



DESCRIPTION AND RATING

The 6GY6 is a miniature, dual-control pentode primarily intended for gated AGC amplifier service in television receivers.

GENERAL

ELECTRICAL

Cathode - Coated Unipotential

Heater Characteristics and Ratings

	Series Circuit*	Parallel Circuit†	
Heater Voltage, AC or DC	6.3	6.3±0.6§	Volts
Heater Current	0.45±0.03§	0.45¶	Amperes
Heater Warm-up Time, average#	11	---	Seconds

Direct Interelectrode CapacitancesΔ

Grid Number 1 to Plate: (g1 to p).	0.026	pf
Grid Number 1 to All except Plate: (g1 to h + k + g2 + g3 + i.s.)	8.0	pf
Grid Number 1 to Grid Number 3: (g1 to g3).	0.12	pf
Grid Number 3 to Plate: (g3 to p).	1.6	pf
Grid Number 3 to All: (g3 to h + k + g1 + g2 + p + i.s.)	6.5	pf

MECHANICAL

Operating Position - Any

Envelope - T-5 1/2, Glass

Base - E7-1, Miniature Button 7-Pin

Outline Drawing - EIA 5-2

Maximum Diameter.	0.750	Inches
Maximum Over-all Length	2.125	Inches
Maximum Seated Height	1.875	Inches

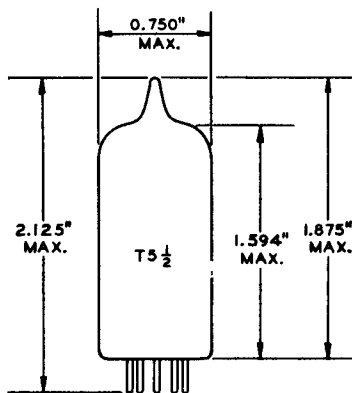
MAXIMUM RATINGS

Design-Maximum ratings are limiting values of operating and environmental conditions applicable to a bogey electron 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, making allowance for the effects of changes in operating conditions due to variations in the characteristics of the tube under consideration.

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, environmental conditions, and variations in the characteristics of all other electron devices in the equipment.

PHYSICAL DIMENSIONS

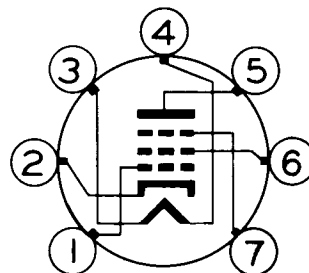


EIA 5-2

TERMINAL CONNECTIONS

- Pin 1 - Grid Number 1
- Pin 2 - Cathode and Internal Shield
- Pin 3 - Heater
- Pin 4 - Heater
- Pin 5 - Plate
- Pin 6 - Grid Number 2 (Screen)
- Pin 7 - Grid Number 3 (Suppressor)

BASING DIAGRAM



EIA 7EN

MAXIMUM RATINGS (Cont'd)**DESIGN-MAXIMUM VALUES**

Plate Voltage	300	Volts
Peak Positive-Pulse Plate Voltage**	600	Volts
Grid-Number 3 Voltage		
Positive Value (DC and Peak)	0	Volts
Negative Value (DC and Peak)	100	Volts
Screen-Supply Voltage.	300	Volts
Screen Voltage - See Screen Rating Chart		
Positive DC Grid-Number 1 Voltage.	0	Volts
Negative DC Grid-Number 1 Voltage.	50	Volts
Plate Dissipation	1.7	Watts
Screen Dissipation.	1.0	Watts
Heater-Cathode Voltage		
Heater Positive with Respect to Cathode		
DC Component.	100	Volts
Total DC and Peak	200	Volts
Heater Negative with Respect to Cathode		
Total DC and Peak	200	Volts
Grid-Number 1 Circuit Resistance		
With Fixed Bias.	0.22	Megohms
With Cathode Bias	0.47	Megohms
Grid-Number 3 Circuit Resistance	0.68	Megohms

CHARACTERISTICS AND TYPICAL OPERATION**AVERAGE CHARACTERISTICS**

Plate Supply Voltage	150	Volts
Grid-Number 3 Supply Voltage	0	Volts
Screen Supply Voltage.	100	Volts
Grid-Number 1 Supply Voltage	0	Volts
Cathode-Bias Resistor.	180	Ohms
Plate Resistance, approximate	0.14	Megohms
Transconductance, Grid-Number 1 to Plate	3700	Micromhos
Transconductance, Grid-Number 3 to Plate	750	Micromhos
Plate Current	3.7	Milliamperes
Screen Current	3.0	Milliamperes
Grid-Number 1 Voltage, approximate		
Ib = 20 Microamperes	-4.5	Volts
Grid-Number 3 Voltage, approximate		
Ib = 20 Microamperes	-7.0	Volts

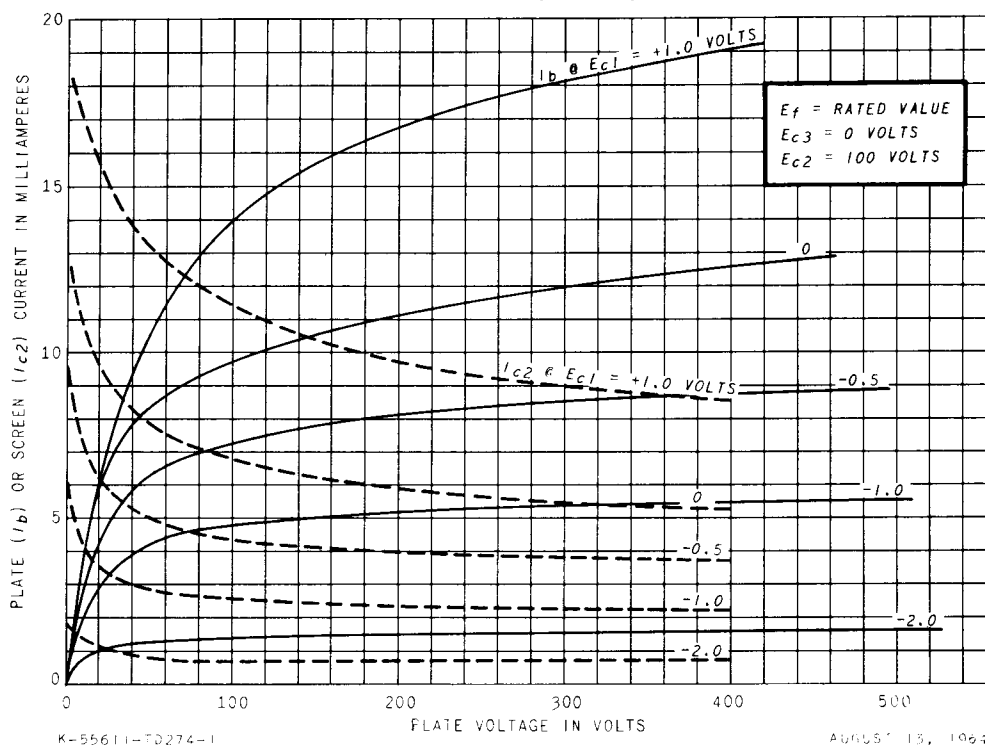
NOTES

- * Operated with the heater in series with the heaters of other tubes having the same bogey heater current.
- † Operated with the heater in parallel with the heaters of other tubes having the same bogey heater voltage.
- § For parallel heater operation, the equipment designer should design the equipment so that heater voltage is centered at the specified bogey value, with heater supply variations restricted to maintain heater voltage within the specified tolerance; for series heater operation, the equipment designer should design the equipment so that heater current is centered at the specified bogey value, with heater supply variations restricted to maintain heater current within the specified tolerance.
- ¶ Heater current of a bogey tube at Ef = 6.3 volts.
- # The time required for the voltage across the heater to reach 80 percent of the bogey value after applying 4 times the bogey heater voltage to a circuit consisting of the tube heater in series with a resistance equal to 3 times the bogey heater voltage divided by the bogey heater current.
- Δ Without external shield.
- ** For operation in a 525-line, 30-frame television system as described in "Standards of Good Engineering Practice Concerning Television Broadcast Stations", Federal Communications Commission. The duty cycle of the voltage pulse must not exceed 15 percent of one scanning cycle.

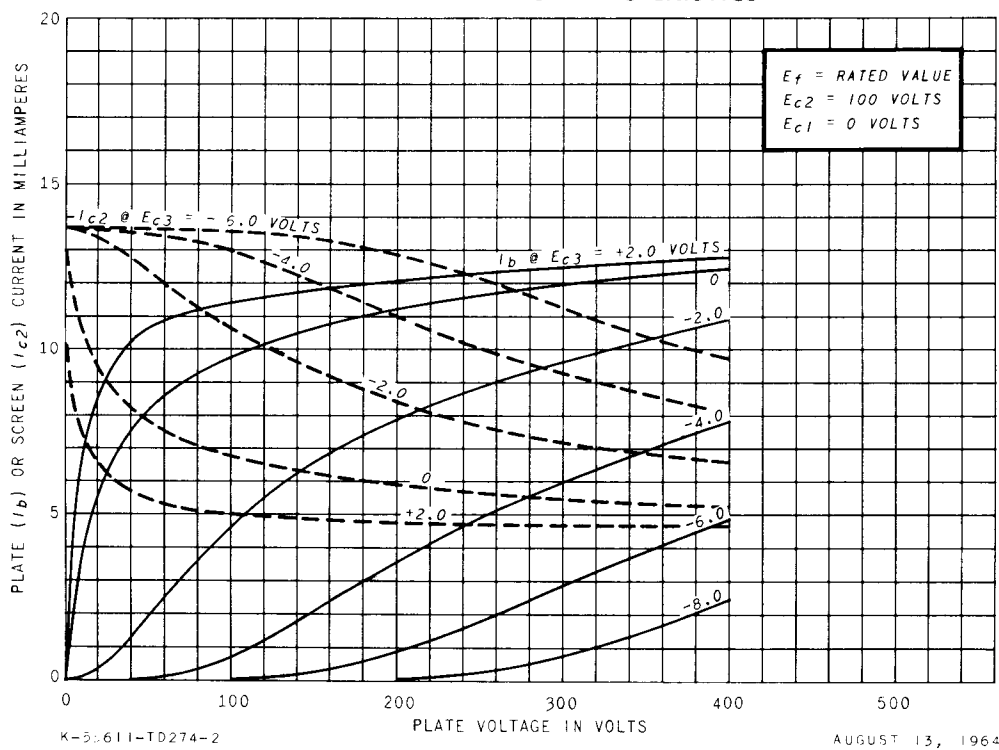
The tubes and arrangements disclosed herein may be covered by patents of General Electric Company or others. Neither the disclosure of any information herein nor the sale of tubes by General Electric Company conveys any license under patent claims covering combinations of tubes with other devices or 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.

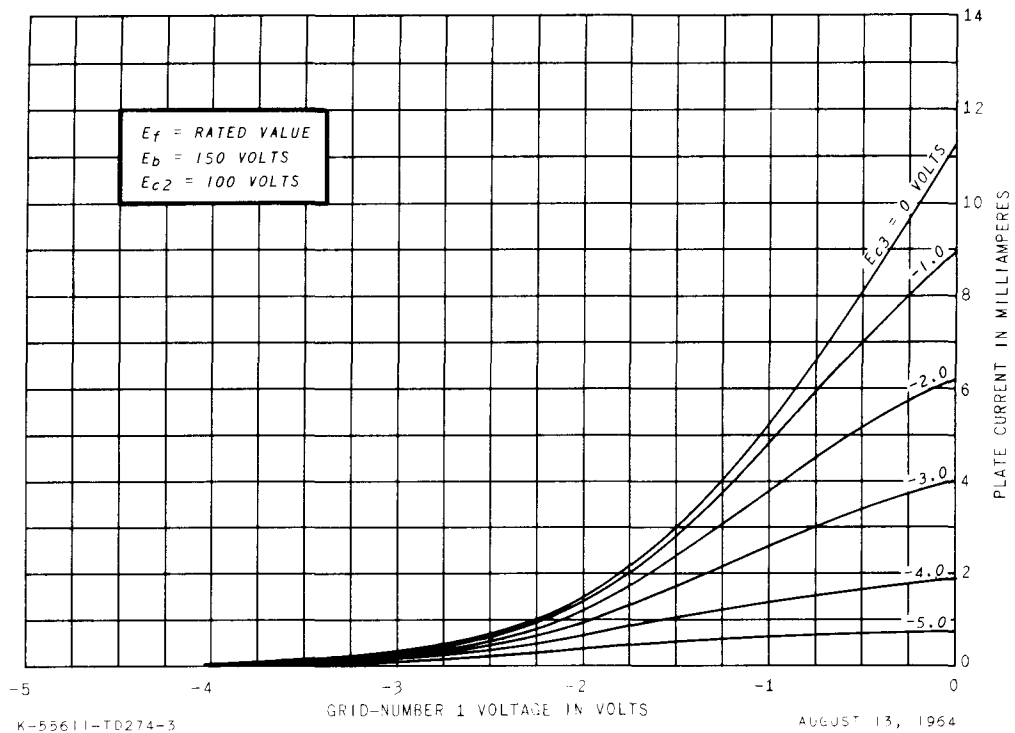
AVERAGE PLATE CHARACTERISTICS



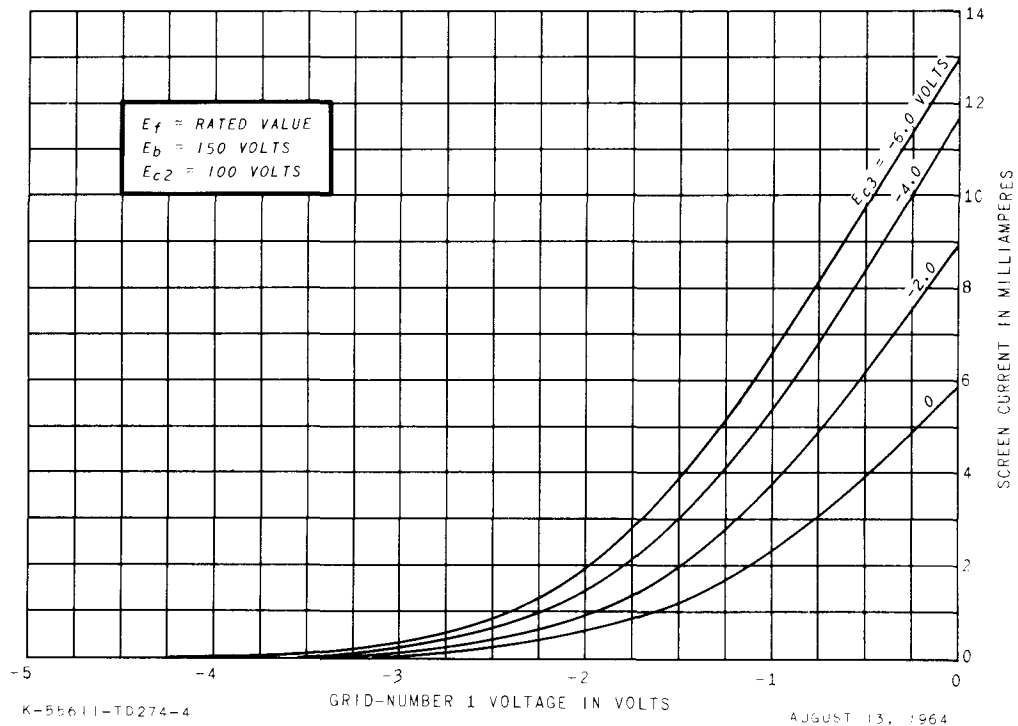
AVERAGE PLATE CHARACTERISTICS



AVERAGE TRANSFER CHARACTERISTICS



AVERAGE TRANSFER CHARACTERISTICS



TUBE DEPARTMENT

GENERAL  ELECTRIC

Owensboro, Kentucky