



6N6-G



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**DIRECT-COUPLED POWER AMPLIFIER**

Heater *	Coated Unipotential Cathode	
Voltage	6.3	a-c or d-c volts
Current	0.8	amp.
Maximum Overall Length		4-11/16"
Maximum Diameter		1-13/16"
Bulb		ST-14
Base		Medium 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 - Cathode
Pin 4 - Input-Triode Plate		



Mounting Position BOTTOM VIEW (G-7AU) Any

**AMPLIFIER - Class A<sub>1</sub>****Operating Conditions and Characteristics:**

Heater *	6.3	volts
Output-Triode Plate	300 max.	volts
Input-Triode Plate	300 max.	volts
Input-Triode Grid <sup>▲</sup>	0	volts
Peak A-F Grid Voltage	21	volts
Amp. Fact.	58	
Plate Res.	24000	ohms
Transcond. #	2400	μmhos
Output-Triode Plate Cur.	42	ma.
Input-Triode Plate Cur.	9	ma.
Load Res. <sup>□</sup>	7000	ohms
Total Harmonic Distortion	5	%
Power Output	4	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.

<sup>▲</sup> Input grid to output plate.

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.

<sup>□</sup> If two tubes are operated in push-pull, the plate-to-plate load resistance should be 10000 ohms.