



ELECTRONICS

33GT7

33GT7

Page 1

4-63

COMPACTRON DIODE-PENTODE

DESCRIPTION AND RATING

The 33GT7 is a compactron containing a high-perveance diode and a beam-power pentode. The diode is intended for service as the damping diode and the pentode as the horizontal-deflection amplifier in television receivers.

GENERAL

ELECTRICAL

Cathode - Coated Unipotential
 Heater Characteristics and Ratings
 Heater Voltage, AC or DC* . . . 33.6 Volts
 Heater Current† 0.45±0.03 Amperes
 Heater Warm-up Time, Average‡ . . 11 Seconds
 Direct Interelectrode Capacitances, approximate§

Diode Section

Cathode to Plate and Heater:
 k to (p + h) 8.5 pf
 Plate to Cathode and Heater:
 p to (k + h) 5.5 pf
 Heater to Cathode; (h to k) . . 3.2 pf

Pentode Section

Grid-Number 1 to Plate: (g1 to p) 0.2 pf
 Input: g1 to (h + k + g2 + b.p.) 17 pf
 Output: p to (h + k + g2 + b.p.) 7.0 pf

MECHANICAL

Operating Position - Any
 Envelope - T-12, Glass
 Base - E12-74, Button 12-Pin
 Outline Drawing - EIA 12-56
 Maximum Diameter 1.563 Inches
 Maximum Over-all Length . . 2.875 Inches
 Maximum Seated Height . . . 2.500 Inches

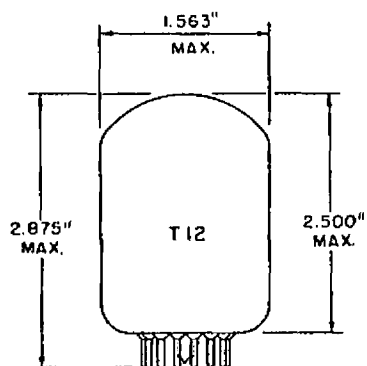
MAXIMUM RATINGS

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

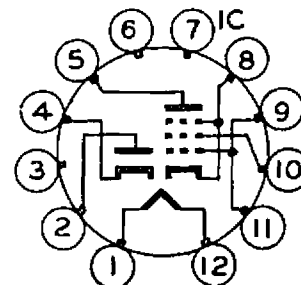


EIA 12-56

TERMINAL CONNECTIONS

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

BASING DIAGRAM



EIA 12FC

GENERAL ELECTRIC

33GT7

Page 2

4-63

MAXIMUM RATINGS (Cont'd)

DESIGN-MAXIMUM VALUES

PENTODE SECTION—HORIZONTAL-DEFLECTION AMPLIFIER SERVICE [¶]

DC Plate-Supply Voltage (Boost + DC Power Supply).	400	Volts
Peak Positive Pulse Plate Voltage	3500	Volts
Peak Negative Pulse Plate Voltage	0	Volts
Screen Voltage	150	Volts
Negative DC Grid-Number 1 Voltage	55	Volts
Peak Negative Grid-Number 1 Voltage	330	Volts
Plate Dissipation#	9.0	Watts
Screen Dissipation	2.5	Watts
DC Cathode Current	140	Milliamperes
Peak Cathode Current	490	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

DIODE SECTION—TV DAMPER SERVICE [¶]

Peak Inverse Plate Voltage	2500	Volts
Plate Dissipation	3.5	Watts
Steady-State Peak Plate Current	750	Milliamperes
DC Output Current	125	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		
DC Component	400	Volts
Total DC and Peak	2500	Volts
Bulb Temperature at Hottest Point	220	C

CHARACTERISTICS AND TYPICAL OPERATION

AVERAGE CHARACTERISTICS

PENTODE SECTION

Plate Voltage	3500	60	130	Volts
Screen Voltage	130	130	130	Volts
Grid-Number 1 Voltage	---	0Δ	-22.5	Volts
Plate Resistance, approximate	---	---	10000	Ohms
Transconductance	---	---	6500	Micromhos
Plate Current	---	320	48	Milliamperes
Screen Current	---	22	2.9	Milliamperes
Grid-Number 1 Voltage, approximate				
Ib = 1.0 Milliamperes	-60	---	-40	Volts
Triode Amplification Factor**	---	---	4.0	

DIODE SECTION

Tube Voltage Drop			
Ib = 250 Milliamperes DC	21		Volts

FOOTNOTES

- * 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.
- # 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.
- Δ Applied for short interval (two seconds maximum) so as not to damage tube.
- ** Triode connection (screen tied to plate) with $E_b = E_{c2} = 130$ volts and $E_{c1} = -22.5$ volts.

The tubes and arrangements disclosed herein may be covered by patents of General Electric Company or others. Neither the disclosure of any information herein nor the sale of tubes by General Electric Company conveys any license under patent claims covering combinations of tubes with other devices or elements. In the absence of an

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.

RECEIVING TUBE DEPARTMENT

GENERAL  ELECTRIC

Owensboro, Kentucky