

BEAM PENTODE

DESCRIPTION AND RATING

The 18A5 is a beam-power pentode designed for use as the horizontal-deflection amplifier in compact, 300-milliampere, series-string television receivers. The tube features relatively small size, low power requirements, and high performance capabilities at the low d-c supply voltages normally available in this application. The tube also has a controlled heater warm-up characteristic as required for use in television receivers that employ series-connected heaters.

GENERAL

ELECTRICAL

Cathode—Coated Unipotential	
Heater Voltage, AC or DC	18.5 Volts
Heater Current	0.3 $\pm$ 6% Amperes
Heater Warm-up Time*	11 Seconds
Direct Interelectrode Capacitances, approximate†	
Grid-Number 1 to Plate	0.7 μ f
Input	13 μ f
Output	7.0 μ f

MECHANICAL

Mounting Position—Any
Envelope—T-9, Glass
Base—B6-8, Intermediate Shell Octal 6-Pin or B6-60, Short Intermediate Shell Octal 6-Pin

MAXIMUM RATINGS

HORIZONTAL-DEFLECTION AMPLIFIER SERVICE‡

DESIGN-MAXIMUM VALUES

DC Plate-Supply Voltage (Boost† DC Power Supply)	350 Volts
Peak Positive Pulse Plate Voltage	3000 Volts
Peak Negative Pulse Plate Voltage	600 Volts
Screen Voltage	160 Volts
Peak Negative Grid-Number 1 Voltage	250 Volts
Plate Dissipation§	9.0 Watts
Screen Dissipation	2.5 Watts
DC Cathode Current	90 Milliamperes
Peak Cathode Current	310 Milliamperes
Heater-Cathode Voltage	

Heater Positive with Respect to Cathode

DC Component	100 Volts
Total DC and Peak	200 Volts

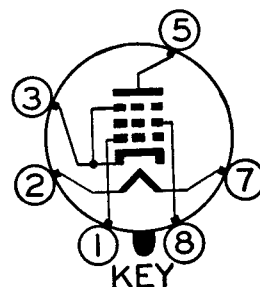
Heater Negative with Respect to Cathode

Total DC and Peak	200 Volts
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Grid-Number 1 Circuit Resistance	1.0 Megohms
Bulb Temperature at Hottest Point	190 C

Design-Maximum Ratings are the limiting values expressed with respect to bogie tubes at which satisfactory tube life can be expected to occur for the types of service for which the tube is rated. Therefore, the equipment designer must establish the circuit design so that initially and throughout equipment life no design-maximum value is exceeded with a bogie tube under the worst probable operating conditions with respect to supply-voltage variation, equipment component variation, equipment control adjustment, load variation, and environmental conditions.

BASING DIAGRAM

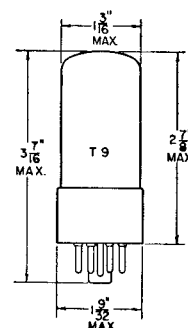


RETMA 6CK

TERMINAL CONNECTIONS

Pin 1—Grid Number 1
Pin 2—Heater
Pin 3—Cathode and Beam Plates
Pin 5—Plate
Pin 7—Heater
Pin 8—Grid Number 2 (Screen)

PHYSICAL DIMENSIONS



RETMA 9-15
OR 9-43

CHARACTERISTICS AND TYPICAL OPERATION

AVERAGE CHARACTERISTICS

Plate Voltage	60	200 Volts
Screen Voltage	125	125 Volts
Grid-Number 1 Voltage	0♦	—17 Volts
Plate Resistance, approximate		27000 Ohms
Transconductance		4800 Micromhos
Plate Current	165	40 Milliamperes
Screen Current	15	1.1 Milliamperes
Grid-Number 1 Voltage, approximate Ib = 1.0 Milliampere		—36 Volts
Triode Amplification Factor¶		4.6

* The time required for the voltage across the heater to reach 80 percent of its rated value after applying 4 times rated heater voltage to a circuit consisting of the tube heater in series with a resistance equal to 3 times the rated heater voltage divided by the rated heater current.

† Without external shield.

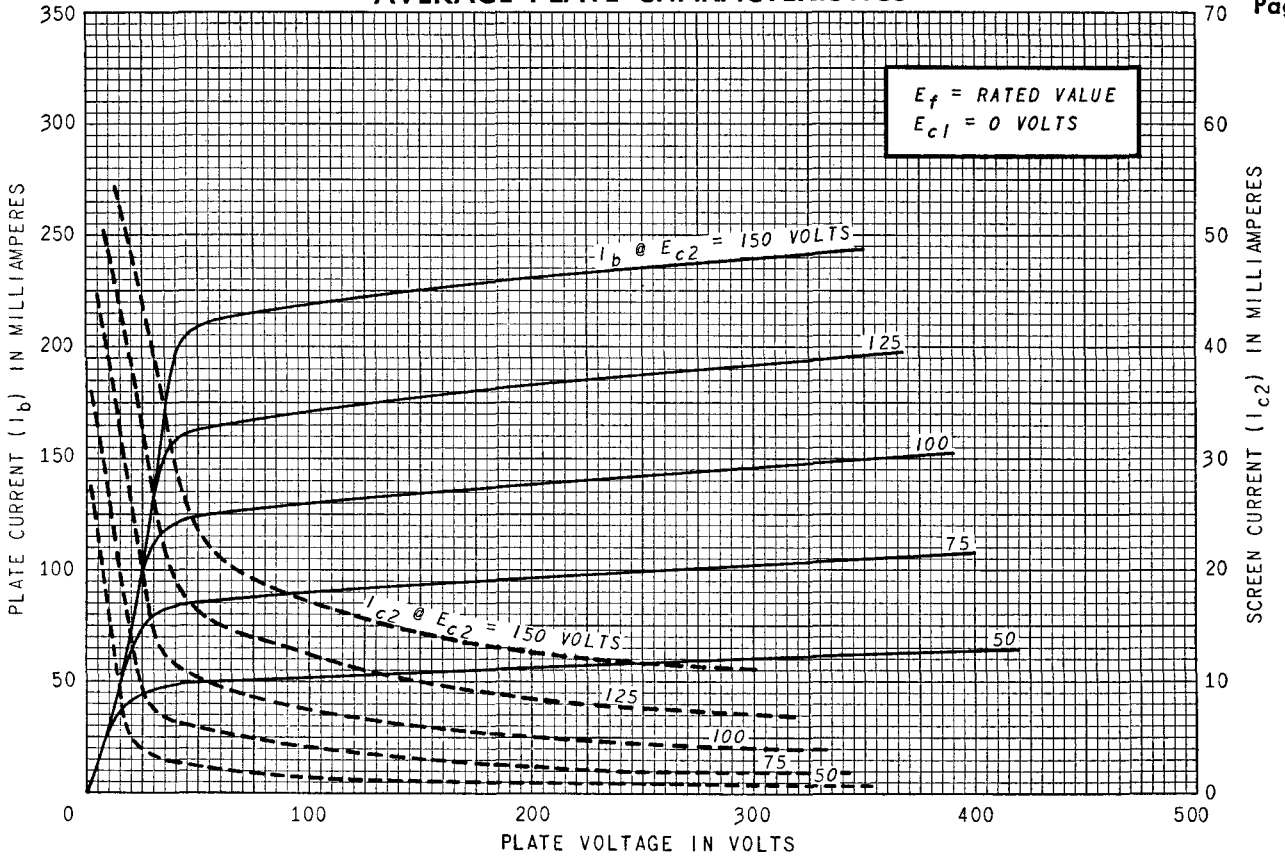
‡ For operation in a 525-line, 30-frame television system as described in "Standards of Good Engineering Practice Concerning Television Broadcast Stations," Federal Communications Commission. The duty cycle of the voltage pulse must not exceed 15 percent of one scanning cycle.

§ In stages operating with grid-leak bias, an adequate cathode-bias resistor or other suitable means is required to protect the tube in the absence of excitation.

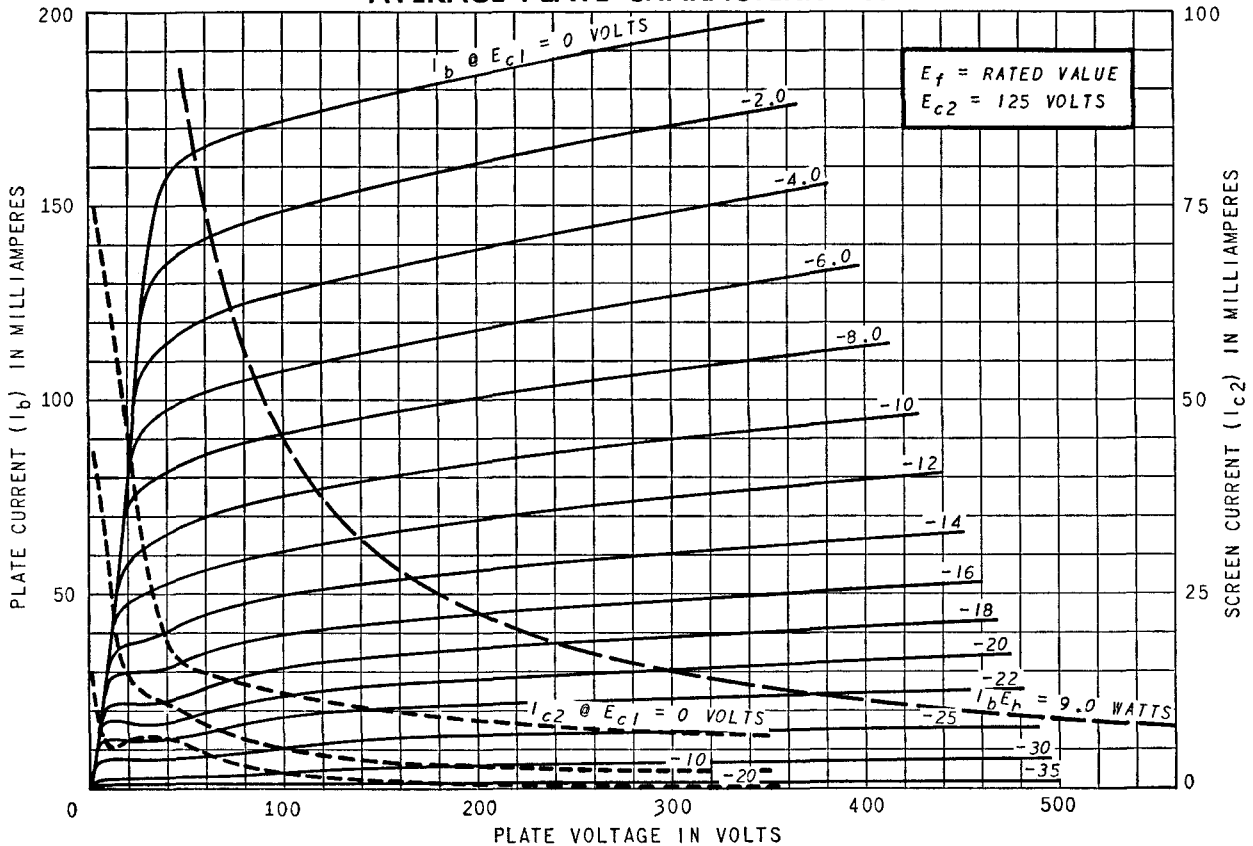
♦ Applied for short interval (two seconds maximum) so as not to damage tube.

¶ Triode connection (screen tied to plate) with Eb = Ec2 = 125 volts and Ec1 = —17 volts.

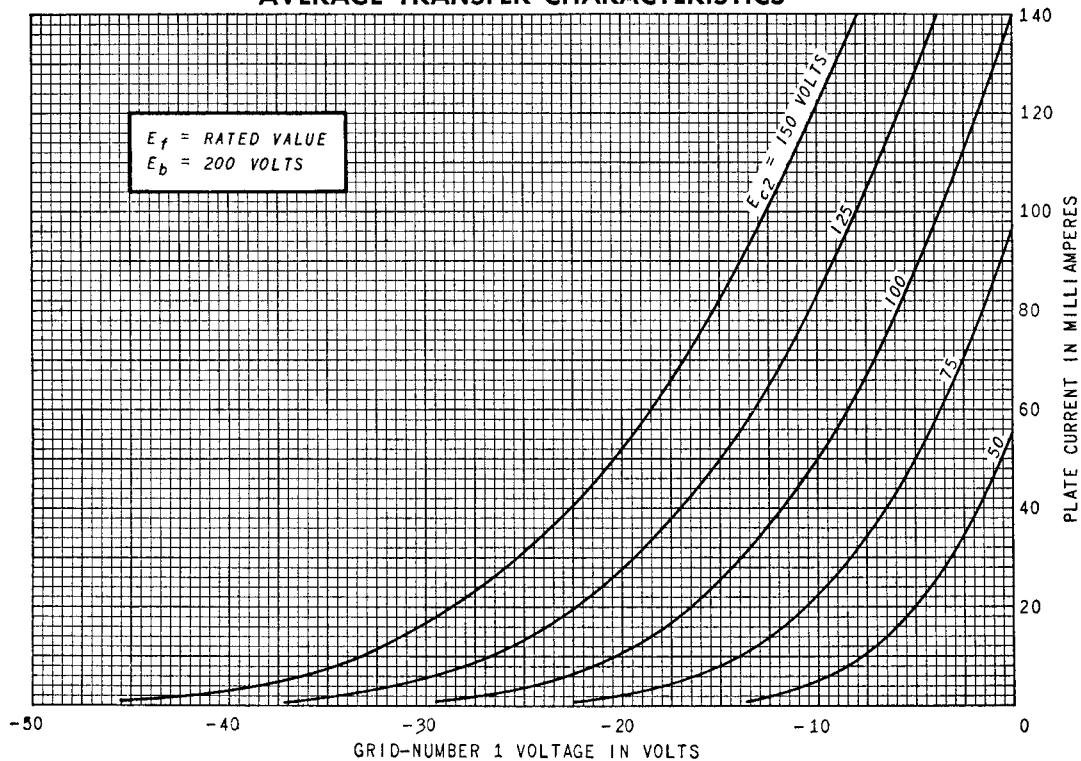
AVERAGE PLATE CHARACTERISTICS



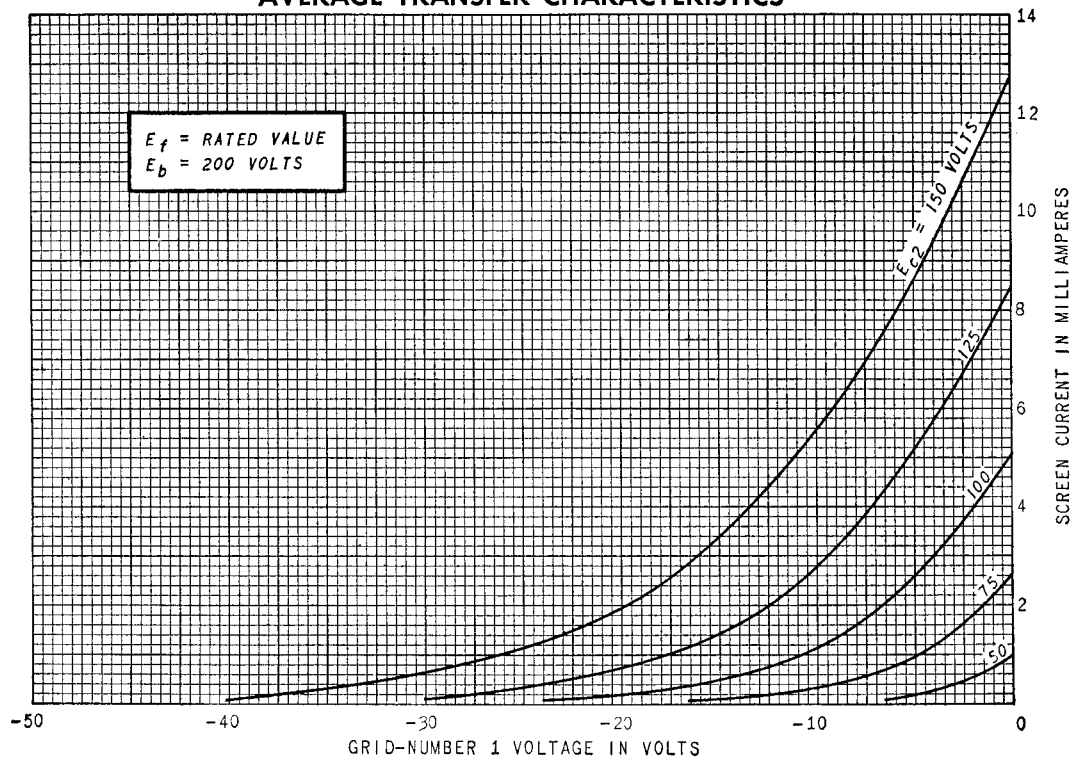
AVERAGE PLATE CHARACTERISTICS



AVERAGE TRANSFER CHARACTERISTICS



AVERAGE TRANSFER CHARACTERISTICS



TUBE DEPARTMENT

GENERAL  ELECTRIC

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