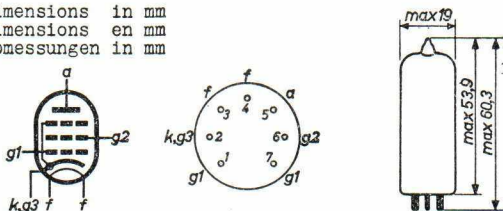


OUTPUT PENTODE for use in car radio sets
PENTHODE DE SORTIE pour récepteurs autoradio
ENDPENTODE zur Verwendung in Autoempfänger

Heating : indirect by A.C. Parallel supply or two tubes in series on 12 V battery
Chauffage: indirect par C.A. Alimentation parallèle ou deux tubes en série alimentés par accumulateur de 12 V
Heizung : indirekt durch Wechselstrom. Parallelspeisung oder zwei Röhren in Reihen gespeist von einer 12 V-Batterie

$V_f = 6,3 \text{ V}$
 $I_f = 200 \text{ mA}$

Dimensions in mm
Dimensions en mm
Abmessungen in mm



Base, culot, Sockel: MINIATURE

Capacitances	C_{ag1}	<	0,4 pF
Capacités	C_a	=	3,5 pF
Kapazitäten	C_{g1}	=	5,3 pF
	C_{g1f}	<	0,2 pF

Typical characteristics
Caractéristiques types
Kenndaten

V_a	=	250 V
V_{g2}	=	250 V
V_{g1}	=	-9,0 V
I_a	=	24 mA
I_{g2}	=	4,5 mA
S	=	5 mA/V
R_i	=	80 kΩ
μ_{g2g1}	=	17 -
$-V_{g1} (I_{g1} = +0,3 \mu A)$	=	1,3 V

Operating characteristics, class A
Caractéristiques d'utilisation, classe A
Betriebsdaten, Klasse A

V_a	=	200	250	V
V_{g2}	=	200	250	V
R_k	=	230	320	Ω
I_a	=	23	24	mA
I_{g2}	=	4,2	4,5	mA
R_a	=	8	10	k Ω
W_o	=	2,3	3,0	W
V_1	=	4,5	5	V_{eff}
$V_1 (W_o=50 \text{ mW})$	=	0,55	0,50	V_{eff}
$dtot$	=	12	12	%

Operating characteristics, class AB (two tubes)
Caractéristiques d'utilisation, classe AB (deux tubes)
Betriebsdaten, Klasse AB (zwei Röhren)

V_a	=	200	250	V
V_{g2}	=	200	250	V
R_k	=	180	180	Ω
$R_{aa} \sim$	=	10	10	k Ω
V_1	=	0 0,5 7	0 0,5 9	V_{eff}
I_a	=	2x17,5 - 2x20	2x22 - 2x26	mA
I_{g2}	=	2x3,2 - 2x5,2	2x4,0 - 2x7,5	mA
W_o	=	0 0,05 4,1	0 0,05 7	W
$dtot$	=	- - 4,5	- - 5	%

Operating characteristics, class B (two tubes)
Caractéristiques d'utilisation, classe B (deux tubes)
Betriebsdaten, Klasse B (zwei Röhren)

V_a	=	200	250	V
V_{g2}	=	200	250	V
V_{g1}	=	-10	-13	V
$R_{aa} \sim$	=	10	10	k Ω
V_1	=	0 0,7 7	0 0,7 9	V_{eff}
I_a	=	2x7,0 - 2x19	2x8,0 - 2x24	mA
I_{g2}	=	2x1,2 - 2x5	2x1,2 - 2x7,2	mA
W_o	=	0 0,05 4,0	0 0,05 6,5	W
$dtot$	=	- - 3,5	- - 3,5	%

Limiting values
Caractéristiques limites
Grenzdaten

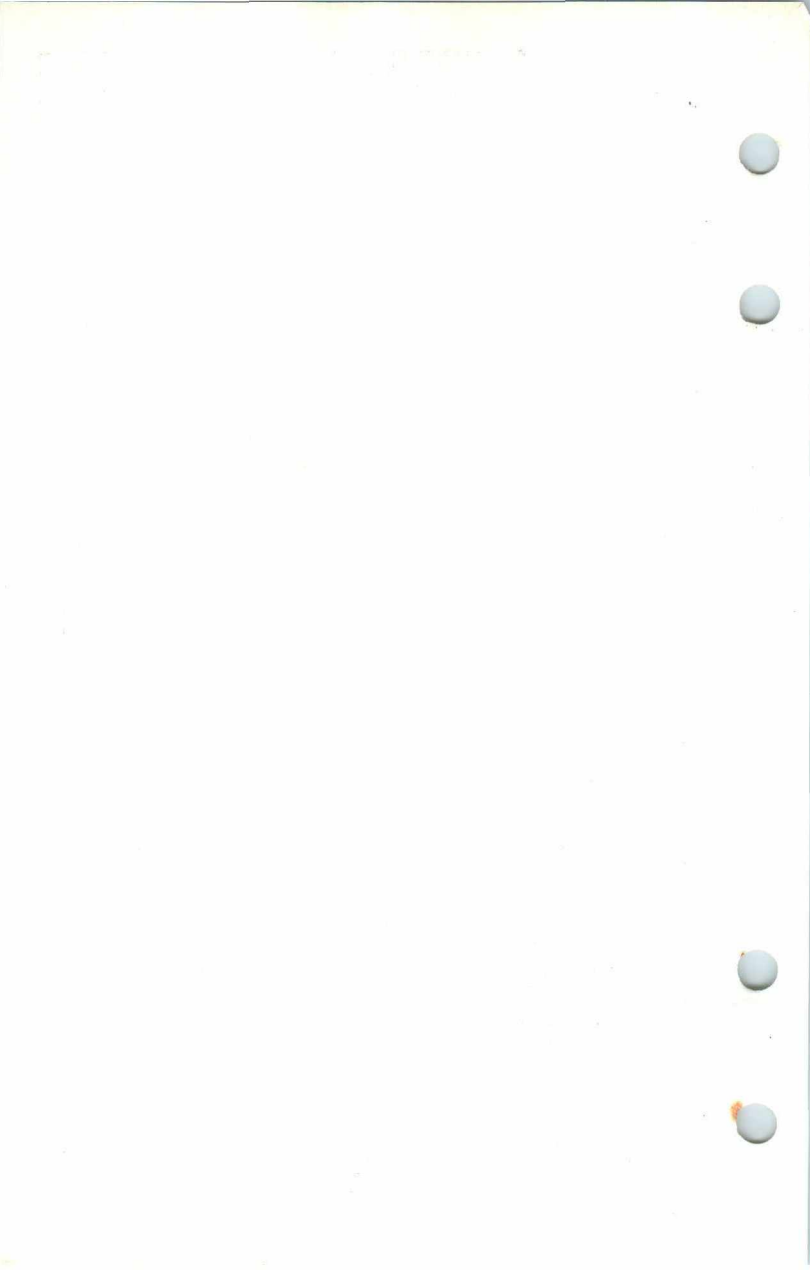
V_{a0}	= max.	550 V
V_a	= max.	300 V ¹⁾
I_k	= max.	35 mA
V_{g20}	= max.	550 V
V_{g2}	= max.	300 V ¹⁾
W_a	= max.	6 W
W_{g2} ($V_1 = 0$ V)	= max.	1,25 W
W_{g2p}	= max.	2,5 W
V_{kf}	= max.	100 V
R_{kf}	= max.	20 k Ω
R_{g1}	= max.	2 M Ω ²⁾

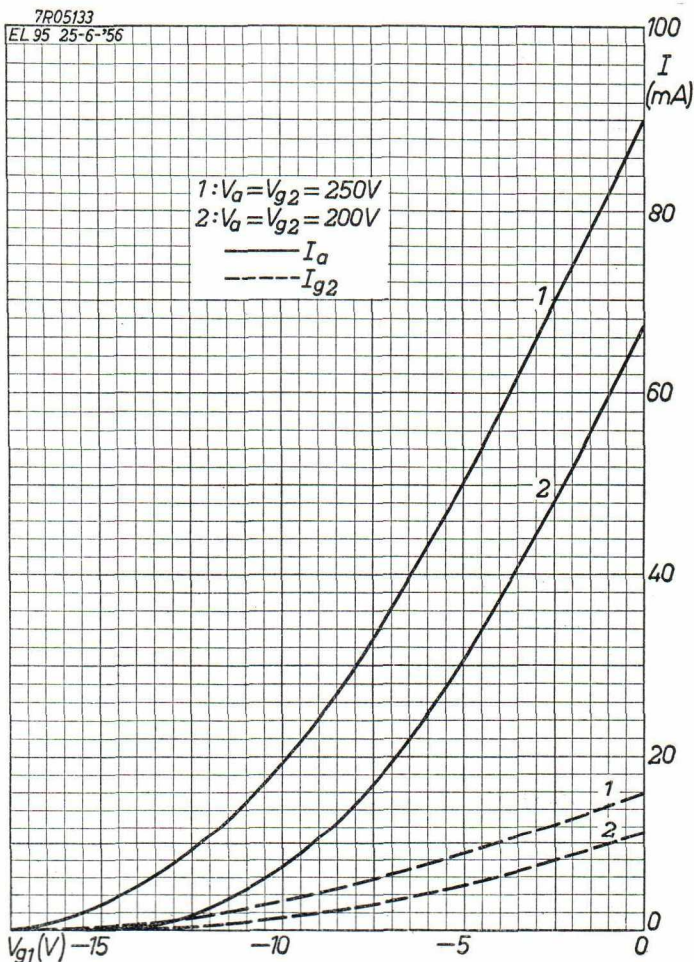
¹⁾ When the heater and positive voltages are obtained from a storage battery (pos. voltages by means of a vibrator), the max. values of V_a and V_{g2} are 250 V

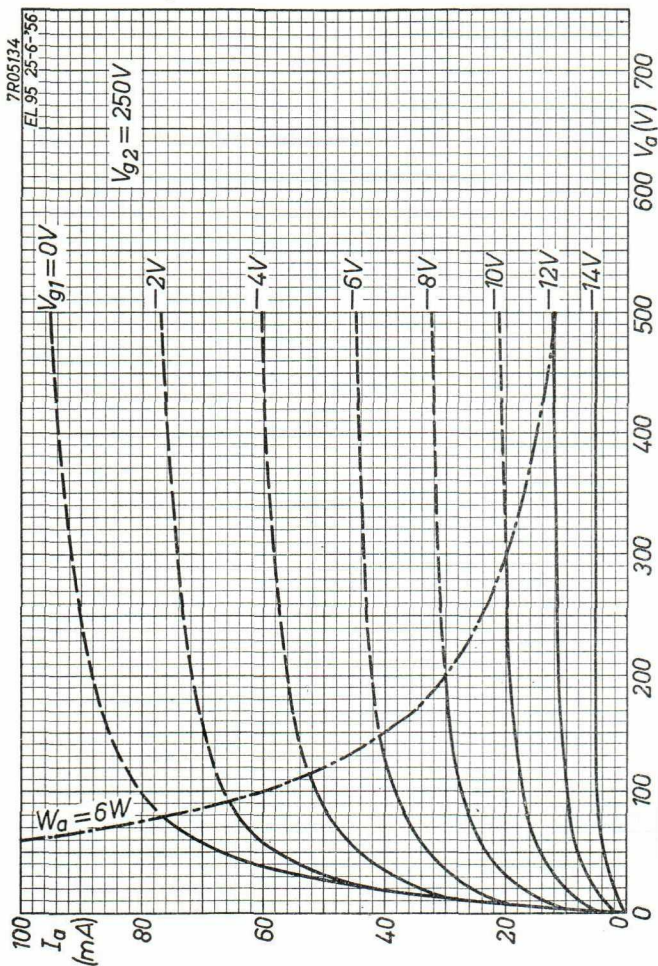
Si la tension de chauffage et les tensions positives sont obtenues d'une batterie d'accumulateurs (les tensions positives par moyen d'un vibreur), les valeurs max. de V_a et V_{g2} sont de 250 V

Wenn die Heizspannung und die positiven Spannungen von einer Akkumulatoren-Batterie erhalten werden (die positiven Spannungen mittels eines Vibrators), sind die max. Werte von V_a und V_{g2} 250 V

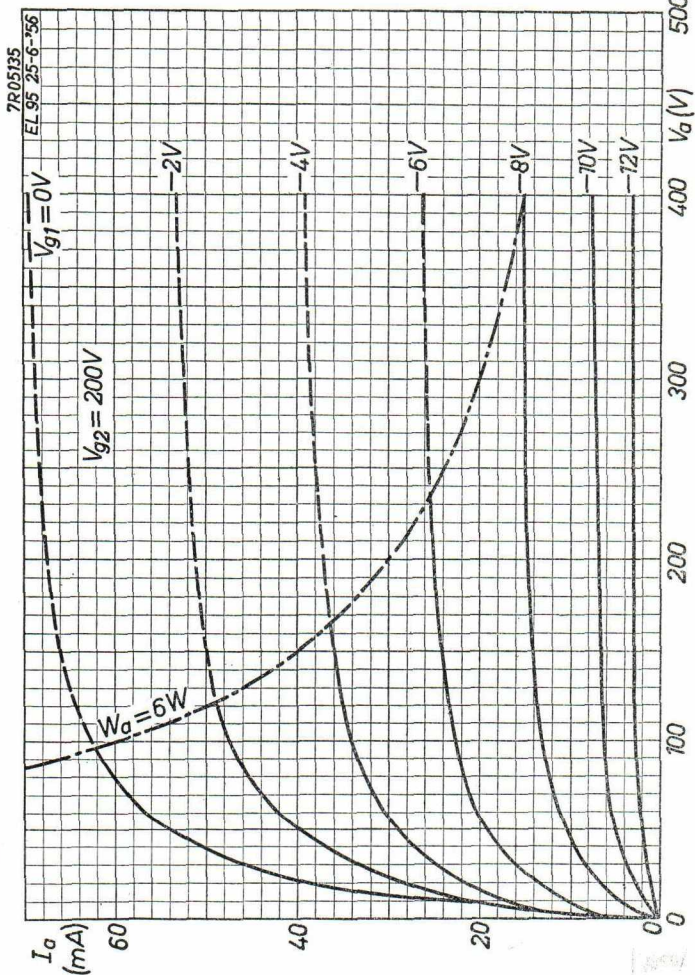
²⁾ With automatic bias
Avec polarisation automatique
Mit automatischer Gittervorspannung

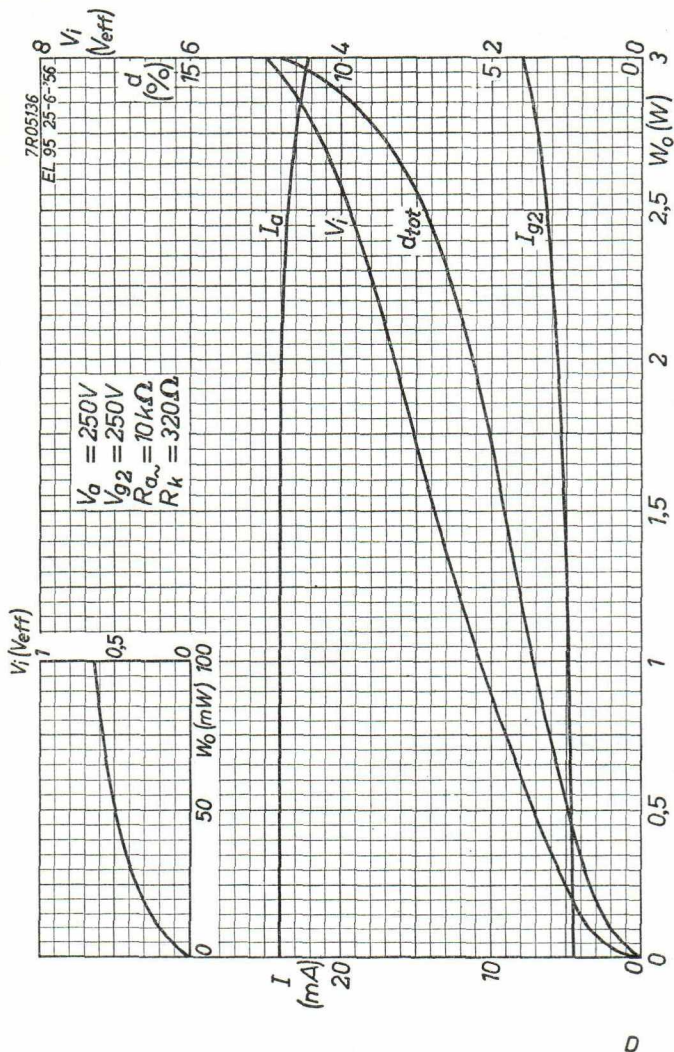




EL 95**PHILIPS**

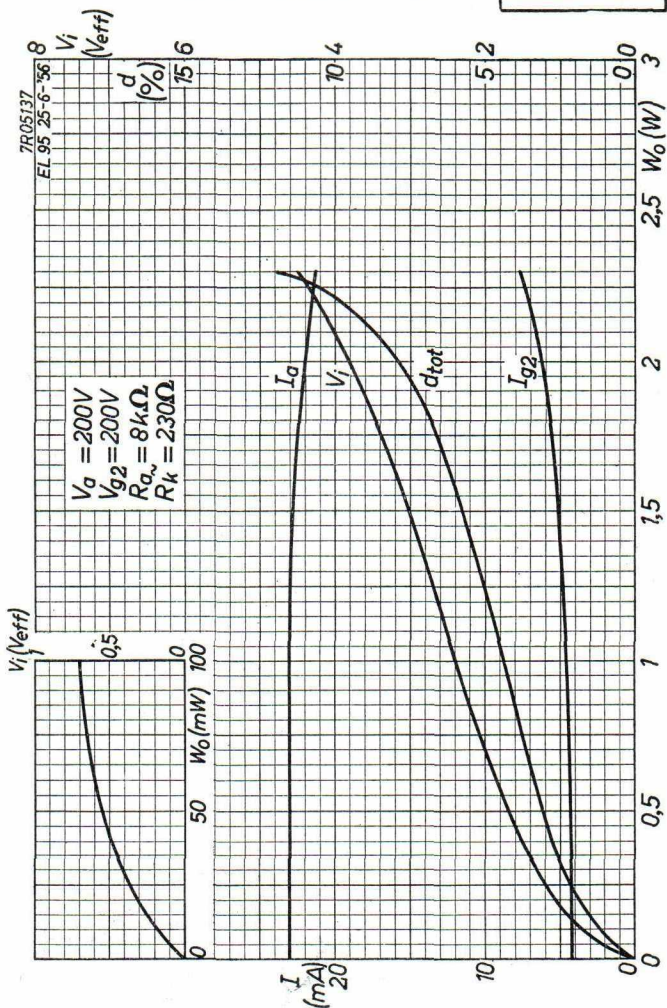
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EL 95**PHILIPS**

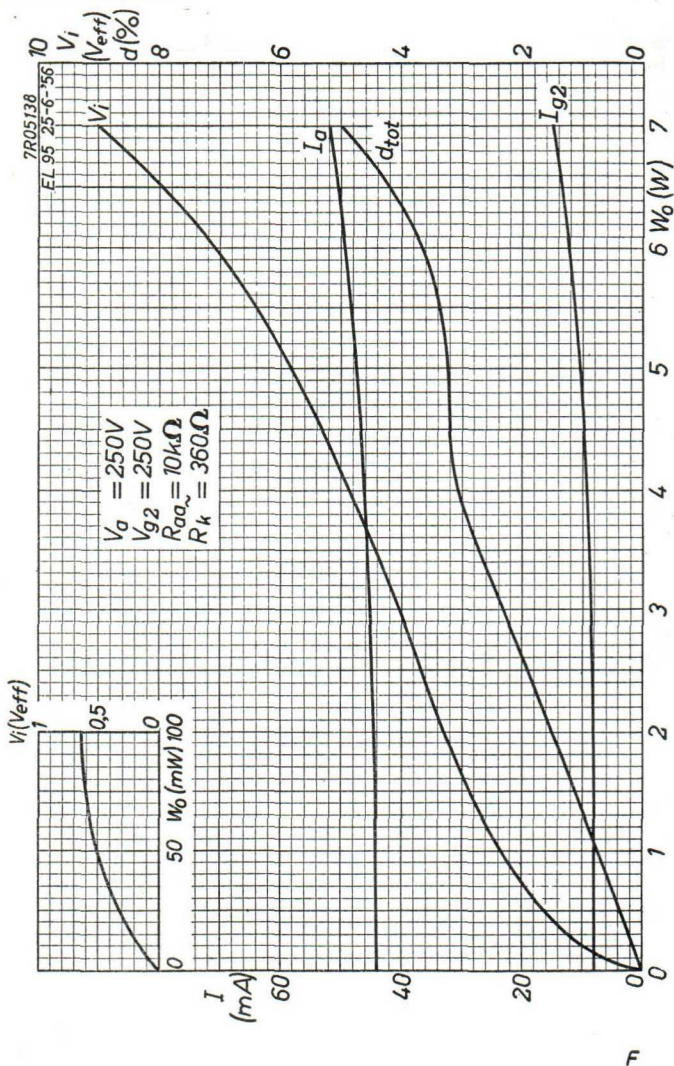
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EL 95



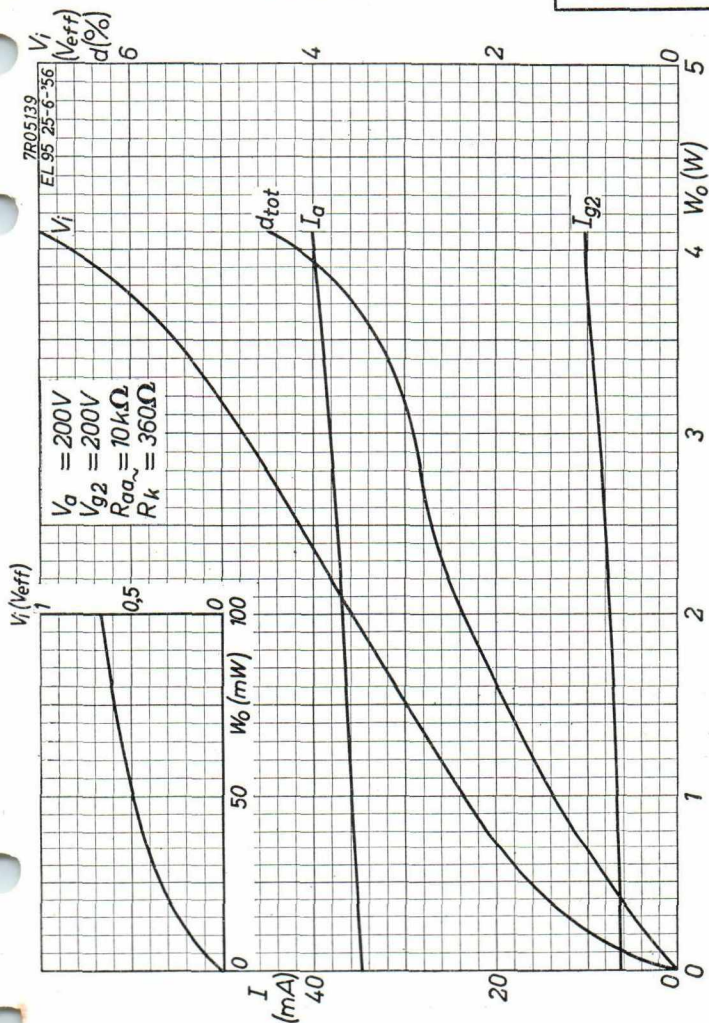
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