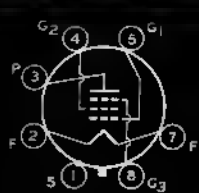


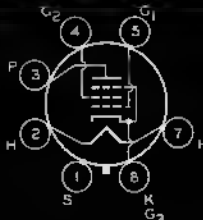


 Type	Description
1619	Beam Power Tube. Has a fast-heating, coated filament. Useful in equipment requiring quick off-to-on action. Octal 7-pin base. Values shown are for two tubes in class AB ₂ service.
1621	Power Pentode. Similar to 6F6. For applications requiring continuity of service. Octal 7-pin base. 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.

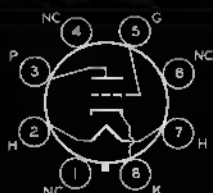
For key to terminal connections see page 30.



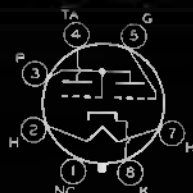
1619



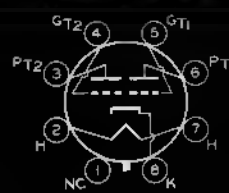
1621 1622 1631 1632



1626



1629



1635



5618

MISCELLANEOUS TYPES — Cont'd

Cathode		Maximum Dimensions Inches		Class of Service	Maximum Ratings			Operating Conditions and Characteristics										Type
					Plate Volts	Plate Dissipation Watts	Grid-No. 2 Input Watts	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	Trans-conductance Micro-mhos	Amplification Factor	Power Output Watts		
2.5	2.0	4 $\frac{5}{16}$	1 $\frac{5}{8}$	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 $\frac{1}{4}$	1 $\frac{5}{16}$	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 $\frac{5}{16}$	1 $\frac{5}{8}$	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 $\frac{1}{8}$	1 $\frac{9}{16}$	Class C Telegraphy	250	5.0	—	250	-70v	Driving Power 0.5 Watt Approx.		25	—	—	5	4.0	1626	
12.6	0.15	4 $\frac{1}{8}$	1 $\frac{1}{16}$	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 $\frac{5}{16}$	1 $\frac{5}{8}$	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			360	-22.5v	270	5.0	88	Load for Stated Power (Plate-to-Plate), 3800 Ohms			18		
12.6	0.6	3 $\frac{1}{4}$	1 $\frac{5}{16}$	Class A ₁ Amplifier	117	5.0	1.25	110	-7.5v	110	3.0	49	13000	9000	—	2.1	1632	
6.3	0.6	3 $\frac{5}{16}$	1 $\frac{5}{16}$	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 $\frac{3}{8}$	¾	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	2.38	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 $\frac{3}{16}$	¾	Class A ₁ Amplifier Each Unit	300	4.2	—	120 180 250	-2.0v -7.0v -12.5v	— — —	— — —	36 23 12	1560 2000 3000	11500 8500 5400	18 17 16	— — —	5687	
6.3	0.15	1.3	0.328	Measurement of Mechanical Vibration	300%	0.4	—	300	0	—	—	1.5	72000	275	20	—	5734	
6.0	0.75	2 $\frac{5}{8}$	¾	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 $\frac{15}{32}$	1 $\frac{1}{16}$	Class A ₁ Amplifier	400	23	3.0	250 350	-14v -18v	250 250	4.3 2.5	75 53	30000 48000	6100 5200	— —	6.7 11.3	5881	
				Push-Pull Class AB ₁ Amplifier	400	23	3.0	360 360	-22.5v -22.5v	270 270	5.0 5.0	88 88	Load for Stated Power/6500 Ohms/3800 Ohms			26.5 18		
6.3	2.5	4 $\frac{1}{16}$	1 $\frac{23}{32}$	DC Amplifier	Maximum Ratings, Absolute Values: Plate Volts, 250 Plate Ma., 125 Grid-Circuit Resistance for Cathode-Bias Operation, 1 megohm Plate Dissipation, 13 watts Peak Heater-Cathode Volts, ±300												6080	
12.6	0.375	2 $\frac{5}{8}$	¾		For other characteristics, refer to type 5763												6417	

§ Plate modulated.

† Values are for 2 tubes.

⊕ Load for stated power, 2000 ohms.

* Each unit.

⊖ 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.

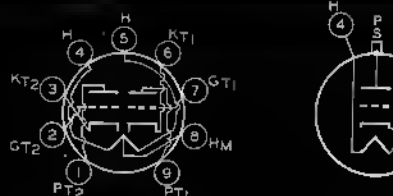
⊗ For plate shaft in undeflected position.

° 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.

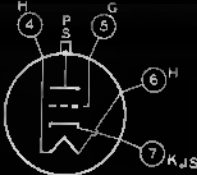
▲ For parallel filament arrangement, filament voltage is applied between pin No. 5 and pins No. 1 and No. 7 connected together. Grid-No. 1 voltage is referred to pin No. 5, and grid-No. 3 is connected to pin No. 5.



5642



5687



5734



5763 6417



5881



6080