# Image Orthicon

Magnetic Focus 4- $\frac{1}{2}$ -Inch Dia. Magnetic Deflection For use in the luminance channel of suitably designed 4-tube color TV cameras in studio or outdoor service

## GENERAL

| Heater, for Unipotential Cathode:  |                 |
|--|-----------------|
| Voltage (AC or DC)   | V               |
| Current at 6.3 volts 0.6   | Α               |
| Direct Interelectrode Capacitance:   |                 |
|  | F               |
|  | in              |
| Spectral Response  | 10              |
| Wavelength of Maximum Response 4500 ± 300 angstron   |                 |
| Photocathode, Semitransparent:   |                 |
| Rectangular image (4 x 3 aspect ratio):  |                 |
| Useful size of 1.6 in max. Diagon  | nal             |
| Note: The size of the optical image focused on the pho   |                 |
| cathode should be adjusted so that its maximum diagon  | nal             |
| does not exceed the specified value. The correspond  |                 |
| electron image on the target should have a size such the   | ıat             |
| the corners of the rectangle just touch the target ring.   |                 |
| Orientation of Proper orientation is obtained when   | the             |
| vertical scan is essentially parallel to the plane pass  | ing             |
| through the center of the faceplate and the grid-No  |                 |
| terminal. The horizontal and vertical scan should st   |                 |
| at the corner of the picture between the grid No.6 a the photocathode terminals.                               | na              |
|  | 4:-             |
| Focusing Method  | 116             |
| Deflection Method  | :               |
| Overall Length   | in              |
| Greatest Diameter of Bulb 4.500 in ±0.094  | ın              |
| Envelope Terminals   |                 |
| End Base Small-Shell Diheptal 14-Pin Ba  |                 |
| (JEDEC Group 5, No.B14-4   | <del>[</del> 5) |
| Socket Cinch Part No.3M14, or equivale   | ∍nt             |
| Operating Position The tube should never be operat   | ed              |
| in a vertical position with the diheptal-base end up nor   | ın              |
| any other position where the axis of the tube with the baup makes an angle of less than 200 with the vertical. | se              |
|  | 11              |
| Weight (Approx.)   | in              |
| Minimum Deflecting-Coil Inside Diameter 3.2  |                 |
|  | in              |
| Focusing-Coil Length   | ın              |
| Alignment Coil:  |                 |
| Position on neck Centerline of magnetic field should   |                 |
| located 9.25" from the flat area of the should   |                 |
| MAXIMUM AND MINIMUM RATINGS, ABSOLUTE-MAXIMUM VALU   | ES              |
| Photocathode:  | v               |
| Voltago  |                 |
| Illumination   | fc              |

|  | oС  |
|--|---|
| Of hulb at large and of tube (Image gestion) 25 min  | oC<br>oC                                  |
| Of bulb at large end of tube (Image section) 35 min. Temperature Difference:   | <b>o</b> C                                |
| •  |   |
| Between image section and any part   | oС  |
| •  |   |
| Grid-No.6 Voltage700 max.  | V   |
| Target Voltage:  |   |
| Positive value   | V   |
| Negative value 10 max.   | V   |
| Field-Mesh Voltage <sup>c</sup> 30 max.  | V   |
| Grid-No.5 Voltage  | V   |
| Grid-No.4 Voltage  | V   |
| Grid-No.3 Voltage 400 max.   | V   |
| Grid-No.2 & Dynode-No.1 Voltage 350 max.   | V   |
| Grid-No.1 Voltage: Negative bias value 125 max.  | V   |
| Positive bias value 0 max.   | Ÿ   |
| Voltage Per Multiplier Stage   | v   |
| Anode-Supply Voltage d   | V   |
| Peak Heater-Cathode Voltage:   | v   |
| Heater negative with respect to cathode 125 max.   | V   |
| Heater positive with respect to cathode 125 max.   | V   |
| •  | V   |
| TYPICAL OPERATING VALUES <sup>e</sup>  |   |
| Photocathode Voltage600  | V   |
| Grid-No.6 Voltage (Image Focus)  |   |
| Approx. 70% of Photocathode Voltage370 to -470   | V   |
| M  | ¥   |
| Target Voltage Above Cutoff 9 2.3  | V   |
| Field-Mesh Voltage Cutoff 9  |   |
|  | V   |
| Field-Mesh Voltage       15 to 25         Grid-No.5 Voltage (Decelerator)       40         Grid-No.4 Voltage (Beam Focus)       70 to 90   | V<br>V                                    |
| Field-Mesh Voltage       15 to 25         Grid-No.5 Voltage (Decelerator)       40         Grid-No.4 Voltage (Beam Focus)       70 to 90   | V<br>V<br>V                               |
| Field-Mesh Voltage       15 to 25         Grid-No.5 Voltage (Decelerator)       40         Grid-No.4 Voltage (Beam Focus)       70 to 90         Grid-No.3 Voltage       250 to 275  | V<br>V<br>V<br>V                          |
| Field-Mesh Voltage C   | V<br>V<br>V<br>V<br>V                     |
| Field-Mesh Voltage C   | V<br>V<br>V<br>V<br>V<br>V                |
| Field-Mesh Voltage C   | V<br>V<br>V<br>V<br>V<br>V                |
| Field-Mesh Voltage       15 to 25         Grid-No.5 Voltage (Decelerator)       40         Grid-No.4 Voltage (Beam Focus)       70 to 90         Grid-No.3 Voltageh       250 to 275         Grid-No.2 & Dynode-No.1 Voltage       280         Grid-No.1 Voltage for Picture Cutoff       -45 to -115         Dynode-No.2 Voltage       600         Dynode-No.3 Voltage       800  | V<br>V<br>V<br>V<br>V<br>V<br>V           |
| Field-Mesh Voltage       15 to 25         Grid-No.5 Voltage (Decelerator)       40         Grid-No.4 Voltage (Beam Focus)       70 to 90         Grid-No.3 Voltageh       250 to 275         Grid-No.2 & Dynode-No.1 Voltage       280         Grid-No.1 Voltage for Picture Cutoff       -45 to -115         Dynode-No.2 Voltage       600         Dynode-No.3 Voltage       800         Dynode-No.4 Voltage       1000   | V<br>V<br>V<br>V<br>V<br>V<br>V           |
| Field-Mesh Voltage       15 to 25         Grid-No.5 Voltage (Decelerator)       40         Grid-No.4 Voltage (Beam Focus)       70 to 90         Grid-No.3 Voltageh       250 to 275         Grid-No.2 & Dynode-No.1 Voltage       280         Grid-No.1 Voltage for Picture Cutoff       -45 to -115         Dynode-No.2 Voltage       600         Dynode-No.3 Voltage       800         Dynode-No.4 Voltage       1000         Dynode-No.5 Voltage       1200  | V<br>V<br>V<br>V<br>V<br>V<br>V<br>V      |
| Field-Mesh Voltage       15 to 25         Grid-No.5 Voltage (Decelerator)       40         Grid-No.4 Voltage (Beam Focus)       70 to 90         Grid-No.3 Voltageh       250 to 275         Grid-No.1 & Dynode-No.1 Voltage       280         Grid-No.1 Voltage for Picture Cutoff       -45 to -115         Dynode-No.2 Voltage       800         Dynode-No.3 Voltage       800         Dynode-No.4 Voltage       1000         Dynode-No.5 Voltage       1200         Anode Voltage       1250   | V<br>V<br>V<br>V<br>V<br>V<br>V<br>V<br>V |
| Field-Mesh Voltage       15 to 25         Grid-No.5 Voltage (Decelerator)       40         Grid-No.4 Voltage (Beam Focus)       70 to 90         Grid-No.3 Voltageh       250 to 275         Grid-No.2 & Dynode-No.1 Voltage       280         Grid-No.1 Voltage for Picture Cutoff       -45 to -115         Dynode-No.2 Voltage       600         Dynode-No.3 Voltage       800         Dynode-No.4 Voltage       1000         Dynode-No.5 Voltage       1200         Anode Voltage       1250         Recommended Target Temperature Range       35 to 45 | V V V V V V V V V V V V V V V V V V V     |
| Field-Mesh Voltage (Decelerator). 40 Grid-No.5 Voltage (Beam Focus) 70 to 90 Grid-No.3 Voltage (Beam Focus) 250 to 275 Grid-No.2 & Dynode-No.1 Voltage. 280 Grid-No.1 Voltage for Picture Cutoff45 to -115 Dynode-No.2 Voltage. 600 Dynode-No.3 Voltage. 800 Dynode-No.4 Voltage. 1000 Dynode-No.5 Voltage. 1200 Anode Voltage 1250 Recommended Target Temperature Range 35 to 45 Minimum Peak-to-Peak Blanking Voltage. 5   | V<br>V<br>V<br>V<br>V<br>V<br>V<br>V<br>V |
| Field-Mesh Voltage C   | V V V V V V V V V V V V V V V V V V V     |
| Field-Mesh Voltage (Decelerator)   | V V V V V V V V V V V V C V G             |
| Field-Mesh Voltage C   | V V V V V V V V V V V V V V V V V V V     |

#### PERFORMANCE DATA

With conditions shown under Typical Operating Values including Recommended Target Temperature Range; target voltage adjusted to 2.3 volts above cutoff; with camera lens set to bring picture highlights a maximum of one stop over the knee of the light transfer charac-



teristic; and operation in a 525-line 60-cycle TV system. Typical Signal-Output Current (Peak to Peak). 20  $\mu A$ Ratio of Peak-to-Peak Highlight Video-Signal Current to RMS Noise Current for Bandwidth of 4.5 MHzk . . . . . 59:1k Photocathode Illumination at 2870°K Required to bring Picture Highlights to the "Knee" of Light Transfer Characteristic. . . . . . . . . . 0.02 $\mathbf{fc}$ Amplitude Response at 400 TV Lines per Picture Height (Per cent of large-area black to large-area white)<sup>m</sup>........ 75 % Highlight Signal Variation (Per cent of peak signal) . . . . . . . . . 15 % Background Signal Variation (Per cent of peak signal) . . . . . . . 7.5 % b Operation outside of the Recommended Target Temperature Range shown under Typical Operating Values will not damage the 4492 provided the Maximum Temperature Ratings of the tube are not exceeded. Optimum performance, however, is only obtained when the tube is operated within the Recommended Target Temperature Range. c With respect to grid No.4. d Dynode-voltage values are shown under Typical Operating Values. e With 4492 operated in RCA TK-42 camera at fixed photocathode voltage. Adjust for optimum focus. 9 The target supply voltage should be adjustable from -5 to +5 volts. h Adjust to give the most uniformly shaded picture near maximum signal. i Direction of current should be such that a north-seeking pole is attracted to the image end of the focusing coil, with the indicator located outside of and at the image end of the focusing coil. k Signal-to-noise ratio is dependent upon tube operating conditions and on the method of measurement. Significant factors affecting this ratio include target voltage, bandwidth. system line number and frame time, and the choice of reference signal black level. Two common test conditions and resultant difference in signal-to-noise ratio are shown on re-

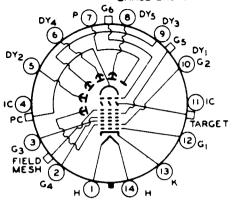
| Bandwidth              | 4.5 MHz                | 5.1 MHz        |
|------------------------|------------------------|----------------|
| Scan Line Number       | 525                    | 625            |
| Field Rate             | 60                     | 50             |
| Black Level            | Picture Black          | "Capped" Black |
| Target Voltage         | 2.3 V                  | 3.0 V          |
| Signal-to-Noise Ratio  | 59:1                   | 83:1           |
| m Measured with amplit | fier having flat frequ | ency response. |
|                        |                        |                |

Method A

verse side.

Method B

TERMINAL DIAGRAM (Bottom View)
DIRECTION OF LIGHT: PERPENDICULAR TO
LARGE END OF TUBE



### ENVELOPE TERMINALS

Terminal Over Pin 2 - Field Mesh
Terminal Over Pin 4 - Photocathode
Terminal On Side
Of Envelope

Opposite Base Key - Grid No.6 Terminal Over Pin 9 - Grid No.5

Terminal Over Pin 11 - Target

#### SMALL-SHELL DIHEPTAL 14-PIN BASE

Pin 1 - Heater

Pin 2 - Grid No.4

Pin 3 - Grid No.3

Pin 4 - Internal Connection—

Do Not Use

Pin 5 - Dynode No.2

Pin 6 - Dynode No.4

Pin 7 - Anode

Pin 8 - Dynode No.5

Pin 9 - Dynode No.3

Pin 10 - Dynode No.1, Grid No.2

Pin 11 - Internal Connection-

Do Not Use

Pin 12 - Grid No.1

Pin 13 - Cathode

Pin 14 - Heater

