BEAM PENTODE

FOR AF POWER-AMPLIFIER APPLICATIONS

DESCRIPTION AND RATING

The 7408 is a beam-power pentode primarily designed for use in audio-frequency power-amplifier applications. The tube is a direct replacement for the 6V6-GT, but features additional controlled zero-bias characteristics.

GENERAL

ELECTRICAL

Cathode—Coated Unipotential

Heater Voltage, AC or DC*	6.3 ± 0.6	Volts
Heater Current†	0.45	Amperes
Direct Interelectrode Capacitances†		
Grid-Number 1 to Plate: (g1 to p)	0.7	pf
Input: g1 to (h+k+g2+b.p.)	9.0	pf
Output: p to (h+k+g2+b.p.)	7.5	pf

MECHANICAL

Mounting Position—Any
Envelope—T-9, Glass
Base—B7-7, Intermediate-Shell Octal 7-Pin or
B7-59, Short Intermediate-Shell Octal 7-Pin with carriers

MAXIMUM RATINGS

DESIGN-MAXIMUM VALUES

Plate Voltage	350	Volts
Screen Voltage	315	Volts
Plate Dissipation	14	Watts
Screen Dissipation	2.2	Watts
Heater-Cathode Voltage		
Heater Positive with Respect to Cathode		
DC Component	100	Volts
Total DC and Peak	200	Volts
Heater Negative with Respect to Cathode		
Total DC and Peak	200	Volts
Grid-Number 1 Circuit Resistance		
With Fixed Bias	0.1	Megohms
With Cathode Bias	0.5	Megohms

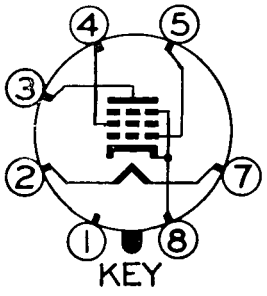
Design-Maximum ratings are limiting values of operating and environmental conditions applicable to a bogey electron tube of a specified type as defined by its published data and should not be exceeded under the worst probable conditions.

The tube manufacturer chooses these values to provide acceptable serviceability of the tube, making allowance for the effects of changes in operating conditions due to variations in the characteristics of the tube under consideration.

The equipment manufacturer should design so that initially and throughout life no design-maximum value for the intended service is exceeded with a bogey tube under the worst probable operating conditions with respect to supply-voltage variation, equipment component variation, equipment control adjustment, load variation, signal variation, environmental conditions, and variations in the characteristics of all other electron devices in the equipment.

The tubes and arrangements disclosed herein may be covered by patents of General Electric Company or others. Neither the disclosure of any information herein nor the sale of tubes by General Electric Company conveys any license under patent claims covering combinations of tubes with other devices or elements. In the absence of an 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.

BASING DIAGRAM

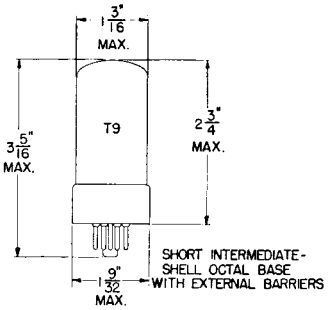


EIA 7AC

TERMINAL CONNECTIONS

Pin 1—No Connection
Pin 2—Heater
Pin 3—Plate
Pin 4—Grid Number 2 (Screen)
Pin 5—Grid Number 1
Pin 7—Heater
Pin 8—Cathode and Beam Plates

PHYSICAL DIMENSIONS



EIA 9-41

GENERAL ELECTRIC

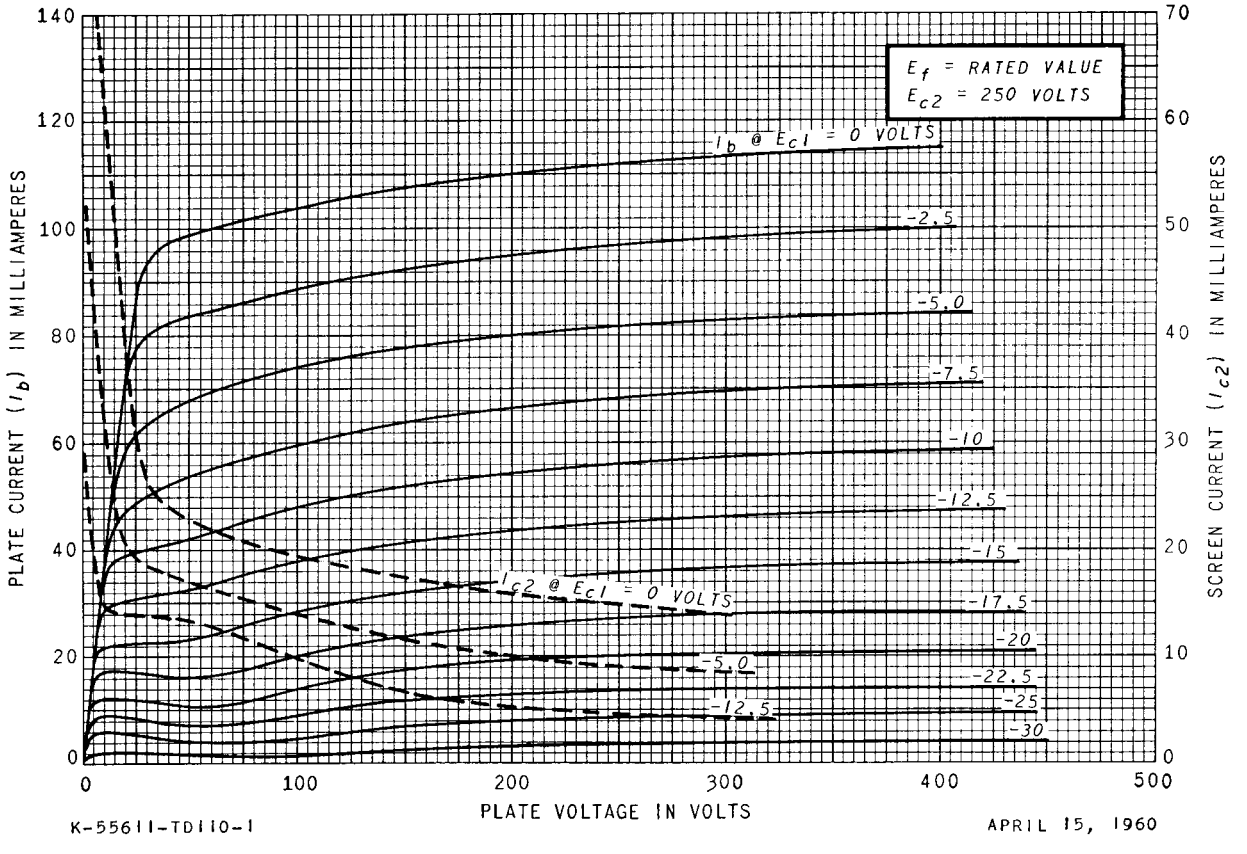
CHARACTERISTICS AND TYPICAL OPERATION

CLASS A_1 AMPLIFIER

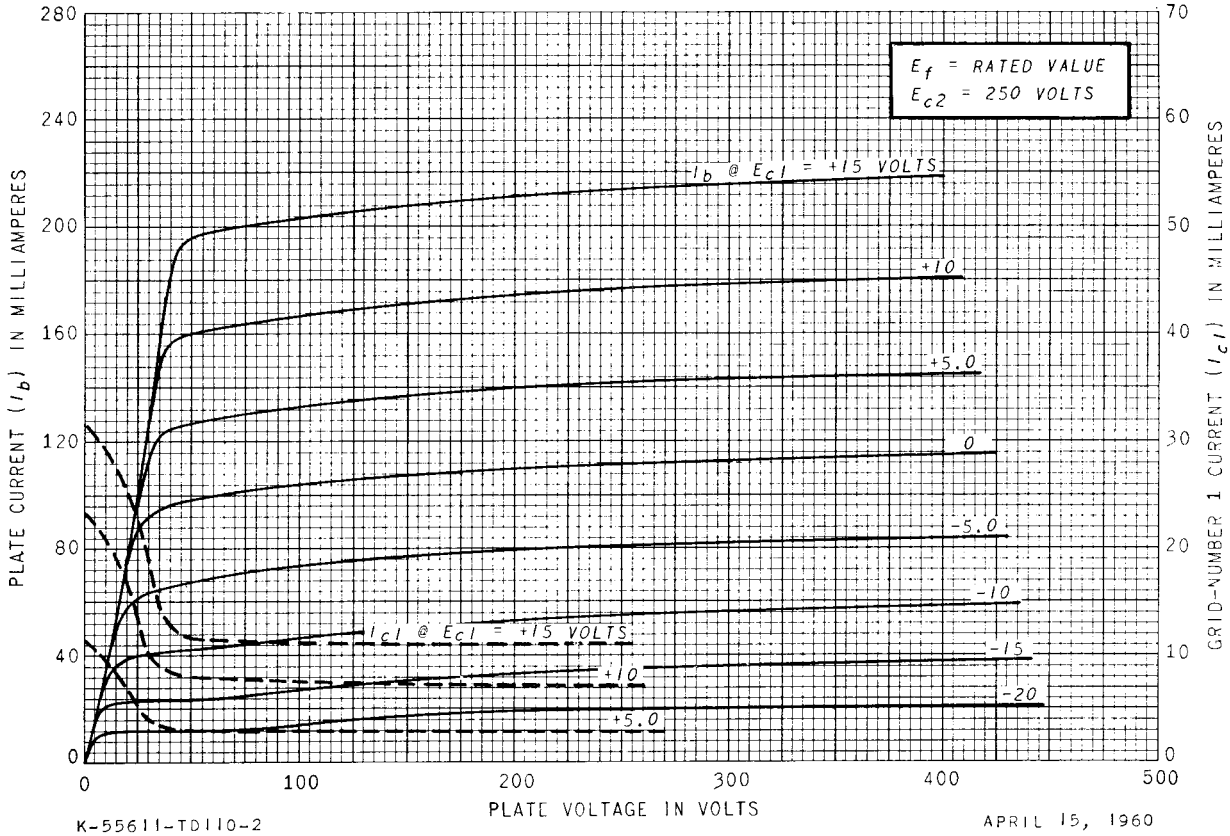
Plate Voltage	60	250	Volts
Screen Voltage	250	250	Volts
Grid-Number 1 Voltage	0	−12.5	Volts
Peak AF Grid-Number 1 Voltage	—	12.5	Volts
Plate Resistance, approximate	—	50,000	Ohms
Transconductance	—	4100	Micromhos
Zero-Signal Plate Current	100	45	Milliamperes
Maximum-Signal Plate Current	—	47	Milliamperes
Zero-Signal Screen Current	22	4.5	Milliamperes
Maximum-Signal Screen Current	—	7.0	Milliamperes
Load Resistance	—	5000	Ohms
Total Harmonic Distortion, approximate	—	7	Percent
Maximum-Signal Power Output	—	4.5	Watts

* The equipment designer should design the equipment so that heater voltage is centered at the specified bogey value, with heater supply variations restricted to maintain heater voltage within the specified tolerance.
† Heater current of a bogey tube at Ef = 6.3 volts.
‡ Without external shield.

AVERAGE PLATE CHARACTERISTICS



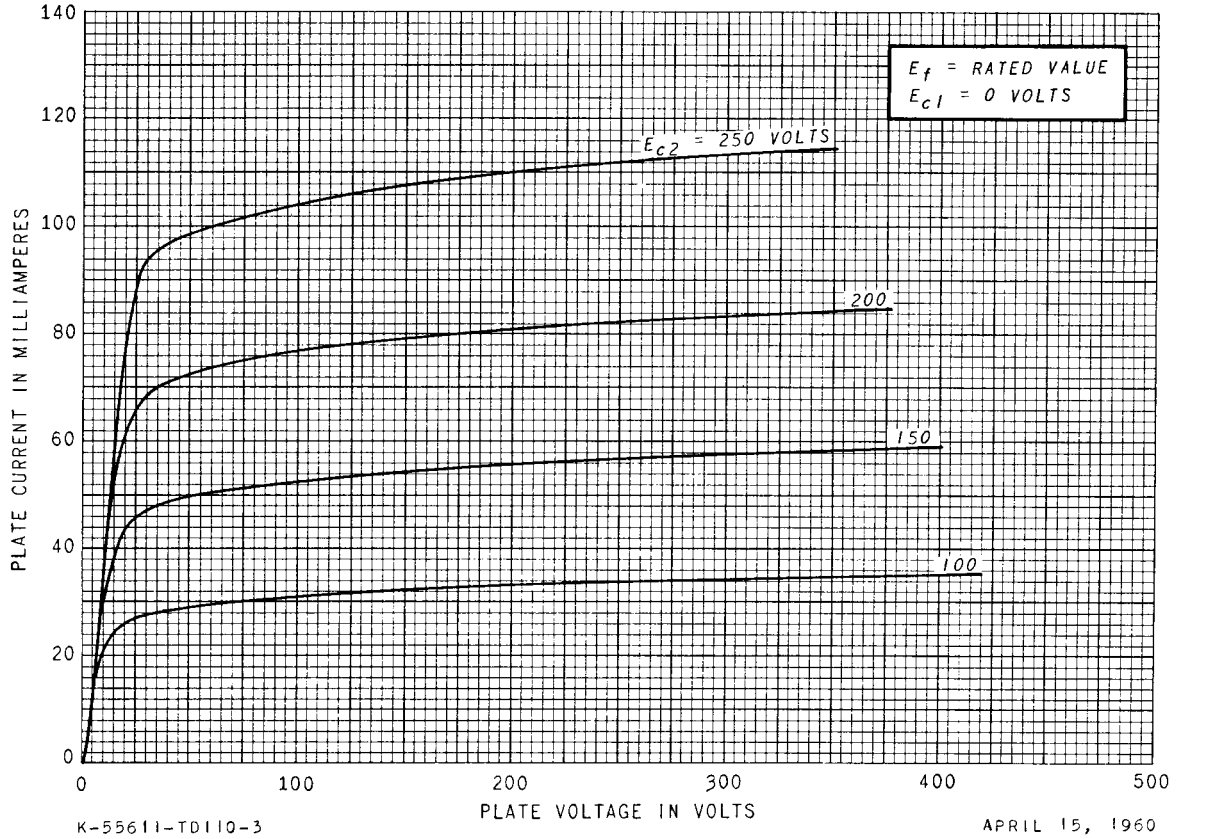
AVERAGE PLATE CHARACTERISTICS



K-55611-TD110-2

APRIL 15, 1960

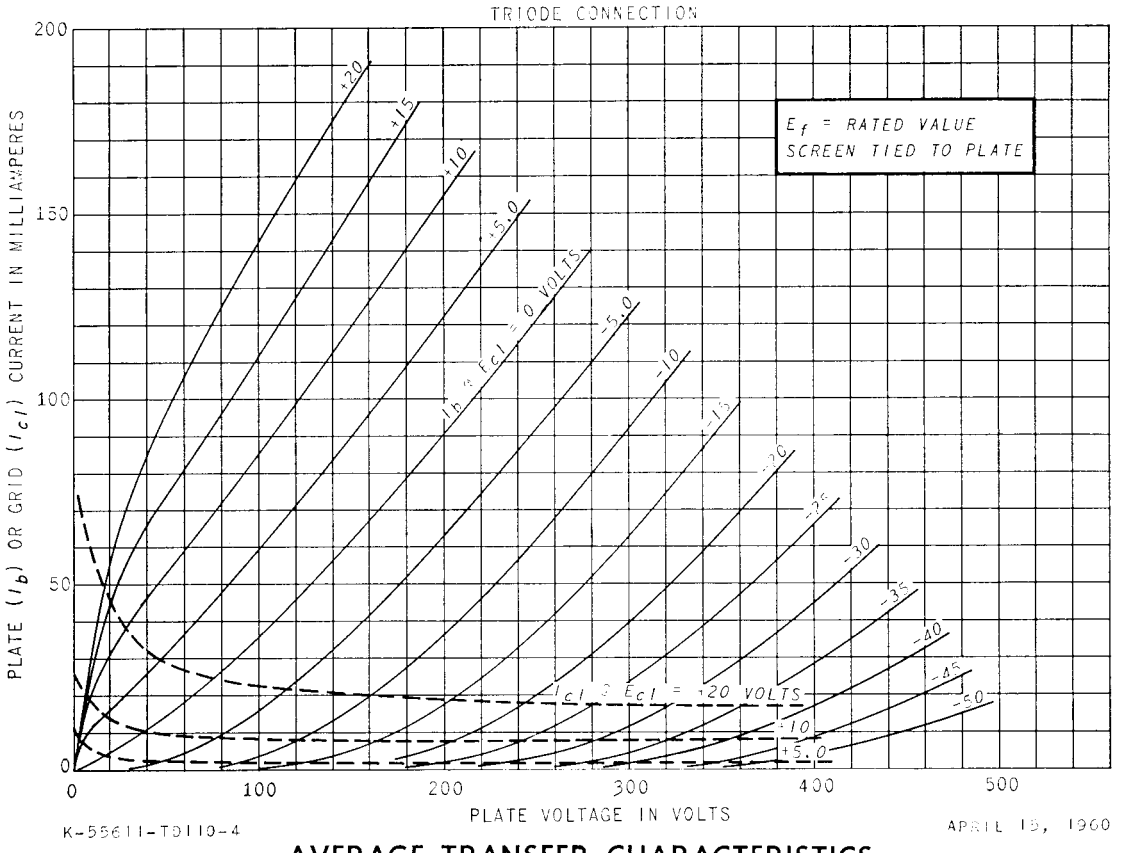
AVERAGE PLATE CHARACTERISTICS



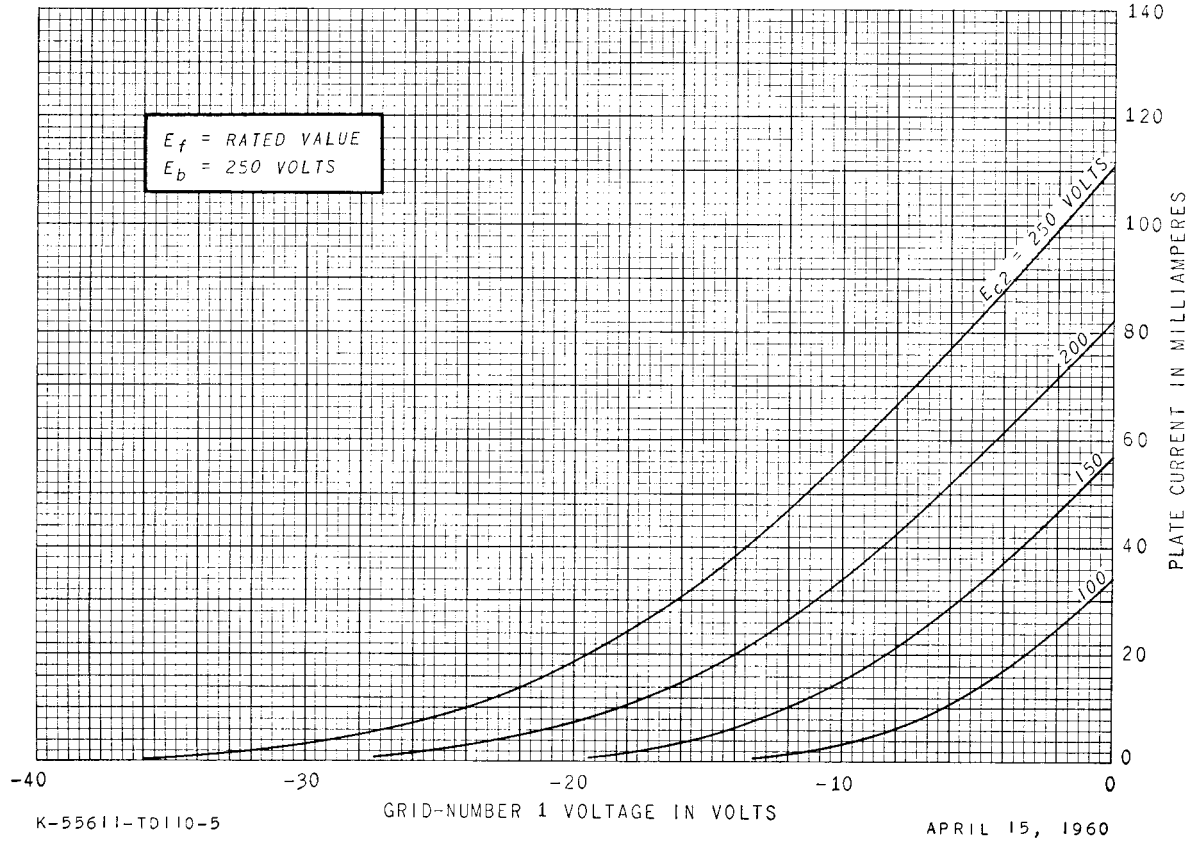
K-55611-TD110-3

APRIL 15, 1960

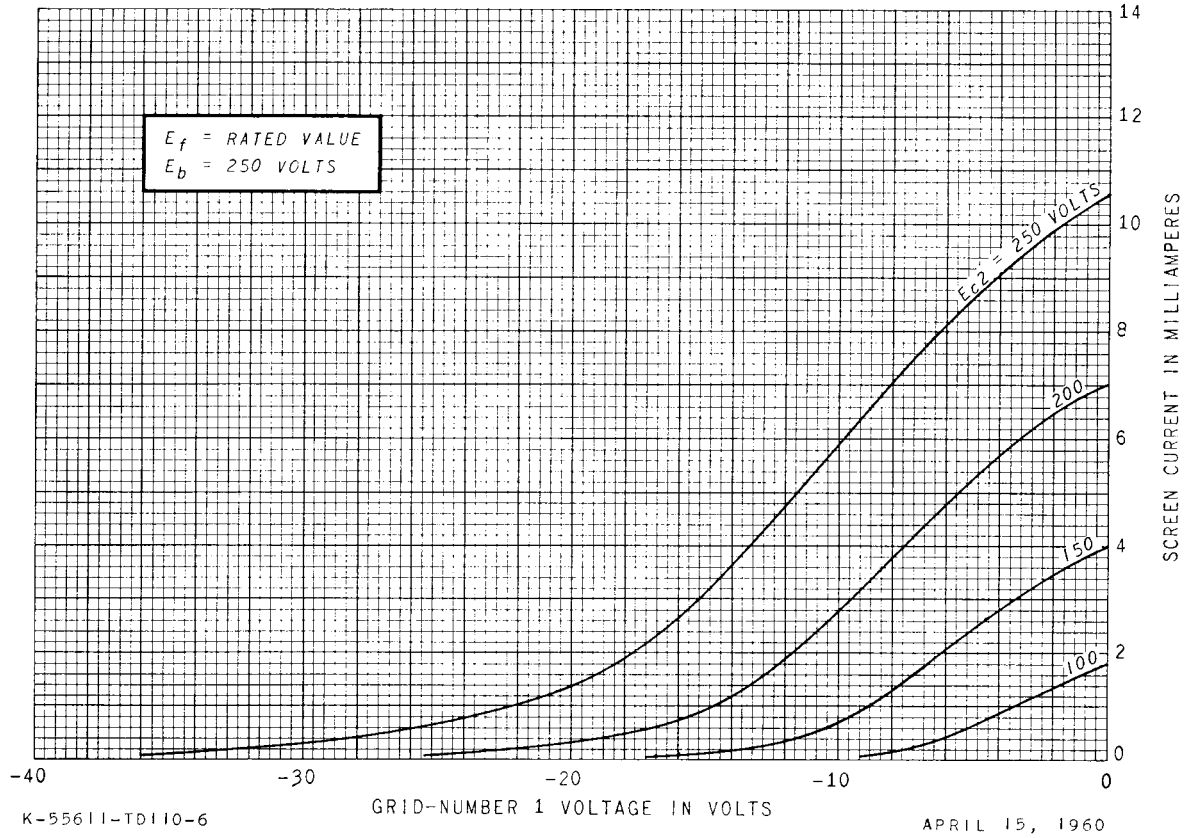
AVERAGE PLATE CHARACTERISTICS



AVERAGE TRANSFER CHARACTERISTICS



AVERAGE TRANSFER CHARACTERISTICS



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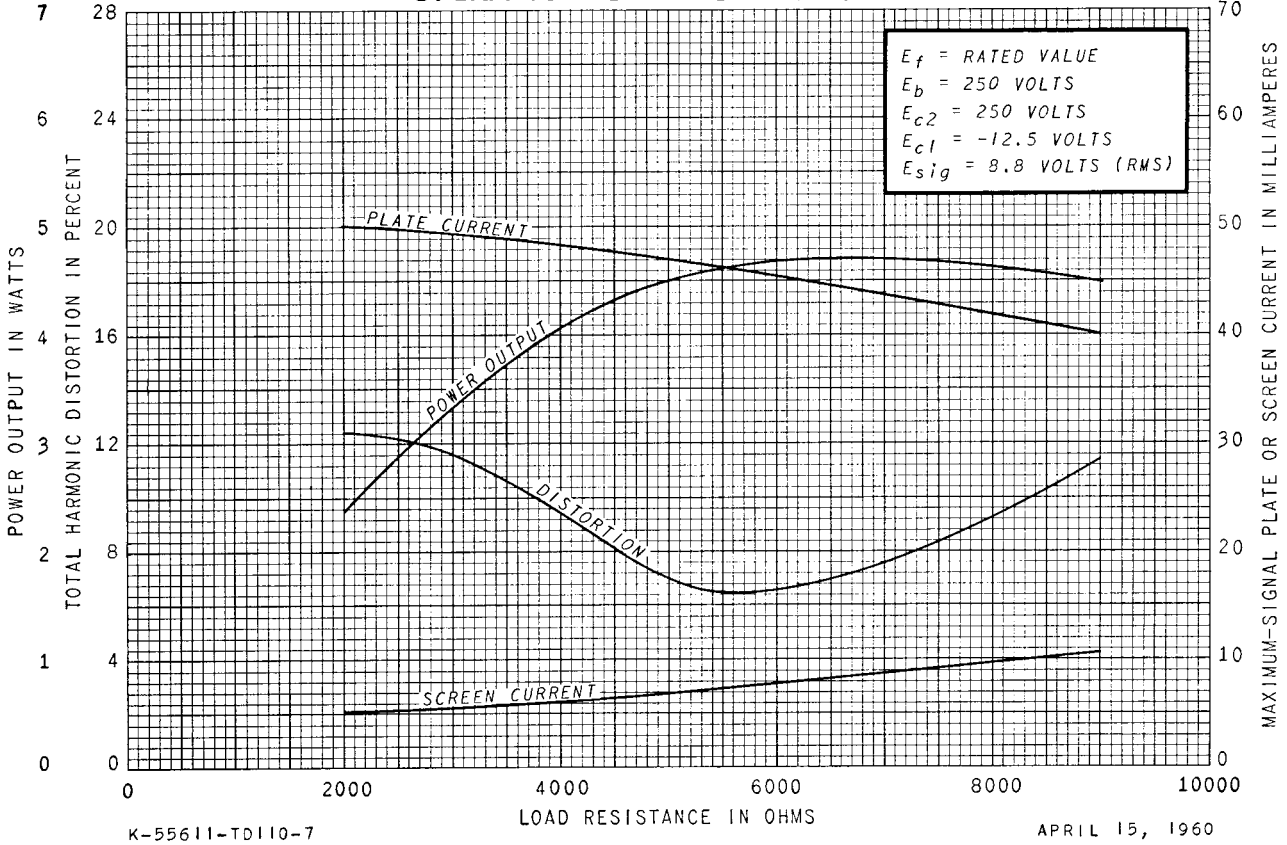
OPERATION CHARACTERISTICS



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APRIL 15, 1960