

SUBMINIATURE TYPE

Intended for applications at altitudes up to 60,000 feet where dependable performance under shock and vibration is paramount

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GENERAL DATA
Electrical:
Heater, Pure Tungsten, for Unipotential Cathodes: Voltage 6.3 ac or dc volts Current 0.3 amp Direct Interelectrode Capacitances: Without With
External External
Shield Shield* Grid to plate (Each unit) 1.5 1.4 μμf Grid to cathode and heater
(Each unit) 1.9 2.1 $\mu\mu$ f Plate to cathode and heater
(Unit No.1) 0.28 1.3 $\mu\mu$ f Plate to cathode and heater
(Unit No.2) 0.32 1.4 $\mu\mu$ f Grid of unit No.1 to grid
of unit No.2 0.011 max. 0.01 max. $\mu\mu$ f Plate of unit No.1 to plate
of unit No.2 0.5 max. 0.3 max. $\mu\mu$ f
Characteristics, Class A _l Amplifier (Each Unit):
Plate—Supply Voltage
Mechanical:
Operating Position
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: See next Page.



MEDIUM-MU I WIN I KIODE										
Base										
BOTTOM VIEW										
Lead 1 - Plate of (4) (5) Lead 5 - Cathode of										
Unit No.2 Unit No.1 Lead 2-Grid of Lead 6-Heater										
Unit No.2 Lead 7-Grid of										
Lead 3 - Heater (2) Unit No.1 Lead 4 - Cathode of Lead 8 - Plate of										
Lead 4 - Cathode of Unit No.2 Unit No.1										
AMPLIFIER Class A										
Values are for Each Unit										
Maximum Ratings, Absolute Values:										
For operation at altitudes up to 60,000 feet										
PLATE VOLTAGE										
Positive bias value 0 max. volt										
Negative bias value										
PEAK HEATER—CATHODE VOLTAGE:										
Heater negative with respect to cathode . 200 max. volt										
Heater positive with respect to cathode . 200 max. volta BULB TEMPERATURE (At hottest point										
on bulb surface)										
Maximum Circuit Values:										
Grid-Circuit Resistance:										
For cathode-bias operation 1.2 max. megohms										
* With external shield having inside diameter of 0.405" connected to cathode of unit under test.										
CHARACTERISTICS RANGE VALUES FOR EQUIPMENT DESIGN										
Values are for Each Unit and are Initial, Unless Otherwise Specified										
Note Min. Max.										
Heater Current										
Direct Interelectrode										
Capacitances: Grid to plate										
Grid to cathode and heater 2 1.4 2.4 $\mu\mu$										
Plate to cathode and heater (Unit No.1) 2 0.2 0.36 $\mu\mu$										
Plate to cathode and heater										
(Unit No.2)										
unit No.2 2 - 0.011 μμ										
Notes 1 and 2: See next page.										

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Plate of unit No.1 to plate of unit No.2		Note	Min.	Max.	
Unit No.2	Plate of unit No.1 to plate of			-	
Amplification Factor 1,3 17 23 Plate Current (1)		2	-	0.5	μμf
Plate Current (1)			17		, ,
Between Units	Plate Current (1)	1,3	6		ma
Plate Current (2) 1,4 - 100 µa Transconductance: With heater volts = 6.3 3 4100 5900 µmhos Individual change from 0 to 500 hours 1,3 - 20 % Individual change at end of 500-hour life test with heater voltage reduced to 5.7 volts 3 - 15 % Difference between average transconductance initially, and average after 500-hours, expressed as a percentage of the initial average . 1,3 - 15 % Reverse Grid Current 6,70.5 µa Heater-Cathode Leakage Current: Heater negative with respect to cathode 1,8 - 5 µa Heater-Cathode Leakage Current at 500 hours: Heater negative with respect to cathode 10 µa Heater positive with respect to cathode					
Transconductance: With heater volts = 6.3			-		ma
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Note 3: With plate-supply volts = 100, cathode resistor (ohms) = 220, and cathode-bypass capacitor (μf) = 1000. Each unit tested separately. Unit not under test connected to ground. Notes 4 to 10: See next page.					
and cathode-bypass capacitor $(\mu f)=1000$. Each unit tested separately. Unit not under test connected to ground. Notes 4 to 10: See next page.		cathod	e resis	tor (ohm	(s) = 220.
Notes 4 to 10: See next page.	and cathode-bypass capacitor	$(\mu f) =$	1000.	Each un	it tested
	separately. Unit not under tes	st conne	ected to	ground.	
	Notes 4 to 10: See next page.				



Note	4:	With plate	volts =	100 and grid	volts = -9.	Each unit t	ested
		separately.	Unitr	not under test	connected to	around.	

- With plate volts = 100, grid resistor (megohms) = 1, and cathode resistor (ohms) = 200. Each unit tested separately. Unit not under test connected to ground. 5: Note
- With 7.5 volts dc on heater. Note 6:
- with plate volts = 100, grid resistor (megohms) = 1, and grid volts = -9. Preheated prior to testing for 5 minutes at heater volts = 7.5 ac or dc, plate volts = 100, grid resistor (megohms) = 1, and cathode resistor (ohms) = 220. Note 7:
- With 100 volts between heater and cathode. Each unit tested separately. Unit not under test connected to ground. Note
- with grid 100 volts negative with respect to all other electrodes tied together. Note
- with plate 300 volts negative with respect to all other electrodes tied together. Note 10:

SPECIAL RATINGS AND PERFORMANCE DATA

Values are for Each Unit, Unless Otherwise Specified

Shock Rating:

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450 max. Impact Acceleration. This test is performed on a sample lot of tubes from each production run. Tubes are held rigid and are tested in four different positions. At the end of this test, tubes will not show permanent or temporary shorts or open circuits, and are required to meet established limits for low-frequency vibration, heater-cathode leakage current, and transconductance change.

Fatique Rating:

Vibrational Acceleration 2.5 max. g

This test is performed on a sample lot of tubes from each production run. Tubes are rigidly mounted and subjected in each of three positions to 2.5 g vibrational acceleration at 60 cycles per second for 32 hours. At the end of this test, tubes will not show permanent or temporary shorts or open circuits and are required to meet established limits for low-frequency vibration, heater-cathode leakage current, and transconductance change.

Low-Frequency Vibration Performance:

100 max. RMS Output Voltage . . . This test is performed on a sample lot of tubes from each production run under the following conditions: Heater volts = 6.3, plate-supply volts = 100, cathode resistor (ohms) = 220, cathode-bypass capacitor (μ f) = 1000, plate load resistor (ohms) = 10,000, and vibrational acceleration of 15 gat 40 cps.

Heater-Cycling Life Performance:

Cycles of Intermittent Operation 2000 min. Under the following conditions: Heater volts = 7 cycled one minute on and four minutes off, heater 140 volts



rms with respect to cathode, and all other elements connected to ground. At the end of this test, tubes will not show heater-cathode shorts or open circuits.

Audio-Frequency Noise and Microphonic Performance:

Shorts and Continuity Test:

This test is performed on a sample lot of tubes from each production run. In this test, a tube is considered inoperative if it shows a permanent or temporary short or open circuit, or a value of reverse grid current in excess of I microampere under the conditions specified in the CHARACTERISTICS RANGE VALUES for reverse grid current.

I-Hour Stability Life Performance:

This test is performed on a sample lot of tubes from each production run to insure that the tubes have been properly stabilized. Life-test conditions are the same as those specified under 500-Hour Intermittent Life Performance, except that the test run at room temperature. At the end of I hour, the value of transconductance is read. The variation in transconductance from the 0-hour reading will not exceed 10 per cent.

100-Hour Survival Life Performance:

This test is performed on a sample lot of tubes from each production run to insure a low percentage of early inoperatives. Life test conditions are the same as those specified under 500-Hour Intermittent Life Performance, except that the test run at room temperature. At the end of 100 hours, a tube is considered inoperative if it shows a permanent or temporary short or open circuit or a value of reverse grid current in excess of I microampere under the conditions specified in CHARACTERISTICS RANGE VALUES.

500-Hour Intermittent Life Performance:

This test is performed on a sample lot of tubes from each production run to insure high quality of the individual tube and to guard against epidemic failures of any of the characteristics indicated below. Life testing is conducted under the following conditions: Heater volts = 6.3, plate-supply volts = 100, heater-cathode volts = 200 (heater positive with

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MEDIUM-MU TWIN TRIODE

respect to cathode), cathode resistor (ohms) = 220, grid resistor (megohms) = 1, and bulb temperature (O C) = 220. At the end of 500 hours, 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 pass established initial limits of heater current, individual transconductance change, transconductance change with heater volts = 5.7, and 500-hour limits for reverse grid current, heater-cathode leakage current, leakage resistance, and the difference in transconductance between the initial value and average value shown under CHARACTERISTICS RANGE VALUES.

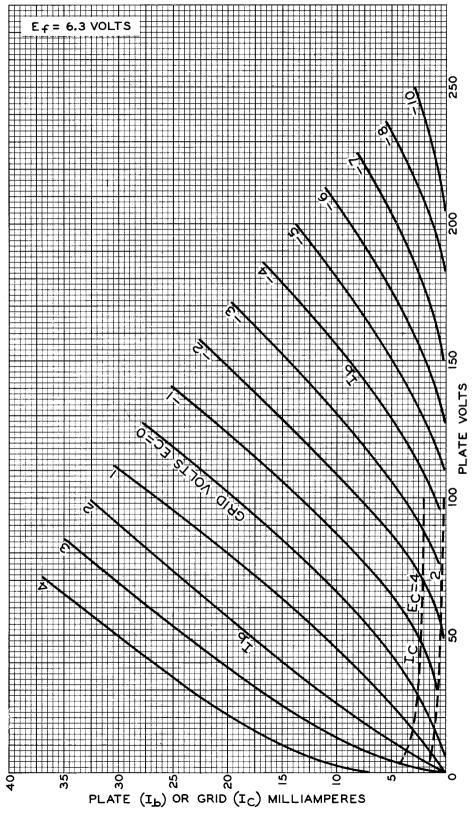
OPERATING CONSIDERATIONS

The heater supply should be well regulated because life and reliability of the 6111 are adversely affected by departures from the 6.3-volt value. The extent to which life is affected is a function of the amount of these departures and their durations.

The flexible leads of the 6111 are usually soldered to the circuit elements. Soldering of the connections should be made as far as possible from the glass button. If this precaution is not followed, the heat of the soldering operation will crack the glass seals of the leads and damage the tube.



AVERAGE CHARACTERISTICS EACH UNIT



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AVERAGE CHARACTERISTICS EACH UNIT

