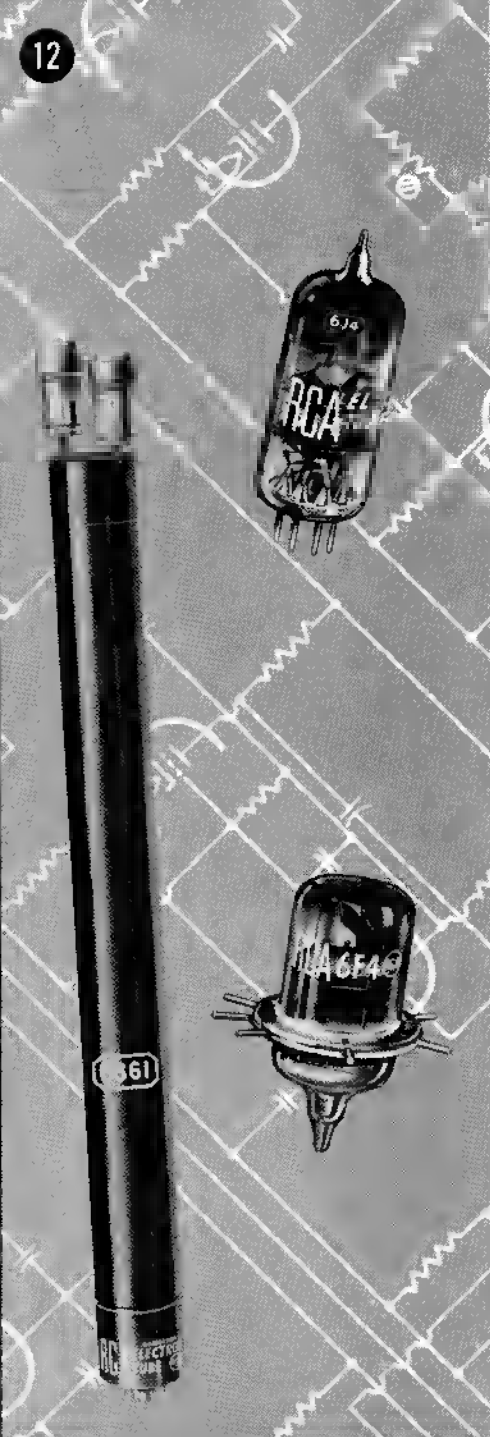
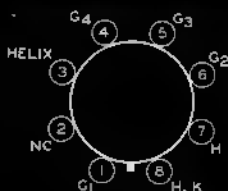




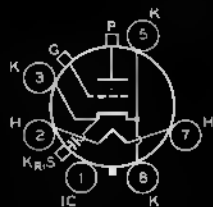
Lead Color Code

Heater (2) Brown
 Collector Red
 Helix Orange
 Grid No. 2 Blue
 Grid No. 1 Green
 Cathode Yellow

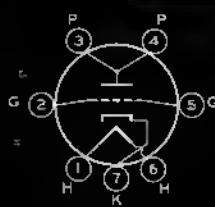


4009 4010

6861



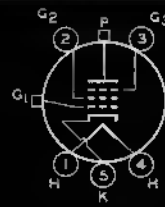
2C40 2C43



6F4 6L4



6J4

See Note 1
954 956See Note 2
955

Type

Description

TRAVELING-WAVE TUBES

4009	Helix-transmission line type with built-in periodic permanent magnet focusing. Frequency range 2000 to 4000 Mc. Low-power amplifier tube for driver applications and for first stage of wide-band microwave receivers not requiring a low-noise figure; also for grid-No. 1 pulsed applications involving negligible driving power.
4010	Helix-transmission line type with built-in periodic permanent magnet focusing. Frequency range 2000 to 4000 Mc. Intermediate power amplifier for use as driver of higher-power traveling-wave tubes; or as output stage in applications requiring power output of 1.5 watts or less.
6861	Low-noise, low-level amplifier tube of the helix-transmission line type. Frequency range, 2700 to 3500 Mc. For use in input stage of radar, scatter propagation and other microwave receivers, and in if amplifier service.

OTHER UHF TYPES

2C40	Lighthouse Triode. For use as an RF amplifier at frequencies up to 1200 Mc and as a continuous-wave oscillator at frequencies up to 3370 Mc. Octal 6-pin base.
2C43	Lighthouse Triode. Similar to Type 2C40 except for higher dissipation rating. For use as a continuous-wave oscillator at frequencies up to 1500 Mc.
6F4	Oscillator Triode. Acorn type with a heater-cathode. For use at frequencies up to 1200 Mc.
6J4	High-Mu Triode. 7-pin miniature type with a heater-cathode. For use in cathode-drive circuits. Has a mu of 55 and a gm of 12000 micromhos. Useful up to about 500 Mc.
6F4	Oscillator Triode. Similar to 6F4 but operates at a higher plate voltage, has higher amplification factor, and lower grid-to-plate capacitance.
954	Sharp-Cutoff Pentode. Acorn type with a heater-cathode. For use at frequencies up to 430 Mc.
955	Medium-Mu Triode. Acorn type with a heater-cathode. For use at frequencies up to 600 Mc.
956	Remote-Cutoff Pentode. Acorn type with a heater-cathode. For use at frequencies up to 430 Mc.
959	Medium-Mu Triode. Acorn type with a coated filament for operation from a dry-cell supply.
958-A	Medium-Mu Triode. Acorn type with a coated filament. Designed for transmitter service. Useful up to 350 Mc.
959	Sharp-Cutoff Pentode. Acorn type with a coated filament for operation from a dry-cell supply.
5718	Medium-Mu Triode. Subminiature type. For use as an rf power amplifier and oscillator in uhf applications critical as to shock and vibration. Useful power output of nearly 1 watt at 500 Mc. Full input up to 1000 Mc.
6026	Oscillator Triode. Subminiature type. Intended particularly as an oscillator for transmitting service in radiosonde and similar applications at 400 Mc.
9001	Sharp-Cutoff Pentode. 7-pin miniature type with a heater-cathode. Electrically similar to the 954.

For key to terminal connections see page 30.

Note 1: P is on long part of bulb (top); G is on short part of bulb.

Note 2: Long part of bulb is top.

TUBES FOR UHF APPLICATIONS —Cont'd

Cathode		Maximum Dimensions Inches		Class of Service	Maximum Ratings			Typical Operation										Type
					DC Plate Volts	DC Current Plate Ma.	Plate Dissipation 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-conduc-tance Micro-mhos	Ampli-fication Factor	Power Output Watts		
Volts	Amp.	Length	Diam.															

TRAVELING-WAVE TUBES																	
6.3	1.3	15 $\frac{3}{8}$ " Δ	ϕ	RF Amplifier	1000*	5.0*	—	Typical Operation at 3000 Mc: DC Collector Volts, 700 Gain at 10 mw. Output, 35 db.						Saturated Power Output, 28 mw.			4009
6.0	1.3	15 $\frac{3}{8}$ " Δ	ϕ	RF Amplifier	1300*	25.0*	—	Typical Operation at 3000 Mc: DC Collector Volts, 1150 Gain at 1 Watt Output, 32 db.						Satnrated Power Output, 1.8 watts			4010
5	0.65	19 $\frac{3}{8}$ "	1.38"	RF & IF Amplifier	500*	500 $\frac{1}{2}$ *	—	Typical Operation at 3100 Mc. DC Collector Volts, 400 Noise Figure, 6.5 db.						Saturated Power Output, 1 mw. Gain (low-level), 25 db.			6861

OTHER UHF TYPES																	
6.3	0.75	2 $\frac{9}{16}$ "	1 $\frac{1}{16}$ "	Class A ₁ Amplifier	—	—	—	250	200	—	—	17	7452	4850	36	—	2C40
				Class C Amp. & Osc.	500 Δ	25 Δ	6.5 Δ	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
6.3	0.9	2 $\frac{11}{16}$ "	1 $\frac{1}{16}$ "	Class A ₁ Amplifier	—	—	—	250	100	—	—	21	6000	8000	48	—	2C43
				Class C Amp. & Osc.	500 Δ	40 Δ	12 Δ	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
6.3	0.225	1 $\frac{3}{8}$ "	1 $\frac{5}{32}$ "	RF Amp. & Osc. Class C Telegraphy	150	20	2	150	—15v	—	—	20	DC Grid Ma., 7.5 Driver Power, 0.2 watt			1.8	6F4
6.3	0.4	2 $\frac{1}{8}$ "	$\frac{3}{4}$ "	Class A ₁ Amplifier	150	20	2.25	100 150	100 100	— —	— —	10 15	5000 4500	11000 12000	55 55	—	6J4
6.3	0.225	1 $\frac{3}{8}$ "	1 $\frac{5}{32}$ "	Class A ₁ Amplifier	500	15	1.7	80	150	—	—	9.5	4400	6400	28	—	6L4
6.3	0.15	1 $\frac{7}{8}$ "	1 $\frac{5}{32}$ "	Class A ₁ Amplifier	250	—	0.5	250	—3v	100	0.7	2.0	1.0+ $\frac{1}{2}$ "	1400	—	—	954
				Bias Detector				250	—6v	100	DC plate ma. adjusted to 0.1 with no input signal. Cath. Res. of 20000 to 50000 ohms.						
6.3	0.15	1 $\frac{3}{8}$ "	1 $\frac{5}{32}$ "	RF Amp. & Osc. Class C Telegraphy	180	8.0	1.6	180	—35v	—	—	7	DC Grid Ma., 1.5			0.5 at 60 Mc	955
6.3	0.15	1 $\frac{7}{8}$ "	1 $\frac{5}{32}$ "	Class A ₁ Amplifier	250	—	1.7	250	—3v	100	2.7	6.7	0.7 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	1800	—	—	956
				Mixer				250	—10v	100	Conversion Transcond., 600 μ mhos Osc. Peak Volts, 9						
1.25	0.05	1 $\frac{3}{8}$ "	1 $\frac{5}{32}$ "	Class A ₁ Amplifier	135	—	—	135	—5v	—	—	2	20800	650	13.5	—	957
1.25	0.1	1 $\frac{3}{8}$ "	1 $\frac{5}{32}$ "	RF Amp. & Osc. Class C Telegraphy	135	7	0.6	135	—20v	Grid Res., 20000 Ohms		7	DC Grid Ma., 1 Driving Power, 0.035 watt			0.6	958-A
1.25	0.05	1 $\frac{7}{8}$ "	1 $\frac{5}{32}$ "	Class A ₁ Amplifier	145	—	—	135	—3v	67.5	0.4	1.7	0.8 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	600	—	—	959
6.3	0.15	1 $\frac{3}{8}$ " Δ	0.4	RF Amp. & Osc. Class C Telegraphy	Max. DC Grid Volts, —55* Max. DC Plate Volts, 165* Max. Peak Heater Cathode Volts, $\pm$ 200*						Max. DC Grid Ma., 5.5* Max. DC Plate Ma., 22* Max. Plate Dissipation, 3.3 watts*						5718
6.3	0.2	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ " Δ	0.4	Class A ₁ Amplifier	—	—	—	120	120	—	—	12	4000	5900	24	—	6026
				400 Mc Oscillator Class C Telegraphy	150*	—	3*	135	Grid Res., 1300 Ohms DC Grid Ma., 9.5		20	—	—	—	1.25		
6.3	0.15	1 $\frac{3}{4}$ "	$\frac{3}{4}$ "	Class A ₁ Amplifier	250	—	0.5	250	—3v	100	0.7	2	1.0+ $\frac{1}{2}$ "	1400	—	—	9001
				Mixer				250	—5v	100	Conversion Transcond., 550 μ mhos Osc. Peak Volts, 4						

$\frac{1}{2}$ Microamperes.

*Collector.

*Excluding flexible leads.

ϕ Maximum Height 2 $\frac{3}{8}$ ", Maximum Width 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ ".

$\square$ Metal shell.

$\frac{1}{2}$ Megohms.

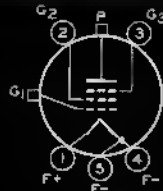
Δ Excluding flexible leads.

* Absolute values.

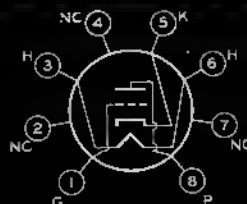
Δ Under conditions as RF Amplifier and Oscillator, Class C Telegraphy.



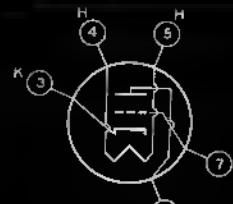
See Note 2
957 958-A



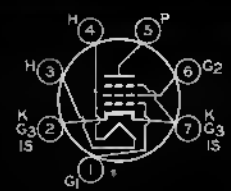
See Note 1
959



5718



6026



9001