



25B6-G

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## POWER AMPLIFIER PENTODE

Heater <sup>■</sup>	Coated Unipotential Cathode	
Voltage	25	a-c or d-c volts
Current	0.3	amp.
Maximum Overall Length		4-5/8" ←
Maximum Seated Height		4-1/16" ←
Maximum Diameter		1-13/16" ←
Bulb		ST-14
Base		Medium Shell Octal 7-Pin
Pin 1 - No Connection		Pin 5 - Grid
Pin 2 - Heater		Pin 7 - Heater
Pin 3 - Plate		Pin 8 - Cathode
Pin 4 - Screen		
Mounting Position		Any



BOTTOM VIEW (G-7S)

AMPLIFIER

Plate Voltage	200 max.	volts
Screen Voltage	135 max.	volts
Plate Dissipation	12.5 max.	watts
Screen Dissipation	2 max.	watts

*Typical Operation and Characteristics—Class A<sub>1</sub> Amplifier:*

Plate Voltage	105	135	200	volts
Screen Voltage	105	135	135	volts
Grid Voltage <sup>▲</sup>	-16	-22	-23	volts
Peak A-F Grid Volt.	16	22	23	volts
Zero-Sig. Plate Cur.	48	61	62	ma.
Max.-Sig. Plate Cur.	55	69	71	ma.
Zero-Sig. Screen Cur.	2	2.5	1.8	ma.
Max.-Sig. Screen Cur.	10	14.5	13	ma.
Plate Resistance	15500	15000	18000	ohms
Transconductance	4800	5000	5000	μmhos
Load Resistance	1700	1700	2500	ohms
Total Harmonic Dist.	12.5	14	15	%
Second Harmonic Dist.	7	8	8.5	%
Third Harmonic Dist.	10	11	11	%
Max.-Sig. Power Output	2.4	4.3	7.1	watts

<sup>■</sup> 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.

<sup>▲</sup> 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.

← Indicates a change.

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RCA RADIOTRON DIVISION  
RCA MANUFACTURING COMPANY, INC.

DATA