Oscilloscope Tube

Electrostatic Focus Electrostatic Deflection

DATA

GENERAL:
Heater: Voltage . . . . 4.0 . . . . a.c. or d.c. volts.
    Current . . . . 1.0 . . . . amp.
Direct Inter-electrode Capacitances.
    Modulator to all other electrodes . . . . 13\mu f.
    Each X Plate to all other electrodes . . . . 21\mu f.
    Each Y Plate to all other electrodes . . . . 21\mu f.
    One X to one Y Deflector Plate . . . . 4\mu f.
    Cathode to all other electrodes . . . . 12\mu f.
Screen:
    Fluorescence . . . . . . . . . . Yellow.
    Afterglow . . . . . . . . . . Yellow.
    Persistence of Afterglow . . . . Long.
    (1 sec. min./10 sec. max. for 1% initial brightness)
Focusing Method . . . . . . . . Electrostatic.
Deflecting Method . . . . . . . . Electrostatic.
Overall Length . . . . . . . . 255 ± 5 mm.
Greatest Diameter of Bulb . . . . 70 mm.
Minimum Useful Screen Diameter . . . . 55 mm.
Mounting Position . . . . . . . . Any.
Anode Cap . . . . . . . . . . Recessed Small Ball.
Base . . . . . . . . . . B.12.B.

Pin 1—Cathode.
Pin 2—Modulator.
Pin 3—Heater.
Pin 4—Heater.
Pin 5—Anode 2.
Pin 6—Pin omitted.
Pin 7—Y2.

Pin 8—X2.
Pin 9—Anode 1.
Anode 3 and Internal Conductive coating.
Pin 10—X1.
Pin 11—Y1.
Pin 12—Pin omitted.
Cap—Anode 4 P.D.A.

Typical Operating Conditions:

Anode 1 (2500v. max.) . . . 2000 volts. 1300 volts.
Anode 2 . . . . 130 volts. 100 volts.
Anode 3 (2500v. max.) . . . 2000 volts. 1300 volts.
Anode 4 Post Deflector Accelerator (5KV max.)
    4000 volts. 2500 volts.

Modulator volts for cut-off
    -65 to -145 volts. -45 to -100 volts.

Deflection Sensitivity:
    mm/volt. mm/volt.
X Plate . . . . 0.125 0.190
Y Plate . . . . 0.145 0.220

Note 2. The angle between the trace produced by X1 and X2 and the trace
produced by Y1 and Y2 is 90° ± 3°.

Note 3. The undeflected focused spot will fall within a circle having a 7 mm.
radius concentric with the centre of the tube face.
ALL SIZES IN MILLIMETRES.

Note 1. When viewing the screen with the tube positioned such that the base spigot is uppermost, a positive voltage applied to the terminal X1 will deflect the spot to the left and a positive voltage applied to the terminal Y1 will deflect the spot upwards.