

PENTODE for use as R.F. or I.F. amplifier in battery receivers

PENTHODE pour utilisation en amplificatrice H.F. ou M.F. dans des appareils-batterie

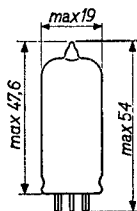
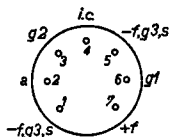
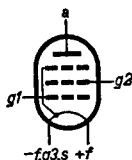
PENTODE zur Verwendung als HF- oder ZF-Verstärker in Batteriegeräten

Heating : direct by D.C.;
parallel or series supply
Chauffage: direct par C.C.;
alimentation parallèle ou série
Heizung : direkt durch Gleichstrom;
Parallel- oder Serienspeisung

Parallel supply: $V_f = 1,4 \text{ V}$
Alimentation parallèle: $I_f = 25 \text{ mA}$
Parallelspeisung:

Series supply: $V_f = 1,3 \text{ V}$
Alimentation série:
Serienspeisung:

Dimensions in mm
Dimensions en mm
Abmessungen in mm



Base, culot, Sockel: Miniature

Capacitances
Capacités
Kapazitäten

$C_{g1} < 0,01 \text{ pF}$
 $C_a = 7,8 \text{ pF}$
 $C_{g1} = 3,3 \text{ pF}$

Operating characteristics for use as R.F. or I.F. amplifier

Caractéristiques d'utilisation en amplificatrice H.F. ou M.F.

Betriebsdaten als HF- oder ZF-Verstärker

$V_a^{1)}$	=	85		64		V
R_{g2}	=	39		0		k Ω
V_{g1}	=	0	-5,5	0	-4,1	V
V_{g2}	=	64	85	64	64	V
I_a	=	1,65	-	1,65	-	mA
I_{g2}	=	0,55	-	0,55	-	mA
S	=	850	10	850	10	μ A/V
R_i	=	1,0	>10	0,7	>10	M Ω
R_{eq}	=	14	-	14	-	k Ω
μ_{g2g1}	=	18		18		

Limiting values

Caractéristiques limites

Grenzdaten

V_b	= max.	120	V
V_b	= max.	150	V ²⁾
V_a	= max.	120	V
W_a	= max.	0,25	W
V_{g2}	= max.	90	V
W_{g2}	= max.	0,1	W
I_k	= max.	2,2	mA
$V_{g1}(I_{g1} = +0,3\mu A)$	= max.	0	V
R_{g1}	= max.	3	M Ω

¹⁾ Based on a battery voltage of 90 or 67.5 V reduced by the negative bias for the output valve

Se basant sur une tension de batterie de 90 ou 67,5 V, diminuée de la polarisation négative du tube de sortie

Basiert auf einer Batteriespannung von 90 oder 67,5 V, verringert um die negative Vorspannung der Endröhre

²⁾ Absolute max. value
Valeur max. absolue
Absoluter Grenzwert

Operating characteristics for use as R.F. or I.F. amplifier
 Caractéristiques d'utilisation en amplificatrice H.F. ou M.F.
 Betriebsdaten als HF- oder ZF-Verstärker

V_a	=	85 ¹⁾	64 ¹⁾	V
R_{g2}	=	39	0	k Ω
V_{g1}	=	0 -5,5	0 -4,1	V
V_{g2}	=	64 85	64 64	V
I_a	=	1,65 -	1,65 -	mA
I_{g2}	=	0,55 -	0,55 -	mA
S	=	850 10	850 10	μ A/V
R_1	=	1,0 >10	0,7 >10	M Ω
R_{eq}	=	14 -	14 -	k Ω
μ_{g2g1}	=	18 -	18 -	-

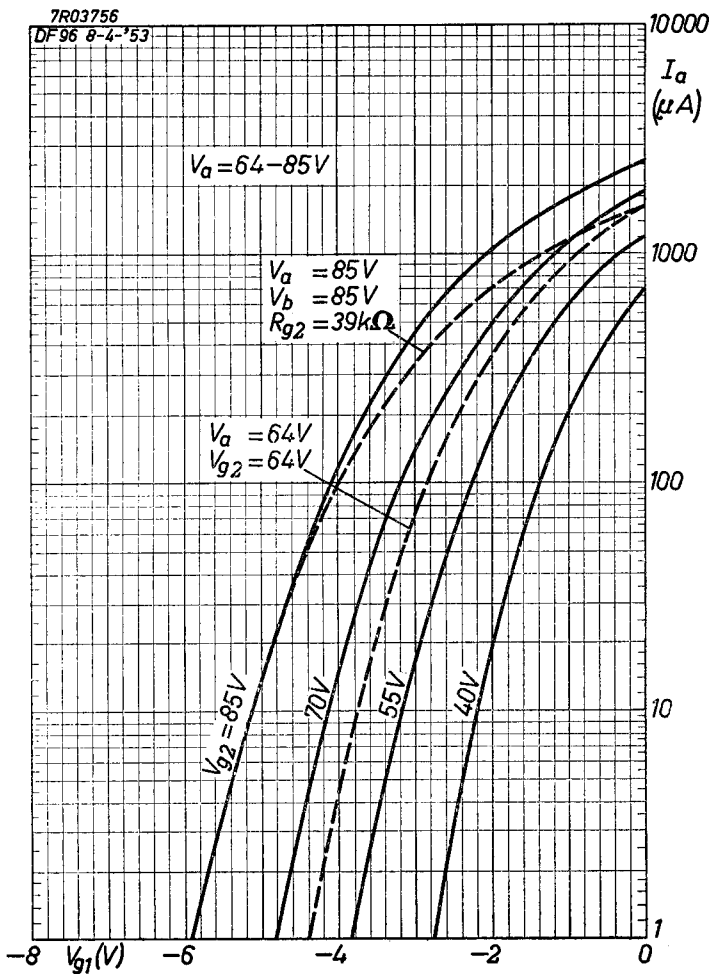
V_a	=	45	V
V_{g2}	=	45	V
V_{g1}	=	0 -2,95	V
I_a	=	0,85	- mA
I_{g2}	=	0,28	- mA
S	=	650	10 μ A/V
R_1	=	1,0	>10 M Ω
μ_{g2g1}	=	18	-
R_{eq}	=	12	- k Ω

Limiting values
 Caractéristiques limites
 Grenzdaten

V_b	= max.	120 V	V_{g2}	= max.	90 V
V_b	= max.	150 V ²⁾	W_{g2}	= max.	0,1 W
V_a	= max.	120 V	I_k	= max.	2,2 mA
W_a	= max.	0,25 W	$V_{g1}(I_{g1} = +0,3 \mu A)$	= max.	0 V
			R_{g1}	= max.	3 M Ω

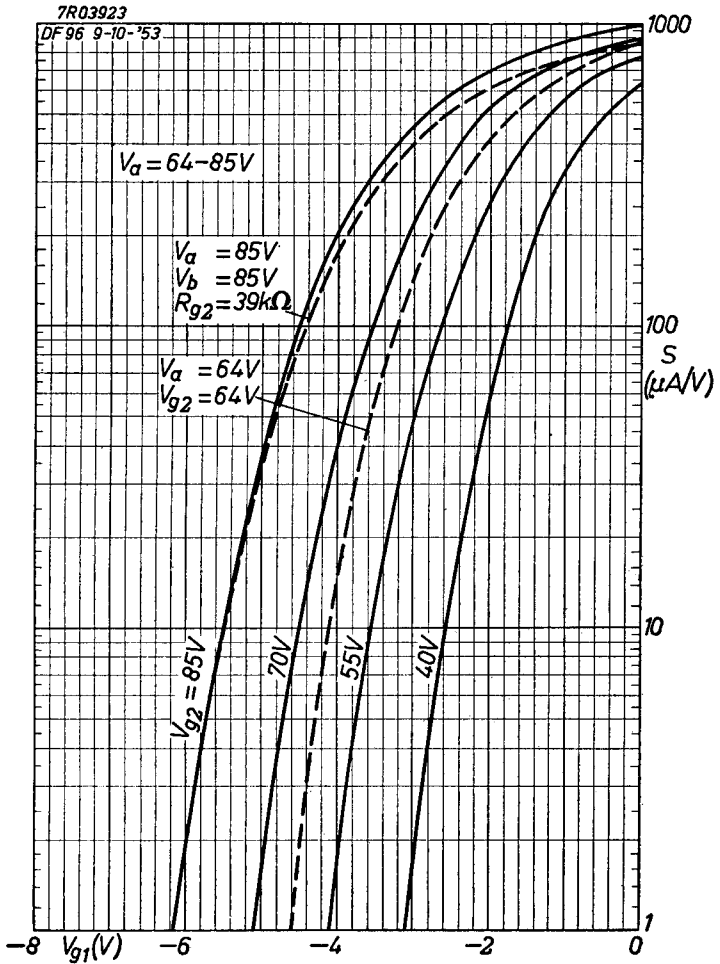
¹⁾ Based on a battery voltage of 90 or 67.5 V reduced by the negative bias for the output tube
 Se basant sur une tension de batterie de 90 ou 67,5 V diminuée de la polarisation négative du tube de sortie
 Basiert auf einer Batteriespannung von 90 oder 67,5 V verringert um die negative Vorspannung der Endröhre

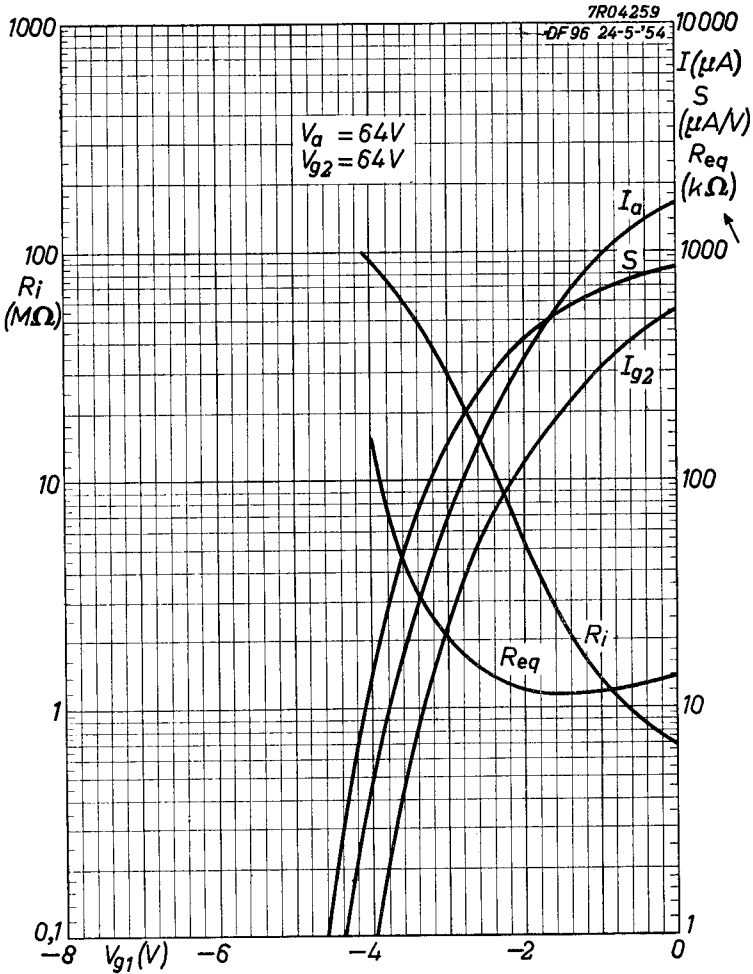
²⁾ Absolute max. value
 Valeur max. absolue
 Absoluter Grenzwert

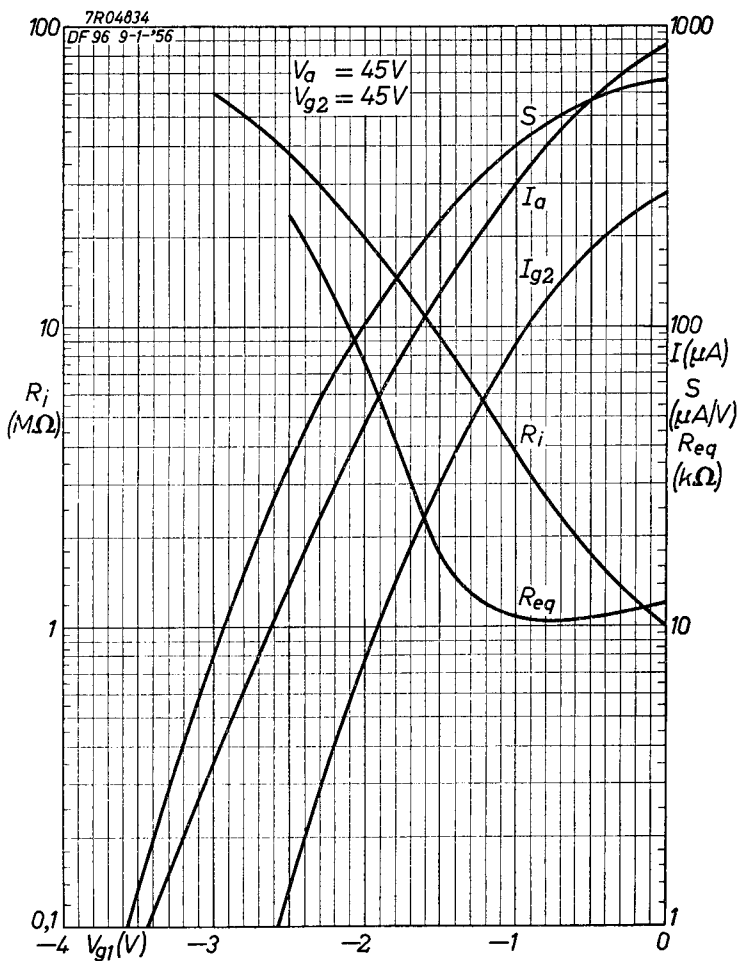


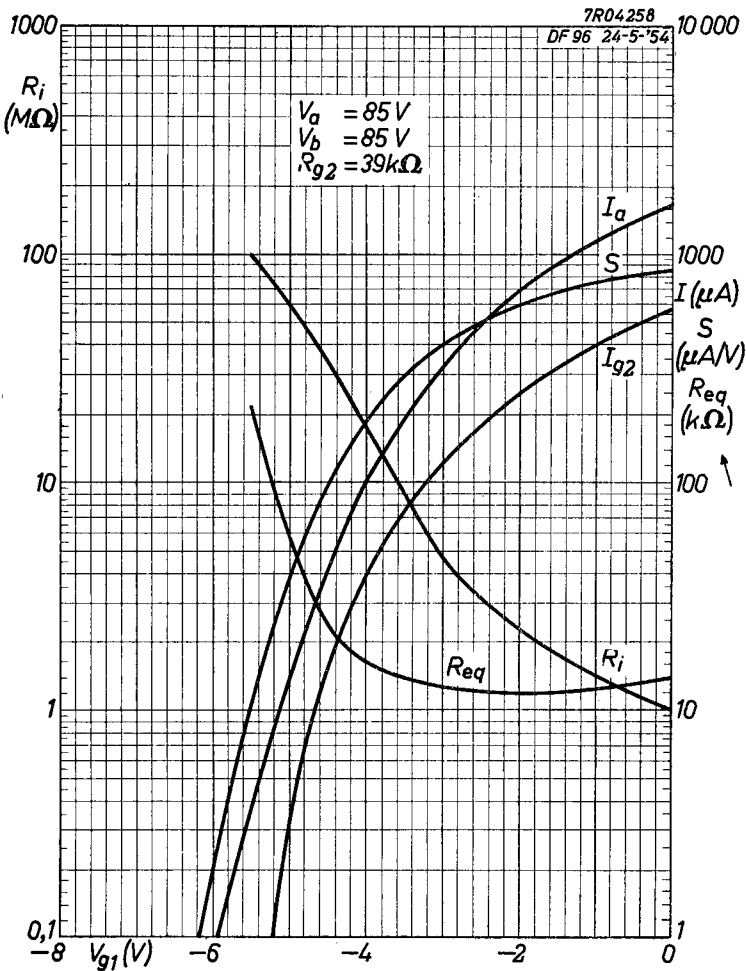
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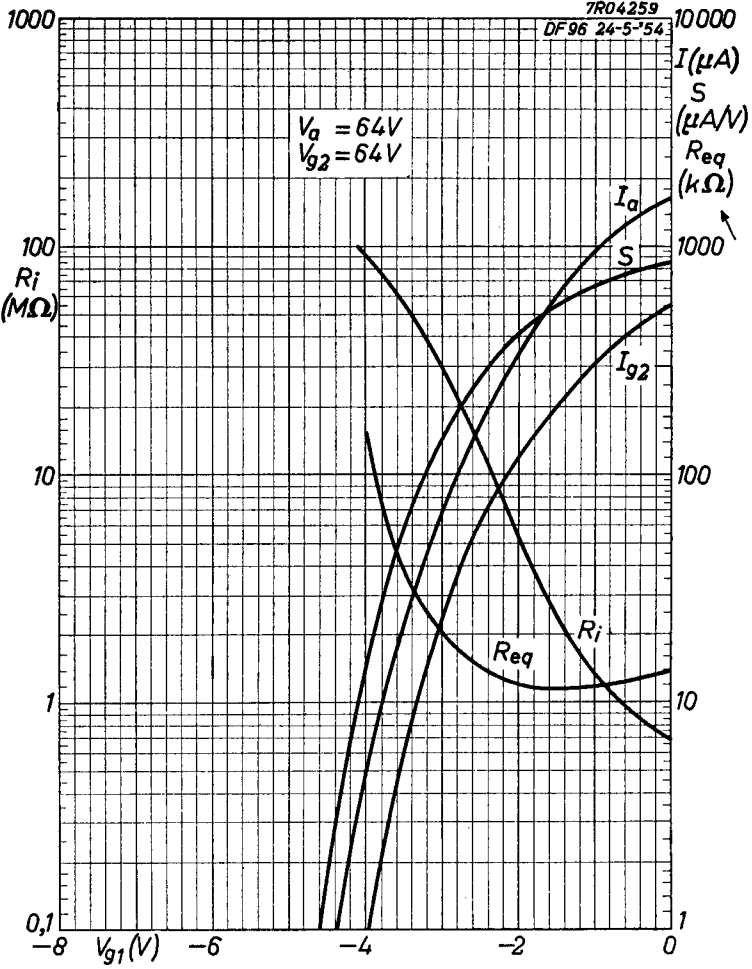
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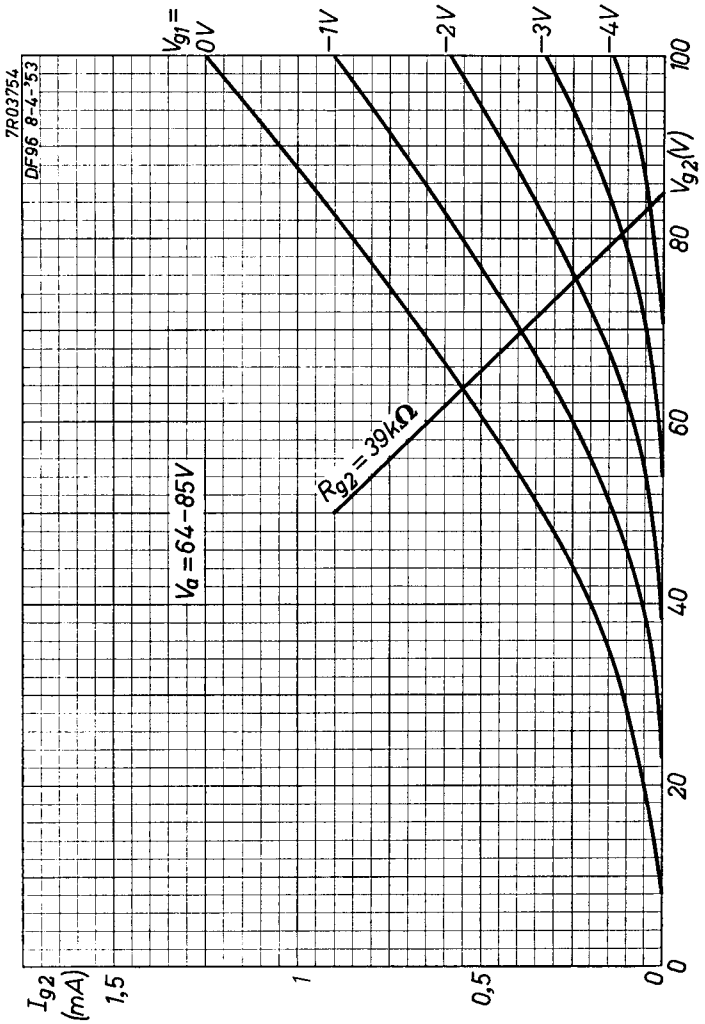
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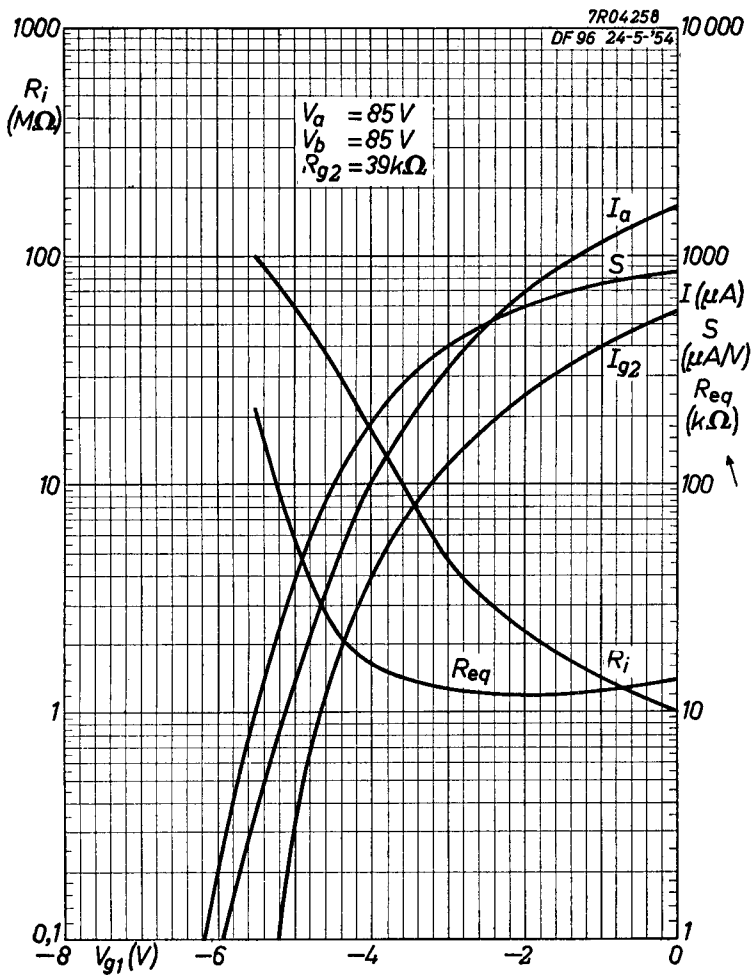
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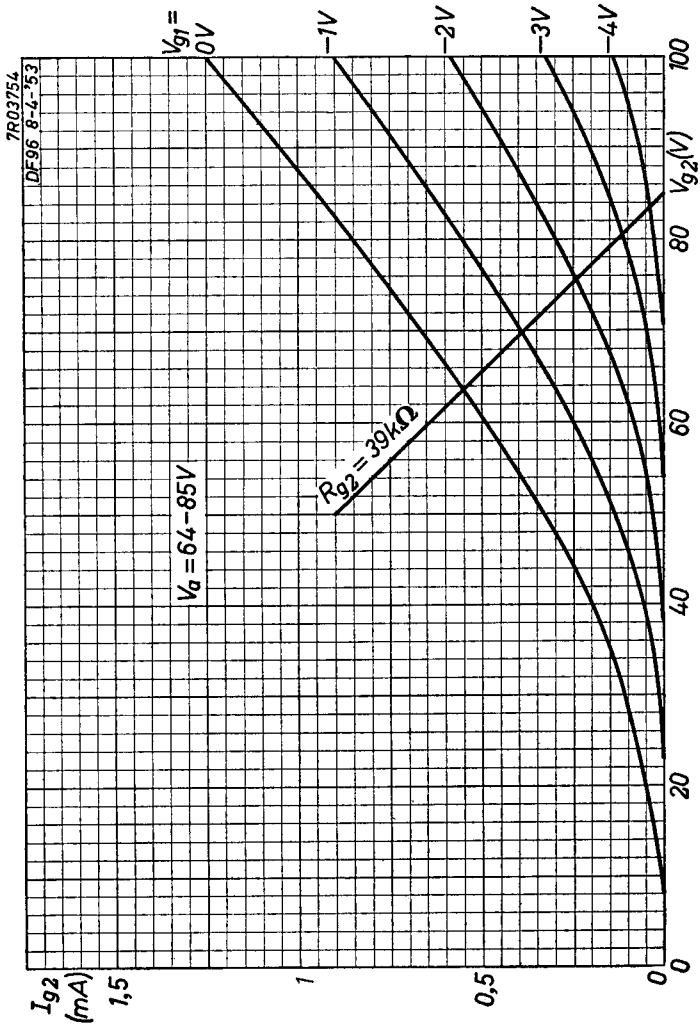
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*Electronic
Tube*

HANDBOOK

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