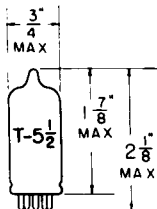


TUNG-SOL

PENTAGRID AMPLIFIER

MINIATURE TYPE



GLASS BULB

MINIATURE BUTTON
9 PIN BASE E7-1
OUTLINE DRAWING
JEDEC 5-2

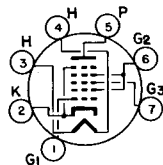
COATED UNIPOTENTIAL CATHODE

HEATER

18 VOLTS 0.10 AMP.

AC OR DC

ANY MOUNTING POSITION



BOTTOM VIEW

BASING DIAGRAM
JEDEC 7CH

THE 18FX6A IS A DUAL CONTROL PENTAGRID AMPLIFIER IN THE 7 PIN MINIATURE CONSTRUCTION. IT IS ESPECIALLY SUITED FOR USE IN AC/DC RADIOS THAT EMPLOY 100 MA. SERIES CONNECTED HEATERS. EXCEPT FOR HEATER RATINGS, THE 18FX6A IS IDENTICAL TO THE 18FX6.

DIRECT INTERELECTRODE CAPACITANCES

| | WITH SHIELD ^A | WITHOUT SHIELD | |
|--|--------------------------|----------------|------------|
| GRID #3 TO PLATE (MAX.) | 0.25 | 0.30 | $\mu\mu f$ |
| GRID #3 TO GRID #1 (MAX.) | 0.15 | 0.15 | $\mu\mu f$ |
| GRID #3 INPUT: G3 TO (H+K+G1+G2+4+G5+P) | 7.0 | 7.0 | $\mu\mu f$ |
| GRID #1 INPUT: G1 TO (H+K+G2+4+G3+G5+P) | 5.5 | 5.5 | $\mu\mu f$ |
| OUTPUT: P TO (H+K+G1+G2+4+G3+G5) | 13.0 | 8.0 | $\mu\mu f$ |
| GRID #1 TO CATHODE | 3.0 | 3.0 | $\mu\mu f$ |
| CATHODE TO ALL ELECTRODES EXCEPT GRID #1 | 20.0 | 15.0 | $\mu\mu f$ |
| GRID #1 TO PLATE | 0.05 | 0.1 | $\mu\mu f$ |

^A SHIELD #316 CONNECTED TO CATHODE.

RATINGS

INTERPRETED ACCORDING TO DESIGN MAXIMUM SYSTEM^B

| | | |
|---|-------------|---------|
| HEATER CURRENT ^C | 0.100±0.006 | AMP. |
| MAXIMUM PLATE VOLTAGE | 150 | VOLTS |
| MAXIMUM #2 & GRID #4 SUPPLY VOLTAGE | 150 | VOLTS |
| MAXIMUM GRID #2 & GRID #4 VOLTAGE | 110 | VOLTS |
| MAXIMUM PLATE DISSIPATION | 1.0 | WATT |
| MAXIMUM GRID #2 & GRID #4 DISSIPATION | 1.2 | WATT |
| MAXIMUM HEATER-CATHODE VOLTAGE | 100 | VOLTS |
| HEATER NEGATIVE WITH RESPECT TO CATHODE | | |
| TOTAL DC AND PEAK | 100 | VOLTS |
| HEATER POSITIVE WITH RESPECT TO CATHODE | | |
| TOTAL DC AND PEAK | 100 | VOLTS |
| HEATER WARM-UP TIME* | 20 | SECONDS |

CONTINUED ON FOLLOWING PAGE

TUNG-SOL

CONTINUED FROM PRECEDING PAGE

TYPICAL OPERATING CONDITIONS AND CHARACTERISTICS

SEPARATE EXCITATION

| | | |
|---|--------|--------|
| HEATER VOLTAGE (SERIES OPERATION) | 18 | VOLTS |
| HEATER CURRENT ^D (SERIES OPERATION) | 0.10 | AMP. |
| PLATE VOLTAGE | 100 | VOLTS |
| GRID #2 VOLTAGE | 100 | VOLTS |
| GRID #3 VOLTAGE | -1.5 | VOLTS |
| GRID #1 RESISTANCE | 20 000 | OHMS |
| GRID #1 CURRENT | 0.5 | MA. |
| PLATE CURRENT | 2.3 | MA. |
| GRID #2 CURRENT | 6.2 | MA. |
| CONVERSION TRANSCONDUCTANCE | 480 | μMHOS |
| PLATE RESISTANCE (APPROX.) | 0.4 | MEGOHM |
| CATHODE CURRENT | 9 | MA. |
| GRID #3 VOLTAGE (APPROX.) FOR $G_c = 10 \mu\text{MHOS}$ | -21 | VOLTS |

OSCILLATOR SECTION - NON OSCILLATING

| | | |
|---|------|-------|
| GRID #3 VOLTAGE | 0 | VOLTS |
| GRID #1 VOLTAGE | 0 | VOLTS |
| GRID #2 CONNECTED TO PLATE | 100 | VOLTS |
| CATHODE CURRENT | 24 | MA. |
| TRANSCONDUCTANCE BETWEEN GRID #1, GRID #2 & GRID #4 CONNECTED TO PLATE | 7000 | μMHOS |
| AMPLIFICATION FACTOR BETWEEN GRID #1, GRID #2 & #4 CONNECTED TO PLATE | 22 | |
| GRID #1 VOLTAGE (APPROX.) FOR $I_b = 20 \mu\text{A}$ | -9.2 | VOLTS |

^BDESIGN-MAXIMUM RATINGS ARE LIMITING VALUES OF OPERATING AND ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS APPLICABLE TO A BOGEY ELECTRON DEVICE OF A SPECIFIED TYPE AS DEFINED BY ITS PUBLISHED DATA, AND SHOULD NOT BE EXCEEDED UNDER THE WORST PROBABLE CONDITIONS. THE DEVICE MANUFACTURER CHOOSES THESE VALUES TO PROVIDE ACCEPTABLE SERVICEABILITY OF THE DEVICE, TAKING RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE EFFECTS OF CHANGES IN OPERATING CONDITIONS DUE TO VARIATIONS IN DEVICE CHARACTERISTICS. THE EQUIPMENT MANUFACTURER SHOULD DESIGN SO THAT INITIALLY AND THROUGHOUT LIFE NO DESIGN-MAXIMUM VALUE FOR THE INTENDED SERVICE IS EXCEEDED WITH A BOGEY DEVICE UNDER THE WORST PROBABLE OPERATING CONDITIONS WITH RESPECT TO SUPPLY-VOLTAGE VARIATION, EQUIPMENT COMPONENT VARIATION, EQUIPMENT CONTROL ADJUSTMENT, LOAD VARIATION, SIGNAL VARIATION, AND ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS.

^CHEATER VOLTAGE SUPPLY VARIATIONS SHALL BE RESTRICTED TO MAINTAIN HEATER CURRENT WITHIN THE SPECIFIED VALUES.

^DFOR SERIES OPERATION OF HEATERS, EQUIPMENT SHOULD BE DESIGNED THAT AT NORMAL SUPPLY VOLTAGE BOGEY TUBES WILL OPERATE AT THIS VALUE OF HEATER CURRENT.

*HEATER WARM-UP TIME IS DEFINED AS THE TIME REQUIRED FOR THE VOLTAGE ACROSS THE HEATER TO REACH 80% OF ITS RATED VOLTAGE AFTER APPLYING 4 TIMES RATED HEATER VOLTAGE TO A CIRCUIT CONSISTING OF THE TUBE HEATER IN SERIES WITH A RESISTANCE OF VALUE 3 TIMES THE NOMINAL HEATER OPERATING RESISTANCE.