

February 12, 1959

THYRATRON TYPE WL-7299

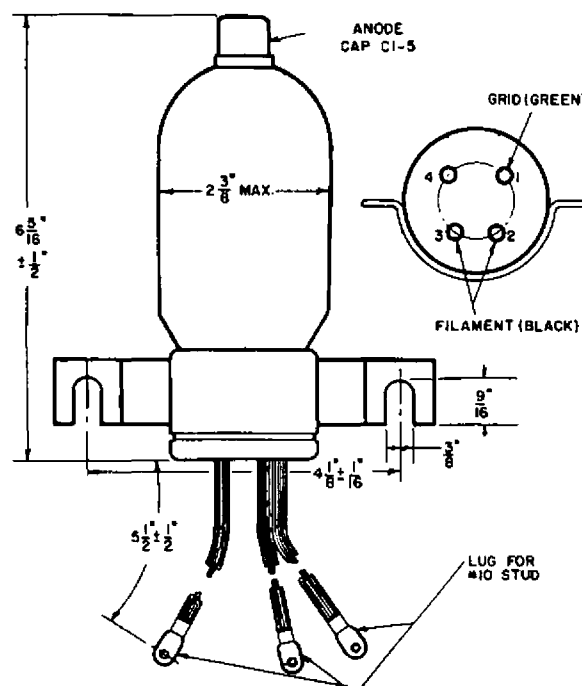
The WL-7299 is a three-electrode, inert-gas-filled, grid-controlled thyatron with negative control characteristics. Cooling is by unrestricted air convection and characteristics remain essentially unchanged over a wide range of ambient temperatures. The WL-7299 is designed for application in industrial control circuits requiring a quick heating cathode. The WL-7299 is electrically similar to the WL-5878 and WL-7298.

ELECTRICAL:

Cathode.....	Directly Heated Coated Filament			
Filament:	Min. Bogey Max.			
Voltage.....	2.37	2.50	2.63	Volts
Current at Filament Volts=2.5...	19.0	21.0	23.0	Amperes
Heating Time.....	60	-	-	Seconds
Ionization Time.....		10		usec
Critical Anode Voltage at Grid				
Voltage of +6 Volts.....	-	-	100	Volts
Critical Grid Voltage at Anode Voltage of 1500 Volts.....	-4.0	-9.5	-15.0	Volts
Interelectrode Capacitances (Approx.)				
Anode to Grid.....		1.0		uuf
Grid to Cathode.....		28.0		uuf
Typical Arc Drop.....		16		Volts
Control Characteristic.....	Negative			

MECHANICAL:

Mounting Position.....	Any
Overall Height (Approx.).....	6-5/16"
Overall Diameter (Maximum).....	2-3/8"
Type of Cooling.....	Air, Unrestricted Convection
Temperature Range.....	-55 to +70°C
Bulb.....	T-18
Anode Cap.....	JETEC CI-5
Base.....	See Outline
Net Weight (Approx.).....	8 oz.
Shipping Weight (Approx.).....	2 lb.



Thyatron Section

MAXIMUM RATINGS

ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM VALUES:

Peak Anode Voltage		
Forward	1500 max.	Volts
Inverse	1500 max.	Volts
Anode Current		
Peak	80 max.	Amperes
Average (Averaging Time 15 Seconds)	6.4 max.	Amperes
Surge (Duration 0.10 Second or Less)	1120 max.	Amperes
Commutation Factor ⁶	200 max.	va/usec
Current Rate of Change	0.25 max.	a/usec
Voltage Rate of Change	800 max.	v/usec
Negative Control Grid Voltage		
Before Conduction	250 max.	Volts
During Conduction [§]	10 max.	Volts
Average Positive Control Grid Current		
Averaging Time=1 cycle ^Δ	0.20 max.	Ampere
Operating Frequency [⊗]	60 max.	cps

NOTES

General These ratings are important in the prevention of "clean-up" or loss of the inert gas filling. Their observance will reduce the bombardment of anode or grid by positive ions of the gas filling, which may cause the gas ions to be absorbed in the tube element concerned.

All anode and grid returns should be made to the center of the filament transformer.

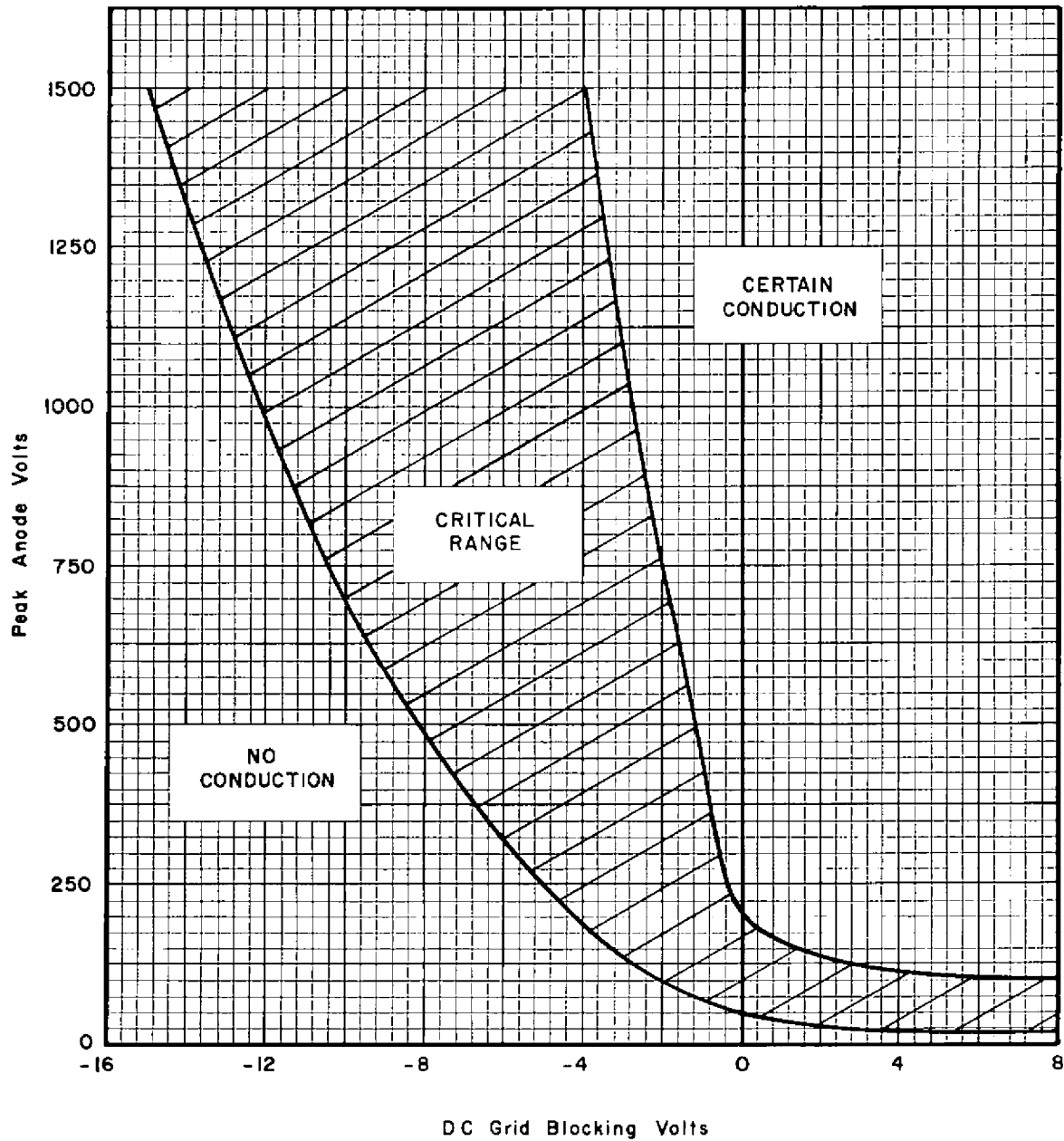
⁶ Commutation factor is the product of the rate of current decay in amperes per microsecond just prior to the end of commutation and the rate of inverse voltage rise in volts per microsecond just after the end of commutation. Its value should not exceed the value given in order to reduce ion bombardment of the anode during the delonization period. Limits are given on both components of this factor to correspond to factory test data limits. The limit on current rate of change is about at the highest value which is allowable under the fault current limit

[§] When the tube conducts, positive ions are attracted to a grid at negative potential. This positive ion current flowing through the grid resistor will reduce the negative voltage at the grid from the higher negative grid supply voltage. To reduce ion grid bombardment, sufficient resistance must be provided to drop the negative grid supply voltage to a value not more negative than -10 volts as shown in the ratings.

^Δ This rating indicates the heat emission properties of the grid. This value of current may be safely drawn to the grid if conduction occurs only while the anode is positive. However, during the period of negative anode potential, the grid potential must also be negative to prevent electrons being drawn to the grid and generating positive ions which would bombard the anode.

[⊗] For higher frequency ratings, consult the tube manufacturer.

CRITICAL GRID VOLTAGE



CE-A1349