

6EZ8

TRIPLE TRIODE

DESCRIPTION AND RATING

The 6EZ8 is a miniature, high-mu, triple triode. The cathodes of Sections 1 and 2 have a common connection with one side of the heater. The cathode of Section 3 is brought out to a separate base pin.

GENERAL

ELECTRICAL

Cathode—Coated Unipotential		
Heater Voltage, AC or DC	6.3 $\pm$ 10% Volts	
Heater Current	0.45 Amperes	
Direct Interelectrode Capacitances	With Shield*	Without Shield
Grid to Plate, Each Section	1.5 $\mu\mu\text{f}$	1.5 $\mu\mu\text{f}$
Input, Each Section	2.6 $\mu\mu\text{f}$	2.4 $\mu\mu\text{f}$
Output, Section 1	1.4 $\mu\mu\text{f}$	0.21 $\mu\mu\text{f}$
Output, Section 2	1.2 $\mu\mu\text{f}$	0.4 $\mu\mu\text{f}$
Output, Section 3	1.2 $\mu\mu\text{f}$	0.36 $\mu\mu\text{f}$
Heater to Cathode, Section 3	0.15 $\mu\mu\text{f}$	0.17 $\mu\mu\text{f}$

MECHANICAL

Mounting Position—Any
Envelope—T-6½, Glass
Base—E9-1, Small Button 9-Pin

MAXIMUM RATINGS

DESIGN-MAXIMUM VALUES, EACH SECTION

Plate Voltage	330 Volts
Positive DC Grid Voltage	0 Volts
Negative DC Grid Voltage	50 Volts
Plate Dissipation, Each Plate	2.0 Watts
Total Plate Dissipation, All Plates	5.0 Watts
Heater-Cathode Voltage (Section 3)	
Heater Positive with Respect to Cathode	100 Volts
Heater Negative with Respect to Cathode	100 Volts

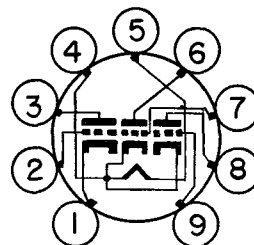
Design-Maximum ratings are limiting values of operating and environmental conditions applicable to a bogey tube of a specified type as defined by its published data, and should not be exceeded under the worst probable conditions.

The tube manufacturer chooses these values to provide acceptable serviceability of the tube, taking responsibility for the effects of changes in operating conditions due to variations in tube characteristics.

The equipment manufacturer should design so that initially and throughout life no design-maximum value for the intended service is exceeded with a bogey tube under the worst probable operating conditions with respect to supply-voltage variation, equipment component variation, equipment control adjustment, load variation, signal variation, and environmental conditions.

The tubes and arrangements disclosed herein may be covered by patents of General Electric Company or others. Neither the disclosure of any information herein nor the sale of tubes by General Electric Company conveys any license under patent claims covering combinations of tubes with other devices or elements. In the absence of an express written agreement to the contrary, General Electric Company assumes no liability for patent infringement arising out of any use of the tubes with other devices or elements by any purchaser of tubes or others.

BASING DIAGRAM

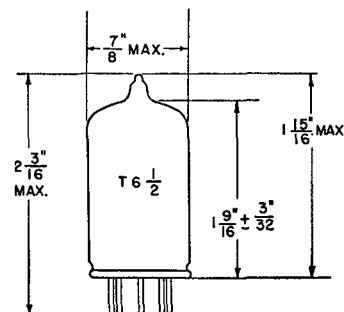


EIA 9KA

TERMINAL CONNECTIONS

- Pin 1—Cathode (Section 3)
- Pin 2—Grid (Section 3)
- Pin 3—Plate (Section 3)
- Pin 4—Cathode (Section 2), Cathode (Section 1), and Heater
- Pin 5—Heater
- Pin 6—Plate (Section 2)
- Pin 7—Grid (Section 2)
- Pin 8—Plate (Section 1)
- Pin 9—Grid (Section 1)

PHYSICAL DIMENSIONS



EIA 6-2

CHARACTERISTICS AND TYPICAL OPERATION

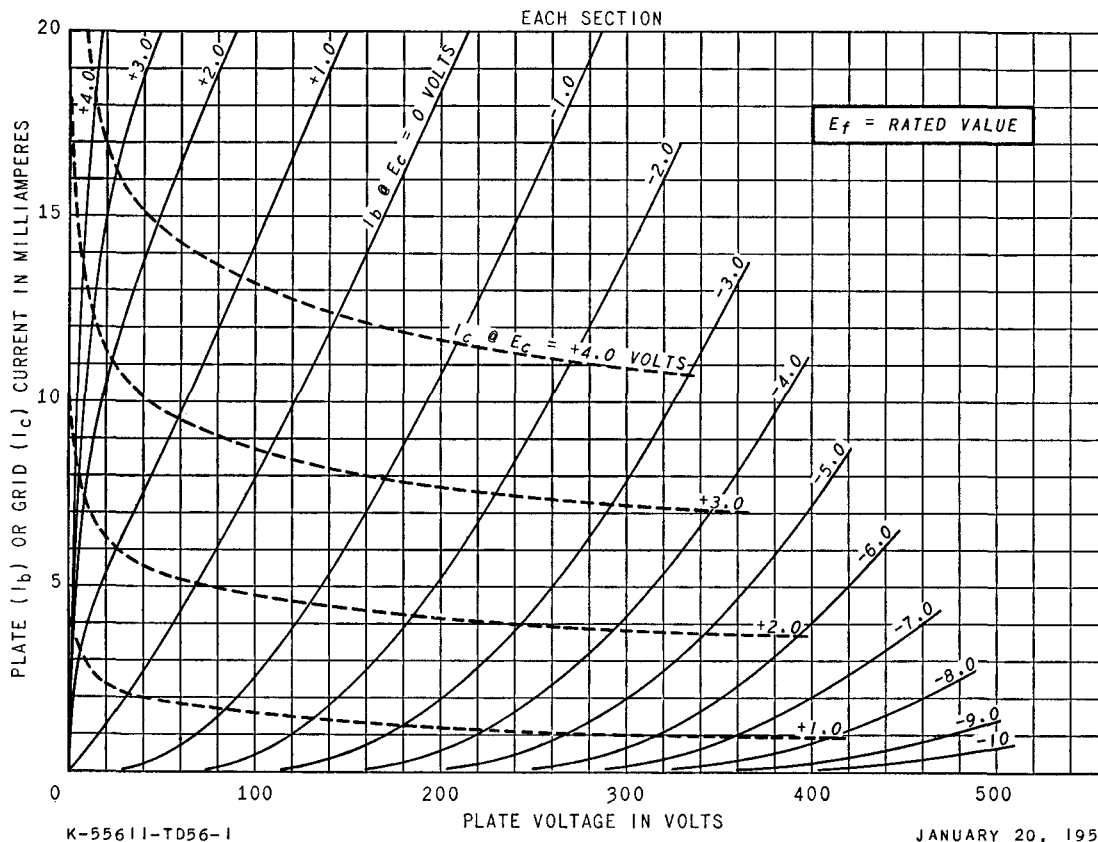
AVERAGE CHARACTERISTICS, EACH SECTION

Plate Voltage	125	Volts
Grid Voltage	-1.0	Volts
Amplification Factor	57	
Plate Resistance, approximate	13600	Ohms
Transconductance	4200	Micromhos
Plate Current	4.2	Milliamperes
Grid Voltage, approximate I _b = 20 Microamperes	-4	Volts

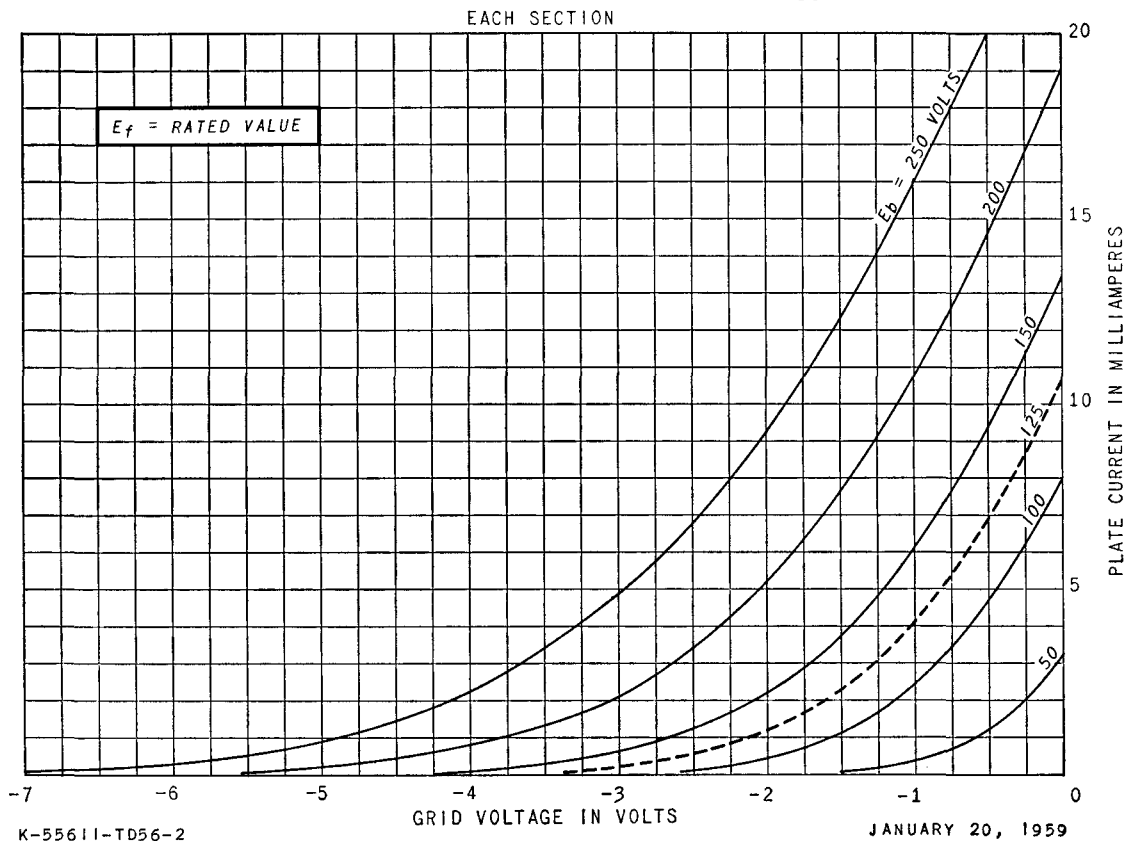
* With external shield (EIA 315) connected to cathode of section under test.

ELECTRONIC COMPONENTS DIVISION
GENERAL  ELECTRIC
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AVERAGE PLATE CHARACTERISTICS

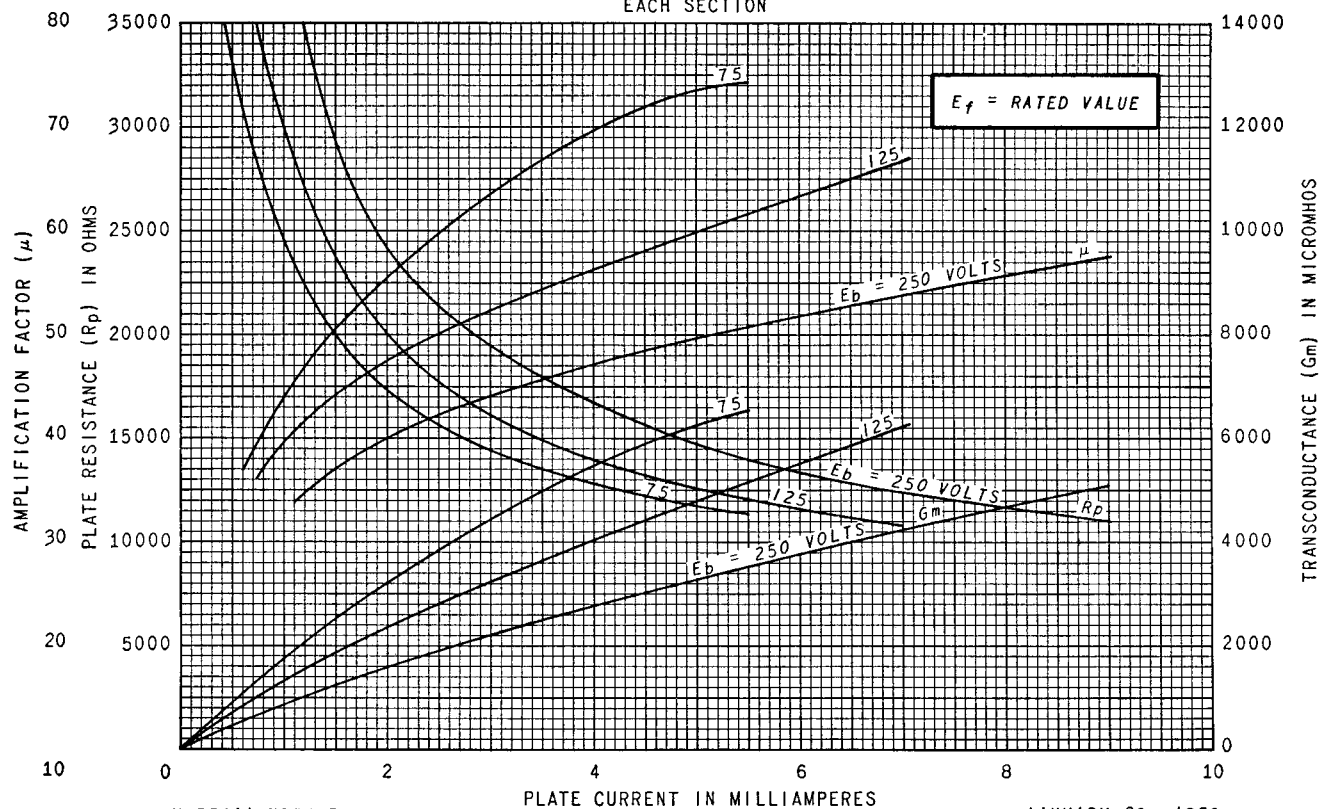


AVERAGE TRANSFER CHARACTERISTICS



AVERAGE CHARACTERISTICS

EACH SECTION



K-55611-TD56-3

JANUARY 20, 1959