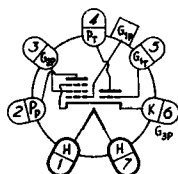
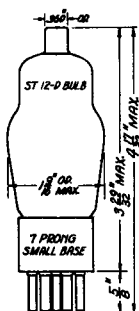


TRIODE-PENTODE
AMPLIFIER OR CONVERTER
Heater Type Glass Bulb



BOTTOM VIEW OF SOCKET

RATINGS

Heater Voltage (a-c or d-c)	6.3	volts
Heater Current	0.3	amp

DIRECT INTERELECTRODE CAPACITANCES

	Grid to Plate	Input	Output	
Triode Section **	2.0	2.5	3.0	μuf
Pentode Section **	0.008 max.*	3.2	12	μuf

AMPLIFIER - CLASS A

	Triode Section	Pentode Section	
Plate Voltage	100 max.	100	250 max. volts
Screen Voltage		100	100 max. volts
Grid Bias	-3	.3	-3 min. volts
Amplification Factor	8	300	900
Plate Resistance	0.016	0.29	0.85 megohm
Transconductance	500	1050	1100 μmhos
Plate Current	3.5	6.3	6.5 ma
Screen Current		1.6	1.5 ma
Transconductance (at -35 volts bias)		9	10 μmhos

FREQUENCY CONVERTER

	Triode Section	Pentode Section	
Maximum Plate Voltage	100	250	volts
Maximum Screen Voltage		100	volts
Minimum Grid Bias	†	-3 #	volts
Maximum Oscillator Plate Current (average)	4		ma

Typical Operation:

Plate Voltage	100†	250	volts
Screen Voltage		100	volts
Grid Bias	†	-10 Δ	volts
Plate Resistance		2	megohm
Conversion Transconductance		300	μmhos
Plate Current	2.4	2.8	ma
Grid Current	0.15	0	ma
Screen Current		0.6	ma
Oscillator Peak Voltage Input		7	volts

The voltage between heater and cathode should be kept as low as possible where they are not directly connected.

*With tube shield. **Other section connected to ground.

†Usually obtained by means of a grid leak.

#Grid bias should be at least 3 volts greater than the peak oscillator voltage applied to the pentode grid.

ΔMay be obtained from 250 volt supply through 60000 ohm series resistor.

ΔObtained by means of 1700 ohm cathode resistor.

For additional curves refer to the type 6P7G.

