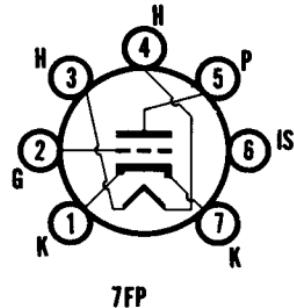




**SYLVANIA TYPE 6FY5  
3FY5  
2FY5**



VHF TRIODE

### MECHANICAL DATA

Bulb.....	T-5½
Base.....	E7-1, Miniature Button 7-Pin
Outline.....	5-2
Basing.....	7FP
Cathode.....	Coated Unipotential
Mounting Position.....	Any

### ELECTRICAL DATA

#### HEATER CHARACTERISTICS

	2FY5	3FY5	6FY5
Heater Voltage.....	2.4	3.1	6.3 Volts
Heater Current.....	600	450	200
Heater Warm-up Time <sup>1</sup> .....	11	11	Seconds
Heater-Cathode Voltage			
Heater Neg. with Respect to Cathode			
Total D C and Peak.....	100	100	100 Volts Max.
Heater Pos. with Respect to Cathode			
Total D C and Peak.....	100	100	100 Volts Max.

#### DIRECT INTERELECTRODE CAPACITANCES

	Shielded	Unshielded
Grid to Plate.....	0.48	0.5 $\mu$ uf Max.
Input.....	4.75	4.75 $\mu$ uf
Output.....	4.3	3.3 $\mu$ uf
Grid to Heater.....	0.28	0.28 $\mu$ uf Max.
Plate to Cathode.....	0.21	0.25 $\mu$ uf
Grid to Heater.....	3.2	3.2 $\mu$ uf
Cathode to Heater.....	2.5	2.5 $\mu$ uf

#### RATINGS (Absolute Maximum Values)

Plate Voltage.....	200 Volts Max.
Plate Dissipation.....	2.2 Watts Max.
Cathode Current.....	20 Ma Max.
Negative Grid Voltage.....	50 Volts Max.
Grid Circuit Resistance.....	1.0 Megohms Max.
Cathode Heater Circuit Resistance.....	20,000 Ohms Max.

#### CHARACTERISTICS AND TYPICAL OPERATIONS

##### Class A1 Amplifier

Plate Voltage.....	135	135	135	135 Volts
Grid Voltage.....	-4.5	-5	-3.1	-1.0 Volts
Plate Current.....	0.1	—	—	11 Ma
Transconductance.....	—	125	625	13,000 $\mu$ mhos
Amplification Factor.....	—	—	—	70

#### NOTES:

1. Heater warm-up time is defined as the time required for the voltage across the heater to reach 80% of its rated value after applying four (4) times rated heater voltage to a circuit consisting of the tube heater in series with a resistance equal to three (3) times rated heater voltage divided by rated heater current.

### APPLICATION

The Sylvania Types 6FY5, 3FY5, and 2FY5 are remote cutoff triodes designed for use as VHF RF amplifiers. Features of the design include: A partial shield between the grid and plate which lowers the capacitance between these two elements and promotes ease of neutralization; low input capacitance; and higher input impedance by virtue of dual cathode leads.