



25B6-G

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POWER AMPLIFIER PENTODE

Heater ■ Coated Unipotential Cathode
 Voltage 25 a-c or d-c volts
 Current 0.3 amp.

Maximum Overall Length 4-5/8" ←

Maximum Seated Height 4-1/16"

Maximum Diameter 1-13/16"

Bulb ST-14

Base Medium Shell Octal 7-Pin

Pin 1—No Connection

Pin 2—Heater

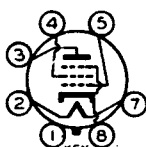
Pin 3—Plate

Pin 4—Screen

Pin 5—Grid

Pin 7—Heater

Pin 8—Cathode



Mounting Position

BOTTOM VIEW (G-7S)

Any

AMPLIFIER

Plate Voltage 200 max. volts

Screen Voltage 135 max. volts

Plate Dissipation 12.5 max. watts

Screen Dissipation 2 max. watts

Typical Operation and Characteristics—Class A₁ Amplifier:

Plate Voltage	105	135	200	volts
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Screen Voltage	105	135	135	volts
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Grid Voltage ▲	-16	-22	-23	volts
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Peak A-F Grid Volt.	16	22	23	volts
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Zero-Sig. Plate Cur.	48	61	62	ma.
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Max.-Sig. Plate Cur.	55	69	71	ma.
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Zero-Sig. Screen Cur.	2	2.5	1.8	ma.
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Max.-Sig. Screen Cur.	10	14.5	13	ma.
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Plate Resistance	15500	15000	18000	ohms
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Transconductance	4800	5000	5000	μmhos
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Load Resistance	1700	1700	2500	ohms
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Total Harmonic Dist.	12.5	14	15	%
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Second Harmonic Dist.	7	8	8.5	%
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Third Harmonic Dist.	10	11	11	%
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Max.-Sig. Power Output	2.4	4.3	7.1	watts
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■ In circuits where the cathode is not directly connected to the heater, the potential difference between heater and cathode should be kept as low as possible.

▲ The type of input coupling should not introduce too much resistance in the grid circuit. Transformer- or impedance-input coupling devices are recommended. When the grid circuit has a resistance not higher than 0.1 megohm, fixed bias may be used; for higher values, cathode bias is required. With cathode bias, the grid circuit may have a resistance not to exceed 0.5 megohm.

←Indicates a change.

May 1, 1941

RCA RADOTRON DIVISION
 RCA MANUFACTURING COMPANY, INC.

DATA