

TRIODE-PENTODE for use as sine-oscillator puls-shaper (pentode section) and reactance tube (triode section) in television receivers

TRIODE-PENTODE pour utilisation en oscillatrice sinusoïdale-conformatrice d'impulsions (partie pentode) et tube de réactance (partie triode) dans les récepteurs de télévision.

TRIODE-PENTODE zur Verwendung als Sinusoszillator-Impulsformer (Pentodenteil) und als Reaktanzröhre (Triodenteil) in Fernsehempfängern.

Heating : indirect by A.C. or D.C.

Series supply

Chauffage: indirect par C.A. ou C.C.

Alimentation série

Heizung : indirect durch Gleich-

oder Wechselstrom

Serienspeisung

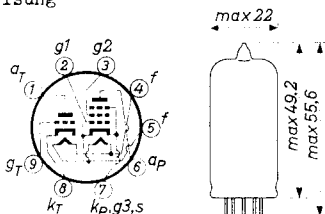
$$I_f = 300 \text{ mA}$$

$$V_f = 9 \text{ V}$$

Dimensions in mm

Dimensions en mm

Abmessungen in mm



Base, culot, Sockel: NOVAL

Capacitances

Capacités

Kapazitäten

Pentode section

Partie pentode

Pentodenteil

$$C_{g1} = 5,4 \text{ pF}$$

$$C_{ag1} = 0,06 \text{ pF}$$

$$C_{fg1} < 0,1 \text{ pF}$$

Triode section

Partie triode

Triodenteil

$$C_g = 2,4 \text{ pF}$$

$$C_{ag} = 1,5 \text{ pF}$$

$$C_{gf} < 0,1 \text{ pF}$$

Typical characteristics
Caractéristiques types
Kenndaten

Pentode section
Partie pentode
Pentodenteil

V_a	=	100 V
V_{g2}	=	100 V
V_{g1}	=	-1 V
I_a	=	6 mA
I_{g2}	=	1,7 mA
S	=	5,5 mA/V
R_1	=	0,4 M Ω
μ_{g2g1}	=	47

V_a	=	100 V
V_{g2}	=	100 V
V_{g1}	=	0 V
I_a	=	12,5 mA
I_{g2}	=	3,5 mA

V_a	=	100 V
V_{g2}	=	100 V
I_{g1}	=	+0,3 μ A
$-V_{g1}$	<	1,3 V

V_a	=	200 V
V_{g2}	=	200 V
I_a	=	10 μ A
$-V_{g1}$	<	16 V

Triode section
Partie triode
Triodenteil

V_a	=	200 V
V_g	=	-2 V
I_a	=	3,5 mA
S	=	3,5 mA/V
R_1	=	20 k Ω
μ	=	70

V_a	=	200 V
I_a	=	10 mA
I_g	=	10 μ A

V_a	=	200 V
I_g	=	+0,3 μ A
$-V_g$	<	1,3 V

Limiting values (Design centre values)
 Caractéristiques limites (Limites moyennes)
 Grenzdaten (Normalgrenzdaten)

Pentode section	V_{a0}	= max.	550 V
Partie pentode	V_a	= max.	250 V
Pentodenteil	W_a	= max.	1,2 W
	V_{g20}	= max.	550 V
	V_{g2}	= max.	250 V
	W_{g2}	= max.	0,8 W
	R_{g1}	= max.	0,56 M Ω ¹⁾
	R_{g1}	= max.	1 M Ω ²⁾
	I_k	= max.	15 mA
	I_{kp}	= max.	50 mA ³⁾
	V_{kf}	= max.	100 V ⁴⁾
	$Z_{g1}(f = 50 \text{ c/s})$	=	300 k Ω ⁴⁾
Triode section	V_{a0}	= max.	550 V
Partie triode	V_a	= max.	250 V
Triodenteil	W_a	= max.	1,4 W
	R_g	= max.	3 M Ω ¹⁾
	I_k	= max.	10 mA
	V_{kf}	= max.	100 V ⁴⁾
	$Z_g(f = 50 \text{ c/s})$	=	50 k Ω ⁴⁾

¹⁾ Fixed bias
 Polarisation fixe
 Feste Gittervorspannung

²⁾ Automatic bias
 Polarisation automatique
 Automatische Gittervorspannung

³⁾ $T_{imp} = \text{max. } 30 \mu\text{sec. } \delta = \text{max. } 30 \%$

⁴⁾ To avoid hum interference the A.C. component of V_{kf} should not exceed 65 V at the specified value of Z_g .
 Pour éviter le ronflement la composante alternative de V_{kf} ne doit pas dépasser la valeur de 65 V à la valeur mentionnée de Z_g .
 Zur Vermeidung von Brummstörungen muss der Wechselspannungsanteil von V_{kf} bei dem erwähnten Wert von Z_g einen Wert von 65 V nicht überschreiten.

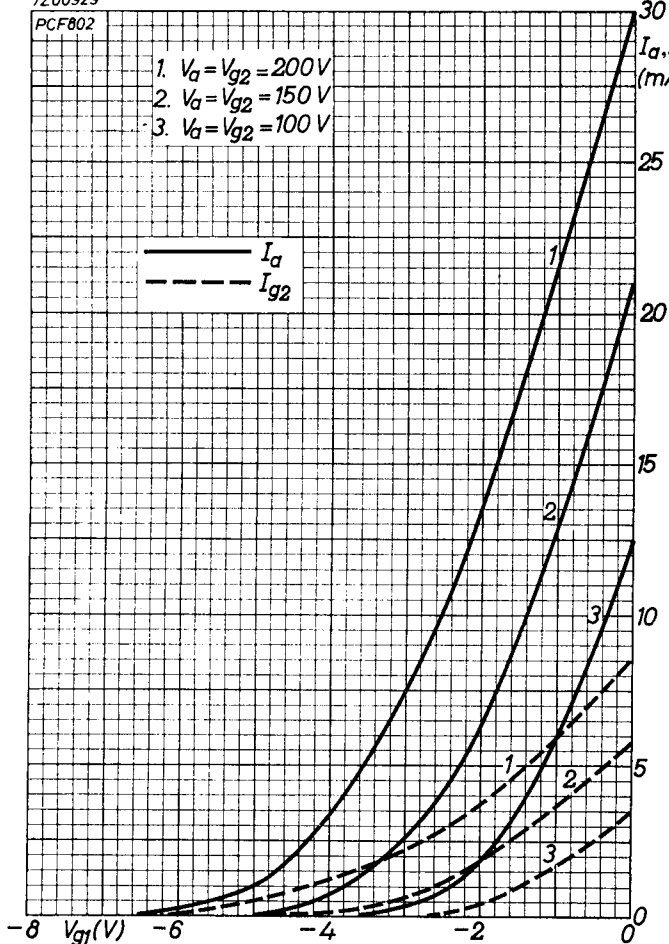
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- 1. $V_a = V_{g2} = 200\text{ V}$
- 2. $V_a = V_{g2} = 150\text{ V}$
- 3. $V_a = V_{g2} = 100\text{ V}$

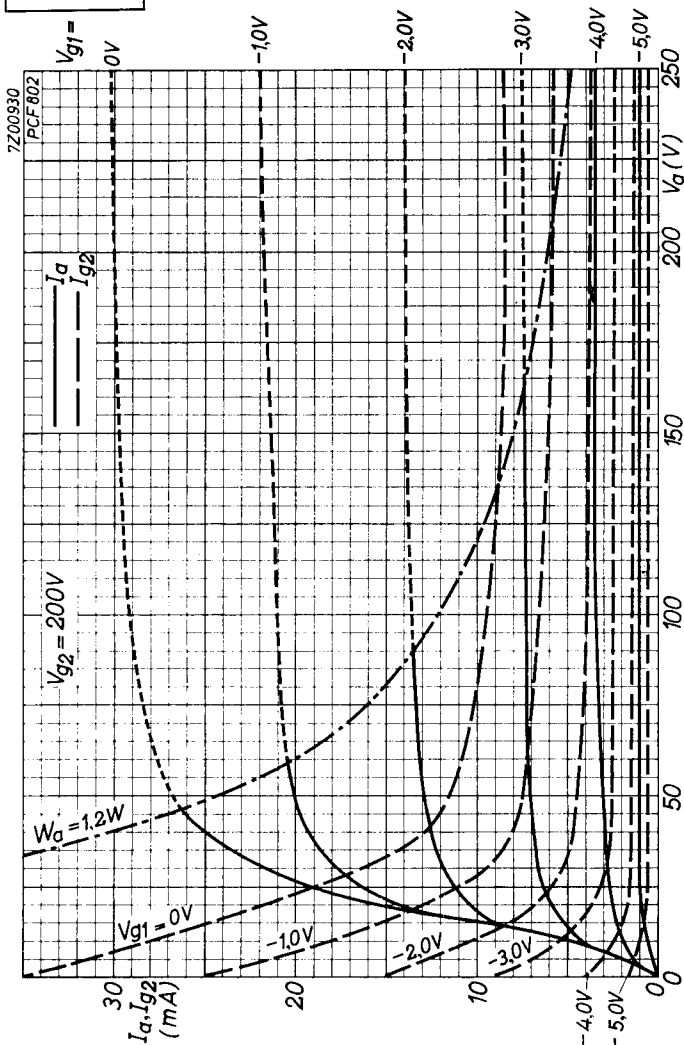
— I_a
- - - I_{g2}

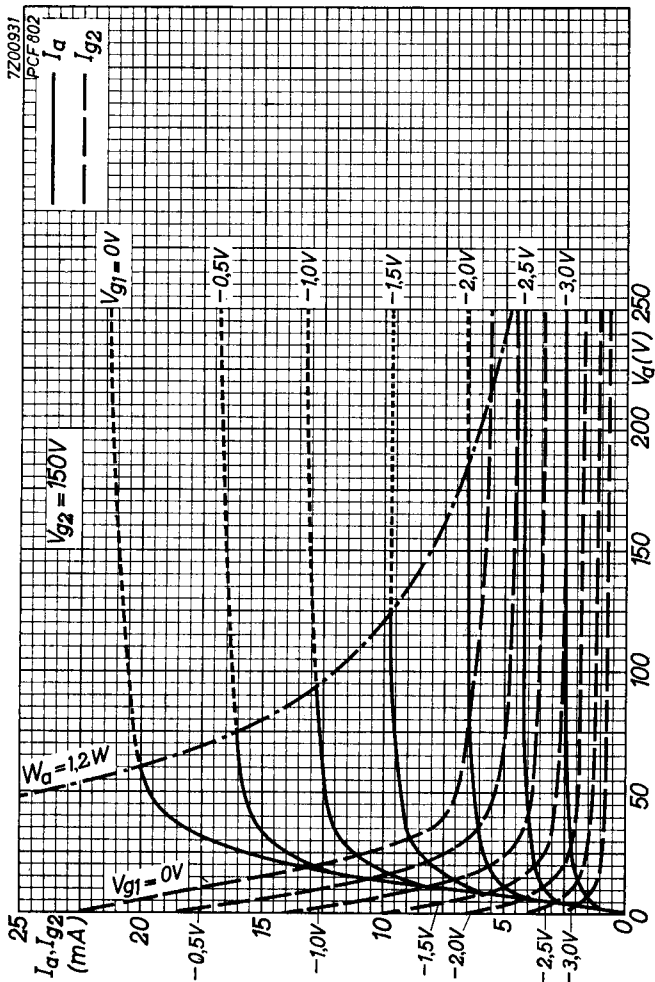
I_a, I_{g2}
(mA)



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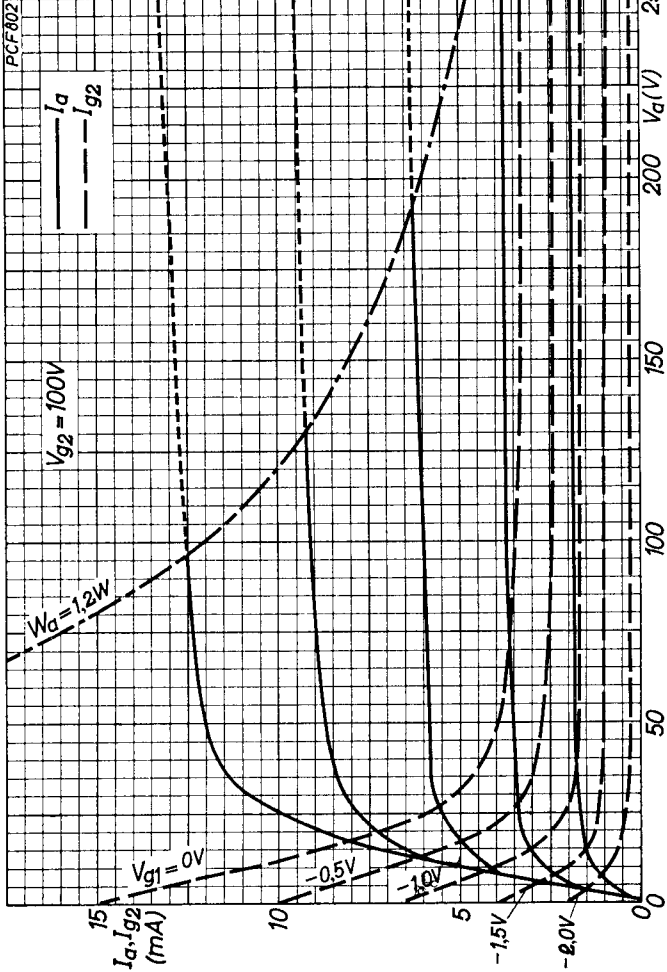




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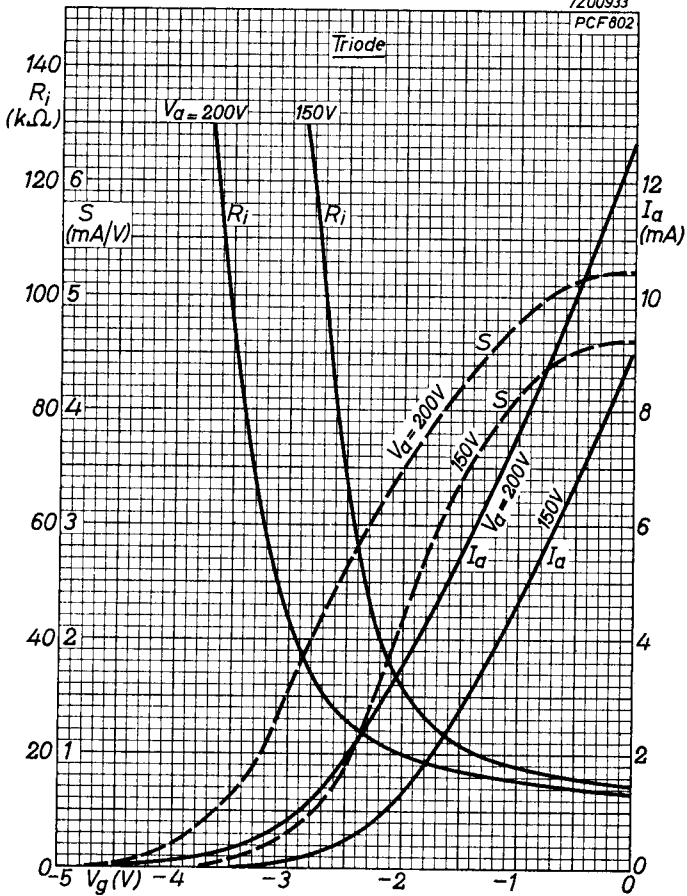
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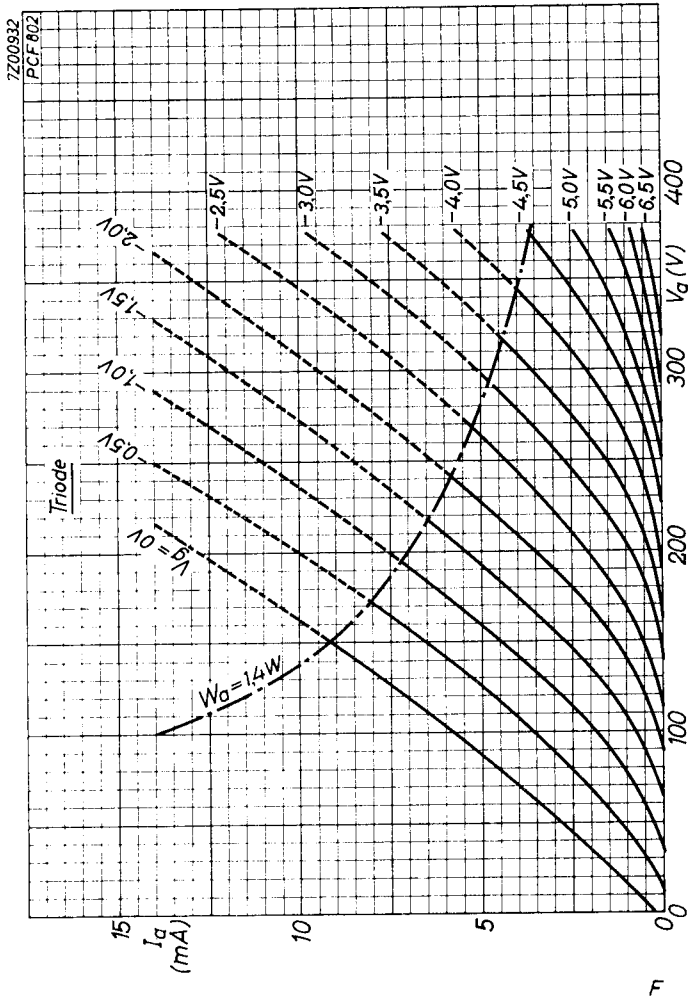
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*Electronic
Tube*

HANDBOOK

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5	B	1962.03.03
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10	FP	2000/01/08