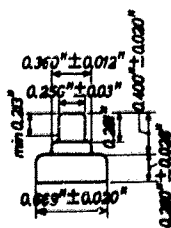
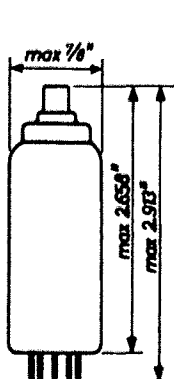


High vacuum single-anode RECTIFYING TUBE for E.H.T. supply from the line time base in television receivers

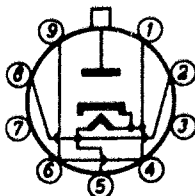
### PHYSICAL SPECIFICATIONS

|                          |                     |
|--------------------------|---------------------|
| Cathode                  | Coated unipotential |
| Base                     | E9-1                |
| Bulb                     | T6½                 |
| Mounting position        | Any                 |
| RETMA basing designation | 9DT                 |

### TUBE OUTLINE



### BOTTOM VIEW OF BASE



### BASE PIN No.

### ELEMENT

|     |                                                   |
|-----|---------------------------------------------------|
| 1   | Heater, cathode and internal shield <sup>1)</sup> |
| 2   | Heater                                            |
| 3   | Not connected <sup>2)</sup>                       |
| 4   | Heater, cathode and internal shield <sup>1)</sup> |
| 5   | Heater                                            |
| 6   | Heater, cathode and internal shield <sup>1)</sup> |
| 7   | Not connected <sup>2)</sup>                       |
| 8   | Heater                                            |
| 9   | Heater, cathode and internal shield <sup>1)</sup> |
| Top | Plate                                             |

from JETEC release #1663, June 11, 1956  
sponsor: Rogers Majestic Electronics

<sup>1)</sup> To prevent corona it is recommended to use an anti-corona ring around the tubeholder, which should be connected to the cathode (pins 1, 4, 6 and 9)

<sup>2)</sup> Circuit elements having the same potential as the heater (e.g. a series resistor) may be supported by the tubeholder contacts 3 or 7. These contacts should, however, never be earthed.

ELECTRICAL DATAHEATER DATA

|                |                         |
|----------------|-------------------------|
| Heater voltage | 6.3 volts <sup>3)</sup> |
| Heater current | 90 mamps                |

DIRECT INTERELECTRODE CAPACITANCE (without external shield)

|                             |             |
|-----------------------------|-------------|
| Plate to cathode and heater | 1.8 $\mu$ F |
|-----------------------------|-------------|

RATINGS (Design Center Values)

|                                                                                       |                                   |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| Peak inverse plate voltage                                                            | 22 000 volts max. <sup>4)5)</sup> |
| Peak inverse plate voltage at zero plate current                                      | 24 000 volts max. <sup>4)5)</sup> |
| Peak inverse plate voltage (absolute limit)                                           | 27 000 volts max. <sup>4)5)</sup> |
| D.C. output current                                                                   | 0.8 mamp max.                     |
| Peak plate current                                                                    | 40 mamps max. <sup>6)</sup>       |
| Filter input capacitor                                                                | 2000 $\mu$ F max.                 |
| Heater voltage at a D.C. output current lower than 200 $\mu$ mamps (absolute limits)  | 6.3 volts $\pm$ 15%               |
| Heater voltage at a D.C. output current higher than 200 $\mu$ mamps (absolute limits) | 6.3 volts $\pm$ 7%                |

OPERATING CONDITIONS

|                   |              |
|-------------------|--------------|
| DC output current | 0.15 mamp    |
| DC output voltage | 18 000 volts |

<sup>3)</sup>When the heater is to be operated on R.F. voltage or fly back pulses, the heater voltage can be adjusted to 6.3 volts by comparison of the color of the cathode with that of a cathode heated by 6.3 volts DC or low-frequency AC

<sup>4)</sup>Due to ringing caused by the line output transformer, an additional negative plate voltage may occur, the peak value of which must be taken into account. The increase of the peak inverse plate voltage due to this effect may amount up to 23% of the D.C. output voltage of the tube.

<sup>5)</sup>Maximum pulse duration 18% of a cycle, with a maximum of 18  $\mu$ sec.

<sup>6)</sup>Maximum pulse duration 10% of a cycle, with a maximum of 10  $\mu$ sec.

