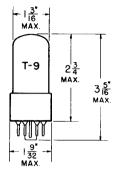
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BEAM PENTODE



GLASS BULB

COATED UNIPOTENTIAL CATHODE

HEATER

25 VOLTS 300 MA.

AC OR DC

ANY MOUNTING POSITION



BOTTOM VIEW
INTERMEDIATE SHELL
6 PIN OCTAL
6ck

THE 25AV5GT IS A BEAM POWER AMPLIFIER INTENDED PRIMARILY FOR OPERATION WITH RELATIVELY LOW SUPPLY VOLTAGE AS A HORIZONTAL DEFLECTION AMPLIFIER IN TELEVISION RECEIVERS. IT IS DESIGNED TO WITHSTAND HIGH-SURGE PLATE VOLTAGES FOR RELATIVELY SHORT PERIODS OF TIME. IT CAN BE USED WITH DIRECT OR WITH TRANSFORMER HORIZONTAL-YOKE DRIVE.

RATINGS INTERPRETED ACCORDING TO RMA STANDARD M8-210

HORIZONTAL DEFLECTION AMPLIFIER

HEATER VOLTAGE	25	VOLTS
MAXIMUM HEATER-CATHODE VOLTAGE	180	VOLTS
MAXIMUM PLATE SUPPLY VOLTAGE	550	VOLTS
MAXIMUM PEAK POSITIVE PULSE PLATE VOLTAGE ^{AB}	5 50 0	VOLTS
MAXIMUM GRID #2 VOLTAGE	200	VOLTS
MAX1MUM GRID #1 VOLTAGE	- 100	VOLTS
MAX1MUM PEAK NEGATIVE PULSE GRID #1 VOLTAGE ^A	-400	VOLTS
MAXIMUM PLATE DISSIPATION	11	WATTS
MAXIMUM GRID #2 DISSIPATION	2.5	WATTS
MAXIMUM PLATE CURRENT	100	MA.
MAXIMUM GRID #1 CIRCUIT RESISTANCE ^C	1	MEGOHM

ATHE DUTY CYCLE OF THE VOLTAGE PULSE MUST NOT EXCEED 15% OF ONE SCANNING CYCLE AND THE DURATION OF THE PULSE MUST BE LIMITED TO 10 MICROSECONDS.

 $\mathsf{B}_\mathsf{VALUE}$ GIVEN IS TO BE CONSIDERED AS THE ABSOLUTE VOLTAGE BEYOND WHICH THE SERVICEABILITY OF THE TUBE MAY BE IMPAIRED.

 C_{THE} use of a cathode resistor or other suitable protective device is necessary to protect. The Tube in event of LOSS of excitation and consequent LOSS of developed bias.

CONTINUED ON FOLLOWING PAGE

-- INDICATES A CHANGE OR ADDITION.

TUNG-SOL

CONTINUED FROM PRECEDING PAGE

TYPICAL OPERATING CONDITIONS AND CHARACTERISTICS

CLASS A1 AMPLIFIER

HEATER VOLTAGE	25	VOLTS
HEATER CURRENT	300	MA -
PLATE VOLTAGE	250	VOLTS
GRID #2 VOLTAGE	1.50	VOL TS
GRID #1 VOLTAGE	-22.5	VOLTS
TRANSCONDUCTANCE	5 800	imhos
PLATE CURRENT	55	MA.
GRID #2 CURRENT	2.1	MA.
GRID #2 TO GRID #1 AMPLIFICATION FACTOR ^D	4.5	

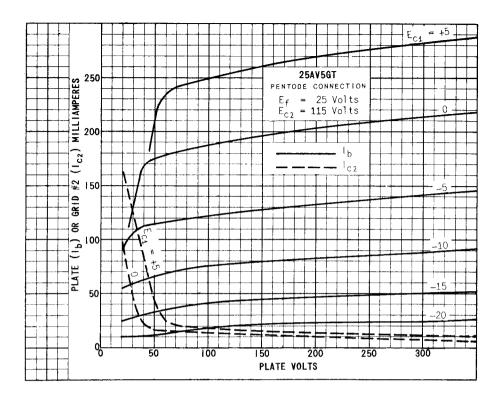
 $^{^{}D}$ TRIODE COMMECTION (SCREEN TIED TO PLATE) WITH $\epsilon_{b}=\epsilon_{c2}=150$ VOLTS AND $\epsilon_{c1}=-22.5$ VOLTS.

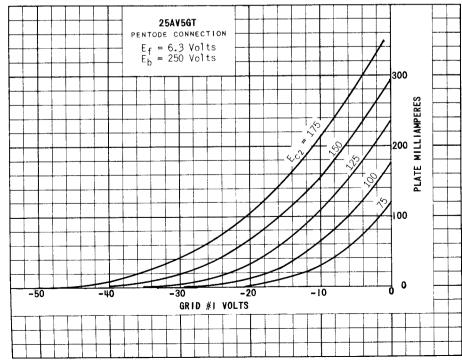
HORIZONTAL DEFLECTION AMPLIFIER

	8AP4A	12KP#A	16KP4	
HEATER VOLTAGE	25	25	25	VOLTS
HEATER CURRENT	300	300	300	MA.
TOTAL PLATE VOLTAGE	240	370	410	VOLTS
PLATE SUPPLY VOLTAGE	150	250	250	VOLTS
BOOST VOLTAGE	90	120	160	VOLTS
GRID #2 SUPPLY VOLTAGE	150	250		VOLTS
GRID #2 RESISTOR	1000	10 000		OHMS
GRID #2 VOLTAGE	135	165	122	VOLTS
CATHODE BIAS RESISTOR	0	0	0	OHMS
GRID #1 RESISTOR	0.22	0.47	1	ME GOHM
PEAK-TO-PEAK GRID SIGNAL VOLTAGE (APPROX.)	90	90	220	VOLTS
PEAK POSITIVE PULSE PLATE VOLTAGE (APPROX.)	2.9	3.6	4.3	KV.
PLATE CURRENT	84	89	87	MA.
GRID #2 CURRENT	15	8.5	15	MA.
GRID #1 CURRENT	66_	40_	64_	μA.
PICTURE TUBE ANODE VOLTAGE	8.7 ^E	10.8 ^F	12.8 ^F	KV.
DEFLECTION ANGLE	54	54	65	DEGREES
SWEEP WIDTH	7 3/4	11 1/2	13 1/2	INCHES

E_{MEASURED} with 75 microamperes total picture tube drain.

FMEASURED WITH 100 MICROAMPERES TOTAL PICTURE TUBE DRAIN.

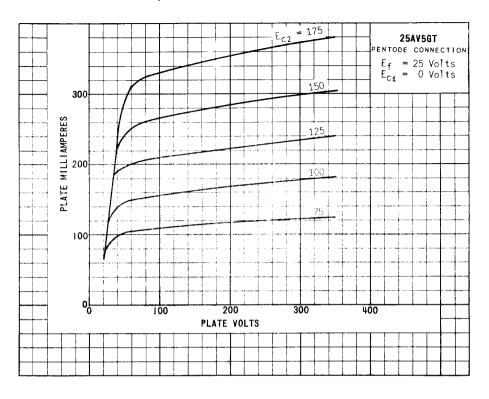




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PLATE 2544 0EC. 1 1950

25AV5GT (6AV5GT)



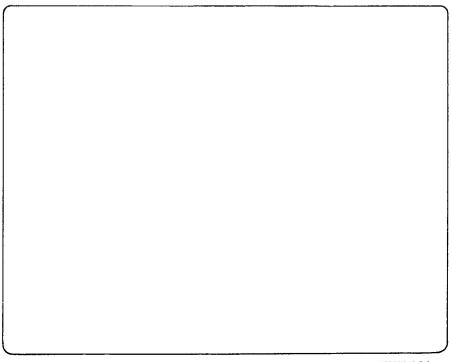


PLATE 2545 DEC. 1 1950 COATED UNIPOTENTIAL CATHODE

HEATER 25 VOLTS 0.3 AMP. AC OR DC

ANY MOUNTING POSITION



BOTTOM VIEW

INTERMEDIATE SHELL 6 PIN OCTAL 6 CK

GLASS BULB

THE 25AV5GT IS A BEAM POWER AMPLIFIER INTENDED PRIMARILY FOR OPERATION WITH RELATIVELY LOW SUPPLY VOLTAGE AS A HORIZONTAL DEFLECTION AMPLIFIER IN TELEVISION RECEIVERS. IT IS DESIGNED TO WITHSTAND HIGH-SURGE PLATE VOLTAGES FOR RELATIVELY SHORT PERIODS OF TIME. IT CAN BE USED WITH DIRECT OR WITH TRANSFORMER HORIZONTAL-YOKE DRIVE.

DIRECT INTERELECTRODE CAPACITANCES

GRID #1 TO PLATE: (G1 TO P)	0.7	μμ f
INPUT: G_4 TO $(H+K+G_2+G_3)$	14	μμ f
OUTPUT: P TO $(H+K+G_2+G_3)$	7.0	μμ f

RATINGS

INTERPRETED ACCORDING TO RMA STANDARD M8-210 HORIZONTAL DEFLECTION AMPLIFIERA

HEATER VOLTAGE	6.3	VOLTS
MAXIMUM HEATER CATHODE VOLTAGE:		
HEATER NEGATIVE WITH RESPECT TO CATHODE: TOTAL DC AND PEAK	200	VOLTS
HEATER POSITIVE WITH RESPECT TO CATHODE:	100	VOLTS
TOTAL DC AND PEAK	200	VOLTS
MAXIMUM DC PLATE SUPPLY VOLTAGE (BOOST + POWER SUPPLY)	550	VOLTS
MAXIMUM PEAK POSITIVE PLATE VOLTAGE (ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM)	5 500	VOLTS
MAXIMUM PEAK NEGATIVE PLATE VOLTAGE	1 250	VOLTS
MAXIMUM PLATE DISSIPATION ^B	11	WATTS
MAXIMUM PEAK NEGATIVE GRID #1 VOLTAGE	300	VOLTS
MAXIMUM DC GRID #2 VOLTAGE	175	VOLTS
MAXIMUM GRID #2 DISSIPATION	2.5	WATTS
MAXIMUM AVERAGE CATHODE CURRENT	110	MA -
MAXIMUM PEAK CATHODE CURRENT	400	MA.
MAXIMUM GRID #1 CIRCUIT RESISTANCE	0.47	ME GOHM
MAXIMUM BULB TEMPERATURE (AT HOTTEST POINT)	210 ⁰	CENTIGRADE

AFOR OPERATION IN A 525-LINE, 30-FRAME SYSTEM AS DESCRIBED IN "STANDARDS OF GOOD ENGINEERING PRACTICE FOR TELEVISION BROADCASTING STATIONS; FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION". THE DUTY CYCLE OF THE VOLTAGE PULSE NOT TO EXCEED 15 PERCENT OF A SCANNING CYCLE.

CONTINUED ON FOLLOWING PAGE

→INDICATES A CHANGE OR ADDITION.

PLATE 3138 JAN. 1 1953

TUNG-SOL ELECTRIC INC.

ELECTRON TUBE DIVISION

BIN 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.

TUNG-SOL

CONTINUED FROM PRECEDING PAGE

TYPICAL OPERATING CONDITIONS AND CHARACTERISTICS

CLASS A1 AMPLIFIER

HEATER VOLTAGE	6.3	VOLTS
HEATER CURRENT	1.2	AMP.
PENTODE OPERATION: C		
PLATE CURRENT	55	MA.
GRID #2 CURRENT	2.1	MA.
TRANSCONDUCTANCE	5 500	имноѕ
PLATE RESISTANCE	20 000	OHMS
ZERO-BIAS: D		
PLATE CURRENT	225	MA.
GRID #2 CURRENT	25	MA.
CUT-OFF: E		
GRID #1 VOLTAGE (APPROX.)	-46	VOLTS
TRIODE AMPLIFICATION FACTOR ^F	4.3	

 $^{\rm C}_{\rm WITH}$ $_{\rm E_b}$ = 250 volts, $_{\rm C2}$ = 150 volts and $_{\rm C1}$ = -22.5 volts.

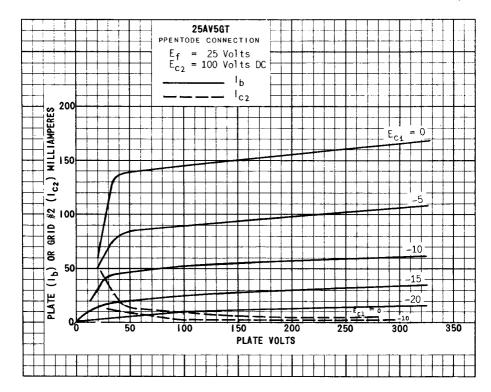
 $^{D}_{\text{WITH E}_{\text{b}}}$ = 60 volts and ϵ_{C2} = 150 volts (instaneous values).

 $\rm E^{}_{FOR}$ $\rm I^{}_b$ = 1 MA. WITH $\rm E^{}_b$ = 250 VOLTS AND $\rm E^{}_{C2}$ = 150 VOLTS.

 ${\rm F}_{\rm W1TH}$ $\epsilon_b=\epsilon_{\rm C2}=$ 150 volts and $\epsilon_{\rm C1}=$ -22.5 volts.

-- INDICATES A CHANGE OR ADDITION.

PLATE 3139 JAN. 1 1953



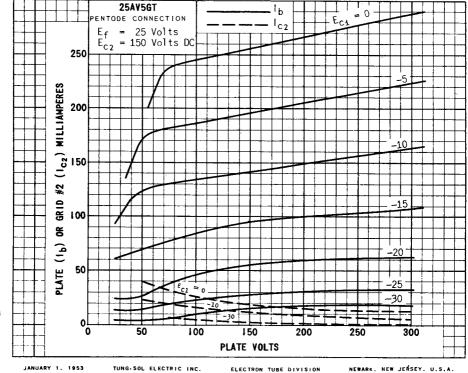


PLATE 3140 JAN. 1 1953