

TUNG-SOL

TRIPLE TRIODE
MINIATURE TYPE

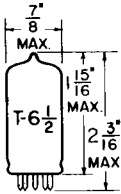
COATED UNIPOTENTIAL CATHODE

HEATER

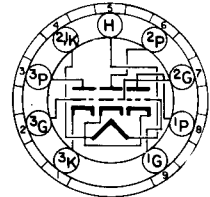
6.3±10% VOLTS 0.45 AMP.

AC OR DC

ANY MOUNTING POSITION



GLASS BULB



BOTTOM VIEW
SMALL BUTTON
9 PIN BASE
9KA

THE 6E28 IS A HIGH-MU, TRIPLE TRIODE IN THE 9 PIN MINIATURE CONSTRUCTION. THE CATHODES OF SECTION 1 AND 2 HAVE A COMMON CONNECTION WITH ONE SIDE OF THE HEATER. IT WAS DESIGNED PRIMARILY FOR USE AS AN FM TUNER TUBE.

DIRECT INTERELECTRODE CAPACITANCES

	WITH SHIELD ^A	WITHOUT SHIELD	
GRID TO PLATE, EACH SECTION	1.5	1.5	μμf
INPUT, EACH SECTION	2.6	2.4	μμf
OUTPUT, SECTION 1	1.4	0.21	μμf
OUTPUT, SECTION 2	1.2	0.4	μμf
OUTPUT, SECTION 3	1.2	0.36	μμf
HEATER TO CATHODE, SECTION 3	0.15	0.17	μμf

^A WITH EXTERNAL SHIELD #315 CONNECTED TO CATHODE OF SECTION UNDER TEST.

RATINGS

INTERPRETED ACCORDING TO DESIGN MAXIMUM SYSTEM EACH SECTION

HEATER VOLTAGE	6.3±10%	VOLTS
MAXIMUM PLATE VOLTAGE	330	VOLTS
MAXIMUM POSITIVE DC GRID VOLTAGE	0	VOLTS
MAXIMUM NEGATIVE DC GRID VOLTAGE	50	VOLTS
MAXIMUM PLATE DISSIPATION, EACH PLATE	2.0	WAT TS
MAXIMUM TOTAL PLATE DISSIPATION, ALL PLATES	5.0	WAT TS
MAXIMUM HEATER-CATHODE VOLTAGE (SECTION 3) :		
HEATER POSITIVE WITH RESPECT TO CATHODE	100	VOLTS
HEATER NEGATIVE WITH RESPECT TO CATHODE	100	VOLTS

CONTINUED ON FOLLOWING PAGE

→ INDICATES A CHANGE.

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TUN8-30L

CONTINUED FROM PRECEDING PAGE

TYPICAL OPERATING CONDITIONS AND CHARACTERISTICS

HEATER VOLTAGE	6.3±10%	VOLTS
HEATER CURRENT	0.45	AMP.
PLATE VOLTAGE	125	VOLTS
GRID VOLTAGE	-1.0	VOLTS
AMPLIFICATION FACTOR	57	
PLATE RESISTANCE (APPROX.)	13600	OHMS
TRANSCONDUCTANCE	4200	μMHOS
PLATE CURRENT	4.2	MA.
GRID VOLTAGE (APPROX.) $I_b = 20 \mu\text{AMPS.}$	-4	VOLTS

DESIGN-MAXIMUM RATINGS ARE LIMITING VALUES OF OPERATING AND ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS APPLICABLE TO A BOGEY TUBE OF A SPECIFIED TYPE AS DEFINED BY ITS PUBLISHED DATA, AND SHOULD NOT BE EXCEEDED UNDER THE WORST PROBABLE CONDITIONS. THE TUNE MANUFACTURER CHOOSES THESE VALUES TO PROVIDE ACCEPTABLE SERVICEABILITY OF THE TUBE, TAKING RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE EFFECTS OF CHANGES IN OPERATING CONDITIONS DUE TO VARIATIONS IN TUBE CHARACTERISTICS. THE EQUIPMENT MANUFACTURER SHOULD DESIGN SO THAT INITIALLY AND THROUGHOUT LIFE NO DESIGN-MAXIMUM VALUE FOR THE INTENDED SERVICE IS EXCEEDED WITH A BOGEY TUBE UNDER THE WORST PROBABLE OPERATING CONDITIONS WITH RESPECT TO SUPPLY-VOLTAGE VARIATION, EQUIPMENT COMPONENT VARIATION, EQUIPMENT CONTROL ADJUSTMENT, LOAD VARIATION, SIGNAL VARIATION, AND ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS.