

## PHILIPS „MINIWATT“

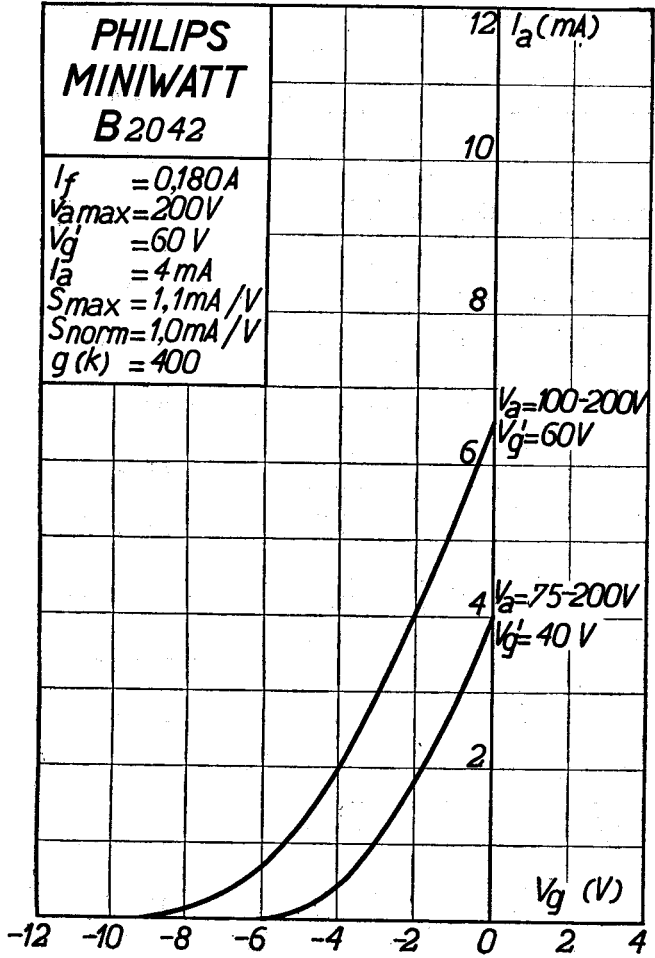
Heizspannung .....		ca.
Tension de chauffage .....		env. 20 V
Filament voltage .....	$v_f$	= appr.
Heizstrom .....		
Courant de chauffage .....	$i_f$	= 0,180 A
Filament current .....		
Anodenspannung .....		
Tension anodique .....	$v_a$	max. = 100 V
Anode voltage .....		
Schirmgitterspannung .....		
Tension de grille-écran .....	$v_{g^1}$	= 60 V
Screen-grid voltage .....		
Normaler Anodenstrom .....		
Courant anodique normal .....	$i_a$	= 4 mA
Normal anode current .....		
Neg. Gittervorspannung .....		ca.
Polarisation négative de grille .....	$v_g$	= env. 2 V
Negative grid bias .....		appr.
Verstärkungsfaktor .....		
Coefficient d'amplification .....	$g(k)$	= 400
Amplification factor .....		
Steilheit (max.) .....		
Inclinaison (max.) .....	$S_{max.}$	= 1,1 mA/V
Slope (max.) .....		
Steilheit (norm.) .....		
Inclinaison (norm.) .....	$S_{norm.}$	= 1,0 mA/V
Slope (norm.) .....		
Innerer Widerstand (norm.) .....		
Résistance intérieure (norm.) .....	$R_i$	= 400.000 Ohm
Internal resistance (norm.) .....		
Anoden-Gitterkapazität .....		
Capacité grille-plaque .....	$C_{ag}$	= 0,003 $\mu\mu\text{F}$
Anode-grid capacity .....		
Max. Länge .....		
Longueur max. .....	$l$	= 120 mm
Overall length .....		
Grösster Durchmesser .....		
Diamètre max. .....	$d$	= 51 mm
Max. diameter .....		
Sockel .....		
Culot .....		= 0 35
Base .....		
Sockelschaltung .....		
Connexion du culot .....		= S X
Base connection .....		

Anwendung: H.F.-Verstärkung  
 Applications: Amplification h.f.  
 Function: H.F. amplification

Z.F.-Verstärkung  
 Amplification m.f.  
 I.F. amplification

**PHILIPS  
MINIWATT  
B2042**

$I_f = 0,180 A$   
 $V_{a\max} = 200 V$   
 $V_g' = 60 V$   
 $I_a = 4 mA$   
 $S_{\max} = 1,1 mA/V$   
 $S_{\text{norm}} = 1,0 mA/V$   
 $g(k) = 400$



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Max. Anodenspannung .....	$V_{ao}$	= 250 V
Tension anodique max. ....	$V^{aR}$	= 250 V
Max. anode voltage .....	$V^{aL}$	= 200 V
Max. Anodenbelastung .....		
Dissipation anodique max. ....	$W_{g2}$	= 1,0 W
Max. anode dissipation .....		
Max. Kathodenstrom .....		
Courant cathodique max. ....	$I_c$	= 10 mA
Max. cathode current .....		
Max. Schirmgitterspannung .....	$V_{g2o}$	= 250 V
Tension de grille-écran max. ....	$V_{g2}$	= Va -50 V
Max. screen-grid voltage .....		= max. 100 V
Max. Schirmgitterbelastung .....		
Dissipation de grille-écran max. ....	$W_{g2}$	= 0,25 W
Max. screen-grid dissipation .....		
Mittlerer Schirmgitterstrom .....		
Courant de grille-écran moyen .....	$I_{g2}$	= 1,9 mA
Average screen-grid current .....		
Ungefähre Grenzw. des Schirmgitterstr.		
Limites approxim. du cour. de gr.-écran	$I_{g2 \text{ min.}}$	= 1,4 mA
Approx. limits of screen-grid current	$I_{g2 \text{ max.}}$	= 2,6 mA
Gitterstrom-Einsatzpunkt .....		
Point de commenc. du courant de grille	$V_{g1i}$	= -1,3 V
Starting point of grid current .....		
Max. Widerstand im Gitterkreis .....	$R_{g1a}$	= 1,5 M. Ohn
Résistance max. dans le circuit de grille	$R_{g1f}$	= 1,0 M. Ohn
Max. resistance in grid circuit .....		
Max. Spann. zwischen Faden und Kath.		
Tension max. entre filament et cathode	$V_{fc}$	= 100 V
Max. voltage between filam. and cathode		
Max. Widerst. zwischen Faden und Kath.		
Résist. max. entre filament et cathode	$R_{fc}$	= 20000 Ohn
Max. resist. betw. filament and cathode		
Kapazitäten .....	$C_g$	= 9,6 $\mu\mu\text{F}$
Capacités .....	$C_a$	= 8,6 $\mu\mu\text{F}$
Capacities .....	$C_{ag}$	= 0,003 $\mu\mu\text{F}$

$I_a$  (mA)

