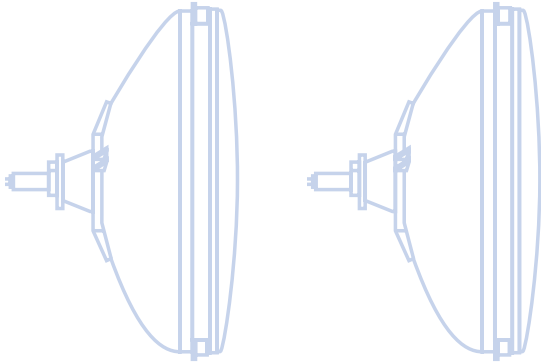
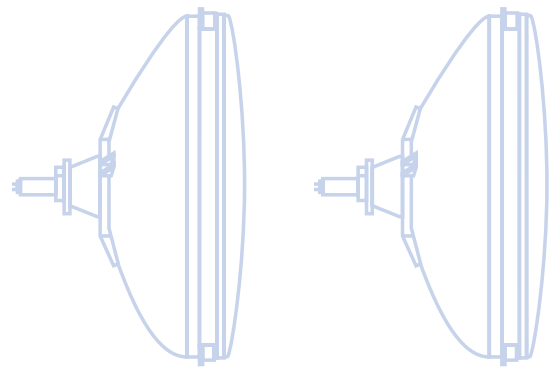
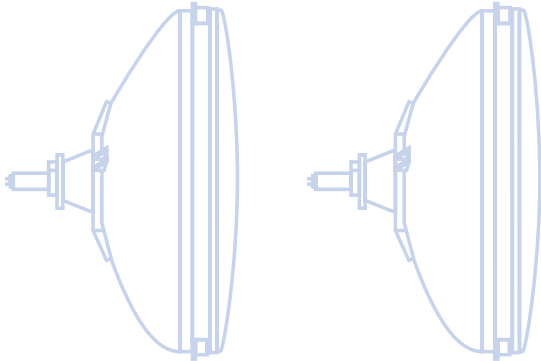


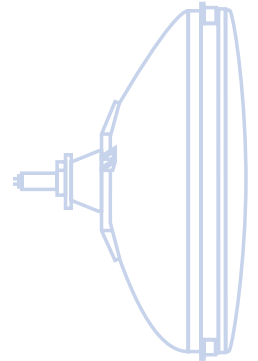
# Panasonic



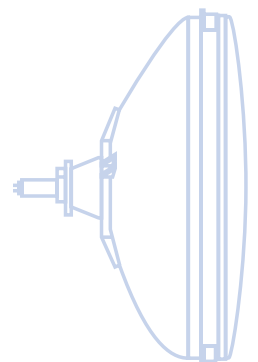
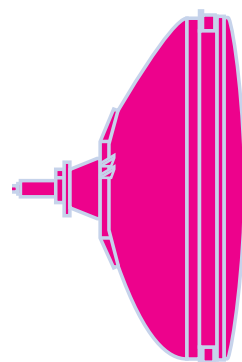
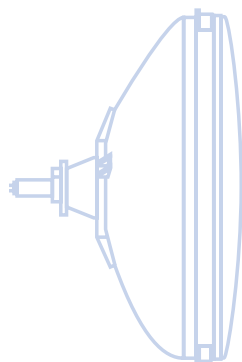
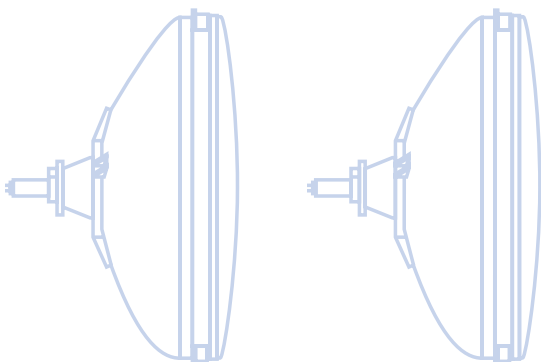
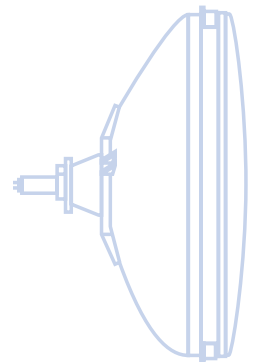
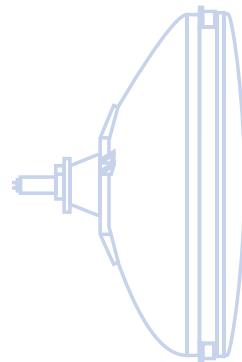
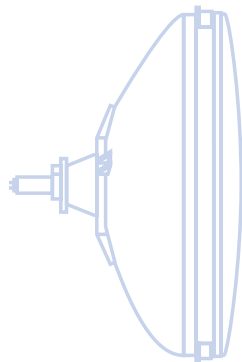
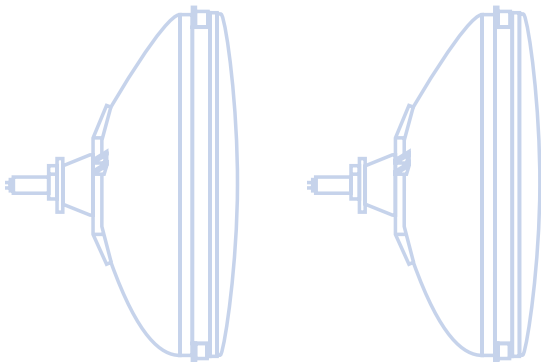
**SuperPigment<sup>Plus</sup>**



Colour Picture Tube  
**W 66 EHK 50X**  
**W 66 EHK 51X**



Product Specification



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The details of this data book refer to the specifications of products, but do not represent a guarantee of characteristics.

Availability and right to change reserved.

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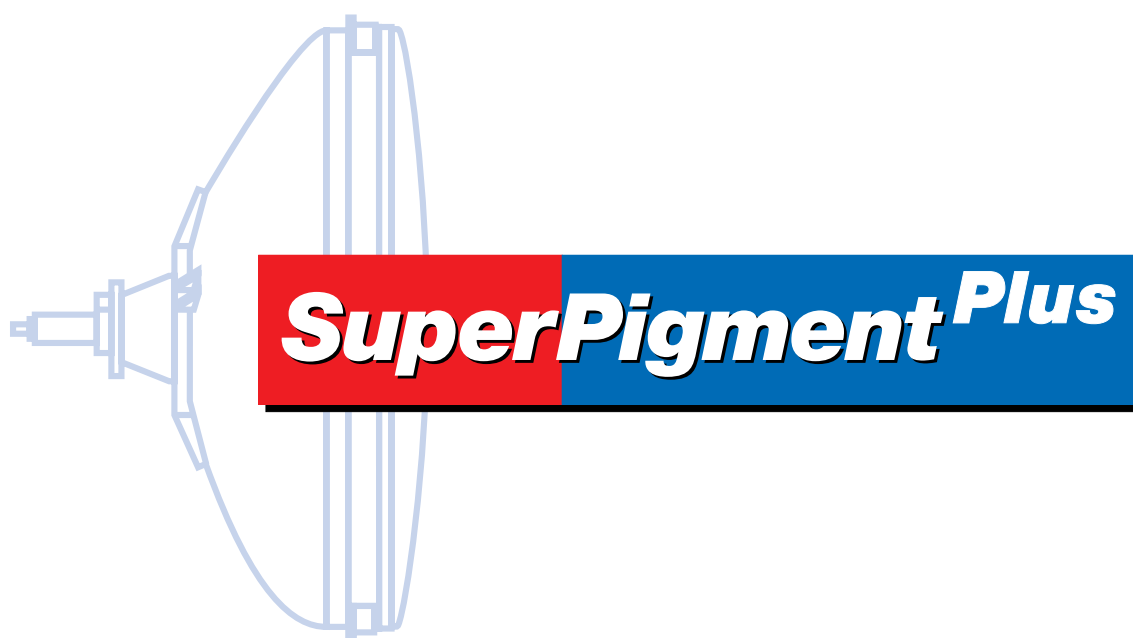
# Product specification

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## Colour Picture Tube

... is a 28" SuperPigment Plus Colour Picture Tube with a glass diagonal of 72 cm for TV use.

The W 66 EHK ...X... is a 16:9 Super Flat Square Colour Picture Tube with an Iron Mask.



**W 66 EHK 50X**

**W 66 EHK 51X**

---

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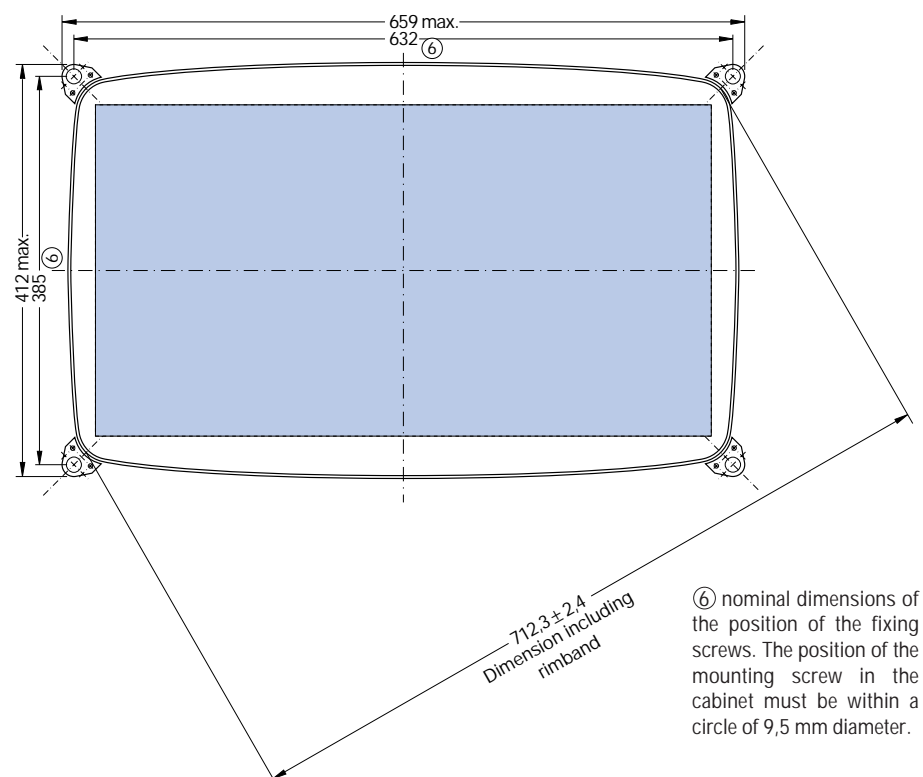
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3  
Short description

Useful screen diagonal	66 cm	Heater voltage (stab.)	$U_F = 6,0 V$
Glass diagonal	70,81 cm	Heater current	$I_F = 613 mA$
Deflection angle	106°	Anode voltage with full load	$U_A = 25 - 33 kV$
Neck diameter	29,1 mm	Focusing voltage	25,5 - 29,5 % $U_A$
Overall length	449 ± 3 mm		
Mass	26,4 kg		
Glass transmission effective			39% (50X), 50% (51X)
equivalent due to superpigment			36% (50X), 46% (51X)
Aspect ratio		16:9	
Screen		vertical line with black matrix super flat and square	
Phosphors		cadmium free green, gold activated, superpigmented high Europium red superpigmented blue	
Shadow mask assembly		slotted type, iron temperature compensated anti doming treated	
Electron gun		in-line, MPF/OLF/MFT	
Magnetic shield		inner magnetic shield	
Implosion protection		shrink frame technology	
Base cap		B12-285	

Figure 1:  
Tube Dimensions, Front View



Exposure	northern hemisphere
Scanning-line system	525 and/or 625 scanning-lines
Deflection yoke	* north/south pincushion free, * self converging * 50 or 100 Hz * fully coma corrected
Other features	* soft flash technology * optional SVM coil * Cathode ray tube intrinsically safe up to 29,9 kV according to appendix III Röntgenverordnung (newly issued 8.1.1987).

Figure 2:  
Tube Dimensions, Side View

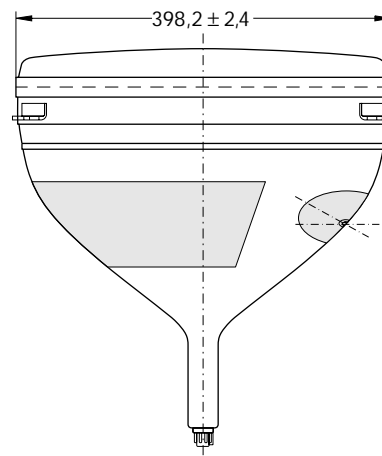
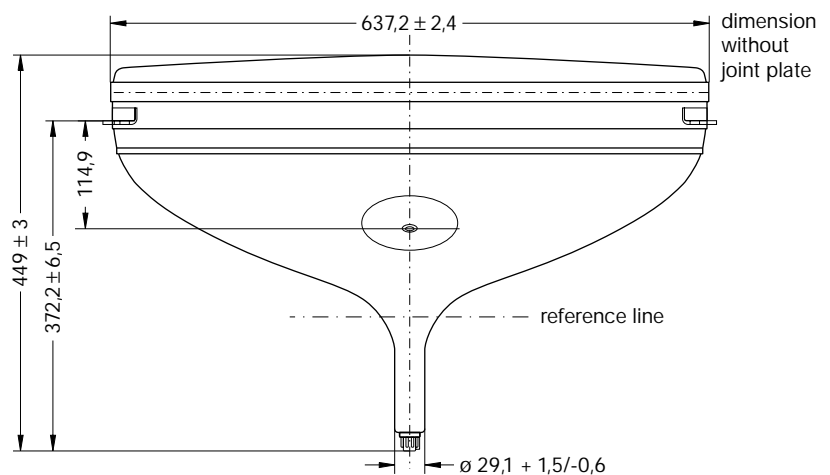


Figure 3:  
Tube Dimensions, Top View

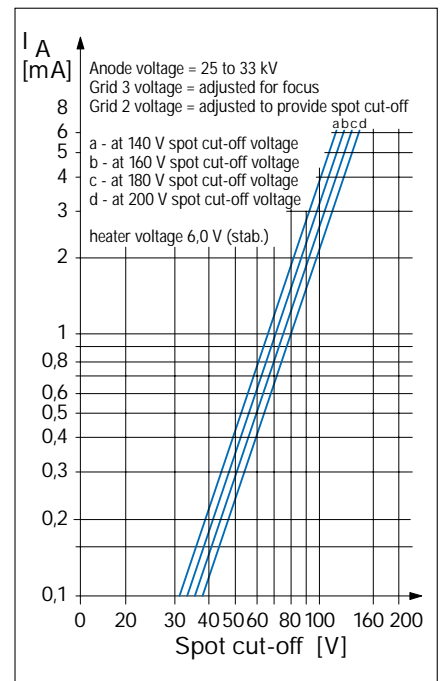
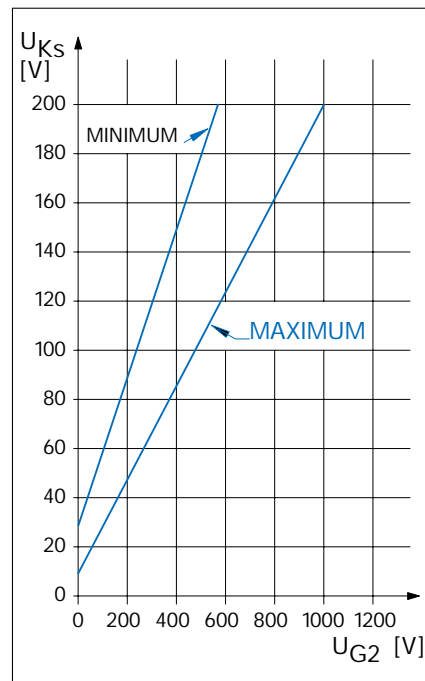


**4**  
**Typical Operating Conditions**  
Voltages are specified with respect to grid 1

Anode voltage	$U_A = 29,5 \text{ kV}$
Focusing voltage	$U_{G3, G5} = 7,52 - 8,70 \text{ kV}$
Cut-off voltage grid 2,4 ( $V_{kc} = 160V$ )	$U_{G2, G4} = 450 - 790 \text{ V}$
Heater voltage (stab.)	$U_F = 6.0 \text{ V}$
Heater current	$I_F = 613 \text{ mA}$

Figure 4 (left)  
Cut-off Voltage Range

Figure 5 (right)  
Video Drive Characteristics



**5**  
**Circuit Design Values**  
Voltages are specified with respect to grid 1

Anode voltage	$U_A = 25 - 33 \text{ kV}$
Grid 3, 5 focus voltage	$U_{G3, G5} = 25,5 - 29,5 \% \text{ of } U_A$
Grid 1 reference point	$U_{G1} = 0 \text{ V}$

Cut-off voltage range Figure 4

Grid 2, 4 cut-off voltage	$U_{G2, G4} = 450 - 790 \text{ V}$
Recommended cathode voltage for black level adjustment	$U_K = 160 \text{ V}$

Video drive characteristics Figure 5

Grid 1 to all other electrodes	$C_{G1} = 18 \text{ pF}$
Cathode to all other electrodes	$C_K = 15 \text{ pF}$
Grid 3, 5 to all other electrodes	$C_{G3, G5} = 9 \text{ pF}$
Anode to external conductive coating	$C_{A/M} = 1700 - 2300 \text{ pF}$
Anode to metal rimband	$C_{A/Z} = 300 - 400 \text{ pF}$



cLeakage current cathode-heater	$I_{KF \max}$	= 5	$\mu\text{A}$
Test conditions	$U_A$	= 0	V
grid 1, 2 and 3 has to be connected to the cathode of the gun in test	$U_{KF}$	= 275	V

Leakage currents, flashovers, stray emission			
Test conditions	$U_K$	= 250	V
for these three items	$U_A$	= 33	kV
	$U_{G2, G4}$	= 620	V

Leakage currents			
grid 3	$I_{G3, G5 \max.}$	= $\pm 5$	$\mu\text{A}$
grid 2	$I_{G2, G4 \max.}$	= $\pm 5$	$\mu\text{A}$
grid 1	$I_{G1 \max.}$	= $\pm 7,5$	$\mu\text{A}$

Flashovers	$U_{G3, G5}$	= 8,1	kV
within 1 minute	max. 2		
within 15 minutes	max. 5		

Stray emission			
Vertical deflection switched off, no brightening on screen visible	$U_{G3, G5}$	= 8,1	kV

Warm-up-time	max. 8 s		
Test conditions	$U_F$	= 6,0	V
	$R_1$	~ 0,1	$\Omega$
Regulated power supply	I	> 6	A

The measuring time is from switch on of the heaters until a raster is visible. Brightness and contrast controls should be set for normal operation.

Colour coordinates	x	y
red	0,645	0,325
green	0,305	0,595
blue	0,15	0,065

Cathode currents for white	D	= 6500 K +7 M.P.C.D.
CIE-coordinates	x	= 0,313
	y	= 0,329
red	42%	
green	32%	
blue	26%	

Cathode current ratio	
red-blue	1,06....2
red-green	0,97.....1,53
blue-green	0,64.....1,1

**6**  
**Glass- and Screen Data**  
(see Figure 6)

Glass transmission at screen centre	39% (50X), 50% (51X)
Brightness at the screen centre	≈ 85 cd/m <sup>2</sup> ± 10% (50% transm.)
Test conditions	U <sub>A</sub> = 29,5 kV, I <sub>A</sub> = 1 mA
Overscanning	105%
Exact adjustment for horizontal and vertical linearity	
Colour temperature white	D 6500 K

Phosphors	
green -	cadmium free, gold activated
red -	superpigmented high Europium red
blue -	superpigmented blue

Persistence of phosphors	
Time to decay to 10% of initial peak value - medium short	
red	ca. 100 μs
green	20 - 40 μs
blue	11 - 17 μs

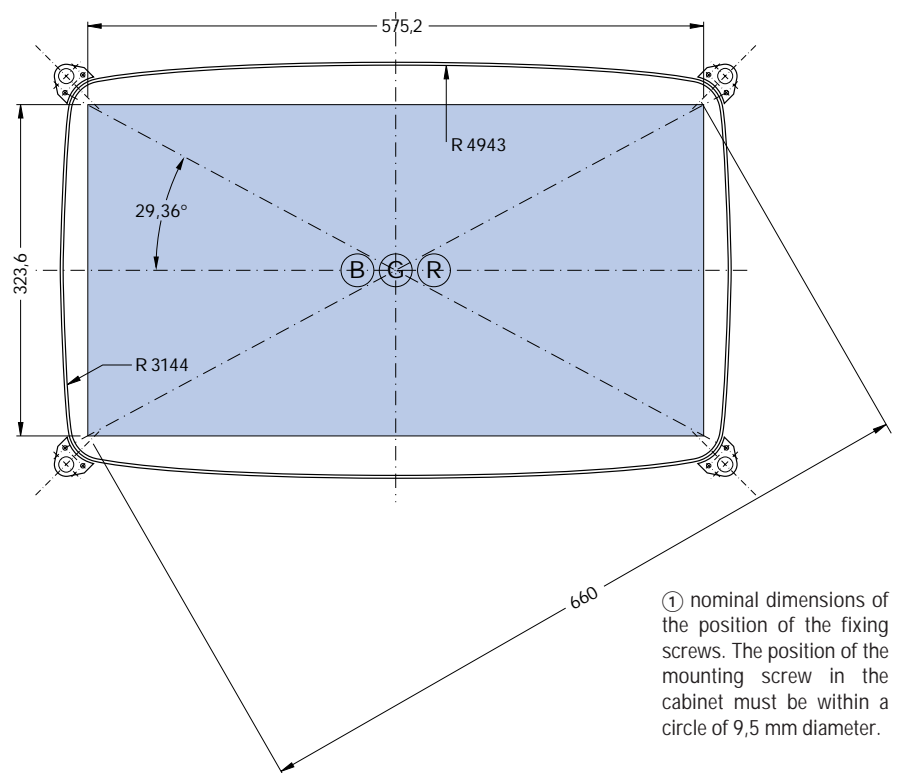
Pitch at the centre of tube (horizontal screen pitch - center to center distance of identical colour phosphor stripes)	0,77 mm
---	---------

Surface	polished
---------	----------

Visible screen area (nominal)	1861 cm <sup>2</sup>
-------------------------------	----------------------

Deflection angle	
diagonal	106°
horizontal	97°
vertical	62°

Figure 6  
Phosphor and Screen Dimensions



7  
**Notes for Test and Adjustment**

Adjustment of focus voltage  
Conditions:

$U_{G3, G5}$   
 $U_A = 29,5 \text{ kV}$ ,  $U_K = 160 \text{ V}$ ,  
 $I_{AP} = 3,5 \text{ mA}$  ①

Test chart crosshatch pattern  
18 squares = 19 grid lines horizontal  
14 squares = 15 grid lines vertical  
105% picture width and height.

Optimal adjustment of focus between horizontal- and vertical lines at the centre of the screen.

Test cut-off voltage area

$U_{G2, G4}$   
 $U_A = 29,5 \text{ kV}$

Conditions:

Beam undeflected and brightness- and contrast controls to minimum.

$U_K$  at the cathode to be tested  $U_K = 160 \text{ V}$

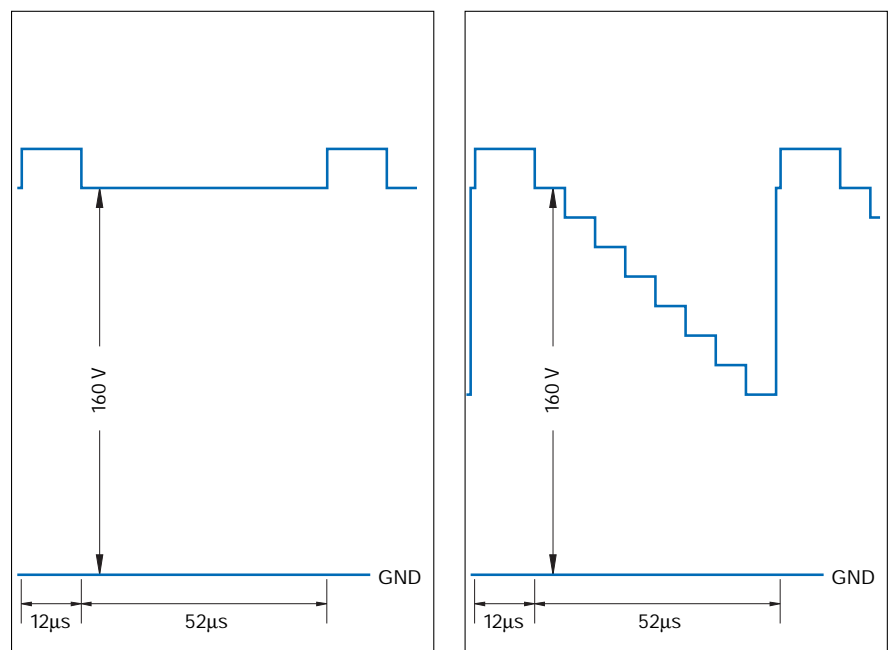
$U_K$  to other cathodes  $U_K = 250 \text{ V}$

Turn  $U_{G2}$ -control from 300 V to cut-off.

The cut-off has to be within the range of 450 - 790 V.

① The peak beam current of 3,5 mA corresponds roughly to 500 mA average.

Figure 7  
Recommended Cathode Voltage



Adjustment of grid 2, 4 voltage  $U_{G2, G4}$

a) Individual cut-off adjustment

Set brightness- and contrast controls to minimum. All three cathodes at 160V. Increase  $U_{G2, G4}$  until the cut-off spot of the first gun appears. Reduce  $U_K$  of the two other guns until their cut-off spot is reached.

b) Automatic cut-off with black-level clamping

Set brightness- and contrast controls to minimum. Connect one of the three cathodes to an oscilloscope. Set DC-input to display 200 V. Turn  $U_{G2, G4}$ -control to the recommended cathode voltage of 160 V.

c) Automatic cut-off without black-level clamping

Test pattern grey scale.

Adjust contrast- and brightness-controls to linear grey scale.

Absolute values of voltage jumps from step to step are constant.

The last grey value is different to the black level. Set contrast control at  $I_A \sim 500 \mu A$ . Turn  $U_{G2}$ -control to the recommended cathode voltage of 160 V, (see figure 7).

**8**  
**Mechanical Data and**  
**Dimensional Drawings**

Overall length	449 ± 3,0 mm
Neck diameter	29,1 +1,5/-0,6 mm
Outside dimensions	
Diagonal (Including rimband)	712,3 ± 2,4 mm
Horizontal	637,2 ± 2,4 mm
Vertical	398,2 ± 2,4 mm
Screen Dimensions	
Diagonal	660 ± 2,0 mm
Horizontal	575,2 ± 1,6 mm
Vertical	323,6 ± 1,6 mm
Area	1.861 cm <sup>2</sup> nom.
Base	JEDEC B 12-285
Anode contact	7,92 IEC 67-III-2, JEDEC J1-21
Weight	appr. 26,4 kg

Notes to outline drawings

- ① Anode contact 7,92 according to IEC 67-III-2, JEDEC J1-21
- ② This area is free of external conductive coating and must be kept clean.
- ③ Implosion protection frame and external conductive coating are galvanically separated from each other. They can be connected taking into consideration the existing safety regulations.
- ④ The external conductive coating must be connected to the negative high voltage terminal. Conduction cross-section  $A = 1 \text{ mm}^2$ .
- ⑤ The tube base is in a circle of a diameter max. = 55 mm with respect to the tube axis. The socket has to be connected by flexible wires only.
- ⑥ Nominal dimensions of the position of the fixing screws. The nominal dimensions are designed for the use of fixing screws with a diameter up to 9,5 mm.
- ⑦ One out of the four mounting lugs may deviate by max. 1,0 mm to the plane of the other three.
- ⑧ Z-points are reference points for the distance to X and Y. (Figure 9)
- ⑨ Minimum space to be reserved for mounting lug.
- ⑩ Joint plate not included. Maximum thickness of joint plate is 3,7 mm.

Figure 8  
Anode Contact ①

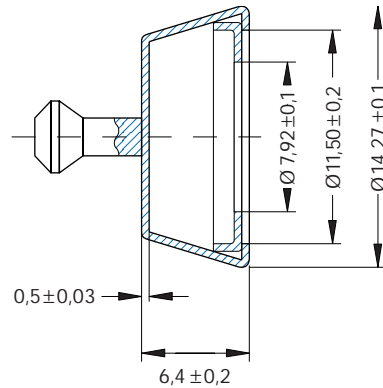


Figure 9  
Panel Reference Points ⑧

Outside face contour panel

- A 1 = 0,225599800E-03 • (x<sup>2</sup>)
- A 2 = 0,143551400E-09 • (x<sup>4</sup>)
- A 4 = 0,349241000E-03 • (y<sup>2</sup>)
- A 5 = 0,969406800E-11 • (x<sup>2</sup>) • (y<sup>2</sup>)
- A 8 = 0,670370800E-10 • (y<sup>4</sup>)
- A 9 = 0,161714700E-14 • (x<sup>2</sup>) • (y<sup>4</sup>)
- A10 = -0,234124000E-19 • (x<sup>4</sup>) • (y<sup>4</sup>)

$$Z = A1 + A2 + A4 + A5 + A8 + A9 + A10$$

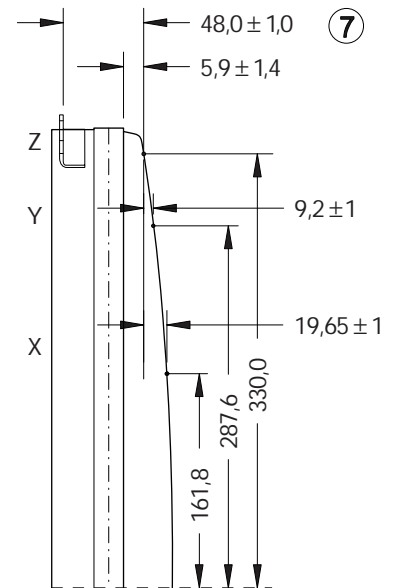
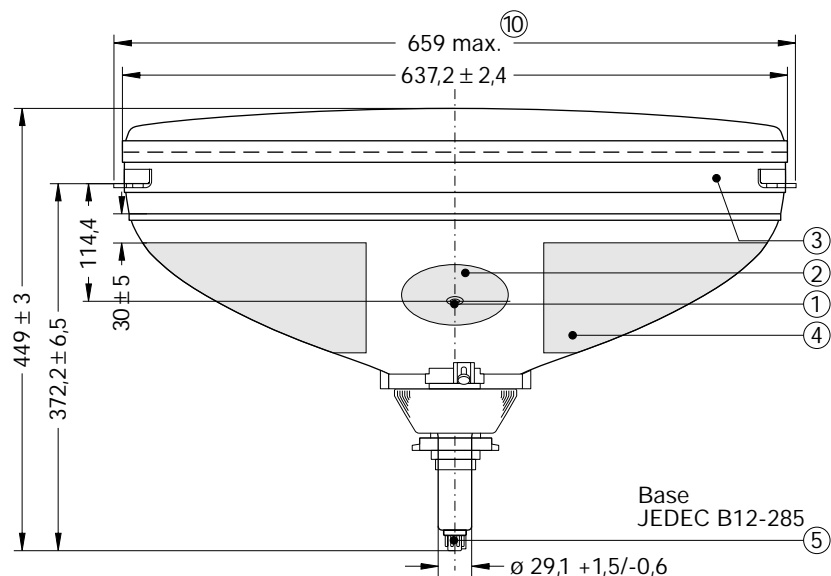


Figure 10  
Overall Dimensions of Tube,  
Top View



**For design purposes use only  
1:1 drawings**

Figure 11  
Overall Dimensions of Tube, Side View

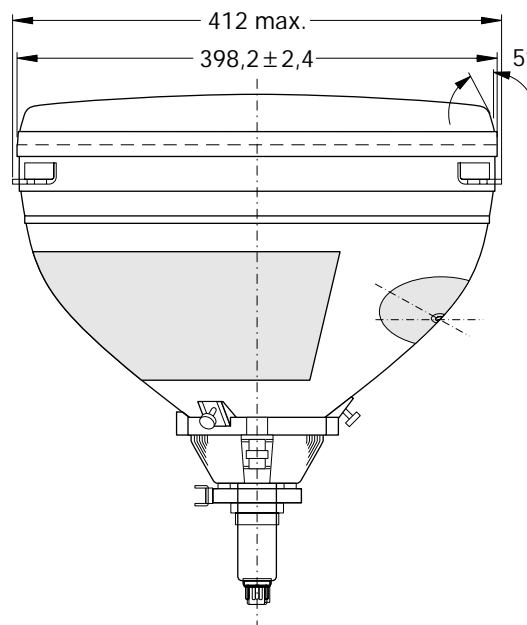
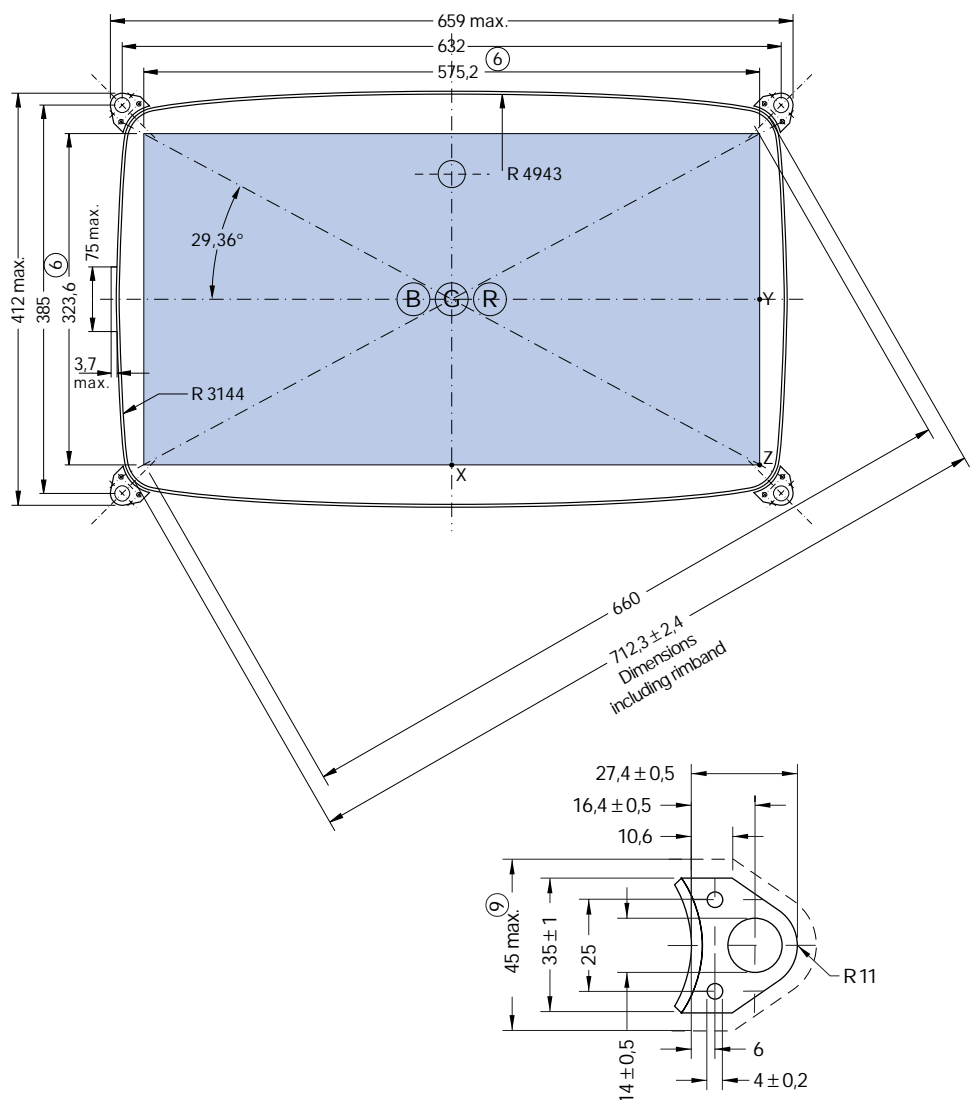


Figure 12  
Overall Dimensions of Tube, Front View



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1:1 drawings**

Figure 13  
Detail Dimensions of Lug

Figure 14  
Dimensions of Lug, View B

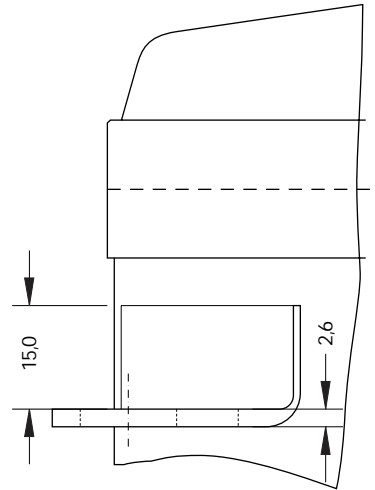
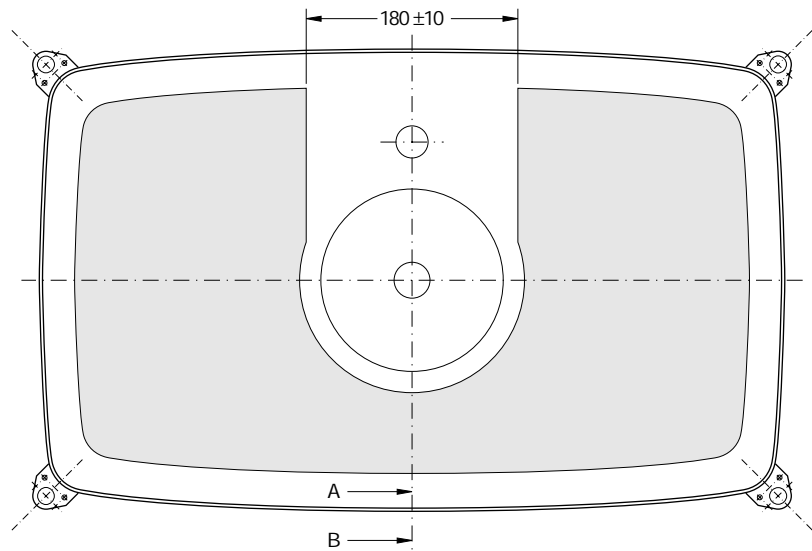


Figure 15  
External Coating



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Figure 16  
Implosion Frame  
(External Coating, Section A - B)

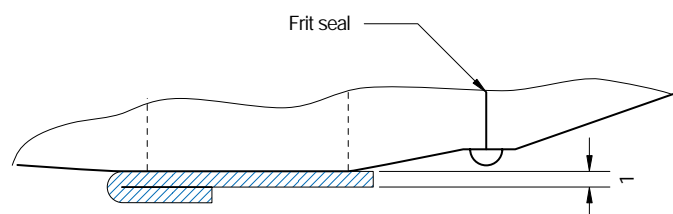
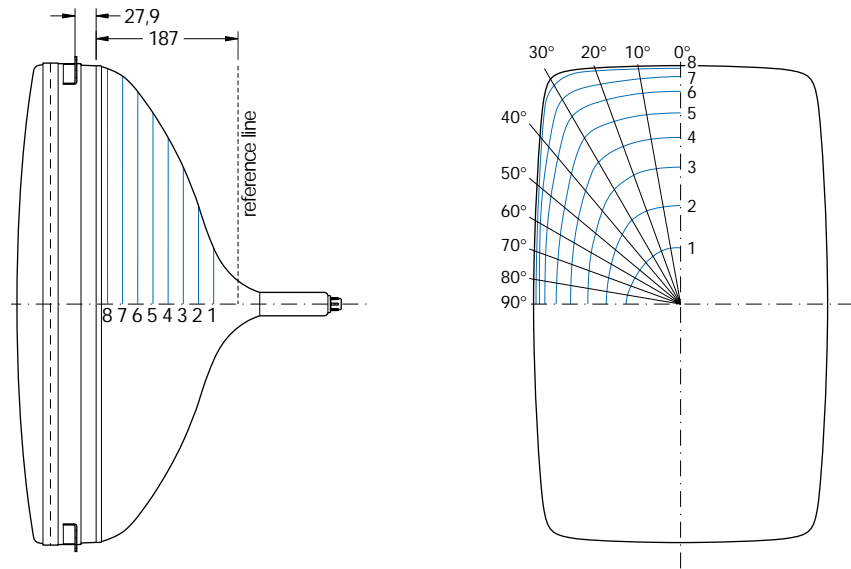


Figure 17  
Funnel Radial Coordinates



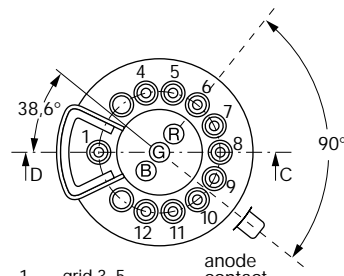
**For design purposes use only  
1:1 drawings**

<b>Nominal Outside Contour Radial Coordinates</b>												
No.	Height from ref. line	Major Axis				Diag. Axis						Minor Axis
		0°	10°	20°	30°		36,87°	40°	50°	60°	70°	
1	32	73,23	73,23	73,24	73,22	73,22	73,13	73,06	73,00	72,96	72,93	72,92
2	52	130,13	130,23	130,50	130,56	130,44	125,23	115,28	107,58	102,41	99,44	98,47
3	72	177,67	177,69	177,77	177,85	177,76	166,69	148,99	136,81	128,89	124,42	122,98
4	92	220,60	220,57	220,48	220,33	220,20	201,28	178,54	163,13	153,20	147,63	145,84
5	112	254,72	255,15	256,44	258,28	258,13	231,05	203,50	185,09	173,34	166,79	164,69
6	132	280,19	281,69	286,21	292,68	292,52	256,25	223,01	201,34	187,72	180,20	177,80
7	152	299,89	302,83	311,86	324,50	324,26	277,52	238,25	213,38	198,02	189,62	186,95
8	172	311,23	315,49	328,81	347,90	347,66	291,73	247,76	220,57	203,99	195,00	192,14



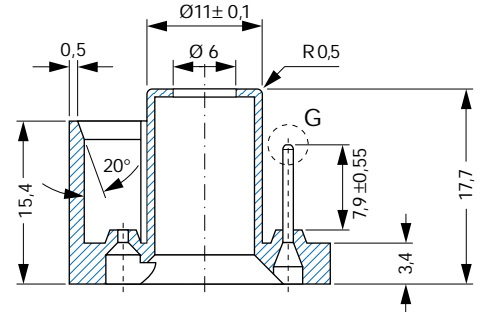
Figure 18 (left)  
Tube Base

Figure 19 (right)  
Tube Base, Section C - D

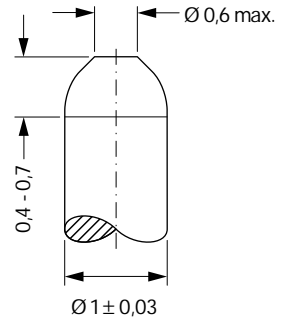
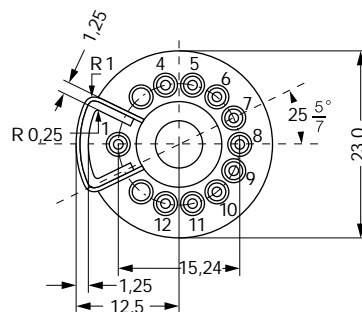


- 1 grid 3, 5
- 5 grid 1
- 6 cathode green
- 7 grid 2, 4
- 8 cathode red
- 9 heater
- 10 heater
- 11 cathode blue
- anode: grid 4, screen mask

unused pins 4 and 12 must not be connected  
tube base JEDEC-Nr. B 12-285



Detail G



**For design purposes use only  
1:1 drawings**

**9  
Limiting Values**

Heater voltage	$U_F$	= 5,7-6,3	V	(I)
Anode voltage	$U_{A \max.}$	= 33	kV	
Anode voltage	$U_{A \min.}$	= 25	kV	
Anode current	$I_{A \max.}$	= 1,7	mA	(IV)
Focusing voltage grid 3, 5	$U_{G3, G5 \max.}$	= 10	kV	
Voltage between grid 3, 5 and grid 6	$U_{G3, G5, G6 \max.}$	= 24	kV	
Screen grid voltage peak	$U_{G2, G4p \max.}$	= 1,2	kV	

Cathode voltages				
positive	$U_{K \max.}$	= 200	V	
negative	$-U_{K \max.}$	= 0	V	
positive peak voltage	$U_{KP \max.}$	= 400	V	
negative peak voltage	$-U_{KP \max.}$	= -2	V	

Voltages between heater and cathode				
Heater negative to cathode	$U_{-FK \max.}$	= 250	V	(II)
Heater positive to cathode	$U_{+FK}$	= 0	V	
Heater to cathode peak voltage				
Heater negative to cathode	$U_{-FKP \max.}$	= 385	V	
Heater to cathode peak voltage				
Heater positive to cathode	$U_{+FKP \max.}$	= 275	V	(V)

**Shock acceleration during transport and handling (<math>\leq 350 \text{ m/s}^2</math>) (III)**

- (I) To secure good emission characteristics through the life, it is recommended to regulate the heater voltage at 6,0 V.
- (II) During warm up period of max. 15 sec the maximum voltage between heater and cathode must not exceed 385 V. This voltage must be reduced to 275 V at least time proportionally within 45 sec.
- (III) The tube has an integrated implosion protection according to VDE and BSI requirements. Rough tube mechanical treatment might lead to implosions.
- (IV) short term average (with ABL circuit)  $I_{A \text{ max.}} = 1,7 \text{ mA}$   
long term average (with ABL circuit)  $I_{A \text{ max.}} = 1,45 \text{ mA}$
- (V) It is recommended to keep cathode potential positive against heater.

Cut-off voltage ratio  $U_K$ -Quotient = 1,25

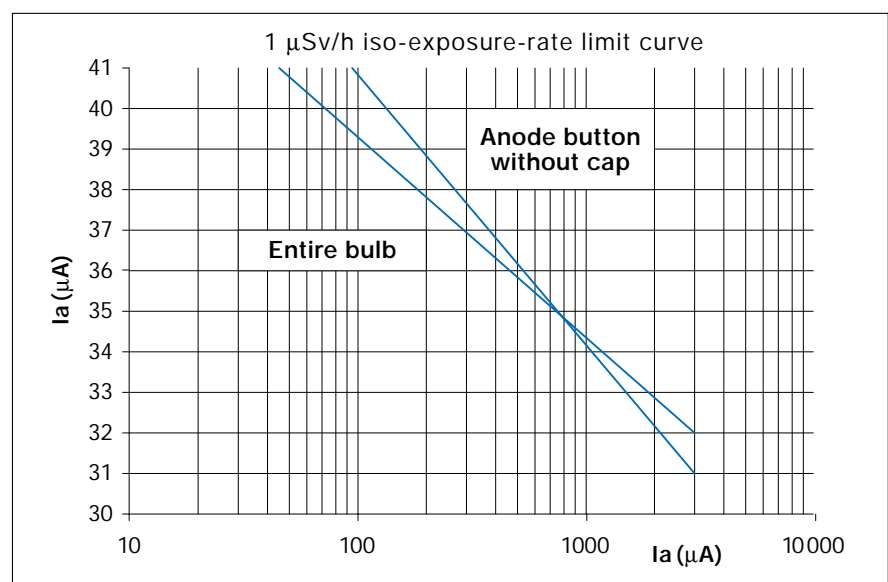
X-radiation max. 1  $\mu\text{Sv/h}$

Test conditions

Dose rate measuring in the distance of 100 mm to the glass surface.

ISO-dose rate Maximum Figure 20  
1  $\mu\text{Sv/h}$   
Parameters:  
Anode voltage - anode current

Figure 20  
ISO Dose Rate



Customer has to take care, that adequate shielding of anode contact is provided

**10**  
**Screen- and Glass-Blemishes**  
**Limits**

Contrast blemishes Figure 21 + 22  
Bubbles in glass, missing phosphor,  
black spots.

The size of the blemish is defined  $(L + W) / 2$   
by length plus width divided by two.  
Judgement of defects should not be  
done before 10 minutes after switch on.

Viewing distance to classify the  
contrast degree is 60 cm

For definition of defect size and contrast degree template can be used.

**Defects with high contrast**

The defect remains visible if template is moved from 0,7 to 1,3 filter.

**Defects with medium contrast**

Defect disappears if template is moved from 0,7 to 1,3 filter.

Screen zones see Figure 23  
Zone A, centre area 253 x 142 mm  
Zone B, outside area  
Zone C is defined as the unscreened  
area of the faceplate.

Figure 21  
Blemishes, High Contrast

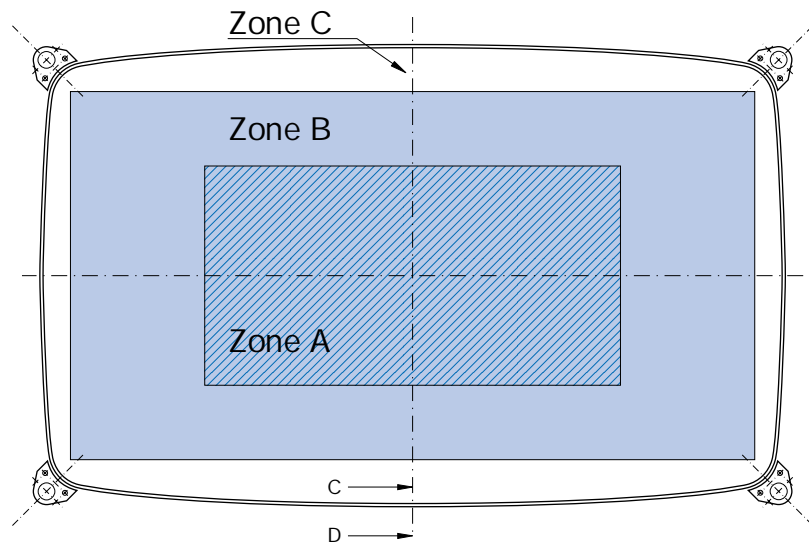
Blemish size (mm)	Limited blemishes		Distance (mm)
	A	A+B	
>1,0	0	0	-
0,8...<1,0	0	1	-
0,5...<0,8	1	3	80
0,25..<0,5	2	4	50 ①
< 0,25 ②	unlimited	unlimited	-

- ① Accepted are three defects, minimum distance of 2 failures is 50 mm.
- ② Blemish size unlimited. Limited only by cloud in a viewing distance of 1 m.

Figure 22  
Blemishes, Medium Contrast

Blemish size (mm)	Limited blemishes		Distance (mm)
	A	A+B	
>1,0	0	0	-
0,8...<1,0	1	2	80
0,5...<0,8	4	8	50 ①
< 0,5 ②	unlimited	unlimited	-

Figure 23  
Screen Zones



Scratches on the faceplate (see Figure 24 / Figure 25)

The sum of all scratches with a width of 0.05-0.15 mm should not exceed 180 mm.

- Viewing distance ~1,0 m
- Ambient light (activated screen) ~1 Lux
- Ambient light (non-activated screen) ~1.000 Lux

Figure 24  
Scratches on the Faceplate

Width (mm)	Length (mm)	Distance (mm)
$\leq 0,05$	unlimited	-
$0,05 \dots < 0,10$	50	19
$0,10 \dots \leq 0,15$	13	45
$> 0,15$	-	-

Figure 25 :  
Stains on the Faceplate

Stain size (mm)	Limited stains		Distance (mm)
	A	A+B	
$> 1,3 \dots \leq 1,8$	1	2	80
$> 0,8 \dots \leq 1,3$	2	3	80

**11**  
**Geometry and Convergence**  
**Specification**

For the judgement of geometry and convergence the following conditions are valid:

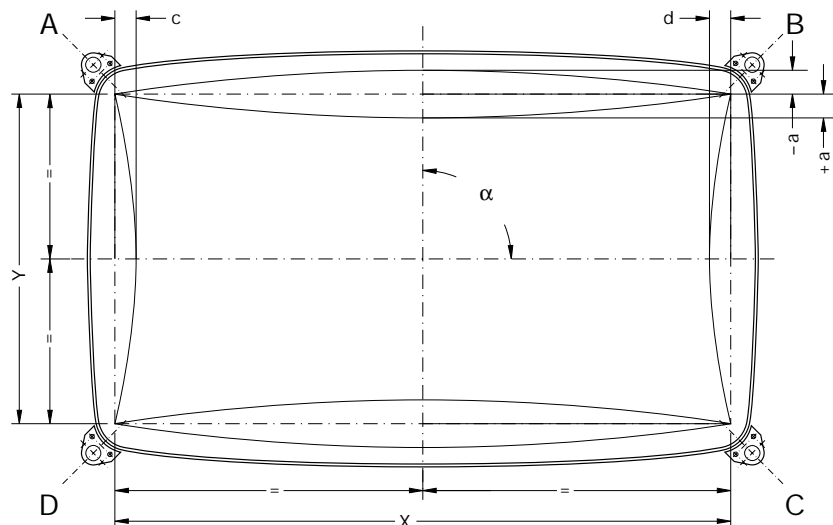
1. Warm up time	15 min
2. Anode voltage	$U_A = 29,5 \text{ kV}$
3. Heater voltage	$U_F = 6,0 \text{ V}$
4. $U_{G2, G4}$ adjustment related to recommended cathode voltage	$U_{G2, G4} = 450 - 790 \text{ V}$ $U_K = 160 \text{ V}$
5. Focusing voltage adjustment for optimum of focus for vertical and horizontal lines at the centre	$U_{G3, G5} I_{AP} = 3,5 \text{ mA}$
6. Screen has to face east	
7. Test pattern	Cross hatch pattern, white pattern
8. Colour temperature adjustment to white	$D = 6500 \text{ K}$
9. Tube has to be degaussed properly.	

<b>Raster distortion</b>	Figure 26
Test pattern	Cross hatch pattern, green only
The peak beam current of $200 \mu\text{A}$ corresponds roughly to $25 \mu\text{A}$ average.	$I_P = 200 \mu\text{A}$
Linearity, picture width and height should be correctly adjusted.	

Overscanning	5%
--------------	----

			max. (%)
north-south distortion	$[2(a+b)/(AD+BC)]$	•100%	1
north-south symmetry	$[2(a-b)/(AD+BC)]$	•100%	1
east-west distortion	$[2(c+d)/(AB+CD)]$	•100%	9
east-west symmetry	$[2(c-d)/(AB+CD)]$	•100%	1
horizontal trapezium	$[(AD-BC)/(AD+BC)]$	•100%	1
vertical trapezium	$[(AB-DC)/(AB+DC)]$	•100%	1
orthogonality		$\alpha = 90 \pm 0,35^\circ$	

Figure 26  
Raster Distortion, Separate

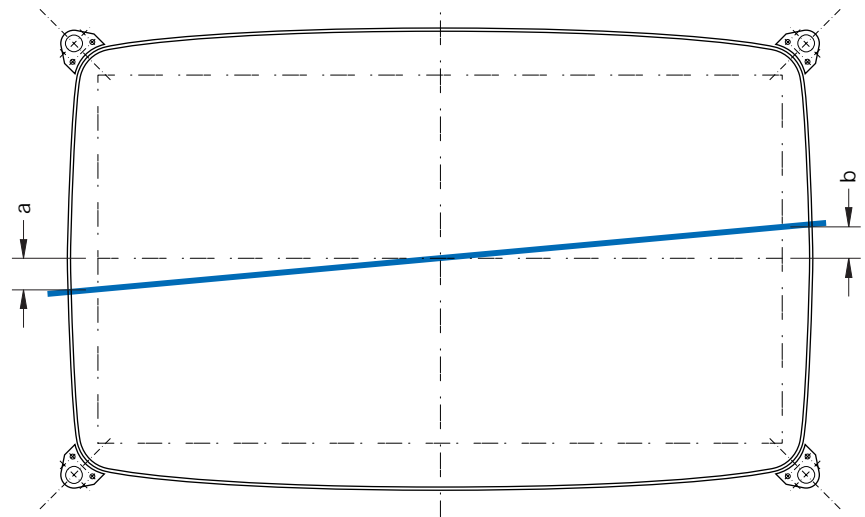


**Rasterrotation**

Figure 27

Cross hatch pattern green only.  
Difference between the mechanical and the electrical centre line

Figure 27  
Raster Rotation



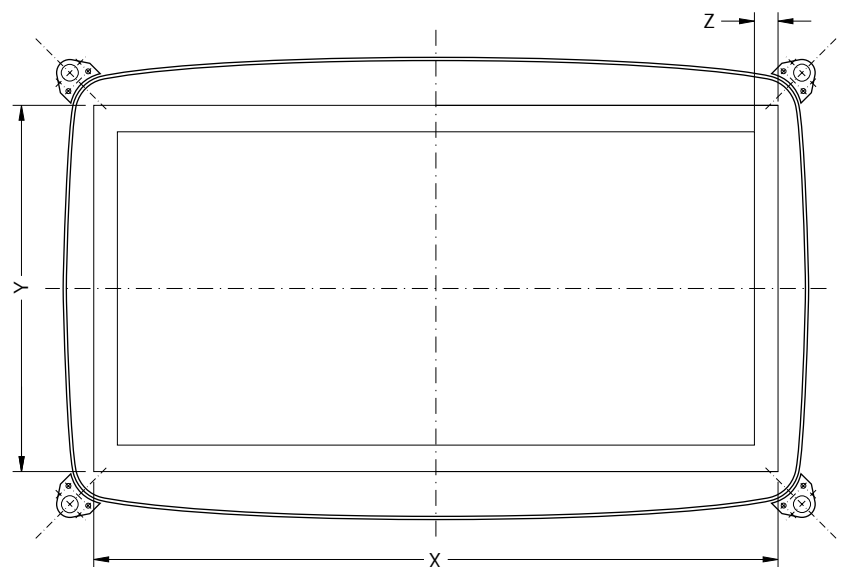
$a + b \text{ max.}$  3,5 mm

**Sum of raster distortion**

Figure 28

All raster failures have to be inside the shown frame.

Figure 28  
Raster Distortion, Sum



X = 530 mm  
Y = 285 mm  
Z = 5 mm

**Rastershift**

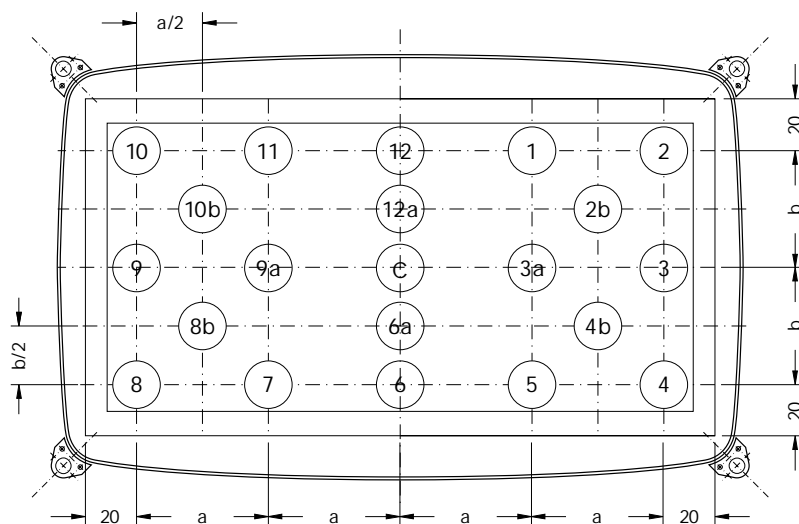
Horizontal max. 5,5 mm  
 Vertical max. 5,5 mm  
 Scanning switched off. Beam current adjusted to a visible spot. The value is the distance of the spot to the mechanical centre.

**Convergence**

Test pattern cross hatch white.  $I_{AP} = 3500 \mu A$   
 The peak beam current of 3500  $\mu A$  corresponds roughly to 400  $\mu A$  average.

Figure 29

Figure 29  
Convergence



C	0,3 mm
2, 4, 8, 10	1,8 mm
3, 6, 9, 12	1,2 mm
1, 5, 7, 11	1,4 mm
3a, 9a	1,0 mm
2b, 4b, 8b, 10b	1,3 mm

Maximum values shown are related to the distance between the centre of red-, green- and blue lines, in vertical and horizontal direction.

**White uniformity**

Test pattern white  
 Beam current  $I_A = 1000 \mu A$   
 Viewing distance 2 m  
 Ambient light ~1 Lux

**Tube has to be degaussed. Check after 30 minutes warm-up.  
 Tube is acceptable if there are no distinct colour differences visible.**

**Purity**

Test pattern white  
 Beam current  $I_A = 1000 \mu A$   
 Viewing distance 2 m

**Tube has to be degaussed. Wait for 30 minutes for the tube to warm up, then check each colour red, green and blue. The tube is acceptable if there is no discolouration visible.**

**12**  
**General Notes**

Absolute maximum ratings are limiting values of operating and environmental conditions applicable to any electronic device of a specified type as defined by its published data, and should not be exceeded under the worst probable conditions.

**12.1**  
**Limit values by IEC Publication**

The equipment manufacturer must design so that, initially and throughout life, no absolute maximum value for the intended service is exceeded with any device under the worst probable operating conditions:

- \* supply voltage variation
- \* equipment and control adjustment
- \* components spread and variation
- \* load variations
- \* signal variations
- \* environmental conditions and also picture tube spread and variations.

**12.2**  
**Voltage between Heater and Cathode**

The voltage between heater and cathode should be as small as possible.

**12.3**  
**Voltages between Cathode and Grids**

Do not operate the tube unless all electrodes are connected to a DC potential. Do not exceed the limit value of any electrode. No electrode should be connected to a high voltage potential.

Test- or check circuits should be agreed with Matsushita Electronics (Europe) GmbH.

**12.4**  
**Screen**

To avoid screen damages please pay attention to the following:

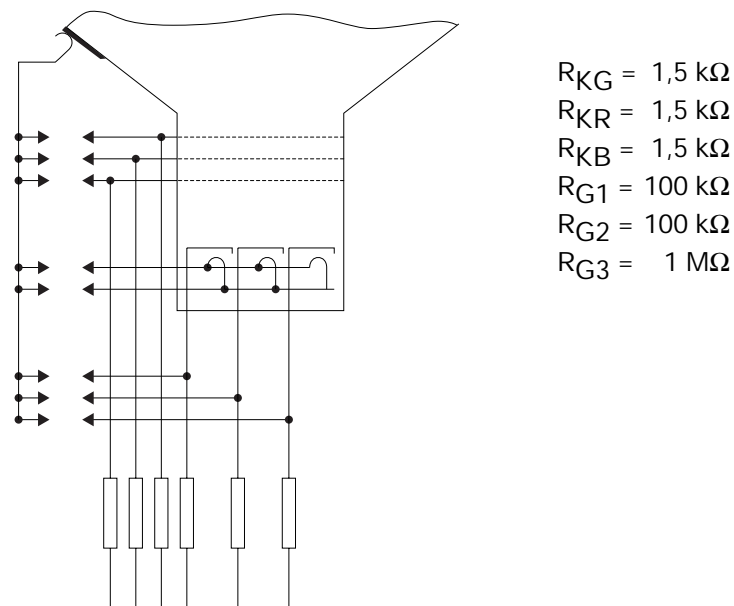
- \* Do not operate the tube with a stationary cross hatch pattern or a similar test pattern.
- \* Do not operate picture tube with a stationary luminary spot, except with an extremely low beam current.
- \* Afterglow should not exceed 1,5 sec.
- \* The anode voltage  $U_A$  has to be reduced to less than 15 kV within 1 sec after switch off or switching into standby.
- \* If no bleeder resistor is used it has to be ensured by circuit



**12.5**  
**Spark Gaps**

To avoid possible damages to tube or circuitry by internal flash over, spark gaps should be used.  
For the connection of the spark gaps to the external conductive coating, the shortest possible wires should be used.  
The connection to the external conductive coating should cover a large area.  
Isolation resistors should be used in series with each grid and cathode wire.  
The spark gaps should be designed for a breakdown voltage at the focusing electrode of 14 kV, at the other electrodes of 2kV.

Figure 30:  
Spark Gaps -  
Recommended Values



**12.6**  
**Degaussing**

The tube has an internal shielding against external magnetic fields. The shield and the mask should be degaussed automatically whenever the TV-set is switched on.  
To get sufficient degaussing a magnetomotive force with an initial value of minimum 500 ampere turns peak per coil is needed (see figure 31). The total number of turns is the sum of turns of each coil.  
The time of current decay has to be continuously. The value of the degaussing current after 4 cycles should be 50% of the initial value (4 cycles 50Hz = 80 ms, 60Hz = 67 ms, see figure 31). Figures 33 and 34 show a possible layout of the degaussing coil, figure 35 shows a recommended degaussing circuit.  
The reduction of current per half wave must be less than 10 percent. The residual value of magnetic flux must be less than 0,25 ampere turns peak per coil (see figure 32).

To avoid coupling of line frequency current a sufficient capacitor should be connected in parallel to the degaussing coil.

When using external degaussing coils vertical deflection of tube must be switched off. In this case the initial value of magnetic field strength at front panel should be min. 160 A/m .

Figure 31 (left)  
Degaussing - Reduction of Current per Halfwave

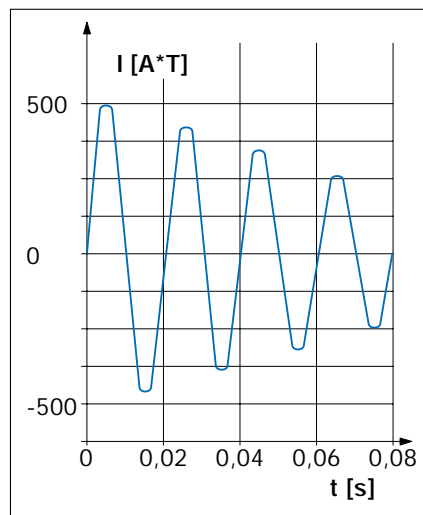


Figure 32 (right)  
Degaussing - Residual Value of Magnetomotive Force

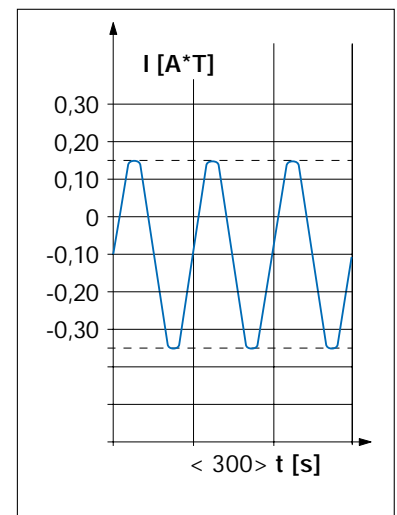


Figure 33  
Placement of Degaussing Coil,  
Top View

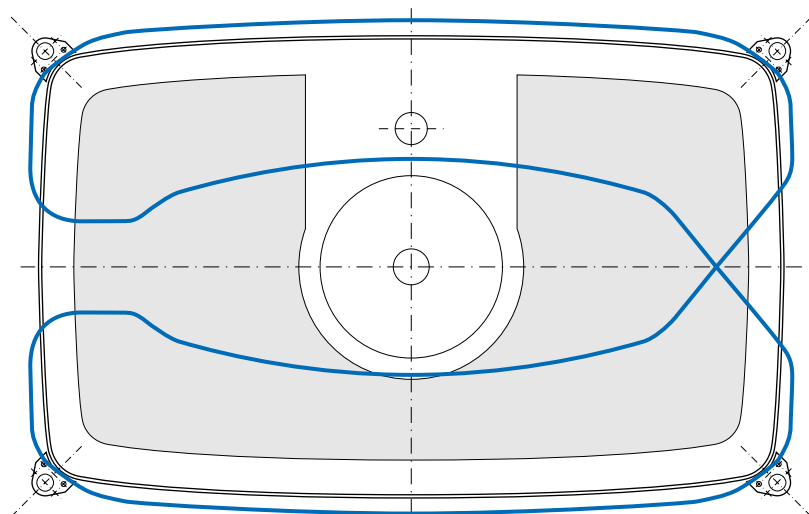


Figure 34  
Placement of Degaussing Coil,  
Side View

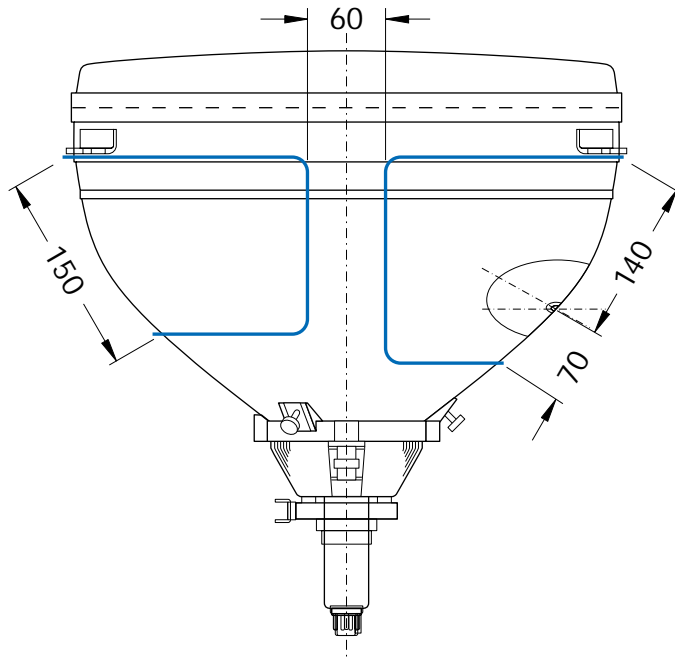
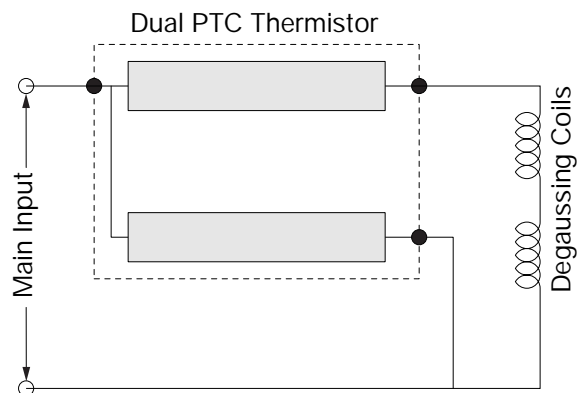


Figure 35  
Degaussing Circuit



**12.7  
Implosion Protection**

All picture tubes from Matsushita Electronics (Europe) GmbH are implosion protected according to VDE DIN 57860, IEC 65, BSI and CCIB. Care should be taken not to scratch or knock any part of the tube. Please handle tube careful to avoid any risk of implosion.

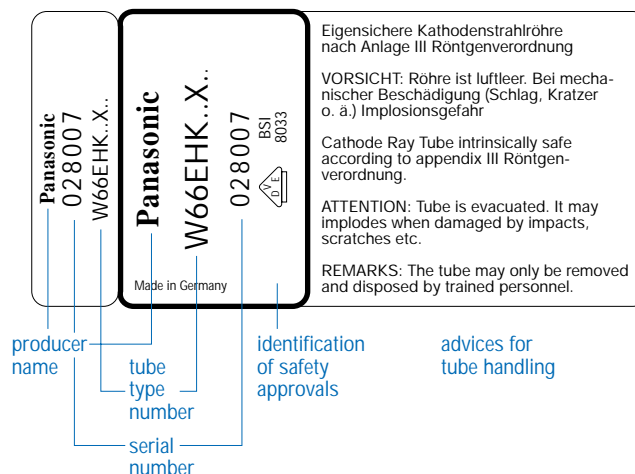
In all handling procedures prior to insertion into the cabinet, there is a risk of personal injury as a result of severe accidental damage to the tube. It is therefore recommended that protective clothing should be worn, particularly eye shielding.

Remember when replacing or servicing the tube assembly that a residual electrical charge may be carried by the anode contact and also the external coating if not earthed. Before removing the tube assembly from the equipment, earth the external coating and short the anode contact to the coating.

**The final customer has to be informed about statements of implosion protection**

- 12.8 Handling** Avoid any mechanical stress to the neck components during transport and handling, it could cause loss of performance.
- 12.9 Cabinet Design** Design of the cabinet has to be done according to 1:1 drawing and not to a tube sample or this specification.
- 12.10 Microphony** Intense vibration of the loudspeakers inside the TV set can result in a visible modulation of brightness. This can be minimized by a suitable design of the TV cabinet.
- 12.11 Transport** To avoid tube damage during transport, the following has to be taken into consideration:
- a. Single tubes  
Single tubes must be delivered in Matsushita Electronics (Europe) GmbH designed packaging only and transported in the printed position.
  - b. TV set  
This must be transported in the packing designed by the set manufacturer in the position printed on the carton. If the tube is transported with it's faceplate in a horizontal position it could cause irreparable damage to the shadow mask
- 12.12 Storage**
- a. Tubes must only be stored in dry and clean storage facilities. Tubes and polystyrene have to be protected against rain and humidity.
  - b. Temperature of tube should be room temperature.
- 12.13 Type Designation by Pro Electron and Tube Label**
- |                         |  |
|-------------------------|--|
| Type                    | W 66 EHK 50X   |
| TV picture tube         | W  |
| Screen diagonal (cm)    | 66   |
| Family code (tube)      | EHK  |
| Member of family code   | 50   |
| Tri-colour screen       | X  |
| Code of deflection yoke | see separate yoke specification (50Hz and 100Hz available) |

Figure 36  
Tube Label (Example)



13  
Used Formula Signs

**Voltages**

Anode voltage	$U_A$
Cathode voltage	$U_K$
Voltage cathode to heater	$U_{KF}$
Peak cathode voltage	$U_{KP}$
DC voltage grid 1, 2, 3, 4, 5	$U_{G1}$ $U_{G2, G4}$ $U_{G3, G5}$
DC voltage between grid 2, 4 and cathode	$U_{G2, G4/K}$
Voltage between grid 3, 5 and grid 6	$U_{G3, G5, G6}$
Screen grid voltage peak	$U_{G2, G4p}$
Heater negative to cathode	$U_{-FK}$
Heater positive to cathode	$U_{+FK}$
Heater to cathode peak voltage	$U_{-FKP}$
Voltage between heater and cathode	$U_{+FK}$
Heater positive to cathode	
Heater voltage	$U_F$
Voltage peak to peak	$U_{PP}$

**Currents**

Anode current	$I_A$
Cathode Current	$I_K$
Leakage current cathode-heater	$I_{KF}$
Current Grid 1, 2, 3	$I_{G1}$ $I_{G2}$ $I_{G3}$
Heater current	$I_F$
Beam current	$I_A$
Deflection current horizontal peak to peak	$I_{HP P}$
Deflection current vertical peak to peak	$I_{VPP}$

**Capacities**

Outside capacity	$C$
Grid 1 to all other electrodes	$C_{G1}$
Cathode to all other electrodes	$C_K$
Grid 3 to all other electrodes	$C_{G3, G5}$
Anode to external conductive coating	$C_{A/M}$
Anode to metal rimband	$C_{A/Z}$
Grid 1 to cathode	$C_{G1/K}$

**Resistance**

Active resistance of horizontal deflection coils	$R_H$
Active resistance of vertical deflection coils	$R_V$
Resistance of wires to cathodes green, red, blue	$R_{KG}$ $R_{KR}$ $R_{KB}$
Resistance of wires to grids 1, 2, 3	$R_{G1}$ $R_{G2}$ $R_{G3}$

**Indices**

Anode	A
Heater	F
Grid	G
Cathode	K
Outside conductive coating	M
Peak to peak	p-p
Edge to edge	e-e
Limit value	max.
Peak value	P
Point on Panel Diagonal	Z

**Different Dimensions and Abbreviations**

Ambient temperature	T amb
Absolut beam limiter	ABL
Brightness or inductance	L
British Standard Institution	BSI
DC	direct current
eff.	effective
Inductance horizontal deflection coils	L <sub>H</sub>
Inductance vertical deflection coils	L <sub>V</sub>
International Electrotechnical Commission	IEC
International Standards Organisation	ISO
Joint Electron Device Engineering Council	JEDEC
Minimum Perception Colour Difference	M.P.C.D.
Multi Functional Triode	MFT
Multi Pre Focus	MPF
N, S, E, W	north, south, east, west
Overlapped Field Lens	OLF
Pulse duration	t <sub>p</sub>
Sensitivity	LI <sup>2</sup> e-e
Sensitivity	RI <sup>2</sup> e-e
Verband Deutscher Elektrotechniker e.V.	VDE

# Panasonic

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