

DIRECT-VIEW TYPE 3.8"-DIAMETER DISPLAY

WRITING GUN:

VIEWING GUN:

ELECTROSTATIC DEFLECTION **ELECTROSTATIC FOCUS** 

NO DEFLECTION NO FOCUS

PRO

ELECTROSTATIC FOCUS		NO FOCUS	)
	DATA		
General:			
		W	
	Writing Section	Viewing Section	
Heater, for Unipotential Cathode:			
Voltage (AC or DC)	6.3	6.3	volts
Current	0.6	0.6	amp
Minimum Cathode Heating Time			
before other electrode volt-			
ages are applied	-	30	sec
Direct Interelectrode Capaci-			
tances (Approx.): <sup>O</sup>			
Grid No. I to all other			
tube electrodes	6.5	11	µµf
Cathode to all other			
tube electrodes	5.5	8	$\mu\mu$ f
Backplate to all other			
tube electrodes	-	116	$\mu\mu$ f
Deflecting electrode DJ <sub>1</sub> to			
deflecting electrode DJ <sub>2</sub>	1.9	_	$\mu\mu$ f
Deflecting electrode DJ <sub>3</sub> to			
deflecting electrode DJ <sub>μ</sub>	2	_	$\mu\mu$ f
DJ <sub>1</sub> to all other tube electrodes.	6	_	$\mu\mu$ f
DJ <sub>2</sub> to all other tube electrodes.	7	_	$\mu \mu$ f
DJ <sub>3</sub> to all other tube electrodes.	5.5	_	$\mu\mu$ f
DJ4 to all other tube electrodes.		-	$\mu\mu$ f
Focusing Method		None	
Deflection Method		None	
Deflecting-Electrode Arrangement.		-	
	sional Outline		
Phosphor (For Curves, see front			
of this Section)	_	P20, Aluminized	
Fluorescence		Yellow-Green	
Phosphorescence		Yellow-Green	
Minimum Useful Viewing Diameter♥.			
Maximum Overall Length			
Seated Length			
Greatest Bulb Diameter			
Maximum Tube Radius			2.69"
Bulb Terminals:		D 11 (15050 )	
Caps (Three)			
Cap	Recessed Small C	avity (JEDEC No.	J I–21)
Temperature Range:		O ·	۰۵۳۵ ۵
Operating	• • • • • • • •	55° to	⊤ຮລຸ C
Operating Position			
Weight (Approx.)			
Base Medium—Shell Dih	eptal 14-Pin (JED	EC Group 5, No. B	14-58)



#### BOTTOM VIEW

Pin I – Heater of
Writing Gun
Pin 2 – Grid No. I of

Pin 2-Grid No.1 of Writing Gun

Pin 3-Grid No.3 of Writing Gun

Pin 4-Deflecting
Electrode DJ<sub>3</sub>
of Writing Gun

Pin 5-Deflecting
Electrode DJ<sub>4</sub>
of Writing Gun

Pin 6-Grid No.2 of Viewing Gun, Grid No.2 and

Grid No.4 of Writing Gun Pin 7-Grid No.1 of

Viewing Gun Pin 8-Grid No.3 of Viewing Gun

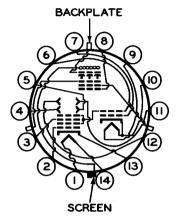
Pin 9-Heater of Viewing Gun

Pin 10-Heater and Cathode of Viewing Gun

Pin II - Deflecting
Electrode DJ<sub>1</sub>

Pin I2-Deflecting Electrode DJ<sub>2</sub> of Writing Gun

of Writing Gun



Pin 13-Cathode of Writing Gun Pin 14-Heater of Writing Gun Recessed Ball Cap: Over Pin 3-Grid No.5 of Viewing Gun Over Pin 12-Grid No.4 of Viewing Gun On Side of Tube Opposite Base Key-Backplate Recessed Cavity Cap: Over Base

Key-Screen

#### Maximum and Minimum Ratings, Absolute-Maximum Values:

For altitudes up to 10,000 feet

	Writin	g Section	Vie	wing Section	
SCREEN VOLTAGE.		_	i	1000 max.**	volts
BACKPLATE VOLT-					
AGE (Peak)		_		20 max.**	voits
	Equival	ent Values	Equi	valent Values	
GRID-No.5 VOLT-					
AGE	_	_	_	300 max.**	volts
GRID-No.4 VOLT-					
AGE	2950 max.*▲	200 max.**	_	300 max.**	volts
GRID-No.3 VOLT-				(200 max.**	n l
AGE	1200 max.*	-1550 max.**	_	∫200 max.** 10 min.**	> volts
PEAK VOLTAGE				( 10	ا ا
BETWEEN GRID					
No.3 AND					
GRIDS No.2 &					
No.4		2950 max.	-	-	voits



	Writing Section	Viewing Section	
GRID-No.2 VOLT-			
AGE	2950 max.* <sup>★</sup> 200 max.**	2950 max.*▲ 200 max.**	volts
CATHODE VOLT-			
AGE	2750 max.**		voits
GRID-No.1 VOLT-			
AGE:			
Negative-bias			
value	200 max.*	200 max.**	volts
Positive-bias			
value	0 max.*	0 max.**	volts
Positive-peak			
value	2 max.*	0 max.**	volts
PEAK VOLTAGE			
BETWEEN GRIDS			
No.2 & No.4			
AND ANY DE-			
FLECTING			
ELECTRODE	500 max.	_	volts
PEAK HEATER-			
CATHODE			
VOLTAGE:			
Heater nega—			
tive with			
respect to			
cathode	125 max.*	_	volts
Heater posi-			
tive with			
respect to			
cathode	125 max.*	-	volts

#### VIEWING SECTION\*\*

#### Operating Values and Typical Performance Characteristics:

To prevent possible damage to the tube, allow the viewing-gun beam current to reach normal operating value before turning on the writing-gun beam current, and keep the viewing-gun beam on till the writing beam is turned off

joer cent vertage	1000	10000	VOLUS
Backplate Voltage (DC)	2	2	volts
Grid—No.5 Voltage	210	150	volts
Grid—No.4 Voltage#	50 to 150	30 to 90	volts
Grid-No.3 Voltage#	10 to 50	10 to 40	voits
Grid-No.2 Voltage <sup>♠</sup>	150	125	volts
Grid-No.  Voltage*	0 to -80	0 to -60	volts
Maximum Screen Current	0.75	0.5	ma
Maximum Backplate Current (Peak)	2	1.5	ma
Maximum Grid-No.5 Current	3	2.5	ma
Maximum Grid-No.4 Current	3	2.5	ma
Maximum Grid—No.3 Current	5	4	ma

Screen Voltage.

TARO

74.48 RG

# **DISPLAY STORAGE TUBE**

Maximum Grid—No.2 Current	3	2.5	ma.		
Maximum Cathode Current	8	6.5	ma		
Number of Half-Tone Steps□	5	5			
Viewing Duration <sup>▲▲</sup>	20	40	sec		
l	0.45	0.4			
Resolution	50		lines/in.		
I	2 <b>75</b> 0	1500	fl		
brightness	2790	1900	' '		
WRITING SECTION®					
Range Values for Equipment Design:*					
For any grids-No.2 & No.4 voltage (E	5 b	etween			
1500 and 2750 volts	202+4				
<u> </u>					
Grid-No.3 Voltage for					
focus 17.5% to 37.5% of E <sub>C2</sub>	2+4		volts		
Maximum Grid-No. I					
Voltage for cutoff					
of undeflected					
focused spot $-4.6\%$ of $E_{C_{2+4}}$			volts		
Maximum Grid-No.3					
Current15 to +10			$\mu$ a		
Maximum Cathode Current. See Curve					
Deflection Factors:					
$DJ_1 \& DJ_2 \dots 36 \text{ to } 48$	V	dc/in./kv	of Ec2+4		
DJ <sub>3</sub> & DJ <sub>4</sub> 35 to 47	٧	dc/in./kv	of E <sub>C2+11</sub>		
Focused Beam Position ##			- 4. 1 4		
Writing Speed†† 300000			in./sec		
Examples of Use of Design Ranges:*					
For grids-No.2 & No.4 voltage (Ec2+4)	2000		volts		
Grid-No.3 Voltage for focus	350 to	750	volts		
Maximum Grid-No.   Voltage for cutoff					
of undeflected focused spot	-92		volts		
Deflection Factors:					
DJ <sub>1</sub> & DJ <sub>2</sub>	72 to	96	volts		
DJ <sub>3</sub> & DJ <sub>4</sub>	70 to	- <del>-</del>	volts		
30, 4 304	, 0 10	٠,	10113		
Equivalent Values of Writing-Gun Voltages Referred to Cathode of Viewing Gun:					
		1075	- اسلما		
Cathode Voltage1850 Grid-No.3 Voltage for focus1100 to -1500		-1875 	volts volts		
* .		to -1525			
Grids-No.2 & No 4 Voltage +150	•	+125	volts		
VIEWING SECTION and WRITING SECTION					
Circuit Values:		•			
Grid-No. I-Circuit Resistance (Either gun)		l max.	•		
Resistance in Any Deflecting-Electrode Circuit.		0.1 max.	megohm		
Series Current-Limiting Resistor (Unbypassed)					
in Grid-No.5 (Viewing-Section) Circuit		0.01 min.	megohm		
			_		



# DISPLAY STORAGE TUBE

O Without external shield.

п

Minimum useful viewing area may be eccentric with respect to the tube face.

 $^{**}$  Voltages are shown with respect to cathode of Viewing Gun.

 $^{ullet}$  Voltages are shown with respect to cathode of Writing Gun.

Grids No.2 and No.4 of Writing Gun are connected together and to grid No.2 of Viewing Gun within the tube.

Adjusted for brightest, most uniform pattern.

With writing beam cut off. Since grid No.2 of the Viewing Gun and grids No.2 and No.4 of the Writing Gun are connected together within the tube, the maximum total current collected by these electrodes is essentially equal to the sum of the maximum grid-No.2 current of the Viewing Gun and the maximum cathode current of the Writing Gun (See Writing-Gun-Current-Characteristic Curve).

Observed with an RCA-2F21 Monoscope display.

Expressed in terms of the time required for the brightness of the unwritten background to rise from just zero brightness (viewing-beam cutoff) to 10 per cent of saturated brightness.

Determined as follows: With no erasing pulse, overscan the storage surface with writing beam to obtain maximum pattern brightness. Then cut off writing beam. Apply rectangular erasing pulses having an amplitude of between 8 to 10 volts and adjust duty cycle to obtain complete erasure in approximately 10 seconds. Measure time  $(t_1)$  from start of erasing to the instant at which any area within the minimum useful viewing diameter is reduced to background-brightness level, and time  $(t_2)$  from start of erasing to the instant at which the entire area within the minimum useful viewing-diameter area is reduced to background-brightness level. The erasing-uniformity factor is defined as  $(t_2-t_1)/t_2$ .

Measured by shrinking-raster method at a display brightness of 50 per cent of saturated brightness and with grids No.2 & No 4 of Writing Gun at about +2000 volts with respect to cathode of Writing Gun.

Measured with entire storage grid written to produce saturated brightness and with screen at indicated voltage.

The cathode of the Writing Gun is operated at about -2000 volts with respect to the cathode of the Viewing Gun which is usually operated at ground potential.

The center of the undeflected focused beam will fall within a circle having a 10-mm radius and having its center on the writing-Gun axis (See Dimensional Outline) under the following conditions: grids No.2 & No.4 of Writing Gun at +2000 volts with respect to cathode of Writing Gun, grid No.3 of Writing Gun at voltage to give focus, grid No.1 of Writing Gun at voltage which will permit storage of a charge just sufficient to give abarely perceptible spot on screen, Viewing Section operating under normal conditions, and tube shielded against extraneous fields.

Measured under conditions of writing from just zero brightness (viewing-beam cutoff) to maximum brightness with grid No.1 of Writing Gun at -10 volts with respect to cathode of Writing Gun, and grids No.2 & No.4 of Writing Gun at +2000 volts with respect to cathode of Writing Gun.

It is recommended that the deflecting-electrode-circuit resistances be approximately equal.

#### OPERATING CONSIDERATIONS

Shielding. Magnetic shielding must be provided to prevent external fields from interfering with the required accurate control of the low-velocity viewing beam. A cylindrical shield of properly annealed high-permeability material about 1/16-inch thick is usually satisfactory.

₽**₽** 



# DISPLAY STORAGE TUBE

Terminal Connections. The base pins of the 7448 fit the Diheptal 14-contact socket. The Recessed Small Ball caps and the Recessed Small Cavity cap require standard flexible-lead connectors.

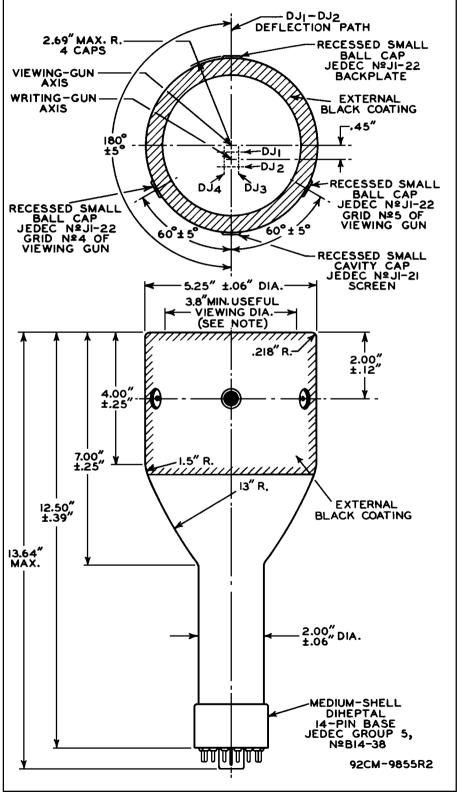
The high voltages at which the 7448 is operated may be very dangerous. Great care should be taken in the design of apparatus to prevent the operator from coming in contact with the high voltages. Safety precautions include the enclosing of high-potential terminals and the use of interlocking switches to break the primary circuit of the power supply when access to the equipment is desired.

In the use of high-voltage tubes, it should always be remembered that high voltages may appear at normally low-potential points in the circuit as a result of capacitor breakdown or incorrect circuit connections. Therefore, before any part of the circuit is touched, the power-supply switch should be turned off, and both terminals of any capacitors grounded.

To prevent possible damage to the tube, allow the Viewing-Gun beam current to reach normal operating value before turning on the Writing-Gun beam current, and keep the viewing beam on till the writing beam is turned off.

Failure of scanning while the writing beam is turned on may permanently damage the storage grid. Therefore, provision should be made to cut off automatically the writing-beam current in case of a scanning failure. The writing-beam current can be cut off by an electronic switch which applies -200 volts bias to grid No.1 of the Writing Gun. This switch should be actuated by a portion of the scanning voltages applied to both sets of deflecting electrodes.







## DISPLAY STORAGE TUBE

NOTE: MINIMUM USEFUL VIEWING AREA MAY BE ECCENTRIC WITH RESPECT TO THE TUBE FACE. THE MINIMUM USEFUL VIEWING AREA WILL HAVE DIAMETER OF 3.8".

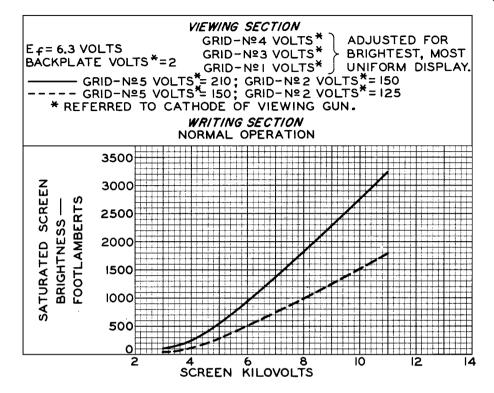
CENTER LINE OF BULB WILL NOT DEVIATE MORE THAN  $2^{\rm O}$  IN ANY DIRECTION FROM PERPENDICULAR ERECTED AT CENTER OF BOTTOM OF BASE.

DEFLECTING ELECTRODES DJ1 AND DJ2 ARE NEARER THE SCREEN: DEFLECTING ELECTRODES DJ3 AND DJ4 ARE NEARER THE BASE. WITH DJ1 POSITIVE WITH RESPECT TO DJ2, THE SPOT WILL BE DEFLECTED TOWARD PIN 8; LIKEWISE, WITH DJ3 POSITIVE WITH RESPECT TO DJ4, THE SPOT WILL BE DEFLECTED TOWARD PIN 4.

THE ANGLE BETWEEN THE DEFLECTION PATH PRODUCED BY DJ<sub>1</sub> AND DJ<sub>2</sub> MAY VARY FROM THE PLANE THROUGH THE TUBE AXIS AND THE BASE KEY BY ANGULAR TOLERANCE (MEASURED ABOUT THE TUBE AXIS) OF  $\pm$  IO°. THE ANGLE BETWEEN THE DEFLECTION PATH PRODUCED BY DJ<sub>1</sub> AND DJ<sub>2</sub> MAY VARY FROM THE PLANE THROUGH THE TUBE AXIS AND THE SCREEN CAP BY ANGULAR TOLERANCE (MEASURED ABOUT THE TUBE AXIS) OF  $\pm$  IC°. ANGLE BETWEEN DJ<sub>1</sub> - DJ<sub>2</sub> DEFLECTION PATH AND DJ<sub>3</sub> - DJ<sub>4</sub> DEFLECTION PATH IS 90°  $\pm$  3°.



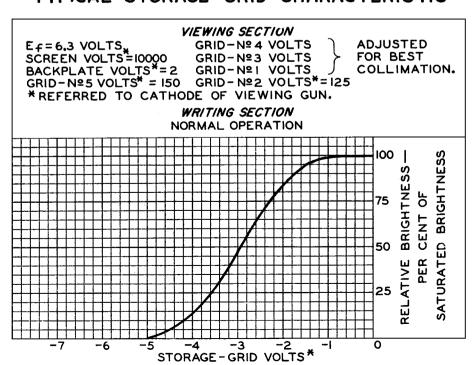
#### TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS



92CS-9858

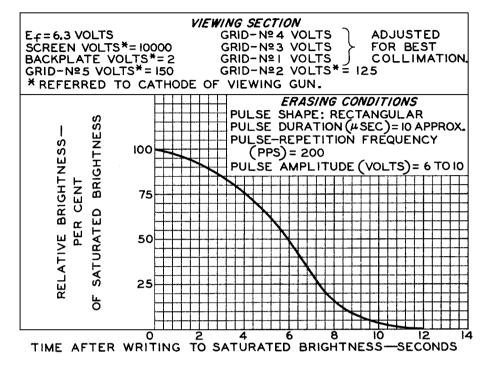
Ş<sub>₽</sub>

## TYPICAL STORAGE-GRID CHARACTERISTIC





#### TYPICAL ERASURE CHARACTERISTIC



92CS-9860

### WRITING-GUN-CURRENT CHARACTERISTIC

