25N6-G

DIRECT-COUPLED POWER AMPLIFIER

Heater ■	Coated Unipotential Cathode	
Voltage	25	a-c or d-c volts
Current	0.3	amp.
Maximum Overall Length		4-17/32"
Maximum Seated Height		3-31/32"
Maximum Diameter		1-9/16"
Bulb		ST-12
Base		Small Shell Octal 7-Pin
Pin 1 - No Connection		Pin 5 - Input-Triode Grid
Pin 2 - Heater		Pin 7 - Heater
Pin 3 - Output-Triode Plate		Pin 8 - Output-Triode Cathode
Pin 4 - Input-Triode Plate		
Mounting Position		Any

BOTTOM VIEW (G-7W)

AMPLIFIER

Output-Triode Plate Voltage		180 max.	volts
Input-Triode Plate Voltage		180 max.	volts
Output-Triode Plate Dissipation		8.5 max.	watts
Input-Triode Plate Dissipation		1.1 max.	watts
Typical Operation and Characteristics - Class A_1 Amplifier:			
Output-Triode Plate	110	180	volts
Input-Triode Plate	110	100	volts
Input-Triode Grid *	0	0	volts
Peak A-F Grid Voltage	29.7	29.7	volts
Plate Res.	11500	15000	approx. ohms
Transcond. #	2200	2300	μmhos
Output-Triode Plate Cur.	45	46	ma.
Input-Triode Plate Cur.	7	5.8	ma.
Load Res.	2000	4000	ohms
Total Harmonic Dist.	9	9	%
Power Output	2.0	3.8	watts

■ 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 input-triode serves as a driver for the output-triode and is directly coupled to it. No external bias supply is required, but the input-triode grid does not draw grid current because a bias voltage is set up automatically in the tube.

\# Input-triode grid to output-triode plate.