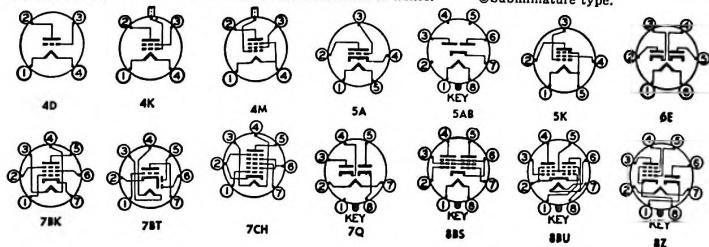


Tube Type	Classification by Construction	Base Connections	Out-line Dwg	Type Cathode	Filament Volts	Filament Amp	Max Plate Volts	Max Screen Volts	Capacitance in Micromicrofarads		
									Input	Output	Grid-plate
25Z5	High-Vacuum Rectifier Doubler	6E	12-5	Htr	25.0	0.3	Tube Voltage Drop: ♦ 22 v at 150 ma d-c				
25Z6 25Z6-GT 25Z6-WGT	High-Vacuum Rectifier Doubler	7Q	8-6 9-11	Htr	25.0	0.3	Tube Voltage Drop: ♦ 22 v at 150 ma d-c				
26	Medium-Mu Triode	4D	14-1	Fil	1.5	1.05	180	—	2.8	2.5	8.1
26A6	Remote-Cutoff RF Pentode	7BK	5-2	Htr	26.5	0.07	250	100	6.0	5.0	0.0035
26A7-GT	Twin-Pentode Power Amplifier	8BU	9-33 or 9-44	Htr	26.5	0.6	50	50	16.0▲	13.0▲	1.2▲
26C6	Duplex-Diode Medium-Mu Triode	7BT	5-2	Htr	26.5	0.07	250	—	1.8	1.4	2.0
26CG6	Remote-Cutoff Pentode	7BK	5-2	Htr	26.5	0.07	300	150	5.0	5.0	0.008 ♦
26D6	Pentagrid Converter	7CH▼	5-2	Htr	26.5	0.07	300	100	Osc I _{g1} = 0.5 ma R _{g1} = 20,000 ohms		
26Z6-W	Full-Wave High-Vacuum Rectifier	9BS	6-2	Htr	26.5	0.2	Tube Voltage Drop: ♦ 22 v at 100 ma d-c				
27	Medium-Mu Triode	5A	12-5	Htr	2.5	1.75	275	—	3.1	2.3	3.3
28D7	Double Beam Power Amplifier	8BS	9-31	Htr	28.0	0.4	100	67.5	—	—	—
28Z5	Full-Wave High-Vacuum Rectifier	5AB	9-31	Htr	28.0	0.24	Tube Voltage Drop: ♦ 40 v at 100 ma d-c				
30	Medium-Mu Triode	4D	12-5 or 9-26	Fil	2.0 DC	0.06	180	—	3.0▲	2.2▲	6.0▲
31	Power-Amplifier Triode	4D	12-5	Fil	2.0 DC	0.13	180	—	3.5	2.7	5.7
32	Sharp-Cutoff RF Tetrode	4K	14-2	Fil	2.0 DC	0.06	180	67.5	5.3▲	10.5▲	0.015
32L7-GT	Half-Wave Rectifier Beam Power Amplifier	8Z	9-11	Htr	32.5	0.3	90	90	—	—	—
33	Power Amplifier Pentode	5K	14-1	Fil	2.0 DC	0.26	180	180	8.0	12.0	1.0
34	Remote-Cutoff RF Pentode	4M	14-2	Fil	2.0 DC	0.06	180	67.5	6.0▲	11.0▲	0.015♦

Metal tubes are shown in bold-face type, miniature tubes in italics.

③ Subminiature type.



Service	Plate Volts	Screen Volts	Neg Grid Volts	Plate Milli-am-peres	Screen Milli-am-peres	R _p Ohms	G _m μ mhos	μ Factor	Load for Rated Output, Ohms	Power Output, Watts	Tube Type
Rectifier or Doubler	Max d-c output current per plate = 75 ma; max peak inverse voltage = 700 volts; max rms supply voltage per plate = 235 volts; max peak current per plate = 450 ma										25Z5
Rectifier or Doubler	Max d-c output current per plate = 75 ma; max peak inverse voltage = 700 volts; max rms supply voltage per plate = 235 volts; max peak current per plate = 450 ma										25Z6 <i>25Z6-GT</i> <i>25Z6-WGT</i>
Class A Amplifier	180	—	14.5	6.2	—	7,300	1,150	8.3	—	—	26
Class A Amplifier	250	100	R _g = 125 R _e = 2 meg	10.5	4.0	1,000,000	4,000	—	—	—	26A6
Class A Amplifier $\blacklozenge$	26.5	26.5	4.5	20 $\dagger$	1.9 $\dagger$	—	5,700	—	1,500	0.18	26A7-GT
Class A Amplifier	250	26.5	9.0 R _e = 2 meg	8.5	1.1	—	8,500 15,500	1,900 1,100	16 17	—	26C6
Class A Amplifier	250	150	8.0	9.0	2.3	720,000	2,000	—	—	—	26CG8
Converter	250	100	1.5	3.0	7.8	1,000,000 $\S$	475 $\#$	—	—	—	26D6
Full-Wave Rectifier	Max d-c output current per plate = 50 ma; max peak inverse voltage = 1250 volts; rms supply voltage per plate = 325 v; max peak current per plate = 300 ma										26Z6-W
Class A Amplifier	250	—	21	5.2	—	9,250	975	9.0	—	—	27
Class A Amplifier $\blacklozenge$	28	28	3.5	12.5 $\dagger$	1.0 $\dagger$	4,200	3,400	—	4,000	0.100	28D7
Full-Wave Rectifier	Max d-c output current = 100 ma; max peak inverse voltage = 1250 volts; max rms supply voltage per plate = 325 volts; max peak current per plate = 300 ma										28Z5
Class A Amplifier	180	—	13.5	3.1	—	10,300 $\S$	900	9.3	—	—	30
Class A Amplifier	180	—	30	12.3 $\dagger$	—	3,600	1,050	3.8	5,700	0.375	31
Class A Amplifier	180	67.5	3.0	1.7	0.4	1,200,000	650	—	—	—	32
Class A Amplifier	90	90	7.0 5.0	27 $\dagger$ 38 $\dagger$	2.0 $\dagger$ 3.0 $\dagger$	17,000 15,000	4,800 6,000	—	2,600 2,600	1.0 0.8	32L7-GT
Half-Wave Rectifier	Max. d-c output current = 60 ma; max rms supply voltage = 125 v										
Class A Amplifier	180	180	18	22 $\dagger$	5.0 $\dagger$	55,000 $\S$	1,700	—	6,000	1.4	33
Class A Amplifier	180	67.5	3.0	2.8	1.0	1,000,000	620	—	—	—	34

§ Approximate.

▲ Without external shield.

* Zero signal.

† Grids 3 and 5 are screen. Grid 4 is signal-

input grid.

‡ Conversion transconductance.

§ Maximum.

▼ Grids 2 and 4 are screen. Grid 3 is signal-

input grid.

¶ Screen supply voltage.

⑤ Absolute maximum rating.

‡ Plate-to-plate.

◆ Per section.

⑥ For both sections.

* Minimum.

① Heater warm-up time controlled for

series-string service.

‡ Plate supply voltage.

|| Input plate.

— The duration of the pulse voltage must not exceed 15 percent of one scanning cycle.

1—Section 1.

2—Section 2.

— A resistor of 3 ohms must be put in series with heater.