



21AXP22-A

21AXP22-A

COLOR KINESCOPE

THREE-GUN SHADOW-MASK TYPE
MAGNETIC CONVERGENCE

ELECTROSTATIC FOCUS
MAGNETIC DEFLECTION

ALUMINIZED TRICOLOR PHOSPHOR-DOT SCREEN

Supersedes Type 21AXP22

DATA

General:

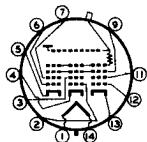
Electron Guns, Three with Axes Tilted		
Toward Tube Axis	Blue, Green, Red	
Heater, for Unipotential Cathode of		
Each Gun, Paralleled with Each of		
the Other Two Heaters within Tube:		
Voltage.	6.3	ac or dc volts
Current.	1.8 ± 10%	amp
Direct Interelectrode Capacitances (Approx.):		
Grid No.1 of any gun to all other		
electrodes except the No.1 grids		
of the other two guns.	7	μf
Cathode of blue gun + cathode of green		
gun + cathode of red gun to all		
other electrodes	16	μf
Grid No.3 (Of each gun tied within		
tube to No.3 grids of other two		
guns) to all other electrodes.	9	μf
Faceplate, Spherical	Filterglass	
Light transmission (Approx.)	77%	
Screen, on Inner Surface of Faceplate:		
Type	Aluminized, Tricolor, Phosphor-Dot	
Phosphor (Three separate phosphors, collectively).	P22	
Fluorescence and phosphorescence of		
separate phosphors, respectively.	Blue, Green, Red	
Persistence of group phosphorescence	Medium	
Dot arrangement.	Triangular group consisting of	
	blue dot, green dot, and red dot	
Spacing between centers of adjacent dot trios (Approx.)	0.029"	
Size (Minimum):		
Greatest width	19-1/16"	
Height	15-1/4"	
Projected area	255 sq. in.	
Focusing Method.	Electrostatic	
Convergence Method	Magnetic	
Deflection Method.	Magnetic	
Deflection Angles (Approx.):		
Horizontal	70°	
Vertical	55°	
Tube Dimensions:		
Maximum overall length	25-5/16"	
Diameter:		
At lip	20-9/16" ± 1/8"	
At flange.	20-15/16" ± 5/16"	
Weight (Approx.)	28 lbs	
Mounting Position.	Tube axis horizontal	
	(base pin 12 on top)	

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Ultr Terminal. Metal Shell
Base. . . . Small-Shell Neodiheptal 12-Pin (JETEC No.B12-131)
Socket. Alden Nos.214NMJNSC (Radial leads).

Basing Designation for BOTTOM VIEW. 14AH

Pin 1 - Heater
Pin 2 - Grid No.1
 of Red Gun
Pin 3 - Grid No.2
 of Red Gun
Pin 4 - Cathode
 of Red Gun
Pin 5 - Cathode
 of Green Gun
Pin 6 - Grid No.1
 of Green Gun
Pin 7 - Grid No.2
 of Green Gun



Pin 9 - Grids No.3
Pin 11 - Grid No.2
 of Blue Gun
Pin 12 - Grid No.1
 of Blue Gun
Pin 13 - Cathode
 of Blue Gun
Pin 14 - Heater
METAL SHELL:
 Ultor
 (Grid No.4,
 Grid No.5,
 Collector)

Maximum Ratings, Design-Center Values:

ULTOR-TO-CATHODE (Of each gun) VOLTAGE . . .	25000 max.	volts
ULTOR CURRENT, (Average, each gun)	500* max.	μamp
GRID-No.3-TO-CATHODE (Of each gun) VOLTAGE . .	6000 max.	volts
GRID-No.2-TO-CATHODE VOLTAGE (Each gun) . .	800 max.	volts
GRID-No.1-TO-CATHODE VOLTAGE (Each gun):		
Negative bias value	400 max.	volts
Positive bias value	0 max.	volts
Positive peak value	2 max.	volts

PEAK HEATER-CATHODE VOLTAGE (Each gun):

Heater negative with respect to cathode:
During equipment warm-up period

not exceeding 15 seconds. 410 max. volts

After equipment warm-up period. 180 max. volts

Heater positive with respect to cathode . 180 max. volts

Equipment Design Ranges:

With any ultor voltage (E_{c4} each gun) between 20000* and 25000 volts

Grid-No.3 (Focusing
electrode)-to-Cathode
(Of each gun) Voltage . 15.2% to 21.2% of E_{c4k} each gun volts

Grid-No.2-to-Cathode
Voltage (Each gun)
when circuit design
utilizes grid-No.1-
to-cathode voltage
(E_{c1k}) at fixed
value for raster
cutoff. See Cutoff Design Chart

* # : See next page.



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Grid-No.1-to-Cathode Voltage (Each gun) for Visual Extinction of Focused Raster when circuit design utilizes grid-No.2-to-cathode voltage (E_{c2k}) at fixed value. See Cutoff Design Chart

Variation in Raster Cutoff Between Guns in Any Tube. $\pm 21\%$ of average of highest and lowest cutoff values

Grid-No.3 Current for ultor current of 800 μ amp. -45 to +75 μ amp

Grid-No.2 Current (Each gun) -5 to +5 μ amp

Percentage of Total Ultor Current Supplied by Each Gun:

To produce Illuminant-C White

(I.C.I. Coordinates

$x = 0.310$, $y = 0.316$):

Red gun. 47 to 67 per cent

Blue gun 11 to 24 per cent

Green gun. 20 to 33 per cent

To produce White of 8500°K +

27 M.P.C.D. (I.C.I. Coordin-

ates $x = 0.287$, $y = 0.316$):

Red gun. 42 to 60 per cent

Blue gun 12 to 27 per cent

Green gun. 23 to 38 per cent

Maximum Raster Shift in Any Direction from Screen Center[‡]. 1 inch

Adjustment to be Provided by the Following Components:

Purifying magnet Raster shift of 1" max. in any direction from screen center

Magnetic-field equalizer Beam displacement with respect to phosphor dot at position of max. displacement (i.e., edge of screen)

Tangential $\pm 0.0005"$ to $\pm 0.007"$

Radial $\pm 0.0005"$ to $\pm 0.005"$

* A value of average ultor current per gun higher than 500 microamperes will increase picture brightness but may impair resolution and shorten cathode life.

‡ Centering of the raster on the screen is accomplished by passing direct current of the required value through each pair of deflecting coils to compensate for raster shift resulting from adjustments for optimum convergence and color purity.

Brilliance and definition decrease with decreasing ultor voltage. In general, the ultor voltage should not be less than 20000 volts.



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Lateral-Converging Magnet:•♂

After adjustment has been made for color purity and dynamic convergence—

Max. shift of blue beam. $\pm 1/4"$

Max. shift of red and green beams. $\pm 1/8"$ to $\pm 3/8"$

Average of max. shift of red and green beams. $\pm 7/32"$ to $\pm 9/32"$

Radial-Converging Magnet

Assembly:•

For static convergence—

After adjustment has been made for optimum color purity and dynamic convergence

(Each beam). Shift of $\pm 5/8"$

For dynamic convergence†—

Effected by magnetomotive force of parabolic and/or sawtooth waveshape synchronized with scanning.

Horizontal:

Blue pattern—

Parabola amplitude to provide♂. Shift of $1/4"$ to $9/16"$

Sawtooth amplitude to provide⁰⁰. Shift of $\pm 50\%$ of the shift caused by parabola amplitude

Red pattern & green pattern—

Parabola:

Amplitude to provide♂. Shift of $1/8"$ to $3/8"$

Ratio of red-pattern shift to green-pattern shift. $1/2$ to 2

Sawtooth:

Amplitude for red pattern to provide⁰⁰. Shift of -35% to $+85\%$ of the shift caused by parabola amplitude

Amplitude for green pattern to provide⁰⁰. Shift of -85% to $+35\%$ of the shift caused by parabola amplitude

Difference between red-pattern shift and green-pattern shift (Shift_R - Shift_G). 0 to $+100\%$

Vertical:

Blue pattern—

Parabola amplitude to provide♂. Shift of 0 to $1/8"$

♂, ♂, †, ♀, ⁰⁰: See next page.



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For dynamic convergence† (Cont'd):

Vertical:

Sawtooth amplitude
to provide⁰⁰ Shift of 0 to 1/4"

Red pattern & green pattern—

Parabola:

Amplitude to provide^Δ. Shift of 1/8" to 3/8"

Ratio of red-pattern
shift to green-
pattern shift 1/2 to 2

Sawtooth:

Amplitude to provide⁰⁰ . . Shift of -1/8" to +3/16"

Difference between red-
pattern shift and
green-pattern shift
(Shift_R - Shift_G) 0 to +100%

Examples of Use of Design Ranges:

<i>For ultor voltage of</i>	<i>20000</i>	<i>25000</i>	<i>volts</i>
Grid-No.3 (Focusing Electrode)- to-Cathode (Of Each Gun)			
Voltage.	3040 to 4240	3800 to 5300	volts
Grid-No.2-to-Cathode Voltage (Each Gun) when circuit de- sign utilizes grid-No.1-to- cathode voltage of -70 volts for raster cutoff.	130 to 370	130 to 370	volts
Grid-No.1-to-Cathode Voltage (Each Gun) for Visual Extinction of Focused Raster when circuit design utilizes grid-No.2-to- cathode voltage of 200 volts	-45 to -100	-45 to -100	volts

Limiting Circuit Values:

High-Voltage Circuits:

In order to minimize the possibility of damage to the tube caused by a momentary internal arc, it is recommended that the *ultor power supply* and the *grid-No.3 power supply* be of the limited-energy type with inherent regulation to limit the continuous short-circuit current to 50 milliamperes. In addition, to prevent cathode damage with resultant decrease in tube life, the effective resistance between grid-No.3 power supply output capacitor and the grid-No.3 electrode should be not less than 50000 ohms. This resistance should be capable of withstanding the maximum instantaneous current and voltage in the grid-No.3 circuit.

In equipment utilizing a well-regulated ultor power supply, the *grid-No.3-circuit resistance* should be limited to 7.5 megohms.

⊕, †, Δ, 00: See next page.



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Low-Voltage Circuits:

Grid-No.1-Circuit Resistance

(Each Gun) 1.5 max. megohms

When the cathode of each gun is not connected directly to the heater, the grid-No.2-to-heater circuit, the grid-No.1-to-heater circuit, and the cathode-to-heater circuit should each have an impedance such that their respective power sources in combination will not supply an instantaneous or continuous short-circuit current of more than 300 milliamperes total. Such current limitation will prevent heater burnout in case of a momentary internal arc within the tube.

When the cathode is connected directly to the heater, the grid-No.2-to-heater circuit, and the grid-No.1-to-heater circuit should each have an impedance such that their respective power sources in combination will not supply an instantaneous or continuous short-circuit current of more than 300 milliamperes total. Such current limitation will prevent heater burnout in case of a momentary internal arc within the tube.

• Shift is the movement of the regions of bar-or-dot-generator pattern indicated in notes (A) and (00).

• The direction of movement of the red and green beam is opposite to that of the blue beam.

† Indicated values apply when RCA test yoke is used with the 21AXP22-A.

▲ The parabola amplitude is determined by the average value of the shifts at the extremities of the respective horizontal and vertical axes of the screen with convergence of the three beams maintained at the center of the screen. An increase in amplitude should move the blue beam toward the top of the screen; the red beam toward the lower left of the screen; and the green beam toward the lower right of the screen.

00 The sawtooth amplitude is determined by the difference between the shifts at the extremities of the respective horizontal and vertical axes of the screen. Positive amplitude indicates that the shift at the right or bottom of the screen is greater than the shift at the left or top of the screen.

X-RAY WARNING

X-ray radiation is produced by the 21AXP22-A when it is operated at its normal ultor voltage. The radiation is through the faceplate, and is sufficient to require the adoption of safety measures in TV receivers. Shielding such as that provided by a 1/4-inch thickness of safety glass (lime) in front of the faceplate, should prove adequate to provide protection against personal injury from prolonged exposure at close range when the tube is operated at its maximum ultor voltage rating.

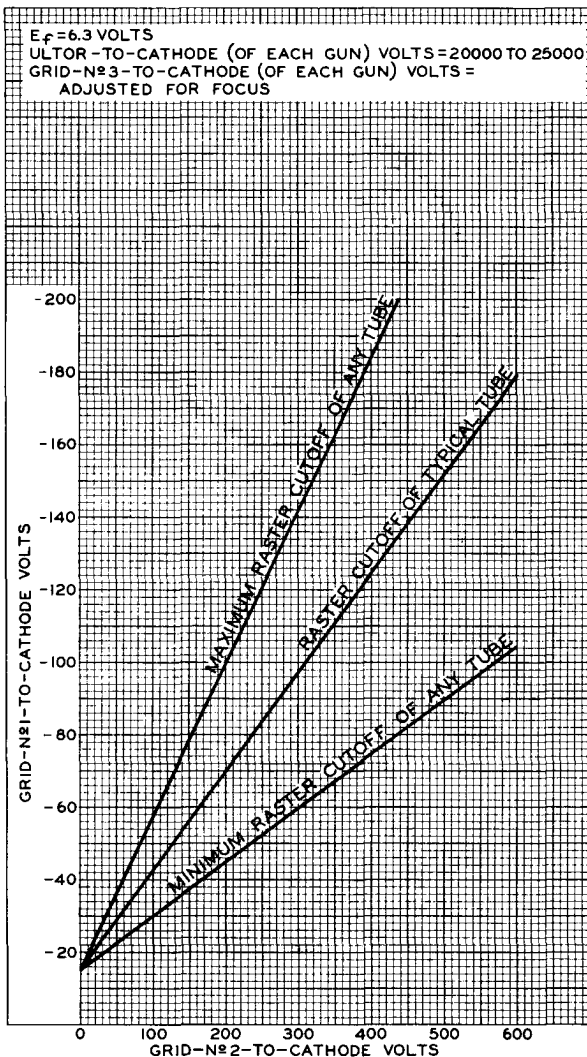
When this tube is being serviced outside of the TV receiver cabinet, it should never be operated without providing adequate X-ray shielding in front of faceplate. Because the ultor voltage may rise above its maximum rated value for short periods during adjustment with increase in the amount of X-ray radiation, provision should be made for placing a 3/8-inch thickness of safety glass in front of the faceplate to avoid the hazard of X-ray radiation.



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CUTOFF DESIGN CHART

21AXP22-A



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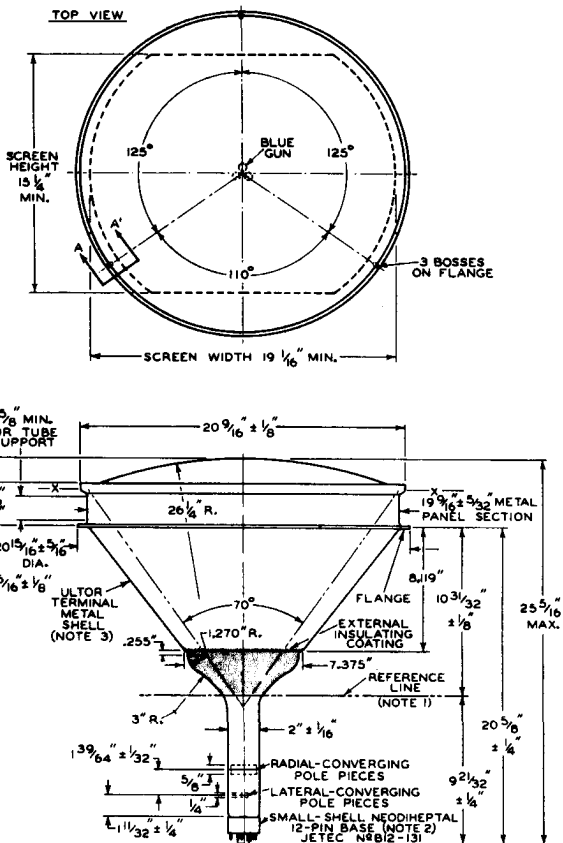
RADIO CORPORATION OF AMERICA, HARRISON, NEW JERSEY

92CM-8565R1

21AXP22-A



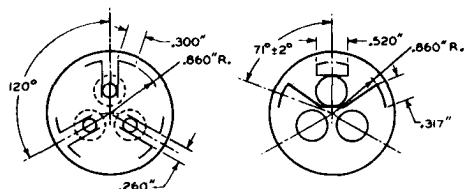
21AXP22-A COLOR KINESCOPE





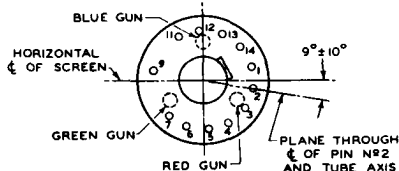
2IAXP22-A COLOR KINESCOPE

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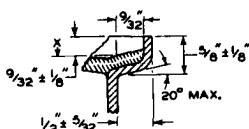


LOCATION OF RADIAL-
CONVERGING POLE PIECES

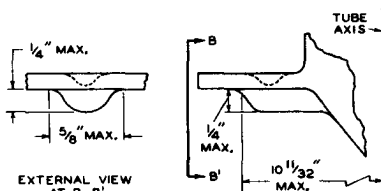
LOCATION OF LATERAL-
CONVERGING POLE PIECES



BASE
BOTTOM VIEW



DETAIL OF LIP



EXTERNAL VIEW AT A-A'
DETAIL OF FLANGE BOSSES

92CL-8399R4

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21AXP22-A

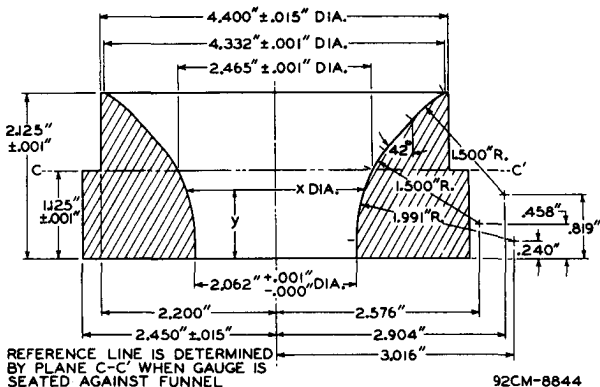
COLOR KINESCOPE

NOTE 1: WITH TUBE NECK INSERTED THROUGH FLARED END OF REFERENCE-LINE AND NECK-FUNNEL-CONTOUR GAUGE (SHOWN BELOW) AND WITH TUBE SEATED IN GAUGE, THE REFERENCE LINE IS DETERMINED BY THE INTERSECTION OF THE PLANE CC' 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 SHELL WILL FALL WITHIN A CIRCLE CONCENTRIC WITH METAL-SHELL AXIS AND HAVING A DIAMETER OF 3".

NOTE 3: METAL SHELL AND GLASS FACE OPERATE AT HIGH VOLTAGE. ANY MATERIAL IN CONTACT WITH THE SHELL OR THE FACE MUST BE INSULATED TO WITHSTAND THE MAXIMUM APPLIED ULTOR VOLTAGE.

REFERENCE-LINE AND NECK-FUNNEL-CONTOUR GAUGE



y	x	y	x
0.000"	2.062" + 0.001" - 0.000"	0.385"	2.062" + 0.001" - 0.000"
0.125"	2.062" + 0.001" - 0.000"	0.500"	2.084" ± 0.001"
0.250"	2.062" + 0.001" - 0.000"	0.625"	2.122" ± 0.001"
0.375"	2.062" + 0.001" - 0.000"	0.750"	2.182" ± 0.001"



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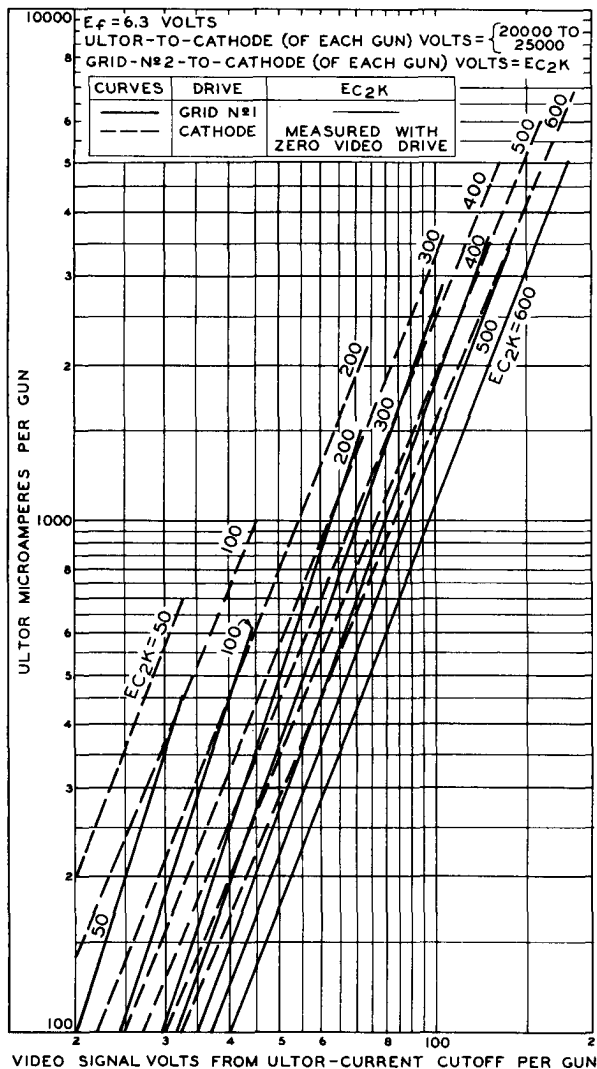
y	x	y	x
0.875"	2.258" $\pm$ 0.001"	1.625"	3.216" $\pm$ 0.001"
1.000"	2.352" $\pm$ 0.001"	1.750"	3.440" $\pm$ 0.001"
1.125"	2.465" $\pm$ 0.001"	1.875"	3.678" $\pm$ 0.001"
1.250"	2.604" $\pm$ 0.001"	2.000"	3.958" $\pm$ 0.001"
1.375"	2.778" $\pm$ 0.001"	2.125"	4.332" $\pm$ 0.001"
1.500"	2.990" $\pm$ 0.001"		

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TYPICAL DRIVE CHARACTERISTICS



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92CM-8566R1



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TYPICAL LIGHT-OUTPUT CHARACTERISTICS

$E_f = 6.3$ VOLTS

GRID-N#3-TO-CATHODE (OF EACH GUN) VOLTS = ADJUSTED FOR FOCUS

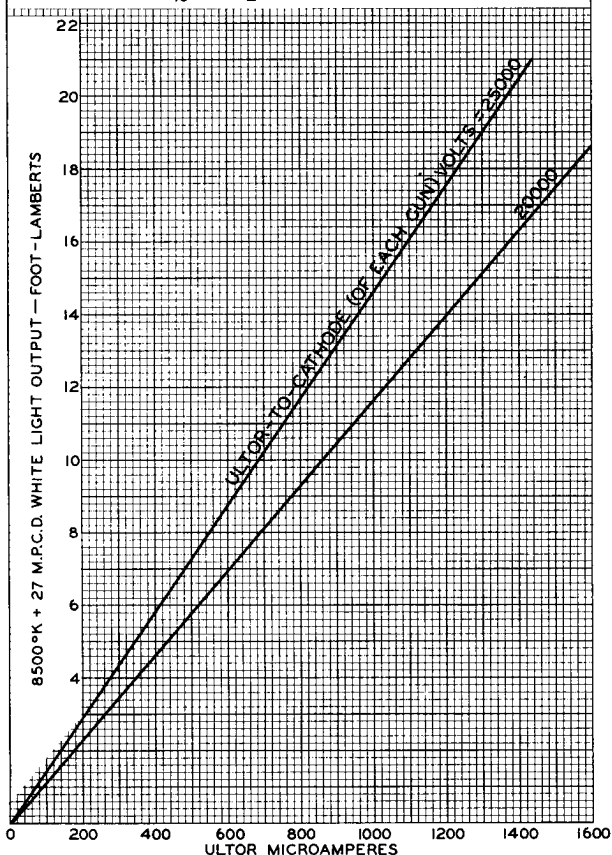
DRIVE OF EACH GUN IS ADJUSTED TO GIVE COMPOSITE ULTOR CURRENT TO PRODUCE $8500^\circ\text{K} + 27$ M.P.C.D. WHITE LIGHT OUTPUT
PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL ULTOR CURRENT SUPPLIED BY EACH GUN
TO PRODUCE $8500^\circ\text{K} + 27$ M.P.C.D. WHITE:

RED GUN: 51%

BLUE GUN: 19%

GREEN GUN: 30%

RASTER SIZE: $19\frac{1}{16}'' \times 14\frac{1}{2}''$



TUBE DIVISION

RADIO CORPORATION OF AMERICA, HARRISON, NEW JERSEY

92CM-8426R3



21AXP22-A

21AXP22-A/21AXP22

COLOR PICTURE TUBE

THREE-GUN SHADOW-MASK TYPE
MAGNETIC CONVERGENCE

ELECTROSTATIC FOCUS
MAGNETIC DEFLECTION

ALUMINIZED TRICOLOR PHOSPHOR-DOT SCREEN
Replacement for Types 21AXP22 & 21AXP22-A

DATA

General:

Electron Guns, Three with Axes Tilted
Toward Tube Axis. Red, Blue, Green

Heater, for Unipotential Cathode of
Each Gun, Paralleled with Each of
the Other Two Heaters within Tube:
Voltage 6.3 ac or dc volts
Current $1.8 \pm 10\%$ amp

Faceplate, Spherical. Filterglass
Light transmission (Approx.). 77%

Screen, On Inner Surface of Faceplate:
Type. Aluminized, Tricolor, Phosphor-Dot
Phosphor (Three separate phosphors, collectively)♦. . . P22
Fluorescence and phosphorescence of
separate phosphors, respectively. . . Red, Blue, Green
Persistence of group phosphorescence. Medium
Dot arrangement Triangular group consisting of
red dot, blue dot, and green dot
Spacing between centers of adjacent dot trios (Approx.) 0.029"
Size (Minimum):
Greatest width. 19-1/16"
Height. 15-1/4"
Projected area. 255 sq. in.

Focusing Method Electrostatic
Convergence Method. Magnetic
Deflection Method Magnetic

Deflection Angles (Approx.):
Horizontal. 70°
Vertical. 55°

Tube Dimensions:
Maximum overall length. 25-5/16"
Diameter:
At lip. 20-9/16" $\pm 1/8$ "
At flange 20-15/16" $\pm 5/16$ "
Weight (Approx.). 28 lbs
Operating Position. Tube axis horizontal
(Base pin 12 on top)

Ultor Terminal. Metal Shell
Socket. Alden Nos. 214NMINSC (Radial leads),
214NMINC (Axial leads), or equivalent

♦ For Curves, see front of this Section.

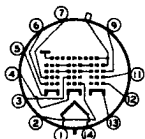


21AXP22-A/21AXP22

COLOR PICTURE TUBE

Base. . . . Small-Shell Neodiheptal 12-Pin (JEDEC No. B12-131)
 Basing Designation for BOTTOM VIEW. 14W

Pin 1 - Heater
 Pin 2 - Grid No.1
 of Red Gun
 Pin 3 - Grid No.2
 of Red Gun
 Pin 4 - Cathode
 of Red Gun
 Pin 5 - Cathode
 of Green Gun
 Pin 6 - Grid No.1
 of Green Gun
 Pin 7 - Grid No.2
 of Green Gun



Pin 9 - Grids No.3
 Pin 11 - Grid No.2
 of Blue Gun
 Pin 12 - Grid No.1
 of Blue Gun
 Pin 13 - Cathode
 of Blue Gun
 Pin 14 - Heater
 METAL SHELL -
 Ultor
 (Grid No.4,
 Grid No.5,
 Collector)

Maximum Ratings, Design-Center Values:

ULTOR-TO-CATHODE (Of each gun) VOLTAGE. . .	25000 max.	volts
GRID-No.3-TO-CATHODE (Of each gun) VOLTAGE. . .	6000 max.	volts
GRID-No.2-TO-CATHODE VOLTAGE (Each gun) . .	800 max.	volts
GRID-No.1-TO-CATHODE VOLTAGE (Each gun):		
Negative-bias value	400 max.	volts
Positive-bias value	0 max.	volts
Positive-peak value	2 max.	volts
PEAK HEATER-CATHODE VOLTAGE (Each gun):		
Heater negative with respect to cathode:		
During equipment warm-up period		
not exceeding 15 seconds.	410 max.	volts
After equipment warm-up period.	180 max.	volts
Heater positive with respect to cathode .	180 max.	volts

Limiting Circuit Values:

High-Voltage Circuits:

In order to minimize the possibility of damage to the tube caused by a momentary internal arc, it is recommended that the *ultor power supply* and the *grid-No.3 power supply* be of the limited-energy type with inherent regulation to limit the continuous short-circuit current to 50 milliamperes. In addition, to prevent cathode damage with resultant decrease in tube life, the effective resistance between grid-No.3 power-supply output capacitor and the grid-No.3 electrode should be not less than 50,000 ohms. This resistance should be capable of withstanding the maximum instantaneous current and voltage in the grid-No.3 circuit.

In equipment utilizing a well-regulated ultor power supply, the *grid-No.3-circuit resistance* should be limited to 7.5 megohms.

Low-Voltage Circuits:

Grid-No.1-Circuit Resistance (Each gun) . . 1.5 max. megohms



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When the cathode of each gun is not connected directly to the heater, the grid-No.2-to-heater circuit, the grid-No.1-to-heater circuit, and the cathode-to-heater circuit should each have an impedance such that their respective power sources in combination will not supply an instantaneous or continuous short-circuit current of more than 300 milliamperes total. Such current limitation will prevent heater burnout in case of a momentary internal arc within the tube.

When the cathode is connected directly to the heater, the grid-No.2-to-heater circuit, and the grid-No.1-to-heater circuit should each have an impedance such that their respective power sources in combination will not supply an instantaneous or continuous short-circuit current of more than 300 milliamperes total. Such current limitation will prevent heater burnout in case of a momentary internal arc within the tube.

X-RAY WARNING

X-ray radiation is produced by the 2IAXP22-A/2IAXP22 when it is operated at its normal ultor voltage. The radiation is through the faceplate, and is sufficient to require the adoption of safety measures in television receivers. Shielding such as that provided by a 1/4-inch thickness of safety glass (lime) in front of the faceplate, should prove adequate to provide protection against personal injury from prolonged exposure at close range when the tube is operated at its maximum ultor-voltage rating.

When this tube is being serviced outside of the television receiver cabinet, it should never be operated without providing adequate X-ray shielding in front of faceplate. Because the ultor voltage may rise above its maximum rated value for short periods during adjustment with increase in the amount of X-ray radiation, provision should be made for placing a 3/8-inch thickness of safety glass in front of the faceplate to avoid the hazard of X-ray radiation.