y = 0,311$ ), focused raster, current density 0,4  $\mu\text{A}/\text{cm}^2$ .
3. Tube settings adjusted to produce white of 6500K + 7 M.P.C.D. ( $x = 0,313, y = 0,329$ ), focused raster, current density 0,4  $\mu\text{A}/\text{cm}^2$ .

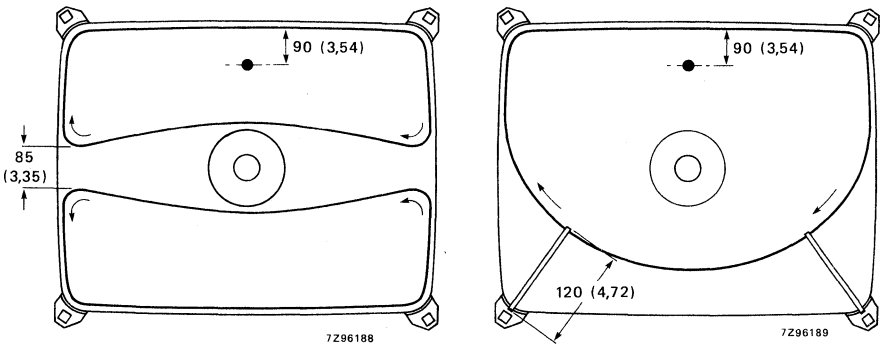
6. DEGAUSSING

The picture tube has an internal magnetic shield. This shield and the shadow mask with its suspension system may be provided with an automatic degaussing system, consisting of two coils covering top and bottom cone parts, or one large coil.

For proper degaussing an initial magnetomotive force (m.m.f.) of 300 ampere-turns\* is required in each of the coils. This m.m.f. has to be gradually decreased by appropriate degaussing circuitry. In the steady state, no significant m.m.f. should remain in the coils ( $\leq 0,3$  ampere-turns\*\*).

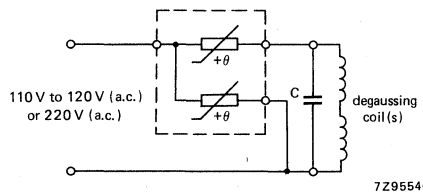
If single-phase power rectification is employed in the t.v. circuitry, provision should be included to prevent asymmetric distortion of the a.c. voltage applied to the degaussing circuit due to high d.c. inrush currents.

Examples of a double-coil and of a single-coil system are given below.



Position of degaussing coils on the picture tube.

Degaussing circuit using dual PTC thermistor 2322 662 98009; C = 100 nF, for double-coil system, optional for single-coil system.



Data of degaussing coil

	double-coil system	single-coil system
Circumference	125 cm (49 in)	139 cm (54 in)
Number of turns	60	140
Copper-wire diameter	0,4 mm (0,016 in)	0,4 mm (0,016 in)
Aluminium-wire diameter	0,5 mm (0,02 in)	0,5 mm (0,02 in)
Resistance	22 Ω (two coils in series)	27 Ω

\* For double-coil system; 700 ampere-turns for single-coil system.

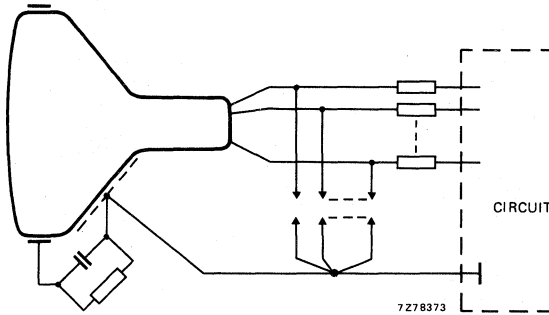
\*\* For double-coil system;  $\leq 0,6$  ampere-turns for single-coil system.

7. FLASHOVER PROTECTION

With the high voltage used with this tube (max. 30 kV) internal flashovers may occur. As a result of the Soft-Flash technology these flashover currents are limited to approx. 60 A offering higher set reliability, optimum circuit protection and component savings.

Primary protective circuitry using properly grounded spark gaps and series isolation resistors (preferably carbon composition) is still necessary to prevent tube damage. The spark gaps should be connected to all picture tube electrodes at the socket according to the figure below; they are not required on the heater pins. No other connections between the outer conductive coating and the chassis are permissible. The spark gaps should be designed for a breakdown voltage at the focusing electrode (g3) of 13,5 kV ( $1,5 \times V_{g3}$  max. at  $V_{a,g4} = 27,5$  kV), and at the other electrodes of 1,5 to 2 kV.

The values of the series isolation resistors should be as high as possible (min.  $1,5 \text{ k}\Omega$ ) without causing deterioration of the circuit performance. The resistors should be able to withstand an instantaneous surge of 20 kV for the focusing circuit and 12 kV for the remaining circuits without arcing. Additional information is available on request.



**X-RADIATION LIMIT**

Maximum anode voltage at which the X-radiation emitted will not exceed 0,5 mR/h at an anode current of 300  $\mu$ A

entire tube

35,5 kV \*

face-plate only

37 kV

**Warning:**

If the value for the tube face only is used as design criterion, adequate shielding must be provided in the receiver for the anode contact and/or certain portions of the tube funnel and panel skirt to insure that the X-radiation from the receiver is attenuated to a value equal to or lower than that specified for the face of the tube.

Maximum voltage difference between anode and focus electrode at which the X-radiation will not exceed 0,5 mR/h

30 kV

**Warning:**

If the voltage value above can be exceeded in the receiver, additional attenuation of the X-radiation through the tube neck may be required.

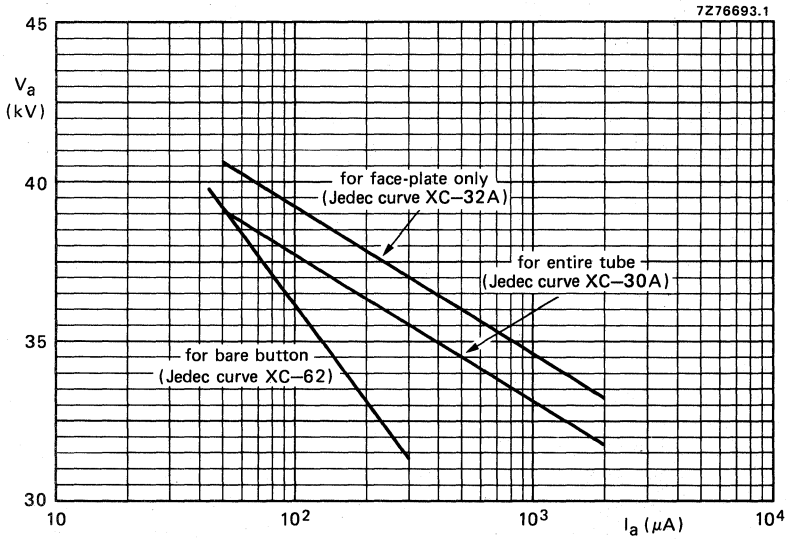
The X-radiation emitted from this picture tube, as measured in accordance with the procedure of JEDEC Publication No. 64D, will not exceed 0,5 mR/h throughout the useful tube life when operated within the 'Design maximum ratings'.

The tube should not be operated beyond its 'Design maximum ratings' stated above, but its X-radiation will not exceed 0,5 mR/h for anode voltage and current combinations given by the isoexposure-rate limits characteristics shown on the next page.

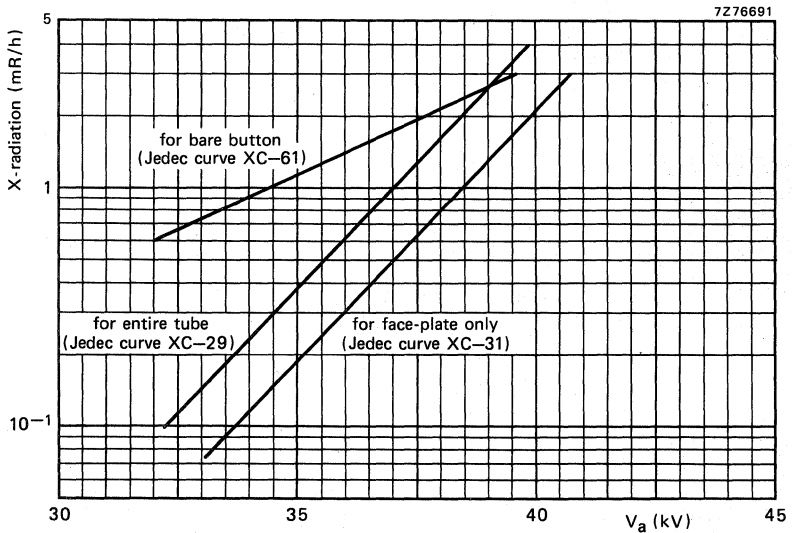
Operation above the values shown by the curve may result in failure of the television receiver to comply with the Federal Performance Standard of the U.S. for Television Receivers, Section 1020-10 of Part 1020 of Title 21, Code of Federal Regulation (PL90-602) as published in the Federal Register Volume 38, No. 198, Monday, October 15, 1973.

Maximum X-radiation as a function of anode voltage at 300  $\mu$ A anode current is shown by the curve on the next page. X-radiation at a constant anode voltage varies linearly with anode current.

\* This rating applies only if the anode connector used by the set maker provides the necessary attenuation to reduce the X-radiation from the anode contact by a factor equal to the difference between the anode button isoexposure-rate limit curve and the isoexposure-rate limit curve for the entire tube.



0.5 mR/h isoexposure-rate limit curve.



X-radiation limit curve at a constant anode current of 300  $\mu\text{A}$ .

## WARNINGS

### X-radiation

Operation of this colour picture tube at abnormal conditions which exceed the 0,5 mR/h iso-dose rate curve shown on the preceding page may produce soft X-rays which may constitute a health hazard on prolonged exposure at close range unless adequate external screening is provided. Precautions must therefore be exercised during servicing of TV receivers employing this tube to assure that the anode voltage and other tube voltages are adjusted to the recommended values so that the 'Design maximum ratings' will not be exceeded.

### Tube replacement

This picture tube employs integral X-radiation and implosion protection and must be replaced with a tube of the same type number or a recommended replacement to assure continued safety.

### Shock hazard

The high voltage at which the tube is operated may be very dangerous. The design of the TV receiver should include safeguards to prevent the user from coming in contact with the high voltage. Extreme care should be taken in the servicing or adjustment of any high-voltage circuit.

Caution must be exercised during the replacement or servicing of the picture tube since a residual electrical charge may be contained on the high-voltage capacitor formed by the external and internal conductive coatings of the picture tube funnel. To remove any residual high-voltage charges from the picture tube, 'bleed-off the charge by shorting the anode contact button, located in the funnel of the picture tube, to the external conductive coating before handling the tube. Discharging the high voltage to isolated metal parts such as cabinets and control brackets may produce a shock hazard.

### Tube handling

Picture tubes should be kept in the shipping box or similar protective container until just prior to installation. Wear heavy protective clothing, including gloves and safety goggles with side shields, in areas containing unpacked and unprotected tubes to prevent possible injury from flying glass in the event a tube breaks. Handle the picture tube with extreme care. Do not strike, scratch or subject the tube to more than moderate pressure. Particular care should be taken to prevent damage to the seal area.

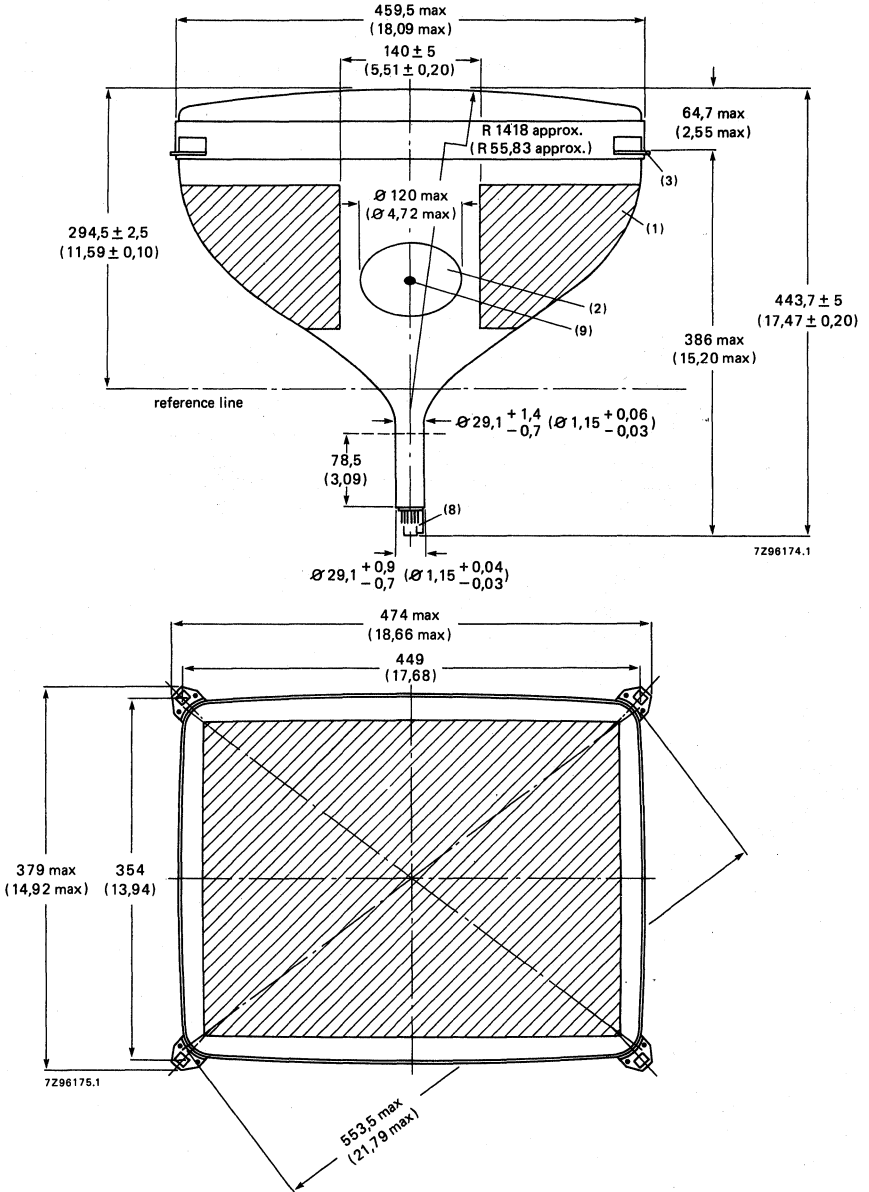
The receiver mounting system should incorporate sufficient cushioning so that under normal conditions of shipment or handling an impact acceleration of more than 35g is never applied to the tube.

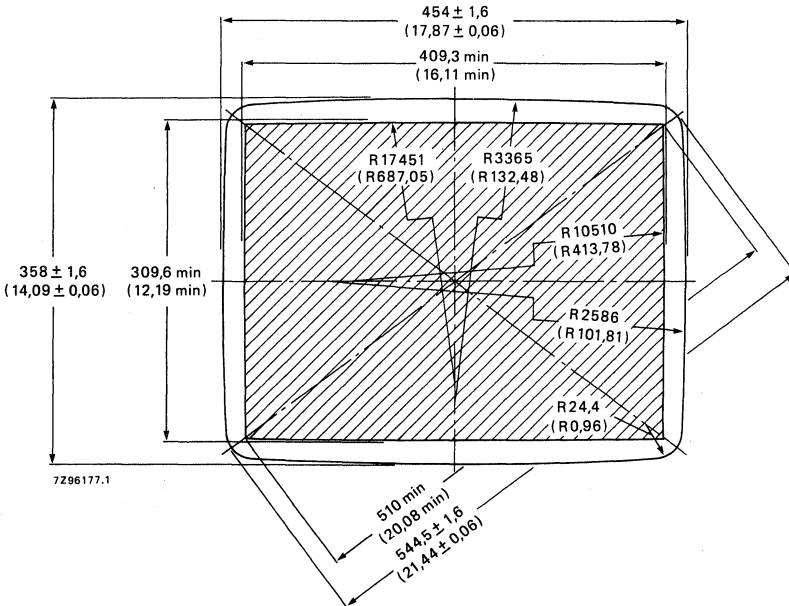
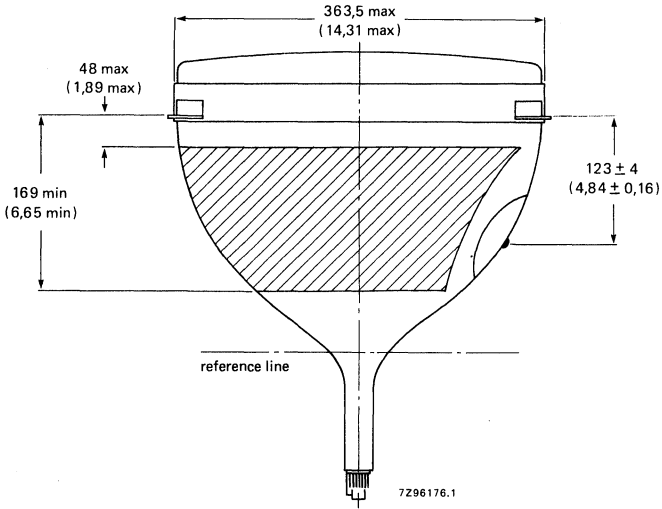


**MECHANICAL DATA**

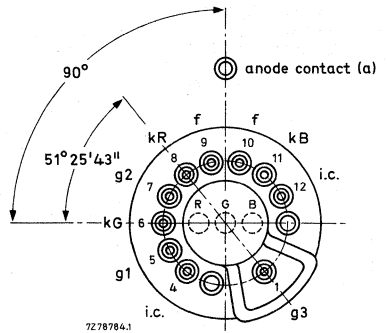
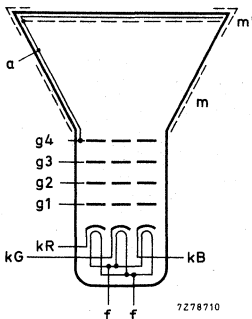
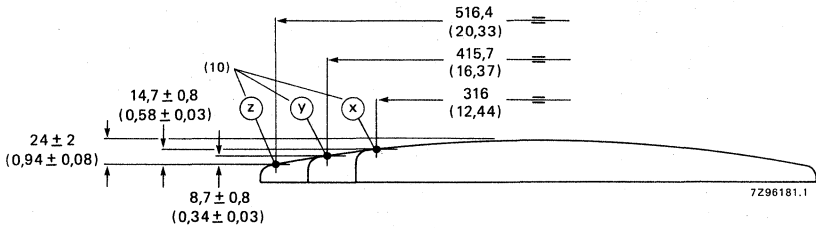
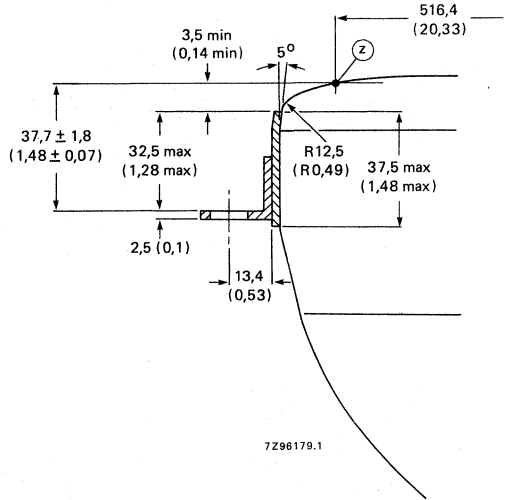
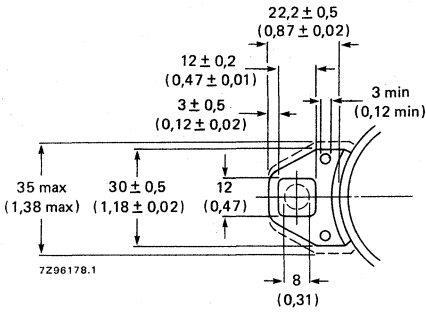
The dimensions are given in mm, and in inches between brackets.

Notes are on page 15.





MECHANICAL DATA (continued)



i.c. = internally connected  
(not to be used)

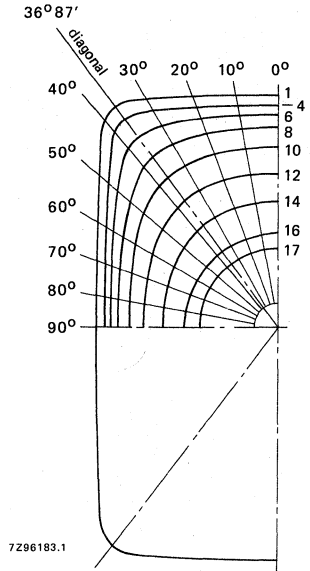
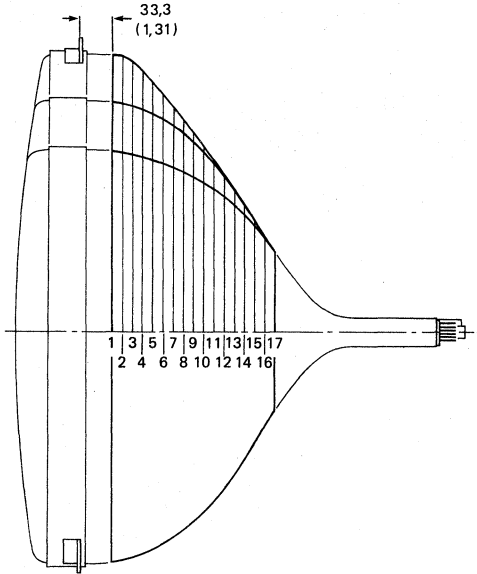
**Notes to outline drawings on the preceding pages**

1. Configuration of outer conductive coating may be different but will contain the contact area as shown in the drawing.
2. To clean this area, wipe only with a soft lintless cloth.
3. The displacement of any lug with respect to the plane through the three other lugs is max. 1,3 mm (0,05 in). This deviation is incorporated in the tolerance of  $\pm 1,8$  mm (0,07 in).
4. Minimum space to be reserved for mounting lug.
5. The position of the mounting screw in the cabinet must be within a circle of 8 mm diameter drawn around the true geometrical positions, i.e. the corners of a rectangle of 354 mm (13,94 in) x 449 mm (17,68 in).
6. Not applicable.
7. Not applicable.
8. The socket for this base should not be rigidly mounted; it should have flexible leads and be allowed to move freely. After mounting of the tube in the cabinet note that the position of the base can fall within a circle, having a diameter of max. 50 mm (1,968 in), concentric with an imaginary tube axis.
9. Small cavity contact J1-21, IEC 67-III-2.
10. The X, Y and Z reference points are located on the outside surface of the face plate 3,2 mm (0,13 in) beyond the intersection of the minor, major and diagonal screen axis respectively, with the minimum published screen.

**Sagittal heights with reference to screen centre at the edge of the minimum useful screen**

coordinates			coordinates		
x	y	sagittal	x	y	sagittal
mm	mm	height	inch	inch	height
		mm			inch
0	154,8	8,9	0	6,09	0,35
20	154,8	9,0	0,79	6,09	0,35
40	154,8	9,3	1,57	6,09	0,37
60	154,7	10,0	2,36	6,09	0,39
80	154,6	10,9	3,15	6,09	0,43
100	154,5	12,1	3,94	6,08	0,48
120	154,4	13,6	4,72	6,08	0,54
140	154,2	15,4	5,51	6,07	0,61
160	154,1	17,5	6,30	6,07	0,69
180	153,9	20,0	7,09	6,06	0,79
200	153,7	22,8	7,87	6,05	0,90
203,5	153,6	23,4	8,01	6,05	0,92
203,6	150	23,0	8,02	5,91	0,91
203,7	140	21,9	8,02	5,51	0,86
204,0	120	20,0	8,03	4,72	0,79
204,2	100	18,4	8,04	3,94	0,72
204,4	80	17,1	8,05	3,15	0,67
204,5	60	16,1	8,05	2,36	0,63
204,6	40	15,4	8,06	1,57	0,61
204,6	20	15,0	8,06	0,79	0,59
204,7	0	14,9	8,06	0	0,59

Maximum cone contour



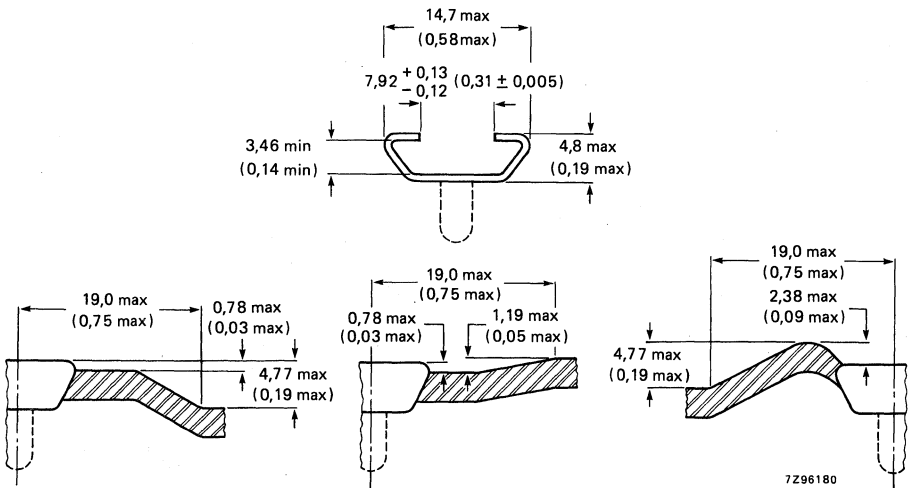
Dimensions in mm

sec- tion	nom. distance from section 1	max. distance from centre										
		0°	10°	20°	30°	diag.	40°	50°	60°	70°	80°	90°
1	0	225,7	228,9	239,1	257,6	271,8	267,2	227,9	203,1	187,9	179,6	177,0
2	10	224,6	227,7	237,7	255,9	270,0	265,3	226,7	201,9	186,8	178,6	175,9
3	20	221,8	224,8	234,3	251,1	264,3	259,6	222,9	198,9	184,2	176,1	173,5
4	30	218,1	220,9	229,6	244,5	254,7	250,6	217,9	195,1	180,9	173,1	170,6
5	40	213,8	216,4	224,1	236,5	243,1	239,6	212,0	190,9	177,3	169,9	167,5
6	50	208,7	211,0	217,7	227,5	231,3	228,4	205,6	186,3	173,6	166,5	164,2
7	60	202,6	204,5	210,0	217,5	219,5	217,0	198,5	181,0	169,3	162,6	160,5
8	70	195,1	196,8	201,3	206,9	207,6	205,4	190,3	175,1	164,4	158,3	156,3
9	80	186,2	187,6	191,4	195,6	195,4	193,5	181,3	168,4	158,9	153,3	151,5
10	90	175,6	176,9	180,1	183,3	182,8	181,1	171,4	160,7	152,5	147,6	146,0
11	100	163,6	164,6	167,4	169,9	169,2	167,9	160,4	151,9	145,2	141,0	139,6
12	110	150,3	151,3	153,8	155,7	154,7	153,6	147,9	141,7	136,6	133,4	132,3
13	120	136,4	137,3	139,3	140,4	139,5	138,6	134,5	130,3	126,8	124,6	123,9
14	130	122,1	122,8	124,4	124,9	124,0	123,3	120,7	118,2	116,1	114,7	114,3
15	140	107,5	107,7	108,2	108,6	108,4	108,2	107,0	105,7	104,5	103,8	103,5
16	150	92,6	92,3	92,3	92,6	92,8	92,9	92,9	92,6	92,1	91,6	91,4
17	159,5	78,1	78,1	78,1	78,1	78,1	78,1	78,1	78,1	78,1	78,1	78,1

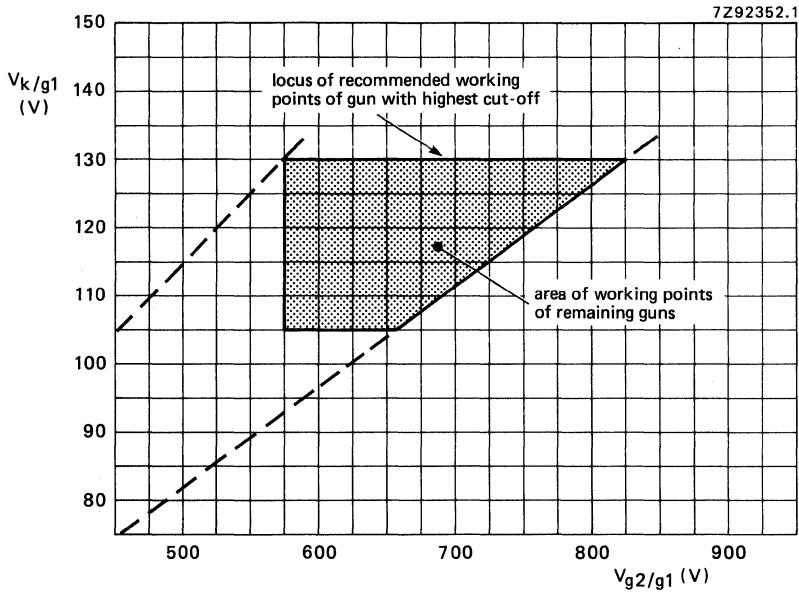
Dimensions in inches

sec- tion	nom. distance from section 1	max. distance from centre										
		0°	10°	20°	30°	diag.	40°	50°	60°	70°	80°	90°
1	0	8,89	9,01	9,41	10,14	10,70	10,52	8,97	8,00	7,40	7,07	6,97
2	0,39	8,84	8,96	9,36	10,07	10,63	10,44	8,93	7,95	7,35	7,03	6,93
3	0,79	8,73	8,85	9,22	9,89	10,41	10,22	8,78	7,83	7,25	6,93	6,83
4	1,18	8,59	8,70	9,04	9,63	10,03	9,87	8,58	7,68	7,12	6,81	6,72
5	1,57	8,42	8,52	8,82	9,31	9,57	9,43	8,35	7,52	6,98	6,69	6,59
6	1,97	8,22	8,31	8,57	8,96	9,11	8,99	8,09	7,33	6,83	6,56	6,46
7	2,36	7,98	8,05	8,27	8,56	8,64	8,54	7,81	7,13	6,67	6,40	6,32
8	2,76	7,68	7,75	7,93	8,15	8,17	8,09	7,49	6,89	6,47	6,23	6,15
9	3,15	7,33	7,39	7,54	7,70	7,69	7,62	7,14	6,63	6,26	6,04	5,96
10	3,54	6,91	6,96	7,09	7,22	7,20	7,13	6,75	6,33	6,00	5,81	5,75
11	3,94	6,44	6,48	6,59	6,69	6,66	6,61	6,31	5,98	5,72	5,55	5,50
12	4,33	5,92	5,96	6,06	6,13	6,09	6,05	5,82	5,58	5,38	5,25	5,21
13	4,72	5,37	5,41	5,48	5,53	5,49	5,46	5,30	5,13	4,99	4,91	4,88
14	5,12	4,81	4,83	4,90	4,92	4,88	4,85	4,75	4,65	4,57	4,52	4,50
15	5,51	4,23	4,24	4,26	4,28	4,27	4,26	4,21	4,16	4,11	4,09	4,07
16	5,91	3,65	3,63	3,63	3,65	3,65	3,66	3,66	3,65	3,63	3,61	3,60
17	6,28	3,07	3,07	3,07	3,07	3,07	3,07	3,07	3,07	3,07	3,07	3,07

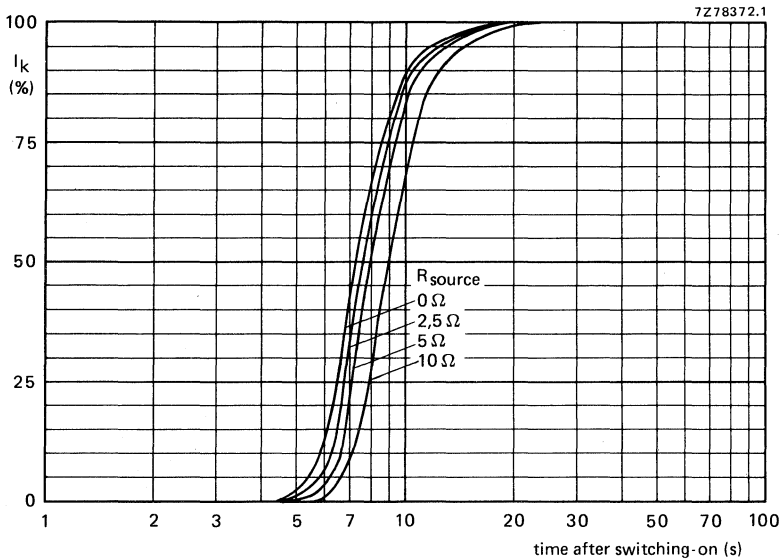
Cavity cap JEDEC J1-21, IEC 67-III-2







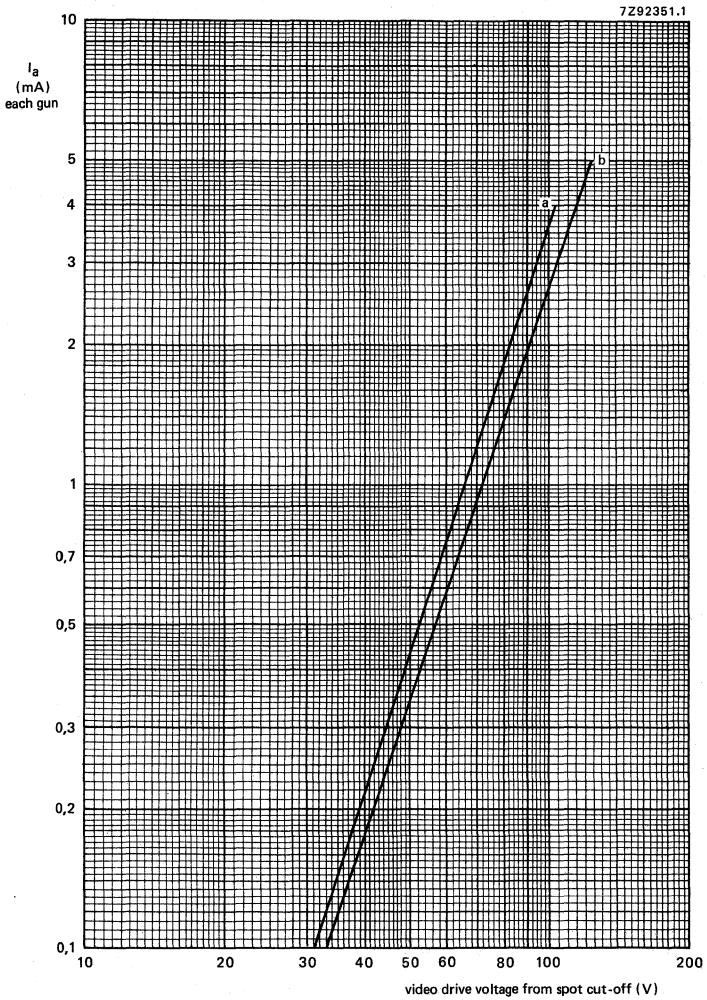
Spot cut-off design chart.



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



A51EBD00X  
A51EBD10X



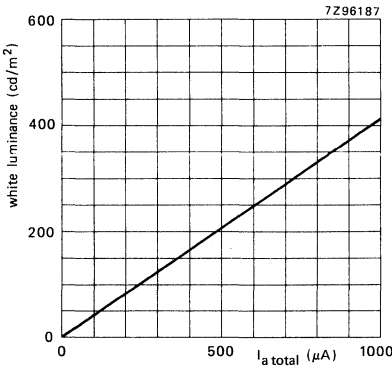
Typical cathode drive characteristic.

$V_f = 6,3 \text{ V};$

$V_{a,g4} = 30 \text{ kV};$

$V_{g3}$  adjusted for focus;

$V_{g2}$  (each gun) adjusted to provide spot cut-off for  $V_k = 105 \text{ V}$  (curve a) and  $V_k = 130 \text{ V}$  (curve b).



A51EBD00X

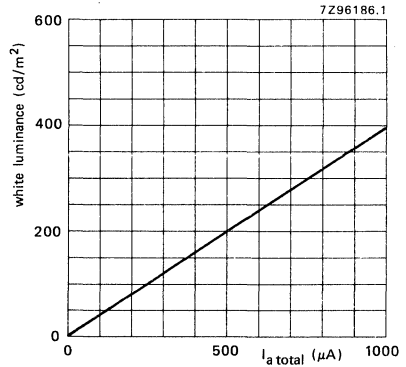
Luminance at the centre of the screen as a function of  $I_{total}$ .

$V_{a,g4} = 30$  kV;  $V_f = 6,3$  V;  $V_{g3}$  adjusted for optimum focus.

White-light output = 9300 K + 27 M.P.C.D.;

CIE co-ordinates  $x = 0,281$ ,  $y = 0,311$ .

Raster size = 409,3 x 309,6 mm<sup>2</sup>  
(16,11 x 12,19 in<sup>2</sup>).



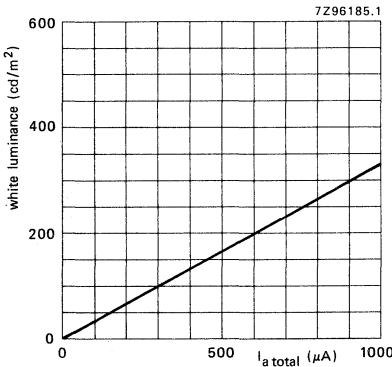
Luminance at the centre of the screen as a function of  $I_{total}$ .

$V_{a,g4} = 30$  kV;  $V_f = 6,3$  V;  $V_{g3}$  adjusted for optimum focus.

White-light output = 6500 K + 7 M.P.C.D.;

CIE co-ordinates  $x = 0,313$ ,  $y = 0,329$ .

Raster size = 409,3 x 309,6 mm<sup>2</sup>  
(16,11 x 12,19 in<sup>2</sup>).



A51EBD10X

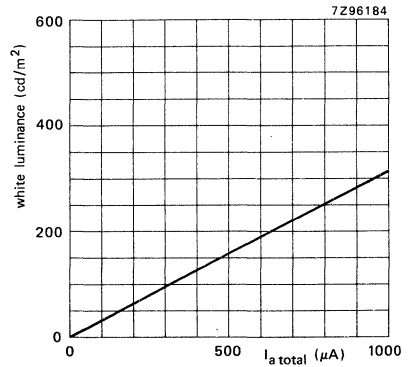
Luminance at the centre of the screen as a function of  $I_{total}$ .

$V_{a,g4} = 30$  kV;  $V_f = 6,3$  V;  $V_{g3}$  adjusted for optimum focus.

White-light output = 9300 K + 27 M.P.C.D.;

CIE co-ordinates  $x = 0,281$ ,  $y = 0,311$ .

Raster size = 409,3 x 309,6 mm<sup>2</sup>  
(16,11 x 12,19 in<sup>2</sup>).



Luminance at the centre of the screen as a function of  $I_{total}$ .

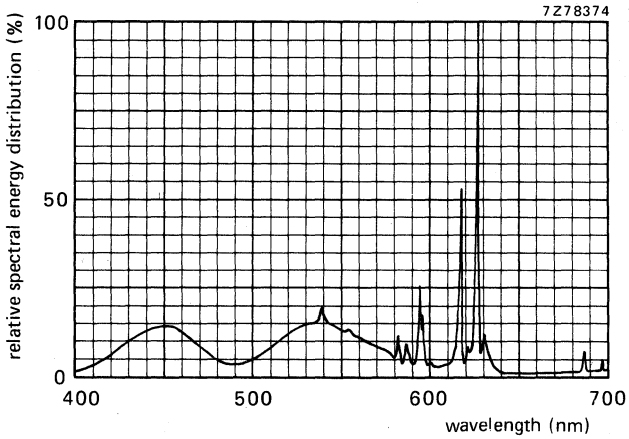
$V_{a,g4} = 30$  kV;  $V_f = 6,3$  V;  $V_{g3}$  adjusted for optimum focus.

White-light output = 6500 K + 7 M.P.C.D.;

CIE co-ordinates  $x = 0,313$ ,  $y = 0,329$ .

Raster size = 409,3 x 309,6 mm<sup>2</sup>  
(16,11 x 12,19 in<sup>2</sup>).

A51EBD00X  
A51EBD10X



Simultaneous excitation of red, green and blue phosphor, measured in a tube, to produce white of  $x = 0,281$ ,  $y = 0,311$ . Exact shape of the peaks depends on the resolution of the measuring apparatus.

Colour co-ordinates:	x	y
red	0,635	0,340
green	0,315	0,600
blue	0,150	0,060

## 90° FLAT SQUARE COLOUR PICTURE TUBE ASSEMBLIES

- Factory preset tube/coil assemblies
- Self-converging and raster correction free
- 51 cm, 90° colour picture tube A51EBD . . X
- Hybrid saddle toroidal deflection unit of the AT6030 series

### QUICK REFERENCE DATA

Deflection angle	90°
Minimum useful screen diagonal	51 cm
Overall length	444 mm
Neck diameter	29,1 mm

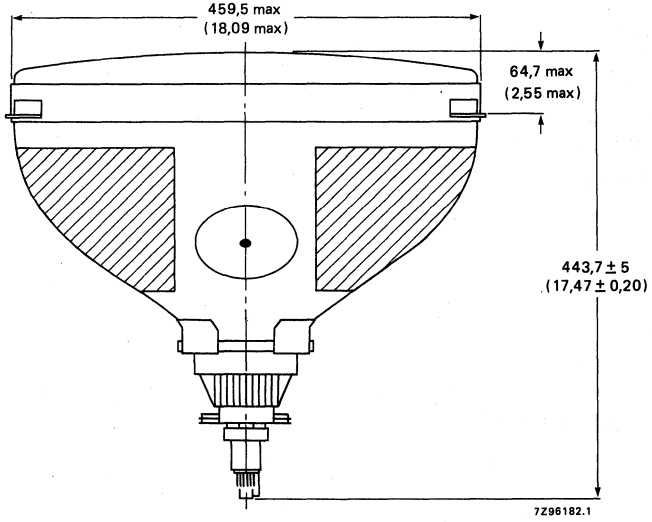
### AVAILABLE ASSEMBLIES

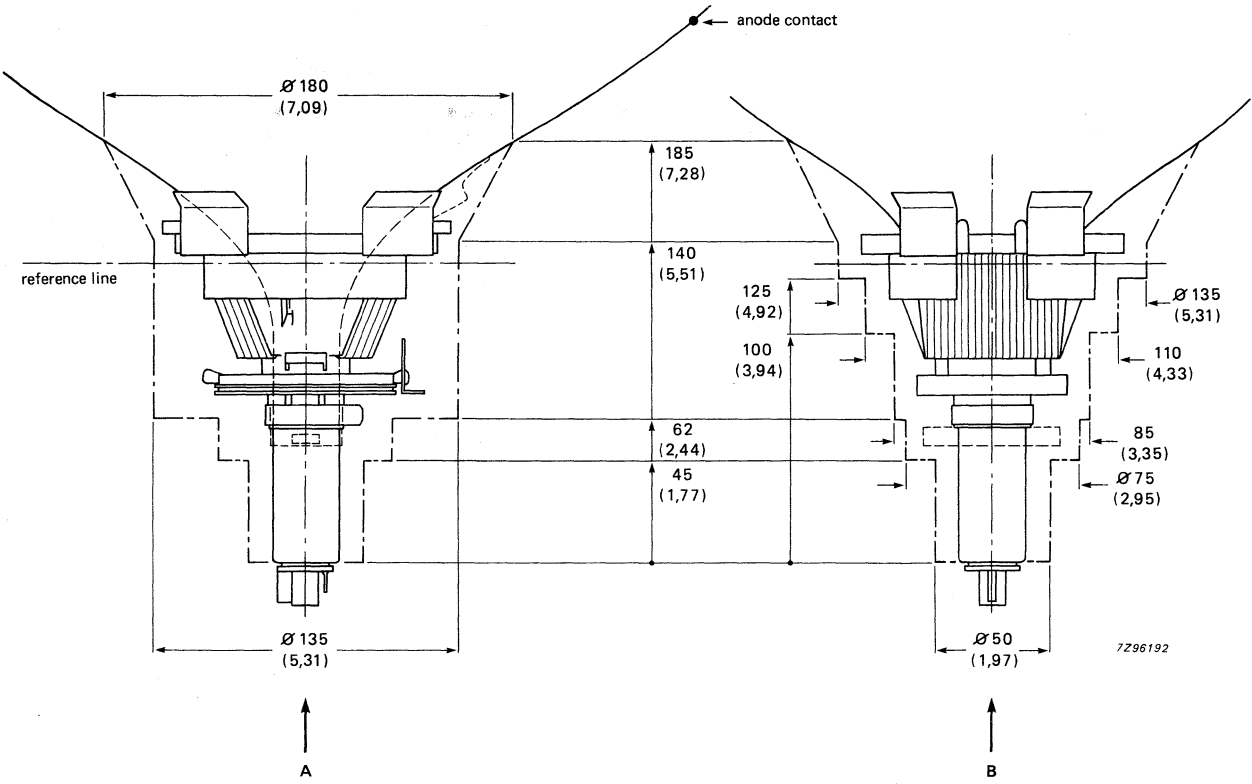
assembly type	assembly components
A51EBD00X40	tube A51EBD00X + deflection unit AT6030, type 1
A51EBD10X40	tube A51EBD10X + deflection unit AT6030, type 1

A51EBD00X40  
A51EBD10X40

MECHANICAL DATA

Dimensions in mm





Yoke clearance.

**ELECTRICAL DATA OF DEFLECTION UNIT**

Line deflection coils

inductance at 1 V (r.m.s.), 1 kHz  
resistance at 25 °C  
magnetic flux

2,0 mH ± 4%  
2,35 Ω ± 10%  
5,70 mWb ± 2,5%

Line deflection current,  
edge to edge, at 25 kV

2,85 A (p-p)

Field deflection coils

inductance at 1 V (r.m.s.), 1 kHz  
resistance at 25 °C

19,5 mH ± 10%  
9,7 Ω ± 7%

Field deflection current,  
edge to edge, at 25 kV

1,09 A (p-p)

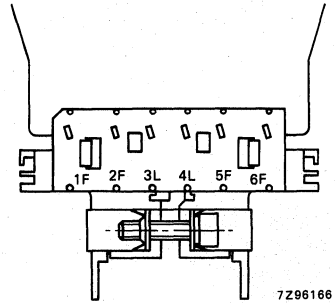
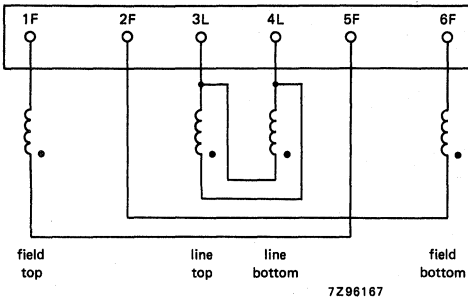
Cross-talk

a voltage of 10 V, 15625 Hz applied to the line coils causes no more than 0,2 V across the field coils (damping resistors included)

Insulation resistance at 1 kV (d.c.)

between line and field coils  
between line coil and core clamp  
between field coil and core clamp

> 500 MΩ  
> 500 MΩ  
> 10 MΩ



Connection diagram and top view of terminals of deflection unit AT6030, type 1. The beginning of the windings is indicated with ●.

## FLAT SQUARE HIBRICON COLOUR PICTURE TUBES

- Flat and square screen
- 90° deflection
- In-line, hi-bi potential A R T\* gun
- 29,1 mm neck diameter
- Mask with corner suspension
- Hibricon screen with pigmented phosphors featuring high brightness and increased contrast performance
- Quick-heating low-power cathodes
- Soft flash
- Slotted shadow mask optimized for minimum moiré at 525lines system
- Internal magnetic shield
- Internal multipole
- Reinforced envelope for push-through mounting
- The tube is supplied with a matched hybrid saddle toroidal deflection unit of the AT6030 series; it forms a self-converging and raster correction free assembly

### QUICK REFERENCE DATA

Deflection angle	90°
Minimum useful screen diagonal	51 cm
Overall length	444 mm
Neck diameter	29,1 mm
Heating	6,3 V, 310 mA
Focusing voltage	31% of anode voltage

Types A51EBS00X and A51EBS10X are identical, except for the light transmission of the face glass at centre: 64,5% for A51EBS00X, and 52,3% for A51EBS10X.

\* Aberration Reducing Triode.



**GENERAL DATA**

**1. ELECTRICAL**

Electron guns

unitized triple-aperture electrodes;  
aberration reducing triode

Heating

heater voltage  
heater current

$V_f$  6,3 V  
 $I_f$  310 mA

Focusing method

Focus lens

electrostatic  
hi-bi-potential

Convergence method

magnetic

Deflection method

magnetic

Deflection angles (approx.)

diagonal

90 deg

horizontal

78 deg

vertical

60 deg

Direct interelectrode capacitances (approx.)

grid 1 to all other electrodes  
all cathodes to all other electrodes  
each cathode to all other electrodes  
grid 3 to all other electrodes  
grid 2 to all other electrodes

$C_{g1}$  17 pF  
 $C_k$  15 pF  
 $C_{kR}, C_{kG}, C_{kB}$  5 pF  
 $C_{g3}$  6 pF  
 $C_{g2}$  4,5 pF

anode to external conductive coating, including rim band

$C_{a(m+m')}$  < 2200 pF  
> 1600 pF

Resistance between rimband and external conductive coating

$\geq 50 M\Omega$

**2. OPTICAL**

Screen

metal-backed vertical phosphor  
stripes; phosphor lines follow  
glass contour

Screen finish

high polish

Useful screen dimensions

diagonal  
horizontal axis  
vertical axis  
area

min. 510,0 mm (20,08 in)  
min. 409,3 mm (16,11 in)  
min. 309,6 mm (12,19 in)  
min. 1253 cm<sup>2</sup> (194,22 in<sup>2</sup>)

Positional accuracy of the screen with  
respect to the glass contour

see Figure on the next page

Phosphors

red

pigmented europium activated  
rare earth  
sulphide type  
pigmented sulphide type

green

blue

Persistence

medium short

Colour co-ordinates

red

x	y
0,635	0,340

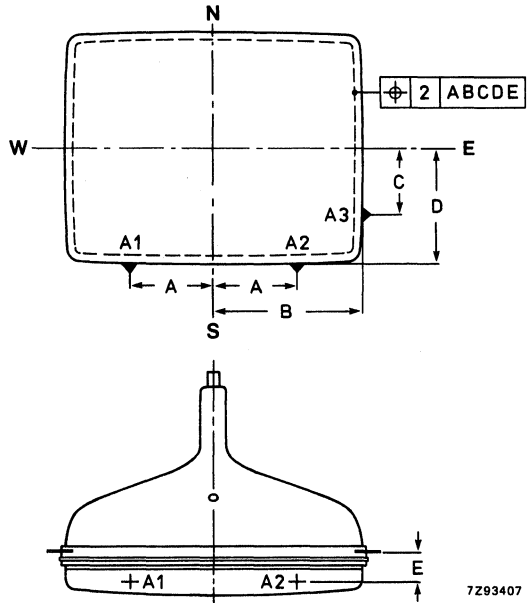
green

0,315	0,600
-------	-------

blue

0,150	0,060
-------	-------

- A = 171,7 mm (6,76 in)
- B = 223,7 mm (8,81 in)
- C = 115,6 mm (4,55 in)
- D = 173,9 mm (6,85 in)
- E = 23,5 mm (0,93 in)



Centre-to-centre distance of vertical identical colour phosphor stripes, at screen centre

approx. 0,69 mm (0,027 in)

Light transmission of face glass at centre

A51EBS00X  
A51EBS10X

64,5%  
52,3%

3. MECHANICAL (see also the figures on pages 12, 13 and 14)

Overall length

443,7 ± 5 mm (17,47 ± 0,20 in)

Neck diameter

29,1 <sup>+1,4</sup><sub>-0,7</sub> mm (1,15 <sup>+0,06</sup><sub>-0,03</sub> in) \*

Bulb dimensions

diagonal

max. 546,1 mm (21,5 in)

width

max. 455,6 mm (17,9 in)

height

max. 359,6 mm (14,16 in)

Base designation

JEDEC B10-277

Anode contact designation

recessed small cavity cap  
(JEDEC no. J1-21; IEC 67-III-2)

Bulb

funnel

E1AJ-J540F1

panel

to be established

Implosion protection

reinforced envelope for push-through

Mass

15 kg (33 lbs)

Mounting position

anode contact on top

\* In the region of 78,5 mm (3,09 in) from the neck end, the maximum diameter is 30 mm (1,18 in).

**RATINGS AND ELECTRICAL DATA**

1. LIMITING VALUES (Design maximum rating system unless otherwise stated)

Unless otherwise specified, voltage values are for each gun and values are positive with respect to grid 1.

Anode voltage	$V_{a,g4}$	max.	30 kV	notes 1 and 2
		min.	20 kV	note 3
Long-term average current for three guns	$I_a$	max.	1000 $\mu$ A	note 4
Grid 3 (focusing electrode) voltage	$V_{g3}$	max.	11 kV	
Grid 2 voltage	$V_{g2}$	max.	1200 V	note 5
Cathode voltage				
positive	$V_k$	max.	400 V	
positive operating cut-off	$V_k$	max.	200 V	
negative	$-V_k$	max.	0 V	
negative peak	$-V_{kp}$	max.	2 V	
Cathode to heater voltage				
positive	$V_{kf}$	max.	250 V	
positive peak	$V_{kfp}$	max.	300 V	note 1
negative	$-V_{kf}$	max.	135 V	
negative peak	$-V_{kfp}$	max.	180 V	note 1
Heater voltage	$V_f$		6,3 V + 5% -10%	notes 1 and 6

**Notes**

1. Absolute maximum rating system.
2. During adjustment on the production line this value is likely to be surpassed considerably. It is therefore strongly recommended to first make the necessary adjustments for normal operation without picture tube.
3. Operation of the tube at lower voltages impairs the luminance and resolution, and could impair convergence.
4. The short-term average anode current should be limited by circuitry to 1500  $\mu$ A.
5. During adjustment on the production line max. 1500 V is permitted.
6. For maximum cathode life it is recommended that the heater supply be designed for 6,3 V at zero beam current.

## 2. EQUIPMENT DESIGN RANGES

Unless otherwise specified, values are for each gun and voltage values are positive with respect to grid 1.

For anode voltages between 20 kV and 30 kV:

Grid 3 (focusing electrode) voltage	$V_{g3}$	29% to 33% of anode voltage
Grid 2 voltage and cathode voltage for visual extinction of undeflected focused spot	$V_{g2}, V_k$	see cut-off design chart, page 19; note 1
Maximum ratio of cathode voltage highest gun to lowest gun in any tube		1,25
Video drive characteristics		see graphs on page 20; note 2
Grid 3 current	$I_{g3}$	-2 to +2 $\mu A$
Grid 2 current	$I_{g2}$	-2 to +2 $\mu A$
Grid 1 current, under cut-off condition	$I_{g1}$	-2 to +2 $\mu A$

	white D					
	6500K + 7 M.P.C.D			9300K + 27 M.P.C.D.		
To produce white of the following CIE co-ordinates	x	0,313			0,281	
	y	0,329			0,311	
Percentage of total anode current supplied by each gun (typical)	red	green	blue	red	green	blue
	38,3	35,8	25,9%	27,9	39,1	33,0%
Ratio of anode current	min.	typ.	max.	min.	typ.	max.
red to blue	1,1	1,5	1,9	0,6	0,9	1,2
red to green	0,8	1,1	1,4	0,5	0,7	1,0
blue to green	0,5	0,7	1,0	0,6	0,9	1,2

## Notes

- The common  $V_{g2}$  should be adjusted as follows:  
Set the cathode voltage,  $V_k$ , for each gun at 130 V. Increase the  $V_{g2}$  from about 575 V to the value at which the raster of one of the guns becomes just visible. Now decrease the  $V_k$  of the remaining guns so that the rasters of these guns also become visible.
- For optimum picture performance it is recommended that the cathodes are not driven below +1 V.

### 3. EXAMPLE OF USE OF DESIGN RANGES

Unless otherwise specified, voltage values are for each gun and are positive with respect to grid 1.

Anode voltage	$V_{a,g4}$	27,5 kV	
Grid 3 (focusing electrode) voltage	$V_{g3}$	8,0 to 9,1 kV	
Grid 2 voltage when circuit design utilizes cathode voltage of 130 V for visual extinction of focused spot	$V_{g2}$	575 to 825 V	
Heater voltage, under operating conditions	$V_f$	6,3 V	note 1

	A51EBS00X	A51EBS10X	
Luminance at the centre of the screen L	204 cd/m <sup>2</sup> (59,64 foot lambert)	165 cd/m <sup>2</sup> (48,24 foot lambert)	note 2
	198 cd/m <sup>2</sup> (57,89 foot lambert)	160 cd/m <sup>2</sup> (46,78 foot lambert)	note 3

### 4. BEAM CORRECTIONS

Maximum centring error in any direction after colour purity, static convergence, and horizontal centre line correction, measured with deflection coils in nominal position

4 mm (0,16 in)

### 5. LIMITING CIRCUIT VALUES

#### High voltage circuits

To minimize the possibility of damage to the circuit caused by a momentary internal arc, it is recommended that the high-voltage power supply and the grid 3 power supply be of the limited energy type.

Grid 3 circuit resistance	$R_{g3}$	max.	70 M $\Omega$
Grid 1 to cathode circuit resistance (each gun)	$R_{g1k}$	max.	0,75 M $\Omega$

#### Notes

1. The tube has quick-heating cathodes; if standby conditions are still required operate at 5,0 V.
2. Tube settings adjusted to produce white of 9300K + 27 M.P.C.D. ( $x = 0,281$ ,  $y = 0,311$ ), focused raster, current density 0,4  $\mu\text{A}/\text{cm}^2$ .
3. Tube settings adjusted to produce white of 6500K + 7 M.P.C.D. ( $x = 0,313$ ,  $y = 0,329$ ), focused raster, current density 0,4  $\mu\text{A}/\text{cm}^2$ .

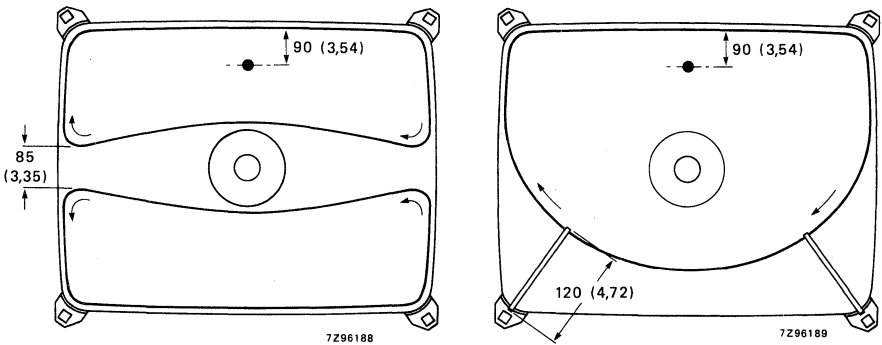
6. DEGAUSSING

The picture tube has an internal magnetic shield. This shield and the shadow mask with its suspension system may be provided with an automatic degaussing system, consisting of two coils covering top and bottom cone parts, or one large coil.

For proper degaussing an initial magnetomotive force (m.m.f.) of 300 ampere-turns\* is required in each of the coils. This m.m.f. has to be gradually decreased by appropriate degaussing circuitry. In the steady state, no significant m.m.f. should remain in the coils ( $\leq 0,3$  ampere-turns\*\*).

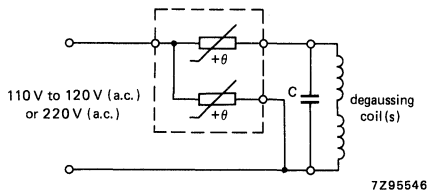
If single-phase power rectification is employed in the t.v. circuitry, provision should be included to prevent asymmetric distortion of the a.c. voltage applied to the degaussing circuit due to high d.c. inrush currents.

Examples of a double-coil and of a single-coil system are given below.



Position of degaussing coils on the picture tube.

Degaussing circuit using dual PTC thermistor 2322 662 98009; C = 100 nF, for double-coil system, optional for single-coil system.



Data of degaussing coil

	double-coil system	single-coil system
Circumference	125 cm (49 in)	139 cm (54 in)
Number of turns	60	140
Copper-wire diameter	0,4 mm (0,016 in)	0,4 mm (0,016 in)
Aluminium-wire diameter	0,5 mm (0,02 in)	0,5 mm (0,02 in)
Resistance	22 Ω (two coils in series)	27 Ω

\* For double-coil system; 700 ampere-turns for single-coil system.

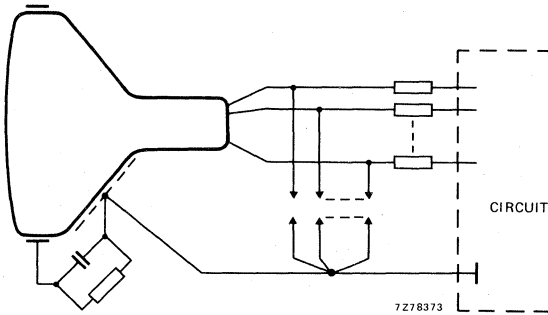
\*\* For double-coil system;  $\leq 0,6$  ampere-turns for single-coil system.

### 7. FLASHOVER PROTECTION

With the high voltage used with this tube (max. 30 kV) internal flashovers may occur. As a result of the Soft-Flash technology these flashover currents are limited to approx. 60 A offering higher set reliability, optimum circuit protection and component savings.

Primary protective circuitry using properly grounded spark gaps and series isolation resistors (preferably carbon composition) is still necessary to prevent tube damage. The spark gaps should be connected to all picture tube electrodes at the socket according to the figure below; they are not required on the heater pins. No other connections between the outer conductive coating and the chassis are permissible. The spark gaps should be designed for a breakdown voltage at the focusing electrode (g3) of 13,5 kV ( $1,5 \times V_{g3}$  max. at  $V_{a,g4} = 27,5$  kV), and at the other electrodes of 1,5 to 2 kV.

The values of the series isolation resistors should be as high as possible (min. 1,5 k $\Omega$ ) without causing deterioration of the circuit performance. The resistors should be able to withstand an instantaneous surge of 20 kV for the focusing circuit and 12 kV for the remaining circuits without arcing. Additional information is available on request.



**X-RADIATION LIMIT**

Maximum anode voltage at which the X-radiation emitted will not exceed 0,5 mR/h at an anode current of 300  $\mu$ A

entire tube

35,5 kV \*

face-plate only

37 kV

**Warning:**

If the value for the tube face only is used as design criterion, adequate shielding must be provided in the receiver for the anode contact and/or certain portions of the tube funnel and panel skirt to insure that the X-radiation from the receiver is attenuated to a value equal to or lower than that specified for the face of the tube.

Maximum voltage difference between anode and focus electrode at which the X-radiation will not exceed 0,5 mR/h

30 kV

**Warning:**

If the voltage value above can be exceeded in the receiver, additional attenuation of the X-radiation through the tube neck may be required.

The X-radiation emitted from this picture tube, as measured in accordance with the procedure of JEDEC Publication No. 64D, will not exceed 0,5 mR/h throughout the useful tube life when operated within the 'Design maximum ratings'.

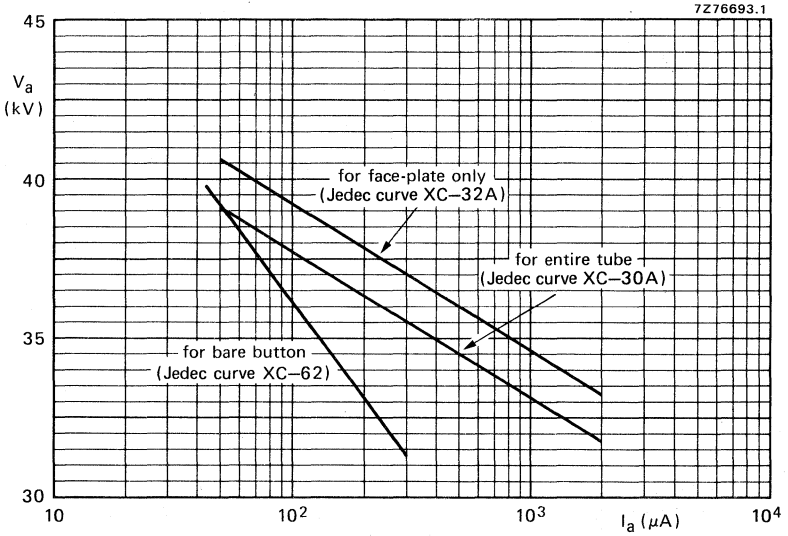
The tube should not be operated beyond its 'Design maximum ratings' stated above, but its X-radiation will not exceed 0,5 mR/h for anode voltage and current combinations given by the isoexposure-rate limits characteristics shown on the next page.

Operation above the values shown by the curve may result in failure of the television receiver to comply with the Federal Performance Standard of the U.S. for Television Receivers, Section 1020-10 of Part 1020 of Title 21, Code of Federal Regulation (PL90-602) as published in the Federal Register Volume 38, No. 198, Monday, October 15, 1973.

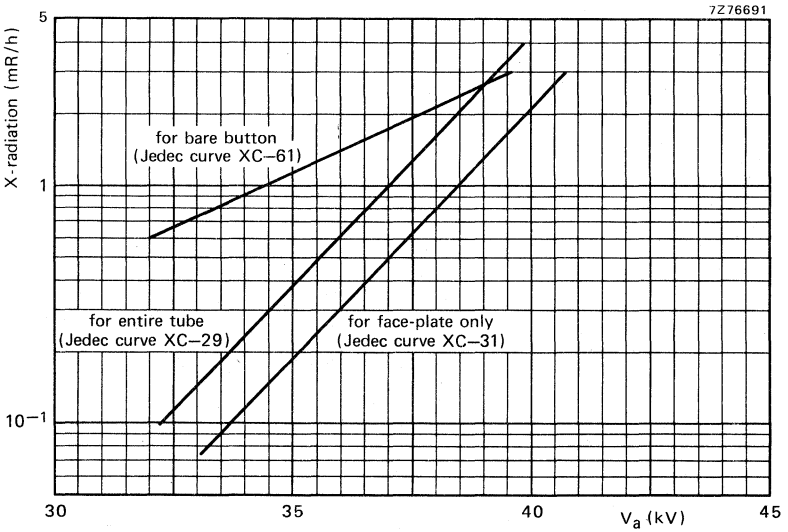
Maximum X-radiation as a function of anode voltage at 300  $\mu$ A anode current is shown by the curve on the next page. X-radiation at a constant anode voltage varies linearly with anode current.

\* This rating applies only if the anode connector used by the set maker provides the necessary attenuation to reduce the X-radiation from the anode contact by a factor equal to the difference between the anode button isoexposure-rate limit curve and the isoexposure-rate limit curve for the entire tube.





0,5 mR/h isoexposure-rate limit curve.



X-radiation limit curve at a constant anode current of 300  $\mu\text{A}$ .

## WARNINGS

### X-radiation

Operation of this colour picture tube at abnormal conditions which exceed the 0,5 mR/h iso-dose rate curve shown on the preceding page may produce soft X-rays which may constitute a health hazard on prolonged exposure at close range unless adequate external screening is provided. Precautions must therefore be exercised during servicing of TV receivers employing this tube to assure that the anode voltage and other tube voltages are adjusted to the recommended values so that the 'Design maximum ratings' will not be exceeded.

### Tube replacement

This picture tube employs integral X-radiation and implosion protection and must be replaced with a tube of the same type number or a recommended replacement to assure continued safety.

### Shock hazard

The high voltage at which the tube is operated may be very dangerous. The design of the TV receiver should include safeguards to prevent the user from coming in contact with the high voltage. Extreme care should be taken in the servicing or adjustment of any high-voltage circuit.

Caution must be exercised during the replacement or servicing of the picture tube since a residual electrical charge may be contained on the high-voltage capacitor formed by the external and internal conductive coatings of the picture tube funnel. To remove any residual high-voltage charges from the picture tube, 'bleed-off the charge by shorting the anode contact button, located in the funnel of the picture tube, to the external conductive coating before handling the tube. Discharging the high voltage to isolated metal parts such as cabinets and control brackets may produce a shock hazard.

### Tube handling

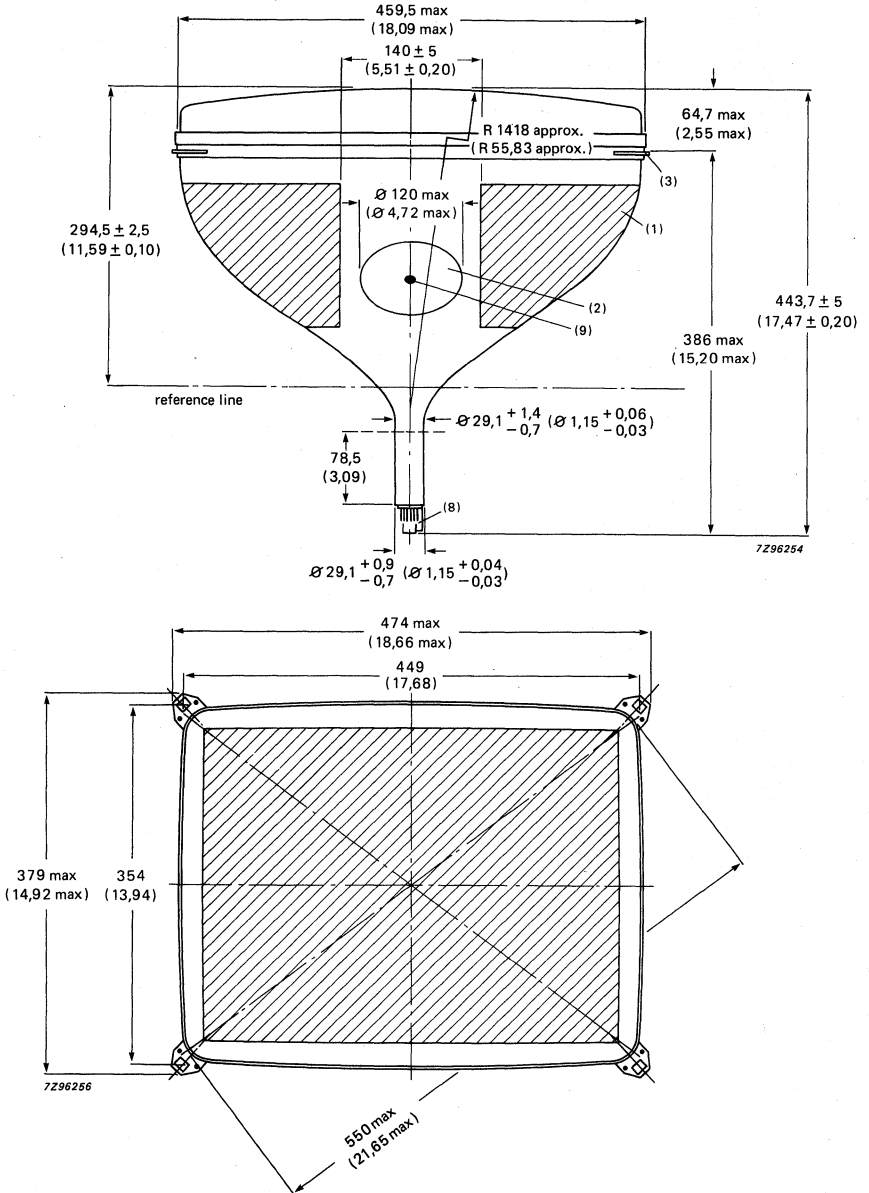
Picture tubes should be kept in the shipping box or similar protective container until just prior to installation. Wear heavy protective clothing, including gloves and safety goggles with side shields, in areas containing unpacked and unprotected tubes to prevent possible injury from flying glass in the event a tube breaks. Handle the picture tube with extreme care. Do not strike, scratch or subject the tube to more than moderate pressure. Particular care should be taken to prevent damage to the seal area.

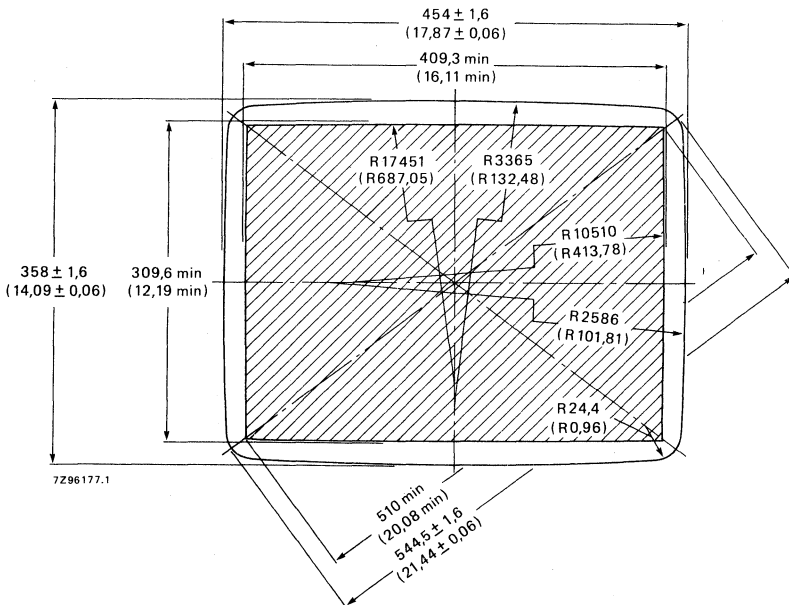
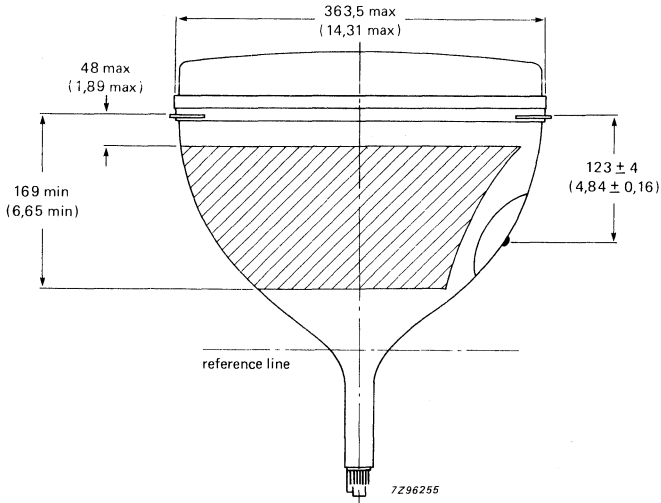
The receiver mounting system should incorporate sufficient cushioning so that under normal conditions of shipment or handling an impact acceleration of more than 35g is never applied to the tube.

**MECHANICAL DATA**

The dimensions are given in mm, and in inches between brackets.

Notes are on page 15.







**Notes to outline drawings on the preceding pages**

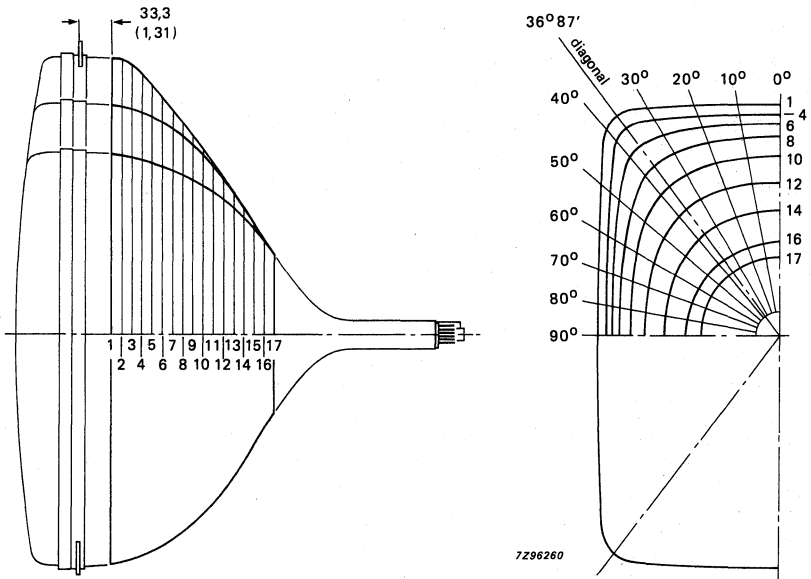
1. Configuration of outer conductive coating may be different but will contain the contact area as shown in the drawing.
2. To clean this area, wipe only with a soft lintless cloth.
3. The displacement of any lug with respect to the plane through the three other lugs is max. 1,3 mm (0,05 in). This deviation is incorporated in the tolerance of  $\pm 1,8$  mm (0,07 in).
4. Minimum space to be reserved for mounting lug.
5. The position of the mounting screw in the cabinet must be within a circle of 8 mm diameter drawn around the true geometrical positions, i.e. the corners of a rectangle of 354 mm (13,94 in) x 449 mm (17,68 in).
6. Not applicable.
7. Not applicable.
8. The socket for this base should not be rigidly mounted; it should have flexible leads and be allowed to move freely. After mounting of the tube in the cabinet note that the position of the base can fall within a circle, having a diameter of max. 50 mm (1,968 in), concentric with an imaginary tube axis.
9. Small cavity contact J1-21, IEC 67-III-2.
10. The X, Y and Z reference points are located on the outside surface of the face plate 3,2 mm (0,13 in) beyond the intersection of the minor, major and diagonal screen axis respectively, with the minimum published screen.

**Sagittal heights with reference to screen centre at the edge of the minimum useful screen**

coordinates			coordinates		
x	y	sagittal	x	y	sagittal
mm	mm	height	inch	inch	height
mm	mm	mm	inch	inch	inch
0	154,8	8,9	0	6,09	0,35
20	154,8	9,0	0,79	6,09	0,35
40	154,8	9,3	1,57	6,09	0,37
60	154,7	10,0	2,36	6,09	0,39
80	154,6	10,9	3,15	6,09	0,43
100	154,5	12,1	3,94	6,08	0,48
120	154,4	13,6	4,72	6,08	0,54
140	154,2	15,4	5,51	6,07	0,61
160	154,1	17,5	6,30	6,07	0,69
180	153,9	20,0	7,09	6,06	0,79
200	153,7	22,8	7,87	6,05	0,90
203,5	153,6	23,4	8,01	6,05	0,92
203,6	150	23,0	8,02	5,91	0,91
203,7	140	21,9	8,02	5,51	0,86
204,0	120	20,0	8,03	4,72	0,79
204,2	100	18,4	8,04	3,94	0,72
204,4	80	17,1	8,05	3,15	0,67
204,5	60	16,1	8,05	2,36	0,63
204,6	40	15,4	8,06	1,57	0,61
204,6	20	15,0	8,06	0,79	0,59
204,7	0	14,9	8,06	0	0,59

# A51EBS00X A51EBS10X

Maximum cone contour



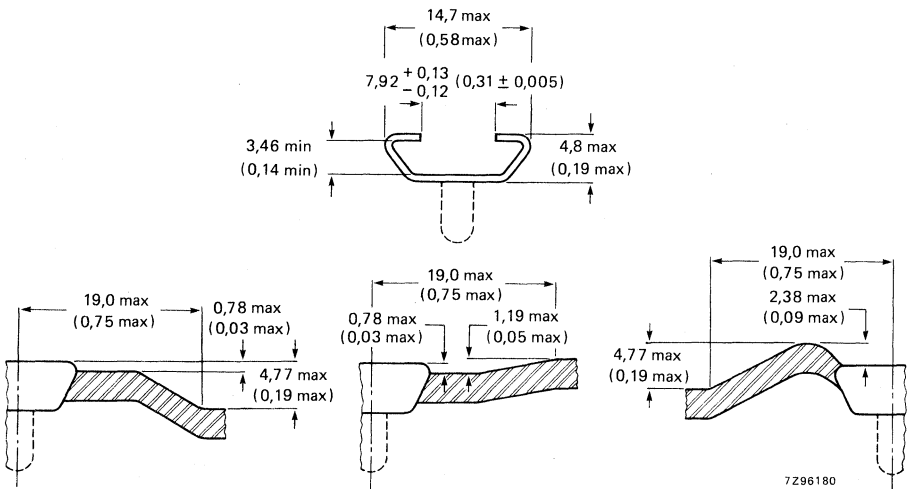
Dimensions in mm

sec- tion	nom. distance from section 1	max. distance from centre										
		0°	10°	20°	30°	diag.	40°	50°	60°	70°	80°	90°
1	0	225,7	228,9	239,1	257,6	271,8	267,2	227,9	203,1	187,9	179,6	177,0
2	10	224,6	227,7	237,7	255,9	270,0	265,3	226,7	201,9	186,8	178,6	175,9
3	20	221,8	224,8	234,3	251,1	264,3	259,6	222,9	198,9	184,2	176,1	173,5
4	30	218,1	220,9	229,6	244,5	254,7	250,6	217,9	195,1	180,9	173,1	170,6
5	40	213,8	216,4	224,1	236,5	243,1	239,6	212,0	190,9	177,3	169,9	167,5
6	50	208,7	211,0	217,7	227,5	231,3	228,4	205,6	186,3	173,6	166,5	164,2
7	60	202,6	204,5	210,0	217,5	219,5	217,0	198,5	181,0	169,3	162,6	160,5
8	70	195,1	196,8	201,3	206,9	207,6	205,4	190,3	175,1	164,4	158,3	156,3
9	80	186,2	187,6	191,4	195,6	195,4	193,5	181,3	168,4	158,9	153,3	151,5
10	90	175,6	176,9	180,1	183,3	182,8	181,1	171,4	160,7	152,5	147,6	146,0
11	100	163,6	164,6	167,4	169,9	169,2	167,9	160,4	151,9	145,2	141,0	139,6
12	110	150,3	151,3	153,8	155,7	154,7	153,6	147,9	141,7	136,6	133,4	132,3
13	120	136,4	137,3	139,3	140,4	139,5	138,6	134,5	130,3	126,8	124,6	123,9
14	130	122,1	122,8	124,4	124,9	124,0	123,3	120,7	118,2	116,1	114,7	114,3
15	140	107,5	107,7	108,2	108,6	108,4	108,2	107,0	105,7	104,5	103,8	103,5
16	150	92,6	92,3	92,3	92,6	92,8	92,9	92,9	92,6	92,1	91,6	91,4
17	159,5	78,1	78,1	78,1	78,1	78,1	78,1	78,1	78,1	78,1	78,1	78,1

Dimensions in inches

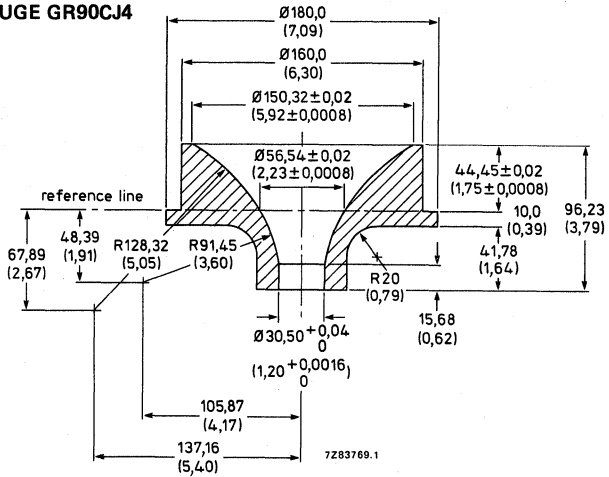
sec- tion	nom. distance from section 1	max. distance from centre										
		0°	10°	20°	30°	diag.	40°	50°	60°	70°	80°	90°
1	0	8,89	9,01	9,41	10,14	10,70	10,52	8,97	8,00	7,40	7,07	6,97
2	0,39	8,84	8,96	9,36	10,07	10,63	10,44	8,93	7,95	7,35	7,03	6,93
3	0,79	8,73	8,85	9,22	9,89	10,41	10,22	8,78	7,83	7,25	6,93	6,83
4	1,18	8,59	8,70	9,04	9,63	10,03	9,87	8,58	7,68	7,12	6,81	6,72
5	1,57	8,42	8,52	8,82	9,31	9,57	9,43	8,35	7,52	6,98	6,69	6,59
6	1,97	8,22	8,31	8,57	8,96	9,11	8,99	8,09	7,33	6,83	6,56	6,46
7	2,36	7,98	8,05	8,27	8,56	8,64	8,54	7,81	7,13	6,67	6,40	6,32
8	2,76	7,68	7,75	7,93	8,15	8,17	8,09	7,49	6,89	6,47	6,23	6,15
9	3,15	7,33	7,39	7,54	7,70	7,69	7,62	7,14	6,63	6,26	6,04	5,96
10	3,54	6,91	6,96	7,09	7,22	7,20	7,13	6,75	6,33	6,00	5,81	5,75
11	3,94	6,44	6,48	6,59	6,69	6,66	6,61	6,31	5,98	5,72	5,55	5,50
12	4,33	5,92	5,96	6,06	6,13	6,09	6,05	5,82	5,58	5,38	5,25	5,21
13	4,72	5,37	5,41	5,48	5,53	5,49	5,46	5,30	5,13	4,99	4,91	4,88
14	5,12	4,81	4,83	4,90	4,92	4,88	4,85	4,75	4,65	4,57	4,52	4,50
15	5,51	4,23	4,24	4,26	4,28	4,27	4,26	4,21	4,16	4,11	4,09	4,07
16	5,91	3,65	3,63	3,63	3,65	3,65	3,66	3,66	3,65	3,63	3,61	3,60
17	6,28	3,07	3,07	3,07	3,07	3,07	3,07	3,07	3,07	3,07	3,07	3,07

Cavity cap JEDEC J1-21, IEC 67-III-2

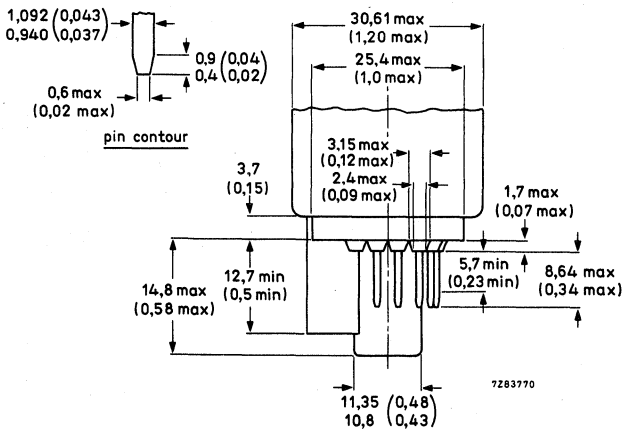
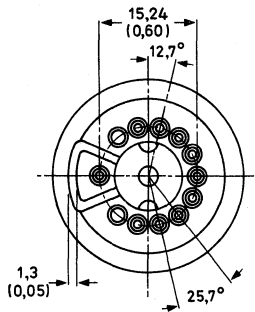


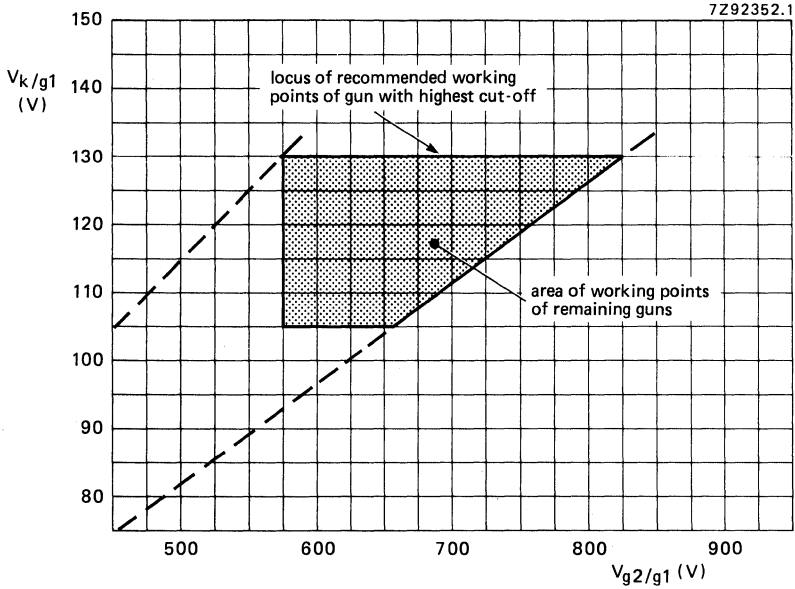


REFERENCE LINE GAUGE GR90CJ4

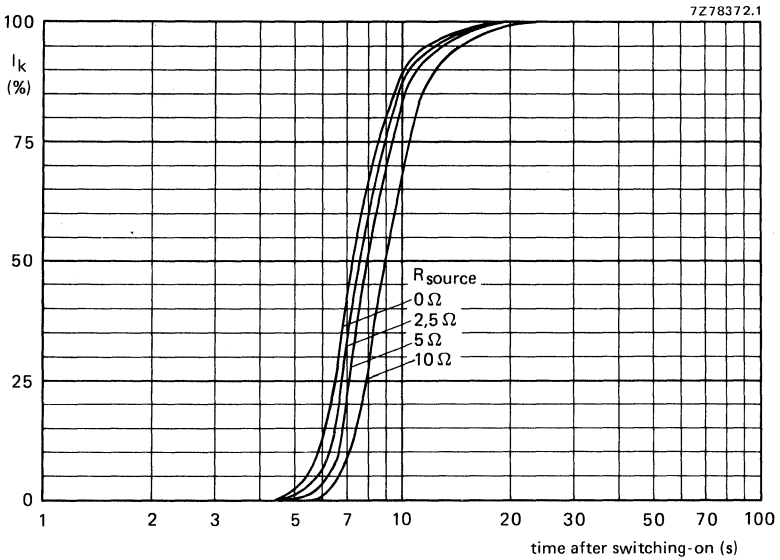


10-PIN BASE JEDEC B10-277

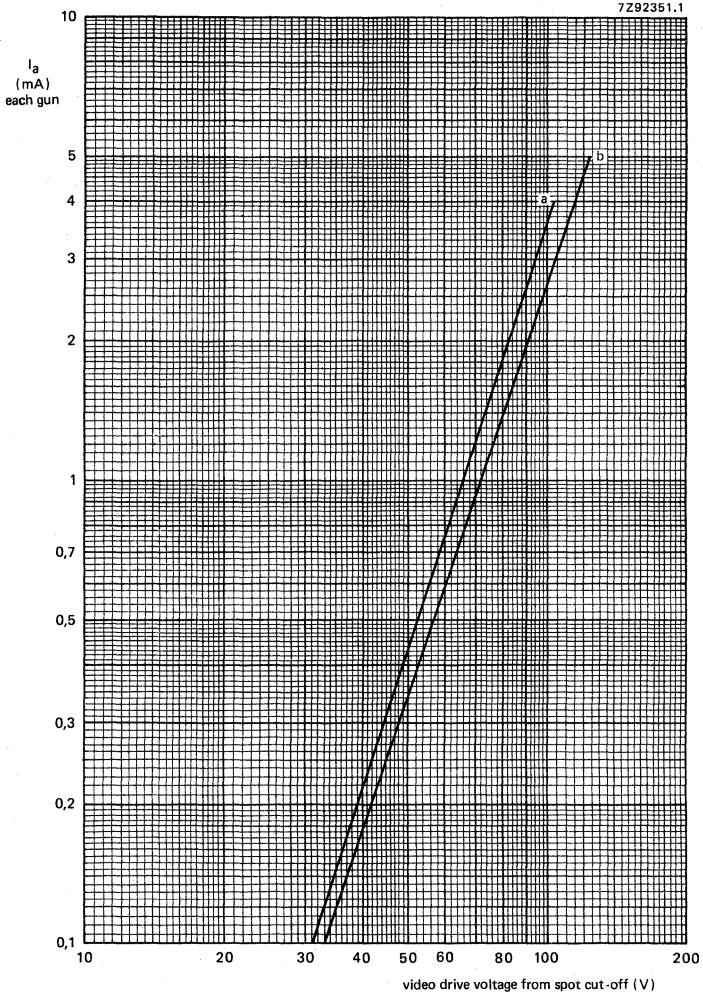




Spot cut-off design chart.



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



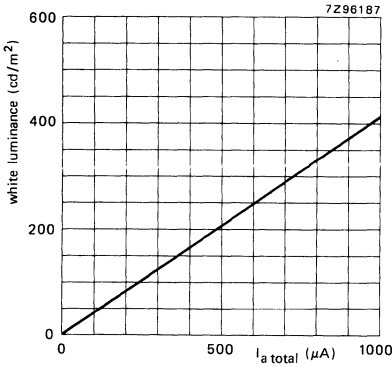
Typical cathode drive characteristic.

$V_f = 6,3 \text{ V}$ ;

$V_{a,g4} = 30 \text{ kV}$ ;

$V_{g3}$  adjusted for focus;

$V_{g2}$  (each gun) adjusted to provide spot cut-off for  $V_k = 105 \text{ V}$  (curve a) and  $V_k = 130 \text{ V}$  (curve b).



**A51EBS00X**

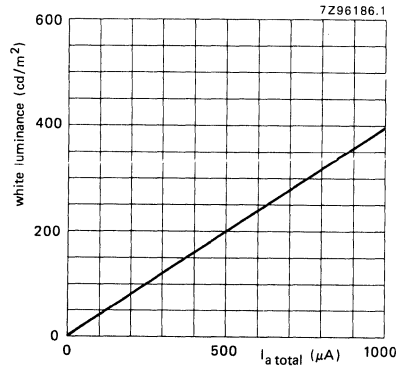
Luminance at the centre of the screen as a function of  $I_{\text{total}}$ .

$V_{a,g4} = 30 \text{ kV}$ ;  $V_f = 6,3 \text{ V}$ ;  $V_{g3}$  adjusted for optimum focus.

White-light output = 9300 K + 27 M.P.C.D.;

CIE co-ordinates  $x = 0,281$ ,  $y = 0,311$ .

Raster size =  $409,3 \times 309,6 \text{ mm}^2$   
( $16,11 \times 12,19 \text{ in}^2$ ).



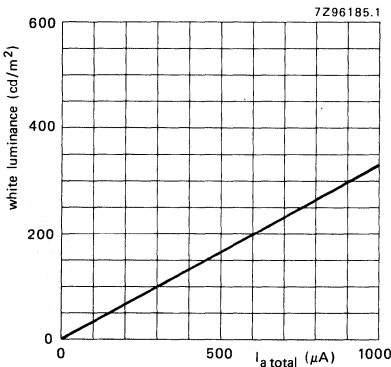
Luminance at the centre of the screen as a function of  $I_{\text{total}}$ .

$V_{a,g4} = 30 \text{ kV}$ ;  $V_f = 6,3 \text{ V}$ ;  $V_{g3}$  adjusted for optimum focus.

White-light output = 6500 K + 7 M.P.C.D.;

CIE co-ordinates  $x = 0,313$ ,  $y = 0,329$ .

Raster size =  $409,3 \times 309,6 \text{ mm}^2$   
( $16,11 \times 12,19 \text{ in}^2$ ).



**A51EBS10X**

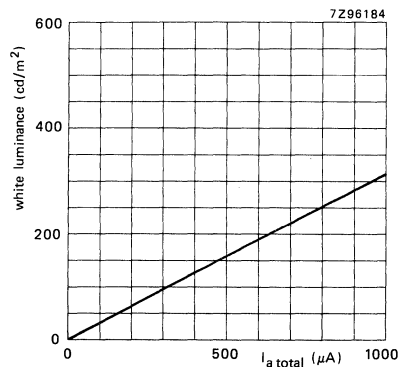
Luminance at the centre of the screen as a function of  $I_{\text{total}}$ .

$V_{a,g4} = 30 \text{ kV}$ ;  $V_f = 6,3 \text{ V}$ ;  $V_{g3}$  adjusted for optimum focus.

White-light output = 9300 K + 27 M.P.C.D.;

CIE co-ordinates  $x = 0,281$ ,  $y = 0,311$ .

Raster size =  $409,3 \times 309,6 \text{ mm}^2$   
( $16,11 \times 12,19 \text{ in}^2$ ).



Luminance at the centre of the screen as a function of  $I_{\text{total}}$ .

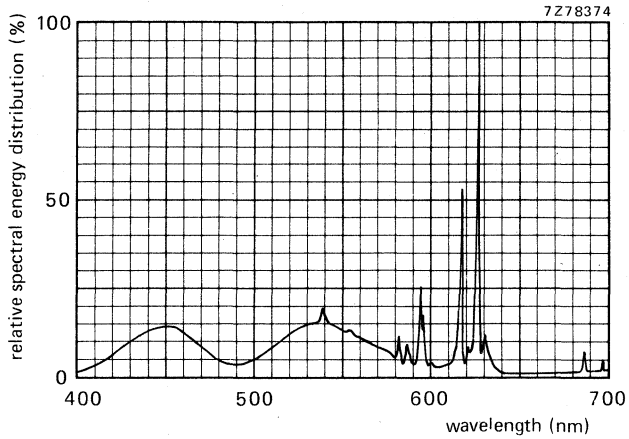
$V_{a,g4} = 30 \text{ kV}$ ;  $V_f = 6,3 \text{ V}$ ;  $V_{g3}$  adjusted for optimum focus.

White-light output = 6500 K + 7 M.P.C.D.;

CIE co-ordinates  $x = 0,313$ ,  $y = 0,329$ .

Raster size =  $409,3 \times 309,6 \text{ mm}^2$   
( $16,11 \times 12,19 \text{ in}^2$ ).

A51EBS00X  
A51EBS10X



Simultaneous excitation of red, green and blue phosphor, measured in a tube, to produce white of  $x = 0,281$ ,  $y = 0,311$ . Exact shape of the peaks depends on the resolution of the measuring apparatus.

Colour co-ordinates:	x	y
red	0,635	0,340
green	0,315	0,600
blue	0,150	0,060

## 90° FLAT SQUARE COLOUR PICTURE TUBE ASSEMBLIES

- Factory preset tube/coil assemblies
- Self-converging and raster correction free
- 51 cm, 90° colour picture tube A51EBS . . X
- Hybrid saddle toroidal deflection unit of the AT6030 series

### QUICK REFERENCE DATA

Deflection angle	90°
Minimum useful screen diagonal	51 cm
Overall length	444 mm
Neck diameter	29,1 mm

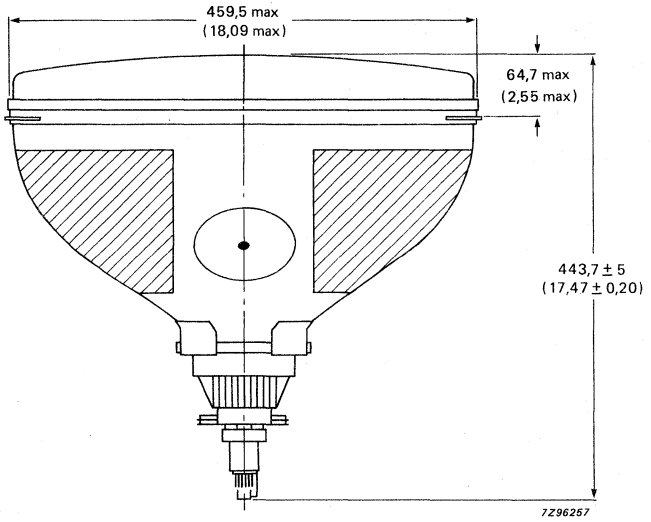
### AVAILABLE ASSEMBLIES

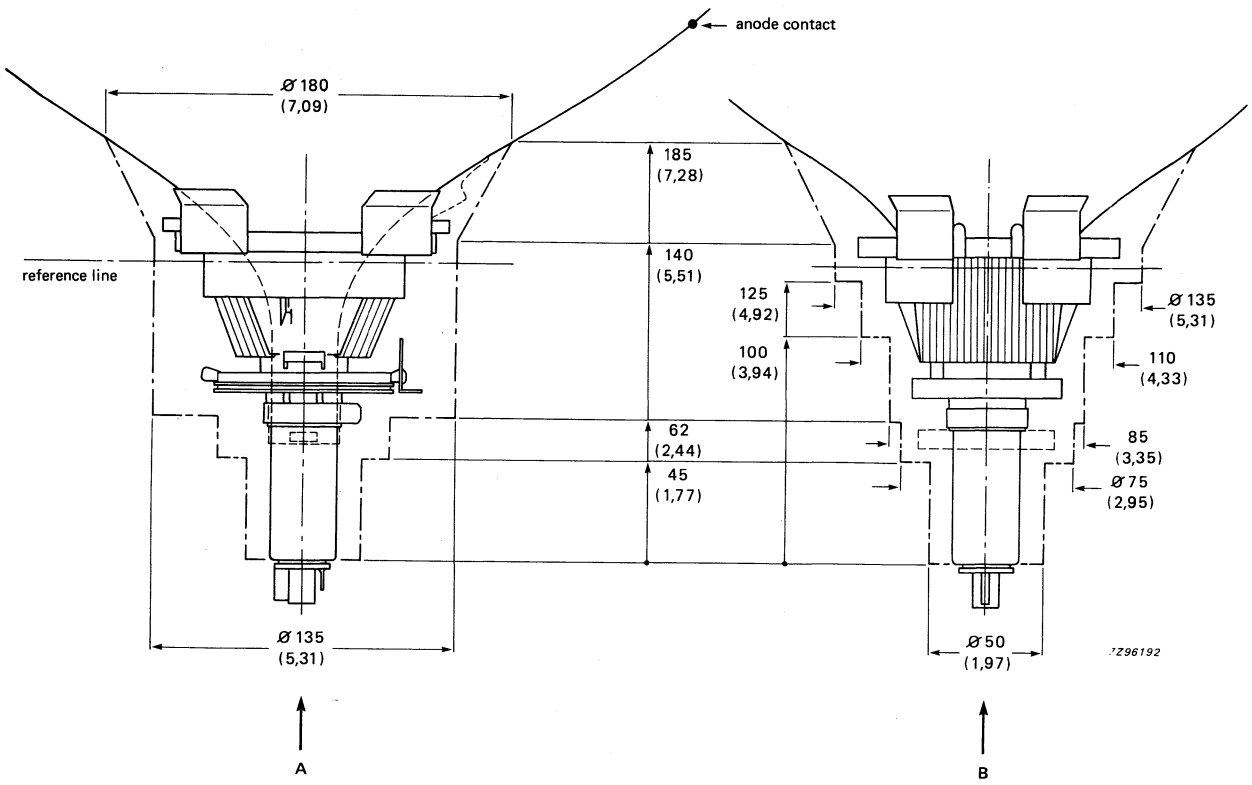
assembly type	assembly components
A51EBS00X40	tube A51EBS00X + deflection unit AT6030, type 1
A51EBS10X40	tube A51EBS10X + deflection unit AT6030, type 1

A51EBS00X40  
A51EBS10X40

MECHANICAL DATA

Dimensions in mm



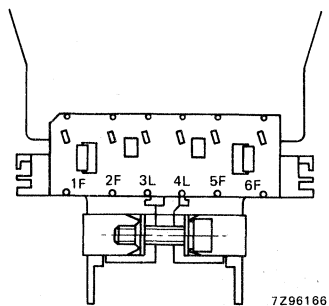
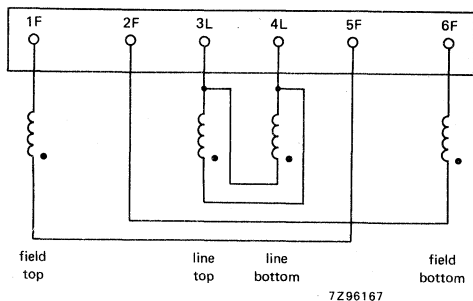


Yoke clearance.



**ELECTRICAL DATA OF DEFLECTION UNIT**

Line deflection coils	
inductance at 1 V (r.m.s.), 1 kHz	2,0 mH ± 4%
resistance at 25 °C	2,35 Ω ± 10%
magnetic flux	5,70 mWb ± 2,5%
Line deflection current, edge to edge, at 25 kV	2,85 A (p-p)
Field deflection coils	
inductance at 1 V (r.m.s.), 1 kHz	19,5 mH ± 10%
resistance at 25 °C	9,7 Ω ± 7%
Field deflection current, edge to edge, at 25 kV	1,09 A (p-p)
Cross-talk	a voltage of 10 V, 15625 Hz applied to the line coils causes no more than 0,2 V across the field coils (damping resistors included)
Insulation resistance at 1 kV (d.c.)	
between line and field coils	> 500 MΩ
between line coil and core clamp	> 500 MΩ
between field coil and core clamp	> 10 MΩ



Connection diagram and top view of terminals of deflection unit AT6030, type 1. The beginning of the windings is indicated with ●.

## FLAT SQUARE HIBRICON COLOUR PICTURE TUBES

- Flat and square screen
- 90° deflection
- In-line, hi-bi potential A R T\* gun
- 29,1 mm neck diameter
- Mask with corner suspension
- Hibricon screen with pigmented phosphors featuring high brightness and increased contrast performance
- Quick-heating low-power cathodes
- Soft flash
- Slotted shadow mask optimized for minimum moiré at 525 lines system
- Internal magnetic shield
- Internal multipole
- Reinforced envelope for push-through mounting
- The tube is supplied with a matched hybrid saddle toroidal deflection unit of the AT6030 series; it forms a self-converging and raster correction free assembly

### QUICK REFERENCE DATA

Deflection angle	90°
Minimum useful screen diagonal	51 cm
Overall length	444 mm
Neck diameter	29,1 mm
Heating	6,3 V, 310 mA
Focusing voltage	31% of anode voltage

Types A51EBS20X and A51EBS30X are identical, except for the light transmission of the face glass at centre: 64,5% for A51EBS20X, and 52,3% for A51EBS30X.

\* Aberration Reducing Triode.

**GENERAL DATA**

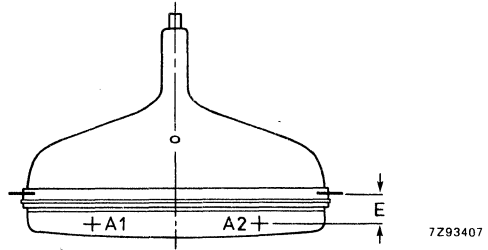
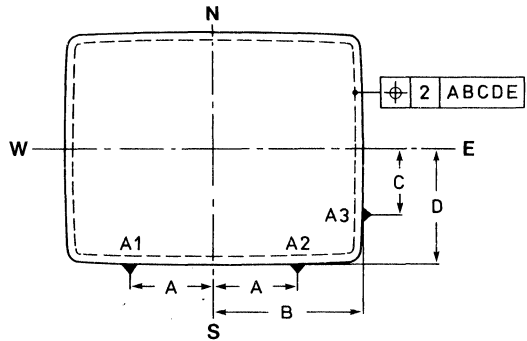
**1. ELECTRICAL**

Electron guns	unitized triple-aperture electrodes; aberration reducing triode	
Heating		
heater voltage	$V_f$	6,3 V
heater current	$I_f$	310 mA
Focusing method	electrostatic	
Focus lens	hi-bi-potential	
Convergence method	magnetic	
Deflection method	magnetic	
Deflection angles (approx.)		
diagonal		90 deg
horizontal		78 deg
vertical		60 deg
Direct interelectrode capacitances (approx.)		
grid 1 to all other electrodes	$C_{g1}$	17 pF
all cathodes to all other electrodes	$C_k$	15 pF
each cathode to all other electrodes	$C_{kR}, C_{kG}, C_{kB}$	5 pF
grid 3 to all other electrodes	$C_{g3}$	6 pF
grid 2 to all other electrodes	$C_{g2}$	4,5 pF
anode to external conductive coating, including rim band	$C_{a(m+m')}$	< 2200 pF > 1600 pF
Resistance between rimband and external conductive coating		≥ 50 MΩ

**2. OPTICAL**

Screen	metal-backed vertical phosphor stripes; phosphor lines follow glass contour	
Screen finish	high polish	
Useful screen dimensions		
diagonal		min. 510,0 mm (20,08 in)
horizontal axis		min. 409,3 mm (16,11 in)
vertical axis		min. 309,6 mm (12,19 in)
area		min. 1253 cm <sup>2</sup> (194,22 in <sup>2</sup> )
Positional accuracy of the screen with respect to the glass contour	see Figure on the next page	
Phosphors		
red	pigmented europium activated rare earth	
green	sulphide type	
blue	pigmented sulphide type	
Persistence	medium short	
Colour co-ordinates		
red	$\frac{x}{0,635}$	$\frac{y}{0,340}$
green	0,315	0,600
blue	0,150	0,060

- A = 171,7 mm (6,76 in)
- B = 223,7 mm (8,81 in)
- C = 115,6 mm (4,55 in)
- D = 173,9 mm (6,85 in)
- E = 23,5 mm (0,93 in)



7Z93407

Centre-to-centre distance of vertical identical colour phosphor stripes, at screen centre	approx. 0,69 mm (0,027 in)
Light transmission of face glass at centre	
A51EBS20X	64,5%
A51EBS30X	52,3%

3. MECHANICAL (see also the figures on pages 12, 13 and 14)

Overall length	443,7 ± 5 mm (17,47 ± 0,20 in)
Neck diameter	29,1 <sup>+1,4</sup> <sub>-0,7</sub> mm (1,15 <sup>+0,06</sup> <sub>-0,03</sub> in) *
Bulb dimensions	
diagonal	max. 546,1 mm (21,5 in)
width	max. 455,6 mm (17,9 in)
height	max. 359,6 mm (14,16 in)
Base designation	JEDEC B10-277
Anode contact designation	recessed small cavity cap (JEDEC no. J1-21; IEC 67-III-2)
Bulb	
funnel	EIAJ-J540F1
panel	to be established
Implosion protection	reinforced envelope for push-through
Mass	15 kg (33 lbs)
Mounting position	anode contact on top

\* In the region of 78,5 mm (3,09 in) from the neck end, the maximum diameter is 30 mm (1,18 in).

**RATINGS AND ELECTRICAL DATA**

1. LIMITING VALUES (Design maximum rating system unless otherwise stated)

Unless otherwise specified, voltage values are for each gun and values are positive with respect to grid 1.

Anode voltage	$V_{a,g4}$	max.	30 kV	notes 1 and 2
		min.	20 kV	note 3
Long-term average current for three guns	$I_a$	max.	1000 $\mu$ A	note 4
Grid 3 (focusing electrode) voltage	$V_{g3}$	max.	11 kV	
Grid 2 voltage	$V_{g2}$	max.	1200 V	note 5
Cathode voltage				
positive	$V_k$	max.	400 V	
positive operating cut-off	$V_k$	max.	200 V	
negative	$-V_k$	max.	0 V	
negative peak	$-V_{kp}$	max.	2 V	
Cathode to heater voltage				
positive	$V_{kf}$	max.	250 V	
positive peak	$V_{kfp}$	max.	300 V	note 1
negative	$-V_{kf}$	max.	135 V	
negative peak	$-V_{kfp}$	max.	180 V	note 1
Heater voltage	$V_f$		6,3 V $\begin{matrix} + 5\% \\ -10\% \end{matrix}$	notes 1 and 6

**Notes**

1. Absolute maximum rating system.
2. During adjustment on the production line this value is likely to be surpassed considerably. It is therefore strongly recommended to first make the necessary adjustments for normal operation without picture tube.
3. Operation of the tube at lower voltages impairs the luminance and resolution, and could impair convergence.
4. The short-term average anode current should be limited by circuitry to 1500  $\mu$ A.
5. During adjustment on the production line max. 1500 V is permitted.
6. For maximum cathode life it is recommended that the heater supply be designed for 6,3 V at zero beam current.

## 2. EQUIPMENT DESIGN RANGES

Unless otherwise specified, values are for each gun and voltage values are positive with respect to grid 1.

For anode voltages between 20 kV and 30 kV:

Grid 3 (focusing electrode) voltage

$V_{g3}$  29% to 33% of anode voltage

Grid 2 voltage and cathode voltage for visual extinction of undeflected focused spot

$V_{g2}, V_k$  see cut-off design chart, page 19; note 1

Maximum ratio of cathode voltage

highest gun to lowest gun in any tube

1,25

Video drive characteristics

see graphs on page 20; note 2

Grid 3 current

$I_{g3}$  -2 to +2  $\mu A$

Grid 2 current

$I_{g2}$  -2 to +2  $\mu A$

Grid 1 current, under cut-off condition

$I_{g1}$  -2 to +2  $\mu A$

	white D						
	6500K + 7 M.P.C.D			9300K + 27 M.P.C.D.			
To produce white of the following CIE co-ordinates	x	0,313		0,281			
	y	0,329		0,311			
Percentage of total anode current supplied by each gun (typical)	red	green	blue	red	green	blue	
	38,3	35,8	25,9%	27,9	39,1	33,0%	
Ratio of anode current	min.	typ.	max.	min.	typ.	max.	
	red to blue	1,1	1,5	1,9	0,6	0,9	1,2
	red to green	0,8	1,1	1,4	0,5	0,7	1,0
	blue to green	0,5	0,7	1,0	0,6	0,9	1,2

## Notes

- The common  $V_{g2}$  should be adjusted as follows:  
Set the cathode voltage,  $V_k$ , for each gun at 130 V. Increase the  $V_{g2}$  from about 575 V to the value at which the raster of one of the guns becomes just visible. Now decrease the  $V_k$  of the remaining guns so that the rasters of these guns also become visible.
- For optimum picture performance it is recommended that the cathodes are not driven below +1 V.

3. EXAMPLE OF USE OF DESIGN RANGES

Unless otherwise specified, voltage values are for each gun and are positive with respect to grid 1.

Anode voltage	$V_{a,g4}$	27,5 kV	
Grid 3 (focusing electrode) voltage	$V_{g3}$	8,0 to 9,1 kV	
Grid 2 voltage when circuit design utilizes cathode voltage of 130 V for visual extinction of focused spot	$V_{g2}$	575 to 825 V	
Heater voltage, under operating conditions	$V_f$	6,3 V	note 1

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Luminance at the centre of the screen L	204 cd/m <sup>2</sup> (59,64 foot lambert)	165 cd/m <sup>2</sup> (48,24 foot lambert)	note 2
	198 cd/m <sup>2</sup> (57,89 foot lambert)	160 cd/m <sup>2</sup> (46,78 foot lambert)	note 3

4. BEAM CORRECTIONS

Maximum centring error in any direction after colour purity, static convergence, and horizontal centre line correction, measured with deflection coils in nominal position

4 mm (0,16 in)

5. LIMITING CIRCUIT VALUES

**High voltage circuits**

To minimize the possibility of damage to the circuit caused by a momentary internal arc, it is recommended that the high-voltage power supply and the grid 3 power supply be of the limited energy type.

Grid 3 circuit resistance	$R_{g3}$	max.	70 MΩ
Grid 1 to cathode circuit resistance (each gun)	$R_{g1k}$	max.	0,75 MΩ

**Notes**

1. The tube has quick-heating cathodes; if standby conditions are still required operate at 5,0 V.
2. Tube settings adjusted to produce white of 9300K + 27 M.P.C.D. (x = 0,281, y = 0,311), focused raster, current density 0,4 μA/cm<sup>2</sup>.
3. Tube settings adjusted to produce white of 6500K + 7 M.P.C.D. (x = 0,313, y = 0,329), focused raster, current density 0,4 μA/cm<sup>2</sup>.

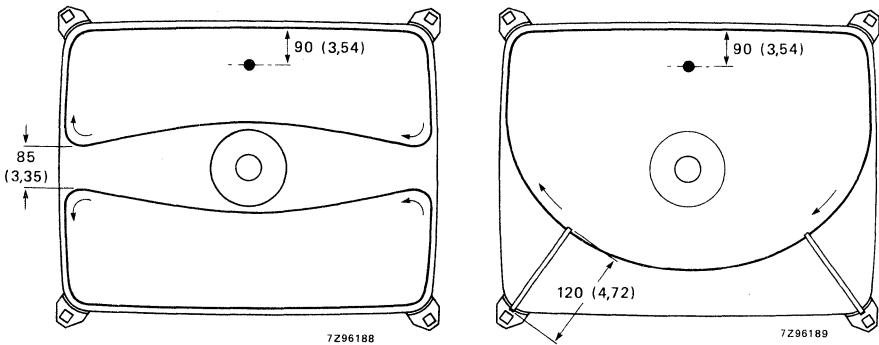
6. DEGAUSSING

The picture tube has an internal magnetic shield. This shield and the shadow mask with its suspension system may be provided with an automatic degaussing system, consisting of two coils covering top and bottom cone parts, or one large coil.

For proper degaussing an initial magnetomotive force (m.m.f.) of 300 ampere-turns\* is required in each of the coils. This m.m.f. has to be gradually decreased by appropriate degaussing circuitry. In the steady state, no significant m.m.f. should remain in the coils ( $\leq 0,3$  ampere-turns\*\*).

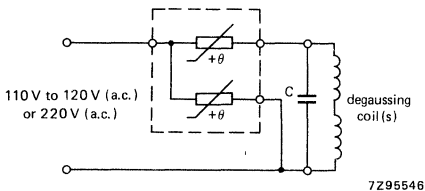
If single-phase power rectification is employed in the t.v. circuitry, provision should be included to prevent asymmetric distortion of the a.c. voltage applied to the degaussing circuit due to high d.c. inrush currents.

Examples of a double-coil and of a single-coil system are given below.



Position of degaussing coils on the picture tube.

Degaussing circuit using dual PTC thermistor 2322 662 98009; C = 100 nF, for double-coil system, optional for single-coil system.



Data of degaussing coil

	double-coil system	single-coil system
Circumference	125 cm (49 in)	139 cm (54 in)
Number of turns	60	140
Copper-wire diameter	0,4 mm (0,016 in)	0,4 mm (0,016 in)
Aluminium-wire diameter	0,5 mm (0,02 in)	0,5 mm (0,02 in)
Resistance	22 Ω (two coils in series)	27 Ω

\* For double-coil system; 700 ampere-turns for single-coil system.

\*\* For double-coil system;  $\leq 0,6$  ampere-turns for single-coil system.

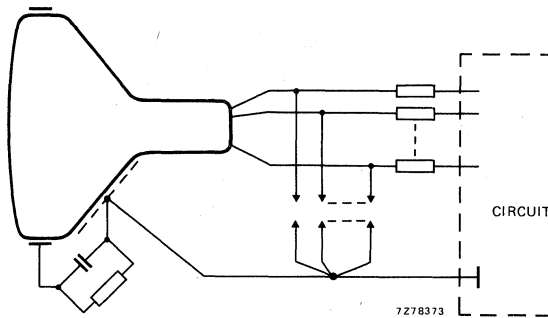


### 7. FLASHOVER PROTECTION

With the high voltage used with this tube (max. 30 kV) internal flashovers may occur. As a result of the Soft-Flash technology these flashover currents are limited to approx. 60 A offering higher set reliability, optimum circuit protection and component savings.

Primary protective circuitry using properly grounded spark gaps and series isolation resistors (preferably carbon composition) is still necessary to prevent tube damage. The spark gaps should be connected to all picture tube electrodes at the socket according to the figure below; they are not required on the heater pins. No other connections between the outer conductive coating and the chassis are permissible. The spark gaps should be designed for a breakdown voltage at the focusing electrode (g3) of 13,5 kV ( $1,5 \times V_{g3}$  max. at  $V_{a,g4} = 27,5$  kV), and at the other electrodes of 1,5 to 2 kV.

The values of the series isolation resistors should be as high as possible (min. 1,5 k $\Omega$ ) without causing deterioration of the circuit performance. The resistors should be able to withstand an instantaneous surge of 20 kV for the focusing circuit and 12 kV for the remaining circuits without arcing. Additional information is available on request.



**X-RADIATION LIMIT**

Maximum anode voltage at which the X-radiation emitted will not exceed 0,5 mR/h at an anode current of 300  $\mu$ A

entire tube

35,5 kV \*

face-plate only

37 kV

**Warning:**

If the value for the tube face only is used as design criterion, adequate shielding must be provided in the receiver for the anode contact and/or certain portions of the tube funnel and panel skirt to insure that the X-radiation from the receiver is attenuated to a value equal to or lower than that specified for the face of the tube.

Maximum voltage difference between anode and focus electrode at which the X-radiation will not exceed 0,5 mR/h

30 kV

**Warning:**

If the voltage value above can be exceeded in the receiver, additional attenuation of the X-radiation through the tube neck may be required.

The X-radiation emitted from this picture tube, as measured in accordance with the procedure of JEDEC Publication No. 64D, will not exceed 0,5 mR/h throughout the useful tube life when operated within the 'Design maximum ratings'.

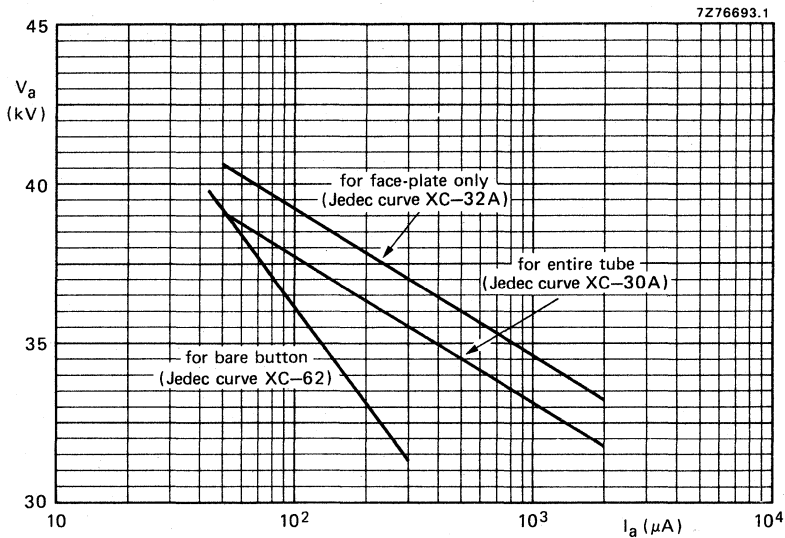
The tube should not be operated beyond its 'Design maximum ratings' stated above, but its X-radiation will not exceed 0,5 mR/h for anode voltage and current combinations given by the isoexposure-rate limits characteristics shown on the next page.

Operation above the values shown by the curve may result in failure of the television receiver to comply with the Federal Performance Standard of the U.S. for Television Receivers, Section 1020-10 of Part 1020 of Title 21, Code of Federal Regulation (PL90-602) as published in the Federal Register Volume 38, No. 198, Monday, October 15, 1973.

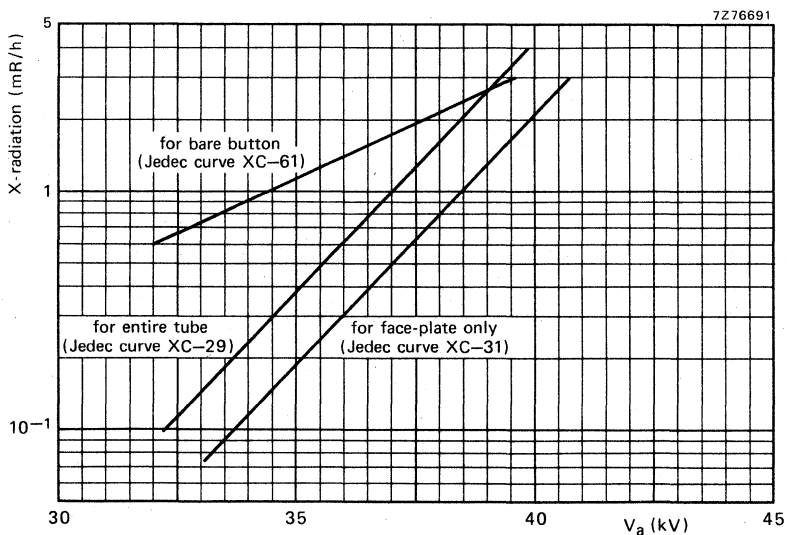
Maximum X-radiation as a function of anode voltage at 300  $\mu$ A anode current is shown by the curve on the next page. X-radiation at a constant anode voltage varies linearly with anode current.

\* This rating applies only if the anode connector used by the set maker provides the necessary attenuation to reduce the X-radiation from the anode contact by a factor equal to the difference between the anode button isoexposure-rate limit curve and the isoexposure-rate limit curve for the entire tube.

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0,5 mR/h isoexposure-rate limit curve.



X-radiation limit curve at a constant anode current of 300  $\mu A$ .

## WARNINGS

### X-radiation

Operation of this colour picture tube at abnormal conditions which exceed the 0,5 mR/h iso-dose rate curve shown on the preceding page may produce soft X-rays which may constitute a health hazard on prolonged exposure at close range unless adequate external screening is provided. Precautions must therefore be exercised during servicing of TV receivers employing this tube to assure that the anode voltage and other tube voltages are adjusted to the recommended values so that the 'Design maximum ratings' will not be exceeded.

### Tube replacement

This picture tube employs integral X-radiation and implosion protection and must be replaced with a tube of the same type number or a recommended replacement to assure continued safety.

### Shock hazard

The high voltage at which the tube is operated may be very dangerous. The design of the TV receiver should include safeguards to prevent the user from coming in contact with the high voltage. Extreme care should be taken in the servicing or adjustment of any high-voltage circuit.

Caution must be exercised during the replacement or servicing of the picture tube since a residual electrical charge may be contained on the high-voltage capacitor formed by the external and internal conductive coatings of the picture tube funnel. To remove any residual high-voltage charges from the picture tube, 'bleed-off the charge by shorting the anode contact button, located in the funnel of the picture tube, to the external conductive coating before handling the tube. Discharging the high voltage to isolated metal parts such as cabinets and control brackets may produce a shock hazard.

### Tube handling

Picture tubes should be kept in the shipping box or similar protective container until just prior to installation. Wear heavy protective clothing, including gloves and safety goggles with side shields, in areas containing unpacked and unprotected tubes to prevent possible injury from flying glass in the event a tube breaks. Handle the picture tube with extreme care. Do not strike, scratch or subject the tube to more than moderate pressure. Particular care should be taken to prevent damage to the seal area.

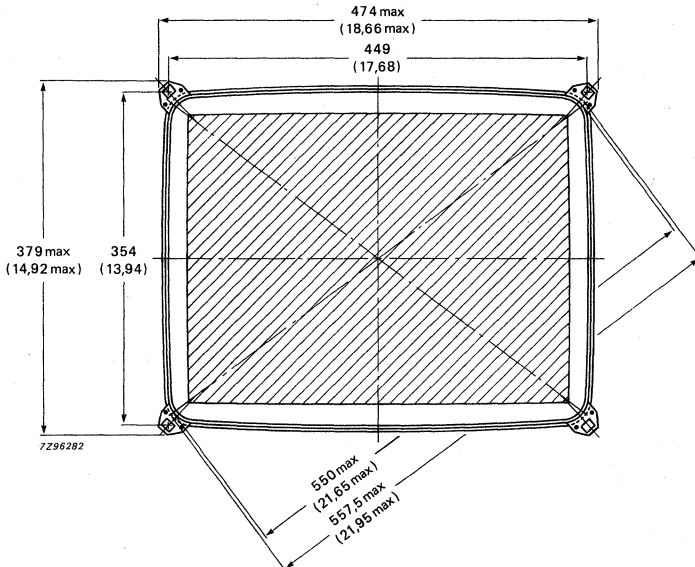
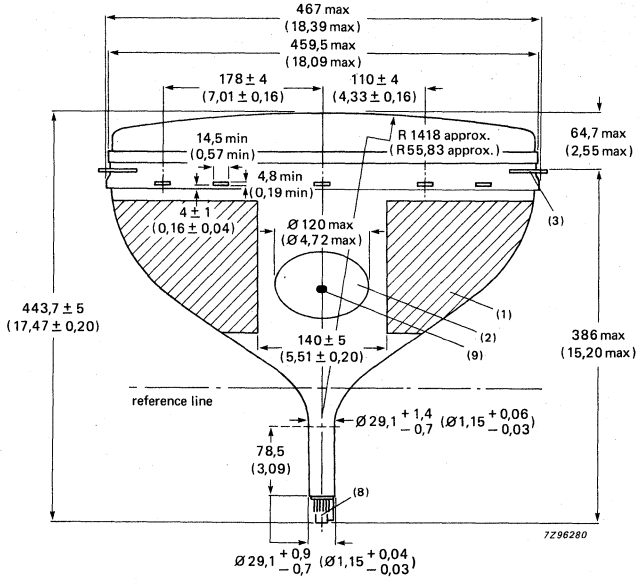
The receiver mounting system should incorporate sufficient cushioning so that under normal conditions of shipment or handling an impact acceleration of more than 35g is never applied to the tube.

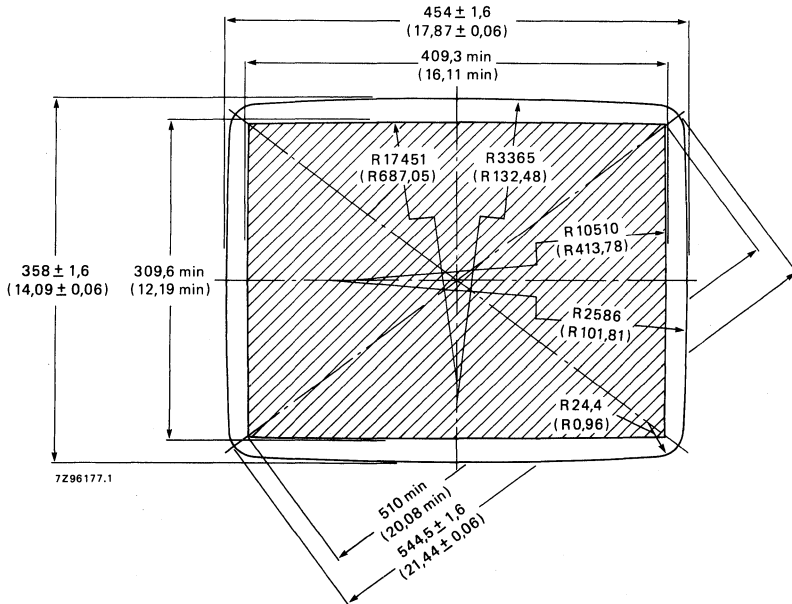
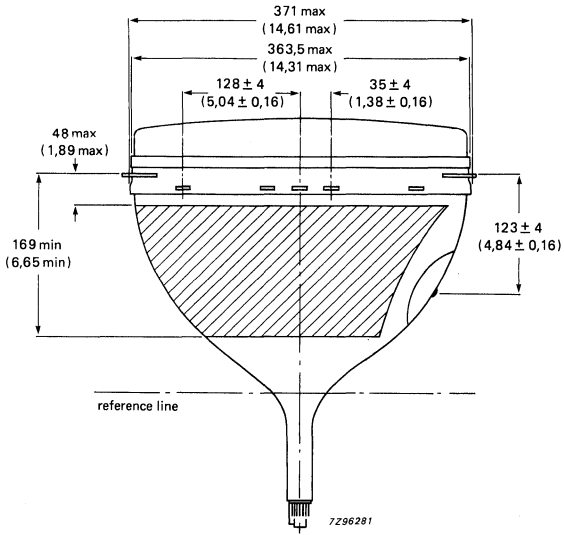
A51EBS20X  
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MECHANICAL DATA

The dimensions are given in mm, and in inches between brackets.

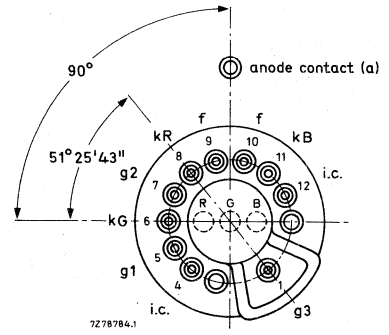
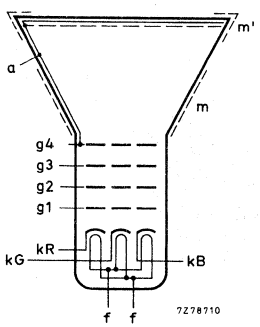
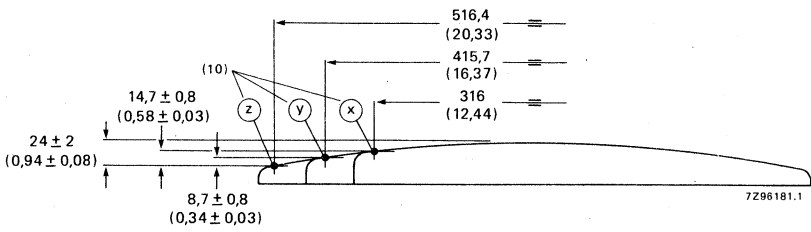
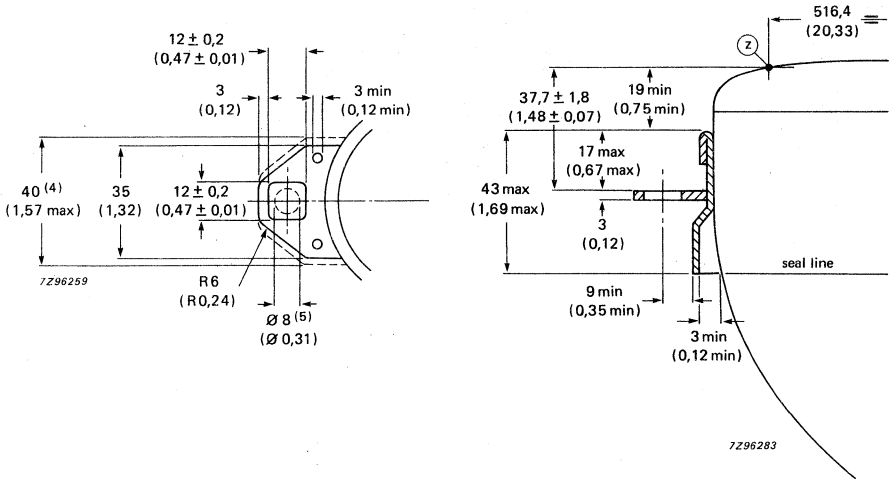
Notes are on page 15.





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A51EBS30X

MECHANICAL DATA (continued)



i.c. = internally connected  
(not to be used)

**Notes to outline drawings on the preceding pages**

1. Configuration of outer conductive coating may be different but will contain the contact area as shown in the drawing.
2. To clean this area, wipe only with a soft lintless cloth.
3. The displacement of any lug with respect to the plane through the three other lugs is max. 1,3 mm (0,05 in). This deviation is incorporated in the tolerance of  $\pm 1,8$  mm (0,07 in).
4. Minimum space to be reserved for mounting lug.
5. The position of the mounting screw in the cabinet must be within a circle of 8 mm diameter drawn around the true geometrical positions, i.e. the corners of a rectangle of 354 mm (13,94 in) x 449 mm (17,68 in).
6. Not applicable.
7. Not applicable.
8. The socket for this base should not be rigidly mounted; it should have flexible leads and be allowed to move freely. After mounting of the tube in the cabinet note that the position of the base can fall within a circle, having a diameter of max. 50 mm (1,968 in), concentric with an imaginary tube axis.
9. Small cavity contact J1-21, IEC 67-III-2.
10. The X, Y and Z reference points are located on the outside surface of the face plate 3,2 mm (0,13 in) beyond the intersection of the minor, major and diagonal screen axis respectively, with the minimum published screen.

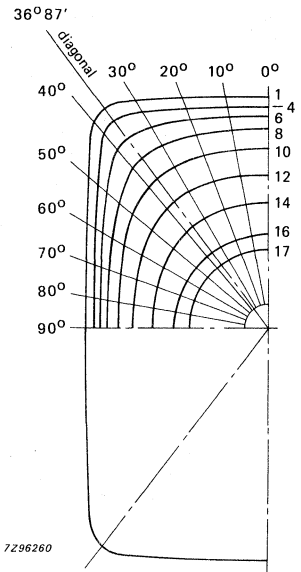
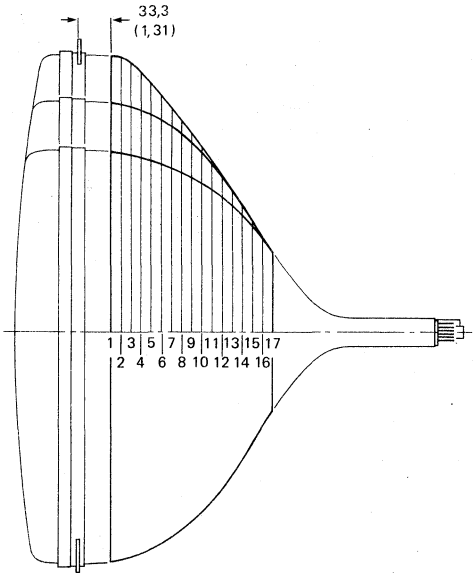
**Sagittal heights with reference to screen centre at the edge of the minimum useful screen**

coordinates			coordinates		
x	y	sagittal height	x	y	sagittal height
mm	mm	mm	inch	inch	inch
0	154,8	8,9	0	6,09	0,35
20	154,8	9,0	0,79	6,09	0,35
40	154,8	9,3	1,57	6,09	0,37
60	154,7	10,0	2,36	6,09	0,39
80	154,6	10,9	3,15	6,09	0,43
100	154,5	12,1	3,94	6,08	0,48
120	154,4	13,6	4,72	6,08	0,54
140	154,2	15,4	5,51	6,07	0,61
160	154,1	17,5	6,30	6,07	0,69
180	153,9	20,0	7,09	6,06	0,79
200	153,7	22,8	7,87	6,05	0,90
203,5	153,6	23,4	8,01	6,05	0,92
203,6	150	23,0	8,02	5,91	0,91
203,7	140	21,9	8,02	5,51	0,86
204,0	120	20,0	8,03	4,72	0,79
204,2	100	18,4	8,04	3,94	0,72
204,4	80	17,1	8,05	3,15	0,67
204,5	60	16,1	8,05	2,36	0,63
204,6	40	15,4	8,06	1,57	0,61
204,6	20	15,0	8,06	0,79	0,59
204,7	0	14,9	8,06	0	0,59



# A51EBS20X A51EBS30X

Maximum cone contour



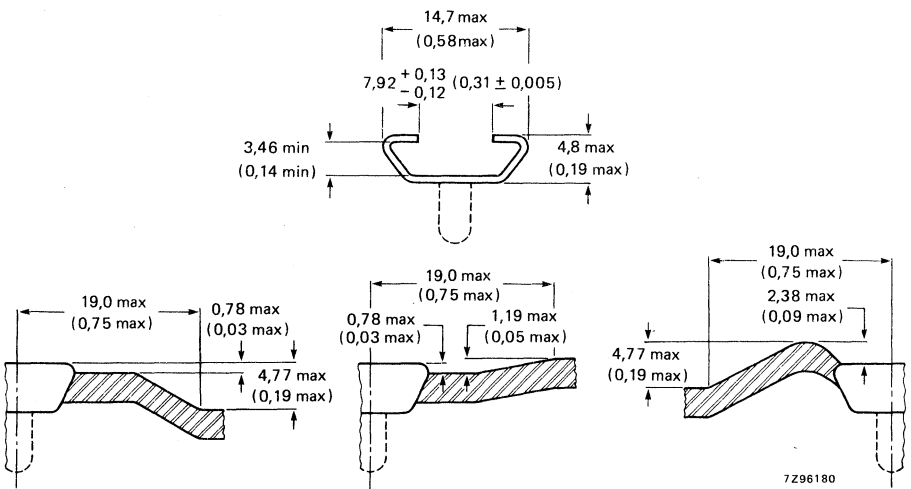
Dimensions in mm

sec- tion	nom. distance from section 1	max. distance from centre										
		0°	10°	20°	30°	diag.	40°	50°	60°	70°	80°	90°
1	0	225,7	228,9	239,1	257,6	271,8	267,2	227,9	203,1	187,9	179,6	177,0
2	10	224,6	227,7	237,7	255,9	270,0	265,3	226,7	201,9	186,8	178,6	175,9
3	20	221,8	224,8	234,3	251,1	264,3	259,6	222,9	198,9	184,2	176,1	173,5
4	30	218,1	220,9	229,6	244,5	254,7	250,6	217,9	195,1	180,9	173,1	170,6
5	40	213,8	216,4	224,1	236,5	243,1	239,6	212,0	190,9	177,3	169,9	167,5
6	50	208,7	211,0	217,7	227,5	231,3	228,4	205,6	186,3	173,6	166,5	164,2
7	60	202,6	204,5	210,0	217,5	219,5	217,0	198,5	181,0	169,3	162,6	160,5
8	70	195,1	196,8	201,3	206,9	207,6	205,4	190,3	175,1	164,4	158,3	156,3
9	80	186,2	187,6	191,4	195,6	195,4	193,5	181,3	168,4	158,9	153,3	151,5
10	90	175,6	176,9	180,1	183,3	182,8	181,1	171,4	160,7	152,5	147,6	146,0
11	100	163,6	164,6	167,4	169,9	169,2	167,9	160,4	151,9	145,2	141,0	139,6
12	110	150,3	151,3	153,8	155,7	154,7	153,6	147,9	141,7	136,6	133,4	132,3
13	120	136,4	137,3	139,3	140,4	139,5	138,6	134,5	130,3	126,8	124,6	123,9
14	130	122,1	122,8	124,4	124,9	124,0	123,3	120,7	118,2	116,1	114,7	114,3
15	140	107,5	107,7	108,2	108,6	108,4	108,2	107,0	105,7	104,5	103,8	103,5
16	150	92,6	92,3	92,3	92,6	92,8	92,9	92,9	92,6	92,1	91,6	91,4
17	159,5	78,1	78,1	78,1	78,1	78,1	78,1	78,1	78,1	78,1	78,1	78,1

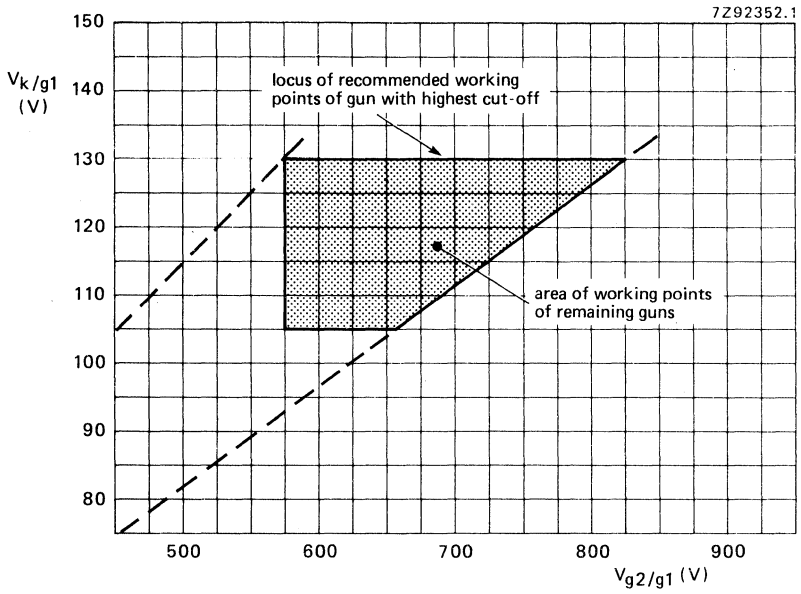
Dimensions in inches

sec- tion	nom. distance from section 1	max. distance from centre										
		0°	10°	20°	30°	diag.	40°	50°	60°	70°	80°	90°
1	0	8,89	9,01	9,41	10,14	10,70	10,52	8,97	8,00	7,40	7,07	6,97
2	0,39	8,84	8,96	9,36	10,07	10,63	10,44	8,93	7,95	7,35	7,03	6,93
3	0,79	8,73	8,85	9,22	9,89	10,41	10,22	8,78	7,83	7,25	6,93	6,83
4	1,18	8,59	8,70	9,04	9,63	10,03	9,87	8,58	7,68	7,12	6,81	6,72
5	1,57	8,42	8,52	8,82	9,31	9,57	9,43	8,35	7,52	6,98	6,69	6,59
6	1,97	8,22	8,31	8,57	8,96	9,11	8,99	8,09	7,33	6,83	6,56	6,46
7	2,36	7,98	8,05	8,27	8,56	8,64	8,54	7,81	7,13	6,67	6,40	6,32
8	2,76	7,68	7,75	7,93	8,15	8,17	8,09	7,49	6,89	6,47	6,23	6,15
9	3,15	7,33	7,39	7,54	7,70	7,69	7,62	7,14	6,63	6,26	6,04	5,96
10	3,54	6,91	6,96	7,09	7,22	7,20	7,13	6,75	6,33	6,00	5,81	5,75
11	3,94	6,44	6,48	6,59	6,69	6,66	6,61	6,31	5,98	5,72	5,55	5,50
12	4,33	5,92	5,96	6,06	6,13	6,09	6,05	5,82	5,58	5,38	5,25	5,21
13	4,72	5,37	5,41	5,48	5,53	5,49	5,46	5,30	5,13	4,99	4,91	4,88
14	5,12	4,81	4,83	4,90	4,92	4,88	4,85	4,75	4,65	4,57	4,52	4,50
15	5,51	4,23	4,24	4,26	4,28	4,27	4,26	4,21	4,16	4,11	4,09	4,07
16	5,91	3,65	3,63	3,63	3,65	3,65	3,66	3,66	3,65	3,63	3,61	3,60
17	6,28	3,07	3,07	3,07	3,07	3,07	3,07	3,07	3,07	3,07	3,07	3,07

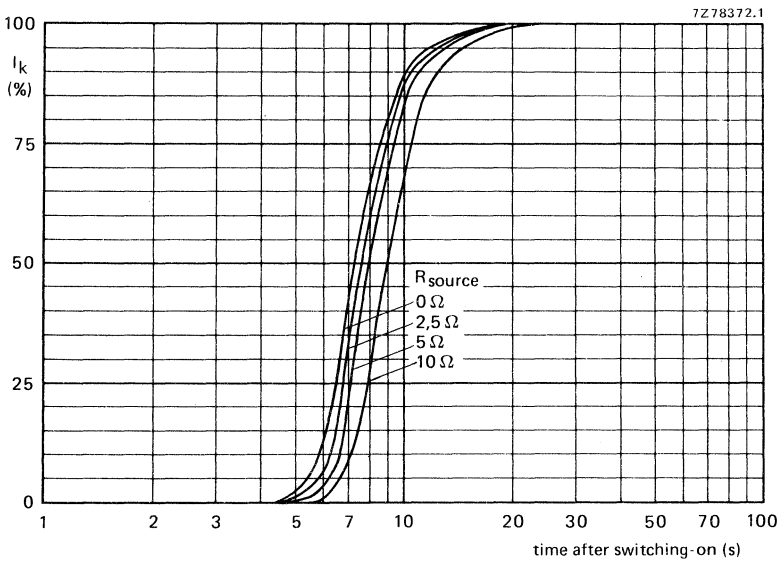
Cavity cap JEDEC J1-21, IEC 67-III-2





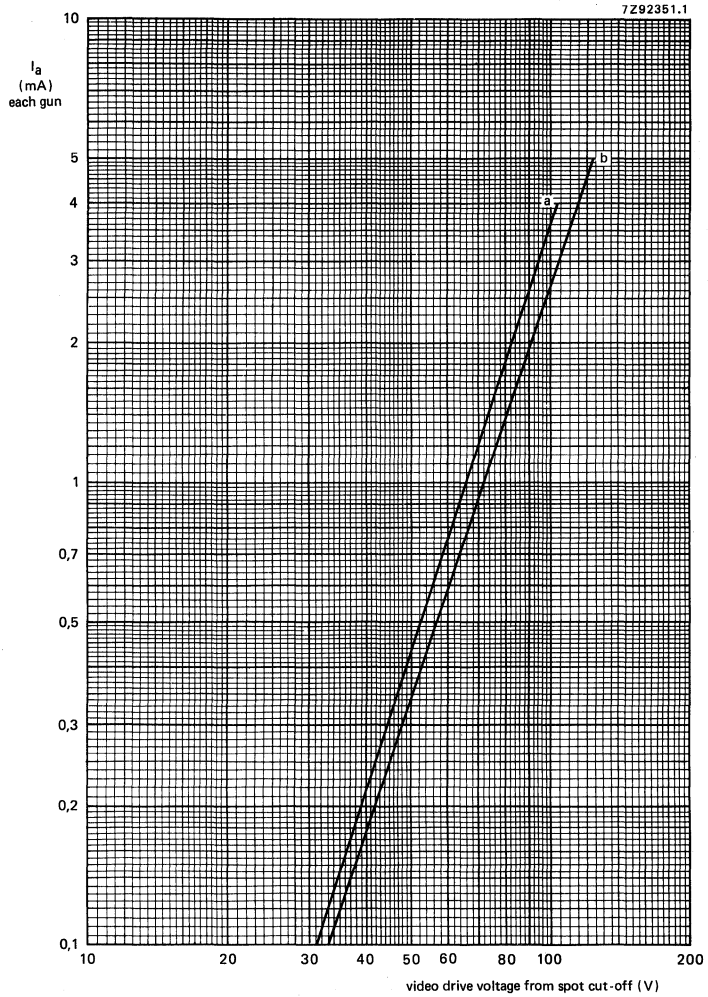


Spot cut-off design chart.



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

A51EBS20X  
A51EBS30X



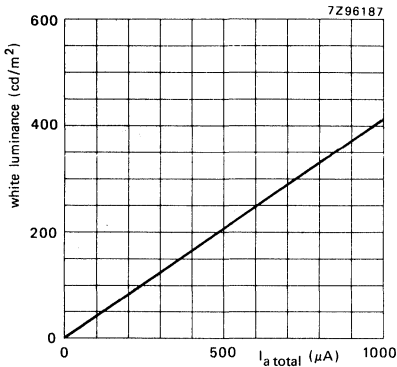
Typical cathode drive characteristic.

$V_f = 6,3 \text{ V};$

$V_{a,g4} = 30 \text{ kV};$

$V_{g3}$  adjusted for focus;

$V_{g2}$  (each gun) adjusted to provide spot cut-off for  $V_k = 105 \text{ V}$  (curve a) and  $V_k = 130 \text{ V}$  (curve b).



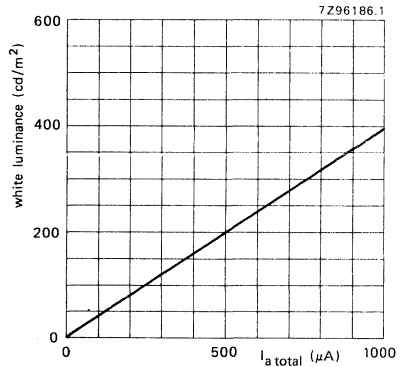
A51EBS20X

Luminance at the centre of the screen as a function of  $I_{\text{total}}$ .

$V_{a,g4} = 30 \text{ kV}$ ;  $V_f = 6,3 \text{ V}$ ;  $V_{g3}$  adjusted for optimum focus.

White-light output = 9300 K + 27 M.P.C.D.;  
CIE co-ordinates  $x = 0,281$ ,  $y = 0,311$ .

Raster size =  $409,3 \times 309,6 \text{ mm}^2$   
( $16,11 \times 12,19 \text{ in}^2$ ).

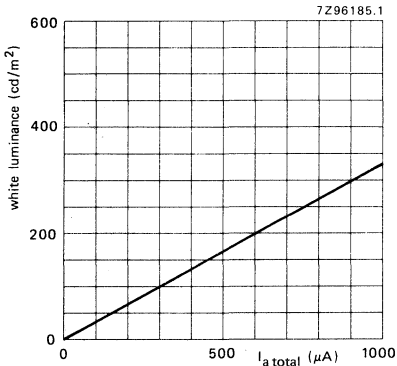


Luminance at the centre of the screen as a function of  $I_{\text{total}}$ .

$V_{a,g4} = 30 \text{ kV}$ ;  $V_f = 6,3 \text{ V}$ ;  $V_{g3}$  adjusted for optimum focus.

White-light output = 6500 K + 7 M.P.C.D.;  
CIE co-ordinates  $x = 0,313$ ,  $y = 0,329$ .

Raster size =  $409,3 \times 309,6 \text{ mm}^2$   
( $16,11 \times 12,19 \text{ in}^2$ ).



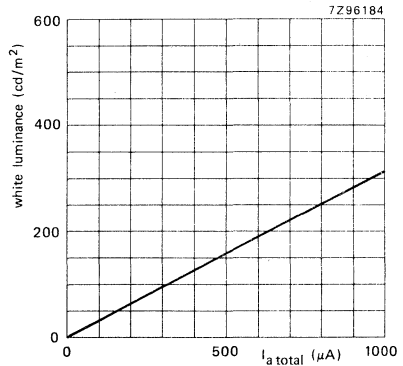
A51EBS30X

Luminance at the centre of the screen as a function of  $I_{\text{total}}$ .

$V_{a,g4} = 30 \text{ kV}$ ;  $V_f = 6,3 \text{ V}$ ;  $V_{g3}$  adjusted for optimum focus.

White-light output = 9300 K + 27 M.P.C.D.;  
CIE co-ordinates  $x = 0,281$ ,  $y = 0,311$ .

Raster size =  $409,3 \times 309,6 \text{ mm}^2$   
( $16,11 \times 12,19 \text{ in}^2$ ).



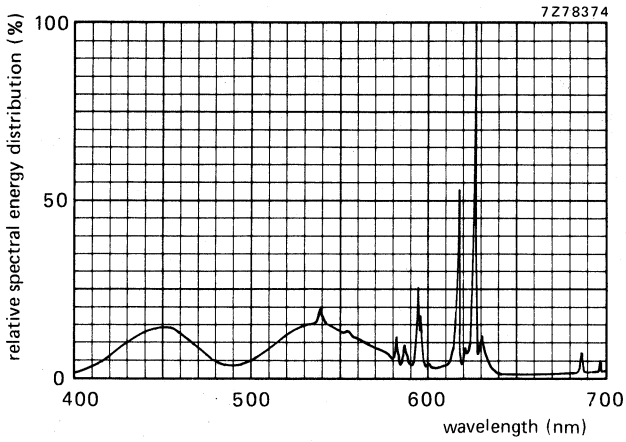
Luminance at the centre of the screen as a function of  $I_{\text{total}}$ .

$V_{a,g4} = 30 \text{ kV}$ ;  $V_f = 6,3 \text{ V}$ ;  $V_{g3}$  adjusted for optimum focus.

White-light output = 6500 K + 7 M.P.C.D.;  
CIE co-ordinates  $x = 0,313$ ,  $y = 0,329$ .

Raster size =  $409,3 \times 309,6 \text{ mm}^2$   
( $16,11 \times 12,19 \text{ in}^2$ ).

A51EBS20X  
A51EBS30X



Simultaneous excitation of red, green and blue phosphor, measured in a tube, to produce white of  $x = 0,281$ ,  $y = 0,311$ . Exact shape of the peaks depends on the resolution of the measuring apparatus.

Colour co-ordinates:	x	y
red	0,635	0,340
green	0,315	0,600
blue	0,150	0,060

## 90° FLAT SQUARE COLOUR PICTURE TUBE ASSEMBLIES

- Factory preset tube/coil assemblies
- Self-converging and raster correction free
- 51 cm, 90° colour picture tube A51EBS . . X
- Hybrid saddle toroidal deflection unit of the AT6030 series

### QUICK REFERENCE DATA

Deflection angle	90°
Minimum useful screen diagonal	51 cm
Overall length	444 mm
Neck diameter	29,1 mm

### AVAILABLE ASSEMBLIES

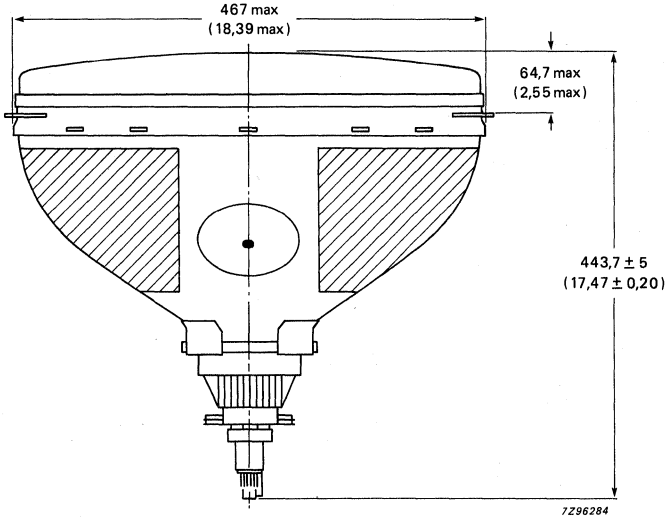
assembly type	assembly components
A51EBS20X40	tube A51EBS20X + deflection unit AT6030, type 1
A51EBS30X40	tube A51EBS30X + deflection unit AT6030, type 1

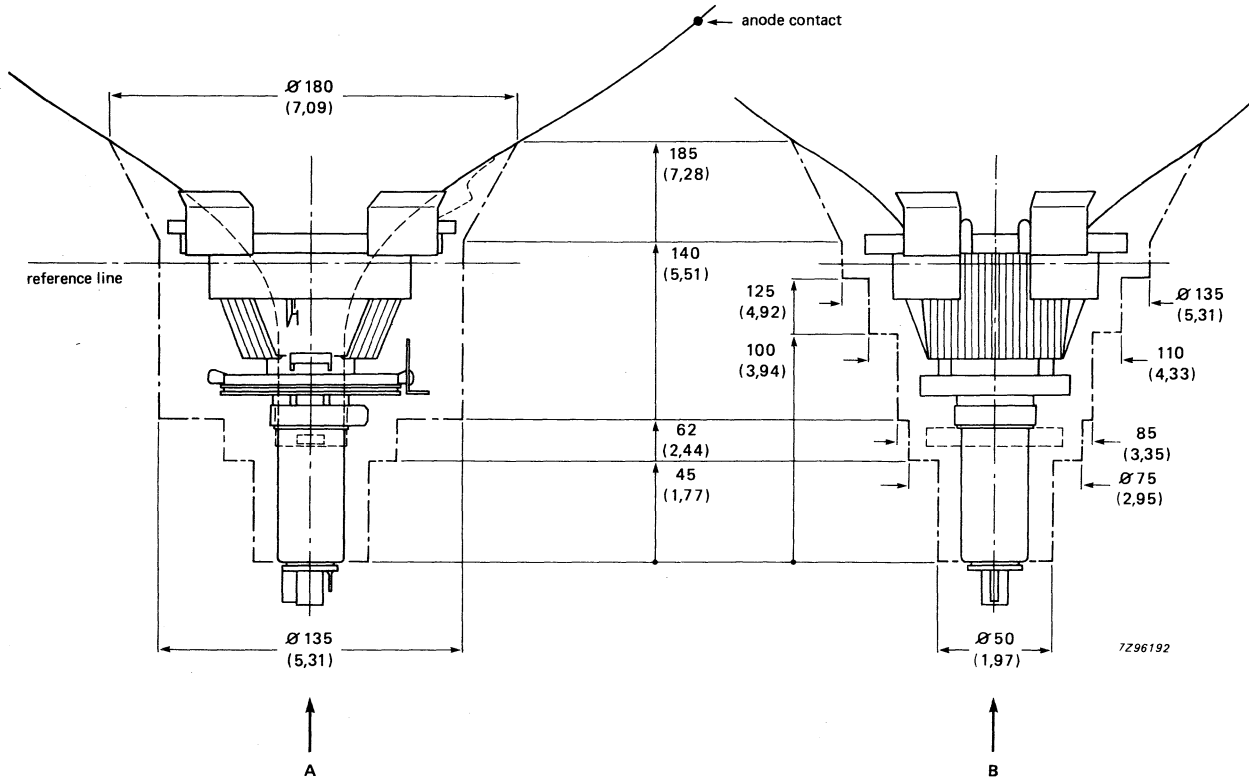


A51EBS20X40  
A51EBS30X40

MECHANICAL DATA

Dimensions in mm





Yoke clearance.

**ELECTRICAL DATA OF DEFLECTION UNIT**

Line deflection coils

inductance at 1 V (r.m.s.), 1 kHz  
resistance at 25 °C  
magnetic flux

2,0 mH ± 4%  
2,35 Ω ± 10%  
5,70 mWb ± 2,5%

Line deflection current,  
edge to edge, at 25 kV

2,85 A (p-p)

Field deflection coils

inductance at 1 V (r.m.s.), 1 kHz  
resistance at 25 °C

19,5 mH ± 10%  
9,7 Ω ± 7%

Field deflection current,  
edge to edge, at 25 kV

1,09 A (p-p)

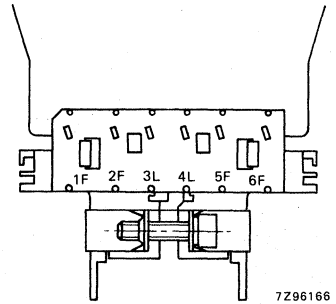
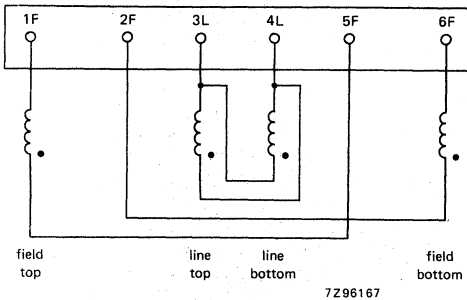
Cross-talk

a voltage of 10 V, 15625 Hz applied to the line coils causes no more than 0,2 V across the field coils (damping resistors included)

Insulation resistance at 1 kV (d.c.)

between line and field coils  
between line coil and core clamp  
between field coil and core clamp

> 500 MΩ  
> 500 MΩ  
> 10 MΩ



Connection diagram and top view of terminals of deflection unit AT6030, type 1. The beginning of the windings is indicated with ●.

## COLOUR PICTURE TUBE

## QUICK REFERENCE DATA

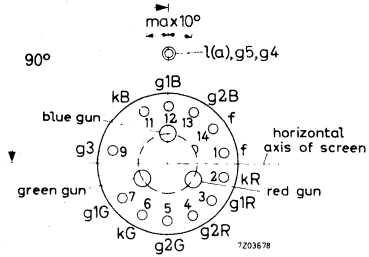
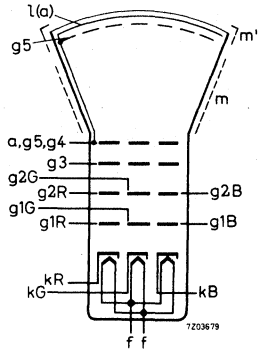
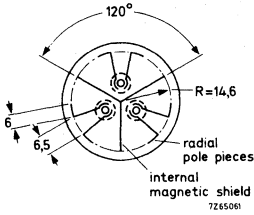
---

Temperature compensated shadow-mask designed for minimum moiré	
High white luminance at unity current ratio	
Face diagonal	56 cm
Deflection angle	110°
Neck diameter	36,5 mm
Envelope	reinforced; suitable for push-through
Magnetic shield	internal
Focusing	bi-potential
Deflection	magnetic
Convergence	magnetic
Heating	6,3 V, 730 mA
Light transmission of face glass	54,5 %
Quick heating cathode	with a typical tube a legible picture will appear within approx. 5 s

---

## MECHANICAL DATA

Overall length		387,3 to 400,3 mm
Neck diameter		36,5 mm
Diagonal	} of bulb	max. 566,2 mm
Horizontal axis		max. 486,3 mm
Vertical axis		max. 381,8 mm
Useful screen		
diagonal		min. 533 mm
horizontal axis		min. 447 mm
vertical axis		min. 337 mm
Base		12 pin base IEC 67-I-47a, type 2
Anode contact		Small cavity contact J1-21, IEC 67-III-2



**TYPICAL OPERATING CONDITIONS**

Final accelerator voltage  
 Grid 3 (focusing electrode) voltage  
 Grid 2 voltage for a spot cut-off at  $V_{g1} = -105 \text{ V}$   
 Grid 1 voltage for spot cut-off at  $V_{g2} = 300 \text{ V}$

$V_{a, g5, g4}$	25 kV
$V_{g3}$	4,2 to 5 kV
$V_{g2}$	212 to 495 V
$V_{g1}$	-70 to -140 V

OBSOLETE TYPE

A56-500X

20AX COLOUR PICTURE TUBE

Replacement type A56-510X.



Replaces A56-500X

## 20AX Hi-Bri COLOUR PICTURE TUBE

## QUICK REFERENCE DATA

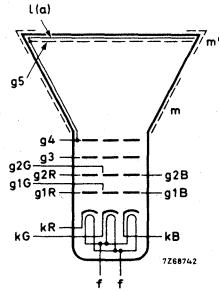
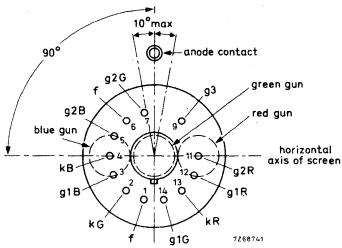
Deflection angle	110°
Face diagonal	56 cm
Overall length	37 cm
Neck diameter	36,5 mm
Envelope	reinforced; suitable for push-through
Magnetic shield	internal
Focusing	bi-potential
Deflection	magnetic
Heating	6,3 V, 720 mA
Light transmission of face glass	68%
Quick heating cathode	with a typical tube a legible picture will appear within approx. 5 s

Inherently self-converging system with deflection unit AT1083/01

## MECHANICAL DATA

Overall length	373,8 ± 6,5 mm
Neck diameter	36,5 $\begin{matrix} + 1,6 \\ - 0 \end{matrix}$ mm
Bulb dimensions	
diagonal	max. 566,2 mm
width	max. 486,3 mm
height	max. 381,8 mm
Useful screen dimensions	
diagonal	min. 530,6 mm
horizontal axis	min. 444,2 mm
vertical axis	min. 334,2 mm
Base	12-pin base IEC 67-I-47a, type 2
Anode contact	small cavity contact J1-21, IEC 67-III-2





**TYPICAL OPERATING CONDITIONS**

The voltages are specified with respect to grid 1.

Final accelerator voltage

$V_{a,g5,g4}$  25 kV

Grid 3 (focusing electrode) voltage

$V_{g3}$  4,0 to 4,8 kV

Grid 2 voltage for a spot-cut-off  
voltage  $V_k = 140$  V

$V_{g2}$  465 to 705 V

Cathode voltage for spot cut-off at  $V_{g2} = 555$  V

$V_k$  110 to 165 V

## 30AX COLOUR PICTURE TUBE

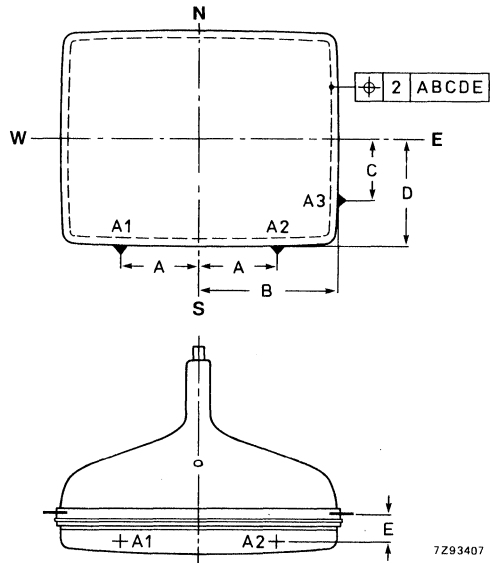
- Automatic snap-in raster orientation
- Push-on axial purity positioning
- Internal magneto-static beam alignment
- Hi-Bi gun with quadrupole cathode lens
- Self-aligning, self-converging assembly with low power consumption, when combined with deflection unit AT 1860
- North-south pin-cushion distortion-free
- 110° deflection
- Hi-Bri screen
- Pigmented phosphors: enhanced contrast
- Phosphor lines follow glass contour
- In-line gun
- Standard 36,5 mm neck
- Soft-Flash technology
- Slotted shadow mask optimized for minimum moiré
- Fine pitch over entire screen
- Quick-heating cathodes
- Internal magnetic shield
- Anti-crackle coating
- Reinforced envelope for push-through mounting

## QUICK REFERENCE DATA

Deflection angle	110°
Face diagonal	56 cm
Overall length	38 cm
Neck diameter	36,5 mm
Heating	6,3 V, 720 mA
Focusing voltage	28% of anode voltage



- A = 180,3 mm
- B = 237,0 mm
- C = 123,0 mm
- D = 179,6 mm
- E = 30,8 mm



Colour co-ordinates

	x	y
red	0,635	0,340
green	0,315	0,600
blue	0,150	0,060

Centre-to-centre distance of identical colour phosphor stripes

approx. 0,8 mm

Light transmission of face glass

64%

Luminance at the centre of the screen

L 160 cd/m<sup>2</sup> \*

**MECHANICAL DATA** (see also the figures on the following pages)

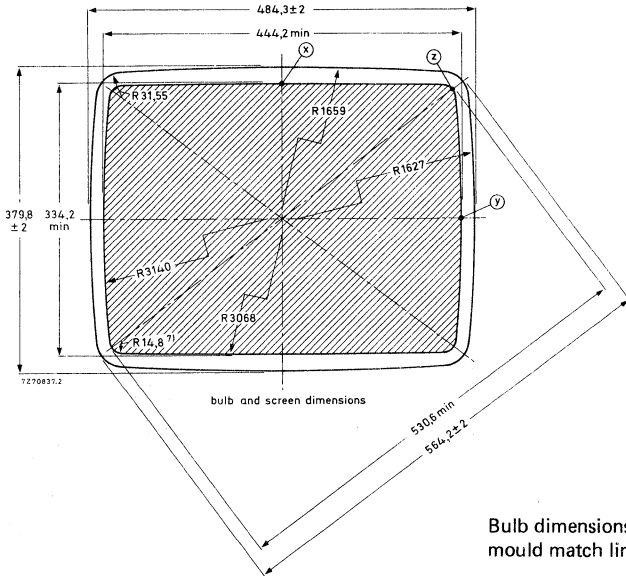
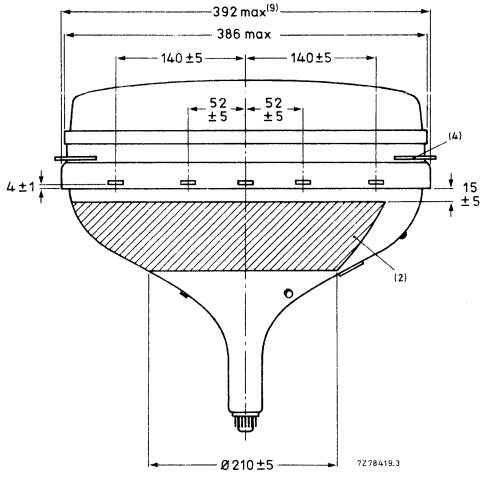
Overall length	383,8 ± 6 mm
Neck diameter	36,5 <sup>+1,3</sup> <sub>-0</sub> mm
Base	12-pin base IEC 67-1-47a, type 2
Anode contact	cavity cap JEDEC J1-21, IEC 67-III-2
Mounting position	anode contact on top
Rimband	provided with 18 slots to accommodate clips for mounting of degaussing coils
Net mass	approx. 14,5 kg

**Handling**

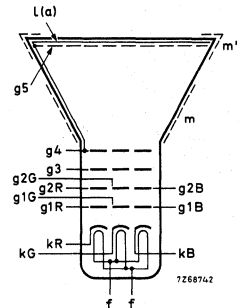
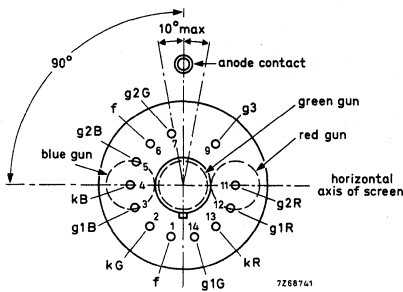
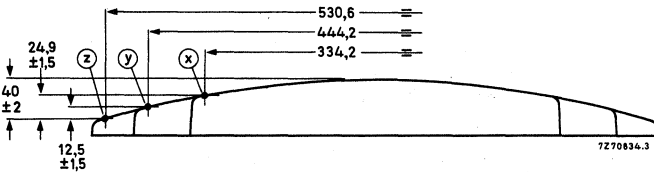
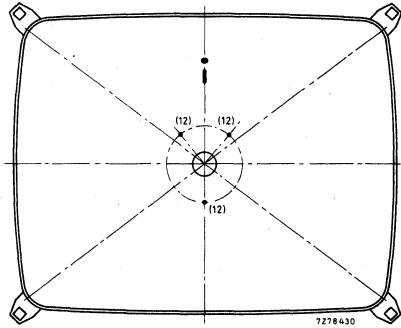
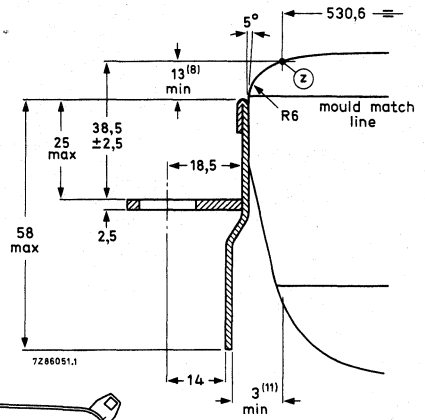
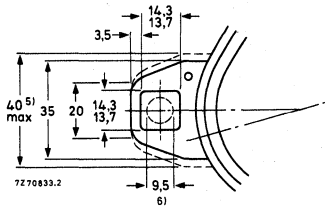
During shipment and handling the tube should not be subjected to accelerations greater than 350 m/s<sup>2</sup> in any direction.

\* Tube settings adjusted to produce white D (x = 0,313, y = 0,329), focused raster, current density 0,4 μA/cm<sup>2</sup>.





MECHANICAL DATA (continued)



**Notes to outline drawings on the preceding pages**

1. This ridge can be used as an orientation for the deflection unit.
2. Configuration of outer conductive coating may be different, but will contain the contact area as shown in the drawing.
3. To clean this area wipe only with a soft lintless cloth.
4. The displacement of any lug with respect to the plane through the three other lugs is max. 2 mm.
5. Minimum space to be reserved for mounting lug.
6. The position of the mounting screw in the cabinet must be within a circle of 9,5 mm diameter drawn around the true geometrical positions, i.e. the corners of a rectangle of 476,5 mm x 370 mm.
7. Co-ordinates for radius R = 14,8 mm: x = 203,9 mm, y = 145,5 mm.
8. Distance from point z to any hardware.
9. Maximum dimensions in plane of lugs.
10. The socket for this base should not be rigidly mounted; it should have flexible leads and be allowed to move freely. Bottom circumference of the base will fall within a circle concentric with the tube axis and having a diameter of 55 mm.  
The mass of the mating socket with circuitry should not be more than 150 g; maximum permissible torque is 40 mNm.
11. Minimum distance between glass and rimband in plane of centre line of the apertures.
12. Centring bosses for deflection unit.

**Sagittal heights with reference to screen centre at the edge of the minimum useful screen**

coordinates		sagittal
x	y	height
mm	mm	mm
0*	166,9	16,1
20	166,9	16,3
40	166,7	16,9
60	166,3	18,0
80	165,9	19,4
100	165,3	21,3
120	164,5	23,6
140	163,7	26,4
160	162,7	29,6
180	161,6	33,3
200	160,3	37,5
215,9**	153,8	40,2
216,0	140	37,7
217,6	120	35,0
219,9	100	32,8
220,0	80	31,0
220,8	60	29,6
221,4	40	28,6
221,8	20	28,0
221,9▲	0	27,0

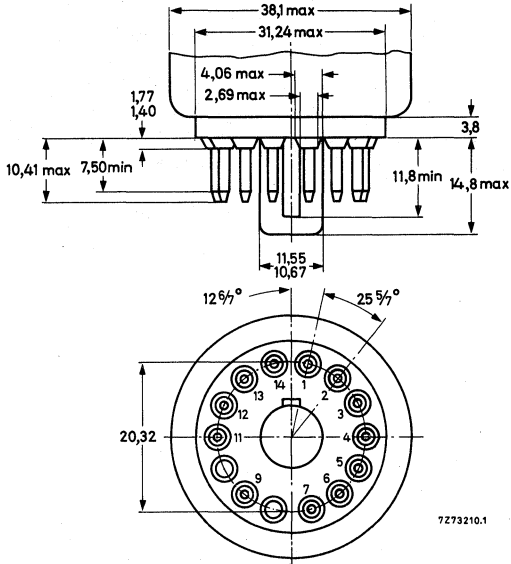
\* Point (x).

\*\* Diagonal.

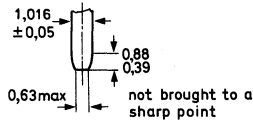
▲ Point (y).



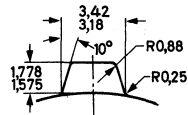
12-pin base, IEC 67-1-47a, type 2



7279210.1

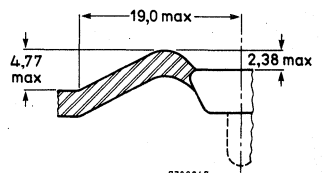
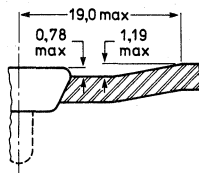
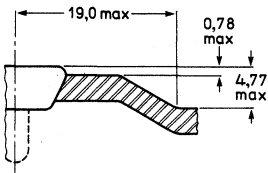
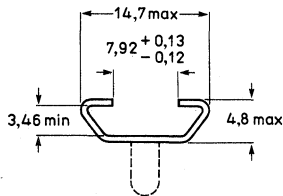


pin contour



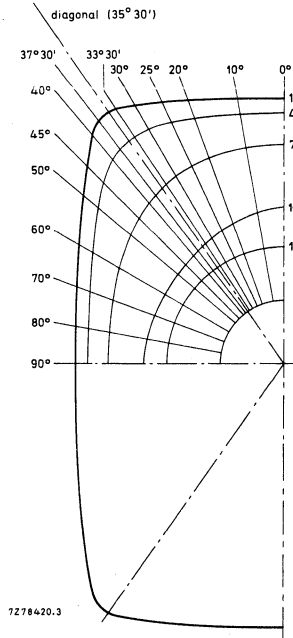
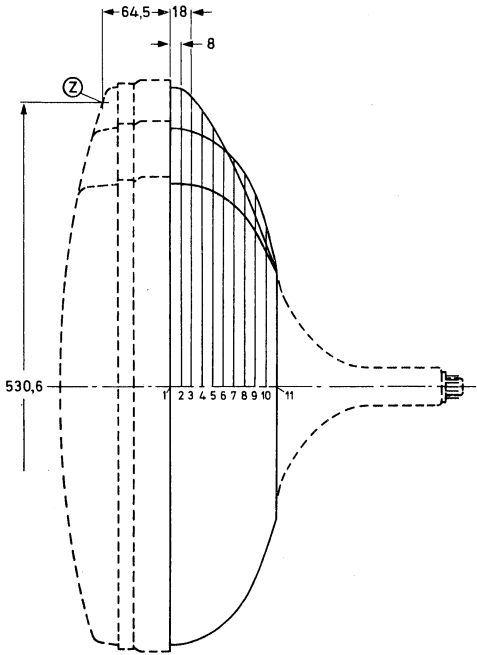
detail of key

Cavity cap JEDEC J1-21, IEC 67-III-2



7286047

Maximum cone contour



sec- tion	distance from centre (max. values)															
	nom. distance from section 1	0°	10°	20°	25°	30°	33° 30'	diag.	37° 30'	40°	45°	50°	60°	70°	80°	90°
1	8	248,0	251,2	261,3	269,3	279,5	286,8	288,0	286,8	281,7	262,3	245,9	222,0	207,0	198,7	196,0
2	18	244,4	247,6	257,6	265,4	275,3	282,3	283,3	282,0	276,8	257,8	241,6	218,0	203,2	195,0	192,4
3	28	240,5	243,6	252,9	259,6	267,0	271,2	271,3	269,7	265,3	250,6	236,6	214,2	199,6	191,4	188,8
4	38	235,0	237,8	245,5	250,2	254,4	255,7	255,0	253,3	249,9	239,5	228,3	208,6	194,8	186,9	184,3
5	48	227,7	229,9	235,2	237,8	239,1	238,7	237,6	236,0	233,3	225,8	217,3	201,0	188,8	181,6	179,2
6	58	218,2	219,6	222,2	222,9	222,3	220,8	219,6	218,1	215,8	210,1	203,6	190,9	180,9	174,7	172,6
7	68	206,4	206,8	206,8	205,9	204,0	202,2	200,9	199,5	197,5	193,2	188,4	179,2	171,6	166,8	165,2
8	78	191,6	190,9	188,5	186,6	184,1	182,2	181,0	179,8	178,2	175,0	171,7	165,7	160,8	157,7	156,6
9	88	172,5	170,9	166,8	164,4	161,9	160,1	159,1	158,2	157,0	154,8	152,9	149,7	145,6	146,5	146,2
10	97,1	147,0	144,8	140,5	138,3	136,3	135,0	134,3	133,6	132,9	131,7	130,8	130,0	130,3	131,3	132,0
11	97,1	110,0	110,0	110,0	110,0	110,0	110,0	110,0	110,0	110,0	110,0	110,0	110,0	110,0	110,0	110,0

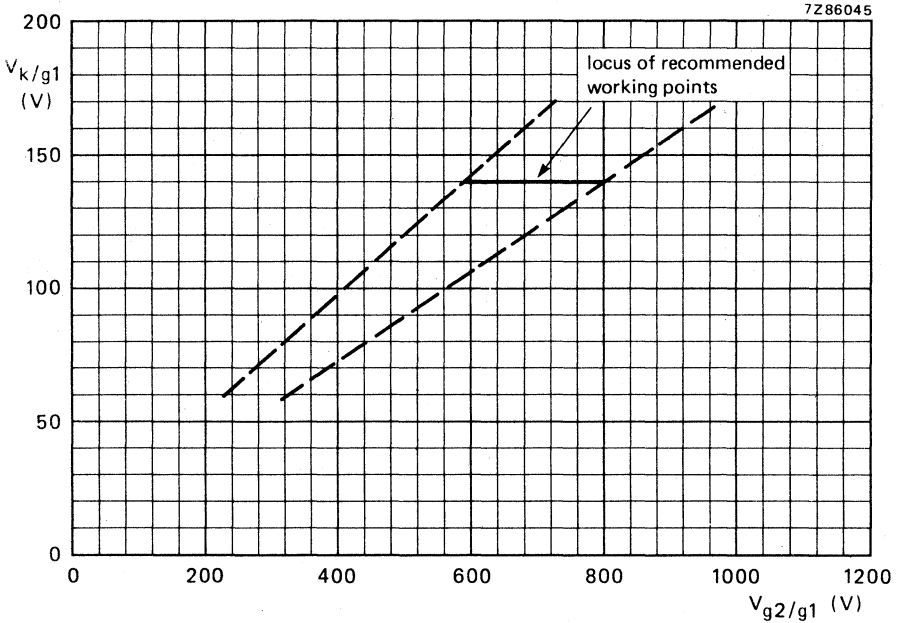
**RECOMMENDED OPERATING CONDITIONS** (cathode drive)

The voltages are specified with respect to grid 1.

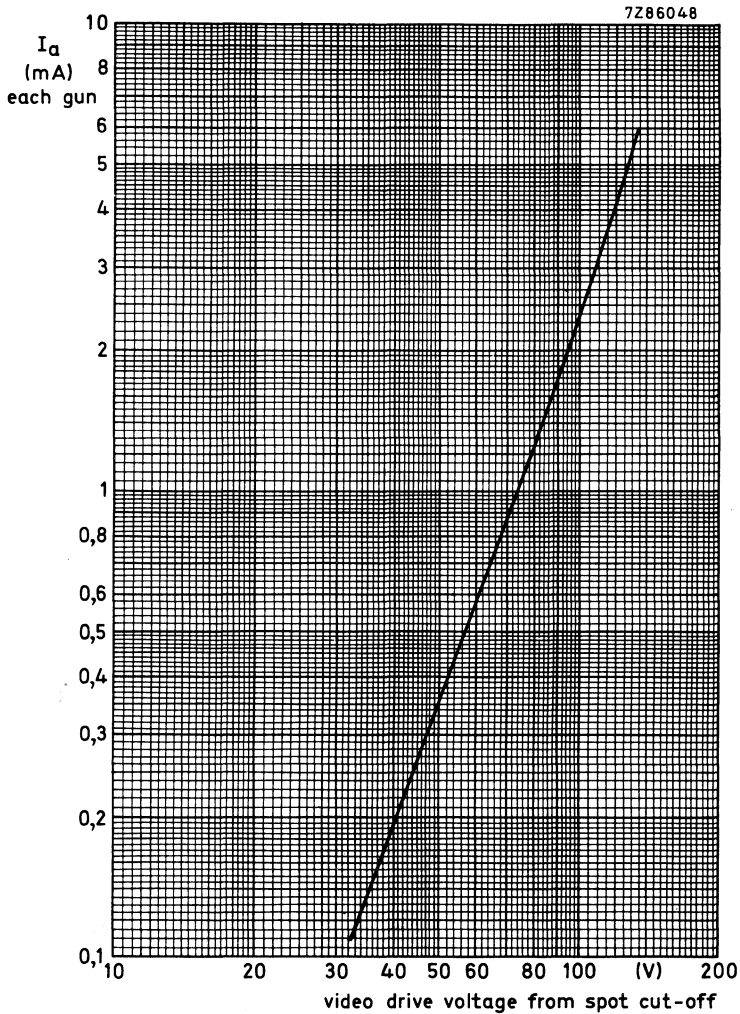
Anode voltage	$V_{a, g5, g4}$	25 kV
Grid 3 (focusing electrode) voltage	$V_{g3}$	6,5 to 7,45 kV

**A. Operation at equal spot cut-off voltage  $V_k = 140$  V**

Grid 2 voltage ( $V_{g2}$ ) adjusted for each gun separately;  $V_{g2}$  range 590 to 800 V.



Spot cut-off design chart.



Typical cathode drive characteristic.

$V_f = 6,3 \text{ V}$ ;

$V_a, g_5, g_4 = 25 \text{ kV}$ ;

$V_{g3}$  adjusted for focus;

$V_{g2}$  (each gun) adjusted to provide spot cut-off for  $V_k = 140 \text{ V}$ .

**B. Operation at equal grid 2 voltage**

Grid 2 voltage ( $V_{g2}$ ) adjusted for highest gun spot cut-off voltage  $V_k = 150$  V.

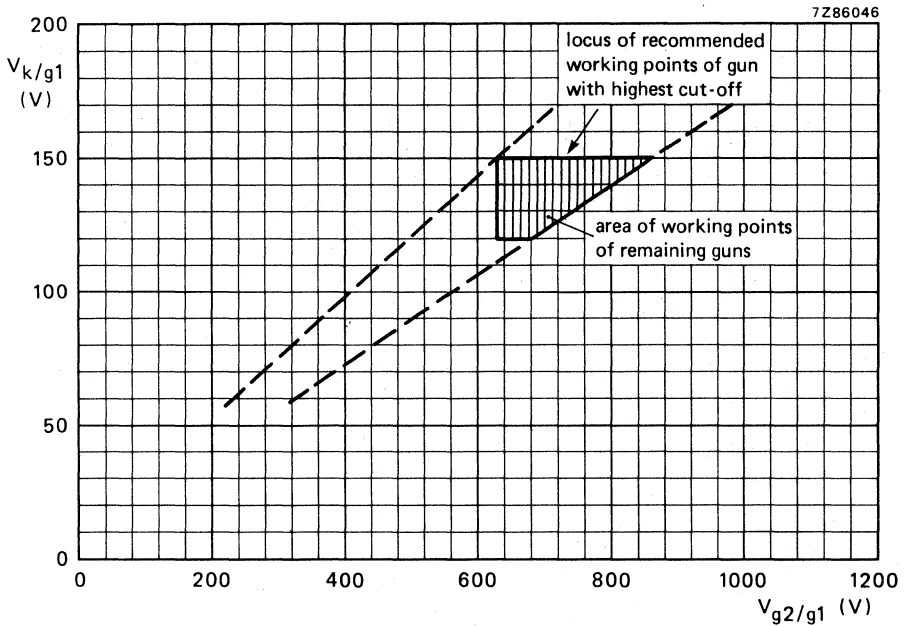
Remaining guns adjusted for spot cut-off by means of cathode voltage.

$V_{g2}$  range 630 to 860 V.

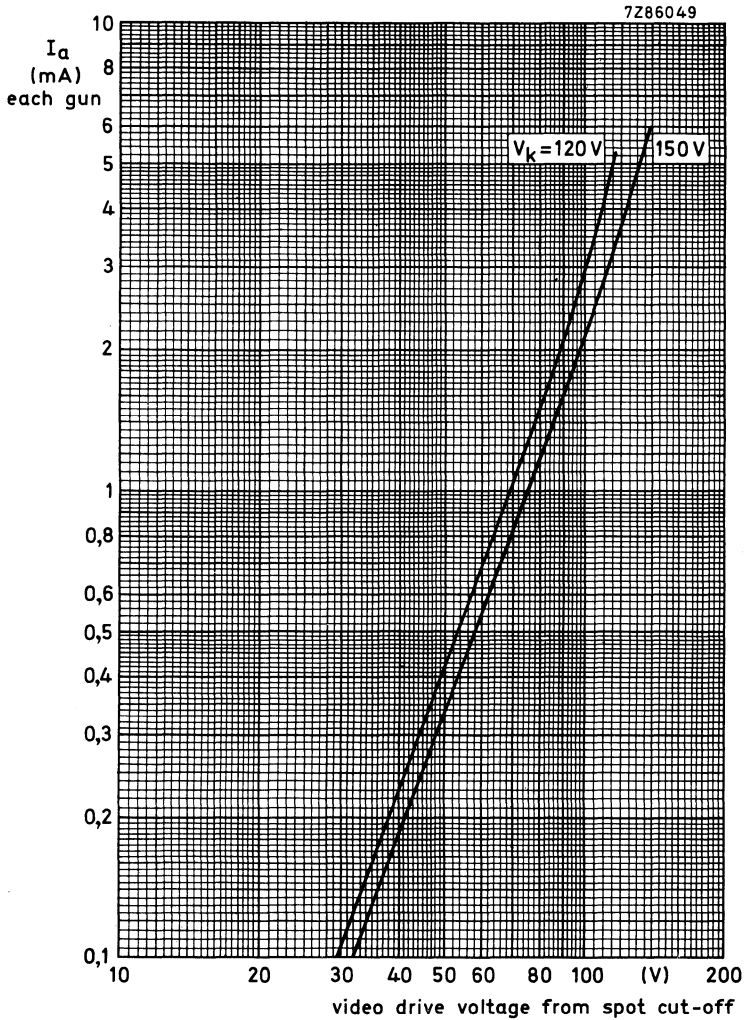
$V_k$  range 120 to 150 V.

**Adjustment procedure:**

Set the cathode voltage ( $V_k$ ) for each gun at 150 V; increase the grid 2 voltage ( $V_{g2}$ ) from approx. 600 V to the value at which one of the colours becomes just visible. Now decrease the cathode voltage of the remaining guns so that the other colours also become visible.



Spot cut-off design chart.



Typical cathode drive characteristic.

$V_f = 6,3 V$ ;

$V_a, g5, g4 = 25 kV$ ;

$V_{g3}$  adjusted for focus;

$V_{g2}$  (each gun) adjusted to provide spot cut-off for  $V_k = 120 V$  and  $150 V$ .

**EQUIPMENT DESIGN VALUES** (each gun if applicable)

The values are valid for anode voltages between 22,5 and 27,5 kV.

The voltages are specified with respect to grid 1.

Grid 3 (focusing electrode) voltage	$V_{g3}$	26 to 29,8% of anode voltage
Difference in cut-off voltage between guns in one tube	$\Delta V_k$	lowest value is min. 80% of highest value
Heater voltage	$V_f$	6,3 V at zero beam current
Grid 3 (focusing electrode) current	$I_{g3}$	-5 to +5 $\mu A$
Grid 2 current	$I_{g2}$	-5 to +5 $\mu A$
Grid 1 current at $V_k = 140$ V	$I_{g1}$	-5 to +5 $\mu A$

To produce white D, CIE co-ordinates  $x = 0,313$ ,  $y = 0,329$ .

Percentage of the total anode current supplied by each gun (typical)

red gun	38,3%
green gun	35,8%
blue gun	25,9%

Ratio of anode current

	min.	av.	max.
red gun to green gun	0,7	1,1	1,4
red gun to blue gun	1,1	1,5	2,0
blue gun to green gun	0,5	0,7	1,0

**BEAM CENTRING**

Maximum centring error in any direction 4,5 mm

**LIMITING VALUES** (each gun if applicable)

Design maximum rating system unless otherwise stated.

The voltages are specified with respect to grid 1.

Anode voltage	$V_{a, g5, g4}$	max.	27,5 kV	notes 1, 2, 3
		min.	22,5 kV	note 4
Long-term average current for three guns	$I_a$	max.	1000 $\mu$ A	note 5
Grid 3 (focusing electrode) voltage	$V_{g3}$	max.	9 kV	
Grid 2 voltage	$V_{g2}$	max.	1200 V	note 6
Cathode voltage	$V_k$	positive	max. 400 V	
		positive operating cut-off	max. 200 V	
		negative	max. 0 V	
		negative peak	max. 2 V	
Cathode to heater voltage	$V_{kf}$	positive	max. 250 V	
		positive peak	max. 300 V	note 1
		negative	max. 135 V	
		negative peak	max. 180 V	note 1
		Heater voltage	$V_f$	6,3 V

**Notes**

1. Absolute maximum rating system.
2. The X-ray dose rate remains below the acceptable value of 36 pA/kg (0,5 mR/h), measured with ionization chamber when the tube is used within its limiting values.
3. During adjustment on the production line this value is likely to be surpassed considerably. It is therefore strongly recommended to first make the necessary adjustments for normal operation without picture tube.
4. Operation of the tube at lower voltages impairs the luminance and resolution, and could impair convergence.
5. The short-term average anode current should be limited by circuitry to 1500  $\mu$ A.
6. During adjustment on the production line max. 1500 V is permitted.
7. For maximum cathode life and optimum performance it is recommended that the heater supply be designed for 6,3 V at zero beam current.

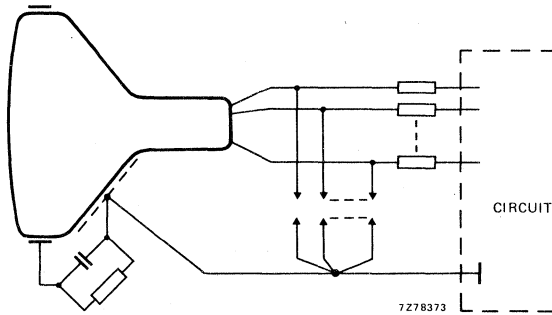


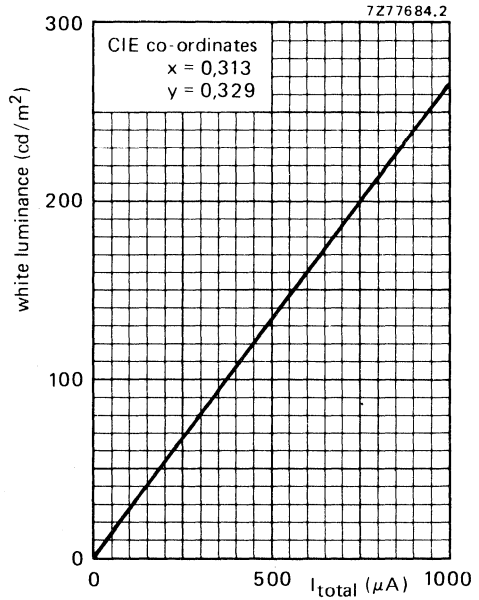
**FLASHOVER PROTECTION**

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. As a result of the Soft-Flash technology these flashover currents are limited to approx. 60 A offering higher set reliability, optimum circuit protection and component savings.

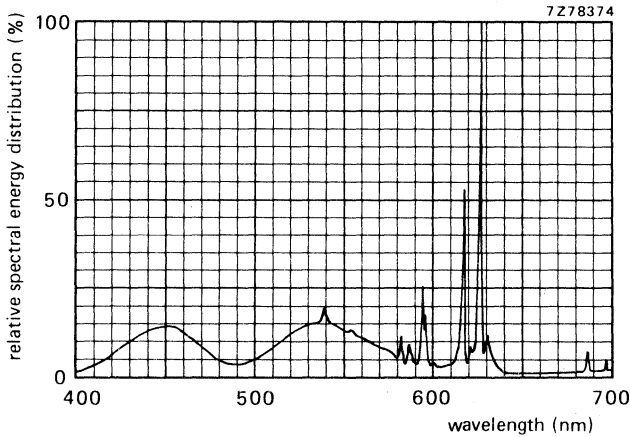
Primary protective circuitry using properly grounded spark gaps and series isolation resistors (preferably carbon composition) is still necessary to prevent tube damage and damage to the circuitry which is directly connected to the tube socket. The spark gaps should be connected to all picture tube electrodes at the socket according to the figure below; they are not required on the heater pins. No other connections between the outer conductive coating and the chassis are permissible. The spark gaps should be designed for a breakdown voltage at the focusing electrode (g3) of 10,5 kV, and at the other electrodes of 1,5 to 2 kV. The values of the series isolation resistors should be as high as possible (min. 1,5 kΩ) without causing deterioration of the circuit performance. The resistors should be able to withstand an instantaneous surge of 20 kV for the focusing circuit and 12 kV for the remaining circuits without arcing.

Additional information is available on request.





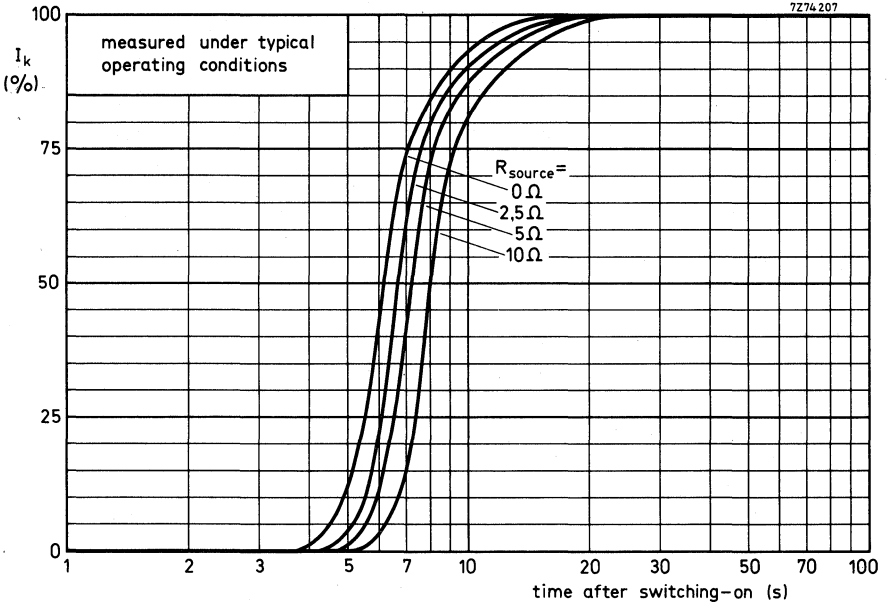
Luminance at the centre of the screen as a function of  $I_{total}$ . Scanned area 444,2 mm x 334,2 mm.



Simultaneous excitation of red, green and blue phosphor, measured in a tube, to produce white of  $x = 0,313, y = 0,329$ . Exact shape of the peaks depends on the resolution of the measuring apparatus.

Colour co-ordinates:

	x	y
red	0,635	0,340
green	0,315	0,600
blue	0,150	0,060



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

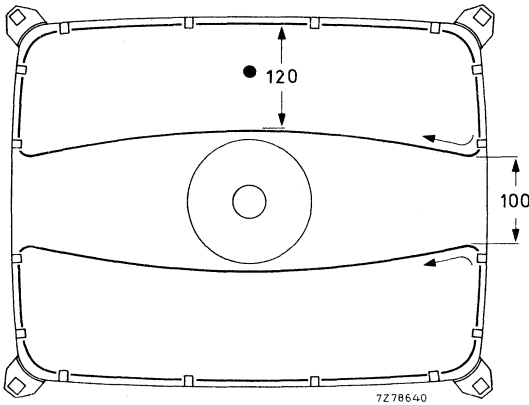
**DEGAUSSING**

The picture tube is provided with an internal magnetic shield. This shield and the shadow mask with its suspension system may be provided with an automatic degaussing system, consisting of two coils covering top and bottom cone parts.

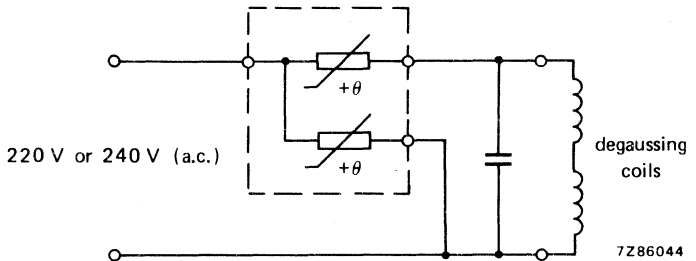
For proper degaussing an initial magnetomotive force (m.m.f.) of 250 ampere-turns is required in each of the coils. This m.m.f. has to be gradually decreased by appropriate circuitry. To prevent beam landing disturbances by line-frequency currents induced in the degaussing coils, these coils should be shunted by a capacitor of sufficiently high value. In the steady state, no significant m.m.f. should remain in the coils ( $\leq 0,25$  ampere-turns).

If single-phase power rectification is employed in the TV circuitry, provision should be included to prevent asymmetric distortion of the a.c. voltage applied to the degaussing circuit due to high d.c. inrush currents.

To ease the mounting of the coils, the rimband is provided with rectangular holes. An example is given below.



Position of degaussing coils on the picture tube.



Degaussing circuit using dual PTC thermistor 2322 662 98009.

**Data of each degaussing coil**

Circumference	120 cm
Number of turns	50
Copper-wire diameter	0,35 mm
Aluminium-wire diameter	0,45 mm
Resistance	11 Ω



Replaced by AT1860

## DEFLECTION UNIT

## QUICK REFERENCE DATA

Picture tube	A56-540X
gun arrangement	in line
diagonal	56 cm (22 in)
neck diameter	36,5 mm
Deflection angle	110°
Line deflection current, edge to edge at 25 kV	5,0 A (p-p)
Inductance of line coils	1,5 mH
Field deflection current, edge to edge at 25 kV	1,95 A (p-p)
Resistance of field coils (potentiometer R1 included)	5,9 Ω

## CONNECTIONS

(See also Fig. 2).

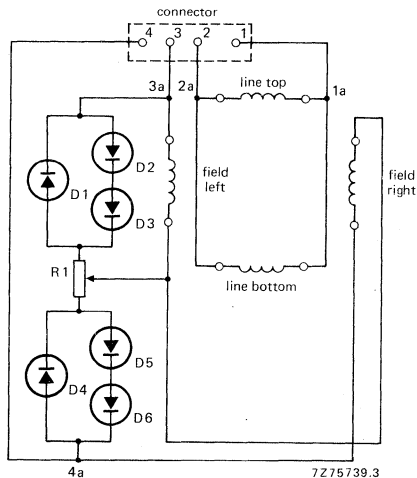


Fig. 1.

## Notes:

- Contacts 1 and 1a must be connected to the live side of the line circuitry, contacts 3 and 3a must be connected to the live side of the field circuitry.
- Matching female Stocko connector: MKF 804-1-0-404.
- D1 to D6 = BAS11, BAX18, BAX18A, BAV10 or BAW62.
- R1 = 180 Ω.

Dimensions in mm

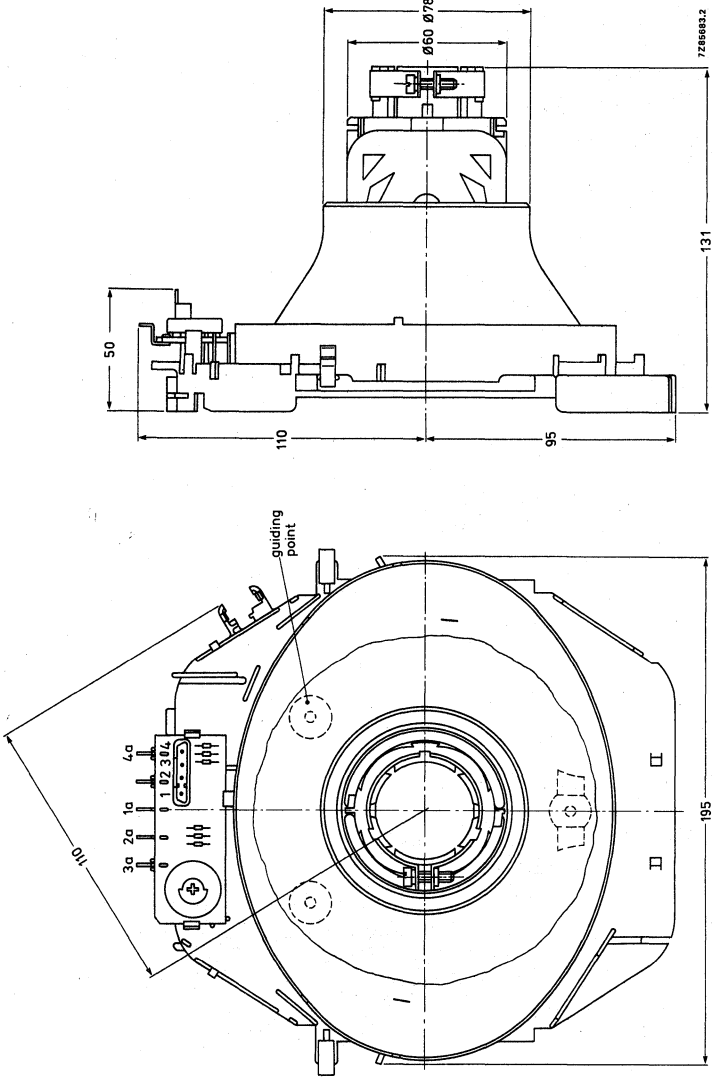


Fig. 2 Maximum dimensions.

MECHANICAL DATA  
Outlines

## DEFLECTION UNIT

## QUICK REFERENCE DATA

---

Picture tube	A56-540X
gun arrangement	in line
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---

## APPLICATION

This deflection unit is for use with 110° in-line colour picture tube A56-540X, in conjunction with e.g.: diode-split line output transformer AT2076/70A and linearity control unit AT4042/42 or AT4042/30.

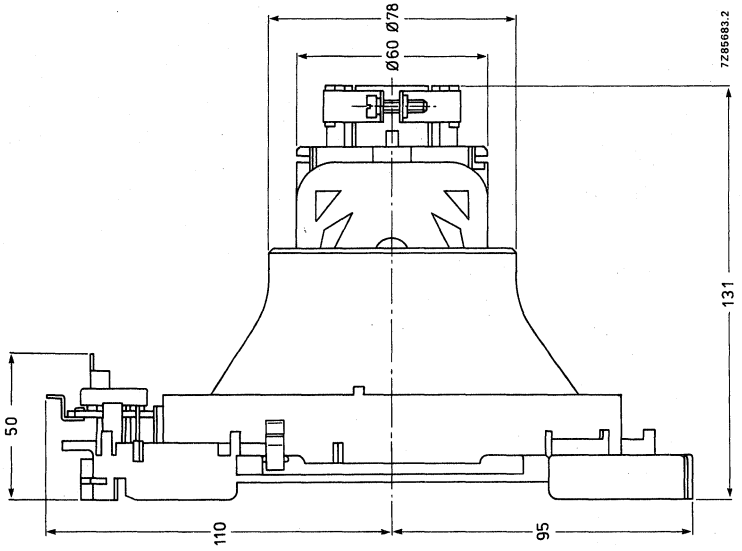
## DESCRIPTION

The deflection unit consists of flangeless line and field deflection coils, a one piece ferrite ring and a one piece coil carrier.

Connection to the deflection coils can be made via a connector (contact pins 1 to 4) or solder tags 1a to 4a, see Fig. 1.



Dimensions in mm



MECHANICAL DATA  
Outlines

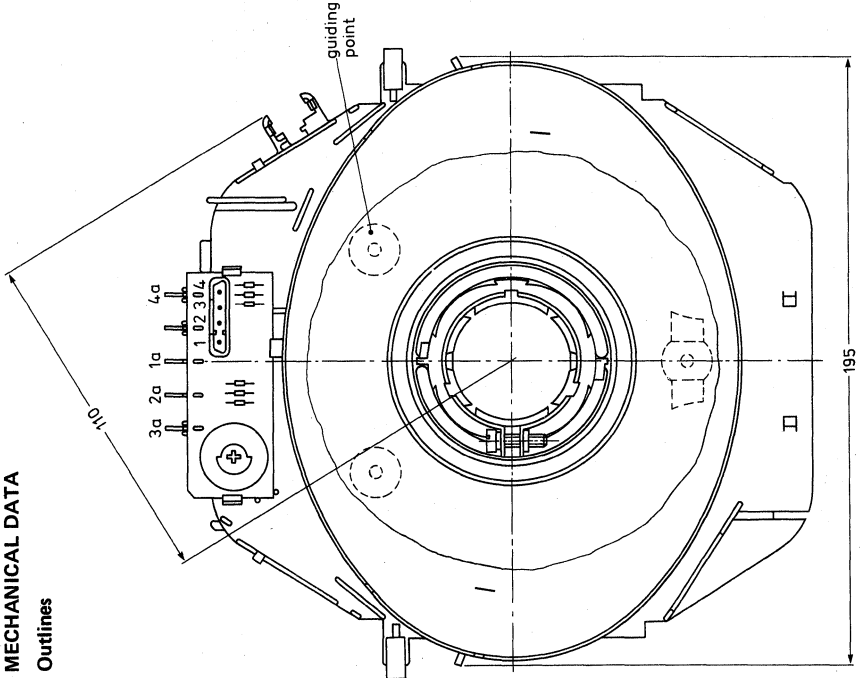


Fig. 1 Maximum dimensions.

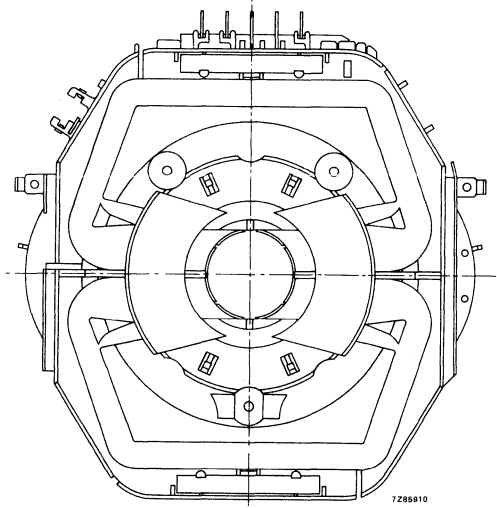


Fig. 1b. Front view.

The deflection unit fits a tube with a neck diameter of  $36,5^{+1,3}_{-0}$  mm.

Maximum operating temperature (average copper temperature measured with resistance method)

+ 90 °C

Storage temperature range

-20 to + 90 °C

Flame retardent

according to UL 1413, category 94, V-1

### Mounting

The deflection unit can simply be pushed on the neck of a picture tube.

Both on the neck of the tube and on the deflection unit, there are 3 reference surfaces to establish angular and axial positioning.

Once the unit is mounted the combination is perfectly aligned and requires no further adjustment for static convergence, colour purity and raster orientation.

The unit must be pressed against the reference surfaces on the cone of the picture tube with a force of  $20 \pm 5$  N and fixed by tightening the screw in the clamping ring at the rear with a torque of  $1,0^{+0,4}_{-0,2}$  Nm.

Maximum axial force exerted on the screw is 20 N.

### ENVIRONMENTAL TEST SPECIFICATIONS

Vibration	IEC 68-2-6 (test Fc)
Shock	IEC 68-2-27 (test Ea; 35g)
Bump	IEC 68-2-29 (test Eb; 25g)
Cold	IEC 68-2-1 (test Ab)
Dry heat	IEC 68-2-2 (test Bb)
Damp heat, steady state	IEC 68-2-3 (test Ca)
Cyclic damp heat	IEC 68-2-30 (test Db)
Change of temperature	IEC 68-2-14 (test Nb)

**ELECTRICAL DATA**

**Line coils**

Inductance at 1 V (r.m.s.), 1 kHz	1,5 mH ± 4%
Resistance at 25 °C	1,3 Ω ± 10%
Magnetic flux	7,6 mWb ± 5%
Line deflection current, edge to edge, at 25 kV	5,0 A(p-p)

**Field coils**

Inductance at 1 V (r.m.s.), 1 kHz	10,0 mH ± 10%
Resistance at 25 °C (potentiometer R1 included)	5,9 Ω ± 7%
Field deflection current, edge to edge, at 25 kV	1,95 A(p-p)

**Cross-talk**

a voltage of 1 V, 15 kHz applied to the line coils causes no more than 20 mV across the field coils

**Insulation resistance**

between line and field coils, at 3 kV (d.c.)	> 10 MΩ
between field coils and ferrite ring, at 300 V (d.c.)	> 10 MΩ

**Connections**

(See also Fig. 1).

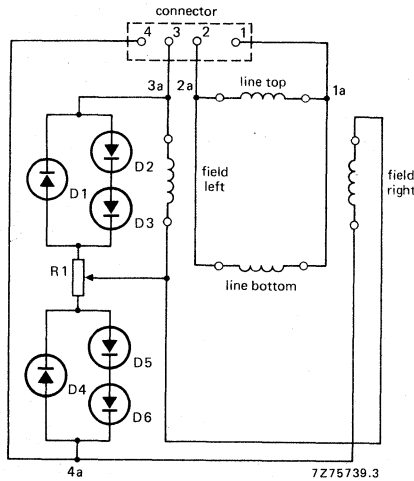


Fig. 2.

**Notes:**

- Contacts 1 and 1a must be connected to the live side of the line circuitry, contacts 3 and 3a must be connected to the live side of the field circuitry.
- Matching female Stocko connector: MKF 804-1-0-404.
- D1 to D6 = BAS11, BAX18, BAX18A, BAV10 or BAW62.
- R1 = 180 Ω.

**FLAT SQUARE Hi-Bri COLOUR PICTURE TUBE**

- Flat and square screen
- 110° deflection
- In-line, hi-bi potential A R T\* gun with quadrupole cathode lens
- 29,1 mm neck diameter
- Mask with corner suspension
- Hi-Bri technology
- Pigmented phosphors
- Quick-heating low-power cathodes
- Soft-flash
- Slotted shadow mask optimized for minimum moiré at 625 lines systems
- Internal magnetic shield
- Internal multipole
- Reinforced envelope for push-through mounting
- Anti-crackle coating

**QUICK REFERENCE DATA**

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Deflection angle	110°
Minimum useful screen diagonal	59 cm
Overall length	39 cm
Neck diameter	29,1 mm
Heating	6,3 V, 310 mA
Focusing voltage	31% of anode voltage

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\* Aberration Reducing Triode.

**ELECTRON-OPTICAL DATA**

Electron gun system	unitized triple-aperture electrodes; aberration reducing triode
Focusing method	electrostatic
Focus lens	hi-bi-potential
Deflection method	magnetic
Deflection angles	
diagonal	110°
horizontal	97°
vertical	77°

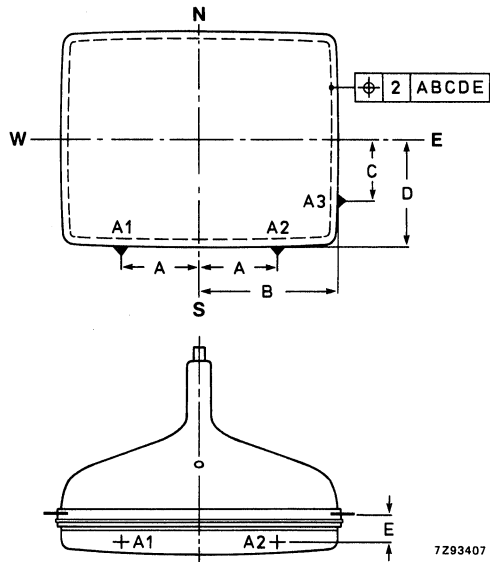
**ELECTRICAL DATA**

Capacitances			
anode to external conductive coating	$C_a$ , g5, g4/m	max.	2000 pF
		min.	1600 pF
anode to metal rimband	$C_a$ , g5, g4/m'		300 pF
cathodes of all guns (connected in parallel) to all other electrodes	$C_k$		15 pF
cathode of any gun to all other electrodes	$C_{kR}$ , $C_{kG}$ , $C_{kB}$		5 pF
grid 3 (focusing electrode) to all other electrodes	$C_{g3}$		6 pF
grid 1 to all other electrodes	$C_{g1}$		17 pF
grid 2 to all other electrodes	$C_{g2}$		4,5 pF
Resistance between rimband and external conductive coating		min.	50 MΩ
Heating: indirect by a.c. (preferably mains or line frequency) or d.c.			
heater voltage	$V_f$		6,3 V
heater current	$I_f$		310 mA

**OPTICAL DATA**

Screen	metal-backed vertical phosphor stripes; phosphor lines follow glass contour
Screen finish	satinized
Useful screen dimensions	
diagonal	min. 590 mm
horizontal axis	min. 478 mm
vertical axis	min. 363 mm
area	min. 1722 cm <sup>2</sup>
Positional accuracy of the screen with respect to the glass contour	see Figure on the next page
Phosphors	
red	pigmented europium activated rare earth
green	sulphide type
blue	pigmented sulphide type
Persistence	medium short

- A = 180,3 mm
- B = 257,7 mm
- C = 123,0 mm
- D = 200,2 mm
- E = 25,2 mm



7293407

Colour co-ordinates

- red
- green
- blue

x	y
0,635	0,340
0,315	0,600
0,150	0,060

Centre-to-centre distance of identical colour phosphor stripes

approx. 0,8 mm

Light transmission of face glass at screen centre

67%

Luminance at the centre of the screen

L 165 cd/m<sup>2</sup> \*

**MECHANICAL DATA** (see also the figures on the following pages)

Overall length	392 ± 6 mm
Neck diameter	29,1 <sup>+1,4</sup> <sub>-0,7</sub> mm
Base	JEDEC B10-277
Anode contact	small cavity contact J1-21, IEC 67-III-2
Mounting position	anode contact on top
Implosion protection	rimband provided with skirt and slots to accommodate clips for mounting of degaussing coils
Net mass	approx. 19 kg

**Handling**

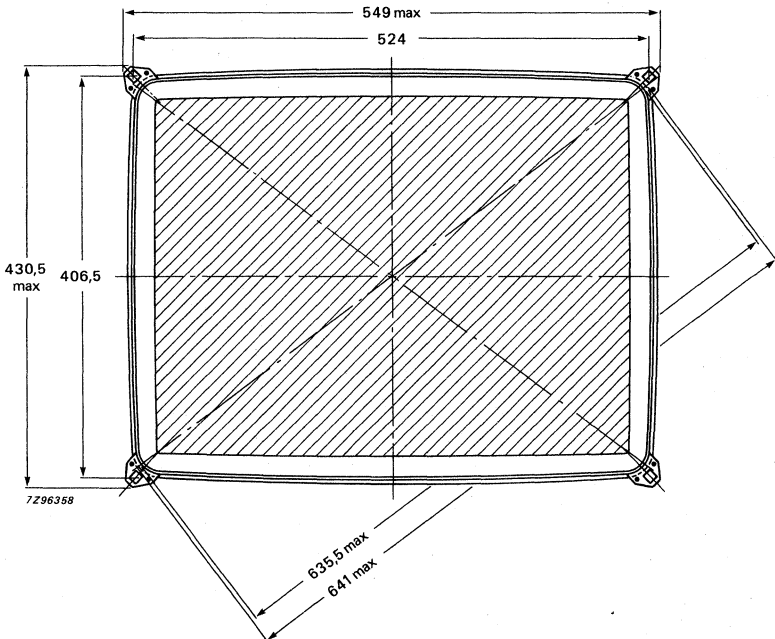
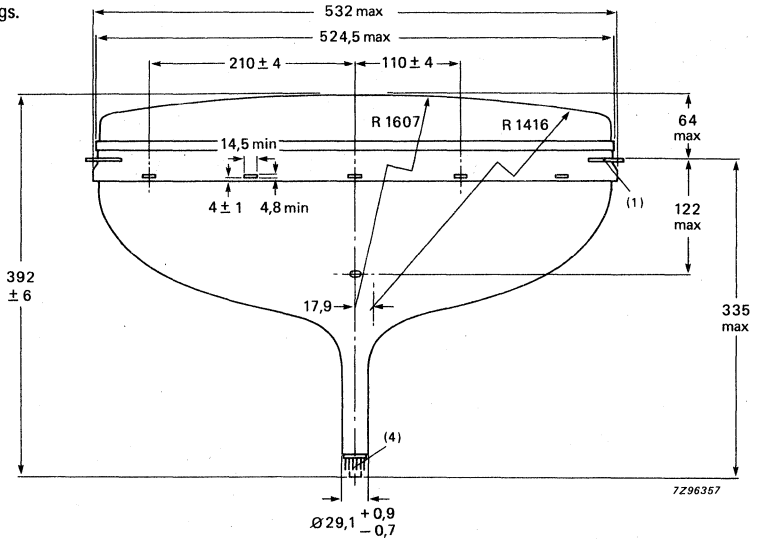
During shipment and handling the tube should not be subjected to accelerations greater than 35g in any direction.

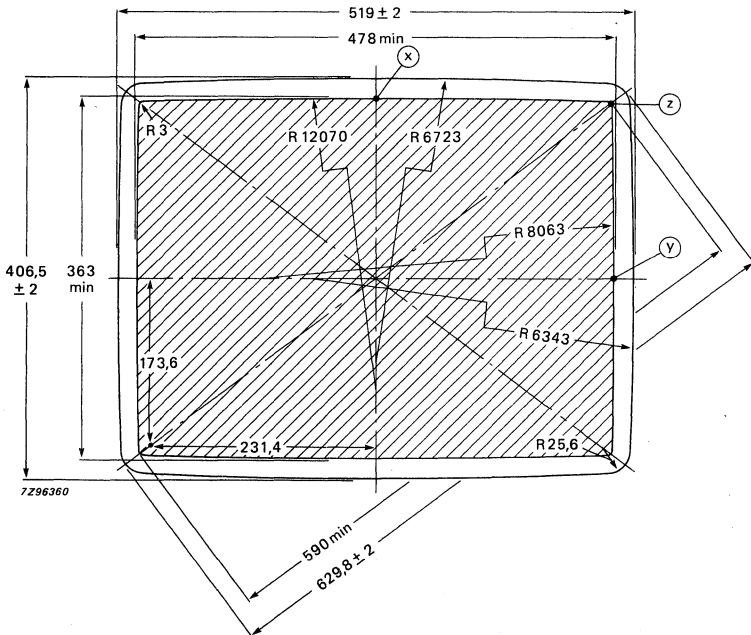
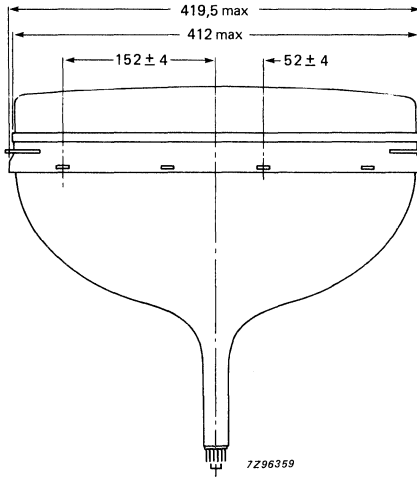
\* Tube setting adjusted to produce white D (x = 0,313, y = 0,329), focused raster, current density 0,4 μA/cm<sup>2</sup>.

MECHANICAL DATA (continued)

Dimensions in mm

Notes are given after the drawings.









**Notes to outline drawings on the preceding pages**

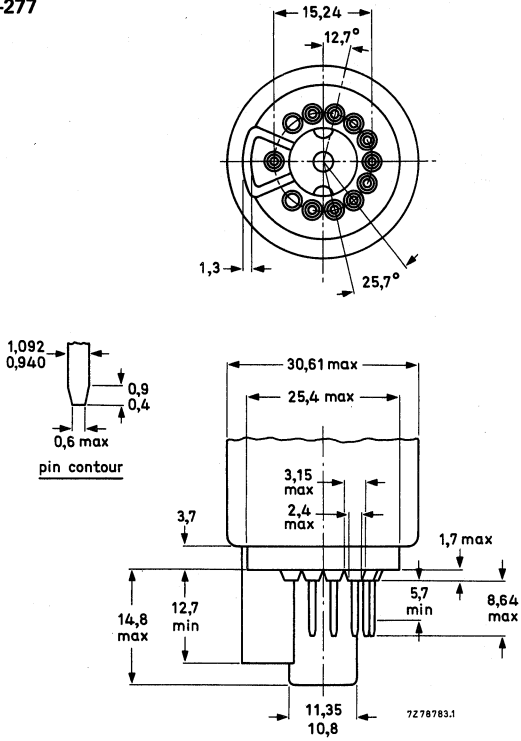
1. The displacement of any lug with respect to the plane through the three other lugs is max. 1,5 mm.
2. Minimum space to be reserved for mounting lug.
3. The position of the mounting screw in the cabinet must be within a circle of 8 mm diameter drawn around the true geometrical positions, i.e. the corners of a rectangle of 524 mm x 406,5 mm.
4. The socket for this base should not be rigidly mounted; it should have flexible leads and be allowed to move freely. After mounting of the tube in the cabinet note that the position of the base can fall within a circle, having a diameter of max. 50 mm, concentric with an imaginary tube axis.

**Sagittal heights with reference to screen centre at the edge of the minimum useful screen**

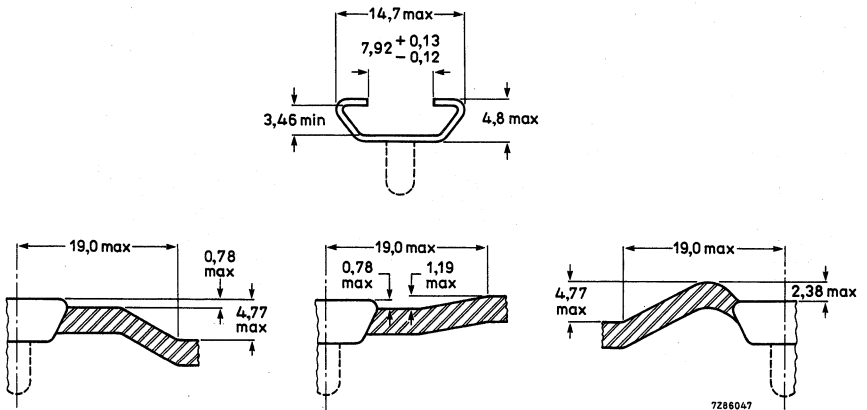
coordinates		sagittal
x	y	height
mm	mm	mm
0 *	181,5	10,3
20	181,5	10,4
40	181,4	10,8
60	181,3	11,5
80	181,2	12,5
100	181,0	13,5
120	180,8	14,9
140	180,6	16,6
160	180,3	18,5
180	180,0	20,7
200	179,6	23,2
220	179,3	26,0
235,9 **	177,1	28,2
237,3	160	26,5
237,7	140	24,5
238,0	120	22,8
238,3	100	21,4
238,6	80	20,3
238,8	60	19,4
238,9	40	18,7
239,0	20	18,3
239,0▲	0	18,2

- \* Point (X)  
 \*\* Diagonal.  
 ▲ Point (Y)

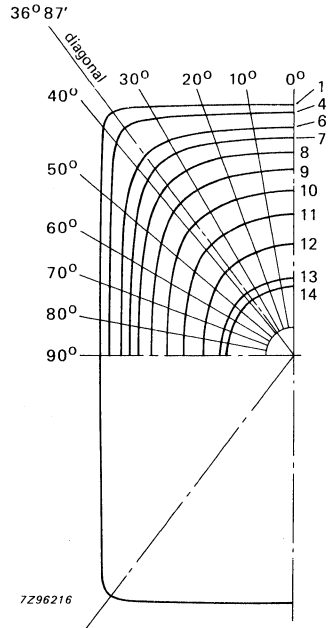
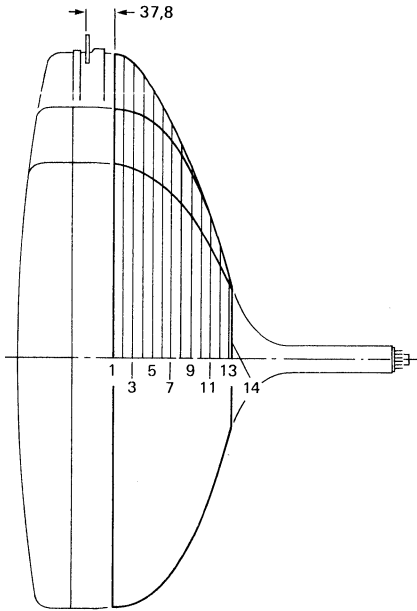
10-pin base; JEDEC B10-277



Cavity cap JEDEC J-21, IEC 67-III-2



Maximum cone contour

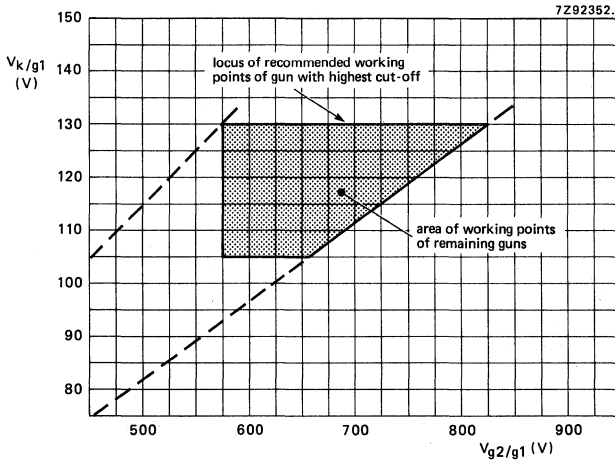


section	nom. distance from section 1	distance from centre										
		0°	10°	20°	30°	36,87°	40°	50°	60°	70°	80°	90°
1	0,00	257,6	261,5	273,7	296,3	314,1	307,9	260,3	231,0	213,3	203,7	200,6
2	10,00	256,9	260,7	272,8	294,9	311,7	305,1	258,6	229,7	212,1	202,6	199,6
3	20,00	254,8	258,5	270,2	291,3	304,7	297,9	254,5	226,3	209,2	199,8	196,9
4	30,00	250,9	254,5	265,5	284,7	293,0	286,6	248,0	221,0	204,5	195,5	192,6
5	40,00	245,1	248,4	258,5	274,1	277,4	271,6	239,0	213,9	198,3	189,7	187,0
6	50,00	237,0	239,9	248,7	260,3	260,0	254,9	228,1	205,4	190,7	182,7	180,1
7	60,00	225,8	228,3	235,6	243,3	241,1	236,7	214,8	194,8	181,5	174,0	171,7
8	70,00	210,7	212,9	218,6	223,2	220,3	216,6	199,0	181,9	170,0	163,2	161,1
9	80,00	191,7	193,4	197,8	200,5	197,6	194,6	180,4	166,1	155,8	149,8	147,9
10	90,00	170,1	171,5	174,6	175,9	173,0	170,4	159,1	147,5	138,8	133,6	131,9
11	100,00	145,8	146,7	148,5	148,4	145,6	143,5	135,0	126,2	119,3	115,1	113,7
12	110,00	115,2	115,8	116,7	116,2	114,4	113,3	108,4	103,0	98,4	95,5	94,4
13	120,00	79,9	80,1	80,3	80,1	79,8	79,6	78,7	77,5	76,4	75,5	75,1
14	121,4	74,4	74,5	74,5	74,5	74,4	74,3	73,9	73,4	72,9	72,5	72,3

**TYPICAL OPERATING CONDITIONS**

The voltages are specified with respect to grid 1.

Anode voltage	$V_{a,g4}$	25 kV
Grid 3 (focusing electrode) voltage	$V_{g3}$	7,25 to 8,25 kV
Grid 2 voltage for a spot cut-off voltage $V_k = 130$ V	$V_{g2}$	see below
Heater voltage under operating conditions	$V_f$	6,3 V



Spot cut-off design chart.

Grid 2 voltage ( $V_{g2}$ ) adjusted for highest gun spot cut-off voltage  $V_k = 130$  V.

Remaining guns adjusted for spot cut-off by means of cathode voltage

$V_{g2}$  range 575 to 825 V;

$V_k$  range 105 to 130 V..

Adjustment procedure:

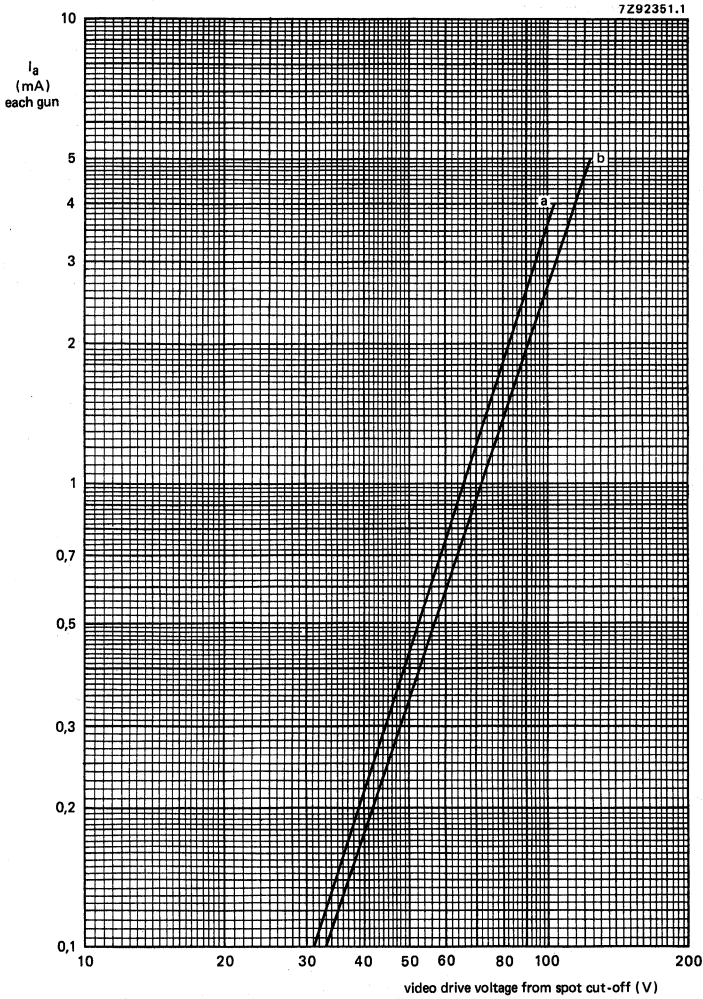
Set the cathode voltage ( $V_k$ ) for each gun at 130 V; increase the grid 2 voltage ( $V_{g2}$ ) from approx. 550 V to the value at which one of the colours become just visible. Now decrease the cathode voltage of the remaining guns so that the other colours also become visible.

**EQUIPMENT DESIGN VALUES**

The values are valid for anode voltages between 20 and 27,5 kV.  
The voltages are specified with respect to grid 1.

Grid 3 (focusing electrode) voltage	$V_{g3}$	29 to 33% of anode voltage
Grid 2 voltage and cathode voltage for visual extinction of focused spot	$V_{g2}$ and $V_k$	see cut-off design chart
Difference in cut-off voltages between guns in any tube	$\Delta V_k$	lowest value > 80% of highest value
Heater voltage	$V_f$	6,3 V at zero beam current
Video drive characteristics		see graphs*
Grid 3 (focusing electrode) current	$I_{g3}$	-2 to +2 $\mu A$
Grid 2 current	$I_{g2}$	-2 to +2 $\mu A$
Grid 1 current under cut-off conditions	$I_{g1}$	-2 to +2 $\mu A$
To produce white of 6500K + 7 M.P.C.D. (CIE-co-ordinates $x = 0,313$ , $y = 0,329$ )		
Percentage of the total anode current supplied by each gun (typical)		
red gun		38,3%
green gun		35,8%
blue gun		25,9%
Ratio of anode currents		
red gun to green gun		min. 0,8 average 1,1 max. 1,4
red gun to blue gun		min. 1,1 average 1,5 max. 1,9
blue gun to green gun		min. 0,5 average 0,7 max. 1,0
Insulation resistance between each cathode and grid 1 and heater		min. 50 M $\Omega$

\* For optimum picture performance it is recommended that the cathodes are not driven below +1 V.



Typical cathode drive characteristic.

$V_f = 6,3 \text{ V}$ ;

$V_{a,g4} = 25 \text{ kV}$ ;

$V_{g3}$  adjusted for focus;

$V_{g2}$  (each gun) adjusted to provide spot cut-off for  $V_k = 105 \text{ V}$  (curve a) and  $V_k = 130 \text{ V}$  (curve b).

**LIMITING VALUES** (Design maximum rating system unless otherwise stated)

notes

The voltages are specified with respect to grid 1.

Anode voltage	$V_{a,g4}$	max. 27,5 kV min. 20 kV	1, 2, 3 1, 4
Long-term average current for three guns	$I_a$	max. 1000 $\mu$ A	5
Grid 3 (focusing electrode) voltage	$V_{g3}$	max. 11 kV	
Grid 2 voltage	$V_{g2}$	max. 1200 V	6
Cathode voltage			
positive	$V_k$	max. 400 V	
positive operating cut-off	$V_k$	max. 200 V	
negative	$-V_k$	max. 0 V	
negative peak	$-V_{kp}$	max. 2 V	
Cathode to heater voltage			
positive	$V_{kf}$	max. 250 V	
positive peak	$V_{kfp}$	max. 300 V	1
negative	$-V_{kf}$	max. 135 V	
negative peak	$-V_{kfp}$	max. 180 V	1
Heater voltage	$V_f$	6,3 V $\begin{matrix} + 5 \% \\ - 10 \% \end{matrix}$	1, 7

**LIMITING CIRCUIT VALUES**

Grid 3 circuit resistance	$R_{g3}$	max. 70 M $\Omega$
Grid 1 to cathode circuit resistance (each gun)	$R_{g1k}$	max. 0,75 M $\Omega$

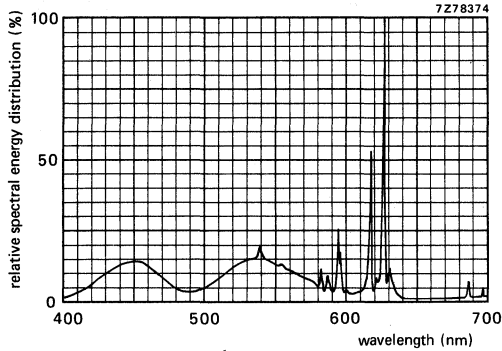
**BEAM CENTRING**

Maximum centring error in any direction 4 mm

**Notes**

1. Absolute maximum rating system
2. The X-ray dose rate remains below the acceptable value of 36 pA/kg (0,5 mR/h), measured with ionization chamber when the tube is used within its limiting values.
3. During adjustment on the production line this value is likely to be surpassed considerably. It is therefore strongly recommended to first make the necessary adjustments for normal operation with output picture tube.
4. Operation of the tube at lower voltages impairs the luminance and resolution, and could impair convergence.
5. The short-term average anode current should be limited by circuitry to 1500  $\mu$ A.
6. During adjustment on the production line max. 1500 V is permitted.
7. For maximum cathode life it is recommended that the heater supply be designed for 6,3 V at zero beam current.





Simultaneous excitation of red, green and blue phosphor, measured in a tube, to produce white of  $x = 0,313, y = 0,329$ . Exact shape of the peaks depends on the resolution of the measuring apparatus.

Colour co-ordinates:

	$x$	$y$
red	0,635	0,340
green	0,315	0,600
blue	0,150	0,060

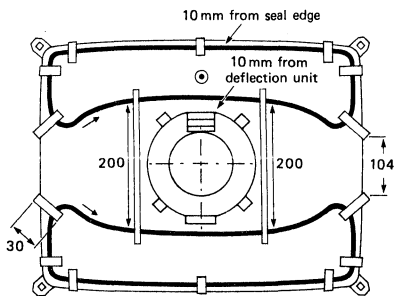
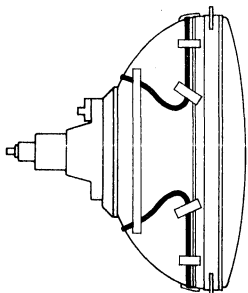
**DEGAUSSING**

The picture tube is provided with an internal magnetic shield. This shield and the shadow mask with its suspension system may be provided with an automatic degaussing system, consisting of two coils covering top and bottom cone parts, or one large coil.

For proper degaussing an initial magnetomotive force (m.m.f.) of 300 ampere-turns is required in each of the coils. This m.m.f. has to be gradually decreased by appropriate circuitry. To prevent beam landing disturbances by line-frequency currents induced in the degaussing coils, these coils should be shunted by a capacitor of sufficiently high value. In the steady state, no significant m.m.f. should remain in the coils ( $\leq 0,15$  ampere-turns).

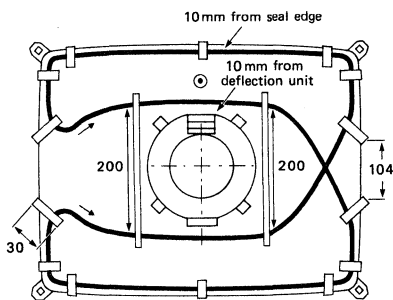
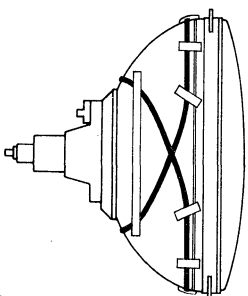
If single-phase power rectification is employed in the TV circuitry, provision should be included to prevent asymmetric distortion of the a.c. voltage applied to the degaussing circuit due to high d.c. inrush currents.

To ease the mounting of the coils, the rimband is provided with rectangular holes.



length of degaussing coil : 1,35 m

Double-coil system.

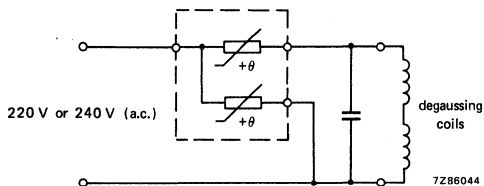


length of degaussing coil : 2,77 m

Single-coil system.

7Z91928

Degaussing circuit using dual PTC thermistor 2322 662 98009; C = 100 nF.



Data of each degaussing coil

	double-coil system	single-coil system
Circumference	135 cm	277 cm
Number of turns	60	60
Copper-wire diameter	0,4 mm	0,4 mm
Aluminium-wire diameter	0,5 mm	0,5 mm
Resistance	11 Ω	22 Ω



## 110° FLAT SQUARE COLOUR PICTURE TUBE ASSEMBLY

- Factory preset tube/coil assembly
- Self-converging and north-south raster correction free
- 59 cm, 110° colour picture tube A59EAK00X
- Double saddle deflection unit AT6010

### QUICK REFERENCE DATA

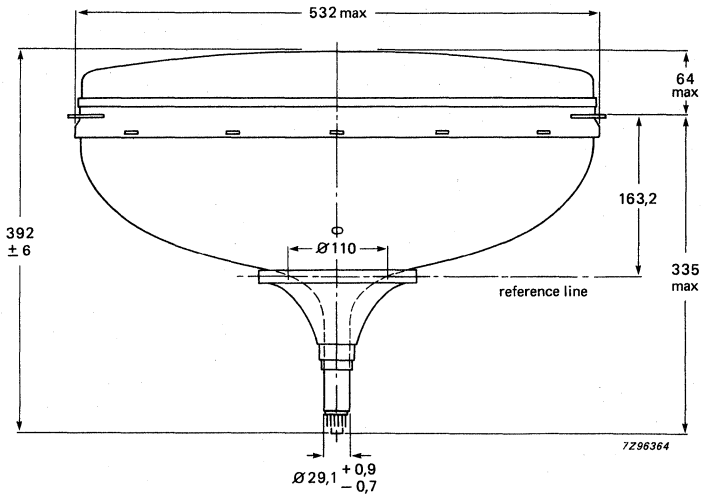
---

Deflection angle	110°
Minimum useful screen diagonal	59 cm
Overall length	39 cm
Neck diameter	29,1 mm

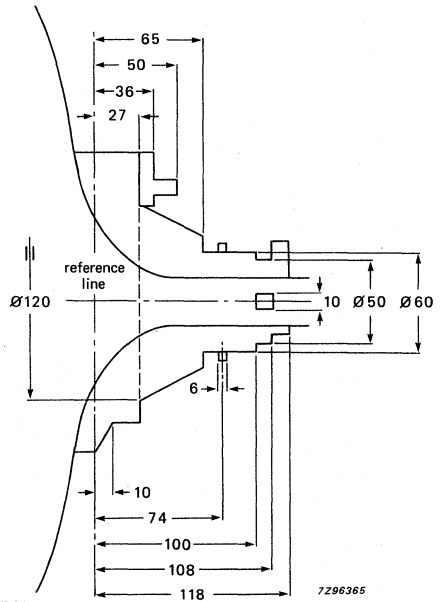
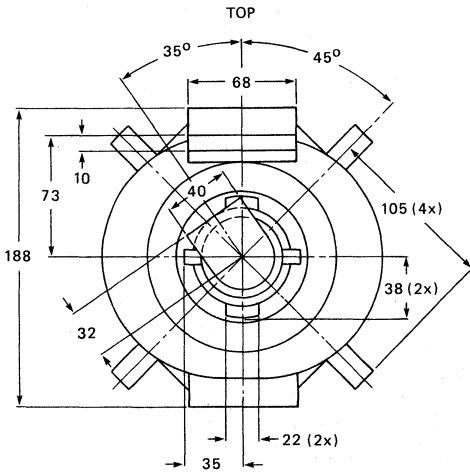
---

MECHANICAL DATA

Dimensions in mm



Net mass of tube assembly: 20 kg



Yoke clearance.

**ELECTRICAL DATA OF DEFLECTION UNIT**

**Line coils**

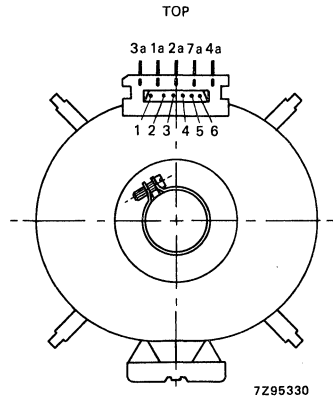
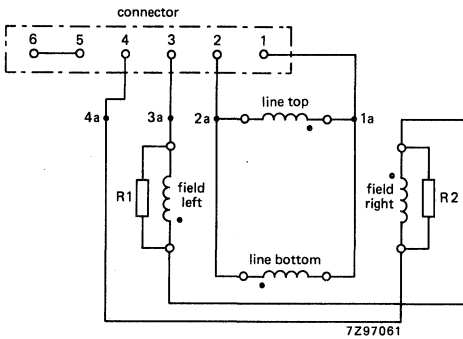
- Inductance at 1 V (r.m.s.), 1 kHz
- Resistance at 25 °C
- Magnetic flux
- Line deflection current, edge to edge, at 25 kV

- parallel connected
- 1,85 mH
- 1,85 Ω
- 7,6 mWb ± 5%
- 4,1 A (p-p)

**Field coils**

- Inductance at 1 V (r.m.s.), 1 kHz
- Resistance at 25 °C
- Field deflection current, edge to edge, at 25 kV

- series connected
- 11 mH
- 6,5 Ω
- 1,7 A (p-p)



**Electrical diagram.**

The beginning of the windings is indicated with ●.

R1 = R2 = 100 Ω, 0,25 W.

Matching Stocko connector MKF 806-1-0-606.

**Terminal location.**



**110° FLAT SQUARE COLOUR PICTURE TUBE ASSEMBLY**

- Factory preset tube/coil assembly
- Self-converging and north-south raster correction free
- 59 cm, 110° colour picture tube A59EAK00X
- Double saddle deflection unit AT6010

**QUICK REFERENCE DATA**

---

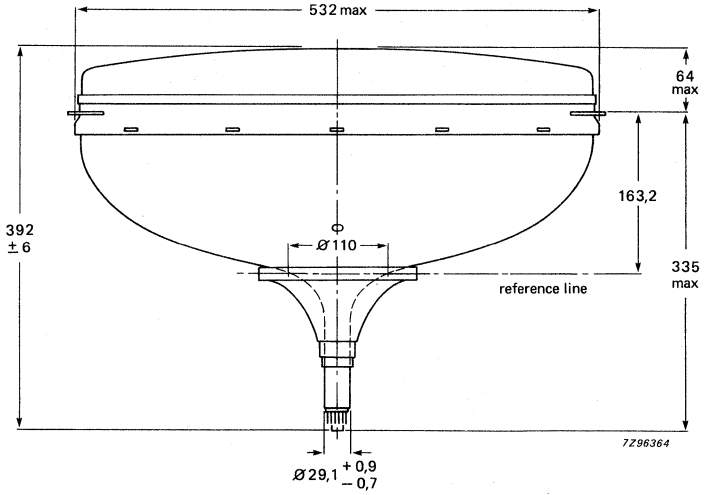
Deflection angle	110°
Minimum useful screen diagonal	59 cm
Overall length	39 cm
Neck diameter	29,1 mm

---

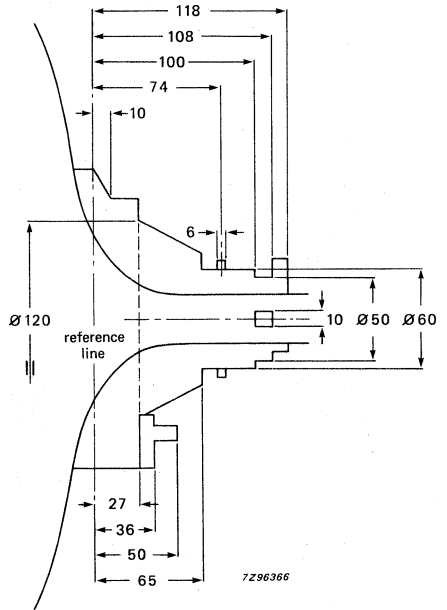
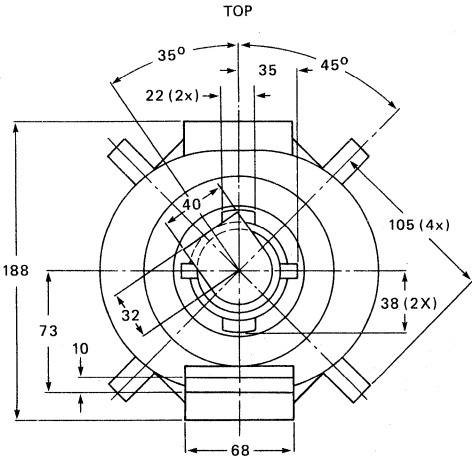


MECHANICAL DATA

Dimensions in mm



Net mass of tube assembly: 20 kg.



Yoke clearance.

**ELECTRICAL DATA OF DEFLECTION UNIT**

**Line coils**

- Inductance at 1 V (r.m.s.), 1 kHz
- Resistance at 25 °C
- Magnetic flux
- Line deflection current, edge to edge, at 25 kV

parallel connected

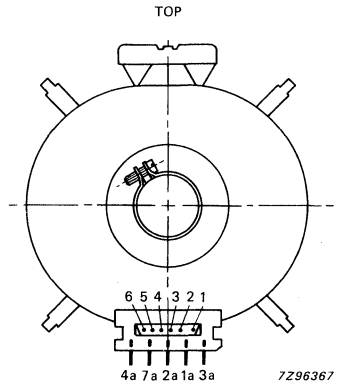
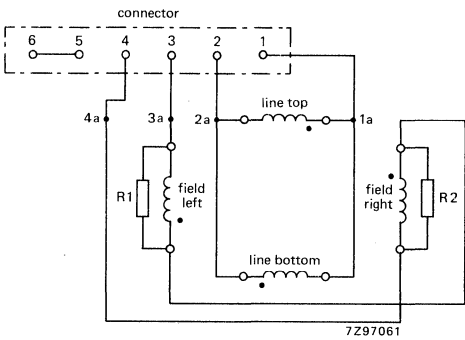
- 1,85 mH
- 1,85 Ω
- 7,6 mWb ± 5%
- 4,1 A (p-p)

**Field coils**

- Inductance at 1 V (r.m.s.), 1 kHz
- Resistance at 25 °C
- Field deflection current, edge to edge, at 25 kV

series connected

- 11 mH
- 6,5 Ω
- 1,7 A (p-p)



Electrical diagram.

The beginning of the windings is indicated with ●.

R1 = R2 = 100 Ω, 0,25 W.

Matching Stocko connector MKF806-1-0-606.

Terminal location.



**110° FLAT SQUARE COLOUR PICTURE TUBE ASSEMBLY**

- Factory preset tube/coil assembly
- Self-converging and north-south raster correction free
- 59 cm, 110° colour picture tube A59EAK00X
- Double saddle deflection unit AT6010/11

**QUICK REFERENCE DATA**

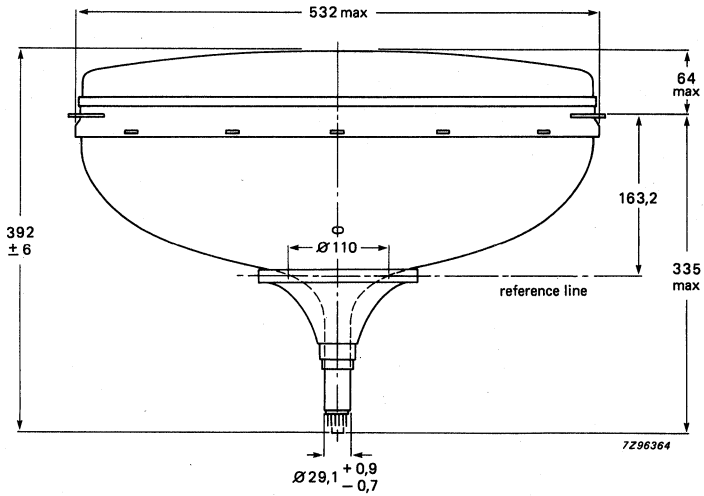
---

Deflection angle	110°
Minimum useful screen diagonal	59 cm
Overall length	39 cm
Neck diameter	29,1 mm

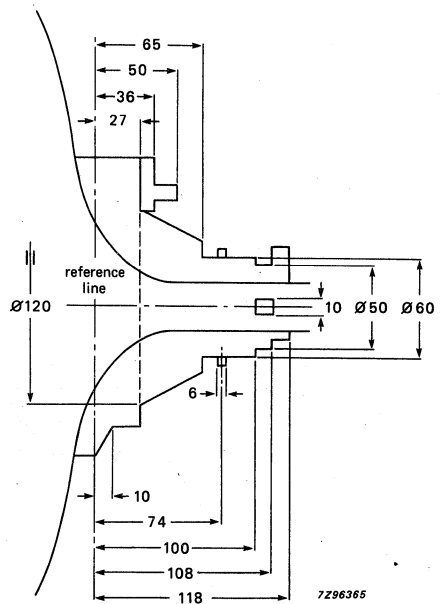
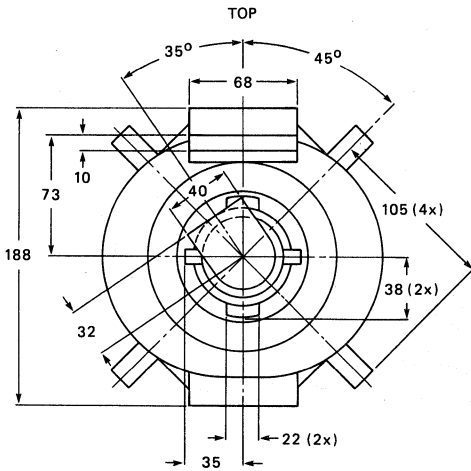
---

MECHANICAL DATA

Dimensions in mm



Net mass of tube assembly: 20 kg



Yoke clearance.

**ELECTRICAL DATA OF DEFLECTION UNIT**

**Line coils**

Inductance at 1 V (r.m.s.), 1 kHz

Resistance at 25 °C

Magnetic flux

Line deflection current, edge to edge, at 25 kV

parallel connected

1,85 mH

1,85 Ω

7,6 mWb ± 5%

4,1 A (p-p)

**Field coils**

Inductance at 1 V (r.m.s.), 1 kHz

Resistance at 25 °C

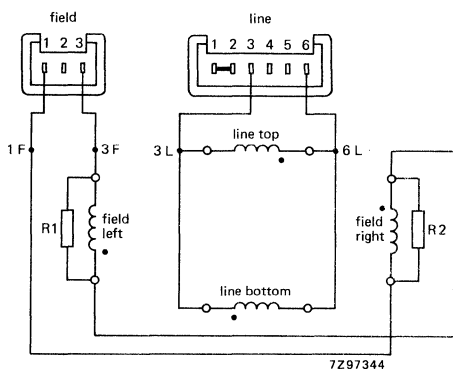
Field deflection current, edge to edge, at 25 kV

series connected

11 mH

6,5 Ω

1,7 A (p-p)



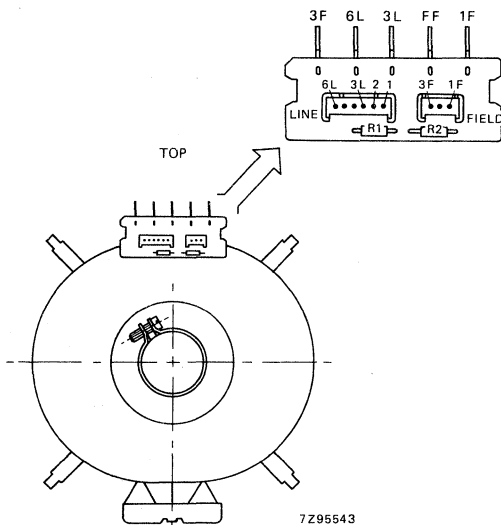
Electrical diagram.

The beginning of the windings is indicated with ●.

R1 = R2 = 100 Ω, 0,25 W.

Matching connectors: 572201340 (field)

572201370 (line).



Terminal location.



## COLOUR PICTURE TUBE

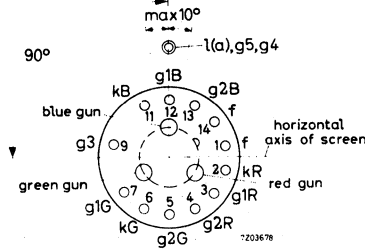
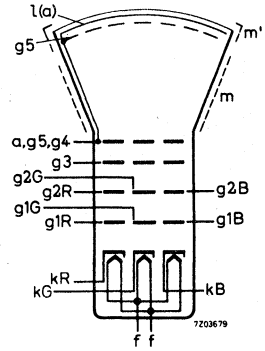
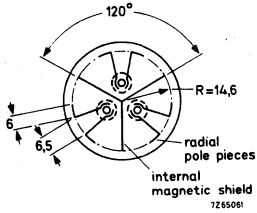
## QUICK REFERENCE DATA

Temperature compensated shadow-mask designed for minimum moiré	
High white luminance at unity current ratio	
Face diagonal	66 cm
Deflection angle	110°
Neck diameter	36,5 mm
Envelope	reinforced; suitable for push-through
Magnetic shield	internal
Focusing	bi-potential
Deflection	magnetic
Convergence	magnetic
Heating	6,3 V, 730 mA
Light transmission of face glass	52,5 %
Quick heating cathode	with a typical tube a legible picture will appear within approx. 5 s

## MECHANICAL DATA

Overall length		425,1 to 438,1 mm
Neck diameter		36,5 mm
Diagonal	} of bulb	max. 657,6 mm
Horizontal axis		max. 556,4 mm
Vertical axis		max. 435,3 mm
Useful screen		
diagonal		min. 617,8 mm
horizontal axis		min. 518 mm
vertical axis		min. 390 mm
Base		12 pin base JEDEC B12-246
Anode contact		Small cavity contact J1-21, IEC 67-III-2





**TYPICAL OPERATING CONDITIONS**

Final accelerator voltage	$V_{a, g5, g4}$	25 kV
Grid 3 (focusing electrode) voltage	$V_{g3}$	4,2 to 5 kV
Grid 2 voltage for a spot cut-off at $V_{g1} = -105$ V	$V_{g2}$	212 to 495 V
Grid 1 voltage for spot cut-off at $V_{g2} = 300$ V	$V_{g1}$	-70 to -140 V

OBSOLETE TYPE

A66-500X

## 20AX COLOUR PICTURE TUBE

Replacement type A66-510X.



Replaces A66-500X

## 20AX Hi-Bri COLOUR PICTURE TUBE

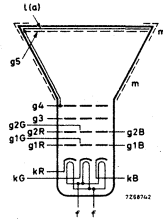
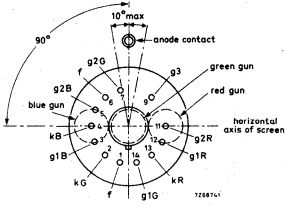
## QUICK REFERENCE DATA

Deflection angle	110°
Face diagonal	66 cm
Overall length	41 cm
Neck diameter	36,5 mm
Envelope	reinforced; suitable for push-through
Magnetic shield	internal
Focusing	bi-potential
Deflection	magnetic
Heating	6,3 V, 720 mA
Light transmission of face glass	68%
Quick heating cathode	with a typical tube a legible picture will appear within approx. 5 s

Inherently self-converging system with deflection unit AT1080

## MECHANICAL DATA

Overall length	411,6 ± 6,5 mm
Neck diameter	36,5 $\begin{matrix} +1,6 \\ -0 \end{matrix}$ mm
Bulb dimensions	
diagonal	max. 657,6 mm
width	max. 556,4 mm
height	max. 435,3 mm
Useful screen dimensions	
diagonal	min. 617,8 mm
horizontal axis	min. 518,0 mm
vertical axis	min. 390,0 mm
Base	12-pin base IEC 67-I-47a, type 2
Anode contact	small cavity contact J1-21, IEC 67-III-2



**TYPICAL OPERATING CONDITIONS**

The voltages are specified with respect to grid 1.

Final accelerator voltage

$V_{a,g5,g4}$  25 kV

Grid 3 (focusing electrode) voltage

$V_{g3}$  4,0 to 4,8 kV

Grid 2 voltage for a spot-cut-off  
voltage  $V_k = 140$  V

$V_{g2}$  465 to 705 V

Cathode voltage for spot cut-off at  $V_{g2} = 555$  V.

$V_k$  110 to 165 V

## 30AX COLOUR PICTURE TUBE

- Automatic snap-in raster orientation
- Push-on axial purity positioning
- Internal magneto-static beam alignment
- Hi-Bi gun with quadrupole cathode lens
- Self-aligning, self-converging assembly with low power consumption, when combined with deflection unit AT 1870
- North-south pin-cushion distortion-free
- 110° deflection
- Hi-Bri screen
- Pigmented phosphors: enhanced contrast
- Phosphor lines follow glass contour
- In-line gun
- Standard 36,5 mm neck
- Soft-Flash technology
- Slotted shadow mask optimized for minimum moiré
- Fine pitch over entire screen
- Quick-heating cathodes
- Internal magnetic shield
- Anti-crackle coating
- Reinforced envelope for push-through mounting

### QUICK REFERENCE DATA

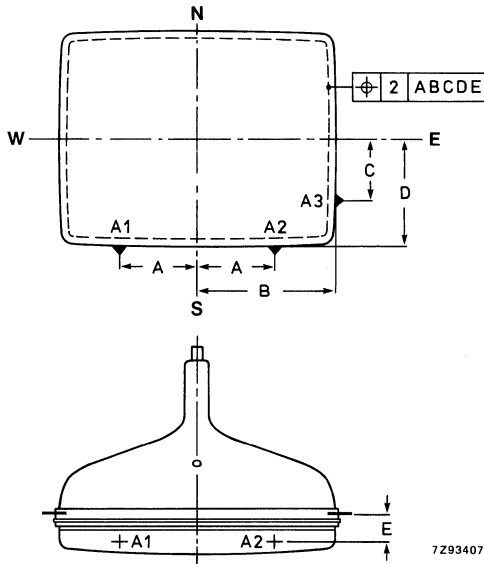
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Deflection angle	110°
Face diagonal	66 cm
Overall length	42 cm
Neck diameter	36,5 mm
Heating	6,3 V, 720 mA
Focusing voltage	28% of anode voltage

---



- A = 203,2 mm
- B = 274,2 mm
- C = 140,2 mm
- D = 208,3 mm
- E = 30,9 mm



Colour co-ordinates  
 red  
 green  
 blue

	x	y
red	0,635	0,340
green	0,315	0,600
blue	0,150	0,060

Centre-to-centre distance of identical colour phosphor stripes

approx. 0,8 mm

Light transmission of face glass

69%

Luminance at the centre of the screen

L 170 cd/m<sup>2</sup> \*

**MECHANICAL DATA** (see also the figures on the following pages)

Overall length	421,6 ± 6 mm
Neck diameter	36,5 <sup>+ 1,3</sup> <sub>- 0</sub> mm
Base	12-pin base IEC 67-I-47a, type 2
Anode contact	cavity cap JEDEC J1-21, IEC 67-III-2
Mounting position	anode contact on top
Rimband	provided with 18 slots to accommodate clips for mounting of degaussing coils
Net mass	approx. 20 kg

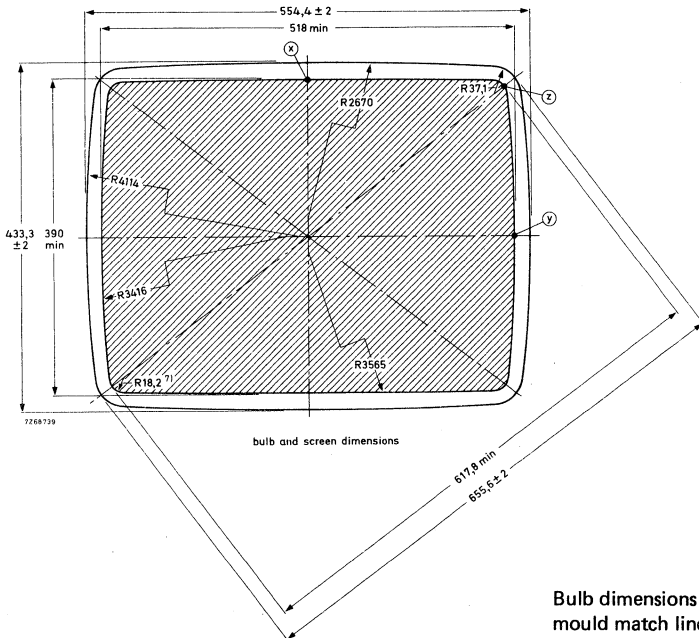
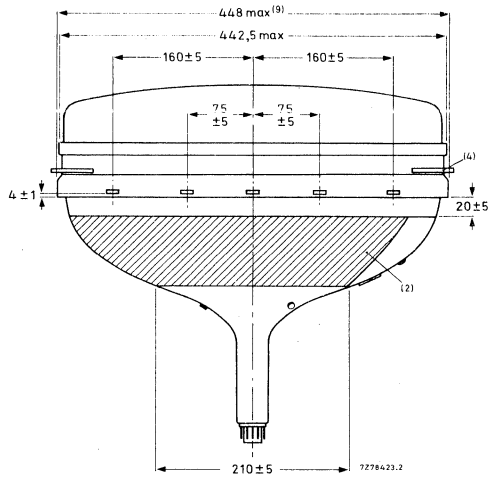
**Handling**

During shipment and handling the tube should not be subjected to accelerations greater than 350 m/s<sup>2</sup> in any direction.

\* Tube settings adjusted to produce white D (x = 0,313, y = 0,329), focused raster, current density 0,4 μA/cm<sup>2</sup>.

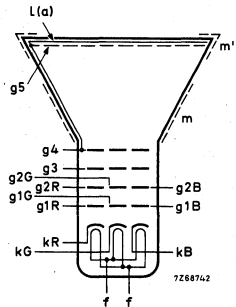
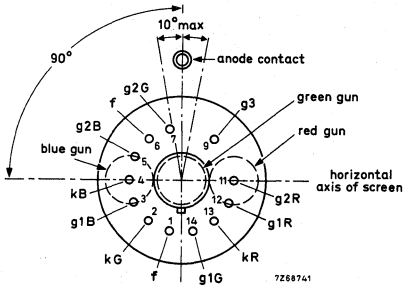
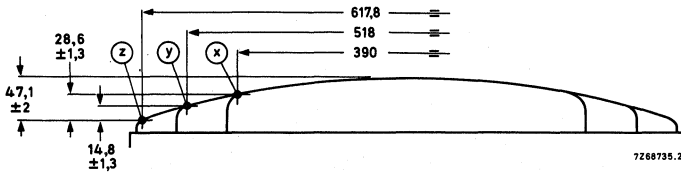
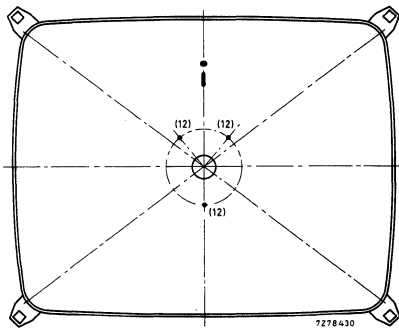
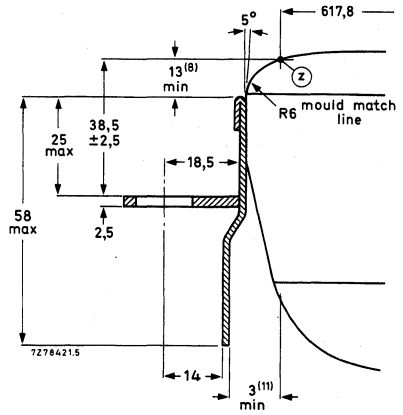
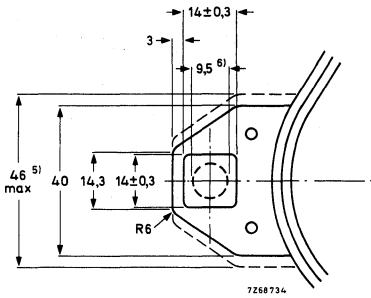






Bulb dimensions at  
 mould match line.

MECHANICAL DATA (continued)



**Notes to outline drawings on the preceding pages**

1. This ridge can be used as an orientation for the deflection unit.
2. Configuration of outer conductive coating may be different, but will contain the contact area as shown in the drawing.
3. To clean this area, wipe only with a soft lintless cloth.
4. The displacement of any lug with respect to the plane through the three other lugs is max. 2 mm.
5. Minimum space to be reserved for mounting lug.
6. The position of the mounting screw in the cabinet must be within a circle of 9,5 mm diameter drawn around the true geometrical positions, i.e. the corners of a rectangle of 549 mm x 422 mm.
7. Co-ordinates for radius  $R = 18,2$  mm:  $x = 236,6$  mm,  $y = 168,9$  mm.
8. Distance from point z to any hardware.
9. Maximum dimensions in plane of lugs.
10. The socket for this base should not be rigidly mounted; it should have flexible leads and be allowed to move freely. Bottom circumference of the base will fall within a circle concentric with the tube axis and having a diameter of 55 mm.  
The mass of the mating socket with circuitry should not be more than 150 g; maximum permissible torque is 40 mNm.
11. Minimum distance between glass and rimband in plane of the apertures.
12. Centring bosses for deflection unit.

**Sagittal heights with reference to screen centre at the edge of the minimum useful screen**

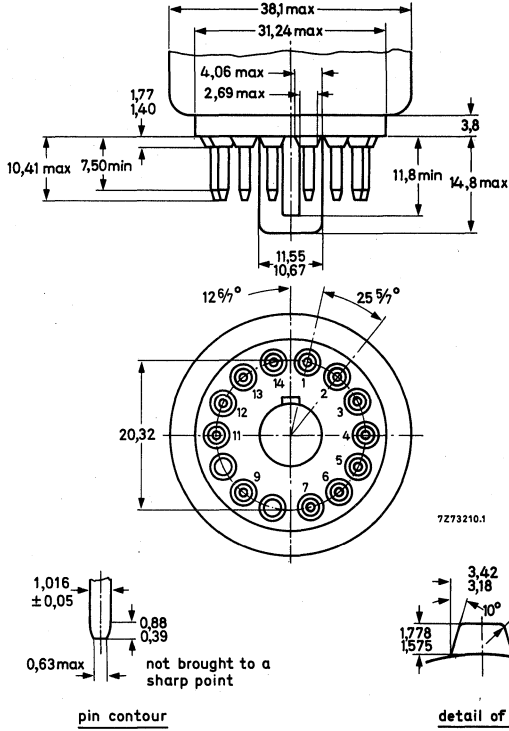
coordinates		sagittal height mm
x mm	y mm	
0*	195,0	18,7
20	194,9	18,9
40	194,8	19,4
60	194,5	20,3
80	194,1	21,6
100	193,6	23,3
120	193,0	25,3
140	192,2	27,7
160	191,4	30,5
180	190,5	33,6
200	189,4	27,2
220	188,2	41,2
230	187,6	43,4
251,4**	179,5	47,1
255,3	160	44,7
256,1	140	41,8
256,9	120	39,3
257,5	100	37,3
258,1	80	35,6
258,6	60	34,2
258,8	40	33,3
258,9	20	32,7
259,0▲	0	32,5

\* Point (x).

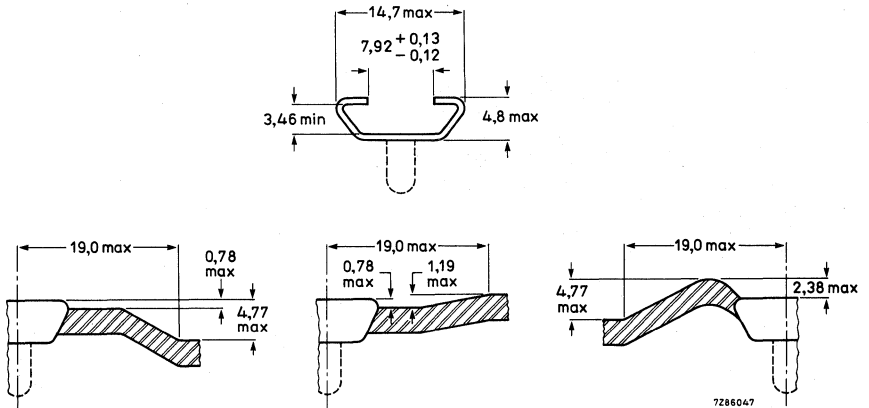
\*\* Diagonal.

▲ Point (y).

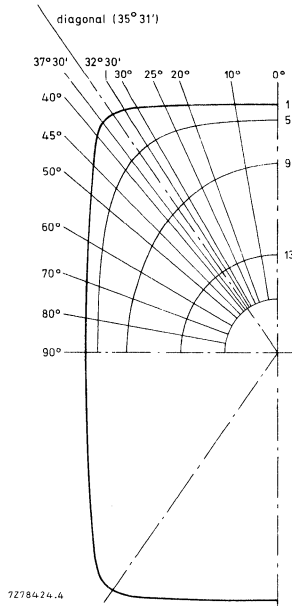
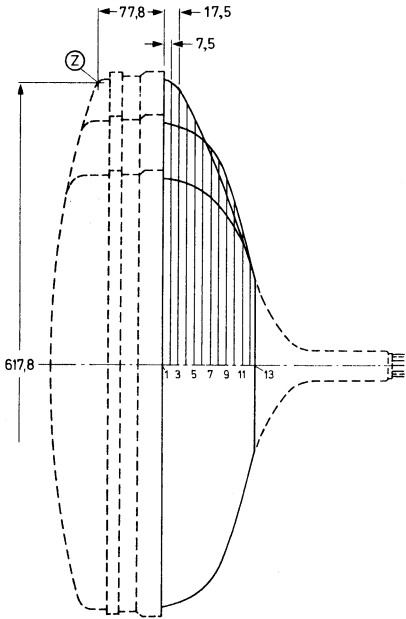
12-pin base, IEC 67-I-47a, type 2



Cavity cap JEDEC J1-21, IEC 67-III-2



Maximum cone contour



section	distance from centre (max. values)															
	nominal distance from section 1	0°	10°	20°	25°	30°	32° 30'	diag.	37° 30'	40°	45°	50°	60°	70°	80°	90°
1	0	279,0	283,0	295,4	305,2	318,0	325,4	329,0	327,5	320,7	296,5	276,7	248,3	230,7	221,1	218,0
2	7,5	276,4	280,3	292,5	302,0	313,8	320,4	323,1	321,3	314,8	292,5	273,5	245,6	228,1	218,5	215,5
3	17,5	273,4	277,1	288,2	296,2	304,8	308,7	309,2	307,0	301,9	285,1	268,8	242,5	225,3	215,8	212,8
4	27,5	268,8	272,1	281,5	287,4	292,7	294,3	293,4	291,3	287,1	274,6	261,1	237,5	221,3	212,1	209,1
5	37,5	262,3	265,1	272,0	275,7	277,9	278,0	276,4	274,4	270,9	261,4	250,5	230,4	215,7	207,2	204,3
6	47,5	254,0	255,9	260,0	261,4	261,2	260,2	258,1	256,2	253,2	245,8	237,4	221,1	208,5	201,0	198,4
7	57,5	243,5	244,5	245,3	244,6	242,7	241,2	238,8	237,0	234,4	228,5	222,1	209,6	199,7	193,4	191,3
8	67,5	230,1	229,8	227,8	225,7	222,8	221,0	218,6	217,0	214,8	210,1	205,3	196,2	188,9	184,3	184,6
9	77,5	213,3	211,9	207,8	204,9	201,7	199,9	197,7	196,3	194,5	190,9	187,4	181,2	176,4	173,4	172,4
10	87,5	194,0	191,4	185,6	182,3	178,9	177,3	175,4	174,2	172,8	170,1	167,8	164,3	162,1	161,1	161,0
11	97,5	172,8	168,1	161,4	158,0	154,9	153,5	152,0	151,1	150,0	148,2	146,9	145,7	146,0	147,3	148,2
12	107,5	142,1	139,1	133,9	131,5	129,4	128,4	127,5	126,9	126,3	125,4	124,9	125,2	126,9	129,5	131,1
13	117,5	110,0	110,0	110,0	110,0	110,0	110,0	110,0	110,0	110,0	110,0	110,0	110,0	110,0	110,0	110,0

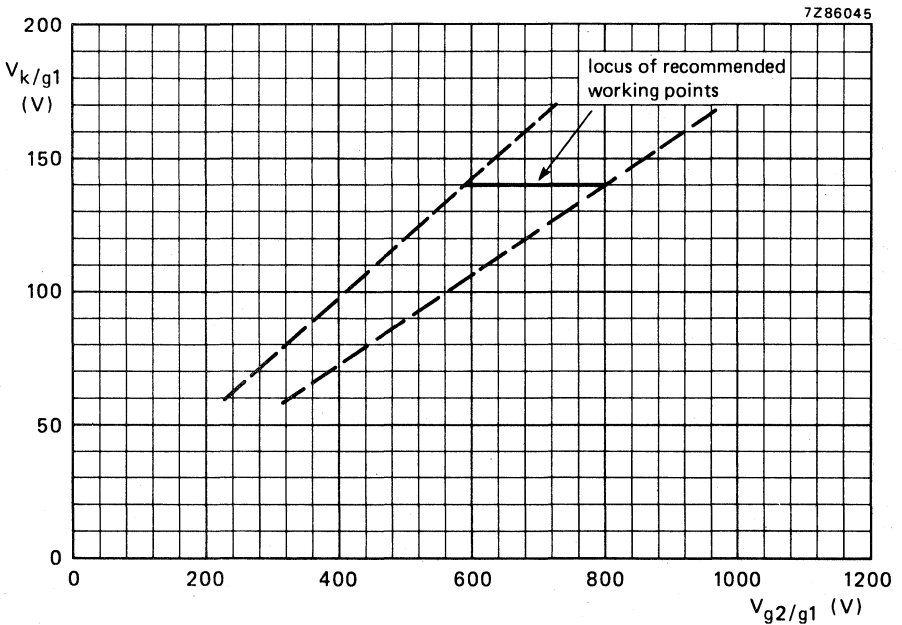
**RECOMMENDED OPERATING CONDITIONS** (cathode drive)

The voltages are specified with respect to grid 1.

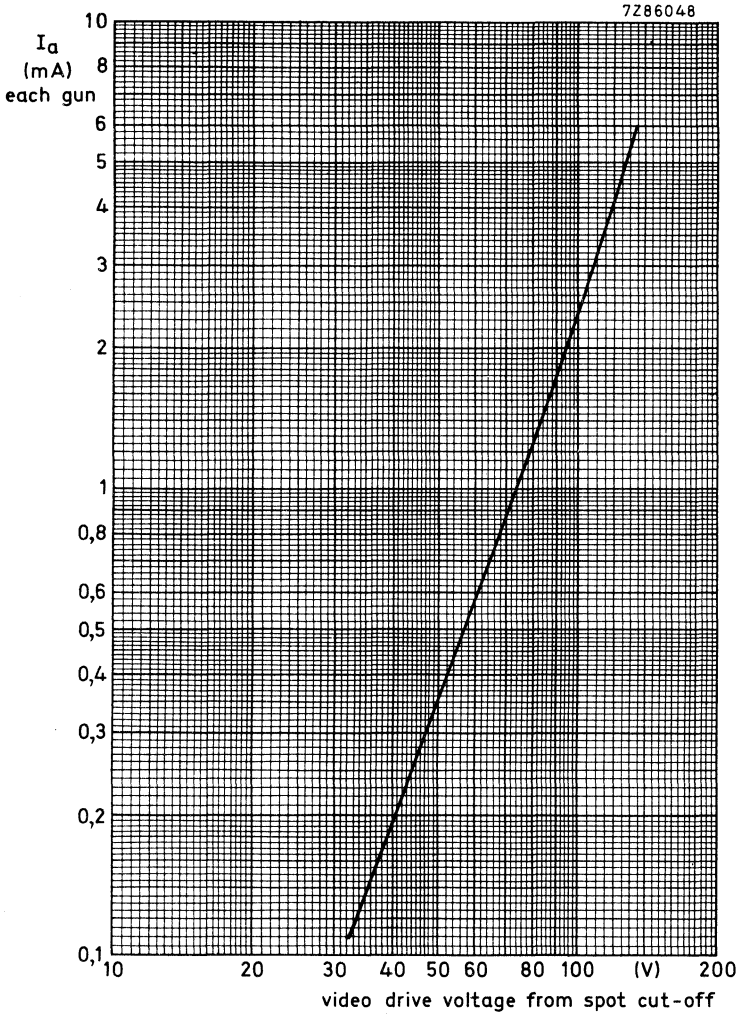
Anode voltage	$V_{a, g5, g4}$	25 kV
Grid 3 (focusing electrode) voltage	$V_{g3}$	6,5 to 7,45 kV

**A. Operation at equal spot cut-off voltage  $V_k = 140$  V**

Grid 2 voltage ( $V_{g2}$ ) adjusted for each gun separately;  $V_{g2}$  range 590 to 800 V.



Spot cut-off design chart.



Typical cathode drive characteristic.

$V_f = 6,3 \text{ V}$ ;

$V_a, g_5, g_4 = 25 \text{ kV}$ ;

$V_{g3}$  adjusted for focus;

$V_{g2}$  (each gun) adjusted to provide spot cut-off for  $V_k = 140 \text{ V}$ .



**B. Operation at equal grid 2 voltage**

Grid 2 voltage ( $V_{g2}$ ) adjusted for highest gun spot cut-off voltage  $V_k = 150$  V.

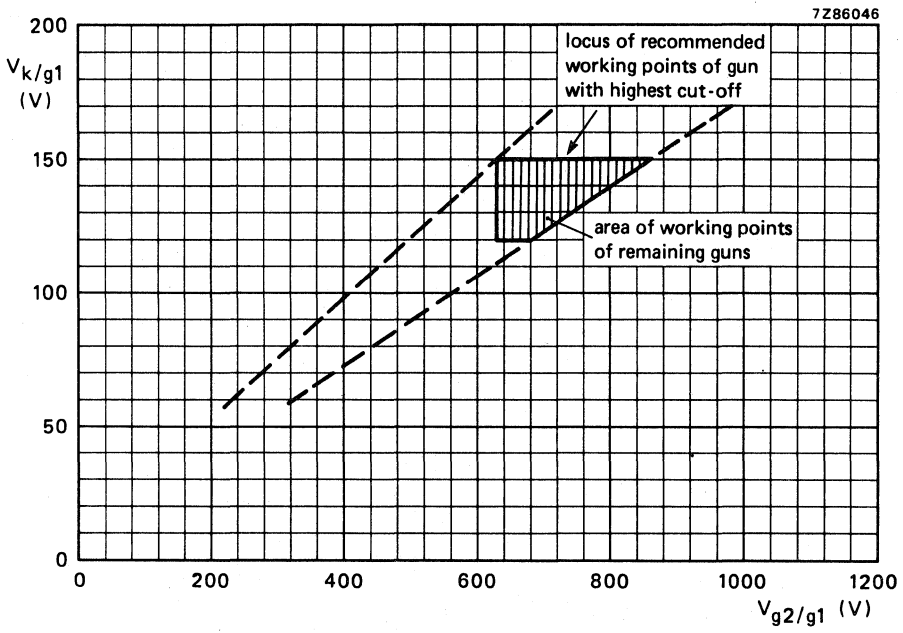
Remaining guns adjusted for spot cut-off by means of cathode voltage.

$V_{g2}$  range 630 to 860 V.

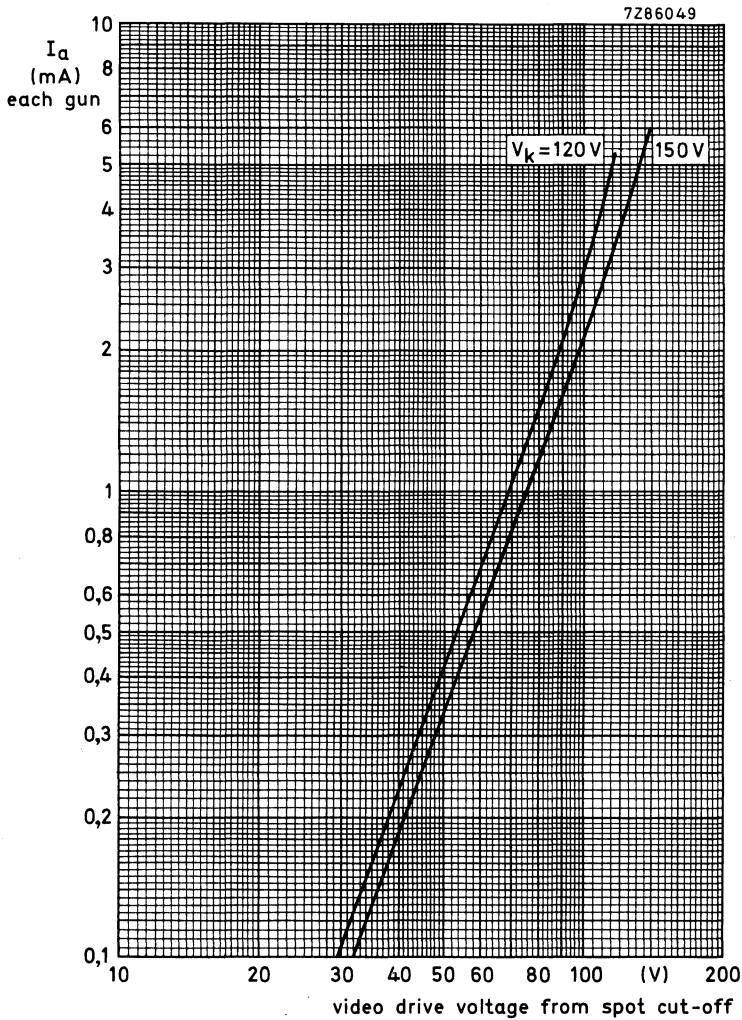
$V_k$  range 120 to 150 V.

Adjustment procedure:

Set the cathode voltage ( $V_k$ ) for each gun at 150 V; increase the grid 2 voltage ( $V_{g2}$ ) from approx. 600 V to the value at which one of the colours becomes just visible. Now decrease the cathode voltage of the remaining guns so that the other colours also become visible.



Spot cut-off design chart.



Typical cathode drive characteristic.

$V_f = 6,3$  V;

$V_a, g_5, g_4 = 25$  kV;

$V_{g3}$  adjusted for focus;

$V_{g2}$  (each gun) adjusted to provide spot cut-off for  $V_k = 120$  V and 150 V.

**EQUIPMENT DESIGN VALUES** (each gun if applicable)

The values are valid for anode voltages between 22,5 and 27,5 kV.

The voltages are specified with respect to grid 1.

Grid 3 (focusing electrode) voltage	$V_{g3}$	26 to 29,8% of anode voltage												
Difference in cut-off voltage between guns in one tube	$\Delta V_k$	lowest value is min. 80% of highest value												
Heater voltage	$V_f$	6,3 V at zero beam current												
Grid 3 (focusing electrode) current	$I_{g3}$	-5 to + 5 $\mu A$												
Grid 2 current	$I_{g2}$	-5 to + 5 $\mu A$												
Grid 1 current at $V_k = 140 V$	$I_{g1}$	-5 to + 5 $\mu A$												
To produce white D, CIE co-ordinates $x = 0,313, y = 0,329$ .														
Percentage of the total anode current supplied by each gun (typ.)														
red gun		38,3%												
green gun		35,8%												
blue gun		25,9%												
Ratio of anode current														
red gun to green gun		<table border="1"><thead><tr><th>min.</th><th>av.</th><th>max.</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>0,7</td><td>1,1</td><td>1,4</td></tr><tr><td>1,1</td><td>1,5</td><td>2,0</td></tr><tr><td>0,5</td><td>0,7</td><td>1,0</td></tr></tbody></table>	min.	av.	max.	0,7	1,1	1,4	1,1	1,5	2,0	0,5	0,7	1,0
min.	av.	max.												
0,7	1,1	1,4												
1,1	1,5	2,0												
0,5	0,7	1,0												
red gun to blue gun														
blue gun to green gun														

**BEAM CENTRING**

Maximum centring error in any direction 5 mm

**LIMITING VALUES** (each gun if applicable)

Design maximum rating system unless otherwise stated.

The voltages are specified with respect to grid 1.

Anode voltage	$V_{a, g5, g4}$	max. 27,5 kV min. 22,5 kV	notes 1, 2, 3 note 4
Long-term average current for three guns	$I_a$	max. 1000 $\mu$ A	note 5
Grid 3 (focusing electrode) voltage	$V_{g3}$	max. 9 kV	
Grid 2 voltage	$V_{g2}$	max. 1200 V	note 6
Cathode voltage			
positive	$V_k$	max. 400 V	
positive operating cut-off	$V_k$	max. 200 V	
negative	$-V_k$	max. 0 V	
negative peak	$-V_{kp}$	max. 2 V	
Cathode to heater voltage			
positive	$V_{kf}$	max. 250 V	
positive peak	$V_{kfp}$	max. 300 V	note 1
negative	$-V_{kf}$	max. 135 V	
negative peak	$-V_{kfp}$	max. 180 V	note 1
Heater voltage	$V_f$	6,3 V	$+5\%$ $-10\%$ notes 1, 7

**Notes**

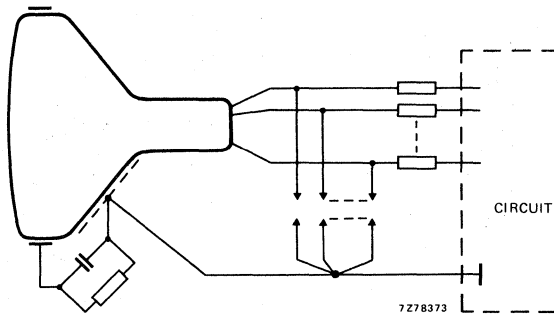
1. Absolute maximum rating system.
2. The X-ray dose rate remains below the acceptable value of 36 pA/kg (0,5 mR/h), measured with ionization chamber when the tube is used within its limiting values.
3. During adjustment on the production line this value is likely to be surpassed considerably. It is therefore strongly recommended to first make the necessary adjustments for normal operation without picture tube.
4. Operation of the tube at lower voltages impairs the luminance and resolution, and could impair convergence.
5. The short-term average anode current should be limited by circuitry to 1500  $\mu$ A.
6. During adjustment on the production line max. 1500 V is permitted.
7. For maximum cathode life and optimum performance it is recommended that the heater supply be designed for 6,3 V at zero beam current.

**FLASHOVER PROTECTION**

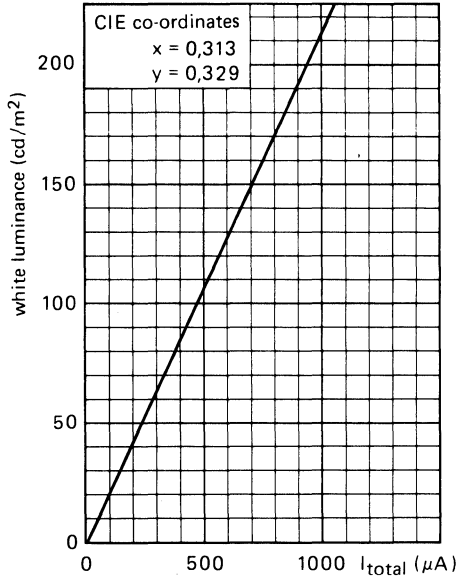
High electric field strengths are present between the gun electrodes of picture tubes. Voltages between gun electrodes may reach values of 20 kV over approx. 1 mm. As a result of the Soft-Flash technology these flashover currents are limited to approx. 60 A offering higher set reliability, optimum circuit protection and component savings.

Primary protective circuitry using properly grounded spark gaps and series isolation resistors (preferably carbon composition) is still necessary to prevent tube damage and damage to the circuitry which is directly connected to the tube socket. The spark gaps should be connected to all picture tube electrodes at the socket according to the figure below; they are not required on the heater pins. No other connections between the outer conductive coating and the chassis are permissible. The spark gaps should be designed for a breakdown voltage at the focusing electrode (g3) of 10,5 kV, and at the other electrodes of 1,5 to 2 kV. The values of the series isolation resistors should be as high as possible (min 1,5 kΩ) without causing deterioration of the circuit performance. The resistors should be able to withstand an instantaneous surge of 20 kV for the focusing circuit and 12 kV for the remaining circuits without arcing.

Additional information is available on request.

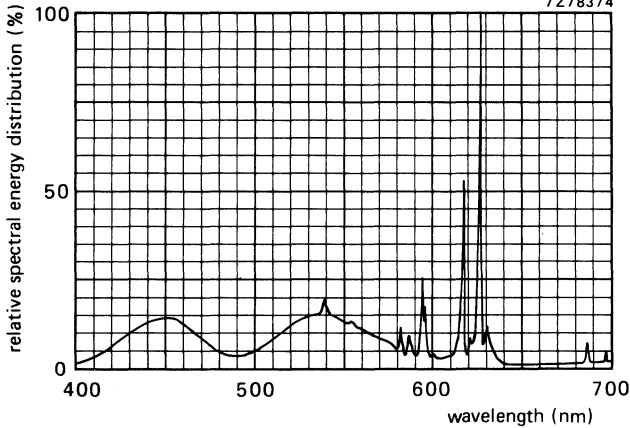


7277407



Luminance at the centre of the screen as a function of  $I_{total}$ . Scanned area 518 mm x 390 mm.

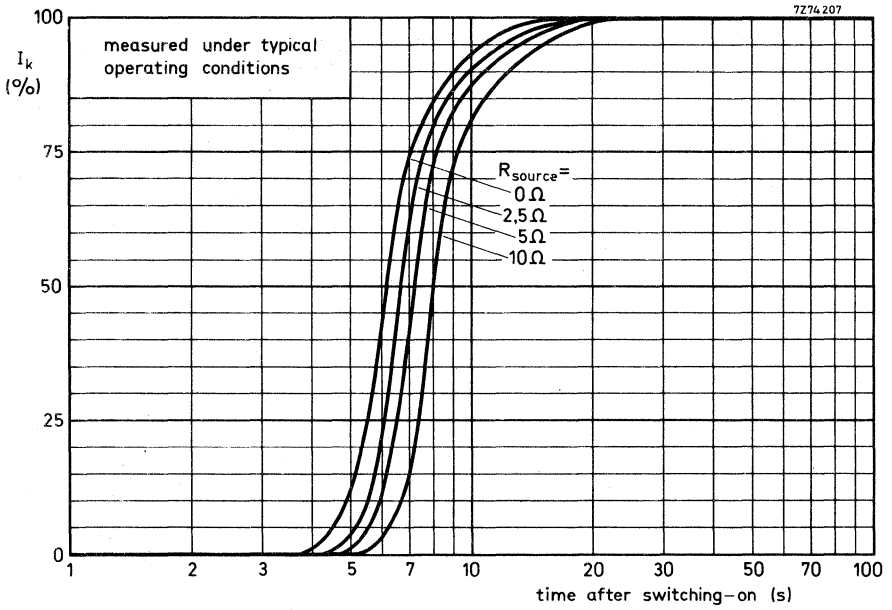
7278374



Simultaneous excitation of red, green and blue phosphor, measured in a tube, to produce white of  $x = 0,313$ ,  $y = 0,329$ . Exact shape of the peaks depends on the resolution of the measuring apparatus.

Colour co-ordinates:

	x	y
red	0,635	0,340
green	0,315	0,600
blue	0,150	0,060



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

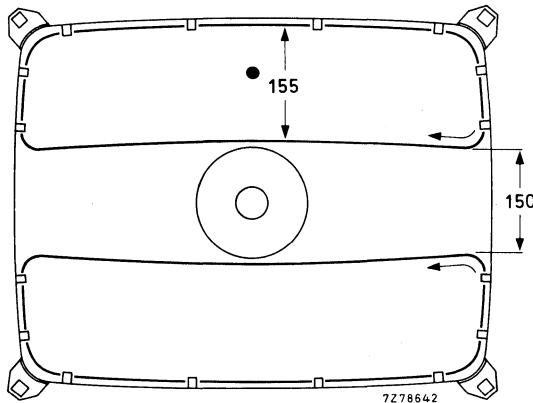
## DEGAUSSING

The picture tube is provided with an internal magnetic shield. This shield and the shadow mask with its suspension system may be provided with an automatic degaussing system, consisting of two coils covering top and bottom cone parts.

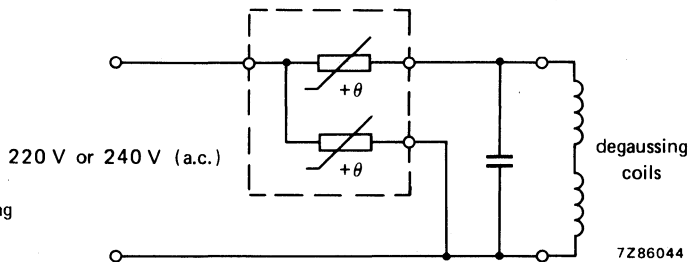
For proper degaussing an initial magnetomotive force (m.m.f.) of 300 ampere-turns is required in each of the coils. This m.m.f. has to be gradually decreased by appropriate circuitry. To prevent beam landing disturbances by line-frequency currents induced in the degaussing coils, these coils should be shunted by a capacitor of sufficiently high value. In the steady state, no significant m.m.f. should remain in the coils ( $\leq 0,3$  ampere-turns).

If single-phase power rectification is employed in the TV circuitry, provision should be included to prevent asymmetric distortion of the a.c. voltage applied to the degaussing circuit due to high d.c. inrush currents.

To ease the mounting of the coils, the rimband is provided with rectangular holes. An example is given below.



Position of degaussing coils on the picture tube.



Degaussing circuit using  
dual PTC thermistor  
2322 662 98009.

## Data of each degaussing coil

Circumference	135 cm
Number of turns	60
Copper-wire diameter	0,4 mm
Aluminium-wire diameter	0,5 mm
Resistance	11 $\Omega$





Replaced by AT1870

## DEFLECTION UNIT

## QUICK REFERENCE DATA

Picture tube	A66-540X
gun arrangement	in line
diagonal	66 cm (26 in)
neck diameter	36,5 mm
Deflection angle	110°
Line deflection current, edge to edge at 25 kV	5,1 A(p-p)
Inductance of line coils	1,5 mH
Field deflection current, edge to edge at 25 kV	2,0 A(p-p)
Resistance of field coils (potentiometer R1 included)	5,85 Ω

## CONNECTIONS

(See also Fig. 2).

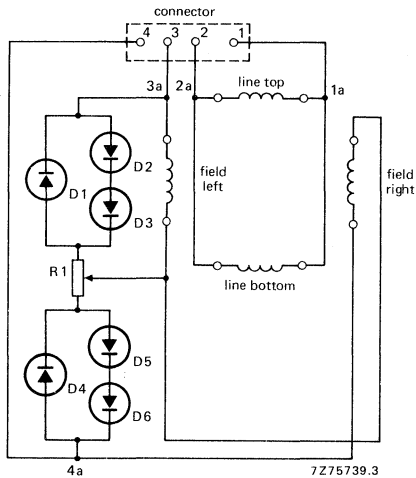
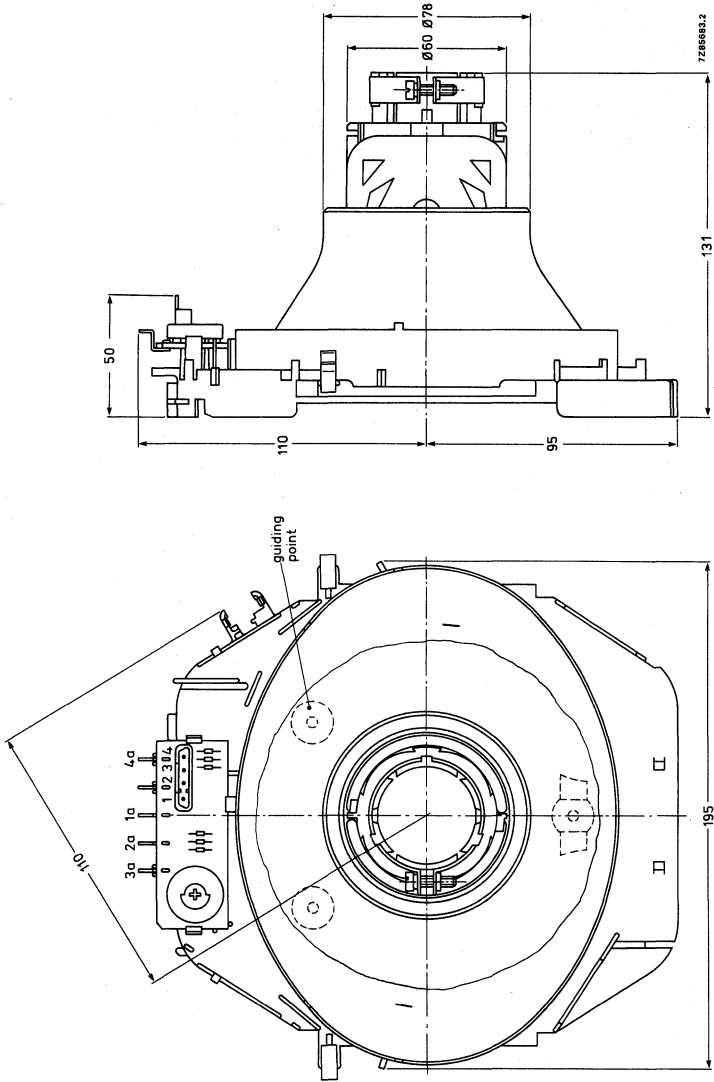


Fig. 1.

## Notes:

- Contacts 1 and 1a must be connected to the live side of the line circuitry, contacts 3 and 3a must be connected to the live side of the field circuitry.
- Matching female Stocko connector: MKF 804-1-0-404.
- D1 to D6 = BAS11, BAX18, BAX18A, BAV10 or BAW62.
- R1 = 180 Ω.

Dimensions in mm



MECHANICAL DATA  
Outlines

Fig. 2 Maximum dimensions.

**DEFLECTION UNIT****QUICK REFERENCE DATA**

---

Picture tube	A66-540X
gun arrangement	in line
diagonal	66 cm (26 in)
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Field deflection current, edge to edge at 25 kV	2,0 A(p-p)
Resistance of field coils (potentiometer R1 included)	5,85 Ω

---

**APPLICATION**

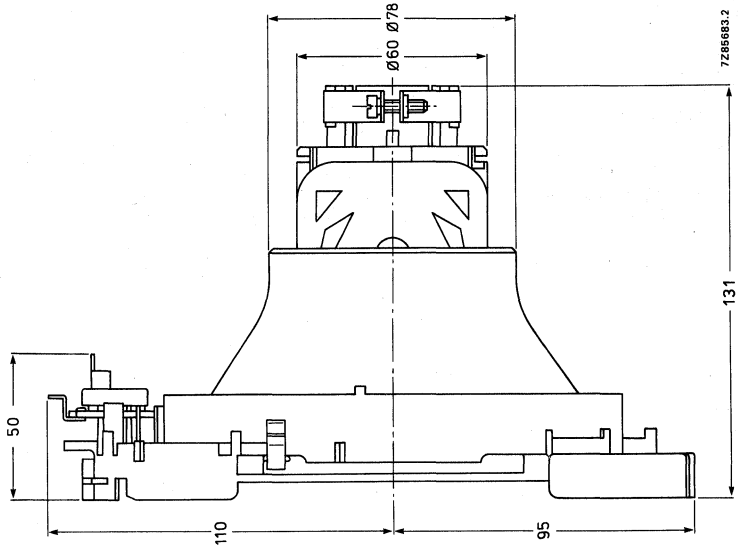
This deflection unit is for use with 110° in-line colour picture tube A66-540X, in conjunction with e.g.: diode-split line output transformer AT2076/70A and linearity control unit AT4042/42 or AT4042/30.

**DESCRIPTION**

The deflection unit consists of flangeless line and field deflection coils, a one piece ferrite ring and a one piece coil carrier.

Connection to the deflection coils can be made via a connector (contact pins 1 to 4) or solder tags 1a to 4a, see Fig. 1.

Dimensions in mm



MECHANICAL DATA  
Outlines

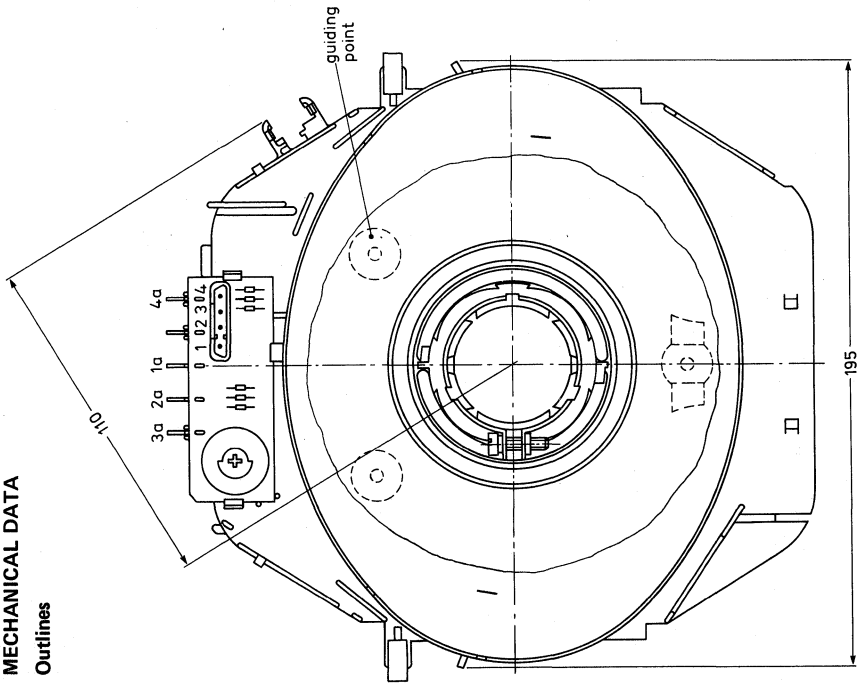


Fig. 1 Maximum dimensions.

The deflection unit fits a tube with a neck diameter of  $36,5^{+1,3}_{-0}$  mm.

Maximum operating temperature (average copper temperature measured with resistance method)

+ 90 °C

Storage temperature range

-20 to + 90 °C

Flame retardent

according to UL 1413, category 94, V-1

### Mounting

The deflection unit can simply be pushed on the neck of a picture tube.

Both on the neck of the tube and on the deflection unit, there are 3 reference surfaces to establish angular and axial positioning.

Once the unit is mounted the combination is perfectly aligned and requires no further adjustment for static convergence, colour purity and raster orientation.

The unit must be pressed against the reference surfaces on the cone of the picture tube with a force of  $20 \pm 5$  N and fixed by tightening the screw in the clamping ring at the rear with a torque of  $1,0^{+0,4}_{-0,2}$  Nm.

Maximum axial force exerted on the screw is 20 N.

### ENVIRONMENTAL TEST SPECIFICATIONS

Vibration	IEC 68-2-6 (test Fc)
Shock	IEC 68-2-27 (test Ea; 35g)
Bump	IEC 68-2-29 (test Eb; 25g)
Cold	IEC 68-2-1 (test Ab)
Dry heat	IEC 68-2-2 (test Bb)
Damp heat, steady state	IEC 68-2-3 (test Ca)
Cyclic damp heat	IEC 68-2-30 (test Db)
Change of temperature	IEC 68-2-14 (test Nb)

**ELECTRICAL DATA**

**Line coils**

Inductance at 1 V (r.m.s.), 1 kHz	1,5 mH ± 4%
Resistance at 25 °C	1,3 Ω ± 10%
Magnetic flux	7,6 mWb ± 5%
Line deflection current, edge to edge, at 25 kV	5,1 A (p-p)

**Field coils**

Inductance at 1 V (r.m.s.), 1 kHz	9,7 mH ± 10%
Resistance at 25 °C (potentiometer R1 included)	5,85 Ω ± 7%
Field deflection current, edge to edge, at 25 kV	2,0 A (p-p)

**Cross-talk**

a voltage of 1 V, 15 kHz applied to the line coils causes no more than 20 mV across the field coils

**Insulation resistance**

between line and field coils; at 3 kV (d.c.)	> 10 MΩ
between field coils and ferrite ring, at 300 V (d.c.)	> 10 MΩ

**Connections**

(See also Fig. 1).

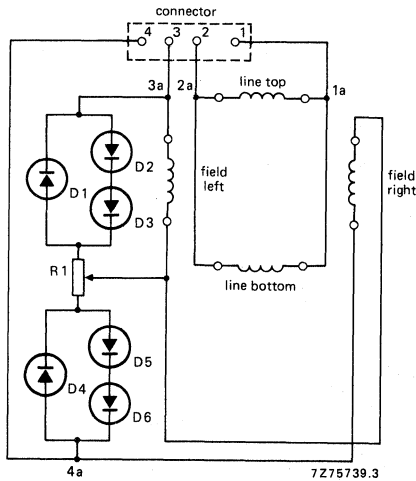


Fig. 2.

**Notes:**

- Contacts 1 and 1a must be connected to the live side of the line circuitry, contacts 3 and 3a must be connected to the live side of the field circuitry.
- Matching female Stocko connector: MKF 804-1-0-404.
- D1 to D6 = BAS11, BAX18, BAX18A, BAV10 or BAW62.
- R1 = 180 Ω.

**FLAT SQUARE Hi-Bri COLOUR PICTURE TUBE**

- Flat and square screen
- 110° deflection
- In-line, hi-bi potential A R T\* gun with quadrupole cathode lens
- 29,1 mm neck diameter
- Mask with corner suspension
- Hi-Bri technology
- Pigmented phosphors
- Quick-heating low-power cathodes
- Soft flash
- Slotted shadow mask optimized for minimum moiré at 625 lines systems
- Internal magnetic shield
- Internal multipole
- Reinforced envelope for push-through mounting
- Anti-crackle coating

**QUICK REFERENCE DATA**

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Deflection angle	110°
Minimum useful screen diagonal	66 cm
Overall length	42 cm
Neck diameter	29,1 mm
Heating	6,3 V, 310 mA
Focusing voltage	31% of anode voltage

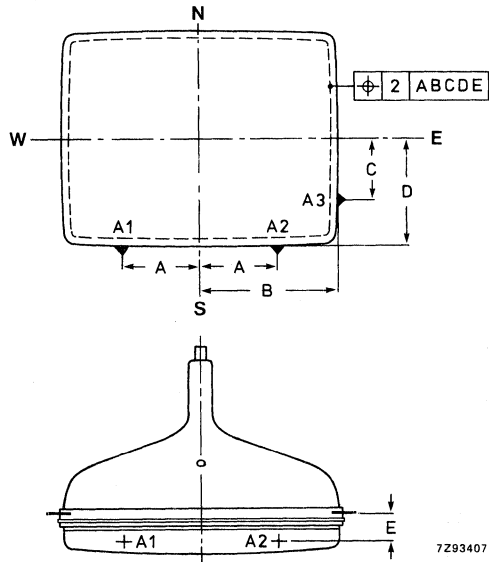
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\* Aberration Reducing Triode.





- A = 203,2 mm
- B = 287,0 mm
- C = 140,2 mm
- D = 222,6 mm
- E = 25,6 mm



Colour co-ordinates

	x	y
red	0,635	0,340
green	0,315	0,600
blue	0,150	0,060

Centre-to-centre distance of identical colour phosphor stripes

approx. 0,8 mm

Light transmission of face glass at screen centre

65%

Luminance at the centre of the screen

L 160 cd/m<sup>2</sup> \*

**MECHANICAL DATA** (see also the figures on the following pages)

Overall length	422 ± 6 mm
Neck diameter	29,1 <sup>+1,4</sup> <sub>-0,7</sub> mm
Base	JEDEC B10-277
Anode contact	small cavity contact J1-21, IEC 67-III-2
Mounting position	anode contact on top
Implosion protection	rimband provided with skirt and slots to accommodate clips for mounting of degaussing coils
Net mass	approx. 24,5 kg

**Handling**

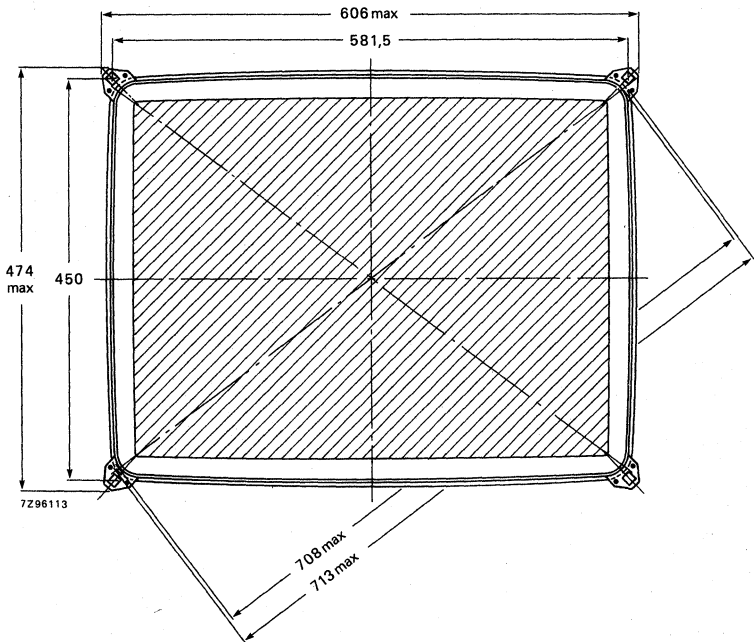
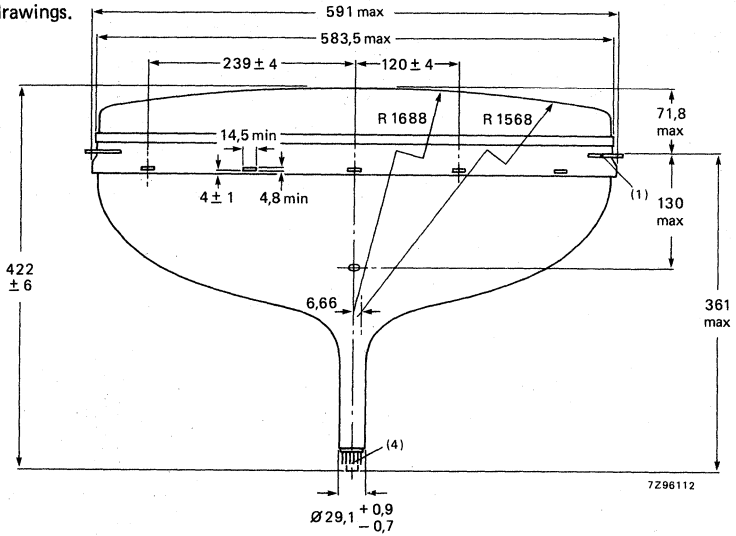
During shipment and handling the tube should not be subjected to accelerations greater than 35g in any direction.

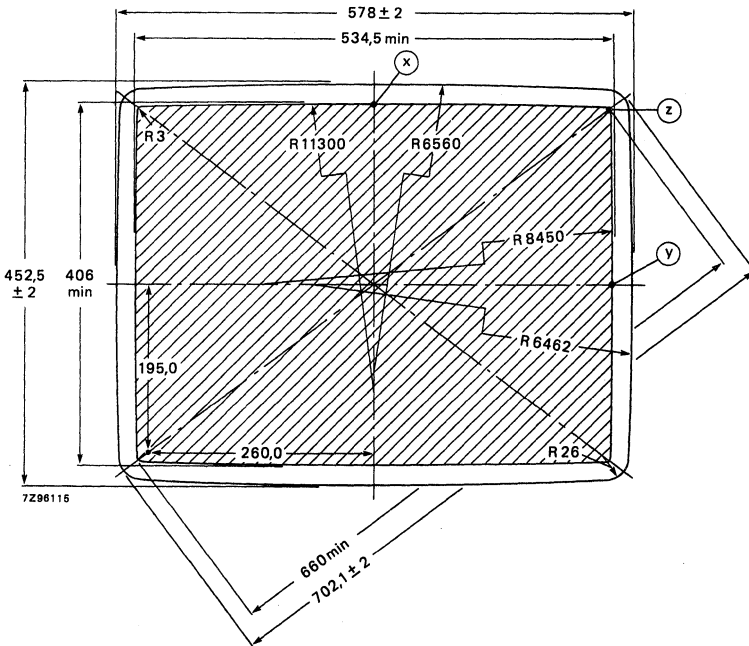
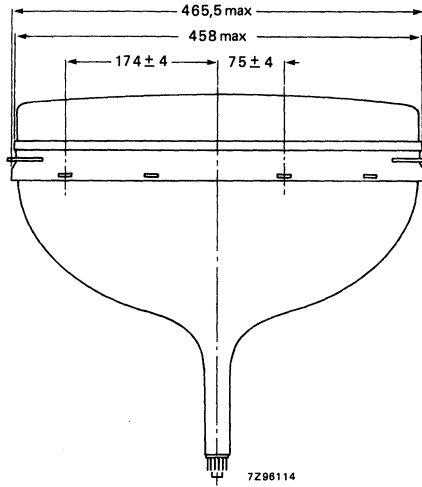
\* Tube settings adjusted to produce white D (x = 0,313, y = 0,329), focused raster, current density 0,4 μA/cm<sup>2</sup>.

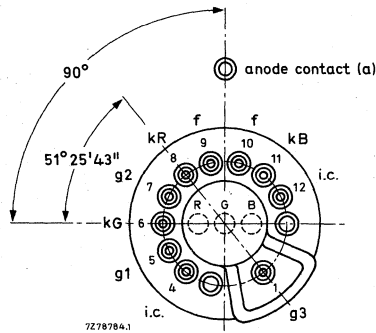
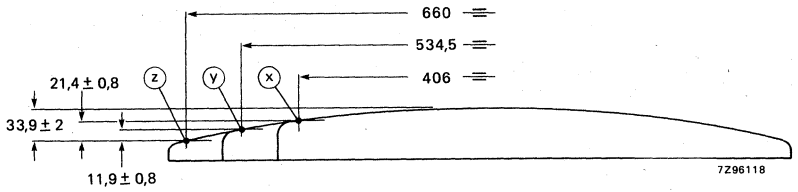
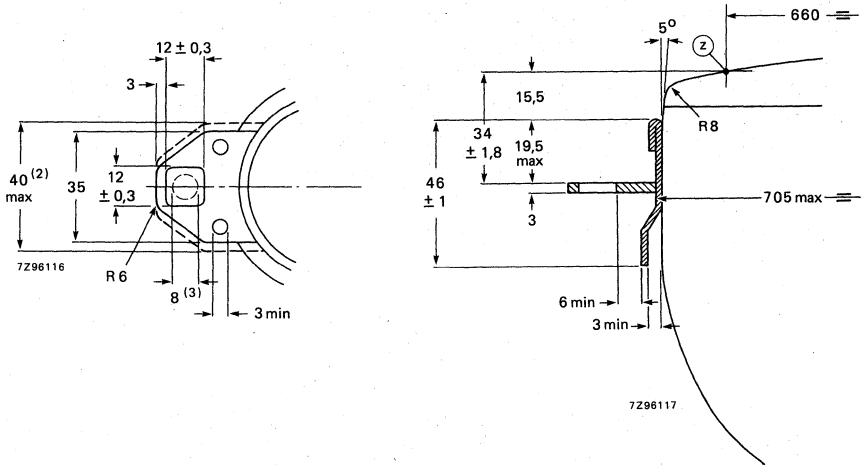
MECHANICAL DATA (continued)

Dimensions in mm

Notes are given after the drawings.







## Notes to outline drawings on the preceding pages

1. The displacement of any lug with respect to the plane through the three other lugs is max. 1,5 mm.
2. Minimum space to be reserved for mounting lug.
3. The position of the mounting screw in the cabinet must be within a circle of 8 mm diameter drawn around the true geometrical positions, i.e. the corners of a rectangle of 581,5 mm x 450 mm.
4. The socket for this base should not be rigidly mounted; it should have flexible leads and be allowed to move freely. After mounting of the tube in the cabinet note that the position of the base can fall within a circle, having a diameter of max. 50 mm, concentric with an imaginary tube axis.

## Sagittal heights with reference to screen centre at the edge of the minimum useful screen

x mm	coordinates		sagittal height mm
	y mm		
0*	203,0		12,5
20	203,0		12,6
40	202,9		13,0
60	202,8		13,6
80	202,7		14,5
100	202,6		15,6
120	202,4		16,9
140	202,1		18,5
160	201,9		20,4
180	201,6		22,5
200	201,2		24,9
220	200,9		27,5
240	200,4		30,3
260	200,0		33,5
264,0**	198,0		33,9
265,3	180		31,9
265,7	160		29,8
266,1	140		28,0
266,4	120		26,4
266,7	100		25,1
266,9	80		23,9
267,1	60		23,1
267,2	40		22,5
267,2	20		22,1
267,2▲	0		22,0

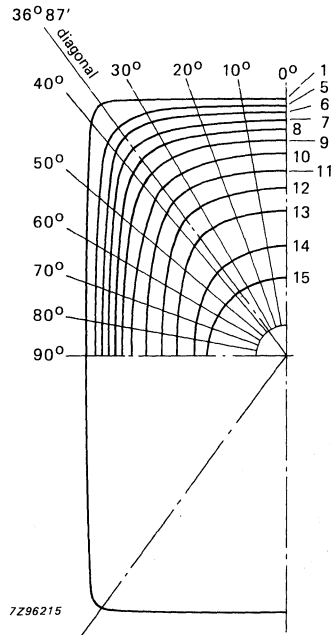
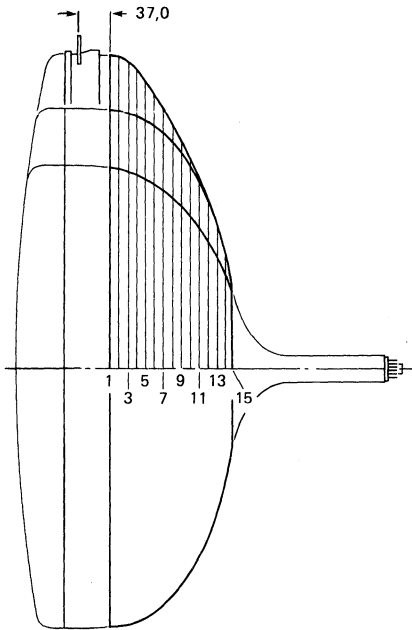
\* Point (x).

\*\* Diagonal.

▲ Point (y).



Maximum cone contour



7296215

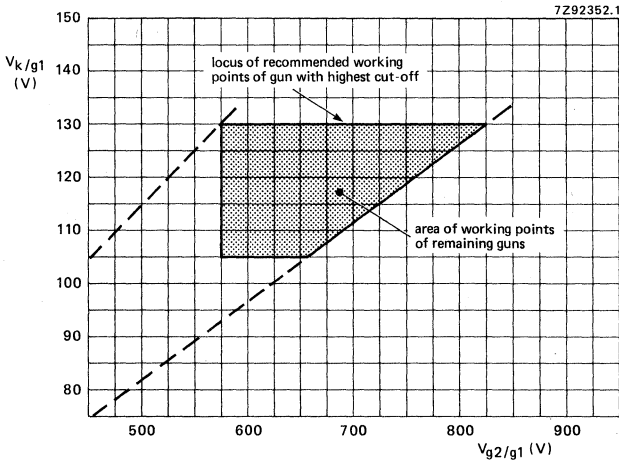
sec- tion	nom. distance from section 1	distance from centre										
		0°	10°	20°	30°	36,87°	40°	50°	60°	70°	80°	90°
1	0,00	287,2	291,4	304,9	329,6	349,8	341,6	289,2	257,0	237,4	226,8	223,5
2	10,00	286,6	290,8	304,2	328,8	348,1	339,9	288,4	256,2	236,7	226,1	222,8
3	20,00	285,0	289,2	302,4	326,4	342,6	334,6	285,6	253,8	234,5	224,1	220,8
4	30,00	282,1	286,1	298,9	321,2	332,5	324,7	279,7	249,2	230,5	220,3	217,1
5	40,00	277,7	281,5	293,5	313,3	319,6	312,1	271,7	242,7	224,8	215,1	212,0
6	50,00	271,6	275,2	286,3	302,8	305,1	298,2	262,4	235,2	218,2	208,9	205,9
7	60,00	263,8	267,1	276,9	287,8	289,2	283,0	252,1	227,0	211,0	202,1	199,3
8	70,00	253,9	256,8	265,2	274,3	271,9	266,6	240,6	217,8	202,9	194,6	192,0
9	80,00	241,4	243,9	250,9	257,0	253,7	249,1	227,2	207,0	193,2	185,6	183,1
10	90,00	225,6	227,8	233,6	237,8	234,3	230,2	211,4	193,4	180,9	173,9	171,6
11	100,00	207,1	209,1	214,0	217,4	213,8	210,0	192,9	176,7	165,4	159,0	157,0
12	110,00	186,8	188,4	192,6	195,1	191,4	187,7	172,1	157,5	147,5	141,8	139,9
13	120,00	163,7	165,0	168,0	169,0	165,3	162,1	149,2	137,1	128,6	123,7	122,1
14	130,00	126,3	126,7	126,8	125,3	123,2	121,9	117,1	112,0	107,7	104,7	103,7
15	137,12	88,4	88,4	88,4	88,4	88,4	88,4	88,4	88,4	88,4	88,4	88,4



**TYPICAL OPERATING CONDITIONS**

The voltages are specified with respect to grid 1.

Anode voltage	$V_{a,g4}$	25 kV
Grid 3 (focusing electrode) voltage	$V_{g3}$	7,25 to 8,25 kV
Grid 2 voltage for a spot cut-off voltage $V_k = 130$ V	$V_{g2}$	see below
Heater voltage under operating conditions	$V_f$	6,3 V



Spot cut-off design chart.

Grid 2 voltage ( $V_{g2}$ ) adjusted for highest gun spot cut-off voltage  $V_k = 130$  V.

Remaining guns adjusted for spot cut-off by means of cathode voltage

$V_{g2}$  range 575 to 825 V;

$V_k$  range 105 to 130 V.

Adjustment procedure:

Set the cathode voltage ( $V_k$ ) for each gun at 130 V; increase the grid 2 voltage ( $V_{g2}$ ) from approx. 550 V to the value at which one of the colours become just visible. Now decrease the cathode voltage of the remaining guns so that the other colours also become visible.

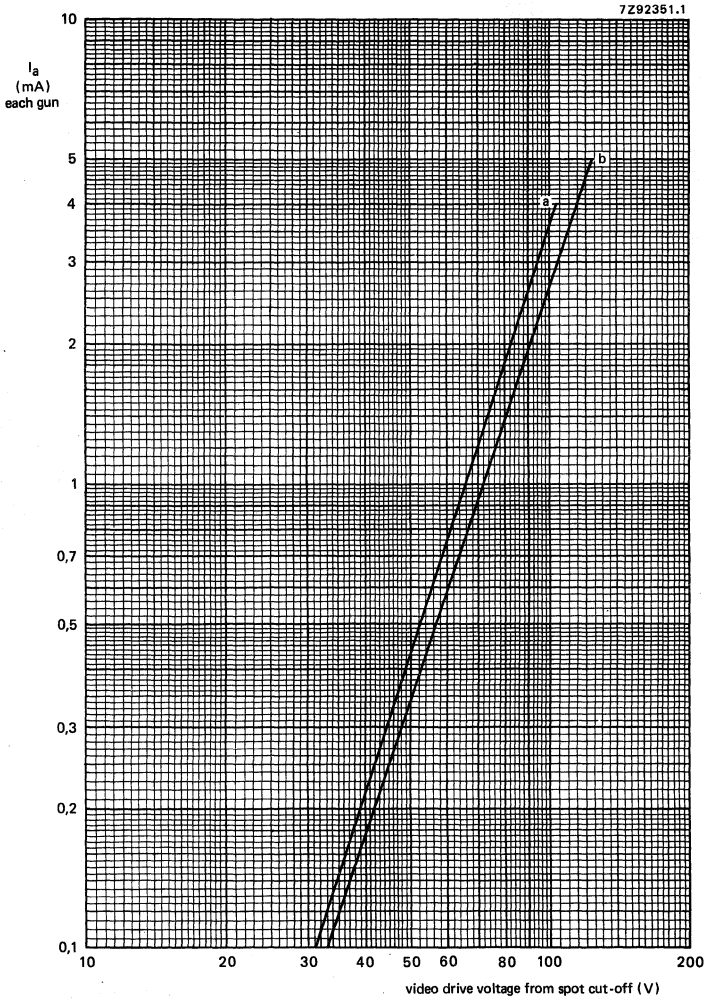
## EQUIPMENT DESIGN VALUES

The values are valid for anode voltages between 20 and 27,5 kV.

The voltages are specified with respect to grid 1.

Grid 3 (focusing electrode) voltage	$V_{g3}$	29 to 33% of anode voltage
Grid 2 voltage and cathode voltage for visual extinction of focused spot	$V_{g2}$ and $V_k$	see spot cut-off design chart
Difference in cut-off voltages between guns in any tube	$\Delta V_k$	lowest value > 80% of highest value
Heater voltage	$V_f$	6,3 V at zero beam current
Video drive characteristics		see graphs*
Grid 3 (focusing electrode) current	$I_{g3}$	-2 to + 2 $\mu$ A
Grid 2 current	$I_{g2}$	-2 to + 2 $\mu$ A
Grid 1 current under cut-off conditions	$I_{g1}$	-2 to + 2 $\mu$ A
To produce white of 6500K + 7 M.P.C.D. (CIE co-ordinates x = 0,313, y = 0,329)		
Percentage of the total anode current supplied by each gun (typical)		
red gun		38,3%
green gun		35,8%
blue gun		25,9%
Ratio of anode currents		
red gun to green gun		min. 0,8 average 1,1 max. 1,4
red gun to blue gun		min. 1,1 average 1,5 max. 1,9
blue gun to green gun		min. 0,5 average 0,7 max. 1,0
Insulation resistance between each cathode and grid 1 and heater		min. 50 M $\Omega$

\* For optimum picture performance it is recommended that the cathodes are not driven below + 1 V.



Typical cathode drive characteristic.

$V_f = 6,3 \text{ V}$ ;

$V_{a,g4} = 25 \text{ kV}$ ;

$V_{g3}$  adjusted for focus;

$V_{g2}$  (each gun) adjusted to provide spot cut-off for  $V_k = 105 \text{ V}$  (curve a) and  $V_k = 130 \text{ V}$  (curve b).

**LIMITING VALUES** (Design maximum rating system unless otherwise stated)

The voltages are specified with respect to grid 1.

				notes
Anode voltage	$V_{a,g4}$	max.	27,5 kV	1, 2, 3
		min.	20 kV	1, 4
Long-term average current for three guns	$I_a$	max.	1000 $\mu$ A	5
Grid 3 (focusing electrode) voltage	$V_{g3}$	max.	11 kV	
Grid 2 voltage	$V_{g2}$	max.	1200 V	6
Cathode voltage				
positive	$V_k$	max.	400 V	
positive operating cut-off	$V_k$	max.	200 V	
negative	$-V_k$	max.	0 V	
negative peak	$-V_{kp}$	max.	2 V	
Cathode to heater voltage				
positive	$V_{kf}$	max.	250 V	
positive peak	$V_{kfp}$	max.	300 V	1
negative	$-V_{kf}$	max.	135 V	
negative peak	$-V_{kfp}$	max.	180 V	1
Heater voltage	$V_f$		6,3 V	
			+ 5 %	
			-10 %	1, 7

**LIMITING CIRCUIT VALUES**

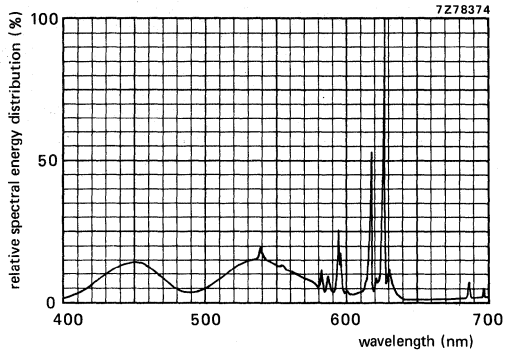
Grid 3 circuit resistance	$R_{g3}$	max.	70 M $\Omega$
Grid 1 to cathode circuit resistance (each gun)	$R_{g1k}$	max.	0,75 M $\Omega$

**BEAM CENTRING**

Maximum centring error in any direction 4 mm

**Notes**

1. Absolute maximum rating system.
2. The X-ray dose rate remains below the acceptable value of 36 pA/kg (0,5 mR/h), measured with ionization chamber when the tube is used within its limiting values.
3. During adjustment on the production line this value is likely to be surpassed considerably. It is therefore strongly recommended to first make the necessary adjustments for normal operation without picture tube.
4. Operation of the tube at lower voltages impairs the luminance and resolution, and could impair convergence.
5. The short-term average anode current should be limited by circuitry to 1500  $\mu$ A.
6. During adjustment on the production line max. 1500 V is permitted.
7. For maximum cathode life it is recommended that the heater supply be designed for 6,3 V at zero beam current.



Simultaneous excitation of red, green and blue phosphor, measured in a tube, to produce white of  $x = 0,313, y = 0,329$ . Exact shape of the peaks depends on the resolution of the measuring apparatus.

Colour co-ordinates:

	x	y
red	0,635	0,340
green	0,315	0,600
blue	0,150	0,060

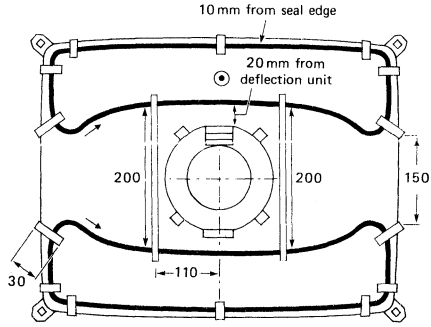
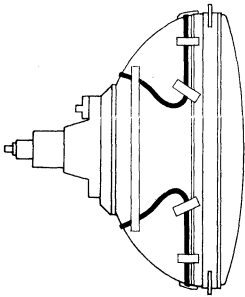
### DEGAUSSING

The picture tube is provided with an internal magnetic shield. This shield and the shadow mask with its suspension system may be provided with an automatic degaussing system, consisting of two coils covering top and bottom cone parts, or on large coil.

For proper degaussing an initial magnetomotive force (m.m.f.) of 300 ampere-turns is required in each of the coils. This m.m.f. has to be gradually decreased by appropriate circuitry. To prevent beam landing disturbances by line-frequency currents induced in the degaussing coils, these coils should be shunted by a capacitor of sufficiently high value. In the steady state, no significant m.m.f. should remain in the coils ( $\leq 0,15$  ampere-turns).

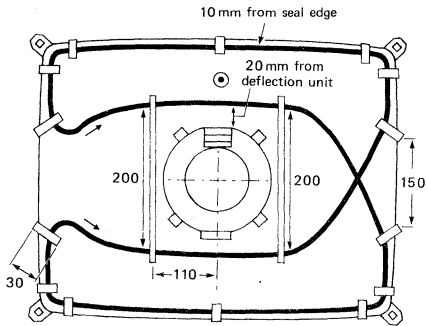
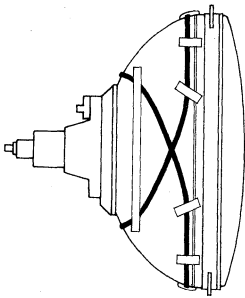
If single-phase power rectification is employed in the TV circuitry, provision should be included to prevent asymmetric distortion of the a.c. voltage applied to the degaussing circuit due to high d.c. inrush currents.

To ease the mounting of the coils, the rimband is provided with rectangular holes.



length of degaussing coil : 1,48 m

Double-coil system.

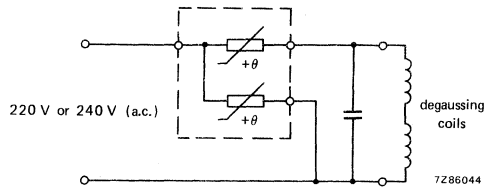


length of degaussing coil : 3,13 m

Single-coil system.

7291928

Degaussing circuit using dual PTC thermistor 2322 662 98009; C = 100 nF.



Data of each degaussing coil

	double-coil system	single-coil system
Circumference	148 cm	313 cm
Number of turns	60	60
Copper-wire diameter	0,4 mm	0,4 mm
Aluminium-wire diameter	0,5 mm	0,5 mm
Resistance	12 Ω	25 Ω



## 110° FLAT SQUARE COLOUR PICTURE TUBE ASSEMBLY

- Factory preset tube/coil assembly
- Self-converging and north-south raster correction free
- 66 cm, 110° colour picture tube A66EAK00X
- Double saddle deflection unit AT6000/01

### QUICK REFERENCE DATA

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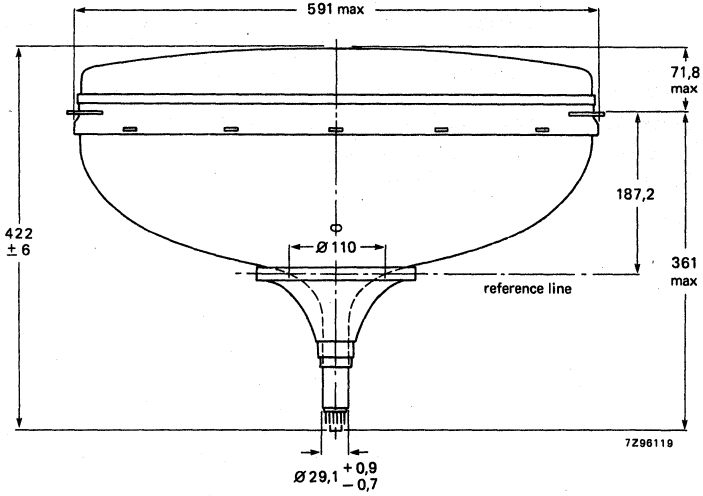
Deflection angle	110°
Minimum useful screen diagonal	66 cm
Overall length	42 cm
Neck diameter	29,1 mm

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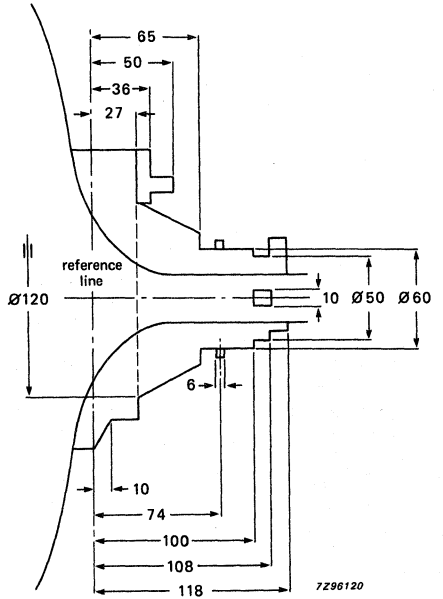
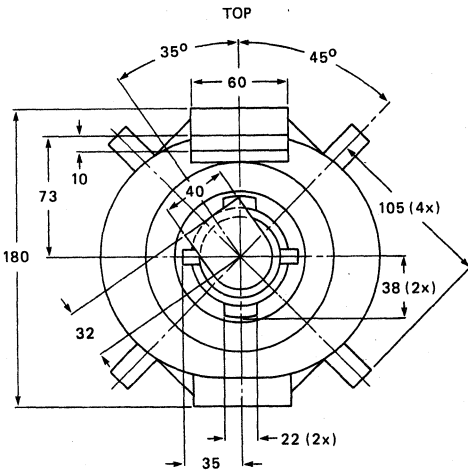


MECHANICAL DATA

Dimensions in mm



Net mass of tube assembly: 25,5 kg.



Yoke clearance.

**ELECTRICAL DATA OF DEFLECTION UNIT**

**Line coils**

Inductance at 1 V (r.m.s.), 1 kHz

Resistance at 25 °C

Magnetic flux

Line deflection current, edge to edge, at 25 kV

parallel connected

1,85 mH

1,85 Ω

7,6 mWb ± 5%

4,1 A (p-p)

**Field coils**

Inductance at 1 V (r.m.s.), 1 kHz

Resistance at 25 °C

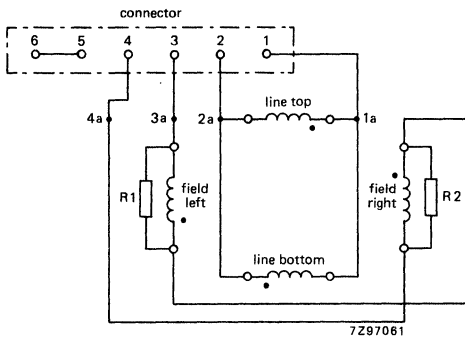
Field deflection current, edge to edge, at 25 kV

series connected

11 mH

6,5 Ω

1,7 A (p-p)

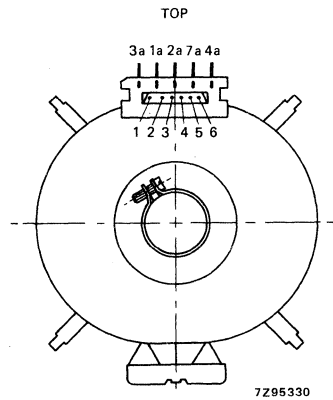


Electrical diagram.

The beginning of the windings is indicated with ●.

R1 = R2 = 100 Ω, 0,25 W.

Matching Stocko connector MKF806-1-0-606.



Terminal location.



**110° FLAT SQUARE COLOUR PICTURE TUBE ASSEMBLY**

- Factory preset tube/coil assembly
- Self-converging and north-south raster correction free
- 66 cm, 110° colour picture tube A66EAK00X
- Double saddle deflection unit AT6000/01

**QUICK REFERENCE DATA**

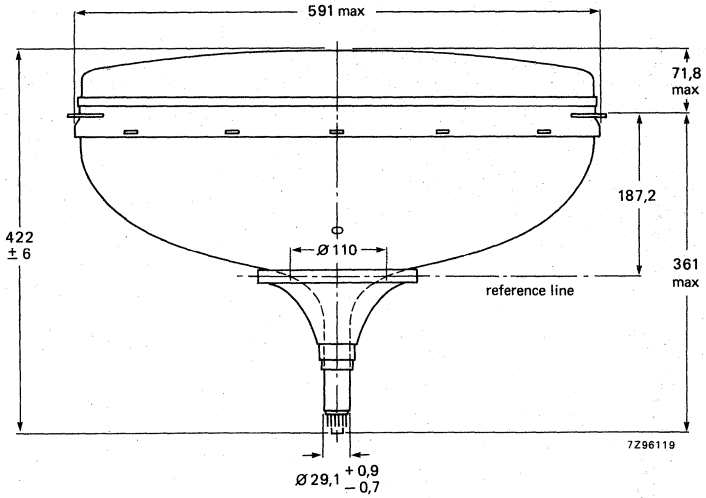
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Deflection angle	110°
Minimum useful screen diagonal	66 cm
Overall length	42 cm
Neck diameter	29,1 mm

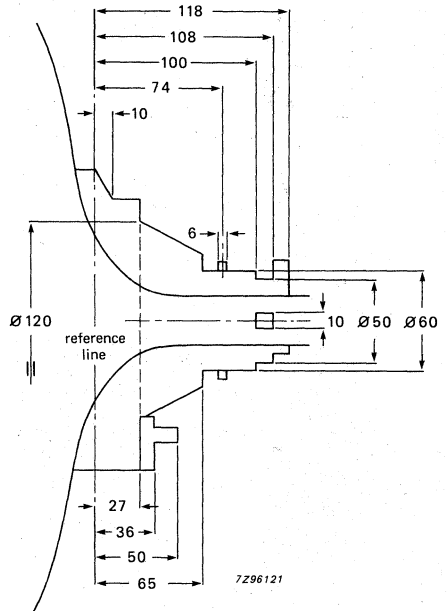
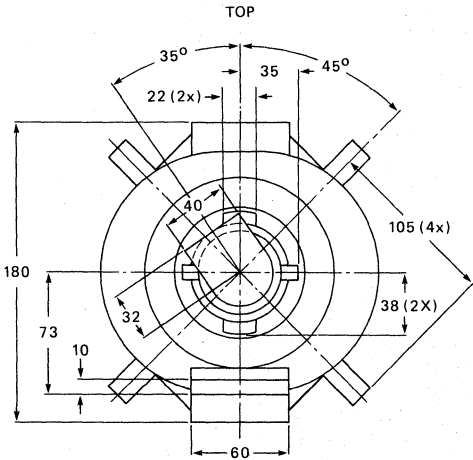
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MECHANICAL DATA

Dimensions in mm



Net mass of tube assembly: 25,5 kg



Yoke clearance.

**ELECTRICAL DATA OF DEFLECTION UNIT**

**Line coils**

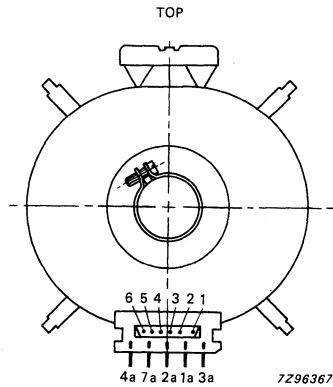
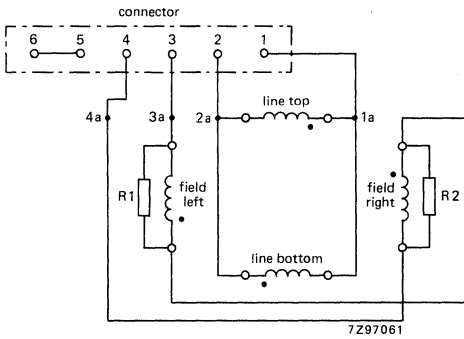
Inductance at 1 V (r.m.s.), 1 kHz  
 Resistance at 25 °C  
 Magnetic flux  
 Line deflection current, edge to edge, at 25 kV

parallel connected  
 1,85 mH  
 1,85 Ω  
 7,6 mWb ± 5%  
 4,1 A (p-p)

**Field coils**

Inductance at 1 V (r.m.s.), 1 kHz  
 Resistance at 25 °C  
 Field deflection current, edge to edge, at 25 kV

series connected  
 11 mH  
 6,5 Ω  
 1,7 A (p-p)



Electrical diagram.

The beginning of the windings is indicated with ●.

R1 = R2 = 100 Ω, 0,25 W.

Matching Stocko connector MKF806-1-0-606.

Terminal location.



## 110° FLAT SQUARE COLOUR PICTURE TUBE ASSEMBLY

- Factory preset tube/coil assembly
- Self-converging and north-south raster correction free
- 66 cm, 110° colour picture tube A66EAK00X
- Double saddle deflection unit AT6000/11

### QUICK REFERENCE DATA

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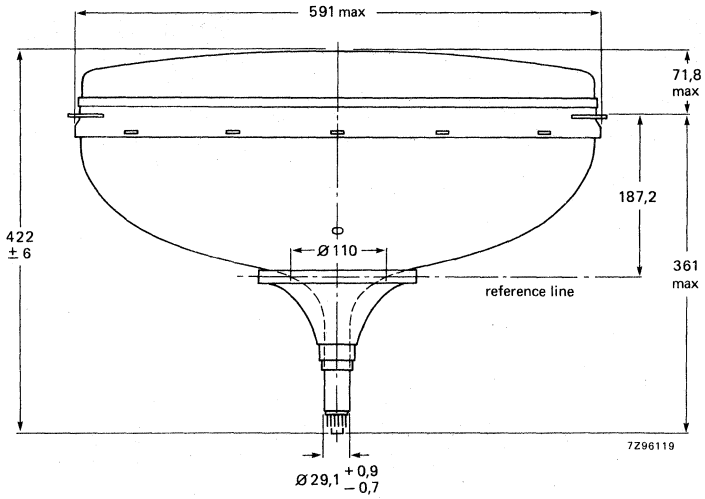
Deflection angle	110°
Minimum useful screen diagonal	66 cm
Overall length	42 cm
Neck diameter	29,1 mm

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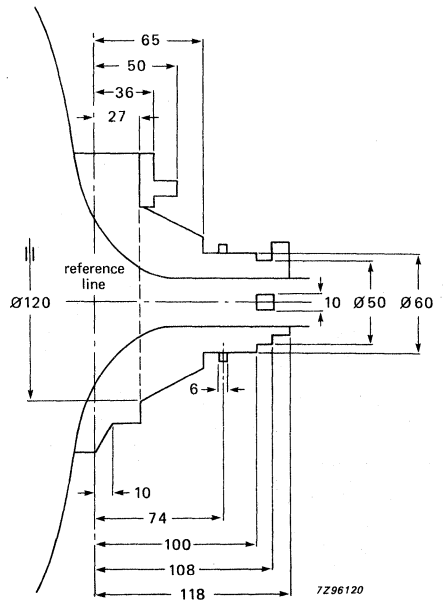
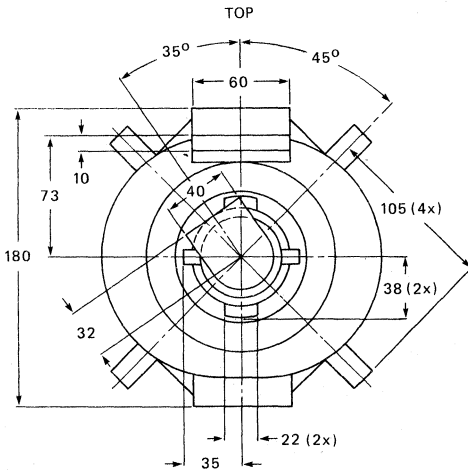


MECHANICAL DATA

Dimensions in mm



Net mass of tube assembly: 25,5 kg.



Yoke clearance.

**ELECTRICAL DATA OF DEFLECTION UNIT**

**Line coils**

Inductance at 1 V (r.m.s.), 1 kHz  
 Resistance at 25 °C  
 Magnetic flux  
 Line deflection current, edge to edge, at 25 kV

parallel connected  
 1,85 mH  
 1,85 Ω  
 7,6 mWb ± 5%  
 4,1 A (p-p)

**Field coils**

Inductance at 1 V (r.m.s.), 1 kHz  
 Resistance at 25 °C  
 Field deflection current, edge to edge, at 25 kV

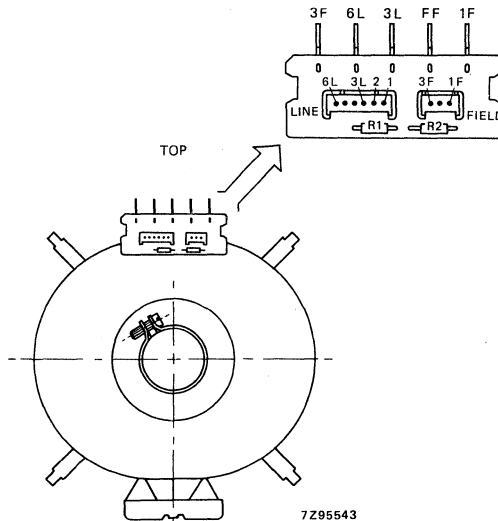
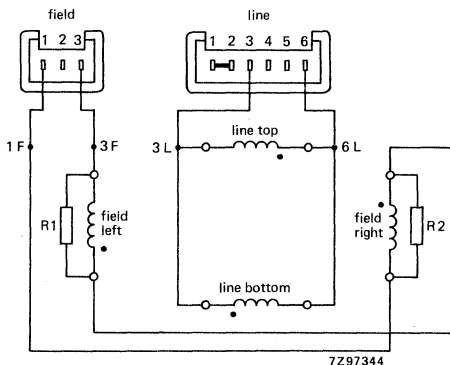
series connected  
 11 mH  
 6,5 Ω  
 1,7 A (p-p)

**Electrical diagram.**

The beginning of the windings is indicated with ●.

R1 = R2 = 100 Ω, 0,25 W.

Matching connectors: 572201340 (field)  
 572201370 (line).



Terminal location.



**COLOUR DATA GRAPHIC DISPLAY TUBE ASSEMBLIES**



## MEDIUM RESOLUTION COLOUR DISPLAY TUBE ASSEMBLIES

- 90° deflection angle
- In-line gun, thermally stable; electrostatic hi-bi-potential for improved focus
- 29,1 mm neck diameter
- Pigmented phosphors
- Dark glass featuring extra high contrast performance
- Soft-Flash technology offering improved set reliability
- Slotted shadow mask optimized for minimum moiré
- 0,42 mm phosphor pitch
- Phosphor lines follow glass contour
- Quick-heating cathodes
- Internal magnetic shield
- Rimband type implosion protection
- Supplied as a pre-aligned, self-converging and raster correction free tube-coil assembly; dynamic convergence is not required ←
- M34EAQ00X . . : assembly with display tube with etched screen
- M34EAQ10X . . : assembly with display tube with high gloss screen

### QUICK REFERENCE DATA

---

Deflection angle	90°
Face diagonal	37 cm (14 inch)
Overall length	341,5 mm
Neck diameter	29,1 mm
Resolution: number of displayable pixels*	480 x 360
Heating	6,3 V, 685 mA
Focusing voltage	28% of anode voltage

---

\* Pixel = picture element.

**M34EAQ00X  
M34EAQ10X  
SERIES**

**ELECTRON-OPTICAL DATA**

Electron gun system	unitized in-line
Focusing method	electrostatic
Focus lens	bi-potential
Convergence method	magnetic
Deflection method	magnetic
Deflection angles	
diagonal	approx. 90°
horizontal	approx. 78°
vertical	approx. 60°

**ELECTRICAL DATA**

**Tube**

**Capacitances**

anode to external conductive coating including rimband	$C_{a(m+m')}$	max. 1600 pF min. 800 pF
--	---------------	-----------------------------

grid 1 of any gun to all other  
electrodes

$C_{g1}$	17 pF
----------	-------

cathodes of all guns, connected  
in parallel, to all other electrodes

$C_k$	15 pF
-------	-------

cathode of any gun to all other  
electrodes

$C_{kR}, C_{kG}, C_{kB}$	5 pF
--------------------------	------

focusing electrode to all other  
electrodes

$C_{g3}$	6 pF
----------	------

**Heating**

heater voltage	$V_f$	indirect by a.c. or d.c. 6,3 V
heater current	$I_f$	685 mA

**Deflection unit**

Line deflection coils, Fig. 1.

inductance	parallel connected	1,89 mH
resistance		2,0 Ω

Line deflection current,  
edge to edge, at 25 kV

3,0 A(p-p)

Field deflection coils, Fig. 2

inductance	in parallel	29 mH	in series	116 mH
resistance		13,5 Ω		54 Ω

Field deflection current,  
edge to edge, at 25 kV

0,83 A (p-p)	0,41 A (p-p)
--------------	--------------

Maximum permissible voltage  
 between line and field coils 3000 V (d.c.)  
 between field coils and core 300 V (d.c.)

Insulation resistance  
 between line and field coils, at 1 kV (d.c.) 500 M $\Omega$   
 between line coil and core clamping ring,  
 at 500 V (d.c.) 30 M $\Omega$   
 between field coil and core clamping ring,  
 at 1000 V (d.c.) 100 M $\Omega$

Cross-talk a voltage of 1 V, 15625 Hz applied to the line coils causes no more than 20 mV across the field coils

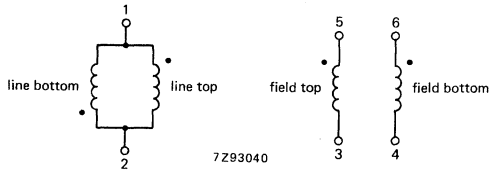


Fig. 1 Line coils.

Fig. 2 Field coils.

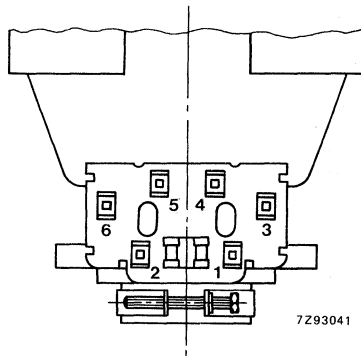


Fig. 3 Terminal location of deflection coils.



**M34EAQ00X  
M34EAQ10X  
SERIES**

**OPTICAL DATA**

Screen	metal-backed phosphor stripes; phosphor lines follow glass contour
Screen finish M34EAQ00X M34EAQ10X	etched high gloss
Useful screen dimensions	
diagonal	min. 335,4 mm (13,20 in)
horizontal axis	min. 280,8 mm (11,06 in)
vertical axis	min. 210,6 mm (8,29 in)
area	min. 580 cm <sup>2</sup> (89,90 in <sup>2</sup> )
Recommended useful screen dimensions for alphanumeric display	
diagonal	307 mm (12,09 in)
horizontal axis	244 mm (9,61 in)
vertical axis	186 mm (7,32 in)
Phosphors	
red	rare earth, europium activated, pigmented
green	sulphide type
blue	sulphide type, pigmented
Phosphor colour co-ordinates	
red	x = 0,635; y = 0,340
green	x = 0,315; y = 0,600
blue	x = 0,150; y = 0,060
Centre-to-centre distance of vertical identical colour phosphor stripes, at screen centre	0,42 mm (0,016 in)
Light transmission of face glass at centre	46%
Number of displayable pixels	480 x 360

**MECHANICAL DATA** (see also the figures on the following pages)

Overall length	341,6 ± 5 mm (13,45 ± 0,20 in)
Neck diameter	29,1 mm (1,15 in)
Bulb dimensions	
diagonal	max. 368 mm (max. 14,49 in)
width	max. 317 mm (max. 12,48 in)
height	max. 248 mm (max. 9,76 in)
Bulb	
funnel	EIAJ-J370AG1/JEDEC J365C18
panel	EIAJ-J370CF1
Implosion protection	shrink type (UL approved) ←
Anode contact designation	JEDEC J1-21; IEC 67-III-2
Base designation	10-pin base JEDEC B10-277
Basing designation	see Fig. 10
Mass	approx. 6 kg (13,2 lbs)
Mounting position	anode contact on top

**Notes to outline drawings on the following pages**

1. Configuration of outer conductive coating may be different but will contain the contact area as shown in the drawing.
2. To clean this area, wipe only with a soft lintless cloth.
3. One of the four mounting lugs may deviate 1 mm (0,04 in) max. from the plane of the other three lugs. This deviation is incorporated in the tolerance of ± 1,8 mm (0,07 in).
4. Minimum space to be reserved for mounting lug.
5. The position of the mounting screw in the cabinet must be within a circle of 9,5 mm (0,37 in) diameter drawn around the true geometrical positions, i.e. the corners of a rectangle of 311,4 x 243,2 mm (12,26 x 9,57 in).
6. Co-ordinates for radius R = 11,6 mm (0,46 in); x = 126,98 mm (4,999 in); y = 90,76 mm (3,573 in).
7. Not applicable.
8. The socket for this base should not be rigidly mounted; it should have flexible leads and be allowed to move freely. After mounting of the tube in the cabinet note that the position of the base can fall within a circle, having a diameter of max. 50 mm (1,968 in), concentric with an imaginary tube axis.  
The mass of the mating socket with circuitry should not be more than 150 g, maximum permissible torque is 40 mNm.
9. Small cavity contact J1-21, IEC 67-III-2.
10. The X, Y and Z reference points are located on the outside surface of the face plate 3,2 mm (0,13 in) beyond the intersection of the minor, major and diagonal screen axis respectively, with the minimum published screen.

M34EAQ00X  
M34EAQ10X  
SERIES

MECHANICAL DATA (continued)

The dimensions are given in mm, and in inches between brackets.

Notes are on the preceding page.

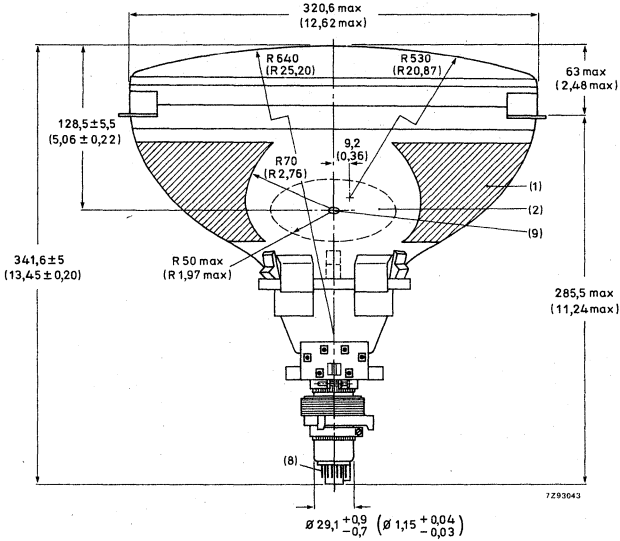


Fig. 4a.

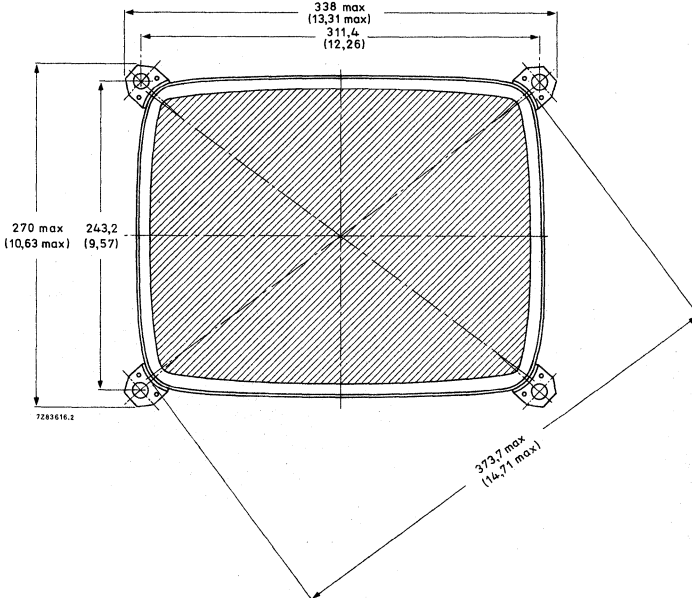


Fig. 4b.

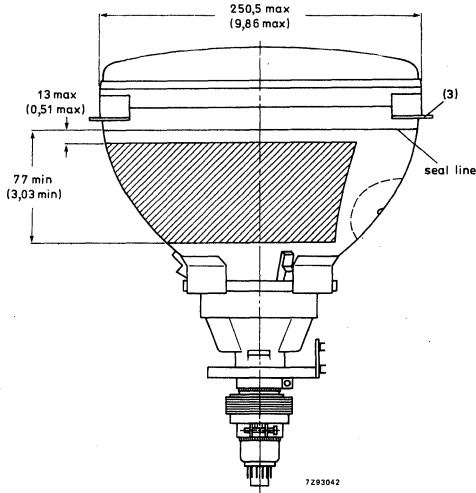


Fig. 4c.

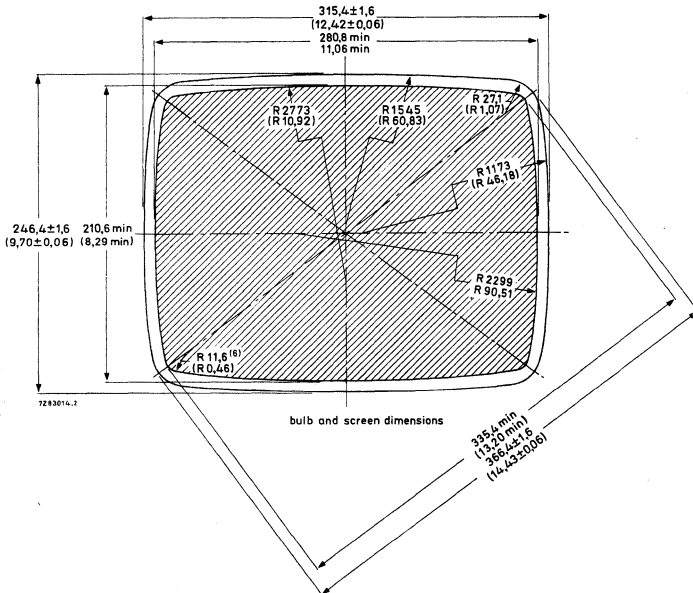


Fig. 5.

MECHANICAL DATA (continued)

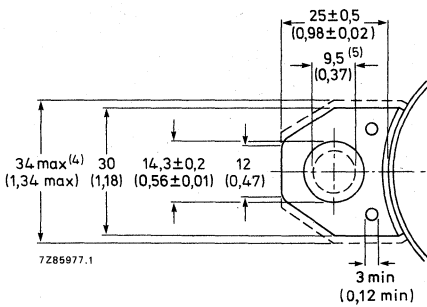


Fig. 6.

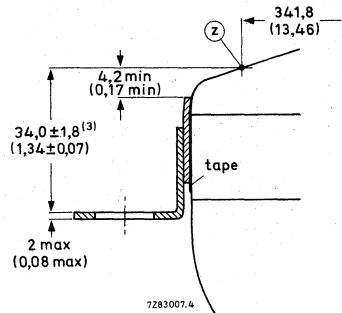


Fig. 7.

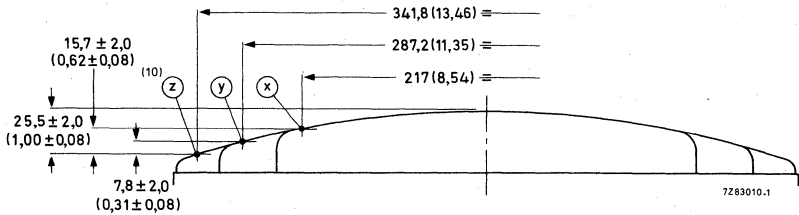


Fig. 8.

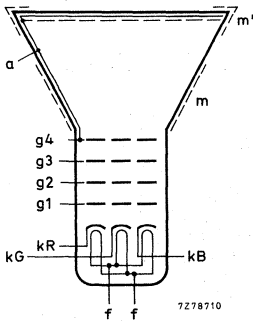


Fig. 9.

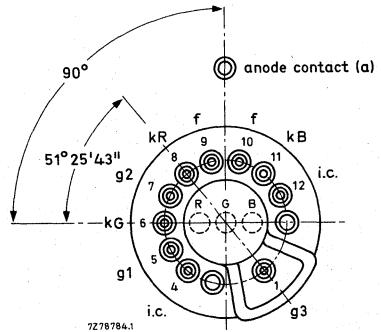


Fig. 10 i.c. = internally connected (not to be used).

Maximum cone contour

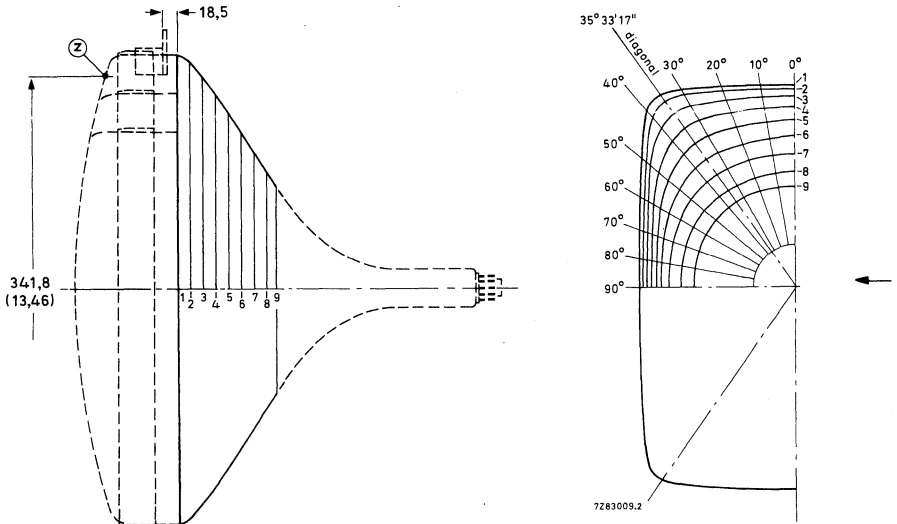


Fig. 11.

section	nom. distance from section 1	distance from centre (max. values)														
		0°	10°	20°	25°	30°	32° 30'	diag. axes	37° 30'	40°	45°	50°	60°	70°	80°	90°
<b>Dimensions in mm</b>																
1	0	157,2	159,4	166,3	171,7	178,2	181,2	183,6	183,3	180,0	167,9	156,5	140,0	129,8	124,2	122,4
2	10	154,7	156,9	163,5	168,5	174,1	176,6	178,1	177,7	174,8	164,4	153,7	137,8	127,9	122,4	120,7
3	20	148,8	150,7	156,3	160,0	163,5	164,6	165,0	164,4	162,6	156,0	147,7	133,6	124,4	119,3	117,7
4	30	140,4	142,1	146,2	148,6	150,5	151,0	151,1	150,7	149,6	145,6	140,0	128,6	120,3	115,7	114,2
5	40	130,3	131,3	134,0	135,4	136,5	136,8	136,8	136,6	136,1	134,1	130,8	122,7	115,9	111,7	110,3
6	50	118,2	118,8	120,1	120,9	121,6	121,8	122,0	122,0	121,9	121,2	119,8	115,4	110,5	107,0	105,8
7	60	104,9	104,7	105,1	105,5	106,0	106,2	106,5	106,7	106,9	107,1	107,0	105,6	103,1	100,8	99,8
8	70	90,6	89,9	89,8	90,0	90,4	90,6	90,9	91,1	91,4	91,9	92,3	92,5	91,7	90,4	89,7
9	77	79,9	79,1	79,0	79,1	79,4	79,6	79,9	80,1	80,4	80,9	81,4	81,8	81,4	80,5	79,9

<b>Dimensions in inches</b>																
1	0	6,19	6,28	6,55	6,76	7,02	7,13	7,23	7,22	7,09	6,61	6,16	5,51	5,11	4,89	4,82
2	0,39	6,09	6,18	6,44	6,63	6,85	6,95	7,01	7,00	6,88	6,47	6,05	5,43	5,04	4,82	4,75
3	0,79	5,86	5,93	6,15	6,29	6,44	6,48	6,50	6,47	6,40	6,14	5,81	5,26	4,90	4,70	4,63
4	1,18	5,53	5,59	5,76	5,85	5,92	5,94	5,95	5,93	5,89	5,73	5,51	5,06	4,74	4,56	4,50
5	1,57	5,13	5,17	5,28	5,33	5,37	5,39	5,39	5,38	5,36	5,27	5,15	4,83	4,56	4,40	4,34
6	1,97	4,65	4,68	4,73	4,76	4,79	4,80	4,80	4,80	4,80	4,77	4,72	4,54	4,35	4,21	4,17
7	2,36	4,13	4,12	4,14	4,15	4,17	4,18	4,19	4,20	4,21	4,22	4,21	4,16	4,06	3,97	3,94
8	2,76	3,57	3,54	3,54	3,54	3,56	3,57	3,58	3,59	3,60	3,62	3,63	3,64	3,61	3,56	3,53
9	3,03	3,15	3,11	3,11	3,11	3,13	3,13	3,15	3,15	3,17	3,19	3,20	3,22	3,20	3,17	3,15

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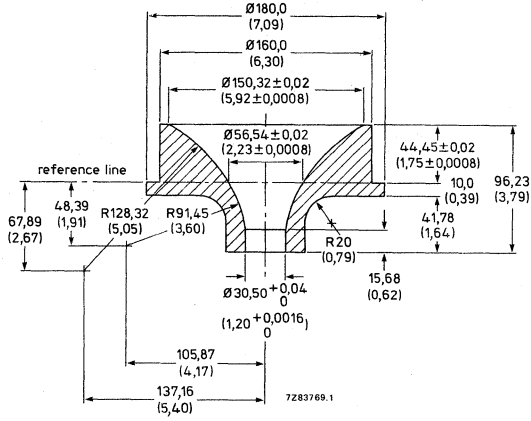


Fig. 12.

10-PIN BASE JEDEC B10-277

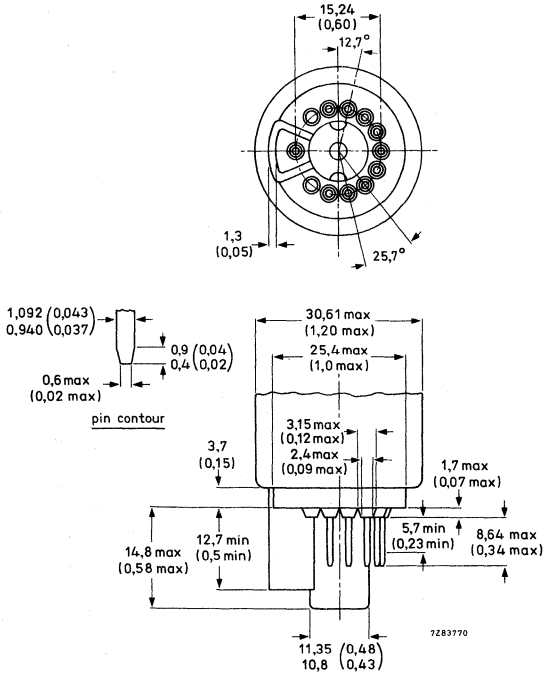


Fig. 13.

**RECOMMENDED OPERATING CONDITIONS** (cathode drive)

The voltages are specified with respect to grid 1.

Anode voltage	$V_{a,g4}$	25 kV
Grid 3 (focusing electrode) voltage	$V_{g3}$	6,6 to 7,5 kV
Grid 2 voltage	$V_{g2}$	see Fig. 14
Luminance at the centre of the screen*	L	80 cd/m <sup>2</sup> (23,2 foot lambert)

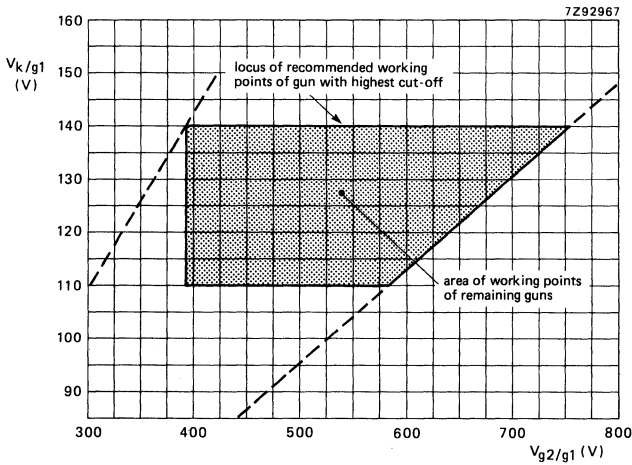


Fig. 14 Spot cut-off design chart.

Grid 2 voltage ( $V_{g2}$ ) adjusted for highest gun spot cut-off voltage  $V_k = 140$  V.

Remaining guns adjusted for spot cut-off by means of cathode voltage.

$V_{g2}$  range 390 to 760 V

$V_k$  range 110 to 140 V.

Adjustment procedure:

Set the cathode voltage ( $V_k$ ) for each gun at 140 V; increase the grid 2 voltage ( $V_{g2}$ ) from approx. 400 V to the value at which one of the colours becomes just visible. Now decrease the cathode voltage of the remaining guns so that the other colours also become visible.

\* Tube setting adjusted to produce white of 9300K + 27 M.P.C.D. ( $x = 0,281, y = 0,311$ ), focused raster, current density 0,4  $\mu\text{A}/\text{cm}^2$ .



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**EQUIPMENT DESIGN VALUES** (each gun if applicable)

The values are valid for anode voltages between 20 and 27,5 kV.  
The voltages are specified with respect to grid 1.

Grid 3 (focusing electrode) voltage	$V_{g3}$	26,6 to 29,8% of anode voltage
Grid 2 voltage and cathode voltage for visual extinction of focused spot	$V_{g2}$ and $V_k$	see Fig. 14
Difference in cut-off voltages between guns in any tube	$\Delta V_k$	lowest value $\geq$ 80% of highest value
Cathode drive characteristic		see Fig. 15
Grid 3 (focusing electrode) current	$I_{g3}$	-5 to + 5 $\mu$ A
Grid 2 current	$I_{g2}$	-5 to + 5 $\mu$ A
Grid 1 current at $V_k = 100$ V	$I_{g1}$	-5 to + 5 $\mu$ A

To produce white of 9300 K + 2700 M.P.C.D. (CIE co-ordinates  $x = 0,281$ ,  $y = 0,311$ ):  
percentage of total anode current  
supplied by each gun

red gun	27,9%
green gun	39,1%
blue gun	33,0%

ratio of anode currents	min.	av.	max.
red gun to green gun	0,5	0,7	1,0
red gun to blue gun	0,6	0,9	1,2
blue gun to green gun	0,6	0,9	1,2

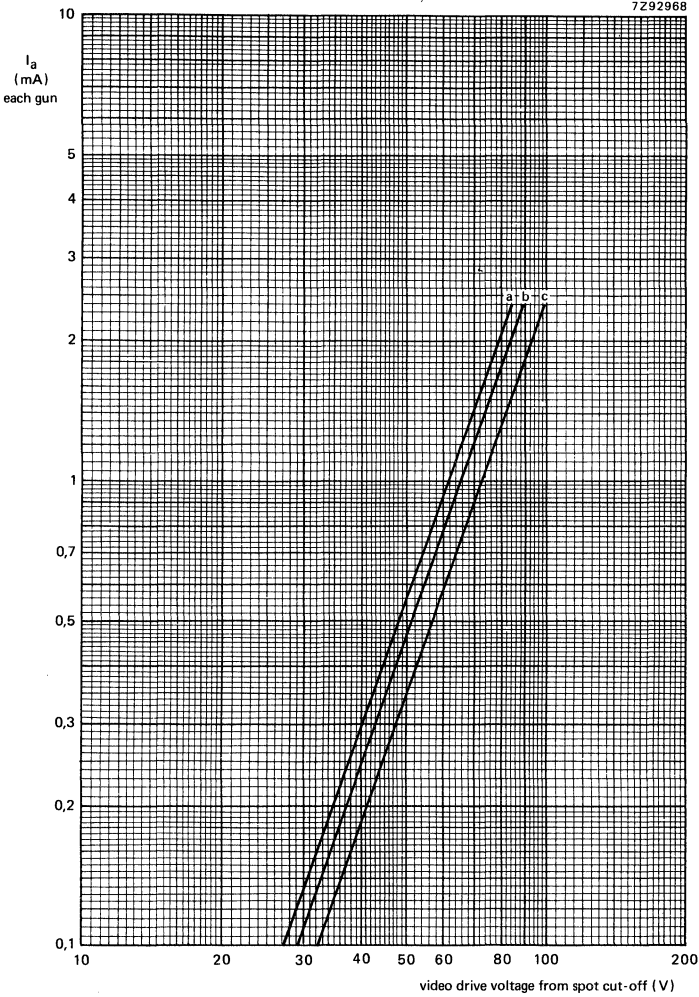


Fig. 15 Typical cathode drive characteristics.

$V_{g2}$  adjusted to provide spot cut-off for

$V_k = 90$  V (curve a),

$V_k = 110$  V (curve b),

$V_k = 140$  V (curve c).

$V_f = 6,3$  V.

$V_{g4} = 25$  kV.

$V_{g3}$  adjusted for focus.

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**LIMITING VALUES** (each gun if applicable)

**Tube**

Design maximum rating system unless otherwise stated.  
The voltages are specified with respect to grid 1.

			notes
Anode voltage	$V_{a,g4}$	max. 27,5 kV min. 20 kV	1 and 2 3
→ Anode current for each gun, peak value	$I_{ap}$	max. 400 $\mu$ A	
Long term average anode current for each gun	$I_a$	max. 200 $\mu$ A	
Long term average anode current for three guns	$I_a$	max. 450 $\mu$ A	4
Grid 3 (focusing electrode) voltage	$V_{g3}$	max. 11 kV	
Grid 2 voltage, peak, including video signal voltage	$V_{g2p}$	max. 1000 V	
Cathode voltage			
positive	$V_k$	max. 400 V	
positive operating cut-off	$V_k$	max. 200 V	
negative	$-V_k$	max. 0 V	
negative peak	$-V_{kp}$	max. 2 V	
Cathode to heater voltage			
positive	$V_{kf}$	max. 250 V	
positive peak	$V_{kfp}$	max. 300 V	1
negative	$-V_{kf}$	max. 0 V	
negative peak	$-V_{kfp}$	max. 200 V	1
Heater voltage	$V_f$	6,3 V <sup>+5%</sup> -10%	1 and 5
<b>Deflection unit</b>			
Maximum operating temperature		95 °C	

**LIMITING CIRCUIT VALUES**

Grid 3 circuit resistance	$R_{g3}$	max. 30 M $\Omega$
Grid 1 to cathode circuit resistance (each gun)	$R_{g1k}$	max. 0,75 M $\Omega$

**Notes**

1. Absolute Maximum rating system.
2. During adjustment on the production line this value is likely to be surpassed considerably. It is therefore strongly recommended first to make the necessary adjustments for normal operation.
3. Operation of the tube at lower voltages impairs the luminance and resolution.
4. The short term average anode current should be limited by circuitry to 600  $\mu$ A.
5. For maximum cathode life and optimum performance, it is recommended that the heater supply be designed for 6,3 V at zero beam current.

**FLASHOVER PROTECTION**

With the high voltage used with this tube (max. 27,5 kV) internal flashovers may occur. As a result of the Soft-Flash technology these flashover currents are limited to approx. 60 A offering higher set reliability, optimum circuit protection and component savings.

Primary protective circuitry using properly grounded spark gaps and series isolation resistors (preferably carbon composition) is still necessary to prevent tube damage. The spark gaps should be connected to all picture tube electrodes at the socket according to the figure below; they are not required on the heater pins. No other connections between the outer conductive coating and the chassis are permissible.

The spark gaps should be designed for a breakdown voltage at the focusing electrode (g3) of 11 kV ( $1,5 \times V_{g3}$  max. at  $V_{a,g4} = 25$  kV), and at the other electrodes of 1,5 to 2 kV.

The values of the series isolation resistors should be as high as possible (min.  $1,5 \text{ k}\Omega$ ) without causing deterioration of the circuit performance. The resistors should be able to withstand an instantaneous surge of 20 kV for the focusing circuit and 12 kV for the remaining circuits without arcing.

Additional information is available on request.

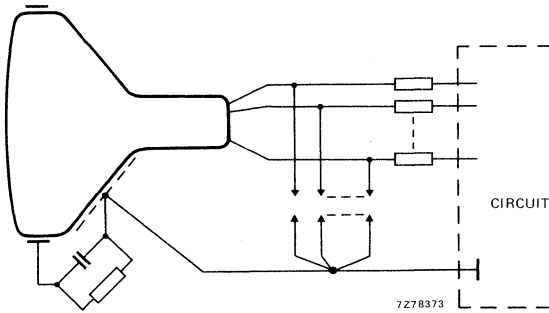


Fig. 16.

**X-RADIATION LIMIT**

Maximum anode voltage at which the X-radiation emitted will not exceed 0,5 mR/h at an anode current of 300  $\mu$ A

entire tube

31 kV\*

face-plate only

33 kV

**Warning:**

If the value for the tube face only is used as design criterion, adequate shielding must be provided in the monitor for the anode contact and/or certain portions of the tube funnel and panel skirt to insure that the X-radiation from the monitor is attenuated to a value equal to or lower than that specified for the face of the tube.

Maximum voltage difference between anode and focus electrode at which the X-radiation will not exceed 0,5 mR/h

30 kV

**Warning:**

If the voltage value above can be exceeded in the monitor additional attenuation of the X-radiation through the tube neck may be required.

The X-radiation emitted from this display tube, as measured in accordance with the procedure of JEDEC Publication No. 64D, will not exceed 0,5 mR/h throughout the useful tube life when operated within the 'Design maximum ratings'.

The tube should not be operated beyond its 'Design maximum ratings' stated above, but its X-radiation will not exceed 0,5 mR/h for anode voltage and current combinations given by the isoexposure-rate limits characteristics shown on the next page.

Operation above the values shown by the curve may result in failure of the monitor to comply with the Federal Performance Standard of the U.S. for Television Receivers, Section 1020. 10 of Part 1020 of Title 21, Code of Federal Regulation (PL90-602) as published in the Federal Register Volume 38, No. 198, Monday, October 15, 1973.

Maximum X-radiation as a function of anode voltage at 300  $\mu$ A anode current is shown by the curve on the next page. X-radiation at a constant anode voltage varies linearly with anode current.

\* This rating applies only if the anode connector used by the set maker provides the necessary attenuation to reduce the X-radiation from the anode contact by a factor equal to the difference between the anode button isoexposure-rate limit curve and the isoexposure-rate limit curve for the entire tube.

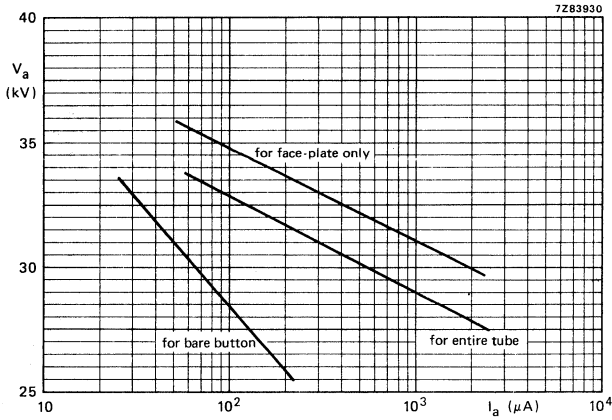


Fig. 17 0,5 mR/h isoexposure-rate limit curve.

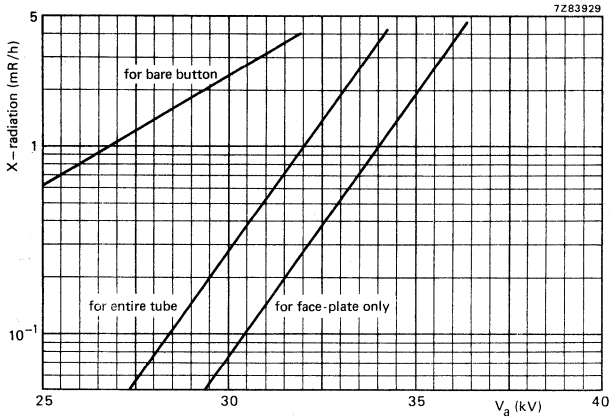


Fig. 18 X-radiation limit curve at a constant anode current of 300  $\mu$ A.

## **WARNINGS**

### **X-radiation**

Operation of this colour display tube under abnormal conditions which exceed the 0,5 mR/h iso-dose rate curve shown on the preceding page may produce soft X-rays which may constitute a health hazard on prolonged exposure at close range unless adequate external screening is provided. Precautions must therefore be exercised during servicing of monitors using this tube to ensure that the anode voltage and other tube voltages are adjusted to the recommended values so that the 'Design maximum ratings' are not exceeded.

### **Replacement**

This display tube incorporates integral X-radiation and implosion protection and must be replaced with a tube of the same type number or a recommended replacement to assure continued safety.

### **Shock hazard**

The high voltage at which the tube is operated may be very dangerous. The monitor should include safeguards to prevent the user from coming in contact with the high voltage. Extreme care should be taken in servicing or adjustment of any high-voltage circuit.

Caution must be exercised during the replacement or servicing of the display tube since a residual electrical charge may be held by the high-voltage capacitor formed by the external and internal conductive coatings of the display tube funnel. To remove any residual charge, short the anode contact button, located in the funnel of the tube, to the external conductive coating before handling the tube.

Discharging the high voltage to isolated metal parts such as cabinets and control brackets may produce a shock hazard.

### **Handling**

Assemblies should be kept in the shipping box or similar protective container until just prior to installation. Wear heavy protective clothing, including gloves and safety goggles with side shields, in areas containing unpacked and unprotected tubes to prevent possible injury from flying glass in the event a tube breaks. Handle the tube with extreme care. Do not strike, scratch or subject the tube to more than moderate pressure. Particular care should be taken to prevent damage to the seal area.

The packing should incorporate sufficient cushioning so that under normal conditions of shipment or handling an impact acceleration of more than 35g is never applied to the tube.

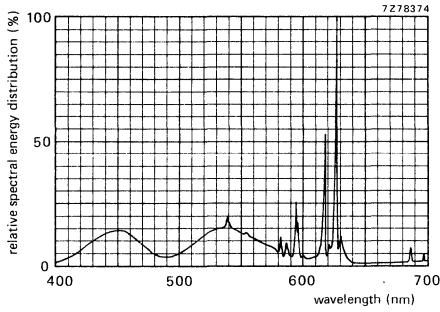


Fig. 19 Simultaneous excitation of red, green and blue phosphor, measured in a tube, to produce white of  $x = 0,281$ ,  $y = 0,311$ . Exact shape of the peaks depends on the resolution of the measuring apparatus.

Colour co-ordinates:

	x	y
red	0,635	0,340
green	0,315	0,600
blue	0,150	0,060



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**DEGAUSSING**

The display tube has an internal magnetic shield. This shield and the shadow mask with its suspension system may be automatically degaussed by a coil mounted on the cone of the picture tube as shown in Fig. 20.

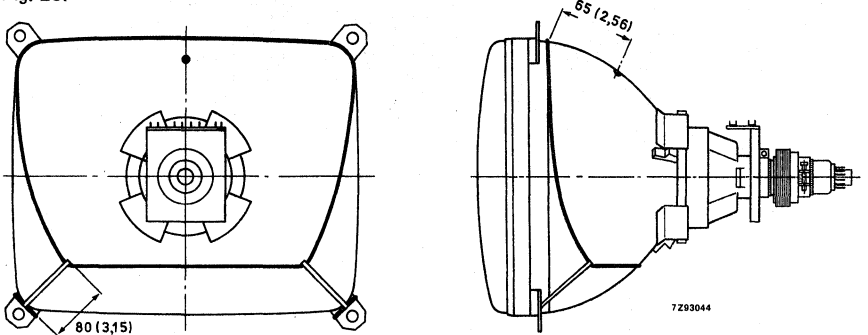


Fig. 20 Position of degaussing coil on the display tube; dimensions are given in mm, and in inches between brackets.

For proper degaussing an initial magnetomotive force (m.m.f.) of 600 ampere-turns is required in the coil. This m.m.f. has to be gradually decreased. In the steady state, no significant m.m.f. should remain in the coil ( $\leq 0,6$  ampere-turns).

If single-phase power rectification is used, provision should be included to prevent asymmetric distortion of the a.c. voltage applied to the degaussing circuit due to high d.c. inrush currents.

An example of a degaussing circuit and coil data for various mains voltages are given below.

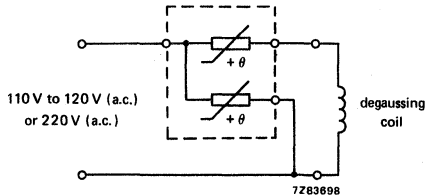


Fig. 21 Degaussing circuit using dual PTC thermistor.

**Data of degaussing coil**

	110 to 120 V (a.c.)	220 V (a.c.)
Circumference	90 cm (35,4 in)	90 cm (35,4 in)
Number of turns	70	120
Copper-wire diameter	0,45 mm (0,018 in)	0,3 mm (0,012 in)
Resistance	6,7 $\Omega$	25,9 $\Omega$
Catalogue number of dual PTC thermistor	8222 298 73091	2322 662 98009

### CONVERGENCE AND RASTER SPECIFICATION

The maximum misconvergence after 15 min operation is given in Table 1.

**Test conditions** (all voltages are measured with respect to grid 1)

Heater voltage	$V_f$	6,3 V
Grid 2 voltage	$V_{g2}$	525 V
Grid 3 voltage	$V_{g3}$	to be adjusted for focus at screen centre, using cross-hatch pattern or characters H, at anode current of 300 $\mu$ A (peak) per gun
Anode voltage	$V_a$	25 kV
Test pattern		cross-hatch pattern
Ambient temperature	$T_{amb}$	$25 \pm 5$ °C

#### Notes

- Misconvergence is the distance between centres of the red, green, blue lines at the screen using rectangular co-ordinates.
- Anode and/or focusing voltage and terrestrial magnetism affect the static convergence performance.

**Table 1** Maximum misconvergence after 15 min operation

location (see Fig. below)	type or error	max. error between any colour
centre		0,3 mm
area A	red-green-blue line separation in either the horizontal or vertical direction	0,5 mm
area B		0,8 mm

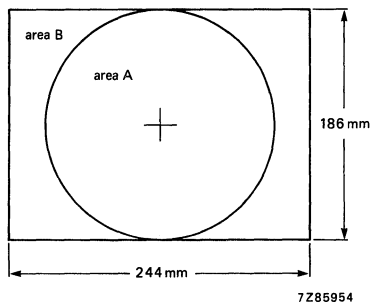


Fig. 22 Convergence test areas.

**Raster centring**  
horizontal  
vertical  
**Raster rotation**

max. 4 mm  
max. 4 mm  
max. 0,4°

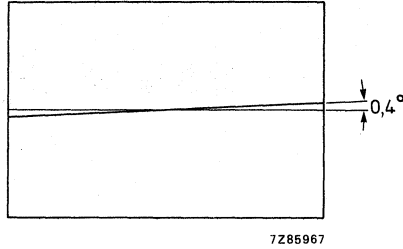


Fig. 23 Raster rotation.

**Pattern distortion**, measured without east-west and north-south correction

→ east-west  
→ north-south

H max. 3,0 mm  
V max. 2,1 mm

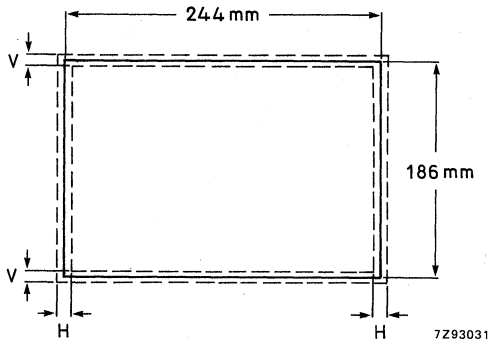


Fig. 24 Pattern distortion.

NOTES

NOTES

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