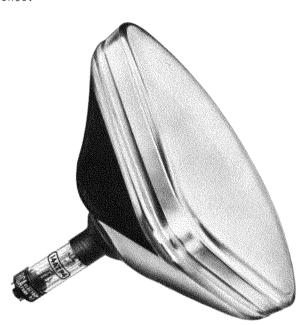


Low-Voltage Electrostatic Focus Magnetic Deflection

Aluminized Screen Short-Neck 900-Deflection Type Requires No Ion-Trap Magnet TENTATIVE DATA

12-1/16" x 9-1/2" Screen 14-1/8" Max. Bulb Diagonal 13-1/2" Max. Length

RCA-14ATP4 is a very short, directly viewed rectangular, glass picture tube of the low-volt- external conductive bulb coating which with the age electrostatic-focus and magnetic-deflection internal conductive coating forms a supplementary type. It has a spherical Filterglass faceplate, filter capacitor. an aluminized screen 12-1/16" x 9-1/2" with slightly curved sides and rounded corners and a minimum projected screen area of 104 square General: inches.



The I4ATP4 utilizes an 8.4-volt, 450-milliampere heater having a controlled warm-up time to insure dependable performance in television receivers employing a series heater-string arrangement.

Employing wide-angle (90°) deflection, the 14ATP4 has a very short length—a length approximately 3 inches shorter than a type having the same size faceplate and 70° deflection.

The I4ATP4 utilizes an electron gun of the "straight" type designed to minimize deflection distortion. This gun permits a short neck—only 5-1/2" long, and eliminates the need for an ion-trap magnet.

Another design feature of the 14ATP4 is an

#### DATA

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Heater, for	· Unipo	oten	ti	a١	Ca	t ho	de:									
Voltage (	AC or	DC)									8.1	ŧ			٧	olts
Current.											0.45	5				amp
Warm-Up T	time (	Aver	aa	e)							1:	1			sec	onds
Heater in the (E) ac	r warm	-up	ti	me	i s	s d	efi	ne	d	as	t h	e 1	ime	e 1	re a	uired
in th	e test	c'i	rc	uit	S	hov	٧n	in	F	ig	. 1	for	t i	ne	VO	ltage
(E) ac	crossit	the h	nea	te	r t	err	nin	a١	s t	tο	inc	re	ase	fi	rom	zero
to 6.	/ voit	S.														
Direct Inte																
Grid No.1																$\mu\mu f$
Cathode t												5				$\mu\mu$ f
External	conduc	tiv	۰.	nat	in	n to	5 u 1	lto	٠,	١Į	1000	n C	ıaχ.			$\mu\mu$ f
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Faceplate,																
Light tra																
Phosphor .																
Fluoresce																hite
Phosphore	scence	e													W	hite
Persist																hort
Focusing Me	thod.											E	lec	tr	ost	atic
Deflection	Method	d												М	lagr	etic
Deflection																
Diagonal																900
Horizonta	al															85 <sup>0</sup>
vertica <b>i</b>																68 <sup>0</sup>
Tube Dimens																
Overall 1	ength										. 1	3-3	3/16	5 "	± 5	/16"
Greatest																
Greatest	heigh	t										10-	-9/1	6"	±	1/8"
Diagonal													. 1	4 *	±	1/8"
Neck leng	ıth		Ĺ	Ī						_		5-	-1/2	n	± 3	16"
Screen Dime								•	•			•				
Greatest														1	21	/16"
Greatest	hoidh		•	•	•	• •	•	•	•	•		٠	٠.	_	9-	.1/2"
Diagonal	nergn	٠	•	•	•	• •	•	•	•	•		•				13"
Projected		٠.	•	•	•	٠.	•	•	•	•		•	1.0	· •	٠.	in
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Base																
Weight (App	). XO10		•	٠	•		•	•	٠	•		•			σ.:	108
Mounting Po	SITIO	n	•	•	٠		•	٠	•	•		•	•	•	•	. Any

# GRID-DRIVE SERVICE

Unless otherwise specified, voltage values are positive with respect to cathode Maximum Ratings, Design-Center Values:

ULTOR <sup>●</sup> VOLTAGE					{14000 8000	max. min.	volts volts
GRID-No.4 VOLTAGE:					`		
Positive value .					1000	max.	volts
Negative value .					500	max.	volts



(Peak positive)	
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	DD Cathode-to-Grid-No.1
Grid-No.2 Current15 to +15 $\mu$	T Video Drive from Raster Cutoff
Field Strength of Adjustable Centering Magnet* 0 to 8 gaus:	(Black Level):  Solution (Black Level):  Solut
Examples of Use of Design Ranges:	Maximum Circuit Values:
With ultor voltage of 10000 14000 vo	
and grid-No.2 voltage of 300 400 vo	ts
Grid-No.4 Voltage for Focus 0 to +400 0 to +400 vo	The "ultor" in a cathode-ray tube is the electrode to ts which is applied the highest dc voltage for accelerating
Grid-No.1 Voltage for	the electrons in the beam prior to its deflection. In the 14ATP4, the ultor function is performed by grid No.5.
Visual Extinction of Focused Raster25 to -69 -31 to -90 vo	ts Since grid No.5, grid No.3, and collector are connected
Grid-No.1 Video Drive from	together within the 14ATP4, they are collectively re- ferred to simply as "ultor" for convenience in present-
Raster Cutoff (Black Level):	ing data and curves.
(Black Level): White-level value 25 to 69 31 to 90 vo	ing data and curves.  A Grid drive is the operating condition in which the video signal varies the grid-No.1 potential with respect to
(Black Level): White-level value 25 to 69 31 to 90 vo Maximum Circuit Values:	ing data and curves.  A Grid drive is the operating condition in which the video signal varies the grid-No.1 potential with respect to cathode.  S The grid No. II voltage or grid-No. II to grid-No. 1 voltage
(Black Level): White-level value 25 to 69 31 to 90 vo	ing data and curves.  Grid drive is the operating condition in which the video signal varies the grid-No.1 potential with respect to cathode.  The grid-No.4 voltage or grid-No.4-to-grid-No.1 voltage required for focus of any individual tube is independent of ultor current and will remain essentially constant
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(Black Level): White-level value	ing data and curves.  Grid drive is the operating condition in which the video signal varies the grid-No.1 potential with respect to cathode.  The grid-No.4 voltage or grid-No.4-to-grid-No.1 voltage required for focus of any individual tube is independent of ultor current and will remain essentially constant for values of ultor voltage (or ultor-to-grid-No.1 voltage) or grid-No.2 voltage (or grid-No.2-to-grid-No.1 voltage) within design ranges shown for these items.  * Distance from Reference Line for suitable PM centering magnet should not exceed 2-1/4". Excluding extraneous fields, the center of the undeflected focused spot will fall within a circle having 1/4-inch radius concentric with the center of the tube face. It is to be noted that the earth's magnetic field can cause as much as 7/16-inch deflection of the spot from the center of the tube face.  Cathode drive is the operating condition in which the video signal varies the cathode potential with respect to grid No.1 and the other electrodes.  Chock drive is the operating condition of the video signal varies the cathode potential with respect to grid No.1 and the other electrodes.  Chock drive is the operating condition in which the video signal varies the cathode potential with respect to grid No.1 and the other electrodes.  Chock drive is the operating condition in which the video signal varies the cathode potential with respect to grid No.1 and the other electrodes.  The maximum ratings in the tabulated data are working design-center maximums established according to the standard design-center system of rating electron tubes. Tubes so rated will give satisfactory performance in equipment designed so that these maximum ratings will not be exceeded when the equipment is operated from ac or dc power-line supplies whose normal voltage including normal variations falls within ± 10 per cent
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string of tubes will minimize voltage surges across any individual tube during starting. The resistor should preferably have a negative temperature characteristic.

When operated at or below the maximum ratings special shielding preshown in the tabulated data, the I4ATP4 does not tion may be necessary.

produce any harmful X-ray radiation. All types of picture tubes may be operated at voltages (if ratings permit) up to 16 kilovolts (absolute value) without personal injury on prolonged exposure at close range. Above 16 kilovolts, special shielding precautions for X-ray radiation may be necessary.

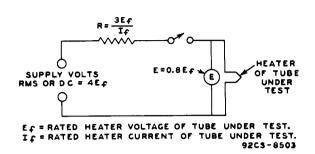


Fig. 1 - Test Circuit for Determining
Heater Warm-Up Time.

Devices and arrangements shown or described herein may use patents of RCA or others. Information contained herein is furnished without responsibility by RCA for its use and without prejudice to RCA's patent rights.

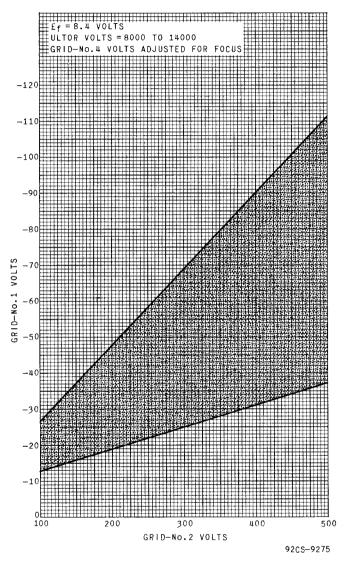


Fig. 2 - Raster-Cutoff Range for Type 14ATP4 in Grid-Drive Service.

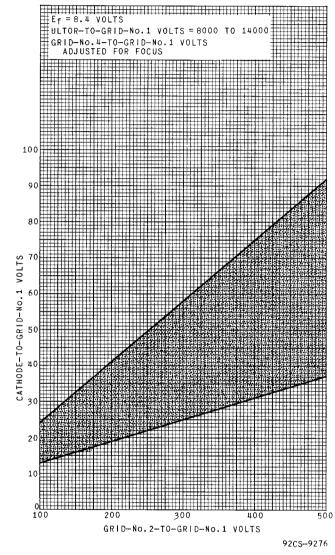


Fig. 3 - Raster-Cutoff Range for Type 14ATP4 in Cathode-Drive Service.

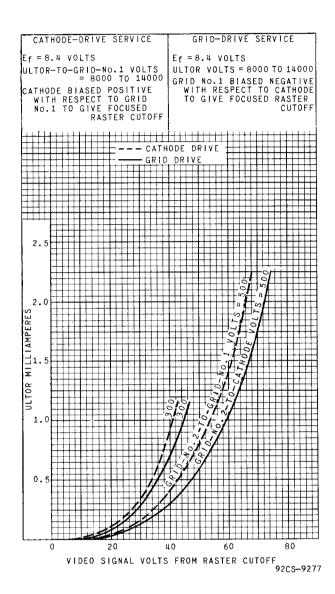


Fig. 4 - Average Drive Characteristics of Type 14ATP4.

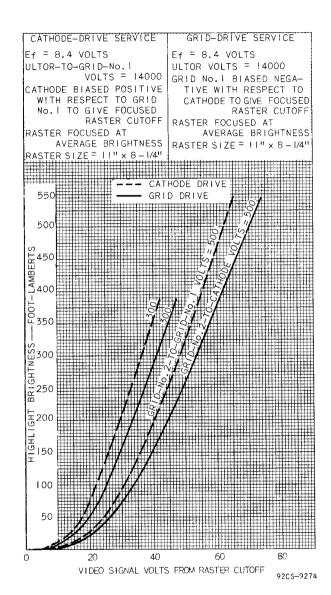
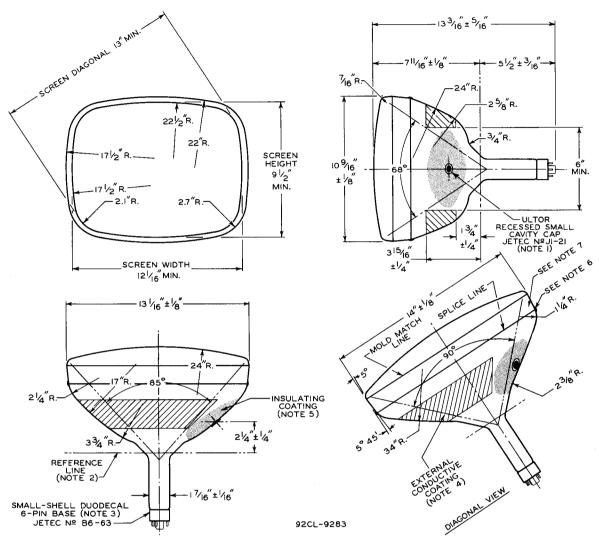


Fig. 5 - Average Drive Characteristics of Type 14ATP4.



## DIMENSIONAL OUTLINE



NOTE I: THE PLANE THROUGH THE TUBE AXIS AND PIN NO.6 MAY VARY FROM THE PLANE THROUGH THE TUBE AXIS AND BULB TERMINAL BY ANGULAR TOLERANCE (MEASURED ABOUT THE TUBE AXIS) OF \$30°. BULB TERMINAL IS ON SAME SIDE AS PIN NO.6.

NOTE 2: WITH THE TUBE NECK INSERTED THROUGH FLARED END OF REFERENCE-LINE GAUGE (JETEC No.116) AND WITH TUBE SEATED IN GAUGE, THE REFERENCE LINE IS DETERMINED BY THE INTERSECTION OF THE PLANE CC' OF THE GAUGE WITH THE GLASS FUNNEL.

NOTE 3: SOCKET FOR THIS BASE SHOULD NOT BE RIGIDLY MOUNTED; IT SHOULD HAVE FLEXIBLE LEADS AND BE ALLOWED TO MOVE FREELY. BOTTOM CIRCUMFERENCE OF BASE SHELL WILL FALL WITHIN A

CIRCLE CONCENTRIC WITH BULB AXIS AND HAVING A DIAMETER OF  $2\!-\!3/4^{\!+\!1}$  .

NOTE 4: EXTERNAL CONDUCTIVE COATING MUST BE GROUNDED.

NOTE 5: TO CLEAN THIS AREA WIPE ONLY WITH SOFT DRYLINTLESS CLOTH.

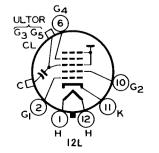
NOTE 6: BULGE AT SPLICE-LINE SEAL WILL NOT PROTRUDE BEYOND THE MAXIMUM INDICATED VALUE FOR ENVELOPE WIDTH, DIAGONAL, OR HEIGHT.

NOTE 7: UNDISTURBED AREA BETWEEN MOLD-MATCH LINE AND SPLICE LINE IS 3/4" MINIMUM. THIS SHOULD BE THE MAXIMUM WIDTH OF TUBE SUPPORT BAND.

#### SOCKET CONNECTIONS

## Bottom View

PIN 1: HEATER
PIN 2: GRID No.1
PIN 6: GRID No.4
PIN 10: GRID No.2
PIN 11: CATHODE



PIN 12: HEATER
CAP: HLTOR (Gri

CAP: ULTOR (Grid No.3, Grid No.5, Collector) C: EXTERNAL CONDUCTIVE

COATING