6DQ6-B

BEAM PENTODE

DESCRIPTION AND RATING

FOR TV HORIZONTAL-DEFLECTION AMPLIFIER APPLICATIONS

The 6DQ6-B is a beam-power pentode primarily designed for use as the horizontal-deflection amplifier in television receivers. Its high zero-bias plate current at low plate and screen voltages makes the tube well suited for use in receivers that operate at low plate-supply voltages. It differs from the 6DQ6-A in having higher ratings and higher zero-bias plate current.

GENERAL

ELECTRICAL

Cathode—Coated Unipotential
Heater Characteristics and Ratings

Heater Voltage, AC or DC*	6.3 ± 0.6	Volts
Heater Current†	1.2	Amperes
Direct Interelectrode Capacitances, approximate‡		
Grid-Number 1 to Plate: (g1 to p)	0.5	pf
Input: g1 to (h+k+g2+b.p.)	15	pf
Output: p to (h+k+g2+b.p.)	7.0	pf

MECHANICAL

Mounting Position—Any
Envelope—T-12, Glass
Base—B6-122, Short Medium-Shell Octal 6-Pin
or B6-148, Short Medium-Shell Octal 6-Pin
or B7-111, Short Medium-Shell Octal 7-Pin
or B7-119, Short Medium-Shell Octal 7-Pin
Top Cap—C1-3, Skirted Miniature
Outline Drawing—EIA 12-51

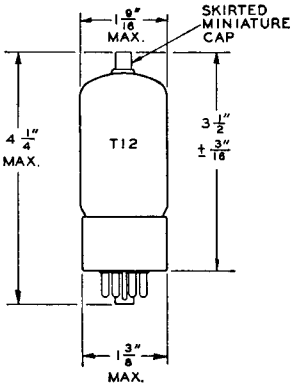
Maximum Diameter	$1\frac{9}{16}$	Inches
Maximum Over-all Length	$4\frac{1}{4}$	Inches
Maximum Seated Height	$3\frac{11}{16}$	Inches

MAXIMUM RATINGS

HORIZONTAL-DEFLECTION AMPLIFIER SERVICE¶—DESIGN-MAXIMUM VALUES

DC Plate-Supply Voltage (Boost+DC Power Supply)	770	Volts
Peak Positive Pulse Plate Voltage	6500	Volts
Peak Negative Pulse Plate Voltage	1500	Volts
Screen Voltage	220	Volts
Peak Negative Grid-Number 1 Voltage	330	Volts
Plate Dissipation #	18	Watts
Screen Dissipation	3.6	Watts
DC Cathode Current	175	Milliamperes
Peak Cathode Current	610	Milliamperes
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	1.0	Megohm
Bulb Temperature at Hottest Point	220	C

PHYSICAL DIMENSIONS

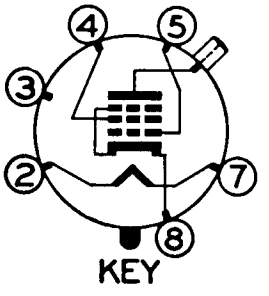


EIA 12-51

TERMINAL CONNECTIONS

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

BASING DIAGRAM



EIA 6AM

GENERAL ELECTRIC

Supersedes ET-T1534 dated 3-59

CHARACTERISTICS AND TYPICAL OPERATION

AVERAGE CHARACTERISTICS

Plate Voltage	5000	60	250	Volts
Screen Voltage	150	150	150	Volts
Grid-Number 1 Voltage	....	0△	−22.5	Volts
Plate Resistance, approximate	....	....	18000	Ohms
Transconductance	....	....	7300	Micromhos
Plate Current	....	345	65	Milliamperes
Screen Current	....	27	1.8	Milliamperes
Grid-Number 1 Voltage, approximate Ib = 1.0 Milliamperes	−100	....	−42	Volts
Triode Amplification Factor ϕ	....	....	4.4	

* 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 $E_F = 6.3$ volts.

‡ Without external shield.

§ Pin 1 is omitted when either a B6-122 or B6-148 base is used.

¶ For operation in a 525-line, 30-frame television system as described in "Standards of Good Engineering Practice Concerning Television Broadcast Stations," Federal Communications Commission. The duty cycle of the voltage pulse must not exceed 15 percent of one scanning cycle.

⁂ In stages operating with grid-leak bias, an adequate cathode-bias resistor or other suitable means is required to protect the tube in the absence of excitation.

△ Applied for short interval (two seconds maximum) so as not to damage tube.

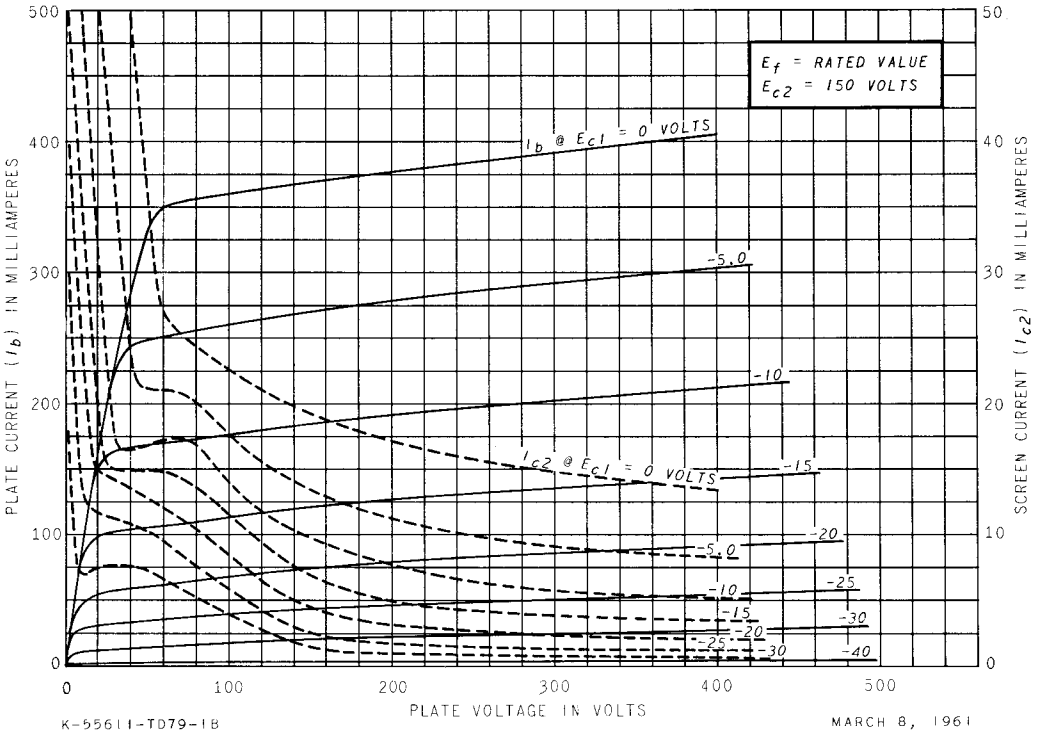
ϕ Triode connection (screen tied to plate) with Eb = Ec2 = 150 volts, and Ec1 = −22.5 volts.

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.

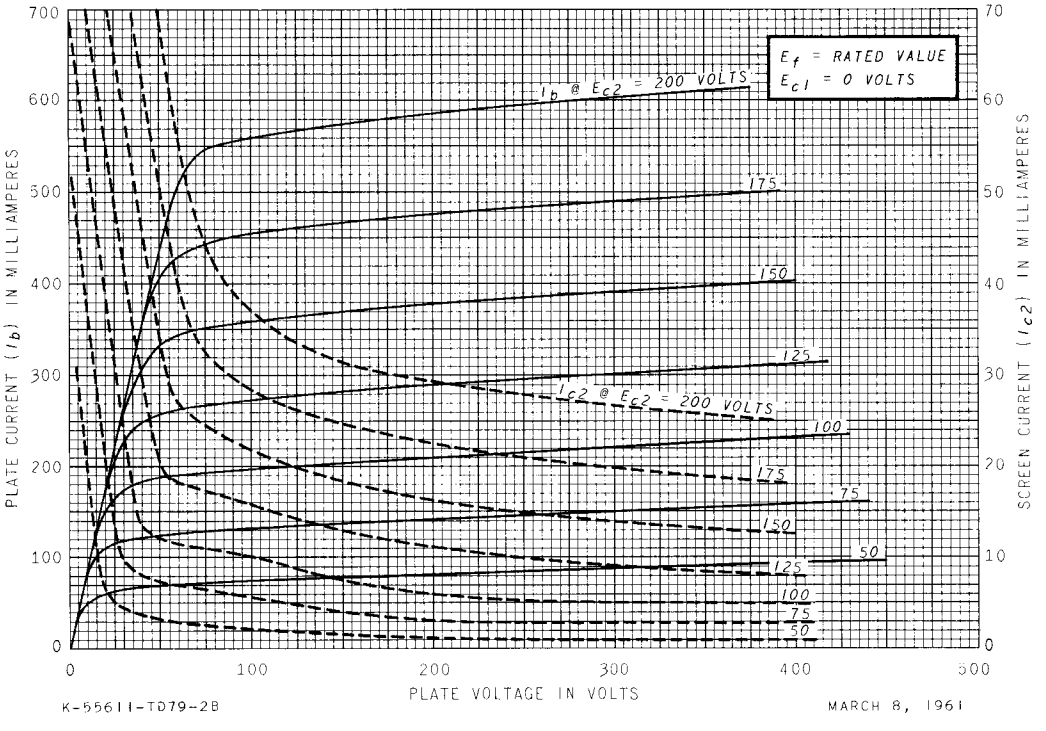
The tube manufacturer chooses these values to provide acceptable serviceability of the tube, making allowance for the effects of changes in operating conditions due to variations in the characteristics of the tube under consideration.

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.

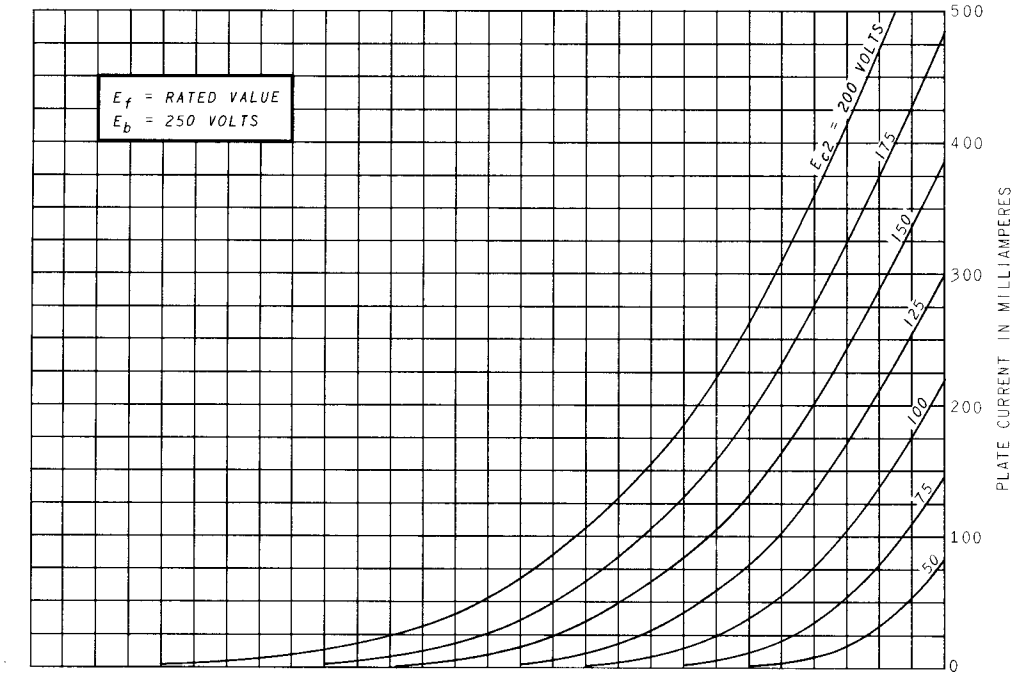
AVERAGE PLATE CHARACTERISTICS



AVERAGE PLATE CHARACTERISTICS



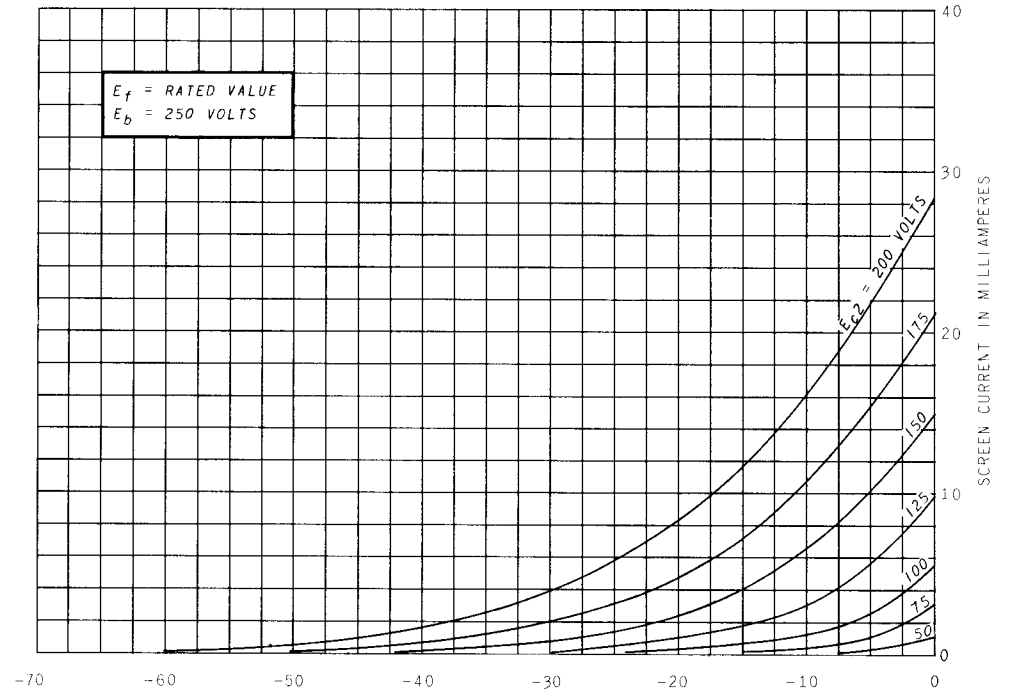
AVERAGE TRANSFER CHARACTERISTICS



K-55611-TD79-3B

MARCH 8, 1961

AVERAGE TRANSFER CHARACTERISTICS



K-55611-TD79-4B

MARCH 8, 1961

RECEIVING TUBE DEPARTMENT

GENERAL ELECTRIC

Owensboro, Kentucky