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7060

# MEDIUM-MU TRIODE-POWER PENTODE

9-PIN MINIATURE TYPE

For use in mobile communications equipment operating from 6-cell storage-battery systems. The pentode unit is useful in class-C-amplifier and frequency-multiplier applications at frequencies up to 40 Mc. The triode unit is useful as a reactance modulator.

## GENERAL DATA

### Electrical:

Heater, for Unipotential Cathodes:

Voltage range. . . . . 12 to 15 . . . . . ac or dc volts

Current (Approx.) at

13.5 volts . . . . . 0.28 . . . . . amp

Direct Interelectrode Capacitances:<sup>o</sup>

#### Triode Unit:

Grid to plate. . . . . 2.2  $\mu\mu\text{f}$

Grid to cathode and heater . . . . . 2.4  $\mu\mu\text{f}$

Plate to cathode and heater. . . . . 0.22  $\mu\mu\text{f}$

#### Pentode Unit:

Grid No.1 to plate . . . . . 0.044  $\mu\mu\text{f}$

Grid No.1 to all other

electrodes except plate. . . . . 7.1  $\mu\mu\text{f}$

Plate to all other electrodes

except grid No.1 . . . . . 2.5  $\mu\mu\text{f}$

Triode grid to pentode plate . . . . . 0.022 max.  $\mu\mu\text{f}$

Pentode grid No.1 to triode plate. . . . . 0.015 max.  $\mu\mu\text{f}$

Pentode plate to triode plate. . . . . 0.16 max.  $\mu\mu\text{f}$

### Characteristics, Class A<sub>1</sub> Amplifier:

	Triode Unit	Pentode Unit	
Heater Voltage . . . . .	13.5	13.5	volts
Plate-Supply Voltage . . . . .	150	200	volts
Grid-No.2 (Screen-Grid)			
Supply Voltage . . . . .	-	125	volts
Cathode Resistor . . . . .	150	82	ohms
Amplification Factor . . . . .	40	-	
Plate Resistance (Approx.) . . . . .	8200	150000	ohms
Transconductance . . . . .	4900	7000	$\mu\text{mhos}$
Plate Current. . . . .	9	15	ma
Grid-No.2 Current. . . . .	-	3.4	ma
Grid-No.1 Voltage (Approx.)			
for plate $\mu\alpha = 100$ . . . . .	-6.5	-8	volts

### Mechanical:

Operating Position . . . . . Any

Maximum Overall Length . . . . . 2-3/16"

Maximum Seated Length. . . . . 1-15/16"

Length, Base Seat to Bulb Top (Excluding tip). . . . . 1-9/16"  $\pm$  3/32"

Diameter . . . . . 0.750" to 0.875"

Dimensional Outline . . . . . See General Section

Bulb . . . . . T6-1/2

<sup>o</sup>: See next page.



7060

## MEDIUM-MU TRIODE-POWER PENTODE

Base . . . . . Small-Button Noval 9-Pin (JETEC No.E9-1)  
 Basing Designation for BOTTOM VIEW. . . . . 9DA

Pin 1 - Triode Plate

Pin 2 - Triode Grid

Pin 3 - Triode

Cathode

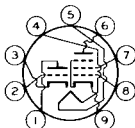
Pin 4 - Heater

Pin 5 - Heater

Pin 6 - Pentode Plate

Pin 7 - Pentode

Grid No.2



Pin 8 - Pentode

Grid No.1

Pin 9 - Pentode

Grid No.3,

Pentode

Cathode,

Internal

Shield

### AMPLIFIER — Class A<sub>1</sub>

#### Maximum Ratings, Absolute Values:

	Triode Unit	Pentode Unit	
PLATE VOLTAGE . . . . .	300 max.	300 max.	volts
GRID-No.2 (SCREEN-GRID) SUPPLY VOLTAGE. . . . .	-	300 max.	volts
GRID-No.2 VOLTAGE . . . . .	-	See Grid-No.2 Input	
<i>Rating Chart at front of Receiving Tube Section</i>			
GRID-No.1 (CONTROL-GRID) VOLTAGE:			
Positive-bias value . . . . .	0 max.	0 max.	volts
GRID-No.2 INPUT:			
For grid-No.2 voltages up to 150 volts . . . . .	-	1 max.	watt
For grid-No.2 voltages between 150 and 300 volts . . . . .	-	See Grid-No.2 Input	
<i>Rating Chart at front of Receiving Tube Section</i>			
PLATE DISSIPATION . . . . .	2.5 max.	3 max.	watts
PEAK HEATER-CATHODE VOLTAGE:			
Heater negative with respect to cathode. . . . .	120 max.	120 max.	volts
Heater positive with respect to cathode. . . . .	120 max.	120 max.	volts

#### Maximum Circuit Values:

	Triode Unit	Pentode Unit	
Grid-No.1-Circuit Resistance:			
For fixed-bias operation. . . . .	0.5 max.	0.25 max.	megohm
For cathode-bias operation. . . . .	1 max.	1 max.	megohm

0: See next page.



7060

7060

## MEDIUM-MU TRIODE-POWER PENTODE

RF POWER AMPLIFIER & OSCILLATOR — Class C Telegraphy<sup>■</sup>  
and

RF POWER AMPLIFIER — Class C FM Telephony

Pentode Unit

Maximum CCS<sup>•</sup> Ratings, Absolute Values:

DC PLATE VOLTAGE. . . . .	300 max.	volts
DC GRID-No.2 (SCREEN-GRID) VOLTAGE. . . . .	150 max.	volts
DC GRID-No.1 (CONTROL-GRID) VOLTAGE:		
Negative-bias value . . . . .	50 max.	volts
Positive-bias value . . . . .	0 max.	volts
DC PLATE CURRENT. . . . .	20 max.	ma
DC GRID-No.2 CURRENT. . . . .	7 max.	ma
DC GRID-No.1 CURRENT. . . . .	3 max.	ma
GRID-No.2 INPUT . . . . .	0.8 max.	watt
PLATE DISSIPATION . . . . .	2.75 max.	watts
PEAK HEATER-CATHODE VOLTAGE:		
Heater negative with respect to cathode.	120 max.	volts
Heater positive with respect to cathode.	120 max.	volts

## Typical Operation:

At frequencies up to 40 Mc

Heater Voltage. . . . .	13.5	13.5	13.5	volts
DC Plate Voltage. . . . .	200	250	300	volts
DC Grid-No.2 Voltage. . . . .	85	105	125	volts
DC Grid-No.1 Voltage. . . . .	-7	-9	-11	volts
DC Plate Current. . . . .	11	15	20	ma
DC Grid-No.2 Current. . . . .	3.2	4.5	6	ma
DC Grid-No.1 Current (Approx.).	0.9	1.2	1.6	ma
Driving Power (Approx.) . . . . .	9	15	25	mw
Power Output. . . . .	1.3	2.1	3.5	watts

## Maximum Circuit Values:

Grid-No.1-Circuit Resistance. . . . .	0.1 max.	megohm
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○ Without external shield.

■ Key-down conditions per tube without amplitude modulation. Amplitude modulation essentially negative may be used if the positive peak of the audio-frequency envelope does not exceed 115% of the carrier conditions.

● Continuous Commercial Service.

## CHARACTERISTICS RANGE VALUES FOR EQUIPMENT DESIGN

	Note	Min.	Max.	
Heater Current. . . . .	1	0.26	0.3	amp
Amplification Factor (Triode unit) . . . . .	1,2	32	48	
Transconductance (Triode unit).	1,2	3800	6000	μmhos
Plate Current (Triode unit) . . . . .	1,3	6.5	11.5	ma
Transconductance (Pentode unit).	1,4	5200	8800	μmhos



## MEDIUM-MU TRIODE-POWER PENTODE

	Note	Min.	Max.	
Plate Current (Pentode unit) . . .	1,5	11.2	22.8	ma
Grid-No.2 Current (Pentode unit) . . . . .	1,5	2.2	4.6	ma
Direct Interelectrode Capacitance:				
Grid No.1 to plate (Pentode unit) . . . . .	6	0.035	0.053	$\mu\text{mf}$
Reverse Grid-No.1 Current (Total—both units) . . . . .	1,7	—	—2	$\mu\text{a}$
Heater-Cathode Leakage Current (Each unit):				
Heater negative with respect to cathode . . . . .	1,8	—	30	$\mu\text{a}$
Heater positive with respect to cathode . . . . .	1,8	—	30	$\mu\text{a}$
Leakage Resistance (Each unit):				
Between grid No.1 and all other electrodes of both units tied together . . . . .	1,9	50	—	megohms
Between plate and all other electrodes of both units tied together . . . . .	1,10	50	—	megohms

Note 1: With ac or dc heater volts = 13.5.

Note 2: With dc plate-supply volts = 150, cathode resistor (ohms) = 150, and cathode-bypass capacitor ( $\mu\text{f}$ ) = 1000.

Note 3: With dc plate-supply volts = 150, and cathode resistor (ohms) = 150.

Note 4: With dc plate-supply volts = 200, grid-No.2 supply volts = 125, cathode resistor (ohms) = 82, and cathode-bypass capacitor ( $\mu\text{f}$ ) = 1000.

Note 5: With dc plate-supply volts = 200, grid-No.2 supply volts = 125, and cathode resistor (ohms) = 82.

Note 6: Without external shield.

Note 7: With pentode dc plate-supply volts = 150, grid-No.2 supply volts = 180, pentode cathode resistor (ohms) = 120, pentode grid-No.1 resistor (megohms) = 1, triode dc plate-supply volts = 180, triode cathode resistor (ohms) = 75, and triode grid resistor (megohms) = 0.5.

Note 8: With 100 volts dc between heater and cathode.

Note 9: With grid No.1 100 volts negative with respect to all other electrodes of both units tied together.

Note 10: With plate 300 volts negative with respect to all other electrodes of both units tied together.

### SPECIAL RATINGS & PERFORMANCE DATA

#### Heater-Cycling Life Performance:

This test is performed on a sample lot of tubes from each production run. A minimum of 2000 cycles of intermittent operation is applied under the following conditions: heater volts = 17 cycled one minute on and four minutes off, heater 135 volts negative with respect to cathode, and all other elements connected to ground. At the end of this test, tubes are checked for heater-cathode shorts and open circuits.



7060

7060

## MEDIUM-MU TRIODE-POWER PENTODE

### Low-Frequency Vibration Performance:

This test is performed on a sample lot of tubes from each production run under the following conditions:

#### *Triode Unit:*

Heater volts = 13.5, plate-supply volts = 150, grid volts = -1.5, plate load resistor (ohms) = 2000, and vibrational acceleration of 2.5 g at 25 cps. In this test, the rms output voltage must not exceed 150 millivolts.

#### *Pentode Unit:*

Heater volts = 13.5, plate-supply volts = 200, grid-No.2 volts = 125, grid-No.1 volts = -2, plate load resistor (ohms) = 2000, and vibrational acceleration of 2.5 g at 25 cps. In this test, the rms output voltage must not exceed 250 millivolts.

### 500-Hour Intermittent Life Performance:

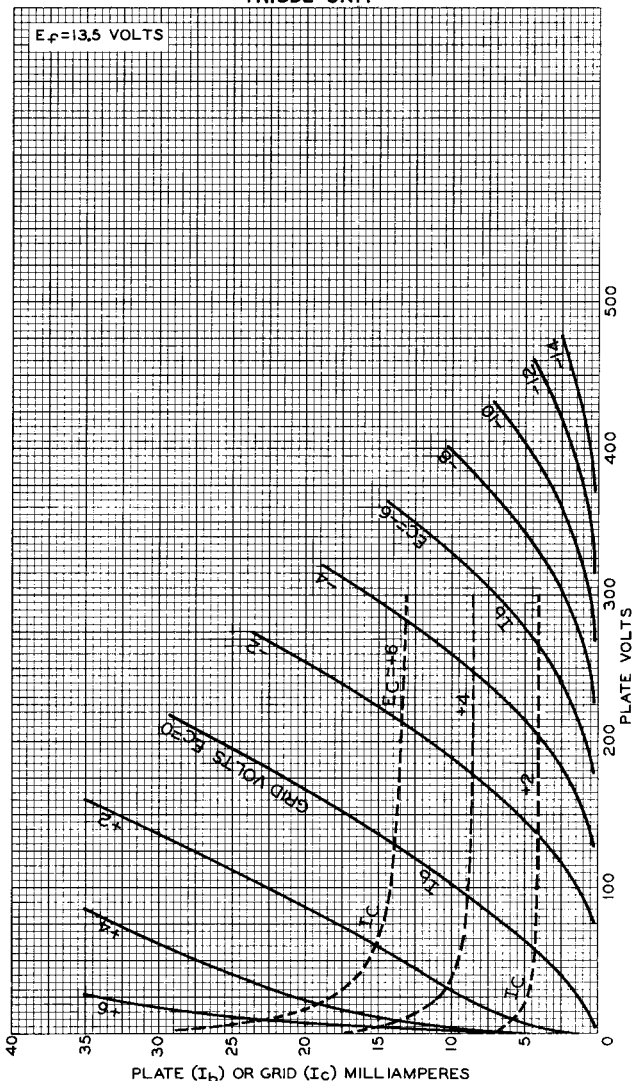
This test is performed on a sample lot of tubes from each production run to insure high quality of the individual tube and to guard against epidemic failures. Life testing is conducted under the following conditions: heater volts = 15 and maximum-rated plate dissipation and grid-No.2 input.

7060



7060

# AVERAGE CHARACTERISTICS TRIODE UNIT



ELECTRON TUBE DIVISION

RADIO CORPORATION OF AMERICA, HARRISON, NEW JERSEY

92CM-9807



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AVERAGE CHARACTERISTICS  
TRIODE UNIT

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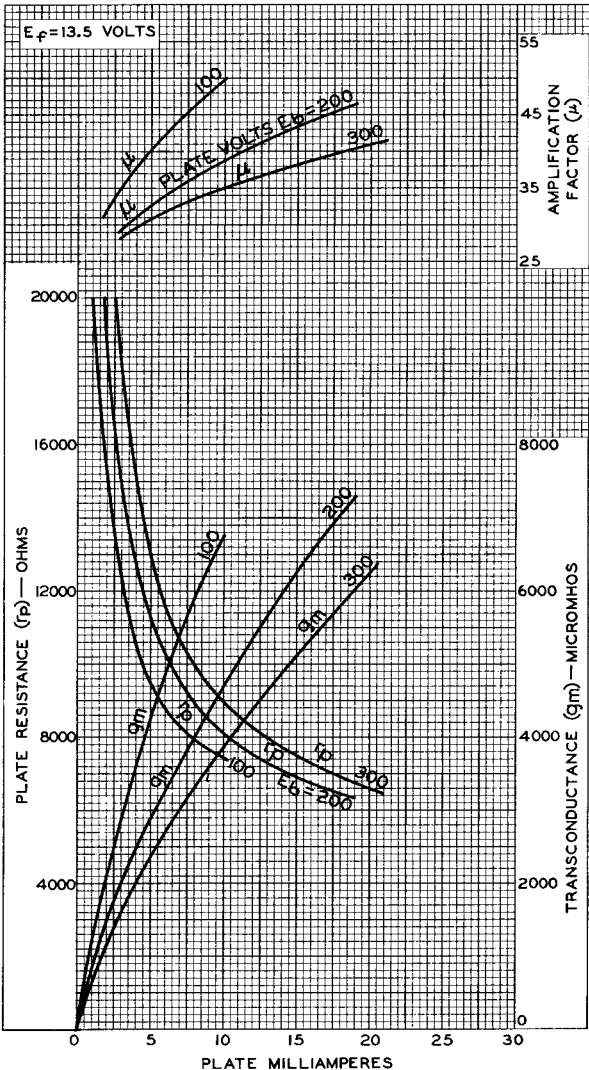


PLATE MILLIAMPERES

ELECTRON TUBE DIVISION

92CM-9806

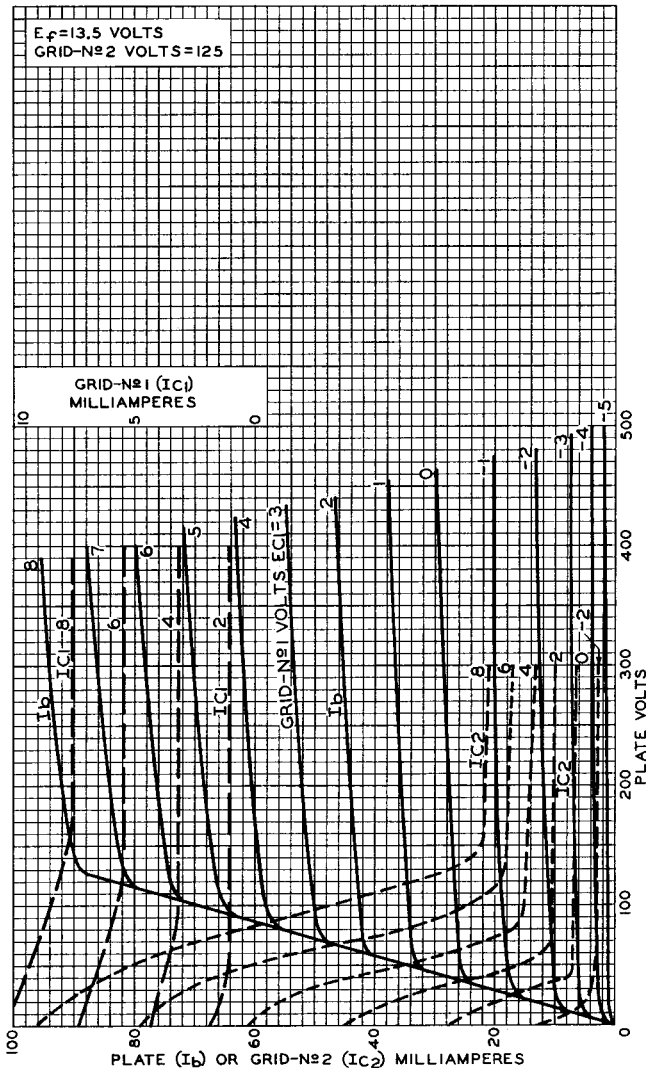
RADIO CORPORATION OF AMERICA, HARRISON, NEW JERSEY

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### AVERAGE CHARACTERISTICS PENTODE UNIT



ELECTRON TUBE DIVISION

RADIO CORPORATION OF AMERICA, HARRISON, NEW JERSEY

92CM-9815



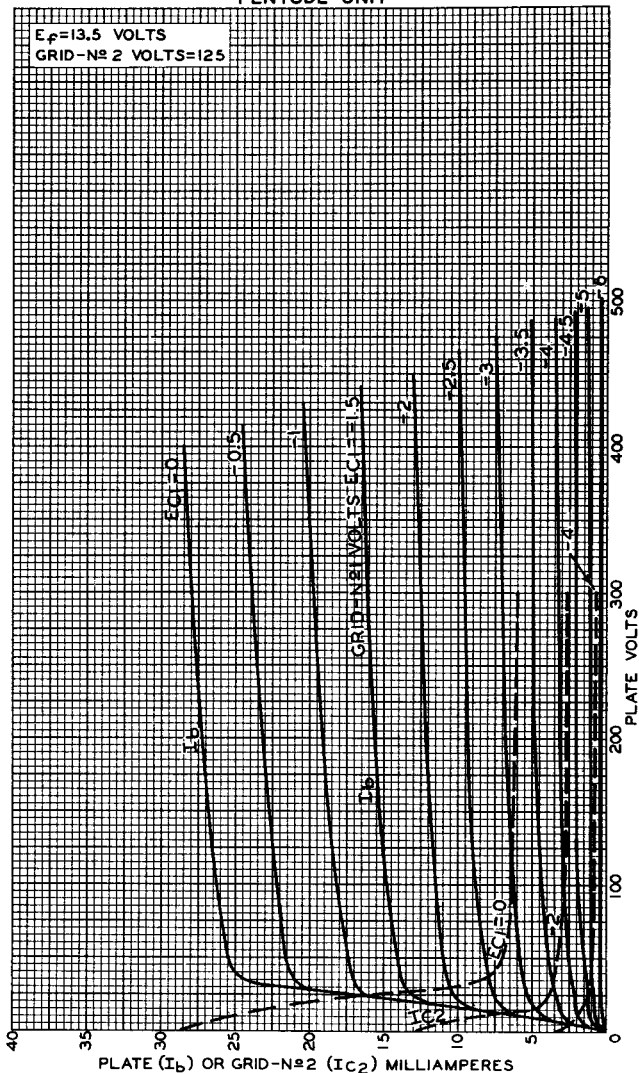


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### AVERAGE CHARACTERISTICS PENTODE UNIT

$E_p = 13.5$  VOLTS  
GRID-N $\circ$  2 VOLTS = 125

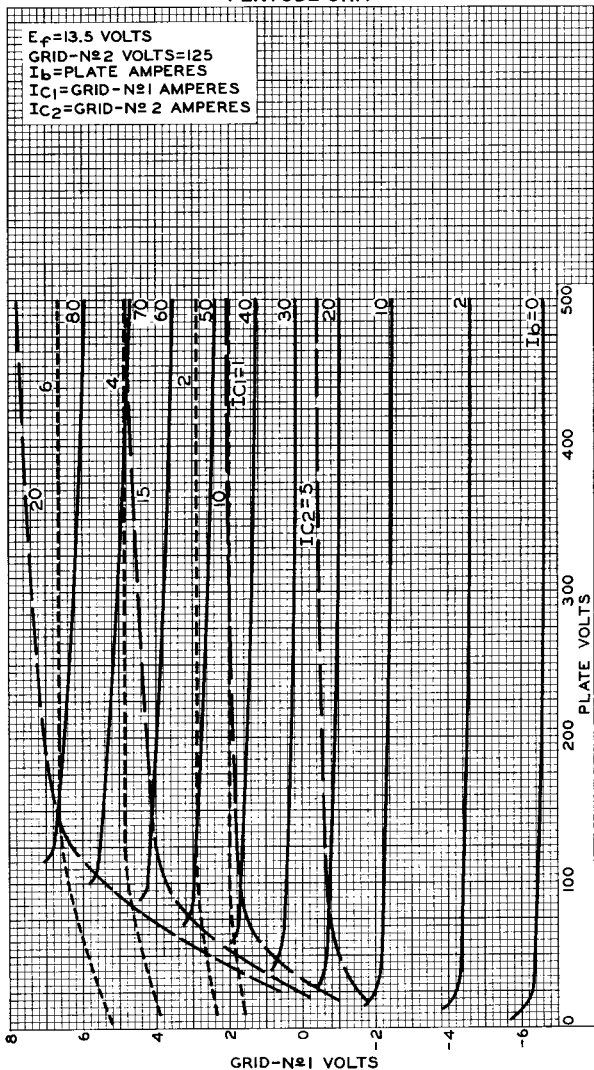


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# AVERAGE CONSTANT-CURRENT CHARACTERISTICS PENTODE UNIT



ELECTRON TUBE DIVISION

RADIO CORPORATION OF AMERICA, HARRISON, NEW JERSEY

92CM-9803



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### AVERAGE CHARACTERISTICS PENTODE UNIT

$E_p = 13.5$  VOLTS  
PLATE VOLTS = 200  
GRID-№2 VOLTS = 125

