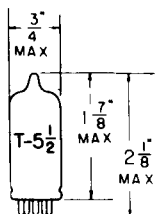


TUNG-SOL

TRIODE
MINIATURE TYPE

GLASS BULB
SMALL BUTTON MINIATURE
7 PIN BASE E7-1
OUTLINE DRAWING
JEDEC 5-7

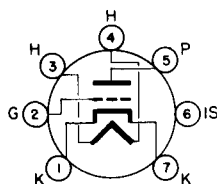
COATED UNIPOTENTIAL CATHODE

HEATER

6.3±10% VOLTS 0.2 AMP.

AC OR DC

ANY MOUNTING POSITION

**BOTTOM VIEW**

BASING DIAGRAM
JEDEC 7FP

THE 6FH5 IS A NEUTRODE TRIODE TUNER IN THE 7 PIN MINIATURE CONSTRUCTION. IT IS DESIGNED FOR USE IN GROUNDED CATHODE RF AMPLIFIERS, WITH THE NEUTRODE CONSTRUCTION PROVIDING A LOWER GRID TO PLATE CAPACITANCE WITH CONSEQUENT EASE OF NEUTRALIZATION. THE CONVENTIONAL GRID RESULTS IN LOW INPUT CAPACITANCE. EXCEPT FOR HEATER RATINGS AND HEATER WARM-UP TIME, THE 6FH5 IS IDENTICAL TO THE 2FH5 AND 3FH5.

DIRECT INTERELECTRODE CAPACITANCES

	WITH ^A SHIELD	WITHOUT SHIELD	
GRID TO PLATE: G TO P (MAX.) (BOGEY)	→ 0.52	→ 0.52	pf
INPUT: G TO (H+K+I.S.)	3.2	3.2	pf
OUTPUT: P TO (H+K+I.S.)	4.0	3.2	pf

^A WITH EXTERNAL SHIELD #316 CONNECTED TO PIN #1.

RATINGS

INTERPRETED ACCORDING TO DESIGN MAXIMUM SYSTEM

HEATER VOLTAGE	6.3±10%	VOLTS
MAXIMUM PLATE VOLTAGE	150	VOLTS
MAXIMUM GRID VOLTAGE (POSITIVE)	0	VOLT
MAXIMUM PLATE DISSIPATION	2.2	WATTS
MAXIMUM DC CATHODE CURRENT	22	MA.
MAXIMUM GRID CIRCUIT RESISTANCE	1.0	MEG OHM
→ MAXIMUM DC HEATER-CATHODE VOLTAGE: TOTAL DC AND PEAK:		
HEATER NEGATIVE WITH RESPECT TO CATHODE	100	VOLTS
HEATER POSITIVE WITH RESPECT TO CATHODE	100	VOLTS

→ INDICATES A CHANGE.

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TYPICAL OPERATING CONDITIONS AND CHARACTERISTICS

CLASS A AMPLIFIER

HEATER VOLTAGE	6.3±10%	VOLTS
HEATER CURRENT	0.2	AMP.
PLATE VOLTAGE	135	VOLTS
GRID VOLTAGE	-1.0	VOLT
PLATE RESISTANCE (APPROX.)	5600	OHMS
TRANSCONDUCTANCE	9000	μMHOS
AMPLIFICATION FACTOR	50	
PLATE CURRENT	11	MA.
GRID VOLTAGE (APPROX.) FOR 100 μA PLATE CURRENT	-5.5	VOLTS

DESIGN-MAXIMUM RATINGS ARE LIMITING VALUES OF OPERATING AND ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS APPLICABLE TO A BOGEY ELECTRON DEVICE OF A SPECIFIED TYPE AS DEFINED BY ITS PUBLISHED DATA, AND SHOULD NOT BE EXCEEDED UNDER THE WORST PROBABLE CONDITIONS. THE DEVICE MANUFACTURER CHOOSES THESE VALUES TO PROVIDE ACCEPTABLE SERVICEABILITY OF THE DEVICE, TAKING RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE EFFECTS OF CHANGES IN OPERATING CONDITIONS DUE TO VARIATIONS IN DEVICE 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 DEVICE 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.