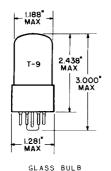
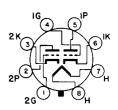
## TUMB-SOL -

### → DOUBLE TRIODE



COATED UNIPOTENTIAL CATHODE **HEATER** 6.3±10% VOLTS 0.9 AMP. AC OR DC ANY MOUNTING POSITION



BOTTOM VIEW BASING DIAGRAM JEDEC 880

SEC. #2

INTERMEDIATE-SHELL 8 PIN OCTAL B8-142 OUTLINE DRAWING JEDEC 9-5

THE 6DN7 IS A DOUBLE TRIODE WITH DISSIMILAR SECTIONS. SECTION #1 IS DE-SIGNED FOR USE AS A VERTICAL-DEFLECTION OSCILLATOR IN TELEVISION RE-CEIVERS AND SECTION #2 FOR USE AS A VERTICAL DEFLECTION AMPLIFIER.

### DIRECT INTERELECTRODE CAPACITANCES - APPROX. WITHOUT EXTERNAL SHIELD

SEC. #1 GRID TO PLATE

5.5 4.0 рf INPUT 2.2 4.6 рf 0.7 OUTPUT 1.0 рf

#### RATINGS INTERPRETED ACCORDING TO DESIGN-MAXIMUM SYSTEM

	VERT. OSC. SERV. (SEC.1)	VERT. DEFL. AMP. (SEC.2)	
MAXIMUM DC PLATE VOLTAGE	350	550	VOLTS
MAXIMUM PEAK POSITIVE PULSE PLATE VOLTAGE		2500	VOLTS
MAXIMUM PEAK NEGATIVE GRID VOLTAGE	400	250	VOLTS
MAXIMUM PLATE DISSIPATION	1.0	10 <sup>B</sup>	WATTS
MAXIMUM DC CATHODE CURRENT		50	MA.
MAXIMUM PEAK CATHODE CURRENT		150	MA.
MAXIMUM HEATER-CATHODE VOLTAGE:			
HEATER POSITIVE WITH RESPECT TO CATHODE			
DC COMPONENT	100	100	VOLTS
TOTAL DC AND PEAK	200	200	VOLTS
HEATER NEGATIVE WITH RESPECT TO CATHODE			
TOTAL DC AND PEAK	200	200	VOLTS
MAXIMUM GRID-CIRCUIT RESISTANCE			
WITH FIXED BIAS	2.2	2.2	MEGORMS
WITH CATHODE BIAS	2.2		MEGOHMS

INDICATES A CHANGE.

CONTINUED ON FOLLOWING PAGE

### TUNS-SOL .

CONTINUED FROM PRECEDING PAGE

# TYPICAL OPERATING CONDITIONS AND CHARACTERISTICS

AVERAGE CHARACTERISTICS

	SECTION 1 (OSCILLATOR)	SECTION 2 (AMPLIFIER)		
PLATE VOLTAGE GRID VOLTAGE AMPLIFICATION FACTOR PLATE RESISTANCE (APPROX.) TRANSCONDUCTANCE PLATE CURRENT GRID VOLTAGE (APPROX.) I D = 10 \( \mu \text{AMPS}. \) GRID VOLTAGE (APPROX.)	250 -8.0 22.5 9000 2500 8.0	150 0°   68	250 -9.5 15.4 2000 7700 41	VOLTS VOLTS OHMS
$I_b = 50 \mu AMPs.$			-23	VOLTS

DESIGN-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 CRANGES IN OPERATING CONDITIONS DUE TO VARIATIONS IN DEVICE CHARACTERISTICS. THE EQUIPMENT MANUFACTURER SHOULD DESIGN SO THAT INITIALLY AND INFOUGHOUT THE WORST PROBABLE OPERATING CONDITIONS WITH RESPECT TO SUPPLY-VOLTAGE VARIATION, COULDEN COMPROMENT VARIATION, EQUIPMENT CONTROL ADJUSTMENT, LOAD VARIATION, SIGNAL VARIATION, AND ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS.

AFOR OPERATION IN A 525-LINE, 30-FRAME SYSTEM AS DESCRIBED IN "STANDARDS OF GOOD ENGINEERING PRACTICE FOR TELEVISION BROADCAST STATIONS: FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION", THE CUTY CYCLE OF THE VOLTAGE PULSE MUST NOT EXCEED 15% OF ONE SCANNING CYCLE.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>8</sup>In stages operating with grid leak bias, an adequate cathode bias resistor or other suitable means is required to protect the tube in the absence of excitation.

 $c_{\sf APPLIED}$  for short interval (two seconds maximum) so as not to damage tube.