

ELECTRONIC TUBE REFERENCE

CONSOLIDATED TECHNICAL DATA
2 SECTIONS
CONSTRUCTION
HEXODE-TRIODE

1I2P

Voltage Radio Detector Converter electronic tube

Russian directly heated triode-hexode frequency converter for low-power battery superheterodyne receivers. A 1.2 V, 60 mA oxide-coated filament powers separate triode oscillator and hexode mixer sections.

GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS

BASE DESIGNATION	—	BASE PINS	—
NOMINAL HEATER	1.2 V / 60 mA	PARALLEL HEATER	— / —
HEATING	Direct	SERIES OPERATION	Not specified
CATHODE ARRANGEMENT	Separate cathodes	SECTION CONSTRUCTION	Dissimilar

SECTION RATINGS

SECTION1 Triode	
TRANSCONDUCTANCE	0.001 S
AMPLIFICATION FACTOR	25
MAXIMUM PLATE DISSIPATION	0.25 W
Russian 1I2P triode oscillator section of directly heated triode-hexode. Filament 1.2 V 60 mA. Typical plate 60 V at 1.2 mA, amplification factor 25 and gm 0.001 S; published anode power 0.25 W. Plate voltage is an operating point, not a specified maximum. Separate hexode mixer is section 2.	

SECTION2 Hexode

TRANSCONDUCTANCE

0.00075 S

MAXIMUM PLATE DISSIPATION

0.3 W

Russian 1I2P directly heated hexode frequency-converter mixer section physically distinct from triode oscillator. Typical plate voltage 60 V, anode current 1.05 mA, screens grids 2/4 at 45 V, transconductance 0.75 mA/V (0.00075 S) and printed anode power 0.3 W. These voltages are nominal operating points rather than confirmed maximum ratings; section maximum voltage fields remain unpopulated. Shared 1.2 V 60 mA filament.

SOURCE OPERATING CONDITIONS

[SOURCE PDF](#)

2026 Russian Receiving

Published test conditions and operating points. Values on this page are preserved as reported by this source.

2026 RUSSIAN RECEIVING

Section 1 · Triode

OTHER		
PARAMETER	PUBLISHED VALUE	CONDITION / NOTE
Plate Voltage	60 V	—
Plate Current	1.2 mA	—

2026 RUSSIAN RECEIVING

Section 2 · Hexode

OTHER		
PARAMETER	PUBLISHED VALUE	CONDITION / NOTE
Plate Voltage	60 V	—
Plate Current	1.05 mA	—