

AMPEREX TUBE TYPE **6CA7**

(EL34)

The 6CA7 is a power pentode designed especially for high fidelity audio systems. It has a plate dissipation of 25 watts and delivers high power without drawing control-grid current.

The 6CA7 features high efficiency with extremely low distortion. Great care is taken in manufacturing so that there is very little spread in characteristics of individual tubes. Thus, the rated output power can be obtained with all tubes. The tube also features high sensitivity. (A small signal amplitude is sufficient to obtain the maximum output power)

The plate dissipation is a large proportion of the total input power and it is not necessary to use a grid leak of low value which reduces the gain of the pre-amplifier stage or in the case of the output tube preceded by the detector stage - increases the distortion of this stage.

GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS

ELECTRICAL

Cathode	coated unipotential
Heater Voltage	6.3 volts
Heater current	1.5 amps

Direct Interelectrode Capacitances

Grid No. 1 to all other elements except plate	15.2 uuf	←
Plate to all other elements except grid No. 1	8.4 uuf	
Plate to grid No. 1	max. 1.1 uuf	
Grid No. 1 to heater	max. 1.0 uuf	
Heater to cathode	10 uuf	

MECHANICAL

Base	JETEC #8ET, octal, 8 pin
Bulb	Tubular, 1 5/16" max. dia.
Max. overall length	4 7/16"
Max. seated height	3 7/8"
Max. diameter	1 1/2"
Mounting position	any

6CA7 (EL34)

MAXIMUM RATINGS (Design Center Values)

Plate voltage	800 volts
Plate voltage without plate current	2000 volts
Plate dissipation	25 watts
Plate dissipation without input signal	27.5 watts
Grid No. 2 voltage	425 volts
Grid No. 2 voltage without plate current	800 volts
Grid No. 2 dissipation	8 watts
Cathode current	150 ma
Grid current starting point, Grid No. 1 voltage when grid No. 1 current is 0.3 u amp	1.3 volts
Grid No. 1 circuit resistance (class A and AB)	0.7 megohm
Grid No. 1 circuit resistance (class B)	0.5 megohm
External resistance between heater and cathode	20,000 ohms
Voltage between heater and cathode	100 volts

Operating Characteristics Class A, one tube

Supply voltage	265	265 volts
Plate voltage	250	250 volts
Grid No. 2 series resistor	2000	0 ohms
Grid No. 3 voltage	0	0 volt
Grid No. 1 bias	-14.5	-13.5 volts
Plate current	70	100 ma
Grid No. 2 current	10	15 ma
Transconductance	9,000	11,000 micromhos
Amplification factor of grid No. 2 with respect to grid No. 1	11	11
Plate resistance	18,000	15,000 ohms
Plate load resistance	3,000	2,000 ohms
Input voltage	9.3	8.7 volts (rms)
Max. signal power output	8	11 watts
Total harmonic distortion	10	10 percent
Input voltage for power output of 50 m watts	0.65	0.5 volt (rms)

Operating Characteristics Class B, two tubes

Supply voltage 425 volts

→ Common grid No. 2 resistor (without decoupling)	1000	ohms
Grid No. 1 bias	-38	volts
Grid No. 3 voltage	0	volts
Input voltage	0	27 volts (rms)
Load resistance, plate to plate	3400	4000 ohms
Supply voltage	425	400 volts
Plate voltage	420	375 volts
Plate current	2x30	2x100 ma
Grid No. 2 current	2x4.4	2x25 ma
Max. signal power output	0	55 watts
Total harmonic distortion	5	6 percent

6CA7 (EL34)

Operating Characteristics Class B, two tubes

Supply Voltage 375 volts

Common grid No. 2 resistor (without decoupling)	470		ohms ←
Grid No. 1 bias	- 32		volts
Grid No. 3 voltage	0		volt
Input voltage	0	22.7	22.7 volts (rms)
Load resistance, plate to plate	—	2800	3800 ohms
Supply voltage	375	375	350 volts
Plate voltage	370	350	325 volts
Plate current	2x35	2x120	2x93 ma
Grid No. 2 current	2x4.7	2x25	2x25 ma
Max. signal power output	0	44	36 watts
Total harmonic distortion	—	5	6 percent

Operating Characteristics Class B, two tubes

Supply voltage 500/400 volts

Common grid No. 2 resistor (without decoupling)	750		ohms ←
Grid No. 1 bias	- 36		volts
Grid No. 3 voltage	0		volt
Input voltage	0	25.8	25.8 volts (rms)
Load resistance, plate to plate	—	4000	5000 ohms
Plate supply voltage	500	500	475 volts
Plate voltage	495	475	450 volts
Grid No. 2 supply voltage	400	400	375 volts
Plate current	2x30	2x125	2x102 ma
Grid No. 2 current	2x4	2x25	2x25 ma
Max. signal power output	0	70	58 watts
Total harmonic distortion	—	5	6 percent

Operating Characteristics Class B, two tubes

Supply voltage 800/400 volts

Common grid No. 2 resistor (without decoupling)	750		ohms ←
Grid No. 1 bias	- 39		volts
Grid No. 3 voltage	0		volt
Input voltage	0	23.4	23.4 volts (rms)
Load resistance, plate to plate	—	11,000	11,000 ohms
Plate supply voltage	800	800	750 volts
Plate supply	795	775	725 volts
Grid No. 2 supply voltage	400	400	375 volts
Plate current	2x25	2x91	2x84 ma
Grid No. 2 current	2x3	2x19	2x19 ma
Max. signal power output	0	100	90 watts
Total harmonic distortion	—	5	6 percent

6CA7 (EL34)

Operating Characteristics Class AB, two tubes

Supply voltage 375 volts

Load resistance, plate to plate	3400	ohms
Common grid No. 2 resistor	470	ohms
Cathode resistor	130	ohms
Grid No. 3 voltage	0	volt
Input voltage	0	21 volts (rms)
Supply voltage	375	375 volts
Plate voltage + voltage across cathode resistor	355	350 volts
Plate current	2x75	2x95 ma
Grid No. 2 current	2x11.5	2x22.5 ma
Max. signal power output	0	35 watts
Total harmonic distortion	—	5 percent

Operating Characteristics in Triode Connection

(Grid No. 2 connected to plate)

Class A, one tube, supply voltage 375 volts

Supply voltage	375	volts
Grid No. 3 voltage	0	volt
Cathode resistor	370	ohms
Load resistance	3000	ohms
Input voltage	18.9	volts (rms)
Plate current	70	ma
Max. signal power output	6	watts
Total harmonic distortion	8	percent
Input voltage for power output of 50 milliwatts	1.7	volts (rms)

Operating Characteristics in Triode Connection

(Grid No. 2 connected to plate)

Class AB, two tubes, supply voltage 400 volts

Supply voltage	400	volts
Grid No. 3 voltage	0	volt
Cathode resistor	220	ohms
Load resistance, plate to plate	5000	ohms
Input voltage	0	22 volts (rms)
Plate current	2x65	2x71 ma
Max. signal power output	0	16.5 watts
Total harmonic distortion	—	3 percent

Data for Ultralinear (Output transformer screen tap) connection.

6CA7/EL34

TENTATIVE DATA

Class AB₁ Audio Amplifier
Distributed Load Connection



Maximum Ratings (Design Center Values)

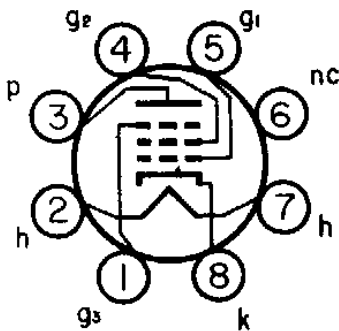
Plate and Grid No. 2 Supply Voltage	500 V
Plate Dissipation	25 W
Grid No. 2 Dissipation	8 W
Cathode Current	150 mA
Grid Current Starting Point - Grid No. 1 Voltage when Grid No. 1 Current is 0.3 μ A	-1.3 V
Grid No. 1 Circuit Resistance	500 K Ω
External Resistance Between Heater and Cathode	20 K Ω
Voltage Between Heater and Cathode	100 V

Typical Operation (Fixed Bias - Two Tubes Push Pull)

Plate Supply Voltage	500 V
Grid No. 2 Supply Voltage	(See Note 1)
Grid No. 1 Bias	(approx.) -44.5 V
Plate to Plate Load Resistance	7000 Ω
Plate and Grid No. 2 Current (Zero Signal)	2x57 mA
Plate and Grid No. 2 Current (Max Signal)	2x112 mA
Input Signal Voltage (rms)	32 V
Power Output	60 W
Harmonic Distortion	2.5 %

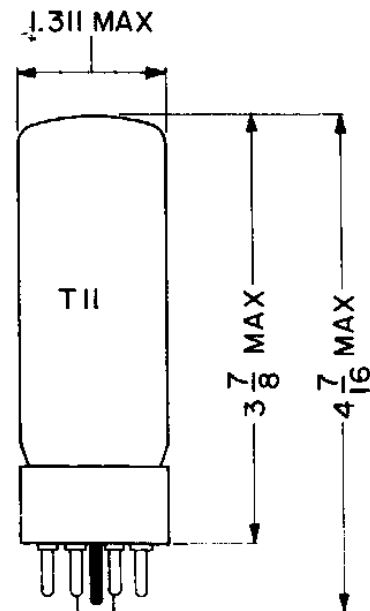
Note 1:

Screen voltage is obtained from taps located at 43% of the plate winding turns.
An unbypassed resistor of 1 K Ω in series with each screen grid is necessary to prevent screen overload.



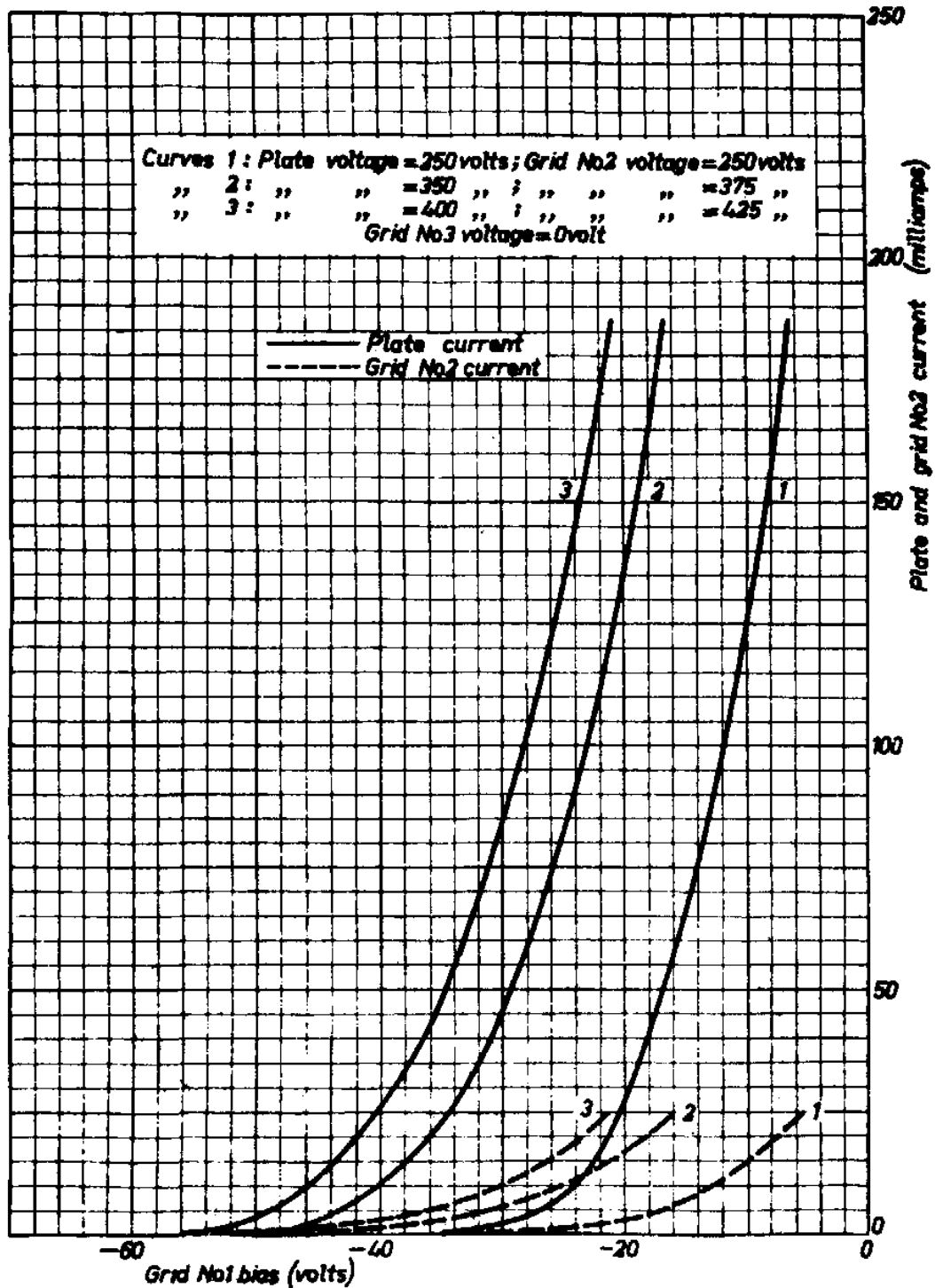
PIN CONNECTIONS

- NO.1- GRID NO.3
- NO.2- HEATER
- NO.3- PLATE
- NO.4- GRID NO.2
- NO.5- GRID NO.1
- NO.6- N.C.
- NO.7- HEATER
- NO.8- CATHODE



6CA7/EL34

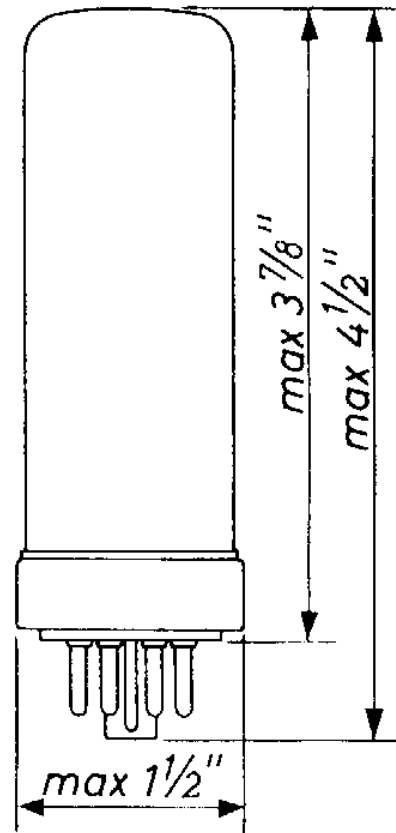
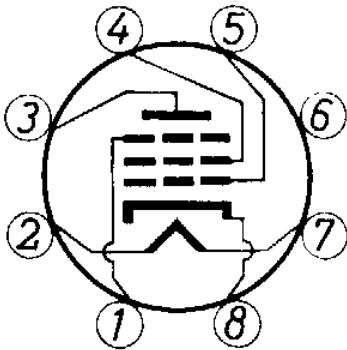
Curves for ultralinear connection



6CA7

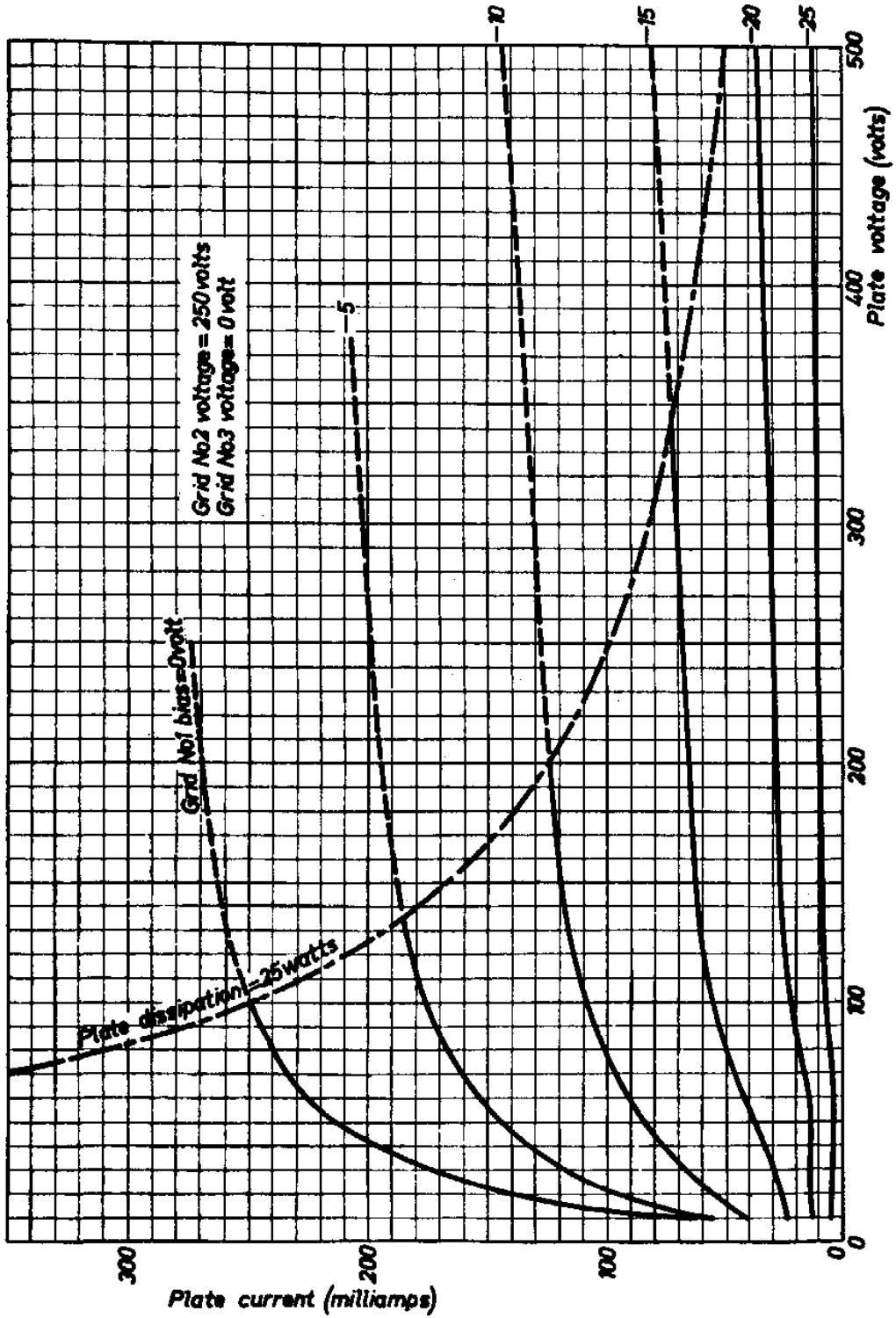
(EL34)

- | | |
|--------------------|-----------------------|
| Pin 1 - Grid No. 3 | Pin 5 - Grid No. 1 |
| Pin 2 - Heater | Pin 6 - Not connected |
| Pin 3 - Plate | Pin 7 - Heater |
| Pin 4 - Grid No. 2 | Pin 8 - Cathode |



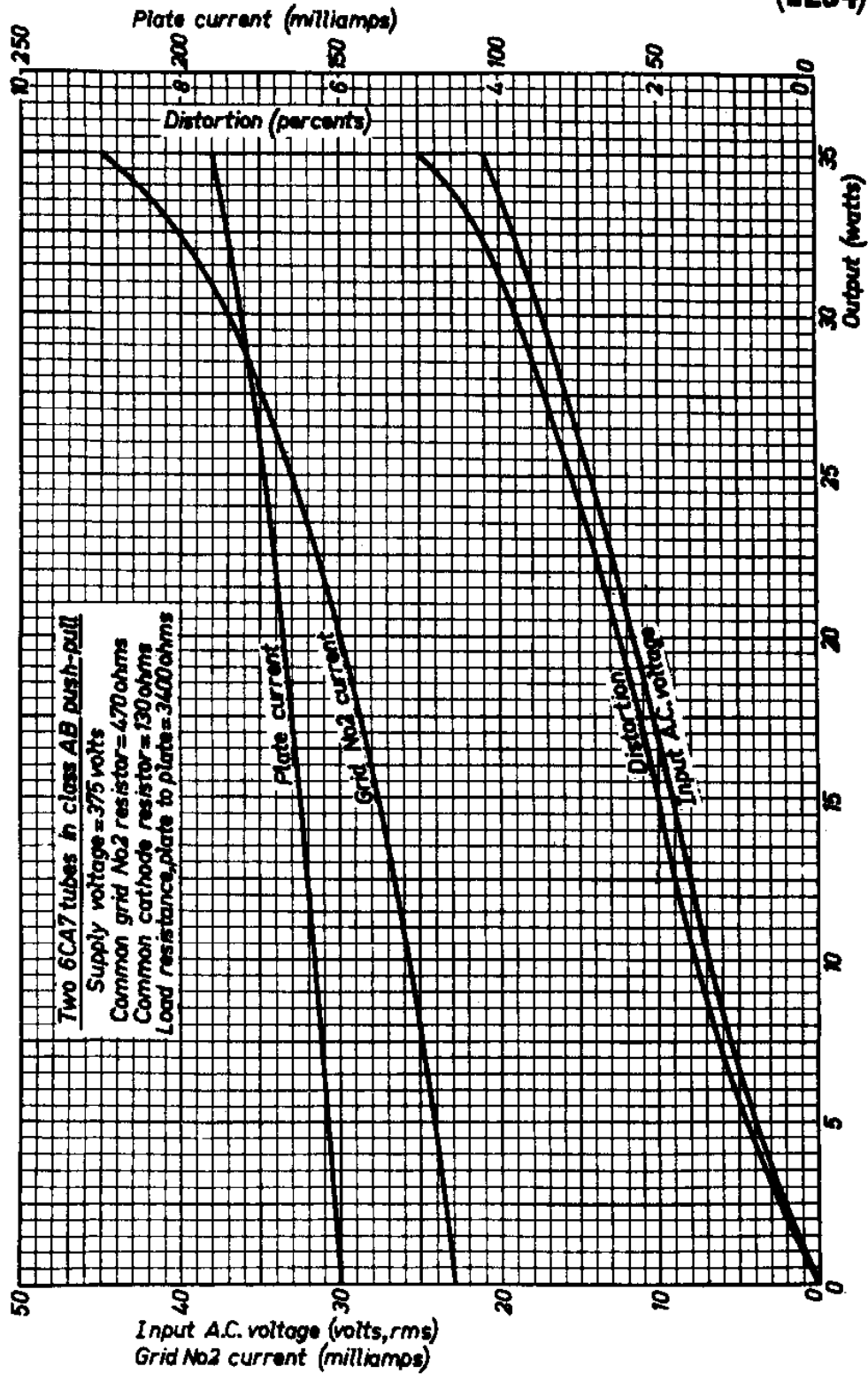
6CA7

(EL34)

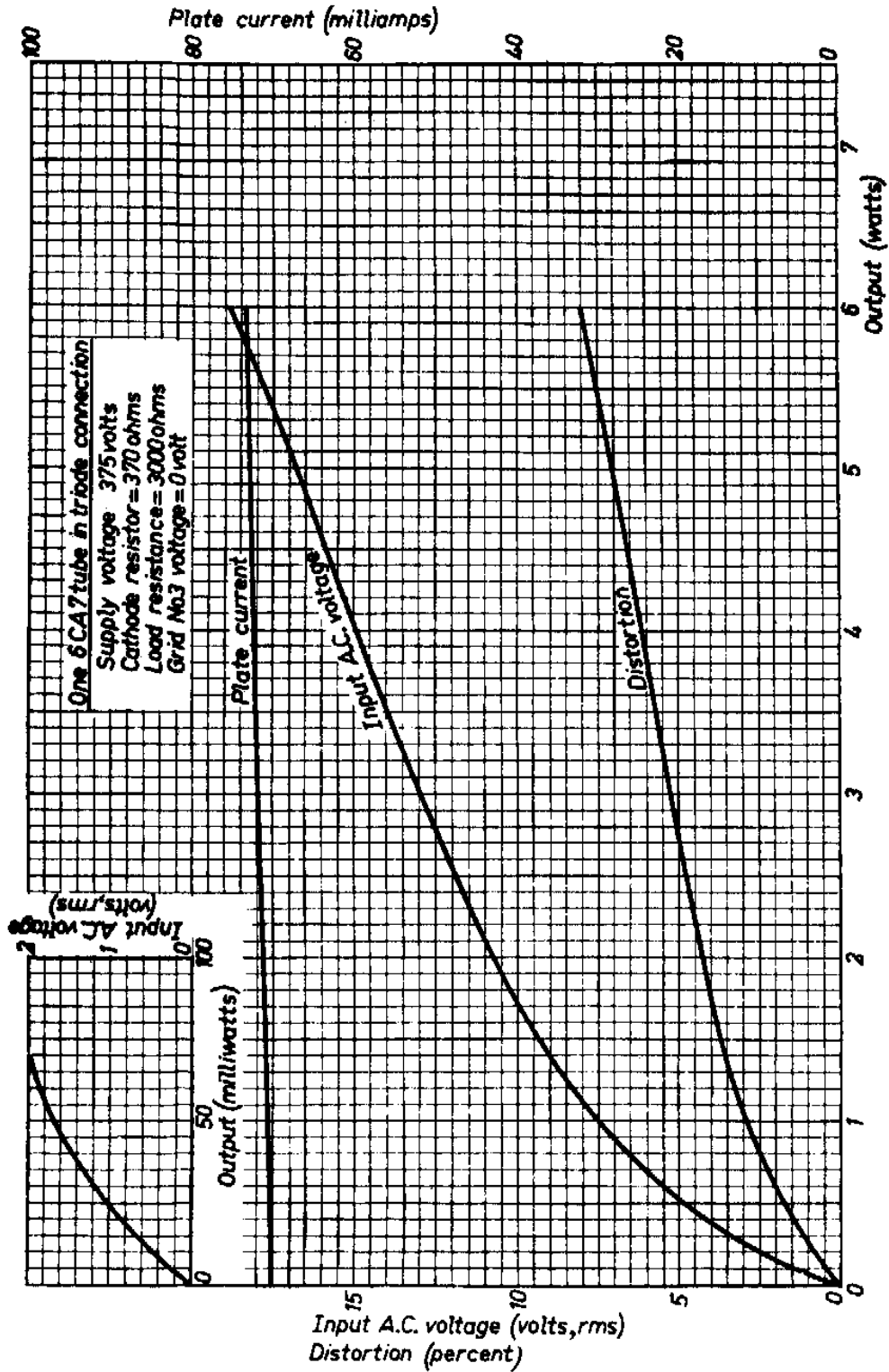


6CA7

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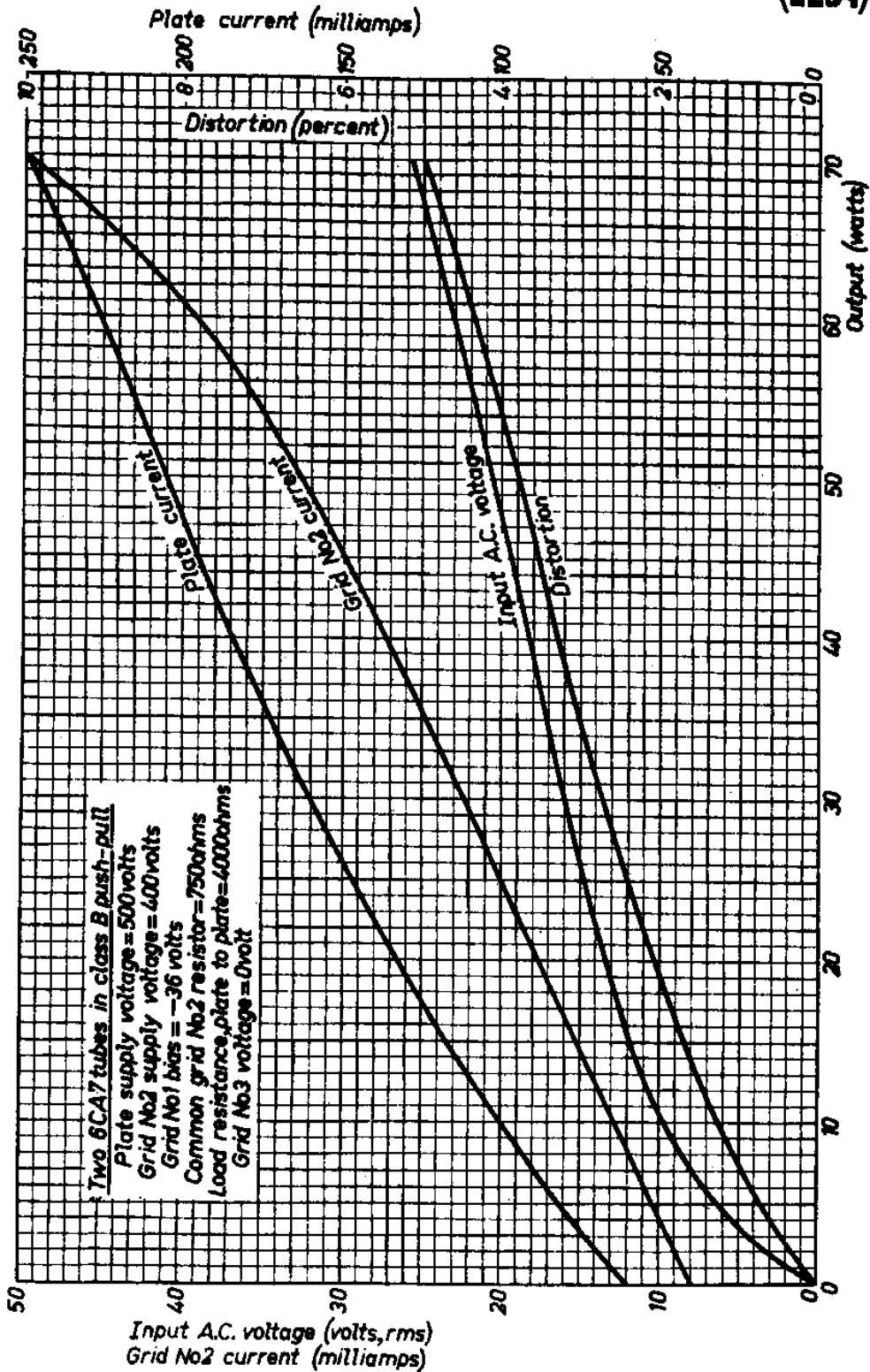


6CA7 (EL34)

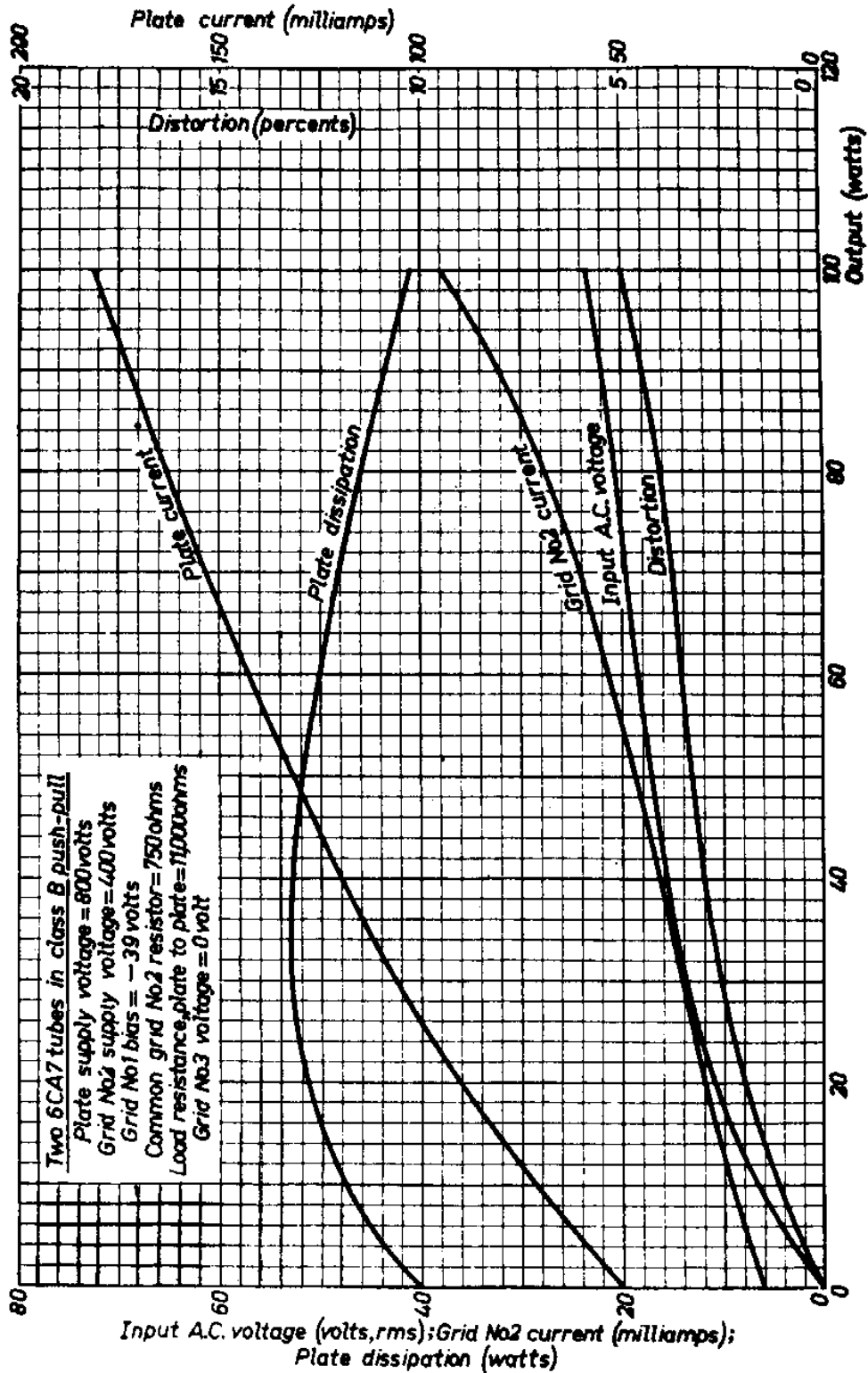


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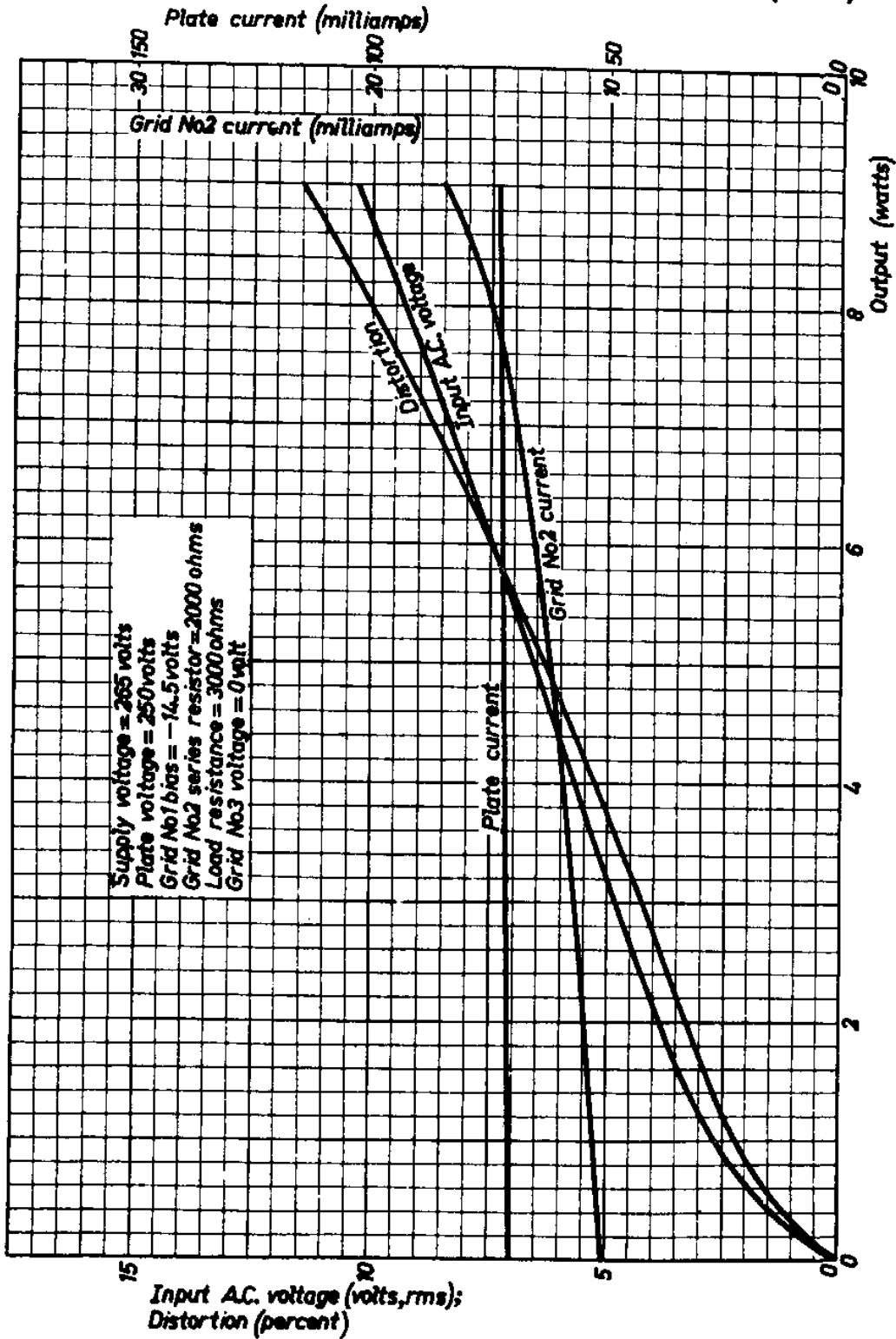


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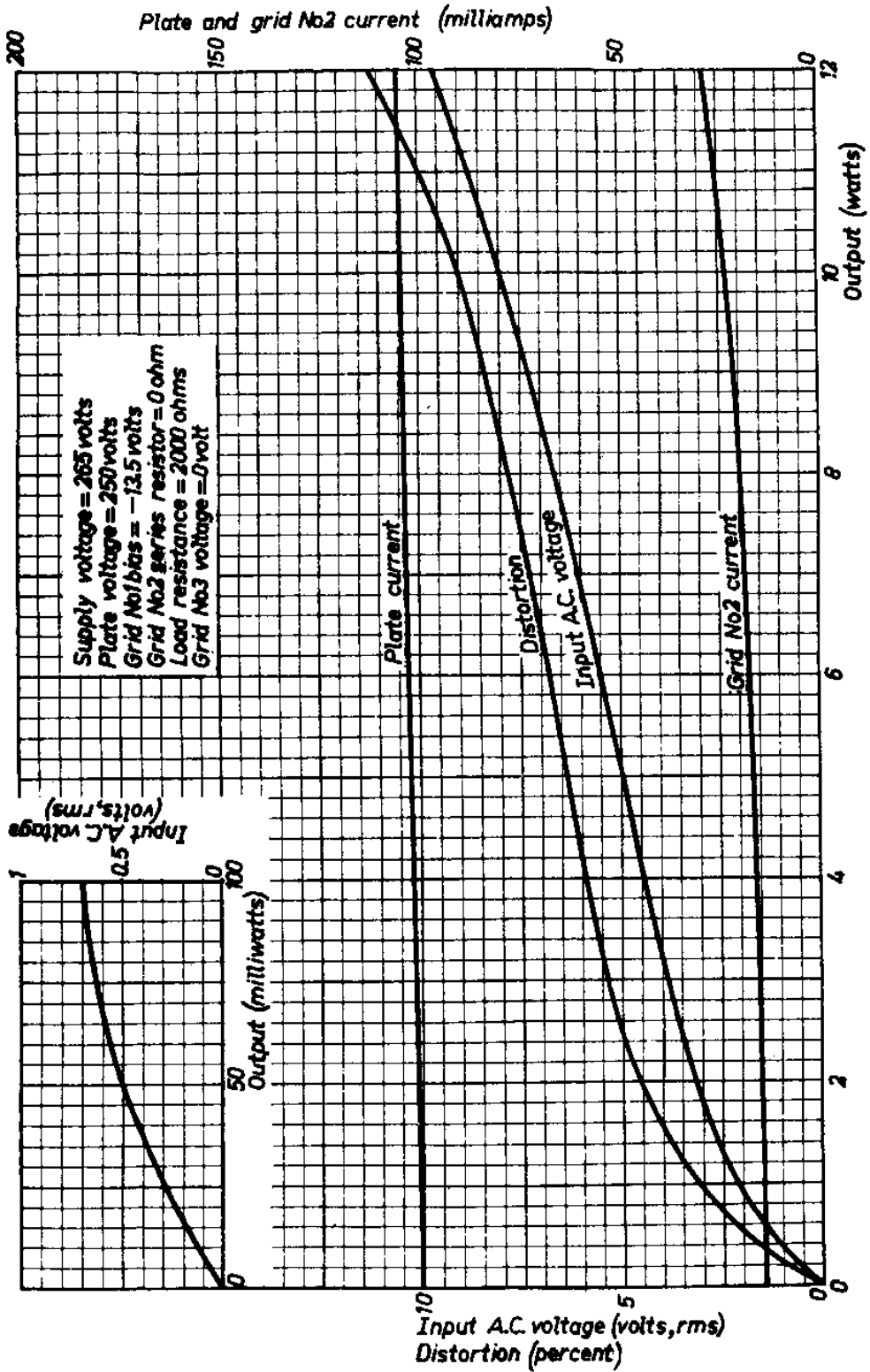


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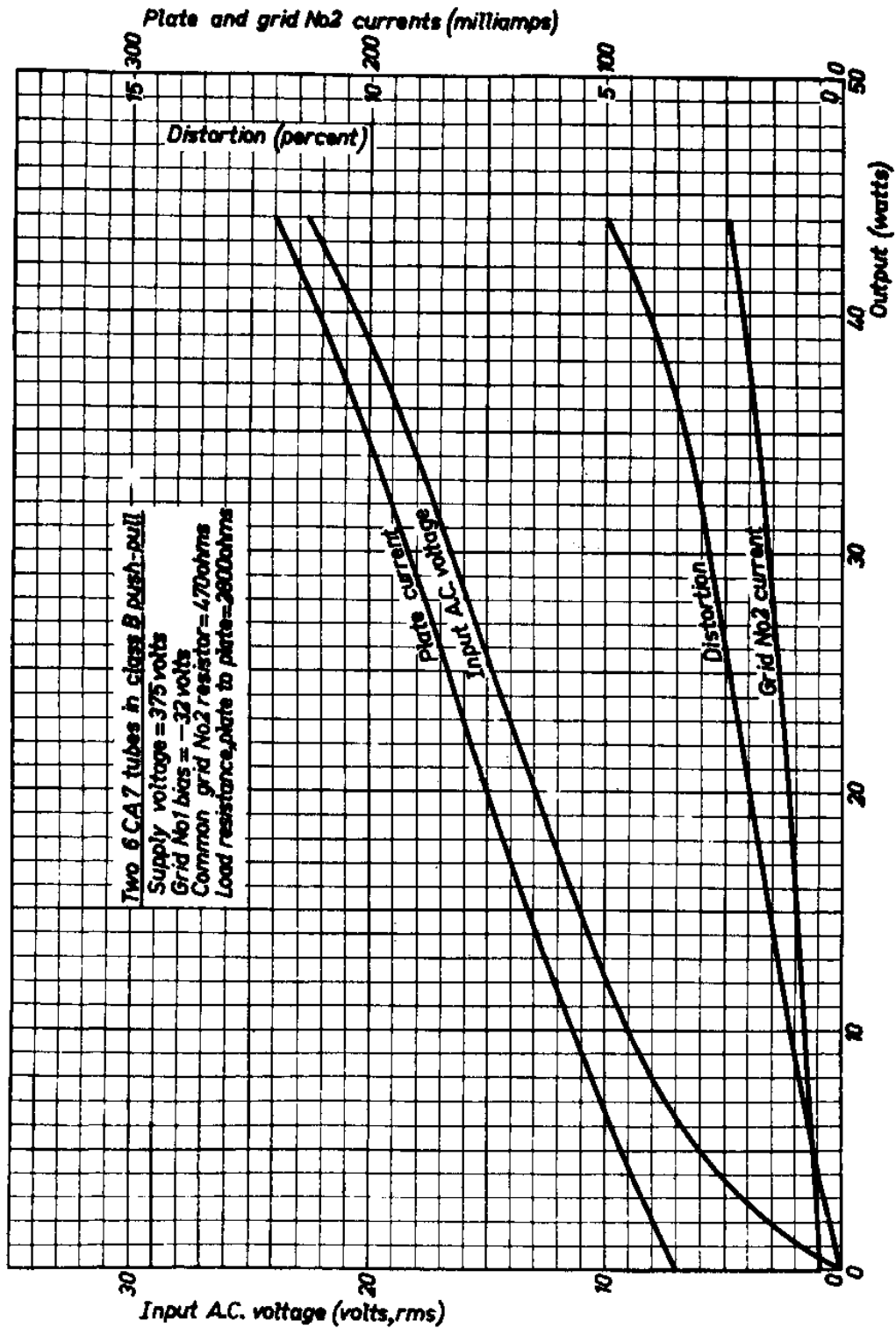


6CA7 (EL34)



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