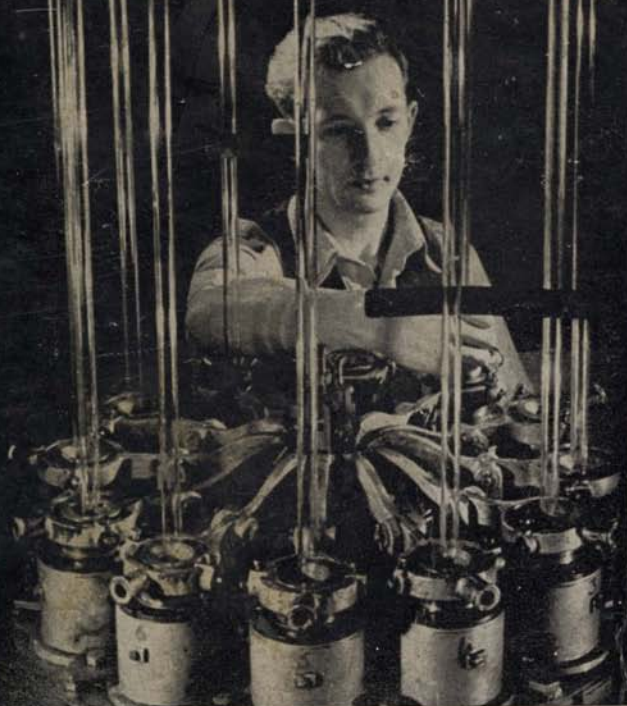


# **VALVES** **AND** **Electron Tubes**



**TECHNICAL DATA**



*With the compliments of*

**MULLARD-AUSTRALIA PTY. LTD.,**

**35 Clarence Street,**

**SYDNEY;**

**and at**

**592 Bourke Street,**

**MELBOURNE.**

**Commonwealth representatives for:—**

**Mullard Limited, London;**

**Mullard Overseas Limited.**

**South Australian Distributors:**

**GERARD & GOODMAN LTD.**

**192-196 Rundle Street,  
Adelaide**

\$ 5-

A CATALOGUE OF  
MULLARD RADIO  
RECEIVING VALVES  
AND SPECIAL  
ELECTRON TUBES



*Mullard is the Registered Trade Mark of Mullard Ltd. and is registered in most of the principal countries of the world.*

MULLARD OVERSEAS LTD.,  
CENTURY HOUSE, SHAFTESBURY AVE., LONDON, ENGLAND.



## INTRODUCTION

To millions of people throughout the world the Mullard name is associated with electronic products of the most advanced techniques and the highest quality. To those who have visited the Mullard organisation in this country, it means much more. For they have seen something of the company's extensive research facilities and great manufacturing resources.

The first few pages of this catalogue give some impression of these ramifications; we hope they will be read with interest.

For the rest, this is a catalogue of Mullard radio valves and electron tubes, and it contains descriptive details of every type in the current manufacturing programme. The most important of these to the designer of new equipment are indicated by **HEAVY PRINT** in the "Valve Data" section. These are the "Preferred Types" which embody the latest advances; which are in large scale production; and which will be available for maintenance for many years.

The remaining valves and tubes are, generally, normal maintenance types, the majority of which are in production or readily available from stock. A small number, however, are not being manufactured, but they have been included because they may still be available in the Trade. This means that inclusion in this catalogue of any particular type of valve or tube does not necessarily imply that it can be supplied.

It has, of course, only been possible to include abridged technical data but this should be adequate for normal requirements. Those who need more comprehensive information on the complete range of Mullard valves and tubes are invited to subscribe to the Technical Handbook Service, details of which will be found on page 66.

Advice on the use and applications of Mullard valves and electron tubes is freely available to designers and manufacturers of equipment, and to research workers. The world-wide network of Mullard distributors is constantly supplied with technical information from England, but where it is not possible for users to avail themselves of these services, they are invited to write direct to Head Office.



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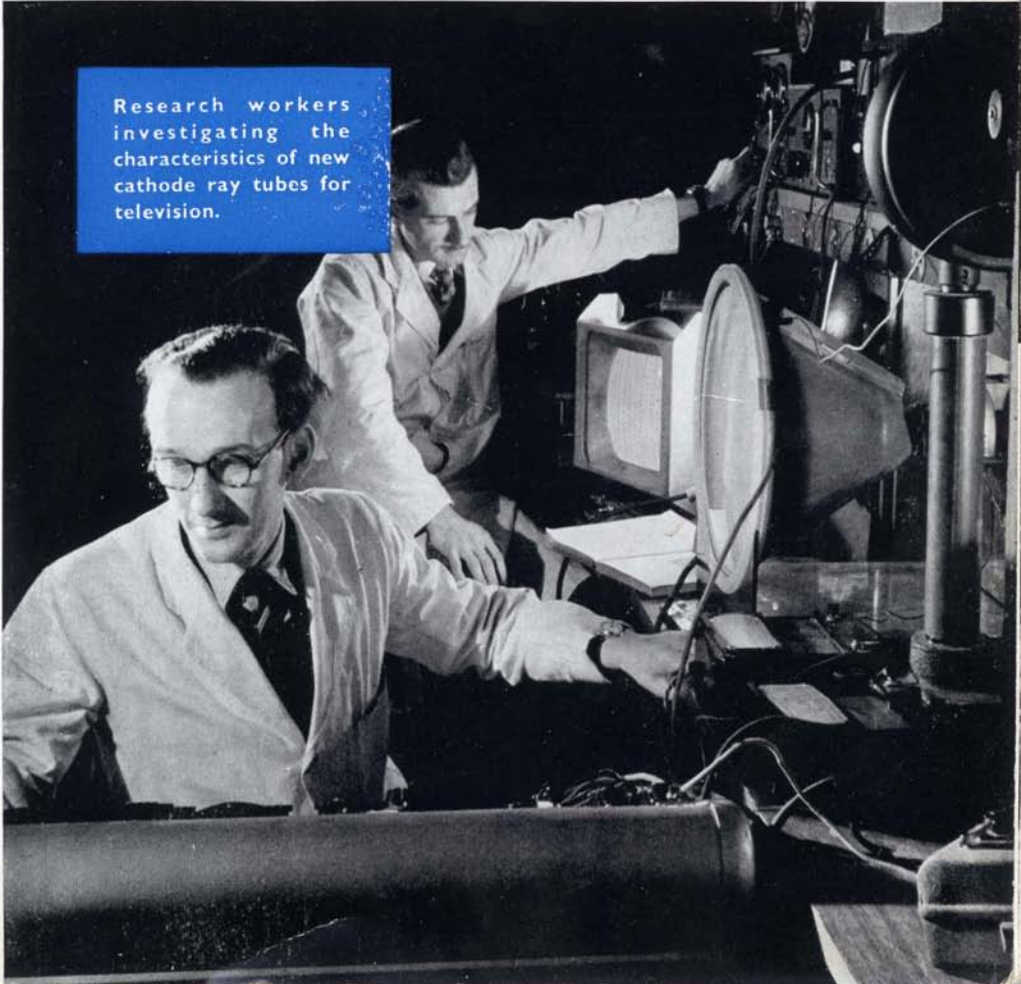
## THE MULLARD ORGANISATION

The Mullard production and research organisation is the largest of its kind in the British Commonwealth. Its products range from all types of valves and electron tubes for radio, television, industry, and research to a wide variety of magnetic materials and components. For certain specialised applications complete electronic equipments are also manufactured.

The quality of these products is carefully controlled at every stage of manufacture, and in many cases processing actually starts with the raw materials. By working to these critical standards the full benefits of Mullard research are realised in the finished products.

### ELECTRONICS RESEARCH

Mullard leadership in electronics is, indeed, largely due to the unceasing work of its team of research workers. Electronics research on the broadest lines is conducted in the Mullard Research Laboratory,



Research workers  
investigating the  
characteristics of new  
cathode ray tubes for  
television.

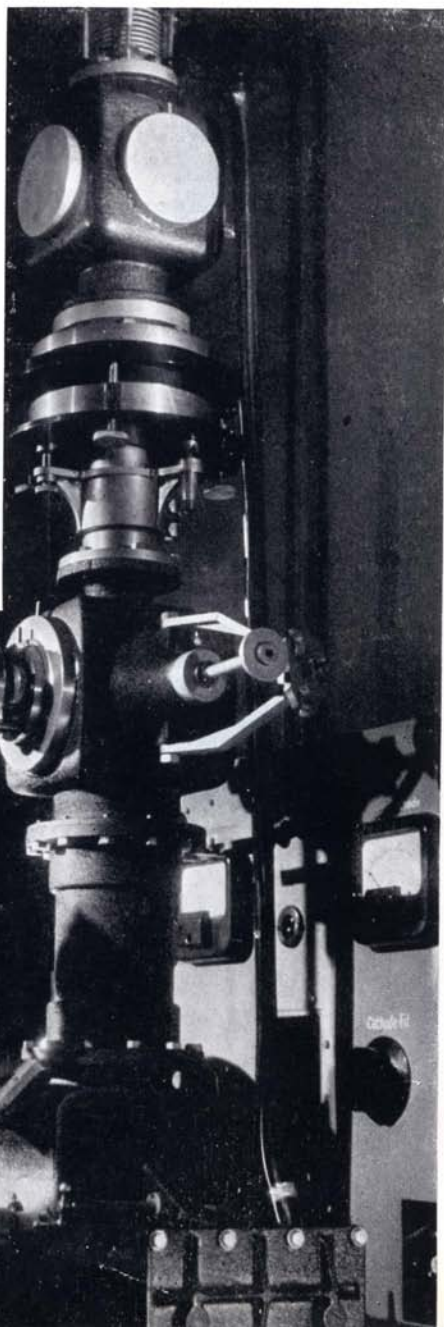


situated near Redhill, Surrey. Here physicists, chemists, metallurgists, mathematicians, engineers, and glass technologists collaborate in the design and development of new and special electron tubes, and new techniques and processes. Here, too, investigations are made of specific problems affecting the applications of electronics to other branches of research, and to the fields of industry, communications, and medicine.

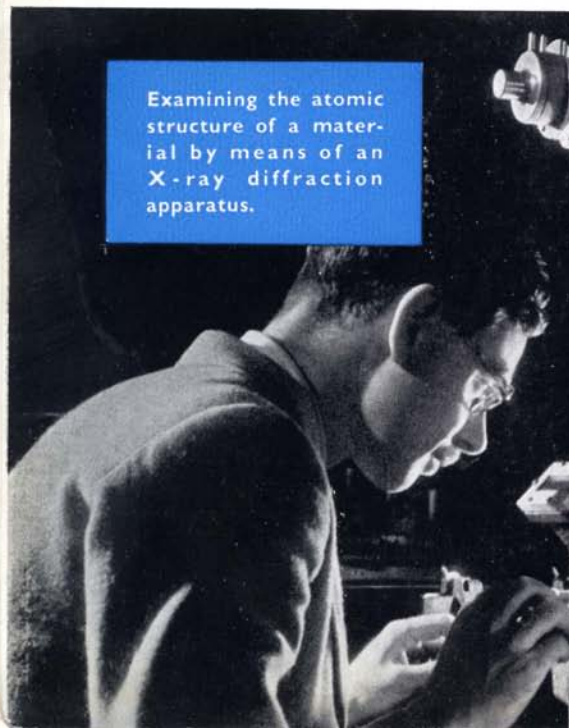
Two other vitally important links in the Mullard research organisation are the Valve Measurement and Applications Laboratory and the Materials Research Laboratory, both at Mitcham, Surrey.

The Valve Measurement and Applications Laboratory collaborates with Development Departments, in the main production units, in the design of new and improved valves and cathode ray tubes. Data and circuitry resulting from this work are distributed by the Electronic Tube Department of Mullard Overseas Limited to electronic equipment designers throughout the world.

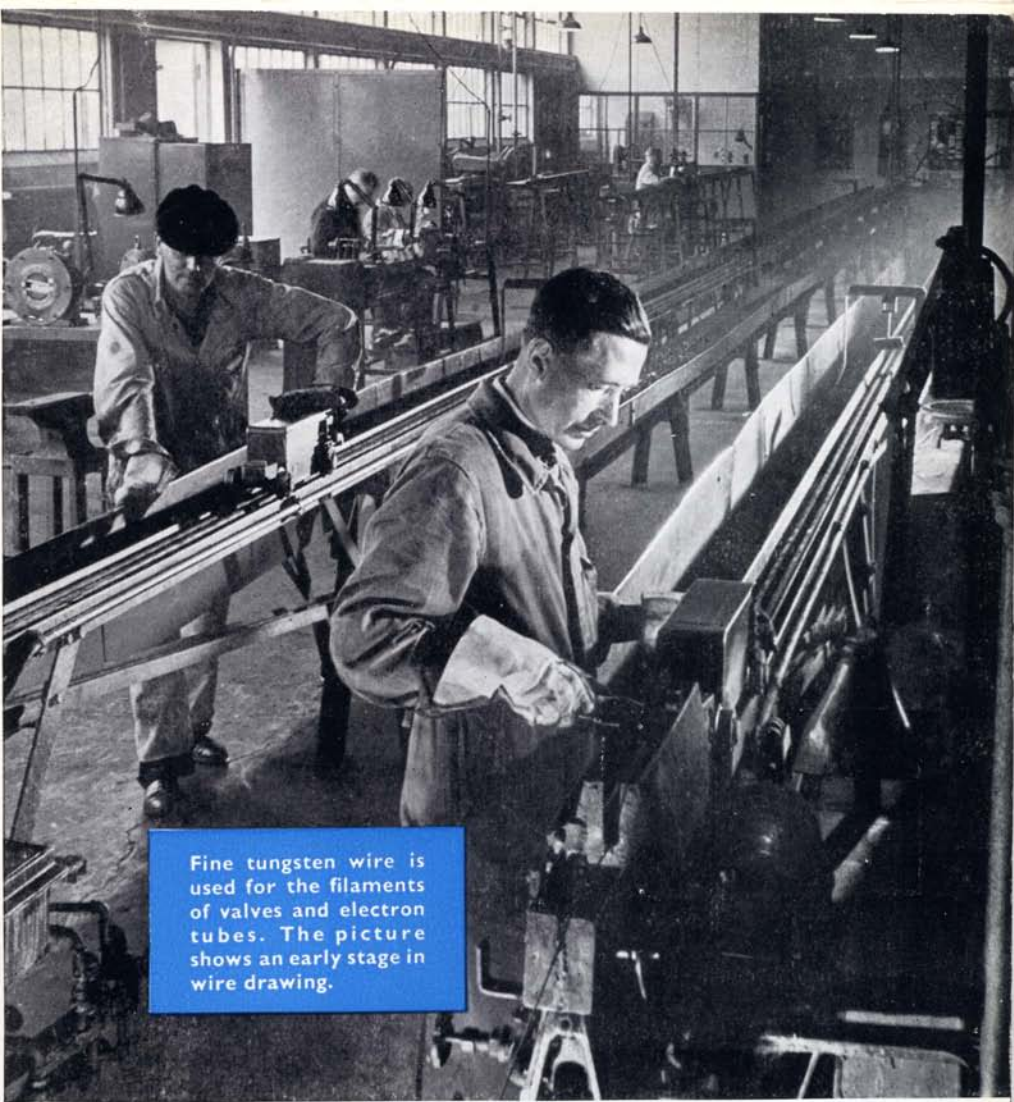
At the Materials Research Laboratory investigations are



Examining the atomic structure of a material by means of an X-ray diffraction apparatus.







Fine tungsten wire is used for the filaments of valves and electron tubes. The picture shows an early stage in wire drawing.

made into the physical and chemical properties of the great variety of materials used in the manufacture of electron tubes. This laboratory also provides a comprehensive service on materials to the Mullard factories in solving production problems and improving manufacturing processes.


#### **WIRE AND GLASS MANUFACTURE**

This emphasis on the quality of materials is vitally necessary in view of the high performance and reliability demanded of modern valves and electron tubes. To maintain the highest possible standard in the finished products it is essential to control the quality of raw materials at the earliest possible stage. The wire and glass used in Mullard valves and tubes, for example, are produced from the actual raw materials in the company's own factories at Blackburn. In this way it is not only possible to control quality throughout every stage of manufacture, but also to ensure continuity of supply.

On an average, more than five million yards of fine wire—tungsten for valve filaments, and molybdenum for grids, filament supports, and mandrils—are produced at the Blackburn plant each week. Some of this will be less than 8 microns ( $3/10,000$ th inch) diameter or  $1/10$ th the thickness of an average human hair.

The manufacture of this wire is a fine example of the application of science to modern industry. Through a long and elaborate series of operations, a handful of powder is transformed into miles of wire, every inch of which conforms to the most exacting standards. To ensure that these high standards are maintained, the diamond dies, through which the finer wire is drawn, are also manufactured at Blackburn.

The manufacture of glass for electron tubes also involves a number of highly technical operations. In the Mullard glass plant, the raw materials—silica (sand), soda ash, potash and red lead—are converted into thousands



A high-speed, automatic machine cuts standard "sticks" of glass tubing into the lengths required for miniature valve bulbs.

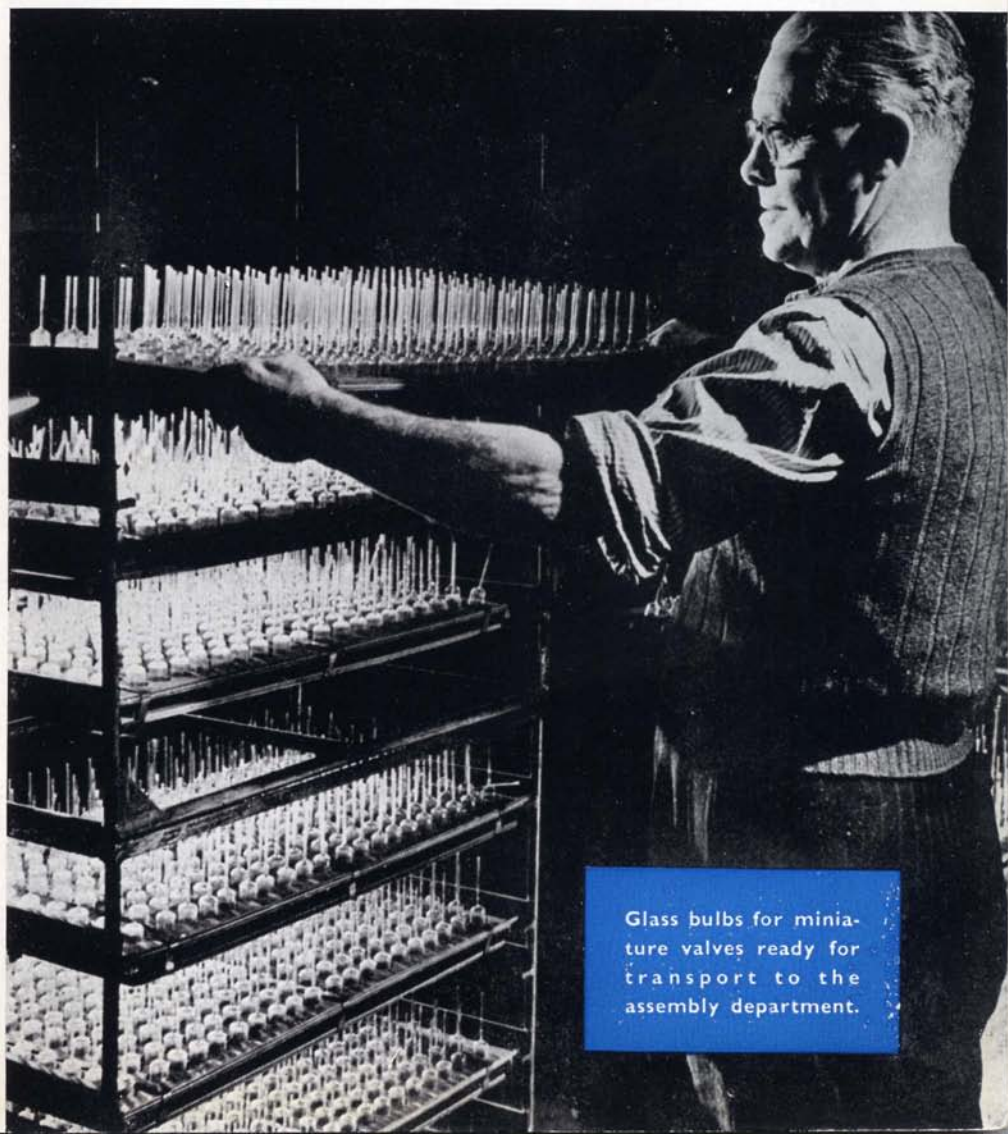


of feet of glass tubing having a wall thickness controlled to tolerances as close as 1/500th inch.

From these standard "sticks" of tubing the bulbs and bases for the latest all-glass valves are made, as well as parts for the older, pinch-type valves. The Blackburn glass factory produces millions of glass components every year for distribution to the various valve production units within the Mullard organisation. Some of the glass parts for cathode ray tubes are also made here, and glass bulbs for the tubes are assembled in large quantities.

### VALVE PRODUCTION

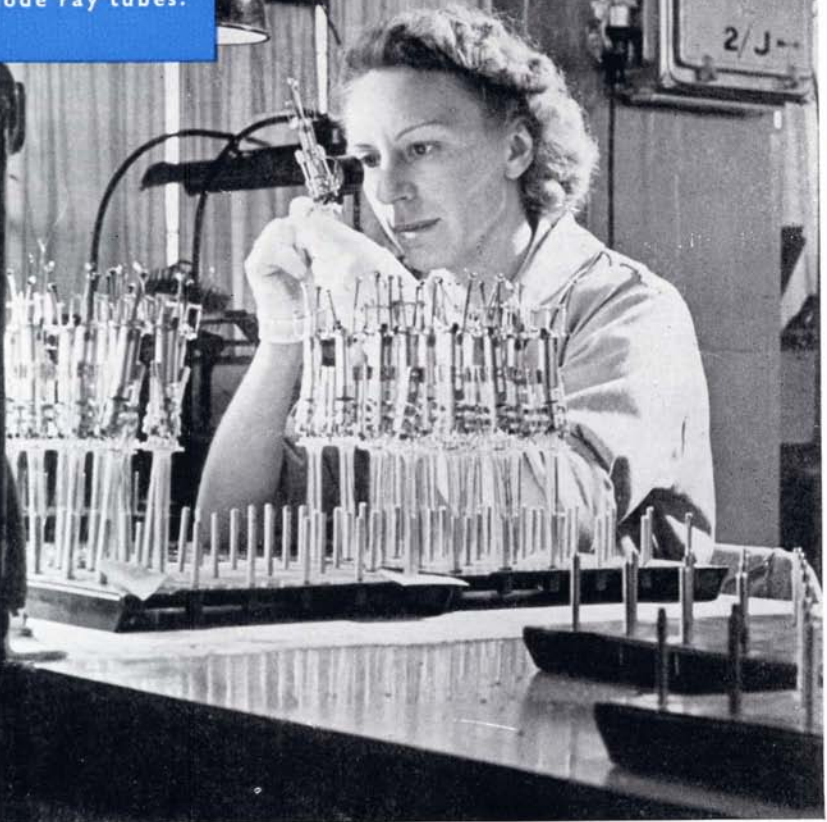
The strict control of quality, applied throughout the raw material stage, is continued in the manufacture of valve and cathode ray tube components—filaments, grids, anodes, mica discs, etc. With few exceptions,



Glass bulbs for miniature valves ready for transport to the assembly department.



The final inspection of  
gun assemblies for  
cathode ray tubes.



these parts are produced on intricate machines, designed and constructed in the company's own engineering department.

The highly skilled operations involved in assembling the components can only be carried out by hand. A high degree of mechanisation, however, is again employed in sealing the assemblies into their glass envelopes, and then exhausting these to a hard vacuum.

Careful inspections are made at every stage of manufacture and the finished products are subjected to rigorous production tests. Before the valves and cathode ray tubes are released for use, however, further intensive tests are carried out in specially-equipped technical departments.

The two main Mullard production units situated in Lancashire and Surrey, supported by five feeder factories, produce a major portion of the total output of valves and electron tubes made in the British Isles. Whilst radio valves and television picture tubes account for the greater part of the Mullard output, special tubes for industrial, medical, and research applications are also produced in vast quantities.

# ALPHABETICAL INDEX TO VALVE DATA

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AF7	47	28	DF91	38	28	DW4/500	1	42
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AZ11	130	41	DG7-6	162	44	EB34	58	33
AZ12	130	41	DG13-2	163	44	EB41	92	33
AZ31	55	41	DK21	134	31	EB91	37	34
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CBL31	75	40	DK91	41	32	EBC41	97	36
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CL4	48	36	DL21	136	37	EBF11	141	31
CL33	70	36	DL33	69	37	EBF32	75	31
CY1	42	41	DL35	66	37	EBF80	103	31
CY31	53	41	DL36	66	37	EBL1	50	40
DA90	113	33	DL41	137	37	EBL21	87	40
DAC21	132	36	DL66	121	37	EBL31	75	40
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DAF91	40	31	DL71	16	37	EC52	89	34
DB4-1	162	44	DL72	16	37	EC53	120	34
DB4-2	162	44	DL92	39	37	EC54	15	34
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DB7-6	162	44	DL94	30	37	ECC31	142	34
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ECR35	166	44	EL42	96	38	KL35	66	38
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ECR60	166	44	EL91	78	38	LSD2	167	46
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EF11	146	28	EM4	51	41	LSD3A	111	46
EF12	146	28	EM34	76	41	LSD4	112	46
EF22	86	28	EN31	83	45	LSD5	112	47
EF36	72	29	EQ80	151	40	LSD7	110	47
EF37	72	29	EY51	119	42	LSD8	168	47
EF37A	72	29	EY91	54	42	LSD9	110	47
EF39	72	29	EZ2	152	42	LSD10	—	47
EF40	98	29	EZ35	56	42	LSD12	—	47
EF41	96	29	EZ40	5	42	LSD13	—	47
EF42	95	29	EZ41	5	42	LSD14	—	47
EF50	90	29	FC2A	32	32	LSD15	—	47
EF54	91	29	FC4	34	32	LSD16	—	47
EF55	90	29	FC13	33	32	LSD17	—	47
EF80	104	29	FC13C	34	32	LSD18	—	47
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EF92	74	29	FW4/800	1	42	ME1005	169	50
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## ALPHABETICAL INDEX TO VALVE DATA

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MT5544	180	46	TDD4	20	36	VPI3C	26	30
MT5545	180	46	TDD13C	20	36	2D4A	8	34
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MW31-16	116	45	TH21C	31	33	20AV	106	48
MW36-22	116	45	TH30C	31	33	20CG	107	48
MW41-1	116	45	UAF42	93	31	20CV	107	48
PENA4	25	38	UB4I	92	34	52CG	125	48
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EF40	6-3	0-2	Low noise A.F. pentode.	29
EF41	6-3	0-2	Variable-mu R.F. pentode.	29
EF80	6-3	0-3	High slope R.F. pentode.	29
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<b>TRIODES AND DOUBLE TRIODES</b>				
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ECC35	6-3	0-4	A.F. double triode with separate cathodes.	35
ECC40	6-3	0-6	A.F. double triode with separate cathodes.	35
ECC81	{ 6-3 12-6	{ 0-3 0-15	R.F. double triode with separate cathodes.	35
ECC91	6-3	0-45	R.F. double triode with common cathode.	35
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## VALVE APPLICATION INDEX OF PREFERRED TYPES

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DL68	1.25	0.025	Hearing-aid output pentode.	37
DL92	{ 1.4 2.8	{ 0.1 0.05	A.F. output pentode.	37
DL93	{ 1.4 2.8	{ 0.2 0.1	R.F. or A.F. output pentode.	37
DL94	{ 1.4 2.8	{ 0.1 0.05	A.F. output pentode.	37
ECL80	6.3	0.3	Output pentode (p <sub>a</sub> max.=3.5 W) combined with triode	37
EL37	6.3	1.4	Output pentode (p <sub>a</sub> max.=25 W).	38
EL38	6.3	1.4	Line time base output pentode.	38
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EL81	6.3	1.05	Series stabiliser and line time base output pentode.	38
PL81	21.5	0.3	Line time base output pentode.	39
PL82	16.5	0.3	Output pentode (p <sub>a</sub> max.=9 W).	39
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EZ41	6.3	0.4	Indirectly heated full-wave rectifier.	42
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DB7-5	2 $\frac{3}{4}$ in. Oscilloscope. Blue screen. Symmetrical.	44
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DG4-1	1 $\frac{3}{4}$ in. Oscilloscope. Green screen. Symmetrical.	44
DG4-2	1 $\frac{3}{4}$ in. Oscilloscope. Green screen. Asymmetrical.	44
DG7-5	2 $\frac{3}{4}$ in. Oscilloscope. Green screen. Symmetrical.	44
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DP13-2	5 in. Oscilloscope. Long afterglow. Symmetrical.	44
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90CV	Vacuum. Incandescent light and infra-red radiation.	49

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TYPE	DESCRIPTION	PAGE
<b>U.H.F. TUBES</b>		
ME1001	Disc seal triode oscillator.	50
ME1005	Disc seal triode voltage amplifier.	50
ME1100	3 cm. local oscillator reflex klystron.	51
ME1101	3 cm. fixed frequency packaged magnetron.	51
<b>IMAGE CONVERTER TUBES</b>		
ME1200AA	Image converter. Daylight and blue radiation.	49
ME1201AA	Grid-controlled image converter. Daylight and blue radiation.	50
ME1202CA	Small image-converter. Infra-red radiation.	50
	Variants of these tubes with different photocathodes and luminescent screens are also available.	
<b>ACCELEROMETER TUBE</b>		
DDR100	Accelerometer double diode.	51
<b>ELECTROMETER VALVES</b>		
ME1400	Electrometer pentode.	51
ME1401	Subminiature electrometer triode.	51



## REFERENCES

- a** Anode. C.R.T. anodes marked a1, a2, etc., a1 being nearest the cathode.
- g** Grid. Grids marked g1, g2, etc., g1 being nearest the cathode.
- k** Cathode.
- f** Filament.
- h** Heater.
- s** Internal shield.
- M** External metallising.
- T** Trigger electrode (Flash-tubes).
- IC** Internal connection; not to be used for external connections.
- Va** Anode voltage.
- Vg2** Screen grid voltage.
- Vg1** Control grid voltage.
- Vf** Filament voltage.
- Vh** Heater voltage.
- va(pk)** Peak anode voltage.
- P.I.V.** Peak inverse voltage.
- ia** Anode current.
- Ig2** Screen grid current.
- If** Filament current.
- Ih** Heater current.
- It** Target current.
- Iout** Output current.
- ia(pk)** Peak anode current.
- Pout** Output power.
- pa** Anode dissipation.
- Ra** External anode load.
- Rk** Cathode bias resistor.
- ra** Internal anode impedance.
- $\mu$  Amplification factor.
- gm** Mutual conductance.
- gc** Conversion conductance.
- S** Sensitivity (cathode ray tubes).

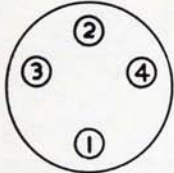
} *Not applicable to frequency changers with additional oscillator electrodes.*

### BASE REFERENCES

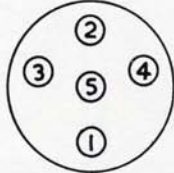
- |   |  |
|---|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>A</b> British 4-pin.</li> <li><b>K</b> International octal.</li> <li><b>M</b> British 7-pin.</li> <li><b>MO</b> Mazda octal.</li> <li><b>O</b> British 5-pin.</li> <li><b>P</b> Side contact (8-contact).</li> <li><b>UX</b> American base.</li> <li><b>V</b> Side contact (5-contact).</li> <li><b>Y</b> European 8-pin.</li> <li><b>B2A</b> 2 wire-in leads.</li> <li><b>B3A</b> American Pee-wee 3-pin.</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>B3G</b> 3-pin all-glass.</li> <li><b>B4D</b> Super Jumbo 4-pin.</li> <li><b>B5A</b> Flat subminiature.</li> <li><b>B7G</b> 7-pin miniature.</li> <li><b>B8A</b> 8-pin miniature.</li> <li><b>B8D</b> 10 mm. round subminiature.</li> <li><b>B8G</b> Loctal.</li> <li><b>B9A</b> 9-pin miniature (noval).</li> <li><b>B9G</b> 9-pin all-glass.</li> <li><b>B12A</b> Duodecal.</li> <li><b>B14A</b> Diheptal.</li> </ul> |
|---|--|

# VALVE BASE DIAGRAMS

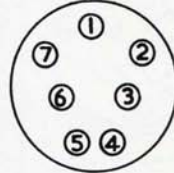
**viewed from free end of pins**



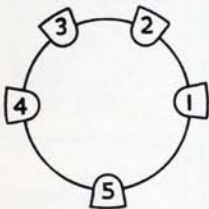
British 4-pin (A Base)



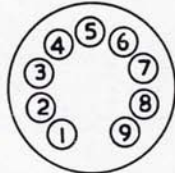
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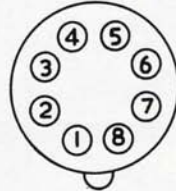
British 7-pin (M Base)



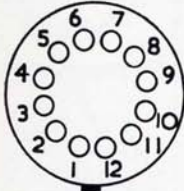
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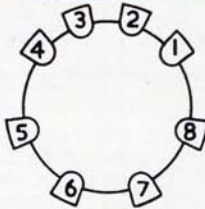
Noval (B9A)



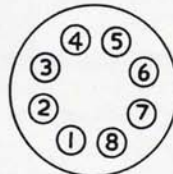
8-pin Miniature (B8A)



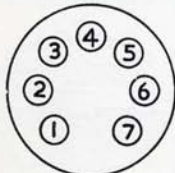
Duodecal (B12A)



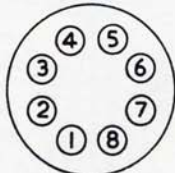
Side Contact (P Base)



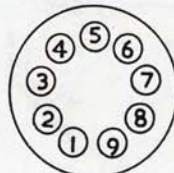
Octal (K Base)



7-pin Miniature (B7G)



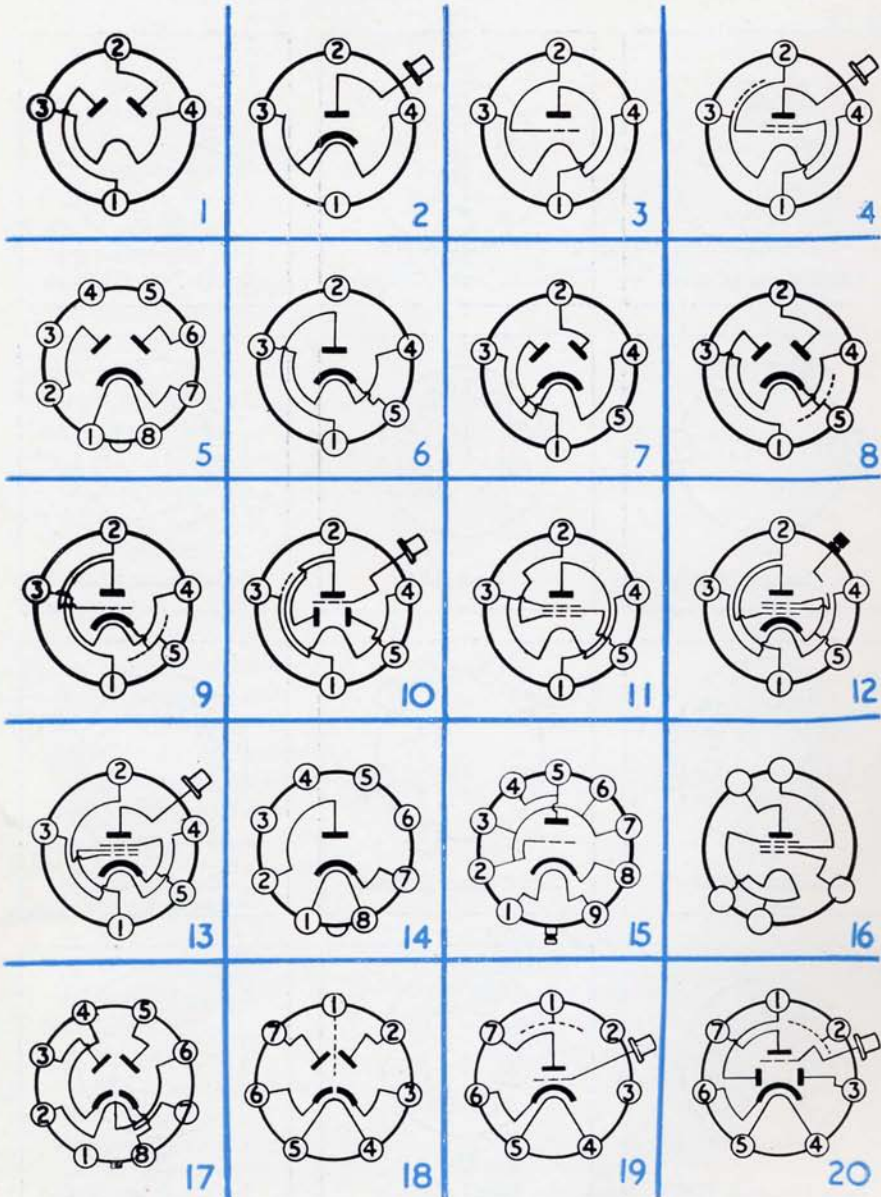
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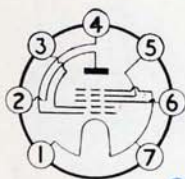
9-pin All glass (B9G)



# VALVE BASE DIAGRAMS



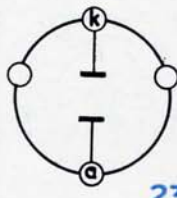
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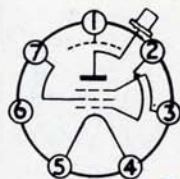
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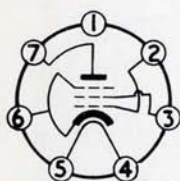
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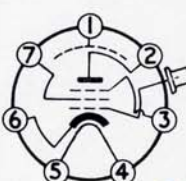
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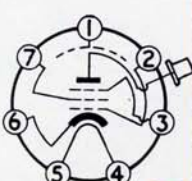
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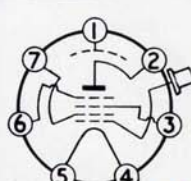
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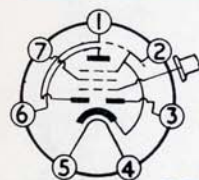
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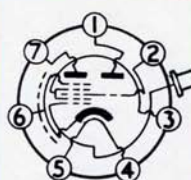
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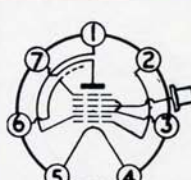
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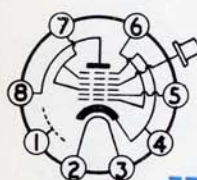
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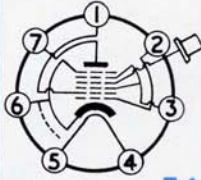
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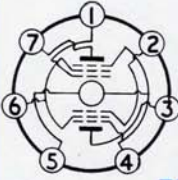
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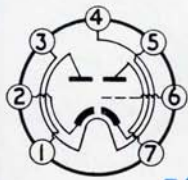
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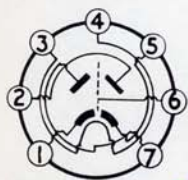
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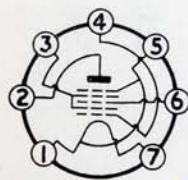
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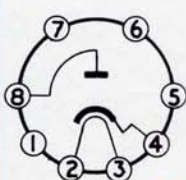
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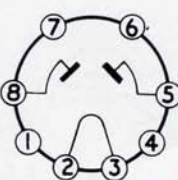
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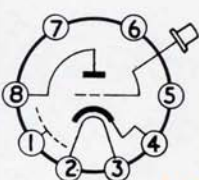
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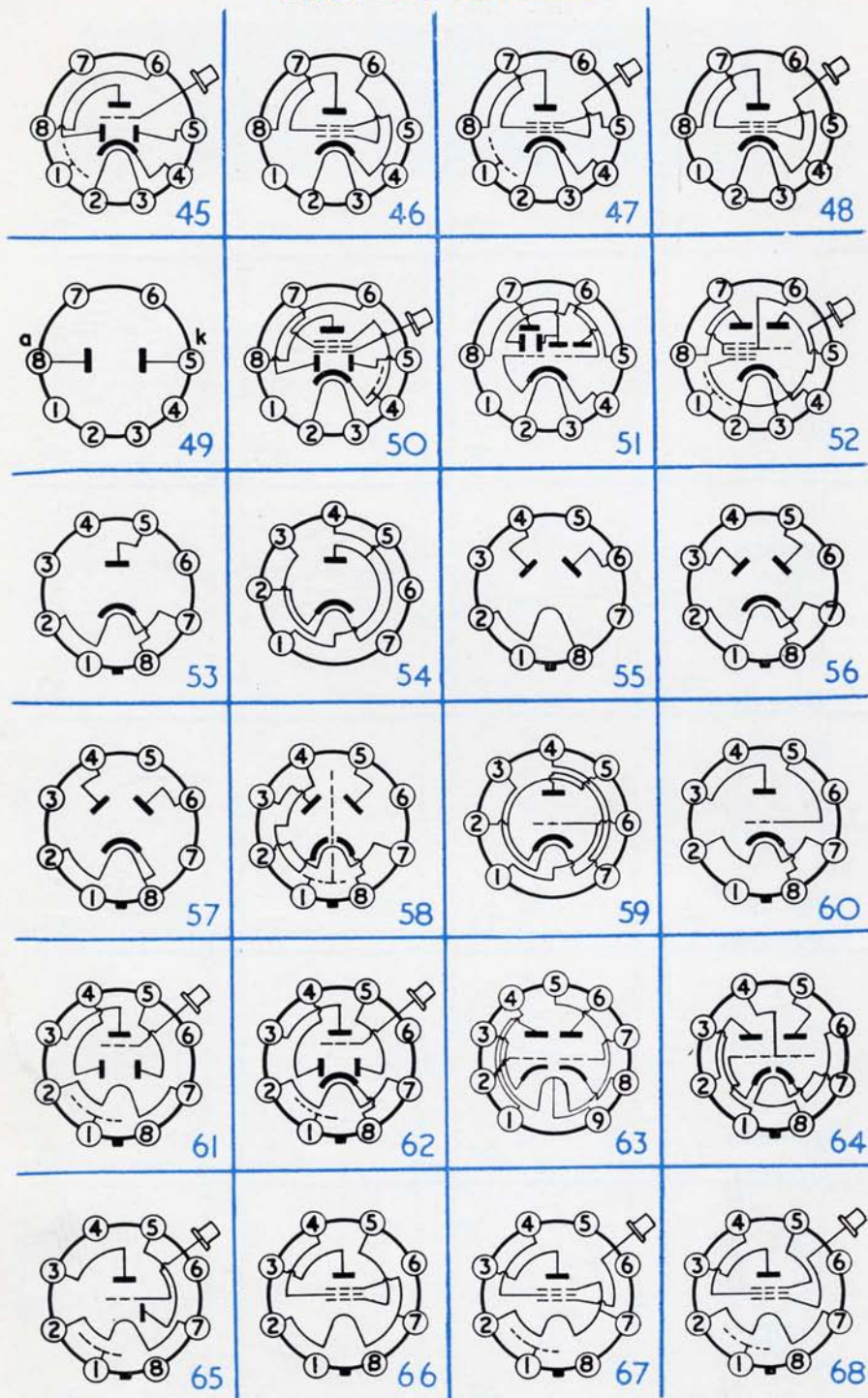
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## VALVE BASE DIAGRAMS



## VALVE BASE DIAGRAMS



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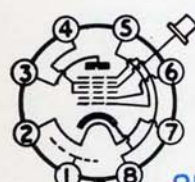
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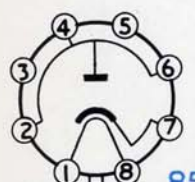
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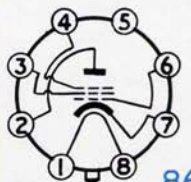
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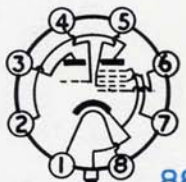
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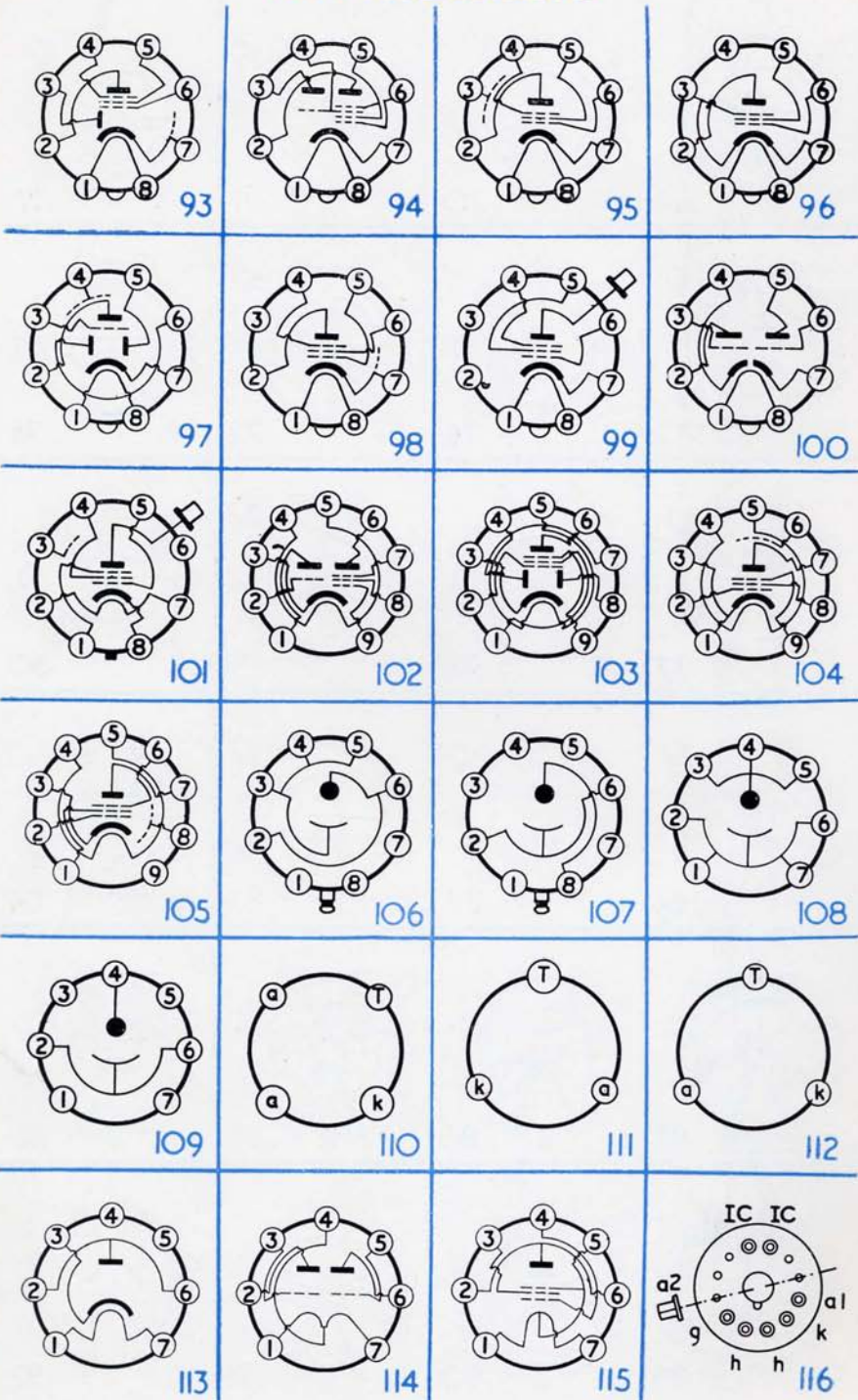
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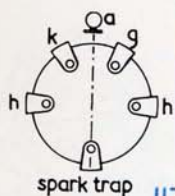
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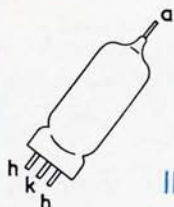
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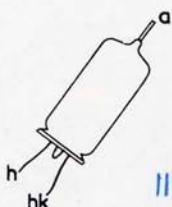
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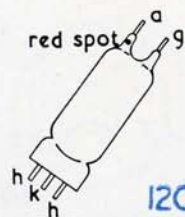
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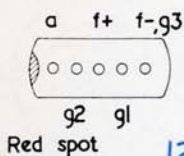
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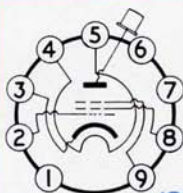
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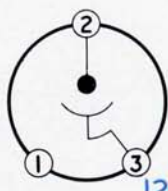
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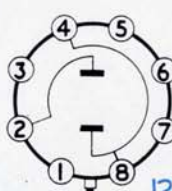
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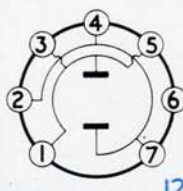
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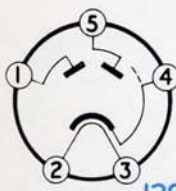
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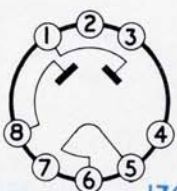
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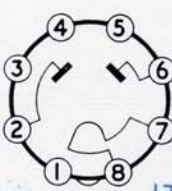
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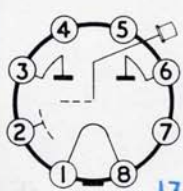
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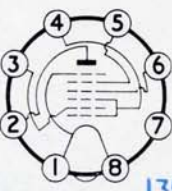
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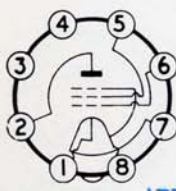
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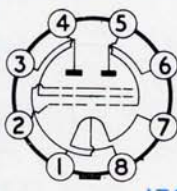
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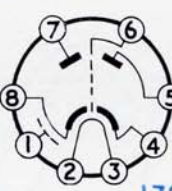
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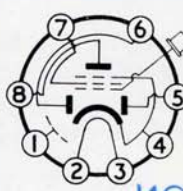
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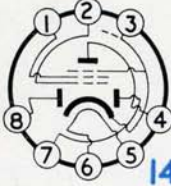

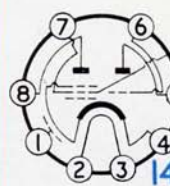
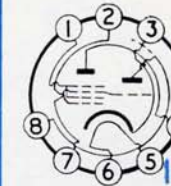



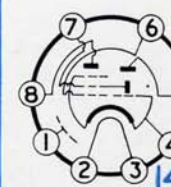

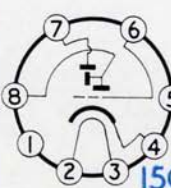


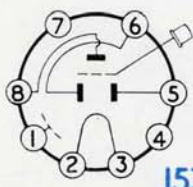
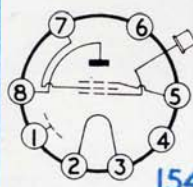
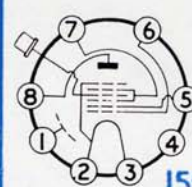
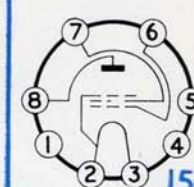

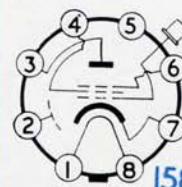
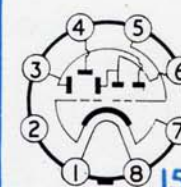


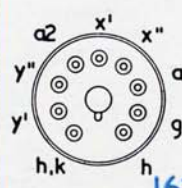
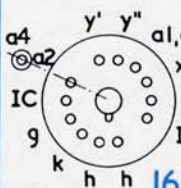

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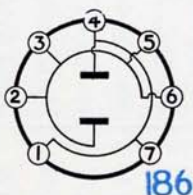
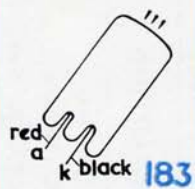
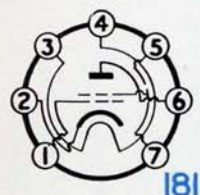
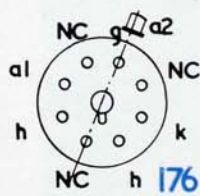
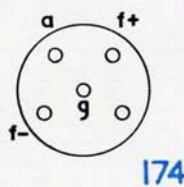
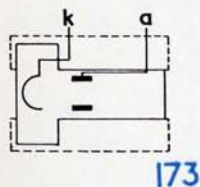
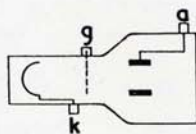
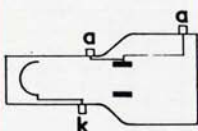
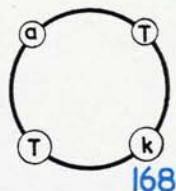
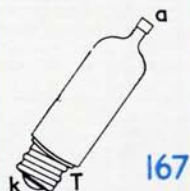
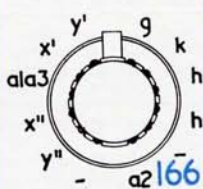
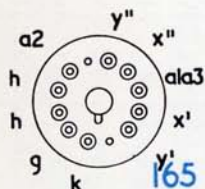
140



## VALVE BASE DIAGRAMS

 <p>141</p>	 <p>142</p>	 <p>143</p>	 <p>144</p>
 <p>145</p>	 <p>146</p>	 <p>147</p>	 <p>148</p>
 <p>149</p>	 <p>150</p>	 <p>151</p>	 <p>152</p>
 <p>153</p>	 <p>154</p>	 <p>155</p>	 <p>156</p>
 <p>157</p>	 <p>158</p>	 <p>159</p>	 <p>160</p>
 <p>161</p>	 <p>162</p>	 <p>163</p>	 <p>164</p>

## VALVE BASE DIAGRAMS



These diagrams are referred to in the Alphabetical Index and the Base column of the Valve Data section.



# VALVE DATA

## VOLTAGE AMPLIFYING PENTODES

TYPE	DESCRIPTION	BASE	Vf or Vh (V)	If or Ih (A)	Va (V)	Vg2 (V)	-Vgl (V)	Ia (mA)	Ig2 (mA)	gm (mA/V)	ra (MΩ)
AF3	Variable-mu R.F. Pentode .. .. .	P. (47)	4.0	0.65	250	100	3.0	8.0	2.6	1.8	1.2
AF7	Short Grid Base R.F. Pentode .. .. .	P. (47)	4.0	0.65	250	100	2.0	3.0	1.1	2.1	2.0
DF21	Short Grid Base R.F. or A.F. Pentode .. .. .	Octal (133)	1.4	0.025	90	90	0	1.2	0.25	0.7	2.0
DF22	Variable-mu R.F. Pentode .. .. .	Octal (133)	1.4	0.05	90	90	1.5	1.4	0.3	1.1	1.5
DF33	Variable-mu R.F. Pentode .. .. .	Octal (67)	1.4	0.05	90	90	0	1.2	0.3	0.75	1.5
<b>DF66</b>	<b>Hearing-aid Pentode .. .. .</b>	<b>B5A (121)</b>	<b>0.625</b>	<b>0.015</b>	<b>22.5</b>	<b>22.5</b>	<b>1.05</b>	<b>0.05</b>	<b>0.015</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>2.0</b>
DF70	Hearing-aid Pentode .. .. .	B8D (16)	0.625	0.025	30	30	0	0.375	0.125	0.22	0.5
<b>DF91</b>	<b>Variable-mu R.F. Pentode .. .. .</b>	<b>B7G (38)</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>0.05</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>67.5</b>	{ 0 17 0	<b>3.5</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>0.5</b>
<b>DF92</b>	<b>Short Grid Base R.F. Pentode .. .. .</b>	<b>B7G (38)</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>0.05</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>67.5</b>		<b>3.7</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>0.5</b>
ECF1	Variable-mu R.F. Pentode combined with Triode (for Triode data see p. 35) .. .. .	P. (143)	6.3	0.2	250	100	2.0	5.0	2.0	2.0	1.6
EF9	Variable-mu R.F. Pentode .. .. .	P. (47)	6.3	0.2	250	Rg2= 90 K Ω	2.5	6.0	1.7	2.2	1.25
EF11	Variable-mu R.F. Pentode .. .. .	Y. (146)	6.3	0.2	250	Rg2= 75 K Ω	2.0	6.0	2.0	2.2	2.0
EF12	Short Grid Base R.F. Pentode .. .. .	Y. (146)	6.3	0.2	250	100	2.0	3.0	1.0	2.1	2.0
EF22	Variable-mu R.F. Pentode .. .. .	B8G (86)	6.3	0.2	250	Rg2= 90 K Ω	2.5	6.0	1.7	2.2	1.2

**VOLTAGE AMPLIFYING PENTODES—continued**

TYPE	DESCRIPTION	BASE	Vf or Vh (V)	If or Ih (A)	Va (V)	Vg2 (V)	-Vg1 (V)	Ia (mA)	Ig2 (mA)	gm (mA/V)	ra (M.Ω)
EF36	Short Grid Base R.F. or A.F. Pentode .. ..	Octal (72)	6.3	0.2	250	100	2.0	3.0	0.8	1.8	2.5
EF37	Low Microphony A.F. Pentode .. ..	Octal (72)	6.3	0.2	250	100	2.0	3.0	0.8	1.8	2.5
<b>EF37A</b>	<b>Low Microphony, Low Hum A.F. Pentode</b>	<b>Octal (72)</b>	<b>6.3</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>250</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>2.5</b>
EF39	Variable-mu R.F. Pentode .. ..	Octal (72)	6.3	0.2	250	Rg2= 90 K.Ω	{ 2.5 39 — 2.0	6.0 — 3.0	1.7 — 0.55	2.2 0.022 1.85	1.25 >10 2.5
<b>EF40</b>	<b>Low Noise A.F. Pentode .. ..</b>	<b>B8A (98)</b>	<b>6.3</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>250</b>	<b>140</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>0.55</b>	<b>1.85</b>	<b>2.5</b>
<b>EF41</b>	<b>Variable-mu R.F. Pentode .. ..</b>	<b>B8A (96)</b>	<b>6.3</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>250</b>	Rg2= 90 K.Ω	{ 2.5 39 — 2.0	6.0 — 10	1.7 — 2.3	2.2 0.022 9.5	1.0 >10 0.44
EF42	High Slope R.F. Pentode .. ..	B8A (95)	6.3	0.33	250	250	2.0	10	2.3	9.5	0.44
EF50	High Slope R.F. Pentode .. ..	B9G (90)	6.3	0.3	250	250	2.0	10	3.0	6.5	1.0
EF54	High Slope R.F. Pentode .. ..	B9G (91)	6.3	0.3	250	250	1.7	10	1.45	7.7	0.5
EF55	High Slope R.F. Pentode for use in Video Amplifiers .. ..	B9G (90)	6.3	1.0	250	250	4.5	40	5.5	12	0.055
<b>EF80</b>	<b>High Slope R.F. Pentode .. ..</b>	<b>B9A (104)</b>	<b>6.3</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>170</b>	<b>170</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>7.4</b>	<b>0.4</b>
EF91	High Slope R.F. Pentode .. ..	B7G (74)	6.3	0.3	250	250	2.0	10	2.5	7.6	1.0
EF92	Variable-mu R.F. Pentode .. ..	B7G (74)	6.3	0.2	250	200	2.5	8.0	2.1	2.5	0.5
<b>EF95</b>	<b>High Slope R.F. Pentode .. ..</b>	<b>B7G (147)</b>	<b>6.3</b>	<b>0.175</b>	<b>180</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>7.7</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>5.1</b>	<b>0.69</b>
KF3	Variable-mu R.F. Pentode .. ..	P. (154)	2.0	0.045	135	135	0.5	2.0	0.6	0.65	1.3
KF35	Variable-mu R.F. Pentode .. ..	Octal (68)	2.0	0.05	120	60	1.5	1.45	0.5	1.0	—
PM12M	Variable-mu R.F. Tetrode .. ..	British 4-pin (4)	2.0	0.18	150	90	0	2.5	0.5	1.4	—
SP2	Short Grid Base R.F. Pentode .. ..	British 7-pin (24)	2.0	0.18	135	135	0	3.0	1.0	1.8	0.7



**VOLTAGE AMPLIFYING PENTODES**—continued

TYPE	DESCRIPTION	BASE	Vf or Vh (V)	If or Ih (A)	Va (V)	Vg2 (V)	-Vg1 (V)	Ia (mA)	Ig2 (mA)	gm (mA/V)	ra (M $\Omega$ )
SP4	Short Grid Base R.F. Pentode .. .. .	British 5- or 7-pin (13 or 27)	4.0	1.0	200	100	2.0	3.0	1.1	2.3	2.2
SP4B	Sharp Cut-off R.F. Pentode .. .. .	British 7-pin (26)	4.0	0.65	250	250	2.4	4.0	1.5	3.4	2.0
SP13	Sharp Cut-off R.F. Pentode .. .. .	P. (47)	13	0.2	200	100	2.0	3.3	1.2	2.2	1.3
SP13C	Sharp Cut-off R.F. Pentode .. .. .	British 7-pin (26)	13	0.2	200	200	2.2	2.5	0.9	2.8	2.5
UF9	Variable-mu R.F. Pentode .. .. .	Octal (158)	12.6	0.1	200	Rg2= 60 K $\Omega$	2.5	6.0	1.7	2.2	1.2
UF11	Variable-mu R.F. Pentode .. .. .	Y. (146)	15	0.1	200	Rg2= 70 K $\Omega$	2.0	6.0	1.7	2.2	1.5
UF21	Variable-mu R.F. Pentode .. .. .	B8G (86)	12.6	0.1	200	Rg2= 60 K $\Omega$	2.5	6.0	1.7	2.2	1.0
30 <b>UF41</b>	<b>Variable-mu R.F. Pentode</b> .. .. .	<b>B8A (96)</b>	<b>12.6</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>170</b>	<b>Rg2= 39 K<math>\Omega</math></b>	<b>2.5</b> <b>2.8</b>	<b>6.0</b> —	<b>1.75</b> —	<b>2.2</b> <b>0.022</b>	<b>1.0</b> <b>&gt;10</b>
UF42	High Slope R.F. Pentode .. .. .	B8A (95)	21	0.1	170	170	2.0	10	2.8	8.5	0.2
VP2	Variable-mu R.F. Pentode .. .. .	British 7-pin (24)	2.0	0.18	135	135	0	3.0	1.25	1.5	0.4
VP2B	Variable-mu R.F. Hexode .. .. .	British 7-pin (28)	2.0	0.135	135	60*	1.5	2.0	0.95	1.4	1.3
VP4	Variable-mu R.F. Pentode .. .. .	British 5- or 7-pin (13 or 27)	4.0	1.0	200	100	2.0	4.5	1.9	2.3	1.0
VP4A	Variable-mu R.F. Pentode .. .. .	British 5- or 7-pin (13 or 27)	4.0	1.2	200	100	2.0	4.25	1.8	2.5	1.4
VP4B	Variable-mu R.F. Pentode .. .. .	British 7-pin (26)	4.0	0.65	250	250	3.0	11.5	4.25	2.0	—
VP13A	Variable-mu R.F. Pentode .. .. .	P. (47)	13	0.2	200	100	2.0	4.0	1.4	2.2	—
VP13C	Variable-mu R.F. Pentode .. .. .	British 7-pin (26)	13	0.2	200	200	2.0	9.0	3.6	2.2	—

\* Vg3 = Vg2, Vg4 = 0

## VOLTAGE AMPLIFYING PENTODES WITH DIODE(S)

TYPE	DESCRIPTION	BASE	Vf or Vh (V)	If or Ih (A)	Va (V)	Vg2 (V)	-Vgl (V)	Ia (mA)	Ig2 (mA)	gm (mA/V)	ra (M $\Omega$ )
DAF91	Short Grid Base A.F. Pentode with Single Diode .. .. .	B7G (40)	1.4	0.05	90	90	0	2.7	0.5	0.72	0.5
EAF42	Variable-mu R.F. Pentode with Single Diode ..	B8A (93)	6.3	0.2	250	Rg2= 110 K $\Omega$	{ 2.0 43	5.0	1.5	2.0 0.02	1.4
EBF2	Variable-mu R.F. Pentode with Double Diode ..	P. (140)	6.3	0.2	250	Rg2= 95 K $\Omega$	2.0	5.0	1.6	1.8	1.3
EBF11	Variable-mu R.F. Pentode with Double Diode ..	Y. (141)	6.3	0.2	250	Rg2= 85 K $\Omega$	2.0	5.0	1.8	1.8	2.0
EBF32	Variable-mu R.F. Pentode with Double Diode ..	Octal (75)	6.3	0.2	250	Rg2= 95 K $\Omega$	2.0	5.0	1.6	1.8	1.3
EBF80	Variable-mu R.F. Pentode with Double Diode	B9A (103)	6.3	0.3	250	Rg2= 95 K $\Omega$	{ 2.0 41.5	5.0	1.75	2.2 0.022	1.5 >10
UAF42	Variable-mu R.F. Pentode with Single Diode ..	B8A (93)	12.6	0.1	170	Rg2= 56 K $\Omega$	{ 2.0 28	5.0	1.5	2.0 0.02	0.9 >10
UBF11	Variable-mu R.F. Pentode with Double Diode ..	Y. (141)	20	0.1	200	Rg2= 70 K $\Omega$	2.0	5.0	1.7	1.8	1.5
UBF80	Variable-mu R.F. Pentode with Double Diode	B9A (103)	17	0.1	170	Rg2= 47 K $\Omega$	{ 2.0 26.5	5.0	1.75	2.2 0.022	0.9 >10

## FREQUENCY CHANGERS

TYPE	DESCRIPTION	BASE	Vf or Vh (V)	If or Ih (A)	Va (V)	Vg2+4 (V)	-Vgl (V)	Ia (mA)	Ig2+4 (mA)	gc (mA/V)	ra (K $\Omega$ )
AK2	Octode .. .. .	P. (33)	4.0	0.65	250	70 (Vg3+5)	1.5 (Vg4)	1.6	3.8 (Ilg3+5)	0.6	1,600
CCH35	Triode Hexode .. .. .	Octal (82)	7.0	0.2	● { 200 100 120	100	2.0	3.0	3.0	0.65	900
DK21	Octode .. .. .	Octal (134)	1.4	0.05	△ { 100 120	0	10	1.5	0.25 (Ilg5)	0.5	8.6 500
DK32	Heptode .. .. .	Octal (77)	1.4	0.05	90	Rg5= 120 K $\Omega$ 45 (Vg3+5)	0 (Vg4)	0.6	0.7 (Ilg3+5)	0.25	600

● Mixer Section.

△ Triode Section.



## FREQUENCY CHANGERS—continued

TYPE	DESCRIPTION	BASE	Vf or Vh (V)	If or Ih (A)	Va (V)	Vg2+4 (V)	-Vg1 (V)	Ia (mA)	Ig2+4 (mA)	gc (mA/V)	ra (K $\Omega$ )
DK40	Octode .. .. .	B8A (135)	1.4	0.05	135	Rg5= 270 K $\Omega$	0 (Vg4)	1.0	0.25 (Ig5)	0.425	1,000
DK91	Heptode .. .. .	B7G (41)	1.4	0.05	90	67.5	0 (Vg3)	1.6	3.2	0.3	600
<b>DK92</b>	<b>Heptode .. .. .</b>	<b>B7G (21)</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>0.05</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>60</b> (Vg4)	<b>0</b> (Vg3)	<b>0.7</b>	<b>0.15</b> (Ig4)	<b>0.325</b>	<b>650</b>
ECH3	Triode Hexode .. .. .	P. (52)	6.3	0.2	● { 250 △ { 100	100	2.0 0	3.0 10	3.0 —	0.65 —	1,300 8.6
ECH11	Triode Hexode .. .. .	Y. (144)	6.3	0.2	● { 250 △ { 150	100	2.0 0	2.3 15.5	3.0 —	0.65 —	1,200 6.0
ECH21	Triode Heptode .. .. .	B8G (88)	6.3	0.33	● { 250 △ { 100	100	2.0 0	3.0 12	6.2 —	0.75 —	1.4 6.5
ECH33	Triode Hexode .. .. .	Octal (82)	6.3	0.2	● { 250 △ { 100	100	2.0 0	3.0 10	3.0 —	0.65 —	1,300 8.6
ECH35	Triode Hexode .. .. .	Octal (82)	6.3	0.3	● { 250 △ { 100	100	2.0 0	3.0 10	3.0 —	0.65 —	1,300 8.6
<b>ECH42</b>	<b>Triode Hexode .. .. .</b>	<b>B8A (94)</b>	<b>6.3</b>	<b>0.23</b>	● { 250 △ { 100	<b>85</b> —	<b>2.0</b> <b>0</b>	<b>3.0</b> <b>10</b>	<b>3.0</b> —	<b>0.75</b> —	<b>1,000</b> <b>8.0</b>
EK2	Octode .. .. .	P. (33)	6.3	0.2	250	50 (Vg3+5)	2 (Vg4)	1.0	0.8 (Ig3+5)	0.55	2,000
EK32	Octode .. .. .	Octal (81)	6.3	0.2	250	50 (Vg3+5)	2 (Vg4)	1.0	0.8 (Ig3+5)	0.55	2,000
FC2A	Octode .. .. .	British 7-pin (32)	2.0	0.13	135	45 (Vg3+5)	0.5 (Vg4)	0.7	0.7 (Ig3+5)	0.27	2,500
FC4	Octode .. .. .	British 7-pin (34)	4.0	0.65	250	70 (Vg3+5)	1.5 (Vg4)	1.6	3.8 (Ig3+5)	0.6	—
FC13	Octode .. .. .	P. (33)	13	0.2	200	70 (Vg3+5)	1.5 (Vg4)	1.6	3.8 (Ig3+5)	0.6	—
FC13C	Octode .. .. .	British 7-pin (34)	13	0.2	200	70 (Vg3+5)	1.5 (Vg4)	1.6	3.8 (Ig3+5)	0.6	—
KCF30	Triode Pentode .. .. .	Octal (170)	2.0	0.2	{ ● 120 △ 100	60 (Vg2)	1.5 0	0.53 5.5	1.0 (Ig2)	0.26 —	— 10.5

● Mixer Section.

△ Triode Section.

**FREQUENCY CHANGERS**—continued

TYPE	DESCRIPTION	BASE	Vf or Vh (V)	If or Ih (A)	Va (V)	Vg2+4 (V)	-Vg1 (V)	Ia (mA)	Ig2+4 (mA)	gc (mA/V)	ra (KΩ)
KK2	Octode .. .. .	P. (155)	2.0	0.13	135	45 (Vg3+5)	0.5 (Vg4)	0.7	0.7 (Ilg3+5)	0.27	2,500
KK32	Octode .. .. .	Octal (79)	2.0	0.13	135	45 (Vg3+5)	0.5 (Vg4)	0.7	0.7 (Ilg3+5)	0.27	—
TH4B	Triode Heptode .. .. .	British 7-pin (31)	4.0	1.45	● { 250 △ { 100	100 —	2.5 0	3.25 9.5	6.0 —	0.75	1,500
TH21C	Triode Hexode .. .. .	British 7-pin (31)	21	0.2	● { 250 △ { 125	70 —	1.5 0	1.6 6.0	3.8 —	0.6	—
TH30C	Triode Heptode .. .. .	British 7-pin (31)	29	0.2	● { 250 △ { 100	100 —	2.5 0	3.25 9.5	6.0 —	0.75	1,500
UCH11	Triode Hexode .. .. .	Y. (144)	20	0.1	● { 200 △ { 150	80 —	2.0 0	2.5 19	3.0 —	0.75	1,000
UCH21	Triode Heptode .. .. .	B8G (88)	20	0.1	● { 200 △ { 100	100 —	2.0 0	3.5 12	6.5 —	0.75	1,000
UCH42	Triode Hexode .. .. .	B8A (94)	14	0.1	● { 170 △ { 100	70 —	1.85 0	2.1 10	2.6 —	0.67	1,000 8.0

● Mixer Section.

△ Triode Section.

**DIODES**

TYPE	DESCRIPTION	BASE	Vf or Vh (V)	If or Ih (A)	Va max. (V)	Ia max. (mA)
AB2	Double Diode .. .. .	V. (129)	4.0	0.65	200	0.8
DA90	Indirectly-heated Single Diode .. .. .	B7G (113)	1.4	0.15	330 (P.I.V. max.)	0.5
EA50	Single Diode .. .. .	B3G (118)	6.3	0.15	50	5.0
EB4	Double Diode with separate Cathodes .. .. .	P. (139)	6.3	0.2	200	0.8
EB34	Double Diode with separate Cathodes .. .. .	Octal (58)	6.3	0.2	200	0.8
EB41	Double Diode with separate Cathodes .. .. .	B8A (92)	6.3	0.3	150	9.0



**DIODES**—continued

TYPE	DESCRIPTION	BASE	V <sub>f</sub> or V <sub>h</sub> (V)	I <sub>f</sub> or I <sub>h</sub> (A)	V <sub>a</sub> max. (V)	I <sub>a</sub> max. (mA)
EB91	Double Diode with separate Cathodes ..	B7G (37)	6.3	0.3	420 (P.I.V. max.)	9.0
KB2	Double Diode .. .. .	V. (129)	2.0	0.095	125	0.5
UB41	Double Diode with separate Cathodes .. ..	B8A (92)	19	0.1	150	9.0
2D4A	Double Diode .. .. .	British 5-pin (8)	4.0	0.65	200	0.8

**TRIODES AND DOUBLE TRIODES**

TYPE	DESCRIPTION	BASE	V <sub>f</sub> or V <sub>h</sub> (V)	I <sub>f</sub> or I <sub>h</sub> (A)	V <sub>a</sub> (V)	-V <sub>g</sub> (V)	I <sub>a</sub> (mA)	μ	g <sub>m</sub> (mA/V)	r <sub>a</sub> (KΩ)
ACO44	Directly-heated Output Triode .. .. .	British 4-pin (3)	4.0	1.0	300	38	50	6.0	5.0	1.2
34 DCC90	R.F. Double Triode suitable for portable transmitters	B7G (114)	{ 1.4 2.8 }	{ 0.22 0.11 }	90	2.5	3.7	15	1.8	8.3
EC31	Low Impedance Triode .. .. .	Octal (60)	6.3	0.65	250	16	20	10.5	3.2	3.3
EC52	Low power V.H.F. Oscillator Triode .. ..	B9G (89)	6.3	0.43	250	2.6	10	60	6.5	9.2
EC53	Low power U.H.F. Oscillator Triode .. ..	B3G (120)	6.3	0.25	200	3.3	7.5	33	4.0	11.4
EC54	Earthed Grid Triode .. .. .	B9G (15)	6.3	0.43	250	1.5	10	98	9.0	11.1
EC91	Earthed Grid Triode .. .. .	B7G (59)	6.3	0.3	250	1.5	10	100	8.5	12
ECC31	Medium Impedance Double Triode .. .. .	Octal (142)	6.3	0.95	250	4.6	6.0	32	2.3	14
ECC32	Medium Impedance Double Triode with separate Cathodes .. .. .	Octal (64)	6.3	0.95	250	4.6	6.0	32	2.3	14
ECC33	High Slope, Low Impedance Double Triode with separate Cathodes .. .. .	Octal (64)	6.3	0.4	250	4.0	9	35	3.6	9.7
ECC34	Low Impedance Double Triode with separate Cathodes .. .. .	Octal (64)	6.3	0.95	250	16	10	11.5	2.2	5.2

**TRIODES AND DOUBLE TRIODES**—continued

TYPE	DESCRIPTION	BASE	Vf or Vh (V)	If or Ih (A)	Va (V)	-Vg (V)	Ia (mA)	$\mu$	gm (mA/V)	ra (K $\Omega$ )
ECC35	High-gain Double Triode with separate Cathodes .. .. .	Octal (64)	6.3	0.4	250	2.5	2.3	68	2.0	34
ECC40	Low Microphony Double Triode with separate Cathodes .. .. .	B8A (100)	6.3	0.6	250	5.2	6.0	30	2.7	11
ECC81	Double Triode with separate Cathodes for use as Frequency Changer or R.F. Amplifier	B9A (63)	{ 6.3 12.6	{ 0.3 0.15	170	1.5	7.0	57	4.8	12
ECC91	Double Triode for use as a R.F. Amplifier or Oscillator .. .. .	B7G (80)	6.3	0.45	100	0.85	8.5	38	5.3	7.1
ECF1	Triode combined with R.F. or I.F. Pentode (for Pentode data see page 28) .. .. .	P. (143)	6.3	0.2	150	3.0	8.0	20	2.2	9.0
ECL11	Triode combined with an Output Tetrode (for Tetrode data see page 37) .. .. .	Y. (145)	6.3	1.0	250	2.5	2.0	70	2.0	35
ECL80	Triode combined with an Output Pentode (for Pentode data see page 37) .. .. .	B9A (102)	6.3	0.3	100	2.3	4.0	17.5	1.4	12.5
HL13	Medium Impedance Triode .. .. .	P. (44)	13	0.2	200	3.7	5.0	40	3.3	12
HL13C	Medium Impedance Triode .. .. .	British 7-pin (19)	13	0.2	200	3.7	5.0	40	3.3	12
PM2A	Output Triode .. .. .	British 4-pin (3)	2.0	0.2	135	6.0	5.0	12	2.0	6.0
PM2HL	Medium Impedance Triode .. .. .	British 4-pin (3)	2.0	0.1	135	1.5	2.2	30	1.4	21.5
PM202	Power Triode .. .. .	British 4-pin (3)	2.0	0.2	150	14	14	7	3.5	2.0
UCL11	Triode combined with Output Tetrode (for Tetrode data see page 39) .. .. .	Y. (145)	6.0	0.1	200	2.0	2.0	65	2.1	30
354V	Medium Impedance Triode .. .. .	British 5-pin (9)	4.0	0.65	250	4.5	6.5	40	3.5	11.5



### TRIODES WITH DIODES

TYPE	DESCRIPTION	BASE	Vf or Vh (V)	If or Ih (A)	Va (V)	-Vgl (V)	Ia (mA)	$\mu$	gm (mA/V)	ra (K $\Omega$ )
ABC1	Double Diode Triode .. .. .	P. (45)	4.0	0.65	250	7.0	4.0	27	2.0	13.5
DAC21	Single Diode Triode .. .. .	Octal (132)	1.4	0.025	90	0	0.45	40	0.3	130
DAC32	Single Diode Triode .. .. .	Octal (65)	1.4	0.05	90	0	0.15	65	0.275	240
EAC91	Single Diode Triode with separate Cathode for Diode	B7G (36)	6.3	0.3	200	2.8	7.5	36	2.8	12.8
EBC3	Double Diode Triode .. .. .	P. (45)	6.3	0.2	250	5.5	5.0	30	2.0	15
EBC33	Double Diode Triode .. .. .	Octal (62)	6.3	0.2	250	5.5	5.0	30	2.0	15
<b>EBC41</b>	<b>Double Diode Triode</b> .. .. .	<b>B8A (97)</b>	<b>6.3</b>	<b>0.23</b>	<b>250</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>54</b>
KBC1	Double Diode Triode .. .. .	P. (153)	2.0	0.115	135	4.5	2.5	16	1.0	16
KBC32	Double Diode Triode .. .. .	Octal (61)	2.0	0.05	100	0	2.4	25	1.2	21
TDD2A	Double Diode Triode .. .. .	British 5-pin (10)	2.0	0.12	135	1.5	1.95	30	1.2	25
TDD4	Double Diode Triode .. .. .	British 7-pin (20)	4.0	0.65	250	7.0	4.0	27	2.0	13.5
TDD13C	Double Diode Triode .. .. .	British 7-pin (20)	13.0	0.2	200	5.0	4.0	27	2.0	13.5
<b>UBC41</b>	<b>Double Diode Triode</b> .. .. .	<b>B8A (97)</b>	<b>14.0</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>170</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>1.65</b>	<b>42</b>

### OUTPUT PENTODES

TYPE	DESCRIPTION	BASE	Vf or Vh (V)	If or Ih (A)	Va=Vg2 (V)	-Vgl (V)	Ia (mA)	Ig2 (mA)	gm (mA/V)	Pout (W)	Ra (K $\Omega$ )
AL4	Output Pentode (pa max.=9 W) .. ..	P. (46)	4.0	1.75	250	6.0	36	40	9.0	4.5	7.0
CL4	Output Pentode (pa max.=9 W) .. ..	P. (48)	33.0	0.2	200	8.5	45	6.0	8.0	4.0	4.5
CL33	Output Pentode (pa max.=9 W) .. ..	Octal (70)	33.0	0.2	200	8.5	45	6.0	8.0	4.0	4.5

**OUTPUT PENTODES—continued**

TYPE	DESCRIPTION	BASE	V <sub>f</sub> or V <sub>h</sub> (V)	I <sub>f</sub> or I <sub>h</sub> (A)	V <sub>a</sub> =V <sub>g2</sub> (V)	-V <sub>g1</sub> (V)	I <sub>a</sub> (mA)	I <sub>g2</sub> (mA)	g <sub>m</sub> (mA/V)	P <sub>out</sub> (W)	R <sub>a</sub> (K $\Omega$ )
DL21	Output Pentode .. .. .	Octal (136)	1.4	0.05	120	4.8	5.0	0.9	1.4	0.27	24
DL33	Output Pentode .. .. .	Octal (69)	{ 1.4 2.8	{ 0.1 0.05	90 90	90 90	4.5 4.5	9.5 8.0	1.3 1.0	0.27 0.23	8.0 8.0
DL35	Output Pentode .. .. .	Octal (66)	1.4	0.1	90	7.5	7.8	3.5	1.55	0.24	8.0
DL36	Output Pentode .. .. .	Octal (66)	1.4	0.1	90	4.5	9.5	1.3	2.2	0.27	8.0
DL41	Output Pentode .. .. .	B8A (137)	{ 1.4 2.8	{ 0.1 0.05	90 90	3.6 3.6	8.0 6.0	1.3 0.95	2.45 2.2	0.36 0.235	11.3 15
<b>DL66</b>	<b>Hearing-aid Output Pentode .. .. .</b>	<b>B5A (121)</b>	<b>1.25</b>	<b>0.015</b>	<b>22.5</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>0.075</b>	<b>0.35</b>	<b>0.0027</b>	<b>75</b>
<b>DL68</b>	<b>Hearing-aid Output Pentode .. .. .</b>	<b>B5A (121)</b>	<b>1.25</b>	<b>0.025</b>	<b>22.5</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>0.15</b>	<b>0.43</b>	<b>0.005</b>	<b>37.5</b>
DL71	Hearing-aid Output Pentode .. .. .	B8D (16)	1.25	0.025	45	1.25	0.6	0.15	0.55	0.0063	100
DL72	Hearing-aid Output Pentode .. .. .	B8D (16)	1.25	0.025	45	4.5	1.25	0.4	0.5	0.0195	30
<b>DL92</b>	<b>Output Pentode .. .. .</b>	<b>B7G (39)</b>	{ 1.4 2.8	{ 0.1 0.05	<b>90*</b> <b>90*</b>	<b>7.0</b> <b>7.0</b>	<b>7.4</b> <b>6.1</b>	<b>1.4</b> <b>1.1</b>	<b>1.57</b> <b>1.42</b>	<b>0.27</b> <b>0.235</b>	<b>8.0</b> <b>8.0</b>
<b>DL93</b>	<b>Output Pentode suitable for R.F. or A.F. applications</b>	<b>B7G (115)</b>	{ 1.4 2.8	{ 0.2 0.1	<b>150†</b>	<b>8.4</b>	<b>13.3</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>0.7‡</b>	<b>8.0</b>
<b>DL94</b>	<b>Output Pentode .. .. .</b>	<b>B7G (30)</b>	{ 1.4 2.8	{ 0.1 0.05	<b>90</b> <b>90</b>	<b>4.5</b> <b>4.5</b>	<b>9.5</b> <b>7.7</b>	<b>2.1</b> <b>1.7</b>	<b>2.15</b> <b>2.0</b>	<b>0.27</b> <b>0.24</b>	<b>10</b> <b>10</b>
DLL21	Double Output Pentode .. .. .	Octal (138)	{ 1.4 2.8	{ 0.2 0.1	135 135	9.4 9.5	2 $\times$ 8.8 2 $\times$ 8.2	2 $\times$ 2.3 2 $\times$ 2.4	— —	1.5 1.5	15§ 15§
ECL11	Output Tetrode (p <sub>a</sub> max.=9 W) combined with Triode (for Triode data see page 35)	Y. (145)	6.3	1.0	250	6.0	36	4.0	9.0	3.8	7.0
<b>ECL80</b>	<b>Output Pentode (p<sub>a</sub> max.=3.5 W) combined with Triode (for Triode data see page 35) .. .. .</b>	<b>B9A (102)</b>	<b>6.3</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>170</b>	<b>6.7</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>11</b>
EL2	Output Pentode (p <sub>a</sub> max.=8 W) .. .. .	P. (48)	6.3	0.2	250	18	32	5.0	2.8	3.6	8.0

 \* V<sub>g2</sub>=67.5 V.

 † V<sub>g2</sub>=90 V.

 ‡ P<sub>out</sub>=1.2 W as R.F. Power Amplifier at 50 Mc/s (intermittent operation).

 § R<sub>a</sub>.



**OUTPUT PENTODES—continued**

TYPE	DESCRIPTION	BASE	V <sub>f</sub> or V <sub>h</sub> (V)	I <sub>f</sub> or I <sub>h</sub> (A)	V <sub>a</sub> =V <sub>g2</sub> (V)	-V <sub>g1</sub> (V)	I <sub>a</sub> (mA)	I <sub>g2</sub> (mA)	g <sub>m</sub> (mA/V)	P <sub>out</sub> (W)	R <sub>a</sub> (KΩ)
EL3	Output Pentode (pa max.=9 W) .. ..	P. (46)	6.3	0.9	250	6.0	36	4.0	9.0	4.5	7.0
EL11	Output Pentode (pa max.=9 W) .. ..	Y. (146)	6.3	0.9	250	6.0	36	4.0	9.0	4.5	7.0
EL12	Output Pentode (pa max.=18 W) .. ..	Y. (146)	6.3	1.2	250	7.0	72	8.0	15	8.0	3.5
EL31	Output Pentode (pa max.=25 W) .. ..	Octal (73)	6.3	1.4	275	9.0	91	11	14	120*	10*
EL32	Output Pentode (pa max.=8 W) .. ..	Octal (71)	6.3	0.2	250	18	32	5.0	2.8	3.6	8.0
EL33	Output Pentode (pa max.=9 W) .. ..	Octal (70)	6.3	0.9	250	6.0	36	4.0	9.0	4.5	7.0
EL34	Output Pentode (pa max.=25 W) .. ..	Octal (149)	6.3	1.5	250	13.5	100	14	11	12	2.0
EL35	Output Pentode (pa max.=18 W) .. ..	Octal (70)	6.3	1.35	250	15.5	72	8.0	5.0	6.0	2.5
<b>EL37</b>	<b>Output Pentode (pa max.=25 W) .. ..</b>	<b>Octal (70)</b>	<b>6.3</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>250</b>	<b>13.5</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>13.5</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>69*</b>	<b>3.25*</b>
<b>EL38</b>	<b>Line Time Base Output Pentode (pa max.=25 W)</b>	<b>Octal (73)</b>	<b>6.3</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>275</b>	<b>9.0</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>va(pk) max.= 8 KV</b>	
<b>EL41</b>	<b>Output Pentode (pa max.=9 W) .. ..</b>	<b>B8A (96)</b>	<b>6.3</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>250</b>	<b>7.0</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>5.2</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>7.0</b>
<b>EL42</b>	<b>Output Pentode (pa max.=6 W) .. ..</b>	<b>B8A (96)</b>	<b>6.3</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>225</b>	<b>10.5</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>9.0</b>
<b>§EL81</b>	<b>Line Time Base Output Pentode (pa max.=8 W)</b>	<b>B9A (122)</b>	<b>6.3</b>	<b>1.05</b>	<b>250</b>	<b>38.5</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>4.6</b>	<b>va(pk) max.= 7 KV</b>	
EL91	Output Pentode (pa max.=4 W) .. ..	B7G (78)	6.3	0.2	250	12.5	16	2.4	2.6	1.4	16
KL4	Output Pentode .. ..	P. (156)	2.0	0.15	135	5.0	7.0	1.1	2.1	0.44	19
KL35	Output Pentode .. ..	Octal (66)	2.0	0.15	135	4.8	5.0	—	2.2	0.31	20
KLL32	Double Output Pentode .. ..	Octal (84)	2.0	0.3	120	10.2	3.3	—	2.6†	0.94	16
PenA4	Output Pentode (pa max.=9 W) .. ..	British 7-pin (25)	4.0	1.95	250	5.8	36	5.0	9.5	3.8	8.0
PenB4	Output Pentode (pa max.=18 W) .. ..	British 7-pin (25)	4.0	2.1	250‡	12	72	7.0	8.5	8.8	3.5

\* Two valves in push-pull (fixed bias).

 † g<sub>m</sub> at V<sub>a</sub>=V<sub>g2</sub>=100 V, V<sub>g1</sub>=0 V.

 ‡ V<sub>g2</sub>=275 V.

§ Provisional information.

**OUTPUT PENTODES—continued**

TYPE	DESCRIPTION	BASE	Vf or Vh (V)	If or Ih (A)	Va=Vg2 (V)	-Vg1 (V)	Ia (mA)	Ig2 (mA)	gm (mA/V)	Pout (W)	Ra (K Ω)
Pen4VA	Output Pentode (pa max.=9 W) .. ..	British 5- or 7-pin (12 or 25)	4.0	1.35	250	19.5	36	3.0	2.8	3.8	6.0
Pen36C	Output Pentode (pa max.=9 W) .. ..	British 7-pin (25)	33	0.2	200	8.5	45	6.0	8.0	4.0	4.5
PL33	Output Pentode (pa max.=9 W) .. ..	Octal (70)	19	0.3	225	5.3	32	3.4	9.0	3.3	7.0
PL38	Line Time Base Output Pentode (pa max.= 25 W)	Octal (73)	30	0.3	200	5.5	75	9.0	13.5	va(pk) max= 8 KV	
<b>PL81</b>	<b>Line Time Base Output Pentode (pa max.=8 W)</b>	<b>B9A (122)</b>	<b>21.5</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>170</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>6.2</b>	va(pk) max.= 7 KV	
<b>PL82</b>	<b>Output Pentode (pa max.=9 W) ..</b>	<b>B9A (123)</b>	<b>16.5</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>170</b>	<b>10.4</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>9.0</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>3.0</b>
6E <b>PL83</b>	<b>Video Output Pentode (pa max.=9 W)</b>	<b>B9A (105)</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>170</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>10</b>	Vout(pk) into CRT cathode= 70 V at Vb=170 V	
PM22A	Output Pentode .. .. .	British 5-pin (11)	2.0	0.15	135	4.5	5.6	—	2.2	0.34	19
PM22D	Output Pentode .. .. .	British 5-pin (11)	2.0	0.3	135	2.4	5.0	0.8	3.0	0.3	24
PM24A	Output Pentode .. .. .	British 5-pin (11)	4.0	0.275	300*	22.5	20	—	1.7	2.8	15
PM24M	Output Pentode (pa max.=7.5 W).. ..	British 5-pin (11)	4.0	1.1	250	17	30	5.6	3.0	2.8	7.0
QP22B	Double Output Pentode .. .. .	British 7-pin (35)	2.0	0.3	135	11.7	3.8	0.5	—	1.33	14.7
UCL11	Output Tetrode (pa max.=9 W) combined with Triode (for Triode data see page 35)	Y. (145)	60	0.1	200	8.5	45	6.0	9.0	4.0	4.5
<b>UL41</b>	<b>Output Pentode (pa max.=9 W) ..</b>	<b>B8A (96)</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>170</b>	<b>10.4</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>9.5</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>3.0</b>

\* Vg2=200 V.



### OUTPUT PENTODES WITH DIODES

TYPE	DESCRIPTION	BASE	V <sub>h</sub> (V)	I <sub>h</sub> (A)	V <sub>a</sub> =V <sub>g2</sub> (V)	-V <sub>g1</sub> (V)	I <sub>a</sub> (mA)	I <sub>g2</sub> (mA)	g <sub>m</sub> (mA/V)	P <sub>out</sub> (W)	R <sub>a</sub> (KΩ)
ABL1	Double Diode Output Pentode (pa max.=9 W) ..	P. (50)	4.0	2.4	250	6.0	36	4.0	9.0	4.5	7.0
CBL1	Double Diode Output Pentode (pa max.=9 W) ..	P. (50)	44	0.2	200	8.5	45	6.0	8.0	4.0	4.5
CBL31	Double Diode Output Pentode (pa max.=9 W) ..	Octal (75)	44	0.2	200	8.5	45	6.0	8.0	4.0	4.5
EBL1	Double Diode Output Pentode (pa max.=9 W) ..	P. (50)	6.3	1.2	250	6.0	36	5.0	9.5	4.3	7.0
EBL21	Double Diode Output Pentode (pa max.=11 W)..	B8G (87)	6.3	0.8	250	6.0	36	5.0	9.0	4.5	7.0
EBL31	Double Diode Output Pentode (pa max.=9 W) ..	Octal (75)	6.3	1.2	250	6.0	36	5.0	9.5	4.3	7.0
Pen4DD	Double Diode Output Pentode (pa max.=9 W) ..	British 7-pin (29)	4.0	2.25	250	6.0	36	5.0	9.5	4.3	7.0
UBL1	Double Diode Output Pentode (pa max.=11 W)..	Octal (157)	55	0.1	200	11.5	55	11	8.5	5.2	3.5
UBL21	Double Diode Output Pentode (pa max.=11 W)..	B8G (87)	55	0.1	200	13	55	9.5	8.0	4.8	3.5

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### NONODE

TYPE	DESCRIPTION	BASE	V <sub>h</sub> (V)	I <sub>h</sub> (A)	TYPICAL OPERATION			
EQ80	Nonode for use as F.M. Detector and Limiter	B9A (151)	6.3	0.2	V <sub>b</sub> 170 V	V <sub>in</sub> (g <sub>3</sub> ) r.m.s. 12 V		
					V <sub>g2</sub> +g <sub>4</sub> +g <sub>6</sub> 20 V	V <sub>in</sub> (g <sub>5</sub> ) r.m.s. 12 V		
					V <sub>g5</sub> -4 V	Phase angle between signals on g <sub>3</sub> and g <sub>5</sub> = 90°		
					V <sub>g3</sub> -4 V			
					V <sub>g1</sub> 0 V	R <sub>a</sub>		0.33 MΩ
					I <sub>a</sub> 0.28 mA			
					I <sub>g2</sub> +g <sub>4</sub> +g <sub>6</sub> 1.5 mA			
					I <sub>g3</sub> 0.09 mA			
					I <sub>g5</sub> 0.03 mA			
					r <sub>a</sub> 5.0 MΩ			

## TUNING INDICATORS

TYPE	DESCRIPTION	BASE	V <sub>h</sub> (V)	I <sub>h</sub> (A)	V <sub>a</sub> (V)	-V <sub>g1</sub> (V)	I <sub>t</sub> (mA)	Optimum Load (MΩ)
EFM1	Tuning Indicator combined with A.F. Pentode ..	P. (148)	6.3	0.2	250	2-20	0.65	0.13
EMI	Tuning Indicator .. .. .	P. (150)	6.3	0.2	250	0-5	0.13	2.0
EM4	Dual Sensitivity Tuning Indicator .. .. .	P. (51)	6.3	0.2	{ 250 250 }	{ 0-16 0-5 }	0.75	1.0*
<b>EM34</b>	<b>Dual Sensitivity Tuning Indicator .. .. .</b>	<b>Octal (76)</b>	<b>6.3</b>	<b>0.2</b>	{ 250 250 }	{ 0-16 0-5 }	<b>0.75</b>	<b>1.0*</b>
UM4	Dual Sensitivity Tuning Indicator .. .. .	Octal (159)	12.6	0.1	{ 200 200 }	{ 0-12.5 0-4.2 }	1.4	1.0*
UM34	Dual Sensitivity Tuning Indicator .. .. .	Octal (76)	12.6	0.1	{ 200 200 }	{ 0-12.5 0-4.2 }	1.4	1.0*

\* Each Anode.

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## RECTIFIERS

TYPE	DESCRIPTION	BASE	V <sub>f</sub> or V <sub>h</sub> (V)	I <sub>f</sub> or I <sub>h</sub> (A)	V <sub>a</sub> max. (V r.m.s.)	I <sub>out</sub> max. (mA)
AZ1	Directly Heated Full Wave Rectifier .. .. .	P. (43)	4.0	1.1	2 × 300	100
AZ4	Directly Heated Full Wave Rectifier .. .. .	P. (43)	4.0	2.3	2 × 300	200
AZ11	Directly Heated Full Wave Rectifier .. .. .	Y. (130)	4.0	1.1	2 × 300	100
AZ12	Directly Heated Full Wave Rectifier .. .. .	Y. (130)	4.0	2.3	2 × 300	200
AZ31	Directly Heated Full Wave Rectifier .. .. .	Octal (55)	4.0	1.1	2 × 300	100
AZ41	Directly Heated Full Wave Rectifier .. .. .	B8A (131)	4.0	0.72	2 × 300	70
CY1	Indirectly Heated Half Wave Rectifier .. .. .	P. (42)	20	0.2	250	120
CY31	Indirectly Heated Half Wave Rectifier .. .. .	Octal (53)	20	0.2	250	120
DW2	Directly Heated Full Wave Rectifier .. .. .	British 4-pin (1)	4.0	1.0	2 × 250	60



## RECTIFIERS—continued

TYPE	DESCRIPTION	BASE	Vf or Vh (V)	If or Ih (A)	Va max. (V r.m.s.)	Iout max. (mA)
DW4/350	Directly Heated Full Wave Rectifier .. ..	British 4-pin (1)	4.0	2.0	2×350	120
DW4/500	Directly Heated Full Wave Rectifier .. ..	British 4-pin (1)	4.0	2.0	2×500	120
<b>EY51</b>	<b>Indirectly Heated H.V. Rectifier suitable for C.R.T., E.H.T. supplies</b> .. ..	<b>Wired-in B2A (119)</b>	<b>6.3</b>	<b>0.09</b>	<b>5,000</b>	<b>3.0</b>
			For pulsed input:—		Iout max. = 0.35 mA	
			P.I.V. max. = 17 KV		ik(pk) max. = 80 mA	
EY91	Indirectly Heated Half Wave Rectifier .. ..	B7G (54)	6.3	0.42	250	75
EZ2	Indirectly Heated Full Wave Rectifier .. ..	P. (152)	6.3	0.4	2×350	60
EZ35	Indirectly Heated Full Wave Rectifier .. ..	Octal (56)	6.3	0.6	2×325	70
<b>EZ40</b>	<b>Indirectly Heated Full Wave Rectifier</b> .. ..	<b>B8A (5)</b>	<b>6.3</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>2×350</b>	<b>90</b>
<b>EZ41</b>	<b>Indirectly Heated Full Wave Rectifier</b> .. ..	<b>B8A (5)</b>	<b>6.3</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>2×250</b>	<b>60</b>
FW4/500	Directly Heated Full Wave Rectifier .. ..	British 4-pin (1)	4.0	3.0	2×500	250
FW4/800	Directly Heated Full Wave Rectifier .. ..	British 4-pin (1)	4.0	3.0	2×850	125
<b>GZ32</b>	<b>Indirectly Heated Full Wave Rectifier</b> .. ..	<b>Octal (57)</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>2×300</b>	<b>300</b>
HVR2	Indirectly Heated Half Wave Rectifier .. ..	British 4-pin (2)	4.0	0.65	6,000	3.0
HVR2A	Indirectly Heated Half Wave Rectifier .. ..	British 4-pin (2)	2.0	1.5	6,000	3.0
IW4/350	Indirectly Heated Full Wave Rectifier .. ..	British 4-pin (7)	4.0	2.0	2×350	120
IW4/500	Indirectly Heated Full Wave Rectifier .. ..	British 4-pin (7)	4.0	2.5	2×500	120
PY31	Indirectly Heated Half Wave Rectifier .. ..	Octal (53)	17	0.3	250	125
<b>PY80</b>	<b>Indirectly Heated Booster Diode for use in Energy Recovery Circuits</b> .. ..	<b>B9A (124)</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>Ia(av) max. = 180 mA</b>	<b>vh-k(pk) max. = 650 V</b>
			P.I.V. max. = 4 KV			
			ia(pk) max. = 400 mA			
<b>*PY81</b>	<b>Indirectly Heated Booster Diode for use in Energy Recovery Circuits</b> .. ..	<b>B9A (185)</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>Ia(av) max. = 150 mA</b>	<b>vh-k(pk) max. = 4.5 KV</b>
			P.I.V. max. = 4.5 KV			
			ia(pk) max. = 450 mA			

\* Provisional information.

**RECTIFIERS—continued**

TYPE	DESCRIPTION	BASE	V <sub>h</sub> (V)	I <sub>h</sub> (A)	V <sub>a</sub> max. (V r.m.s.)	I <sub>out</sub> max. (mA)
PY82	Indirectly Heated Half Wave Rectifier ..	B9A (124)	19	0.3	250	180
PZ30	Indirectly Heated Rectifier with two separate Half Wave Sections, suitable for use as Half Wave or Voltage Doubling Rectifier .. ..	Octal (17)	52	0.3	240	200*
UR1C	Indirectly Heated Half Wave Rectifier .. ..	British 5-pin (6)	20	0.2	250	75
UR3C	Indirectly Heated Multiple Rectifier .. ..	British 7-pin (18)	30	0.2	2 × 250	120
UY1N	Indirectly Heated Half Wave Rectifier .. ..	Octal (160)	50	0.1	250	140
UY1I	Indirectly Heated Half Wave Rectifier .. ..	Y. (161)	50	0.1	250	140
UY2I	Indirectly Heated Half Wave Rectifier .. ..	B8G (85)	50	0.1	250	140
43 UY4I	Indirectly Heated Half Wave Rectifier ..	B8A (14)	31	0.1	250	100

\* As voltage doubler V<sub>out</sub> = 480 V.

**VOLTAGE REFERENCE AND STABILIZING TUBES**

TYPE	DESCRIPTION	BASE	V Ignition max. (V)	V Burning (V)	I max. (mA)	I min. (mA)	I Quiescent (mA)	A.C. Resistance max. (Ω)
85A1	Neon-filled Voltage Reference Tube	B8G (127)	125	83-87	8.0	1.0	4.5	450
85A2	Neon-filled Voltage Reference Tube	B7G (128)	125	83-87	10	1.0	6.0	450
*150B2	Inert-gas-filled Voltage Stabilizer ..	B7G (186)	180	143-157	15	5.0	10	500
4687	Neon-filled Voltage Stabilizer .. ..	P. (49)	130	90-110	40	10	20	250
4687A	Neon-filled Voltage Stabilizer .. ..	British 4-pin (23)	130	90-110	40	10	20	250
7475	Neon-filled Voltage Stabilizer .. ..	British 4-pin (23)	140	90-110	8	1.0	4.0	300
13201A	Neon-filled Voltage Stabilizer .. ..	British 4-pin (23)	135	90-110	200	15	100	80

\* Provisional information.



## CATHODE RAY TUBES

TYPE	DESCRIPTION	LUMINESCENT COLOUR	PER-SISTENCE	BASE	Vh (V)	Ih (A)	MAXIMUM FINAL† ANODE VOLTAGE	DEFLECTION SENSITIVITY
DB4-1 DG4-1 DP4-1	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ " Electrostatic Oscillograph Tubes for symmetrical operation	Blue Green Blue with Green afterglow	Short Medium Long	B9G (162)	6.3	0.3	1,000	Sx = 0.13 mm/V Sy = 0.21 mm/V
DB4-2 DG4-2 DP4-2	1 $\frac{3}{4}$ " Electrostatic Oscillograph Tubes X plates suitable for asymmetrical operation	Blue Green Blue with Green afterglow	Short Medium Long	B9G (162)	6.3	0.3	1,000	Sx = 0.13 mm/V Sy = 0.21 mm/V
DB7-5 DG7-5 DR7-5	2 $\frac{3}{8}$ " Electrostatic Oscillograph Tubes for symmetrical operation	Blue Green Blue with Green afterglow	Short Medium Long	B9G (162)	6.3	0.3	1,000	Sx = 0.16 mm/V Sy = 0.26 mm/V
44 DB7-6 DG7-6 DR7-6	2 $\frac{3}{8}$ " Electrostatic Oscillograph Tubes. X plates suitable for asymmetrical operation	Blue Green Blue with Green afterglow	Short Medium Long	B9G (162)	6.3	0.3	1,000	Sx = 0.16 mm/V Sy = 0.26 mm/V
*DB13-2 *DG13-2 *DP13-2	5" Electrostatic Oscillograph Tubes with post-deflection accelerator. Suitable for symmetrical operation	Blue Green Blue with Green afterglow	Short Medium Long	B14A (163)	6.3	0.3	2,500 (Va4 max. = 5 KV)	Sx = 0.3 mm/V Sy = 0.35 mm/V (with acceleration)
ECR30	3" Electrostatic Oscillograph Tube for symmetrical operation	Green	Medium	B12B (165)	4.0	1.0	1,000	Sx = 0.21 mm/V Sy = 0.21 mm/V
ECR35 ECR35P	3 $\frac{1}{2}$ " Electrostatic Oscillograph Tubes for symmetrical or asymmetrical operation	Green Blue with Green afterglow	Medium Long	B12D (166)	4.0	1.0	2,500	Sx = 0.3 mm/V Sy = 0.65 mm/V
ECR60	6" Electrostatic Oscillograph Tube for symmetrical or asymmetrical operation	Green	Medium	B12D (166)	4.0	1.0	2,500	Sx = 0.3 mm/V Sy = 0.575 mm/V

\* Provisional information.

† Design centre ratings.

**CATHODE RAY TUBES—continued**

TYPE	DESCRIPTION	LUMINESCENT COLOUR	PER-SISTENCE	BASE	V <sub>h</sub> (V)	I <sub>h</sub> (A)	MAXIMUM FINAL† ANODE VOLTAGE	DEFLECTION SENSITIVITY
*MF13-1	5" Magnetic Radar Tube with metal-backed screen	Orange with Orange afterglow	Long	Octal (176)	6.3	0.3	11,000 (absolute)	$\frac{0.3 P.c.L}{\sqrt{Va^2}} \text{ cm./gauss}$ <p>Where—                      P is the distance of effective centre of the deflector coils from the screen centre.                      L is the length in cm. of the electron path through the field of the deflector coils.                      c is a correction factor depending upon the shape of the coils, normally about 0.5.</p>
*MF31-22	12" Magnetic Radar Tube with metal-backed screen	Orange with Orange afterglow	Long	B12A (116)	6.3	0.3	12,000 (absolute)	
MW6-2	2½" Magnetic Projection Tube with metal-backed screen	White	Medium	V (117)	6.3	0.3	25,000	
MW31-16	12" Magnetic Television Tube incorporating an ion trap and with external conductive coating	White	Medium	B12A (116)	6.3	0.3	9,000	
*MW36-22	14" Rectangular Television Tube incorporating an ion trap and with external conductive coating	White	Medium	B12A (116)	6.3	0.3	14,000	
MW41-1	16" Metal Cone Television Tube incorporating an ion trap	White	Medium	B12A (116)	6.3	0.3	14,000	

\* Provisional information.

† Design centre ratings unless otherwise specified.

**THYRATRONS**

TYPE	DESCRIPTION	BASE	V <sub>h</sub> (V)	I <sub>h</sub> (A)	va(pk) max. (KV)	P.I.V. max. (KV)	ia(pk) max. (A)	Ia max. (A)	VALVE VOLTAGE DROP (V)
EN31	Helium-filled Triode .. ..	Octal (83)	6.3	1.3	1.0	1.5	0.75	0.01	33
*ME1503	Hydrogen-filled Triode ..	B4D (175)	6.3	3.75	8.0	8.0	60	0.015	—

\* Provisional information.



**THYRATRONS—continued**

TYPE	DESCRIPTION	BASE	Vf or Vh (V)	If or Ih (A)	va(pk) max. (KV)	P.I.V. max. (KV)	ia(pk) max. (A)	Ia max. (A)	VALVE VOLTAGE DROP (V)
MT17	Mercury Vapour Triode ..	4-pin UX (177)	2.5	5.0	2.5	5.0	2.0	0.5	16
MT57	Mercury Vapour Triode ..	4-pin UX (178)	5.0	4.5	1.0	1.0	15	2.5	16
*MT105	Mercury Vapour Tetrode	B4D (179)	5.0	10	2.5	2.5	40	6.4	16
*MT5544	Inert-gas-filled Triode ..	B4D (180)	2.5	12	1.5	1.5	40	3.2	16
*MT5545	Inert-gas-filled Triode ..	B4D (180)	2.5	21	1.5	1.5	80	6.4	16
2D21	Inert-gas-filled miniature Tetrode .. ..	B7G (181)	6.3	0.6	0.65	1.3	0.5	0.1	8
46 1267	Cold Cathode Gas-filled Triode .. ..	Octal (184)	Cold Cathode		0.225	—	0.1	0.025	70

\* Provisional information.

**FLASH-TUBES**

TYPE	DESCRIPTION	BASE	MAX. ENERGY OF DISCHARGE (Joules)	ANODE VOLTAGE RANGE (KV)	MIN. TRIGGER VOLTAGE (KV)	APPROX. FLASH DURATION ( $\mu$ secs.)	PEAK LIGHT OUTPUT (Megalumens)	INTEGRATED LIGHT OUTPUT (Lumen-secs.)
LSD2	Microsecond Flash-Tube	Edison Screw (167)	35	7-10	8	1.0 (peak)	100	1,500
LSD3 LSD3A	Flash-Tube for portable equipment	4-pin UX (110) 3-pin. 5amp. (111)	100	2-2.7	4	100	35	3,000
LSD4			Flash-Tube for studio photography	3-pin special (112)	400	2-2.7	4	300

## FLASH-TUBES—continued

TYPE	DESCRIPTION	BASE	MAX. ENERGY OF DISCHARGE (Joules)	ANODE VOLTAGE RANGE (KV)	MIN. TRIGGER VOLTAGE (KV)	APPROX. FLASH DURATION ( $\mu$ secs.)	PEAK LIGHT OUTPUT (Megalumens)	INTEGRATED LIGHT OUTPUT (Lumen-secs.)
LSD5	Flash-Tube for studio set, stage, and commercial colour photography	3-pin special (112)	1,000	2-2.7	6	500	80	40,000
LSD7	Flash-Tube for studio or portable equipment	4-pin UX (110)	200	2-2.7	5	200	44	7,000
*LSD8	Stroboscopic Flash-Tube	4-pin UX (168)	30W†	2-2.7	4	50	0.06	—
47 *LSD9	Quartz Flash-Tube for ultraviolet operation	4-pin UX (110)	1,000	2-2.7	4	600	40	25,000
LSD10	Flash-Tube for stage, studio set, and colour photography	Wired-in	10,000	2.5-4	17	3,000	250	500,000
LSD12	9" Linear Glass Tube	Wired-in	100	2-2.7	External trigger required	80	60	4,500
LSD13	18" Linear Glass Tube	Wired-in	600	2-2.7	"	400	65	27,000
LSD14	24" Linear Glass Tube	Wired-in	2,500	2-2.7	"	1,300	70	150,000
LSD15	12" Linear Glass Tube	Wired-in	200	2-2.7	"	200	50	8,000
LSD16	9" Linear Quartz Tube	Wired-in	500	2-2.7	"	150	140	16,000
LSD17	12" Linear Quartz Tube	Wired-in	1,000	2-2.7	"	500	100	45,000
LSD18	18" Linear Quartz Tube	Wired-in	2,500	2-2.7	"	1,200	43	95,000

\* Provisional information.

† Mean power dissipation.

Max. repetition rate 500 c/s (30,000 r.p.m.).



## PHOTOCELLS

TYPE	DESCRIPTION	BASE	MAX. ANODE SUPPLY VOLTAGE (V)	MAX. DARK CURRENT AT MAX. ANODE SUPPLY VOLTAGE ( $\mu\text{A}$ )	MAX. CATHODE CURRENT ( $\mu\text{A}$ )	SENSITIVITY* ( $\mu\text{A/Lumen}$ )	MAX. GAS AMPLIFICATION FACTOR	PROJECTED CATHODE AREA (sq. cm.)
20AV	Vacuum Photocell with caesium/antimony cathode	B8G (106)	150	0.05	10	45	—	11
20CG	Gas-filled Photocell with caesium/oxidised silver cathode	B8G (107)	90	0.1	5.0	150	10	6.7
20CV	Vacuum Photocell with caesium/oxidised silver cathode	B8G (107)	150	0.05	20	25 ( $V_a=100\text{ V}$ )	—	6.7
48 52CG	Gas-filled Photocell with caesium/oxidised silver cathode	British 4-pin (125)	90	0.1	3.0	125	10	4.0
55CG	Gas-filled Photocell with caesium/oxidised silver cathode	B3A (American Pee-Wee) (126)	90	0.1	2.0	125	10	2.2
57CV	Photometric Cell with caesium/oxidised silver cathode	British 4-pin (182)	100	$10^{-4}$ ( $V_a=50\text{ V}$ )	0.5	13 ( $V_a=50\text{ V}$ )	—	4.5
58CG	Gas-filled Photocell with caesium/oxidised silver cathode for end-on incidence of illumination	Wired-in (183)	90	0.1	1.5	100	9	1.1
58CV	Vacuum Photocell with caesium/oxidised silver cathode for end-on incidence of illumination	Wired-in (183)	100	0.05	3.0	20 ( $V_a=50\text{ V}$ )	—	1.1

\* Sensitivity measured at max. anode supply voltage with the whole cathode area illuminated by a lamp of colour temperature  $2700^\circ\text{K}$  and with a series resistor of  $1\text{ M}\Omega$

**PHOTOCELLS**—continued

TYPE	DESCRIPTION	BASE	MAX. ANODE SUPPLY VOLTAGE (V)	MAX. DARK CURRENT AT MAX. ANODE SUPPLY VOLTAGE ( $\mu$ A)	MAX. CATHODE CURRENT ( $\mu$ A)	SENSITIVITY* ( $\mu$ A/Lumen)	MAX. GAS AMPLIFICATION FACTOR	PROJECTED CATHODE AREA (sq. cm.)
90AG	Gas-filled Photocell with caesium/antimony cathode	B7G (108)	90	0.1	2.5	150	7	4.0
90AV	Vacuum Photocell with caesium/antimony cathode	B7G (108)	100	0.05	5.0	45	—	4.0
90CG	Gas-filled Photocell with caesium/oxidised silver cathode	B7G (109)	90	0.1	2.0	125	10	3.1
49 90CV	Vacuum Photocell with caesium/oxidised silver cathode	B7G (109)	100	0.05	10	20 ( $V_a=50V$ )	—	3.1

\* Sensitivity measured at max. anode supply voltage with the whole cathode area illuminated by a lamp of colour temperature 2700°K and with a series resistor of 1 M $\Omega$ .

NOTE.—Caesium/antimony cathode is particularly sensitive to daylight and bluish light.  
Caesium/oxidised silver cathode is particularly sensitive to incandescent light and to near infra-red radiation.

**IMAGE CONVERTERS**

TYPE	DESCRIPTION	BASE NO.	PHOTO-CATHODE	SENSITIVITY OF PHOTOCATHODE ( $\mu$ A/Lumen)	LUMINESCENT SCREEN	$V_{a-k}$ max. (KV)	LINEAR MAGNIFICATION OF IMAGE	SCREEN RESOLUTION (Lines/cm.)
*MEI200AA	Magnetically focused Image-converter sensitive to daylight and bluish light	171	Caesium/Antimony	20	Blue Short persistence	6	3-7	200

\* Provisional information.



**IMAGE CONVERTERS**—continued

TYPE	DESCRIPTION	BASE NO.	PHOTO-CATHODE	SENSITIVITY OF PHOTOCATHODE ( $\mu\text{A}/\text{Lumen}$ )	LUMINESCENT SCREEN	Va-k max. (KV)	LINEAR MAGNIFICATION OF IMAGE	SCREEN RESOLUTION (Lines/cm.)
*MEI201AA	Grid controlled magnetically focused Image-converter sensitive to daylight and bluish light	172	Caesium/Antimony	20  For typical operation, $V_{g-k} = 3 \text{ KV}$ For extinction of image $V_{g-k} = -20 \text{ V}$	Blue Short persistence	6	2.5-3.5	200
*MEI202CA	Magnetically focused Image-converter sensitive to near infra-red radiation	173	Caesium/oxidised silver	15	Blue short persistence	6	1	200

Variants of these tubes with different photocathodes and luminescent screens are also available, and are distinguished by the last two letters of the type number.

\* Provisional information.

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**U.H.F. VALVES**

TYPE	DESCRIPTION	BASE NO.	Vh (V)	Ih (A)	CHARACTERISTICS
MEI001	Disc Seal Triode for use as a common-grid earthed-anode concentric line oscillator	169	6.3	0.4	$V_a = 250 \text{ V}$ $V_g = -3.5 \text{ V}$ $I_a = 20 \text{ mA}$ $\mu = 30$ $g_m = 6 \text{ mA/V}$
*MEI005	Disc Seal Triode for use as a voltage amplifier	169	6.3	0.4	$V_a = 250 \text{ V}$ $V_g = -1.3 \text{ V}$ $I_a = 10 \text{ mA}$ $\mu = 70$ $g_m = 6.5 \text{ mA/V}$

\* Provisional information.

**U.H.F. VALVES**—continued

TYPE	DESCRIPTION	BASE NO.	V <sub>h</sub> (V)	I <sub>h</sub> (A)	CHARACTERISTICS
*ME1100	Mechanically Tuned Reflex Klystron for use as a 3 cm. local oscillator	—	6.3	0.6	Frequency Range = 8,500-9,660 Mc/s. Max. resonator voltage = 350 V Max. resonator current = 30 mA Max. reflector voltage = -350 V Min. power output = 20 mW Base:—Octal with coaxial line at pin 4
*ME1101	3 cm. Fixed Frequency Packaged Magnetron	—	6.3	0.5	Frequency range = 9,345-9,405 Mc/s. V <sub>a</sub> max. = 5.7 KV } pulsed I <sub>a</sub> max. = 7 A } Max. duty cycle = 0.001 Max. pulse length = 2.5 μ sec. Max. power output = 14 KW

\* Provisional information.

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**ACCELEROMETER TUBE**

TYPE	DESCRIPTION	BASE	V <sub>h</sub> (V)	I <sub>h</sub> (A)	CHARACTERISTICS
DDR100	Accelerometer Double Diode	B8G (164)	6.3	0.6	V <sub>a</sub> max. = 10 V †Sensitivity = 7.5 mv/g Max. acceleration = 100 g

† Across resistance bridge.

**ELECTROMETERS**

TYPE	DESCRIPTION	BASE	V <sub>f</sub> or V <sub>h</sub> (V)	I <sub>f</sub> or I <sub>h</sub> (A)	V <sub>a</sub> (V)	I <sub>g2</sub> (V)	-V <sub>g1</sub> (V)	I <sub>a</sub> (μA)	I <sub>g1</sub> (A)	g <sub>m</sub> (μA/V)	μ
ME1400	Electrometer Pentode	Octal (72)	4.5	0.16	Δ 45 ● 45	45 —	2.0 2.0	80 100	< 10 <sup>-11</sup> < 10 <sup>-11</sup>	240 300	— 20
*ME1401	Subminiature Electrometer Triode	Wired-in (174)	1.25	0.013	9	—	2.5	100	< 12.5 × 10 <sup>-14</sup>	80	1.7

\* Provisional information.

Δ Pentode connected.

● Triode connected.



# DIRECT REPLACEMENT GUIDE

## (including obsolete Mullard Valves)

Types marked with asterisk (\*) are replacements in AC receivers only. In AC/DC receivers it will be necessary to shunt the heater of the replacement valve, as the heater current of this valve differs from that of the original type.

The data provided on this chart assumes that the valve to be substituted was being operated under the manufacturer's recommended conditions.

Type Number	Replacement	Type Number	Replacement	Type Number	Replacement
ABI	†	AZ3	†	CBI	†
AC/DD (Hivac)	<b>2D4A</b>	AZ32	†	CB2	†
AC/DD (Mazda)	†	AZ33	†	CBC1	†
AC/DDT	<b>TDD4</b>	A11B	<b>IW4/350</b>	CC2	<b>HL13</b>
AC/HL	<b>354V</b>	A11C	<b>IW4/500</b>	CF1	<b>SPI3</b>
AC/HLDD	<b>TDD4</b>	A11D	<b>IW4/350</b>	CF2	<b>VPI3A</b>
AC/HP	<b>SP4</b>	A20B	<b>2D4A</b>	CF3	†
AC/PEN	<b>PEN4VA</b>	A23A	<b>TDD4</b>	CF7	<b>SPI3</b>
AC/Q	†	A27D	<b>PEN4DD</b>	CK1	<b>FC13</b>
AC/Qa	†	A30D	<b>354V</b>	CL6	†
AC/SG	†	A36A	<b>TH4</b>	CY1C	<b>URIC</b>
AC/SGVM	†	A36B	<b>TH4B</b>	CY2	†
AC/SH	†	A36C	<b>TH4B</b>	CY32	†
AC/SL	<b>SP4</b>	A40M	†	C10B	<b>URIC</b>
AC/SIVM	<b>VP4</b>	A50A	<b>SP4</b>	C12FM	<b>MW31-16</b>
AC/S2	<b>SP4</b>	A50B	<b>SP4B</b>	C20C	†
AC/S2PEN	†	A50M	<b>VP4 (7-pin)</b>	C23B	<b>TDD13C</b>
AC/TH1	<b>TH4B</b>	A50N	<b>VP4A</b>	C27D	†
AC/VH	†	A50P	(7-pin)	C30B	<b>HL13C</b>
AC/VP (5-pin)	†	A70B	<b>VP4B</b>	C36A	<b>TH21C</b>
AC/VP (7-pin)	<b>VP4A</b>	A70C	<b>PEN4VA</b>	C36C	<b>TH30C</b>
AC/VPB	<b>VP4B</b>	A70E	(7-pin)	C50B	<b>SPI3C</b>
AC/VP1	†	A70D	<b>PENA4</b>	C50N	<b>VPI3C</b>
AC/VP2	<b>VP4B</b>	A70E	<b>PENA4</b>	C70D	<b>PEN36C</b>
AC/Y	†	A80A	<b>PENB4</b>	C80B	<b>FC13C</b>
AC/Z	<b>PENA4</b>	A80A	<b>FC4</b>	DA	†
AC/2DD	†	A430N	<b>354V</b>	DAC1	†
AC2/PEN	<b>PENA4</b>	BVA211	<b>DW4/350</b>	DD4	<b>2D4A</b>
AC2/PENDD	†	BVA214	or	DD4s	<b>AB2</b>
AC4/PEN	<b>PENB4</b>	BVA215	<b>IW4/350</b>	DD6 { Cossor } Ferranti }	<b>EB91</b>
AF2	†	BVA216	} <b>EF39</b>	DD6 (Tungsram)	†
AL5	†	BVA243		DD6ds	<b>EB4</b>
AL60	†	BVA246		DD13	†
APP4A	<b>PEN4VA</b>	BVA247		DD13s	†
APP4As	†	BVA264		DD465	†
APP4B	<b>PENA4</b>	BVA265		DD620	†
APP4Bs	<b>AL4</b>	BVA266		DDA1	<b>2D4A</b>
APP4E	<b>PENB4</b>	BVA267		DDL4	<b>2D4A</b>
APV4	<b>IW4/350</b>	BVA274		DDPP4B	†
AS4120	<b>SP4</b>	BVA275		DDPP4Bs	<b>ABLI</b>
AS4125	†	BVA276			
AZ2	†	B228	<b>PM2HL</b>		

† No direct replacement available. Please refer to Near Equivalent Guide.

## DIRECT REPLACEMENT GUIDE

Type Number	Replacement	Type Number	Replacement	Type Number	Replacement
DDPP4M	<b>PEN4DD</b>	ECH41	†	HP210nc (4-pin)	†
DDPP6B	†	EF2	†	HP211c	<b>VP2</b>
DDPP6Bs	<b>EBL1</b>	EF5	<b>EF9</b>	HP215 (Hivac)	†
DDPP39	†	EF6	†	HP4101c	<b>SP4</b>
DDPP39M	†	EF8	<b>EF9</b>	HP4105	<b>VP4</b>
DDPP39s	<b>CBL1</b>	EF38	<b>EF39</b>	HP4106c	<b>VP4</b>
DDT	†	EK3	†	HP4115c (5-pin)	†
DDT2	<b>TDD2A</b>	EL3N	<b>EL3</b>	HP4115c (7-pin)	<b>VP4A</b>
DDT4	<b>TDD4</b>	EL5	†	HR210	<b>PM2HL</b>
DDT4s	<b>ABC1</b>	EL6	†	H2	<b>PM2HL</b>
DDT6s	<b>EBC3</b>	EL36	†	H2D	<b>TDD2A</b>
DDT13	<b>TDD13C</b>	EZ1	†	H4D	†
DDT13s	†	E220B	<b>PM2B</b>	H210	<b>PM2HL</b>
DDT215	†	E235	<b>PM202</b>	IW3	<b>IW4/350</b>
DDT220	<b>TDD2A</b>	FG17	<b>MT17</b>	IW4	<b>IW4/500</b>
DET22	<b>ME1001</b>	FG57	<b>MT57</b>	KT2	<b>PM22A</b>
DF1	†	FG105	<b>MT105</b>	KT24	<b>PM22A</b>
DH42	<b>TDD4</b>	GN24	<b>DW4/350</b>	KT41	†
DH63	†	G431	<b>DW2</b>	KT42	<b>PEN4VA</b>
DH63M	<b>EBC33*</b>	G470	<b>DW2</b>	KT61	†
DH142	<b>UBC41</b>	G2080 (5-pin)	<b>URIC</b>	KT63	†
DH147	<b>EBC33</b>	G2080 (P base)	<b>CY1</b>	KT66	<b>EL37</b>
DH150	<b>EBC41</b>	G4120	<b>DW4/500</b>	KTW61	†
DK1	†	G4120N	<b>IW4/500</b>	KTW61M	†
DL2	†	HAD	†	KTW63	†
DL63	<b>EBC33*</b>	HD14	<b>DAC32</b>	KTZ63	†
DL91	†	HD22	<b>TDD2A</b>	K23B	<b>TDD2A</b>
DN41	†	HD23	<b>TDD2A</b>	K30A	<b>PM2HL</b>
DN143	<b>EBL21</b>	HD24	<b>TDD2A</b>	K30B	†
DO42	<b>PEN4DD</b>	HL2	<b>PM2HL</b>	K30C	<b>PM2HL</b>
DP61	<b>EF95</b>	HL2K	<b>PM2HL</b>	K30D	<b>PM2HL</b>
DP495	<b>PEN4DD</b>	HL4+	<b>354V</b>	K30G	<b>PM2A</b>
DP4480	†	HL4g	†	K30K	<b>PM2HL</b>
DT41	<b>TDD4</b>	HL4gs	†	K40B	†
DT436	<b>TDD4</b>	HL13	<b>HL13C</b>	K40N	<b>PM12M</b>
DT1336 (7-pin)	<b>TDD13C</b>	(Tungsrām)	†	K50M	<b>VP2</b>
DTU1	<b>TDD13C</b>	HL13 (Hivac)	†	K50N	<b>VP2B</b>
DW3	<b>DW4/350</b>	HL13s	<b>HL13</b>	K70B	<b>PM22A</b>
DW4	<b>DW4/500</b>	HL21DD	<b>TDD2A</b>	K70D	<b>PM22D</b>
D4	<b>354V</b>	HL22	†	K77B	<b>QP22B</b>
D41	<b>2D4A</b>	HL23DD	†	K80A	<b>FC2</b>
D63	<b>EB34*</b>	HL41	†	K80B	<b>FC2A</b>
D77	<b>EB91</b>	HL41DD	†	K435/10	<b>ACO44</b>
D152	<b>EB91</b>	HL133DD	†	LD210	†
D400	<b>2D4A</b>	HL210	<b>PM2HL</b>	LL2	<b>PM2HL</b>
DI300	†	HLA2	<b>354V</b>	LL2s	†
EAF41	†	HLB1	†	LN152	<b>ECL80</b>
EC50	†	HL/DD1320	†	LP2 (Osram)	<b>PM2A</b>
EC55	<b>ME1001</b>	HPI3	†	LP2 (Ferranti)	<b>PM202</b>
ECH2	†	HPI3s	<b>VPI3A</b>	LP4	<b>ACO44</b>
ECH4	†	HP210nc (7-pin)	<b>SP2</b>	LP220	<b>PM2A</b>

\* See note at beginning of section. † No direct replacement available. Please refer to Near Equivalent Guide.



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Type Number	Replacement	Type Number	Replacement	Type Number	Replacement
L2 (Ferranti)	<b>PM2A</b>	OM5	<b>EF36</b>	PP6BG	<b>EL33</b>
L2 (Mazda)	<b>PM2HL</b>	OM5A	<b>EF37</b>	PP6Bs	<b>EL3</b>
L2/B	<b>PM2HL</b>	OM5B	<b>EF37A</b>	PP34	†
L2/DD	†	OM6	<b>EF39</b>	PP34s	<b>CL4</b>
L2I	<b>PM2HL</b>	OM7	<b>EF39</b>	PP35	<b>PEN36C</b>
L2I/DD	<b>TDD2A</b>	OM9	<b>EL32</b>	PP36	†
L210	<b>PM2HL</b>	OM10	<b>ECH35*</b>	PP220	<b>PM202</b>
ME6s	<b>EMI</b>	OP41	<b>PENB4</b>	PP3/250	<b>ACO44</b>
MH4	<b>354V</b>	OP42	<b>PENA4</b>	PT2	<b>PM22A</b>
MHD4	†	O202	<b>FC2</b>	PT4 { Marconi Osram }	<b>PM24M</b>
MHL4	†	O406	<b>FC4</b>		
MKT4	<b>PEN4VA</b>	O1307 (P base)	<b>FC13</b>	PT4 (Ferranti)	<b>PENA4</b>
MM4V	†	O1307 (7-pin)	<b>FC13C</b>	PT4D	†
MP4106c	<b>VP4</b>	PB1	<b>PM2A</b>	PT4I	<b>PM24M</b>
MP/PEN	<b>PEN4VA</b>	PEN4V	†	PTZ	†
MPT4	<b>PEN4VA</b>	PEN4VB	<b>PENA4</b>	PV4	<b>DW4/350</b>
MS4B	<b>SP4</b>	PEN24	†	PV29s	†
MS4C	<b>SP4</b>	PEN25	†	PV30	<b>UR3C</b>
MSG/HA	<b>SP4</b>	PEN26	†	PV30s	†
MSG/LA	<b>SP4</b>	PEN40DD	†	PV495	<b>DW2</b>
MSP4	<b>SP4</b>	PEN220	<b>PM22A</b>	PV4200	<b>DW4/500</b>
MS/PEN	<b>SP4</b>	PEN230	†	PVB6s	†
MS/PENA	<b>SP4</b>	PEN231	<b>PM22D</b>	PX4	<b>ACO44</b>
MUI2	<b>IW4/350</b>	PEN3520	<b>PEN36C</b>	PX230	<b>PM202</b>
MUI2/14	<b>IW4/500</b>	PENA1	<b>PM24M</b>	P2	<b>PM202</b>
MUI4	<b>IW4/500</b>	PENB1	<b>PM22A</b>	P12/250	<b>ACO44</b>
MV/SG	†	PENDD4020	†	P220	†
MVS/PEN	†	PL17	<b>MT17</b>	P220 { (Tungsram) Mazda Hivac }	<b>PM2A</b>
(5-pin)		PL21	<b>2D21</b>		
MVS/PEN	<b>VP4A</b>	PL57	<b>MT57</b>	P220A	<b>PM202</b>
(7-pin)		PL105	<b>MT105</b>	P225 (5-pin)	<b>PM22A</b>
MVS/PENB	†	PL1267	<b>I267</b>	P240	<b>PM202</b>
N14	<b>DL35</b>	PM1A	<b>PM2HL</b>	P435	<b>PM24M</b>
N15	†	PM1HF	<b>PM2HL</b>	P440N	<b>PEN4VA</b>
N16	<b>DL33</b>	PM1HL	<b>PM2HL</b>	P441N	<b>PEN4VA</b>
N17	<b>DL92</b>	PM1LF	†	P495	<b>PENA4</b>
N19	<b>DL94</b>	PM2	†	QP230	<b>QP22B</b>
N40	†	PM2DL	<b>PM2HL</b>	QP240 (Mazda)	†
N41	<b>PENA4</b>	PM2DX	<b>PM2HL</b>	QP240 (Hivac)	†
N63	†	PM12	†	QPT2	†
N66	<b>EL37</b>	PM12A	†	QS83/3	<b>85A2</b>
N77	<b>EL91</b>	PM22	†	RV120/350	<b>DW4/350</b>
NI42	<b>UL41</b>	PM24	†	RV120/350s	<b>AZI</b>
NI44	<b>EL91</b>	PM24B	†	RV120/500	<b>DW4/500</b>
NI47	<b>EL33</b>	PM24C	†	RV120/500s	†
NI50	<b>EL41</b>	PM252	†	RV200/600	<b>FW4/800</b>
NI51	<b>EL42</b>	PP2	<b>PM22A</b>	RZ	<b>URIC</b>
NI52	<b>PL81</b>	PP2s	<b>KL4</b>	R1	<b>DW2</b>
OM1	<b>CY31</b>	PP4	<b>PM24M</b>	R2	<b>IW4/350</b>
OM3	<b>EB34</b>	PP4s	†	R3	<b>IW4/500</b>
OM4	<b>EBC33</b>	PP6As	<b>EL2</b>		

\* See note at beginning of section. † No direct replacement available. Please refer to Near Equivalent Guide.

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Type Number	Replacement	Type Number	Replacement	Type Number	Replacement
R4	<b>DW4/350</b>	SI324	†	U84	†
R4A	<b>DW4/500</b>	SI328	<b>SPI3</b>	U101	†
R12	<b>EY51</b>	TDD2	†	U142	<b>UY41</b>
R14	<b>PZ30</b>	TDD13	†	U143	<b>AZ31</b>
R41	<b>DW4/500</b>	TH4	†	U145	<b>UY41</b>
R42	<b>IW4/350</b>	TH4A	<b>TH4B</b>	U147	<b>EZ35</b>
R52	<b>GZ32</b>	TH22C	<b>TH30C</b>	U149	†
SD2	<b>PM2HL</b>	TH29	<b>TH30C</b>	U150	<b>EZ40</b>
SE211c	<b>PMI2M</b>	TH30	<b>TH30C</b>	U151	<b>EY51</b>
SG215	<b>PMI2M</b>	TH41	†	U152	<b>PY80</b>
SG215A	<b>PMI2M</b>	TH62	†	U201	<b>CY31</b>
SP4 (Tungsram)	†	TH233	†	U403	†
SP4C	†	TH2321	<b>TH30C</b>	U404	<b>UY41</b>
SP4s	<b>AF7</b>	TP25	†	U4020	†
SP6	<b>EF91</b>	TT4	†	VHT2	<b>FC2</b>
SP6s	†	TV4	†	VHT2A	<b>FC2A</b>
SPI3	†	TV6	<b>EMI</b>	VHT4	<b>FC4</b>
(Tungsram)		TX4	†	VHTA	†
SPI3B	<b>SPI3C</b>	TX21	<b>TH21C</b>	VM4V	†
SPI3s	<b>SPI3</b>	TX41	<b>TH4B</b>	VMP4	<b>VP4</b>
SP22	†	T41 (Ekco)	<b>354V</b>	VMP4G	†
SP210	<b>SP2</b>	UAF41	†	VMS4	†
SP215	†	UCH4	†	VMS4B	†
SP220	<b>PM202</b>	UCH41	†	VO2	<b>FC2A</b>
SP1320	<b>SPI3C</b>	UD2	<b>PM202</b>	VO2s	<b>KK2</b>
SPT2	<b>SP2</b>	UR1	<b>CY1</b>	VO4	<b>FC4</b>
SPT4A	<b>SP4 (7-pin)</b>	UR2	†	VO4s	<b>AK2</b>
SS210	†	UR3	†	VO6s	<b>EK2</b>
SU61	<b>EY51</b>	UU3	<b>IW4/350</b>	VO13	<b>FC13C</b>
S4V	<b>SP4</b>	UU4	<b>IW4/350</b>	VO13s	<b>FC13</b>
S4VA	<b>SP4</b>	UU5	<b>IW4/500</b>	VP4C	†
S4VB	<b>SP4</b>	UU6	†	VP6	<b>EF92</b>
S11A	<b>DW2</b>	UU8	†	VP13	†
S11D	<b>DW4/350</b>	UU9	<b>EZ40</b>	VP13B	<b>VP13C</b>
S21	†	UU60/250	<b>IW4/350</b>	VP22	†
S22	†	UU120/350	<b>DW4/350</b>	VP41 (Mazda)	†
S23	†	UU120/350A	<b>IW4/350</b>	VP41 (Ekco)	<b>VP4B</b>
S24	†	UU120/500	<b>DW4/500</b>	VP133	†
S30C	<b>ACO44</b>	(Mazda)		VP210	†
S30D	†	UU120/500	<b>IW4/500</b>	VP215	†
S213	<b>PMI2M</b>	(Hivac)		VP1321	†
S215	†	UY31	†	VP1322	<b>VP13C</b>
S215A	†	U10	<b>DW2</b>	VPT2	†
S215B	†	U12/13	<b>DW4/350</b>	VPT4	<b>VP4 (5-pin)</b>
S215VM	<b>PMI2M</b>	U14	<b>DW4/500</b>	VPT4B	<b>VP4A</b>
S217	<b>VP2</b>	U18/20	<b>FW4/500</b>	VPU1	<b>VP13C</b>
S218	<b>SP2</b>	}	<b>FW4/800</b>	VS2	<b>PMI2M</b>
S420	<b>VP4B</b>		U31	<b>PY31</b>	VS24
S434N (5-pin)	†	U50	†	VS24K	<b>PMI2M</b>
S434N (7-pin)	<b>VP4A</b>	U70	<b>EZ35</b>	VS210	<b>PMI2M</b>
S435N	<b>SP4</b>	U82	†	VS215	<b>PMI2M</b>

† No direct replacement available. Please refer to Near Equivalent Guide.



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Type Number	Replacement	Type Number	Replacement	Type Number	Replacement
VX2	<b>VP2B</b>	IA7VG	<b>DK32</b>	4D1	†
VX2s	†	IAC6	<b>DK92</b>	4G/280K	<b>2D21</b>
VX32	<b>ME1401</b>	IC1 (Mazda)	<b>DK91</b>	4THA	†
V20	<b>URIC</b>	IC5G	<b>DL35</b>	4XP	<b>ACO44</b>
V20s	<b>CY1</b>	IC5GT/G	<b>DL35</b>	4/100BU	<b>FW4/500</b>
V30	†	IC6	†	5CPI-A	<b>DG13-2</b>
WD142	<b>UAF42</b>	IC7G	†	5CP7-A	<b>DPI3-2</b>
WD150	<b>EAF42</b>	ID5	†	5FP7-A	<b>MFI3-1</b>
W17	<b>DF91</b>	ID6	†	5V4G	<b>GZ32</b>
W21	†	ID7G	†	5Y3G	†
W42	†	ID13	<b>DA90</b>	5Y4G	†
W63	†	IE5G	†	5Z4G	<b>GZ32</b>
W77	<b>EF92</b>	IF2	<b>DF92</b>	6A6	†
W142	<b>UF41</b>	IF3	<b>DF91</b>	6A7	†
W143	<b>EF22</b>	IF4	†	6A7E	†
W147	<b>EF39</b>	IF5G	<b>KL35</b>	6A8G	†
W150	<b>EF41</b>	IFD9	<b>DAF91</b>	6A8GT	†
X14	<b>DK32</b>	IH5G	<b>DAC32</b>	6AB8	<b>ECL80</b>
X17	<b>DK91</b>	IH5GT/G	<b>DAC32</b>	6AG6G	<b>EL33</b>
X21	<b>FC2</b>	IH6G	†	6AK5	<b>EF95</b>
X22	<b>FC2</b>	IL4	<b>DF92</b>	6AK6	†
X42	†	ILA6	†	6AL5	<b>EB91</b>
X61M	<b>ECH35</b>	ILC5	†	6AM5	<b>EL91</b>
X65	†	ILD5	†	6AM6	<b>EF91</b>
X142	<b>UCH42</b>	ILH4	†	6AT6	†
X143	<b>ECH21</b>	ILN5	†	6BD6	†
X147	<b>ECH35</b>	IN5G	†	6BE7	<b>EQ80</b>
X150	<b>ECH42</b>	IN5GT/G	<b>DF33</b>	6BT6	†
YD2	†	IN5VG	<b>DF33</b>	6BX6	<b>EF80</b>
Y61	†	IPI0	<b>DL92</b>	6C6	†
Y62	†	IPI1	<b>DL94</b>	6C10	<b>ECH42</b>
Y63	†	IQ5GT	<b>DL36</b>	6CJ6	<b>EL81</b>
Y220	†	IR5	<b>DK91</b>	6D1 (Mazda)	<b>EA50</b>
ZD17	<b>DAF91</b>	IS4	†	6D2	<b>EB91</b>
ZD152	<b>EBF80</b>	IS5	<b>DAF91</b>	6D6	†
Z14	<b>DF33</b>	IT4	<b>DF91</b>	6E8G	<b>ECH35</b>
Z21	†	IU5	†	6F12	<b>EF91</b>
Z22	<b>SP2</b>	2D4	†	6F16	<b>EF41</b>
Z77	<b>EF91</b>	2D13	†	6H6GT	<b>EB34*</b>
Z90	<b>EF50</b>	2D13A	†	6J6	<b>ECC91</b>
Z142	<b>UF42</b>	2D13C	†	6J7G	†
Z150	<b>EF42</b>	2D21	<b>2D21</b>	6J7GT	<b>EF37A*</b>
Z152	<b>EF80</b>	2J42	<b>ME1101</b>	6J8G	†
0A4G	<b>I267</b>	3A4	<b>DL93</b>	6K7G	†
0E3	<b>85A1</b>	3A5	<b>DCC90</b>	6K7GT	<b>EF39*</b>
IA3	<b>DA90</b>	3NP4	<b>MW6-2</b>	6K8G	†
IA4E	†	3Q4	†	6K8GT	†
IA4P	†	3Q5GT/G	<b>DL33</b>	6L6G	†
IA7G	†	3S4	<b>DL92</b>	6L34	<b>EC91</b>
IA7GT/G	<b>DK32</b>	3V4	<b>DL94</b>	6M6G	<b>EL33</b>

\* See note at beginning of section. † No direct replacement available. Please refer to Near Equivalent Guide.

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Type Number	Replacement	Type Number	Replacement	Type Number	Replacement
6N7GT/G	†	16A5	<b>PL82</b>	210SPG	<b>FC2</b>
6N8	<b>EBF80</b>	17Z3	<b>PY81</b>	210SPT	†
6P8G	<b>ECH35*</b>	19X3	<b>PY80</b>	210VPT (4-pin)	†
6P28	†	19Y3	<b>PY82</b>	210VPT (7-pin)	†
6Q7G	†	20A1	<b>TH4B</b>	215P	†
6Q7GT	†	20A3	<b>2D2I</b>	215SG	<b>PM12M</b>
6S7	<b>EF39*</b>	21A6	<b>PL81</b>	220HPT	<b>PM22A</b>
6S7G	†	25RE	†	220/OT	<b>PM22A</b>
6SC7	†	25Y5	†	220P	†
6SJ7	†	25Z4G	†	220PA	<b>PM2A</b>
6SK7	†	25Z5	†	220SG	†
6SL7GT	<b>ECC35*</b>	25Z6G	†	220VS	<b>PM12M</b>
6SN7GT	†	35RE	†	220VSG	<b>PM12M</b>
6U5/6G5	†	36	†	230PT	†
6U7G	†	39/44	†	230XP	†
6V6G	†	40SUA	†	240QP	<b>QP22B</b>
6W7G	†	41E	†	244V	<b>354V</b>
6X2	<b>EY51</b>	41/MHF	<b>354V</b>	302THA	<b>TH30C</b>
6X5G	<b>EZ35</b>	41/MHL	<b>354V</b>	332PEN	<b>CL33</b>
6X5GT/G	<b>EZ35</b>	41/MPG	<b>FC4</b>	408BU	<b>DW2</b>
6ZY5G	†	41/MPL	<b>354V</b>	442BU	<b>DW4/350</b>
7A2	<b>PEN4VA</b>	41/MSG	<b>SP4</b>	460BU	<b>DW4/500</b>
7A3	<b>PENA4</b>	41/MTL	<b>354V</b>	484V	†
7A7	†	41STH	†	506BU	<b>DW2</b>
7B7	†	42/42E	†	723A/B	<b>ME1100</b>
7C5	†	42MP/PEN	<b>PENA4</b>	927	<b>55CG</b>
7D6	<b>PEN36C</b>	42/OT	<b>PENA4</b>	1267	<b>1267</b>
7D9	<b>EL91</b>	43IU	<b>IW4/350</b>	1561	<b>DW4/500</b>
7F7	†	44IU	<b>IW4/500</b>	1821	<b>DW2</b>
7K7	†	45IU	†	1861	<b>IW4/500</b>
7S7	†	54KU	<b>GZ32</b>	1867	<b>IW4/350</b>
7Y4	†	62DDT	<b>EBC41</b>	1877	<b>HVR2</b>
8A1	<b>SP4</b>	62TH	<b>ECH42</b>	1881	<b>IW4/350</b>
8D2	†	62VP	<b>EF41</b>	2101	†
8D3	<b>EF91</b>	63SPT	<b>EF50</b>	2102	†
9A1	<b>VP4</b>	64ME	<b>EM34</b>	4065	<b>ME1401</b>
9D2	†	66KU	<b>EZ40</b>	5544	<b>MT5544</b>
9D6	<b>EF92</b>	67PT	<b>EL41</b>	5545	<b>MT5545</b>
10D1	†	77/77E	†	5557	<b>MT17</b>
11A2	†	78/78E	†	5559	<b>MT57</b>
12AT7	<b>ECC81</b>	80	†	5802	<b>ME1401</b>
12XP4	<b>MW31-16</b>	84/6Z4	†	5861	<b>ME1001</b>
12Z3	†	121K	<b>MW31-16</b>	55035	<b>ME1101</b>
13PGA	†	202DDT	<b>TDD13C</b>		
13SPA	†	202STH	<b>TH21C</b>		
13VPA	†	210DDT	<b>TDD2A</b>		
15	†	210DET	<b>PM2HL</b>		
15A2	†	210HF	<b>PM2HL</b>		
15A6	<b>PL83</b>	210LF	†		
15D1	†	210PG	<b>FC2</b>		

\* See note at beginning of section. † No direct replacement available. Please refer to Near Equivalent Guide.



## NEAR EQUIVALENT GUIDE

Type Number	BASE	Mullard Replacement	BASE	CONVERSION
ABI	O	<b>2D4A</b>	O	No circuit change. 2D4A has no top cap.
AC/DD (Mazda)	O	<b>2D4A</b>	O	No circuit change. 2D4A has no top cap.
AC/Q	M	<b>PENB4</b>	M	Bias may require adjustment.
AC/Qa	K	<b>EL37</b>	K	Bias may require adjustment.
AC/SG	O/M	<b>SP4</b>	O/M	Raise Vg2 to 100V for R.F. amplifier.
AC/SGVM	O/M	<b>VP4</b>	O/M	Raise Vg2 to 100V for R.F. amplifier.
AC/SH	M	<b>SP4</b>	M	Bias may require adjustment.
AC/S2PEN	M	<b>SP4</b>	M	Bias may require adjustment.
AC/VH	O	<b>VP4</b>	O	Bias may require adjustment.
AC/VP (5-pin)	O	<b>VP4A</b>	M	Change base.
AC/VPI	M	<b>VP4B</b>	M	Rewire base.
AC/Y	O/M	<b>PEN4VA</b>	O/M	Bias may require adjustment.
AC/2DD	M	<b>PEN4DD</b>	M	Interchange connections to pins 2 and 6.
AC2/PENDD	M	<b>PEN4DD</b>	M	Rewire base.
AF2	O	<b>VP4A</b>	M	Change base.
AL5	P	<b>PENB4</b>	M	Change base.
AL60	M	<b>PENB4</b>	M	Rewire base. Change Rk to 175Ω.
APP4As	P	<b>PEN4VA</b>	O/M	Change base.
AS4125	O	<b>VP4</b>	O	Volume control will be less gradual in operation.
AZ2	P	<b>FW4/500</b>	A	Change base.
AZ3	P	<b>IW4/350</b>	A	Change base.
AZ32	K	<b>FW4/500</b>	A	Change base.
AZ33	K	<b>IW4/350</b>	A	Change base.
A40M	O	<b>VP4</b>	O	Volume control will be less gradual in operation.
CBI	V } V }	<b>EB34</b>	K	Change base. When rewiring connect separate cathodes of EB34 together. EB34 : Vh=6.3V.
CB2				
CBC1	P	<b>TDD13C</b>	M	Change base.
CF3	P	<b>VPI3C</b>	M	Raise Vg2 to Va.
CL6	P	<b>CL4</b>	P	Change Rk to 170Ω. Raise Vg2 to 200V.
CY2	P	<b>UR3C</b>	M	Change base.
CY32	K	<b>UR3C</b>	M	Change base.
C20C	O	<b>EB34</b>	K	Change base. When rewiring connect separate cathodes of EB34 together. EB34 : Vh=6.3V.
C27D	M	<b>CBL31</b>	K	Change base.
DA	M	<b>HL13C</b>	M	Bias may require adjustment.
DAC1	P	<b>DAC32</b>	K	Change base.

## NEAR EQUIVALENT GUIDE

Type Number	BASE	Mullard Replacement	BASE	CONVERSION
DD6 (Tungsram)	O	<b>EB34</b>	K	Change base.
DD13	O } V }	<b>EB34</b>	K	Change base. When rewiring connect separate cathodes of EB34 together. EB34 : Vh=6.3V.
DD13s				
DD465	O	<b>2D4A</b>	O	Rewire base.
DD620	O	<b>EB34</b>	K	Change base.
DDPP4B	M	<b>PEN4DD</b>	M	Rewire base.
DDPP6B	M	<b>EBL31</b>	K	Change base.
DDPP39	M	<b>CBL31</b>	K	Change base.
DDPP39M	M	<b>CBL31</b>	K	Change base.
DDT	M	<b>TDD4</b>	M	Bias may require adjustment.
DDT13s	P	<b>TDD13C</b>	M	Change base.
DDT215	O	<b>TDD2A</b>	O	Bias may require adjustment.
DF1	P	<b>DF33</b>	K	Change base.
DH63	K	<b>EBC33*</b>	K	Earth pin 1.
DK1	P	<b>DK32</b>	K	Change base.
DL2	P	<b>DL35</b>	K	Change base.
DL91	B7G	<b>DL92</b>	B7G	Rewire base so that Vf is between pin 5 and pins 1 and 7 connected together.
DN41	M	<b>PEN4DD</b>	M	Rewire base. Raise Vg2 to Va. Increase Rk to 140 Ω.
DP4480	M	<b>CBL31</b>	K	Change base.
D1300	P	<b>EB34</b>	K	Change base. When rewiring connect separate cathodes of EB34 together. EB34 : Vh=6.3V.
EAF41	B8A	<b>EAF42</b>	B8A	Connect pins 4 and 7 together.
EC50	P	<b>EN31</b>	K	Change base.
ECH2	P	<b>ECH3</b>	P	ECH3 : Ih=0.3A.
ECH4	P	<b>ECH2I</b>	B8G	Change base.
ECH4I	B8A	<b>ECH42</b>	B8A	Screen grid resistors may need alteration.
EF2	P	<b>EF9</b>	P	Bias may require adjustment.
EF6	P	<b>EF36</b>	K	Change base.
EK3	P	<b>EK2</b>	P	Raise Vg2 to 200V. EK2 : Ih=0.2A.
EL5	P	<b>EL35</b>	K	EL35 : Vg2=250V max. Change Rk to 180 Ω. Change base.
EL6	P	<b>EL35</b>	K	EL35 : Vg2=250V max. Change Rk to 180 Ω. Change base.
EL36	K	<b>EL35</b>	K	EL35 : Vg2=250V max. Change Rk to 180 Ω.
EZ1	P	<b>EZ35</b>	K	Change base. EZ35 : Ih=0.6A.
HAD	M	<b>TDD13C</b>	M	Bias may require adjustment.
HL4g	M	<b>354V</b>	O	Change base.
HL4gs	P	<b>354V</b>	O	Change base.
HL13 (Hivac)	M	<b>HL13C</b>	M	Shunt heater with 130 Ω, 2W resistor.
HL22	MO	<b>PM2HL</b>	A	Change base.
HL23DD	MO	<b>KBC32</b>	K	Change base.



## NEAR EQUIVALENT GUIDE

Type Number	BASE	Mullard Replacement	BASE	CONVERSION
HL4I	MO	<b>354V</b>	O	Change base.
HL4IDD	MO	<b>TDD4</b>	M	Change base.
HL133DD	MO	<b>TDD13C</b>	M	Change base.
HLB1	A	<b>PM2HL</b>	A	Bias may require adjustment.
HL/DD1320	M	<b>TDD13C</b>	M	Bias may require adjustment.
HP13	M	<b>VP13A</b>	P	Change base.
HP210nc (4-pin)	A	<b>SP2</b>	M	Change base.
HP215 (Hivac)	M	<b>SP2</b>	M	Raise Vg2 to Va.
HP4115c (5-pin)	O	<b>VP4A</b>	M	Change base.
H4D	M	<b>TDD4</b>	M	Bias may require adjustment.
KT4I	M	<b>PENA4</b>	M	Bias may require adjustment.
KT6I	K	<b>EL33</b>	K	Bias may require adjustment.
KT63	K	<b>EL32</b>	K	Rewire base.
KTW61	K	<b>EF39*</b>	K	Earth pin 1. Bias may require adjustment.
KTW61M	K	<b>EF39*</b>	K	Bias may require adjustment.
KTW63	K	<b>EF39*</b>	K	Earth pin 1.
KTZ63	K	<b>EF37A*</b>	K	Connect pin 5 to pin 8.
K30B	A	<b>PM2HL</b>	A	Change Vg1 to -1.5V.
K40B	A	<b>PM12M</b>	A	Raise Vg2 to 90V.
LD210	A	<b>PM2HL</b>	A	Bias may require adjustment.
LL2s	P	<b>PM2HL</b>	A	Change base.
L2/DD	O	<b>TDD2A</b>	O	Change Vg1 to -1.5V. Not suitable as Class B driver.
MHD4	M	<b>TDD4</b>	M	Bias may require adjustment.
MHL4	O	<b>354V</b>	O	Bias may require adjustment.
MM4V	O	<b>VP4</b>	O	Volume control less gradual in operation.
MV/SG	O	<b>VP4</b>	O/M	Bias may require adjustment.
MVS/PEN (5-pin)	O	<b>VP4A</b>	M	Change base.
MVS/PENB	M	<b>VP4B</b>	M	Raise Vg2 to Va.
N15	K	<b>DL33</b>	K	Increase bias.
N40	O	<b>PEN4VA</b>	O/M	Bias may require adjustment.
N63	K	<b>EL32</b>	K	Rewire base.
PEN4V	O	<b>PEN4VA</b>	O	Change Vg1 to -22V. No change with automatic bias.
PEN24	MO	<b>KL35</b>	K	Change base. Change Vg1 to -4.5V.
PEN25	MO	<b>KL35</b>	K	Change base.
PEN26	P	<b>CL4</b>	P	Change Rk to 170 Ω. CL4 : Vg2=200V.
PEN40DD	M	<b>CBL3I</b>	K	Change base.
PEN230	A/O	<b>PM22A</b>	A/O	Change Vg1 to -4.5V at Va=Vg2=135V and Ra to approximately 19K Ω.
PENDD4020	M	<b>CBL3I</b>	K	Change base.
PM1LF	A	<b>PM2HL</b>	A	Change Vg1 to -1.5V.
PM2	A	<b>PM2A</b>	A	Change Vg1 to -6V.
PM12	A	<b>PM12M</b>	A	Raise Vg2 to 90V.

\*See note at beginning of Direct Replacement Guide.

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Type Number	BASE	Mullard Replacement	BASE	CONVERSION
PM12A	A	<b>PM12M</b>	A	Raise Vg2 to 90V.
PM22	A/O	<b>PM22A</b>	A/O	Change Vg1 to -4.5V at Va=Vg2=135V and Ra to approximately 19KΩ.
PM24	A/O	<b>PM24A</b>	O	Change base, if necessary.
PM24B	O	<b>PM24M</b>	O	Redesign circuit. PM24M : Va=Vg2=250V max.
PM24C	O	<b>PM24M</b>	O	Redesign circuit. PM24M : Va=Vg2=250V max.
PM252	A	<b>PM2A</b>	A	Change Vg1 to -6V. Ra=7KΩ.
PP4s	P	<b>PM24M</b>	O	Change base.
PP34	M	<b>PEN36C</b>	M	Connect g1 to T.C.
PP36	M	<b>PEN36C</b>	M	Rewire base.
PT4D	M	<b>PEN4DD</b>	M	Rewire base.
PTZ	M	<b>PEN36C</b>	M	Rewire base.
PV29s	P	<b>UR3C</b>	M	Change base.
PV30s	P	<b>UR3C</b>	M	Change base.
PVB6s	P	<b>EZ35</b>	K	Change base. Check lh when series heated.
P220 (Tungsram)	A	<b>PM202</b>	A	Bias may require adjustment.
QP240 (Mazda)	9-pin	<b>QP22B</b>	M	Change base.
QP240 (Hivac)	M	<b>QP22B</b>	M	Bias may require adjustment.
QPT2	M	<b>QP22B</b>	M	Bias may require adjustment.
RV120/500s	P	<b>DW4/500</b>	A	Change base.
SP4 (Tungsram)	M	<b>SP4</b>	M	Rewire base.
SP4C	P	<b>SP4B</b>	M	Change base.
SP6s	P	<b>EF37A</b>	K	Change base.
SPI3 (Tungsram)	M	<b>SPI3</b>	P	Change base.
SP22	MO	<b>SP2</b>	M	Change base.
SP215	M	<b>SP2</b>	M	Bias may require adjustment.
SS210	A	<b>PM12M</b>	A	Raise Vg2 to 90V.
S21	A	<b>PM12M</b>	A	Raise Vg2 to 90V.
S22	A	<b>PM12M</b>	A	Raise Vg2 to 90V.
S23	A	<b>PM12M</b>	A	Raise Vg2 to 90V.
S24	A	<b>PM12M</b>	A	Raise Vg2 to 90V.
S30D	A	<b>ACO44</b>	A	Change Vf to 4V.
S215	A	<b>PM12M</b>	A	Raise Vg2 to 90V.
S215A	A	<b>PM12M</b>	A	Raise Vg2 to 90V.
S215B	A	<b>PM12M</b>	A	Raise Vg2 to 90V.
S434N (5-pin)	O	<b>VP4A</b>	M	Change base.
SI324	M	<b>SPI3C</b>	M	Raise Vg2 to Va.
TDD2	O	<b>TDD2A</b>	O	Change Vg1 to -1.5V. Not suitable as Class B driver.
TDD13	P	<b>TDD13C</b>	M	Change base.
TH4	M	<b>TH4B</b>	M	Change Rk to 140Ω. Grid leak to be increased to 50KΩ between grid and cathode.



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Type Number	BASE	Mullard Replacement	BASE	CONVERSION
TH41	MO	<b>TH4B</b>	M	Change base. Receiver may require re-aligning.
TH62	K	{ <b>CCH35</b> <b>ECH35</b> }	K	For AC/DC receivers—CCH35. For AC receivers—ECH35.
TH233	MO	<b>TH30C</b>	M	Change base. Receiver may require re-aligning.
TP25	MO	<b>KCF30</b>	K	Change base.
TT4	O	<b>EC31</b>	K	Change base. Raise $V_h$ to 6.3V.
TV4	P	<b>EMI</b>	P	Raise $V_h$ to 6.3V.
TX4	M	<b>TH4B</b>	M	Change $R_k$ to 140 $\Omega$ . Grid leak to be increased to 50K $\Omega$ between grid and cathode.
UAF41	B8A	<b>UAF42</b>	B8A	Connect pins 4 and 7 together.
UCH4	K	<b>UCH21</b>	B8G	Change base.
UCH41	B8A	<b>UCH42</b>	B8A	Screen grid resistor may need alteration.
UR2	P	<b>UR3C</b>	M	Change base.
UR3	P	<b>UR3C</b>	M	Change base.
UU6	MO	<b>IW4/350</b>	A	Change base.
UU8	MO	<b>GZ32</b>	K	Change base. GZ32, $V_h=5V$ .
UY31	K	<b>UY21</b>	B8G	Change base.
U50	K	<b>GZ32</b>	K	GZ32 has indirectly heated cathode.
U82	B8G	<b>EZ35</b>	K	Change base.
U84	B8G	<b>AZ31</b>	K	Change base.
UI01	B8G	<b>UY21</b>	B8G	Join pins 2, 4 and 6 together.
UI49	B8G	<b>EZ35</b>	K	Change base.
U403	MO	<b>CY31</b>	K	Change base. Check $I_h=0.2A$ .
U4020	O	<b>URIC</b>	O	Check $I_h=0.2A$ .
VHTA	M	<b>FC13C</b>	M	$V_{g2}$ max.=90V. Receiver may require re-aligning.
VM4V	O	<b>VP4</b>	O	Volume control less gradual in operation.
VMP4G	M	<b>VP4A</b>	M	Bias may require adjustment.
VMS4	O	<b>VP4</b>	O	Volume control will be less gradual in operation.
VMS4B	O	<b>VP4</b>	O	Volume control will be less gradual in operation.
VP4C	M	<b>VP4B</b>	M	Rewire base.
VP13	M	<b>VP13A</b>	P	Change base.
VP22	MO	<b>KF35</b>	K	Change base.
VP41 (Mazda)	MO	<b>VP4B</b>	M	Change base.
VP133	MO	<b>VP13C</b>	M	Change base. Bias may require adjustment.
VP210	M	<b>KF35</b>	K	Change base.
VP215	M	<b>VP2</b>	M	Increase $V_{g2}$ to $V_a$ .
VP1321	M	<b>VP13C</b>	M	Change base connections.
VPT2	M	<b>VP2</b>	M	Increase $V_{g2}$ to $V_a$ .
VX2s	P	<b>VP2B</b>	M	Change base.
V30	O	<b>URIC</b>	O	Check $I_h=0.2A$ .

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Type Number	BASE	Mullard Replacement	BASE	CONVERSION
W21	M	<b>VP2</b>	M	Join pins 3 and 4 together.
W42	M	<b>VP4A</b>	M	Rewire base.
W63	K	<b>EF39*</b>	K	Bias may require adjustment.
X42	M	<b>FC4</b>	M	Bias may require adjustment.
X65	K	<b>ECH35</b>	K	Earth pin 1. Receiver may require re-aligning.
YD2	A	<b>PM2A</b>	A	Bias may require adjustment.
Y61	K	<b>EM34</b>	K	Supply a2 (pin 6) from H.T., through 1MΩ resistor.
Y62	K	<b>EM34</b>	K	
Y63	K	<b>EM34</b>	K	
Y220	O	<b>PM22A</b>	O	Bias may require adjustment.
Z21	M	<b>SP2</b>	M	Earth pin 3.
1A4E	UX	<b>KF35</b>	K	Change base.
1A4P	UX	<b>KF35</b>	K	Change base.
1A7G	K	<b>DK32</b>	K	Earth pin 1.
1C6	UX	<b>KK32</b>	K	Change base.
1C7G	K	<b>KK32</b>	K	Earth pin 1.
1D5	O	<b>UR1C</b>	O	Check $I_h=0.2A$ .
1D6	UX	<b>PY31</b>	K	Change base. Check $I_h=0.3A$ .
1D7G	K	<b>KK32</b>	K	Earth pin 1.
1E5G	K	<b>KF35</b>	K	Earth pins 1 and 5.
1F4	UX	<b>KL35</b>	K	Change base.
1H6G	K	<b>KBC32</b>	K	Rewire base.
1LA6	B8G	<b>DK32</b>	K	Change base.
1LC5	B8G	<b>DF33</b>	K	Change base.
1LD5	B8G	<b>DAF91</b>	B7G	Change base.
1LH4	B8G	<b>DAC32</b>	K	Change base.
1LN5	B8G	<b>DF33</b>	K	Change base.
1N5G	K	<b>DF33</b>	K	Change base.
1S4	B7G	<b>DL92</b>	B7G	Rewire base so that $V_f$ is between pin 5 and pins 1 and 7 connected together.
1U5	B7G	<b>DAF91</b>	B7G	Rewire base.
2D4	O	<b>2D4A</b>	O	Rewire base. 2D4A has no top-cap.
2D13	V	<b>EB34</b>	K	Change base, when rewiring connect cathodes of EB34 together. $EB34 : V_h = 6.3V$ .
2D13A	V	<b>EB34</b>	K	
2D13C	O	<b>EB34</b>	K	
3Q4	B7G	<b>DL94</b>	B7G	Rewire base.
4D1	M	<b>HL13C</b>	M	Earth pin 1.
4THA	M	<b>TH4B</b>	M	Receiver may require realigning.
5Y3G	K	<b>GZ32</b>	K	GZ32 is indirectly heated.
5Y4G	K	<b>GZ32</b>	K	Rewire base. GZ32 is indirectly heated.
6A6	UX	<b>ECC33</b>	K	Change base. ECC33 unsuitable for use as Class B output valve.
6A7	UX	<b>EK32*</b>	K	Change base. Earth pin 1. Receiver may require realigning.
6A7E	UX	<b>EK32*</b>	K	

\* See note at the beginning of Direct Equivalent Guide.



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Type Number	BASE	Mullard Replacement	BASE	CONVERSION
6A8G	K	<b>EK32*</b>	K	Earth pin I. Receiver may require re-aligning.
6A8GT	K	<b>EK32*</b>	K	Receiver may require realigning.
6AK6	B7G	<b>EL91</b>	B7G	Rewire base.
6AT6	B7G	<b>EBC41</b>	B8A	Change base.
6BD6	B7G	<b>EF41*</b>	B8A	Change base.
6BT6	B7G	<b>EBC41*</b>	B8A	Change base.
6C6	UX	<b>EF37A*</b>	K	Change base.
6D6	UX	<b>EF39*</b>	K	Change base.
6J7G	K	<b>EF37A*</b>	K	Earth pin I.
6J8G	K	<b>ECH35</b>	K	Earth pin I. Bias may require adjustment.
6K7G	K	<b>EF39*</b>	K	Earth pin I.
6K8G	K	<b>ECH35</b>	K	Earth pin I. Receiver may require re-aligning.
6K8GT	K	<b>ECH35</b>	K	Receiver may require realigning.
6L6G	K	<b>EL37</b>	K	Bias may require adjustment.
6N7GT/G	K	<b>ECC33</b>	K	Rewire base. ECC33 unsuitable as Class B output valve.
6P28	K	<b>EL38</b>	K	Rewire base.
6Q7G	K	<b>EBC33*</b>	K	Earth pin I. Bias may require adjustment.
6Q7GT	K	<b>EBC33*</b>	K	Bias may require adjustment.
6S7G	K	<b>EF39*</b>	K	Earth pin I.
6SC7	K	<b>ECC35*</b>	K	Rewire base.
6SJ7	K	<b>EF36*</b>	K	Rewire base.
6SK7	K	<b>EF41*</b>	B8A	Change base.
6SN7GT	K	<b>ECC33</b>	K	Bias may require adjustment.
6U5/6G5	UX	<b>EM34*</b>	K	Change base. Supply a2 from H.T. through 1MΩ resistor.
6U7G	K	<b>EF39*</b>	K	Earth pin I.
6V6G	K	<b>EL33</b>	K	Bias may require adjustment.
6W7G	K	<b>EF37A*</b>	K	Earth pin I.
6ZY5G	K	<b>EZ35</b>	K	EZ35 I <sub>h</sub> =0.6A, 6ZY5G I <sub>h</sub> =0.3A.
7A7	B8G	<b>EF22*</b>	B8G	Bias may require adjustment.
7B7	B8G	<b>EF22*</b>	B8G	Bias may require adjustment.
7C5	B8G	<b>EL41</b>	B8A	Change base. Bias may require adjustment.
7F7	B8G	<b>ECC35*</b>	K	Change base.
7K7	B8G	<b>EBC41</b>	B8A	Change base.
7S7	B8G	<b>ECH21*</b>	B8G	Rewire base. Receiver may require re-aligning.
7Y4	B8G	<b>EZ35</b>	K	Change base.
8D2	M	<b>SP13C</b>	M	Increase Vg2 to Va.
9D2	M	<b>VP13C</b>	M	Earth pin I. Raise Vg2 to 200V.
10D1	O	<b>EB34</b>	K	Change base. When rewiring connect cathodes of EB34 together. EB34 : V <sub>h</sub> = 6.3V.

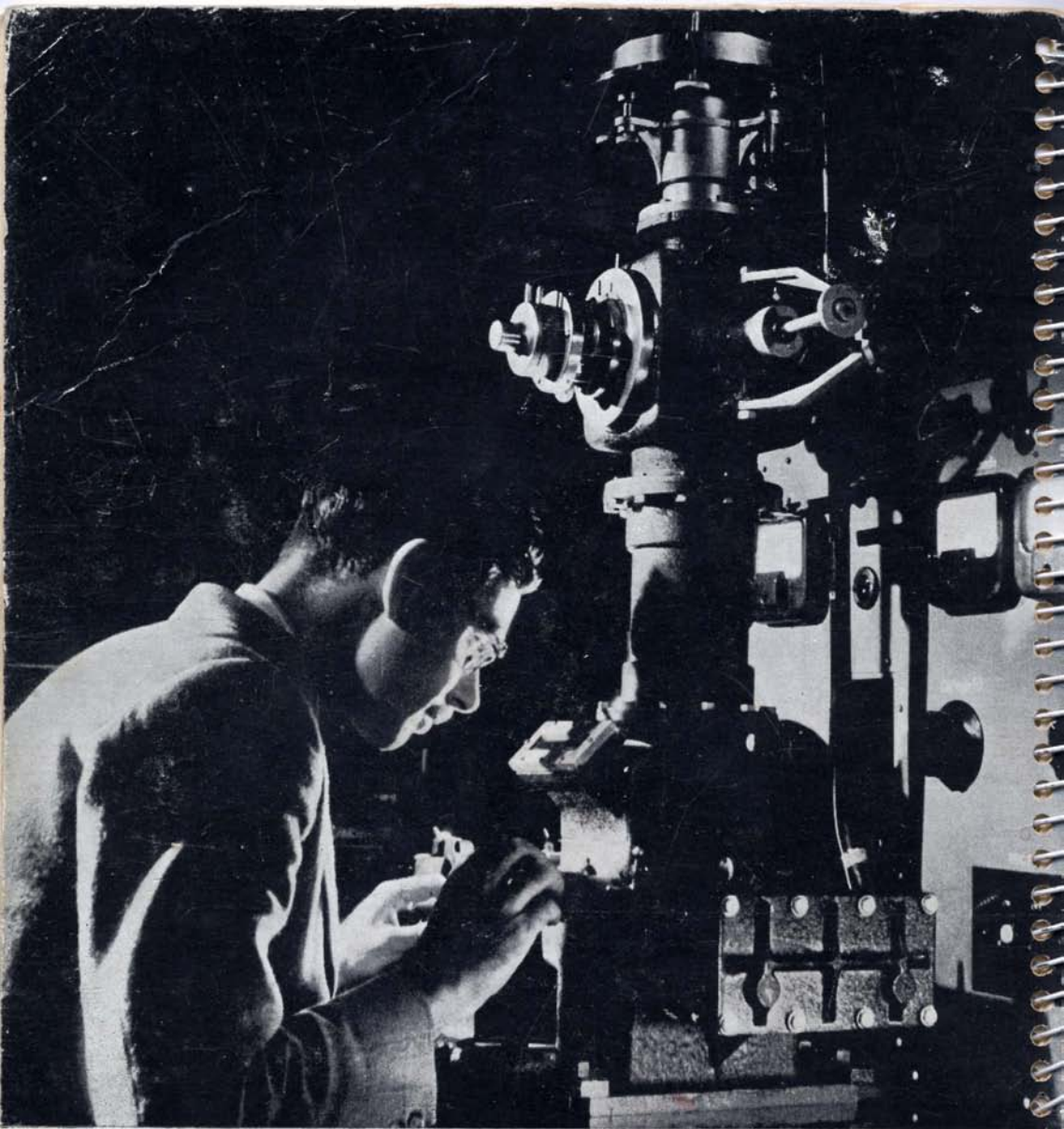
\*See note at the beginning of Direct Equivalent Guide.

## NEAR EQUIVALENT GUIDE

Type Number	BASE	Mullard Replacement	BASE	CONVERSION
11A2	M	<b>TDD4</b>	M	Earth pin 2. Bias may require adjustment.
12Z3	UX	<b>PY31</b>	K	Change base. Check $I_h=0.3A$ .
13PGA	M	<b>FC13C</b>	M	$V_{g2} \text{ max.}=90V$ .
13SPA	M	<b>SPI3C</b>	M	Increase $V_{g2}$ to $V_a$ .
13VPA	M	<b>VPI3C</b>	M	Increase $V_{g2}$ to $V_a$ .
15	UX	<b>KF35</b>	K	Change base.
15A2	M	<b>FC4</b>	M	$V_{g2} \text{ max.}=90V$ .
15DI	M	<b>FC13C</b>	M	$V_{g2} \text{ max.}=90V$ .
25RE	UX	<b>PY31</b>	K	Change base. Check $I_h=0.3A$ . Only suitable as half-wave rectifier.
25Y5	UX	<b>PY31</b>	K	Change base. Check $I_h=0.3A$ . Only suitable as half-wave rectifier.
25Z4G	K	<b>PY31</b>	K	Check $I_h=0.3A$ .
25Z5	UX	<b>PY31</b>	K	Change base. Check $I_h=0.3A$ . Only suitable as half-wave rectifier.
25Z6G	K	<b>PY31</b>	K	Rewire base. Check $I_h=0.3A$ . Only suitable as half-wave rectifier.
35RE	UX	<b>PZ30</b>	K	Change base. Check $I_h=0.3A$ .
36	UX	<b>EF36*</b>	K	Change base.
39/44	UX	<b>EF39*</b>	K	Change base.
40SUA	O	<b>URIC</b>	O	Check $I_h=0.2A$ .
41E	UX	<b>EL32</b>	K	Change base.
41STH	M	<b>TH4B</b>	M	Bias may require adjustment.
42/42E	UX	<b>EL32</b>	K	Change base.
45IU	A	<b>FW4/500</b>	A	FW4/500 is directly heated.
77/77E	UX	<b>EF37*</b>	K	Change base.
78/78E	UX	<b>EF39*</b>	K	Change base.
80	UX	<b>GZ32</b>	K	Change base.
84/6Z4	UX	<b>EZ35</b>	K	Change base.
210LF	A	<b>PM2HL</b>	A	Bias may require adjustment.
210SPT	M	<b>SP2</b>	M	Increase $V_{g2}$ to $V_a$ .
210VPT (4-pin)	O	<b>VP2</b>	M	Change base. Increase $V_{g2}$ to $V_a$ .
210VPT (7-pin)	M	<b>VP2</b>	M	Increase $V_{g2}$ to $V_a$ .
215P	A	<b>PM2A</b>	A	Increase $V_{g1}$ to $-6V$ .
220P	A	<b>PM2A</b>	A	Bias will require adjustment.
220SG	A	<b>PM12M</b>	A	Increase $V_{g2}$ to $90V$ .
230PT	A/O	<b>PM22A</b>	A/O	Change $V_{g1}$ to $-4.5V$ at $V_a=V_{g2}=135V$ and $R_a$ to approximately $19K\Omega$ .
230XP	A	<b>PM202</b>	A	Bias may require adjustment.
484V	O	<b>354V</b>	O	Change $V_{g1}$ to $-4.5V$ or $R_k$ to $700\Omega$ .
2101	UX	<b>KL35</b>	K	Change base.
2102	UX	<b>KBC32</b>	K	Change base.

\* See note at the beginning of Direct Equivalent Guide.





# TECHNICAL DATA

