



4DE6-4DK6-4DT6

DESCRIPTION AND RATING

4DE6

4DE6 Pentode. The 4DE6 is a miniature, sharp-cutoff pentode designed especially for use as an intermediate-frequency amplifier in television receivers.

Except for heater characteristics, the 4DE6 is identical to the 6DE6.

GENERAL

ELECTRICAL

Cathode - Coated Unipotential

Heater Characteristics and Ratings

Heater Voltage, AC or DC*	4.2	Volts
Heater Current†	0.45±0.03	Amperes
Heater Warm-up Time, Average§	11	Seconds

4DK6

4DK6 Pentode. The 4DK6 is a miniature, sharp-cutoff pentode designed for use as a wide-band, radio-frequency or intermediate-frequency amplifier in television receivers.

Except for heater characteristics, the 4DK6 is identical to the 6DK6.

GENERAL

ELECTRICAL

Cathode - Coated Unipotential

Heater Characteristics and Ratings

Heater Voltage, AC or DC*	4.2	Volts
Heater Current†	0.45±0.03	Amperes
Heater Warm-up Time, Average§	11	Seconds

4DT6

4DT6 Pentode. The 4DT6 is a miniature, sharp-cutoff, dual-control pentode primarily intended for use as an FM detector in television receivers. It is also suitable for use in delay circuits, gain-controlled amplifier circuits, and mixer circuits.

Except for heater characteristics, the 4DT6 is identical to the 6DT6.

GENERAL

ELECTRICAL

Cathode - Coated Unipotential

Heater Characteristics and Ratings

Heater Voltage, AC or DC*	4.2	Volts
Heater Current†	0.45±0.03	Amperes
Heater Warm-up Time, Average§	11	Seconds

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express written agreement to the contrary, General Electric Company assumes no liability for patent infringement arising out of any use of the tubes with other devices or elements by any purchaser of tubes or others.

NOTES

- * Heater voltage for a bogey tube at $I_f = 0.45$ amperes.
- ‡ The equipment designer should design the equipment so that heater current is centered at the specified bogey value, with heater supply variations restricted to maintain heater current within the specified tolerance.
- § The time required for the voltage across the heater to reach 80 percent of the bogey value after applying 4 times the bogey heater voltage to a circuit consisting of the tube heater in series with a resistance equal to 3 times the bogey heater voltage divided by the bogey heater current.