DUPLEX-DIODE HIGH-MU TRIODE

Heater: Coated Unipotential Cathode
Voltage 6.3 a-c or d-c volts
Current 0.15 amp.

Direct Inter-electrode Capacitances:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Triode Unit</th>
<th>μf</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Grid to Plate</td>
<td>1.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grid to Cathode</td>
<td>1.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plate to Cathode</td>
<td>3.1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Overall Length 4-7/32" to 4-15/32"
Seated Height 3-21/32" to 3-29/32"
Maximum Diameter 1-9/16"
Bulb ST-12
Cap Skirted Miniature
Base Small Shell Octal 7-Pin

Pin 1 - No Connection
Pin 2 - Heater
Pin 3 - Triode Plate
Pin 4 - Diode Plate #2
Pin 5 - Diode Plate #1
Pin 7 - Heater
Pin 8 - Cathode
Cap - Triode Grid

Mounting Position Any

BOTTOM VIEW (G-7V)

TRIODE UNIT

Plate Voltage 250 max. volts

Characteristics - Class A₂ Amplifier:

| Plate Voltage | 135 | 250 |
| Grid Voltage  | -1.5 | -3 |
| Amp. Factor    | 65 | 65 |
| Plate Res.     | 65000 | 62000 |
| Transcond.     | 1000 | 1050 |
| Plate Cur.     | 0.9 | 1.2 |

Typical Operation - Resistance-Coupled Amplifier:
See RESISTANCE-COUPLED AMPLIFIER CHART.

DIODE UNITS - Two

Consideration of these units is given under Type 85. Circuits will be similar to those shown for Type 55 with fixed bias. Diode biasing of the triode unit of the 6T7-G is not suitable. Diode curves under Type 6B7 apply to the 6T7-G.

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.

With close-fitting shield connected to cathode. Values are approximate.

Dec. 1, 1941
Average Plate Characteristics

$E_f = 6.3$ Volts