# DU MONT CATHODE-RAY TUBES

# Types 5MP1, 5MP4, 5MP5

(Formerly designated as Types 2505A5, 2505D5, 2505C5)

The Type 5MP cathode-ray tubes are designed for oscillographic and other applications where simplicity of the equipment is of paramount importance. A small bright spot is obtained at low

accelerating voltage and without balanced deflection. The three types differ only in the characteristics of the fluorescent screens.

#### CHARACTERISTICS

# HEATER

Voltage, a.c. or d.c. Current			2.5 volts 2.1 amperes
DEFLECTION			Electrostatic
FOCUS			Electrostatic
SCREEN	5MP1	5MP4	5MP5
Phosphor Fluorescence Persistence	Pl Green Medium	P4 White Medium	P5 Blue Short

# MECHANICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Overall Leng	th	$157/8" \pm 3/8"$
Maximum Dia	ameter	$55/16'' \pm 1/16''$
Bulb		C42½Y1C
Base		Large 7 pin
Basing	RMA Basing Designation	7AN

# The basing is such that:

- 1. The direction of the trace produced on the screen by deflecting electrodes  $D_1$  and  $D_2$  will not deviate more than  $\pm 10^\circ$  from a plane through pin No. 4 and the axis of the tube; while the angle between the direction of this trace and that of the trace produced on the screen by deflecting electrodes  $D_3$  and  $D_4$  will be  $90^\circ$   $\pm 3^\circ$ .
- 2. With deflecting electrode  $D_1$  (pin No. 5) positive with respect to  $D_2$  (pin No. 6) the spot will be deflected approximately toward pin No. 4; while with deflecting electrode  $D_3$  (pin No. 3) positive with respect to  $D_4$  (pin No. 6) the spot will be deflected approximately toward pin No. 2.

# DIRECT INTERELECTRODE CAPACITANCES (NOMINAL)

Control electrode (grid) to all other electrodes	7.5 uuf
Deflecting Plate $D_1$ to all other electrodes	6.5 uuf
Deflecting Plate D <sub>3</sub> to all other electrodes	6.0 uuf

#### **RATINGS**

Heater voltage	2.5 volts
Heater current	$2.1 \pm 0.3$ amp.
Anode #2 (Accelerating Electrode) voltage (E <sub>b2</sub> )	1500 volts (max.)
Anode #1 (Focusing Electrode) voltage (E <sub>b1</sub> )	1000 volts (max.)
Grid (control electrode) voltage (Ect)	Never positive
Peak voltage between Anode #2 and any deflecting electrode	600 volts (max.)
Grid circuit resistance	1.5 meg. (max.)
Impedance of any deflecting electrode circuit	1.0 meg. (max.)
at heater supply frequency	

# TYPICAL OPERATION

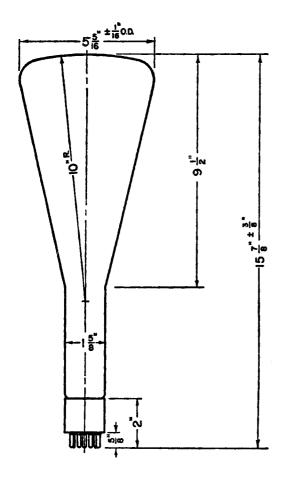
Heater voltage	2.5	2.5 volts
Anode #2 voltage (E <sub>b2</sub> )	1000	1500 volts
Anode #1 voltage $(E_{b1})$ for focus when $E_{c1}$ is	250	375 volts $\pm 20\%$
75% of cut-off value		
Range of $E_{b1}$ to focus with values of $E_{c1}$	250	375 volts +25%, -30%
between 0 and cut-off		
Grid voltage $(E_{c1})$ for beam cut-off	<b>3</b> 3	$-50$ volts $\pm 50\%$
Anode #1 current, $I_{b1}$ , at $E_{c1} = 0$ and		1330 microamp. max.
$E_{b1}$ adjusted for focus		-

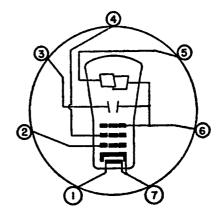
DEFLECTION	FACTOR	SENSITIVITY
$D_1D_2$	44 d.c. volts/kv. in. $\pm 20\%$	0.58 mm. kv./d.c. volt (av.)
$D_3D_4$	40 d.c. volts/kv. in. $\pm 20\%$	0.64 mm. kv./d.c. volt (av.)

# SPOT POSITION

When the tube is operated at (1) normal heater voltage; (2)  $E_{b2}=1500$  volts; (3)  $E_{b1}$  adjusted for focus; (4)  $E_{c1}$  set at such a value as will avoid damage to the screen; (5) with each of the deflecting electrodes connected to anode #2 through a one megohm resistor; and (6) with the tube shielded against external influences:

The spot will fall within a 30 mm. square, the center of which coincides with the geometric center of the tube face, and the sides of which are parallel to the traces produced by deflecting electrodes  $D_1$  and  $D_2$  and by deflecting electrodes  $D_3$  and  $D_4$  respectively.





Bottom View of Base

Pin #1 Heater

- 2 Control Electrode
- 3 Deflection Plate D<sub>3</sub>
- 4 Focusing Electrode
- 5 Deflection Plate D<sub>1</sub>
- 6 Accelerating Electrode Deflection Plates  $D_2$  &  $D_4$
- 7 Heater & Cathode