6G8G

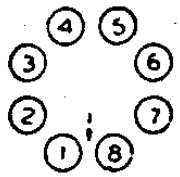
DUO-DIODE SUPER-CONTROL PENTODE

Heater	Coated Uni-potential Cathode	
Voltage	6.3	a-c or d-c volts
Current	0.3	amp.

Direct Interelectrode Capacitances - Pentode Unit:

Grid to Plate (with shield-can)	0.007 max.	µµf
Input	3.5	µµf
Output	9.5	µµf

Overall Length	4-7/32" to 4-15/32"
Maximum Diameter	1-9/16"
Bulb	ST-12
Cap	Skirted Miniature
Base	Small Shell Octal 8-Pin



Pin 1-No Connection
Pin 2-Heater
Pin 3-Plate
Pin 4-Diode Plate #2
Pin 5-Diode Plate #1
Pin 6-Screen
Pin 7-Heater
Pin 8-Cathode
Cap -Grid
BOTTOM VIEW

PENTODE UNIT : R-F or I-F Amplifier

Operating Conditions and Characteristics:

Heater*	6.3	6.3	volts
Plate	250	250	volts
Screen	100	125	volts
Grid	-3	-3	volts
Amp. Fact.	900	600	
Plate Res.	085	0.51	megohm
Mut. Cond.	1100	1210	µmhos
Plate Cur.	6.5	9.5	ma.
Grid Bias**	-35	-43	approx. volts
Screen Cur.	1.5	2.2	ma.

**For Mut. Cond. 10 µmhos

PENTODE UNIT : A-F Amplifier

Operating Conditions:

Heater*	6.3	volts
Plate Supply	250	volts
Screen Supply	250	volts
Load Resistance	0.25	megohm
Cathode Bias Resistor	2000	ohms

Screen voltage may be obtained from voltage divider (1 megohm and 0.25 megohm)

DIODE UNITS - Two

These units are independent of each other and from the pentode unit except for the common cathode sleeve. Their rectifying or detecting action may be used in half- or full-wave arrangement to supply signal voltage to the pentode unit and/or voltage to regulate the gain of the r-f or i-f amplifier stages so as to maintain essentially constant-carrier input to the audio detector. The half-wave circuit will provide approximately twice the rectified voltage obtainable from the full-wave circuit.

Regulation of amplifier gain by means of a rectified voltage may be accomplished by a number of methods. The regulating voltage may be applied to the control grids of the amplifier valves, or it may be applied in the case of r-f pentodes to their suppressors, plates and/or screens.

* The cathode should preferably be connected directly to the mid-tap of the heater winding. If this practice is not followed, the potential difference between heater and cathode should be kept as low as possible.

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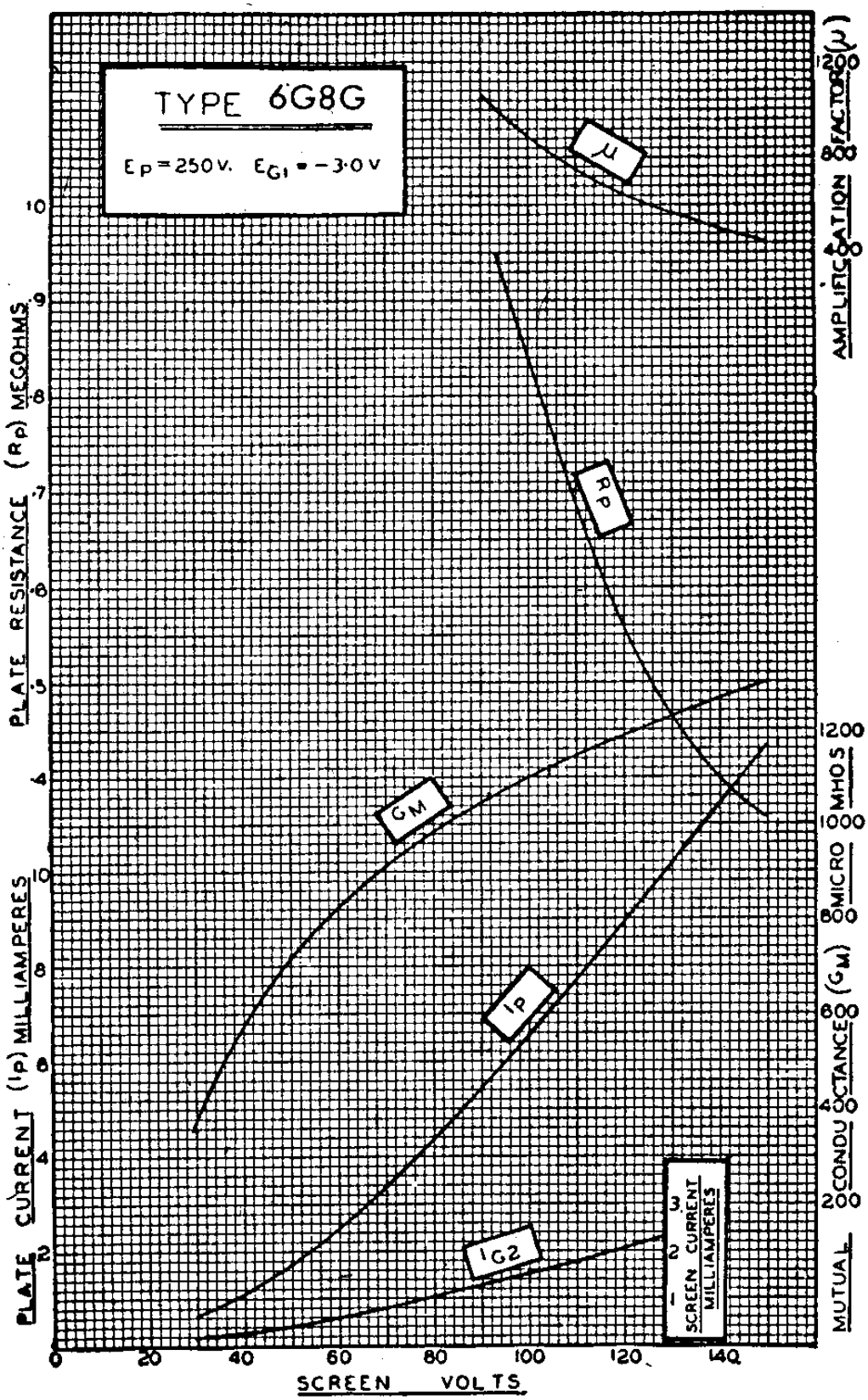
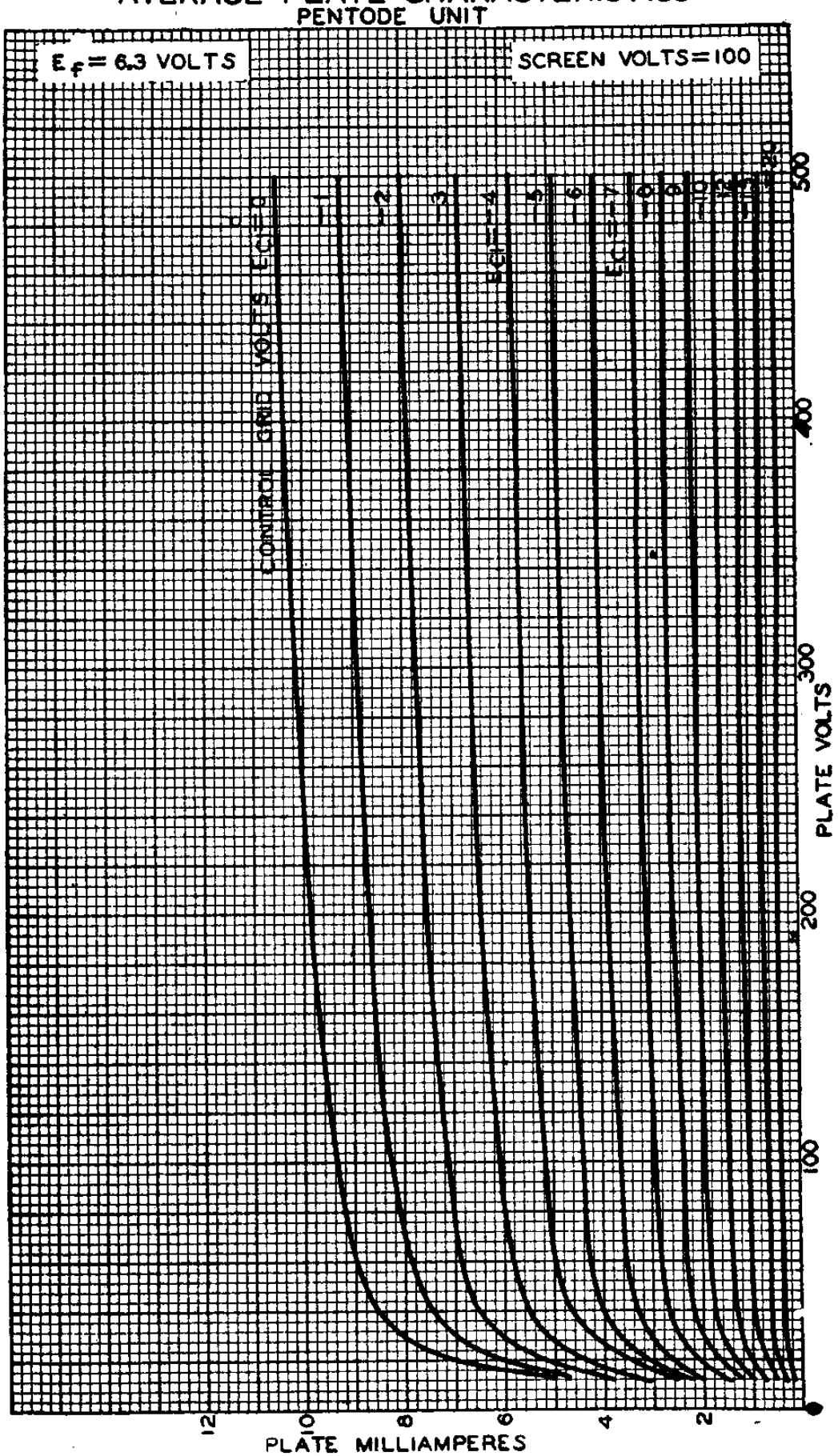


DUO-DIODE PENTODE

AVERAGE PLATE CHARACTERISTICS



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DUO-DIODE PENTODE
AVERAGE CHARACTERISTICS
PENTODE UNIT