

RADIO SCUOLA ITALIANA


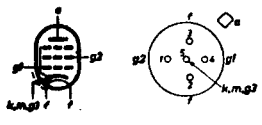
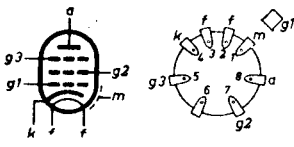
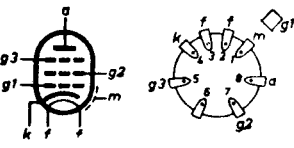
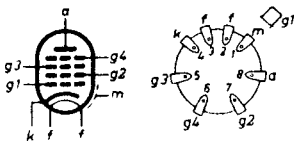
Corso TV/m - MANUALE TUBI E CINESCOPI EUROPEI

MANUALE CINESCOPI E
TUBI EUROPEI

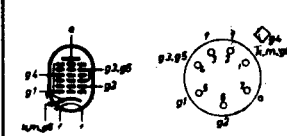
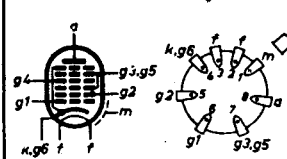
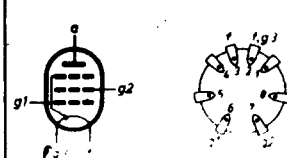
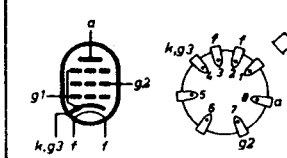
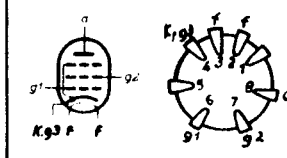
TIPO	C A R A T T E R I S T I C H E		
	Dati Accensione	Applicazioni	Tensioni Resistenze
AB1 Doppio diodo	$V_f = 4,0 \text{ V}$ $I_f = 0,65 \text{ A}$	Rivelatore	$V_{invp} = 420 \text{ V}$
AB2 Doppio diodo	$V_f = 4,0 \text{ V}$ $I_f = 0,65 \text{ A}$	Rivelatore	$V_{invp} = 420 \text{ V}$
ABC1 Doppio diodo Triodo	$V_f = 4,0 \text{ V}$ $I_f = 0,65 \text{ A}$	Rivelatore Amplificatore B. F.	$V_{invp} = 420 \text{ V}$ $V_a = 250 \text{ V}$ $V_g = -7 \text{ V}$
ABL1 Doppio diodo Pentodo	$V_f = 4 \text{ V}$ $I_f = 2,4 \text{ A}$	Rivelatore Amplificatore potenza	$V_{invp} = 350 \text{ V}$ $V_a = 250 \text{ V}$ $V_g = -6 \text{ V}$ $V_{g3} = 250 \text{ V}$
AC2 Triodo	$V_f = 4,0 \text{ V}$ $I_f = 0,65 \text{ A}$	Amplificatore classe A	$V_a = 250 \text{ V}$ $V_g = -5,5 \text{ V}$

TIPO	CARATTERISTICHE		COLLEGAM. ZOCOLO
	Correnti (M.A.)	Dati Caratter.	
AB1	$I_p = 50$ $I_o = 0,8$		
AB2	$I_p = 50$ $I_o = 0,8$		
ABC1	$I_p = 50$ $I_o = 0,8$ $I_a = 4$	$R_i = 13,5 \text{ k}\Omega$ $S = 2 \text{ mA/V}$ $\mu = 27$	
ABL1	$I_p = 5$ $I_o = 0,8$ $I_a = 36$ $I_{gs} = 4$	$R_i = 50 \text{ k}\Omega$ $S = 9 \text{ mA/V}$	
AC2	$I_a = 6$	$R_i = 12 \text{ k}\Omega$ $S = 2,5 \text{ mA/V}$ $\mu = 30$	

TIPO	C A R A T T E R I S T I C H E		
	Dati Accensione	Applicazioni	Tensioni Resistenze
AD1 Triodo	$V_f = 4,0 \text{ V}$ $I_f = 0,95 \text{ A}$	Amplificatore B. F.	$V_a = 250 \text{ V}$ $V_g = -45 \text{ V}$
AF2 Pentodo a pendenza variabile	$V_f = 4,0 \text{ V}$ $I_f = 1,1 \text{ A}$	Amplificatore R.F. e I.F.	$V_a = 200 \text{ V}$ $V_g = -2 \text{ V}$ $V_{gs} = -22 \text{ V}$ $V_{gs} = 100 \text{ V}$
AF3 Pentodo a pendenza variabile	$V_f = 4,0 \text{ V}$ $I_f = 0,65 \text{ A}$	Amplificatore R.F. e I.F.	$V_a = 250 \text{ V}$ $V_g = -3 \text{ V}$ $V_g = -55 \text{ V}$ $V_{gs} = 100 \text{ V}$
AF7 Pentodo	$V_f = 4,0 \text{ V}$ $I_f = 0,65 \text{ A}$	Amplificatore R. F.	$V_a = 250 \text{ V}$ $V_g = -2 \text{ V}$ $V_{gs} = 100 \text{ V}$
AH1 Esodo	$V_f = 4,0 \text{ V}$ $I_f = 0,65 \text{ A}$	Convertitore	$V_a = 250 \text{ V}$ $V_g = -2 \text{ V}$ $V_{gs} = 80 \text{ V}$

TIPO	C A R A T T E R I S T I C H E		COLLEGAM. ZOCOLO
	Correnti (M.A.)	Dati Caratter.	
AD1	$I_a = 65$	$R_i = 670 \Omega$ $S = 6 \text{ mA/V}$ $\mu = 4$	
AF2	$I_a = 4,25$ $I_{gs} = 1,8$	$R_i = 1,4 \text{ M}\Omega$ $10 \text{ M}\Omega$ $S = 2500 \mu\text{A/V}$ $2 \mu\text{A/V}$	
AF3	$I_a = 8$ $I_{gs} = 2,6$	$R_i = 1,2 \text{ M}\Omega$ $10 \text{ M}\Omega$ $S = 1800 \mu\text{A/V}$ $2 \mu\text{A/V}$	
AF7	$I_a = 3$ $I_{gs} = 1,1$	$R_i = 2 \text{ M}\Omega$ $S = 2,1 \text{ mA/V}$	
AH1	$I_a = 1,7$ $I_{gs} = 2,6$	$R_i = 2 \text{ M}\Omega$ $S_c = 0,550 \text{ mA/V}$	

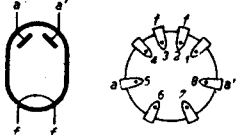
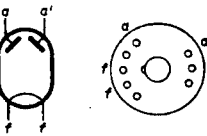
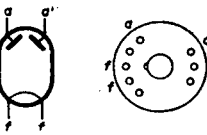
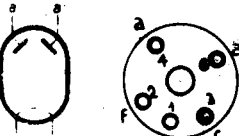
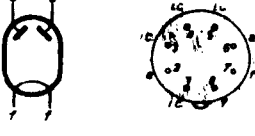
TIPO	C A R A T T E R I S T I C H E		
	Dati Accensione	Applicazioni	Tensioni Resistenze
AK1 Ottodo	$V_f = 4,0 \text{ V}$ $I_f = 0,65 \text{ A}$	Convertitore	$V_a = 200 \text{ V}$ $V_{osc} = 8,5 \text{ V}_{eff}$ $V_{gs} = 90 \text{ V}$ $V_{g4} = -1,5 \text{ V}$
AK2 Ottodo	$V_f = 4,0 \text{ V}$ $I_f = 0,65 \text{ A}$	Convertitore	$V_a = 250 \text{ V}$ $V_{osc} = 8,5 \text{ V}_{eff}$ $V_{gs} = 90 \text{ V}$ $V_{g4} = -1,5 \text{ V}$
AL1 Pentodo	$V_f = 4,0 \text{ V}$ $I_f = 1,1 \text{ A}$	Amplificatore B.F.	$V_a = 250 \text{ V}$ $V_g = -15 \text{ V}$ $V_{gs} = 250 \text{ V}$
AL2 Pentodo	$V_f = 4,0 \text{ V}$ $I_f = 1,0 \text{ A}$	Amplificatore B.F.	$V_a = 250 \text{ V}$ $V_g = -25 \text{ V}$ $V_{gs} = 250 \text{ V}$
AL4 Pentodo	$V_f = 4,0 \text{ V}$ $I_f = 1,75 \text{ A}$	Amplificatore B.F.	$V_a = 250 \text{ V}$ $V_g = -6 \text{ V}$ $V_{gs} = 250 \text{ V}$

TIPO	C A R A T T E R I S T I C H E		COLLEGAM. ZOCOLO
	Correnti (M.A.)	Dati Caratter.	
AK1	$I_a = 1,6$ $I_{gs} = 2,0$	$R_i = 1,5 \text{ M}\Omega$ $S_c = 600$	
AK2	$I_a = 1,6$ $I_{gs} = 2,0$	$R_i = 1,6 \text{ M}\Omega$ $S = 600 \text{ mA/V}$	
AL1	$I_a = 36$ $I_{gs} = 6,8$	$R_i = 43 \text{ k}\Omega$ $S = 2,8 \text{ mA/V}$	
AL2	$I_a = 36$ $I_{gs} = 5$	$R_i = 60 \text{ k}\Omega$ $S = 2,6 \text{ mA/V}$	
AL4	$I_a = 36$ $I_{gs} = 4$	$R_i = 50 \text{ k}\Omega$ $S = 9 \text{ mA/V}$	

TIPO	C A R A T T E R I S T I C H E		
	Dati Accensione	Applicazioni	Tensioni Resistenze
AZ5 Pentodo	$V_f = 4,0 \text{ V}$ $I_f = 2,0 \text{ A}$	Amplificatore B. F.	$V_a = 250 \text{ V}$ $V_g = -14 \text{ V}$ $V_{gs} = 250 \text{ V}$
AZ1 Indicatore di sintonia	$V_f = 410 \text{ V}$ $I_f = 0,3 \text{ A}$	Indicatore di sintonia	$V_a = 250 \text{ V}$ $V_{\phi} = 250 \text{ V}$ $V_g = 0 \text{ V}$ $V_{\delta} = -6 \text{ V}$
AZ50 Raddrizzatore a gas per due se- mionde	$V_f = 4,0 \text{ V}$ $I_f = 3,75 \text{ A}$	Raddrizzatore	$V_{tr} = 2 \times 500$ V_{eff}
AZ1 Raddrizzatore per due semionde.	$V_f = 4,0 \text{ V}$ $I_f = 1,1 \text{ A}$	Raddrizzatore	$V_{tr} = 2 \times 400$ V_{off}
AZ2 Raddrizzatore per due semionde.	$V_f = 4,0 \text{ V}$ $I_f = 2,0 \text{ A}$	Raddrizzatore	$V_{tr} = 2 \times 400$ V_{eff} $V_{tr} = 2 \times 500$ V_{eff}

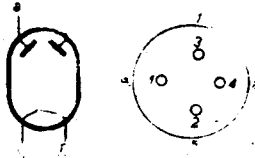


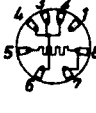

TIPO	CARATTERISTICHE		COLLEGAM. ZOCCHOLO
	Correnti (M.A.)	Dati Caratter.	
AL5	$I_a = 72$ $I_{gs} = 8$	$S = 9 \text{ mA/V}$	
AM1	$I_a = 0,5 \mu\text{A}$	$\alpha = 16^\circ \div 90^\circ$	
AX50	$I_o = 275$		
AZ1	$I_o = 75$		
AZ2	$I_o = 140$ $I_o = 120$	condens. filtro: $C = 60 \mu\text{F}$	

TIPO	C A R A T T E R I S T I C H E		
	Dati Accensione	Applicazioni	Tensioni Resistenze
<p>AZ4</p> <p>Raddrizz. per due semionde.</p>	<p>$V_f = 4 \text{ V}$</p> <p>$I_f = 2,3 \text{ A}$</p>	Raddrizzatore	<p>$V_{tr} = 2 \times 300$ V_{eff}</p> <p>$V_{tr} = 2 \times 500$ V_{eff}</p>
<p>AZ11</p> <p>Raddrizz. per due semionde.</p>	<p>$V_f = 4,0 \text{ V}$</p> <p>$I_f = 1,1 \text{ A}$</p>	Raddrizzatore	<p>$V_{tr} = 2 \times 400$ V_{eff}</p>
<p>AZ12</p> <p>Raddrizz. per due semionde.</p>	<p>$V_f = 4,0 \text{ V}$</p> <p>$I_f = 1,3 \text{ A}$</p>	Raddrizzatore	<p>$V_{tr} = 2 \times 300$ V_{eff}</p> <p>$V_{tr} = 2 \times 500$ V_{eff}</p>
<p>AZ31</p> <p>Raddrizz. per due semionde.</p>	<p>$V_f = 4,0 \text{ V}$</p> <p>$I_f = 1,1 \text{ A}$</p>	Raddrizzatore	<p>$V_{tr} = 2 \times 300$ V_{eff}</p> <p>$V_{tr} = 2 \times 500$ V_{eff}</p>
<p>AZ41</p> <p>Raddrizz. per due semionde.</p>	<p>$V_f = 4,0 \text{ V}$</p> <p>$I_f = 0,72 \text{ A}$</p>	Raddrizzatore	<p>$V_{tr} = 2 \times 300$ V_{eff}</p> <p>$V_{tr} = 2 \times 500$ V_{eff}</p>

TIPO	C A R A T T E R I S T I C H E		COLLEGAM. ZOCOLO
	Correnti (M.A.)	Dati Caratter.	
AZ4	$I_o = 200$ $I_o = 120$	condens.filtro $C = 60 \mu F$	
AZ11	$I_o = 75$		
AZ12	$I_o = 200$ $I_o = 120$	condens.filtro $C = 60 \mu F$	
AZ31	$I_o = 100$ $I_o = 60$		
AZ41	$I_o = 70$ $I_o = 60$		

TIPO	C A R A T T E R I S T I C H E		
	Dati Accensione	Applicazioni	Tensioni Resistenze
AZ50 Raddrizz. per due semionde.	$V_f = 4,0 \text{ V}$ $I_f = 3,0 \text{ A}$	Raddrizzatore	$V_{tr} = 2 \times 300$ V_{eff} $V_{tr} = 2 \times 500$ V_{eff}
C ₃ Regolatore di corrente		Regolatore di corrente	$V = 100 \div 200 \text{ V}$
C ₈ Regolatore di corrente		Regolatore di corrente	$V = 80 \div 200 \text{ V}$
C ₁₀ Regolatore di corrente		Regolatore di corrente	$V = 35 \div 100 \text{ V}$
C ₁₂ Regolatore di corrente		Regolatore di corrente	$V = 35 \div 100 \text{ V}$ V $V = 80 \div 200 \text{ V}$

RADIO SCUOLA ITALIANA Corso TV/m - 1° MANUALE TUBI E CINESCOPI EUROPEI

TIPO	C A R A T T E R I S T I C H E		COLLEGAM. ZOCCHOLA
	Correnti (M.A.)	Dati Caratter.	
AZ50	$I_o = 300$ $I_o = 250$		
C ₃	I = 200		
C ₈	I = 200		
C ₁₀	I = 200		
C ₁₂	I = 200 I = 200	collegam. ai piedini 5 - 7 collegam. ai piedini 5 - 8	

TIPO	C A R A T T E R I S T I C H E		
	Dati Accensione	Applicazioni	Tensioni Resistenze
CBC1 Doppio diodo Triodo	$V_f = 13 \text{ V}$ $I_f = 0,2 \text{ A}$	Rivelatore Amplificatore classe A	$V_a = 200 \text{ V}$ $V_a = 250 \text{ V}$ $V_g = -7 \text{ V}$
CBL1 Doppio diodo Pentodo	$V_f = 44 \text{ V}$ $I_f = 200 \text{ mA}$	Rivelatore Amplificatore classe A	$V_{invp} = 350 \text{ V}$ $V_a = 200 \text{ V}$ $V_g = -8,5 \text{ V}$ $V_{gs} = 200 \text{ V}$
CBL6 Doppio diodo Pentodo	$V_f = 44 \text{ V}$ $I_f = 0,2 \text{ A}$	Rivelatore Amplificatore classe A	$V_a = 200 \text{ V}_{MAX}$ $V_a = 200 \text{ V}$ $V_g = -9,2 \text{ V}$ $V_{gs} = 100 \text{ V}$
CY1 Raddrizz. una semionda	$V_f = 20 \text{ V}$ $I_f = 0,2 \text{ A}$	Raddrizzatore	$V_{tr} = 250 \text{ V}_{eff}$
CY2 Raddrizz.	$V_f = 30 \text{ V}$ $I_f = 0,2 \text{ A}$	Raddrizzatore	$V_{tr} = 250 \text{ V}_{eff}$

TIPO	C A R A T T E R I S T I C H E		
	Dati Accensione	Applicazioni	Tensioni Resistenze
CL4 Pentodo	$V_f = 33 \text{ V}$ $I_f = 0,2 \text{ A}$	Amplificatore classe A	$V_a = 200 \text{ V}$ $V_g = -8,5 \text{ V}$ $V_{gs} = 200 \text{ V}$
DA90 Diodo	$V_f = 1,4 \text{ V c.c.}$ $I_f = 0,15 \text{ A}$	Rivelatore R. F.	$V_{invp} = 330 \text{ V}$
DAC21 Diodo triodo	$V_f = 1,4 \text{ V c.c.}$ $I_f = 0,025 \text{ A}$	Rivelatore Amplificatore B.F.	$V_{invp} = 100 \text{ V}$ $V_a = 120 \text{ V}$ $V_g = 0 \text{ V}$
DAF40 Diodo pentodo	$V_f = 1,4 \text{ V c.c.}$ $I_f = 0,025 \text{ A}$	Rivelatore Amplificatore R.F. e I.F.	$V_{invp} = 100 \text{ V}$ $V_a = 90 \text{ V}$ $V_g = 0 \text{ V}$ $V_{gs} = 67,5 \text{ V}$
DAF41 Diodo pentodo	$V_f = 1,4 \text{ V c.c.}$ $I_f = 0,025 \text{ A}$	Rivelatore Amplificatore B. F.	$V_{invp} = 50 \text{ V}$ $V_a = 150 \text{ V}$ $V_g = 0 \text{ V}$ $V_{gs} = 150 \text{ V}$

TIPO	CARATTERISTICHE		COLLEGAM. ZOCOLO
	Correnti (M.A.)	Dati Caratter.	
CL4	$I_a = 45$ $I_{gs} = 6$	$R_i = 35 \text{ k}\Omega$ $S = 8,0 \text{ mA/V}$	
DA90	$I_p = 5$ $I_o = 0,5$	$\lambda_{ris} = 30 \text{ cm.}$	
DAC21	$I_p = 1,2$ $I_o = 0,2$ $I_a = 0,75$	$R_i = 100 \text{ k}\Omega$ $S = 0,4 \text{ mA/V}$ $\mu = 40$	
DAF40	$I_p = 1,2$ $I_o = 0,2$ $I_a = 0,85$ $I_{gs} = 0,20$	$R_i = 2,2 \text{ M}\Omega$ $S = 700 \mu\text{A/V}$	
DAF41	$I_p = 1,2$ $I_o = 0,2$ $I_a = 0,24$ $I_g = 0,05$	$R_i = 0,47 \text{ M}$	

TIPO	C A R A T T E R I S T I C H E		
	Dati Accensione	Applicazioni	Tensioni Resistenze
DAF91 Diodo pentodo	$V_f = 1,4 \text{ V c.c.}$ $I_f = 0,05 \text{ A}$	Amplificatore B.F. Rivelatore	$V_a = 67,5 \text{ V}$ $V_g = 0 \text{ V}$ $V_{gs} = 100 \text{ V}$ $V_{invp} = 100 \text{ V}$
DAF96 Diodo pentodo	$V_f = 1,4 \text{ V c.c.}$ $I_f = 0,025 \text{ A}$	Rivelatore Amplificatore B.F.	$V_{invp} = 100 \text{ V}$ $V_a = 90 \text{ V}$ $V_g = 0 \text{ V}$ $V_{gs} = 90 \text{ V}$
DC70 Triodo subminiatura	$V_f = 1,25 \text{ V c.c.}$ $I_f = 0,2 \text{ A}$	Oscillatore per U.H.F.	$V_a = 150 \text{ V}$ $V_g = -4,5 \text{ V}$
DCC90 Doppio triodo	$V_f = 1,4 \text{ V c.c.}$ $I_f = 0,22 \text{ A}$ oppure $V_f = 2,8 \text{ V c.c.}$ $I_f = 0,11 \text{ A}$	Amplificatore push-pull od oscillatore	$V_a = 90 \text{ V}$ $V_g = -2,5 \text{ V}$
DF21 Pentodo	$V_f = 1,4 \text{ V c.c.}$ $I_f = 0,025 \text{ A}$	Amplificatore R.F., I.F. e B.F.	$V_a = 120 \text{ V}$ $V_g = 0 \text{ V}$ $V_{gs} = 60 \text{ V}$

TIPO	CARATTERISTICHE		COLLEGAM. ZOCOLO
	Correnti (M.A.)	Dati Caratter.	
DAF91	$I_a = 1,6$ $I_{gs} = 0,4$ $I_p = 1,2$ $I_o = 0,2$	$R_i = 0,6 \text{ M}\Omega$ $S = 625 \mu\text{A/V}$	
DAF96	$I_p = 1,2$ $I_o = 0,2$ $I_a = 1,1$ $I_{gs} = 0,4$	$R_i = 1,6 \text{ M}\Omega$ $S = 0,4 \text{ mA/V}$	
DC70	$I_a = 12$	$R_i = 4 \text{ k}\Omega$ $S = 3,4 \text{ mA/V}$ $\mu = 14$	
DCC90	$I_a = 3,7$	$R_i = 8,3 \text{ k}\Omega$ $S = 1,8 \text{ mA/V}$ $\mu = 15$	
DF21	$I_a = 1,25$ $I_{gs} = 0,25$	$R_i = 2,5 \text{ M}\Omega$ $S = 0,7 \text{ mA/V}$	

TIPO	C A R A T T E R I S T I C H E		
	Dati Accensione	Applicazioni	Tensioni Resistenze
DF22 Pentodo multi-mu	$V_f = 1,4 \text{ V c.c.}$ $I_f = 0,05 \text{ A}$	Amplificatore R.F. e I.F.	$V_a = 120 \text{ V}$ $V_g = -1,5 \text{ V}$ $V_{gs} = 90 \text{ V}$
DF64 Pentodo subminiat- tura	$V_f = 0,625 \text{ V c.c.}$ $I_f = 0,01 \text{ A}$	Amplificatore B.F. per microamplificatori	$V_a = 15 \text{ V}$ $V_g = -0,62 \text{ V}$ $V_{gs} = 15 \text{ V}$
DF65 Pentodo subminiat- tura	$V_f = 0,625 \text{ V c.c.}$ $I_f = 0,013 \text{ A}$	Amplificatore B.F. per microamplificatori	$V_a = 22,5 \text{ V}$ $V_g = -1,15 \text{ V}$ $V_{gs} = 18 \text{ V}$
DF66 Pentodo subminiat- tura	$V_f = 0,625 \text{ V c.c.}$ $I_f = 0,015 \text{ A}$	Amplificatore B.F. per microamplificatori	$V_a = 22,5 \text{ V}$ $V_g = -1,05 \text{ V}$ $V_{gs} = 22,5 \text{ V}$
DF67 Pentodo subminiat- tura	$V_f = 0,625 \text{ V c.c.}$ $I_f = 0,013 \text{ A}$	Amplificatore B.F. per microamplificatori	$V_a = 22,5 \text{ V}$ $V_g = -1,15 \text{ V}$ $V_{gs} = 18 \text{ V}$

TIPO	C A R A T T E R I S T I C H E		COLLEGAM. ZOCCHOLO
	Correnti (M.A.)	Dati Caratter.	
DF22	$I_a = 1,4$ $I_{gs} = 0,3$	$R_i = 2,5 \text{ M}\Omega$ $S = 1,1 \text{ mA/V}$	
DF64	$I_a = 60 \mu\text{A}$ $I_{gs} = 20 \mu\text{A}$	$R_i = 1 \text{ M}\Omega$ $S = 0,1 \text{ mA/V}$	
DF65	$I_a = 0,05$ $I_{gs} = 0,01$	$R_i = 4 \text{ M}\Omega$ $S = 0,1 \text{ mA/V}$	
DF66	$I_a = 0,05$ $I_{gs} = 0,015$	$R_i = 2 \text{ M}\Omega$ $S = 0,1 \text{ mA/V}$	
DF67	$I_a = 0,05$ $I_{gs} = 0,01$	$R_i = 4 \text{ M}\Omega$ $S = 0,1 \text{ mA/V}$	

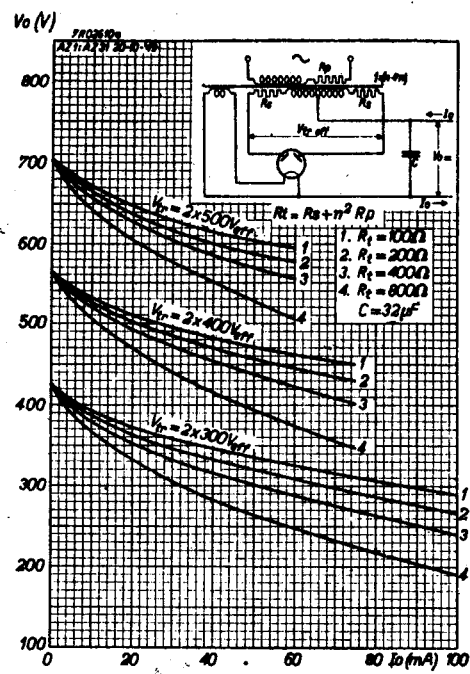
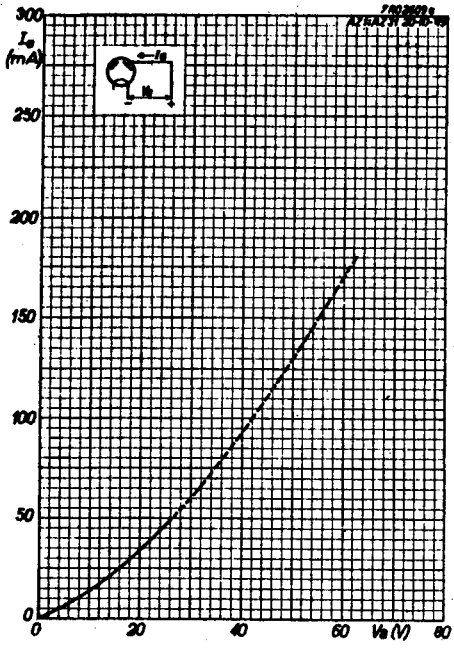
TIPO	C A R A T T E R I S T I C H E		
	Dati Accensione	Applicazioni	Tensioni Resistenze
DF70 Pentodo subminia- tura	$V_f = 0,625 \text{ V c.c.}$ $I_f = 0,025 \text{ A}$	Amplificatore B.F. per mi- croamplificatori	$V_a = 30 \text{ V}$ $V_g = -1,85 \text{ V}$ $V_{gs} = 30 \text{ V}$
DF91 Pentodo a pendenza variabile	$V_f = 1,4 \text{ V c.c.}$ $I_f = 0,05 \text{ A}$	Amplificatore R.F. e I.F.	$V_a = 90 \text{ V}$ $V_g = 0 \text{ V}$ $V_{gs} = 45 \text{ V}$
DF92 Pentodo	$V_f = 1,4 \text{ V c.c.}$ $I_f = 0,05 \text{ A}$	Amplificatore R.F. e I.F.	$V_a = 90 \text{ V}$ $V_g = 0 \text{ V}$ $V_{gs} = 90 \text{ V}$
DF96 Pentodo	$V_f = 1,4 \text{ V c.c.}$ $I_f = 0,025 \text{ A}$	Amplificatore R.F. e I.F.	$V_a = 85 \text{ V}$ $V_g = 0 \text{ V}$ $V_{gs} = 64 \text{ V}$
DF97 Pentodo a pendenza variabile	$V_f = 1,4 \text{ V c.c.}$ $I_f = 0,025 \text{ A}$	Amplificatore I.F. Convertitore per apparecchi A.M./F.M.	$V_a = 64 \text{ V}$ $V_g = 0 \text{ V}$ $V_{gs} = 64 \text{ V}$ $V_a = 64 \text{ V}$ $V_{osc} = 12 \text{ V}$ $V_g = 0 \text{ V}$

TIPO	C A R A T T E R I S T I C H E		COLLEGAM. ZOCCHOLO
	Correnti (M.A.)	Dati Caratter.	
DF70	$I_a = 0,05$ $I_{gs} = 0,018$	$R_i = 2,5 \text{ M}\Omega$ $S = 0,1 \text{ mA/V}$	
DF91	$I_a = 1,8$ $I_{gs} = 0,65$	$R_i = 0,8 \text{ M}\Omega$ $S = 0,75 \text{ mA/V}$	
DF92	$I_a = 4,5$ $I_{gs} = 2$	$R_i = 0,35 \text{ M}\Omega$ $S = 1,02 \text{ mA/V}$	
DF96	$I_a = 1,65$ $I_{gs} = 0,55$	$R_i = 1 \text{ M}\Omega$ $S = 0,85 \text{ mA/V}$	
DF97	$I_a = 1,7$ $I_{gs} = 0,78$ $I_a = 0,67$ $I_{gs} = 1,2$	$R_i = 0,25 \text{ M}\Omega$ $S = 0,88 \text{ mA/V}$ $R_i = 0,30 \text{ M}\Omega$ $S = 0,28 \text{ mA/V}$	

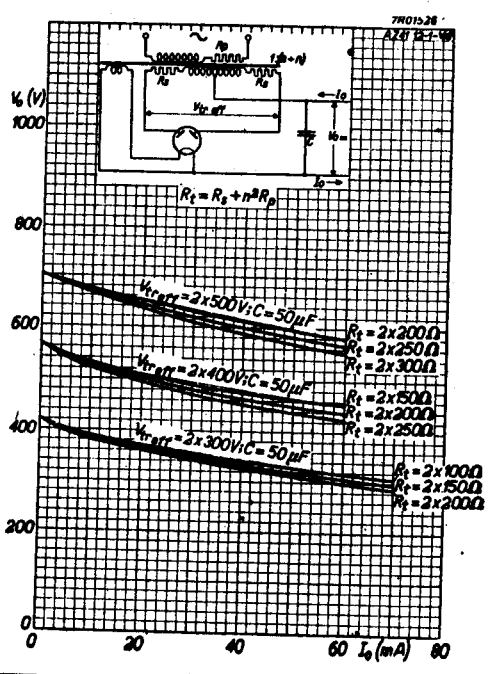
TIPO	C A R A T T E R I S T I C H E		
	Dati Accensione	Applicazioni	Tensioni Resistenze
DK21 Ottodo	$V_f = 1,4 \text{ V c.c.}$ $I_f = 0,05 \text{ A}$	Convertitore	$V_a = 120 \text{ V}$ $V_{gs} = 60 \text{ V}$ $V_{g4} = 0 \text{ V}$ $V_{g5} = 90 \text{ V}$
DK40 Ottodo	$V_f = 1,4 \text{ V c.c.}$ $I_f = 0,05 \text{ A}$	Convertitore	$V_a = 90 \text{ V}$ $V_{osc} = 8 \text{ V}_{eff}$ $V_{gs} = 67,5 \text{ V}$
DK91 Eptodo	$V_f = 1,4 \text{ V c.c.}$ $I_f = 0,05 \text{ A}$	Convertitore	$V_a = 67,5 \text{ V}$ $V_{gs} = 67,5 \text{ V}$ $V_{g3} = 0 \text{ V}$
DK92 Eptodo	$V_f = 1,4 \text{ V c.c.}$ $I_f = 0,05 \text{ A}$	Convertitore	$V_a = 63,5 \text{ V}$ $V_{osc} = 2,5 \text{ V}_{eff}$ $V_{g3} = 0 \text{ V}$ $V_{g4} = 41 \text{ V}$
DK96 Eptodo	$V_f = 1,4 \text{ V c.c.}$ $I_f = 0,025 \text{ A}$	Convertitore	$V_a = 64 \text{ V}$ $V_{osc} = 4 \text{ V}_{eff}$ $V_{g3} = 0 \text{ V}$

TIPO	CARATTERISTICHE		COLLEGAM. ZOCOLO
	Correnti (M.A.)	Dati Caratter.	
DK21	$I_a = 4,5$ $I_{gs} = 2,4$	$R_i = 1,5 \text{ M}\Omega$ $S_c = 0,5 \text{ mA/V}$	
DK40	$I_a = 1,0$ $I_{gs} = 2,6$	$R_i = 1 \text{ M}\Omega$ $S_c = 0,42 \text{ mA/V}$	
DK91	$I_a = 1,4$ $I_{gs} = 3,2$	$R_i = 0,5 \text{ M}\Omega$ $S_c = 0,28 \text{ mA/V}$	
DK92	$I_a = 0,25$ $I_{g4} = 0,09$ $I_{gs} = 1,75$	$R_i = 0,75 \text{ M}\Omega$ $S_c = 0,18 \text{ mA/V}$	
DK96	$I_a = 0,55$ $I_{g4} = 0,12$ $I_{gs} = 1,6$	$R_i = 0,75 \text{ M}\Omega$ $S_c = 0,27 \text{ mA/V}$	

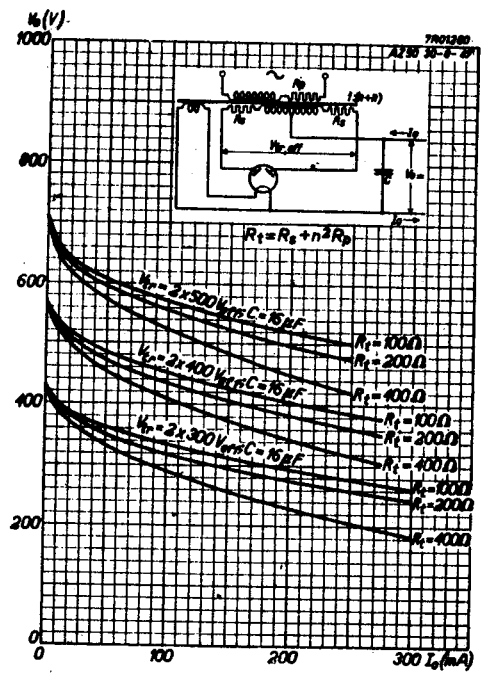
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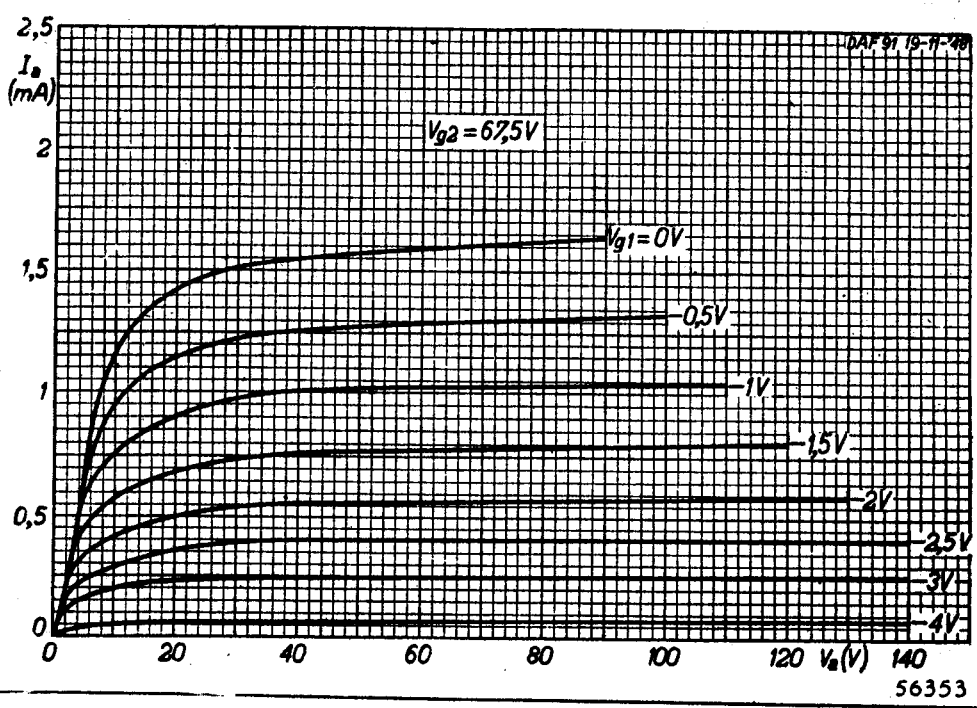
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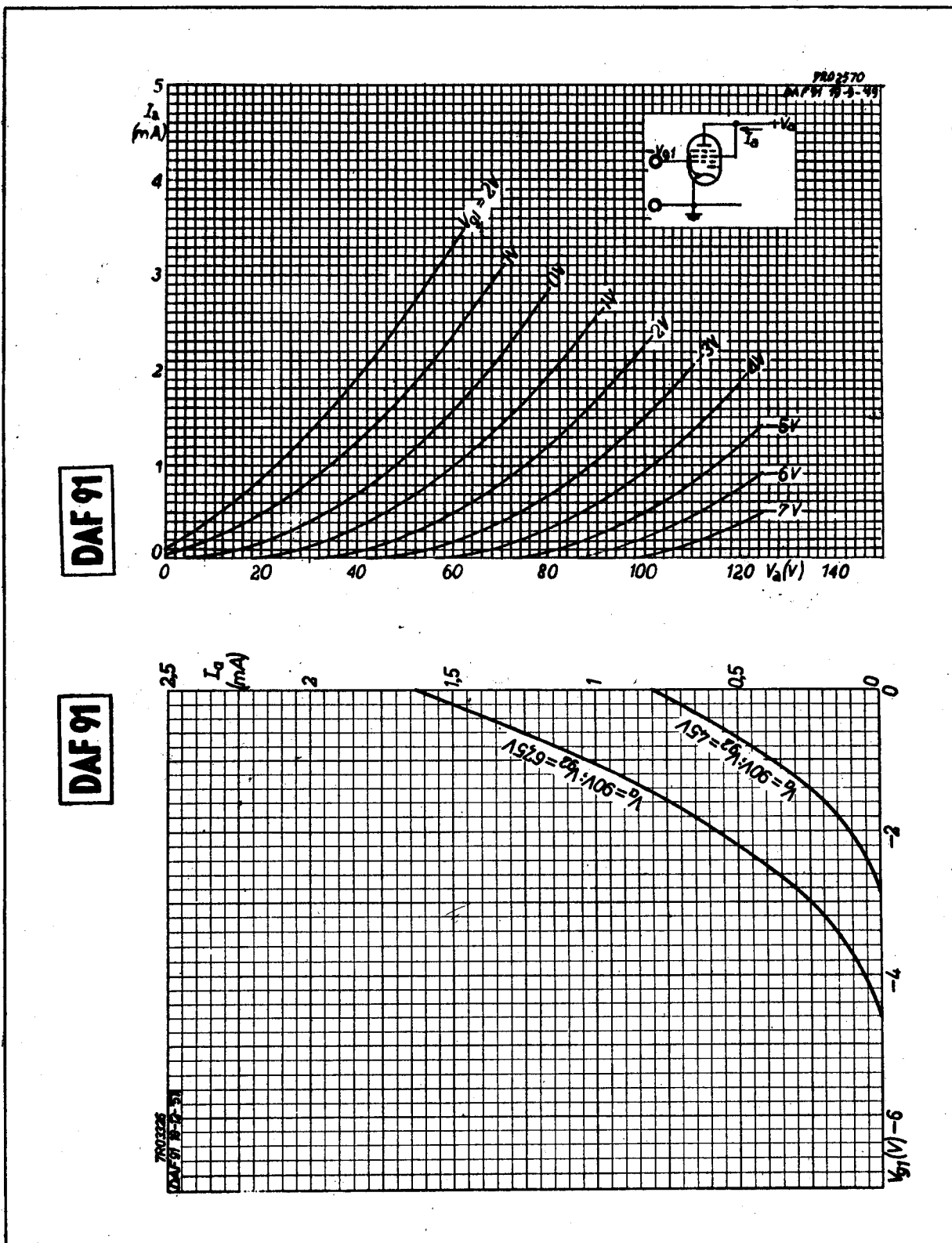
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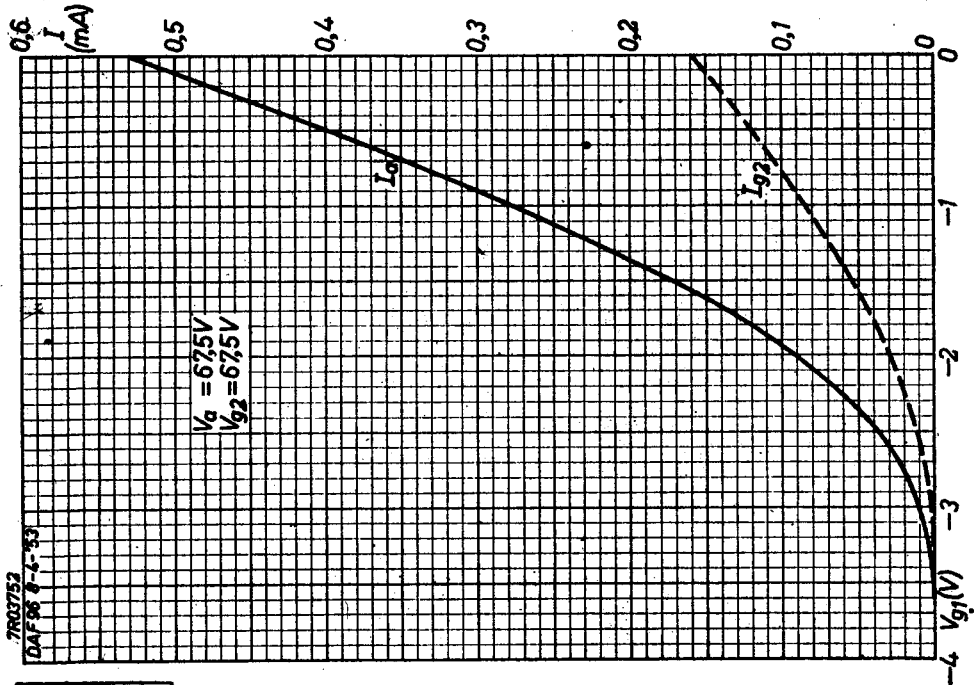
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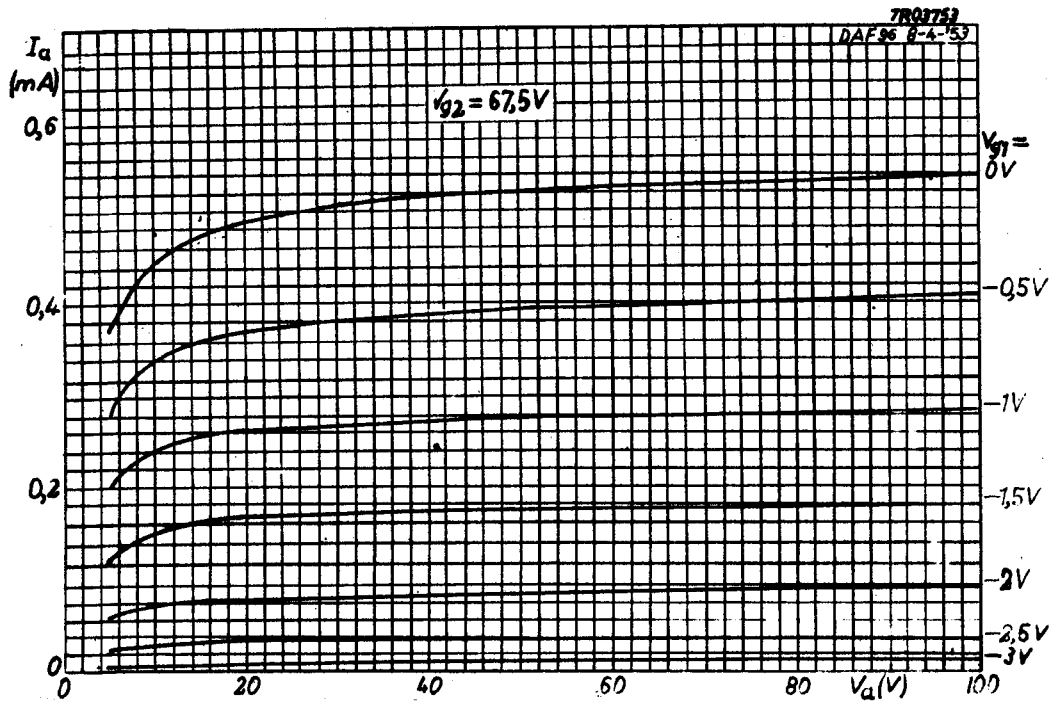
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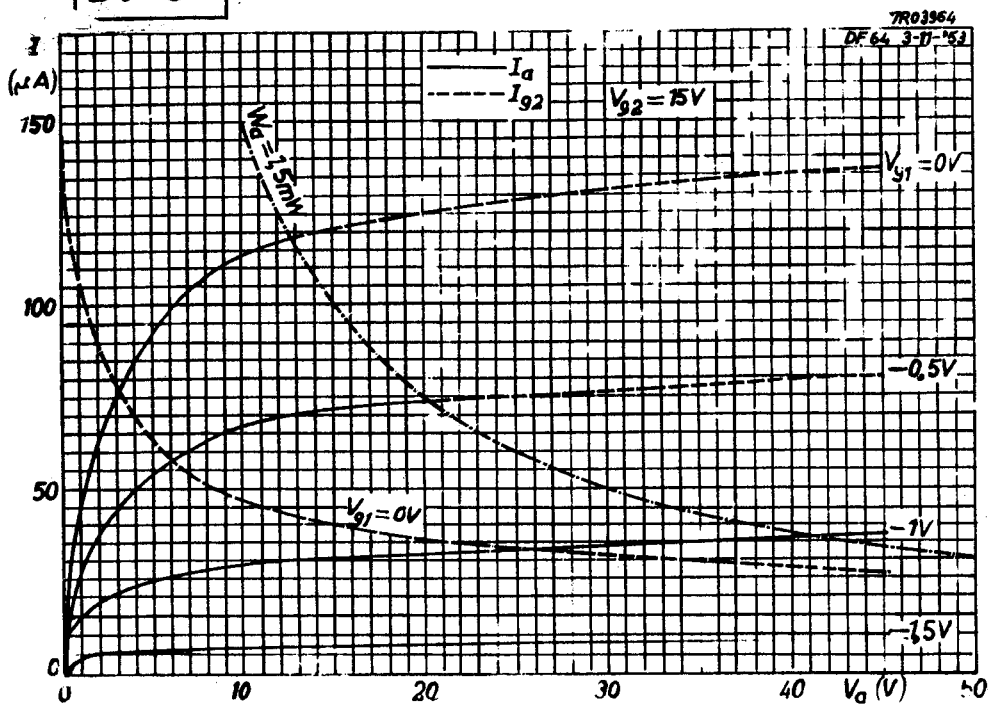
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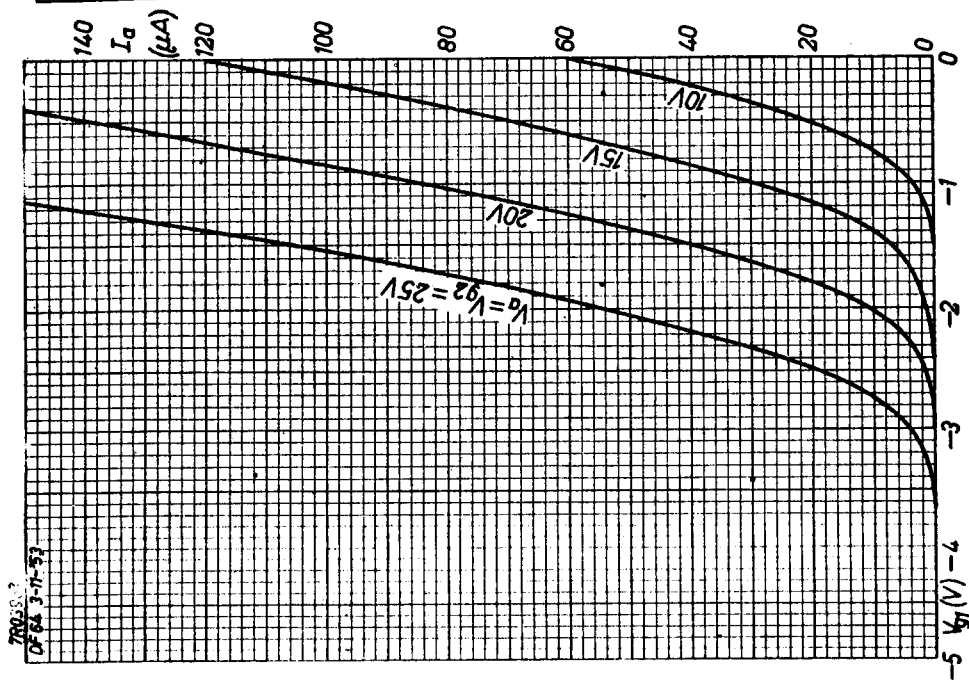
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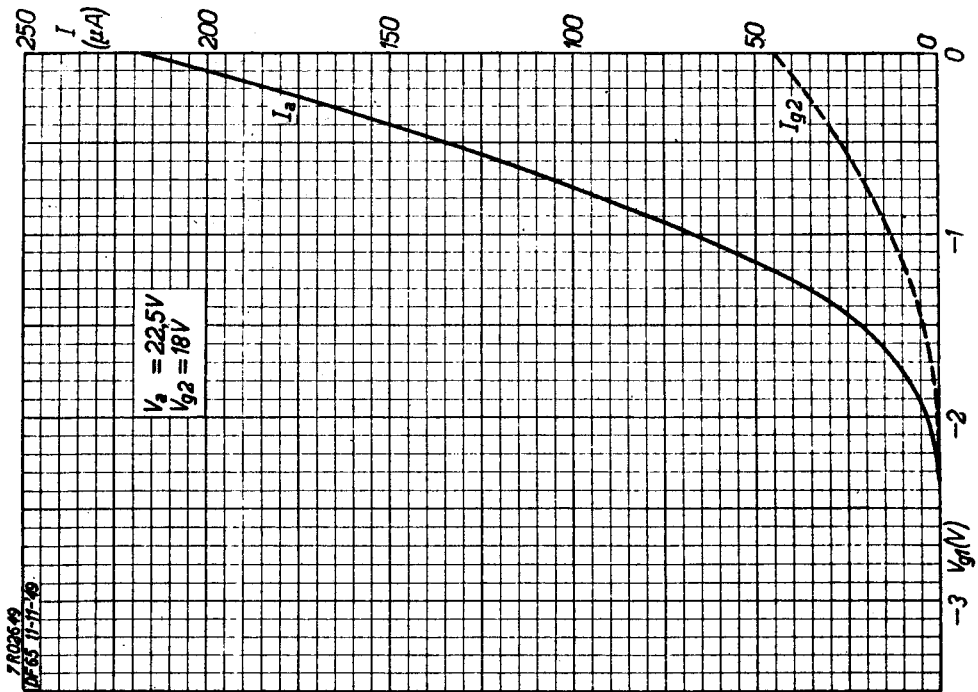
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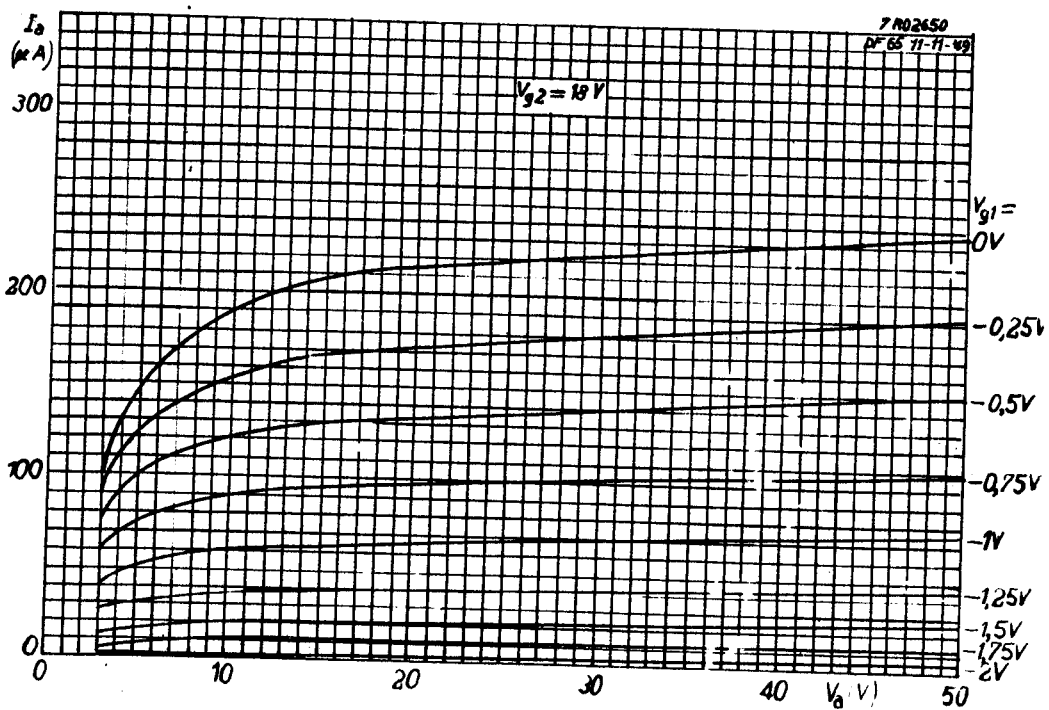
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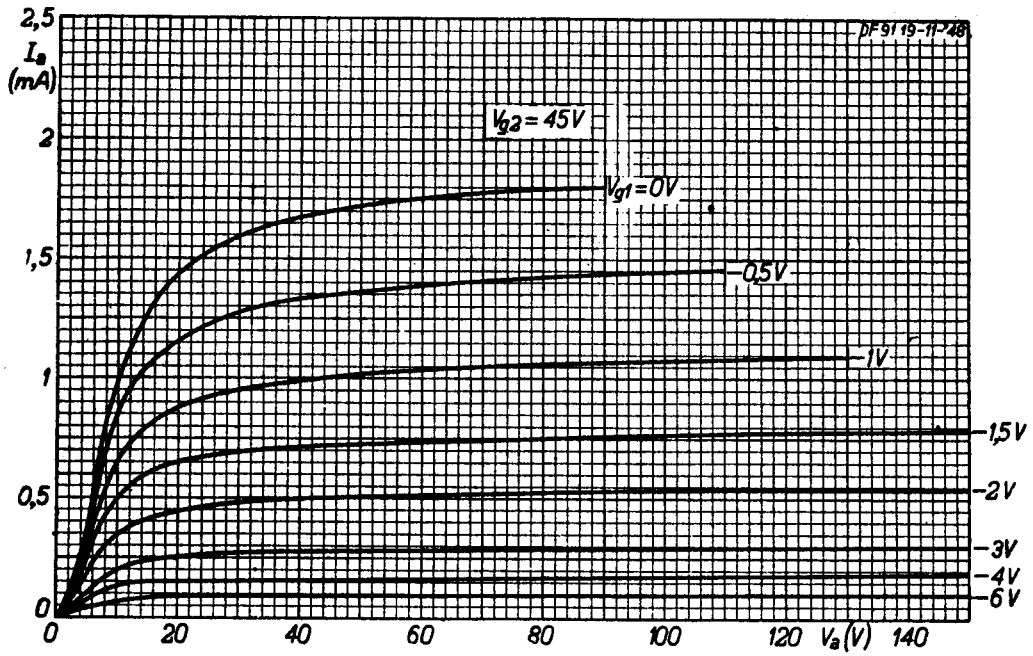
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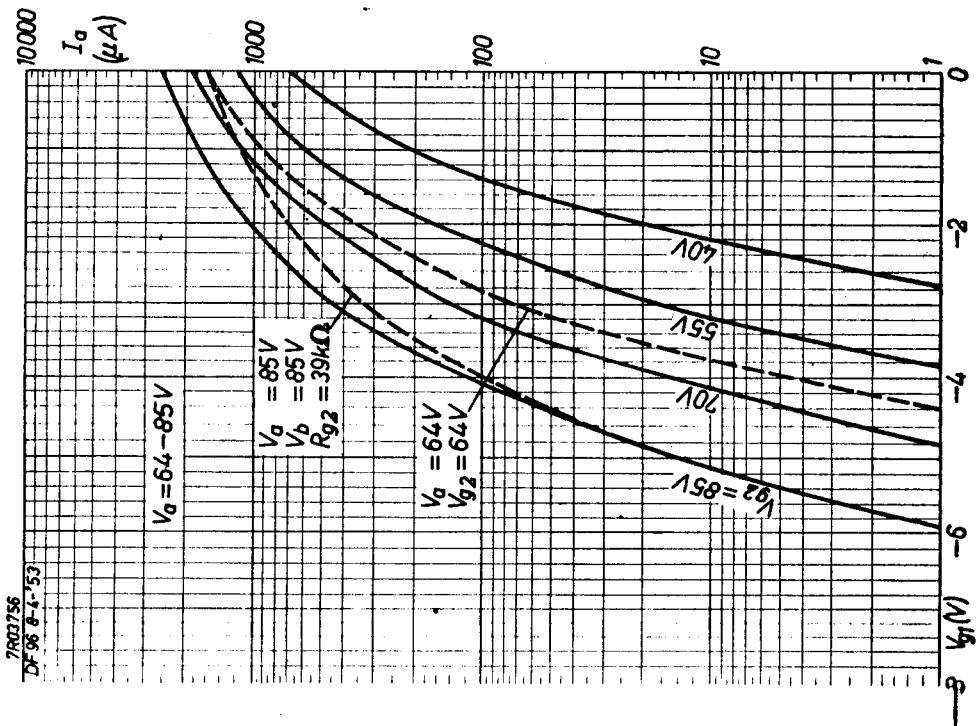
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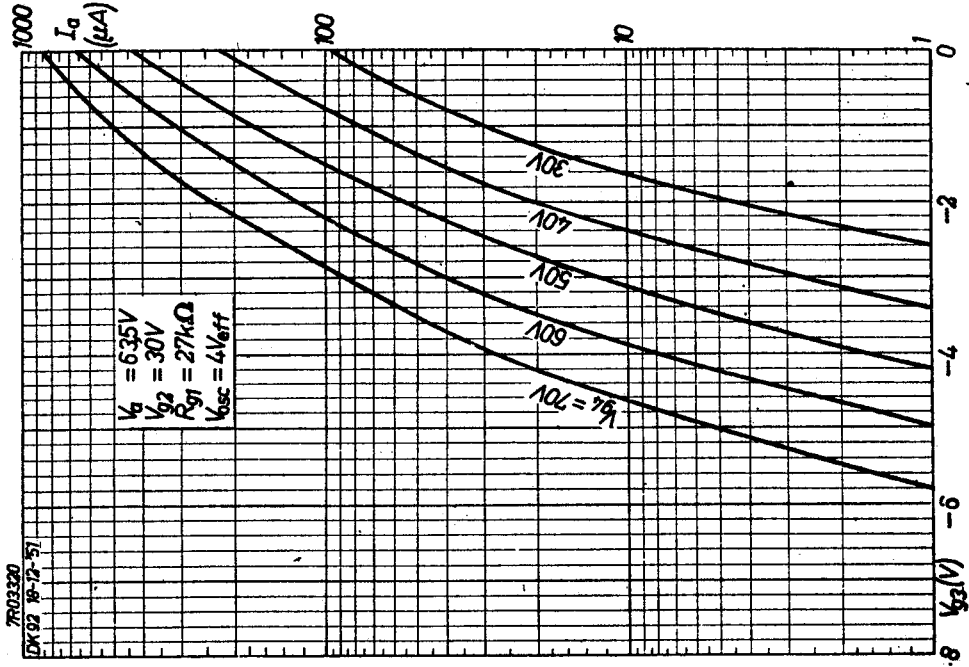
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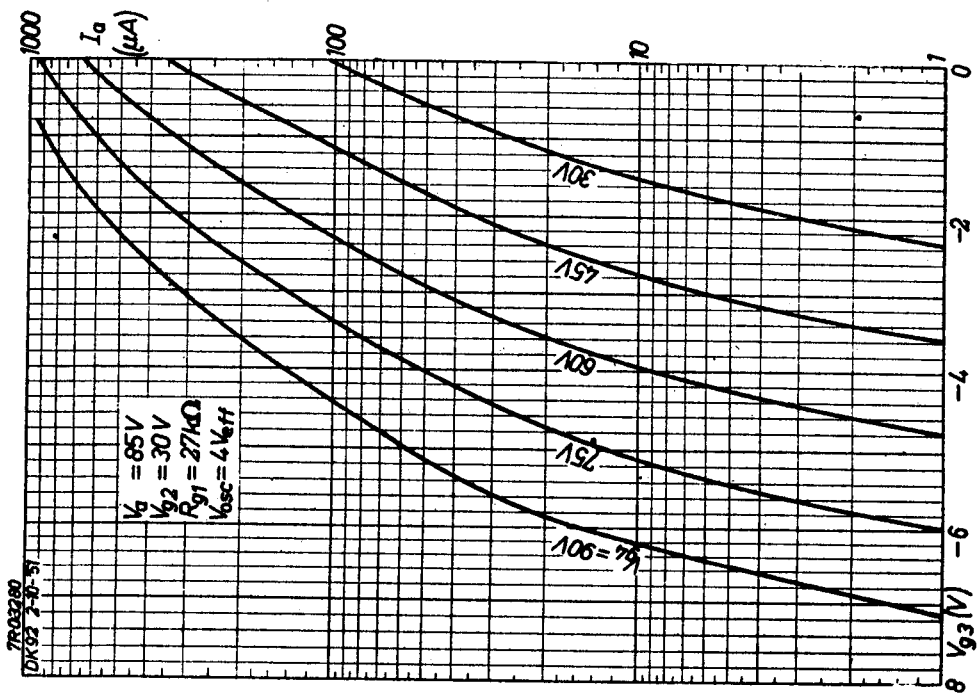
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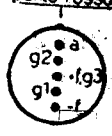
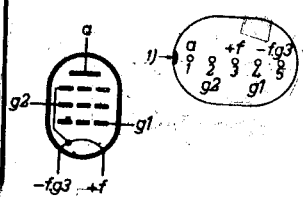
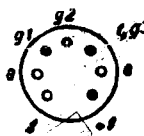
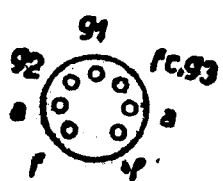
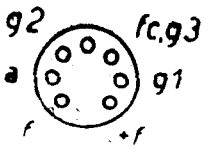
DK92



TIPO	C A R A T T E R I S T I C H E		
	Dati Accensione	Applicazioni	Tensioni Resistenze
DL21 Pentodo	$V_f = 1,4 \text{ V c.c.}$ $I_f = 0,05 \text{ A}$	Amplificatore potenza	$V_a = 90 \text{ V}$ $V_g = -3,0 \text{ V}$ $V_{gs} = 90 \text{ V}$
DL41 Pentodo	$V_f = 1,4 \text{ V c.c.}$ $I_f = 0,05 \text{ A}$ piedini 1 - 8	Amplificatore potenza	$V_a = 90 \text{ V}$ $V_g = -3,6 \text{ V}$ $V_{gs} = 90 \text{ V}$
DL64 Pentodo subminiatura	$V_f = 1,25 \text{ V c.c.}$ $I_f = 0,01 \text{ A}$	Amplificatore per microamplificatori	$V_a = 15 \text{ V}$ $V_g = -1,5 \text{ V}$ $V_{gs} = 15 \text{ V}$
DL65 Pentodo subminiatura	$V_f = 1,25 \text{ V c.c.}$ $I_f = 0,013 \text{ A}$	Amplificatore finale per microamplificatori	$V_a = 22,5 \text{ V}$ $V_g = -0,2 \text{ V}$ $V_{gs} = 22,5 \text{ V}$
DL66 Pentodo subminiatura	$V_f = 1,25 \text{ V c.c.}$ $I_f = 0,015 \text{ A}$	Amplificatore finale per microamplificatori	$V_a = 22,5 \text{ V}$ $V_g = -1,4 \text{ V}$ $V_{gs} = 22,5 \text{ V}$

TIPO	CARATTERISTICHE		COLLEGAM. ZOCOIO
	Correnti (M.A.)	Dati Caratter.	
DL21	$I_a = 4,0$ $I_{gs} = 0,7$	$R_1 = 0,3 \text{ M}\Omega$ $S = 1,3 \text{ mA/V}$	
DL41	$I_a = 4$ $I_{gs} = 0,65$	$R_1 = 175 \text{ K}\Omega$ $S = 1,25 \text{ mA/V}$	
DL64	$I_a = 0,16$ $I_{gs} = 0,04$	$R_1 = 400 \text{ K}\Omega$ $S = 0,18 \text{ mA/V}$	
DL65	$I_a = 0,475$ $I_{gs} = 0,10$	$R_1 = 400 \text{ K}\Omega$ $S = 0,42 \text{ mA/V}$	<p>punto rosso</p>
DL66	$I_a = 0,3$ $I_{gs} = 0,075$	$R_1 = 300 \text{ K}\Omega$ $S = 0,35 \text{ mA/V}$	

TIPO	C A R A T T E R I S T I C H E		
	Dati Accensione	Applicazioni	Tensioni Resistenze
DL67 Pentodo subminiat- tura	$V_f = 1,25 \text{ V c.c.}$ $I_f = 0,013 \text{ A}$	Amplificatore finale per mi- croamplificatori	$V_a = 22,5 \text{ V}$ $V_g = -0,2 \text{ V}$ $V_{gs} = 22,5 \text{ V}$
DL68 Pentodo subminiat- tura	$V_f = 1,25 \text{ V c.c.}$ $I_f = 0,025 \text{ A}$	Amplificatore finale per mi- croamplificatori	$V_a = 22,5 \text{ V}$ $V_g = -2,2 \text{ V}$ $V_{gs} = 22,5 \text{ V}$
DL92 Pentodo finale	$V_f = 2,8 \text{ V c.c.}$ $I_f = 0,05 \text{ A}$ oppure $V_f = 1,4 \text{ V c.c.}$ $I_f = 0,1 \text{ A}$	Amplificatore classe A	$V_a = 67,5 \text{ V}$ $V_g = -7 \text{ V}$ $V_{gs} = 67,5 \text{ V}$
DL93 Pentodo finale	$V_f = 2,8 \text{ V c.c.}$ $I_f = 0,1 \text{ A}$ oppure $V_f = 1,4 \text{ V c.c.}$ $I_f = 0,2 \text{ A}$	Amplificatore classe A	$V_a = 135 \text{ V}$ $V_g = -7,5 \text{ V}$ $V_{gs} = 90 \text{ V}$
DL94 Pentodo finale	$V_f = 2,8 \text{ V c.c.}$ $I_f = 0,05 \text{ A}$ oppure $V_f = 1,4 \text{ V c.c.}$ $I_f = 0,1 \text{ A}$	Amplificatore classe A	$V_a = 90 \text{ V}$ $V_g = -4,2 \text{ V}$ $V_{gs} = 90 \text{ V}$

TIPO	C A R A T T E R I S T I C H E		COLLEGAM. ZOCOLO
	Correnti (M.A.)	Dati Caratter.	
DL67	$I_a = 0,475$ $I_{gs} = 0,10$	$R_1 = 400 \text{ K}\Omega$ $S = 0,42 \text{ mA/V}$	<p>punto rosso</p> 
DL68	$I_a = 0,6$ $I_{gs} = 0,15$	$R_1 = 100 \text{ K}\Omega$ $S = 0,43 \text{ mA/V}$	
DL92	$I_a = 6$ $I_{gs} = 1,2$	$R_1 = 100 \text{ K}\Omega$ $S = 1,4 \text{ mA/V}$	
DL93	$I_a = 14,0$ $I_{gs} = 3,5$	$R_1 = 90 \text{ K}\Omega$ $S = 1,9 \text{ mA/V}$	
DL94	$I_a = 8$ $I_{gs} = 1,7$	$R_1 = 120 \text{ K}\Omega$ $S = 2 \text{ mA/V}$	

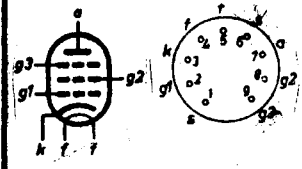
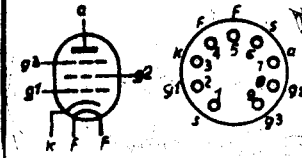
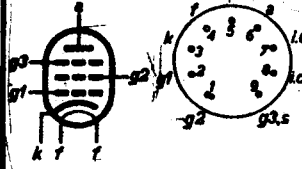

TIPO	C A R A T T E R I S T I C H E		
	Dati Accensione	Applicazioni	Tensioni Resistenze
DL95 Pentodo finale	$V_f = 2,8 \text{ V c.c.}$ $I_f = 0,05 \text{ A}$ oppure $V_f = 1,4 \text{ V c.c.}$ $I_f = 0,1 \text{ A}$	Amplificatore classe A	$V_a = 90 \text{ V}$ $V_g = -4,2 \text{ V}$ $V_{gs} = 90 \text{ V}$
DL96 Pentodo finale	$V_f = 1,4 \text{ V c.c.}$ $I_f = 0,05 \text{ A}$ oppure $V_f = 2,8 \text{ V c.c.}$ $I_f = 0,025 \text{ A}$	Amplificatore classe A	$V_a = 64 \text{ V}$ $V_g = -3,3 \text{ V}$ $V_{gs} = 64 \text{ V}$
DL21 Doppio pentodo finale	$V_f = 1,4 \text{ V c.c.}$ $I_f = 0,1 \text{ A}$ oppure $V_f = 2,8 \text{ V c.c.}$ $I_f = 0,1 \text{ A}$	Amplificatore in controfase	$V_a = 120 \text{ V}$ $V_g = -8,2 \text{ V}$ $V_{gs} = 120 \text{ V}$
DM70 Indicatore di sintonia	$V_f = 1,4 \text{ V c.c.}$ $I_f = 0,025 \text{ A}$	Indicatore di sintonia	$V_b = 67,5 \text{ V}$ $V_a = 60 \text{ V}$ $V_g = 0 \text{ V}$
DM71 Indicatore di sintonia	$V_f = 1,4 \text{ V c.c.}$ $I_f = 0,025 \text{ A}$	Indicatore di sintonia	$V_b = 67,5 \text{ V}$ $V_a = 60 \text{ V}$ $V_g = 0 \text{ V}$

TIPO	CARATTERISTICHE		COLLEGAM. ZOCCOLO
	Correnti (M.A.)	Dati Caratter.	
DL95	$I_a = 8$ $I_{gs} = 1,7$	$R_1 = 120 K\Omega$ $S = 2 mA/V$	
DL96	$I_a = 3,5$ $I_{gs} = 0,65$	$R_1 = 170 K\Omega$ $S = 1,3 mA/V$	
DLL21	$I_a = 2 \times 7,5$ $I_{gs} = 2 \times 2$	$W_o = 1,2 W$	
DL70	$I_a = 0,105$		
DM71	$I_a = 0,105$		

TIPO	C A R A T T E R I S T I C H E		
	Dati Accensione	Applicazioni	Tensioni Resistenze
DY30 Raddrizz. a una semionda	$V_f = 1,25 \text{ V c.a.}$ $I_f = 0,2 \text{ A}$	Raddrizzatore	$V_{invp} = 30 \text{ KV}$
6X86 Raddrizz.	$V_f = 1,4 \text{ V c.c.}$ $I_f = 0,55 \text{ A}$	Raddrizzatore per E.A.T.	$V_{invp} = 22 \text{ KV}$ $V_a = 18 \text{ KV}$
6XC/4671 Triodo	$V_f = 6,3 \text{ V}$ $I_f = 0,15 \text{ A}$	Amplificatore per onde ultra corte	$V_a = 90 \text{ V}$ $V_g = -2,5 \text{ V}$
6X00C Doppio triodo	$V_f = 6,3 \text{ V}$ $I_f = 0,6 \text{ A}$ oppure $V_f = 12,6 \text{ V}$ $I_f = 0,3 \text{ A}$	Amplificatore classe A	$V_a = 250 \text{ V}$ $V_g = -5,5 \text{ V}$
E80F Pentodo	$V_f = 6,3 \text{ V}$ $I_f = 0,3 \text{ A}$	Amplificatore B. F.	$V_a = 250 \text{ V}$ $V_{gs} = 100 \text{ V}$

TIPO	C A R A T T E R I S T I C H E		COLLEGAM. ZOCOLO
	Correnti (M.A.)	Dati Caratter.	
DY30	$I_a = 2$	Frequenza MAX = = 300 Kc/s	
DY86	$I_a = 0,15$		
E1C/4671	$I_a = 2,5$	$R_1 = 14,7 \text{ K}\Omega$ $S = 1,7 \text{ mA/V}$ $\mu = 25$	
E80CC	$I_a = 0,0$	$R_1 = 10 \text{ K}\Omega$ $S = 2,7 \text{ mA/V}$ $\mu = 27$	
E80F	$I_a = 3$ $I_{gs} = 0,65$	$R_1 = 1,5 \text{ M}\Omega$ $S = 1,85 \text{ mA/V}$	

TIPO	C A R A T T E R I S T I C H E		
	Dati Accensione	Applicazioni	Tensioni Resistenze
E80L Pentodo	$V_f = 6,3 \text{ V}$ $I_f = 0,75 \text{ A}$	Amplificatore finale	$V_a = 200 \text{ V}$ $V_{gs} = 300 \text{ V}$ $V_{g3} = 0 \text{ V}$
E81L Pentodo	$V_f = 6,3 \text{ V}$ $I_f = 0,45 \text{ A}$	Amplificatore finale	$V_a = 210 \text{ V}$ $V_{gs} = 210 \text{ V}$
E83F Pentodo	$V_f = 6,3 \text{ V}$ $I_f = 0,3 \text{ A}$	Amplificatore finale	$V_a = 210 \text{ V}$ $V_{gs} = 120 \text{ V}$
E90CC Doppio triode	$V_f = 6,3 \text{ V}$ $I_f = 0,4 \text{ A}$	Amplificatore classe A	$V_a = 100 \text{ V}$ $V_g = -2,1 \text{ V}$

TIPO	CARATTERISTICHE		COLLEGAM. ZOCCOLO
	Correnti (M.A.)	Dati Caratter.	
E80L	$I_a = 30$ $I_{gs} = 4,1$	$R_1 = 90 \text{ K}\Omega$ $S = 9 \text{ mA/V}$	
E81L	$I_a = 20$ $I_{gs} = 5,3$	$R_1 = 300 \text{ K}\Omega$ $S = 11 \text{ mA/V}$	
E83F	$I_a = 10$ $I_{gs} = 2,1$	$R_1 = 500 \text{ K}\Omega$ $S = 9 \text{ mA/V}$	
E90CC	$I_a = 8,5$	$S = 6 \text{ mA/V}$ $\mu = 27$	

TIPO	C A R A T T E R I S T I C H E		
	Dati Accensione	Applicazioni	Tensioni Resistenze
EA50	$V_f = 6,3 \text{ V}$ $I_f = 0,15 \text{ A}$	Diode raddrizzatore monoplacca	$V_{dinvp} = 560 \text{ V}$
EA76	$V_f = 6,3 \text{ V}$ $I_f = 0,15 \text{ A}$	Diode raddrizzatore monoplacca	$V_{dinvp} = 420 \text{ V}$ $V_{a_{max}} = 150 \text{ V}$
EAA91 (EB91)	$V_f = 6,3 \text{ V}$ $I_f = 0,3 \text{ A}$	Doppio diode rivelatore a catodi separati	$V_{ainvp} = 420 \text{ V}$ $R_{tmin} = 300 \Omega$
EABC 80	$V_f = 6,3 \text{ V}$ $I_f = 0,45 \text{ A}$	Triplo diode - Triodo. Rivelatore A.M. Discriminatore F.M. Amplific. B.F.	$V_{d1invp} = 350 \text{ V}$ $V_{d2invp} = 350 \text{ V}$ $V_{d3invp} = 350 \text{ V}$ $V_{oa} = 250 \quad 200$ $\quad \quad 170 \text{ V}$ $R_a = 220 \quad 220$ $\quad \quad 220 \text{ K}\Omega$ $R_g = 10 \quad 10 \quad 10$ $\quad \quad \text{M}\Omega$ $R_{g1} = 0,68 \quad 0,68$ $\quad \quad 0,68 \text{ M}\Omega$ $V_o = 5 \quad 5 \quad 5$ $\quad \quad V_{eff}$

TIPO	CARATTERISTICHE		COLLEGAM. ZOCCOLO
	Correnti (M.A.)	Dati Caratter.	
EA50	$I_d = 5 \text{ mA}$ $I_{dp} = 30 \text{ mA}$	$C_{dk} = 2,1 \text{ pF}$	
EA76	$I_a = 9 \text{ mA}$ $I_{ap} = 54 \text{ mA}$	$C_{dk} = 2,5 \text{ pF}$	
EAA91 (EB91)	$I_d = 9 \text{ mA}$ $I_{dp} = 54 \text{ mA}$	$C_{dk} = 3 \text{ pF}$	
EABC 80	$I_{d1} = \text{max } 1 \text{ mA}$ $I_{d2} = \text{" } 10 \text{ mA}$ $I_{d3} = \text{" } 10 \text{ mA}$ $I_{d1p} = \text{" } 6 \text{ mA}$ $I_{d2p} = \text{" } 75 \text{ mA}$ $I_{d3p} = \text{" } 75 \text{ mA}$ $I_a = 0,75 \text{ mA}$	$R_{id1} = 5 \text{ K}\Omega$ $R_{id2} = 200 \Omega$ $R_{id3} = 200 \Omega$	

TIPO	C A R A T T E R I S T I C H E		
	Dati Accensione		Tensioni Resistenze
EAC 91	$V_f = 6,3 \text{ V}$ $I_f = 0,3 \text{ A}$	Diodo - Triodo Convertitore per onde ultracorte	$V_{d_{max}} = 50 \text{ V}$ $V_a = 200 \text{ V}$ $V_g = -2,8 \text{ V}$
EAF 41	$V_f = 6,3 \text{ V}$ $I_f = 0,2 \text{ A}$	Diodo - pentodo a pendenza va- riabile. Ampli- ficatore R.F. e B.F.	$V_{d_{invp}} = 420 \text{ V}$ R.F. B.F. $V_{oa} = 250 \quad 250 \text{ V}$ $R_{g2} = 110 \quad 820 \text{ K}\Omega$ $R_k = 310 \quad 1500 \text{ K}\Omega$ $R_a = \quad \quad 0,22 \text{ M}\Omega$ $R_{eq} = 7,5 \quad - \text{ K}\Omega$
EAF 42	$V_f = 6,3 \text{ V}$ $I_f = 0,2 \text{ A}$	Diodo - pentodo a pendenza va- riabile. Ampli- ficatore R.F. e B.F.	$V_{d_{invp}} = 420 \text{ V}$ R.F. B.F. $V_{oa} = 250 \quad 250 \text{ V}$ $R_{g2} = 110 \quad 820 \text{ K}\Omega$ $R_k = 310 \quad 1500 \text{ K}\Omega$ $R_a = \quad \quad 0,22 \text{ M}\Omega$ $R_{eq} = 7,5 \quad - \text{ K}\Omega$
EB 4	$V_f = 6,3 \text{ V}$ $I_f = 0,2 \text{ A}$	Doppio diodo ri- velatore a catodi separati	$V_{d_{invp}} = 350 \text{ max}$ $V_{kf} = 75 \text{ max}$
EB 41	$V_f = 6,3 \text{ V}$ $I_f = 0,3 \text{ A}$	Doppio diodo ri- velatore a catodi separati	$V_{d_{invp}} = 420$ $V_{kf} = 150$ $R_{kf} = 20 \text{ K}\Omega$

TIPO	CARATTERISTICHE		COLLEGAM. ZOCOLO
	Correnti (M.A.)	Dati Caratter.	
EAC 91	$I_{d_{max}} = 5 \text{ mA}$ $I_a = 7,5 \text{ mA}$	$R_i = 12,8 \text{ K}\Omega$ $S = 2,8 \text{ mA/V}$ $\mu = 36$ Limiti di frequenza 300 MHz convertitore - 600 MHz oscill.	
EAF 41	$I_d = 0,8 \text{ mA}$ $I_{dp} = 5 \text{ mA}$	$R_i = 1,4 \text{ M}\Omega$ R.F. B.F. $S = 2000 \div 20 \mu\text{A}$	
EAF 42	$I_d = 0,8 \text{ mA}$ $I_{dp} = 5 \text{ mA}$	$R_i = 1,4 \text{ M}\Omega$ R.F. B.F. $S = 2000 \div 20 \mu\text{A}$	
EB 4	$I_{dp} = 5$ $I_d = 0,8 \text{ max}$	$C_{d1k} = 1,2 \text{ pF}$ $C_{d2k} = 1,2 \text{ pF}$ $C_{d1d2} = 0,2 \text{ pF}$	
EB 41	$I_d = 9 \text{ mA}$ $I_{dp} = 54$	$C_{d1} = 3,6 \text{ pF}$ $C_{d2} = 3,6 \text{ pF}$ $C_{d1d2} = 0,03 \text{ pF}$	

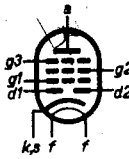
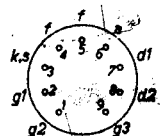
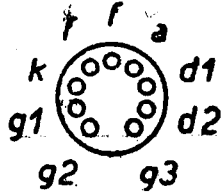
TIPO	CARATTERISTICHE		
	Dati Accensione	Applicazioni	Tensioni Resistenze
EB 91	$V_f = 6,3 \text{ V}$ $I_f = 0,3 \text{ A}$	Doppio diodo rivelatore a catodi separati.	$V_{ainvp} = 420 \text{ V}$ $R_{tmin} = 300 \Omega$
EBC 3	$V_f = 6,3 \text{ V}$ $I_f = 0,2 \text{ A}$	Doppio diodo - triodo Amplif. B.F.	$V_{dinvp} = 350$ $V_{kf} = 75 \text{ V}$ $V_{oa} = 300 \quad 250$ $R_a = 0,2 \quad 0,2M$ $R_k = 4 \quad 4 \text{ K}\Omega$
g = guadagno di tensione V_{kf} = tensione fra catodo e filamenti R_{kf} = Massima resistenza fra catodo e filamenti			$g = 26 \quad 26$ $V_{oa} = 200 \quad 100$ $R_a = 0,2 \quad 0,2$ $R_k = 12,5 \quad 12,5K$ $g = 22 \quad 19$
EBC 41	$V_f = 6,3 \text{ V}$ $I_f = 0,23 \text{ A}$	Doppio diodo - triodo rivelatore e amplificatore B.F.	$V_{dinvp} = 350$ $V_{kf} = 100 \text{ V}$ $V_{oa} = 250 \quad 250$ $R_a = 0,22 \quad 0,22M$ $R_k = 1,8 \quad 0 \text{ K}\Omega$ $R_g = 1 \quad 22 \text{ M}\Omega$ $R_{g1} = 0,68 \quad 0,68 \text{ M}$ $g = 51 \quad 52$

TIPO	CARATTERISTICHE		COLLEGAM. ZOCOLO
	Correnti (M.A.)	Dati Caratter.	
EB 91	$I_d = 9 \text{ mA}$ $I_{dp} = 54 \text{ mA}$	$C_{dk} = 3 \text{ pF}$	
EBC 3	$I_d = 0,8$ $I_{dp} = 5$ $I_a = 0,9 \quad 0,75$ $I_a = 0,35 \quad 0,20$	$R_{gMAX} = 1,5 \text{ M}\Omega$ con polarizz. automatica $R_{gmax} = 1 \text{ M}\Omega$ con polarizz. fissa $C_{d1} = 1,9 \text{ pF}$ $C_{d2} = 2,5 \text{ pF}$ $C_{d1d2} = 0,5 \text{ pF}$ $R_i = 19 \div 15 \text{ K}\Omega$	
EBC 41	$I_d = 0,8$ $I_{dp} = 5$ $I_a = 0,70$ $0,76$	$C_{d1} = 0,8 \text{ pF}$ $C_{d2} = 0,7 \text{ pF}$ $C_{d1d2} = 0,3 \text{ pF}$ $C_{gk} = 2,7 \text{ pF}$ $C_{ak} = 1,7 \text{ pF}$ $C_{ag} = 1,5 \text{ pF}$ $R_i = 58 \text{ K}\Omega$ $\mu = 70$	

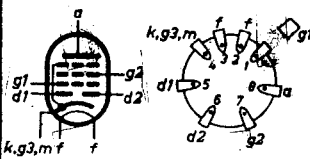
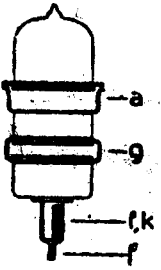
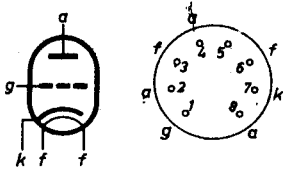
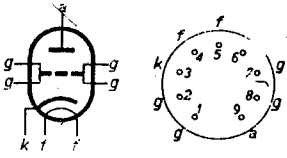
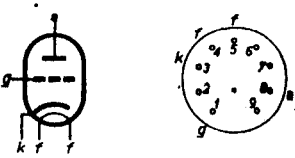
TIPO	C A R A T T E R I S T I C H E		
	Dati Accensione	Applicazioni	Tensioni Resistenze
EBF 81	$V_f = 6,3$ $I_f = 0,23 \text{ A}$	Doppio diodo - Triodo - Rivelatore - Amplificatore B.F.	$V_{dinvp} = 350$ $V_a = 200$ $V_g = -3$ $R_{eq} = 150 \text{ K}\Omega$ $R_{gmax} = 3 \text{ M}\Omega$
EBF 2	$V_f = 6,3$ $I_f = 0,2 \text{ A}$	Doppio diodo - Pentodo a pendenza variabile	$V_{dinvp} = 350$ $V_{kf} = 100$ $V_a = 200 \quad 250$ $R_{g2} = 60 \quad 95 \text{ K}\Omega$ $R_k = 300 \quad 300 \Omega$
EBF 11	$V_f = 6,2$ $I_f = 0,2 \text{ A}$	Doppio diodo - pentodo - Rivelatore - Amplificatore R.F.o B.F.	$V_{dinvp} = 350$ $V_a = 100 \quad 200$ $\quad 250$ $R_{g2} = 55 \quad 55$ $\quad 85 \text{ K}$ $R_k = 300 \quad 300$ $\quad 300 \Omega$ $V_{g1} = -1 \quad -2 \quad -2$ $V_{g2} = 50 \quad 100$ $\quad 100$
EBF 32	$V_f = 6,3$ $I_f = 0,2 \text{ A}$	Doppio diodo - pentodo a pendenza variabile	$V_{dp} = 200$ $V_a = 200$ $V_{g1} = -2$ $V_{g2} = 100$

TIPO	CARATTERISTICHE		COLLEGAM. ZOCOLO
	Correnti (M.A.)	Dati Caratter.	
EBC 81	$I_d = 0,8$ $I_{dp} = 5$ $I_a = 1$ $I_{kmax} = 5$	$\mu = 70$ $S = 1,2 \text{ mA/V}$ $C_{ak} = 2,3 \text{ pF}$ $C_{ag} = 1,2 \text{ pF}$ $C_{gk} = 2,3 \text{ pF}$	
EBF 2	$I_d = 0,8$ $I_{dp} = 5$ $I_a = 5$ $I_{g2} = 1,6$	$S = 1,8 \text{ mA/V}$ $R_i = 1 \div 1,3 \text{ M}\Omega$	
ERF 11	$I_d = 0,8$ $I_{dp} = 5$ $I_a = 2,2 \quad 5 \quad 5$ $I_{g2} = 0,9 \quad 1,8$	$S = 1,4 \quad 1,8$ $1,8 \text{ mA/V}$ $R_i = 0,5 \quad 1,5$ $2 \text{ M}\Omega$ $C_{ak} = 6,2 \text{ pF}$ $C_{gk} = 5,2 \text{ pF}$	
EBF 32	$I_d = 0,8$ $I_a = 5$ $I_{g2} = 1,6$	$R_i = 1 \text{ M}\Omega$ $S = 1,8 \text{ mA/V}$	

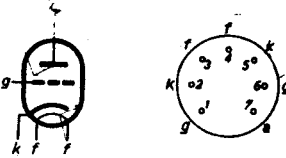
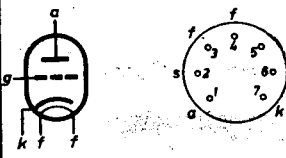
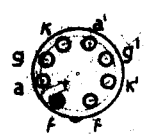
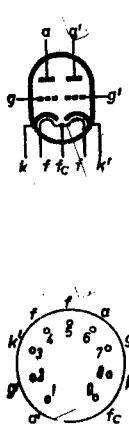
TIPO	C A R A T T E R I S T I C H E		
	Dati Accensione	Applicazioni	Tensioni Resistenze
EBF 80	$V_f = 6,3$ $I_f = 0,3 \text{ A}$	Doppio diodo - pentodo a pendenza variabile	$V_{dinvp} = 350$ Amplificatore R.F. $V_{oa} = V_a = 250$ $R_{g2} = 95 \text{ K}\Omega$ $R_k = 300 \ \Omega$ $R_{eq} = 6,8 \text{ K}\Omega$ Amplificatore B.F. $V_{oa} = 250$ $R_a = 0,22 \text{ M}\Omega$ $R_{g2} = 0,82 \text{ ''}$ $R_{g1} = 1 \text{ ''}$ $R_k = 1800 \ \Omega$
EBF 89	$V_f = 6,3$ $I_f = 0,3$	Doppio diodo - pentodo a pendenza variabile	$V_{dp} = 200 \text{ V}$ $V_a = 250$ $V_{g2} = 100$ $V_{e1} = - 2$

TIPO	CARATTERISTICHE		COLLEGAM. ZOCCHOLO
	Correnti (M.A.)	Dati Caratter.	
EBF 80	$I_d = 0,8$	$C_{ak} = 4,9 \text{ pF}$	
	$I_{dp} = 5$	$C_{g1k} = 4,2 \text{ pF}$ $C_{ag} = 0,0025 \text{ pF}$	
	$I_a = 5$ $I_{g2} = 1,75$	$R_i = 1,4 \text{ M}\Omega$ $S = 2,2 \text{ mA/V}$	
	$I_a = 0,75$ $I_{g2} = 0,30$	$g = 110$	
EBF 89	$I_d = 0,8$	$S = 3,8 \text{ mA/V}$	
	$I_a = 9$	$R_i = 1,0 \text{ M}\Omega$ $C_{d1} = 2,5 \text{ pF}$ $C_{d2} = 2,5 \text{ pF}$ $C_{d1d2} = 0,25 \text{ pF}$ $C_{ak} = 5,2 \text{ pF}$ $C_{g1k} = 5 \text{ pF}$ $C_{ag1} = 0,002 \text{ pF}$	
	$I_{g2} = 2,7$		

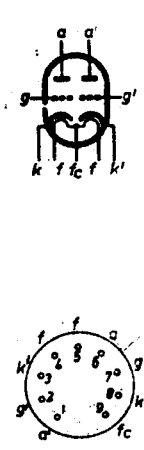
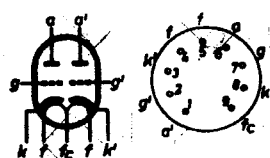
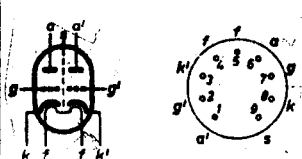
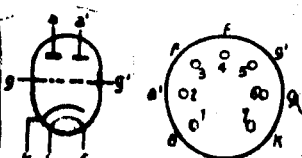
TIPO	C A R A T T E R I S T I C H E		
	Dati Accensione	Applicazioni	Tensioni Resistenze
EBL 1	$V_f = 6,3$ $I_f = 1,18 \text{ A}$	Doppio diodo - pentodo rivelatore amplificatore finale	$V_{dinvp} = 350$ $V_a = 250$ $V_{g2} = 250$ $V_{g1} = -6$
EC 55	$V_f = 6,3 \pm 5\%$ $I_f = 0,4 \text{ A}$	Triodo per onde ultracorte (fino a 10 cm 3000 MHz).	$V_a = 250$ $V_g = -3,5$
EC 70	$V_f = 6,3$ $I_f = 0,15$	Triodo subminiatu <u>r</u> a per onde <u>ul</u> tracorte (500 MHz)	$V_a = 100$ $V_g = -2$
EC 80	$V_f = 6,3$ $I_f = 0,48$	Triodo per onde ultracorte (Amplificatore con griglia a terra)	$V_a = 250$ $V_g = -1,5$
EC 81	$V_f = 6,3$ $I_f = 0,2$	Triodo oscillatore per onde <u>ul</u> tracorte (U. H. F.)	$V_a = 150 \text{ V}$ $V_g = -2 \text{ V}$ Tensioni stabilizzate.

TIPO	CARATTERISTICHE		COLLEGAM. ZOCOLO
	Correnti (M.A.)	Dati Caratter.	
EBL 1	$I_d = 0,8$ $I_{dp} = 5$ $I_a = 36$ $I_{g2} = 4$	$R_i = 50 \text{ K}\Omega$ $S = 9 \text{ mA/V}$ $C_{ag1} = 0,8 \text{ pF}$ $C_{ak} = 3,5 \text{ pF}$ $P_u = 4,5 \text{ W}$ $R_a = 7 \text{ K}\Omega$	
EC 55	$I_a = 20$	$\mu = 30$ $S = 6 \text{ mA/V}$ $C_{ak} = 0,03 \text{ pF}$ $C_{gk} = 1,8$ $C_{ag} = 1,3$	
EC 70	$I_a = 13$	$\mu = 20$ $S = 5,5 \text{ mA/V}$ $R_i = 3,6 \text{ K}\Omega$ $C_{ag} = 1,9 \text{ pF}$ $C_{ak} = 0,6 \text{ pF}$ $C_{gk} = 1,7 \text{ pF}$	
EC 80	$I_a = 15$	$S = 12 \text{ mA/V}$ $\mu = 80$ $C_{gk} = 5,1 \text{ pF}$ $C_{ak} = 0,075 \text{ pF}$ $C_{ag} = 3,4 \text{ pF}$	
EC 81	$I_a = 30$	$\mu = 16$ $S = 5,5 \text{ mA/V}$ Freq. osc. fino 750 MHz $C_{ag} = 1,9 \text{ pF}$ $C_{ak} = 0,6 \text{ pF}$ $C_{gk} = 1,7 \text{ pF}$	

TIPO	C A R A T T E R I S T I C H E		
	Dati Accensione	Applicazioni	Tensioni Resistenze
EC 91	$V_f = 6,3$ $I_f = 0,15$	Triodo per onde ultracorte (fino a 250 MHz)	$V_a = 250$ $V_g = -1,5$ $R_k = 150 \Omega$
EC 92	$V_f = 6,3$ $I_f = 0,15$	Triodo oscillatore mescolatore amplificatore in R.F. per T.V. e F.M.	$V_a = 100 \quad 200$ 250 $V_f = -1 \quad -1$ -2
ECC 40	$V_f = 6,3$ $I_f = 0,6$	Doppio triodo in vertitore di fase o amplificatore B.F.	$V_a = 250$ $V_g = -5,6$
ECC 81	$V_f = 6,3$ $I_g = 0,3$	Doppio triodo oscillatore convertitore amplificatore R.F.	$V_a = 100 \quad 250$ $V_g = -1 \quad -2$

TIPO	CARATTERISTICHE		COLLEGAM. ZOCOLO
	Correnti (M.A.)	Dati Caratter.	
EC 91	$I_a = 10$	$\mu = 100$ $R_i = 12 \text{ K}\Omega$ $S_i = 8,5 \text{ mA/V}$ $C_{gk} = 8,5 \text{ pF}$ $C_{ak} = 0,2 \text{ pF}$ $C_{ag} = 2,5 \text{ pF}$	
EC 92	$I_a = 3 \ 11,5 \ 10$ $I_{k_{max}} = 15 \text{ mA}$	$S = 3,75 \ 6,7$ $5,5 \text{ mA/V}$ $\mu = 58 \ 66 \ 60$ $C_{gk} = 2,6 \text{ pF}$ $C_{ak} = 0,55 \text{ pF}$ $C_{ag} = 1,6 \text{ pF}$	
ECC 40	$I_a = 6$	$S = 2,9 \text{ mA/V}$ $\mu = 32$ $C_{ak} = 1,1 \text{ pF}$ $C_{gk} = 2,8 \text{ pF}$ $C_{ag} = 2,7 \text{ pF}$	
ECC 81	$I_a = 3 \ 10$	$S = 3,75 \ 5,5$ mA/V $\mu = 62 \ 60$ $C_{gk} = 2,3 \text{ pF}$ $C_{ak} = 0,45 \text{ pF}$ $C_{ag} = 1,6 \text{ pF}$	

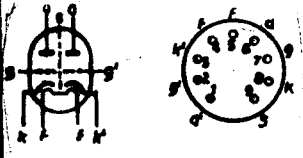


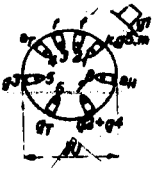
TIPO	C A R A T T E R I S T I C H E		
	Dati Accensione	Applicazioni	Tensioni Resistenze
ECC 82	$V_f = 6,3$ $I_f = 300 \text{ mA}$ $V_f = 12,6$ $I_f = 150 \text{ mA}$	Doppio triodo amplificatore B.F.	$V_{aU} = 250 \quad 250 \quad 250$ $R_a = 0,047 \quad 0,1 \quad 0,22 \text{ M}$ $R_{g1} = 0,15 \quad 0,33 \quad 0,68 \text{ M}$ $R_k = 1,2 \quad 2,2 \quad 3,9 \text{ K}\Omega$ $V_o = 34 \quad 32 \quad 28 \text{ V}_{eff}$
ECC 83	$V_f = 6,3$ $I_f = 0,3$ $V_f = 12,6$ $I_f = 0,15$	Doppio triodo per B.F. ad alto μ	$V_a = 100$ $V_g = -1$
ECC 85	$V_f = 6,3$ $I_f = 0,435$ A	Doppio triodo per ricevitori A.M./F.M.	$V_a = 250$ $V_g = -2,3$
ECC9J	$V_f = 6,3$ $I_f = 0,45$	Doppio triodo amplificatore e oscillatore	$V_a = 150$ $V_f = -10$ $R_g = 625 \Omega$

TIPO	CARATTERISTICHE		COLLEGAM. ZOCOLO
	Correnti (M.A.)	Dati Caratter.	
ECC82	$I_a = 3,02 \quad 1,63$ $0,82$	$g = 13,5 \quad 14$ $14,5$ $C_{gk} = 1,8 \quad \text{pF}$ $C_{ak} = 0,5 \quad \text{pF}$ $C_{a'k} = 0,37 \quad \text{pF}$ $C_{ga} = C_{ga'} =$ $= 1,6 \quad \text{pF}$ $S = 3,1 \text{ mA/V}$ $\mu = 19,5$	
ECC 83	$I_a = 0,5$	$S = 1,25 \text{ mA/V}$ $\mu = 100$ $C_{gk} = 1,6 \quad \text{pF}$ $C_{ga} = 1,7 \quad \text{pF}$ $C_{ak} = 0,46 \quad \text{pF}$ $C_{a'k} = 0,34 \quad \text{pF}$	
ECC 85	$I_a = 10 \text{ mA}$	$S = 6 \text{ mA/V}$ $\mu = 57$ $C_{ag} = 1,5 \quad \text{pF}$ $C_{ak} = 0,17 \quad \text{pF}$ $C_{gk} = 3,0 \quad \text{pF}$	
ECC 91	$I_a = 2 \times 15$ $I_g = 2 \times 8$	$C_{gk} = 2,2 \quad \text{pF}$ $C_{ak} = 0,4 \quad \text{pF}$ $C_{ag} = 1,6 \quad \text{pF}$	

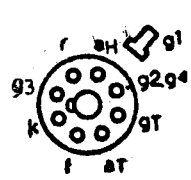
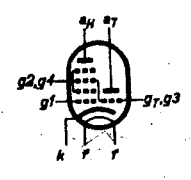
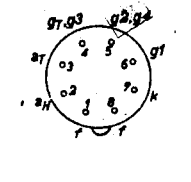
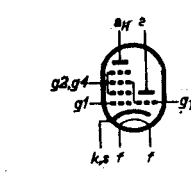
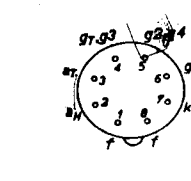
TIPO	C A R A T T E R I S T I C H E		
	Dati Accensione	Applicazioni	Tensioni Resistenze
ECF 80	$V_f = 6,3$ $I_f = 0,43$	Triodo pentodo convertitore	Triodo $V_a = 100$ $V_g = -2$ Pentodo $V_a = 170$ $V_{g_2} = 170$ $V_{g_1} = -2$
ECH 3	$V_f = 6,3$ $I_f = 0,2$	Triodo - Esodo convertitore	Triodo oscill. $V_{oa} = 250 V$ $R_a = 45 K\Omega$ $R_{gt+g_3} = 50 K\Omega$ $V_{osc} = 8 V_{eff}$ Esodo convert. $V_{oa} = V_a = 250$ $R_k = 215 \Omega$ $V_{g_1} = -2$ $V_{g_2+g_4} = 100$ $R_{gt+g_3} = 50 K\Omega$

TIPO	CARATTERISTICHE		COLLEGAM. ZOCOLO
	Correnti (M.A.)	Dati Caratter.	
ECF 80	$I_a = 14$ $I_a = 10$ $I_{g2} = 2,8$	$S = 5 \text{ mA/V}$ $\mu = 20$ $R_i = 0,4 \text{ m}\Omega$ $S_i = 6,2 \text{ mA/V}$ $S_c = 2,2 \text{ mA/V}$ $C_{g1k} = 5,5 \text{ pF}$ $C_{ak} = 3,8 \text{ pF}$ $C_{a1k} = 1,8 \text{ pF}$ $C_{g1k} = 2,5 \text{ pF}$	
ECH 3	$I_a = 3,3$ $I_{gt+g3} = 0,2$ $I_a = 3$ $I_{g2+g4} = 3$ $I_{gt+g3} = 0,2$	$C_{gk} = 8,8 \text{ pF}$ $C_{ak} = 4,4 \text{ pF}$ $C_{ag} = 1,4 \text{ pF}$ $S_c = 0,65 \text{ mA/V}$ $C_{gk} = 4,9 \text{ pF}$	

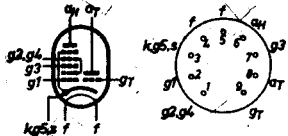
TIPO	C A R A T T E R I S T I C H E		
	Dati Accensione	Applicazioni	Tensioni Resistenze
ECC86	$V_f = 6,3 \text{ V}$ $I_f = 0,33 \text{ A}$	Doppio triodo amplificatore R. F.	$V_a = 6,3 \text{ V}$ $V_g = 0 \text{ V}$ $R_g = 100 \text{ K}\Omega$
ECC84	$V_f = 6,3 \text{ V}$ $I_f = 0,33 \text{ A}$	Doppio triodo amplificatore R. F.	$V_a = 90 \text{ V}$ $V_g = -1,5 \text{ V}$
ECH 4	$V_f = 6,3$ $I_f = 0,35$	Triodo - Eptodo convertitore	$V_{g2+g4} = 100$ $R_{gt+g3} = 50 \text{ K}\Omega$ Triodo oscill. $V_{oa} = 250 \text{ V}$ $R_a = 20 \text{ K}\Omega$ $R_{gt+g3} = 50 \text{ K}\Omega$ Eptodo convert. $V_a = 250 \text{ V}$ $R_{g2+g4} = 24 \text{ K}\Omega$ $R_k = 150 \Omega$ $R_{g3+g_t} = 50 \text{ K}\Omega$

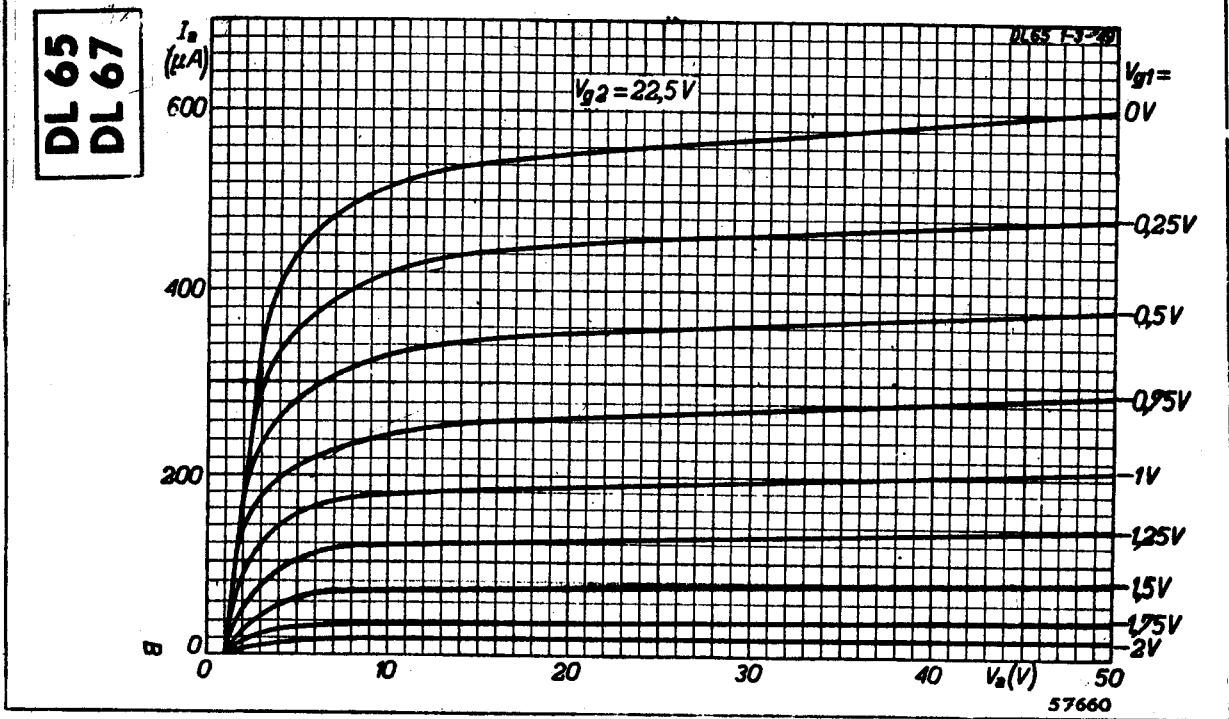
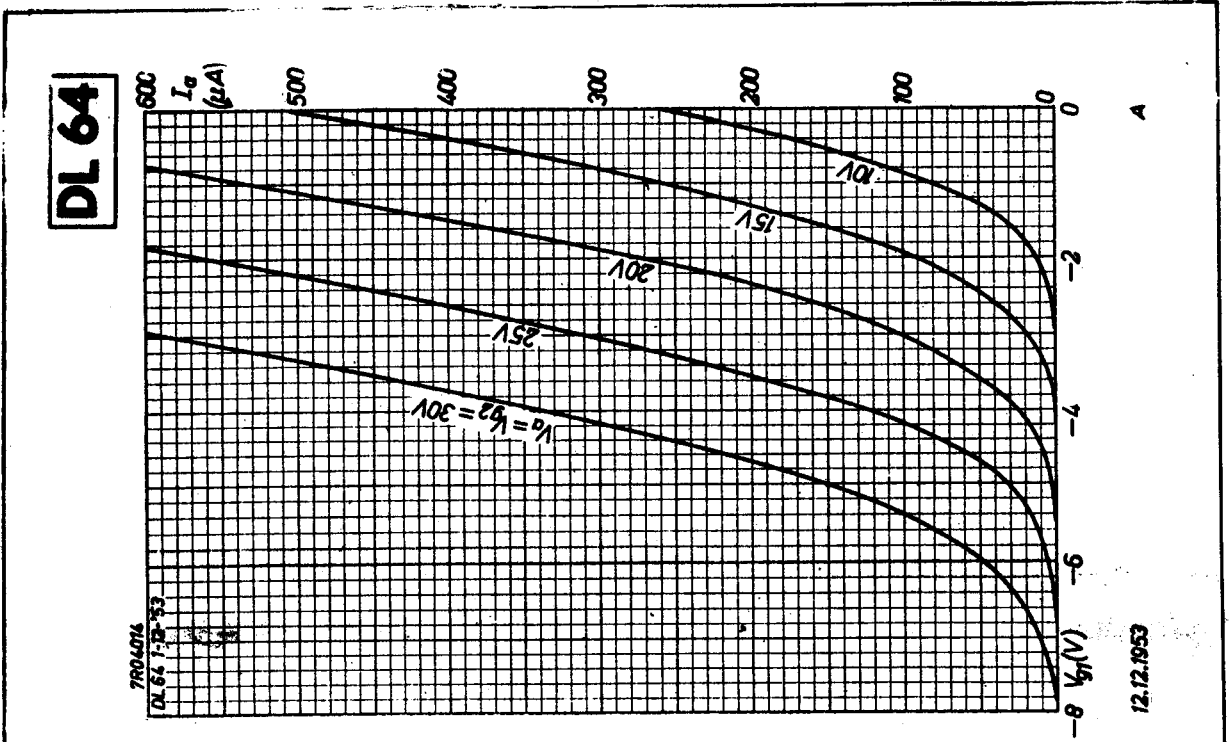
TIPO	CARATTERISTICHE		COLLEGAM. ZOCOLO
	Correnti (M.A.)	Dati Caratter.	
ECC86		$R_1 = 4,5 \text{ K}\Omega$ $S = 2,6 \text{ mA/V}$	
ECC84	$I_a = 12$	$S = 6 \text{ mA/V}$ $\mu = 24$	
ECH 4	$I_a = 4,5$ $I_{g1+g3} = 0,19$ $I_a = 3$ $I_{g1+g3} = 0,13$ $I_{g2+g4} = 6,2$	$C_{ak} = 5,4 \text{ pF}$ $C_{ag} = 2,1 \text{ pF}$ $C_{gk} = 6 \text{ pF}$ $R_1 = 1,4 \text{ M}\Omega$ $S_c = 0,75 \text{ mA/V}$ $R_{eq} = 55 \text{ K}\Omega$	 

TIPO	C A R A T T E R I S T I C H E		
	Dati Accensione	Applicazioni	Tensioni Resistenze
ECH 34	COME IL TIPO E C H 4		
ECH 41	$V_f = 6,3$ $I_f = 0,225$	Triodo - Esodo convertitore	Triodo oscill. $V_{oa} = 250$ $R_a = 30 \text{ K}\Omega$ $R_{gt+g3} = 20 \text{ K}\Omega$ $V_{osc} = 8 \text{ V}_{eff}$
			Esodo convert. $V_a = 250 \text{ V}$ $R_k = 200 \Omega$ $V_{g2+g4} = 105 \text{ V}$
ECH 42	$V_f = 6,3$ $I_f = 0,23$	Triodo - Esodo convertitore di frequenza e convertitore di fase	Triodo oscill. $V_{oa} = 250$ $R_a = 33 \text{ K}\Omega$ $R_{gt+g3} = 22 \text{ K}\Omega$ $V_{osc} = 8 \text{ V}_{eff}$
			Esodo convert. $V_a = 250$ $R_k = 180 \Omega$ $V_{g2+g4} = 85$ $R_{g1} = 22 \text{ K}\Omega$ $R_{g2} = 27 \text{ K}\Omega$

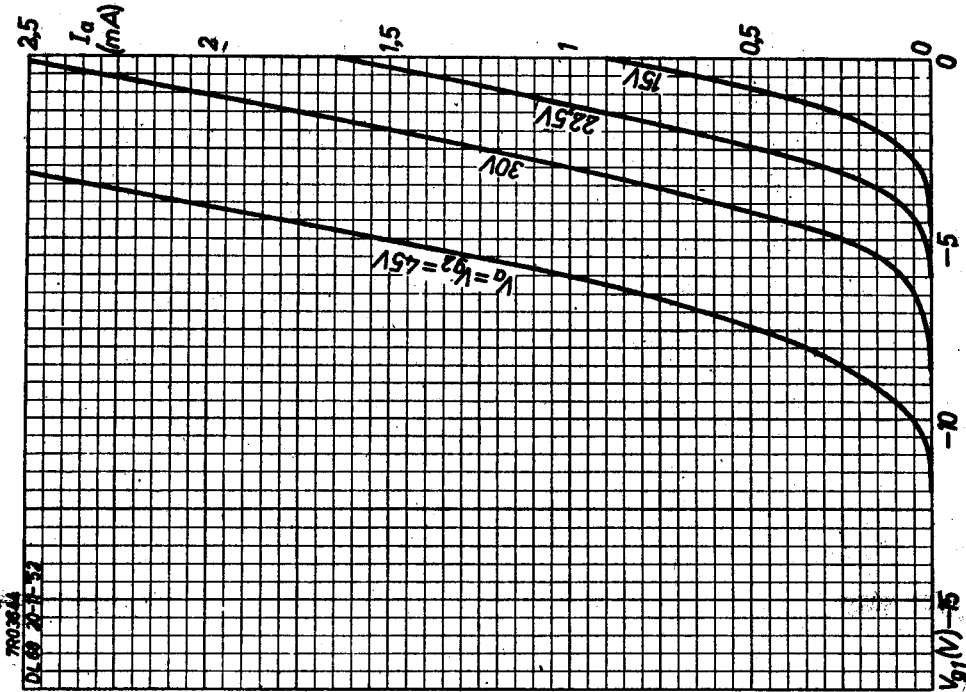
TIPO	CARATTERISTICHE		COLLEGAM. ZOCOLO
	Correnti (M.A.)	Dati Caratter.	
ECH 34	COME IL TIPO	E C H 4	
ECH 41	$I_a = 4,9$ $I_{g_2+g_3} = 0,35$	$S_{eff} = 0,55 \text{ mA/V}$ $C_a = 1,5 \text{ pF}$ $C_{gk} = 4,8 \text{ pF}$ $C_{ga} = 1,2$	
	$I_a = 3$ $I_{g_2+g_4} = 2,2$	$R_i = 2 \text{ M}\Omega$ $R_{eq} = 170 \text{ K}\Omega$ $S_c = 0,5 \text{ mA/V}$	
ECH 42	$I_a = 5,1$ $I_{g_t+g_3} = 0,35$	$S_{eff} = 0,6 \text{ mA/V}$ $C_{gk} = 4 \text{ pF}$ $C_{ak} = 9,4 \text{ pF}$	
	$I_a = 3$ $I_{g_2+g_4} = 3$	$R_l = 1 \text{ M}\Omega$ $S_c = 0,75 \text{ mA/V}$ $R_{eq} = 100 \text{ K}\Omega$	

TIPO	C A R A T T E R I S T I C H E		
	Dati Accensione	Applicazioni	Tensioni Resistenze
ECH 81	$V_f = 6,3$ $I_f = 0,3$	Triodo - eptodo convertitore o amplificatore R.F. e B.F.	Triodo $V_a = 100$ $V_g = 0$
			Triodo oscill. $V_o = 250$ $R_a = 33 \text{ K}\Omega$ $R_{g_t+\epsilon_3} = 47 \text{ K}\Omega$
			Eptodo convert. $V_a = 250 \text{ V}$ $R_{\epsilon_2+\epsilon_4} = 22 \text{ K}\Omega$ $V_{g_1} = -2 \text{ V}$ $V_{\epsilon_2+\epsilon_4} = 103 \text{ V}$
			Eptodo Amplif. $V_a = 250$ $V_{g_3} = 0$ $V_{\epsilon_2+\epsilon_4} = 100 \text{ K}\Omega$ $V_{g_1} = -2 \text{ V}$

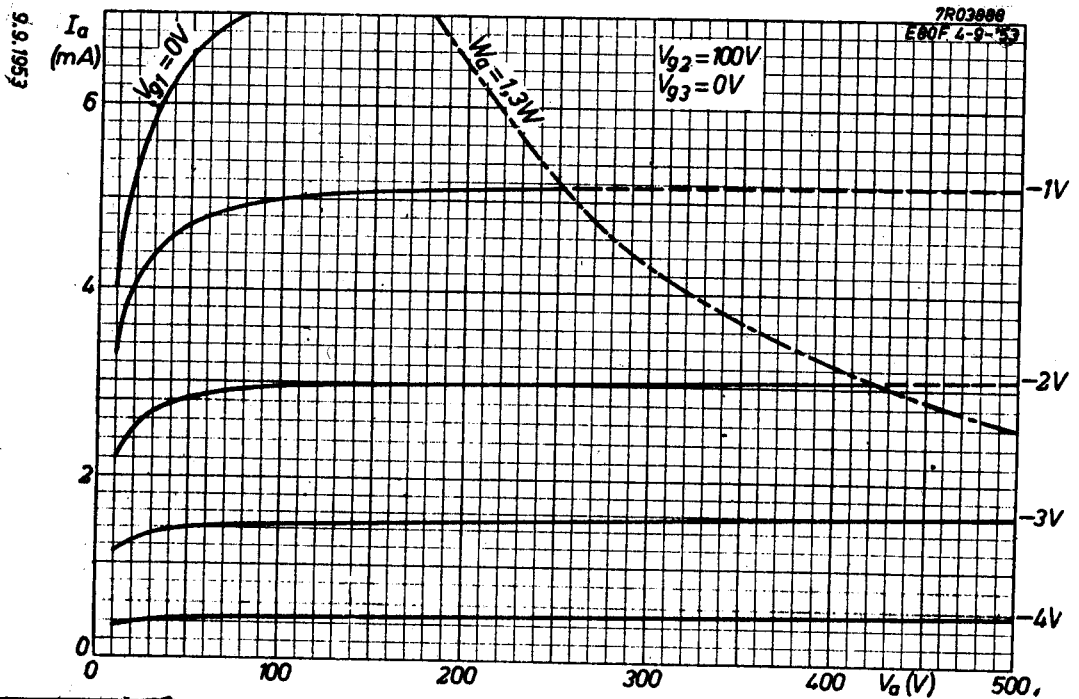
TIPO	CARATTERISTICHE		COLLEGAM. ZOCOLO
	Correnti (M.A.)	Dati Caratter.	
ECH 81	$I_a = 13,5$	$S = 3,7 \text{ mA/V}$ $\mu = 22$	
	$I_a = 4,5$ $I_{g2+g3} = 0,2$	$S_{\text{eff}} = 0,65 \text{ mA/V}$ $C_{gk} = 2,6 \text{ pF}$ $C_{ak} = 2,1 \text{ pF}$ $C_{ag} = 1 \text{ pF}$	
	$I_a = 3,25$ $I_{g2+g4} = 6,7$	$R_i = 1 \text{ M}\Omega$ $R_{\text{eq}} = 70 \text{ K}\Omega$	
	$I_a = 6,5$ $I_{g2+g4} = 3,8$	$S = 2,4 \text{ mA/V}$ $C_{g1} = 4,8 \text{ pF}$ $C_{ak} = 7,9 \text{ pF}$	



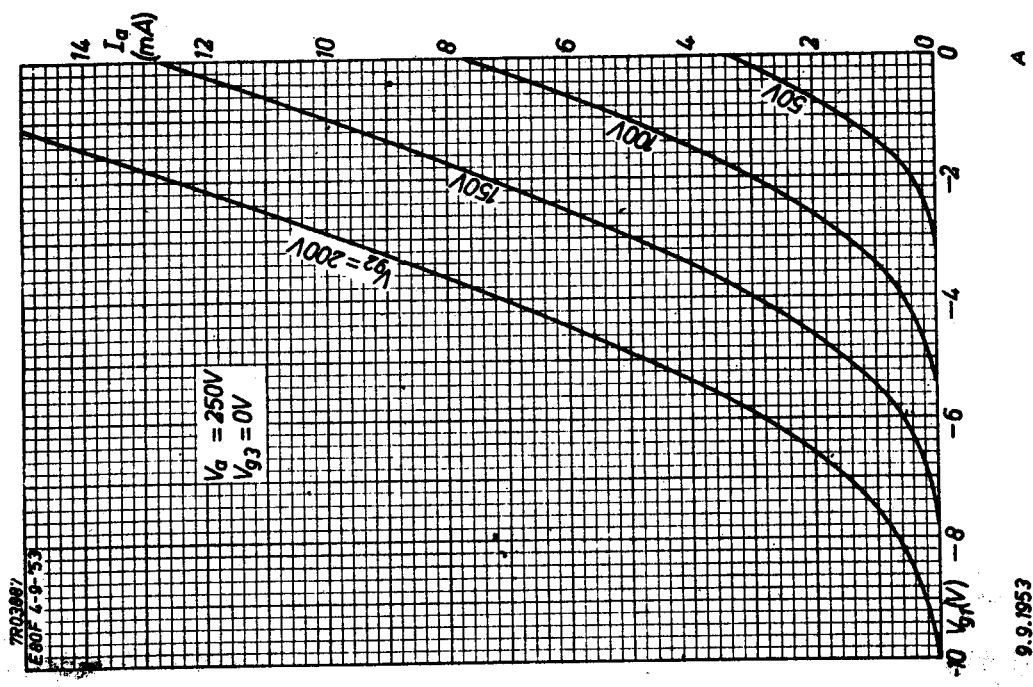
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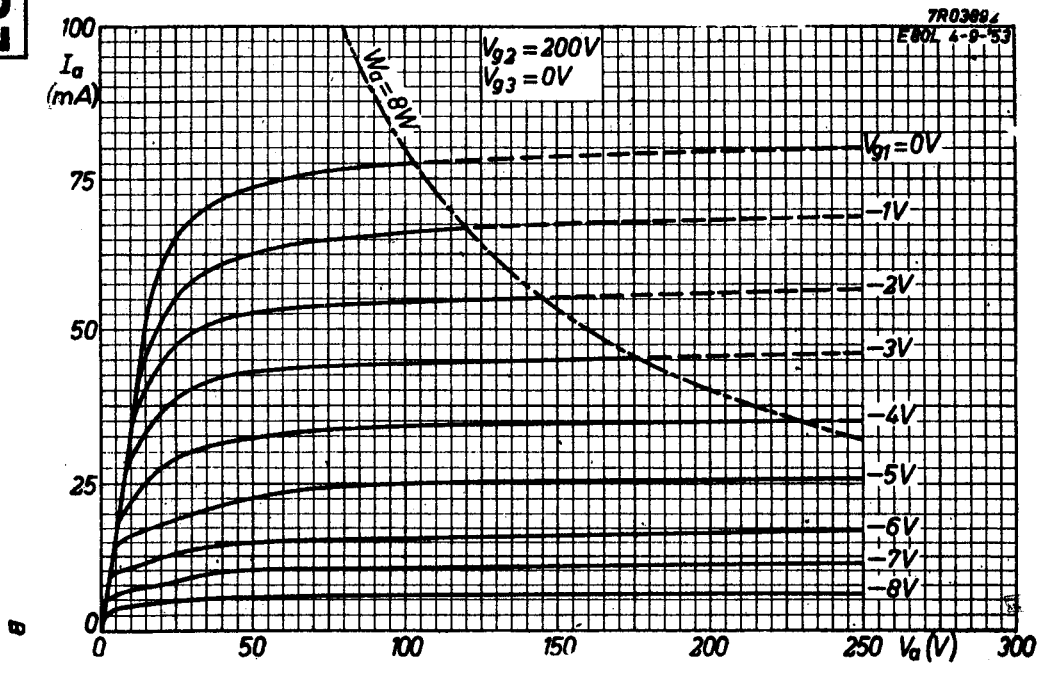
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E80F

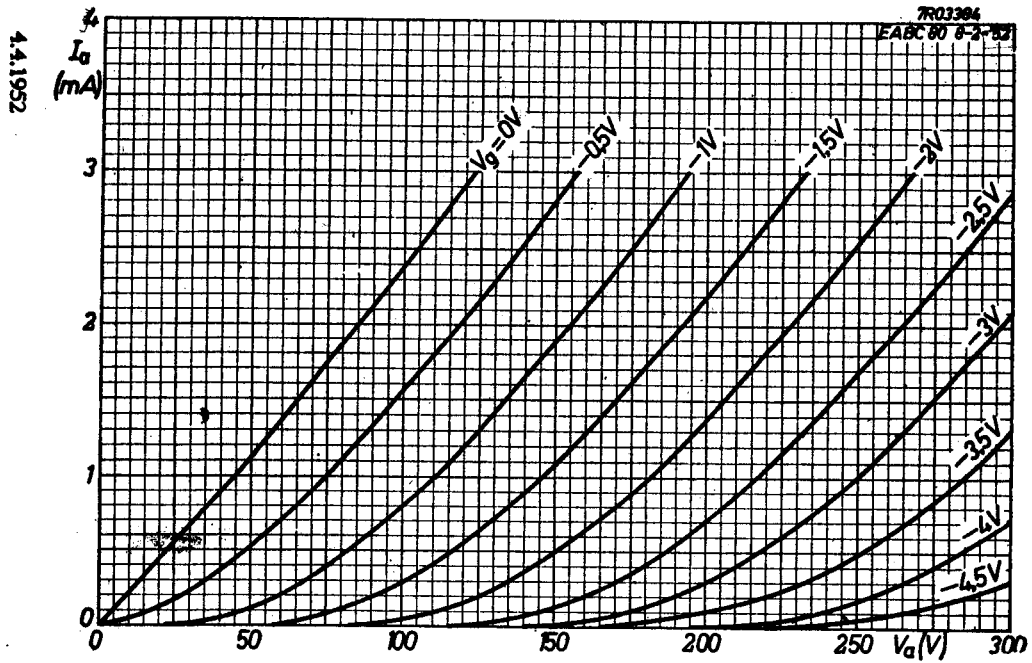


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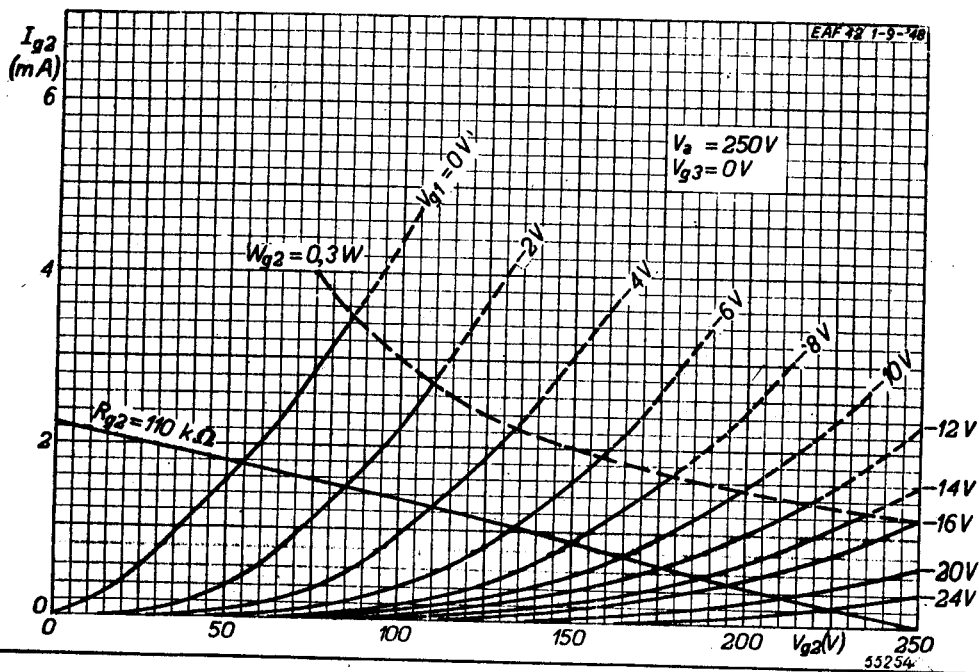


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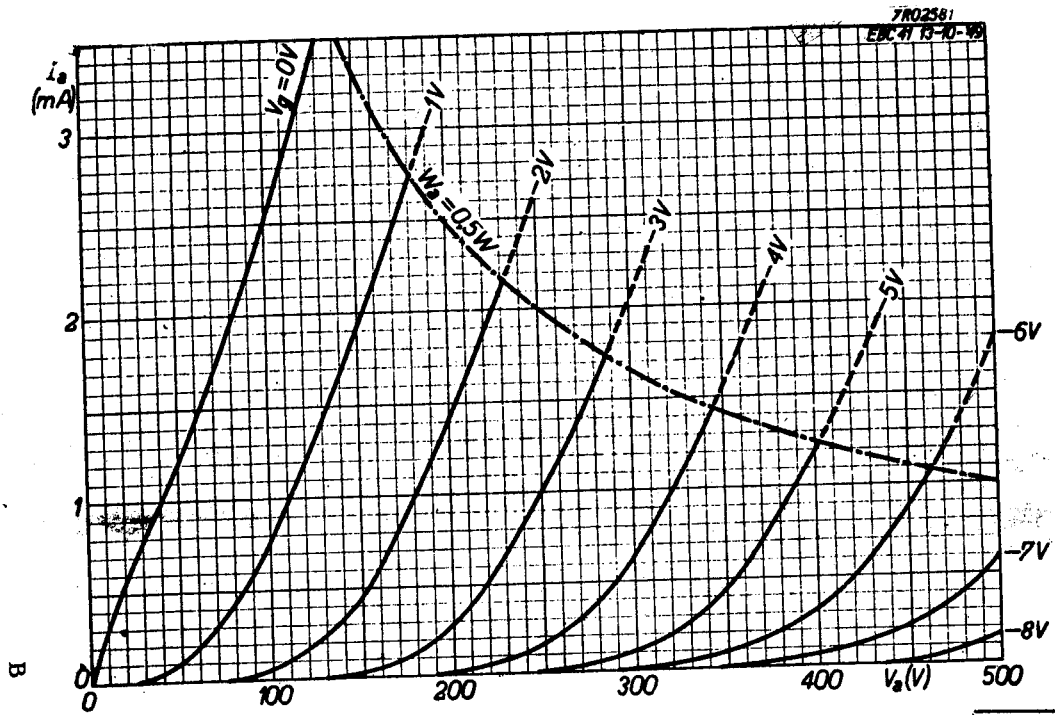
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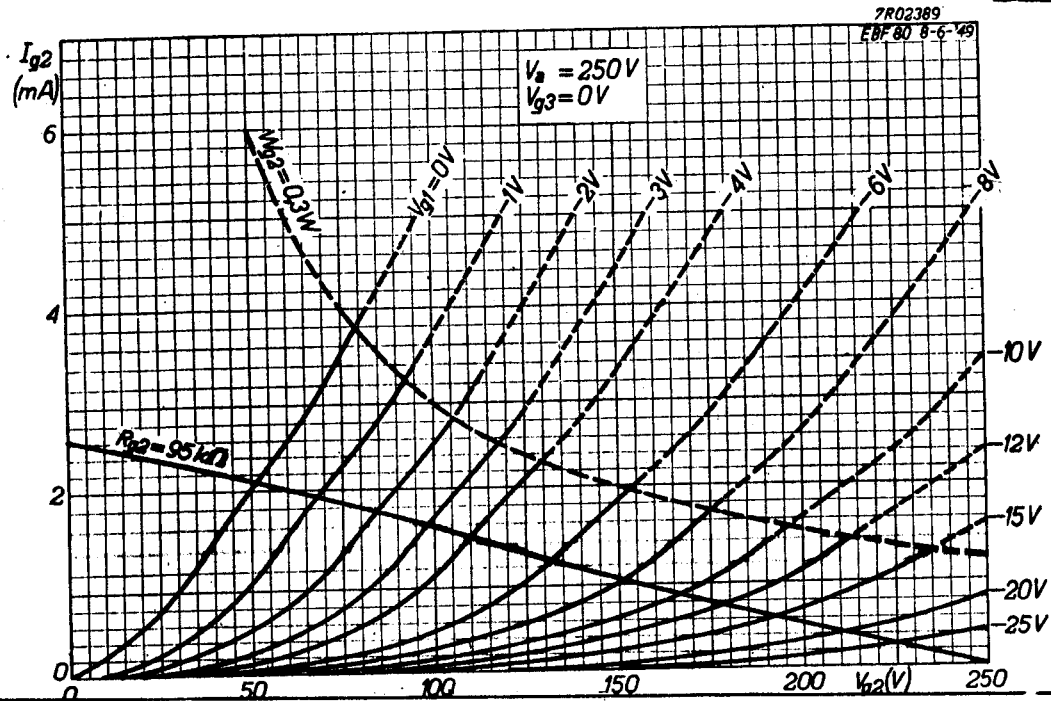
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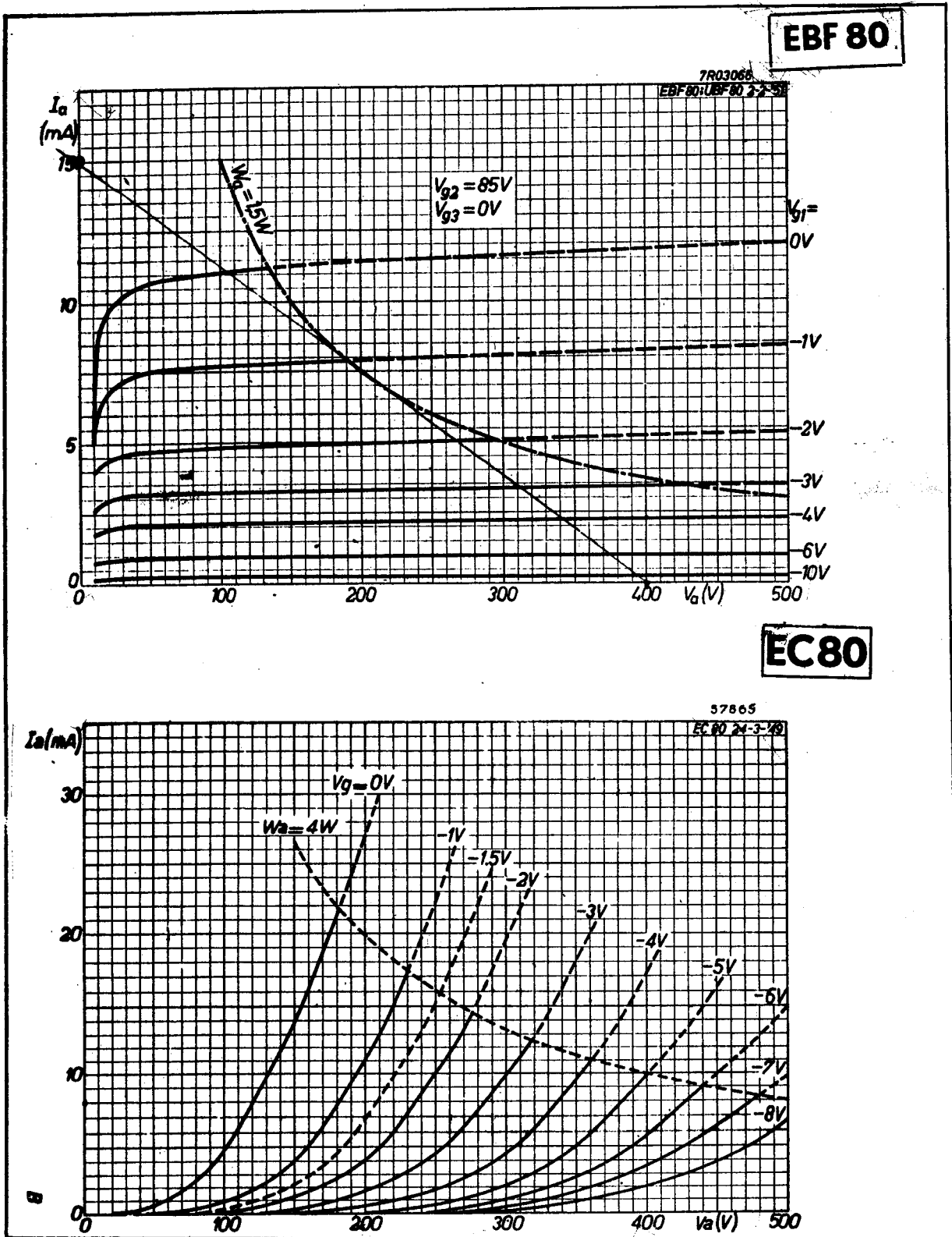


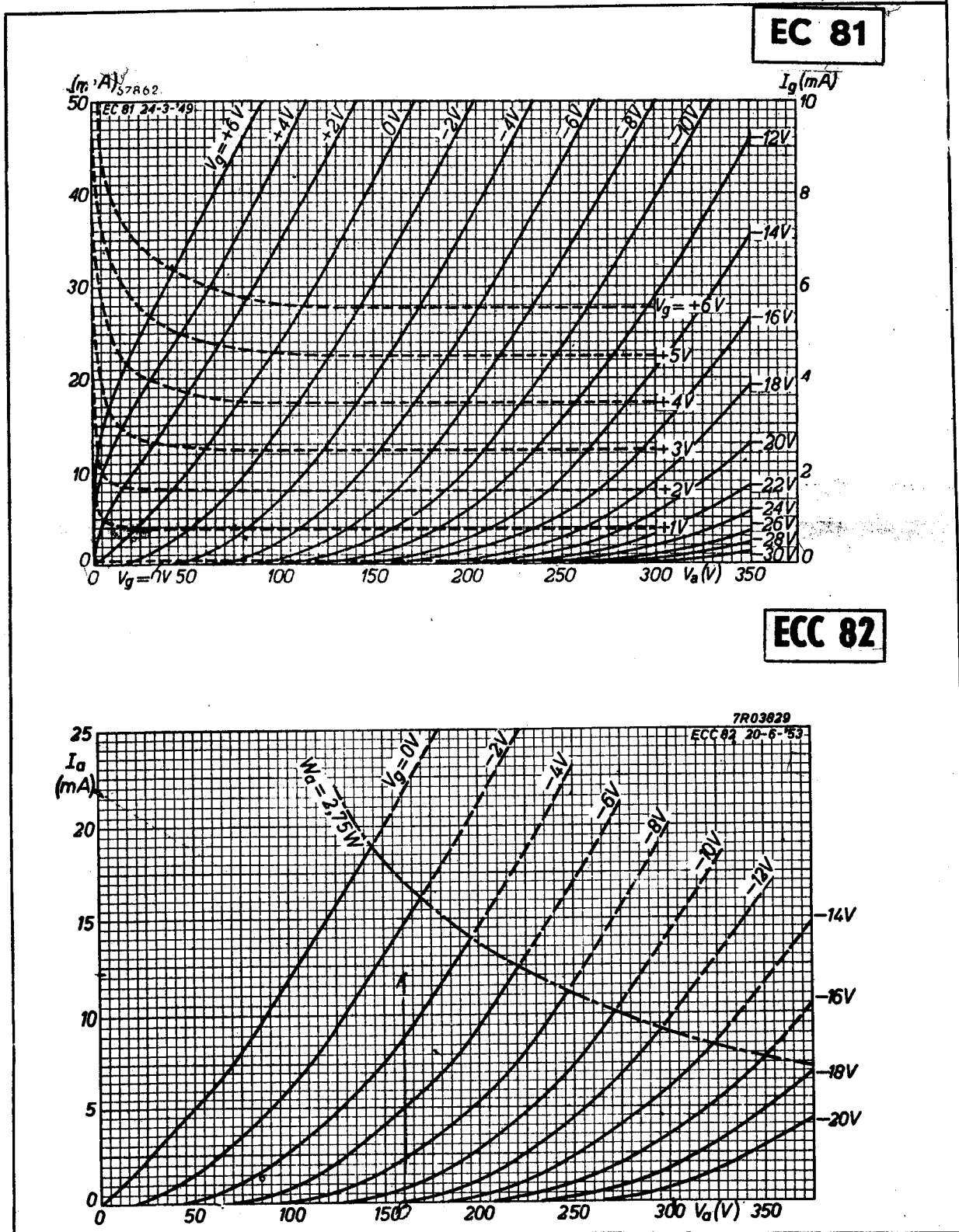
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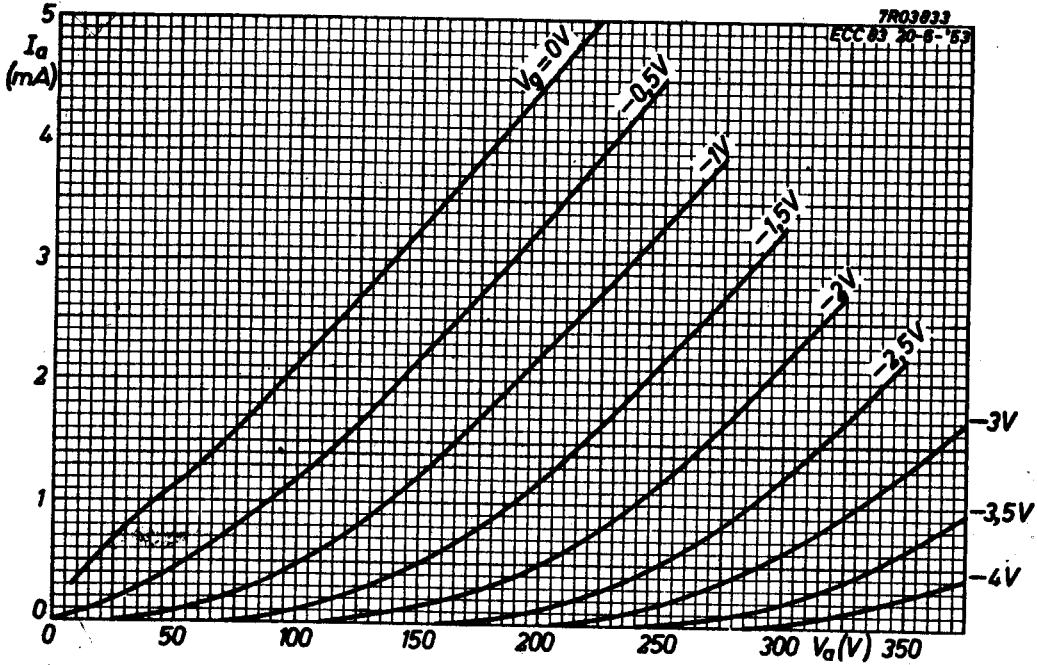
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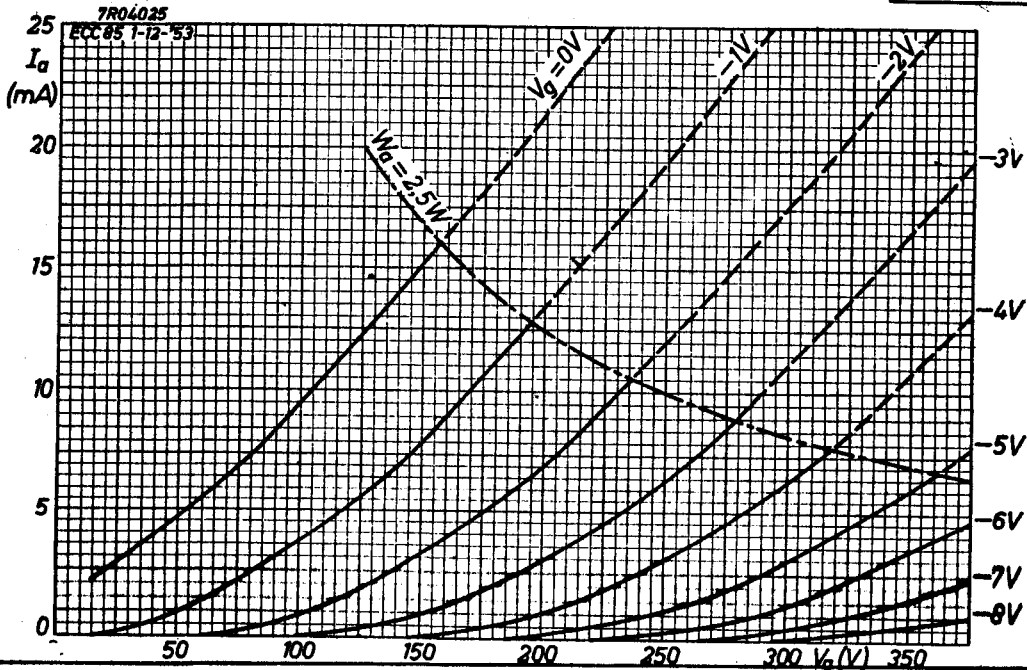


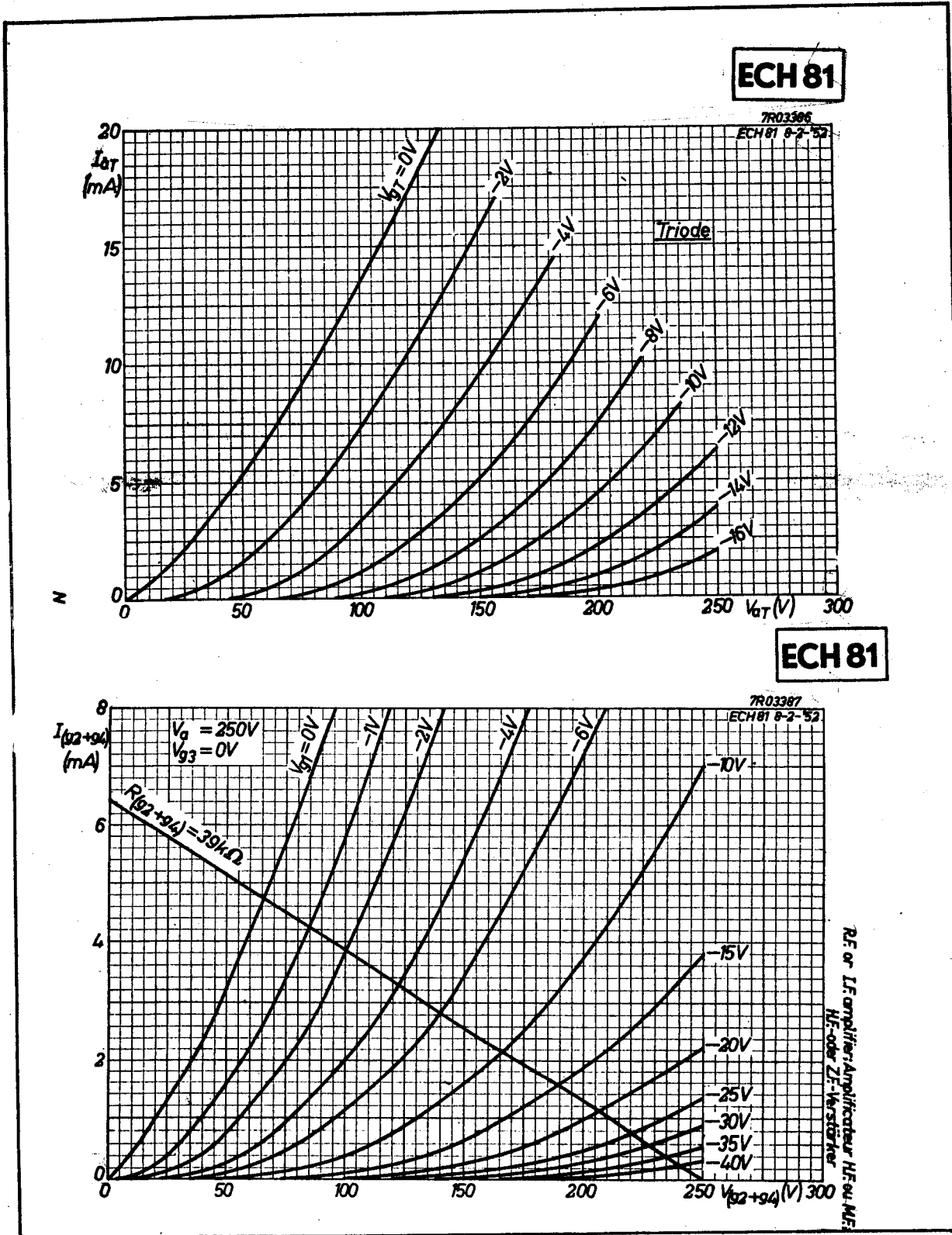


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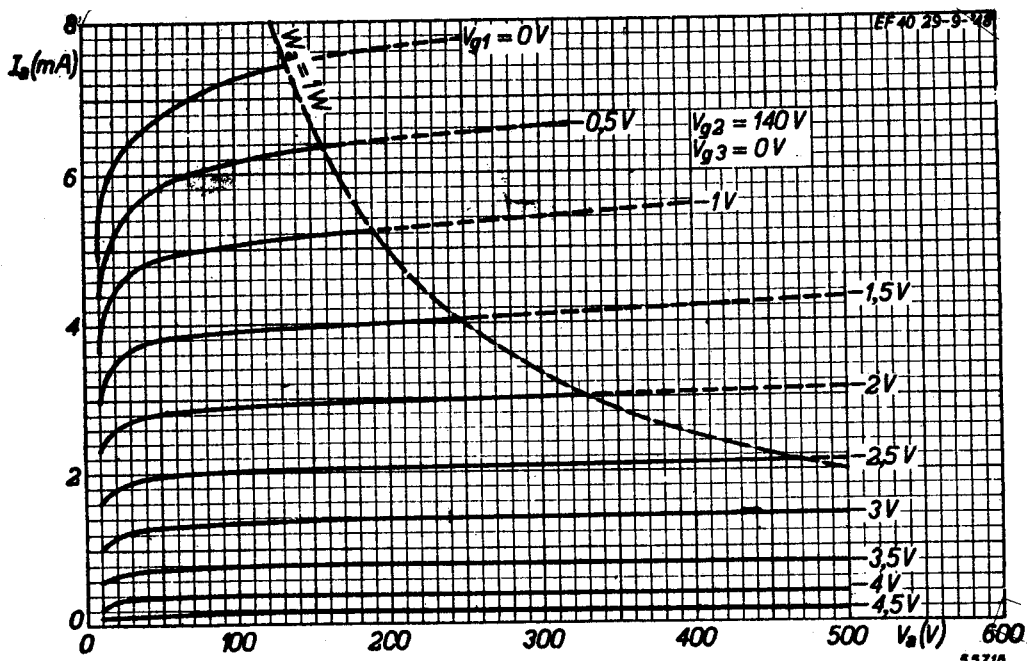


ECC 85





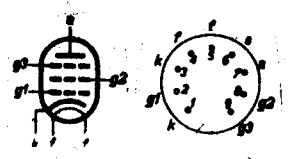
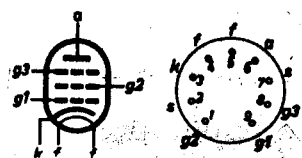
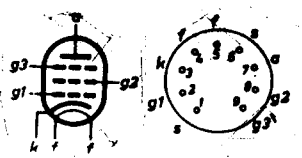
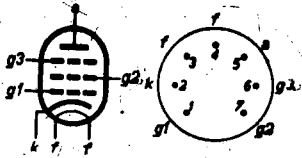
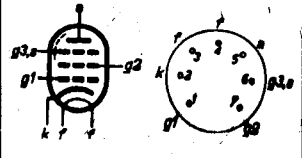
EF 40



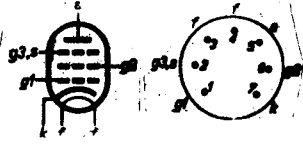
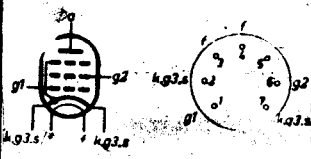
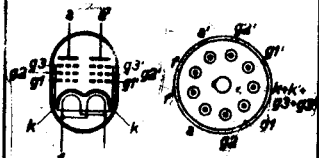
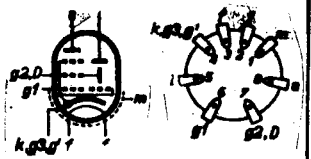
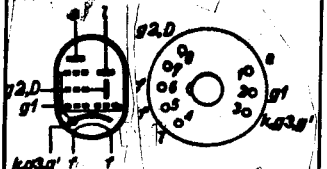
TIPO	C A R A T T E R I S T I C H E		
	Dati Accensione	Applicazioni	Tensioni Resistenze
EF51 Pentodo	$V_f = 6,3 \text{ V}$ $I_f = 0,35 \text{ A}$	Amplificatore R. F.	$V_a = 250 \text{ V}$ $V_g = -2 \text{ V}$ $V_{gs} = 250 \text{ V}$
EF55 Pentodo	$V_f = 6,3 \text{ V}$ $I_f = 1,0 \text{ A}$	Amplificatore video	$V_a = 250 \text{ V}$ $V_g = -4,5 \text{ V}$ $V_{gs} = 250 \text{ V}$ $R_k = 100 \Omega$
EF72 Pentodo	$V_f = 6,3 \text{ V}$ $I_f = 0,15 \text{ A}$	Amplificatore R. F.	$V_a = 100 \text{ V}$ $V_g = -1,4 \text{ V}$ $V_{gs} = 100 \text{ V}$
EF73 Pentodo	$V_f = 6,3 \text{ V}$ $I_f = 0,2 \text{ A}$	Amplificatore B. F.	$V_a = 100 \text{ V}$ $V_g = -2 \text{ V}$ $V_{gs} = 100 \text{ V}$
EF80 Pentodo	$V_f = 6,3 \text{ V}$ $I_f = 0,3 \text{ A}$	Amplificatore B.F., I.F., video	$V_a = 200 \text{ V}$ $V_g = -2,55 \text{ V}$ $V_{gs} = 200 \text{ V}$

TIPO	CARATTERISTICHE		COLLEGAM. ZOCOLO
	Correnti (mA)	Dati Caratter.	
EF51	$I_a = 14$ $I_{gs} = 2,6$	$R_1 = 0,5 \text{ M}\Omega$ $S = 9,5 \text{ mA/V}$	
EF55	$I_a = 40$ $I_{gs} = 5,5$	$R_1 = 55 \text{ K}\Omega$ $S = 12 \text{ mA/V}$	
EF72	$I_a = 7,0$ $I_{gs} = 2,2$	$R_1 = 250 \text{ K}\Omega$ $S = 5 \text{ mA/V}$	
EF73	$I_a = 7,5$ $I_{gs} = 2,5$	$R_1 = 250 \text{ K}\Omega$ $S = 5,25 \text{ mA/V}$	
EF80	$I_a = 10$ $I_{gs} = 2,6$	$R_1 = 0,55 \text{ M}\Omega$ $S = 7,1 \text{ mA/V}$	

TIPO	C A R A T T E R I S T I C H E		
	Dati Accensione	Applicazioni	Tensioni - Resistenze
EF85 Pentodo	$V_f = 6,3 \text{ V}$ $I_f = 0,3 \text{ A}$	Amplificatore a larga banda	$V_a = 250 \text{ V}$ $V_g = -2 \text{ V}$ $V_{gs} = 100 \text{ V}$
EF86 Pentodo	$V_f = 6,3 \text{ V}$ $I_f = 0,2 \text{ A}$	Amplificatore B. F.	$V_a = 250 \text{ V}$ $V_g = -2 \text{ V}$ $V_{gs} = 140 \text{ V}$
EF89 Pentodo	$V_f = 6,3 \text{ V}$ $I_f = 0,2 \text{ A}$	Amplificatore R.F., I.F. o B.F.	$V_a = 250 \text{ V}$ $V_g = -2 \text{ V}$ $V_{gs} = 100 \text{ V}$
EF91 Pentode	$V_f = 6,3 \text{ V}$ $I_f = 0,3 \text{ A}$	Amplificatore R. F.	$V_a = 250 \text{ V}$ $V_g = -2 \text{ V}$ $V_{gs} = 250 \text{ V}$
EF92 Pentodo	$V_f = 6,3 \text{ V}$ $I_f = 0,2 \text{ A}$	Amplificatore R.F.	$V_a = 250 \text{ V}$ $V_g = 0,65 \text{ V}$ $V_{gs} = 150 \text{ V}$

TIPO	CARATTERISTICHE		COLLEGAM. ZOCOLO
	Correnti (mA)	Dati Caratter.	
EF85	$I_a = 10$ $I_{gs} = 2,5$	$R_1 = 0,5 \text{ M}\Omega$ $S = 6 \text{ mA/V}$	
EF86	$I_a = 3$ $I_{gs} = 0,55$	$R_1 = 2,5 \text{ M}\Omega$ $S = 1,85 \text{ mA/V}$	
EF89	$I_a = 9$ $I_{gs} = 3$	$R_1 = 1 \text{ M}\Omega$ $S = 3,6 \text{ mA/V}$	
EF91	$I_a = 10$ $I_{gs} = 2,55$	$R_1 = 1 \text{ M}\Omega$ $S = 7,65 \text{ mA/V}$	
EF92	$I_a = 8$ $I_{gs} = 2$	$S = 2,5 \text{ mA/V}$	

TIPO	C A R A T T E R I S T I C H E		
	Dati Accensione	Applicazioni	Tensioni Resistenze
EF93 Pentodo	$V_f = 6,3 \text{ V}$ $I_f = 0,3 \text{ A}$	Amplificatore R.F. e I.F.	$V_a = 250 \text{ V}$ $V_g = -1 \text{ V}$ $R_{gs} = 33 \text{ K}\Omega$
EF95 Pentodo	$V_f = 6,3 \text{ V}$ $I_f = 0,175 \text{ A}$	Amplificatore R. F.	$V_a = 120 \text{ V}$ $V_{gs} = 120 \text{ V}$ $R_{g1} = 25 \text{ K}\Omega$ a 50 Mc/s
EFF51 Doppio pentodo	$V_f = 6,3 \text{ V}$ $I_f = 0,75 \text{ A}$	Amplificatore R. F.	$V_a = 250 \text{ V}$ $V_g = -2 \text{ V}$ $V_{gs} = 200 \text{ V}$
EFM1 Pentodo - indicatore di sintonia	$V_f = 6,3 \text{ V}$ $I_f = 0,2 \text{ A}$	Amplificatore B.F. e indica tore di sintonia	$V_a = 146 \text{ V}$ $V_{g1} = -2 \text{ V}$ $V_{gs} = 40 \text{ V}$
EFM11 Pentodo - indicatore di sintonia	$V_f = 6,3 \text{ V}$ $I_f = 0,2 \text{ A}$	Amplificatore B.F. e indica tore di sintonia	$V_a = 120 \text{ V}$ $V_g = -2,5 \text{ V}$ $V_{gs} = 30 \text{ V}$

TIPO	C A R A T T E R I S T I C H E		COLLEGAM. ZOCOLO
	Correnti (mA)	Dati Caratter.	
EF93	$I_a = 11,6$ $I_{gs} = 4,45$	$R_1 = 1 \text{ M}\Omega$ $S = 4,5 \text{ mA/V}$	
EF95	$I_a = 7,5$ $I_{gs} = 2,5$	$R_1 = 0,34 \text{ M}\Omega$ $S = 5 \text{ mA/V}$	
EFF51	$I_a = 6$ $I_{gs} = 1,2$	$R_1 = 0,35 \text{ M}\Omega$ $S = 7,5 \text{ mA/V}$	
EFM1	$I_a = 0,8$ $I_{gs} = 0,6$		
EFM11	$I_a = 1$ $I_{gs} = 0,63$		

TIPO	C A R A T T E R I S T I C H E		
	Dati Accensione	Applicazioni	Tensioni Resistenze
EFP60 Pentodo	$V_f = 6,3 \text{ V}$ $I_f = 0,37 \text{ A}$	Amplificatore a larga banda	$V_a = 250 \text{ V}$ $V_g = -2 \text{ V}$ $V_{gs} = 250 \text{ V}$
EK2 ottodo	$V_f = 6,3 \text{ V}$ $I_f = 0,2 \text{ A}$	Convertitore	$V_a = 200 \text{ V}$ $V_{gs} = 200 \text{ V}$ $V_{g3} = 80 \text{ V}$ $R_{gs} = 50 \text{ K}\Omega$ $V_{osc} = 9 V_{eff}$
EL2 Pentodo	$V_f = 6,3 \text{ V}$ $I_f = 0,2 \text{ A}$	Amplificatore finale per autoradio classe A	$V_a = 200 \text{ V}$ $V_g = -14 \text{ V}$ $V_{gs} = 200 \text{ V}$
EL3N Pentodo	$V_f = 6,3 \text{ V}$ $I_f = 0,9 \text{ A}$	Amplificatore finale classe A	$V_a = 250 \text{ V}$ $V_g = -6 \text{ V}$ $V_{gs} = 250 \text{ V}$
EL11 Pentodo	$V_f = 6,3 \text{ V}$ $I_f = 0,9 \text{ A}$	Amplificatore finale classe A	$V_a = 250 \text{ V}$ $V_g = -6 \text{ V}$ $V_{gs} = 250 \text{ V}$

TIPO	C A R A T T E R I S T I C H E		COLLEGAM. ZOCOLO
	Correnti (mA)	Dati Caratter.	
EFP60	$I_a = 20$ $I_{gs} = 1,5$	$R_1 = 70 \text{ K}\Omega$ $S = 25 \text{ mA/V}$	
EK2	$I_a = 1,7$ $I_{gs} = 4,0$ $I_{g3} + I_{g5} = 1,3$	$R_1 = 1,4 \text{ M}\Omega$ $S_c = 500 \mu\text{A/V}$	
EL2	$I_a = 25$ $I_{gs} = 4$	$R_1 = 70 \text{ K}\Omega$ $S = 3 \text{ mA/V}$	
EL3N	$I_a = 36$ $I_{gs} = 4$	$R_1 = 50 \text{ K}\Omega$ $S = 9 \text{ mA/V}$	
EL11	$I_a = 36$ $I_{gs} = 4$	$R_1 = 50 \text{ K}\Omega$ $S = 9 \text{ mA/V}$	

TIPO	C A R A T T E R I S T I C H E		
	Dati Accensione	Applicazioni	Tensioni Resistenze
EL12 Pentodo	$V_f = 6,3 \text{ V}$ $I_f = 1,2 \text{ A}$	Amplificatore finale classe A	$V_a = 250 \text{ V}$ $V_g = -7 \text{ V}$ $V_{gs} = 250 \text{ V}$
EL33 Pentodo	$V_f = 6,3 \text{ V}$ $I_f = 0,9 \text{ A}$	Amplificatore finale classe A	$V_a = 250 \text{ V}$ $V_g = -6 \text{ V}$ $V_{gs} = 250 \text{ V}$
EL34 Pentodo	$V_f = 6,3 \text{ V}$ $I_f = 1,5 \text{ A}$	Amplificatore finale classe A	$V_a = 250 \text{ V}$ $V_g = -14,5 \text{ V}$ $R_{g2} = 2 \text{ K}\Omega$
EL38 Pentodo	$V_f = 6,3 \text{ V}$ $I_f = 1,4 \text{ A}$	Amplificatore finale asse dei tempi	$V_a = 250 \text{ V}$ $V_g = -7 \text{ V}$ $V_{gs} = 250 \text{ V}$
EL41 Pentodo	$V_f = 6,3 \text{ V}$ $I_f = 0,71 \text{ A}$	Amplificatore finale classe A	$V_a = 250 \text{ V}$ $V_{gs} = 250 \text{ V}$ $R_k = 170 \Omega$

TIPO	CARATTERISTICHE		COLLEGAM. ZOCOLO
	Correnti (mA)	Dati Caratter.	
EL12	$I_a = 72$ $I_{gs} = 8$	$R_1 = 25 \text{ K}\Omega$ $S = 15 \text{ mA/V}$	
EL33	$I_a = 36$ $I_{gs} = 4$	$R_1 = 50 \text{ K}\Omega$ $S = 9 \text{ mA/V}$	
EL34	$I_a = 70$ $I_{g2} = 10$	$R_1 = 18 \text{ K}\Omega$ $S = 9 \text{ mA/V}$	
EL38	$I_a = 100$ $I_{gs} = 13$	$R_1 = 21 \text{ K}\Omega$ $S = 14,3 \text{ mA/V}$	
EL41	$I_a = 36$ $I_{gs} = 5,2$	$R_1 = 40 \text{ K}\Omega$ $S = 10 \text{ mA/V}$	

TIPO	C A R A T T E R I S T I C H E		
	Dati Accensione	Applicazioni	Tensioni Resistenze
EL42 Pentodo	$V_f = 6,3 \text{ V}$ $I_f = 0,2 \text{ A}$	Amplificatore finale classe A	$V_a = 200 \text{ V}$ $V_{gs} = 200 \text{ V}$ $R_k = 360 \Omega$
EL50 Pentodo	$V_f = 6,3 \text{ V}$ $I_f = 1,35 \text{ A}$	Amplificatore finale classe B	$V_a = 725 \text{ V}$ $V_g = -40 \text{ V}$ $V_b = 750 \text{ V}$ $R_{g2} = 0,5 \text{ K}\Omega$
EL51 Pentodo	$V_f = 6,3 \text{ V}$ $I_f = 1,9 \text{ A}$	Amplificatore finale	$V_a = 500 \text{ V}$ $V_g = -20 \text{ V}$ $V_{gs} = 500 \text{ V}$
EL60 Pentodo	$V_f = 6,3 \text{ V}$ $I_f = 1,5 \text{ A}$	Amplificatore finale classe A	$V_a = 250 \text{ V}$ $V_g = -14,5 \text{ V}$ $R_{g2} = 2 \text{ K}\Omega$
EL81 Pentodo	$V_f = 6,3 \text{ V}$ $I_f = 1,05 \text{ A}$	Amplificatore finale asse dei tempi	$V_a = 250 \text{ V}$ $V_g = -38,5 \text{ V}$ $V_{gs} = 250 \text{ V}$

TIPO	C A R A T T E R I S T I C H E		COLLEGAM. ZOCOLO
	Correnti (mA)	Dati Caratter.	
EL42	$I_a = 22,5$ $I_{gs} = 3,5$	$R_1 = 90 \text{ K}\Omega$ $S = 3,2 \text{ mA/V}$	
EL50	$I_a = 64$ $I_{gs} = 21$		
EL51	$I_a = 87$ $I_{gs} = 13$	$R_1 = 33 \text{ K}\Omega$ $S = 11 \text{ mA/V}$	
EL60	$I_a = 70$ $I_{gs} = 10$	$R_1 = 18 \text{ K}\Omega$ $S = 9 \text{ mA/V}$	
EL81	$I_a = 32$ $I_{gs} = 2,4$	$R_1 = 15 \text{ K}\Omega$ $S = 4,6 \text{ mA/V}$	

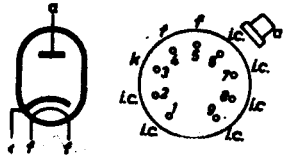
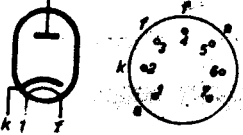
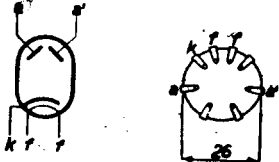
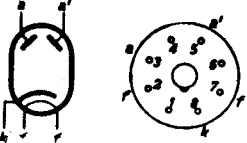
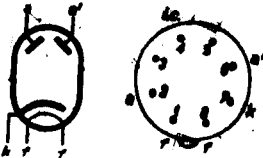
TIPO	C A R A T T E R I S T I C H E		
	Dati Accensione	Applicazioni	Tensioni Resistenze
EL83 Pentodo	$V_f = 6,3 \text{ V}$ $I_f = 0,71 \text{ A}$	Amplificatore video	$V_a = 250 \text{ V}$ $V_g = -5,5 \text{ V}$ $V_{gs} = 250 \text{ V}$
EL84 Pentodo	$V_f = 6,3 \text{ V}$ $I_f = 0,76 \text{ A}$	Amplificatore finale classe A	$V_a = 250 \text{ V}$ $V_g = -7,3 \text{ V}$ $V_{gs} = 250 \text{ V}$
EL91 Pentodo	$V_f = 6,3 \text{ V}$ $I_f = 0,2 \text{ A}$	Amplificatore finale classe A	$V_a = 250 \text{ V}$ $V_{gs} = 250 \text{ V}$ $R_k = 680 \Omega$
EM1 Indicatore di sintonia	$V_f = 6,3 \text{ V}$ $I_f = 0,2 \text{ A}$	Indicatore di sintonia	$V_{aMAX} = 250 \text{ V}$ $R_a = 2 \text{ M}\Omega$
EM4 Indicatore di sintonia	$V_f = 6,3 \text{ V}$ $I_f = 0,2 \text{ A}$	Indicatore di sintonia con due sistemi di differente sensibilità.	$V_{a1 MAX} = 300 \text{ V}$ $V_{a2 MAX} = 300 \text{ V}$

TIPO	CARATTERISTICHE		COLLEGAM. ZOCOLO
	Correnti (mA)	Dati Caratter.	
EL83	$I_a = 36$ $I_{gs} = 5$	$R_1 = 0,13 \text{ M}\Omega$ $S = 10 \text{ mA/V}$	
EL84	$I_a = 48$ $I_{gs} = 5,5$	$R_1 = 38 \text{ M}\Omega$ $S = 11,3 \text{ mA/V}$	
EL91	$I_a = 16$ $I_{gs} = 2,4$	$R_1 = 130 \text{ K}\Omega$ $S = 2,6 \text{ mA/V}$	
EM1	$I_a = 75 \mu\text{A}$		
EM4	$V_g \text{ (per } \alpha_1 = \alpha_2 = 90^\circ) = 0 \text{ V}$ $V_g \text{ (per } \alpha_1 = \text{min.}) = -5 \text{ V}$ $V_g \text{ (per } \alpha_2 = \text{min.}) = -16 \text{ V}$		

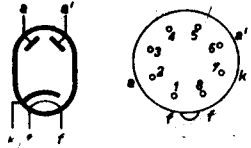
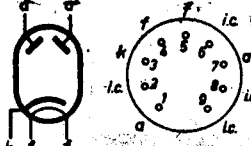
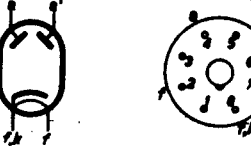
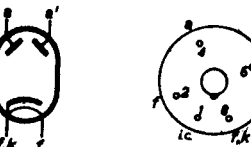
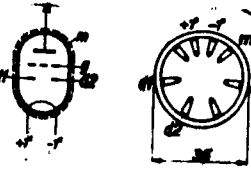
TIPO	C A R A T T E R I S T I C H E		
	Dati Accensione	Applicazioni	Tensioni Resistenze
EM34 Indicatore di sintonia	$V_f = 6,3 \text{ V}$ $I_f = 0,2 \text{ A}$	Indicatore di sintonia con due sistemi di differente sensibilità.	$V_{a1} \text{ MAX} = 300 \text{ V}$ $V_{a2} \text{ MAX} = 300 \text{ V}$
EM80 Indicatore di sintonia	$V_f = 6,3 \text{ V}$ $I_f = 0,3 \text{ A}$	Indicatore di sintonia	$V_b = 250 \text{ V}$ $R_a = 0,5 \text{ M}\Omega$ $V_g = -1 \div -16 \text{ V}$
EQ80 Enneodo	$V_f = 6,3 \text{ V}$ $I_f = 0,2 \text{ A}$	Rivelatore F.M.	$V_b = 250 \text{ V}$ $R_a = 0,47 \text{ M}\Omega$ $V_{g2}, V_{g4}, V_{g6} = 20 \text{ V}$ $V_{g3} = -4 \text{ V}$ $V_{g5} = -4 \text{ V}$
EY51 Raddrizzatore a una semionda	$V_f = 6,3 \text{ V}$ $I_f = 90 \text{ mA}$	Raddrizzatore a 50 Hz Raddrizzatore E H T	$V_{tr} = 5 \text{ KV eff.}$ $V_{invp} = 17 \text{ KV}$
EY80 Raddrizzatore a una semionda	$V_f = 6,3 \text{ V c.a.}$ $I_f = 0,9 \text{ A}$	Raddrizzatore	$V_{tr} = 250 \text{ V}$

TIPO	C A R A T T E R I S T I C H E		COLLEGAM. ZOCCOLO
	Correnti (mA)	Dati Caratter.	
EM34	V_g (per $\alpha_1 = \alpha_2 = 90^\circ$) = 0 V V_g (per $\alpha_1 = \text{min.}$) = -5 V V_g (per $\alpha_2 = \text{min.}$) = -15 V		
EM80		$\beta = 5^\circ \div 50^\circ$	
EQ80	$I_a = 0,28$ $I_{g2} + I_{g4} + I_{g6} = 1,5$ $I_{g3} = 0,09$ $I_{g5} = 0,03$	$R_i = 5 \text{ M}\Omega$	
EY51	$I_o = 3 \text{ mA}$ $I_o = 0,35$		
EY80	$I_o = 130$		

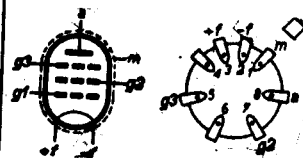
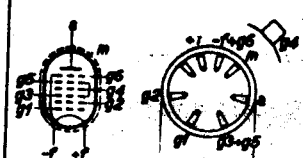
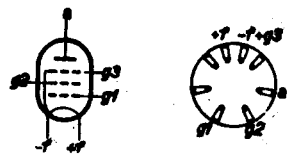
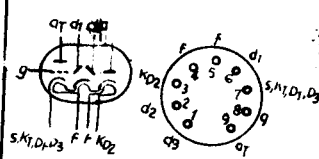
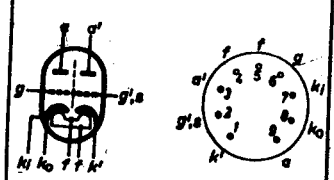
TIPO	C A R A T T E R I S T I C H E		
	Dati Accensione	Applicazioni	Tensioni Resistenze
EY84 Raddrizzatore a una semionda	$V_f = 6,3 \text{ V}$ $I_f = 1 \text{ A}$	Raddrizzatore	$V_{tr} = 500 \text{ V}_{eff}$
EY91 Raddrizzatore a una semionda	$V_f = 6,3 \text{ V c.a.}$ $I_f = 0,42 \text{ A}$	Raddrizzatore	$V_{tr} = 250 \text{ V}$
EZ2 Raddrizzatore a due semionde	$V_f = 6,3 \text{ V}$ $I_f = 0,4 \text{ A}$	Raddrizzatore	$V_{tr} = 2 \times 300 \text{ V}$
EZ35 Raddrizzatore a due semionde	$V_f = 6,3 \text{ V c.a.}$ $I_f = 0,6 \text{ A}$	Raddrizzatore	$V_{tr} = 2 \times 325 \text{ V}$
EZ40 Raddrizzatore a una semionda	$V_f = 6,3 \text{ V c.a.}$ $I_f = 0,6 \text{ A}$	Raddrizzatore	$V_{tr} = 2 \times 250 \text{ V}$

TIPO	C A R A T T E R I S T I C H E		COLLEGAM. ZOCOLO
	Correnti (mA)	Dati Caratter.	
EY84	$I_o = 150$		
EY91	$I_o = 75$		
EZ2	$I_o = 60$		
EZ35	$I_o = 70$	$C = 16 \mu F$	
EZ40	$I_o = 90$	$C = 50 \mu F$	

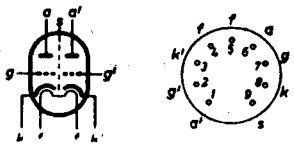
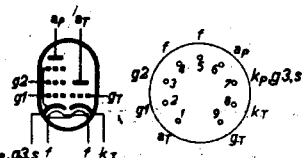
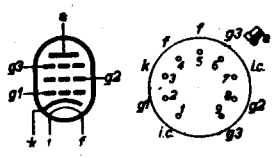
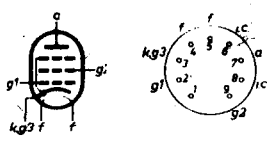
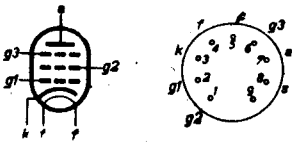
TIPO	C A R A T T E R I S T I C H E		
	Dati Accensione	Applicazioni	Tensioni Resistenze
EZ41 Raddrizzatore a due semionde	$V_f = 6,3 \text{ V c.a.}$ $I_f = 0,4 \text{ A}$	Raddrizzatore	$V_{tr} = 2 \times 250 \text{ V}$
EZ80 Raddrizzatore a due semionde	$V_f = 6,3 \text{ V c.a.}$ $I_f = 0,6 \text{ A}$	Raddrizzatore	$V_{tr} = 2 \times 250 \text{ V}$
GZ32 Doppio diodo	$V_f = 5,0 \text{ V}$ $I_f = 2,0 \text{ A}$	Raddrizzatore a una semionda	$V_{tr} = 2 \times 300 \text{ V}$
GZ34 Doppio diodo	$V_f = 5,0 \text{ V c.a.}$ $I_f = 1,9 \text{ A}$	Raddrizzatore a una semionda	$V_{tr} = 2 \times 300 \text{ V}$
KBC1 Doppio diodotriodo	$V_f = 2,0 \text{ V c.a.}$ $I_f = 0,115 \text{ A}$	Amplificatore B. F.	$V_a = 90 \text{ V}$ $V_g = -3,4 \text{ V}$

TIPO	C A R A T T E R I S T I C H E		COLLEGAM. ZOCOLO
	Correnti (mA)	Dati Caratter.	
EZ41	$I_o = 60$	$C = 16 \mu F$	
EZ80	$I_o = 90$	$C = 50 \mu F$	
GZ32	$I_o = 300$		
GZ34	$I_o = 250$	$C = 60 \mu F$	
KBC1	$I_a = 1$	$R_1 = 23 K\Omega$ $\mu = 16$ $S = 0,7 \text{ mA/V}$	

TIPO	C A R A T T E R I S T I C H E		
	Dati Accensione	Applicazioni	Tensioni Resistenze
KF3 Pentodo	$V_f = 2,0 \text{ V c.c.}$ $I_f = 0,045 \text{ A}$	Amplificatore a μ variabile	$V_a = 90 \text{ V}$ $V_g = -0,5 \text{ V}$ $V_{gs} = 90 \text{ V}$
KK2 Ottodo	$V_f = 2,0 \text{ V c.c.}$ $I_f = 0,13 \text{ A}$	Convertitore	$V_a = 90 \text{ V}$ $V_{g2} = 90 \text{ V}$ $V_{g3}, V_{g5} = 45 \text{ V}$ $V_{osc} = 8,5 \text{ V}_{eff}$
KL4 Pentodo	$V_f = 2,0 \text{ V c.c.}$ $I_f = 0,150 \text{ A}$	Amplificatore finale classe A	$V_a = 90 \text{ V}$ $V_g = -2,6 \text{ V}$ $V_{gs} = 90 \text{ V}$
PABC80 Triplo diodo-triodo	$V_f = 9,5 \text{ V}$ $I_f = 0,3 \text{ A}$	Preamplificatore B. F. Rivelatore A.M.	$V_a = 170 \text{ V}$ $V_g = -1,85 \text{ V}$ $V_{invp} = 350 \text{ V}$
PCC84 Doppio triodo	$V_f = 7 \text{ V}$ $I_f = 0,3 \text{ A}$	Amplificatore R.F.	$V_a = 90 \text{ V}$ $V_g = -1,5 \text{ V}$

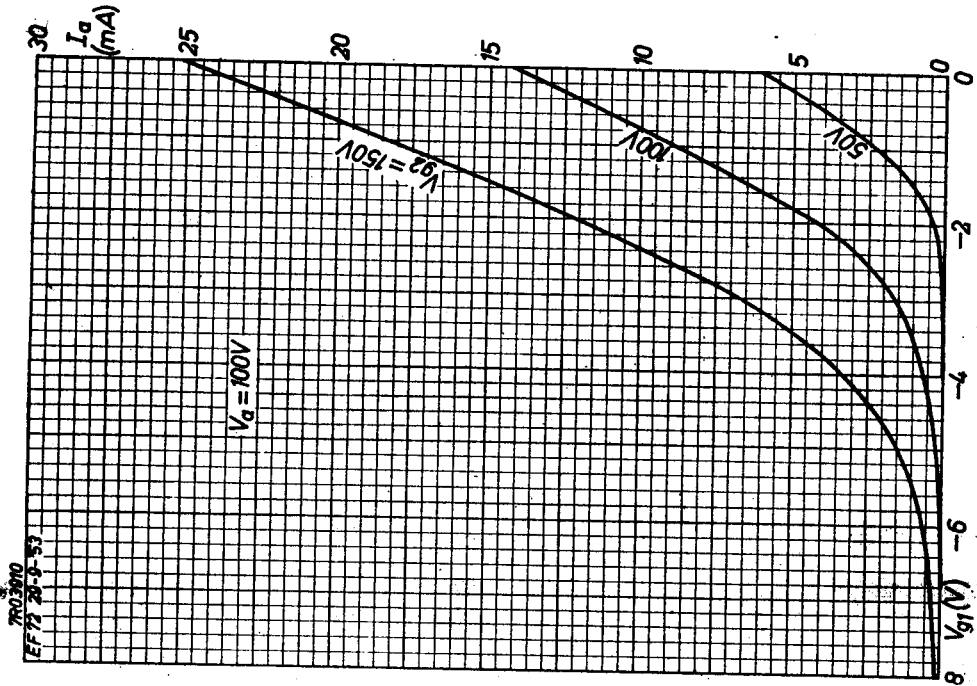
TIPO	CARATTERISTICHE		COLLEGAM. ZOCOLO
	Correnti (mA)	Dati Caratter.	
KF3	$I_a = 1$ $I_{gs} = 0,2$	$R_{i1} = 2 \text{ M}\Omega$ $S = 0,5 \text{ mA/V}$ $\mu = 1000$	
KK2	$I_a = 0,7$ $I_{g2} = 1,6$ $I_{g3} + I_{g5} = 1$	$R_{i1} = 2 \text{ M}\Omega$ $S_c = 0,27 \text{ mA/V}$	
KL4	$I_a = 4,7$ $I_{gs} = 0,8$	$R_{i1} = 150 \text{ K}\Omega$ $S = 1,8 \text{ mA/V}$	
PABC80	$I_a = 1$ $I_{1p} = 6$ $I_{2p} = 75$ $I_{3p} = 75$	$S = 1,45 \text{ mA/V}$	
PCC84	$I_a = 12$	$\mu = 24$ $S = 6 \text{ mA/V}$	

TIPO	C A R A T T E R I S T I C H E		
	Dati Accensione	Applicazioni	Tensioni Resistenze
PCC85 Doppio triode	$V_f = 9,0 \text{ V}$ $I_f = 0,3 \text{ A}$	Oscillatore e mescolatore in T.V.	$V_b = 100 \text{ V}$ $V_{osc} = 1,8 \text{ V}_{eff}$ $R_a = 4,7 \text{ K}\Omega$ $R_g = 1 \text{ M}\Omega$
PCF80 Triode pentode	$V_f = 9,0 \text{ V}$ $I_f = 0,3 \text{ A}$	Convertitore T.V.	$V_a = 170 \text{ V}$ $V_{gs} = 170 \text{ V}$ $V_{osc} = 3,5 \text{ V}_{eff}$ $R_{g1} = 0,1 \text{ M}\Omega$
PL81 Pentode	$V_f = 21,5 \text{ V}$ $I_f = 0,3 \text{ A}$	Amplificatore finale asse dei tempi	$V_a = 170 \text{ V}$ $V_g = -22 \text{ V}$ $V_{gs} = 170 \text{ V}$ $V_{g3} = 0 \text{ V}$
PL82 Pentode	$V_f = 16,5 \text{ V}$ $I_f = 0,3 \text{ A}$	Amplificatore finale	$V_a = 170 \text{ V}$ $V_g = -10,4 \text{ V}$ $V_{gs} = 170 \text{ V}$
PL83 Pentode	$V_f = 15 \text{ V}$ $I_f = 0,3 \text{ A}$	Amplificatore video	$V_a = 170 \text{ V}$ $V_g = -2,3 \text{ V}$ $V_{gs} = 170 \text{ V}$

TIPO	CARATTERISTICHE		COLLEGAM. ZOCOLO
	Correnti (mA)	Dati Caratter.	
PCC85	$I_a = 2,2$	$R_i = 15 \text{ K}\Omega$ $S_c = 1,7 \text{ mA/V}$	
PCT80	$I_a = 6,5$ $I_{gs} = 2$	$R_i = 800 \text{ K}\Omega$ $S_c = 2,2 \text{ mA/V}$	
PL81	$I_a = 45$ $I_{gs} = 3$	$R_i = 10 \text{ K}\Omega$ $S = 6,2 \text{ mA/V}$	
PL82	$I_a = 53$ $I_{gs} = 10$	$R_i = 20 \text{ K}\Omega$ $S = 9 \text{ mA/V}$	
PL83	$I_a = 36$ $I_{gs} = 5,0$	$R_i = 0,1 \text{ M}\Omega$ $S = 10,5 \text{ mA/V}$	

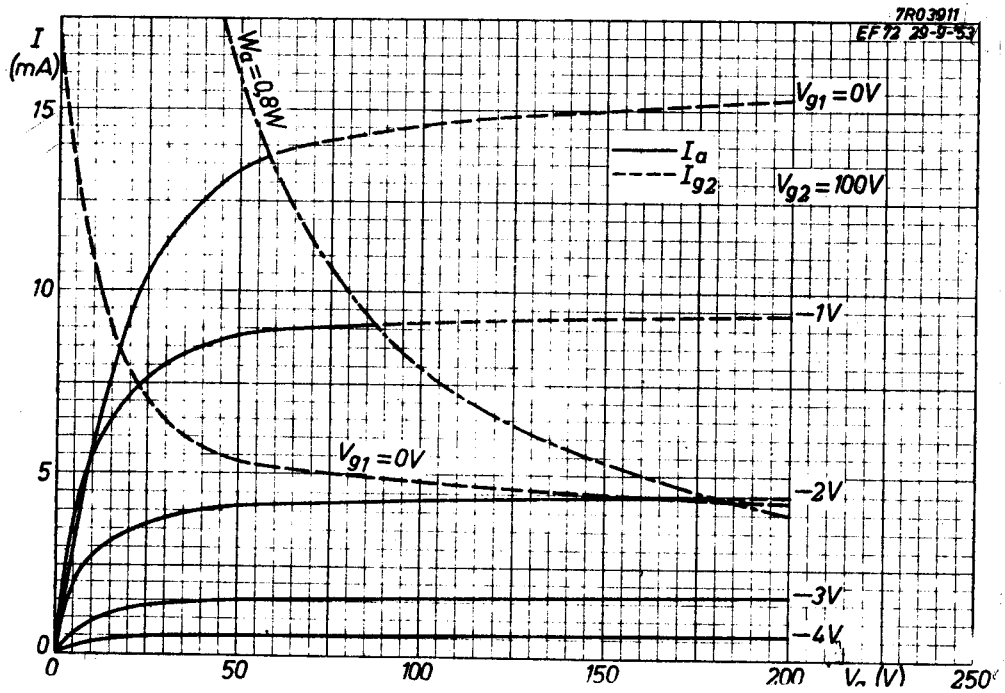
EF72

PHILIPS



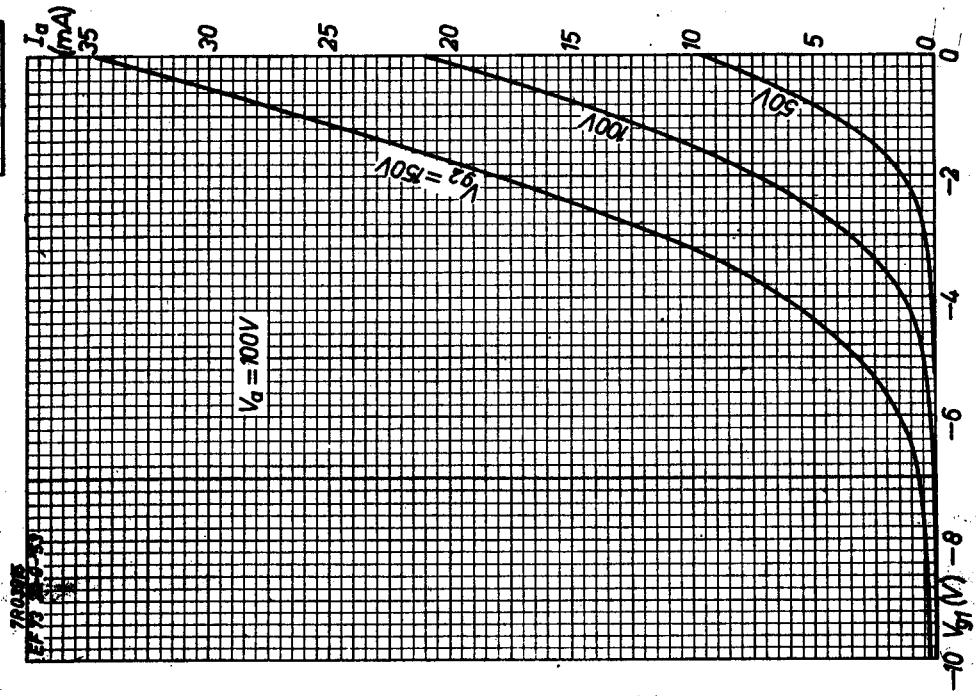
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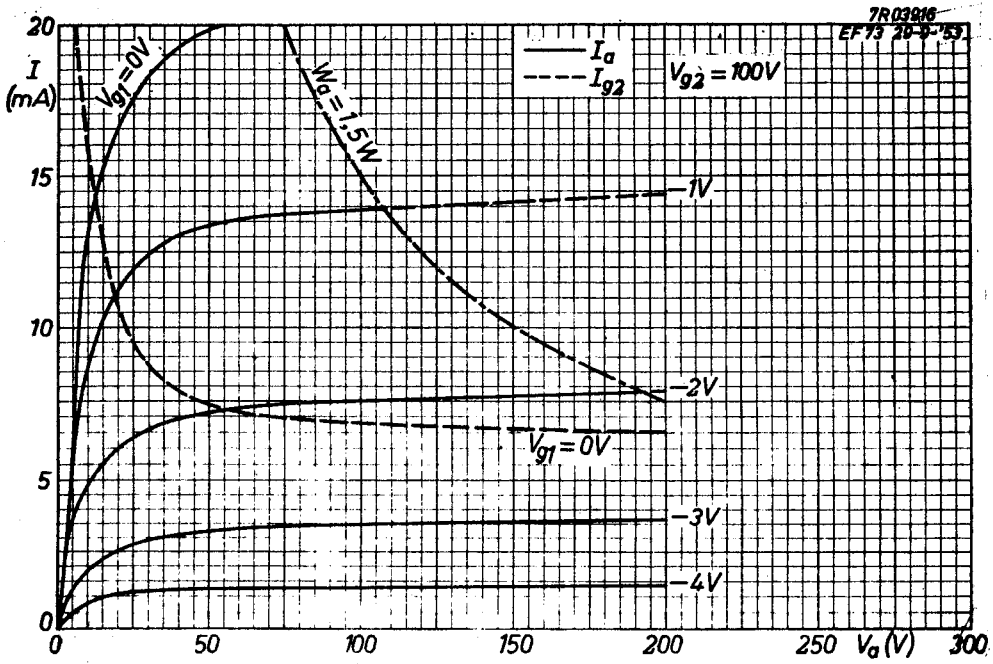
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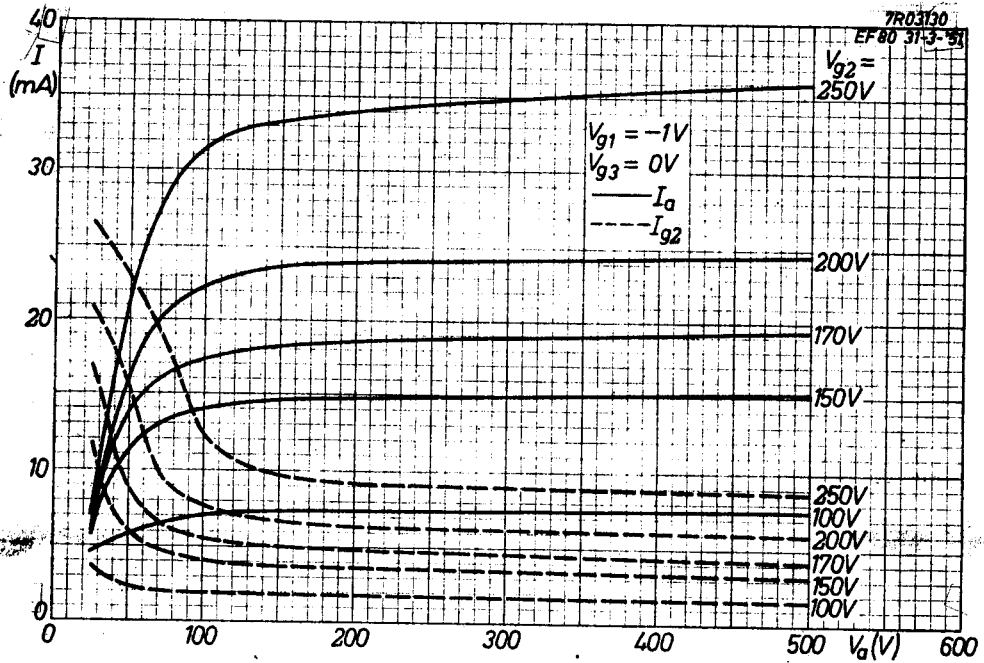
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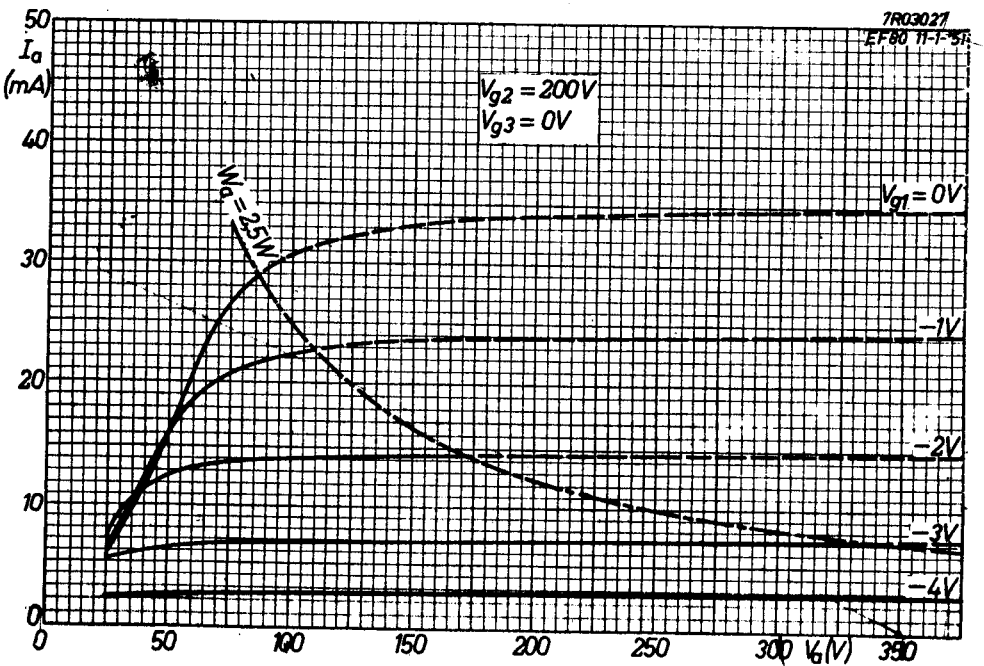
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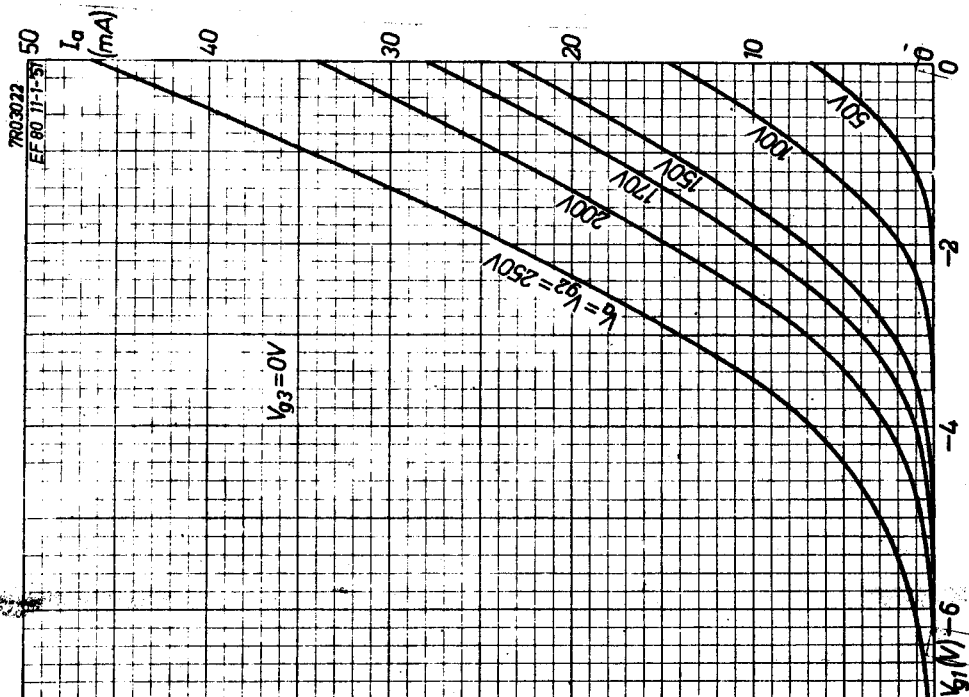
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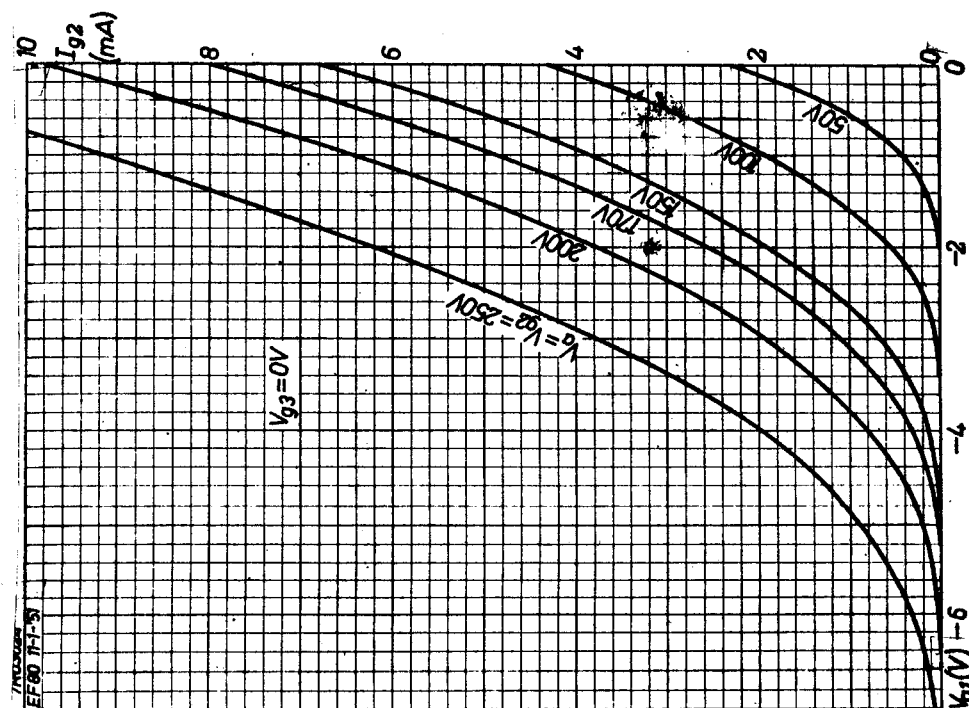
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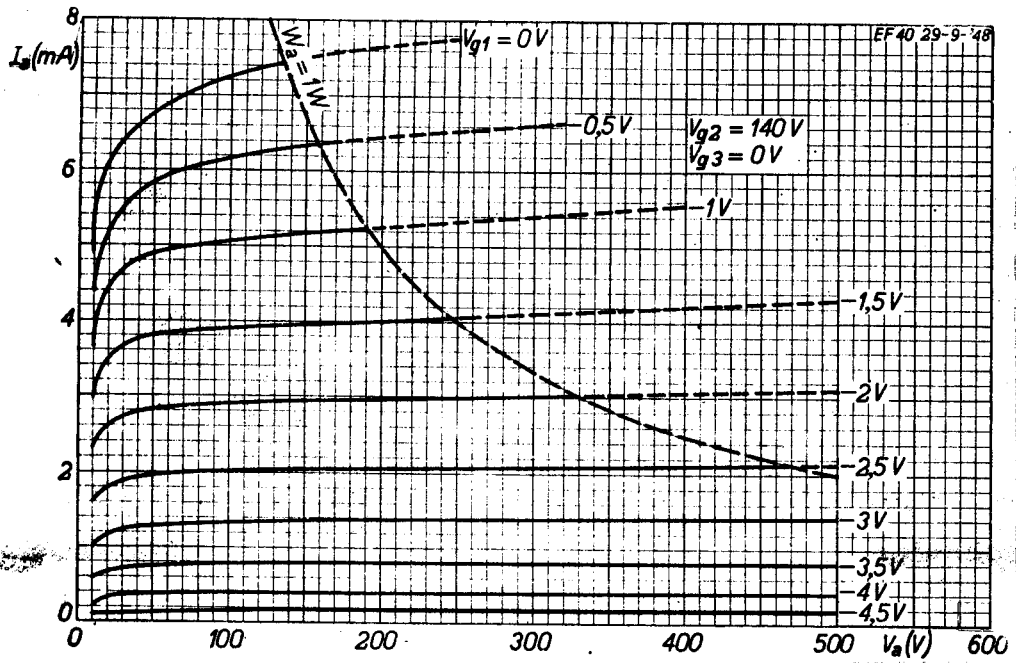
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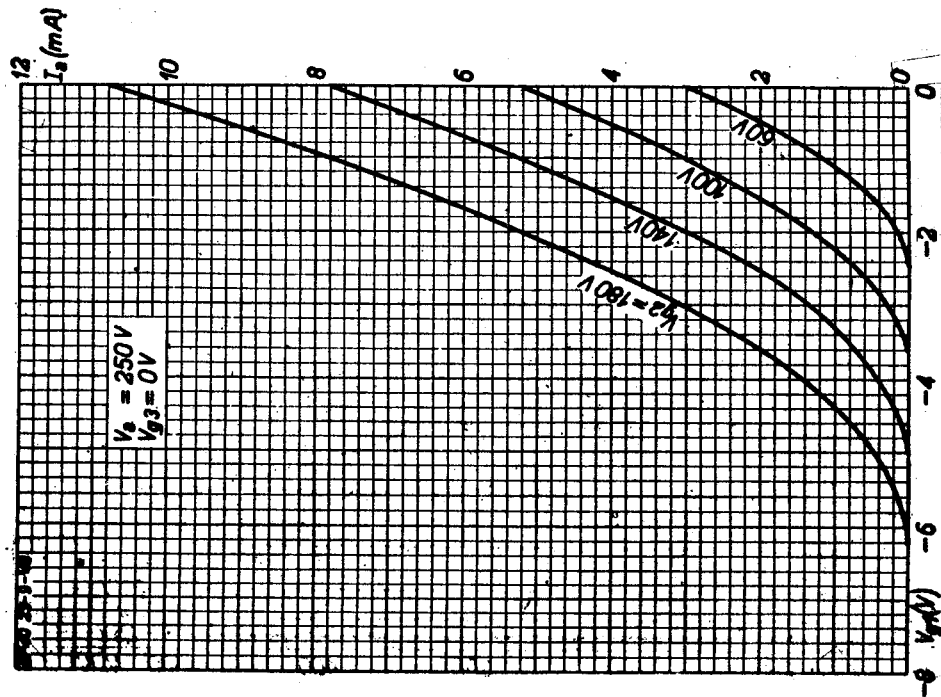
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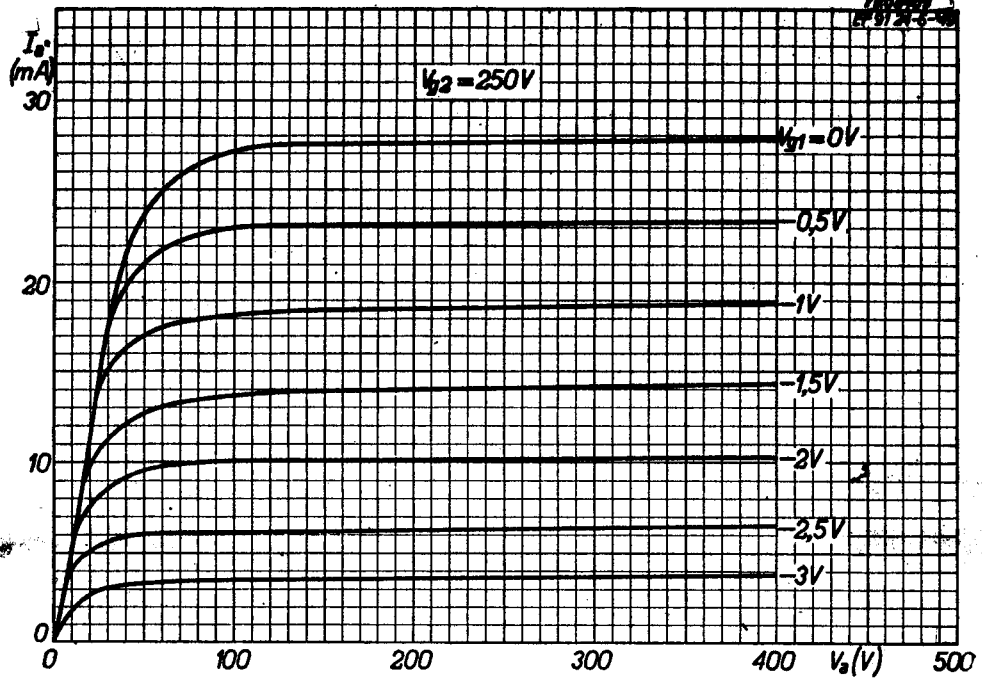
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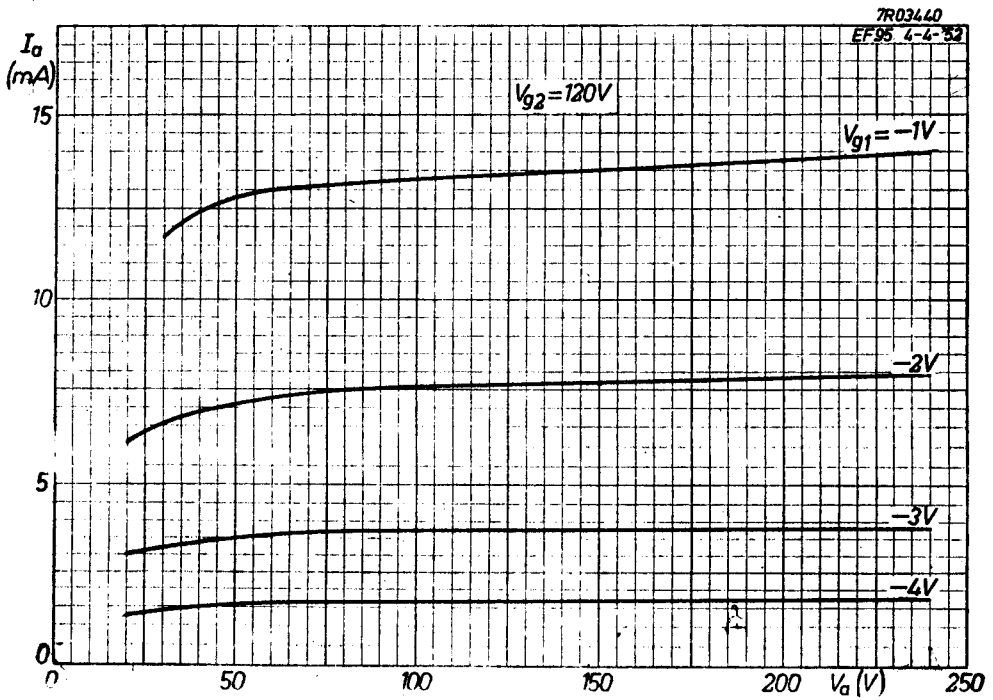
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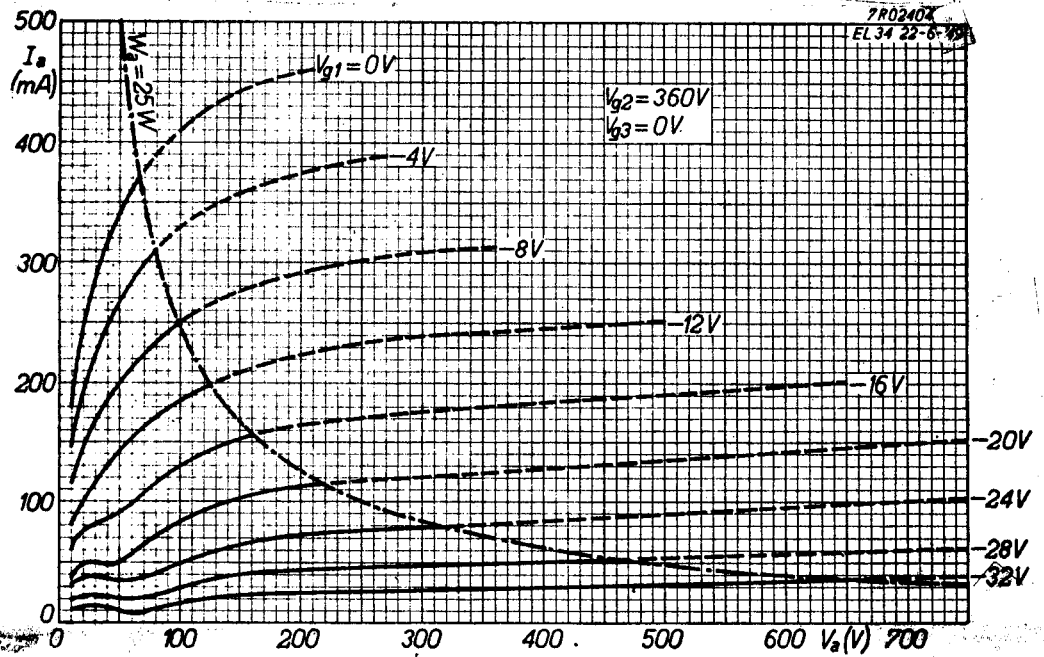


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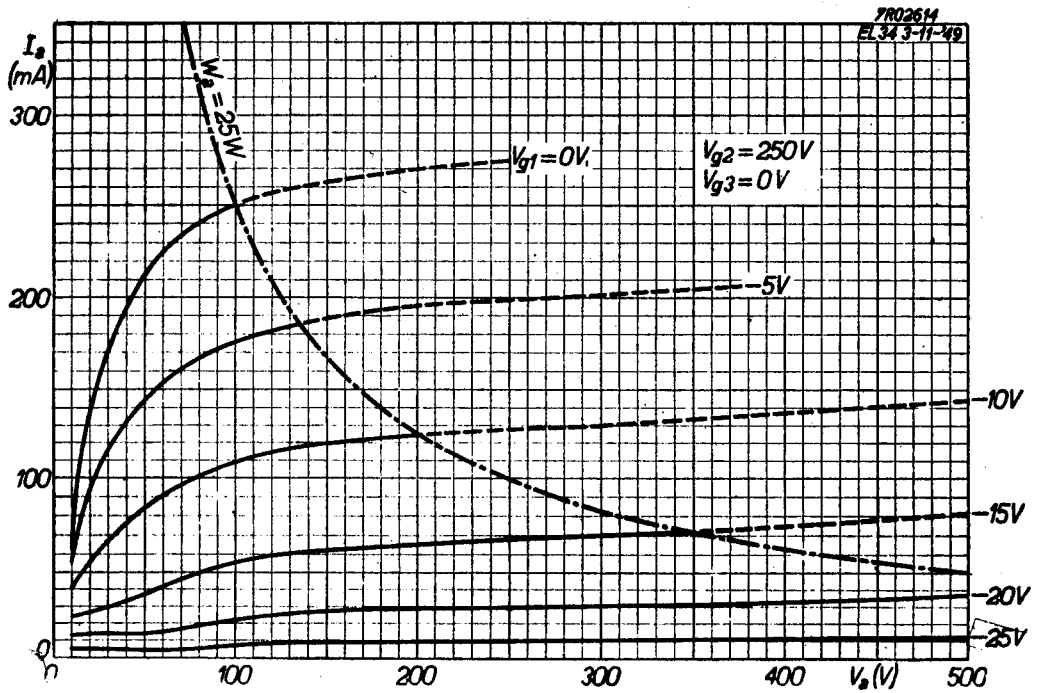
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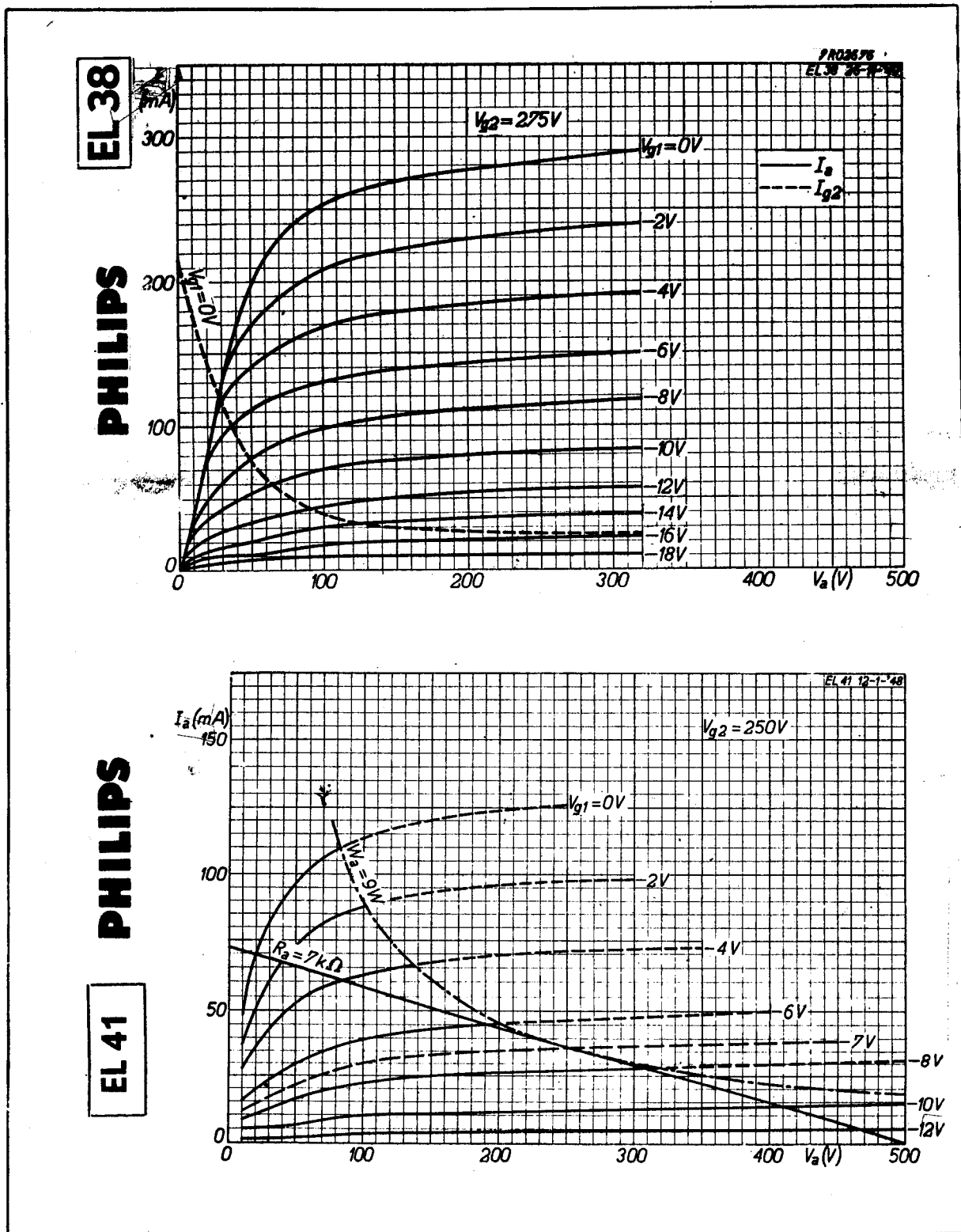


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EL 34



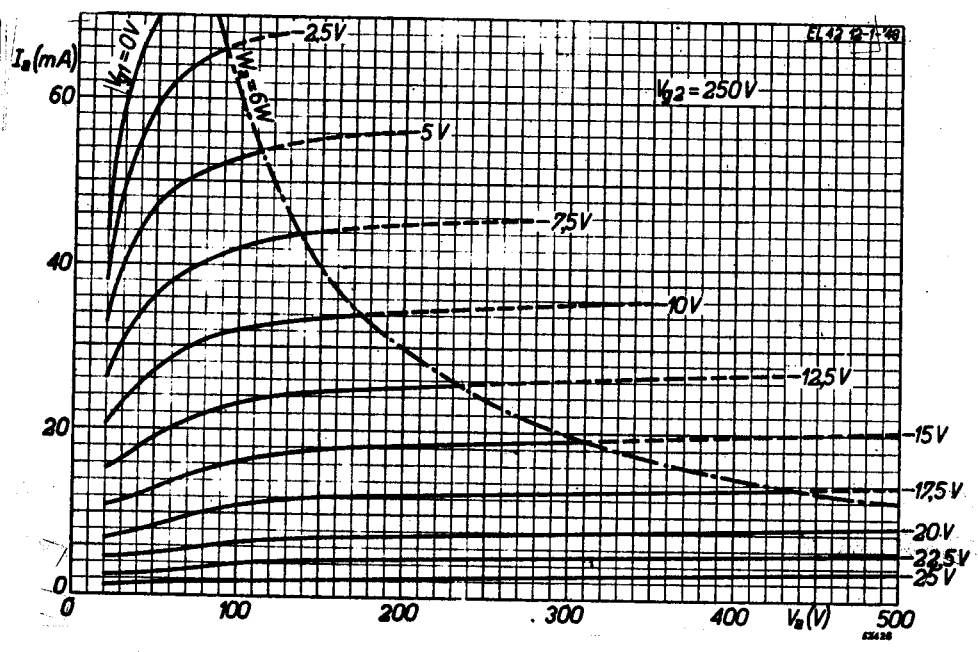
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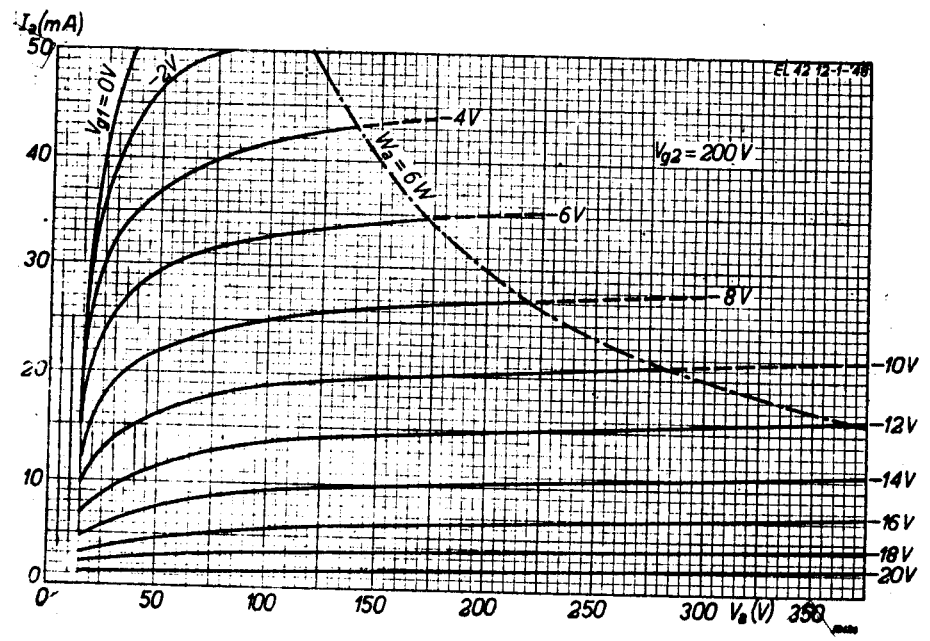


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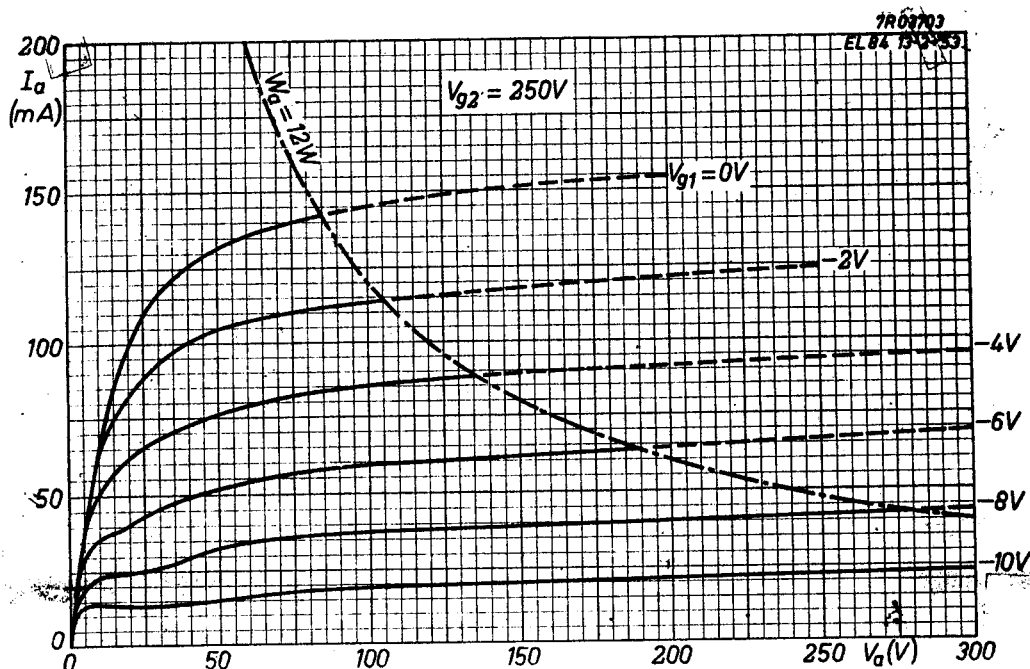


EL 42 PHILIPS



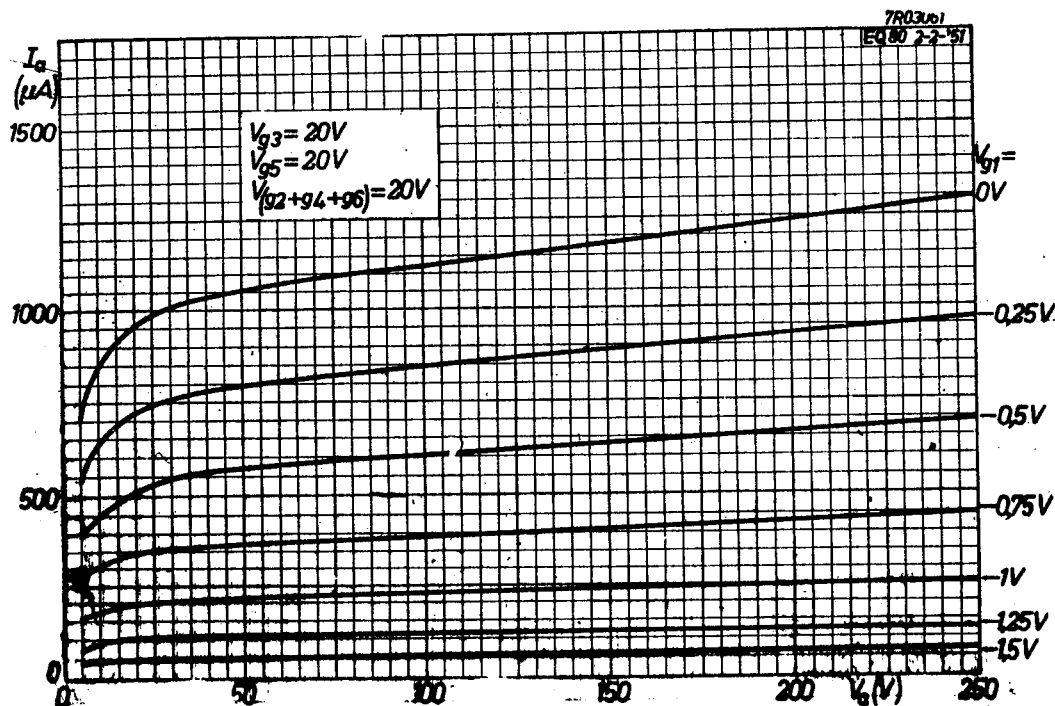
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EL 84



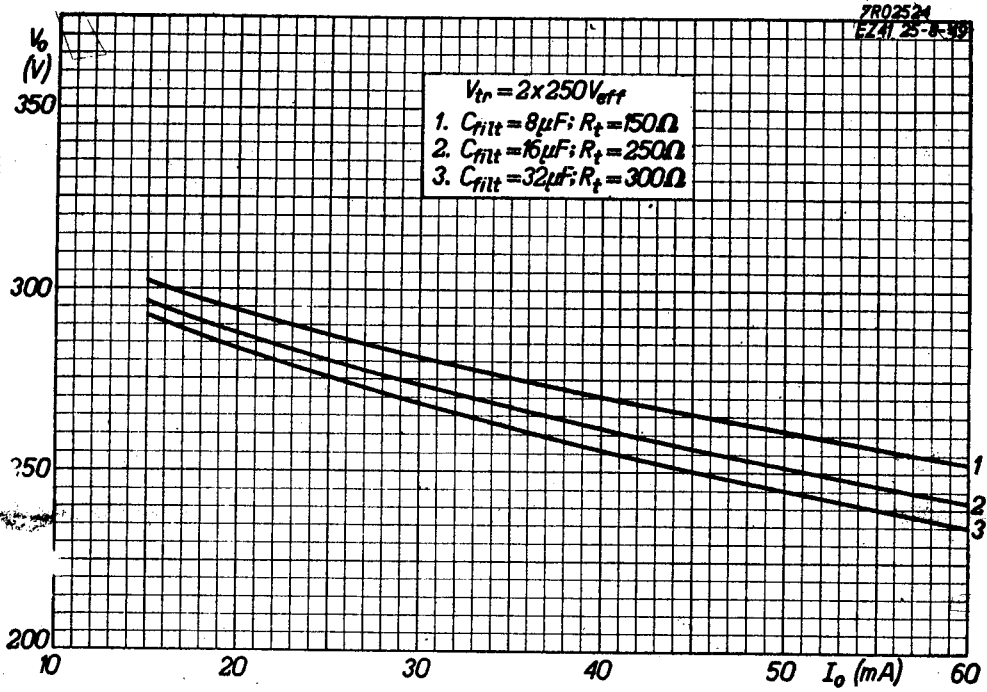
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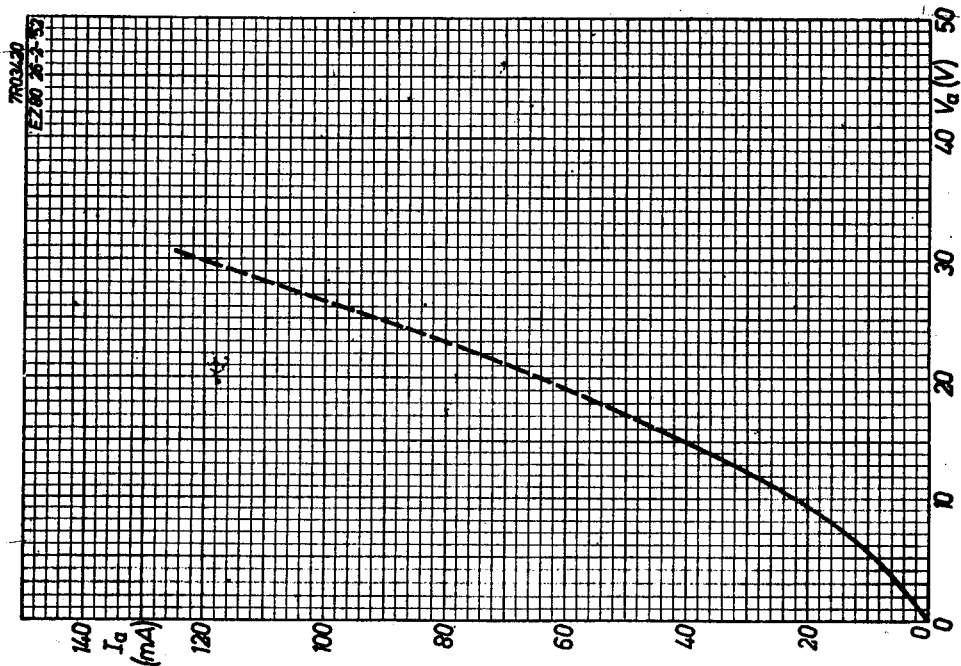
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EZ 41



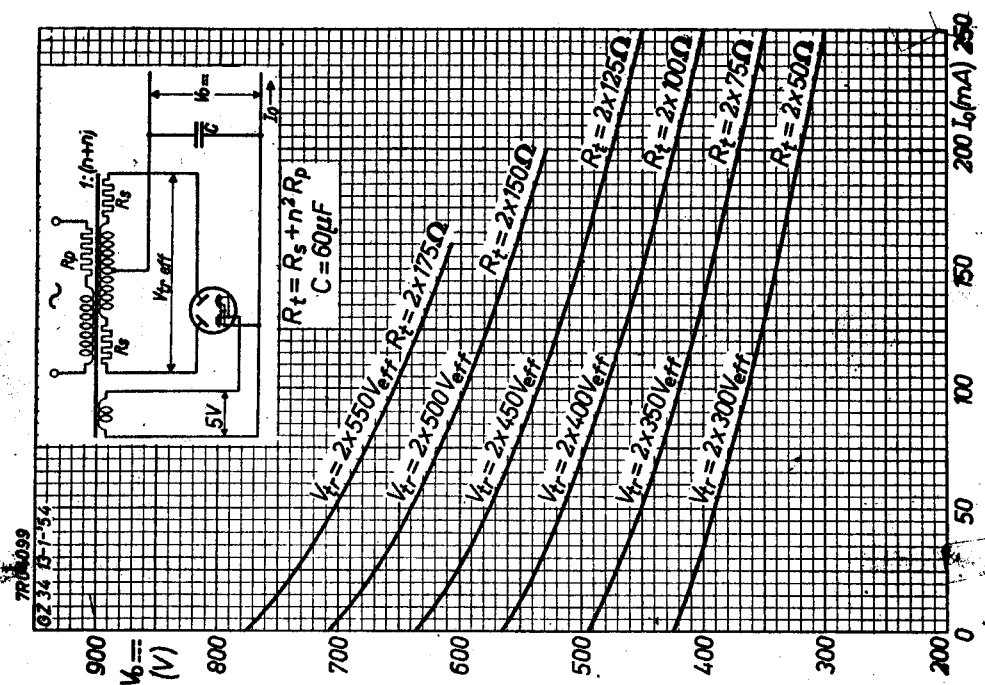
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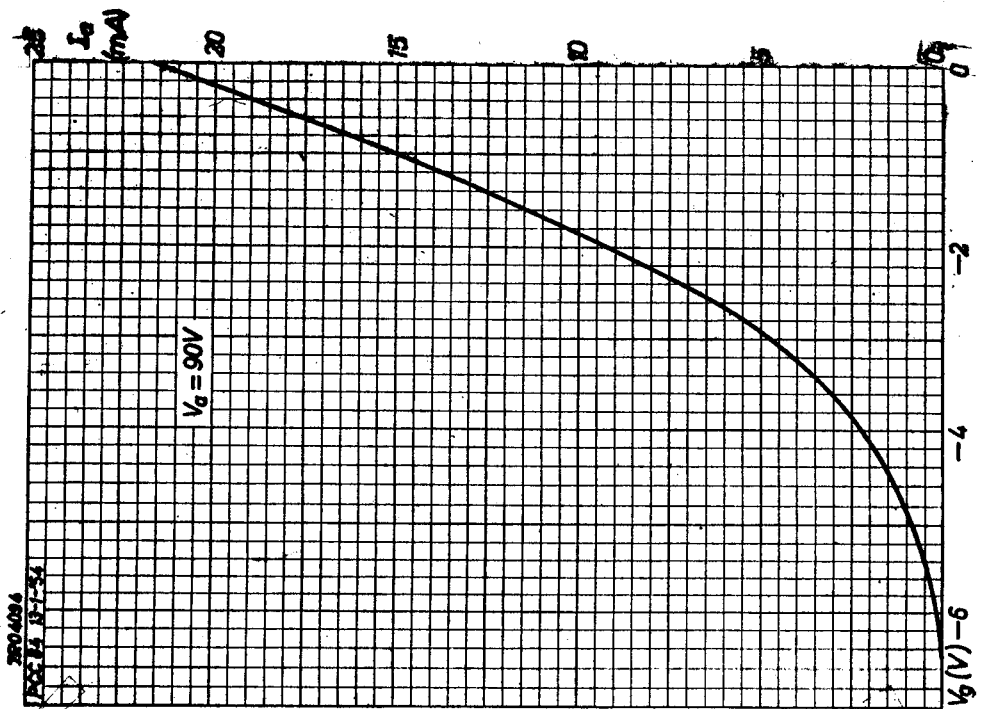
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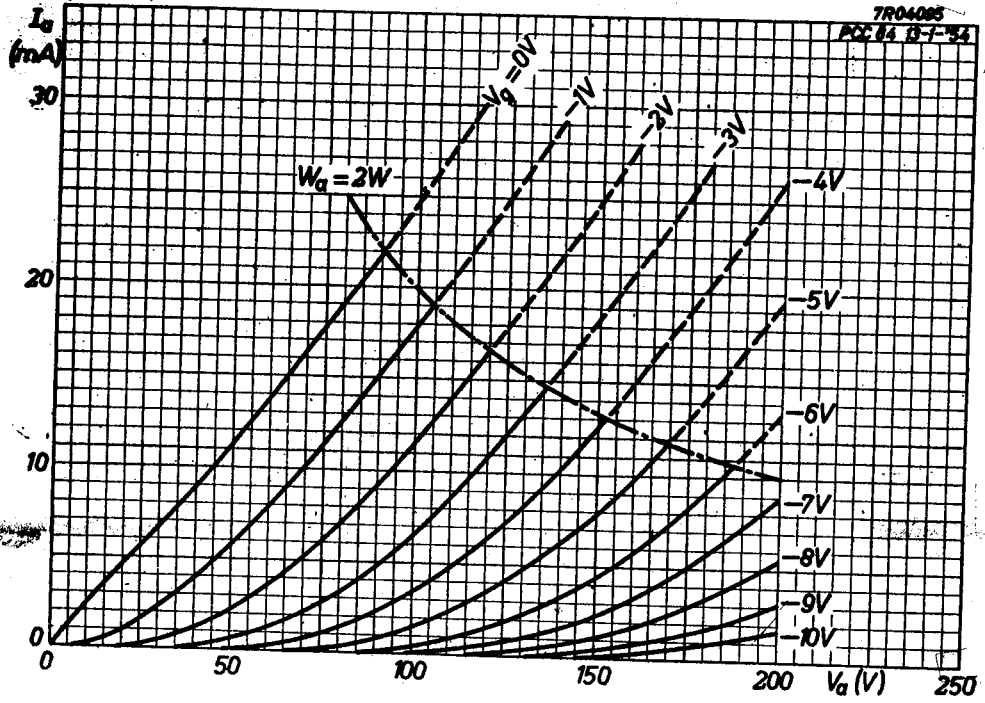
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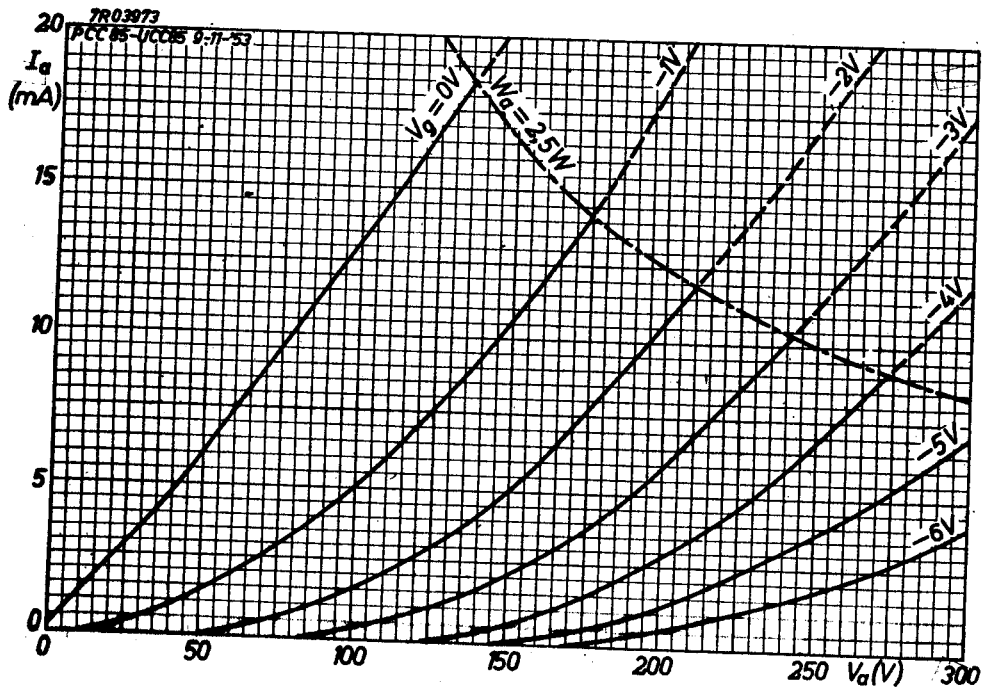
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PCC 84



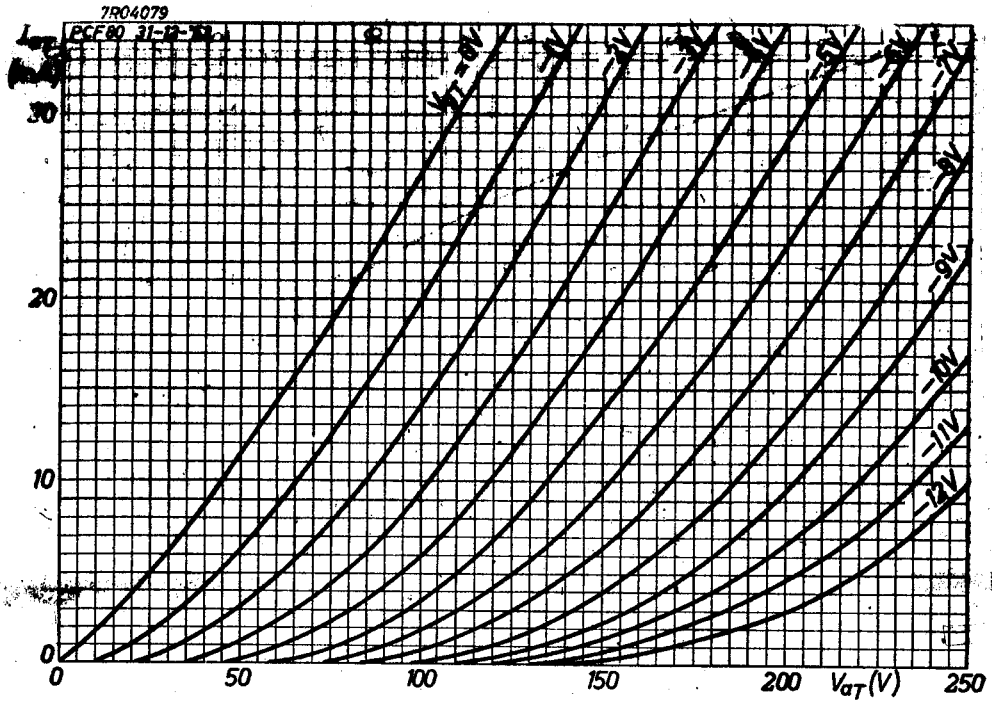
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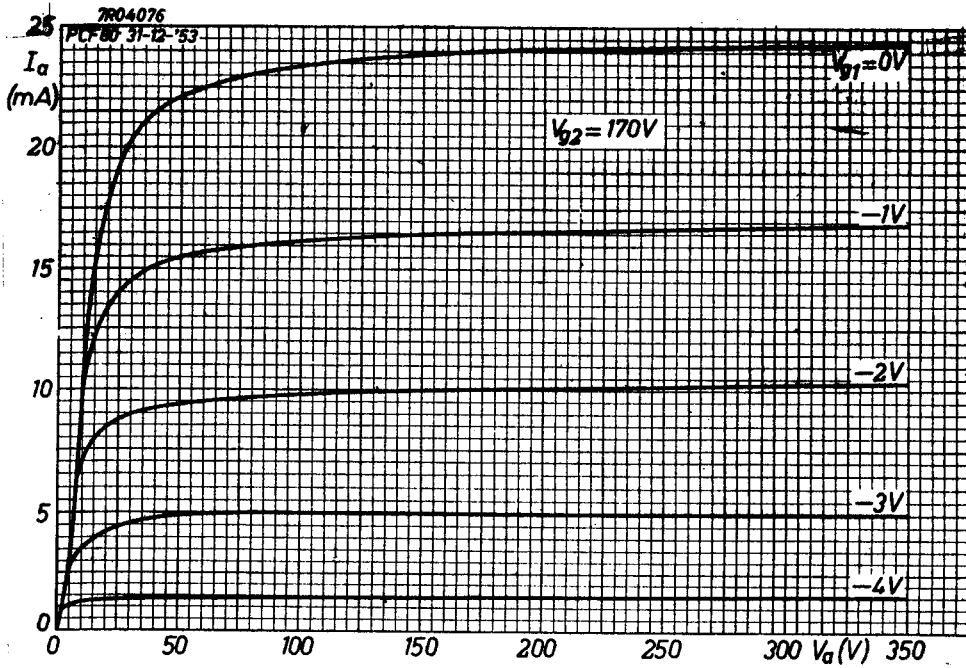
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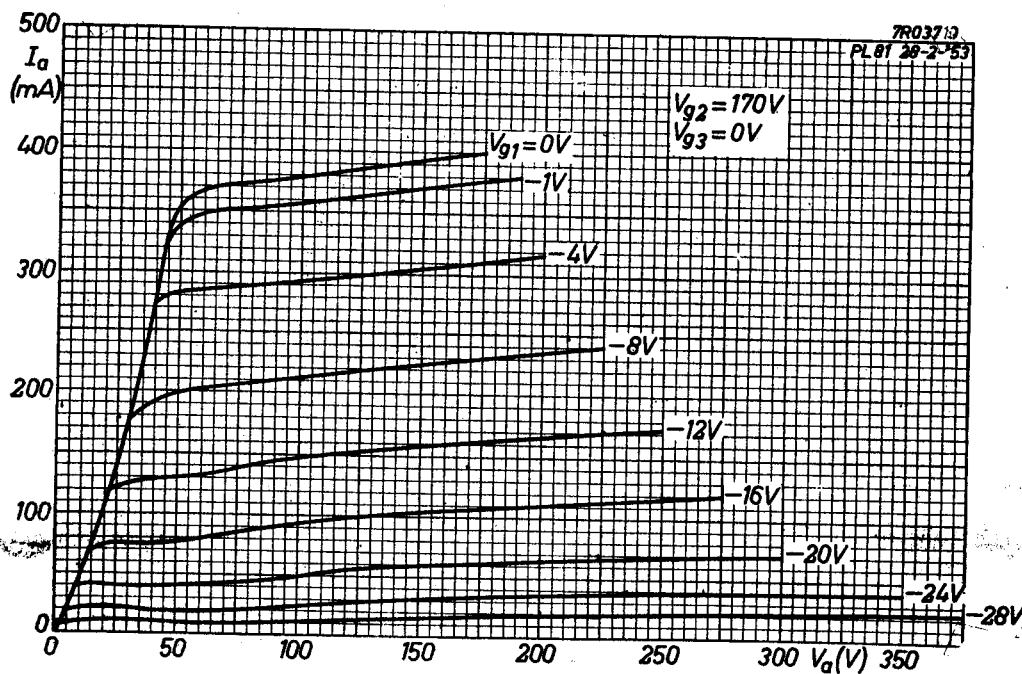


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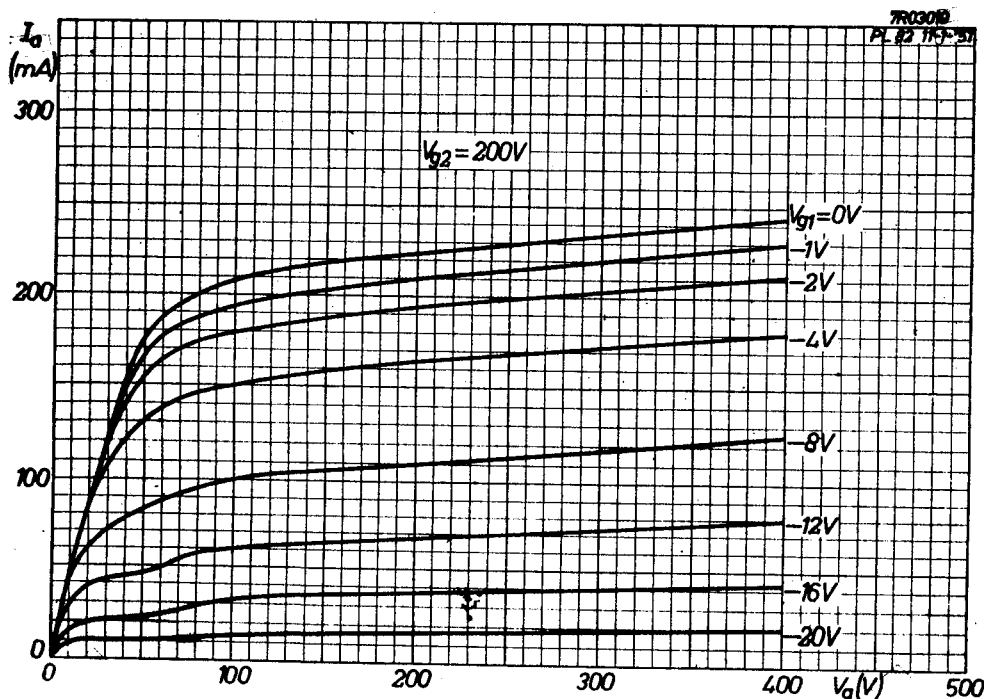
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PL 81

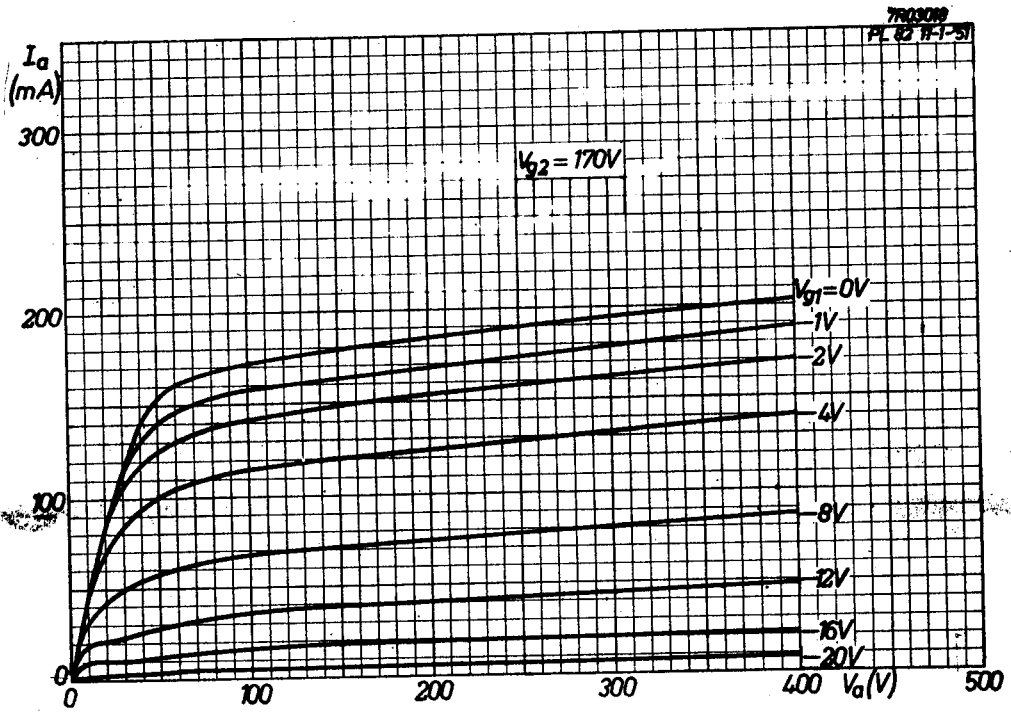


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PL 82



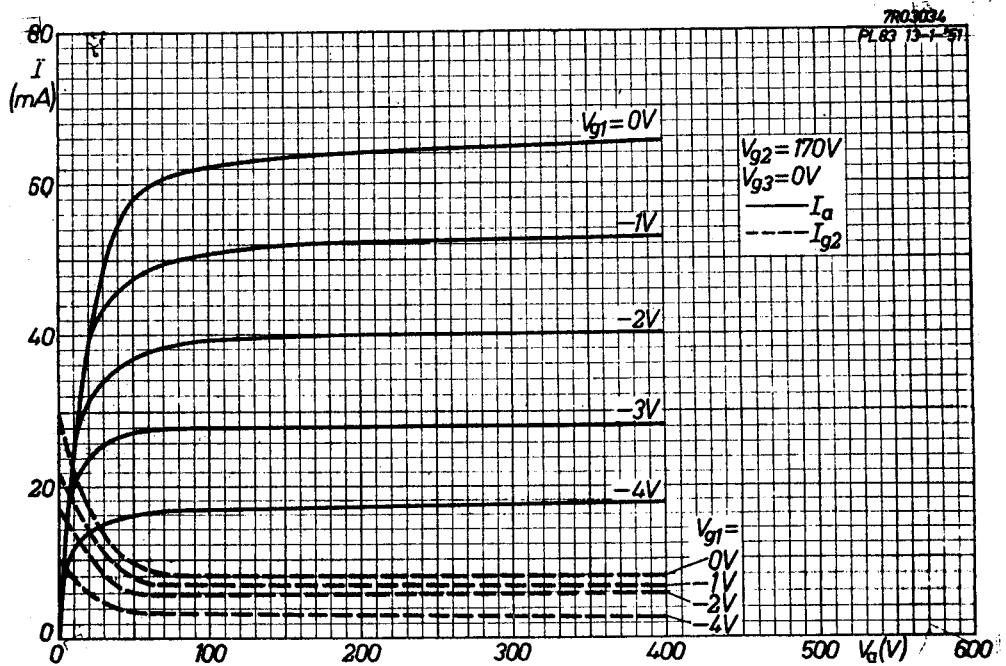
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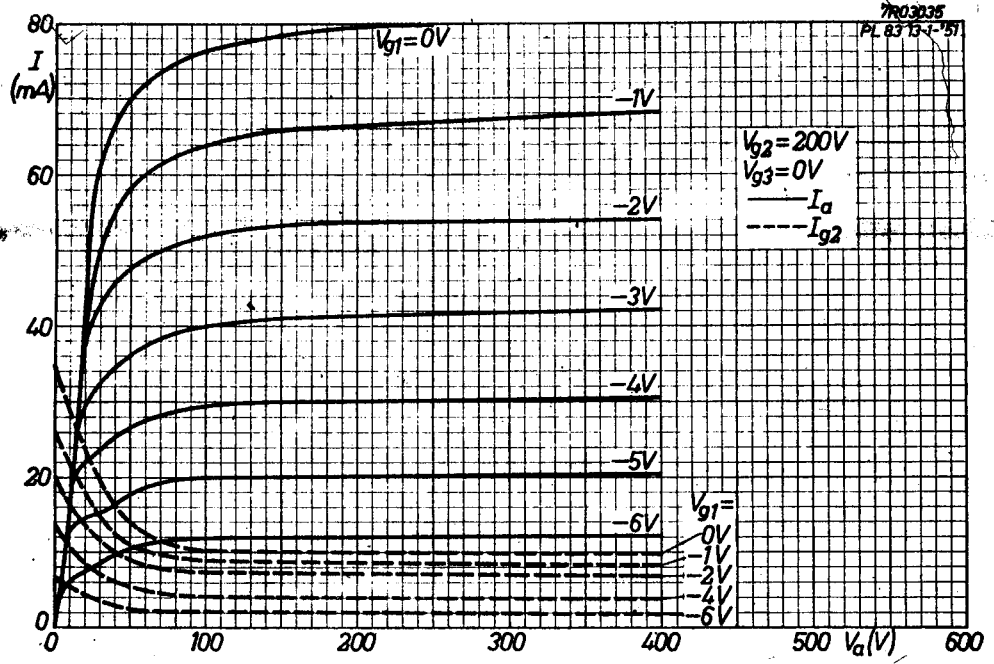
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PL83

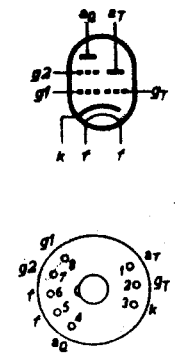
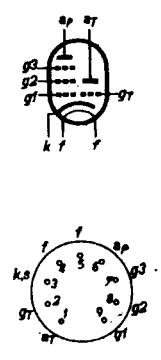
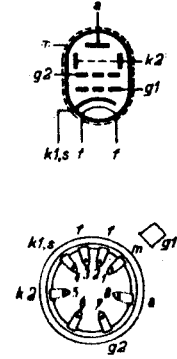


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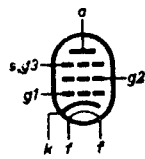
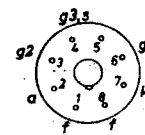
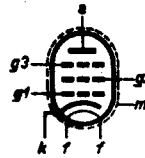
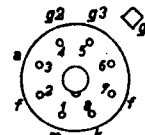
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TIPO	C A R A T T E R I S T I C H E		
	Dati Accensione	Applicazioni	Tensioni Resistenze
ECL11	$V_f = 6,3 \text{ V}$ $I_f = 1 \text{ A}$	Triodo-tetrodo Amplif. di B.F. e finale	Triodo $V_a = 250 \text{ V}$ $V_g = -2,5 \text{ V}$ Tetrodo $V_a = 250 \text{ V}$ $R_a = 7 \text{ k}\Omega$
ECL80	$V_f = 6,3 \text{ V}$ $I_f = 0,3 \text{ A}$	Triodo-pentodo amplif. B.F. ed oscill. pentodo separatore im- puls <i>u</i> sincroni smo.	Triodo $V_a = 100 \text{ V}$ $V_g = 0 \text{ V}$ Pentodo $V_a = 200 \text{ V}$ $V_{g2} = 200 \text{ V}$ $R_a = 11 \text{ k}\Omega$
EE1	$V_f = 6,9 \text{ V}$ $I_f = 0,6 \text{ A}$	Tetrodo ad emis- sione secondaria impiegato come amplif. a larga banda	$V_a = 250 \text{ V}$ $V_{k2} = 150 \text{ V}$

TIPO	CARATTERISTICHE		COLLEGAM. ZOCOLO
	Correnti (mA)	Dati Caratter.	
ECL11	$I_a = 2$ $I_a = 36$ $I_{g2} = 4$	$S = 2 \text{ mA/V}$ $\mu = 70$ $R_i = 25 \text{ k}\Omega$ $\mu_{g2g1} = 25$	
ECL80	$I_a = 0,8$ $I_a = 14$ $I_{g2} = 2,6$	$S = 1,9 \text{ mA/V}$ $\mu = 20$ $S = 2,6 \text{ mA/V}$ $R_i = 0,2 \text{ M}\Omega$ $\mu_{g1g2} = 14$	
EEPl	$I_a = 8$ $I_{k2} = 6,5$ $I_{g2} = 0,45$	$S = 17 \text{ mA/V}$ $\mu_{g2g1} = 65$ $R_i = 50 \text{ k}\Omega$	

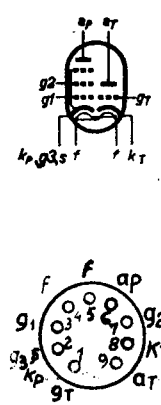
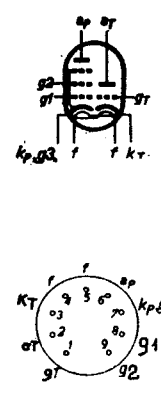
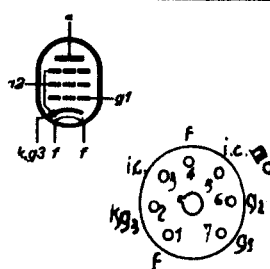
TIPO	C A R A T T E R I S T I C H E		
	Dati Accensione	Applicazioni	Tensioni Resistenze
EF22	$V_f = 6,3 \text{ V}$ $I_f = 0,2 \text{ A}$	Pentodo a <u>pen</u> denza <u>variabi</u> le per <u>amplif.</u> A.F.-F.I.-B.F.	Amplif. AF o FI $V_a = 250 \text{ V}$ $V_{g3} = 0 \text{ V}$ $R_{g2} = 90 \text{ k}\Omega$ $R_k = 325 \text{ }\Omega$ $V_{g1} = -58 \text{ V}$ $V_{g2} = 250 \text{ V}$ Amplif. B.F. $V_a = 250 \text{ V}$ $R_a = 0,2 \text{ M}\Omega$ $R_{g2} = 0,8 \text{ M}\Omega$ $R_k = 1750 \text{ }\Omega$
EF39	$V_f = 6,3 \text{ V}$ $I_f = 0,2 \text{ A}$	Pentodo a <u>pen</u> denza <u>variabi</u> le per <u>amplif.</u> A.F.-F.I.-B.F.	Amplif. A.F. $V_a = 100 \div 250$ $V_{g3} = 0 \text{ V}$ $R_{g2} = 60 \div 90 \text{ k}\Omega$ $R_k = 325 \text{ }\Omega$ $V_{g2} = 100 \div 250$ $V_{g1} = -2,5 -4,9$ Amplif. B.F. $V_a = 250 \text{ V}$ $R_a = 0,2 \text{ M}\Omega$ $R_{g2} = 0,8 \text{ M}\Omega$ $R_k = 1750 \text{ }\Omega$

TIPO	C A R A T T E R I S T I C H E		COLLEGAM. ZOCOLO
	Correnti (mA)	Dati Caratter.	
EF22	$I_a = 6$ $I_{g2} = 1,7$	$S = 2200-22-4,5$ mA/V $R_i = 1,2 \div 10 M\Omega$ $\mu_{g2g1} = 17$	 
	$I_a = 0,87 \div 0,17$ $I_{g2} = 0,26 - 0,05$	Valori in funzione dell'ampiezza del segnale in griglia.	
EF39	$I_a = 6$ $I_{g2} = 1,7$	$S = 2200 \div 45$ mA/V $R_i = 0,4 \div 10 M\Omega$	 
	$I_a = 0,87 \div 0,17$ $I_{g2} = 0,26 \div 0,05$	Valori in funzione del segnale applicato in griglia	


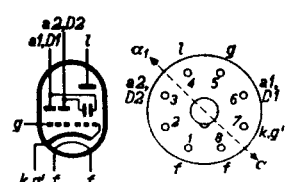
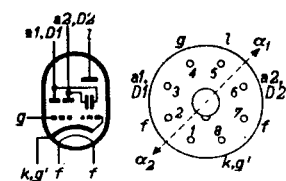
TIPO	C A R A T T E R I S T I C H E		
	Dati Accensione	Applicazioni	Tensioni Resistenze
EF40	$V_f = 6,3 \text{ V}$ $I_f = 0,2 \text{ A}$	Pentodo amplificatore di B.F.	$V_a = 250 \text{ V}$ $V_{g3} = 0 \text{ V}$ $V_{g2} = 140 \text{ V}$ $V_{g1} = -2 \text{ V}$ $R_i = 2,5 \text{ M}\Omega$
EF41	$V_f = 6,3 \text{ V}$ $I_f = 0,2 \text{ A}$	Pentodo a pendenza variabile per amplif. in A.F. e F.I.	$V_a = 250 \text{ V}$ $V_{g1} = -2,5 \div -39$
EF42	$V_f = 6,3 \text{ V}$ $I_f = 0,33 \text{ A}$	Pentodo per amplificatore in A.F. a larga banda	$V_a = 250 \text{ V}$ $V_{g3} = 0 \text{ V}$ $V_{g2} = 250 \text{ V}$ $V_{g1} = -2 \text{ V}$ $R_i = 0,5 \text{ M}\Omega$
EF43	$V_f = 6,3 \text{ V}$ $I_f = 0,33 \text{ A}$	Pentodo a pendenza variabile per amplif. a larga banda A.F. e F.I.	$V_a = 250 \text{ V}$ $V_{g3} = 0 \text{ V}$ $V_{g1} = -2 \div -28$ $V_{g2} = 135 \text{ V}$ $R_{g2} = 33 \text{ k}\Omega$ $R_k = 105 \Omega$
EF50	$V_f = 6,3 \text{ V}$ $I_f = 0,3 \text{ A}$	Pentodo per amplificatore a larga banda	$V_a = V_{g2} = 250$ $V_{g3} = 0 \text{ V}$ $R_k = 32 \Omega$

TIPO	CARATTERISTICHE		COLLEGAM. ZOCOLO
	Correnti (mA)	Dati Caratter.	
EF40	$I_a = 3$ $I_{g2} = 0,55$	$S = 1,85 \text{ mA/V}$ $\mu_{g2g1} = 38$	
EF41	$I_a = 6$ $I_{g2} = 1,7$	$S = 2200 \div 22 \mu\text{A/V}$ $R_i = 1,1 \div 10 \text{ M}\Omega$ $\mu_{g2g1} = 18$	
EF42	$I_a = 10$ $I_{g2} = 2,4$	$S = 9 \text{ mA/V}$ $\mu_{g2g1} = 83$	
EF43	$I_a = 15$ $I_{g2} = 3,5$	$S = 6,4 \div 0,064 \text{ mA/V}$ $R_i = 0,5 \text{ M}\Omega$	
EF50	$I_a = 10$ $I_{g2} = 3$	$S = 6,5 \div 0,65 \text{ mA/V}$ $R_i = 1 \text{ M}\Omega$	

TIPO	C A R A T T E R I S T I C H E		
	Dati Accensione	Applicazioni	Tensioni Resistenze
PCL82	$V_f = 16 \text{ V}$ $I_f = 0,3 \text{ A}$	Triodo-pentodo preamplif. B.F. oscill. finale per deflessione verticale, finale audio	<p>Triodo</p> $V_a = 100 \text{ V}$ $V_g = 0 \text{ V}$ $R_a = 220 \text{ k}\Omega$ <p>Pentodo</p> $V_a = 170 \text{ V}$ $V_{g2} = 170 \text{ V}$ $V_{g1} = -11,5 \text{ V}$
PCL84	$V_f = 15 \text{ V}$ $I_f = 0,3 \text{ A}$	Triodo-pentodo amplif. e separatore di sincronismo, per circuiti CAG, e pentodo finale video	<p>Triodo</p> $V_a = 200 \text{ V}$ $V_g = -1,7 \text{ V}$ <p>Pentodo</p> $V_a = 170 \text{ V}$ $V_{g2} = 170 \text{ V}$ $V_{g1} = -2,1 \text{ V}$
PL36	$V_f = 25 \text{ V}$ $I_f = 0,3 \text{ A}$	Pentodo finale per deflessione orizzontale	$V_a = 100 \text{ V}$ $V_{g2} = 100 \text{ V}$ $V_{g1} = -8,2 \text{ V}$

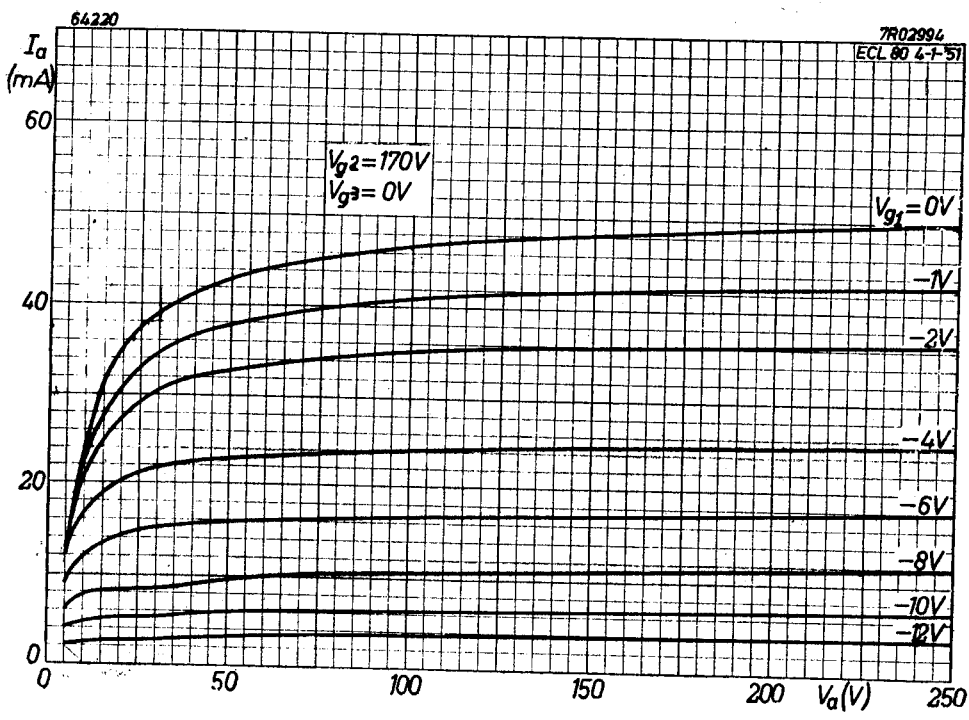
TIPO	CARATTERISTICHE		COLLEGAM. ZOCOLO
	Correnti (mA)	Dati Caratter.	
PCL82	$I_a = 3,5$	$S = 2,5 \text{ mA/V}$ $\mu = 70$	
	$I_a = 41$ $I_{g2} = 8$	$S = 7,5 \text{ mA/V}$ $R_i = 16 \text{ k}\Omega$ $\mu_{g2g1} = 9,5$	
PCL84	$I_a = 3$	$S = 4 \text{ mA/V}$ $\mu = 65$	
	$I_a = 41$ $I_{g2} = 8$	$S = 11 \text{ mA/V}$ $R_i = 100 \text{ k}\Omega$ $\mu_{g2g1} = 36$	
PL36	$I_a = 100$ $I_{g2} = 7$	$S = 14 \text{ mA/V}$ $R_i = 5 \text{ k}\Omega$ $\mu_{g2g1} = 5,6$	

TIPO	C A R A T T E R I S T I C H E		
	Dati Accensione	Applicazioni	Tensioni Resistenze
UCL11	$V_f = 60 \text{ V}$ $I_f = 0,1 \text{ A}$	Triodo-tetrodo amplific. di B.F. e finale	Triodo $V_a = 200 \text{ V}$ $V_g = -2 \text{ V}$ Tetrodo $V_a = 200 \text{ V}$ $V_{g2} = 200 \text{ V}$ $V_{g1} = -8,5 \text{ V}$ $R_a = 4,5 \text{ k}\Omega$
UM4	$V_f = 12,6 \text{ V}$ $I_f = 0,1 \text{ A}$	Indicatore ottico di sintonia a doppia sensibilita'	$V_p = 100$ $V_g (a_3 = a_2 = 90^\circ) = 0$ $V_g (a_1 = \text{min}) = -2,5$ $V_g (a_2 = \text{min}) = -8$
UM34	$V_f = 12,6 \text{ V}$ $I_f = 0,1 \text{ A}$	Indicatore ottico di sintonia a doppia sensibilita'	$V_p = 100 \div 200$ $V_g (a_1 = a_2 = 90^\circ) = 0$ $V_g (a_1 = \text{min}) = -2,5 \div -4,2$ $V_g (a_2 = \text{min}) = -8 \div -12,5$

TIPO	C A R A T T E R I S T I C H E		COLLEGAM. ZOCOLO
	Correnti (mA)	Dati Caratter.	
UCL11	$I_a = 2$ $I_a = 45$ $I_{g2} = 6$	$S = 2,1 \text{ mA/V}$ $R_i = 30 \text{ k}\Omega$ $\mu = 65$ $S = 9 \text{ mA/V}$ $R_i = 18 \text{ k}\Omega$ $\mu_{g2g1} = 14$	
UM4		$R_{a1} = R_{a2} = 1 \text{ M}\Omega$	
UM34	$I_{\phi} = 0,4 \div 1,4$	$R_{a1} = R_{a2} = 1 \text{ M}\Omega$	

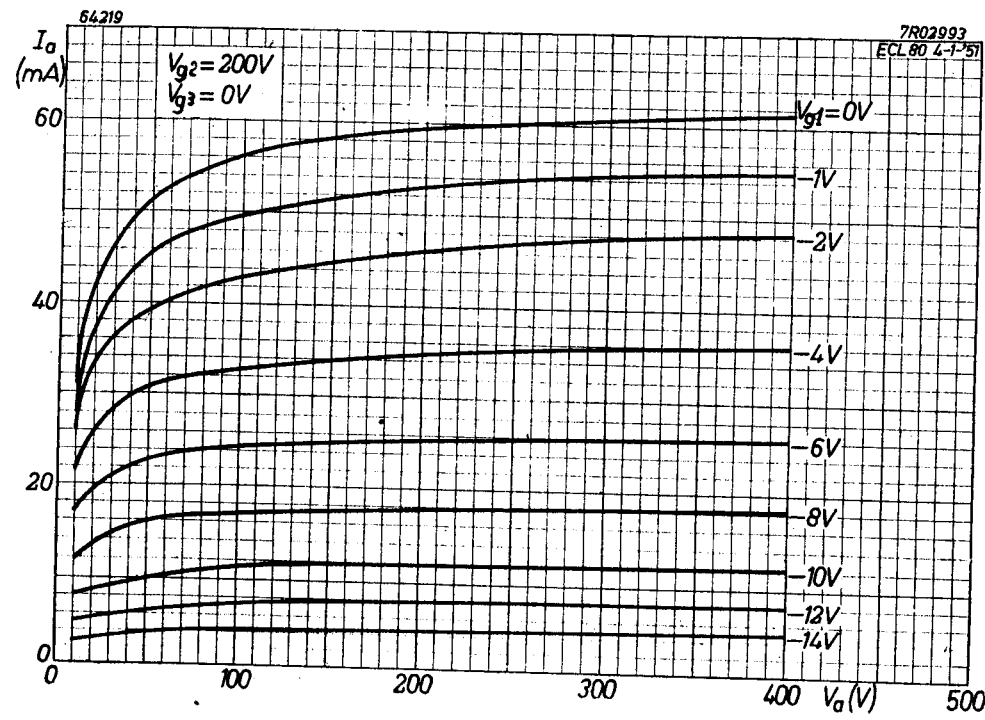
ECL80

PHILIPS



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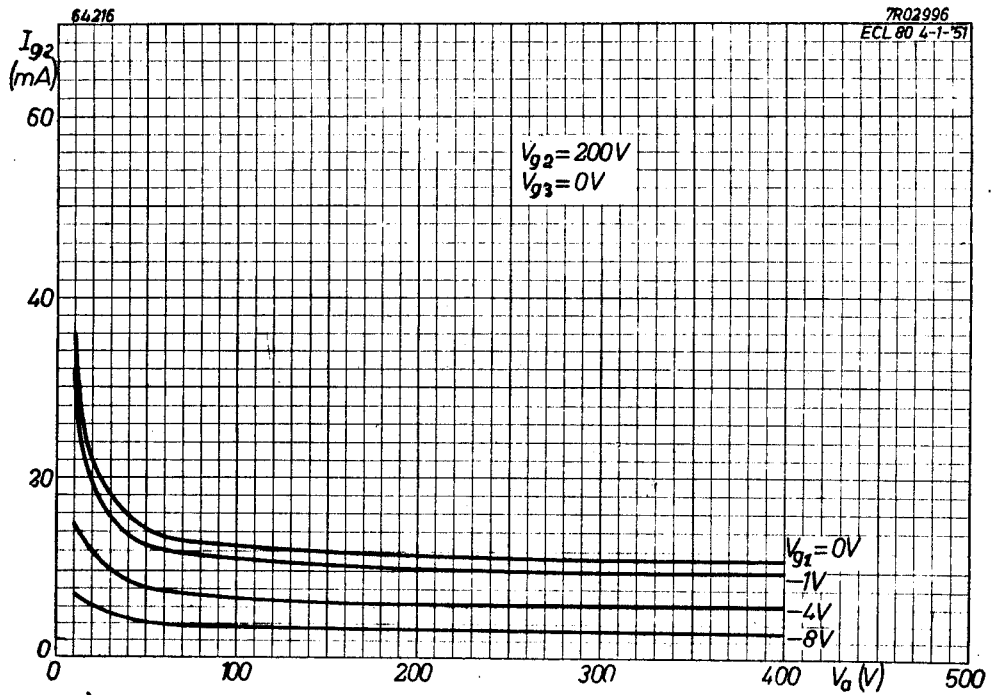
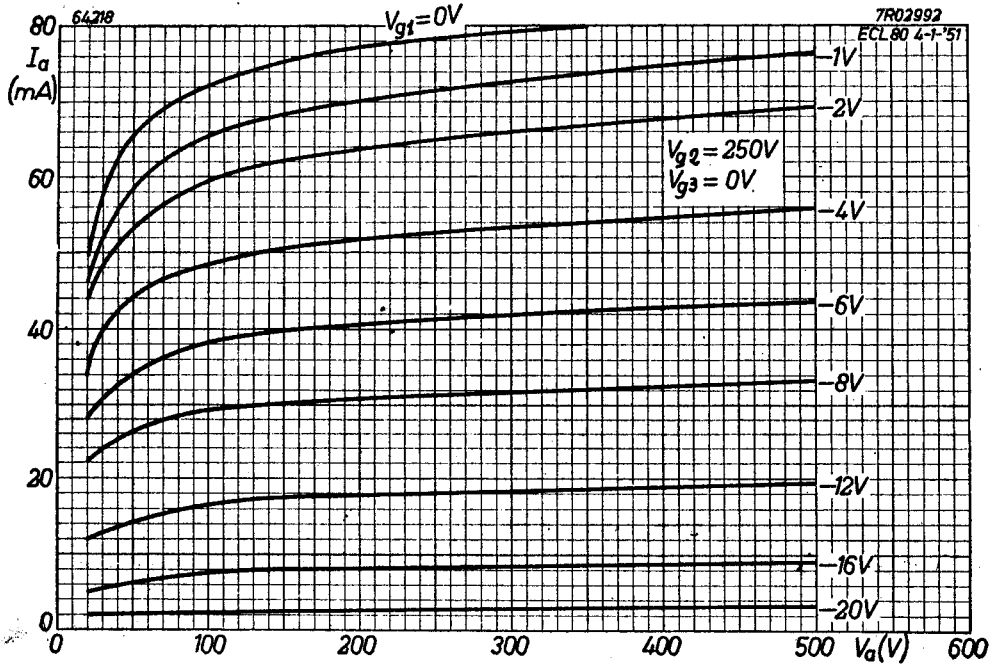
ECL80



ECL80

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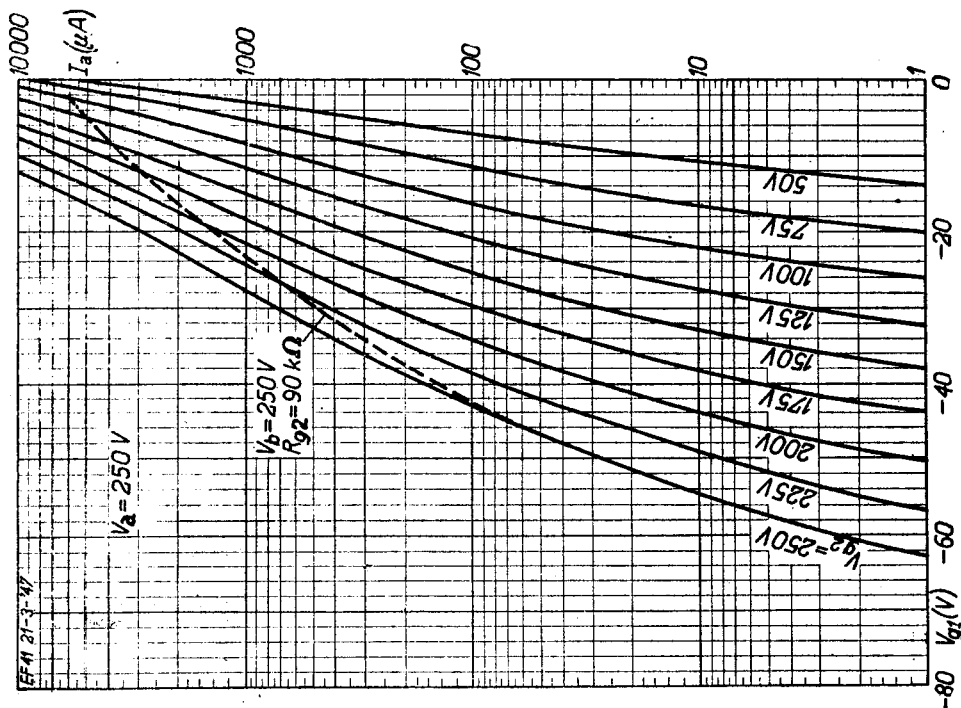
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- Le caratteristiche anodiche del pentodo EF40 sono riportate a pag. 48 della 2^a parte del MANUALE TUBI E CINESCOPI EUROPEI -

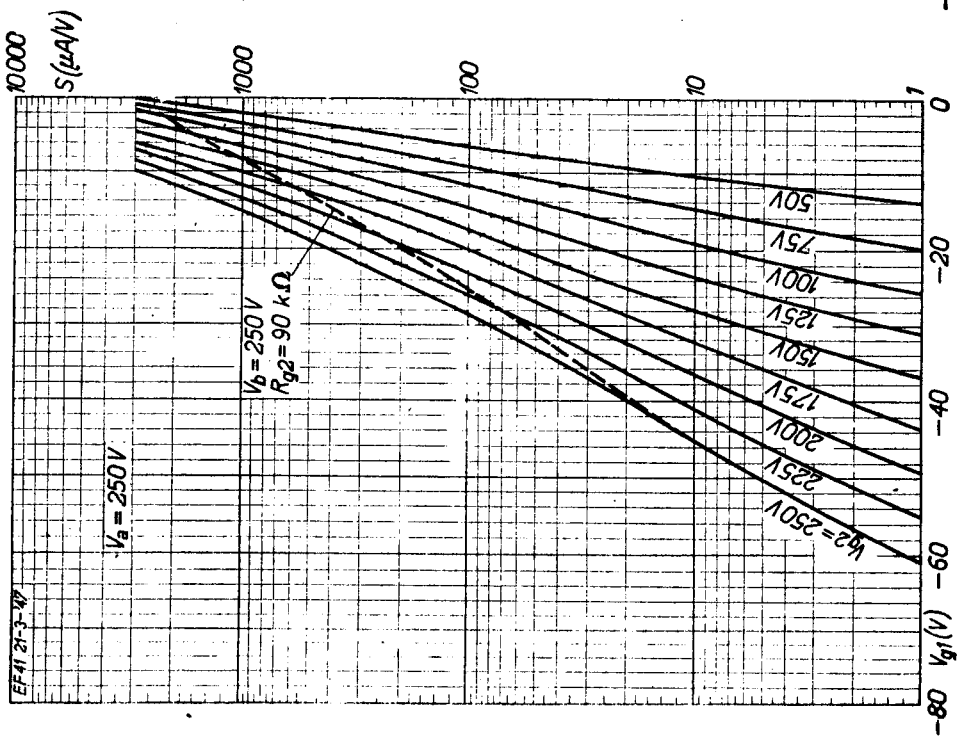
EF 41

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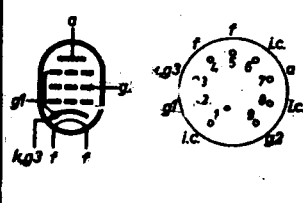
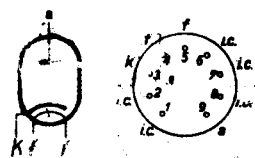
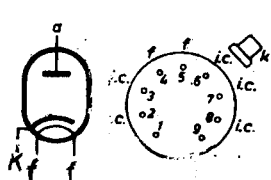
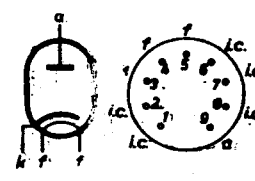
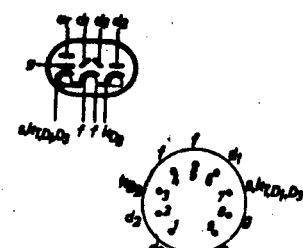


EF 41

PHILIPS



TIPO	C A R A T T E R I S T I C H E		
	Dati Accensione	Applicazioni	Tensioni Resistenze
PL84 pentodo	$V_f = 15 \text{ V}$ $I_f = 0,3 \text{ A}$	Pentodo di potenza -	$V_a = 170 \text{ V}$ $V_{g2} = 170 \text{ V}$ $V_{g1} = -12,5 \text{ V}$
PY80 diodo	$V_f = 19 \text{ V}$ $I_f = 0,3 \text{ A}$	Rettificatore (come booster)	$V_{ainvp} = 4 \text{ KV}$ $V_{Kfmax} = 650 \text{ V}$
PY81 diodo	$V_f = 17 \text{ V}$ $I_f = 0,3 \text{ A}$	Rettificatore (come booster)	$V_{ainvp} = 4 \text{ KV}$ $V_{Kfmax} = 600 \text{ V}$
PY82 diodo	$V_f = 19 \text{ V}$ $I_f = 0,3 \text{ A}$	Rettificatore	$V_{ainvp} = 700 \text{ V}$ $V_{Kfmax} = 550 \text{ V}$
UABC 80 Triplo diodo-triodo	$V_f = 28 \text{ V}$ $I_f = 0,1 \text{ A}$	Rivelatore MA-MF Amplificatore BF	$V_{ainvp} = 350 \text{ V}$ $V_a = 100 \text{ V}$ $V_g = -1 \text{ V}$

TIPO	C A R A T T E R I S T I C H E		COLLEGAM. ZOCOLO
	Correnti (M.A.)	Dati Caratter.	
PL84	$I_a = 70$ $I_{E2} = 5$	$\mu = 8$ $C_{IN} = 6 \text{ pF}$ $S = 10 \text{ mA/V}$ $C_{usc} = 11,8 \text{ pF}$	
PY80	$I_a = 180$ $I_p = 400$		
PY81	$I_e = 150$ $I_p = 450$		
PY82	$I_o = 180$	$C_{filtro} = 60 \text{ }\mu\text{F}$	
UABC 80	$I_a = 1$ $I_a = 0,8$	$S = 1,45 \text{ mA/V}$ $\mu = 70$	

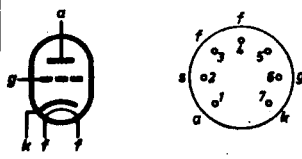
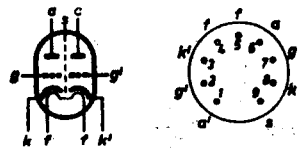
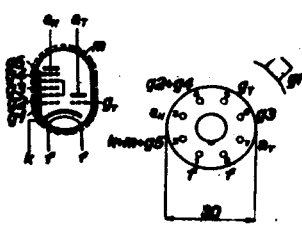
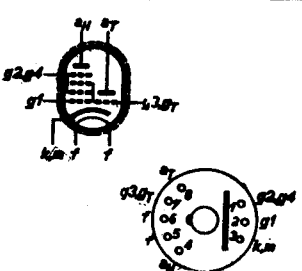
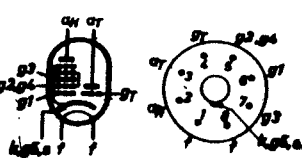
TIPO	C A R A T T E R I S T I C H E		
	Dati Accensione	Applicazioni	Tensioni Resistenze
UAF 41 Diodo- pentodo	$V_f = 12,6 \text{ V}$ $I_f = 0,1 \text{ A}$	Amplificatore R.F.	$V_a = 200 \text{ V}$ $V_{gs} = 170 \text{ V}$ $V_{g1} = -2,4 \text{ V}$
UAF 42 Diodo- pentodo	$V_f = 12,6 \text{ V}$ $I_f = 0,1 \text{ A}$	Amplificatore R.F.	$V_a = 170 \text{ V}$ $V_g = -2 \text{ V}$ $V_{gs} = 85 \text{ V}$
UB 41 Doppio diodo	$V_f = 19 \text{ V}$ $I_f = 0,1 \text{ A}$	Rivelatore	$V_{invp} = 420 \text{ V}$ $V_{Kf} = 150 \text{ V}$
UBC 41 Doppio diodo- triado	$V_f = 14 \text{ V}$ $I_f = 0,1 \text{ A}$	Amplificatore A.F.	$V_a = 170 \text{ V}$ $V_{g1} = 1,55 \text{ V}$
UBC 81 Doppio diodo- triado	$V_f = 14 \text{ V}$ $I_f = 0,1 \text{ A}$	Amplificatore B.F.	$V_a = 170 \text{ V}$ $V_g = -1,55 \text{ V}$

TIPO	C A R A T T E R I S T I C H E		COLLEGAM. ZOCOLO
	Correnti (M.A.)	Dati Caratter.	
UAF 41	$I_a = 6$ $I_{g2} = 1,9$	$\mu = 19$ $C_{IN} = 4 \text{ pF}$ $S = 1,9 \text{ mA/V}$ $C_{usc} = 6,5 \text{ pF}$	
UAF 42	$I_a = 5$ $I_{gs} = 1,5$	$S = 2 \text{ mA/V}$ $\mu = 16$	
UB 41	$I_a = 9$	$C_{IN} = 2,7 \text{ pF}$ $C_{usc} = 1,7 \text{ pF}$	
UBC 41	$I_a = 1,5$	$S = 1,65 \text{ mA/V}$ $\mu = 70$	
UBC 81	$I_a = 1,5$	$\mu = 70$ $C_{IN} = 2,3 \text{ pF}$ $S = 1,65 \text{ mA/V}$ $C_{usc} = 2,3 \text{ pF}$	

TIPO	C A R A T T E R I S T I C H E		
	Dati Accensione	Applicazioni	Tensioni Resistenze
UBF 11 Doppio diodo-pentodo	$V_f = 20 \text{ V}$ $I_f = 0,1 \text{ A}$	Amplificatore R.F.	$V_a = 100 \text{ V}$ $V_{gs} = 40 \text{ V}$ $V_{gl} = -1 \text{ V}$
UBF 80 Doppio diodo-pentodo	$V_f = 17 \text{ V}$ $I_f = 0,1 \text{ A}$	Amplificatore A.F.	$V_a = 200 \text{ V}$ $V_{gs} = 100 \text{ V}$ $V_{gl} = -2 \text{ V}$
UBF 89 Doppio diodo-pentodo	$V_f = 19 \text{ V}$ $I_f = 0,1 \text{ A}$	Amplificatore A.F.	$V_a = 200 \text{ V}$ $V_{gs} = 100 \text{ V}$ $V_{gl} = -1,5 \text{ V}$
UBL 1 Doppio diodo-pentodo	$V_f = 55 \text{ V}$ $I_f = 0,1 \text{ A}$	Amplificatore classe A	$V_a = 200 \text{ V}$ $V_{gs} = 200 \text{ V}$ $V_{gl} = -11,5 \text{ V}$
UBL 21 Doppio diodo-pentodo	$V_f = 55 \text{ V}$ $I_f = 0,1 \text{ A}$	Amplificatore classe A	$V_a = 200 \text{ V}$ $V_{gs} = 200 \text{ V}$ $R_K = 200 \Omega$ $V_{gl} = -13 \text{ V}$

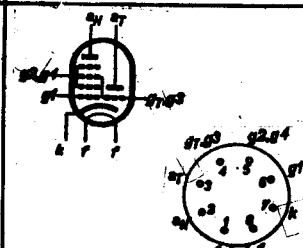
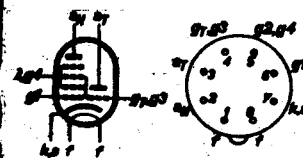
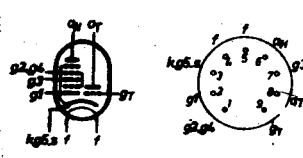
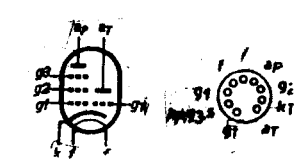
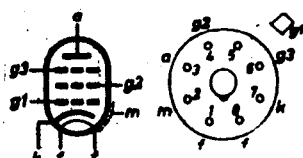
TIPO	CARATTERISTICHE		COLLEGAM. ZOCOLO
	Correnti (M.A.)	Dati Caratter.	
UBF 11	$I_a = 2,6$ $I_{g_s} = 0,85$	$S = 1,3 \text{ mA/V}$	
UBF 80	$I_a = 5$ $I_{g_s} = 1,8$	$\mu = 18$ $C_{IN} = 4,2 \text{ pF}$ $S = 2,2 \text{ mA/V}$ $C_{usc} = 4,9 \text{ pF}$	
UBF 89	$I_a = 11$ $I_{g_s} = 3,3$	$\mu = 20$ $C_{IN} = 5 \text{ pF}$ $S = 4,5 \text{ mA/V}$ $C_{usc} = 5,2 \text{ pF}$	
UBL 1	$I_a = 55$ $I_{g_2} = 11$	$\mu = 11$ $S = 8,5 \text{ mA/V}$	
UBL 21	$I_a = 55$ $I_{g_2} = 9,5$	$\mu = 9$ $S = 8 \text{ mA/V}$ $W_0 = 4,8 \text{ W}$	

TIPO	C A R A T T E R I S T I C H E		
	Dati Accensione	Applicazioni	Tensioni Resistenze
UC92 Triodo	$V_f = 9,5 \text{ V}$ $I_f = 0,1 \text{ A}$	Amplificatore R.F.	$V_a = 200 \text{ V}$ $V_{g1} = -1 \text{ V}$
UCC85 Doppio triodo	$V_f = 26 \text{ V}$ $I_f = 0,1 \text{ A}$	Amplificatore R.F.	$V_a = 200 \text{ V}$ $V_{g1} = -2,1 \text{ V}$
UCH4 Triodo eptodo	$V_f = 20 \text{ V}$ $I_f = 0,1 \text{ A}$	Amplificatore R.F.	$V_a = 200 \text{ V}$ $V_{g3} = 200 \text{ V}$ $V_{g1} = -2 \text{ V}$
UCH11 Triodo-esodo	$V_f = 20 \text{ V}$ $I_f = 0,1 \text{ A}$	Convertitore	$V_a = 100 \text{ V}$ $V_{osc} = 4 \text{ V}$ $V_g = -1 \text{ V}$ $V_{g2} = 40 \text{ V}$
UCH 21 Triodo-eptodo	$V_f = 20 \text{ V}$ $I_f = 0,1 \text{ A}$	Convertitore	$V_a = 100 \text{ V}$ $V_g = -1 \text{ V}$ $V_{g2} = 53 \text{ V}$

TIPO	CARATTERISTICHE		COLLEGAM. ZOCOLO
	Correnti (M.A.)	Dati Caratter.	
UC92	$I_a = 11,5$	$\mu = 70$ $C_{IN} = 2,6 \text{ pF}$ $S = 6,7 \text{ mA/V}$ $C_{usc} = 0,55 \text{ pF}$	
UCC85	$I_a = 10,0$	$\mu = 48$ $S = 5,8 \text{ mA/V}$	
UCH4	$I_a = 5,2$ $I_{gB} = 3,5$	$\mu = 19$ $S_c = 0,750 \text{ mA/V}$ $S = 3,2 \text{ mA/V}$	
UCH11	$I_a = 1,2$ $I_{g2} = 1,5$	$S_c = 0,45 \text{ mA/V}$	
UCH 21	$I_a = 1,5$ $I_{g2} = 3$	$S_c = 0,58 \text{ mA/V}$	

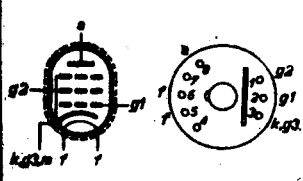
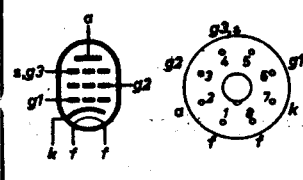
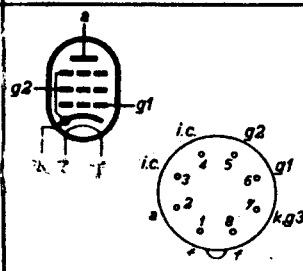
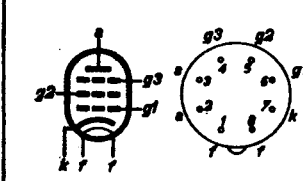
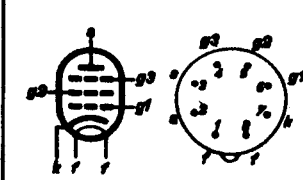
RADIO SCUOLA ITALIANA - TORINO

TIPO	C A R A T T E R I S T I C H E		
	Dati Accensione	Applicazioni	Tensioni Resistenze
UCH 41 Triodo- esodo	$V_f = 14 \text{ V}$ $I_f = 0,1 \text{ A}$	Convertitore	$V_a = 200 \text{ V}$ $V_{g_s} = 120 \text{ V}$ $V_{g_1} = -2,2 \text{ V}$
UCH 42 Triodo- -esodo	$V_f = 14 \text{ V}$ $I_f = 0,1 \text{ A}$	Convertitore	$V_a = 200 \text{ V}$ $V_{g_s} = 100 \text{ V}$ $R_K = 180 \Omega$
UCH 81 Triodo- -eptodo	$V_f = 19 \text{ V}$ $I_f = 0,1 \text{ A}$	Convertitore	$V_a = 200 \text{ V}$ $V_{g_s} = 120 \text{ V}$ $V_{g_1} = -2,6 \text{ V}$
UCL 82 Triodo- pentodo	$V_f = 50 \text{ V}$ $I_f = 0,1 \text{ A}$	Amplificatore finale audio (sezione pen- todo)	$V_a = 200 \text{ V}$ $V_g = 200 \text{ V}$ $V_{g_s} = -16 \text{ V}$
UF 9 Pentodo	$V_f = 12,6 \text{ V}$ $I_f = 0,1 \text{ A}$	Amplificatore F.I.	$V_a = 200 \text{ V}$ $V_g = -2,5 \text{ V}$ $V_{g_s} = 100 \text{ V}$

TIPO	CARATTERISTICHE		COLLEGAM. ZOCOLO
	Correnti (M.A.)	Dati Caratter.	
UCH 41	$I_a = 3$ $I_{g2} = 2,1$	$S_c = 0,5 \text{ mA/V}$	
UCH 42	$I_a = 3$ $I_{g3} = 3$	$S_c = 0,75 \text{ mA/V}$	
UCH 81	$I_a = 3,7$ $I_{g2+g4} = 8,1$	$S_c = 0,775 \text{ mA/V}$	
UCL 82	$I_a = 35$ $I_g = 7$	$\mu = 10$ $S = 6,4 \text{ mA/V}$	
UF 9	$I_a = 6$ $I_{g3} = 1,7$	$S = 2,2 \text{ mA/V}$	

RADIO SCUOLA ITALIANA - TORINO

TIPO	C A R A T T E R I S T I C H E		
	Deti Accensione	Applicazioni	Tensioni Resistenze
UF 11 Pentodo	$V_f = 15 \text{ V}$ $I_f = 0,1 \text{ A}$	Amplificatore F.I.	$V_a = 200 \text{ V}$ $V_g = -2 \text{ V}$ $V_{g_s} = 80 \text{ V}$
UF 21 Pentodo	$V_f = 12,6\text{V}$ $I_f = 0,1 \text{ A}$	Amplificatore F.I.	$V_a = 200 \text{ V}$ $V_g = -2,5\text{V}$ $V_{g_s} = 100 \text{ V}$
UF 41 Pentodo	$V_f = 12,6\text{V}$ $I_f = 0,1 \text{ A}$	Amplificatore classe A	$V_a = 100 \text{ V}$ $V_{g_s} = 100 \text{ V}$ $V_g = -2,5\text{V}$
UF 42 Pentodo	$V_f = 21 \text{ V}$ $I_f = 0,1 \text{ A}$	Amplificatore larga banda	$V_a = 170 \text{ V}$ $V_{g_s} = 170 \text{ V}$ $V_g = -2 \text{ V}$
UF 43 Pentodo	$V_f = 21 \text{ V}$ $I_f = 0,1 \text{ A}$	Amplificatore larga banda	$V_a = 200 \text{ V}$ $V_{g_s} = 135 \text{ V}$ $V_g = -2 \text{ V}$

TIPO	C A R A T T E R I S T I C H E		COLLEGAM. ZOCOLO
	Correnti (M.A.)	Dati Caratter.	
UF 11	$I_a = 6$ $I_{gs} = 1,7$	$S = 2,2 \text{ mA/V}$	
UF 21	$I_a = 6$ $I_{gs} = 1,7$	$S = 2,2 \text{ mA/V}$	
UF 41	$I_a = 6$ $I_{g2} = 1,75$	$\mu = 18$ $C_{IN} = 4,9 \text{ pF}$ $S = 2,2 \text{ mA/V}$ $C_{usc} = 5,7 \text{ pF}$	
UF 42	$I_a = 10$ $I_{gs} = 2,8$	$\mu = 52$ $C_{IN} = 8,6 \text{ pF}$ $S = 8 \text{ mA/V}$ $C_{usc} = 4,3 \text{ pF}$	
UF 43	$I_a = 15$ $I_{gs} = 3,5$	$S = 6,4 \text{ mA/V}$ $C_{IN} = 9,5 \text{ pF}$ $C_{usc} = 4,5 \text{ pF}$	

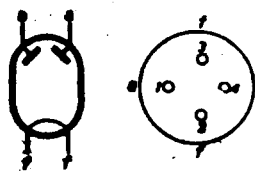
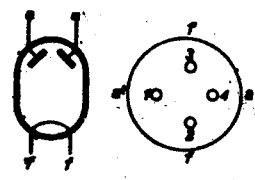
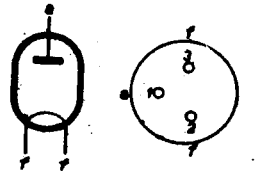
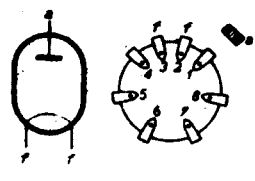
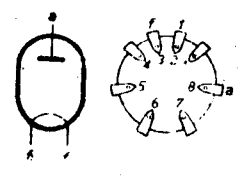
TIPO	C A R A T T E R I S T I C H E		
	Dati Accensione	Applicazioni	Tensioni Resistenze
UF 80 Pentodo	$V_f = 19 \text{ V}$ $I_f = 0,1 \text{ A}$	Amplificatore F.I.	$V_a = 170 \text{ V}$ $V_{G_s} = 170 \text{ V}$ $V_g = -2 \text{ V}$
UF 85 Pentodo	$V_f = 19 \text{ V}$ $I_f = 0,1 \text{ A}$	Amplificatore F.I.	$V_a = 200 \text{ V}$ $V_{G_s} = 116 \text{ V}$ $V_g = -2,3 \text{ V}$
UF 89 Pentodo	$V_f = 12,6 \text{ V}$ $I_f = 0,1 \text{ A}$	Amplificatore F.I.	$V_a = 170 \text{ V}$ $V_{G_s} = 100 \text{ V}$ $V_g = -1,2 \text{ V}$
UL 41 Pentodo	$V_f = 45 \text{ V}$ $I_f = 0,1 \text{ A}$	Amplificatore B.F. classe A	$V_a = 170 \text{ V}$ $V_{G_s} = 170 \text{ V}$ $V_g = -10,4 \text{ V}$
UL 44 Pentodo	$V_f = 45 \text{ V}$ $I_f = 0,1 \text{ A}$	Amplificatore (deflessioni riga)	$V_a = 175 \text{ V}$ $V_{G_s} = 175 \text{ V}$ $V_g = -13,5 \text{ V}$

TIPO	CARATTERISTICHE		COLLEGAM. ZOCOLO
	Correnti (M.A.)	Dati Caratter.	
UF 80	$I_a = 10$ $I_{g_s} = 2,5$	$\mu = 50$ $C_{IN} = 7,5 \text{ pF}$ $S = 7,4 \text{ mA/V}$ $C_{usc} = 3,3 \text{ pF}$	
UF 85	$I_a = 11,4$ $I_{g_s} = 3$	$S = 6,1 \text{ mA/V}$ $C_{IN} = 6,9 \text{ pF}$ $C_{usc} = 3,2 \text{ pF}$	
UF 89	$I_a = 12$ $I_{g_s} = 4,4$	$\mu = 21$ $C_{IN} = 5,5 \text{ pF}$ $S = 4,4 \text{ mA/V}$ $C_{usc} = 5,1 \text{ pF}$	
UL 41	$I_a = 53$ $I_{g_s} = 10$	$\mu = 10$ $W_o = 4$ $C_{IN} = 21 \text{ pF}$ $S = 9,5 \text{ mA/V}$ $C_{usc} = 8,3 \text{ pF}$	
UL 44	$I_a = 28,5$ $I_{g_s} = 4,7$	$\mu = 11$ $C_{IN} = 12,4 \text{ pF}$ $S = 7 \text{ mA/V}$ $C_{usc} = 8,3 \text{ pF}$	

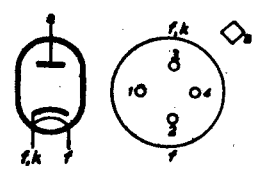

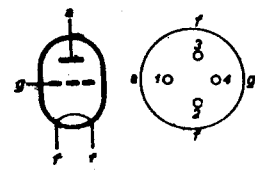
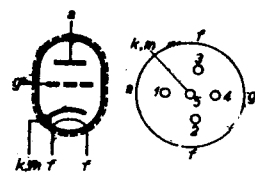
TIPO	C A R A T T E R I S T I C H E		
	Dati Accensione	Applicazioni	Tensioni Resistenze
UL 84 Pentodo	$V_f = 45 \text{ V}$ $I_f = 0,1 \text{ A}$	Amplificatore classe A	$V_a = 200 \text{ V}$ $V_{g_s} = 170 \text{ V}$ $V_g = -17,3 \text{ V}$
UY1N Diode	$V_f = 50 \text{ V}$ $I_f = 0,1 \text{ A}$	Raddrizzatore	$V_{t_r} = 250 \text{ Veff}$
UY 11 Diode	$V_f = 50 \text{ V}$ $I_f = 0,1 \text{ A}$	Raddrizzatore	$V_{t_r} = 250 \text{ Veff}$
UY 41 UY 42 Diode	$V_f = 31 \text{ V}$ $I_f = 0,1 \text{ A}$	Rettificatore	$V_{invp} = \text{max } 700 \text{ V}$ $V_{K_{fp}} = 550 \text{ V}$
UY 85 Diode	$V_f = 38 \text{ V}$ $I_f = 0,1 \text{ A}$	Raddrizzatore	$V_{invp} = \text{max } 700 \text{ V}$ $V_{K_{fp}} = 550 \text{ V}$

TIPO	CARATTERISTICHE		COLLEGAM. ZOCOLO
	Correnti (M.A.)	Dati Caratter.	
UL 84	$I_a = 60$ $I_{g_s} = 4,1$	$\mu = 8$ $C_{IN} = 12 \text{ pF}$ $S = 8,8 \text{ mA/V}$ $C_{usc} = 6 \text{ pF}$ $W_o = 5 \text{ w}$	
UY1N	$I_o = 140$	$C = 60 \mu F$	
UY 11	$I_o = 140$	$C = 6 \mu F$	
UY 41 UY 42	$I_o = 100$	$C = 50 \mu F$	
UY 85	$I_o = 110$	$C = 100 \mu F$	

TIPO	C A R A T T E R I S T I C H E		
	Dati Accensione	Applicazioni	Tensioni Resistenze
1561 Doppio diodo-	$V_f = 4 \text{ V}$ $I_f = 2 \text{ A}$	Raddrizzatore	$V_{tr} = 2x400V_{eff.}$
1805 Doppio diodo-	$V_f = 4 \text{ V}$ $I_f = 1 \text{ A}$	Raddrizzatore	$V_{tr} = 2x400V_{eff.}$
1832 Diodo	$V_f = 4 \text{ V}$ $I_f = 1,3 \text{ A}$	Raddrizzatore	$V_{tr} = 700 \text{ Veff.}$
1875 Diodo	$V_f = 4 \text{ V}$ $I_f = 2,3 \text{ A}$	Raddrizzatore	$V_{tr} = 5000V_{eff.}$ $V_{invp} = 14.000 \text{ V}$
1876 Diodo	$V_f = 4 \text{ V}$ $I_f = 0,3 \text{ A}$	Raddrizzatore	$V_{tr} = 850 \text{ Veff.}$ $V_{invp} = 3500 \text{ V}$

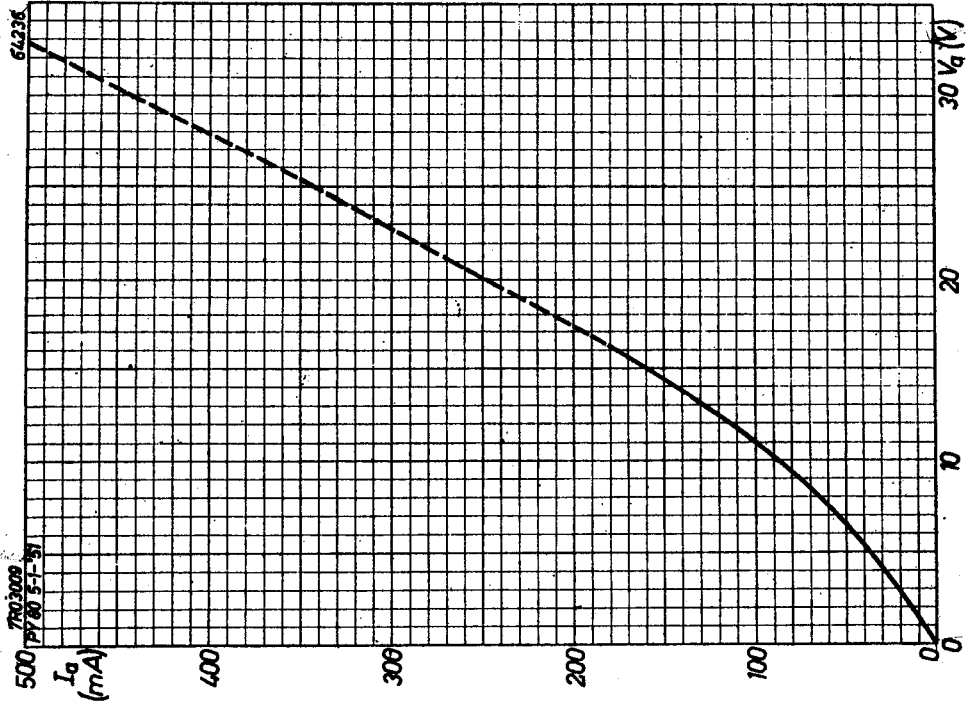
TIPO	C A R A T T E R I S T I C H E		COLLEGAM. ZOCCHOLO
	Correnti (M.A.)	Dati Caratter.	
1561	$I_o = 140$	$C = 60 \mu F$	
1805	$I_o = 75$		
1832	$I_o = 120$	$C = 12 \mu F$	
1875	$I_o = 5$	$C = 0,5 \mu F$	
1876	$I_o = 5$	$C = 0,5 \mu F$	

TIPO	C A R A T T E R I S T I C H E		
	Dati Accensione	Applicazioni	Tensioni Resistenze
1877 Diode	$V_f = 4 \text{ V}$ $I_f = 0,65 \text{ A}$	Raddrizzatore	$V_{tr} = 5000 \text{ Veff.}$ $V_{invp} = 15.000 \text{ V}$
1878 Diode	$V_f = 4 \text{ V}$ $I_f = 0,7 \text{ A}$	Raddrizzatore	$V_{tr} = 10.500 \text{ Veff.}$
4613 Triode	$V_f = 4 \text{ V}$ $I_f = 1 \text{ A}$	Amplificatore classe B	$V_a = 500 \text{ V}$ $V_g = -70 \text{ V}$
4614 Triode	$V_f = 4 \text{ V}$ $I_f = 1 \text{ A}$	Amplificatore finale	$V_a = 200 \text{ V}$ $V_g = -16 \text{ V}$

TIPO	C A R A T T E R I S T I C H E		COLLEGAM. ZOCOLO
	Correnti (M.A.)	Dati Caratter.	
1877	$I_o = 3$	$C = 0,5 \mu F$	
1878	$I_o = 2$		 <p>Zoccolo Edison</p>
4613	$I_a = 20$		
4614	$I_a = 12$	$S = 1,3 \text{ mA/V}$ $\mu = 9$	

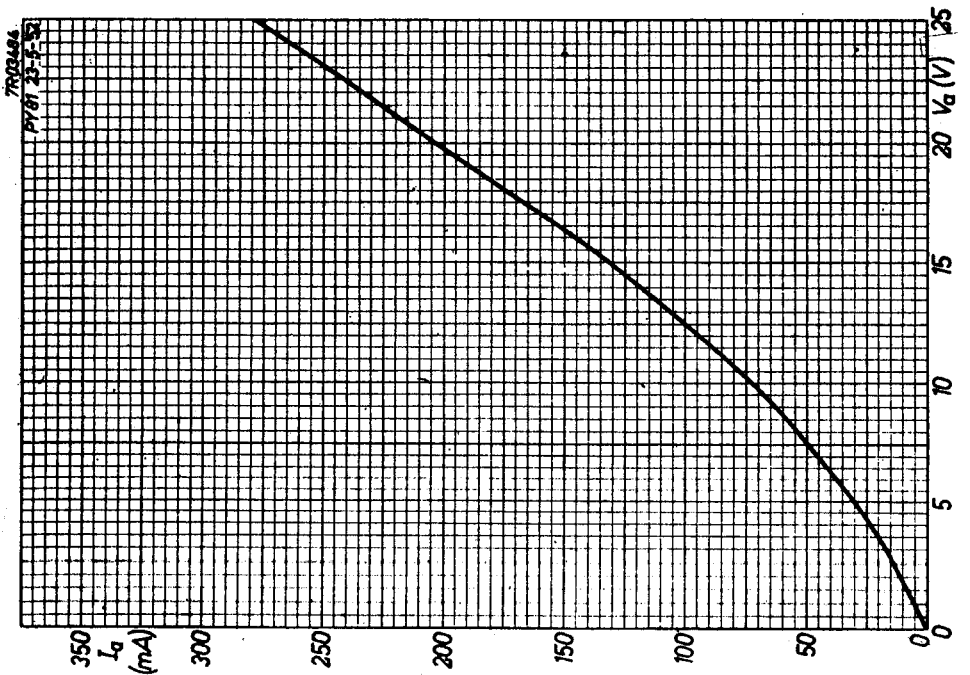
PY80

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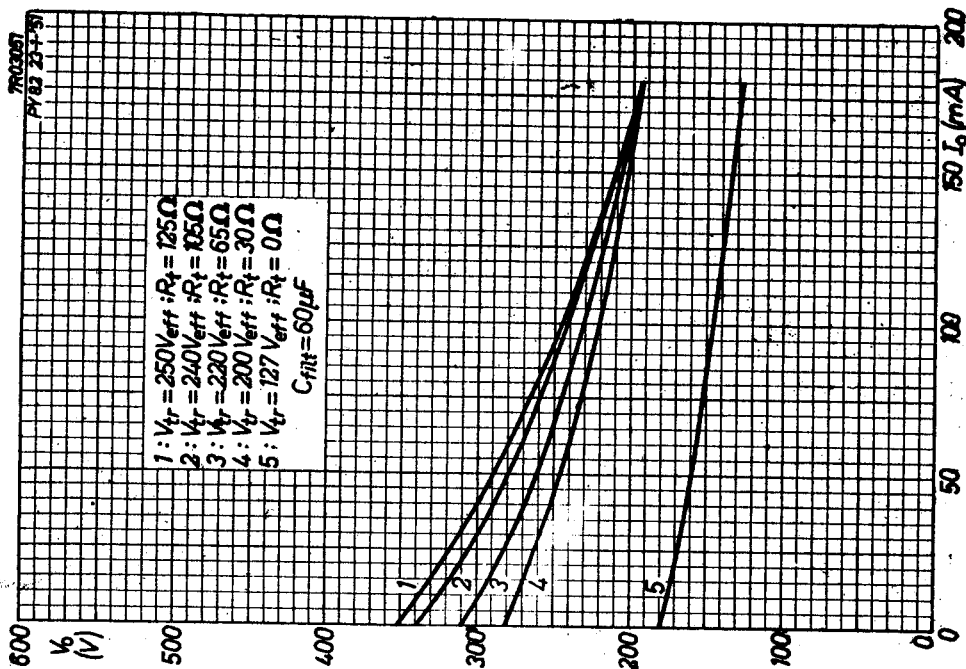
PY81

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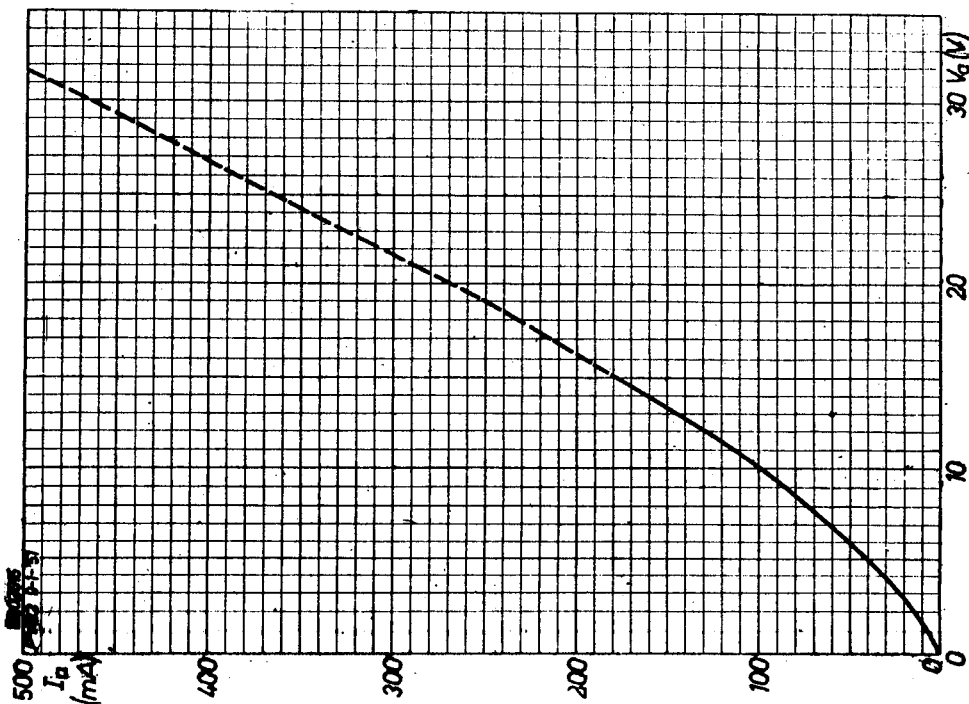
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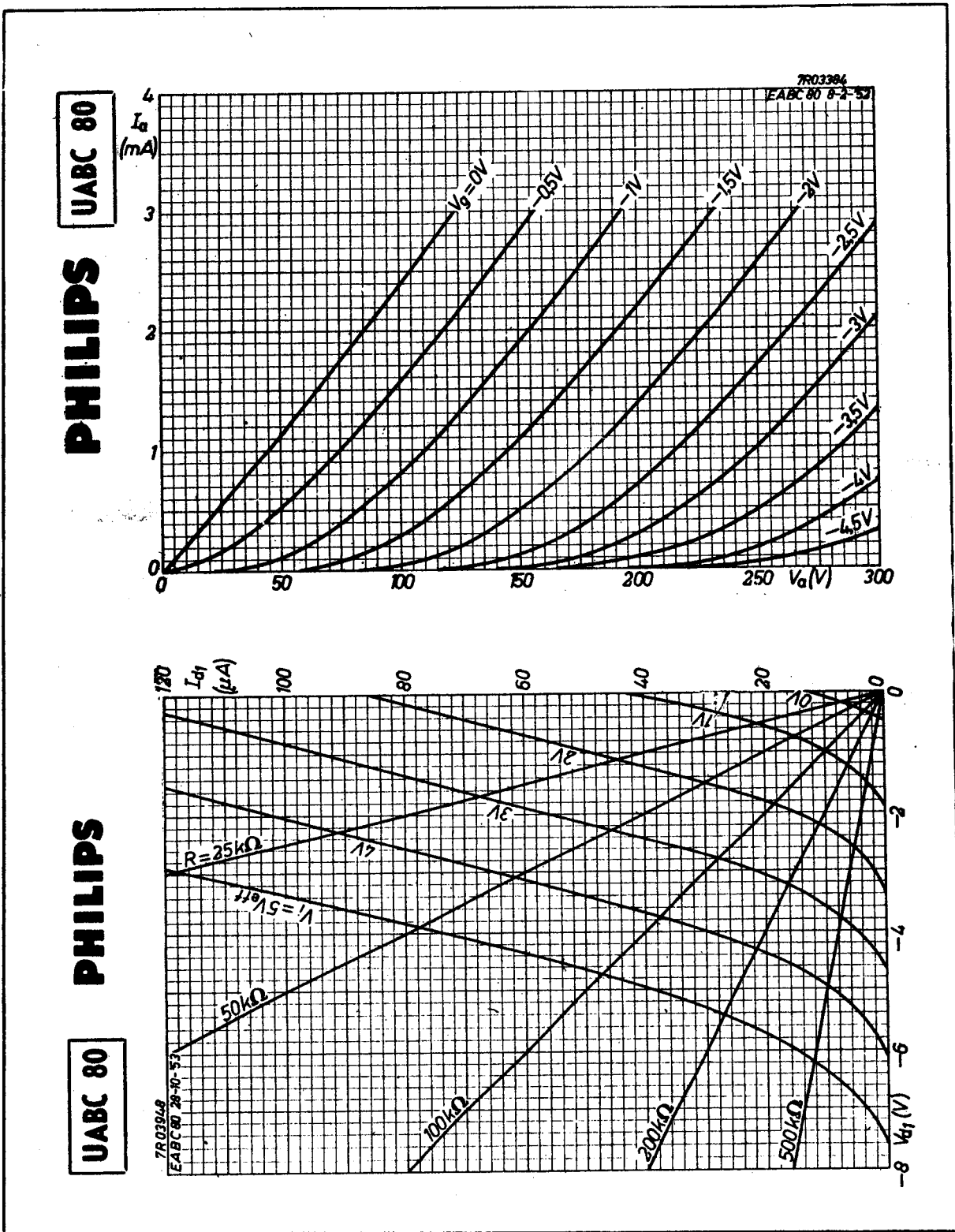
PY82



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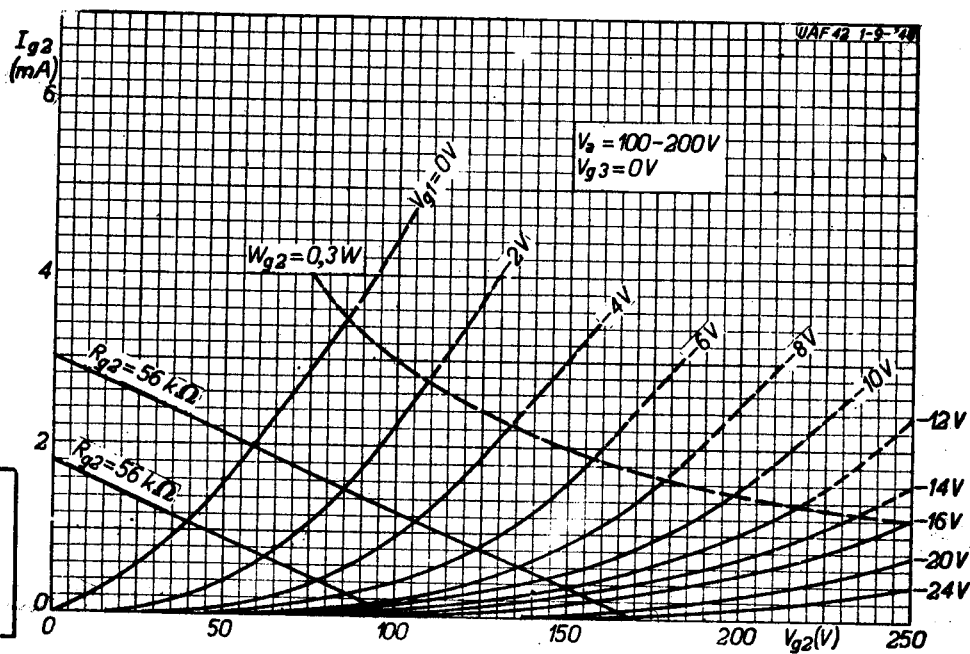
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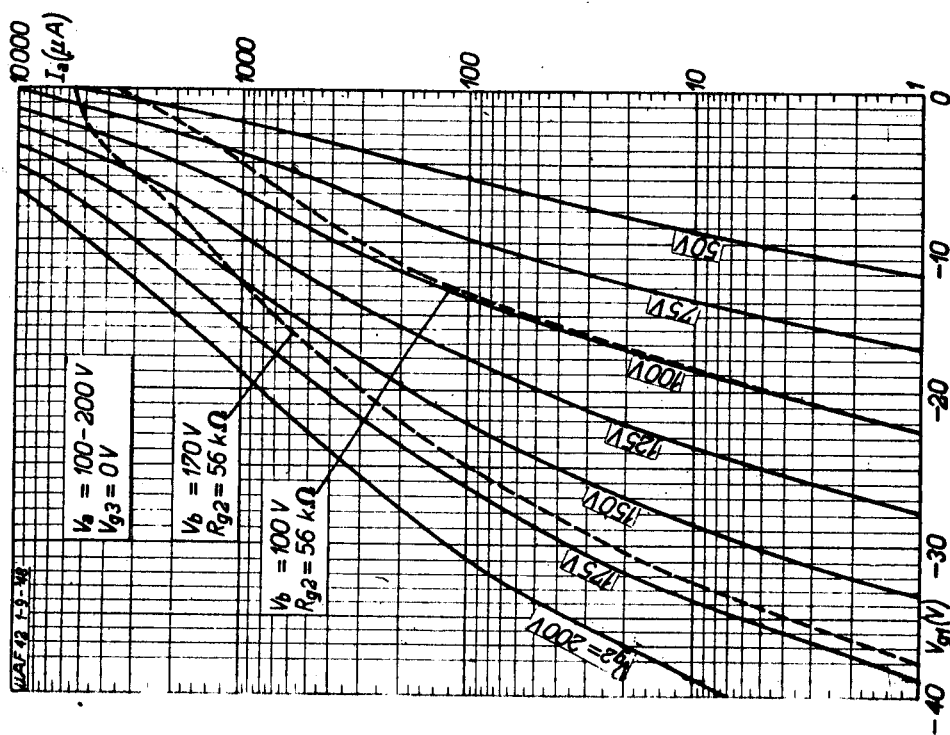
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UAF 42

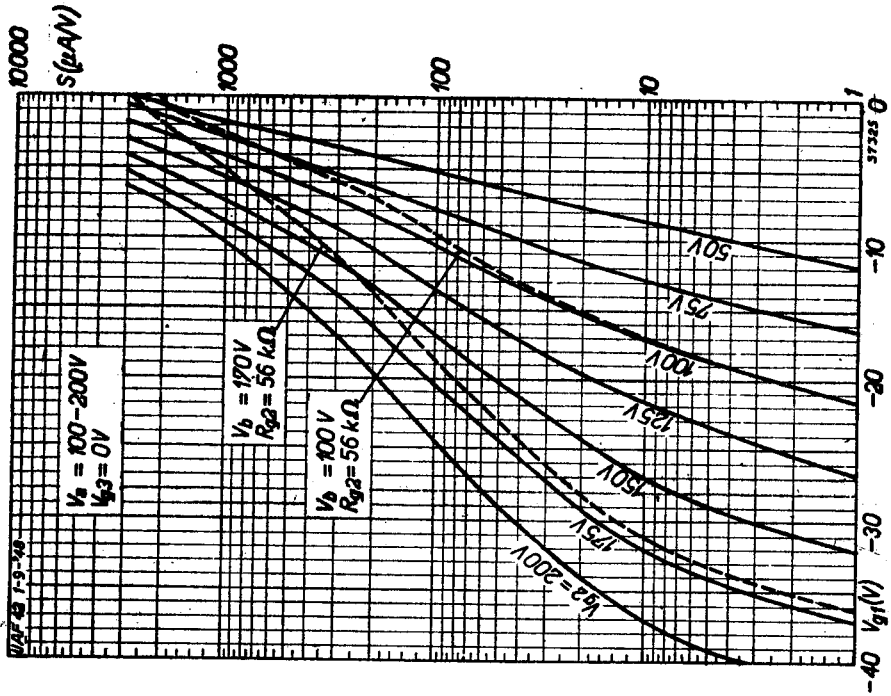


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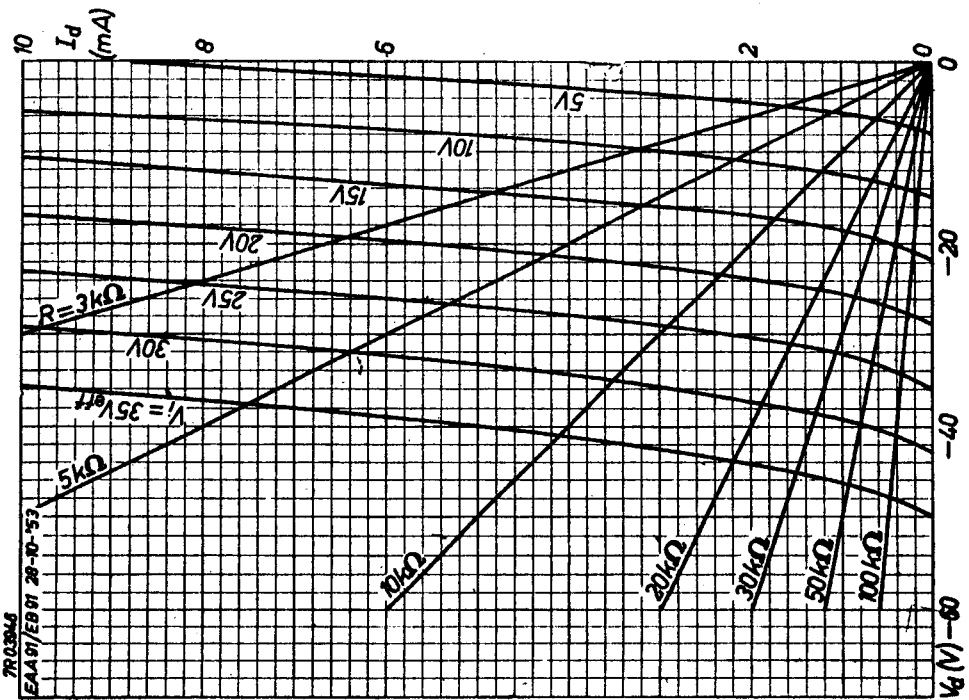
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UAF 42

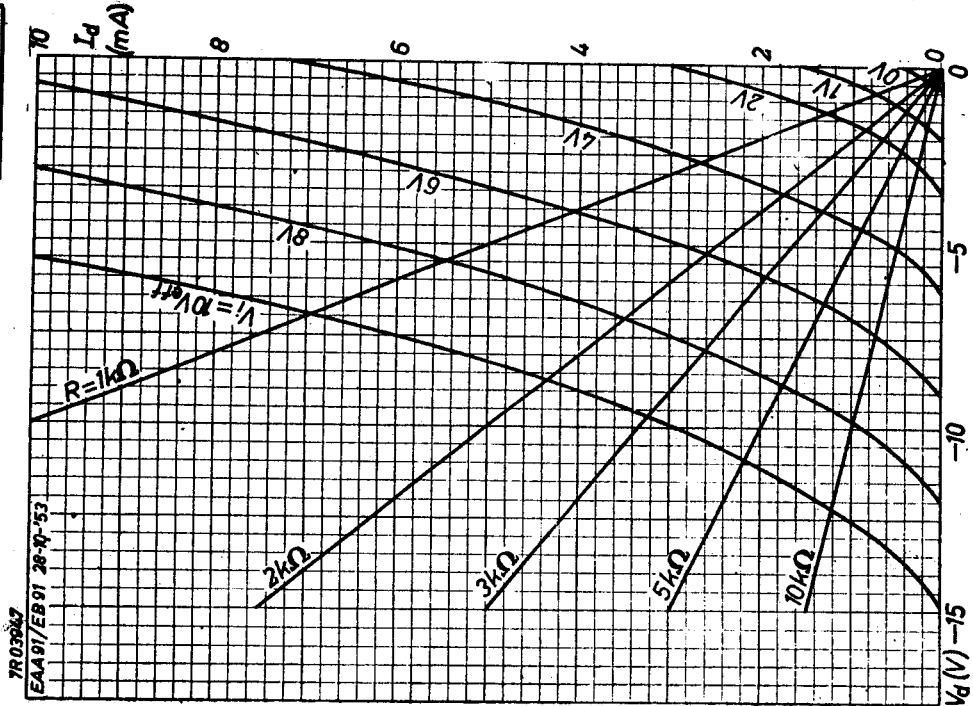


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UB 41



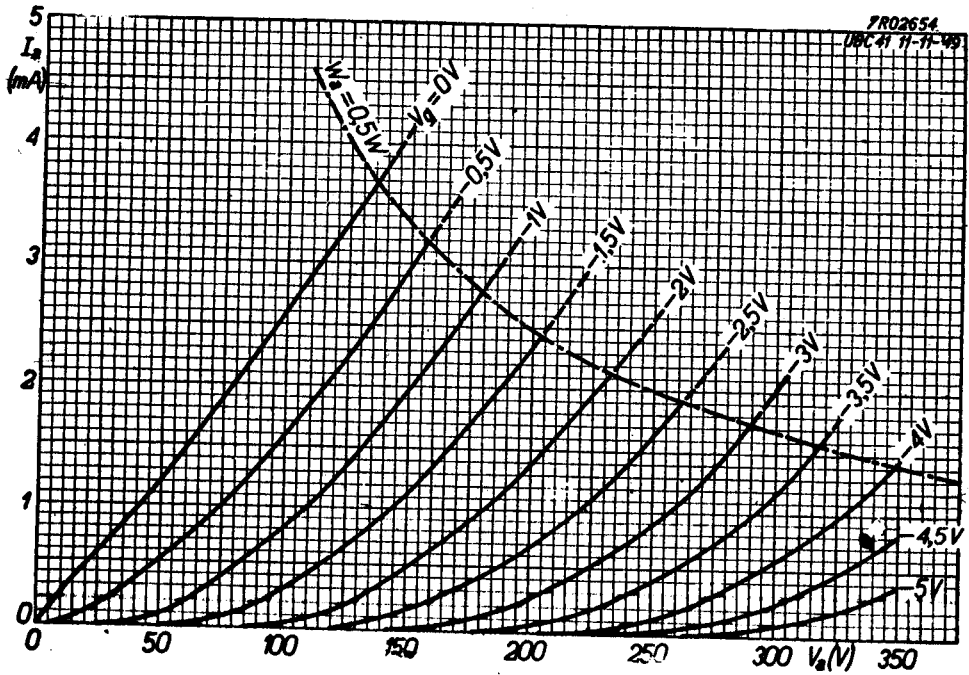
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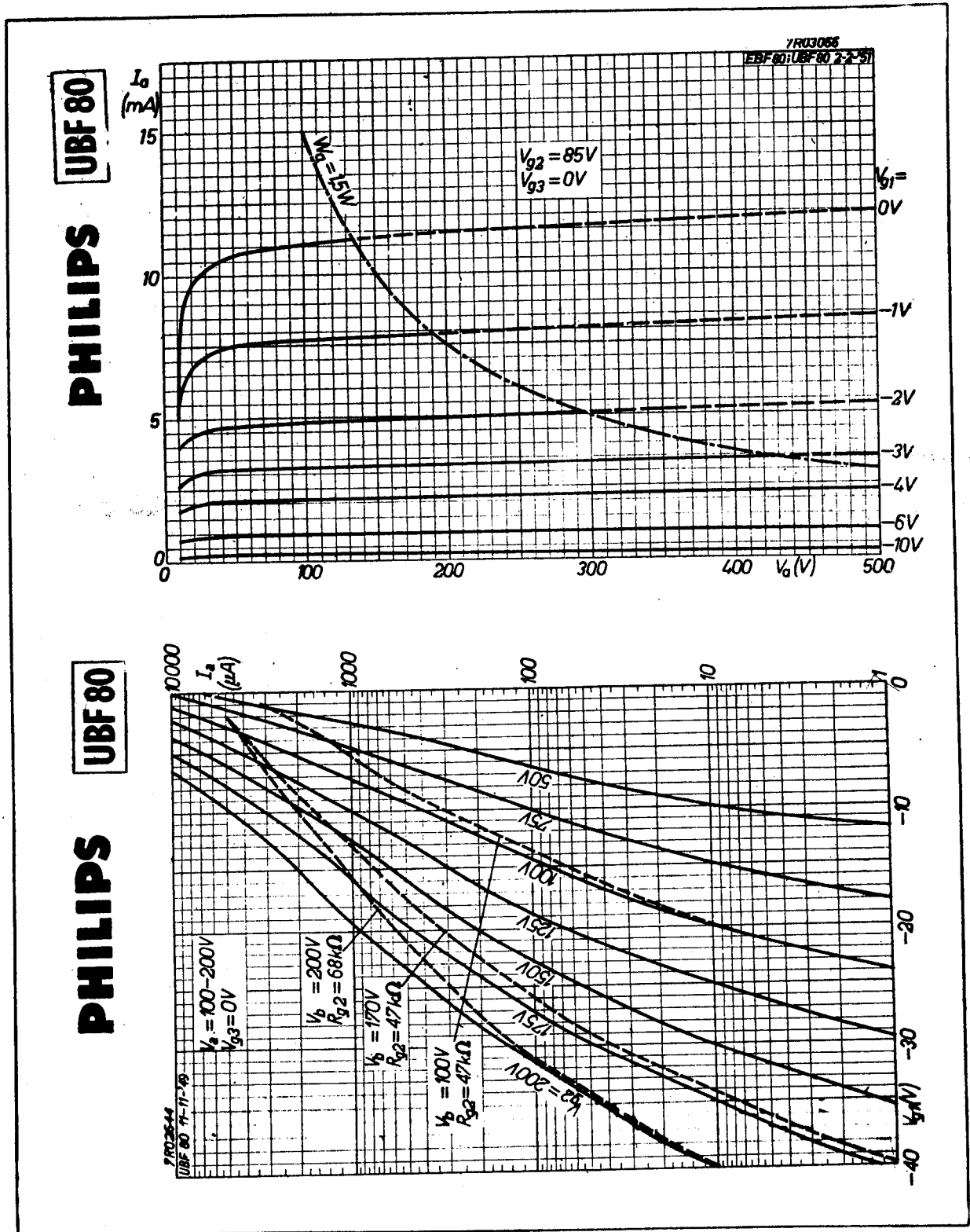
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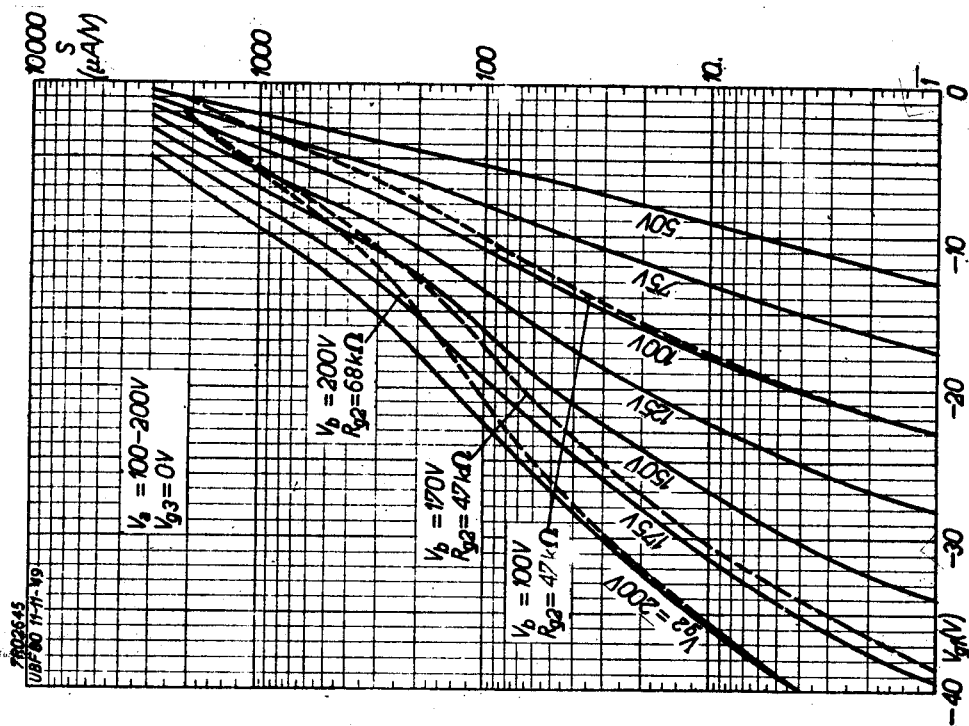
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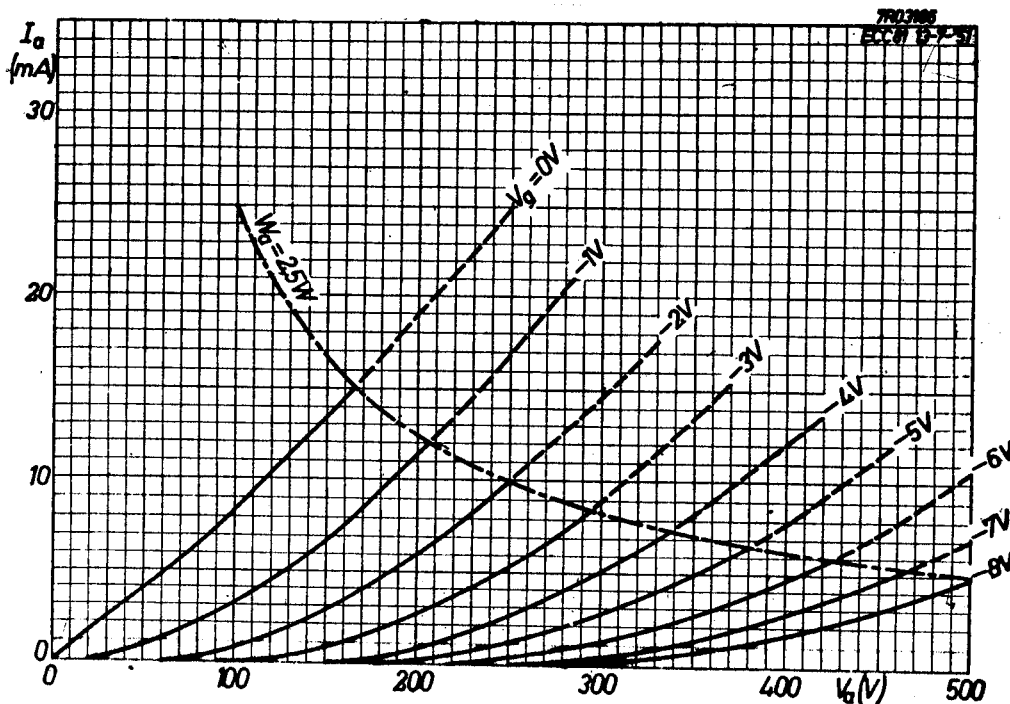
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UBF 80



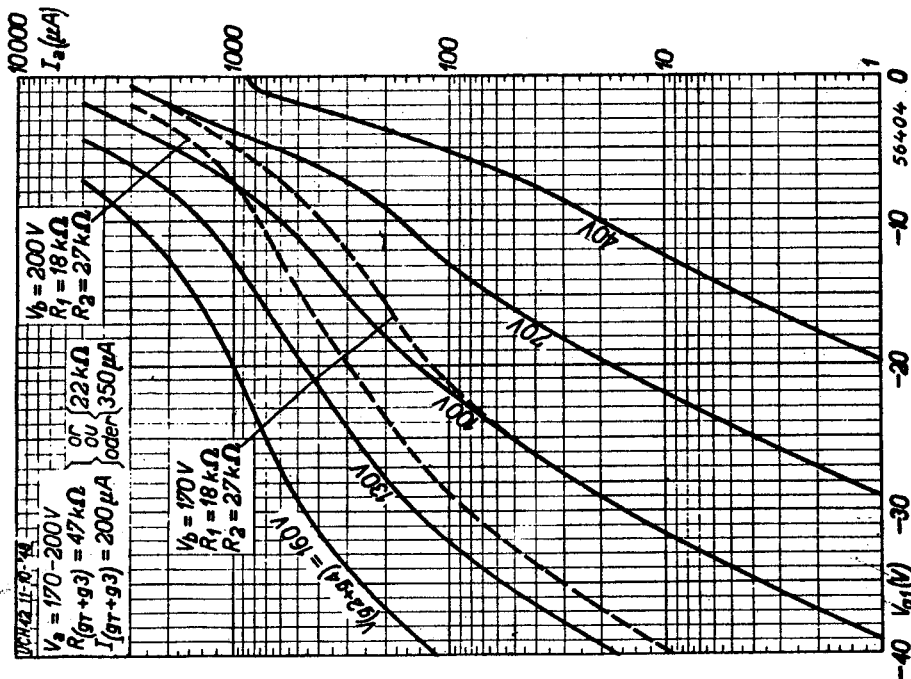
PHILIPS

UC 92



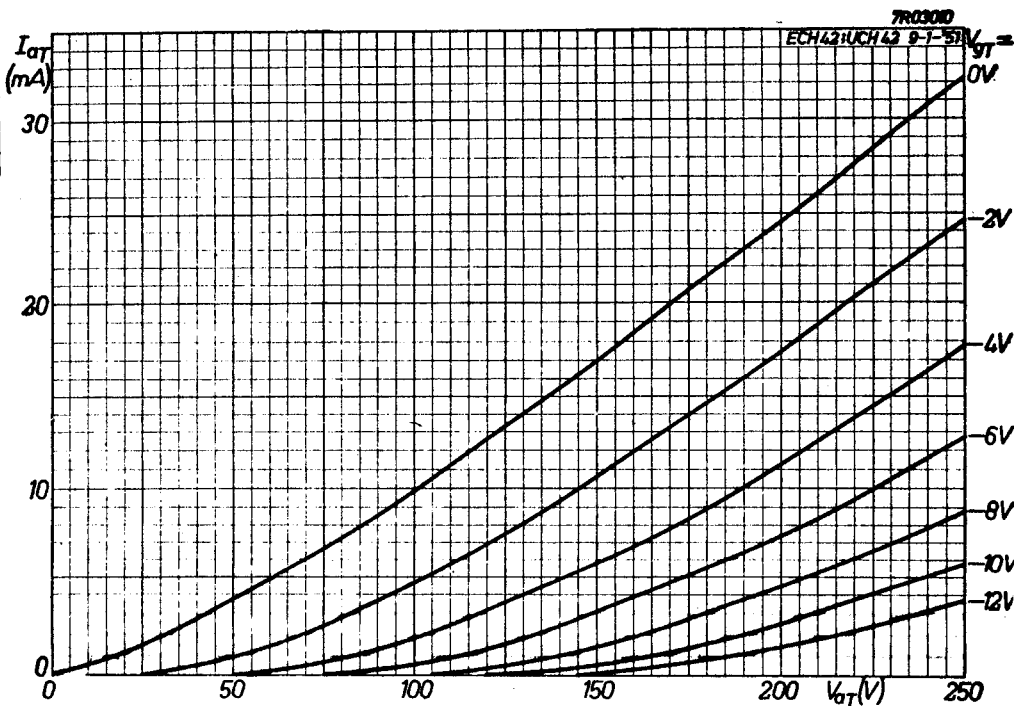
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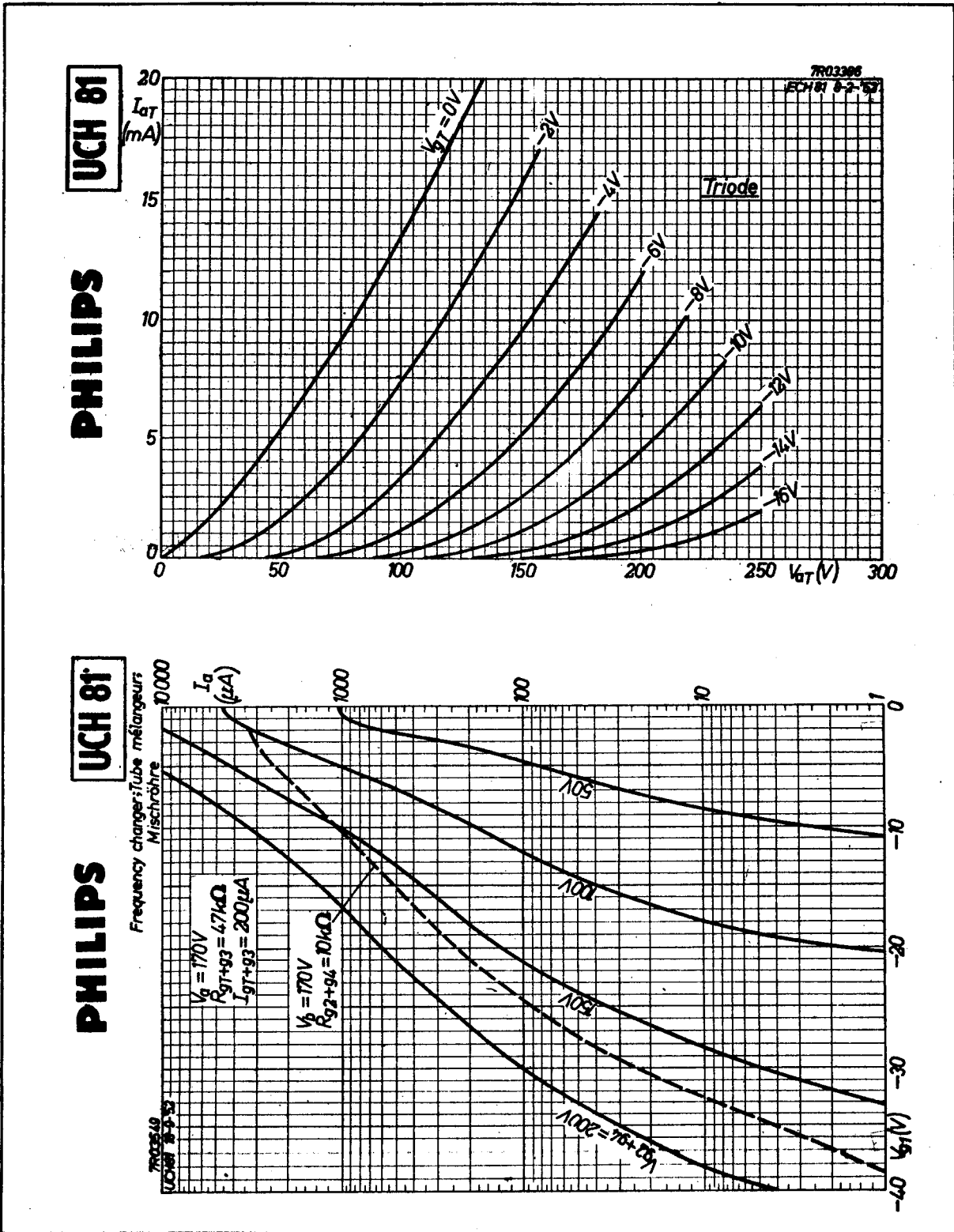
PHILIPS



UCH 42

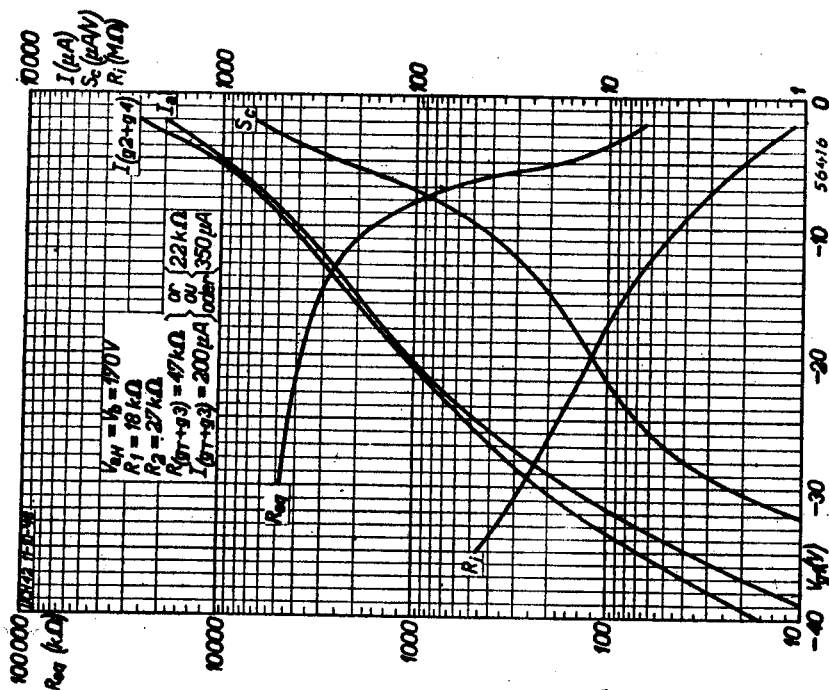
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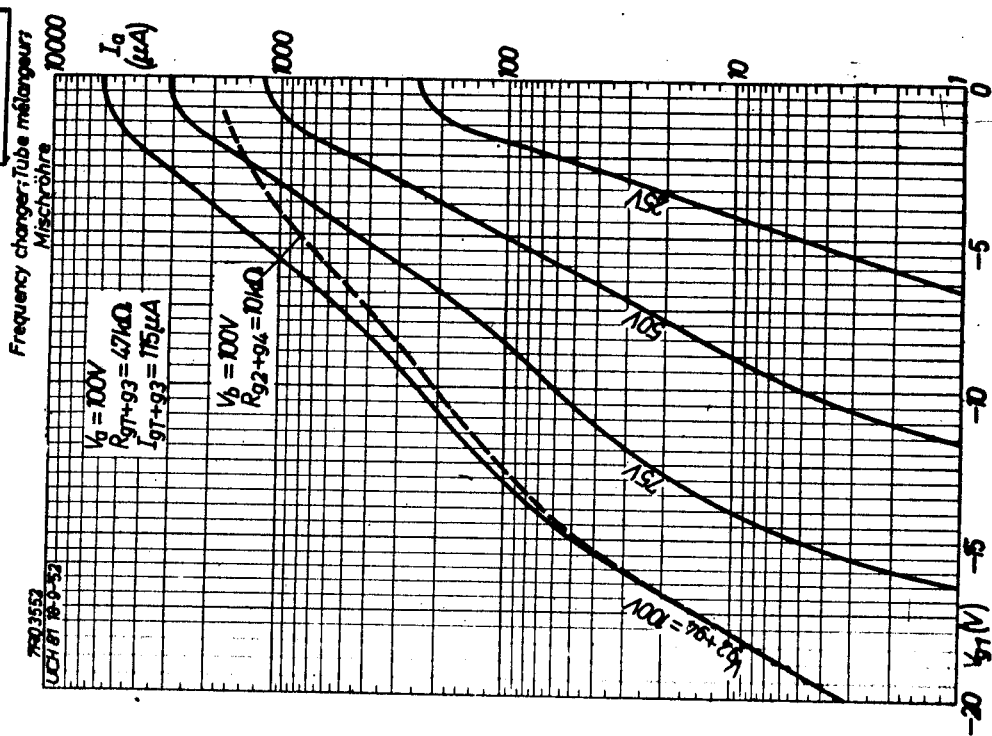
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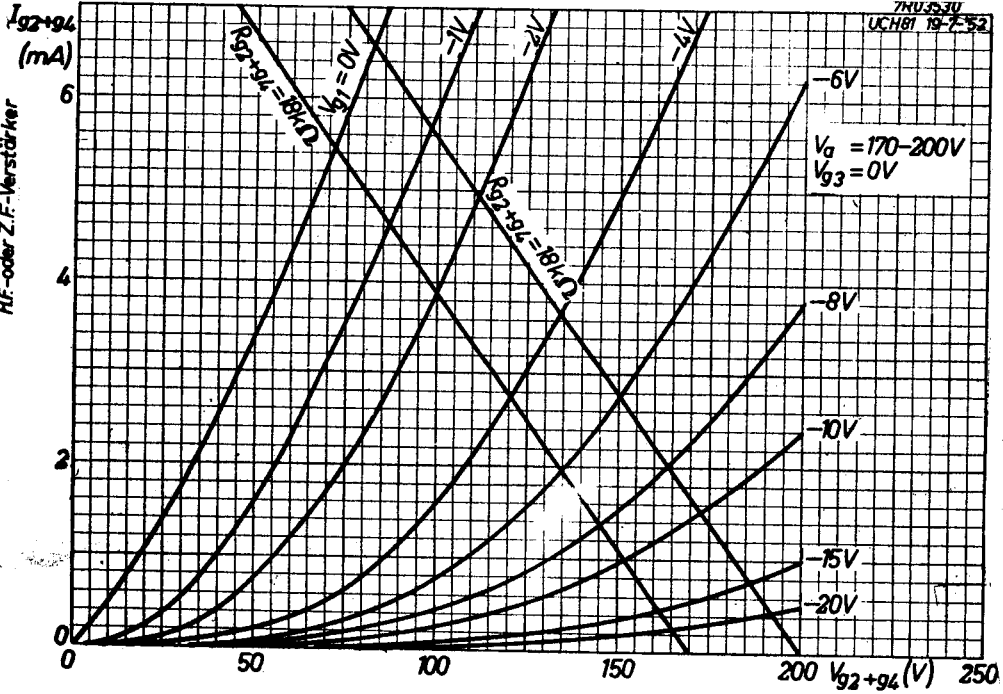
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UCH 81

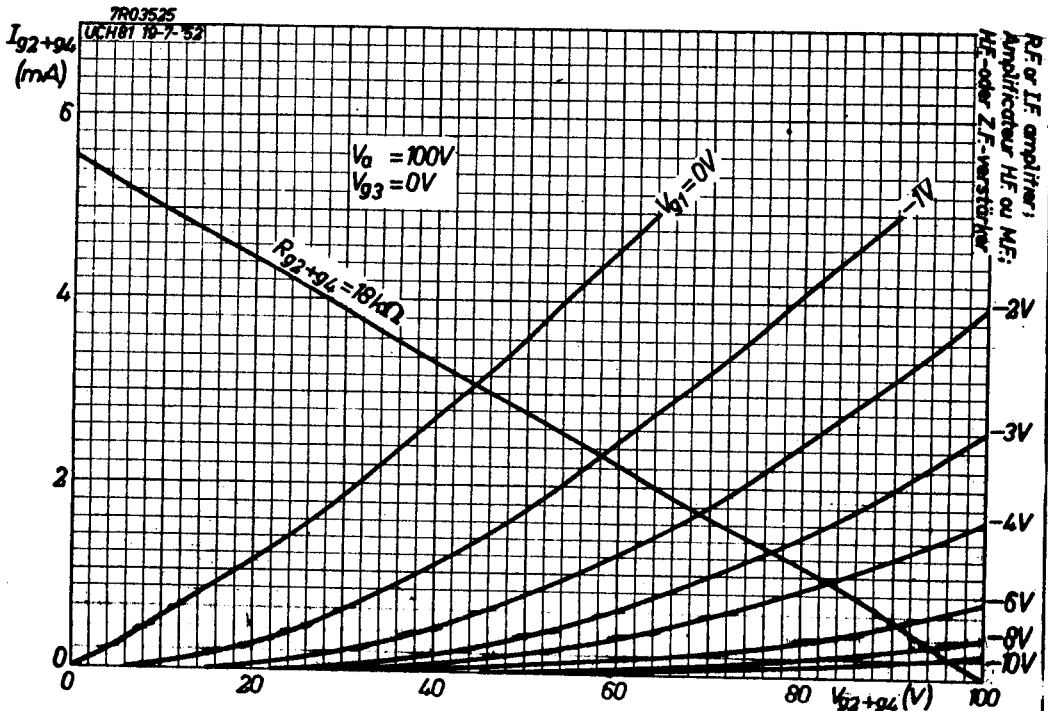
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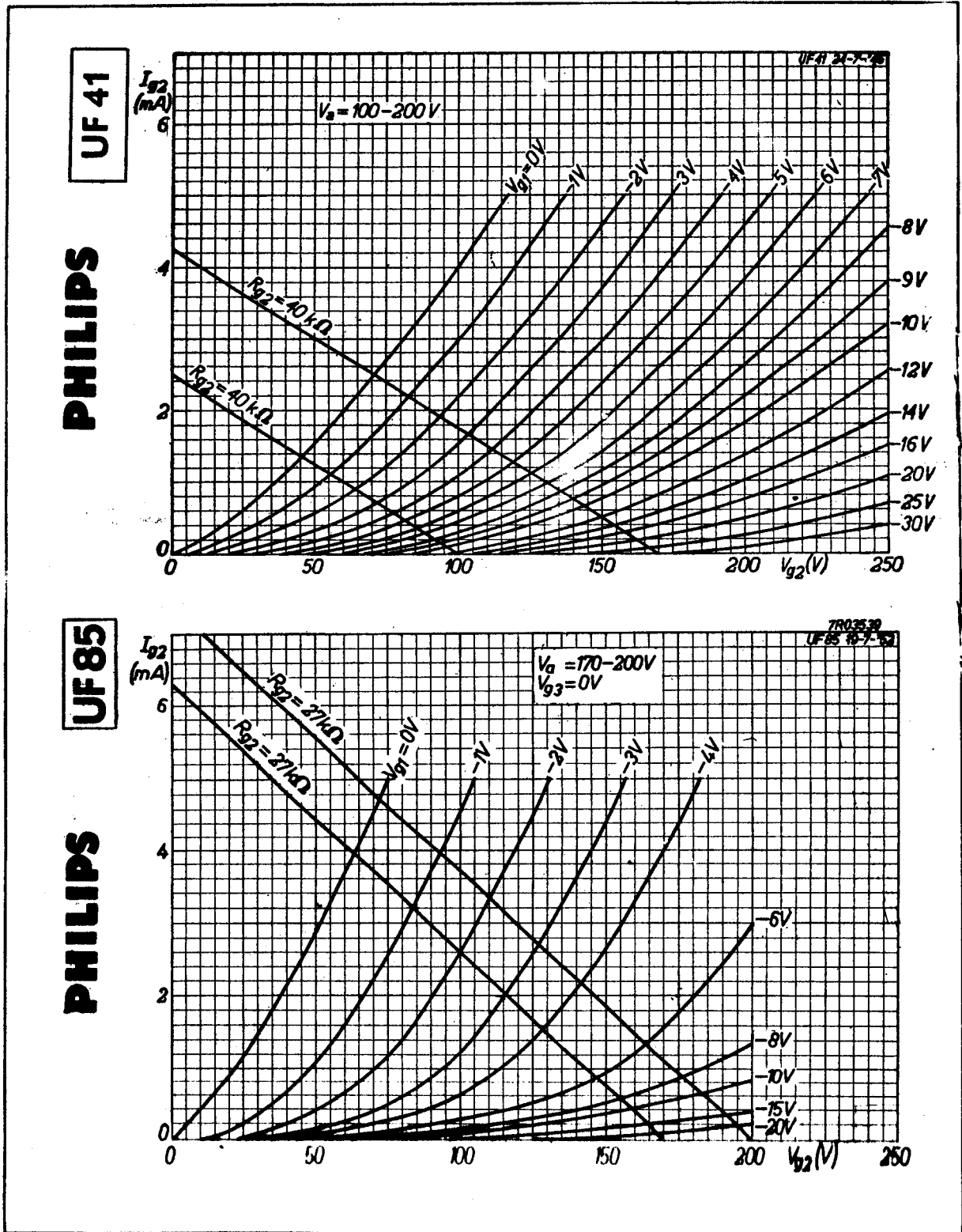
R.F. or I.F. amplifier; Amplificateur HF ou MF;
HF- oder Z.F.-Verstärker



PHILIPS

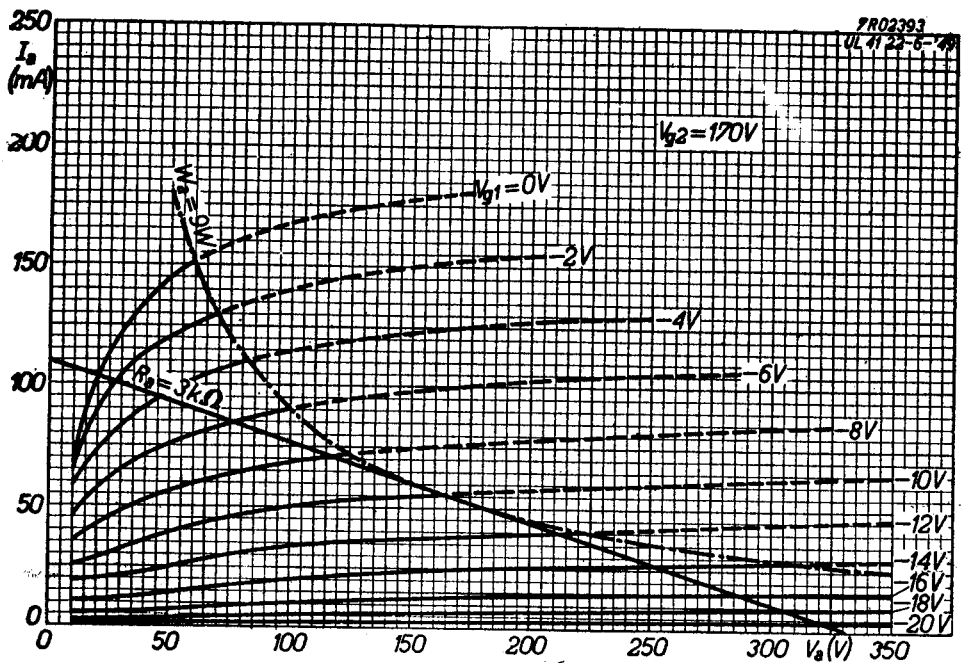
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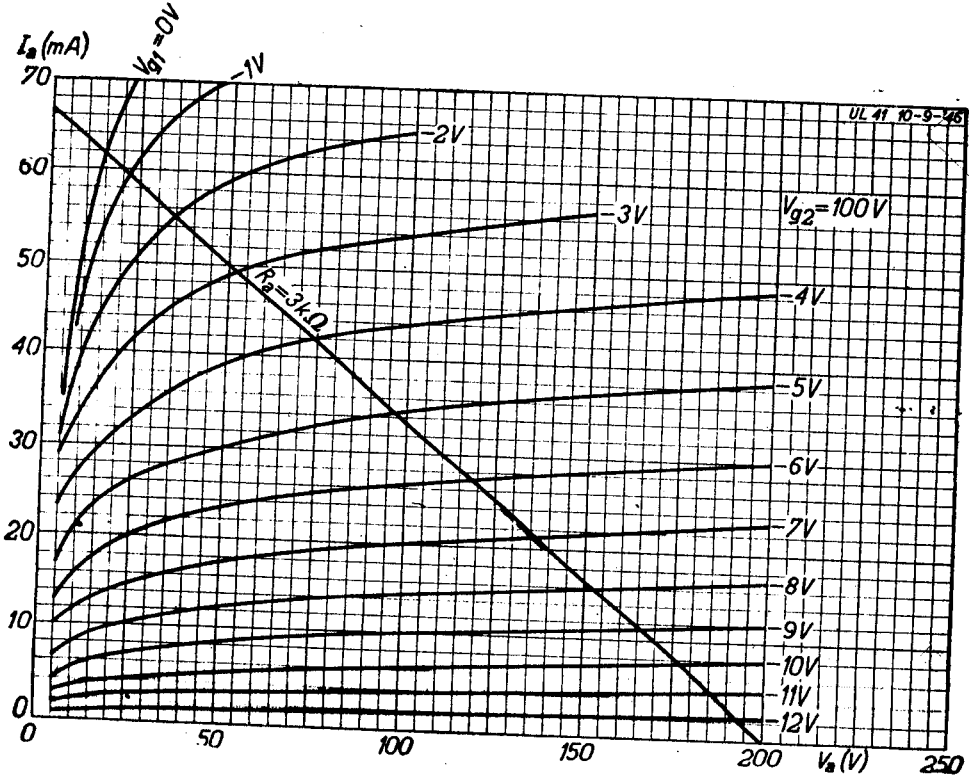
UL 41

PHILIPS



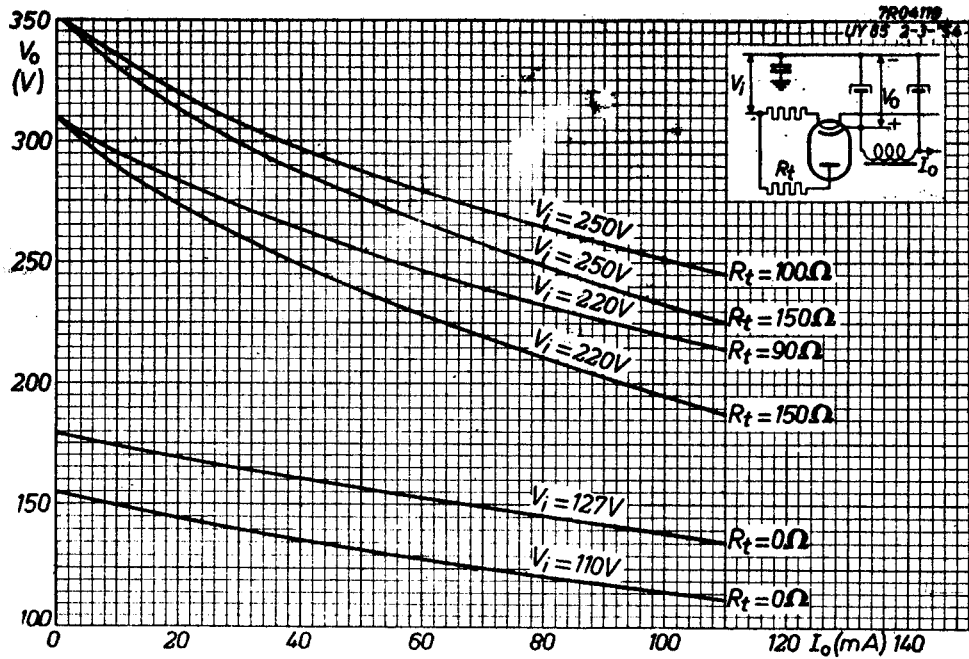
PHILIPS

UL 41



PHILIPS

UY 85



ELENCO DEI SIMBOLI E DELLE ABBREVIAZIONI VALIDI PER I TUBI A
RAGGI CATODICI ED I CINESCOPI SIA EUROPEI CHE AMERICANI

INDICAZIONE DEGLI ELETTRODI

A_1 = 1° anodo	D_2
A_2 = 2° anodo	D_2' = Placchette deflettr. orizz.
A_3 = 3° anodo	F = Filamento
A_4 = 4° anodo	G = Griglia controllo
A_5 = 5° anodo	H = Filamento
A_6 = 6° anodo	IC = Collegato internamente
D_1 = Placchette deflettr. vert.	K = Catodo
D_1'	NC = Non connesso
R = Rivestim. condutt. esterno	S = Schermo fluorescente

INDICAZIONE DELLE TENSIONI E DELLE CORRENTI

$V_{a_1}, V_{a_2}, V_{a_3} \dots$	= tensioni di anodo 1, 2, 3, ecc.
V_f	= tensione di accensione filamento
V_g	= " di griglia comando
I_f	= corrente di accensione filamento
I_s	= " di schermo

INDICAZIONE DI CARATTERISTICHE VARIE

Focalizzazione	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} e = \text{elettrostatica} \\ m = \text{magnetica} \end{array} \right.$
Deflessione	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} e (1) = \text{elettrostatica} \\ e (2) = \text{elettrostatica} \\ e (3) = \text{elettrostatica} \\ m 90^\circ = \text{magnetica con angolo massimo di deflessione di } 90^\circ \end{array} \right. \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{vertic. simmetrica} \\ \text{orizz. simmetrica} \\ \text{vertic. simmetrica} \\ \text{orizz. asimmetrica} \\ \text{vertic. asimmetrica} \\ \text{orizz. asimmetrica} \end{array} \right.$
Sensibilita'	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} v = \text{verticale} \\ o = \text{orizzontale} \end{array} \right.$
Trappola ionica	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} n = \text{nessuna} \\ s = \text{singola} \\ d = \text{doppia} \end{array} \right.$

TUBI A RAGGI CATODICI E CINESCOPI EUROPEI

I tubi a raggi catodici per oscilloscopi ed i cinescopi per ricevitori televisivi di produzione europea vengono individuati da una sigla formata da due lettere seguite da due numeri. Questi quattro simboli forniscono un'indicazione rispettivamente su: il sistema di focalizzazione e di deflessione del fascio elettronico; le proprietà dello schermo (fluorescenza e persistenza); le dimensioni dello schermo, le caratteristiche costruttive del tubo.

1 ^a Lettera	Sistema di focalizzazione e deflessione	
	Focalizzazione	Deflessione
A	elettrostatica	magnetica
D	elettrostatica	elettrostatica
M	magnetica	magnetica

2 ^a Lettera	Caratteristiche dello schermo	
	Fluorescenza	Persistenza
B	blu	corta
C	blu - violetta	cortissima
F	arancione	lunghissima
G	verde	media
L	arancione	lunga
N	verde	lunga
(1) P	blu	corta
	giallo - verde	lunga
R	giallo - verde	lunga
W	bianca	media

(1) Schermo a doppio strato.

1° numero	Dimensioni dello schermo
	Diagonale o diametro
4	4 cm = 1 1/2"
6	6 cm = 2 1/2"
7	7 cm = 3"
9	9 cm = 3 1/2"
10	10 cm = 4"
13	13 cm = 5"
16	16 cm = 6 1/2"
22	22 cm = 8 1/2"
31	31 cm = 12"
36	36 cm = 14"
41	41 cm = 16"
43	43 cm = 17"
53	53 cm = 21"

RADIO SCUOLA ITALIANA - TORINO

TIPO	Dati Accensione	SCHERMO			Focalizz.	Defless.
		Forma	Fluorescenza	Persist.		
AW 36-80	$V_f = 6,3 \text{ V}$ $I_f = 0,3 \text{ A}$	rettang.	bianca metallizz.	media	e	m 90°
AW 43-80	$V_f = 6,3 \text{ V}$ $I_f = 0,3 \text{ A}$	rettang.	bianca metallizz.	media	e	m 90°
AW 43-88	$V_f = 6,3 \text{ V}$ $I_f = 0,3 \text{ A}$	rettang.	bianca metallizz.	media	e	m 110°
AW 53-80	$V_f = 6,3 \text{ V}$ $I_f = 0,3 \text{ A}$	rettang.	bianca metallizz.	media	e	m 90°
AW 53-88	$V_f = 6,3 \text{ V}$ $I_f = 0,3 \text{ A}$	rettang.	bianca metallizz.	media	e	m 110°

CONDIZIONI DI FUNZIONAMENTO		Sensib. (mm/V)	Trappola ionica	COLLEGAM. ZOCOLO
Tensioni (V)	Tens.interd griglia -V _g (V)			
$V_{a_3+a_5+a_6} = 10.000$ $V_{a_1} = 300$ $V_{a_2+a_4} = -100 \div +200$	40 ÷ 80		u	
$V_{a_3+a_5+a_6} = 14.000$ $V_{a_1} = 300$ $V_{a_2+a_4} = -103 \div +203$	40 ÷ 80		u	
$V_{a_2+a_4+a_5} = 14.000$ $V_{a_1} = 300$ $V_{a_3} = 0 \div 400$	30 ÷ 72		n	
$V_{a_3+a_5+a_6} = 14.000$ $V_{a_1} = 300$ $V_{a_2+a_4} = -103 \div +203$	40 ÷ 80		u	
$V_{a_2+a_4+a_5} = 14.000$ $V_{a_1} = 300$ $V_{a_3} = 0 \div 400$	30 ÷ 72		n	

TIPO	Dati Accensione	SCHERMO			Focalizz.	Defless.
		Forma	Fluorescenza	Persist.		
DB 4 - 1	$V_f = 6,3 \text{ V}$ $I_f = 0,31 \text{ A}$	roton.	blu	corta	e	e (1)
DG 4 - 1			verde	media		
DP 4 - 1			blu giallo - verde	corta lunga		
DB 4 - 2	$V_f = 6,3 \text{ V}$ $I_f = 0,31 \text{ A}$	roton.	blu	corta	e	e (2)
DG 4 - 2			verde	media		
DP 4 - 2			blu giallo - verde	corta lunga		
DB 7 - 1	$V_f = 4 \text{ V}$ $I_f = 1 \text{ A}$	roton.	blu	corta	e	e (1)
DG 7 - 1			verde	media		
DB 7 - 2	$V_f = 4 \text{ V}$ $I_f = 1 \text{ A}$	roton.	blu	corta	e	e (2)
DG 7 - 2			verde	media		
DN 7 - 2			verde	lunga		
DB 7 - 3	$V_f = 6,3 \text{ V}$ $I_f = 0,4 \text{ A}$	roton.	blu	corta	e	e (1)
DG 7 - 3			verde	media		
DN 7 - 3			verde	lunga		
DR 7 - 3			giallo - verde	lunga		

CONDIZIONI DI FUNZIONAMENTO		Sensib. (mm/V)	Trappola ionica	COLLEGAM. ZOCOLO
Tensioni (V)	Tens.interd. griglia -V _g (V)			
$V_{a1} = 200 \div 300$ $V_{a2} = 800$	$0 \div 50$	$v = 0,25$ $o = 0,16$		
$V_{a1} = 200 \div 300$ $V_{a2} = 800$	$0 \div 50$	$v = 0,25$ $o = 0,16$		
$V_{a1} = 150 \div 350$ $V_{a2} = 800$	$0 \div 30$	$v = 0,22$ $o = 0,14$		
$V_{a1} = 150 \div 350$ $V_{a2} = 800$	$0 \div 30$	$v = 0,22$ $o = 0,14$		
$V_{a1} = 200 \div 300$ $V_{a2} = 800$	$0 \div 50$	$v = 0,26$ $o = 0,16$		

TIPO	Dati Accensione	SCHERMO			Focalizz.	Defless.
		Forma	Fluorescenza	Persist.		
DB 7 - 4	$V_f = 6,3 \text{ V}$ $I_f = 0,4 \text{ A}$	roton.	blu	corta	e	e (2)
DG 7 - 4			verde	lunga		
DN 7 - 4			verde	lunga		
DR 7 - 4			giallo - verde	lunga		
DB 7 - 5	$V_f = 6,3 \text{ V}$ $I_f = 0,31 \text{ A}$	roton.	blu	corta	e	e (1)
DG 7 - 5			verde	media		
DP 7 - 5			blu giallo - verde	corta lunga		
DR 7 - 5			giallo - verde	lunga		
DB 7 - 6	$V_f = 6,3 \text{ V}$ $I_f = 0,31 \text{ A}$	roton.	blu	corta	e	e (2)
DG 7 - 6			verde	media		
DN 7 - 6			verde	lunga		
DP 7 - 6			blu giallo - verde	corta lunga		
DR 7 - 6			giallo - verde	lunga		
DB 7 - 31	$V_f = 6,3 \text{ V}$ $I_f = 0,3 \text{ A}$	roton.	blu	corta	e	e (2)
DG 7 - 31			verde	media		
DN 7 - 31			verde	lunga		
DB 7 - 32	$V_f = 6,3 \text{ V}$ $I_f = 0,3 \text{ A}$	roton.	blu	corta	e	e (1)
DG 7 - 32			verde	media		
DN 7 - 32			verde	lunga		

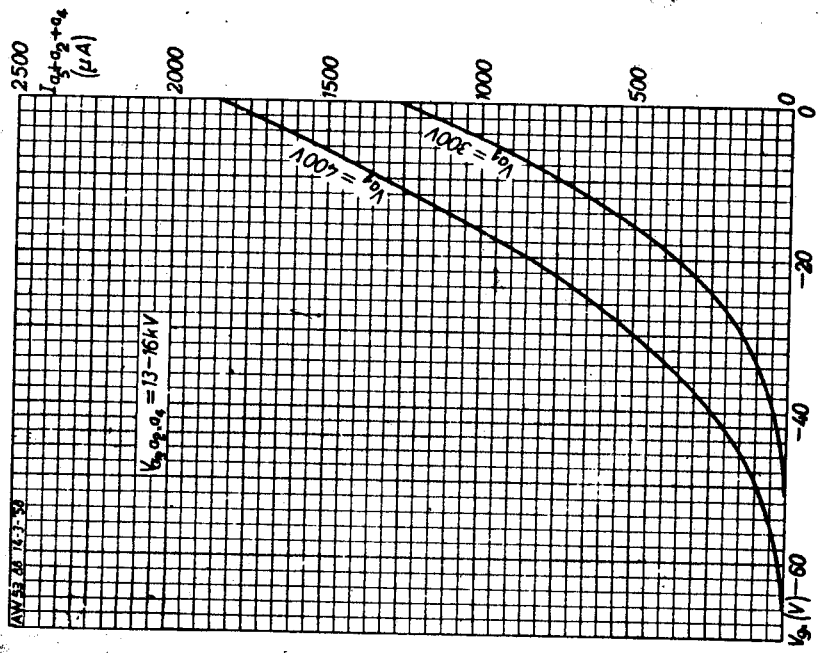
CONDIZIONI DI FUNZIONAMENTO		Sensib. (mm/V)	Trappola ionica	COLLEGAM. ZOCOLO		
Tensioni (V)	Tens.interd. griglia - V_g (V)					
$V_{a1} = 200 \div 300$ $V_{a2} = 800$	$0 \div 50$	$v = 0,26$ $o = 0,16$				
$V_{a1} = 200 \div 300$ $V_{a2} = 800$	$0 \div 50$	$v = 0,25$ $o = 0,16$				
$V_{a1} = 200 \div 300$ $V_{a2} = 800$	$0 \div 50$	$v = 0,25$ $o = 0,16$				
$V_{a1+a3} = 500$ $V_{a2} = 0 \div 120$	$50 \div 100$	$v = 0,35 \div 0,43$ $o = 0,24 \div 0,30$				
$V_{a1+a3} = 500$ $V_{a2} = 0 \div 120$	$50 \div 100$	$v = 0,35 \div 0,43$ $o = 0,24 \div 0,30$				

TIPO	Dati Accensione	SCHERMO				
		Forma	Fluorescenza	Persist.		
DB 7 - 36	$V_f = 6,3 \text{ V}$ $I_f = 0,3 \text{ A}$	roton.	blu	corta	e	e (1)
DG 7 - 36			verde	media		
DN 7 - 36			verde	lunga		
DB 9 - 3	$V_f = 4 \text{ V}$ $I_f = 1 \text{ A}$	roton.	blu	corta	e	e (2)
DG 9 - 3			verde	media		
DN 9 - 3			verde	lunga		
DB 9 - 4	$V_f = 4 \text{ V}$ $I_f = 1 \text{ A}$	roton.	blu	corta	e	e (1)
DG 9 - 4			verde	media		
DN 9 - 4			verde	lunga		
DB 9 - 5	$V_f = 4 \text{ V}$ $I_f = 1 \text{ A}$	roton.	blu	corta	e	e (2)
DG 9 - 5			verde	media		
DN 9 - 5			verde	lunga		
DB 10 - 2	$V_f = 6,3 \text{ V}$ $I_f = 0,3 \text{ A}$	roton.	blu	corta	e	e (1)
DG 10 - 2			verde	media		
DP 10 - 2			blu giallo - verde	corta lunga		
DR 10 - 2			giallo - verde	lunga		

CONDIZIONI DI FUNZIONAMENTO		Sensib. (mm/V)	COLLEGAM. ZOCOLO
Tensioni (V)	Tens.interd. griglia -V _g (V)		
$V_{a1+a3} = 1500$ $V_{a2} = 250 \div 400$	40 ÷ 80	$v = 0,49 \div$ $0,59$ $o = 0,33 \div$ $0,41$	
$V_{a1} = 200 \div 400$ $V_{a2} = 1000$	0 ÷ 40	$v = 0,40$ $o = 0,31$	
$V_{a1} = 200 \div 400$ $V_{a2} = 1000$	0 ÷ 40	$v = 0,40$ $o = 0,31$	
$V_{a1+a3} = 1000$ $V_{a2} = 200 \div 400$	0 ÷ 40	$v = 0,38$ $o = 0,32$	
$V_{a1+a3} = 2000$ $V_{a2} = 400 \div 720$	45 ÷ 100	$v = 0,32 \div$ $0,38$ $o = 0,24 \div$ $0,30$	

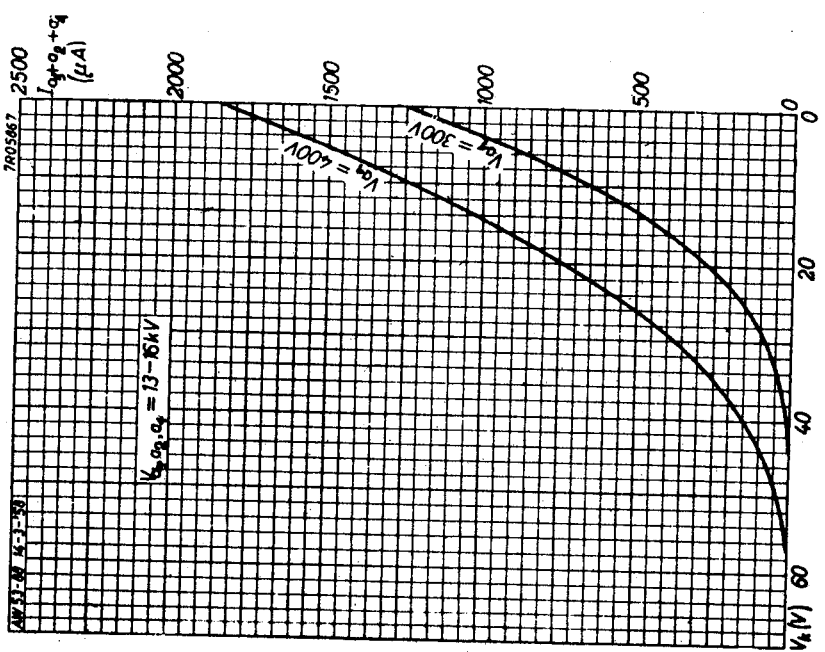
AW 53-88

PHILIPS



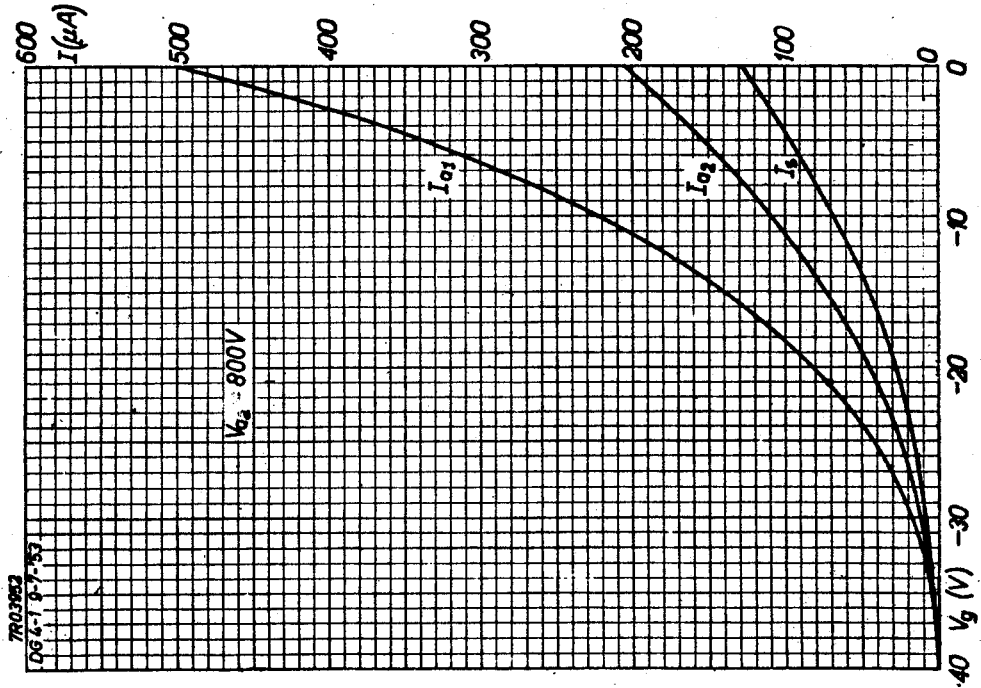
AW 53-88

PHILIPS



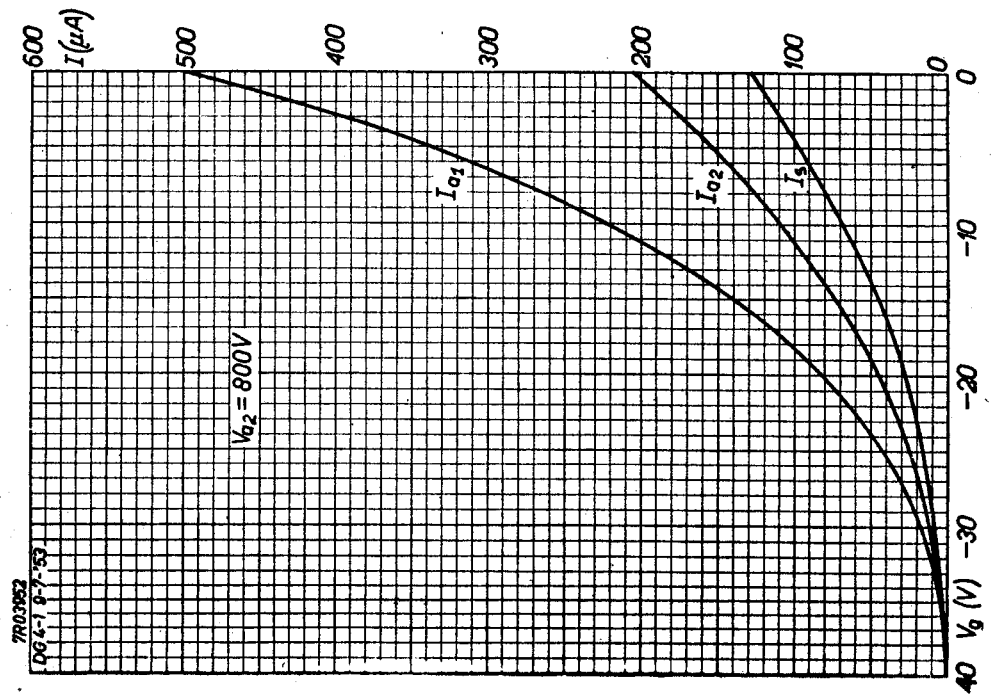
DB 4-1
DG 4-1
DP 4-1

PHILIPS



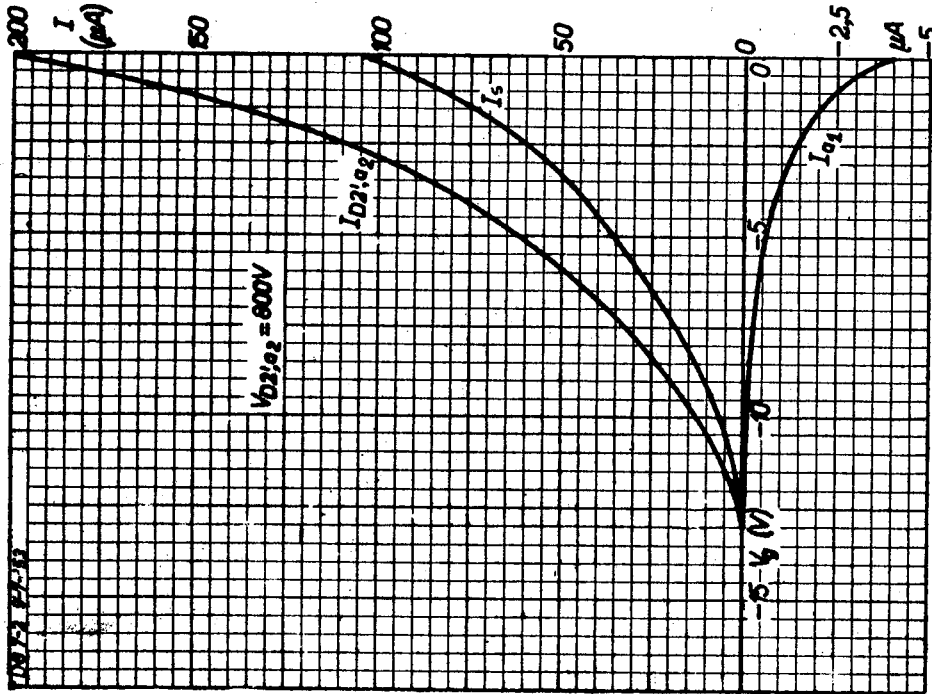
DB 4-2
DG 4-2
DP 4-2

PHILIPS



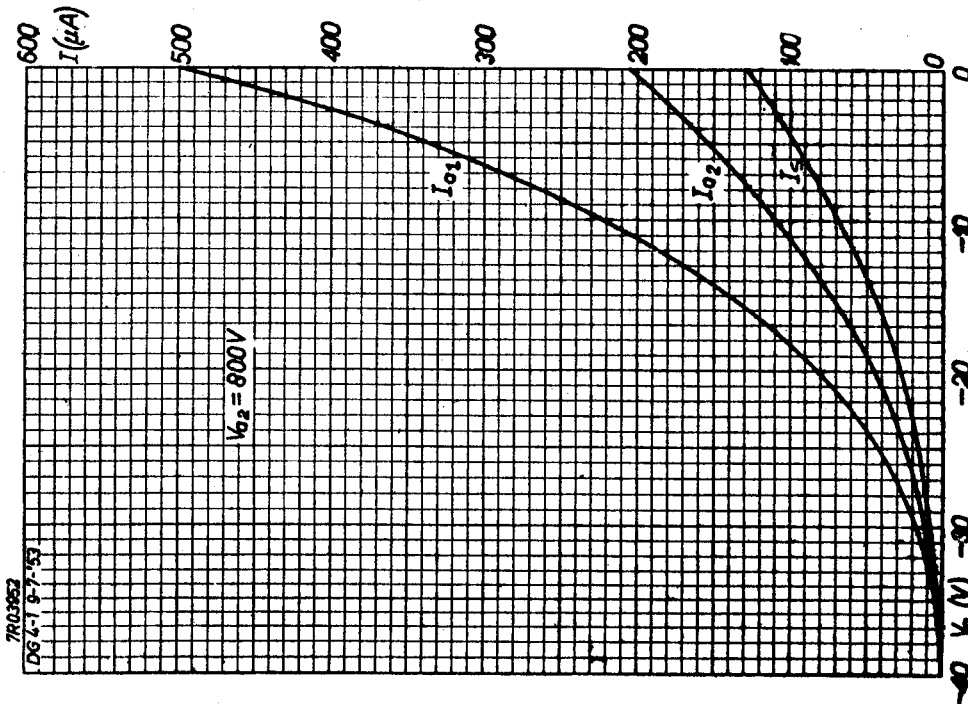
DB 7-2
DG 7-2
BN 7-2

PHILIPS



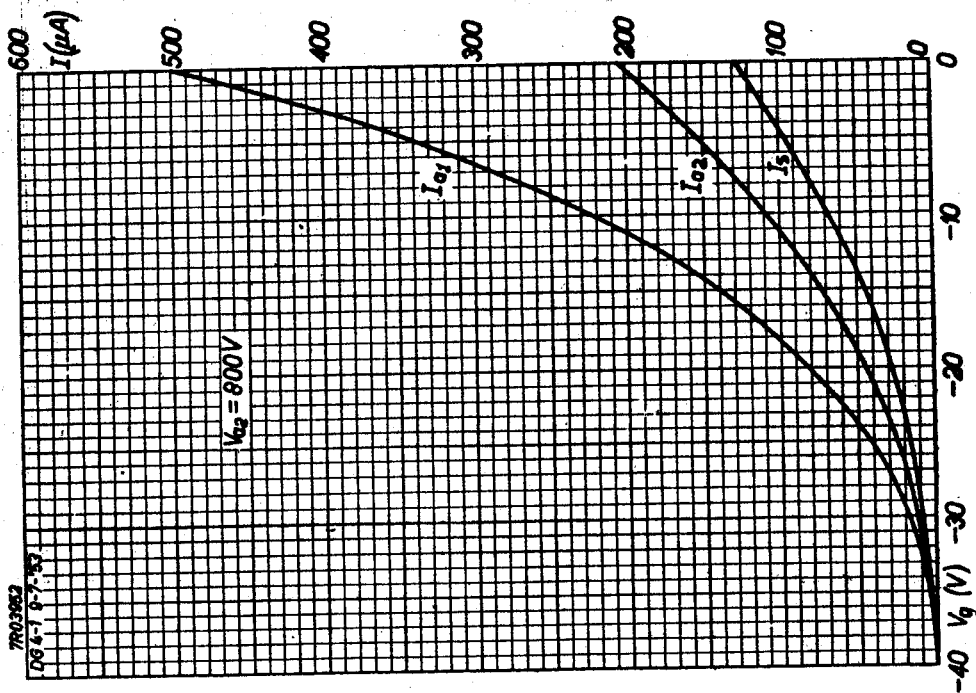
DB 7-5
DG 7-5
DP 7-5
DR 7-5

PHILIPS



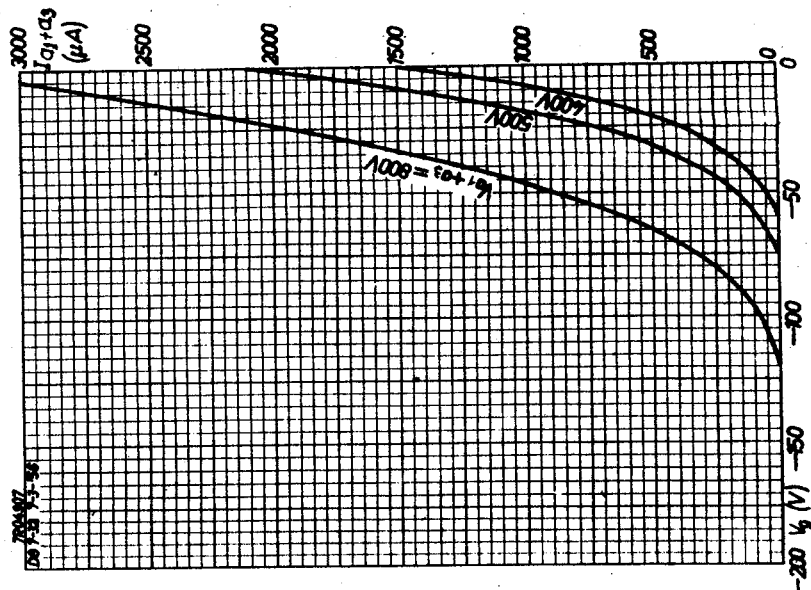
DB 7-6
 DG 7-6
 DN 7-6
 DP 7-6
 DR 7-6

PHILIPS



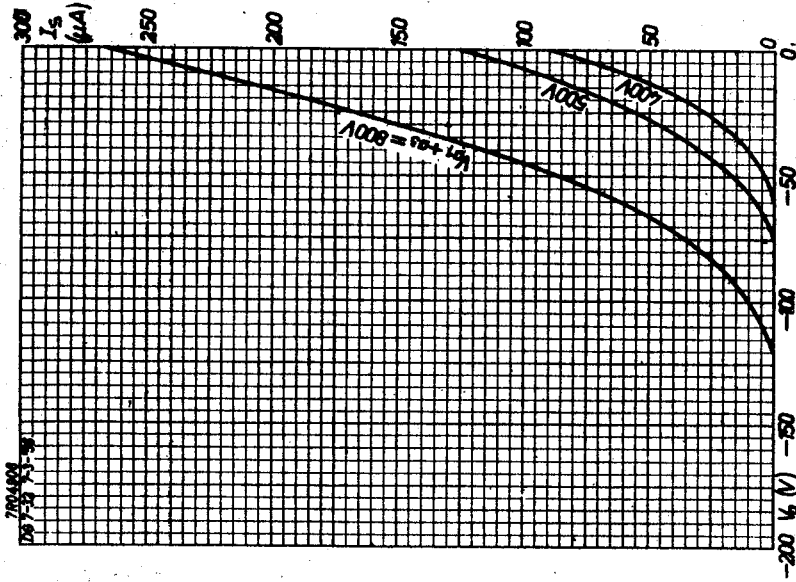
DB 7-32
 DG 7-32
 DN 7-32

PHILIPS



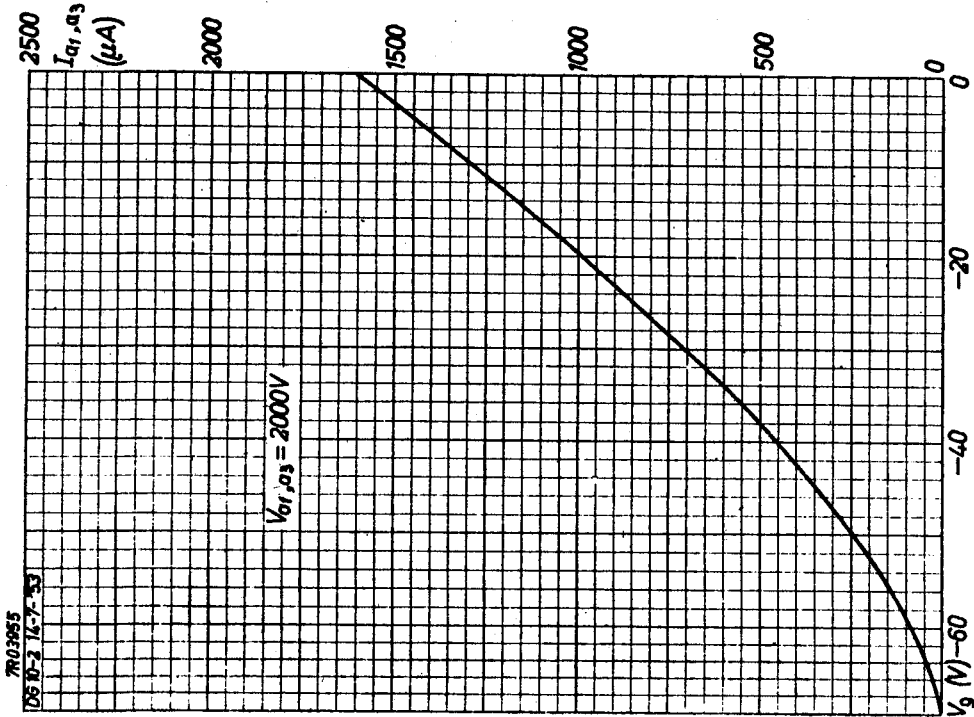
DB 7-32
 DG 7-32
 DN 7-32

PHILIPS



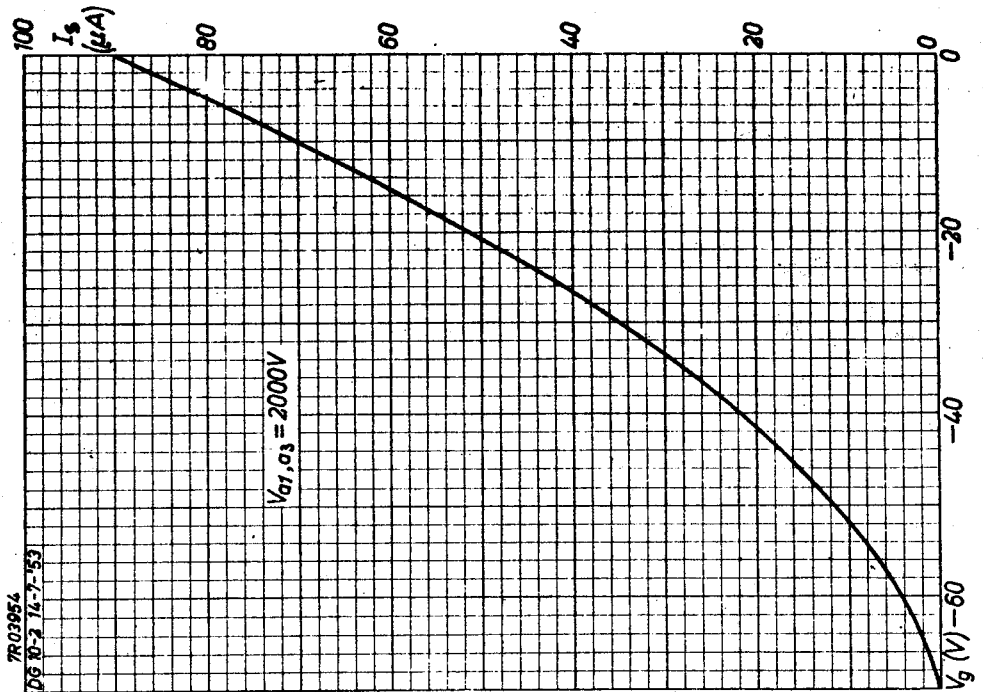
DB 10-2
 DG 10-2
 DP 10-2
 DR 10-2

PHILIPS



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DB 10-2
DG 10-2
DP 10-2
DR 10-2



TIPO	Dati Accensione	SCHERMO			Focalizz.	Defless.
		Forma	Fluorescenza	Persist.		
AL 22-10	$V_f = 6,3 \text{ V}$ $I_f = 0,3 \text{ A}$	roton.	arancione	lunga	e	m 63°
AL 31-10	$V_f = 6,3 \text{ V}$ $I_f = 0,3 \text{ A}$	roton.	arancione	lunga	e	m 63°
DB 10-3	$V_f = 4 \text{ V}$ $I_f = 0,56 \text{ A}$	roton.	blu	corta	e	e (2)
DG 10-3			verde	media		
DR 10-3			giallo - erde	lunga		
DB 10-5	$V_f = 4 \text{ V}$ $I_f = 0,56 \text{ A}$	roton.	blu	corta	e	e (2)
DG 10-5			verde	media		
DR 10-5			giallo - verde	lunga		
DB 10-6	$V_f = 6,3 \text{ V}$ $I_f = 0,3 \text{ A}$	roton.	blu	corta	e	e (1)
DG 10-6			verde	media		
DP 10-6			blu giallo - verde	corta lunga		
DR 10-6			giallo - verde	lunga		

CONDIZIONI DI FUNZIONAMENTO		Sensib. (mm/V)	Trappola ionica	COLLEGAM. ZOCOLO
Tensioni (V)	Tens.interd. griglia - V_g (V)			
$V_{a1} = 300$ $V_{a2+a4+a5} = 12000$ $V_{a3} = -200 \div +200$	30 ÷ 70		n	
$V_{a1} = 300$ $V_{a2+a4+a5} = 12000$ $V_{a3} = -200 \div +200$	30 ÷ 70		n	
$V_{a1+a3} = 1000$ $V_{a2} = 200 \div 300$	18 ÷ 46	$v = 0,65$ $o = 0,55$		
$V_{a1+a3} = 1000$ $V_{a2} = 200 \div 340$ $V_{a4} = 1000$	18 ÷ 46	$v = 0,65$ $o = 0,55$		
$V_{a1+a3} = 2000$ $V_{a2} = 400 \div 720$ $V_{a4} = 2000$	45 ÷ 100	$v = 0,32 \div 0,38$ $o = 0,24 \div 0,30$		

TIPO	Dati Accensione	SCHERMO			Focalizz.	Defless.
		Forma	Fluorescenza	Persist.		
DB 10-7	$V_f = 6,3 \text{ V}$ $I_f = 0,3 \text{ A}$	roton.	blu	corta	e	e (2)
DG 10-7			verde	media		
DR 10-7			giallo - verde	lunga		
DG 10-74	$V_f = 6,3 \text{ V}$ $I_f = 0,3 \text{ A}$	roton.	verde	media	e	e (1)
DB 13-2	$V_f = 6,3 \text{ V}$ $I_f = 0,3 \text{ A}$	roton.	blu	corta	e	e (1)
DG 13-2			verde	media		
DP 13-2			blu giallo - verde	corta lunga		
DR 13-2			giallo - verde	lunga		
DG 13-32	$V_f = 6,3 \text{ V}$ $I_f = 0,3 \text{ A}$	roton.	verde	media	e	e (1)
DG 13-34	$V_f = 6,3 \text{ V}$ $I_f = 0,3 \text{ A}$	roton.	verde	media	e	e (1)

CONDIZIONI DI FUNZIONAMENTO		Sensib. (mm/V)	Trappola ionica	COLLEGAM. ZOCCHOLO
Tensioni (V)	Tens. interd. griglia - V_g (V)			
$V_{a1+a3} = 2000$ $V_{a2} = 340 \div 640$ $V_{a4} = 2000$	45 ÷ 100	$v = 0,30$ $o = 0,23$		
$V_{a1+a3} = 2000$ $V_{a2} = 400 \div 720$ $V_{a4} = 2000$	45 ÷ 100	$v = 0,32 \div 0,38$ $o = 0,24 \div 0,30$		
$V_{a1+a3} = 2000$ $V_{a2} = 400 \div 720$ $V_{a4} = 2000$	45 ÷ 100	$v = 0,43 \div 0,51$ $o = 0,37 \div 0,45$		
$V_{a1+a3} = 2000$ $V_{a2} = 340 \div 640$	0 ÷ 90	$v = 0,41 \div 0,55$ $o = 0,33 \div 0,45$		
$V_{a1+a3} = 1500$ $V_{a2} = 300 \div 515$ $V_{a4} = 3000$	34 ÷ 56	$v = 0,68 \div 0,84$ $o = 0,51 \div 0,63$		

TIPO	Dati Accensione	SCHERMO			Focalizz.	Defless.
		Forma	Fluorescenza	Persist.		
DG 16-1	$V_f = 4 \text{ V}$ $I_f = 1 \text{ A}$	roton.	verde	media	e	e (1)
DG 16-2	$V_f = 4 \text{ V}$ $I_f = 1 \text{ A}$	roton.	verde	media	e	e (1)
DB 16-22	$V_f = 6,3 \text{ V}$ $I_f = 0,3 \text{ A}$	rettang.	blu	corta	e	e (1)
DG 16-22			verde	media		
DP 16-22			blu giallo-verde	corta lunga		
MC 6-16	$V_f = 6,3 \text{ V}$ $I_f = 0,3 \text{ A}$	roton.	blu - violetta	cortiss.	m	m 35°
MC 13-16	$V_f = 6,3 \text{ V}$ $I_f = 0,3 \text{ A}$	roton.	blu - violetta	cortiss.	m	m 40°

CONDIZIONI DI FUNZIONAMENTO		Sensib. (mm/V)	Trappola ionica	COLLEGAM. ZOCOLO
Tensioni (V)	Tens.interd. griglia - V_g (V)			
$V_{a1} = 175 \div 250$ $V_{a2} = 1000$	$0 \div 20$	$v = 0,5$ $o = 0,35$		
$V_{a1} = 175 \div 250$ $V_{a2} = 1000$	$0 \div 20$	$v = 0,5$ $o = 0,35$		
$V_{a1} = 1800$ $V_{a2} = 600 \div 700$ $V_{a3} = 5000$	$25 \div 70$	$v = 0,21$ $o = 0,19$		
$V_{a1+a2} = 25.000$	$40 \div 90$		n	
$V_{a1+a2} = 25.000$	$50 \div 100$		n	

TIPO	Dati Accensione	SCHERMO			Focalizz.	Defless.
		Forma	Fluorescenza	Persist.		
MF 13-1	$V_f = 6,3 \text{ V}$ $I_f = 0,3 \text{ A}$	roton.	arancione alluminata	lunghiss.	m	m 53°
MF 31-22	$V_f = 6,3 \text{ V}$ $I_f = 0,3 \text{ A}$	roton.	arancione alluminata	lunghiss.	m	m 63°
MF 31-55	$V_f = 6,3 \text{ V}$ $I_f = 0,3 \text{ A}$	roton.	arancione alluminata	lunghiss.	m	m 63°
MF 41-10	$V_f = 6,3 \text{ V}$ $I_f = 0,3 \text{ A}$	roton.	arancione alluminata	lunghiss.	m	m 70°
MF 41-15	$V_f = 6,3 \text{ V}$ $I_f = 0,3 \text{ A}$	roton. (cono metall.)	arancione alluminata	lunghiss.	m	m 70°

CONDIZIONI DI FUNZIONAMENTO		Sensib. (mm/V)	Trappola ionica	COLLEGAM. ZOCOLO
Tensioni (V)	Tens.interd. griglia - V_g (V)			
$V_{a1} = 250$ $V_{a2+a3} = 7000$	$28 \div 63$		n	
$V_{a1} = 300$ $V_{a2+a3} = 9000$	$32 \div 81$		n	
$V_{a1} = 300$ $V_{a2+a3} = 15000$	$30 \div 90$		n	
$V_{a1} = 300$ $V_{a2+a3} = 15000$	$30 \div 70$		n	
$V_{a1} = 300$ $V_{a2+a3} = 12.000$	$30 \div 70$		n	

TIPO	Dati Accensione	SCHERMO			Focalizz.	Defless.
		Forma	Fluorescenza	Persist.		
ML 31-22	$V_f = 6,3 \text{ V}$ $I_f = 0,3 \text{ A}$	roton.	arancione	lunga	m	m 63°
MW 6-2 (da proiezione)	$V_f = 6,3 \text{ V}$ $I_f = 0,3 \text{ A}$	roton.	bianca	media	m	m 35°
MW 13-35	$V_f = 6,3 \text{ V}$ $I_f = 0,3 \text{ A}$	roton.	bianca	media	m	m 53°
MW 22-2	$V_f = 6,3 \text{ V}$ $I_f = 0,6 \text{ A}$	roton.	bianca	media	m	m 50°
MW 22-7	$V_f = 6,3 \text{ V}$ $I_f = 0,6 \text{ A}$	roton.	bianca	media	m	m 65°
MW 22-14	$V_f = 6,3 \text{ V}$ $I_f = 0,3 \text{ A}$					

CONDIZIONI DI FUNZIONAMENTO		Sensib. (mm/V)	Trappola ionica	COLLEGAM. ZOCOLO
Tensioni (V)	Tens.interd. griglia - V_g (V)			
$V_{a1} = 300$ $V_{a2+a3} = 9000$	30 ÷ 70		n	
$V_{a1+a2} = 25.000$	40 ÷ 90		n	
$V_{a1} = 300$ $V_{a2+a3} = 7000$	30 ÷ 70		n	
$V_{a1} = 250$ $V_{a2} = 5000$	100		n	
$V_{a1} = 250$ $V_{a2} = 7000/9000$	32 ÷ 71		n	

TIPO	Dati Accensione	SCHERMO			Focalizz.	Defless.
		Forma	Fluorescenza	Persist.		
MW 22-16	$V_f = 6,3 \text{ V}$ $I_f = 0,3 \text{ A}$	roton.	bianca	media	m	m 65°
MW 22-17						
MW 22-18						
MW 31-3	$V_f = 6,3 \text{ V}$ $I_f = 0,6 \text{ A}$	roton.	bianca	media	m	m 50°
MW 31-7	$V_f = 6,3 \text{ V}$ $I_f = 0,6 \text{ A}$	roton.	bianca	media	m	m 65°
MW 31-14	$V_f = 6,3 \text{ V}$ $I_f = 0,3 \text{ A}$					
MW 31-16	$V_f = 6,3 \text{ V}$ $I_f = 0,3 \text{ A}$	roton.	bianca	media	m	m 65°
MW 31-17						
MW 31-18						
MW 31-74	$V_f = 6,3 \text{ V}$ $I_f = 0,3 \text{ A}$	roton.	bianca (vetro grigio)	media	m	m 65°

CONDIZIONI DI FUNZIONAMENTO		Sensib. (mm/V)	Trappola ionica	COLLEGAM. ZOCOLO
Tensioni (V)	Tens.interd. griglia - Vg (V)			
$V_{a1} = 250$ $V_{a2} = 7000/9000$	32 ÷ 71		s n n	
$V_{a1} = 250$ $V_{a2} = 5000$	100		n	
$V_{a1} = 250$ $V_{a2} = 7000/9000$	32 ÷ 71		s	
$V_{a1} = 250$ $V_{a2} = 7000/9000$	32 ÷ 71		s n n	
$V_{a1} = 250$ $V_{a2} = 7000/9000$	32 ÷ 71		s	

TIPO	Dati Accensione	SCHERMO			Focalizz.	Defless.
		Forma	Fluorescenza	Persist.		
MW 36-24	$V_f = 6,3 \text{ V}$ $I_f = 0,3 \text{ A}$	rettang.	bianca (vetro grigio)	media	m	m 65°
MW 36-44	$V_f = 6,3 \text{ V}$ $I_f = 0,3 \text{ A}$	rettang.	bianca (vetro grigio)	media	m	m 65°
MW 36-67	$V_f = 6,3 \text{ V}$ $I_f = 0,3 \text{ A}$	rettang.	bianca (vetro grigio)	media	m	m 65°
MW 41-1	$V_f = 6,3 \text{ V}$ $I_f = 0,3 \text{ A}$	roton. (cono metall.)	bianca	media	m	m 70°
MW 43-43	$V_f = 6,3 \text{ V}$ $I_f = 0,3 \text{ A}$	rettang. (cono metall.)	bianca (vetro grigio)	media	m	m 70°

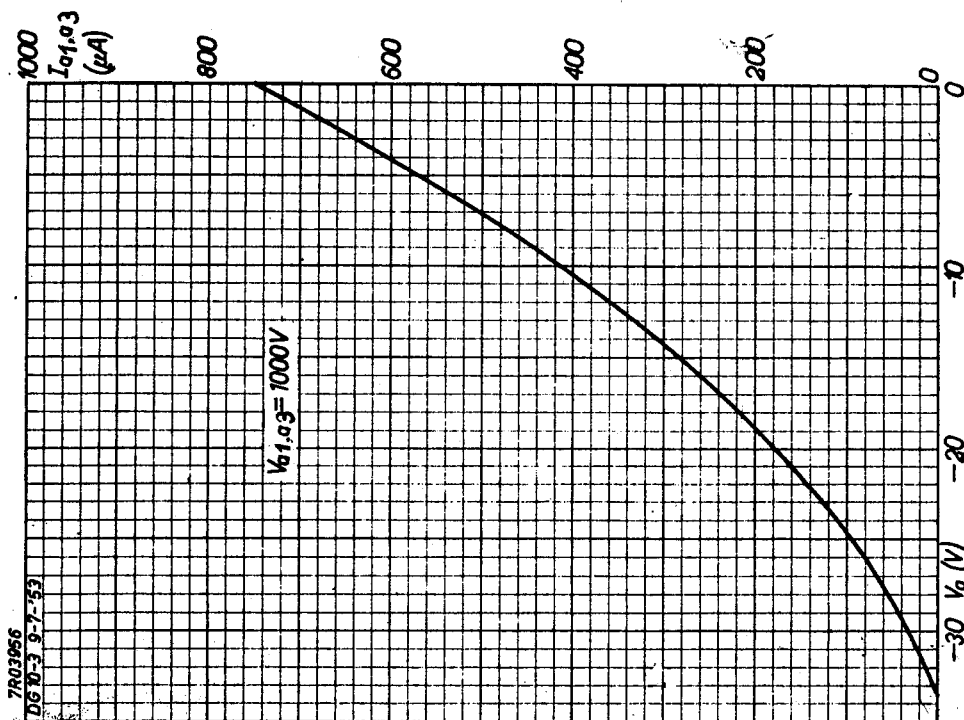
CONDIZIONI DI FUNZIONAMENTO		Sensib. (mm/V)	Trappola ionica	COLLEGAM. ZOCOLO
Tensioni (V)	Tens.interd. griglia - V_g (V)			
$V_{a1} = 250$ $V_{a2} = 10.000$	$33 \div 72$		S	
$V_{a1} = 250$ $V_{a2} = 0/250$ $V_{a3} = 12.000$	$33 \div 72$		S	
$V_{a1} = 300$ $V_{a2+a3} = 14.000$	$30 \div 70$		S	
$V_{a1} = 250$ $V_{a2} = 12.000$	$33 \div 72$		S	
$V_{a1} = 300$ $V_{a2} = 0/250$ $V_{a3} = 14.000$	$40 \div 86$		S	

TIPO	Dati Accensione	SCHERMO			Focalizz.	Defless.
		Forma	Fluorescenza	Persist.		
MW 43-4302	$V_f = 6,3 \text{ V}$ $I_f = 0,6 \text{ A}$	rettang. (cono metall.)	bianca (vetro grigio)	media	m	m 70°
MW 43-64	$V_f = 6,3 \text{ V}$ $I_f = 0,3 \text{ A}$	rettang.	bianca (vetro grigio)	media	m	m 70°
MW 43-69	$V_f = 6,3 \text{ V}$ $I_f = 0,3 \text{ A}$	rettang.	bianca metallizzata (vetro grigio)	media	m	m 70°
MW 53-20	$V_f = 6,3 \text{ V}$ $I_f = 0,3 \text{ A}$	rettang.	bianca metallizzata (vetro grigio)	media	m	m 70°
MW 53-80	$V_f = 6,3 \text{ V}$ $I_f = 0,3 \text{ A}$	rettang.	bianca metallizzata (vetro grigio)	media	m	m 90°

CONDIZIONI DI FUNZIONAMENTO		Sensib. (mm/V)	Trappola ionica	COLLEGAM. ZOCOLO
Tensioni (V)	Tens.interd. griglia -V _g (V)			
$V_{a1} = 300$ $V_{a2} = 14.000$	$33 \div 77$		S	
$V_{a1} = 300$ $V_{a2} = 0/250$ $V_{a3} = 14.000$	$40 \div 86$		S	
$V_{a1} = 300$ $V_{a2} = 0/250$ $V_{a3} = 14.000$	$40 \div 86$		S	
$V_{a1} = 300$ $V_{a2} = 0/300$ $V_{a3+a4} = 14.000/16.000$	$40 \div 80$		S	
$V_{a1} = 300$ $V_{a2} = 0/300$ $V_{a3+a4} = 14.000/16.000$	$40 \div 80$		S	

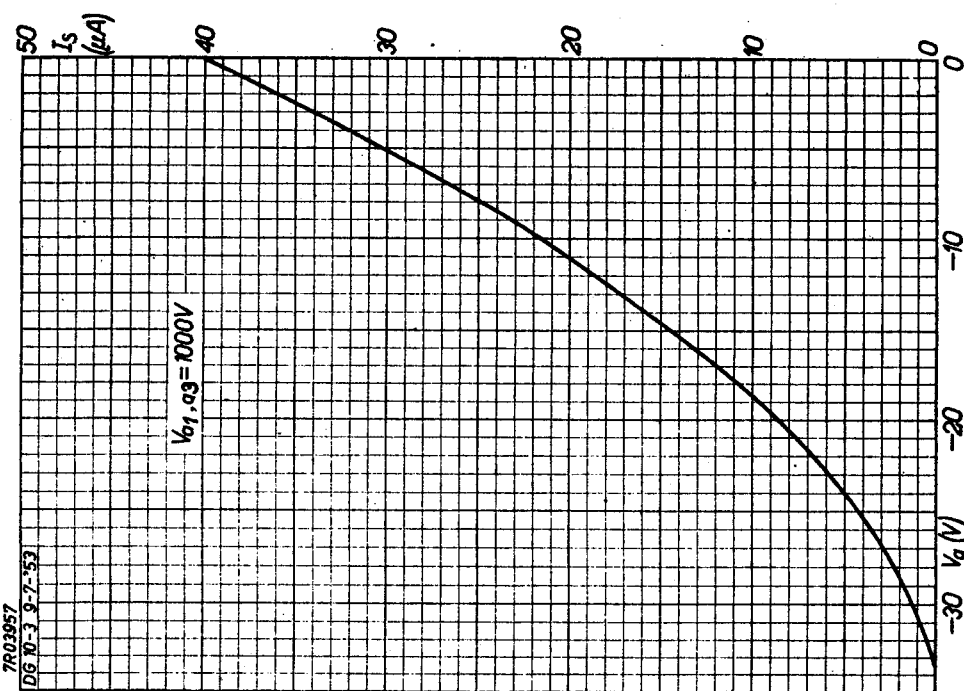
DB 10-3
DG 10-3
DR 10-3

PHILIPS



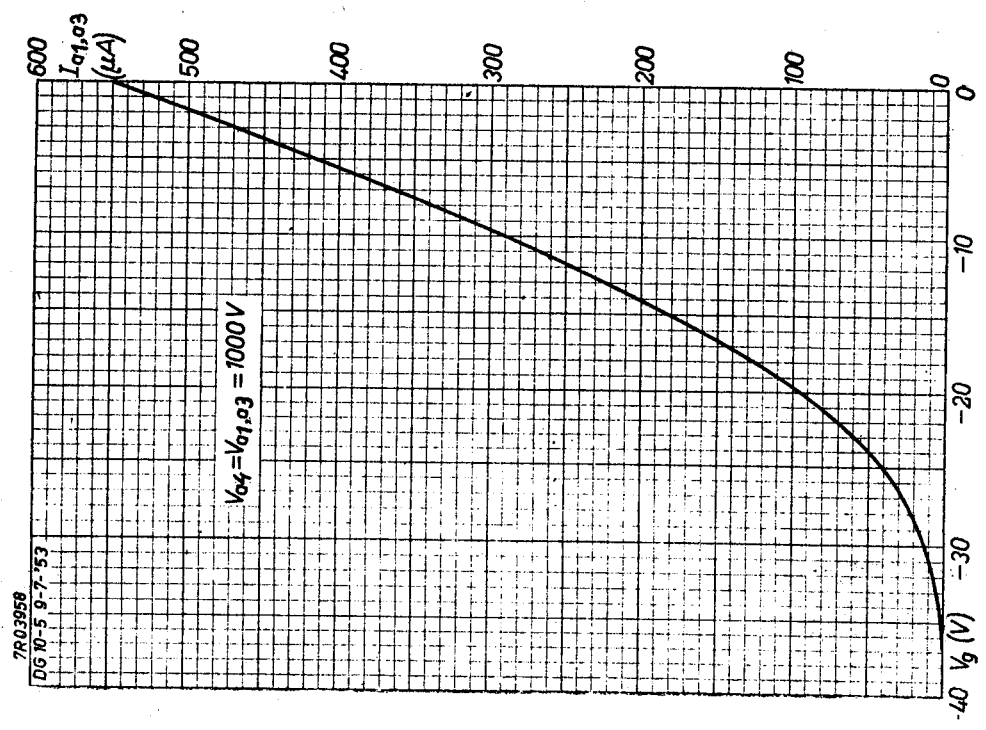
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DB 10-3
DG 10-3
DR 10-3



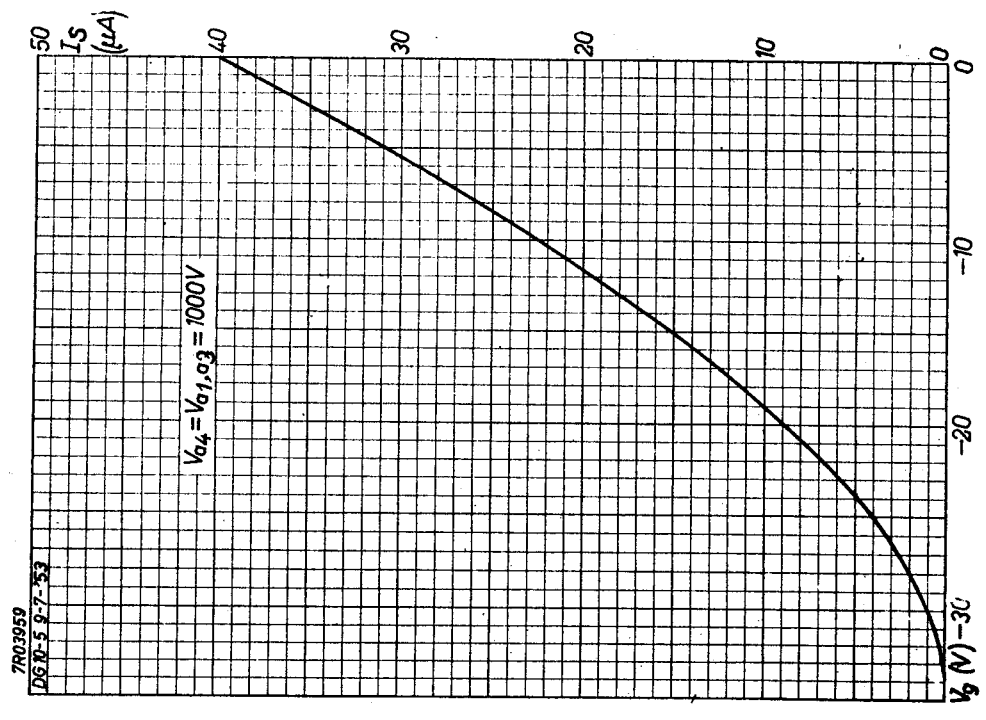
DB 10-5
DG 10-5
DR 10-5

PHILIPS



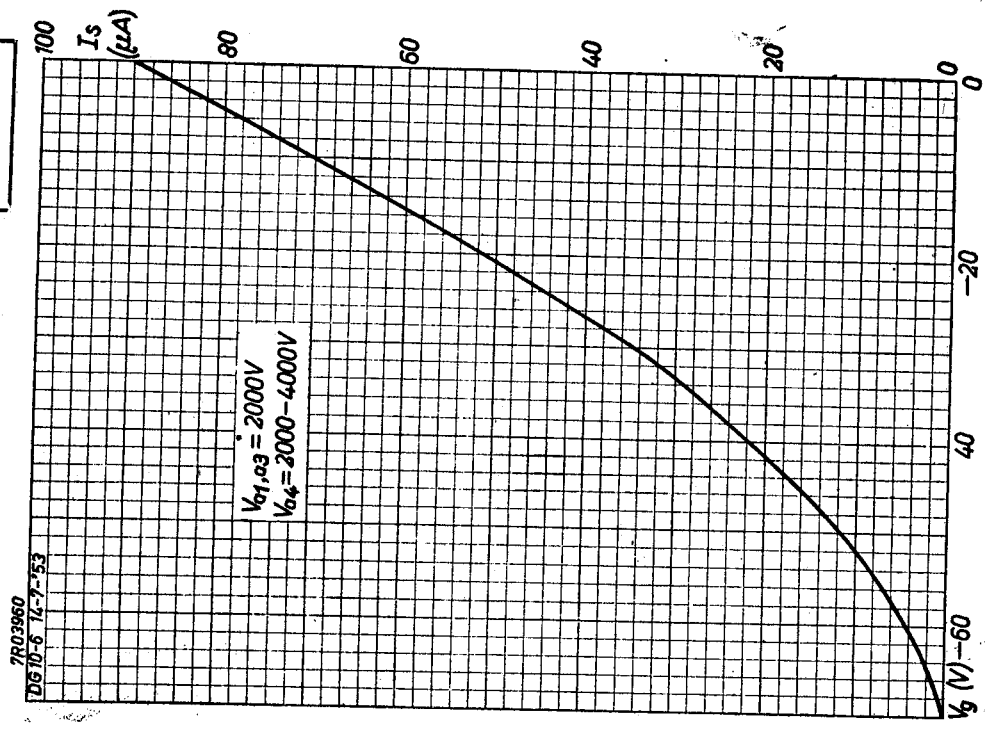
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DB 10-5
DG 10-5
DR 10-5



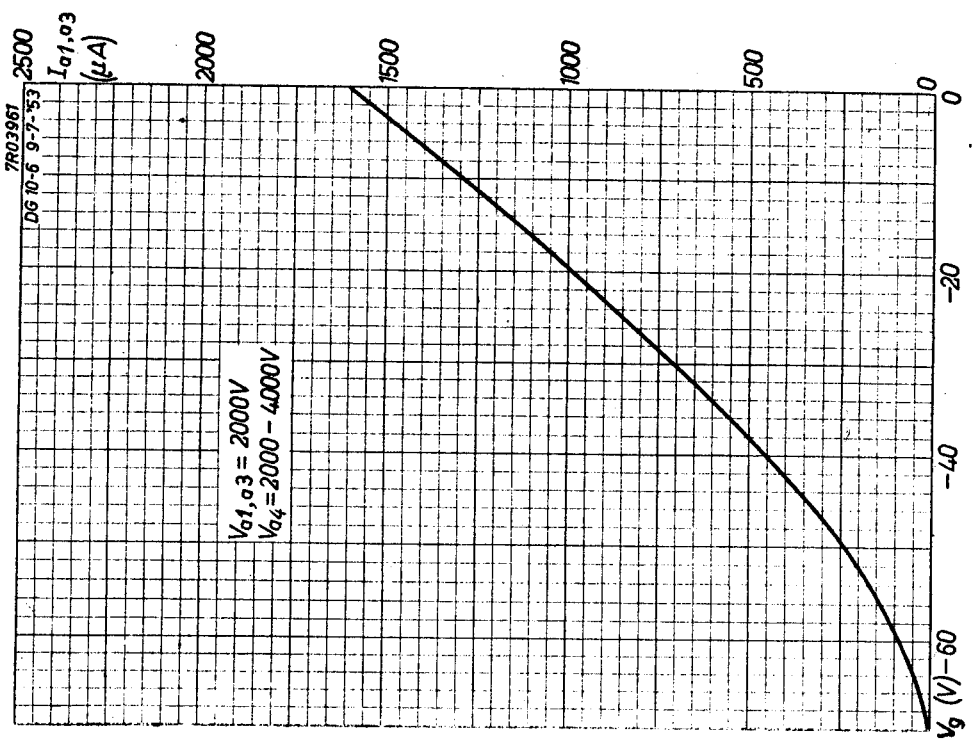
DB 10-6
 DG 10-6
 DP 10-6
 DR 10-6

PHILIPS



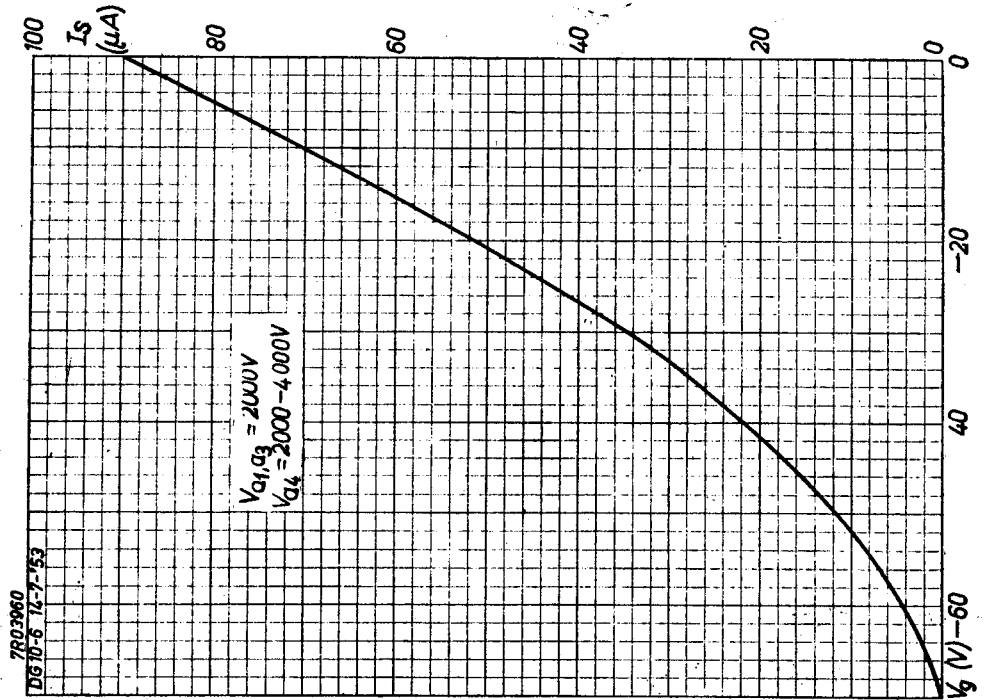
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DB 10-6
 DG 10-6
 DP 10-6
 DR 10-6



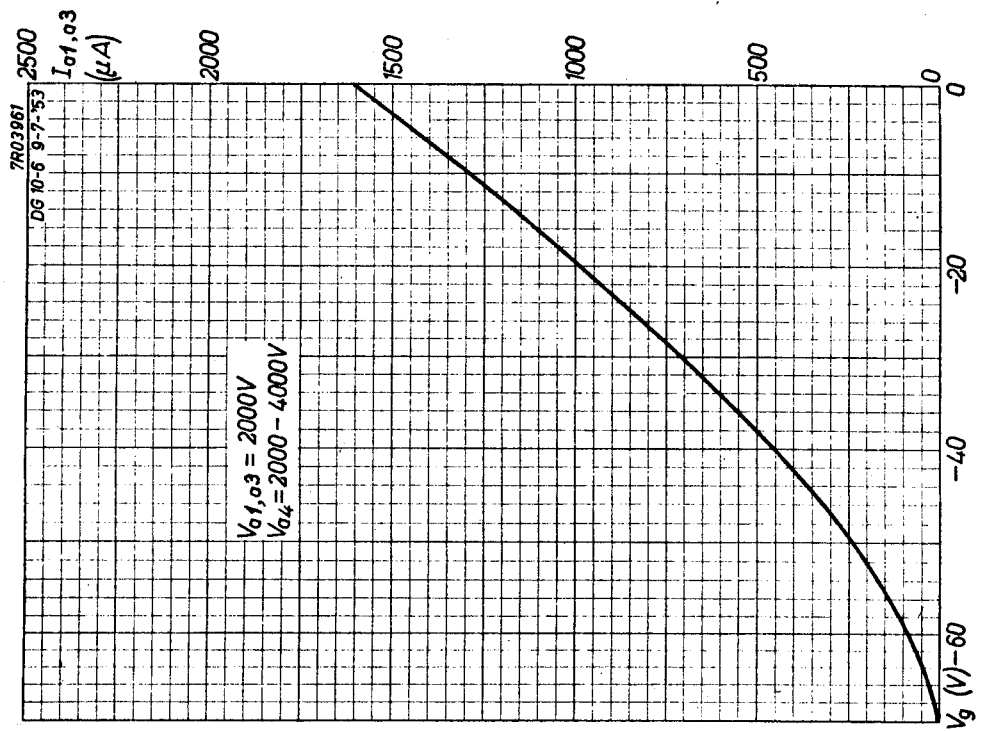
DB 13-2
DG 13-2
DP 13-2
DR 13-2

PHILIPS



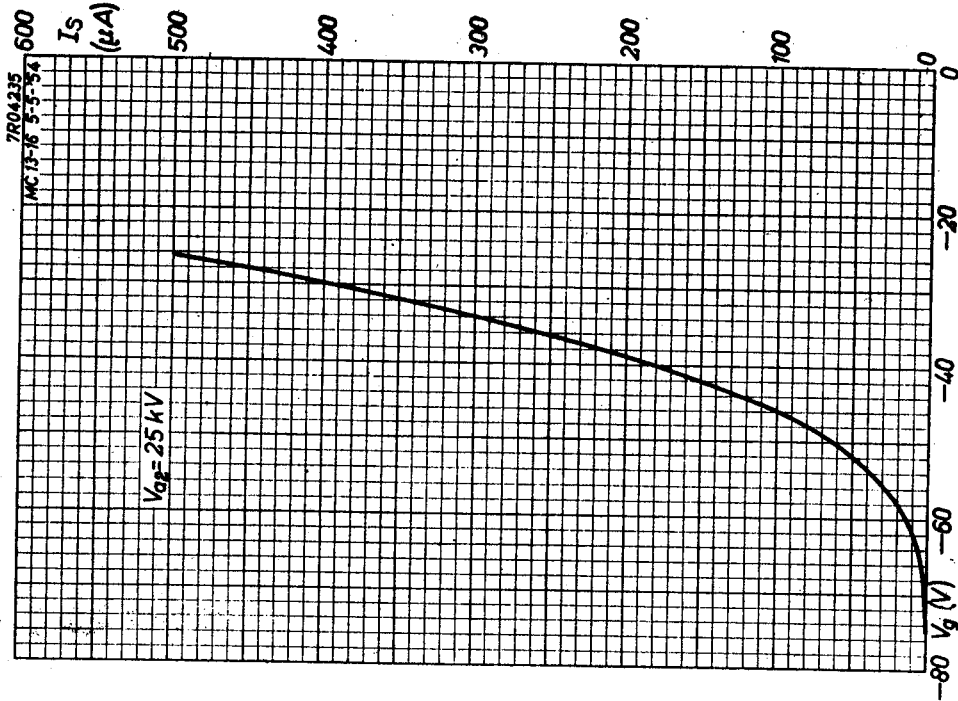
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DB 13-2
DG 13-2
DP 13-2
DR 13-2



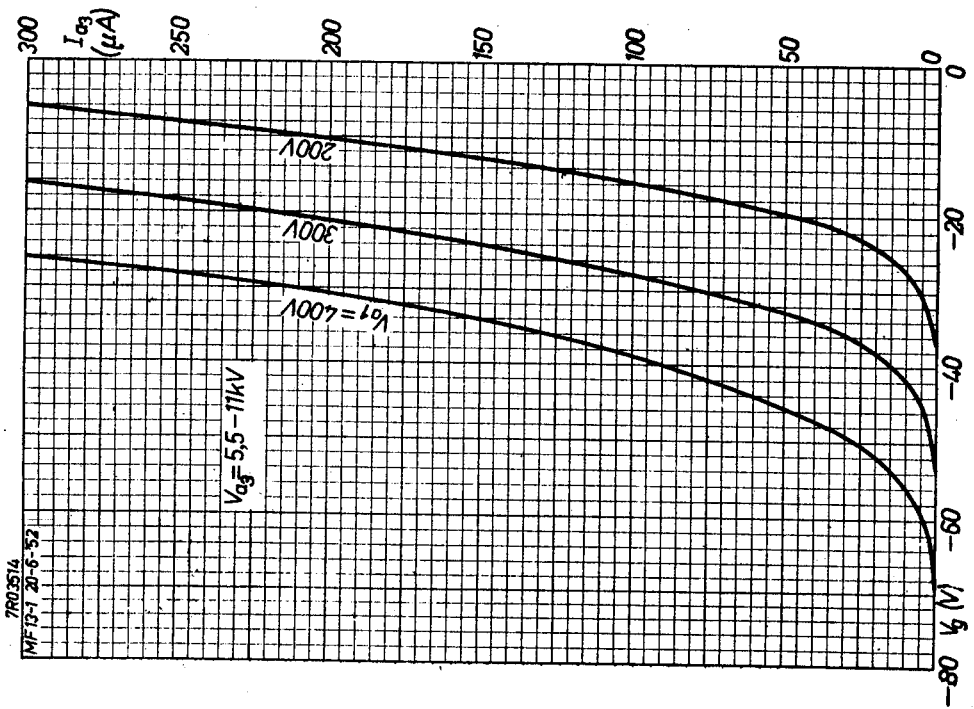
MC 13-16

PHILIPS



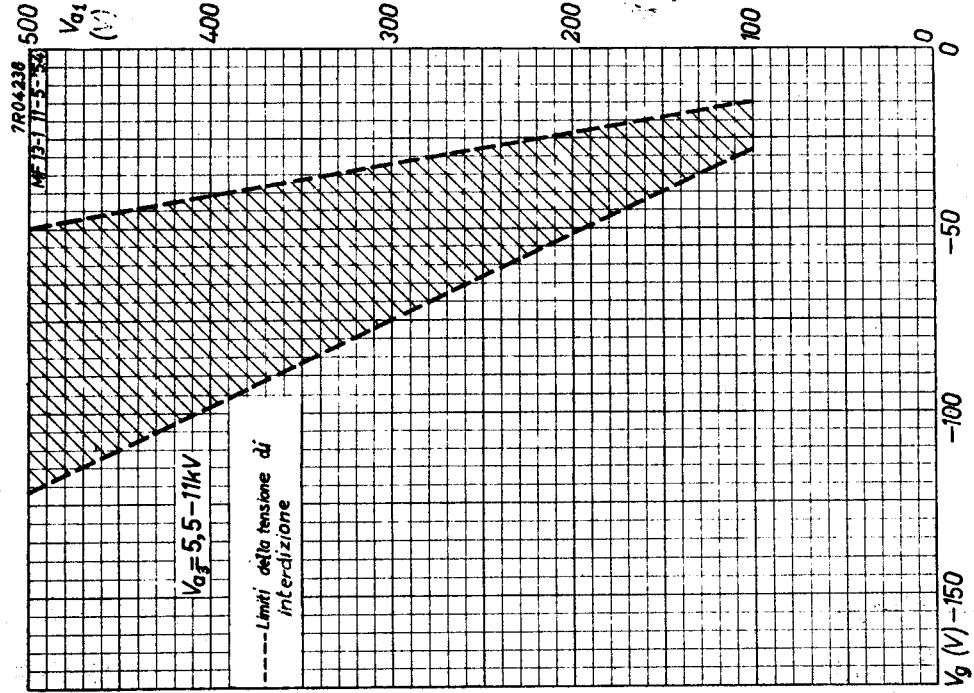
PHILIPS

MF 13-1



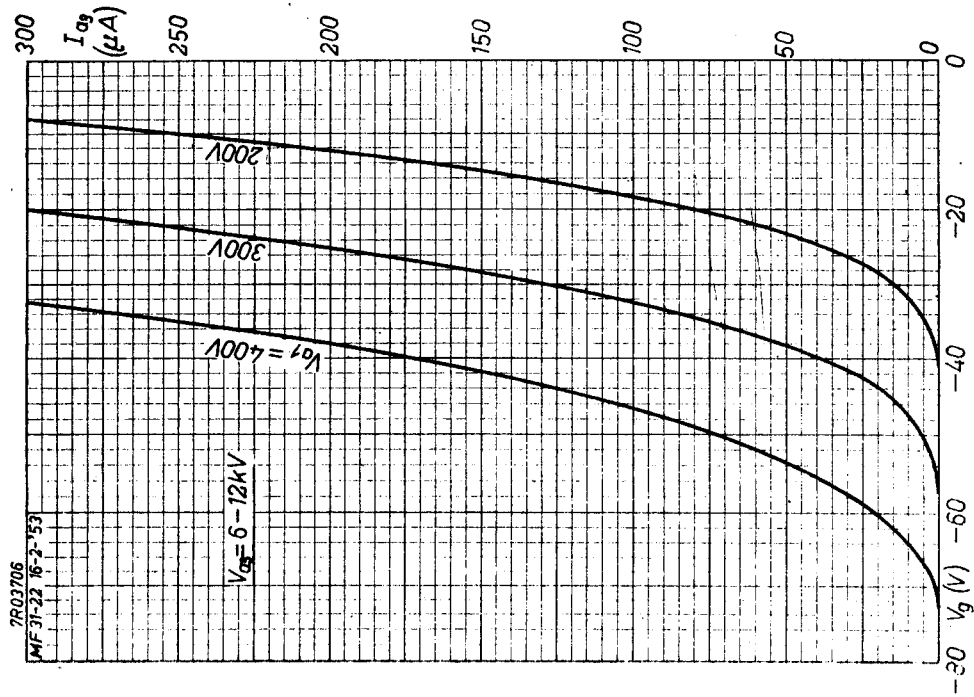
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MF 13-1



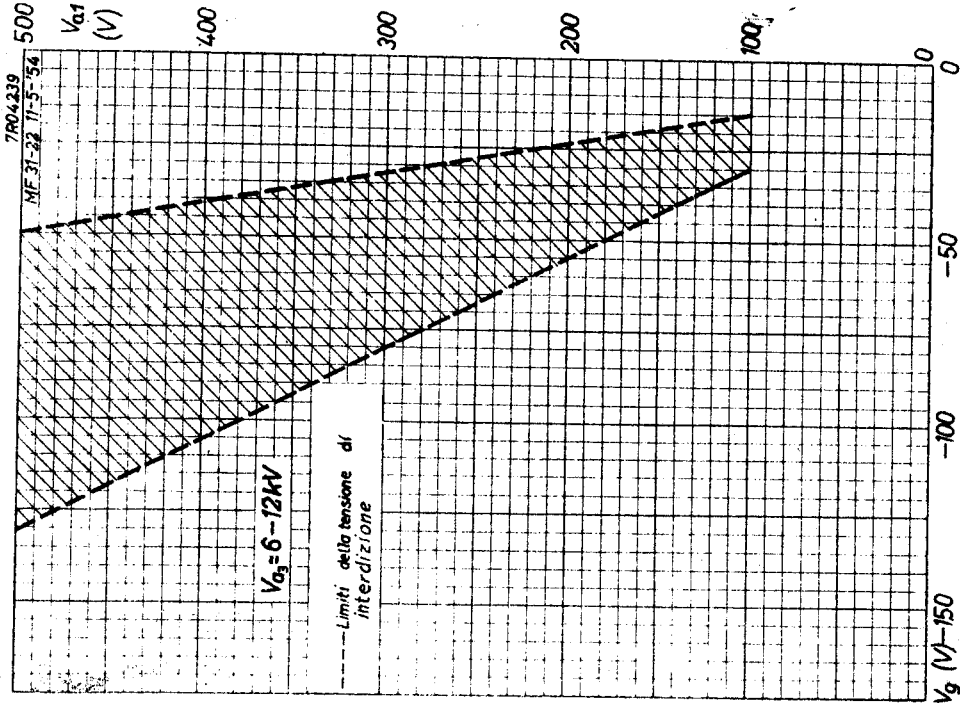
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MF 31-22



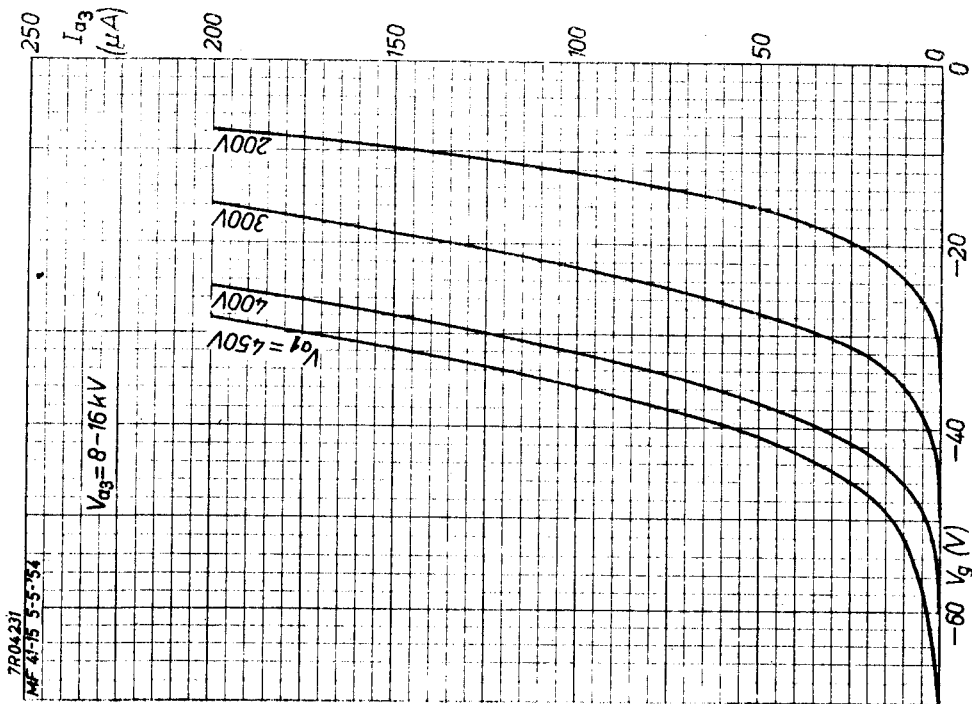
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MF 31-22



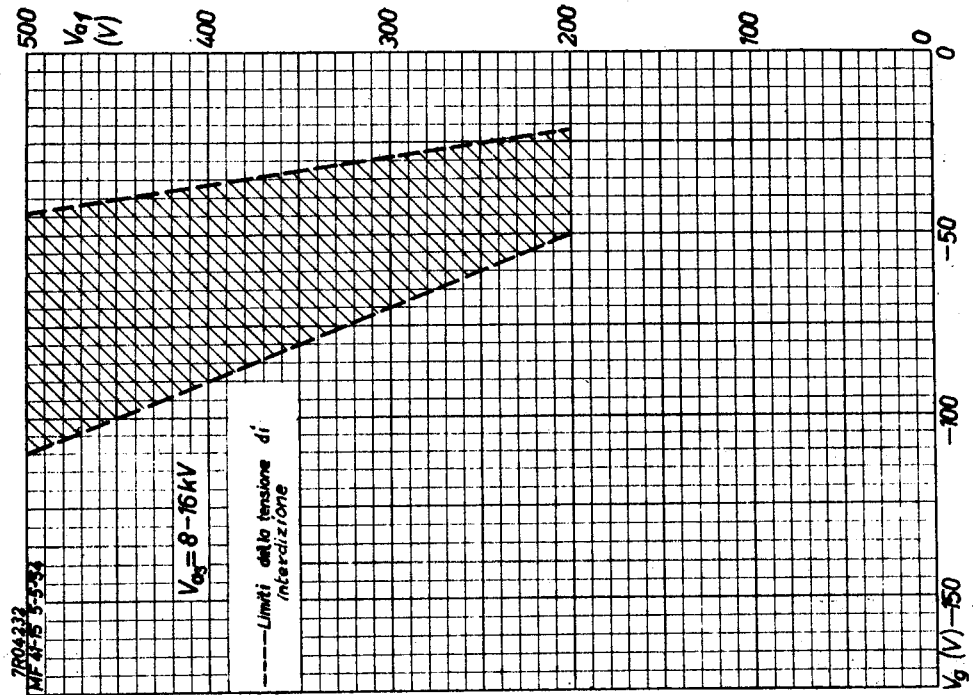
MF 41-15

PHILIPS



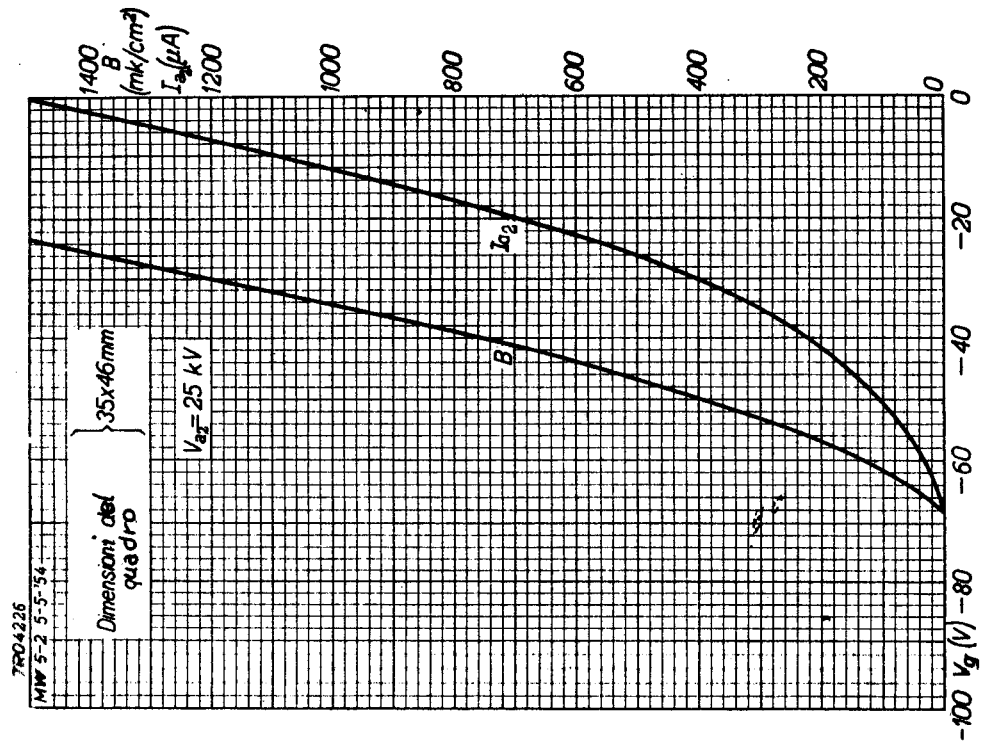
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MF 41-15



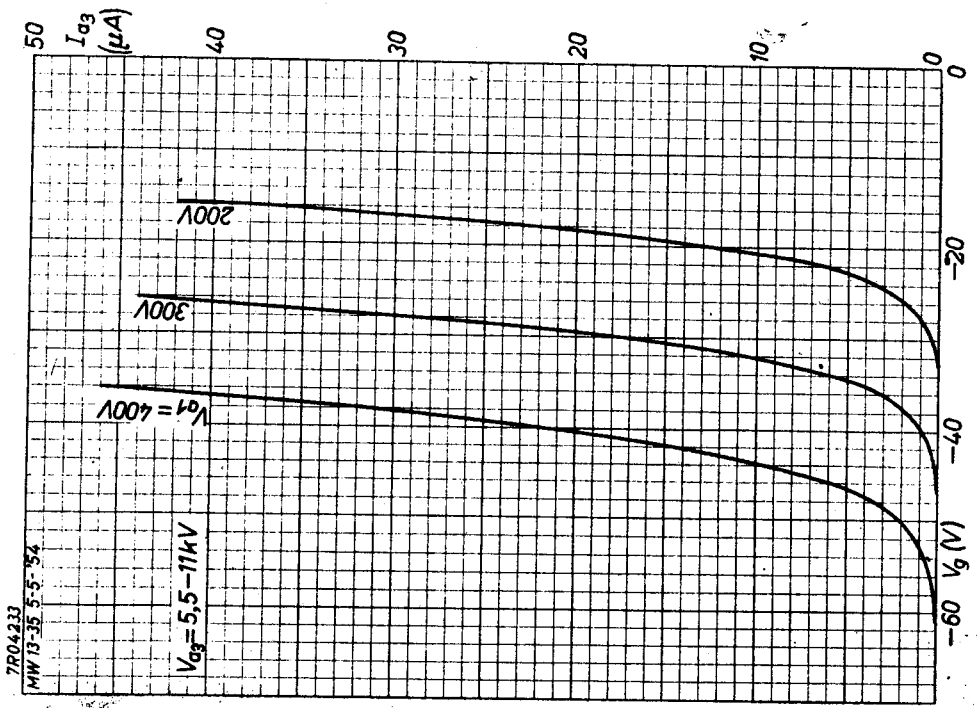
PHILIPS

MW 6-2



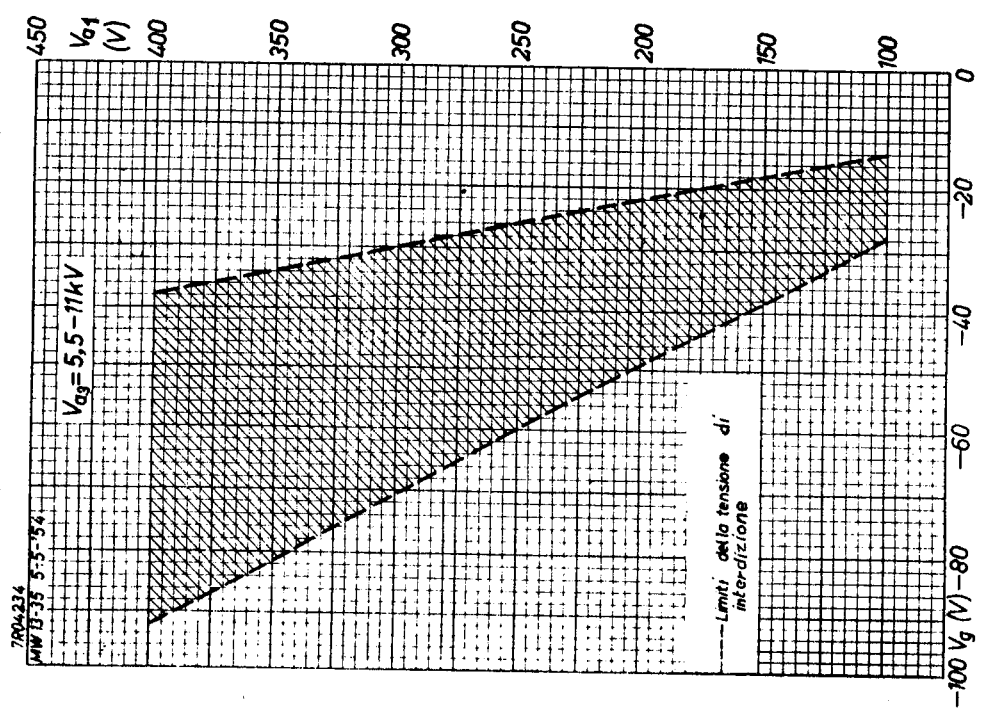
MW 13-35

PHILIPS



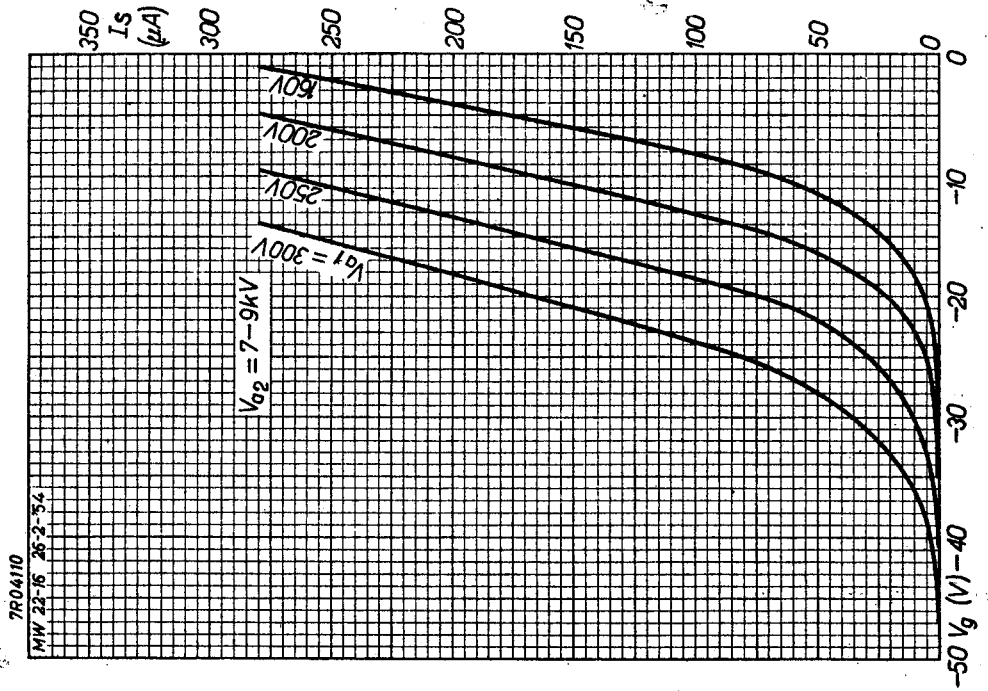
PHILIPS

MW 13-35



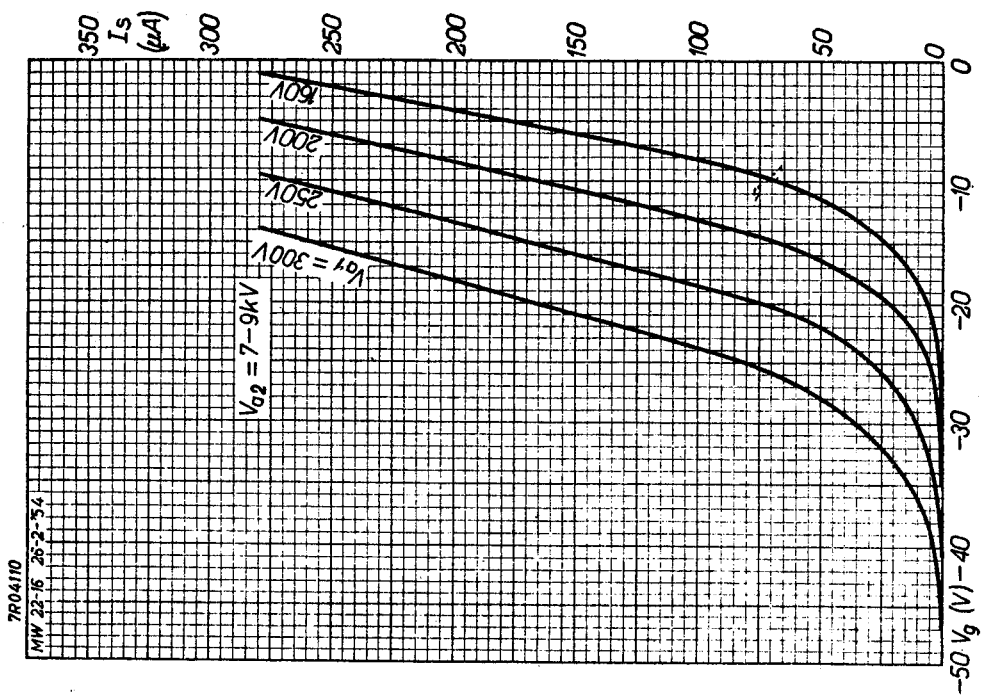
PHILIPS

MW22-16



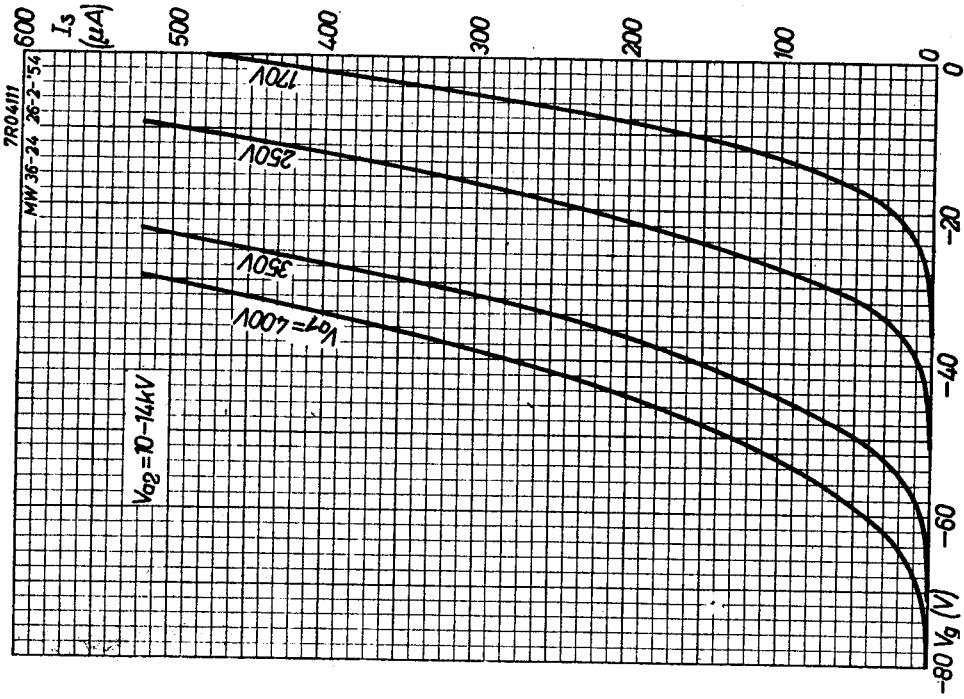
PHILIPS

MW31-74



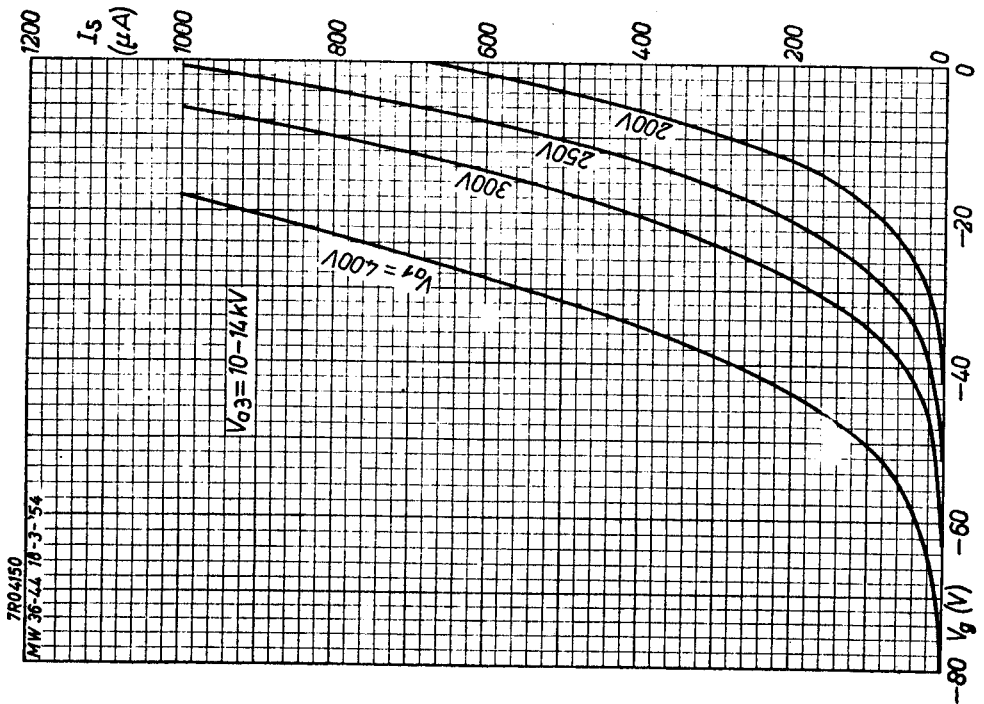
MW 36-24

PHILIPS



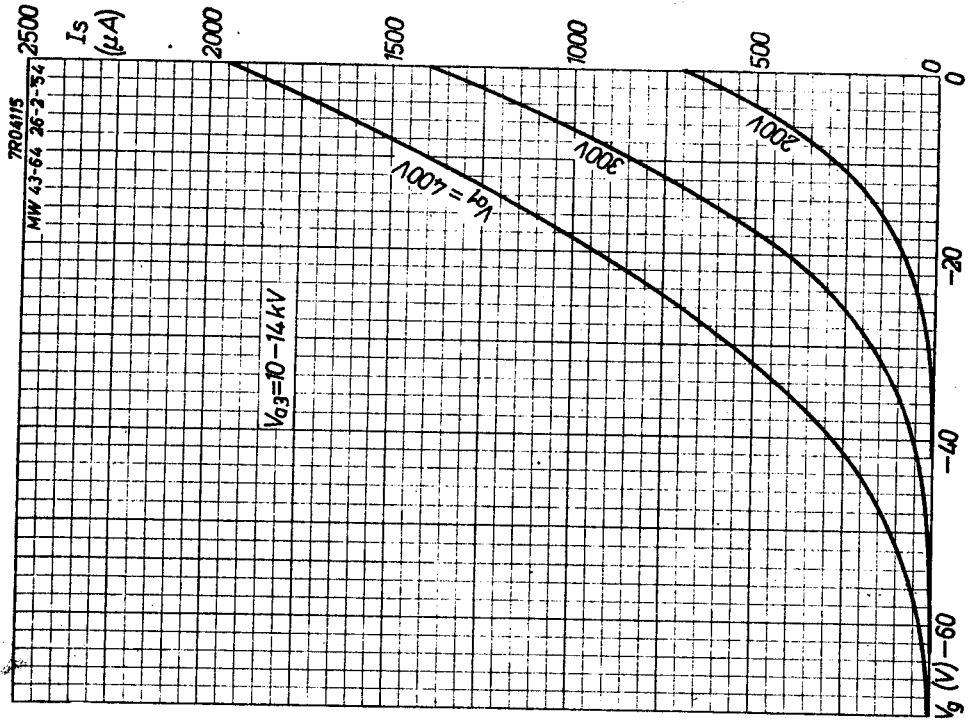
MW 36-44

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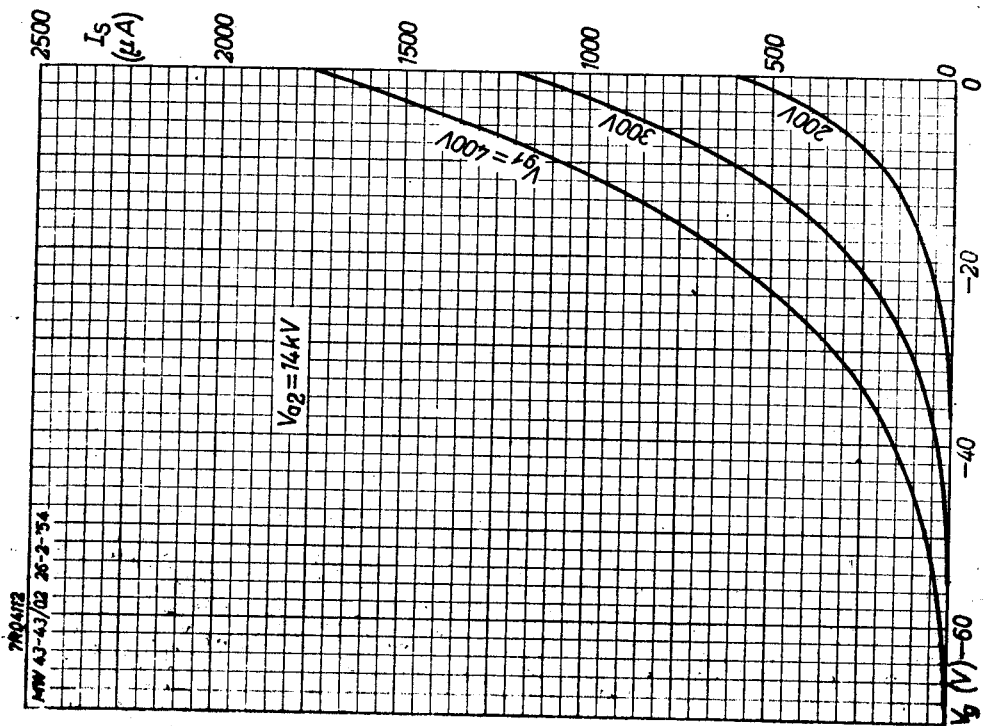
MW 43-43

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MW 43-43/02

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MW 43-64

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