

# 6BH8

## TRIODE-PENTODE

### DESCRIPTION AND RATING

The 6BH8 is a general-purpose miniature tube which contains a sharp-cutoff pentode and a medium-mu triode in one envelope. Except for the electrical characteristics of the triode section, the 6BH8 is identical to the 6AU8. The triode section of the 6BH8 incorporates a lower amplification factor than the 6AU8 triode section and consequently may be used in applications where the lower amplification factor is desired.

Like the 6AU8, the tube is suitable for a wide variety of general-purpose applications in both monochrome and color television receivers. The high figure of merit of the pentode section makes it particularly suited for service as a video amplifier, video intermediate-frequency amplifier, and sound intermediate-frequency amplifier. The triode section is intended for use as a sync amplifier, separator, or clipper or as a sweep oscillator. The triode section may also be connected as a diode for video-detector applications, which adds to the over-all versatility of the tube.

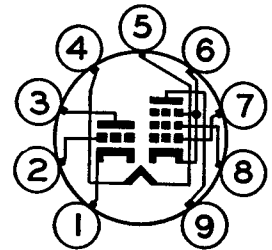
In addition, the 6BH8, as a result of its controlled heater warm-up characteristic, is especially suited for use in television receivers which employ series-connected heaters. When the tube is used in conjunction with other 600-milliampere types which exhibit essentially the same heater warm-up characteristic, heater voltage surges across the individual tubes are minimized during the warm-up period.

### GENERAL

#### ELECTRICAL

Cathode—Coated Unipotential	
Heater Voltage, AC or DC	6.3 Volts
Heater Current	0.6 Amperes
Heater Warm-up Time*	11 Seconds
Direct Interelectrode Capacitances†	
Pentode Section	
Grid-Number 1 to Plate	0.046 $\mu\text{f}$
Input	7 $\mu\text{f}$
Output	2.4 $\mu\text{f}$
Triode Section	
Grid to Plate	2.4 $\mu\text{f}$
Input	2.6 $\mu\text{f}$
Output	0.38 $\mu\text{f}$
Pentode Grid-Number 1 to Triode Plate	0.004 $\mu\text{f}$
Triode Grid to Pentode Plate	0.016 $\mu\text{f}$
Pentode Plate to Triode Plate	0.095 $\mu\text{f}$

#### BASING DIAGRAM

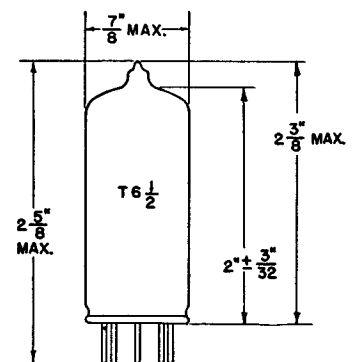


RETMA 9DX

#### TERMINAL CONNECTIONS

- Pin 1—Triode Cathode
- Pin 2—Triode Grid
- Pin 3—Triode Plate
- Pin 4—Heater
- Pin 5—Heater
- Pin 6—Pentode Cathode,  
Grid-No. 3 and  
Internal Shield
- Pin 7—Pentode Grid-No. 1
- Pin 8—Pentode Grid-No. 2  
(Screen)
- Pin 9—Pentode Plate

#### PHYSICAL DIMENSIONS



RETMA 6-3

**MECHANICAL**

Mounting Position—Any  
 Envelope—T-6½, Glass  
 Base—E9-1, Small Button 9-Pin

**MAXIMUM RATINGS**

**DESIGN-CENTER VALUES**

	<b>Pentode Section</b>	<b>Triode Section</b>
Plate Voltage . . . . .	300	300 Volts
Screen-Supply Voltage . . . . .	300	. . . Volts
Screen Voltage—See Screen Rating Chart		
Positive DC Grid-Number 1 Voltage . . . . .	0	0 Volts
Plate Dissipation . . . . .	3.0	2.5 Watts
Screen Dissipation . . . . .	1.0	. . . Watts
Heater-Cathode Voltage		
Heater Positive with Respect to Cathode		
DC Component . . . . .	100	100 Volts
Total DC and Peak . . . . .	200	200 Volts
Heater Negative with Respect to Cathode		
Total DC and Peak . . . . .	200	200 Volts
Grid-Number 1 Circuit Resistance		
With Fixed Bias . . . . .	0.25	0.5 Megohms
With Cathode Bias . . . . .	1.0	1.0 Megohms

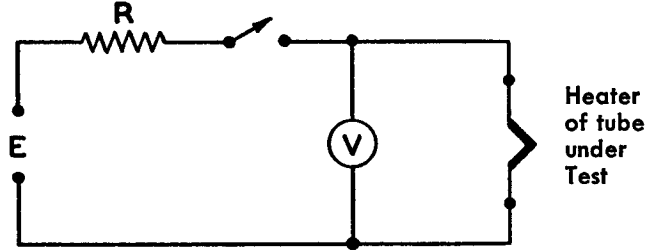
**CHARACTERISTICS AND TYPICAL OPERATION**

**CLASS A<sub>1</sub> AMPLIFIER**

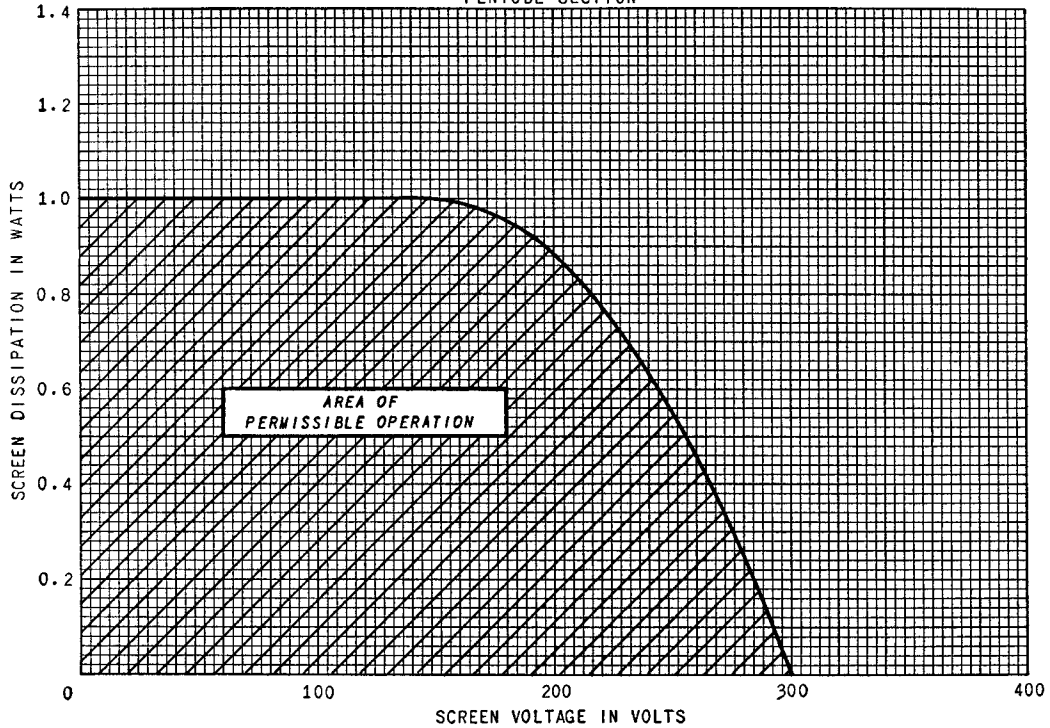
	<b>Pentode Section</b>	<b>Triode Section</b>
Plate Voltage . . . . .	200	150 Volts
Screen Voltage . . . . .	125	. . . Volts
Grid-Number 1 Voltage . . . . .	. . .	-5 Volts
Cathode-Bias Resistor . . . . .	82	. . . Ohms
Amplification Factor . . . . .	. . .	17
Plate Resistance, approximate . . . . .	150000	5150 Ohms
Transconductance . . . . .	7000	3300 Micromhos
Plate Current . . . . .	15	9.5 Milliamperes
Screen Current . . . . .	3.4	. . . Milliamperes
Grid-Number 1 Voltage, approximate		
<i>I<sub>b</sub></i> = 100 Microamperes . . . . .	-8	-14 Volts

Note: The triode section of the 6BH8 may be diode-connected and employed as a high-perveance diode in video-detector applications. The diode operation can be obtained either with the triode grid connected to the triode plate and the combination operated as the plate of the diode, or with the triode plate grounded and the triode grid operated as the plate of the diode.

\* Heater warm-up time is defined as the time required in the circuit shown at the right for the voltage across the heater terminals to increase from zero to the heater test voltage ( $V_1$ ). For this type,  $E=25$  volts (RMS or DC),  $V_1=5.0$  volts (RMS or DC), and  $R=31.5$  ohms.  
 † Without external shield.

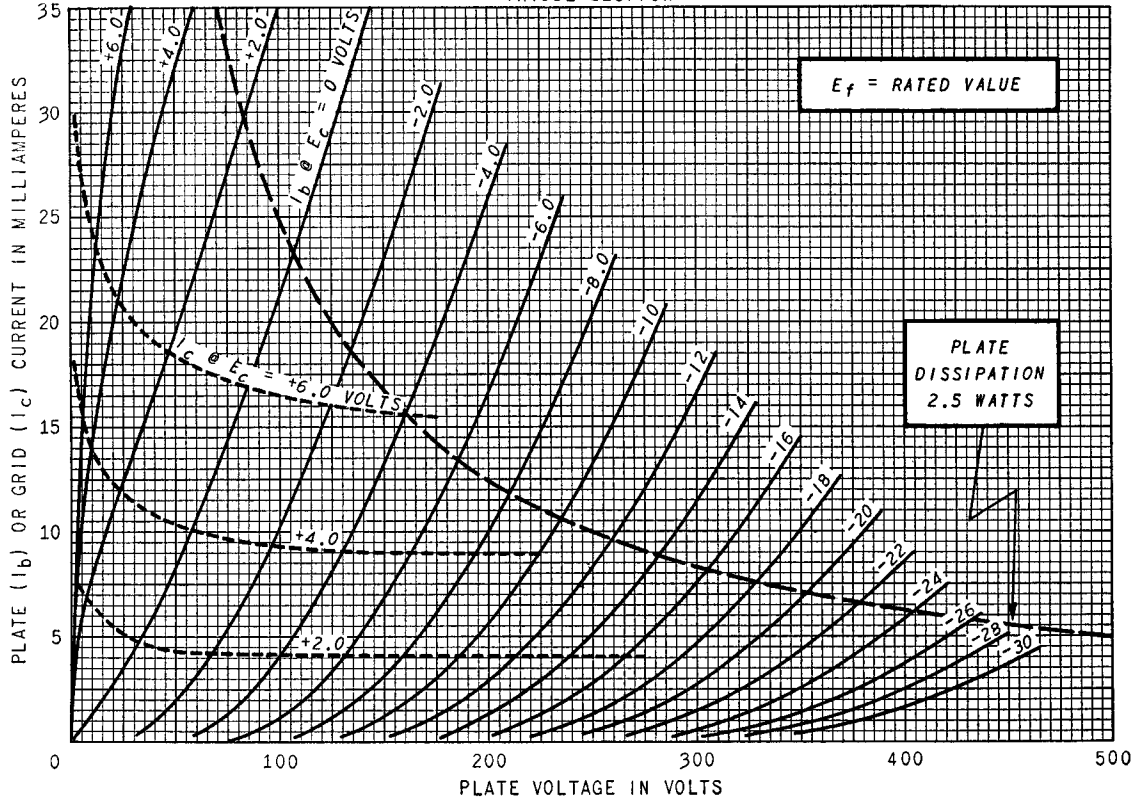


**SCREEN RATING CHART**  
 PENTODE SECTION



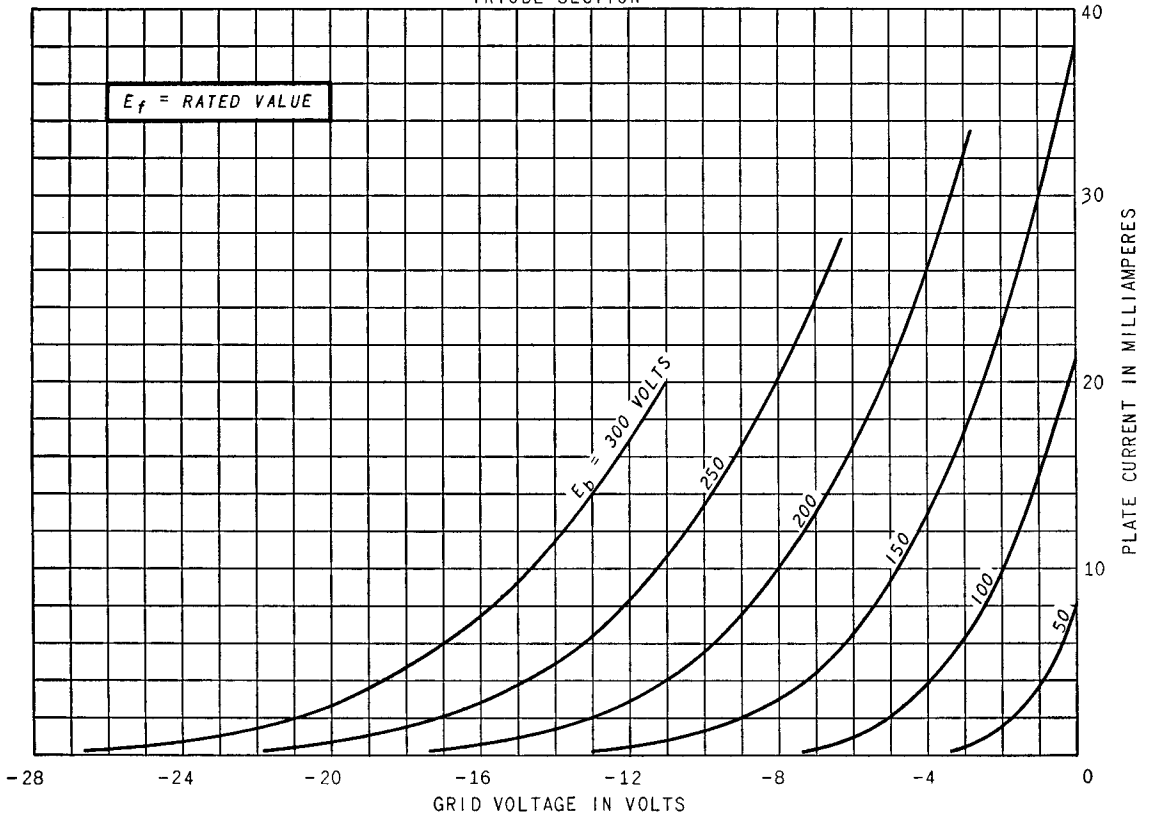
**AVERAGE PLATE CHARACTERISTICS**

TRIODE SECTION

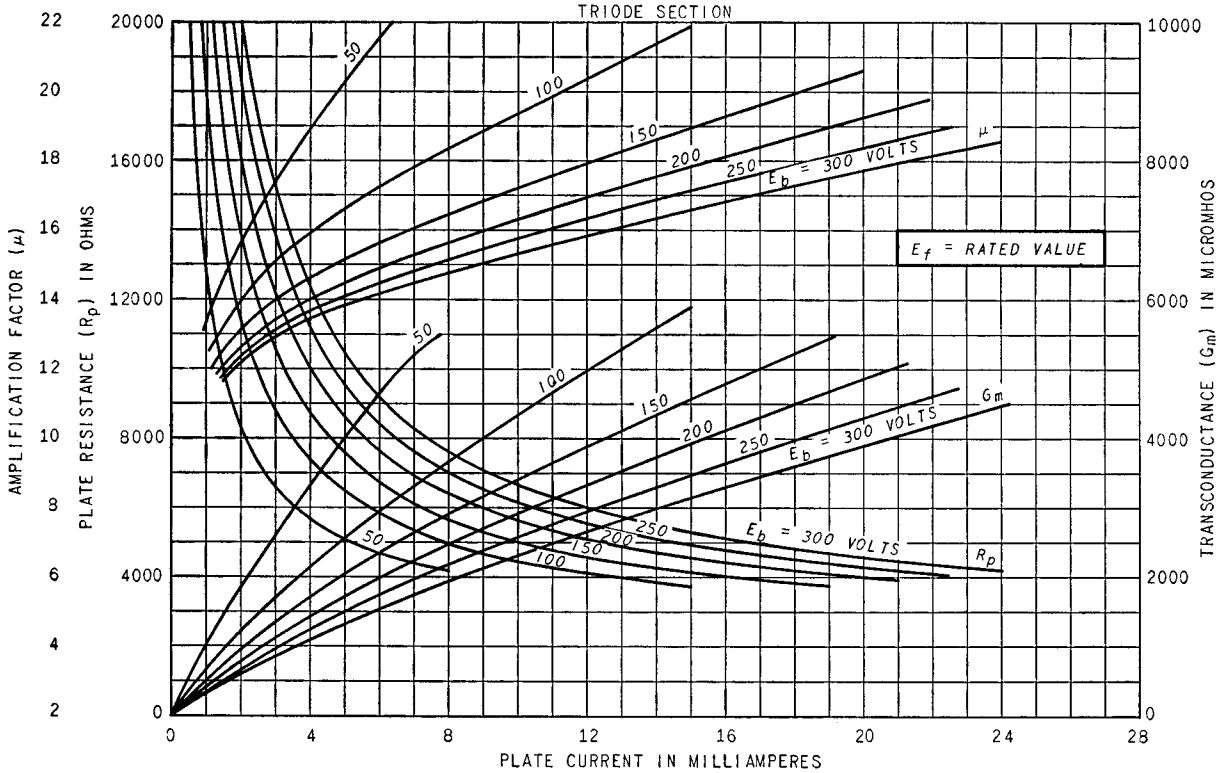


**AVERAGE TRANSFER CHARACTERISTICS**

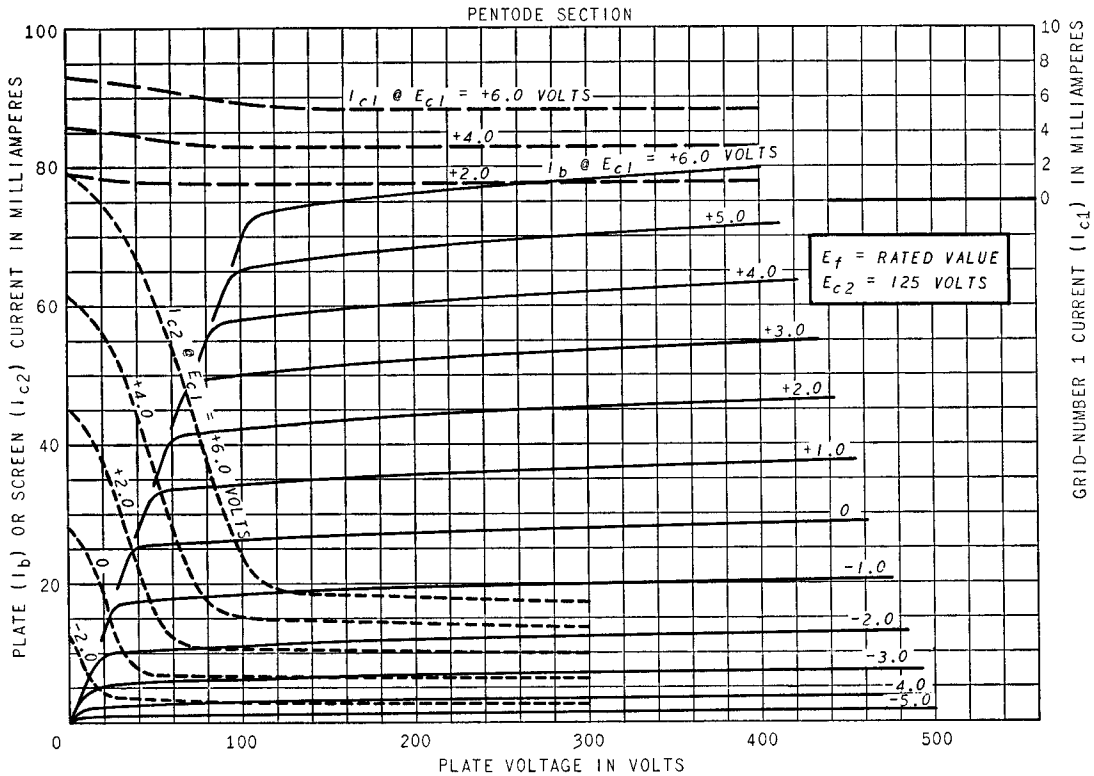
TRIODE SECTION



**AVERAGE CHARACTERISTICS**

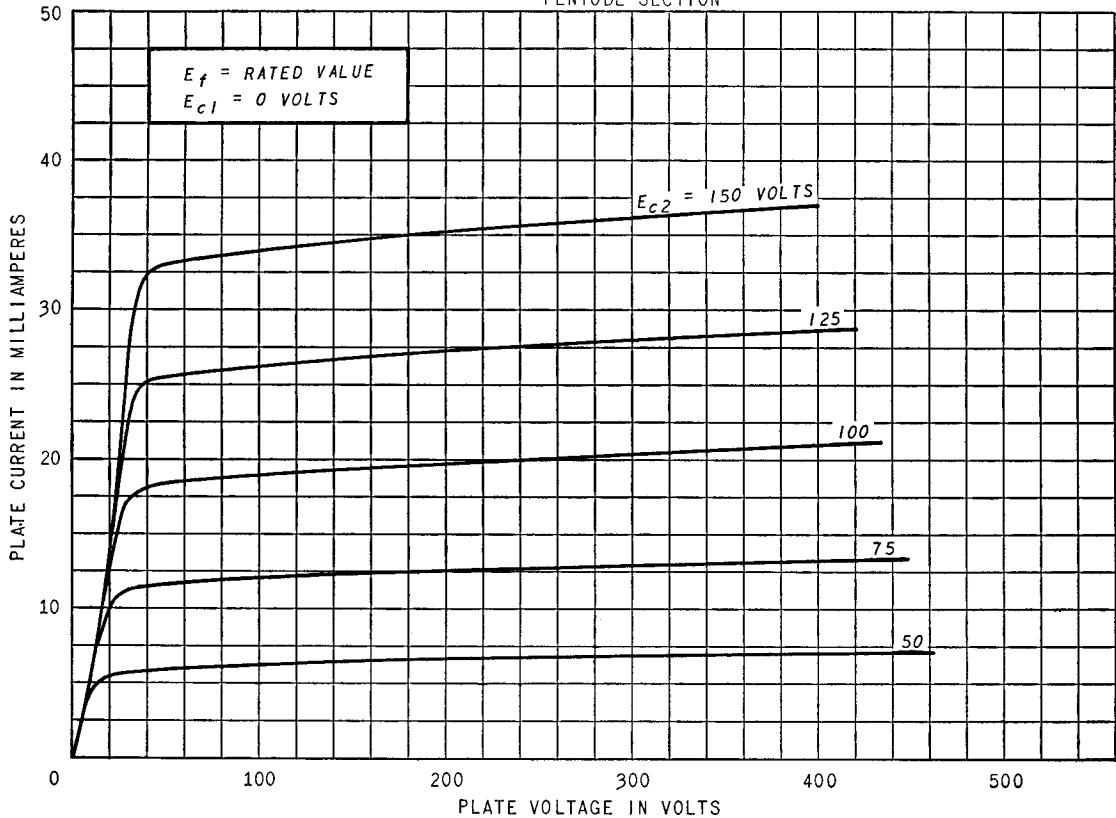


**AVERAGE PLATE CHARACTERISTICS**



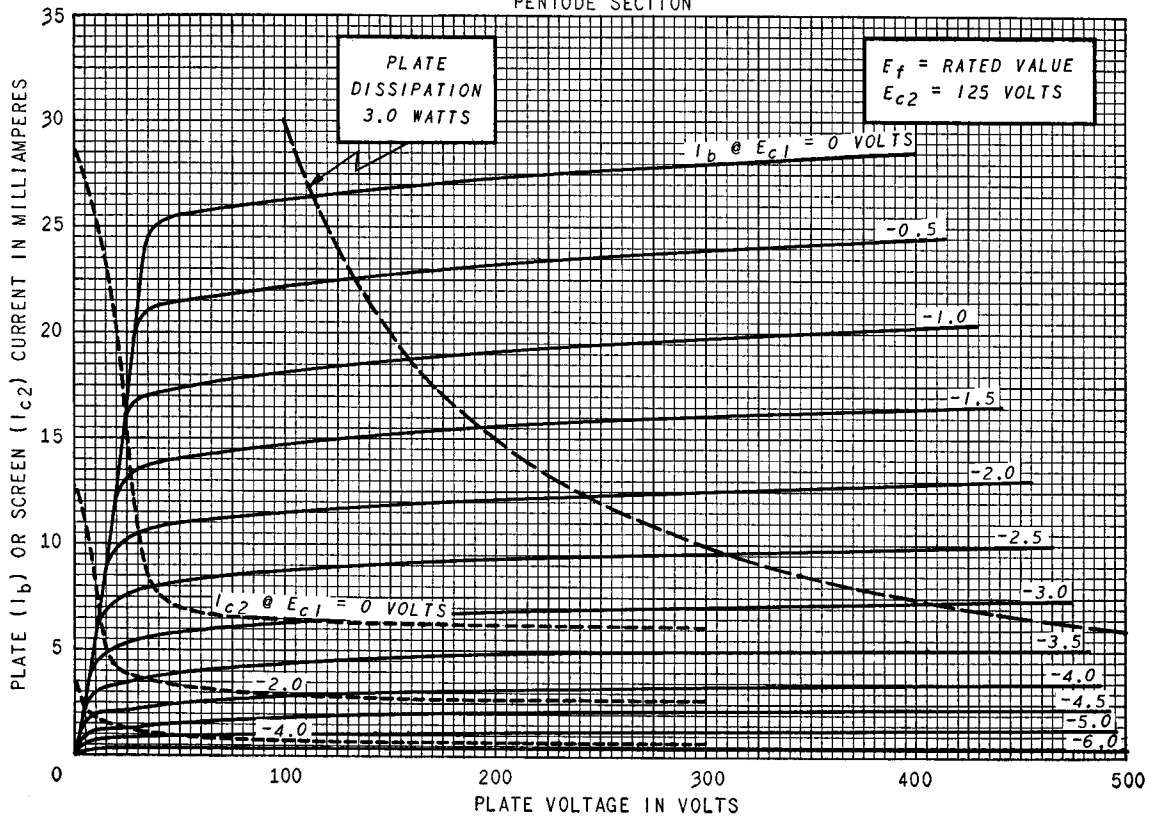
### AVERAGE PLATE CHARACTERISTICS

PENTODE SECTION



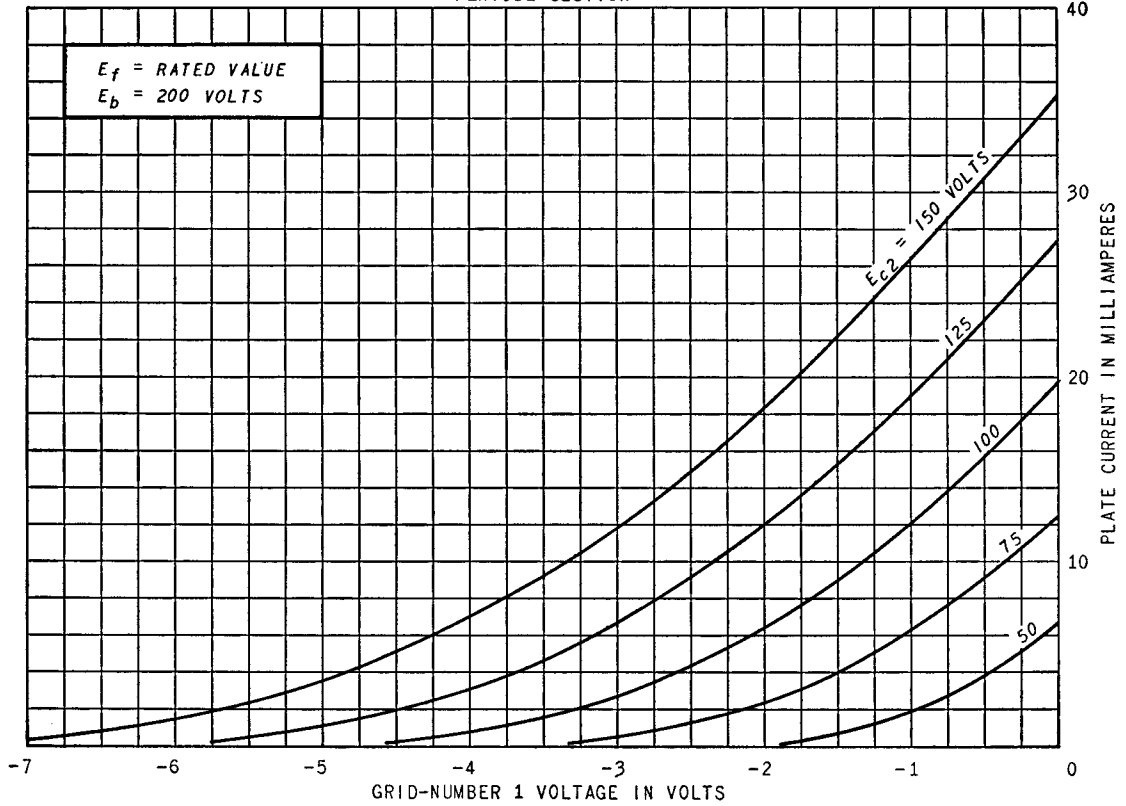
### AVERAGE PLATE CHARACTERISTICS

PENTODE SECTION



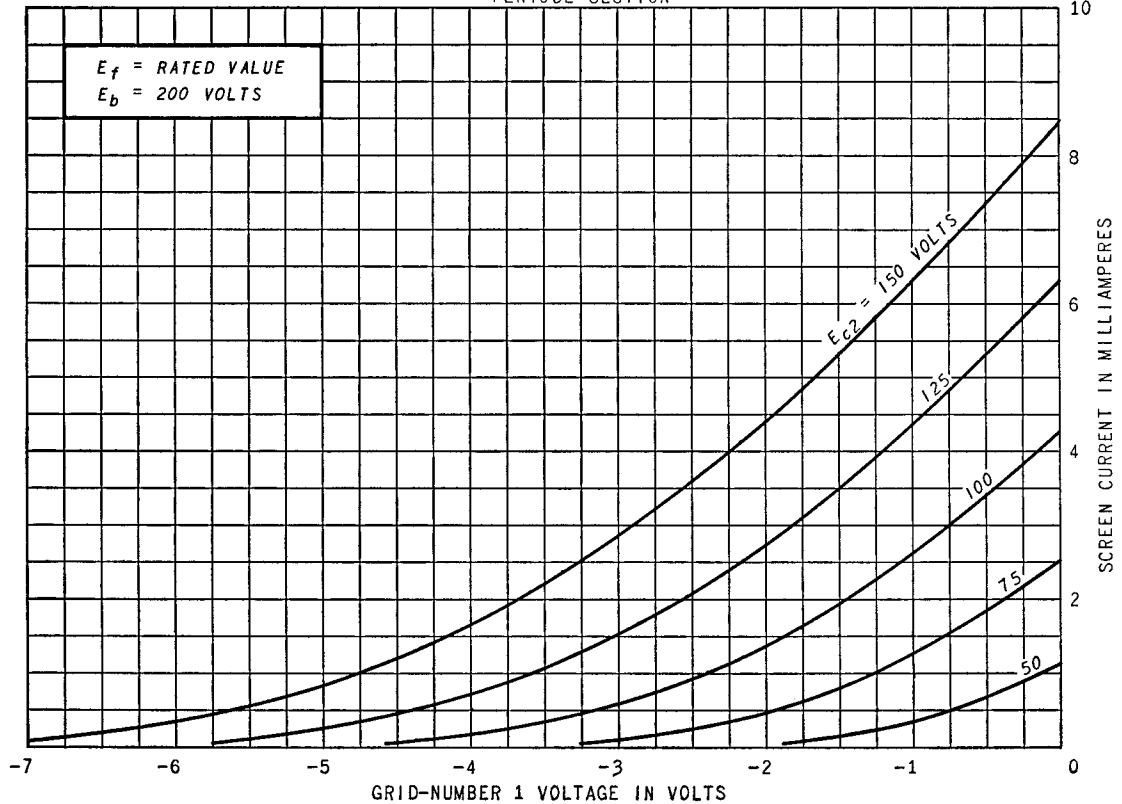
### AVERAGE TRANSFER CHARACTERISTICS

PENTODE SECTION



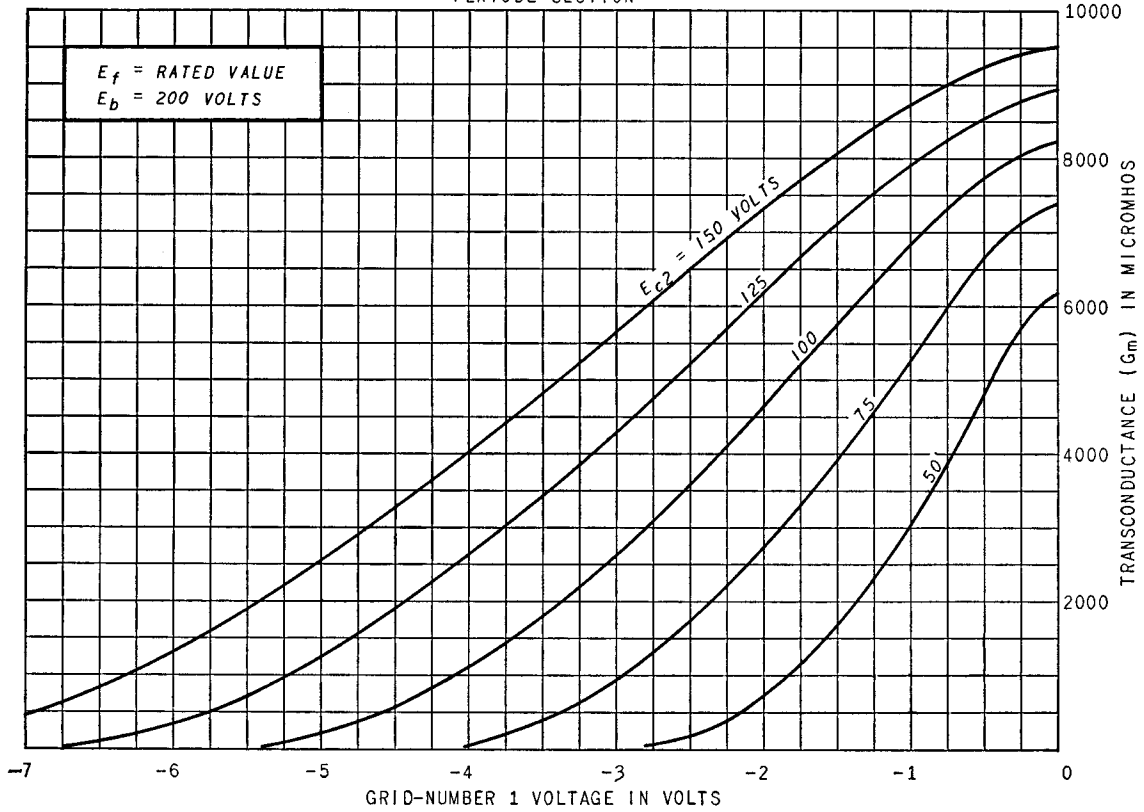
### AVERAGE TRANSFER CHARACTERISTICS

PENTODE SECTION



### AVERAGE TRANSFER CHARACTERISTICS

PENTODE SECTION



TUBE DEPARTMENT

**GENERAL**  **ELECTRIC**

Schenectady 5, N. Y.