




PHILIPS
"Miniwatt"
1938 

TYPE INDICATION OF THE "MINIWATT" VALVES

1st letter: Valve series	2nd letter: Valve type	Numeral: consecutive number
A = 4-V A.C. series B = 180 mA D.C. series C = 200 mA AC/DC series E = 6.3-volt A.C. or car-radio series F = 13-volt car-radio series H = 4-V battery series K = 2-V battery series	A = Single diode B = Double diode C = Triode, power valves excepted D = Triode output valve E = Tetrode F = Pentode, H.F. amplifier H = Hexode K = Octode L = Output pentode M = tuning indicator X = Full-wave gasfilled rectifier Y = Half-wave H.V. rectifier Z = Full-wave H.V. rectifier	When a new type of a certain valve construction is introduced this is indicated by the next higher consecutive number.

For the older types the former type indication still applies.

APPLICATION

1 = H.F. amplifier	9 = Diode detector and L.F. amplifier
2 = L.F. amplifier	10 = L.F. amplifier followed by transformer coupling
3 = oscillator	11 = L.F. amplifier followed by resistance coupling
4 = Converter valve (oscillator-modulator)	12 = Power amplifier
5 = Modulator	13 = Diode detector
6 = Grid detector followed by transformer coupling	14 = Tuning indicator
7 = Grid detector followed by resistance coupling	15 = Push-pull amplifier driven up to the grid current point.
8 = Biased detector followed by resistance coupling	16 = Push-pull amplifier driven into grid current.

TYPE INDICATION OF THE CATHODE RAY TUBES

1st letter	2nd letter	Numeral before the stroke	Numeral after the dash
Kind of deflection of the electron ray	Colour of luminous spot on fluorescent screen	Diameter of the fluorescent screen in cm	Consecutive number
D = Double electrostatic deflection S = Electrostatic deflection in one direction only (the deflection in the other direction can be effected by electro-magnetic means.) M = Magnetic deflection in both directions.	G = green B = blue W = white N = screen with long persistence time	7 = a tube with a useful screen diameter of 7 cm 9 = a tube with a useful screen diameter of 9 cm. etc.	When a new make-up of a certain tube construction is introduced this is indicated by the next higher consecutive number.

With this system the first letter indicates the kind of deflection of the electron ray, i.e. whether it is effected by electrostatic or electro-magnetic means. The second letter indicates the colour of the luminous spot on the fluorescent screen and the subsequent numeral states the approximate diameter of the screen in cm. The numeral after the dash is a consecutive number for the different make-ups or newer types. Thus, for instance, the type number DG 16-1 stands for the first make-up of a cathode ray tube with double electro-static deflection, green luminescing screen material and a screen diameter of 16 cm.

RED "MINIWATT" E-VALVES

6.3-volt A.C. valves and 200-mA AC/DC valves with quick-heating cathodes and side-contact bases.

Type Number	Valve type	Maximum dimensions mm	Base (Connection reference in brackets) ¹⁾	Application (see P. 2)	Filament data			Anode voltage V_a Volts	Anode current I_a mA	Neg. grid bias V_{g1} Volts	Screen-grid voltage V_{g2} Volts	Screen-grid current I_{g2} mA	Voltage on grids 3 (and 5) $V_{g3(n)}$ Volts	Voltage on grid 4 V_{g4} Volts	Mutual conduct. S mA/V	Amplification factor μ	Internal resistance R_i Ohms	External anode resist. or optimum matching imped. R_a Ohm	Output at 10% distortion W_o Watts	Grid A.C. voltage at the indicated output V_i V R.M.S.	Max. anode dissipation $W_{a\max}$ Watts	Grid anode capacity C_{ag} $\mu\mu\text{F}$	Type Number					
					Heating	Voltage Volts	Current Amps.																					
EK2	Octode	90x32	P26 (38)	4	indir.	6,3	0,200	250	1,2 ¹⁾ <0,015	0	200	2,1 ²⁾	50	-2	0,55 ³⁾ <0,002	—	1,5.10 ⁴ >10 ⁷	—	—	—	—	—	<0,07 ⁴⁾	EK2				
								100	1 ⁵⁾ <0,015	0	100	1,5 ⁶⁾	50	-2	0,55 ³⁾ <0,002	—	1,2.10 ⁴ >10 ⁷	—	—	—	—	—			—	—		
								250	2,1 ¹⁾ <0,015	0	200	4 ⁷⁾	80	-4	0,55 ³⁾ <0,002	—	0,9.10 ⁴ >10 ⁷	—	—	—	—	—			—	—		
EH2	Variable-Mu Heptode	90x32	P26 (36)	5 1, 2	indir.	6,3	0,200	250	1,85 ⁸⁾ <0,015	-3 -25	100	$I_{g2} + I_{g3} = 3,8 \text{ mA}$	$R_{g3} = 0,5 \text{ M}\Omega$	100	0,4 ⁹⁾ <0,002	—	2.10 ⁴ >10 ⁷	—	—	—	—	—	<0,0015	EH2				
								250	4,2 <0,015	-3 -25	100	$I_{g2} + I_{g3} = 2,8 \text{ mA}$	-3 -25	100	1,4 <0,002	—	1.10 ⁴ >10 ⁷	—	—	—	—	—			—			
EF5	Variable-Mu Pentode	90x32	P26 (34)	1, 2	indir.	6,3	0,200	250	8 <0,015	-3 -50	100	2,6	0	—	1,7 <0,002	2000	1,2.10 ⁴ >10 ⁷	—	—	—	—	<0,003	EF5					
								100	8 <0,015	-3 -50	100	2,6	0	—	1,7 <0,002	500	0,30.10 ⁴ >10 ⁷	—	—	—	—			—	—			
EF6	H.F. Pentode	90x32	P26 (34)	1 2, 7 8, 11	indir.	6,3	0,200	250	3	-2	100	1,1	0	—	2,0	5000	2,5.10 ⁴	—	—	—	—	<0,003	EF6					
								100	3	-2	100	1,1	0	—	2,0	1600	0,8.10 ⁴	—	—	—	—			—	—			
EB4	Duodiode with 2 separate cathodes	64x32	P26 (25)	13	indir.	6,3	0,200	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—				
EBC3	Duodiode-Triode	90x32	P26 (28)	9	indir.	6,3	0,200	250	5	-5,5	—	—	—	—	2,0	30	15.000	—	—	—	—	1,4	EBC3					
								100	2	-2,1	—	—	—	—	1,6	30	19.000	—	—	—	—			—	—			
EBL1	Duodiode and High-sensitivity Pentode	130x52	P35 (33)	13, 12	indir.	6,3	1,5	250	36	$R_k = 150 \Omega$	250	5	—	—	9,5	—	50.000	7000	4,3	3,6	9	—	—	—				
EL2	Power Pentode for car receivers	95x37	P30 (32)	12	indir.	6,3	0,2	250	32	-18	250	5	—	—	2,8	—	70.000	8000	3,6	10	8	—	—	—				
EL3	High-sensitivity Power Pentode	120x37	P35 (31)	12	indir.	6,3	1,2	250	36	$R_k = 150 \Omega$	250	5	—	—	9,5	—	50.000	7000	4,3	3,6	9	—	—	—				
EL5	High-sensitivity Power Pentode	117x51	P35 (31)	12 15	indir.	6,3	1,35	250	72	-14	275	7	—	—	8,5	—	22.000	3500	8,8	8,2	18	—	—	—				
								250	2×58 2×65	$R_k = 120 \Omega$	275	$2 \times 6,25$ $2 \times 10,5$	—	—	—	—	4500	0 19,5 ¹¹⁾	—	—	—	—	—					
EM1	Tuning Cross (Electron ray tuning indicator)	75x28	P26 (39)	14	indir.	6,3	0,200	250 ¹²⁾ max.	0,695 0,021	0 ¹³⁾ -5 ¹⁴⁾	—	$I_s = 0,13$ $I_s = 0,14$	—	—	—	—	—	2,0.10 ⁴	—	—	—	—	—	—				
C/EM2	Electron ray tuning indicator	75x31	P30 (40)	14	indir.	6,3	0,200	250 ¹⁵⁾	—	—	—	$V_{g2} = 250$	$V_{g2} = +3$	$\theta = 160^\circ$	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
								250 ¹⁶⁾	—	—	—	$V_{g2} = 250$	$V_{g2} = 0$	$\theta = 150^\circ$	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
								250 ¹⁷⁾	—	—	—	$V_{g2} = 250$	$V_{g2} = -6$	$\theta = 0^\circ$ ¹⁷⁾	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
								250 ¹⁸⁾	3	-3,5	—	—	—	—	2,0	50	25.000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—				

1) See page 15. The numeral after the letters indicates the maximum base diameter in mm.

2) The data of this horizontal column apply for the oscillating condition at $V_{osc} = 9 \text{ V R.M.S.}$ ($I_{g1} = 200 \mu\text{A}$) and for use on long and medium waves. The grid leak resistance amounts to 50,000 ohms and is connected to the cathode.3) Screen grid current $I_{g2} + I_{g3} = 1,0 \text{ mA}$.

4) Conversion conductance.

5) Capacity between anode and grid 4.

6) Screen-grid current $I_{g2} + I_{g3} = 1,0 \text{ mA}$.7) The data of this horizontal column apply for the oscillating condition at $V_{osc} = 6 \text{ V R.M.S.}$ ($I_{g1} = 150 \mu\text{A}$) and for use of this valve in all-wave receivers. The valve must not be controlled by A.V.C. in the short wave range. The grid leak resistance amounts to 50,000 ohms and is connected to the cathode.8) Screen-grid current $I_{g2} + I_{g3} = 1,5 \text{ mA}$.9) The data of this horizontal column apply for the oscillating condition at $V_{osc} = 14 \text{ V R.M.S.}$

10) Only with automatic grid bias. At this value of the cathode resistance the grid bias is about -6 V.

11) At 5% distortion.

12) Voltage on screen and triode series resistance.

13) At this voltage the fluorescent screen is covered with light sectors of 10° (measured at the edge of the screen).

14) At this voltage the fluorescent screen is covered with light sectors of 90° (measured at the edge of the screen).

15) Voltage at the triode anode.

16) Data for using the triode section for other amplifier purposes.

17) Light angle, measured at the edge of the screen.

4-VOLT A.C. VALVES WITH QUICK-HEATING CATHODES AND SIDE-CONTACT BASES

Type Number	Valve type	Maximum dimensions mm	Base (Connection reference in brackets) ¹⁾	Application (see P. 2)	Filament data			Anode voltage Va Volts	Anode current Ia mA	Neg. grid bias Vg ₁ ¹⁾ Volts	Screen- grid voltage Vg ₂ Volts	Screen- grid current I _{g₂} mA	Voltage on grid 3 (and 5) Vg ₃ (s) Volts	Voltage on grid 4 Vg ₄ Volts	Mutual Conduct. S mA/V	Amplifi- cation factor μ	Internal resist- ance Ri Ohms	External anode resist. or optimum matching imped. Ra Ohm	Output at 10 % distor- tion Wo Watts	Grid A.C. voltage at the indicated output Vi V.R.M.S.	Max. anode dissipa- tion Wa _{max} Watts	Grid anode capacity Cag ₁ μF	Type Number					
					Heating	Voltage Volts	Current Amps.																					
AK2	Octode	116 x 46	P35 (38)	4	indir.	4,0	0,65	250	1,6 ⁸⁾ < 0,015	-11 ⁵⁾	90	2,0 ⁹⁾	70	-1,5 -25	0,6 ⁴⁾ < 0,002	—	1,6·10 ⁴ > 10 ⁷	—	—	—	—	< 0,06 ¹¹⁾	AK2					
AH1	Variable-Mu Hexode	110 x 46	P35 (35)	5	indir.	4,0	0,65	250	1,7 ⁴⁾ < 0,15	-2,0 -2 ⁴⁾	80	2,6 ⁹⁾	-12 or Rg ₃ = 0,5 MΩ	80	0,55 ⁴⁾ < 0,002	—	2,0·10 ⁴ > 10 ⁷	—	—	—	—	< 0,003	AH1					
					indir.	4,0	0,65	250	3,0 < 0,015	-2,0 -2 ⁴⁾	80	1,1 ⁹⁾	-2,0 -24	80	1,8 < 0,002	—	2,0·10 ⁴ > 10 ⁷	—	—	—	—	—		—	—			
AF3	Variable-Mu Pentode	106 x 43	P30 (34)	1, 2	indir.	4,0	0,85	250	8,0 < 0,015	-3,0 -55	100	2,6	0	—	1,8 < 0,002	2200	1,2·10 ⁴ > 10 ⁷	—	—	—	—	< 0,003	AF3					
AF7	Duodiode	106 x 43	P30 (34)	1, 2, 7 8, 11	indir.	4,0	0,65	250	3,6	-2,0	100	1,1	0	—	2,1	4200	2,0·10 ⁴	—	—	—	—	< 0,003	AF7					
AB2	Triode	85 x 29	V24 (53)	13	indir.	4,0	0,65	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	AB2					
ABC1	Duodiode-Triode	100 x 37	P30 (28)	9	indir.	4,0	0,65	250	4,0	-7,0	—	—	—	—	2,0	27	13.500	—	—	—	—	—	ABC1					
AC2	Triode	100 x 37	P30 (26)	3, 6 10, 11	indir.	4,0	0,65	250	6,0	-5,5	—	—	—	—	2,5	30	12.000	—	—	—	—	1,7	AC2					
AL1	Power Pentode	115 x 51	P35 (30)	12	dir.	4,0	1,1	250	36	-15	250	6,8	—	—	2,8	—	43.000	7.000	3,1	9,7	9	—	AL1					
AL2	Power Pentode	115 x 46	P35 (32)	12	indir.	4,0	1,0	250	36	-25	250	4	—	—	2,6	—	60.000	7.000	3,8	14	9	—	AL2					
					15	indir.	4,0	1,0	250	2 x 33 2 x 40,5	Rk = 350 Ω	250	2 x 3,5 2 x 7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6600	0 11,5 ¹⁸⁾	—	—	—			
AL4	High-sensitivity Power Pentode	115 x 50	P35 (31)	12	indir.	4,0	1,75	250	36	Rk = 150 Ω ¹⁾	250	5	—	—	9,5	—	50.000	7.000	4,3	3,6	9	—	AL4					
ABL1	Duodiode and high sensitivity Power Pentode	130 x 52	P35 (33)	13, 12	indir.	4,0	2,25	250	36	Rk 150 Ω ²⁾	250	5	—	—	9,5	—	50.000	7.000	4,3	3,6	9	—	ABL1					
AL5	High-sensitivity Power Pentode	117 x 51	P35 (31)	12	indir.	4,0	2,0	250	72	-14	275	7	—	—	8,5	—	22.000	3.500	8,8	8,2	18	—	AL5					
					15	indir.	4,0	2,0	250	2 x 58 2 x 65	Rk = 120 Ω	275	2 x 6,25 2 x 10,5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4500	0 19,5 ¹⁸⁾	—	—	—			
AD1	Power Triode	135 x 58	P35 (24)	12	dir.	4,0	0,95	250	60	-45	—	—	—	—	—	4	670	2.300	4,2 ⁹⁾	30	15	—	AD1					
					15	dir.	4,0	0,95	250	2 x 60 2 x 62,5	Rk = 375 Ω	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4000	0 9,2 ¹⁸⁾	—	—	—			
AM1	Tuning Cross ³⁾	75 x 28	P26 (39)	14	indir.	4,0	0,3	250 ¹⁹⁾ max.	0,095 0,021	0 ¹¹⁾ -5 ¹²⁾	—	—	—	—	9,5	—	2,0·10 ⁴	—	—	—	—	—	AM1					
AM2	Electron ray Tuning Indicator	75 x 31	P30 (40)	14	indir.	4,0	0,32	250 ¹⁹⁾	—	—	Vs = 250	—	Vg ₁ ' = +3	φ = 160°	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—				
								250 ¹⁹⁾	—	—	Vs = 250	—	Vg ₁ ' = 0	φ = 150°	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
								250 ¹⁹⁾	—	—	Vs = 250	—	Vg ₁ ' = -6	φ = 5° ¹⁸⁾	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
								250 ¹⁹⁾ (0 ¹¹⁾	—	—	Vs = 250 Vs = 250	—	Vg ₁ ' = 0 Vg ₁ ' = 0	φ = 150° φ = 95° ¹⁸⁾	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
							250 ¹⁹⁾	3	-3,3	—	—	—	—	—	2,0	50	25.000	—	—	—	—	—	—					

¹⁾ See page 15. The numeral after the letter gives the maximum base diameter in mm.

²⁾ The data of this horizontal column apply for the oscillating condition at $V_{osc} = 8,5$ V.R.M.S. ($I_{g_1} = 100$ μA) and for all-wave receivers. In the shortwave range the valve must not be controlled by A.V.C. The grid leak resistance amounts to 50,000 ohms and is connected to the neutral.

³⁾ Screen-grid current $I_{g_2} + I_{g_3} = 3,8$ mA.

⁴⁾ Conversion conductance.

⁵⁾ The data of this horizontal column apply for the oscillating condition at $V_{osc} = 9$ V.R.M.S.

⁶⁾ $I_{g_2} + I_{g_1}$.

⁷⁾ Only with automatic grid bias. At this value of the cathode resistance the grid bias is about -6 V.

⁸⁾ At 5 % distortion.

⁹⁾ Electron ray tuning indicator.

¹⁰⁾ Voltage at grid and triode anode series resistance.

¹¹⁾ At this voltage the fluorescent screen is covered with light sectors of 10° (measured at the edge of the screen).

¹²⁾ At this voltage the fluorescent screen is covered with light sectors of 90° (measured at the edge of the screen).

¹³⁾ At 3 % distortion.

¹⁴⁾ At 5·1 % distortion.

¹⁵⁾ At 1·3 % distortion.

¹⁶⁾ Voltage at the triode anode.

¹⁷⁾ Data for using the triode section for other amplifier purposes.

¹⁸⁾ Light angle, measured at the edge of the screen.

¹⁹⁾ Capacity between anode and grid 4.

PHILIPS "MINIWATT" VALVES... TESTED 125 TIMES

AC/DC AND 13-V CAR-RADIO VALVES WITH SIDE CONTACT BASES

Type Number	Valve type	Maximum dimensions mm	Base (Connection reference in brackets) ¹⁾	Application (see p. 2)	Filament data			Anode voltage V _a Volts	Anode current I _a mA	Neg. grid bias V _{g1} Volts	Screen-grid voltage V _{g2} Volts	Screen-grid current I _{g2} mA	Voltage on grids 3 (and 5) V _{g3(6)} Volts	Voltage on grid 4 V _{g4} Volts	Mutual conduct. S mA/V	Amplification factor μ	Internal resistance R _i Ohms	External anode resist. or optimum matching imped. R _a Ohm	Output at 10% distortion W _o Watts	Grid A.C. voltage at the indicated output V _{R.M.S.} V _i	Max. anode dissipation W _a max Watts	Grid anode capacity C _{g1} μF	Type Number				
					Heating	Voltage Volts	Current Amps.																				
CK1	Octode	116 × 46	P35 (38)	4	indir.	13	0,200	200	1,6 ¹⁾ < 0,015	-1,5	90	2 ²⁾	70	-1,5 -25	0,6 < 0,002	—	1,5·10 ⁴ > 10 ⁷	—	—	—	—	< 0,06 ³⁾	CK1				
								100	1,6 ¹⁾ < 0,015	-2	90	2 ²⁾	70	-1,5 -25	0,55 < 0,002	—	1,0·10 ⁴ > 10 ⁷	—	—	—	—	—		—	—	—	
CH1	Variable-Mu Hexode	110 × 46	P35 (35)	5	indir.	13	0,200	200	2,2 ⁴⁾ < 0,15	-2 -24	100	4 ⁵⁾	— ^{12 6)} or R _{g2} = 0,5 MΩ	50	0,55 < 0,002	—	2,0·10 ⁴ > 10 ⁷	—	—	—	—	< 0,003	CH1				
								200	4,0 < 0,015	-2 -24	100	2,0 ⁷⁾	-2 -24	50	2,0 < 0,002	—	2,0·10 ⁴ > 10 ⁷	—	—	—	—	—		—	—	—	
CF3	Variable-Mu Pentode	106 × 43	P30 (34)	1, 2	indir.	13	0,200	200	8,0 < 0,015	-3 -55	100	2,6	0	—	1,8 < 0,002	1600	0,9·10 ⁴ > 10 ⁷	—	—	—	—	< 0,003	CF3				
								100	8,0 < 0,015	-3 -55	100	2,6	0	—	1,8 < 0,002	450	0,25·10 ⁴ > 10 ⁷	—	—	—	—	—		—	—	—	
CF2	Variable-Mu Pentode	109 × 43	P30 (34)	1, 2	indir.	13	0,200	200	4,5 < 0,015	-2 -22	100	1,4	0	—	2,2 < 0,002	3000	1,4·10 ⁴ > 10 ⁷	—	—	—	—	< 0,003	CF2				
								100	4,5 < 0,015	-2 -22	100	1,4	0	—	2,2 < 0,002	800	0,4·10 ⁴ > 10 ⁷	—	—	—	—	—		—	—	—	
CF7	H.F. Pentode	106 × 43	P30 (34)	1, 2, 7, 8, 11	indir.	13	0,200	200	3	-2	100	1,1	0	—	2,1	4200	2,0·10 ⁴	—	—	—	—	< 0,003	CF7				
								100	3	-2	100	1,1	0	—	2,1	1500	0,7·10 ⁴	—	—	—	—	—		—	—	—	
CF1	H.F. Pentode	109 × 43	P30 (34)	1, 2, 7, 8, 11	indir.	13	0,200	200	3	-2	100	0,9	0	—	2,3	4000	1,7·10 ⁴	—	—	—	—	< 0,003	CF1				
								100	3	-2	100	0,9	0	—	2,3	1400	0,6·10 ⁴	—	—	—	—	—		—	—	—	
CB1	Duodiode	89 × 29	V24 (54)	13	indir.	13	0,200	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	CB1				
CB2	Duodiode	81 × 29	V24 (53)	13	indir.	13	0,200	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	CB2				
CBC1	Duodiode-Triode	100 × 37	P30 (28)	9	indir.	13	0,200	200	4,0	-5	—	—	—	—	2,0	27	13.500	—	—	—	—	—	CBC1				
								100	2,0	-2,5	—	—	—	—	1,8	27	15.000	—	—	—	—	—		—	—	—	
CC2	Triode	100 × 37	P30 (26)	3, 6, 10, 11	indir.	13	0,200	200	6,0	-1,5	—	—	—	—	2,5	30	12.000	—	—	—	—	1,7	CC2				
								100	2,0	-1,5	—	—	—	—	1,8	30	16.000	—	—	—	—	—		—	—	—	
CL1	Power Pentode	109 × 43	P30 (32)	12	indir.	13	0,200	200	25	-14	200	—	—	—	2,5	—	50.000	8.000	1,7	9	5	—	CL1				
CL2 ⁸⁾	Power Pentode	123 × 46	P35 (32)	12	indir.	24	0,200	200	40	-19	100	—	—	—	3,1	—	23.000	5.000	3,0	8,8	8	—	CL2				
								200	40	-11	75	—	—	—	3,7	—	19.000	5.000	2,5	6,9	8	—		—	—	—	
CL4 ⁸⁾⁹⁾	High-sensitivity Power Pentode	127 × 50	P35 (32)	12	indir.	33	0,200	200	50	-15	100	—	—	—	3,8	—	16.000	2.000	1,7	9,7	5	—	CL4				
								200	45	-8,5 ¹⁰⁾	200	6,0	—	—	8,0	—	35.000	4.500	4	5	9	—		—	—	—	
CBL1 ⁸⁾⁹⁾	Duodiode and high-sensitivity Power Pentode	130 × 52	P35 (33)	13, 12	indir.	44	0,200	200	45	-8,5 ¹⁰⁾	200	6,0	—	—	8,0	—	35.000	4.500	4	5	9	—	CBL1				
EM1	Tuning Cross ¹³⁾	75 × 27	P26 (39)	14	indir.	6,3	0,200	200 ¹⁴⁾	0,075 0,020	0 -4	—	I _s = 0,13 I _s = 0,14	—	⊖ = 10° ¹⁴⁾ ⊖ = 90° ¹⁴⁾	—	—	—	2,0·10 ⁴	—	—	—	—	EM1				
C/EM2	Electron ray Tuning Indicator	75 × 31	P30 (40)	14	indir.	6,3	0,200	200 ¹¹⁾	—	—	V _g = 200	—	V _g ' = +3	⊖ = 160°	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	C/EM2				
								200 ¹¹⁾	—	—	V _g = 200	—	V _g ' = 0	⊖ = 150°	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		—	—	—	
								200 ¹¹⁾	—	—	V _g = 200	—	V _g ' = -4,5	⊖ = 5° ¹⁴⁾	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		—	—	—	—
								200 ¹¹⁾ 0 ¹¹⁾	—	—	V _g = 200 V _g = 200	—	V _g ' = 0 V _g ' = 0	⊖ = 150° ⊖ = 90° ¹⁴⁾	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		—	—	—	—
								200 ¹⁴⁾	3	-2,5	—	—	—	—	2,0	50	25.000	—	—	—	—	—					

1) The data of this horizontal column apply for the oscillating condition at V_{osc} = 8,5 V_{R.M.S.} (I_{g1} = 190 μA) and for all-wave receivers. The valve must not be controlled by A.V.C. in the short wave range. The grid leak resistance amounts to 50,000 ohms and is connected to the neutral. The figure given in column Mutual Conductance indicates the conversion conductance.
 2) Screen-grid current I_{g2} + I_{g3} = 3,8 mA.
 3) Capacity between anode and grid 4.
 4) The data of this horizontal column apply for the oscillating condition at V_{osc} = 9 V_{R.M.S.}. The figure in column Mutual Conductance gives the conversion conductance.

5) I_{g1} = 0,1 mA.
 6) With fixed bias.
 7) I_{g1} = 0,25 mA.
 8) Not for car-radio.
 9) Only for high anode voltages.
 10) Only for automatic grid bias (R_k = 167 ohms).

11) Voltage on the triode anode.
 12) Data for using the triode section for other amplifier purposes.
 13) Electron ray tuning indicator.
 14) Light sector, measured at the edge of the screen.
 15) See page 15.

4-VOLT A.C. VALVES WITH PIN BASES (INITIAL STAGES)

Type Number	Valve type	Maximum dimensions ¹⁾ mm	Base (Connection reference in brackets)	Application (see p. 2)	Filament data			Anode voltage V _a Volts	Anode current I _a mA	Neg. grid bias V _{g1} Volts	Screen-grid voltage V _{g2} Volts	Screen-grid current I _{g2} mA	Voltage on grids 3 (and 5) V _{g3(5)} Volts	Voltage on grid 4 V _{g4} Volts	Mutual conduct. S mA/V	Amplification factor μ	Internal resistance R _i Ohms	External anode resist. or optimum matching imped. R _o Ohm	Output at 10% distortion W ₀ Watts	Grid A.C. voltage at the indicated output V _i V.R.M.S.	Max anode dissipation W _{max} Watts	Grid anode capacity C _{ag1} μ F	Type Number
					Heating	Voltage Volts	Current Amps.																
AK1	Octode	118 × 46	C35 (12)	4	indir.	4.0	0.65	200	1.6 ²⁾ < 0.015	-1.5	90	2.0 ³⁾	70	-1.5 -25	—	0.6 ⁴⁾ < 0.002	—	1.6 · 10 ⁴ > 10 ⁷	—	—	—	< 0.06 ⁵⁾	AK1
ACH1	Triode-Hexode	130 × 50	C35 (13)	4	indir.	4.0	1.0	300	2.5 0.01	-2.0 -20	70	—	V _{osc} = 15 V ⁶⁾	70	—	0.75 ⁷⁾ < 0.002	—	> 0.8 · 10 ⁴ > 10 ⁷	—	—	—	< 0.1 ⁸⁾	ACH1
								150	5.0	—	—	—	—	2.0	—	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	
E448	Hexode (oscillator-modulator)	130 × 50	C35 (11)	4	indir.	4.0	1.2	200	3.0	-7.5	120	8.5 ³⁾	200	-4 ¹⁰⁾	—	0.58 ¹¹⁾	—	> 0.15 · 10 ⁴	—	—	—	—	E448
E449	Variable-Mu Hexode	130 × 50	C35 (11)	1, 2	indir.	4.0	1.2	200	3.0	-2 -8	80	—	-2 -8	80	3.0	1.8 < 0.002	—	0.45 · 10 ⁴ > 30 · 10 ⁴	—	—	—	< 0.002	E449
E446	H.F. Pentode	138 × 51	O35 (23)	1, 2, 5, 7, 8, 11	indir.	4.0	1.1	200	3.0	-2.0	100	1.1	—	—	3.5	2.3	5000	2.2 · 10 ⁴	—	—	—	< 0.006	E446
AF2	Variable-Mu Pentode	138 × 51	O35 (23)	1, 2, 5	indir.	4.0	1.1	200	4.25 < 0.015	-2.0 -22	100	1.8	—	—	3.2	2.5 < 0.002	3500	1.4 · 10 ⁴ > 10 ⁷	—	—	—	< 0.006	AF2
E447	Variable-Mu Pentode	138 × 51	O35 (23)	1, 2, 5	indir.	4.0	1.1	200	4.5 0.01	-2.0 -50	100	1.8	—	—	3.5	2.3 < 0.002	2300	1.0 · 10 ⁴ > 10 ⁷	—	—	—	< 0.006	E447
E452T	Tetrode	129 × 51	O35 (22)	1, 2, 8, 7, 11	indir.	4.0	1.0	200	3.0	-2.0	100	0.7	—	—	3.0	2.0	900	450.000	—	—	—	0.003	E452T
E455	Variable-Mu Tetrode	127 × 51	O35 (22)	1, 2, 5	indir.	4.0	1.0	200	3.0 0.01	-1.5 -40	100	0.8	—	—	3.0	2.0 0.005	700	350.000 > 10 ⁷	—	—	—	0.003	E455
E442	Tetrode	112 × 47	O35 (22)	1, 2	indir.	4.0	1.0	200	1.5	-1.3	100	0.6	—	—	1.2	0.9	700	800.000	—	—	—	0.005	E442
E442S	Tetrode	120 × 51	O35 (22)	1, 2, 8, 11	indir.	4.0	1.0	200	4.0	-2.0	60	0.5	—	—	1.1	1.0	400	400.000	—	—	—	0.02	E442S
E445	Variable-Mu Tetrode	127 × 51	O35 (22)	1, 2, 5	indir.	4.0	1.1	200	6.0 0.01	-2.0 -40	100	0.8	—	—	1.2	1.0 0.005	300	300.000 > 10 ⁷	—	—	—	0.003	E445
AB1	Duodiode	91 × 28	O24 (21)	13	indir.	4.0	0.65	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	AB1
E444	Biode (Diode-Tetrode)	130 × 51	B35 (7)	9	indir.	4.0	1.1	200	0.35 0.9	-2.3 -2.3	33 45	—	—	—	3.0	—	1000 800	2.5 · 10 ⁴ 1.0 · 10 ⁴	0.3 · 10 ⁴ 0.1 · 10 ⁴	—	—	—	E444
E444S	Biode (Diode-Triode)	115 × 46	O35 (20)	9	indir.	4.0	1.0	200	6.0	-3.5	—	—	—	—	2.5	2.0	30	15.000	—	—	—	—	E444S
E499	High-Mu Triode	101 × 46	O35 (17)	7, 8, 11	indir.	4.0	1.0	200	0.2 0.08	-1.6 -1.6	—	—	—	—	4.0	—	99	100.000 330.000	0.3 · 10 ⁴ 1.0 · 10 ⁴	—	—	1.5	E499
E424N	Triode	100 × 46	O35 (17)	3, 6, 7, 10, 11	indir.	4.0	1.0	200	6.0	-3.5	—	—	—	—	3.5	2.4	30	12.500	—	—	—	2	E424N
E438	Triode	91 × 47	O35 (17)	7, 8, 11	indir.	4.0	1.0	200	0.3 0.1	2.5 -2.5	—	—	—	—	1.5	—	38	120.000 400.000	0.3 · 10 ⁴ 1.0 · 10 ⁴	—	—	3	E438
E409	Triode	91 × 47	O35 (17)	3	indir.	4.0	1.0	200	12	-16	—	—	—	—	4.0	1.3	9	7.000	—	—	—	4	E409

1) Without pins.

2) See page 15. The figure after the letter indicates the maximum base diameter in mm.

3) The data of this horizontal column apply for the oscillating condition at V_{osc} = 8.5 V.R.M.S. (I_{g1} = 190 μ A) and for all-wave receivers. The valve must not be controlled by A.V.C. in the short wave range. The grid leak resistance amounts to 30,000 ohms and is connected to the neutral.4) Screen-grid current I_{g2} + I_{g3} = 3.8 mA.

5) Capacity between anode and grid 4.

6) Across a resistance of 20,000 ohms.

7) Conversion conductance.

8) Capacity between grid 1 and grid 3.

9) Current of the third grid.

10) V_{osc} = 6.3 V.R.M.S.11) Conversion conductance at V_{osc} = 6.3 V.R.M.S.

NEW "MINIWATT" VALVES FOR BETTER RECEPTION!

4-VOLT A.C. VALVES WITH PIN BASES (POWER STAGES)

Type Number	Valve type	Maximum dimensions ¹⁾ mm	Base (Connection reference in brackets)	Application (see p. 2)	Filament data			Anode voltage V_a Volts	Anode current I_a mA	Neg. grid bias V_{g1} Volts	Screen-grid voltage V_{g2} Volts	Screen-grid current I_{g2} mA	Voltage on grids 3 (and 5) $V_{g3(s)}$ Volts	Voltage on grid 4 V_{g4} Volts	Mutual conduct. S mA/V	Amplification factor μ	Internal resistance R_i Ohms	External anode resist. or optimum matching imped. R_a Ohm	Output at 10% distortion W_o Watts	Grid A.C. voltage at the indicated output V_i V.R.M.S.	Max. anode dissipation $W_{a,max}$ Watts	Grid anode capacity C_{ag1} μF	Type Number
					Heating	Voltage Volts	Current Amps.																
E453	Pentode	105 × 51	B35 (8)	12	indir.	4,0	1,1	250	24	-15	250	—	—	—	2,5	175	70.000	15.000	2,8	8	6	—	E453
E463	Pentode	119 × 55	B35 (8)	12	indir.	4,0	1,35	250	36	-22	250	—	—	—	2,7	100	37.000	8.000	4,1	12,3	9	—	E463
B409	Triode	91 × 46	A32 (1)	12	dir.	4,0	0,15	250	12	-18	—	—	—	—	1,8	9	5.000	12.000	0,65 ²⁾	12	3	—	B409
B443	Pentode	92 × 51	O35 (19)	12	dir.	4,0	0,15	250	12	-19	150	—	—	—	1,3	60	45.000	20.000	1,35	12,1	3	—	B443
B443S	Pentode	92 × 51	O35 (19)	12	dir.	4,0	0,15	250	12	-12	80	—	—	—	1,6	100	60.000	22.000	1,12	6,8	3	—	B443S
C443	Pentode	92 × 51	O35 (19)	12	dir.	4,0	0,25	300	20	-25	200	—	—	—	1,7	60	35.000	15.000	2,8	16	6	—	C443
C443N	Pentode	89 × 51	O35 (19)	12	dir.	4,0	0,25	300	20	-42	200	—	—	—	1,5	37	25.000	15.000	3,0	20	6	—	C443N
E443H	Pentode	123 × 55	O35 (19)	12	dir.	4,0	1,1	250	36	-15	250	—	—	—	2,8	120	43.000	7.000	3,1	9,7	9	—	E443H

1) Without pins.

2) At 5% distortion.

180-MA D.C. VALVES

Type Number	Valve type	Maximum dimensions ¹⁾ mm	Base (Connection reference in brackets)	Application (see p. 2)	Filament data			Anode voltage V_a Volts	Anode current I_a mA	Neg. grid bias V_{g1} Volts	Screen-grid voltage V_{g2} Volts	Screen-grid current I_{g2} mA	Voltage on grids 3 (and 5) $V_{g3(s)}$ Volts	Voltage on grid 4 V_{g4} Volts	Mutual conduct. S mA/V	Amplification factor μ	Internal resistance R_i Ohms	External anode resist. or optimum matching imped. R_a Ohm	Output at 10% distortion W_o Watts	Grid A.C. voltage at the indicated output V_i V.R.M.S.	Max. anode dissipation $W_{a,max}$ Watts	Grid anode capacity C_{ag1} μF	Type Number
					Heating	Voltage Volts	Current Amps.																
B2046	H.F. Pentode	138 × 51	O35 (23)	1, 2, 5, 7, 8, 11	indir.	20	0,180	200	3,0	-2,0	100	1,1	—	—	3,5	2,2	5000	2,2.10 ⁶	—	—	—	<0,006	B2046
B2047	Variable-Mu Pentode	138 × 51	O35 (23)	1, 2, 5	indir.	20	0,180	200	4,0	-2,0 -50	100	1,8	—	—	3,0	2,0 <0,002	2200	1,1.10 ⁶ >10 ⁷	—	—	—	<0,006	B2047
B2048	Hexode (oscillator modulator)	130 × 50	C35 (11)	4	indir.	20	0,180	200	3,0	-1,5	120	8,5 ³⁾	200	-4 ⁴⁾	—	0,58 ⁴⁾	—	>0,15.10 ⁶	—	—	—	—	B2048
B2049	Variable-Mu Hexode	130 × 50	C35 (11)	1, 2	indir.	20	0,180	200	3	-1,5 -8	80	—	-1,5 -8	80	3	1,8 <0,002	—	0,45.10 ⁶ >50.10 ⁶	—	—	—	<0,002	B2049
B2052T	Tetrode	127 × 51	O35 (22)	1, 2, 5, 7, 8, 11	indir.	20	0,180	200	3,0	-2,0	100	0,2	—	—	3,0	2,0	900	0,45.10 ⁶	—	—	—	0,003	B2052T
B2045	Variable-Mu Tetrode	120 × 51	O35 (22)	1, 2, 5	indir.	20	0,180	200	4,0 0,01	-2,0 -40	60	0,9	—	—	1,2	1,0 0,005	400	0,4.10 ⁶ >10 ⁷	—	—	—	0,004	B2045
B2044	Binode (Diode-Tetrode)	130 × 51	B35 (7)	9	indir.	20	0,180	200	0,29 0,76	-3,2 -4,0	40 60	—	—	—	2,8	—	700 600	2,4.10 ⁶ 0,1.10 ⁶	0,32.10 ⁶ 0,1.10 ⁶	—	—	0,003	B2044
B2044S	Binode (Diode-Triode)	108 × 46	O35 (20)	9	indir.	20	0,180	200	6,0	-3,0	—	—	—	—	2,0	1,8	30	16.000	—	—	—	—	B2044S
B2038	Triode	105 × 51	O35 (17)	3, 6, 7, 10, 11	indir.	20	0,180	200	6,0	-3,0	—	—	—	—	3,5	2,3	33	14.000	—	—	—	—	B2038
B2099	High-Mu Triode	101 × 46	O35 (17)	11	indir.	20	0,180	200	0,08 0,2	-1,6 -1,6	—	—	—	—	3,0	—	99	330.000 100.000	0,32.10 ⁶ 1,10 ⁶	—	—	1,5	B2099
B2006	Power Triode	105 × 51	O35 (16)	12	indir.	20	0,180	200	15	-18	—	—	—	—	2,5	1,6	6	4.000	16.000	0,21 ⁵⁾	5	—	B2006
B2043	Power Pentode	105 × 51	B35 (8)	12	indir.	20	0,180	200	20	-18	200	8	—	—	2,5	1,7	70	40.000	10.000	1,7	5	—	B2043

1) Without pins.

2) Current of the third grid.

3) $V_{osc} = 6 \cdot 3$ V.R.M.S.4) Conversion conductance at $V_{osc} = 6 \cdot 3$ V.R.M.S.

5) At 5% distortion.

BATTERY VALVES (Low filament current series) WITH SIDE CONTACT BASES

Type Number	Valve type	Maximum dimensions mm	Base (Connection reference in brackets) ¹⁾	Application (see p. 2)	Filament data			Anode voltage V _a	Anode current I _a mA	Neg. grid bias V _{G1} Volts	Screen-grid voltage V _{G2} Volts	Screen-grid current I _{G2} mA	Voltage on grids 3 (and 5) V _{G3(4)} Volts	Voltage on grid 4 V _{G4} Volts	Mutual conduct. S mA/V	Amplification factor μ	Internal resistance R _i Ohms	External anode resist. or optimum matching imped. R _a Ohm	Output at 10% distortion W _o Watts	Grid A.C. voltage at the indicated output V _i V.R.M.S.	Max. anode dissipation W _a max Watts	Grid anode capacity C _{ag} μF	Type Number		
					Heating	Voltage Volts	Current Amps.																		
KK2	Octode	120 × 46	P35 (37)	4	dir.	2,0	0,13	135	0,7 ¹⁾ < 0,015	0	135	2,1 ²⁾	45	-0,5 -12	0,27 ³⁾ < 0,002	—	2,5.10 ⁴ > 10 ⁷	—	—	—	—	< 0,07 ⁴⁾	KK2		
								90	0,7 ¹⁾ < 0,015	0	90	1,3 ²⁾	45	-0,5 -12	0,27 ³⁾ < 0,002	—	2,0.10 ⁴ > 10 ⁷	—	—	—	—	—		—	—
								135	1,0 ²⁾	0	135	2,3 ²⁾	60	-1,5	0,27 ³⁾	—	1,7.10 ⁴	—	—	—	—	—		—	—
KF3	Variable-Mu Pentode	102 × 40	P30 (29)	1, 2, 5	dir.	2,0	0,045	135	2,0 < 0,015	-0,5 -19	135	0,6	0	—	0,65 < 0,002	850	1,3.10 ⁴ > 10 ⁷	—	—	—	—	< 0,006	KF3		
								90	1,0 < 0,015	-0,5 -10	90	0,3	0	—	0,5 < 0,002	1000	2,0.10 ⁴ > 10 ⁷	—	—	—	—	—		—	—
KF4	H.F. Pentode	102 × 40	P30 (29)	1, 2, 7, 8, 11	dir.	2,0	0,065	135	2,6	-0,5	135	1,0	0	—	0,8	800	1,0.10 ⁴	—	—	—	—	< 0,006	KF4		
								90	1,2	-0,5	90	0,4	0	—	0,7	900	1,3.10 ⁴	—	—	—	—	—		—	—
KB2	Duodiode	72 × 30	V24 (53)	13	indir.	2,0	0,095	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	KB2		
KC1	Triode	90 × 44	P30 (24)	7, 11	dir.	2,0	0,065	135	1,2	-1,5	—	—	—	—	0,6	25	40.000	—	—	—	0,5	3,5	KC1		
								90	0,3	-1,5	—	—	—	—	0,4	25	60.000	—	—	—	—	—		—	—
KC3	Triode	92 × 43	P30 (24)	10	dir.	2,0	0,21	135	3,0	-2,8	—	—	—	—	2,5	30	12.000	—	—	—	—	—	KC3		
KBC1	Duodiode-Triode	112 × 47	P35 (27)	9	dir.	2,0	0,1	135	2,5	-4,5	—	—	—	—	1,0	16	16.000	—	—	—	—	—	KBC1		
								90	1,0	-3,5	—	—	—	—	0,7	16	23.000	—	—	—	—	—		—	—
KL4	Power Pentode	100 × 42	P35 (30)	12	dir.	2,0	0,14	135	6,5	-5	135	1,0	—	—	2,1	—	150.000	19.000	0,44	3,3	1,0	—	KL4		
								90	4,7	-2,6	90	0,7	—	—	1,8	—	170.000	19.000	0,16	2,0	—	—		—	—
KDD1	Double Triode	92 × 43	P30 (47)	16	dir.	2,0	0,22	135	2 × 1,5 ⁵⁾	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	10.000 ⁶⁾	2,0 ⁷⁾	—	—	—	KDD1			

1) The data of this horizontal column apply for the oscillating condition at V_{osc} = 8.5 V_{R.M.S.} (I_{G1} = 100 μA) and for long and medium wave reception. The grid leak resistance amounts to 50,000 ohms and is connected to the neutral.
 2) The data of this horizontal column apply for the oscillating condition at V_{osc} = 6 V_{R.M.S.} (I_{G1} = 60 μA) and for short wave reception. In this range the valve must not be controlled by A.V.C. The grid leak resistance amounts to 50,000 ohms and is connected to the neutral.
 3) Screen-grid current I_{G3} + I_{G5} = 0.7 mA.
 4) Screen-grid current I_{G3} + I_{G5} = 0.6 mA.
 5) Screen-grid current I_{G3} + I_{G5} = 1.0 mA.

6) Quiescent current, anode current at full load = 2 × 14 mA.
 7) From anode to anode.
 8) Ratio of intervalve transformer = 2 : (1 + 1) (primary to secondary turns). Driver valve KC 3, required A.C. voltage on grid of KC 3 = 2 V_{R.M.S.}.
 9) Capacity between anode and grid 4.
 10) Conversion conductance.
 11) See page 15. The numeral after the letter gives the maximum base diameter in mm.

PHILIPS NEON TUNING INDICATOR

Type Number	Dimensions without pins mm	Base (Connection reference in brackets)	Striking voltage at the auxiliary anode V _a , Volts	Operating voltage at the main anode V _{a1} , Volts	Main anode current at fully lighted cathode V _a , mA	Auxiliary anode current I _a , μA
4662	98 × 13	Small, 4-pin (XV, see page 12)	165—190	150—170	2	40—50

NEW "MINIWATT" VALVES MODERNISE YOUR RECEIVER

BATTERY VALVES WITH PIN BASES

Type Number	Valve type	Maximum dimensions mm	Base (Connection reference in brackets)	Application (see p. 2)	Filament data			Anode voltage Va Volts	Anode current Ia mA	Neg. grid bias Vg ₁ Volts	Screen-grid voltage Vg ₂ Volts	Screen-grid current Ig ₂ mA	Voltage on grids 3 (and 5) Vg ₃₍₄₎ Volts	Voltage on grid 4 Vg ₄ Volts	Mutual conduct. S mA/V	Amplification factor μ	Internal resistance Ri Ohms	External anode resist. or most fav. matching imped. R _a Ohms	Output at 10% distortion Wo Watts	Grid A.C. voltage at the indicated output Vi V.R.M.S.	Max. anode dissipation W _a max Watts	Grid anode capacity Cag ₁ μ F	Type Number
					Heating	Voltage Volts	Current Amps.																
KF2	Variable-Mu Pentode	118 × 47	C35 (10)	1, 2	dir.	2,0	0,2	135	3,0 appr 0,01	0 -16	135	1,0	0	—	1,3	1,3 <0,002	1400	1,1·10 ⁴ >10 ⁷	—	—	—	<0,01	KF2
								90	1,4 appr 0,01	0 -11	90	—	0	—	—	0,8 <0,002	1500	1,9·10 ⁴ >10 ⁷	—	—	—	<0,01	
KF1	H.F. Pentode	118 × 47	C35 (10)	1, 2, 7, 8, 11	dir.	2,0	0,2	135	3,0	0	135	1,0	0	—	1,8	1,8	1600	0,9·10 ⁴	—	—	—	<0,01	KF1
								90	1,1	0	90	—	0	—	—	1,0	1500	1,5·10 ⁴	—	—	—	<0,01	
B228	Triode	81 × 41	A32 (1)	7, 11	dir.	2,0	0,1	150	2,0	-2,0	—	—	—	1,3	1,2	28	23.000	—	—	—	5,5	B228	
B217	Triode	81 × 41	A32 (1)	3, 6, 10	dir.	2,0	0,1	150	4,5	-3,0	—	—	—	1,4	1,3	17	13.000	—	—	—	5,5	B217	
C243N	Power Pentode	89 × 51	O35 (19)	12	dir.	2,0	0,2	150	9,5	-4,5	150	—	—	—	2,4	—	75.000	15.000	0,58	1,5	—	C243N	
B240	Double Triode	96 × 47	C35 (9)	16	dir.	2,0	0,2	150	2 × 1,5 ¹⁾	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14.000 ²⁾	1,0 ²⁾	—	—	B240	
B442	Tetrode	108 × 46	A35 (3)	1, 2	dir.	4,0	0,100	200	4,5	-1,0	100	—	—	0,9	0,9	350	0,4·10 ⁴	—	—	—	0,005	B442	
A442	Tetrode	105 × 46	A35 (3)	1, 2, 5, 7, 8, 11	dir.	4,0	0,06	200	4,0	-1,0	100	—	—	0,8	0,7	280	0,4·10 ⁴	—	—	—	0,01	A442	
B424	Triode	92 × 46	A35 (1)	3, 6, 10	dir.	4,0	0,100	200	6,0	-0,3	—	—	—	3,0	2,5	24	9.000	—	—	—	4	B424	
B438	Triode	78 × 38	A35 (1)	7, 8, 11	dir.	4,0	0,100	200	0,2 0,05	-2,5 -2,5	—	—	—	2,0	—	38	170.000 400.000	0,32·10 ⁴ 1,0·10 ⁴	—	—	4	B438	
A415	Triode	83 × 42	A32 (1)	3, 6, 10	dir.	4,0	0,085	150	4,0	-4,0	—	—	—	2,0	1,5	15	10.000	—	—	—	4,5	A415	
A425	Triode	83 × 42	A32 (1)	7, 8, 11	dir.	4,0	0,065	200	0,25 0,1	-2,5 -2,5	—	—	—	1,2	—	25	80.000 250.000	0,32·10 ⁴ 1,0·10 ⁴	—	—	3	A425	
A409	Triode	83 × 42	A32 (1)	3, 6, 10	dir.	4,0	0,065	150	3,5	-9,0	—	—	—	1,2	0,9	9	10.000	—	—	—	4	A409	
A441N	Double-grid valve	92 × 46	A35b (4)	4	dir.	4,0	0,08	100	4,0	0 ²⁾	4,0 ²⁾	—	—	—	0,3 ³⁾ 1,0 ³⁾	—	—	—	—	—	—	A441N	
B405	Triode	91 × 46	A32 (1)	12	dir.	4,0	0,15	150	11	-18	—	—	—	2,0	1,6	5	3.000	—	—	—	—	B405	
B406	Triode	91 × 46	A32 (1)	12	dir.	4,0	0,1	150	8	-15	—	—	—	1,4	1,3	6	4.500	—	—	—	—	B406	
B409	Triode	91 × 46	A32 (1)	12	dir.	4,0	0,15	250	12	-16	—	—	—	2,0	1,8	9	5.000	12.000	0,65 ⁴⁾	3	—	B409	
B443	Power Pentode	92 × 51	O35 (19)	12	dir.	4,0	0,158	250	12	-17	150	—	—	—	1,3	—	45.000	20.000	1,35	3	—	B443	

1) Quiescent anode current for both anodes.
2) From anode to anode.

3) At Va = 120 volts.
4) Voltage of the control grid.

5) Voltage of the space charge grid.
6) Conductance of control grid.

7) Conductance of space charge grid.
8) Without pins.

9) At 5% distortion.

NEW "MINIWATT" VALVES INCREASE YOUR RADIO ENJOYMENT!

PHILIPS POWER AMPLIFIER VALVES

Type Number	Valve type	Maximum Dimensions ¹⁾ mm	Base (Connection reference in brackets) ⁷⁾	Filament data			Application	Anode Voltage V_a Volts	Screen-grid voltage V_{g5} Volts	Quiescent anode current I_{a0} mA	Anode current at full modulat. $I_{a\max}$ mA	Quiescent screen-grid current I_{g50} mA	Screen-grid current at full modulat. $I_{g5\max}$ mA	Neg. grid bias for fixed bias V_{g1} Volts	Common cathode resist. with autom. bias R_k Ohms	Mutual conduct. at working point S mA/V	Internal resist. at working point R_i Ohms	Optim. matching imped. (between the two anodes) R_a Ohms	Max. output W_{\max} Watts	Distortion at max. output $\dot{d}ot$ %	Grid A.C. voltage at full modulat. $V_{g1\max}$ V.R.M.S.	Max. anode load W_{\max} Watts	Type Number	
				Heating	Voltage Volts	Current Amps																		
E406N	Triode	130 × 51	A35 (1)	dir.	4,0	1,0	Class A, 1 valve	500	—	24	—	—	—	-62	—	3,0	2000	11.500	5,3	5	45	12	E406N	
							Class AB, 2 valves	500	—	2 × 2,	2 × 38	—	—	-70	—	—	—	12.000	15	1,4	43	12		
							Class AB, 2 valves	500	—	2 × 24	2 × 27	—	—	—	—	1400	—	—	16.000	13	3,3	52		12
E408N	Triode	121 × 51	A40 (1)	dir.	4,0	1,0	Class A, 1 valve	400	—	30	—	—	—	-36	—	2,7	3000	6.000	2,6	5	—	12	E408N	
							Class AB, 2 valves	400	—	2 × 20	2 × 28	—	—	-40	—	—	—	12.000	7	0,56	28	12		
							Class AB, 2 valves	400	—	2 × 3	2 × 32	—	—	—	—	600	—	—	10.000	7	0,62	26,5		12
E443N	Pentode	110 × 57	O40 (19)	dir.	4,0	1,0	Class A, 1 valve	400	200	30	—	—	—	-40	—	1,9	40.000	14.000	5,4	10	20,2	12	E443N	
							Class AB, 2 valves	400	200 ⁴⁾	2 × 25	2 × 28	2 × 4,7	2 × 10	—	—	720	—	—	16.000	14	4,1	—		12
E451	Double-grid power valve	123 × 55	O35 (18)	dir.	4,0	1,1	Class A, 1 valve	250	—	22	—	—	—	-33 ²⁾	—	2,4	2400	6.400 ⁴⁾	1,25	5	—	10	E451	
							Class B, 2 valves	300	—	2 × 6	2 × 48	—	—	0 ³⁾	—	—	—	6.000	16	8,4 ⁴⁾	—	—		
							Class B, 2 valves	400	—	2 × 8,5	2 × 56	—	—	0 ³⁾	—	—	—	6.000	23,4	5,4 ⁴⁾	—	—		
E707	Triode	200 × 51	W42 (56)	dir.	7,2	1,1	Class A, 1 valve	800	—	40	—	—	—	-80	—	2,0	3500	11.000	10	5	58	32	E707	
							Class AB, 2 valves	800	—	2 × 30	2 × 52	—	—	-87	—	—	—	10.000	23	1,3	55	32		
							Class AB, 2 valves	800	—	2 × 40	2 × 45	—	—	—	—	1000	—	—	12.000	24	1,3	61		32
F410	Triode	145 × 60	A40 (1)	dir.	4,0	2,0	Class A, 1 valve	550	—	45	—	—	—	-36	—	4,0	2500	7.000	5,9	5	24,5	25	F410	
							Class AB, 2 valves	550	—	2 × 20	2 × 40	—	—	-43	—	—	—	10.000	14,6	1,08	28	25		
							Class AB, 2 valves	550	—	2 × 45	2 × 48	—	—	—	—	400	—	—	10.000	14,4	0,86	25		25
F443N	Pentode	160 × 67	O40 (19)	dir.	4,0	2,0	Class A, 1 valve	550	200	45	—	1,4	—	-30	647	3,2	30.000	12.000	12	10	12,5	25	F443N	
							Class A, 1 valve	300	300	83	—	4,6	—	-40	457	3,9	20.000	3.500	10,3	10	20	25		
							Class AB, 2 valves	550	250 ⁴⁾	2 × 45	2 × 53	2 × 0,8	2 × 7,4	—	—	455	—	—	12.000	41	4,3	37		25
							Class AB, 2 valves	300	300 ⁴⁾	2 × 15	2 × 72,5	2 × 0,54	2 × 14,3	-63	—	—	—	—	4.500	26,5	3,4	46		25
							Class AB, 2 valves	300	300 ⁴⁾	2 × 64	2 × 72,5	2 × 2,0	2 × 11,9	—	—	340	—	—	4.000	24	2,9	39		25
4641	Triode	165 × 66	W42 (56)	dir.	4,0	2,0	Class A, 1 valve	1000	—	25	—	—	—	-80	—	3,2	3200	25.000	11,5	5	58	25	4641	
							Class AB, 2 valves	1000	—	2 × 25	2 × 39	—	—	-80	—	—	—	35.000	30	0,67	56	25		
							Class AB, 2 valves	1000	—	2 × 25	2 × 28	—	—	—	—	1600	—	—	35.000	29	4,5	55		25
							Class B, 2 valves	1000	—	2 × 5	2 × 45	—	—	-90	—	—	—	—	18.000	41	4,0	60		25
4682	Pentode	115 × 46	P35 (32)	indir.	4,0	1,0	Class AB, 2 valves	375	250 ⁴⁾	2 × 26	2 × 45	2 × 3	2 × 5,5	-32	—	—	—	—	9.000	19	1,5	21,5	9	4682
							Class AB, 2 valves	375	250 ⁴⁾	2 × 24	2 × 29	2 × 3,5	2 × 4	—	—	540	—	—	15.000	14	5,2	16,5	9	
4683	Triode	135 × 59	P35 (24)	dir.	4,0	0,95	Class AB, 2 valves	350	—	2 × 35	2 × 69,5	—	—	-75	—	—	—	—	5.000	20	2,1	49	15	4683
							Class AB, 2 valves	350	—	2 × 43	2 × 46,5	—	—	—	—	850	—	—	8.000	15,6	2,3	51	15	
4684	Pentode	115 × 50	P35 (31)	indir.	4,0	1,75	Class AB, 2 valves	375	250 ⁴⁾	2 × 24	2 × 30	2 × 3,2	2 × 5,3	—	142	—	—	13.000	12	2,3	6,9	9	4684	
4688	Pentode	117 × 51	P35 (31)	indir.	4,0	2,0	Class AB, 2 valves	375	275 ⁴⁾	2 × 48	2 × 62	2 × 5	2 × 9	—	165	—	—	6.500	28,5	2,25	16	18	4688	
4689	Pentode	117 × 51	P35 (31)	indir.	6,3	1,35	Class AB, 2 valves	375	275 ⁴⁾	2 × 48	2 × 62	2 × 5	2 × 9	—	165	—	—	6.500	28,5	2,25	16	18	4689	
4694	Pentode	120 × 37	P35 (31)	indir.	6,3	1,2	Class AB, 2 valves	375	250 ⁴⁾	2 × 24	2 × 30	2 × 3,2	2 × 5,3	—	142	—	—	13.000	12	2,3	6,9	9	4694	

1) Without pins.

2) Anode and grid 2 interconnected, class A as driver valve.

3) Grids 1 and 2 interconnected, class B driven into grid current.

4) Optimum external resistance for maximum power output. About double the value is recommended as load when using this valve as driver valve of class B power stages driven into grid current.

5) Measured with a valve E 451 as driver ($V_a = 250$ V, $V_{g1} = -33$ V) and an intervalve transformer with a ratio 2:5: (1 + 1) (primary to secondary turns).

6) The screen-grid voltage must be maintained as constant as possible in push-pull stages by a chain of neon stabiliser tubes. The tubes type 4687 are very suitable for the purpose.

7) See page 15. The numeral after the letter gives the maximum base diameter in mm.

PHILIPS RECTIFIER VALVES

for Receivers, Power Amplifiers and Cathode Ray Tubes

	Type Number	Maximum Dimensions ^{*)} mm	Base (Connection reference in brackets)	Filament data			Anode data		
				Heating	Voltage Volts	Current appr. amps.	Max. A.C. no. load voltage Volts R.M.S.	Max. D.C. current mA	
For A.C. mains receivers	Full-wave high-vacuum	EZ4	85 × 37	P30 (45)	indir.	6,3	0,9	2 × 400	175
		AZ1	110 × 53	P35 (44)	dir.	4,0	1,1	2 × 500 2 × 300	60 100
		1801	93 × 47	A35 (5)	dir.	4,0	0,5	2 × 250	30
		506	105 × 51	A35 (5)	dir.	4,0	1,0	2 × 300	75
		1817	160 × 67	A40 (5)	dir.	4,0	4,0	2 × 350	300
		1805	116 × 53	A35 (5)	dir.	4,0	1,0	2 × 500	60
		1561	125 × 51	A35 (5)	dir.	4,0	2,0	2 × 500 2 × 350	120 160
		1815	145 × 59	A40 (5)	dir.	4,0	2,5	2 × 500	180
		1831	145 × 59	A35 (5)	dir.	4,0	1,0	2 × 700	60
	Half-wave high-vacuum	1802	92 × 46	H32 (14)	dir.	4,0	0,4	250	30
		1803	100 × 52	H35 (14)	dir.	4,0	0,6	500	30
		1832	145 × 60	H35 (14)	dir.	4,0	1,3	700	120
For AC/DC receivers	Half-wave high-vac.	CY1	102 × 43	P30 (43)	indir.	20	0,200	250	80
		CY2	100 × 44	P30 (46)	indir.	30	0,200	1 × 250 2 × 127 ^{*)}	120 60
For car-radio receivers	Full-wave high-vac.	EZ2	85 × 37	P30 (45)	indir.	6,3	0,4	2 × 350	60
		FZ1	91 × 37	P30 (45)	indir.	13	0,25	2 × 250	50
For amplifier installations	Full-wave gas-filled	AX1	110 × 47	A35 (5)	dir.	4,0	2,0	2 × 500 ^{*)}	125
	Half-wave high-vac.	4646	145 × 60	W42 (55)	dir.	4,0	1,3	1000	75
For cathode ray oscillographs	Half-wave high-vac.	1875	145 × 50	P35 (42)	dir.	4,0	2,3	7000	5
		1876	97 × 52	P35 (41)	dir.	4,0	0,3	850	5
—	gasfilled	1018⁴⁾	—	—	dir.	1,8	1,8	16	200

¹⁾ As voltage doubler. ²⁾ Without pins. ³⁾ Voltage drop in the valve = 15 V.

⁴⁾ Rectifier for charging purposes.

PHILIPS HEATING CURRENT REGULATOR TUBES

	Type Number	Maximum dimensions ^{*)} mm	Base (Connection reference in brackets)	Voltage control range Volts	Maximum operating voltage Volts	Regulated current rating mA	Max. voltage across the tube when switching on Volts
For AC/DC valves without switching on current limiting resistance	C1	125 × 39	P30 (48)	80—230	200	200	250 ²⁾
	C2	115 × 39	P30 (48)	35—100	100	200	160 ²⁾
	C3	125 × 39	P30X (50)	80—230	200	200	250 ¹⁾
	C9	115 × 39	P30Z (52)	35—100	100	200	160 ²⁾
	C10	115 × 39	P30Y (51)	35—100	100	200	160 ²⁾
	C12	142 × 41	P30 (49)	80—200 35—100	200 100	200	250 ¹⁾ 160 ²⁾
For AC/DC valves with a switching on current limiting resistance	C3	125 × 39	P30X (50)	100—200	200	200	250
	C4	105 × 39	P30Y (51)	55—105	105	200	160
	C6	125 × 39	P30 (48)	70—140	140	200	160
	C7	105 × 39	P30 (48)	35—70	70	200	110
For indir. heated D.C. valves	1926⁴⁾	105 × 33	A32 (6)	16 ⁵⁾	—	180	—
	1927	115 × 38	A35 (6)	35—100	—	180	—
	1928	125 × 38	A35 (6)	100—225	—	180	—
For dir. heated D.C. valves	1904	90 × 36	A32 (6)	50—70	—	100	—
	1911	90 × 36	A32 (6)	50—70	—	150	—
	1915	115 × 38	A32 (6)	50—70	—	240	—
	1920	115 × 38	A32 (6)	50—70	—	250	—
For indir. heated valves	1941	140 × 50	A35 (6)	77—200	200	300	250 ¹⁾
	1949	95 × 38	A35 (6)	30—90	90	300	127 ²⁾
	1910	90 × 33	H32 (15)	4,5—14,5	—	1440	—

¹⁾ The total heating current of the receiving valves in series with the regulator tube must be at least 52 volts.

²⁾ The total heating current of the receiving valves in series with the regulator tube must be at least 74 volts.

³⁾ The total heating current of the receiving valves in series with the regulator tube must be at least 63 volts.

⁴⁾ Resistance tube.

⁵⁾ Voltage drop in the resistance.

⁶⁾ Without pins.

PHILIPS' HIGH-VACUUM CATHODE RAY TUBES

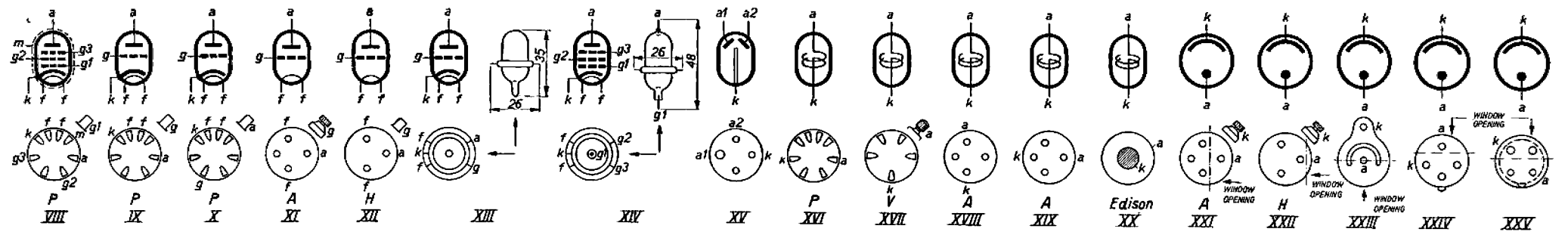
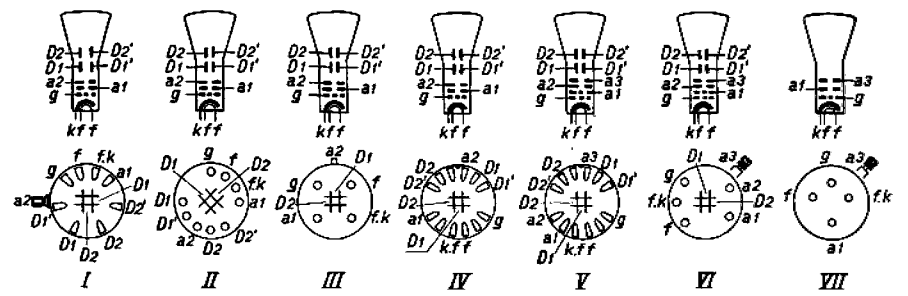
Type Number	Tube type	Deflection	Colour of luminous spot	Max. screen diameter mm	Greatest length without pins (max.)	Greatest length without pins (min.)	Base connection	Filament data			Max. voltage on 3rd anode V_{a3max} Volts	Max. voltage on 2nd anode V_{a2max} Volts	Max. voltage on 1st anode V_{a1max} Volts	Max. grid bias for suppr. of the ray V_{gmax} Volts	Operating data					Grid capacity C_g μF	Capacity of deflection plates $C_{D_1 D_2'}$	Capacity of deflection plates $C_{D_2 D_1'}$	Type Number	
								Heating	Voltage Volts	Current Amps					Voltage on 3rd anode V_{a3} Volts	Voltage on 2nd anode V_{a2} Volts	Voltage on 1st anode V_{a1} Volts	Voltage of grid V_g Volts	Sensitivity ϵ_1 N_1 mm/V					Sensitivity ϵ_2 N_2 mm/V
DC7-1	Cathode ray tube for oscilloscopes	Double electrostatic	Green	75	165	150	I	indir.	4,0	1,0	—	800	300	-30	—	800	200 ¹⁾	—	0,20	0,14	7	3	4	DC7-1
DC9-3	Cathode ray tube for oscilloscopes	Double electrostatic	Green	103	350	320	II	indir.	4,0	1,0	—	1200	500	-40	—	500	140 ¹⁾	—	0,32	0,22	—	—	—	DC9-3
DC16-1	Cathode ray tube for oscilloscopes	Double electrostatic	Green	167	440	416	III	indir.	4,0	1,0	—	2000	600	-40	—	1000	400 ¹⁾	—	0,40	0,30 ¹¹⁾	6	4	5,5	DC16-1
DC16-2	Cathode ray tube for oscilloscopes	Double electrostatic	Green	167	450	425	IV	indir.	4,0	1,0	—	2000	600	-40	—	2000	400 ¹⁾	—	0,27	0,20	10	1,5	2	DC16-2
DC25-1	Cathode ray tube for oscillographs and television receivers	Double electrostatic	Green	257	580	550	V	indir.	4,0	1,2	5000	1700	250	-60	—	1000	200 ¹⁾	—	0,54	0,40	12	6	7	DC25-1
DW31-1	Cathode ray tube for television receivers	Double electrostatic	White	310	640	610	VI	indir.	4,0	1,2	6000	1200	250	-60	5000	1400 ¹⁾	250	—	0,27	0,20	15	5,5	6,5	DW31-1
MW31-2	Cathode ray tube for television receivers	Double magnetic	White	310	695	660	VII	indir.	4,0	1,2	6000	magnetic concentration	250	-60	5000	1000 ¹⁾	250	—	0,54	0,40	15	4	5	MW31-2
DW39-1	Cathode ray tube for television receivers	Double electrostatic	White	395	765	735	VI	indir.	4,0	1,2	6000	1200	250	-60	5000	1000 ¹⁾	250	—	0,13	0,11	15	4	5	DW39-1
MW39-2	Cathode ray tube for television receivers	Double magnetic	White	395	745	700	VII	indir.	4,0	1,2	6000	magnetic concentration	250	-60	5000	— ¹²⁾	250	—	1,8 ¹⁴⁾	1,8 ¹⁴⁾	—	—	—	MW39-2

The grid voltage may never become positive

The grid voltage must be adjusted to the desired light intensity.

- 1) Set to spot sharpness.
- 2) Of the deflection plates on the cathode side.
- 3) Of the deflection plates on the screen side.
- 4) With respect to all other electrodes.
- 5) On the cathode side.
- 6) On the screen side.
- 7) This tube can also be supplied with a blue screen (type number DB 9-3).
- 8) This tube can also be supplied with a blue screen (DB 16-1) or with a white screen (DW 16-1).
- 9) This tube can also be supplied with a blue screen (DB 16-2) or a long persistence yellow fluorescent screen (DN 16-2).

- 10) This valve can also be supplied with a blue fluorescent screen (DB 25-1).
- 11) The deflection of the deflection plates D_2 and D_2' is asymmetrical to enable asymmetrical control by means of a simple time-base voltage or amplifier circuit (control voltage that fluctuates only in one direction with respect to V_{a2}). The plate D_2' must be connected to anode a_2 . Plate D_2 can then be connected to the asymmetrical time-base voltage or output voltage of the amplifier.
- 12) The number of turns required for magnetic concentration is about 500. The distance of the coil centre from the lower edge of the base must be about 140 mm.
- 13) The newer type, the DW 31-2, is fitted with deflection plates led out at the base.
- 14) Expressed in mm deflection per cm coil width (length of the field through which the electrons of the ray pass) per Gauss mean field-strength. The distance of the coil centre to the screen is 420 mm for tube MW 31-2 and 540 mm for tube MW 39-2.



Type Number	Maximum dimensions without pins mm	Base (Connection reference in brackets, see p. 12)	Running voltage at the given quiescent current Volts	Striking voltage Volts	Extinction voltage Volts	Quiescent current at the given running voltage mA	Maximum permissible current mA	Lower current limit for stabilisation mA	A.C. resistance Ohms
4357	106 × 60	A35 (XVIII)	90—100	100—110	83	20	45	10	100
4376	115 × 60	Edison (XX)	90—100	100—110	83	20	45	10	100
4377	115 × 60	Edison (XX)	105—115	130—140	104	20	45	—	80
4687	94 × 29	P26 (XVI)	90	105	85	20	40	5	180
7475	60 × 28	A25.5 (XIX)	90—110	100—135	85—110	4	8	1	300
13201	144 × 53	Ed or A40 (XX), (XIX)	90—110	100—135	85—110	100	200	5	80

Type Number	Valve type	Maximum dimensions without pins mm	Base (in brackets base connections, see p. 12)	Anode cathode capacity Cak μF	Norm. anode voltage Va Volts	Sensitivity μA/Lm ¹)	Striking voltage Volts	Max. anode voltage Va _{max} Volts	Max. anode current Ia _{max} μA	Min. protective resistance MΩ
3510	High vacuum cell with potassium cathode	165 × 60	H (XXII)	3	100	3	—	500	3	—
3512	High vacuum cell with potassium cathode	118 × 55	A (XXI)	3	100	20	—	500	5	—
3530	High vacuum cell with caesium cathode	60 × 16	(XXIII)	5	100	150	≥ 140	100	3	0.1
3533	High vacuum cell with caesium cathode	60 × 25	(XXIV)	5	100	150	≥ 140	100	3	0.1
3534	High vacuum cell with caesium cathode	85 × 25	(XXV)	5	100	150	≥ 140	100	3	0.1

1) Measured with a tungsten filament lamp. The temperature of the tungsten filament is 2600° K and the light current measured statically is 0.05 lumen.

PHILIPS GASFILLED TRIODES FOR TIME BASE UNITS

Type Number	Gasfilled	Maximum dimensions mm	Base (in brackets base connection, see p. 12)	Indirect heating		Capacity between			Arc voltage (Extinction voltage) Volt	Max. peak value of voltage between 2 electrodes Volts	Max. peak value of anode voltage Volts	Max. peak value of anode current mA	Maximum value of mean anode current in oscillating condition mA ¹)	Minimum resistance in grid circuit per volt peak voltage at grid Ω	Maximum resistance in grid circuit Rg _{max} MΩ	Maximum voltage between filament & cathode Volts ²)	Ratio between striking voltage and grid voltage	Maximum attainable frequency c/sec	Type Number
				Voltage Volts	Current Amps.	Grid & anode Cag μF	Anode & cathode Cak μF	Grid & cathode Cgk μF											
4686	Argon	100 × 37	P30 (IX)	4,0	1,2	2,2	3,2	3,8	about 17	350	300	300	3	1000	0,5	100	21	50.000	4686
4690	Helium	100 × 43	P30 (X)	4,0	1,3	3,7	2,0	3,7	about 50	600	500	750	10	1000	0,5	100	40	150.000	4690

1) In a time-base circuit.

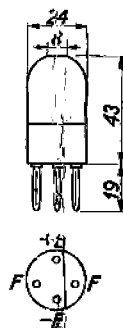
2) Cathode always positive with respect to the filament.

PHILIPS AMPLIFIER VALVES FOR SPECIAL PURPOSES

Type Number	Valve type and application	Maximum dimensions without pins mm	Base (Connection reference in brackets see p. 12)	Filament data			Max. anode voltage V _a _{max} Volts	Anode current Ia mA	Neg. grid bias Vg ₁ Volts	Screen-grid voltage Vg ₂ Volts	Voltage on 3rd grid Vg ₃ Volts	Screen-grid current Ig ₂ mA	Conduct. at operating point S mA/V	Amplification factor μ	Internal resistance Ri Ohms	Grid current of 1st grid Ig ₁ μA	Capacity between			Type Number
				Heating	Voltage Volts	Current Amps.											Anode and 1st grid Cag ₁ μF	Anode and cathode Cak μF	1st grid and cathode Cgk μF	
C408	Triode for valve voltmeter and other measuring instruments	150 × 58	A 35 (XI)	dir.	4,0	0,25	150	14	-7	—	—	—	2,7	8	3000	—	—	—	—	C408
4060	Electrometer triode	152 × 59	H 35 (XII)	dir.	about 0,5—0,7	1,0	4	—	-2,5	—	—	—	0,028	0,5	—	< 10 ⁻¹⁴	—	—	—	4060
4671	Triode for ultra short wave sets	35 × 26	without base (XIII)	indir.	6,3	0,15	200	4,5	-6	—	—	—	2,0	25	12500	—	1,4	0,6	1,0	4671
4672	Pentode for ultra short wave sets	48 × 26	without base (XIV)	indir.	6,3	0,15	250	2,0	-3	100	0	0,7	1,4	5000	3,5.10 ⁴	—	< 0,007	3,0	2,7	4672
4695	Variable-Mu Pentode for ultra short wave sets	48 × 26	without base (XIV)	indir.	6,3	0,15	250	5,5	-3 -45	100	0	1,8	1,8	1440	0,8.10 ⁴ > 10 ⁴	—	< 0,007	3,5	2,7	4695
4673	Pentode for television receivers	118 × 47	P 30 (VIII)	indir.	4,0	0,15	250	8,0	-2,5	200	0	1,5	5,0	—	> 1,5.10 ⁴	—	< 0,012	7,5	9,6	4673

PHILIPS THERMO COUPLES

Type number	Current range (mA)	Resistance of the thermo couple (ohms)	Resistance of the filament	E.M.F. at max. current of the range (mV)
TH 005	0—5	13	80	5
TH 010	0—10	5	28	3.6
TH 020	0—20	5	10	3.6
TH 050	0—50	5	3	3.6
TH 100	0—100	5	1,2	3.6



The Philips Thermo Couples are so designed that in conjunction with a measuring instrument for 0—2.4 mV with an internal resistance of 10 Ω they give maximum deflection at the indicated maximum current. When using the Philips Thermo Couples with a measuring instrument giving purely quadratic reading the deviation is maximum 1.5%. The tolerance of the indicated maximum value of the current is — 20%. The full deflection of the measuring instrument is attained after 8—10 seconds. An overload of up to 100% has no detrimental effect.

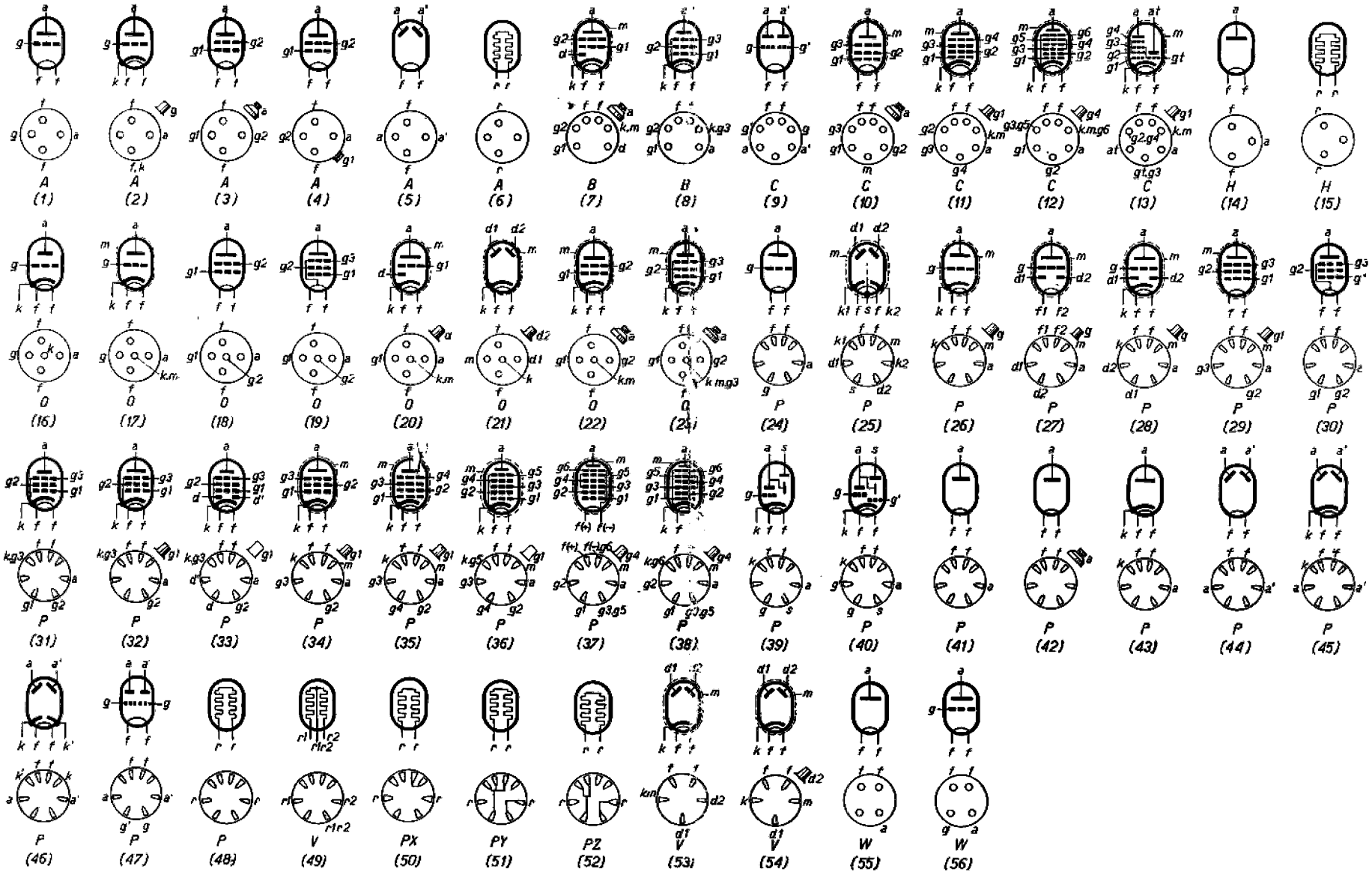
F = filament connections + E = thermo couple (positive pole) - E = thermo couple (negative pole)

SURVEY OF PHILIPS VALVES

Type	Page	Type	Page	Type	Page	Type	Page	Type	Page	Type	Page	Type	Page
A 409	9	B 438	9	CBL 1	5	E 446	6	KF 3	8	1949	11		
A 415	9	B 442	9	CC 2	5	E 447	6	KF 4	8	3510	13		
A 425	9	B 443	7, 9	C/EM 2	3, 5	E 448	6	KK 2	8	3512	13		
A 441N	9	B 443S	7	CF 1	5	E 449	6	KL 4	8	3530	13		
A 442	9	B 2006	7	CF 2	5	E 451	10	MW 31-2	12	3533	13		
AB 1	6	B 2038	7	CF 3	5	E 452T	6	MW 39-2	12	3534	13		
AB 2	4	B 2043	7	CF 7	5	E 453	7	TH 005	14	4060	13		
ABC 1	4	B 2044	7	CH 1	5	E 455	6	TH 010	14	4357	13		
ABL 1	4	B 2044S	7	CK 1	5	E 463	7	TH 020	14	4376	13		
AC 2	4	B 2045	7	CL 1	5	E 499	6	TH 050	14	4377	13		
ACH 1	6	B 2046	7	CL 2	5	E 707	10	TH 100	14	4641	10		
AD 1	4	B 2047	7	CL 4	5	EB 4	3	506	11	4646	11		
AF 2	6	B 2048	7	CY 1	11	EBC 3	3	1018	11	4662	8		
AF 3	4	B 2049	7	CY 2	11	EBL 1	3	1561	11	4671	13		
AF 7	4	B 2052T	7	DG 7-1	12	EF 5	3	1801	11	4672	13		
AH 1	4	B 2099	7	DG 9-3	12	EF 6	3	1802	11	4673	13		
AK 1	6	C 1	11	DG 16-1	12	EH 2	3	1803	11	4682	10		
AK 2	4	C 2	11	DG 16-2	12	EK 2	3	1805	11	4683	10		
AL 1	4	C 3	11	DG 25-1	12	EL 2	3	1815	11	4684	10		
AL 2	4	C 4	11	DW 31-1	12	EL 3	3	1817	11	4686	13		
AL 4	4	C 6	11	DW 39-1	12	EL 5	3	1831	11	4687	13		
AL 5	4	C 7	11	E 406N	10	EM 1	3, 5	1832	11	4688	10		
AM 1	4	C 8	11	E 408N	10	EZ 2	11	1875	11	4689	10		
AM 2	4	C 9	11	E 409	6	EZ 4	11	1876	11	4690	13		
AX 1	11	C 10	11	E 424N	6	F 410	10	1904	11	4694	10		
AZ 1	11	C 12	11	E 438	6	F 443N	10	1910	11	4695	13		
B 217	9	C 243N	9	E 442	6	FZ 1	11	1911	11	7475	13		
B 228	9	C 408	13	E 442S	6	KB 2	8	1915	11	13201	13		
B 240	9	C 443	7	E 443H	7	KBC 1	8	1920	11				
B 405	9	C 443N	7	E 443N	10	KC 3	8	1926	11				
B 406	9	CB 1	5	E 444	6	KDD 1	8	1927	11				
B 409	7, 9	CB 2	5	E 444S	6	KF 1	9	1928	11				
B 424	9	CBC 1	5	E 445	6	KF 2	9	1941	11				

For other valves, such as transmitter valves, large amplifier valves, rectifier valves, valves for industrial purposes, etc. special catalogues are available on demand.

BASE CONNECTIONS OF PHILIPS "MINIWATT" VALVES



In the column "Bases" the first letter refers to the type of base, and the numeral to the base diameter in mm, whilst the number in brackets refers to the base connections as shown on this page. The base connections are those as seen from

the underside of the base. The connection on the top of the bulb also is shown diagrammatically.