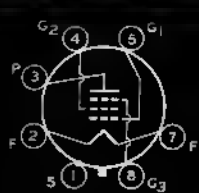


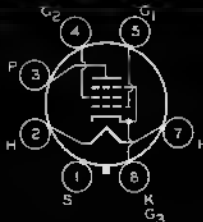


 Type	Description
1619	Beam Power Tube. Has a fast-heating, coated filament. Useful in equipment requiring quick off-to-on action. Octal 7-pin base. Values shown are for two tubes in class AB ₂ service.
1621	Power Pentode. Similar to 6F6. For applications requiring continuity of service. Octal 7-pin base.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

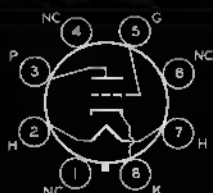
For key to terminal connections see page 30.



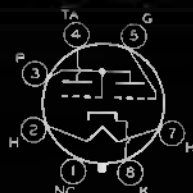
1619



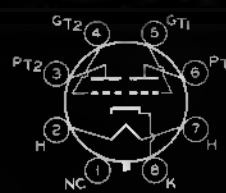
1621 1622 1631 1632



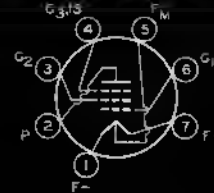
1626



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), 6600 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 ^o 3.0 ^a	0.23 ^o 0.46 ^a	2 $\frac{3}{8}$	3 $\frac{1}{4}$	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	2.38	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 $\frac{3}{16}$	7 $\frac{1}{8}$	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	
				Measurement of Mechanical Vibration	300	0.4	—	300	0	—	—	1.5	7200	275	20	—	5734	
				Deflection Sensitivity, 40 Volts per Degree (2300 Volts/Radian) Minimum Free Cantilever Resonance, 12000 Cycles per Second														
6.0	0.75	2 $\frac{5}{8}$	7 $\frac{1}{8}$	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 $\frac{15}{32}$	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	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 $\frac{5}{8}$	7 $\frac{1}{8}$		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.

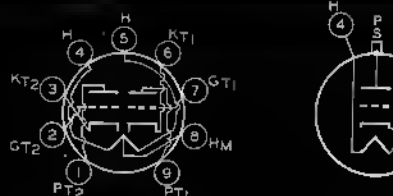
⊗ For plate shaft in undeflected position.

° 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.

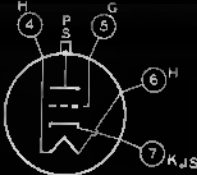
△ For parallel filament arrangement, filament voltage is applied between pin No. 5 and pins No. 1 and No. 7 connected together. Grid-No. 1 voltage is referred to pin No. 5, and grid-No. 3 is connected to pin No. 5.



5642



5687



5734



5763 6417



5881



6080