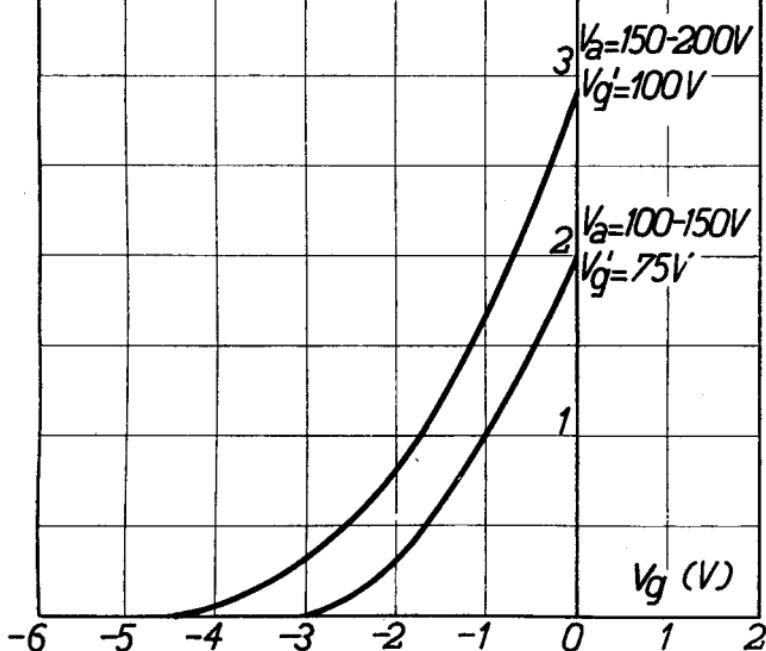


## PHILIPS „MINIWATT“

Heizspannung .....	$v_f$	= 4,0 V
Tension de chauffage .....		
Filament voltage .....		
Heizstrom .....		ca.
Courant de chauffage .....	$i_f$	= env. 1,0 A
Filament current .....		appr.
Anodenspannung .....		
Tension anodique .....	$v_{a \max.}$	= 200 V
Anode voltage .....		
Schirmgitterspannung .....		
Tension de grille-écran .....	$v_g'$	= 100 V
Screen-grid voltage .....		
Normaler Anodenstrom .....		
Courant anodique normal .....	$i_a$	= 1,5 mA
Normal anode current .....		
Neg. Gittervorspannung .....		ca.
Polarisation négative de grille .....	$v_g$	= env. 1,3 V
Negative grid bias .....		appr.
Verstärkungsfaktor .....		
Coefficient d'amplification .....	$g(k)$	= 700
Amplification factor .....		
Steilheit (max.) .....		
Inclinaison (max.) .....	$S_{\max.}$	= 1,2 mA/V
Slope (max.) .....		
Steilheit (norm.) .....		
Inclinaison (norm.) .....	$S_{\text{norm.}}$	= 0,9 mA/V
Slope (norm.) .....		
Innerer Widerstand (norm.) .....		
Résistance intérieure (norm.) .....	$R_i$	= 800000 Ohm
Internal resistance (norm.) .....		
Anoden-Gitterkapazität .....		
Capacité grille-plaque .....	$C_{ag}$	= 0,005 $\mu\mu F$
Anode-grid capacity .....		
Max. Länge .....		
Longueur max. .....	$l$	= 112 mm
Overall length .....		
Grösster Durchmesser .....		
Diamètre max. .....	$d$	= 47 mm
Max. diameter .....		
Sockel .....		
Culot .....		= 0,35
Base .....		
Sockelschaltung .....		
Connexion du culot .....		= S X
Base connection .....		
Anwendung: H.F.-Verstärkung		
Applications: Amplification h.f.		
Function: H F. amplification		
Z.F.-Verstärkung		
Amplification m.f.		
I.F. amplification		

**PHILIPS**  
**MINIWATT**  
**E 442**

$V_f = 4,0V$   
 $V_a \text{ max} = 200V$   
 $V_g' = 100V$   
 $I_a = 1,5mA$   
 $S_{\text{max}} = 1,2mA/V$   
 $S_{\text{norm}} = 0,9mA/V$   
 $g(k) = 700$



## PHILIPS „MINIWATT“

Max. Anodenspannung .....	$V_{ao}$	= 400 V
Tension anodique max. ....	$V_{aR}$	= 250 V
Max. anode voltage .....	$V_{aL}$	= 200 V
Max. Anodenbelastung .....	$W_a$	= 1,0 W
Dissipation anodique max. ....		
Max. anode dissipation .....		
Max. Kathodenstrom .....	$I_c$	= 10 mA
Courant cathodique max. ....		
Max. cathode current .....		
Max. Schirmgitterspannung .....	$V_{g'o}^{'}$	= 300 V
Tension de grille-écran max. ....		
Max. screen-grid voltage .....	$V_g^{'}$	= $V_a - 30$ V max. 150 V
Max. Schirmgitterbelastung .....	$W_g^{'}$	= 0,25 W
Dissipation de grille-écran max. ....		
Max. screen-grid dissipation .....		
Mittlerer Schirmgitterstrom .....	$I_g^{'}$	= 0,6 mA
Courant de grille-écran moyen .....		
Average screen-grid current .....		
Ungefähr Grenzw. des Schirmgitterstr. Limites approxim. du cour. de gr.-écran Approx. limits of screen-grid current	$I_{g'}^{'}$ min.	= 0,2 mA
	$I_{g'}^{'}$ max.	= 0,9 mA
Gitterstrom-Einsatzpunkt .....	$V_{gi}$	= -1,3 V
Point de commenc. du courant de grille Starting point of grid current .....		
Max. Widerstand im Gitterkreis .....	$R_{g1}$	= 1,5 M.Ohm
Point de commenc. du courant de grille Max. resistance in grid circuit .....	$R_{g2}$	= 1,0 M.Ohm
Max. Spann. zwischen Faden und Kath. Tension max. entre filament et cathode Max. voltage between filam. and cathode	$V_{fc}$	= 50 V
Max. Widerst. zwischen Faden und Kath. Résist. max. entre filament et cathode Max. resist. betw. filament and cathode	$R_{fc}$	= 20000 Ohm
Kapazitäten .....	$C_g$	= 11 $\mu\mu\text{F}$
Capacités .....	$C_a$	= 8,3 $\mu\mu\text{F}$
Capacities .....	$C_{ag}$	= 0,005 $\mu\mu\text{F}$

$I_a$  (mA)

3,0

2,5

$V_g' = 100\text{ V}$   
 $V_f = 4,0\text{ V}$

**PHILIPS  
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2,0

1,5

$V_g = -1,0\text{ V}$

1,0

$V_g = -1,5\text{ V}$

0,5

$V_g = -2,0\text{ V}$

0

100

200

300

$V_a$  (V)

2,5

2,0

1,5

$V_g' = 75\text{ V}$   
 $V_f = 4,0\text{ V}$

$V_g = -1,0\text{ V}$

1,0

$V_g = -1,5\text{ V}$

0,5

$V_g = -2,0\text{ V}$

0

0

100

200

300

$V_a$  (V)

## PHILIPS „MINIWATT“

Max. Anodenspannung .....	$V_{ao}$	= 400 V
Tension anodique max. ....	$V_{aR}$	= 250 V
Max. anode voltage .....	$V_{aL}$	= 200 V
Max. Anodenbelastung .....	$W_a$	= 1,0 W
Dissipation anodique max. ....		
Max. cathode current .....	$I_c$	= 10 mA
Max. Kathodenstrom .....		
Courant cathodique max. ....	$V_g^I o$	= 300 V
Max. screen-grid voltage .....	$V_g^I$	= $V_a - 50$ V max. 150 V
Max. Schirmgitterbelastung .....	$W_g^I$	= 0,25 W
Dissipation de grille-écran max. ....		
Max. screen-grid dissipation .....		
Mittlerer Schirmgitterstrom .....	$I_g^I$	= 0,6 mA
Courant de grille-écran moyen .....		
Average screen-grid current .....		
Ungefähr Grenzw. des Schirmgitterstr.	$I_g^I$ min.	= 0,2 mA
Limites approxim. du cour. de gr.-écran	$I_g^I$ max.	= 0,9 mA
Approx. limits of screen-grid current		
Gitterstrom-Einsatzpunkt .....	$V_{gi}$	= -1,1 V
Point de commenc. du courant de grille		
Starting point of grid current .....		
Max. Widerstand im Gitterkreis .....	$R_{g1}$	= 1,5 M.Ohm
Résistance max. dans le circuit de grille		
Max. resistance in grid circuit .....	$R_{g2}$	= 1,0 M.Ohm
Max. Spann. zwischen Faden und Kath.	$V_{fc}$	= 50 V
Tension max. entre filament et cathode		
Max. voltage between filam. and cathode		
Max. Widerst. zwischen Faden und Kath.	$R_{fc}$	= 20000 Ohm
Résist. max. entre filament et cathode		
Max. resist. betw. filament and cathode		
Kapazitäten .....	$C_g$	= 11 $\mu\mu$ F
Capacités .....	$C_a$	= 8,3 $\mu\mu$ F
Capacities .....	$C_{ag}$	= 0,005 $\mu\mu$ F

$I_a$  (mA)

3,0

2,5

2,0

1,5

1,0

0,5

0

$V_g' = 100\text{ V}$   
 $V_f = 4,0\text{ V}$

**PHILIPS  
MINIWATT  
E442**

$V_g = -1,0\text{ V}$

$V_g = -1,5\text{ V}$

$V_g = -2,0\text{ V}$

$V_a$  (V)

2,5

2,0

1,5

1,0

0,5

$V_g' = 75\text{ V}$   
 $V_f = 4,0\text{ V}$

$V_g = -1,0\text{ V}$

$V_g = -1,5\text{ V}$

$V_g = -2,0\text{ V}$

$V_a$  (V)

0

100

200

300