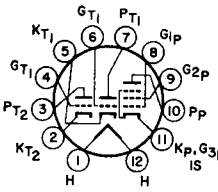
Refer to chart at end of section.

6BH8



12FP

MEDIUM-MU TWIN TRIODE—SHARP-CUTOFF PENTODE

6BH11

Duodecar type used in color and black-and-white television receiver applications. The triode units are used for general-purpose applications, and the pentode unit is used for horizontal-deflection service. **Outlines section, 8B;** requires duodecar 12-contact socket. **Heater:** volts (ac/dc), 6.3; amperes, 0.8; maximum heater-cathode volts, ±200 peak, 100 average.

Pentode Unit as Horizontal-Deflection Oscillator

MAXIMUM RATINGS (Design-Maximum Values)

Plate Voltage	350	volts
Grid-No.2 (Screen-Grid) Voltage	330	volts
Grid-No.1 (Control-Grid) Voltage:		
Positive-bias value	0	volts
Peak negative value	175	volts
Peak Cathode Current	300	mA
Average Cathode Current	20	mA
Plate Dissipation	2.5	watts
Grid-No.2 Input	0.55	watt

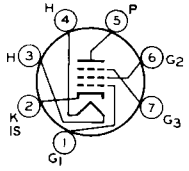
Class A_1 Amplifier

MAXIMUM RATINGS (Design-Maximum Values)	Each Triode Unit	
Plate Voltage	330	volts
Grid Voltage, Positive-bias Value	0	volts
Plate Dissipation	2.5	watts

CHARACTERISTICS	Pentode Unit	Each Triode Unit	
Plate Voltage	125	125	volts
Grid-No.2 Voltage	125	—	volts
Grid-No.1 Voltage	−1	−1	volt
Amplification Factor	—	46	
Plate Resistance (Approx.)	200000	5400	ohms
Transconductance	7500	8500	μmhos
Plate Current	12	13.5	mA
Grid-No.2 Current	4	—	mA
Grid-No.1 Voltage (Approx.) for plate current of 10 μA	−8	−8	volts
MAXIMUM CIRCUIT VALUES			
Grid-No.1-Circuit Resistance:			
For fixed-bias operation	2.2	2.2	megohms
For cathode-bias operation	2.2	2.2	megohms

Refer to chart at end of section.

6BJ3



7CM

REMOTE-CUTOFF PENTODE

6BJ6

Miniature type used as rf amplifier in high-frequency and wide-band applications. Features high transconductance and low grid-to-plate capacitance. **Outlines section, 5C;** requires miniature 7-contact socket.

Heater Voltage (ac/dc)	6.3	volts
Heater Current	0.15	ampere
Peak Heater-Cathode Voltage	±90 max	volts
Direct Interelectrode Capacitances:*		
Grid No.1 to Plate	0.0035 max	pF
Grid No.1 to Cathode, Heater, Grid No.2, Grid No.3, and Internal Shield	4.5	pF
Plate to Cathode, Heater, Grid No.2, Grid No.3, and Internal Shield	5.5	pF

* Without external shield, or with external shield connected to cathode.

Class A_1 Amplifier

MAXIMUM RATINGS (Design-Center Values)

Plate Voltage	300	volts
Grid-No.2 (Screen-Grid) Voltage	See curve page 300	
Grid-No.2 Supply Voltage	300	volts
Plate Dissipation	3	watts
Grid-No.2 Input:		
For grid-No.2 voltages up to 150 volts	0.6	watt
For grid-No.2 voltages between 150 and 300 volts	See curve page 300	
Grid-No.1 (Control-Grid) Voltage:		
Negative-bias value	50	volts
Positive-bias value	0	volts

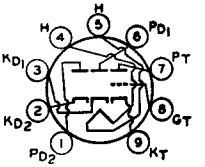
CHARACTERISTICS

Plate Voltage	100	250	volts
Grid No.3	Connected to cathode at socket		
Grid-No.2 Voltage	100	100	volts
Grid-No.1 Voltage	—1	—1	volt
Plate Resistance (Approx.)	0.25	1.3	megohms
Transconductance	3650	3600	μmhos
Plate Current	9	9.2	mA
Grid-No.2 Current	3.5	3.3	mA
Grid-No.1 Voltage (Approx.) for transconductance of 10 μmhos	—20	—20	volts

6BJ6A Refer to chart at end of section. For replacement use type 6BJ6.

6BJ7 Refer to chart at end of section.

6BJ8 TWIN DIODE—MEDIUM-MU TRIODE



9ER

Miniature type used in black-and-white and color television receiver applications. The diode units are used in phase-detector, phase-comparator, ratio-detector or discriminator, and horizontal afc discriminator circuits. The triode unit is used in phase-splitter, audio-frequency amplifier, vertical-deflection amplifier, and low-frequency oscillator applications. **Outlines section, 6E;** requires miniature 9-contact socket.

Heater Voltage (ac/dc)	6.3	volts
Heater Current	0.6	ampere
Heater Warm-up Time (Average)	11	seconds
Heater-Cathode Voltage:		
Peak value	±200 max	volts
Average value	100 max	volts
Direct Interelectrode Capacitances:		
Triode Unit:		
Grid to Plate	2.6	pF
Grid to Cathode and Heater	2.8	pF
Plate to Cathode and Heater	0.31	pF
Diode Units:		
Plate to Cathode and Heater (Each Unit)	1.9	pF
Cathode to Plate and Heater (Each Unit)	4.6	pF
Plate of Unit No.1 to Plate of Unit No.2	0.06 max	pF
Plate of Diode Unit No.1 to Triode Grid	0.07 max	pF
Plate of Diode Unit No.2 to Triode Grid	0.11 max	pF
Plate of Either Diode Unit to All Other Electrodes	3	pF
Cathode of Either Diode Unit to All Other Electrodes	4.8	pF

Triode Unit as Class A_1 Amplifier

MAXIMUM RATINGS (Design-Maximum Values)

Plate Voltage	330	volts
Grid Voltage, Positive-bias value	0	volts
Average Cathode Current	22	mA
Plate Dissipation	4	watts

CHARACTERISTICS

Plate Voltage	90	250	volts
Grid Voltage	0	—9	volts
Amplification Factor	22	20	
Plate Resistance (Approx.)	4700	7150	ohms
Transconductance	4700	2800	μmhos

Plate Current	13.5	8	mA
Plate Current for grid voltage of —12.5 volts	—	1.7	mA
Grid Voltage (Approx.) for plate current of 10 μA	—7	—18	volts

MAXIMUM CIRCUIT VALUE

Grid-Circuit Resistance	1	megohm

Triode Unit as Vertical-Deflection Amplifier

For operation in a 525-line, 30-frame system

MAXIMUM RATINGS (Design-Maximum Values)

DC Plate Voltage	330	volts
Peak Positive-Pulse Plate Voltage#	1200	volts
Peak Negative-Pulse Grid Voltage	275	volts
Peak Cathode Current	77	mA
Average Cathode Current	22	mA
Plate Dissipation	4	watts

MAXIMUM CIRCUIT VALUE

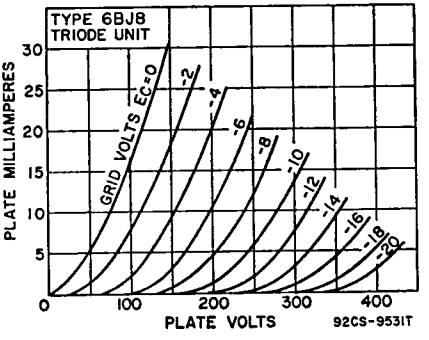
Grid-Circuit Resistance, for cathode-bias operation	2.2	megohms

Pulse duration must not exceed 15% of a vertical scanning cycle (2.5 milliseconds).

Diode Units

MAXIMUM RATINGS (Design-Maximum Values)

Plate Current (Each Unit):		
Peak	54	mA
Average	9	mA

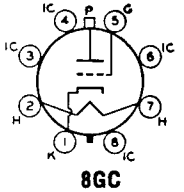


Refer to chart at end of section.

6BK4
6BK4A
6BK4B

6BK4C/ 6EL4A

BEAM TRIODE



8GC

Glass octal type used for the voltage regulation of high-voltage, low-current dc power supplies in color and black-and-white television receivers. Outlines section, 21B; requires octal socket. Socket terminals 3, 4, 6, and 8 should not be used for tie points. For high voltage and X-ray safety considerations, refer to page 93.

Heater Voltage (ac/dc)	6.3	volts
Heater Current	0.2	ampere
Peak Heater-Cathode Voltage	—450* max	volts
Direct Interelectrode Capacitances (Approx.):‡		
Grid to Plate	0.03	pF
Grid to Cathode and Heater	2.6	pF
Plate to Cathode and Heater	1	pF

Shunt Voltage-Regulator Service

MAXIMUM RATINGS (Design-Maximum Values)

DC Plate Voltage	27000	volts
Unregulated DC Supply Voltage	60000	volts
DC Grid Voltage	—135	volts
Peak Grid Voltage*	—440	mA
Average Plate Current	1.6	mA
Plate Dissipation	40	watts

TYPICAL OPERATION

Unregulated DC Supply Voltage	36000	volts
Equivalent Resistance of Unregulated Supply	11	megohms
Voltage Divider Values:		
R_1 (5 watts)	220	megohms
R_2 (2 watts)	1	megohm
R_3 (0.5 watt)	0.82	megohm
DC Reference Voltage Supply	200	volts
Equivalent Resistance of Reference Voltage	1000	ohms
Effective Grid-Plate Transconductance	200	μmhos
DC Plate Current for Load Current of 0 mA	1000	μA
DC Plate Current for Load Current of 1 mA	45	μA
Regulated DC Output Voltage for Load Current of 0 mA	25000	volts
Regulated DC Output Voltage for Load Current of 1 mA	24500	volts

MAXIMUM CIRCUIT VALUE

Grid-Circuit Resistance	3	megohms

* For interval of 20 seconds maximum duration during equipment warm-up period.

X-RADIATION CHARACTERISTIC

X-Radiation, Maximum:		
Statistical value controlled on a lot sampling basis	0.5	mR/hr

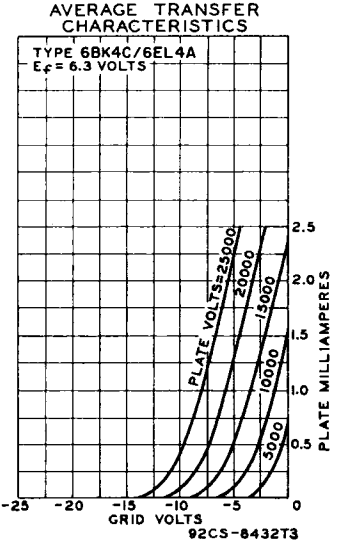
CHARACTERISTICS RANGE VALUES	Note	Min	Max	
Grid Voltage (1)	1	—7	—	volts
Grid Voltage (2)	2	—	—40	volts
Grid-Voltage Change	3	—	9	volts

Note 1: With dc plate voltage of 30000 volts and dc plate current of 1 mA.

Note 2: With dc plate voltage of 30000 volts and dc plate current of 0.1 mA.

Note 3: Difference between grid voltage (1) and grid voltage (2).

Caution—Operation of this tube outside of the maximum values indicated above may result in either temporary or permanent changes in the X-radiation characteristic of the tube. Equipment design must be such that these maximum values are not exceeded.



* Series impedence should be used with the cathode to limit the cathode current under prolonged short-circuit conditions to 450 mA.

‡ Without external shield.