

Grid Voltage	—8	volts
Amplification Factor	16.5	
Plate Resistance (Approx.)	3700	ohms
Transconductance	4500	μ mhos
Plate Current	24	mA
Plate Current for grid voltage of —15 volts	4	mA
Grid Voltage (Approx.) for plate current of 50 μ A	—22	volts

Vertical-Deflection Amplifier

For operation in a 525-line, 30-frame system

MAXIMUM RATINGS (Design-Maximum Values)

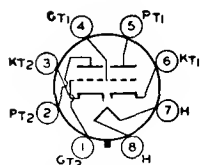
DC Plate Voltage	550	volts
Peak Positive-Pulse Plate Voltage#	2200	volts
Peak Negative-Pulse Grid Voltage	250	volts
Peak Cathode Current	105	mA
Average Cathode Current	30	mA
Plate Dissipation	8.5	watts

MAXIMUM CIRCUIT VALUE

Grid-Circuit Resistance, for cathode-bias operation	2.2	megohms
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Pulse duration must not exceed 15% of a vertical scanning cycle (2.5 milliseconds).

Refer to chart at end of section.	6S7 6S7G
Refer to chart at end of section.	6S8GT
Refer to chart at end of section.	6SA7 6SA7GT
Refer to chart at end of section.	6SB7Y
Refer to chart at end of section.	6SC7
Refer to chart at end of section.	6SF5 6SF5GT
Refer to chart at end of section.	6SF7
Refer to chart at end of section.	6SG7
Refer to chart at end of section.	6SH7
Refer to chart at end of section.	6SJ7 6SJ7GT
Refer to chart at end of section.	6SK7 6SK7GT



8BD

HIGH-MU TWIN TRIODE

Glass octal type used as phase inverter in radio equipment. Each unit may also be used in resistance-coupled amplifier circuits. Outlines section, 13D; requires octal socket. Except for the common heater, each triode unit is independent of the other. For typical operation as

phase inverter or resistance-coupled amplifier, refer to **Resistance-Coupled Amplifier** section. Type 12SL7GT is identical with type 6SL7GT except for heater ratings.

6SL7GT

12SL7GT

Heater Voltage (ac/dc)	6SL7GT 6.3	12SL7GT 12.6	volts
Heater Current	0.3	0.15	ampere
Peak Heater-Cathode Voltage	± 90 max	± 90 max	volts

Direct Interelectrode Capacitances (Approx.):°	Unit No.1	Unit No.2	
Grid to Plate	2.8	2.8	pF
Grid to Cathode and Heater	3	3.4	pF
Plate to Cathode and Heater	3.8	3.2	pF

° With external shield connected to cathode.

Class A₁ Amplifier

MAXIMUM RATINGS (Design-Center Values)

Plate Voltage	300	volts
Grid Voltage, Positive-bias value	0	volts
Plate Dissipation	1	watt

CHARACTERISTICS

Plate Voltage	250	volts
Grid Voltage	-2	volts
Amplification Factor	70	
Plate Resistance (Approx.)	44000	ohms
Transconductance	1600	μmhos
Plate Current	2.3	mA

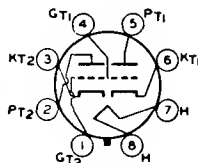
6SN7GT 6SN7GTA

Refer to chart at end of section.

6SN7GTB MEDIUM-MU TWIN TRIODE

12SN7GTA

Glass octal type used as combined vertical oscillator and vertical-deflection amplifier, and as horizontal-deflection oscillator, in color and black-and-white television receivers. Each unit may also be used in multi-vibrator or resistance-coupled amplifier circuits in radio equipment. Outlines section, 13D; requires octal socket. Except for the common heater, each triode unit is independent of the other. For typical operation as resistance-coupled amplifier, refer to Resistance-Coupled Amplifier section. Type 12SN7GTA is identical with type 6SN7GTB except for heater ratings.



8BD

	6SN7GTB	12SN7GTA	
Heater Voltage (ac/dc)	6.3	12.6	volts
Heater Current	0.6	0.3	ampere
Heater Warm-up Time (Average)	11	—	seconds
Heater-Cathode Voltage:			
Peak value	±200 max	±200 max	volts
Average value	100 max	100 max	volts
Direct Interelectrode Capacitances (Approx.):	Unit No.1	Unit No.2	
Grid to Plate	4.0	3.8	pF
Grid to Cathode and Heater	2.2	2.6	pF
Plate to Cathode and Heater	0.7	0.7	pF

Class A₁ Amplifier (Each Unit)

MAXIMUM RATINGS (Design-Center Values)

Plate Voltage	450	volts
Cathode Current	20	mA
Plate Dissipation:		
For either plate	5	watts
For both plates with both units operating	7.5	watts

CHARACTERISTICS

Plate Voltage	90	250	volts
Grid Voltage	0	-8	volts
Amplification Factor	20	20	
Plate Resistance (Approx.)	6700	7700	ohms
Transconductance	3000	2600	μmhos
Plate Current	10	9	mA
Plate Current for grid voltage of -12.5 volts	—	1.3	mA
Grid Voltage (Approx.) for plate current of 10 μA ..	-7	-18	volts

MAXIMUM CIRCUIT VALUE

Grid-Circuit Resistance, for fixed-bias operation	1	megohm
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