

High-Mu Triode

GLASS-METAL PENCIL TYPE

FAST WARM-UP TIME

STURDY COAXIAL ELECTRODE STRUCTURE

For Use in Cathode-Drive Service
at Frequencies up to 3000 Mc

The 5876 is the same as the 5876A except for the following items:

CHARACTERISTICS RANGE VALUES FOR EQUIPMENT DESIGN

	Note	Min.	Max.	
Heater Current.	1	0.125	0.145	amp
Heater-Cathode Leakage Current:				
Heater negative with				
respect to cathode.	1,2	—	100	μ a
Heater positive with				
respect to cathode.	1,2	—	100	μ a
Emission Voltage.	6	—	14	volts
Plate Current (2)	1,11	—	100	μ a

Note 1: With 6.3 volts ac or dc on heater.

Note 2: With 100 volts dc between heater and cathode.

Note 6: With dc voltage on grid and plate which are connected together and adjusted to produce a cathode current of 30 ma. and have 5.5 volts on heater.

Note 11: With dc plate voltage of 250 volts and dc grid voltage of -15 volts.

SPECIAL TESTS & PERFORMANCE DATA

Intermittent Dynamic Life Performance:

This test (similar to MIL-E-10, paragraph 4.11.3.2) is performed on a sample lot of tubes from each production run to insure high quality of rf performance. Each tube is life-tested in a cavity-type oscillator at 500 ± 15 Mc under the following conditions: Heater voltage of 6.3 volts, plate-supply voltage of 300 volts, cathode resistor is adjusted to give a dc plate current of 25 ma. and value is recorded, plate-circuit load resistance of zero ohms, heater positive with respect to cathode by 100 volts, and plate-seal temperature of 175° C min. Heater voltage is cycled at a rate of 110 minutes on and 10 minutes off.

At the end of 500 hours, the tube will not show permanent shorts or open circuits and will be criticized for the total number of defects in the sample lot and for the number of tubes failing to meet the following limits:

Power Output. 0.2 min. watt

For conditions with 6.3 volts ac or dc on heater, dc plate volts = 200, grid resistor adjusted to give a dc plate current of 18 milliamperes in a cavity-type oscillator operating at 1700 ± 15 Mc.

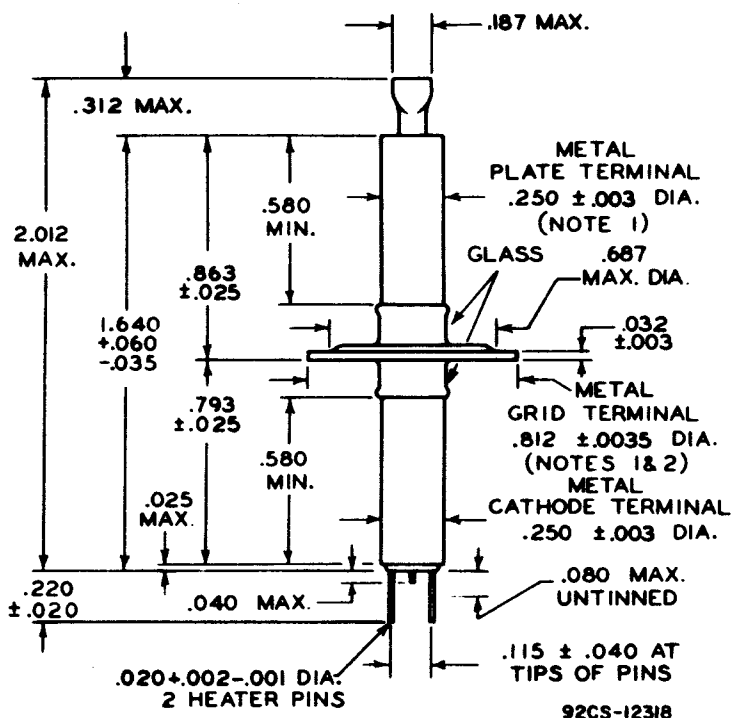
Shorts and Continuity Test specified in data for type 5876A.

← Indicates a change.



Except for the following, other tests shown under type 5876A are not performed on the 5876:

**Low-Frequency Vibration Performance
Shorts and Continuity Test
Glass-Seal-Fracture Test**



DIMENSIONS IN INCHES

NOTE 1: MAXIMUM ECCENTRICITY OF CENTER LINE (AXIS) OF PLATE TERMINAL OR GRID-TERMINAL FLANGE WITH RESPECT TO THE CENTER LINE (AXIS) OF THE CATHODE TERMINAL IS 0.008".

NOTE 2: TILT OF GRID-TERMINAL FLANGE WITH RESPECT TO ROTATIONAL AXIS OF CATHODE TERMINAL IS DETERMINED BY CHUCKING THE CATHODE TERMINAL, ROTATING THE TUBE, AND GAUGING THE TOTAL TRAVEL DISTANCE OF THE GRID-TERMINAL FLANGE PARALLEL TO THE AXIS AT A POINT APPROXIMATELY 0.020" INWARD FROM ITS EDGE FOR ONE COMPLETE ROTATION. THE TOTAL DISTANCE WILL NOT EXCEED 0.020".

→ Indicates a change.



5876

5876

UHF HIGH-MU TRIODE

FREQUENCY MULTIPLIER

Maximum CCSO Ratings, Absolute Values:

DC PLATE VOLTAGE	330 max.	volts
DC GRID VOLTAGE.	-100 max.	volts
DC PLATE CURRENT	22 max.	ma
DC GRID CURRENT.	8 max.	ma
PLATE INPUT.	7.5 max.	watts
PLATE DISSIPATION ^o	6.25 max.	watts

PEAK HEATER-CATHODE VOLTAGE:

Heater negative with respect to cathode.	90 max.	volts
Heater positive with respect to cathode.	90 max.	volts
PLATE-SEAL TEMPERATURE	175 max.	°C

Typical Operation in Grounded-Grid Circuit:

	<i>Tripler to 480 Mc</i>	<i>Doubler to 960 Mc</i>	
DC Plate Voltage	300	300	volts
DC Grid Voltage ^o	-90	-70	volts
DC Plate Current	18	17.3	ma
DC Grid Current (Approx.) ^o	6	7	ma
Driver Power Output (Approx.) ^o *	2.1	2	watts
Useful Power Output (Approx.)	2.1	2	watts

Maximum Circuit Values:

Grid-Circuit Resistance.	0.1 max.	megohm
----------------------------------	----------	--------

CHARACTERISTICS RANGE VALUES FOR EQUIPMENT DESIGN

	<i>Note</i>	<i>Min.</i>	<i>Max.</i>	
Heater Current	1	0.125	0.145	amp
Grid-to Plate Capacitance.	-	1.2	1.6	μf
Grid-to Cathode Capacitance.	-	2.2	2.8	μf
Plate-to Cathode Capacitance	-	-	0.035	μf

Note 1: With 6.3 volts ac or dc on heater.

◇ In applications where the plate dissipation exceeds 2.5 watts, it is important that a large area of contact be provided between the plate cylinder and the terminal to provide adequate heat conduction.

o Continuous Commercial Service.

● Modulation essentially negative may be used if the positive peak of the audio-frequency envelope does not exceed 115 percent of the carrier conditions.

● Obtained from grid resistor.

* In grounded-grid circuits the grid-driving voltage and the developed rf plate voltage act in series to supply the load circuit. As a result, the required driving power is increased over that needed for grounded-cathode circuits. The increased driving power is not lost because it appears as output from the grounded-grid stage. If the driving voltage and grid current are increased, the output will always increase.

□ For effect of load resistance on grid current and driving power, refer to TUBE RATINGS—Grid Current and Driving Power in General Section.

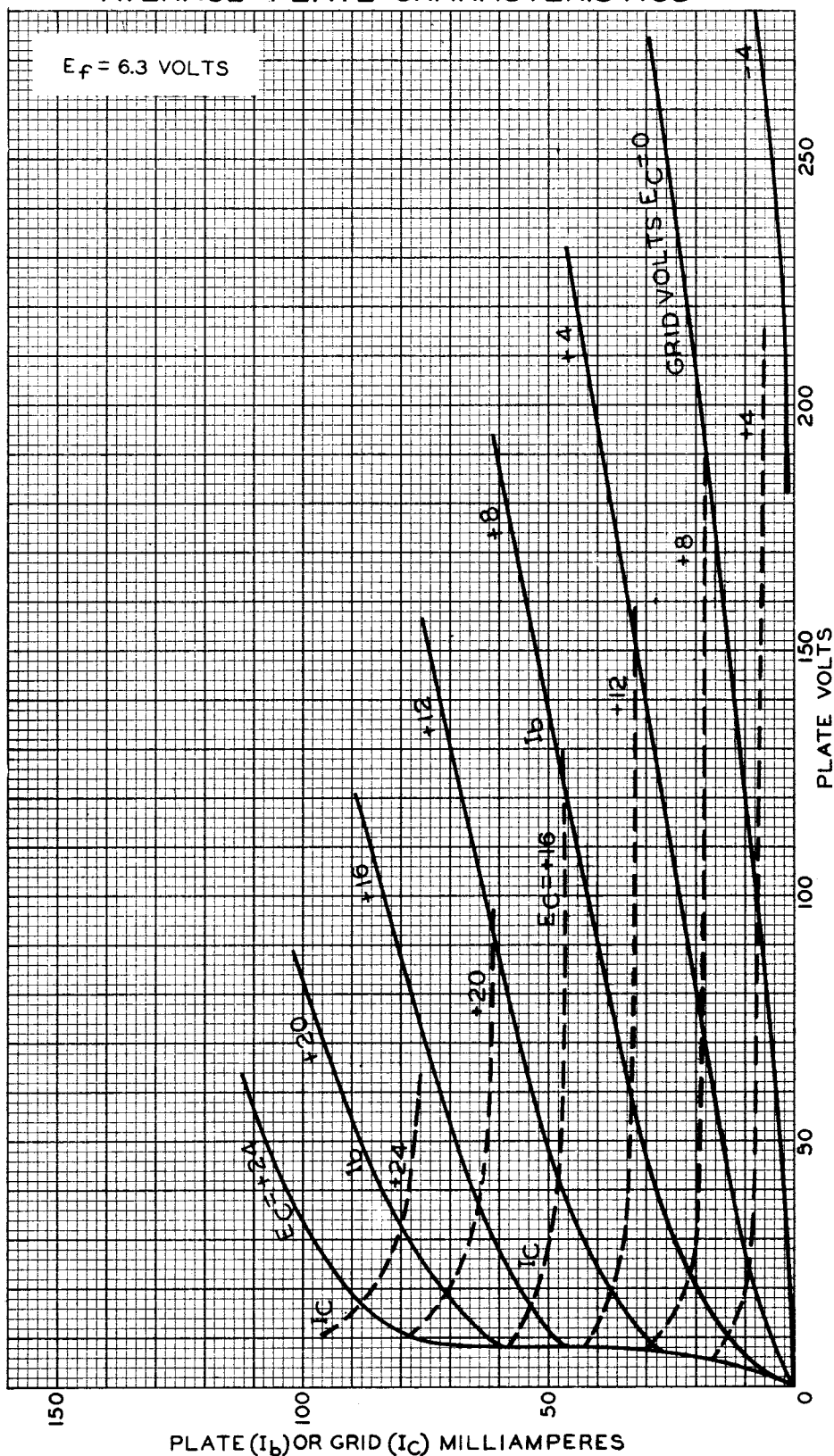
OUTLINE DIMENSIONS and INSTALLATION NOTES for the 5876
are the same as those shown for Type 5675.

5876



5876

AVERAGE PLATE CHARACTERISTICS



JAN. 6, 1950

TUBE DEPARTMENT
RADIO CORPORATION OF AMERICA, HARRISON, NEW JERSEY

92CM-7426