




6E6

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TWIN-TRIODE POWER AMPLIFIER

Heater [■]	Coated Unipotential Cathode	
Voltage	6.3	a-c or d-c volts
Current	0.6	amp.
Maximum Overall Length		4-11/16"
Maximum Seated Height		4-1/16"
Maximum Diameter		1-13/16"
Bulb		ST-14
Base		Medium 7-Pin
Pin 1 - Heater		Pin 5 - Grid T ₁
Pin 2 - Plate T ₂		Pin 6 - Plate T ₁
Pin 3 - Grid T ₂		Pin 7 - Heater
Pin 4 - Cathode		
Mounting Position	BOTTOM VIEW (7B)	Any

For convenience, one triode is identified as T₁; the other as T₂.

PUSH-PULL AMPLIFIER - Each Unit

Plate Voltage		250 max. volts
<i>Typical Operation and Characteristics - Class A₁ Amplifier:</i>		
Plate	180	250 volts
Grid [▲]	-20	-27.5 volts
Amp. Fact.	6	6
Plate Res.	4300	3500 ohms
Transcond.	1400	1700 μmhos
Plate Cur.	11.5	18 ma.
Effec. Load Res. (plate-to-plate)	15000*	14000**
Max.-Sig. Power Output #	0.75	1.6 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 type of input-coupling should not introduce too much resistance in the grid circuit. Transformer- or impedance-input coupling devices are recommended. When the grid circuit has a resistance not higher than 0.1 megohm, fixed bias may be used; for higher values, cathode bias is required. With cathode bias, the grid circuit may have a resistance not to exceed 0.5 megohm.
- * For parallel operation: load resistance = 3750 ohms.
- ** For parallel operation: load resistance = 3500 ohms.
- # For both triode units.

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RCA RADIOTRON DIVISION
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TENTATIVE DATA