

## Vacuum Tube Numbering systems

### European System

First Letter indicates the heater supply		Subsequent Letters indicate the type of valve		Subsequent Numbers indicate the base <sup>1</sup>	
A	4V AC	A	Single diode	20	29 B8G (Loctal)
C	200mA AC and DC	B	Double diode	30	39 Octal
D	Battery supply 1.2-1.4V	C	Triode	40	49 B8A
E	6.3V AC and DC	D	Triode output valve	50 - 59	Miscellaneous
G	5V AC	E	Tetrode	60 - 79	Subminiature
K	2V battery supply	F	Pentode	80 - 89	B9A
P	300 mA	H	Hexode or heptode	90 - 99	B7G
U	100 mA AC and DC	K	Octode		
		L	Pentode output valve		
		M	Tuning indicator		
		N	Thyratron		
		Q	Nonode		
		T	Miscellaneous		
		X	Gas filled full wave rectifier		
		Y	Half wave rectifier		
		Z	Full wave rectifier		

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<sup>1</sup> If a number is greater than a hundred then the first digit should be disregarded to determine the base.

## American System

First figure indicates the heater voltage		Second and other characters are “Tube Identifier” serial numbers		Suffix letters <sup>2</sup>	
0	Cold cathode			G	Large glass envelope
1	0 - 1.6V			GT	Small glass envelope
5	4.6 - 5.6V			M	Metallised
6	5.6 - 6.6V			X	Low loss base
7	6.3V Octal			W	Military type base
12	12.6V				
35	~35V				

JAN tubes are Joint Army Navy tubes, and are militarized vacuum tubes.

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<sup>2</sup> Normally, the suffix just indicates the type of enclosure and may be interchanged if the environment is OK for it.