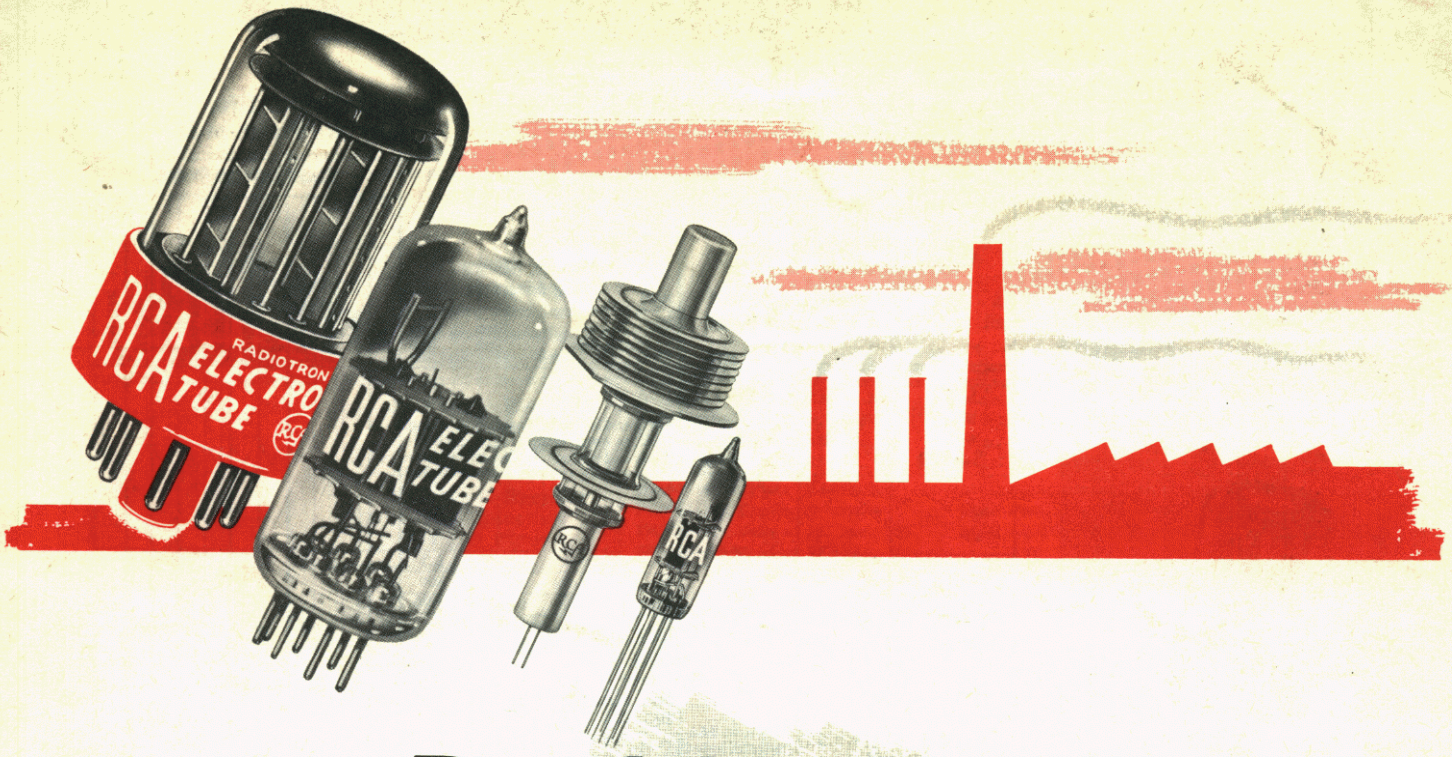
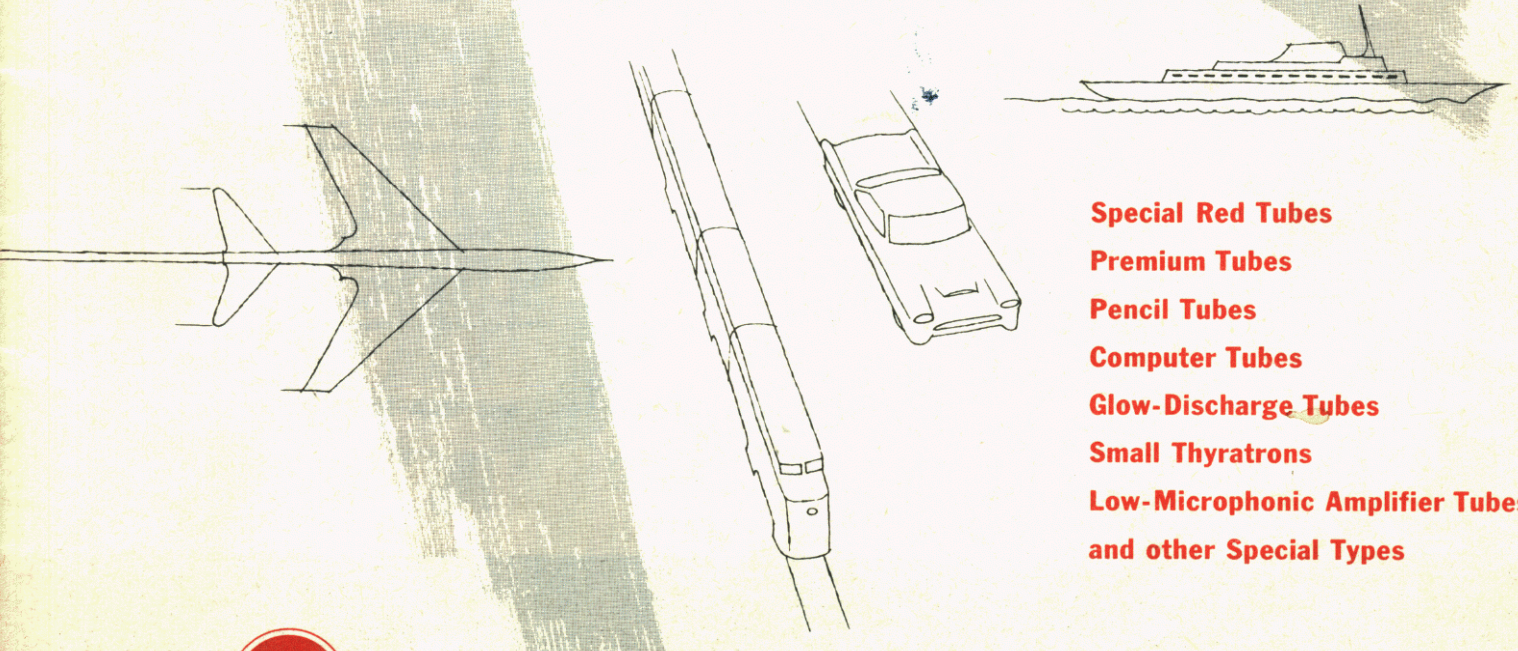
Price 20 cents



Receiving-Type Tubes for INDUSTRY and COMMUNICATIONS



- Special Red Tubes
- Premium Tubes
- Pencil Tubes
- Computer Tubes
- Glow-Discharge Tubes
- Small Thyratrons
- Low-Microphonic Amplifier Tubes
- and other Special Types

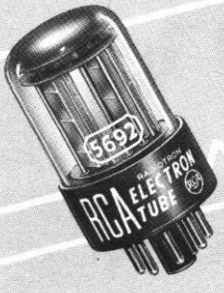
RCA® **RADIO CORPORATION of AMERICA**

TUBE DIVISION **HARRISON, N. J.**

TMK ®, Marca Registrada

Photolithographed in U.S.A. 8-55

Form No. RIT-104

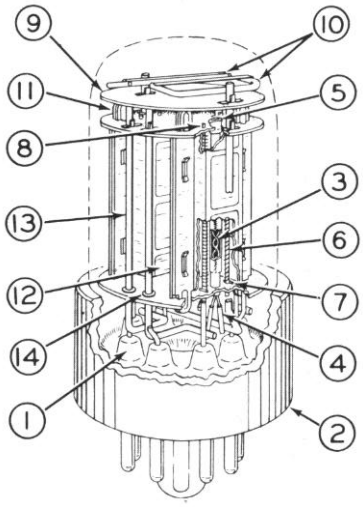


SPECIAL RED TUBES

For Critical Industrial Applications Where 10000-Hour Life, Extreme Dependability, and Exceptional Stability are Paramount

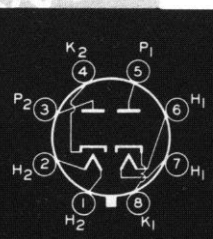
RCA Type	Proto-type	Name	Differences Between Type and Prototype			Special Tests and Controls										
			Rating or Characteristic	Prem. Type	Proto-type	Shock	Fatigue	Vibration	Base Torsion	Aging	Stability Control	Inoperatives	High-Altitude	Heater-Cycling	Life Test 500-Hour	Life Test 1000-Hour
5690	—	Full-Wave Vacuum Rectifier†	Heater-Cathode Type. Each unit has its own heater and cathode with individual base-pin connections. Full ratings up to 40000 feet.			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
5691	6SL7-GT	High-Mu Twin Triode†	Heater Current	0.6	0.3	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
			Max. Plate Volts	275	300											
			Peak H-K Volts	±100	±90											
			Heaters in series for fail-safe operation	Yes	No											
			Controlled Plate-Current Balance	Yes	No											
5692	6SN7-GT	Medium-Mu Twin Triode†	Max. Plate Volts	275	300	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
			Plate Dissip., Watts	1.75	2.5											
			Peak H-K Volts	±100	±200											
			Heaters in series for fail-safe operation	Yes	No											
5693	6SJ7	Sharp-Cutoff Pentode‡	Plate Dissip., Watts	2	2.5	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
			Screen Dissip., Watts	0.3	0.7											
			Peak H-K Volts	±100	±90											

For key to terminal connections, see page 18. † Glass-octal 8-pin type. ‡ Metal-octal 8-pin type.



1—Low-leakage button stem.
2—Non-hygroscopic base.
3—Pure-tungsten heater for high mechanical strength.
4—Sleeves on heater legs insure good mechanical and electrical bond between heater and heater leads.
5—Cathode sleeves locked to mica insulator.
6—Grid plated to minimize variation in contact potential.
7—"Stops" prevent vertical movement of grid rods.
8—Grid rods fit tightly into mica insulators.
9—Extra mica insulator provides getter shield.
10—Two getters.
11—Plates held rigid by plate ears wedged into mica insulators.
12—Plates are designed to minimize electron coupling between units.
13—Mount secured by five supporting rods.
14—Twelve reinforcing eyelets provide a firm bond between mica insulators and five supporting rods.

Structure of RCA-5691 and RCA-5692



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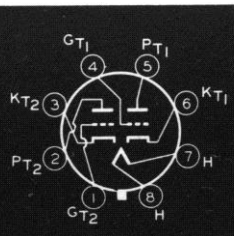


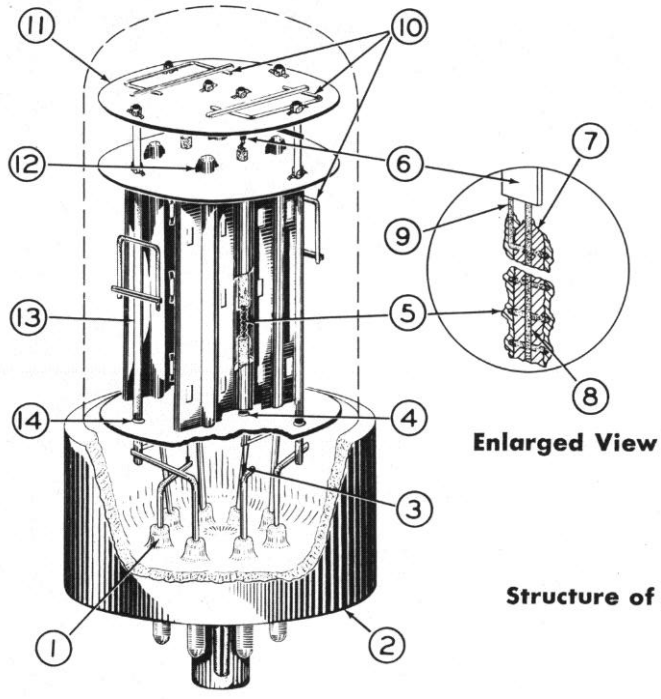
5691

SPECIAL RED TUBES

For Critical Industrial Applications Where 10000-Hour Life, Extreme Dependability, and Exceptional Stability are Paramount

Cathode Volts	Cathode Amps.	Maximum Dimensions Inches Length	Maximum Dimensions Inches Diam.	Use — Values to right give operating conditions and characteristics for indicated use.	Plate Supply Volts	Grid-No. 1 Volts	Grid-No. 2 Supply Volts	Grid-No. 2 Current Ma.	Plate Current Ma.	AC Plate Resistance Ohms	Transconductance Micromhos	Amplification Factor	Load for Stated Power Ohms	Power Output Watts	RCA Type
12.6 / 6.3	1.2 / 2.4	4¼	1 23/32	Full-Wave Rectifier with Capacative Input Filter	AC Volts Per Plate (RMS), 700 Filter Input Capacitor, 10 μf DC Output Volts at 110 Ma., 355 DC Output Volts at 55 Ma., 415					Max. Peak Inverse Plate Volts, 1120 Max. Peak Plate Ma. Per Plate, 375 Max. Av. Plate Ma. Per Plate, 75 Total Effect-Supply Imped. Per Plate, 350 Ohms					5690
				Full-Wave Rectifier with Inductive Input Filter	AC Volts Per Plate (RMS), 700 Filter Input Choke, 10 henries DC Output Volts at 135 Ma., 300 DC Output Volts at 67.5 Ma., 305					Max. Peak Inverse Plate Volts, 1120 Max. Peak Plate Ma. Per Plate, 375 Max. Av. Plate Ma. Per Plate, 75					
6.3	0.6	2⅞	1 9/32	Industrial Service	250	−2	—	—	2.3	44000	1600	70	—	—	5691
					Max. Plate Current for Grid Volts = −5.5, 15 μamp.		Difference in Plate Current Between Units, 0.9 Max. Ma. at Grid Volts, −2						Reverse Grid μamp., 0.2 max.		
6.3	0.6	2⅞	1 9/32	Industrial Service	250	−9	—	—	6.5	9100	2200	20	—	—	5692
					Max. Plate Current for Grid Volts = −24, 15 μamp.		Difference in Plate Current Between Units, 2 Max. Ma. at Grid Volts, −9						Reverse Grid μamp., 0.2 Max.		
6.3	0.3	2⅝	1 5/16	Industrial Service	250	−3	100	0.85	3.0	1.0*	1650	—	—	—	5693
					Max. Plate μamp. 80, at Grid-No. 1 Volts, −7.5 Max. Plate μamp. 750, at Grid-No. 3 Volts, −70								Reverse Grid-No. 1 μamp., 0.1 Max.		

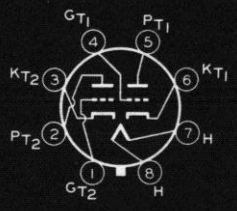
* Minimum megohms.



Enlarged View

Structure of RCA-5690

1—Low-leakage button stem.
2—Non-hygroscopic base with barriers between pins.
3—Reinforcing sleeves on legs of each heater insure good mechanical and electrical bond between heater and heater leads.
4—Each cathode sleeve locked to mica insulator.
5—Pure-tungsten heater in each unit for high mechanical strength. See enlarged view.
6—Reinforcing sleeve for top heater connection. See enlarged view.
7—Insulation.
8—Tungsten core rod.
9—Coiled heater.
10—Four getters.
11—Extra mica insulator provides getter shield.
12—Plate of each unit held rigid by plate ears wedged into mica insulators.
13—Mount secured by supporting rods.
14—Reinforcing eyelets provide a firm bond between mica insulators and supporting rods.



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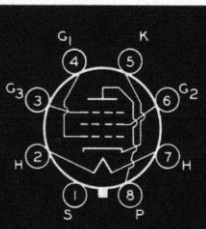

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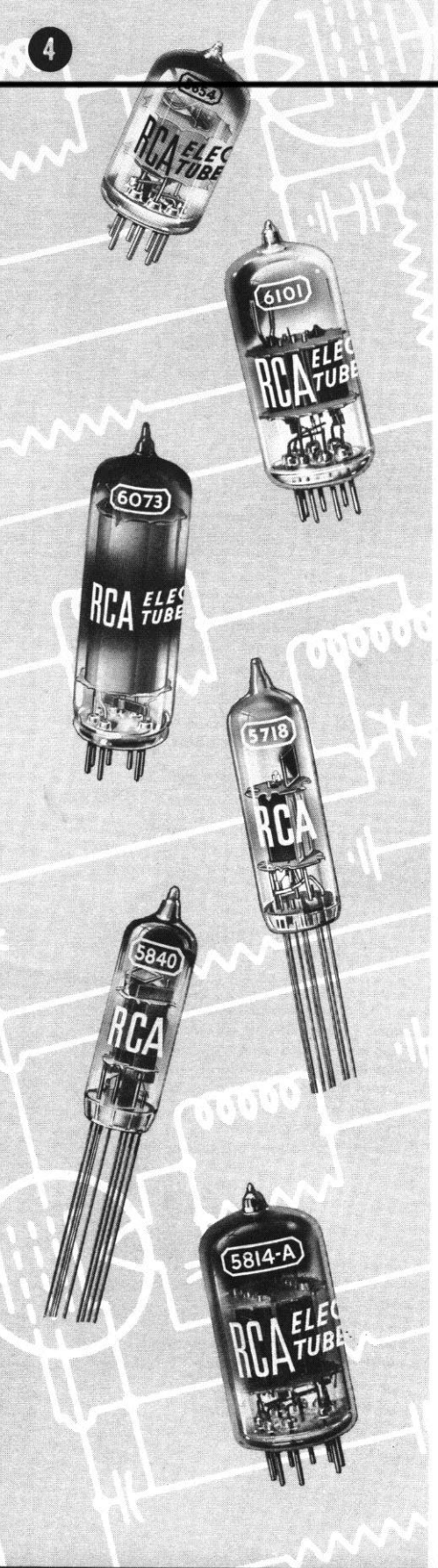


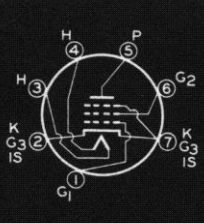
Designed to Meet Military Specifications and Critical Commercial Applications

RCA Type	Proto-type	Name	Differences Between Type and Prototype: Rating or Characteristic	Prem. Type	Proto-type	Special Tests and Controls: Shock	Fatigue	Vibration	Glass Strain	Aging	Stability	Inoperatives	High-Altitude	Heater-Cycling	Life Test: Room Temp.	Life Test: Elevated Bulb Temp.
For Types Intended for Government End Use Only, see Page 18.																
5654	6AK5	Sharp-Cutoff Pentode*	None	—	—	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	—	✓	✓	—
5718	—	Medium-Mu Triode•	Heater-Cathode Type. UHF amplifier and oscillator. Useful power output, nearly one watt at 500 Mc.			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	—	✓
5719	—	High-Mu Triode•	Heater-Cathode Type. Useful as audio amplifier in mobile receivers.			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	—	✓
5726	6AL5	Twin Diode*	Controlled Plate-Current Balance	Yes	No	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	—	✓	✓	—
5751	12AX7	High-Mu Twin Triode§	Heater Amp./Sect.	0.175	0.15	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	—	✓	✓	—
			Amplif. Factor	70	100											
			Transcond., μmhos	1200	1600											
			Controlled Plate-Current Balance	Yes	No											
5814-A	12AU7	Medium-Mu Twin Triode§	Heater Amp./Sect.	0.175	0.15	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	—	✓	✓	—
			Peak H-K Volts	±100	±200▲											
			Controlled Plate-Current Balance	Yes	No											
5840	—	Sharp-Cutoff Pentode•	Heater-Cathode Type. Useful up to 400 Mc. For use as rf or if amplifier in broad-band circuits.			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	—	✓
6073	0A2	Voltage Regulator*	None	—	—	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	—	—	✓	—
6074	0B2	Voltage Regulator*	None	—	—	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	—	—	✓	—
6101	6J6	Medium-Mu Twin Triode*	Plate Dissip., Watts	0.85	1.5	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	—	✓
			Plate Res., Ohms	6300	7000											
			Transcon., μmhos	6000	5000											
			Peak H-K Volts	±180	±90											

For key to terminal connections, see page 18.

§ 9-pin miniature type. * 7-pin miniature type.

▲ DC component must not exceed +100 volts. • Subminiature type with flexible leads.



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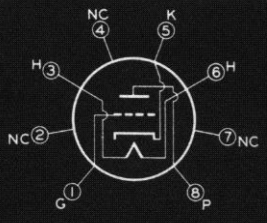

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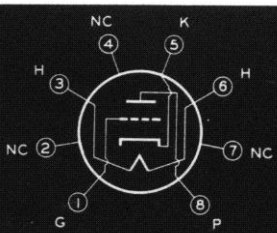

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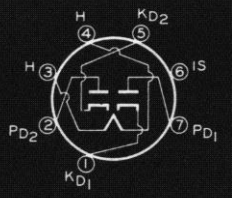

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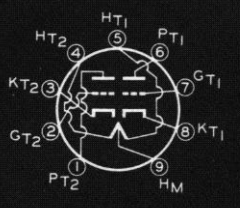
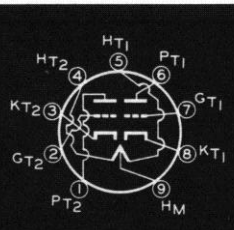


5751

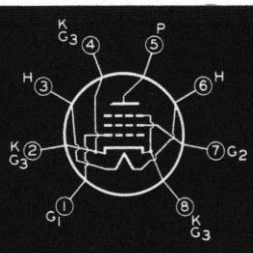
Designed to Meet Military Specifications and Critical Commercial Applications

Cathode		Maximum Dimensions Inches		Use Values to right give operating conditions and characteristics for indicated use.	Plate Supply	Grid-No. 1	Grid-No. 2 Supply	Grid-No. 2 Current	Plate Current	AC Plate Resistance	Transconductance	Amplification Factor	Load for Stated Power	Power Output	RCA Type
Volts	Amps.	Length	Diam.		Volts	Volts	Volts	Ma.	Ma.	Ohms	Micromhos		Ohms	Watts	
For Types Intended for Government End Use Only, see Page 18.															
6.3	0.175	1¾	¾	Class A_1 Amplifier	180	Cath. Res., 180 ohms	120	2.4	7.7	500000	5100	—	—	—	**5654**
6.3	0.15	1⅜ ♦	0.4	Class C Amplifier and Oscillator	Maximum Ratings, Absolute Values: DC Plate Volts, 165 DC Plate Ma., 22 DC Grid Volts, −55 DC Grid Ma., 5.5								Plate Dissipation 3.3 Watts		**5718**
6.3	0.15	1⅜ ♦	0.4	Class A_1 Amplifier	150	Cath. Res., 680 Ohms			1.85	30500	2300	70	—	—	**5719**
6.3	0.3	1¾	¾	Half-Wave Rectifier	Maximum Ratings, Absolute Values: Peak Inverse Plate Volts, 360 DC Output Ma. per Plate, 10 Peak Plate Ma. per Plate, 60 Peak Heater-Cathode Volts, ±360										**5726**
6.3 / 12.6	0.35 / 0.175	2 3/16	⅞	Class A_1 Amplifier Each Unit	250	−3	—	—	1.0	58000	1200	70	—	—	**5751**
6.3 / 12.6	0.35 / 0.175	2 3/16	⅞	Class A_1 Amplifier Each Unit	250	−8.5	—	—	10.5	7770	2200	17	—	—	**5814-A**
6.3	0.15	1⅜ ♦	0.4	Class A_1 Amplifier	100	Cath. Res., 150 ohms	100	2.4	7.5	260000	5000	—	—	—	**5840**
Cold Cathode		2⅝	¾	Voltage Regulator	Ambient Temp., −55 to +90° C Approx. DC Operating Volts, 151 Approx. DC Starting Volts, 156 Regulation Range, 5 to 30 Ma. Min. DC Anode-Supply Volts, 185 Regulation Volts, 2										**6073**
Cold Cathode		2⅝	¾	Voltage Regulator	Ambient Temp., −55 to +90° C Approx. DC Operating Volts, 108 Approx. DC Starting Volts, 115 Regulation Range, 5 to 30 Ma. Min. DC Anode-Supply Volts, 133 Regulation Volts, 2										**6074**
6.3	0.45	2⅛	¾	Class A_1 Amplifier Each Unit	100	Cath. Bias Res., 50 Ohms common to both units			8.5	6300	6000	38	—	—	**6101**

♦ Excluding flexible leads.



5814-A



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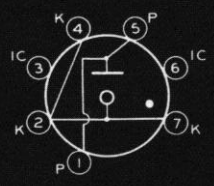

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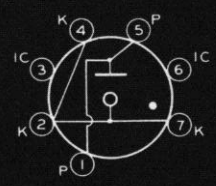

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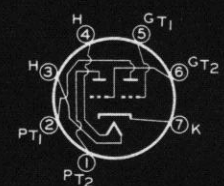

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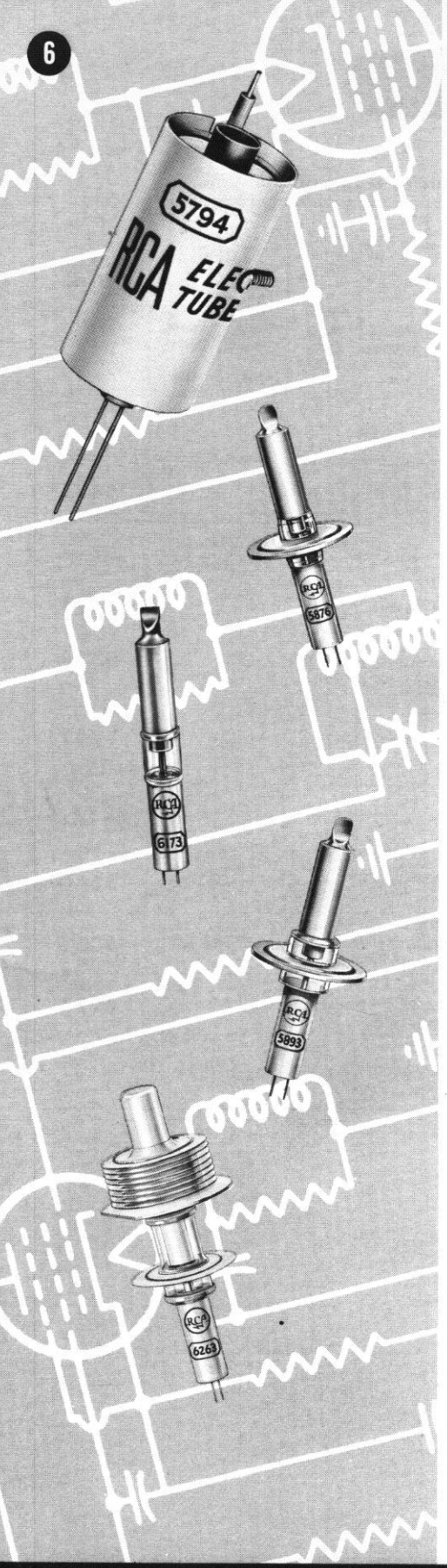
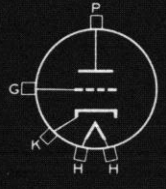


TUBES FOR UHF APPLICATIONS

Type	Description	
"PENCIL" TUBES		
5675	Medium-Mu Triode. For use in cathode-drive service as a class C rf power amplifier and oscillator. Useful up to 3000 Mc.	"Pencil" tubes are well adapted for use in the uhf range:— The coaxial-electrode structure is of the double-ended metal-glass type in which the plate cylinder and cathode cylinder extend outward from each side of the grid flange. The latter is particularly effective in permitting isolation of the plate circuit from the cathode circuit in cathode-drive service. Although designed for use in circuits of the coaxial cylinder type, these tubes are also suitable for use in circuits of the line type and lumped-circuit type. In addition "pencil" tubes have small size, good thermal stability, and low heater wattage.
5794	Fixed-Tuned Oscillator Triode. Metal construction with two integral resonators. For transmitting service in radiosonde applications at 1680 Mc.	
5876	High-Mu Triode. For use in cathode-drive service as an rf amplifier, if amplifier, or mixer tube in receivers operating at frequencies up to about 1000 Mc; as a frequency multiplier up to about 1500 Mc; and as an oscillator up to 1700 Mc.	
5893	Medium-Mu Triode. For use in cathode-drive service as a plate-pulsed oscillator up to about 3300 Mc. May also be used as an rf power amplifier, cw oscillator, or frequency doubler up to about 1000 Mc.	
6173	UHF Diode. High-perveance type for use in pulse detection and pulse-power-measuring service at frequencies up to 3300 Mc. Especially useful in rf probes of electronic voltmeters.	
6263	Medium-Mu Triode. Has external plate radiator. For use in cathode-drive service as an rf power amplifier and oscillator in mobile equipment and in aircraft transmitters at altitudes up to 60000 feet without pressurized chambers.	
6264	Like the 6263 but has a mu of 40. For frequency-multiplier service.	

For key to terminal connections, see page 18. Note: The heater leads for these "Pencil" tubes fit the Cinch Socket No. 54A1635, or equivalent.



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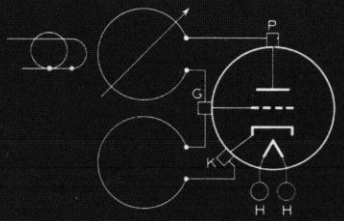

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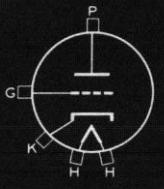
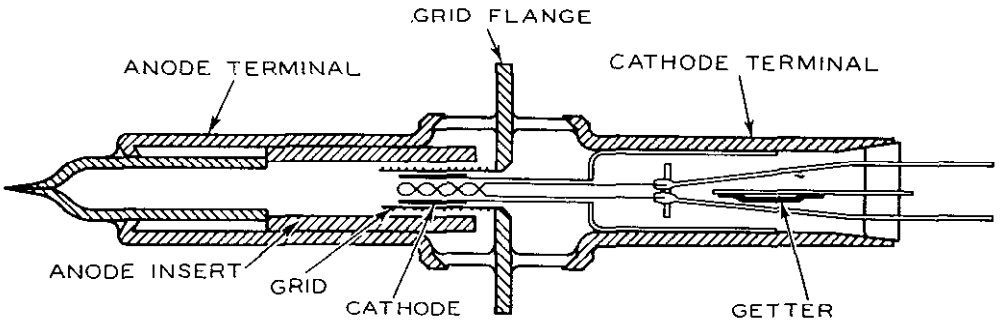


5876

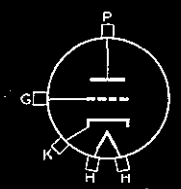
TUBES FOR UHF APPLICATIONS

Cathode		Maximum Dimensions Inches		Use Values to right give operating conditions and characteristics for indicated use.	Plate Supply	Grid-No. 1	Grid-No. 2 Supply	Grid-No. 2 Current	Plate Current	AC Plate Resistance	Transconductance	Amplification Factor	Load for Stated Power	Power Output	RCA Type
Volts	Amp.	Length	Diam.		Volts	Volts	Volts	Ma.	Ma.	Ohms	Micromhos		Ohms	Watts	
															"PENCIL" TUBES
6.3	0.135	2 11/64	53/64‡	Class A_1 Amplifier	135	Cath. Bias Res., 68 ohms			24	3225	6200	20	—	—	**5675**
				Cathode-Drive Osc. at 1700 Mc	120	Grid Res., 2000 ohms			25	—	Dc Grid Ma., 4		—	0.475	
6.0	0.16	2 7/16♦	7/8♦	Radiosonde Service at 1680 Mc	Operating Frequency Drift: Heater-Voltage Range, 6.6 to 5.2 volts Ambient Temperature Range, +22° to −40°C Plate-Voltage Range, 117 to 95 volts Max. Frequency Drift, +4 to −1 Mc A frequency adjustment screw provides a ±12-Mc range. Grid-circuit Res. range is 1000 to 5000 ohms.										**5794**
6.3	0135	2 17/64	53/64‡	Class A_1 Amplifier	250	Cath. Bias Res., 75 ohms			18	8625	6500	56	—	—	**5876**
				Class C Osc. at 1700 Mc	250	−2	—	23	DC Grid Current (Approx.), 3 ma					0.75	
				Tripler to 480 Mc	300	−90	—	18	Driver Output Watts (Approx.), 2.1					2.1	
				Doubler to 960 Mc	300	−70	—	17.3	Driver Output Watts (Approx.), 2					2	
6.0	0.330	2 5/16	13/16‡	Plate-Pulsed Osc.—Class C	Max. Ratings for a Max. "on" Time of 5 μsec in 5000 μsec, Absolute Values: Positive Peak Pulse Volts, 1750 Plate Dissipation, 6 watts Peak Plate Amperes, 3 Pulse Duration, 1.5 μsec										**5893**
6.3	0.135	2 1/4	3/8	Pulse-Detection and Pulse-Power Measurements	Maximum Ratings, Absolute Values: Peak Inverse Plate Volts, 1000 Peak Pulse Plate Ma, 1000 Peak Pulse Plate Volts, 150 Average Plate Ma, 1										**6173**
6.0	0.28	2 5/8	17/32♦	Cathode-Drive Osc. at 500 Mc. Values shown are for ICAS conditions	350	−35	DC grid current, approx., 14 ma		40	—	7000	27	—	7	**6263**
6.0	0.28	2 5/8	17/32♦	Tripler to 510 Mc Cathode-Drive ICAS Conditions	350	−122	DC grid current, 5.8 ma		36.5	—	6800	40	—	3.4	**6264**

‡ Including grid flange. ♦ Maximum radius. ♦ Excluding flexible leads.



Structure of RCA 5876 "Pencil-Type" Triode



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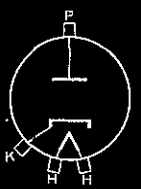

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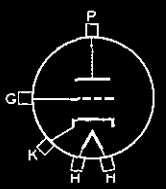
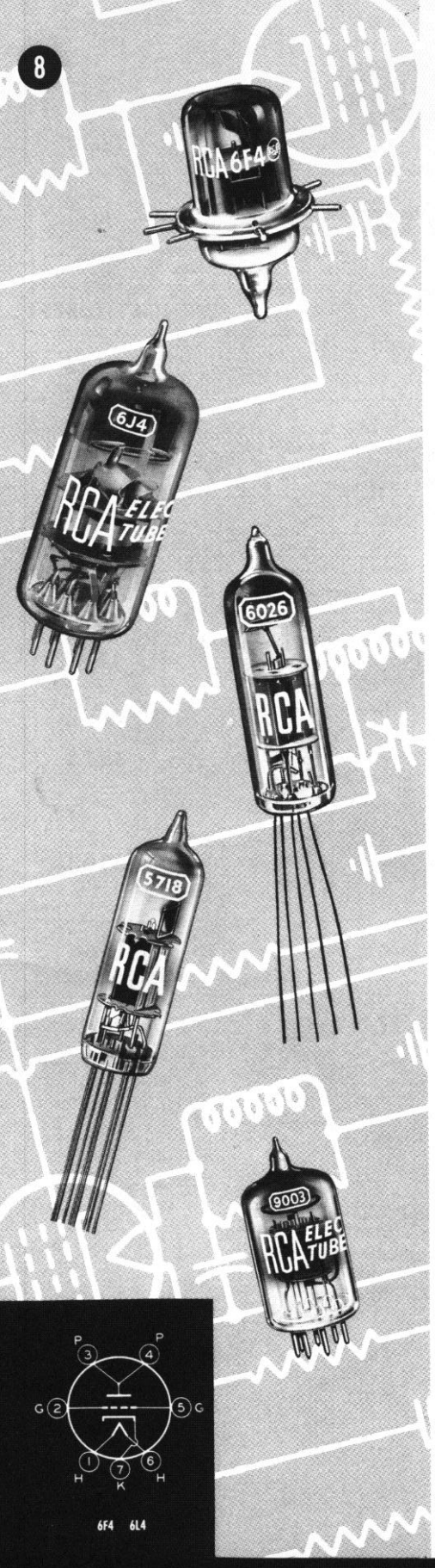


6263 6264

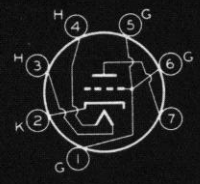
TUBES FOR UHF APPLICATIONS



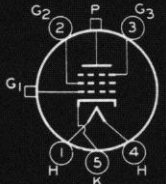
RCA Type	Description
OTHER UHF TYPES	
6F4	Oscillator Triode. Acorn type with a heater-cathode. For use at frequencies up to 1200 Mc.
6J4	High-Mu Triode. 7-pin miniature type with a heater-cathode. For use in cathode-drive circuits. Has a mu of 55 and a gm of 12000 micromhos. Useful up to about 500 Mc.
6L4	Oscillator Triode. Similar to 6F4 but operates at a higher plate voltage, has higher amplification factor, and lower grid-to-plate capacitance.
954	Sharp-Cutoff Pentode. Acorn type with a heater-cathode. For use at frequencies up to 430 Mc.
955	Medium-Mu Triode. Acorn type with a heater-cathode. For use at frequencies up to 600 Mc.
956	Remote-Cutoff Pentode. Acorn type with a heater-cathode. For use at frequencies up to 430 Mc.
957	Medium-Mu Triode. Acorn type with a coated filament for operation from a dry-cell supply.
958-A	Medium-Mu Triode. Acorn type with a coated filament. Designed for transmitter service. Useful up to 350 Mc.
959	Sharp-Cutoff Pentode. Acorn type with a coated filament for operation from a dry-cell supply.
5718	Medium-Mu Triode. Subminiature type. For use as an rf power amplifier and oscillator in uhf applications critical as to shock and vibration. Useful power output of nearly 1 watt at 500 Mc. Full input up to 1000 Mc.
6026	Oscillator Triode. Subminiature type. Intended particularly as an oscillator for transmitting service in radiosonde and similar applications at 400 Mc.
9001	Sharp-Cutoff Pentode. 7-pin miniature type with a heater-cathode. Electrically similar to the 954.
9002	Medium-Mu Triode. 7-pin miniature type with a heater-cathode. Electrically similar to the 955. For frequencies up to 500 Mc.
9003	Remote-Cutoff Pentode. 7-pin miniature type with a heater-cathode. Electrically similar to the 956.
9004	UHF Diode. Acorn type with a heater-cathode. For use as a rectifier, detector, or measuring device. Resonant frequency about 850 Mc.
9005	UHF Diode. Acorn type with a heater-cathode. For use as a rectifier, detector, or measuring device. Resonant frequency about 1500 Mc.
9006	UHF Diode. 7-pin miniature type with a heater-cathode. Resonant frequency about 700 Mc. For uhf service as a rectifier, detector, or measuring device.

For key to terminal connections, see page 18. Note 1: P is on long part of bulb (top); G_1 is on short part of bulb. Note 2: Long part of bulb is top.

6F4 6L4



6J4



See Note 1
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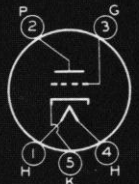
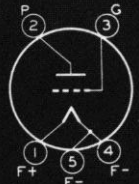
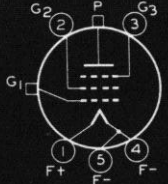


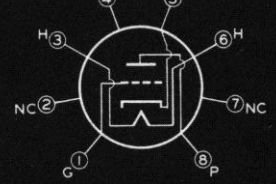
See Note 2
955



See Note 2
957 958-A



See Note 1
959

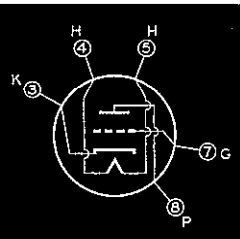


5718

TUBES FOR UHF APPLICATIONS

Cathode Volts	Cathode Amp.	Maximum Dimensions Inches Length	Maximum Dimensions Inches Diam.	Use — Values to right give operating conditions and characteristics for indicated use.	Plate Supply Volts	Grid-No. 1 Volts	Grid-No. 2 Supply Volts	Grid-No. 2 Current Ma.	Plate Current Ma.	AC Plate Resistance Ohms	Transconductance Micromhos	Amplification Factor	Load for Stated Power Ohms	Power Output Watts	Type
OTHER UHF TYPES															
6.3	0.225	1 3/8	15/32	RF Amp. & Osc. Class C Telegraphy	150	−15	—	—	20	DC Grid Ma, 7.5 Driver Power, 0.2 watt			—	1.8	6F4
6.3	0.4	2 1/8	3/4	Class A_1 Amplifier	100 150	Cath. Res., 100 ohms Cath. Res., 100 ohms			10 15	5000 4500	11000 12000	55 55	— —	— —	6J4
6.3	0.225	1 3/8	15/32	Class A_1 Amplifier	80	Cath. Res., 150 ohms			9.5	4400	6400	28	—	—	6L4
					Max. Plate Volts, 500			Max. Plate Ma, 15			Max. Plate Dissipation, 1.7 watts				
6.3	0.15	1 7/8	15/32	Class A_1 Amplifier	250	−3	100	0.7	2.0	1.0+§	1400	—	—	—	954
				Bias Detector	250	−6	100	DC plate ma. adjusted to 0.1 with no input signal. Cath. Res. of 20000 to 50000 ohms.					250000	—	
6.3	0.15	1 3/8	15/32	RF Amp. & Osc. Class C Telegraphy	180	−35	—	—	7	—	DC Grid Ma, 1.5		—	0.5 at 60 Mc	955
6.3	0.15	1 7/8	15/32	Class A_1 Amplifier	250	−3	100	2.7	6.7	0.7	1800	—	—	—	956
				Mixer	250	−10	100	Conversion Transcond., 550 μmhos				Osc. Peak Volts, 9			
1.25	0.05	1 3/8	15/32	Class A_1 Amplifier	135	−5	—	—	2	20800	650	13.5	—	—	957
1.25	0.1	1 3/8	15/32	RF Amp. & Osc. Class C Telegraphy	135	−20	from grid res., 20000 ohms		7	DC Grid Ma, 1 Driving Power, 0.035 watt			—	0.6	958-A
1.25	0.05	1 7/8	15/32	Class A_1 Amplifier	135	−3	67.5	0.4	1.7	800000	600	—	—	—	959
6.3	0.15	1 3/8♦	0.4	RF Amp. & Osc. Class C Telegraphy	Maximum Ratings, Absolute Values: DC Plate Volts, 165 DC Plate Ma, 22 Plate Dissipation Watts, 3.3 DC Grid Volts, −55 DC Grid Ma, 5.5 Peak Heater-Cathode Volts, ±200										5718
6.3	0.2	1 1/2♦	0.4	400 Mc Oscillator Class C Telegraphy	135	Grid Res., 1300 ohms DC Grid Ma, 9.5			20	4000	5900	24	—	1.25	6026
6.3	0.15	1 3/4	3/4	Class A_1 Amplifier	250	−3	100	0.7	2	1.0+§	1400	—	—	—	9001
				Mixer	250	−5	100	Conversion Transcond., 550 μmhos				Osc. Peak Volts, 4			
6.3	0.15	1 3/4	3/4	Class A_1 Amplifier	90 250	−2.5 −7	—	—	2.5 6.3	14700 11400	1700 2200	25 25	— —	— —	9002
6.3	0.15	1 3/4	3/4	Class A_1 Amplifier	250	−3	100	2.7	6.7	700000	1800	—	—	—	9003
				Mixer	250	−10	100	Conversion Transcond., 600 μmhos				Osc. Peak Volts, 9			
6.3	0.15	1 3/8	15/32	Detector Rectifier	Max. AC Plate Volts, 117 Max. DC Output Ma, 5					Max. DC Heater-Cathode Volts, ±90 Resonant Frequency (Approx.), 850 Mc					9004
3.6	0.165	1 3/8	15/32	Detector Rectifier	Max. AC Plate Volts, 117 Max. DC Output Ma, 1					Max. DC Heater-Cathode Volts, −50 Resonant Frequency (Approx.), 1500 Mc					9005
6.3	0.15	1 3/4	3/4	Detector Rectifier	Max. AC Volts per Plate (RMS), 270 Max. Peak Plate Ma, 15 Min. Total Effective Plate-Supply Imped., 100 ohms Max. Peak Inverse Plate Volts, 750 Max. DC Output Ma, 5										9006

§ Megohms. ♦ Excluding flexible leads.



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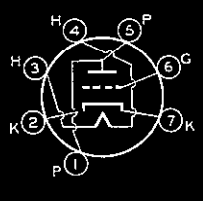

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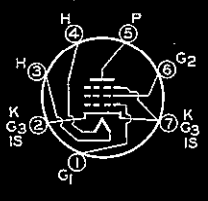
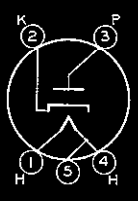


9001 9003

See Note 2
9004



See Note 2
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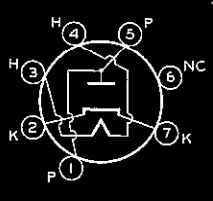


9006

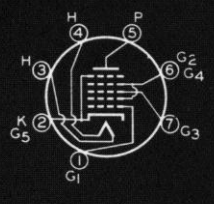
TUBES FOR COMPUTER APPLICATIONS

RCA Type	Description	
5915	Pentagrid Amplifier. 7-pin miniature type. For use as gated amplifier. Grids No. 1 and No. 3 can each be used as independent control grids.	For "on-off" control applications involving long periods of operation under cutoff conditions. Provide good consistency of plate current during "on" cycles. All these heater-cathode types except the 5915 are intended for frequency-divider circuits in electronic computers.
5963	Medium-Mu Twin Triode. 9-pin miniature type. Has a separate terminal for each cathode. Values shown are for each unit.	
5964	Medium-Mu Twin Triode. 7-pin miniature type. Values shown are for each unit.	
5965	Medium-Mu Twin Triode. 9-pin miniature type. Balance of cutoff bias between the two units is closely controlled. Separate terminal for each cathode. Values shown are for each unit.	
6197	Sharp-Cutoff Power Pentode. 9-pin miniature type. Also useful in pulse amplifier circuits. Has a gm of 11000 micromhos.	
6211	Medium-Mu Twin Triode. 9-pin miniature type. Balance of cutoff bias between the two units is closely controlled. Separate terminal for each cathode. Values shown are for each unit.	

LOW-MICROPHONIC AMPLIFIER TUBES

RCA Type	Description
12AY7	Medium-Mu Twin Triode. 9-pin miniature type with a heater-cathode. For use in the first stages of high-gain audio amplifiers where reduction of microphonics, leakage noise, and hum are primary considerations.
1609	Sharp-Cutoff Pentode. Coated-filament type. Small 5-pin base. For new equipment design the 1620 is recommended.
1612	Pentagrid Mixer. Metal type. Similar to 6L7. For volume-expander-compressor circuits. Miniature cap. Octal 7-pin base.
1620	Sharp-Cutoff Pentode. Especially designed for applications critical as to microphonics. Metal type similar to 6J7. Miniature cap. Octal 7-pin base.
5879	Sharp-Cutoff Pentode. 9-pin miniature type with heater-cathode. For use as an audio amplifier in applications requiring reduced microphonics, leakage, noise, and hum.

For key to terminal connections, see page 18.



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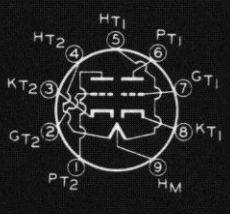
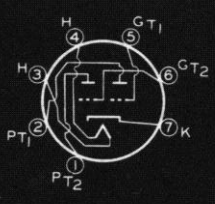


5963 5965



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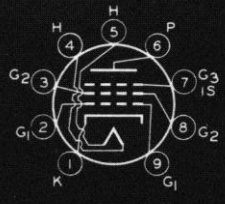

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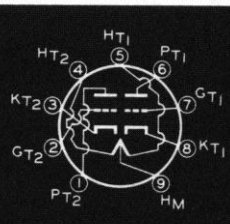


6211

TUBES FOR COMPUTER APPLICATIONS

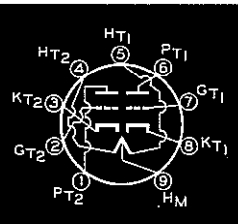
Cathode Volts	Cathode Amp.	Maximum Dimensions Inches Length	Maximum Dimensions Inches Diam.	Use (Values to right give operating conditions and characteristics for indicated use.)	Plate Supply Volts	Grid-No. 1 Volts	Grid-No. 2 and -No. 4 Supply Volts	Grid-No. 3 Supply Volts	Plate Current Ma	Grid-No. 2 and -No. 4 Current Ma	Plate Circuit Resistance Ohms	Grid-No. 1 Circuit Resistance Ohms	Grid-No. 3 Circuit Resistance Ohms	Type
6.3	0.3	2⅛	¾	Gated Amplifier:•										
				Grid-No. 1 Control	*150*	*−10*▲	*75*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*20000*	*47000*	*47000*	**5915**
				Grid-No. 2 Control	*150*	*0*	*75*	*−10*	*0*	*14*	*20000*	*47000*	*47000*	
					150	0	75	0	5.8	9	20000	47000	47000	
12.6/6.3	0.15/0.3	2 3/16	⅞	Frequency Halfer•	*150*	*−15*	—	—	*0*	—	*20000*	*47000*	—	**5963**
					150	0	—	—	5.1	—	20000	47000	—	
6.3	0.45	2⅛	¾	Frequency Halfer•	*150*	*−10*	—	—	*0*	—	*20000*	*47000*	—	**5964**
					150	0	—	—	5	—	20000	47000	—	
12.6/6.3	0.225/0.45	2 3/16	⅞	Frequency Divider•	*150*	*Grid Volts (Approx.) for Plate Current of 150 μamp = −5.5*			—	*Difference between Grid Voltages of Units for Plate Currents of 150 μamp per Unit = 1.5 volts Max.*			*Plate Load Resistance = 7200 ohms*	**5965**
					150	Grid Volts (Approx.) for Grid Current of 140 μamp = less than 1 volt			10.5	—	7200	—	—	
6.3	0.65	2⅝	⅞	Frequency Divider•	*250**	*−12*	*150**	*0*	*0*	—	—	—	—	**6197**
					250*	−3	150*	0	30	—	—	—	—	
12.6/6.3	0.15/0.3	2 3/16	⅞	Frequency Divider•	*150*	*Grid Volts (Approx.) for Plate Current of 100 μamp = −10 volts Max.*			—	*Difference between Grid Voltages of Units for Plate Currents of 100 μamp per Unit = 1 volt Max.*			*Plate Load Resistance = 20000 ohms*	**6211**
					150	0	—	—	5.15	—	20000	47000	—	

• Values shown in italics are for cutoff condition; other values are for conduction condition. ▲ Grid-No. 1 Supply Volts. * Voltages at electrode terminals.

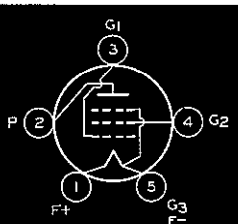
LOW-MICROPHONIC AMPLIFIER TUBES

Cathode Volts	Cathode Amps.	Maximum Dimensions Inches Length	Maximum Dimensions Inches Diam.	Use (Values to right give operating conditions and characteristics for indicated use.)	Plate Supply Volts	Grid-No. 1 Volts	Grid-No. 2 Supply Volts	Grid-No. 2 Current Ma.	Plate Current Ma.	AC Plate Resistance Ohms	Transconductance Micromhos	Amplification Factor	Load for Stated Power Ohms	Power Output Watts	Type
12.6/6.3	0.15/0.3	2 3/16	⅞	Class A_1 Amplifier■	250	−4	—	—	3	22800	1750	40	—	—	**12AY7**
1.1	0.25	4 3/16	1 9/16	Class A_1 Amplifier	135	−1.5	67.5	0.65	2.5	400000	725	—	—	—	**1609**
6.3	0.3	3⅛	1 5/16	Class A_1 Amplifier	250	−3†	100	6.5	5.3	600000	1100	—	—	—	**1612**
				Mixer in Superheterodyne	250	−3	100	7.1	2.4	Oscillator Grid (#3) Bias, −10 Volts Conversion Transcond., 375 μmhos			—	—	
6.3	0.3	3⅛	1 5/16	As Pentode Class A_1 Amplifier	100	−3	100	0.5	2	1.0§	1185	—	—	—	**1620**
					250	−3	100	0.5	2	#	1225	—	—	—	
				As Triode Class A_1 Amplifier	180	−5.3	Grids No. 2 and No. 3 connected to plate.		5.3	11000	1800	20	—	—	
					250	−8			6.5	10500	1900	20	—	—	
6.3	0.15	2 3/16	⅞	As Pentode Class A_1 Amplifier	250	−3	100	0.4	1.8	2§	1000	—	—	—	**5879**
				As Triode Class A_1 Amplifier	100	−3	Grids No. 2 and No. 3 connected to plate.		2.2	17000	1240	21	—	—	

■ Each unit. § Megohms. † For signal input control grid (#1); control grid (#3) bias, −3 volts. # Greater than 1 megohm.



12AY7



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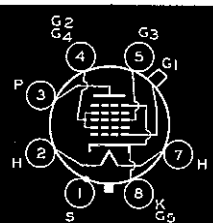

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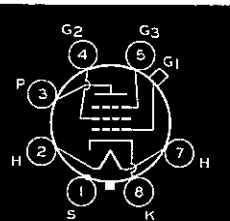

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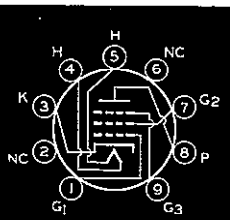


5879

GLOW-DISCHARGE (Cold-Cathode) TUBES

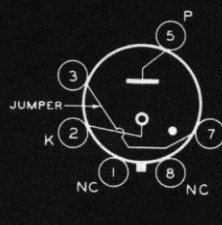
RCA Type	Description	
VOLTAGE-REGULATOR TYPES		
0A2	Intended for use in applications where it is necessary to maintain a constant dc output voltage across a load, independent of load current and moderate line-voltage variations.	Miniature button 7-pin base.
0A3		Octal 6-pin base.
0B2		Miniature button 7-pin base.
0C3		Octal 6-pin base.
0D3		Octal 6-pin base.
991		Candelabra, double-contact base.
6073	Like the 0A2 and 0B2 but having very stable characteristics and intended for applications critical as to shock and vibration.	
6074		
VOLTAGE-REFERENCE TYPES		
5651	Voltage-reference tube of the miniature 7-pin type designed for extreme voltage stability. Voltage stability is such that voltage fluctuations at any current value within the operating current range (1.5 to 3.5 ma.) are less than 0.1 volt.	
RELAY TYPES		
0A4-G	For use in calculating machines and carrier-current relay systems. Octal 6-pin base.	
1C21	Similar to 0A4-G, but for dc operation only.	
5823	Miniature 7-pin type intended primarily for the "on-off" control of low-current electrical circuits.	

THYRATRONS

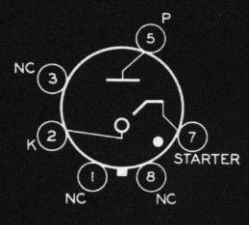
RCA Type	Description
TRIODES (Gas Types)	
884	Negative-control, heater-cathode type. Small shell, octal 6-pin base.
TETRODES (Gas Types)	
2D21	Miniature heater-cathode type. Can be operated in a high-sensitivity circuit directly from a vacuum phototube. Miniature button 7-pin base.
502-A	Metal, negative-control, heater-cathode type. Octal 8-pin base.
2050	Negative-control, heater-cathode type. Can be operated directly from a vacuum phototube. Octal 8-pin base.
5696	Miniature 7-pin type for relay applications such as counter-circuits where low-heater-current drain and short deionization time are important considerations.
6012	Negative-control, heater-cathode type. For grid-controlled rectifier and relay applications, particularly those involving motor-control and low-power inverter service.

For key to terminal connections, see page 18.

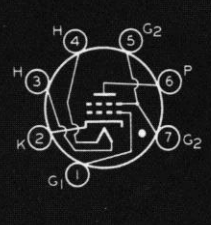
0A2 0B2



0A3 0C3 0D3



0A4-G 1C21



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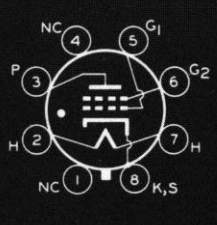

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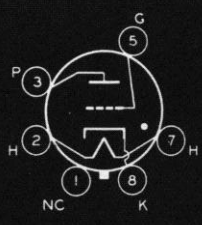

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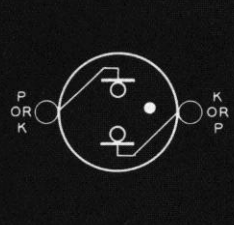


991

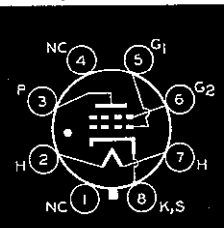
GLOW-DISCHARGE (Cold-Cathode) TUBES

Applications	Max. Dimensions Inches		Max. Starting Current Ma.	DC Operating Current Ma.		Ambient Temperature Range °C	Operating Conditions					RCA Type
							Approx. DC Starting Volts	Min. DC Anode-Supply Volts	Approx. DC Operating Volts	Regulation		
	Length	Diam.		Max.	Min.					Current Range Ma.	Volts	
VOLTAGE-REGULATOR TYPES												
Regulation of dc voltage supplies for amplifiers, oscillators, etc.; can also be used as relaxation oscillators	2 5/8	3/4	75	30	5	−55 to +90	156	185	151	5 to 30	2	**OA2**
	4 1/8	1 9/16	100	40	5	−55 to +90	100	105	75	5 to 40	5	**OA3**
	2 5/8	3/4	75	30	5	−55 to +90	115	133	108	5 to 30	1	**OB2**
	4 1/8	1 9/16	100	40	5	−55 to +90	115	133	108	5 to 40	2	**OC3**
	4 1/8	1 9/16	100	40	5	−55 to +90	160	185	153	5 to 40	4	**OD3**
	1 9/16	5/8	—	2	0.4	—	67	87	59	0.4 to 2.0	8	**991**
Same as OA2 and OB2	For data, refer to type OA2											**6073**
	For data, refer to type OB2											**6074**
VOLTAGE-REFERENCE TYPES												
Voltage-Reference Tube	2 1/8	3/4	—	3.5	1.5	−55 to +90	107	115	87	1.5 to 3.5	3	**5651**
RELAY TYPES												
Relay Service	4 1/8	1 9/16	Max. Peak Inverse Anode Volts, 225 Peak Starter-Electrode Breakdown Volts, +75 to +90			Max. Peak Cathode Current, 100 ma. Max. Av. Cathode Current, 25 ma.						**OA4-G**
	2 5/8	1 5/16	Max. Peak Inverse Anode Volts, 180 Peak Starter Electrode Breakdown Volts, +66 to +80			Max. Peak Cathode Current, 100 ma. Max. Average Cathode Current, 25 ma.						**1C21**
	2 1/8	3/4	Max. Peak Anode and Starter-Electrode Volts (Inverse and Forward), 200 volts Peak Starter-Electrode Breakdown Volts, +73 to +105			Max. Peak Cathode Current, 100 ma. Max. Average Cathode Current, 25 ma.						**5823**

THYRATRONS

Applications	Cathode		Max. Dimensions Inches		Approx. Tube Drop Volts	Maximum Ratings							RCA Type
						Temperature Range		Peak Forward Anode Volts	Peak Inverse Anode Volts	Peak Cathode Amperes	Average Cathode Amperes	Fault Amperes	
	Volts	Amp.	Length	Diam.		Condensed Mercury °C	Ambient °C						
For complete listing of Thyratrons, see Power and Gas Tubes Booklet, PG-101-B.													**TRIODES (Gas Types)**
Relaxation oscillators.	6.3	0.6	4 1/8	1 9/16	14	—	−75 to +90	350	—	0.3	0.075	—	**884**
	Max. Ratings for Relaxation Oscillator (Sweep-Circuit Service) { Peak Anode Volts, 300; Peak Cathode Amp., 0.3												
TETRODES (Gas Types)													
High-sensitivity relay control circuits.	6.3	0.6	2 1/8	3/4	8	—	−75 to +90	650	1300	0.5	0.1	10	**2D21**
	Typical Operating Conditions for Relay Service { Anode Volts, 400; Grid-No. 1 Circuit Resistance, 1 megohm												
	6.3	0.6	2 5/8	1 5/16	8	—	−55 to +90	650	1300	1.0	0.1	10	**502-A**
	6.3	0.6	4 1/8	1 9/16	8	—	−75 to +90	650	1300	1.0	0.1	10	**2050**
							Grid-No. 1 Circuit Resistance, 10 megohms max.						
	6.3	0.15	1 3/4	3/4	10	—	−55 to +90	500	500	0.1	0.025	2	**5696**
	Typical Operating Conditions for Relay Service: { AC Anode Voltage (RMS), 117 volts; Grid-No. 1 Bias Volts (RMS), 5; Peak Grid-No. 1 Signal Volts, 5; Grid-No. 1 Circuit Resistance, 0.1 megohm												
	6.3	2.6	4 1/4	1 23/32	10	—	−75 to +90	650	1300	5	0.5	20	**6012**
	Grid-No. 1 Circuit Resistance, 2 megohms max.												

All thyratron ratings are for continuous service.



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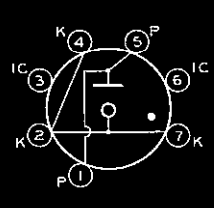

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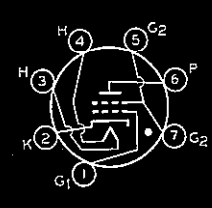

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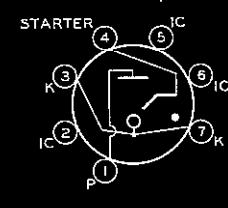

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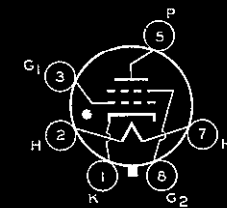

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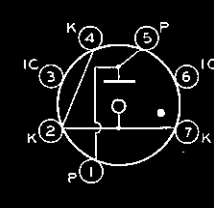

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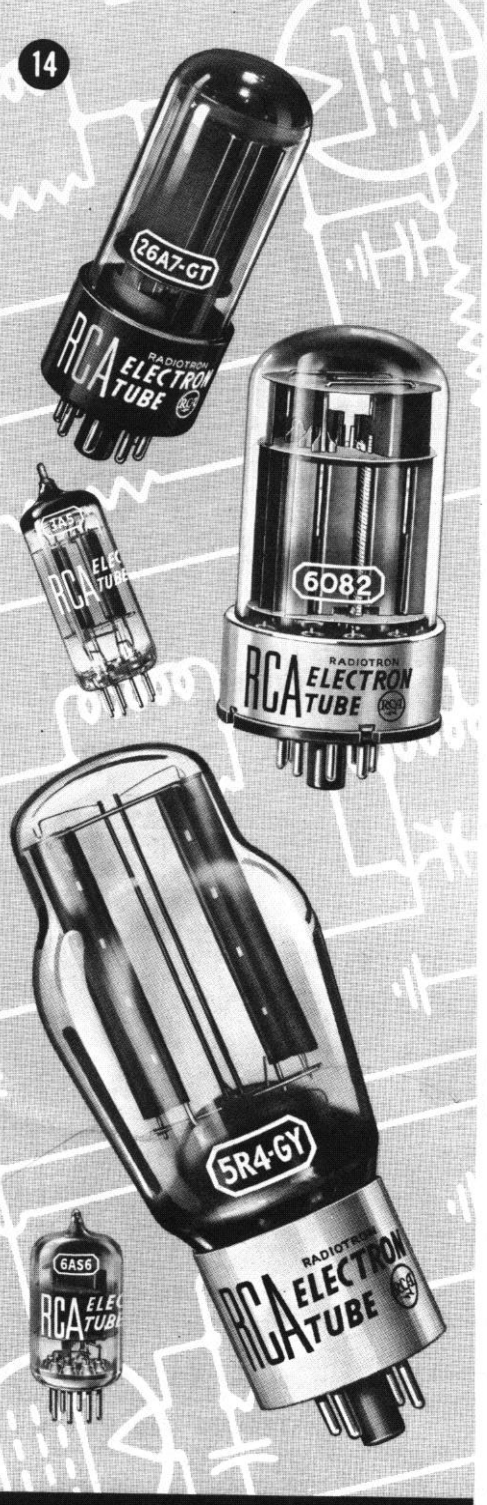


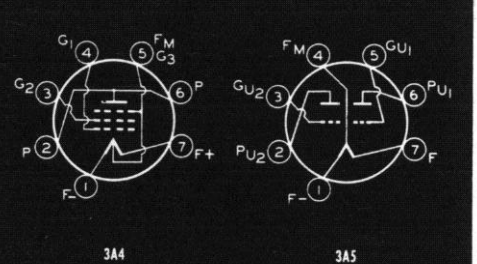
TUBES HAVING 26.5-VOLT HEATERS

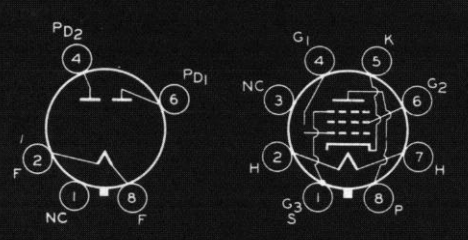
RCA Type	Description	
26A6	Remote-Cutoff Pentode. 7-pin miniature type. Features high transconductance.	Of special use in aircraft receivers where operating voltages are obtained from 12-cell storage batteries.
26A7-GT	Twin Beam Power Tube. Single-ended type with a common cathode. Octal 8-pin base.	
26C6	Twin Diode—Medium-Mu Triode. 7-pin miniature. Useful as a detector, amplifier and avc tube.	
26D6	Pentagrid Converter. 7-pin miniature. Useful as mixer and oscillator in superheterodyne receivers.	
6082	Low-Mu Twin Triode. Useful as regulator tube in stabilized dc power supplies subject to shock and vibration. Octal 8-pin base.	

MISCELLANEOUS TYPES

RCA Type	Description
3A4	Power Pentode. 7-pin miniature, coated-filament, dry-cell type. Can deliver 1.2 watts power output at 10 Mc in rf amplifier service.
3A5	Medium-Mu Twin Triode. 7-pin miniature, coated-filament, dry-cell type. Can deliver 2 watts power output at 40 Mc in push-pull class C service.
5R4-GY	Full-Wave Vacuum Rectifier. Coated-filament type. Useful in aircraft applications at altitudes up to 40000 feet. Octal 5-pin base.
6AG7-Y	Power Pentode. Has a low-loss-phenolic base but otherwise identical with the 6AG7.
6AS6	Sharp-Cutoff Pentode. 7-pin miniature type with heater-cathode. For use in gated amplifier circuits, delay circuits, and gain-controlled amplifier circuits.
6AS7-G	Low-Mu Twin Triode. Heater-cathode type. Has high perveance, a mu of 2, and an ac plate resistance of 280 ohms. For use as a regulator tube in dc power supplies, and in projection television booster scanning applications. Octal 8-pin base.
6SJ7-Y	Sharp-Cutoff Pentode. Has a low-loss-phenolic base but otherwise identical with the 6SJ7.
12A6	Beam Power Amplifier. Metal type with 12.6-volt heater. Octal 7-pin base.
12L8-GT	Twin Power Pentode. 12.6-volt heater. Octal 8-pin base.
12SW7	Twin Diode—Medium-Mu Triode. Single-ended metal type with an octal 8-pin base. Similar to the 6SR7 except for heater rating.
12SX7-GT	Medium-Mu Twin Triode. Similar to the 6SN6-GT except for heater rating. Octal 8-pin base.
12SY7	Pentagrid Converter. Metal type with an octal 8-pin base. Similar to the 6SA7 except for heater rating.

For key to terminal connections, see page 18.





TUBES HAVING 26.5-VOLT HEATERS

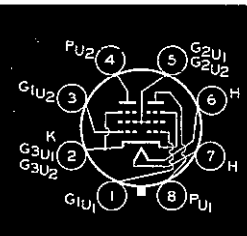
Cathode		Maximum Dimensions Inches		Use Values to right give operating conditions and characteristics for indicated use.	Plate Supply Volts	Grid-No. 1 Volts	Grid-No. 2 Supply Volts	Grid-No. 2 Current Ma.	Plate Current Ma.	AC Plate Resistance Ohms	Transconductance Micromhos	Amplification Factor	Load for Stated Power Ohms	Power Output Watts	RCA Type
Volts	Amps.	Length	Diam.												
26.5	0.07	2 1/8	3/4	Class A_1 Amplifier	26.5 250	— —	26.5 100	0.7 4.0	1.7 10.5	250000 1.0§	2000 4000	Grid Res., 2 megohms Cath. Res., 125 ohms			26A6
26.5	0.6	3 13/16	1 5/16	Class A_1 Amplifier■ Class AB Amplifier	26.5 26.5	−4.5 −7	26.5 26.5	1.9 2	20 19	— —	5700 —	— —	1500 2500¶	0.18 0.5	26A7-GT
26.5	0.07	2 1/8	3/4	Triode Unit as Class A_1 Amplifier	26.5 250	from grid res., 2 megohms −9	— —	— —	1.1 9.5	15500 8500	1100 1900	17 16	— —	— —	26C6
26.5	0.07	2 1/8	3/4	Converter	26.5 250	−0.5 −1.5	26.5 100	1.6 7.8	0.45 3	— 1.0§	Conversion Transcond., 270 μmhos Conversion Transcond., 475 μmhos				26D6
26.5	0.6	4 1/16	1 23/32	DC Amplifier■	Maximum Ratings, Absolute Values: Plate Volts, 250 Plate Watts, 13 Grid-Circuit Resistance for Plate Ma., 125 Peak Heater-Cathode Volts, ±300 Cath.-Bias Operation, 1 megohm										6082

■ Each unit. ¶ Plate-to-plate. § Megohms.

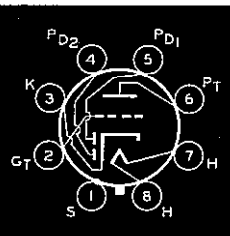
MISCELLANEOUS TYPES

Cathode		Maximum Dimensions Inches		Use Values to right give operating conditions and characteristics for indicated use.	Plate Supply Volts	Grid-No. 1 Volts	Grid-No. 2 Supply Volts	Grid-No. 2 Current Ma.	Plate Current Ma.	AC Plate Resistance Ohms	Transconductance Micromhos	Amplification Factor	Load for Stated Power Ohms	Power Output Watts	RCA Type
Volts	Amps.	Length	Diam.												
2.8 1.4	0.1 0.2	2 1/8	3/4	Class A_1 Amplifier	150	−8.4	90	2.2	13.3	80000	2250	—	8000	0.7	3A4
				Rf Power Amplifier	150	Grid Leak	135	6.5	18.3	Power Output, 1.2 watts at 10 Mc.					
2.8 1.4	0.11 0.22	2 1/8	3/4	Class A_1 Amplifier■	90	−2.5	—	—	3.7	8300	1800	15	—	—	3A5
				Push-Pull Class C Amplifier	135	−20	—	—	30.0	Driving power, 0.2 watt				2.0 at 40 Mc.	
5	2	5 5/16	2 1/16	At 40000 Feet With Capacitive-Input Filter	Max. AC Volts per Plate (RMS), 750 Max. DC Output Ma., 250 Min. Total Effect. Supply Max. Peak Inverse Volts, 2100 Max. Peak Plate Ma., 650 Imped. per Plate, 125 ohms										5R4-GY
				At 40000 Feet With Inductive-Input Filter	Max. AC Volts per Plate (RMS), 850 Max. DC Output Ma., 250 Min. Value of Input Choke, Max. Peak Inverse Volts, 2400 Max. Peak Plate Ma., 650 5 henries										
6.3	0.65	3 1/4	1 5/16	Class A_1 Amplifier	300	−3	150	7	30	130000	11000	—	10000	3	6AG7-Y
6.3	0.175	1 3/4	3/4	Class A_1 Amplifier	120	−2	120	3.5	5.2	110000	3200	—	—	—	6AS6
6.3	2.5	5 5/16	2 1/16	DC Amplifier	Maximum Ratings, Design Center Values: Plate Volts, 250 Plate Watts, 13 Grid-Circuit Resistance for Plate Ma, 125 Peak Heater-Cathode Volts, ±300 Cath.-Bias Operation, 1 megohm.										6AS7-G
6.3	0.3	2 5/8	1 5/16	Class A_1 Amplifier	250	−3	100	0.8	3	*	1650	—	—	—	6SJ7-Y
12.6	0.15	3 1/4	1 5/16	Class A_1 Amplifier	250	−12.5	250	3.5	30.0	70000	3000	—	7500	3.4	12A6
12.6	0.15	3 5/16	1 5/16	Class A_1 Amplifier■	180	−9.0	180	2.8	13.0	160000	2150	—	10000	1.0	12L8-GT
12.6	0.15	2 5/8	1 5/16	Class A_1 Amplifier	26.5 250	from grid res., 2 meg. −9	— —	— —	1.1 9.5	15500 8500	1100 1900	17 16	— —	— —	12SW7
12.6	0.3	3 5/16	1 5/16	Each Unit as Class A_1 Amplifier	26.5 250	from grid res., 0.05 meg. −8	— —	— —	1.8 9	11500 7700	1800 2600	21 20	— —	— —	12SX7-GT
12.6	0.15	2 5/8	1 5/16	Converter	26.5 250	−1▲ −2▲	26.5• 100•	1.7• 8.5•	0.45 3.5	— 1.0§	Conversion Transcond., 250 μmhos Conversion Transcond., 450 μmhos				12SY7

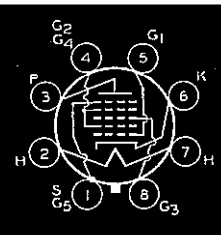
• For No. 2- and No. 4-grids, which are connected internally. ▲ For No. 3-grid, which is control grid. ■ Each unit. § Megohms. * Greater than 1 megohm.



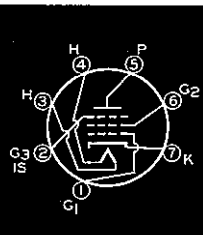
12L8-GT 26A7-GT



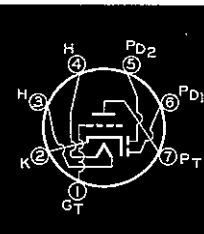
12SW7



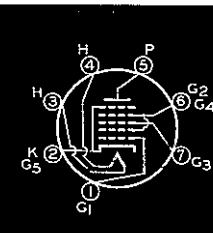
12SY7



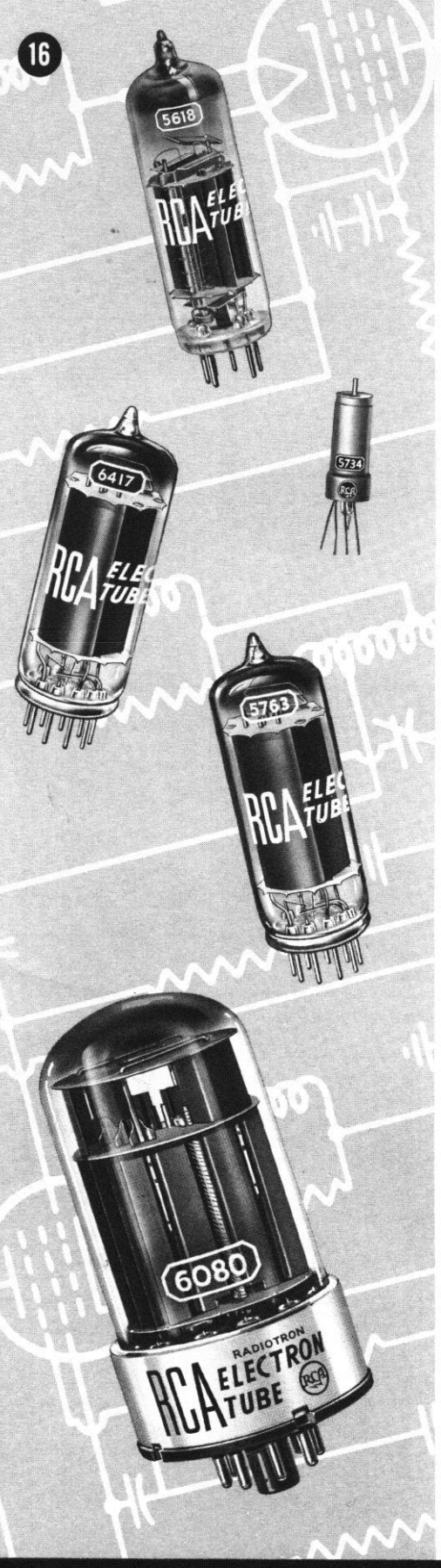
26A6



26C6



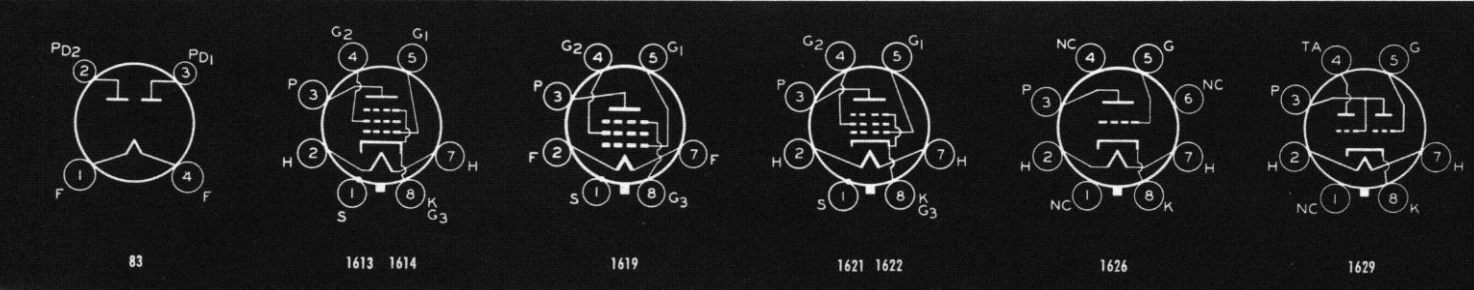
26D6



MISCELLANEOUS TYPES – Cont'd

RCA Type	Description
83	Full-Wave Mercury-Vapor Rectifier. Useful in dc power supplies subject to wide variations in the output current. Values shown are for the temperature range from 20° to 60° C. Medium 4-pin base.
1613	Power Pentode. Heater-cathode type. For police and emergency broadcast use. Useful as a crystal oscillator. Octal 7-pin base.
1614	Beam Power Tube. Heater-cathode type. For police and emergency broadcast use. Octal 7-pin base.
1619	Beam Power Tube. Has a fast-heating, coated filament. Useful in equipment requiring quick off-to-on action. Octal 7-pin base. Values shown are for two tubes in class AB_2 service.
1621	Power Pentode. Similar to 6F6. For applications requiring continuity of service. Octal 7-pin base. Values shown are for two tubes.
1622	Beam Power Tube. Similar to 6L6. For applications requiring continuity of service. Octal 7-pin base. Values shown are for two tubes.
1626	Low-Mu Triode. For rf oscillator applications requiring stability of characteristics. Has a low-loss-phenolic, octal 8-pin base.
1629	Electron-Ray Tube. Similar to 6E5 except for 12.6-volt heater. Useful as a voltage indicator in aircraft equipment. Octal 7-pin base.
1631	Beam Power Tube. Similar to 6L6 except for 12.6-volt heater and dissipation ratings. For applications critical as to uniformity of characteristics.
1632	Beam Power Tube. Similar to the 25L6 except for 12.6-volt heater and dissipations ratings. For applications critical as to uniformity of characteristics.
1635	High-Mu Twin Triode. Heater-cathode type. For audio amplifier applications. Octal 8-pin base.
5618	VHF Power Pentode. 7-pin miniature type. Has a center-tapped heater for either 3- or 6-volt operation. Off-to-on action takes only one second. Useful as a frequency multiplier at full ratings up to 100 Mc.
5734	Mechano-Electronic Transducer. Triode type. For translating mechanical vibration into electrical current variations which can be observed and measured.
5763	VHF Beam Power Tube. 9-pin miniature. For use in compact, low-power mobile transmitters and in low-power stages of fixed station transmitters. Particularly useful in doubler and tripler service. Has unipotantial cathode.
6080	Low-Mu Twin Triode. Similar to the 6AS7-G, but smaller in size. Intended for applications critical as to shock and vibration, and requiring reduced susceptibility to electrolysis. Octal 8-pin base.
6417	VHF Beam Power Tube. 9-pin miniature type. Identical with 5763 except for 12.6-volt heater.

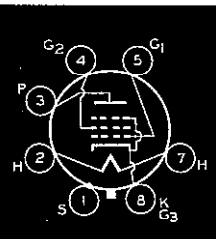
For key to terminal connections, see page 18.



MISCELLANEOUS TYPES – Cont'd

Cathode Volts	Cathode Amps.	Maximum Dimensions Inches Length	Maximum Dimensions Inches Diam.	Use — Values to right give operating conditions and characteristics for indicated use.	Plate Supply Volts	Grid-No. 1 Volts	Grid-No. 2 Supply Volts	Grid-No. 2 Current Ma.	Plate Current Ma.	AC Plate Resistance Ohms	Transconductance Micromhos	Amplification Factor	Load for Stated Power Ohms	Power Output Watts	RCA Type
5.0	3.0	5⅜	2 1/16	With Capacitive-Input Filter	Max. AC Volts per Plate (RMS), 450 Max. Peak Inverse Volts, 1550				Max. DC Output Ma., 225 Max. Peak Plate Amp., 1				Min. Total Effec. Supply Imped./Plate, 50 ohms		83
				With Inductive-Input Filter	Max. AC Volts per Plate (RMS), 550 Max. Peak Inverse Volts, 1550				Max. DC Output Ma., 225 Max. Peak Plate Ma., 1000				Min. Value of Input Choke, 3 henries		
6.3	0.7	3¼	1 5/16	Class C Telephony	275	−35	200	10	42	—	2500	—	—	6	1613
				Class C Telegraphy	350	−35	200	10	50	—	2500	—	—	9	
6.3	0.9	4 5/16	1⅝	Class C Telephony**	375	−50	250	7	93	—	6050	—	—	24.5	1614
				Class C Telegraphy**	450	−45	250	8	100	—	6050	—	—	31	
2.5	2.0	4 5/16	1⅝	RF Amp. & Osc. Class C Telegraphy	400	−16.5	300	6.5	75	—	4500	—	6000¶	36	1619
				Class C Telephony	325	−50	285	7.5	62	—	4500	—	—	13	
				Class C Telegraphy	400	−55	300	10.5	75	—	4500	—	—	19.5	
6.3	0.7	3¼	1 5/16	Push-Pull Class A_1 Amplifier	300	−30	300	6.5	38	—	—	—	4000¶	5	1621
6.3	0.9	4 5/16	1⅝	Push-Pull Class A_1 Amplifier	300	−20	250	4	86	—	—	—	4000¶	10	1622
12.6	0.25	4⅛	1 9/16	Class C Telegraphy	250	−70	—	—	25	Driving Power, 0.5 watt approx.		5	—	4	1626
12.6	0.15	4⅛	1 3/16	Visual Indicator	Plate and Target Supply Volts, 250. Triode Plate Resistor, 1.0§. At zero grid bias, target ma = 2, triode plate ma = 0.2, shadow angle = 90°. At −7.5-volts grid bias, shadow angle = 0°.										1629
12.6	0.45	4 5/16	1⅝	Push-Pull Class AB_1 Amplifier	360 360	−22.5 −22.5	270 270	5 ◆ 5 ◆	88 ◆ 88 ◆	— —	— —	— —	6600¶ 3800	26.5 18	1631
12.6	0.6	3¼	1 5/16	Single Tube Class A_1 Amplifier	110	−7.5	110	4	49	13000	9000	—	2000	2.1	1632
6.3	0.6	3 5/16	1 5/16	Class B Amplifier	300	0	—	—	Power output is for one tube at stated plate-to-plate load.				12000	10.4	1635
6.0° / 3.0△	0.23° / 0.46△	2⅝	¾	Class A_1 Amplifier**	250	−8	75	2.0	19.0	—	3600	—	12000	1.4	5618
				RF Amp. & Osc. Class C Telegraphy**	300	−45	75	7.0	25.0	Approx. driving power, 0.3 watts				4.5 at 80 Mc.	
				Tripler to 80 Mc.**	300	−125	75	5.5	25.0	Approx. driving power, 0.75 watts				2.7	
6.3	0.15	1.300	0.328	Measurement of Mechanical Vibration	300	0	—	—	1.5•	72000•	275•	20•	75000	—	5734
						Deflection Sensitivity, 40 volts per degree (2300 volts/radian) Minimum Free Cantilever Resonance, 12000 cycles per second										
6.0	0.75	2⅝	⅞	RF Amplifier Class C Telephony**	300	−42.5	250	6	50	Approx. driving power at 30 Mc, 0.15 watt				10	5763
				RF Amp. & Osc. Class C Telegraphy	300	−60	250	5	50	Approx. driving power at 50 Mc, 0.35 watt				7	
				Tripler to 175 Mc.	300	−100	300••	5	35	Approx. driving power, 0.6 watt				1.3	
6.3	2.5	4 1/16	1 23/32	DC Amplifier	Maximum Ratings, Absolute Values: Plate Volts, 250 Plate Watts, 13 Grid-Circuit Resistance for Plate Ma, 125 Peak Heater-Cathode Volts, ±300 Cath.-Bias Operation, 1 megohm										6080
12.6	0.375	2⅝	⅞	For other characteristics, refer to type 5763											6417

◆ For two tubes. ¶ Plate-to-plate. •• With a screen resistor of 12500 ohms. • For plate shaft in undeflected position. ⁂ Including tubulation. § Megohms.
** Intermittent Commercial and Amateur Service. ᵛ For series filament arrangement, filament voltage is applied between pins No. 1 and No. 7. The grid-No. 1 voltage is referred to pin No. 1, and grid-No. 3 is connected to pin No. 1. △ For parallel filament arrangement, filament voltage is applied between pin No. 5 and pins No. 1 and No. 7 connected together. Grid-No. 1 voltage is referred to pin No. 5, and grid-No. 3 is connected to pin No. 5.



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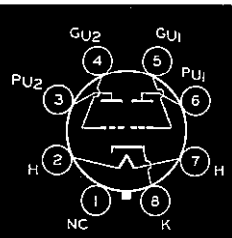

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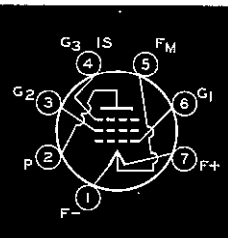

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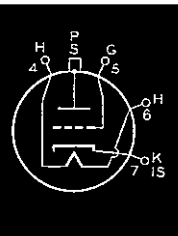

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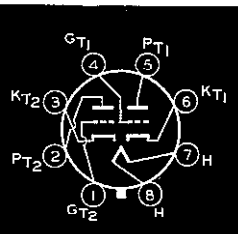

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TYPES FOR GOVERNMENT END USE ONLY

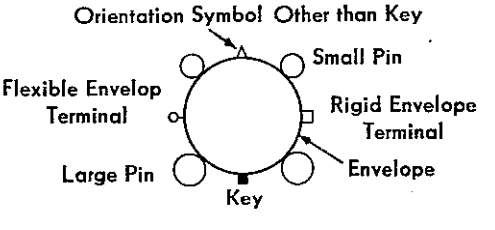
RCA Type	Prototype	Description	Class	Remarks
0A2-WA	0A2	Voltage Regulator	7-Pin Min.	
0B2-WA	0B2	Voltage Regulator	7-Pin Min.	
2D21-W	2D21	Thyratron	7-Pin Min.	
6AB7-Y	6AB7	Remote-Cutoff Pentode	Metal-Octal 8-Pin	
6AC7-W	6AC7	Sharp-Cutoff Pentode	Metal-Octal 8-Pin	
6AC7-Y	6AC7	Sharp-Cutoff Pentode	Metal-Octal 8-Pin	
6AK5-W	6AK5	Sharp-Cutoff Pentode	7-Pin Min.	
6AL5-W	6AL5	Twin Diode	7-Pin Min.	
6J4-WA	6J4	High-Mu Triode	7-Pin Min.	
6L6-Y	6L6	Beam Power Tube	Metal-Octal 7-Pin	
6SA7-Y	6SA7	Pentagrid Converter	Metal-Octal 8-Pin	
6SK7-Y	6SK7	Remote-Cutoff Pentode	Metal-Octal 8-Pin	
6V6-GTY	6V6	Beam Power Tube	Glass-Octal 7-Pin	
6V6-Y	6V6	Beam Power Tube	Metal-Octal 7-Pin	
12K8-Y	12K8	Triode-Hexode Converter	Metal-Octal 8-Pin	Supplied only against orders giving government contract number. For technical data on these types, refer to the specific government military specification.
12SA7-Y	12SA7	Pentagrid Converter	Metal-Octal 8-Pin	
12SG7-Y	12SG7	Remote-Cutoff Pentode	Metal-Octal 8-Pin	
5654/ 6AK5-W	6AK5	Sharp-Cutoff Pentode	7-Pin Min.	
5654/ 6AK5-W/ 6096	6AK5	Sharp-Cutoff Pentode	7-Pin Min.	
5718-A	5718	Medium-Mu Triode	Subminiature (Flexible Leads)	
5719-A	5719	High-Mu Triode	Subminiature (Flexible Leads)	
5726/ 6AL5-W	6AL5	Twin Diode	7-Pin Min.	
5726/ 6AL5-W/ 6097	6AL5	Twin Diode	7-Pin Min.	
5727/ 2D21-W	2D21	Thyratron	7-Pin Min.	
5751-WA	12AX7	High-Mu Twin Triode	9-Pin Min.	
5814-WA	12AU7	Medium-Mu Twin Triode	9-Pin Min.	
5840-A	5840	Sharp-Cutoff Pentode	Subminiature (Flexible Leads)	
6080-WA	6AS7-G	Low-Mu Twin Power Triode	Glass-Octal 8-Pin	
6099 #	6J6	Medium-Mu Twin Triode	7-Pin Min.	# The 6099 is intended for Special Air Force applications only. For other military uses, the 6101/6J6-WA is recommended.
6101/ 6J6-WA	6J6	Medium-Mu Twin Triode	7-Pin Min.	
6186/ 6AG5-WA	6AG5	Sharp-Cutoff Pentode	7-Pin Min.	
6189/ 12AU7-WA	12AU7	Medium-Mu Twin Triode	9-Pin Min.	

LEGEND FOR BASE AND ENVELOPE CONNECTION DIAGRAMS

Diagrams show terminals viewed from base or filament end of tube.

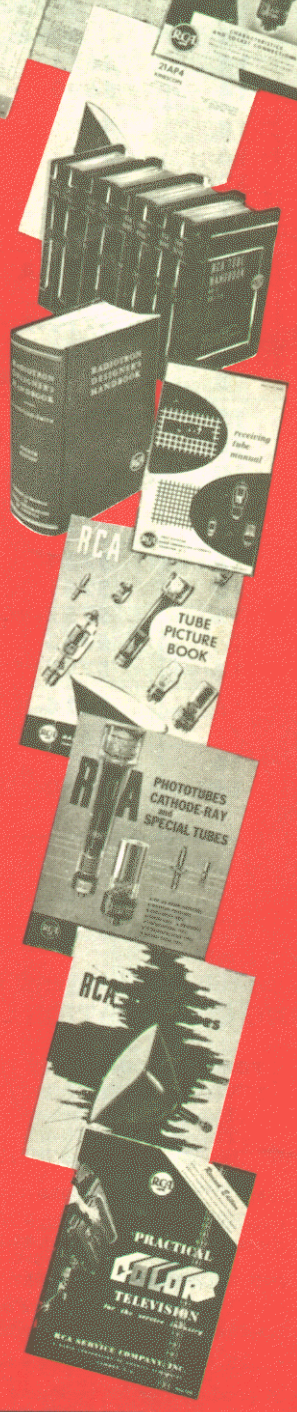
Alphabetical subscripts B, D, P, T, and TR indicate, respectively, beam unit, diode unit, pentode unit, triode unit, and tetrode unit in multi-unit types.

F = Filament
FM = Filament Mid-Tap
G = Grid
H = Heater
HM = Heater Mid-Tap
IC = Internal Connection—Do Not Use
IS = Internal Shield
K = Cathode
● = Gas-Type Tube
NC = No Connection
P = Plate (Anode)
TA = Target
S = Shell
U = Unit



INDEX TO RCA RECEIVING-TYPE TUBES FOR INDUSTRY AND COMMUNICATIONS

TECHNICAL PUBLICATIONS ON RCA ELECTRON TUBES



● **TUBE HANDBOOK—ALL TYPES HB-3** (7⅜" x 5"). The bible of the industry—contains over 3100 pages of loose-leaf data and curves on all RCA receiving tubes including kinescopes, power tubes, cathode-ray tubes, phototubes, and special tubes. Four deluxe 4-prong binders imprinted in gold. Available on subscription basis. Price $13.50* including service for first year. Write to Commercial Engineering for descriptive folder and order form.

● **RECEIVING TUBE MANUAL—RC-17** (8⅜" x 5⅜")—336 pages. Supersedes RC-16. Revised, expanded, and brought up to date. Contains the latest receiving tubes, including types for black-and-white and color television applications. Features tube theory written for the layman, application data, Resistance-Coupled Amplifier Section, and several new circuits for high-fidelity audio amplifiers. Features lie-flat binding. Price 60 cents.*

● **RADIOTRON DESIGNER'S HANDBOOK**—4th Edition (8¾" x 5½")—1500 pages. New, enlarged, up-to-date 4th Edition is comprehensive reference thoroughly covering the design of radio and audio circuits and equipment. Written for the design engineer, student, and experimenter. Contains 1000 illustrations, 2500 references, and cross-referenced index of 7000 entries. Edited by F. Langford-Smith of Amalgamated Wireless Valve Company Pty Ltd. in Australia. Price $7.00.*

● **POWER AND GAS TUBES FOR RADIO AND INDUSTRY**—Bulletin PG-101B (10⅞" x 8⅜")—24 pages. Completely revised and brought up to date. Technical information on 178 RCA vacuum power tubes, rectifier tubes, thyratrons, ignitrons, magnetrons, and vacuum-gauge tubes. Includes terminal connections. Price 20 cents.*

● **RECEIVING-TYPE TUBES FOR INDUSTRY AND COMMUNICATIONS**—Bulletin RIT-104 (10⅞" x 8⅜")—20 pages. Technical information on 126 RCA special red tubes, premium tubes, computer tubes, pencil tubes, glow-discharge tubes, small thyratrons, low-microphonic amplifier tubes, and other special types. Includes socket connection diagrams. Price 20 cents.*

● **RECEIVING TUBES FOR AM, FM, AND TELEVISION BROADCAST** Bulletin 1275-F (10⅞" x 8⅜")—24 pages. Contains characteristics of more than 495 RCA receiving tubes including kinescopes. Socket connection diagrams arranged for quick and easy reference. Price 15 cents.*

● **RCA KINESCOPES**—Bulletin KB-1022 (10⅞" x 8⅜")—20 pages. Characteristics and basing diagrams for RCA picture tubes. Includes interchangeability directory and features a conversion chart helpful in modifying television receivers for larger picture tubes. Price 25 cents.*

● **INSTRUCTION BOOKLETS**—Complete authorized information on RCA transmitting tubes and other tubes for communications and industry. Be sure to mention tube-type booklet desired. Single copy on any type free on request.

● **RCA POWER-TUBE FITTINGS**—Bulletin PTF-1012A (10⅞" x 8⅜")—24 pages. Lists 39 power-tube fittings designed for supporting and cooling power tubes, and illustrates their use with power tubes made by RCA and other manufacturers. Includes exploded-view assembly drawings as well as detail drawings of all fittings. Price 25 cents.*

● **HEADLINERS FOR HAMS**—Bulletin HAM-103B (10⅞" x 8⅜")—4 pages. Technical information and terminal connection diagrams for 48 RCA "HAM" PREFERENCE TYPES: modulators, class C amplifiers and oscillators, frequency multipliers, rectifier tubes, thyratrons, cold-cathode (glow-discharge) tubes, and cathode-ray tubes. Single copy free on request.

● **TUBE PICTURE BOOK**—Bulletin TPB-1 (10⅞" x 8⅜")—16 pages. Collection of photographs and cutaway drawings of representative tube types. Prepared especially for use by students. A visual aid for the details of tube construction. Price 25 cents.*

● **RCA PREFERRED TYPES LIST**—Bulletin PTL-501-C (10⅞" x 8⅜")—4 pages. Lists RCA Preferred Tube Types, both receiving and non-receiving, by function. An aid to equipment designers in the selection of tube types for new equipment design. Single copy free on request.

● **RCA INTERCHANGEABILITY DIRECTORY ON TUBES FOR COMMUNICATIONS AND INDUSTRY**—Bulletin ID-1020 (10⅞" x 8⅜")—20 pages. Lists 1600 type designations of 24 different manufacturers arranged in alphabetical-numerical sequence; shows the RCA Direct Replacement Type or the RCA Similar Type. Price 15 cents.*

● **PHOTOTUBES BOOKLET—PT-20R1** (10⅞" x 8⅜")—16 pages. Phototube theory, data on 15 types, curves and circuits for light-operated relays, light measurements, and sound reproduction. Single copy free on request.

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● **TV SERVICING, SUPPLEMENT 1.** Bulletin TVS-1031 (10⅞" x 8⅜")—12 pages. This new booklet contains an article by John R. Meagher on solving trouble shooting problems in those hard-to-service television receivers known to service technicians as "tough" sets or "dogs". Emphasizes time-saving component-checking techniques and proper use of test equipment. Price 15 cents.*

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