



Designation: F85 – 76 (Reapproved 2018)

Standard Practice for Nomenclature for Wire Leads Used as Conductors in Electron Tubes¹

This standard is issued under the fixed designation F85; the number immediately following the designation indicates the year of original adoption or, in the case of revision, the year of last revision. A number in parentheses indicates the year of last reapproval. A superscript epsilon (ϵ) indicates an editorial change since the last revision or reapproval.

1. Scope

1.1 This practice covers rules for designating one, two, or three-piece round wire leads used as conductors through glass seals in electron tubes. Stranded leads and leads for semiconductors are excluded.

1.2 The values stated in SI units are to be regarded as standard. No other units of measurement are included in this standard.

1.3 *This standard does not purport to address all of the safety concerns, if any, associated with its use. It is the responsibility of the user of this standard to establish appropriate safety, health, and environmental practices and determine the applicability of regulatory limitations prior to use.*

1.4 *This international standard was developed in accordance with internationally recognized principles on standardization established in the Decision on Principles for the Development of International Standards, Guides and Recommendations issued by the World Trade Organization Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) Committee.*

2. Referenced Documents

2.1 *ASTM Standards:*²

B127 Specification for Nickel-Copper Alloy (UNS N04400)
Plate, Sheet, and Strip

B160 Specification for Nickel Rod and Bar

F15 Specification for Iron-Nickel-Cobalt Sealing Alloy

F29 Specification for Dumet Wire for Glass-to-Metal Seal Applications

F30 Specification for Iron-Nickel Sealing Alloys

F290 Specification for Round Wire for Winding Electron Tube Grid Laterals

¹ This practice is under the jurisdiction of ASTM Committee F01 on Electronics and is the direct responsibility of Subcommittee F01.03 on Metallic Materials, Wire Bonding, and Flip Chip.

Current edition approved March 1, 2018. Published April 2018. Originally approved in 1967. Last previous edition approved in 2013 as F85 – 76 (2013). DOI: 10.1520/F0085-76R18.

² For referenced ASTM standards, visit the ASTM website, www.astm.org, or contact ASTM Customer Service at service@astm.org. For *Annual Book of ASTM Standards* volume information, refer to the standard's Document Summary page on the ASTM website.

3. Dimensioning

3.1 *Diameter*—The diameter shall be expressed in millimetres. Three digits shall be used for all diameters under 1 mm and four or more digits shall be used for all diameters 1 mm and larger. A decimal point is understood to be present three places from the right.

3.2 *Length*—The length shall be expressed in millimetres using any number of digits.

NOTE 1—All fractions shall be expressed in millimetres as decimals.

3.3 *Conventions*—The diameter shall always precede and be separated from the length by the letter “x”. For example, a wire 13 mm long and 0.508 mm in diameter will be referred to as 508 x 13.

4. Nomenclature

4.1 The nomenclature for designating a lead shall consist of one, two, or three parts; for one-, two-, or three-piece leads, respectively. Each of these parts shall specify for its piece the diameter in millimetres, the length in millimetres, and the material (see Section 4). The order for designating the component pieces shall be: (1) the inner lead section, (2) the press of seal section, and (3) the outer lead section.

4.1.1 Each portion of the designation shall be separated by a dash (—), for example,

508x13FeCuC40—406x2D—1016x8NiPtd,

corresponding to Inner Lead—Press Lead—Outer Lead, respectively.

4.1.2 One-, two-, or three-piece leads shall be designated according to the typical examples listed in Table 1.

5. Materials

5.1 The material for a component lead section is generally designated by use of its chemical symbol. A numerical suffix at the end of the material designation preceded by “C” (coating) indicates percent of cladding or plating. For unspecified alloys, a numerical value between chemical symbols indicates the percent content of the material preceding the value.

5.2 Additional descriptive suffixes are given in Table 2.

5.3 *Materials List*—Commonly used lead wire materials and their respective designations are listed in Table 3. Where trade names are indicated, equivalent materials may be used.