



## TWIN-INPUT TRIODE AMPLIFIER

Peater				
Voltage G. 3 and or dec volts Current 0.5 amn.  Direct Interelectrode Canacitances: Grid to Plate (per section) 2.5 µµf Grid to Grid 0.3 µµf Input (per section) 3.0 µµf Maximum Overall Lenoth 3.5/16" Maximum Seated Height 2-3/4" Maximum Diameter 1-5/16" Bub Intermediate Shell Octal 8-Pin Pin 1 - No Connection Pin 2 - Heater Pin 3 - Plate Pin 4 - Grid *2 Mounting Position Pin 5 - Cathode *1 Mounting Position Pin 7 - Heater Pin 4 - Grid *2 Mounting Position Pin 7 - Heater Pin 8 - Cathode *1 Mounting Position Position Any BOTTOM VIEW (G-7AX)  AMPLIFIER  Both 3rids Connected Together At Socket; Likewise Both Cathodes Plate Voltage 300 max. volts Plate Dissipation 5 max. watts Characteristics: Plate Resistance 4650 ohms Transconductance 3000 µmhos Plate Current 10 ma.  DYNAMIC-COUPLED PUSH-PULL AMPLIFIER  As Driver For Two Type 84C3-GT fubes Plate Voltage 300 max. volts Plate Supply Voltage 500 volts Grid Voltage 700 yolts Grid Volta	Heater Coated Unipotential Cathode			
Direct Interelectrode Canacitances:  Grid to Plate (per section)  Grid to Grid  Grid to Grid  O.3 uuf  Input (per section)  Output  Maximum Overall Lennth  Maximum Seated Height  Vaximum Diameter  Bulb  Base  Intermediate Shell Octal 8—Pin  Pin 1—No Connection Pin 2—Heater Pin 3—Plate Pin 4—Grid \$2  Mounting Position  BOTTOM VIEW (G-7AX)  AMPLIFIER  Both Ordas Connected Together At Socket; Likewise Both Cathodes  Plate Voltage Plate Using Signary  Plate Resistance  Grid  Amplification Factor Plate Resistance Plate Current  Solve Fribo Type 6AC5-GT Tubes  Plate Voltage Plate Voltage Plate Voltage Plate Using Signary  Plate Using Signary  Plate Voltage Plate Using Signary  Plate Outpard  Plate Fribor Thio Type 6AC5-GT Tubes  Plate Objectation: Plate Supply Voltage Grid Voltage Grid Voltage Grid Voltage Grid Voltage Grid Voltage Grid Voltage Grid-O-Grid Input Signal to SAE7-GT (RMS)  Max.—Sig. Plate Cur. (6AE7-GT)  Max.—Sig. Plate Cur. (6AE7-GT)  Max.—Sig. Plate Cur. (6AE7-GT)  Max.—Sig. Plate Cur. (6AE7-GT)  Harmonic Distortion (6AC5-GT/6AC5-G's)  Max.—Sig. Plate Cur. (6AE7-GT)  Harmonic Distortion (6AC5-GT/6AC5-G's)  Max.—Sig. Plate Cur. (6AC5-GT/6AC5-G's)  Max.—Sig. Power Output (6AC5-GT/6AC			volts	
Grid to Grid Grid Maximum Overall Lenoth Maximum Seated Height Grid Waximum Diameter Grid Bulb Fin 2 - No Connection Fin 2 - Heater Fin 3 - Plate Fin 3 - Plate Fin 4 - Grid \$2 Fin 5 - Cathode \$2 Fin 6 - Grid \$1 Fin 7 - Heater Fin 3 - Plate Fin 4 - Grid \$2 Fin 6 - Grid \$1 Fin 7 - Heater Fin 3 - Plate Fin 6 - Grid \$1 Fin 7 - Heater Fin 7 - Heater Fin 8 - Grid \$2 Fin 6 - Grid \$1 Fin 7 - Heater Fin 7 - Heater Fin 7 - Heater Fin 7 - Heater Fin 8 - Grid \$2 Fin 6 - Grid \$1 Fin 7 - Heater Fin 7 - Heater Fin 7 - Heater Fin 8 - Grid \$2 Fin 6 - Grid \$1 Fin 7 - Heater Fin 7 - Heater Fin 7 - Heater Fin 8 - Grid \$2 Fin 6 - Grid \$1 Fin 6 - Grid \$1 Fin 7 - Heater Fin 7 - Heater Fin 7 - Heater Fin 8 - Cathode \$1 Fin 7 - Heater Fin 8 - Cathode \$1 Fin 6 - Grid \$1 Fin 6 - Grid \$1 Fin 6 - Grid \$1 Fin 7 - Heater Fin 7 - Heater Fin 8 - Grid \$1 Fin 7 - Heater Fin 8 - Grid \$1 Fin 6 - Grid \$1 Fin 7 - Heater Fin 9 - Cathode \$2 Fin 6 - Grid \$1 Fin 7 - Heater Fin 8 - Cathode \$2 Fin 6 - Grid \$1 Fin 7 - Heater Fin 9 - Cathode \$2 Fin 6 - Grid \$1 Fin 7 - Heater Fin 9 - Cathode \$2 Fin 6 - Grid \$1 Fin 9 - Cathode \$2 Fin 6 - Grid \$1 Fin 9 - Cathode \$2 Fin 6 - Grid \$1 Fin 9 - Cathode \$2 Fin 6 - Grid \$1 Fin 9 - Cathode \$2 Fin 6 - Grid \$1 Fin 9 - Cathode \$2 Fin 6 - Grid \$1 Fin 9 - Cathode \$2 Fin 6 - Grid \$1 Fin 9 - Cathode \$2 Fin 6 - Grid \$1 Fin 9 - Cathode \$2	Current 0.5		amo.	
Grid to Grid Input (per section) Output  Maximum Overall Length Maximum Seated Height Maximum Seated Height Maximum Diameter	Direct Interelectrode Canacitances:			
Grid to Grid Input (per section) Output  1.8 µµf Maximum Overall Lenoth Maximum Seated Height  2-3/4" Waximum Diameter  Bulb Base  Pin 1 - No Connection Pin 2 - Heater Pin 3 - Plate Pin 4 - Grid \$2  Mounting Position  Both 3rids Connected Together At Socket; Likewise Both Cathodes Plate Dissipation  Characteristics: Plate Grid Amplification Factor Plate Resistance Transconductance Plate Current  By Dynamic Coupled Push-Pull Amplifier  As Driver For Two Type 6AC5-GT Tubes  Plate Voltage Sound Notics Plate Unique Sound Notics Plate Unique Sound Notics Flate Object Sign Plate Cur. (6AC5-GT) Max. Sig. Plate Cur. (6AC5-GT) Max. Sig. Plate Cur. (6AC5-GT/6AC5-G's) Harmonic Distortion (6AC5-GT/6AC5-G's) Max. Sig. Plate Cur. (6AC5-GT/6AC5-G's) Harmonic Distortion (6AC5-GT/6AC5-G's) Max. Sig. Plate Cur. (6AC5-GT/6AC5-G's) Max. Sig. Plate Cur. (6AC5-GT/6AC5-G's) Harmonic Distortion (6AC5-GT/6AC5-G's) Max. Sig. Plate Cur. (6AC5-GT/6AC5-G's) Harmonic Distortion (6AC5-GT/6AC5-G's) Max. Sig. Plate Cur. (6AC5-GT/6AC5-G's) Max. Sig. Plate Cur. (6AC5-GT/6AC5-G's) Harmonic Distortion (6AC5-GT/6AC5-G's) Max. Sig. Plate Cur. (6AC5-GT/6AC5-G's) Max. Sig. Power Output	Grid to Plate (per section)	2.5	μμf	
Input (per section) Output Maximum Overall Lendth Maximum Seated Height Vaximum Diameter Bulb Base Pin 1 - No Connection Pin 2 - Heater Pin 3 - Plate Pin 4 - Grid #2 Mounting Position  Bottom VIEW (G-7AX)  AMPLIFIER  Both 2-rids Connected Together At Socket; Likewise Both Cathodes Plate Voltage Plate Voltage Plate Resistance Plate Resistance Transconductance Plate Current  Plate Voltage Plate Current  Plate Voltage Plate Voltage Plate Current  As Priver For Two Type GAC5-GT Tubes  Plate Voltage Plate Voltage Grid-to-Grid Input Signal to SAE7-GT (RMS)  AMPLIFIER  As Priver For Two Type GAC5-GT Tubes  Plate Supply Voltage Grid-to-Grid Input Signal to SAE7-GT (RMS) As -Sig. Plate Cur. (6AE7-GT) MaxSig. Plate Cur. (6AC5-GT/6AC5-G's) MaxSig. Plate Cur. (6AC5-GT/6AC5-G's) MaxSig. Plate Cur. (6AC5-GT/6AC5-G's) Harmonic Distortion (6AC5-GT/6AC5-G's) MaxSig. Power Output (6AC5-GT/6AC5-G's) MaxSig. Po		0.3	uuf	
Output Maximum Overall Lennth Maximum Seated Height 2-3/4" Vaximum Diameter 1-5/16" Bulb 1-9 Base 1 Intermediate Shell Octal 8-Pin Base 1-9 In 1-No Connection Pin 2-Heater Pin 3-Plate Pin 3-Cathode #1  Mounting Position MPLIFIER  Both 2rids Connected Together At Socket; Likewise Both Cathodes Plate Voltage 300 max. volts Flate Dissipation 5 max. watts  Characteristics: Plate 250 volts Amplification Factor 14 Plate Resistance 4550 ohms  Transconductance 3000 max. volts Plate Current 10 ma.  DYNAMIC-COUPLED PUSH-PULL AMPLIFIER  As Driver For Two Type 6AC5-GT Tubes  Plate Voltage 300 max. volts Flate Upsain Operation: 5 max. watts  Typical Operation: 9 John Section 10 ma.  DYNAMIC-COUPLED PUSH-PULL AMPLIFIER As Driver For Two Type 6AC5-GT Tubes  Plate Voltage 300 max. volts Flate Upsain Operation: 9 John Section 10 ma.  DYNAMIC-COUPLED PUSH-PULL AMPLIFIER As Driver For Two Type 6AC5-GT Tubes  Plate Voltage 300 max. volts Flate Upsain Operation: 9 John Section 10 ma.  MaxSig. Plate Cur. (6AC5-GT-GT) 10 ma.  MaxSig. Plate Cur. (6AC5-GT) 10 ma.  MaxSig. Plate Cur. (6AC5-GT/6AC5-G's) 54 ma.  MaxSig. Plate Cur. (6AC5-GT/6AC5-G's) 75 ma.  Effective Load Resistance Plate-to-Plate (6AC5-GT/6AC5-G's) 10 %  MaxSig. Plate Cur. (6AC5-GT/6AC5-G's) 9.5 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.  Bias voltage for both the driver and the push-pull stage is developed by the dynamic-coupled connection.  Current does not flow in the driver grid circuit during any part of the input cycle.		3.0		
Maximum Seated Height  Waximum Diameter  Bulb  Bulb  Pase  Pin 1 - No Connection Pin 2 - Heater Pin 3 - Plate Pin 4 - Grid #2  Mounting Position  MMPLIFIER  Both 3-rids Connected Together At Socket; Likewise Both Cathodes  Plate Voltage Plate Dissipation  Characteristics: Plate 250 Grid -13.5 volts  Grid -13.5 volts  Amplification Factor Plate Resistance Plate Resistance Plate Current  MS Driver For Two Type 8AC5-GT Tubes  Plate Voltage Sorid Voltage Plate United Supply Voltage Grid Voltage Grid Operation: Plate Supply Voltage Grid Voltage Grid Voltage Grid-to-Grid Input Signal to SAE7-GT (RMS)  MaxSig. Plate Cur. (6AE7-GT) MaxSig. Plate Cur. (6AC5-GT/6AC5-G's) MaxSig. Plate Cur. (6AC5-GT/6AC5-G's) Harmonic Distortion (6AC5-GT/6AC5-G's) Harmonic Distortion (6AC5-GT/6AC5-G's) MaxSig. Power Output (6AC5-GT/6AC5				
Maximum Seated Height Vaximum Diameter Bulb Bulb Base Pin 1 - No Connection Pin 2 - Heater Pin 3 - Plate Pin 4 - Grid #2 Mounting Position  Bottom VIEW Plate Voltage Grid Grid Amplification Factor Plate Resistance Plate Resistance Plate Current DYNAMIC-COUPLED PUSH-PULL AMPLIFIER As Driver For Two Type 6AC5-GT Tubes Plate Supply Voltage Grid Voltage Grid Voltage Grid Voltage Plate United Supply Voltage Grid Voltage Grid Voltage Plate United Supply Voltage Grid Voltage Grid-to-Grid Input Signal to SAE7-GT (RMS) Amx. Sig. Plate Cur. (6AE7-GT) Vax. Sig. Plate Cur. (6AC5-GT/6AC5-G's) Harmonic Distortion (6AC5-GT/6AC5-G's) Max. Sig. Plate Cur. (6AC5-GT/6AC5-G's) Harmonic Distortion (6AC5-GT/6AC5-G's) Max. Sig. Power Output (6AC5-GT/6AC5-G'	Maximum Overall Length	3	-5/16"	
Maximum Diameter Bulb Base Pin 1 - No Connection Pin 2 - Heater Pin 3 - Plate Pin 4 - Grid #2 Mounting Position  Both 3-rids Connected Together At Socket; Likewise Both Cathodes Plate Voltage Plate Voltage Grid Amplification Factor Plate Resistance Plate Current  As Driver For Two Type 6AC5-0T Fubes  Plate Voltage Plate Voltage Plate Cour. (6AC5-GT/6AC5-G's) Plate Cur. (6AC5-GT/6AC5-G's) Plate Current  MaxSig. Plate Cur. (6AC5-GT/6AC5-G's) Plate Currelate (6AC5-GT/6AC5-G's) Plate Currelate (ASSOC) MaxSig. Plate Cur. (6AC5-GT/6AC5-G's) Plate Curle Current Power Of the MaxSig. Plate Cur. (6AC5-GT/6AC5-G's) MaxSig. Power Output (6AC5-GT/6AC5-G's) MaxSig. Power		- 1	2-3/4"	
Base Pin 1 - No Connection Pin 2 - Heater Pin 3 - Plate Pin 4 - Grid #2 Mounting Position  Both 3-rids Connected Together At Socket; Likewise Both Cathodes Plate Voltage Plate Dissipation  Both 3-rids Connected Together At Socket; Likewise Both Cathodes Plate Dissipation  Characteristics: Plate 250 Grid -13.5 volts Grid -13.5 volts Grid -13.5 volts Amplification Factor Plate Resistance 4650 ohms Transconductance 3000 µmhos Plate Current 10 ma.  DYNAMIC-COUPLED PUSH-PULL AMPLIFIER As Driver For Two Type 8AC5-GT Tubes  Plate Voltage Plate Using Sination 5 max. watts Typical Operation: Plate Supply Voltage 300 max. volts Grid Voltage Grid-to-Grid Input Signal to 5AE7-GT (RMS) 44 volts Zero-Sig. Plate Cur. (6AE7-GT) 10 ma. VaxSig. Plate Cur. (6AE7-GT) 19 ma. Zero-Sig. Plate Cur. (6AE7-GT) 19 ma. Zero-Sig. Plate Cur. (6AE7-GT) 19 ma. YaxSig. Plate Cur. (6AE7-GT) 19 ma. YaxSig. Plate Cur. (6AE5-GT/6AC5-G's) 64 ma. WaxSig. Plate Cur. (6AE5-GT/6AC5-G's) 76 ma. Effective Load Resistance Plate-to-Plate (6AC5-GT/6AC5-G's) 10000 ohms Harmonic Distortion (6AC5-GT/6AC5-G's) 9.5 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. Blas voltage for both the driver and the push-pull stage is developed by the dynamic-coupled connection. Current does not flow in the driver grid circuit during any part of		1	-5/16"	
Pase Pin 1 - No Connection Pin 2 - Heater Pin 3 - Plate Pin 3 - Plate Pin 4 - Grid #2  Mounting Position  BOTTOM VIEW (G-7AX)  MMPLIFIER  Both 3-rids Connected Together At Socket; Likewise Both Cathodes Plate Voltage Plate Voltage Plate Dissipation  Characteristics: Plate 250 Amplification Factor Plate Resistance Transconductance Plate Resistance Transconductance Plate Voltage Plate Voltage Plate Voltage Transconductance Plate Voltage Plate Supply Voltage Grid Voltage Grid Voltage Grid Voltage Grid To-Grid Input Signal to SAE7-GT (RMS)  MaxSig. Plate Cur. (6AE7-GT) Tero-Sig. Plate Cur. (6AC5-GT/6AC5-G's) MaxSig. Plate Cur. (6AC5-GT/6AC5-G's) Fine irruits where the cathode is not directly connected to the heater, the potential difference between heater and cathode should be keept as low as possible.  Blas voltage for both the driver and the push-pull stage is developed by the dynamic-coupled connection. Current does not flow in the driver grid circuit during any part of	Bulb.		T-9	
Pin 1 - No Connection Pin 2 - Heater Pin 3 - Plate Pin 3 - Plate Pin 4 - Grid #2 Mounting Position  MPLIFIER  Both 3-rids Connected fogether At Socket; Likewise Both Cathodes Plate Dissipation  Characteristics: Plate Grid Amplification Factor Plate Resistance Plate Resistance Plate Current  DYNAMIC-COUPLED PUSH-PULL AMPLIFIER As Driver for Two Type 8AC5-GT Tubes Plate Supply Voltage Grid Voltage Plate Supply Voltage Grid Voltage Plate Supply Voltage Grid Voltage Grid-to-Grid Input Signal to SAE7-GT (RMS) Volts Grid Voltage Grid-to-Grid Input Signal to SAE7-GT (RMS) MaxSig. Plate Cur. (6AC5-GT/6AC5-G's) Feffective Load Resistance Plate-O-Plate Car. (6AC5-GT/6AC5-G's) Hammonic Distortion (6AC5-GT/6AC5-G's) MaxSig. Plate Cur. (6AC5-GT/6AC5-G's) MaxSig. Power Output (6AC5-G	Base Intermediate S	Shell Octal	8-Pin	
Pin 2 - Heater Pin 3 - Plate Pin 4 - Grid #2 Mounting Position  MPLIFIER  Both 3 rids Connected Together At Socket; Likewise Both Cathodes Plate Voltage Plate Dissipation  MPLIFIER  Both 3 rids Connected Together At Socket; Likewise Both Cathodes Plate Voltage Plate Dissipation  Characteristics: Plate  Grid  Amplification Factor Plate Resistance  Transconductance Plate Current  MS Driver For Two Type 6AC5-GT Tubes  Plate Voltage Plate Dissipation  Typical Operation: Plate Supply Voltage Grid Voltage Grid Voltage Grid-to-Grid Input Signal to 5AE7-GT (RMS)  MaxSig. Plate Cur. (6AE7-GT)  MaxSig. Plate Cur. (6AC5-GT/6AC5-G's) Harmonic Distortion (6AC5-GT/6AC5-G's) Harmonic Distortion (6AC5-GT/6AC5-G's)  MaxSig. Power Output (6AC5-GT/6AC5-G's) 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.  Blas voltage for both the driver and the push-pull stage is developed by the dynamic-coupled connection. Current does not flow in the driver grid circuit during any part of the input cycle.				
Pin 3 - Plate Pin 4 - Grid #2  Mounting Position  BOTTOM VIEW (G-7AX)  MMPLIFIER  Both 3rids Connected Together At Socket: Likewise Both Cathodes  Plate Voltage Plate Dissipation  Characteristics: Plate Grid Grid Grid Grid Grid Grid Grid Grid		6-Grid #	1	
Pin 4-Grid #2  Mounting Position  BOTTOM VIEW (G-7AX)  MMPLIFIER  Both 3-rids Connected Together At Socket; Likewise Both Cathodes  Plate Voltage Plate Dissipation  Characteristics: Plate  Grid  Amplification Factor Plate Resistance Transconductance Plate Current  DYNAMIC-COUPLED PUSH-PULL AMPLIFIER  As Driver For Two Type 6AC5-GT Tubes  Plate Usisipation  DYNAMIC COUPLED PUSH-PULL AMPLIFIER  As Driver For Two Type 6AC5-GT Tubes  Plate Voltage Plate Dissipation  Typical Operation: Plate Supply Voltage  Grid Voltage Grid-to-Grid Input Signal to 5AE7-GT (RMS)  A volts  Zero-Sig. Plate Cur. (6AE7-GT)  MaxSig. Plate Cur. (6AC5-GT/6AC5-G's)  MaxSig. Power Output (6AC5-GT/6AC5-G's)  Harmonic Distortion (6AC5-GT/6AC5-G's)  MaxSig. Power Output (6AC5-GT/6A	Pin 3 - Plate Pin	7-Heater		
Mounting Position  BOTTOM VIEW (G-7AX)  AMPLIFIER  Both 3rids Connected Together At Socket; Likewise Both Cathodes  Plate Voltage 300 max. volts Plate Dissipation 5 max. watts.  Characteristics:  Plate 250 volts Grid -13.5 volts  Amplification Factor 14  Plate Resistance 4550 ohms  Transconductance 3000 µmhos  Plate Current 10 ma.  DYNAMIC-COUPLED PUSH-PULL AMPLIFIER  As Driver For Two Type BAC5-GT Tubes  Plate Voltage 300 max. volts  Plate Dissipation 5 max. watts  Typical Operation:  Plate Supply Voltage 250 volts  Grid Voltage 250 volts  Grid Voltage 250 volts  Zero-Sig. Plate Cur. (6A67-GT) 10 ma.  MaxSig. Plate Cur. (6A67-GT) 19 ma.  Zero-Sig. Plate Cur. (6A65-GT/6A65-G's) 64 ma.  VaxSig. Plate Cur. (6A65-GT/6A65-G's) 75 ma.  Effective Load Resistance  Plate-to-Plate (6A65-GT/6A65-G's) 10000 ohms  Harmonic Distortion (6A65-GT/6A65-G's) 9.5 watts  In circuits where the cathode isnot directly connected to the heater, the potential difference between heater and cathode should be kept as low as possible.  Blas voltage for both the driver and the push-pull stage is developed by the dynamic-coupled connection.  Current does not flow in the driver grid circuit during any part of				
BOTTOM VIEW (G-7AX)  AMPLIFIER  Both 3rids Connected Together At Socket; Likewise Both Cathodes  Plate Voltage 300 max. volts Plate Dissipation 5 max. watts  Characteristics: Plate 250 volts Grid -13.5 volts  Amplification Factor 14 Plate Resistance 4650 ohms  Transconductance 3000 µmhos  Plate Current 10 ma.  DYNAMIC-COUPLED PUSH-PULL AMPLIFIER  As Driver For Two Type BAC5-GT Tubes  Plate Voltage 300 max. volts Plate Dissipation 5 max. watts  Typical Operation: Plate Supply Voltage 300 max. volts Grid Voltage 250 volts Grid Voltage 250 volts Grid Voltage 4 volts Zero-Sig. Plate Cur. (6AE7-GT) 10 ma. MaxSig. Plate Cur. (6AE7-GT) 10 ma. VaxSig. Plate Cur. (6AE7-GT) 19 ma. Zero-Sig. Plate Cur. (6AE7-GT) 19 ma. Zero-Sig. Plate Cur. (6AE5-GT/6AC5-G's) 56 ma. Effective Load Resistance Plate-to-Plate (6AC5-GT/6AC5-G's) 10000 ohms Harmonic Distortion (6AC5-GT/6AC5-G's) 9.5 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.  Bilas voltage for both the driver and the push-pull stage is developed by the dynamic-coupled connection. Current does not flow in the driver grid circuit during any part of				
AMPLIFIER  Both 3rids Connected Together At Socket; Likewise Both Cathodes  Plate Voltage 300 max. volts Plate Dissipation 5 max. watts  Characteristics: Plate 250 volts Grid -13.5 volts  Amplification Factor 14 Plate Resistance 4550 ohms  Transconductance 3000 µmhos Plate Current 10 ma.  DYNAMIC-COUPLED PUSH-PULL AMPLIFIER  As Driver For Two Type 8AC5-GT Tubes  Plate Voltage 300 max. volts Plate Dissipation 5 max. watts  Typical Operation: Plate Supply Voltage 250 volts Grid Voltage 250 volts Grid Voltage 250 volts Grid-to-Grid Input Signal to 3AE7-GT (RMS) 44 volts Zero-Sig. Plate Cur. (6AE7-GT) 10 ma.  MaxSig. Plate Cur. (6AE7-GT) 19 ma. Zero-Sig. Plate Cur. (6AE7-GT) 19 ma. Zero-Sig. Plate Cur. (6AE5-GT/6AC5-G's) 64 ma. MaxSig. Plate Cur. (6AE5-GT/6AC5-G's) 75 ma. Effective Load Resistance Plate-to-Plate (6AC5-GT/6AC5-G's) 10000 ohms Harmonic Distortion (6AC5-GT/6AC5-G's) 9.5 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.  Blas voltage for both the driver and the push-pull stage is developed by the dynamic-coupled connection.  Current does not flow in the driver grid circuit during any part of	1			
Plate Voltage 300 max. volts Plate Dissipation 5 max. watts.  Characteristics: Plate 250 volts Grid -13.5 volts Amplification Factor 14 Plate Resistance 4550 ohms Transconductance 3000 µmhos Plate Current 10 ma.  DYNAMIC-COUPLED PUSH-PULL AMPLIFIER  As Driver for two type 6AC5-07 tubes  Plate Voltage 300 max. volts Grid Voltage 300 max. volts Grid Voltage 250 volts Grid Voltage 250 volts Grid Voltage 250 volts Grid Voltage 10 volts Grid Voltage 10 volts Zero-Sig. Plate Cur. (6AE7-GT) 10 ma.  MaxSig. Plate Cur. (6AE7-GT) 10 ma.  MaxSig. Plate Cur. (6AC5-GT/6AC5-G's) 54 ma.  Effective Load Resistance Plate-to-Plate (6AC5-GT/6AC5-G's) 10 ma.  Harmonic Distortion (6AC5-GT/6AC5-G's) 10 ma.  Harmonic Distortion (6AC5-GT/6AC5-G's) 9.5 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.  Bilas voltage for both the driver and the push-pull stage is developed by the dynamic-coupled connection.  Current does not flow in the driver grid circuit during any part of	BOTTOM VIEW (G-/AX)			
Plate Voltage 300 max. volts plate Dissipation 5 max. watts.  Characteristics: Plate 250 volts Grid -13.5 volts Amplification Factor 14 Plate Resistance 4550 ohms Transconductance 3000 µmhos Plate Current 10 ma.   DYNAMIC-COUPLED PUSH-PULL AMPLIFIER  As Driver for Two Type 6AC5-GT Tubes  Plate Voltage 300 max. volts Plate Dissipation 5 max. watts Typical Operation: Plate Supply Voltage 250 volts Grid Voltage 250 volts Grid-to-Grid Input Signal to SAE7-GT (RMS) 4 volts Zero-Sig. Plate Cur. (6AE7-GT) 10 ma. MaxSig. Plate Cur. (6AE7-GT) 19 ma. Zero-Sig. Plate Cur. (6AE5-GT/6AC5-G's) 54 ma. MaxSig. Plate Cur. (6AC5-GT/6AC5-G's) 75 ma. Effective Load Resistance Plate-to-Plate (6AC5-GT/6AC5-G's) 1000 ohms Harmonic Distortion (6AC5-GT/6AC5-G's) 10 % MaxSig. Power Output (6AC5-GT/6AC5-G's) 9.5 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.  A Blas voltage for both the driver and the push-pull stage is developed by the dynamic-coupled connection. Current does not flow in the driver grid circuit during any part of	AMPLIFIER			
Plate Dissipation 5 max. watts  Characteristics: Plate 250 volts Grid -13.5 volts  Amplification Factor 14 Plate Resistance 4650 ohms  Transconductance 3000 µmhos  Plate Current 10 ma.  DYNAMIC—COUPLED PUSH—PULL AMPLIFIER  As Driver for Two Type 8AC5-GT Tubes  Plate Voltage 300 max. volts Plate Dissipation 5 max. watts  Typical Operation: Plate Supply Voltage 250 volts Grid Voltage 250 volts Grid Voltage 4 volts Zero—Sig. Plate Cur. (6AE7—GT (RMS) 44 volts Zero—Sig. Plate Cur. (6AE7—GT) 10 ma.  Max.—Sig. Plate Cur. (6AE7—GT) 19 ma. Zero—Sig. Plate Cur. (6AE5—GT/6AC5—G's) 64 ma. Wax.—Sig. Plate Cur. (6AC5—GT/6AC5—G's) 75 ma. Effective Load Resistance Plate—to—Plate (6AC5—GT/6AC5—G's) 10000 ohms Harmonic Distortion (6AC5—GT/6AC5—G's) 9.5 watts  In circuits where the cathode is not directly connected to the heater, the potential difference between heater and cathode should be keept as low as possible.  Bilas voltage for both the driver and the push—pull stage is developed by the dynamic—coupled connection. Current does not flow in the driver grid circuit during any part of the input cycle.	Both Grids Connected Together At Socket; Likewis	e Both Catho	ies	
Plate Dissipation 5 max. watts  Characteristics: Plate 250 volts Grid -13.5 volts  Amplification Factor 14 Plate Resistance 4650 ohms Transconductance 3000 µmhos Plate Current 10 ma.  DYNAMIC-COUPLED PUSH-PULL AMPLIFIER  As Driver for Two Type 6AC5-GT Tubes  Plate Voltage 300 max. volts Plate Dissipation 5 max. watts  Typical Operation: Plate Supply Voltage 250 volts Grid Voltage 250 volts Grid Voltage 250 volts Grid-to-Grid Input Signal to SAE7-GT (RMS) 4 volts Zero-Sig. Plate Cur. (6AE7-GT) 10 ma. MaxSig. Plate Cur. (6AE7-GT) 19 ma. Zero-Sig. Plate Cur. (6AE7-GT) 5 max.  Effective Load Resistance Plate-to-Plate (6AC5-GT/6AC5-G's) 5 ma. Effective Load Resistance Plate-to-Plate (6AC5-GT/6AC5-G's) 1000 ohms Harmonic Distortion (6AC5-GT/6AC5-G's) 9.5 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.  Bilas voltage for both the driver and the push-pull stage is developed by the dynamic-coupled connection. Current does not flow in the driver grid circuit during any part of	Plate Voltage	300 max.	volts	
Characteristics: Plate Grid Grid Grid Grid Grid Grid Grid Grid		5 max.	watts	
Plate Grid -13.5 volts Amplification Factor 14 Plate Resistance 4650 ohms Transconductance 3000 µmhos Plate Current 10 ma.  Plate Current 10 ma.  Plate Voltage 300 max. volts Plate Dissipation 5 max. watts Typical Operation: Plate Supply Voltage 250 volts Grid Voltage 250 volts Grid Voltage 4 volts Zero-Sig. Plate Cur. (6A67-GT 10 ma.  MaxSig. Plate Cur. (6A67-GT) 10 ma. VaxSig. Plate Cur. (6A65-GT/6A65-G's) 64 ma. VaxSig. Plate Cur. (6A65-GT/6A65-G's) 75 ma. Effective Load Resistance Plate-to-Plate (6A65-GT/6A65-G's) 10000 ohms Harmonic Distortion (6A65-GT/6A65-G's) 9.5 watts In circuits where the cathode isnot directly connected to the heater, the potential difference between heater and cathode should be kept as low as possible.  Blas voltage for both the driver and the push-pull stage is developed by the dynamic-coupled connection. Current does not flow in the driver grid circuit during any part of the input cycle.				
Grid Amplification Factor Amplification Factor Plate Resistance Ad50 ohms Transconductance Plate Current  DYNAMIC-COUPLED PUSH-PULL AMPLIFIER As Driver for two type 6AC5-GT tubes  Plate Voltage Plate Voltage Plate Dissipation Typical Operation: Plate Supply Voltage Grid Voltage Grid Voltage Grid-to-Grid Input Signal to 5AE7-GT (RMS) Grid Voltage Grid-to-Grid Input Signal to 5AE7-GT (RMS) MaxSig. Plate Cur. (6AE7-GT) MaxSig. Plate Cur. (6AE7-GT) Zero-Sig. Plate Cur. (6AC5-GT/6AC5-G's) MaxSig. Plate Cur. (6AC5-GT/6AC5-G's)  Effective Load Resistance Plate-to-Plate (6AC5-GT/6AC5-G's) Harmonic Distortion (6AC5-GT/6AC5-G's) MaxSig. Power Output (6AC5-GT/6AC		250	volts	
Amplification Factor Plate Resistance Transconductance Plate Current  Plate Current  As Driver for two type 64C5-GT fubes  Plate Voltage Plate Dissination Typical Operation: Plate Supply Voltage Grid Voltage Grid-to-Grid Input Signal to 5AE7-GT (RMS) Grid Voltage Grid-to-Grid Input Signal to 5AE7-GT (RMS) MaxSig. Plate Cur. (6AE7-GT) MaxSig. Plate Cur. (6AE7-GT) Tero-Sig. Plate Cur. (6AC5-GT/6AC5-G's) MaxSig. Power Output (6AC5-GT/6AC5-G's) MaxSig. P		-13.5	volts	
Plate Resistance Transconductance Plate Current  DYNAMIC-COUPLED PUSH-PULL AMPLIFIER  As Driver for Two Type 6AC5-GT Tubes  Plate Voltage Plate Dissination Typical Operation: Plate Supply Voltage Grid-to-Grid Input Signal to 5AE7-GT (RMS) Grid Voltage Grid-to-Grid Input Signal to 5AE7-GT (RMS)  A volts Zero-Sig. Plate Cur. (6AE7-GT) Zero-Sig. Plate Cur. (6AE7-GT) Zero-Sig. Plate Cur. (6AC5-GT/6AC5-G's) Effective Load Resistance Plate-Cour. (6AC5-GT/6AC5-G's) Plate-Cour. (6AC5-GT/6AC5-G's) Harmonic Distortion (6AC5-GT/6AC5-G's) MaxSig. Power Output (6AC5-GT/6AC5-G's) In circuits where the cathode isnot directly connected to the heater, the potential difference between heater and cathode should be kept as low as possible.  Blas voltage for both the driver and the push-pull stage is developed by the dynamic-coupled connection. Current does not flow in the driver grid circuit during any part of the input cycle.		14		
Transconductance Plate Current  PYNAMIC-COUPLED PUSH-PULL AMPLIFIER  As Driver for two type 6AC5-AT tubes  Plate Voltage Plate Dissipation Typical Operation: Plate Supply Voltage Grid Voltage Grid Voltage Grid Voltage A volts Zero-Sig. Plate Cur. (6AE7-GT (RMS) Zero-Sig. Plate Cur. (6AE7-GT) MaxSig. Plate Cur. (6AC5-GT/6AC5-G's) Zero-Sig. Plate Cur. (6AC5-GT/6AC		4650	ohms	
Plate Current    DYNAMIC-COUPLED PUSH-PULL AMPLIFIER   As Driver For Two Type 6AC5-GT Tubes		3000	µmhos	
Plate Voltage 300 max. volts Plate Dissination 5 max. watts Typical Operation: Plate Supply Voltage 250 volts Grid Voltage A volts Grid-to-Grid Input Signal to 3AE7-GT (RMS) 44 volts Zero-Sig. Plate Cur. (6AE7-GT) 10 ma. MaxSig. Plate Cur. (6AE7-GT) 19 ma. Zero-Sig. Plate Cur. (6AC5-GT/6AC5-G's) 64 ma. MaxSig. Plate Cur. (6AC5-GT/6AC5-G's) 75 ma. Effective Load Resistance Plate-to-Plate (6AC5-GT/6AC5-G's) 10000 ohms Harmonic Distortion (6AC5-GT/6AC5-G's) 10 % MaxSig. Power Output (6AC5-GT/6AC5-G's) 9.5 watts In circuits where the cathode is not directly connected to the heater, the potential difference between heater and cathode should be keept as low as possible.  Blas voltage for both the driver and the push-pull stage is developed by the dynamic-coupled connection. Current does not flow in the driver grid circuit during any part of the input cycle.		10	ma.	
Plate Voltage 300 max. volts Plate Dissination 5 max. watts Typical Operation: Plate Supply Voltage 250 volts Grid Voltage A volts Grid-to-Grid Input Signal to 3AE7-GT (RMS) 44 volts Zero-Sig. Plate Cur. (6AE7-GT) 10 ma. MaxSig. Plate Cur. (6AE7-GT) 19 ma. Zero-Sig. Plate Cur. (6AC5-GT/6AC5-G's) 64 ma. MaxSig. Plate Cur. (6AC5-GT/6AC5-G's) 75 ma. Effective Load Resistance Plate-to-Plate (6AC5-GT/6AC5-G's) 10000 ohms Harmonic Distortion (6AC5-GT/6AC5-G's) 10 % MaxSig. Power Output (6AC5-GT/6AC5-G's) 9.5 watts In circuits where the cathode is not directly connected to the heater, the potential difference between heater and cathode should be keept as low as possible.  Blas voltage for both the driver and the push-pull stage is developed by the dynamic-coupled connection. Current does not flow in the driver grid circuit during any part of the input cycle.	DVMANAIC_COUPLED PHISH_PHI! AMPLIETER			
Plate Voltage 300 max. volts Plate Dissination 5 max. watts Typical Operation:  Plate Supply Voltage 250 volts Grid Voltage A volts Grid-to-Grid Input Signal to 5AE7-GT (RMS)O 44 volts Zero-Sig. Plate Cur. (6AE7-GT) 10 ma. MaxSig. Plate Cur. (6AE7-GT) 19 ma. Zero-Sig. Plate Cur. (6AC5-GT/6AC5-G's) 64 ma. VaxSig. Plate Cur. (6AC5-GT/6AC5-G's) 75 ma. Effective Load Resistance Plate-to-Plate (6AC5-GT/6AC5-G's) 10000 ohms Harmonic Distortion (6AC5-GT/6AC5-G's) 10 ma. Sig. Power Output (6AC5-GT/6AC5-G's) 9.5 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.  Blas voltage for both the driver and the push-pull stage is developed by the dynamic-coupled connection.  Current does not flow in the driver grid circuit during any part of the input cycle.				
Plate Dissipation 5 max. watts  Typical Operation: Plate Supply Voltage 250 volts Grid Voltage A volts Grid-to-Grid Input Signal to SAE7-GT (RMS) 44 volts Zero-Sig. Plate Cur. (6AE7-GT) 10 ma.  MaxSig. Plate Cur. (6AE7-GT) 19 ma.  Zero-Sig. Plate Cur. (6AE7-GT) 54 ma.  MaxSig. Plate Cur. (6AC5-GT/6AC5-G's) 54 ma.  VaxSig. Plate Cur. (6AC5-GT/6AC5-G's) 75 ma.  Effective Load Resistance Plate-to-Plate (6AC5-GT/6AC5-G's) 10000 chms Harmonic Distortion (6AC5-GT/6AC5-G's) 10 %  MaxSig. Power Output (6AC5-GT/6AC5-G's) 9.5 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. Blas voltage for both the driver and the push-pull stage is developed by the dynamic-coupled connection.  Current does not flow in the driver grid circuit during any part of			volts	
Typical Operation:  Plate Supply Voltage  Grid Voltage  Grid-to-Grid Input Signal to SAE7-GT (RMS)  A volts  Zero-Sig. Plate Cur. (6AE7-GT)  MaxSig. Plate Cur. (6AE7-GT)  Zero-Sig. Plate Cur. (6AE7-GT)  Zero-Sig. Plate Cur. (6AC5-GT/6AC5-G's)  MaxSig. Plate Cur. (6AC5-GT/6AC5-G's)  MaxSig. Plate Cur. (6AC5-GT/6AC5-G's)  Effective Load Resistance  Plate-to-Plate (6AC5-GT/6AC5-G's)  Harmonic Distortion (6AC5-GT/6AC5-G's)  MaxSig. Power Output (6AC5-GT/6AC5-G's)  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.  A Blas voltage for both the driver and the push-pull stage is developed by the dynamic-coupled connection.  Current does not flow in the driver grid circuit during any part of the input cycle.				
Plate Supply Voltage Grid Voltage Grid-to-Grid Input Signal to SAE7-GT (RMS) Grid-to-Grid Input Signal to SAE7-GT (RMS) 44 volts Zero-Sig. Plate Cur. (6AE7-GT) MaxSig. Plate Cur. (6AC5-GT/6AC5-G's) Zero-Sig. Plate Cur. (6AC5-GT/6AC5-G's) MaxSig. Plate Cur. (6AC5-GT/6AC5-G's) MaxSig. Plate Cur. (6AC5-GT/6AC5-G's) Effective Load Resistance Plate-to-Plate (6AC5-GT/6AC5-G's) MaxSig. Power Output (6AC5-GT/6AC5-G's) 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.  Blas voltage for both the driver and the push-pull stage is developed by the dynamic-coupled connection. Current does not flow in the driver grid circuit during any part of the input cycle.				
Grid Voltage Grid-to-Grid Input Signal to 5AE7-GT (RMS)° 44 volts Zero-Sig. Plate Cur. (6AE7-GT) 10 ma. MaxSig. Plate Cur. (6AE7-GT) 19 ma. Zero-Sig. Plate Cur. (6AC5-GT/6AC5-G's) 64 ma. MaxSig. Plate Cur. (6AC5-GT/6AC5-G's) 76 ma. Effective Load Resistance Plate-to-Plate (6AC5-GT/6AC5-G's) 10000 ohms Harmonic Distortion (6AC5-GT/6AC5-G's) 10 000 ohms Harmonic Distortion (6AC5-GT/6AC5-G's) 9.5 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.  Blas voltage for both the driver and the push-pull stage is developed by the dynamic-coupled connection. Current does not flow in the driver grid circuit during any part of the input cycle.		250	volts	
Grid-to-Grid Input Signal to SAE7-GT (RMS) <sup>o</sup> 44 volts Zero-Sig. Plate Cur. (6AE7-GT) 10 ma. Zero-Sig. Plate Cur. (6AE7-GT) 19 ma. Zero-Sig. Plate Cur. (6AC5-GT/6AC5-G's) 64 ma. WaxSig. Plate Cur. (6AC5-GT/6AC5-G's) 75 ma. Effective Load Resistance Plate-to-Plate (6AC5-GT/6AC5-G's) 10000 chms Harmonic Distortion (6AC5-GT/6AC5-G's) 10 % MaxSig. Power Output (6AC5-GT/6AC5-G's) 9.5 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. Blas coltage for both the driver and the push-pull stage is developed by the dynamic-coupled connection. Current does not flow in the driver grid circuit during any part of the input cycle.		<b>A</b>	volts	
Zero-Sig. Plate Cur. (6AE7-GT) 10 ma.  MaxSig. Plate Cur. (6AE7-GT) 19 ma.  Zero-Sig. Plate Cur. (6AC5-GT/6AC5-G's) 64 ma.  MaxSig. Plate Cur. (6AC5-GT/6AC5-G's) 64 ma.  MaxSig. Plate Cur. (6AC5-GT/6AC5-G's) 75 ma.  Effective Load Resistance Plate-to-Plate (6AC5-GT/6AC5-G's) 10000 ohms  Harmonic Distortion (6AC5-GT/6AC5-G's) 10 %  MaxSig. Power Output (6AC5-GT/6AC5-G's) 9.5 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.  A Blas voltage for both the driver and the push-pull stage is developed by the dynamic-coupled connection.  Current does not flow in the driver grid circuit during any part of the input cycle.		44	volts	
Max.—Sig. Plate Cur. (6AE7—GT) 19 ma. Zero—Sig. Plate Cur. (6AC5—GT/6AC5—G's) 64 ma. Wax.—Sig. Plate Cur. (6AC5—GT/6AC5—G's) 75 ma. Effective Load Resistance Plate—Concern 10000 ohms Harmonic Distortion (6AC5—GT/6AC5—G's) 10000 ohms Harmonic Distortion (6AC5—GT/6AC5—G's) 10 % Max.—Sig. Power Output (6AC5—GT/6AC5—G's) 9.5 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.  A Blas voltage for both the driver and the push—pull stage is developed by the dynamic—coupled connection. Current does not flow in the driver grid circuit during any part of the input cycle.		10	ma.	
Zero-Sig. Plate Cur. (6AC5-GT/6AC5-G's) 54 ma. WaxSig. Plate Cur. (6AC5-GT/6AC5-G's) 75 ma. Effective Load Resistance Plate-to-Plate (6AC5-GT/6AC5-G's) 10000 ohms Harmonic Distortion (6AC5-GT/6AC5-G's) 10 % MaxSig. Power Output (6AC5-GT/6AC5-G's) 9.5 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. Bias voltage for both the driver and the push-pull stage is developed by the dynamic-coupled connection. Current does not flow in the driver grid circuit during any part of the input cycle.				
WaxSig. Plate Cur. (6AC5-GT/6AC5-G's) 75 ma.  Effective Load Resistance Plate-to-Plate (6AC5-GT/6AC5-G's) 10000 ohms Harmonic Distortion (6AC5-GT/6AC5-G's) 10 %  MaxSig. Power Output (6AC5-GT/6AC5-G's) 9.5 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.  Blas voltage for both the driver and the push-pull stage is developed by the dynamic-coupled connection.  Current does not flow in the driver grid circuit during any part of the input cycle.	Zero-Sig Plate Cur. (6AC5-GT/6AC5-G's)			
Effective Load Resistance Plate-to-Plate (6AC5-GT/6AC5-G's) 10000 ohms Harmonic Distortion (6AC5-GT/6AC5-G's) 10 % MaxSig. Power Output (6AC5-GT/6AC5-G's) 9.5 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.  A Blas voltage for both the driver and the push-pull stage is developed by the dynamic-coupled connection.  Current does not flow in the driver grid circuit during any part of the input cycle.	Vav _Sig Plate Cur (6AC5-GI/6AC5-GIs)	75		
Plate-to-Plate (6AC5-GT/6AC5-G's) 10000 ohms Harmonic Distortion (6AC5-GT/6AC5-G's) 10 % MaxSig. Power Output (6AC5-GT/6AC5-G's) 9.5 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. Blas voltage for both the driver and the push-pull stage is developed by the dynamic-coupled connection. Current does not flow in the driver grid circuit during any part of the input typele.		, ,		
Harmonic Distortion (6AC5-GT/6AC5-G's) 10 % MaxSig. Power Output (6AC5-GT/6AC5-G's) 9.5 watts In circuits where the cathode isnot directly connected to the heater, the potential difference between heater and cathode should be kept as low as possible. Bias voltage for both the driver and the push-pull stage is developed by the dynamic-coupled connection. Current does not flow in the driver grid circuit during any part of the input cycle.		10000	ohms	
MaxSig. Power Output (6ACS-GT/6AC5-G's) 9.5 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.  A Blas voltage for both the driver and the push-pull stage is developed by the dynamic-coupled connection.  Current does not flow in the driver grid circuit during any part of the input cycle.	Harmonic Distortion (6AC5-GT/6AC5-GTs)			
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.  A Blas voltage for both the driver and the push-pull stage is developed by the dynamic-coupled connection.  Current does not flow in the driver grid circuit during any part of the input cycle.	May -Sig Power Output (6AC5-GT/6AC5-G's)		watts	
by the dynamic-coupled connection.  Current does not flow in the driver grid circuit during any part of the input cycle.	In circuits where the cathode is not directly coone			
by the dynamic-coupled connection.  Current does not flow in the driver grid circuit during any part of the input cycle.	the potential difference between heater and cathod	e should be	kept as	
Current does not flow in the driver grid circuit during any part of the input cycle.	I ■ Blas voltage for both the driver and the bush-pull	stage is de	veloped	
the input cycle.	by the dynamic-coupled connection.  Current does not flow in the driver arid circuit	during anv	part of	
	the input cycle.			