



## 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 <sub>b</sub> (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 ( $\mu\text{A/V}$ ) ( $\text{mA/V}$ )
Trasconduttanza conversione <i>Conversion transconductance</i>	$S_c$ ( $\mu\text{A/V}$ )
Distorsione <i>Distortion factor</i>	d (%)
Coefficiente amplificazione <i>Amplification factor</i>	$\mu$ —
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	—	—
											(50Ω)					

**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
		Ø	h		V	A		V	mA	V	mA		kΩ	μA/V		kΩ	W
EF95 6AK5	Pent.	19	38	51	6,3	0,175	Ampl. RF	180	7,7	120	2,4	(Rk = 200 Ω)	690	5100	—	—	—
EL41 6CK5	Pent.	22	70	31	6,3	0,71	Ampl. pot.	250	36	250	5,2	(Rk = 170 Ω)	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.	117e 0,5φ									
1A7GT	Ept.	30	77	23	1,4	0,05	Convert.	90	0,6	45	0,7	0	600	—	—	—	—
								Vg2=90 V		Ig2=1,2 mA			Rg1=200 kΩ				
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	—	—	—	—
								Vg3=0		Ig1=0,25 mA			Rg1=100 kΩ				
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	Ampi. 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		Impiego Use	Anodo Plate		Schermo Screen		Vg1	RI	S	μ	Ra	Wo	
				V	A		V	mA	V	mA		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	0,2												
3A5	d. Trl.	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	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	
				1,4	0,22		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	
				2,8	0,05	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	
				1,4	0,1		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	
				2,8	0,05	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	
				2,8	0,05	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
													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	—	—	—	—
													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	Ampi. RF	300	10	150	2,5	(Rk=)	1000	9000	—	—	—
													(160Ω)				
6AG5	Pent.	19	48	51	6,3	0,3	Ampl. RF	250	6,5	150	2,0	(Rk=)	800	5000	—	—	—
													(160Ω)				
6AH6	Pent.	19	48	52	6,3	0,45	Ampi. RF	300	10	150	2,5	(Rk=)	500	9000	—	—	—
													(160Ω)				
6AK5	Pent.	19	38	51	6,3	0,175	Ampl. RF	180	7,7	120	2,4	(Rk=)	690	5100	—	—	—
													(200Ω)				
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	d. Di.	39	104	16	6,3	0,6	Rett.	450 70φ									
6AW5GT		30	68														
6B6G	d. Di. Tri.	39	104	25	6,3	0,3	Riv. ampl.	250	0,9	—	—	2	91	1100	100	—	—
		30	68														
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	d. Di. Pent.	39	104	33	6,3	0,3	Riv. ampl.	Per gli altri dati riferirsi al tipo 2B7 <i>See type 2B7</i>									
6B8GT		30	68														
6BL7GT	d. Tri.	30	70	26	6,3	1,5	Ampi. 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	$\mu$	Ra	Wo
		$\varnothing$ h mm.	h mm.		V	A		V	mA	V	mA		k $\Omega$	$\mu$ A/V		k $\Omega$	W
6BN8G 6BN8GT	d. Di. Pent.	39 104 30 78		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 $\Omega$ )	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 $\Omega$ )	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 30 77		35	6,3	0,15	Convert.	250	3,5	100	2,6	3 $\downarrow$	400	550*	—	—	—
								Vg2=250 V		Rg2=20 k $\Omega$			I <sub>g2</sub> =4,3 mA				
6EA7G 6EA7GT	Ept.	39 104 30 77		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 $\phi$								
6G6G 6G6GT	Pent.	46 103 30 77		29	6,3	0,1	Ampl. pot.	135	11,5 $\phi$	135	2 $\phi$	6	175	2100	—	12	0,6
6H6G 6H6GT	d. Di.	39 95 30 70		16	6,3	0,3	Riv. Rett.	150 $\bullet$	8 $\phi$								
6J6	d. Tri.	19 48		53	6,3	0,45	Ampl. RF	100	8,5	—	—	(Rk = 50 $\Omega$ )	7,1	5300	38	—	—
6K6G 6K6GT	Pent.	39 95 30 77		29	6,3	0,4	Ampl. pot.	250	32 $\phi$	250	5,5 $\phi$	18	90	2300	—	7,6	3,4

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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	
6K8G	Tri. Eso.	39	104	39	6,3	0,3	Conv. (Eso.) (Tri.)	250 100	2,5 3,8	100 Rg=50 kΩ	6	3	600	350*	—	—	—	
6K8TE	Tri. Eso.	30	77	39	6,3	0,3	Conv. (Eso.) (Tri.)	250 100	3,7 3,4	100 Rg=50 kΩ	3,8	2	1000	650*	—	—	—	
6L7G 6L7GT	Ept.	39 30	104 77	36	6,3	0,3	Mescol. Ampl.	250 250	3,3 5,3	150 100	9,2 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 30	92 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 30	92 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.)	180 100	2,1 3,4	75 Rg=50 kΩ	4,5	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 30	92 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		Schermo Screen		Vg1	RI	S	μ	Ra	Wo
					V	A		V	mA	V	mA		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 Rg=50 kΩ	—	650 I <sub>g1</sub> =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. Trl.	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	Schermo Screen	-V <sub>g1</sub>	Ri	S	μ	Ra	Wo
		V	mA		V	mA		kΩ	μA/V		kΩ	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:** d. = doppio      Di. = diodo      Tri. = triodo      Tetr. = tetrodo  
*Abbreviation*      *double*      *diode*      *triode*      *tetrode*

Pent. = pentodo      Eso. = esodo      Ept. = eptodo      Riv. = rivelatore      Ampl. = amplificatore  
*pentode*      *esode*      *heptode*      *detector*      *amplifier*

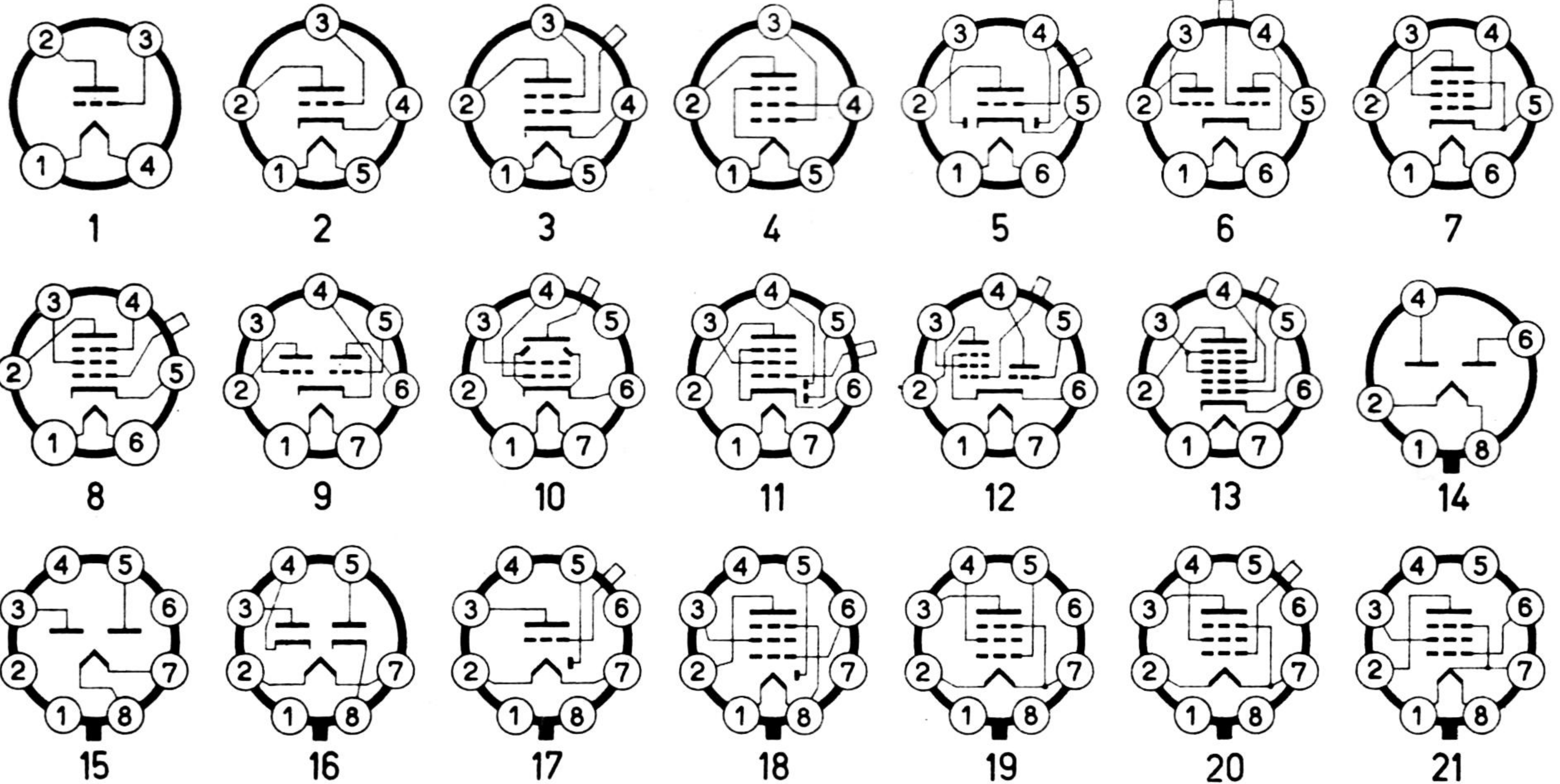
Pot. = di potenza      RF = Radio Frequenza      Convert. = convertitore      Mesc. = mescolatore  
*power amplifier*      *Radio Frequency*      *converter*      *mixer*

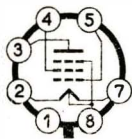
**Riferimenti:** † senza segnale      • massima tensione efficace      † massima corrente continua  
*Notes*      *without signal*      *maximum effective voltage*      *maximum direct current*

\* trasconduttanza di conversione      † leggere -V<sub>g3</sub> anzichè -V<sub>g1</sub>      † con le due sezioni in controfase  
*conversion transconductance*      *intended -V<sub>g3</sub> instead of -V<sub>g1</sub>*      *Push-pull of two sections*

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

*Base diagrams for receiving tubes included in the condensed data section*

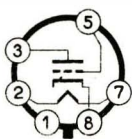




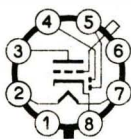
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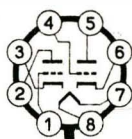
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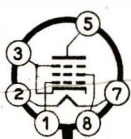
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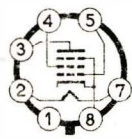
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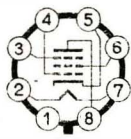
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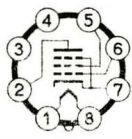
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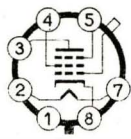
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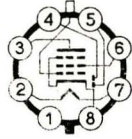
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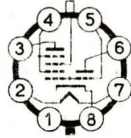
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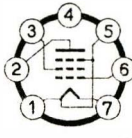
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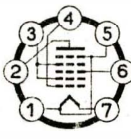
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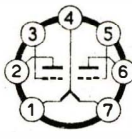
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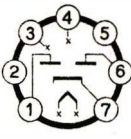
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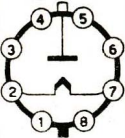


**Valvole di tipo  
U.S.A.**

*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><b>1A3</b></p> <p><b>Accensione</b> Heater supply 1,4 V — 0,15 A</p>			<p>(Vedi dati condensati) (See condensed data section)</p>
<p><b>1G3GT</b> <b>1B3GT</b></p>  <p><b>Ingombro</b> Outline Ø=30 h=89</p> <p><b>Accensione</b> Filament supply 1,25 V — 0,2 A</p>	<p><b>Nota:</b> Solo i piedini 4 e 6 possono essere usati come punti di ancoraggio.</p> <p><b>Notes:</b> Socket terminals 4 and 6 may be used as tie points.</p>	<p><math>C_{a-f} = 1,3</math></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><b>Diodo rettificatore per alta tensione in TV.</b> <i>Half-Wave Rectifier designed for use as high voltage rectifier in television receivers.</i></p>

**1L4****DF92**

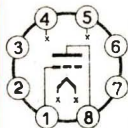
**Accensione**  
Filament supply  
**1,4 V — 0,05 A**

(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 $\Omega$

**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	$\mu$ A
pin	=	4	5	a massa 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>
<b>1R5</b> <hr/> <b>DK91</b>  Accensione Filament supply <b>1,4 V — 0,05 A</b>			(Vedi dati condensati) (See condensed data section)
<b>1S2</b> <hr/> <b>DY86</b>  Accensione Heater supply <b>1,4 V — 0,55 A</b>			Senza trattamento speciale sulla superficie del vetro. Without the envelope special treatment.  Riferirsi al tipo: $\frac{1S2A}{DY87}$ See Type

**1S2A**

**DY87**



**Ingombro**  
Outline  
 $\varnothing=22$  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 <i>Type</i>	Limiti massimi <i>Maximum ratings</i>	Capacità in pF <i>Capacitances</i>	Caratteristiche e funzionamento tipico <i>Typical operation</i>
<p><b>1X2B</b></p>  <p><b>Ingombro</b> Outline Ø=22 h=65</p> <p><b>Accensione</b> Filament supply 1,25 V — 0,2 A</p>		<p><math>C_{a-f} = 1</math></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><b>Diodo rettificatore per alta tensione TV.</b> <i>Half-Wave Rectifier designed for use as high voltage rectifier in television receivers.</i></p>
<p><b>2A6</b></p> <p><b>Accensione</b> Heater supply 2,5 V — 0,8 A</p>			<p>(Vedi dati condensati) <i>(See condensed data section)</i></p>

## 2A7

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

(Vedi dati condensati)  
(See condensed data section)

## 2AV2



**Ingombro**  
Outline  
 $\varnothing=22$  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*

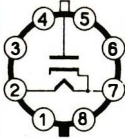
Picco massimo della corrente anodica = 50 mA  
*Maximum Peak Plate Current*

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><b>2B7</b></p> <p>Accensione Heater supply 2,5 V — 1 A</p>			<p>(Vedi dati condensati) (See condensed data section)</p>
<p><b>3A3A</b></p>  <p>Ingombro Outline Ø=30 h=82</p> <p>Accensione Heater supply 3,15 V — 0,22 A</p>	<p><b>Note:</b> Solo i piedini 4 e 6 possono essere utilizzati come punti di ancoraggio con potenziale vicino a quello catodico. <b>Notes:</b> Socket terminals 4 and 6 may be used as tie points at or near cathode potential.</p>	<p><math>C_{a-k} = 1,5</math></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><b>Diode rettificatore per alta tensione per TV colore.</b> <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**

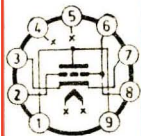
**Accensione  
in serie  
Filament  
series supply  
2,8 V — 0,11 A**

**Accensione  
in parallelo  
Filament  
parallel supply  
1,4 V — 0,22 A**

(Vedi dati condensati)  
(See condensed data section)

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

**4CM4**  
**PC86** S



**Ingombro**  
Outline

$\varnothing=22$  h=49

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

TR=14,5 sec.

$V_a = 220$  V  
 $V_{g_1} = -50$  V  
 $W_a = 2,2$  W  
 $I_k = 20$  mA  
 $R_k = 1$  M $\Omega$

$C_{a-g} = 2$   
 $C_{a-k} = 0,2$   
 $C_{g-k} = 3,6$   
 $C_{g-i} = 0,3$

senza schermo  
*without external  
shield*

Amplificatore con griglia a massa  
*As grounded grid amplifier*

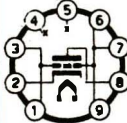
$V_a = 175$  V  
 $V_{g_1} = -1,5$  V  
 $I_{g_1} = 12$  mA  
**S** = 14 mA/V  
 $\mu = 68$   
 $R_k = 125$   $\Omega$

Oscillatore miscelatore  
*As self-oscillating mixer*

$V_a = 220$  V  
 $R_{a_1} = 5,6$  k $\Omega$   
 $R_{g_1} = 47$  k $\Omega$   
 $I_{g_1} = 12$  mA  
 $I_{g_2} = 50$   $\mu$ 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.*

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

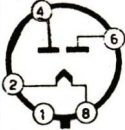
**Accensione**

**Heater supply**

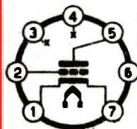
**4,7 V — 0,3 A**

**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><b>5AS4A</b></p>  <p><b>Ingombro</b> Outline Ø=40 h=116</p> <p><b>Accensione</b> 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<sub>eff</sub> <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><b>Doppio diodo, raddrizzatore delle due semionde.</b> <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 $\Omega$

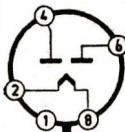
$C_g = 5,0$   
 $C_a = 4,3$   
 $C_{a-g} = 0,48$   
con schermo  
with external  
shield

Amplificatore in Classe A<sub>1</sub>  
Class A<sub>1</sub> Amplifier

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

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

**5U4G**



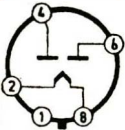
(segue)  
(follow)

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<sub>eff</sub>  
Maximum AC Plate Supply Voltage



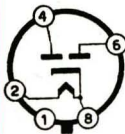
<b>TIPO</b> <i>Type</i>	<b>Limiti massimi</b> <i>Maximum ratings</i>	<b>Capacità in pF</b> <i>Capacitances</i>	<b>Caratteristiche e funzionamento tipico</b> <i>Typical operation</i>
<p><b>5U4G</b>  <i>(seguito)</i>  <i>(following)</i></p> <p><b>Ingombro</b>  Outline  <math>\varnothing=52</math> h=123</p> <p><b>Accensione</b>  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><b>Doppio diodo, raddrizzatore delle due semionde.</b>  <i>Full-Wave Rectifier.</i></p>
<p><b>5U4GB</b></p>  <p><b>Ingombro</b>  Outline  <math>\varnothing=40</math> h=107</p> <p><b>Accensione</b>  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<sub>eff</sub>  <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><b>Doppio diodo, raddrizzatore delle due semionde.</b>  <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*

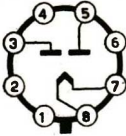
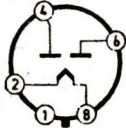
Massima tensione anodica alternata = 375 V<sub>eff</sub>  
*Maximum AC Plate Supply Voltage*

Picco massimo della corrente ano-  
dica (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 se-  
mionde.**

*Full-Wave Rectifier.*

<b>TIPO</b> <i>Type</i>	<b>Limiti massimi</b> <i>Maximum ratings</i>	<b>Capacità in pF</b> <i>Capacitances</i>	<b>Caratteristiche e funzionamento tipico</b> <i>Typical operation</i>
<p><b>5X4G</b></p>  <p><b>Accensione</b>  <i>Filament supply</i>  <b>5 V — 3 A</b></p>			<p>Riferirsi al tipo: <b>5U4G</b>  <i>See Type</i></p>
<p><b>5Y3G/GT</b></p>  <p><b>Ingombro</b>  <i>Outline</i>  <math>\varnothing = 30</math> h = 70  <i>(segue)</i>  <i>(follow)</i></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<sub>eff</sub>  <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

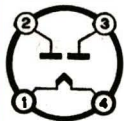
*(seguito)*  
*(following)*

**Accensione**  
Filament supply  
**5 V — 2 A**

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

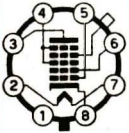
**Doppio diodo, raddrizzatore delle due semionde.**  
*Full-Wave Rectifier.*

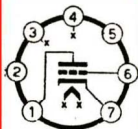
## 5Z3



**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><b>6A8G/GT</b></p>  <p><b>Ingombro</b> Outline <math>\varnothing=30</math> h=68</p> <p><b>Accensione</b> Heater supply 6,3 V — 0,3 A</p>	<p><math>V_a = 300</math> V  <math>V_{g^{3-5}} = 100</math> V  <math>V_{g^2} = 250</math> V  <math>V_{g^4} = 0</math> V  <math>I_k = 14</math> mA  <math>W_a = 1,0</math> W  <math>W_{g^{3-5}} = 0,3</math> W  <math>W_{g^2} = 0,75</math> W</p>	<p><math>C_{g^1} = 6</math>  <math>C_{g^2} = 4,6</math>  <math>C_{g^1-g^2} = 1,1</math>  <math>C_{g^4} = 9,5</math>  <math>C_{i1} = 12</math>  <math>C_{3-a} = 12</math>  <math>C_{g^1-g^4} = 0,16</math></p>	<p>Convertitore di frequenza Converter</p> <p><math>V_a = 250</math> V  <math>V_{g^{3-5}} = 100</math> V  <math>V_{g^2} = 250</math> V  <math>V_{g^4} = -3</math> V  <math>R_{g^1} = 50</math> k<math>\Omega</math>  <math>I_a = 3,5</math> mA  <math>I_{g^{3-5}} = 2,7</math> mA  <math>I_{g^2} = 4,0</math> mA  <math>I_{g^1} = 0,4</math> mA  <math>R_i \sim 360</math> k<math>\Omega</math>  <math>S_c = 550</math> <math>\mu</math>A/V</p> <p><b>Eptodo, convertitore di frequenza.</b> <i>Pentagrid Converter.</i></p>

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

Outline

 $\varnothing=19$  h=48**Accensione**

Heater supply

**6,3 V — 0,15 A**

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

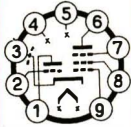
$$\begin{aligned} C_g &= 2,2 \\ C_a &= 1,4 \\ C_{g-a} &= 1,5 \end{aligned}$$

con schermo  
with external  
shield

**Amplificatore in classe A<sub>1</sub>**  
**Class A<sub>1</sub> 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 Type	Limiti massimi Maximum ratings	Capacità in pF Capacitances	Caratteristiche e funzionamento tipico Typical operation																																										
<p><b>6AB8</b> <b>ECL80</b></p>  <p><b>Ingombro</b> Outline Ø=22 h=61</p> <p><b>Accensione</b> Heater supply 6,3 V — 0,43 A</p> <p>(segue) (follow)</p>	<p><b>Pentodo</b> <i>Pentode Unit</i></p> <p><math>V_a = 400 \text{ V}</math>  <math>V_a</math> (picco/peak)  <math>= 1200 \text{ V (1)}</math>  <math>= -500 \text{ V}</math></p> <p><math>V_{g2} = 250 \text{ V}</math>  <math>W_a = 3,5 \text{ W}</math>  <math>W_{g2} = 1,2 \text{ W}</math>  <math>I_k = 25 \text{ mA}</math>  <math>I_k</math> (picco/peak)  <math>= 350 \text{ mA (1)}</math>  <math>R_{g1} = 2 \text{ M}\Omega</math></p> <p><b>Triodo/Triode Unit</b></p> <p><math>V_a = 200 \text{ V}</math>  <math>W_a = 1 \text{ W}</math>  <math>I_k = 8 \text{ mA}</math>  <math>R_g = 3 \text{ M}\Omega (2)</math>  <math>1 \text{ M}\Omega (3)</math></p>	<p><b>Pentodo</b> <i>Pentode Unit</i></p> <p><math>C_{g1} = 4,3</math>  <math>C_a = 4,8</math>  <math>C_{g1-a} &lt; 0,2</math></p> <p><b>Triodo</b> <i>Triode Unit</i></p> <p><math>C_g = 2,1</math>  <math>C_a = 0,8</math>  <math>C_{g-a} = 0,9</math></p>	<p><b>Amplificatore in classe A<sub>1</sub></b> <i>Class A<sub>1</sub> Amplifier</i></p> <table border="0"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th><b>Pentodo</b> <i>Pentode Unit</i></th> <th><b>Triodo</b> <i>Triode Unit</i></th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td><math>V_b</math></td> <td>= —</td> <td>170 V</td> </tr> <tr> <td><math>V_a</math></td> <td>= 170</td> <td>— V</td> </tr> <tr> <td><math>R_a</math></td> <td>= 11</td> <td>100 k<math>\Omega</math></td> </tr> <tr> <td><math>V_{g3}</math></td> <td>= 0</td> <td>— V</td> </tr> <tr> <td><math>V_{g2}</math></td> <td>= 170</td> <td>— V</td> </tr> <tr> <td><math>V_{g1}</math></td> <td>= -6,7</td> <td>-3,5 V</td> </tr> <tr> <td><math>I_a</math></td> <td>= 15</td> <td>1 mA</td> </tr> <tr> <td><math>I_{g2}</math></td> <td>= 2,8</td> <td>— mA</td> </tr> <tr> <td><math>R_{g1}</math></td> <td>= —</td> <td>330 k<math>\Omega</math></td> </tr> <tr> <td><math>S</math></td> <td>= 3200</td> <td>— <math>\mu\text{A/V}</math></td> </tr> <tr> <td><math>R_i</math></td> <td>= 150</td> <td>— k<math>\Omega</math></td> </tr> <tr> <td><math>W_o</math></td> <td>= 1</td> <td>— W</td> </tr> <tr> <td>d</td> <td>= 10%</td> <td>—</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		<b>Pentodo</b> <i>Pentode Unit</i>	<b>Triodo</b> <i>Triode Unit</i>	$V_b$	= —	170 V	$V_a$	= 170	— V	$R_a$	= 11	100 k $\Omega$	$V_{g3}$	= 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 $\Omega$	$S$	= 3200	— $\mu\text{A/V}$	$R_i$	= 150	— k $\Omega$	$W_o$	= 1	— W	d	= 10%	—
	<b>Pentodo</b> <i>Pentode Unit</i>	<b>Triodo</b> <i>Triode Unit</i>																																											
$V_b$	= —	170 V																																											
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$V_{g3}$	= 0	— V																																											
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$V_{g1}$	= -6,7	-3,5 V																																											
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$I_{g2}$	= 2,8	— mA																																											
$R_{g1}$	= —	330 k $\Omega$																																											
$S$	= 3200	— $\mu\text{A/V}$																																											
$R_i$	= 150	— k $\Omega$																																											
$W_o$	= 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><b>6AF4A</b></p> <p><b>Ingombro</b> Outline Ø=19 h=38</p> <p><b>Accensione</b> Heater supply 6,3 V — 0,225 A</p>	<p><math>V_a = 135 \text{ V}</math>  <math>V_g = -45 \text{ V}</math>  <math>W_a = 2,25 \text{ mA}</math>  <math>I_k = 22 \text{ mA}</math>  <math>I_g = 1,8 \text{ mA}</math></p>	<p><math>C_{g_g} = 2,2</math>  <math>C_{a_a} = 1,4</math>  <math>C_{g-a} = 1,9</math></p>	<p><b>Amplificatore in classe A<sub>1</sub></b> <i>Class A<sub>1</sub> Amplifier</i></p> <p><math>V_a = 80 \text{ V}</math>  <math>R_k = 150 \Omega</math>  <math>\mu = 13,5</math>  <math>R_i = 2100 \Omega</math>  <math>S = 6500 \mu\text{A/V}</math>  <math>I_a = 17,5 \text{ mA}</math></p> <p><b>Oscillatore UHF a 1000 MHz</b> <i>UHF Oscillator at 1000 MHz</i></p> <p><math>V_a = 100 \text{ V}</math>  <math>R_a = 220 \Omega</math>  <math>R_g = 10 \text{ k}\Omega</math>  <math>I_a = 17 \text{ mA}</math>  <math>I_g = 750 \mu\text{A}</math></p> <p><b>Triodo a medio «<math>\mu</math>» per l'uso come oscillatore UHF.</b> <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*

$V_a = 300 \text{ V}$

$V_{g^{2-4}} = 125 \text{ V}$

$W_a = 1,7 \text{ W}$

$W_{g^{2-4}} = 1,0 \text{ W}$

$I_k = 12,5 \text{ mA}$

**Triodo***Triode Unit*

$V_a = 250 \text{ V}$

$W_a = 0,8 \text{ W}$

$I_k = 6,5 \text{ mA}$

**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 A<sub>1</sub>***Class A<sub>1</sub> Amplifier***Eptodo**  
*Heptode Unit***Triodo***Triode 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 $\Omega$

$S = 2400$

3700  $\mu\text{A/V}$

$\mu = —$

22

**Convertitore di frequenza (1)***Frequency Converter (1)*

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

$V_{g^{2-4}} = 100 \text{ V}$

$V_{g^1} = -2 \text{ V}$

$I_{aH} = 3,25 \text{ mA}$

$I_{g^{2-4}} = 6,7 \text{ mA}$

$S_{CH} = 775 \mu\text{A/V}$

$R_{iH} = 1 \text{ M}\Omega$

$V_{aT} = 100 \text{ V}$

$V_g = 0 \text{ V}$

$R_g = 47 \text{ k}\Omega$

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

**6AK8****EABC80**

Ingombro

Outline

 $\varnothing=22$  h=60Accensione  
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 $\Omega$  $S$  = 1450 1400  $\mu$ A/V $\mu$  = 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*

$$\frac{30AE3}{PY88} S$$

<b>TIPO</b> <i>Type</i>	<b>Limiti massimi</b> <i>Maximum ratings</i>	<b>Capacità in pF</b> <i>Capacitances</i>	<b>Caratteristiche e funzionamento tipico</b> <i>Typical operation</i>
<p data-bbox="98 176 189 212"><b>6AL5</b></p> <p data-bbox="83 222 204 259"><b>EAA91</b></p>  <p data-bbox="83 492 219 569"><b>Ingombro</b>  <i>Outline</i>  <math>\varnothing=19</math> <math>h=38</math></p> <p data-bbox="68 585 219 657"><b>Accensione</b>  <i>Heater supply</i>  <b>6,3 V — 0,3 A</b></p>		<p data-bbox="567 176 733 238">Per sezione  <i>Each Unit</i></p> <p data-bbox="567 248 763 279"><math>C_k = 3,6</math></p> <p data-bbox="567 279 763 310"><math>C_a = 3,2</math></p> <p data-bbox="567 310 763 341"><math>C_{a1-a2} &lt; 0,026</math></p> <p data-bbox="567 347 740 440">con schermo  <i>with external shield</i></p>	<p data-bbox="808 176 1436 238"><b>Massima corrente continua di uscita = 9 mA</b>  <i>Maximum DC Output Current</i></p> <p data-bbox="808 248 1436 341"><b>Massima ampiezza della tensione inversa anodica = 330 V</b>  <i>Maximum Peak Inverse Plate Voltage</i></p> <p data-bbox="808 352 1436 409"><b>Massima tensione anodica alternata = 117 V<sub>eff</sub></b>  <i>Maximum AC Plate Supply Voltage</i></p> <p data-bbox="808 419 1436 538"><b>Picco massimo della corrente anodica (per diodo) = 54 mA</b>  <i>Maximum Peak Plate Current (Each Plate)</i></p> <p data-bbox="808 549 1436 611"><b>Caduta interna di tensione a 60 mA = 10 V</b>  <i>Plate Voltage Drop (for 60 mA)</i></p> <p data-bbox="808 642 1436 766"><b>Doppio diodo, rivelatore o discriminatore per ricevitori MA e MF.</b>  <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*

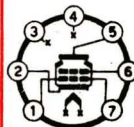
Amplificatore in classe A<sub>1</sub>  
*Class A<sub>1</sub> Amplifier*

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

**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 A<sub>1</sub>  
*Class A<sub>1</sub> Amplifier*

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

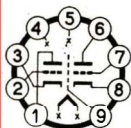
$$\begin{aligned} C_{g1} &= 8 \\ C_a &= 8,5 \\ C_{g1-a} &= 0,4 \end{aligned}$$

senza schermo  
*without external  
shield*

Amplificatore in classe A<sub>1</sub>  
*Class A<sub>1</sub> Amplifier*

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

TIPO Type	Limiti massimi Maximum ratings	Capacità in pF Capacitances	Caratteristiche e funzionamento tipico Typical operation					
<b>6AQ5</b>	Amplif. defl. vert. (coli. a triodo)		S	=	3700	4100	4800	$\mu\text{A/V}$
<b>EL90</b>	Vert. defl. amplif. (Triode operation)		$R_a$	=	5,5	5	—	k $\Omega$
(seguito) (following)	$V_a$ = 250 V $V_a$ (picco/peak) = 1100 V		$W_o$	=	2	4,5	—	W
Ingombro Outline $\varnothing=19$ h=60	$V_{g1}$ = -250 V $W_a$ = 9 W $I_k$ (media/d.c. comp.) = 35 mA		d	=	8	8	—	%
Accensione Heater supply 6,3 V — 0,45 A			$\mu$	=	—	—	9,5	
			<p>Amplificatore in classe <b>AB<sub>1</sub></b> (Valori per due valvole) <b>Class AB<sub>1</sub> Amplifier</b> (Values are for 2 tubes)</p> <p><math>V_a</math> = 250 V  <math>V_{g2}</math> = 250 V  <math>V_{g1}</math> = -15 V  <math>I_a</math> = 70 mA  <math>I_{g2}</math> = 5 mA  <math>R_a</math> = 10 k<math>\Omega</math>  <math>W_o</math> = 10 W  d = 5 %</p> <p><b>Tetrodo a fascio, amplificatore di potenza a BF ed amplificatore finale di deflessione verticale.</b>  <i>Beam Power Tube intended for service as general purpose audio power amplifier or vertical deflection amplifier in television receiver sweep circuit.</i></p>					

**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*

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

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

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

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

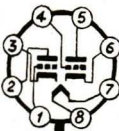
$I_a = 5,2 \text{ mA}$

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

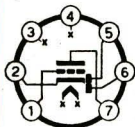
$R_i \sim 22 \text{ k}\Omega$

**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 Type	Limiti massimi Maximum ratings	Capacità in pF Capacitances	Caratteristiche e funzionamento tipico Typical operation
<p><b>6AS7GA</b></p>  <p><b>Ingombro</b> Outline Ø=40 h=89</p> <p><b>Accensione</b> Heater supply 6,3 V — 2,5 A</p>	<p>Per sezione Each unit</p> <p><math>V_a = 250</math> V  <math>V_a</math> (picco inverso)  <i>(peak inverse anode voltage)</i> = 1700 V  <math>I_a = 125</math> mA  <math>W_a = 13</math> W</p>	<p>Per sezione Each unit</p> <p><math>C_g = 6,5</math>  <math>C_a = 2,2</math>  <math>C_{g-a} = 7,5</math>          senza schermo  <i>without external shield</i></p>	<p>Per sezione Each unit</p> <p><math>V_{ba} = 135</math> V  <math>R_k = 250</math> Ω  <math>\mu = 2</math>  <math>R_i \sim 280</math> Ω  <math>S = 7000</math> μA/V  <math>I_a = 125</math> mA</p> <p><b>Doppio triodo a basso «μ», regolatore in serie per alimentatori di potenza in continua o triodo survolto.</b>  <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

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

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

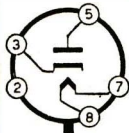
Amplificatore in classe  $A_1$   
*Class  $A_1$  Amplifier*

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

**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><b>6AU4GTA</b></p> <p>(seguito) (following)</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><b>Diodo smorzatore per circuiti di deflessione orizzontale in TV.</b> <i>Half-Wave Rectifier for television damper service.</i></p>
<p><b>6AU5GT</b></p> <p>Accensione Heater supply 6,3 V — 1,25 A</p>			<p>(Vedi dati condensati) (See condensed data section)</p>

# 6AU6 S

## EF94



**Ingombro**  
Outline  
Ø=19 h=48

**Accensione**  
Heater supply  
6,3 V — 0,3 A  
TR=14,5 sec.

$V_a = 300$  V  
 $V_{g2} = 150$  V  
 $V_{g1} = 0$  V  
 $W_a = 3$  W  
 $W_{g2} = 0,65$  W

$C_{g1} = 5,5$   
 $C_a = 5,0$   
 $C_{g-a} < 0,0035$

**Amplificatore in classe A<sub>1</sub>**  
*Class A<sub>1</sub> Amplifier*

	Colleg. pentodo <i>Pentode operation</i>		Colleg. triodo <i>Triode operation</i>	
$V_a$	= 100	250	250	V
$V_{g2}$	= 100	150	—	V
$R_k$	= 150	68	330	Ω
$I_a$	= 5	10,6	12,2	mA
$I_{g2}$	= 2,1	4,3	—	mA
$R_i$	~ 500	1000	—	kΩ
S	= 3900	5200	4800	μA/V
μ	= —	—	36	

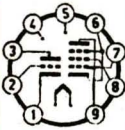
**Pentodo, amplificatore a RF e FI.**  
*Pentode intended for use as RF and IF amplifier.*

# 6AU7

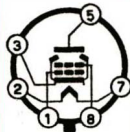
**Accensione in serie**  
Heater series supply  
6,3 V — 0,3 A

**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><b>6AU8</b></p>  <p><b>Ingombro</b> Outline Ø=22 h=60</p> <p><b>Accensione</b> Heater supply 6,3 V — 0,6 A</p>	<p><b>Pentodo</b> <i>Pentode Unit</i></p> <p><math>V_a = 300</math> V  <math>V_{g2} = 150</math> V  <math>V_{g1} = 0</math> V  <math>W_a = 3</math> W  <math>W_{g2} = 1</math> W</p> <p><b>Triodo</b> <i>Triode Unit</i></p> <p><math>V_a = 300</math> V  <math>V_g = 0</math> V  <math>W_a = 2,5</math> W</p>	<p><b>Pentodo</b> <i>Pentode Unit</i></p> <p><math>C_{g1} = 7,5</math>  <math>C_a = 2,4</math>  <math>C_{g1-a} = 0,044</math></p> <p><b>Triodo</b> <i>Triode Unit</i></p> <p><math>C_g = 2,6</math>  <math>C_a = 0,34</math>  <math>C_{g-a} = 2,2</math></p>	<p><b>Amplificatore in classe A<sub>1</sub></b> <i>Class A<sub>1</sub> Amplifier</i></p> <table border="0"> <tr> <td><b>Pentodo</b> <i>Pentode Unit</i></td> <td><b>Triodo</b> <i>Triode Unit</i></td> </tr> <tr> <td><math>V_a = 200</math></td> <td>150 V</td> </tr> <tr> <td><math>V_{g2} = 125</math></td> <td>— V</td> </tr> <tr> <td><math>R_k = 82</math></td> <td>150 Ω</td> </tr> <tr> <td><math>I_a = 17</math></td> <td>9,5 mA</td> </tr> <tr> <td><math>I_{g2} = 3,6</math></td> <td>— mA</td> </tr> <tr> <td><math>R_i \sim 140</math></td> <td>7,2 kΩ</td> </tr> <tr> <td><math>S = 8</math></td> <td>5,6 mA/V</td> </tr> <tr> <td><math>\mu = —</math></td> <td>40</td> </tr> </table> <p><b>Triodo-pentodo. Triodo: separatore di sincronismi.</b>  <b>Pentodo: amplificatore video.</b></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>	<b>Pentodo</b> <i>Pentode Unit</i>	<b>Triodo</b> <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
<b>Pentodo</b> <i>Pentode Unit</i>	<b>Triodo</b> <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

$V_a = 550 \text{ V}$   
 $V_a$  impulsiva  
*Pulse Plate Voltage*  
(picco positivo)  
(*peak positive*)

$= 5500 \text{ V}$   
 $V_{g2} = 150 \text{ V}$   
 $V_{g1}$  (c.c./d.c.)  
 $= -50 \text{ V}$

$V_{g1}$  (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.*

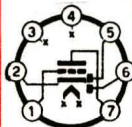
$V_a = 250 \text{ V}$   
 $V_{g2} = 150 \text{ V}$   
 $V_{g1} = -22,5 \text{ V}$   
 $I_a = 55 \text{ mA}$   
 $I_{g1} = 2,1 \text{ mA}$   
 $R_i \sim 20 \text{ k}\Omega$   
 $S = 5500 \mu\text{A/V}$   
 $\mu_{g2-g1} = 4,5$

**Tetrodo a fascio, amplificatore di deflessione orizzontale in TV.**

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

## 6AV6

### EBC91



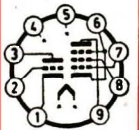
(segue)  
(follow)

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

$C_{g1} = 2,2$   
 $C_a = 1,2$   
 $C_{g-a} = 2$   
 $C_{g-D2} < 0,04$

**Amplificatore in classe A<sub>1</sub>**  
*Class A<sub>1</sub> 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																																	
<b>6AV6</b> <b>EBC91</b> (seguito) (following) Ingombro Outline $\varnothing=19$ h=49 Accensione Heater supply <b>6,3 V — 0,3 A</b>			<b>Doppio diodo-triodo, rivelatore amplificatore a BF.</b> <i>Twin diode-triode designed for second detector-audio amplifier use in radio receivers.</i> <i>il triodo è elettricamente simile ad ogni sezione della ECC83/12 AX7.</i>																																	
<b>6AW8A</b>  Ingombro Outline $\varnothing=22$ h=60 Accensione Heater supply <b>6,3 V — 0,6 A</b> (segue) (follow)	<b>Pentodo</b> <i>Pentode Unit</i> $V_a = 330$ V $V_{g2} = 330$ V $W_a = 3,75$ W $W_{g2} = 1,1$ W $R_{g1} = 0,25$ M $\Omega$ (1) 1 M $\Omega$ (2) $V_{f-k} = 200$ V  <b>Triodo</b> <i>Triode Unit</i> $V_a = 330$ V	<b>Pentodo</b> <i>Pentode Unit</i> $C_{g1} = 10$ $C_a = 3,6$ $C_{g1-a} = 0,05$  <b>Triodo</b> <i>Triode Unit</i> $C_g = 3,2$ $C_a = 1,8$ $C_{g-a} = 2,2$	<b>Amplificatore in classe A<sub>1</sub></b> <b>Class A<sub>1</sub> Amplifier</b> <table border="0"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="2">Pentodo <i>Pentode Unit</i></th> <th>Triodo <i>Triode Unit</i></th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td><math>V_a = 65</math></td> <td>150</td> <td>200 V</td> </tr> <tr> <td><math>V_{g2} = 50</math></td> <td>150</td> <td>— V</td> </tr> <tr> <td><math>V_{g1} = 0</math></td> <td>—</td> <td>—2 V</td> </tr> <tr> <td><math>I_a = 46</math></td> <td>15</td> <td>4 mA</td> </tr> <tr> <td><math>I_{g2} = 15</math></td> <td>3,5</td> <td>— mA</td> </tr> <tr> <td><math>R_k = —</math></td> <td>150</td> <td>— <math>\Omega</math></td> </tr> <tr> <td><math>S = —</math></td> <td>9500</td> <td>4000 <math>\mu</math>A/V</td> </tr> <tr> <td><math>\mu = —</math></td> <td>—</td> <td>70</td> </tr> <tr> <td><math>R_i = 200</math></td> <td>—</td> <td>17,5 k<math>\Omega</math></td> </tr> <tr> <td><math>V_{g1} = —</math></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	$V_{g2} = 50$	150	— V	$V_{g1} = 0$	—	—2 V	$I_a = 46$	15	4 mA	$I_{g2} = 15$	3,5	— mA	$R_k = —$	150	— $\Omega$	$S = —$	9500	4000 $\mu$ A/V	$\mu = —$	—	70	$R_i = 200$	—	17,5 k $\Omega$	$V_{g1} = —$	—8	—5 V (3)
Pentodo <i>Pentode Unit</i>		Triodo <i>Triode Unit</i>																																		
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$R_k = —$	150	— $\Omega$																																		
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$\mu = —$	—	70																																		
$R_i = 200$	—	17,5 k $\Omega$																																		
$V_{g1} = —$	—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<sub>eff</sub>  
*Maximum AC Plate Supply Voltage*

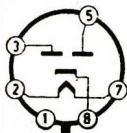
Picco massimo della corrente anodica = 900 mA  
*Maximum Peak Plate Current*

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>
<b>6AX4GT</b> (seguito) (following) Accensione Heater supply 6,3 V — 1,2 A			<b>Diodo smorzatore per circuito di deflessione orizzontale in TV.</b> <i>Half-Wave Rectifier for television damper service.</i>
<b>6AX4GTB</b>  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 <sub>eff</sub> <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> <b>Diodo smorzatore per circuito di deflessione orizzontale in TV.</b> <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<sub>eff</sub>  
*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)*

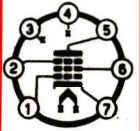

Massima tensione continua tra filamento e catodo = 450 V  
*Maximum DC Heater-Cathode Voltage*

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

## 6B8G/GT

**Accensione**  
Heater supply  
6,3 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
<p><b>6BA6</b></p> <p><b>EF93</b></p>  <p>Ingombro Outline Ø=19 h=48</p> <p>Accensione Heater supply 6,3 V — 0,3 A</p>	$V_a = 300 \text{ V}$ $V_{g^2} = 125 \text{ V}$ $V_1 = -50 \div 0 \text{ V}$ $W_a = 3 \text{ W}$ $W_{g^2} = 0,6 \text{ W}$	$C_{g^1} = 5,5$ $C_a = 5,0$ $C_{g^1-a} < 0,0035$ senza schermo <i>without external shield</i>	<p><b>Amplificatore in classe A<sub>1</sub></b>  <b>Class A<sub>1</sub> Amplifier</b></p> $V_a = 100 \quad 250 \quad \text{V}$ $V_{g^2} = 100 \quad 100 \quad \text{V}$ $R_k = 68 \quad 68 \quad \Omega$ $I_a = 10,8 \quad 11 \quad \text{mA}$ $I_{g^2} = 4,4 \quad 4,2 \quad \text{mA}$ $R_i = 250 \quad 1000 \quad \text{k}\Omega$ $S = 4300 \quad 4400 \quad \mu\text{A/V}$ <p><b>Pentodo, amplificatore a RF e FI.</b>  <i>Pentode intended for use as RF and IF amplifier.</i></p>
<p><b>6BE6</b></p> <p><b>EK90</b></p>  <p>(segue) (follow)</p>	$V_a = 300 \text{ V}$ $V_{g^2-4} = 100 \text{ V}$ $V_{g^3} = 0 \text{ V}$ $W_a = 1 \text{ W}$ $W_{g^2-4} = 1 \text{ W}$ $I_k = 14 \text{ mA}$	$C_{g^3-a} < 0,3$ $C_{g^1-k} = 3$ $C_{g^1-g^3} < 0,15$ $C_{g^1-a} = 0,1$ $C_{g^2} = 7$ $C_{g^1} = 5,5$ senza schermo <i>without external shield</i>	<p><b>Convertitore di frequenza</b>  <b>Frequency converter</b></p> $V_a = 100 \quad 250 \quad \text{V}$ $V_{g^2-4} = 900 \quad 100 \quad \text{V}$ $V_{g^3} = -1,5 \quad -1,5 \quad \text{V}$ $R_{g^1} = 20 \quad 20 \quad \text{k}\Omega$ $I_{g^1} = 0,5 \quad 0,5 \quad \text{mA}$ $I_a = 2,6 \quad 2,9 \quad \text{mA}$ $I_{g^2-4} = 6,0 \quad 6,8 \quad \text{mA}$

**6BE6****EK90***(seguito)*  
*(following)***Ingombro**  
Outline

Ø=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

Ø=40 h=110

**Accensione**  
Heater supply  
6,3 V — 0,2, A*(segue)*  
*(follow)*

$$V_a = 27000 \text{ V}$$

$$V_g = -135 \text{ V}$$

$$V_g \text{ (picco/peak)}$$

$$= -440 \text{ V (1)}$$

$$I_a = 1,6 \text{ mA}$$

$$W_a = 40 \text{ W}$$

$$R_{g1} = 3 \text{ M}\Omega$$

$$C_g = 2,6$$

$$C_a = 1$$

$$C_{g-a} = 0,03$$

senza schermo  
without external  
shield

(1) Per un tempo  
di 20 sec. du-  
rante l'accen-  
sione

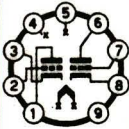
$$V_a = 30000 \text{ V}$$

Variazione di tensione di griglia per una va-  
zione 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
<b>6BK4B</b>  (seguito) (following)	(1) For 20 seconds <i>maximum duration during            equipment warm-up period.</i>		<p><b>Nota:</b> Usare una schermatura protettiva per raggi X emessi dalla valvola.  <i>An adequate shielding against X-rays is required.</i></p> <p><b>Triodo a fascio, regolatore d'alta tensione per impiego in TV colore.</b>  <i>High-Voltage Beam Triode for DC Power Supply in Color-TV Receivers.</i></p>
<b>6BK7A</b>    <b>Ingombro</b> Outline $\varnothing=22$ h=49  <b>Accensione</b> Heater supply <b>6,3 V — 0,45 A</b>	$V_a = 300$ V $V_{g1} = -50$ V $W_a = 2,7$ W	Sez. n° 1 2 <i>Unit N.</i> $C_g = 3,0$ 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 $A_1$ (per sezione) <i>Class <math>A_1</math> Amplifier (Each Unit)</i>  $C_a = 150$ V $R_k = 56$ $\Omega$ $I_a = 18$ mA $R_i \sim 4,6$ k $\Omega$ $S_c = 9300$ $\mu$ A/V $\mu = 43$  <b>Doppio triodo, in amplificatori a RF cascode e amplificatore a larga banda (BF video).</b> <i>Twin Triode designed for use as a cascode amplifier.</i>

**6BL8****ECF80**

**Ingombro**  
Outline

Ø=22 h=49

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

**Pentodo***Pentode Unit*

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

**Triodo***Triode Unit*

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

- (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*

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

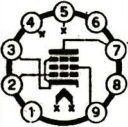
**Amplificatore in classe A<sub>1</sub>***Class A<sub>1</sub> Amplifier***Pentodo***Pentode Unit*

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

**Triodo***Triode Unit*

$100 \text{ V}$   
 $- \text{ V}$   
 $-2 \text{ V}$   
 $14 \text{ mA}$   
 $- \text{ mA}$   
 $5000 \mu\text{A/V}$   
 $-$   
 $20$   
 $- \text{ M}\Omega$

**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>																																																																																																					
<b>6BM8</b> <hr/> <b>ECL82</b>  <b>Accensione</b> Heater supply <b>6,3 V — 0,78 A</b>			Riferirsi al tipo: <b>16A8</b> <i>See Type</i> <b>PCL82</b>																																																																																																					
<b>6BQ5</b> <hr/> <b>EL84</b>  <b>Ingombro</b> Outline $\varnothing=22$ h=70  <b>Accensione</b> Heater supply <b>6,3 V — 0,76 A</b>  <i>(segue)</i> <i>(follow)</i>	$V_a = 300$ 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="3">Classe/Class <b>A<sub>1</sub></b> (un tubo - <i>one Tube</i>)</th> <th colspan="3">Classe/Class <b>AB<sub>1</sub></b> (in controfase - <i>Push-pull</i>)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td><math>V_a</math></td> <td>= 250</td> <td>250</td> <td>300</td> <td>V</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td><math>V_{g^2}</math></td> <td>= 250</td> <td>250</td> <td>300</td> <td>V</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td><math>V_{g^1}</math></td> <td>= -7,3</td> <td>—</td> <td>—</td> <td>V</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td><math>R_k</math></td> <td>= —</td> <td>130</td> <td>130</td> <td><math>\Omega</math></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td><math>I_a</math></td> <td>= 48</td> <td>62</td> <td>72</td> <td>mA</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td><math>I_{g^2}</math></td> <td>= 5,5</td> <td>7</td> <td>8</td> <td>mA</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td><math>S</math></td> <td>= 11,3</td> <td>—</td> <td>—</td> <td>mA/V</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td><math>\mu_{g^2-g^1}</math></td> <td>= 19</td> <td>—</td> <td>—</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td><math>R_i</math></td> <td><math>\sim</math> 38</td> <td>—</td> <td>—</td> <td>k<math>\Omega</math></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td><math>R_a</math></td> <td>= 5,2</td> <td>—</td> <td>—</td> <td>k<math>\Omega</math></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td><math>R_{a-a}</math></td> <td>= —</td> <td>8</td> <td>8</td> <td>k<math>\Omega</math></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td><math>W_o</math></td> <td>= 5,7</td> <td>11</td> <td>17</td> <td>W</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td><math>d</math></td> <td>= 10</td> <td>3</td> <td>4</td> <td>%</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>					Classe/Class <b>A<sub>1</sub></b> (un tubo - <i>one Tube</i> )			Classe/Class <b>AB<sub>1</sub></b> (in controfase - <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	$\Omega$			$I_a$	= 48	62	72	mA			$I_{g^2}$	= 5,5	7	8	mA			$S$	= 11,3	—	—	mA/V			$\mu_{g^2-g^1}$	= 19	—	—				$R_i$	$\sim$ 38	—	—	k $\Omega$			$R_a$	= 5,2	—	—	k $\Omega$			$R_{a-a}$	= —	8	8	k $\Omega$			$W_o$	= 5,7	11	17	W			$d$	= 10	3	4	%		
	Classe/Class <b>A<sub>1</sub></b> (un tubo - <i>one Tube</i> )			Classe/Class <b>AB<sub>1</sub></b> (in controfase - <i>Push-pull</i> )																																																																																																				
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$d$	= 10	3	4	%																																																																																																				

**6BQ5****EL84***(seguito)*  
*(following)*

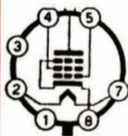
Connesso a Trlodo (1)

*Triode Operation*

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	$\Omega$
$V_i = 6,7$	8,3	10	$V_{eff}$
$I_a = 36$	43,4	52	mA
$R_a = 3,5$	—	—	k $\Omega$
$R_{a-a} = —$	10	10	k $\Omega$
$W_o = 1,95$	3,4	5,2	W
$d = 9$	2,5	2,5	%

(1)  $g_s$  e anodo collegati insieme.*Grid No. 2 connected to plate.*

**Pentodo, amplificatore di potenza a BF ed amplificatore di deflessione verticale in TV.**  
*Pentode Power Tube intended for service as general purpose audio amplifier or vertical deflection amplifier in television receivers sweep circuit.*

**6BQ6GT***(segue)*  
*(follow)*

$V_a = 550$	V
$V_a$ impulsiva (picco positivo)	
<i>Peak Positive-Pulse</i>	
<i>Plate Voltage</i>	
$= 5500$	V
$V_{g^2} = 175$	V

$C_{g^1} = 14$
$C_a = 9,5$
$C_{g^1-a} = 0,95$
senza schermo <i>without external shield</i>

**Amplificatore deflessione orizzontale**  
*Horizontal-Deflection Amplifier*

$V_a = 60$	250	V
$V_{g^2} = 150$	150	V
$V_{g^1} = 0$	-22,5	V
$I_a = 225$	55	mA
$I_s = 25$	2,1	mA
$R_i \sim$	—	20 mA

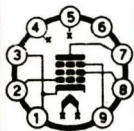


TIPO Type	Limiti massimi Maximum ratings	Capacità in pF Capacitances	Caratteristiche e funzionamento tipico Typical operation
<p><b>6BQ6GT</b></p> <p>(seguito) (following)</p> <p>Ingombro Outline Ø=30 h=84</p> <p>Accensione Heater supply 6,3 V — 1,2 A</p>	<p><math>V_{g1}</math> (c. c./d. c.) = -50 V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

**6BR5****EM80**

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

(Vedi dati condensati)  
(See condensed data section)

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

Outline

Ø=22 h=60

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

TR=14,5 sec.

(segue)  
(follow)

$$\begin{aligned} V_a &= 300 \text{ V} \\ V_{g^2} &= 300 \text{ V} \\ W_a &= 2,5 \text{ W} \\ W_{g^2} &= 0,7 \text{ W} \\ I_k &= 15 \text{ mA} \\ R_{g^2} &= 1 \text{ M}\Omega \end{aligned}$$

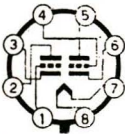
$$\begin{aligned} C_{g^1} &= 6,9 \\ C_a &= 3,1 \\ C_{g^1-a} &< 0,007 \end{aligned}$$

Amplificatore in classe  $A_1$   
*Class  $A_1$  Amplifier*

$V_a$	=	170	200	250	V
$V_{g^2}$	=	0	0	0	V
$V_{g^2}$	=	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	$\text{M}\Omega$
$r_{g^2-g^1}$	=	50	50	50	$\text{k}\Omega$
$R_{eq}$	=	1	1,1	1,2	$\text{k}\Omega$
$r_{g^1}$	=	10	12	15	$\text{k}\Omega$ (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.*

TIPO <i>Type</i>	Limiti massimi <i>Maximum ratings</i>	Capacità in pF <i>Capacitances</i>	Caratteristiche e funzionamento tipico <i>Typical operation</i>
<b>6BX6</b> <b>EF80</b> S (seguito) (following)			<b>Pentodo, amplificatore a RF e FI; amplificatore video.</b> <i>Pentode intended for use as RF, IF or video amplifier.</i>
<b>6BX7GT</b>  <b>Ingresso</b> <b>Outline</b> $\varnothing = 30$ h=70 <b>Accensione</b> <b>Heater supply</b> <b>6,3V — 1,5 A</b>  (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 $\Omega$ $I_k$ (picco/peak) $= 180$ mA	<b>Sezione 1 (1)</b> <i>Section No. 1 (1)</i> $C_g = 4,4$ $C_a = 1,1$ $C_{g-a} = 4,2$  <b>Sezione 2 (2)</b> <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>	<b>Amplificatore in classe A<sub>1</sub> (per sezione)</b> <i>Class A<sub>1</sub> Amplifier (Each Section)</i> $V_a = 100 \quad 250$ V $R_k = 0 \quad 390$ $\Omega$ $I_a = 80 \quad 42$ mA $S = \quad \quad 7600$ $\mu$ A/V $\mu = \quad \quad 10$ $R_i \sim \quad \quad 1,3$ k $\Omega$  <b>Amplificatore di deflessione verticale - Sez. 2</b> <i>Vertical Deflection Amplifier - Section No. 2</i> $V_a = 170$ V $R_k = 170$ $\Omega$ 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*


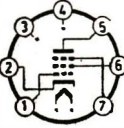
— ampiezza del guizzo positivo = 840 V  
*peak positive pulse component*

$I_k$  (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.*

<b>TIPO</b> <i>Type</i>	<b>Limiti massimi</b> <i>Maximum ratings</i>	<b>Capacità in pF</b> <i>Capacitances</i>	<b>Caratteristiche e funzionamento tipico</b> <i>Typical operation</i>
<p><b>6BY7</b> <b>EF85</b></p>  <p><b>Ingombro</b> Outline Ø=22 h=60</p> <p><b>Accensione</b> Heater supply 6,3 V — 0,3 A</p>	<p> <math>V_a = 250 \text{ V}</math>  <math>V_{g2} = 250 \text{ V}</math>  <math>W_a = 2,5 \text{ W}</math>  <math>W_{g3} = 0,65 \text{ W}</math>  <math>I_k = 15 \text{ mA}</math>  <math>R_{g1} = 3 \text{ M}\Omega</math> </p>	<p> <math>C_{g1} = 6,9</math>  <math>C_a = 3,2</math>  <math>C_{a-g1} &lt; 0,007</math> </p>	<p>Amplificatore in classe <math>A_1</math> <i>Class <math>A_1</math> Amplifier</i></p> <p> <math>V_a = 250 \text{ V}</math>  <math>V_{g3} = 0 \text{ V}</math>  <math>V_{g2} = 100 \text{ V}</math>  <math>V_{g1} = -2 \text{ V}</math>  <math>I_a = 10 \text{ mA}</math>  <math>I_{g3} = 2,5 \text{ mA}</math>  <math>S = 6000 \mu\text{A/V}</math>  <math>R_i = 0,6 \text{ M}\Omega</math>  <math>\mu_{g2-g1} = 26</math> </p> <p><b>Pentodo a pendenza variabile, amplificatore RF o FI a larga banda.</b> <i>RF pentode with variable transconductance intended for use as wide-band amplifier.</i></p>
<p><b>6BZ6</b></p>  <p>(segue) (follow)</p>	<p> <math>V_a = 330 \text{ V}</math>  <math>W_a = 2,3 \text{ W}</math>  <math>W_{g3} = 0,5 \text{ W}</math> </p>	<p> <math>C_{g1} = 7</math>  <math>C_a = 2</math>  <math>C_{g1-a} &lt; 0,025</math>          senza schermo <i>without external shield</i> </p>	<p>Amplificatore in classe <math>A_1</math> <i>Class <math>A_1</math> Amplifier</i></p> <p> <math>V_a = 125 \text{ V}</math>  <math>V_{g2} = 125 \text{ V}</math>  <math>R_k = 56 \Omega</math>  <math>R_i \sim 260 \text{ k}\Omega</math>  <math>S = 8000 \mu\text{A/V}</math> </p>

## 6BZ6

(seguito)  
(following)

**Ingombro**  
Outline  
Ø=19 h=48

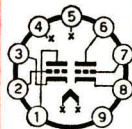
**Accensione**  
Heater supply  
6,3 V — 0,3 A

$$I_a = 14 \text{ mA}$$
$$I_{g3} = 3,6 \text{ mA}$$

**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)

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

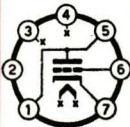
Sezione 2 (2)  
Section No. 2 (2)

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

Amplificatore in classe A<sub>1</sub> (per sezione)  
Class A<sub>1</sub> 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.**

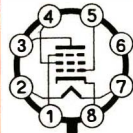
TIPO Type	Limiti massimi Maximum ratings	Capacità in pF Capacitances	Caratteristiche e funzionamento tipico Typical operation
<b>6BZ7</b>  (seguito) (following)		(1) piedini 6, 7 e 8. pins 6, 7 and 8.  (2) piedini 1, 2 e 3. pins 1, 2 and 3.	<i>Twin Triode designed for use in low noise VHF amplifier applications and particularly for cascode operation.</i>
<b>6C4</b> <b>EC90</b>    Ingombro Outline $\varnothing = 19$ h = 48  Accensione Heater supply 6,3 V — 0,15 A	Amplific. Telegraf. <i>Telegraphy Amplifier</i>  Classe A    Classe C <i>Class A    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  <i>E' elettronicamente misce le aut. sp. reg. nel della ecc 82/13 AU7</i>	$C_g = 1,8$ $C_a = 2,5$ $C_{g-a} = 1,4$  con schermo <i>with external shield</i>	Amplificatore in classe $A_1$ <i>Class <math>A_1</math> 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 $R_i \sim 6250$ 7700    - $\Omega$ $S = 3100$ 2200    - $\mu A/V$ $\mu = 19,5$ 17    - $W_i = -$ -    ~0,35 W $W_o = -$ -    ~5,5 W $f = -$ -    50 MHz  <b>Triodo, amplificatore ed oscillatore.</b> <i>Triode intended for service as an oscillator, a detector or amplifier.</i>

**6CA4****EZ81**

**Ingombro**  
Outline

∅=22 h=71

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

**6CA7****EL34**

(segue)  
(follow)

$V_a = 800 \text{ V}$   
 $V_{g2} = 500 \text{ V}$   
 $W_a = 27,5 \text{ W}$   
 $W_{g2} = 8 \text{ W}$   
 $I_k = 150 \text{ mA}$   
 $R_{g1} = 0,7 \text{ M}\Omega$

$C_{g1} = 15,2$   
 $C_a = 8,4$   
 $C_{g1-a} < 1,1$

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<sub>eff</sub>  
*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.*

Amplificatore in classe A<sub>1</sub>  
*Class A<sub>1</sub> Amplifier*

$V_a$	=	265	300	V
$V_{g2}$	=	250	300	V
$V_{g1}$	=	-13,5	—	V
$R_k$	=	—	190	Ω
$I_a$	=	100	83	mA
$I_{g2}$	=	15	13	mA
$S$	=	11000	—	μA/V



TIPO Type	Limiti massimi Maximum ratings	Capacità in pF Capacitances	Caratteristiche e funzionamento tipico Typical operation			
<b>6CA7</b>			$R_i = 15 \text{ — } k\Omega$			
<b>EL34</b>			$R_a = 2 \quad 3,5 \quad k\Omega$			
			$W_o = 11 \quad 11 \quad W$			
(seguito) (following)			$d = 10 \quad 10 \quad \%$			
<b>Ingombro</b> Outline $\varnothing=33 \text{ h}=98$			<b>Controfase in classe AB<sub>1</sub></b>			
<b>Accensione</b> Heater supply <b>6,3 V — 1,5 A</b>			<b>Class AB<sub>1</sub> Push-pull Power Amplifier</b>			
			$V_a = 375 \quad 450 \quad 400 \quad V$			
			$V_{g^2} = 375 \quad 450 \quad 400 \quad V$			
			$R_{g^2} = 470 \quad 1000 \quad 800 \quad \Omega$			
			$V_{g^1} = \text{—} \quad \text{—} \quad -36 \quad V$			
			$R_k = 130 \quad 232 \quad \text{—} \quad \Omega$			
			$I_a (1) = 150 \quad 120 \quad 60 \text{ mA}$			
			$I_a (2) = 188 \quad 143 \quad 221 \text{ mA}$			
			$I_{g^2} (1) = 25 \quad 20 \quad 9 \text{ mA}$			
			$I_{g^2} (2) = 39 \quad 44 \quad 46 \text{ mA}$			
			$R_{a1} (3) = 3,5 \quad 6,5 \quad 3,5 \quad k\Omega$			
			$W_o = 35 \quad 40 \quad 54 \quad W$			
			$d = 1,7 \quad 5,1 \quad 1,6 \quad \%$			
			<b>Controfase - Connessioni a Triodo</b>			
			<b>Push-pull Power Amplifier-Triode Operation</b>			
			$V_a = 400 \quad V$			
			$I_a (1) = 130 \text{ mA}$			
			$I_a (2) = 142 \text{ mA}$			
			$R_k = 220 \quad \Omega$			

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

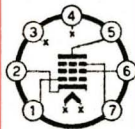
$$R_a(3) = 5 \text{ k}\Omega$$

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

$$d = 3 \%$$

- (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*

$\varnothing=19 \text{ h}=48$

**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 A<sub>1</sub>**  
*Class A<sub>1</sub> Amplifier*

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

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

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

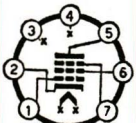
$$R_i \sim 280 \quad 600 \quad \text{k}\Omega$$

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

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

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

**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><b>6CF6</b></p>  <p>Ingombro Outline Ø=19 h=48</p> <p>Accensione Heater supply 6,3 V — 0,3 A</p>	<p><math>V_a = 330</math> V  <math>V_{g^2} = 330</math> V  <math>W_a = 2,3</math> W  <math>W_{g^2} = 0,55</math> W  <math>V_{g^1} = 0</math> V  <math>V_{f-k} = 200</math> V</p>	<p><math>C_{g^1} = 6,5</math>  <math>C_a = 2</math>  <math>C_{g^1-a} = 0,015</math></p>	<p>Amplificatore in classe <math>A_1</math>  <i>Class <math>A_1</math> Amplifier</i></p> <p><math>V_a = 125</math> V  <math>V_{g^2} = 125</math> V  <math>I_a = 12,5</math> mA  <math>I_{g^2} = 3,7</math> mA  <math>R_k = 56</math> Ω  <math>S = 7800</math> μA/V  <math>R_i = 300</math> kΩ  <math>V_{g^1} = -6</math> con <math>I_a = 20</math> μA  <math>V_{g^1} = -3</math> con <math>I_a = 2,2</math> mA senza resistenza catodica  <i>cathode resistor = 0 ohms.</i></p> <p><b>Pentodo amplificatore FI in TV.</b>  <i>Pentode intended for use in gain controlled IF amplifier or VHF tuners.</i></p>
<p><b>6CG7</b></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)*

$V_a = 250 \text{ V}$   
 $V_{g^2} = 250 \text{ V}$   
 $V_{g^1} = -40 \div 0 \text{ V}$   
 $W_a = 2 \text{ W}$

## Triodo *Triode Unit*

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

## Pentodo *Pentode Unit*

$C_{g^1} = 4,8$   
 $C_a = 0,9$   
 $C_{g^1-a} < 0,03$   
senza schermo  
*without external shield*

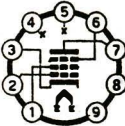
## Convertitore *Converter*

Triodo oscillatore <i>Triode Unit Oscillat.</i>	Pentodo mescolatore <i>Pentode Unit Mixer</i>
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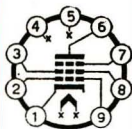
$V_a = 150$	150 V
$V_{g^2} = -$	150 V
$V_{g^1} = -$	-3,5 V
$V_{g^1} = -$	2,6 $V_{eff}$
$R_g = 2700$	— $\Omega$
$S_c = -$	2100 $\mu A/V$
$I_a = 13$	6,2 mA
$I_{g^2} = -$	1,8 mA
$I_g = 3,6$	— mA
$I_{g^1} = -$	2 $\mu A$
$W_o \sim 0,5$	— W

**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
<b>6CK5</b> <b>EL41</b> Accensione Heater supply <b>6,3 V — 0,71 A</b>			(Vedi dati condensati). (See condensed data section)
<b>6CK6</b> <b>EL83</b>  Ingombro Outline $\varnothing=22$ h=71 Accensione Heater supply <b>6,3 V — 0,71 A</b>	$V_{a1} = 300$ V $V_{g2} = 300$ V $W_a = 9$ W ~ $W_{g2} = 2$ W $I_k = 70$ mA $R_{g1} = 1$ M $\Omega$ (1) $R_{g1} = 0,5$ M $\Omega$ (2) (1) Polarizzazione automatica. <i>Automatic bias.</i> (2) Polarizzazione fissa. <i>Fixed bias.</i>	$C_{g1} = 10,8$ $C_a = 6,6$ $C_{g1-a} = 0,1$ senza schermo <i>without external shield</i>	Amplificatore in classe $A_1$ <i>Class <math>A_1</math> Amplifier</i> $V_a = 250$ V $V_{g3} = 0$ V $V_{g2} = 250$ V $V_{g1} = -5,5$ V $I_a = 36$ mA $I_{g2} = 5$ mA $S = 10000$ $\mu$ A/V $\mu_{g1-g2} = 24$ $R_i = 0,13$ M $\Omega$ <b>Pentodo, finale video.</b> <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 A<sub>1</sub>**  
*Class A<sub>1</sub> Amplifier*

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

**Pentodo di potenza per BF ed amplificatore finale video.**

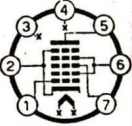
*Pentode Power Amplifier designed primarily for use as video output amplifier in television receivers.*

## 6CM4

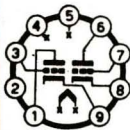
## EC86

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

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

TIPO Type	Limiti massimi Maximum ratings	Capacità in pF Capacitances	Caratteristiche e funzionamento tipico Typical operation																																													
<b>6CM5</b> <b>EL36</b>  Accensione Heater supply <b>6,3 V — 1,25 A</b>			Riferirsi al tipo: $\frac{25E5}{PL36}$ S See Type																																													
<b>6CS6</b> S <b>EH90</b>  Ingombro Outline $\varnothing=19$ h=48 Accensione Heater supply <b>6,3 V — 0,3 A</b> 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><math>V_a</math></td> <td>= 10</td> <td>100</td> <td>100</td> <td>V</td> </tr> <tr> <td><math>V_{g^{2-4}}</math></td> <td>= 30</td> <td>30</td> <td>30</td> <td>V</td> </tr> <tr> <td><math>V_{g^3}</math></td> <td>= 0</td> <td>-1</td> <td>0</td> <td>V</td> </tr> <tr> <td><math>V_{g^1}</math></td> <td>= 0</td> <td>0</td> <td>-1</td> <td>V</td> </tr> <tr> <td><math>R_i</math></td> <td>~</td> <td>—</td> <td>0,7</td> <td>1 M<math>\Omega</math></td> </tr> <tr> <td><math>S_{g^3}</math></td> <td>= —</td> <td>1500</td> <td>—</td> <td><math>\mu</math>A/V</td> </tr> <tr> <td><math>S_{g^1}</math></td> <td>= —</td> <td>—</td> <td>1100</td> <td><math>\mu</math>A/V</td> </tr> <tr> <td><math>I_a</math></td> <td>= 2</td> <td>0,8</td> <td>1</td> <td>mA</td> </tr> <tr> <td><math>I_{g^{2-4}}</math></td> <td>= 4,5</td> <td>5,5</td> <td>1,3</td> <td>mA</td> </tr> </table> <b>Eptodo, separatore sincronismi antidisturbo in TV.</b> <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 M $\Omega$	$S_{g^3}$	= —	1500	—	$\mu$ A/V	$S_{g^1}$	= —	—	1100	$\mu$ A/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 M $\Omega$																																												
$S_{g^3}$	= —	1500	—	$\mu$ A/V																																												
$S_{g^1}$	= —	—	1100	$\mu$ A/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

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

## Sezione 2 Section No. 2

$V_a = 500$  V  
 $V_a$  (picco/peak) = 2200 V  
 $V_{g2}$  (picco/peak) = -250 V  
 $W_a = 6,5$  W  
 $I_k = 30$  mA  
 $I_k$  (picco/peak) = 105 mA  
 $R_g = 2,2$  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 A<sub>1</sub> Class A<sub>1</sub> Amplifier

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

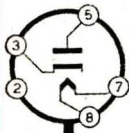
**Doppio triodo, sezione 1 (connessione 6-7-8), oscillatore di deflessione verticale; sezione 2 (connessioni 1-3-9), amplificatore di deflessione verticale.**

*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.*



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

## 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*


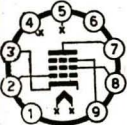
Massima ampiezza della tensione in-  
versa anodica = 4400 V  
*Maximum Peak Inverse Plate Voltage*

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.*

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

$$C_{D_1} = 2,5$$

$$C_{D_2} = 2,5$$

$$C_{D_1-D_2} < 0,25$$

**Amplificatore in classe A<sub>1</sub>**  
*Class A<sub>1</sub> Amplifier*

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

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

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

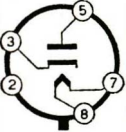
$$V_{g^2} = 0 \quad 0 \quad \text{V}$$

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

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

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

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

TIPO Type	Limiti massimi Maximum ratings	Capacità in pF Capacitances	Caratteristiche e funzionamento tipico Typical operation
<p><b>6DC8</b></p> <hr/> <p><b>EBF89</b> (seguito) (following)</p> <p><b>Accensione</b> Heater supply <b>6,3 V — 0,3 A</b></p> <p><b>Connessioni</b> Connections</p> <p><b>Piedino</b> Pin <b>7=D<sub>1</sub></b></p> <p><b>Piedino</b> Pin <b>8=D<sub>2</sub></b></p>	<p>Diodi (ogni unità) Diodes (each unit)</p> <p><math>I_D = 0,8 \text{ mA}</math></p> <p>I picco (peak) = 5 mA</p>		<p><b>Amplificatore RF e FI a pendenza variabile, doppio diodo rivelatore.</b> <i>Twin diode-pentode. Pentode intended for use as RF or IF amplifier. Diodes for detector.</i></p>
<p><b>6DE4</b></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

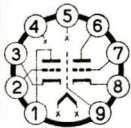
**Accensione**  
Heater supply  
6,3 V — 1,6 A

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

Massima tensione continua tra filamento e catodo = 90 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 $\Omega$


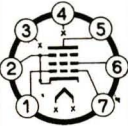
Per sezione  
*Each Unit*

$C_g = 3,3$   
 $C_a = 2,5$   
 $C_{g-a} = 1,4$   
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  
 $\mu = 33$   
 $R_{eq} = 300$   $\Omega$

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

TIPO Type	Limiti massimi Maximum ratings	Capacità in pF Capacitances	Caratteristiche e funzionamento tipico Typical operation
<p><b>6DL4</b> <b>EC88</b></p>  <p>Ingombro Outline Ø=22 h=44</p> <p>Accensione Heater supply 6,3 V — 1,165 A</p>	$V_a = 175 \text{ V}$ $V_{g_1} = -50 \text{ V}$ $W_a = 2 \text{ W}$ $I_{k_1} = 13 \text{ mA}$ $R_{g_1} = 1 \text{ M}\Omega$	$C_{g-a} = 1,2$ senza schermo <i>without external shield</i>	<p>Amplificatore in classe <math>A_1</math>  <i>Class <math>A_1</math> 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><b>Triodo amplificatore UHF con griglia a massa per le bande IV e V.</b>  <i>Triode intended for use as grounded grid UHF amplifier for bands IV and V.</i></p>
<p><b>6DL5</b> <b>EL95</b></p>  <p>(segue) (follow)</p>	$V_a = 300 \text{ V}$ $V_{g_2} = 300 \text{ V}$ $W_a = 6 \text{ W}$ $W_{g_2} = 1,25 \text{ W}$ $I_{k_1} = 35 \text{ mA}$ $R_{g_1} = 2 \text{ M}\Omega$ (1) (1) Polarizzazione automatica. <i>Automatic bias.</i>	$C_{g_1} = 5,3$ $C_a = 3,5$ $C_{g_1-a} < 0,4$	<p>Amplificatore in classe <math>A_1</math>  <i>Class <math>A_1</math> Amplifier</i></p> $V_a = 200 \quad 250 \text{ V}$ $V_{g_2} = 200 \quad 250 \text{ V}$ $I_a = 23 \quad 24 \text{ mA}$ $I_{g_2} = 4,2 \quad 4,5 \text{ mA}$ $R_k = 230 \quad 320 \Omega$ $R_a = 8 \quad 10 \text{ k}\Omega$ $W_o = 2,3 \quad 3 \text{ W}$

**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*

$V_a = 700 \text{ V}$

$C_{g^1} = 15$

$C_a = 7$

$C_{g^1-a} = 0,55$

senza schermo  
*without external*  
*shield***Amplificatore in classe A<sub>1</sub>**  
*Class A<sub>1</sub> Amplifier*

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

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

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

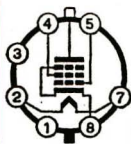
$$R_i \sim \quad \quad 20 \quad \text{k}\Omega$$

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



TIPO <i>Type</i>	Limiti massimi <i>Maximum ratings</i>	Capacità in pF <i>Capacitances</i>	Caratteristiche e funzionamento tipico <i>Typical operation</i>
<p><b>6DQ6A</b></p> <p><i>(seguito)</i> <i>(following)</i></p> <p><b>Ingombro</b> Outline Ø=40 h=90</p> <p><b>Accensione</b> Heater supply 6,3 V — 1,2 A</p>	<p><math>V_a</math> (picco positivo-impulsivo) <i>(peak positive-pulse)</i> = 6000 V</p> <p><math>V_a</math> (picco negativo impulsivo) <i>(peak negative-pulse)</i> = 1375 V</p> <p><math>V_{g2}</math> = 200 V</p> <p><math>V_{g1}</math> = -50 V</p> <p><math>V_{g1}</math> (picco negativo) <i>(peak negative)</i> = 300 V</p> <p><math>I_k</math> = 140 mA</p> <p><math>I_k</math> (picco/peak) = 440 mA</p> <p><math>W_a</math> = 15 W</p> <p><math>W_{g2}</math> = 3 W</p>		<p><math>I_a</math> = 300 75 mA</p> <p><math>I_{g2}</math> = 27 2,4 mA</p> <p><math>\mu_{g2-g1}</math> = — 4,1</p> <p><b>Pentodo di potenza, amplificatore di deflessione orizzontale in TV.</b> <i>Beam Power Tube designed for service as horizontal deflection amplifier.</i></p>

## 6DQ6B



**Ingombro**  
Outline

$\varnothing=40$  h=94

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

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

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

$V_a$  (picco negativo  
impulsivo)  
(*peak negative-*  
*pulse*)  
= 1350 V

$V_{G2} = 200$  V

$V_{G1} = -50$  V

$V_{G1}$  (picco negativo)  
(*peak negative*)

= 300 V

$I_k = 160$  mA

$I_k$  (picco/peak)  
= 500 mA

$C_{G1} = 15$   
 $C_a = 7,0$   
 $C_{G1-a} = 0,5$   
senza schermo  
*without external*  
*shield*

Amplificatore in classe  $A_1$   
*Class  $A_1$  Amplifier*

$V_a = 60$  250 V

$V_{G2} = 150$  150 V

$V_{G1} = 0$  -22,5 V

$R_i = -$  20 k $\Omega$

$S = -$  6600  $\mu$ A/V

$I_a = 345$  75 mA

$I_{G3} = 33$  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*
**6DR7**


**Ingombro**  
 Outline  
 $\varnothing=22$  h=60

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

**Sezione 1**  
*Section No. 1*
**Oscillat./Oscillator**
 $V_a = 300$  V

 $V_{g1}$  (picco negativo)  
 (peak negative)

 $= 360$  V

 $W_a = 0,9$  W

 $I_k = 18$  mA

**Sezione 2**  
*Section No. 2*
**Amplif./Amplifier**
 $V_a = 250$  V

 $V_a$  (picco/peak)  
 $= 1500$ 
 $V_{g1}$  (picco negativo)  
 (peak negative)

 $= 225$  V

 $W_a = 6,3$  W

 $I_k = 45$  mA

**Sezione 1**  
*Section No. 1*
 $C_g = 2,2$ 
 $C_a = 0,34$ 
 $C_{g-a} = 4,5$ 
**Sezione 2**  
*Section No. 2*
 $C_g = 5,5$ 
 $C_a = 1,0$ 
 $C_{g-a} = 8,5$ 
**Amplificatore in classe A<sub>1</sub>**  
*Class A<sub>1</sub> Amplifier*
**Sezione 1**  
*Section No. 1*
 $V_a = 250$ 
 $V_g = -3$ 
 $I_a = 1,4$ 
 $S = 1600$ 
 $\mu = 68$ 
 $R_i \sim 40000$ 
**Sezione 2**  
*Section No. 2*
 $150$  V

 $-17,5$  V

 $35$  mA

 $6500$   $\mu$ A/V

 $6$ 
 $925$   $\Omega$ 

**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.**

*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.*

## 6DT6S



### Ingombro

Outline

$$\varnothing = 19 \text{ h} = 48$$

### 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

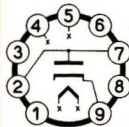
Amplificatore in classe A<sub>1</sub>  
*Class A<sub>1</sub> Amplifier*

$V_a$	=	150	V
$V_{g^2}$	=	100	V
$V_{g^3}$	=	0	V
$R_k$	=	560	$\Omega$
$I_a$	=	1,1	mA
$I_{g^3}$	=	2,1	mA
$S_{g^1-a}$	=	800	$\mu\text{A/V}$
$S_{g^3-a}$	=	515	$\mu\text{A/V}$
$R_i$	~	0,15	M $\Omega$

**Pentodo, progettato per l'uso come rivelatore MF.**

*Pentode designed for FM detector service.*

## 6DW4B



(segue)  
(follow)

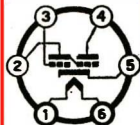
Massima corrente continua di uscita = 250 mA  
*Maximum DC Output Current*

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

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

<b>TIPO</b> <i>Type</i>	<b>Limiti massimi</b> <i>Maximum ratings</i>	<b>Capacità in pF</b> <i>Capacitances</i>	<b>Caratteristiche e funzionamento tipico</b> <i>Typical operation</i>
<p><b>6DW4B</b></p> <p><i>(seguito)</i> <i>(following)</i></p> <p><b>Ingombro</b> Outline Ø=30 h=60</p> <p><b>Accensione</b> Heater supply 6,3 V — 1,2 A</p> <p><b>Base: Novar</b></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><b>Diodo smorzatore per circuito di defles- sione orizzontale in TV colore.</b> <i>Half-Wave Rectifier for color television damper service.</i></p>
<p><b>6DX8</b></p> <hr/> <p><b>ECL84</b></p> <p><b>Accensione</b> Heater supply 6,3 V — 0,72 A</p>			<p>Riferirsi al tipo: <math>\frac{15DQ8}{PCL84} S</math> <i>See Type</i></p>

## 6E5



**Ingombro**

**Outline**

$\varnothing=30$  h=94

**Accensione**

**Heater supply**

6,3 V — 0,3 A

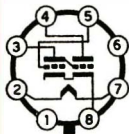
**Nota:** Lo schermo fluorescente è connesso al piedino n. 4.

*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 $\Omega$

$I_a = 0,19$  0,24 mA

$I_l = 3$  4 mA

$V_g$  per  $\alpha$  ombra = 0° = -6,5 -8 V

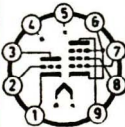
*for shadow sector of = 0°*

$V_g$  per  $\alpha$  ombra = 90° = 0 0 V

*for Shadow sector of = 90°*

**Indicatore di sintonia a raggi catodici.**

*Tuning indicator with triode unit.*

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

**6EB8***(seguito)  
(following)***Accensione**  
Heater supply  
6,3 V — 0,75 A

$$W_a = 0,9 \text{ W}$$

 $C_{a-g} = 4,4$   
senza schermo  
*without external  
shield*

$$\mu = \text{—} \quad 100$$
$$R_i \sim 75 \quad 37 \text{ k}\Omega$$

**Triodo-pentodo. Triodo, amplificatore di tensione o separatore di sincronismo; pentodo amplificatore video.***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.***6EH7**  
**EF183****S****Ingombro**  
Outline  
 $\varnothing=22 \text{ h}=55$ **Accensione**  
Heater supply  
6,3 V — 0,3 A**TR=14,5 sec.**

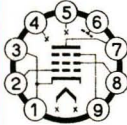

$$V_a = 250 \text{ V}$$
$$V_{g^2} = 250 \text{ V}$$
$$W_a = 2,5 \text{ W}$$
$$W_{g^2} = 0,65 \text{ W}$$
$$I_k = 20 \text{ mA}$$

 $C_{g^1} = 9,5$   
 $C_a = 3$   
 $C_{g-a} < 0,0055$   
senza schermo  
*without external  
shield***Amplificatore in classe A<sub>1</sub>**  
*Class A<sub>1</sub> Amplifier*

$$V_a = 200 \text{ V}$$
$$V_{g^3} = 0 \text{ V}$$
$$V_{g^2} = 90 \text{ V}$$
$$V_{g^1} = -2 \text{ V}$$
$$I_a = 12 \text{ mA}$$
$$I_{g^2} = 4,5 \text{ mA}$$
$$S = 12500 \mu\text{A/V}$$
$$R_i = 500 \text{ k}\Omega$$

**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><b>6EJ7</b></p> <p><b>EF184</b></p>  <p><b>Ingombro</b> Outline Ø=22 h=55</p> <p><b>Accensione</b> Heater supply 6,3 V — 0,3 A TR=14,5 sec.</p>	<p><math>V_a = 250</math> V  <math>V_{g^2} = 250</math> V  <math>W_a = 2,5</math> W  <math>W_{g^2} = 0,9</math> W  <math>I_k = 25</math> mA</p>	<p><math>C_{g^1} = 10</math>  <math>C_a = 3</math>  <math>C_{a-g^1} &lt; 0,0055</math>          senza schermo  <i>without external shield</i></p>	<p>Amplificatore in classe <math>A_1</math>  <i>Class <math>A_1</math> Amplifier</i></p> <p><math>V_a = 200</math> V  <math>V_{g^3} = 0</math> V  <math>V_{g^2} = 200</math> V  <math>V_{g^1} = -2,5</math> V  <math>I_a = 10</math> mA  <math>I_{g^2} = 4,1</math> mA  <math>S = 15</math> mA/V  <math>R_i = 280</math> kΩ  <math>\mu_{g^2-g^1} = 60</math></p> <p><b>Pentodo, amplificatore a FI per TV.</b>  <i>Pentode intended for use as IF amplifier in television receivers.</i></p>
<p><b>6EM5</b></p>  <p>(segue) (follow)</p>	<p>Amplificatore di deflessione vertic.  <i>Vertical-Deflection Amplifier</i></p> <p><math>V_a = 315</math> V</p>	<p><math>C_{g^1} = 10</math>  <math>C_a = 5,1</math>  <math>C_{g^1-a} &lt; 0,7</math></p>	<p>Amplificatore in classe <math>A_1</math>  <i>Class <math>A_1</math> Amplifier</i></p> <p><math>V_a = 60 \quad 250</math> V  <math>V_{g^2} = 60 \quad 250</math> V  <math>V_{g^1} = 0 \quad -18</math> V  <math>\mu = \quad \quad 8,7</math>  <math>S = \quad \quad 5100</math> 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)

$$= 2200 \text{ V}$$

$V_{g2}$

$$= 285 \text{ V}$$

$V_{g1}$  (picco negativo)

(peak negative)

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

$I_k$

$$= 60 \text{ mA}$$

$I_k$  (picco/peak)

$$= 210 \text{ mA}$$

$W_a$

$$= 10 \text{ W}$$

$W_{g2}$

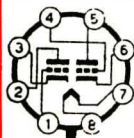
$$= 1,5 \text{ W}$$

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

$$I_{g2} = 30 \quad 3 \text{ mA}$$

**Pentodo, amplificatore di deflessione verticale.**

*Beam Power Tube designed for service as vertical 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

$V_a$

$$= 250$$

$V_g$

$$= -3$$

$I_a$

$$= 1,4$$

$S$

$$= 1600$$

$\mu$

$$= 68$$

$R_i$

$$= 40000$$

Sezione 2

Section No. 2

$V_a$

$$= 150 \text{ V}$$

$V_g$

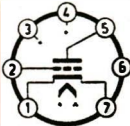
$$= -20 \text{ V}$$

$I_a$

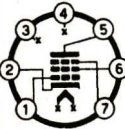
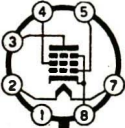
$$= 50 \text{ mA}$$

$$= 7200 \text{ }\mu\text{A/V}$$

$$= 5,4 \text{ }\Omega$$

TIPO Type	Limiti massimi Maximum ratings	Capacità in pF Capacitances	Caratteristiche e funzionamento tipico Typical operation
<p><b>6EM7</b></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><math>V_a = 330 \text{ V}</math> <math>W_a = 10 \text{ W}</math> <math>V_a</math> (picco positivo) (peak positive) <math>= 1500 \text{ V}</math> <math>V_g</math> (picco negativo) (peak negative) <math>= 250 \text{ V}</math> <math>I_k = 50 \text{ mA}</math> <math>I_k</math> (picco/peak) <math>= 175 \text{ mA}</math> <math>R_g = 2,2 \text{ M}\Omega</math></p>		<p><b>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.</b></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><b>6ER5</b> <b>EC95</b></p>  <p>(segue) (follow)</p>	<p><math>V_a = 250 \text{ V}</math> <math>W_a = 2,2 \text{ W}</math> <math>I_k = 20 \text{ mA}</math> <math>V_g = -50 \text{ V}</math> <math>R_g = 1 \text{ M}\Omega</math></p>	<p><math>C_g = 4,4</math> <math>C_a = 3,0</math> <math>C_{a-g} = 0,38</math> senza schermo Without external shield</p> <p><math>C_g = 4,4</math> <math>C_a = 4,0</math></p>	<p>Amplificatore in classe A<sub>1</sub> Class A<sub>1</sub> Amplifier</p> <p><math>V_a = 200 \text{ V}</math> <math>V_g = -1,2 \text{ V}</math> <math>I_a = 10 \text{ mA}</math> <math>S = 10500 \mu\text{A/V}</math> <math>\mu = 80</math> <math>R_i = 8 \text{ k}\Omega</math></p>

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

TIPO Type	Limiti massimi Maximum ratings	Capacità in pF Capacitances	Caratteristiche e funzionamento tipico Typical operation
<p><b>6EW6</b></p>  <p>Ingombro Outline Ø=30 h=48</p> <p>Accensione Heater supply 6,3 V — 0,4 A</p>	<p><math>V_a = 330</math> V  <math>V_{g1} = 0</math> V  <math>W_a = 3,1</math> W  <math>W_{g2} = 0,65</math> W</p>	<p><math>C_{g1} = 10</math>  <math>C_a = 3,4</math>  <math>C_{g1-a} = 0,03</math>          con schermo  <i>with external shield</i></p> <p><math>C_{g1} = 10</math>  <math>C_a = 2,4</math>  <math>C_{g1-a} = 0,04</math>          senza schermo  <i>without external shield</i></p>	<p>Amplificatore in classe <math>A_1</math>  <i>Class <math>A_1</math> Amplifier</i></p> <p><math>V_a = 125</math> V  <math>V_{g2} = 125</math> V  <math>R_k = 56</math> Ω  <math>R_i \sim 200</math> kΩ  <math>S = 14</math> μA/V  <math>I_a = 11</math> mA  <math>I_{g2} = 3,2</math> mA</p> <p><b>Pentodo, amplificatore a FI per TV.</b>  <i>Pentode intended for use as IF amplifier in television receivers.</i></p>
<p><b>6F6GT</b></p>  <p>(segue) (follow)</p>	<p><math>V_a = 375</math> V  <math>V_{g2} = 285</math> V  <math>W_a = 11</math> W  <math>W_{g2} = 3,75</math> W</p>	<p><math>C_{g1} = 8,0</math>  <math>C_a = 6,5</math>  <math>C_{g1-a} = 0,5</math>          con schermo          connesso          all'anodo  <i>with external shield connected to the plate</i></p>	<p>Amplificatore in classe <math>A_1</math>  <i>Class <math>A_1</math> Amplifier</i></p> <p><math>V_a = 250</math> 285 V  <math>V_{g2} = 250</math> 285 V  <math>V_{g1} = -16,5</math> -20 V  <math>I_a = 34</math> 38 mA  <math>I_{g2} = 6,5</math> 7 mA  <math>R_i \sim 80</math> 78 kΩ  <math>S = 2500</math> 2550 μA/V  <math>R_a = 7</math> 7 kΩ</p>

## 6F6GT

(seguito)  
(following)

### Ingombro

Outline  
 $\varnothing=30$  h=78

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

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

Amplificatore controfase classe  $A_1$   
(Valori per due valvole)

*Push-Pull - Class  $A_1$*   
(Values are for 2 tubes)

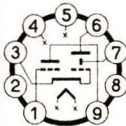
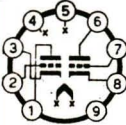
$V_a = 315$       V  
 $V_{g2} = 285$       V  
 $V_{g1} = -24$       V  
 $I_a = 62$       mA  
 $I_{g2} = 12$       mA  
 $R_{a-a} = 10$       k $\Omega$   
 $W_o = 11$       W  
d = 4              %

**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><b>6FG6</b> <b>EM84</b></p>  <p><b>Ingombro</b> Outline Ø=22 h=66</p> <p><b>Accensione</b> Heater supply 6,3 V — 0,21 A</p>	<p><math>V_a = 300 \text{ V}</math>  <math>V_{\text{defl}} = 300 \text{ V}</math>  <math>V_{\text{al}} = 300 \text{ V}</math>  <math>V_{\text{al}} = 170 \text{ V min.}</math>  <math>W_a = 0,5 \text{ W}</math>  <math>I_k = 3 \text{ mA}</math>  <math>R_g = 3 \text{ M}\Omega</math></p>		<p>(piedini 7 e 9 collegati esternamente) (Pins 7 and 9 external together connected)</p> <p><math>V_b = 250 \text{ V}</math>  <math>V_{\text{al}} = 250 \text{ V}</math>  <math>R_{\text{a+defl}} = 470 \text{ k}\Omega</math>  <math>R_g = 3 \text{ M}\Omega</math>  <math>V_g = 0 -22 \text{ mA}</math>  <math>I_a = 0,45 \text{ mA}</math>  <math>I_{\text{al}} = 1,8 \text{ mA}</math>  <math>L = \sim 21 \text{ mm}</math></p> <p><b>Indicatore di sintonia.</b> Tuning indicator with triode unit.</p>
<p><b>6FQ7</b></p>  <p>(segue) (follow)</p>		<p>Sezione 1 (1) Section No. 1</p> <p><math>C_g = 2,4</math>  <math>C_a = 0,34</math>  <math>C_{g-a} = 3,6</math></p> <p>Sezione 2 (2) Section No. 2</p> <p><math>C_g = 2,4</math></p>	<p>Riferirsi al tipo: 12CG7 See Type</p>

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



TIPO Type	Limiti massimi Maximum ratings	Capacità in pF Capacitances	Caratteristiche e funzionamento tipico Typical operation												
<p><b>6GF7A</b></p>  <p><b>Ingombro</b> Outline Ø=30 h=50</p> <p><b>Accensione</b> Heater supply 6,3 V — 0,98 A</p> <p><b>Base: Novar</b></p>	<p>Triodo 1 (1) <i>Triode No. 1</i></p> <p><math>V_a = 330 \text{ V}</math> <math>W_a = 1,5 \text{ W}</math> <math>I_a = 22 \text{ mA}</math> <math>I_a</math> (picco/peak) = 77 mA <math>R_g = 2,2 \text{ M}\Omega</math></p> <p>Triodo 2 (2) <i>Triode No. 2</i></p> <p><math>V_a = 330 \text{ V}</math> <math>W_a = 11 \text{ W}</math> <math>I_a = 50 \text{ mA}</math> <math>I_a</math> (picco/peak) = 175 mA <math>R_g = 2,2 \text{ M}\Omega</math></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><math>C_g = 2,4</math> <math>C_a = 0,26</math> <math>C_{ag} = 4,6</math></p> <p>Triodo 2 (2) <i>Triode No. 2</i></p> <p><math>C_g = 6,5</math> <math>C_a = 1,4</math> <math>C_{g-a} = 9</math></p>	<p><b>Amplificatore in classe A<sub>1</sub></b> <i>Class A<sub>1</sub> Amplifier</i></p> <table border="0"> <tr> <td>Triodo 1 (1) <i>Triode No. 1</i></td> <td>Triodo 2 (2) <i>Triode No. 2</i></td> </tr> <tr> <td><math>V_a = 250</math></td> <td>60 150 250 V</td> </tr> <tr> <td><math>V_g = -3</math></td> <td>0 -20 -28 V</td> </tr> <tr> <td><math>I_a = 1,4</math></td> <td>95 50 10 mA</td> </tr> <tr> <td><math>\mu = 64</math></td> <td>— 5,4 —</td> </tr> <tr> <td><math>R_i = 4000\Omega</math></td> <td>— 750 — <math>\Omega</math></td> </tr> </table> <p><b>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.</b> <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>	Triodo 1 (1) <i>Triode No. 1</i>	Triodo 2 (2) <i>Triode No. 2</i>	$V_a = 250$	60 150 250 V	$V_g = -3$	0 -20 -28 V	$I_a = 1,4$	95 50 10 mA	$\mu = 64$	— 5,4 —	$R_i = 4000\Omega$	— 750 — $\Omega$
Triodo 1 (1) <i>Triode No. 1</i>	Triodo 2 (2) <i>Triode No. 2</i>														
$V_a = 250$	60 150 250 V														
$V_g = -3$	0 -20 -28 V														
$I_a = 1,4$	95 50 10 mA														
$\mu = 64$	— 5,4 —														
$R_i = 4000\Omega$	— 750 — $\Omega$														

# 6GH8A



**Ingombro**  
Outline  
Ø=22 h=49

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

## Pentodo *Pentode Unit*

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

## Triodo *Triode Unit*

$V_a = 33 \text{ V}$   
 $W_a = 2,5 \text{ W}$   
 $R_g = 2,2 \text{ M}\Omega \text{ (1)}$

(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 $A_1$ *Class $A_1$ Amplifier*

### Pentodo *Pentode Unit*

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

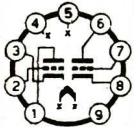
(2) per  $I_a$  10  $\mu\text{A}$ .

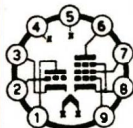
### Triodo *Triode Unit*


125 V  
 $-$  V  
 $-1$  V  
13,5 mA  
 $-$  mA  
8500  $\mu\text{A/V}$   
5,4  $\text{k}\Omega$   
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
<b>6GJ7</b> <b>ECF801</b> Accensione Heater supply <b>6,3 V — 0,41 A</b>			Riferirsi al tipo: $\frac{8GJ7}{PCF801} S$ See Type
<b>6GU7</b>  Ingombro Outline $\varnothing=22$ h=60 Accensione Heater supply <b>6,3 V — 0,6 A</b> (segue) (follow)	Per ciasc. sezione Each Section $V_a = 300$ V $V_g = 0$ V $W_a = 3$ W $R_g = 1$ M $\Omega$	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 <sub>1</sub> (per ciascuna sezione) Class A <sub>1</sub> 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 $S = 3100$ $\mu A/V$ $R_i = 5500$ $\Omega$ $\mu = 17$

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

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

## 6GX6

(seguito)  
(following)

**Ingombro**  
Outline  
Ø=19 h=48

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

$$W_a = 1,5 \text{ W}$$
$$W_{g^3} = 0,1 \text{ W}$$

$$S_{g^3} = 0,75 \text{ mA/V}$$
$$R_i \sim 140 \text{ k}\Omega$$

**Pentodo, rivelatore MF e preamplificatore BF audio.**

*Pentode for FM Sound-Detector service and AF pre-amplifier.*

## 6HA5

## EC900



**Ingombro**  
Outline  
Ø=19 h=35

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

$$V_a = 200 \text{ V}$$
$$W_a = 2,2 \text{ W}$$
$$I_a = 20 \text{ mA}$$
$$V_g = -50 \text{ V}$$

$$C_g = 4,3$$
$$C_a = 2,9$$
$$C_{g-a} = 0,36$$

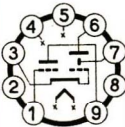
con schermo  
*With external shield*

**Amplificatore in classe A<sub>1</sub>**  
*Class A<sub>1</sub> Amplifier*

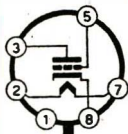
$$V_a = 135 \text{ V}$$
$$V_g = -1 \text{ V}$$
$$I_a = 11,5 \text{ mA}$$
$$S = 14,5 \text{ mA/V}$$
$$\mu = 72$$

**Triodo, amplificatore a RF per sintonizzatori TV-VHF.**

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

<b>TIPO</b> <i>Type</i>	<b>Limiti massimi</b> <i>Maximum ratings</i>	<b>Capacità in pF</b> <i>Capacitances</i>	<b>Caratteristiche e funzionamento tipico</b> <i>Typical operation</i>
<p><b>6HU6</b></p> <hr/> <p><b>EM87</b></p>  <p><b>Ingombro</b>  <i>Outline</i>  <math>\varnothing = 22</math> h = 66</p> <p><b>Accensione</b>  <i>Heater supply</i>  <b>6,3 V — 0,3 A</b></p>	<p> <math>V_a = 300</math> V  <math>V_{defl} = 300</math> V  <math>V_{al} = 300</math> V  <math>V_{al} = 170</math> min.  <math>W_a = 0,6</math> W  <math>I_k = 5</math> mA  <math>R_g = 3</math> M<math>\Omega</math> </p>		<p>(piedini 7 e 9 collegati esternamente)  <i>(Pins 7 and 9 external together connected)</i></p> <p> <math>V_b = 250</math> V  <math>V_{al} = 250</math> V  <math>R_{a+Defl} = 100</math> k<math>\Omega</math>  <math>R_g = 3</math> M<math>\Omega</math>  <math>V_g = 0 \quad -10 \quad -15</math> V  <math>I_{a+Defl} = 2 \quad 0,5 \quad 0,2</math> mA  <math>I_{al} = 1 \quad 1,8 \quad 2</math> mA  <math>L = 21 \quad 0 \quad -1,5</math> 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><b>Indicatore di sintonia.</b>  <i>Tuning indicator with triode unit.</i></p>

## 6J5GT



**Ingombro**

Outline

Ø=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 MΩ

$C_g$	=	4,2
$C_{a1}$	=	5
$C_{g-a}$	=	3,8

**Amplificatore in classe  $A_1$**

*Class  $A_1$  Amplifier*

$V_a$	=	90	250	V
$V_g$	=	0	-8	V
$I_a$	=	10	9	mA
$R_i$	~	6,7	7,7	kΩ
$S$	~	3000	2600	μA/V
$\mu$	=	20	20	

**Triodo, amplificatore a BF rivelatore ed oscillatore.**

*Triode intended for use as a detector or audio amplifier.*

## 6J6

## ECC91

**Accensione**

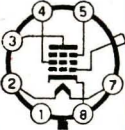
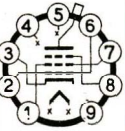
Heater supply

6,3 V — 0,45 A

(Vedi dati condensati)

(See condensed data section)



TIPO Type	Limiti massimi Maximum ratings	Capacità in pF Capacitances	Caratteristiche e funzionamento tipico Typical operation					
<p><b>6J7GT</b></p>  <p><b>Ingombro</b> Outline Ø=30 h=68</p> <p><b>Accensione</b> Heater supply 6,3 V — 0,3 A</p>	<p> <math>V_a = 300 \text{ V}</math>  <math>V_{g^2} = 125 \text{ V}</math>  <math>V_{g^1} = 0 \text{ V}</math>  <math>W_a = 0,75 \text{ W}</math>  <math>W_{g^2} = 0,10 \text{ W}</math> </p> <p>Collegato a Triodo <i>Triode operation</i></p> <p> <math>V_a = 250 \text{ V}</math>  <math>W_a = 1,75 \text{ W}</math> </p>	<p> <math>C_{g^1} = 4,6</math>  <math>C_a = 12</math>  <math>C_{g^1-a} = 0,005</math> </p> <p>con schermo <i>with external shield</i></p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Amplificatore in classe A<sub>1</sub> <i>Class A<sub>1</sub> Amplifier</i></p> <table border="0" style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%; vertical-align: top;"> <p>Collegato a Pentodo <i>Pentode operation</i></p> <p> <math>V_a = 100</math>  <math>V_{g^2} = 100</math>  <math>V_{g^1} = -3</math>  <math>I_a = 2</math>  <math>I_{g^2} = 0,5</math>  <math>R_i \sim 1000</math>  <math>S = 1185</math>  <math>\mu = -</math> </p> </td> <td style="width: 50%; vertical-align: top;"> <p>Collegato a Triodo <i>Triode operation</i></p> <p> <math>250</math>  <math>100</math>  <math>-3</math>  <math>2</math>  <math>0,5</math>  <math>1000</math>  <math>1225</math>  <math>-</math> </p> <p> <math>250 \text{ V}</math>  <math>\text{V}</math>  <math>\text{V}</math>  <math>6,5 \text{ mA}</math>  <math>\text{mA}</math>  <math>10,5 \text{ k}\Omega</math>  <math>1900 \text{ }\mu\text{A/V}</math>  <math>20</math> </p> </td> </tr> </table> <p><b>Pentodo, amplificatore a BF.</b> <i>Pentode intended for use as audio amplifier.</i></p>				<p>Collegato a Pentodo <i>Pentode operation</i></p> <p> <math>V_a = 100</math>  <math>V_{g^2} = 100</math>  <math>V_{g^1} = -3</math>  <math>I_a = 2</math>  <math>I_{g^2} = 0,5</math>  <math>R_i \sim 1000</math>  <math>S = 1185</math>  <math>\mu = -</math> </p>	<p>Collegato a Triodo <i>Triode operation</i></p> <p> <math>250</math>  <math>100</math>  <math>-3</math>  <math>2</math>  <math>0,5</math>  <math>1000</math>  <math>1225</math>  <math>-</math> </p> <p> <math>250 \text{ V}</math>  <math>\text{V}</math>  <math>\text{V}</math>  <math>6,5 \text{ mA}</math>  <math>\text{mA}</math>  <math>10,5 \text{ k}\Omega</math>  <math>1900 \text{ }\mu\text{A/V}</math>  <math>20</math> </p>
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<p><b>6JE6A</b></p>  <p>(segue) (follow)</p>	<p> <math>V_a = 990 \text{ V}</math>  <math>V_a</math> (picco positivo) <i>(peak positive)</i>  <math>= 7500 \text{ V}</math>  <math>V_a</math> (picco negativo) <i>(peak negative)</i>  <math>= 1100 \text{ V}</math>  <math>V_{g^2} = 220 \text{ V}</math> </p>	<p> <math>C_{g^1} = 22</math>  <math>C_a = 11</math>  <math>C_{g^1-a} = 0, 56</math> </p>	<table border="0" style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%; vertical-align: top;"> <p> <math>V_a = -</math>  <math>V_a</math> (picco/peak)  <math>= 5000</math>  <math>V_{g^3} = 30</math>  <math>V_{g^2} = 125</math>  <math>V_{g^1} = -</math>  <math>I_a = -</math>  <math>I_{g^2} = -</math> </p> </td> <td style="width: 50%; vertical-align: top;"> <p> <math>55</math>  <math>175</math>  <math>\text{V}</math>  <math>\text{V}</math>  <math>30</math>  <math>125</math>  <math>0</math>  <math>580</math>  <math>40</math> </p> <p> <math>175 \text{ V}</math>  <math>\text{V}</math>  <math>30 \text{ V}</math>  <math>125 \text{ V}</math>  <math>\text{V}</math>  <math>25 \text{ V}</math>  <math>130 \text{ mA}</math>  <math>2,8 \text{ mA}</math> </p> </td> </tr> </table>				<p> <math>V_a = -</math>  <math>V_a</math> (picco/peak)  <math>= 5000</math>  <math>V_{g^3} = 30</math>  <math>V_{g^2} = 125</math>  <math>V_{g^1} = -</math>  <math>I_a = -</math>  <math>I_{g^2} = -</math> </p>	<p> <math>55</math>  <math>175</math>  <math>\text{V}</math>  <math>\text{V}</math>  <math>30</math>  <math>125</math>  <math>0</math>  <math>580</math>  <math>40</math> </p> <p> <math>175 \text{ V}</math>  <math>\text{V}</math>  <math>30 \text{ V}</math>  <math>125 \text{ V}</math>  <math>\text{V}</math>  <math>25 \text{ V}</math>  <math>130 \text{ mA}</math>  <math>2,8 \text{ mA}</math> </p>
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## 6JE6A

(seguito)  
(following)

**Ingombro**  
Outline  
 $\varnothing=40$  h=100

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

**Base: Novar**

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


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

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

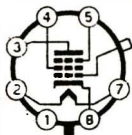
(2) Per  $I_a = 1$  mA  
*For plate = 1 mA.*

**Pentodo finale di deflessione orizzontale  
per TV colore.**

*Beam Power Tube for color TV Horizontal-Deflection-Amplifier applications.*

TIPO Type	Limiti massimi Maximum ratings	Capacità in pF Capacitances	Caratteristiche e funzionamento tipico Typical operation																		
<p><b>6JX7</b> <b>ECH84</b></p>  <p><b>Ingombro</b> Outline <math>\varnothing=22</math> h=60</p> <p><b>Accensione</b> Heater supply 6,3 V — 0,3 A</p> <p>TR=14,5 sec.</p>	<p><b>Eptodo</b> <i>Heptode Unit</i></p> <p><math>V_a = 250</math> V  <math>V_{g2-4} = 250</math> V  <math>W_a = 1,7</math> W  <math>W_{g3-4} = 0,8</math> W  <math>-V_{g1} = 150</math> V  <math>-V_{g3} = 150</math> V  <math>I_k = 12,5</math> mA</p> <p><b>Triodo</b> <i>Triode Unit</i></p> <p><math>V_a = 250</math> V  <math>W_a = 1,3</math> W  <math>-V_g = 200</math> V  <math>I_k = 10</math> mA</p>	<p><b>Eptodo</b> <i>Heptode Unit</i></p> <p><math>C_{a-g} &lt; 0,009</math></p> <p><b>Triodo</b> <i>Triode Unit</i></p> <p><math>C_g = 3</math>  <math>C_a = 1,1</math></p>	<p><b>Amplificatore in classe A<sub>1</sub></b> <i>Class A<sub>1</sub> Amplifier</i></p> <table border="0"> <tr> <td><b>Eptodo</b> <i>Heptode Unit</i></td> <td><b>Triodo</b> <i>Triode Unit</i></td> </tr> <tr> <td><math>V_a = 135</math></td> <td>50 V</td> </tr> <tr> <td><math>V_{g2-4} = 14</math></td> <td>— V</td> </tr> <tr> <td><math>V_{g3} = -2</math> (1)</td> <td>— V</td> </tr> <tr> <td><math>V_{g1} = -1,9</math> (2)</td> <td>0 V</td> </tr> <tr> <td><math>I_a = 1,7</math></td> <td>3 mA</td> </tr> <tr> <td><math>I_{g2-4} = 0,9</math></td> <td>— mA</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>S</b> = 2200</td> <td>3700 <math>\mu</math>A/V</td> </tr> <tr> <td><math>\mu = —</math></td> <td>50</td> </tr> </table> <p>(1) <math>V_{g1} = 0</math>; <math>I_a = 20</math> <math>\mu</math>A  (2) <math>V_{g3} = 0</math>; <math>I_a = 20</math> <math>\mu</math>A.</p> <p><b>Triodo-Eptodo separatore di sincronismi e oscillatore.</b>  <i>Triode-Heptode intended for use as pulse separator, noise inverter and sync amplifier.</i></p>	<b>Eptodo</b> <i>Heptode Unit</i>	<b>Triodo</b> <i>Triode Unit</i>	$V_a = 135$	50 V	$V_{g2-4} = 14$	— V	$V_{g3} = -2$ (1)	— V	$V_{g1} = -1,9$ (2)	0 V	$I_a = 1,7$	3 mA	$I_{g2-4} = 0,9$	— mA	<b>S</b> = 2200	3700 $\mu$ A/V	$\mu = —$	50
<b>Eptodo</b> <i>Heptode Unit</i>	<b>Triodo</b> <i>Triode Unit</i>																				
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<b>S</b> = 2200	3700 $\mu$ A/V																				
$\mu = —$	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  
*with external shield*

**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.*

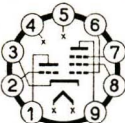
## 6K7GT

**Ingombro**  
Outline  
Ø=30 h=68

$C_{g^1}$  = 4,6  
 $C_a$  = 12  
 $C_{g^1-a}$  = 0,005  
 con schermo  
*with external shield*

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><b>6KA8</b></p>  <p><b>Ingombro</b> Outline Ø=22 h=60</p> <p><b>Accensione</b> Heater supply 6,3 V — 0,6 A</p>	<p><b>Pentodo</b> <i>Pentode Unit</i></p> <p><math>V_a = 300 \text{ V}</math>  <math>V_{g^2} = 300 \text{ V}</math>  <math>V_{g^1} = 50 \text{ V}</math>  <math>W_a = 2 \text{ W}</math>  <math>W_{g^2} = 1,1 \text{ W}</math>  <math>R_{g^1} = 0,5 \text{ M}\Omega (1)</math>  <math>1 \text{ M}\Omega (2)</math></p> <p><b>Triodo</b> <i>Triode Unit</i></p> <p><math>V_a = 300 \text{ V}</math>  <math>V_g = 50 \text{ V}</math>  <math>W_a = 1,1 \text{ W}</math>  <math>R_g = 0,25 \text{ M}\Omega (1)</math>  <math>1 \text{ M}\Omega (2)</math></p> <p>(1) Polarizzazione fissa. <i>Fixed bias.</i></p> <p>(2) Polarizzazione automatica. <i>Automatic bias.</i></p>	<p><b>Pentodo</b> <i>Pentode Unit</i></p> <p><math>C_{g^1} = 9,5</math>  <math>C_{g^1-a} = 0,1</math>  <math>C_{g^1-g^3} = 0,5</math>  <math>C_{g^3-a} = 2,2</math></p> <p><b>Triodo</b> <i>Triode Unit</i></p> <p><math>C_g = 2,8</math>  <math>C_a = 2,2</math>  <math>C_{g-a} = 2,2</math></p>	<p><b>Amplificatore in classe A<sub>1</sub></b> <i>Class A<sub>1</sub> Amplifier</i></p> <table border="0"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="831 227 937 290">Pentodo <i>Pentode Unit</i></th> <th data-bbox="1239 227 1391 290">Triodo <i>Triode Unit</i></th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td><math>V_a = 150</math></td> <td>200 V</td> </tr> <tr> <td><math>V_{g^3} = 0</math></td> <td>— V</td> </tr> <tr> <td><math>V_{g^2} = 100</math></td> <td>— V</td> </tr> <tr> <td><math>V_{g^1} = 0</math></td> <td>—2 V</td> </tr> <tr> <td><math>R_k = 180</math></td> <td>— <math>\Omega</math></td> </tr> <tr> <td><math>I_a = 4</math></td> <td>4 mA</td> </tr> <tr> <td><math>I_{g^2} = 2,8</math></td> <td>— mA</td> </tr> <tr> <td><math>V_g = —</math></td> <td>—5 V (1)</td> </tr> <tr> <td><math>V_{g^1} = -4 (2)</math></td> <td>— V</td> </tr> <tr> <td><math>V_{g^3} = -7 (2)</math></td> <td>— V</td> </tr> <tr> <td><math>S = 4400</math></td> <td>4000 <math>\mu\text{A/V}</math></td> </tr> <tr> <td><math>S_{g^3-a} = 600</math></td> <td>— <math>\mu\text{A/V}</math></td> </tr> <tr> <td><math>R_i = 100</math></td> <td>17,5 k<math>\Omega</math></td> </tr> <tr> <td><math>\mu = —</math></td> <td>70</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Note/Notes: (1) Per (for) <math>I_a=10 \mu\text{A}</math>  (2) Per (for) <math>I_a=20 \mu\text{A}</math></p> <p><b>Pentodo a interdizione rapida. Triodo ad alto «<math>\mu</math>». Invertitore di sincronismi, AGC e antidisturbo in TV.</b>  <i>Sharp-cutoff pentode. High-<math>\mu</math> 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	$R_k = 180$	— $\Omega$	$I_a = 4$	4 mA	$I_{g^2} = 2,8$	— mA	$V_g = —$	—5 V (1)	$V_{g^1} = -4 (2)$	— V	$V_{g^3} = -7 (2)$	— V	$S = 4400$	4000 $\mu\text{A/V}$	$S_{g^3-a} = 600$	— $\mu\text{A/V}$	$R_i = 100$	17,5 k $\Omega$	$\mu = —$	70
Pentodo <i>Pentode Unit</i>	Triodo <i>Triode Unit</i>																																
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# 6L6G



**Ingombro**

Outline

Ø=51 h=123

**Accensione**

Heater supply

6,3 V — 0,9 A

$V_a$	=	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 $A_1$ Class $A_1$ 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 $A_1$ Class $A_1$ 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
$\mu$	=	8	—	
$S$	=	4700	—	μA/V
$R_a$	=	5	6	kΩ
$W_o$	=	1,4	1,3	W
$d$	=	5	6	%

(segue)

(follow)

TIPO Type	Limiti massimi Maximum ratings	Capacità in pF Capacitances	Caratteristiche e funzionamento tipico Typical operation																																																												
<b>6L6G</b>  (seguito) (following)			Amplificatore controfase in classe A <sub>1</sub> Class A <sub>1</sub> Push-pull Power Amplifier																																																												
			<table> <tr><td>V<sub>a</sub></td><td>=</td><td>250</td><td>270</td><td>250</td><td>270</td><td>V</td></tr> <tr><td>V<sub>g<sub>2</sub></sub></td><td>=</td><td>250</td><td>270</td><td>250</td><td>270</td><td>V</td></tr> <tr><td>V<sub>g<sub>1</sub></sub></td><td>=</td><td>-16,5</td><td>-17,5</td><td>—</td><td>—</td><td>V</td></tr> <tr><td>R<sub>k</sub></td><td>=</td><td>—</td><td>—</td><td>125</td><td>125</td><td>Ω</td></tr> <tr><td>I<sub>a</sub></td><td>=</td><td>120</td><td>134</td><td>120</td><td>134</td><td>mA</td></tr> <tr><td>I<sub>g<sub>2</sub></sub></td><td>=</td><td>10</td><td>11</td><td>10</td><td>11</td><td>mA</td></tr> <tr><td>R<sub>a-a</sub></td><td>=</td><td>5</td><td>5</td><td>5</td><td>5</td><td>kΩ</td></tr> <tr><td>W<sub>o</sub></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 <sub>a</sub>	=	250	270	250	270	V	V <sub>g<sub>2</sub></sub>	=	250	270	250	270	V	V <sub>g<sub>1</sub></sub>	=	-16,5	-17,5	—	—	V	R <sub>k</sub>	=	—	—	125	125	Ω	I <sub>a</sub>	=	120	134	120	134	mA	I <sub>g<sub>2</sub></sub>	=	10	11	10	11	mA	R <sub>a-a</sub>	=	5	5	5	5	kΩ	W <sub>o</sub>	=	14,5	17,5	13,8	18,5	W	d	=	2	2
V <sub>a</sub>	=	250	270	250	270	V																																																									
V <sub>g<sub>2</sub></sub>	=	250	270	250	270	V																																																									
V <sub>g<sub>1</sub></sub>	=	-16,5	-17,5	—	—	V																																																									
R <sub>k</sub>	=	—	—	125	125	Ω																																																									
I <sub>a</sub>	=	120	134	120	134	mA																																																									
I <sub>g<sub>2</sub></sub>	=	10	11	10	11	mA																																																									
R <sub>a-a</sub>	=	5	5	5	5	kΩ																																																									
W <sub>o</sub>	=	14,5	17,5	13,8	18,5	W																																																									
d	=	2	2	2	2	%																																																									
(segue) (follow)			Amplificatore controfase in classe AB <sub>1</sub> Class AB <sub>1</sub> Push-pull Power Amplifier																																																												
			<table> <tr><td>V<sub>a</sub></td><td>=</td><td>360</td><td>360</td><td>360</td><td>V</td></tr> <tr><td>V<sub>g<sub>2</sub></sub></td><td>=</td><td>270</td><td>270</td><td>270</td><td>V</td></tr> <tr><td>V<sub>g<sub>1</sub></sub></td><td>=</td><td>-22,5</td><td>-22,5</td><td>—</td><td>V</td></tr> <tr><td>R<sub>k</sub></td><td>=</td><td>—</td><td>—</td><td>250</td><td>Ω</td></tr> <tr><td>I<sub>a</sub></td><td>=</td><td>88</td><td>88</td><td>88</td><td>mA</td></tr> <tr><td>I<sub>g<sub>2</sub></sub></td><td>=</td><td>5</td><td>5</td><td>5</td><td>mA</td></tr> <tr><td>R<sub>a-a</sub></td><td>=</td><td>6,6</td><td>3,8</td><td>9</td><td>kΩ</td></tr> <tr><td>W<sub>o</sub></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 <sub>a</sub>	=	360	360	360	V	V <sub>g<sub>2</sub></sub>	=	270	270	270	V	V <sub>g<sub>1</sub></sub>	=	-22,5	-22,5	—	V	R <sub>k</sub>	=	—	—	250	Ω	I <sub>a</sub>	=	88	88	88	mA	I <sub>g<sub>2</sub></sub>	=	5	5	5	mA	R <sub>a-a</sub>	=	6,6	3,8	9	kΩ	W <sub>o</sub>	=	26,5	18	24,5	W	d	=	2	2	2	%						
V <sub>a</sub>	=	360	360	360	V																																																										
V <sub>g<sub>2</sub></sub>	=	270	270	270	V																																																										
V <sub>g<sub>1</sub></sub>	=	-22,5	-22,5	—	V																																																										
R <sub>k</sub>	=	—	—	250	Ω																																																										
I <sub>a</sub>	=	88	88	88	mA																																																										
I <sub>g<sub>2</sub></sub>	=	5	5	5	mA																																																										
R <sub>a-a</sub>	=	6,6	3,8	9	kΩ																																																										
W <sub>o</sub>	=	26,5	18	24,5	W																																																										
d	=	2	2	2	%																																																										

## 6L6G

(seguito)  
(following)

Amplificatore controfase in classe AB<sub>2</sub>  
*Class AB<sub>2</sub> Push-pull Power Amplifier*

$V_a$	=	360	360	V
$V_{g^2}$	=	225	270	V
$V_{g^1}$	=	-18	-22,5	V
$I_a$	=	78	88	mA
$I_{g^2}$	=	3,5	5	mA
$R_{a-a}$	=	6	3,8	k $\Omega$
$W_o$	=	31	47	W
d	=	2	2	%

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

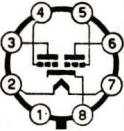
*Beam Power Tube for Power Amplifier.*

## 6L6GB

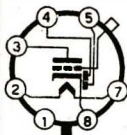
**Accensione**  
Heater supply  
**6,3 V — 0,9 A**

Riferirsi al tipo: 6L6G  
*See Type*



<b>TIPO</b> <i>Type</i>	<b>Limiti massimi</b> <i>Maximum ratings</i>	<b>Capacità in pF</b> <i>Capacitances</i>	<b>Caratteristiche e funzionamento tipico</b> <i>Typical operation</i>
<p><b>6N7GT</b></p>  <p><b>Ingombro</b>  <i>Outline</i>  <math>\varnothing=30</math> h=70</p> <p><b>Accensione</b>  <i>Heater supply</i>  <b>6,3 V — 0,8 A</b></p>	<p><math>V_a = 300</math> V  <math>I_a = 125</math> mA  <math>W_a = 5,5</math> W</p>		<p>Controfase in classe B      Amplific. classe A<sub>1</sub>  <i>Push-pull - Class B</i>      <i>Class A<sub>1</sub> Amplifier</i>            (valori per le due unità)      (sezioni in parallelo)  <i>(values are for 2 sections)</i>      <i>(two sections parallel connected)</i></p> <p><math>V_a = 300</math> V      294 V  <math>V_g = 0</math> V      -6 V  <math>V_{\text{picco}} = 58</math> V  <math>I_a = 35</math> mA  <math>I_a \text{ con segnale} = 70</math> mA  <math>R_{a-a} = 8</math> k<math>\Omega</math>  <math>W_o = 10</math> W  <math>d = 4</math> %  <math>R_i \sim 11</math> k<math>\Omega</math>  <math>S = 3200</math> <math>\mu</math>A/V</p> <p><b>Doppio triodo, amplificatore di potenza.</b>  <i>Twin triode designed for use as Power Amplifier.</i></p>
<p><b>6NK7GT</b></p> <p><b>Accensione</b>  <i>Heater supply</i>  <b>6,3 V — 0,3 A</b></p>			<p>(Vedi dati condensati)  <i>(See condensed data section)</i></p>

## 6Q7G



**Ingombro**

Outline

Ø=39 h=92

**Accensione**

Heater supply

6,3 V — 0,3 A

$V_a = 300 \text{ V}$

$I_D = 0,9 \text{ mA}$

$C_g = 3,2$

$C_a = 5$

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

con schermo  
with external  
shield

**Amplificatore in classe  $A_1$**

**Class  $A_1$  Amplifier**

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

$V_g = 0 \quad -1 \quad -3 \quad \text{V}$

$I_a = 2,3 \quad 0,8 \quad 1 \quad \text{mA}$

$\mu = 60 \quad 70 \quad 70$

$R_i \sim 43 \quad 58 \quad 58 \quad \text{k}\Omega$

$S = 1400 \quad 1200 \quad 1200 \quad \mu\text{A/V}$

**Doppio diodo-triodo, amplificatore a BF e rivelatore.**

*Twin diode-triode. Detector and audio amplifier.*

## 6Q7GT

**Ingombro**

Outline

Ø=30 h=60

$C_g = 2,2$

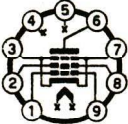
$C_a = 5$

$C_{g-a} = 1,6$

con schermo  
with external  
shield

Riferirsi al tipo: 6Q7G

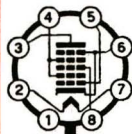
See Type

TIPO Type	Limiti massimi Maximum ratings	Capacità in pF Capacitances	Caratteristiche e funzionamento tipico Typical operation																																													
<p><b>6QL6</b></p>  <p>Ingombro Outline Ø=22 h=60</p> <p>Accensione Heater supply 6,3 V — 0,9 A</p>	<p><math>V_a = 250</math> V  <math>V_{g2} = 250</math> V  <math>W_a = 9,5</math> W  <math>W_{g2} = 4</math> W</p>	<p><math>C_{g1} = 12,5</math>  <math>C_a = 6</math>  <math>C_{g-a} = 1,5</math>          senza schermo  <i>without external shield</i></p>	<p>Amplificatore in classe <math>A_1</math>  <i>Class <math>A_1</math> Amplifier</i></p> <table border="0"> <tr> <td><math>V_a =</math></td> <td>105</td> <td>120</td> <td>180</td> <td>V</td> </tr> <tr> <td><math>V_{g2} =</math></td> <td>105</td> <td>120</td> <td>180</td> <td>V</td> </tr> <tr> <td><math>V_{g1} =</math></td> <td>-6</td> <td>-7</td> <td>-11,5</td> <td>V</td> </tr> <tr> <td><math>I_a =</math></td> <td>32</td> <td>36</td> <td>52</td> <td>mA</td> </tr> <tr> <td><math>I_{g2} =</math></td> <td>5,75</td> <td>6,7</td> <td>10</td> <td>mA</td> </tr> <tr> <td><math>R_i \sim</math></td> <td>18</td> <td>17</td> <td>18</td> <td>kΩ</td> </tr> <tr> <td><math>S =</math></td> <td>8300</td> <td>8800</td> <td>9500</td> <td>μA/V</td> </tr> <tr> <td><math>R_a =</math></td> <td>3</td> <td>3</td> <td>3</td> <td>kΩ</td> </tr> <tr> <td><math>W_o =</math></td> <td>1,4</td> <td>2</td> <td>5</td> <td>W</td> </tr> </table> <p><b>Pentodo, amplificatore di potenza a BF.</b>  <i>Pentode designed for use as Power Amplifier.</i></p>	$V_a =$	105	120	180	V	$V_{g2} =$	105	120	180	V	$V_{g1} =$	-6	-7	-11,5	V	$I_a =$	32	36	52	mA	$I_{g2} =$	5,75	6,7	10	mA	$R_i \sim$	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																																												
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<p><b>6S2</b> <b>EY86</b></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: <math>\frac{1S2A}{DY87}</math>  <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)

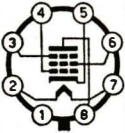
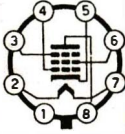
$C_a$ - tutti	=	11
$C_{g^3-a}$	=	0,5
$C_{g^1}$ - tutti	=	8
$C_{g^1-g^3}$	=	0,4
$C_{g^1-a}$	=	0,2

con schermo  
collegato al  
catodo  
*with external  
shield connected  
to cathode*

Convertitore di frequenza  
*Converter service*

$V_a$	=	100	250	V
$V_{g^2}$	=	100	100	V
$V_{g^3}$	=	-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	$\mu V/A$
$R_i$	$\sim$	0,5	1	k $\Omega$
$R_{g^1}$	=	20	20	k $\Omega$

**Eptodo, convertitore.**  
*Pentagrid Converter.*

TIPO Type	Limiti massimi Maximum ratings	Capacità in pF Capacitances	Caratteristiche e funzionamento tipico Typical operation																																																						
<p><b>6SJ7GT</b></p>  <p><b>Ingombro</b> Outline Ø=30 h=70</p> <p><b>Accensione</b> Heater supply 6,3 V — 0,3 A</p>	<p>Collegam. Pentodo <i>Pentode operation</i></p> <p><math>V_a = 300</math> V  <math>V_{g2} = 125</math> V  <math>V_{g1} = 0</math> V  <math>W_a = 2,5</math> W  <math>W_{g2} = 0,7</math> W</p> <p>Collegam. Triodo <i>Triode operation</i></p> <p><math>V_a = 250</math> V  <math>V_{g1} = 0</math> V  <math>W_a = 2,5</math> W</p>	<p>Coll. Pentodo <i>Pentode operation</i></p> <p><math>C_{g1} = 7</math>  <math>C_a = 7</math>  <math>C_{g1-a} = 0,005</math></p> <p>Collegam. Triodo <i>Triode operation</i></p> <p><math>C_g = 11</math>  <math>C_a = 3,4</math>  <math>C_{g1-a} = 2,8</math></p>	<p>Amplificatore in classe A<sub>1</sub> <i>Class A<sub>1</sub> Amplifier</i></p> <table border="1" data-bbox="802 215 1437 536"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="2"></th> <th colspan="2">Colleg. Pentodo <i>Pentode operation</i></th> <th colspan="2">Colleg. Triodo <i>Triode operation</i></th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td><math>V_a</math></td> <td>=</td> <td>100</td> <td>250</td> <td>180</td> <td>250 V</td> </tr> <tr> <td><math>V_{g2}</math></td> <td>=</td> <td>100</td> <td>100</td> <td>—</td> <td>— V</td> </tr> <tr> <td><math>V_{g1}</math></td> <td>=</td> <td>—3</td> <td>—3</td> <td>—6</td> <td>—8,5 V</td> </tr> <tr> <td><math>I_a</math></td> <td>=</td> <td>2,9</td> <td>3</td> <td>6</td> <td>9,2 mA</td> </tr> <tr> <td><math>I_{g2}</math></td> <td>=</td> <td>0,9</td> <td>0,8</td> <td>—</td> <td>— mA</td> </tr> <tr> <td><math>R_i</math></td> <td>~</td> <td>700</td> <td>&gt;1000</td> <td>8,25</td> <td>7,6 kΩ</td> </tr> <tr> <td><math>S</math></td> <td>=</td> <td>1575</td> <td>1650</td> <td>2300</td> <td>2500 μA/V</td> </tr> <tr> <td><math>\mu</math></td> <td>=</td> <td>—</td> <td>—</td> <td>19</td> <td>19</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p><b>Pentodo, amplificatore a BF.</b> <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	$R_i$	~	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																																																				
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$I_a$	=	2,9	3	6	9,2 mA																																																				
$I_{g2}$	=	0,9	0,8	—	— mA																																																				
$R_i$	~	700	>1000	8,25	7,6 kΩ																																																				
$S$	=	1575	1650	2300	2500 μA/V																																																				
$\mu$	=	—	—	19	19																																																				
<p><b>6SK7GT</b></p>  <p>(segue) (follow)</p>	<p><math>V_a = 300</math> V  <math>V_{g2} = 125</math> V  <math>V_{g1} = 0</math> V  <math>W_a = 4,0</math> W  <math>W_{g2} = 0,4</math> W</p>	<p><math>C_{g1} = 6,5</math>  <math>C_a = 7,5</math>  <math>C_{g1-a} = 0,005</math></p>	<p>Amplificatore in classe A<sub>1</sub> <i>Class A<sub>1</sub> Amplifier</i></p> <table border="1" data-bbox="802 754 1437 909"> <tbody> <tr> <td><math>V_a</math></td> <td>=</td> <td>100</td> <td>250</td> <td>V</td> </tr> <tr> <td><math>V_{g2}</math></td> <td>=</td> <td>100</td> <td>100</td> <td>V</td> </tr> <tr> <td><math>V_{g1}</math></td> <td>=</td> <td>—1</td> <td>—3</td> <td>V</td> </tr> <tr> <td><math>I_a</math></td> <td>=</td> <td>13</td> <td>9,2</td> <td>mA</td> </tr> <tr> <td><math>I_{g2}</math></td> <td>=</td> <td>4</td> <td>2,6</td> <td>mA</td> </tr> </tbody> </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  
 $\varnothing=30$  h=70

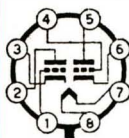
Accensione  
Heater supply  
6,3 V — 0,3 A

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

**Pentodo, amplificatore a RF e FI.**

*Pentode intended for use as RF or IF amplifier.*

## 6SL7GT



Ingombro  
Outline  
 $\varnothing=30$  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

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

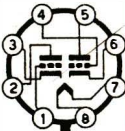
con schermo  
with external  
shield

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 Type	Limiti massimi Maximum ratings	Capacità in pF Capacitances	Caratteristiche e funzionamento tipico Typical operation
<b>6SL7GT</b>  (seguito) (following)		(1) piedini 4, 5 e 6. pins 4, 5 and 6. (2) piedini 1, 2 e 3. pins 1, 2 and 3.	
<b>6SN7GT</b>    <b>Ingombro</b> Outline $\varnothing=30$ h=70  <b>Accensione</b> Heater supply 6,3 V — 0,6 A  (segue) (follow)	$V_a = 300$ V $V_g = 0$ V $W_a = 2,5$ V $I_k = 20$ 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 with external shield	Amplificatore in classe $A_1$ Class $A_1$ Amplifier $V_a = 90$ 250 V $V_g = 0$ -8 V $I_a = 10$ 9 mA $S = 3000$ 2600 $\mu A/V$ $\mu = 20$ 20 $R_i = 6,7$ 7,7 k $\Omega$  <b>Doppio triodo, amplificatore a BF e invertitore di fase.</b> <i>Twin triode designed for service as resistance coupled amplifiers or phase inverters.</i>

# 6SN7GT

(seguito)  
(following)

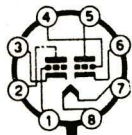
(1) piedini 4, 5  
e 6.

*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 A<sub>1</sub>**  
**Class A<sub>1</sub> 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 A<sub>1</sub>**  
**Class A<sub>1</sub> Amplifier**

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

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

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

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

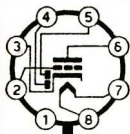
$$S = 3000 \quad 2600 \quad \mu\text{A/V}$$

$$\mu = 20 \quad 20$$



TIPO <i>Type</i>	Limiti massimi <i>Maximum ratings</i>	Capacità in pF <i>Capacitances</i>	Caratteristiche e funzionamento tipico <i>Typical operation</i>
<b>6SN7GTA</b>  <i>(seguito)</i> <i>(following)</i>	<b>Note/Notes:</b> (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>	<b>Doppio triodo, oscillatore ed amplificatore di deflessione in TV.</b> <i>Twin triode designed for use as combined vertical oscillators and vertical deflection amplifier in television receivers or in audio amplifier service.</i>
<b>6SN7GTB</b>  <b>Accensione</b> <b>Heater supply</b> <b>6,3 V — 0,6 A</b>			Riferirsi al tipo: 6SN7GTA <i>See Type</i>

## 6SQ7GT



Ingombro  
Outline

Ø=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  $A_1$   
*Class  $A_1$  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

Ø=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*

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

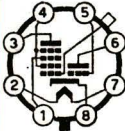
senza schermo  
*without external shield*

Amplificatore in classe  $A_1$   
*Class  $A_1$  Amplifier*

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

**Tripla 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><b>6TE8GT</b></p>  <p><b>Ingombro</b> Outline Ø=30 h=60</p> <p><b>Accensione</b> Heater supply 6,3 V — 0,3 A</p> <p>(segue) (fo/low)</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><b>Esodo</b> <i>Esode Unit</i></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><b>Triodo</b> <i>Triode Unit</i></p> $C_{g-a} = 2$	<p><b>Convertitore di frequenza (1)</b> <i>Converter service</i></p> <table border="0"> <tr> <td><math>V_{aH} = 100</math></td> <td>250</td> <td>V</td> </tr> <tr> <td><math>V_{g^{2-4H}} = 55</math></td> <td>100</td> <td>V</td> </tr> <tr> <td><math>V_{aT} = 100</math></td> <td>100</td> <td>V</td> </tr> <tr> <td><math>V_{g^{1H}} = -1,25</math></td> <td>-2</td> <td>V</td> </tr> <tr> <td><math>I_{aH} = 1</math></td> <td>3,7</td> <td>mA</td> </tr> <tr> <td><math>I_{g^{2-4H}} = 2,6</math></td> <td>3,8</td> <td>mA</td> </tr> <tr> <td><math>I_{aT} = 3,4</math></td> <td>3,4</td> <td>mA</td> </tr> <tr> <td><math>I_{gT} = 0,200</math></td> <td>0,200</td> <td>mA</td> </tr> <tr> <td><math>R_{gT} = 50</math></td> <td>50</td> <td>kΩ</td> </tr> <tr> <td><math>S_c = 450</math></td> <td>650</td> <td>μA/V</td> </tr> <tr> <td><math>R_{iH} = 1</math></td> <td>1</td> <td>MΩ</td> </tr> <tr> <td><math>I_k = 7,2</math></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><b>Amplificatore in classe A<sub>1</sub></b> <i>Class A<sub>1</sub> Amplifier</i></p> <table border="0"> <thead> <tr> <th>Esodo</th> <th colspan="2"></th> <th>Triodo</th> <th colspan="2"></th> </tr> <tr> <th><i>Esode Unit</i></th> <th colspan="2"></th> <th><i>Triode Unit</i></th> <th colspan="2"></th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td><math>V_a = 100</math></td> <td>250</td> <td></td> <td>250</td> <td>250</td> <td>V</td> </tr> <tr> <td><math>V_{g^{2-4}} = 50</math></td> <td>100</td> <td></td> <td>—</td> <td>—</td> <td>V</td> </tr> <tr> <td><math>V_{g^1} = -1</math></td> <td>-2</td> <td></td> <td>-2</td> <td>-4</td> <td>V</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																																																																				
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$I_{gT} = 0,200$	0,200	mA																																																																				
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$R_{iH} = 1$	1	MΩ																																																																				
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$V_a = 100$	250		250	250	V																																																																	
$V_{g^{2-4}} = 50$	100		—	—	V																																																																	
$V_{g^1} = -1$	-2		-2	-4	V																																																																	

## 6TE8GT

(seguito)  
(following)

$V_{g^3}$	=	0	0	—	—	V
$I_a$	=	2,35	6,7	1	0,86	mA
$I_{g^3}$	=	1,1	1,5	—	—	mA
$R_i$	=	360	600	—	—	k $\Omega$
S	=	1800	2600	—	—	$\mu$ A/V
$R_a$	=	—	—	200	200	k $\Omega$
$\mu$	=	—	—	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
$V_{g^1}$	=	0	V
$W_a$	=	2,8	W
$W_{g^2}$	=	0,5	W

Triodo  
*Triode Unit*

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

Pentodo  
*Pentode Unit*

$C_{g^1}$	=	5
$C_a$	=	3,5
$C_{g^1-a}$	=	0,006

Triodo  
*Triode Unit*

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

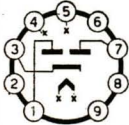
Amplificatore in classe  $A_1$   
*Class  $A_1$  Amplifier*

Pentode  
*Pentode Unit*

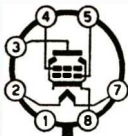
$V_a$	=	230
$V_{g^2}$	=	110
$R_k$	=	68
$I_a$	=	10
$I_{g^2}$	=	3,5
$R_i$	=	400
S	=	5200
$\mu$	=	—

Triodo  
*Triode Unit*

150	V
—	V
56	$\Omega$
18	mA
—	mA
5	k $\Omega$
8500	$\mu$ A/V
40	

TIPO Type	Limiti massimi Maximum ratings	Capacità in pF Capacitances	Caratteristiche e funzionamento tipico Typical operation
<p><b>6U8</b></p> <hr/> <p><b>ECF82</b></p> <p>(seguito) (following)</p> <p>Accensione Heater supply 6,3 V — 0,45 A</p>		<p>con schermo connesso al catodo with external shield connected to the cathode</p>	<p><b>Triodo-pentodo, oscillatore e mescolatore in circuiti TV e MF.</b> <i>Triode-pentode designed for use as local oscillator-pentode mixer and other combined functions in FM and TV receivers.</i></p>
<p><b>6V4</b></p> <hr/> <p><b>EZ80</b></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 × 350 V<sub>eff</sub> <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><b>Doppio diodo, rettificatore delle due semionde.</b> <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
$V_{g2}$	=	285 V
$W_a$	=	12 W
$W_{g2}$	=	2 W

Amplif. deflessione  
verticale.  
*Vertical deflection  
amplifier.*

(collegato a triodo)  
*(Triode connected)*

$V_a$	=	315 V
$V_a$ (picco positivo)	=	1200 V
$V_{g1}$ (picco negativo)	=	250 V

*(peak positive)*

$W_a$	=	9 W
$I_k$	=	35 mA

$I_k$  (picco/peak)

= 105 mA

$C_{g1}$	=	9
$C_a$	=	7,5
$C_{g1-a}$	=	0,7

senza schermo  
*without external  
shield*

Amplificatore in classe  $A_1$

*Class  $A_1$  Amplifier*

$V_a$	=	180	250	315	V
$V_{g2}$	=	180	250	225	V
$V_{g1}$	=	-8,5	-12,5	-13	V
$I_a$	=	29	45	34	mA
$I_{g2}$	=	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	%

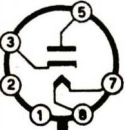
Amplificatore controfase in classe  $AB_1$

*Class  $AB_1$  Push-pull power amplifier*

$V_a$	=	250	285	V
$V_{g2}$	=	250	285	V
$V_{g1}$	=	-15	-19	V
$I_a$	=	70	70	mA
$I_{g2}$	=	5	4	mA
$R_{a-a}$	=	10	8	kΩ
$W_o$	=	10	14	W
$d$	=	5	3,5	%

(segue)

(follow)

TIPO <i>Type</i>	Limiti massimi <i>Maximum ratings</i>	Capacità in pF <i>Capacitances</i>	Caratteristiche e funzionamento tipico <i>Typical operation</i>
<b>6V6GT</b>  (seguito) (following)			<p>Amplificatore in classe <math>A_1</math> - Collegato a triodo  <i>Class <math>A_1</math> Amplifier - Triode operation.</i></p> <p> <math>V_a = 250 \text{ V}</math>  <math>V_{g1} = -12,5 \text{ V}</math>  <math>I_a = 49,5 \text{ mA}</math>  <math>S = 5000 \mu\text{A/V}</math>  <math>\mu = 9,8</math>  <math>R_i = 1,96 \text{ k}\Omega</math> </p> <p><b>Tetrodo a fascio, amplificatore di potenza a BF oppure amplificatore di deflessione verticale in TV.</b>  <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>
<b>6W4GT</b>    (segue) (follow)			<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>

**6W4GT**

(seguito)  
(following)

Ingombro  
Outline  
 $\varnothing = 30$  h = 70

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

Caduta interna di tensione a 250 mA = 21 V  
*Plate Voltage Drop (for 250 mA)*

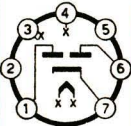
**Diodo, raddrizzatore di una semionda o smorzatore (damper) in circuiti TV.**  
*Half-Wave Rectifier for television damper service.*

**6W6GT**

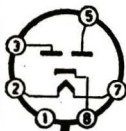
Accensione  
Heater supply  
6,3 V — 1,2 A

Riferirsi al tipo: 50L6GT  
*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><b>6X4</b></p>			
<p><b>EZ90</b></p>  <p><b>Ingombro</b> Outline Ø=19 h=60</p> <p><b>Accensione</b> 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<sub>eff</sub> <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><b>Doppio diodo, raddrizzatore delle due semionde.</b> <i>Full-Wave Rectifier.</i></p>

## 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<sub>eff</sub>  
*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)*

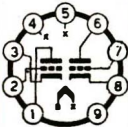
**Doppio diodo raddrizzatore delle due sezioni.**  
*Full-Wave Rectifier.*

## 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
<b>7DJ8</b> <b>PCC88</b> Accensione Heater supply 7 V — 0,3 A			Riferirsi al tipo: $\frac{6DJ8}{ECC88}$ See Type
<b>7ES8</b> <b>PCC189</b> 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 $\Omega$ $I_k = 22$ 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 <sub>1</sub> Class A <sub>1</sub> 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 $\mu$ A/V $R_i = 2,5$ — — k $\Omega$ <b>Doppio triodo a «<math>\mu</math>» variabile e basso fruscio, amplificatore per TV-VHF.</b> <i>Twin triode with variable transconductance intended for use as VHF cascode 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
$V_{g_2}$	=	230 V
$W_a$	=	2 W
$W_{g_2}$	=	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*

$C_{g_1}$ -tutti	=	6,7
$C_{g_1}$ to all other electrodes	=	2,7
$C_a$ -tutti	=	2,7
$C_a$ to all other electrodes	=	0,007

**Triodo**  
*Triode Unit*

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


**Amplificatore in classe A<sub>1</sub>**  
*Class A<sub>1</sub> Amplifier*

Pentodo <i>Pentode Unit</i>	Triodo <i>Triode Unit</i>
$V_a = 125$	100 V
$V_{g_2} = 125$	— V
$V_{g_1} = -1,5$	-3 V
$I_a = 10$	14 mA
$I_{g_2} = 3,1$	— mA
$S = 11$	5,5 mA/V
$\mu_{g_2-g_1} = 50$	—
$\mu = —$	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><b>7HG8</b> <b>PCF86</b></p>  <p><b>Ingombro</b> Outline Ø=22 h=49</p> <p><b>Accensione</b> Heater supply 8 V — 0,3 A</p> <p>TR=14,5 sec.</p>	<p><b>Pentodo</b> <i>Pentode Unit</i></p> <p><math>V_a = 250 \text{ V}</math>  <math>V_{g2} = 150 \text{ V}</math>  <math>W_a = 2 \text{ W}</math>  <math>W_{g2} = 0,5 \text{ W}</math>  <math>I_k = 18 \text{ mA}</math>  <math>R_{g1} = 500 \text{ k}\Omega</math> (1)  <math>250 \text{ k}\Omega</math> (2)</p> <p><b>Triodo</b> <i>Triode Unit</i></p> <p><math>V_a = 125 \text{ V}</math>  <math>W_a = 1,5 \text{ W}</math>  <math>I_k = 15 \text{ mA}</math>  <math>R_g = 500 \text{ k}\Omega</math></p> <p>(1) Polarizz. autom. <i>Automatic bias.</i></p> <p>(2) Polarizzaz. fissa. <i>Fixed bias.</i></p>	<p><b>Pentodo</b> <i>Pentode Unit</i></p> <p><math>C_{g1} = 6</math>  <math>C_a = 3,6</math>  <math>C_{g1-a} &lt; 0,012</math></p> <p><b>Triodo</b> <i>Triode Unit</i></p> <p><math>C_g = 2,4</math>  <math>C_a = 1,1</math>  <math>C_{g-a} = 2</math></p>	<p><b>Pentodo</b> <i>Pentode Unit</i></p> <p><math>V_a = 190</math>  <math>V_{bg3} = 190</math>  <math>R_a = -</math>  <math>R_{g3} = 18</math>  <math>R_{g1} = 100</math>  <math>I_a = 8,5</math>  <math>I_{g3} = 2,7</math>  <math>R_i = 0,6</math>  <math>S_{\text{conv.}} = 4500</math>  <math>V_{\text{oscill.}} = -</math>  <math>S = -</math></p> <p><b>Triodo</b> <i>Triode Unit</i></p> <p>190 V  <math>- \text{ V}</math>  <math>8,2 \text{ k}\Omega</math>  <math>- \text{ k}\Omega</math>  <math>10 \text{ k}\Omega</math>  <math>12 \text{ mA}</math>  <math>- \text{ mA}</math>  <math>- \text{ M}\Omega</math>  <math>- \mu\text{A/V}</math>  <math>4,5 \text{ V}_{\text{eff}}</math>  <math>3500 \mu\text{A/V}</math></p> <p><b>Triodo-pentodo oscillatore e miscelatore per TV-VHF.</b>  <i>Triode-pentode intended for use as frequency changer in VHF television tuners.</i></p>	

**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
$V_{g^2} =$	250 V
$V_{g^1} =$	-50 V
$W_a =$	2 W
$W_{g^2} =$	0,3 ÷ 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*

$C_{g^1} =$	6,2
$C_a =$	3,5
$C_{g^1-a} =$	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
$V_{g^2} =$	120
$V_{g^1} =$	-1,2
$I_a =$	10
$I_{g^2} =$	3
$S =$	11
$R_i >$	350
$\mu_{g^2-g^1} =$	55
$R_{eq} =$	1,5


**Triodo**  
*Triode Unit*

$V_a =$	100 V
$V_g =$	- V
$V_{g^1} =$	-3 V
$I_a =$	15 mA
$I_{g^2} =$	- mA
$S =$	9 mA/V
$R_i =$	- k $\Omega$
$\mu_{g^2-g^1} =$	-
$R_{eq} =$	- k $\Omega$

**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><b>9A8</b> <b>PCF80</b></p>  <p><b>Ingombro</b> Outline Ø=22 h=49</p> <p><b>Accensione</b> Heater supply 9 V — 0,3 A</p> <p>TR=14,5 sec.</p> <p>(segue) (follow)</p>	<p><b>Pentodo</b> <i>Pentode Unit</i></p> <p><math>V_b = 550 \text{ V}</math> <math>V_a = 250 \text{ V}</math> <math>V_{g2} = 175 \text{ V}</math> (<math>I_k = 14 \text{ mA}</math>) <math>W_a = 1,7 \text{ W}</math> <math>W_{g2} = 0,5 \text{ W}</math> (<math>W_a &gt; 1,2 \text{ W}</math>) <math>R_{g1} = 0,5 \text{ M}\Omega(1)</math> <math>R_{g1} = 1 \text{ M}\Omega(2)</math></p> <p><b>Triodo</b> <i>Triode Unit</i></p> <p><math>V_b = 550 \text{ V}</math> <math>V_a = 250 \text{ V}</math> <math>I_k = 14 \text{ mA}</math> <math>W_a = 1,5 \text{ W}</math> <math>R_{g1} = 0,5 \text{ M}\Omega(3)</math></p> <p>(1) Polarizzaz. fissa. <i>Fixed bias.</i></p> <p>(2) Polarizz. autom. <i>Automatic bias.</i></p>	<p><b>Pentodo</b> <i>Pentode Unit</i></p> <p><math>C_{g1} = 5,2</math> <math>C_a = 3,4</math> <math>C_{g1-a} &lt; 0,025</math></p> <p><b>Triodo</b> <i>Triode Unit</i></p> <p><math>C_g = 2,5</math> <math>C_g = 1,8</math> <math>C_{g-a} = 1,5</math></p>	<p><b>Amplificatore in classe A<sub>1</sub></b> <i>Class A<sub>1</sub> Amplifier</i></p> <table border="0"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="822 236 1105 291">Pentodo <i>Pentode Unit</i></th> <th data-bbox="1120 236 1271 291">Triodo <i>Triode Unit</i></th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td><math>V_a = 170</math></td> <td>100 V</td> </tr> <tr> <td><math>V_{g2} = 170</math></td> <td>— V</td> </tr> <tr> <td><math>V_{g1} = -2</math></td> <td>-2 V</td> </tr> <tr> <td><math>I_a = 10</math></td> <td>14 mA</td> </tr> <tr> <td><math>I_{g2} = 2,8</math></td> <td>— mA</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>S</b> = 6200</td> <td>5000 <math>\mu\text{A/V}</math></td> </tr> <tr> <td><math>\mu_{g2-g1} = 47</math></td> <td>—</td> </tr> <tr> <td><math>\mu = —</math></td> <td>20</td> </tr> <tr> <td><math>R_i = 0,4</math></td> <td>— <math>\text{M}\Omega</math></td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p><b>Triodo-pentodo.</b> <b>Triodo a medio «<math>\mu</math>».</b> <b>Pentodo ad interdizione rapida.</b> <b>Amplificatore FI, convertitore, ecc.</b> <i>Triode-Pentode.</i> <i>Medium-<math>\mu</math> 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	<b>S</b> = 6200	5000 $\mu\text{A/V}$	$\mu_{g2-g1} = 47$	—	$\mu = —$	20	$R_i = 0,4$	— $\text{M}\Omega$
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																						
<b>S</b> = 6200	5000 $\mu\text{A/V}$																						
$\mu_{g2-g1} = 47$	—																						
$\mu = —$	20																						
$R_i = 0,4$	— $\text{M}\Omega$																						

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



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

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

TIPO Type	Limiti massimi Maximum ratings	Capacità in pF Capacitances	Caratteristiche e funzionamento tipico Typical operation																		
<p><b>9EA8S</b></p>  <p><b>Ingombro</b> Outline Ø=22 h=49</p> <p><b>Accensione</b> Heater supply 6,3 V — 0,45 A</p> <p>TR=14,5 sec.</p>	<p><b>Pentodo</b> <i>Pentode Unit</i></p> <p><math>V_a = 300</math> V  <math>V_{g1} = 0</math> V  <math>W_a = 2,8</math> W  <math>W_{g2} = 0,5</math> W</p> <p><b>Triodo</b> <i>Triode Unit</i></p> <p><math>V_a = 300</math> V  <math>V_g = 0</math> V  <math>W_a = 2,7</math> W</p>	<p><b>Pentodo</b> <i>Pentode Unit</i></p> <p><math>C_{g1} = 5</math>  <math>C_a = 3,4</math>  <math>C_{g1-a} &lt; 0,01</math></p> <p><b>Triodo</b> <i>Triode Unit</i></p> <p><math>C_g = 3,2</math>  <math>C_a = 1,1</math>  <math>C_{g-a} = 1,7</math></p> <p>con schermo <i>with external shield</i></p>	<p><b>Amplificatore in classe A<sub>1</sub></b> <i>Class A<sub>1</sub> Amplifier</i></p> <table border="0"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="807 225 1130 283">Pentodo <i>Pentode Unit</i></th> <th data-bbox="1146 225 1462 283">Triodo <i>Triode Unit</i></th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td><math>V_a = 125</math></td> <td>150 V</td> </tr> <tr> <td><math>V_{g2} = 125</math></td> <td>— V</td> </tr> <tr> <td><math>R_k = —</math></td> <td>56 Ω</td> </tr> <tr> <td><math>I_a = 12</math></td> <td>18 mA</td> </tr> <tr> <td><math>I_{g2} = 4</math></td> <td>— mA</td> </tr> <tr> <td><math>R_i \sim 80</math></td> <td>5 kΩ</td> </tr> <tr> <td><math>S = 6400</math></td> <td>8500 μA/V<sup>φ</sup></td> </tr> <tr> <td><math>\mu = —</math></td> <td>40</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p><b>Triodo-pentodo a sezioni separate, progettato per l'uso combinato, sezione triodo come oscillatore e sezione pentodo come mescolatore in TV.</b>  <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 <sup>φ</sup>	$\mu = —$	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 <sup>φ</sup>																				
$\mu = —$	40																				

<p><b>9GX6S</b></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><b>9T8</b></p> <p>Accensione Heater supply 9,45 V — 0,3 A</p>			<p>Riferirsi al tipo: 6T8 <i>See Type</i></p>
<p><b>9U8</b> <b>PCF82</b></p> <p>Accensione Heater supply 9,45 V — 0,3 A</p>			<p>Riferirsi al tipo: <math>\frac{6U8}{ECF82}</math> <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>
<b>12A6GT</b>  Accensione Heater supply <b>12,6 V — 0,15 A</b>			(Vedi dati condensati) (See condensed data section)
<b>12A8GT</b>  Accensione Heater supply <b>12,6 V — 0,15 A</b>			Riferirsi al tipo: <b>6A8G/GT</b> See <i>Type</i>
<b>12AJ8</b> <b>HCH81</b>  Accensione Heater supply <b>12,6 V — 0,15 A</b>			Riferirsi al tipo: $\frac{6AJ8}{ECH81}$ See <i>Type</i>

**12AL5**

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

Riferirsi al tipo:  $\frac{6AL5}{EAA91}$   
See Type

**12AT6****HBC90**

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

Riferirsi al tipo:  $\frac{6AT6}{EBC90}$   
See Type

**12AT7****ECC81**

(segue)  
(follow)

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

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

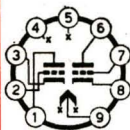
$C_g = 2,2$   
 $C_a = 1,5$

Amplificatore in classe  $A_1$   
Class  $A_1$  Amplifier

$V_a$	=	100	250	V
$R_k$	=	270	200	$\Omega$
$I_a$	=	3,7	10	mA
$R_i$	$\sim$	15	10,9	k $\Omega$
S	=	4000	5500	$\mu\text{A/V}$
$\mu$	=	60	60	
$R_a$	=	27	25	k $\Omega$

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><b>12AT7</b> <b>ECC81</b> (seguito) (following) 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><math>C_{g-a} = 1,5</math> co schermo with external shield</p> <p>(1) piedini 6, 7 e 8. pins 6, 7 and 8.</p> <p>(2) piedini 1, 2 e 3. pins 1, 2 and 3.</p>	<p><b>Doppio triodo, amplificatore a RF con griglia a massa e convertitore per frequenze fino a 300 MHz.</b> <i>Twin triode designed for use as a grounded grid amplifier at frequencies up to 300 MHz.</i></p>
<p><b>12AU6</b> <b>HF94</b> Accensione Heater supply 12.6 V — 0,15 A</p>			<p>Riferirsi al tipo: <math>\frac{6AU6}{EF94} S</math> <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 A<sub>1</sub>  
Class A<sub>1</sub> Amplif.

V<sub>a</sub> = 300 V  
W<sub>a</sub> = 2,75 W  
I<sub>k</sub> = 20 mA

Amplific. defless.  
verticale  
Vertical deflection  
amplifier

V<sub>a</sub> = 300 V  
V<sub>a</sub> (impulsiva)  
(pulse)

= 1200 V  
W<sub>a</sub> = 2,75 W  
I<sub>k</sub> = 20 mA  
I<sub>k</sub> (picco/peak)  
= 60 mA

Per sezione  
Each section

C<sub>g</sub> = 1,8  
C<sub>a</sub> = 2,0  
C<sub>g-a</sub> = 1,5

Amplificatore in classe A<sub>1</sub>  
Class A<sub>1</sub> Amplifier

(valori per sezione)  
(values are for Each Section)

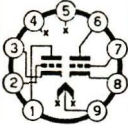
V <sub>a</sub>	=	100	250	V
V <sub>g</sub>	=	0	-8,5	V
I <sub>a</sub>	=	11,8	10,5	mA
R <sub>i</sub>	=	6,5	7,7	kΩ
S	=	3100	2200	μA/V
μ	=	20	17	
R <sub>ab</sub>	=	8,5	23,8	KΩ

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

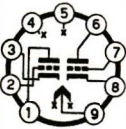
*Twin triode intended primarily for service as horizontal or deflection oscillators, vertical deflection amplifiers and Class A<sub>1</sub> resistance coupled amplifiers.*

*(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>
<b>12AU8</b>  <b>Accensione</b> Heater supply <b>12,6 V — 0,3 A</b>			Riferirsi al tipo: <b>6AU8</b> <i>See Type</i>
<b>12AV6</b> <b>HBC91</b>  <b>Accensione</b> Heater supply <b>12,6 V — 0,15 A</b>			Riferirsi al tipo: <b>6AV6</b> <i>See Type</i> <b>EBC91</b>
<b>12AX7</b> <b>ECC83</b>  <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 $A_1$ <i>Class <math>A_1</math> Amplifier</i> (valori per ogni sezione) <i>(values are for each section)</i> $V_a = 100 \quad 250 \quad \text{V}$ $V_g = -1 \quad -2 \quad \text{V}$ $I_a = 0,5 \quad 1,2 \quad \text{mA}$ $R_i \sim 80 \quad 62,5 \quad \text{k}\Omega$ $S = 1250 \quad 1600 \quad \mu\text{A/V}$ $\mu = 100 \quad 100$ $R_a = 200 \quad 200 \quad \text{k}\Omega$

**12AX7****ECC83***(seguito)*  
*(following)***Ingombro**  
Outline  
 $\varnothing=22$  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****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).***12BA6****HF93****Accensione**  
Heater supply  
**12,6 V — 0,15 A**Riferirsi al tipo:  
*See Type***6BA6**  
**EF93**

TIPO <i>Type</i>	Limiti massimi <i>Maximum ratings</i>	Capacità in pF <i>Capacitances</i>	Caratteristiche e funzionamento tipico <i>Typical operation</i>
<b>12BE6</b> <hr/> <b>HK90</b>  Accensione Heater supply <b>12,6 V — 0,15 A</b>			Riferirsi al tipo: $\frac{6BE6}{EK90}$ <i>See Type</i>
<b>12BH7</b>    Ingombro Outline $\varnothing=22$ h=60  Accensione in serie Heater supply series <b>12,6 V — 0,3 A</b>  (segue) (follow)	Amplif. classe $A_1$ <i>Class <math>A_1</math> 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 <math>A_1</math> 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 $\Omega$ $S = 3100$ $\mu A/V$ $I_a = 11,5$ mA  <b>Doppio tripdo, amplificatore finale deflessione verticale ed oscillatore verticale.</b> <i>Twln triode designed for use as a vertical deflection amplifier or vertical deflection oscillator.</i>

**12BH7**

(seguito)  
(following)

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

$V_g$  (picco negativo)  
(*peak negative*)

$$= 250 \text{ V}$$

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

$I_k = 20 \text{ mA}$

$I_k$  (picco/peak)

$$= 70 \text{ mA}$$

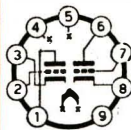
(1) piedini 6, 7  
e 8.  
*pins 6, 7 and*  
8.

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

**12C8GT**

Accensione  
Heater supply  
**12,6 V — 0,225 A**

(Vedi dati condensati)  
(*See condensed data section*)

**12CG7S**

(segue)  
(follow)

Amplific. classe  $A_1$   
*Class  $A_1$  Amplifier*  
(per sezione)  
(*each section*)

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

$$V_g = 0 \text{ V}$$

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

$$C_g = 2,3$$

$$C_a = 2,2$$

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

senza schermo  
*without external*  
*shield*

Amplificatore in classe  $A_1$  (per sezione)  
*Class  $A_1$  Amplifier (each section)*

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

$$V_g = 0 \quad -12,5 \quad -8 \quad \text{V}$$

$$\mu = 20 \quad - \quad 20$$

$$R_i = 6700 \quad - \quad 7700 \quad \Omega$$

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

$$I_a = 10 \quad 1,3 \quad 9 \quad \text{mA}$$

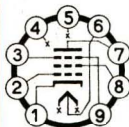
TIPO <i>Type</i>	Limiti massimi <i>Maximum ratings</i>	Capacità in pF <i>Capacitances</i>	Caratteristiche e funzionamento tipico <i>Typical operation</i>
<p><b>12CG7S</b></p> <p><i>(seguito)</i> <i>(following)</i></p> <p><b>Ingombro</b> Outline Ø=22 h=60</p> <p><b>Accensione</b> Heater supply 12,6 V — 0,3 A</p> <p>TR=14,5 sec.</p>	<p><math>W_a</math> totale = 5 W</p> <p><i>(Both plates)</i></p> <p><math>I_k</math> = 20 mA</p> <p>Oscillatore verticale <i>Vertical deflection oscillator</i></p> <p><math>V_a</math> = 300 V</p> <p><math>V_g</math> (picco/peak) = -400 V</p> <p><math>W_a</math> = 3,5 W</p> <p><math>W_{tot.}</math> = 5 W</p> <p><i>(Both plates)</i></p> <p><math>I_k</math> = 20 mA</p> <p>Oscillat. orizzontale <i>Horizontal deflection oscillator</i></p> <p><math>V_a</math> = 300 V</p> <p><math>V_g</math> (picco/peak) = -600 V</p> <p><math>W_a</math> = 3,5 W</p> <p><math>W_a</math> tot. = 5 W</p> <p><i>(Both plates)</i></p> <p><math>I_k</math> = 20 mA</p>		<p><b>Doppio triodo, oscillatore di deflessione orizzontale e verticale.</b> <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 A<sub>1</sub>**  
*Class A<sub>1</sub> 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.*

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

**12SA7GT**

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

Riferirsi al tipo: 6SA7GT  
*See Type*

**12SJ7GT**


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

Riferirsi al tipo: 6SJ7GT  
*See Type*



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

<b>12SN7GTA</b>  Accensione Heater supply 12,6 V — 0,3 A			Riferirsi al tipo: 6SN7GTA <i>See Type</i>
<b>12SQ7GT</b>  Accensione Heater supply 12,6 V — 0,15 A			Riferirsi al tipo: 6SQ7GT <i>See Type</i>
<b>12TE8GT</b>  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>																		
<b>12X4</b>  Accensione Heater supply <b>12,6 V — 0,3 A</b>			Riferirsi al tipo: $\frac{6X4}{EZ90}$ See Type																		
<b>13CL6</b>  Accensione Heater supply <b>13,6 V — 0,3 A</b>			Riferirsi al tipo: 6CL6 See Type																		
<b>14GW8</b> <b>PCL86</b> 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 <sub>1</sub> <i>Class A<sub>1</sub> 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><math>V_a = 250</math></td> <td>250 V</td> </tr> <tr> <td><math>V_{g2} = 250</math></td> <td>— V</td> </tr> <tr> <td><math>V_{g1} = -7</math></td> <td>-1,9 V</td> </tr> <tr> <td><math>I_a = 36</math></td> <td>1,2 mA</td> </tr> <tr> <td><math>I_{g2} = 6</math></td> <td>— mA</td> </tr> <tr> <td><math>S = 10</math></td> <td>1,6 mA/V</td> </tr> <tr> <td><math>R_i = 48</math></td> <td>— kΩ</td> </tr> <tr> <td><math>\mu_{g1-g2} = 21</math></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	$R_i = 48$	— kΩ	$\mu_{g1-g2} = 21$	—
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																				
$R_i = 48$	— kΩ																				
$\mu_{g1-g2} = 21$	—																				

**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.*

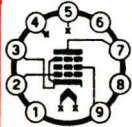
*The triode section is intended for use as audio amplifier.*

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

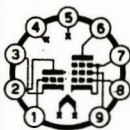
**15A6**  
**PL83**

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

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

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

**15DQ8**  
**PCL84** S



**Ingombro**

Outline

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

**Accensione**

Heater supply

$$15 \text{ V} - 0,3 \text{ A}$$

$$TR = 14,5 \text{ sec.}$$

**Pentodo**

*Pentode Unit*

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

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

$$W_a = 4 \text{ W}$$

$$W_{g^2} = 1,7 \text{ W}$$

$$I_k = 40 \text{ mA}$$

$$R_{g^1} = 1 \text{ M}\Omega$$

**Triodo**

*Triode Unit*

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

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

$$I_k = 12 \text{ mA}$$

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

**Pentodo**

*Pentode Unit*

$$C_{g^1} = 8,7$$

$$C_a = 4,2$$

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

**Triodo**

*Triode Unit*

$$C_g = 3,8$$

$$C_a = 2,3$$

$$C_{g-a} = 2,7$$

senza schermo  
without external  
shield

**Amplificatore in classe A<sub>1</sub>**

*Class A<sub>1</sub> Amplifier*

**Pentodo**

*Pentode Unit*

$$V_a = 170$$

$$V_{g^2} = 170$$

$$V_{g^1} = -2,1$$

$$I_a = 18$$

$$I_{g^2} = 3$$

$$S = 11000$$

$$R_i = 100$$

$$\mu_{g^2-g^1} = 36$$

$$\mu = -$$

**Triodo**

*Triode Unit*

$$200 \text{ V}$$

$$- \text{ V}$$

$$-1,7 \text{ V}$$

$$3 \text{ mA}$$

$$- \text{ mA}$$

$$4000 \mu\text{A/V}$$

$$- \text{ k}\Omega$$

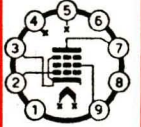
$$-$$

$$65$$

**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
<b>16A5</b>	$V_a$ (picco/peak) = 2500 V (1)	$C_{g1}$ = 11	Amplificatore in classe $A_1$
<b>PL82</b>	$V_a$ (picco/peak) = -500 V	$C_a$ = 5,9	<i>Class <math>A_1</math> Amplifier</i>
	$V_{a_1}$ = 250 V $V_{a_2}$ = 450 V (2) $V_{g2}$ = 250 V $W_{a_1}$ = 9 W $W_{g2}$ = 2,5 W $I_k$ = 75 mA $R_{g1}$ = 1 M $\Omega$	$C_{g1-a}$ < 1	$V_a = V_b$ = 170 200 V $V_{g2}$ = 170 — V $R_{g2}$ = — 680 $\Omega$ $V_{g1}$ = -10,4 -13,9 V $I_a$ = 53 45 mA $I_{g2}$ = 10 8,5 mA $S$ = 10200 8600 $\mu A/V$ $R_i$ = 20 24 k $\Omega$ $R_a$ = 3 4 k $\Omega$ $W_a$ = 4 4,2 W $d$ = 10 10 %
<b>Ingombro</b> Outline $\varnothing=22$ h=71	(1) Durata massima dell'impulso pari al 10% di un periodo con un massimo di 2 msec.		Amplificatore finale deflessione verticale
<b>Accensione</b> Heater supply 16,5 V — 0,3 A	Valid for application in frame output circuits where the max. pulse duration is 10% of a cycle with a max. of 2 msec.		<i>Vertical deflection output amplifier</i>
TR=14,5 sec.	(2) $W_a < 4,5$ W		$V_a$ = 50 60 V $V_{g2}$ = 170 220 V $I_a$ (picco/peak) = 90 120 mA
			<b>Pentodo finale amplificatore in BF o per deflessione verticale.</b> <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 A<sub>1</sub>**  
*Class A<sub>1</sub> Amplifier*

**Pentodo**  
*Pentode Unit*

$V_a$	= 100	170	200	200	100	V
$V_{g^2}$	= 100	170	170	200	—	V
$V_{g^1}$	= —	—11,5	—12,5	—16	0	V
$I_a$	= 26	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	—	k $\Omega$
$\mu_{g^2-g^1}$	= 10	9,5	9,5	9,5	—	
$\mu$	= —	—	—	—	70	

**Triodo**  
*Triode Unit*

**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.*



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

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

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**

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

**19BY7**

**UF85**

**Accensione**  
Heater supply  
19 V — 0,1 A

Riferirsi al tipo:  $\frac{6BY7}{EF85}$   
*See Type*

**19DR7S**

**Accensione**  
Heater supply  
18,9 V — 0,3 A

TR=14,5 sec.

Riferirsi al tipo: 6DR7  
*See Type*

**19T8**

**Accensione**  
Heater supply  
18,9 V — 0,15 A

Riferirsi al tipo: 6T8  
*See Type*

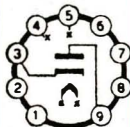
**TIPO**  
*Type*

**Limiti massimi**  
*Maximum ratings*

**Capacità in pF**  
*Capacitances*

**Caratteristiche e funzionamento tipico**  
*Typical operation*

**19Y3**  
**PY82** S



**Ingombro**  
*Outline*  
 $\varnothing=22$  h=71

**Accensione**  
*Heater supply*  
19 V — 0,3 A

TR=14,5 sec.

$V_{tr} = 250 V_{eff}$   
 $V_a$  (picco inverso)  
(*peak negative*)  
= 700 V  
 $I_o = 180$  mA  
 $V_{k-f}$  (picco/peak)  
= 550 V  
C filtro = 60  $\mu$ F

Massima corrente continua di uscita = 180 mA  
*Maximum DC Output Current*

Massima tensione raddrizzata = 195 V  
*Maximum DC Output Voltage*

Capacità filtro = 60  $\mu$ F  
*Input capacitance of smoothing filter*

V trasf.= 127 200 220 250 V  
R trasf.= 0 30 65 125  $\Omega$  (1)

(1) Resistenza minima di protezione tra anodo e trasformatore.

*Protecting resistance at transformer voltage.*

**Diode, raddrizzatore di una semionda.**  
*Half-Wave Rectifier.*

**25AV5GT**

**Accensione**  
*Heater supply*  
25 V — 0.3 A

Riferirsi al tipo: 6AV5GT  
*See Type*

**25AX4GT**

**Accensione**  
Heater supply  
**25 V — 0,3 A**

Riferirsi al tipo: **6AX4GT**  
*See Type*

**25AX4GTBS**

**Accensione**  
Heater supply  
**25 V — 0,3 A**

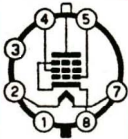
**TR=14,5 sec.**

Riferirsi al tipo: **6AX4GTB**  
*See Type*

**25BQ6GT**

**Accensione**  
Heater supply  
**25 V — 0,3 A**

Riferirsi al tipo: **6BQ6GT**  
*See Type*

TIPO Type	Limiti massimi Maximum ratings	Capacità in pF Capacitances	Caratteristiche e funzionamento tipico Typical operation
<b>25DQ6BS</b>  Accensione Heater supply 25 V — 0,3 A  TR=14,5 sec.			Riferirsi al tipo: 6BQ6B <i>See Type</i>
<b>25E5</b> S <b>PL36</b>    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 <sub>1</sub> <i>Class A<sub>1</sub> Amplifier</i> $V_a = 100 \text{ V}$ $V_{g2} = 100 \text{ V}$ $V_{g1} = -8,2 \text{ V}$ $I_a = 100 \text{ mA}$ $I_{g2} = 7 \text{ mA}$ $S = 14 \text{ mA/V}$ $R_i = 5 \text{ k}\Omega$ $\mu_{g2-g1} = 5,6$  <b>Pentodo finale di deflessione orizzontale in TV.</b> <i>Beam Power Tube designed for service as horizontal amplifier in television receivers.</i>

**25L6GT**

**Accensione**  
Heater supply  
**25 V — 0,3 A**

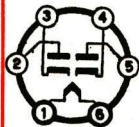
Riferirsi al tipo: **50L6GT**  
*See Type*

**25W4GT**

**Accensione**  
Heater supply  
**25 V — 0,3 A**

Riferirsi al tipo: **6W4GT**  
*See Type*

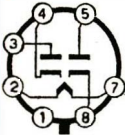
**25Z5**



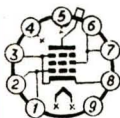
**Ingombro**  
Outline  
 $\varnothing=39$  h=95

Riferirsi al tipo: **25Z6GT**  
*See Type*



<b>TIPO</b> <i>Type</i>	<b>Limiti massimi</b> <i>Maximum ratings</i>	<b>Capacità in pF</b> <i>Capacitances</i>	<b>Caratteristiche e funzionamento tipico</b> <i>Typical operation</i>
<p><b>25Z6GT</b></p>  <p><b>Ingombro</b>  Outline  <math>\varnothing=39</math> h=95</p> <p><b>Accensione</b>  Heater supply  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<sub>eff</sub>  <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><b>Doppio diodo raddrizzatore e duplicatore di tensione.</b>  <i>Full-Wave Rectifier.</i></p>

**27GB5**  
**PL500** S



**Ingombro**  
**Outline**  
Ø=30 h=96

**Accensione**  
**Heater supply**  
**27 V — 0,3 A**

**TR=14,5 sec.**

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

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

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


**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><b>30AE3</b> <b>PY88</b> 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 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<sub>eff</sub> <i>Maximum AC Plate Supply Voltage</i></p> <p>Picco massimo della corrente anodica = 550 mA <i>Maximum Peak Plate Current</i></p> <p><b>Diode smorzatore per circuito di deflessione orizzontale in TV.</b> <i>Half-Wave Rectifier for television damper service.</i></p>
<p><b>35D5</b></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
$V_{g3}$	=	125	V
$W_a$	=	8,5	W
$W_{g2}$	=	1	W

$C_{g1}$  = 13  
 $C_a$  = 9,5  
 $C_{g1-a}$  = 08,  
 senza schermo  
 without external  
 shield

Amplificatore in classe  $A_1$   
 Class  $A_1$  Amplifier

$V_a$	=	110	200	V
$V_{g2}$	=	110	110	V
$V_{g1}$	=	-7,5	-8	V
$I_a$	=	40	41	mA
$I_{g2}$	=	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	%

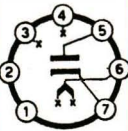
**Tetrodo a fascio, amplificatore di potenza a BF.**

*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><b>35W4</b></p>  <p><b>Ingombro</b> Outline Ø=19 h=60</p> <p><b>Accensione</b> 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 inversa anodica = 330 V <i>Maximum Peak Inverse Plate Voltage</i></p> <p>Massima tensione anodica alternata = 110 V<sub>eff</sub> <i>Maximum AC Plate Supply Voltage</i></p> <p>Picco massimo della corrente anodica = 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 catodo = 330 V <i>Maximum Voltage Filament to Cathode</i></p> <p><b>Note:</b></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>

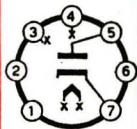
**35W4**

(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  
 $\varnothing=19$  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*

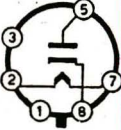
Massima tensione anodica alternata = 220 V<sub>eff</sub>  
*Maximum AC Plate Supply Voltage*

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

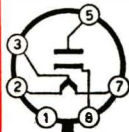
Caduta interna di tensione a 200 mA = 18 V  
*Plate Voltage Drop (for 200 mA)*

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><b>35Z4GT</b></p>  <p><b>Ingombro</b> Outline Ø=30 h=78</p> <p><b>Accensione</b> 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<sub>eff</sub> <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><b>Diodo raddrizzatore di una semionda.</b> <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<sub>eff</sub>  
*Maximum AC Plate Supply Voltage*

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

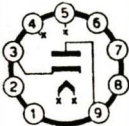
Caduta interna di tensione a 200 mA = 18 V  
*Plate Voltage Drop (for 200 mA)*

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.*



<b>TIPO</b> <i>Type</i>	<b>Limiti massimi</b> <i>Maximum ratings</i>	<b>Capacità in pF</b> <i>Capacitances</i>	<b>Caratteristiche e funzionamento tipico</b> <i>Typical operation</i>
<b>35Z5GT</b>  (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>  <b>Diode raddrizzatore di una semionda.</b> <i>Half-Wave Rectifier.</i>
<b>38A3</b> <b>UY85</b>    <b>Ingombro</b> <b>Outline</b> $\varnothing=22$ h=61  <b>Accensione</b> <b>Heater supply</b> <b>38 V — 0,1 A</b>			<b>Massima corrente continua di uscita = 110 mA</b> <i>Maximum DC Output Current</i>  <b>Massima ampiezza della tensione inversa anodica = 700 V</b> <i>Maximum Peak Inverse Plate Voltage</i>  <b>Picco massimo della corrente anodica = 660 mA</b> <i>Maximum Peak Plate Current</i>  <b>Diode, raddrizzatore di una semionda.</b> <i>Half-Wave Rectifier.</i>

**41**

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

(Vedi dati condensati)  
(See condensed data section)

**42**



**Ingombro**  
Outline  
 $\varnothing=45$  h=109

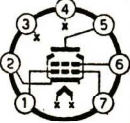
Riferirsi al tipo: **6F6GT**  
See Type

**45B5**

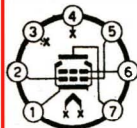
**UL84**

**Accensione**  
Heater supply  
**45 V — 0,1 A**

Riferirsi al tipo:  $\frac{15CW5}{PL84}$  S  
See Type

TIPO Type	Limiti massimi Maximum ratings	Capacità In pF Capacitances	Caratteristiche e funzionamento tipico Typical operation
<p><b>50B5</b></p>  <p>Ingombro Outline Ø=22 hQ60</p> <p>Accensione Heater supply 50 V — 0,15 A</p>	$V_a = 135 \text{ V}$ $V_{g_2} = 117 \text{ V}$ $W_a = 5,5 \text{ W}$ $W_{g_2} = 1,25 \text{ W}$	$C_{g_1} = 13$ $C_a = 6,5$ $C_{g_1-a} = 0,5$ senza schermo <i>without external shield</i>	<p>Amplificatore in classe A<sub>1</sub>  <i>Class A<sub>1</sub> Amplifier</i></p> $V_a = 110 \text{ V}$ $V_{g_2} = 110 \text{ V}$ $V_{g_1} = -7,5 \text{ V}$ $I_a = 49 \text{ mA}$ $I_{g_2} = 4 \text{ mA}$ $R_i \sim 10 \text{ k}\Omega$ $S = 7500 \mu\text{A/V}$ $R_a = 2,5 \text{ k}\Omega$ $W_o = 1,9 \text{ W}$ $d = 9 \%$ <p><b>Tetrodo a fascio, amplificatore di potenza a BF.</b>  <i>Beam Power Amplifier designed for use as Power Amplifier.</i></p>
<p><b>50BM8</b></p> <hr/> <p><b>UCL82</b></p> <p>Accensione Heater supply 50 V — 0,1 A</p>			<p>Riferirsi al tipo: <math>\frac{16A8}{PCL82}</math>  <i>See Type</i></p>

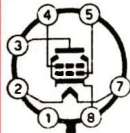
## 50C5



**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

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

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	$\Omega$
$R_i$	= 13	28	k $\Omega$
$S$	= 8000	8000	$\mu\text{A/V}$
$I_a$	= 49	46	mA
$I_{g2}$	= 4	2,2	mA
$R_a$	= 2000	4000	$\Omega$
$W_o$	= 2,1	3,8	W
$d$	= 10	10	%

(segue)  
(follow)

TIPO Type	Limiti massimi Maximum ratings	Capacità in pF Capacitances	Caratteristiche e funzionamento tipico Typical operation
<b>50L6GT</b>  (seguito) (following)	$V_a$ (picco positivo) (peak positive) = 1200 V $V_{g1}$ (picco negativo) (peak negative) = 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 $\mu$ = 6,2 $R_i$ = 1,6 k $\Omega$ $S$ = 3800 $\mu$ A/V  <b>Tetrodo a fascio, amplificatore di potenza a BF o amplificatore finale di deflessione verticale in TV.</b> <i>Beam Power Tube intended for service as general purpose audio amplifier or vertical deflection amplifier in television receivers sweep circuit.</i>
<b>75</b>  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

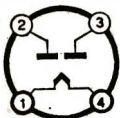
(Vedi dati condensati)  
(See condensed data section)

78

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

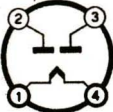
(Vedi dati condensati)  
(See condensed data section)

80

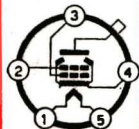


**Accensione**  
Filament supply  
5 V — 2 A

Riferirsi al tipo: 5Y3G/GT  
See Type

<b>TIPO</b> <i>Type</i>	<b>Limiti massimi</b> <i>Maximum ratings</i>	<b>Capacità in pF</b> <i>Capacitances</i>	<b>Caratteristiche e funzionamento tipico</b> <i>Typical operation</i>
<p data-bbox="113 170 158 202"><b>83</b></p>  <p data-bbox="68 419 219 486"><b>Ingombro</b> Outline Ø=51 h=123</p> <p data-bbox="52 512 219 580"><b>Accensione</b> Filament supply 5 V — 3 A</p>			<p data-bbox="793 191 1428 253"><b>Massima corrente continua di uscita</b> = 225 mA <i>Maximum DC Output Current</i></p> <p data-bbox="793 264 1428 326"><b>Massima ampiezza della tensione inversa anodica</b> = 1550 V <i>Maximum Peak Inverse Plate Voltage</i></p> <p data-bbox="793 336 1428 398"><b>Massima tensione anodica alternata</b> = 450 V<sub>eff</sub> <i>Maximum AC Plate Supply Voltage</i></p> <p data-bbox="793 409 1428 471"><b>Picco massimo della corrente anodica (per diodo)</b> 1000 mA <i>Maximum Peak Plate Current (Each Plate)</i></p> <p data-bbox="793 481 1428 543"><b>Caduta interna di tensione</b> = 15 V <i>Plate Voltage Drop</i></p> <p data-bbox="793 657 1428 751"><b>Doppio diodo a vapori di mercurio, raddrizzatore delle due semionde.</b> <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

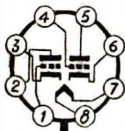
Riferirsi al tipo: 6J7GT  
*See Type*

**1629**

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

(Vedi dati condensati)  
*(See condensed data section)*



**TIPO**  
*Type***Llimiti massimi**  
*Maximum ratings***Capacità in pF**  
*Capacitances***Caratteristiche e funzionamento tipico**  
*Typical operation***6080****Ingombro**  
*Outline*

Ø=40 h=89

**Accensione**  
*Heater supply*  
6,3 V — 2,5 APer ogni sezione  
*Each section*

$V_a = 250 \text{ V}$

$V_a \text{ (picco inverso)}$   
*(peak inverse anode voltage)*

$= 3000 \text{ V}$

$I_a = 125 \text{ mA}$

$V_g \text{ (picco/peak)}$   
 $= -2300 \text{ V}$

$W_a = 13 \text{ W}$

Per ogni sez.  
*Each section*

$C_g = 6,0$

$C_a = 2,2$

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

senza schermo  
*without external shield*Valori per ogni sezione  
*Values are for each section*

$V_{ba} = 135 \text{ V}$

$R_k = 250 \Omega$

$\mu = 2$

$R_i = 280 \Omega$

$S = 7000 \mu\text{A/V}$

$I_a = 125 \text{ mA}$

**Doppio triodo a basso « $\mu$ », regolatore in serie per alimentatori di potenza in continua o triodo survolto.***Double 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.*

**Valvole di tipo  
Europeo**

*European types  
receiving tubes*

**Valvole di tipo  
U.S.A.**

*U.S.A. types  
receiving tubes*

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

**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)

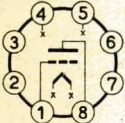
**DL92**

**3S4**

Accensione  
in serie  
Filament  
series supply  
2,8 V — 0,05 A

(Vedi dati condensati)  
(See condensed data section)

Accensione  
in parallelo  
Filament  
parallel supply  
1,4 V — 0,1 A

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><b>DL94</b></p> <hr/> <p><b>3V4</b></p> <p><b>Accensione in serie</b> Filament series supply <b>2,8 V — 0,05 A</b></p> <p><b>Accensione in parallelo</b> Filament parallel supply <b>1,4 V — 0,1 A</b></p>			<p>(Vedi dati condensati) (See condensed data section)</p>
<p><b>DM70</b></p> <hr/> <p><b>1M3</b></p>  <p><b>Ingombro</b> Outline <math>\varnothing=10</math> h=45</p> <p><b>Accensione</b> Filament supply <b>1,4 V — 0,025 A</b></p>	<p><math>V_b = 300</math> V</p> <p><math>V_a = 150</math> V</p> <p><math>V_a(\text{min.}) = 45</math> V</p> <p><math>W_a = 75</math> mW</p> <p><math>I_k = 0,6</math> mA</p> <p><math>R_g = 10</math> M<math>\Omega</math></p>		<p><b>Alimentazione con batteria</b> <i>Battery supply</i></p> <p><math>V_b = 67,5</math>      90 V</p> <p><math>V_a = 60</math>        85 V</p> <p><math>V_g = 0</math>         0 V</p> <p><math>I_a = 105</math>        170 <math>\mu</math>A</p> <p>pedino = 4        5 a massa <i>pin</i>                    grounded</p> <p><b>Indicatore di sintonia</b> <i>Tuning indicator</i></p>

**DY86**

**1S2**

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

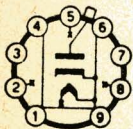
Senza trattamento speciale sulla superficie del vetro.

*Without the envelope special treatment.*

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

**DY87**

**1S2A**



Ingombro  
Outline  
 $\varnothing=22$  h=67

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

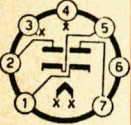
$C_a = 1,55$   
senza schermo  
*without external shield*

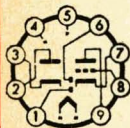
Massima corrente continua di uscita = 0,5 mA  
*Maximum DC Output Current*

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.*

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

**EABC80****6AK8**

**Ingombro**  
Outline

Ø=22 h=60

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

**Diodi**  
*Diodes Unit*

$V_a$  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/pln n° 2

(2) piedino/pln n° 6

(3) piedino/pln 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<sub>1</sub>**  
*Class A<sub>1</sub> Amplifier*

$V_a$  = 100 250 V

$V_g$  = -1 -3 V

$I_a$  = 0,8 1 mA

$R_i$  = 48 50 kΩ

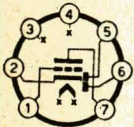
$S$  = 1450 1400 μA/V

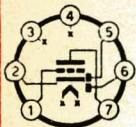
$\mu$  = 70 70

**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.*



TIPO Type	Limiti massimi Maximum ratings	Capacità in pF Capacitances	Caratteristiche e funzionamento tipico Typical operation																														
<p><b>EBC90</b> <b>6AT6</b></p>  <p><b>Ingombro</b> Outline Ø=19 h=48</p> <p><b>Accensione</b> Heater supply 6,3 V — 0,3 A</p>	<p><math>V_a = 300 \text{ V}</math>  <math>V_{g1} = 0 \text{ V}</math>  <math>W_a = 0,5 \text{ W}</math>  <math>I_D = 1 \text{ mA}</math></p>	<p><math>C_{g} = 2,2</math>  <math>C_a = 1,2</math>  <math>C_{g-a} = 2,0</math></p>	<p>Amplificatore in classe <math>A_1</math>  <i>Class <math>A_1</math> Amplifier</i></p> <table border="0"> <tr> <td><math>V_a</math></td> <td>=</td> <td>100</td> <td>250</td> <td>V</td> </tr> <tr> <td><math>V_g</math></td> <td>=</td> <td>-1</td> <td>-3</td> <td>V</td> </tr> <tr> <td><math>\mu</math></td> <td>=</td> <td>70</td> <td>70</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td><math>R_i</math></td> <td>~</td> <td>54</td> <td>68</td> <td>k<math>\Omega</math></td> </tr> <tr> <td><math>S</math></td> <td>=</td> <td>1300</td> <td>1200</td> <td><math>\mu\text{A/V}</math></td> </tr> <tr> <td><math>I_a</math></td> <td>=</td> <td>0,8</td> <td>1</td> <td>mA</td> </tr> </table> <p><b>Doppio diodo-triodo, rivelatore e amplificatore a BF.</b>  <i>Twin diode-triode. Detector and audio amplifier.</i></p>	$V_a$	=	100	250	V	$V_g$	=	-1	-3	V	$\mu$	=	70	70		$R_i$	~	54	68	k $\Omega$	$S$	=	1300	1200	$\mu\text{A/V}$	$I_a$	=	0,8	1	mA
$V_a$	=	100	250	V																													
$V_g$	=	-1	-3	V																													
$\mu$	=	70	70																														
$R_i$	~	54	68	k $\Omega$																													
$S$	=	1300	1200	$\mu\text{A/V}$																													
$I_a$	=	0,8	1	mA																													

**EBC91****6AV6****Ingombro**

Outline

 $\varnothing = 19 \text{ h} = 49$ **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<sub>1</sub>****Class A<sub>1</sub> Amplifier**

$V_a$	=	100	250	V
$V_g$	=	-1	-2	V
$\mu$	=	100	100	
$R_i$	~	80	62,5	k $\Omega$
$S$	=	1250	1600	$\mu\text{A/V}$
$I_a$	=	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.**Il triodo è elettricamente simile ad ogni regione della ECC83/12AX7*

**TIPO**  
*Type*

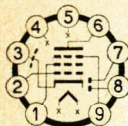
**Limiti massimi**  
*Maximum ratings*

**Capacità in pF**  
*Capacitances*

**Caratteristiche e funzionamento tipico**  
*Typical operation*

**EBF89**

**6DC8**



**Ingombro**  
*Outline*  
 $\varnothing=22$  h=60

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

**Connessioni**  
*Connections*

**Piedino**  
*Pin*  
7=D<sub>1</sub>

**Piedino**  
*Pin*  
8=D<sub>2</sub>

**Pentodo**  
*Pentode Unit*

V<sub>a</sub> = 300 V  
V<sub>g<sub>2</sub></sub> = 300 V  
W<sub>a</sub> = 2,25 W  
W<sub>g<sub>2</sub></sub> = 0,45 W  
I<sub>k</sub> = 16,5 mA  
R<sub>g</sub> = 3 MΩ  
V<sub>f-k</sub> = 100 V

**Diodi (ogni unità)**  
*Diodes (each unit)*

I<sub>D</sub> = 0,8 mA  
I picco/peak = 5 mA

**Pentodo**  
*Pentode Unit*

C<sub>g<sub>1</sub></sub> = 5  
C<sub>a</sub> = 5,2  
C<sub>g<sub>1-a</sub></sub> < 0,0025

**Diodi**  
*Diodes Unit*

C<sub>D1</sub> = 2,5  
C<sub>D2</sub> = 2,5  
C<sub>D1-D2</sub> < 0,25

**Amplificatore in classe A<sub>1</sub>**  
*Class A<sub>1</sub> Amplifier*

V<sub>a</sub> = 250 200 V  
R<sub>g<sub>2</sub></sub> = 62 30 kΩ  
V<sub>g<sub>1</sub></sub> = -1 -1,5 V  
V<sub>g<sub>2</sub></sub> = 0 0 V  
I<sub>a</sub> = 9 11 mA  
I<sub>g<sub>2</sub></sub> = 2,7 3,3 mA  
S = 4500 4500 μA/V  
R<sub>i</sub> = 0,9 0,6 MΩ

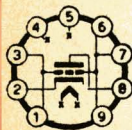
**Amplificatore RF e FI a pendenza variabile, doppio diodo rivelatore.**

*Twin diode-pentode. Pentode intended for use as RF or IF amplifier. Diodes for detector.*

**EC86****6CM4**

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

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

**EC88****6DL4**

**Ingombro**  
Outline  
Ø=22 h=44

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

$V_a = 175 \text{ V}$   
 $V_g = -50 \text{ V}$   
 $W_a = 2 \text{ W}$   
 $I_k = 13 \text{ mA}$   
 $R_g = 1 \text{ M}\Omega$

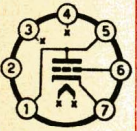
$C_{g-a} = 1,2$   
senza schermo  
without external  
shield

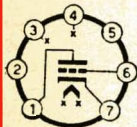
Amplificatore in classe  $A_1$   
*Class  $A_1$  Amplifier*

$V_a = 160 \text{ V}$   
 $R_k = 100 \Omega$   
 $I_a = 12,5 \text{ mA}$   
 $S = 13,5 \text{ mA/V}$   
 $\mu = 65$

**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><b>EC90</b> <b>6C4</b></p>  <p><b>Ingombro</b> Outline Ø=19 h=48</p> <p><b>Accensione</b> 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><math>V_a = 300</math>    300 V  <math>V_g = -</math>    -50 V  <math>W_a = 3,5</math>    5 W  <math>I_a = -</math>    25 mA  <math>I_g = -</math>    8 mA</p>	<p><math>C_g = 1,8</math>  <math>C_a = 2,5</math>  <math>C_{g-a} = 1,4</math></p> <p>con schermo <i>with external shield</i></p>	<p>Amplificatore in classe A<sub>1</sub> <i>Class A<sub>1</sub> Amplifier</i></p> <p>Telegrafia in classe C <i>Telegraphy - Class C</i></p> <p><math>V_a = 100</math>    250    300 V  <math>V_g = 0</math>    -8,5    -27 V  <math>I_a = 11,8</math>    10,5    25 mA  <math>I_g = -</math>    -    ~7 mA  <math>R_i \sim 6250</math>    7700    - Ω  <math>S = 3100</math>    2200    - μA/V  <math>\mu = 19,5</math>    17    -  <math>W_i = -</math>    -    ~0,35 W  <math>W_o = -</math>    -    ~5,5 W  <math>f = -</math>    -    50 MHz</p> <p><b>Triodo, amplificatore ed oscillatore.</b>  <i>Triode intended for service as an oscillator, a detector or amplifier.</i></p> <p><i>È elettricamente simile ad ogni sezione delle ECR82/12 AT7</i></p>	

**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*

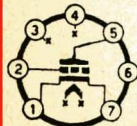
**Amplificatore in classe A<sub>1</sub>**

*Class A<sub>1</sub> 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*

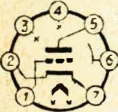
**Amplificatore in classe A<sub>1</sub>**

*Class A<sub>1</sub> Amplifier*

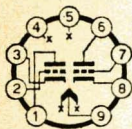
$$\begin{aligned} V_a &= 200 \text{ V} \\ V_g &= -1,2 \text{ V} \\ I_a &= 10 \text{ mA} \\ S &= 10500 \mu\text{A/V} \\ \mu &= 80 \\ R_i &= 8 \text{ k}\Omega \end{aligned}$$

**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
<b>EC97</b> <b>6FY5</b>  Accensione Heater supply <b>6,3 V — 0,215 A</b>			Riferirsi al tipo: $\frac{5FY5}{PC97}$ See Type
<b>EC900</b> <b>6HA5</b>    Ingombro Outline $\varnothing=19$ h=35  Accensione Heater supply <b>6,3 V — 0,18 A</b>	$V_a = 200$ 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 <i>with external shield</i>	Amplificatore in classe $A_1$ <i>Class <math>A_1</math> Amplifier</i> $V_a = 135$ V $V_g = -1$ V $I_a = 11,5$ mA $S = 14,5$ mA/V $\mu = 72$  <b>Triodo, amplificatore a RF per sintonizzatori TV-VHF.</b> <i>Triode intended for use as RF amplifier in VHF television tuners.</i>

# ECC81 12AT7



Ingombro  
Outline

$$\varnothing = 22 \text{ h} = 49$$

Accensione  
in serie  
Heater

series supply  
12,6 V — 0,15 A

Accensione  
in parallelo  
Heater

parallel supply  
6,3 V — 0,3 A

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

## Sezione 1 (1) Section No. 1

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

## Sezione 2 (2) Section No. 2

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

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 A<sub>1</sub> Class A<sub>1</sub> Amplifier

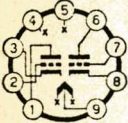
$$\begin{aligned} V_a &= 100 & 250 & \text{V} \\ R_k &= 270 & 200 & \Omega \\ I_a &= 3,7 & 10 & \text{mA} \\ R_i &\sim 15 & 10,9 & \text{k}\Omega \\ S &= 4000 & 5500 & \mu\text{A/V} \\ \mu &= 60 & 60 & \end{aligned}$$

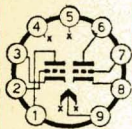
$$R_a = 27 \quad 25 \quad \text{k}\Omega$$

**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><b>ECC82</b> <b>12AU7</b></p>  <p><b>Ingombro</b> Outline Ø=22 h=49</p> <p><b>Accensione in serie</b> Heater series supply 12,6 V — 0,15 A</p> <p><b>Accensione in parallelo</b> Heater parallel supply 6,3 V — 0,3 A</p>	<p>Amplif. classe A<sub>1</sub> Class A<sub>1</sub> Amplif.</p> <p>V<sub>a</sub> = 300 V W<sub>a</sub> = 2,75 W I<sub>k</sub> = 20 mA</p> <p>Amplific. defless. verticale Vertical deflection amplifier</p> <p>V<sub>a</sub> = 300 V V<sub>a</sub> (impulsiva) (pulse) = 1200 V W<sub>a</sub> = 2,75 W I<sub>k</sub> = 20 mA I<sub>k</sub> (picco/peak) = 60 mA</p>	<p>Per sezione Each section</p> <p>C<sub>g</sub> = 1,8 C<sub>a</sub> = 2,0 C<sub>g-a</sub> = 1,5</p>	<p>Amplificatore in classe A<sub>1</sub> Class A<sub>1</sub> Amplifier</p> <p>(valori per sezione) (values are for Each Section)</p> <p>V<sub>a</sub> = 100 250 V V<sub>g</sub> = 0 —8,5 V I<sub>a</sub> = 11,8 10,5 mA R<sub>i</sub> = 6,5 7,7 kΩ S = 3100 2200 μA/V μ = 20 17</p> <p>R<sub>e</sub> = 8,5 23,8 kΩ</p> <p><b>Doppio triodo, amplificatore a BF, amplificatore finale deflessione verticale, invertitore di fase, multivibratore ed oscillatore.</b> Twin triode intended primarily for service as horizontal or deflection oscillator, vertical deflection amplifiers and Class A<sub>1</sub> resistance coupled amplifiers.</p> <p>(Each section of these types is electrically similar to the Type 6C4). / EC 90</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 A

Per 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)*

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

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

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

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

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

$\mu = 100 \quad 100$

$R_g = 200 \quad 208 \quad \text{k}\Omega$

**Doppio triodo, amplificatore a BF, invertitore di fase, separatore e multivibratore in circuiti TV (ogni sezione ha caratteristiche elettriche uguali al tipo 6AV6).** / E(B)C 91

*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).* / E(B)C 91

**ECC84****6CW7**

Accensione

Heater supply

6,3 V — 0,33 A

(Vedi dati condensati)

*(See condensed data section)*

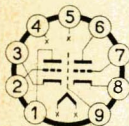
**TIPO**  
*Type*

**Limiti massimi**  
*Maximum ratings*

**Capacità in pF**  
*Capacitances*

**Caratteristiche e funzionamento tipico**  
*Typical operation*

**ECC85**  
**6AQ8**



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  
*RF Amplifier*

$V_a = 250 \text{ V}$   
 $V_g = -2 \text{ V}$   
 $R_a = 1,8 \text{ k}\Omega$   
 $R_k = 200 \text{ }\Omega$   
 $I_a = 10 \text{ mA}$   
 $S = 6 \text{ mA/V}$   
 $R_i \sim 9,7 \text{ k}\Omega$

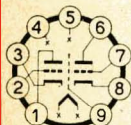
Mescolatore oscillatore  
*Oscillating mixer*

$V_{ba} = 250 \text{ V}$   
 $R_a = 12 \text{ k}\Omega$   
 $R_g = 1 \text{ M}\Omega$   
 $V_{osc} = 3 \text{ V}_{eff}$   
 $I_a = 5,2 \text{ mA}$   
 $S_c = 2,3 \text{ mA/V}$   
 $R_i \sim 22 \text{ k}\Omega$

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

**Ingombro**  
*Outline*  
 $\varnothing=22 \text{ h}=49$

**Accensione**  
*Heater supply*  
 $6,3 \text{ V} - 0,435 \text{ A}$

**ECC88****6DJ8**

**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 $\Omega$

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  
 $\mu = 33$   
 $R_{eq} = 300$   $\Omega$

**Doppio triodo ad alta pendenza e basso fruscio per circuiti cascode in TV.**

*Twln triode intended for use as cascode amplifier in television tuners.*

**ECC91****6J6**

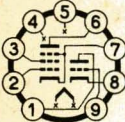
**Accensione**  
Heater supply  
6,3 B — 0,45 A

(Vedi dati condensati)  
(See condensed data section)

**ECC189****6ES8**

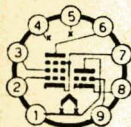
**Accensione**  
Heater supply  
6,3 V — 0,365 A

Riferirsi al tipo:  $\frac{7ES8}{PCC189} S$   
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>																														
<p><b>ECF80</b> <b>6BL8</b></p>  <p><b>Ingombro</b> Outline Ø=22 h=49</p> <p><b>Accensione</b> Heater supply 6,3 V — 0,43 A</p>	<p>Pentodo <i>Pentode Unit</i></p> <p><math>V_b = 550 \text{ V}</math>  <math>V_a = 250 \text{ V}</math>  <math>V_{g2} = 175 \text{ V}</math>  <math>(I_k = 14 \text{ mA})</math>  <math>W_a = 1,7 \text{ W}</math>  <math>W_{g2} = 0,5 \text{ W}</math>  <math>(W_a &lt; 1,2 \text{ W})</math>  <math>R_{g1} = 0,5 \text{ M}\Omega (1)</math>  <math>R_{g1} = 1 \text{ M}\Omega (2)</math></p> <p>Triodo/<i>Triode Unit</i></p> <p><math>V_b = 550 \text{ V}</math>  <math>V_a = 250 \text{ V}</math>  <math>I_k = 14 \text{ mA}</math>  <math>W_a = 1,5 \text{ W}</math>  <math>R_{g1} = 0,5 \text{ M}\Omega (3)</math></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><math>C_{g1} = 5,2</math>  <math>C_a = 3,4</math>  <math>C_{g1-a} &lt; 0,025</math></p> <p>Triodo <i>Triode Unit</i></p> <p><math>C_g = 2,5</math>  <math>C_a = 1,8</math>  <math>C_{g-a} = 1,5</math></p>	<p>Amplificatore in classe A<sub>1</sub> <i>Class A<sub>1</sub> 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><math>V_a = 170</math></td> <td></td> <td>100 V</td> </tr> <tr> <td><math>V_{g2} = 170</math></td> <td></td> <td>— V</td> </tr> <tr> <td><math>V_{g1} = -2</math></td> <td></td> <td>-2 V</td> </tr> <tr> <td><math>I_a = 10</math></td> <td></td> <td>14 mA</td> </tr> <tr> <td><math>I_{g2} = 2,8</math></td> <td></td> <td>— mA</td> </tr> <tr> <td><math>S = 6200</math></td> <td></td> <td>5000 <math>\mu\text{A/V}</math></td> </tr> <tr> <td><math>\mu_{g2-g1} = 47</math></td> <td></td> <td>—</td> </tr> <tr> <td><math>\mu = —</math></td> <td></td> <td>20</td> </tr> <tr> <td><math>R_i = 0,4</math></td> <td></td> <td>— M<math>\Omega</math></td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p><b>Triodo-pentodo.</b>  <b>Triodo a medio «<math>\mu</math>».</b>  <b>Pentodo ad interdizione rapida.</b>  <b>Amplificatore FI, convertitore, ecc.</b>  <i>Triode-pentode.</i>  <i>Medium-<math>\mu</math> 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 $\Omega$
	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 $\Omega$																															

## ECF82

### 6U8



**Ingombro**  
Outline  
Ø=22 h=49

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

**Pentodo**  
*Pentode Unit*

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

**Triodo**  
*Triode Unit*

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

**Pentodo**  
*Pentode Unit*

$$\begin{aligned} C_{g1} &= 5 \\ C_a &= 3,5 \\ C_{g1-a} &= 0,006 \end{aligned}$$

**Triodo**  
*Triode Unit*

$$\begin{aligned} C_g &= 2,5 \\ C_a &= 1 \\ C_{g-a} &= 1,8 \end{aligned}$$

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

**Amplificatore in classe A<sub>1</sub>**  
*Class A<sub>1</sub> Amplifier*

**Pentode**  
*Pentode Unit*

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

**Triodo**  
*Triode Unit*

$$\begin{aligned} &150 \text{ V} \\ &- \text{ V} \\ &56 \Omega \\ &18 \text{ mA} \\ &- \text{ mA} \\ &5 \text{ k}\Omega \\ &8500 \mu\text{A/V} \\ &40 \end{aligned}$$

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

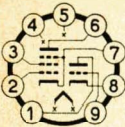
*Triode-pentode designed for use as local oscillator-pentode mixer and others combined functions in FM and TV receivers.*

## ECF801

### 6GJ7

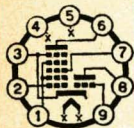
**Accensione**  
Heater supply  
6,3 V — 0,41 A

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><b>ECF802</b></p>  <p><b>Ingombro</b> Outline Ø=22 h=49</p> <p><b>Accensione</b> Heater supply 6,3 V — 0,43 A</p>	<p>Pentodo <i>Pentode Unit</i></p> <p><math>V_a = 250 \text{ V}</math>  <math>V_{g2} = 250 \text{ V}</math>  <math>W_a = 1,2 \text{ W}</math>  <math>W_{g2} = 0,8 \text{ W}</math>  <math>R_{g1} = 0,56 \text{ M}\Omega</math> (1)  <math>R_{g1} = 1 \text{ M}\Omega</math> (2)</p> <p>Triodo <i>Triode Unit</i></p> <p><math>V_a = 250 \text{ V}</math>  <math>I_k = 10 \text{ mA}</math>  <math>W_a = 1,4 \text{ W}</math>  <math>R_g = 3 \text{ M}\Omega</math> (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><math>C_{g1} = 5,4</math>  <math>C_{a-g1} = 0,06</math>  <math>C_{g1-f} &lt; 0,1</math></p> <p>Triodo <i>Triode Unit</i></p> <p><math>C_g = 2,4</math>  <math>C_{a-g} = 1,5</math>  <math>C_{g-f} &lt; 0,1</math></p>	<table border="0"> <tr> <td>Pentodo <i>Pentode Unit</i></td> <td>Triodo <i>Triode Unit</i></td> </tr> <tr> <td><math>V_a = 100</math></td> <td>200 V</td> </tr> <tr> <td><math>V_{g2} = 100</math></td> <td>— V</td> </tr> <tr> <td><math>V_{g1} = -1</math></td> <td>-2 V</td> </tr> <tr> <td><math>I_a = 6</math></td> <td>3,5 mA</td> </tr> <tr> <td><math>I_{g2} = 1,7</math></td> <td>— mA</td> </tr> <tr> <td><math>S = 5500</math></td> <td>3500 mA/V</td> </tr> <tr> <td><math>\mu_{g2-g1} = 47</math></td> <td>—</td> </tr> <tr> <td><math>\mu = —</math></td> <td>70</td> </tr> <tr> <td><math>R_i = 400</math></td> <td>20 k<math>\Omega</math></td> </tr> </table> <p><b>Triodo-Pentodo.</b>  <b>Pentodo: oscillatore di riga.</b>  <b>Triodo: tubo a reattanza.</b>  <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 $\Omega$
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 $\Omega$																							
<p><b>ECF805</b></p> <p><b>6GV7</b></p> <p><b>Accensione</b> Heater supply 6,3 V — 0,35 A</p>			<p>Riferirsi al tipo: <math>\frac{7GV7}{PCF805} S</math>  See Type</p>																					

# ECH81

## 6AJ8



**Ingombro**  
Outline  
Ø=22 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

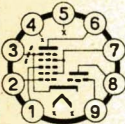
### Amplificatore in classe A<sub>1</sub> Class A<sub>1</sub> Amplifier

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
$R_i$ ~ 700	5,9 kΩ
$S$ = 2400	3700 μA/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 μA/V
$R_{iH}$	=	1 MΩ
$V_{aT}$	=	100 V
$V_{g^1}$	=	0 V
$R_{g^1}$	=	47 kΩ
$I_g$	=	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>																		
<b>ECH81</b> <hr/> <b>6AJ8</b>  <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>  <b>Triodo eptodo, amplificatore a RF e FI, convertitore per ricevitori MA-MF.</b> <i>Triode-Heptode. RF or IF amplifier, frequency converter in AM/IFM receivers.</i>																		
<b>ECH84</b> <hr/> <b>6JX7</b>   <b>Ingombro</b> <b>Outline</b> $\varnothing=22 \text{ h}=60$  <i>(segue)</i> <i>(follow)</i>	<b>Eptodo</b> <i>Heptode Unit</i> $V_a = 250 \text{ V}$ $V_{g^{2-4}} = 250 \text{ V}$ $W_a = 1,7 \text{ W}$ $W_{g^{2-4}} = 0,8 \text{ W}$ $-V_{g^1} = 150 \text{ V}$ $-V_{g^3} = 150 \text{ V}$ $I_k = 12,5 \text{ mA}$	<b>Eptodo</b> <i>Heptode Unit</i> $C_{a-g} < 0,009$  <b>Triodo</b> <i>Triode Unit</i> $C_g = 3$ $C_a = 1,1$	<b>Amplificatore in classe <math>A_1</math></b> <b>Class <math>A_1</math> Amplifier</b> <table border="0" style="width: 100%;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="text-align: left;"><b>Eptodo</b> <i>Eptode Unit</i></th> <th style="text-align: left;"><b>Triodo</b> <i>Triode Unit</i></th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td><math>V_a = 135</math></td> <td>50 V</td> </tr> <tr> <td><math>V_{g^{2-4}} = 14</math></td> <td>— V</td> </tr> <tr> <td><math>V_{g^3} = -2 (1)</math></td> <td>— V</td> </tr> <tr> <td><math>V_{g^1} = -1,9 (2)</math></td> <td>0 V</td> </tr> <tr> <td><math>I_a = 1,7</math></td> <td>3 mA</td> </tr> <tr> <td><math>I_{g^{2-4}} = 0,9</math></td> <td>— mA</td> </tr> <tr> <td><math>S = 2200</math></td> <td>3700 <math>\mu\text{A/V}</math></td> </tr> <tr> <td><math>\mu = —</math></td> <td>50</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	<b>Eptodo</b> <i>Eptode Unit</i>	<b>Triodo</b> <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
<b>Eptodo</b> <i>Eptode Unit</i>	<b>Triodo</b> <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*

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

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

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

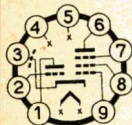
$$I_k = 10 \text{ mA}$$

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

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

**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*

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

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

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

$$V_{g2} = 250 \text{ V}$$

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

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

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

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

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

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
<b>ECL80</b> <hr/> <b>6AB8</b>  (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>		$R_i = 150 \quad \text{---} \quad \text{k}\Omega$ $W_o = 1 \quad \text{---} \quad \text{W}$ $d = 10\% \quad \text{---} \quad \text{---}$  <b>Triodo-pentodo, amplificatore di BF, oscillatore separatore, separatore di sincronismi, ecc.</b> <i>Triode-pentode. Audio amplifier, Oscillator, Sync separator, ...</i>

**ECL82**

**6BM8**

**Accensione**  
Heater supply  
**6,3 V — 0,78 A**

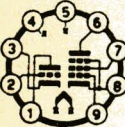
Riferirsi al tipo:  $\frac{16A8}{PCL82}$   
*See Type*

**ECL84**

**6DX8**

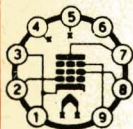
**Accensione**  
Heater supply  
**6,3 V — 0,72 A**

Riferirsi al tipo:  $\frac{15DQ8}{PCL84}$  S  
*See Type*

TIPO Type	Limiti massimi Maximum ratings	Capacità in pF Capacitances	Caratteristiche e funzionamento tipico Typical operation																					
<p><b>ECL85</b> <b>6GV8</b></p>  <p><b>Ingombro</b> Outline Ø=22 h=71</p> <p><b>Accensione</b> Heater supply 6,3 V — 0,9 A</p>	<p>Pentodo <i>Pentode Unit</i></p> <p><math>V_a = 250 \text{ V}</math> <math>V_{g2} = 250 \text{ V}</math> <math>W_a = 7 \text{ W}</math> <math>W_{g2} = 1,5 \text{ W}</math> <math>I_k = 75 \text{ mA}</math></p> <p>Triodo <i>Triode Unit</i></p> <p><math>V_a = 250 \text{ V}</math> <math>W_a = 0,5 \text{ W}</math> <math>I_a = 15 \text{ mA}</math></p>	<p><math>C_{g1-aP} &lt; 0,6</math> <math>C_{gT-aP} &lt; 0,03</math> <math>C_{gP-aT} &lt; 0,08</math> <math>C_{g-fT} &lt; 0,15</math> <math>C_{g1-f} &lt; 0,2</math></p>	<table border="0"> <tr> <td>Pentodo <i>Pentode Unit</i></td> <td>Triodo <i>Triode Unit</i></td> </tr> <tr> <td><math>V_a = 50</math></td> <td>100 V</td> </tr> <tr> <td><math>V_{g2} = 170</math></td> <td>— V</td> </tr> <tr> <td><math>V_{g1} = -1</math></td> <td>0 V</td> </tr> <tr> <td><math>I_a = —</math></td> <td>10 mA</td> </tr> <tr> <td><math>I_a</math> (picco/peak) = 200</td> <td>10 mA</td> </tr> <tr> <td><math>I_{g2}</math> (picco/peak) = 35</td> <td>— mA</td> </tr> <tr> <td>S = —</td> <td>5,5 mA/V</td> </tr> <tr> <td><math>R_i = —</math></td> <td>9 kΩ</td> </tr> <tr> <td><math>\mu = —</math></td> <td>50</td> </tr> </table> <p><b>Triodo-pentodo, finale deflessione verticale e oscillatore verticale o amplificatore d'impulsi in TV.</b> <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	$\mu = —$	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																							
$\mu = —$	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.

stesso tipo  
media f  
EF 85  
EF 183  
EF 184

$V_a = 300 \text{ V}$   
 $V_{g^2} = 300 \text{ V}$   
 $W_a = 2,5 \text{ W}$   
 $W_{g^2} = 0,7 \text{ W}$   
 $I_k = 15 \text{ mA}$   
 $R_{g^2} = 1 \text{ M}\Omega$

$C_{g^2} = 6,9$   
 $C_a = 3,1$   
 $C_{g^1-a} < 0,007$

Riferirsi al tipo:  $\frac{14GW8}{PCL86} S$   
 See Type

Amplificatore in classe  $A_1$   
 Class  $A_1$  Amplifier

$V_a$	= 170	200	250	V
$V_{g^2}$	= 0	0	0	V
$V_{g^2}$	= 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	$\mu A/V$
$R_i$	$\sim 0,5$	0,55	0,65	$M\Omega$
$\mu_{g^2-g^1}$	= 50	50	50	
$R_{eq}$	= 1	1,1	1,2	k $\Omega$
$r_{g^1}$	= 10	12	15	k $\Omega$ (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**  
*Type*

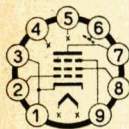
**Limiti massimi**  
*Maximum ratings*

**Capacità in pF**  
*Capacitances*

**Caratteristiche e funzionamento tipico**  
*Typical operation*

**EF85**

**6BY7**



**Ingombro**

**Outline**

$\varnothing=22$  h=60

**Accensione**

**Heater supply**

**6,3 V — 0,3 A**

$V_a = 250$  V  
 $V_{g2} = 250$  V  
 $W_a = 2,5$  W  
 $W_{g2} = 0,65$  W  
 $I_k = 15$  mA  
 $R_{g1} = 3$  M $\Omega$

$C_{g1} = 6,9$   
 $C_a = 3,2$   
 $C_{a-g1} < 0,007$

**Amplificatore in classe A<sub>1</sub>.**

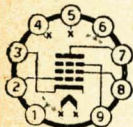
**Class A<sub>1</sub> Amplifier**

$V_a = 250$  V  
 $V_{g3} = 0$  V  
 $V_{g2} = 100$  V  
 $V_{g1} = -2$  V  
 $I_a = 10$  mA  
 $I_{g3} = 2,5$  mA  
 $S = 6000$   $\mu$ A/V  
 $R_i = 0,6$  M $\Omega$   
 $\mu_{g2-g1} = 26$

**Pentodo a pendenza variabile, amplificatore RF o FI a larga banda.**

*RF pentode with variable transconductance intended for use as wide-band amplifier.*

stessa  
disposizione  
pin. m. ↓  
EF 183  
EF 184  
EF 80

**EF89****6DA6**

Ingombro

Outline

Ø=22 h=55

Accensione

Heater supply

6,3 V — 0,2 A

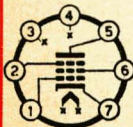
$V_a$	=	300	V
$V_{g^2}$	=	300	V
$W_a$	=	2,25	W
$W_{g^2}$	=	0,45	W
$I_k$	=	16,5	mA

$C_{g^1}$	=	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
$V_1$	=	-50 ÷ 0	V
$W_a$	=	3	W
$W_{g^2}$	=	0,6	W

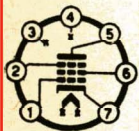
$C_{g^1}$	=	5,5
$C_a$	=	5,0
$C_{g^1-a}$	<	0,0035

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	$\Omega$
$I_a$	=	10,8	11	mA
$I_{g^3}$	=	4,4	4,2	mA
$R_i$	=	250	1000	k $\Omega$
$S$	=	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>																																			
<p><b>EF93</b></p> <hr/> <p><b>6BA6</b></p> <p>(seguito) (following)</p> <p><b>Ingombro</b> Outline Ø=19 h=48</p> <p><b>Accensione</b> Heater supply 6,3 V — 0,3 A</p>			<p><b>Pentodo, amplificatore a RF e FI.</b> <i>Pentode intended for use as RF and IF amplifier.</i></p>																																			
<p><b>EF94</b></p> <hr/> <p><b>6AU6</b> S</p>  <p>(segue) (follow)</p>	<p><math>V_a = 300 \text{ V}</math></p> <p><math>V_{g^2} = 150 \text{ V}</math></p> <p><math>V_{g^1} = 0 \text{ V}</math></p> <p><math>W_a = 3 \text{ W}</math></p> <p><math>W_{g^2} = 0,65 \text{ W}</math></p>	<p><math>C_{g^1} = 5,5</math></p> <p><math>C_a = 5,0</math></p> <p><math>C_{g-a} &lt; 0,0035</math></p>	<p><b>Amplificatore in classe A<sub>1</sub></b> <i>Class A<sub>1</sub> Amplifier</i></p> <table border="0"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th colspan="2"><b>Colleg. pentodo</b> <i>Pentode operation</i></th> <th colspan="2"><b>Colleg. triodo</b> <i>Triode operation</i></th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td><math>V_a</math></td> <td>= 100</td> <td>250</td> <td>250</td> <td>V</td> </tr> <tr> <td><math>V_{g^1}</math></td> <td>= 100</td> <td>150</td> <td>—</td> <td>V</td> </tr> <tr> <td><math>R_k</math></td> <td>= 150</td> <td>68</td> <td>330</td> <td>Ω</td> </tr> <tr> <td><math>I_a</math></td> <td>= 5</td> <td>10,6</td> <td>12,2</td> <td>mA</td> </tr> <tr> <td><math>I_{g^2}</math></td> <td>= 2,1</td> <td>4,3</td> <td>—</td> <td>mA</td> </tr> <tr> <td><math>R_i</math></td> <td>~ 500</td> <td>1000</td> <td>—</td> <td>kΩ</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		<b>Colleg. pentodo</b> <i>Pentode operation</i>		<b>Colleg. triodo</b> <i>Triode operation</i>		$V_a$	= 100	250	250	V	$V_{g^1}$	= 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	$R_i$	~ 500	1000	—	kΩ
	<b>Colleg. pentodo</b> <i>Pentode operation</i>		<b>Colleg. triodo</b> <i>Triode operation</i>																																			
$V_a$	= 100	250	250	V																																		
$V_{g^1}$	= 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																																		
$R_i$	~ 500	1000	—	kΩ																																		

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

(seguito)  
(following)

**Ingombro**  
Outline  
Ø=19 h=48

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

TR=14,5 sec.

S	=	3900	5200	4800 $\mu$ A/V
$\mu$	=	—	—	36

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

**EF95**  
**6AK5**

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

(Vedi dati condensati)  
(See condensed data section)

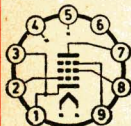
**TIPO**  
*Type*

**Limiti massimi**  
*Maximum ratings*

**Capacità in pF**  
*Capacitances*

**Caratteristiche e funzionamento tipico**  
*Typical operation*

**EF183**  
**6EH7** S



**Ingombro**  
*Outline*  
 $\varnothing=22$  h=55

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

**TR=14,5 sec.**

$V_a = 250$  V  
 $V_{g2} = 250$  V  
 $W_a = 2,5$  W  
 $W_{g2} = 0,65$  W  
 $I_k = 20$  mA

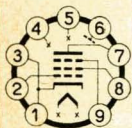
$C_{g1} = 9,5$   
 $C_a = 3$   
 $C_{g-a} < 0,0055$   
senza schermo  
*without external shield*

**Amplificatore in classe A<sub>1</sub>**  
*Class A<sub>1</sub> Amplifier*

$V_a = 200$  V  
 $V_{g3} = 0$  V  
 $V_{g2} = 90$  V  
 $V_{g1} = -2$  V  
 $I_a = 12$  mA  
 $I_{g2} = 4,5$  mA  
 $S = 12500$   $\mu$ A/V  
 $R_i = 500$  k $\Omega$

**Pentodo, amplificatore a FI per TV.**  
*Pentode intended for use as IF amplifier in television receivers.*

EF183  
EF85  
EF80

**EF184****6EJ7**

**Ingombro**  
Outline

Ø=22 h=55

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

TR=14,5 sec.

$V_a = 250 \text{ V}$   
 $V_{g2} = 250 \text{ V}$   
 $W_a = 2,5 \text{ W}$   
 $W_{g2} = 0,9 \text{ W}$   
 $I_k = 25 \text{ mA}$

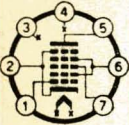
$C_{g1} = 10$   
 $C_a = 3$   
 $C_{a-g1} < 0,0055$   
 senza schermo  
*without external shield*

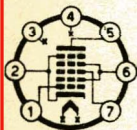
**Amplificatore in classe A<sub>1</sub>**  
**Class A<sub>1</sub> Amplifier**

$V_a = 200 \text{ V}$   
 $V_{g3} = 0 \text{ V}$   
 $V_{g2} = 200 \text{ V}$   
 $V_{g1} = -2,5 \text{ V}$   
 $I_a = 10 \text{ mA}$   
 $I_{g2} = 4,1 \text{ mA}$   
 $S = 15 \text{ mA/V}$   
 $R_i = 280 \text{ k}\Omega$   
 $\mu_{g2-g1} = 60$

**Pentodo, amplificatore a FI per TV.**  
*Pentode intended for use as IF amplifier in television receivers.*

Stessa  
 disposizione  
 pin. d.  
 EF 183 &  
 EF 85  
 EF 80

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><b>EH90</b> S</p> <p><b>6CS6</b></p>  <p><b>Ingombro</b> Outline Ø=19 h=48</p> <p><b>Accensione</b> Heater supply 6,3 V — 0,3 A</p> <p>TR=14,5 sec.</p>	<p><math>V_a = 300 \text{ V}</math></p> <p><math>V_{g^{2-4}} = 100 \text{ V}</math></p> <p><math>W_a = 1 \text{ W}</math></p> <p><math>W_{g^{2-4}} = 1 \text{ W}</math></p> <p><math>I_k = 14 \text{ mA}</math></p>	<p><math>C_{g1} = 5,5</math></p> <p><math>C_{g3} = 7,0</math></p> <p><math>C_a = 7,5</math></p> <p><math>C_{g1-a} &lt; 0,07</math></p> <p><math>C_{g3-a} &lt; 0,36</math></p> <p><math>C_{g1-g3} &lt; 0,22</math></p> <p>senza schermo <i>without external shield</i></p>	<p>Separatore sincronismi <i>Sync. separator</i></p> <table border="0"> <tr> <td><math>V_a = 10</math></td> <td>100</td> <td>100</td> <td>V</td> </tr> <tr> <td><math>V_{g^{2-4}} = 30</math></td> <td>30</td> <td>30</td> <td>V</td> </tr> <tr> <td><math>V_{g^3} = 0</math></td> <td>-1</td> <td>0</td> <td>V</td> </tr> <tr> <td><math>V_{g1} = 0</math></td> <td>0</td> <td>-1</td> <td>V</td> </tr> <tr> <td><math>R_i \sim</math></td> <td>0,7</td> <td>1</td> <td>MΩ</td> </tr> <tr> <td><math>S_{g^3} =</math></td> <td>1500</td> <td>—</td> <td>μA/V</td> </tr> <tr> <td><math>S_{g1} =</math></td> <td>—</td> <td>1100</td> <td>μA/V</td> </tr> <tr> <td><math>I_a = 2</math></td> <td>0,8</td> <td>1</td> <td>mA</td> </tr> <tr> <td><math>I_{g^{2-4}} = 4,5</math></td> <td>5,5</td> <td>1,3</td> <td>mA</td> </tr> </table> <p><b>Eptodo, separatore sincronismi antidisturbo in TV.</b> <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	$R_i \sim$	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																																				
$R_i \sim$	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

$V_a = 300 \text{ V}$

$V_{g^{2-4}} = 100 \text{ V}$

$V_{g^3} = 0 \text{ V}$

$W_a = 1 \text{ W}$

$W_{g^{2-4}} = 1 \text{ W}$

$I_k = 14 \text{ mA}$

$C_{g^{3-a}} < 0,3$

$C_{g^{1-k}} = 3$

$C_{g^{1-g^3}} < 0,15$

$C_{g^{1-a}} = 0,1$

$C_2 = 7$

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

senza schermo  
without external  
shield

Convertitore di frequenza  
*Frequency converter*

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

$V_{g^{2-4}} = 900 \quad 100 \quad \text{V}$

$V_{g^3} = -1,5 \quad -1,5 \quad \text{V}$

$R_{g^1} = 20 \quad 20 \quad \text{k}\Omega$

$I_{g^1} = 0,5 \quad 0,5 \quad \text{mA}$

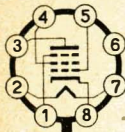
$I_a = 2,6 \quad 2,9 \quad \text{mA}$

$I_{g^{2-4}} = 6,0 \quad 6,8 \quad \text{mA}$

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

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

**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**  
*Type*
**Limiti massimi**  
*Maximum ratings*
**Capacità in pF**  
*Capacitances*
**Caratteristiche e funzionamento tipico**  
*Typical operation*
**EL34**
**6CA7**

**Ingombro**  
 Outline  
 $\varnothing=33$  h=98

**Accensione**  
 Heater supply  
 6,3 V — 1,5 A

 (segue)  
 (following)

 $V_a = 800$  V  
 $V_{g^2} = 500$  V  
 $W_a = 27,5$  W  
 $W_{g^2} = 8$  W  
 $I_k = 150$  mA  
 $R_{g^1} = 0,7$  M $\Omega$ 
 $C_{g^1} = 15,2$   
 $C_a = 8,4$   
 $C_{g^1-a} < 1,1$ 
**Amplificatore in classe A<sub>1</sub>**
*Class A<sub>1</sub> Amplifier*

$V_a$	=	265	300	V
$V_{g^2}$	=	250	300	V
$V_{g^1}$	=	-13,5	—	V
$R_k$	=	—	190	$\Omega$
$I_a$	=	100	83	mA
$I_{g^2}$	=	15	13	mA
$S$	=	11000	—	$\mu$ A/V
$R_i$	=	15	—	k $\Omega$
$R_a$	=	2	3,5	k $\Omega$
$W_o$	=	11	11	W
$d$	=	10	10	%

**Controfase in classe AB<sub>1</sub>**
*Class AB<sub>1</sub> Push-pull Power Amplifier*

$V_a$	=	375	450	400	V
$V_{g^2}$	=	375	450	400	V
$R_{g^2}$	=	470	1000	800	$\Omega$
$V_{g^1}$	=	—	—	-36	V
$R_k$	=	130	232	—	$\Omega$
$I_a$ (1)	=	150	120	60	mA
$I_a$ (2)	=	188	143	221	mA
$I_{g^2}$ (1)	=	25	20	9	mA
$I_{g^2}$ (2)	=	39	44	46	mA
$R_a$ (3)	=	3,5	6,5	3,5	k $\Omega$

**EL34**

**6CA7**

(seguito)  
(following)

$W_o$	=	35	40	54	W
d	=	1,7	5,1	1,6	%

Controfase - Connessioni a Triodo  
*Push-pull Power Amplifier - Triode operation*

$V_a$	=	400	V
$I_a$ (1)	=	130	mA
$I_a$ (2)	=	142	mA
$R_k$	=	220	$\Omega$
$R_a$ (3)	=	5	k $\Omega$
$W_o$	=	16,5	W
d	=	3	%

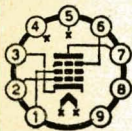
- (1) In assenza di segnale.  
*Zero-Signal.*
- (2) Con il massimo segnale.  
*Max-Signal.*
- (3) Tra anodo e anodo.  
*Plate to plate.*

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



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><b>EL36</b></p> <hr/> <p><b>6CM5</b></p> <p><b>Accensione</b> Heater supply <b>6,3 V — 1,25 A</b></p>			<p>Riferirsi al tipo: <math>\frac{25E5}{PL36}</math> S See Type</p>
<p><b>EL41</b></p> <hr/> <p><b>6CK5</b></p> <p><b>Accensione</b> Heater supply <b>6,3 V — 0,71 A</b></p>			<p>(Vedi dati condensati) (See condensed data section)</p>

### EL83 6CK6



**Ingombro**  
Outline  
Ø=22 h=71

**Accensione**  
Heater supply  
6,3 V — 0,71 A

$$\begin{aligned} V_a &= 300 \text{ V} \\ V_{g^2} &= 300 \text{ V} \\ W_a &= 9 \text{ W} \sim \\ W_{g^2} &= 2 \text{ W} \\ I_k &= 70 \text{ mA} \\ R_{g^1} &= 1 \text{ M}\Omega \text{ (1)} \\ R_{g^1} &= 0,5 \text{ M}\Omega \text{ (2)} \end{aligned}$$

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

$$\begin{aligned} C_{g^1} &= 10,8 \\ C_a &= 6,6 \\ C_{g^1-a} &= 0,1 \end{aligned}$$

senza schermo  
*without external shield*

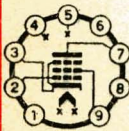
### Amplificatore in classe A<sub>1</sub> *Class A<sub>1</sub> Amplifier*

$$\begin{aligned} V_a &= 250 \text{ V} \\ V_{g^3} &= 0 \text{ V} \\ V_{g^2} &= 250 \text{ V} \\ V_{g^1} &= -5,5 \text{ V} \\ I_a &= 36 \text{ mA} \\ I_{g^2} &= 5 \text{ mA} \\ S &= 10000 \mu\text{A/V} \\ \mu_{g^1-g^2} &= 24 \\ R_i &= 0,13 \text{ M}\Omega \end{aligned}$$

### Pentodo, finale video.

*Pentode Power Tube intended for use as video output.*

### EL84 6BQ5



(segue)  
(follow)

$$\begin{aligned} V_a &= 300 \text{ V} \\ V_{g^2} &= 300 \text{ V} \\ V_{g^1} &= -100 \text{ V} \\ W_a &= 12 \text{ W} \\ W_{g^2} &= 2 \text{ W} \\ I_k &= 65 \text{ mA} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} C_{g^3} &= 11 \\ C_a &= 6 \\ C_{g^1-a} &= 0,5 \end{aligned}$$

### Connesso a Pentodo *Pentode Operation*

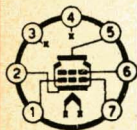
Classe/Class A <sub>1</sub> (un tubo/one tube)	Classe/Class AB <sub>1</sub> (in controfase/Push-pull)		
V <sub>a</sub> = 250	250	300	V
V <sub>g<sup>2</sup></sub> = 250	250	300	V
V <sub>g<sup>1</sup></sub> = -7,3	—	—	V
R <sub>k</sub> = —	130	130	Ω
I <sub>a</sub> = 48	62	72	mA
I <sub>g<sup>2</sup></sub> = 5,5	7	8	mA

<b>TIPO</b> <i>Type</i>	<b>Limiti massimi</b> <i>Maximum ratings</i>	<b>Capacità in pF</b> <i>Capacitances</i>	<b>Caratteristiche e funzionamento tipico</b> <i>Typical operation</i>																																				
<b>EL84</b>			<b>S</b> = 11,3 — — mA/V																																				
<b>6BQ5</b>			$\mu_{g_2-g_1}$ = 19 — — <b>R<sub>i</sub></b> ~ 38 — — kΩ <b>R<sub>a</sub></b> = 5,2 — — kΩ <b>R<sub>a-a</sub></b> = — 8 8 kΩ <b>W<sub>o</sub></b> = 5,7 11 17 W <b>d</b> = 10 3 4 %																																				
<i>(seguito)</i> <i>(following)</i>			Connesso a Triodo (1) <i>Triode connected</i>																																				
<b>Ingombro</b> <i>Outline</i> $\varnothing=22$ h=70			<table border="0"> <thead> <tr> <th>Classe/Class A<sub>1</sub></th> <th colspan="2">Classe/Class AB<sub>1</sub></th> <th></th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>V<sub>a</sub> = 250</td> <td>250</td> <td>300</td> <td>V</td> </tr> <tr> <td>R<sub>k</sub> = 270</td> <td>270</td> <td>270</td> <td>Ω</td> </tr> <tr> <td>V<sub>i</sub> = 6,7</td> <td>8,3</td> <td>10</td> <td>V<sub>eff</sub></td> </tr> <tr> <td>I<sub>a</sub> = 36</td> <td>43,4</td> <td>52</td> <td>mA</td> </tr> <tr> <td>R<sub>a</sub> = 3,5</td> <td>—</td> <td>—</td> <td>kΩ</td> </tr> <tr> <td>R<sub>a-a</sub> = —</td> <td>10</td> <td>10</td> <td>kΩ</td> </tr> <tr> <td>W<sub>o</sub> = 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>	Classe/Class A <sub>1</sub>	Classe/Class AB <sub>1</sub>			V <sub>a</sub> = 250	250	300	V	R <sub>k</sub> = 270	270	270	Ω	V <sub>i</sub> = 6,7	8,3	10	V <sub>eff</sub>	I <sub>a</sub> = 36	43,4	52	mA	R <sub>a</sub> = 3,5	—	—	kΩ	R <sub>a-a</sub> = —	10	10	kΩ	W <sub>o</sub> = 1,95	3,4	5,2	W	d = 9	2,5	2,5	%
Classe/Class A <sub>1</sub>	Classe/Class AB <sub>1</sub>																																						
V <sub>a</sub> = 250	250	300	V																																				
R <sub>k</sub> = 270	270	270	Ω																																				
V <sub>i</sub> = 6,7	8,3	10	V <sub>eff</sub>																																				
I <sub>a</sub> = 36	43,4	52	mA																																				
R <sub>a</sub> = 3,5	—	—	kΩ																																				
R <sub>a-a</sub> = —	10	10	kΩ																																				
W <sub>o</sub> = 1,95	3,4	5,2	W																																				
d = 9	2,5	2,5	%																																				
<b>Accensione</b> <i>Heater supply</i> <b>6,3 V — 0,76 A</b>			(1) g <sub>2</sub> e anodo collegati insieme. <i>Grid No. 2 connected to plate.</i>																																				
			<b>Pentodo, amplificatore di potenza a BF ed            amplificatore di deflessione verticale in TV.</b> <i>Pentode Power Tube intended for service as general            purpose audio amplifier or vertical deflection ampli-            fier in television receivers sweep circuit.</i>																																				

**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<sub>1</sub>  
Class A<sub>1</sub> Amplifier

V<sub>a</sub> = 250 V  
V<sub>g<sub>2</sub></sub> = 250 V  
W<sub>a</sub> = 12 W  
W<sub>g<sub>2</sub></sub> = 2 W

Amplif. defl. vert.  
(coli. a triodo)  
Vert. defl. amplif.  
(Triode operation)

V<sub>a</sub> = 250 V  
V<sub>a</sub> (picco/peak) = 1100 V  
V<sub>g<sub>1</sub></sub> = -250 V  
W<sub>a</sub> = 9 W  
I<sub>k</sub> (media/d.c. comp.) = 35 mA

C<sub>g<sub>1</sub></sub> = 8  
C<sub>a</sub> = 8,5  
C<sub>g<sub>1-a</sub></sub> = 0,4  
senza schermo  
without external  
shield

Amplificatore in classe A<sub>1</sub>  
Class A<sub>1</sub> Amplifier

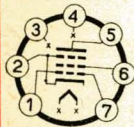
Colleg. pentodo  
Pentode operation

V<sub>a</sub> = 180 250  
V<sub>g<sub>2</sub></sub> = 180 250  
V<sub>g<sub>1</sub></sub> = -8,5 -12,5  
I<sub>a</sub> = 29 45  
I<sub>g<sub>2</sub></sub> = 3 4,5  
R<sub>i</sub> ~ 58 52  
S = 3700 4100  
R<sub>a</sub> = 5,5 5  
W<sub>o</sub> = 2 4,5  
d = 8 8  
μ = — —

Colleg. triodo  
Triode operation

250 V  
— V  
-12,5 V  
49,5 mA  
— mA  
1,97 kΩ  
4800 μA/V  
— kΩ  
— W  
— %  
9,5

TIPO Type	Limiti massimi Maximum ratings	Capacità in pF Capacitances	Caratteristiche e funzionamento tipico Typical operation
<b>EL90</b>			
<b>6AQ5</b>			<p>Amplificatore in classe AB<sub>1</sub> (Valori per due valvole)</p> <p><i>Class AB<sub>1</sub> Amplifier</i> (Values are for 2 tubes)</p>
(seguito) (following)			<p><math>V_a = 250 \text{ V}</math>  <math>V_{g2} = 250 \text{ V}</math>  <math>V_{g1} = -15 \text{ V}</math>  <math>I_a = 70 \text{ mA}</math>  <math>I_{g2} = 5 \text{ mA}</math>  <math>R_a = 10 \text{ k}\Omega</math>  <math>W_o = 10 \text{ W}</math>  <math>d = 5 \%</math></p>
<p><b>Accensione</b> Heater supply <b>6,3 V — 0,45 A</b></p>			<p><b>Tetrodo a fascio, amplificatore di potenza a BF ed amplificatore finale di deflessione verticale.</b></p> <p><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 $\Omega$  (1)

(1) Polarizzazione  
automatica.  
*Automatic bias.*

$C_{g1} = 5,3$   
 $C_a = 3,5$   
 $C_{g1-a} < 0,4$

**Amplificatore in classe A<sub>1</sub>**  
*Class A<sub>1</sub> 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  $\Omega$   
 $R_a = 8$  10 k $\Omega$   
 $W_o = 2,3$  3 W  
 $V_i = 4,5$  5 V<sub>eff</sub>  
 $d = 4,5$  5 %

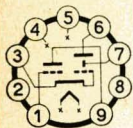
**Controfase in classe AB**  
*Class AB Push-pull Power Amplifier*

$V_a = 200$  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  $\Omega$   
 $R_a$  (2) = 10 10 k $\Omega$   
 $W_o = 4,1$  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>
<b>EL500</b> <hr/> <b>6GB5</b> Accensione Heater supply <b>6,3 V — 1,38 A</b>			Riferirsi al tipo: $\frac{27GB5}{PL500} S$ See <i>Type</i>
<b>EM80</b> <hr/> <b>6BR5</b> Accensione Heater supply <b>6,3 V — 0,3 A</b>			(Vedi dati condensati) (See <i>condensed data section</i> )
<b>EM81</b> <hr/> <b>6DA5</b>  Ingombro Outline $\varnothing = 22 \text{ h} = 60$ Accensione Heater supply <b>6,3 V — 0,3 A</b>	$V_a = 300 \text{ V}$ $W_a = 0,2 \text{ V}$ $V_{al} = 300 \text{ V}$ $V_{al} = 165 \text{ V min.}$ $I_k = 3 \text{ mA}$ $R_g = 3 \text{ M}\Omega$		$V_b = 250 \text{ V}$ $V_{al} = 250 \text{ V}$ $R_a = 0,5 \text{ M}\Omega$ $R_g = 3 \text{ M}\Omega$ $V_g = \text{da } -1 \text{ a } -10,5 \text{ V}$ $\alpha = \text{da } 65^\circ \text{ a } 5^\circ$ $I_a = 0,37 \text{ mA}$ $I_{al} = 0,02 \text{ mA}$ $I_a = 2 \text{ mA}$ $I_{al} = 2,3 \text{ mA}$  <b>Indicatore di sintonia.</b> <i>Tuning indicator with triode unit.</i>

**EM84****6FG6****Ingombro**

Outline

Ø=22 h=66

**Accensione**Heater supply  
6,3 V — 0,21 A

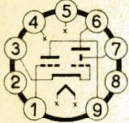
$V_a$	=	300	V
$V_{defl}$	=	300	V
$V_{al}$	=	300	V
$V_{al}$	=	170 V min.	
$W_a$	=	0,5	W
$I_k$	=	3	mA
$R_g$	=	3	MΩ

(piedini 7 e 9 collegati esternamente)  
(Pins 7 and 9 external together connected)

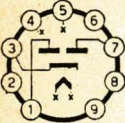
$V_b$	=	250	V
$V_{al}$	=	250	V
$R_a$	=	470	kΩ
$R_g$	=	3	MΩ
$V_g$	=	0	-22 mA
$I_a$	=	0,45	0,06 mA
$I_{al}$	=	1	1,8 mA
$L$	=	~ 21	0 mm

**Indicatore di sintonia***Tuning Indicator with triode unit.*



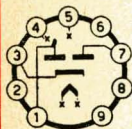
TIPO Type	Limiti massimi Maximum ratings	Capacità in pF Capacitances	Caratteristiche e funzionamento tipico Typical operation
<p><b>EM87</b> <b>6HU6</b></p>  <p><b>Ingombro</b> Outline Ø=22 h=66</p> <p><b>Accensione</b> Heater supply 6,3 V — 0,3 A</p>	<p><math>V_a = 300 \text{ V}</math>  <math>V_{\text{defl}} = 300 \text{ V}</math>  <math>V_{\text{al}} = 300 \text{ V}</math>  <math>V_{\text{al}} = 170 \text{ min.}</math>  <math>W_a = 0,6 \text{ W}</math>  <math>I_k = 5 \text{ mA}</math>  <math>R_g = 3 \text{ M}\Omega</math></p>		<p>(piedini 7 e 9 collegati esternamente) (Pins 7 and 9 external together connected)</p> <p><math>V_b = 250 \text{ V}</math>  <math>V_{\text{al}} = 250 \text{ V}</math>  <math>R_{\text{a Defl}} = 100 \text{ k}\Omega</math>  <math>R_g = 3 \text{ M}\Omega</math>  <math>V_g = 0 \quad -10 \quad -15 \text{ V}</math>  <math>I_{\text{a Defl}} = 2 \quad 0,5 \quad 0,2 \text{ mA}</math>  <math>I_{\text{al}} = 1 \quad 1,8 \quad 2 \text{ mA}</math>  <math>L = 21 \quad 0 \quad -1,5 \text{ mm (1)}</math></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><b>Indicatore di sintonia.</b>  <i>Tuning Indicator with triode unit.</i></p>

<p><b>EY86</b></p> <hr/> <p><b>6S2</b></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: <math>\frac{1S2A}{DY87}</math> <i>See Type</i></p>
<p><b>EY87</b></p> <hr/> <p><b>6S2A</b></p> <p>Accensione Heater supply 6,3 V — 0,09 A</p>			<p>Riferirsi al tipo: <math>\frac{1S2A}{DY87}</math> <i>See Type</i></p>
<p><b>EY88</b></p> <hr/> <p><b>6AL3</b></p> <p>Accensione Heater supply 6,3 V — 1,55 A</p>			<p>Riferirsi al tipo: <math>\frac{30AE3}{PY88}</math> S <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>
<p><b>EZ80</b> <b>6V4</b></p>  <p><b>Ingombro</b> Outline <math>\varnothing=22</math> h=61</p> <p><b>Accensione</b> 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 = <math>2 \times 350</math> V<sub>eff</sub> <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 = <math>2 \times 300</math> <math>\Omega</math> (min.) <i>Protecting resistance</i></p> <p>Capacità d'ingresso del filtro = 50 <math>\mu</math>F <i>Input capacitor of smoothing filter</i></p> <p><b>Doppio diodo, rettificatore delle due semionde.</b> <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*

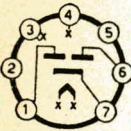
Massima tensione anodica alternata = 350 V<sub>eff</sub>  
*Maximum AC Plate Supply Voltage*

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.*

<b>TIPO</b> <i>Type</i>	<b>Limiti massimi</b> <i>Maximum ratings</i>	<b>Capacità in pF</b> <i>Capacitances</i>	<b>Caratteristiche e funzionamento tipico</b> <i>Typical operation</i>
<p><b>EZ90</b></p> <hr/> <p><b>6X4</b></p>  <p><b>Ingombro</b>  Outline  <math>\varnothing = 19 \text{ h} = 60</math></p> <p><b>Accensione</b>  Heater supply  <b>6,3 V — 0,6 A</b></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<sub>eff</sub>  <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><b>Doppio diodo, raddrizzatore delle due semionde.</b>  <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

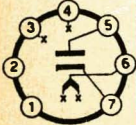
Riferirsi al tipo:  $\frac{6AT6}{EBC90}$   
*See Type*

**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>			
<b>HCC85</b> <hr/> <b>18AQ8</b> Accensione Heater supply 18 V — 0,15 A			Riferirsi al tipo: <i>See Type</i> <table style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"> <tr> <td style="text-align: center; padding: 0 5px;">6AQ8</td> <td style="border-left: 1px solid black; padding: 0 5px;">/</td> <td style="text-align: center; padding: 0 5px;">ECC85</td> </tr> </table>	6AQ8	/	ECC85
6AQ8	/	ECC85				
<b>HCH81</b> <hr/> <b>12AJ8</b> Accensione Heater supply 12,6 V — 0,15 A			Riferirsi al tipo: <i>See Type</i> <table style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"> <tr> <td style="text-align: center; padding: 0 5px;">6AJ8</td> <td style="border-left: 1px solid black; padding: 0 5px;">/</td> <td style="text-align: center; padding: 0 5px;">ECH81</td> </tr> </table>	6AJ8	/	ECH81
6AJ8	/	ECH81				
<b>HF93</b> <hr/> <b>12BA6</b> Accensione Heater supply 12,6 V — 0,15 A			Riferirsi al tipo: <i>See Type</i> <table style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"> <tr> <td style="text-align: center; padding: 0 5px;">6BA6</td> <td style="border-left: 1px solid black; padding: 0 5px;">/</td> <td style="text-align: center; padding: 0 5px;">EF93</td> </tr> </table>	6BA6	/	EF93
6BA6	/	EF93				

<p><b>HF94</b></p> <hr/> <p><b>12AU6</b></p> <p>Accensione Heater supply 12,6 V — 0,15 A</p>			<p>Riferirsi al tipo: <math>\frac{6AU6}{EF94}</math> S See Type</p>
<p><b>HK90</b></p> <hr/> <p><b>12BE6</b></p> <p>Accensione Heater supply 12,6 V — 0,15 A</p>			<p>Riferirsi al tipo: <math>\frac{6BE6}{EK90}</math> See Type</p>
<p><b>HY90</b></p> <hr/> <p><b>35W4</b></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<sub>eff</sub> <i>Maximum AC Plate Supply Voltage</i> Picco massimo della corrente anodi- ca = 600 mA <i>Maximum Peak Plate Current</i></p>

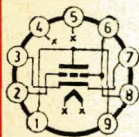


TIPO Type	Limiti massimi Maximum ratings	Capacità in pF Capacitances	Caratteristiche e funzionamento tipico Typical operation
<p><b>HY90</b> <b>35W4</b></p> <p>(seguito) (following)</p> <p>Ingombro Outline Ø = 19 h = 60</p> <p>Accensione Heater supply 35 V — 0,15 A</p>			<p>Caduta interna di tensione 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><b>Note:</b></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><b>Diodo, raddrizzatore di una semionda.</b> <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*

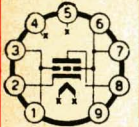
$V_a = 175 \text{ V}$   
 $V_g = -1,5 \text{ V}$   
 $I_a = 12 \text{ mA}$   
 $S = 14 \text{ mA/V}$   
 $\mu = 68$   
 $R_k = 125 \Omega$

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.*

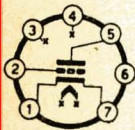
TIPO Type	Limiti massimi Maximum ratings	Capacità in pF Capacitances	Caratteristiche e funzionamento tipico Typical operation
<p><b>PC88</b> <b>4DL4</b> S</p>  <p><b>Ingombro</b> Outline Ø=22 h=44</p> <p><b>Accensione</b> Heater supply 3,8 V — 0,3 A</p> <p>TR=14,5 sec.</p>	<p><math>V_a = 174 \text{ V}</math>  <math>V_{g_2} = -50 \text{ V}</math>  <math>W_a = 2 \text{ W}</math>  <math>I_k = 13 \text{ mA}</math>  <math>R_{g_2} = 1 \text{ M}\Omega</math></p>	<p><math>C_{g-a} = 1,2</math>          senza schermo  <i>without external shield</i></p>	<p><math>V_a = 160 \text{ V}</math>  <math>R_k = 100 \Omega</math>  <math>I_a = 12,5 \text{ mA}</math>  <math>S = 13,5 \text{ mA/V}</math>  <math>\mu = 65</math></p> <p><b>Triodo amplificatore UHF con griglia a massa, per le bande IV e V.</b>  <i>Triode intended for use as grounded grid UHF for bands IV and V.</i></p>

**PC95****4ER5**

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

Riferirsi al tipo:  $\frac{6ER5}{EC95}$   
See Type

**PC97**  
**5FY5** S



Ingombro  
Outline  
 $\varnothing=19$  h=48

Accensione  
Heater supply  
5 V — 0,3 A

TR=14,5 sec.

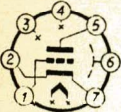
$V_a = 200$  V  
 $V_g = -50$  V  
 $W_a = 2,2$  W  
 $I_k = 20$  mA  
 $R_g = 1$  M $\Omega$

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

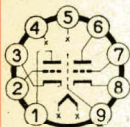
Amplificatore in Classe  $A_1$   
Class  $A_1$  Amplifier

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

**Triodo, amplificatore a RF per TV-VHF.**  
*Triode intended for use as RF amplifier in VHF 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><b>PC900</b> S <b>4HA5</b></p>  <p>Ingombro Outline Ø=19 h=35</p> <p>Accensione Heater supply 4 V — 0,3 A</p> <p>TR=14,5 sec.</p>	<p><math>V_a = 200 \text{ V}</math>  <math>W_a = 2,2 \text{ W}</math>  <math>I_a = 20 \text{ mA}</math>  <math>V_g = -50 \text{ V}</math></p>	<p><math>C_g = 4,3</math>  <math>C_a = 2,9</math>  <math>C_{g-a} = 0,36</math>          con schermo  <i>with external shield</i></p>	<p>Amplificatore in classe <math>A_1</math>  <i>Class <math>A_1</math> Amplifier</i></p> <p><math>V_a = 135 \text{ A}</math>  <math>V_g = -1 \text{ V}</math>  <math>I_a = 11,5 \text{ mA}</math>  <math>S = 14,5 \text{ mA/V}</math>  <math>\mu = 72</math></p> <p><b>Triodo, amplificatore a RF per sintonizzatori TV-VHF.</b>  <i>Triode intended for use as RF amplifier in VHF television tuners.</i></p>
<p><b>PCC84</b> <b>7AN7</b></p> <p>Accensione Heater supply 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
$V_g$	=	-100 V
$R_g$	=	1 M $\Omega$

Per sezione  
Each Unit

$C_{og}$	=	3
$C_a$	=	1,2
$C_{g-a}$	=	1,5
$C_{a-k}$	=	0,18

Amplificatore RF  
RF Amplifier

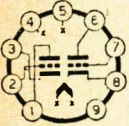
$V_a$	=	250 V
$V_g$	=	-2 V
$R_a$	=	1,8 k $\Omega$
$R_k$	=	200 $\Omega$
$I_a$	=	10 mA
S	=	6 mA/V
$R_i$	$\sim$	9,7 k $\Omega$

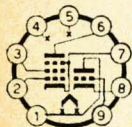
Mescolatore oscillatore  
Oscillating mixer

$V_{ba}$	=	250 V
$R_a$	=	12 k $\Omega$
$R_g$	=	1 M $\Omega$
$V_{osc}$	=	3 V <sub>eff</sub>
$I_a$	=	5,2 mA
$S_c$	=	2,3 mA/V
$R_i$	$\sim$	22 k $\Omega$

**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
<b>PCC88</b> <b>7DJ8</b> Accensione Heater supply <b>7 V — 0,3 A</b>			Riferirsi al tipo: $\frac{6DJ8}{ECC88}$ <i>See Type</i>
<b>PC189</b> <b>7ES8</b> <b>S</b>  Ingombro Outline $\varnothing=22$ h=49 Accensione Heater supply <b>7,2 V — 0,3 A</b> <b>TR=14,5 sec.</b>	$V_a = 130$ V $W_a = 1,8$ W $V_g = -50$ V $R_g = 1$ M $\Omega$ $I_k = 22$ 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 <math>A_1</math> 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 $\mu$ A/V $R_i = 2,5$ — — k $\Omega$  <b>Doppio triodo a «<math>\mu</math>» variabile e basso fruscio, amplificatore per TT-VHF.</b> <i>Twin triode with variable transconductance intended for use as VHF cascode amplifier in television receivers.</i>

**PCF80****9A8**

**Ingombro**  
Outline

∅=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 A<sub>1</sub>***Amplifier - Class A<sub>1</sub>***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*

$100 \text{ V}$

$- \text{ V}$

$-2 \text{ V}$

$14 \text{ mA}$

$- \text{ mA}$

$5000 \mu\text{A/V}$

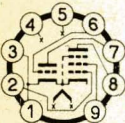
$-$

$20$

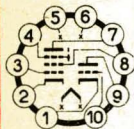
$- \text{ M}\Omega$

**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 Type	Limiti massimi Maximum ratings	Capacità in pF Capacitances	Caratteristiche e funzionamento tipico Typical operation	
<b>PCF82</b> <b>9U8</b> Accensione Heater supply 9,45 V — 0,3 A			Riferirsi al tipo: $\frac{6U8}{ECF82}$ See Type	
<b>PCF86</b> <b>7HG8</b>  Ingombro Outline $\varnothing=22$ h=49 Accensione Heater supply 8 V — 0,3 A TR=14,5 sec.	Pentodo <i>Pentode Unit</i> $V_a = 250$ V $V_{g2} = 150$ V $W_a = 2$ W $W_{g2} = 0,5$ W $I_k = 18$ mA $R_{g1} = 500$ k $\Omega$ (1) 250 k $\Omega$ (2) Triodo <i>Triode Unit</i> $V_a = 125$ V $W_a = 1,5$ W $I_k = 15$ mA $R_g = 500$ k $\Omega$ (1) Polarizz. autom. Automatic bias. (2) Polarizzaz. fissa. Fixed bias.	Pentodo <i>Pentode Unit</i> $C_{g1} = 6$ $C_a = 3,6$ $C_{g1-a} < 0,012$ Triodo <i>Triode Unit</i> $C_g = 2,4$ $C_a = 1,1$ $C_{g-a} = 2$	Pentodo <i>Pentode Unit</i> $V_a = 190$ $V_{bg2} = 190$ $R_a = -$ $R_{g2} = 18$ $R_{g1} = 100$ $I_a = 8,5$ $I_{g2} = 2,7$ $R_i = 0,6$ $S_{conv.} = 4500$ $V_{oscill.} = -$ $S = -$ Triodo <i>Triode Unit</i> $190$ V $-$ V 8,2 k $\Omega$ $-$ k $\Omega$ 10 k $\Omega$ 12 mA $-$ mA $-$ M $\Omega$ $-$ $\mu$ A/V 4,5 $V_{eff}$ 3500 $\mu$ S <b>Triodo-pentodo oscillatore e miscelatore per TV-VHF.</b> <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
$V_{g2o}$	=	550 V
$V_{g2}$	=	250 V
$W_a$	=	2,1 W
$W_{g2}$	=	0,7 W
$I_k$	=	20 mA
$R_{g1}$	=	1 M $\Omega$

## Triodo Triode Unit

$V_a$	=	250 V
$W_a$	=	1,5 W
$I_k$	=	18 mA
$R_{g1}$	=	1 M $\Omega$

## Pentodo Pentode Unit

$C_{g1}$	=	6
$C_a$	=	3,5
$C_{a-g1}$	<	0,005

## Triodo Triode Unit

$C_g$	=	2,1
$C_a$	=	3
$C_{a-g}$	=	2,2

Tra le 2 sez.  
Between the  
two sections

$C_{g1-aT}$	<	0,0012
$C_{g1-gT}$	<	0,0015
$C_{aP-aT}$	<	0,015

## Pentodo - Pentode Unit

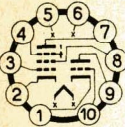
Amplific. classe A <sub>1</sub> Class A <sub>1</sub> Amplifier	Amplificatore FI IF Amplifier
---	----------------------------------

$V_b$	=	—	210 V
$V_a$	=	160	— V
$V_{g2}$	=	135	— V
$V_{g1}$	=	-1,7	— V
$R_a$	=	—	3,9 k $\Omega$
$R_{g2}$	=	—	15 k $\Omega$
$R_k$	=	—	91 $\Omega$
$I_a$	=	13	13 mA
$I_{g2}$	=	5,3	5 mA
$S$	=	14000	14000 $\mu$ A/V
$\mu_{g2-g1}$	=	53	—

## Triodo Triode Unit

$V_a$	=	170 V
$V_g$	=	-1 V
$I_a$	=	8,5 mA
$S$	=	5200 $\mu$ A/V
$\mu$	=	57

**Triodo-Pentodo, amplificatore FI, separatore sincronismi, ...**

TIPO Type	Limiti massimi Maximum ratings	Capacità in pF Capacitances	Caratteristiche e funzionamento tipico Typical operation
<b>PCF200</b>  (seguito) (following)			<p><i>Triode-Pentode intended for use in television receivers.</i></p> <p><i>Triode section as limiter, AGC amplifier, sync separator, ...</i></p> <p><i>Pentode section as sound IF amplifier and video IF amplifier.</i></p>
<b>PCF201</b>    <b>Ingombro</b> Outline $\varnothing=22$ h=49  <b>Accensione</b> Heater supply 8 V — 0,3 A  <b>TR=14,5 sec.</b>  <b>Base decal</b>  (segue) (follow)	<p><b>Pentodo</b> <i>Pentode Unit</i></p> <p><math>V_{a0} = 550</math> V</p> <p><math>V_a = 250</math> V</p> <p><math>V_{g20} = 550</math> V</p> <p><math>V_{g2a} = 250</math> V</p> <p><math>W_a = 2,1</math> W</p> <p><math>W_{g2} = 0,7</math> W</p> <p><math>I_k = 20</math> mA</p> <p><math>R_{g1} = 1</math> M<math>\Omega</math></p> <p><b>Triodo</b> <i>Triode Unit</i></p> <p><math>V_a = 250</math> V</p> <p><math>W_a = 1,5</math> W</p> <p><math>I_k = 18</math> mA</p> <p><math>R_{g1} = 1</math> M<math>\Omega</math></p>	<p><b>Pentodo</b> <i>Pentode Unit</i></p> <p><math>C_{g1} = 6</math></p> <p><math>C_a = 3,3</math></p> <p><math>C_{a-g1} &lt; 0,005</math></p> <p><b>Triodo</b> <i>Triode Unit</i></p> <p><math>C_g = 2,1</math></p> <p><math>C_a = 3</math></p> <p><math>C_{a-g} = 2,2</math></p> <p>Tra le 2 sez. <i>Between to the sections</i></p> <p><math>C_{g1-aT} &lt; 0,0012</math></p> <p><math>C_{g1-gT} &lt; 0,0015</math></p> <p><math>C_{aP-aT} &lt; 0,015</math></p>	<p><b>Pentodo - Pentode Unit</b></p> <p><b>Amplific. in classe A<sub>1</sub></b> <i>Class A<sub>1</sub> Amplifiers</i></p> <p><math>V_b = -</math></p> <p><math>V_a = 160</math></p> <p><math>V_{g2} = 110</math></p> <p><math>V_{g1} = -1,4</math></p> <p><math>R_a = -</math></p> <p><math>R_{g2} = -</math></p> <p><math>R_k = -</math></p> <p><math>I_a = 13</math></p> <p><math>I_{g2} = 5,3</math></p> <p><math>S = 12000</math></p> <p><math>\mu_{g2-g1} = 45</math></p> <p><math>S</math> (per/for <math>V_{g1} \sim -5,1</math> V) = 1260 <math>\mu</math>A/V</p> <p><math>S</math> (per/for <math>V_{g1} \sim -19</math> V) = 126 <math>\mu</math>A/V</p> <p><b>Amplificatore FI</b> <i>IF Amplifier</i></p> <p>210 V</p> <p>— V</p> <p>— V</p> <p>— V</p> <p>3,9 k<math>\Omega</math></p> <p>18 k<math>\Omega</math></p> <p>79 <math>\Omega</math></p> <p>13,2 mA</p> <p>5,4 mA</p> <p>12600 <math>\mu</math>A/V</p> <p>—</p>

## PCF201

(seguito)  
(following)

### Triodo - Triode Unit

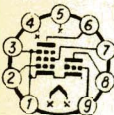
Amplificatore classe A<sub>1</sub>    Oscillatore bloccato  
Class A<sub>1</sub> Amplifier        Line-blocking oscillator

V <sub>a</sub>	=	100	30	V
V <sub>G</sub>	=	-2	-1,5	V
I <sub>a</sub>	=	14	—	mA
I <sub>k</sub> (picco/peak)	=		40	mA
I <sub>a</sub> (picco/peak)	=		25	mA
I <sub>G</sub> (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	
<p><b>PCF801</b> S</p> <p><b>8GJ7</b></p>  <p><b>Ingombro</b> Outline Ø=22 h=44</p> <p><b>Accensione</b> Heater supply 8,5 V — 0,3 A</p> <p>TR=14,5 sec.</p>	<p><b>Pentodo</b> <i>Pentode Unit</i></p> <p><math>V_a = 250</math> V  <math>V_{g^2} = 250</math> V  <math>V_{g^1} = -50</math> V  <math>W_a = 2</math> W  <math>W_{g^2} = 0,3 \div 0,45</math> W  <math>I_k = 18</math> mA</p> <p><b>Triodo</b> <i>Triode Unit</i></p> <p><math>V_a = 125</math> V  <math>V_{g^1} = -50</math> V  <math>W_a = 1,5</math> W  <math>I_k = 20</math> mA</p>	<p><b>Pentodo</b> <i>Pentode Unit</i></p> <p><math>C_{g^1} = 6,2</math>  <math>C_a = 3,5</math>  <math>C_{g^1-a} = 0,009</math></p> <p><b>Triodo</b> <i>Triode Unit</i></p> <p><math>C_G = 3,3</math>  <math>C_a = 1,7</math>  <math>C_{g-a} = 1,8</math></p> <p>con schermo <i>with external shield</i></p>	<p><b>Pentodo</b> <i>Pentode Unit</i></p> <p><math>V_a = 170</math>  <math>V_{g^2} = 120</math>  <math>V_{g^1} = -1,2</math>  <math>I_a = 10</math>  <math>I_{g^2} = 3</math>  <math>S = 11</math>  <math>R_i &gt; 350</math>  <math>\mu_{g^2-g^1} = 55</math>  <math>R_{eq} = 1,5</math></p> <p><b>Triodo</b> <i>Triode Unit</i></p> <p>170 V  — V  —3 V  15 mA  — mA  9 mA/V  — kΩ  — kΩ</p> <p><b>Triodo-pentodo, oscillatore e miscelatore per TV-VHF.</b> <i>Triode-pentode.</i> High transconductance triode and RF pentode intended for use as frequency changer in VHF TV tuners.</p>	
<p><b>PCF802</b></p> <p><b>Accensione</b> Heater supply 9 V — 0,3 A</p>			<p>Riferirsi al tipo: ECF802 See Type</p>	

**PCF805**  
**7GV7** 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 A<sub>1</sub>**  
*Class A<sub>1</sub> 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
$\mu$	=	—

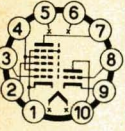
**Triodo**  
*Triode Unit*

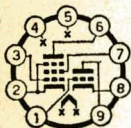
		100	V
		—	V
		-3	V
		14	mA
		—	mA
		5,5	mA/V
		—	
		17	

**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><b>PCH200</b></p>  <p><b>Ingombro</b> Outline Ø=22 h=49</p> <p><b>Accensione</b> Heater supply 8,5 V — 0,3 A</p> <p>TR=14,5 sec.</p> <p>Base decal</p>	<p><b>Eptodo</b> <i>Heptode Unit</i></p> <p><math>V_{ao} = 550 \text{ V}</math>  <math>V_a = 100 \text{ V}</math>  <math>V_{g^{2+4}0} = 550 \text{ V}</math>  <math>V_{g^{2+4}} = 50 \text{ V}</math>  <math>W_a = 0,5 \text{ W}</math>  <math>W_{g^{2+4}} = 0,5 \text{ W}</math>  <math>I_k = 8 \text{ mA}</math>  <math>V_{g_1}</math> (picco/peak) = -100 V  <math>V_{g_3}</math> (picco/peak) = -150 V  <math>R_{g_1} = 3 \text{ M}\Omega</math>  <math>R_{g_3} = 3 \text{ M}\Omega</math></p> <p><b>Triodo</b> <i>Triode Unit</i></p> <p><math>V_{ao} = 550 \text{ V}</math>  <math>V_a = 250 \text{ V}</math>  <math>W_a = 1,5 \text{ W}</math>  <math>I_k = 20 \text{ mA}</math>  <math>V_g</math> (picco/peak) = -200 V  <math>R_g = 2 \text{ M}\Omega</math></p>	<p><b>Eptodo</b> <i>Heptode Unit</i></p> <p><math>C_{g_1} = 4,4</math>  <math>C_a = 5,4</math>  <math>C_{g_1-a} &lt; 0,1</math>  <math>C_{g_3-a} &lt; 0,25</math></p> <p><b>Triodo</b> <i>Triode Unit</i></p> <p><math>C_g = 3,3</math>  <math>C_a = 1,7</math>  <math>C_{g-a} = 1,8</math></p> <p>Tra le 2 sez. <i>Between the two sections</i></p> <p><math>C_{g_1H-gT} &lt; 0,005</math>  <math>C_{g_1H-aT} &lt; 0,01</math>  <math>C_{aH-aT} &lt; 0,15</math></p>	<p><b>Eptodo</b> <i>Heptode Unit</i></p> <p><math>V_a = 14 \quad 14 \quad 1 \text{ V}</math>  <math>V_{g^{2+4}} = 14 \quad 14 \quad 14 \text{ V}</math>  <math>I_a = 1500 \quad 750 &gt; 300 \mu\text{A}</math>  <math>I_{g^{2+4}} = 1300 \quad - \quad - \mu\text{A}</math>  <math>I_{g_1} = 0,3 \text{ (1)} \quad 100 \quad 100 \mu\text{A}</math>  <math>I_{g_3} = 0,3 \text{ (1)} \quad 1 \quad 1 \mu\text{A}</math></p> <p><b>Triodo - Triode Unit</b></p> <p><math>V_a = 100 \quad 100 \quad 200 \text{ V}</math>  <math>V_{g_1} = -1 \quad 0 \quad -7 \text{ V}</math>  <math>I_a = 9 \quad 20 \quad 0,1 \text{ mA}</math>  <math>S = 8800 \quad - \quad - \mu\text{A/V}</math>  <math>\mu = 50 \quad - \quad -</math></p> <p>(1) Per/for <math>V_{g_1}</math> e/and <math>V_{g_3} &lt; -1,3 \text{ V}</math></p> <p><b>Triodo-Eptodo, amplificatore e separatore di sincronismi.</b>  <i>Triode-Heptode intended for use as sync separator or IF amplifier.</i></p>

**PCL82****16A8**

**Ingombro**  
Outline  
Ø=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<sub>1</sub>**  
*Class A<sub>1</sub> 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	—
$\mu$	= —	—	—	—	70

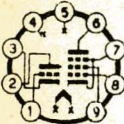
**Triodo pentodo. La sezione triodo può essere usata come oscillatore di deflessione e come amplificatore a BF. La sezione pentodo può essere usata come amplificatore di deflessione verticale o finale BF audio.**

*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.*



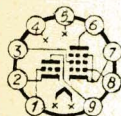
TIPO <i>Type</i>	Limiti massimi <i>Maximum ratings</i>	Capacità in pF <i>Capacitances</i>	Caratteristiche e funzionamento tipico <i>Typical operation</i>																				
<p><b>PCL84</b> S <b>15DQ8</b></p>  <p><b>Ingombro</b> Outline Ø=22 h=60</p> <p><b>Accensione</b> Heater supply 15 V — 0,3 A</p> <p>TR=14,5 sec.</p>	<p>Pentodo <i>Pentode Unit</i></p> <p><math>V_a = 250 \text{ V}</math>  <math>V_{g2} = 250 \text{ V}</math>  <math>W_a = 4 \text{ W}</math>  <math>W_{g2} = 1,7 \text{ W}</math>  <math>I_k = 40 \text{ mA}</math>  <math>R_{g1} = 1 \text{ M}\Omega</math></p> <p>Triodo <i>Triode Unit</i></p> <p><math>V_a = 250 \text{ V}</math>  <math>W_a = 1 \text{ W}</math>  <math>I_k = 12 \text{ mA}</math>  <math>R_g = 1 \text{ M}\Omega</math></p>	<p>Pentodo <i>Pentode Unit</i></p> <p><math>C_{g1} = 8,7</math>  <math>C_a = 4,2</math>  <math>C_{g1-a} &lt; 0,1</math></p> <p>Triodo <i>Triode Unit</i></p> <p><math>C_g = 3,8</math>  <math>C_a = 2,3</math>  <math>C_{g-a} = 2,7</math></p> <p>senza schermo <i>without external shield</i></p>	<p>Amplificatore in classe A<sub>1</sub> <i>Class A<sub>1</sub> Amplifier</i></p> <table border="0"> <tr> <td>Pentodo <i>Pentode Unit</i></td> <td>Triodo <i>Triode Unit</i></td> </tr> <tr> <td><math>V_a = 170</math></td> <td>200 V</td> </tr> <tr> <td><math>V_{g2} = 170</math></td> <td>— V</td> </tr> <tr> <td><math>V_{g1} = -2,1</math></td> <td>-1,7 V</td> </tr> <tr> <td><math>I_a = 18</math></td> <td>3 mA</td> </tr> <tr> <td><math>I_{g2} = 3</math></td> <td>— mA</td> </tr> <tr> <td>S = 11000</td> <td>4000 <math>\mu\text{A/V}</math></td> </tr> <tr> <td><math>R_i = 100</math></td> <td>— k<math>\Omega</math></td> </tr> <tr> <td><math>\mu_{g2-g1} = 36</math></td> <td>—</td> </tr> <tr> <td><math>\mu = \text{—}</math></td> <td>65</td> </tr> </table> <p><b>Triodo-pentodo, amplificatore e separatore di sincronismo.</b> <i>Triode-Pentode.</i></p> <p><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.</i></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 $\Omega$	$\mu_{g2-g1} = 36$	—	$\mu = \text{—}$	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 $\Omega$																						
$\mu_{g2-g1} = 36$	—																						
$\mu = \text{—}$	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<sub>1</sub>  
*Class A<sub>1</sub> Amplifier*

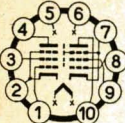
Pentodo/Pentode Unit	Triodo/Triode Unit
$V_a = 250$	250 V
$V_{g^2} = 250$	— V
$V_{g^1} = -7$	-1,9 V
$I_a = 36$	1,2 mA
$I_{g^2} = 6$	— mA
S = 10	1,6 mA/V
$R_i = 48$	— kΩ
$\mu_{g^1-g^2} = 21$	—
$\mu = —$	100

**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><b>PFL200</b></p>  <p><b>Ingombro</b> Outline Ø=22 h=72</p> <p><b>Accensione</b> Filament supply 17 V — 0,2 A</p> <p><b>TR=14,5 sec.</b></p> <p><b>Base decal</b></p> <p><b>Connessioni</b> Connections</p> <p><b>Pentodo fin. (F)</b> Output pentode</p> <p><b>piedini/pins:</b> n° 1-2-3-4</p> <p>(segue) (follow)</p>	<p><b>Pentodo finale (L)</b> <i>Output pentode</i></p> <p><math>V_{a0} = 550 \text{ V}</math>  <math>V_a = 250 \text{ V}</math>  <math>V_{g20} = 550 \text{ V}</math>  <math>V_{g1} = 250 \text{ V}</math>  <math>W_a = 5,1 \text{ W}</math>  <math>W_{g2} = 2,5 \text{ W}</math>  <math>I_k = 60 \text{ mA}</math>  <math>R_{g1} = 1 \text{ M}\Omega</math></p> <p><b>Pent. amplific. (F)</b> <i>Amplifier pentode</i></p> <p><math>V_{a0} = 550 \text{ V}</math>  <math>V_a = 250 \text{ V}</math>  <math>V_{g20} = 550 \text{ V}</math>  <math>V_{g2} = 250 \text{ V}</math>  <math>W_a = 1,5 \text{ W}</math>  <math>W_{g2} = 0,5 \text{ W}</math>  <math>I_k = 15 \text{ mA}</math>  <math>R_{g1} = 1 \text{ M}\Omega</math></p>	<p><b>Pent. finale (L)</b> <i>Output pentode</i></p> <p><math>C_{g1} = 12</math>  <math>C_a = 7</math>  <math>C_{g1-a} = 0,1</math></p> <p><b>Pentodo am- plificat. (F)</b> <i>Amplif. pentode</i></p> <p><math>C_{g1} = 10</math>  <math>C_a = 11</math>  <math>C_{g1-a} = 0,14</math></p> <p>Tra le 2 sez. <i>Between the two pentode sections</i></p> <p><math>C_{g1L-g1F} &lt; 0,01</math>  <math>C_{aL-aF} &lt; 0,15</math>  <math>C_{aF-g1L} &lt; 0,005</math>  <math>C_{aL-g1F} &lt; 0,1</math></p>	<p><b>Amplificatore in classe A<sub>1</sub></b> <i>Class A<sub>1</sub> Amplifier</i></p> <table border="0"> <tr> <td><b>Pentodo finale (L)</b> <i>Output pentode</i></td> <td><b>Pentodo amplific. (F)</b> <i>Amplifier pentode</i></td> </tr> <tr> <td><math>V_a = 170</math></td> <td>150 V</td> </tr> <tr> <td><math>V_{g2} = 170</math></td> <td>150 V</td> </tr> <tr> <td><math>V_{g1} = -2,7</math></td> <td>-2,1 V</td> </tr> <tr> <td><math>I_a = 30</math></td> <td>10 mA</td> </tr> <tr> <td><math>I_{g2} = 7,2</math></td> <td>3 mA</td> </tr> <tr> <td><math>S = 22000</math></td> <td>8500 <math>\mu\text{A/V}</math></td> </tr> <tr> <td><math>R_i = 32</math></td> <td>160 k<math>\Omega</math></td> </tr> <tr> <td><math>\mu_{g2-g1} = 38</math></td> <td>38</td> </tr> </table> <p><b>Pentodo finale video (sezione L)</b> <i>Output pentode as video output tube (L)</i></p> <p><math>V_b = 220 \text{ V}</math>  <math>R</math> (serie/serie resistor) = 390 <math>\Omega</math>  <math>V</math> ingresso = 3,6 V picco-picco  <i>Input Voltage = 3,6 V peak to peak</i>  <math>V</math> uscita = 100 V picco-picco  <i>Output Voltage = 100 V peak to peak</i></p>	<b>Pentodo finale (L)</b> <i>Output pentode</i>	<b>Pentodo amplific. (F)</b> <i>Amplifier pentode</i>	$V_a = 170$	150 V	$V_{g2} = 170$	150 V	$V_{g1} = -2,7$	-2,1 V	$I_a = 30$	10 mA	$I_{g2} = 7,2$	3 mA	$S = 22000$	8500 $\mu\text{A/V}$	$R_i = 32$	160 k $\Omega$	$\mu_{g2-g1} = 38$	38
<b>Pentodo finale (L)</b> <i>Output pentode</i>	<b>Pentodo amplific. (F)</b> <i>Amplifier pentode</i>																				
$V_a = 170$	150 V																				
$V_{g2} = 170$	150 V																				
$V_{g1} = -2,7$	-2,1 V																				
$I_a = 30$	10 mA																				
$I_{g2} = 7,2$	3 mA																				
$S = 22000$	8500 $\mu\text{A/V}$																				
$R_i = 32$	160 k $\Omega$																				
$\mu_{g2-g1} = 38$	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 $\Omega$
$V_{g^2}$	= 75	60	150	V
$V_{g^1}$	= -2,7	-1,5	-2,1	V
$R_{g^1}$	= 1	—	—	M $\Omega$
$I_a$	= 0,1	1	10	mA
S	= 400	2000	8500	$\mu$ 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**  
*Type*

**Limiti massimi**  
*Maximum ratings*

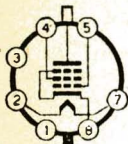
**Capacità in pF**  
*Capacitances*

**Caratteristiche e funzionamento tipico**  
*Typical operation*

**PL36**

**S**

**25E5**



**Ingombro**  
*Outline*  
 $\varnothing=33$  h=95

**Accensione**  
*Heater supply*  
**25 V — 0,3 A**

**TR=14,5 sec.**

$V_a = 250$  V  
 $V_a$  impulsiva  
(picco positivo)  
(*peak Positive-  
Pulse Plate  
Voltage*)

$= 7000$  V  
 $V_{g2} = 250$  V  
 $V_{g1}$  (picco negativo)  
(*peak negative*)

$= 1000$  V  
 $W_a = 10$  W  
 $W_{g2} = 5$  W  
 $I_k = 200$  mA  
 $R_{g1} = 0,5$  M $\Omega$

$C_{g1} = 17,5$   
 $C_a = 8$   
 $C_{g1-a} < 1,1$

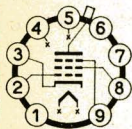
**Amplificatore in classe A<sub>1</sub>**  
*Class A<sub>1</sub> Amplifier*

$V_a = 100$  V  
 $V_{g2} = 100$  V  
 $V_{g1} = -8,2$  V  
 $I_a = 100$  mA  
 $I_{g2} = 7$  mA  
 $S = 14$  mA/V  
 $R_i = 5$  k $\Omega$   
 $\mu_{g2-g1} = 5,6$

**Pentodo finale di deflessione orizzontale in TV.**

*Beam Power Tube designed for service as horizontal amplifier in television receivers.*

## PL81



Ingombro  
Outline

Ø=22 h=75

Accensione  
Heater supply  
21,5 V — 0,3 A

$V_a = 250 \text{ V}$   
 $V_a$  (impulsivo -  
picco positivo)  
(*peak positive*  
*Pulse-Plate Volt.*)

$= 7000 \text{ V}$

$V_{g2} = 250 \text{ V}$

$W_a = 8 \text{ W}$

$W_{g2} = 4,5 \text{ W}$

$I_k = 180 \text{ mA}$

$R_{g1} = 0,5 \text{ M}\Omega$

$C_{g1} = 14,7$

$C_a = 6,4$

$C_{a-g1} < 0,8$

Amplificatore in classe  $A_1$

*Class  $A_1$  Amplifier*

$V_a = 170 \text{ V}$

$V_{g2} = 170 \text{ V}$

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

$I_a = 45 \text{ mA}$

$I_{g2} = 3 \text{ mA}$

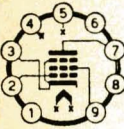
$S = 6200 \mu\text{A/V}$

$R_i = 10 \text{ k}\Omega$

$\mu_{g2-g1} = 5,3$

**Pentodo amplificatore di deflessione orizzontale in TV.**

*Beam Power Tube designed for service as horizontal deflection amplifier.*

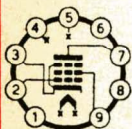
TIPO Type	Limiti massimi Maximum ratings	Capacità in pF Capacitances	Caratteristiche e funzionamento tipico Typical operation
<p><b>PL82</b></p> <p><b>16A5</b></p>  <p><b>Ingombro</b> Outline Ø=22 h=71</p> <p><b>Accensione</b> Heater supply 16,5 V — 0,3 A</p> <p>TR=14,5 sec.</p>	<p><math>V_a</math> (picco/peak) = 2500 V (1)</p> <p><math>V_a</math> (picco/peak) = -500 V</p> <p><math>V_a</math> = 250 V</p> <p><math>V_a</math> = 450 V (2)</p> <p><math>V_{g^2}</math> = 250 V</p> <p><math>W_a</math> = 9 W</p> <p><math>W_{g^2}</math> = 2,5 W</p> <p><math>I_k</math> = 75 mA</p> <p><math>R_{g^1}</math> = 1 MΩ</p> <p>(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></p> <p>(2) <math>W_a &lt; 4,5</math> W</p>	<p><math>C_{g^1}</math> = 11</p> <p><math>C_a</math> = 5,9</p> <p><math>C_{g^1-a} &lt; 1</math></p>	<p><b>Amplificatore in classe A<sub>1</sub></b> <i>Class A<sub>1</sub> Amplifier</i></p> <p><math>V_a = V_b</math> = 170 200 V</p> <p><math>V_{g^2}</math> = 170 V</p> <p><math>R_{g^2}</math> = — 580 Ω</p> <p><math>V_{g^1}</math> = -10,4 -13,9 V</p> <p><math>I_a</math> = 53 45 mA</p> <p><math>I_{g^2}</math> = 10 8,5 mA</p> <p><math>S</math> = 10200 8600 μA/V</p> <p><math>R_i</math> = 20 24 kΩ</p> <p><math>R_a</math> = 3 4 kΩ</p> <p><math>W_a</math> = 4 4,2 W</p> <p>d = 10 10 %</p> <p><b>Amplificatore finale deflessione verticale</b> <i>Vertical deflection output amplifier</i></p> <p><math>V_a</math> = 50 60 V</p> <p><math>V_{g^2}</math> = 170 220 V</p> <p><math>I_a</math> (picco/peak) = 90 120 mA</p> <p><b>Pentodo finale amplificatore in BF o per deflessione verticale.</b> <i>Pentode intended for use as frame output tube in television receivers and as audio power amplifier.</i></p>

**PL83****15A6**

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

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

**PL84** S  
**15CW5**



**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 $\Omega$

$C_{g1} = 13$   
 $C_a = 6,8$   
 $C_{g1-a} < 0,6$   
senza schermo  
*without external shield*

Amplificatore in classe  $A_1$   
*Class  $A_1$  Amplifier*

$V_b = 200$  V  
 $R_{g2} = 470$   $\Omega$   
 $R_k = 215$   $\Omega$   
 $R_a = 2,5$  k $\Omega$   
 $V_i = 7$  V<sub>eff</sub>  
 $I_a = 64$  mA  
 $I_{g2} = 11,4$  mA  
 $W_o = 5,3$  W  
d = 10 %

**Pentodo di potenza.**

*Beam Power Amplifier intended for use Power Amplifier.*



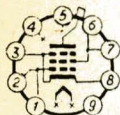
TIPO  
Type

Limiti massimi  
Maximum ratings

Capacità in pF  
Capacitances

Caratteristiche e funzionamento tipico  
Typical operation

**PL500**  
**27GB5** 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  
 $V_{g^2} = 250$  V  
 $I_k = 250$  mA  
 $W_a = 12$  W  
 $W_{g^2} = 5$  W

$C_{g^1-a} < 0,2$   
senza schermo  
without external  
shield

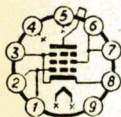
$V_a = 75$  V  
 $V_{g^2} = 200$  V  
 $V_{g^1} = -10$  V  
 $I_{ap} = 440$  mA  
 $I_{g^2p} = 30$  mA

**Pentodo, finale di deflessione orizzontale in TV.**

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



## PL504



**Ingombro**

Outline

Ø=30 h=96

**Accensione**

Heater supply  
27 V — 0,3 A

TR=14,5 sec.

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

$$V_a (\text{picco/peak}) = 7000 \text{ V}$$

$$V_{g2} = 250 \text{ V}$$

$$I_k = 250 \text{ mA}$$

$$W_a = 16 \text{ W}$$

$$W_{g2} = 5,6 \text{ W}$$

$$C_{g1-f} = 0,2$$

$$C_{a-g1} = 1,75$$

Condizioni tipiche dinamiche

*Typical dynamic operation*

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

$$V_{g2} = 200 \text{ V}$$

$$V_{g1} = -10 \text{ V}$$

$$I_a (\text{picco/peak})$$


$$= 420 \text{ mA}$$

$$I_{g2} (\text{picco/peak})$$

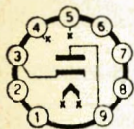
$$= 37 \text{ mA}$$

**Pentodo finale di deflessione orizzontale in TV.**

*Beam Power Tube designed for service as horizontal deflection amplifier.*

<b>TIPO</b> <i>Type</i>	<b>Limiti massimi</b> <i>Maximum ratings</i>	<b>Capacità in pF</b> <i>Capacitances</i>	<b>Caratteristiche e funzionamento tipico</b> <i>Typical operation</i>
<p><b>PY81</b> <b>17Z3</b></p>  <p><b>Ingombro</b>  Outline  <math>\varnothing=22</math> h=75</p> <p><b>Accensione</b>  Heater supply  17 V — 0,3 A</p> <p><b>TR=14,5 sec.</b></p>		<p><math>C_a = 6,4</math>  <math>C_{k-f} = 2,8</math></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><math>W_a = 3,5</math> W</p> <p>Massima tensione di picco tra filamento e catodo = 5000 V  <i>Maximum Peak Voltage Filament to Cathode</i></p> <p><b>Diodo smorzatore per circuiti di deflessione orizzontale in TV.</b>  <i>Half-Wave Rectifier for television damper service.</i></p>

**PY82**  
**19Y3** S



**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  $\mu F$

Massima corrente continua di uscita = 180 mA  
*Maximum DC Output Current*

Massima tensione raddrizzata = 195 V  
*Maximum DC Output Voltage*

Capacità filtro = 70  $\mu F$   
*Input capacitance of smoothing filter*

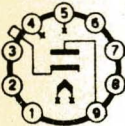
V trasf.= 127 200 220 250 V

R trasf.= 0 30 65 125  $\Omega$  (1)

(1) Resistenza minima di protezione tra anodo e trasformatore.

*Protecting resistance at transformer voltage.*

**Diodo, raddrizzatore di una semionda.**  
*Half-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><b>PY88</b> <b>30AE3</b> <b>S</b></p>  <p><b>Ingombro</b> Outline Ø=22 h=82</p> <p><b>Accensione</b> Heater supply 30 V — 0,3 A</p> <p>TR=14,5 sec.</p>			<p>Massima corrente continua d 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<sub>eff</sub> <i>Maximum AC Plate Supply Voltage</i></p> <p>Picco massimo della corrente anodica = 550 mA <i>Maximum Peak Plate Current</i></p> <p><b>Diodo smorzatore per circuito di deflessione orizzontale in TV.</b> <i>Half-Wave Rectifier for television damper service.</i></p>

**UABC80**

**28AK8**

**Accensione**  
Heater supply  
28 V — 0,1 A

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

**UCL82**

**50BM8**

**Accensione**  
Heater supply  
50 V — 0,1 A

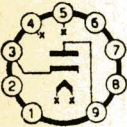
Riferirsi al tipo:  $\frac{16A8}{PCL82}$   
*See Type*

**UF85**

**19BY7**

**Accensione**  
Heater supply  
19 V — 0,1 A

Riferirsi al tipo:  $\frac{6BY7}{EF85}$   
*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>
<b>UL84</b> <b>45B5</b>  Accensione Heater supply 45 V — 0,1 A			Riferirsi al tipo: $\frac{15CW5}{PL84} S$ <i>See Type</i>
<b>UY85</b> <b>38A3</b>    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>  <b>Diodo, raddrizzatore di una semionda.</b> <i>Half-Wave Rectifier.</i>

**CINESCOPI**

*Television picture tubes*



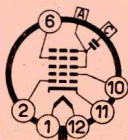
**DATI CONDENSATI - CINESCOPI**  
**CONDENSED DATA - CRT**

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. mass. 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
17LP4	SI	12-L	362 × 273	496	70° C	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

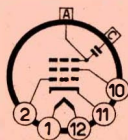
21EP4A	SI	12-N	486 × 352	594	70° C	6,3-600	« M »	16.000	300	-28 ÷ -72	500 ÷ 750	18.000
21EP4B	SI	12-N	486 × 352	594	70° C-AL	6,3-600	« M »	16.000	300	-28 ÷ -72	500 ÷ 750	18.000
21EQP4	NO	8-JR	484 × 382	327	110° S-AL	6,3-600	0 ÷ 400	16.000	500	-43 ÷ -72	1500 ÷ 2000	20.000
21FP4A	SI	12-L	486 × 352	594	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”

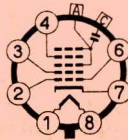
### CONNESSIONI ZOCCOLO SOCKET CONNECTIONS



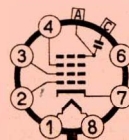
12-L



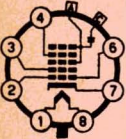
12-N



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><b>11TC1</b></p>  <p><math>V_f = 6,3 \text{ V}</math> <math>I_f = 0,3 \text{ A}</math></p> <p>1 - f 2 - <math>g_1</math> 3 - <math>g_2</math> 4 - <math>g_k</math> 5 - n.c. 6 - <math>g_i</math> 7 - k 8 - f</p> <p>A - a, <math>g_{2-5}</math> C - m</p>	<p><math>V_a = 14.000 \text{ V}</math> <math>V_{g2} = 550 \text{ V}</math> <math>V_{g1} = -155 \div 0 \text{ V}</math> <math>V_{g4} \text{ (focusing elec.)} = -550 \div 1100 \text{ V}</math> <math>V_{f-k} = 200 \text{ V}</math></p>	<p><math>C_k = 5</math> <math>C_{g1} = 6</math> <math>C_{a-m} \approx 500</math></p>	<p><math>V_a = 12.000 \text{ V}</math> <math>V_{g2} = 300 \text{ V}</math> <math>V_{g1} \text{ (Voltage for cutoff)} = -35 \div -72 \text{ V}</math> <math>V_{g4} = 0 \div 400 \text{ V}</math></p> <p>Faccia rettangolare, rapporto <math>3 \times 4</math> <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>

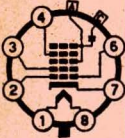
Persistenza	corta ÷ media
<i>Persistence</i>	<i>medium short</i>

Dimensioni schermo (min.)	172 × 229 mm
<i>Screen dimensions</i>	

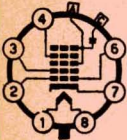
Lunghezza totale (max.)	224,5 mm
<i>Overall length</i>	

**Tubo a raggi catodici per TV, 11" autoprotetto.**

*TV picture tube, 11" with integral protection*

TIPO Type	Limiti massimi Maximum ratings	Capacità in pF Capacitances	Caratteristiche e funzionamento tipico Typical operation
<p><b>11TC3</b></p>  <p>V<sub>f</sub> = 11 V I<sub>f</sub> = 0,15 A</p> <p>1 - f 2 - g<sub>1</sub> 3 - g<sub>2</sub> 4 - g<sub>4</sub> 5 - n.c. 6 - g<sub>1</sub> 7 - k 8 - f</p> <p>A - a, g<sub>3-5</sub> C - m</p>	<p>V<sub>a</sub> = 14.000 V V<sub>g2</sub> = 250 V V<sub>g1</sub> = -155 ÷ 0 V V<sub>g4</sub> (focusing elec.) = -550 ÷ 1100 V V<sub>f-k</sub> = 200 V</p>	<p>C<sub>k</sub> = 5 C<sub>g1</sub> = 6 C<sub>a-m</sub> ≈ 500</p>	<p>V<sub>a</sub> = 12.000 V V<sub>g2</sub> = 150 V V<sub>g1</sub> (Voltage for cutoff) = -35 ÷ -72 V V<sub>g4</sub> = -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>



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><b>12TC1</b></p>  <p>V<sub>f</sub> = 6,3 V I<sub>f</sub> = 0,3 A</p> <p>1 - f 2 - g<sub>1</sub> 3 - g<sub>2</sub> 4 - g<sub>3</sub> 5 - n.c. 6 - g<sub>4</sub> 7 - k 8 - f</p> <p>A - a, g<sub>2</sub>-s C - m</p>	<p>V<sub>a</sub> = 14.000 V V<sub>g<sub>2</sub></sub> = 550 V V<sub>g<sub>1</sub></sub> = -155 ÷ 0 V V<sub>g<sub>4</sub></sub> (focusing elec.) = -550 ÷ 1100 V V<sub>f-k</sub> = 200 V</p>	<p>C<sub>k</sub> = 5 C<sub>g<sub>1</sub></sub> = 6 C<sub>a-m</sub> ≈ 500</p>	<p>V<sub>a</sub> = 12.000 V V<sub>g<sub>2</sub></sub> = 300 V V<sub>g<sub>1</sub></sub> (Voltage for cutoff) = -35 ÷ -72 V V<sub>g<sub>4</sub></sub> = 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>

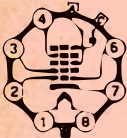
Dimensioni schermo (mln.)	195 × 257 mm
<i>Screen dimensions</i>	

Lunghezza totale (max.)	244 mm
<i>Overal lenght</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><b>12TC3</b></p>  <p><math>V_f = 11 \text{ V}</math> <math>I_f = 0,15 \text{ A}</math></p> <p>1 - f 2 - g<sub>1</sub> 3 - g<sub>2</sub> 4 - g<sub>4</sub> 5 - n.c. 6 - g<sub>1</sub> 7 - k 8 - f</p> <p>A - a, g<sub>3-5</sub> C - m</p>	<p><math>V_a = 14.000 \text{ V}</math> <math>V_{g^2} = 250 \text{ V}</math> <math>V_{g^1} = -155 \div 0 \text{ V}</math> <math>V_{g^4} \text{ (focusing elec.)} = -550 \div 1100 \text{ V}</math> <math>V_{f-k} = 200 \text{ V}</math></p>	<p><math>C_k = 5</math> <math>C_{g^1} = 6</math> <math>C_{a-m} \approx 500</math></p>	<p><math>V_a = 12.000 \text{ V}</math> <math>V_{g^2} = 150 \text{ V}</math> <math>V_{g^1} \text{ (Voltage for cutoff)} = -35 \div -72 \text{ V}</math> <math>V_{g^4} = -50 \div 250 \text{ V}</math></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>

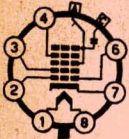
Fluorescenza	bianca
<i>Fluorescence</i>	<i>white</i>

Persistenza	corta ÷ media
<i>Persistence</i>	<i>medium short</i>


Dimensioni schermo (min.)	195 x 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 Type	Limiti massimi Maximum ratings	Capacità in pF Capacitances	Caratteristiche e funzionamento tipico Typical operation
<p><b>16BK1</b> (1) <b>16BK2</b> (2)</p>  <p>V<sub>f</sub> = 6,3 V I<sub>f</sub> = 0,3 A</p> <p>1 - f 2 - g<sub>1</sub> 3 - g<sub>3</sub> 4 - g<sub>4</sub> 5 - n.c. 6 - g<sub>2</sub> 7 - k 8 - f</p> <p>A - a, g<sub>3</sub>-s C - m</p>	<p>V<sub>a</sub> = 18.000 V V<sub>g2</sub> = 550 V V<sub>g1</sub> = -155 ÷ 0 V V<sub>g4</sub> (focusing elec.) = -550 ÷ 1100 V V<sub>f-k</sub> = 200 V</p>	<p>C<sub>k</sub> = 5 C<sub>g1</sub> = 6 C<sub>a-m</sub> = 1000 ÷ 1500</p>	<p>V<sub>a</sub> = 16.000 V V<sub>g2</sub> = 300 V V<sub>g1</sub> (Voltage for cutoff) = -35 ÷ -72 V V<sub>g4</sub> = 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>



TIPO Type	Limiti massimi Maximum ratings	Capacità in pF Capacitances	Caratteristiche e funzionamento tipico Typical operation
<p><b>16BM1</b></p>  <p><math>V_f = 6,3 \text{ V}</math> <math>I_f = 0,3 \text{ A}</math></p> <p>1 - f 2 - g<sub>1</sub> 3 - g<sub>2</sub> 4 - g<sub>4</sub> 5 - n.c. 6 - g<sub>3</sub> 7 - k 8 - f</p> <p>A - a, g<sub>3-5</sub> C - m</p>	<p><math>V_a = 18.000 \text{ V}</math> <math>V_{g2} = 550 \text{ V}</math> <math>V_{g1} = -155 \div 0 \text{ V}</math> <math>V_{g4} \text{ (focusing elec.)} = -550 \div 1100 \text{ V}</math> <math>V_{f-k} = 200 \text{ V}</math></p>	<p><math>C_k = 5</math> <math>C_{g1} = 6</math> <math>C_{a-n1} = 1000 \div 1500</math></p>	<p><math>V_a = 16.000 \text{ V}</math> <math>V_{g2} = 300 \text{ V}</math> <math>V_{g1} \text{ (Voltage for cutoff)} = -35 \div -72 \text{ V}</math> <math>V_{g4} = 0 \div 400 \text{ V}</math></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*

**A41 - 10 W**

**Fluorescenza**

**bianca**

*Fluorescence*

*white*

**Persistenza**

**corta ÷ media**

*Persistence*

*medium short*

**Dimensioni schermo (min.) 260,4 × 328,6 mm**

*Screen dimensions*

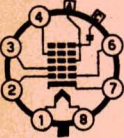
**Lunghezza totale (max.)**

**280 mm**

*Overall length*

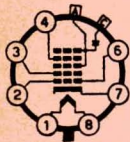
**Tubo a raggi catodici per TV, 16" autoprotetto.**

*TV picture tube, 16" with integral protection*

TIPO Type	Limiti massimi Maximum ratings	Capacità in pF Capacitances	Caratteristiche e funzionamento tipico Typical operation
<p><b>16BM3</b></p>  <p>V<sub>f</sub> = 11 V I<sub>f</sub> = 0,15 A</p> <p>1 - f 2 - g<sub>1</sub> 3 - g<sub>2</sub> 4 - g<sub>3</sub> 5 - n.c. 6 - g<sub>1</sub> 7 - k 8 - f</p> <p>A - a, g<sub>2</sub>, 3 C - m</p>	<p>V<sub>a</sub> = 18.000 V V<sub>g<sub>2</sub></sub> = 250 V V<sub>g<sub>1</sub></sub> = -155 ÷ 0 V V<sub>g<sub>4</sub></sub> (focusing elec.) = -550 ÷ 1100 V V<sub>f-k</sub> = 200 V</p>	<p>C<sub>k</sub> = 5 C<sub>g<sub>1</sub></sub> = 6 C<sub>a-m</sub> = 1000 ÷ 1500</p>	<p>V<sub>a</sub> = 16.000 V V<sub>g<sub>2</sub></sub> = 150 V V<sub>g<sub>1</sub></sub> (Voltage for cutoff) = -35 ÷ -72 V V<sub>g<sub>4</sub></sub> = -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>





<b>TIPO</b> <i>Type</i>	<b>Limiti massimi</b> <i>Maximum ratings</i>	<b>Capacità in pF</b> <i>Capacitances</i>	<b>Caratteristiche e funzionamento tipico</b> <i>Typical operation</i>
<p><b>16NC1</b></p>  <p>V<sub>f</sub> = 6,3 V I<sub>f</sub> = 0,3 A</p> <p>1 - f 2 - g<sub>1</sub> 3 - g<sub>2</sub> 4 - g<sub>4</sub> 5 - n.c. 6 - g<sub>1</sub> 7 - k 8 - f</p> <p>A - a, g<sub>2-4</sub> C - m</p>	<p>V<sub>a</sub> = 18.000 V  V<sub>g<sub>2</sub></sub> = 550 V  V<sub>g<sub>1</sub></sub> = -155 ÷ 0 V  V<sub>g<sub>4</sub></sub> (focusing elec.) = -550 ÷ 1100 V  V<sub>f-k</sub> = 200 V</p>	<p>C<sub>k</sub> = 5  C<sub>g<sub>1</sub></sub> = 6  C<sub>a-m</sub> = 1000 ÷ 1500</p>	<p>V<sub>a</sub> = 16.000 V  V<sub>g<sub>2</sub></sub> = 300 V  V<sub>g<sub>1</sub></sub> (Voltage for cutoff) = -32 ÷ -72 V  V<sub>g<sub>4</sub></sub> = 0 ÷ 400 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  spherical alluminized</p> <p>Focalizzazione  <i>Focusing method</i> elettrostatica  electrostatic</p> <p>Deflessione  <i>Deflection method</i> magnetica  magnetic</p> <p>Fluorescenza  <i>Fluorescence</i> bianca  white</p>



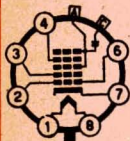
**TIPO**  
*Type*

**Limiti massimi**  
*Maximum ratings*

**Capacità in pF**  
*Capacitances*

**Caratteristiche e funzionamento tipico**  
*Typical operation*

**17BM1**



$V_f = 6,3 \text{ V}$   
 $I_f = 0,3 \text{ A}$

- 1 - f
- 2 - g<sub>1</sub>
- 3 - g<sub>2</sub>
- 4 - g<sub>4</sub>
- 5 - n.c.
- 6 - g<sub>1</sub>
- 7 - k
- 8 - f

A - a, g<sub>2-3</sub>  
C - m

$V_a = 18.000 \text{ V}$   
 $V_{g2} = 550 \text{ V}$   
 $V_{g1} = -155 \div 0 \text{ V}$   
 $V_{g4} \text{ (focusing elec.)}$   
 $= -550 \div 1100 \text{ V}$   
 $V_{f-k} = 200 \text{ V}$

$C_k = 5$   
 $C_{g1} = 6$   
 $C_{a-m} = 1000 \div 1500$

$V_a = 16.000 \text{ V}$   
 $V_{g2} = 300 \text{ V}$   
 $V_{g1} \text{ (Voltage for cutoff)} = -35 \div -72 \text{ V}$   
 $V_{g4} = 0 \div 400 \text{ V}$

Faccia rettangolare, rapporto 3 x 4  
*Rectangular glass type, square line*

Tipo di protezione « Metalbonded »  
*Type of protection*


Angolo di deflessione 114 gradi  
*Deflection angle degrees*

Schermo sferico alluminato  
*Faceplate spherical alluminized*

Focalizzazione elettrostatica  
*Focusing method electrostatic*

Deflessione magnetica  
*Deflection method magnetic*

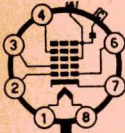


TIPO Type	Limiti massimi Maximum ratings	Capacità in pF Capacitances	Caratteristiche e funzionamento tipico Typical operation
<p><b>17BM3</b></p>  <p>V<sub>f</sub> = 11 V I<sub>f</sub> = 0,15 A</p> <p>1 - f 2 - g<sub>1</sub> 3 - g<sub>2</sub> 4 - g<sub>4</sub> 5 - n.c. 6 - g<sub>1</sub> 7 - k 8 - f</p> <p>A - a, g<sub>2-4</sub> C - m</p>	<p>V<sub>a</sub> = 18.000 V V<sub>g<sub>2</sub></sub> = 250 V V<sub>g<sub>1</sub></sub> = -155 ÷ 0 V V<sub>g<sub>4</sub></sub> (focusing elec.) = -550 ÷ 1100 V V<sub>f-k</sub> = 200 V</p>	<p>C<sub>k</sub> = 5 C<sub>g<sub>1</sub></sub> = 6 C<sub>a-m</sub> = 1000 ÷ 1500</p>	<p>V<sub>a</sub> = 16.000 V V<sub>g<sub>2</sub></sub> = 150 V V<sub>g<sub>1</sub></sub> (Voltage for cutoff) = -35 ÷ -72 V V<sub>g<sub>4</sub></sub> = -50 ÷ 250 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><b>19BAP4</b></p>  <p>V<sub>f</sub> = 6,3 V I<sub>f</sub> = 0,3 A</p> <p>1 - f 2 - g<sub>1</sub> 3 - g<sub>2</sub> 4 - g<sub>3</sub> 5 - n.c. 6 - g<sub>4</sub> 7 - k 8 - f</p> <p>A - a, g<sub>2-3</sub> C - m</p>	<p>V<sub>a</sub> = 20.000 V V<sub>g<sub>2</sub></sub> = 550 V V<sub>g<sub>1</sub></sub> = -155 ÷ 0 V V<sub>g<sub>4</sub></sub> (focusing elec.) = -550 ÷ 1100 V V<sub>f-k</sub> = 200 V</p>	<p>C<sub>k</sub> = 5 C<sub>g<sub>1</sub></sub> = 6 C<sub>a-m</sub> = 1000 ÷ 1500</p>	<p>V<sub>a</sub> = 16.000 V V<sub>g<sub>2</sub></sub> = 300 V V<sub>g<sub>1</sub></sub> (Voltage for cutoff) = -35 ÷ -72 V V<sub>g<sub>4</sub></sub> = 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  
*Fluorescence*

bianca  
*white*

Persistenza  
*Persistence*

corta ÷ media  
*medium short*

Dimensioni schermo (min.)  
*Screen dimensions*


307 × 389 mm

Lunghezza totale (max.)  
*Overal lenght*

311 mm

**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><b>19BEP4</b></p>  <p>V<sub>f</sub> = 6,3 V I<sub>f</sub> = 0,3 A</p> <p>1 - f 2 - g<sub>1</sub> 3 - g<sub>2</sub> 4 - g<sub>3</sub> 5 - n.c. 6 - g<sub>1</sub> 7 - k 8 - f</p> <p>A - a, g<sub>2-3</sub> C - m</p>	<p>V<sub>a</sub> = 20.000 V V<sub>g<sub>2</sub></sub> = 550 V V<sub>g<sub>1</sub></sub> = -155 ÷ 0 V V<sub>g<sub>4</sub></sub> (<i>focusing elec.</i>) = -550 ÷ 1100 V V<sub>f-k</sub> = 200 V</p>	<p>C<sub>k</sub> = 5 C<sub>g<sub>1</sub></sub> = 6 C<sub>a-m</sub> = 1000 ÷ 1500</p>	<p>V<sub>a</sub> = 16.000 V V<sub>g<sub>2</sub></sub> = 300 V V<sub>g<sub>1</sub></sub> (<i>Voltage for cutoff</i>) = -35 ÷ -72 V V<sub>g<sub>4</sub></sub> = 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*

**19BY3**  
**19DJP4**  
**AW47-91**

**Persistenza**

corta ÷ media

*Persistence*

*medium short*

**Dimensioni schermo (min.)**

**305 × 384 mm**

*Screen dimensions*

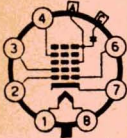
**Lunghezza totale (max.)**

**310 mm**

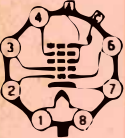
*Overall length*

**Tubo a raggi catodici per TV, 19".**

*TV picture tube, 19"*

TIPO Type	Limiti massimi Maximum ratings	Capacità in pF Capacitances	Caratteristiche e funzionamento tipico Typical operation
<p><b>19BM1</b></p>  <p>V<sub>f</sub> = 6,3 V I<sub>f</sub> = 0,3 A</p> <p>1 - f 2 - g<sub>1</sub> 3 - g<sub>2</sub> 4 - g<sub>a</sub> 5 - n.c. 6 - g<sub>1</sub> 7 - k 8 - f</p> <p>A - a, g<sub>2-5</sub> C - m</p>	<p>V<sub>a</sub> = 20.000 V V<sub>g<sub>3</sub></sub> = 550 V V<sub>g<sub>1</sub></sub> = -155 ÷ 0 V V<sub>g<sub>4</sub></sub> (focusing elec.) = -550 ÷ 1100 V V<sub>f-k</sub> = 200 V</p>	<p>C<sub>k</sub> = 5 C<sub>g<sub>1</sub></sub> = 6 C<sub>a-m</sub> = 1000 ÷ 1500</p>	<p>V<sub>a</sub> = 16.000 V V<sub>g<sub>2</sub></sub> = 300 V V<sub>g<sub>1</sub></sub> (Voltage for cutoff) = -35 ÷ -72 V V<sub>g<sub>4</sub></sub> = 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>



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><b>19BS1</b></p>  <p>V<sub>f</sub> = 6,3 V I<sub>f</sub> = 0,3 A</p> <p>1 - f 2 - g<sub>1</sub> 3 - g<sub>2</sub> 4 - g<sub>3</sub> 5 - n.c. 6 - g<sub>4</sub> 7 - k 8 - f</p> <p>A - a, g<sub>3-5</sub> C - m</p>	<p>V<sub>a</sub> = 20.000 V V<sub>g<sub>2</sub></sub> = 550 V V<sub>g<sub>1</sub></sub> = -155 ÷ 0 V V<sub>g<sub>4</sub></sub> (<i>focusing elec.</i>) = -550 ÷ 1100 V V<sub>f-k</sub> = 200 V</p>	<p>C<sub>k</sub> = 5 C<sub>g<sub>1</sub></sub> = 6 C<sub>a-m</sub> = 1000 ÷ 1500</p>	<p>V<sub>a</sub> = 16.000 V V<sub>g<sub>2</sub></sub> = 300 V V<sub>g<sub>1</sub></sub> (<i>Voltage for cutoff</i>) = -35 ÷ -72 V V<sub>g<sub>4</sub></sub> = 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*

RT47H6  
19BY3CS  
A47 - 11 W  
A47 - 17 W

Fluorescenza

bianca

*Fluorescence*

*white*

Persistenza

corta ÷ media

*Persistence*

*medium short*

Dimensioni schermo (min.)

305 × 384 mm

*Screen dimensions*

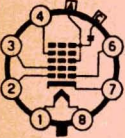
Lunghezza totale (max.)

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><b>19CTP4S</b></p>  <p>V<sub>f</sub> = 6,3 V I<sub>f</sub> = 0,3 A</p> <p>1 - f 2 - g<sub>1</sub> 3 - g<sub>2</sub> 4 - g<sub>4</sub> 5 - n.c. 6 - g<sub>1</sub> 7 - k 8 - f</p> <p>A - a, g<sub>2-4</sub> C - m</p>	<p>V<sub>a</sub> = 20.000 V V<sub>g2</sub> = 550 V V<sub>g1</sub> = -155 ÷ 0 V V<sub>g4</sub> (focusing elec.) = -550 ÷ 1100 V V<sub>f-k</sub> = 200 V</p>	<p>C<sub>k</sub> = 5 C<sub>g1</sub> = 6 C<sub>a-m</sub> = 1000 ÷ 1500</p>	<p>V<sub>a</sub> = 16.000 V V<sub>g2</sub> = 300 V V<sub>g1</sub> (Voltage for cutoff) = -35 ÷ -72 V V<sub>g4</sub> = 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**

*Persistence*

corta ÷ media

*medium short*

**Dimensioni schermo (min.)**

*Screen dimensions*

**305 × 384 mm**

**Lunghezza totale (max.)**


*Overall length*

**310 mm**

**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><b>20BM1</b></p>  <p>V<sub>f</sub> = 6,3 V I<sub>f</sub> = 0,3 A</p> <p>1 - f 2 - g<sub>1</sub> 3 - g<sub>2</sub> 4 - g<sub>4</sub> 5 - n.c. 6 - g<sub>1</sub> 7 - k 8 - f</p> <p>A - a, g<sub>3-5</sub> C - m</p>	<p>V<sub>a</sub> = 20.000 V V<sub>g<sub>2</sub></sub> = 550 V V<sub>g<sub>1</sub></sub> = -155 ÷ 0 V V<sub>g<sub>4</sub></sub> (<i>focusing elec.</i>) = -550 ÷ 1100 V V<sub>f-k</sub> = 200 V</p>	<p>C<sub>k</sub> = 5 C<sub>g<sub>1</sub></sub> = 6 C<sub>a-m</sub> = 1500 ÷ 2000</p>	<p>V<sub>a</sub> = 16.000 V V<sub>g<sub>2</sub></sub> = 300 V V<sub>g<sub>1</sub></sub> (<i>Voltage for cutoff</i>) = -35 ÷ -72 V V<sub>g<sub>4</sub></sub> = 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>

<b>Fluorescenza</b>	<b>bianca</b>
<i>Fluorescence</i>	<i>white</i>

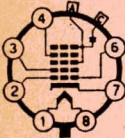
<b>Persistenza</b>	<b>corta ÷ media</b>
<i>Persistence</i>	<i>medium short</i>

<b>Dimensioni schermo (min.)</b>	<b>308 × 393,7 mm</b>
<i>Screen dimensions</i>	

<b>Lunghezza totale (max.)</b>	<b>320,5 mm</b>
<i>Overall length</i>	

**Tubo a raggi catodici per TV, 20" autoprotetto.**

*TV picture tube, 20" 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><b>20BM5</b></p>  <p>V<sub>f</sub> = 8,3 V I<sub>f</sub> = 0,3 A</p> <p>1 - f 2 - g<sub>2</sub> 3 - g<sub>3</sub> 4 - g<sub>4</sub> 5 - n.c. 6 - g<sub>1</sub> 7 - k 8 - f</p> <p>A - a, g<sub>2</sub>, ... C - m</p>	<p>V<sub>a</sub> = 20.000 V V<sub>g2</sub> = 550 V V<sub>g1</sub> = -155 ÷ 0 V V<sub>g4</sub> (focusing elec.) = -550 ÷ 1100 V V<sub>f-k</sub> = 200 V</p>	<p>C<sub>k</sub> = 5 C<sub>g1</sub> = 6 C<sub>a-m</sub> = 1500 ÷ 2000</p>	<p>V<sub>a</sub> = 16.000 V V<sub>g2</sub> = 300 V V<sub>g1</sub> (Voltage for cutoff) = -35 ÷ -72 V V<sub>g4</sub> = 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>

Intercambiabilità  
*Replacement type*

A51 - 10 W

Fluorescenza  
*Fluorescence* bianca  
*white*


Persistenza  
*Persistence* corta ÷ media  
*medium short*

Dimensioni schermo (min.) 308 × 393,7 mm  
*Screen dimensions*

Lunghezza totale (max.) 328 mm  
*Overall length*

**Tubo a raggi catodici per TV, 20" autoprotetto.**

*TV picture tube, 20" 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><b>22BM1</b></p>  <p>V<sub>f</sub> = 6,3 V I<sub>f</sub> = 0,3 A</p> <p>1 - f 2 - g<sub>1</sub> 3 - g<sub>2</sub> 4 - g<sub>4</sub> 5 - n.c. 6 - g<sub>3</sub> 7 - k 8 - f</p> <p>A - a, g<sub>3-4</sub> C - m</p>	<p>V<sub>a</sub> = 22.000 V V<sub>g<sub>2</sub></sub> = 550 V V<sub>g<sub>1</sub></sub> = -155 ÷ 0 V V<sub>g<sub>4</sub></sub> (<i>focusing elec.</i>) = -550 ÷ 1100 V V<sub>f-k</sub> = 200 V</p>	<p>C<sub>k</sub> = 5 C<sub>g<sub>1</sub></sub> = 6 C<sub>a-m</sub> = 1700 ÷ 2500</p>	<p>V<sub>a</sub> = 16.000 V V<sub>g<sub>2</sub></sub> = 300 V V<sub>g<sub>1</sub></sub> (<i>Voltage for cutoff</i>) = -35 ÷ -72 V V<sub>g<sub>4</sub></sub> = 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>

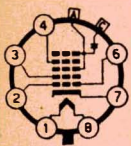
Persistenza	corta ÷ media
<i>Persistence</i>	<i>medium short</i>

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 Type	Limiti massimi Maximum ratings	Capacità in pF Capacitances	Caratteristiche e funzionamento tipico Typical operation
<p><b>23AXP4</b></p>  <p>V<sub>f</sub> = 6,3 V I<sub>f</sub> = 0,3 A</p> <p>1 - f 2 - g<sub>1</sub> 3 - g<sub>2</sub> 4 - g<sub>3</sub> 5 - n.c. 6 - g<sub>4</sub> 7 - k 8 - f</p> <p>A - a, g<sub>3-s</sub> C - m</p>	<p>V<sub>a</sub> = 22.000 V V<sub>g<sub>3</sub></sub> = 550 V V<sub>g<sub>1</sub></sub> = -155 ÷ 0 V V<sub>g<sub>4</sub></sub> (focusing elec.) = -550 ÷ 1100 V V<sub>f-k</sub> = 200 V</p>	<p>C<sub>k</sub> = 5 C<sub>g<sub>1</sub></sub> = 6 C<sub>a-m</sub> = 1700 ÷ 2500</p>	<p>V<sub>a</sub> = 16.000 V V<sub>g<sub>3</sub></sub> = 300 V V<sub>g<sub>1</sub></sub> (Voltage for cutoff) = -35 ÷ -72 V V<sub>g<sub>4</sub></sub> = 0 ÷ 400 V</p> <p>Faccia rettangolare Rectangular glass type</p> <p>Trasparenza 78% Light transmission</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*

23BY3  
23DFP4  
23EYP4  
AW59-91

**Fluorescenza** bianca  
*Fluorescence* white

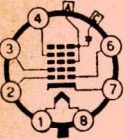
**Persistenza** corta ÷ media  
*Persistence* medium short

**Dimensioni schermo (min.)** 385 × 489 mm  
*Screen dimensions*

**Lunghezza totale (max.)** 368 mm  
*Overall length*

**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><b>23BM2</b></p>  <p>V<sub>f</sub> = 6,3 V I<sub>f</sub> = 0,3 A</p> <p>1 - f 2 - g<sub>1</sub> 3 - g<sub>2</sub> 4 - g<sub>4</sub> 5 - n.c. 6 - g<sub>1</sub> 7 - k 8 - f</p> <p>A - a, g<sub>2-4</sub> C - m</p>	<p>V<sub>a</sub> = 22.000 V V<sub>g<sub>3</sub></sub> = 550 V V<sub>g<sub>1</sub></sub> = -155 ÷ 0 V V<sub>g<sub>4</sub></sub> (<i>focusing elec.</i>) = -550 ÷ 1100 V V<sub>f-k</sub> = 200 V</p>	<p>C<sub>k</sub> = 5 C<sub>g<sub>1</sub></sub> = 6 C<sub>a-m</sub> = 1700 ÷ 2500</p>	<p>V<sub>a</sub> = 16.000 V V<sub>g<sub>2</sub></sub> = 300 V V<sub>g<sub>1</sub></sub> (<i>Voltage for cutoff</i>) = -35 ÷ -72 V V<sub>g<sub>4</sub></sub> = 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*

RT59B4  
23BY3CB  
A59 - 12 W/S  
A59 - 22 W  
A59 - 23 W

Fluorescenza

bianca

*Fluorescence*

*white*

Persistenza

corta ÷ media

*Persistence*

*medium short*

Dimensioni schermo (min.)

385 × 489 mm

*Screen dimensions*


Lunghezza totale (max.)

368 mm

*Overall length*

**Tubo a raggi catodici per TV, 23" autoprotetto.**

*TV picture tube, 23" with integral protection*

TIPO Type	Limiti massimi Maximum ratings	Capacità in pF Capacitances	Caratteristiche e funzionamento tipico Typical operation
<p><b>23BS1</b></p>  <p>V<sub>f</sub> = 6,3 V I<sub>f</sub> = 0,3 A</p> <p>1 - f 2 - g<sub>1</sub> 3 - g<sub>2</sub> 4 - g<sub>3</sub> 5 - n.c. 6 - g<sub>1</sub> 7 - k 8 - f</p> <p>A - a, g<sub>2</sub> - s C - m</p>	<p>V<sub>a</sub> = 22.000 V V<sub>g<sub>3</sub></sub> = 550 V V<sub>g<sub>1</sub></sub> = -155 ÷ 0 V V<sub>g<sub>4</sub></sub> (focusing elec.) = -550 ÷ 1100 V V<sub>f-k</sub> = 200 V</p>	<p>C<sub>k</sub> = 5 C<sub>g<sub>1</sub></sub> = 6 C<sub>a-n1</sub> = 1700 ÷ 2500</p>	<p>V<sub>a</sub> = 16.000 V V<sub>g<sub>2</sub></sub> = 300 V V<sub>g<sub>1</sub></sub> (Voltage for cutoff) = -35 ÷ -72 V V<sub>g<sub>4</sub></sub> = 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*

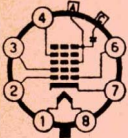
Dimensioni schermo (min.)  
*Screen dimensions*

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><b>23DFP4S</b></p>  <p>V<sub>f</sub> = 6,3 V I<sub>f</sub> = 0,3 A</p> <p>1 - f 2 - g<sub>1</sub> 3 - g<sub>2</sub> 4 - g<sub>3</sub> 5 - n.c. 6 - g<sub>4</sub> 7 - k 8 - f</p> <p>A - a, g<sub>2</sub>-s C - m</p>	<p>V<sub>a</sub> = 22.000 V V<sub>g<sub>2</sub></sub> = 550 V V<sub>g<sub>1</sub></sub> = -155 ÷ 0 V V<sub>g<sub>4</sub></sub> (<i>focusing elec.</i>) = -550 ÷ 1100 V V<sub>f-k</sub> = 200 V</p>	<p>C<sub>k</sub> = 5 C<sub>g<sub>1</sub></sub> = 6 C<sub>a-m</sub> = 1700 ÷ 2500</p>	<p>V<sub>a</sub> = 16.000 V V<sub>g<sub>2</sub></sub> = 300 V V<sub>g<sub>1</sub></sub> (<i>Voltage for cutoff</i>) = -35 ÷ -72 V V<sub>g<sub>4</sub></sub> = 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

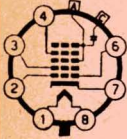
Fluorescenza  
*Fluorescence* bianca  
*white*

Persistenza  
*Persistence* corta ÷ media  
*medium short*

Dimensioni schermo (min.)  
*Screen dimensions* 385 x 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><b>23DHP4</b></p>  <p>V<sub>f</sub> = 6,3 V I<sub>f</sub> = 0,3 A</p> <p>1 - f 2 - g<sub>1</sub> 3 - g<sub>s</sub> 4 - g<sub>4</sub> 5 - n.c. 6 - g<sub>1</sub> 7 - k 8 - f</p> <p>A - a, g<sub>s</sub>, s C - m</p>	<p>V<sub>a</sub> = 22.000 V V<sub>g<sub>s</sub></sub> = 550 V V<sub>g<sub>1</sub></sub> = -155 ÷ 0 V V<sub>g<sub>4</sub></sub> (<i>focusing elec.</i>) = -550 ÷ 1100 V V<sub>f-k</sub> = 200 V</p>	<p>C<sub>k</sub> = 5 C<sub>g<sub>1</sub></sub> = 6 C<sub>a-m</sub> = 1700 ÷ 2500</p>	<p>V<sub>a</sub> = 16.000 V V<sub>g<sub>2</sub></sub> = 300 V V<sub>g<sub>1</sub></sub> (<i>Voltage for cutoff</i>) = -35 ÷ -72 V V<sub>g<sub>4</sub></sub> = 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><b>23HBP4</b></p>  <p><math>V_f = 6,3 \text{ V}</math> <math>I_f = 0,3 \text{ A}</math></p> <p>1 - f 2 - <math>g_1</math> 3 - <math>g_2</math> 4 - <math>g_3</math> 5 - n.c. 6 - <math>g_1</math> 7 - k 8 - f</p> <p>A - a, <math>g_{3-5}</math> C - m</p>	<p><math>V_a = 22.000 \text{ V}</math> <math>V_{g^2} = 550 \text{ V}</math> <math>V_{g^1} = -155 \div 0 \text{ V}</math> <math>V_{g^4}</math> (focusing elec.) <math>= -550 \div 1100 \text{ V}</math> <math>V_{f-k} = 200 \text{ V}</math></p>	<p><math>C_k = 5</math> <math>C_{g^1} = 6</math> <math>C_{a-m} = 1700 \div 2500</math></p>	<p><math>V_a = 16.000 \text{ V}</math> <math>V_{g^2} = 300 \text{ V}</math> <math>V_{g^1}</math> (Voltage for cutoff) = <math>-35 \div -72 \text{ V}</math> <math>V_{g^4} = 0 \div 400 \text{ V}</math></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 aluminized</i></p> <p>Focalizzazione elettrostatica <i>Focusing method electrostatic</i></p> <p>Deflessione magnetica <i>Deflection method magnetic</i></p>

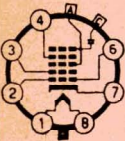
Fluorescenza	bianca
<i>Fluorescence</i>	<i>white</i>

Persistenza	corta ÷ media
<i>Persistence</i>	<i>medium short</i>

Dimensioni schermo (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><b>24BM1</b></p>  <p>V<sub>f</sub> = 6,3 V I<sub>f</sub> = 0,3 A</p> <p>1 - f 2 - g<sub>1</sub> 3 - g<sub>2</sub> 4 - g<sub>4</sub> 5 - n.c. 6 - g<sub>1</sub> 7 - k 8 - f</p> <p>A - a, g<sub>2</sub>, s C - m</p>	<p>V<sub>a</sub> = 22.000 V V<sub>g<sub>2</sub></sub> = 550 V V<sub>g<sub>1</sub></sub> = -155 ÷ 0 V V<sub>g<sub>4</sub></sub> (focusing elec.) = -550 ÷ 1100 V V<sub>f-k</sub> = 200 V</p>	<p>C<sub>k</sub> = 5 C<sub>g<sub>1</sub></sub> = 6 C<sub>a-m</sub> = 1700 ÷ 2500</p>	<p>V<sub>a</sub> = 16.000 V V<sub>g<sub>2</sub></sub> = 300 V V<sub>g<sub>1</sub></sub> (Voltage for cutoff) = -35 ÷ -72 V V<sub>g<sub>4</sub></sub> = 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

*Fluorescence*

bianca

*white*

Persistenza

*Persistence*

corta ÷ media

*medium short*

Dimensioni schermo (min.)

*Screen dimensions*

375 × 481 mm

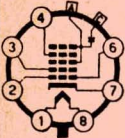
Lunghezza totale (max.)

*Overall length*

370 mm

**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><b>25BP1</b></p>  <p>V<sub>f</sub> = 6,3 V I<sub>f</sub> = 0,3 A</p> <p>1 - f 2 - g<sub>1</sub> 3 - g<sub>2</sub> 4 - g<sub>4</sub> 5 - n.c. 6 - g<sub>1</sub> 7 - k 8 - f</p> <p>A - a, g<sub>3-5</sub> C - m</p>	<p>V<sub>a</sub> = 22.000 V V<sub>g<sub>2</sub></sub> = 550 V V<sub>g<sub>1</sub></sub> = -155 ÷ 0 V V<sub>g<sub>4</sub></sub> (focusing elec.) = -550 ÷ 1100 V V<sub>f-k</sub> = 200 V</p>	<p>C<sub>k</sub> = 5 C<sub>g<sub>1</sub></sub> = 6 C<sub>a-m</sub> = 2000 ÷ 2500</p>	<p>V<sub>a</sub> = 16.000 V V<sub>g<sub>2</sub></sub> = 300 V V<sub>g<sub>1</sub></sub> (Voltage for cutoff) = -35 ÷ -72 V V<sub>g<sub>4</sub></sub> = 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

bianca

*Fluorescenze*

*white*

Persistenza

corta ÷ media

*Persistence*

*medium short*

Dimensioni schermo (min.)

417 x 531 mm

*Screen dimensions*

Lunghezza totale (max.)

390,5 mm

*Overall length*

**Tubo a raggi catodici per TV, 25" autoprotetto.**

*TV picture tube, 25" with integral protection*

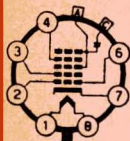
**TIPO**  
*Type*

**Limiti massimi**  
*Maximum ratings*

**Capacità in pF**  
*Capacitances*

**Caratteristiche e funzionamento tipico**  
*Typical operation*

**25NC1**



$V_f = 6,3 \text{ V}$   
 $I_f = 0,3 \text{ A}$

- 1 - f
- 2 -  $g_1$
- 3 -  $g_2$
- 4 -  $g_4$
- 5 - n.c.
- 6 -  $g_3$
- 7 - k
- 8 - f

A - a,  $g_2$ -s  
C - m

$V_a = 22.000 \text{ V}$   
 $V_{g^2} = 550 \text{ V}$   
 $V_{g^1} = -155 \div 0 \text{ V}$   
 $V_{g^4}$  (focusing elec.)  
 $= -550 \div 1100 \text{ V}$   
 $V_{f-k} = 200 \text{ V}$

$C_k = 5$   
 $C_{g^1} = 6$   
 $C_{a-m} = 2000 \div 2500$

$V_a = 16.000 \text{ V}$   
 $V_{g^2} = 300 \text{ V}$   
 $V_{g^1}$  (Voltage for cutoff) =  $-35 \div -72 \text{ V}$   
 $V_{g^4} = 0 \div 400 \text{ V}$

Faccia rettangolare  
*Rectangular glass type*

Angolo di deflessione  
*Deflecting angle* 110 gradi  
degrees

Schermo  
*Faceplate* sferico alluminato  
spherical alluminized

Focalizzazione  
*Focusing method* elettrostatica  
electrostatic

Deflessione  
*Deflection method* magnetica  
magnetic

Fluorescenza  
*Fluorescence* bianca  
white

<b>Persistenza</b>	corta ÷ media
<i>Persistence</i>	<i>medium short</i>

<b>Dimensioni schermo (min.)</b>	417 × 531 mm
<i>Screen dimensions</i>	

<b>Lunghezza totale (max.)</b>	390,5 mm
<i>Overall length</i>	

**Tubo a raggi catodici per TV, 25".**  
*TV picture tube, 25"*



NOTE

**QUARZI**

*Quartz crystal units*

**INDICE QUARZI**  
*Quartz crystal units index*

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Tipi di custodie <i>Holders types</i>	» 4
Quarzi Elemento A (10.000 ÷ 125.000 kHz) <i>Quartz A Element</i> (10.000 ÷ 125.000 kHz)	» 12
Quarzi Elemento A (1.400 ÷ 20.000 kHz) <i>Quartz A Element</i> (1.400 ÷ 20.000 kHz)	» 13
Quarzi Elemento A speciale (500 ÷ 1.400 kHz) <i>Quartz Special A Element</i> (500 ÷ 1.400 kHz)	» 14
Quarzi Elemento RDT (100 ÷ 800 kHz) <i>Quartz RDT Element</i> (100 ÷ 800 kHz)	» 15
Quarzi Elemento C (200 ÷ 600 kHz) <i>Quartz C Element</i> (200 ÷ 600 kHz)	» 16
Quarzi Elemento D (150 ÷ 400 kHz) <i>Quartz D Element</i> (150 ÷ 400 kHz)	» 17
Quarzi Elemento E (50 ÷ 200 kHz) <i>Quartz E Element</i> (50 ÷ 200 kHz)	» 18
Quarzi Elemento H (8 ÷ 120 kHz) <i>Quartz H Element</i> (8 ÷ 120 kHz)	» 19
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## INDICAZIONI DA FORNIRE ALL'ATTO DELLA RICHIESTA DI OFFERTA O ORDINAZIONE DI QUARZI

- Frequenza nominale e temperatura di riferimento.
- Modo di oscillazione (fondamentale, 3<sup>a</sup> o 5<sup>a</sup> 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

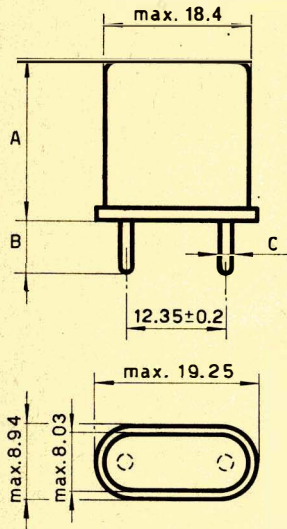
*When you ask for quotation or when ordering please state:*

- *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

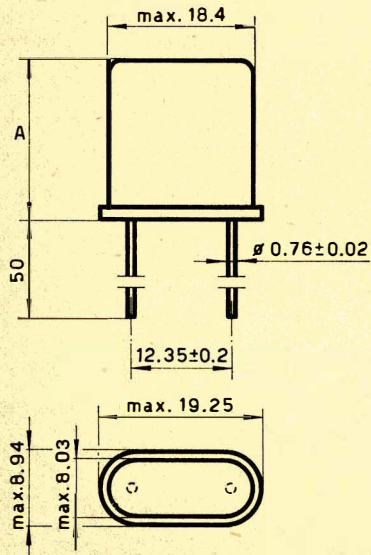
*Normal metal holders*



Sigla FIVRE <i>FIVRE</i> type	Sigla MIL <i>MIL</i> 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

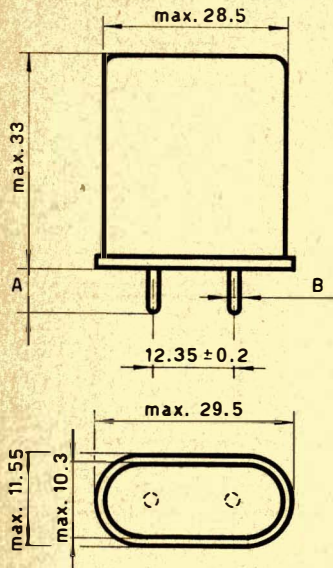
Normal metal holders



Sigla FIVRE FIVRE type	Sigla MIL MIL 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

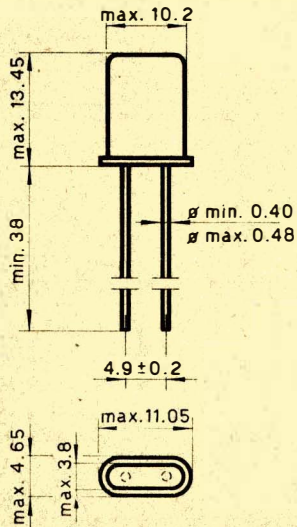
Normal metal holders



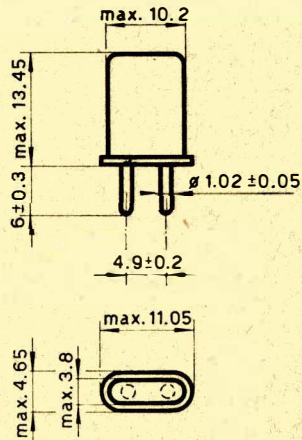
Sigla FIVRE <i>FIVRE</i> type	Sigla MIL <i>MIL</i> type	A max (mm)	B max (mm)
F-1	—	6,3	1,27
F-2	—	11.4	2,40
F-3	—	16.5	3.25

# CUSTODIE METALLICHE NORMALI

*Normal metal holders*



MIL HC-18/U  
FIVRE F-18

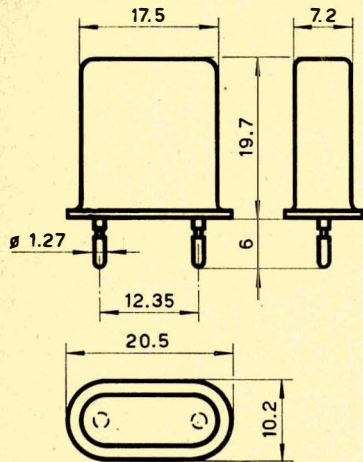


MIL HC-25/U  
FIVRE F-25

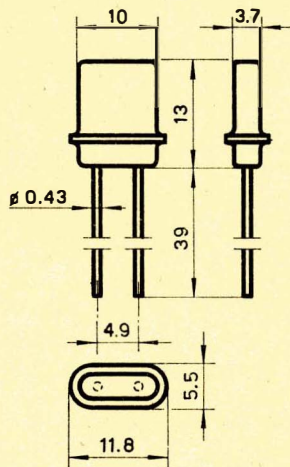


# CUSTODIE METALLICHE KOLDWELD

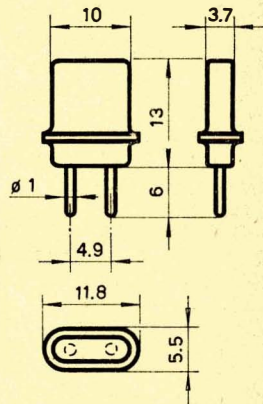
*Koldweld metal holders*



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*

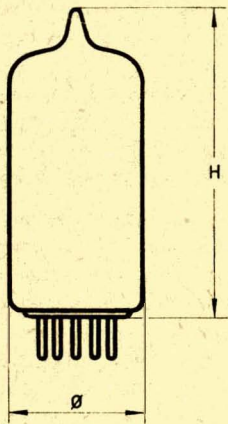


Fig. 1

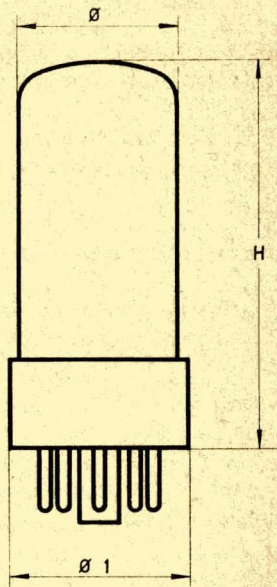


Fig. 2

## CUSTODIE IN BULBO DI VETRO

*Glass holders*

Tipo <i>Type</i>	Figura <i>Figure</i>	H (mm)	Ø max (mm)	Ø <sub>1</sub> 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*

<b>Gamma di frequenza (kHz)</b> <i>Frequency range (kHz)</i>	<b>Custodia metallica (HC .../U)</b> <i>Metal holder (HC.../U)</i>	<b>Bulbo vetro (mm)</b> <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.*

<b>Campo temperatura (°C)</b> <i>Temperature range (°C)</i>	<b>Tolleranza totale di frequenza (Hz/MHz)</b> <i>Total frequency tolerance (Hz/MHz)</i>	<b>Potenza di eccitazione</b> <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<sup>a</sup> armonica - 3<sup>a</sup> overtone)

da (*from*) 60.000 a (*to*) 90.000 kHz: 50 ohm (5<sup>a</sup> armonica - 5<sup>a</sup> overtone)

da (*from*) 90.000 a (*to*) 125.000 kHz: 60 ohm (5<sup>a</sup> armonica - 5<sup>a</sup> 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

*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 ( $h_{\max} = 80$ ;  $\varnothing_{\max} = 19$ )

Koldweld.

**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*

<b>Gamma di frequenza (kHz)</b> <i>Frequency range (kHz)</i>	<b>Custodia metallica (HC.../U)</b> <i>Metal holder (HC.../U)</i>	<b>Bulbo vetro (mm)</b> <i>Glass holder (mm)</i>
500 ÷ 1.400	6-14-17-33	T 6 ( $h_{max} = 80$ ; $\varnothing_{max} = 22,2$ )
<b>Campo temperatura (°C)</b> <i>Temperature range (°C)</i>	<b>Tolleranza totale di frequenza (Hz-MHz)</b> <i>Total frequency tolerance (Hz/MHz)</i>	<b>Potenza di eccitazione</b> <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*

<b>Gamma di frequenza (kHz)</b> <i>Frequency range (kHz)</i>	<b>Custodia metallica (HC.../U)</b> <i>Metal holder (HC.../U)</i>	<b>Bulbo vetro (mm)</b> <i>Glass holder (mm)</i>
100 ÷ 150	—	T 9 (h <sub>max</sub> = 85; Ø <sub>max</sub> = 30)
150 ÷ 200	—	T 6 (h <sub>max</sub> = 80; Ø <sub>max</sub> = 22,2)
200 ÷ 300	—	T 6 (h <sub>max</sub> = 80; Ø <sub>max</sub> = 22,2)
300 ÷ 500	6-17-33	T 6 (h <sub>max</sub> = 80; Ø <sub>max</sub> = 22,2)
500 ÷ 800	6-14-17-33	T 6 (h <sub>max</sub> = 80; Ø <sub>max</sub> = 22,2)

<b>Campo temperatura (°C)</b> <i>Temperature range (°C)</i>	<b>Tolleranza totale di frequenza (Hz/MHz)</b> <i>Total frequency tolerance (Hz/MHz)</i>	<b>Potenza di eccitazione</b> <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)*

<b>Massima resistenza effettiva:</b>	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*

<b>Gamma di frequenza (kHz)</b> <i>Frequency range (kHz)</i>	<b>Custodia metallica (HC.../U)</b> <i>Metal holder (HC.../U)</i>	<b>Bulbo vetro (mm)</b> <i>Glass holder (mm)</i>
200 ÷ 600	6-14-17-33	T 5 ( $h_{\max} = 80$ ; $\varnothing_{\max} = 19$ )

<b>Campo temperatura (°C)</b> <i>Temperature range (°C)</i>	<b>Tolleranza totale di frequenza (Hz/MHz)</b> <i>Total frequency tolerance (Hz/MHz)</i>	<b>Potenza di eccitazione</b> <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)*

<b>Massima resistenza effettiva (con 32 pF in serie):</b>	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*

<b>Gamma di frequenza (kHz)</b> <i>Frequency range (kHz)</i>	<b>Custodia metallica (HC.../U)</b> <i>Metal holder (HC.../U)</i>	<b>Bulbo vetro (mm)</b> <i>Glass holder (mm)</i>
150 ÷ 400	6-14-17-33	T 5 ( $h_{\max} = 80$ ; $\varnothing_{\max} = 19$ )
<b>Campo temperatura (°C)</b> <i>Temperature range (°C)</i>	<b>Tolleranza totale di frequenza (Hz/MHz)</b> <i>Total frequency tolerance (Hz/MHz)</i>	<b>Potenza di eccitazione</b> <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*

<b>Gamma di frequenza (kHz)</b> <i>Frequency range (kHz)</i>	<b>Custodia metallica (HC.../U)</b> <i>Metal holder (HC.../U)</i>	<b>Bulbo vetro (mm)</b> <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.*

<b>Campo temperatura (°C)</b> <i>Temperature range (°C)</i>	<b>Tolleranza totale di frequenza (Hz/MHz)</b> <i>Total frequency tolerance (Hz/MHz)</i>	<b>Potenza di eccitazione</b> <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 (*t<sub>o</sub>*) 70 kHz: 3.000 ohm  
*Maximum effective resistance (with 32 pF in series):* a (*t<sub>o</sub>*) 130 kHz: 4.000 ohm  
a (*t<sub>o</sub>*) 200 kHz: 5.000 ohm

## CARATTERISTICHE QUARZI ELEMENTO H - GAMMA 8 ÷ 120 kHz

*Element H Quartz Crystals - Frequency range 8 ÷ 120 kHz*

<b>Gamma di frequenza (kHz)</b> <i>Frequency range (kHz)</i>	<b>Custodia metallica (HC.../U)</b> <i>Metal holder (HC.../U)</i>	<b>Bulbo vetro (mm)</b> <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.*

<b>Campo temperatura (°C)</b> <i>Temperature range (°C)</i>	<b>Tolleranza totale di frequenza (Hz/MHz)</b> <i>Total frequency tolerance (Hz-MHz)</i>	<b>Potenza di eccitazione</b> <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*

<b>Gamma di frequenza (kHz)</b> <i>Frequency range (kHz)</i>	<b>Custodia metallica (HC.../U)</b> <i>Metal holder (HC.../U)</i>	<b>Bulbo vetro (mm)</b> <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 ( $h_{\max} = 80$ ; $\varnothing_{\max} = 19$ )

<b>Campo temperatura (°C)</b> <i>Temperature range (°C)</i>	<b>Tolleranza totale di frequenza (Hz/MHz)</b> <i>Total frequency tolerance (Hz/MHz)</i>	<b>Potenza di eccitazione</b> <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):** 70.000 ohm  
*Maximum series resistance (between 8 and 120 kHz):*

**Massima resistenza parallelo con 32 pF:** 90.000 ohm  
*Maximum parallel resistance with 32 pF:*

## CARATTERISTICHE QUARZI ELEMENTO XY - GAMMA 0,25 ÷ 20 kHz

*Element XY Quartz Crystals - Frequency range 0,25 ÷ 20 kHz*

<b>Gamma di frequenza (kHz)</b> <i>Frequency range (kHz)</i>	<b>Custodia metallica (HC.../U)</b> <i>Metal holder (HC.../U)</i>	<b>Bulbo vetro (mm)</b> <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 ( $h_{\max} = 80$ ; $\varnothing_{\max} = 19$ )

<b>Campo temperatura (°C)</b> <i>Temperature range (°C)</i>	<b>Tolleranza totale di frequenza (Hz/MHz)</b> <i>Total frequency tolerance (Hz/MHz)</i>	<b>Potenza di eccitazione</b> <i>Drive level</i>
— 40 ÷ + 70	± 150	10 $\mu$ 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)
<b>CR 18 A/U</b>	HC-6/U	0,8 ÷ 20	Fondamentale	0,005	- 55 ÷ + 105	32 ± 0,5
<b>CR 19 A/U</b>	HC-6/U	0,8 ÷ 20	Fondamentale	0,005	- 55 ÷ + 105	
<b>CR 24/U</b>	HC-10/U	15 ÷ 25	3ª armonica	0,005	- 55 ÷ + 105	
<b>CR 24/U</b>	HC-10/U	25 ÷ 50	5ª armonica	0,005	- 55 ÷ + 105	
<b>CR 25 A/U</b>	HC-6/U	0,2 ÷ 0,5	Fondamentale	0,01	- 40 ÷ + 85	
<b>CR 26 A/U</b>	HC-6/U	0,2 ÷ 0,5	Fondamentale	0,002	+ 70 ÷ + 80	
<b>CR 27 A/U</b>	HC-6/U	0,8 ÷ 20	Fondamentale	0,002	+ 70 ÷ + 80	32 ± 0,5
<b>CR 28 A/U</b>	HC-6/U	0,8 ÷ 20	Fondamentale	0,002	+ 70 ÷ + 80	
<b>CR 29 A/U</b>	HC-21/U	0,08 ÷ 0,2	Fondamentale	0,002	+ 70 ÷ + 80	32 ± 0,5
<b>CR 30 A/U</b>	HC-21/U	0,08 ÷ 0,2	Fondamentale	0,002	+ 70 ÷ + 80	
<b>CR 32 A/U</b>	HC-6/U	10 ÷ 52	3ª armonica	0,002	+ 70 ÷ + 80	
<b>CR 32 A/U</b>	HC-6/U	52 ÷ 75	5ª armonica	0,002	+ 70 ÷ + 80	
<b>CR 33 A/U</b>	HC-6/U	10 ÷ 25	3ª armonica	0,005	- 55 ÷ + 105	32 ± 0,5
<b>CR 35 A/U</b>	HC-6/U	0,8 ÷ 20	Fondamentale	0,002	+ 80 ÷ + 90	
<b>CR 38 A/U</b>	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)
Type	Holder	Frequency Range (MHz)	Mode of Operation	Frequency Tolerance (% ±)	Temperature Range (°C)	Load Capacity (pF)
<b>CR 37 A/U</b>	HC-13/U	0,09 ÷ 0,25	Fondamentale	0,02	-40 ÷ +70	20 ± 0,5
<b>CR 38 A/U</b>	HC-13/U	0,016 ÷ 0,1	Fondamentale	0,012	-40 ÷ +70	20 ± 0,5
<b>CR 40/U</b>	HC-15/U	0,16 ÷ 0,33	Fondamentale	0,003	+65 ÷ +75	
<b>CR 42 A/U</b>	HC-13/U	0,09 ÷ 0,25	Fondamentale	0,003	+70 ÷ +80	32 ± 0,5
<b>CR 45/U</b>	HC-6/U	0,455	Fondamentale	0,02	-40 ÷ +70	
<b>CR 46 A/U</b>	HC-6/U	0,2 ÷ 0,5	Fondamentale	0,01	-40 ÷ +85	20 ± 0,5
<b>CR 47 A/U</b>	HC-6/U	0,19 ÷ 0,5	Fondamentale	0,002	+70 ÷ +80	20 ± 0,5
<b>CR 50 A/U</b>	HC-13/U	0,016 ÷ 0,1	Fondamentale	0,012	-40 ÷ +70	
<b>CR 51 A/U</b>	HC-6/U	10 ÷ 61	3ª armonica	0,005	-55 ÷ +105	
<b>CR 52 A/U</b>	HC-6/U	10 ÷ 61	3ª armonica	0,005	-55 ÷ +105	
<b>CR 53 A/U</b>	HC-6/U	50 ÷ 87	5ª armonica	0,005	-55 ÷ +105	
<b>CR 54 A/U</b>	HC-6/U	50 ÷ 125	5ª armonica	0,005	-55 ÷ +105	
<b>CR 55/U</b>	HC-18/U	17 ÷ 61	3ª armonica	0,005	-55 ÷ +105	
<b>CR 56 A/U</b>	HC-18/U	50 ÷ 125	5ª armonica	0,005	-55 ÷ +105	
<b>CR 57/U</b>	HC-6/U	0,5	Fondamentale	0,001	+80 ÷ +90	32 ± 0,5
<b>CR 58 A/U</b>	HC-17/U	0,8 ÷ 20	Fondamentale	0,005	-55 ÷ +105	32 ± 0,5
<b>CR 59 A/U</b>	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)
Type	Holder	Frequency Range (MHz)	Mode of Operation	Frequency Tolerance (% ±)	Temperature Range (°C)	Load Capacity (pF)
<b>CR 60 A/U</b>	HC-18/U	5 ÷ 20	Fondamentale	0,005	- 55 ÷ + 105	
<b>CR 61/U</b>	HC-18/U	17 ÷ 61	3 <sup>a</sup> armonica	0,002	+ 80 ÷ + 90	
<b>CR 62/U</b>	HC-6/U	0,8 ÷ 20	Fondamentale	0,001	+ 70 ÷ + 80	32 ± 0,2
<b>CR 63 A/U</b>	HC-6/U	0,2 ÷ 0,5	Fondamentale	0,01	- 40 ÷ + 70	20 ± 0,5
<b>CR 64/U</b>	HC-18/U	2,9 ÷ 20	Fondamentale	0,005	- 55 ÷ + 105	30 ± 0,5
<b>CR 65/U</b>	HC-6/U	10 ÷ 61	3 <sup>a</sup> armonica	0,001	+ 70 ÷ + 80	
<b>CR 66/U</b>	HC-6/U	3 ÷ 20	Fondamentale	0,002	- 55 ÷ + 105	30 ± 0,5
<b>CR 67/U</b>	HC-18/U	17 ÷ 61	3 <sup>a</sup> armonica	0,0025	- 55 ÷ + 105	
<b>CR 68/U</b>	HC-6/U	3 ÷ 20	Fondamentale	0,002	+ 70 ÷ + 80	32 ± 0,5
<b>CR 69/U</b>	HC-18/U	2,9 ÷ 20	Fondamentale	0,002	- 55 ÷ + 105	
<b>CR 71/U</b>	HC-30/U	4,5 ÷ 5,5	5 <sup>a</sup> armonica	0,00008	+ 65 ÷ + 77	32 ± 0,5
<b>CR 72/U</b>	HC-18/U	17 ÷ 61	3 <sup>a</sup> armonica	0,005	- 55 ÷ + 105	
<b>CR 73/U</b>	HC-29/U	17 ÷ 61	3 <sup>a</sup> armonica	0,003	- 55 ÷ + 105	
<b>CR 74/U</b>	HC-26/U	45 ÷ 125	5 <sup>a</sup> armonica	0,001	+ 80 ÷ + 90	
<b>CR 75/U</b>	HC-6/U	50 ÷ 125	5 <sup>a</sup> armonica	0,001	+ 70 ÷ + 80	
<b>CR 76/U</b>	HC-18/U	17 ÷ 61	3 <sup>a</sup> armonica	0,0025	- 55 ÷ + 105	
<b>CR 77/U</b>	HC-25/U	17 ÷ 61	3 <sup>a</sup> armonica	0,002	- 55 ÷ + 105	

Tipo	Custodia	Gamma di Frequenza (MHz)	Modo di Oscillazione	Tolleranza Frequenza (% $\pm$ )	Campo di Temperatura ( $^{\circ}$ C)	Capacità di Carico (pF)
Type	Holder	Frequency Range (MHz)	Mode of Operation	Frequency Tolerance (% $\pm$ )	Temperature Range ( $^{\circ}$ C)	Load Capacity (pF)
<b>CR 80/U</b>	HC-18/U	50 $\div$ 125	5 <sup>a</sup> armonica	0,002	- 40 $\div$ + 90	
<b>CR 80/U</b>	HC-18/U	50 $\div$ 125	5 <sup>a</sup> armonica	0,003	- 55 $\div$ - 40/+ 90 $\div$ + 105	
<b>CR 81/U</b>	HC-25/U	17 $\div$ 61	3 <sup>a</sup> armonica	0,005	- 55 $\div$ + 105	
<b>CR 83/U</b>	HC-25/U	50 $\div$ 125	5 <sup>a</sup> armonica	0,002	- 40 $\div$ + 90	
<b>CR 83/U</b>	HC-25/U	50 $\div$ 125	5 <sup>a</sup> armonica	0,003	- 55 $\div$ - 40/+ 90 $\div$ + 105	
<b>CR 84/U</b>	HC-25/U	17 $\div$ 61	3 <sup>a</sup> armonica	0,002	+ 85 $\pm$ 1	
<b>CR 84/U</b>	HC-25/U	17 $\div$ 61	3 <sup>a</sup> armonica	0,007	temp. amb.	
<b>CR 84/U</b>	HC-25/U	17 $\div$ 61	3 <sup>a</sup> armonica	0,0005	+ 80 $\div$ + 90	
<b>CR 85/U</b>	HC-6/U	0,8 $\div$ 20	Fondamentale	0,002	- 40 $\div$ + 90	
<b>CR 85/U</b>	HC-6/U	0,8 $\div$ 20	Fondamentale	0,003	- 55 $\div$ - 40/+ 90 $\div$ + 105	
<b>CR 86/U</b>	HC-27/U	5 $\div$ 15	Fondamentale	0,005	- 55 $\div$ + 180	
<b>CR 86/U</b>	HC-27/U	5 $\div$ 15	Fondamentale	0,02	+ 180 $\div$ + 200	
<b>CR 87/U</b>	HC-27/U	15 $\div$ 45	3 <sup>a</sup> armonica	0,005	- 55 $\div$ + 180	
<b>CR 87/U</b>	HC-27/U	15 $\div$ 45	3 <sup>a</sup> armonica	0,02	+ 180 $\div$ + 200	
<b>CR 88/U</b>	HC-13/U	0,004 $\div$ 0,016	Fondamentale	0,005	0 $\div$ + 65	
<b>CR 88/U</b>	HC-13/U	0,004 $\div$ 0,016	Fondamentale	0,01	- 40 $\div$ + 70	
<b>CR 89/U</b>	HC-32/U	2,12 $\div$ 6,2	Fondamentale	0,005	- 55 $\div$ + 90	30 $\pm$ 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 - INFORMATION ON REQUEST.*

