

ELECTRONIC TUBE REFERENCE

7498

Voltage Pentode electronic tube

CONSOLIDATED TECHNICAL DATA

1 SECTION

CONSTRUCTION

PENTODE

Rugged seven-pin all-glass pentode engineered for low catastrophic failure, long cutoff operation, frequent heater switching, and low heater-cathode leakage. Its construction emphasizes reliability and long-term stability in demanding electronic service.

GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS

|                     |                   |                      |               |
|---------------------|-------------------|----------------------|---------------|
| BASE DESIGNATION    | —                 | BASE PINS            | 7             |
| NOMINAL HEATER      | 6.3 V / 300 mA    | PARALLEL HEATER      | — / —         |
| HEATING             | Indirect          | SERIES OPERATION     | Not specified |
| CATHODE ARRANGEMENT | Separate cathodes | SECTION CONSTRUCTION | Similar       |

SECTION RATINGS

|                                                                                      |       |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------|
| SECTION 1 Pentode                                                                    |       |
| MAXIMUM PLATE VOLTAGE                                                                | 300 V |
| MAXIMUM PLATE DISSIPATION                                                            | 3 W   |
| Primary electrical section; identical repeated sections compressed where applicable. |       |

The 7498 is a seven pin all glass construction pentode for use in The use of » special rugzed electrode construction manufactured by neans of seni-automatic assenbly techniques contributes to a low catastrophic foilure rate, The cathode slceve is made of a special allcy to inhibit the growth of cathole interface rcistance during long pericds of operation under cut=ofT conditiona and the purc tungsten heater has been designed to withstend frequent heater switching (sce note), In addition the heater—cathode construction and materials ensure very low levels of lealiage The glass base and envelope strain patterns are tightly controlled during nanufacture to prevent class failures durdng life. Special

## SOURCE OPERATING CONDITIONS

[SOURCE PDF](#)

# 1954 STC Brimar

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

1954 STC BRIMAR

## Section 1 · Pentode

| CHARACTERISTIC                                          |                 |                                                         |
|---------------------------------------------------------|-----------------|---------------------------------------------------------|
| PARAMETER                                               | PUBLISHED VALUE | CONDITION / NOTE                                        |
| Voltage (ac or de) 6.3 volts                            | 6.3 V           | Voltage (ac or de) 6.3 volts                            |
| Heater negative with respect to cathode ..... 150 volts | 150 V           | Heater negative with respect to cathode ..... 150 volts |
| Anode current 7.5 9.85 12.2 mA                          | 12.2 mA         | Anode current 7.5 9.85 12.2 mA                          |
| Mutual conductance 6.0 7.62 9.25 mA/V                   | 9.25 mA         | Mutual conductance 6.0 7.62 9.25 mA/V                   |
| Anode current at $V_g = \ll 8V$ 100 $\mu A$             | 8 V             | Anode current at $V_g = \ll 8V$ 100 $\mu A$             |

  

| OTHER                                                                      |                 |                                                                            |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| PARAMETER                                                                  | PUBLISHED VALUE | CONDITION / NOTE                                                           |
| Maximum anode voltage ( $I_n=0$ ) ..... e e . 550 volts                    | 550 V           | Maximum anode voltage ( $I_n=0$ ) ..... e e . 550 volts                    |
| Maximum anode voltage v.vevveinrienrenanns teereresenans 300 volts         | 300 V           | Maximum anode voltage v.vevveinrienrenanns teereresenans 300 volts         |
| Maximum anode dissipation .....cevevveen. desesseenas 3.0 watts            | 3 W             | Maximum anode dissipation .....cevevveen. desesseenas 3.0 watts            |
| Maximum screen voltage ( $I_{g2}=0$ ) € eeeitiarreeeeaaaaa cesee 450 volta | 450 V           | Maximum screen voltage ( $I_{g2}=0$ ) € eeeitiarreeeeaaaaa cesee 450 volta |