

RCA TUBE
HANDBOOK
HB-3

**RECEIVING
TUBE
SECTION—Part 2**

Type 6A3 and beyond



In this section, data are given for those types of RCA tubes employed primarily in broadcast and home-television receivers. These types are also used in many other applications.

For further Technical Information, write to
Commercial Engineering, Tube Department,
Radio Corporation of America, Harrison, N. J.



6A3

6A3

POWER AMPLIFIER TRIODE

Filament	Coated	
Voltage	6.3	a-c or d-c volts
Current	1.0	amp.
Maximum Overall Length		5-3/8"
Maximum Seated Height		4-3/4"
Maximum Diameter		2-1/16"
Bulb		ST-16
Base		Medium 4-Pin
Pin 1 - Filament		Pin 3 - Grid
Pin 2 - Plate		Pin 4 - Filament
Mounting Position		Any



BOTTOM VIEW (4D)

SINGLE-TUBE AMPLIFIERTypical Operation and Characteristics - Class A, Amplifier:

Plate	250 max.	volts
Grid*	-45	volts
Plate Cur.	60	ma.
Amp. Factor	4.2	
Plate Res.	800	ohms
Transcond.	5250	umb
Load Res.	2500	
Second Har. Dist.	5	%
Power Output	3.2	watts

PUSH-PULL AMPLIFIER

Unless otherwise specified, values are for two

Typical Operation:

	<u>Fixed Bias</u>	<u>Cathode-Bias</u>
Plate	325 max.	325 max. volts
Grid*	-68	-- volts
Cathode-Bias Resistor	-	850 ohms
Zero-Sig. Plate Cur.	80	80 ma.
Load Res.(per tube)	750	1250 ohms
Effective Load Res.(plate to plate)	3000	5000 ohms
Total Har. Dist.	2.5	5.0 %
Power Output	15	10 watts

If a single 6A3 is operated cathode-biased, the cathode-biasing resistor should be 750 ohms approx.

The type of coupling used should not introduce too much resistance in the grid circuit. Transformer- or impedance-coupling devices are recommended. When the grid circuit has a resistance not higher than 0.05 megohm, fixed bias may be used; for higher values, cathode bias is required. With cathode bias, the grid circuit may have a resistance not to exceed 0.5 megohm.

* Grid voltage referred to mid-point of a-c operated filament.

Curves for the 6A3 are essentially the same as those shown for type 2A3.



6A6

CLASS B TWIN AMPLIFIER

Heater	Coated Unipotential Cathode	
Voltage	6.3	a-c or d-c volts
Current	0.8	amp.
Maximum Overall Length	4-11/16"	
Maximum Diameter	1-13/16"	
Bulb	ST-14	
Base	Medium 7-Pin	
Pin 1-Heater	(3) (4)	Pin 5-Grid (Triode T_1)
Pin 2-Plate (Triode T_2)	(2) (6)	Pin 6-Plate (Triode T_1)
Pin 3-Grid (Triode T_2)	(1) (7)	Pin 7-Heater
Pin 4-Cathode		
		BOTTOM VIEW

For convenience, one triode unit is identified as T_1 ; the other as T_2 . For additional curves and data, see Types 6N7 and 53, and the ← RESISTANCE-COUPLED AMPLIFIER CHART. The operating conditions and characteristics of the 6A6 are identical with those of the 6N7 and 53.

<-- Indicates a change

APRIL 5, 1937

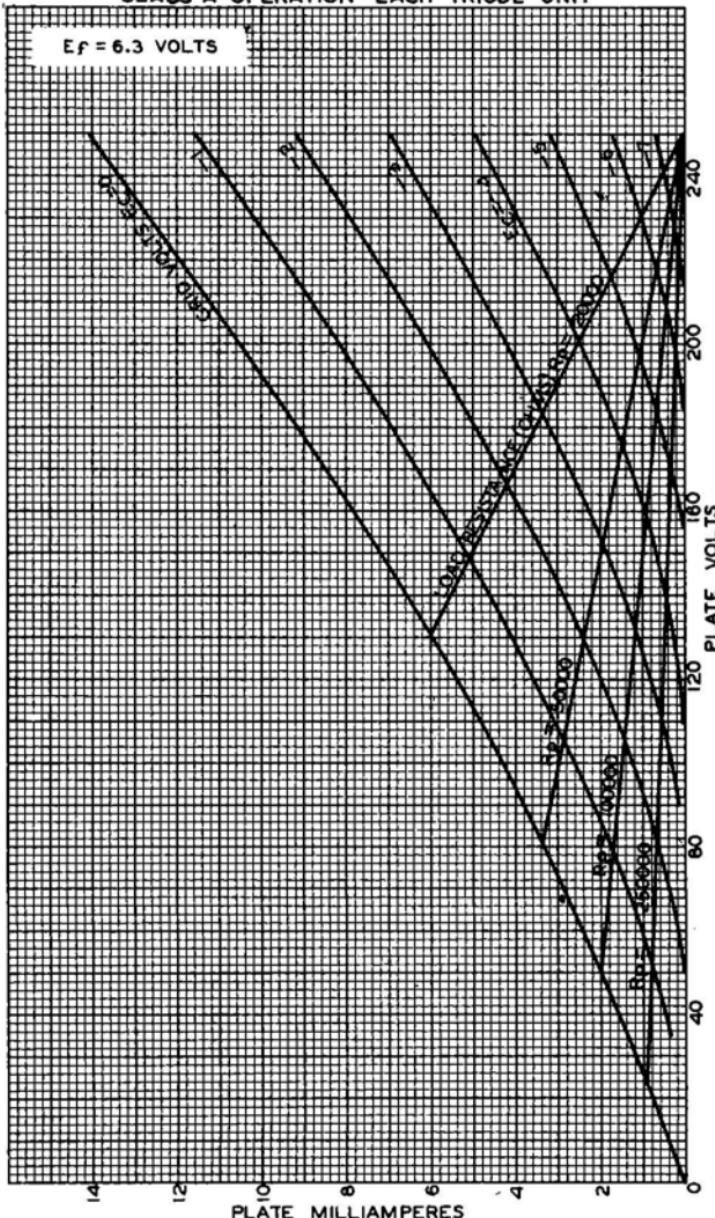
RCA RADIOTRON DIVISION
RCA MANUFACTURING COMPANY, INC.

DATA

6A6



AVERAGE PLATE CHARACTERISTICS
CLASS A OPERATION - EACH TRIODE UNIT



FEB. 5, 1935

RCA RADIOTRON DIVISION
RCA MANUFACTURING COMPANY, INC.

92C-4375



6A7

6A7



PENTAGRID CONVERTER

Heater	Coated Unipotential Cathode		
Voltage	6.3	a-c or d-c volts	
Current	0.3		amp.
Direct Interelectrode Capacitances:			
Grid #4 to Plate	0.3 ^o	μuf	
Grid #4 to Grid #2	0.15 ^o	μuf	
Grid #4 to Grid #1	0.15 ^o	μuf	
Grid #1 to Grid #2	1.0	μuf	
Grid #4 to All Other Electrodes (R-F Input)	8.5	μuf	
Grid #2 to All Other Electrodes (Osc. Output)	5.5	μuf	
Grid #1 to All Other Electrodes (Osc. Input)	7.0	μuf	
Plate to All Other Electrodes (Mixer Output)	9.0	μuf	
Overall Length	4-9/32" to 4-17/32"		
Seated Height	3-21/32" to 3-29/32"		
Maximum Diameter	1-9/16"		
Bulb	ST-12		
Cap	Small Metal		
Base	Small 7-Pin▲		
Pin 1-Heater	Pin 5-Grid #1		
Pin 2-Plate	Pin 6-Cathode		
Pin 3-Grids #3 & #5	Pin 7-Heater		
Pin 4-Grid #2	Cap -Grid #4		
Mounting Position	BOTTOM VIEW (7C) Any		



*Maximum Ratings, Typical Operating Conditions, and Curves
are the same as for Type 6A8.*

- In circuits where the cathode is not directly connected to the heater, the potential difference between heater and cathode should be kept as low as possible.
- With shield-can connected to cathode.
- ▲ Requires different socket than medium 7-pin base.

→ Indicates a change.

July 1, 1941

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DATA



6A7S

~~6A7S
6A8-G
6A8-GT
6A8-GT~~

PENTAGRID CONVERTER

RENEWAL TYPE FOR MAJESTIC RECEIVERS

Heater ■	Coated Unipotential Cathode		
Voltage	6.3	a-c or d-c volts	
Current	0.3	amp.	
Overall Length	4-9/32"	to 4-17/32"	
Seated Height	3-21/32"	to 3-29/32"	
Maximum Diameter (without shield)	1-9/16"		
Bulb (with form-fitting shield)	ST-12		
Cap	Small Metal		
Base ▲ *	Small 7-Pin		
■ In circuits where the cathode is not directly connected to the heater, the potential difference between heater and cathode should be kept as low as possible.			
▲ Requires a different socket than the medium 7-pin base.			
■ Basing arrangement is the same as for the 6A7, except that the external shield on the 6A7S is connected to cathode.			

Typical Operating Conditions and Curves for the 6A7S are the same as for Type 6A8.



6A8, 6A8-G, 6A8-GT

PENTAGRID CONVERTER

Heater ■	Coated Unipotential Cathode		
Voltage	6.3	a-c or d-c volts	
Current	0.3	amp.	
Direct Interelectrode Cap. °	6A8	6A8-G	6A8-GT
Grid #4 to Plate	0.06	0.26	0.26 μ uf
Grid #4 to Grid #2	0.1	0.19	0.19 μ uf
Grid #4 to Grid #1	0.09	0.16	0.16 μ uf
Grid #1 to Grid #2	0.8	1.1	1.1 μ uf
Grid #4 to All Other Electrodes (R-F Input)	12	9.5	9.5 μ uf
Grid #2 to All Other Electrodes Except Grid #1 (Osc. Output)	5	4.6	4.6 μ uf
Grid #1 to All Other Electrodes Except Grid #2 (Osc. Input)	6.5	6	6 μ uf
Plate to All Other Electrodes (Mixer Output)	12	12	12 μ uf
Overall Length	$\begin{cases} 3-1/8" \\ \text{max.} \end{cases}$	$\begin{cases} 4-7/32" \\ 4-15/32" \end{cases}$	$\begin{cases} 3-5/16" \\ \text{max.} \end{cases}$
Seated Height	$\begin{cases} 2-9/16" \\ \text{max.} \end{cases}$	$\begin{cases} 3-21/32" \\ 3-29/32" \end{cases}$	$\begin{cases} 2-3/4" \\ \text{max.} \end{cases}$
Maximum Diameter	1-5/16"	1-9/16"	1-5/16"
Bulb	Metal Shell, MT-8	ST-12	T-9
Cap	Miniature	Skirted Min.	Skirted Min. Style C

- In circuits where the cathode is not directly connected to the heater, the potential difference between heater and cathode should be kept as low as possible.
- ° With shell of 6A8 connected to cathode, and with close-fitting shield on 6A8-G and 6A8-GT connected to cathode.

→ Indicates a change.

Dec. 1, 1941

RCA RADIOTRON DIVISION
RCA MANUFACTURING COMPANY, INC.

DATA

~~6AB
6AB-G
6AB-GT~~

6A8, 6A8-G, 6A8-GT

PENTAGRID CONVERTER

(continued from preceding page)

	6A8	6A8-G	6A8-GT
Base	<small>Small Wafer (Octal 8-Pin)</small>	<small>Small Shell (Octal 8-Pin)</small>	<small>Small Wafer (Octal 8-Pin, Sleeve</small>
Basing Designation	BA	G-BA	GT-BA
Pin 1 - 6AB, Shell			Pin 5 - Grid #1
Pin 1 - 6AB-G, No Con.			Pin 6 - Grid #2
Pin 1 - 6AB-GT, Base Sleeve			Pin 7 - Heater
Pin 2 - Heater			Pin 8 - Cathode
Pin 3 - Plate			Cap - Grid #4
Pin 4 - Grids #3 & #5			
Mounting Position			Any
		BOTTOM VIEW	

CONVERTER SERVICE

Plate Voltage	300	max. volts	
Screen (Grids #3 & #5) Voltage	100	max. volts	
Screen Supply Voltage	300	max. volts	
Anode-Grid (Grid #2) Voltage	200	max. volts	
Anode-Grid Supply Voltage *	300	max. volts	
Control-Grid (Grid #4) Voltage	0	min. volts	
Plate Dissipation	1.0	max. watt	
Screen Dissipation	0.3	max. watt	
Anode-Grid Dissipation	0.75	max. watt	
Total Cathode Current	14	max. ma.	
Typical Operation:			
Plate Voltage	100	250	volts
Screen Voltage	50	100	volts
Anode-Grid Voltage	100	-	volts
Anode-Grid Supply Voltage	-	250*	volts
Control-Grid Voltage	-1.5	-3	volts
Osc.-Grid (Grid #1) Resistor	50000	50000	ohms
Plate Resistance	0.6	0.36	<u>approx. ohms</u>
Conversion Transconductance	360	550	<u>μmhos</u>
Conver. Transcond. (approx.) with Control-Grid Bias of -20 volts	3	-	<u>μmhos</u>
Conver. Transcond. (approx.) with Control-Grid Bias of -35 volts	-	6	<u>μmhos</u>
Plate Current	1.1	3.5	ma.
Screen Current	1.3	2.7	ma.
Anode-Grid Current	2	4	ma.
Oscillator-Grid Current	0.25	0.4	ma.
Total Cathode Current	4.6	10.6	ma.

NOTE: The transconductance of the oscillator portion (not oscillating) is 1150 micromhos under the following conditions: plate volts, 250; screen volts, 55; control-grid volts, -2; anode-grid volts, 100; and oscillator-grid volts, -1.

* Anode-grid supply voltages in excess of 200 volts require use of 20000-ohm voltage-dropping resistor by-passed by 0.1 μf condenser.

For typical circuit and coil design details, refer to type 247.

→ Indicates a change.

Dec. 1, 1941

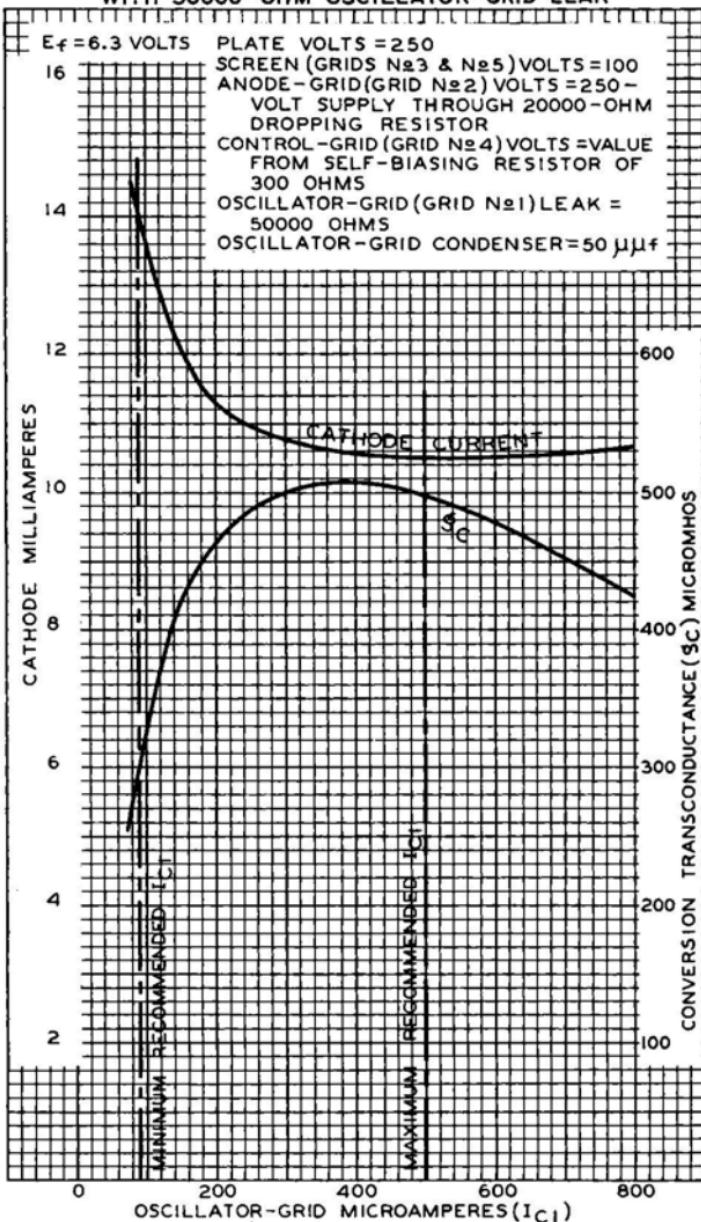
DATA

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6A8

6A8

OPERATION CHARACTERISTICS
WITH 50000-OHM OSCILLATOR-GRID LEAK

DEC. 5, 1935

RCA RADIOTRON DIVISION
RCA MANUFACTURING COMPANY, INC.

92C-4521



6AB4

HIGH-MU TRIODE

MINIATURE TYPE PARTICULARLY SUITABLE FOR CATHODE-DRIVE CIRCUITS

GENERAL DATA

Electrical:

Heater, for Unipotential Cathode:

Voltage 6.3 ac or dc volts

Current 0.15 amp

Direct Interelectrode Capacitances:

Without External Shield No. 316

Shield Tied to Cathode

Grid to Plate 1.5 μ ufGrid to Heater and Cathode. 2.2 μ ufPlate to Heater and Cathode. 0.5 μ ufHeater to Cathode 2.9 μ ufPlate to Cathode. 0.24 0.2 μ ufCathode to Heater and Grid. 5.0 5.2 μ ufPlate to Heater and Grid. 1.7 2.6 μ uf

Mechanical:

Mounting Position Any

Maximum Overall Length 2-1/8"

Maximum Seated Length 1-7/8"

Length, Base Seat to Bulb Top (Excluding tip) 1-1/2" \pm 1/32"

Maximum Diameter. 3/4"

Bulb T-5-1/2

Base Small-Button Miniature 7-Pin (JETEC No. E7-1)

Basing Designation for BOTTOM VIEW. 5CE

Pin 1 - Plate

Pin 5 - No

Pin 2 - Internal

Connection

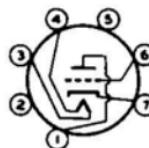
Shield

Pin 6 - Grid

Pin 3 - Heater

Pin 7 - Cathode

Pin 4 - Heater

AMPLIFIER - Class A₁

Maximum Ratings, Design-Center Values:

PLATE VOLTAGE 300 max. volts

GRID VOLTAGE:

Negative bias value 50 max. volts

Positive bias value 0 max. volts

PLATE DISSIPATION 2.5 max. watts

PEAK HEATER-CATHODE VOLTAGE:

Heater negative with respect to cathode 90 max. volts

Heater positive with respect to cathode 90 max. volts

Characteristics:

Plate Voltage 100 250 volts

Cathode-bias Resistor 270 200 ohms

Internal Shield Connected to ground

Amplification Factor 60 60

← indicates a change

MAY 1, 1952

TUBE DEPARTMENT

DATA

RADIO CORPORATION OF AMERICA, HARRISON, NEW JERSEY

6AB4



6AB4

HIGH-MU TRIODE

Plate Resistance (Approx.) . .	15000	10900	ohms
Transconductance.	4000	5500	μ hos
Grid Bias (Approx.) for plate current of 10 μ amp. .	-5	-12	volts
Plate Current	3.7	10	ma

CURVES
for the 6AB4 are the same
as those for each unit of Type 12AT7

MAY 1, 1952

TUBE DEPARTMENT
RADIO CORPORATION OF AMERICA, HARRISON, NEW JERSEY

DATA



6AB5

6AB5/6N5

ELECTRON-RAY TUBE

INDICATOR TYPE WITH TRIODE UNIT

Heater*	Coated Unipotential Cathode		
Voltage	6.3	a-c or d-c volts	
Current	0.15	amp.	
Overall Length	3-13/16" to 4-3/16"		←
Maximum Seated Height	3-9/16"		←
Maximum Diameter	1-3/16"		←
Bulb	T-9		←
Base	Small 6-Pin		
Pin 1-Heater	Pin 4-Target		
Pin 2-Plate	Pin 5-Cathode		
Pin 3-Grid	Pin 6-Heater		
Mounting Position	BOTTOM VIEW (6R)	Any	
MAXIMUM RATINGS and TYPICAL OPERATING CONDITIONS			
Plate-Supply Voltage	180 max. volts		
Target Voltage	{ 180 max. volts 100 min. volts		
Typical Operation:			
Plate and Target Supply	135	135	volts
Series Triode-Plate Resistor [□]	0.25	1.0	megohm
Target Current [†] [▲]	2	1.9	ma.
Triode-Plate Current [▲]	0.5	0.13	ma.
Triode-Grid Voltage (approx.)			
For shadow angle of 0°	-10	-15.5	volts
For shadow angle of 90°	0	0	volts



- * In circuits where the cathode is not directly connected to the heater, the potential difference between heater and cathode should be kept as low as possible.
- Designated as R in circuit diagram under Type 6ES.
- † Subject to wide variations.
- [▲] For triode-grid bias of 0 volts.
- ← Indicates a change.

April 15, 1940

RCA RADIOTRON DIVISION
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DATA

6ABS

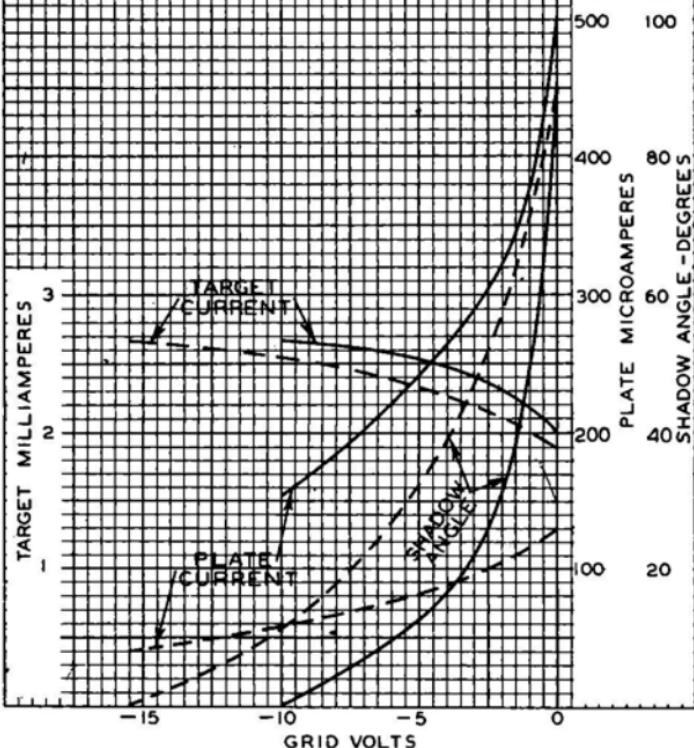
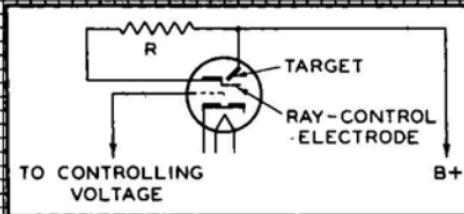


6AB5

AVERAGE CONTROL CHARACTERISTICS

$E_f = 6.3$ VOLTS

CURVE	PLATE-SUPPLY VOLTS (B+)	SERIES PLATE RESISTOR (R) -MEG.
—	135	0.25
- - -	135	1.0



MAY 7, 1940

RCA RADIOTRON DIVISION
RCA MANUFACTURING COMPANY, INC.

92C-4890RI



6AB7/1853

6AB7



TELEVISION AMPLIFIER PENTODE

SINGLE-ENDED METAL TYPE

Heater*	Coated Unipotential Cathode	
Voltage	6.3	a-c or d-c volts
Current	0.45	amp.
Direct Interelectrode Capacitances: ⁰		
Grid to Plate	0.015 max.	μpf
Input	8	μpf
Output	5	μpf
Maximum Overall Length		2-5/8"
Maximum Seated Height		2-1/16"
Maximum Diameter		1-5/16"
Bulb		Metal Shell, MT-8
Base		Small Wafer Octal 8-Pin
Pin 1 - Shell		Pin 5 - Cathode
Pin 2 - Heater		Pin 6 - Screen
Pin 3 - Suppressor		Pin 7 - Heater
Pin 4 - Grid		Pin 8 - Plate
Mounting Position	BOTTOM VIEW (8N)	Any



AMPLIFIER

Plate Voltage	300 max.	volts
Screen Voltage	200 max.	volts
Screen-Supply Voltage	300 max.	volts
Plate Dissipation *	3.75 max.	watts
Screen Dissipation	0.65 max.	watt

Typical Operation and Characteristics - Class A₁ Amplifier:

Condition I* Condition II**

Heater*	6.3	6.3	volts
Plate	300	300	volts
Suppressor ⁰	0	0	volts
Screen-Supply #	200	300	volts
Series Screen Resistor	-	30000	ohms
Grid ## *	-3	-3	min.volts
Plate Res.	0.7	0.7	approx.megohm
Transcond.	5000	5000	μhos.
Grid Bias for transcond. = 50 μhos	-15	-22.5	volts
Plate Cur.	12.5	12.5	ma.
Screen Cur.	3.2	3.2	ma.

* With shell connected to cathode.

*# Condition I is with fixed screen supply.

** Condition II is with series screen resistor.

Screen-supply voltages in excess of 200 volts require the use of a series-dropping resistor to limit the voltage at the screen to 200 volts when the plate current is at its normal value of 12.5 milliamperes.

* May be obtained with cathode-bias resistor having a minimum value of 190 ohms.

The d-c resistance in the grid circuit should not exceed 0.25 megohm with fixed bias, or 0.5 megohm with full cathode bias and a series screen resistor.

* Precautions should be taken to insure that dissipation rating is not exceeded with expected line-voltage fluctuations, especially in the case of fixed-bias operation.

□ The suppressor should be connected in r-f and i-f stages directly to ground to minimize feedback.

* The potential difference between heater and cathode should be kept as low as possible.

Note: It is characteristic of a high gm tube to show appreciable changes of input capacitance and input conductance with plate current. In high-frequency circuits, it is necessary to take precautions to minimize this effect.

← indicates a change.

Dec. 1, 1941

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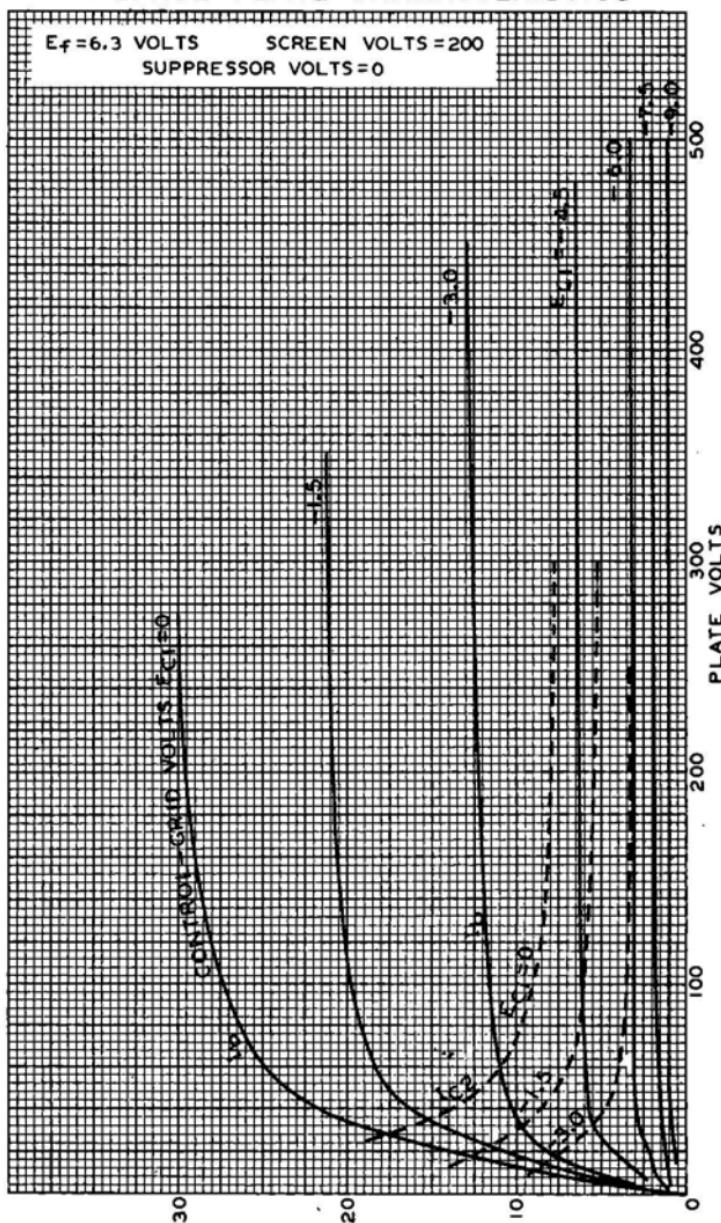
DATA

6AB7



6AB7

AVERAGE PLATE CHARACTERISTICS



JUNE 21, 1938

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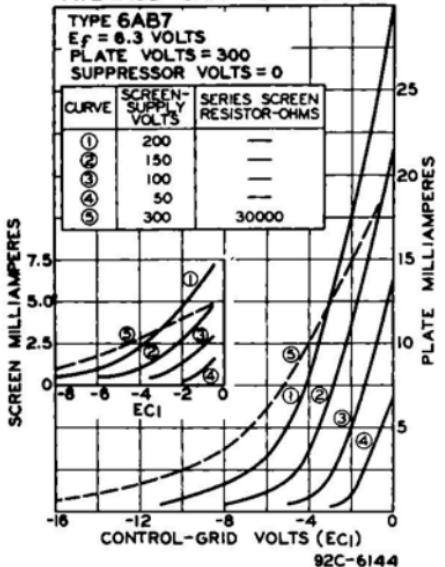
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RCA
6AB7

6AB7

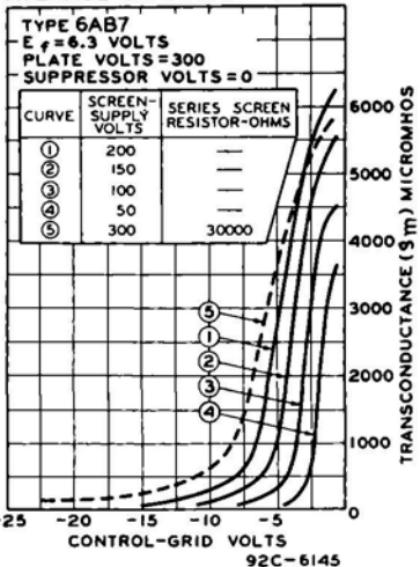
TELEVISION AMPLIFIER PENTODE

AVERAGE CHARACTERISTICS



92C-6144

AVERAGE CHARACTERISTICS



92C-6145

April 15, 1940

RCA RADIOTRON DIVISION
 RCA MANUFACTURING COMPANY, INC.

92C-6144

92C-6145



6AC5-GT

6AC5-GT / 6AC5-G

HIGH-MU POWER AMPLIFIER TRIODE

Heater	Coated Unipotential Cathode	a-c or d-c volts
Voltage	6.3	
Current	0.4	a-ma
Maximum Overall Length		3-5/16"
Maximum Seated Height		2-3/4"
Maximum Diameter		1-5/16"
Bulb		1-9
Base		Intermed. Shell Octal 6-Pin
Pin 1 - No Connection		Pin 5 - Grid
Pin 2 - Heater		Pin 7 - Heater
Pin 3 - Plate		Pin 8 - Cathode
Mounting Position		Any



BOTTOM VIEW (G-60)
Characteristics

Plate Voltage	250 max.	volts
Grid Voltage	+13	'volts
Amplification Factor	125	
Plate Resistance	36700	ohms
Transconductance	3400	μhos
Plate Current	32	ma.
Grid Current	5	ma.

Amplifier

Plate Voltage	250 max.	volts
Peak Plate Current (per tube)	110 max.	ma.
Average Plate Dissipation	10 max.	watts

Typical Operation - Class B Power Amplifier:

Unless otherwise specified, values are for 2 tubes

Plate Voltage	250	volts
Grid Voltage	0	volts
Peak A-F Grid-to-Grid Voltage	70	volts
Zero-Signal D-c Plate Current	5	ma.
Effective Load Res. (plate to plate)	10000	ohms
Peak Power Input	950	mw.
Power Output	8 approx.	watts
Dynamic-Coupled Class A₁ Amplifier - With Type 76 as Driver:		
Plate-Supply Voltage	250	volts
Grid Voltage	▲	volts
Average Plate Current	32	ma.
Average Plate Current of Driver	5.5	ma.
Input Signal to Driver (RMS)	16.5	volts
Driver Grid Resistor	1.0 max.	megohm
Load Resistance	7000	ohms
Harmonic Distortion	10	%
Power Output*	3.7	watts

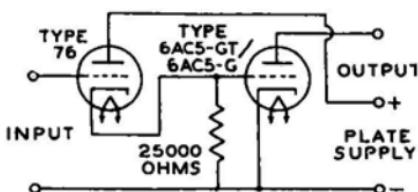
■ In circuits where the cathode is not directly connected to the heater, the potential difference between heater and cathode should be kept as low as possible.

▲ Bias voltage for both the 6AC5-GT/6AC5-G and the driver is developed by the Dynamic-Coupled connection shown in the circuit arrangement. The total d-c resistance in the grid circuit of the driver should not exceed 1.0 megohm. The main purpose of the 25000-ohm resistor is to prevent a current surge occurring while the tube is warming up.

* When driver is operated up to the grid-current point, it is possible to obtain a power output of 4.3 watts with approximately 16% distortion.

← Indicates a change.

DYNAMIC-COUPLED CONNECTION



The license extended to the purchaser of tubes appears in the License Notice accompanying them. Information contained herein is furnished without assuming any obligations.

May 1, 1941

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RCA MANUFACTURING COMPANY, INC.

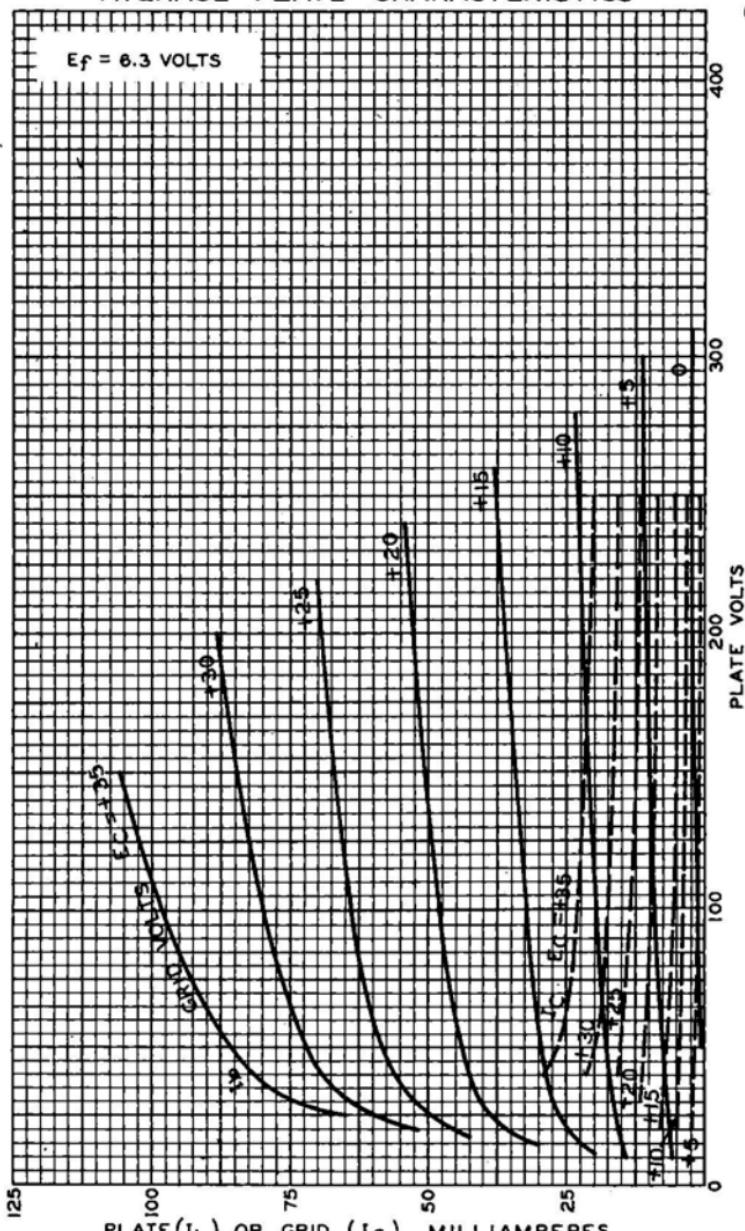
DATA

6AC5-GT



6AC5-GT

AVERAGE PLATE CHARACTERISTICS



OCT. 18, 1937

RCA RADIOTRON DIVISION
RCA MANUFACTURING COMPANY, INC.

92C-4840



6AC7

6AC7/1852

TELEVISION AMPLIFIER PENTODE

SINGLE-ENDED METAL TYPE

Heater *	Coated Unipotential Cathode	a-c or d-c volts
Voltage	6.3	
current	0.45	amp.
Direct Interelectrode Capacitance: ⁰		
Grid to Plate	0.015 max.	μpf
Input	11	μpf
Output	5	μpf
Maximum Overall Length		2-5/8"
Maximum Seated Height		2-1/16"
Maximum Diameter		1-5/16"
Bulb		Metal Shell, MT-8
Base		Small Wafer Octal 8-Pin
Pin 1 - Shell		Pin 5 - Cathode
Pin 2 - Heater		Pin 6 - Screen
Pin 3 - Suppressor		Pin 7 - Heater
Pin 4 - Grid		Pin 8 - Plate
Mounting Position	BOTTOM VIEW (8N)	Any



AMPLIFIER

Plate Voltage	300 max.	volts
Screen Voltage	150 max.	volts
Screen-Supply Voltage	300 max.	volts
Plate Dissipation	3.02 max.	watts
Screen Dissipation	0.38 max.	watt

Typical Operation and Characteristics - Class A₁ Amplifier:

Condition I* Condition II**

Plate Voltage	300	300	volts
Suppressor ^D	0	0	volts
Screen-Supply #	150	300	volts
Screen Series Resistor	-	60000	ohms
Cathode-Bias Resistor #*	160	160	min.ohms
Plate Res.	1.0	1.0	approx. megohm
Transcond.	9000	9000	μhos
Plate Cur.	10	10	ma.
Screen Cur.	2.5	2.5	ma.

* With shell connected to cathode.

Screen-supply voltages in excess of 150 volts require the use of a series-dropping resistor to limit the voltage at the screen to 150 volts when the plate current is at its normal value of 10 milliamperes.

* Condition I with fixed screen supply gives a sharp cut-off characteristic.

** Condition II with series screen resistor gives an extended cut-off characteristic for applications where gain is controlled by variation of grid bias.

Cathode-bias resistor should be adjusted to give a plate current of 10 ma. The d-c resistance in the grid circuit should not exceed 0.25 megohm when the screen voltage is obtained from a fixed source. When a series screen resistor is used with full cathode bias, the d-c resistance in the grid circuit may be as high as 0.5 megohm.

* The potential difference between heater and cathode should be kept as low as possible.

□ The suppressor should be connected in r-f and i-f stages directly to ground to minimize feedback.

NOTE: It is characteristic of a high gm tube to show appreciable changes of input capacitance and input conductance with plate current. In high-frequency circuits, it will be necessary to take precautions to minimize this effect. The use of the 6AC7 as a high-gain audio amplifier is not recommended unless the heater is operated from a battery source.

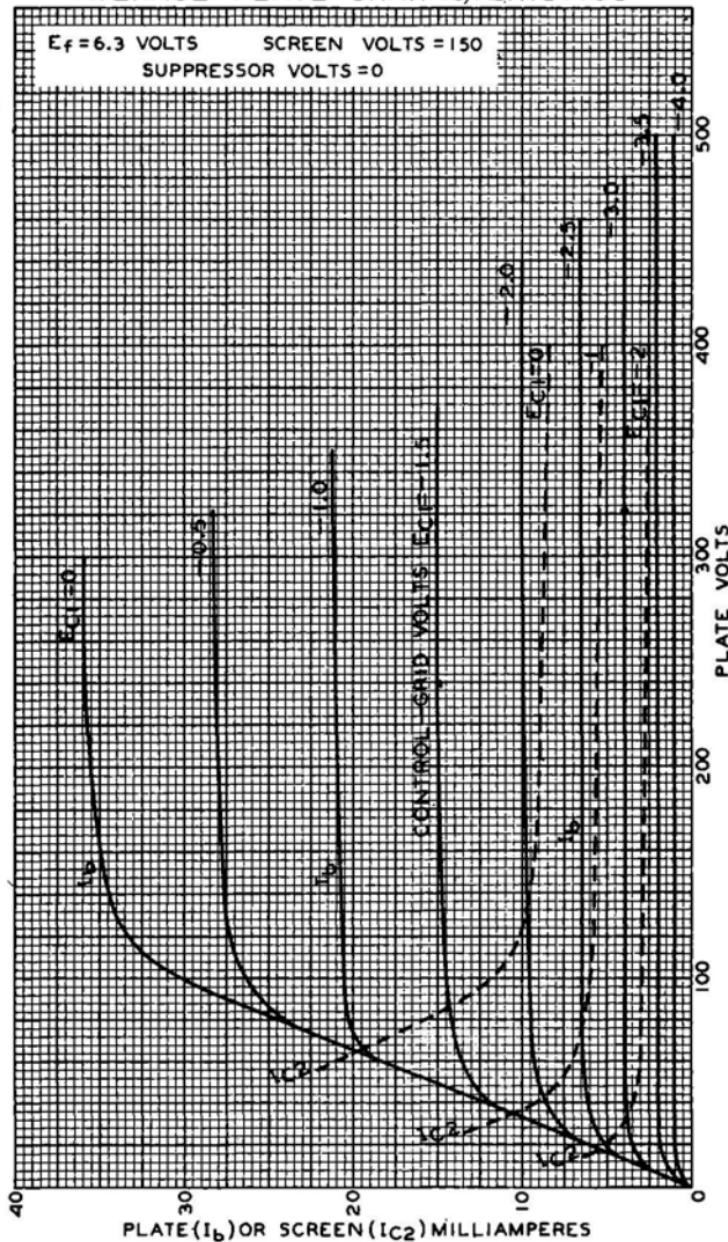
← Indicates a change.

~~6AC7~~



6AC7

AVERAGE PLATE CHARACTERISTICS



JUNE 17, 1938

RCA RADIOTRON DIVISION
RCA MANUFACTURING COMPANY, INC.

.92C-6139

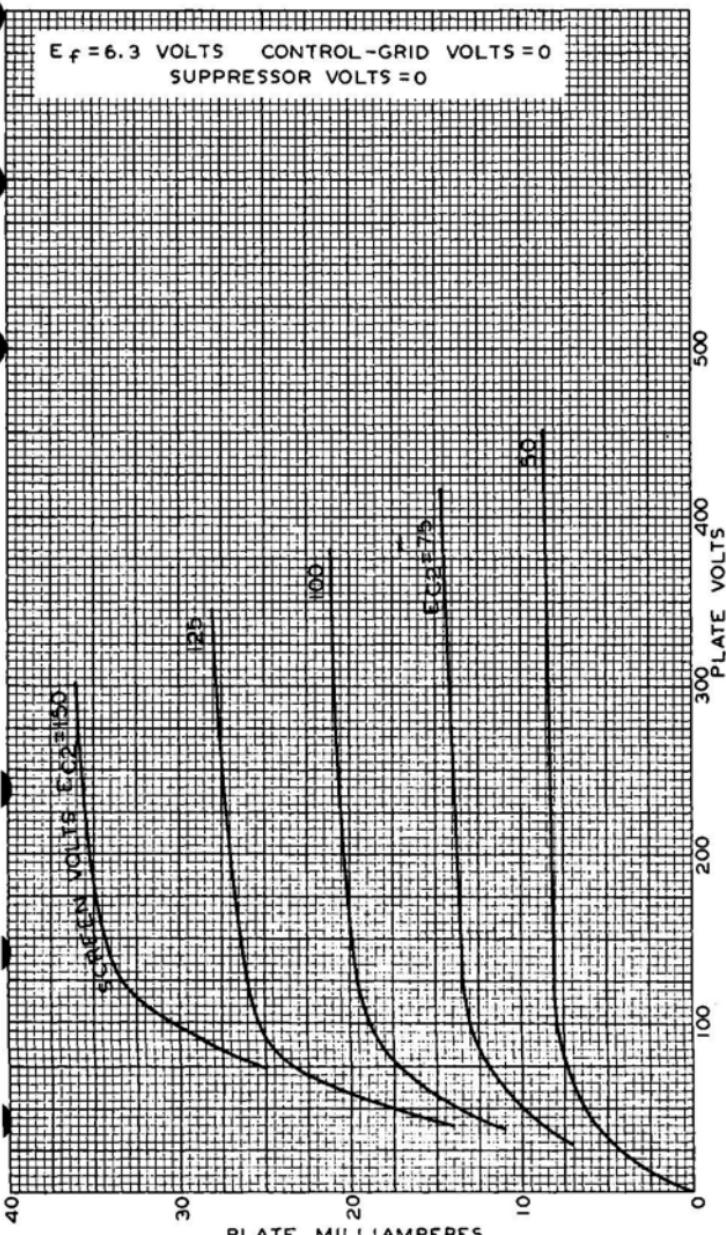


6AC7

6AC7

AVERAGE PLATE CHARACTERISTICS

$E_f = 6.3$ VOLTS CONTROL-GRID VOLTS = 0
SUPPRESSOR VOLTS = 0



DEC. 5 1942

RCA VICTOR DIVISION
RADIO CORPORATION OF AMERICA, HARRISON, NEW JERSEY

92C-6146R1