



COMPACTRON BEAM PENTODE

FOR TV HORIZONTAL-DEFLECTION AMPLIFIER APPLICATIONS

DESCRIPTION AND RATING

The 21JZ6 is a compactron beam-power pentode designed for use as the horizontal-deflection amplifier in television receivers. A separate connection is provided for the beam plates to minimize "snivets".

GENERAL

ELECTRICAL

Cathode - Coated Unipotential

Heater Characteristics and Ratings

Heater Voltage, AC or DC* 21 Volts
 Heater Current† 0.45±0.03 Amperes
 Heater Warm-up Time, average‡ 11 Seconds

Direct Interelectrode Capacitances, approximate¶

Grid-Number 1 to Plate: (g1 to p) 0.34 pf
 Input: g1 to (h + k + g2 + b.p.) . . 24 pf
 Output: p to (h + k + g2 + b.p.) . . 8.5 pf

MECHANICAL

Operating Position - Any

Envelope - T-12, Glass

Base - E12-74, Button 12-Pin

Top Cap - C1-3, Skirted Miniature

Outline Drawing - EIA 12-79

Maximum Diameter 1.563 Inches

Minimum Diameter 1.437 Inches

Maximum Over-all Length 3.625 Inches

Maximum Seated Height 3.250 Inches

Minimum Seated Height 3.000 Inches

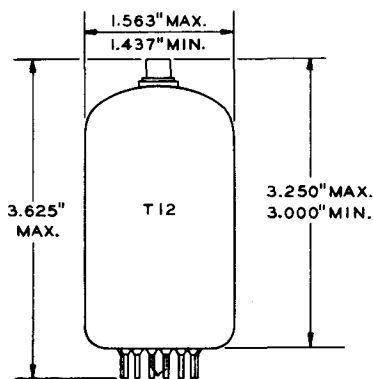
MAXIMUM RATINGS

Design-Maximum ratings are limiting values of operating and environmental conditions applicable to a bogey electron tube of a specified type as defined by its published data and should not be exceeded under the worst probable conditions.

The tube manufacturer chooses these values to provide acceptable serviceability of the tube, making allowance for the effects of changes in operating conditions due to variations in the characteristics of the tube under consideration.

The equipment manufacturer should design so that initially and throughout life no design-maximum value for the intended service is exceeded with a bogey tube under the worst probable operating conditions with respect to supply-voltage variation, equipment component variation, equipment control adjustment, load variation, signal variation, environmental conditions, and variations in the characteristics of all other electron devices in the equipment.

PHYSICAL DIMENSIONS

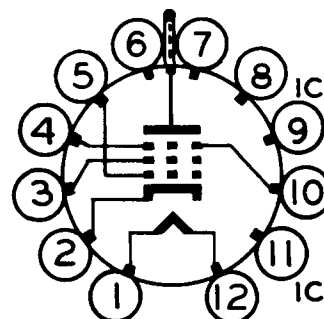


EIA 12-79

TERMINAL CONNECTIONS

Pin 1 - Heater
 Pin 2 - Cathode
 Pin 3 - Grid Number 2 (Screen)
 Pin 4 - Beam Plates
 Pin 5 - Grid Number 1
 Pin 6 - No Connection
 Pin 7 - No Connection
 Pin 8 - No Connection
 Pin 9 - Internal Connection - Do Not Use
 Pin 10 - Beam Plates
 Pin 11 - Internal Connection - Do Not Use
 Pin 12 - Heater
 Cap - Plate

BASING DIAGRAM



EIA 12GD

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express written agreement to the contrary, General Electric Company assumes no liability for patent infringement arising out of any use of the tubes with other devices or elements by any purchaser of tubes or others.

MAXIMUM RATINGS (Cont'd)**HORIZONTAL-DEFLECTION AMPLIFIER SERVICE#—DESIGN-MAXIMUM VALUES**

DC Plate-Supply Voltage (Boost + DC Power Supply)	770	Volts
Peak Positive Pulse Plate Voltage	6500	Volts
Peak Negative Pulse Plate Voltage	1500	Volts
Positive DC Beam Plate Voltage	70	Volts
Screen Voltage	220	Volts
Negative DC Grid-Number 1 Voltage	55	Volts
Peak Negative Grid-Number 1 Voltage	330	Volts
Plate Dissipation Δ	18	Watts
Screen Dissipation	3.5	Watts
DC Cathode Current	230	Milliamperes
Peak Cathode Current	800	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
Grid-Number 1 Circuit Resistance	1.0	Megohms
Bulb Temperature at Hottest Point	220	C

CHARACTERISTICS AND TYPICAL OPERATION**AVERAGE CHARACTERISTICS**

Plate Voltage.	5000	50	130	Volts
Beam Plates, Connected to Cathode at Socket				
Screen Voltage	130	130	130	Volts
Grid-Number 1 Voltage	---	0**	-20	Volts
Plate Resistance, approximate	---	---	9900	Ohms
Transconductance.	---	---	9000	Micromhos
Plate Current.	---	450	46	Milliamperes
Screen Current	---	29	1.8	Milliamperes
Grid-Number 1 Voltage, approximate				
I _b = 1.0 Milliamperes	-64	---	-32	Volts
Triode Amplification Factor $\ddagger\ddagger$	---	---	4.8	

NOTES

* Heater voltage for a bogey tube at I_f = 0.45 amperes.

† The equipment designer should design the equipment so that heater current is centered at the specified bogey value, with heater supply variations restricted to maintain heater current within the specified tolerance.

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

¶ Without external shield.

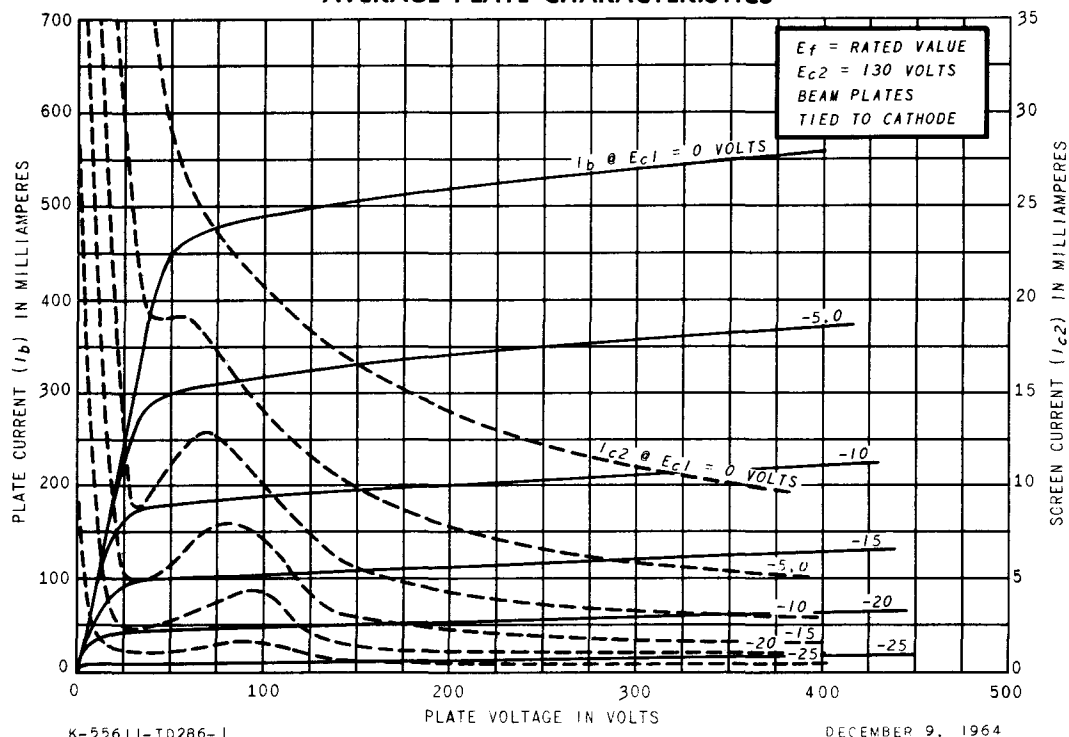
For operation in a 525-line, 30-frame television system as described in "Standards of Good Engineering Practice Concerning Television Broadcast Stations", Federal Communications Commission. The duty cycle of the voltage pulse must not exceed 15 percent of one scanning cycle.

Δ 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.

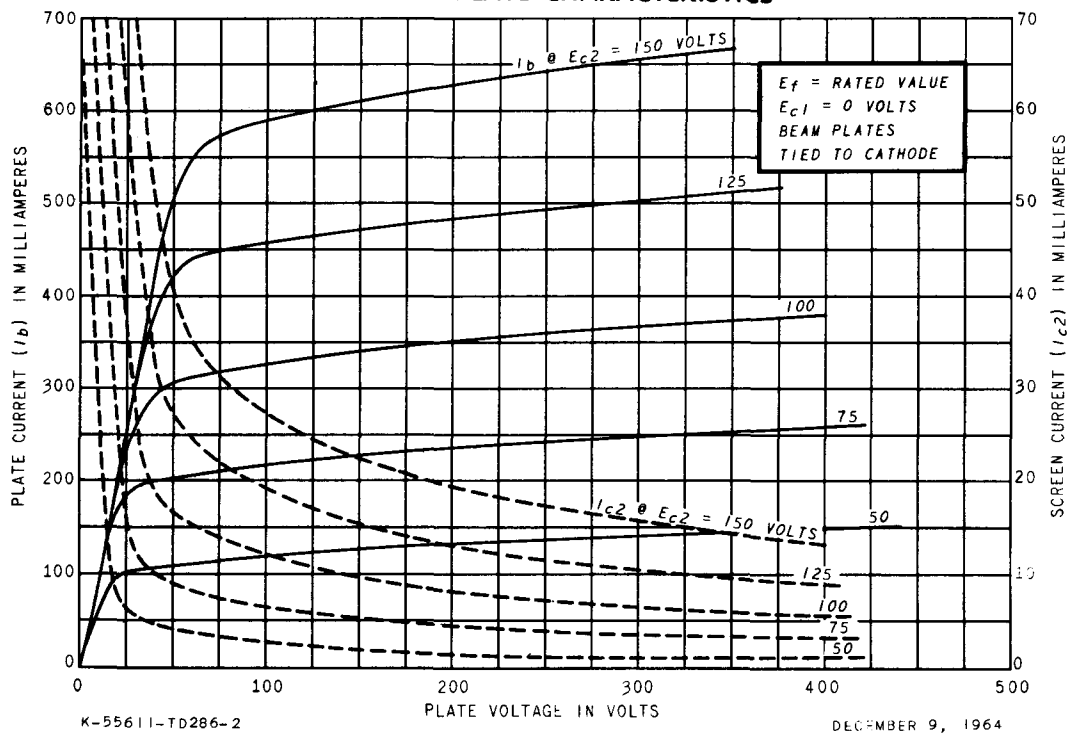
** Applied for short interval (two seconds maximum) so as not to damage tube.

$\ddagger\ddagger$ Triode connection (screen tied to plate) with E_b = E_{c2} = 130 volts and E_{c1} = -20 volts.

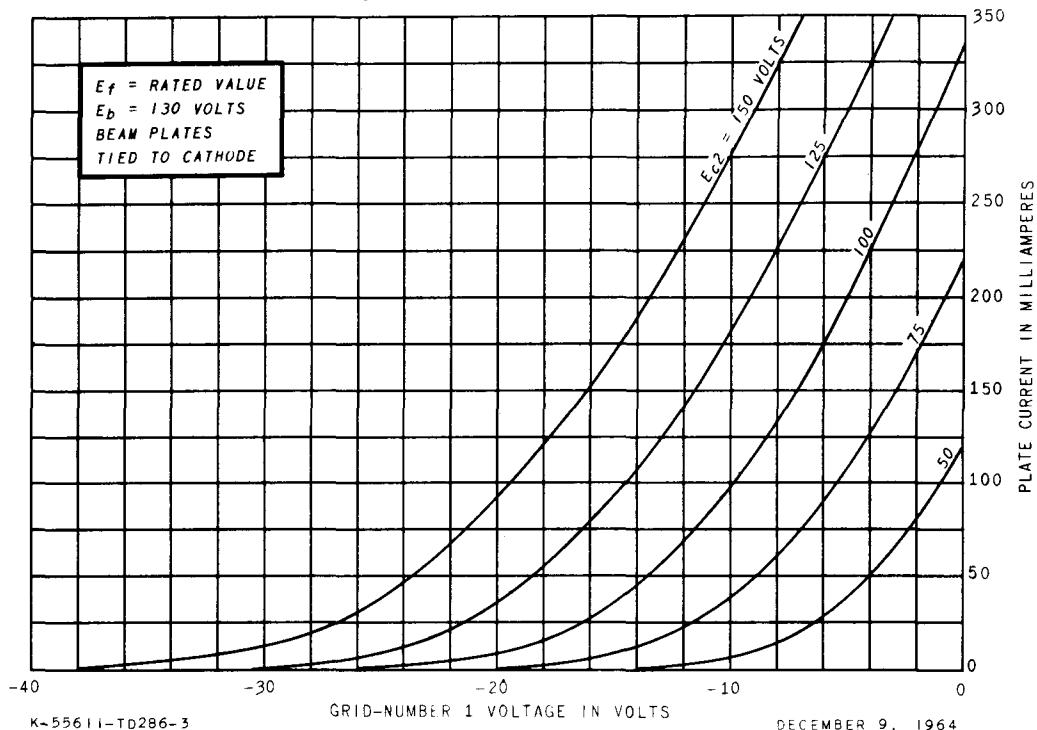
AVERAGE PLATE CHARACTERISTICS



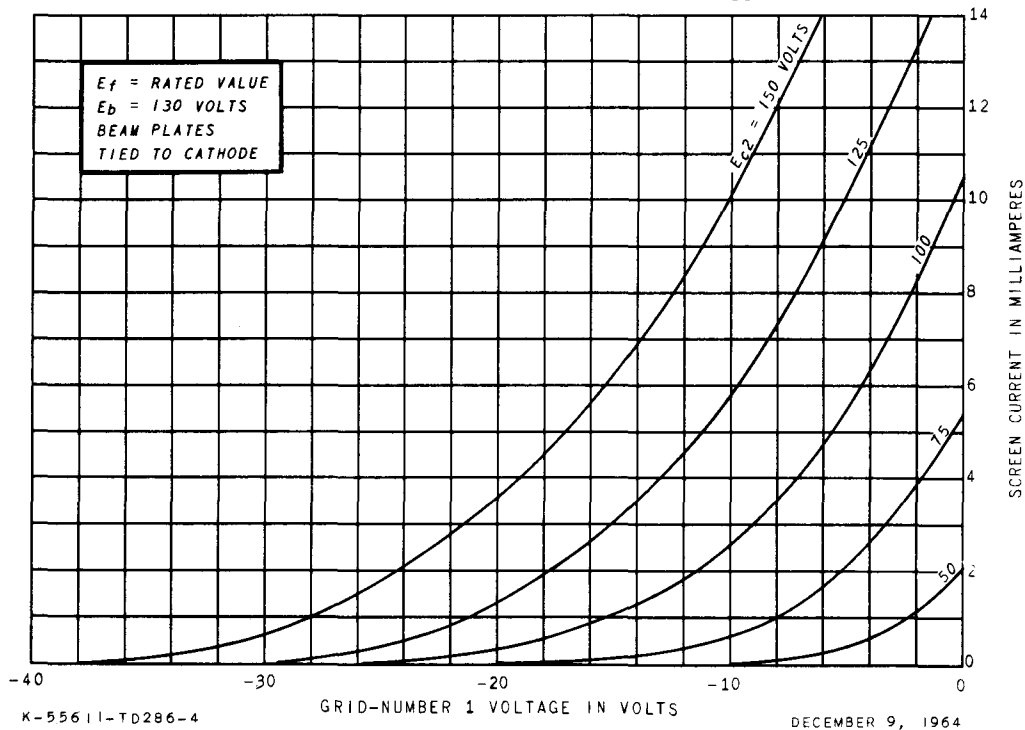
AVERAGE PLATE CHARACTERISTICS



AVERAGE TRANSFER CHARACTERISTICS



AVERAGE TRANSFER CHARACTERISTICS



TUBE DEPARTMENT

GENERAL  **ELECTRIC**

Owensboro, Kentucky