



3MPI

OSCILLOGRAPH TUBE

ELECTROSTATIC FOCUS

ELECTROSTATIC DEFLECTION

DATA

General:

Heater, for Unipotential Cathode:

Voltage	6.3	ac or dc volts
Current	0.6	amp

Direct Interelectrode Capacitances (Approx.):

Cathode to All Other Electrodes	2.2	
Grid No.1 to All Other Electrodes	10.3	μuf
DJ ₁ to DJ ₂	1.3	μuf
DJ ₃ to DJ ₄	1.2	μuf
DJ ₁ to All Other Electrodes Except DJ ₂ . . .	4.4	μuf
DJ ₂ to All Other Electrodes Except DJ ₁ . . .	5.6	μuf
DJ ₃ to All Other Electrodes Except DJ ₄ . . .	5.0	μuf
DJ ₄ to All Other Electrodes Except DJ ₃ . . .	4.5	μuf

Phosphor (For Curves, see front of this Section) No.1

Fluorescence	Green
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Persistence	Medium
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Focusing Method. Electrostatic

Deflection Method. Electrostatic

Overall Length	8" \pm 1/4"
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Greatest Diameter of Bulb.	3" \pm 1/16"
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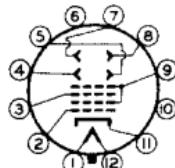
Minimum Useful Screen Diameter	2-3/4"
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Mounting Position.	Any
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Base	Small-Shell Duodecal 12-Pin
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Basing Designation for Bottom View	12F
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Pin 1 - Heater	Pin 7 - Deflecting Electrode
Pin 2 - Grid No.1	DJ ₁
Pin 3 - Anode No.1	Pin 8 - Deflecting Electrode DJ ₂
Pin 4 - Deflecting Electrode DJ ₃	Pin 9 - Anode No.2, Grid No.2
Pin 5 - Deflecting Electrode DJ ₄	Pin 10 - No Connection
Pin 6 - No Connection	Pin 11 - Cathode
	Pin 12 - Heater



DJ₁ and DJ₂ are nearer the screen

DJ₃ and DJ₄ are nearer the base

With DJ₁ positive with respect to DJ₂, the spot is deflected toward pin 4. With DJ₃ positive with respect to DJ₄, the spot is deflected toward pin 1.

The plane through the tube axis and pin 4 may vary from the trace produced by DJ₁ and DJ₂ by an angular tolerance (measured about the tube axis) of 10°.

Maximum Ratings, Design-Center Values:

ANODE-NO.2* VOLTAGE#	2500 max. volts
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- * Anode No.2 and grid No.2 which are connected together within tube, are referred to herein as anode No.2.

- # The product of anode-No.2 voltage and average anode-No.2 current should be limited to 6 watts.

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ANODE-No.1 VOLTAGE	1000 max.	volts
GRID-No.1 VOLTAGE:		
Negative bias value.	200 max.	volts
Positive bias value.	0 max.	volts
Positive peak value.	2 max.	volts
PEAK VOLTAGE BETWEEN ANODE No.2 AND ANY DEFLECTING ELECTRODE. . . .	500 max.	volts
PEAK HEATER-CATHODE VOLTAGE:		
Heater negative with respect to cathode.	125 max.	volts
Heater positive with respect to cathode.	125 max.	volts

Equipment Design Ranges:

For any anode-No.2 voltage (Eb_2) between recommended minimum* and 2500 volts

Anode-No.1 Voltage	20% to 35% of Eb_2	volts		
Max. Grid-No.1 Voltage for Visual Cutoff	6.3% of Eb_2	volts		
Anode-No.1 Cur. for any Operating Condition.	-15 to +10 ..	microamperes		
Deflection Factors:				
DJ_1 & DJ_2 115 to 145 vdc/in./kv of Eb_2				
DJ_3 & DJ_4 110 to 140 vdc/in./kv of Eb_2				

Examples of Use of Design Ranges:

For anode-No.2 voltage of	1000	2000	volts
Anode-No.1 Voltage	200-350	400-700	volts
Max. Grid-No.1 Voltage for Visual Cutoff	-63	-126	volts
Deflection Factors:			
DJ_1 & DJ_2	115-145	230-290	volts dc/in.
DJ_3 & DJ_4	110-140	220-280	volts dc/in.

Maximum Circuit Values:

Grid-No.1-Circuit Resistance	1.5 max.	megohms
Resistance in Any Deflecting-Electrode Circuit [□]		
Electrode Circuit [□]	5.0 max.	megohms

* Brilliance and definition decrease with decreasing anode-No.2 voltage. Recommended minimum for the 3MPI in general service is 1000 volts but a value as low as 500 volts may be used under conditions of low-velocity deflection and low ambient-light levels.

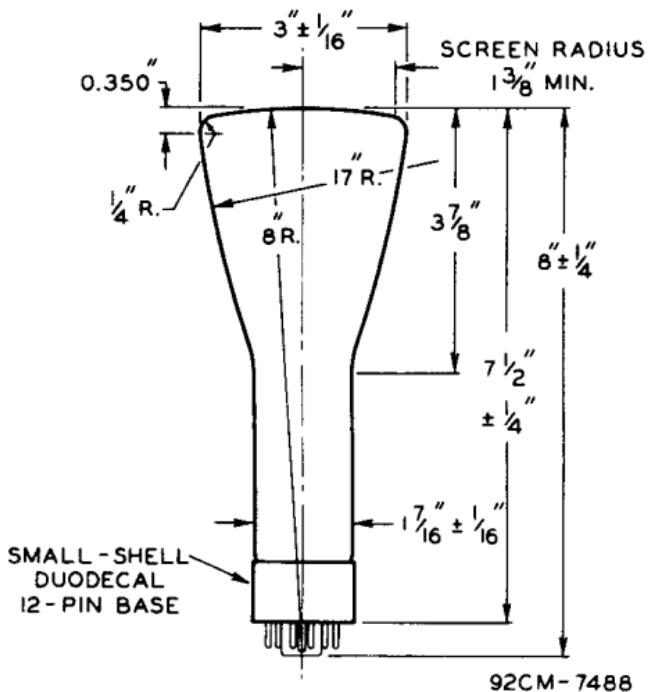
□ It is recommended that the deflecting-electrode-circuit resistances be approximately equal.



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