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### SCREEN GRID R-F AMPLIFIER

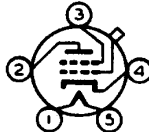
Heater Coated Unipotential Cathode  
 Voltage 2.5 a-c or d-c volts  
 Current 1.75 amp.

Direct Interelectrode Capacitances:  
 Grid to Plate 0.007 max.  $\mu$ f  
 Input 5.3  $\mu$ f  
 Output 10.5  $\mu$ f

Overall Length 4-25/32" to 5-1/32"  
 Maximum Diameter 1-13/16"

Bulb ST-14  
 Cap Small Metal  
 Base Medium 5-Pin  
 Pin 1 - Heater  
 Pin 2 - Plate  
 Pin 3 - Screen  
 Pin 4 - Cathode  
 Pin 5 - Heater  
 Cap - Grid

Mounting Position BOTTOM VIEW Any ←



#### AMPLIFIER - Class A<sub>1</sub>

Operating Conditions and Characteristics:

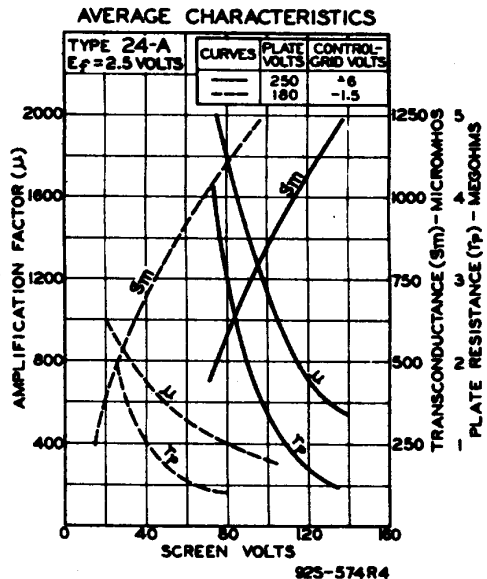
Heater*	2.5	2.5	volts
Plate	180	250 $\square$	volts
Screen	90	90	max. volts
Grid	-3	-3	volts
Amp. Fact.	400	630	
Plate Res.	400000	600000	ohms
Transcond.	1000	1050	$\mu$ mhos
Plate Cur.	4	4	ma.
Screen Cur.	1.7	1.7	max. ma.

#### DETECTOR

Typical Operation:

	Biased	Grid-Leak	
Heater *	2.5	2.5	volts
Plate	250 $\square$	180 max.	volts
Screen	20 to 45	20 to 45	volts
Grid	-5 approx.	Return to Cathode $\nabla$	volts
Plate Load	0.25 $\Delta$	0.25 $\Delta$	megohm
Plate Cur.	Adjusted to 0.1 ma. with no input signal	-	

- $\square$  Max. plate volts = 275.
- $\nabla$  Conventional grid leak and condenser.
- $\Delta$  Or 500 h. choke shunted by 0.25 megohm. For resistance load, plate-supply voltage will be voltage at plate plus voltage drop in load caused by specified plate current.
- $\circ$  With shield-can.
- $\blacksquare$  Average plate current with normal maximum signal should be limited to 4.0 ma., as measured with a d-c meter.
- \* 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.
- ← Indicates a change.



APRIL 3, 1939

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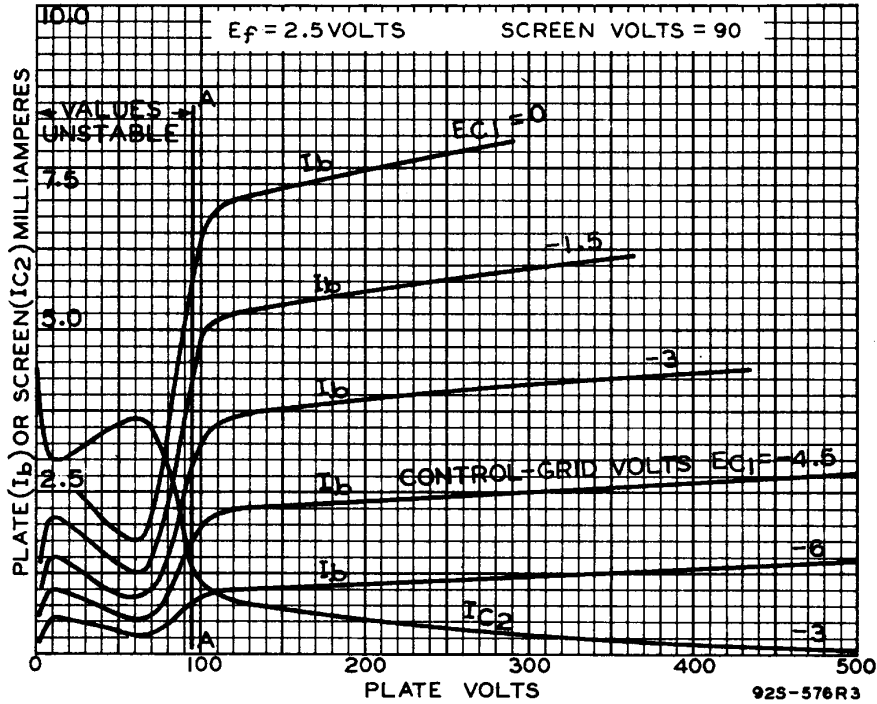
DATA

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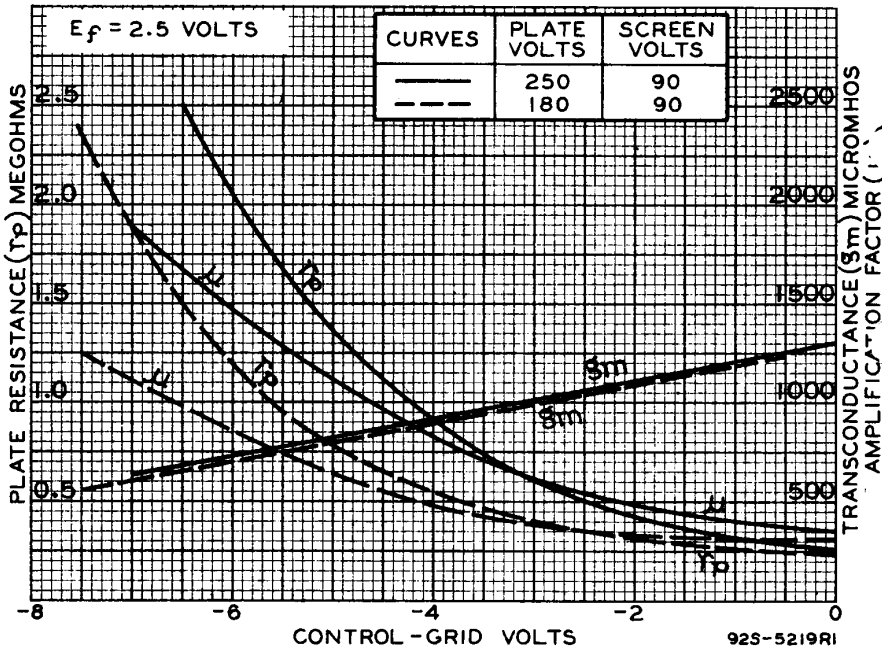


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AVERAGE PLATE CHARACTERISTICS



AVERAGE CHARACTERISTICS



FEB. 14, 1939

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