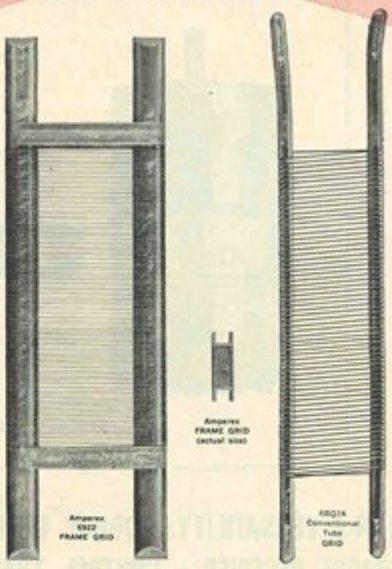
A NEW Amperex FRAME GRID TUBE

It's the
frame grid construction
that makes the difference...

- Higher transconductance
- Tighter G_m tolerance (all tubes — G_m = 12,500 $^{+2500}_{-2000}$)
- Low transit time
- Low capacitances
- Better grid and plate current division



In the Amperex 6922 Frame Grid, note the fine wires under tension with the tight tolerances of the grid-to-cathode spacing determined by the carefully controlled diameter of the centerless ground grid-support rods and the frame cross-braces between these rods.

In conventional tubes, the grid dimensions are obtained by stretching on a mandrel. The tolerance of grid-to-cathode spacing is therefore dependent upon this operation as well as the tolerances of the holes in the top and bottom mica rod supports.

ADDITIONAL FEATURES

- Passive cathode for long life
- Ruggedized construction
- New 'dimple' anode

Amperex · 6922
PREMIUM QUALITY

ruggedized, low-noise, broad-band twin triode

HERE'S WHAT THIS MEANS TO THE DESIGN ENGINEER...

- Reliable radar cascode stages
- Higher speed computer operation
- Lower noise, higher gain RF amplifiers
- Minimum guaranteed 10,000 hour life

TYPICAL OPERATION

Plate Supply Voltage	100 volts
Grid Supply Voltage	+9 volts
Cathode Bias Resistor	680 ohms
Plate Current	15 ma
Transconductance (min. 10,500; max. 15,000)	12,500 umhos
Amplification Factor	33
Equivalent Noise Resistance	300 ohms
Grid Voltage (rms)	0.75 volts

ask **Amperex**

about "premium quality" frame grid tubes for communication, instrumentation and industrial applications.

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