

Electrode	Stage	mA	torr
30 R/RP (8, 9, and 10-mm tubes)	1st	75	2
	2nd	125	2
	3rd	300	1
45 R/RP (15-mm tubes)	1st	150	2
	2nd	225	2
	3rd	450	1
50 R/RP (12 and 13-mm tubes)	1st	150	2
	2nd	225	2
	3rd	500	1
80 R/RP (15-mm tubes)	1st	200	2
	2nd	325	2
	3rd	800	1
250 R/RP (18-mm tubes)	1st	300	2-3
	2nd	600	2-3
	3rd	1200-1500	1

When processing Euro-Brite electrodes the above current and pressure levels produce the best results. Pressure in the first two stages is relative to tube length and bombarder power.

Excessive long or short tubes are a trade-off. We recommend that you work within the two to eight foot ranges as much as possible.

**Eurocom Inc.**  
**Tel.:972-791-4401**  
**Fax: 972-791-4414**



4845 W ROYAL LANE, IRVING, TX 75063

Tube Diameter	H-Gas or Argon/Mercury	100% Neon
8	16	18
9	14	16
10	12	14
11	11	13
12	10	12
13	9	11
15	8	10
18	7	9
20	6	8
22	6	8
25	6	8

\* Above Pressure in torr at 20° C

\* To avoid premature failure of exceptionally short tubes (under 18 inches) an increase of at least 10% over the above pressures is recommended.

### About Pressure

When processing luminous tubes we are always speaking in terms of absolute not gauge pressure. Absolute pressure is referenced to a perfect or absolute vacuum. Therefore, all pressure readings are positive.

Gauge pressure is actually a differential pressure reading referenced to ambient or atmospheric pressure. Thus the pressure in your tires: 30 PSI in reference to the atmospheric pressure of 14.7 PSI. If your tire was in the vacuum of outer space, its absolute pressure and gauge pressure would be 44.7 PSI, as the ambient reference is the same.

The ISO standard unit of pressure is the Pascal. This is the force of one Newton per square meter.

$$100 \text{ Pa} = 1 \text{ millibar} = 0.75 \text{ torr}$$

The millibar is the preferred unit in Europe, while the United States tends to use torr.