# **Color Picture Tube**

Perma-Chrome Banded-Typ 90° Rectangular New Rare-Earth (Red) Phosphor	ne Implosion Protection HI-LITE Screen Unity Current Ratios	
ELECTRICAL		
Electron Guns, Three with Axes Tilted Toward Tube Axis	Red, Blue, Green	
Heater, of Each Gun Series Connected within Tube with Each of the Other Two Heaters:		
Current at 6.3 Va	900 mA	
Focusing Method	Electrostatic	
Focus Lens Bipotential		
Convergence Method Magnetic		
Deflection Method Magnetic Deflection Angles (Approx.):		
Diagonal	90 deg.	
Horizontal		
Vertical Direct Interelectrode Capacitances Grid No.1 of any gun	(Approx.):	
to all other electrodes		
Grid No.3 to all other electrodes.	-	
All cathodes to all other electrod		
External conductive coating to anode (Approx.)	$\begin{cases} 2500 \text{ max. pF} \\ 2000 \text{ min. pF} \end{cases}$	
OPTICAL		
Faceplate Filterglass		
Light transmission at center (Approx.) 42%		
Surface Polished		
Screen, on Inner Surface of Faceplate:		
Type Aluminized, Tricolor, Phosphor-Dot		
Phosphor (three separate phosphors, collectively) P22-New Rare-Earth (Red), Sulfide (Blue & Green) Type		
Fluorescence and phosphorescence of separate phosphors, respectively Red, Blue, Green		
Persistence of group phosphorescence Medium Short		
Dot Arrangement Triangular group consisting of red dot, blue dot, and green dot		
Spacing between centers of adjacent dot trios (Approx.) 0.025 in (0.64 mm)		

# 22UP22

MECHANICAL			
Minimum Screen Area (Projected): 227 set Bulb Funnel Designation JEDEC Bulb Panel Designation JET Base Small-Butt Pin Position Alignment Pin No with A	C No.J173-1/2 DEC No.FP173 con Diheptar 12	A1A -3/4 2-pin prox.	
Operating Position Anode Bu Weight (Approx.)	alb Contact on	Top	
MAXIMUM AND MINIMUM RATINGS, Design-Maximum Values			
Unless otherwise specified, values are for each gun and voltage values are positive with respect to cathode			
Anode Voltage	27,500 max. 20,000 min.	V V	
Total Anode Current, Long-Term Average	1000 max.	μΑ	
Grid-No.3 (Focusing Electrode) Voltage	6000 max.	v	
Peak Grid-No.2 Voltage, Including Video Signal Voltage	1000 max.	v	
Grid-No.1 Voltage: Negative bias value	400 max. 200 max. 0 max. 2 max.	V V V	
Under operating conditions a	$\begin{cases} 6.9 \text{ max.} \\ 5.7 \text{ min.} \end{cases}$	V V	
Under standby conditions <sup>c</sup>	5.5 max.	V	
Peak Heater-Cathode Voltage:			
Heater negative with respect to cathode: During equipment warm-up period not exceeding 15 seconds	450 max.	v	
After equipment warm-up period:			
Combined AC and DC value DC component value	200 max. 200 max.	V V	
Heater positive with respect to cathode:			
AC component value DC component value	200 max. 0 max.	V V	
EQUIPMENT DESIGN RANGES  Unless otherwise specified, values are for each gun and voltage values are positive with respect to cathode  For anode voltages between 20,000 and 27,500 V			
Grid-No.3 (Focusing Electrode) Voltage 16.8% to 20% of Anode Voltage.			

Grid-No.2 and Grid-No.1 Voltages for Visual Extinction of Focused Spot See CUTOFF DESIGN CHART		
Maximum Ratio of Grid-No.2 Voltages, Highest Gun to Lowest Gun in Any Tube (At grid-No.1 spot cutoff voltage of -100 V)		
Heater Voltage:		
Under operating conditions conditions Vunder standby conditions V		
Grid-No.3 Current (Total)45 to +15 µA		
Grid-No.2 Current		
To Produce White $9300^{\circ}$ K + 27 M.P.C.D. (CIE Coordinates x = 0.281, y = 0.311):		
Percentage of total anode current supplied by Red Blue Green each gun (average)		
Ratio of cathode currents:       Min. Typ. Max.         Red/blue       0.75       1.10       1.50         Red/green       0.65       1.00       1.50         Blue/green       0.60       0.91       1.30		
Displacements, Measured at Center of Screen:		
Raster centering displacement:		
Horizontal $\pm 0.47$ in ( $\pm 11.9$ mm)		
Vertical		
Lateral distance between the blue beam and the converged red and green beams ± 0.25 in (± 6.4 mm)		
Radial convergence displacement excluding effects of dynamic convergence (each beam) ± 0.37 in (± 9.4 mm)		
Maximum Required Correction for Registerd (Including Effect of Earth's Magnetic Field when Using Recommended Components) as Measured at the center of the Screen in any Direction 0.005 in (0.13 mm) max.		
LIMITING CIRCUIT VALUES:		
High-Voltage Circuits:		
Grid-No.3 circuit resistance 7.5 max. MΩ		
In order to minimize the possibility of damage to the tube caused by a momentary internal arc, it is recommended that the <i>high-voltage power supply</i> and the <i>grid-No.3 power supply</i> be of the limited-energy type, in which the short-circuit current does not exceed 20 mA.		

### Low-Voltage Circuits:

Effective grid-No.1-to-cathodecircuit resistance (each gun) ..... 0.75 max.  $M\Omega$ 

The low-voltage circuits, including all heater circuits, should be analyzed by assuming the color picture tube heater is connected directly to the receiver chassis ground. Under these conditions the circuits to the elements of all tubes, including the color picture tube, operating from the same heater winding and all connections of any other circuits to the heater winding should each have an impedance such that their respective power sources in combination will not supply a continuous short circuit current of more than 750 mA total in the assumed picture tube heater ground connection. The leads from all other circuits must be separated from the picture tube leads by a minimum distance of 0.25 inch (6.4 mm) to prevent energy transfer to the picture tube circuits. Such current limitation will help prevent picture tube damage in case of momentary cascade arcing.

- For maximum cathode life, it is recommended that the heater supply be regulated at 6.3 volts. The series impedance to any chassis connection in the DC biasing circuit for the heater should be between 100,000 ohms and 1 megohm.
- b For curve, see Group Phosphor P22 New Rare Earth (Red), Sulfide (Blue & Green) at front of this section.
- For "instant on" applications, a maximum heater voltage of 5.5 volts (design-maximum value) may be maintained on the color picture tube when the receiver is in the "off" (standby) position. All other voltages normally applied to the tube must be removed during standby operation.
- d Register is defined as the relative position of the beam trios with respect to the associated phosphor-dot trios.

#### X-RADIATION WARNING

Because the 22UP22 is designed to be operated at anode voltages as high as 27.5 kilovolts (design-maximum value), shielding of the 22UP22 for X-radiation may be needed to protect against possible injury from prolonged exposure at close range.

### BASE SPECIFICATION - JEDEC No. 14BE

Pin 1: Heater Pin 11: Cathode of Blue Gun

Pin 2: Cathode of Red Gun Pin 12: Grid No.1 of Blue Gun

Pin 3: Grid No.1 of Red Gun Pin 13: Grid No.2 of Blue Gun

Pin 4: Grid No.2 of Red Gun Pin 14: Heater

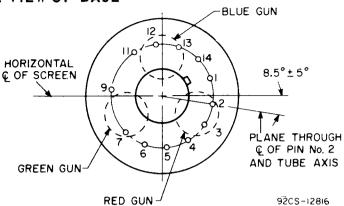
Pin 5: Grid No.2 of Green Gun Cap: Anode (Grid No.4,

Pin 6: Cathode of Green Gun Screen, Collector)

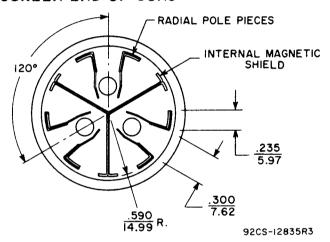
Pin 7: Grid No.1 of Green Gun C: External Conductive

Pin 9: Grid No.3 Coating

#### **BOTTOM VIEW OF BASE**



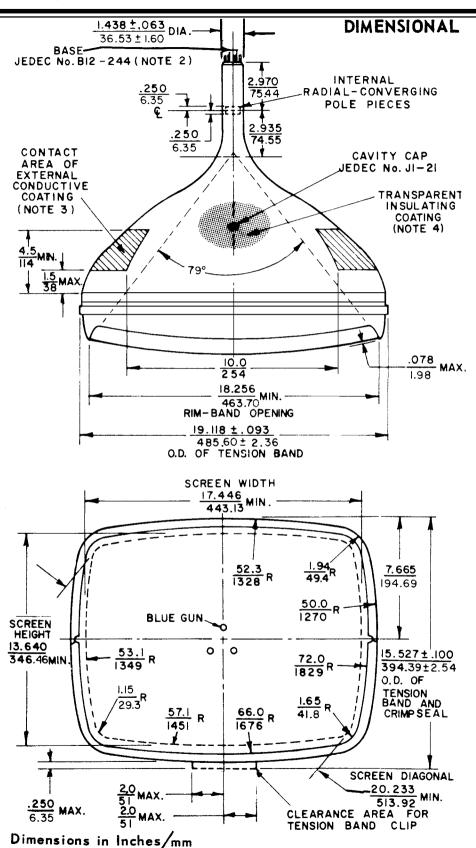
# LOCATION OF RADIAL-CONVERGING POLE PIECES VIEWED FROM SCREEN END OF GUNS

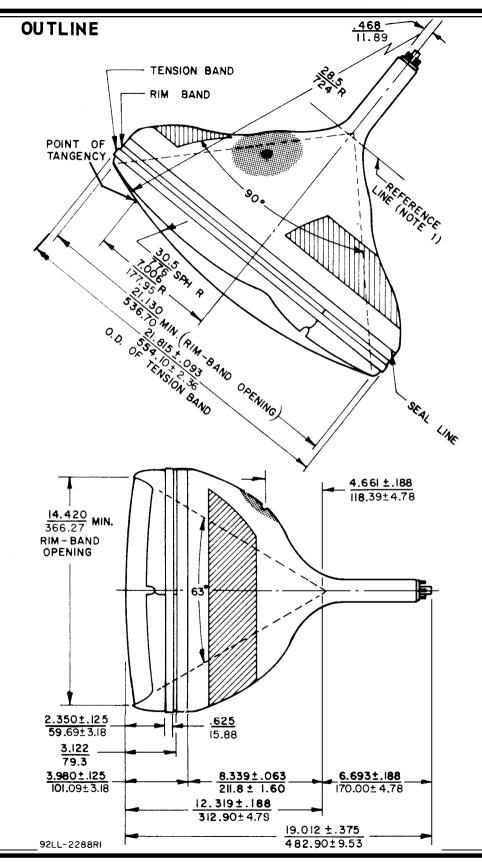


#### NOTES FOR DIMENSIONAL OUTLINE

- Note 1: With tube neck inserted through flared end of reference-line and neck-funnel-contour gauge JEDEC No.G162 and with tube seated in gauge, the reference line is determined by the intersection of the plane C-C' of the gauge with the glass funnel.
- Note 2: Socket for this base should not be rigidly mounted; it should have flexible leads and be allowed to move freely. Bottom circumference of base will fall within a 2-inch (51-mm) circle concentric with bulb axis.
- Note 3: The drawing shows the size and location of the contact area of the external conductive coating. The actual area of this coating will be greater than that of the contact area so as to provide the required capacitance. External conductive coating must be grounded with multiple contacts.
- Note 4: To clean this area, wipe only with soft, dry, lintless cloth.

## 22UP22





### **CUTOFF DESIGN CHART**

