## **Image Orthicon**

### MAGNETIC FOCUS

General:

### MAGNETIC DEFLECTION

### ANTI-GHOST IMAGE SECTION

For Outdoor and Studio Pickup with Black-and-White TV Cameras

#### DATA

General:
Heater, for Unipotential Cathode:
Voltage (AC or DC) 6.3 $\pm$ 10% volts
Current at 6.3 volts 0.6 amp
Direct Interelectrode Capacitance (Approx.):
Anode to all other electrodes 12 $\mu\mu$ f
Spectral Response
Spectral Response
Photocathode, Semitransparent:
Rectangular image (4 x 3 aspect ratio):
Useful size of 1.8" max. diagonal
Note: The size of the optical image focused on the
photocathode should be adjusted so that its maximum
diagonal does not exceed the specified value. The
corresponding electron image on the target should
have a size such that the corners of the rectangle
just touch the target ring; a condition that may be achieved in some camera designs with a 1.6" diagonal
image on the photocathode.
Orientation ofProper orientation is obtained when the
vertical scan is essentially parallel to
the plane passing through center of face-
plate and pin 7 of the shoulder base.
The horizontal and vertical scan should
preferably start at the corner of the
raster nearest pin 6 of the shoulder base.
Focusing Method
Deflection Method Magnetic
Overall Length
Overall Length.         15.20" ± 0.25"           Greatest Diameter of Bulb.         3.00" ± 0.06"           Minimum Deflection—Coil Inside Diameter.         2-3/8"
Minimum Deflection-Coil Inside Diameter
Deflecting-Coil Length
Deflecting-Coil Length
Alignment-Coil: Length
Position on neck Centerline of coil located
8.5" from flat area of the
jumbo annular base.
Photocathode Distance Inside End of Focusing Coil 1/2"
Operating Position The tube should never be operated in a
vertical position with the Diheptal-base endup
nor in any other position where the axis of the
tube with the base up makes an angle of less than
20° with the vertical.
Weight (Approx.)
• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •

TEMPERATURE DIFFERENCE:

GRID-No.6 VOLTAGE. . . .

Negative value . . . GRID-No.5 VOLTAGE. . .

TARGET VOLTAGE:
Positive value . .

Between target section and any part of bulb hotter than target section . .

Shoulder Base Keyed Jumbo Annular 7-Pin BOTTOM VIEW						
Pin 1 - Grid No.6 Pin 2 - Photocathode Pin 3 - Internal Connec- tion—Do Not Use Pin 4 - Internal Connec- Pin 7 - Internal Connec-						
tion—Do Not Use tion—Do Not Use End Base						
Pin 1 - Heater Pin 2 - Grid No.4, Field Mesh Pin 3 - Grid No.3 Pin 4 - Internal Connection—Do Not Use Pin 5 - Dynode No.2 Pin 6 - Dynode No.4 Pin 7 - Anode Pin 8 - Dynode No.5 Pin 9 - Dynode No.1, Grid No.2 Pin 11 - Internal Connection—Do Not Use Pin 12 - Grid No.1 Pin 13 - Cathode, Suppressor Grid Pin 14 - Heater  DIRECTION OF LIGHT: PERPENDICULAR TO LARGE END OF TUBE						
NOTE: In the tube symbol, the suppressor grid connected to the cathode, and the field-mesh grid connected to grid No.4, are intentionally without numbers to avoid upsetting industry practice of associating functional camera control knobs with specified grid numbers. For example, beam-focus control is generally associated with knob identified as Gu (grid No.4).						
Maximum and Minimum Ratings, Absolute-Maximum Values:						
PHOTOCATHODE:  Voltage						
OPERATING TEMPERATURE: Any part of bulb 65 max. °C						
Of bulb at large end of tube (Target section)						

oc

volts

volts

volts

volts

5 max. -700 max.

10 max.

10 max.

150 max.

GRID-No.4 VOLTAGE			350 max.	volts	
GRID-No 3 VOLTAGE			400 max.	volts	
GRID-No.2 & DYNODE-No.1 VOLTAG	Ε		350 max.	volts	
GRID-No.1 VOLTAGE:			•		
Negative-bias value			125 max.	volts	
Positive-bias value			0 max.	volts	
PEAK HEATER-CATHODE VOLTAGE:					
Heater negative with respect	to cat	hode.	125 max.	volts	
Heater positive with respect	to cat	hode.	10 max.	volts	
ANODE SUPPLY VOLTAGE			1350 max.	volts	
VOLTAGE PER MULTIPLIER STAGE .			350 max.	volts	
Typical Operating Values: b					
Photocathode Voltage (Image Fo	cus) c.		-400 to -540	volts	
Grid-No.6 Voltage (Accelerator	·)				
Approx. 75% of photocathode	voltage	d			
Target-Cutoff Voltage*			−3 to +1	volts	
Grid-No.5 Voltage (Decelerator	·)		0 to 40	volts	
Grid-No.4 Voltage (Beam Focus)	٠		140 to 180	volts	
Grid-No.3 Voltagef			260 to 300	volts	
Grid-No.2 & Dynode-No.1 Voltag			300	volts	
Grid-No.1 Voltage for Picture			-45 to -115	volts	
Dynode-No.2 Voltage			600	volts	
Dynode-No.3 Voltage Dynode-No.4 Voltage			800	volts volts	
Dynode-No.5 Voltage			1000 1200	volts	
Anode Voltage			1250	volts	
Target-Temperature Range			35 to 45	V0163	
Minimum Peak-to-Peak Blanking	Voltage		5	volts	
Field Strength at Center	vo. cago		Ü		
			75	gausses	
Field Strength of Alignment Co	il		0 to 3	gausses	
Performance Data:					
With conditions shown under	Tybica	l Ober	ating Value:	s and	
with camera lens set to bring the picture highlights one					
stop above the "knee" of the	light-t	ransfe	r character	istic	
	Nin.	Averag	e Nax.		
Cathode Radiant Sensitivity					
at 4500 angstroms	-	0.028	3 -	μa/μw	
Luminous Sensitivity			_		
(2870° K)	30	60		μa/lm	
Anode Current (DC)	-	30	50	$\mu$ a	
Signal-Output Current	_		20	_	
(Peak to peak)	5	-	30	$\mu$ a	
Ratio of Peak-to-Peak					
Highlight Video—Signal Current to RMS Noise Current					
for bandwidth of 4.5 Mc		45:3	_		
Photocathode Illumination at	JU. ±	40	. –	-	
2870° K required to reach					
"knee" of light-transfer					
characteristic	-	0.0	L 0.028	fc	
				-	

- Indicates a change.

### 7293A

Amplitude Response at 400 TV
lines per picture height (Per
cent of large-area black to
large-area white) h. . . . . . . 30 40 -

Limiting Horizontal Resolution. 500 - - TV lines

a Dynode-voltage values are shown under Typical Operating Falues.

b With 7293A operated in RCA-TK-11 or -TK-31 camera. Other cameras may require slightly different voltage ranges.

Adjust for best focus.

- for minimum highlight flare or "ghost" the grid-No.6 voltage should be 73 per cent of the photocathode voltage.
- Normal setting of target voltage is +2 volts from target cutoff. The target supply voltage should be adjustable from -3 to +5 volts.

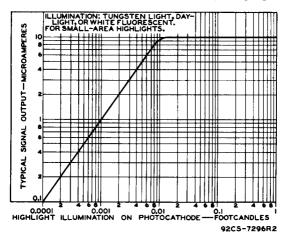
  Adjust to give the most uniformly shaded picture near maximum signal.
- Aujust to give the most uniformly shaded picture near maximum signal.

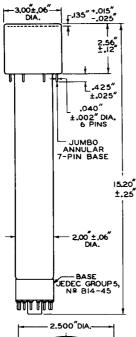
  \*\*Birection of current should be such that a north-seeking pole is attracted to the image end of the focusing coil, with the indicator located outside of and at the image end of the focusing coil.

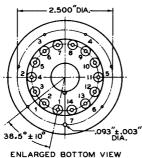
h Measured with amplifier having flat frequency response.

# SPECTRAL-SENSITIVITY CHARACTERISTIC OF PHOTOSENSITIVE DEVICE HAVING S-IO RESPONSE is shown at front of this Section

### **BASIC LIGHT-TRANSFER CHARACTERISTIC**

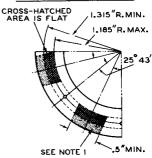






92CM-8293R3

### DETAIL OF BOTTOM VIEW OF JUMBO ANNULAR BASE



NOTE I: DOTTED AREA IS FLAT OR EXTENDS TOWARD DIHEPTAL-BASE END OF TUBE BY 0.060" MAX.

#### ANNULAR-BASE GAUGE

ANGULAR VARIATIONS BETWEEN PINS AS WELL AS ECCENTRICITY OF NECK CYLINDER WITH RESPECT TO PHOTO-CATHODE CYLINDER ARE HELD TO TOLERANCES SUCH THAT PINS AND NECK CYLINDER WILL FIT FLAT-PLATE GAUGE WITH:

- a. SIX HOLES HAVING DIAMETER OF 0.065" ± 0.001" AND ONE HOLE HAVING DIAMETER OF 0.150" ± 0.001". ALL HOLES HAVE DEPTH OF 0.265" ± 0.001". THE SIX 0.065" HOLES ARE ENLARGED BY 45° TAPER TO DEPTH OF 0.047". ALL HOLES ARE SPACED AT ANGLES OF 51°26' ± 5' ON CIRCLE DIAMETER OF 2.500" ± 0.001".
- b. SEVEN STOPS HAVING HEIGHT OF 0.187" ± 0.001", CENTERED BETWEEN PIN HOLES TO BEAR AGAINST FLAT AREAS OF BASE.
- c. RIM EXTENDING OUT A MINIMUM OF .0.125" FROM 2.812" DIAM— ETER AND HAVING HEIGHT OF 0.126" ± 0.001".
- d. NECK-CYLINDER CLEARANCE HOLE HAVING DIAMETER OF 2.200" ± 0.001".