



ADVANCE DATA

MECHANICAL DATA

Bulb	T-3
Base	E8-10, Subminiature Button
	Flexible Leads
Outline	3-1
Dicing	8DC
Cathode	Coated Unipotential
Mounting Position	Any

RATINGS¹ (Absolute Maximum)

Bulb Temperature	180 °C
Altitude ²	80,000 Ft.
Radiation ³	
Total Dosage (Neutrons/sq. cm)	10 ¹⁶ nvt
Dose Rate (Neutrons/sq. cm/sec.)	10 ¹² nv

DURABILITY CHARACTERISTICS⁴

Impact Acceleration (3/4 msec Duration) ⁵	500 G	Max.
Fatigue (Vibrational Acceleration for Extended Periods) ⁶	2.5 G	Max.
On-Off Heater Cycles ⁷	2000	Min.

ELECTRICAL DATA

HEATER CHARACTERISTICS

Heater Voltage ⁸	6.3 V
Heater Current	125 mA

DIRECT INTERELECTRODE CAPACITANCES (Shielded)⁹

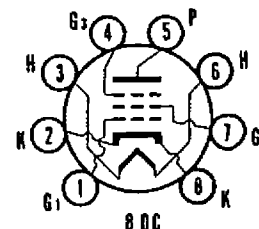
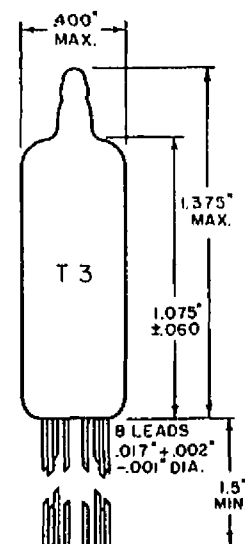
Grid No. 1 to Plate (Max.)	0.016 pf
Input	5.2 pf
Output	3.8 pf

CONTROLLED DETRIMENTS

Interelectrode Insulation ¹⁰	100 Meg. Min.
Total Grid Current ¹¹	-0.3 μ Adc Max.
Grid Emission ¹²	-0.5 μ Adc Max.
Vibration Output as Equivalent Eg ¹³	1.2 mVac Max.
Heater-Cathode Leakage ¹⁴	20 μ Adc Max.

QUICK REFERENCE DATA

The Sylvania Type 8444 is a subminiature strap frame grid sharp cutoff pentode featuring high transconductance and low grid to plate capacitance. The 8444 is well suited to VHF, RF and IF amplifier and mixer service. It is designed to provide dependable operation under conditions of severe shock, vibration, high temperature and high altitude.



SYLVANIA ELECTRONIC TUBES

A Division of
Sylvania Electric Products Inc.

RECEIVING TUBE
OPERATIONS
EMPORIUM, PA.

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RATINGS¹ (Absolute Maximum)

Heater Voltage ⁸	6.3 ($\pm 10\%$)	V
Instantaneous Plate Voltage	330	V
Plate Voltage	165	Vdc
Grid No. 3 Voltage	22	Vdc
Grid No. 2 Voltage	155	Vdc
Plate Dissipation	1.1	W
Grid No. 2 Dissipation	0.55	W
Cathode Current	16.5	mA _{dc}
Grid No. 1 Voltage		
Positive Value	0	Vdc
Negative Value	55	Vdc
Heater-Cathode Voltage		
Heater Positive with Respect to Cathode	100	v
Heater Negative with Respect to Cathode	100	v
Grid No. 1 Circuit Resistance	1.1	Meg.

The spacing between grid No. 1 and cathode is of such a low order of magnitude as to preclude the use of excessive voltages between these elements in commercial tube checkers and shorts indicating devices, particularly where the tube is mechanically excited. The DC or peak AC voltage applied must not exceed 50 volts.

CHARACTERISTICS

Plate Voltage	100	Vdc
Grid No. 3 Voltage	0	Vdc
Grid No. 2 Voltage	100	Vdc
Cathode Resistor (Bypassed)	100	Ohms
Plate Current	8.5	mA _{dc}
Grid No. 2 Current	2.8	mA _{dc}
Transconductance	9000	μ mhos
Plate Resistance	260,000	Ohms
Grid No. 1 Voltage for $I_b = 10 \mu$ A _{dc} (Approx.)	-4.8	Vdc

NOTES:

1. Limitations beyond which normal tube performance and tube life may be impaired.
2. If altitude rating is exceeded, reduction of instantaneous voltage (E_f excluded) may be required.
3. The radiation ratings are confirmed by a qualification test. The test is conducted in a suitable reactor furnishing mixed pile radiation at no less than 90% of the specified neutron dose rate. The tubes are measured for electrical parameters both before and after irradiation.
4. Tests performed as a measure of the mechanical durability of the tube structure.

NOTES: (Cont'd)

5. Force as applied in any direction by the Navy Type High Impact (Fly-weight) Shock Machine for Electronic Devices. Shock duration = $3/4$ milliseconds.
6. Vibrational forces applied in any direction for a period of 96 hours.
7. One cycle consists of the application of $E_f = 7.0$ V for one minute and interruption of the filament voltage for four minutes. A voltage of $E_{hk} = 140$ Vac is applied continuously.
8. Tube life and reliability of performance are directly related to the degree of regulation of the heater voltage to its center rated value of 6.3 volts.
9. External shield connected to cathode No. 318.
10. Measured with $E_f = 6.3$ V; $E_{g1-all} = -100$ Vdc; $E_p-all = -300$ Vdc; Cathode is positive so no cathode emission occurs.
11. Measured with $E_f = 6.3$ V; $E_b = 125$ Vdc; $E_{c2} = 125$ Vdc; $R_k = 160$ ohms.
12. Preheated for five minutes with $E_f = 7.5$ V; $E_b = 100$ Vdc; $E_{c2} = 100$ Vdc; $R_k = 100$ ohms; $R_{g1} = 1.0$ Meg then tested with $E_f = 7.5$ V; $E_b = 100$ Vdc; $E_{c2} = 100$ Vdc; $E_{c1} = -4.8$ Vdc.
13. Test with $E_f = 6.3$ V; $E_b = 100$ Vdc; $E_{c2} = 100$ Vdc; $R_k = 100$ ohms; $C_k = 1000$ μ f; $R_p = 10,000$ ohms; $F = 40$ cps; $Acc = 15$ g.
14. Measure with $E_f = 6.3$ V; $E_{hk} = \pm 100$ Vdc.