



DATI TECNICI

- ***valvole riceventi***
- ***cinescopi***
- ***quarzi***



DATI TECNICI

- ***valvole riceventi***
- ***cinescopi***
- ***quarzi***

DATI TECNICI

Technical data

- **Valvole riceventi Americane-Europee**
USA-European receiving tubes
- **Valvole riceventi Europee-Americane**
European-USA receiving tubes
- **Cinescopi**
Television Picture Tubes
- **Quarzi**
Quartz crystal units

F I V R E

Fabbrica Italiana Valvole Radio Elettriche
Azienda della F.I. Magneti Marelli S.p.A.

27100 PAVIA (Italy) - Via Fabio Filzi, 1 - tel. 31144/5 - 26791
telegrammi: Catodo - Pavia
cabla: Catodo - Pavia (Italy)

edizione settembre 1968/XII (ampliata)

Il presente Catalogo annulla e sostituisce la precedente edizione ottobre 1966/XI

SIMBOLI E PRINCIPALI INDICAZIONI USATE NELLE TABELLE

Symbols used

Anodo <i>Anode</i>	a	Non connesso <i>No connection</i>	n.c.
Griglia <i>Grid</i>	g	Triodo <i>Triode</i>	T
Catodo <i>Cathode</i>	k	Tetrodo <i>Tetrode</i>	Q
Filamento <i>Filament or heater</i>	f	Pentodo <i>Pentode</i>	P
Diodo <i>Diode</i>	D	Esodo-Eptodo <i>Esode-Heptode</i>	H
Deflettore <i>Deflector</i>	Defl.	Sezione 1 <i>Section N. 1</i>	sez. 1
Anodo luminescente <i>Luminescent screen</i>	al	Sezione 2 <i>Section N. 2</i>	sez. 2
Tratto luminoso <i>Shadow length</i>	L	Ingresso <i>input</i>	i
Schermo interno <i>Internal shield</i>	s	Uscita <i>output</i>	o
		Non esiste <i>omitted</i>	n. e.
Tensione <i>Voltage</i>			V (Volt)
Tensione alimentazione <i>Voltage Supply</i>			V _b (Volt)
Tensione trasformatore <i>Voltage Transformer</i>			V trasf. (Volt)
Corrente <i>Current</i>			I (Amper)
Dissipazione/potenza <i>Dissipation/power</i>			W (Watt)
Resistenza <i>Resistance</i>			R (Ohm)
Capacità <i>Capacitance</i>			C (Farad)
Capacità filtro <i>Capacitor filter</i>			C filtr. (Farad)

Trasconduttanza <i>Transconductance</i>	S ($\mu\text{A/V}$) (mA/V)
Trasconduttanza conversione <i>Conversion transconductance</i>	S_c ($\mu\text{A/V}$)
Distorsione <i>Distortion factor</i>	d (%)
Coefficiente amplificazione <i>Amplification factor</i>	μ —
Tempo di riscaldamento <i>Warm-up time</i>	TR (sec.)

CAPACITA' (1)

Capacitances

Anodo - tutti escluso griglia 1 (uscita) <i>Anode to all other electrodes except grid N. 1 (output)</i>	C_a
Anodo-griglia <i>Anode to grid</i>	C_{a-g}
Anodo-catodo <i>Anode to cathode</i>	C_{a-k}
Griglia - tutti escluso anodo (ingresso) <i>Grid to all other electrodes except Anode (input)</i>	C_g
Griglia 1-griglia 2 <i>Grid N. 1 to grid N. 2</i>	C_{g1-g2}
Griglia-catodo <i>Grid to cathode</i>	C_{g-k}
Catodo-filamento <i>Cathode to filament</i>	C_{k-f}

CINESCOPI

Television Picture Tubes

Elettrodo comando <i>Grid N. 1</i>	g_1
Elettrodo acceleratore <i>Grid N. 2</i>	g_2
Elettrodo focalizzazione <i>Focusing electrode</i>	g_4

(1) Le capacità sono misurate direttamente tra gli elettrodi indicati, con gli altri elettrodi e schermi a massa.
Capacitances are directly measured between the specified electrodes with other electrodes and shields grounded.

Elettrodo anodico <i>Anode</i>	a
Rivestimento esterno <i>External conductive coating</i>	m

COMBINAZIONI - Esempi:

Combinations - Examples

Tensione anodica esodo <i>Esode plate voltage</i>	V_{aH}
Corrente griglia n. 2 e n. 4 <i>Grid N. 2 and N. 4 current</i>	I_{g2-4}
Capacità griglia n. 1 e anodo <i>Grid N. 1 to plate capacitance</i>	C_{g1-a}
Potenza di uscita <i>Power Output</i>	W_o
Dissipazione anodica <i>Plate dissipation</i>	W_a
Tensione tra filamento e catodo <i>Heater-cathode voltage</i>	V_{f-k}

Dati condensati - Valvole riceventi
Condensed data section - Receiving Tubes

Tipo Type	Classe Class	Dimens. Outline Ø h mm.	Base Basing	Accens. Filament supply		Impiego Use	Anodo Plate		Schermo Screen		Vg1 	Ri	S	μ	Ra	Wo
				V	A		V	mA	V	mA		kΩ	μA/V		kΩ	W
<u>DAF91</u> 1S5	Di. Pent.	19 48	44	1,4	0,05	Riv. Ampl.	90	2,7	90	0,5	0	500	720	—	—	—
<u>DAF92</u> 1U5	Di. Pent.	19 48	45	1,4	0,05	Riv. Ampl.	90	2,7	90	0,5	0	500	720	—	—	—
<u>DCC90</u> 3A5	d. Tri.	19 48	47	1,4	0,22	Ampl. RF	90	3,7	—	—	2,5	8,3	1800	15	—	—
				2,8	0,11	Ampl. pot. RF	135	30†	—	—	20†	—	—	—	—	2†
<u>DF91</u> 1T4	Pent.	19 48	40	1,4	0,05	Ampl. RF	90	3,5	67,5	1,4	0	500	900	—	—	—
<u>DF92</u> 1L4	Pent.	19 48	40	1,4	0,05	Ampl. RF	90	4,5	90	2	0	350	1025	—	—	—
<u>DF904</u> 1U4	Pent.	19 48	40	1,4	0,05	Ampl. RF	90	1,6	90	0,5	0	1500	900	—	—	—
<u>DK91</u> 1R5	Ept.	19 48	46	1,4	0,05	Convert.	90	1,5	67,5	3,5	—	400	—	—	—	—
							Vg3=0		lg1=0,25 mA			Rg1=100 kΩ				
<u>DL92</u> 3S4	Pent.	19 48	41	1,4	0,1	Ampl. pot.	90	7,4	67,5	1,4	7	100	1575	—	8	0,27
				2,8	0,05	Ampl. pot.	90	6,1	67,5	1,1	7	100	1425	—	8	0,235
<u>DL94</u> 3V4	Pent.	19 48	42	1,4	0,1	Ampl. pot.	90	9,5	90	2,1	4,5	100	2150	—	10	0,27
				2,8	0,05	Ampl. pot.	90	7,7	90	1,7	4,5	120	2000	—	10	0,24
<u>DL95</u> 3Q4	Pent.	19 48	41	1,4	0,1	Ampl. pot.	90	9,5	90	2,1	4,5	100	2150	—	10	0,27
				2,8	0,05	Ampl. pot.	90	7,7	90	1,7	4,5	120	2000	—	10	0,24
<u>ECC84</u> 6CW7	d. Tri.	22 50	55	6,3	0,33	Ampl. RF	90	12	—	—	1,5	—	6000	24	—	—
<u>ECC91</u> 6J6	d. Tri.	19 48	53	6,3	0,45	Ampl. RF	100	8,5	—	—	(Rk=)	7,1	5300	38	—	—
											(50 Ω)					

Dati condensati - Valvole riceventi
Condensed data section - Receiving Tubes

Tipo Type	Classe Class	Dimens. Outline Ø h mm.	Base Basing	Accens. Filament supply V A	Impiego Use	Anodo Plate V mA	Schermo Screen V mA	$-V_{g1}$	Ri kΩ	S μA/V	μ	Ra kΩ	Wo W
EF95 6AK5	Pent.	19 38	51	6,3 0,175	Ampl. RF	180 7,7	120 2,4	($R_k = 200 \Omega$)	690	5100	—	—	—
EL41 6CK5	Pent.	22 70	31	6,3 0,71	Ampl. pot.	250 36	250 5,2	($R_k = 170 \Omega$)	40	10000	—	7	3,9
EM80 6BR5	Ind. sint.	22 60	56	6,3 0,3	—	250 0,37	250 2	1	(angolo = 5°)	—	—	—	—
						250 0,01	250 2,3	14	(angolo = 50°)	—	—	—	—
PCC84 7AN7	d. Tri.	22 50	55	7 0,3	Amp. RF	Per gli altri dati riferirsi al tipo ECC84/6CW7 See type ECC84/6CW7							
1A3	Di.	19 48	48	1,4 0,15	Riv.	117•0,5φ							
1A7GT	Ept.	30 77	23	1,4 0,05	Convert.	90 0,6	45 0,7	0	600	—	—	—	—
						$V_{g2} = 90 V$	$I_{g2} = 1,2 mA$		$R_{g1} = 200 k\Omega$				
1H5GT	Di. Tri.	30 77	17	1,4 0,05	Riv. ampl.	90 0,15	—	—	0	240	275	—	—
1L4	Pent.	19 48	40	1,4 0,05	Ampl. RF	90 4,5	90 2	0	350	1025	—	—	—
1LD5	Di. Pent.	30 57	18	1,4 0,05	Riv. ampl.	90 0,6	45 0,1	0	750	575	—	—	—
1N5GT	Pent.	30 77	20	1,4 0,25	Ampl. RF	90 1,2	90 0,3	0	1500	750	—	—	—
1Q5GT	Pent.	30 80	19	1,4 0,1	Ampl. pot.	90 9,5φ	90 1,3φ	4,5	75	2200	—	8	0,27
1R5	Ept.	19 48	46	1,4 0,05	Convert.	90 1,5	67,5 3,5	—	400	—	—	—	—
						$V_{g3} = 0$	$I_{g1} = 0,25 mA$		$R_{g1} = 100 k\Omega$				
1S5	Di. Pent.	19 48	44	1,4 0,05	Riv. Ampl.	90 2,7	90 0,5	0	500	720	—	—	—
1T4	Pent.	19 48	40	1,4 0,05	Ampl. RF	90 3,5	67,5 1,4	0	500	900	—	—	—
1U4	Pent.	19 48	40	1,4 0,05	Ampl. RF	90 1,6	90 0,5	0	1500	900	—	—	—
1U5	Di. Pent.	19 48	45	1,4 0,05	Riv. Ampl.	90 2,7	90 0,5	0	500	720	—	—	—
2A3	Tri.	51 123	1	2,5 2,5	Ampl. pot.	250 60	—	—	45	0,8	5250	4,2	2,5 3,5

Dati condensati - Valvole riceventi
Condensed data section - Receiving Tubes

Tipo Type	Classe Class	Dimens. Outline Ø h mm.		Base Basing	Accens. Filament supply V A		Impiego Use	Anodo Plate V mA		Schermo Screen V mA		-Vg1	RI	S	μ	Ra	Wo	
		kΩ	μA/V		kΩ	W												
2A5	Pent.	46	109	7	2,5	1,75	Ampl. pot.	250	34ϕ	250	6,5ϕ	16,5	80	2500	—	7	3,2	
								285	38ϕ	285	7ϕ	20	78	2550	—	7	4,8	
2A6	d. Di. Trl.	39	104	5	2,5	0,8	Riv. Ampl.	250	0,9	—	—	2	91	1100	100	—	—	
2A7	Ept.	39	104	13	2,5	0,8	Convert.	Per gli altri dati riferirsi al tipo 6A7								See type 6A7		
2B7	d. Di. Pent.	39	104	11	2,5	1	Riv. Ampl.	250	10	125	2,3	3	600	1325	—	—	—	
3A4	Pent.	19	48	43	2,8	0,1	Ampl. pot.	150	13,3ϕ	90	2,2ϕ	8,4	100	1900	—	8	0,6	
																		1,4
3A5	d. Trl.	19	48	47	1,4	0,22	Ampl. RF	90	3,7	—	—	2,5	8,3	1800	15	—	—	
							Ampl. pot. RF	135	30ϕ	—	—	20ϕ	—	—	—	—	—	—
3D6	Pent.	30	57	21	2,8	0,11	Ampl. pot.	135	9,8ϕ	90	1,2ϕ	4,5	—	2400	—	12	0,5	
								150	9,9	90	1	4,5	—	2400	—	14	0,5	
3Q4	Pent.	19	48	41	1,4	0,10	Ampl. pot.	90	9,5	90	2,1	4,5	100	2150	—	10	0,27	
							Ampl. pot.	90	7,7	90	1,7	4,5	120	2000	—	10	0,24	
3Q5GT	Pent.	30	70	22	2,8	0,05	Ampl. pot.	85	7	85	0,8	5	70	1950	—	9	0,25	
								90	9,5	90	1,3	4,5	90	2200	—	8	0,27	
3S4	Pent.	19	48	41	1,4	0,1	Ampl. pot.	90	7,4	67,5	1,4	7	100	1575	—	8	0,27	
							Ampl. pot.	90	6,1	67,5	1,1	7	100	1425	—	8	0,235	
3V4	Pent.	19	48	42	1,4	0,1	Ampl. pot.	90	9,5	90	2,1	4,5	100	2150	—	10	0,27	
							Ampl. pot.	90	7,7	90	1,7	4,5	120	2000	—	10	0,24	
5R4GY	d. Di.	52	123	14	5	2	Rett.	750• 250ϕ										
5U4GA	d. Di.	37	107	14	5	3	Rett.	450• 250ϕ										
5Y3GR	d. Di.	46	109	14	5	1	Rett.	350• 100ϕ										
5Y4G	d. Di.	45	103	15	5	2	Rett.	350• 125ϕ										
6A6	d. Trl.	45	109	9	6,3	0,8	Ampl.	cl. B	300	35ϕ	—	—	0	—	—	—	8	10ϕ
								cl. A	294	7	—	—	6	11	3200	35	—	—

Dati condensati - Valvole riceventi
Condensed data section - Receiving Tubes

Tipo Type	Classe Class	Dimens. Outline Ø h mm.		Base Basing	Accens. Filament supply V A		Impiego Use	Anodo Plate V mA		Schermo Screen V mA		-Vg1	RI	S	μ	Ra	Wo
					V	A		V	mA	V	mA		kΩ	μA/V		kΩ	W
6A7	Ept.	41	95	13	6,3	0,3	Convert. Vg4=-3 V Vg2=250 V	250	3,5	100	2,7	—	360	—	—	—	—
								lg2=4 mA	lg1=0,4 mA				Rg1=50 kΩ				
6AB7GM	Pent.	28	56	30	6,3	0,45	Ampl. RF	300	12,5	200	3,2	3	700	5000	—	—	—
6AC7GM	Pent.	28	56	30	6,3	0,45	Ampl. RF	300	10	150	2,5	(Rk=160 Ω)	1000	9000	—	—	—
6AG5	Pent.	19	48	51	6,3	0,3	Ampl. RF	250	6,5	150	2,0	(Rk=160 Ω)	800	5000	—	—	—
6AH6	Pent.	19	48	52	6,3	0,45	Ampl. RF	300	10	150	2,5	(Rk=160 Ω)	500	9000	—	—	—
6AK5	Pent.	19	38	51	6,3	0,175	Ampl. RF	180	7,7	120	2,4	(Rk=200 Ω)	690	5100	—	—	—
6AU5	Pent. Beam	30	76	28	6,3	1,25	Ampl. Pot. Defles. Oriz.	Massima tensione anodica = 5500 V (picco positivo) <i>Maximum Plate Voltage (peak positive)</i> Massima corrente anodica = 110 mA <i>Maximum Plate Current</i> Massima dissipazione anodica = 10 W <i>Maximum Plate Dissipation</i> Massima dissipazione di schermo = 2,5 W <i>Maximum Screen Dissipation</i>									
6AW5G 6AW5GT	d. Di.	39 30	104 68	16	6,3	0,6	Rett.	450 70φ									
6B6G	d. Di. Tri.	39 30	104 68	25	6,3	0,3	Riv. ampl.	250	0,9	—	—	2	91	1100	100	—	—
6B7	d. Di. Pent.	39	104	11	6,3	0,3	Riv. ampl.	Per gli altri dati riferirsi al tipo 2B7 <i>See type 2B7</i>									
6B8G 6B8GT	d. Di. Pent.	39 30	104 68	33	6,3	0,3	Riv. ampl.	Per gli altri dati riferirsi al tipo 2B7 <i>See type 2B7</i>									
6BL7GT	d. Tri.	30	70	26	6,3	1,5	Ampl. defl. V.	250	40	—	—	9	2,15	7000	15	—	—

Dati condensati - Valvole riceventi
Condensed data section - Receiving Tubes

Tipo Type	Classe Class	Dimens. Outline		Base Basing	Accens. Filament supply		Impiego Use	Anodo Plate		Schermo Screen		Vg1 —	Ri	S	μ	Ra	Wo	
		\varnothing mm.	h mm.		V	A		V	mA	V	mA		k Ω	μ A/V		k Ω	W	
6BN8G 6BN8GT	d. Di. Pent.	39	104	33	6,3	0,3	Riv. ampl.	250	8,5	100	1,9	3	610	1150	—	—	—	
6BQ7A	d. Tri.	22	49	54	6,3	0,4	Ampl. RF	150	9	—	—	(Rk=) 220 Ω)	5,9	6400	38	—	—	
6BR5	Ind. sint.	22	60	56	6,3	0,3	—	250	0,37	250	2	1	(angolo = 5°)		—	—	—	
								250	0,01	250	2,3	14	(angolo = 50°)		—	—	—	
6C5G	Tri.	39	95	24	6,3	0,3	Ampl. BF	250	8	—	—	8	10	2000	20	—	—	
6C6	Pent.	39	104	8	6,3	0,3	Ampl. RF	250	2	100	0,5	3	1000	1225	—	—	—	
6CK5	Pent.	22	70	31	6,3	0,71	Ampl. pot.	250	36	250	5,2	(Rk=) 170 Ω)	40	10000	—	7	3,9	
6CW7	d. Tri.	22	50	55	6,3	0,33	Ampl. RF	90	12	—	—	1,5	—	6000	24	—	—	
6D6	Pent.	39	104	8	6,3	0,3	Ampl. RF	250	8,2	100	2	3	800	1600	—	—	—	
6D8G 6D8GT	Ept.	34	92	35	6,3	0,15	Convert.	250	3,5	100	2,6	3 ϕ	400	550*	—	—	—	
		30	77					Vg2=250 V		Rg2=20 k Ω		I _{g2} =4,3 mA						
6EA7G 6EA7GT	Ept.	39	104	34	6,3	0,3	Convert.	Per gli altri dati riferirsi al tipo 6SA7GT										See type 6SA7GT
6F7	Trl. Pent.	39	104	12	6,3	0,3	Ampl. (Pent.) Ampl. (Tri.)	250	6,5	100	1,5	3	850	1100	—	—	—	
								100	3,5	—	—	3	16	500	8	—	—	
6FX4	d. Di.	19	60	49	6,3	0,8	Rett.	350 \bullet 90 ϕ										
6G6G 6G6GT	Pent.	46	103	29	6,3	0,1	Ampl. pot.	135	11,5 ϕ	135	2 ϕ	6	175	2100	—	12	0,6	
		30	77															
6H6G 6H6GT	d. Di.	39	95	16	6,3	0,3	Riv. Rett.	150 \bullet 8 ϕ										
		30	70															
6J6	d. Tri.	19	48	53	6,3	0,45	Ampl. RF	100	8,5	—	—	(Rk=) 50 Ω)	7,1	5300	38	—	—	
6K6G 6K6GT	Pent.	39	95	29	6,3	0,4	Ampl. pot.	250	32 ϕ	250	5,5 ϕ	18	90	2300	—	7,6	3,4	
		30	77															

Dati condensati - Valvole riceventi
Condensed data section - Receiving Tubes

Tipo Type	Classe Class	Dimens. Outline Ø h mm.	Base Basing	Accens. Filament supply		Impiego Use	Anodo Plate		Schermo Screen		-Vg1	Ri	S	μ	Ra	Wo
				V	A		V	mA	V	mA		kΩ	μA/V		kΩ	W
6K8G	Tri. Eso.	39 104	39	6,3	0,3	Conv. (Eso.) (Tri.)	250 2,5 100 3,8	100 6 Rg = 50 kΩ	3	600	350*	—	—	—	—	—
6K8TE	Tri. Eso.	30 77	39	6,3	0,3	Conv. (Eso.) (Tri.)	250 3,7 100 3,4	100 3,8 Rg = 50 kΩ	2	1000	650*	—	—	—	—	—
6L7G 6L7GT	Ept.	39 104 30 77	36	6,3	0,3	Mescol. Ampl.	250 3,3 250 5,3	150 9,2 100 6,5	6 3	1000 600	350* 1100*	Vg3 = -15 V Vg3 = -3 V	—	—	—	—
6NK7GT	Pent.	30 77	32	6,3	0,3	Ampl.	250 5	100 1,65	2	1000	2300	—	—	—	—	—
6P7G	Tri. Pent.	39 104	37	6,3	0,3	Ampl.	Per gli altri dati riferirsi al tipo 6F7 <i>See type 6F7</i>									
6S7G 6S7GT	Pent.	34 92 30 77	32	6,3	0,15	Ampl.	250 8,5	100 2	3	1000	1750	—	—	—	—	—
6SH7GT	Pent.	30 70	30	6,3	0,3	Ampl.	250 10,8	150 4,1	1	900	4900	—	—	—	—	—
6T7G 6T7GT	d. Di. Tri.	34 92 30 77	25	6,3	0,15	Riv. Ampl.	250 1,2	—	—	3	62	1050	65	—	—	—
6TE9	Tri. Eso.	22 60	57	6,3	0,3	Conv. (Eso.) (Tri.)	180 2,1 100 3,4	75 4,5 Rg = 50 kΩ	1	1000	700*	—	—	—	—	—
6U7G	Pent.	39 104	32	6,3	0,3	Ampl.	250 8,2	100 2	3	800	1600	—	—	—	—	—
6W7G 6W7GT	Pent.	34 92 30 77	32	6,3	0,15	Ampl.	250 2	100 0,5	3	1000	1225	—	—	—	—	—
7AN7	d. Tri.	22 50	55	7	0,3	Ampl. RF	Per gli altri dati riferirsi al tipo <i>See type 6CW7/ECC84</i>									
12A6GT	Pent. Beam	30 76	29	12,6	0,15	Ampl. pot.	250 30	250 3,5	12,5	70	3000	—	7,5	3,4	—	—
12AQ5	Pent.	19 60	50	12,6	0,225	Ampl. pot.	Per gli altri dati riferirsi al tipo 6AQ5 <i>See type 6AQ5</i>									
12C8GT	d. Di. Pent.	30 77	33	12,6	0,15	Riv. Ampl.	250 10	125 2,3	3	600	1325	—	—	—	—	—
12EA7GT	Ept.	30 77	34	12,6	0,15	Convert.	Per gli altri dati riferirsi al tipo 6SA7GT <i>See type 6SA7GT</i>									
12J7GT	Pent.	30 68	32	12,6	0,15	Ampl. B.F.	250 2	100 0,5	3	1000	1225	—	—	—	—	—
12NK7GT	Pent.	30 77	32	12,6	0,15	Ampl.	Per gli altri dati riferirsi al tipo 6NK7GT <i>See type 6NK7GT</i>									

Dati condensati - Valvole riceventi
Condensed data section - Receiving Tubes

Tipo Type	Classe Class	Dimens. Outline Ø h mm.		Base Basing	Accens. Filament supply V A		Impiego Use	Anodo Plate V mA		Schermo Screen V mA		-Vg1	RI	S	μ	Ra	Wo
		kΩ	μA/V		kΩ	W											
12TE8GT	Tri. Eso.	30	60	38	12,6	0,15	Conv. (Eso.) (Tri.)	250 3,7 100 3,4	100 3,8	2	—	650	—	—	—	—	—
													Rg=50 kΩ Ig1=0,2 mA				
12TE9	Tri. Eso.	22	60	57	12,6	0,15	Convert.	Per gli altri dati riferirsi al tipo 6TE9 See type 6TE9									
24A	Tetr.	45	118	3	2,5	1,75	Ampl.	250 4	90 1,7	3	600	1050	—	—	—	—	—
27	Tri.	39	95	2	2,5	1,75	Ampl.	250 5,2	—	—	21	9,25	975	—	—	—	—
35	Tetr.	46	118	3	2,5	1,75	Ampl. RF	250 6,5	90 2,5	3	400	1050	—	—	—	—	—
35B5	Pent.	19	60	50	35	0,15	Ampl. pot.	110 40φ	110 3φ	7,5	—	5800	—	2,5	1,5	—	—
36	Tetr.	39	104	3	6,3	0,3	Ampl. RF	250 3,2	90 1,7	3	550	1080	—	—	—	—	—
37	Tri.	39	95	2	6,3	0,3	Ampl.	250 7,15	—	—	18	8,4	1100	9,2	—	—	—
41	Pent.	39	95	7	6,3	0,4	Ampl. pot.	250 32φ	250 5,5φ	18	90	2300	—	7,6	3,4	—	—
43	Pent.	45	109	7	25	0,3	Ampl. pot.	160 33φ	120 6,5φ	18	42	2375	—	5	2,2	—	—
45	Tri.	45	109	1	2,5	1,5	Ampl. pot.	250 34	—	—	50	1,61	2175	—	3,9	1,6	—
47	Pent.	51	123	4	2,5	1,75	Ampl. pot.	250 31	250 6	15,3	60	2500	—	7	2,7	—	—
53	d. Tri.	45	109	9	2,5	2	Ampl. pot.	Per gli altri dati riferirsi al tipo 6A6 See type 6A6									
56	Tri.	39	95	2	2,5	1	Riv. ampl.	250 5	—	—	13,5	9,5	1450	13,8	—	—	—
57	Pent.	39	104	8	2,5	1	Ampl.	250 2	100 0,5	3	1000	1225	—	—	—	—	—
58	Pent.	39	104	8	2,5	1	Ampl. RF	250 8,2	100 2	3	800	1600	—	—	—	—	—
75	d. Di. Tri.	39	104	5	6,3	0,3	Riv. Ampl.	250 0,9	—	—	2	91	1100	100	—	—	—
76	Tri.	39	95	2	6,3	0,3	Ampl.	250 5	—	—	13,5	9,5	1450	13,8	—	—	—
77	Pent.	29	104	8	6,3	0,3	Ampl.	250 2,3	100 0,5	3	1000	1250	—	—	—	—	—
78	Pent.	39	104	8	6,3	0,3	Ampl. RF	250 7	100 1,7	3	800	1450	—	—	—	—	—
79	d. Tri.	39	104	6	6,3	0,6	Ampl. cl. B	250 5,3φ	—	—	0	—	—	—	14	8,0φ	—
85	d. Di. Tri.	39	104	5	6,3	0,3	Riv. Ampl.	250 8	—	—	20	7,5	1100	8,3	20	0,35	—
89	Pent.	39	104	8	6,3	0,4	Ampl. pot.	250 32φ	250 5,5φ	25	70	1800	—	6,75	3,4	—	—

Dati condensati - Valvole riceventi
Condensed data section - Receiving Tubes

Tipo Type	Classe Class	Dimens. Outline Ø h mm.	Base Basing	Accens. Filament supply V A	Impiego Use	Anodo Plate V .nA	Schermo Screen V mA	-Vg1	Ri kΩ	S.- μA/V	μ	Ra kΩ	Wo W
1603 T	Pent.	30 94	8	6,3 0,3	Ampl. BF basso ronzio	Per gli altri dati riferirsi al tipo 77			See type 77				
1625	Pent.	52 130	10	12,6 0,45	Ampl. pot.	Per gli altri dati riferirsi al tipo 807			See type 807				
1629	Ind. sint.	30 69	27	12,6 0,15		Per gli altri dati riferirsi al tipo 6E5			See type 6E5				

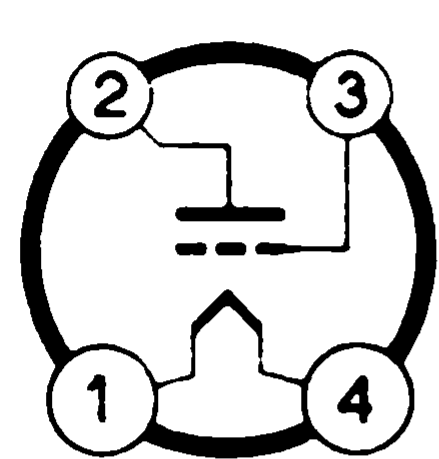
13

Abbreviazioni: <i>Abbreviation</i>	d. = doppio <i>double</i>	Di. = diodo <i>diode</i>	Tri. = triodo <i>triode</i>	Tetr. = tetodo <i>tetrode</i>
Pent. = pentodo <i>pentode</i>	Eso. = esodo <i>esode</i>	Ept. = eptodo <i>heptode</i>	Riv. = rivelatore <i>detector</i>	Ampl. = amplificatore <i>amplifier</i>
Pot. = di potenza <i>power amplifier</i>	RF = Radio Frequenza <i>Radio Frequency</i>	Convert. = convertitore <i>converter</i>	Mesc. = mescolatore <i>mixer</i>	

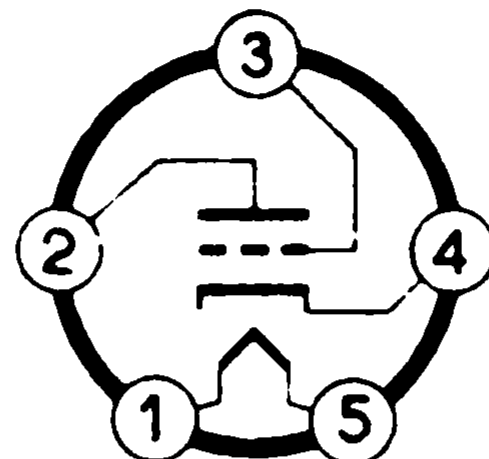
Riferimenti: <i>Notes</i>	♠ senza segnale <i>without signal</i>	• massima tensione efficace <i>maximum effective voltage</i>	♣ massima corrente continua <i>maximum direct current</i>
★ trasconduttanza di conversione <i>conversion transconductance</i>	♣ leggere $-V_{g3}$ anzichè $-V_{g1}$ <i>intended $-V_{g3}$ instead of $-V_{g1}$</i>	♣ con le due sezioni in controfase <i>Push-pull of two sections</i>	

CONNESSIONI AGLI ZOCCOLI DELLE VALVOLE RICEVENTI ELENcate NELLA TABELLA DEI DATI CONDENSATI

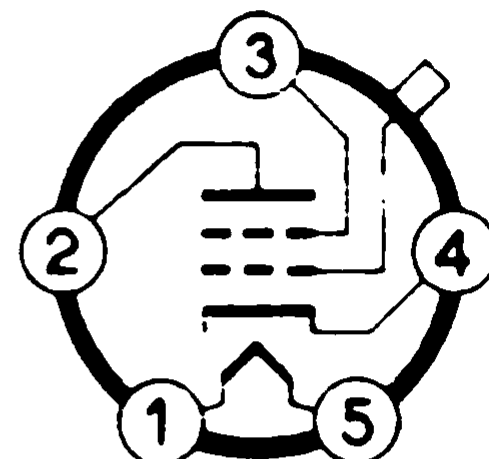
Base diagrams for receiving tubes included in the condensed data section



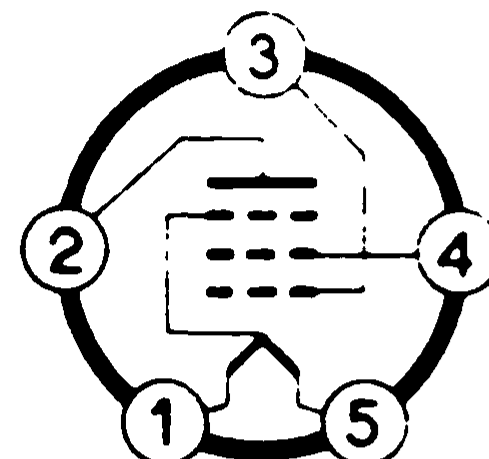
1



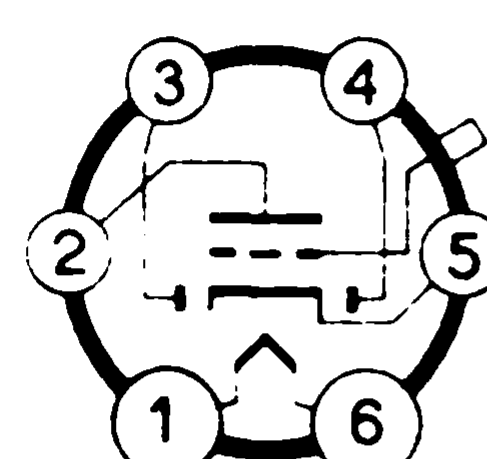
2



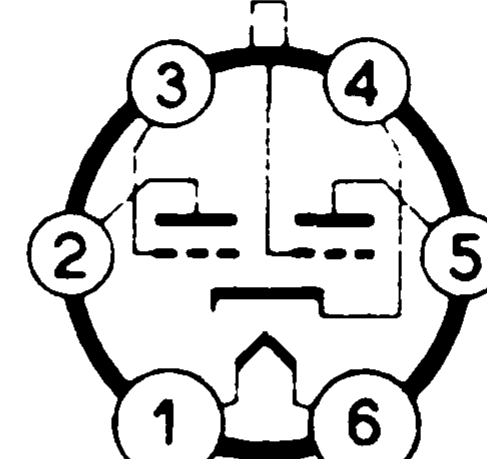
3



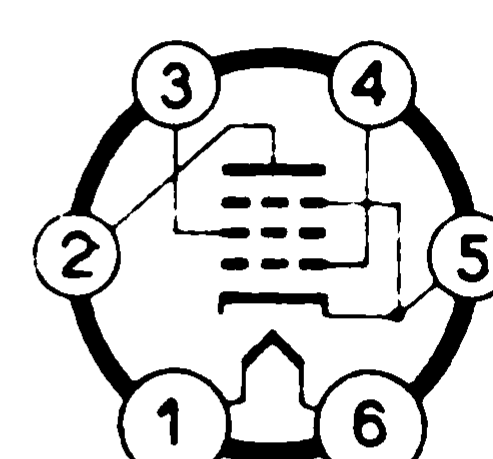
4



5

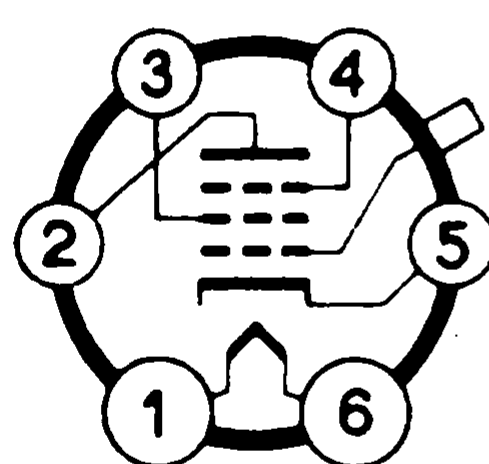


6

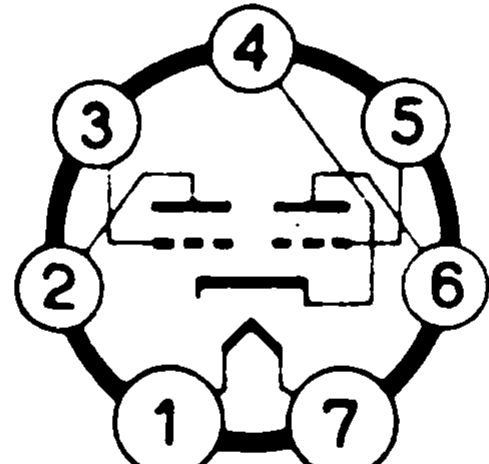


7

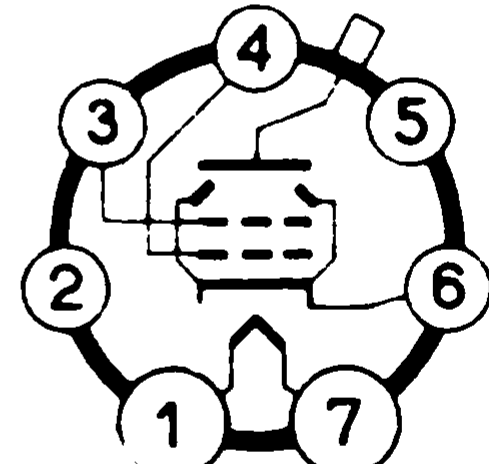
14



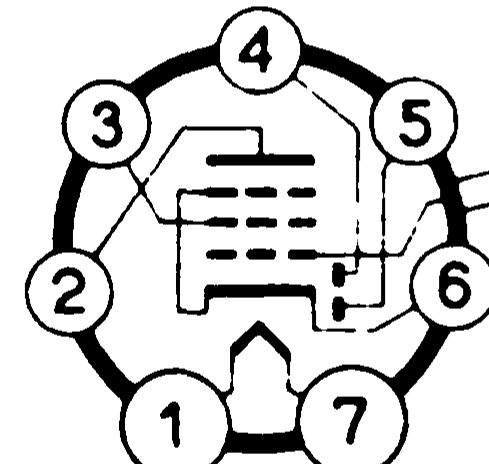
8



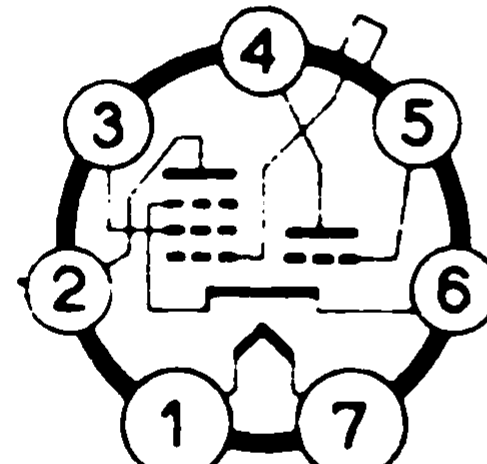
9



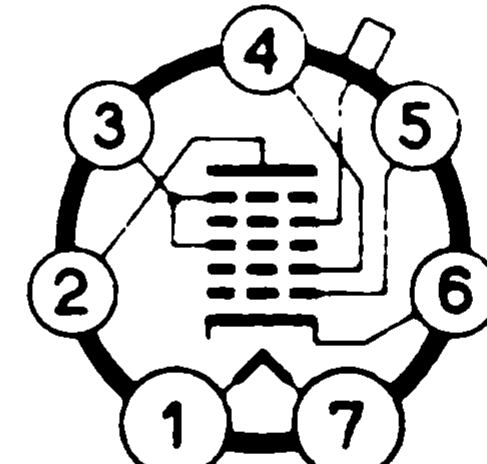
10



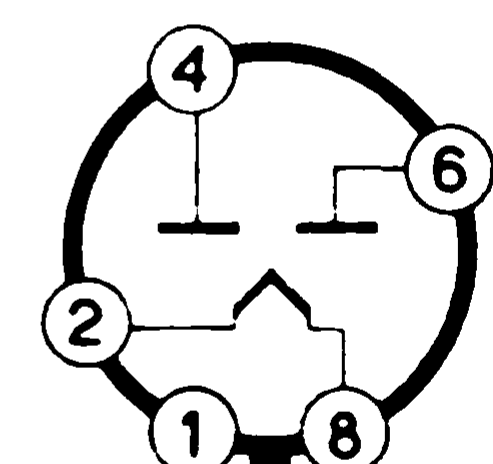
11



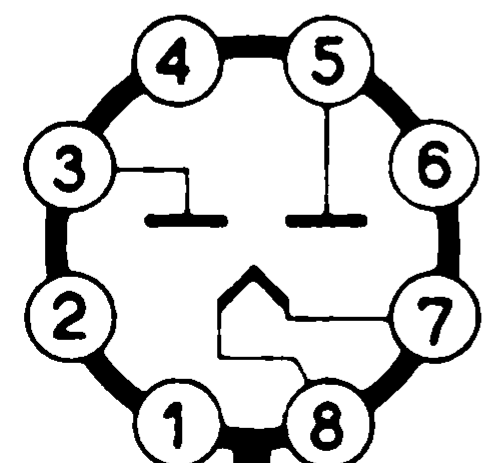
12



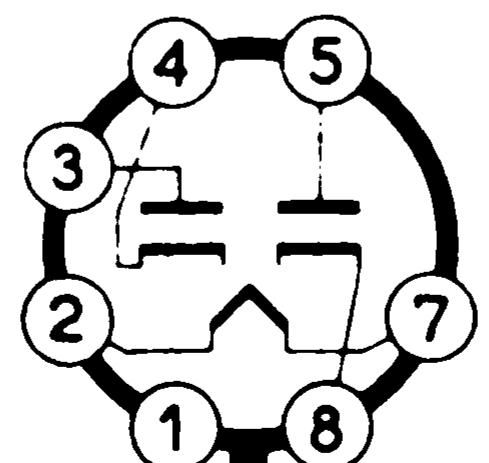
13



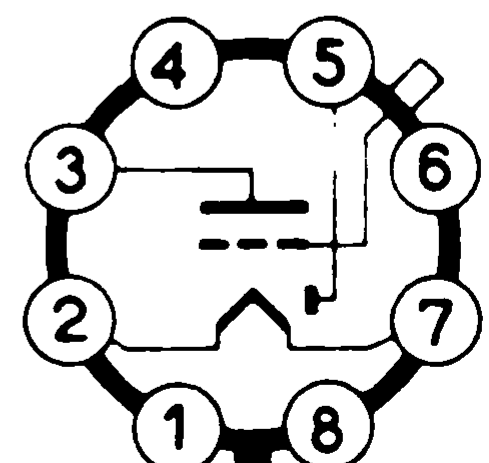
14



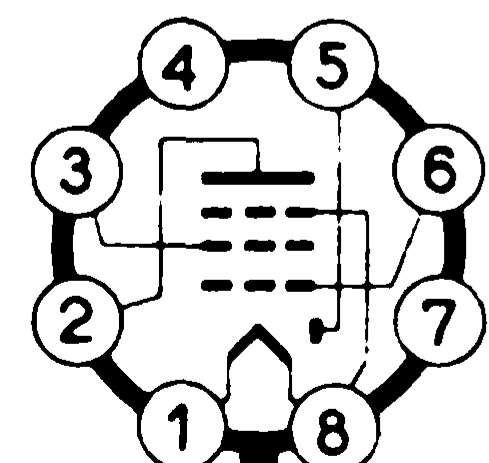
15



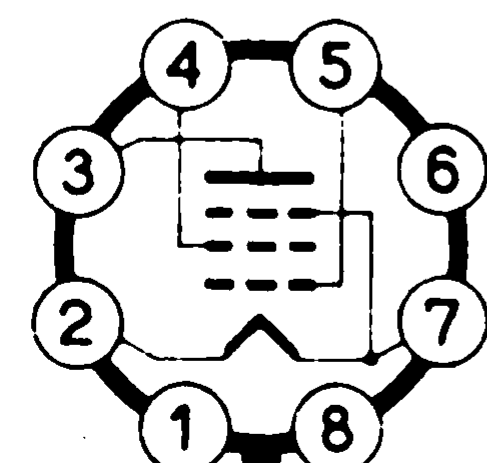
16



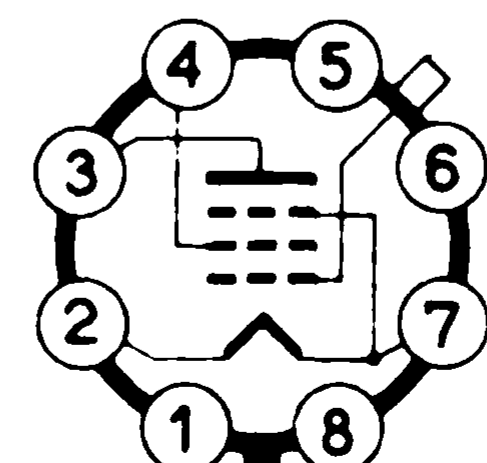
17



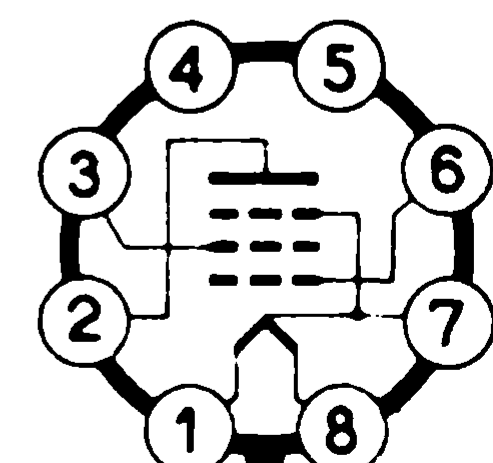
18



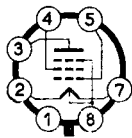
19



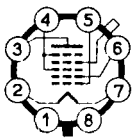
20



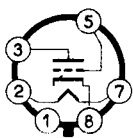
21



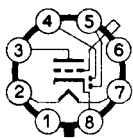
22



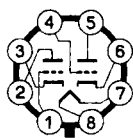
23



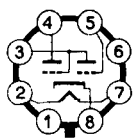
24



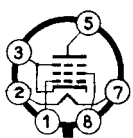
25



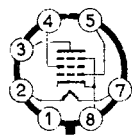
26



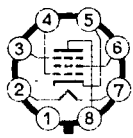
27



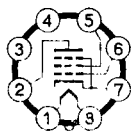
28



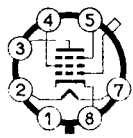
29



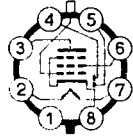
30



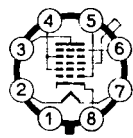
31



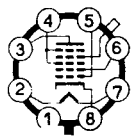
32



33



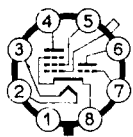
34



35



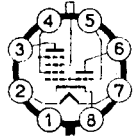
36



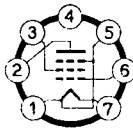
37



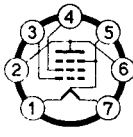
38



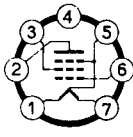
39



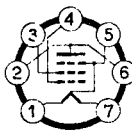
40



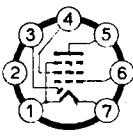
41



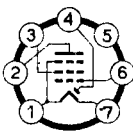
42



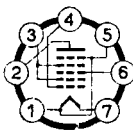
43



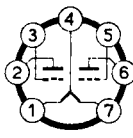
44



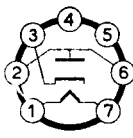
45



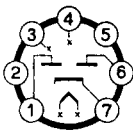
46



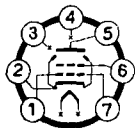
47



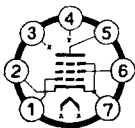
48



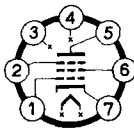
49



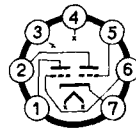
50



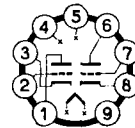
51



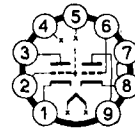
52



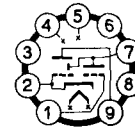
53



54



55



56



57

Valvole di tipo

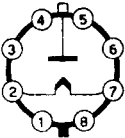
U.S.A.

*U.S.A. types
receiving tubes*

Valvole di tipo

Europeo

*European types
receiving tubes*

TIPO <i>Type</i>	Limiti massimi <i>Maximum ratings</i>	Capacità in pF <i>Capacitances</i>	Caratteristiche e funzionamento tipico <i>Typical operation</i>
<p>1A3</p> <p>Accensione Heater supply 1,4 V — 0,15 A</p>			<p>(Vedi dati condensati) (See condensed data section)</p>
<p>1G3GT 1B3GT</p>  <p>Ingombro Outline Ø=30 h=89</p> <p>Accensione Filament supply 1,25 V — 0,2 A</p>	<p>Nota: Solo i piedini 4 e 6 possono essere usati come punti di ancoraggio. Notes: <i>Socket terminals 4 and 6 may be used as tie points.</i></p>	<p>$C_{a-f} = 1,3$</p>	<p>Massima corrente continua di uscita = 0,5 mA <i>Maximum DC Output Current</i></p> <p>Massima ampiezza della tensione inversa anodica = 21000 V <i>Maximum Peak Inverse Plate Voltage</i></p> <p>Picco massimo della corrente anodica = 50 mA <i>Maximum Peak Plate Current</i></p> <p>Caduta interna di tensione a 7 mA = 100 V <i>Plate Voltage Drop (for 7 mA)</i></p> <p>Diodo rettificatore per alta tensione in TV. <i>Half-Wave Rectifier designed for use as high voltage rectifier in television receivers.</i></p>

1L4**DF92**

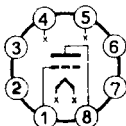
Accensione
Filament supply
1,4 V — 0,05 A

(Vedi dati condensati)
(See condensed data section)

1LD5

Accensione
Filament supply
1,4 V — 0,05 A

(Vedi dati condensati)
(See condensed data section)

1M3**DM70**

Ingombro
Outline
 $\varnothing=10$ h=45
Accensione
Filament supply
1,4 V — 0,025 A

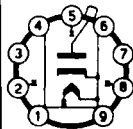
$V_b = 300$ V
 $V_a = 150$ V
 $V_a(\text{min.}) = 45$ V
 $W_a = 75$ mW
 $I_k = 0,6$ mA
 $R_g = 10$ M Ω

Alimentazione con batteria
Battery supply

$V_b = 67,5$ 90 V
 $V_a = 60$ 85 V
 $V_g = 0$ 0 V
 $I_a = 105$ 170 μ A
piedino = 4 5 a massa
pin grounded

Indicatore di sintonia
Tuning indicator

TIPO <i>Type</i>	Limiti massimi <i>Maximum ratings</i>	Capacità in pF <i>Capacitances</i>	Caratteristiche e funzionamento tipico <i>Typical operation</i>
<p>1R5</p> <hr/> <p>DK91</p> <p>Accensione Filament supply 1,4 V — 0,05 A</p>			<p>(Vedi dati condensati) (<i>See condensed data section</i>)</p>
<p>1S2</p> <hr/> <p>DY86</p> <p>Accensione Heater supply 1,4 V — 0,55 A</p>			<p>Senza trattamento speciale sulla superficie del vetro. <i>Without the envelope special treatment.</i></p> <p>Riferirsi al tipo: $\frac{1S2A}{DY87}$ <i>See Type</i></p>

1S2A**DY87**

Ingombro
Outline
Ø=22 h=67

Accensione
Heater supply
1,4 V — 0,55 A

$C_a = 1,55$
senza schermo
without external shield

Massima corrente continua di uscita = 0,5 mA
Maximum DC Output Current

Massima ampiezza della tensione
inversa anodica (componente con-
tinua) = 22000 V
Maximum Peak Inverse Plate Voltage


Picco massimo della corrente ano-
dica = 40 mA
Maximum Peak Plate Current

Diodo, rettificatore per alta tensione in TV.
Half-Wave Rectifier designed for use as high voltage rectifier in television receivers.

1U4**DF904**

Accensione
Filament supply
1,4 V — 0,05 A

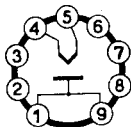
(Vedi dati condensati)
(See condensed data section)

TIPO Type	Limiti massimi Maximum ratings	Capacità in pF Capacitances	Caratteristiche e funzionamento tipico Typical operation
<p>1X2B</p>  <p>Ingombro Outline Ø=22 h=65</p> <p>Accensione Filament supply 1,25 V — 0,2 A</p>		<p>$C_{a-f} = 1$</p>	<p>Massima corrente continua di uscita = 0,5 mA <i>Maximum DC Output Current</i></p> <p>Massima ampiezza della tensione inversa anodica = 18000 V <i>Maximum Peak Inverse Plate Voltage</i></p> <p>Picco massimo della corrente anodica = 45 mA <i>Maximum Peak Plate Current</i></p> <p>Caduta interna di tensione a 7 mA = 100 V <i>Plate Voltage Drop (tor 7 mA)</i></p> <p>Diodo rettificatore per alta tensione TV. <i>Half-Wave Rectifier designed for use as high voltage rectifier in television receivers.</i></p>
<p>2A6</p> <p>Accensione Heater supply 2,5 V — 0,8 A</p>			<p>(Vedi dati condensati) (See condensed data section)</p>

2A7

Accensione
Heater supply
2,5 V — 0,8 A

(Vedi dati condensati)
(See condensed data section)

2AV2

Ingombro
Outline
Ø=22 h=50

Accensione
Filament supply
1,8 V — 0,22 A

Note: I terminali n. 2, 3, 6, 7, 8 non possono essere usati come punti di ancoraggio per componenti esterni al circuito.

Notes: Socket terminals 2, 3, 6, 7 and 8 should not be used as tie points for external-circuit components.

 $C_{a-f} = 0,8$

Massima corrente continua di uscita = 0,6 mA
Maximum DC Output Current

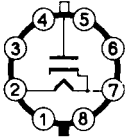
Massima ampiezza della tensione inversa anodica (componente continua) = 7000 V
Maximum Peak Inverse Plate Voltage

Picco massimo della corrente anodica = 50 mA
Maximum Peak Plate Current

Caduta interna di tensione e (per $I_a = 1$ mA) = 20 V
Plate Voltage Drop (for $I_a = 1$ mA)

Diodo rettificatore per alta tensione in TV portatili a transistori e per tensione di focalizzazione nei TV colore.

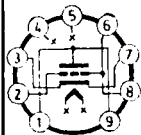
Half-Wave Rectifier. Focus-Rectifier in Color TV Receivers.

TIPO Type	Limiti massimi Maximum ratings	Capacità in pF Capacitances	Caratteristiche e funzionamento tipico Typical operation
<p>2B7</p> <p>Accensione Heater supply 2,5 V — 1 A</p>			<p>(Vedi dati condensati) (See condensed data section)</p>
<p>3A3A</p>  <p>Ingombro Outline Ø=30 h=82</p> <p>Accensione Heater supply 3,15 V — 0,22 A</p>	<p>Note: Solo i piedini 4 e 6 possono essere utilizzati come punti di ancoraggio con potenziale vicino a quello catodico. Notes: Socket terminals 4 and 6 may be used as tie points at or near cathode potential.</p>	<p>$C_{a-k} = 1,5$</p>	<p>Massima corrente continua di uscita = 2 mA <i>Maximum DC Output Current</i></p> <p>Massima ampiezza della tensione inversa anodica = 30.000 V <i>Maximum Peak Inverse Plate Voltage</i></p> <p>Picco massimo della corrente anodica = 100 mA <i>Peak Plate Current</i></p> <p>Caduta interna di tensione a 7 mA = 100 V <i>Plate Voltage Drop (for 7 mA)</i></p> <p>Diodo rettificatore per alta tensione per TV colore. <i>Half-Wave Rectifier. Designed as high voltage pulse rectifier for use in the scanning systems of color television receivers.</i></p>

3A5			
DCC90 Accensione in serie Filament series supply 2,8 V — 0,11 A Accensione in parallelo Filament parallel supply 1,4 V — 0,22 A			(Vedi dati condensati) (See condensed data section)
3D6 Accensione in serie Filament series supply 2,8 V — 0,11 A Accensione in parallelo Filament parallel supply 1,4 V — 0,22 A			(Vedi dati condensati) (See condensed data section)

TIPO <i>Type</i>	Limiti massimi <i>Maximum ratings</i>	Capacità in pF <i>Capacitances</i>	Caratteristiche e funzionamento tipico <i>Typical operation</i>
<p>3S4</p> <hr/> <p>DL92</p> <p>Accensione in serie Filament series supply 2,8 V — 0,05 A</p> <p>Accensione in parallelo Filament parallel supply 1,4 V — 0,1 A</p>			<p>(Vedi dati condensati) (See condensed data section)</p>
<p>3V4</p> <hr/> <p>DL94</p> <p>Accensione in serie Filament series supply 2,8 V — 0,05 A</p> <p>Accensione in parallelo Filament parallel supply 1,4 V — 0,1 A</p>			<p>(Vedi dati condensati) (See condensed data section)</p>

4CM4
PC86 S



Ingombro
Outline
Ø=22 h=49

Accensione
Heater supply
3,8 V — 0,3 A

TR=14,5 sec.

V_a	=	220 V
V_{g_a}	=	-50 V
W_a	=	2,2 W
I_k	=	20 mA
R_k	=	1 MΩ

C_{a-g}	=	2
C_{a-k}	=	0,2
C_{g-k}	=	3,6
C_{r-f}	=	0,3

senza schermo
*without external
shield*

Amplificatore con griglia a massa
As grounded grid amplifier

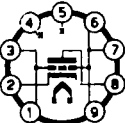
V_a	=	175 V
V_{g_a}	=	-1,5 V
I_1	=	12 mA
S	=	14 mA/V
μ	=	68
R_k	=	125 Ω

Oscillatore miscelatore
As self-oscillating mixer

V_a	=	220 V
R_{a_1}	=	5,6 kΩ
R_{g_1}	=	47 kΩ
I_1	=	12 mA
I_{g_1}	=	50 μA

**Triodo amplificatore UHF, oscillatore o mi-
scelatore per le bande IV e V.**

*Triode intended for use as grounded grid UHF,
amplifier, oscillator or mixer for bands IV and V.*

TIPO <i>Type</i>	Limiti massimi <i>Maximum ratings</i>	Capacità in pF <i>Capacitances</i>	Caratteristiche e funzionamento tipico <i>Typical operation</i>
<p>4DL4 PC88 S</p>  <p>Ingombro <i>Outline</i> Ø=22 h=44</p> <p>Accensione <i>Heater supply</i> 3,8 V — 0,3 A</p> <p>TR=14,5 sec.</p>	<p>$V_a = 174 \text{ V}$ $V_g = -50 \text{ V}$ $W_a = 2 \text{ W}$ $I_k = 13 \text{ mA}$ $R_g = 1 \text{ M}\Omega$</p>	<p>$C_{g-a} = 1,2$ senza schermo <i>without external shield</i></p>	<p>$V_a = 160 \text{ V}$ $R_k = 100 \Omega$ $I_a = 12,5 \text{ mA}$ $S = 13,5 \text{ mA/V.}$ $\mu = 65$</p> <p>Triodo amplificatore UHF con griglia a massa, per le bande IV e V. <i>Triode intended for use as grounded grid UHF amplifier for bands IV and V.</i></p>
<p>4ER5 PC95</p> <p>Accensione <i>Heater supply</i> 3,7 V — 0,3 A</p>			<p>Riferirsi al tipo: $\frac{6ER5}{EC95}$ <i>See Type</i></p>

4HA5
PC900 S



Ingombro
Outline

$\varnothing=19$ h=35

Accensione
Heater supply
4 V — 0,3 A

TR=14,5 sec.

$V_a = 200$ V
 $W_a = 2,2$ W
 $I_a = 20$ mA
 $V_g = -50$ V

$C_g = 4,3$
 $C_a = 2,9$
 $C_{g-a} = 0,36$
con schermo
with external
shield

Amplificatore in classe A₁
Class A₁ Amplifier

$V_a = 135$ V
 $V_g = -1$ V
 $I_a = 11,5$ mA
 $S = 14,5$ mA/V
 $\mu = 72$

Triodo, amplificatore a RF per sintonizzatori TV-VHF.

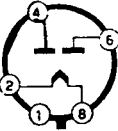
Triode intended for use as RF amplifier in VHF television tuners.

5AF4AS

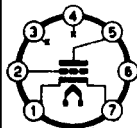
Accensione
Heater supply
4,7 V — 0,3 A

TR=14,5 sec.

Riferirsi al tipo: 6AF4A
See Type

TIPO <i>Type</i>	Limiti massimi <i>Maximum ratings</i>	Capacità in pF <i>Capacitances</i>	Caratteristiche e funzionamento tipico <i>Typical operation</i>
<p>5AS4A</p>  <p>Ingombro Outline Ø=40 h=116</p> <p>Accensione Filament supply 5 V — 3 A</p>			<p>Massima corrente continua di uscita = 275 mA <i>Maximum DC Output Current</i></p> <p>Massima ampiezza della tensione inversa anodica = 1550 V <i>Maximum Peak Inverse Plate Voltage</i></p> <p>Massima tensione anodica alternata = 450 V_{eff} <i>Maximum AC Plate Supply Voltage</i></p> <p>Picco massimo della corrente anodica (per diodo) = 1000 mA <i>Maximum Peak Plate Current (Each Plate)</i></p> <p>Caduta interna di tensione a 275 mA = 50 V <i>Plate Voltage Drop (for 275 mA)</i></p> <p>Doppio diodo, raddrizzatore delle due semionde. <i>Full-Wave Rectifier.</i></p>

5FY5
PC97 S



Ingombro
Outline
 $\varnothing=19$ h=48

Accensione
Heater supply
5 V — 0,3 A

TR=14,5 sec.

$V_a = 200$ V
 $V_g = -50$ V
 $W_a = 2,2$ W
 $I_k = 20$ mA
 $R_g = 1$ M Ω

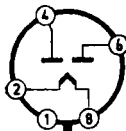
$C_g = 5,0$
 $C_a = 4,3$
 $C_{a-g} = 0,48$
con schermo
with external
shield

Amplificatore in Classe A₁
Class A₁ Amplifier

$V_a = 135$ V
 $V_g = -1$ V
 $I_a = 11$ mA
S = 13 mA/V
 $\mu = 65$
 $R_i = 5$ k Ω

Triodo, amplificatore a RF per TV/VHF.
Triode intended for use as RF amplifier in VHF television tuners.

5U4G

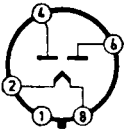


(segue)
(follow)

Massima corrente continua di uscita = 225 mA
Maximum DC Output Current

Massima ampiezza della tensione
Inversa anodica = 1550 V
Maximum Peak Plate Voltage

Massima tensione anodica alternata = 450 V_{eff}
Maximum AC Plate Supply Voltage

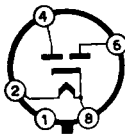
TIPO Type	Limiti massimi Maximum ratings	Capacità in pF Capacitances	Caratteristiche e funzionamento tipico Typical operation
<p>5U4G (seguito) (following)</p> <p>Ingombro Outline Ø=52 h=123</p> <p>Accensione Filament supply 5 V — 3 A</p>			<p>Picco massimo della corrente anodica (per diodo) = 800 mA <i>Maximum Peak Plate Current (Each Plate)</i></p> <p>Caduta interna di tensione a 225 mA = 44 V <i>Plate Voltage Drop (for 225 mA)</i></p> <p>Doppio diodo, raddrizzatore delle due semionde. <i>Full-Wave Rectifier.</i></p>
<p>5U4GB</p>  <p>Ingombro Outline Ø=40 h=107</p> <p>Accensione Filament supply 5 V — 3 A</p>			<p>Massima corrente continua di uscita = 275 mA <i>Maximum DC Output Current</i></p> <p>Massima ampiezza della tensione inversa anodica = 1550 V <i>Maximum Peak Inverse Plate Voltage</i></p> <p>Massima tensione anodica alternata = 450 V_{eff} <i>Maximum AC Plate Supply Voltage</i></p> <p>Picco massimo della corrente anodica (per diodo) = 800 mA <i>Maximum Peak Plate Current (Each Plate)</i></p> <p>Caduta interna di tensione a 225 mA = 44 V <i>Plate Voltage Drop (for 225 mA)</i></p> <p>Doppio diodo, raddrizzatore delle due semionde. <i>Full-Wave Rectifier.</i></p>

5R4GY

Accensione
Filament supply
5 V — 2 A

(Vedi dati condensati)
(See condensed data section)

5V4G



Ingombro
Outline
 $\varnothing=46$ h=106

Accensione
Heater supply
5 V — 3 A

Massima corrente continua di uscita = 175 mA
Maximum DC Output Current

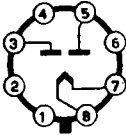
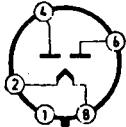
Massima ampiezza della tensione
inversa anodica = 1400 V
Maximum Peak Inverse Plate Voltage

Massima tensione anodica alternata = 375 V_{eff}
Maximum AC Plate Supply Voltage

Picco massimo della corrente anodica
(per diodo) = 525 mA
Maximum Peak Plate Current (Each Plate)

Caduta interna di tensione a 175 mA = 25 V
Plate Voltage Drop (for 175 mA)

Doppio diodo, raddrizzatore delle due semionde.
Full-Wave Rectifier.

TIPO <i>Type</i>	Limiti massimi <i>Maximum ratings</i>	Capacità in pF <i>Capacitances</i>	Caratteristiche e funzionamento tipico <i>Typical operation</i>
<p>5X4G</p>  <p>Accensione Filament supply 5 V — 3 A</p>			<p>Riferirsi al tipo: 5U4G <i>See Type</i></p>
<p>5Y3G/GT</p>  <p>Ingombro Outline Ø=30 h=70 (segue) (follow)</p>			<p>Massima corrente continua di uscita = 125 mA <i>Maximum DC Output Current</i></p> <p>Massima ampiezza della tensione inversa anodica = 1400 V <i>Maximum Peak Inverse Plate Voltage</i></p> <p>Massima tensione anodica alternata = 350 V_{eff} <i>Maximum AC Plate Supply Voltage</i></p> <p>Picco massimo della corrente anodica (per diodo) = 440 mA <i>Maximum Peak Plate Current (Each Plate)</i></p>

5Y3G/GT

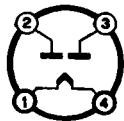
(seguito)
(following)

Accensione
Filament supply
5 V — 2 A

Caduta interna di tensione a 125 mA = 50 V
Plate Voltage Drop (for 125 mA)

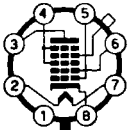
Doppio diodo, raddrizzatore delle due semionde.
Full-Wave Rectifier.

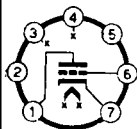
5Z3



Accensione
Filament supply
5 V — 3 A

Riferirsi al tipo: 5U4G
See Type

TIPO Type	Limiti massimi Maximum ratings	Capacità in pF Capacitances	Caratteristiche e funzionamento tipico Typical operation
<p>6A8G/GT</p>  <p>Ingombro Outline $\varnothing=30$ h=68</p> <p>Accensione Heater supply 6,3 V — 0,3 A</p>	<p> $V_a = 300$ V $V_{g^{3-5}} = 100$ V $V_{g^2} = 250$ V $V_{g^4} = 0$ V $I_k = 14$ mA $W_a = 1,0$ W $W_{g^{3-5}} = 0,3$ W $W_{g^2} = 0,75$ W </p>	<p> $C_{g^1} = 6$ $C_{g^2} = 4,6$ $C_{g^1-g^2} = 1,1$ $C_{g^4} = 9,5$ $C_{i1} = 12$ $C_{3-a} = 12$ $C_{g^1-g^4} = 0,16$ </p>	<p>Convertitore di frequenza <i>Converter</i></p> <p> $V_a = 250$ V $V_{g^{3-5}} = 100$ V $V_{g^2} = 250$ V $V_{g^4} = -3$ V $R_{g^1} = 50$ kΩ $I_a = 3,5$ mA $I_{g^{3-5}} = 2,7$ mA $I_{g^2} = 4,0$ mA $I_{g^1} = 0,4$ mA $R_i \sim 360$ kΩ $S_c = 550$ μA/V </p> <p>Eptodo, convertitore di frequenza. <i>Pentagrid Converter.</i></p>

6AB4**EC92****Ingombro**

Outline

Ø=19 h=48

Accensione

Heater supply

6,3 V — 0,15 A

$$\begin{aligned} V_a &= 300 \text{ V} \\ W_a &= 2,5 \text{ W} \\ V_g &= -50 \text{ V} \end{aligned}$$

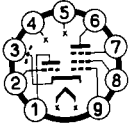
$$\begin{aligned} C_g &= 2,2 \\ C_a &= 1,4 \\ C_{g-a} &= 1,5 \end{aligned}$$

con schermo
with external
shield

Amplificatore in classe A₁
Class A₁ Amplifier

$$\begin{aligned} V_a &= 250 & 100 \text{ V} \\ R_k &= 200 & 270 \Omega \\ I_a &= 10 & 3,7 \text{ mA} \\ R_i &\sim 10,9 & 15 \text{ k}\Omega \\ S &= 5500 & 4000 \mu\text{A/V} \\ \mu &= 60 & 60 \end{aligned}$$

Triodo, amplificatore a RF.
Triode, RF Amplifier.

TIPO <i>Type</i>	Limiti massimi <i>Maximum ratings</i>	Capacità in pF <i>Capacitances</i>	Caratteristiche e funzionamento tipico <i>Typical operation</i>																																										
<p>6AB8 ECL80</p>  <p>Ingombro Outline Ø=22 h=61</p> <p>Accensione Heater supply 6,3 V — 0,43 A</p> <p>(segue) (follow)</p>	<p>Pentodo <i>Pentode Unit</i></p> <p>$V_a = 400 \text{ V}$ V_a (picco/peak) $= 1200 \text{ V (1)}$ $= -500 \text{ V}$</p> <p>$V_{g1} = 250 \text{ V}$ $W_a = 3,5 \text{ W}$ $W_{g1} = 1,2 \text{ W}$ $I_k = 25 \text{ mA}$ I_k (picco/peak) $= 350 \text{ mA (1)}$ $R_{g1} = 2 \text{ M}\Omega$</p> <p>Triodo/Triode Unit</p> <p>$V_a = 200 \text{ V}$ $W_a = 1 \text{ W}$ $I_k = 8 \text{ mA}$ $R_g = 3 \text{ M}\Omega (2)$ $1 \text{ M}\Omega (3)$</p>	<p>Pentodo <i>Pentode Unit</i></p> <p>$C_{g1} = 4,3$ $C_a = 4,8$ $C_{g1-a} < 0,2$</p> <p>Triodo <i>Triode Unit</i></p> <p>$C_g = 2,1$ $C_a = 0,8$ $C_{g-a} = 0,9$</p>	<p>Amplificatore in classe A₁ <i>Class A₁ Amplifier</i></p> <table border="0"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Pentodo <i>Pentode Unit</i></th> <th>Triodo <i>Triode Unit</i></th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>$V_b =$</td> <td>—</td> <td>170 V</td> </tr> <tr> <td>$V_a =$</td> <td>170</td> <td>— V</td> </tr> <tr> <td>$R_a =$</td> <td>11</td> <td>100 kΩ</td> </tr> <tr> <td>$V_{g3} =$</td> <td>0</td> <td>— V</td> </tr> <tr> <td>$V_{g2} =$</td> <td>170</td> <td>— V</td> </tr> <tr> <td>$V_{g1} =$</td> <td>-6,7</td> <td>-3,5 V</td> </tr> <tr> <td>$I_a =$</td> <td>15</td> <td>1 mA</td> </tr> <tr> <td>$I_{g2} =$</td> <td>2,8</td> <td>— mA</td> </tr> <tr> <td>$R_{g1} =$</td> <td>—</td> <td>330 kΩ</td> </tr> <tr> <td>$S =$</td> <td>3200</td> <td>— $\mu\text{A/V}$</td> </tr> <tr> <td>$R_i =$</td> <td>150</td> <td>— kΩ</td> </tr> <tr> <td>$W_o =$</td> <td>1</td> <td>— W</td> </tr> <tr> <td>$d =$</td> <td>10%</td> <td>—</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Pentodo <i>Pentode Unit</i>	Triodo <i>Triode Unit</i>	$V_b =$	—	170 V	$V_a =$	170	— V	$R_a =$	11	100 k Ω	$V_{g3} =$	0	— V	$V_{g2} =$	170	— V	$V_{g1} =$	-6,7	-3,5 V	$I_a =$	15	1 mA	$I_{g2} =$	2,8	— mA	$R_{g1} =$	—	330 k Ω	$S =$	3200	— $\mu\text{A/V}$	$R_i =$	150	— k Ω	$W_o =$	1	— W	$d =$	10%	—
	Pentodo <i>Pentode Unit</i>	Triodo <i>Triode Unit</i>																																											
$V_b =$	—	170 V																																											
$V_a =$	170	— V																																											
$R_a =$	11	100 k Ω																																											
$V_{g3} =$	0	— V																																											
$V_{g2} =$	170	— V																																											
$V_{g1} =$	-6,7	-3,5 V																																											
$I_a =$	15	1 mA																																											
$I_{g2} =$	2,8	— mA																																											
$R_{g1} =$	—	330 k Ω																																											
$S =$	3200	— $\mu\text{A/V}$																																											
$R_i =$	150	— k Ω																																											
$W_o =$	1	— W																																											
$d =$	10%	—																																											

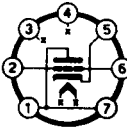
6AB8

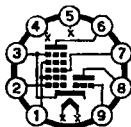
ECL80

(seguito)
(following)

- (1) Massima durata dell'impulso pari al 10% di un periodo e non superiore a 2 msec.
Valid for application in frame output circuits where the max. pulse duration is 10% of a cycle with a max. of 2 ms.
- (2) Polarizz. autom.
Automatic bias.
- (3) Polarizz. fissa.
Fixed bias.

Triodo-pentodo, amplificatore di BF, oscillatore, separatore di sincronismi, ecc.
Triode-pentode. Audio amplifier, Oscillator, Sync separator, ...

TIPO Type	Limiti massimi Maximum ratings	Capacità in pF Capacitances	Caratteristiche e funzionamento tipico Typical operation
<p>6AF4A</p>  <p>Ingombro Outline Ø=19 h=38</p> <p>Accensione Heater supply 6,3 V — 0,225 A</p>	<p>$V_a = 135 \text{ V}$ $V_g = -45 \text{ V}$ $W_a = 2,25 \text{ mA}$ $I_k = 22 \text{ mA}$ $I_g = 1,8 \text{ mA}$</p>	<p>$C_g = 2,2$ $C_a = 1,4$ $C_{g-a} = 1,9$</p>	<p>Amplificatore in classe A₁ <i>Class A₁ Amplifier</i></p> <p>$V_a = 80 \text{ V}$ $R_k = 150 \Omega$ $\mu = 13,5$ $R_i = 2100 \Omega$ $S = 6500 \mu\text{A/V}$ $I_a = 17,5 \text{ mA}$</p> <p>Oscillatore UHF a 1000 MHz <i>UHF Oscillator at 1000 MHz</i></p> <p>$V_a = 100 \text{ V}$ $R_a = 220 \Omega$ $R_g = 10 \text{ k}\Omega$ $I_a = 17 \text{ mA}$ $I_g = 750 \mu\text{A}$</p> <p>Triodo a medio « μ » per l'uso come oscillatore UHF. <i>Medium-Mu triode designed for UHF oscillator service.</i></p>

6AJ8**ECH81**

Ingombro
Outline
 $\varnothing=22$ h=60

Accensione
Heater supply
6,3 V — 0,3 A

(segue)
(follow)

Eptodo
Heptode Unit

$$\begin{aligned} V_a &= 300 \text{ V} \\ V_{g^{2-4}} &= 125 \text{ V} \\ W_a &= 1,7 \text{ W} \\ W_{g^{2-4}} &= 1,0 \text{ W} \\ I_k &= 12,5 \text{ mA} \end{aligned}$$

Triodo
Triode Unit

$$\begin{aligned} V_a &= 250 \text{ V} \\ W_a &= 0,8 \text{ W} \\ I_k &= 6,5 \text{ mA} \end{aligned}$$

Eptodo
Heptode Unit

$$\begin{aligned} C_{g^1} &= 4,8 \\ C_a &= 7,9 \\ C_{g^1-a} &< 0,006 \\ C_{g^3} &= 6 \\ C_{g^1-g^3} &< 0,3 \end{aligned}$$

Triodo
Triode Unit

$$\begin{aligned} C_g &= 2,6 \\ C_a &= 2,1 \\ C_{g-a} &= 1 \end{aligned}$$

Amplificatore in classe A₁
Class A₁ Amplifier

Eptodo	Triodo
<i>Heptode Unit</i>	<i>Triode Unit</i>

V_a	= 250	100	V
$V_{g^{2-4}}$	= 100	—	V
V_{g^1}	= -2	0	V
V_{g^3}	= 0	—	V
I_a	= 6,5	13,5	mA
$I_{g^{2-4}}$	= 3,8	—	mA
R_i	~ 700	5,9	k Ω
S	= 2400	3700	μ A/V
μ	= —	22	

Convertitore di frequenza (1)
Frequency Converter (1)

$$\begin{aligned} V_{aH} &= 250 \text{ V} \\ V_{g^{2-4}} &= 100 \text{ V} \\ V_{g^1} &= -2 \text{ V} \\ I_{aH} &= 3,25 \text{ mA} \\ I_{g^{2-4}} &= 6,7 \text{ mA} \\ S_{cH} &= 775 \mu\text{A/V} \\ R_{iH} &= 1 \text{ M}\Omega \\ V_{aT} &= 100 \text{ V} \\ V_g &= 0 \text{ V} \\ R_g &= 47 \text{ k}\Omega \end{aligned}$$

TIPO Type	Limiti massimi Maximum ratings	Capacità in pF Capacitances	Caratteristiche e funzionamento tipico Typical operation
<p>6AJ8</p> <hr/> <p>ECH81</p> <p>(seguito) (following)</p>			<p>$I_g = 200 \mu A$ $I_{aT} = 4,5 \text{ mA}$</p> <p>(1) Griglia triodo collegato a g_3 eptodo. <i>Grid triode connectet to grid No. 3 Heptode.</i></p> <p>Triodo eptodo, amplificatore a RF e FI, convertitore per ricevitori MA/MF. <i>Triode-Heptode. RF or IF amplifier, frequency converter in AMIFM receivers.</i></p>
<p>6AK5</p> <hr/> <p>EF95</p> <p>Accensione Heater supply 6,3 V — 0,175 A</p>			<p>(Vedi dati condensati) (See condensed data section)</p>

6AK8**EABC80**

Ingombro

Outline

 $\varnothing=22$ h=60

Accensione

Heater supply

6,3 V — 0,45 A

Diodi

Diodes Units V_a inv. = 350 V*peak negative* I_{D_2} med. = 10 mA (1)*d.c. component* I_{D_1} med. = 1 mA (2)*d.c. component* I_{D_3} med. = 10 mA (3)*d.c. component*

Triodo

Triode Unit V_a = 300 V W_a = 1 W I_k = 5 mA

(1) piedino/pin n° 2

(2) piedino/pin n° 6

(3) piedino/pin n° 1

Diodi

Diodes Units C_{D_1} = 0,8 C_{D_2} = 4,8 C_{D_3} = 4,8

senza schermo

*without external**shield*

Triodo

Triode Unit C_g = 1,9 C_a = 1,4 C_{g-a} = 2,0Amplificatori in classe A_1 *Class A_1 Amplifier* V_a = 100 250 V V_g = -1 -3 V I_a = 0,8 1 mA R_i = 48 50 k Ω S = 1450 1400 μ A/V μ = 70 70

Tripla diodo-triodo per uso in radiorecettori MF o MA/MF come discriminatore e rivelatore. In TV come rivelatore video e discriminatore audio.

Triple diode-triode intended for FM and AM signal detection, video-detection and audio-discriminator.

6AL3**EY88**

Accensione

Heater supply

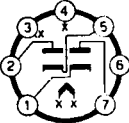
6,3 V — 1,55 A

Riferirsi al tipo:

See Type

30AE3

PY88 S

TIPO <i>Type</i>	Limiti massimi <i>Maximum ratings</i>	Capacità in pF <i>Capacitances</i>	Caratteristiche e funzionamento tipico <i>Typical operation</i>
<p>6AL5 EAA91</p>  <p>Ingombro <i>Outline</i> Ø=19 h=38</p> <p>Accensione <i>Heater supply</i> 6,3 V — 0,3 A</p>		<p>Per sezione <i>Each Unit</i></p> <p>$C_k = 3,6$ $C_a = 3,2$ $C_{a1-a2} < 0,026$</p> <p>con schermo <i>with external shield</i></p>	<p>Massima corrente continua di uscita = 9 mA <i>Maximum DC Output Current</i></p> <p>Massima ampiezza della tensione inversa anodica = 330 V <i>Maximum Peak Inverse Plate Voltage</i></p> <p>Massima tensione anodica alternata = 117 V_{eff} <i>Maximum AC Plate Supply Voltage</i></p> <p>Picco massimo della corrente anodica (per diodo) = 54 mA <i>Maximum Peak Plate Current (Each Plate)</i></p> <p>Caduta interna di tensione a 60 mA = 10 V <i>Plate Voltage Drop (for 60 mA)</i></p> <p>Doppio diodo, rivelatore o discriminatore per ricevitori MA e MF. <i>Twin Diode with separate cathodes designed for high frequency operation.</i></p>

6AM8

Ingombro

Outline

Ø=22 h=49

Accensione

Heater supply
6,3 V — 0,45 A

$$\begin{aligned} V_a &= 330 \text{ V} \\ V_{g2} &= 330 \text{ V} \\ W_a &= 3,2 \text{ W} \\ W_{g2} &= 0,55 \text{ W} \end{aligned}$$

Pentodo
Pentode Unit

$$\begin{aligned} C_{g1} &= 6,5 \\ C_a &= 2,6 \\ C_{g1-a} &< 0,015 \end{aligned}$$

Diodo
Diode Unit

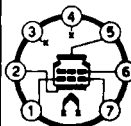
$$\begin{aligned} C_i &= 1,8 \\ C_k &= 3,0 \end{aligned}$$

con schermo
*with external
shield*

Amplificatore in classe A₁
Class A₁ Amplifier

$$\begin{aligned} V_a &= 125 \text{ V} \\ V_{g2} &= 125 \text{ V} \\ V_{g3} &= 0 \text{ V} \\ R_k &= 56 \text{ } \Omega \\ I_a &= 12,5 \text{ mA} \\ I_{g2} &= 3,2 \text{ mA} \\ S &= 7800 \text{ } \mu\text{A/V} \\ R_k &\sim 0,3 \text{ M}\Omega \end{aligned}$$

Diode pentodo progettato per l'uso combinato come rivelatore video e stadio finale FI.
Diode-pentode designed for use as combined video detector and final IF stage.

6AQ5**EL90**

(segue)
(follow)

Amplif. classe A₁
Class A₁ Amplifier

$$\begin{aligned} V_a &= 250 \text{ V} \\ V_{g2} &= 250 \text{ V} \\ W_a &= 12 \text{ W} \\ W_{g2} &= 2 \text{ W} \end{aligned}$$

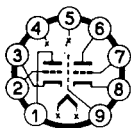
$$\begin{aligned} C_{g1} &= 8 \\ C_a &= 8,5 \\ C_{g1-a} &= 0,4 \end{aligned}$$

senza schermo
*without external
shield*

Amplificatore in classe A₁
Class A₁ Amplifier

Colleg. pentodo <i>Pentode operation</i>		Colleg. a triodo <i>Triode operation</i>	
V _a	= 180 250	250	V
V _{g2}	= 180 250	—	V
V _{g1}	= -8,5 -12,5	-12,5	V
I _a	= 29 45	49,5	mA
I _{g2}	= 3 4,5	—	mA
R _i	~ 58 52	1,97	kΩ

TIPO Type	Limiti massimi Maximum ratings	Capacità in pF Capacitances	Caratteristiche e funzionamento tipico Typical operation
6AQ5	Amplif. defl. vert. (coli. a triodo)		S = 3700 4100 4800 $\mu\text{A/V}$
EL90	Vert. defl. amplif. (Triode operation)		$R_a = 5,5 \quad 5 \quad - \quad \text{k}\Omega$
(seguito) (following)	$V_a = 250 \text{ V}$		$W_o = 2 \quad 4,5 \quad - \quad \text{W}$
Ingombro Outline	V_a (picco/peak) $= 1100 \text{ V}$		$d = 8 \quad 8 \quad - \quad \%$
$\varnothing=19 \text{ h}=60$	$V_{g1} = -250 \text{ V}$		$\mu = - \quad - \quad 9,5$
Accensione Heater supply	$W_a = 9 \text{ W}$		Amplificatore in classe AB₁ (Valori per due valvole)
6,3 V — 0,45 A	I_k (media/d.c. comp.) $= 35 \text{ mA}$		Class AB₁ Amplifier (Values are for 2 tubes)
			$V_a = 250 \text{ V}$
			$V_{g2} = 250 \text{ V}$
			$V_{g1} = -15 \text{ V}$
			$I_a = 70 \text{ mA}$
			$I_{g2} = 5 \text{ mA}$
			$R_a = 10 \text{ k}\Omega$
			$W_o = 10 \text{ W}$
			$d = 5 \%$
			Tetrodo a fascio, amplificatore di potenza a BF ed amplificatore finale di deflessione verticale.
			<i>Beam Power Tube intended for service as general purpose audio power amplifier or vertical deflection amplifier in television receiver sweep circuit.</i>

6AQ8**ECC85****Ingombro**

Outline

Ø=22 h=49

Accensione

Heater supply

6,3 V — 0,435 A

Per sezione
Each Unit

$V_a = 300 \text{ V}$

$W_a = 2,5 \text{ W}$

$I_k = 15 \text{ mA}$

$V_g = -100 \text{ V}$

$R_g = 1 \text{ M}\Omega$

Per sezione
Each Unit

$C_g = 3$

$C_a = 1,2$

$C_{g-a} = 1,5$

$C_{a-k} = 0,18$

Amplificatore RF
R.F. Amplifier

$V_a = 250 \text{ V}$

$V_g = -2 \text{ V}$

$R_a = 1,8 \text{ k}\Omega$

$R_k = 200 \Omega$

$I_a = 10 \text{ mA}$

$S = 6 \text{ mA/V}$

$R_i \sim 9,7 \text{ k}\Omega$

Mescolatore oscillatore
Oscillating mixer

$V_{ba} = 250 \text{ V}$

$R_a = 12 \text{ k}\Omega$

$R_g = 1 \text{ M}\Omega$

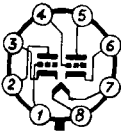
$V_{osc} = 3 \text{ V}_{eff}$

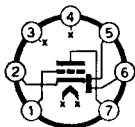
$I_a = 5,2 \text{ mA}$

$S_c = 2,3 \text{ mA/V}$

$R_i \sim 22 \text{ k}\Omega$

Doppio triodo, amplificatore a RF e mescolatore oscillatore in ricevitori MA/MF.*Twin triode intended for use as RF amplifier and self oscillating mixer.*

TIPO <i>Type</i>	Limiti massimi <i>Maximum ratings</i>	Capacità in pF <i>Capacitances</i>	Caratteristiche e funzionamento tipico <i>Typical operation</i>
<p>6AS7GA</p>  <p>Ingombro Outline Ø=40 h=89</p> <p>Accensione Heater supply 6,3 V — 2,5 A</p>	<p>Per sezione <i>Each unit</i></p> <p>$V_a = 250 \text{ V}$ V_a (picco inverso) <i>(peak inverse anode voltage)</i> = 1700 V $I_a = 125 \text{ mA}$ $W_a = 13 \text{ W}$</p>	<p>Per sezione <i>Each unit</i></p> <p>$C_g = 6,5$ $C_a = 2,2$ $C_{g-a} = 7,5$ senza schermo <i>without external shield</i></p>	<p>Per sezione <i>Each unit</i></p> <p>$V_{ba} = 135 \text{ V}$ $R_k = 250 \Omega$ $\mu = 2$ $R_i \sim 280 \Omega$ $S = 7000 \mu\text{A/V}$ $I_a = 125 \text{ mA}$</p> <p>Doppio triodo a basso «μ», regolatore in serie per alimentatori di potenza in continua o triodo survolto. <i>Twin Power Triode. This tube can be used in any application requiring high plate current at low plate voltages. It has found wide use in electronically regulated power supplies.</i></p>

6AT6**EBC90**

Ingombro
Outline
Ø=19 h=48

Accensione
Heater supply
6,3 V — 0,3 A

$$\begin{aligned} V_a &= 300 \text{ V} \\ V_{g_1} &= 0 \text{ V} \\ W_a &= 0,5 \text{ W} \\ I_D &= 1 \text{ mA} \end{aligned}$$

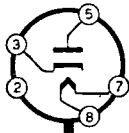
$$\begin{aligned} C_{g_1} &= 2,2 \\ C_{g_2} &= 1,2 \\ C_{g-a} &= 2,0 \end{aligned}$$

Amplificatore in classe A_1
Class A_1 Amplifier

$$\begin{aligned} V_a &= 100 & 250 & \text{V} \\ V_{g_1} &= -1 & -3 & \text{V} \\ \mu &= 70 & 70 & \\ R_i &\sim 54 & 58 & \text{k}\Omega \\ S &= 1300 & 1200 & \mu\text{A/V} \\ I_a &= 0,8 & 1 & \text{mA} \end{aligned}$$

Doppio diodo-triodo, rivelatore e amplificatore a BF.

Twin diode-triode. Detector and audio amplifier.

6AU4GTA

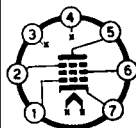
(segue)
(follow)

Massima corrente continua di uscita = 210 mA
Maximum DC Output Current

Massima ampiezza della tensione inversa anodica = 4500 V
Maximum Peak Inverse Plate Voltage

Picco massimo della corrente anodica = 1300 mA
Maximum Peak Plate Current

TIPO <i>Type</i>	Limiti massimi <i>Maximum ratings</i>	Capacità in pF <i>Capacitances</i>	Caratteristiche e funzionamento tipico <i>Typical operation</i>
<p>6AU4GTA</p> <p><i>(seguito)</i> <i>(following)</i></p> <p>Ingombro Outline Ø=30 h=83</p> <p>Accensione Heater supply 6,3 V — 1,8 A</p>			<p>Massima tensione continua tra filamento e catodo = 900 V <i>Maximum DC Heater-Cathode Voltage</i></p> <p>Caduta interna di tensione a 350 mA = 25 V <i>Plate Voltage Drop (for 350 mA)</i></p> <p>Diodo smorzatore per circuiti di deflessione orizzontale in TV. <i>Half-Wave Rectifier for television damper service.</i></p>
<p>6AU5GT</p> <p>Accensione Heater supply 6,3 V — 1,25 A</p>			<p>(Vedi dati condensati) <i>(See condensed data section)</i></p>

6AU6**EF94****S**

Ingombro

Outline

 $\varnothing=19$ h=48

Accensione

Heater supply

6,3 V — 0,3 A

TR=14,5 sec.

V_a	=	300	V
V_{g_2}	=	150	V
V_{g_1}	=	0	V
W_a	=	3	W
W_{g_2}	=	0,65	W

C_{g_1}	=	5,5
C_a	=	5,0
C_{g-a}	<	0,0035

Amplificatore in classe A_1
Class A_1 Amplifier

Colleg. pentodo <i>Pentode operation</i>		Colleg. triodo <i>Triode operation</i>	
V_a	= 100 250	250	V
V_{g_2}	= 100 150	—	V
R_k	= 150 68	330	Ω
I_a	= 5 10,6	12,2	mA
I_{g_2}	= 2,1 4,3	—	mA
R_i	\sim 500 1000	—	k Ω
S	= 3900 5200	4800	μ A/V
μ	= — —	36	

Pentodo, amplificatore a RF e FI.
Pentode intended for use as RF and IF amplifier.

6AU7

Accensione

in serie

Heater

series supply

6,3 V — 0,3 A

Accensione

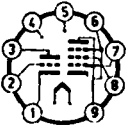
in parallelo

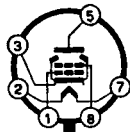
Heater

parallel supply

3,15 V — 0,6 A

Riferirsi al tipo: $\frac{12AU7}{ECC82}$
 See Type

TIPO Type	Limiti massimi Maximum ratings	Capacità in pF Capacitances	Caratteristiche e funzionamento tipico Typical operation																		
<p>6AU8</p>  <p>Ingombro Outline Ø=22 h=60</p> <p>Accensione Heater supply 6,3 V — 0,6 A</p>	<p>Pentodo <i>Pentode Unit</i></p> <p>$V_a = 300 \text{ V}$ $V_{g2} = 150 \text{ V}$ $V_{g1} = 0 \text{ V}$ $W_a = 3 \text{ W}$ $W_{g2} = 1 \text{ W}$</p> <p>Triodo <i>Triode Unit</i></p> <p>$V_a = 300 \text{ V}$ $V_g = 0 \text{ V}$ $W_a = 2,5 \text{ W}$</p>	<p>Pentodo <i>Pentode Unit</i></p> <p>$C_{g1} = 7,5$ $C_a = 2,4$ $C_{g1-a} = 0,044$</p> <p>Triodo <i>Triode Unit</i></p> <p>$C_g = 2,6$ $C_a = 0,34$ $C_{g-a} = 2,2$</p>	<p>Amplificatore in classe A₁ <i>Class A₁ Amplifier</i></p> <table border="0" style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%;">Pentodo <i>Pentode Unit</i></td> <td style="width: 50%;">Triodo <i>Triode Unit</i></td> </tr> <tr> <td>$V_a = 200$</td> <td>150 V</td> </tr> <tr> <td>$V_{g2} = 125$</td> <td>— V</td> </tr> <tr> <td>$R_k = 82$</td> <td>150 Ω</td> </tr> <tr> <td>$I_a = 17$</td> <td>9,5 mA</td> </tr> <tr> <td>$I_{g2} = 3,6$</td> <td>— mA</td> </tr> <tr> <td>$R_i \sim 140$</td> <td>7,2 kΩ</td> </tr> <tr> <td>$S = 8$</td> <td>5,6 mA/V</td> </tr> <tr> <td>$\mu = —$</td> <td>40</td> </tr> </table> <p>Triodo-pentodo. Triodo: separatore di sincronismi. Pentodo: amplificatore video.</p> <p><i>Triode-pentode.</i> <i>The triode section is designed for operation as sync separator.</i> <i>The pentode section is designed for operation as video amplifier.</i></p>	Pentodo <i>Pentode Unit</i>	Triodo <i>Triode Unit</i>	$V_a = 200$	150 V	$V_{g2} = 125$	— V	$R_k = 82$	150 Ω	$I_a = 17$	9,5 mA	$I_{g2} = 3,6$	— mA	$R_i \sim 140$	7,2 kΩ	$S = 8$	5,6 mA/V	$\mu = —$	40
Pentodo <i>Pentode Unit</i>	Triodo <i>Triode Unit</i>																				
$V_a = 200$	150 V																				
$V_{g2} = 125$	— V																				
$R_k = 82$	150 Ω																				
$I_a = 17$	9,5 mA																				
$I_{g2} = 3,6$	— mA																				
$R_i \sim 140$	7,2 kΩ																				
$S = 8$	5,6 mA/V																				
$\mu = —$	40																				

6AV5GT

Ingombro
Outline
Ø=30 h=70

Accensione
Heater supply
6,3 V — 1,2 A

$$V_a = 550 \text{ V}$$

$$V_{a \text{ impulsiva}}$$

Pulse Plate Voltage

(picco positivo)

(*peak positive*)

$$= 5500 \text{ V}$$

$$V_{g2} = 150 \text{ V}$$

$$V_{g1} \text{ (c.c./d.c.)}$$

$$= -50 \text{ V}$$

$$V_{g1} \text{ (picco negat.)}$$

(*peak negative*)

$$= 150 \text{ V}$$

$$W_a = 11 \text{ W}$$

$$W_{g2} = 2,5 \text{ W}$$

$$I_k = 110 \text{ mA}$$

$$C_{g1} = 14$$

$$C_a = 7$$

$$C_{g1} = 0,5$$

Amplificatore deflessione orizzontale.

Horizontal deflection amplifier.

$$V_a = 250 \text{ V}$$

$$V_{g2} = 150 \text{ V}$$

$$V_{g1} = -22,5 \text{ V}$$

$$I_a = 55 \text{ mA}$$

$$I_{g2} = 2,1 \text{ mA}$$

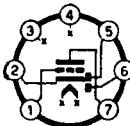
$$R_i \sim 20 \text{ k}\Omega$$

$$S = 5500 \mu\text{A/V}$$

$$\mu_{g2-g1} = 4,5$$

Tetrodo a fascio, amplificatore di deflessione orizzontale in TV.

Beam Power tube for use as horizontal deflection amplifier in television receivers.

6AV6**EBC91**

(segue)
(follow)

$$V_a = 300 \text{ V}$$

$$V_{g1} = 0 \text{ V}$$

$$W_a = 0,5 \text{ W}$$

$$I_D = 1 \text{ mA}$$

$$C_{g1} = 2,2$$

$$C_a = 1,2$$

$$C_{g-a} = 2$$

$$C_{g-D2} < 0,04$$

Amplificatore in classe A₁

Class A₁ Amplifier

$$V_a = 100 \quad 250 \quad \text{V}$$

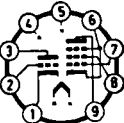
$$V_g = -1 \quad -2 \quad \text{V}$$

$$\mu = 100 \quad 100$$

$$R_i \sim 80 \quad 62,5 \quad \text{k}\Omega$$

$$S = 1250 \quad 1600 \quad \mu\text{A/V}$$

$$I_a = 0,5 \quad 1,2 \quad \text{mA}$$

TIPO Type	Limiti massimi Maximum ratings	Capacità in pF Capacitances	Caratteristiche e funzionamento tipico Typical operation																																	
6AV6 EBC91 (seguito) (following) Ingombro Outline $\varnothing=19$ h=49 Accensione Heater supply 6,3 V — 0,3 A			Doppio diodo-triodo, rivelatore amplificatore a BF. <i>Twin diode-triode designed for second detector-audio amplifier use in radio receivers.</i>																																	
6AW8A  Ingombro Outline $\varnothing=22$ h=60 Accensione Heater supply 6,3 V — 0,6 A (segue) (follow)	Pentodo <i>Pentode Unit</i> $V_a = 330$ V $V_{g^2} = 330$ V $W_a = 3,75$ W $W_{g^2} = 1,1$ W $R_{g^1} = 0,25$ M Ω (1) 1 M Ω (2) $V_{f-k} = 200$ V Triodo <i>Triode Unit</i> $V_a = 330$ V	Pentodo <i>Pentode Unit</i> $C_{g^1} = 10$ $C_a = 3,6$ $C_{g^1-a} = 0,05$ Triodo <i>Triode Unit</i> $C_g = 3,2$ $C_a = 1,8$ $C_{g-a} = 2,2$	<p style="text-align: center;">Amplificatore in classe A₁ Class A₁ Amplifier</p> <table border="0" style="width: 100%;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="text-align: left;">Pentodo <i>Pentode Unit</i></th> <th></th> <th style="text-align: left;">Triodo <i>Triode Unit</i></th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>$V_a = 65$</td> <td>150</td> <td>200 V</td> </tr> <tr> <td>$V_{g^2} = 50$</td> <td>150</td> <td>— V</td> </tr> <tr> <td>$V_{g^1} = 0$</td> <td>—</td> <td>—2 V</td> </tr> <tr> <td>$I_a = 46$</td> <td>15</td> <td>4 mA</td> </tr> <tr> <td>$I_{g^2} = 15$</td> <td>3,5</td> <td>— mA</td> </tr> <tr> <td>$R_k = —$</td> <td>150</td> <td>— Ω</td> </tr> <tr> <td>$S = —$</td> <td>9500</td> <td>4000 μA/V</td> </tr> <tr> <td>$\mu = —$</td> <td>—</td> <td>70</td> </tr> <tr> <td>$R_i = 200$</td> <td>—</td> <td>17,5 kΩ</td> </tr> <tr> <td>$V_{g^1} = —$</td> <td>—8</td> <td>—5 V (3)</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Pentodo <i>Pentode Unit</i>		Triodo <i>Triode Unit</i>	$V_a = 65$	150	200 V	$V_{g^2} = 50$	150	— V	$V_{g^1} = 0$	—	—2 V	$I_a = 46$	15	4 mA	$I_{g^2} = 15$	3,5	— mA	$R_k = —$	150	— Ω	$S = —$	9500	4000 μ A/V	$\mu = —$	—	70	$R_i = 200$	—	17,5 k Ω	$V_{g^1} = —$	—8	—5 V (3)
Pentodo <i>Pentode Unit</i>		Triodo <i>Triode Unit</i>																																		
$V_a = 65$	150	200 V																																		
$V_{g^2} = 50$	150	— V																																		
$V_{g^1} = 0$	—	—2 V																																		
$I_a = 46$	15	4 mA																																		
$I_{g^2} = 15$	3,5	— mA																																		
$R_k = —$	150	— Ω																																		
$S = —$	9500	4000 μ A/V																																		
$\mu = —$	—	70																																		
$R_i = 200$	—	17,5 k Ω																																		
$V_{g^1} = —$	—8	—5 V (3)																																		

6AW8A

(seguito)
(following)

$$W_a = 1,1 \text{ W}$$

$$R_g = 0,5 \text{ M}\Omega \text{ (1)}$$

$$1 \text{ M}\Omega \text{ (2)}$$

$$V_{f-k} = 200 \text{ V}$$

- (1) Polarizzazione fissa.
Fixed bias.
- (2) Polarizzazione automatica.
Automatic bias.

(3) Per $I_a \cong 20 \mu\text{A}$.
For $I_a \cong 20 \mu\text{A}$.

Triodo-pentodo.

Triodo: amplificatore di tensione o separatore di sincronismo.

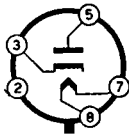
Pentodo: amplificatore video.

Triode-pentode.

Triode Unit: designed for operation as a sync separator.

Pentode Unit: designed for operation as a video amplifier.

6AX4GT



Ingombro
Outline
 $\varnothing=30 \text{ h}=70$

(segue)
(follow)


Massima corrente continua di uscita = 125 mA
Maximum DC Output Current

Massima ampiezza della tensione inversa anodica = 4400 V
Maximum Peak Inverse Plate Voltage

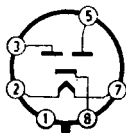
Massima tensione anodica alternata = 750 V_{eff}
Maximum AC Plate Supply Voltage

Picco massimo della corrente anodica = 900 mA
Maximum Peak Plate Current

Caduta interna di tensione a 250 mA = 32 V
Plate Voltage Drop (for 250 mA)

TIPO <i>Type</i>	Limiti massimi <i>Maximum ratings</i>	Capacità in pF <i>Capacitances</i>	Caratteristiche e funzionamento tipico <i>Typical operation</i>
6AX4GT <i>(seguito)</i> <i>(following)</i> Accensione Heater supply 6,3 V — 1,2 A			Diodo smorzatore per circuito di deflessione orizzontale in TV. <i>Half-Wave Rectifier for television damper service.</i>
6AX4GTB  Ingombro Outline $\varnothing=30$ h=70 Accensione Heater supply 6,3 V — 1,2 A			Massima corrente continua di uscita = 150 mA <i>Maximum DC Output Current</i> Massima ampiezza della tensione inversa anodica = 4500 V <i>Maximum Peak Inverse Plate Voltage</i> Massima tensione anodica alternata = 910 V _{eff} <i>Maximum AC Plate Supply Voltage</i> Picco massimo della corrente anodica = 900 mA <i>Maximum Peak Plate Current</i> Caduta interna di tensione a 250 mA = 32 V <i>Plate Voltage Drop (for 250 mA)</i> Diodo smorzatore per circuito di deflessione orizzontale in TV. <i>Half-Wave Rectifier for television damper service.</i>

6AX5GT



Ingombro
Outline
 $\varnothing=30$ h=70

Accensione
Heater supply
6,3 V — 1,2 A

Massima corrente continua di uscita = 125 mA
Maximum DC Output Current

Massima ampiezza della tensione inversa anodica = 1250 V
Maximum Peak Inverse Plate Voltage

Massima tensione anodica alternata = 350 V_{eff}
Maximum AC Plate Supply Voltage

Picco massimo della corrente anodica (per diodo) = 375 mA
Maximum Peak Plate Current (Each Plate)

Caduta interna di tensione a 125 mA = 50 V
Plate Voltage Drop (for 125 mA)

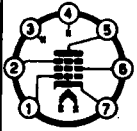
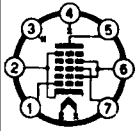
Massima tensione continua tra filamento e catodo = 450 V
Maximum DC Heater-Cathode Voltage

Doppio diodo raddrizzatore delle due semionde.
Full-Wave Rectifier.

6B8G/GT

Accensione
Heater supply
6,3 V — 0,3 A

(Vedi dati condensati)
(See condensed data section)

TIPO <i>Type</i>	Limiti massimi <i>Maximum ratings</i>	Capacità in pF <i>Capacitances</i>	Caratteristiche e funzionamento tipico <i>Typical operation</i>
<p>6BA6</p> <p>EF93</p>  <p>Ingombro <i>Outline</i> Ø=19 h=48</p> <p>Accensione <i>Heater supply</i> 6,3 V — 0,3 A</p>	<p>$V_a = 300$ V</p> <p>$V_{g^2} = 125$ V</p> <p>$V_{g^1} = -50 \div 0$ V</p> <p>$W_a = 3$ W</p> <p>$W_{g^2} = 0,6$ W</p>	<p>$C_{g^1} = 5,5$</p> <p>$C_a = 5,0$</p> <p>$C_{g^1-a} < 0,0035$</p> <p>senza schermo <i>without external shield</i></p>	<p>Amplificatore in classe A_1 <i>Class A_1 Amplifier</i></p> <p>$V_a = 100$ 250 V</p> <p>$V_{g^2} = 100$ 100 V</p> <p>$R_k = 68$ 68 Ω</p> <p>$I_a = 10,8$ 11 mA</p> <p>$I_{g^2} = 4,4$ 4,2 mA</p> <p>$R_i = 250$ 1000 kΩ</p> <p>$S = 4300$ 4400 μA/V</p> <p>Pentodo, amplificatore a RF e FI. <i>Pentode intended for use as RF and IF amplifier.</i></p>
<p>6BE6</p> <p>EK90</p>  <p>(segue) <i>(follow)</i></p>	<p>$V_a = 300$ V</p> <p>$V_{g^2-4} = 100$ V</p> <p>$V_{g^3} = 0$ V</p> <p>$W_a = 1$ W</p> <p>$W_{g^2-4} = 1$ W</p> <p>$I_k = 14$ mA</p>	<p>$C_{g^3-a} < 0,3$</p> <p>$C_{g^1-k} = 3$</p> <p>$C_{g^1-g^3} < 0,15$</p> <p>$C_{g^1-a} = 0,1$</p> <p>$C_{g^2} = 7$</p> <p>$C_{g^1} = 5,5$</p> <p>senza schermo <i>without external shield</i></p>	<p>Convertitore di frequenza <i>Frequency converter</i></p> <p>$V_a = 100$ 250 V</p> <p>$V_{g^2-4} = 900$ 100 V</p> <p>$V_{g^3} = -1,5$ -1,5 V</p> <p>$R_{g^1} = 20$ 20 kΩ</p> <p>$I_{g^1} = 0,5$ 0,5 mA</p> <p>$I_a = 2,6$ 2,9 mA</p> <p>$I_{g^2-4} = 6,0$ 6,8 mA</p>

6BE6**EK90**

(seguito)
(following)

Ingombro
Outline

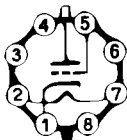
$\varnothing = 19$ h = 48

Accensione
Heater supply
6,3 V — 0,3 A

$R_i = 0,4 \quad 1 \text{ M}\Omega$

$S_c = 455 \quad 475 \mu\text{A/V}$

Eptodo, convertitore per ricevitori MA/MF, separatore sincronismi antidisturbo in TV. Pentagrid Converter Tube designed for AM/FM radioreceivers, sync separation, sync amplification and noise suppression.

6BK4B

Ingombro
Outline

$\varnothing = 40$ h = 110

Accensione
Heater supply
6,3 V — 02, A

(segue)
(follow)

$V_a = 27000 \text{ V}$
 $V_g = -135 \text{ V}$
 V_g (picco/peak)
 $= -440 \text{ V (1)}$
 $I_a = 1,6 \text{ mA}$
 $W_a = 40 \text{ W}$
 $R_{g1} = 3 \text{ M}\Omega$

(1) Per un tempo di 20 sec. durante l'accensione

$C_g = 2,6$
 $C_a = 1$
 $C_{g-a} = 0,03$
senza schermo
without external shield

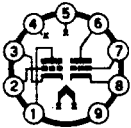
$V_a = 30000 \text{ V}$

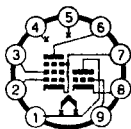
Variazione di tensione di griglia per una variazione di corrente anodica.

Grid-Voltage change for d.c. Plate Current change.
da 0,1 a 1 mA = 9 V
from 0,1 to 1 mA = 9 V

Tensione di griglia per $I_a = 1 \text{ mA}$
Grid-Voltage for $I_a = 1 \text{ mA}$
 $-V_g > 7 \text{ V}$

Tensione di griglia per $I_a = 100 \mu\text{A}$
Grid Voltage for $I_a = 100 \mu\text{A}$
 $-V_g < 40 \text{ V}$

TIPO Type	Limiti massimi Maximum ratings	Capacità in pF Capacitances	Caratteristiche e funzionamento tipico Typical operation
6BK4B (seguito) (following)	(1) For 20 seconds maximum duration during equipment warm-up period.		Nota: Usare una schermatura protettiva per raggi X emessi dalla valvola. An adequate shielding against X-rays is required. Triodo a fascio, regolatore d'alta tensione per impiego in TV colore. High-Voltage Beam Triode for DC Power Supply in Color-TV Receivers.
6BK7A  Ingombro Outline $\varnothing=22$ h=49 Accensione Heater supply 6,3 V — 0,45 A	$V_a = 300$ V $V_{g1} = -50$ V $W_a = 2,7$ W	Sez. n° 1 2 Unit N. $C_g = 3,0$ 3,0 $C_a = 1,0$ 0,9 $C_{g-a} = 1,8$ 1,8 $C_{g-g} < 0,004$ $C_{a-a} < 0,075$ con griglia a massa <i>with grounded grid</i> $C_g = 6,0$ $C_a = 2,4$ $C_{k-a} = 0,22$ senza schermo <i>without ext. shield.</i>	Amplificatore in classe A₁ (per sezione) Class A ₁ Amplifier (Each Unit) $C_a = 150$ V $R_k = 56$ Ω $I_a = 18$ mA $R_i \sim 4,6$ kΩ $S_c = 9300$ μA/V $\mu = 43$ Doppio triodo, in amplificatori a RF cascode e amplificatore a larga banda (BF video). Twin Triode designed for use as a cascode amplifier.

6BL8**ECF80**

Ingombro
Outline

$\varnothing = 22$ h = 49

Accensione
Heater supply
6,3 V — 0,43 A

Pentodo*Pentode Unit*

$V_b = 550$ V
 $V_a = 250$ V
 $V_{g^2} = 175$ V
 $(I_k = 14$ mA)
 $W_a = 1,7$ W
 $W_{g^2} = 0,5$ W
 $(W_a > 1,2$ W)
 $R_{g^1} = 0,5$ M Ω (1)
 $R_{g^1} = 1$ M Ω (2)

Triodo*Triode Unit*

$V_b = 550$ V
 $V_a = 250$ V
 $I_k = 14$ mA
 $W_a = 1,5$ W
 $R_{g^1} = 0,5$ M Ω (3)

- (1) Polarizz. fissa.
Fixed bias.
- (2) Polarizz. autom.
Automatic bias.
- (3) Polarizz. fissa o
automatica.
*Fixed/Automatic
bias.*

Pentodo*Pentode Unit*

$C_{g^1} = 5,2$
 $C_a = 3,4$
 $C_{g^1-a} < 0,025$

Triodo*Triode Unit*

$C_g = 2,5$
 $C_a = 1,8$
 $C_{g-a} = 1,5$

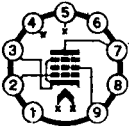
Amplificatore in classe A₁*Class A₁ Amplifier***Pentodo***Pentode Unit*

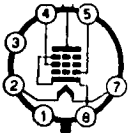
$V_a = 170$
 $V_{g^2} = 170$
 $V_{g^1} = -2$
 $I_a = 10$
 $I_{g^2} = 2,8$
 $S = 6200$
 $\mu_{g^2-g^1} = 47$
 $\mu = -$
 $R_i = 0,4$

Triodo*Triode Unit*

100 V
 $-$ V
 -2 V
 14 mA
 $-$ mA
 5000 μ A/V
 $-$
 20
 $-$ M Ω

Triodo-pentodo.**Triodo a medio « μ ».****Pentodo ad interdizione rapida.****Amplificatore FI, convertitore, ecc.***Triode-pentode.**Medium- μ Triode.**Sharp Cutoff Pentode.**IF Amplifier, converter, ...*

TIPO <i>Type</i>	Limiti massimi <i>Maximum ratings</i>	Capacità in pF <i>Capacitances</i>	Caratteristiche e funzionamento tipico <i>Typical operation</i>																																																																																							
6BM8																																																																																										
ECL82 Accensione Heater supply 6,3 V — 0,78 A			Riferirsi al tipo: $\frac{16A8}{PCL82}$ <i>See Type</i>																																																																																							
6BQ5 EL84  Ingombro Outline $\varnothing=22$ h=70 Accensione Heater supply 6,3 V — 0,76 A (segue) (follow)	$V_a = 300$ V $V_{g^2} = 300$ V $V_{g^1} = -100$ V $W_a = 12$ W $W_{g^2} = 2$ W $I_k = 65$ mA	$C_{g^1} = 11$ $C_a = 6$ $C_{g^1-a} = 0,5$	<table border="0"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th colspan="2">Classe/Class A_1 (un tubo - <i>one Tube</i>)</th> <th colspan="2">Classe/Class AB_1 (in contropase - <i>Push-pull</i>)</th> <th></th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>V_a</td> <td>250</td> <td>250</td> <td>300</td> <td></td> <td>V</td> </tr> <tr> <td>V_{g^2}</td> <td>250</td> <td>250</td> <td>300</td> <td></td> <td>V</td> </tr> <tr> <td>V_{g^1}</td> <td>-7,3</td> <td>—</td> <td>—</td> <td></td> <td>V</td> </tr> <tr> <td>R_k</td> <td>—</td> <td>130</td> <td>130</td> <td></td> <td>Ω</td> </tr> <tr> <td>I_a</td> <td>48</td> <td>62</td> <td>72</td> <td></td> <td>mA</td> </tr> <tr> <td>I_{g^2}</td> <td>5,5</td> <td>7</td> <td>8</td> <td></td> <td>mA</td> </tr> <tr> <td>S</td> <td>11,3</td> <td>—</td> <td>—</td> <td></td> <td>mA/V</td> </tr> <tr> <td>$\mu_{g^2-g^1}$</td> <td>19</td> <td>—</td> <td>—</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>R_i</td> <td>~ 38</td> <td>—</td> <td>—</td> <td></td> <td>kΩ</td> </tr> <tr> <td>R_a</td> <td>5,2</td> <td>—</td> <td>—</td> <td></td> <td>kΩ</td> </tr> <tr> <td>R_{i-a}</td> <td>—</td> <td>8</td> <td>8</td> <td></td> <td>kΩ</td> </tr> <tr> <td>W_o</td> <td>5,7</td> <td>11</td> <td>17</td> <td></td> <td>W</td> </tr> <tr> <td>d</td> <td>10</td> <td>3</td> <td>4</td> <td></td> <td>%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>					Classe/Class A_1 (un tubo - <i>one Tube</i>)		Classe/Class AB_1 (in contropase - <i>Push-pull</i>)			V_a	250	250	300		V	V_{g^2}	250	250	300		V	V_{g^1}	-7,3	—	—		V	R_k	—	130	130		Ω	I_a	48	62	72		mA	I_{g^2}	5,5	7	8		mA	S	11,3	—	—		mA/V	$\mu_{g^2-g^1}$	19	—	—			R_i	~ 38	—	—		k Ω	R_a	5,2	—	—		k Ω	R_{i-a}	—	8	8		k Ω	W_o	5,7	11	17		W	d	10	3	4		%
	Classe/Class A_1 (un tubo - <i>one Tube</i>)		Classe/Class AB_1 (in contropase - <i>Push-pull</i>)																																																																																							
V_a	250	250	300		V																																																																																					
V_{g^2}	250	250	300		V																																																																																					
V_{g^1}	-7,3	—	—		V																																																																																					
R_k	—	130	130		Ω																																																																																					
I_a	48	62	72		mA																																																																																					
I_{g^2}	5,5	7	8		mA																																																																																					
S	11,3	—	—		mA/V																																																																																					
$\mu_{g^2-g^1}$	19	—	—																																																																																							
R_i	~ 38	—	—		k Ω																																																																																					
R_a	5,2	—	—		k Ω																																																																																					
R_{i-a}	—	8	8		k Ω																																																																																					
W_o	5,7	11	17		W																																																																																					
d	10	3	4		%																																																																																					

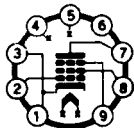
<p>6BQ5</p> <hr/> <p>EL84</p> <p>(seguito) (following)</p>			<p>Connesso a Trlodo (1) <i>Triode Operation</i></p> <table border="0"> <thead> <tr> <th>Classe/Class A_1</th> <th colspan="3">Classe/Class AB_1</th> </tr> <tr> <th>(un tubo - one Tube)</th> <th colspan="3">(in controfase - Push-pull)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>$V_a = 250$</td> <td>250</td> <td>300</td> <td>V</td> </tr> <tr> <td>$R_k = 270$</td> <td>270</td> <td>270</td> <td>Ω</td> </tr> <tr> <td>$V_i = 6,7$</td> <td>8,3</td> <td>10</td> <td>V_{eff}</td> </tr> <tr> <td>$I_a = 36$</td> <td>43,4</td> <td>52</td> <td>mA</td> </tr> <tr> <td>$R_a = 3,5$</td> <td>—</td> <td>—</td> <td>kΩ</td> </tr> <tr> <td>$R_{a-a} = —$</td> <td>10</td> <td>10</td> <td>kΩ</td> </tr> <tr> <td>$W_o = 1,95$</td> <td>3,4</td> <td>5,2</td> <td>W</td> </tr> <tr> <td>$d = 9$</td> <td>2,5</td> <td>2,5</td> <td>%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>(1) g_2 e anodo collegati insieme. <i>Grid No. 2 connected to plate.</i></p> <p>Pentodo, amplificatore di potenza a BF ed amplificatore di deflessione verticale in TV. <i>Pentode Power Tube intended for service as general purpose audio amplifier or vertical deflection amplifier in television receivers sweep circuit.</i></p>	Classe/Class A_1	Classe/Class AB_1			(un tubo - one Tube)	(in controfase - Push-pull)			$V_a = 250$	250	300	V	$R_k = 270$	270	270	Ω	$V_i = 6,7$	8,3	10	V_{eff}	$I_a = 36$	43,4	52	mA	$R_a = 3,5$	—	—	k Ω	$R_{a-a} = —$	10	10	k Ω	$W_o = 1,95$	3,4	5,2	W	$d = 9$	2,5	2,5	%
Classe/Class A_1	Classe/Class AB_1																																										
(un tubo - one Tube)	(in controfase - Push-pull)																																										
$V_a = 250$	250	300	V																																								
$R_k = 270$	270	270	Ω																																								
$V_i = 6,7$	8,3	10	V_{eff}																																								
$I_a = 36$	43,4	52	mA																																								
$R_a = 3,5$	—	—	k Ω																																								
$R_{a-a} = —$	10	10	k Ω																																								
$W_o = 1,95$	3,4	5,2	W																																								
$d = 9$	2,5	2,5	%																																								
<p>6BQ6GT</p>  <p>(segue) (follow)</p>	<p>$V_a = 550$ V</p> <p>V_a impulsiva (picco positivo) <i>Peak Positive-Pulse Plate Voltage</i></p> <p>$= 5500$ V</p> <p>$V_{g2} = 175$ V</p>	<p>$C_{g1} = 14$</p> <p>$C_a = 9,5$</p> <p>$C_{g1-a} = 0,95$</p> <p>senza schermo <i>without external shield</i></p>	<p>Amplificatore deflessione orizzontale <i>Horizontal-Deflection Amplifier</i></p> <table border="0"> <tbody> <tr> <td>$V_a = 60$</td> <td>250</td> <td>V</td> </tr> <tr> <td>$V_{g2} = 150$</td> <td>150</td> <td>V</td> </tr> <tr> <td>$V_{g1} = 0$</td> <td>—22,5</td> <td>V</td> </tr> <tr> <td>$I_a = 225$</td> <td>55</td> <td>mA</td> </tr> <tr> <td>$I_s = 25$</td> <td>2,1</td> <td>mA</td> </tr> <tr> <td>$R_i = \sim$</td> <td>20</td> <td>mA</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	$V_a = 60$	250	V	$V_{g2} = 150$	150	V	$V_{g1} = 0$	—22,5	V	$I_a = 225$	55	mA	$I_s = 25$	2,1	mA	$R_i = \sim$	20	mA																						
$V_a = 60$	250	V																																									
$V_{g2} = 150$	150	V																																									
$V_{g1} = 0$	—22,5	V																																									
$I_a = 225$	55	mA																																									
$I_s = 25$	2,1	mA																																									
$R_i = \sim$	20	mA																																									

TIPO <i>Type</i>	Limiti massimi <i>Maximum ratings</i>	Capacità in pF <i>Capacitances</i>	Caratteristiche e funzionamento tipico <i>Typical operation</i>
<p>6BQ6GT</p> <p><i>(seguito)</i> <i>(following)</i></p> <p>Ingombro Outline $\varnothing=30$ h=84</p> <p>Accensione Heater supply 6,3 V — 1,2 A</p>	<p>V_{g1} (c. c./d. c.) = -50 V</p> <p>W_a = 11 W</p> <p>W_{g2} = 2,5 W</p>		<p>S = — 5500 μV/A</p> <p>Tetrodo a fascio, particolarmente progettato per l'uso come amplificatore di deflessione orizzontale in TV. <i>Beam Power Tube designed for service as horizontal amplifier in television receivers.</i></p>
<p>6BQ7A</p> <p>Accensione Heater supply 6,3 V — 0,4 A</p>			<p>(Vedi dati condensati). <i>(See condensed data section).</i></p>

6BR5**EM80**

Accensione
Heater supply
6,3 V — 0,3 A

(Vedi dati condensati)
(See condensed data section)

6BX6**EF80****S**

Ingombro
Outline
 $\varnothing=22$ h=60

Accensione
Heater supply
6,3 V — 0,3 A

TR=14,5 sec.

(segue)
(follow)

$V_a = 300$ V
 $V_{g2} = 300$ V
 $W_a = 2,5$ W
 $W_{g2} = 0,7$ W
 $I_k = 15$ mA
 $R_{g2} = 1$ M Ω

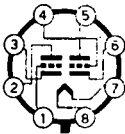
$C_{g1} = 6,9$
 $C_a = 3,1$
 $C_{g1-a} < 0,007$

Amplificatore in classe A₁
Class A₁ Amplifier

V_a	= 170	200	250	V
V_{g2}	= 0	0	0	V
V_{g2}^{g2}	= 170	200	250	V
V_{g1}	= -2	-2,55	-3,5	V
I_a	= 10	10	10	mA
I_{g2}	= 2,5	2,6	2,8	mA
S	= 7400	7100	6800	μ A/V
R_i	\sim 0,5	0,55	0,65	M Ω
μ_{g2-g1}	= 50	50	50	
R_{eq}	= 1	1,1	1,2	k Ω
r_{g1}	= 10	12	15	k Ω (1)

(1) Resistenza d'ingresso a 50 MHz; piedini 1 e 3 connessi.

Grid No. 1 input resistance $f = 50$ MHz, pin 1 connected to pin 3.

TIPO Type	Limiti massimi Maximum ratings	Capacità in pF Capacitances	Caratteristiche e funzionamento tipico Typical operation
6BX6 EF80 S (seguito) (following)			Pentodo, amplificatore a RF e FI; amplificatore video. <i>Pentode intended for use as RF, IF or video amplifier.</i>
6BX7GT  Ingresso Outline $\varnothing=30$ h=70 Accensione Heater supply 6,3V — 1,5 A (segue) (follow)	$V_a = 500$ V V_a impulsiva (picco positivo) <i>Peak Positive-Pulse</i> $= 2000$ V $V_g = 0$ V V_{g1} (picco negativo) <i>Peak Negative-Pulse</i> $= 500$ V $W_a = 10$ W $I_k = 60$ mA $R_g = 2,2$ M Ω I_k (picco/peak) $= 180$ mA	Sezione 1 (1) <i>Section No. 1 (1)</i> $C_g = 4,4$ $C_a = 1,1$ $C_{g-a} = 4,2$ Sezione 2 (2) <i>Section No. 2 (2)</i> $C_g = 4,8$ $C_a = 1,2$ $C_{g-a} = 4,0$ $C_{g-g} = 0,11$ $C_{a-a} = 1,5$ senza schermo <i>without external shield</i>	Amplificatore in classe A₁ (per sezione) <i>Class A₁ Amplifier (Each Section)</i> $V_a = 100 \quad 250$ V $R_k = 0 \quad 390$ Ω $I_a = 80 \quad 42$ mA $S = - \quad 7600$ μ A/V $\mu = - \quad 10$ $R_i \sim - \quad 1,3$ k Ω Amplificatore di deflessione verticale - Sez. 2 <i>Vertical Deflection Amplifier - Section No. 2</i> $V_a = 170$ V $R_k = 170$ Ω Tensione d'ingresso (circa): <i>Grid input voltage (approx):</i> — componente a dente di sega $= 41$ V <i>sawtooth component</i>

6BX7GT

(seguito)
(following)

(1) piedini 4, 5
e 6
*pins 4, 5 and
6.*

(2) piedini 1, 2
e 3.
*pins 1, 2 and
3.*

— ampiezza del guizzo negativo = 70 V
peak negative pulse component

Tensione di uscita (circa):
Plate output voltage (approx):

— componente a dente di sega = 160 V
sawtooth component

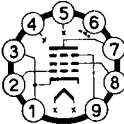
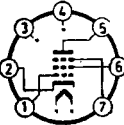
— ampiezza del guizzo positivo = 840 V
peak positive pulse component

I_k (media/DC component) = 24 mA

I_k (picco/peak) = 65 mA

**Doppio triodo amplificatore di deflessione
verticale e oscillatore di quadro in TV.**

Twin triode designed for use as a vertical amplifier or oscillator in television receivers.

TIPO <i>Type</i>	Limiti massimi <i>Maximum ratings</i>	Capacità in pF <i>Capacitances</i>	Caratteristiche e funzionamento tipico <i>Typical operation</i>
<p>6BY7 EF85</p>  <p>Ingombro <i>Outline</i> Ø=22 h=60</p> <p>Accensione <i>Heater supply</i> 6,3 V — 0,3 A</p>	<p>$V_a = 250 \text{ V}$ $V_{g2} = 250 \text{ V}$ $W_a = 2,5 \text{ W}$ $W_{g2} = 0,65 \text{ W}$ $I_k = 15 \text{ mA}$ $R_{g1} = 3 \text{ M}\Omega$</p>	<p>$C_{g1} = 6,9$ $C_a = 3,2$ $C_{a-g1} < 0,007$</p>	<p>Amplificatore in classe A₁ <i>Class A₁ Amplifier</i></p> <p>$V_a = 250 \text{ V}$ $V_{g3} = 0 \text{ V}$ $V_{g2} = 100 \text{ V}$ $V_{g1} = -2 \text{ V}$ $I_a = 10 \text{ mA}$ $I_{g2} = 2,5 \text{ mA}$ $S = 6000 \mu\text{A/V}$ $R_i = 0,6 \text{ M}\Omega$ $\mu_{g2-g1} = 26$</p> <p>Pentodo a pendenza variabile, amplificatore RF o FI a larga banda. <i>RF pentode with variable transconductance intended for use as wide-band amplifier.</i></p>
<p>6BZ6</p>  <p><i>(segue)</i> <i>(follow)</i></p>	<p>$V_a = 330 \text{ V}$ $W_a = 2,3 \text{ W}$ $W_{g2} = 0,5 \text{ W}$</p>	<p>$C_{g1} = 7$ $C_a = 2$ $C_{g1-a} < 0,025$ senza schermo <i>without external shield</i></p>	<p>Amplificatore in classe A₁ <i>Class A₁ Amplifier</i></p> <p>$V_a = 125 \text{ V}$ $V_{g2} = 125 \text{ V}$ $R_k = 56 \Omega$ $R_i \sim 260 \text{ k}\Omega$ $S = 8000 \mu\text{A/V}$</p>

6BZ6

(seguito)
(following)

Ingombro
Outline
Ø=19 h=48

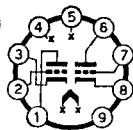
Accensione
Heater supply
6,3 V — 0,3 A

$$I_a = 14 \text{ mA}$$
$$I_{g2} = 3,6 \text{ mA}$$

Pentodo a «μ» semifisso ed elevata trasconduttanza per stadi amplificatori a IF in TV.

Semi-Remote Cutoff Pentode designed for use as IF amplifier in television receivers.

6BZ7



Ingombro
Outline
Ø=22 h=49

Accensione
Heater supply
6,3 V — 0,4 A

(segue)
(follow)

Per ogni sezione
Each Section

$$V_a = 250 \text{ V}$$
$$W_a = 2 \text{ W}$$
$$I_k = 20 \text{ mA}$$
$$V_{g-k} = 200 \text{ V}$$
$$R_g = 0,5 \text{ M}\Omega$$

Sezione 1 (1)
Section No. 1 (1)

$$C_g = 2,6$$
$$C_a = 1,2$$
$$C_{g-a} = 1,2$$
$$C_{f-k} = 2,6$$

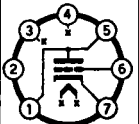
Sezione 2 (2)
Section No. 2 (2)

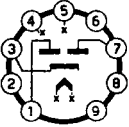

$$C_{g-a} = 1,2$$
$$C_{f-k} = 2,6$$

Amplificatore in classe A₁ (per sezione)
Class A₁ Amplifier (Each Section)

$$V_a = 150 \text{ V}$$
$$I_a = 10 \text{ mA}$$
$$R_k = 220 \Omega$$
$$S = 6800 \mu\text{A/V}$$
$$\mu = 36$$
$$R_i = 5300 \Omega$$
$$V_{g1} = -7 \text{ V con } I_a = 100 \mu\text{A}$$

Doppio triodo a basso fruscio, per impiego in circuiti cascode nei sintonizzatori VHF.

TIPO Type	Limiti massimi Maximum ratings	Capacità in pF Capacitances	Caratteristiche e funzionamento tipico Typical operation																																																												
6BZ7 (seguito) (following)		(1) piedini 6, 7 e 8. <i>pins 6, 7 and 8.</i> (2) piedini 1, 2 e 3. <i>pins 1, 2 and 3.</i>	<i>Twln Triode designed for use in low noise VHF amplifier applications and particularly for cascode operation.</i>																																																												
6C4 EC90  Ingombro Outline $\varnothing=19$ h=48 Accensione Heater supply 6,3 V — 0,15 A	Amplific. Telegraf. Telegraphy Amplifier <table border="0"> <tr> <td>Classe A</td> <td>Classe C</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td><i>Class A</i></td> <td><i>Class C</i></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>$V_a = 300$</td> <td>300 V</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>$V_g = -$</td> <td>-50 V</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>$W_a = 3,5$</td> <td>5 W</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>$I_a = -$</td> <td>25 mA</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>$I_g = -$</td> <td>8 mA</td> <td></td> </tr> </table>	Classe A	Classe C		<i>Class A</i>	<i>Class C</i>		$V_a = 300$	300 V		$V_g = -$	-50 V		$W_a = 3,5$	5 W		$I_a = -$	25 mA		$I_g = -$	8 mA		$C_g = 1,8$ $C_a = 2,5$ $C_{g-a} = 1,4$ con schermo <i>with external shield</i>	<table border="0"> <tr> <td>Amplificatore</td> <td></td> <td>Telegrafia</td> </tr> <tr> <td>in classe A₁</td> <td></td> <td>in classe C</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Class A₁ Amplifier</td> <td></td> <td>Telegraphy - Class C</td> </tr> <tr> <td>$V_a = 100$</td> <td>250</td> <td>300 V</td> </tr> <tr> <td>$V_g = 0$</td> <td>-8,5</td> <td>-27 V</td> </tr> <tr> <td>$I_a = 11,8$</td> <td>10,5</td> <td>25 mA</td> </tr> <tr> <td>$I_g = -$</td> <td>-</td> <td>~7 mA</td> </tr> <tr> <td>$R_i \sim 6250$</td> <td>7700</td> <td>- Ω</td> </tr> <tr> <td>$S = 3100$</td> <td>2200</td> <td>- $\mu A/V$</td> </tr> <tr> <td>$\mu = 19,5$</td> <td>17</td> <td>-</td> </tr> <tr> <td>$W_i = -$</td> <td>-</td> <td>~0,35 W</td> </tr> <tr> <td>$W_o = -$</td> <td>-</td> <td>~ 5,5 W</td> </tr> <tr> <td>$f = -$</td> <td>-</td> <td>50 MHz</td> </tr> </table> Triodo, amplificatore ed oscillatore. <i>Triode intended for service as an oscillator, a detector or amplifier.</i>	Amplificatore		Telegrafia	in classe A₁		in classe C	Class A₁ Amplifier		Telegraphy - Class C	$V_a = 100$	250	300 V	$V_g = 0$	-8,5	-27 V	$I_a = 11,8$	10,5	25 mA	$I_g = -$	-	~7 mA	$R_i \sim 6250$	7700	- Ω	$S = 3100$	2200	- $\mu A/V$	$\mu = 19,5$	17	-	$W_i = -$	-	~0,35 W	$W_o = -$	-	~ 5,5 W	$f = -$	-	50 MHz
Classe A	Classe C																																																														
<i>Class A</i>	<i>Class C</i>																																																														
$V_a = 300$	300 V																																																														
$V_g = -$	-50 V																																																														
$W_a = 3,5$	5 W																																																														
$I_a = -$	25 mA																																																														
$I_g = -$	8 mA																																																														
Amplificatore		Telegrafia																																																													
in classe A₁		in classe C																																																													
Class A₁ Amplifier		Telegraphy - Class C																																																													
$V_a = 100$	250	300 V																																																													
$V_g = 0$	-8,5	-27 V																																																													
$I_a = 11,8$	10,5	25 mA																																																													
$I_g = -$	-	~7 mA																																																													
$R_i \sim 6250$	7700	- Ω																																																													
$S = 3100$	2200	- $\mu A/V$																																																													
$\mu = 19,5$	17	-																																																													
$W_i = -$	-	~0,35 W																																																													
$W_o = -$	-	~ 5,5 W																																																													
$f = -$	-	50 MHz																																																													

<p>6CA4 EZ81</p>  <p>Ingombro Outline Ø=22 h=71</p> <p>Accensione Heater supply 6,3 V — 1 A</p>			<p>Massima corrente continua di uscita = 150 mA <i>Maximum DC Output Current</i></p> <p>Massima ampiezza della tensione inversa anodica = 1000 V <i>Maximum Peak Inverse Plate Voltage</i></p> <p>Massima tensione anodica alternata = 350 V_{eff} <i>Maximum AC Plate Supply Voltage</i></p> <p>Picco massimo della corrente anodica (per diodo) = 450 mA <i>Maximum Peak Plate Current (Each Plate)</i></p> <p>Caduta interna di tensione a 150 mA = 20 V <i>Plate Voltage Drop (for 150 mA)</i></p> <p>Doppio diodo, rettificatore delle due semionde. <i>Full-Wave Rectifier.</i></p>
<p>6CA7 EL34</p>  <p>(segue) (follow)</p>	<p>$V_a = 800 \text{ V}$ $V_{g2} = 500 \text{ V}$ $W_a = 27,5 \text{ W}$ $W_{g2} = 8 \text{ W}$ $I_k = 150 \text{ mA}$ $R_{g1} = 0,7 \text{ M}\Omega$</p>	<p>$C_{g1} = 15,2$ $C_a = 8,4$ $C_{g1-a} < 1,1$</p>	<p>Amplificatore in classe A₁ <i>Class A₁ Amplifier</i></p> <p>$V_a = 265 \quad 300 \quad \text{V}$ $V_{g2} = 250 \quad 300 \quad \text{V}$ $V_{g1} = -13,5 \quad - \quad \text{V}$ $R_k = - \quad 190 \quad \Omega$ $I_a = 100 \quad 83 \quad \text{mA}$ $I_{g2} = 15 \quad 13 \quad \text{mA}$ $S = 11000 \quad - \quad \mu\text{A/V}$</p>

TIPO Type	Limiti massimi Maximum ratings	Capacità in pF Capacitances	Caratteristiche e funzionamento tipico Typical operation
6CA7			$R_i = 15 \text{ — } k\Omega$ $R_a = 2 \text{ — } 3,5 \text{ k}\Omega$ $W_o = 11 \text{ — } 11 \text{ W}$ $d = 10 \text{ — } 10 \%$
EL34			$R_i = 15 \text{ — } k\Omega$ $R_a = 2 \text{ — } 3,5 \text{ k}\Omega$ $W_o = 11 \text{ — } 11 \text{ W}$ $d = 10 \text{ — } 10 \%$
(seguito) (following)			Controfase in classe AB_1 <i>Class AB_1 Push-pull Power Amplifier</i>
Ingombro Outline $\varnothing=33 \text{ h}=98$			$V_a = 375 \text{ — } 450 \text{ — } 400 \text{ V}$ $V_{g^2} = 375 \text{ — } 450 \text{ — } 400 \text{ V}$ $R_{g^2} = 470 \text{ — } 1000 \text{ — } 800 \Omega$ $V_{g^1} = \text{ — } \text{ — } -36 \text{ V}$ $R_k = 130 \text{ — } 232 \text{ — } \text{ — } \Omega$ $I_a (1) = 150 \text{ — } 120 \text{ — } 60 \text{ mA}$ $I_a (2) = 188 \text{ — } 143 \text{ — } 221 \text{ mA}$ $I_{g^2} (1) = 25 \text{ — } 20 \text{ — } 9 \text{ mA}$ $I_{g^2} (2) = 39 \text{ — } 44 \text{ — } 46 \text{ mA}$ $R_a (3) = 3,5 \text{ — } 6,5 \text{ — } 3,5 \text{ k}\Omega$ $W_o = 35 \text{ — } 40 \text{ — } 54 \text{ W}$ $d = 1,7 \text{ — } 5,1 \text{ — } 1,6 \%$
Accensione Heater supply $6,3 \text{ V — } 1,5 \text{ A}$			Controfase - Connessioni a Triodo <i>Push-pull Power Amplifier-Triode Operation</i>
(segue) (follow)			$V_a = 400 \text{ V}$ $I_a (1) = 130 \text{ mA}$ $I_a (2) = 142 \text{ mA}$ $R_k = 220 \Omega$

6CA7**EL34***(seguito)
(following)*

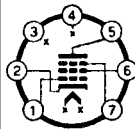
$$R_a(3) = 5 \text{ k}\Omega$$

$$W_o = 16,5 \text{ W}$$

$$d = 3 \%$$

- (1) In assenza di segnale.
Zero-Signal.
- (2) Con il massimo segnale.
Max.-Signal.
- (3) Tra anodo e anodo.
Plate to plate.

Pentodo amplificatore di potenza in BF.
Power Pentode for BF Power Amplifier.

6CB6

Ingombro
Outline

Ø=19 h=48

Accensione
Heater supply
6,3 V — 0,3 A

$$V_a = 300 \text{ V}$$

$$V_{g2} = 150 \text{ V}$$

$$W_a = 2 \text{ W}$$

$$W_{g2} = 0,5 \text{ W}$$

$$C_{g1} = 6,5$$

$$C_a = 2$$

$$C_{g1-a} = 0,02$$

senza schermo
*without external
shield*

Amplificatore in classe A₁
Class A₁ Amplifier

$$V_a = 125 \quad 200 \quad \text{V}$$

$$V_{g2} = 125 \quad 150 \quad \text{V}$$

$$R_k = 56 \quad 180 \quad \Omega$$

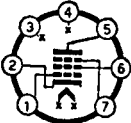
$$R_i \sim 280 \quad 600 \quad \text{k}\Omega$$

$$S = 8000 \quad 6200 \quad \mu\text{A/V}$$

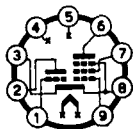
$$I_a = 13 \quad 9,5 \quad \text{mA}$$

$$I_{g2} = 3,7 \quad 2,8 \quad \text{mA}$$

Pentodo, amplificatore a FI in TV.
*Pentode intended for use as IF amplifier or RF
amplifier VHF television tuners.*

TIPO Type	Limiti massimi Maximum ratings	Capacità in pF Capacitances	Caratteristiche e funzionamento tipico Typical operation
<p>6CF6</p>  <p>Ingombro Outline Ø=19 h=48</p> <p>Accensione Heater supply 6,3 V — 0,3 A</p>	<p> $V_a = 330 \text{ V}$ $V_{g2} = 330 \text{ V}$ $W_a = 2,3 \text{ W}$ $W_{g2} = 0,55 \text{ W}$ $V_{g1} = 0 \text{ V}$ $V_{f-k} = 200 \text{ V}$ </p>	<p> $C_{g1} = 6,5$ $C_a = 2$ $C_{g1-a} = 0,015$ </p>	<p>Amplificatore in classe A₁ <i>Class A₁ Amplifier</i></p> <p> $V_a = 125 \text{ V}$ $V_{g2} = 125 \text{ V}$ $I_a = 12,5 \text{ mA}$ $I_{g2} = 3,7 \text{ mA}$ $R_k = 56 \text{ } \Omega$ $S = 7800 \text{ } \mu\text{A/V}$ $R_i = 300 \text{ k}\Omega$ $V_{g1} = -6 \text{ con } I_a = 20 \text{ } \mu\text{A}$ $V_{g1} = -3 \text{ con } I_a = 2,2 \text{ mA senza resi-}$ <i>stenza catodica</i> <i>cathode resistor = 0 ohms.</i> </p> <p>Pentodo amplificatore FI in TV. <i>Pentode intended for use in gain controlled IF amplifier or VHF tuners.</i></p>
<p>6CG7</p> <p>Accensione Heater supply 6,3 V — 0,6 A</p>			<p>Per gli altri dati riferirsi al tipo: 12CG7 S <i>See Type</i></p>

6CG8A



Ingombro
Outline
Ø=22 h=49

Accensione
Heater supply
6,3 V — 0,45 A

Triodo (oscillatore) *Triode Unit (oscill.)*

$V_a = 250 \text{ V}$
 $V_g = -40 \div 0 \text{ V}$
 $W_a = 1,5 \text{ W}$

Pentodo (miscelat.) *Pentode Unit (mixer)*

$V_a = 250 \text{ V}$
 $V_{g2} = 250 \text{ V}$
 $V_{g1} = -40 \div 0 \text{ V}$
 $W_a = 2 \text{ W}$

Triodo *Triode Unit*

$C_g = 2,6$
 $C_a = 0,05$
 $C_{g-a} = 1,5$

Pentodo *Pentode Unit*

$C_{g1} = 4,8$
 $C_a = 0,9$
 $C_{g1-a} < 0,03$
senza schermo
without external shield

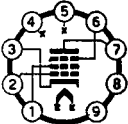
Convertitore *Converter*

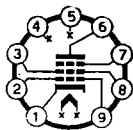
Triodo oscillatore <i>Triode Unit Oscillat.</i>	Pentodo mescolatore <i>Pentode Unit Mixer</i>
--	--

$V_a = 150$	150 V
$V_{g2} = -$	150 V
$V_{g1} = -$	-3,5 V
$V_{g1} = -$	2,6 V_{eff}
$R_g = 2700$	— Ω
$S_c = -$	2100 $\mu\text{A/V}$
$I_a = 13$	6,2 mA
$I_{g2} = -$	1,8 mA
$I_g = 3,6$	— mA
$I_{g1} = -$	2 μA
$W_o \sim 0,5$	— W

Triodo-pentodo, progettato per l'uso come convertitore in ricevitori TV o MF.

Triode-Pentode designed primarily for service as VHF oscillator and mixer in TV receivers utilizing an IF in the order of 40 MHz.

TIPO Type	Limiti massimi Maximum ratings	Capacità in pF Capacitances	Caratteristiche e funzionamento tipico Typical operation
6CK5 EL41 Accensione Heater supply 6,3 V — 0,71 A			(Vedi dati condensati). (See condensed data section)
6CK6 EL83  Ingombro Outline $\varnothing=22$ h=71 Accensione Heater supply 6,3 V — 0,71 A	$V_a = 300$ V $V_{g^2} = 300$ V $W_a = 9$ W ~ $W_{g^2} = 2$ W $I_k = 70$ mA $R_{g^1} = 1$ M Ω (1) $R_{g^1} = 0,5$ M Ω (2) (1) Polarizzazione automatica. <i>Automatic bias.</i> (2) Polarizzazione fissa. <i>Fixed bias.</i>	$C_{g^1} = 10,8$ $C_a = 6,6$ $C_{g^1-a} = 0,1$ senza schermo <i>without external shield</i>	Amplificatore in classe A₁ <i>Class A₁ Amplifier</i> $V_a = 250$ V $V_{g^3} = 0$ V $V_{g^2} = 250$ V $V_{g^1} = -5,5$ V $I_a = 36$ mA $I_{g^2} = 5$ mA $S = 10000$ μ A/V $\mu_{g^1-g^2} = 24$ $R_i = 0,13$ M Ω Pentodo, finale video. <i>Pentode Power Tube intended for use as video output.</i>

6CL6

Ingombro
Outline

$\varnothing=22$ h=60

Accensione
Heater supply
6,3 V — 0,65 A

$V_a = 300$ V
 $V_{g^2} = 300$ V
 $V_{g^1} = -50 \div 0$ V
 $W_a = 7,5$ W
 $W_{g^2} = 1,7$ W

$C_{g^1} = 11$
 $C_a = 5,5$
 $C_{g^1-a} = 0,12$
 senza schermo
without external shield

Amplificatore in classe A₁
Class A₁ Amplifier

$V_a = 250$ V
 $V_{g^2} = 150$ V
 $V_{g^1} = -3$ V
 $R_i = 150$ k Ω
 $S = 11000$ μ A/V
 $I_a = 30$ mA
 $I_{g^2} = 7$ mA
 $R_a = 7500$ Ω
 $W_o = 2,8$ W
 $d = 8$ %

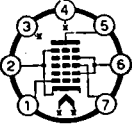
Pentodo di potenza per BF ed amplificatore finale video.

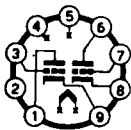
Pentode Power Amplifier designed primarily for use as video output amplifier in television receivers.

6CM4**EC86**

Accensione
Heater supply
6,3 V — 0,175 A

Riferirsi al tipo: $\frac{4CM4}{PC86}$ S
 See Type

TIPO <i>Type</i>	Limiti massimi <i>Maximum ratings</i>	Capacità in pF <i>Capacitances</i>	Caratteristiche e funzionamento tipico <i>Typical operation</i>																																													
6CM5 EL36 Accensione Heater supply 6,3 V — 1,25 A			Riferirsi al tipo: $\frac{25E5}{PL36}$ S <i>See Type</i>																																													
6CS6 S EH90  Ingombro Outline Ø=19 h=48 Accensione Heater supply 6,3 V — 0,3 A TR=14,5 sec.	$V_a = 300$ V $V_{g^{2-4}} = 100$ V $W_a = 1$ W $W_{g^{2-4}} = 1$ W $I_k = 14$ mA	$C_{g^1} = 5,5$ $C_{g^3} = 7,0$ $C_a = 7,5$ $C_{g^1-a} < 0,07$ $C_{g^3-a} < 0,36$ $C_{g^1-g^3} < 0,22$ senza schermo <i>without external shield</i>	Separatore sincronismi <i>Sync. separator</i> <table border="1" data-bbox="837 511 1316 795"> <tr> <td>V_a</td> <td>= 10</td> <td>100</td> <td>100</td> <td>V</td> </tr> <tr> <td>$V_{g^{2-4}}$</td> <td>= 30</td> <td>30</td> <td>30</td> <td>V</td> </tr> <tr> <td>V_{g^3}</td> <td>= 0</td> <td>-1</td> <td>0</td> <td>V</td> </tr> <tr> <td>V_{g^1}</td> <td>= 0</td> <td>0</td> <td>-1</td> <td>V</td> </tr> <tr> <td>R_i</td> <td>~</td> <td>—</td> <td>0,7</td> <td>1 MΩ</td> </tr> <tr> <td>S_{g^3}</td> <td>= —</td> <td>1500</td> <td>—</td> <td>μA/V</td> </tr> <tr> <td>S_{g^1}</td> <td>= —</td> <td>—</td> <td>1100</td> <td>μA/V</td> </tr> <tr> <td>I_a</td> <td>= 2</td> <td>0,8</td> <td>1</td> <td>mA</td> </tr> <tr> <td>$I_{g^{2-4}}$</td> <td>= 4,5</td> <td>5,5</td> <td>1,3</td> <td>mA</td> </tr> </table> Eptodo, separatore sincronismi antidisturbo in TV. <i>Heptode designed for television service as a combined sync separator and sync clipper.</i>	V_a	= 10	100	100	V	$V_{g^{2-4}}$	= 30	30	30	V	V_{g^3}	= 0	-1	0	V	V_{g^1}	= 0	0	-1	V	R_i	~	—	0,7	1 MΩ	S_{g^3}	= —	1500	—	μA/V	S_{g^1}	= —	—	1100	μA/V	I_a	= 2	0,8	1	mA	$I_{g^{2-4}}$	= 4,5	5,5	1,3	mA
V_a	= 10	100	100	V																																												
$V_{g^{2-4}}$	= 30	30	30	V																																												
V_{g^3}	= 0	-1	0	V																																												
V_{g^1}	= 0	0	-1	V																																												
R_i	~	—	0,7	1 MΩ																																												
S_{g^3}	= —	1500	—	μA/V																																												
S_{g^1}	= —	—	1100	μA/V																																												
I_a	= 2	0,8	1	mA																																												
$I_{g^{2-4}}$	= 4,5	5,5	1,3	mA																																												

6CS7

Ingombro
Outline
Ø=22 h=60

Accensione
Heater supply
6,3 V — 0,3 A

Sezione 1
Section No. 1

$V_a = 500 \text{ V}$
 $V_{g1} \text{ (picco/peak)} = -400 \text{ V}$
 $W_a = 1,25 \text{ W}$
 $I_k = 20 \text{ mA}$
 $I_k \text{ (picco/peak)} = 70 \text{ mA}$
 $R_g = 2,2 \text{ M}\Omega$

Sezione 2
Section No. 2

$V_a = 500 \text{ V}$
 $V_a \text{ (picco/peak)} = 2200 \text{ V}$
 $V_{g2} \text{ (picco/peak)} = -250 \text{ V}$
 $W_a = 6,5 \text{ W}$
 $I_k = 30 \text{ mA}$
 $I_k \text{ (picco/peak)} = 105 \text{ mA}$
 $R_g = 2,2 \text{ M}\Omega$

Sezione 1
Section No. 1

$C_g = 1,8$
 $C_a = 0,5$
 $C_{g-a} = 2,6$
 senza schermo
without external shield

Sezione 2
Section No. 2

$C_g = 3$
 $C_a = 0,5$
 $C_{g-a} = 2,6$
 senza schermo
without external shield

Amplificatore in classe A₁
Class A₁ Amplifier

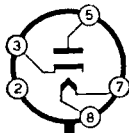
Sezione 1 <i>Section No. 1</i>	Sezione 2 <i>Section No. 2</i>
$V_a = 250$	250 V
$V_g = -8,5$	-10,5 V
$I_a = 10,5$	19 mA
$S = 2200$	4500 $\mu\text{A/V}$
$R_i \sim 7,7$	3,45 k Ω
$\mu = 17$	15,5

Doppio triodo, sezione 1 (connessione 6-7-8), oscillatore di deflessione verticale; sezione 2 (connessioni 1-3-9), amplificatore di deflessione verticale.

Twin Triode. Section No. 1 connected to pins 6, 7 and 8, intended for operation as a Vertical-Deflection oscillator and Section No. 2 connected to pins 1, 3 and 9, as a vertical deflection amplifier.

TIPO <i>Type</i>	Limiti massimi <i>Maximum ratings</i>	Capacità in pF <i>Capacitances</i>	Caratteristiche e funzionamento tipico <i>Typical operation</i>
6CU6 Accensione Heater supply 6,3 V — 1,2 A			Riferirsi al tipo: 6BQ6GT <i>See Type</i>
6CW5 EL86 Accensione Heater supply 6,3 V — 0,76 A			Riferirsi al tipo: $\frac{15CW5}{PL84}$ S <i>See Type</i>
6CW7 ECC84 Accensione Heater supply 6,3 V — 0,33 A			(Vedi dati condensati) (See condensed data section)

6DA4



Ingombro

Outline

$\varnothing=30$ h=70

Accensione

Heater supply

6,3 V — 1,2 A

Massima corrente continua di uscita = 145 mA
Maximum DC Output Current

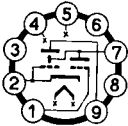
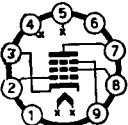
Massima ampiezza della tensione in-
versa anodica = 4400 V
Maximum Peak Inverse Plate Voltage

Picco massimo della corrente ano-
dica = 900 mA
Maximum Peak Plate Current

Caduta interna di tensione a 250 mA = 22 V
Plate Voltage Drop (for 250 mA)

Massima tensione continua tra fila-
mento e catodo = 900 V
*Maximum DC Voltage Heater to Ca-
thode.*

**Diode smorzatore per circuito di deflessio-
ne orizzontale in TV.**
Half-Wave Rectifier for television damper service.

TIPO Type	Limiti massimi Maximum ratings	Capacità in pF Capacitances	Caratteristiche e funzionamento tipico Typical operation																																			
<p>6DA5</p> <p>EM81</p>  <p>Ingombro Outline Ø=22 h=60</p> <p>Accensione Heater supply 6,3 V — 0,3 A</p>	<p>$V_a = 300 \text{ V}$</p> <p>$W_a = 0,2 \text{ V}$</p> <p>$V_{al} = 300 \text{ V}$</p> <p>$V_{al} = 165 \text{ V min.}$</p> <p>$I_k = 3 \text{ mA}$</p> <p>$R_g = 3 \text{ M}\Omega$</p>		<p>$V_b = 250 \text{ V}$</p> <p>$V_{al} = 250 \text{ V}$</p> <p>$R_a = 0,5 \text{ M}\Omega$</p> <p>$R_g = 3 \text{ M}\Omega$</p> <p>$V_g = \text{da } -1 \text{ a } -10,5 \text{ V}$</p> <p>$\alpha = \text{da } 65^\circ \text{ a } 5^\circ$</p> <p>$I_a = 0,37 \text{ mA}$</p> <p>$I_{al} = 0,02 \text{ mA}$</p> <p>$I_a = 2 \text{ mA}$</p> <p>$I_{al} = 2,3 \text{ mA}$</p> <p>Indicatore di sintonia. <i>Tuning Indicator with triode unit.</i></p>																																			
<p>6DA6</p> <p>EF89</p>  <p>(segue) (follow)</p>	<p>$V_a = 300 \text{ V}$</p> <p>$V_{g2} = 300 \text{ V}$</p> <p>$W_a = 2,25 \text{ W}$</p> <p>$W_{g2} = 0,45 \text{ W}$</p> <p>$I_k = 16,5 \text{ mA}$</p>	<p>$C_{g1} = 5,5$</p> <p>$C_a = 5,1$</p> <p>$C_{g1-a} < 0,002$</p> <p>$C_{g1-f} = 0,05$</p> <p>senza schermo without external shield</p>	<p>Amplificatore in classe A₁ <i>Class A₁ Amplifier</i></p> <table border="1" data-bbox="813 695 1327 909"> <tr> <td>V_a</td> <td>= 250</td> <td>250</td> <td>170</td> <td>V</td> </tr> <tr> <td>V_{g2}</td> <td>= 100</td> <td>85</td> <td>100</td> <td>V</td> </tr> <tr> <td>V_{g3}</td> <td>= 0</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>V</td> </tr> <tr> <td>I_a</td> <td>= 9</td> <td>9</td> <td>12</td> <td>mA</td> </tr> <tr> <td>V_{g1}</td> <td>= -1</td> <td>-1,2</td> <td>-1,2</td> <td>V</td> </tr> <tr> <td>I_{g2}</td> <td>= 3</td> <td>3,2</td> <td>4,4</td> <td>mA</td> </tr> <tr> <td>S</td> <td>= 3600</td> <td>4000</td> <td>4400</td> <td>µA/V</td> </tr> </table>	V_a	= 250	250	170	V	V_{g2}	= 100	85	100	V	V_{g3}	= 0	0	0	V	I_a	= 9	9	12	mA	V_{g1}	= -1	-1,2	-1,2	V	I_{g2}	= 3	3,2	4,4	mA	S	= 3600	4000	4400	µA/V
V_a	= 250	250	170	V																																		
V_{g2}	= 100	85	100	V																																		
V_{g3}	= 0	0	0	V																																		
I_a	= 9	9	12	mA																																		
V_{g1}	= -1	-1,2	-1,2	V																																		
I_{g2}	= 3	3,2	4,4	mA																																		
S	= 3600	4000	4400	µA/V																																		

6DA6**EF89**

(seguito)
(following)

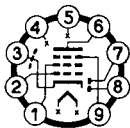
Ingombro
Outline
Ø=22 h=55

Accensione
Heater supply
6,3 V — 0,2 A

$$R_i = 0,9 \quad 0,75 \quad 0,4 \quad M\Omega$$

$$\mu_{g^2-g^1} = \quad - \quad 19 \quad -$$

Pentodo, amplificatore a RF e FI.
Pentode intended for use as RF and IF amplifier.

6DC8**EBF89**

Ingombro
Outline
Ø=22 h=60

(segue)
(follow)

Pentodo
Pentode Unit

$$V_a = 300 \text{ V}$$

$$V_{g^2} = 300 \text{ V}$$

$$W_a = 2,25 \text{ W}$$

$$W_{g^2} = 0,45 \text{ W}$$

$$I_k = 16,5 \text{ mA}$$

$$R_g = 3 \text{ M}\Omega$$

$$V_{f-k} = 100 \text{ V}$$

Pentodo
Pentode Unit

$$C_{g^1} = 5$$

$$C_a = 5,2$$

$$C_{g^1-a} < 0,0025$$

Diodi
Diodes

$$C_{D1} = 2,5$$

$$C_{D2} = 2,5$$

$$C_{D1-D2} < 0,25$$

Amplificatore in classe A₁
Class A₁ Amplifier

$$V_a = 250 \quad 200 \quad \text{V}$$

$$R_{g^2} = 62 \quad 30 \quad \text{k}\Omega$$

$$V_{g^1} = -1 \quad -1,5 \quad \text{V}$$

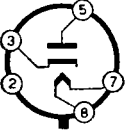
$$V_{g^2} = 0 \quad 0 \quad \text{V}$$

$$I_a = 9 \quad 11 \quad \text{mA}$$

$$I_{g^2} = 2,7 \quad 3,3 \quad \text{mA}$$

$$S = 4500 \quad 4500 \quad \mu\text{A/V}$$

$$R_i = 0,9 \quad 0,6 \quad \text{M}\Omega$$

TIPO Type	Limiti massimi Maximum ratings	Capacità in pF Capacitances	Caratteristiche e funzionamento tipico Typical operation
<p>6DC8</p> <p>EBF89 (seguito) (following)</p> <p>Accensione Heater supply 6,3 V — 0,3 A</p> <p>Connessioni Connections</p> <p>Piedino Pin 7=D₁</p> <p>Piedino Pin 8=D₂</p>	<p>Diodi (ogni unità) Diodes (each unit)</p> <p>$I_D = 0,8 \text{ mA}$</p> <p>l picco (peak) = 5 mA</p>		<p>Amplificatore RF e FI a pendenza variabile, doppio diodo rivelatore. <i>Twin diode-pentode. Pentode intended for use as RF or IF amplifier. Diodes for detector.</i></p>
<p>6DE4</p>  <p>(segue) (follow)</p>			<p>Massima corrente continua di uscita = 160 mA <i>Maximum DC Output Current</i></p> <p>Massima ampiezza della tensione inversa anodica = 4500 V <i>Maximum Peak Inverse Plate Voltage</i></p> <p>Picco massimo della corrente anodica = 1000 mA <i>Maximum Peak Plate Current</i></p>

6DE4

(seguito)
(following)

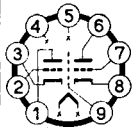
Ingombro
Outline
 $\varnothing=30$ h=83

Accensione
Heater supply
6,3 V — 1,6 A

Caduta interna di tensione a 250 mA = 25 V
Plate Voltage Drop (for 250 mA)

Massima tensione continua tra filamento e catodo = 900 V
Maximum DC Voltage Heater to Cathode

Diodo smorzatore per circuito di deflessione orizzontale in TV.
Half-Wave Rectifier for television damper service.

6DJ8**ECC88**

Ingombro
Outline
 $\varnothing=22$ h=49

Accensione
Heater supply
6,3 V — 0,365 A

Per sezione
Each Unit

$V_a = 130$ V
 $W_a = 1,8$ W
 $I_k = 25$ mA
 $V_g = -50$ V
 $R_g = 1$ M Ω

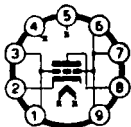
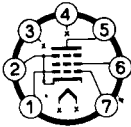
Per sezione
Each Unit

$C_g = 3,3$
 $C_a = 2,5$
 $C_{g-a} = 1,4$
con schermo
with external shield

Amplificatore in classe A_1 (per sezione)
Class A_1 Amplifier (each unit)

$V_a = 90$ V
 $V_g = -1,3$ V
 $I_a = 15$ mA
 $S = 12,5$ mA/V
 $\mu = 33$
 $R_{eq} = 300$ Ω

Doppio triodo ad alta pendenza e basso fruscio per circuiti cascode in TV.
Twin triode intended for use as cascode amplifier in television tuners.

TIPO <i>Type</i>	Limiti massimi <i>Maximum ratings</i>	Capacità in pF <i>Capacitances</i>	Caratteristiche e funzionamento tipico <i>Typical operation</i>
<p>6DL4</p> <p>EC88</p>  <p>Ingombro <i>Outline</i> Ø=22 h=44</p> <p>Accensione <i>Heater supply</i> 6,3 V — 1,165 A</p>	$V_a = 175 \text{ V}$ $V_{g2} = -50 \text{ V}$ $W_a = 2 \text{ W}$ $I_k = 13 \text{ mA}$ $R_{g2} = 1 \text{ M}\Omega$	$C_{g-a} = 1,2$ senza schermo <i>without external shield</i>	<p>Amplificatore in classe A₁ <i>Class A₁ Amplifier</i></p> $V_a = 160 \text{ V}$ $R_k = 100 \Omega$ $I_a = 12,5 \text{ mA}$ $S = 13,5 \text{ mA/V}$ $\mu = 65$ <p>Triodo amplificatore UHF con griglia a massa per le bande IV e V. <i>Triode intended for use as grounded grid UHF amplifier for bands IV and V.</i></p>
<p>6DL5</p> <p>EL95</p>  <p>(segue) <i>(follow)</i></p>	$V_a = 300 \text{ V}$ $V_{g2} = 300 \text{ V}$ $W_a = 6 \text{ W}$ $W_{g2} = 1,25 \text{ W}$ $I_k = 35 \text{ mA}$ $R_{g1} = 2 \text{ M}\Omega (1)$ (1) Polarizzazione automatica. <i>Automatic bias.</i>	$C_{g1} = 5,3$ $C_a = 3,5$ $C_{g1-a} < 0,4$	<p>Amplificatore in classe A₁ <i>Class A₁ Amplifier</i></p> $V_a = 200 \quad 250 \text{ V}$ $V_{g2} = 200 \quad 250 \text{ V}$ $I_a = 23 \quad 24 \text{ mA}$ $I_{g2} = 4,2 \quad 4,5 \text{ mA}$ $R_k = 230 \quad 320 \Omega$ $R_a = 8 \quad 10 \text{ k}\Omega$ $W_o = 2,3 \quad 3 \text{ W}$

6DL5**EL95***(seguito)*
*(following)***Ingombro**
Outline
 $\varnothing=19$ h=53**Accensione**
Heater supply
6,3 V — 0,2 A

$$V_i = 4,5 \quad 5 V_{\text{eff}}$$

$$d = 4,5 \quad 5 \%$$

Controfase in classe AB
Class AB Push-pull Power Amplifier

$$V_a = 200 \quad 250 \text{ V}$$

$$V_{g^2} = 200 \quad 250 \text{ V}$$

$$I_a = 2 \times 20 \quad 2 \times 26 \text{ mA}$$

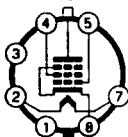
$$I_{g^2} = 2 \times 5,2 \quad 2 \times 7,5 \text{ mA}$$

$$R_k = 180 \quad 180 \text{ } \Omega$$

$$R_a(2) = 10 \quad 10 \text{ k}\Omega$$

$$W_o = 4,1 \quad 7 \text{ W}$$

$$d = 4,5 \quad 5 \%$$

(2) Tra anodo e anodo.
*Plate to plate.***Pentodo amplificatore finale di potenza.**
*Power Pentode for Power Amplifier.***6DQ6A***(segue)*
*(follow)***Ampl. di deflessione**
orizzontale
Horizontal-Deflect.
Amplifier

$V_a = 700 \text{ V}$

$$C_{g1} = 15$$

$$C_a = 7$$

$$C_{g1-a} = 0,55$$
 senza schermo
without external
shield

Amplificatore in classe A₁
Class A₁ Amplifier

$$V_a = 60 \quad 250 \text{ V}$$

$$V_{g^2} = 150 \quad 150 \text{ V}$$

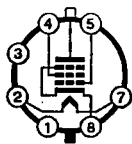
$$V_{g^1} = 0 \quad -22,5 \text{ V}$$

$$R_i \sim \quad \quad 20 \text{ k}\Omega$$

$$S = \quad \quad 6600 \text{ } \mu\text{A/V}$$

TIPO Type	Limiti massimi Maximum ratings	Capacità in pF Capacitances	Caratteristiche e funzionamento tipico Typical operation
<p>6DQ6A</p> <p>(seguito) (following)</p> <p>Ingombro Outline Ø=40 h=90</p> <p>Accensione Heater supply 6,3 V — 1,2 A</p>	<p>V_a (picco positivo-impulsivo) (peak positive-pulse) = 6000 V</p> <p>V_a (picco negativo impulsivo) (peak negative-pulse) = 1375 V</p> <p>V_{g^2} = 200 V</p> <p>V_{g^1} = -50 V</p> <p>V_{g^1} (picco negativo) (peak negative) = 300 V</p> <p>I_k = 140 mA</p> <p>I_k (picco/peak) = 440 mA</p> <p>W_a = 15 W</p> <p>W_{g^2} = 3 W</p>		<p>I_a = 300 75 mA</p> <p>I_{g^2} = 27 2,4 mA</p> <p>$\mu_{g^2-g^1}$ = — 4,1</p> <p>Pentodo di potenza, amplificatore di deflessione orizzontale in TV. <i>Beam Power Tube designed for service as horizontal deflection amplifier.</i></p>

6DQ6B



Ingombro
Outline

Ø=40 h=94

Accensione
Heater supply
6,3 V — 1,2 A

Ampl. di defless.
orizzontale
*Horizontal-Deflect.
Amplifier*

$V_a = 700 \text{ V}$
 V_a (picco positivo
impulsivo)
(*peak positive-
pulse*)
 $= 6000 \text{ V}$

V_a (picco negativo
impulsivo)
(*peak negative-
pulse*)
 $= 1350 \text{ V}$

$V_{g^2} = 200 \text{ V}$

$V_{g^1} = -50 \text{ V}$

V_{g^1} (picco negativo)
(*peak negative*)
 $= 300 \text{ V}$

$I_k = 160 \text{ mA}$

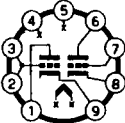
I_k (picco/peak)
 $= 500 \text{ mA}$

$C_{g^1} = 15$
 $C_a = 7,0$
 $C_{g^1-a} = 0,5$
senza schermo
*without external
shield*

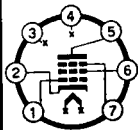
Amplificatore in classe A_1
Class A_1 Amplifier

V_a	= 60	250	V
V_{g^2}	= 150	150	V
V_{g^1}	= 0	-22,5	V
R_i	= —	20	k Ω
S	= —	6600	$\mu\text{A/V}$
I_a	= 345	75	mA
I_{g^3}	= 33	2,4	mA

Pentodo di potenza, amplificatore di deflessione orizzontale in TV.
Beam Power Tube designed for service as horizontal deflection amplifier.

TIPO Type	Limiti massimi Maximum ratings	Capacità in pF Capacitances	Caratteristiche e funzionamento tipico Typical operation														
<p>6DR7</p>  <p>Ingombro Outline $\varnothing=22$ h=60</p> <p>Accensione Heater supply 6,3 V — 0,9 A</p>	<p>Sezione 1 <i>Section No. 1</i></p> <p>Oscillat./Oscillator</p> <p>$V_a = 300$ V</p> <p>V_{g1} (picco negativo) (peak negative)</p> <p>$= 360$ V</p> <p>$W_a = 0,9$ W</p> <p>$I_k = 18$ mA</p> <p>Sezione 2 <i>Section No. 2</i></p> <p>Amplif./Amplifier</p> <p>$V_a = 250$ V</p> <p>V_a (picco/peak)</p> <p>$= 1500$</p> <p>V_{g1} (picco negativo) (peak negative)</p> <p>$= 225$ V</p> <p>$W_a = 6,3$ W</p> <p>$I_k = 45$ mA</p>	<p>Sezione 1 <i>Section No. 1</i></p> <p>$C_g = 2,2$</p> <p>$C_a = 0,34$</p> <p>$C_{g-a} = 4,5$</p> <p>Sezione 2 <i>Section No. 2</i></p> <p>$C_g = 5,5$</p> <p>$C_a = 1,0$</p> <p>$C_{g-a} = 8,5$</p>	<p>Amplificatore in classe A_1 <i>Class A_1 Amplifier</i></p> <table border="0" data-bbox="824 233 1285 481"> <thead> <tr> <th>Sezione 1 <i>Section No. 1</i></th> <th>Sezione 2 <i>Section No. 2</i></th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>$V_a = 250$</td> <td>150 V</td> </tr> <tr> <td>$V_g = -3$</td> <td>-17,5 V</td> </tr> <tr> <td>$I_a = 1,4$</td> <td>35 mA</td> </tr> <tr> <td>$S = 1600$</td> <td>6500 μA/V</td> </tr> <tr> <td>$\mu = 68$</td> <td>6</td> </tr> <tr> <td>$R_i \sim 40000$</td> <td>925 Ω</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Doppio triodo con sezioni disuguali. La sezione 1 (piedini 6, 7 e 8) è progettata per funzionare come oscillatore di deflessione verticale, mentre la sezione 2 (piedini 1, 2 e 3) come amplificatore di deflessione verticale in TV.</p> <p><i>Twin Triode. Section No. 1 connected to pins 6, 7 and 8 intended for operations as a vertical-Deflection Oscillator and Section No. 2 connected to pins 1, 2 and 3 as a Vertical-Deflection Amplifier.</i></p>	Sezione 1 <i>Section No. 1</i>	Sezione 2 <i>Section No. 2</i>	$V_a = 250$	150 V	$V_g = -3$	-17,5 V	$I_a = 1,4$	35 mA	$S = 1600$	6500 μ A/V	$\mu = 68$	6	$R_i \sim 40000$	925 Ω
Sezione 1 <i>Section No. 1</i>	Sezione 2 <i>Section No. 2</i>																
$V_a = 250$	150 V																
$V_g = -3$	-17,5 V																
$I_a = 1,4$	35 mA																
$S = 1600$	6500 μ A/V																
$\mu = 68$	6																
$R_i \sim 40000$	925 Ω																

6DT6S



Ingombro
Outline
Ø=19 h=48

Accensione
Heater supply
6,3 V — 0,3 A

TR=14,5 sec.

V_a	=	300	V
V_{g^2}	=	300	V
V_{g^3}	=	25	V
V_{g^1}	=	0	V
W_a	=	9,5	W

C_{g^1}	=	5,8
C_{g^1-a}	=	0,02
$C_{g^1-g^3}$	=	0,1
C_{g^3}	=	6,1
C_{g^3-a}	=	1,4

con schermo
with external
shield

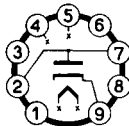
Amplificatore in classe A_1
Class A_1 Amplifier

V_a	=	150	V
V_{g^2}	=	100	V
V_{g^3}	=	0	V
R_k	=	560	Ω
I_a	=	1,1	mA
I_{g^3}	=	2,1	mA
S_{g^1-a}	=	800	μA/V
S_{g^3-a}	=	515	μA/V
R_i	~	0,15	MΩ

Pentodo, progettato per l'uso come rivelatore MF.

Pentode designed for FM detector service.

6DW4B



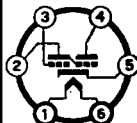
(segue)
(follow)

Massima corrente continua di uscita = 250 mA
Maximum DC Output Current

Massima ampiezza della tensione inversa anodica = 5500 V
Maximum Peak Inverse Plate Voltage

Picco massimo della corrente anodica = 1300 mA
Maximum Peak Plate Current

TIPO <i>Type</i>	Limiti massimi <i>Maximum ratings</i>	Capacità in pF <i>Capacitances</i>	Caratteristiche e funzionamento tipico <i>Typical operation</i>
<p>6DW4B</p> <p><i>(seguito)</i> <i>(following)</i></p> <p>Ingombro Outline Ø=30 h=60</p> <p>Accensione Heater supply 6,3 V — 1,2 A</p> <p>Base: Novar</p>			<p>Caduta interna di tensione a 350 mA = 25 V <i>Plate Voltage Drop (for 350 mA)</i></p> <p>Massima tensione continua tra fila- mento e catodo = 900 V <i>Maximum DC Voltage Heater-Cathode</i></p> <p>Diodo smorzatore per circuito di defles- sione orizzontale in TV colore. <i>Half-Wave Rectifier for color television damper service.</i></p>
<p>6DX8</p> <p>ECL84</p> <p>Accensione Heater supply 6,3 V — 0,72 A</p>			<p>Riferirsi al tipo: $\frac{15DQ8}{PCL84} S$ <i>See Type</i></p>

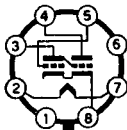
6E5

Ingombro
Outline
 $\varnothing=30$ h=94

Accensione
Heater supply
6,3 V — 0,3 A

Nota: Lo schermo fluorescente è connesso al piedino n. 4.
Luminescent screen is connected to pin No. 4.

Riferirsi al tipo: 6E5GT
See Type

6E5GT

Ingombro
Outline
 $\varnothing=30$ h=70

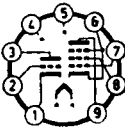
Accensione
Heater supply
6,3 V — 0,3 A

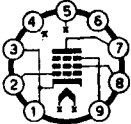
$V_a = 250$ V
 $V_{al} = 250$ V max
 $V_{al} = 125$ V min

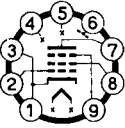
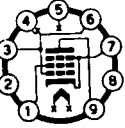
Nota: Lo schermo (al) fluorescente è connesso al piedino n. 4.
Luminescent screen is connected to pin No. 4.

V_a	=	200	250	V
V_{al}	=	200	250	V
R_a	=	1	1	M Ω
I_a	=	0,19	0,24	mA
I_l	=	3	4	mA
V_g per α ombra = 0°	=	-6,5	-8	V
<i>for shadow sector of = 0°</i>				
V_g per α ombra = 90°	=	0	0	V
<i>for Shadow sector of = 90°</i>				

Indicatore di sintonia a raggi catodici.
Tuning indicator with triode unit.

TIPO <i>Type</i>	Limiti massimi <i>Maximum ratings</i>	Capacità in pF <i>Capacitances</i>	Caratteristiche e funzionamento tipico <i>Typical operation</i>																
6EA7GT Accensione Heater supply 6,3 V — 0,3 A			(Vedi dati condensati) (See condensed data section)																
6EA8 Accensione Heater supply 6,3 V — 0,45 A			Riferirsi al tipo: 9AE8 S See Type																
6EB8  Ingombro Outline $\varnothing=22$ h=60 (segue) (follow)	Pentodo <i>Pentode Unit</i> $V_a = 300$ V $V_{g1} = 0$ V $W_a = 4,5$ W $W_{g2} = 1,1$ W Triodo <i>Triode Unit</i> $V_a = 300$ V $V_g = 0$ V	Pentodo <i>Pentode Unit</i> $C_{g1} = 11$ $C_a = 4,2$ $C_{g1-a} = 0,1$ Triodo <i>Triode Unit</i> $C_g = 2,4$ $C_a = 0,36$	Amplificatore in classe A ₁ <i>Class A₁ Amplifier</i> <table border="0"> <thead> <tr> <th>Pentodo <i>Pentode Unit</i></th> <th>Triodo <i>Triode Unit</i></th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>$V_a = 200$</td> <td>250 V</td> </tr> <tr> <td>$V_{g2} = 125$</td> <td>— V</td> </tr> <tr> <td>$V_{g1} = —$</td> <td>—2 V</td> </tr> <tr> <td>$R_k = 68$</td> <td>— Ω</td> </tr> <tr> <td>$I_a = 25$</td> <td>2 mA</td> </tr> <tr> <td>$I_{g2} = 7$</td> <td>— mA</td> </tr> <tr> <td>S = 12500</td> <td>2700 μA/V</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Pentodo <i>Pentode Unit</i>	Triodo <i>Triode Unit</i>	$V_a = 200$	250 V	$V_{g2} = 125$	— V	$V_{g1} = —$	—2 V	$R_k = 68$	— Ω	$I_a = 25$	2 mA	$I_{g2} = 7$	— mA	S = 12500	2700 μ A/V
Pentodo <i>Pentode Unit</i>	Triodo <i>Triode Unit</i>																		
$V_a = 200$	250 V																		
$V_{g2} = 125$	— V																		
$V_{g1} = —$	—2 V																		
$R_k = 68$	— Ω																		
$I_a = 25$	2 mA																		
$I_{g2} = 7$	— mA																		
S = 12500	2700 μ A/V																		

<p>6EB8</p> <p>(seguito) (following)</p> <p>Accensione Heater supply 6,3 V — 0,75 A</p>	<p>$W_a = 0,9 \text{ W}$</p>	<p>$C_{a-g} = 4,4$ senza schermo without external shield</p>	<p>$\mu = \text{—}$ 100 $R_i \sim 75$ 37 $k\Omega$</p> <p>Triodo-pentodo. Triodo, amplificatore di tensione o separatore di sincronismo; pentodo amplificatore video. <i>Triode-Pentode. The triode section is designed to be used as a voltage amplifier or sync separator. The pentode section is designed for video amplifier service.</i></p>
<p>6EH7 EF183 S</p>  <p>Ingombro Outline $\varnothing=22 \text{ h}=55$</p> <p>Accensione Heater supply 6,3 V — 0,3 A TR=14,5 sec.</p>	<p>$V_a = 250 \text{ V}$ $V_{g2} = 250 \text{ V}$ $W_a = 2,5 \text{ W}$ $W_{g2} = 0,65 \text{ W}$ $I_k = 20 \text{ mA}$</p>	<p>$C_{g1} = 9,5$ $C_a = 3$ $C_{g-a} < 0,0055$ senza schermo without external shield</p>	<p>Amplificatore in classe A₁ <i>Class A₁ Amplifier</i></p> <p>$V_a = 200 \text{ V}$ $V_{g3} = 0 \text{ V}$ $V_{g2} = 90 \text{ V}$ $V_{g1} = -2 \text{ V}$ $I_a = 12 \text{ mA}$ $I_{g2} = 4,5 \text{ mA}$ $S = 12500 \mu\text{A/V}$ $R_i = 500 \text{ k}\Omega$</p> <p>Pentodo, amplificatore a FI per TV. <i>Pentode intended for use as IF amplifier in television receivers.</i></p>

TIPO <i>Type</i>	Limiti massimi <i>Maximum ratings</i>	Capacità in pF <i>Capacitances</i>	Caratteristiche e funzionamento tipico <i>Typical operation</i>
<p>6EJ7</p> <p>EF184</p>  <p>Ingombro Outline Ø=22 h=55</p> <p>Accensione Heater supply 6,3 V — 0,3 A TR=14,5 sec.</p>	<p>$V_a = 250$ V</p> <p>$V_{g^2} = 250$ V</p> <p>$W_a = 2,5$ W</p> <p>$W_{g^2} = 0,9$ W</p> <p>$I_k = 25$ mA</p>	<p>$C_{g^1} = 10$</p> <p>$C_a = 3$</p> <p>$C_{a-g^1} < 0,0055$</p> <p>senza schermo <i>without external shield</i></p>	<p>Amplificatore in classe A₁ <i>Class A₁ Amplifier</i></p> <p>$V_a = 200$ V</p> <p>$V_{g^2} = 0$ V</p> <p>$V_{g^1} = 200$ V</p> <p>$V_{g^1} = -2,5$ V</p> <p>$I_a = 10$ mA</p> <p>$I_{g^2} = 4,1$ mA</p> <p>$S = 15$ mA/V</p> <p>$R_i = 280$ kΩ</p> <p>$\mu_{g^2-g^1} = 60$</p> <p>Pentodo, amplificatore a FI per TV. <i>Pentode intended for use as IF amplifier in television receivers.</i></p>
<p>6EM5</p>  <p>(segue) (follow)</p>	<p>Amplificatore di deflessione vertic. <i>Vertical-Deflection Amplifier</i></p> <p>$V_a = 315$ V</p>	<p>$C_{g^1} = 10$</p> <p>$C_a = 5,1$</p> <p>$C_{g^1-a} < 0,7$</p>	<p>Amplificatore in classe A₁ <i>Class A₁ Amplifier</i></p> <p>$V_a = 60 \quad 250$ V</p> <p>$V_{g^2} = 60 \quad 250$ V</p> <p>$V_{g^1} = 0 \quad -18$ V</p> <p>$\mu = \quad \quad 8,7$</p> <p>$S = \quad \quad 5100$ μA/V</p>

6EM5

(seguito)
(following)

Ingombro
Outline
Ø=22 h=71

Accensione
Heater supply
6,3 V — 0,8 A

V_a (picco positivo
impulsivo)
(peak positive-
pulse)

$$= 2200 \text{ V}$$

V_{g^2}

$$= 285 \text{ V}$$

V_{g^1} (picco negativo)
(peak negative)

$$= -250 \text{ V}$$

I_k

$$= 60 \text{ mA}$$

I_k (picco/peak)

$$= 210 \text{ mA}$$

W_a

$$= 10 \text{ W}$$

W_{g^2}

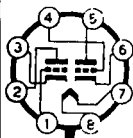
$$= 1,5 \text{ W}$$

$$I_a = 180 \quad 35 \text{ mA}$$

$$I_{g^2} = 30 \quad 3 \text{ mA}$$

**Pentodo, amplificatore di deflessione verti-
cale.**

*Beam Power Tube designed for service as ver-
tical deflection amplifier.*

6EM7

Ingombro
Outline
Ø=30 h=60

(segue)
(follow)

Sezione 1 (oscillat.)
Section N. 1 (oscill.)

V_a

$$= 330 \text{ V}$$

W_a

$$= 1,5 \text{ W}$$

V_g (picco negativo)
(negative peak)

$$= 400 \text{ V}$$

I_k

$$= 22 \text{ mA}$$

I_k (picco/peak)

$$= 77 \text{ mA}$$

R_g

$$= 2,2 \text{ M}\Omega$$

Sezione 1
Section N. 1

C_g

$$= 2,2$$

C_a

$$= 0,6$$

C_{g-a}

$$= 4,8$$

Sezione 2
Section No. 2

C_g

$$= 7$$

C_a

$$= 1,8$$

C_{g-a}

$$= 10$$

Amplificatore in classe A_1
Class A_1 Amplifier

Sezione 1

Section No. 1

V_a

Sezione 2

Section No. 2

V_a

V_a

V_g

V_g

I_a

I_a

S

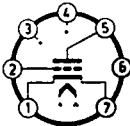
S

μ

μ

R_i

R_i

TIPO Type	Limiti massimi Maximum ratings	Capacità in pF Capacitances	Caratteristiche e funzionamento tipico Typical operation
<p>6EM7</p> <p>Accensione Heater supply 6,3 V — 0,925 A</p> <p>(seguito) (following)</p>	<p>Sezione 2 (amplif.) Section No. 2 (ampl.)</p> <p>$V_a = 330 \text{ V}$ $W_a = 10 \text{ W}$ V_a (picco positivo) (peak positive) $= 1500 \text{ V}$ V_g (picco negativo) (peak negative) $= 250 \text{ V}$ $I_k = 50 \text{ mA}$ I_k (picco/peak) $= 175 \text{ mA}$ $R_g = 2,2 \text{ M}\Omega$</p>		<p>Doppio triodo con sezioni disuguali. La sezione 1 (piedini 4, 5 e 6) è progettata per funzionare come oscillatore di deflessione verticale, mentre la sezione 2 (piedini 1, 2 e 3) come amplificatore di deflessione verticale in TV.</p> <p><i>TwIn Triode - Section No. 1 connected to pins 4, 5 and 6 is intended for operation as a Vertical-Deflection Oscillator and Section No. 2 connected to pins 1, 2 and 3 as a Vertical-Deflection Amplifier.</i></p>
<p>6ER5 EC95</p>  <p>(segue) (follow)</p>	<p>$V_a = 250 \text{ V}$ $W_a = 2,2 \text{ W}$ $I_k = 20 \text{ mA}$ $V_g = -50 \text{ V}$ $R_g = 1 \text{ M}\Omega$</p>	<p>$C_g = 4,4$ $C_a = 3,0$ $C_{a-g} = 0,38$ senza schermo Without external shield</p> <p>$C_g = 4,4$ $C_a = 4,0$</p>	<p>Amplificatore in classe A_1 Class A_1 Amplifier</p> <p>$V_a = 200 \text{ V}$ $V_g = -1,2 \text{ V}$ $I_a = 10 \text{ mA}$ $S = 10500 \mu\text{A/V}$ $\mu = 80$ $R_i = 8 \text{ k}\Omega$</p>

<p>6ER5 EC95</p> <p><i>(seguito)</i> <i>(following)</i></p> <p>Ingombro Outline Ø=19 h=48</p> <p>Accensione Heater supply 6,3 V — 0,18 A</p>		<p>$C_{a-g} = 0,36$ con schermo with external shield</p>	<p>Triodo, amplificatore a RF per TV-VHF. <i>Triode intended for use as RF amplifier in VHF television receivers.</i></p>
<p>6ES8 ECC189</p> <p>Accensione Heater supply 6,3 V — 0,365 A</p>			<p>Riferirsi al tipo: $\frac{7ES8}{PCC189}$ S <i>See Type</i></p>

TIPO Type	Limiti massimi Maximum ratings	Capacità in pF Capacitances	Caratteristiche e funzionamento tipico Typical operation
<p>6EW6</p> <p>Ingombro Outline Ø=30 h=48</p> <p>Accensione Heater supply 6,3 V — 0,4 A</p>	$V_a = 330 \text{ V}$ $V_{g1} = 0 \text{ V}$ $W_a = 3,1 \text{ W}$ $W_{g2} = 0,65 \text{ W}$	$C_{g1} = 10$ $C_a = 3,4$ $C_{g1-a} = 0,03$ con schermo <i>with external shield</i> $C_{g1} = 10$ $C_a = 2,4$ $C_{g1-a} = 0,04$ senza schermo <i>without external shield</i>	<p>Amplificatore in classe A₁ Class A₁ Amplifier</p> $V_a = 125 \text{ V}$ $V_{g2} = 125 \text{ V}$ $R_k = 56 \text{ } \Omega$ $R_i \sim 200 \text{ k}\Omega$ $S = 14 \text{ } \mu\text{A/V}$ $I_a = 11 \text{ mA}$ $I_{g2} = 3,2 \text{ mA}$ <p>Pentodo, amplificatore a FI per TV. <i>Pentode intended for use as IF amplifier in television receivers.</i></p>
<p>6F6GT</p> <p>(segue) (follow)</p>	$V_a = 375 \text{ V}$ $V_{g2} = 285 \text{ V}$ $W_a = 11 \text{ W}$ $W_{g2} = 3,75 \text{ W}$	$C_{g1} = 8,0$ $C_a = 6,5$ $C_{g1-a} = 0,5$ con schermo connesso all'anodo <i>with external shield connected to the plate</i>	<p>Amplificatore in classe A₁ Class A₁ Amplifier</p> $V_a = 250 \quad 285 \quad \text{V}$ $V_{g2} = 250 \quad 285 \quad \text{V}$ $V_{g1} = -16,5 \quad -20 \quad \text{V}$ $I_a = 34 \quad 38 \quad \text{mA}$ $I_{g2} = 6,5 \quad 7 \quad \text{mA}$ $R_i \sim 80 \quad 78 \quad \text{k}\Omega$ $S = 2500 \quad 2550 \text{ } \mu\text{A/V}$ $R_a = 7 \quad 7 \quad \text{k}\Omega$

6F6GT

(seguito)
(following)

Ingombro
Outline
Ø=30 h=78

Accensione
Heater supply
6,3 V — 0,7 A

W_o = 3,2 4,8 W
d = 8 9 %

Amplificatore controfase classe A₁
(Valori per due valvole)

Push-Pull - Class A₁
(Values are for 2 tubes)

V_a = 315 V

V_{g^2} = 285 V

V_{g^1} = -24 V

I_a = 62 mA

I_{g^2} = 12 mA

R_{a-a} = 10 kΩ

W_o = 11 W

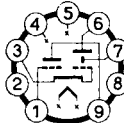
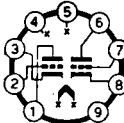
d = 4 %

Pentodo, amplificatore di potenza a BF.
Pentode Power Tube intended for use as Power Amplifier.

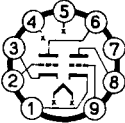
6FD5

Accensione
Heater supply
6,3 V — 0,9 A

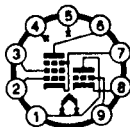
Riferirsi al tipo: 6QL6
See Type

TIPO Type	Limiti massimi Maximum ratings	Capacità in pF Capacitances	Caratteristiche e funzionamento tipico Typical operation
<p>6FG6 EM84</p>  <p>Ingombro Outline Ø=22 h=66</p> <p>Accensione Heater supply 6,3 V — 0,21 A</p>	<p>$V_a = 300 \text{ V}$ $V_{\text{defl}} = 300 \text{ V}$ $V_{\text{al}} = 300 \text{ V}$ $V_{\text{al}} = 170 \text{ V min.}$ $W_a = 0,5 \text{ W}$ $I_k = 3 \text{ mA}$ $R_g = 3 \text{ M}\Omega$</p>		<p>(piedini 7 e 9 collegati esternamente) (Pins 7 and 9 external together connected)</p> <p>$V_b = 250 \text{ V}$ $V_{\text{al}} = 250 \text{ V}$ $R_{\text{a+defl}} = 470 \text{ k}\Omega$ $R_g = 3 \text{ M}\Omega$ $V_g = 0 -22 \text{ mA}$ $I_a = 0,45 \text{ mA}$ $I_{\text{al}} = 1 \text{ mA}$ $L = \sim 21 \text{ mm}$</p> <p>Indicatore di sintonia. <i>Tuning indicator with triode unit.</i></p>
<p>6FQ7</p>  <p>(segue) (follow)</p>		<p>Sezione 1 (1) Section No. 1</p> <p>$C_g = 2,4$ $C_a = 0,34$ $C_{g-a} = 3,6$</p> <p>Sezione 2 (2) Section No. 2</p> <p>$C_g = 2,4$</p>	<p>Riferirsi al tipo: 12CG7 See Type</p>

<p>6FQ7</p> <p>(seguito) (following)</p> <p>Ingombro Outline Ø=22 h=60</p> <p>Accensione Heater supply 6,3 V — 0,3 A</p>		<p>$C_a = 0,26$ $C_{g-a} = 3,8$</p> <p>(1) piedini 6, 7 e 8. pins 6, 7 and (2) piedini 1, 2 e 3. pins 1, 2 and 3.</p>	<p>Doppio triodo oscillatore di deflessione orizzontale o verticale in TV. <i>TwIn Triode intended for operation as a Horizontal-Deflection Oscillator or as Vertical Deflection Oscillator.</i></p>
<p>6FY5</p> <p>EC97</p> <p>Accensione Heater supply 6,3 V — 0,215 A</p>			<p>Riferirsi al tipo: $\frac{5FY5}{PC97}$ <i>See Type</i></p>
<p>6GB5</p> <p>EL500</p> <p>Accensione Heater supply 6,3 V — 1,38 A</p>			<p>Riferirsi al tipo: $\frac{27GB5}{PL500}$ S <i>See Type</i></p>

TIPO Type	Limiti massimi Maximum ratings	Capacità in pF Capacitances	Caratteristiche e funzionamento tipico Typical operation
<p>6GF7A</p>  <p>Ingombro Outline Ø=30 h=50</p> <p>Accensione Heater supply 6,3 V — 0,98 A</p> <p>Base: Novar</p>	<p>Triodo 1 (1) <i>Triode No. 1</i></p> <p>$V_a = 330 \text{ V}$ $W_a = 1,5 \text{ W}$ $I_a = 22 \text{ mA}$ I_a (picco/peak) = 77 mA $R_g = 2,2 \text{ M}\Omega$</p> <p>Triodo 2 (2) <i>Triode No. 2</i></p> <p>$V_a = 330 \text{ V}$ $W_a = 11 \text{ W}$ $I_a = 50 \text{ mA}$ I_a (picco/peak) = 175 mA $R_g = 2,2 \text{ M}\Omega$</p> <p>(1) piedini 1, 8 e 9. <i>pins 1, 8 and 9.</i></p> <p>(2) piedini 2, 3 e 6. <i>pins 2, 3 and 6.</i></p>	<p>Triodo 1 (1) <i>Triode No. 1</i></p> <p>$C_g = 2,4$ $C_a = 0,26$ $C_{ag} = 4,6$</p> <p>Triodo 2 (2) <i>Triode No. 2</i></p> <p>$C_g = 6,5$ $C_a = 1,4$ $C_{g-a} = 9$</p>	<p>Amplificatore in classe A₁ <i>Class A₁ Amplifier</i></p> <p>Triodo 1 (1) <i>Triode No. 1</i></p> <p>$V_a = 250$ $V_g = -3$ $I_a = 1,4$ $\mu = 64$ $R_i = 4000\Omega$</p> <p>Triodo 2 (2) <i>Triode No. 2</i></p> <p>60 150 250 V 0 -20 -28 V 95 50 10 mA — 5,4 — — 750 — Ω</p> <p>Doppio Triodo con sezioni disuguali. La sezione 1 è progettata per funzionare come oscillatore di deflessione verticale, mentre la sezione 2 come amplificatore di deflessione verticale in TV colore. <i>Twin Triode. Section No. 1 is intended for operation as a Vertical-Deflection Oscillator and Section No. 2 as a Vertical-Deflection Amplifier for color television service.</i></p>

6GH8A



Ingombro
Outline
 $\varnothing=22$ h=49

Accensione
Heater supply
6,3 V 0,45 A

Pentodo *Pentode Unit*

$V_a = 350$ V
 $V_{g^2} = 330$ V
 $W_a = 2,5$ W
 $W_{g^2} = 0,55$ W
 $I_k = 20$ mA
 I_k (picco/peak) = 300 mA
 $R_{g^1} = 2,2$ M Ω (1)

Triodo *Triode Unit*

$V_a = 33$ V
 $W_a = 2,5$ W
 $R_g = 2,2$ M Ω (1)

(1) Polarizzazione
fissa o autom.
*Automatic/Fixed
bias.*

Pentodo *Pentode Unit*

$C_{g^1} = 5,5$
 $C_a = 2,6$
 $C_{g^1-a} = 0,02$

Triodo *Triode Unit*

$C_g = 3,4$
 $C_a = 1,7$
 $C_{g-a} = 1,6$

Amplificatore in classe A₁ *Class A₁ Amplifier*

Pentodo *Pentode Unit*

$V_a = 125$
 $V_{g^2} = 125$
 $V_{g^1} = -1$
 $I_a = 12$
 $I_{g^2} = 4$
 $S = 7500$
 $R_i = 200$
 $\mu = -$
 $V_{g^1} = -8$

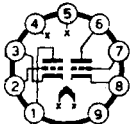
(2) per I_a 10 μ A.

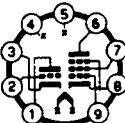
Triodo *Triode Unit*

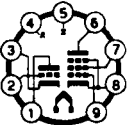
125 V
 $-$ V
 -1 V
13,5 mA
 $-$ mA
8500 μ A/V
5,4 k Ω
46
 -8 V (2)

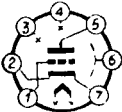
**Triodo Pentodo per impiego in TV: Multi-
vibratore, oscillatore di deflessione verti-
cale, AGC, separatore sincronismi.**

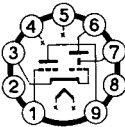
*Triode-Pentode designed for television service:
Multivibrator-Type, Horizontal-Deflection Oscilla-
tor, AGC Amplifier, and sync-separator applica-
tions.*

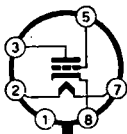
TIPO Type	Limiti massimi Maximum ratings	Capacità in pF Capacitances	Caratteristiche e funzionamento tipico Typical operation
6GJ7 ECF801 Accensione Heater supply 6,3 V — 0,41 A			Riferirsi al tipo: $\frac{8GJ7}{PCF801}$ S See Type
6GU7  Ingombro Outline $\varnothing=22$ h=60 Accensione Heater supply 6,3 V — 0,6 A (segue) (follow)	Per ciasc. sezione Each Section $V_a = 300$ V $V_g = 0$ V $W_a = 3$ W $R_g = 1$ M Ω	Sezione 1 (1) Section No. 1 $C_g = 3,4$ $C_a = 0,44$ $C_{g-a} = 3$ Sezione 2 (2) Section No. 2 $C_g = 3,6$ $C_a = 0,34$ $C_{g-a} = 3$ (1) piedini 6, 7 e 8. pins 6, 7 and 8.	Amplificatore in classe A ₁ (per ciascuna sezione) Class A ₁ Amplifier (Each Section) $V_a = 250$ V $V_g = -10,5$ V $I_a = 11,5$ mA I_a (per $V_g = -14$ V) = 4 mA $S = 3100$ μ A/V $R_i = 5500$ Ω $\mu = 17$

6GU7 <i>(seguito)</i> <i>(following)</i>		(2) piedini 1, 2 e 3. <i>pins 1, 2 and 3.</i>	Doppio triodo a medio «μ» per circuiti di matricizzazione in TV colore. <i>Medium-μ Twin Triode for use in the matrix- ing circuits of color TV receivers.</i>
6GV7 ECF805 Accensione Heater supply 6,3 V — 0,35 A			Riferirsi al tipo: $\frac{7GV7}{PCF805}$ S <i>See Type</i>
6GV8 ECL85  Ingombro Outline $\varnothing=22$ h=71 Accensione Heater supply 6,3 V — 0,9 A <i>(segue)</i> <i>(follow)</i>	Pentodo <i>Pentode Unit</i> $V_a = 250$ V $V_{g2} = 250$ V $W_a = 7$ W $W_{g2} = 1,5$ W $I_k = 75$ mA Triodo <i>Triode Unit</i> $V_a = 250$ V $W_a = 0,5$ W $I_a = 15$ mA	$C_{g1-aP} < 0,6$ $C_{gT-aP} < 0,03$ $C_{gP-aT} < 0,08$ $C_{g-fT} < 0,15$ $C_{g1-f} < 0,2$	Pentodo <i>Pentode Unit</i> $V_a = 50$ $V_{g2} = 170$ $V_{g1} = -1$ $I_a = -$ I_a (picco/peak) $= 200$ I_{g2} (picco/peak) $= 35$ $S = -$ $R_i = -$ $\mu = -$ Triodo <i>Triode Unit</i> 100 V $-$ V 0 V 10 mA 10 mA $-$ mA $5,5$ mA/V 9 k Ω 50

TIPO <i>Type</i>	Limiti massimi <i>Maximum ratings</i>	Capacità in pF <i>Capacitances</i>	Caratteristiche e funzionamento tipico <i>Typical operation</i>
6GV8 ECL85 <i>(seguito)</i> <i>(following)</i>			Triodo-pentodo, finale deflessione verticale e oscillatore verticale o amplificatore d'impulsi in TV. <i>Triode-Pentode.</i> <i>Triode intended for use as frame oscillator or pulse amplifier. Pentode intended for use as frame output tube.</i>
6GW8 ECL86 Accensione Heater supply 6,3 V — 0,7 A			Riferirsi al tipo: $\frac{14GW8}{PCL86}$ S <i>See Type</i>
6GX6  <i>(segue)</i> <i>(follow)</i>	$V_a = 275 \text{ V}$ V_{g2} (picco positivo) <i>(peak positive)</i> $= 23 \text{ V}$ V_{g3} (picco negativo) <i>(peak negative)</i> $= -90 \text{ V}$ $V_{bg2} = 275 \text{ V}$ $V_{g1} = -45 \div 0 \text{ V}$	$C_{g1} = 8$ $C_{g3} = 6 \div 7,5$ $C_{g1-a} < 0,026$ $C_{g3-a} = 1,6$ $C_{g1-g3} < 0,12$ senza schermo <i>without external shield</i>	Amplificatore in classe A₁ <i>Class A₁ Amplifier</i> $V_a = 150 \text{ V}$ $V_{g3} = 0 \text{ V}$ $V_{g2} = 100 \text{ V}$ $R_k = 180 \Omega$ $I_a = 3,7 \text{ mA}$ $I_{g2} = 3 \text{ mA}$ $S_{g1} = 3,7 \text{ mA/V}$

<p>6GX6</p> <p><i>(seguito)</i> <i>(following)</i></p> <p>Ingombro Outline Ø=19 h=48</p> <p>Accensione Heater supply 6,3 V — 0,45 A</p>	<p>$W_a = 1,5 \text{ W}$ $W_{g^3} = 0,1 \text{ W}$</p>		<p>$S_{g^3} = 0,75 \text{ mA/V}$ $R_i \sim 140 \text{ k}\Omega$</p> <p>Pentodo, rivelatore MF e preamplificatore BF audio. <i>Pentode for FM Sound-Detector service and AF pre-amplifier.</i></p>
<p>6HA5 EC900</p>  <p>Ingombro Outline Ø=19 h=35</p> <p>Accensione Heater supply 6,3 V — 0,18 A</p>	<p>$V_a = 200 \text{ V}$ $W_a = 2,2 \text{ W}$ $I_a = 20 \text{ mA}$ $V_g = -50 \text{ V}$</p>	<p>$C_g = 4,3$ $C_a = 2,9$ $C_{g-a} = 0,36$ con schermo <i>With external shield</i></p>	<p>Amplificatore in classe A₁ <i>Class A₁ Amplifier</i></p> <p>$V_a = 135 \text{ V}$ $V_g = -1 \text{ V}$ $I_a = 11,5 \text{ mA}$ $S = 14,5 \text{ mA/V}$ $\mu = 72$</p> <p>Triodo, amplificatore a RF per sintonizzatori TV-VHF. <i>Triode intended for use as RF amplifier in VHF television tuners.</i></p>

TIPO Type	Limiti massimi Maximum ratings	Capacità in pF Capacitances	Caratteristiche e funzionamento tipico Typical operation
<p>6HU6</p> <hr/> <p>EM87</p>  <p>Ingombro Outline Ø=22 h=66</p> <p>Accensione Heater supply 6,3 V — 0,3 A</p>	<p>$V_a = 300 \text{ V}$</p> <p>$V_{\text{defl}} = 300 \text{ V}$</p> <p>$V_{\text{al}} = 300 \text{ V}$</p> <p>$V_{\text{al}} = 170 \text{ min.}$</p> <p>$W_a = 0,6 \text{ W}$</p> <p>$I_k = 5 \text{ mA}$</p> <p>$R_g = 3 \text{ M}\Omega$</p>		<p>(piedini 7 e 9 collegati esternamente) (Pins 7 and 9 external together connected)</p> <p>$V_b = 250 \text{ V}$</p> <p>$V_{\text{al}} = 250 \text{ V}$</p> <p>$R_{\text{a+Defl}} = 100 \text{ k}\Omega$</p> <p>$R_g = 3 \text{ M}\Omega$</p> <p>$V_g = 0 \quad -10 \quad -15 \text{ V}$</p> <p>$I_{\text{a+Defl}} = 2 \quad 0,5 \quad 0,2 \text{ mA}$</p> <p>$I_{\text{al}} = 1 \quad 1,8 \quad 2 \text{ mA}$</p> <p>$L = 21 \quad 0 \quad -1,5 \text{ mm (1)}$</p> <p>(1) I valori negativi indicano la sovrapposizione del tratto luminoso «L». <i>Negative values of the shade length («L») mean overlapping.</i></p> <p>Indicatore di sintonia. <i>Tuning indicator with triode unit.</i></p>

6J5GT

Ingombro
Outline

$\varnothing=30$ h=70

Accensione
Heater supply
6,3 V — 0,3 A

$V_a = 300$ V
 $V_{g1} = 0$ V
 $W_a = 2,5$ W
 $I_k = 20$ mA
 $R_g = 1$ M Ω

$C_g = 4,2$
 $C_{g1} = 5$
 $C_{g-a} = 3,8$

Amplificatore in classe A_1
Class A_1 Amplifier

$V_a = 90 \quad 250$ V
 $V_g = 0 \quad -8$ V
 $I_a = 10 \quad 9$ mA
 $R_i \sim 6,7 \quad 7,7$ k Ω
 $S \sim 3000 \quad 2600$ μ A/V
 $\mu = 20 \quad 20$

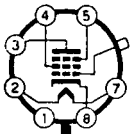
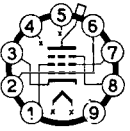
Triodo, amplificatore a BF rivelatore ed oscillatore.

Triode intended for use as a detector or audio amplifier.

6J6**ECC91**

Accensione
Heater supply
6,3 V — 0,45 A

(Vedi dati condensati)
 (See condensed data section)

TIPO <i>Type</i>	Limiti massimi <i>Maximum ratings</i>	Capacità in pF <i>Capacitances</i>	Caratteristiche e funzionamento tipico <i>Typical operation</i>			
6J7GT  Ingombro <i>Outline</i> $\varnothing=30$ h=68 Accensione <i>Heater supply</i> 6,3 V — 0,3 A	$V_a = 300$ V $V_{g2} = 125$ V $V_{g1} = 0$ V $W_a = 0,75$ W $W_{g2} = 0,10$ W Collegato a Triodo <i>Triode operation</i> $V_a = 250$ V $W_a = 1,75$ W	$C_{g1} = 4,6$ $C_a = 12$ $C_{g1-a} = 0,005$ con schermo <i>with external shield</i>	Amplificatore in classe A₁ <i>Class A₁ Amplifier</i>			
			Collegato a Pentodo <i>Pentode operation</i>		Collegato a Triodo <i>Triode operation</i>	
			$V_a = 100$	250	250	V
			$V_{g2} = 100$	100	$—$	V
			$V_{g1} = -3$	-3	-8	V
			$I_a = 2$	2	$6,5$	mA
			$I_{g2} = 0,5$	$0,5$	$—$	mA
			$R_i \sim 1000$	1000	$10,5$	$k\Omega$
			$S = 1185$	1225	1900	$\mu A/V$
			$\mu = —$	$—$	20	
			Pentodo, amplificatore a BF. <i>Pentode intended for use as audio amplifier.</i>			
6JE6A  (segue) <i>(follow)</i>	$V_a = 990$ V V_a (picco positivo) <i>(peak positive)</i> $= 7500$ V V_a (picco negativo) <i>(peak negative)</i> $= 1100$ V $V_{g2} = 220$ V	$C_{g1} = 22$ $C_a = 11$ $C_{g1-a} = 0, 56$	$V_a = —$	55	175	V
			V_a (picco/peak) $= 5000$	$—$	$—$	V
			$V_{g3} = 30$	30	30	V
			$V_{g2} = 125$	125	125	V
			$V_{g1} = —$	0	-25	V
			$I_a = —$	580	130	mA
			$I_{g2} = —$	40	$2,8$	mA

6JE6A

(seguito)
(following)

Ingombro
Outline
Ø=40 h=100

Accensione
Heater supply
6,3 V — 2,5 A

Base: Novar

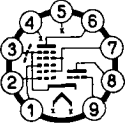
$V_{g3} = 75 \text{ V}$
 V_{g1} (picco negativo)
(peak negative)
 $= 330 \text{ V}$
 $W_a = 30 \text{ W}$
 $W_{g2} = 5 \text{ W}$
 $I_k = 350 \text{ mA}$
 I_k (picco/peak)
 $= 1200 \text{ mA}$
 $R_{g1} = 0,47 \text{ M}\Omega$
 $10 \text{ M}\Omega$ (1)

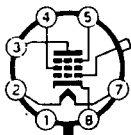
(1) Per funzionam.
impulsivo
anodico
*For plate-pulsed
operation.*

$V_{g1} = -120 \text{ V}$ — —54 V (2)
 $S = \text{—} \text{—} 9600 \mu\text{A/V}$
 $R_i = \text{—} \text{—} 5800 \Omega$

(2) Per $I_a = 1 \text{ mA}$
For plate = 1 mA.

**Pentodo finale di deflessione orizzontale
per TV colore.**
*Beam Power Tube for color TV Horizontal-De-
flection-Amplifier applications.*

TIPO Type	Limiti massimi Maximum ratings	Capacità in pF Capacitances	Caratteristiche e funzionamento tipico Typical operation																		
<p>6JX7 ECH84</p>  <p>Ingombro Outline Ø=22 h=60</p> <p>Accensione Heater supply 6,3 V — 0,3 A</p> <p>TR=14,5 sec.</p>	<p>Eptodo Heptode Unit</p> <p>$V_a = 250 \text{ V}$ $V_{g^{2-4}} = 250 \text{ V}$ $W_a = 1,7 \text{ W}$ $W_{g^{2-4}} = 0,8 \text{ W}$ $-V_{g^1} = 150 \text{ V}$ $-V_{g^3} = 150 \text{ V}$ $I_k = 12,5 \text{ mA}$</p> <p>Triodo Triode Unit</p> <p>$V_a = 250 \text{ V}$ $W_a = 1,3 \text{ W}$ $-V_g = 200 \text{ V}$ $I_k = 10 \text{ mA}$</p>	<p>Eptodo Heptode Unit</p> <p>$C_{a-g} < 0,009$</p> <p>Triodo Triode Unit</p> <p>$C_g = 3$ $C_a = 1,1$</p>	<p>Amplificatore in classe A₁ Class A₁ Amplifier</p> <table border="0"> <tr> <td>Eptodo Heptode Unit</td> <td>Triodo Triode Unit</td> </tr> <tr> <td>$V_a = 135$</td> <td>50 V</td> </tr> <tr> <td>$V_{g^{2-4}} = 14$</td> <td>— V</td> </tr> <tr> <td>$V_{g^3} = -2 \text{ (1)}$</td> <td>— V</td> </tr> <tr> <td>$V_{g^1} = -1,9 \text{ (2)}$</td> <td>0 V</td> </tr> <tr> <td>$I_a = 1,7$</td> <td>3 mA</td> </tr> <tr> <td>$I_{g^{2-4}} = 0,9$</td> <td>— mA</td> </tr> <tr> <td>$S = 2200$</td> <td>3700 $\mu\text{A/V}$</td> </tr> <tr> <td>$\mu = \text{—}$</td> <td>50</td> </tr> </table> <p>(1) $V_{g^1} = 0$; $I_a = 20 \mu\text{A}$ (2) $V_{g^3} = 0$; $I_a = 20 \mu\text{A}$.</p> <p>Triodo-Eptodo separatore di sincronismi e oscillatore. Triode-Heptode intended for use as pulse separator, noise inverter and sync amplifier.</p>	Eptodo Heptode Unit	Triodo Triode Unit	$V_a = 135$	50 V	$V_{g^{2-4}} = 14$	— V	$V_{g^3} = -2 \text{ (1)}$	— V	$V_{g^1} = -1,9 \text{ (2)}$	0 V	$I_a = 1,7$	3 mA	$I_{g^{2-4}} = 0,9$	— mA	$S = 2200$	3700 $\mu\text{A/V}$	$\mu = \text{—}$	50
Eptodo Heptode Unit	Triodo Triode Unit																				
$V_a = 135$	50 V																				
$V_{g^{2-4}} = 14$	— V																				
$V_{g^3} = -2 \text{ (1)}$	— V																				
$V_{g^1} = -1,9 \text{ (2)}$	0 V																				
$I_a = 1,7$	3 mA																				
$I_{g^{2-4}} = 0,9$	— mA																				
$S = 2200$	3700 $\mu\text{A/V}$																				
$\mu = \text{—}$	50																				

6K7G**Ingombro**

Outline

Ø=39 h=95

Accensione

Heater supply

6,3 V — 0,3 A

V_a	=	300	V
V_{g^2}	=	125	V
V_{g^1}	=	0	V
W_a	=	2,75	W
W_{g^2}	=	0,35	W

C_{g^1}	=	5
C_a	=	12
C_{g^1-a}	=	0,007
con schermo		
<i>with external shield</i>		

Amplificatore in classe A_1 *Class A_1 Amplifier*

V_a	=	100	250	250	V
V_{g^2}	=	100	100	125	V
V_{g^1}	=	-3	-3	-3	V
I_a	=	6,5	7,0	10,5	mA
I_{g^2}	=	1,6	1,7	2,6	mA
R_i	~	250	800	600	kΩ
S	=	1325	1450	1650	μA/V

Pentodo, amplificatore a RF e FI.*Pentode intended for use as RF or IF amplifier.***6K7GT****Ingombro**

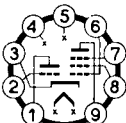
Outline

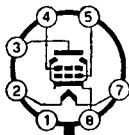
Ø=30 h=68

C_{g^1}	=	4,6
C_a	=	12
C_{g^1-a}	=	0,005
con schermo		
<i>with external shield</i>		

Riferirsi al tipo: 6K7G

See Type

TIPO <i>Type</i>	Limiti massimi <i>Maximum ratings</i>	Capacità in pF <i>Capacitances</i>	Caratteristiche e funzionamento tipico <i>Typical operation</i>																														
<p>6KA8</p>  <p>Ingombro <i>Outline</i> Ø=22 h=60</p> <p>Accensione <i>Heater supply</i> 6,3 V — 0,6 A</p>	<p>Pentodo <i>Pentode Unit</i></p> <p>$V_a = 300 \text{ V}$ $V_{g^2} = 300 \text{ V}$ $V_{g^1} = 50 \text{ V}$ $W_a = 2 \text{ W}$ $W_{g^2} = 1,1 \text{ W}$ $R_{g^1} = 0,5 \text{ M}\Omega \text{ (1)}$ $1 \text{ M}\Omega \text{ (2)}$</p> <p>Triodo <i>Triode Unit</i></p> <p>$V_a = 300 \text{ V}$ $V_g = 50 \text{ V}$ $W_a = 1,1 \text{ W}$ $R_g = 0,25 \text{ M}\Omega \text{ (1)}$ $1 \text{ M}\Omega \text{ (2)}$</p> <p>(1) Polarizzazione fissa. <i>Fixed bias.</i> (2) Polarizzazione automatica. <i>Automatic bias.</i></p>	<p>Pentodo <i>Pentode Unit</i></p> <p>$C_{g^1} = 9,5$ $C_{g^1-a} = 0,1$ $C_{g^1-g^3} = 0,5$ $C_{g^3-a} = 2,2$</p> <p>Triodo <i>Triode Unit</i></p> <p>$C_g = 2,8$ $C_a = 2,2$ $C_{g-a} = 2,2$</p>	<p>Amplificatore in classe A₁ <i>Class A₁ Amplifier</i></p> <table border="0"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="833 227 937 284">Pentodo <i>Pentode Unit</i></th> <th data-bbox="1239 227 1391 284">Triodo <i>Triode Unit</i></th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>$V_a = 150$</td> <td>200 V</td> </tr> <tr> <td>$V_{g^3} = 0$</td> <td>— V</td> </tr> <tr> <td>$V_{g^2} = 100$</td> <td>— V</td> </tr> <tr> <td>$V_{g^1} = 0$</td> <td>—2 V</td> </tr> <tr> <td>$R_k = 180$</td> <td>— Ω</td> </tr> <tr> <td>$I_a = 4$</td> <td>4 mA</td> </tr> <tr> <td>$I_{g^2} = 2,8$</td> <td>— mA</td> </tr> <tr> <td>$V_g = —$</td> <td>—5 V (1)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>$V_{g^1} = -4 \text{ (2)}$</td> <td>— V</td> </tr> <tr> <td>$V_{g^3} = -7 \text{ (2)}$</td> <td>— V</td> </tr> <tr> <td>$S = 4400$</td> <td>4000 $\mu\text{A/V}$</td> </tr> <tr> <td>$S_{g^3-a} = 600$</td> <td>— $\mu\text{A/V}$</td> </tr> <tr> <td>$R_i = 100$</td> <td>17,5 kΩ</td> </tr> <tr> <td>$\mu = —$</td> <td>70</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Note/Notes: (1) Per (for) $I_a=10 \mu\text{A}$ (2) Per (for) $I_a=20 \mu\text{A}$</p> <p>Pentodo a interdizione rapida. Triodo ad alto «μ». Invertitore di sincronismi, AGC e antidisturbo in TV. <i>Sharp-cutoff pentode. High-mu triode. Noise inverter, AGC amplifier in television receivers.</i></p>	Pentodo <i>Pentode Unit</i>	Triodo <i>Triode Unit</i>	$V_a = 150$	200 V	$V_{g^3} = 0$	— V	$V_{g^2} = 100$	— V	$V_{g^1} = 0$	—2 V	$R_k = 180$	— Ω	$I_a = 4$	4 mA	$I_{g^2} = 2,8$	— mA	$V_g = —$	—5 V (1)	$V_{g^1} = -4 \text{ (2)}$	— V	$V_{g^3} = -7 \text{ (2)}$	— V	$S = 4400$	4000 $\mu\text{A/V}$	$S_{g^3-a} = 600$	— $\mu\text{A/V}$	$R_i = 100$	17,5 k Ω	$\mu = —$	70
Pentodo <i>Pentode Unit</i>	Triodo <i>Triode Unit</i>																																
$V_a = 150$	200 V																																
$V_{g^3} = 0$	— V																																
$V_{g^2} = 100$	— V																																
$V_{g^1} = 0$	—2 V																																
$R_k = 180$	— Ω																																
$I_a = 4$	4 mA																																
$I_{g^2} = 2,8$	— mA																																
$V_g = —$	—5 V (1)																																
$V_{g^1} = -4 \text{ (2)}$	— V																																
$V_{g^3} = -7 \text{ (2)}$	— V																																
$S = 4400$	4000 $\mu\text{A/V}$																																
$S_{g^3-a} = 600$	— $\mu\text{A/V}$																																
$R_i = 100$	17,5 k Ω																																
$\mu = —$	70																																

6L6G**Ingombro**

Outline

Ø=51 h=123

Accensione

Heater supply

6,3 V — 0,9 A

(segue)

(follow)

V_a	=	360	V
V_{g2}	=	270	V
W_a	=	19	W
W_{g2}	=	2,5	W

C_{g1}	=	11,5
C_a	=	9,5
C_{g1-a}	=	0,9

Amplificatore in classe A₁
Class A₁ Power Amplifier

V_a	=	250	350	250	300	V
V_{g2}	=	250	250	250	200	V
V_{g1}	=	-14	-18	—	—	V
R_k	=	—	—	170	220	Ω
I_a	=	72	54	75	51	mA
I_{g2}	=	5	2,5	5,4	3	mA
R_i	~	22,5	33	—	—	kΩ
S	=	6000	5200	—	—	μA/V
R_a	=	2,5	4,2	2,5	4,5	kΩ
W_o	=	6,5	10,8	6,5	6,5	W
d	=	10	15	10	11	%

Amplificatore in classe A₁
Class A₁ Power amplifier
Collegato a triodo - Triode operation

V_a	=	250	250	V
V_g	=	-20	—	V
R_k	=	—	490	Ω
I_a	=	14,1	14,1	mA
R_i	~	1,7	—	kΩ
μ	=	8	—	
S	=	4700	—	μA/V
R_a	=	5	6	kΩ
W_o	=	1,4	1,3	W
d	=	5	6	%

TIPO Type	Limiti massimi Maximum ratings	Capacità in pF Capacitances	Caratteristiche e funzionamento tipico Typical operation																																																												
6L6G (seguito) (following)			Amplificatore controfase in classe A₁ <i>Class A₁ Push-pull Power Amplifier</i>																																																												
			<table> <tr><td>V_a</td><td>=</td><td>250</td><td>270</td><td>250</td><td>270</td><td>V</td></tr> <tr><td>V_{g^2}</td><td>=</td><td>250</td><td>270</td><td>250</td><td>270</td><td>V</td></tr> <tr><td>V_{g^1}</td><td>=</td><td>-16,5</td><td>-17,5</td><td>—</td><td>—</td><td>V</td></tr> <tr><td>R_k</td><td>=</td><td>—</td><td>—</td><td>125</td><td>125</td><td>Ω</td></tr> <tr><td>I_a</td><td>=</td><td>120</td><td>134</td><td>120</td><td>134</td><td>mA</td></tr> <tr><td>I_{g^2}</td><td>=</td><td>10</td><td>11</td><td>10</td><td>11</td><td>mA</td></tr> <tr><td>R_{a-a}</td><td>=</td><td>5</td><td>5</td><td>5</td><td>5</td><td>kΩ</td></tr> <tr><td>W_o</td><td>=</td><td>14,5</td><td>17,5</td><td>13,8</td><td>18,5</td><td>W</td></tr> <tr><td>d</td><td>=</td><td>2</td><td>2</td><td>2</td><td>2</td><td>%</td></tr> </table>	V_a	=	250	270	250	270	V	V_{g^2}	=	250	270	250	270	V	V_{g^1}	=	-16,5	-17,5	—	—	V	R_k	=	—	—	125	125	Ω	I_a	=	120	134	120	134	mA	I_{g^2}	=	10	11	10	11	mA	R_{a-a}	=	5	5	5	5	k Ω	W_o	=	14,5	17,5	13,8	18,5	W	d	=	2	2
V_a	=	250	270	250	270	V																																																									
V_{g^2}	=	250	270	250	270	V																																																									
V_{g^1}	=	-16,5	-17,5	—	—	V																																																									
R_k	=	—	—	125	125	Ω																																																									
I_a	=	120	134	120	134	mA																																																									
I_{g^2}	=	10	11	10	11	mA																																																									
R_{a-a}	=	5	5	5	5	k Ω																																																									
W_o	=	14,5	17,5	13,8	18,5	W																																																									
d	=	2	2	2	2	%																																																									
(segue) (follow)			Amplificatore controfase in classe AB₁ <i>Class AB₁ Push-pull Power Amplifier</i>																																																												
			<table> <tr><td>V_a</td><td>=</td><td>360</td><td>360</td><td>360</td><td>V</td></tr> <tr><td>V_{g^2}</td><td>=</td><td>270</td><td>270</td><td>270</td><td>V</td></tr> <tr><td>V_{g^1}</td><td>=</td><td>-22,5</td><td>-22,5</td><td>—</td><td>V</td></tr> <tr><td>R_k</td><td>=</td><td>—</td><td>—</td><td>250</td><td>Ω</td></tr> <tr><td>I_a</td><td>=</td><td>88</td><td>88</td><td>88</td><td>mA</td></tr> <tr><td>I_{g^2}</td><td>=</td><td>5</td><td>5</td><td>5</td><td>mA</td></tr> <tr><td>R_{a-a}</td><td>=</td><td>6,6</td><td>3,8</td><td>9</td><td>kΩ</td></tr> <tr><td>W_o</td><td>=</td><td>26,5</td><td>18</td><td>24,5</td><td>W</td></tr> <tr><td>d</td><td>=</td><td>2</td><td>2</td><td>2</td><td>%</td></tr> </table>	V_a	=	360	360	360	V	V_{g^2}	=	270	270	270	V	V_{g^1}	=	-22,5	-22,5	—	V	R_k	=	—	—	250	Ω	I_a	=	88	88	88	mA	I_{g^2}	=	5	5	5	mA	R_{a-a}	=	6,6	3,8	9	k Ω	W_o	=	26,5	18	24,5	W	d	=	2	2	2	%						
V_a	=	360	360	360	V																																																										
V_{g^2}	=	270	270	270	V																																																										
V_{g^1}	=	-22,5	-22,5	—	V																																																										
R_k	=	—	—	250	Ω																																																										
I_a	=	88	88	88	mA																																																										
I_{g^2}	=	5	5	5	mA																																																										
R_{a-a}	=	6,6	3,8	9	k Ω																																																										
W_o	=	26,5	18	24,5	W																																																										
d	=	2	2	2	%																																																										

6L6G*(seguito)
(following)*

Amplificatore controfase in classe AB₂
Class AB₂ Push-pull Power Amplifier

V_a	=	360	360	V
V_{g2}	=	225	270	V
V_{g1}	=	-18	-22,5	V
I_a	=	78	88	mA
I_{g2}	=	3,5	5	mA
R_{a-a}	=	6	3,8	k Ω
W_o	=	31	47	W
d	=	2	2	%

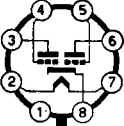
**Tetrodo a fascio, amplificatore di grande
potenza a BF.**

Beam Power Tube for Power Amplifier.

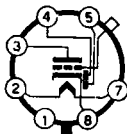
6L6GB

Accensione
Heater supply
6,3 V — 0,9 A

Riferirsi al tipo: 6L6G
See Type

TIPO <i>Type</i>	Limiti massimi <i>Maximum ratings</i>	Capacità in pF <i>Capacitances</i>	Caratteristiche e funzionamento tipico <i>Typical operation</i>																																																		
<p data-bbox="81 138 201 169">6N7GT</p>  <p data-bbox="66 388 214 456">Ingombro Outline ∅=30 h=70</p> <p data-bbox="66 481 214 548">Accensione Heater supply 6,3 V — 0,8 A</p>	<p data-bbox="266 138 492 169">V_a = 300 V</p> <p data-bbox="266 174 509 205">I_a = 125 mA</p> <p data-bbox="266 209 506 240">W_a = 5,5 W</p>		<p data-bbox="802 138 1090 200">Controfase in classe B <i>Push-pull - Class B</i></p> <p data-bbox="802 209 1121 271">(valori per le due unità) <i>(values are for 2 sections)</i></p> <p data-bbox="1146 138 1422 304">Amplific. classe A₁ <i>Class A₁ Amplifier</i> (sezioni in parallelo) <i>(two sections parallel connected)</i></p> <table data-bbox="802 312 1291 623"> <tr> <td>V_a</td><td>=</td><td>300</td><td>294</td><td>V</td> </tr> <tr> <td>V_g</td><td>=</td><td>0</td><td>-6</td><td>V</td> </tr> <tr> <td>V piccolo</td><td>=</td><td>58</td><td>-</td><td>V</td> </tr> <tr> <td>I_a</td><td>=</td><td>35</td><td>7</td><td>mA</td> </tr> <tr> <td>I_a con segnale</td><td>=</td><td>70</td><td>-</td><td>mA</td> </tr> <tr> <td>R_{a-a}</td><td>=</td><td>8</td><td>-</td><td>kΩ</td> </tr> <tr> <td>W_o</td><td>=</td><td>10</td><td>-</td><td>W</td> </tr> <tr> <td>d</td><td>=</td><td>4</td><td>-</td><td>%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>R_i</td><td>~</td><td>-</td><td>11</td><td>kΩ</td> </tr> <tr> <td>S</td><td>=</td><td>-</td><td>3200</td><td>μA/V</td> </tr> </table> <p data-bbox="802 654 1448 712">Doppio triodo, amplificatore di potenza. <i>Twin triode designed for use as Power Amplifier.</i></p>	V_a	=	300	294	V	V_g	=	0	-6	V	V piccolo	=	58	-	V	I_a	=	35	7	mA	I_a con segnale	=	70	-	mA	R_{a-a}	=	8	-	kΩ	W_o	=	10	-	W	d	=	4	-	%	R_i	~	-	11	kΩ	S	=	-	3200	μA/V
V_a	=	300	294	V																																																	
V_g	=	0	-6	V																																																	
V piccolo	=	58	-	V																																																	
I_a	=	35	7	mA																																																	
I_a con segnale	=	70	-	mA																																																	
R_{a-a}	=	8	-	kΩ																																																	
W_o	=	10	-	W																																																	
d	=	4	-	%																																																	
R_i	~	-	11	kΩ																																																	
S	=	-	3200	μA/V																																																	
<p data-bbox="66 768 214 799">6NK7GT</p> <p data-bbox="66 854 214 921">Accensione Heater supply 6,3 V — 0,3 A</p>			<p data-bbox="802 817 1097 843">(Vedi dati condensati)</p> <p data-bbox="802 850 1177 876">(See condensed data section)</p>																																																		

6Q7G



Ingombro
Outline

Ø=39 h=92

Accensione
Heater supply
6,3 V — 0,3 A

$V_a = 300$ V
 $I_D = 0,9$ mA

$C_g = 3,2$
 $C_a = 5$
 $C_{g-a} = 1,5$
con schermo
with external shield

Amplificatore in classe A₁
Class A₁ Amplifier

V_a	=	100	100	250	V
V_g	=	0	-1	-3	V
I_a	=	2,3	0,8	1	mA
μ	=	60	70	70	
R_i	~	43	58	58	kΩ
S	=	1400	1200	1200	μA/V

Doppio diodo-triodo, amplificatore a BF e rivelatore.

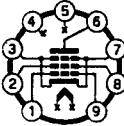
Twin diode-triode. Detector and audio amplifier.

6Q7GT

Ingombro
Outline
Ø=30 h=60

$C_g = 2,2$
 $C_a = 5$
 $C_{g-a} = 1,6$
con schermo
with external shield

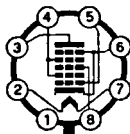
Riferirsi al tipo: 6Q7G
See Type

TIPO Type	Limiti massimi Maximum ratings	Capacità in pF Capacitances	Caratteristiche e funzionamento tipico Typical operation																																																						
<p>6QL6</p>  <p>Ingombro Outline Ø=22 h=60</p> <p>Accensione Heater supply 6,3 V — 0,9 A</p>	$V_a = 250 \text{ V}$ $V_{g^2} = 250 \text{ V}$ $W_a = 9,5 \text{ W}$ $W_{g^2} = 4 \text{ W}$	$C_{g^1} = 12,5$ $C_a = 6$ $C_{g-a} = 1,5$ senza schermo <i>without external shield</i>	<p>Amplificatore in classe A₁ <i>Class A₁ Amplifier</i></p> <table border="0"> <tr> <td>V_a</td> <td>=</td> <td>105</td> <td>120</td> <td>180</td> <td>V</td> </tr> <tr> <td>V_{g^2}</td> <td>=</td> <td>105</td> <td>120</td> <td>180</td> <td>V</td> </tr> <tr> <td>V_{g^1}</td> <td>=</td> <td>-6</td> <td>-7</td> <td>-11,5</td> <td>V</td> </tr> <tr> <td>I_a</td> <td>=</td> <td>32</td> <td>36</td> <td>52</td> <td>mA</td> </tr> <tr> <td>I_{g^2}</td> <td>=</td> <td>5,75</td> <td>6,7</td> <td>10</td> <td>mA</td> </tr> <tr> <td>R_i</td> <td>~</td> <td>18</td> <td>17</td> <td>18</td> <td>kΩ</td> </tr> <tr> <td>S</td> <td>=</td> <td>8300</td> <td>8800</td> <td>9500</td> <td>μA/V</td> </tr> <tr> <td>R_a</td> <td>=</td> <td>3</td> <td>3</td> <td>3</td> <td>kΩ</td> </tr> <tr> <td>W_o</td> <td>=</td> <td>1,4</td> <td>2</td> <td>5</td> <td>W</td> </tr> </table> <p>Pentodo, amplificatore di potenza a BF. <i>Pentode designed for use as Power Amplifier.</i></p>	V_a	=	105	120	180	V	V_{g^2}	=	105	120	180	V	V_{g^1}	=	-6	-7	-11,5	V	I_a	=	32	36	52	mA	I_{g^2}	=	5,75	6,7	10	mA	R_i	~	18	17	18	kΩ	S	=	8300	8800	9500	μA/V	R_a	=	3	3	3	kΩ	W_o	=	1,4	2	5	W
V_a	=	105	120	180	V																																																				
V_{g^2}	=	105	120	180	V																																																				
V_{g^1}	=	-6	-7	-11,5	V																																																				
I_a	=	32	36	52	mA																																																				
I_{g^2}	=	5,75	6,7	10	mA																																																				
R_i	~	18	17	18	kΩ																																																				
S	=	8300	8800	9500	μA/V																																																				
R_a	=	3	3	3	kΩ																																																				
W_o	=	1,4	2	5	W																																																				
<p>6S2</p> <p>EY86</p> <p>Accensione Heater supply 6,3 V — 0,09 A</p>			<p>Senza trattamento speciale sulla superficie del vetro. <i>Without the envelope special treatment.</i></p> <p>Riferirsi al tipo: $\frac{1S2A}{DY87}$ <i>See Type</i></p>																																																						

6S2A**EY87**

Accensione
Heater supply
6,3 V — 0,09 A

Riferirsi al tipo: $\frac{1S2A}{DY87}$
See Type

6SA7GT

Ingombro
Outline
 $\varnothing=30$ h=70

Accensione
Heater supply
6,3 V — 0,3 A

$V_a = 300$ V
 $V_{g^{2-4}} = 100$ V
 $V_{g^3} = 0$ V
 $W_a = 1$ W
 $W_{g^{2-4}} = 1$ W
 $I_k = 14$ mA

C_{g^3} - tutti = 11
(to all other electrodes)

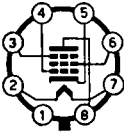
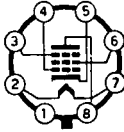
C_a - tutti = 11
 $C_{g^3-a} = 0,5$
 C_{g^1} - tutti = 8
 $C_{g^1-g^3} = 0,4$
 $C_{g^1-a} = 0,2$

con schermo
collegato al
catodo
with external
shield connected
to cathode

Convertitore di frequenza
Converter service

V_a	=	100	250	V
V_{g^3}	=	100	100	V
V_{g^2}	=	-2	-2	V
I_a	=	3,3	3,5	mA
$I_{g^{2-4}}$	=	8,5	8,5	mA
I_{g^1}	=	0,5	0,5	mA
I_k	=	12,3	12,5	mA
S_c	=	425	450	μ V/A
R_i	\sim	0,5	1	k Ω
R_{g^1}	=	20	20	k Ω

Eptodo, convertitore.
Pentagrid Converter.

TIPO Type	Limiti massimi Maximum ratings	Capacità in pF Capacitances	Caratteristiche e funzionamento tipico Typical operation																											
<p>6SJ7GT</p>  <p>Ingombro Outline Ø=30 h=70</p> <p>Accensione Heater supply 6,3 V — 0,3 A</p>	<p>Collegam. Pentodo <i>Pentode operation</i></p> <p>$V_a = 300$ V $V_{g2} = 125$ V $V_{g1} = 0$ V $W_a = 2,5$ W $W_{g2} = 0,7$ W</p> <p>Collegam. Triodo <i>Triode operation</i></p> <p>$V_a = 250$ V $V_{g1} = 0$ V $W_a = 2,5$ W</p>	<p>Coll. Pentodo <i>Pentode operation</i></p> <p>$C_{g1} = 7$ $C_a = 7$ $C_{g1-a} = 0,005$</p> <p>Collegam. Triodo <i>Triode operation</i></p> <p>$C_g = 11$ $C_a = 3,4$ $C_{g1-a} = 2,8$</p>	<p>Amplificatore in classe A₁ <i>Class A₁ Amplifier</i></p> <table border="0"> <tr> <td>Colleg. Pentodo <i>Pentode operation</i></td> <td>Colleg. Triodo <i>Triode operation</i></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>$V_a = 100$</td> <td>250</td> <td>180 250 V</td> </tr> <tr> <td>$V_{g2} = 100$</td> <td>100</td> <td>— — V</td> </tr> <tr> <td>$V_{g1} = -3$</td> <td>-3</td> <td>-6 -8,5 V</td> </tr> <tr> <td>$I_a = 2,9$</td> <td>3</td> <td>6 9,2 mA</td> </tr> <tr> <td>$I_{g2} = 0,9$</td> <td>0,8</td> <td>— — mA</td> </tr> <tr> <td>$R_i \sim 700$</td> <td>> 1000</td> <td>8,25 7,6 kΩ</td> </tr> <tr> <td>$S = 1575$</td> <td>1650</td> <td>2300 2500 μA/V</td> </tr> <tr> <td>$\mu = —$</td> <td>—</td> <td>19 19</td> </tr> </table> <p>Pentodo, amplificatore a BF. <i>Pentode intended for use as audio amplifier.</i></p>	Colleg. Pentodo <i>Pentode operation</i>	Colleg. Triodo <i>Triode operation</i>		$V_a = 100$	250	180 250 V	$V_{g2} = 100$	100	— — V	$V_{g1} = -3$	-3	-6 -8,5 V	$I_a = 2,9$	3	6 9,2 mA	$I_{g2} = 0,9$	0,8	— — mA	$R_i \sim 700$	> 1000	8,25 7,6 kΩ	$S = 1575$	1650	2300 2500 μA/V	$\mu = —$	—	19 19
Colleg. Pentodo <i>Pentode operation</i>	Colleg. Triodo <i>Triode operation</i>																													
$V_a = 100$	250	180 250 V																												
$V_{g2} = 100$	100	— — V																												
$V_{g1} = -3$	-3	-6 -8,5 V																												
$I_a = 2,9$	3	6 9,2 mA																												
$I_{g2} = 0,9$	0,8	— — mA																												
$R_i \sim 700$	> 1000	8,25 7,6 kΩ																												
$S = 1575$	1650	2300 2500 μA/V																												
$\mu = —$	—	19 19																												
<p>6SK7GT</p>  <p>(segue) (follow)</p>	<p>$V_a = 300$ V $V_{g2} = 125$ V $V_{g1} = 0$ V $W_a = 4,0$ W $W_{g2} = 0,4$ W</p>	<p>$C_{g1} = 6,5$ $C_a = 7,5$ $C_{g1-a} = 0,005$</p>	<p>Amplificatore in classe A₁ <i>Class A₁ Amplifier</i></p> <table border="0"> <tr> <td>$V_a = 100$</td> <td>250</td> <td>V</td> </tr> <tr> <td>$V_{g2} = 100$</td> <td>100</td> <td>V</td> </tr> <tr> <td>$V_{g1} = -1$</td> <td>-3</td> <td>V</td> </tr> <tr> <td>$I_a = 13$</td> <td>9,2</td> <td>mA</td> </tr> <tr> <td>$I_{g2} = 4$</td> <td>2,6</td> <td>mA</td> </tr> </table>	$V_a = 100$	250	V	$V_{g2} = 100$	100	V	$V_{g1} = -1$	-3	V	$I_a = 13$	9,2	mA	$I_{g2} = 4$	2,6	mA												
$V_a = 100$	250	V																												
$V_{g2} = 100$	100	V																												
$V_{g1} = -1$	-3	V																												
$I_a = 13$	9,2	mA																												
$I_{g2} = 4$	2,6	mA																												

6SK7GT

(seguito)
(following)

Ingombro
Outline
Ø=30 h=70

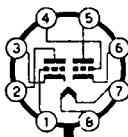
Accensione
Heater supply
6,3 V — 0,3 A

$R_i \sim 120 \quad 800 \quad k\Omega$
 $S = 2350 \quad 2000 \quad \mu A/V$

Pentodo, amplificatore a RF e FI.

Pentode intended for use as RF or IF amplifier.

6SL7GT



Ingombro
Outline
Ø=30 h=70

Accensione
Heater supply
6,3 V — 0,3 A

(segue)
(follow)

$V_a = 300 \quad V$
 $V_g = 0 \quad V$
 $W_a = 1 \quad W$

Sezione 1 (1)
Section No. 1

$C_g = 3$
 $C_a = 3,8$
 $C_{g-a} = 2,8$

Sezione 2 (2)
Section No. 2

$C_g = 3,4$
 $C_a = 3,2$
 $C_{g-a} = 2,8$

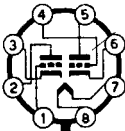
con schermo
with external
shield

Amplificatore in classe A_1
Class A_1 Amplifier

$V_a = 250 \quad V$
 $V_g = -2 \quad V$
 $I_a = 2,3 \quad mA$
 $\mu = 70$
 $R_i \sim 44 \quad k\Omega$
 $S = 1600 \quad \mu A/V$

Doppio triodo, amplificatore a BF e invertitore di fase.

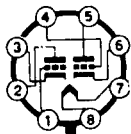
Twin Triode designed for service as resistance coupled amplifiers or phase inverters.

TIPO <i>Type</i>	Limiti massimi <i>Maximum ratings</i>	Capacità in pF <i>Capacitances</i>	Caratteristiche e funzionamento tipico <i>Typical operation</i>
6SL7GT (seguito) (following)		(1) piedini 4, 5 e 6. <i>pins 4, 5 and 6.</i> (2) piedini 1, 2 e 3. <i>pins 1, 2 and 3.</i>	
6SN7GT  Ingombro Outline $\varnothing=30$ h=70 Accensione Heater supply 6,3 V — 0,6 A (segue) (follow)	$V_a = 300 \text{ V}$ $V_g = 0 \text{ V}$ $W_a = 2,5 \text{ V}$ $I_k = 20 \text{ mA}$	Sezione 1 (1) Section No. 1 $C_g = 3,2$ $C_a = 3,4$ $C_{g-a} = 4,0$ Sezione 2 (2) Section No. 2 $C_g = 3,8$ $C_a = 2,6$ $C_{g-a} = 4,0$ con schermo <i>with external shield</i>	Amplificatore in classe A₁ Class A₁ Amplifier $V_a = 90 \quad 250 \quad \text{V}$ $V_g = 0 \quad -8 \quad \text{V}$ $I_a = 10 \quad 9 \quad \text{mA}$ $S = 3000 \quad 2600 \quad \mu\text{A/V}$ $\mu = 20 \quad 20$ $R_i = 6,7 \quad 7,7 \quad \text{k}\Omega$ Doppio triodo, amplificatore a BF e invertitore di fase. <i>Twin triode designed for service as resistance coupled amplifiers or phase inverters.</i>

6SN7GT

(seguito)
(following)

- (1) piedini 4, 5
e 6.
pins 4, 5 and 6.
- (2) piedini 1, 2
e 3.
pins 1, 2 and 3.

6SN7GTA

Ingombro

Outline

$\varnothing=30$ h=70

Accensione

Heater supply

6,3 V — 0,6 A

(segue)

(follow)

Amplif. classe A₁
Class A₁ Amplifier

$$V_a = 450 \text{ V}$$

$$W_a = 5 \text{ W}$$

$$I_k = 20 \text{ mA}$$

Amplif. deflessione
verticale

Vertical deflection
amplifier

$$V_a = 450 \text{ V}$$

$$V_a = 1500 \text{ V(1)}$$

$$V_g = 250 \text{ V(2)}$$

$$W_a = 5 \text{ W}$$

$$W_a = 7,5 \text{ W(3)}$$

$$I_k = 20 \text{ mA}$$

Sezione 1 (1)
Section No. 1

$$C_g = 2,2$$

$$C_a = 0,7$$

$$C_{g-a} = 4$$

Sezione 2 (2)
Section No. 2

$$C_g = 2,6$$

$$C_a = 0,7$$

$$C_{g-a} = 3,8$$

Amplificatore in classe A₁
Class A₁ Amplifier

$$V_a = 90 \quad 250 \quad \text{V}$$

$$V_g = 0 \quad -8 \quad \text{V}$$

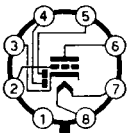
$$I_a = 10 \quad 9 \quad \text{mA}$$

$$R_i \sim 6,7 \quad 7,7 \quad \text{k}\Omega$$

$$S = 3000 \quad 2600 \quad \mu\text{A/V}$$

$$\mu = 20 \quad 20$$

TIPO <i>Type</i>	Limiti massimi <i>Maximum ratings</i>	Capacità in pF <i>Capacitances</i>	Caratteristiche e funzionamento tipico <i>Typical operation</i>
6SN7GTA <i>(seguito)</i> <i>(following)</i>	Note/Notes: (1) Impulsiva, picco positivo. <i>Peak positive pulse.</i> (2) Picco negativo. <i>Peak negative.</i> (3) Per 2 anodi. <i>For two plate.</i>	(1) piedini 4, 5 e 6. <i>pins 4, 5 and 6.</i> (2) piedini 1, 2 e 3. <i>pins 1, 2 and 3.</i>	Doppio triodo, oscillatore ed amplificatore di deflessione in TV. <i>Twin triode designed for use as combined vertical oscillators and vertical deflection amplifier in television receivers or in audio amplifier service.</i>
6SN7GTB Accensione Heater supply 6,3 V — 0,6 A			Riferirsi al tipo: 6SN7GTA <i>See Type</i>

6SQ7GT

Ingombro
Outline
 $\varnothing=30$ h=70
Accensione
Heater supply
6,3 V — 0,3 A

$$\begin{aligned} V_a &= 300 \text{ V} \\ V_g &= 0 \text{ V} \\ W_a &= 0,5 \text{ W} \\ I_D &= 1 \text{ mA} \end{aligned}$$

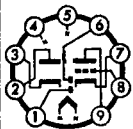
$$\begin{aligned} C_g &= 4,2 \\ C_a &= 3,4 \\ C_{g-a} &= 1,8 \end{aligned}$$

senza schermo
without external shield

Amplificatore in classe A₁
Class A₁ Amplifier

$$\begin{aligned} V_a &= 100 & 250 & \text{V} \\ V_g &= -1 & -2 & \text{V} \\ I_a &= 0,4 & 0,9 & \text{mA} \\ S &= 900 & 1100 & \mu\text{A/V} \\ \mu &= 100 & 100 & \\ R_i &\sim 110 & 91 & \text{k}\Omega \end{aligned}$$

Doppio diodo-triodo, amplificatore a BF rivelatore.
Twin diode-triode.
Detector and audio amplifier.

6T8

Ingombro
Outline
 $\varnothing=22$ h=49
Accensione
Heater supply
6,3 V — 0,45 A

$$\begin{aligned} V_a &= 300 \text{ V} \\ W_a &= 1 \text{ W} \\ I_D &= 5 \text{ mA} \end{aligned}$$

Triodo
Triode Unit

$$\begin{aligned} C_g &= 1,6 \\ C_a &= 1,1 \\ C_{g-a} &= 1,8 \end{aligned}$$

Diodi - Diodes

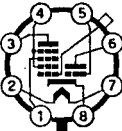
$$\begin{aligned} C_{D1} &= 3,8 \\ C_{D2} &= 4,5 \\ C_{D3} &= 3,8 \end{aligned}$$

senza schermo
without external shield

Amplificatore in classe A₁
Class A₁ Amplifier

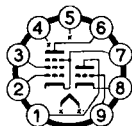
$$\begin{aligned} V_a &= 100 & 250 & \text{V} \\ V_g &= -1 & -3 & \text{V} \\ I_a &= 0,8 & 1,0 & \text{mA} \\ R_i &\sim 54 & 58 & \text{k}\Omega \\ S &= 1300 & 1200 & \mu\text{A/V} \\ \mu &= 70 & 70 & \end{aligned}$$

Triplo diodo-triodo, amplificatore a BF, rivelatore e discriminatore per ricevitori MA e MF.
Triple-diode triode. High-mu triode designed for use in AM/FM receivers.

TIPO Type	Limiti massimi Maximum ratings	Capacità in pF Capacitances	Caratteristiche e funzionamento tipico Typical operation																																																																		
<p>6TE8GT</p>  <p>Ingombro Outline Ø=30 h=60</p> <p>Accensione Heater supply 6,3 V — 0,3 A</p> <p>(segue) (fo'low)</p>	<p> $V_{aH} = 300 \text{ V}$ $V_{g^{2-4}} = 100 \text{ V}$ $V_{g^{1H}} = 0 \text{ V}$ $V_{aT} = 125 \text{ V}$ $I_k = 16 \text{ mA}$ </p>	<p>Esodo <i>Esode Unit</i></p> <p> $C_{g^1} = 4,6$ $C_a = 11,6$ $C_{g^1-a} = 0,002$ $C_{g^1-g^3} = 0,25$ $C_{g^3-a} = 0,3$ </p> <p>Triodo <i>Triode Unit</i></p> <p>$C_{g-a} = 2$</p>	<p>Convertitore di frequenza (1) <i>Converter service</i></p> <table border="0"> <tr> <td>$V_{aH} = 100$</td> <td>250</td> <td>V</td> </tr> <tr> <td>$V_{g^{2-4H}} = 55$</td> <td>100</td> <td>V</td> </tr> <tr> <td>$V_{aT} = 100$</td> <td>100</td> <td>V</td> </tr> <tr> <td>$V_{g^{1H}} = -1,25$</td> <td>-2</td> <td>V</td> </tr> <tr> <td>$I_{aH} = 1$</td> <td>3,7</td> <td>mA</td> </tr> <tr> <td>$I_{g^{2-4H}} = 2,6$</td> <td>3,8</td> <td>mA</td> </tr> <tr> <td>$I_{aT} = 3,4$</td> <td>3,4</td> <td>mA</td> </tr> <tr> <td>$I_{gT} = 0,200$</td> <td>0,200</td> <td>mA</td> </tr> <tr> <td>$R_{gT} = 50$</td> <td>50</td> <td>kΩ</td> </tr> <tr> <td>$S_c = 450$</td> <td>650</td> <td>μA/V</td> </tr> <tr> <td>$R_{iH} = 1$</td> <td>1</td> <td>MΩ</td> </tr> <tr> <td>$I_k = 7,2$</td> <td>10,5</td> <td>mA</td> </tr> </table> <p>(1) Piedini 1 e 5 collegati insieme. <i>Pins 1 and 5 connected together.</i></p> <p>Amplificatore in classe A₁ <i>Class A₁ Amplifier</i></p> <table border="0"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="2">Esodo</th> <th colspan="4">Triodo</th> </tr> <tr> <th colspan="2"><i>Esode Unit</i></th> <th colspan="4"><i>Triode Unit</i></th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>$V_a = 100$</td> <td>250</td> <td>250</td> <td>250</td> <td>V</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>$V_{g^{2-4}} = 50$</td> <td>100</td> <td>—</td> <td>—</td> <td>V</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>$V_{g^1} = -1$</td> <td>-2</td> <td>-2</td> <td>-4</td> <td>V</td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	$V_{aH} = 100$	250	V	$V_{g^{2-4H}} = 55$	100	V	$V_{aT} = 100$	100	V	$V_{g^{1H}} = -1,25$	-2	V	$I_{aH} = 1$	3,7	mA	$I_{g^{2-4H}} = 2,6$	3,8	mA	$I_{aT} = 3,4$	3,4	mA	$I_{gT} = 0,200$	0,200	mA	$R_{gT} = 50$	50	kΩ	$S_c = 450$	650	μA/V	$R_{iH} = 1$	1	MΩ	$I_k = 7,2$	10,5	mA	Esodo		Triodo				<i>Esode Unit</i>		<i>Triode Unit</i>				$V_a = 100$	250	250	250	V		$V_{g^{2-4}} = 50$	100	—	—	V		$V_{g^1} = -1$	-2	-2	-4	V	
$V_{aH} = 100$	250	V																																																																			
$V_{g^{2-4H}} = 55$	100	V																																																																			
$V_{aT} = 100$	100	V																																																																			
$V_{g^{1H}} = -1,25$	-2	V																																																																			
$I_{aH} = 1$	3,7	mA																																																																			
$I_{g^{2-4H}} = 2,6$	3,8	mA																																																																			
$I_{aT} = 3,4$	3,4	mA																																																																			
$I_{gT} = 0,200$	0,200	mA																																																																			
$R_{gT} = 50$	50	kΩ																																																																			
$S_c = 450$	650	μA/V																																																																			
$R_{iH} = 1$	1	MΩ																																																																			
$I_k = 7,2$	10,5	mA																																																																			
Esodo		Triodo																																																																			
<i>Esode Unit</i>		<i>Triode Unit</i>																																																																			
$V_a = 100$	250	250	250	V																																																																	
$V_{g^{2-4}} = 50$	100	—	—	V																																																																	
$V_{g^1} = -1$	-2	-2	-4	V																																																																	

6TE8GT*(seguito)
(following)*

V_{gs}	=	0	0	—	—	V
I_a	=	2,35	6,7	1	0,86	mA
I_{gs}	=	1,1	1,5	—	—	mA
R_i	=	360	600	—	—	k Ω
S	=	1800	2600	—	—	μ A/V
R_a	=	—	—	200	200	k Ω
μ	=	—	—	15	12	

Triodo-esodo, convertitore ed amplificatore a FI per ricevitori MA/MF.*Triode-esode designed for use as converter service and as IF amplifier in MA/MF receivers.***6U8****ECF82****Ingombro
Outline**
 $\varnothing=22$ h=49*(segue)
(follow)***Pentodo
Pentode Unit**

V_a	=	300	V
V_{g1}	=	0	V
W_a	=	2,8	W
W_{g2}	=	0,5	W

**Triodo
Triode Unit**

V_a	=	300	V
V_g	=	0	V
W_a	=	2,7	W

**Pentodo
Pentode Unit**

C_{g1}	=	5
C_a	=	3,5
C_{g1-a}	=	0,006

**Triodo
Triode Unit**

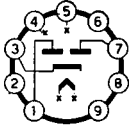
C_g	=	2,5
C_a	=	1
C_{g-a}	=	1,8

**Amplificatore in classe A₁
Class A₁ Amplifier****Pentode
Pentode Unit**

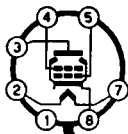
V_a	=	230
V_{gs}	=	110
R_k	=	68
I_a	=	10
I_{gs}	=	3,5
R_i	=	400
S	=	5200
μ	=	—

**Triodo
Triode Unit**

150	V
—	V
56	Ω
18	mA
—	mA
5	k Ω
8500	μ A/V
40	

TIPO <i>Type</i>	Limiti massimi <i>Maximum ratings</i>	Capacità in pF <i>Capacitances</i>	Caratteristiche e funzionamento tipico <i>Typical operation</i>
<p>6U8</p> <p>ECF82</p> <p><i>(seguito)</i> <i>(following)</i></p> <p>Accensione Heater supply 6,3 V — 0,45 A</p>		<p>con schermo connesso al catodo <i>with external shield connected to the cathode</i></p>	<p>Triodo-pentodo, oscillatore e mescolatore in circuiti TV e MF. <i>Triode-pentode designed for use as local oscillator-pentode mixer and other combined functions in FM and TV receivers.</i></p>
<p>6V4</p> <p>EZ80</p>  <p>Ingombro Outline $\varnothing=22$ h=61</p> <p>Accensione Heater supply 6,3 V — 0,6 A</p>			<p>Massima corrente continua di uscita = 90 mA <i>Maximum DC Output Current</i></p> <p>Massima tensione anodica alternata = 2×350 V_{eff} <i>Maximum AC Plate Supply Voltage</i></p> <p>Tensione tra filamento e catodo (picco) = 500 V <i>Cathode to heater voltage (peak)</i></p> <p>Resistenza in serie agli anodi = 2×300 Ω (min.) <i>Protecting resistance</i></p> <p>Capacità d'ingresso del filtro = 50 μF <i>Input capacitor of smoothing filter</i></p> <p>Doppio diodo, rettificatore delle due semionde. <i>Full-Wave Rectifier.</i></p>

6V6GT



Ingombro

Outline

Ø=22 h=76

Accensione

Heater supply

6,3 V — 0,45 A

V_a	=	315 V
V_{g_2}	=	285 V
W_a	=	12 W
W_{g_2}	=	2 W

Amplif. deflessione
verticale.
*Vertical deflection
amplifier.*

(collegato a triodo)
(Triode connected)

V_a	=	315 V
V_a (picco positivo)	=	1200 V
V_{g_1} (picco negativo)	=	250 V

W_a = 9 W

I_k = 35 mA

I_k (picco/peak)
= 105 mA

C_{g_1}	=	9
C_a	=	7,5
C_{g_1-a}	=	0,7

senza schermo
*without external
shield*

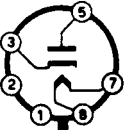
Amplificatore in classe A_1
Class A_1 Amplifier

V_a	=	180	250	315	V
V_{g_2}	=	180	250	225	V
V_{g_1}	=	-8,5	-12,5	-13	V
I_a	=	29	45	34	mA
I_{g_2}	=	3	4,5	2,2	mA
R_i	=	50	50	80	kΩ
S	=	3700	4100	3750	μA/V
R_a	=	5,5	5	8,5	kΩ
W_o	=	2	4,5	5,5	W
d	=	8	8	12	%

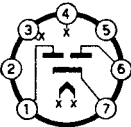
Amplificatore controfase in classe AB_1
Class AB_1 Push-pull power amplifier

V_a	=	250	285	V
V_{g_2}	=	250	285	V
V_{g_1}	=	-15	-19	V
I_a	=	70	70	mA
I_{g_2}	=	5	4	mA
R_{a-a}	=	10	8	kΩ
W_o	=	10	14	W
d	=	5	3,5	%

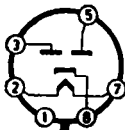
(segue)
(follow)

TIPO Type	Limiti massimi Maximum ratings	Capacità in pF Capacitances	Caratteristiche e funzionamento tipico Typical operation
<p>6V6GT</p> <p>(seguito) (following)</p>			<p>Amplificatore in classe A_1 - Collegato a triodo <i>Class A_1 Amplifier - Triode operation.</i></p> <p>$V_a = 250 \text{ V}$ $V_{g1} = -12,5 \text{ V}$ $I_a = 49,5 \text{ mA}$ $S = 5000 \mu\text{A/V}$ $\mu = 9,8$ $R_i = 1,96 \text{ k}\Omega$</p> <p>Tetrodo a fascio, amplificatore di potenza a BF oppure amplificatore di deflessione verticale in TV. <i>Beam Power Pentode intended for service as a general purpose audio power amplifier or vertical deflection amplifier in television receivers sweep circuits.</i></p>
<p>6W4GT</p>  <p>(segue) (follow)</p>			<p>Massima corrente continua di uscita = 125 mA <i>Maximum DC Output Current</i></p> <p>Massima ampiezza della tensione inversa anodica = 3850 V <i>Maximum Peak Inverse Plate Voltage</i></p> <p>Picco massimo della corrente anodica = 750 mA <i>Maximum Peak Plate Current</i></p>

<p>6W4GT</p> <p><i>(seguito)</i> <i>(following)</i></p> <p>Ingombro Outline $\varnothing=30$ h=70</p> <p>Accensione Heater supply 6,3 V — 1,2 A</p>			<p>Caduta interna di tensione a 250 mA = 21 V <i>Plate Voltage Drop (for 250 mA)</i></p> <p>Diodo, raddrizzatore di una semionda o smorzatore (damper) in circuiti TV. <i>Half-Wave Rectifier for television damper service.</i></p>
<p>6W6GT</p> <p>Accensione Heater supply 6,3 V — 1,2 A</p>			<p>Riferirsi al tipo: 50L6GT <i>See Type</i></p>

TIPO <i>Type</i>	Limiti massimi <i>Maximum ratings</i>	Capacità in pF <i>Capacitances</i>	Caratteristiche e funzionamento tipico <i>Typical operation</i>
6X4			Massima corrente continua di uscita = 70 mA <i>Maximum DC Output Current</i>
EZ90  Ingombro <i>Outline</i> $\varnothing=19$ h=60 Accensione <i>Heater supply</i> 6,3 V — 0,6 A			Massima ampiezza della tensione inversa anodica = 1250 V <i>Maximum Peak Inverse Plate Voltage</i> Massima tensione anodica alternata = 325 V _{eff} <i>Maximum AC Plate Supply Voltage</i> Picco massimo della corrente anodica (per diodo) = 210 mA <i>Maximum Peak Plate Current (Each Plate)</i> Caduta interna di tensione a 70 mA = 22 V <i>Plate Voltage Drop (for 70 mA)</i> Doppio diodo, raddrizzatore delle due semionde. <i>Full-Wave Rectifier.</i>

6X5GT



Ingombro
Outline
 $\varnothing=19$ $h=60$

Accensione
Heater supply
6,3 V — 0,6 A

Massima corrente continua di uscita = 70 mA
Maximum DC Output Current

Massima ampiezza della tensione inversa anodica = 1250 V
Maximum Peak Inverse Plate Voltage

Massima tensione anodica alternata = 325 V_{eff}
Maximum AC Plate Supply Voltage

Picco massimo della corrente anodica (per diodo) = 210 mA
Maximum Peak Plate Current (Each Plate)

Caduta interna di tensione a 70 mA = 22 V
Plate Voltage Drop (for 70 mA)

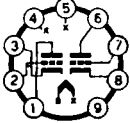
Doppio diodo raddrizzatore delle due sezioni.
Full-Wave Rectifier.

7AN7

PCC84

Accensione
Heater supply
7 V — 0,3 A

(Vedi dati condensati)
(See condensed data section)

TIPO Type	Limiti massimi Maximum ratings	Capacità in pF Capacitances	Caratteristiche e funzionamento tipico Typical operation
7DJ8 PCC88 Accensione Heater supply 7 V — 0,3 A			Riferirsi al tipo: $\frac{6DJ8}{ECC88}$ See Type
7ES8 PCC189 S  Ingombro Outline $\varnothing=22$ h=49 Accensione Heater supply 7,2 V — 0,3 A TR=14,5 sec.	$V_a = 130$ V $W_a = 1,8$ W $V_g = -50$ V $R_g = 1$ M Ω $I_k = 22$ mA	Per sezione (each section) $C_g = 3,5$ $C_a = 2,3$ $C_{a-g} = 1,9$ con schermo with external shield $C_g = 3,5$ $C_a = 1,7$ $C_{a-g} = 1,9$ senza schermo without external shield	Amplificatore in classe A ₁ Class A ₁ Amplifier (valori per ciascuna sezione) (values for each section) $V_a = 90$ 90 90 V $V_g = -1,4$ -5 -9 V $I_a = 15$ — — mA $S = 12500$ 625 125 μ A/V $R_i = 2,5$ — — k Ω Doppio triodo a «μ» variabile e basso fruscio, amplificatore per TV-VHF. <i>Twin triode with variable transconductance intended for use as VHF cascade amplifier in television tuners.</i>

7GV7
PCF805 S



Ingombro
Outline
Ø=22 h=49

Accensione
Heater supply
7,4 V — 0,3 A

TR=14,5 sec.

Pentodo
Pentode Unit

$V_a = 250$ V
 $V_{g2} = 230$ V
 $W_a = 2$ W
 $W_{g2} = 0,5$ W
 $I_k = 18$ mA

Triodo
Triode Unit

$V_a = 250$ V
 $W_a = 2$ W
 $I_k = 15$ mA

Pentodo
Pentode Unit

$C_{g1-tutti} = 6,7$
 C_{g1} to all other
electrodes
 $C_a-tutti = 2,7$
 C_a to all other
electrodes
 $C_{g1-a} = 0,007$

Triodo
Triode Unit

$C_{g-a} = 2$
con schermo
with external
shield

Amplificatore in classe A₁
Class A₁ Amplifier

Pentodo
Pentode Unit

$V_a = 125$
 $V_{g2} = 125$
 $V_{g1} = -1,5$
 $I_a = 10$
 $I_{g2} = 3,1$
S = 11
 $\mu_{g2-g1} = 50$
 $\mu = -$


Triodo
Triode Unit

100 V
— V
—3 V
14 mA
— mA
5,5 mA/V
—
17

Triodo-pentodo, oscillatore e miscelatore per TV-VHF.

Triode-Pentode.

High transconductance triode and RF pentode intended for use as frequency changer in VHF-TV tuners.

TIPO <i>Type</i>	Limiti massimi <i>Maximum ratings</i>	Capacità in pF <i>Capacitances</i>	Caratteristiche e funzionamento tipico <i>Typical operation</i>																									
<p>7HG8 PCF86</p>  <p>Ingombro <i>Outline</i> Ø=22 h=49</p> <p>Accensione <i>Heater supply</i> 8 V — 0,3 A</p> <p>TR=14,5 sec.</p>	<p>Pentodo <i>Pentode Unit</i></p> <p>$V_a = 250 \text{ V}$ $V_{g2} = 150 \text{ V}$ $W_a = 2 \text{ W}$ $W_{g2} = 0,5 \text{ W}$ $I_k = 18 \text{ mA}$ $R_{g1} = 500 \text{ k}\Omega$ (1) $250 \text{ k}\Omega$ (2)</p> <p>Triodo <i>Triode Unit</i></p> <p>$V_a = 125 \text{ V}$ $W_a = 1,5 \text{ W}$ $I_k = 15 \text{ mA}$ $R_g = 500 \text{ k}\Omega$</p> <p>(1) Polarizz. autom. <i>Automatic bias.</i></p> <p>(2) Polarizzaz. fissa. <i>Fixed bias.</i></p>	<p>Pentodo <i>Pentode Unit</i></p> <p>$C_{g1} = 6$ $C_a = 3,6$ $C_{g1-a} < 0,012$</p> <p>Triodo <i>Triode Unit</i></p> <p>$C_g = 2,4$ $C_a = 1,1$ $C_{g-a} = 2$</p>	<table border="0"> <tr> <td>Pentodo <i>Pentode Unit</i></td> <td>Triodo <i>Triode Unit</i></td> </tr> <tr> <td>$V_a = 190$</td> <td>190 V</td> </tr> <tr> <td>$V_{bg2} = 190$</td> <td>— V</td> </tr> <tr> <td>$R_a = —$</td> <td>8,2 kΩ</td> </tr> <tr> <td>$R_{g2} = 18$</td> <td>— kΩ</td> </tr> <tr> <td>$R_{g1} = 100$</td> <td>10 kΩ</td> </tr> <tr> <td>$I_a = 8,5$</td> <td>12 mA</td> </tr> <tr> <td>$I_{g2} = 2,7$</td> <td>— mA</td> </tr> <tr> <td>$R_i = 0,6$</td> <td>— MΩ</td> </tr> <tr> <td>S conv. = 4500</td> <td>— $\mu\text{A/V}$</td> </tr> <tr> <td>V oscill. = —</td> <td>4,5 V_{eff}</td> </tr> <tr> <td>S = —</td> <td>3500 $\mu\text{A/V}$</td> </tr> </table> <p>Triodo-pentodo oscillatore e miscelatore per TV-VHF. <i>Triode-pentode intended for use as frequency changer in VHF television tuners.</i></p>		Pentodo <i>Pentode Unit</i>	Triodo <i>Triode Unit</i>	$V_a = 190$	190 V	$V_{bg2} = 190$	— V	$R_a = —$	8,2 k Ω	$R_{g2} = 18$	— k Ω	$R_{g1} = 100$	10 k Ω	$I_a = 8,5$	12 mA	$I_{g2} = 2,7$	— mA	$R_i = 0,6$	— M Ω	S conv. = 4500	— $\mu\text{A/V}$	V oscill. = —	4,5 V_{eff}	S = —	3500 $\mu\text{A/V}$
Pentodo <i>Pentode Unit</i>	Triodo <i>Triode Unit</i>																											
$V_a = 190$	190 V																											
$V_{bg2} = 190$	— V																											
$R_a = —$	8,2 k Ω																											
$R_{g2} = 18$	— k Ω																											
$R_{g1} = 100$	10 k Ω																											
$I_a = 8,5$	12 mA																											
$I_{g2} = 2,7$	— mA																											
$R_i = 0,6$	— M Ω																											
S conv. = 4500	— $\mu\text{A/V}$																											
V oscill. = —	4,5 V_{eff}																											
S = —	3500 $\mu\text{A/V}$																											

8GJ7**PCF801****S**

Ingombro
Outline

$\varnothing=22$ h=44

Accensione
Heater supply
8,5 V — 0,3 A

TR=14,5 sec.

Pentodo
Pentode Unit

$V_a = 250$ V
 $V_{g2} = 250$ V
 $V_{g1} = -50$ V
 $W_a = 2$ W
 $W_{g2} = 0,3 \div 0,45$ W
 $I_k = 18$ mA

Triodo
Triode Unit

$V_a = 125$ V
 $V_g = -50$ V
 $W_a = 1,5$ W
 $I_k = 20$ mA

Pentodo
Pentode Unit

$C_{g1} = 6,2$
 $C_a = 3,5$
 $C_{g1-a} = 0,009$

Triodo
Triode Unit

$C_g = 3,3$
 $C_a = 1,7$
 $C_{g-a} = 1,8$
 con schermo
 with external
 shield

Pentodo
Pentode Unit

$V_a = 170$
 $V_{g2} = 120$
 $V_{g1} = -1,2$
 $I_a = 10$
 $I_{g2} = 3$
 $S = 11$
 $R_i > 350$
 $\mu_{g2-g1} = 55$
 $R_{eq} = 1,5$

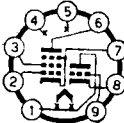
Triodo
Triode Unit

100 V
 — V
 —3 V
 15 mA
 — mA
 9 mA/V
 — k Ω
 — k Ω

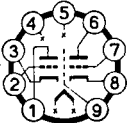
Triodo-pentodo, oscillatore e miscelatore per TV-VHF.

Triode-pentode.

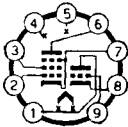
High transconductance triode and RF pentode intended for use as frequency changer in VHF TV tuners.

TIPO <i>Type</i>	Limiti massimi <i>Maximum ratings</i>	Capacità in pF <i>Capacitances</i>	Caratteristiche e funzionamento tipico <i>Typical operation</i>																				
<p>9A8 PCF80</p>  <p>Ingombro Outline Ø=22 h=49</p> <p>Accensione Heater supply 9 V — 0,3 A</p> <p>TR=14,5 sec.</p> <p>(segue) (follow)</p>	<p>Pentodo <i>Pentode Unit</i></p> <p>$V_b = 550 \text{ V}$ $V_a = 250 \text{ V}$ $V_{g^2} = 175 \text{ V}$ $(I_k = 14 \text{ mA})$ $W_a = 1,7 \text{ W}$ $W_{g^2} = 0,5 \text{ W}$ $(W_a > 1,2 \text{ W})$ $R_{g^1} = 0,5 \text{ M}\Omega(1)$ $R_{g^1} = 1 \text{ M}\Omega(2)$</p> <p>Triodo <i>Triode Unit</i></p> <p>$V_b = 550 \text{ V}$ $V_a = 250 \text{ V}$ $I_k = 14 \text{ mA}$ $W_a = 1,5 \text{ W}$ $R_{g^1} = 0,5 \text{ M}\Omega(3)$</p> <p>(1) Polarizzaz. fissa. <i>Fixed bias.</i></p> <p>(2) Polarizz. autom. <i>Automatic bias.</i></p>	<p>Pentodo <i>Pentode Unit</i></p> <p>$C_{g^1} = 5,2$ $C_a = 3,4$ $C_{g^1-a} < 0,025$</p> <p>Triodo <i>Triode Unit</i></p> <p>$C_g = 2,5$ $C_g = 1,8$ $C_{g-a} = 1,5$</p>	<p>Amplificatore in classe A₁ <i>Class A₁ Amplifier</i></p> <table border="0"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="822 236 1115 294">Pentodo <i>Pentode Unit</i></th> <th data-bbox="1120 236 1456 294">Triodo <i>Triode Unit</i></th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>$V_a = 170$</td> <td>100 V</td> </tr> <tr> <td>$V_{g^2} = 170$</td> <td>— V</td> </tr> <tr> <td>$V_{g^1} = -2$</td> <td>-2 V</td> </tr> <tr> <td>$I_a = 10$</td> <td>14 mA</td> </tr> <tr> <td>$I_{g^2} = 2,8$</td> <td>— mA</td> </tr> <tr> <td>S = 6200</td> <td>5000 $\mu\text{A/V}$</td> </tr> <tr> <td>$\mu_{g^2-g^1} = 47$</td> <td>—</td> </tr> <tr> <td>$\mu = —$</td> <td>20</td> </tr> <tr> <td>$R_i = 0,4$</td> <td>— MΩ</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Triodo-pentodo. Triodo a medio «μ». Pentodo ad interdizione rapida. Amplificatore FI, convertitore, ecc. <i>Triode-Pentode.</i> <i>Medium-μ triode.</i> <i>Sharp Cutoff Pentode.</i> <i>IF Amplifier, converter, ...</i></p>	Pentodo <i>Pentode Unit</i>	Triodo <i>Triode Unit</i>	$V_a = 170$	100 V	$V_{g^2} = 170$	— V	$V_{g^1} = -2$	-2 V	$I_a = 10$	14 mA	$I_{g^2} = 2,8$	— mA	S = 6200	5000 $\mu\text{A/V}$	$\mu_{g^2-g^1} = 47$	—	$\mu = —$	20	$R_i = 0,4$	— M Ω
Pentodo <i>Pentode Unit</i>	Triodo <i>Triode Unit</i>																						
$V_a = 170$	100 V																						
$V_{g^2} = 170$	— V																						
$V_{g^1} = -2$	-2 V																						
$I_a = 10$	14 mA																						
$I_{g^2} = 2,8$	— mA																						
S = 6200	5000 $\mu\text{A/V}$																						
$\mu_{g^2-g^1} = 47$	—																						
$\mu = —$	20																						
$R_i = 0,4$	— M Ω																						

<p>9A8 PCF80 (seguito) (following)</p>	<p>(3) Polarizz. fissa o automatica. <i>Fixed or automatic bias.</i></p>		
<p>9AK8 PABC80^S</p> <p>Accensione Heater supply 9,5 V — 0,3 A</p> <p>TR=14,5 sec.</p>			<p>Riferirsi al tipo: $\frac{6AK8}{EABC80}$ <i>See Type</i></p>
<p>9AM8</p> <p>Accensione Heater supply 9,5 V — 0,3 A</p> <p>TR=14,5 sec.</p>			<p>Riferirsi al tipo: 6AM8 <i>See Type</i></p>

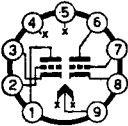
TIPO <i>Type</i>	Limiti massimi <i>Maximum ratings</i>	Capacità in pF <i>Capacitances</i>	Caratteristiche e funzionamento tipico <i>Typical operation</i>
9AQ5 Accensione Heater supply 9,45 V — 0,3 A			Riferirsi al tipo: 6AQ5 <i>See Type</i>
9AQ8 PCC85  Ingombro Outline $\varnothing=22$ h=49 Accensione Heater supply 9 V — 0,3 A TR=14,5 sec. (segue) (follow)	Per sezione <i>Each Unit</i> $V_a = 300$ V $W_a = 2,5$ W $I_k = 15$ mA $V_g = -100$ V $R_g = 1$ M Ω	Per sezione <i>Each Unit</i> $C_g = 3$ $C_a = 1,2$ $C_{g-a} = 1,5$ $C_{a-k} = 0,18$	Amplificatore RF <i>RF Amplifier</i> $V_a = 250$ V $V_g = -2$ V $R_a = 1,8$ k Ω $R_k = 200$ Ω $I_a = 10$ mA $S = 6$ mA/V $R_i \sim 9,7$ k Ω Mescolatore oscillatore <i>Oscillating mixer</i> $V_{ba} = 250$ V $R_a = 12$ k Ω $R_g = 1$ M Ω $V_{osc} = 3$ V _{eff} $I_a = 5,2$ mA

9AQ8			$S_c = 2,3 \text{ mA/V}$ $R_i \sim 22 \text{ k}\Omega$
PCC85 <i>(seguito)</i> <i>(following)</i>			Doppio triodo, amplificatore a RF e mescolatore oscillatore in ricevitori MA-MF. <i>Twin triode intended for use as RF amplifier and self oscillating mixer.</i>
9BK7A Accensione Heater supply 9,45 V — 0,3 A			Riferirsi al tipo: 6BK7A <i>See Type</i>
9CG8S Accensione Heater supply 9,45 V — 0,3 A TR=14,5 sec.			Riferirsi al tipo: 6CG8A <i>See Type</i>

TIPO <i>Type</i>	Limiti massimi <i>Maximum ratings</i>	Capacità in pF <i>Capacitances</i>	Caratteristiche e funzionamento tipico <i>Typical operation</i>																		
<p>9EA8S</p>  <p>Ingombro Outline Ø=22 h=49</p> <p>Accensione Heater supply 6,3 V — 0,45 A</p> <p>TR=14,5 sec.</p>	<p>Pentodo <i>Pentode Unit</i></p> <p>$V_a = 300 \text{ V}$ $V_{g1} = 0 \text{ V}$ $W_a = 2,8 \text{ W}$ $W_{g2} = 0,5 \text{ W}$</p> <p>Triodo <i>Triode Unit</i></p> <p>$V_a = 300 \text{ V}$ $V_g = 0 \text{ V}$ $W_a = 2,7 \text{ W}$</p>	<p>Pentodo <i>Pentode Unit</i></p> <p>$C_{g1} = 5$ $C_a = 3,4$ $C_{g1-a} < 0,01$</p> <p>Triodo <i>Triode Unit</i></p> <p>$C_g = 3,2$ $C_a = 1,1$ $C_{g-a} = 1,7$ con schermo <i>with external shield</i></p>	<p>Amplificatore in classe A₁ <i>Class A₁ Amplifier</i></p> <table border="0"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="808 225 1126 284">Pentodo <i>Pentode Unit</i></th> <th data-bbox="1141 225 1451 284">Triodo <i>Triode Unit</i></th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>$V_a = 125$</td> <td>150 V</td> </tr> <tr> <td>$V_{g2} = 125$</td> <td>— V</td> </tr> <tr> <td>$R_k = —$</td> <td>56 Ω</td> </tr> <tr> <td>$I_a = 12$</td> <td>18 mA</td> </tr> <tr> <td>$I_{g2} = 4$</td> <td>— mA</td> </tr> <tr> <td>$R_i \sim 80$</td> <td>5 kΩ</td> </tr> <tr> <td>$S = 6400$</td> <td>8500 μA/V²</td> </tr> <tr> <td>$\mu = —$</td> <td>40</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Triodo-pentodo a sezioni separate, progettato per l'uso combinato, sezione triodo come oscillatore e sezione pentodo come mescolatore in TV. <i>Triode-pentode with separate cathodes intended for use as frequency changer in television receivers.</i></p>	Pentodo <i>Pentode Unit</i>	Triodo <i>Triode Unit</i>	$V_a = 125$	150 V	$V_{g2} = 125$	— V	$R_k = —$	56 Ω	$I_a = 12$	18 mA	$I_{g2} = 4$	— mA	$R_i \sim 80$	5 kΩ	$S = 6400$	8500 μA/V ²	$\mu = —$	40
Pentodo <i>Pentode Unit</i>	Triodo <i>Triode Unit</i>																				
$V_a = 125$	150 V																				
$V_{g2} = 125$	— V																				
$R_k = —$	56 Ω																				
$I_a = 12$	18 mA																				
$I_{g2} = 4$	— mA																				
$R_i \sim 80$	5 kΩ																				
$S = 6400$	8500 μA/V ²																				
$\mu = —$	40																				

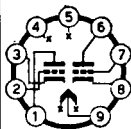
<p>9GX6S</p> <p>Accensione Heater supply 9,45 V — 0,3 A TR=14,5 sec.</p>			<p>Riferirsi al tipo: 6GX6 <i>See Type</i></p>
<p>9T8</p> <p>Accensione Heater supply 9,45 V — 0,3 A</p>			<p>Riferirsi al tipo: 6T8 <i>See Type</i></p>
<p>9U8 PCF82</p> <p>Accensione Heater supply 9,45 V — 0,3 A</p>			<p>Riferirsi al tipo: $\frac{6U8}{ECF82}$ <i>See Type</i></p>

TIPO <i>Type</i>	Limiti massimi <i>Maximum ratings</i>	Capacità in pF <i>Capacitances</i>	Caratteristiche e funzionamento tipico <i>Typical operation</i>
12A6GT Accensione Heater supply 12,6 V — 0,15 A			(Vedi dati condensati) (See condensed data section)
12A8GT Accensione Heater supply 12,6 V — 0,15 A			Riferirsi al tipo: 6A8G/ĠT See Type
12AJ8 HCH81 Accensione Heater supply 12,6 V — 0,15 A			Riferirsi al tipo: $\frac{6AJ8}{ECH81}$ See Type

<p>12AL5</p> <p>Accensione Heater supply 12,6 V — 0,15 A</p>			<p>Riferirsi al tipo: $\frac{6AL5}{EAA91}$ See Type</p>
<p>12AT6 HBC90</p> <p>Accensione Heater supply 12,6 V — 0,15 A</p>			<p>Riferirsi al tipo: $\frac{6AT6}{EBC90}$ See Type</p>
<p>12AT7 ECC81</p>  <p>(segue) (follow)</p>	<p>$V_a = 300 \text{ V}$ $V_g = -50 \text{ V}$ $W_a = 2,5 \text{ W}$</p>	<p>Sezione 1 (1) Section No. 1</p> <p>$C_g = 2,2$ $C_a = 1,2$ $C_{g-a} = 1,5$</p> <p>Sezione 2 (2) Section No. 2</p> <p>$C_g = 2,2$ $C_a = 1,5$</p>	<p>Amplificatore in classe A_1 Class A_1 Amplifier</p> <p>$V_a = 100 \quad 250 \text{ V}$ $R_k = 270 \quad 200 \Omega$ $I_a = 3,7 \quad 10 \text{ mA}$ $R_i \sim 15 \quad 10,9 \text{ k}\Omega$ $S = 4000 \quad 5500 \mu\text{A/V}$ $\mu = 60 \quad 60$ $R_a = 27 \quad 25 \text{ k}\Omega$</p>

TIPO <i>Type</i>	Limiti massimi <i>Maximum ratings</i>	Capacità in pF <i>Capacitances</i>	Caratteristiche e funzionamento tipico <i>Typical operation</i>
<p>12AT7 ECC81 <i>(seguito)</i> <i>(following)</i> Ingombro Outline Ø=22 h=49 Accensione in serie Heater series supply 12,6 V — 0,15 A Accensione in parallelo Heater parallel supply 6,3 V — 0,3 A</p>		<p>$C_{g-a} = 1,5$ coaschermo <i>with external shield</i></p> <p>(1) piedini 6, 7 e 8. <i>pins 6, 7 and 8.</i></p> <p>(2) piedini 1, 2 e 3. <i>pins 1, 2 and 3.</i></p>	<p>Doppio triodo, amplificatore a RF con griglia a massa e convertitore per frequenze fino a 300 MHz. <i>Twin triode designed for use as a grounded grid amplifier at frequencies up to 300 MHz.</i></p>
<p>12AU6 HF94 Accensione Heater supply 12.6 V — 0,15 A</p>			<p>Riferirsi al tipo: $\frac{6AU6}{EF94} S$ <i>See Type</i></p>

12AU7 ECC82



Ingombro
Outline

Ø=22 h=49

Accensione
in serie
Heater

series supply
12,6 V — 0,15 A

Accensione
in parallelo
Heater

parallel supply
6,3 V — 0,3 A

Amplif. classe A₁
Class A₁ Amplif.

V_a = 300 V

W_a = 2,75 W

I_k = 20 mA

Amplific. defless.
verticale
Vertical deflection
amplifier

V_a = 300 V

V_a (impulsiva)
(pulse)

= 1200 V

W_a = 2,75 W

I_k = 20 mA

I_k (picco/peak)
= 60 mA

Per sezione
Each section

C_g = 1,8

C_a = 2,0

C_{g-a} = 1,5

Amplificatore in classe A₁
Class A₁ Amplifier

(valori per sezione)

(values are for Each Section)

V_a = 100 250 V

V_g = 0 —8,5 V

I_a = 11,8 10,5 mA

R_i = 6,5 7,7 kΩ

S = 3100 2200 μA/V

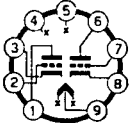
μ = 20 17

R_g = 8,5 23,8 kΩ

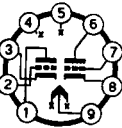
Doppio triodo, amplificatore a BF, amplificatore finale deflessione verticale, invertitore di fase, multivibratore ed oscillatore. (Ogni sezione è elettricamente simile al tipo 6C4)

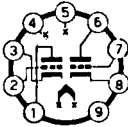
Twin triode intended primarily for service as horizontal or deflection oscillators, vertical deflection amplifiers and Class A₁ resistance coupled amplifiers.

(Each section of these types is electrically similar to the Type 6C4).

TIPO <i>Type</i>	Limiti massimi <i>Maximum ratings</i>	Capacità in pF <i>Capacitances</i>	Caratteristiche e funzionamento tipico <i>Typical operation</i>
12AU8 Accensione Heater supply 12,6 V — 0,3 A			Riferirsi al tipo: 6AU8 <i>See Type</i>
12AV6 HBC91 Accensione Heater supply 12,6 V — 0,15 A			Riferirsi al tipo: 6AV6 <i>See Type</i> EBC91
12AX7 ECC83  <i>(segue)</i> <i>(follow)</i>	Per sezione <i>Each section</i> $V_a = 300 \text{ V}$ $V_g = -50 \div 0 \text{ V}$ $W_a = 1 \text{ W}$	Per sezione <i>Each section</i> $C_g = 1,8$ $C_a = 1,9$ $C_{g-a} = 1,7$	Amplificatore in classe A₁ <i>Class A₁ Amplifier</i> (valori per ogni sezione) <i>(values are for each section)</i> $V_a = 100 \quad 250 \quad \text{V}$ $V_g = -1 \quad -2 \quad \text{V}$ $I_a = 0,5 \quad 1,2 \quad \text{mA}$ $R_i \sim 80 \quad 62,5 \quad \text{k}\Omega$ $S = 1250 \quad 1600 \quad \mu\text{A/V}$ $\mu = 100$ $K_a = 200 \quad 208 \quad \text{k}\Omega$

<p>12AX7 ECC83</p> <p><i>(seguito)</i> <i>(following)</i></p> <p>Ingombro Outline Ø=22 h=49</p> <p>Accensione in serie Heater series supply 12,6 V — 0,15 A</p> <p>Accensione in parallelo Heater parallel supply 6,3 V — 0,3 A</p>			<p>Doppio triodo, amplificatore a BF, invertitore di fase, separatore e multivibratore in circuiti TV (ogni sezione ha caratteristiche elettriche uguali al tipo 6AV6). <i>Twln triode designed for service as an audio voltage amplifier or phase inverters in portable or compact equipment.</i> <i>(Each section of these types has identical electrical characteristics to the Type 6AV6).</i></p>
<p>12BA6 HF93</p> <p>Accensione Heater supply 12,6 V — 0,15 A</p>			<p>Riferirsi al tipo: $\frac{6BA6}{EF93}$ <i>See Type</i></p>

TIPO <i>Type</i>	Limiti massimi <i>Maximum ratings</i>	Capacità in pF <i>Capacitances</i>	Caratteristiche e funzionamento tipico <i>Typical operation</i>
12BE6 HK90 Accensione Heater supply 12,6 V — 0,15 A			Riferirsi al tipo: $\frac{6BE6}{EK90}$ <i>See Type</i>
12BH7  Ingombro Outline $\varnothing=22$ h=60 Accensione in serie Heater supply series 12,6 V — 0,3 A (segue) (follow)	Amplif. classe A_1 <i>Class A_1 Amplifier</i> $V_a = 300$ V $W_a = 3,5$ W $I_k = 20$ mA Amplif. deflessione verticale <i>Vertical deflection amplifier</i> $V_a = 450$ V V_a (picco positivo) (peak positive) $= 1500$ V	$C_{a1-a2} = 0,8$ Sezione 1 (1) <i>Section No. 1</i> $C_g = 3,2$ $C_a = 0,5$ $C_{g-a} = 2,6$ Sezione 2 (2) <i>Section No. 2</i> $C_g = 3,2$ $C_a = 0,4$ $C_{g-a} = 2,6$ senza schermo <i>without external shield</i>	Amplificatore in classe A_1 <i>Class A_1 Amplifier</i> (valore per ciascuna sezione) (values are for each section) $V_a = 250$ V $V_g = -10,5$ V $\mu = 16,5$ $R_i \sim 5,3$ k Ω $S = 3100$ μ A/V $I_a = 11,5$ mA Doppio triodo, amplificatore finale deflessione verticale ed oscillatore verticale. <i>TwIn triode designed for use as a vertical deflection amplifier or vertical deflection oscillator.</i>

<p>12BH7 (seguito) (following) Accensione in parallelo Heater parallel supply 6,3 V — 0,6 A</p>	<p>V_g (picco negativo) (peak negative) = 250 V W_a = 3,5 W I_k = 20 mA I_k (picco/peak) = 70 mA</p>	<p>(1) piedini 6, 7 e 8. pins 6, 7 and 8. (2) piedini 1, 2 e 3. pins 1, 2 and 3.</p>	
<p>12C8GT Accensione Heater supply 12,6 V — 0,225 A</p>			<p>(Vedi dati condensati) (See condensed data section)</p>
<p>12CG7S  (segue) (follow)</p>	<p>Amplific. classe A_1 Class A_1 Amplifier (per sezione) (each section) V_a = 300 V V_g = 0 V W_a = 3,5 W</p>	<p>C_g = 2,3 C_a = 2,2 C_{g-a} = 4 senza schermo without external shield</p>	<p>Amplificatore in classe A_1 (per sezione) Class A_1 Amplifier (each section) V_a = 90 250 250 V V_g = 0 -12,5 -8 V μ = 20 — 20 R_i = 6700 — 7700 Ω S = 3000 — 2600 $\mu A/V$ I_a = 10 1,3 9 mA</p>

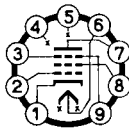
TIPO <i>Type</i>	Limiti massimi <i>Maximum ratings</i>	Capacità in pF <i>Capacitances</i>	Caratteristiche e funzionamento tipico <i>Typical operation</i>
<p>12CG7S</p> <p><i>(seguito)</i> <i>(following)</i></p> <p>Ingombro Outline Ø=22 h=60</p> <p>Accensione Heater supply 12,6 V — 0,3 A</p> <p>TR=14,5 sec.</p>	<p>W_a totale = 5 W <i>(Both plates)</i></p> <p>I_k = 20 mA</p> <p>Oscillatore verticale <i>Vertical deflection oscillator</i></p> <p>V_a = 300 V V_g (picco/peak) = -400 V</p> <p>W_a = 3,5 W $W_{tot.}$ = 5 W <i>(Both plates)</i></p> <p>I_k = 20 mA</p> <p>Oscillat. orizzontale <i>Horizontal deflection oscillator</i></p> <p>V_a = 300 V V_g (picco/peak) = -600 V</p> <p>W_a = 3,5 W $W_{a tot.}$ = 5 W <i>(Both plates)</i></p> <p>I_k = 20 mA</p>		<p>Doppio triodo, oscillatore di deflessione orizzontale e verticale. <i>Twin triode designed for use as a vertical deflection oscillator or horizontal deflection oscillator.</i></p>

12DQ6B

Accensione
Heater supply
12,6 V — 0,6 A

Riferirsi al tipo: 6DQ6B
See Type

12HG7



Ingombro
Outline
Ø=30 h=65

Accensione
in serie
Heater
series supply
12,6 V — 0,26 A

Accensione
in parallelo
Heater
parallel supply
6,3 V — 0,52 A

$$\begin{aligned}V_a &= 400 \text{ V} \\V_{g2} &= 330 \text{ V} \\V_{g1} &= 0 \text{ V} \\W_a &= 10 \text{ W} \\W_{g2} &= 1 \text{ W} \\R_{g1} &= 0,1 \text{ M}\Omega \text{ (1)} \\& \quad 0,25 \text{ M}\Omega \text{ (2)}\end{aligned}$$

- (1) Polarizzazione fissa.
Fixed bias.
- (2) Polarizzazione automatica.
Automatic bias.

$$\begin{aligned}C_{g1} &= 14 \\C_a &= 4,4 \\C_{g1-a} &= 0,15\end{aligned}$$

Amplificatore in classe A₁
Class A₁ Amplifier

$$\begin{aligned}V_a &= 300 \text{ V} \\V_{g2} &= 135 \text{ V} \\R_k &= 47 \text{ }\Omega \\I_a &= 31 \text{ mA} \\I_{g2} &= 4,8 \text{ mA} \\V_{g1} \text{ (per } I_a = 100 \text{ }\mu\text{A)} &= -4,5 \text{ V} \\S &= 32000 \text{ }\mu\text{A/V} \\R_i &= 60000 \text{ }\Omega\end{aligned}$$


Pentodo amplificatore finale video per TV colore.
Pentode for video output amplifier service in color TV receivers.

TIPO <i>Type</i>	Limiti massimi <i>Maximum ratings</i>	Capacità in pF <i>Capacitances</i>	Caratteristiche e funzionamento tipico <i>Typical operation</i>
12J5GT Accensione Heater supply 12,6 V — 0,15 A			Riferirsi al tipo: 6J5GT <i>See Type</i>
12J7GT Accensione Heater supply 12,6 V — 0,15 A			(Vedi dati condensati) <i>(See condensed data section)</i>
12K7GT Accensione Heater supply 12,6 V — 0,15 A			Riferirsi al tipo: 6K7G <i>See Type</i>

12Q7GT Accensione Heater supply 12,6 V — 0,15 A			Riferirsi al tipo: 6Q7G <i>See Type</i>
12SA7GT Accensione Heater supply 12,6 V — 0,15 A			Riferirsi al tipo: 6SA7GT <i>See Type</i>
12SJ7GT Accensione Heater supply 12,6 V — 0,15 A			Riferirsi al tipo: 6SJ7GT <i>See Type</i>

TIPO <i>Type</i>	Limiti massimi <i>Maximum ratings</i>	Capacità in pF <i>Capacitances</i>	Caratteristiche e funzionamento tipico <i>Typical operation</i>
12SK7GT Accensione Heater supply 12,6 V — 0,15 A			Riferirsi al tipo: 6SK7GT <i>See Type</i>
12SL7GT Accensione Heater supply 12,6 V — 0,15 A			Riferirsi al tipo: 6SL7GT <i>See Type</i>
12SN7GT Accensione Heater supply 12,6 V — 0,3 A			Riferirsi al tipo: 6SN7GT <i>See Type</i>

12SN7GTA Accensione Heater supply 12,6 V — 0,3 A			Riferirsi al tipo: 6SN7GTA <i>See Type</i>
12SQ7GT Accensione Heater supply 12,6 V — 0,15 A			Riferirsi al tipo: 6SQ7GT <i>See Type</i>
12TE8GT Accensione Heater supply 12,6 V — 0,15 A			(Vedi dati condensati) <i>(See condensed data section)</i>

TIPO <i>Type</i>	Limiti massimi <i>Maximum ratings</i>	Capacità in pF <i>Capacitances</i>	Caratteristiche e funzionamento tipico <i>Typical operation</i>																		
12X4 Accensione Heater supply 12,6 V — 0,3 A			Riferirsi al tipo: $\frac{6X4}{EZ90}$ See Type																		
13CL6 Accensione Heater supply 13,6 V — 0,3 A			Riferirsi al tipo: 6CL6 See Type																		
14GW8 PCL86 S  (segue) (follow)	Pentodo <i>Pentode Unit</i> $V_a = 300 \text{ V}$ $V_{g2} = 300 \text{ V}$ $W_a = 9 \text{ W}$ $W_{g2} = 1,8 \text{ W}$ $W_{g2} \text{ (picco/peak)} = 3,25 \text{ W}$ $I_k = 55 \text{ mA}$	Pentodo <i>Pentode Unit</i> $C_{g1} = 10$ $C_{g1-a} < 0,4$ Triodo <i>Triode Unit</i> $C_g = 2,3$ $C_a = 2,5$ $C_{g-a} = 1,4$	Amplificatore in classe A_1 <i>Class A_1 Amplifier</i> <table border="0"> <thead> <tr> <th>Pentodo <i>Pentode Unit</i></th> <th>Triodo <i>Triode Unit</i></th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>$V_a = 250$</td> <td>250 V</td> </tr> <tr> <td>$V_{g2} = 250$</td> <td>— V</td> </tr> <tr> <td>$V_{g1} = -7$</td> <td>-1,9 V</td> </tr> <tr> <td>$I_a = 36$</td> <td>1,2 mA</td> </tr> <tr> <td>$I_{g2} = 6$</td> <td>— mA</td> </tr> <tr> <td>$S = 10$</td> <td>1,6 mA/V</td> </tr> <tr> <td>$R_i = 48$</td> <td>— kΩ</td> </tr> <tr> <td>$\mu_{g1-g2} = 21$</td> <td>—</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Pentodo <i>Pentode Unit</i>	Triodo <i>Triode Unit</i>	$V_a = 250$	250 V	$V_{g2} = 250$	— V	$V_{g1} = -7$	-1,9 V	$I_a = 36$	1,2 mA	$I_{g2} = 6$	— mA	$S = 10$	1,6 mA/V	$R_i = 48$	— k Ω	$\mu_{g1-g2} = 21$	—
Pentodo <i>Pentode Unit</i>	Triodo <i>Triode Unit</i>																				
$V_a = 250$	250 V																				
$V_{g2} = 250$	— V																				
$V_{g1} = -7$	-1,9 V																				
$I_a = 36$	1,2 mA																				
$I_{g2} = 6$	— mA																				
$S = 10$	1,6 mA/V																				
$R_i = 48$	— k Ω																				
$\mu_{g1-g2} = 21$	—																				

14GW8
PCL86 S

(seguito)
(following)

Ingombro
Outline
Ø=22 h=71

Accensione
Heater supply
14,5 V — 0,3 A

TR=14,5 sec.

Triodo
Triode Unit

$V_a = 300 \text{ V}$

$W_a = 0,5 \text{ W}$

$I_k = 4 \text{ mA}$

senza schermo
*without external
shield*

$\mu = \text{---} 100$

**Triodo pentodo, preamplificatore BF audio
e finale BF audio.**

Triode-pentode.

*The triode section is intended for use as audio
amplifier.*

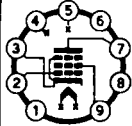
*The pentode section is intended for use as power
amplifier.*

15A6

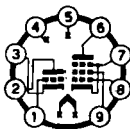
PL83

Accensione
Heater supply
15 V — 0,3 A

Riferirsi al tipo: $\frac{6CK6}{EL83}$
See Type

TIPO <i>Type</i>	Limiti massimi <i>Maximum ratings</i>	Capacità in pF <i>Capacitances</i>	Caratteristiche e funzionamento tipico <i>Typical operation</i>
<p>15CW5 S</p> <p>PL84</p>  <p>Ingombro Outline Ø=22 h=71</p> <p>Accensione Heater supply 15 V — 0,3 A</p> <p>TR=14,5 sec.</p>	<p>$V_a = 250 \text{ V}$</p> <p>$V_{g2} = 250 \text{ V}$</p> <p>$W_a = 12 \text{ W}$</p> <p>$W_{g2} = 1,75 \text{ W}$</p> <p>$I_k = 105 \text{ mA}$</p> <p>$R_{g1} = 1 \text{ M}\Omega$</p>	<p>$C_{g1} = 13$</p> <p>$C_a = 6,8$</p> <p>$C_{g1-a} < 0,6$</p> <p>senza schermo <i>without external shield</i></p>	<p>Amplificatore in classe A_1 <i>Class A_1 Amplifier</i></p> <p>$V_b = 200 \text{ V}$</p> <p>$R_{g2} = 470 \Omega$</p> <p>$R_k = 215 \Omega$</p> <p>$R_a = 2,5 \text{ k}\Omega$</p> <p>$V_i = 7 \text{ V}_{eff}$</p> <p>$I_a = 64 \text{ mA}$</p> <p>$I_{g2} = 11,4 \text{ mA}$</p> <p>$W_o = 5,3 \text{ W}$</p> <p>$d = 10 \%$</p> <p>Pentodo di potenza. <i>Beam Power Amplifier intended for use as Power Amplifier.</i></p>

15DQ8
PCL84 S



Ingombro
Outline

$\varnothing = 22$ h = 60

Accensione
Heater supply
15 V — 0,3 A

TR = 14,5 sec.

Pentodo
Pentode Unit

V_a	=	250	V
V_{g2}	=	250	V
W_a	=	4	W
W_{g2}	=	1,7	W
I_k	=	40	mA
R_{g1}	=	1	M Ω

Triodo
Triode Unit

V_a	=	250	V
W_a	=	1	W
I_k	=	12	mA
R_g	=	1	M Ω

Pentodo
Pentode Unit

C_{g1}	=	8,7
C_a	=	4,2
C_{g1-a}	<	0,1

Triodo
Triode Unit

C_g	=	3,8
C_a	=	2,3
C_{g-a}	=	2,7

senza schermo
without external
shield

Amplificatore in classe A₁
Class A₁ Amplifier

Pentodo
Pentode Unit

V_a	=	170
V_{g2}	=	170
V_{g1}	=	-2,1
I_a	=	18
I_{g2}	=	3
S	=	11000
R_i	=	100
μ_{g2-g1}	=	36
μ	=	—

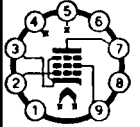
Triodo
Triode Unit

	=	200	V
	=	—	V
	=	-1,7	V
	=	3	mA
	=	—	mA
	=	4000	μ A/V
	=	—	k Ω
	=	—	
	=	65	

Triodo-pentodo, amplificatore e separatore di sincronismo.

Triode-Pentode.

Triode section intended for use in circuits for keyed AGC, sync separation, sync amplification and noise suppression. Pentode section is intended for use as video output tube.

TIPO Type	Limiti massimi Maximum ratings	Capacità in pF Capacitances	Caratteristiche e funzionamento tipico Typical operation
16A5	V_a (picco/peak) = 2500 V (1)	C_{g1} = 11	Amplificatore in classe A_1 <i>Class A₁ Amplifier</i>
PL82	V_a (picco/peak) = -500 V	C_a = 5,9	$V_a = V_b$ = 170 200 V
	V_a = 250 V	C_{g1-a} < 1	V_{g2} = 170 — V
	V_a = 450 V (2)		R_{g2} = — 680 Ω
	V_{g2} = 250 V		V_{g1} = -10,4 -13,9 V
	W_a = 9 W		I_a = 53 45 mA
	W_{g2} = 2,5 W		I_{g2} = 10 8,5 mA
	I_k = 75 mA		S = 10200 8600 $\mu A/V$
	R_{g1} = 1 M Ω		R_i = 20 24 k Ω
Ingombro Outline $\varnothing=22$ h=71	(1) Durata massima dell'impulso pari al 10% di un periodo con un massimo di 2 msec. <i>Valid for application in frame output circuits where the max. pulse duration is 10% of a cycle with a max. of 2 msec.</i>		R_a = 3 4 k Ω W_a = 4 4,2 W d = 10 10 %
Accensione Heater supply 16,5 V — 0,3 A	(2) $W_a < 4,5$ W		Amplificatore finale deflessione verticale <i>Vertical deflection output amplifier</i> V_a = 50 60 V V_{g2} = 170 220 V I_a (picco/peak) = 90 120 mA
TR=14,5 sec.			Pentodo finale amplificatore in BF o per deflessione verticale. <i>Pentode intended for use as frame output tube in television receivers and as audio power amplifier.</i>

16A8**PCL82**

Ingombro
Outline
 $\varnothing=22$ h=71

Accensione
Heater supply
16 V — 0,3 A

Pentodo
Pentode Unit

$$\begin{aligned} V_a &= 300 \text{ V} \\ W_a &= 5 \div 7 \text{ W} \\ V_{g^2} &= 300 \text{ V} \\ W_{g^2} &= 2 \text{ W} \\ I_k &= 50 \text{ mA} \end{aligned}$$

Triodo
Triode Unit

$$\begin{aligned} V_a &= 300 \text{ V} \\ W_a &= 1 \text{ W} \\ I_k &= 15 \text{ mA} \end{aligned}$$

Pentodo
Pentode Unit

$$\begin{aligned} C_{g^1} &= 9,3 \\ C_a &= 8,0 \\ C_{g^1-a} &< 0,3 \end{aligned}$$

Triodo
Triode Unit

$$\begin{aligned} C_{g^1} &= 2,7 \\ C_a &= 4,3 \\ C_{g-a} &= 4,4 \end{aligned}$$

senza schermo
without external shield

Amplificatore in classe A₁
Class A₁ Amplifier

Pentodo
Pentode Unit

V_a	= 100	170	200	200		
V_{g^2}	= 100	170	170	200		
V_{g^1}	= -6	-11,5	-12,5	-16		
I_a	= 26	41	35	35		
I_{g^2}	= 5	8	6,5	7		
S	= 6800	7500	6800	6400		
R_i	= 15	16	20,5	20		
$\mu_{g^2-g^1}$	= 10	9,5	9,5	9,5		
μ	= —	—	—	—		70

Triodo
Triode Unit

V_a	100	V
V_{g^2}	—	V
V_{g^1}	0	V
I_a	3,5	mA
I_{g^2}	—	mA
S	2200	$\mu\text{A/V}$
R_i	—	k Ω
$\mu_{g^2-g^1}$	—	
μ	70	

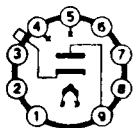
Triodo pentodo. La sezione triodo può essere usata come oscillatore di deflessione e come amplificatore a BF. La sezione pentodo può essere usata come amplificatore di deflessione verticale o finale BF audio.

Triode-Pentode

The triode section is intended for use as frame oscillator and audio amplifier.

The pentode section is intended for use as frame output tube and audio power amplifier.

TIPO <i>Type</i>	Limiti massimi <i>Maximum ratings</i>	Capacità in pF <i>Capacitances</i>	Caratteristiche e funzionamento tipico <i>Typical operation</i>
<p>16EB8S</p> <p>Accensione Heater supply 16 V — 0,3 A</p> <p>TR=14,5 sec.</p>			<p>Riferirsi al tipo: 6EB8 <i>See Type</i></p>
<p>17EM5</p> <p>Accensione Heater supply 17 V — 0,3 A</p>			<p>Riferirsi al tipo: 6EM5 <i>See Type</i></p>

17Z3**PY81****Ingombro**

Outline

Ø=22 h=75

Accensione

Heater supply

17 V — 0,3 A

TR=14,5 sec.

 $C_a = 6,4$ $C_{k-f} = 2,8$

Massima corrente continua di uscita = 150 mA

Maximum DC Output Current

Massima ampiezza della tensione inversa anodica = 5000 V

Maximum Peak Inverse Plate Voltage

Picco massimo della corrente anodica = 450 mA

Maximum Peak Plate Current $W_a = 3,5$ W

Massima tensione di picco tra filamento e catodo = 5000 V

*Maximum Peak Voltage Filament to Cathode***Diode smorzatore per circuiti di deflessione orizzontale in TV.***Half-Wave Rectifier for television damper service.***18AQ8****HCC85****Accensione**

Heater supply

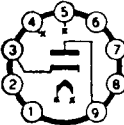
18 V — 0,15 A

Riferirsi al tipo:

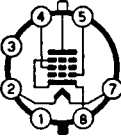
*See Type***6AQ8****ECC85**

TIPO <i>Type</i>	Limiti massimi <i>Maximum ratings</i>	Capacità in pF <i>Capacitances</i>	Caratteristiche e funzionamento tipico <i>Typical operation</i>
18GV8 PCL85 S Accensione Heater supply 18 V — 0,3 A TR=14,5 sec.			Riferirsi al tipo: $\frac{6GV8}{ECL85}$ <i>See Type</i>
19AK8 HABC80 Accensione Heater supply 18,9 V — 0,15 A			Riferirsi al tipo: $\frac{6AK8}{EABC80}$ <i>See Type</i>
19BK7A Accensione Heater supply 18,9 V — 0,15 A			Riferirsi al tipo: 6BK7A <i>See Type</i>

19BY7 UF85 Accensione Heater supply 19 V — 0,1 A			Riferirsi al tipo: $\frac{6BY7}{EF85}$ <i>See Type</i>
19DR7S Accensione Heater supply 18,9 V — 0,3 A TR=14,5 sec.			Riferirsi al tipo: 6DR7 <i>See Type</i>
19T8 Accensione Heater supply 18,9 V — 0,15 A			Riferirsi al tipo: 6T8 <i>See Type</i>

TIPO <i>Type</i>	Limiti massimi <i>Maximum ratings</i>	Capacità in pF <i>Capacitances</i>	Caratteristiche e funzionamento tipico <i>Typical operation</i>
<p>19Y3 S</p> <p>PY82</p>  <p>Ingombro Outline Ø=22 h=71</p> <p>Accensione Heater supply 19 V — 0,3 A</p> <p>TR=14,5 sec.</p>	<p>$V_{tr} = 250 V_{eff}$</p> <p>V_a (picco inverso) (<i>peak negative</i>) = 700 V</p> <p>$I_o = 180 mA$</p> <p>V_{k-f} (picco/peak) = 550 V</p> <p>C filtro = 60 μF</p>		<p>Massima corrente continua di uscita = 180 mA <i>Maximum DC Output Current</i></p> <p>Massima tensione raddrizzata = 195 V <i>Maximum DC Output Voltage</i></p> <p>Capacità filtro = 60 μF <i>Input capacitance of smoothing filter</i></p> <p>V trasf. = 127 200 220 250 V</p> <p>R trasf. = 0 30 65 125 Ω (1)</p> <p>(1) Resistenza minima di protezione tra anodo e trasformatore. <i>Protecting resistance at transformer voltage.</i></p> <p>Diodo, raddrizzatore di una semionda. <i>Half-Wave Rectifier.</i></p>
<p>25AV5GT</p> <p>Accensione Heater supply 25 V — 0.3 A</p>			<p>Riferirsi al tipo: 6AV5GT <i>See Type</i></p>

25AX4GT Accensione Heater supply 25 V — 0,3 A			Riferirsi al tipo: 6AX4GT <i>See Type</i>
25AX4GTBS Accensione Heater supply 25 V — 0,3 A TR=14,5 sec.			Riferirsi al tipo: 6AX4GTB <i>See Type</i>
25BQ6GT Accensione Heater supply 25 V — 0,3 A			Riferirsi al tipo: 6BQ6GT <i>See Type</i>

TIPO <i>Type</i>	Limiti massimi <i>Maximum ratings</i>	Capacità in pF <i>Capacitances</i>	Caratteristiche e funzionamento tipico <i>Typical operation</i>
25DQ6BS Accensione Heater supply 25 V — 0,3 A TR=14,5 sec.			Riferirsi al tipo: 6BQ6B <i>See Type</i>
25E5 PL36 S  Ingombro Outline Ø=33 h=95 Accensione Heater supply 25 V — 0,3 A TR=14,5 sec.	$V_a = 250 \text{ V}$ V_a impulsiva (picco positivo) (<i>peak Positive-Pulse Plate Voltage</i>) $= 7000 \text{ V}$ $V_{g2} = 250 \text{ V}$ V_{g1} (picco negativo) (<i>peak negative</i>) $= 1000 \text{ V}$ $W_a = 10 \text{ W}$ $W_{g2} = 5 \text{ W}$ $I_k = 200 \text{ mA}$ $R_{g1} = 0,5 \text{ M}\Omega$	$C_{g1} = 17,5$ $C_a = 8$ $C_{g1-a} < 1,1$	Amplificatore in classe A ₁ <i>Class A₁ Amplifier</i> $V_a = 100 \text{ V}$ $V_{g2} = 100 \text{ V}$ $V_{g1} = -8,2 \text{ V}$ $I_a = 100 \text{ mA}$ $I_{g2} = 7 \text{ mA}$ $S = 14 \text{ mA/V}$ $R_i = 5 \text{ k}\Omega$ $\mu_{g2-g1} = 5,6$ Pentodo finale di deflessione orizzontale in TV. <i>Beam Power Tube designed for service as horizontal amplifier in television receivers.</i>

25L6GT

Accensione
Heater supply
25 V — 0,3 A

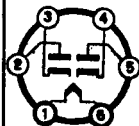
Riferirsi al tipo: 50L6GT
See Type

25W4GT

Accensione
Heater supply
25 V — 0,3 A

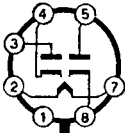
Riferirsi al tipo: 6W4GT
See Type

25Z5



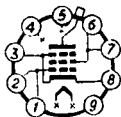
Ingombro
Outline
Ø=39 h=95

Riferirsi al tipo: 25Z6GT
See Type

TIPO <i>Type</i>	Limiti massimi <i>Maximum ratings</i>	Capacità in pF <i>Capacitances</i>	Caratteristiche e funzionamento tipico <i>Typical operation</i>
<p>25Z6GT</p>  <p>Ingombro <i>Outline</i> $\varnothing=39$ h=95</p> <p>Accensione <i>Heater supply</i> 25 V — 0,3 A</p>			<p>Massima corrente continua di uscita = 75 mA <i>Maximum DC Output Current</i></p> <p>Massima ampiezza della tensione inversa anodica = 700 V <i>Maximum Peak Inverse Plate Voltage</i></p> <p>Massima tensione anodica alternata = 235 V_{eff} <i>Maximum AC Plate Supply Voltage</i></p> <p>Picco massimo della corrente anodica (per diodo) = 450 mA <i>Maximum Peak Plate Current (Each Plate)</i></p> <p>Caduta interna di tensione a 150 mA = 22 V <i>Plate Voltage Drop (for 150 mA)</i></p> <p>Doppio diodo raddrizzatore e duplicatore di tensione. <i>Full-Wave Rectifier.</i></p>

27GB5
PL500

S



Ingombro
Outline

$\varnothing=30$ h=96

Accensione
Heater supply
27 V — 0,3 A

TR=14,5 sec.

$V_a = 250$ V
 V_a (picco/peak)
= 7000 V
 $V_{g2} = 250$ V
 $I_k = 250$ mA
 $W_a = 12$ W
 $W_{g2} = 5$ W

$C_{g1-f} < 0,2$
senza schermo
without external
shield

$V_a = 75$ V
 $V_{g2} = 200$ V
 $V_{g1} = -10$ V
 $I_{ap} = 440$ mA
 $I_{g2p} = 30$ mA

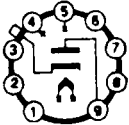
Pentodo, finale di deflessione orizzontale in TV.

Beam Power Amplifier intended for use as line output tube in television receivers.

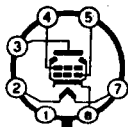
28AK8
UABC80

Accensione
Heater supply
28 V — 0,1 A

Riferirsi al tipo: $\frac{6AK8}{EABC80}$
See Type

TIPO Type	Limiti massimi Maximum ratings	Capacità in pF Capacitances	Caratteristiche e funzionamento tipico Typical operation
<p>30AE3 S</p> <p>PY88</p>  <p>Ingombro Outline Ø=22 h=82</p> <p>Accensione Heater supply 30 V — 0,3 A</p> <p>TR=14,5 sec.</p>			<p>Massima corrente continua di uscita = 220 mA <i>Maximum DC Output Current</i></p> <p>Massima ampiezza della tensione inversa anodica = 6000 V <i>Maximum Peak Inverse Plate Voltage</i></p> <p>Massima tensione anodica alternata = 250 V_{eff} <i>Maximum AC Plate Supply Voltage</i></p> <p>Picco massimo della corrente anodica = 550 mA <i>Maximum Peak Plate Current</i></p> <p>Diode smorzatore per circuito di deflessione orizzontale in TV. <i>Half-Wave Rectifier for television damper service.</i></p>
<p>35D5</p> <p>Accensione Heater supply 35 V — 0,15 A</p>			<p>Riferirsi al tipo: 6QL6 <i>See Type</i></p>

35L6GT



Ingombro
Outline
Ø=30 h=76

Accensione
Heater supply
35 V — 0,15 A

V_a	=	200	V
V_{g^2}	=	125	V
W_a	=	8,5	W
W_{g^2}	=	1	W

C_{g^1}	=	13
C_a	=	9,5
C_{g^1-a}	=	08,

senza schermo
without external
shield

Amplificatore in classe A_1
Class A_1 Amplifier

V_a	=	110	200	V
V_{g^2}	=	110	110	V
V_{g^1}	=	-7,5	-8	V
I_a	=	40	41	mA
I_{g^2}	=	3	2	mA
R_a	~	14	40	kΩ
S	=	5800	5900	μA/V
R_a	=	2,5	4,5	kΩ
W_o	=	1,5	3,3	W
d	=	10	10	%

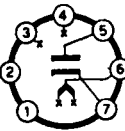
Tetrodo a fascio, amplificatore di potenza a BF.

Beam Power Amplifier designed for use as Power Amplifier.

35QL6

Accensione
Heater supply
35 V — 0,15 A

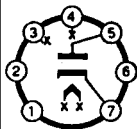
Riferirsi al tipo: 6QL6
See Type

TIPO Type	Limiti massimi Maximum ratings	Capacità in pF Capacitances	Caratteristiche e funzionamento tipico Typical operation
<p>35W4</p>  <p>Ingombro Outline Ø=19 h=60</p> <p>Accensione Heater supply 35 V — 0,15 A</p> <p>(segue) (follow)</p>			<p>100 mA (1) Massima corrente continua di uscita = 60 mA (2) <i>Maximum DC Output Current</i> 90 mA (3)</p> <p>Massima ampiezza della tensione In- versa anodica = 330 V <i>Maximum Peak Inverse Plate Voltage</i></p> <p>Massima tensione anodica alternata = 110 V_{eff} <i>Maximum AC Plate Supply Voltage</i></p> <p>Picco massimo della corrente anodi- ca = 600 mA <i>Maximum Peak Plate Current</i></p> <p>Caduta interna di tensione a 200 mA = 18 V <i>Plate Voltage Drop (for 200 mA)</i></p> <p>Massima tensione tra filamento e ca- todo = 330 V <i>Maximum Voltage Filament to Cathode</i></p> <p>Note:</p> <p>(1) Senza lampada del pannello. <i>Without Panel Lamp.</i></p> <p>(2) Con lampada del pannello, senza resistenza in parallelo. <i>With Panel Lamp, no Shunting Resistor.</i></p>

35W4*(seguito)
(following)*

(3) Con lampada del pannello, con resistenza in parallelo (lampada tra i piedini 4 e 6).
With Panel Lamp, with Shunting Resistor (Lamp connected to pins 4 and 6).

Diode raddrizzatore di una semionda.
Half-Wave Rectifier.

35X4

Ingombro
Outline
Ø=19 h=F0

Accensione
Heater supply
35 V — 0,15 A

Massima corrente continua di uscita = 100 mA
Maximum DC Output Current

Massima ampiezza della tensione inversa anodica = 700 V
Maximum Peak Inverse Plate Voltage

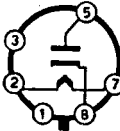
Massima tensione anodica alternata = 220 V_{eff}
Maximum AC Plate Supply Voltage

Picco massimo della corrente anodica = 600 mA
Maximum Peak Plate Current

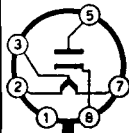
Caduta interna di tensione a 200 mA = 18 V
Plate Voltage Drop (for 200 mA)

Massima tensione tra filamento e catodo = 450 V
Maximum Voltage Filament to Cathode

Diode raddrizzatore di una semionda.
Half-Wave Rectifier.

TIPO Type	Limiti massimi Maximum ratings	Capacità in pF Capacitances	Caratteristiche e funzionamento tipico Typical operation
<p>35Z4GT</p>  <p>Ingombro Outline Ø=30 h=78</p> <p>Accensione Heater supply 35 V — 0,15 A</p>			<p>Massima corrente continua di uscita = 100 mA <i>Maximum DC Output Current</i></p> <p>Massima ampiezza della tensione inversa anodica = 700 V <i>Maximum Peak Inverse Plate Voltage</i></p> <p>Massima tensione anodica alternata = 235 V_{eff} <i>Maximum AC Plate Supply Voltage</i></p> <p>Picco massimo della corrente anodica (per diodo) = 600 mA <i>Maximum Peak Plate Current (Each Plate)</i></p> <p>Caduta interna di tensione a 200 mA = 18 V <i>Plate Voltage Drop (for 200 mA)</i></p> <p>Massima tensione tra filamento e catodo = 350 V <i>Maximum Voltage Filament to Cathode</i></p> <p>Diodo raddrizzatore di una semionda. <i>Half-Wave Rectifier.</i></p>

35Z5GT



Ingombro
Outline
Ø=30 h=78

Accensione
Heater supply
35 V — 0,15 A

(segue)
(follow)

Massima corrente continua di uscita = 110 mA (1)
Maximum DC Output Current = 60 mA (2)
90 mA (3)

Massima ampiezza della tensione inversa anodica = 700 V
Maximum Peak Inverse Plate Voltage

Massima tensione anodica alternata = 235 V_{eff}
Maximum AC Plate Supply Voltage

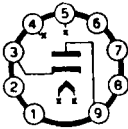
Picco massimo della corrente anodica = 600 mA
Maximum Peak Plate Current

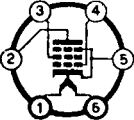
Caduta interna di tensione a 200 mA = 18 V
Plate Voltage Drop (for 200 mA)

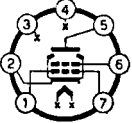
Massima tensione tra filamento e catodo = 350 V
Maximum Voltage Filament to Cathode

Note:

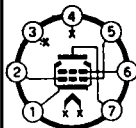
- (1) Senza lampada del pannello.
Without Panel Lamp.
- (2) Con lampada del pannello, senza resistenza in parallelo.
With Panel Lamp, no Shunting Resistor.

TIPO <i>Type</i>	Limiti massimi <i>Maximum ratings</i>	Capacità in pF <i>Capacitances</i>	Caratteristiche e funzionamento tipico <i>Typical operation</i>
35Z5GT (seguito) (following)			(3) Con lampada del pannello, con resistenza in parallelo (lampada tra i piedini 2 e 3). <i>With Panel Lamp, with Shunting Resistor (Lamp connected to pins 4 and 6).</i> Diode raddrizzatore di una semionda. <i>Half-Wave Rectifier.</i>
38A3 UY85  Ingombro Outline $\varnothing=22$ h=61 Accensione Heater supply 38 V — 0,1 A			Massima corrente continua di uscita = 110 mA <i>Maximum DC Output Current</i> Massima ampiezza della tensione inversa anodica = 700 V <i>Maximum Peak Inverse Plate Voltage</i> Picco massimo della corrente anodica = 660 mA <i>Maximum Peak Plate Current</i> Diode, raddrizzatore di una semionda. <i>Half-Wave Rectifier.</i>

<p>41</p> <p>Accensione Heater supply 6,3 V — 0,3 A</p>			<p>(Vedi dati condensati) (See condensed data section)</p>
<p>42</p>  <p>Ingombro Outline ∅=45 h=109</p>			<p>Riferirsi al tipo: 6F6GT See Type</p>
<p>45B5</p> <hr/> <p>UL84</p> <p>Accensione Heater supply 45 V — 0,1 A</p>			<p>Riferirsi al tipo: $\frac{15CW5}{PL84}$ S See Type</p>

TIPO Type	Limiti massimi Maximum ratings	Capacità in pF Capacitances	Caratteristiche e funzionamento tipico Typical operation
<p>50B5</p>  <p>Ingombro Outline Ø=22 hQ60</p> <p>Accensione Heater supply 50 V — 0,15 A</p>	<p>$V_a = 135 \text{ V}$ $V_{g2} = 117 \text{ V}$ $W_a = 5,5 \text{ W}$ $W_{g2} = 1,25 \text{ W}$</p>	<p>$C_{g1} = 13$ $C_a = 6,5$ $C_{g1-a} = 0,5$ senza schermo <i>without external shield</i></p>	<p>Amplificatore in classe A_1 <i>Class A_1 Amplifier</i></p> <p>$V_a = 110 \text{ V}$ $V_{g2} = 110 \text{ V}$ $V_{g1} = -7,5 \text{ V}$ $I_a = 49 \text{ mA}$ $I_{g2} = 4 \text{ mA}$ $R_i \sim 10 \text{ k}\Omega$ $S = 7500 \mu\text{A/V}$ $R_a = 2,5 \text{ k}\Omega$ $W_o = 1,9 \text{ W}$ $d = 9 \%$</p> <p>Tetrodo a fascio, amplificatore di potenza a BF. <i>Beam Power Amplifier designed for use as Power Amplifier.</i></p>
<p>50BM8 UCL82</p> <p>Accensione Heater supply 50 V — 0,1 A</p>			<p>Riferirsi al tipo: $\frac{16A8}{PCL82}$ See Type</p>

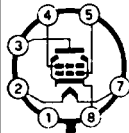
50C5



Accensione
Heater supply
50 V — 0,15 A

Riferirsi al tipo: 50B5
See Type

50L6GT



Ingombro
Outline
Ø=30 h=76

Accensione
Heater supply
50 V — 0,15 A

(segue)
(follow)

$V_a = 300 \text{ V}$
 $V_{g2} = 150 \text{ V}$
 $W_a = 10 \text{ W}$
 $W_{g2} = 1,25 \text{ W}$

Amplif. deflessione
verticale (colleg.
triode)
*Vertical deflection
amplifier (Triode
operation)*

$V_a = 300 \text{ V}$

$C_{g1} = 15$
 $C_a = 9$
 $C_{g1-a} = 0,8$

senza schermo
*without external
shield*

Amplificatore in classe A_1
Class A_1 Amplifier

V_a	= 110	200	V
V_{g2}	= 110	125	V
V_{g1}	= -7,5	—	V
R_k	= —	180	Ω
R_i	= 13	28	k Ω
S	= 8000	8000	$\mu\text{A/V}$
I_a	= 49	46	mA
I_{g2}	= 4	2,2	mA
R_a	= 2000	4000	Ω
W_o	= 2,1	3,8	W
d	= 10	10	%

TIPO <i>Type</i>	Limiti massimi <i>Maximum ratings</i>	Capacità in pF <i>Capacitances</i>	Caratteristiche e funzionamento tipico <i>Typical operation</i>
50L6GT (seguito) (following)	V_a (picco positivo) <i>(peak positive)</i> = 1200 V V_{g1} (picco negativo) <i>(peak negative)</i> = 250 V W_a = 7,5 W I_k = 60 mA I_k (picco/peak) = 180 mA		Collegamento a triodo - <i>Triode operation</i> V_a = 225 V V_g = -30 V I_a = 22 mA μ = 6,2 R_i = 1,6 k Ω S = 3800 μ A/V Tetrodo a fascio, amplificatore di potenza a BF o amplificatore finale di deflessione verticale in TV. <i>Beam Power Tube intended for service as general purpose audio amplifier or vertical deflection amplifier in television receivers sweep circuit.</i>
75 Accensione Heater supply 6,3 V — 0,3 A			(Vedi dati condensati) (See condensed data section)

77

Accensione
Heater supply
6,3 V — 0,3 A

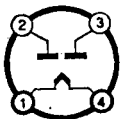
(Vedi dati condensati)
(See condensed data section)

78

Accensione
Heater supply
6,3 V — 0,3 A

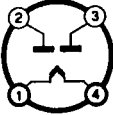
(Vedi dati condensati)
(See condensed data section)

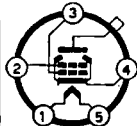
80



Accensione
Filament supply
5 V — 2 A

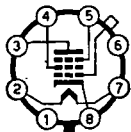
Riferirsi al tipo: **5Y3G/GT**
See Type

TIPO <i>Type</i>	Limiti massimi <i>Maximum ratings</i>	Capacità in pF <i>Capacitances</i>	Caratteristiche e funzionamento tipico <i>Typical operation</i>
<p data-bbox="113 170 158 202">83</p>  <p data-bbox="68 419 219 492"> Ingombro Outline $\varnothing=51$ h=123 </p> <p data-bbox="52 512 219 585"> Accensione Filament supply 5 V — 3 A </p>			<p data-bbox="793 191 1428 253"> Massima corrente continua di uscita = 225 mA <i>Maximum DC Output Current</i> </p> <p data-bbox="793 264 1428 357"> Massima ampiezza della tensione In-versa anodica = 1550 V <i>Maximum Peak Inverse Plate Voltage</i> </p> <p data-bbox="793 367 1428 429"> Massima tensione anodica alternata = 450 V_{eff} <i>Maximum AC Plate Supply Voltage</i> </p> <p data-bbox="793 440 1428 554"> Picco massimo della corrente ano-dica (per diodo) 1000 mA <i>Maximum Peak Plate Current (Each Plate)</i> </p> <p data-bbox="793 564 1428 626"> Caduta interna di tensione = 15 V <i>Plate Voltage Drop</i> </p> <p data-bbox="793 657 1428 751"> Doppio diodo a vapori di mercurio, raddriz-zatore delle due semionde. <i>Full-Wave Mercury-Vapor Rectifier.</i> </p>

807

Accensione
Heater supply
6,3 V — 0,9 A

Riferirsi al tipo: 6L6G
See Type

1620GT

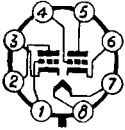
Accensione
Heater supply
6,3 V — 0,3 A

Riferirsi al tipo: 6J7GT
See Type

1629

Accensione
Heater supply
12,6 V — 0,15 A

(Vedi dati condensati)
(See condensed data section)

TIPO Type	Limiti massimi Maximum ratings	Capacità in pF Capacitances	Caratteristiche e funzionamento tipico Typical operation
<p>6080</p>  <p>Ingombro Outline Ø=40 h=89</p> <p>Accensione Heater supply 6,3 V — 2,5 A</p>	<p>Per ogni sezione Each section</p> <p>$V_a = 250 \text{ V}$ V_a (picco inverso) <i>(peak inverse anode voltage)</i> $= 3000 \text{ V}$ $I_a = 125 \text{ mA}$ V_g (picco/peak) $= -2300 \text{ V}$ $W_a = 13 \text{ W}$</p>	<p>Per ogni sez. Each section</p> <p>$C_g = 6,0$ $C_a = 2,2$ $C_{g-a} = 8,0$ senza schermo <i>without external shield</i></p>	<p>Valori per ogni sezione Values are for each section</p> <p>$V_{ba} = 135 \text{ V}$ $R_k = 250 \Omega$ $\mu = 2$ $R_i = 280 \Omega$ $S = 7000 \mu\text{A/V}$ $I_a = 125 \text{ mA}$</p> <p>Doppio triodo a basso «μ», regolatore in serie per alimentatori di potenza in continua o triodo survoltore. <i>Double Power Triode.</i> <i>This tube can be used in any application requiring high plate current at low plate voltages. It has found wide use in electronically regulated power supplies.</i></p>

Valvole di tipo

Europeo

*European types
receiving tubes*

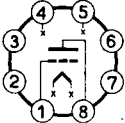
Valvole di tipo

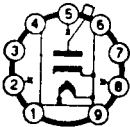
U.S.A.


*U.S.A. types
receiving tubes*

TIPO <i>Type</i>	Limiti massimi <i>Maximum ratings</i>	Capacità in pF <i>Capacitances</i>	Caratteristiche e funzionamento tipico <i>Typical operation</i>
<p>DCC90</p> <p>3A5</p> <p>Accensione in serie Filament series supply 2,8 V — 0,11 A</p> <p>Accensione in parallelo Filament parallel supply 1,4 V — 0,22 A</p>			<p>(Vedi dati condensati) (See condensed data section)</p>
<p>DF92</p> <p>1L4</p> <p>Accensione Filament supply 1,4 V — 0,05 A</p>			<p>(Vedi dati condensati) (See condensed data section)</p>

DF904 1U4 Accensione Filament supply 1,4 V — 0,05 A			(Vedi dati condensati) (See condensed data section)
DK91 1R5 Accensione Filament supply 1,4 V — 0,05 A			(Vedi dati condensati) (See condensed data section)
DL92 3S4 Accensione in serie Filament series supply 2,8 V — 0,05 A Accensione in parallelo Filament parallel supply 1,4 V — 0,1 A			(Vedi dati condensati) (See condensed data section)

TIPO <i>Type</i>	Limiti massimi <i>Maximum ratings</i>	Capacità in pF <i>Capacitances</i>	Caratteristiche e funzionamento tipico <i>Typical operation</i>															
<p>DL94</p> <p>3V4</p> <p>Accensione in serie Filament series supply 2,8 V — 0,05 A</p> <p>Accensione in parallelo Filament parallel supply 1,4 V — 0,1 A</p>			<p>(Vedi dati condensati) (See condensed data section)</p>															
<p>DM70</p> <p>1M3</p>  <p>Ingombro Outline Ø=10 h=45</p> <p>Accensione Filament supply 1,4 V — 0,025 A</p>	<p>$V_b = 300 \text{ V}$ $V_a = 150 \text{ V}$ $V_a(\text{min.}) = 45 \text{ V}$ $W_a = 75 \text{ mW}$ $I_k = 0,6 \text{ mA}$ $R_g = 10 \text{ M}\Omega$</p>		<p>Alimentazione con batteria <i>Battery supply</i></p> <table data-bbox="817 621 1262 802"> <tr> <td>$V_b = 67,5$</td> <td>90</td> <td>V</td> </tr> <tr> <td>$V_a = 60$</td> <td>85</td> <td>V</td> </tr> <tr> <td>$V_g = 0$</td> <td>0</td> <td>V</td> </tr> <tr> <td>$I_a = 105$</td> <td>170</td> <td>μA</td> </tr> <tr> <td>pin = 4</td> <td>5</td> <td>a massa grounded</td> </tr> </table> <p>Indicatore di sintonia <i>Tuning indicator</i></p>	$V_b = 67,5$	90	V	$V_a = 60$	85	V	$V_g = 0$	0	V	$I_a = 105$	170	μA	pin = 4	5	a massa grounded
$V_b = 67,5$	90	V																
$V_a = 60$	85	V																
$V_g = 0$	0	V																
$I_a = 105$	170	μA																
pin = 4	5	a massa grounded																

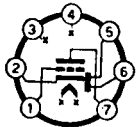
<p>DY86</p>			
<p>1S2</p> <p>Accensione Heater supply 1,4 V — 0,55 A</p>			<p>Senza trattamento speciale sulla superficie del vetro. <i>Without the envelope special treatment.</i></p> <p>Riferirsi al tipo: $\frac{1S2A}{DY87}$ <i>See Type</i></p>
<p>DY87</p> <p>1S2A</p>  <p>Ingombro Outline $\varnothing=22$ h=67</p> <p>Accensione Heater supply 1,4 V — 0,55 A</p>		<p>$C_a = 1,55$ senza schermo <i>without external shield</i></p>	<p>Massima corrente continua di uscita = 0,5 mA <i>Maximum DC Output Current</i></p> <p>Massima ampiezza della tensione inversa anodica (componente continua) = 22000 V <i>Maximum Peak Inverse Plate Voltage</i></p> <p>Picco massimo della corrente anodica = 40 mA <i>Maximum Peak Plate Current</i></p> <p>Diodo, rettificatore per alta tensione in TV. <i>Half-Wave Rectifier designed for use as high voltage rectifier in television receivers.</i></p>

TIPO Type	Limiti massimi Maximum ratings	Capacità in pF Capacitances	Caratteristiche e funzionamento tipico Typical operation
<p>EAA91 6AL5</p>  <p>Ingombro Outline Ø=19 h=38</p> <p>Accensione Heater supply 6,3 V — 0,3 A</p>		<p>Per sezione Each Unit</p> <p>$C_k = 3,6$ $C_a = 3,2$ $C_{a1-a2} < 0,026$ con schermo with external shield</p>	<p>Massima corrente continua di uscita = 9 mA <i>Maximum DC Output Current</i></p> <p>Massima ampiezza della tensione inversa anodica = 330 V <i>Maximum Peak Inverse Plate Voltage</i></p> <p>Massima tensione anodica alternata = 117 V_{eff} <i>Maximum AC Plate Supply Voltage</i></p> <p>Picco massimo della corrente anodica (per diodo) = 54 mA <i>Maximum Peak Plate Current (Each Plate)</i></p> <p>Caduta interna di tensione a 60 mA = 10 V <i>Plate Voltage Drop (for 60 mA)</i></p> <p>Doppio diodo, rivelatore o discriminatore per ricevitori MA e MF. <i>TwIn Diode with separate cathodes designed for high frequency operation.</i></p>

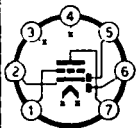
EABC80**6AK8****Ingombro**

Outline

 $\varnothing = 22 \text{ h} = 60$ **Accensione**Heater supply
 $6,3 \text{ V} - 0,45 \text{ A}$ **Diodi**
Diodes Unit $V_a \text{ inv.} = 350 \text{ V}$
peak negative $I_{D_2} \text{ med.} = 10 \text{ mA (1)}$
d.c. component $I_{D_1} \text{ med.} = 1 \text{ mA (2)}$
d.c. component $I_{D_3} \text{ med.} = 10 \text{ mA (3)}$
*d.c. component***Triodo**
Triode Unit $V_a = 300 \text{ V}$ $W_a = 1 \text{ W}$ $I_k = 5 \text{ mA}$ (1) piedino/*pin* n° 2(2) piedino/*pin* n° 6(3) piedino/*pin* n° 1**Diodi**
Diodes Unit $C_{D_1} = 0,8$ $C_{D_2} = 4,8$ $C_{D_3} = 4,8$ senza schermo
*without external shield***Triodo**
Triode Unit $C_g = 1,9$ $C_a = 1,4$ $C_{g-a} = 2,0$ **Amplificatori in classe A_1**
Class A_1 Amplifier $V_a = 100 \quad 250 \quad \text{V}$ $V_g = -1 \quad -3 \quad \text{V}$ $I_a = 0,8 \quad 1 \quad \text{mA}$ $R_i = 48 \quad 50 \quad \text{k}\Omega$ $S = 1450 \quad 1400 \quad \mu\text{A/V}$ $\mu = 70 \quad 70$ **Tripla diodo-triodo per uso in radioricevitori MF o MA-MF come discriminatore e rivelatore. In TV come rivelatore video e discriminatore audio.***Triple diode-triode intended for FM and AM signal detection, video-detection and audio-discriminator.*

TIPO <i>Type</i>	Limiti massimi <i>Maximum ratings</i>	Capacità in pF <i>Capacitances</i>	Caratteristiche e funzionamento tipico <i>Typical operation</i>
<p>EBC90 6AT6</p>  <p>Ingombro <i>Outline</i> Ø=19 h=48</p> <p>Accensione <i>Heater supply</i> 6,3 V — 0,3 A</p>	<p>$V_a = 300 \text{ V}$ $V_{g1} = 0 \text{ V}$ $W_a = 0,5 \text{ W}$ $I_D = 1 \text{ mA}$</p>	<p>$C_g = 2,2$ $C_a = 1,2$ $C_{g-a} = 2,0$</p>	<p>Amplificatore in classe A₁ <i>Class A₁ Amplifier</i></p> <p>$V_a = 100 \quad 250 \quad \text{V}$ $V_g = -1 \quad -3 \quad \text{V}$ $\mu = 70 \quad 70$ $R_i \sim 54 \quad 68 \quad \text{k}\Omega$ $S = 1300 \quad 1200 \quad \mu\text{A/V}$ $I_a = 0,8 \quad 1 \quad \text{mA}$</p> <p>Doppio diodo-triodo, rivelatore e amplificatore a BF. <i>Twin diode-triode. Detector and audio amplifier.</i></p>

EBC91
6AV6



Ingombro
Outline
 $\varnothing = 19$ h = 49

Accensione
Heater supply
6,3 V — 0,3 A

$V_a = 300$ V
 $V_{g1} = 0$ V
 $W_a = 0,5$ W
 $I_D = 1$ mA

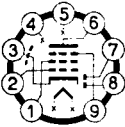
$C_{g} = 2,2$
 $C_a = 1,2$
 $C_{g-a} = 2$
 $C_{g-D2} < 0,04$

Amplificatore in classe A_1
Class A_1 Amplifier

V_a	=	100	250	V
V_g	=	-1	-2	V
μ	=	100	100	
R_i	\sim	80	62,5	k Ω
S	=	1250	1600	μ A/V
I_a	=	0,5	1,2	mA

Doppio diodo-triodo, rivelatore amplificatore a BF.

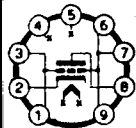
TwIn diode-triode designed for second detector-audio amplifier use in radio receivers.

TIPO <i>Type</i>	Limiti massimi <i>Maximum ratings</i>	Capacità in pF <i>Capacitances</i>	Caratteristiche e funzionamento tipico <i>Typical operation</i>
<p>EBF89 6DC8</p>  <p>Ingombro <i>Outline</i> Ø=22 h=60</p> <p>Accensione <i>Heater supply</i> 6,3 V — 0,3 A</p> <p>Connessioni <i>Connections</i></p> <p>Piedino <i>Pin</i> 7=D₁</p> <p>Piedino <i>Pin</i> 8=D₂</p>	<p>Pentodo <i>Pentode Unit</i></p> <p>V_a = 300 V V_{g2} = 300 V W_a = 2,25 W W_{g2} = 0,45 W I_k = 16,5 mA R_g = 3 MΩ V_{f-k} = 100 V</p> <p>Diodi (ogni unità) <i>Diodes (each unit)</i></p> <p>I_D = 0,8 mA I picco/peak = 5 mA</p>	<p>Pentodo <i>Pentode Unit</i></p> <p>C_{g1} = 5 C_a = 5,2 C_{g1-a} < 0,0025</p> <p>Diodi <i>Diodes Unit</i></p> <p>C_{D1} = 2,5 C_{D2} = 2,5 C_{D1-D2} < 0,25</p>	<p>Amplificatore in classe A₁ <i>Class A₁ Amplifier</i></p> <p>V_a = 250 200 V R_{g2} = 62 30 kΩ V_{g1} = -1 -1,5 V V_{g2} = 0 0 V I_a = 9 11 mA I_{g2} = 2,7 3,3 mA S = 4500 4500 μA/V R_i = 0,9 0,6 MΩ</p> <p>Amplificatore RF e FI a pendenza variabile, doppio diodo rivelatore. <i>Twin diode-pentode. Pentode intended for use as RF or IF amplifier. Diodes for detector.</i></p>

EC86**6CM4**

Accensione
Heater supply
6,3 V — 0,175 A

Riferirsi al tipo: $\frac{4CM4}{PC86} S$
See Type

EC88**6DL4**

Ingombro
Outline
 $\varnothing=22$ h=44

Accensione
Heater supply
6,3 V — 0,165 A

$V_a = 175$ V
 $V_g = -50$ V
 $W_a = 2$ W
 $I_k = 13$ mA
 $R_g = 1$ M Ω

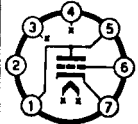
$C_{g-a} = 1,2$
senza schermo
without external shield

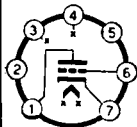
Amplificatore in classe A_1
Class A_1 Amplifier

$V_a = 160$ V
 $R_k = 100$ Ω
 $I_a = 12,5$ mA
 $S = 13,5$ mA/V
 $\mu = 65$

Triodo amplificatore UHF con griglia a massa per le bande IV e V.

Triode intended for use as grounded grid UHF amplifier for bands IV and V.

TIPO Type	Limiti massimi Maximum ratings	Capacità in pF Capacitances	Caratteristiche e funzionamento tipico Typical operation																																		
<p>EC90 6C4</p>  <p>Ingombro Outline Ø=19 h=48</p> <p>Accensione Heater supply 6,3 V — 0,15 A</p>	<p>Amplific. Telegraf. <i>Telegraphy Amplifier</i></p> <p>Classe A Classe C <i>Class A Class C</i></p> <p>$V_a = 300$ 300 V $V_g = -$ -50 V $W_a = 3,5$ 5 W $I_a = -$ 25 mA $I_g = -$ 8 mA</p>	<p>$C_g = 1,8$ $C_a = 2,5$ $C_{g-a} = 1,4$</p> <p>con schermo <i>with external shield</i></p>	<table border="0"> <tr> <td></td> <td>Amplificatore in classe A₁ <i>Class A₁ Amplifier</i></td> <td>Telegrafia in classe C <i>Telegraphy - Class C</i></td> </tr> <tr> <td>V_a</td> <td>= 100 250</td> <td>300 V</td> </tr> <tr> <td>V_g</td> <td>= 0 -8,5</td> <td>-27 V</td> </tr> <tr> <td>I_a</td> <td>= 11,8 10,5</td> <td>25 mA</td> </tr> <tr> <td>I_g</td> <td>= - -</td> <td>~7 mA</td> </tr> <tr> <td>R_i</td> <td>~ 6250 7700</td> <td>- Ω</td> </tr> <tr> <td>S</td> <td>= 3100 2200</td> <td>- μA/V</td> </tr> <tr> <td>μ</td> <td>= 19,5 17</td> <td>-</td> </tr> <tr> <td>W_i</td> <td>= - -</td> <td>~0,35 W</td> </tr> <tr> <td>W_o</td> <td>= - -</td> <td>~5,5 W</td> </tr> <tr> <td>f</td> <td>= - -</td> <td>50 MHz</td> </tr> </table> <p>Triodo, amplificatore ed oscillatore. <i>Triode intended for service as an oscillator, a detector or amplifier.</i></p>			Amplificatore in classe A ₁ <i>Class A₁ Amplifier</i>	Telegrafia in classe C <i>Telegraphy - Class C</i>	V_a	= 100 250	300 V	V_g	= 0 -8,5	-27 V	I_a	= 11,8 10,5	25 mA	I_g	= - -	~7 mA	R_i	~ 6250 7700	- Ω	S	= 3100 2200	- μA/V	μ	= 19,5 17	-	W_i	= - -	~0,35 W	W_o	= - -	~5,5 W	f	= - -	50 MHz
	Amplificatore in classe A ₁ <i>Class A₁ Amplifier</i>	Telegrafia in classe C <i>Telegraphy - Class C</i>																																			
V_a	= 100 250	300 V																																			
V_g	= 0 -8,5	-27 V																																			
I_a	= 11,8 10,5	25 mA																																			
I_g	= - -	~7 mA																																			
R_i	~ 6250 7700	- Ω																																			
S	= 3100 2200	- μA/V																																			
μ	= 19,5 17	-																																			
W_i	= - -	~0,35 W																																			
W_o	= - -	~5,5 W																																			
f	= - -	50 MHz																																			

EC92**6AB4**

Ingombro
Outline

∅=19 h=48

Accensione
Heater supply
6,3 V — 0,15 A

$$\begin{aligned} V_a &= 300 \text{ V} \\ W_a &= 2,5 \text{ W} \\ V_g &= -50 \text{ V} \end{aligned}$$

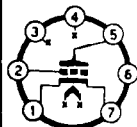
$$\begin{aligned} C &= 2,2 \\ C_a &= 1,4 \\ C_{g-a} &= 1,5 \end{aligned}$$

con schermo
with external
shield

Amplificatore in classe A₁
Class A₁ Amplifier

$$\begin{aligned} V_a &= 250 & 100 \text{ V} \\ R_k &= 200 & 270 \Omega \\ I_a &= 10 & 3,7 \text{ mA} \\ R_i &\sim 10,9 & 15 \text{ k}\Omega \\ S &= 5500 & 4000 \mu\text{A/V} \\ \mu &= 60 & 60 \end{aligned}$$

Triodo, amplificatore a RF.
Triode. RF Amplifier.

EC95**6ER5**

Ingombro
Outline

∅=19 h=48

Accensione
Heater supply
6,3 V — 0,18 A

$$\begin{aligned} V_a &= 250 \text{ V} \\ W_a &= 2,2 \text{ W} \\ I_k &= 20 \text{ mA} \\ V_g &= -50 \text{ V} \\ R_g &= 1 \text{ M}\Omega \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} C_g &= 4,4 \\ C_a &= 3,0 \\ C_{a-g} &= 0,38 \end{aligned}$$

senza schermo
without external
shield

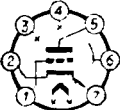
$$\begin{aligned} C_g &= 4,4 \\ C_a &= 4,0 \\ C_{a-g} &= 0,36 \end{aligned}$$

con schermo
with external
shield

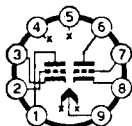
Amplificatore in classe A₁
Class A₁ Amplifier

$$\begin{aligned} V_a &= 200 \text{ V} \\ V_g &= -1,2 \text{ V} \\ I_a &= 10 \text{ mA} \\ S &= 10500 \mu\text{A/V} \\ \mu &= 80 \\ R_i &= 8 \text{ k}\Omega \end{aligned}$$

Triodo, amplificatore a RF o TV-VHF.
Triode intended for use as RF amplifier in VHF television receivers.

TIPO Type	Limiti massimi Maximum ratings	Capacità in pF Capacitances	Caratteristiche e funzionamento tipico Typical operation
EC97 6FY5 Accensione Heater supply 6,3 V — 0,215 A			Riferirsi al tipo: $\frac{5FY5}{PC97}$ <i>See Type</i>
EC900 6HA5  Ingombro Outline $\varnothing=19$ h=35 Accensione Heater supply 6,3 V — 0,18 A	$V_a = 200$ V $W_a = 2,2$ W $I_a = 20$ mA $V_g = -50$ V	$C_g = 4,3$ $C_{a1} = 2,9$ $C_{g-a} = 0,36$ con schermo <i>with external shield</i>	Amplificatore in classe A_1 <i>Class A_1 Amplifier</i> $V_a = 135$ V $V_g = -1$ V $I_a = 11,5$ mA $S = 14,5$ mA/V $\mu = 72$ Triodo, amplificatore a RF per sintonizzatori TV-VHF. <i>Triode intended for use as RF amplifier in VHF television tuners.</i>

ECC81
12AT7



Ingombro
Outline

Ø=22 h=49

Accensione
in serie
Heater

series supply
12,6 V — 0,15 A

Accensione
in parallelo
Heater

parallel supply
6,3 V — 0,3 A

$V_a = 300 \text{ V}$
 $V_g = -50 \text{ V}$
 $W_a = 2,5 \text{ W}$

Sezione 1 (1)
Section No. 1

$C_g = 2,2$
 $C_a = 1,2$
 $C_{g-a} = 1,5$

Sezione 2 (2)
Section No. 2

$C_g = 2,2$
 $C_a = 1,5$
 $C_{g-a} = 1,5$

con schermo
with external
shield

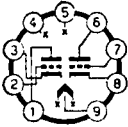
- (1) piedini 6, 7
e 8.
pins 6, 7 and
8.
- (2) piedini 1, 2
e 3.
pins 1, 2 and
3.

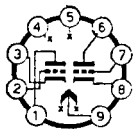
Amplificatore in classe A₁
Class A₁ Amplifier

V_a	=	100	250	V
R_k	=	270	200	Ω
I_a	=	3,7	10	mA
R_i	~	15	10,9	kΩ
S	=	4000	5500	μA/V
μ	=	60	60	

Doppio triodo, amplificatore a RF con griglia a massa e convertitore per frequenze fino a 300 MHz.

Twln triode designed for use as a grounded grid amplifier at frequencies up to 300 MHz.

TIPO Type	Limiti massimi Maximum ratings	Capacità in pF Capacitances	Caratteristiche e funzionamento tipico Typical operation
<p>ECC82 12AU7</p>  <p>Ingombro Outline Ø=22 h=49</p> <p>Accensione in serie Heater series supply 12,6 V — 0,15 A</p> <p>Accensione in parallelo Heater parallel supply 6,3 V — 0,3 A</p>	<p>Amplif. classe A₁ <i>Class A₁ Amplif.</i></p> <p>V_a = 300 V W_a = 2,75 W I_k = 20 mA</p> <p>Amplific. defless. verticale <i>Vertical deflection amplifier</i></p> <p>V_a = 300 V V_a (impulsiva) (pulse) = 1200 V W_a = 2,75 W I_k = 20 mA I_k (picco/peak) = 60 mA</p>	<p>Per sezione <i>Each section</i></p> <p>C_g = 1,8 C_a = 2,0 C_{g-a} = 1,5</p>	<p>Amplificatore in classe A₁ <i>Class A₁ Amplifier</i></p> <p>(valori per sezione) <i>(values are for Each Section)</i></p> <p>V_a = 100 250 V V_g = 0 8,5 V I_a = 11,8 10,5 mA R_i = 6,5 7,7 kΩ S = 3100 2200 μA/V μL = 20 17</p> <p>Doppio triodo, amplificatore a BF, amplificatore finale deflessione verticale, invertitore di fase, multivibratore ed oscillatore. <i>Twin triode intended primarily for service as horizontal or deflection oscillator, vertical deflection amplifiers and Class A₁ resistance coupled amplifiers.</i></p> <p><i>(Each section of these types is electrically similar to the Type 6C4).</i></p>

ECC83**12AX7****Ingombro**

Outline

Ø=22 h=49

**Accensione
in serie**

Heater

series supply

12,6 V — 0,15 A**Accensione
in parallelo**

Heater

parallel supply

6,3 V — 0,3 APer sezione
Each section

$$V_a = 300 \text{ V}$$

$$V_g = -50 \div 0 \text{ V}$$

$$W_a = 1 \text{ W}$$

Per sezione
Each section

$$C_g = 1,8$$

$$C_a = 1,9$$

$$C_{g-a} = 1,7$$

Amplificatore in classe A_1
Class A_1 Amplifier

(valori per ogni sezione)

(values are for each section)

$$V_a = 100 \quad 250 \quad \text{V}$$

$$V_g = -1 \quad -2 \quad \text{V}$$

$$I_a = 0,5 \quad 1,2 \quad \text{mA}$$

$$R_i \sim 80 \quad 62,5 \quad \text{k}\Omega$$

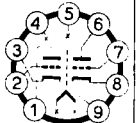
$$S = 1250 \quad 1600 \quad \mu\text{A/V}$$

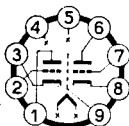
$$\mu = 100 \quad 100$$

Doppio triodo, amplificatore a BF, invertitore di fase, separatore e multivibratore in circuiti TV (ogni sezione ha caratteristiche elettriche uguali al tipo 6AV6).*TwIn triode designed for service as an audio voltage amplifier or phase inverters in portable or compact equipment.**(Each section of these types has identical electrical characteristics to the Type 6AV6).***ECC84****6CW7****Accensione
Heater supply
6,3 V — 0,33 A**

(Vedi dati condensati)

(See condensed data section)

TIPO <i>Type</i>	Limiti massimi <i>Maximum ratings</i>	Capacità in pF <i>Capacitances</i>	Caratteristiche e funzionamento tipico <i>Typical operation</i>
<p>ECC85 6AQ8</p>  <p>Ingombro <i>Outline</i> Ø=22 h=49</p> <p>Accensione <i>Heater supply</i> 6,3 V — 0,435 A</p>	<p>Per sezione <i>Each Unit</i></p> <p>$V_a = 300 \text{ V}$ $W_a = 2,5 \text{ W}$ $I_k = 15 \text{ mA}$ $V_g = -100 \text{ V}$ $R_g = 1 \text{ M}\Omega$</p>	<p>Per sezione <i>Each Unit</i></p> <p>$C_g = 3$ $C_a = 1,2$ $C_{g-a} = 1,5$ $C_{a-k} = 0,18$</p>	<p>Amplificatore RF <i>RF Amplifier</i></p> <p>$V_a = 250 \text{ V}$ $V_g = -2 \text{ V}$ $R_a = 1,8 \text{ k}\Omega$ $R_k = 200 \Omega$ $I_a = 10 \text{ mA}$ $S = 6 \text{ mA/V}$ $R_i \sim 9,7 \text{ k}\Omega$</p> <p>Mescolatore oscillatore <i>Oscillating mixer</i></p> <p>$V_{ba} = 250 \text{ V}$ $R_a = 12 \text{ k}\Omega$ $R_g = 1 \text{ M}\Omega$ $V_{osc} = 3 \text{ V}_{eff}$ $I_a = 5,2 \text{ mA}$ $S_c = 2,3 \text{ mA/V}$ $R_i \sim 22 \text{ k}\Omega$</p> <p>Doppio triodo, amplificatore a RF e mescolatore oscillatore in ricevitori MA-MF. <i>Twin triode intended for use as RF amplifier and self oscillating mixer.</i></p>

ECC88**6DJ8**

Ingombro

Outline

 $\varnothing=22$ h=49

Accensione

Heater supply
6,3 V — 0,365 APer sezione
Each Unit

$V_a = 130 \text{ V}$

$W_a = 1,8 \text{ W}$

$I_k = 25 \text{ mA}$

$V_g = -50 \text{ V}$

$R_g = 1 \text{ M}\Omega$

Per sezione
Each Unit

$C_g = 3,3$

$C_a = 2,5$

$C_{g-a} = 1,4$

con schermo
with external
shieldAmplificatore in classe A_1 (per sezione)
Class A_1 Amplifier (each unit)

$V_a = 90 \text{ V}$

$V_g = -1,3 \text{ V}$

$I_a = 15 \text{ mA}$

$S = 12,5 \text{ mA/V}$

$\mu = 33$

$R_{eq} = 300 \Omega$

Doppio triodo ad alta pendenza e basso fruscio per circuiti cascode in TV.*TwIn triode intended for use as cascode amplifier in television tuners.***ECC91****6J6**

Accensione

Heater supply
6,3 B — 0,45 A

(Vedi dati condensati)

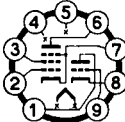
*(See condensed data section)***ECC189****6ES8**

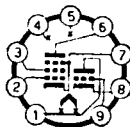
Accensione

Heater supply
6,3 V — 0,365 A

Riferirsi al tipo:

See Type $\frac{7ES8}{PCC189} S$

TIPO <i>Type</i>	Limiti massimi <i>Maximum ratings</i>	Capacità in pF <i>Capacitances</i>	Caratteristiche e funzionamento tipico <i>Typical operation</i>																														
<p>ECF80 6BL8</p>  <p>Ingombro Outline Ø=22 h=49</p> <p>Accensione Heater supply 6,3 V — 0,43 A</p>	<p>Pentodo <i>Pentode Unit</i></p> <p>$V_b = 550 \text{ V}$ $V_a = 250 \text{ V}$ $V_{g2} = 175 \text{ V}$ $(I_k = 14 \text{ mA})$ $W_a = 1,7 \text{ W}$ $W_{g2} = 0,5 \text{ W}$ $(W_a < 1,2 \text{ W})$ $R_{g1} = 0,5 \text{ M}\Omega (1)$ $R_{g1} = 1 \text{ M}\Omega (2)$</p> <p>Triodo/Triode Unit</p> <p>$V_b = 550 \text{ V}$ $V_a = 250 \text{ V}$ $I_k = 14 \text{ mA}$ $W_a = 1,5 \text{ W}$ $R_{g1} = 0,5 \text{ M}\Omega (3)$</p> <p>(1) Polarizz. fissa. <i>Fixed bias.</i> (2) Polarizz. autom. <i>Automatic bias.</i> (3) Polarizz. fissa o automatica. <i>Fixed/Automatic bias.</i></p>	<p>Pentodo <i>Pentode Unit</i></p> <p>$C_{g1} = 5,2$ $C_a = 3,4$ $C_{g1-a} < 0,025$</p> <p>Triodo <i>Triode Unit</i></p> <p>$C_g = 2,5$ $C_a = 1,8$ $C_{g-a} = 1,5$</p>	<p>Amplificatore in classe A₁ <i>Class A₁ Amplifier</i></p> <table border="0"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Pentodo <i>Pentode Unit</i></th> <th>Triodo <i>Triode Unit</i></th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>$V_a =$</td> <td>170</td> <td>100 V</td> </tr> <tr> <td>$V_{g2} =$</td> <td>170</td> <td>— V</td> </tr> <tr> <td>$V_{g1} =$</td> <td>-2</td> <td>-2 V</td> </tr> <tr> <td>$I_a =$</td> <td>10</td> <td>14 mA</td> </tr> <tr> <td>$I_{g2} =$</td> <td>2,8</td> <td>— mA</td> </tr> <tr> <td>$S =$</td> <td>6200</td> <td>5000 $\mu\text{A/V}$</td> </tr> <tr> <td>$\mu_{g2-g1} =$</td> <td>47</td> <td>—</td> </tr> <tr> <td>$\mu =$</td> <td>—</td> <td>20</td> </tr> <tr> <td>$R_i =$</td> <td>0,4</td> <td>— MΩ</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Triodo-pentodo. Triodo a medio «μ». Pentodo ad interdizione rapida. Amplificatore FI, convertitore, ecc. <i>Triode-pentode.</i> <i>Medium-μ Triode.</i> <i>Sharp Cutoff Pentode.</i> <i>IF Amplifier, converter, ...</i></p>		Pentodo <i>Pentode Unit</i>	Triodo <i>Triode Unit</i>	$V_a =$	170	100 V	$V_{g2} =$	170	— V	$V_{g1} =$	-2	-2 V	$I_a =$	10	14 mA	$I_{g2} =$	2,8	— mA	$S =$	6200	5000 $\mu\text{A/V}$	$\mu_{g2-g1} =$	47	—	$\mu =$	—	20	$R_i =$	0,4	— M Ω
	Pentodo <i>Pentode Unit</i>	Triodo <i>Triode Unit</i>																															
$V_a =$	170	100 V																															
$V_{g2} =$	170	— V																															
$V_{g1} =$	-2	-2 V																															
$I_a =$	10	14 mA																															
$I_{g2} =$	2,8	— mA																															
$S =$	6200	5000 $\mu\text{A/V}$																															
$\mu_{g2-g1} =$	47	—																															
$\mu =$	—	20																															
$R_i =$	0,4	— M Ω																															

ECF82**6U8**

Ingombro
Outline
Ø=22 h=49

Accensione
Heater supply
6,3 V — 0,45 A

Pentodo
Pentode Unit

$V_a = 300 \text{ V}$
 $V_{g1} = 0 \text{ V}$
 $W_a = 2,8 \text{ W}$
 $W_{ga} = 0,5 \text{ W}$

Triodo
Triode Unit

$V_a = 300 \text{ V}$
 $V_g = 0 \text{ V}$
 $W_a = 2,7 \text{ W}$

Pentodo
Pentode Unit

$C_{g1} = 5$
 $C_a = 3,5$
 $C_{g1-a} = 0,006$

Triodo
Triode Unit

$C_g = 2,5$
 $C_a = 1$
 $C_{g-a} = 1,8$

con schermo
connesso al
catodo
with external
shield
connected to
the cathode

Amplificatore in classe A₁
Class A₁ Amplifier

Pentode
Pentode Unit

$V_a = 230$
 $V_{g2} = 110$
 $R_k = 68$
 $I_a = 10$
 $I_{g2} = 3,5$
 $R_i = 400$
 $S = 5200$
 $\mu = -$

Triodo
Triode Unit

150 V
— V
56 Ω
18 mA
— mA
5 kΩ
8500 μA/V
40

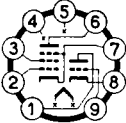
Triodo-pentodo, oscillatore e mescolatore in circuiti TV e MF.

Triode-pentode designed for use as local oscillator-pentode mixer and others combined functions in FM and TV receivers.

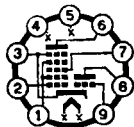
ECF801**6GJ7**

Accensione
Heater supply
6,3 V — 0,41 A

Riferirsi al tipo: $\frac{8GJ7}{PCF801} S$
See Type

TIPO Type	Limiti massimi Maximum ratings	Capacità in pF Capacitances	Caratteristiche e funzionamento tipico Typical operation																					
<p>ECF802</p>  <p>Ingombro Outline Ø=22 h=49</p> <p>Accensione Heater supply 6,3 V — 0,43 A</p>	<p>Pentodo <i>Pentode Unit</i></p> <p>$V_a = 250 \text{ V}$ $V_{g2} = 250 \text{ V}$ $W_a = 1,2 \text{ W}$ $W_{g2} = 0,8 \text{ W}$ $R_{g1} = 0,56 \text{ M}\Omega$ (1) $R_{g1} = 1 \text{ M}\Omega$ (2)</p> <p>Triodo <i>Triode Unit</i></p> <p>$V_a = 250 \text{ V}$ $I_k = 10 \text{ mA}$ $W_a = 1,4 \text{ W}$ $R_g = 3 \text{ M}\Omega$ (1)</p> <p>(1) Polarizzaz. fissa. <i>Fixed bias.</i> (2) Polarizz. autom. <i>Automatic bias.</i></p>	<p>Pentodo <i>Pentode Unit</i></p> <p>$C_{g1} = 5,4$ $C_{a-g1} = 0,06$ $C_{g1-f} < 0,1$</p> <p>Triodo <i>Triode Unit</i></p> <p>$C_g = 2,4$ $C_{a-g} = 1,5$ $C_{g-f} < 0,1$</p>	<table border="0"> <tr> <td>Pentodo <i>Pentode Unit</i></td> <td>Triodo <i>Triode Unit</i></td> </tr> <tr> <td>$V_a = 100$</td> <td>200 V</td> </tr> <tr> <td>$V_{g2} = 100$</td> <td>— V</td> </tr> <tr> <td>$V_{g1} = -1$</td> <td>-2 V</td> </tr> <tr> <td>$I_a = 6$</td> <td>3,5 mA</td> </tr> <tr> <td>$I_{g2} = 1,7$</td> <td>— mA</td> </tr> <tr> <td>$S = 5500$</td> <td>3500 mA/V</td> </tr> <tr> <td>$\mu_{g2-g1} = 47$</td> <td>—</td> </tr> <tr> <td>$\mu = —$</td> <td>70</td> </tr> <tr> <td>$R_i = 400$</td> <td>20 kΩ</td> </tr> </table> <p>Triodo-Pentodo. Pentodo: oscillatore di riga. Triodo: tubo a reattanza. <i>Triode-Pentode.</i> <i>Pentode section intended for use as sine wave oscillator or pulse shaper.</i> <i>Triode section intended for use as reactance tube.</i></p>		Pentodo <i>Pentode Unit</i>	Triodo <i>Triode Unit</i>	$V_a = 100$	200 V	$V_{g2} = 100$	— V	$V_{g1} = -1$	-2 V	$I_a = 6$	3,5 mA	$I_{g2} = 1,7$	— mA	$S = 5500$	3500 mA/V	$\mu_{g2-g1} = 47$	—	$\mu = —$	70	$R_i = 400$	20 k Ω
Pentodo <i>Pentode Unit</i>	Triodo <i>Triode Unit</i>																							
$V_a = 100$	200 V																							
$V_{g2} = 100$	— V																							
$V_{g1} = -1$	-2 V																							
$I_a = 6$	3,5 mA																							
$I_{g2} = 1,7$	— mA																							
$S = 5500$	3500 mA/V																							
$\mu_{g2-g1} = 47$	—																							
$\mu = —$	70																							
$R_i = 400$	20 k Ω																							
<p>ECF805</p> <p>6GV7</p> <p>Accensione Heater supply 6,3 V — 0,35 A</p>			<p>Riferirsi al tipo: $\frac{7GV7}{PCF805} S$ See Type</p>																					

ECH81
6AJ8



Ingombro
Outline
 $\varnothing = 22 \text{ h} = 60$

Accensione
Heater supply
6,3 V — 0,3 A

(segue)
(follow)

Eptodo
Heptode Unit

V_a	=	300 V
$V_{g^{2-4}}$	=	125 V
W_a	=	1,7 W
$W_{g^{2-4}}$	=	1,0 W
I_k	=	12,5 mA

Triodo
Triode Unit

V_a	=	250 V
W_a	=	0,8 W
I_k	=	6,5 mA

Eptodo
Heptode Unit

C_{g^1}	=	4,8
C_a	=	7,9
$C_{g^{1-a}}$	<	0,006
C_{g^3}	=	6
$C_{g^{1-g^3}}$	<	0,3

Triodo
Triode Unit

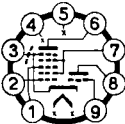
C_g	=	2,6
C_a	=	2,1
C_{g-a}	=	1

Amplificatore in classe A₁
Class A₁ Amplifier

Eptodo Heptode Unit	Triodo Heptode Unit
V_a = 250	100 V
$V_{g^{2-4}}$ = 100	— V
V_{g^1} = -2	0 V
V_{g^3} = 0	— V
I_a = 6,5	13,5 mA
$I_{g^{2-4}}$ = 3,8	— mA
$R_i \sim 700$	5,9 k Ω
$S = 2400$	3700 $\mu\text{A/V}$
$\mu = -$	22

Convertitore di frequenza (1)
Frequency Converter (1)

V_{aH}	=	250 V
$V_{g^{2-4}}$	=	100 V
V_{g^1}	=	-2 V
I_{aH}	=	3,25 mA
$I_{g^{2-4}}$	=	6,7 mA
S_{cH}	=	775 $\mu\text{A/V}$
R_{iH}	=	1 M Ω
V_{aT}	=	100 V
V_{g^1}	=	0 V
R_g	=	47 k Ω
I_g	=	200 μA

TIPO <i>Type</i>	Limiti massimi <i>Maximum ratings</i>	Capacità in pF <i>Capacitances</i>	Caratteristiche e funzionamento tipico <i>Typical operation</i>																		
ECH81 <hr/> 6AJ8 <i>(seguito)</i> <i>(following)</i>			$I_{aT} = 4,5 \text{ mA}$ (1) Griglia triodo collegato a g_3 eptodo. (1) <i>Grid triode connectet to grid No. 3 Heptode.</i> Triodo eptodo, amplificatore a RF e FI, convertitore per ricevitori MA-MF. <i>Triode-Heptode. RF or IF amplifier, frequency converter in AMIFM receivers.</i>																		
ECH84 <hr/> 6JX7  Ingombro Outline $\varnothing=22 \text{ h}=60$ <i>(segue)</i> <i>(follow)</i>	Eptodo <i>Heptode Unit</i> $V_a = 250 \text{ V}$ $V_{g^{2-4}} = 250 \text{ V}$ $W_a = 1,7 \text{ W}$ $W_{g^{2-4}} = 0,8 \text{ W}$ $-V_{g^1} = 150 \text{ V}$ $-V_{g^3} = 150 \text{ V}$ $I_k = 12,5 \text{ mA}$	Eptodo <i>Heptode Unit</i> $C_{a-g} < 0,009$ Triodo Triode Unit $C_g = 3$ $C_a = 1,1$	Amplificatore in classe A₁ Class A₁ Amplifier <table border="0"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="802 543 1126 595">Eptodo <i>Eptode Unit</i></th> <th data-bbox="1126 543 1469 595">Triodo <i>Triode Unit</i></th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>$V_a = 135$</td> <td>50 V</td> </tr> <tr> <td>$V_{g^{2-4}} = 14$</td> <td>— V</td> </tr> <tr> <td>$V_{g^3} = -2 (1)$</td> <td>— V</td> </tr> <tr> <td>$V_{g^1} = -1,9 (2)$</td> <td>0 V</td> </tr> <tr> <td>$I_a = 1,7$</td> <td>3 mA</td> </tr> <tr> <td>$I_{g^{2-4}} = 0,9$</td> <td>— mA</td> </tr> <tr> <td>$S = 2200$</td> <td>3700 $\mu\text{A/V}$</td> </tr> <tr> <td>$\mu = —$</td> <td>50</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Eptodo <i>Eptode Unit</i>	Triodo <i>Triode Unit</i>	$V_a = 135$	50 V	$V_{g^{2-4}} = 14$	— V	$V_{g^3} = -2 (1)$	— V	$V_{g^1} = -1,9 (2)$	0 V	$I_a = 1,7$	3 mA	$I_{g^{2-4}} = 0,9$	— mA	$S = 2200$	3700 $\mu\text{A/V}$	$\mu = —$	50
Eptodo <i>Eptode Unit</i>	Triodo <i>Triode Unit</i>																				
$V_a = 135$	50 V																				
$V_{g^{2-4}} = 14$	— V																				
$V_{g^3} = -2 (1)$	— V																				
$V_{g^1} = -1,9 (2)$	0 V																				
$I_a = 1,7$	3 mA																				
$I_{g^{2-4}} = 0,9$	— mA																				
$S = 2200$	3700 $\mu\text{A/V}$																				
$\mu = —$	50																				

ECH84**6JX7**

(seguito)
(following)

Accensione
Heater supply
6,3 V — 0,3 A

TR=14,5 sec.

Triodo

Triode Unit

$$V_a = 250 \text{ V}$$

$$W_a = 1,3 \text{ W}$$

$$-V_g = 200 \text{ V}$$

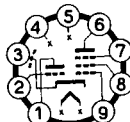
$$I_k = 10 \text{ mA}$$

$$(1) V_{g1} = 0; I_a = 20 \mu\text{A}$$

$$(2) V_{g3} = 0; I_a = 20 \mu\text{A}$$

Triodo-Eptodo separatore di sincronismi e oscillatore.

Triode-Heptode intended for use as pulse separator, noise inverter and sync amplifier.

ECL80**6AB8**

Ingombro
Outline
 $\varnothing=22 \text{ h}=61$

Accensione
Heater supply
6,3 V — 0,43 A

(segue)
(follow)

Pentodo

Pentode Unit

$$V_a = 400 \text{ V}$$

$$V_a \text{ (picco/peak)} = 1200 \text{ V (1)}$$

$$= -500 \text{ V}$$

$$V_{g3} = 250 \text{ V}$$

$$W_a = 3,5 \text{ W}$$

$$W_{g2} = 1,2 \text{ W}$$

$$I_k = 25 \text{ mA}$$

$$I_k \text{ (picco/peak)} = 350 \text{ mA (1)}$$

$$R_{g1} = 2 \text{ M}\Omega$$

Pentodo

Pentode Unit

$$C_{g1} = 4,3$$

$$C_a = 4,8$$

$$C_{g1-a} < 0,2$$

Triodo

Triode Unit

$$C_g = 2,1$$

$$C_a = 0,8$$

$$C_{g-a} = 0,9$$

Amplificatore in classe A_1

Classe A_1 Amplifier

Pentodo

Pentode Unit

$$V_b = -$$

$$V_a = 170$$

$$R_a = 11$$

$$V_{g3} = 0$$

$$V_{g2} = 170$$

$$V_{g1} = -6,7$$

$$I_a = 15$$

$$I_{g2} = 2,8$$

$$R_{g1} = -$$

$$S = 3200$$

Triodo

Triode Unit

$$170 \text{ V}$$

$$- \text{ V}$$

$$100 \text{ k}\Omega$$

$$- \text{ V}$$

$$- \text{ V}$$

$$-3,5 \text{ V}$$

$$1 \text{ mA}$$

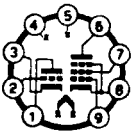
$$- \text{ mA}$$

$$330 \text{ k}\Omega$$

$$- \mu\text{A/V}$$

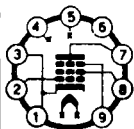
TIPO Type	Limiti massimi Maximum ratings	Capacità in pF Capacitances	Caratteristiche e funzionamento tipico Typical operation
ECL80 6AB8 (seguito) (following)	Triodo <i>Triode Unit</i> $V_a = 200 \text{ V}$ $W_a = 1 \text{ W}$ $I_k = 8 \text{ mA}$ $R_g = 3 \text{ M}\Omega$ (2) $1 \text{ M}\Omega$ (3) (1) Massima durata dell'Impulso pari al 10% di un periodo e non sup. a 2 msec. <i>Valid for application in frameout-put circuits where the max. pulse duration is 10% of a cycle with a max. of 2 ms.</i> (2) Polarizz. autom. <i>Automatic bias.</i> (3) Polarizz. fissa. <i>Fixed bias.</i>		$R_i = 150 \quad \text{---} \quad \text{k}\Omega$ $W_o = 1 \quad \text{---} \quad \text{W}$ $d = 10\% \quad \text{---} \quad \text{---}$ Triodo-pentodo, amplificatore di BF, oscillatore separatore, separatore di sincronismi, ecc. <i>Triode-pentode. Audio amplifier, Oscillator, Sync separator, ...</i>

ECL82 6BM8 Accensione Heater supply 6,3 V — 0,78 A			Riferirsi al tipo: $\frac{16A8}{PCL82}$ <i>See Type</i>
ECL84 6DX8 Accensione Heater supply 6,3 V — 0,72 A			Riferirsi al tipo: $\frac{15DQ8}{PCL84}$ S <i>See Type</i>

TIPO Type	Limiti massimi Maximum ratings	Capacità in pF Capacitances	Caratteristiche e funzionamento tipico Typical operation																															
<p>ECL85 6GV8</p>  <p>Ingombro Outline Ø=22 h=71</p> <p>Accensione Heater supply 6,3 V — 0,9 A</p>	<p>Pentodo <i>Pentode Unit</i></p> <p>$V_a = 250 \text{ V}$ $V_{g2} = 250 \text{ V}$ $W_a = 7 \text{ W}$ $W_{g2} = 1,5 \text{ W}$ $I_k = 75 \text{ mA}$</p> <p>Triodo <i>Triode Unit</i></p> <p>$V_a = 250 \text{ V}$ $W_a = 0,5 \text{ W}$ $I_a = 15 \text{ mA}$</p>	<p>$C_{g1-aP} < 0,6$ $C_{gT-aP} < 0,03$ $C_{gP-aT} < 0,08$ $C_{g-fT} < 0,15$ $C_{g1-f} < 0,2$</p>	<table border="0"> <tr> <td></td> <td>Pentodo <i>Pentode Unit</i></td> <td>Triodo <i>Triode Unit</i></td> </tr> <tr> <td>V_a</td> <td>= 50</td> <td>100 V</td> </tr> <tr> <td>V_{g2}</td> <td>= 170</td> <td>— V</td> </tr> <tr> <td>V_{g1}</td> <td>= -1</td> <td>0 V</td> </tr> <tr> <td>I_a</td> <td>= —</td> <td>10 mA</td> </tr> <tr> <td>I_a (picco/peak)</td> <td>= 200</td> <td>10 mA</td> </tr> <tr> <td>I_{g2} (picco/peak)</td> <td>= 35</td> <td>— mA</td> </tr> <tr> <td>S</td> <td>= —</td> <td>5,5 mA/V</td> </tr> <tr> <td>R_i</td> <td>= —</td> <td>9 kΩ</td> </tr> <tr> <td>μ</td> <td>= —</td> <td>50</td> </tr> </table> <p>Triodo-pentodo, finale deflessione verticale e oscillatore verticale o amplificatore d'impulsi in TV. <i>Triode-Pentode.</i> <i>Triode intended for use as frame oscillator or pulse amplifier. Pentode intended for use as frame output tube.</i></p>			Pentodo <i>Pentode Unit</i>	Triodo <i>Triode Unit</i>	V_a	= 50	100 V	V_{g2}	= 170	— V	V_{g1}	= -1	0 V	I_a	= —	10 mA	I_a (picco/peak)	= 200	10 mA	I_{g2} (picco/peak)	= 35	— mA	S	= —	5,5 mA/V	R_i	= —	9 kΩ	μ	= —	50
	Pentodo <i>Pentode Unit</i>	Triodo <i>Triode Unit</i>																																
V_a	= 50	100 V																																
V_{g2}	= 170	— V																																
V_{g1}	= -1	0 V																																
I_a	= —	10 mA																																
I_a (picco/peak)	= 200	10 mA																																
I_{g2} (picco/peak)	= 35	— mA																																
S	= —	5,5 mA/V																																
R_i	= —	9 kΩ																																
μ	= —	50																																

ECL86**6GW8**

Accensione
Heater supply
6,3 V — 0,7 A

EF80**S****6BX6**

Ingombro
Outline
Ø=22 h=60

Accensione
Heater supply
6,3 V — 0,3 A

TR=14,5 sec.

$V_a = 300 \text{ V}$
 $V_{g^2} = 300 \text{ V}$
 $W_a = 2,5 \text{ W}$
 $W_{g^2} = 0,7 \text{ W}$
 $I_k = 15 \text{ mA}$
 $R_{g^2} = 1 \text{ M}\Omega$

$C_{g^2} = 6,9$
 $C_a = 3,1$
 $C_{g^1-a} < 0,007$

Riferirsi al tipo: $\frac{14GW8}{PCL86} \text{ S}$
 See Type

Amplificatore in classe A_1
 Class A_1 Amplifier

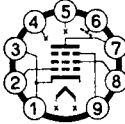
V_a	= 170	200	250	V
V_{g^2}	= 0	0	0	V
V_{g^3}	= 170	200	250	V
V_{g^1}	= -2	-2,55	-3,5	V
I_a	= 10	10	10	mA
I_{g^2}	= 2,5	2,6	2,8	mA
S	= 7400	7100	6800	$\mu\text{A/V}$
R_i	$\sim 0,5$	0,55	0,65	$\text{M}\Omega$
$\mu_{g^2-g^1}$	= 50	50	50	
R_{cq}	= 1	1,1	1,2	k Ω
r_{g^1}	= 10	12	15	k Ω (1)

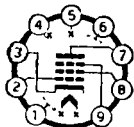
(1) Resistenza d'ingresso a 50 MHz; piedini 1 e 3 connessi.

Grid No. 1 input resistance $f = 50 \text{ MHz}$, pin 1 connected to pin 3.

Pentodo, amplificatore a RF e FI; amplificatore video.

Pentode intended for use as RF, IF or video amplifier.

TIPO <i>Type</i>	Limiti massimi <i>Maximum ratings</i>	Capacità in pF <i>Capacitances</i>	Caratteristiche e funzionamento tipico <i>Typical operation</i>
<p>EF85</p> <p>6BY7</p>  <p>Ingombro Outline Ø=22 h=60</p> <p>Accensione Heater supply 6,3 V — 0,3 A</p>	<p>$V_a = 250 \text{ V}$</p> <p>$V_{g^2} = 250 \text{ V}$</p> <p>$W_a = 2,5 \text{ W}$</p> <p>$W_{g^2} = 0,65 \text{ W}$</p> <p>$I_k = 15 \text{ mA}$</p> <p>$R_{g^1} = 3 \text{ M}\Omega$</p>	<p>$C_{g^1} = 6,9$</p> <p>$C_a = 3,2$</p> <p>$C_{a-g^1} < 0,007$</p>	<p>Amplificatore in classe A_1. <i>Class A_1 Amplifier</i></p> <p>$V_a = 250 \text{ V}$</p> <p>$V_{g^3} = 0 \text{ V}$</p> <p>$V_{g^2} = 100 \text{ V}$</p> <p>$V_{g^1} = -2 \text{ V}$</p> <p>$I_a = 10 \text{ mA}$</p> <p>$I_{g^2} = 2,5 \text{ mA}$</p> <p>$S = 6000 \mu\text{A/V}$</p> <p>$R_i = 0,6 \text{ M}\Omega$</p> <p>$\mu_{g^2-g^1} = 26$</p> <p>Pentodo a pendenza variabile, amplificatore RF o FI a larga banda. <i>RF pentode with variable transconductance intended for use as wide-band amplifier.</i></p>

EF89**6DA6**

Ingombro

Outline

 $\varnothing = 22$ h = 55

Accensione

Heater supply

6,3 V — 0,2 A

V_a	=	300	V
V_{g^2}	=	300	V
W_a	=	2,25	W
W_{g^2}	=	0,45	W
I_k	=	16,5	mA

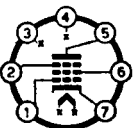
C_{g^1}	=	5,5
C_a	=	5,1
C_{g^1-a}	<	0,002
C_{g^1-f}	=	0,05

senza schermo
without external
shield

Amplificatore in classe A_1
Class A_1 Amplifier

V_a	=	250	250	170	V
V_{g^2}	=	100	85	100	V
V_{g^3}	=	0	0	0	V
I_a	=	9	9	12	mA
V_{g^1}	=	-1	-1,2	-1,2	V
I_{g^2}	=	3	3,2	4,4	mA
S	=	3600	4000	4400	$\mu A/V$
R_i	=	0,9	0,75	0,4	$M\Omega$
$\mu_{g^2-g^1}$	=	—	19	—	

Pentodo, amplificatore a RF e FI.
Pentode intended for use as RF and IF amplifier.

EF93**6BA6**

(segue)
(follow)

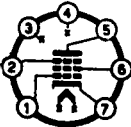
V_a	=	300	V
V_{g^2}	=	125	V
V_{g^1}	=	-50 ÷ 0	V
W_a	=	3	W
W_{g^2}	=	0,6	W

C_{g^1}	=	5,5
C_a	=	5,0
C_{g^1-a}	<	0,0035

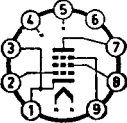
senza schermo
without external
shield

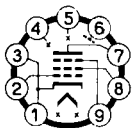
Amplificatore in classe A_1
Class A_1 Amplifier

V_a	=	100	250	V
V_{g^2}	=	100	100	V
R_k	=	68	68	Ω
I_a	=	10,8	11	mA
I_{g^2}	=	4,4	4,2	mA
R_i	=	250	1000	k Ω
S	=	4300	4400	$\mu A/V$

TIPO <i>Type</i>	Limiti massimi <i>Maximum ratings</i>	Capacità in pF <i>Capacitances</i>	Caratteristiche e funzionamento tipico <i>Typical operation</i>																																
EF93 6BA6 <i>(seguito)</i> <i>(following)</i> Ingombro Outline $\varnothing=19$ h=48 Accensione Heater supply 6,3 V — 0,3 A			Pentodo, amplificatore a RF e FI. <i>Pentode intended for use as RF and IF amplifier.</i>																																
EF94 6AU6 S  <i>(segue)</i> <i>(follow)</i>	$V_a = 300$ V $V_{g^2} = 150$ V $V_{g^1} = 0$ V $W_a = 3$ W $W_{g^2} = 0,65$ W	$C_{g^1} = 5,5$ $C_a = 5,0$ $C_{g-a} < 0,0035$	Amplificatore in classe A₁ Class A₁ Amplifier <table border="0"> <tr> <td colspan="2">Colleg. pentodo</td> <td colspan="2">Colleg. triodo</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2"><i>Pentode operation</i></td> <td colspan="2"><i>Triode operation</i></td> </tr> <tr> <td>V_a</td> <td>= 100 250</td> <td>250</td> <td>V</td> </tr> <tr> <td>V_g</td> <td>= 100 150</td> <td>—</td> <td>V</td> </tr> <tr> <td>R_k</td> <td>= 150 68</td> <td>330</td> <td>Ω</td> </tr> <tr> <td>I_a</td> <td>= 5 10,6</td> <td>12,2</td> <td>mA</td> </tr> <tr> <td>I_{g^2}</td> <td>= 2,1 4,3</td> <td>—</td> <td>mA</td> </tr> <tr> <td>R_i</td> <td>\sim 500 1000</td> <td>—</td> <td>kΩ</td> </tr> </table>	Colleg. pentodo		Colleg. triodo		<i>Pentode operation</i>		<i>Triode operation</i>		V_a	= 100 250	250	V	V_g	= 100 150	—	V	R_k	= 150 68	330	Ω	I_a	= 5 10,6	12,2	mA	I_{g^2}	= 2,1 4,3	—	mA	R_i	\sim 500 1000	—	k Ω
Colleg. pentodo		Colleg. triodo																																	
<i>Pentode operation</i>		<i>Triode operation</i>																																	
V_a	= 100 250	250	V																																
V_g	= 100 150	—	V																																
R_k	= 150 68	330	Ω																																
I_a	= 5 10,6	12,2	mA																																
I_{g^2}	= 2,1 4,3	—	mA																																
R_i	\sim 500 1000	—	k Ω																																

<p>EF94 6AU6 S</p> <p><i>(seguito)</i> <i>(following)</i></p> <p>Ingombro Outline Ø=19 h=48</p> <p>Accensione Heater supply 6,3 V — 0,3 A</p> <p>TR=14,5 sec.</p>			<p>S = 3900 5200 4800 $\mu\text{A/V}$ μ = — — 36</p> <p>Pentodo, amplificatore a RF e FI. <i>Pentode intended for use as RF and IF amplifier.</i></p>
<p>EF95 6AK5</p> <p>Accensione Heater supply 6,3 V — 0,175 A</p>			<p>(Vedi dati condensati) <i>(See condensed data section)</i></p>

TIPO Type	Limiti massimi Maximum ratings	Capacità in pF Capacitances	Caratteristiche e funzionamento tipico Typical operation
<p>EF183 6EH7 S</p>  <p>Ingombro Outline Ø=22 h=55</p> <p>Accensione Heater supply 6,3 V — 0,3 A</p> <p>TR=14,5 sec.</p>	<p>$V_a = 250$ V $V_{g^2} = 250$ V $W_a = 2,5$ W $W_{g^2} = 0,65$ W $I_k = 20$ mA</p>	<p>$C_{g^1} = 9,5$ $C_a = 3$ $C_{g-a} < 0,0055$</p> <p>senza schermo without external shield</p>	<p>Amplificatore in classe A₁ <i>Class A₁ Amplifier</i></p> <p>$V_a = 200$ V $V_{g^3} = 0$ V $V_{g^2} = 90$ V $V_{g^1} = -2$ V $I_a = 12$ mA $I_{g^2} = 4,5$ mA $S = 12500$ μA/V $R_i = 500$ kΩ</p> <p>Pentodo, amplificatore a FI per TV. <i>Pentode intended for use as IF amplifier in television receivers.</i></p>

EF184**6EJ7**

Ingombro
Outline

Ø=22 h=55

Accensione
Heater supply
6,3 V — 0,3 A

TR=14,5 sec.

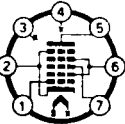
$V_a = 250 \text{ V}$
 $V_{g^2} = 250 \text{ V}$
 $W_a = 2,5 \text{ W}$
 $W_{g^2} = 0,9 \text{ W}$
 $I_k = 25 \text{ mA}$

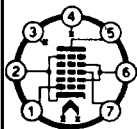
$C_{g^1} = 10$
 $C_a = 3$
 $C_{a-g^1} < 0,0055$
 senza schermo
without external shield

Amplificatore in classe A_1
Class A_1 Amplifier

$V_a = 200 \text{ V}$
 $V_{g^3} = 0 \text{ V}$
 $V_{g^2} = 200 \text{ V}$
 $V_{g^1} = -2,5 \text{ V}$
 $I_a = 10 \text{ mA}$
 $I_{g^2} = 4,1 \text{ mA}$
 $S = 15 \text{ mA/V}$
 $R_i = 280 \text{ k}\Omega$
 $\mu_{g^2-g^1} = 60$

Pentodo, amplificatore a FI per TV.
Pentode intended for use as IF amplifier in television receivers.

TIPO <i>Type</i>	Limiti massimi <i>Maximum ratings</i>	Capacità in pF <i>Capacitances</i>	Caratteristiche e funzionamento tipico <i>Typical operation</i>																																													
<p>EH90 6CS6 S</p>  <p>Ingombro <i>Outline</i> Ø=19 h=48</p> <p>Accensione <i>Heater supply</i> 6,3 V — 0,3 A</p> <p>TR=14,5 sec.</p>	<p>$V_a = 300 \text{ V}$ $V_{g^{2-4}} = 100 \text{ V}$ $W_a = 1 \text{ W}$ $W_{g^{2-4}} = 1 \text{ W}$ $I_k = 14 \text{ mA}$</p>	<p>$C_{g1} = 5,5$ $C_{g^3} = 7,0$ $C_a = 7,5$ $C_{g1-a} < 0,07$ $C_{g^3-a} < 0,36$ $C_{g1-g^3} < 0,22$ senza schermo <i>without external shield</i></p>	<p>Separatore sincronismi <i>Sync. separator</i></p> <table border="1" data-bbox="824 259 1466 538"> <tr> <td>V_a</td> <td>= 10</td> <td>100</td> <td>100</td> <td>V</td> </tr> <tr> <td>$V_{g^{2-4}}$</td> <td>= 30</td> <td>30</td> <td>30</td> <td>V</td> </tr> <tr> <td>V_{g^3}</td> <td>= 0</td> <td>-1</td> <td>0</td> <td>V</td> </tr> <tr> <td>V_{g1}</td> <td>= 0</td> <td>0</td> <td>-1</td> <td>V</td> </tr> <tr> <td>R_i</td> <td>~</td> <td>—</td> <td>0,7</td> <td>1 MΩ</td> </tr> <tr> <td>S_{g^3}</td> <td>= —</td> <td>1500</td> <td>—</td> <td>μA/V</td> </tr> <tr> <td>S_{g1}</td> <td>= —</td> <td>—</td> <td>1100</td> <td>μA/V</td> </tr> <tr> <td>I_a</td> <td>= 2</td> <td>0,8</td> <td>1</td> <td>mA</td> </tr> <tr> <td>$I_{g^{2-4}}$</td> <td>= 4,5</td> <td>5,5</td> <td>1,3</td> <td>mA</td> </tr> </table> <p>Eptodo, separatore sincronismi antidisturbo in TV. <i>Heptode designed for television service as a combined sync separator and sync clipper.</i></p>	V_a	= 10	100	100	V	$V_{g^{2-4}}$	= 30	30	30	V	V_{g^3}	= 0	-1	0	V	V_{g1}	= 0	0	-1	V	R_i	~	—	0,7	1 MΩ	S_{g^3}	= —	1500	—	μA/V	S_{g1}	= —	—	1100	μA/V	I_a	= 2	0,8	1	mA	$I_{g^{2-4}}$	= 4,5	5,5	1,3	mA
V_a	= 10	100	100	V																																												
$V_{g^{2-4}}$	= 30	30	30	V																																												
V_{g^3}	= 0	-1	0	V																																												
V_{g1}	= 0	0	-1	V																																												
R_i	~	—	0,7	1 MΩ																																												
S_{g^3}	= —	1500	—	μA/V																																												
S_{g1}	= —	—	1100	μA/V																																												
I_a	= 2	0,8	1	mA																																												
$I_{g^{2-4}}$	= 4,5	5,5	1,3	mA																																												

EK90**6BE6****Ingombro**

Outline

Ø=19 h=48

Accensione

Heater supply

6,3 V — 0,3 A

V_a	=	300 V
$V_{g^{2-4}}$	=	100 V
V_{g^3}	=	0 V
W_a	=	1 W
$W_{g^{2-4}}$	=	1 W
I_k	=	14 mA


$C_{g^{3-a}}$	<	0,3
C_{g^1-k}	=	3
$C_{g^1-g^3}$	<	0,15
C_{g^1-a}	=	0,1
C_2	=	7
C_{g^1}	=	5,5

senza schermo
without external
shield

Convertitore di frequenza
Frequency converter

V_a	=	100	250	V
$V_{g^{2-4}}$	=	900	100	V
V_{g^3}	=	-1,5	-1,5	V
R_{g^1}	=	20	20	kΩ
I_{g^1}	=	0,5	0,5	mA
I_a	=	2,6	2,9	mA
$I_{g^{2-4}}$	=	6,0	6,8	mA
R_i	=	0,4	1	MΩ
S_c	=	455	475	μA/V

Eptodo, convertitore per ricevitori MA-MF, separatore sincronismi antidisturbo in TV. Pentagrid Converter designed for AMIFM in radio receivers, sync separation, sync amplification and noise suppression.

TIPO <i>Type</i>	Limiti massimi <i>Maximum ratings</i>	Capacità in pF <i>Capacitances</i>	Caratteristiche e funzionamento tipico <i>Typical operation</i>
<p>EL34 6CA7</p>  <p>Ingombro Outline Ø=33 h=98</p> <p>Accensione Heater supply 6,3 V — 1,5 A</p> <p>(segue) (following)</p>	<p>$V_a = 800 \text{ V}$ $V_{g2} = 500 \text{ V}$ $W_a = 27,5 \text{ W}$ $W_{g2} = 8 \text{ W}$ $I_k = 150 \text{ mA}$ $R_{g1} = 0,7 \text{ M}\Omega$</p>	<p>$C_{g1} = 15,2$ $C_a = 8,4$ $C_{g1-a} < 1,1$</p>	<p>Amplificatore in classe A₁ <i>Class A₁ Amplifier</i></p> <p>$V_a = 265 \quad 300 \quad \text{V}$ $V_{g2} = 250 \quad 300 \quad \text{V}$ $V_{g1} = -13,5 \quad - \quad \text{V}$ $R_k = - \quad 190 \quad \Omega$ $I_a = 100 \quad 83 \quad \text{mA}$ $I_{g2} = 15 \quad 13 \quad \text{mA}$ $S = 11000 \quad - \quad \mu\text{A/V}$ $R_i = 15 \quad - \quad \text{k}\Omega$ $R_a = 2 \quad 3,5 \quad \text{k}\Omega$ $W_o = 11 \quad 11 \quad \text{W}$ $d = 10 \quad 10 \quad \%$</p> <p>Controfase in classe AB₁ <i>Class AB₁ Push-pull Power Amplifier</i></p> <p>$V_a = 375 \quad 450 \quad 400 \quad \text{V}$ $V_{g2} = 375 \quad 450 \quad 400 \quad \text{V}$ $R_{g2} = 470 \quad 1000 \quad 800 \quad \Omega$ $V_{g1} = - \quad - \quad -36 \quad \text{V}$ $R_k = 130 \quad 232 \quad - \quad \Omega$ $I_a (1) = 150 \quad 120 \quad 60 \text{ mA}$ $I_a (2) = 188 \quad 143 \quad 221 \text{ mA}$ $I_{g2} (1) = 25 \quad 20 \quad 9 \text{ mA}$ $I_{g2} (2) = 39 \quad 44 \quad 46 \text{ mA}$ $R_a (3) = 3,5 \quad 6,5 \quad 3,5 \text{ k}\Omega$</p>

EL34

6CA7

(seguito)
(following)

$$\begin{array}{l} W_o = 35 \quad 40 \quad 54 \text{ W} \\ d = 1,7 \quad 5,1 \quad 1,6 \% \end{array}$$

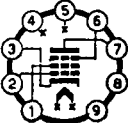
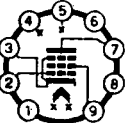
Controfase - Connessioni a Triodo
Push-pull Power Amplifier - Triode operation

$$\begin{array}{l} V_a = 400 \text{ V} \\ I_a (1) = 130 \text{ mA} \\ I_a (2) = 142 \text{ mA} \\ R_k = 220 \ \Omega \\ R_a (3) = 5 \text{ k}\Omega \\ W_o = 16,5 \text{ W} \\ d = 3 \% \end{array}$$

- (1) In assenza di segnale.
Zero-Signal.
- (2) Con il massimo segnale.
Max-Signal.
- (3) Tra anodo e anodo.
Plate to plate.

Pentodo amplificatore di potenza in BF.
Power Pentode for BF Power Amplifier.

TIPO. <i>Type</i>	Limiti massimi <i>Maximum ratings</i>	Capacità in pF <i>Capacitances</i>	Caratteristiche e funzionamento tipico <i>Typical operation</i>
<p>EL36</p> <p>6CM5</p> <p>Accensione Heater supply 6,3 V — 1,25 A</p>			<p>Riferirsi al tipo: $\frac{25E5}{PL36}$ S See Type</p>
<p>EL41</p> <p>6CK5</p> <p>Accensione Heater supply 6,3 V — 0,71 A</p>			<p>(Vedi dati condensati) (See condensed data section)</p>

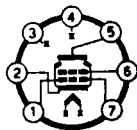
<p>EL83 6CK6</p>  <p>Ingombro Outline Ø=22 h=71</p> <p>Accensione Heater supply 6,3 V — 0,71 A</p>	<p> $V_a = 300 \text{ V}$ $V_{g^2} = 300 \text{ V}$ $W_a = 9 \text{ W} \sim$ $W_{g^2} = 2 \text{ W}$ $I_k = 70 \text{ mA}$ $R_{g^1} = 1 \text{ M}\Omega$ (1) $R_{g^1} = 0,5 \text{ M}\Omega$ (2) </p> <p>(1) Polarizzazione automatica. <i>Automatic bias.</i></p> <p>(2) Polarizzazione fissa. <i>Fixed bias.</i></p>	<p> $C_{g^1} = 10,8$ $C_a = 6,6$ $C_{g^1-a} = 0,1$ </p> <p>senza schermo <i>without external shield</i></p>	<p>Amplificatore in classe A₁ <i>Class A₁ Amplifier</i></p> <p> $V_a = 250 \text{ V}$ $V_{g^3} = 0 \text{ V}$ $V_{g^2} = 250 \text{ V}$ $V_{g^1} = -5,5 \text{ V}$ $I_a = 36 \text{ mA}$ $I_{g^2} = 5 \text{ mA}$ $S = 10000 \mu\text{A/V}$ $\mu_{g^1-g^2} = 24$ $R_i = 0,13 \text{ M}\Omega$ </p> <p>Pentodo, finale video. <i>Pentode Power Tube intended for use as video output.</i></p>																																			
<p>EL84 6BQ5</p>  <p>(segue) (follow)</p>	<p> $V_a = 300 \text{ V}$ $V_{g^2} = 300 \text{ V}$ $V_{g^1} = -100 \text{ V}$ $W_a = 12 \text{ W}$ $W_{g^2} = 2 \text{ W}$ $I_k = 65 \text{ mA}$ </p>	<p> $C_{g^3} = 11$ $C_a = 6$ $C_{g^1-a} = 0,5$ </p>	<p>Connesso a Pentodo <i>Pentode Operation</i></p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th colspan="2">Classe/Class A₁ (un tubo/one tube)</th> <th colspan="2">Classe/Class AB₁ (in controfase/Push-pull)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>V_a</td> <td>= 250</td> <td>250</td> <td>300</td> <td>V</td> </tr> <tr> <td>V_{g^2}</td> <td>= 250</td> <td>250</td> <td>300</td> <td>V</td> </tr> <tr> <td>V_{g^1}</td> <td>= -7,3</td> <td>—</td> <td>—</td> <td>V</td> </tr> <tr> <td>R_k</td> <td>= —</td> <td>130</td> <td>130</td> <td>Ω</td> </tr> <tr> <td>I_a</td> <td>= 48</td> <td>62</td> <td>72</td> <td>mA</td> </tr> <tr> <td>I_{g^2}</td> <td>= 5,5</td> <td>7</td> <td>8</td> <td>mA</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Classe/Class A ₁ (un tubo/one tube)		Classe/Class AB ₁ (in controfase/Push-pull)		V_a	= 250	250	300	V	V_{g^2}	= 250	250	300	V	V_{g^1}	= -7,3	—	—	V	R_k	= —	130	130	Ω	I_a	= 48	62	72	mA	I_{g^2}	= 5,5	7	8	mA
	Classe/Class A ₁ (un tubo/one tube)		Classe/Class AB ₁ (in controfase/Push-pull)																																			
V_a	= 250	250	300	V																																		
V_{g^2}	= 250	250	300	V																																		
V_{g^1}	= -7,3	—	—	V																																		
R_k	= —	130	130	Ω																																		
I_a	= 48	62	72	mA																																		
I_{g^2}	= 5,5	7	8	mA																																		

TIPO <i>Type</i>	Limiti massimi <i>Maximum ratings</i>	Capacità in pF <i>Capacitances</i>	Caratteristiche e funzionamento tipico <i>Typical operation</i>																																										
EL84 6BQ5 <i>(seguito)</i> <i>(following)</i> Ingombro Outline $\varnothing=22$ $h=70$ Accensione Heater supply 6,3 V — 0,76 A			<table> <tr> <td>S</td> <td>=</td> <td>11,3</td> <td>—</td> <td>—</td> <td>mA/V</td> </tr> <tr> <td>$\mu_{g_2-g_1}$</td> <td>=</td> <td>19</td> <td>—</td> <td>—</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>R_i</td> <td>\sim</td> <td>38</td> <td>—</td> <td>—</td> <td>kΩ</td> </tr> <tr> <td>R_a</td> <td>=</td> <td>5,2</td> <td>—</td> <td>—</td> <td>kΩ</td> </tr> <tr> <td>R_{a-a}</td> <td>=</td> <td>—</td> <td>8</td> <td>8</td> <td>kΩ</td> </tr> <tr> <td>W_o</td> <td>=</td> <td>5,7</td> <td>11</td> <td>17</td> <td>W</td> </tr> <tr> <td>d</td> <td>=</td> <td>10</td> <td>3</td> <td>4</td> <td>%</td> </tr> </table>	S	=	11,3	—	—	mA/V	$\mu_{g_2-g_1}$	=	19	—	—		R_i	\sim	38	—	—	k Ω	R_a	=	5,2	—	—	k Ω	R_{a-a}	=	—	8	8	k Ω	W_o	=	5,7	11	17	W	d	=	10	3	4	%
	S	=	11,3	—	—	mA/V																																							
$\mu_{g_2-g_1}$	=	19	—	—																																									
R_i	\sim	38	—	—	k Ω																																								
R_a	=	5,2	—	—	k Ω																																								
R_{a-a}	=	—	8	8	k Ω																																								
W_o	=	5,7	11	17	W																																								
d	=	10	3	4	%																																								
<p style="text-align: center;">Connesso a Triodo (1) <i>Triode connected</i></p> <table> <thead> <tr> <th>Classe/Class A_1</th> <th colspan="3">Classe/Class AB_1</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>V_a = 250</td> <td>250</td> <td>300</td> <td>V</td> </tr> <tr> <td>R_k = 270</td> <td>270</td> <td>270</td> <td>Ω</td> </tr> <tr> <td>V_i = 6,7</td> <td>8,3</td> <td>10</td> <td>V_{eff}</td> </tr> <tr> <td>I_a = 36</td> <td>43,4</td> <td>52</td> <td>mA</td> </tr> <tr> <td>R_a = 3,5</td> <td>—</td> <td>—</td> <td>kΩ</td> </tr> <tr> <td>R_{a-a} = —</td> <td>10</td> <td>10</td> <td>kΩ</td> </tr> <tr> <td>W_o = 1,95</td> <td>3,4</td> <td>5,2</td> <td>W</td> </tr> <tr> <td>d = 9</td> <td>2,5</td> <td>2,5</td> <td>%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>(1) g_2 e anodo collegati insieme. <i>Grid No. 2 connected to plate.</i></p> <p>Pentodo, amplificatore di potenza a BF ed amplificatore di deflessione verticale in TV. <i>Pentode Power Tube intended for service as general purpose audio amplifier or vertical deflection am- plifier in television receivers sweep circuit.</i></p>	Classe/Class A_1	Classe/Class AB_1			V_a = 250	250	300	V	R_k = 270	270	270	Ω	V_i = 6,7	8,3	10	V_{eff}	I_a = 36	43,4	52	mA	R_a = 3,5	—	—	k Ω	R_{a-a} = —	10	10	k Ω	W_o = 1,95	3,4	5,2	W	d = 9	2,5	2,5	%									
Classe/Class A_1	Classe/Class AB_1																																												
V_a = 250	250	300	V																																										
R_k = 270	270	270	Ω																																										
V_i = 6,7	8,3	10	V_{eff}																																										
I_a = 36	43,4	52	mA																																										
R_a = 3,5	—	—	k Ω																																										
R_{a-a} = —	10	10	k Ω																																										
W_o = 1,95	3,4	5,2	W																																										
d = 9	2,5	2,5	%																																										

EL86**6CW5**

Accensione
Heater supply
6,3 V — 0,76 A

Riferirsi al tipo: $\frac{15CW5}{PL84}$ S
See Type

EL90**6AQ5**

Ingombro
Outline
Ø=19 h=60

(segue)
(follow)

Amplif. classe A_1
Class A_1 Amplifier

$V_a = 250$ V
 $V_{g_2} = 250$ V
 $W_a = 12$ W
 $W_{g_2} = 2$ W

Amplif. defl. vert.
(coli. a triodo)
*Vert. defl. amplif.
(Triode operation)*

$V_a = 250$ V
 V_a (picco/peak)
= 1100 V
 $V_{g_1} = -250$ V
 $W_a = 9$ W
 I_k (media/d.c. comp.)
= 35 mA

$C_{g_1} = 8$
 $C_a = 8,5$
 $C_{g_1-a} = 0,4$
senza schermo
*without external
shield*

Amplificatore in classe A_1
Class A_1 Amplifier

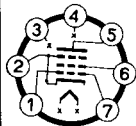
Colleg. pentodo
Pentode operation

$V_a = 180$ 250
 $V_{g_2} = 180$ 250
 $V_{g_1} = -8,5$ -12,5
 $I_a = 29$ 45
 $I_{g_2} = 3$ 4,5
 $R_i \sim 58$ 52
 $S = 3700$ 4100
 $R_a = 5,5$ 5
 $W_o = 2$ 4,5
 $d = 8$ 8
 $\mu = -$ -

Colleg. triodo
Triode operation

250 V
— V
-12,5 V
49,5 mA
— mA
1,97 k Ω
4800 μ A/V
— k Ω
— W
— %
9,5

TIPO <i>Type</i>	Limiti massimi <i>Maximum ratings</i>	Capacità in pF <i>Capacitances</i>	Caratteristiche e funzionamento tipico <i>Typical operation</i>
EL90			
6AQ5			
(seguito) <i>(following)</i>			<p>Amplificatore in classe AB₁ (Valori per due valvole) <i>Class AB₁ Amplifier</i> (<i>Values are for 2 tubes</i>)</p> <p>$V_a = 250 \text{ V}$ $V_{g^2} = 250 \text{ V}$ $V_{g^1} = -15 \text{ V}$ $I_a = 70 \text{ mA}$ $I_{g^2} = 5 \text{ mA}$ $R_a = 10 \text{ k}\Omega$ $W_o = 10 \text{ W}$ $d = 5 \%$</p>
<p>Accensione Heater supply 6,3 V — 0,45 A</p>			<p>Tetrodo a fascio, amplificatore di potenza a BF ed amplificatore finale di deflessione verticale. <i>Beam Power Tube intended for service as general purpose audio power amplifier or vertical deflection amplifier in television receiver sweep circuit.</i></p>

EL95**6DL5**

Ingombro
Outline

$\varnothing=19$ h=53

Accensione
Heater supply
6,3 V — 0,2 A

$V_a = 300$ V
 $V_{g2} = 300$ V
 $W_a = 6$ W
 $W_{g2} = 1,25$ W
 $I_k = 35$ mA
 $R_{g1} = 2$ M Ω (1)

(1) Polarizzazione
automatica.
Automatic bias.

$C_{g1} = 5,3$
 $C_a = 3,5$
 $C_{g1-a} < 0,4$

Amplificatore in classe A₁
Class A₁ Amplifier

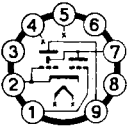
$V_a = 200$ 250 V
 $V_{g2} = 200$ 250 V
 $I_a = 23$ 24 mA
 $I_{g2} = 4,2$ 4,5 mA
 $R_k = 230$ 320 Ω
 $R_a = 8$ 10 k Ω
 $W_o = 2,3$ 3 W
 $V_i = 4,5$ 5 V_{eff}
 $d = 4,5$ 5 %

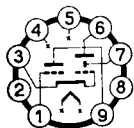
Controfase in classe AB
Class AB Push-pull Power Amplifier

$V_a = 200$ 250 V
 $V_{g2} = 200$ 250 V
 $I_a = 2 \times 20$ 2 \times 26 mA
 $I_{g2} = 2 \times 5,2$ 2 \times 7,5 mA
 $R_k = 180$ 180 Ω
 R_a (2) = 10 10 k Ω
 $W_o = 4,1$ 7 W
 $d = 4,5$ 5 %

(2) Tra anodo e anodo.
Plate to plate.

Pentodo amplificatore finale di potenza.
Power Pentode for Power Amplifier.

TIPO <i>Type</i>	Limiti massimi <i>Maximum ratings</i>	Capacità in pF <i>Capacitances</i>	Caratteristiche e funzionamento tipico <i>Typical operation</i>
EL500 <hr/> 6GB5 Accensione Heater supply 6,3 V — 1,38 A			Riferirsi al tipo: $\frac{27GB5}{PL500}$ S See Type
EM80 <hr/> 6BR5 Accensione Heater supply 6,3 V — 0,3 A			(Vedi dati condensati) (See condensed data section)
EM81 <hr/> 6DA5  Ingombro Outline $\varnothing=22$ h=60 Accensione Heater supply 6,3 V — 0,3 A	$V_a = 300$ V $W_a = 0,2$ V $V_{al} = 300$ V $V_{al} = 165$ V min. $I_k = 3$ mA $R_g = 3$ M Ω		$V_b = 250$ V $V_{al} = 250$ V $R_a = 0,5$ M Ω $R_g = 3$ M Ω $V_g =$ da -1 a -10,5 V $\alpha =$ da 65° a 5° $I_a = 0,37$ 0,02 mA $I_{al} = 2$ 2,3 mA Indicatore di sintonia. <i>Tuning Indicator with triode unit.</i>

EM84**6FG6****Ingombro**

Outline

Ø=22 h=66

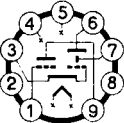
AccensioneHeater supply
6,3 V — 0,21 A

V_a	=	300	V
V_{defl}	=	300	V
V_{al}	=	300	V
V_{al}	=	170	V min.
W_a	=	0,5	W
I_k	=	3	mA
R_g	=	3	MΩ

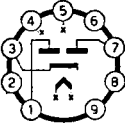
(piedini 7 e 9 collegati esternamente)
(Pins 7 and 9 external together connected)

V_b	=	250	V
V_{al}	=	250	V
R_a	=	470	kΩ
R_g	=	3	MΩ
V_g	=	0	-22 mA
I_a	=	0,45	0,06 mA
I_{al}	=	1	1,8 mA
L	=	~ 21	0 mm

Indicatore di sintonia*Tuning Indicator with triode unit.*

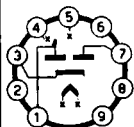
TIPO Type	Limiti massimi Maximum ratings	Capacità in pF Capacitances	Caratteristiche e funzionamento tipico Typical operation
<p>EM87 6HU6</p>  <p>Ingombro Outline Ø=22 h=66</p> <p>Accensione Heater supply 6,3 V — 0,3 A</p>	<p>$V_a = 300 \text{ V}$ $V_{\text{defl}} = 300 \text{ V}$ $V_{\text{al}} = 300 \text{ V}$ $V_{\text{al}} = 170 \text{ min.}$ $W_a = 0,6 \text{ W}$ $I_k = 5 \text{ mA}$ $R_g = 3 \text{ M}\Omega$</p>		<p>(piedini 7 e 9 collegati esternamente) (Pins 7 and 9 external together connected)</p> <p>$V_b = 250 \text{ V}$ $V_{\text{al}} = 250 \text{ V}$ $R_{\text{a Defl}} = 100 \text{ k}\Omega$ $R_g = 3 \text{ M}\Omega$ $V_g = 0 \text{ —10 —15 V}$ $I_{\text{a Defl}} = 2 \text{ 0,5 0,2 mA}$ $I_{\text{al}} = 1 \text{ 1,8 2 mA}$ $L = 21 \text{ 0 —1,5 mm (1)}$</p> <p>(1) I valori negativi indicano la sovrapposizione del tratto luminoso « L ». <i>Negative values of the shade length (« L ») mean overlapping.</i></p> <p>Indicatore di sintonia. <i>Tuning Indicator with triode unit.</i></p>

EY86			<p>Senza trattamento speciale sulla superficie del vetro. <i>Without the envelope special treatment.</i></p> <p>Riferirsi al tipo: $\frac{1S2A}{DY87}$ <i>See Type</i></p>
6S2 Accensione Heater supply 6,3 V — 0,09 A			
EY87			<p>Riferirsi al tipo: $\frac{1S2A}{DY87}$ <i>See Type</i></p>
6S2A Accensione Heater supply 6,3 V — 0,09 A			
EY88			<p>Riferirsi al tipo: $\frac{30AE3}{PY88} S$ <i>See Type</i></p>
6AL3 Accensione Heater supply 6,3 V — 1,55 A			

TIPO Type	Limiti massimi Maximum ratings	Capacità in pF Capacitances	Caratteristiche e funzionamento tipico Typical operation
<p>EZ80</p> <p>6V4</p>  <p>Ingombro Outline Ø=22 h=61</p> <p>Accensione Heater supply 6,3 V — 0,6 A</p>			<p>Massima corrente continua di uscita = 90 mA <i>Maximum DC Output Current</i></p> <p>Massima tensione anodica alternata = $2 \times 350 V_{eff}$ <i>Maximum AC Plate Supply Voltage</i></p> <p>Tensione tra filamento e catodo (picco) = 500 V <i>Cathode to heater voltage (peak)</i></p> <p>Resistenza in serie agli anodi = $2 \times 300 \Omega$ (min.) <i>Protecting resistance</i></p> <p>Capacità d'ingresso del filtro = 50 μF <i>Input capacitor of smoothing filter</i></p> <p>Doppio diodo, rettificatore delle due semionde. <i>Full-Wave Rectifier.</i></p>

EZ81

6CA4



Ingombro

Outline

$\varnothing = 22$ h=71

Accensione

Filament supply

6,3 V — 1 A

Massima corrente continua di uscita = 150 mA
Maximum DC Output Current

Massima ampiezza della tensione inversa anodica = 1000 V
Maximum Peak Inverse Plate Voltage

Massima tensione anodica alternata = 350 V_{eff}
Maximum AC Plate Supply Voltage

Picco massimo della corrente anodica (per diodo) = 450 mA
Maximum Peak Plate Current (Each Plate)

Caduta interna di tensione a 150 mA = 20 V
Plate Voltage Drop (for 150 mA)

Doppio diodo, rettificatore delle due semionde.

Full-Wave Rectifier.

TIPO <i>Type</i>	Limiti massimi <i>Maximum ratings</i>	Capacità in pF <i>Capacitances</i>	Caratteristiche e funzionamento tipico <i>Typical operation</i>
<p>EZ90</p> <hr/> <p>6X4</p> <p>Ingombro Outline Ø = 19 h = 60</p> <p>Accensione Heater supply 6,3 V — 0,6 A</p>			<p>Massima corrente continua di uscita = 70 mA <i>Maximum DC Output Current</i></p> <p>Massima ampiezza della tensione inversa anodica = 1250 V <i>Maximum Peak Inverse Plate Voltage</i></p> <p>Massima tensione anodica alternata = 325 V_{eff} <i>Maximum AC Plate Supply Voltage</i></p> <p>Picco massimo della corrente anodica (per diodo) = 210 mA <i>Maximum Peak Plate Current (Each Plate)</i></p> <p>Caduta interna di tensione a 70 mA = 22 V <i>Plate Voltage Drop (for 70 mA)</i></p> <p>Doppio diodo, raddrizzatore delle due semionde. <i>Full-Wave Rectifier.</i></p>

HABC80**19AK8**

Accensione
Heater supply
18,9 — 0,15 A

Riferirsi al tipo: $\frac{6AK8}{EABC80}$
See Type

HBC90**12AT6**

Accensione
Heater supply
12,6 V — 0,19 A

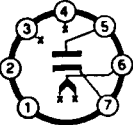
Riferirsi al tipo: $\frac{6AT6}{EBC90}$
See Type

HBC91**12AV6**

Accensione
Heater supply
12,6 V — 0,15 A

Riferirsi al tipo: $\frac{6AV6}{EBC91}$
See Type

TIPO <i>Type</i>	Limiti massimi <i>Maximum ratings</i>	Capacità in pF <i>Capacitances</i>	Caratteristiche e funzionamento tipico <i>Typical operation</i>
HCC85 <hr/> 18AQ8 Accensione Heater supply 18 V — 0,15 A			Riferirsi al tipo: $\frac{6AQ8}{ECC85}$ <i>See Type</i>
HCH81 <hr/> 12AJ8 Accensione Heater supply 12,6 V — 0,15 A			Riferirsi al tipo: $\frac{6AJ8}{ECH81}$ <i>See Type</i>
HF93 <hr/> 12BA6 Accensione Heater supply 12,6 V — 0,15 A			Riferirsi al tipo: $\frac{6BA6}{EF93}$ <i>See Type</i>

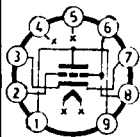
<p>HF94</p> <hr/> <p>12AU6</p> <p>Accensione Heater supply 12,6 V — 0,15 A</p>			<p>Riferirsi al tipo: $\frac{6AU6}{EF94}$ S See Type</p>
<p>HK90</p> <hr/> <p>12BE6</p> <p>Accensione Heater supply 12,6 V — 0,15 A</p>			<p>Riferirsi al tipo: $\frac{6BE6}{EK90}$ See Type</p>
<p>HY90</p> <hr/> <p>35W4</p>  <p>(segue) (following)</p>			<p>100 mA (1) Massima corrente continua di uscita = 60 mA (2) <i>Maximum DC Output Current</i> 90 mA (3) Massima ampiezza della tensione in- versa anodica = 330 V <i>Maximum Peak Inverse Plate Voltage</i> Massima tensione anodica alternata = 110 V_{eff} <i>Maximum AC Plate Supply Voltage</i> Picco massimo della corrente anodi- ca = 600 mA <i>Maximum Peak Plate Current</i></p>

TIPO Type	Limiti massimi Maximum ratings	Capacità in pF Capacitances	Caratteristiche e funzionamento tipico Typical operation
<p>HY90</p> <hr/> <p>35W4</p> <p>(seguito) (following)</p> <p>Ingombro Outline Ø = 19 h = 60</p> <p>Accensione Heater supply 35 V — 0,15 A</p>			<p>Caduta interna di tensione a 200 mA = 18 V <i>Plate Voltage Drop (for 200 mA)</i></p> <p>Massima tensione tra filamento e catodo = 300 V <i>Maximum Voltage Filament to Cathode</i></p> <p>Note:</p> <p>(1) Senza lampada del pannello. <i>Without Panel Lamp.</i></p> <p>(2) Con lampada del pannello, senza resistenza in parallelo. <i>With Panel Lamp, no Shuntig Resistor.</i></p> <p>(3) Con lampada del pannello, con resistenza in parallelo (lampada tra i piedini 4 e 6). <i>With Panel Lamp, with Shuntig Resistor (Lamp connected to pins 4 and 6).</i></p> <p>Diodo, raddrizzatore di una semionda. <i>Half-Wave Reetifier.</i></p>

PABC80 S
9AK8

Accensione
Heater supply
9,5 V — 0,3 A
TR=14,5 sec.

Riferirsi al tipo: **6AK8**
See Type **EABC80**

PC86 S
4CM4

Ingombro
Outline
Ø=22 h=49

Accensione
Heater supply
3,8 V — 0,3 A

TR=14,5 sec.

$V_a = 220 \text{ V}$
 $V_g = -50 \text{ V}$
 $W_a = 2,2 \text{ W}$
 $I_k = 20 \text{ mA}$
 $R_g = 1 \text{ M}\Omega$

$C_{a-g} = 2$
 $C_{a-k} = 0,2$
 $C_{g-k} = 3,6$
 $C_{g-f} = 0,3$

senza schermo
without external shield

Amplificatore con griglia a massa
As grounded grid amplifier

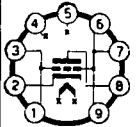
$V_a = 175 \text{ V}$
 $V_g = -1,5 \text{ V}$
 $I_a = 12 \text{ mA}$
 $S = 14 \text{ mA/V}$
 $\mu = 68$
 $R_k = 125 \Omega$

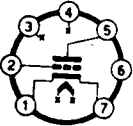
Oscillatore miscelatore
As self-oscillating mixer

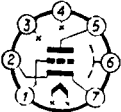
$V_a = 220 \text{ V}$
 $R_a = 5,6 \text{ k}\Omega$
 $R_g = 47 \text{ k}\Omega$
 $I_a = 12 \text{ mA}$
 $I_g = 50 \mu\text{A}$

Triodo amplificatore UHF, oscillatore o miscelatore per le bande IV e V.

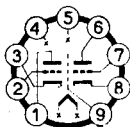
Triode intended for use as grounded grid UHF, amplifier, oscillator or mixer for bands IV and V.

TIPO Type	Limiti massimi Maximum ratings	Capacità in pF Capacitances	Caratteristiche e funzionamento tipico Typical operation
<p>PC88 4DL4 S</p>  <p>Ingombro Outline Ø=22 h=44</p> <p>Accensione Heater supply 3,8 V — 0,3 A</p> <p>TR=14,5 sec.</p>	<p>$V_a = 174 \text{ V}$ $V_g = -50 \text{ V}$ $W_a = 2 \text{ W}$ $I_k = 13 \text{ mA}$ $R_g = 1 \text{ M}\Omega$</p>	<p>$C_{g-a} = 1,2$ senza schermo <i>without external shield</i></p>	<p>$V_a = 160 \text{ V}$ $R_k = 100 \Omega$ $I_a = 12,5 \text{ mA}$ $S = 13,5 \text{ mA/V}$ $\mu = 65$</p> <p>Triodo amplificatore UHF con griglia a massa, per le bande IV e V. <i>Triode intended for use as grounded grid UHF for bands IV and V.</i></p>

<p>PC95</p>			
<p>4ER5</p> <p>Accensione Heater supply 3,7 V — 0,3 A</p>			<p>Riferirsi al tipo: $\frac{6ER5}{EC95}$</p> <p>See Type</p>
<p>PC97 S</p> <p>5FY5</p>  <p>Ingombro Outline $\varnothing=19$ h=48</p> <p>Accensione Heater supply 5 V — 0,3 A</p> <p>TR=14,5 sec.</p>	<p>$V_a = 200$ V</p> <p>$V_g = -50$ V</p> <p>$W_a = 2,2$ W</p> <p>$I_k = 20$ mA</p> <p>$R_g = 1$ MΩ</p>	<p>$C_g = 5,0$</p> <p>$C_a = 4,3$</p> <p>$C_{a-g} = 0,48$</p> <p>con schermo with external shield</p>	<p>Amplificatore in Classe A_1 Class A_1 Amplifier</p> <p>$V_a = 135$ V</p> <p>$V = -1$ V</p> <p>$I_a = 11$ mA</p> <p>S = 13 mA/V</p> <p>$\mu = 65$</p> <p>$R_i = 5$ kΩ</p> <p>Triodo, amplificatore a RF per TV-VHF. Triode intended for use as RF amplifier in VHF television tuners.</p>

TIPO <i>Type</i>	Limiti massimi <i>Maximum ratings</i>	Capacità in pF <i>Capacitances</i>	Caratteristiche e funzionamento tipico <i>Typical operation</i>
<p>PC900 S</p> <p>4HA5</p>  <p>Ingombro <i>Outline</i> Ø=19 h=35</p> <p>Accensione <i>Heater supply</i> 4 V — 0,3 A</p> <p>TR=14,5 sec.</p>	<p>$V_a = 200 \text{ V}$</p> <p>$W_a = 2,2 \text{ W}$</p> <p>$I_a = 20 \text{ mA}$</p> <p>$V_g = -50 \text{ V}$</p>	<p>$C_g = 4,3$</p> <p>$C_a = 2,9$</p> <p>$C_{g-a} = 0,36$</p> <p>con schermo <i>with external shield</i></p>	<p>Amplificatore in classe A_1 <i>Class A_1 Amplifier</i></p> <p>$V_a = 135 \text{ A}$</p> <p>$V_g = -1 \text{ V}$</p> <p>$I_a = 11,5 \text{ mA}$</p> <p>$S = 14,5 \text{ mA/V}$</p> <p>$\mu = 72$</p> <p>Triodo, amplificatore a RF per sintonizzatori TV-VHF. <i>Triode intended for use as RF amplifier in VHF television tuners.</i></p>
<p>PCC84</p> <p>7AN7</p> <p>Accensione <i>Heater supply</i> 7 V — 0,3 A</p>			<p>(Vedi dati condensati) <i>(See condensed data section)</i></p>

PCC85
9AQ8



Ingombro
Outline
 $\varnothing=22$ h=49

Accensione
Heater supply
9 V — 0,3 A

TR=14,5 sec.

Per sezione
Each Unit

$V_a = 300$ V
 $W_a = 2,5$ W
 $I_k = 15$ mA
 $V_k^g = -100$ V
 $R_g = 1$ M Ω

Per sezione
Each Unit

$C_{og} = 3$
 $C_a = 1,2$
 $C_{og-a} = 1,5$
 $C_{a-k} = 0,18$

Amplificatore RF
RF Amplifier

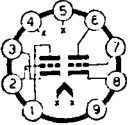
$V_a = 250$ V
 $V_g = -2$ V
 $R_a = 1,8$ k Ω
 $R_k = 200$ Ω
 $I_a = 10$ mA
 $S = 6$ mA/V
 $R_i \sim 9,7$ k Ω

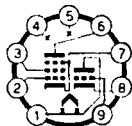
Mescolatore oscillatore
Oscillating mixer

$V_{ba} = 250$ V
 $R_a = 12$ k Ω
 $R_g = 1$ M Ω
 $V_{osc} = 3$ V_{eff}
 $I_a = 5,2$ mA
 $S_c = 2,3$ mA/V
 $R_i \sim 22$ k Ω

Doppio triodo, amplificatore a RF e mescolatore oscillatore in ricevitori MA-MF.

Twln triode intended for use RF amplifier and self oscillating mixer.

TIPO Type	Limiti massimi Maximum ratings	Capacità in pF Capacitances	Caratteristiche e funzionamento tipico Typical operation
PCC88 7DJ8 Accensione Heater supply 7 V — 0,3 A			Riferirsi al tipo: $\frac{6DJ8}{ECC88}$ <i>See Type</i>
PC189 S 7ES8  Ingombro Outline $\varnothing=22$ h=49 Accensione Heater supply 7,2 V — 0,3 A TR=14,5 sec.	$V_a = 130$ V $W_a = 1,8$ W $V_g = -50$ V $R_{g_g} = 1$ M Ω $I_k = 22$ mA	<i>Per sezione (each section)</i> $C_g = 3,5$ $C_a = 2,3$ $C_{a-g} = 1,9$ con schermo <i>with external shield</i> $C_g = 3,5$ $C_a = 1,7$ $C_{a-g} = 1,9$ senza schermo <i>without external shield</i>	Amplificatore in classe A_1 <i>Class A_1 Amplifier</i> (valori per ciascuna sezione) <i>(values for each section)</i> $V_a = 90$ 90 90 V $V_g = -1,4$ -5 -9 V $I_a = 15$ — — mA $S = 12500$ 625 125 μ A/V $R_i = 2,5$ — — k Ω Doppio triodo a «μ» variabile e basso fruscio, amplificatore per TT-VHF. <i>Twin triode with variable transconductance intended for use as VHF cascode amplifier in television receivers.</i>

PCF80**9A8****Ingombro**

Outline

 $\varnothing=22$ h=49**Accensione**

Heater supply

9 V — 0,3 A

TR=14,5 sec.

Pentodo*Pentode Unit*

$V_b = 550 \text{ V}$

$V_a = 250 \text{ V}$

$V_{g^2} = 175 \text{ V}$

$(I_k = 14 \text{ mA})$

$W_a = 1,7 \text{ W}$

$W_{g^2} = 0,5 \text{ W}$

$(W_a < 1,2 \text{ W})$

$R_{g^1} = 0,5 \text{ M}\Omega (1)$

$R_{g^1} = 1 \text{ M}\Omega (2)$

Triodo*Triode Unit*

$V_b = 550 \text{ V}$

$V_a = 250 \text{ V}$

$I_k = 14 \text{ mA}$

$W_a = 1,5 \text{ W}$

$R_{g^1} = 0,5 \text{ M}\Omega (3)$

(1) Polarizzaz. fissa.

Fixed bias.

(2) Polarizz. autom.

Automatic bias.

(3) Polarizz. fissa o

*automatica.**Fixed or automa-**tatic bias.***Pentodo***Pentode Unit*

$C_{g^1} = 5,2$

$C_a = 3,4$

$C_{g^1-a} < 0,025$

Triodo*Triode Unit*

$C_g = 2,5$

$C_g = 1,8$

$C_{g-a} = 1,5$

Amplificatore in classe A₁*Amplifier - Class A₁***Pentodo***Pentode Unit*

$V_a = 170$

$V_{g^2} = 170$

$V_{g^1} = -2$

$I_a = 10$

$I_{g^2} = 2,8$

$S = 6200$

$\mu_{g^2-g^1} = 47$

$\mu = -$

$R_i = 0,4$

Triodo*Triode Unit*

100 V

— V

-2 V

14 mA

— mA


5000 μ A/V

—

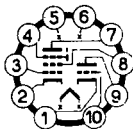
20

— M Ω

Triodo-pentodo.**Triodo a medio « μ ».****Pentodo ad interdizione rapida.****Amplificatore FI, convertitore, ecc.***Triode-Pentode.**Medium « μ » triode.**Sharp Cutoff Pentode.**IF Amplifier, converter, ...*

TIPO <i>Type</i>	Limiti massimi <i>Maximum ratings</i>	Capacità in pF <i>Capacitances</i>	Caratteristiche e funzionamento tipico <i>Typical operation</i>	
PCF82			Riferirsi al tipo: $\frac{6U8}{ECF82}$ See <i>Type</i>	
9U8 Accensione Heater supply 9,45 V — 0,3 A				
PCF86	Pentodo <i>Pentode Unit</i>	Pentodo <i>Pentode Unit</i>	Pentodo <i>Pentode Unit</i>	Triodo <i>Triode Unit</i>
7HG8 	$V_a = 250 \text{ V}$ $V_{g2} = 150 \text{ V}$ $W_a = 2 \text{ W}$ $W_{g2} = 0,5 \text{ W}$ $I_k = 18 \text{ mA}$ $R_{g1} = 500 \text{ k}\Omega$ (1) $250 \text{ k}\Omega$ (2) Triodo <i>Triode Unit</i> $V_a = 125 \text{ V}$ $W_a = 1,5 \text{ W}$ $I_k = 15 \text{ mA}$ $R_g = 500 \text{ k}\Omega$ (1) Polarizz. autom. <i>Automatic bias.</i> (2) Polarizzaz. fissa. <i>Fixed bias.</i>	$C_{g1} = 6$ $C_a = 3,6$ $C_{g1-a} < 0,012$ <i>Triodo</i> <i>Triode Unit</i> $C_g = 2,4$ $C_a = 1,1$ $C_{g-a} = 2$	$V_a = 190$ $V_{bg2} = 190$ $R_a = -$ $R_{g2} = 18$ $R_{g1} = 100$ $I_a = 8,5$ $I_{g2} = 2,7$ $R_i = 0,6$ $S_{\text{conv.}} = 4500$ $V_{\text{oscill.}} = -$ $S = -$	190 V $- \text{ V}$ $8,2 \text{ k}\Omega$ $- \text{ k}\Omega$ $10 \text{ k}\Omega$ 12 mA $- \text{ mA}$ $- \text{ M}\Omega$ $- \mu\text{A/V}$ $4,5 \text{ V}_{\text{eff}}$ $3500 \mu\text{S}$
Ingombro Outline $\varnothing=22 \text{ h}=49$ Accensione Heater supply 8 V — 0,3 A TR=14,5 sec.			Triodo-pentodo oscillatore e miscelatore per TV-VHF. <i>Triode-pentode intended for use as frequency changer in VHF television tuners.</i>	

PCF200



Ingombro
Outline
Ø = 22 h = 49

Accensione
Heater supply
8 V — 0,3 A

TR = 14,5 sec.

Base decal

(segue)
(follow)

Pentodo Pentode Unit

V_{ao}	=	550 V
V_a	=	250 V
$V_{g^{2o}}$	=	550 V
V_{g^2}	=	250 V
W_a	=	2,1 W
W_{g^2}	=	0,7 W
I_k	=	20 mA
R_{g^1}	=	1 MΩ

Triodo Triode Unit

V_a	=	250 V
W_a	=	1,5 W
I_k	=	18 mA
R_{g^1}	=	1 MΩ

Pentodo Pentode Unit

C_{g^1}	=	6
C_a	=	3,5
C_{a-g^1}	<	0,005

Triodo Triode Unit

C_g	=	2,1
C_a	=	3
C_{a-g}	=	2,2

Trale 2 sez. Between the two sections

C_{g^1-aT}	<	0,0012
C_{g^1-gT}	<	0,0015
C_{aP-aT}	<	0,015

Pentodo - Pentode Unit

Amplific. classe A₁ Class A₁ Amplifier

V_b	=	—
V_a	=	160
V_{g^2}	=	135
V_{g^1}	=	-1,7
R_a	=	—
R_{g^2}	=	—
R_k	=	—
I_a	=	13
I_{g^2}	=	5,3
S	=	14000
$\mu_{g^2-g^1}$	=	53

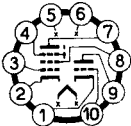
Triodo Triode Unit

V_a	=	170 V
V_g	=	-1 V
I_a	=	8,5 mA
S	=	5200 μA/V
μ	=	57

Amplificatore FI IF Amplifier

V_b	=	210 V
V_a	=	— V
V_{g^2}	=	— V
V_{g^1}	=	— V
R_a	=	3,9 kΩ
R_{g^2}	=	15 kΩ
R_k	=	91 Ω
I_a	=	13 mA
I_{g^2}	=	5 mA
S	=	14000 μA/V
$\mu_{g^2-g^1}$	=	—

Triodo-Pentodo, amplificatore FI, separatore sincronismi, ...

TIPO Type	Limiti massimi Maximum ratings	Capacità in pF Capacitances	Caratteristiche e funzionamento tipico Typical operation
PCF200 (seguito) (following)			<i>Triode-Pentode intended for use in television receivers.</i> <i>Triode section as limiter, AGC amplifier, sync separator, ...</i> <i>Pentode section as sound IF amplifier and video IF amplifier.</i>
PCF201  Ingombro Outline $\varnothing=22$ h=49 Accensione Heater supply 8 V — 0,3 A TR=14,5 sec. Base decal (segue) (follow)	Pentodo <i>Pentode Unit</i> $V_{a0} = 550$ V $V_a = 250$ V $V_{g20} = 550$ V $V_{g2} = 250$ V $W_a = 2,1$ W $W_{g2} = 0,7$ W $I_k = 20$ mA $R_{g1} = 1$ M Ω Triodo <i>Triode Unit</i> $V_a = 250$ V $W_a = 1,5$ W $I_k = 18$ mA $R_{g1} = 1$ M Ω	Pentodo <i>Pentode Unit</i> $C_{g1} = 6$ $C_a = 3,3$ $C_{a-g1} < 0,005$ Triodo <i>Triode Unit</i> $C_g = 2,1$ $C_a = 3$ $C_{a-g} = 2,2$ Tra le 2 sez. <i>Between to the sections</i> $C_{g1-aT} < 0,0012$ $C_{g1-gT} < 0,0015$ $C_{aP-aT} < 0,015$	Pentodo - Pentode Unit Amplific. in classe A₁ <i>Class A₁ Amplifiers</i> $V_b = -$ $V_a = 160$ $V_{g2} = 110$ $V_{g1} = -1,4$ $R_a = -$ $R_{g2} = -$ $R_k = -$ $I_a = 13$ $I_{g2} = 5,3$ $S = 12000$ $\mu_{g2-g1} = 45$ S (per/for $V_{g1} \sim -5,1$ V) = 1260 μ A/V S (per/for $V_{g1} \sim -19$ V) = 126 μ A/V Amplificatore FI <i>IF Amplifier</i> 210 V $-$ V $-$ V $-$ V $3,9$ k Ω 18 k Ω 79 Ω $13,2$ mA $5,4$ mA 12600 μ A/V $-$

PCF201

(seguito)
(following)

Triodo - Triode Unit

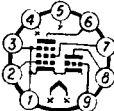
Amplificatore classe A₁ Oscillatore bloccato
Class A₁ Amplifier Line-blocking oscillator

V _a	=	100	30	V
V _g	=	-2	-1,5	V
I _a	=	14	—	mA
I _k (picco/peak)	=		40	mA
I _a (picco/peak)	=		25	mA
I _g (picco/peak)	=		15	mA
S	=	4800	—	μA/V
μ	=	17,5		

Triodo-Pentodo, oscillatore bloccato, separatore sincronismi, ecc.

Pentodo amplificatore FI a pendenza variabile.

Triode-Pentode intended for use in TV receivers. Triode section as line-blocking oscillator, sync separator, pulse amplifier or AGC delay diode. Pentode section with remote cut-off as video IF amplifier.

TIPO Type	Limiti massimi Maximum ratings	Capacità in pF Capacitances	Caratteristiche e funzionamento tipico Typical operation	
PCF801 S 8GJ7  Ingombro Outline $\varnothing=22$ h=44 Accensione Heater supply $8,5\text{ V} - 0,3\text{ A}$ TR=14,5 sec.	Pentodo <i>Pentode Unit</i> $V_a = 250\text{ V}$ $V_{g2} = 250\text{ V}$ $V_{g1} = -50\text{ V}$ $W_a = 2\text{ W}$ $W_{g2} = 0,3 \div 0,45\text{ W}$ $I_k = 18\text{ mA}$ Triodo <i>Triode Unit</i> $V_a = 125\text{ V}$ $V_{g2} = -50\text{ V}$ $W_a = 1,5\text{ W}$ $I_k = 20\text{ mA}$	Pentodo <i>Pentode Unit</i> $C_{g1} = 6,2$ $C_a = 3,5$ $C_{g1-a} = 0,009$ Triodo <i>Triode Unit</i> $C_g = 3,3$ $C_a = 1,7$ $C_{g-a} = 1,8$ con schermo <i>with external shield</i>	Pentodo <i>Pentode Unit</i> $V_a = 170$ $V_{g2} = 120$ $V_{g1} = -1,2$ $I_a = 10$ $I_{g2} = 3$ $S = 11$ $R_i > 350$ $\mu_{g2-g1} = 55$ $R_{eq} = 1,5$ Triodo <i>Triode Unit</i> 170 V $-\text{ V}$ -3 V 15 mA $-\text{ mA}$ 9 mA/V $-\text{ k}\Omega$ $-\text{ k}\Omega$ $-\text{ k}\Omega$ Triodo-pentodo, oscillatore e miscelatore per TV-VHF. <i>Triode-pentode.</i> <i>High transconductance triode and RF pentode intended for use as frequency changer in VHF TV tuners.</i>	
PCF802 Accensione Heater supply $9\text{ V} - 0,3\text{ A}$			Riferirsi al tipo: ECF802 <i>See Type</i>	

PCF805
7GV7 S



Ingombro
Outline
 $\varnothing = 22 \text{ h} = 49$

Accensione
Heater supply
7,4 V — 0,3 A

TR=14,5 sec.

Pentodo
Pentode Unit

$V_a = 250 \text{ V}$
 $V_{g2} = 230 \text{ V}$
 $W_a = 2 \text{ W}$
 $W_{g2} = 0,5 \text{ W}$
 $I_k = 18 \text{ mA}$

Triodo
Triode Unit

$V_a = 250 \text{ V}$
 $W_a = 2 \text{ W}$
 $I_k = 15 \text{ mA}$

Pentodo
Pentode Unit

$C_{g1\text{-tutti}} = 6,7$
 C_{g1} to all
other electrodes
 $C_a\text{-tutti} = 2,7$
 C_a to all
other electrodes
 $C_{g1-a} = 0,007$

Triodo
Triode Unit

$C_{g-a} = 2$
con schermo
with external
shield

Amplificatore in classe A₁
Class A₁ Amplifier

Pentodo
Pentode Unit

$V_a = 125$
 $V_{g2} = 125$
 $V_{g1} = -1,5$
 $I_a = 10$
 $I_{g2} = 3,1$
 $S = 11$
 $\mu_{g2-g1} = 50$
 $\mu = -$

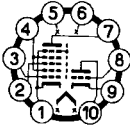
Triodo
Triode Unit

100 V
— V
—3 V
14 mA
— mA
5,5 mA/V
—
17

Triodo-pentodo, oscillatore e miscelatore per TV-VHF.

Triode-Pentode.

High transconductance triode and RF pentode intended for use as frequency changer in VHF-TV tuners.

TIPO Type	Limiti massimi Maximum ratings	Capacità in pF Capacitances	Caratteristiche e funzionamento tipico Typical operation
<p>PCH200</p>  <p>Ingombro Outline Ø=22 h=49</p> <p>Accensione Heater supply 8,5 V - 0,3 A</p> <p>TR=14,5 sec.</p> <p>Base decal</p>	<p>Eptodo <i>Heptode Unit</i></p> <p>$V_{ao} = 550 \text{ V}$ $V_a = 100 \text{ V}$ $V_{g2+40} = 550 \text{ V}$ $V_{g2+4} = 50 \text{ V}$ $W_a = 0,5 \text{ W}$ $W_{g2+4} = 0,5 \text{ W}$ $I_k = 8 \text{ mA}$ $V_{g1} \text{ (picco/peak)} = -100 \text{ V}$ $V_{g3} \text{ (picco/peak)} = -150 \text{ V}$ $R_{g1} = 3 \text{ M}\Omega$ $R_{g3} = 3 \text{ M}\Omega$</p> <p>Triodo <i>Triode Unit</i></p> <p>$V_{ao} = 550 \text{ V}$ $V_a = 250 \text{ V}$ $W_a = 1,5 \text{ W}$ $I_k = 20 \text{ mA}$ $V_g \text{ (picco/peak)} = -200 \text{ V}$ $R_g = 2 \text{ M}\Omega$</p>	<p>Eptodo <i>Heptode Unit</i></p> <p>$C_{g1} = 4,4$ $C_a = 5,4$ $C_{g1-a} < 0,1$ $C_{g3-a} < 0,25$</p> <p>Triodo <i>Triode Unit</i></p> <p>$C_g = 3,3$ $C_a = 1,7$ $C_{g-a} = 1,8$</p> <p>Tra le 2 sez. <i>Between the two sections</i></p> <p>$C_{g1H-gT} < 0,005$ $C_{g1H-aT} < 0,01$ $C_{aH-aT} < 0,15$</p>	<p>Eptodo <i>Heptode Unit</i></p> <p>$V_a = 14 \quad 14 \quad 1 \text{ V}$ $V_{g2+4} = 14 \quad 14 \quad 14 \text{ V}$ $I_a = 1500 \quad 750 > 300 \mu\text{A}$ $I_{g2+4} = 1300 \quad - \quad - \mu\text{A}$ $I_{g1} = 0,3 \text{ (1)} \quad 100 \quad 100 \mu\text{A}$ $I_{g3} = 0,3 \text{ (1)} \quad 1 \quad 1 \mu\text{A}$</p> <p>Triodo - Triode Unit</p> <p>$V_a = 100 \quad 100 \quad 200 \text{ V}$ $V_{g1} = -1 \quad 0 \quad -7 \text{ V}$ $I_a = 9 \quad 20 \quad 0,1 \text{ mA}$ $S = 8800 \quad - \quad - \mu\text{A/V}$ $\mu = 50 \quad - \quad -$</p> <p>(1) Per/for $V_{g1} \text{ e/and } V_{g3} < -1,3 \text{ V}$</p> <p>Triodo-Eptodo, amplificatore e separatore di sincronismi. <i>Triode-Heptode intended for use as sync separator or IF amplifier.</i></p>

PCL82**16A8**

Ingombro
Outline
 $\varnothing = 22$ h = 71

Accensione
Heater supply
16 V — 0,3 A

Pentodo
Pentode Unit

$$\begin{aligned} V_a &= 300 \text{ V} \\ W_a &= 5 \div 7 \text{ W} \\ W_{g^2} &= 2 \text{ W} \\ I_k &= 50 \text{ mA} \end{aligned}$$

Triodo
Triode Unit

$$\begin{aligned} V_a &= 300 \text{ V} \\ W_a &= 1 \text{ W} \\ I_k &= 15 \text{ mA} \end{aligned}$$

Pentodo
Pentode Unit

$$\begin{aligned} C_{g^1} &= 9,3 \\ C_a &= 8,0 \\ C_{g^1-a} &< 0,3 \end{aligned}$$

Triodo
Triode Unit

$$\begin{aligned} C_{g^1} &= 2,7 \\ C_a &= 4,3 \\ C_{g-a} &= 4,4 \end{aligned}$$

senza schermo
without external shield

Amplificatore in classe A_1
Class A_1 Amplifier

Pentodo
Pentode Unit

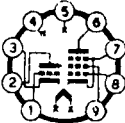
Pentodo <i>Pentode Unit</i>				Triodo <i>Triode Unit</i>	
V_a	= 100	170	200	200	100 V
V_{g^2}	= 100	170	170	200	— V
V_{g^1}	= -6	-11,5	-12,5	-16	0 V
I_a	= 25	41	35	35	3,5 mA
I_{g^2}	= 5	8	6,5	7	— mA
S	= 6800	7500	6800	6400	2200 $\mu\text{A/V}$
R_i	= 15	16	20,5	20	— $\text{k}\Omega$
$\mu_{g^2-g^1}$	= 10	9,5	9,5	9,5	—
μ	= —	—	—	—	70

Triodo pentodo. La sezione triodo può essere usata come oscillatore di deflessione e come amplificatore a BF. La sezione pentodo può essere usata come amplificatore di deflessione verticale o finale BF audio.

Triode-Pentode

The triode section is intended for use as frame oscillator and audio amplifier.

The pentode section is intended for use as frame output tube and audio power amplifier.

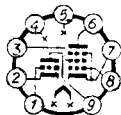
TIPO <i>Type</i>	Limiti massimi <i>Maximum ratings</i>	Capacità in pF <i>Capacitances</i>	Caratteristiche e funzionamento tipico <i>Typical operation</i>																				
<p>PCL84 S 15DQ8</p>  <p>Ingombro Outline Ø=22 h=60</p> <p>Accensione Heater supply 15 V — 0,3 A</p> <p>TR=14,5 sec.</p>	<p>Pentodo <i>Pentode Unit</i></p> <p>$V_a = 250 \text{ V}$ $V_{g2} = 250 \text{ V}$ $W_a = 4 \text{ W}$ $W_{g2} = 1,7 \text{ W}$ $I_k = 40 \text{ mA}$ $R_{g1} = 1 \text{ M}\Omega$</p> <p>Triodo <i>Triode Unit</i></p> <p>$V_a = 250 \text{ V}$ $W_a = 1 \text{ W}$ $I_k = 12 \text{ mA}$ $R_g = 1 \text{ M}\Omega$</p>	<p>Pentodo <i>Pentode Unit</i></p> <p>$C_{g1} = 8,7$ $C_a = 4,2$ $C_{g1-a} < 0,1$</p> <p>Triodo <i>Triode Unit</i></p> <p>$C_g = 3,8$ $C_a = 2,3$ $C_{g-a} = 2,7$</p> <p>senza schermo <i>without external shield</i></p>	<p>Amplificatore in classe A_1 <i>Class A_1 Amplifier</i></p> <table border="0"> <tr> <td>Pentodo <i>Pentode Unit</i></td> <td>Triodo <i>Triode Unit</i></td> </tr> <tr> <td>$V_a = 170$</td> <td>200 V</td> </tr> <tr> <td>$V_{g2} = 170$</td> <td>— V</td> </tr> <tr> <td>$V_{g1} = -2,1$</td> <td>-1,7 V</td> </tr> <tr> <td>$I_a = 18$</td> <td>3 mA</td> </tr> <tr> <td>$I_{g2} = 3$</td> <td>— mA</td> </tr> <tr> <td>S = 11000</td> <td>4000 $\mu\text{A/V}$</td> </tr> <tr> <td>$R_i = 100$</td> <td>— kΩ</td> </tr> <tr> <td>$\mu_{g2-g1} = 36$</td> <td>—</td> </tr> <tr> <td>$\mu = \text{—}$</td> <td>65</td> </tr> </table> <p>Triodo-pentodo, amplificatore e separatore di sincronismo. <i>Triode-Pentode.</i> Triode section intended for use in circuits for keyed AGC, sync separation, sync amplification and noise suppression. Pentode section is intended for use as video output tube.</p>	Pentodo <i>Pentode Unit</i>	Triodo <i>Triode Unit</i>	$V_a = 170$	200 V	$V_{g2} = 170$	— V	$V_{g1} = -2,1$	-1,7 V	$I_a = 18$	3 mA	$I_{g2} = 3$	— mA	S = 11000	4000 $\mu\text{A/V}$	$R_i = 100$	— k Ω	$\mu_{g2-g1} = 36$	—	$\mu = \text{—}$	65
Pentodo <i>Pentode Unit</i>	Triodo <i>Triode Unit</i>																						
$V_a = 170$	200 V																						
$V_{g2} = 170$	— V																						
$V_{g1} = -2,1$	-1,7 V																						
$I_a = 18$	3 mA																						
$I_{g2} = 3$	— mA																						
S = 11000	4000 $\mu\text{A/V}$																						
$R_i = 100$	— k Ω																						
$\mu_{g2-g1} = 36$	—																						
$\mu = \text{—}$	65																						

PCL85
18VG8 S

Accensione
Heater supply
18 V — 0,3 A
TR=14,5 sec.

Riferirsi al tipo: $\frac{6GV8}{ECL85}$
See Type

PCL86
14GW8 S



Ingombro
Outline
 $\varnothing=22$ h=71
Accensione
Heater supply
14,5 V — 0,3 A
TR=14,5 sec.

Pentodo
Pentode Unit

$V_a = 300$ V
 $V_{g^2} = 300$ V
 $W_a = 9$ W
 $W_{g^2} = 1,8$ W
 W_{g^2} (picco/peak)
= 3,25 W
 $I_k = 55$ mA

Triodo
Triode Unit

$V_a = 300$ V
 $W_a = 0,5$ W
 $I_k = 4$ mA

Pentodo
Pentode Unit

$C_{g^1} = 10$
 $C_{g^1-a} < 0,4$

Triodo
Triode Unit

$C_g = 2,3$
 $C_a = 2,5$
 $C_{g-a} = 1,4$

senza schermo
without external shield

Amplificatore in classe A_1
Class A_1 Amplifier

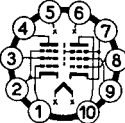
Pentodo/Pentode Unit	Triodo/Triode Unit
$V_a = 250$	250 V
$V_{g^2} = 250$	— V
$V_{g^1} = -7$	-1,9 V
$I_a = 36$	1,2 mA
$I_{g^2} = 6$	— mA
S = 10	1,6 mA/V
$R_i = 48$	— k Ω
$\mu_{g^1-g^2} = 21$	—
$\mu = —$	100

Triodo pentodo, preamplificatore BF audio e finale BF audio.

Triode-pentode.

The triode section is intended for use as audio amplifier.

The pentode section is intended for use as power amplifier.

TIPO Type	Limiti massimi Maximum ratings	Capacità in pF Capacitances	Caratteristiche e funzionamento tipico Typical operation																		
<p>PFL200</p>  <p>Ingombro Outline Ø=22 h=72</p> <p>Accensione Filament supply 17 V — 0,2 A</p> <p>TR=14,5 sec.</p> <p>Base decal</p> <p>Connessioni Connections</p> <p>Pentodo fin. (F) Output pentode</p> <p>piedini/pins: n° 1-2-3-4</p> <p>(segue) (follow)</p>	<p>Pentodo finale (L) <i>Output pentode</i></p> <p>$V_{a0} = 550 \text{ V}$ $V_a = 250 \text{ V}$ $V_{g^{20}} = 550 \text{ V}$ $V_{g^2} = 250 \text{ V}$ $W_a = 5,1 \text{ W}$ $W_{g^2} = 2,5 \text{ W}$ $I_k = 60 \text{ mA}$ $R_{g^1} = 1 \text{ M}\Omega$</p> <p>Pent. amplific. (F) <i>Amplifier pentode</i></p> <p>$V_{a0} = 550 \text{ V}$ $V_a = 250 \text{ V}$ $V_{g^{20}} = 550 \text{ V}$ $V_{g^2} = 250 \text{ V}$ $W_a = 1,5 \text{ W}$ $W_{g^2} = 0,5 \text{ W}$ $I_k = 15 \text{ mA}$ $R_{g^1} = 1 \text{ M}\Omega$</p>	<p>Pent. finale (L) <i>Output pentode</i></p> <p>$C_{g^1} = 12$ $C_a = 7$ $C_{g^1-a} = 0,1$</p> <p>Pentodo am- plificat. (F) <i>Amplif. pentode</i></p> <p>$C_{g^1} = 10$ $C_a = 11$ $C_{g^1-a} = 0,14$</p> <p>Tra le 2 sez. <i>Between the two pentode sections</i></p> <p>$C_{g^1L-g^1F} < 0,01$ $C_{aL-aF} < 0,15$ $C_{aF-g^1L} < 0,005$ $C_{aL-g^1F} < 0,1$</p>	<p>Amplificatore in classe A₁ <i>Class A₁ Amplifier</i></p> <table border="0"> <tr> <td>Pentodo finale (L) <i>Output pentode</i></td> <td>Pentodo amplific. (F) <i>Amplifier pentode</i></td> </tr> <tr> <td>$V_a = 170$</td> <td>150 V</td> </tr> <tr> <td>$V_{g^2} = 170$</td> <td>150 V</td> </tr> <tr> <td>$V_{g^1} = -2,7$</td> <td>-2,1 V</td> </tr> <tr> <td>$I_a = 30$</td> <td>10 mA</td> </tr> <tr> <td>$I_{g^2} = 7,2$</td> <td>3 mA</td> </tr> <tr> <td>$S = 22000$</td> <td>8500 $\mu\text{A/V}$</td> </tr> <tr> <td>$R_i = 32$</td> <td>160 kΩ</td> </tr> <tr> <td>$\mu_{g^2-g^1} = 38$</td> <td>38</td> </tr> </table> <p>Pentodo finale video (sezione L) <i>Output pentode as video output tube (L)</i></p> <p>$V_b = 220 \text{ V}$ R (serie/serie resistor) = 390 Ω V ingresso = 3,6 V picco-picco <i>Input Voltage = 3,6 V peak to peak</i> V uscita = 100 V picco-picco <i>Output Voltage = 100 V peak to peak</i></p>	Pentodo finale (L) <i>Output pentode</i>	Pentodo amplific. (F) <i>Amplifier pentode</i>	$V_a = 170$	150 V	$V_{g^2} = 170$	150 V	$V_{g^1} = -2,7$	-2,1 V	$I_a = 30$	10 mA	$I_{g^2} = 7,2$	3 mA	$S = 22000$	8500 $\mu\text{A/V}$	$R_i = 32$	160 k Ω	$\mu_{g^2-g^1} = 38$	38
Pentodo finale (L) <i>Output pentode</i>	Pentodo amplific. (F) <i>Amplifier pentode</i>																				
$V_a = 170$	150 V																				
$V_{g^2} = 170$	150 V																				
$V_{g^1} = -2,7$	-2,1 V																				
$I_a = 30$	10 mA																				
$I_{g^2} = 7,2$	3 mA																				
$S = 22000$	8500 $\mu\text{A/V}$																				
$R_i = 32$	160 k Ω																				
$\mu_{g^2-g^1} = 38$	38																				

PFL200

(seguito)
(following)

Filamento
Heater

piedini/pins:
n° 5-6

Pentodo
amplificat. (L)
Amplifier pentode

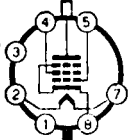
piedini/pins:
n° 7-8-9-10

Pentodo amplificatore (sezione F)
Amplifier pentode (section F)

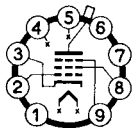
	Separatore sincronismi <i>Sync separator</i>	Amplif. AGC	Amplif. FI	
V_b	= 220	—	—	V
V_a	= —	150	150	V
R_a	= 50	—	—	k Ω
V_{g2}	= 75	60	150	V
V_{g1}	= -2,7	-1,5	-2,1	V
R_{g1}	= 1	—	—	M Ω
I_a	= 0,1	1	10	mA
S	= 400	2000	8500	μ A/V

Doppio pentodo impiegato come finale video, separatore sincronismi, amplificatore AGC, amplificatore FI.

Twin pentode intended for use as video output tube, sync separator, AGC amplifier or IF sound amplifier.

TIPO <i>Type</i>	Limiti massimi <i>Maximum ratings</i>	Capacità in pF <i>Capacitances</i>	Caratteristiche e funzionamento tipico <i>Typical operation</i>
<p>PL36 25E5 S</p>  <p>Ingombro Outline $\varnothing=33$ h=95</p> <p>Accensione Heater supply 25 V — 0,3 A</p> <p>TR=14,5 sec.</p>	<p>$V_a = 250$ V V_a impulsiva (picco positivo) (<i>peak Positive-Pulse Plate Voltage</i>) $= 7000$ V $V_{g^2} = 250$ V V_{g^1} (picco negativo) (<i>peak negative</i>) $= 1000$ V $W_a = 10$ W $W_{g^2} = 5$ W $I_k = 200$ mA $R_{g^1} = 0,5$ MΩ</p>	<p>$C_{g^1} = 17,5$ $C_a = 8$ $C_{g^1-a} < 1,1$</p>	<p>Amplificatore in classe A_1 <i>Class A_1 Amplifier</i></p> <p>$V_a = 100$ V $V_{g^2} = 100$ V $V_{g^1} = -8,2$ V $I_a = 100$ mA $I_{g^2} = 7$ mA $S = 14$ mA/V $R_i = 5$ kΩ $\mu_{g^2-g^1} = 5,6$</p> <p>Pentodo finale di deflessione orizzontale in TV. <i>Beam Power Tube designed for service as horizontal amplifier in television receivers.</i></p>

PL81



Ingombro
Outline
 $\varnothing=22$ h=75

Accensione
Heater supply
21,5 V — 0,3 A

$V_a = 250$ V
 V_a (impulsivo -
picco positivo)
(*peak positive*
Pulse-Plate Volt.)

$V_{g2} = 7000$ V
 $V_{g2} = 250$ V
 $W_a = 8$ W
 $W_{g2} = 4,5$ W
 $I_k = 180$ mA
 $R_{g1} = 0,5$ M Ω

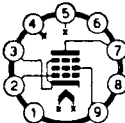
$C_{g1} = 14,7$
 $C_a = 6,4$
 $C_{a-g1} < 0,8$

Amplificatore in classe A₁
Class A₁ Amplifier

$V_a = 170$ V
 $V_{g2} = 170$ V
 $V_{g1} = -22$ V
 $I_a = 45$ mA
 $I_{g2} = 3$ mA
 $S = 6200$ μ A/V
 $R_i = 10$ k Ω
 $\mu_{g2-g1} = 5,3$

Pentodo amplificatore di deflessione orizzontale in TV.

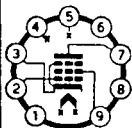
Beam Power Tube designed for service as horizontal deflection amplifier.

TIPO <i>Type</i>	Limiti massimi <i>Maximum ratings</i>	Capacità in pF <i>Capacitances</i>	Caratteristiche e funzionamento tipico <i>Typical operation</i>
PL82	V_a (picco/peak) = 2500 V (1)	C_{g1} = 11	Amplificatore in classe A_1 <i>Class A_1 Amplifier</i>
 <p data-bbox="75 466 241 538">Ingombro Outline $\varnothing=22$ h=71</p> <p data-bbox="75 559 241 631">Accensione Heater supply 16,5 V — 0,3 A</p> <p data-bbox="75 652 241 683">TR=14,5 sec.</p>	V_a (picco/peak) = -500 V V_a = 250 V V_a = 450 V (2) V_{g2} = 250 V W_a = 9 W W_{g2} = 2,5 W I_k = 75 mA R_{g1} = 1 M Ω (1) Durata massima dell'impulso pari al 10% di un periodo di 2 msec. Valid for application in frame output circuits where the max. pulse duration is 10% of a cycle with a max. of 2 msec. (2) $W_a < 4,5$ W	C_a = 5,9 C_{g1-a} < 1	$V_a = V_b$ = 170 200 V V_{g2} = 170 — V R_{g2} = — 580 Ω V_{g1} = -10,4 -13,9 V I_a = 53 45 mA I_{g2} = 10 8,5 mA S = 10200 8600 μ A/V R_i = 20 24 k Ω R_a = 3 4 k Ω W_a = 4 4,2 W d = 10 10 % Amplificatore finale deflessione verticale <i>Vertical deflection output amplifier</i> V_a = 50 60 V V_{g2} = 170 220 V I_a (picco/peak) = 90 120 mA Pentodo finale amplificatore in BF o per deflessione verticale. <i>Pentode intended for use as frame output tube in television receivers and as audio power amplifier.</i>

PL83**15A6**

Accensione
Heater supply
15 V — 0,3 A

Riferirsi al tipo: $\frac{6CK6}{EL83}$
See Type

PL84**15CW5****S**

Ingombro
Outline
 $\varnothing=22$ h=71

Accensione
Heater supply
15 V — 0,3 A

TR=14,5 sec.

$V_a = 250$ V
 $V_{g2} = 250$ V
 $W_a = 12$ W
 $W_{g2} = 1,75$ W
 $I_k = 105$ mA
 $R_{g1} = 1$ M Ω

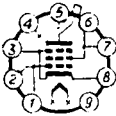
$C_{g1} = 13$
 $C_a = 6,8$
 $C_{g1-a} < 0,6$
senza schermo
without external shield

Amplificatore in classe A_1
Class A_1 Amplifier

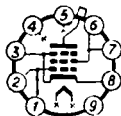
$V_b = 200$ V
 $R_{g2} = 470$ Ω
 $R_k = 215$ Ω
 $R_a = 2,5$ k Ω
 $V_i = 7$ V_{eff}
 $I_a = 64$ mA
 $I_{g2} = 11,4$ mA
 $W_o = 5,3$ W
d = 10 %

Pentodo di potenza.

Beam Power Amplifier intended for use Power Amplifier.

TIPO <i>Type</i>	Limiti massimi <i>Maximum ratings</i>	Capacità in pF <i>Capacitances</i>	Caratteristiche e funzionamento tipico <i>Typical operation</i>
<p>PL500 S</p> <p>27GB5</p>  <p>Ingombro Outline Ø=30 h=96</p> <p>Accensione Heater supply 27 V — 0,3 A</p> <p>TR=14,5 sec.</p>	<p>$V_a = 250 \text{ V}$</p> <p>$V_a \text{ (picco/peak)} = 7000 \text{ V}$</p> <p>$V_{g2} = 250 \text{ V}$</p> <p>$I_k = 250 \text{ mA}$</p> <p>$W_a = 12 \text{ W}$</p> <p>$W_{g2} = 5 \text{ W}$</p>	<p>$C_{g1-a} < 0,2$</p> <p>senza schermo <i>without external shield</i></p>	<p>$V_a = 75 \text{ V}$</p> <p>$V_{g2} = 200 \text{ V}$</p> <p>$V_{g1} = -10 \text{ V}$</p> <p>$I_{ap} = 440 \text{ mA}$</p> <p>$I_{g2p} = 30 \text{ mA}$</p> <p>Pentodo, finale di deflessione orizzontale in TV. <i>Beam Power Amplifier intended for use as line output tube in television receivers.</i></p>

PL504



Ingombro
Outline

Ø=30 h=96

Accensione

Heater supply
27 V — 0,3 A

TR=14,5 sec.

$$V_a = 250 \text{ V}$$

$$V_a \text{ (picco/peak)} = 7000 \text{ V}$$

$$V_{g^2} = 250 \text{ V}$$

$$I_k = 250 \text{ mA}$$

$$W_a = 16 \text{ W}$$

$$W_{g^2} = 5,6 \text{ W}$$

$$C_{g^1-f} = 0,2$$

$$C_{a-g^1} = 1,75$$

Condizioni tipiche dinamiche

Typical dynamic operation

$$V_a = 50 \text{ V}$$

$$V_{g^2} = 200 \text{ V}$$

$$V_{g^1} = -10 \text{ V}$$

I_a (picco/peak)

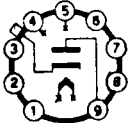
$$= 420 \text{ mA}$$

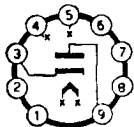
I_{g^2} (picco/peak)

$$= 37 \text{ mA}$$

Pentodo finale di deflessione orizzontale in TV.

Beam Power Tube designed for service as horizontal deflection amplifier.

TIPO Type	Limiti massimi Maximum ratings	Capacità in pF Capacitances	Caratteristiche e funzionamento tipico Typical operation
<p>PY81 17Z3</p>  <p>Ingombro Outline Ø=22 h=75</p> <p>Accensione Heater supply 17 V — 0,3 A</p> <p>TR=14,5 sec.</p>		<p>$C_a = 6,4$ $C_{k-f} = 2,8$</p>	<p>Massima corrente continua di uscita = 150 mA <i>Maximum DC Output Current</i></p> <p>Massima ampiezza della tensione inversa anodica = 5000 V <i>Maximum Peak Inverse Plate Voltage</i></p> <p>Picco massimo della corrente anodica = 450 mA <i>Maximum Peak Plate Current</i></p> <p>$W_a = 3,5$ W Massima tensione di picco tra filamento e catodo = 5000 V <i>Maximum Peak Voltage Filament to Cathode</i></p> <p>Diodo smorzatore per circuiti di deflessione orizzontale in TV. <i>Half-Wave Rectifier for television damper service.</i></p>

PY82**S****19Y3**

Ingombro
Outline

Ø=22 h=71

Accensione
Heater supply
19 V — 0,3 A

TR=14,5 sec.

$V = 250 V_{eff}$

V_a (picco inverso)
(*peak negative*)

= 700 V

$I_o = 180 mA$

V_{k-f} (picco/peak)
= 550 V

C filtro = 60 μF

Massima corrente continua di uscita = 180 mA

Maximum DC Output Current

Massima tensione raddrizzata = 195 V

Maximum DC Output Voltage

Capacità filtro = 70 μF

Input capacitance of smoothing filter

V trasf. = 127 200 220 250 V

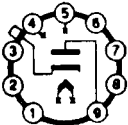
R trasf. = 0 30 65 125 Ω (1)

(1) Resistenza minima di protezione tra anodo e trasformatore.

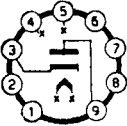
Protecting resistance at transformer voltage.

Diodo, raddrizzatore di una semionda.

Half-Wave Rectifier.

TIPO Type	Limiti massimi <i>Maximum ratings</i>	Capacità in pF <i>Capacitances</i>	Caratteristiche e funzionamento tipico <i>Typical operation</i>
<p>PY88 30AE3 S</p>  <p>Ingombro Outline Ø=22 h=82</p> <p>Accensione Heater supply 30 V — 0,3 A</p> <p>TR=14,5 sec.</p>			<p>Massima corrente continua d iuscita = 220 mA <i>Maximum DC Output Current</i></p> <p>Massima ampiezza della tensione in- versa anodica = 6000 V <i>Maximum Peak Inverse Plate Voltage</i></p> <p>Massima tensione anodica alternata = 250 V_{eff} <i>Maximum AC Plate Supply Voltage</i></p> <p>Picco massimo della corrente ano- dica = 550 mA <i>Maximum Peak Plate Current</i></p> <p>Diodo smorzatore per circuito di deflessione orizzontale in TV. <i>Half-Wave Rectifier for television damper service.</i></p>

UABC80			
28AK8			
Accensione Heater supply 28 V — 0,1 A			Riferirsi al tipo: $\frac{6AK8}{EABC80}$ <i>See Type</i>
UCL82			
50BM8			
Accensione Heater supply 50 V — 0,1 A			Riferirsi al tipo: $\frac{16A8}{PCL82}$ <i>See Type</i>
UF85			
19BY7			
Accensione Heater supply 19 V — 0,1 A			Riferirsi al tipo: $\frac{6BY7}{EF85}$ <i>See Type</i>

TIPO <i>Type</i>	Limiti massimi <i>Maximum ratings</i>	Capacità in pF <i>Capacitances</i>	Caratteristiche e funzionamento tipico <i>Typical operation</i>
UL84 45B5 Accensione Heater supply 45 V — 0,1 A			Riferirsi al tipo: $\frac{15CW5}{PL84} S$ <i>See Type</i>
UY85 38A3  Ingombro Outline $\varnothing=22$ h=61 Accensione Heater supply 38 V — 0,1 A			Massima corrente continua di uscita = 110 mA <i>Maximum DC Output Current</i> Massima ampiezza della tensione inversa anodica = 700 V <i>Maximum Peak Inverse Plate Voltage</i> Picco massimo della corrente anodica = 660 mA <i>Maximum Peak Plate Current</i> Diodo, raddrizzatore di una semionda. <i>Half-Wave Rectifier.</i>

C I N E S C O P I

Television picture tubes

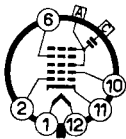
DATI CONDENSATI - CINESCOPI
CONDENSED DATA - CRT

TIPO TYPE	Trappola ionica Ion trap	Zoccolo Socket	Dimens. schermo Screen dimens. mm.	Lunghezza totale Overall length/mm.	Angolo defless. Tipo di schermo Deflection angle Screen type	Accens. Heating V—mA	Tensione di focalizzaz. Focusing electrode Volt	Condizioni tipiche Typical operating conditions			Rivestim. conduttivo esterno External conductive coating μF	Tens. anod. Max. anode voltage Volt
								Tens. anod. Anode voltage Volt	G2 Volt	Interdizione G1 Cutoff voltage Volt		
17AVP4A	SI	12-L	362×273	406	90° S-AI	6,3-600	-56 ÷ +308	14.000	300	-28 ÷ -72	750 ÷ 1500	16.000
17BP4A	SI	12-N	362×273	496	70° S	6,3-600	« M »	14.000	300	-28 ÷ -72	750 ÷ 1500	16.000
17BP4B	SI	12-N	362×273	496	70° S-AI	6,3-600	« M »	14.000	300	-28 ÷ -72	750 ÷ 1500	16.000
17BZP4	NO	8-HR	375×297	325	110° S-AI	6,3-600	0 ÷ 400	14.000	300	-35 ÷ -72	1000 ÷ 1500	17.600
17DKP4	NO	8-JR	375×300	278	110° S-AI	6,3-600	0 ÷ 400	14.000	500	-43 ÷ -72	900 ÷ 1400	17.600
17QP4	SI	12-N	362×273	496	70° C	6,3-600	« M »	14.000	300	-28 ÷ -72	750 ÷ 1500	16.000
17BP4/ 17HP4A	SI	12-L	362×273	496	70° S	6,3-600	-56 ÷ +308	14.000	300	-28 ÷ -72	750 ÷ 1500	16.000
17HP4B 17VP4/ 17LP4	SI	12-L	362×273	496	70° S-AI	6,3-600	-56 ÷ +308	14.000	300	-28 ÷ -72	750 ÷ 1500	16.000
19AFP4*	NO	8-HR	389×307	295	114° S-AI	6,3-600	0 ÷ 400	16.000	300	-35 ÷ -72	1000 ÷ 1500	20.000
19AQP4	NO	8-HR	390×308	289	114° S-AI	6,3-300	0 ÷ 400	16.000	300	-38 ÷ -72	1000 ÷ 1500	18.000
19AUP4**	NO	8-HR	389×307	295	114° S-AI	6,3-600	0 ÷ 400	16.000	300	-35 ÷ -72	1000 ÷ 1500	20.000
19BCP4**	NO	8-HR	389×307	295	114° S-AI	6,3-300	0 ÷ 400	16.000	300	-35 ÷ -72	1000 ÷ 1500	20.000
19BSP4	NO	8-HR	384×305	298	110° S-AI	6,3-600	0 ÷ 400	16.000	300	-35 ÷ -72	1000 ÷ 1500	20.000
19XP4	NO	8-HR	390×308	289	114° S-AI	6,3-600	0 ÷ 400	16.000	300	-35 ÷ -72	1000 ÷ 1500	18.000
19YP4	NO	8-JR	390×308	274	114° S-AI	6,3-600	0 ÷ 400	16.000	400	-34 ÷ -63	1000 ÷ 1500	18.000
21ALP4	SI	12-L	486×381	517	90° S	6,3-600	-64 ÷ +352	16.000	300	-28 ÷ -72	500 ÷ 750	18.000
21ALP4A	SI	12-L	486×381	517	90° S-AI	6,3-600	-64 ÷ +352	16.000	300	-28 ÷ -72	500 ÷ 750	18.000
21AUP4	SI	12-L	486×381	594	72° S-AI	6,3-600	-64 ÷ +352	16.000	300	-28 ÷ -72	500 ÷ 750	18.000
21CEP4	NO	8-HR	484×382	374	110° S-AI	6,3-600	0 ÷ 400	14.000	300	-28 ÷ -72	2000 ÷ 2500	20.000
21DAP4/ 21DEP4	NO	8-HR	484×382	381	110° S-AI	6,3-600	0 ÷ 500	17.000	300	-28 ÷ -72	2000 ÷ 2500	18.000
21DEP4A	NO	8-HR	484×382	381	110° S-AI	6,3-600	0 ÷ 500	17.000	300	-28 ÷ -72	2000 ÷ 2500	20.000

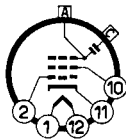
21EP4A	SI	12-N	486×352	594	70° C	6,3-600	« M »	16.000	300	-28 ÷ -72	500 ÷ 750	18.000
21EP4B	SI	12-N	486×352	594	70° C-AL	6,3-600	« M »	16.000	300	-28 ÷ -72	500 ÷ 750	18.000
21EQP4	NO	8-JR	484×382	327	110° S-AL	6,3-600	0 ÷ 400	16.000	500	-43 ÷ -72	1500 ÷ 2000	20.000
21FP4A	SI	12-L	486×352	594	70° C	6,3-600	-64 ÷ +352	16.000	300	-28 ÷ -72	500 ÷ 750	18.000
21FP4C	SI	12-L	486×352	594	70° C-AL	6,3-600	-64 ÷ +352	16.000	300	-28 ÷ -72	500 ÷ 750	18.000
21ZP4A	SI	12-N	486×360	594	70° S	6,3-600	« M »	16.000	300	-28 ÷ -72	500 ÷ 750	18.000
21ZP4B	SI	12-N	486×360	594	70° S-AL	6,3-600	« M »	16.000	300	-28 ÷ -72	500 ÷ 750	18.000
21YP4	SI	12-L	486×360	594	70° S-AL	6,3-600	-64 ÷ +352	16.000	300	-28 ÷ -72	500 ÷ 750	18.000
21YP4A	SI	12-L	486×360	594	70° S-AL	6,3-600	-64 ÷ +352	16.000	300	-28 ÷ -72	500 ÷ 750	18.000
23ARP4	NO	8-HR	490×386	378	110° S-AL	6,3-600	0 ÷ 400	16.000	300	-35 ÷ -72	1700 ÷ 2500	22.000
23AVP4**	NO	8-HR	490×386	384	110° S-AL	6,3-600	0 ÷ 400	16.000	300	-35 ÷ -72	2000 ÷ 2500	22.000
23AYP4**	NO	8-HR	490×386	384	110° S-AL	6,3-300	0 ÷ 400	16.000	300	-35 ÷ -72	2000 ÷ 2500	22.000
23BAP4**	NO	8-HR	490×386	362	110° S-AL	6,3-600	0 ÷ 400	16.000	300	-35 ÷ -72	2000 ÷ 2500	22.000
23BCP4	NO	8-HR	490×386	378	110° S-AL	6,3-300	0 ÷ 400	16.000	300	-35 ÷ -72	1700 ÷ 2500	22.000
23BP4*	NO	8-HR	490×386	362	110° S-AL	6,3-600	0 ÷ 400	16.000	300	-35 ÷ -72	2000 ÷ 2500	22.000
23CFP4	NO	8-HR	490×386	356	110° S-AL	6,3-600	0 ÷ 400	16.000	300	-35 ÷ -72	1700 ÷ 2500	22.000
23CP4*	NO	8-HR	490×386	384	110° S-AL	6,3-600	0 ÷ 400	16.000	300	-35 ÷ -72	2000 ÷ 2500	22.000
23DJP4**	NO	8-HR	490×386	362	110° S-AL	6,3-300	0 ÷ 400	16.000	300	-35 ÷ -72	2000 ÷ 2500	22.000
23DP4	NO	8-JR	490×386	344	110° S-AL	6,3-600	0 ÷ 400	16.000	500	-43 ÷ -78	2000 ÷ 2500	20.000
23MP4	NO	8-HR	490×386	365	114° S-AL	6,3-600	0 ÷ 400	18.000	400	-44 ÷ -94	1700 ÷ 2500	20.000
23SP4*	NO	8-HR	490×386	384	110° S-AL	6,3-300	0 ÷ 400	16.000	300	-35 ÷ -72	2000 ÷ 2500	22.000

Simboli: M = magnetica (*magnetic*); S = sferico (*sferic*); C = cilindrico (*cylindric*); AL = alluminato (*alluminized*);
 * Bonded; ** Bonded „VELVETONE”

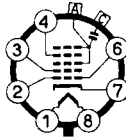
CONNESSIONI ZOCCOLO SOCKET CONNECTIONS



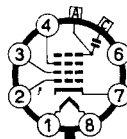
12-L



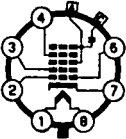
12-N



8-HR



8-JR

TIPO <i>Type</i>	Limiti massimi <i>Maximum ratings</i>	Capacità in pF <i>Capacitances</i>	Caratteristiche e funzionamento tipico <i>Typical operation</i>
<p>11TC1</p>  <p>V_f = 6,3 V I_f = 0,3 A</p> <p>1 - f 2 - g₁ 3 - g₂ 4 - g_k 5 - n.c. 6 - g_i 7 - k 8 - f</p> <p>A - a, g₂₋₅ C - m</p>	<p>V_a = 14.000 V V_{g₂} = 550 V V_{g₁} = -155 ÷ 0 V V_{g₄} (<i>focusing elec.</i>) = -550 ÷ 1100 V V_{f-k} = 200 V</p>	<p>C_k = 5 C_{g₁} = 6 C_{a-m} ≈ 500</p>	<p>V_a = 12.000 V V_{g₂} = 300 V V_{g₁} (<i>Voltage for cutoff</i>) = -35 ÷ -72 V V_{g₄} = 0 ÷ 400 V</p> <p>Faccia rettangolare, rapporto 3 × 4 <i>Rectangular glass type, square line</i></p> <p>Tipo di protezione « Rimband » <i>Type of protection</i></p> <p>Angolo di deflessione 110 gradi <i>Deflection angle degrees</i></p> <p>Schermo sferico alluminato <i>Faceplate spherical alluminized</i></p> <p>Focalizzazione elettrostatica <i>Focusing method electrostatic</i></p> <p>Deflessione magnetica <i>Deflection method magnetic</i></p>

Fluorescenza	bianca
<i>Fluorescence</i>	<i>white</i>

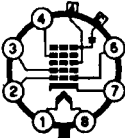
Persistenza	corta ÷ media
<i>Persistence</i>	<i>medium short</i>

Dimensioni schermo (min.)	172 × 229 mm
<i>Screen dimensions</i>	

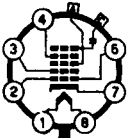
Lunghezza totale (max.)	224,5 mm
<i>Overall length</i>	

Tubo a raggi catodici per TV, 11" autoprotetto.

TV picture tube, 11" with integral protection

TIPO <i>Type</i>	Limiti massimi <i>Maximum ratings</i>	Capacità in pF <i>Capacitances</i>	Caratteristiche e funzionamento tipico <i>Typical operation</i>
<p>11TC3</p>  <p>V_f = 11 V I_f = 0,15 A</p> <p>1 - f 2 - g₁ 3 - g₂ 4 - g₄ 5 - n.c. 6 - g₁ 7 - k 8 - f</p> <p>A - a, g₃₋₅ C - m</p>	<p>V_a = 14.000 V V_{g₂} = 250 V V_{g₁} = -155 ÷ 0 V V_{g₄} (<i>focusing elec.</i>) = -550 ÷ 1100 V V_{f-k} = 200 V</p>	<p>C_k = 5 C_{g₁} = 6 C_{a-nl} ≈ 500</p>	<p>V_a = 12.000 V V_{g₂} = 150 V V_{g₁} (<i>Voltage for cutoff</i>) = -35 ÷ -72 V V_{g₄} = -50 ÷ 250 V</p> <p>Faccia rettangolare, rapporto 3 × 4 <i>Rectangular glass type, square line</i></p> <p>Tipo di protezione « Rimband » <i>Type of protection</i></p> <p>Angolo di deflessione 110 gradi <i>Deflection angle degrees</i></p> <p>Schermo sferico alluminato <i>Faceplate spherical alluminized</i></p> <p>Focalizzazione elettrostatica <i>Focusing method electrostatic</i></p> <p>Deflessione magnetica <i>Deflection method magnetic</i></p>

			<p>Fluorescenza bianca <i>Fluorescence</i> <i>white</i></p> <p>Persistenza corta ÷ media <i>Persistence</i> <i>medium short</i></p> <p>Dimensioni schermo (min.) 172 × 229 mm <i>Screen dimensions</i></p> <p>Lunghezza totale (max.) 224,5 mm <i>Overall length</i></p> <p>Tubo a raggi catodici per TV, 11" autoprotetto. <i>TV picture tube, 11" with integral protection</i></p>
--	--	--	---

TIPO <i>Type</i>	Limiti massimi <i>Maximum ratings</i>	Capacità in pF <i>Capacitances</i>	Caratteristiche e funzionamento tipico <i>Typical operation</i>
<p>12TC1</p>  <p>V_f = 6,3 V I_f = 0,3 A</p> <p>1 - f 2 - g₁ 3 - g₂ 4 - g₃ 5 - n.c. 6 - g₄ 7 - k 8 - f</p> <p>A - a, g₂₋₃ C - m</p>	<p>V_a = 14.000 V V_{g2} = 550 V V_{g1} = -155 ÷ 0 V V_{g4} (focusing elec.) = -550 ÷ 1100 V V_{f-k} = 200 V</p>	<p>C_k = 5 C_{g1} = 6 C_{a-m} ≈ 500</p>	<p>V_a = 12.000 V V_{g2} = 300 V V_{g1} (Voltage for cutoff) = -35 ÷ -72 V V_{g4} = 0 ÷ 400 V</p> <p>Faccia rettangolare, rapporto 3 × 4 <i>Rectangular glass type, square line</i></p> <p>Tipo di protezione « Rimband » <i>Type of protection</i></p> <p>Angolo di deflessione 110 gradi <i>Deflection angle degrees</i></p> <p>Schermo sferico alluminato <i>Faceplate spherical aluminized</i></p> <p>Focalizzazione elettrostatica <i>Focusing method electrostatic</i></p> <p>Deflessione magnetica <i>Deflection method magnetic</i></p>

Fluorescenza	bianca
<i>Fluorescence</i>	<i>white</i>

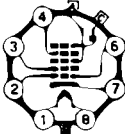
Persistenza	corta ÷ media
<i>Persistence</i>	<i>medium short</i>

Dimensioni schermo (mln.)	195 × 257 mm
<i>Screen dimensions</i>	

Lunghezza totale (max.)	244 mm
<i>Overall length</i>	

Tubo a raggi catodici per TV, 12" autoprotetto.

TV picture tube, 12" with integral protection

TIPO <i>Type</i>	Limiti massimi <i>Maximum ratings</i>	Capacità in pF <i>Capacitances</i>	Caratteristiche e funzionamento tipico <i>Typical operation</i>
<p>12TC3</p>  <p>$V_f = 11 \text{ V}$ $I_f = 0,15 \text{ A}$</p> <p>1 - f 2 - g₁ 3 - g₂ 4 - g₄ 5 - n.c. 6 - g₃ 7 - k 8 - f</p> <p>A - a, g₃₋₅ C - m</p>	<p>$V_a = 14.000 \text{ V}$ $V_{g^2} = 250 \text{ V}$ $V_{g^1} = -155 \div 0 \text{ V}$ V_{g^4} (focusing elec.) $= -550 \div 1100 \text{ V}$ $V_{f-k} = 200 \text{ V}$</p>	<p>$C_k = 5$ $C_{g^1} = 6$ $C_{a-m} \approx 500$</p>	<p>$V_a = 12.000 \text{ V}$ $V_{g^2} = 150 \text{ V}$ V_{g^1} (Voltage for cutoff) = $-35 \div -72 \text{ V}$ $V_{g^4} = -50 \div 250 \text{ V}$</p> <p>Faccia rettangolare, rapporto 3 × 4 <i>Rectangular glass type, square line</i></p> <p>Tipo di protezione « Rimband » <i>Type of protection</i></p> <p>Angolo di deflessione 110 gradi <i>Deflection angle degrees</i></p> <p>Schermo sferico alluminato <i>Faceplate spherical alluminized</i></p> <p>Focalizzazione elettrostatica <i>Focusing method electrostatic</i></p> <p>Deflessione magnetica <i>Deflection method magnetic</i></p>

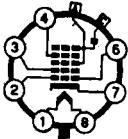
Fluorescenza	bianca
<i>Fluorescence</i>	<i>white</i>

Persistenza	corta ÷ media
<i>Persistence</i>	<i>medium short</i>

Dimensioni schermo (min.)	195 × 257 mm
<i>Screen dimensions</i>	

Lunghezza totale (max.)	244 mm
<i>Overall length</i>	

Tubo a raggi catodici per TV, 12" autoprotetto.
TV picture tube, 12" with integral protection

TIPO <i>Type</i>	Limiti massimi <i>Maximum ratings</i>	Capacità in pF <i>Capacitances</i>	Caratteristiche e funzionamento tipico <i>Typical operation</i>
<p>16BK1 (1) 16BK2 (2)</p>  <p>V_f = 6,3 V I_f = 0,3 A</p> <p>1 - f 2 - g₁ 3 - g₂ 4 - g₃ 5 - n.c. 6 - g₄ 7 - k 8 - f</p> <p>A - a, g₂₋₃ C - m</p>	<p>V_a = 18.000 V V_{g2} = 550 V V_{g1} = -155 ÷ 0 V V_{g4} (<i>focusing elec.</i>) = -550 ÷ 1100 V V_{f-k} = 200 V</p>	<p>C_k = 5 C_{g1} = 6 C_{a-m} = 1000 ÷ 1500</p>	<p>V_a = 16.000 V V_{g2} = 300 V V_{g1} (<i>Voltage for cutoff</i>) = -35 ÷ -72 V V_{g4} = 0 → 400 V</p> <p>Faccia rettangolare <i>Rectangular glass type</i></p> <p>Autoprotetto <i>With integral protection</i></p> <p>Angolo di deflessione 110 gradi <i>Deflection angle degrees</i></p> <p>Schermo sferico alluminato <i>Faceplate spherical alluminized</i></p> <p>Focalizzazione elettrostatica <i>Focusing method electrostatic</i></p> <p>Deflessione magnetica <i>Deflection method magnetic</i></p>

- (1) Senza orecchiette di fissaggio
Without mounting lugs
(2) Con orecchiette di fissaggio
With mounting lugs

Intercambiabilità
Replacement type

- (1) RT41H4
(2) RT41H3

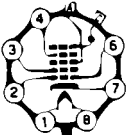
Fluorescenza bianca
Fluorescence white

Persistenza corta ÷ media
Persistence medium short

Dimensioni schermo (min.) 260,4 x 328,6 mm
Screen dimensions

Lunghezza totale (max.) 280 mm
Overall length

Tubo a raggi catodici per TV, 16".
TV picture tube, 16"

TIPO Type	Limiti massimi Maximum ratings	Capacità in pF Capacitances	Caratteristiche e funzionamento tipico Typical operation
<p>16BM1</p>  <p>V_f = 6,3 V I_f = 0,3 A</p> <p>1 - f 2 - g₁ 3 - g₂ 4 - g₄ 5 - n.c. 6 - g₁ 7 - k 8 - f</p> <p>A - a, g₂₋₅ C - m</p>	<p>V_a = 18.000 V V_{g₂} = 550 V V_{g₁} = -155 ÷ 0 V V_{g₄} (focusing elec.) = -550 ÷ 1100 V V_{f-k} = 200 V</p>	<p>C_k = 5 C_{g₁} = 6 C_{a-m} = 1000 ÷ 1500</p>	<p>V_a = 16.000 V V_{g₂} = 300 V V_{g₁} (Voltage for cutoff) = -35 ÷ -72 V V_{g₄} = 0 ÷ 400 V</p> <p>Faccia rettangolare Rectangular glass type</p> <p>Tipo di protezione « Metalbonded » Type of protection</p> <p>Angolo di deflessione 110 gradi Deflection angle degrees</p> <p>Schermo sferico alluminato Faceplate spherical alluminized</p> <p>Focalizzazione elettrostatica Focusing method electrostatic</p> <p>Deflessione magnetica Deflection method magnetic</p>

Intercambiabilità
Replacement type

A41 - 10 W

Fluorescenza

bianca

Fluorescence

white

Persistenza

corta ÷ media

Persistence

medium short

Dimensioni schermo (min.) 260,4 × 328,6 mm

Screen dimensions

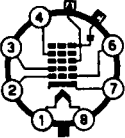
Lunghezza totale (max.)

280 mm

Overall length

Tubo a raggi catodici per TV, 16" autoprotetto.

TV picture tube, 16" with integral protection

TIPO <i>Type</i>	Limiti massimi <i>Maximum ratings</i>	Capacità in pF <i>Capacitances</i>	Caratteristiche e funzionamento tipico <i>Typical operation</i>
<p>16BM3</p>  <p>V_f = 11 V I_f = 0,15 A</p> <p>1 - f 2 - g₁ 3 - g₂ 4 - g₃ 5 - n.c. 6 - g₄ 7 - k 8 - f</p> <p>A - a, g₂, 5 C - m</p>	<p>V_a = 18.000 V V_{g₂} = 250 V V_{g₁} = -155 ÷ 0 V V_{g₄} (focusing elec.) = -550 ÷ 1100 V V_{f-k} = 200 V</p>	<p>C_k = 5 C_{g₁} = 6 C_{a-m} = 1000 ÷ 1500</p>	<p>V_a = 16.000 V V_{g₂} = 150 V V_{g₁} (Voltage for cutoff) = -35 ÷ -72 V V_{g₄} = -50 ÷ 250 V</p> <p>Faccia rettangolare <i>Rectangular glass type</i></p> <p>Tipo di protezione « Metalbonded » <i>Type of protection</i></p> <p>Angolo di deflessione 110 gradi <i>Deflection angle degrees</i></p> <p>Schermo sferico alluminato <i>Faceplate spherical alluminized</i></p> <p>Focalizzazione elettrostatica <i>Focusing method electrostatic</i></p> <p>Deflessione magnetica <i>Deflection method magnetic</i></p>

Fluorescenza	bianca
<i>Fluorescence</i>	<i>white</i>

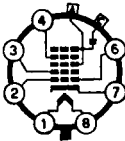
Persistenza	corta ÷ media
<i>Persistence</i>	<i>medium short</i>

Dimensioni schermo (min.)	260,4 × 328,6 mm
<i>Screen dimensions</i>	

Lunghezza totale (max.)	280 mm
<i>Overall length</i>	

Tubo a raggi catodici per TV, 16" autoprotetto.

TV picture tube, 16" with integral protection

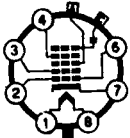
TIPO <i>Type</i>	Limiti massimi <i>Maximum ratings</i>	Capacità in pF <i>Capacitances</i>	Caratteristiche e funzionamento tipico <i>Typical operation</i>
<p>16NC1</p>  <p>$V_f = 6,3 \text{ V}$ $I_f = 0,3 \text{ A}$</p> <p>1 - f 2 - g₁ 3 - g₂ 4 - g₄ 5 - n.c. 6 - g₁ 7 - k 8 - f</p> <p>A - a, g_{2...4} C - m</p>	<p>$V_a = 18.000 \text{ V}$ $V_{g2} = 550 \text{ V}$ $V_{g1} = -155 \div 0 \text{ V}$ $V_{g4} \text{ (focusing elec.)} = -550 \div 1100 \text{ V}$ $V_{f-k} = 200 \text{ V}$</p>	<p>$C_k = 5$ $C_{g1} = 6$ $C_{a-m} = 1000 \div 1500$</p>	<p>$V_a = 16.000 \text{ V}$ $V_{g2} = 300 \text{ V}$ $V_{g1} \text{ (Voltage for cutoff)} = -32 \div -72 \text{ V}$ $V_{g4} = 0 \div 400 \text{ V}$</p> <p>Faccia rettangolare <i>Rectangular glass type</i></p> <p>Angolo di deflessione <i>Deflection angle</i> 110 gradi degrees</p> <p>Schermo <i>Faceplate</i> sferico alluminato <i>spherical alluminized</i></p> <p>Focalizzazione <i>Focusing method</i> elettrostatica <i>electrostatic</i></p> <p>Deflessione <i>Deflection method</i> magnetica <i>magnetic</i></p> <p>Fluorescenza <i>Fluorescence</i> bianca <i>white</i></p>

Persistenza	corta ÷ media
<i>Persistence</i>	<i>medium short</i>

Dimensioni schermo (min.)	260,4 × 328,6 mm
<i>Screen dimensions</i>	

Lunghezza totale (max.)	280 mm
<i>Overall length</i>	

Tubo a raggi catodici per TV, 16".
TV picture tube, 16"

TIPO <i>Type</i>	Limiti massimi <i>Maximum ratings</i>	Capacità in pF <i>Capacitances</i>	Caratteristiche e funzionamento tipico <i>Typical operation</i>
<p>17BM1</p>  <p>V_f = 6,3 V I_f = 0,3 A</p> <p>1 - f 2 - g₁ 3 - g₂ 4 - g₄ 5 - n.c. 6 - g₃ 7 - k 8 - f</p> <p>A - a, g₂₋₃ C - m</p>	<p>V_a = 18.000 V V_{g₃} = 550 V V_{g₁} = -155 ÷ 0 V V_{g₄} (<i>focusing elec.</i>) = -550 ÷ 1100 V V_{f-k} = 200 V</p>	<p>C_k = 5 C_{g₁} = 6 C_{a-m} = 1000 ÷ 1500</p>	<p>V_a = 16.000 V V_{g₂} = 300 V V_{g₁} (<i>Voltage for cutoff</i>) = -35 ÷ -72 V V_{g₄} = 0 ÷ 400 V</p> <p>Faccia rettangolare, rapporto 3 × 4 <i>Rectangular glass type, square line</i></p> <p>Tipo di protezione « Metalbonded » <i>Type of protection</i></p> <p>Angolo di deflessione 114 gradi <i>Deflection angle degrees</i></p> <p>Schermo sferico alluminato <i>Faceplate spherical alluminized</i></p> <p>Focalizzazione elettrostatica <i>Focusing method electrostatic</i></p> <p>Deflessione magnetica <i>Deflection method magnetic</i></p>

Intercambiabilità
Replacement type

RT44B4
A44 - 12 W
A44 - 13 W

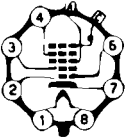
Fluorescenza bianca
Fluorescence white

Persistenza corta ÷ media
Persistence medium short

Dimensioni schermo (min.) 270 x 346 mm
Screen dimensions

Lunghezza totale (max.) 291 mm
Overal lenght

Tubo a raggi catodici per TV, 17" autoprotetto.
TV picture tube, 17" with integral protection

TIPO <i>Type</i>	Limiti massimi <i>Maximum ratings</i>	Capacità in pF <i>Capacitances</i>	Caratteristiche e funzionamento tipico <i>Typical operation</i>
<p>17BM3</p>  <p>$V_f = 11 \text{ V}$ $I_f = 0,15 \text{ A}$</p> <p>1 - f 2 - ϕ_1 3 - ϕ_2 4 - ϕ_4 5 - n.c. 6 - ϕ_1 7 - k 8 - f</p> <p>A - a, ϕ_{2-4} C - m</p>	<p>$V_a = 18.000 \text{ V}$ $V_{g^2} = 250 \text{ V}$ $V_{g^1} = -155 \div 0 \text{ V}$ V_{g^1} (focusing elec.) $= -550 \div 1100 \text{ V}$ $V_{f-k} = 200 \text{ V}$</p>	<p>$C_k = 5$ $C_{g^1} = 6$ $C_{a-m} = 1000 \div 1500$</p>	<p>$V_a = 16.000 \text{ V}$ $V_{g^2} = 150 \text{ V}$ V_{g^1} (Voltage for cutoff) = $-35 \div -72 \text{ V}$ $V_{g^4} = -50 \div 250 \text{ V}$</p> <p>Faccia rettangolare, rapporto 3×4 <i>Rectangular glass type, square line</i></p> <p>Tipo di protezione « Metalbonded » <i>Type of protection</i></p> <p>Angolo di deflessione 114 gradi <i>Deflection angle degrees</i></p> <p>Schermo sferico alluminato <i>Faceplate spherical alluminized</i></p> <p>Focalizzazione elettrostatica <i>Focusing method electrostatic</i></p> <p>Deflessione magnetica <i>Deflection method magnetic</i></p>

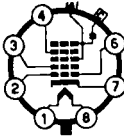
Fluorescenza	bianca
<i>Fluorescence</i>	<i>white</i>

Persistenza	corta ÷ media
<i>Persistence</i>	<i>medium short</i>

Dimensioni schermo (min.)	270 × 346 mm
<i>Screen dimensions</i>	

Lunghezza totale (max.)	291 mm
<i>Overall length</i>	

Tubo a raggi catodici per TV, 17" autoprotetto.
TV picture tube, 17" with integral protection

TIPO <i>Type</i>	Limiti massimi <i>Maximum ratings</i>	Capacità in pF <i>Capacitances</i>	Caratteristiche e funzionamento tipico <i>Typical operation</i>
<p>19BAP4</p>  <p>V_f = 6,3 V I_f = 0,3 A</p> <p>1 - f 2 - g₁ 3 - g₂ 4 - g₄ 5 - n.c. 6 - g₁ 7 - k 8 - f</p> <p>A - a, g₂₋₄ C - m</p>	<p>V_a = 20.000 V V_{g₂} = 550 V V_{g₁} = -155 ÷ 0 V V_{g₄} (<i>focusing elec.</i>) = -550 ÷ 1100 V V_{f-k} = 200 V</p>	<p>C_k = 5 C_{g₁} = 6 C_{a-m} = 1000 ÷ 1500</p>	<p>V_a = 16.000 V V_{g₂} = 300 V V_{g₁} (<i>Voltage for cutoff</i>) = -35 ÷ -72 V V_{g₄} = 0 ÷ 400 V</p> <p>Faccia rettangolare <i>Rectangular glass type</i></p> <p>Tipo di protezione « Bonded shield » <i>Type of protection</i></p> <p>Angolo di deflessione 114 gradi <i>Deflection angle degrees</i></p> <p>Schermo sferico alluminato <i>Faceplate spherical alluminized</i></p> <p>Focalizzazione elettrostatica <i>Focusing method electrostatic</i></p> <p>Deflessione magnetica <i>Deflection method magnetic</i></p>

Intercambiabilità
Replacemen ttype

19AMP4
19BCP4
19CWP4

Fluorescenza

bianca

Fluorescence

white

Persistenza

corta ÷ media

Persistence

medium short

Dimensioni schermo (min.)

307 × 389 mm

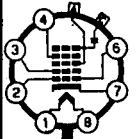
Screen dimensions

Lunghezza totale (max.)

311 mm

Overal lenght

Tubo a raggi catodici per TV, 19" bonded.
TV picture tube, 19" bonded shield

TIPO <i>Type</i>	Limiti massimi <i>Maximum ratings</i>	Capacità in pF <i>Capacitances</i>	Caratteristiche e funzionamento tipico <i>Typical operation</i>
<p>19BEP4</p>  <p>$V_f = 6,3 \text{ V}$ $I_f = 0,3 \text{ A}$</p> <p>1 - f 2 - g_1 3 - g_2 4 - g_3 5 - n.c. 6 - g_4 7 - k 8 - f</p> <p>A - a, g_2-3 C - m</p>	<p>$V_a = 20.000 \text{ V}$ $V_{g^2} = 550 \text{ V}$ $V_{g^1} = -155 \div 0 \text{ V}$ V_{g^4} (focusing elec.) $= -550 \div 1100 \text{ V}$ $V_{f-k} = 200 \text{ V}$</p>	<p>$C_k = 5$ $C_{g^1} = 6$ $C_{a-m} = 1000 \div 1500$</p>	<p>$V_a = 16.000 \text{ V}$ $V_{g^2} = 300 \text{ V}$ V_{g^1} (Voltage for cutoff) = $-35 \div -72 \text{ V}$ $V_{g^4} = 0 \div 400 \text{ V}$</p> <p>Faccia rettangolare <i>Rectangular glass type</i></p> <p>Angolo di deflessione <i>Deflection angle</i> 110 gradi <i>degrees</i></p> <p>Schermo <i>Faceplate</i> sferico alluminato <i>spherical alluminized</i></p> <p>Focalizzazione <i>Focusing method</i> elettrostatica <i>electrostatic</i></p> <p>Deflessione <i>Deflection method</i> magnetica <i>magnetic</i></p> <p>Fluorescenza <i>Fluorescence</i> bianca <i>white</i></p>

Intercambiabilità
Replacement type

19BY3
19DJP4
AW47-91

Persistenza

corta ÷ media

Persistence

medium short

Dimensioni schermo (min.)

305 × 384 mm

Screen dimensions

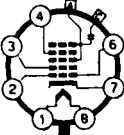
Lunghezza totale (max.)

310 mm

Overall length

Tubo a raggi catodici per TV, 19".

TV picture tube, 19"

TIPO <i>Type</i>	Limiti massimi <i>Maximum ratings</i>	Capacità in pF <i>Capacitances</i>	Caratteristiche e funzionamento tipico <i>Typical operation</i>
<p>19BM1</p>  <p>V_f = 6,3 V I_f = 0,3 A</p> <p>1 - f 2 - g₁ 3 - g₂ 4 - g₃ 5 - n.c. 6 - g₄ 7 - k 8 - f</p> <p>A - a, g₂₋₃ C - m</p>	<p>V_a = 20.000 V V_{g₂} = 550 V V_{g₁} = -155 ÷ 0 V V_{g₄} (focusing elec.) = -550 ÷ 1100 V V_{f-k} = 200 V</p>	<p>C_k = 5 C_{g₁} = 6 C_{a-m} = 1000 ÷ 1500</p>	<p>V_a = 16.000 V V_{g₂} = 300 V V_{g₁} (Voltage for cutoff) = -35 ÷ -72 V V_{g₄} = 0 ÷ 400 V</p> <p>Faccia rettangolare <i>Rectangular glass type</i></p> <p>Tipo di protezione « Metalbonded » <i>Type of protection</i></p> <p>Angolo di deflessione 110 gradi <i>Deflection angle degrees</i></p> <p>Schermo sferico alluminato <i>Faceplate spherical alluminized</i></p> <p>Focalizzazione elettrostatica <i>Focusing method electrostatic</i></p> <p>Deflessione magnetica <i>Deflection method magnetic</i></p>

Intercambiabilità
Replacement type

RT47B4
A47-17W/S
A47 - 26 W

Fluorescenza

bianca

Fluorescence

white

Persistenza

corta ÷ media

Persistence

medium short

Dimensioni schermo (min.)

305 × 384 mm

Screen dimensions

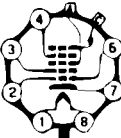
Lunghezza totale (max.)

310 mm

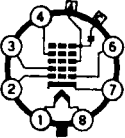
Overall length

Tubo a raggi catodici per TV, 19" autoprotetto.

TV picture tube, 19" with integral protection

TIPO <i>Type</i>	Limiti massimi <i>Maximum ratings</i>	Capacità in pF <i>Capacitances</i>	Caratteristiche e funzionamento tipico <i>Typical operation</i>
<p>19BS1</p>  <p>$V_f = 6,3 \text{ V}$ $I_f = 0,3 \text{ A}$</p> <p>1 - f 2 - g_1 3 - g_2 4 - g_3 5 - n.c. 6 - g_4 7 - k 8 - f</p> <p>A - a, g_{3-5} C - m</p>	<p>$V_a = 20.000 \text{ V}$ $V_{g^2} = 550 \text{ V}$ $V_{g^1} = -155 \div 0 \text{ V}$ V_{g^4} (focusing elec.) $= -550 \div 1100 \text{ V}$ $V_{f-k} = 200 \text{ V}$</p>	<p>$C_k = 5$ $C_{g^1} = 6$ $C_{a-m} = 1000 \div 1500$</p>	<p>$V_a = 16.000 \text{ V}$ $V_{g^2} = 300 \text{ V}$ V_{g^1} (Voltage for cutoff) $= -35 \div -72 \text{ V}$ $V_{g^4} = 0 \div 400 \text{ V}$</p> <p>Faccia rettangolare <i>Rectangular glass type</i></p> <p>Tipo di protezione « Solidex » <i>Type of protection</i></p> <p>Angolo di deflessione 110 gradi <i>Deflection angle degrees</i></p> <p>Schermo sferico alluminato <i>Faceplate spherical alluminized</i></p> <p>Focalizzazione elettrostatica <i>Focusing method electrostatic</i></p> <p>Deflessione magnetica <i>Deflection method magnetic</i></p>

	<p>Intercambiabilità <i>Replacement type</i></p> <p>RT47H6 19BY3CS A47 - 11 W A47 - 17 W</p>		<p>Fluorescenza bianca <i>Fluorescence</i> <i>white</i></p> <p>Persistenza corta ÷ media <i>Persistence</i> <i>medium short</i></p> <p>Dimensioni schermo (min.) 305 × 384 mm <i>Screen dimensions</i></p> <p>Lunghezza totale (max.) 310 mm <i>Overall length</i></p> <p>Tubo a raggi catodici per TV, 19" autoprotetto. <i>TV picture tube, 19" with integral protection</i></p>
--	--	--	---

TIPO <i>Type</i>	Limiti massimi <i>Maximum ratings</i>	Capacità in pF <i>Capacitances</i>	Caratteristiche e funzionamento tipico <i>Typical operation</i>
<p>19CTP4S</p>  <p>V_f = 6,3 V I_f = 0,3 A</p> <p>1 - f 2 - g₁ 3 - g₂ 4 - g₄ 5 - n.c. 6 - g₁ 7 - k 8 - f</p> <p>A - a, g₂₋₃ C - m</p>	<p>V_a = 20.000 V V_{g₂} = 550 V V_{g₁} = -155 ÷ 0 V V_{g₄} (<i>focusing elec.</i>) = -550 ÷ 1100 V V_{f-k} = 200 V</p>	<p>C_k = 5 C_{g₁} = 6 C_{a-m} = 1000 ÷ 1500</p>	<p>V_a = 16.000 V V_{g₂} = 300 V V_{g₁} (<i>Voltage for cutoff</i>) = -35 ÷ -72 V V_{g₄} = 0 ÷ 400 V</p> <p>Faccia rettangolare <i>Rectangular glass type</i></p> <p>Angolo di deflessione <i>Deflection angle</i> 110 gradi <i>degrees</i></p> <p>Schermo <i>Faceplate</i> sferico alluminato <i>spherical alluminized</i></p> <p>Focalizzazione <i>Focusing method</i> elettrostatica <i>electrostatic</i></p> <p>Deflessione <i>Deflection method</i> magnetica <i>magnetic</i></p> <p>Fluorescenza <i>Fluorescence</i> bianca <i>white</i></p>

Intercambiabilità
Replacement type

A47 - 14 W

Persistenza

corta ÷ media

Persistence

medium short

Dimensioni schermo (min.)

305 × 384 mm

Screen dimensions

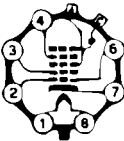
Lunghezza totale (max.)

310 mm

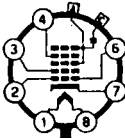
Overall length

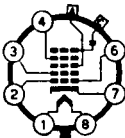
Tubo a raggi catodici per TV, 19".

TV picture tube, 19"

TIPO <i>Type</i>	Limiti massimi <i>Maximum ratings</i>	Capacità in pF <i>Capacitances</i>	Caratteristiche e funzionamento tipico <i>Typical operation</i>
<p>20BM1</p>  <p>V_f = 6,3 V I_f = 0,3 A</p> <p>1 - f 2 - g₁ 3 - g₂ 4 - g₃ 5 - n.c. 6 - g₄ 7 - k 8 - f</p> <p>A - a, g₃-s C - m</p>	<p>V_a = 20.000 V V_{g₂} = 550 V V_{g₁} = -155 ÷ 0 V V_{g₄} (<i>focusing elec.</i>) = -550 ÷ 1100 V V_{f-k} = 200 V</p>	<p>C_k = 5 C_{g₁} = 6 C_{a-m} = 1500 ÷ 2000</p>	<p>V_a = 16.000 V V_{g₂} = 300 V V_{g₁} (<i>Voltage for cutoff</i>) = -35 ÷ -72 V V_{g₄} = 0 ÷ 400 V</p> <p>Faccia rettangolare, rapporto 3 × 4 <i>Rectangular glass type, square line</i></p> <p>Tipo di protezione « Metaibonded » <i>Type of protection</i></p> <p>Angolo di deflessione 114 gradi <i>Deflection angle degrees</i></p> <p>Schermo sferico alluminato <i>Faceplate spherical alluminized</i></p> <p>Focalizzazione elettrostatica <i>Focusing method electrostatic</i></p> <p>Deflessione magnetica <i>Deflection method magnetic</i></p>

Fluorescenza	bianca
<i>Fluorescence</i>	<i>white</i>
Persistenza	corta ÷ media
<i>Persistence</i>	<i>medium short</i>
Dimensioni schermo (min.)	308 × 393,7 mm
<i>Screen dimensions</i>	
Lunghezza totale (max.)	320,5 mm
<i>Overall length</i>	
Tubo a raggi catodici per TV, 20" auto-protetto.	
<i>TV picture tube, 20" with integral protection</i>	

TIPO <i>Type</i>	Limiti massimi <i>Maximum ratings</i>	Capacità in pF <i>Capacitances</i>	Caratteristiche e funzionamento tipico <i>Typical operation</i>
<p>20BM5</p>  <p>V_f = 6,3 V I_f = 0,3 A</p> <p>1 - f 2 - g₂ 3 - g₃ 4 - g₄ 5 - n.c. 6 - g₁ 7 - k 8 - f</p> <p>A - a, g₂, 5 C - m</p>	<p>V_a = 20.000 V V_{g₂} = 550 V V_{g₁} = -155 ÷ 0 V V_{g₄} (<i>focusing elec.</i>) = -550 ÷ 1100 V V_{f-k} = 200 V</p>	<p>C_k = 5 C_{g₁} = 6 C_{a-m} = 1500 ÷ 2000</p>	<p>V_a = 16.000 V V_{g₂} = 300 V V_{g₁} (<i>Voltage for cutoff</i>) = -35 ÷ -72 V V_{g₄} = 0 ÷ 400 V</p> <p>Faccia rettangolare, rapporto 3 × 4 <i>Rectangular glass type, square line</i></p> <p>Tipo di protezione « Metalbonded » <i>Type of protection</i></p> <p>Angolo di deflessione 110 gradi <i>Deflection angle degrees</i></p> <p>Schermo sferico alluminato <i>Faceplate spherical alluminized</i></p> <p>Focalizzazione elettrostatica <i>Focusing method electrostatic</i></p> <p>Deflessione magnetica <i>Deflection method magnetic</i></p>

TIPO <i>Type</i>	Limiti massimi <i>Maximum ratings</i>	Capacità in pF <i>Capacitances</i>	Caratteristiche e funzionamento tipico <i>Typical operation</i>
<p>22BM1</p>  <p>V_f = 6,3 V I_f = 0,3 A</p> <p>1 - f 2 - g₁ 3 - g₂ 4 - g₄ 5 - n.c. 6 - g₁ 7 - k 8 - f</p> <p>A - a, g₂₋₃ C - m</p>	<p>V_a = 22.000 V V_{g₂} = 550 V V_{g₁} = -155 ÷ 0 V V_{g₄} (<i>focusing elec.</i>) = -550 ÷ 1100 V V_{f-k} = 200 V</p>	<p>C_k = 5 C_{g₁} = 6 C_{a-m} = 1700 ÷ 2500</p>	<p>V_a = 16.000 V V_{g₂} = 300 V V_{g₁} (<i>Voltage for cutoff</i>) = -35 ÷ -72 V V_{g₄} = 0 ÷ 400 V</p> <p>Faccia rettangolare, rapporto 3 × 4 <i>Rectangular glass type, square line</i></p> <p>Tipo di protezione « Metalbonded » <i>Type of protection</i></p> <p>Angolo di deflessione 114 gradi <i>Deflection angle degrees</i></p> <p>Schermo sferico alluminato <i>Faceplate spherical alluminized</i></p> <p>Focalizzazione elettrostatica <i>Focusing method electrostatic</i></p> <p>Deflessione magnetica <i>Deflection method magnetic</i></p>

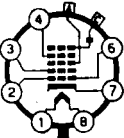
Fluorescenza	bianca
<i>Fluorescence</i>	<i>white</i>

Persistenza	corta ÷ media
<i>Persistence</i>	<i>medium short</i>

Dimensioni schermo (min.)	344,5 × 439,7 mm
<i>Screen dimensions</i>	

Lunghezza totale (max.)	340,25 mm
<i>Overall length</i>	

Tubo a raggi catodici per TV, 22" autoprotetto.
TV picture tube, 22" with integral protection

TIPO <i>Type</i>	Limiti massimi <i>Maximum ratings</i>	Capacità in pF <i>Capacitances</i>	Caratteristiche e funzionamento tipico <i>Typical operation</i>
<p>23AXP4</p>  <p>V_f = 6,3 V I_f = 0,3 A</p> <p>1 - f 2 - ϕ_1 3 - ϕ_2 4 - ϕ_3 5 - n.c. 6 - ϕ_4 7 - k 8 - f</p> <p>A - a, ϕ_{3-5} C - m</p>	<p>V_a = 22.000 V V_{G²} = 550 V V_{G¹} = -155 ÷ 0 V V_{G⁴} (focusing elec.) = -550 ÷ 1100 V V_{f-k} = 200 V</p>	<p>C_k = 5 C_{G¹} = 6 C_{a-m} = 1700 ÷ 2500</p>	<p>V_a = 16.000 V V_{G²} = 300 V V_{G¹} (Voltage for cutoff) = -35 ÷ -72 V V_{G⁴} = 0 ÷ 400 V</p> <p>Faccia rettangolare <i>Rectangular glass type</i></p> <p>Trasparenza 78% <i>Light transmission</i></p> <p>Angolo α deflessione 110 gradi <i>Deflection angle degrees</i></p> <p>Schermo sferico alluminato <i>Faceplate spherical alluminized</i></p> <p>Focalizzazione elettrostatica <i>Focusing method electrostatic</i></p> <p>Deflessione magnetica <i>Deflection method magnetic</i></p>

Intercambiabilità
Replacement type

23BY3
23DFP4
23EYP4
AW59-91

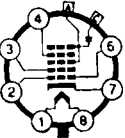
Fluorescenza
Fluorescence bianca
white

Persistenza
Persistence corta ÷ media
medium short

Dimensioni schermo (min.)
Screen dimensions 385 × 489 mm

Lunghezza totale (max.)
Overall length 368 mm

Tubo a raggi catodici per TV, 23".
TV picture tube, 23"

TIPO <i>Type</i>	Limiti massimi <i>Maximum ratings</i>	Capacità in pF <i>Capacitances</i>	Caratteristiche e funzionamento tipico <i>Typical operation</i>
<p>23BM2</p>  <p>$V_f = 6,3 \text{ V}$ $I_f = 0,3 \text{ A}$</p> <p>1 - f 2 - g₁ 3 - g₂ 4 - g₃ 5 - n.c. 6 - g₄ 7 - k 8 - f</p> <p>A - a, g₂₋₄ C - m</p>	<p>$V_a = 22.000 \text{ V}$ $V_{g_3} = 550 \text{ V}$ $V_{g_1} = -155 \div 0 \text{ V}$ $V_{g_4} \text{ (focusing elec.)} = -550 \div 1100 \text{ V}$ $V_{f-k} = 200 \text{ V}$</p>	<p>$C_k = 5$ $C_{g_1} = 6$ $C_{a-m} = 1700 \div 2500$</p>	<p>$V_a = 16.000 \text{ V}$ $V_{g_2} = 300 \text{ V}$ $V_{g_1} \text{ (Voltage for cutoff)} = -35 \div -72 \text{ V}$ $V_{g_4} = 0 \div 400 \text{ V}$</p> <p>Faccia rettangolare <i>Rectangular glass type</i></p> <p>Tipo di protezione « Metalbonded » <i>Type of protection</i></p> <p>Angolo di deflessione 110 gradi <i>Deflection angle degrees</i></p> <p>Schermo sferico alluminato <i>Faceplate spherical alluminized</i></p> <p>Focalizzazione elettrostatica <i>Focusing method electrostatic</i></p> <p>Deflessione magnetica <i>Deflection method magnetic</i></p>

Intercambiabilità
Replacement type

RT59B4
23BY3CB
A59 - 12 W/S
A59 - 22 W
A59 - 23 W

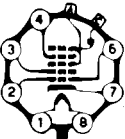
Fluorescenza
Fluorescence bianca
white

Persistenza
Persistence corta ÷ media
medium short

Dimensioni schermo (min.)
Screen dimensions 385 × 489 mm

Lunghezza totale (max.)
Overall length 368 mm

Tubo a raggi catodici per TV, 23" autoprotetto.
TV picture tube, 23" with integral protection

TIPO Type	Limiti massimi <i>Maximum ratings</i>	Capacità in pF <i>Capacitances</i>	Caratteristiche e funzionamento tipico <i>Typical operation</i>
<p>23BS1</p>  <p>V_f = 6,3 V I_f = 0,3 A</p> <p>1 - f 2 - g₁ 3 - g₂ 4 - g₃ 5 - n.c. 6 - g₁ 7 - k 8 - f</p> <p>A - a, g₂, C - m</p>	<p>V_a = 22.000 V V_{g₂} = 550 V V_{g₁} = -155 ÷ 0 V V_{g₃} (focusing elec.) = -550 ÷ 1100 V V_{f-k} = 200 V</p>	<p>C_k = 5 C_{g₁} = 6 C_{a-m} = 1700 ÷ 2500</p>	<p>V_a = 16.000 V V_{g₂} = 300 V V_{g₁} (Voltage for cutoff) = -35 ÷ -72 V V_{g₃} = 0 ÷ 400 V</p> <p>Faccia rettangolare <i>Rectangular glass type</i></p> <p>Tipo di protezione « Solidex » <i>Type of protection</i></p> <p>Angolo di deflessione 110 gradi <i>Deflection angle degrees</i></p> <p>Schermo sferico alluminato <i>Faceplate spherical alluminized</i></p> <p>Focalizzazione elettrostatica <i>Focusing method electrostatic</i></p> <p>Deflessione magnetica <i>Deflection method magnetic</i></p>

Intercambiabilità
Replacement type

RT59H4
23BY3CS
A59 - 11 W
A59 - 12 W

Fluorescenza
Fluorescence

bianca
white

Persistenza
Persistence

corta ÷ media
medium short

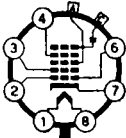
Dimensioni schermo (min.)
Screen dimensions

385 × 489 mm

Lunghezza totale (max.)
Overall length

368 mm

Tubo a raggi catodici per TV, 23" autoprotetto.
TV picture tube, 23" with integral protection

TIPO <i>Type</i>	Limiti massimi <i>Maximum ratings</i>	Capacità in pF <i>Capacitances</i>	Caratteristiche e funzionamento tipico <i>Typical operation</i>
<p>23DFP4S</p>  <p>V_f = 6,3 V I_f = 0,3 A</p> <p>1 - f 2 - g₁ 3 - g₂ 4 - g₄ 5 - n.c. 6 - g₃ 7 - k 8 - f</p> <p>A - a, g₂, s C - m</p>	<p>V_a = 22.000 V V_{g₂} = 550 V V_{g₁} = -155 ÷ 0 V V_{g₄} (<i>focusing elec.</i>) = -550 ÷ 1100 V V_{f-k} = 200 V</p>	<p>C_k = 5 C_{g₁} = 6 C_{a-m} = 1700 ÷ 2500</p>	<p>V_a = 16.000 V V_{g₂} = 300 V V_{g₁} (<i>Voltage for cutoff</i>) = -35 ÷ -72 V V_{g₄} = 0 ÷ 400 V</p> <p>Faccia rettangolare <i>Rectangular glass type</i></p> <p>Trasparenza 45% <i>Light transmission</i></p> <p>Angolo di deflessione 110 gradi <i>Deflection angle degrees</i></p> <p>Schermo sferico alluminato <i>Faceplate spherical alluminized</i></p> <p>Focalizzazione elettrostatica <i>Focusing method electrostatic</i></p> <p>Deflessione magnetica <i>Deflection method magnetic</i></p>

Intercambiabilità
Replacement type

A59 - 15 W

Fluorescenza
Fluorescence

bianca
white

Persistenza
Persistence

corta ÷ media
medium short

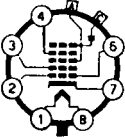
Dimensioni schermo (min.)
Screen dimensions

385 × 489 mm

Lunghezza totale (max.)
Overall length

368 mm

Tubo a raggi catodici per TV, 23".
TV picture tube, 23"

TIPO <i>Type</i>	Limiti massimi <i>Maximum ratings</i>	Capacità in pF <i>Capacitances</i>	Caratteristiche e funzionamento tipico <i>Typical operation</i>
<p>23DHP4</p>  <p>V_f = 6,3 V I_f = 0,3 A</p> <p>1 - f 2 - g₁ 3 - g₂ 4 - g₄ 5 - n.c. 6 - g₁ 7 - k 8 - f</p> <p>A - a, g₂, s C - m</p>	<p>V_a = 22.000 V V_{g₂} = 550 V V_{g₁} = -155 ÷ 0 V V_{g₄} (<i>focusing elec.</i>) = -550 ÷ 1100 V V_{f-k} = 200 V</p>	<p>C_k = 5 C_{g₁} = 6 C_{a-m} = 1700 ÷ 2500</p>	<p>V_a = 16.000 V V_{g₂} = 300 V V_{g₁} (<i>Voltage for cutoff</i>) = -35 ÷ -72 V V_{g₄} = 0 ÷ 400 V</p> <p>Faccia rettangolare <i>Rectangular glass type</i></p> <p>Tipo di protezione « Bonded shield » <i>Type of protection</i></p> <p>Angolo di deflessione 110 gradi <i>Deflection angle degrees</i></p> <p>Schermo sferico alluminato <i>Faceplate spherical alluminized</i></p> <p>Focalizzazione elettrostatica <i>Focusing method electrostatic</i></p> <p>Deflessione magnetica <i>Deflection method magnetic</i></p>

Intercambiabilità
Replacement type

23BP4/03
23DGP4
A59 - 13 W
A59 - 16 W

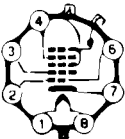
Fluorescenza
Fluorescence bianca
white

Persistenza
Persistence corta ÷ media
medium short

Dimensioni schermo (min.)
Screen dimensions 386 × 490 mm

Lunghezza totale (max.)
Overall length 379 mm

Tubo a raggi catodici per TV, 23" bonded.
TV picture tube, 23" bonded shield

TIPO <i>Type</i>	Limiti massimi <i>Maximum ratings</i>	Capacità in pF <i>Capacitances</i>	Caratteristiche e funzionamento tipico <i>Typical operation</i>
<p>23HBP4</p>  <p>$V_f = 6,3 \text{ V}$ $I_f = 0,3 \text{ A}$</p> <p>1 - f 2 - g_1 3 - g_2 4 - g_1 5 - n.c. 6 - g_1 7 - k 8 - f</p> <p>A - a, g_{3-5} C - m</p>	<p>$V_a = 22.000 \text{ V}$ $V_{g2} = 550 \text{ V}$ $V_{g1} = -155 \div 0 \text{ V}$ $V_{g4} \text{ (focusing elec.)}$ $= -550 \div 1100 \text{ V}$ $V_{f-k} = 200 \text{ V}$</p>	<p>$C_k = 5$ $C_{g1} = 6$ $C_{a-m} = 1700 \div 2500$</p>	<p>$V_a = 16.000 \text{ V}$ $V_{g2} = 300 \text{ V}$ $V_{g1} \text{ (Voltage for cutoff)} = -35 \div -72 \text{ V}$ $V_{g4} = 0 \div 400 \text{ V}$</p> <p>Faccia rettangolare <i>Rectangular glass type</i></p> <p>Tipo di protezione « Shelbond » <i>Type of protection</i></p> <p>Angolo di deflessione 110 gradi <i>Deflection angle degrees</i></p> <p>Schermo sferico alluminato <i>Faceplate spherical alluminized</i></p> <p>Focalizzazione elettrostatica <i>Focusing method electrostatic</i></p> <p>Deflessione magnetica <i>Deflection method magnetic</i></p>

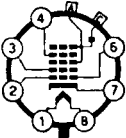
Fluorescenza	bianca
<i>Fluorescence</i>	<i>white</i>

Persistenza	corta ÷ media
<i>Persistence</i>	<i>medium short</i>

Dimensioni schermo (min.)	385 x 489 mm
<i>Screen dimensions</i>	

Lunghezza totale (max.)	368 mm
<i>Overall length</i>	

Tubo a raggi catodici per TV, 23" autoprotetto.
TV picture tube, 23" with integral protection

TIPO <i>Type</i>	Limiti massimi <i>Maximum ratings</i>	Capacità in pF <i>Capacitances</i>	Caratteristiche e funzionamento tipico <i>Typical operation</i>
<p>24BM1</p>  <p>V_f = 6,3 V I_f = 0,3 A</p> <p>1 - f 2 - g₁ 3 - g₂ 4 - g₄ 5 - n.c. 6 - g₁ 7 - k 8 - f</p> <p>A - a, g₃-s C - m</p>	<p>V_a = 22.000 V V_{g₃} = 550 V V_{g₁} = -155 ÷ 0 V V_{g₄} (<i>focusing elec.</i>) = -550 ÷ -1100 V V_{f-k} = 200 V</p>	<p>C_k = 5 C_{g₁} = 6 C_{a-m} = 1700 ÷ 2500</p>	<p>V_a = 16.000 V V_{g₂} = 300 V V_{g₁} (<i>Voltage for cutoff</i>) = -35 ÷ -72 V V_{g₄} = 0 ÷ 400 V</p> <p>Faccia rettangolare, rapporto 3 × 4 <i>Rectangular glass type, square line</i></p> <p>Tipo di protezione «Metalbonded» <i>Type of protection</i></p> <p>Angolo di deflessione 110 gradi <i>Deflection angle degrees</i></p> <p>Schermo sferico illuminato <i>Faceplate spherical alluminized</i></p> <p>Focalizzazione elettrostatica <i>Focusing method electrostatic</i></p> <p>Deflessione magnetica <i>Deflection method magnetic</i></p>

Intercambiabilità
Replacement type

A61 - 120 W

Fluorescenza

bianca

Fluorescence

white

Persistenza

corta ÷ media

Persistence

medium short

Dimensioni schermo (min.)

375 × 481 mm

Screen dimensions

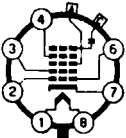
Lunghezza totale (max.)

370 mm

Overall length

Tubo a raggi catodici per TV, 24" autoprotetto.

TV picture tube, 24" with integral protection

TIPO <i>Type</i>	Limiti massimi <i>Maximum ratings</i>	Capacità in pF <i>Capacitances</i>	Caratteristiche e funzionamento tipico <i>Typical operation</i>
<p>25BP1</p>  <p>V_f = 6,3 V I_f = 0,3 A</p> <p>1 - f 2 - g₂ 3 - g₂ 4 - g₄ 5 - n.c. 6 - g₁ 7 - k 8 - f</p> <p>A - a, g₂, s C - m</p>	<p>V_a = 22.000 V V_{g₂} = 550 V V_{g₁} = -155 ÷ 0 V V_{g₄} (focusing elec.) = -550 ÷ 1100 V V_{f-k} = 200 V</p>	<p>C_k = 5 C_{g₁} = 6 C_{a-m} = 2000 ÷ 2500</p>	<p>V_a = 16.000 V V_{g₂} = 300 V V_{g₁} (Voltage for cutoff) = -35 ÷ -72 V V_{g₄} = 0 ÷ 400 V</p> <p>Faccia rettangolare <i>Rectangular glass type</i></p> <p>Tipo di protezione « Solidex » <i>Type of protection</i></p> <p>Angolo di deflessione 110 gradi <i>Deflection angle degrees</i></p> <p>Schermo sferico alluminato <i>Faceplate spherical alluminized</i></p> <p>Focalizzazione elettrostatica <i>Focusing method electrostatic</i></p> <p>Deflessione magnetica <i>Deflection method magnetic</i></p>

Intercambiabilità
Replacement type

RT65H4
25MP4
25BY3CS
A65 - 11W

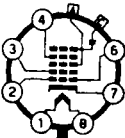
Fluorescenza
Fluorescence bianca
white

Persistenza
Persistence corta ÷ media
medium short

Dimensioni schermo (min.)
Screen dimensions 417 × 531 mm

Lunghezza totale (max.)
Overall length 390,5 mm

Tubo a raggi catodici per TV, 25" autoprotetto.
TV picture tube, 25" with integral protection

TIPO <i>Type</i>	Limiti massimi <i>Maximum ratings</i>	Capacità in pF <i>Capacitances</i>	Caratteristiche e funzionamento tipico <i>Typical operation</i>
<p>25NC1</p>  <p>V_f = 6,3 V I_f = 0,3 A</p> <p>1 - f 2 - g₁ 3 - g₂ 4 - g₄ 5 - n.c. 6 - g₁ 7 - k 8 - f</p> <p>A - a, g₃₋₄ C - m</p>	<p>V_a = 22.000 V V_{g²} = 550 V V_{g¹} = -155 ÷ 0 V V_{g⁴} (focusing elec.) = -550 ÷ 1100 V V_{f-k} = 200 V</p>	<p>C_k = 5 C_{g¹} = 6 C_{a-m} = 2000 ÷ 2500</p>	<p>V_a = 16.000 V V_{g³} = 300 V V_{g¹} (Voltage for cutoff) = -35 ÷ -72 V V_{g⁴} = 0 ÷ 400 V</p> <p>Faccia rettangolare <i>Rectangular glass type</i></p> <p>Angolo di deflessione <i>Deflecting angle</i> 110 gradi degrees</p> <p>Schermo <i>Faceplate</i> sferico alluminato <i>spherical alluminized</i></p> <p>Focalizzazione <i>Focusing method</i> elettrostatica <i>electrostatic</i></p> <p>Deflessione <i>Deflection method</i> magnetica <i>magnetic</i></p> <p>Fluorescenza <i>Fluorescence</i> bianca <i>white</i></p>

Persistenza	corta ÷ media
<i>Persistence</i>	<i>medium short</i>

Dimensioni schermo (min.)	417 × 531 mm
<i>Screen dimensions</i>	

Lunghezza totale (max.)	390,5 mm
<i>Overall length</i>	

Tubo a raggi catodici per TV, 25".
TV picture tube, 25"

Q U A R Z I

Quartz crystal units

INDICE QUARZI
Quartz crystal units index

Come ordinare un quarzo	pag. 3
<i>How to order</i>	
Tipi di custodie	» 4
<i>Holders types</i>	
Quarzi Elemento A (10.000 ÷ 125.000 KHz)	» 12
Quartz A Element (10.000 ÷ 125.000 KHz)	
Quarzi Elemento A (1.400 ÷ 20.000 KHz)	» 13
Quartz A Element (1.400 ÷ 20.000 KHz)	
Quarzi Elemento A speciale (500 ÷ 1.400 KHz)	» 14
Quartz Special A Element (500 ÷ 1.400 KHz)	
Quarzi Elemento RDT (100 ÷ 800 KHz)	» 15
Quartz RDT Element (100 ÷ 800 KHz)	
Quarzi Elemento C (200 ÷ 600 KHz)	» 16
Quartz C Element (200 ÷ 600 KHz)	
Quarzi Elemento D (150 ÷ 400 KHz)	» 17
Quartz D Element (150 ÷ 400 KHz)	
Quarzi Elemento E (50 ÷ 200 KHz)	» 18
Quartz E Element (50 ÷ 200 KHz)	
Quarzi Elemento H (8 ÷ 120 KHz)	» 19
Quartz H Element (8 ÷ 120 KHz)	
Quarzi Elemento N (8 ÷ 120 KHz)	» 20
Quartz N Element (8 ÷ 120 KHz)	
Quarzi Elemento XY (0,85 ÷ 20 KHz)	» 21
Quartz XY Element (0,85 ÷ 20 KHz)	
Quarzi a Norme MIL-C-3098/D	» 22
<i>MIL-C-3098/D types</i>	

INDICAZIONI DA FORNIRE ALL'ATTO DELLA RICHIESTA DI OFFERTA O ORDINAZIONE DI QUARZI

- Frequenza nominale e temperatura di riferimento.
- Modo di oscillazione (fondamentale, 3° o 5° armonica).
- Tipo di custodia richiesta.
- Campo della temperatura di lavoro.
- Tolleranza totale di frequenza (eventualmente suddivisa tra tolleranza di taratura e deriva di frequenza nel campo di temperatura richiesto).
- Tipo di funzionamento del cristallo (se in risonanza serie o antirisonanza).
- Se funziona in antirisonanza specificare il valore della capacità di carico (capacità totale vista dal quarzo).

Nota. - Se occorresse un quarzo che non figura nelle specifiche di cui alle pagine seguenti, la FIVRE è a disposizione degli utenti per consigliarli e per realizzare quarzi speciali di qualsiasi tipo. Per i tipi elencati nei Quarzi a Norme MIL-C-3098/D basterà che sia indicata la frequenza ed il numero « CR » del tipo desiderato.

HOW TO ORDER

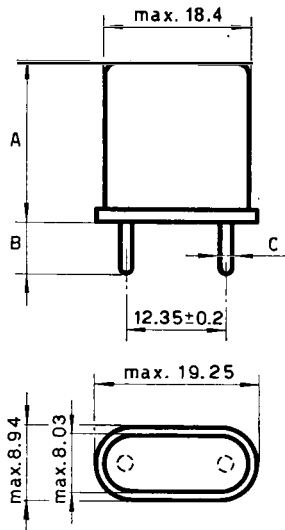
When you ask for quotation or when ordering please state:

- *Nominal frequency and reference temperature.*
- *Mode of vibration (fundamental, third or fifth).*
- *Type of holder.*
- *Temperature range.*
- *Total frequency tolerance or with a specification of the accuracy of adjustment and the frequency drift separately.*
- *Operation (series or parallel resonance).*
- *Load capacity for parallel resonance operation.*

Note. - *For quartz with different specifications than specified, please submit to FIVRE your particular request.*
For MIL-C-3098/D types must be indicated only the « CR » number and the nominal frequency.

CUSTODIE METALLICHE NORMALI

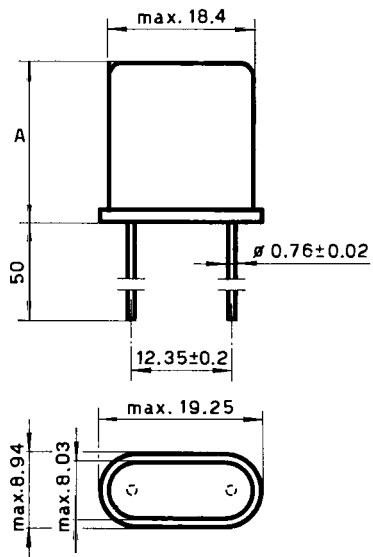
Normal metal holders



Sigla FIVRE FIVRE type	Sigla MIL MIL type	A max (mm)	B max (mm)	C max (mm)
F-6	HC-6/U	19,7	6,3	1,27
F-13	HC-13/U	38,8	6,3	1,27
F-14	HC-14/U	14,6	6,3	1,27
F-17	HC-17/U	19,7	11,4	2,40
F-131	—	25,4	6,3	1,27
F-132	—	64	6,3	1,27

CUSTODIE METALLICHE NORMALI

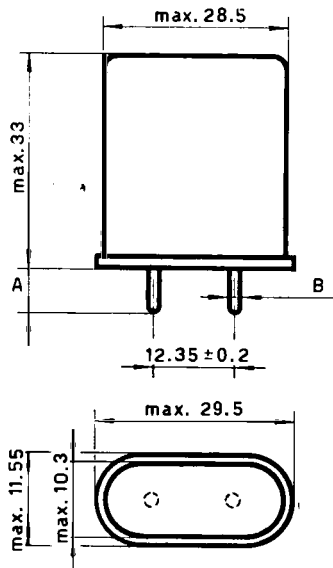
Normal metal holders



Sigla FIVRE <i>FIVRE</i> type	Sigla MIL <i>MIL</i> type	A max (mm)
F-6 L	—	19,7
F-13 L	—	38,8
F-14 L	—	14,6
F-131 L	—	25,4
F-132 L	—	64

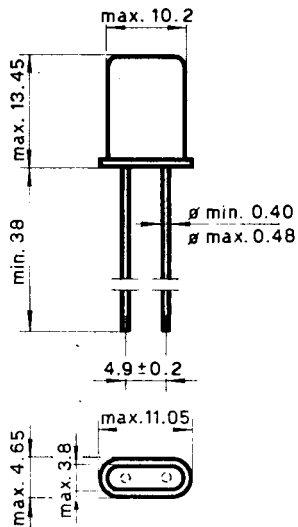
CUSTODIE METALLICHE NORMALI

Normal metal holders

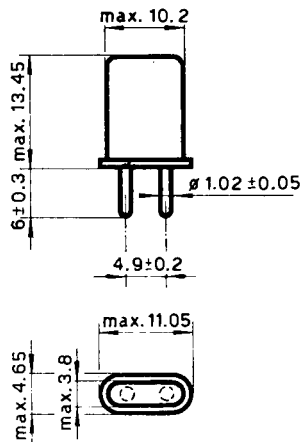


Sigla FIVRE <i>FIVRE</i> type	Sigla MIL <i>MIL</i> type	A max (mm)	B max (mm)
F-1	—	6,3	1,27
F-2	—	11.4	2,40
F-3	—	16.5	3.25

CUSTODIE METALLICHE NORMALI
Normal metal holders



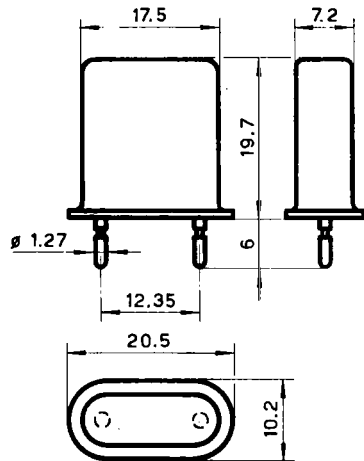
MIL HC-18/U
FIVRE F-18



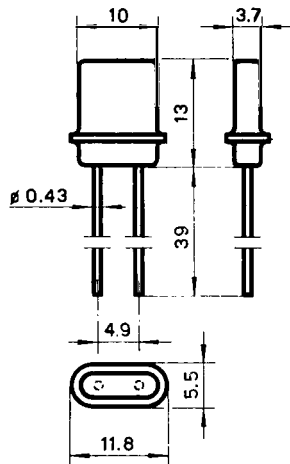
MIL HC-25/U
FIVRE F-25

CUSTODIE METALLICHE KOLDWELD
Koldweld metal holders

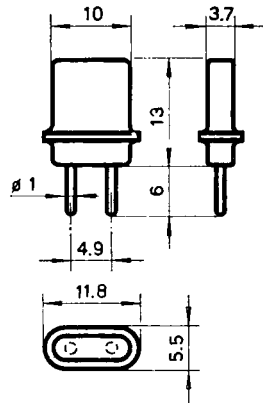
8



MIL HC-33/U
FIVRE F-33 CW



FIVRE F-18 CW



FIVRE F-25 CW

Con le custodie **Koldweld** è possibile ottenere le stesse caratteristiche dei quarzi in custodia « tutto vetro » ed anche migliori in quanto il processo di chiusura viene fatto a bassa temperatura al contrario di quanto avviene con le custodie « tutto vetro ».

Può essere controllato, in tal maniera, durante il processo produttivo, uno degli elementi più importanti che influenzano l'**Aging** e cioè la storia termica a cui il quarzo è stato assoggettato.

Nei normali contenitori metallici saldati a stagno e nei contenitori in vetro, durante la chiusura, si ha un degassamento dei materiali con conseguenti inevitabili contaminazioni che hanno come conseguenza variazioni di frequenza più ampie, valori di resistenza più elevati ed « **Aging** » peggiore. Ciò viene evitato col processo sopradetto.

*With the **Koldweld** sealing, characteristic identical to the all glass version are obtained but with the additional advantage that the sealing is effected at room temperature instead of requiring a glass melting temperature, i. d. 600°C.*

*With the **Koldweld** sealing procedure, there are no thermal stresses on the quartz plate during the sealing operation.*

In this way we have a low drift all through the quartz life.

Furthermore, the conventional system of sealing all-glass and tin soldered encapsulation frees some amount of gas which contaminates the quartz plate with the result of a wider frequency drift, higher resistance and less stability during the life.

*As the **Koldweld** operation is made without heating the parts to be connected but only by pressure, no gas is left free and consequently no dangerous contamination takes place. With the **Koldweld** process aging rates from 3 to 5 ppm/year are obtained.*

CUSTODIE IN BULBO DI VETRO
Glass holders

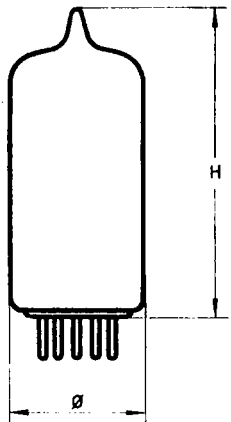


Fig. 1

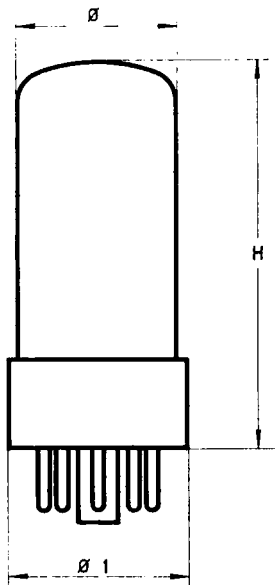


Fig. 2

CUSTODIE IN BULBO DI VETRO*Glass holders*

Tipo <i>Type</i>	Figura <i>Figure</i>	H (mm)	Ø max (mm)	Ø ₁ max (mm)
T 5	1	40 ÷ 80	19	— (1)
T 6	1	40 ÷ 80	22,2	— (2)
T 9	2	57 ÷ 85	30,1	32,6
T 11	2	(3)	36,5	36,5
T 12	2	(3)	39,7	43,7
T 13	2	(3)	45	(3)

(1) Fondello a 7 piedini a 4 fili lunghi 30 mm.

Miniature bottom 7 pins or 4 leads of 30 mm

(2) Fondello a 9 piedini o 4 fili lunghi 30 mm

Miniature bottom 9 pins or 4 leads of 30 mm

(3) In funzione delle caratteristiche richieste

Depending on requested characteristics

CARATTERISTICHE QUARZI ELEMENTO A - GAMMA 10.000 ÷ 125.000 kHz*Element A Quartz Crystals - Frequency range 10.000 ÷ 125.000 kHz*

Gamma di frequenza (kHz) <i>Frequency range (kHz)</i>	Custodia metallica (HC .../U) <i>Metal holder (HC.../U)</i>	Bulbo vetro (mm) <i>Glass holder (mm)</i>
10.000 ÷ 125.000	6-14-17-33	T 5 ($h_{\max} = 80$; $\varnothing_{\max} = 19$)
15.000 ÷ 125.000	6-14-17-18-25-33	T 5 ($h_{\max} = 80$; $\varnothing_{\max} = 19$)

Nota: le custodie HC-18/U e HC-25/U sono disponibili anche in edizione Koldweld.

Note: holders HC-18/U and HC-25/U also available in Koldweld types.

Campo temperatura (°C) <i>Temperature range (°C)</i>	Tolleranza totale di frequenza (Hz/MHz) <i>Total frequency tolerance (Hz/MHz)</i>	Potenza di eccitazione <i>Drive level</i>
0 ÷ + 50	± 20	2 mW
- 20 ÷ + 70	± 30 (± 20 speciale - <i>special</i>)	
- 55 ÷ + 105	± 40 (± 20 speciale - <i>special</i>)	
temp. fissa (<i>fixed temp.</i>) ± 5	± 15	

Funzionamento: risonanza serie o parallelo (con 32 pF o valori diversi a richiesta)

Operation: series or parallel resonance (with 32 pF or different values on request)

Massima resistenza effettiva (con 32 pF in serie):

Maximum effective resistance (with 32 pF in series)

da (*from*) 10.000 a (*to*) 60.000 kHz: 35 ohm (3^a armonica - 3^a overtone)

da (*from*) 60.000 a (*to*) 90.000 kHz: 50 ohm (5^a armonica - 5^a overtone)

da (*from*) 90.000 a (*to*) 125.000 kHz: 60 ohm (5^a armonica - 5^a overtone)

CARATTERISTICHE QUARZI ELEMENTO A - GAMMA 1.400 ÷ 20.000 kHz

Element A Quartz Crystals - Frequency range 1.400 ÷ 20.000 kHz

Gamma di frequenza (kHz) Custodia metallica (HC.../U)

Frequency range (kHz)

Metal holder (HC.../U)

1.400 ÷ 3.000

6-14-17-33

3.000 ÷ 5.000

6-14-17-33

5.000 ÷ 20.000

6-14-17-18-25-33

Nota: le custodie HC-18/U e HC-25/U sono disponibili anche in edizione Koldweld.

Note: holders HC-18/U and HC-25/U also available in Koldweld types.

Bulbo vetro (mm)

Glass holder (mm)

T 6 ($h_{\max} = 80$; $\varnothing_{\max} = 22,2$)

T 5 ($h_{\max} = 80$; $\varnothing_{\max} = 19$)

T 5 ($h_{\max} = 80$; $\varnothing_{\max} = 19$)

Campo temperatura (°C)

Temperature range (°C)

0 ÷ + 50

- 20 ÷ + 70

- 55 ÷ + 105

temp. fissa (*fixed temp.*) ± 5

Tolleranza totale di frequenza (Hz/MHz)

Total frequency tolerance (Hz/MHz)

± 20

± 40

± 40

± 15

Potenza di eccitazione

Drive level

In termostato

Oven controlled

da 1.400 a 10.000 kHz: 5 mW

da 10.000 a 20.000 kHz: 2,5 mW

Senza termostato:

Non oven controlled:

da 1.400 a 10.000 kHz: 10 mW

da 10.000 a 20.000 kHz: 5 mW

Funzionamento: risonanza serie o parallelo (con 32 pF o valori diversi a richiesta)

Operation: series or parallel resonance (with 32 pF or different values on request)

Massima resistenza effettiva (con 32 pF in serie): a (to) 3.000 kHz: 150 ohm

Maximum effective resistance (with 32 pF in series): a (to) 10.000 kHz: 24 ohm

a (to) 20.000 kHz: 20 ohm

CARATTERISTICHE QUARZI ELEMENTO A SPECIALE - GAMMA 500 ÷ 1.400 kHz*Special Element A Quartz Crystals - Frequency range 500 ÷ 1.400 kHz*

Gamma di frequenza (kHz) <i>Frequency range (kHz)</i>	Custodia metallica (HC.../U) <i>Metal holder (HC.../U)</i>	Bulbo vetro (mm) <i>Glass holder (mm)</i>
500 ÷ 1.400	6-14-17-33	T 6 ($h_{max} = 80$; $\varnothing_{max} = 22,2$)

Campo temperatura (°C) <i>Temperature range (°C)</i>	Tolleranza totale di frequenza (Hz-MHz) <i>Total frequency tolerance (Hz/MHz)</i>	Potenza di eccitazione <i>Drive level</i>
0 ÷ + 50	± 25	In termostato: 5 mW
- 20 ÷ + 70	± 30	<i>Oven controlled:</i>
- 55 ÷ + 90	± 50	Senza termostato: 10 mW
- 55 ÷ + 105	± 50	<i>Non-oven controlled:</i>
temp. fissa (<i>fixed temp.</i>) ± 5	± 15	

Funzionamento: risonanza serie o parallelo (con 32 pF o valori diversi a richiesta)*Operation: series or parallel resonance (with 32 pF or different values on request)***Massima resistenza effettiva (con 32 pF in serie):** a (to) 500 kHz: 2.600 ohm*Maximum effective resistance (with 32 pF in series):* a (to) 1.000 kHz: 410 ohm

a (to) 1.500 kHz: 290 ohm

CARATTERISTICHE QUARZI ELEMENTO RDT - GAMMA 100 ÷ 800 kHz

Element RDT Quartz Crystals - Frequency range 100 ÷ 800 kHz

Gamma di frequenza (kHz) <i>Frequency range (kHz)</i>	Custodia metallica (HC.../U) <i>Metal holder (HC.../U)</i>	Bulbo vetro (mm) <i>Glass holder (mm)</i>
100 ÷ 150	—	T 9 ($h_{max} = 85$; $\varnothing_{max} = 30$)
150 ÷ 200	—	T 6 ($h_{max} = 80$; $\varnothing_{max} = 22,2$)
200 ÷ 300	—	T 6 ($h_{max} = 80$; $\varnothing_{max} = 22,2$)
300 ÷ 500	6-17-33	T 6 ($h_{max} = 80$; $\varnothing_{max} = 22,2$)
500 ÷ 800	6-14-17-33	T 6 ($h_{max} = 80$; $\varnothing_{max} = 22,2$)

Campo temperatura (°C) <i>Temperature range (°C)</i>	Tolleranza totale di frequenza (Hz/MHz) <i>Total frequency tolerance (Hz/MHz)</i>	Potenza di eccitazione <i>Drive level</i>
0 ÷ + 50	± 30	1 ÷ 2 mW
- 20 ÷ + 70	± 50	
- 55 ÷ + 90	± 90	
- 55 ÷ + 105	± 100	
temp. fissa (<i>fixed temp.</i>) ± 5	± 20	

Funzionamento: risonanza serie o parallelo (con qualsiasi capacità di carico)

Operation: series or parallel resonance (with different values on request)

Massima resistenza effettiva:	a (fo) 200 kHz: . 600 ohm
<i>Maximum effective resistance:</i>	a (fo) 500 kHz: 1.200 ohm
	a (fo) 800 kHz: 3.000 ohm

CARATTERISTICHE QUARZI ELEMENTO C - GAMMA 200 : 600 kHz*Element C Quartz Crystals - Frequency range 200 ÷ 600 kHz*

Gamma di frequenza (kHz) <i>Frequency range (kHz)</i>	Custodia metallica (HC.../U) <i>Metal holder (HC.../U)</i>	Bulbo vetro (mm) <i>Glass holder (mm)</i>
200 ÷ 600	6-14-17-33	T 5 ($h_{max} = 80$; $\varnothing_{max} = 19$)

Campo temperatura (°C) <i>Temperature range (°C)</i>	Tolleranza totale di frequenza (Hz/MHz) <i>Total frequency tolerance (Hz/MHz)</i>	Potenza di eccitazione <i>Drive level</i>
0 ÷ + 50	± 80	1 ÷ 2 mW
- 20 ÷ + 70	± 150	
- 55 ÷ + 90	± 180	
- 55 ÷ + 105	± 200	
temp. fissa (<i>fixed temp.</i>) ± 5	± 20	

Funzionamento: risonanza serie o parallelo (con 20 e 32 pF)*Operation: series or parallel resonance (with 20 or 32 pF)*

Massima resistenza effettiva (con 32 pF in serie):	a (to) 225 kHz: 2.500 ohm
<i>Maximum effective resistance (with 32 pF in series):</i>	a (to) 325 kHz: 3.000 ohm
	a (to) 550 kHz: 5.000 ohm

CARATTERISTICHE QUARZI ELEMENTO D - GAMMA 150 ÷ 400 kHz*Element D Quartz Crystals - Frequency range 150 ÷ 400 kHz*

Gamma di frequenza (kHz) <i>Frequency range (kHz)</i>	Custodia metallica (HC.../U) <i>Metal holder (HC.../U)</i>	Bulbo vetro (mm) <i>Glass holder (mm)</i>
150 ÷ 400	6-14-17-33	T 5 ($h_{\max} = 80$; $\varnothing_{\max} = 19$)
Campo temperatura (°C) <i>Temperature range (°C)</i>	Tolleranza totale di frequenza (Hz/MHz) <i>Total frequency tolerance (Hz/MHz)</i>	Potenza di eccitazione <i>Drive level</i>
0 ÷ + 50	± 30	1 ÷ 2 mW
- 20 ÷ + 70	± 80	
- 55 ÷ + 90	± 120	
- 55 ÷ + 105	± 150	
temp. fissa (<i>fixed temp.</i>) ± 5	± 20	

Funzionamento: risonanza serie o parallelo (con 20 o 32 pF)*Operation: series or parallel resonance (with 20 or 32 pF)***Massima resistenza effettiva (con 32 pF in serie):** a (to) 175 kHz: 1.000 ohm*Maximum effective resistance (with 32 pF in series):* a (to) 275 kHz: 2.000 ohm

a (to) 375 kHz: 4.000 ohm

CARATTERISTICHE QUARZI ELEMENTO E - GAMMA 50 ÷ 200 kHz*Element E Quartz Crystals - Frequency range 50 ÷ 200 kHz*

Gamma di frequenza (kHz) <i>Frequency range (kHz)</i>	Custodia metallica (HC.../U) <i>Metal holder (HC.../U)</i>	Bulbo vetro (mm) <i>Glass holder (mm)</i>
50 ÷ 80	13 L (1)	T 5 ($h_{\max} = 80$; $\varnothing_{\max} = 19$)
80 ÷ 200	13	T 5 ($h_{\max} = 80$; $\varnothing_{\max} = 19$)

(1) custodia HC-13/U ma lunga 64 mm.
holder HC-13/U with a length of 64 mm.

Campo temperatura (°C) <i>Temperature range (°C)</i>	Tolleranza totale di frequenza (Hz/MHz) <i>Total frequency tolerance (Hz/MHz)</i>	Potenza di eccitazione <i>Drive level</i>
0 ÷ + 50	± 100	1 ÷ 2 mW
- 20 ÷ + 70	± 180	
- 55 ÷ + 90	± 250	
- 55 ÷ + 105	± 300	
temp. fissa (<i>fixed temp.</i>) ± 5	± 20	

Funzionamento: risonanza serie o parallelo (con 20 o 32 pF)

Operation: series or parallel resonance (with 20 or 32 pF)

Massima resistenza effettiva (con 32 pF in serie): a (f_0) 70 kHz: 3.000 ohm
Maximum effective resistance (with 32 pF in series): a (f_0) 130 kHz: 4.000 ohm
 a (f_0) 200 kHz: 5.000 ohm

CARATTERISTICHE QUARZI ELEMENTO H - GAMMA 8 ÷ 120 kHz

Element H Quartz Crystals - Frequency range 8 ÷ 120 kHz

Gamma di frequenza (kHz) <i>Frequency range (kHz)</i>	Custodia metallica (HC.../U) <i>Metal holder (HC.../U)</i>	Bulbo vetro (mm) <i>Glass holder (mm)</i>
8 ÷ 16	13 L (1)	T 5 ($h_{\max} = 80$; $\varnothing_{\max} = 19$)
16.1 ÷ 75	13	T 5 ($h_{\max} = 80$; $\varnothing_{\max} = 19$)
75,1 ÷ 120	6-17	T 5 ($h_{\max} = 80$; $\varnothing_{\max} = 19$)

(1) custodia HC-13/U ma lunga 64 mm.
holder HC-13/U with a length of 64 mm.

Campo temperatura (°C) <i>Temperature range (°C)</i>	Tolleranza totale di frequenza (Hz/MHz) <i>Total frequency tolerance (Hz-MHz)</i>	Potenza di eccitazione <i>Drive level</i>
0 ÷ + 50	± 200	0,100 mW
- 20 ÷ + 70	± 350	
- 55 ÷ + 90	± 500	
temp. fissa (<i>fixed temp.</i>) ± 5	± 20	

Funzionamento: risonanza serie o parallelo (con 20 o 32 pF)

Operation: series or parallel resonance (with 20 or 32 pF)

Massima resistenza serie (tra 8 e 120 kHz): 25.000 ohm
Maximum series resistance (between 8 and 120 kHz):

Massima resistenza parallelo con 32 pF (tra 8 e 120 kHz): 35.000 ohm
Maximum parallel resistance with 32 pF (between 8 and 120 kHz):

CARATTERISTICHE QUARZI ELEMENTO N - GAMMA 8 ÷ 120 kHz*Element N Quartz Crystals - Frequency range 8 ÷ 120 kHz*

Gamma di frequenza (kHz) <i>Frequency range (kHz)</i>	Custodia metallica (HC.../U) <i>Metal holder (HC.../U)</i>	Bulbo vetro (mm) <i>Glass holder (mm)</i>
8 ÷ 16	—	T 5 ($h_{max} = 80$; $\varnothing_{max} = 19$)
16,1 ÷ 75	13	T 5 ($h_{max} = 80$; $\varnothing_{max} = 19$)
75,1 ÷ 120	6-17	T 5 ($h_{max} = 80$; $\varnothing_{max} = 19$)

Campo temperatura (°C) <i>Temperature range (°C)</i>	Tolleranza totale di frequenza (Hz/MHz) <i>Total frequency tolerance (Hz/MHz)</i>	Potenza di eccitazione <i>Drive level</i>
0 ÷ + 50	± 50	0,100 mW
— 20 ÷ + 70	± 100	
— 55 ÷ + 90	± 150	
— 55 ÷ + 105	± 200	
temp. fissa (<i>fixed temp.</i>) ± 5	± 20	

Funzionamento: risonanza serie o parallelo (con 20 o 32 pF)*Operation: series or parallel resonance (with 20 or 32 pF)***Massima resistenza serie (tra 8 e 120 kHz):***Maximum series resistance (between 8 and 120 kHz):* 70.000 ohm**Massima resistenza parallelo con 32 pF:***Maximum parallel resistance with 32 pF:* 90.000 ohm

CARATTERISTICHE QUARZI ELEMENTO XY - GAMMA 0,25 ÷ 20 kHz*Element XY Quartz Crystals - Frequency range 0,25 ÷ 20 kHz*

Gamma di frequenza (kHz) <i>Frequency range (kHz)</i>	Custodia metallica (HC.../U) <i>Metal holder (HC.../U)</i>	Bulbo vetro (mm) <i>Glass holder (mm)</i>
0,85 ÷ 3	—	T 5 ($h_{\max} = 80$; $\varnothing_{\max} = 19$)
3,1 ÷ 5	—	T 5 ($h_{\max} = 80$; $\varnothing_{\max} = 19$)
5,1 ÷ 9	13	T 5 ($h_{\max} = 80$; $\varnothing_{\max} = 19$)
9,1 ÷ 20	13	T 5 ($h_{\max} = 80$; $\varnothing_{\max} = 19$)

Campo temperatura (°C) <i>Temperature range (°C)</i>	Tolleranza totale di frequenza (Hz/MHz) <i>Total frequency tolerance (Hz/MHz)</i>	Potenza di eccitazione <i>Drive level</i>
— 40 ÷ + 70	± 150	10 μ W
— 55 ÷ + 90	± 200	
temp. fissa (<i>fixed temp.</i>) ± 5	± 20	

Funzionamento: risonanza serie o parallelo (con 20 o 32 pF)*Operation: series or parallel resonance (with 20 or 32 pF)*

Massima resistenza effettiva (con 32 pF in serie) : 0,85 ÷ 2 kHz; 130.000 ohm
Maximum effective resistance (with 32 pF in series) : 2,1 ÷ 20 kHz: 70.000 ohm

QUARZI A NORME MIL-C-3098/D

Tipo	Custodia	Gamma di Frequenza (MHz)	Modo di Oscillazione	Tolleranza Frequenza (% ±)	Campo di Temperatura (°C)	Capacità di Carico (pF)
Type	Holder	Frequency Range (MHz)	Mode of Operation	Frequency Tolerance (% ±)	Temperature Range (°C)	Load Capacity (pF)
CR 18 A/U	HC-6/U	0,8 ÷ 20	Fondamentale	0,005	- 55 ÷ + 105	32 ± 0,5
CR 19 A/U	HC-6/U	0,8 ÷ 20	Fondamentale	0,005	- 55 ÷ + 105	
CR 24/U	HC-10/U	15 ÷ 25	3ª armonica	0,005	- 55 ÷ + 105	
CR 24/U	HC-10/U	25 ÷ 50	5ª armonica	0,005	- 55 ÷ + 105	
CR 25 A/U	HC-6/U	0,2 ÷ 0,5	Fondamentale	0,01	- 40 ÷ + 85	
CR 26 A/U	HC-6/U	0,2 ÷ 0,5	Fondamentale	0,002	+ 70 ÷ + 80	
CR 27 A/U	HC-6/U	0,8 ÷ 20	Fondamentale	0,002	+ 70 ÷ + 80	32 ± 0,5
CR 28 A/U	HC-6/U	0,8 ÷ 20	Fondamentale	0,002	+ 70 ÷ + 80	
CR 29 A/U	HC-21/U	0,08 ÷ 0,2	Fondamentale	0,002	+ 70 ÷ + 80	32 ± 0,5
CR 30 A/U	HC-21/U	0,08 ÷ 0,2	Fondamentale	0,002	+ 70 ÷ + 80	
CR 32 A/U	HC-6/U	10 ÷ 52	3ª armonica	0,002	+ 70 ÷ + 80	
CR 32 A/U	HC-6/U	52 ÷ 75	5ª armonica	0,002	+ 70 ÷ + 80	
CR 33 A/U	HC-6/U	10 ÷ 25	3ª armonica	0,005	- 55 ÷ + 105	32 ± 0,5
CR 35 A/U	HC-6/U	0,8 ÷ 20	Fondamentale	0,002	+ 80 ÷ + 90	
CR 38 A/U	HC-6/U	0,8 ÷ 20	Fondamentale	0,002	+ 80 ÷ + 90	32 ± 0,5

Tipo	Custodia	Gamma di Frequenza (MHz)	Modo di Oscillazione	Tolleranza Frequenza (% ±)	Campo di Temperatura (°C)	Capacità di Carico (pF)
<i>Type</i>	<i>Holder</i>	<i>Frequency Range (MHz)</i>	<i>Mode of Operation</i>	<i>Frequency Tolerance (% ±)</i>	<i>Temperature Range (°C)</i>	<i>Load Capacity (pF)</i>
CR 37 A/U	HC-13/U	0,09 ÷ 0,25	Fondamentale	0,02	— 40 ÷ + 70	20 ± 0,5
CR 38 A/U	HC-13/U	0,016 ÷ 0,1	Fondamentale	0,012	— 40 ÷ + 70	20 ± 0,5
CR 40/U	HC-15/U	0,16 ÷ 0,33	Fondamentale	0,003	+ 65 ÷ + 75	
CR 42 A/U	HC-13/U	0,09 ÷ 0,25	Fondamentale	0,003	+ 70 ÷ + 80	32 ± 0,5
CR 45/U	HC-6/U	0,455	Fondamentale	0,02	— 40 ÷ + 70	
CR 46 A/U	HC-6/U	0,2 ÷ 0,5	Fondamentale	0,01	— 40 ÷ + 85	20 ± 0,5
CR 47 A/U	HC-6/U	0,19 ÷ 0,5	Fondamentale	0,002	+ 70 ÷ + 80	20 ± 0,5
CR 50 A/U	HC-13/U	0,016 ÷ 0,1	Fondamentale	0,012	— 40 ÷ + 70	
CR 51 A/U	HC-6/U	10 ÷ 61	3ª armonica	0,005	— 55 ÷ + 105	
CR 52 A/U	HC-6/U	10 ÷ 61	3ª armonica	0,005	— 55 ÷ + 105	
CR 53 A/U	HC-6/U	50 ÷ 87	5ª armonica	0,005	— 55 ÷ + 105	
CR 54 A/U	HC-6/U	50 ÷ 125	5ª armonica	0,005	— 55 ÷ + 105	
CR 55/U	HC-18/U	17 ÷ 61	3ª armonica	0,005	— 55 ÷ + 105	
CR 56 A/U	HC-18/U	50 ÷ 125	5ª armonica	0,005	— 55 ÷ + 105	
CR 57/U	HC-6/U	0,5	Fondamentale	0,001	+ 80 ÷ + 90	32 ± 0,5
CR 58 A/U	HC-17/U	0,8 ÷ 20	Fondamentale	0,005	— 55 ÷ + 105	32 ± 0,5
CR 59 A/U	HC-18/U	50 ÷ 125	5ª armonica	0,002	+ 80 ÷ + 90	

Tipo	Custodia	Gamma di Frequenza (MHz)	Modo di Oscillazione	Tolleranza Frequenza (% ±)	Campo di Temperatura (°C)	Capacità di Carico (pF)
<i>Type</i>	<i>Holder</i>	<i>Frequency Range (MHz)</i>	<i>Mode of Operation</i>	<i>Frequency Tolerance (% ±)</i>	<i>Temperature Range (°C)</i>	<i>Load Capacity (pF)</i>
CR 60 A/U	HC-18/U	5 ÷ 20	Fondamentale	0,005	- 55 ÷ + 105	
CR 61/U	HC-18/U	17 ÷ 61	3ª armonica	0,002	+ 80 ÷ + 90	
CR 62/U	HC-6/U	0,8 ÷ 20	Fondamentale	0,001	+ 70 ÷ + 80	32 ± 0,2
CR 63 A/U	HC-6/U	0,2 ÷ 0,5	Fondamentale	0,01	- 40 ÷ + 70	20 ± 0,5
CR 64/U	HC-18/U	2,9 ÷ 20	Fondamentale	0,005	- 55 ÷ + 105	30 ± 0,5
CR 65/U	HC-6/U	10 ÷ 61	3ª armonica	0,001	+ 70 ÷ + 80	
CR 66/U	HC-6/U	3 ÷ 20	Fondamentale	0,002	- 55 ÷ + 105	30 ± 0,5
CR 67/U	HC-18/U	17 ÷ 61	3ª armonica	0,0025	- 55 ÷ + 105	
CR 68/U	HC-6/U	3 ÷ 20	Fondamentale	0,002	+ 70 ÷ + 80	32 ± 0,5
CR 69/U	HC-18/U	2,9 ÷ 20	Fondamentale	0,002	- 55 ÷ + 105	
CR 71/U	HC-30/U	4,5 ÷ 5,5	5ª armonica	0,00008	+ 65 ÷ + 77	32 ± 0,5
CR 72/U	HC-18/U	17 ÷ 61	3ª armonica	0,005	- 55 ÷ + 105	
CR 73/U	HC-29/U	17 ÷ 61	3ª armonica	0,003	- 55 ÷ + 105	
CR 74/U	HC-26/U	45 ÷ 125	5ª armonica	0,001	+ 80 ÷ + 90	
CR 75/U	HC-6/U	50 ÷ 125	5ª armonica	0,001	+ 70 ÷ + 80	
CR 76/U	HC-18/U	17 ÷ 61	3ª armonica	0,0025	- 55 ÷ + 105	
CR 77/U	HC-25/U	17 ÷ 61	3ª armonica	0,002	- 55 ÷ + 105	

Tipo	Custodia	Gamma di Frequenza (MHz)	Modo di Oscillazione	Tolleranza Frequenza (% ±)	Campo di Temperatura (°C)	Capacità di Carico (pF)
Type	Holder	Frequency Range (MHz)	Mode of Operation	Frequency Tolerance (% ±)	Temperature Range (°C)	Load Capacity (pF)
CR 80/U	HC-18/U	50 ÷ 125	5ª armonica	0,002	- 40 ÷ + 90	
CR 80/U	HC-18/U	50 ÷ 125	5ª armonica	0,003	- 55 ÷ - 40/+ 90 ÷ + 105	
CR 81/U	HC-25/U	17 ÷ 61	3ª armonica	0,005	- 55 ÷ + 105	
CR 83/U	HC-25/U	50 ÷ 125	5ª armonica	0,002	- 40 ÷ + 90	
CR 83/U	HC-25/U	50 ÷ 125	5ª armonica	0,003	- 55 ÷ - 40/+ 90 ÷ + 105	
CR 84/U	HC-25/U	17 ÷ 61	3ª armonica	0,002	+ 85 ± 1	
CR 84/U	HC-25/U	17 ÷ 61	3ª armonica	0,007	temp. amb.	
CR 84/U	HC-25/U	17 ÷ 61	3ª armonica	0,0005	+ 80 ÷ + 90	
CR 85/U	HC-6/U	0,8 ÷ 20	Fondamentale	0,002	- 40 ÷ + 90	
CR 85/U	HC-6/U	0,8 ÷ 20	Fondamentale	0,003	- 55 ÷ - 40/+ 90 ÷ + 105	
CR 86/U	HC-27/U	5 ÷ 15	Fondamentale	0,005	- 55 ÷ + 180	
CR 86/U	HC-27/U	5 ÷ 15	Fondamentale	0,02	+ 180 ÷ + 200	
CR 87/U	HC-27/U	15 ÷ 45	3ª armonica	0,005	- 55 ÷ + 180	
CR 87/U	HC-27/U	15 ÷ 45	3ª armonica	0,02	+ 180 ÷ + 200	
CR 88/U	HC-13/U	0,004 ÷ 0,016	Fondamentale	0,005	0 ÷ + 65	
CR 88/U	HC-13/U	0,004 ÷ 0,016	Fondamentale	0,01	- 40 ÷ + 70	
CR 89/U	HC-32/U	2,12 ÷ 6,2	Fondamentale	0,005	- 55 ÷ + 90	30 ± 0,5

NOTE

- 1) Custodie tipo Koldweld sono disponibili anche con forma cilindrica - dati a richiesta.

Holders in Koldweld version are also available in cylindrical shape - informations on request.

