



ELECTRONIC TUBE REFERENCE

XCC82

Voltage - Dual Triode (similar) electronic tube

CONSOLIDATED TECHNICAL DATA

2 SECTIONS

CONSTRUCTION

TRIODE-TRIODE

General-purpose indirectly heated twin triode intended for ordinary amplifier and signal-processing service, with two triode sections in a compact receiving-tube envelope.

GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS

BASE DESIGNATION	—	BASE PINS	9
NOMINAL HEATER	7 V / 300 mA	PARALLEL HEATER	3.5 V / 600 mA
HEATING	Indirect	SERIES OPERATION	Capable
CATHODE ARRANGEMENT	Separate cathodes	SECTION CONSTRUCTION	Similar

SECTION RATINGS

SECTION1 Triode	
PLATE RESISTANCE	7700 Ω
TRANSCONDUCTANCE	0.0022 S
AMPLIFICATION FACTOR	17
MAXIMUM PLATE VOLTAGE	300 V
MAXIMUM PLATE DISSIPATION	2.75 W
MAXIMUM CATHODE CURRENT	20 mA
Miniwatt XCC82/1AU7 general-purpose indirect-heater double triode. At typical 250 V plate operating point: transconductance 2.2 mA/V, amplification factor 17 and plate resistance 7.7 kΩ. Other operating conditions yield different values. Each physical triode: maximum anode voltage 300 V, plate dissipation 2.75 W and cathode current 20 mA. Heater configurations given as 7 V at 0.3 A in series or 3.5 V at 0.6 A parallel; heater warmup approximately 11 seconds.	

SECTION2 Triode	
PLATE RESISTANCE	7700 Ω
TRANSCONDUCTANCE	0.0022 S
AMPLIFICATION FACTOR	17
MAXIMUM PLATE VOLTAGE	300 V
MAXIMUM PLATE DISSIPATION	2.75 W
MAXIMUM CATHODE CURRENT	20 mA
<i>Miniwatt XCC82/1AU7 second physical receiving triode, same construction and electrical ratings as first. At the published 250 V typical plate operating point gm 2.2 mA/V, mu 17, plate resistance 7.7 kΩ; values depend on bias and current. Maximum anode voltage 300 V, plate dissipation 2.75 W and cathode current 20 mA. Alternative heater connections: 7 V 0.3 A series or 3.5 V 0.6 A parallel.</i>	

General-purpose twin triode with indirectly heated cathodes.