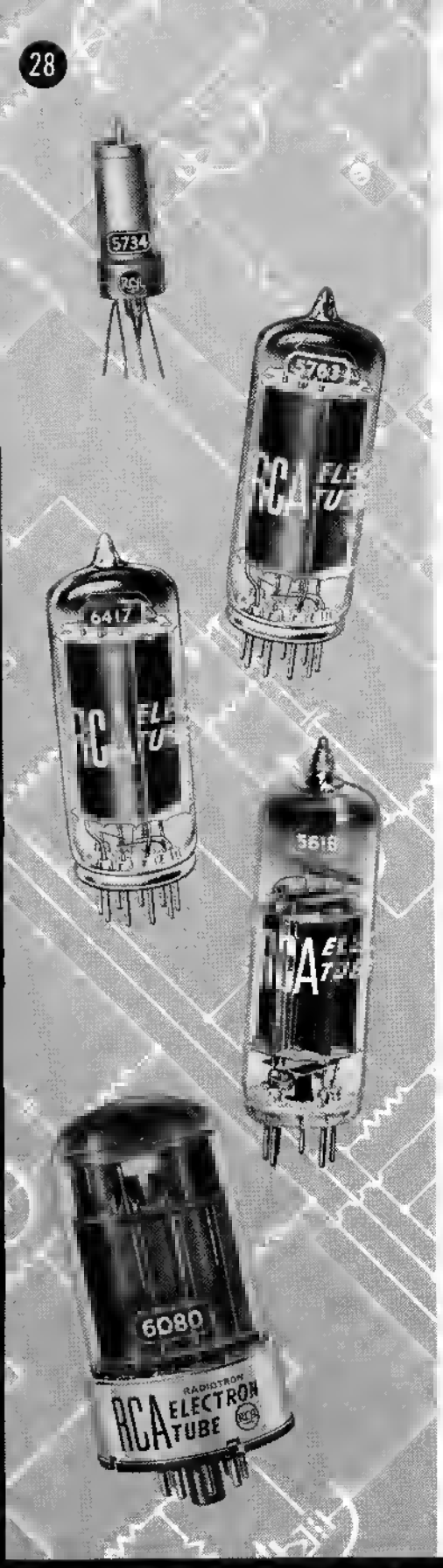
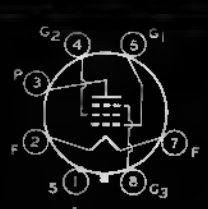


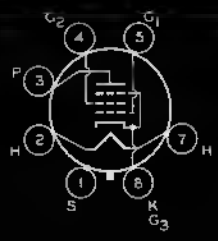
MISCELLANEOUS TYPES—Cont'd

Type	Description
1619	Beam Power Tube. Has a fast-heating, coated filament. Useful in equipment requiring quick off-to-on action. Octal 7-pin base. Values shown are for two tubes in class AB_2 service.
1621	Power Pentode. Similar to 6F6. For applications requiring continuity of service. Octal 7-pin base. Values shown are for two tubes.
1622	Beam Power Tube. Similar to 6L6. For applications requiring continuity of service. Octal 7-pin base. Values shown are for two tubes.
1626	Low-Mu Triode. For rf oscillator applications requiring stability of characteristics. For renewal use only.
1629	Electron-Ray Tube. Similar to 6E5 except for 12.6-volt heater. Useful as a voltage indicator in aircraft equipment. Octal 7-pin base.
1631	Beam Power Tube. Similar to 6L6 except for 12.6-volt heater and dissipation ratings. For applications critical as to uniformity of characteristics.
1632	Beam Power Tube. Similar to the 25L6 except for 12.6-volt heater and dissipation ratings. For applications critical as to uniformity of characteristics.
1635	High-Mu Twin Triode. Heater-cathode type. For audio amplifier applications. Octal 8-pin base.
5618	VHF Power Pentode. 7-pin miniature type. Has a center-tapped heater for either 3- or 6-volt operation. Off-to-on action takes only one second. Useful as a frequency multiplier at full ratings up to 100 Mc.
5642	Half-Wave Rectifier. Subminiature filamentary type with flexible leads. For use in compact portable equipment requiring high peak inverse voltages.
5687	Medium-Mu Twin Triode. 9-pin miniature type. For general-purpose amplifier applications. Separate base-pin connection for each cathode.
5734	Mechano-Electronic Transducer. Triode type. For translating mechanical vibration into electrical current variations which can be observed and measured. Flexible leads.
5763	VHF Beam Power Tube. 9-pin miniature. For use in compact, low-power mobile transmitters and in low-power stages of fixed station transmitters. Particularly useful in doubler and tripler service. Has unipotential cathode.
5881	Beam Power Tube. Glass-octal type. For output stages of radio receivers and audio amplifiers particularly in the push-pull stages of high-fidelity audio amplifiers. Octal 7-pin base.
6080	Low-Mu Twin Triode. Similar to the 6AS7-G, but smaller in size. Intended for applications critical as to shock and vibration, and requiring reduced susceptibility to electrolysis. Octal 8-pin base.
6417	VHF Beam Power Tube. 9-pin miniature type. Identical with 5763 except for 12.6-volt heater.

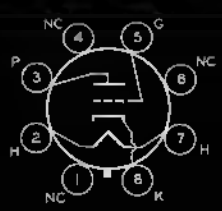
For key to terminal connections see page 30.



1619



1621 1622 1631 1632



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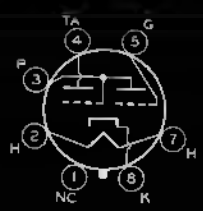

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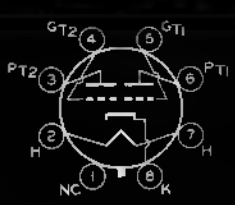

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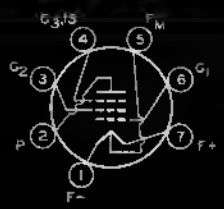


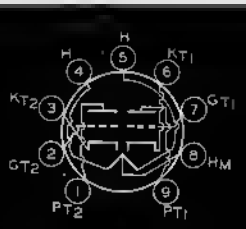
5618

MISCELLANEOUS TYPES—Cont'd

Cathode Volts	Cathode Amps.	Maximum Dimensions Inches Length	Maximum Dimensions Inches Diam.	Class of Service	Maximum Ratings Plate Volts	Maximum Ratings Plate Dissipation Watts	Maximum Ratings Grid-No. 2 Input Watts	Operating Conditions and Characteristics Plate Supply Volts	Grid-No. 1 Volts(v) or Cathode Resistance Ohms	Grid-No. 2 Supply Volts	Grid-No. 2 Current Ma.	Plate Current Ma.	AC Plate Resistance Ohms	Transconductance Micromhos	Amplification Factor	Power Output Watts	Type
2.5	2.0	4 5/16	1 5/8	Push-Pull Class AB_2 Amplifier	400	15	3.5	400	−16.5v	300	6.5	75	Load for Stated Power (Plate-to-Plate), 6000 Ohms			36	1619
				Class C Telephony§	325	10	2.5	325	−50v	285	7.5	62	—	—	—	13	
				Class C Telegraphy	400	15	3.5	400	−55v	300	10.5	75	—	—	—	19.5	
6.3	0.7	3 1/4	1 5/16	Push-Pull♦ Class A_1 Amplifier	300	7.9	1.9	300	−30v	300	6.5	38	Load for Stated Power (Plate-to-Plate), 4000 Ohms			5.0	1621
6.3	0.9	4 5/16	1 5/8	Push-Pull♦ Class A_1 Amplifier	300	13.8	1.4	300	−20v	250	4.0	86	Load for Stated Power (Plate-to-Plate), 4000 Ohms			10	1622
12.6	0.25	4 1/8	1 9/16	Class C Telegraphy	250	5.0	—	250	−70v	Driving Power 0.5 Watt Approx.		25	—	—	5	4.0	1626
12.6	0.15	4 1/8	1 3/16	Visual Indicator	Plate and Target Supply Volts, 250. Triode Plate Resistor, 1 megohm. At zero grid bias, target ma. = 2, triode plate ma. = 0.2, shadow angle = 90°. At −7.5-volts grid bias, shadow angle = 0°.												1629
12.6	0.45	4 5/16	1 5/8	Push-Pull Class AB_1 Amplifier	360	16	2.5	360	−22.5v	270	5.0♦	88♦	Load for Stated Power (Plate-to-Plate), 8600 Ohms			26.5	1631
								360	−22.5v	270	5.0♦	88♦	Load for Stated Power (Plate-to-Plate), 3800 Ohms			18	
12.6	0.6	3 1/4	1 5/16	Class A_1 Amplifier	117	5.●	1.25	110	−7.5v	110	3.0	49	13000	9000	—	2.1⊕	1632
6.3	0.6	3 5/16	1 5/16	Class B Amplifier	300■	3.0■	—	300	0	Plate-to-plate load for power output of 1 tube, 12000 ohms						10.4	1635
6.0°/3.0°	0.23°/0.46△	2 5/8	3/4	Class A_1 Amplifier**	300	5.0	2.0	250	−8.0v	75	2.0	19	—	3600	—	1.4∴	5618
				RF Amp. & Osc. Class C Telegraphy**	300	5.0	2.0	300	−45v	75	7.0	25	Approx. driving power, 0.3 watt			4.5 at 80 Mc	
				Tripler to 80 Mc**	300	5.0	2.0	300	−125v	75	5.5	25	Approx. driving power, 0.75 watt			2.7	
1.25	0.2	2.38Σ	0.4	Half-Wave Rectifier	Max. Peak Inverse Volts, 10,000 Supply Voltage Frequency, 400 Kc Max. Max. DC Plate Ma., 0.25 Max. Peak Plate Ma., 5												5642
6.3/12.6	0.9/0.45	2 3/16	7/8	Class A_1 Amplifier Each Unit	300	4.2	—	120	−2.0v	—	—	36	1560	11500	18	—	5687
								180	−7.0v	—	—	23	2000	8500	17	—	
								250	−12.5v	—	—	12	3000	5400	16	—	
6.3	0.15	1.3	0.328	Measurement of Mechanical Vibration	300⁋	0.4	—	300	0	—	—	1.5✱	72000✱	275✱	20✱	—	5734
									Deflection Sensitivity, 40 Volts per Degree (2300 Volts/Radian) Minimum Free Cantilever Resonance, 12000 Cyles per Second								
6.0	0.75	2 5/8	7/8	RF Amplifier Class C Telephony**	300	12	1.5	300	−42.5v	250	→	50	Approx. Driving Power at 30 Mc. 0.15 Watt			10	5763
				RF Amp. & Osc. Class C Telegraphy	300	12	2.0	300	−60v	250	—	50	Approx. Driving Power at 50 Mc. 0.35 Watt			7.0	
				Tripler to 175 Mc.	300	12	2.0	300	−100v	300●●	5	35	Approx. Driving Power, 0.6 Watt			1.3	
6.3	0.9	3 15/32	1 7/16	Class A_1 Amplifier	400	23	3.0	250	−14v	250	4.3	75	30000	6100	—	6.7◆	5881
								350	−18v	250	2.5	53	48000	5200	—	11.3⅄	
				Push-Pull Class AB_1 Amplifier	400	23	3.0	360	−22.5v	270	5.0	88	Load for Stated Power	6600 Ohms		26.5	
								360	−22.5v	270	5.0	88		3800 Ohms		18	
6.3	2.5	4 1/16	1 23/32	DC Amplifier	Maximum Ratings, Absolute Values: Plate Volts, 250 Plate Dissipation, 13 watts Plate Ma., 125 Peak Heater-Cathode Volts, ±300 Grid-Circuit Resistance for Cathode-Bias Operation, 1 megohm												6080
12.6	0.375	2 5/8	7/8	For other characteristics, refer to type 5763													6417

§ Plate modulated.
♦ Values are for 2 tubes.
⊕ Load for stated power, 2000 ohms.
■ Each unit.
Σ Excluding flexible leads.
◆ Load for stated power, 2500 ohms.
** Intermittent Commercial and Amateur Service.
∴ Load for stated power, 12000 ohms.
⅄ Load for stated power, 4200 ohms.
⁋ Plate supply volts.
●● With a screen resistor of 12500 ohms.
✱ For plate shaft in undeflected position.
° For series filament arrangement, filament voltage is applied between pins No. 1 and No. 7. The grid-No. 1 voltage is referred to pin No. 1, and grid-No. 3 is connected to pin. No. 1.
△ For parallel filament arrangement, filament voltage is applied between pin No. 5 and pins No. 1 and No. 7 connected together. Grid-No. 1 voltage is referred to pin No. 5, and grid-No. 3 is connected to pin No. 5.

5642



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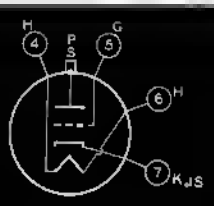
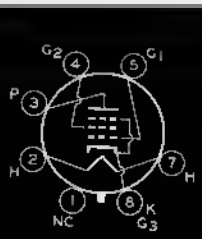


5734

5763 6417



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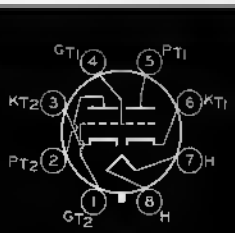

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