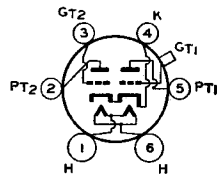


# RCA-79

## CLASS B TWIN AMPLIFIER



The 79 is a heater-cathode type of tube combining in one bulb two high- $\mu$  triodes designed for Class B operation. It is intended for use in the audio-output stage of radio receivers with 6.3-volt heater supply. The triode units have separate external terminals for all electrodes except the cathode and heater so that circuits employing the 79 are similar to those of Class B amplifiers utilizing individual tubes in the output stage.

### CHARACTERISTICS

HEATER VOLTAGE (A. C. or D. C.).....	6.3	Volts
HEATER CURRENT .....	0.6	Ampere
BULB .....		ST-12
CAP .....		Small Metal
BASE .....		Small 6-Pin

### As Class B Power Amplifier

PLATE VOLTAGE .....	250 max.	Volts	
PEAK PLATE CURRENT (Per Plate).....	90 max.	Milliamperes	
AVERAGE PLATE DISSIPATION.....	11.5 max.	Watts	
TYPICAL OPERATION			
Plate Voltage .....	180	250	Volts
Grid Voltage .....	0	0	Volts
Zero-Signal Plate Current (Per plate)....	3.8	5.3	Milliamperes
Effective Load Resistance (Plate-to-plate)..	7000	14000	Ohms
Power Output (Approximate)*.....	5.5	8.0	Watts

\* With average power input of 380 milliwatts applied between grids.

### INSTALLATION AND APPLICATION

The base pins of the 79 fit the standard six-contact socket which may be installed to operate the tube either in a vertical or in a horizontal position. Sufficient ventilation should be provided to circulate air freely around the tube to prevent overheating.

For heater operation and cathode connection, refer to INSTALLATION on type 6A8.

As a **Class B power amplifier**, the 79 is used in circuits similar in design to those utilizing individual tubes in the output stage. It requires no grid-bias, since the high- $\mu$  feature of the triode units reduces the steady plate current at zero bias to only a few milliamperes. Refer to page 20 for general Class B amplifier design considerations.

As a **Class A amplifier**, the 79 may be used with grid-bias voltage for small input signals. Such applications include circuits employing the two triode units either in parallel or in push-pull connection.

In other applications, the two triode units of the 79 may be used in various circuits to combine the functions of oscillation, detection and/or amplification.

A family of plate characteristic curves is given on page 156.



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