The CK5971 is a filament type triode of subminiature construction designed for use as an amplifier oscillator, or frequency multiplier in the VHF Range. The CK5971 features exceptional ruggedness and is suited for applications involving high impact shock. The flexible terminal leads may be soldered or welded directly to the terminals of circuit components without the use of sockets. Standard inline subminiature sockets may be used by cutting the leads to a suitable length.

**MECHANICAL DATA**

- **ENVELOPE:** T-2X3 Glass
- **BASE:** None (0.016" tinned flexible leads. Length: 1.5" min.
- **Spacing:** 0.048" center-to-center.)
- **TERMINAL CONNECTIONS:** (Red dot is adjacent to lead 1)
  - Lead 1: Plate
  - Lead 2: Grid
  - Lead 3: Filament, bottom, negative
  - Lead 4: Grid
  - Lead 5: Filament, top, positive
- **MOUNTING POSITION:** Any

**ELECTRICAL DATA**

**DIRECT INTERELECTRODE CAPACITANCES (\(\mu F/s.\))**

- Grid to Plate: (g to p) 2.3
- Input: (g to f) 1.6
- Output: (p to f) 1.7

**RATINGS - ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM VALUES:**

- Filament Voltage (dc) 1.25 ± 20% volts
- Plate Voltage 90 volts
- Plate Current 5 ma.

**CHARACTERISTICS AND TYPICAL OPERATION - CLASS A1 AMPLIFIER:**

- Filament Voltage (dc) 1.25 volts
- Filament Current 80 ma.
- Plate Voltage 67.5 volts
- Grid Voltage \(\Delta 0\) volts
- Amplification Factor 23
- Transconductance 2100 \(\mu mhos\)
- Plate Current 3.5 ma.
- Grid Voltage (approx.) for \(I_B = 50\) \(\mu A\) - 3.5 volts

- **No shield.**
- \(\Delta\) Grid Resistor = 5 megohms.
PLATE CURRENT VS. PLATE VOLTAGE

Conditions:
Ef = 1.25 volts

Plate Current - Milliamperes

Plate Voltage - Volts

Raytheon Manufacturing Company
March 1, 1956
Newton 58, Mass.