



25N6-G

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★**DIRECT-COUPLED POWER AMPLIFIER**

Heater [■]	Coated Unipotential Cathode	
Voltage	25	a-c or d-c volts
Current	0.3	amp.
Maximum Overall Length		4-17/32"
Maximum Seated Height		3-31/32"
Maximum Diameter		1-9/16"
Bulb		ST-12
Base		Small Shell Octal 7-Pin
Pin 1—No Connection		Pin 5—Input-Triode Grid
Pin 2—Heater		Pin 7—Heater
Pin 3—Output-Triode Plate		Pin 8—Output-Triode Cathode
Pin 4—Input-Triode Plate		
Mounting Position	BOTTOM VIEW (G-7W)	Any

AMPLIFIER

Output-Triode Plate Voltage	180 max.	volts
Input-Triode Plate Voltage	180 max.	volts
Output-Triode Plate Dissipation	8.5 max.	watts
Input-Triode Plate Dissipation	1.1 max.	watts
<i>Typical Operation and Characteristics - Class A₁ Amplifier:</i>		
Output-Triode Plate	110	180 volts
Input-Triode Plate	110	100 volts
Input-Triode Grid*	0	0 volts
Peak A-F Grid Voltage	29.7	29.7 volts
Plate Res.	11500	15000 approx. ohms
Transcond. #	2200	2300 μmhos
Output-Triode Plate Cur.	45	46 ma.
Input-Triode Plate Cur.	7	5.8 ma.
Load Res.	2000	4000 ohms
Total Harmonic Dist.	9	9 %
Power Output	2.0	3.8 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.

* The input-triode serves as a driver for the output-triode and is directly coupled to it. No external bias supply is required, but the input-triode grid does not draw grid current because a bias voltage is set up automatically in the tube.

Input-triode grid to output-triode plate.