

# BRIMAR VALVES

TYPE **6062**

DATE **2.3.51.**  
ISSUED

## R.M.A. REGISTRATION DATA

DATA SHEET

Electron Tube Type 6062

These data are a part of JETEC General Data J4

The 6062 is a five-electrode tube designed for use as an amplifier, and as a frequency doubler and tripler in compact, low-power mobile transmitters. The anode is capable of dissipating 12 watts and cooling is accomplished by radiation. The cathode is a coated unipotential cathode. Maximum ratings apply up to 175 megacycles. The 6062 is designed for trustworthy operation under conditions of vibration and shock. It has electrical characteristics which are identical to those of the 5763.

GENERAL:

<u>Electrical Data</u>	Min.	Bogey	Max.
Heater voltage .....	5.4	6.0	6.6 volts
Heater current at bogey voltage .....	0.69	0.75	0.81 ampere
Amplification factor, - G1-G2 Mu, - at Eb=Ec2=250, Ec1=-7.5 .....		16.0	
Direct interelectrode capacitances (No external shield)			
Grid-plate .....			0.3 μF
Input .....	8	9.5	11 μF
Output .....	3.8	4.5	5.2 μF
<u>Mechanical Data</u>			
Outline drawing .....	6-3	Bulb .....	T-6 $\frac{1}{2}$
Base .....	E9-1 Miniature glass button 9-pin		
Maximum diameter .....			7/8"
Maximum overall length .....			2.5/8"
Maximum seated height .....			2.3/8"
Pin connections .....	Basing No...		9K
Pin 1 - Plate	Pin 6 - Grid No. 2		
Pin 2 - Internally connected.	Pin 7 - Cathode		
Pin 3 - Grid No. 3	Pin 8 - Grid No. 1		
Pin 4 - Heater	Pin 9 - Grid No. 1		
Pin 5 - Heater			
Mounting position .....	any		
Maximum shock (in intermittent operation) .....	500 g		
Vibration .....	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ g		
Mechanical resonance .....	None below		100 c/s
Maximum glass temperature .....	250°C		
Net weight, approximate .....	0.46 ounces		

6000/100

*Standard Telephones and Cables Limited*

BRIMAR VALVE WORKS, FOOTSCRAY, KENT, ENGLAND.

MAXIMUM RATINGS AND TYPICAL OPERATING CONDITIONS:Radio-Frequency Power Amplifier and Oscillator - Class C Telegraphy <sup>\*</sup> and  
Radio-Frequency Power Amplifier - Class C Frequency Modulation Telephony

Key down conditions per tube without amplitude modulation.

Maximum continuous commercial service ratings, absolute values.

D.C. plate voltage .....	300 max.volts
D.C. Grid No. 3 voltage .....	0 max.volts
D.C. Grid No. 2 voltage .....	250 max.volts
D.C. Grid No. 1 voltage .....	-125 max.volts
D.C. plate current .....	50 max.mA
D.C. Grid No. 2 current .....	15 max.mA
D.C. Grid No. 1 current .....	5 max. mA
Plate input .....	15 max.watts
Grid No. 2 input .....	2 max.watts
Plate dissipation .....	12 max.watts
<b>Peak heater-cathode voltage</b>	
Heater negative with respect to cathode .....	100 max.volts
Heater positive with respect to cathode .....	100 max.volts

Typical OperationAt 50 megacycles

D.C. plate voltage .....	300 volts
Grid No. 3 .....	Tied to cathode at socket
D.C. Grid No. 2 voltage .....	250 volts
D.C. Grid No. 1 voltage .....	-60 volts
From a resistor of .....	22000 ohms
Peak R.F. Grid No. 1 voltage .....	80 volts
D.C. plate current .....	50 mA
D.C. Grid No. 2 current .....	5 mA
D.C. Grid No. 1 current (approx.) .....	3 mA
Driving power (approx.) .....	0.35 watts
Power output (approx.) <sup>**</sup> .....	8 watts

<sup>\*</sup> Modulation essentially negative may be used if the positive peak of the audio frequency envelope does not exceed 115 per cent of the carrier conditions.

<sup>\*\*</sup> The useful power output is approximately 7 watts.

Frequency Multiplier

Maximum continuous commercial service, absolute values.

D.C. Plate voltage .....	300 max.volts
D.C. Grid No. 3 voltage .....	0 max.volts
D.C. Grid No. 2 voltage .....	250 max.volts
D.C. Grid No. 1 voltage .....	-125 max.volts
D.C. plate current .....	50 max.mA
D.C. Grid No. 2 current .....	15 max.mA
D.C. Grid No. 1 current .....	5 max.mA
Plate input .....	15 max.watts
Grid No. 2 input .....	2 max.watts
Plate dissipation .....	12 max.watts
<b>Peak heater-cathode voltage</b>	
Heater negative with respect to cathode .....	100 max.volts
Heater positive with respect to cathode .....	100 max.volts

Typical Operation

	<u>Doubler to</u> <u>175 megacycles</u>	<u>Tripler to</u> <u>175 megacycles</u>
D.C. plate voltage .....	300	300 volts
Grid No. 3 .....	Tied to cathode at socket	
D.C. Grid No. 2 voltage .....	±	± volts
D.C. Grid No. 1 voltage .....	-75	-100 volts
From a Grid No. 1 resistor of .....	75,000	100,000 ohms
Peak R.F. Grid No. 1 voltage .....	95	120 volts
D.C. plate current .....	40	35 mA
D.C. Grid No. 2 current .....	4.0	5.0 mA
D.C. Grid No. 1 current (approx.) .....	1.0	1.0 mA
Driving power (approx.) .....	0.6	0.6 watts
Power output (approx.) <del>±</del> .....	3.6	2.8 watts

± Obtained from plate supply voltage of 300 volts through a series resistor of 12,500 ohms.

±± Useful power output is approximately 2.1 watts for doubler service and 1.3 watts for tripler service.