

Refer to chart at end of section.

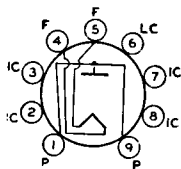
1U5

Refer to chart at end of section.

IV

HALF-WAVE VACUUM RECTIFIER

1V2



9U

Miniature type used as a doubler in high-voltage pulse rectifier circuits of black-and-white television receivers and as a focus rectifier in color television receivers. The very low power required by the filament permits the use of a rectifier transformer having small size and light weight. Outlines section, 6B; requires miniature 9-contact socket.

Filament Voltage (ac)	0.625*	volt
Filament Current	0.3	ampere
Direct Interelectrode Capacitance:		
Plate to Filament (Approx.)	0.8	pF

* Under no circumstances should the filament voltage be less than 0.525 volt or greater than 0.725 volt.

Pulsed Rectifier

For operation in a 525-line, 30-frame system

MAXIMUM RATINGS (Design-Maximum Values)

Peak Inverse Plate Voltage#	8250*	volts
Peak Plate Current	11	mA
Average Plate Current	0.6	mA

Pulse duration must not exceed 15% of a horizontal scanning cycle (10 microseconds).

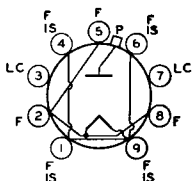
* The dc component must not exceed 7000 volts.

Refer to chart at end of section.

1X2A

Refer to chart at end of section.

1X2B
1X2B/1X2A



9Y

HALF-WAVE VACUUM RECTIFIER

1X2C

Miniature type used as a rectifier in high-voltage pulse circuits of black-and-white television receivers and as a focus rectifier in color television receivers. Outlines section, 7A; requires miniature 9-contact socket. Socket terminals 3 and 7 may be used as tie points for components at or near filament potential. For high-voltage and X-ray safety considerations, refer to page 93.

Filament Voltage (ac)	1.25	volts
Filament Current	0.2	ampere
Direct Interelectrode Capacitance:		
Plate to Filament and Internal Shield (Approx.)	1	pF

Flyback Rectifier

For operation in a 525-line, 30-frame system

MAXIMUM RATINGS (Design-Maximum Values)

Peak Inverse Plate Voltage#	22000*	volts
Peak Plate Current	45	mA
Average Plate Current	0.5	mA
Filament Voltage:		
Absolute-maximum value	1.45	volts
Absolute-minimum value	1.05	volts

CHARACTERISTIC, Instantaneous Value

Tube Voltage Drop for plate current of 7 mA	80	volts
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X-RADIATION CHARACTERISTIC

X-Radiation, Maximum:

Statistical value controlled on a lot sampling basis 0.5 mR/hr

Pulse duration must not exceed 15% of a horizontal scanning cycle (10 microseconds).

* The dc component must not exceed 18000 volts.

Caution—Operation of this tube outside of the maximum values indicated above may result in either temporary or permanent changes in the X-radiation characteristic of the tube. Equipment design must be such that these maximum values are not exceeded.

2A3 Refer to chart at end of section.

2A5 Refer to chart at end of section.

2A6 Refer to chart at end of section.

2A7 Refer to chart at end of section.

2AF4A Refer to chart at end of section.

2AF4B Refer to chart at end of section.

2AF4B/2DZ4 Refer to type 6AF4A.

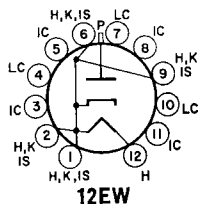
2AH2 Refer to chart at end of section.
For replacement use type 2BU2/2AH2.

2AS2 Refer to chart at end of section.

2AS2A

**HALF-WAVE
VACUUM RECTIFIER**

Duodecar type used as a rectifier in high-voltage pulse circuits of color television receivers. Outlines section, 9B; requires duodecar 12-contact socket. Socket terminals 4, 7, and 10 may be used as tie points for components at or near heater potential. For high-voltage and X-ray safety considerations, refer to page 93. Heater: volts (ac/dc), 2.5; amperes, 0.33.



Pulsed Rectifier

For operation in a 525-line, 30-frame system

MAXIMUM RATINGS (Design-Maximum Values)

Peak Inverse Plate Voltage#	30000•	volts
Peak Plate Current	90	mA
Average Plate Current	1.7	mA

CHARACTERISTIC, Instantaneous Value

Tube Voltage Drop for plate current of 7 mA	75	volts
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X-RADIATION CHARACTERISTIC

X-Radiation, Maximum:

Statistical value controlled on a lot sampling basis 25 mR/hr

Pulse duration must not exceed 15% of a horizontal scanning cycle (10 microseconds).

* The dc component must not exceed 24000 volts.

Caution—Operation of this tube outside of the maximum values indicated above may result in either temporary or permanent changes in the X-radiation characteristic of the tube. Equipment design must be such that these maximum values are not exceeded.