



5713

POWER TRIODE

FORCED-AIR-COOLED, GROUND-GRID TYPE

GENERAL DATA**Electrical:**

Heater, for Unipotential Cathode:

Voltage. 3.3 $\pm$ 0.2 ac or dc volts

Current. 11.5 amp

Minimum Heating Time[▲]. 2 minutes

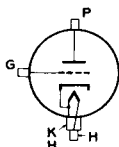
Amplification Factor 25

Direct Interelectrode Capacitances (Approx.):

Grid to Plate. 10.3 μf Grid to Cathode. 26 μf Plate to Cathode 0.5 μf **Mechanical:**

Terminal Connections:

H: Heater

G: Grid Terminal
(Flange)

K: Cathode

P: Plate Terminal
(Radiator)

Mounting Position. Vertical, with radiator up or down

Overall Length 4-25/32" $\pm$ 3/32"Greatest Diameter. 2.056" $\pm$ 0.006"

Radiator Integral Part of Tube

Air Flow:

Through Radiator — The specified air flow for various plate dissipations, as indicated in the tabulation below, should be delivered through the radiator toward the bulb before and during the application of any voltages.

Plate Dissipation. 150 200 250 . . . watts

Air Flow 9 13 18 . . . cfm

Static Pressure. 0.14 0.27 0.45 in. of water

Incoming Air Temperature 45 max. °C

Radiator Temperature (measured on the core
at end away from incoming air). 180 max. °C

Glass Temperature. 180 max. °C

Grid-Terminal Temperature. 140 max. °C

RF POWER AMPLIFIER & OSCILLATOR — Class C Telegraphy*Key-down conditions per tube without modulation***Maximum CCS[●] Ratings, Absolute Values:**

DC PLATE VOLTAGE 1500 max. volts

DC GRID VOLTAGE. -250 max. volts

DC PLATE CURRENT 300 max. ma

DC GRID CURRENT. 50 max. ma

PLATE INPUT. 450 max. watts

PLATE DISSIPATION. 250 max. watts

[▲] With 3.3 volts on heater. This time may be shortened by increasing the heater voltage during the interval required for the cathode to reach normal operating temperature. Increasing the heater voltage to 4 volts reduces the heating time to 1 minute, while 5 volts reduces it to 40 seconds. After this heating interval, the heater voltage must be reduced to 3.3 volts.

[●] Continuous Commercial Service.

SEPT. 30, 1948

TUBE DEPARTMENT

TENTATIVE DATA

RADIO CORPORATION OF AMERICA, HARRISON, NEW JERSEY



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Typical Operation in Grounded-Cathode Circuit:

DC Plate Voltage	1500	volts
DC Grid Voltage*	{ -175 510	volts ohms
Peak RF Grid Voltage	210	volts
DC Plate Current	300	ma
DC Grid Current (Approx.)	40	ma
Driving Power (Approx.)	8	watts
Power Output (Approx.)	290	watts

Typical Operation in Grounded-Grid Circuit at 220 Mc:

*Same values as for Grounded-Cathode Circuit
with the following exceptions:*

Driving Power (Approx.)#	65	watts
Power Output (Approx.)	325	watts

CHARACTERISTICS RANGE VALUES FOR EQUIPMENT DESIGN

	<u>Note</u>	<u>Min.</u>	<u>Max.</u>	
Heater Current	1	10.8	12.2	amp
Amplification Factor	1,2	19	29	
Grid-Plate Capacitance	-	9	11.6	μ f
Grid-Cathode Capacitance	-	23	29	μ f
Plate-Cathode Capacitance	-	0.39	0.65	μ f
Grid Voltage	1,3	-	-90	volts
Grid Voltage	1,4	-41	-70	volts
Peak Cathode Current	1,5	40	-	amp
Power Output	1,6	290	-	watts

Note 1: Heater volts = 3.3.

Note 2: With 1000 volts on plate, and plate ma. = 150.

Note 3: With 1500 volts on plate and plate ma. = 20.

Note 4: With 1500 volts on plate and plate ma. = 150.

Note 5: Represents maximum usable cathode current (plate current plus grid current) for tube, for any condition of operation.

Note 6: With 1500 volts on plate, plate ma. = 350, grid ma. = 50 to 60, grid resistor of $4000 \pm 10\%$ ohms, and frequency of 20 Mc.

* Required by tube and input circuit. A portion of this power appears in the load circuit.

* Obtained from fixed supply or from a cathode resistor of value shown.

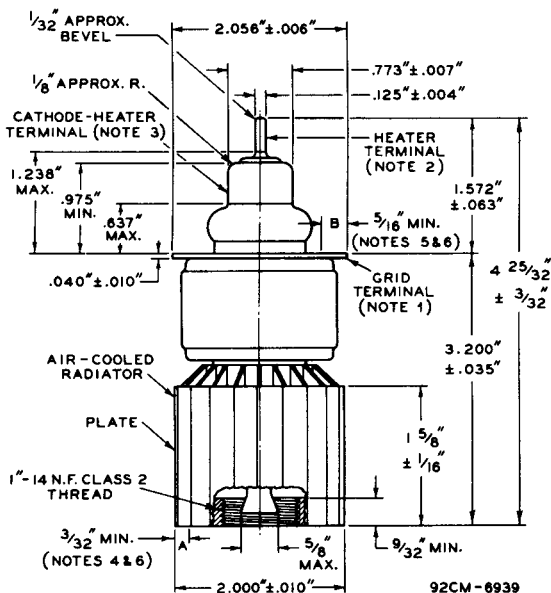
Data on operating frequencies for the 5713 are given on the sheet TRANS. TUBE RATINGS vs FREQUENCY.



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NOTE 1: MAXIMUM ECCENTRICITY OF ϕ (AXIS) OF GRID-TERMINAL FLANGE WITH RESPECT TO ϕ (AXIS) OF PLATE RADIATOR IS 0.040", MEASURED WITHIN $1/32"$ OF BOTTOM OF RADIATOR.

NOTE 2: MAXIMUM ECCENTRICITY OF ϕ (AXIS) OF HEATER TERMINAL WITH RESPECT TO ϕ (AXIS) OF CATHODE-HEATER TERMINAL IS 0.020".

NOTE 3: MAXIMUM ECCENTRICITY OF ϕ (AXIS) OF CATHODE-HEATER TERMINAL WITH RESPECT TO ϕ (AXIS) OF GRID-TERMINAL FLANGE IS 0.020".

NOTE 4: SURFACE OF ANNULAR AREA INDICATED BY "A" ON BOTTOM OF RADIATOR IS IN SAME PLANE WITHIN 0.005", AS DETERMINED BY GAUGE $1/16"$ WIDE AND 0.005" THICK. THIS GAUGE WILL NOT ENTER MORE THAN $1/16"$ WITH BOTTOM OF RADIATOR RESTING ON FLAT PLATE.

NOTE 5: SURFACE OF ANNULAR AREA INDICATED BY "B" ON GRID-TERMINAL FLANGE IS IN SAME PLANE WITHIN 0.008", AS DETERMINED BY GAUGE METHOD DESCRIBED IN NOTE 4.

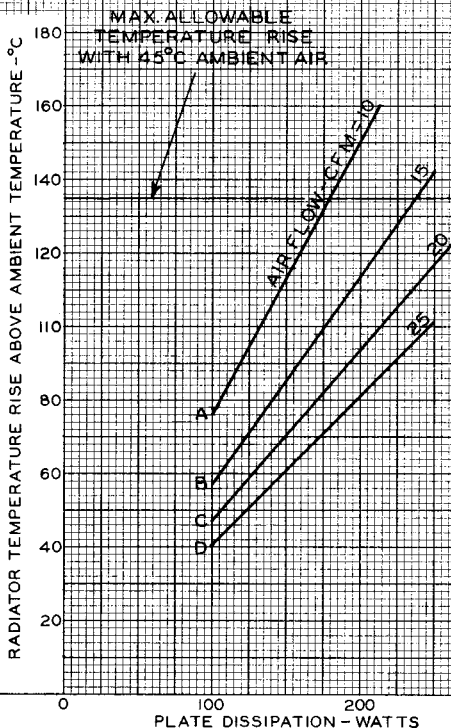
NOTE 6: SURFACE OF ANNULAR AREA INDICATED BY "A" ON BOTTOM OF RADIATOR IS PARALLEL WITHIN 0.030" TO SURFACE OF ANNULAR AREA INDICATED BY "B" ON GRID-TERMINAL FLANGE.



COOLING REQUIREMENTS

 $E_f = 3.3$ VOLTS MAXIMUM RADIATOR TEMPERATURE $= 180^\circ\text{C}$

CURVE	PRESSURE DROP INCHES OF WATER	CURVES TAKEN ACCORD- ING TO NAFM* STAND- ARDS - BULLETIN No 103
A	0.17	*NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF FAN MFRS., GENERAL MOTORS BLDG., DETROIT, MICH.
B	0.33	
C	0.55	
D	0.82	

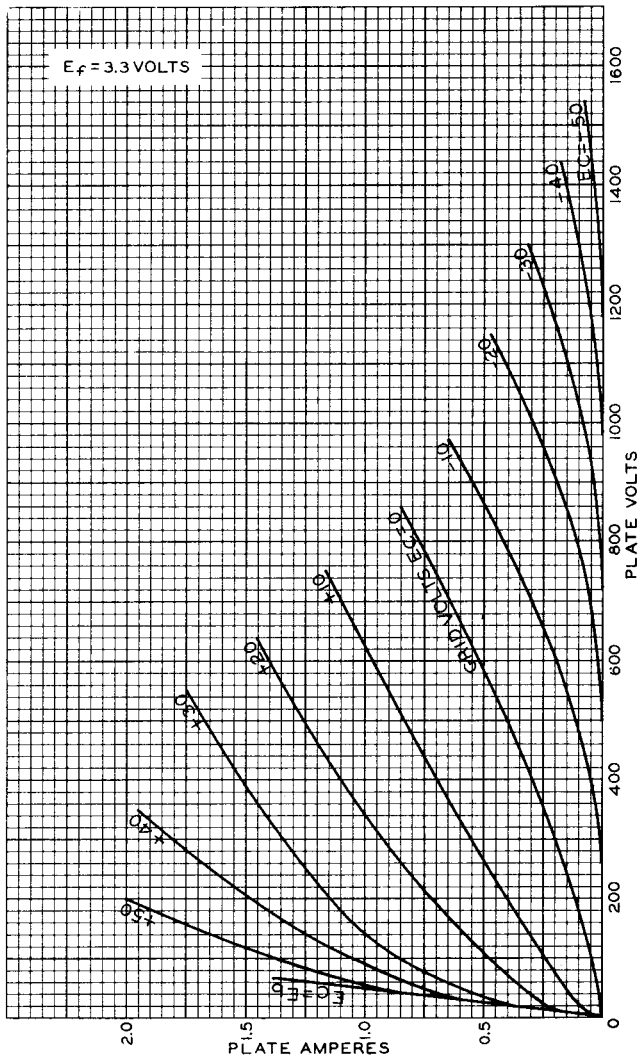




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AVERAGE PLATE CHARACTERISTICS



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TYPICAL GRID CHARACTERISTICS

