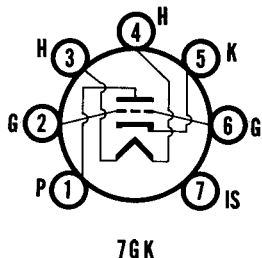


**SYLVANIA TYPES** 6GW5  
4GW5  
3GW5  
2GW5



### MECHANICAL DATA

Bulb.....	T-5 1/2
Base.....	E7-1, Miniature Button 7-Pin
Outline.....	5-2
Basing.....	7GK
Cathode.....	Coated Unipotential
Mounting Position.....	Any

### ELECTRICAL DATA

#### HEATER CHARACTERISTICS

	2GW5 Series	3GW5 Series	4GW5 Series	6GW5 Parallel
Heater Operation.....	2.45	3.0	4.2	6.3 Volts
Heater Current.....	600	450	300	190 Ma
Heater Warm-up Time... ..	11	11	11	— Sec.
Maximum Heater-Cathode Voltage				
Heater Negative with Respect to Cathode				
Total D C and Peak.....				100 Volts
Heater Positive with Respect to Cathode				
Total D C and Peak.....				100 Volts

#### DIRECT INTERELECTRODE CAPACITANCES (Shielded)

Grid to Plate.....	0.60 $\mu\text{f}$
Input: g to (h+k+l.S.+E.S.).....	5.5 $\mu\text{f}$
Output: p to (h+k+l.S.+E.S.).....	4.0 $\mu\text{f}$
Plate to Cathode.....	.055 $\mu\text{f}$

#### RATINGS (Design Maximum Values)

Plate Voltage.....	200 Volts Max.
Plate Dissipation.....	2.5 Watts Max.
D C Cathode Current.....	25 Ma Max.
Negative Grid Voltage.....	50 Volts Max.
Grid Circuit Resistance (Self Bias).....	1.0 Megohms Max.

Control grid to cathode spacing on this type is of such close magnitude as to preclude the use of voltage between these elements of more than 30 volts D C or peak A C in commercial tube checkers and shorts indicating devices particularly where mechanical excitation of the tube is utilized.

#### CHARACTERISTICS AND TYPICAL OPERATION

##### Class A1 Amplifier

Plate Voltage.....	135 Volts
Grid Voltage.....	-1.0 Volts
Plate Current.....	12.5 Ma
Transconductance.....	15,000 $\mu\text{mhos}$
Amplification Factor.....	70
Plate Resistance (approx.).....	5800 Ohms
$E_c$ for $G_m = 150 \mu\text{mhos}$ (approx.).....	-5.0 Volts
$E_c$ for $G_m = 1500 \mu\text{mhos}$ (approx.).....	-2.6 Volts

### APPLICATION

The Sylvania Types 2GW5, 3GW5, 4GW5, and 6GW5 are frame grid gain controlled triodes designed for use as VHF RF amplifiers at a B+ of 135 volts. Features of the design include: A partial shield between the grid and plate which lowers the capacitance between these two elements and promotes ease of neutralization and low input capacitance. Higher input impedance and reduced grid inductance is assured by virtue of dual grid leads.