



DESCRIPTION AND RATING

FOR TV HIGH-VOLTAGE-RECTIFIER APPLICATIONS

The 1G3-GT is a filamentary diode designed for use in high-voltage low-current rectifier applications. It is especially suitable for use as the high-voltage rectifier in television receivers to supply power to the anode of television picture tubes.

GENERAL

ELECTRICAL

Cathode—Coated Filament
 Filament Characteristics and Ratings
 Filament Voltage, AC or DC* 1.25 ± 0.2 Volts
 Filament Current † 0.2 Amperes
 Direct Interelectrode Capacitances, approximate ‡
 Plate to All: p to (f+i.s.) 1.3 pf

MECHANICAL

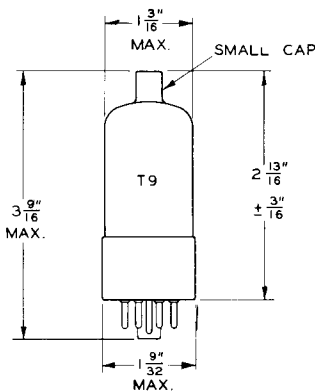
Mounting Position—Any
 Envelope—T-9, Glass
 Base—B5-82, B5-85, B6-8, B6-60, B7-47, B7-166,
 or B8-6, Octal 5, 6, 7, or 8-pin
 Top Cap—C1-34, Small
 Outline Drawing—EIA 9-53 or 9-54

MAXIMUM RATINGS

DESIGN-MAXIMUM VALUES

	Flyback Rectifier ϕ	RF Voltage Rectifier	
Peak Inverse Plate Voltage		33000	Volts
DC Component	21000		Volts
Total DC and Peak	26000		Volts
Steady-State Peak Plate Current	50	35	Milliamperes
DC Output Current	0.5	1.1	Milliamperes
Frequency of Supply Voltage			
Maximum		100	Kilocycles
Minimum		1.5	Kilocycles

PHYSICAL DIMENSIONS

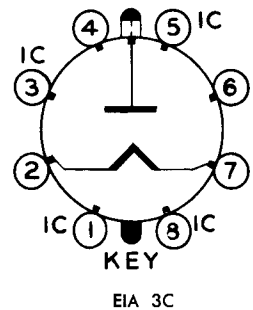


EIA 9-54

TERMINAL CONNECTIONS §

- Pin 1—Internal Connection—Do Not Use
- Pin 2—Filament
- Pin 3—Internal Connection—Do Not Use
- Pin 4—No Connection
- Pin 5—Internal Connection—Do Not Use
- Pin 6—No Connection
- Pin 7—Filament and Internal Shield
- Pin 8—Internal Connection—Do Not Use
- Cap —Plate

BASING DIAGRAM



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.

AVERAGE CHARACTERISTICS

Tube Voltage Drop, approximate $I_b = 7.0$ Milliamperes..... 100 Volts

- * The equipment designer should design the equipment so that filament voltage is centered at the specified bogey value, with filament supply variations restricted to maintain filament voltage within the specified tolerance.
- † Filament current of a bogey tube at $E_f = 1.25$ volts.
- ‡ Without external shield.
- § Socket terminals 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 8 may be connected to terminal 7 or to a corona shield which is connected to terminal 7. Terminals 4 and 6 may be used as tie points for components at or near filament potential.
- ϕ 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.

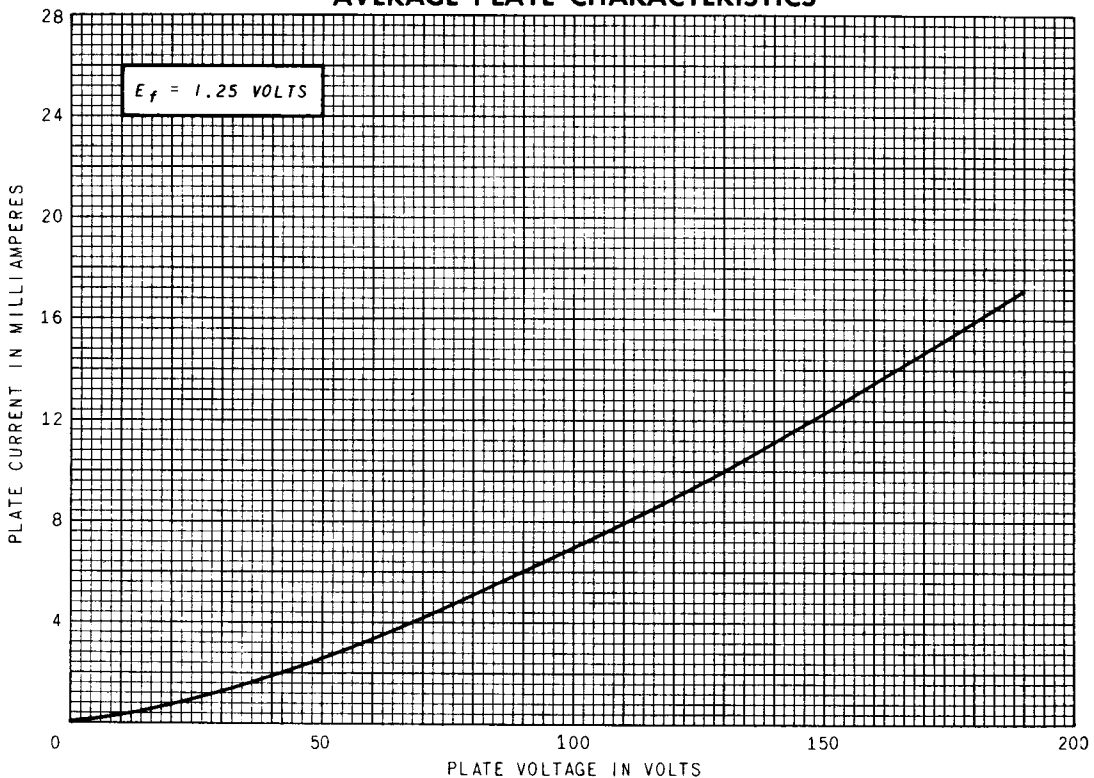
Note: The voltages employed in some television receivers and other high-voltage equipment are sufficiently high that high-voltage rectifier tubes may produce soft x-rays which can constitute a health hazard unless such tubes are adequately shielded. The need for this precaution should be considered in equipment design. Relatively simple shielding should prove adequate.

Design-Maximum ratings are limiting values of operating and environmental conditions applicable to a bogey electron 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, making allowance for the effects of changes in operating conditions due to variations in the characteristics of the tube under consideration.

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, environmental conditions, and variations in the characteristics of all other electron devices in the equipment.

AVERAGE PLATE CHARACTERISTICS



RECEIVING TUBE DEPARTMENT



Owensboro, Kentucky