



## BEAM POWER AMPLIFIER

Coated Unipotential Cathode

	Voltage	25		a-c or d-c	voits
	Current	0.3			amp.
	Maximum Overall Length	•		4-	-5/8"
	Maximum Seated Height			4	1/16"
	Maximum Diameter			1	13/16"
	Bulb				T-14
	Base	N	Medium	Shell Octal	7-Pin
	Pin 1 - No Connection	<u>a</u> <u>5</u>		Pin 5-Grid	
	Pin 2-Heater	3/1-1		Pin 7 - Hea	
	Pin 3-Plate			Pin 8 - Catl	
	Pin 4 - Screen			1111 0 000	
	Mounting Position	() WEY			Any
	POT	TOM VIEW (G-7	'AC1		עייר
DOTTOM VIEW (G=/AC)					
AMPLIFIER					
	Plate Voltage			200 max.	volts
	Screen Voltage			135 max.	volts
	Plate Dissipation			12.5 max.	
	Screen Dissipation			1.75 max.	
	Typical Operation and Ci	haracteristic:	s-Class		
	Heater •		25	25	volts
	Plate		135	200	volts
	Screen		135	135	volts
	Grid≜		13.5	14	volts
	Peak A-F Grid Voltage		13.5	14	volts
	Zero-Sig. Plate Cur.		58	61	ma.
	2010 019. 11ato care		20	CC	

In circuits where the cathode is not connected directly to the heater, the potential difference between heater and cathode should be kept as low as possible.

60

3.5

11.5

9300

7000

2000

10

3.6

66

2.2

9.0

18300

7100

2600

10

6.0

ma.

ma.

ma.

ohms

ohms %

umhos

watts

A 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.

The curve under Type 616-6 also applies to the 25C6-6.

Max.-Sig. Plate Cur.

Zero-Sig. Screen Cur. Max.-Sig. Screen Cur.

Plate Res. (Approx.)

Total Harmonic Dist.

Max.-Sig. Power Output

Transcond.

Load Res.

Heater =