

4AU6-4BU8-4BZ6

DESCRIPTION AND RATING

4AU6

4AU6 Sharp-Cutoff Pentode. The 4AU6 is a miniature, sharp-cutoff pentode designed primarily for use as a high-gain radio-frequency or intermediate-frequency amplifier.

Except for heater characteristics, the 4AU6 is identical to the 6AU6-A.

GENERAL

ELECTRICAL

Cathode - Coated Unipotential

Heater Characteristics and Ratings

Heater Voltage, AC or DC*	. . . . . 4.2	Volts
Heater Current†.	. . . . . 0.45±0.03	Amperes
Heater Warm-up Time, average§	. . . . . 11	Seconds

4BU8

4BU8 Twin Pentode. The 4BU8 is a miniature, multisection tube that incorporates separate plates and number-3 grids for the two sections together with a common screen, number-1 grid, and cathode. The tube is intended for use as a combined sync-AGC tube in television receivers.

Except for heater characteristics, the 4BU8 is identical to the 6BU8.

GENERAL

ELECTRICAL

Cathode - Coated Unipotential

Heater Characteristics and Ratings

Heater Voltage, AC or DC*	. . . . . 4.2	Volts
Heater Current†.	. . . . . 0.45±0.03	Amperes
Heater Warm-up Time, average§	. . . . . 11	Seconds

4BZ6

4BZ6 Semiremote-Cutoff Pentode. The 4BZ6 is a miniature, semiremote-cutoff pentode designed primarily for use as an intermediate-frequency amplifier in television receivers.

Except for heater characteristics, the 4BZ6 is identical to the 6BZ6.

GENERAL

ELECTRICAL

Cathode - Coated Unipotential

Heater Characteristics and Ratings

Heater Voltage, AC or DC*	. . . . . 4.2	Volts
Heater Current†.	. . . . . 0.45±0.03	Amperes
Heater Warm-up Time, average§	. . . . . 11	Seconds

The tubes and arrangements disclosed herein may be covered by patents of General Electric Company or others. Neither the disclosure of any information herein nor the sale of tubes by General Electric Company conveys any license under patent claims covering combinations of tubes with other devices or elements. In the absence of an

express written agreement to the contrary, General Electric Company assumes no liability for patent infringement arising out of any use of the tubes with other devices or elements by any purchaser of tubes or others.

NOTES

- * Heater voltage for a bogey tube at $I_f = 0.45$ amperes.
- ‡ The equipment designer should design the equipment so that heater current is centered at the specified bogey value, with heater supply variations restricted to maintain heater current within the specified tolerance.
- § The time required for the voltage across the heater to reach 80 percent of the bogey value after applying 4 times the bogey heater voltage to a circuit consisting of the tube heater in series with a resistance equal to 3 times the bogey heater voltage divided by the bogey heater current.