6EZ5

6EZ5 ET-T1536A Page 1

BEAM PENTODE

FOR TV VERTICAL-DEFLECTION-AMPLIFIER APPLICATIONS

DESCRIPTION AND RATING =

The 6EZ5 is a beam-power pentode designed for use as the vertical-deflection amplifier in television receivers that employ 110-degree deflection picture tubes. Features of the tube include high perveance and high plate dissipation.

FLECTRICAL

GENERAL

F=#-4:1/1-4/1-1	
Cathode—Coated Unipotential	
Heater Voltage, AC or DC	Volts
Heater Current	
Direct Interelectrode Capacitances, approximate*	•
Grid-Number 1 to Plate	$\mu\mu$ f
Input	$\mu\mu$ f
Output	$\mu\mu f$
MECHANICAL	• •
Mounting Position—Any	
Envelope—T-9, Glass	
Base—B6-81, Intermediate-Shell Octal 6-Pin	

MAXIMUM RATINGS

VERTICAL-DEFLECTION-AMPLIFIER SERVICE†

DESIGN-MAXIMUM VALUES	
DC Plate Voltage	Volts
Peak Pulse Plate Voltage2500	
Screen Voltage300	
Plate Dissipation‡12	
Screen Dissipation‡2.75	
DC Cathode Current	
Peak Cathode Current260	Milliamperes
Heater-Cathode Voltage	
Heater Positive with Respect to Cathode	
DC Component100	Volts
Total DC and Peak200	Volts
Heater Negative with Respect to Cathode	
Total DC and Peak200	Volts
Grid-Number 1 Circuit Resistance	
With Cathode Bias	Megohms
With Fixed Bias1.0	Megohms
Bulb Temperature at Hottest Point	C

Design-Maximum ratings are limiting values of operating and environmental conditions applicable to a bogey tube of a specified type as defined by its published data, and should not be exceeded under the worst probable conditions.

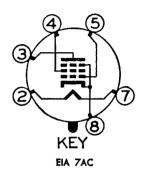
The tube manufacturer chooses these values to provide acceptable serviceability of the tube, taking responsibility for the effects of changes in operating conditions due to variations in tube characteristics.

The equipment manufacturer should design so that initially and throughout life no design-maximum value for the intended service is exceeded with a bogey tube under the worst probable operating conditions with respect to supply-voltage variation, equipment component variation, equipment control adjustment, load variation, signal variation, and environmental conditions.

The tubes and arrangements disclosed herein may be covered by patents of General Electric Company or others. Neither the disclosure of any information herein nor the sale of tubes by General Electric Company conveys any license under patent claims covering combinations of tubes with other devices or elements. In the absence of an express written agreement to the contrary, General Electric Company assumes no liability for patent infringement arising out of any use of the tubes with other devices or elements by any purchaser of tubes or others.

GENERAL ELECTRIC

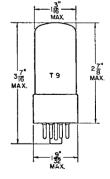
BASING DIAGRAM



TERMINAL CONNECTIONS

Pin 2—Heater
Pin 3—Plate
Pin 4—Grid Number 2
(Screen)
Pin 5—Grid Number 1
Pin 7—Heater
Pin 8—Cathode and Beam
Plates

PHYSICAL DIMENSIONS



EIA 9-15

CHARACTERISTICS AND TYPICAL OPERATION

AVERAGE CHARACTERISTICS

Plate Voltage	60	250	Volts
Screen Voltage		250	Volts
Grid-Number 1 Voltage	Ο§	-20	Volts
Plate Resistance, approximate		50000	Ohms
Transconductance		4100	Micromhos
Plate Current	180	43	Milliamperes
Screen Current	26	3.5	Milliamperes
Grid-Number 1 Voltage, approximate			•
1b=100 Microamperes		-50	Volts

- Without external shield.
- † For operation in a 525-line, 30-frame television system as described in "Standards of Good Engineering Practice Concerning Television Broadcast Stations," Federal Communications Commission. The duty cycle of the voltage pulse must not exceed 15 percent of one scanning cycle.
- ‡ In 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.
- § Applied for short interval (two seconds maximum) so as not to damage tube.

