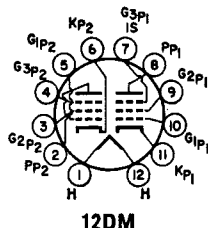


6AR11

8AR11, 11AR11

**SEMIREMOTE-CUTOFF
TWIN PENTODE**

Duodecar type used as if-amplifier tube in television receivers. Outlines section, 8A; requires duodecar 12-contact-socket. Types 8AR11 and 11AR11 are identical with type 6AR11 except for heater ratings.



12DM

	6AR11	8AR11	11AR11	
Heater Voltage (ac/dc)	6.3	8.4	11.2	volts
Heater Current	0.8	0.6	0.45	ampere
Heater Warm-up Time (Average)	—	11	11	seconds
Heater-Cathode Voltage:				
Peak value	±200 max	±200 max	±200 max	volts
Average value	100 max	100 max	100 max	volts
Direct Interelectrode Capacitances:				
		Unit No.1	Unit No.2	
Grid No.1 to Plate		0.026	0.026	pF
Grid No.1 to Cathode, Heater, Grid No.2, Grid No.3, and Internal Shield		10	10	pF
Plate to Cathode, Heater, Grid No.2, Grid No.3, and Internal Shield		2.8	3	pF
Grid No.1 to Plate of Other Unit		0.002	0.002	pF
Plate of Unit No.1 to Plate of Unit No.2			0.02	pF

Class A₁ Amplifier**MAXIMUM RATINGS (Design-Maximum Values, Each Unit)**

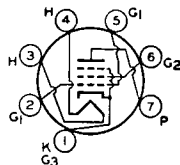
Plate Voltage	330	volts
Grid-No.3 (Suppressor-Grid) Voltage, Positive value	0	volts
Grid-No.2 (Screen-Grid) Supply Voltage	330	volts
Grid-No.2 Voltage	See curve page 300	
Grid-No.1 (Control-Grid) Voltage, Positive-bias value	0	volts
Plate Dissipation	3.1	watts
Grid-No.2 Input:		
For grid-No.2 voltages up to 165 volts	0.65	watt
For grid-No.2 voltages between 165 and 330 volts	See curve page 300	

CHARACTERISTICS (Each Unit)

Plate Supply Voltage	125	volts
Grid-No.3	Connected to cathode at socket	
Grid-No.2 Supply Voltage	125	volts
Cathode-Bias Resistor	56	ohms
Plate Resistance (Approx.)	0.2	megohm
Transconductance	10500	μmhos
Plate Current	11	mA
Grid-No.2 Current	3.5	mA
Grid-No.1 Voltage (Approx.) for transconductance of 50 μmhos ..	—15	volts

6AS5**BEAM POWER TUBE**

Miniature type used as output amplifier primarily in automobile and in ac-operated receivers. Outlines section, 5D; requires miniature 7-contact socket. For curves of average plate characteristics, refer to type 35C5.



7CV

Heater Voltage (ac/dc)	6.3	volts
Heater Current	0.8	ampere
Peak Heater-Cathode Voltage	±100 max	volts
Direct Interelectrode Capacitances (Approx.):		
Grid No.1 to Plate	0.6	pF
Grid No.1 to Cathode, Heater, Grid No.2, and Grid No.3	12	pF
Plate to Cathode, Heater, Grid No.2, and Grid No.3	9	pF

Class A₁ Amplifier

MAXIMUM RATINGS (Design-Center Values)

Plate Voltage	150	volts
Grid-No.2 (Screen-Grid) Voltage	117	volts
Plate Dissipation	5.5	watts
Grid-No.2 Input	1.0	watt
Bulb Temperature (At hottest point)	250	°C

TYPICAL OPERATION

Plate Voltage	150	volts
Grid-No.2 Voltage	110	volts
Grid-No.1 (Control-Grid) Voltage	-8.5	volts
Peak AF Grid-No.1 Voltage	8.5	volts
Zero-Signal Plate Current	35	mA
Maximum-Signal Plate Current	36	mA
Zero-Signal Grid-No.2 Current (Approx.)	2	mA
Maximum-Signal Grid-No.2 Current (Approx.)	6.5	mA
Transconductance	5600	μmhos
Load Resistance	4500	ohms
Total Harmonic Distortion	10	per cent
Maximum-Signal Power Output	2.2	watts

MAXIMUM CIRCUIT VALUES

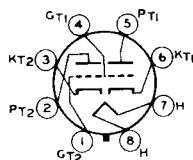
Grid-No.1-Circuit Resistance:		
For fixed-bias operation	0.1	megohm
For cathode-bias operation	0.5	megohm

Refer to chart at end of section.

6AS6

6AS7G
INDUSTRIAL
TYPE

LOW-MU TWIN POWER TRIODE



8BD

Glass octal type used as a regulator tube in dc power supply units and in projection television booster scanning applications. **Outlines section, 27B;** requires octal socket. Refer to type 6080 for average plate characteristics curves.

Heater Voltage (ac/dc)	6.3	volts
Heater Current	2.5	amperes
Heater-Cathode Voltage:		
Peak values	±300 max.	volts
Direct Interelectrode Capacitances (Approx.) each unit:		
Grid to plate	10.5	pF
Grid to heater and cathode	6.8	pF
Plate to heater and cathode	2.3	pF
Heater to cathode	11.0	pF
Grid of unit No. 1 to grid of unit No. 2	0.70	pF
Plate of unit No. 1 to plate of unit No. 2	1.65	pF

Class A₁ Amplifier (Each Unit)

CHARACTERISTICS

Plate-Supply Voltage	135	volts
Cathode-Bias Resistor	250	ohms
Amplification Factor	2	
Plate Resistance (Approx.)	280	ohms
Transconductance	7000	μmhos
Plate Current	125	mA

DC Amplifier (Each Unit)

MAXIMUM RATINGS (Design-Center Values)

Plate Voltage	250	volts
Plate Current	125	mA
Plate Dissipation	13	watts

■ Operation with fixed bias is not recommended.

Booster Scanning Service (Each Unit)

For operation in a 525-line, 30-frame system □

MAXIMUM RATINGS (Design-Center Values)

Peak Negative-Pulse Plate Voltage	1700	volts
DC Plate Current	125	mA
Plate Dissipation	13	watts

MAXIMUM CIRCUIT VALUES

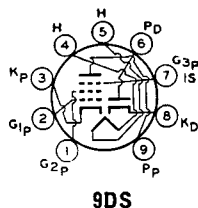
Grid-Circuit Resistance:		
For cathode-bias operation	1.0	megohm
For fixed-bias operation		Not recommended
□ As described in "Standards of Good Engineering Practice Concerning Television Broadcast Stations", Federal Communications Commission.		
● The duration of the voltage pulse must not exceed 15 per cent of one horizontal scanning cycle. In a 525-line, 30-frame system, 15 per cent of one horizontal scanning cycle is 10 microseconds.		

6A57GA

Refer to chart at end of section.

6A58**DIODE—
SHARP-CUTOFF PENTODE**

Miniature type used in television and radio receiver applications. The pentode unit is used as an if amplifier, video amplifier, or age amplifier. The high-perveance diode is used as an audio detector, video detector, or dc restorer. Outlines section, 6B; requires miniature 9-contact socket. For curve of average plate characteristics of pentode unit, see type 6AN8A.

**9DS**

Heater Voltage (ac/dc)	6.3	volts
Heater Current	0.45	ampere
Heater Warm-up Time (Average)	—	seconds
Heater-Cathode Voltage:		
Peak value	±200 max	volts
Average value	100 max	volts
Direct Interelectrode Capacitances:		
Diode Unit:		
Plate to Cathode, Heater, Pentode Grid No.3, and Internal Shield	3	pF
Pentode Unit:		
Grid No.1 to Plate	0.03	pF
Grid No.1 to Cathode, Heater, Grid No.2, Grid No.3, and Internal Shield	7	pF
Plate to Cathode, Heater, Grid No.2, Grid No.3, and Internal Shield	2.4	pF
Pentode Grid No.1 to Diode Plate	0.005 max	pF
Pentode Plate to Diode Cathode	0.15 max	pF
Pentode Plate to Diode Plate	0.10 max	pF

Pentode Unit as Class A₁ Amplifier**MAXIMUM RATINGS (Design-Center Values)**

Plate Voltage	300	volts
Grid-No.3 (Suppressor-Grid) Voltage, Positive value	0	volts
Grid-No.2 Supply Voltage	300	volts
Grid-No.2 (Screen-Grid) Voltage	See curve page 300	volts
Grid-No.1 (Control-Grid) Voltage, Positive-bias value	0	volts
Plate Dissipation	2.5	watts
Grid-No.2 Input:		
For grid-No.2 voltages up to 150 volts	0.5	watt
For grid-No.2 voltages between 150 and 300 volts	See curve page 300	

CHARACTERISTICS

Plate Supply Voltage	200	volts
Grid No.3	Connected to cathode at socket	
Grid-No.2 Supply Voltage	150	volts
Cathode-Bias Resistor	180	ohms
Plate Resistance (Approx.)	300000	ohms
Transconductance	6200	μmhos
Plate Current	9.5	mA
Grid-No.2 Current	3	mA
Grid-No.1 Voltage (Approx.) for plate current of 10 μA	-8	volts

MAXIMUM CIRCUIT VALUES

Grid-No.1-Circuit Resistance:		
For fixed-bias operation	0.25	megohm
For cathode-bias operation	1	megohm

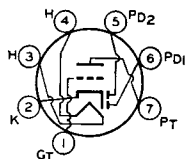
Diode Unit

MAXIMUM RATINGS (Design-Center Values)

Peak Inverse Plate Voltage	330	volts
Peak Plate Current	50	mA
Average Plate Current	5	mA

Refer to chart at end of section.

6AS11



7BT

**TWIN DIODE—
HIGH-MU TRIODE**

6AT6

12AT6

Miniature type used as a combined detector, amplifier, and avc tube in automobile and ac-operated radio receivers. Outlines section, 5C; requires miniature 7-contact socket. For typical operation as resistance-coupled amplifier refer to Resistance-Coupled Amplifier section. Type 12AT6 is identical with type 6AT6 except for heater ratings.

Heater Voltage (ac/dc)	6AT6 6.3	12AT6 12.6	volts
Heater Current	0.3	0.15	ampere
Peak Heater-Cathode Voltage	±90 max	±90 max	volts
Direct Interelectrode Capacitances:			
Triode Grid to Triode Plate		2	pF
Triode Grid to Cathode and Heater		2.2	pF
Triode Plate to Cathode and Heater		0.8	pF
Plate of Diode Unit No.2 to Triode Grid		0.04 max	pF

Triode Unit as Class A₁ Amplifier

MAXIMUM RATINGS (Design-Center Values)

Plate Voltage	300	volts
Plate Dissipation	0.5	watts
Grid Voltage, Positive-bias value	0	volts

CHARACTERISTICS

Plate Voltage	100	250	volts
Grid Voltage	-1	-3	volts
Amplification Factor	70	70	
Plate Resistance	54000	58000	ohms
Transconductance	1300	1200	μmhos
Plate Current	0.8	1	mA

Diode Units

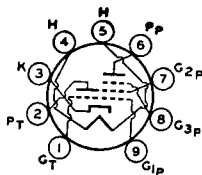
MAXIMUM RATING (Design-Center Value)

Plate Current (Each Unit)	1	mA
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The two diode plates are placed around a cathode whose sleeve is common to the triode unit. Each diode plate has its own base pin. For diode operation curves, refer to type 6AV6.

Refer to chart at end of section.

6AT8



9DW

**MEDIUM-MU TRIODE—
SHARP-CUTOFF PENTODE**

6AT8A

5AT8

Miniature types used as combined oscillator and mixer tubes in television receivers utilizing an intermediate frequency in the order of 40 MHz. Outlines section, 6B; requires miniature 9-contact socket. Except for interelectrode capacitances and basing arrangement, this type is identical with miniature type 6X8. The basing arrangement is particularly suitable for connection to the coils of certain designs of turret tuners. Type 5AT8 is identical with type 6AT8A except for heater ratings.

	5AT8	6AT8A	
Heater Voltage (ac/dc)	4.7	6.3	volts
Heater Current	0.6	0.45	ampere
Heater Warm-up Time (Average)	11	11	seconds
Direct Interelectrode Capacitances:			
Triode Unit:	Unshielded	Shielded*	
Grid to Plate	1.5	1.5	pF
Grid to Cathode and Heater	2	2.4	pF
Plate to Cathode and Heater	0.5	1	pF
Pentode Unit:			
Grid No.1 to Plate	0.06 max	0.03 max	pF
Grid No.1 to Cathode, Heater, Grid No.2 and Grid No.3	4.6	4.8	pF
Plate to Cathode, Heater, Grid No.2, and Grid No.3	0.9	1.6	pF
Pentode Grid No.1 to Triode Plate	0.05 max	0.04 max	pF
Pentode Plate to Triode Plate	0.05 max	0.008 max	pF
Heater to Cathode	6	6†	pF

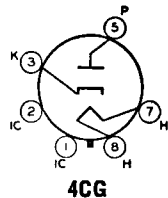
* With external shield connected to cathode except as noted.
† With external shield connected to plate.

6AU4GT

Refer to chart at end of section.

6AU4GTA**HALF-WAVE
VACUUM RECTIFIER**

Glass octal type used as damper tube in horizontal-deflection circuits of color and wide-angle picture-tube television receivers. Outlines section, 13G; requires octal socket. Type may be supplied with pin No. 1 omitted. Socket terminals 1, 2, 4, and 6 should not be used as tie points. This tube, like other power-handling tubes, should be adequately ventilated.



Heater Voltage (ac/dc)	6.3	volts
Heater Current	1.8	amperes
Direct Interelectrode Capacitances (Approx.):		
Plate to Heater and Cathode	8.5	pF
Cathode to Heater and Plate	11.5	pF
Heater to Cathode	4	pF

Damper Service

For operation in a 525-line, 30-frame system

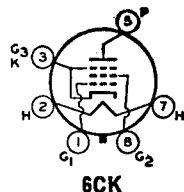
MAXIMUM RATINGS (Design-Maximum Values)

Peak Inverse Plate Voltage#	4500	volts	
Peak Plate Current	1300	mA	
Average Plate Current	210	mA	
Plate Dissipation	6.5	watts	
Heater-Cathode-Voltage:			
Peak value	+300	-4500	volts
Average value	+100	-900	volts

Pulse duration must not exceed 15% of a horizontal scanning cycle (10 microseconds).

6AU5GT**BEAM POWER TUBE**

Glass octal type used as horizontal-deflection amplifier in low-cost, high-efficiency deflection circuits of television receivers. Outlines section, 13D; requires octal socket.



Heater Voltage (ac/dc)	6.3	volts
Heater Current	1.25	amperes
Heater-Cathode Voltage:		
Peak value	±200 max	volts
Average value	100 max	volts
Direct Interelectrode Capacitances (Approx.):		
Grid No.1 to Plate	0.5	pF
Grid No.1 to Cathode, Heater, Grid No.2, and Grid No.3	11.3	pF
Plate to Cathode, Heater, Grid No.2, and Grid No.3	7	pF

Class A₁ Amplifier

CHARACTERISTICS	Pentode	Triode†	
	Connection	Connection	
Plate Voltage	115	110	volts
Grid-No.2 (Screen-Grid) Voltage	175	100	volts
Grid-No.1 (Control-Grid) Voltage	-20	-4.5	volts
Plate Resistance	6000	—	ohms
Transconductance	5600	—	μmhos
Plate Current	60	—	mA
Grid No.2 Current	6.8	—	mA

† Grid No.2 connected to plate.

Horizontal-Deflection Amplifier

For operation in a 525-line, 30-frame system

MAXIMUM RATINGS (Design-Center Values)

DC Plate Voltage	550	volts
Peak Positive-Pulse Plate Voltage* (Absolute Maximum)	5500 ^o	volts
Peak Negative-Pulse Plate Voltage	1250	volts
DC Grid-No.2 (Screen-Grid) Voltage	200	volts
Peak Negative-Pulse Grid-No.1 (Control-Grid) Voltage	300	volts
Peak Cathode Current	400	mA
Average Cathode Current	110	mA
Grid-No.2 Input	2.5	watts
Plate Dissipation††	10	watts
Bulb Temperature (At hottest point)	210	°C

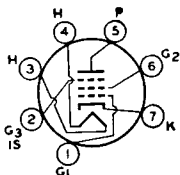
MAXIMUM CIRCUIT VALUE

Grid-No.1-Circuit Resistance	0.47	megohm
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- * Pulse duration must not exceed 15% of a horizontal scanning cycle (10 microseconds).
- ^o Under no circumstances should this absolute value be exceeded.
- Obtained through a series dropping resistor of sufficient magnitude to limit the grid-No.2 input to the rated maximum value.
- †† A bias resistor or other means is required to protect the tube in absence of excitation.

Refer to chart at end of section.

6AU6



7BK

6AU6A

SHARP-CUTOFF PENTODE 3AU6, 4AU6, 12AU6

Miniature type used in compact radio equipment as rf amplifier especially in high-frequency, wide-band applications; also used as limiter tube in FM equipment. Outlines section, 5C; requires miniature 7-contact socket. For a discussion of limiters, refer to **Electron Tube Applications** section. For typical operation as

resistance-coupled amplifier, refer to **Resistance-Coupled Amplifier** section. Types 3AU6, 4AU6, and 12AU6 are identical with type 6AU6A except for heater ratings.

	3AU6	4AU6	6AU6A	12AU6	
Heater Voltage (ac/dc)	3.15	4.2	6.3	12.6	volts
Heater Current	0.6	0.45	0.3	0.15	ampere
Heater Warm-up Time (Average)	11	11	11	—	seconds
Heater-Cathode Voltage:					
Peak value	±200 max	±200 max	±200 max	±200 max	volts
Average value	100 max	100 max	100 max	100 max	volts

Direct Interelectrode Capacitances:

Pentode Connection:

Grid No.1 to Plate	0.0035 max	pF
Grid No.1 to Cathode, Heater, Grid No.2, Grid No.3, and Internal Shield	5.5	pF
Plate to Cathode, Heater, Grid No.2, Grid No.3, and Internal Shield	5	pF

Triode Connection:†

Grid No.1 to Plate, Grid No.2, Grid No.3, and Internal Shield	2.6	pF
Grid No.1 to Cathode and Heater	3.2	pF
Plate, Grid No.2, Grid No.3, and Internal Shield to Cathode and Heater	1.2*	pF

† Grid No.2, grid No.3, and internal shield connected to plate.

* Value is 8.5 pF with external shield connected to cathode.

Class A₁ Amplifier

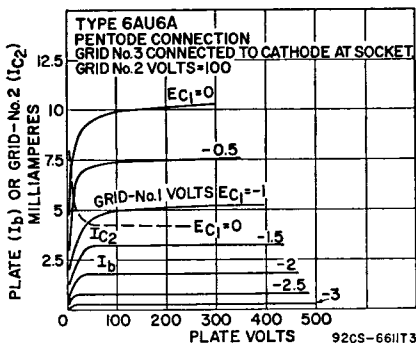
MAXIMUM RATINGS (Design-Maximum Values)

	Triode† Connection	Pentode Connection	
Plate Voltage	275	330	volts
Grid-No.3 (Suppressor-Grid) Voltage, Positive value	—	0	volts
Grid-No.2 (Screen-Grid) Voltage	See curve page 300	See curve page 300	
Grid-No.2 Supply Voltage	—	330	volts
Grid-No.1 (Control-Grid) Voltage, Positive-bias value	0	0	volts
Plate Dissipation	3.5	3.5	watts
Grid-No.2 Input:			
For grid-No.2 voltages up to 165 volts	—	0.75	watt
For grid-No.2 voltages between 165 and 330 volts	See curve page 300	See curve page 300	

CHARACTERISTICS

	Triode† Connection		Pentode Connection		
Plate Supply Voltage	250	100	250	150	volts
Grid No.3	—	Connected to	Connected to	cathode	at socket
Grid-No.2 Supply Voltage	—	100	125	150	volts
Cathode-Bias Resistor	330	150	100	68	ohms
Amplification Factor	36	—	—	—	
Plate Resistance (Approx.)	—	0.5	1.5	1	megohms
Transconductance	4800	3900	4500	5200	μmhos
Plate Current	12.2	5	7.6	10.6	mA
Grid-No.2 Current	—	2.1	3	4.3	mA
Grid-No.1 Voltage for plate current of 10 μA	—	-4.2	-5.5	-6.5	volts

† Grid No.2, grid No.3, and internal shield connected to plate.



6AU7

Refer to chart at end of section.

6AU8

Refer to chart at end of section.