

# ALLIED ELECTRONICS DATA HANDBOOK

*Written and Compiled by the  
Publications Division*  
**ALLIED RADIO CORPORATION**  
*Under the Direction of*  
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FIFTH EDITION  
Eighth Printing, August 1969

Library of Congress  
Catalog Card No.: 66-19667

*Published by*  
**ALLIED RADIO CORPORATION**  
100 North Western Avenue  
Chicago, Ill. 60680, U. S. A.

## F O R E W O R D

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*Allied Radio Corporation* has long recognized the need for a comprehensive and condensed handbook of formulas and data most commonly used in electronics. It was felt also that such a book should serve only as a source of information and reference and that attempts to teach or explain the basic principles involved should be left to classroom instruction and to the publications written for this distinct purpose.

The *Electronics Data Handbook*, therefore, consists of formulas, tables, charts and data. Every effort has been made to present this information clearly and to arrange it in a convenient manner for instant reference. All material was carefully selected and prepared by *Allied's* technical staff to serve the requirements of the various groups in the electronics field. It is hoped that our objectives have been successfully attained and that this *Handbook* will serve as: (1) A valuable adjunct to classroom study and laboratory work for the student and instructor; (2) A dependable source of information for the beginner, experimenter and set builder; (3) A reliable guide for the service engineer and maintenance man in his everyday work; (4) A time-saving and practical reference for the radio amateur, technician and engineer, both in the laboratory and in the field of operations.

The publishers are indebted to the McGraw-Hill Book Company, Inc., for their permission to use material selected from "*Basic Mathematics for Electronics*" by Nelson M. Cooke. *Allied* also takes this opportunity to thank those manufacturers who so generously permitted our use of current data prepared by their engineering personnel.

ALLIED RADIO CORPORATION

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**Mathematical Symbols**

$\times$ or $\cdot$	Multiplied by
$\div$ or $:$	Divided by
$+$	Positive. Plus. Add
$-$	Negative. Minus. Subtract
$\pm$	Positive or negative. Plus or minus
$\mp$	Negative or positive. Minus or plus
$=$ or $::$	Equals
$\equiv$	Identity
$\approx$	Is approximately equal to
$\neq$	Does not equal
$>$	Is greater than
$\gg$	Is much greater than
$<$	Is less than
$\ll$	Is much less than
$\geq$	Greater than or equal to
$\leq$	Less than or equal to
$\therefore$	Therefore
$\angle$	Angle
$\Delta$	Increment or Decrement
$\perp$	Perpendicular to
$\parallel$	Parallel to
$ n $	Absolute value of $n$

**Mathematical Constants**

$\pi = 3.14$	$\sqrt{\pi} = 1.77$
$2\pi = 6.28$	$\sqrt{\frac{\pi}{2}} = 1.25$
$(2\pi)^2 = 39.5$	$\sqrt{2} = 1.41$
$4\pi = 12.6$	$\sqrt{3} = 1.73$
$\pi^2 = 9.87$	
$\frac{\pi}{2} = 1.57$	$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} = 0.707$
$\frac{1}{\pi} = 0.318$	$\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} = 0.577$
$\frac{1}{2\pi} = 0.159$	$\log \pi = 0.497$
$\frac{1}{\pi^2} = 0.101$	$\log \frac{\pi}{2} = 0.196$
$\frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi}} = 0.564$	$\log \pi^2 = 0.994$
	$\log \sqrt{\pi} = 0.248$

**Decimal Inches**

Inches  $\times$  2.540 = Centimeters  
 Inches  $\times 1.578 \times 10^{-5}$  = Miles  
 Inches  $\times 10^3$  = Mils

Inches		Decimal Equivalent	Millimeter Equivalent
1/64	1/32	.0156	0.397
		.0313	0.794
3/64		.0469	1.191
5/64	3/32	.0625	1.588
7/64		.0781	1.985
9/64	5/32	.0938	2.381
11/64		.1094	2.778
13/64	7/32	.1250	3.175
15/64		.1406	3.572
17/64	9/32	.1563	3.969
19/64		.1719	4.366
21/64	11/32	.1875	4.762
23/64		.2031	5.159
25/64	13/32	.2188	5.556
27/64		.2344	5.953
29/64	15/32	.2500	6.350
31/64		.2656	6.747
33/64	17/32	.2813	7.144
35/64		.2969	7.541
37/64	19/32	.3125	7.937
39/64		.3281	8.334
41/64	21/32	.3438	8.731
43/64		.3594	9.128
45/64	23/32	.3750	9.525
47/64		.3906	9.922
49/64	25/32	.4063	10.319
51/64		.4219	10.716
53/64	27/32	.4375	11.112
55/64		.4531	11.509
57/64	29/32	.4688	11.906
59/64		.4844	12.303
61/64	31/32	.5000	12.700
63/64		.5156	13.097
65/64	17/32	.5313	13.494
67/64		.5469	13.891
69/64	9/16	.5625	14.287
71/64	19/32	.5781	14.684
73/64		.5938	15.081
75/64	5/8	.6094	15.478
77/64	21/32	.6250	15.875
79/64		.6406	16.272
81/64	11/16	.6563	16.669
83/64		.6719	17.067
85/64	67/32	.6875	17.463
87/64		.7031	17.860
89/64	23/32	.7188	18.238
91/64		.7344	18.635
93/64	25/32	.7500	19.049
95/64		.7656	19.446
97/64	13/16	.7813	19.842
99/64		.7969	20.239
101/64	27/32	.8125	20.636
103/64		.8281	21.033
105/64	7/8	.8438	21.430
107/64		.8594	21.827
109/64	29/32	.8750	22.224
111/64		.8906	22.621
113/64	15/16	.9063	23.018
115/64		.9219	23.415
117/64	31/32	.9375	23.812
119/64		.9531	24.209
121/64	1/2	.9688	24.606
123/64		.9844	25.004
125/64		1.0000	25.400

## Algebra

### Exponents and Radicals

$$a^x \times a^y = a^{(x+y)}.$$

$$\frac{a^x}{a^y} = a^{(x-y)}.$$

$$(ab)^x = a^x b^x.$$

$$\left(\frac{a}{b}\right)^x = \frac{a^x}{b^x}.$$

$$\sqrt[x]{\frac{a}{b}} = \frac{\sqrt[x]{a}}{\sqrt[x]{b}}.$$

$$a^{-x} = \frac{1}{a^x}.$$

$$(a^x)^y = a^{xy}.$$

$$\sqrt[x]{\sqrt[y]{a}} = \sqrt[xy]{a}.$$

$$\sqrt[x]{ab} = \sqrt[x]{a} \sqrt[x]{b}.$$

$$a^{\frac{x}{y}} = \sqrt[y]{a^x}.$$

$$a^{\frac{1}{x}} = \sqrt[x]{a}.$$

$$a^0 = 1.$$

### Solution of a Quadratic

Quadratic equations in the form

$$ax^2 + bx + c = 0$$

may be solved by the following:

$$x = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a}.$$

### Transposition of Terms

$$\text{If } A = \frac{B}{C}, \text{ then } B = AC, \quad C = \frac{B}{A}.$$

$$\text{If } \frac{A}{B} = \frac{C}{D}, \text{ then } A = \frac{BC}{D},$$

$$B = \frac{AD}{C}, \quad C = \frac{AD}{B}, \quad D = \frac{BC}{A}$$

$$\text{If } A = \frac{1}{D\sqrt{BC}}, \text{ then } A^2 = \frac{1}{D^2 BC},$$

$$B = \frac{1}{D^2 A^2 C}, \quad C = \frac{1}{D^2 A^2 B}, \quad D = \frac{1}{A \sqrt{BC}}$$

$$\text{If } A = \sqrt{B^2 + C^2}, \text{ then } A^2 = B^2 + C^2,$$

$$B = \sqrt{A^2 - C^2}, \quad C = \sqrt{A^2 - B^2}.$$

## Decibels

The number of db by which two power outputs  $P_1$  and  $P_2$  (in watts) may differ, is expressed by

$$10 \log \frac{P_1}{P_2};$$

or in terms of volts,

$$20 \log \frac{E_1}{E_2};$$

or in current,

$$20 \log \frac{I_1}{I_2}.$$

While power ratios are independent of source and load impedance values, voltage and current ratios in these formulas hold true only when the source and load impedances  $Z_1$  and  $Z_2$  are equal. In circuits where these impedances differ, voltage and current ratios are expressed by,

$$db = 20 \log \frac{E_1 \sqrt{Z_2}}{E_2 \sqrt{Z_1}} \quad \text{or,} \quad 20 \log \frac{I_1 \sqrt{Z_1}}{I_2 \sqrt{Z_2}}$$

### DB Expressed in Watts & Volts

DB*	Above Zero Level		Below Zero Level	
	Watts	Volts	Watts	Volts
0	0.0010	0.775	$1.00 \times 10^{-3}$	0.7746
1	0.0013	0.869	$7.94 \times 10^{-4}$	0.6904
2	0.0016	0.975	$6.31 \times 10^{-4}$	0.6153
3	0.0020	1.094	$5.01 \times 10^{-4}$	0.5483
4	0.0025	1.227	$3.98 \times 10^{-4}$	0.4888
5	0.0032	1.377	$3.16 \times 10^{-4}$	0.4356
6	0.0040	1.545	$2.51 \times 10^{-4}$	0.3883
7	0.0050	1.734	$2.00 \times 10^{-4}$	0.3460
8	0.0063	1.946	$1.59 \times 10^{-4}$	0.3084
9	0.0079	2.183	$1.26 \times 10^{-4}$	0.2748
10	0.0100	2.449	$1.00 \times 10^{-4}$	0.2449
11	0.0126	2.748	$7.94 \times 10^{-5}$	0.2183
12	0.0159	3.084	$6.31 \times 10^{-5}$	0.1946
13	0.0200	3.460	$5.01 \times 10^{-5}$	0.1734
14	0.0251	3.882	$3.98 \times 10^{-5}$	0.1545
15	0.0316	4.356	$3.16 \times 10^{-5}$	0.1377
16	0.0398	4.888	$2.51 \times 10^{-5}$	0.1228
17	0.0501	5.483	$2.00 \times 10^{-5}$	0.1095
18	0.0631	6.153	$1.59 \times 10^{-5}$	0.0975
19	0.0794	6.904	$1.26 \times 10^{-5}$	0.0869
20	0.1	7.746	$10^{-5}$	$7.75 \times 10^{-2}$
30	1.0	24.493	$10^{-6}$	$2.45 \times 10^{-2}$
40	10.0	77.460	$10^{-7}$	$7.75 \times 10^{-3}$
50	$10^2$	244.93	$10^{-8}$	$2.45 \times 10^{-3}$
60	$10^3$	774.60	$10^{-9}$	$7.75 \times 10^{-4}$
70	$10^4$	2,449.0	$10^{-10}$	$2.45 \times 10^{-4}$
80	$10^5$	7,460.0	$10^{-11}$	$7.75 \times 10^{-5}$
90	$10^6$	24,493.0	$10^{-12}$	$2.45 \times 10^{-5}$
100	$10^7$	77,460.0	$10^{-13}$	$7.75 \times 10^{-6}$

\*Zero db = 1 milliwatt into a 600 ohm load. Power ratios hold for any impedance, but voltages must be referred to an impedance load of 600 ohms.



# Table of Values for Attenuator Network Formulas

db	Voltage or Current Ratio					db	Voltage or Current Ratio				
	B	C	D	E	db	B	C	D	E		
.1	.98855	.011447	86.360	.005756	86.857	27.0	.044668	.95533	.046757	.91448	.089515
.2	.97724	.022763	42.931	.011512	43.426	27.5	.042170	.95783	.044026	.91907	.084490
.25	.97163	.028372	34.247	.014390	34.739	28.0	.039811	.96019	.041461	.92343	.079748
.3	.96605	.034046	28.456	.017268	28.947	30.0	.031623	.96838	.032655	.93869	.063309
.4	.95499	.045008	21.219	.023022	21.707	32.0	.025119	.97488	.029766	.95099	.050269
.5	.94406	.055939	16.876	.028774	17.362	32.5	.023714	.97629	.024290	.95367	.047454
.6	.93325	.066745	13.982	.034525	14.428	33.0	.022387	.97761	.022900	.95621	.044797
.7	.92257	.077429	11.915	.040274	12.395	34.0	.019953	.98005	.020359	.96088	.039921
.75	.91728	.082724	11.088	.043147	11.567	35.0	.017783	.98222	.018105	.96506	.035577
.8	.91201	.087989	10.365	.046019	10.842	36.0	.015849	.98415	.016104	.96880	.031706
.9	.90157	.098429	9.1596	.051762	9.6337	37.5	.013335	.98666	.013515	.97368	.026675
1.0	.89125	.10875	8.1955	.057501	8.6667	38.0	.012589	.98741	.012750	.97513	.025183
1.5	.84140	.15860	5.3050	.086133	5.7619	39.0	.011220	.98878	.011348	.97781	.022443
2.0	.79433	.20567	3.8621	.11462	4.3048	40.0	.010000	.99000	.010101	.98020	.020002
2.5	.74989	.25011	2.9983	.14293	3.4268	42.0	.00794933	.99206	.0080069	.98424	.015888
3.0	.70795	.29205	2.4240	.17100	2.8385	42.5	.0074989	.99250	.0075556	.98511	.014999
3.5	.66834	.33166	2.0152	.19879	2.4158	44.0	.0063096	.99369	.0063496	.98746	.012620
4.0	.63096	.36904	1.7097	.22627	2.0966	45.0	.0056234	.99438	.0056552	.98882	.011247
4.5	.59566	.40434	1.4732	.25340	1.8465	47.5	.0042170	.99578	.0042348	.99160	.0084341
5.0	.56234	.43766	1.2849	.28013	1.6448	48.0	.0039811	.99602	.003970	.99207	.0079623
6.0	.50119	.49881	1.0048	.33228	1.3386	50.0	.0031623	.99684	.0031723	.99370	.0063246
7.0	.44668	.55332	.80728	.38247	1.1160	51.0	.0028184	.99718	.0028264	.99438	.0056368
7.5	.42170	.57830	.72920	.40677	1.0258	52.0	.0025119	.99749	.0025182	.99499	.0050238
8.0	.39811	.60189	.66143	.43051	.94617	54.0	.0019953	.99800	.0019993	.99602	.0039905
9.0	.35481	.64519	.54994	.47622	.81183	55.0	.0017783	.99822	.0017815	.99645	.0035566
10.0	.31623	.68377	.46248	.51949	.70273	56.0	.0015849	.99842	.0015874	.99684	.0031698
11.0	.28184	.71816	.39244	.56026	.61231	57.0	.0014125	.99859	.0014145	.99718	.0028251
12.0	.25119	.74881	.33545	.59848	.53621	60.0	.0010000	.99900	.00100100	.99800	.0020000
12.5	.23714	.76286	.31085	.61664	.50253	64.0	.00063096	.99937	.00063136	.99874	.0012619
13.0	.22387	.77613	.28845	.63416	.47137	65.0	.00056234	.99944	.00056266	.99888	.001247
14.0	.19953	.80047	.24926	.66732	.41560	66.0	.00050119	.99950	.00050144	.99900	.0010024
15.0	.17783	.82217	.21629	.69804	.36727	68.0	.00039811	.99960	.00039827	.99920	.0007962
16.0	.15849	.84151	.18834	.72639	.32515	70.0	.00031623	.99968	.00031633	.99937	.0006325
17.0	.14125	.85875	.16449	.75246	.28826	72.0	.00025119	.99975	.00025125	.99950	.0005024
17.5	.13335	.86665	.15387	.76468	.27153	75.0	.00017783	.99982	.00017786	.99964	.0003557
18.0	.12589	.87411	.14402	.77637	.25584	76.0	.00015849	.99984	.00015851	.99958	.0003170
19.0	.11220	.88780	.12638	.79823	.22726	78.0	.00012589	.99987	.00012591	.99975	.0002518
20.0	.100000	.90000	.11111	.81818	.20202	80.0	.00010000	.99990	.00010000	.99980	.0002000
21.0	.089125	.91087	.097846	.83634	.17968	84.0	.00006310	.99994	.00006310	.99987	.0001262
22.0	.079433	.92057	.086287	.85282	.15987	85.0	.00005623	.99994	.00005624	.99989	.0001125
22.5	.074989	.92501	.081069	.86048	.15083	90.0	.00003162	.99997	.00003162	.99994	.00006325
24.0	.063096	.93690	.067345	.88130	.12670	95.0	.00001778	.99998	.00001778	.99996	.00003557
25.0	.056234	.94377	.059585	.89352	.11283	96.0	.00001585	.99998	.00001585	.99997	.00003170
26.0	.050119	.94988	.052763	.90455	.10049	100.0	.00001000	.99999	.00001000	.99998	.00002000

## Attenuator Networks

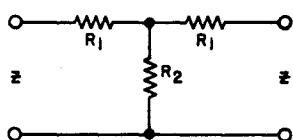
### For Insertion Between Equal Impedances

For data covering networks between unequal impedances, see Minimum Loss Pads on page 10. See also Decibel—Voltage Current and Power Ratio Table on page 6.

See table on page 7 for values of A, B, C, D, E used in the following attenuator network formulas.

In the case of L and U networks where only the input or output can be matched, as required, the matched side is indicated by an arrow pointing toward the pad. On all other networks, both the input and output circuits are matched.

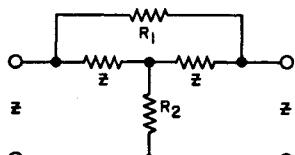
 $R_1 = ZB$ <b>L</b> $R_2 = ZC$	 $R_1 = \frac{ZB}{2}$ <b>U</b> $R_2 = ZC$
 $R_1 = \frac{Z}{C}$ <b>L</b> $R_2 = \frac{Z}{B}$	 $R_1 = \frac{Z}{2C}$ <b>U</b> $R_2 = \frac{Z}{B}$
 $R_1 = \frac{Z}{D}$ <b>π</b> $R_2 = \frac{Z}{E}$	 $R_1 = \frac{Z}{D}$ <b>O</b> $R_2 = \frac{Z}{2E}$



T

$$R_1 = ZD$$

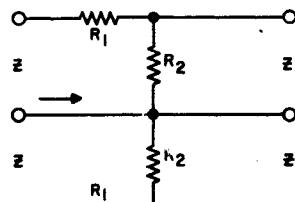
$$R_2 = ZE$$



Bridged T

$$R_1 = \frac{Z}{C}$$

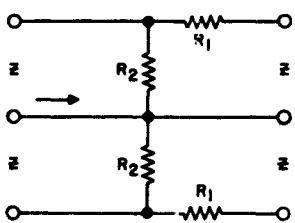
$$R_2 = ZC$$



Balanced U

$$R_1 = \frac{ZB}{2}$$

$$R_2 = \frac{ZC}{2}$$



Balanced U

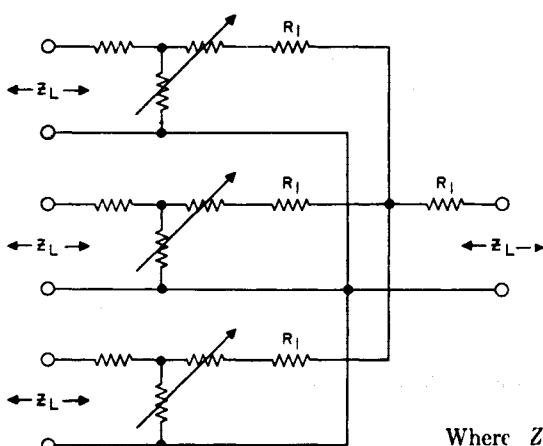
$$R_1 = \frac{Z}{2C}$$

$$R_2 = \frac{Z}{2B}$$

## Constant Impedance Attenuators in Parallel

 Table of  $R_1$  Values in Ohms

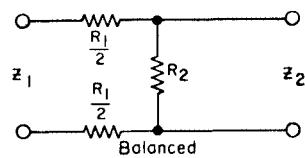
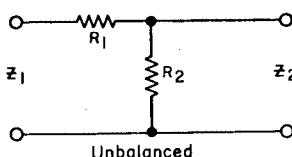
Z	Number of Channels				
	2	3	4	5	6
30	10	15	18	20	21.5
50	16.6	25	30	33.3	35.7
150	50	75	90	100	107
200	66.6	100	120	133	143
250	83.3	125	150	166	179
500	166	250	300	333	357
600	200	300	360	400	428
Network db Loss	6	9.5	12	14	15.5



$$R_1 = Z_L \left( \frac{N-1}{N+1} \right) \quad \text{Insertion loss in db} = 20 \log_{10} N$$

Where  $Z_L$  = identical line and load impedances; and  $N$  = number of channels in parallel.

## Minimum Loss Pads



**For Matching Two Impedances where  $Z_1 > Z_2$ ,**

$$R_1 = \sqrt{Z_1 (Z_1 - Z_2)}$$

$$R_2 = \frac{Z_1 Z_2}{R_1}$$

$$db \text{ loss} = 20 \log_{10} \left( \sqrt{\frac{Z_1}{Z_2}} + \sqrt{\frac{Z_1}{Z_2} - 1} \right)$$

**Where Only One Impedance is to be Matched**

If the larger impedance only is to be matched, use a resistor  $R_L$  in series with the smaller impedance such that

$$R_L = Z_1 - Z_2$$

$$db \text{ loss} = 20 \log_{10} \sqrt{\frac{Z_1}{Z_2}}$$

If the smaller impedance only is to be matched, use a resistor  $R_S$  in shunt across the larger impedance such that

$$R_S = \frac{Z_1 Z_2}{Z_1 - Z_2}$$

$$\text{Here also } db \text{ loss} = 20 \log_{10} \sqrt{\frac{Z_1}{Z_2}}$$

### Tables of $R_1$ and $R_2$ Values

When  $Z_1$  is 600 ohms and  $Z_2$  is less than 600 ohms.

$Z_2$	500	400	300	250	200	150	100	75	50	40	30	25
$R_1$	245	346	424	458	490	520	548	561	575	580	585	587
$R_2$	1,225	694	425	328	245	173	110	80.2	52.2	41.4	30.8	25.6
db Loss	3.8	5.7	7.6	8.7	10.0	11.4	13.4	14.8	16.6	17.6	18.9	19.7

When  $Z_2$  is less than 25 ohms,

$$\text{let } R_1 = 600 - \frac{Z_1}{Z_2}$$

$$\text{and } R_2 = Z_2$$

Where  $Z_2$  is 600 ohms, and  $Z_1$  is greater than 600 ohms

$Z_1$	800	1,000	1,200	1,500	2,000	2,500	3,000	3,500	4,000	5,000	6,000	8,000	10,000
$R_1$	400	632	849	1,162	1,673	2,180	2,683	3,186	3,688	4,690	5,692	7,694	9,695
$R_2$	1,200	949	849	775	717	688	671	659	651	638	633	624	619
db Loss	4.8	6.5	7.6	9.0	10.5	11.6	12.5	13.3	13.9	15.0	15.8	17.1	18.1

When  $Z_1$  is greater than 10,000 ohms,

$$\text{let } R_1 = Z_1 - 300$$

$$\text{and } R_2 = 600$$

## 70-Volt Loud-Speaker Matching Systems

The EIA 70.7 volt constant voltage system of power distribution provides the engineer and technician with a simple means of matching a number of loudspeakers to an amplifier. To use this method:

1. Determine the power required at each loudspeaker.
2. Add the powers required for the individual speakers and select an amplifier with a rated power output equal to or greater than this total.
3. Select 70.7-volt transformers having primary wattage taps as determined in step 1.\*
4. Wire the selected primaries in parallel across the 70.7-volt line.
5. Connect each secondary to its speaker; selecting the tap which matches the voice coil impedance.

For transformers rated in impedance, the following formulas may be used to determine the proper taps in step 3.

$$\text{Primary Impedance} = \frac{(\text{Amplifier output voltage})^2}{\text{Desired speaker power}}$$

or  $Z = \frac{E^2}{P}$  (1)

\*These transformers have the primary taps marked in watts and the secondaries marked in ohms.

Since the voltage at rated amplifier power is 70.7, this reduces to:

$$Z = \frac{70.7^2}{P} = \frac{5000}{P} \quad (2)$$

From formula (2) these relationships are:

- 1 watt requires 5000 ohm primary
- 2 watts requires 2500 ohm primary
- 5 watts requires 1000 ohm primary
- 10 watts requires 500 ohm primary

Once the primary taps have been determined, continue on through step 4 and 5 as outlined above. When selecting transformer primary taps, use the next highest available value above the computed value. A mismatch of 25% is generally considered permissible.

### Example: Required

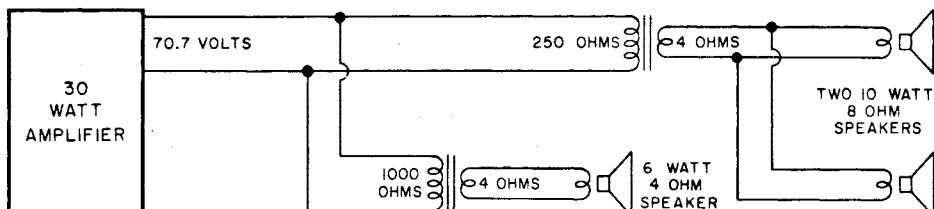
One 6 watt speaker with 4 ohm voice coil. Two 10 watt speakers with 8 ohm voice coils (use one transformer at this location).

(1-2) Total power =  $6 + 10 + 10 = 26$  watts (use a 30-watt amplifier or other amplifier capable of handling at least 26 watts)

$$(3) Z_{6 \text{ watts}} = \frac{5000}{6} = 833 \text{ ohms (use 1000 ohm transformer)}$$

$$Z_{20 \text{ watts}} = \frac{5000}{20} = 250 \text{ ohms}$$

(4-5) See sketch below.



## Most Used Formulas

### Resistance Formulas

In series  $R_t = R_1 + R_2 + R_3 \dots$  etc.

In parallel  $R_t = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{R_1} + \frac{1}{R_2} + \frac{1}{R_3} \dots}$  etc.

Two resistors in parallel  $R_t = \frac{R_1 R_2}{R_1 + R_2}$

### Capacitance

In parallel  $C_t = C_1 + C_2 + C_3 \dots$  etc.

In series  $C_t = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{C_1} + \frac{1}{C_2} + \frac{1}{C_3} \dots}$  etc.

Two capacitors in series  $C_t = \frac{C_1 C_2}{C_1 + C_2}$

### The Quantity of Electricity Stored Within a Capacitor is Given by

$$Q = CE$$

where  $Q$  = the quantity stored, in coulombs,

$E$  = the potential impressed across the capacitor in volts,

$C$  = capacitance in farads.

### The Capacitance of a Parallel Plate Capacitor is Given by

$$C = 0.0885 \frac{KS(N-1)}{d}$$

where  $C$  = capacitance in mmfd.,

$K$  = dielectric constant,

\* $S$  = area of one plate in square centimeters,

$N$  = number of plates,

\* $d$  = thickness of the dielectric in centimeters (same as the distance between plates).

\* When  $S$  and  $d$  are given in inches, change constant 0.0885 to 0.224. Answer will still be in micromicrofarads.

### DIELECTRIC CONSTANTS

Kind of Dielectric	Approximate* K Value
Air (at atmospheric pressure) . . . . .	1.0
Bakelite . . . . .	5.0
Beeswax . . . . .	3.0
Cambric (varnished) . . . . .	4.0
Fibre (Red) . . . . .	5.0
Glass (window or flint) . . . . .	8.0
Gutta Percha . . . . .	4.0
Mica . . . . .	6.0
Paraffin (solid) . . . . .	2.5
Paraffin Coated Paper . . . . .	3.5
Porcelain . . . . .	6.0
Pyrex . . . . .	4.5
Quartz . . . . .	5.0
Rubber . . . . .	3.0
Slate . . . . .	7.0
Wood (very dry) . . . . .	5.0

\* These values are approximate, since true values depend upon quality or grade of material used, as well as moisture content, temperature and frequency characteristics of each.

### Self-Inductance

In series  $L_t = L_1 + L_2 + L_3 \dots$  etc.

In parallel  $L_t = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{L_1} + \frac{1}{L_2} + \frac{1}{L_3} \dots}$  etc.

Two inductors in parallel  $L_t = \frac{L_1 L_2}{L_1 + L_2}$

### Coupled Inductance

In series with fields aiding

$$L_t = L_1 + L_2 + 2M$$

In series with fields opposing

$$L_t = L_1 + L_2 - 2M$$

In parallel with fields aiding

$$L_t = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{L_1 + M} + \frac{1}{L_2 + M}}$$

In parallel with fields opposing

$$L_t = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{L_1 - M} + \frac{1}{L_2 - M}}$$

where  $L_t$  = the total inductance,  
 $M$  = the mutual inductance,  
 $L_1$  and  $L_2$  = the self inductance of the individual coils.

#### Mutual Inductance

The mutual inductance of two r-f coils with fields interacting, is given by

$$M = \frac{L_A - L_O}{4}$$

where  $M$  = mutual inductance, expressed in same units as  $L_A$  and  $L_O$ ,

$L_A$  = Total inductance of coils  $L_1$  and  $L_2$  with fields aiding,

$L_O$  = Total inductance of coils  $L_1$  and  $L_2$  with fields opposing.

#### Coupling Coefficient

When two r-f coils are inductively coupled so as to give transformer action, the coupling coefficient is expressed by

$$K = \frac{M}{\sqrt{L_1 L_2}}$$

where  $K$  = the coupling coefficient;  
 $(K \times 10^2$  = coupling coefficient in %),

$M$  = the mutual inductance value,  
 $L_1$  and  $L_2$  = the self-inductance of the two coils respectively, both being expressed in the same units.

#### Resonance

The resonant frequency, or frequency at which inductive reactance  $X_L$  equals capacitive reactance  $X_C$ , is expressed by

$$f_r = \frac{1}{2\pi \sqrt{LC}}$$

$$\text{also } L = \frac{1}{4\pi^2 f_r^2 C}$$

$$\text{and } C = \frac{1}{4\pi^2 f_r^2 L}$$

where  $f_r$  = resonant frequency in cycles per second,  
 $L$  = inductance in henrys,  
 $C$  = capacitance in farads,  
 $2\pi = 6.28$   
 $4\pi^2 = 39.5$

#### Reactance

of an inductance is expressed by

$$X_L = 2\pi f L$$

of a capacitance is expressed by

$$X_C = \frac{1}{2\pi f C}$$

where  $X_L$  = inductive reactance in ohms,  
(known as positive reactance),

$X_C$  = capacitive reactance in ohms,  
(known as negative reactance),

$f$  = frequency in cycles per second,

$L$  = inductance in henrys,

$C$  = capacitance in farads,

$2\pi = 6.28$

#### Frequency from Wavelength

$$f = \frac{3 \times 10^5}{\lambda} \text{ (kilocycles)}$$

where  $\lambda$  = wavelength in meters.

$$f = \frac{3 \times 10^4}{\lambda} \text{ (megacycles)}$$

where  $\lambda$  = wavelength in centimeters.

#### Wavelength from Frequency

$$\lambda = \frac{3 \times 10^5}{f} \text{ (meters)}$$

where  $f$  = frequency in kilocycles.

$$\lambda = \frac{3 \times 10^4}{f} \text{ (centimeters)}$$

where  $f$  = frequency in megacycles.

**Q or Figure of Merit**

of a simple reactor

$$Q = \frac{X_L}{R_L}$$

of a single capacitor

$$Q = \frac{X_C}{R_C}$$

where  $Q$  = a ratio expressing the figure of merit,

$X_L$  = inductive reactance in ohms,

$X_C$  = capacitive reactance in ohms,

$R_L$  = resistance in ohms acting in series with inductance,

$R_C$  = resistance in ohms acting in series with capacitance,

## **Impedance**

In any a-c circuit where resistance and reactance values of the  $R$ ,  $L$  and  $C$  components are given, the absolute or numerical magnitude of impedance and phase angle can be computed from the formulas which follow.

In general the basic formulas expressing total impedance are:

for series circuits,

$$Z_t = \sqrt{R_t^2 + X_t^2},$$

for parallel circuits,

$$Z_t = \frac{1}{\sqrt{G_t^2 + B_t^2}}.$$

See page 17 for formulas involving impedance, conductance, susceptance and admittance.

In series circuits where phase angle and any two of the  $Z$ ,  $R$  and  $X$  components are known, the unknown component may be determined from the expressions:

$$Z = \frac{R}{\cos \theta} \quad Z = \frac{X}{\sin \theta}$$

$$R = Z \cos \theta \quad X = Z \sin \theta$$

where  $Z$  = magnitude of impedance in ohms,

$R$  = resistance in ohms,

$X$  = reactance (inductive or capacitive) in ohms.

## **Nomenclature**

$Z$  = absolute or numerical value of impedance magnitude in ohms

$R$  = resistance in ohms,

$X_L$  = inductive reactance in ohms,

$X_C$  = capacitive reactance in ohms,

$L$  = inductance in henrys,

$C$  = capacitance in farads,

$R_L$  = resistance in ohms acting in series with inductance,

$R_C$  = resistance in ohms acting in series with capacitance,

$\theta$  = phase angle in degrees by which current leads voltage in a capacitive circuit, or lags voltage in an inductive circuit. In a resonant circuit, where  $X_L$  equals  $X_C$ ,  $\theta$  equals  $0^\circ$ .

Degrees  $\times 0.0175 =$  radians.  
1 radian =  $57.3^\circ$ .

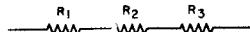
## **Numerical Magnitude of Impedance . . .**



of resistance alone

$$Z = R$$

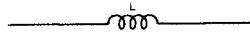
$$\theta = 0^\circ$$



of resistance in series

$$Z = R_1 + R_2 + R_3 \dots \text{etc.}$$

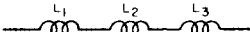
$$\theta = 0^\circ$$



of inductance alone

$$Z = X_L$$

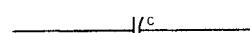
$$\theta = +90^\circ$$



of inductance in series

$$Z = X_{L1} + X_{L2} + X_{L3} \dots \text{etc.}$$

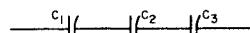
$$\theta = +90^\circ$$



of capacitance alone

$$Z = X_C$$

$$\theta = -90^\circ$$



of capacitance in series

$$Z = X_{C1} + X_{C2} + X_{C3} \dots \text{etc.}$$

$$\theta = -90^\circ$$



or where only 2 capacitances  $C_1$  and  $C_2$  are involved,

$$Z = \frac{1}{2\pi f} \left( \frac{C_1 + C_2}{C_1 C_2} \right)$$

$$\theta = -90^\circ$$



of resistance and inductance in series

$$Z = \sqrt{R^2 + X_L^2}$$

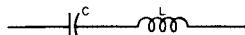
$$\theta = \text{arc tan} \frac{X_L}{R}$$



of resistance and capacitance in series

$$Z = \sqrt{R^2 + X_C^2}$$

$$\theta = \text{arc tan} \frac{X_C}{R}$$



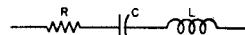
of inductance and capacitance in series

$$Z = X_L - X_C$$

$$\theta = -90^\circ \text{ when } X_L < X_C$$

$$= 0^\circ \text{ when } X_L = X_C$$

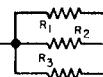
$$= +90^\circ \text{ when } X_L > X_C$$



of resistance, inductance and capacitance in series

$$Z = \sqrt{R^2 + (X_L - X_C)^2}$$

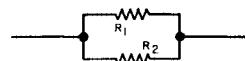
$$\theta = \text{arc tan} \frac{X_L - X_C}{R}$$



of resistance in parallel

$$Z = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{R_1} + \frac{1}{R_2} + \frac{1}{R_3} \dots \text{etc.}}$$

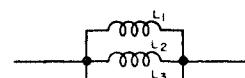
$$\theta = 0^\circ$$



or where only 2 resistances  $R_1$  and  $R_2$  are involved,

$$Z = \frac{R_1 R_2}{R_1 + R_2}$$

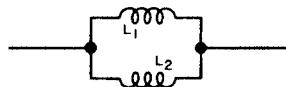
$$\theta = 0^\circ$$



of inductance in parallel

$$Z = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{X_{L1}} + \frac{1}{X_{L2}} + \frac{1}{X_{L3}} \dots \text{etc.}}$$

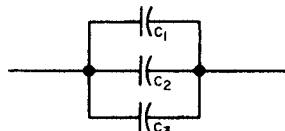
$$\theta = +90^\circ$$



or where only 2 inductances  $L_1$  and  $L_2$  are involved,

$$Z = 2\pi f \left( \frac{L_1 L_2}{L_1 + L_2} \right)$$

$$\theta = +90^\circ$$



of capacitance in parallel

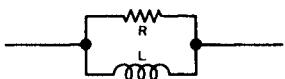
$$Z = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{X_{C_1}} + \frac{1}{X_{C_2}} + \frac{1}{X_{C_3}} \dots \text{etc.}}$$

$$\theta = -90^\circ$$

or where only 2 capacitances  $C_1$  and  $C_2$  are involved,

$$Z = \frac{1}{2\pi f (C_1 + C_2)}$$

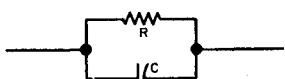
$$\theta = -90^\circ$$



of inductance and resistance in parallel,

$$Z = \frac{RX_L}{\sqrt{R^2 + X_L^2}}$$

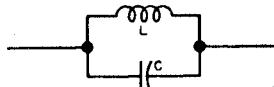
$$\theta = \text{arc tan } \frac{R}{X_L}$$



of capacitance and resistance in parallel,

$$Z = \frac{RX_c}{\sqrt{R^2 + X_c^2}}$$

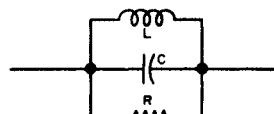
$$\theta = -\text{arc tan } \frac{R}{X_c}$$



of inductance and capacitance in parallel,

$$Z = \frac{X_L X_c}{X_L - X_c}$$

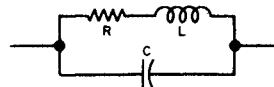
$$\theta = 0^\circ \text{ when } X_L = X_c$$



of inductance, resistance and capacitance in parallel

$$Z = \frac{RX_L X_c}{\sqrt{X_L^2 X_c^2 + (RX_L - RX_c)^2}}$$

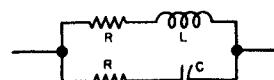
$$\theta = \text{arc tan } \frac{RX_c - RX_L}{X_L X_c}$$



of inductance and series resistance in parallel with capacitance

$$Z = X_c \sqrt{\frac{R^2 + X_L^2}{R^2 + (X_L - X_c)^2}}$$

$$\theta = \text{arc tan } \left( \frac{X_L X_c - X_L^2 - R^2}{RX_c} \right)$$



of capacitance and series resistance in parallel with inductance and series resistance

$$Z = \sqrt{\frac{(R_L^2 + X_L^2)(R_c^2 + X_c^2)}{(R_L + R_c)^2 + (X_L - X_c)^2}}$$

$$\theta = \text{arc tan } \frac{X_L(R_c^2 + X_c^2) - X_c(R_L^2 + X_L^2)}{R_L(R_c^2 + X_c^2) + R_c(R_L^2 + X_L^2)}$$

**Conductance**

In direct current circuits, conductance is expressed by

$$G = \frac{1}{R}$$

where  $G$  = conductance in mhos,

$R$  = resistance in ohms.

In d-c circuits involving resistances  $R_1$ ,  $R_2$ ,  $R_3$ , etc., in parallel,

*the total conductance is expressed by*

$$G_{\text{total}} = G_1 + G_2 + G_3 \dots \text{etc.}$$

*and the total current by*

$$I_{\text{total}} = E G_{\text{total}}$$

*and the amount of current in any single resistor,  $R_2$  for example, in a parallel group, by*

$$I_2 = \frac{I_{\text{total}} G_2}{G_1 + G_2 + G_3 \dots \text{etc.}},$$

$R$ ,  $E$  and  $I$  in Ohm's law formulas for d-c circuits may be expressed in terms of conductance as follows:

$$R = \frac{1}{G}, \quad E = \frac{I}{G}, \quad I = EG,$$

where  $G$  = conductance in mhos,

$R$  = resistance in ohms,

$E$  = potential in volts,

$I$  = current in amperes.

**Susceptance**

In an alternating current circuit, the susceptance of a series circuit is expressed by

$$B = \frac{X}{R^2 + X^2}$$

or, when the resistance is 0, susceptance becomes the reciprocal of reactance, or

$$B = \frac{1}{X}$$

where  $B$  = susceptance in mhos,

$R$  = resistance in ohms,

$X$  = reactance in ohms.

**Admittance**

In an alternating current circuit, the admittance of a series circuit is expressed by

$$Y = \frac{1}{\sqrt{R^2 + X^2}}$$

Admittance is also expressed as the reciprocal of impedance, or

$$Y = \frac{1}{Z}$$

where  $Y$  = admittance in mhos,

$R$  = resistance in ohms,

$X$  = reactance in ohms,

$Z$  = impedance in ohms.

**R and X in Terms of G and B**

Resistance and reactance may be expressed in terms of conductance and susceptance as follows:

$$R = \frac{G}{G^2 + B^2}, \quad X = \frac{B}{G^2 + B^2}.$$

**G, B, Y and Z in Parallel Circuits**

In any given a-c circuit containing a number of smaller parallel circuits only, *the effective conductance  $G_t$  is expressed by*

$$G_t = G_1 + G_2 + G_3 \dots \text{etc.},$$

*and the effective susceptance  $B_t$  by*

$$B_t = B_1 + B_2 + B_3 \dots \text{etc.}$$

*and the effective admittance  $Y_t$  by*

$$Y_t = \sqrt{G_t^2 + B_t^2}$$

*and the effective impedance  $Z_t$  by*

$$Z_t = \frac{1}{\sqrt{G_t^2 + B_t^2}} \quad \text{or} \quad \frac{1}{Y_t}$$

where  $R$  = resistance in ohms,

$X$  = reactance (capacitive or inductive) in ohms,

$G$  = conductance in mhos,

$B$  = susceptance in mhos,

$Y$  = admittance in mhos,

$Z$  = impedance in ohms.

## Transient $I$ and $E$ in LCR Circuits

The formulas which follow may be used to closely approximate the growth and decay of current and voltage in circuits involving  $L$ ,  $C$  and  $R$ :

where  $i$  = instantaneous current in amperes at any given time ( $t$ ),  
 $E$  = potential in volts as designated,  
 $R$  = circuit resistance in ohms,  
 $C$  = capacitance in farads,  
 $L$  = inductance in henrys,  
 $V$  = steady state potential in volts,  
 $V_C$  = reactive volts across  $C$ ,  
 $V_L$  = reactive volts across  $L$ ,  
 $V_R$  = voltage across  $R$

$RC$  = time constant of  $RC$  circuit in seconds,

$\frac{L}{R}$  = time constant of  $RL$  circuit in seconds,

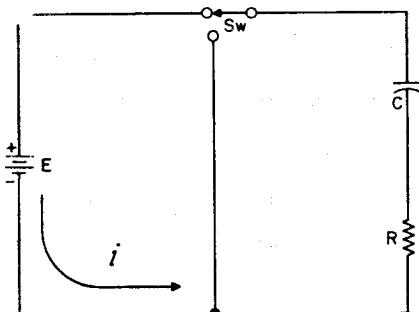
$t$  = any given time in seconds after switch is thrown,

$e$  = a constant, 2.718 (base of the natural system of logarithms),

$S_w$  = switch

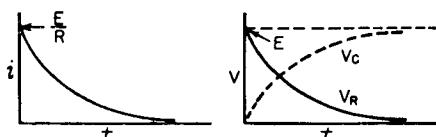
The time constant is defined as the time in seconds for current or voltage to fall to  $\frac{1}{e}$  or 36.8% of its initial value or to rise to  $(1 - \frac{1}{e})$  or approximately 63.2% of its final value.

### Charging a De-energized Capacitive Circuit



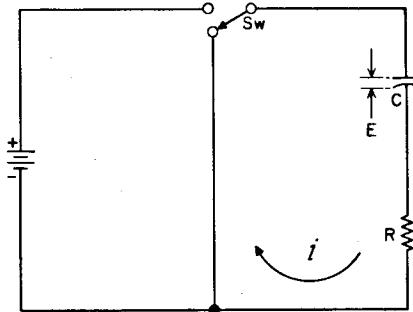
$E$  = applied potential.

$$i = \frac{E}{R} e^{-\frac{t}{RC}}$$



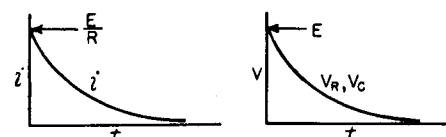
$$V_C = E \left(1 - e^{-\frac{t}{RC}}\right) \quad V_R = E e^{-\frac{t}{RC}}$$

### Discharging an Energized Capacitive Circuit



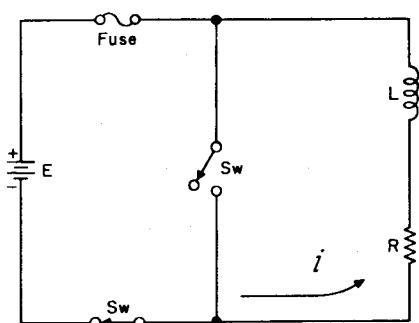
$E$  = potential to which  $C$  is charged prior to closing  $S_w$ .

$$i = \frac{E}{R} e^{-\frac{t}{RC}}$$



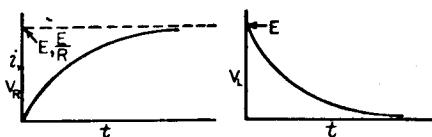
$$V_C = V_R = E e^{-\frac{t}{RC}}$$

**Voltage is Applied to a De-energized Inductive Circuit**



$E$  = applied potential

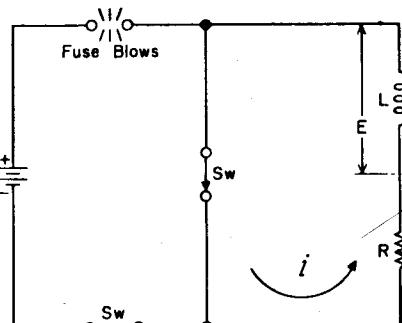
$$i = \frac{E}{R} \left( 1 - e^{-\frac{Rt}{L}} \right)$$



$$V_R = E \left( 1 - e^{-\frac{Rt}{L}} \right)$$

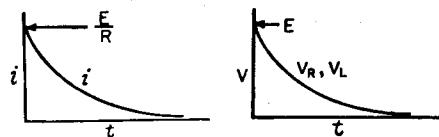
$$V_L = E e^{-\frac{Rt}{L}}$$

**An Energized Inductive Circuit is Short Circuited**



$E$  = counter potential induced in coil when switch is closed.

$$i = \frac{E}{R} e^{-\frac{Rt}{L}}$$



$$V_L = V_R = E e^{-\frac{Rt}{L}}$$

## Steady State Current Flow

**In a Capacitive Circuit**

In a capacitive circuit, where resistance loss components may be considered as negligible, the flow of current at a given alternating potential of constant frequency, is expressed by

$$I = \frac{E}{X_C} = \frac{E}{\left( \frac{1}{2\pi f C} \right)} = E (2\pi f C)$$

where  $I$  = current in amperes,

$X_C$  = capacitive reactance of the circuit in ohms,

$E$  = applied potential in volts.

**In an Inductive Circuit**

In an inductive circuit, where inherent resistance and capacitance components may be so low as to be negligible, the flow of current at a given alternating potential of a constant frequency, is expressed by

$$I = \frac{E}{X_L} = \frac{E}{2\pi f L}$$

where  $I$  = current in amperes,

$X_L$  = inductive reactance of the circuit in ohms,

$E$  = applied potential in volts.

## Transmission Line Formulas

### Concentric Transmission Lines

Characteristic impedance in ohms is given by

$$Z = 138 \log \frac{d_1}{d_2}$$

R-f resistance in ohms per foot of copper line, is given by

$$r = \sqrt{f} \left( \frac{1}{d_1} + \frac{1}{d_2} \right) \times 10^{-3}$$

Attenuation in decibels per foot of line, is given by

$$\alpha = \frac{4.6 \sqrt{f} (d_1 + d_2)}{d_1 d_2 \left( \log \frac{d_1}{d_2} \right)} \times 10^{-6}$$

where  $Z$  = characteristic impedance in ohms,

$r$  = radio frequency resistance in ohms per foot of *copper line*,

$\alpha$  = attenuation in decibels per foot of *line*,

$d_1$  = the *inside diameter of the outer conductor*, expressed in inches,

$d_2$  = the *outside diameter of the inner conductor*, expressed in inches,

$f$  = frequency in megacycles.

### Two-Wire Open Air Transmission Lines

Characteristic impedance in ohms is given by

$$Z = 276 \left( \log \frac{2D}{d} \right)$$

Inductance in microhenrys per foot of *line* is given by

$$L = 0.281 \left( \log \frac{2D}{d} \right)$$

Capacitance in micromicrofarads per foot of *line* is given by

$$C = \frac{3.68}{\log \frac{2D}{d}}$$

Attenuation in decibels per foot of *wire* is given by

$$db = \frac{0.0157 R_f}{\log \frac{2D}{d}}$$

R-f resistance in Ohms per loop-foot of *wire*, is given by

$$R_f = \frac{2 \times 10^{-3} \sqrt{f}}{d}$$

where  $Z$  = characteristic impedance in ohms,

$D$  = spacing between wire centers in inches,

$d$  = the diameter of the conductors in inches,

$L$  = inductance in microhenrys per foot of *line*,

$C$  = capacitance in micromicrofarads per foot of *line*,

$db$  = attenuation in decibels per foot of *wire*,

$R_f$  = r-f resistance in ohms per loop-foot of *wire*,

$f$  = frequency in megacycles.

### Vertical Antenna

The capacitance of a vertical antenna, shorter than one-quarter wave length at its operating frequency, is given by

$$C_a = \frac{17l}{\left[ \left( \log \epsilon \frac{24l}{d} \right) - 1 \right] \left[ 1 - \left( \frac{fl}{246} \right)^2 \right]}$$

where  $C_a$  = capacitance of the antenna in micromicrofarads,

$l$  = height of antenna in feet,

$d$  = diameter of antenna conductor in inches,

$f$  = operating frequency in megacycles,

$\epsilon$  = 2.718 (the base of the natural system of logarithms).

## Trigonometric Relationships

In any right triangle, if we let

$\theta$  = the acute angle formed by the hypotenuse and the base leg,

$\phi$  = the acute angle formed by the hypotenuse and the altitude leg,

$H$  = the hypotenuse,

$A$  = the side adjacent  $\theta$  and opposite  $\phi$ ,

$O$  = the side opposite  $\theta$  and adjacent  $\phi$ ,

then      sine of  $\theta$  =  $\sin \theta = \frac{O}{H}$

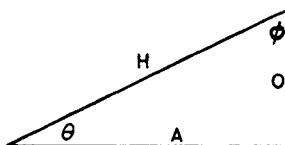
cosine of  $\theta$  =  $\cos \theta = \frac{A}{H}$

tangent of  $\theta$  =  $\tan \theta = \frac{O}{A}$

cosecant of  $\theta$  =  $\csc \theta = \frac{H}{O}$

secant of  $\theta$  =  $\sec \theta = \frac{H}{A}$

cotangent of  $\theta$  =  $\cot \theta = \frac{A}{O}$



also

$$\sin \theta = \cos \phi \quad \csc \theta = \sec \phi$$

$$\cos \theta = \sin \phi \quad \sec \theta = \csc \phi$$

$$\tan \theta = \cot \phi$$

$$\cot \theta = \tan \phi$$

and

$$\frac{1}{\sin \theta} = \csc \theta \quad \frac{1}{\csc \theta} = \sin \theta$$

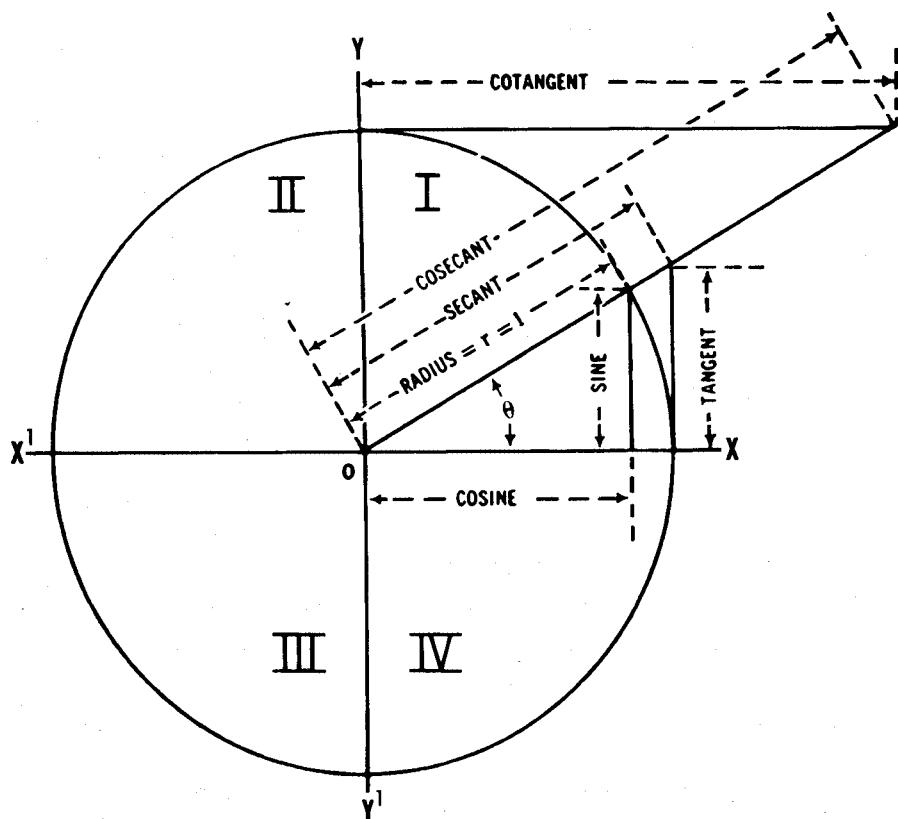
$$\frac{1}{\cos \theta} = \sec \theta \quad \frac{1}{\sec \theta} = \cos \theta$$

$$\frac{1}{\tan \theta} = \cot \theta \quad \frac{1}{\cot \theta} = \tan \theta$$

The expression "arc sin" indicates, "the angle whose sine is" . . . ; likewise arc tan indicates, "the angle whose tangent is" . . . etc. See formulas in table below.

Known Values	Formulas for Determining Unknown Values of . . .				
	A	O	H	$\theta$	$\phi$
<b>A &amp; O</b>			$\sqrt{A^2 + O^2}$	$\text{arc tan } \frac{O}{A}$	$\text{arc tan } \frac{A}{O}$
<b>A &amp; H</b>		$\sqrt{H^2 - A^2}$		$\text{arc cos } \frac{A}{H}$	$\text{arc sin } \frac{A}{H}$
<b>A &amp; <math>\theta</math></b>		$A \tan \theta$	$\frac{A}{\cos \theta}$		$90^\circ - \theta$
<b>A &amp; <math>\phi</math></b>		$\frac{A}{\tan \phi}$	$\frac{A}{\sin \phi}$	$90^\circ - \phi$	
<b>O &amp; H</b>	$\sqrt{H^2 - O^2}$			$\text{arc sin } \frac{O}{H}$	$\text{arc cos } \frac{O}{H}$
<b>O &amp; <math>\theta</math></b>	$\frac{O}{\tan \theta}$		$\frac{O}{\sin \theta}$		$90^\circ - \theta$
<b>O &amp; <math>\phi</math></b>	$O \tan \phi$		$\frac{O}{\cos \phi}$	$90^\circ - \phi$	
<b>H &amp; <math>\theta</math></b>	$H \cos \theta$	$H \sin \theta$			$90^\circ - \theta$
<b>H &amp; <math>\phi</math></b>	$H \sin \phi$	$H \cos \phi$		$90^\circ - \phi$	

## Graphic Relations of Angle Functions



**Signs of the Functions by Quadrants**

Quadrant	$\sin \theta$	$\cos \theta$	$\tan \theta$	$\csc \theta$	$\sec \theta$	$\cot \theta$
I	+	+	+	+	+	+
II	+	-	-	+	-	-
III	-	-	+	-	-	+
IV	-	+	-	-	+	-

# Numerical Relations of Angle Functions

Angle	Sin	Cos	Tan	Angle	Sin	Cos	Tan
0°	.0000	1.000	.0000	45°	.7071	.7071	1.0000
1	.0175	.9998	.0175	46	.7193	.6947	1.0355
2	.0349	.9994	.0349	47	.7314	.6820	1.0724
3	.0523	.9986	.0524	48	.7431	.6691	1.1106
4	.0698	.9976	.0699	49	.7547	.6561	1.1504
5	.0872	.9962	.0875	50	.7660	.6428	1.1918
6	.1045	.9945	.1051	51	.7771	.6293	1.2349
7	.1219	.9925	.1228	52	.7880	.6157	1.2799
8	.1392	.9903	.1405	53	.7986	.6018	1.3270
9	.1564	.9877	.1584	54	.8090	.5878	1.3764
10	.1736	.9848	.1763	55	.8192	.5736	1.4281
11	.1908	.9816	.1944	56	.8290	.5592	1.4826
12	.2079	.9781	.2126	57	.8387	.5446	1.5399
13	.2250	.9744	.2309	58	.8480	.5299	1.6003
14	.2419	.9703	.2493	59	.8572	.5150	1.6643
15	.2588	.9659	.2679	60	.8660	.5000	1.7321
16	.2756	.9613	.2867	61	.8746	.4848	1.8040
17	.2924	.9563	.3057	62	.8829	.4695	1.8807
18	.3090	.9511	.3249	63	.8910	.4540	1.9626
19	.3256	.9455	.3443	64	.8988	.4384	2.0503
20	.3420	.9397	.3640	65	.9063	.4226	2.1445
21	.3584	.9336	.3839	66	.9135	.4067	2.2460
22	.3746	.9272	.4040	67	.9205	.3907	2.3559
23	.3907	.9205	.4245	68	.9272	.3746	2.4751
24	.4067	.9135	.4452	69	.9336	.3584	2.6051
25	.4226	.9063	.4663	70	.9397	.3420	2.7475
26	.4384	.8988	.4877	71	.9455	.3256	2.9042
27	.4540	.8910	.5095	72	.9511	.3090	3.0777
28	.4695	.8829	.5317	73	.9563	.2924	3.2709
29	.4848	.8746	.5543	74	.9613	.2756	3.4874
30	.5000	.8660	.5774	75	.9659	.2588	3.7321
31	.5150	.8572	.6009	76	.9703	.2419	4.0108
32	.5299	.8480	.6249	77	.9744	.2250	4.3315
33	.5446	.8387	.6494	78	.9781	.2079	4.7046
34	.5592	.8290	.6745	79	.9816	.1908	5.1446
35	.5736	.8192	.7002	80	.9848	.1736	5.6713
36	.5878	.8090	.7265	81	.9877	.1564	6.3138
37	.6018	.7986	.7536	82	.9903	.1392	7.1154
38	.6157	.7880	.7813	83	.9925	.1219	8.1443
39	.6293	.7771	.8098	84	.9945	.1045	9.5144
40	.6428	.7660	.8391	85	.9962	.0872	11.43
41	.6561	.7547	.8693	86	.9976	.0698	14.30
42	.6691	.7431	.9004	87	.9986	.0523	19.08
43	.6820	.7314	.9325	88	.9994	.0349	28.64
44	.6947	.7193	.9657	89	.9998	.0175	57.29

NOTE: See pages 80-85 for complete tables.

## Vacuum Tube Formulas and Symbols

### Vacuum Tube Constants

Amplification factor ( $Mu$  or  $\mu$ ) is given by

$$\mu = \frac{\Delta E_p}{\Delta E_g} \text{ (with } I_p \text{ constant)}$$

Dynamic plate resistance in ohms, is given by

$$r_p = \frac{\Delta E_p}{\Delta I_p} \text{ (with } E_g \text{ constant)}$$

Mutual conductance in mhos, is given by

$$g_m = \frac{\Delta I_p}{\Delta E_g} \text{ (with } E_p \text{ constant)}$$

### Vacuum Tube Formulas

Gain per stage is given by

$$\mu \left( \frac{R_L}{R_L + r_p} \right)$$

Voltage output appearing in  $R_L$  is given by

$$\mu \left( \frac{E_s R_L}{r_p + R_L} \right)$$

Power output in  $R_L$ , is given by

$$R_L \left( \frac{\mu E_s}{r_p + R_L} \right)^2$$

Maximum power output in  $R_L$  which results when  $R_L = r_p$ , is given by

$$\frac{(\mu E_s)^2}{4r_p}$$

Maximum undistorted power output in  $R_L$ , which results when  $R_L = 2r_p$ , is given by

$$\frac{2(\mu E_s)^2}{9r_p}$$

Required cathode biasing resistor in ohms, for a single tube is given by

$$\frac{E_g}{I_k}$$

### Vacuum Tube Symbols

$Mu$  or  $\mu$  = Amplification factor,

$r_p$  = Dynamic plate resistance in ohms,

$g_m$  = Mutual conductance in mhos,

$E_p$  = Plate voltage in volts,

$E_g$  = Grid voltage in volts,

$I_p$  = Plate current in amperes,

$R_L$  = Plate load resistance in ohms,

$I_k$  = Total cathode current in amperes,

$E_s$  = Signal voltage in volts,

$\Delta$  = change or variation in value,

which may be either an increment (increase), or a decrement (decrease).

### Peak, R.M.S., and Average A-C Values of $E$ & $I$

Given Value	To get . . .		
	Peak	R.M.S.	Av.
Peak		$0.707 \times \text{Peak}$	$0.637 \times \text{Peak}$
R.M.S.	$1.41 \times \text{R.M.S.}$		$0.9 \times \text{R.M.S.}$
Av.	$1.57 \times \text{Av.}$	$1.11 \times \text{Av.}$	

# Peak, R.M.S. and Average A-C Values of E & I

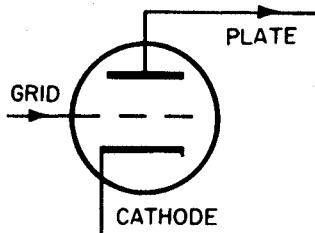
## Numerical Comparison Table

Peak	R. M. S.	Average	Peak	R. M. S.	Average
1	0.707	0.637	51	36.058	32.482
2	1.414	1.274	52	36.765	33.119
3	2.121	1.911	53	37.472	33.756
4	2.828	2.548	54	38.179	34.393
5	3.535	3.185	55	38.886	35.030
6	4.242	3.822	56	39.593	35.667
7	4.949	4.459	57	40.300	36.304
8	5.656	5.096	58	41.007	36.941
9	6.363	5.733	59	41.714	37.578
10	7.070	6.369	60	42.421	38.214
11	7.777	7.006	61	43.128	38.851
12	8.484	7.643	62	43.835	39.488
13	9.191	9.191	63	44.542	40.125
14	9.898	8.917	64	45.249	40.762
15	10.605	9.554	65	45.956	41.399
16	11.312	10.191	66	46.663	42.036
17	12.019	10.828	67	47.370	42.673
18	12.727	11.465	68	48.077	43.310
19	13.433	12.102	69	48.784	43.947
20	14.140	12.738	70	49.491	44.583
21	14.847	13.375	71	50.198	45.220
22	15.554	14.012	72	50.905	45.857
23	16.261	14.649	73	51.612	46.494
24	16.968	15.286	74	52.319	47.131
25	17.675	15.923	75	53.026	47.768
26	18.382	16.560	76	53.733	48.405
27	19.089	17.197	77	54.440	49.042
28	19.796	17.834	78	55.147	49.679
29	20.503	18.471	79	55.854	50.316
30	21.210	19.107	80	56.561	50.952
31	21.917	19.744	81	57.268	51.589
32	22.625	20.381	82	57.975	52.226
33	23.332	21.018	83	58.682	52.863
34	24.039	21.655	84	59.389	53.500
35	24.746	22.292	85	60.096	54.137
36	25.453	22.929	86	60.803	54.774
37	26.160	23.566	87	61.510	55.411
38	26.867	24.203	88	62.217	56.048
39	27.574	24.840	89	62.924	56.685
40	28.281	25.476	90	63.631	57.321
41	28.988	26.113	91	64.338	57.958
42	29.695	26.750	92	65.045	58.595
43	30.402	27.387	93	65.752	59.232
44	31.109	28.024	94	66.459	59.869
45	31.816	28.661	95	67.166	60.506
46	32.523	29.298	96	67.873	61.143
47	33.230	29.935	97	68.580	61.780
48	33.937	30.572	98	69.287	62.417
49	34.644	31.209	99	69.994	63.054
50	35.351	31.845	100	70.701	63.693

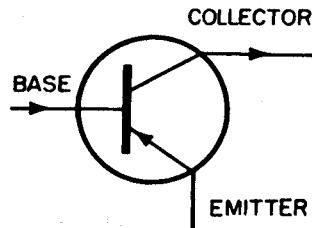
# Transistor Formulas and Symbols

## Common Emitter Configuration

Transistors can be made to amplify, detect, or to oscillate in much the same manner as vacuum tubes. Shown in the drawings below is a comparison between a triode vacuum-tube and a PNP transistor; where the transistor



**Triode Vacuum Tube**



**PNP Transistor**

base is comparable to the tube grid, the transistor emitter is comparable to the tube cathode, and the transistor collector is comparable to the tube plate.

### **Transistor Formulas**

**Input Resistance,**

$$R_i = \frac{\Delta V_i}{\Delta I_i}$$

**Current Gain,**

$$A_i = \frac{\Delta I_c}{\Delta I_b} \text{ (with } V_c \text{ constant)}$$

**Voltage Gain,**

$$A_e = \frac{\Delta V_c}{\Delta V_b} \text{ (with } I_c \text{ constant)}$$

**Output Resistance,**

$$R_o = \frac{\Delta V_o}{\Delta I_o}$$

**Power Gain,**

$$A_p = \frac{\Delta P_o}{\Delta P_i}$$

The current gain of the common base configuration is alpha, where

$$\alpha = \frac{\Delta I_c}{\Delta I_e} \text{ (with } V_c \text{ constant)}$$

The current gain of the common emitter is beta, where

$$\beta = \frac{\Delta I_c}{\Delta I_b} \text{ (with } V_c \text{ constant).}$$

### **Transistor Symbols**

$\alpha$  = Current gain common base

$A_e$  ( $A_v$ ) = Voltage gain

$A_i$  = Current gain

$A$  = Power gain  
 $B$  = Current gain common emitter

$I_b$  = Base current

$I_c$  = Collector current

$I_e$  = Emitter current

$I_i$  = Input current

$P_i$  = Input power

$P_o$  = Output power

$R_i$  = Input resistance

$R_o$  = Output resistance

$V_b$  = Base voltage

$V_c$  = Collector voltage

$V_i$  = Input voltage

A direct relationship exists between the alpha and beta of a transistor.

$$\alpha = \frac{B}{1 + B} \quad B = \frac{\alpha}{1 - \alpha}$$

## Transistor Alpha-Beta Relationships

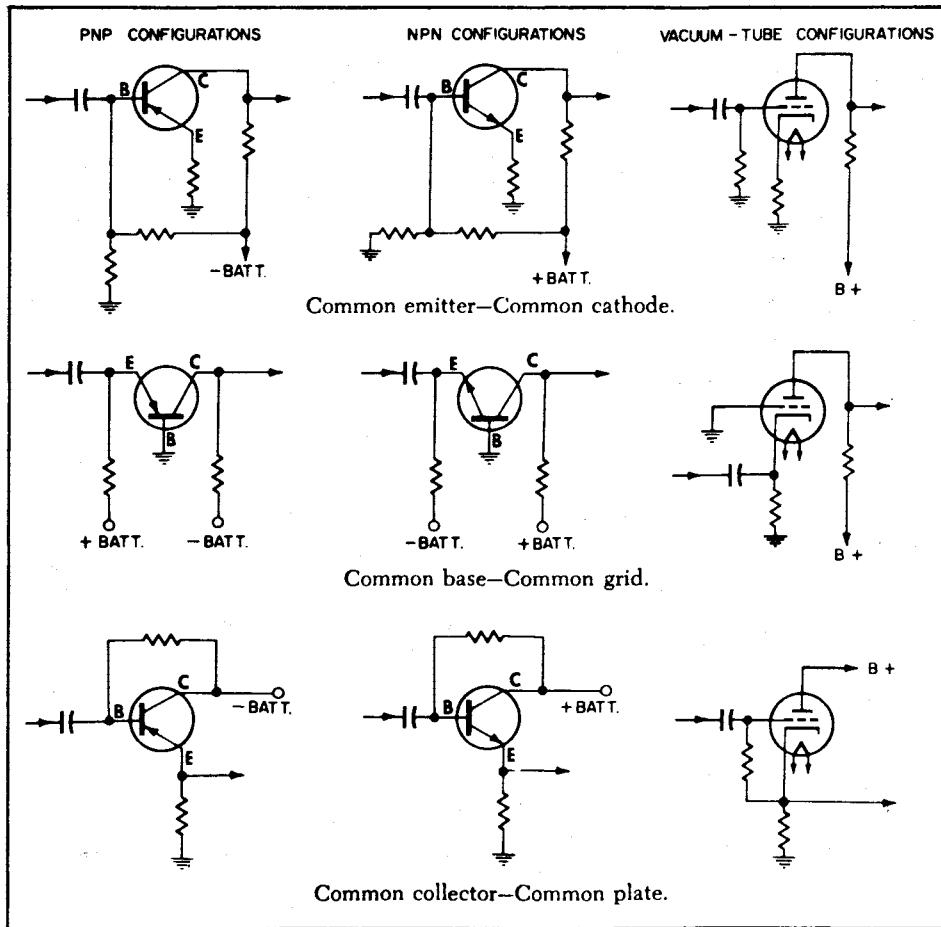
Beta	Alpha	Beta	Alpha	Beta	Alpha
1	0.5000	41	0.9762	81	0.9878
2	0.6666	42	0.9767	82	0.9880
3	0.7500	43	0.9773	83	0.9881
4	0.8000	44	0.9778	84	0.9882
5	0.8333	45	0.9783	85	0.9884
6	0.8571	46	0.9787	86	0.9885
7	0.8750	47	0.9792	87	0.9886
8	0.8889	48	0.9796	88	0.9888
9	0.9000	49	0.9800	89	0.9889
10	0.9091	50	0.9804	90	0.9890
11	0.9167	51	0.9808	91	0.9891
12	0.9231	52	0.9811	92	0.9892
13	0.9286	53	0.9815	93	0.9894
14	0.9333	54	0.9818	94	0.9895
15	0.9375	55	0.9821	95	0.9896
16	0.9412	56	0.9825	96	0.9897
17	0.9444	57	0.9828	97	0.9898
18	0.9474	58	0.9831	98	0.9899
19	0.9500	59	0.9833	99	0.9900
20	0.9524	60	0.9836	100	0.9901
21	0.9545	61	0.9839	110	0.9910
22	0.9565	62	0.9841	120	0.9917
23	0.9583	63	0.9844	125	0.9921
24	0.9600	64	0.9846	130	0.9924
25	0.9615	65	0.9848	140	0.9929
26	0.9630	66	0.9851	150	0.9934
27	0.9643	67	0.9853	160	0.9938
28	0.9655	68	0.9855	170	0.9942
29	0.9667	69	0.9857	180	0.9945
30	0.9677	70	0.9859	190	0.9948
31	0.9688	71	0.9861	200	0.9950
32	0.9697	72	0.9863	210	0.9953
33	0.9706	73	0.9865	220	0.9955
34	0.9714	74	0.9867	230	0.9957
35	0.9722	75	0.9868	240	0.9959
36	0.9730	76	0.9870	250	0.9960
37	0.9737	77	0.9872	260	0.9962
38	0.9744	78	0.9873	270	0.9963
39	0.9750	79	0.9875	280	0.9964
40	0.9756	80	0.9877	290	0.9966

# Transistor Amplifier Circuit Configurations

## With Vacuum & Tube Counterparts

The transistors of primary interest to the radio engineer and service technician are the PNP and NPN junction types, whose transistor actions are identically alike, except that symbolically, the emitter arrow points towards the base in the PNP and away from the base in the NPN. The common-emitter circuits are used almost

exclusively for most amplification purposes as are the common or grounded-cathode vacuum tube circuits. The common-base and common-grid as well as common-collector common-plate circuits are used more for special applications such as impedance matching to and from audio transmission lines, etc.



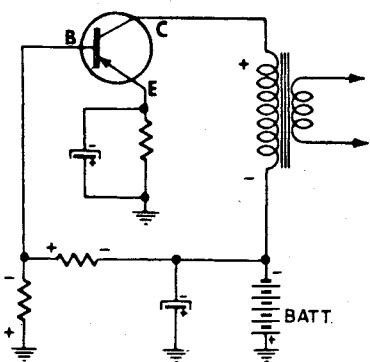
## Common-Emitter Amplifier Circuits

### Using Transistors Only

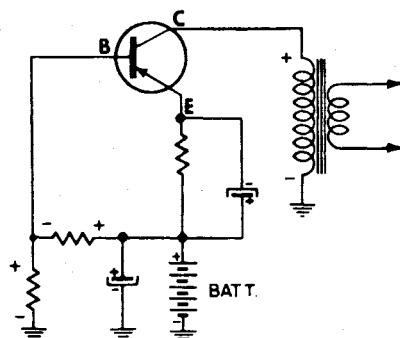
In comparing the PNP and NPN circuits shown here, note that the current flow in the components of one is completely reversed in the other. With the vacuum tube, this complete interchange of current and voltage polarities does not exist. Because of

this interchange in the transistor, circuits which have no parallel in vacuum-tube circuitry can be produced. Nevertheless, the circuits of transistorized equipment are still quite similar in many respects to those of equipment employing vacuum tubes.

**Using PNP Transistors**

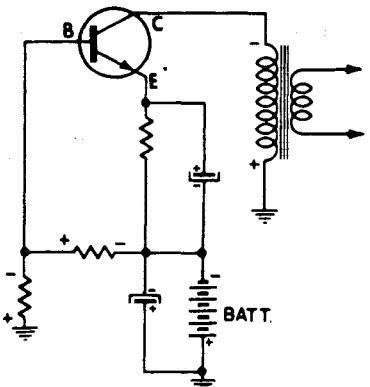


With Positive  
Battery Terminal Grounded

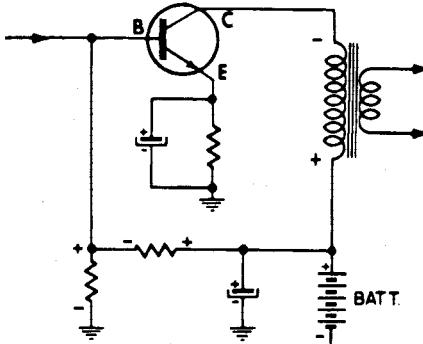


With Negative  
Battery Terminal Grounded

**Using NPN Transistors**



With Positive  
Battery Terminal Grounded

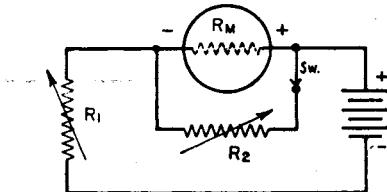


With Negative  
Battery Terminal Grounded

## D-C Meter Formulas

### Meter Resistance

The d-c resistance of a milliammeter or voltmeter movement may be determined as follows:



1. Connect the meter in series with a suitable battery and variable resistance  $R_1$  as shown in the diagram above.
2. Vary  $R_1$  until a full scale reading is obtained.
3. Connect another variable resistor  $R_2$  across the meter and vary its value until a half scale reading is obtained.
4. Disconnect  $R_2$  from the circuit and measure its d-c resistance.

The meter resistance  $R_m$  is equal to the measured resistance of  $R_2$ .

**Caution:** Be sure that  $R_1$  has sufficient resistance to prevent an off scale reading of the meter. The correct value depends upon the sensitivity of meter, and voltage of the battery. The following formula can be used if the full scale current of the meter is known:

$$R_1 = \frac{\text{voltage of the battery used}}{\text{full scale current of meter in amperes}}$$

For safe results, use twice the value computed. Also, never attempt to measure the resistance of a meter with an ohmmeter. To do so would in all probability result in a burned-out or severely damaged meter, since the current required for the operation of some ohmmeters and bridges is far in excess of the full scale current required by the movement of the average meter you may be checking.

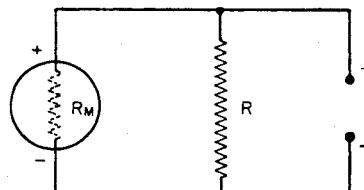
### Ohms per Volt Rating of a Voltmeter

$$\Omega/V = \frac{1}{I_{fs}}$$

where  $\Omega/V$  = ohms per volt,

$I_{fs}$  = full scale current in amperes.

### Fixed Current Shunts



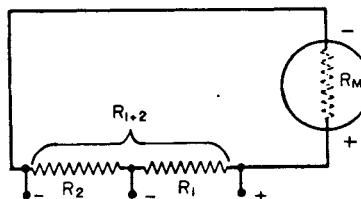
$$R = \frac{R_m}{N - 1}$$

$R$  = shunt value in ohms,

$N$  = the new full scale reading divided by the original full scale reading, both being stated in the same units,

$R_m$  = meter resistance in ohms.

### Multi-Range Shunts



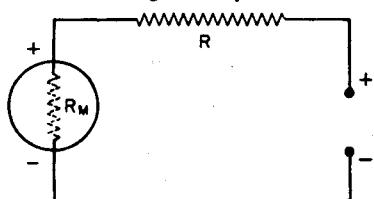
$$R_1 = \frac{R_{1+2} + R_m}{N}$$

$R_1$  = intermediate or tapped shunt value in ohms,

$R_{1+2}$  = total resistance required for the lowest scale reading wanted,

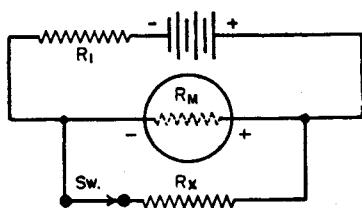
$R_m$  = meter resistance in ohms,

$N$  = the new full scale reading divided by the original full scale reading, both being stated in the same units.

**Voltage Multipliers**


$$R = \frac{E_B}{I_{fs}} - R_m$$

$R$  = multiplier resistance in ohms,  
 $E_B$  = full scale reading required in volts,  
 $I_{fs}$  = full scale current of meter in amperes,  
 $R_m$  = meter resistance in ohms.

**Measuring Resistance**


**with Milliammeter and Battery\***

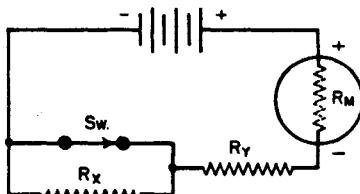
$$R_x = R_m \left( \frac{I_2}{I_1 - I_2} \right)$$

$R_x$  = unknown resistance in ohms,  
 $R_m$  = meter resistance in ohms, or effective meter resistance if a shunted range is used,  
 $I_1$  = current reading with switch open,  
 $I_2$  = current reading with switch closed,  
 $R_L$  = current limiting resistor of sufficient value to keep meter reading on scale when switch is open.

\* Approximately true only when current limiting resistor is large as compared to meter resistance.

**Shunt Values for 27-Ohm 0-1 Milliammeter**

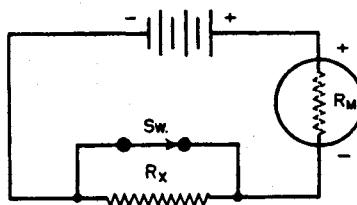
FULL SCALE CURRENT	SHUNT RESISTANCE
0-10 ma	3.0 ohms
0-50 ma	0.551 ohms
0-100 ma	0.272 ohms
0-500 ma	0.0541 ohms

**Measuring Resistance—(Continued)**


**with Milliammeter, Battery and Known Resistor**

$$R_x = \left( R_y + R_m \right) \left( \frac{I_1 - I_2}{I_2} \right)$$

$R_x$  = unknown resistance in ohms,  
 $R_y$  = known resistance in ohms,  
 $R_m$  = meter resistance in ohms,  
 $I_1$  = current reading with switch closed,  
 $I_2$  = current reading with switch open.



**with Voltmeter and Battery**

$$R_x = R_m \left( \frac{E_1}{E_2} - 1 \right)$$

$R_x$  = unknown resistance in ohms,  
 $R_m$  = meter resistance in ohms, including multiplier resistance if a multiplied range is used,  
 $E_1$  = voltmeter reading with switch closed,  
 $E_2$  = voltmeter reading with switch open.

**Multiplier Values for 27-Ohm 0-1 Milliammeter**

FULL SCALE VOLTAGE	MULTIPLIER RESISTANCE
0-10 volts	10,000 ohms
0-50 volts	50,000 ohms
0-100 volts	100,000 ohms
0-250 volts	250,000 ohms
0-500 volts	500,000 ohms
0-1,000 volts	1,000,000 ohms

## Ohm's Law for A-C Circuits

The fundamental Ohm's law formulas for a-c circuits are given by

$$I = \frac{E}{Z}, \quad Z = \frac{E}{I},$$

$$E = IZ, \quad P = EI \cos \theta$$

where  $I$  = current in amperes,

$Z$  = impedance in Ohms,

$E$  = volts across  $Z$ ,

$P$  = power in watts,

$\theta$  = phase angle in degrees.

### Phase Angle

The phase angle is defined as the difference in degrees by which current leads voltage in a capacitive circuit, or lags voltage in an inductive circuit, and in series circuits is equal to the angle whose tangent is given by the

ratio  $\frac{X}{R}$  and is expressed by

$$\text{arc tan } \frac{X}{R}$$

where  $X$  = the inductive or capacitive reactance in ohms,

$R$  = the non-reactive resistance in ohms,

of the combined resistive and reactive components of the circuit under consideration.

Therefore

in a purely resistive circuit,  $\theta = 0^\circ$

in a purely reactive circuit,  $\theta = 90^\circ$

and in a resonant circuit,  $\theta = 0^\circ$

also when

$\theta = 0^\circ, \cos \theta = 1$  and  $P = EI$ ,

$\theta = 90^\circ, \cos \theta = 0$  and  $P = 0$ .

Degrees  $\times 0.0175$  = radians.

1 radian =  $57.3^\circ$ .

### Power Factor

The power-factor of any a-c circuit is equal to the true power in watts divided by the apparent power in volt-amperes which is equal to the cosine of the phase angle, and is expressed by

$$\text{p.f.} = \frac{EI \cos \theta}{EI} = \cos \theta$$

where

$p.f.$  = the circuit load power factor,

$EI \cos \theta$  = the true power in watts,

$EI$  = the apparent power in volt-amperes,

$E$  = the applied potential in volts

$I$  = load current in amperes.

Therefore

in a purely resistive circuit,

$\theta = 0^\circ$  and  $p.f. = 1$

and in a reactive circuit,

$\theta = 90^\circ$  and  $p.f. = 0$

and in a resonant circuit,

$\theta = 0^\circ$  and  $p.f. = 1$

### Ohm's Law for D-C Circuits

The fundamental Ohm's law formulas for d-c circuits are given by,

$$I = \frac{E}{R}, \quad R = \frac{E}{I},$$

$$E = IR, \quad P = EI.$$

where  $I$  = current in amperes,

$R$  = resistance in ohms,

$E$  = potential across  $R$  in volts,

$P$  = power in watts.

## Ohm's Law Formulas for D-C Circuits

Known Values	Formulas for Determining Unknown Values of . . .			
	I	R	E	P
I & R			$IR$	$I^2R$
I & E		$\frac{E}{I}$		$EI$
I & P		$\frac{P}{I^2}$	$\frac{P}{I}$	
R & E	$\frac{E}{R}$			$\frac{E^2}{R}$
R & P	$\sqrt{\frac{P}{R}}$		$\sqrt{PR}$	
E & P	$\frac{P}{E}$	$\frac{E^2}{P}$		

## Ohm's Law Formulas for A-C Circuits

Known Values	Formulas for Determining Unknown Values of . . .			
	I	Z	E	P
I & Z			$IZ$	$I^2Z \cos \theta$
I & E		$\frac{E}{I}$		$IE \cos \theta$
I & P		$\frac{P}{I^2 \cos \theta}$	$\frac{P}{I \cos \theta}$	
Z & E	$\frac{E}{Z}$			$\frac{E^2 \cos \theta}{Z}$
Z & P	$\sqrt{\frac{P}{Z \cos \theta}}$		$\sqrt{\frac{PZ}{\cos \theta}}$	
E & P	$\frac{P}{E \cos \theta}$	$\frac{E^2 \cos \theta}{P}$		

## Coil Winding Data

### Turns Per Inch

Gauge (AWG) or (B&S)	Number of Turns per Linear Inch			
	Enamel	S.S.C.	D.S.C. and S.C.C.	D.C.C.
1	—	—	3.3	3.3
2	—	—	3.8	3.6
3	—	—	4.2	4.0
4	—	—	4.7	4.5
5	—	—	5.2	5.0
6	—	—	5.9	5.6
7	—	—	6.5	6.2
8	7.6	—	7.4	7.1
9	8.6	—	8.2	7.8
10	9.6	—	9.3	8.9
11	10.7	—	10.3	9.8
12	12.0	—	11.5	10.9
13	13.5	—	12.8	12.0
14	15.0	—	14.2	13.8
15	16.8	—	15.8	14.7
16	18.9	18.9	17.9	16.4
17	21.2	21.2	19.9	18.1
18	23.6	23.6	22.0	19.8
19	26.4	26.4	24.4	21.8
20	29.4	29.4	27.0	23.8
21	33.1	32.7	29.8	26.0
22	37.0	36.5	34.1	30.0
23	41.3	40.6	37.6	31.6
24	46.3	45.3	41.5	35.6
25	51.7	50.4	45.6	38.6
26	58.0	55.6	50.2	41.8
27	64.9	61.5	55.0	45.0
28	72.7	68.6	60.2	48.5
29	81.6	74.8	65.4	51.8
30	90.5	83.3	71.5	55.5
31	101.	92.0	77.5	59.2
32	113.	101.	83.6	62.6
33	127.	110.	90.3	66.3
34	143.	120.	97.0	70.0
35	158.	132.	104.	73.5
36	175.	143.	111.	77.0
37	198.	154.	118.	80.3
38	224.	166.	126.	83.6
39	248.	181.	133.	86.6
40	282.	194.	140.	89.7

### Coil Winding Formulas

The following approximations for winding *r-f* coils are accurate to within approx. 1% for nearly all small air-core coils, where

*L* = self inductance in microhenrys,

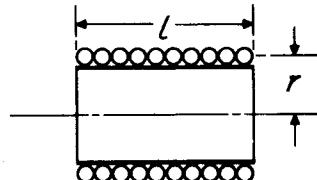
*N* = total number of turns,

*r* = mean radius in inches,

*l* = length of coil in inches,

*b* = depth of coil in inches.

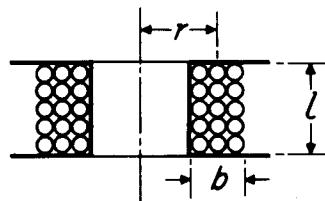
#### Single-Layer Wound Coils



$$L = \frac{(rN)^2}{9r + 10l}$$

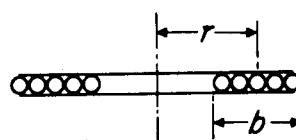
$$N = \frac{\sqrt{L(9r + 10l)}}{r}$$

#### Multi-Layer Wound Coils



$$L = \frac{0.8(rN)^2}{6r + 9l + 10b}$$

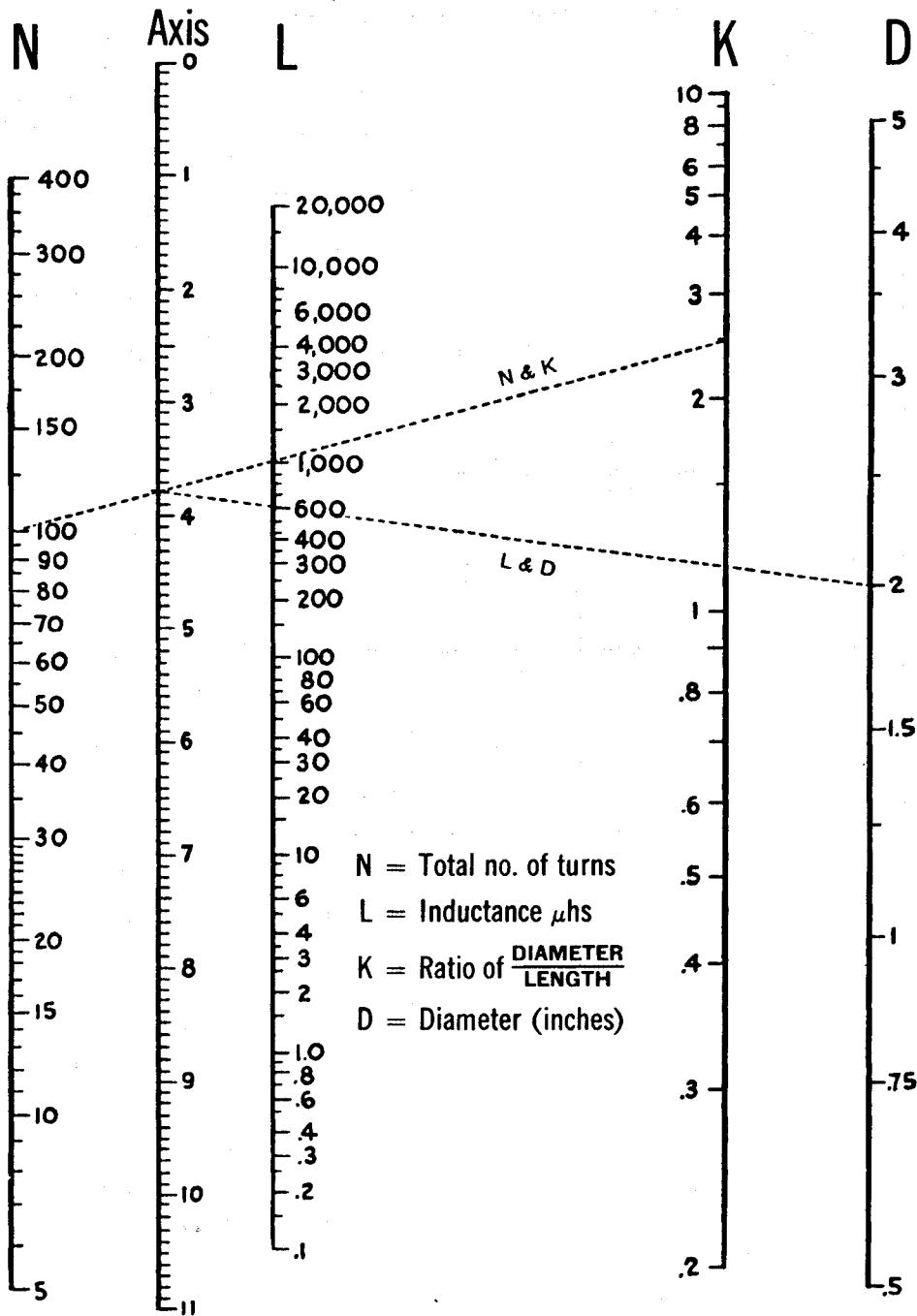
#### Single-Layer Spiral Wound Coils



$$L = \frac{(rN)^2}{8r + 11b}$$



## Single-Layer Wound Coil Chart



Courtesy, P. R. Mallory &amp; Co., Inc.

## Single-Layer Wound Coil Chart

The chart on the opposite page provides a convenient means of determining the unknown factors of small sized single-layer wound r-f coils. Values thus found so closely approximate those determined by measurement or mathematical calculation as to be entirely satisfactory for all practical purposes of experimentation, design, and repair work. Since in all coils of this type, the difference between the mean and inner diameter of the winding is so slight as to be negligible, **D** in all instances may be either the mean or inner diameter as desired.

**Example:** Given the total number of turns, winding length and diameter of a coil,— to find the inductance;

1. Place a straightedge on the chart so as to form a line intersecting the number of turns **N**, and the ratio of diameter to length **K**, and note the point intersected on the linear axis column.

2. Now move the straightedge so as to form a second line which will intersect this same point on the **axis** column, and the diameter **D**.

3. The point where this line intersects the **L** column indicates the inductance of the coil in microhenries.

**Example:** Given the diameter, winding length and inductance in microhenries,— to find the number of turns;

1. Simply reverse the process outlined above for determining inductance.
2. After finding the number of turns, consult the wire table on page 34 and determine the size of wire to be used.

The dotted lines appearing on the chart illustrate the correct plotting of a 600-microhenry coil consisting of 100 turns of wire, wound to  $51/64"$  on a form 2" in diameter.

## Inductance, Capacitance, Reactance Charts

The direct-reading charts appearing on the following three pages are designed for determining unknown values of frequency, inductance, capacitance and reactance components operating in a-f and r-f circuits.

The simplifications embodied in these charts make them extremely useful. The frequency range covered comprises the frequency spectrum from 1 cycle per second up to 1000 megacycles per second. All of the scales involved are plotted in actual magnitudes so that no computations are required to determine the location of the decimal point in the final result.

To make these conditions possible the frequency spectrum has been divided into three parts:

**Chart I** (page 38)—Covers the range from 1 cycle to 1000 cycles.

**Chart II** (page 39)—From 1 kilocycle to 1000 kilocycles.

**Chart III** (page 40)—From 1 megacycle to 1000 megacycles.

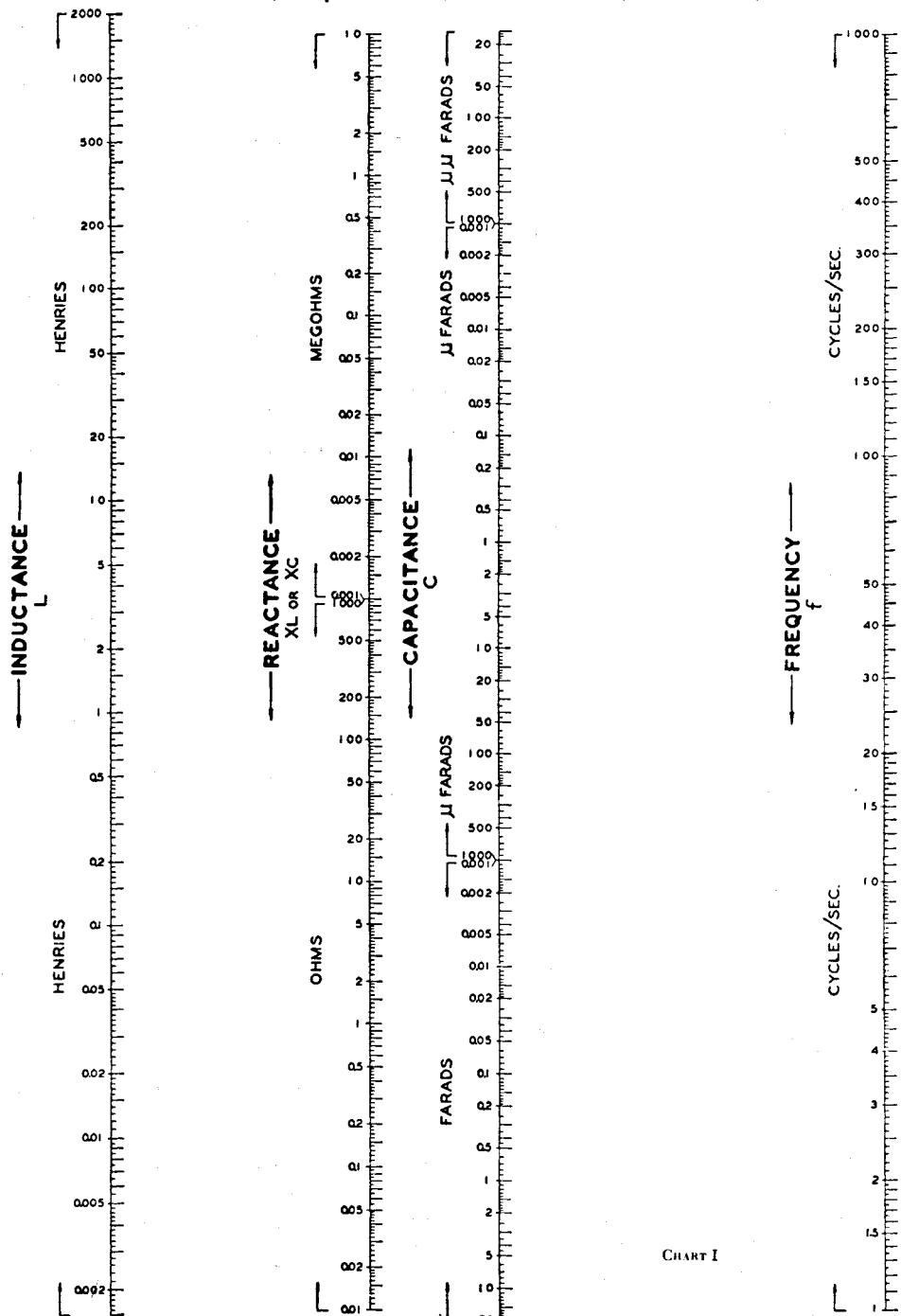
Inductance, capacitance, reactance and frequency have been plotted so that the reactance offered by an inductance or capacitance at any frequency may be readily determined by placing a straight-edge across the chart connecting the known quantities:

Since  $X_L = X_C$  at resonance in most radio circuits, the charts may also be used to find the resonant frequency of any combination of **L** and **C**.

To illustrate with a simple example, suppose the reactance of a  $0.01 \mu f$ . capacitor is desired at a frequency of 400 cycles. Place a straight-edge across the proper chart so as to connect the points  $0.01 \mu f$ . and 400 cycles per sec. The quantity desired is the point of intersection with the reactance scale which is 40,000 ohms. The straight-edge also intersects the inductance scale at 15.8 henrys indicating that this value of inductance likewise has a reactance of 40,000 ohms at 400 cycles per sec. and furthermore, that these values of **L** and **C** produce resonance at this frequency.

There are many practical uses for these charts. The radio experimenter, maintenance man and engineer will find them helpful in the rapid solution of many reactance problems. Unusual care was exercised in laying out the various scales in order to secure a high degree of accuracy for the charts. Results should be obtainable which are at least as accurate as might be secured with a ten-inch slide rule.

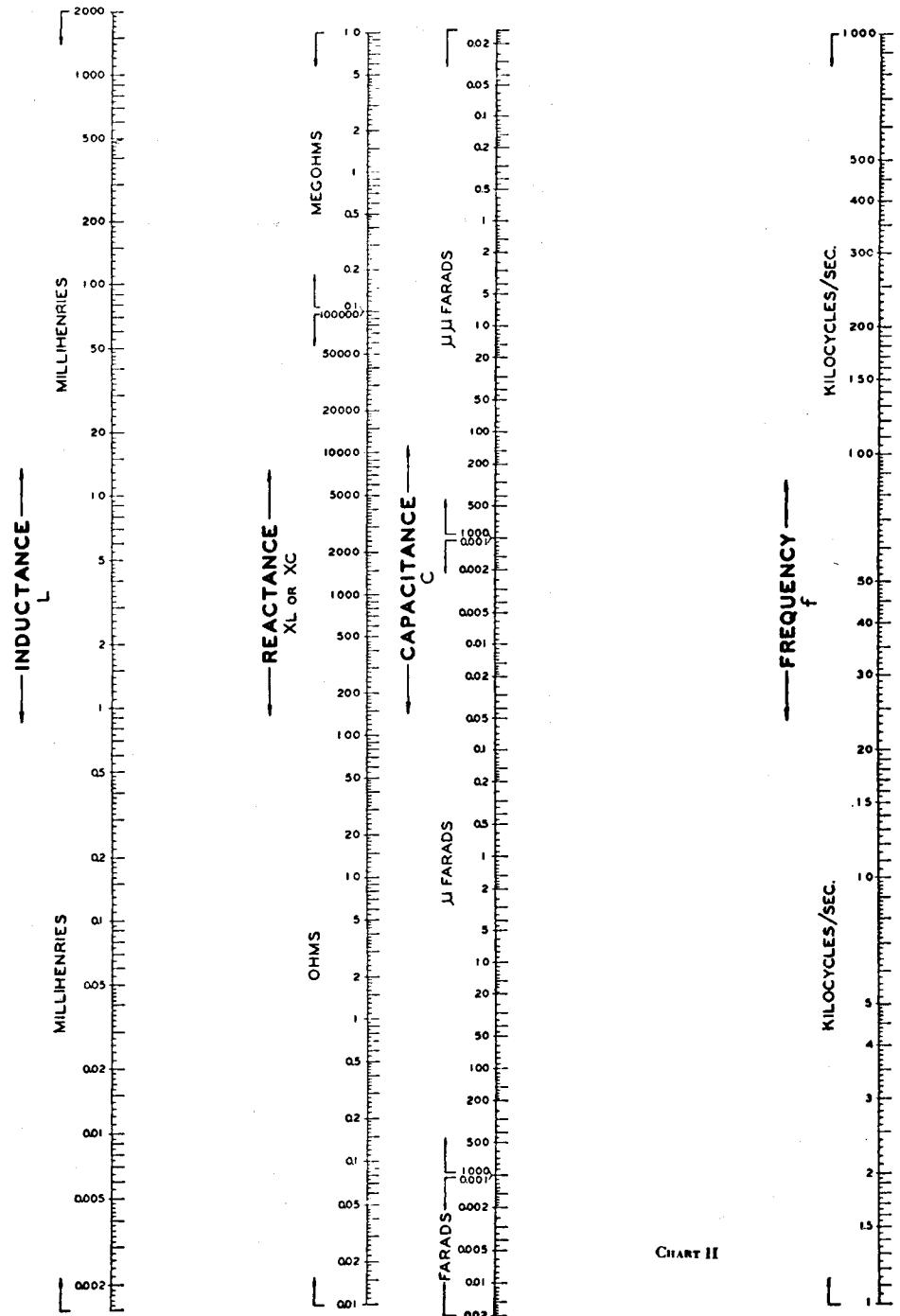
## Inductance, Capacitance, Reactance—(Continued)



Courtesy, Sylvania Electric Products Inc.

CHART I

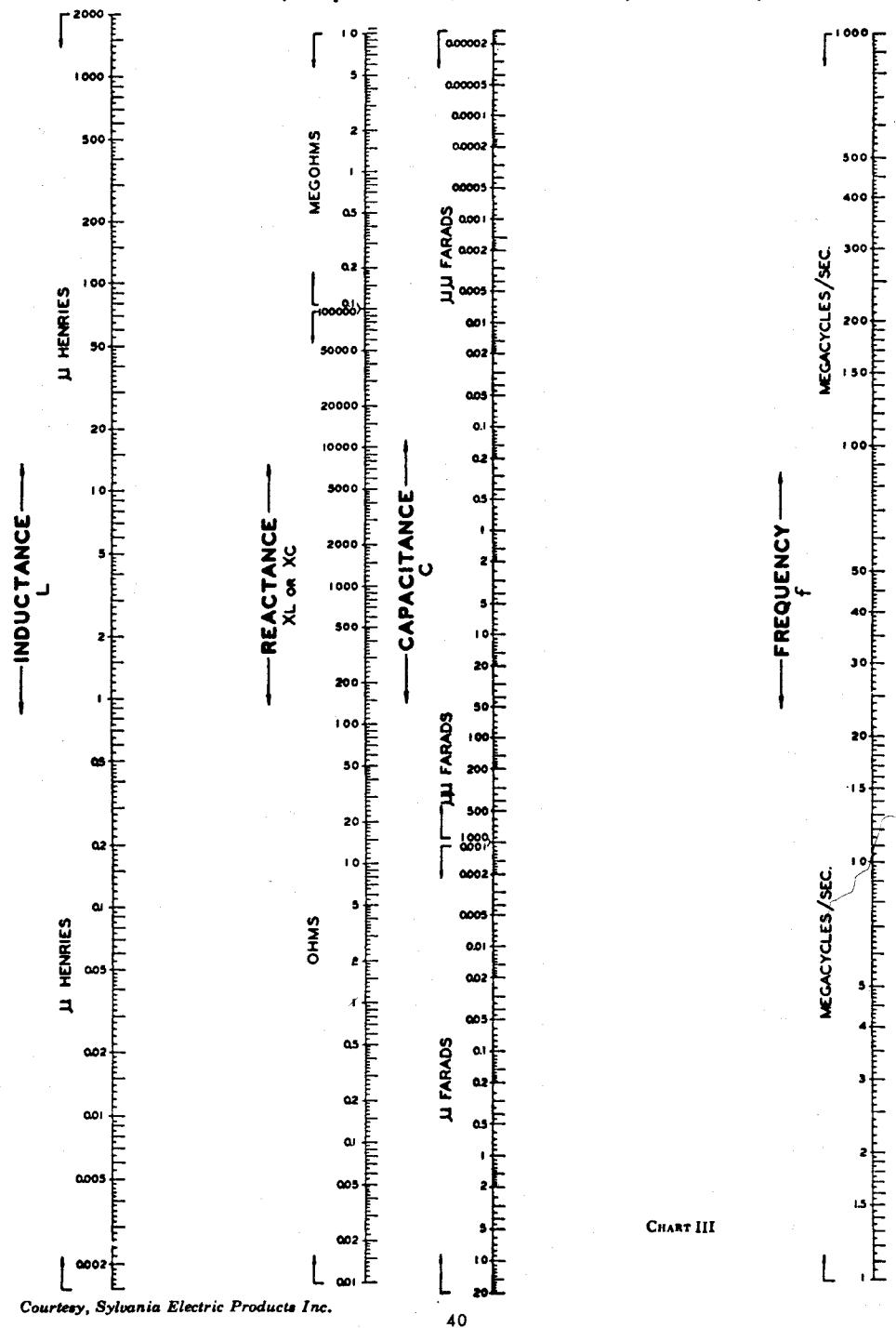
## Inductance, Capacitance, Reactance—(Continued)



Courtesy, Sylvania Electric Products Inc.

CHART II

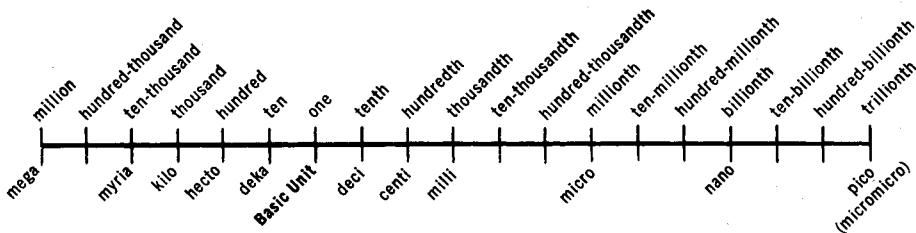
## Inductance, Capacitance, Reactance—(Continued)



Courtesy, Sylvania Electric Products Inc.

CHART III

## Metric Relationships



The above chart shows the relation of the most used values in the American and the metric systems of notation.

This chart also serves to quickly locate the decimal point in the conversion from one metric expression to another.

**Example:** Convert 5.0 milliwatts to watts. Place the finger on milli and count the number of steps from there to units (since the

term watt is a basic unit). The number of steps so counted is three, and the direction was to the left. Therefore, 5.0 milliwatts is the equivalent of .005 watts.

**Example:** Convert 0.00035 microfarads to picofarads (micromicrofarads). Here the number of steps counted will be six to the right. Therefore 0.00035 microfarads is the equivalent of 350 picofarads.

## New International Codes

The gradual adoption in this country of new international codes for metric prefixes and measurement terminology by government agencies, industry, technical magazines, book publishers and others, is slowly changing the system of measurement and evaluation codes in general use today.

Acceptance of the new codes here, however, has been slow. We have, therefore, continued to use the more familiar terminology in this handbook with the following exceptions which appear in the metric tables in the next two pages:

1. The cumbersome term "micromicro" has been replaced by "pico". Micro-microfarad" ( $\mu\mu f$ ) now becomes "pico-farad" (pf).

2. "Kilomega" (km) has been replaced by "giga" (G).

"Hertz". This term was recently adopted in the United States but it is not represented in this handbook. It is, however, already used by some publishers in place of "cycles" in references to frequency specifications.

The old familiar terms such as "cycles" (cyc), "kilocycles" (kc) and "megacycles" (Mc), are replaced by "Hertz" (Hz), "kilohertz" (kHz) and "megahertz" (MHz).

To combine two of these changes in one specification, the old term "kilomegacycles" (kMc) has become "gigahertz" (GHz).

Heinrich Rudolph Hertz, was born in Germany in 1857 and died in 1894. He was the first scientist to detect, create and measure electromagnetic waves.

## Metric Unit Prefixes

Prefix	Symbol	Power of 10	Numerical Value	
tera	T	$10^{12}$	trillion	1,000,000,000,000
		$10^{11}$	hundred-billion	100,000,000,000
giga	G	$10^{10}$	ten-billion	10,000,000,000
		$10^9$	billion	1,000,000,000
mega	M	$10^8$	hundred-million	100,000,000
		$10^7$	ten-million	10,000,000
myria	my	$10^6$	million	1,000,000
		$10^5$	hundred-thousand	100,000
kilo	k	$10^3$	ten-thousand	10,000
hecto	h	$10^2$	thousand	1,000
deka	da	$10^1$	hundred	100
centi	c	$10^0$	ten	10
		$10^{-1}$	one	1
deci	d	$10^{-2}$	tenth	.1
milli	m	$10^{-3}$	hundredth	.01
micro	$\mu$	$10^{-4}$	thousandth	.001
		$10^{-5}$	ten-thousandth	.000 1
nano	n	$10^{-6}$	hundred-thousandth	.000 01
		$10^{-7}$	millionth	.000 001
pico	p	$10^{-8}$	ten-millionth	.000 000 1
		$10^{-9}$	hundred-millionth	.000 000 01
femto	f	$10^{-10}$	billionth	.000 000 001
		$10^{-11}$	ten-billionth	.000 000 000 1
atto	a	$10^{-12}$	hundred-billionth	.000 000 000 01
		$10^{-13}$	quadrillionth	.000 000 000 001
		$10^{-14}$	ten-quadrillionth	.000 000 000 000 1
		$10^{-15}$	hundred-quadrillionth	.000 000 000 000 01
		$10^{-16}$	quintillionth	.000 000 000 000 001
		$10^{-17}$	ten-quintillionth	.000 000 000 000 000 1
		$10^{-18}$	hundred-quintillionth	.000 000 000 000 000 01
			quintillionth	.000 000 000 000 000 001

## Metric Conversion Table

ORIGINAL VALUE	DESIRED VALUE															
	Tera	Giga	Mega	Myria	Kilo	Hecto	Deka	Basic Unit	Deci	Centi	Milli	Micro	Nano	Pico	Femto	Atto
Tera		3→	6→	8→	9→	10→	11→	12→	13→	14→	15→	18→	21→	24→	27→	30→
Giga	← 3		3→	5→	6→	7→	8→	9→	10→	11→	12→	15→	18→	21→	24→	27→
Mega	← 6	← 3		2→	3→	4→	5→	6→	7→	8→	9→	12→	15→	18→	21→	24→
Myria	← 8	← 5	← 2		1→	2→	3→	4→	5→	6→	7→	10→	13→	16→	19→	22→
Kilo	← 9	← 6	← 3	← 1		1→	2→	3→	4→	5→	6→	9→	12→	15→	18→	21→
Hecto	← 10	← 7	← 4	← 2	← 1		1→	2→	3→	4→	5→	8→	11→	14→	17→	20→
Deka	← 11	← 8	← 5	← 3	← 2	← 1		1→	2→	3→	4→	7→	10→	13→	16→	19→
Basic Unit	← 12	← 9	← 6	← 4	← 3	← 2	← 1		1→	2→	3→	6→	9→	12→	15→	18→
Deci	← 13	← 10	← 7	← 5	← 4	← 3	← 2	← 1		1→	2→	5→	8→	11→	14→	17→
Centi	← 14	← 11	← 8	← 6	← 5	← 4	← 3	← 2	← 1		1→	4→	7→	10→	13→	16→
Milli	← 15	← 12	← 9	← 7	← 6	← 5	← 4	← 3	← 2	← 1		3→	6→	9→	12→	15→
Micro	← 18	← 15	← 12	← 10	← 9	← 8	← 7	← 6	← 5	← 4	← 3		3→	6→	9→	12→
Nano	← 21	← 18	← 15	← 13	← 12	← 11	← 10	← 9	← 8	← 7	← 6	← 3		3→	6→	9→
Pico	← 24	← 21	← 18	← 16	← 15	← 14	← 13	← 12	← 11	← 10	← 9	← 6	← 3		3→	6→
Femto	← 27	← 24	← 21	← 19	← 18	← 17	← 16	← 15	← 14	← 13	← 12	← 9	← 6	← 3		3→
Atto	← 30	← 27	← 24	← 22	← 21	← 20	← 19	← 18	← 17	← 16	← 15	← 12	← 9	← 6	← 3	

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The above metric conversion table provides a fast and automatic means of conversion from one metric notation to another. The term "Basic Unit" denotes the basic units of measurement, such as amperes, volts, ohms, watts, cycles, meters, grams, etc. To use the table, first locate the original or given value in the left-hand column. Now follow this line horizontally to the vertical column headed by the prefix of the desired value. The figure and arrow at this point indicates number of places and direction decimal point is to be moved.

**Example:** Convert 0.15 ampere to milliamperes. Starting at the "Units" box in the left-hand column (since ampere is a basic unit of measurement), move horizontally to the column headed by the prefix "Milli," and read 3→. Thus 0.15 ampere is the equivalent of 150 milliamperes.

**Example:** Convert 50,000 kilocycles to megacycles. Read in the box horizontal to "Kilo" and under "Mega," the notation ←3, which means a shift of the decimal three places to the left. Thus 50,000 kilocycles is the equivalent of 50 megacycles.

## How to Use Logarithms

Logarithms are used to simplify numerical computations involving multiplications, division, powers and roots. With logarithms, multiplication is reduced to simple addition, and division is reduced to simple subtraction. Raising to a power is reduced to a single multiplication, and extracting a root is reduced to a single division.

The common logarithm of any number is the power to which 10 must be raised in order to equal that number.

Therefore, since

$$\begin{aligned}1000 &= 10^3 \\100 &= 10^2 \\10 &= 10^1 \\1 &= 10^0 \\0.1 &= 10^{-1} \\0.01 &= 10^{-2} \\0.001 &= 10^{-3} \\0.0001 &= 10^{-4}\end{aligned}$$

it is true that

$$\begin{aligned}\log 1000 &= 3 \\ \log 100 &= 2 \\ \log 10 &= 1 \\ \log 1 &= 0 \\ \log 0.1 &= -1 \\ \log 0.01 &= -2 \\ \log 0.001 &= -3 \\ \log 0.0001 &= -4\end{aligned}$$

The common system of logarithms has for its base the number 10, and is written  $\log_{10}$  or more commonly log, since the base 10 is always implied unless some other base is specifically indicated. There are formulas however which use the natural system of logarithms. This system has for its base the number 2.718... which is represented by the Greek letter  $e$  and is always written  $\log e$ .

A table of natural logarithms has not been included in this handbook however, since the common log of a number is approximately equal to 0.4343 times the natural log of the same number. Conversely, the natural log of a number is approximately equal to 2.3026 times the common log of the same number.

In observing the following exponential and logarithmic relationships,

	Exponential Form		Logarithmic Form
100	$= 10^2$	$\log 100$	= 2.000
15	$= 10^{1.176}$	$\log 15$	= 1.176
10	$= 10^1$	$\log 10$	= 1.000
7	$= 10^{0.845}$	$\log 7$	= 0.845
1	$= 10^0$	$\log 1$	= 0.000
0.1	$= 10^{-1}$	$\log 0.1$	= -1.000
0.7	$= 10^{-0.845}$	$\log 0.7$	= -1.845
0.015	$= 10^{-2.176}$	$\log 0.015$	= -2.176
0.001	$= 10^{-3}$	$\log 0.001$	= -3.000

it will be seen that only the direct powers of 10 have whole numbers for logarithms; also that the logarithms of all numbers lying between a power of 10, consist of a whole number and a decimal. The whole number is called the characteristic, and the decimal, the mantissa. Since the characteristic serves only to fix the location of the decimal point in the expression indicated by the log, it can be found by inspection and is not included in the log table. The following will be helpful:

1. The characteristic of any number greater than 1 is always positive and is equal to one less than the number of digits to the left of the decimal.
2. The characteristic of any number less than 1 is always negative and is equal to one plus the number of zeros to the decimal.
3. The characteristic of any number may be determined by expressing the number as a power of 10 and using this power as the characteristic of the logarithm for that number.

Since only the characteristic of a logarithm is ever negative, the mantissa always being a positive number, it is customary to write a log containing a negative characteristic as follows:

$$\log 0.7 = -1.845,$$

or, by adding +10 to the characteristic and, in order to maintain equality, -10 at the right of the characteristic,

$$\log 0.7 = 9.845 - 10$$

**Examples:**

150	$1.5 \times 10^2$	2
15	$1.5 \times 10^1$	1
1.5	$1.5 \times 10^0$	0
0.15	$1.5 \times 10^{-1}$	-1 or 9 - 10
0.015	$1.5 \times 10^{-2}$	-2 or 8 - 10
0.0015	$1.5 \times 10^{-3}$	-3 or 7 - 10

Therefore, to find the logarithm of any number:

1. Write the number as a power of 10, and put down the resulting exponent of 10 as the characteristic.
2. Determine the mantissa from the log tables on page 102, and write this as a decimal figure following the characteristic.
3. If the resulting logarithm has a negative characteristic, change this to the positive form.

**Example:** Find the logarithm of .00623:

Since  $.00623 = 6.23 \times 10^{-3}$ , the characteristic is -3. The mantissa as shown by the log table is 7945. The resultant logarithm = 3.7945 or when written in its positive form, 7.7945 - 10.

To find the log of any number having more than three significant figures (by interpolation):

1. Determine the characteristic.
2. Find the mantissa corresponding to the first three significant figures.
3. Find the next higher mantissa and take the tabular difference.
4. Find the product of the tabular difference and the digit following the first three significant figures of the given number written as a decimal.
5. Add this product to the lesser mantissa.

**Example:** Find the logarithm of 54.65.

Since  $54.65 = 5.465 \times 10^1$ , the characteristic is 1.

Next higher mantissa = .7380

Next lower mantissa = .7372

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{Tabular difference} = .0008 \\ \quad \quad \quad \times .5 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\text{Product} \quad .00040$$

$$\text{Plus lesser mantissa} \quad .7372$$

$$\text{Mantissa of } 5.465 \quad .7376$$

$$\therefore \log 54.65 = 1.7376$$

Although a four-place log table is used here, for purposes where accuracy to 3 significant figures is required, generally, a three place table is sufficiently accurate for all practical purposes. Since the mantissa of a logarithm represents only the significant figures of any number, the same mantissa is used for .04, 4, 400, etc., the decimal point being fixed later by the characteristic. Therefore any number consisting of 1 or 2 significant figures may be found in the column marked **N**, and its mantissa will be found on the same line in this column headed by **0**. For any number containing 3 significant figures, locate the first two figures in the **N** column, and the third figure in the column headed by the corresponding digit. The mantissa will be found in this column, on a line even with the first two digits.

**Example:**

log	21	= 1.3222
log	2.1	= 0.3222
log	210	= 2.3222
log	.0021	= 7.3222 - 10
log	213	= 2.3284
log	.0213	= 8.3284 - 10
log	3	= 0.4771
log	300	= 2.4771
log	.003	= 7.4771 - 10

The number corresponding to a given logarithm is called the antilogarithm, and is written "antilog". Example: Since  $\log 692 = 2.8401$ , the antilog of 2.8401 = 692.

Finding the antilog of a number is the reverse of finding the logarithm. First locate the mantissa in the log table, and determine its corresponding number. Now, place the decimal as indicated by the characteristic.

**Example:** To find the antilog of 3.9138, look up 9138 in the log table. Its corresponding number is 82, or expressed as a power of 10, equals 8.2. A characteristic of 3 means that 8.2 must be multiplied by  $10^3$ . Therefore, antilog 3.9138 =  $8.2 \times 10^3 = 8200$ .

**Similarly**

$$\text{Antilog } 5.9138 = 8.2 \times 10^5 = 82,0000$$

$$\text{Antilog } 0.9138 = 8.2 \times 10^0 = 8.2$$

$$\text{Antilog } 7.9138 - 10 = 8.2 \times 10^{-3} = 0.0082$$

$$\text{Antilog } 9.9138 - 10 = 8.2 \times 10^{-1} = 0.82$$

To find the antilogarithm of a logarithm

whose mantissa is not exactly given in the table,

- Find the tabular difference between the next highest and next lowest mantissas.
- Divide this by the difference between the given mantissa and the next lowest mantissa.
- Add the resulting quotient to the significant figures expressed by the next lower mantissa.
- Place the decimal as indicated by the given characteristic.

**Example:** Find the antilog of 1.7376

Next higher mantissa .7380

Next lower mantissa .7372

Tabular difference .0008

Given mantissa .7376

Next lower mantissa .7372

Tabular difference .0004

Quotient of .0004 = .5  
.0008

The resultant figure therefore is .5 larger than the significant figures expressed by the lesser mantissa .7372 or 546. The sequence of figures therefore is 546.5

$\therefore$  the antilog of 1.7376 = 54.65

**NOTE:** When interpolating as shown above, do not exceed four significant figures in your answer since interpolated results from a four-place table are not accurate beyond this point.

Logarithms are added or subtracted like arithmetical numbers, provided they are written with positive characteristics. If the characteristic in the total is greater than 9, and the notation -10, -20, -30, etc., appears after the mantissa, subtract a multiple of 10 from the positive part and add the same multiple of 10 to the negative part, so as to make the resultant characteristic less than 10.

#### EXAMPLES:

##### Addition of logarithms

$$\begin{array}{r} 2.764 \quad 6.326 - 10 \quad 6.328 - 10 \\ 4.304 \quad 6.284 \quad 7.764 - 10 \\ \hline 7.068 \quad 12.610 - 10 \quad 9.104 - 10 \\ \text{or} \qquad \qquad \qquad 23.196 - 30 \\ 2.610 \qquad \qquad \qquad \text{or} \\ \qquad \qquad \qquad 3.196 - 10 \end{array}$$

##### Subtraction of logarithms

$$\begin{array}{r} 4.107 \quad 14.107 - 10 \\ 6.986 \quad \underline{-} \quad 6.986 \\ \hline 7.121 - 10 \\ 11.672 - 10 \\ \underline{-} \quad 5.785 - 10 \\ \hline 5.887 \end{array}$$

The relationships of logarithmic operations are expressed by the following formulas:

$$\log(a \times b) = \log a + \log b$$

$$\log\left(\frac{a}{b}\right) = \log a - \log b$$

$$\log(a^b) = b \log a$$

$$\log \sqrt[b]{a} = \frac{\log a}{b}$$

#### EXAMPLES

##### To Multiply 1.24 by 246

$$\log \text{ of } 1.24 = 0.0934$$

$$\log \text{ of } 246 = 2.3909$$

$$\text{Total } 2.4843$$

The antilog of 2.4843 = 305, which is as accurate as can be determined with a four-place table. The full answer to this problem is 305.04.

##### To Divide 961 by 224

$$\log \text{ of } 961 = 2.9827$$

$$\log \text{ of } 224 = 2.3502$$

$$\text{Difference } 0.6325$$

The antilog of 0.6325 = 4.29 which is as accurate as can be determined with a four-place table. The product of 224 and 4.29 is 960.96.

##### Powers: Find $12^2$ by logarithms:

$$\begin{array}{r} \log \text{ of } 12 = 1.0792 \\ \times 2 \\ \hline 2.1584 \end{array}$$

The antilog of 2.1584 = 144.

##### Roots Find $\sqrt[3]{343}$

$$\log \text{ of } 343 = 2.5353 \div 3 = .8451$$

The antilog of .8451 = 7.

**Logarithms of Negative Numbers.** Because the logarithms of negative numbers are imaginary in character, they cannot be used in computation as with positive numbers. However, since the numerical results of multiplying, dividing, etc., are not affected by the signs, you can determine the numerical results by logarithms and later affix the final + or - signs by inspection.

## Directly Interchangeable Tubes

**NOTE:** Tubes in the "Tube Number" column are directly replaceable with tubes in the "Replace With" column. The reverse, however, will not be a correct replacement on many tube types.

Replacements shown for many older tube types are the newer more reliable industrial equivalents. Many of these will be listed only in the catalog of Allied Radio's industrial subsidiary, Allied Electronics Corp., but may be purchased from Allied Radio. Prices on request.

Tube Number	Replace with	Tube Number	Replace with	Tube Number	Replace with
OA2	{ 6073 6626	1AX2	{ 1H2 1S2A	1LA4	1LA4E
OA3	VR75		{ 1AU3	1LA6	1LC6
OA4	1267		{ 1G3GT	1LC5	1LN5
OB2	{ OB2WA 6074 6627	1B3GT	{ 1G3GT/1B3GT 1J3GT 1K3GT 1N2 1N2A	1LC6	1LA6
OB3	VR90			1LE3	1LF3
OC3	VR105			1LF3	1LE3
OD3	VR150			1LN5	1LC5
OY4	OY4G		{ 1A4 1A4P 1A4T 1B4	1M3	1N3
OZ4	{ 1003 OZ4A	1B4	{ 1B4P 1B4T 32 34 951	1M5	1K5
1A4	{ 1A4P 1A4T 1B4 1B4P 1B4T 32 34 951	1B5	{ 25 1C4 1C5 1D8 1D8 1DN5	1N2A	{ 1N2A 1A4 1J3A
1A5	1T5			1N3	1M3
1AC5	1V5			1N5	1P5
1AD5	1W5			1P5	1N5
				1Q5	1C5
				1R5SF	1AQ5
1AF4	{ 1AJ4 1AM4 1T4SF		{ 1AU3 1B3GT 1G3GT/1B3GT	1T5	1A5
1AF5	{ 1AH5 1AR5		{ 1J3GT 1K3GT 1N2 1N2A	1T6	1S6
1AG5	{ 2E41 2E42	1G4	{ 1E4	1U4	5910
1AH5	{ 1AF5 1AR5	1G5	{ 1J5	1U5	1DN5
				1U5SF	1AS5
				1V	623
				1V5	1AC5
				1W5	1AD5
1AJ4	{ 1AF4 1AM4 1T4SF	1J3GT	{ 1AU3 1B3GT 1G3GT/1B3GT 1K3GT 1N2 1N2A	1X2	{ 1X2A 1X2B
1AM4	{ 1AF4 1AJ4 1T4SF	1J5	{ 1G5	2A3	{ 2A3H 5930
1AQ5	1R5SF		{ 1AU3 1B3GT 1G3GT	2A7	2A7S
1AR5	{ 1AF5 1AH5	1K3GT	{ 1G3GT/1B3GT 1J3GT 1N2 1N2A	2AF4	{ 2AF4A 2AF4B
1AS5	1U5SF			2AV2	2BA2
1AU3	{ 1N2 1N2A	1K4	{ 1C4	2AZ2	2BJ2
		1K5	{ 1M5	2B7S	2B7
				2BA2	2AV2
				2CW4	2DS4
				2CY5	{ 2EA5 2EV5
				2DS4	2CW4
				2EA5	2EV5

## Directly Interchangeable Tubes—(Continued)

Tube Number	Replace with	Tube Number	Replace with	Tube Number	Replace with
2ER5	{2FQ5 2FQ5A 2FY5	3AW3	{3A3 3CA3	3ER5	{3FQ5 3FQ5A 3FY5
2EV5	2EA5	3B2	{3A3 3AW3	3EV5	3EA5
2E30	5812	3B5	{3C5 3Q5	3FH5	{3ES5 3FQ5 3FQ5A
2E31	2E32	3B7	1291		{3GK5
2E32	2E31	3BA6	3AU6		{3FQ5A
2E35	2E36	3BC5	3CE5	3FQ5	{3ES5 3GK5
2E36	2E35	3BE6	{3BY6 3CS6	3FS5	3GU5
2E41	2E42	3BU8	{3BU8A 3GS8 3HS8	3ER5	{3FQ5 3FQ5A
2E42	2E41	3BX6	3BY7	3GS8	{3BU8 3HS8
2FH5	{2ES5 2FQ5 2FQ5A 2GK5	3BY6	{3BE6 3CS6	3GU5	3FS5
2FQ5	{2FQ5A 2ES5 2GK5	3BY7	3BX6	3HA5	{3HK5 3HM5 3HQ5
2FS5	2GU5	3BZ6	{3CB6 3CF6 3DK6	3HK5	{3HA5 3HM5 3HQ5
2FY5	{2ER5 2FQ5 2FQ5A 2GK5	3C4	3E5	3HM5	{3HA5 3HK5 3HQ5
2GK5	{2FQ5 2FQ5A	3C5	{3B5 3Q5	3HS8	{3BU8 3BU8A 3GS8
2GU5	2FS5	3CA3	{3A3 3AW3	3HT6	{3KF8
2G21	2G22	3CB6	{3BZ6 3CF6 3DK6	3HQ5	{3HK5 3HM5
2G22	2G21	3CE5	3BC5		{3BU8 3BU8A
2HA5	{2HK5 2HM5 2HQ5	3CF6	{3BZ6 3CB6 3DK6		{3GS8 3KF8
2HK5	{2HA5 2HM5 2HQ5	3CS6	{3BE6 3BY6	3HT6	3HM6
2HM5	{2HA5 2HK5 2HQ5	3CY5	{3EA5 3EV5	3KF8	{3BU8 3BU8A 3GS8 3HS8
2HQ5	{2HA5 2HK5 2HM5	3DK6	{3BZ6 3CB6 3CF6	3LE4	3LF4
2X2	2Y2	3DZ4	3AF4B	3Q4	3S4
2Y2	2X2	3E5	3C4		
3A3	{3AW3 3CA3	3EA5	3EV5	3Q5	{3B5 3C5
3AF4A	3AF4B	3EH7	3EJ7	3S4SF	{3Z4
3AU6	3BA6	3EJ7	3EH7		

## Directly Interchangeable Tubes—(Continued)

Tube Number	Replace with	Tube Number	Replace with	Tube Number	Replace with
3W4	{3S4SF 3Z4	4CB6	{4BZ6 4DE6 4DK6	4KF8	{4BU8 4GS8 4HS8
3Z4	{3S4SF 3W4	4CE5	4BC5	4KN8	4ES8
4AU6	4BA6	4CF6	{4BZ6 4CB6 4DK6	5AS4	{5AS4A 5DB4 5U4GB
4BA6	4AU6	4CS6	4BE6		{5V3 5V3A
4BC5	4CE5	4DE6	{4BZ6 4CB6 4DK6	5AU4	{5V3 5V3A
4BC8	{4BQ7A 4BS8 4BX8 4BZ7 4BZ8 5BK7A	4DH7	4EJ7		{5AS4 5AS4A
4BE6	4CS6	4DK6	{4BZ6 4CB6 4DE6	5AW4	{5AU4 5DB4 5R4G
4BL8	{5EA8 5U8	4EW6	4ES8		{5U4GA 5U4GB
4BQ7A	{4BC8 4BS8 4BX8 4BZ7 4BZ8 5BK7A	4EH7	4EJ7		{5V3 5V3A
4BS8	{4BC8 4BQ7A 4BX8 4BZ7 4BZ8 5BK7A	4GM6	4KN8		{5AXR4 5AS4 5AS4A 5R4G
4BU8	{4GS8 4HS8 4KF8	4FS7	4GH8		{5T4 5U4GA 5U4GB 5V4
4BX8	{4BC8 4BQ7A 4BS8 4BZ7 4BZ8 5BK7A	4GM6	4GX7		{5AX4 4BC8 4BQ7A 4BS8 4BX8 4BZ7 4BZ8
4BZ6	{4CB6 4DE6 4DK6	4GS8	{4BU8 4HS8 4KF8	5AK5	{4BZ8 4BS8 4BX8 4BZ7 4BZ8
4BZ7	{4CB8 4BQ7A 4BS8 4BZ7 4BZ8 5BK7A	4GX7	4GJ7		{5BZ7 5BS8 5BZ7
4BZ8	{4CB8 4BQ7A 4BS8 4BZ7 4BZ8 5BK7A	4HA5	{4HM5 4HQ5	5BQ7A	{5BZ7 5BS8
4HT6	{4HM6 4HQ5	4HK5	{4HA5 4HM5 4HQ5		{5BR8 5FV8
4HS8	{4BU8 4GS8 4KF8	4HM5	{4HA5 4HQ5	5BS8	{5BQ7A 5BZ7
4JL6	{4HT6 4JK6 4JL6	4JL6	{4EW6 4JL6	5BZ7	{5BQ7A 5BS8
4JL6	{4HT6 4JK6 4JL6	4JK6	{4EW6 4JL6	5CG4	{5AR4 5V4 5Z4
4JL6	{4HT6 4JK6 4JL6	4JL6	{4EW6 4JK6	5CG8	{5FG7
4JL6	{4HT6 4JK6 4JL6	4JK6	{4EW6 4JL6	5CM6	{5CZ5
4JL6	{4HT6 4JK6 4JL6	4JL6	{4EW6 4JK6	5DB4	{5AS4 5AS4A 5U4GB

## Directly Interchangeable Tubes—(Continued)

Tube Number	Replace with	Tube Number	Replace with	Tube Number	Replace with
5DH8	5FV8		{ 5AR4 5CG4 5R4	6AG5	{ 6BC5 6CE5 6186
5DJ4	5DN4		{ 5T4 5V4	6AG7	6AK7
5EA8	5U8	5W4	{ 5Y3 5Z4	6AH6	6485
5EW6	5GM6			6AJ5	7755
5FV8	5BR8				
5GH8	{ 5EA8 5U8		{ 13 80 88	6AJ7	{ 6AB7 6AC7
5GJ7	5GX7	5X3	{ 83V		{ 1220 5654
5GM6	5EW6		{ 5AR4 5AX4	6AK5	{ 6096 6968
5GX7	5GJ7		{ 5CG4 5R4		
5JK6	{ 5EW6 5JL6	5Y3	{ 5T4 5V4	6AK7	6AG7
5JL6	{ 5EW6 5JK6		{ 5Z4 6087 6106	6AK8	{ 6T8 6T8A
5T4	{ 5AR4 5R4	5Z3	{ 83 1275		{ 6EB5 5726
	{ 5U4GA 5U4GB				{ 6058 6097
	5AR4		{ 5AR4 5CG4	6AL5	{ 6663 7631
	5AS4		{ 5V4		
	5AS4A		{ 6087		
5U4G	{ 5AU4 5DB4	6AB4	6664	6AM5	6516
	5R4	6AB5	6N5	6AM6	{ 6064 7498
	5T4			6AM8	6HJ8
	5V3				
	5931	6AB7	{ 6AC7 6AJ7 1853	6AQ5	{ 6AQ5A 6BM5 7HG5
			{ 1852 6134		{ 6005 6095
5U4GA	{ 5U4GB 5AS4	6AC7	{ 6AB7 6AJ7		{ 6669
	{ 5AS4A 5AU4		{ 1852 6134		
	5DB4			6AR6	{ 6098 6384
	5R4		{ 5637 5719		{ 7756
	5V3	6AD4	{ 5719A 5898		
			{ 5898	6AS4	{ 6DM4 6DM4A
5U4GB	{ 5AS4 5AS4A	6AD6	6AF6		{ 6DQ4 6DT4
	{ 5AU4 5DB4				
	5V3	6AD8	{ 6DC8 6N8	6AS6	{ 5725 7752
	5V3A				
5U8	5EA8	6AE5	6AF5		{ 6AS7GA 6AS7GT
		6AF3	6BR3		{ 6080
5V3	{ 5V3A 5AU4	6AF5	6AE5		{ 6520
		6AF6	6AD6		
5V4	{ 5V4GA 5AR4	6AF11	{ 6AS11 6BD11	6AS11	{ 6AF11 6BD11

## Directly Interchangeable Tubes—(Continued)

Tube Number	Replace with	Tube Number	Replace with	Tube Number	Replace with
6AT6	{ 6AV6 6BK6 6BT6 6066	6AX8	{ 6EA8 6GH8 6GH8A 6LM8 6U8 6U8A	6BA8A	{ 6BA8 6AU8 6AU8A 6AW8 6AW8A 6BH8
6AU4GT	6AU4GTA			6BC5	{ 6AG5 6CE5
6AU5GT	6FW5				{ 6BQ7 6BQ7A 6BS8
6AU6	{ 6AU6A 6BA6 6136 7543	6AY3	{ 6AY3A 6AY3B 6BA3 6BS3 6BS3A 6DW4 6DW4A 6DW4B	6BC8	{ 6BX8 6BZ7 6BZ8 6HK8 X155
6AU7	7AU7				{ 6BA6 6CG6
6AU8	{ 6AU8A 6AW8A 6BA8A 6BH8		{ 6AY3 6AY3B 6BA3 6BS3 6BS3A 6DW4 6DW4A 6DW4B	6BD6	{ 6AF11
6AV5GT	{ 6AV5GA 6FW5	6AY3A	{ 6AY3 6AY3A 6BA3 6BS3 6BS3A 6DW4 6DW4A 6DW4B	6BD11	{ 6BY6 6CS6 5750 5915
6AV6	{ 6AT6 6BK6 6BT6 6066		{ 6AY3 6AY3A 6BA3 6BS3 6BS3A 6DW4 6DW4A 6DW4B	6BE6	{ 6BF6 6BG7 6021
6AW6	{ 6CB6 6CB6A 6CF6 6CD6 6DE6	6AY3B	{ 6AY3 6AY3A 6BA3 6BS3 6BS3A 6DW4 6DW4A 6DW4B	6BF7	{ 6BF7 6021
6AW8	{ 6AW8A 6AU8 6AU8A 6BA8A 6BA8A 6JV8 6KS8 6LF8	6B6	{ 6Q7 6AY3 6AY3A 6AY3B 6BS3 6BS3A 6DW4 6DW4A 6DW4B	6BH6	{ 6661 7693
		6BA3	{ 6AY3 6AY3A 6AY3B 6BS3 6BS3A 6DW4 6DW4A 6DW4B	6BH8	{ 6AU8A 6AU8A 6AW8A 6AW8A 6BA8A 6BA8A
6AX4	{ 6AX4GTA 6AX4GTB 6AS4GT 6DA4 6DA4A 6DM4 6DM4A 6DQ4 6DT4	6BA5	{ 5638 6AU6 6AU6A 6BD6 6CG6 5749 6660 7496 7543	6BJ3	6AX3
		6BA6	{ 6BA8A 6AU8 6AU8A 6AW8 6AW8A 6BH8	6BJ6	{ 6BJ6A 6662 7694
6AX4GTA	{ 6AX4GTB 6DA4 6DA4A 6DM4 6DM4A 6DQ4 6DT4	6BA8	{ 6BA8A 6AU8 6AU8A 6AW8 6AW8A 6BH8	6BK6	{ 6AT6 6AV6 6BT6
				6BL7GT	{ 6BL7GTA 6BX7GT 6DN7
				6BL8	{ 6EA8 6LN8 6U8 6U8A

## Directly Interchangeable Tubes—(Continued)

Tube Number	Replace with	Tube Number	Replace with	Tube Number	Replace with
6BM5	{ 6AQ5 6AQ5A	6BU8	{ 6BU8A 6GS8 6HS8 6KF8	6C6	{ 77 1221 1223 7700
6BQ5	{ 7189 7189A 7320	6BU8A	{ 6BU8 6GS8 6HS8 6KF8	6CA5	6EH5
	{ 6BQ6GTA 6BQ6GTB 6BQ6GTB/6CU6	6BW6	6061	6CB5	{ 6CB5A 6CL5
6BQ6GT	{ 6CU6 6DQ6A 6DQ6B 6FH6 6GW6	6BW7	{ 6BX6 6EL7	6CB5A	6CL5
	{ 6BQ7A 6BC8 6BS8 6BX8 6BZ7 6BZ8 6HK8 X155	6BX6	{ 6BW7 6BY7 6EL7	6CB6	{ 6CB6A 6AW6 6CF6 6DC6 6DE6 6DK6 6HQ6 6676 7732
6BQ7	{ 6BQ7A 6BC8 6BS8 6BX8 6BZ7 6BZ8 6HK8 X155	6BX7GT	{ 6BL7GT 6BL7GTA 6DN7		
	{ 6BQ7A 6BC8 6BZ7 6BZ8 6HK8 X155	6BX8	{ 6BS8 6BZ7 6BZ8 6HK8 X155	6CD6G	{ 6DN6 6EX6
6BR5	6DA5	6BY6	{ 6BE6 6CS6	6CE3	6CD3
6BR7	6059	6BY7	6BX6		
6BR8	{ 6BR8A 6FV8 6FV8A 6JN8	6BZ6	{ 6DC6 6HQ6 6JH6	6CF6	{ 6AW6 6CB6 6CB6A 6DC6 6DE6 6DK6
6BR8A	{ 6FV8 6FV8A 6JN8	6BZ7	{ 6BC8 6BQ7 6BQ7A 6BS8 6BX8 6BZ8 6HK8 X155	6CG3	6CD3
6BS3	{ 6BS3A 6DW4 6DW4A 6DW4B		{ 6BQ7A 6BS8 6BX8 6BZ8 6HK8 X155	6CG6	{ 6BA6 6BD6 6CG8A 6FG7
6BS3A	{ 6BS3 6DW4 6DW4A 6DW4B		{ 6BQ7A 6BS8 6BX8 6BZ8 6HK8 X155	6CG8A	6FG7
	{ 6BC8 6BQ7 6BQ7A		{ 6BQ7A 6BS8 6BX8 6BZ8 6HK8 X155	6CH6	{ 6132 7499
6BS8	{ 6BX8 6BZ7 6BZ8 6HK8 X155	6BZ8	{ 6BQ7 6BS8 6BX8 6BZ7 6HK8 X155	6CH7	6CX7
	{ 6BQ7A 6BX8 6BZ7 6BZ8 6HK8 X155		{ 6BQ7A 6BS8 6BX8 6BZ7 6HK8 X155	6CJ6	6DR6
6BT6	{ 6AT6 6AV6 6BK6	6C4	6100	6CL6	{ 6197 6297 6677
6BU6	6BF6	6C5	{ 6J5 6L5	6C04	6DE4
				6CQ6	6065
				6CS5	6DW5
				6CS6	{ 6BE6 6BY6

## Directly Interchangeable Tubes—(Continued)

Tube Number	Replace with	Tube Number	Replace with	Tube Number	Replace with
6CU6	{ 6B06GTB 6B06GTB/6CU6 6DQ6 6D06A 6DQ6B 6FH6 6GW6	6DE7 6DG6GT 6DJ8	6EW7 6W6GT 6ES8	6EL7	{ 6BW7 6BX6
6CW4	{ 6DS4 7895	6DK6	{ 6CB6 6CB6A 6CF6 6DC6 6DE6 6HQ6 8136	6EM7 6ES6	{ 6EA7 6GL7 6ET6 6FD6
6CW7	6CF7			6ES8	6DJ8
6CX7	6CH7			6ET6	{ 6ES6 6FD6
6CX8	{ 6EB8 6GN8 6HF8 6JA8 6JE8	6DM4	{ 6DM4A 6DA4A 6DQ4 6DT4	6EV5 6EW6 6EX6 6F4 6F7 6FC7	{ 6EA5 6GM6 6CD6GA 6L4 6F7S 6CW7
6CY5	{ 6EA5 6EV5 7717 8113	6DN6	{ 6CD6G 6CD6GA 6EX6	6FD6	{ 6ES6 6ET6
6D6	78	6DQ4	6DT4	6FD7 6FH5	{ 6FR7 6ES5
6DA4	{ 6DA4A 6AX4GTA 6AX4GTB 6DM4 6DM4A 6DQ4 6DT4	6DQ6	{ 6DQ6A 6DQ6B 6FH6 6GW6	6FH6	{ 6DQ6B 6GW6
6DA4A	{ 6DM4A 6DQ4 6DT4	6DQ6A	{ 6DQ6B 6FH6 6GW6	6FQ5	{ 6FQ5A 6GK5
6DA5	6BR5	6DQ6B	6GW6	6FQ5A	{ 6FQ5 6GK5
6DB6	6954	6DR6	6CJ6	6FR7	6FD7
6DC6	{ 6AW6 6BZ6 6CB6 6CF6 6DE6 6DK6	6DR7	{ 6FD7 6FR7	6FS5	6FG5
6DC8	{ 6AD8 6N8	6DS4	{ 6CW4 7895	6FV8	{ 6FV8A 6BR8A
6DE4	6CQ4	6EA5	6EV5	6FW8	6KN8
6DE6	{ 6AW6 6CB6 6CB6A 6CF6 6DC6 6DK6 6HQ6	6EA7	{ 6EM7 6GL7	6G5	{ 6H5 6T5 6U5
		6EA8	{ 6LN8 6U8A	6GE8	7734
		6EB5	6AL5	6G5	{ 6T5 6U5
		6EB8	{ 6CX8 6GN8 6HF8 6JE8	6GF5	6GE5
		6EH5	6CA5	6GH8	{ 6GH8A 6EA8 6U8A
		6EH7	6EJ7	6GH8A	{ 6GH8 6EA8 6U8A
		6EH7	6EH7	6GJ7	6GX7

## Directly Interchangeable Tubes—(Continued)

Tube Number	Replace with	Tube Number	Replace with	Tube Number	Replace with
6GK5	{ 6FQ5 6FQ5A	6HM5	{ 6HA5 6HK5 6HQ5	6JN8	{ 6BR8A 6FV8 6FV8A
6GL7	{ 6EA7 6EM7	6HM6	6HT6	6JS6	{ 6JS6A 6KD6
6GM6	6EW6	6HQ5	{ 6HA5 6HK5 6HM5	6JS6A	{ 6JS6 6KD6
6GN8	{ 6CX8 6EB8 6HF8 6JA8 6JE8	6HQ6	{ 6BZ6 6CB6 6CB6A 6DE6 6DK6 6JH6	6JT8	{ 6JA8 6KR8 6KV8 6LK8 6LY8
6GS8	{ 6BU8 6BU8A 6HS8 6KF8	6HS8	{ 6BU8 6BU8A 6GS8 6KF8	6JV8	{ 6AW8 6AW8A 6KS8 6LF8
6GW6	6DQ6B	6HT6	6HM6	6JW8	6LX8
6GX6	{ 6GY6 6HZ6	6HZ6	{ 6GX6 6GY6	6K4	6778
6GX7	6GJ7	6J4	8532	6K7	{ 6U7 5732
6GY6	{ 6GX6 6HZ6	6J5	{ 6C5 6L5	6K11	6Q11
6H5	{ 6G5 6T5 6U5	6J6	{ 5964 6030 6099 6101	6KD8	{ 6EA8 6GH8 6GH8A 6U8 6U8A
6HA5	{ 6HK5 6HM5 6HQ5	6J7	{ 1233 1620 7000	6KF8	{ 6BU8 6BU8A 6GS8 6HS8
6HF8	{ 6CX8 6EB8 6GN8 6JA8 6JE8	6JA8	{ 6CX8 6EB8 6GN8 6HF8 6JE8 6JT8	6KM6	6JF6
6HG5	6AQ5A				{ 6JT8 6KV8 6LB8 6LY8
6HJ8	6AM8A				
6HK5	{ 6HA5 6HM5 6HQ5	6JE8	{ 6EB8 6GN8 6HF8 6JA8	6KS8	{ 6AU8 6AU8A 6AW8 6AW8A 6JV8 6LF8
6HK8	{ 6BC8 6BQ7 6BQ7A 6BS8 6BX8 6BZ7 6BZ8 X155	6JF6	6KM6		
6HL8	6BL8	6JH6	{ 6BZ6 6HQ6	6KV8	{ 6JT8 6KR8 6LB8 6LY8
		6JK6	{ 6EW6 6JL6		
		6JL6	{ 6EW6 6JK6	6L4	6F4

## Directly Interchangeable Tubes—(Continued)

Tube Number	Replace with	Tube Number	Replace with	Tube Number	Replace with
6L5	{ 6C5 6J5	6SH7	{ 6SG7 6006	6W4GT	{ 6W4GTA 6AS4GT 6AX4GT 6AX4GTA 6AX4GTB 6DA4 6DA4A 6DM4 6DM4A 6DQ4 6DT4 6U4GT
	{ 6L6G 6L6GA 6L6GAY 6L6GB 6L6GC 6L6GT 6L6GX 1622 5881 5932 7581 7581A	6SJ7 6SK7 6SL7 6SN7 6SQ7 6SU7	{ 5693 6137 6113 { 6SN7GTA 6SN7GTB 5692 6S07W 6188		
	{ 6T5	6T8	{ 6G5 6H5 6U5		{ 6AX4GT 6AX4GTA 6AX4GTB 6DA4 6DA4A 6DM4 6DM4A 6DQ4 6DT4 6U4GT
	{ 1612 1620		{ 6T8A 6AK8		{ 6W4GTA 6AS4GT 6AX4GT 6AX4GTA 6AX4GTB 6DA4 6DA4A 6DM4 6DM4A 6DQ4 6DT4 6U4GT
	{ 6JT8 6KR8 6KV8 6LY8		{ 6AS4GT 6AX4GT 6AX4GTA 6AX4GTB		
	{ 6AW8 6AW8A 6JV8 6KS8		{ 6DA4 6DA4A 6DM4 6DM4A 6DQ4 6DT4 6W4GT		
	{ 6AX8 6GH8 6GH8A		{ 6W6 6DG6GT		
6LN8	6U8A	6U5	{ 6X4	6X4	{ 6BX4 6063 6202
	{ 6JT8 6KR8 6KV8 6LB8		{ 6G5 6H5 6T5		
	6U7		6K7		
6N3	6U3	6U8	{ 6U8A 6EA8 6LN8 1252 6678 7731	6X5	{ 024 024A
6N5	{ 6N5G 6AB5		{ 7A6	6X8	6X8A
6N8	{ 6AD8 6DC8		7A7	6Z3	1V
6Q7	{ 6B6 6118		7A7	7A4	XXL
6R8	{ 6T8 6T8A		7AB7	7A6	5679
6SA7	{ 6SB7Y 5961		7AG7	7A7	{ 7A7LM 7H7
6SD7	6SE7		7AH7	7AH7	{ 1204 7AH7
6SE7	6SD7	6V6	{ 7AG7 7B7	7AH7	{ 7B7 1273
6SG7	{ 6SH7 6006		{ 7AJ7 7AN7 7AU7 7B7	7A7	{ 7EK7 6AU7
			{ 5871 7408	7C4	{ 7AH7 1203 1203A

## Directly Interchangeable Tubes—(Continued)

Tube Number	Replace with	Tube Number	Replace with	Tube Number	Replace with
7DJ8	7ES8	8GX7	8GJ7		
7E5	1201	8HG8	7HG8		
7E7	7R7				
7EK7	7AN7	8JE8	{ 8CX8 8EB8 8GN8	10HF8	{ 10EB8 10GN8 10JA8 10JY8 10LZ8 11JE8
7ES8	7DJ8				
7FC7	7EK7				
7G7	{ 7V7 1232	8JV8	{ 8AW8A 8KS8		{ 10EB8 10GN8 10HF8 10JY8 11JE8
7H7	{ 7A7 7A7LM	8KS8	{ 8AU8 8AU8A 8AW8A 8JV8	10JA8	{ 10EB8 10GN8 10HF8 10JY8 11JE8
7HG8	8HG8				
7J7	7S7		{ 8A8		{ 10KR8 10LB8
7R7	7E7		{ 9EA8		{ 10LW8
7S7	7J7	9A8	{ 9U8		{ 11KV8
7V7	7G7		{ 9U8A		{ 11LQ8
7X7	XXFM				
	{ 9A8	9EA8	9U8A		{ 10EB8 10GN8
8A8	{ 9EA8 9U8 9U8A	9U8	{ 9U8A 8A8 9A8 9EA8	10JY8	{ 10HF8 10JA8 10LZ8 11JE8
	{ 8AU8A				
8AU8	{ 8AW8A 8BA8A 8BH8	9U8A	9EA8		{ 10IT8 10LB8
	{ 8AU8A				{ 10LW8
	{ 8AU8A				{ 11KV8
	{ 8AU8A				{ 11LQ8
8AW8A	{ 8BA8A 8BH8 8JV8 8KS8	9U8	{ 9U8A 9A8		{ 10IT8 10KR8
	{ 8AU8A				{ 10LW8
	{ 8AU8A				{ 11KV8
	{ 8AU8A				{ 11LQ8
8BA8A	{ 8AU8A 8AW8A 8BH8	10DE7	10EW7	10LB8	{ 10JY8 10KR8 10LB8 10LW8 11KV8 11LQ8
	{ 8AU8A				
	{ 8AU8A				
	{ 8AU8A				
8BH8	{ 8AU8A 8AW8A 8BA8A	10DR7	{ 10FD7 10FR7		{ 10IT8 10KR8
	{ 8AU8A				{ 10LB8
	{ 8AU8A				{ 11KV8
	{ 8AU8A				{ 11LQ8
8C8X	{ 8EB8 8GN8 8JE8	10EB8	{ 10GN8 10JA8 10JY8 10LZ8 11JE8	10LW8	{ 10EB8 10GN8 10HF8 10JY8 11JE8
	{ 8EB8				
	{ 8GN8				
	{ 8JE8				
8GJ7	8GX7	10GN8	{ 10EB8 10HF8 10JA8 10JY8 10LZ8 11JE8	11JE8	{ 10EB8 10GN8 10HF8 10JY8 10LZ8
	{ 8CX8				
8GN8	{ 8EB8 8JE8				

## Directly Interchangeable Tubes—(Continued)

Tube Number	Replace with	Tube Number	Replace with	Tube Number	Replace with
11KV8	{ 10JT8 10KR8 10LB8 10LW8 11LQ8	12AV6	{ 12AV6A 12AT6 12AT6A 12BK6 12BT6	12BE6	{ 12BE6A 12CS6
11LQ8	{ 10JT8 10KR8 10LB8 10LW8 11KV8	12AV6A	12AT6A	12BF6	12BU6
12A6	5659	12AX4GT	{ 12AX4GTA 12AX4GTB 12D4 12D4A 12DM4 12DM4A 12DQ4	12BH7	{ 12BH7A 6913
12AD6	12AG6			12BK6	{ 12AT6 12AT6A 12AV6 12AV6A 12BT6
12AE6	{ 12AE6A 12FT6			12BL6	12AF6
12AE6A	{ 12AE6 12FT6	12AX4GTA	{ 12AX4GTB 12D4 12D4A 12DM4 12DM4A 12DQ4	12BQ6GT	{ 12BQ6GA 12BQ6GTA 12BQ6GTB
12AE10	13V10				{ 12CU6 12DQ6 12DQ6A 12DQ6B
12AF3	12BR3				
12AF6	12BL6	12AX4GTB	{ 12DA4 12DM4 12DM4A 12DQ4	12BQ6GA	{ 12BQ6GA 12BQ6GTB
12AG6	12AD6				{ 12CU6 12DQ6 12DQ6A 12DQ6B
12AT6	{ 12AT6A 12AV6 12BK6 12BT6		{ 12AX7A 12DF7 12DT7 5721 6057 6681 7025 7025A 7494 7729	12BQ6GTA	{ 12DQ6 12DQ6A 12DQ6B 12GW6
12AT6A	12AV6A	12AX7	{ 12AY3A 6060 6201 6671 6679 7492 7728	12BQ6GTB	{ 12CU6 12DQ6 12DQ6A 12DQ6B 12GW6
12AT7	{ 12AT7WA 12AT7WB 6060 6201 6671 6679 7492 7728	12AY3	{ 12AY3A 12BS3 12BS3A	12BT6	{ 12AT6 12AT6A 12AV6 12AV6A 12BK6
12AU6	{ 12AU6A 12BA6 12BA6A	12AY3A	{ 12AY3 12BS3 12BS3A	12BU6	12BF6
12AU6A	12BA6A			12BV7	{ 12BY7 12BY7A 12DQ7
12AU7	{ 12AU7A 12AU7W 12AU7WA 5963 6067 6189 6680 7316 7489 7730	12B7	{ 14A7 14H7		{ 12BY7A 12BV7 12DQ7 7733 8448
		12BA6	{ 12BA6A 12AU6 12AU6A	12BY7	
		12BA6A	12AU6A	12BY7A	12DQ7
		12BD6	{ 12BA6 12BA6A	12C5/12CU5	{ 12C5 12CU5 12R5

## Directly Interchangeable Tubes—(Continued)

Tube Number	Replace with	Tube Number	Replace with	Tube Number	Replace with
12CA5	12EH5	12EA6	{ 12DZ6 12EK6	14J7	14S7
12CS5	12DW5	12ED5	12FX5	14JG8	{ 14GT8 14GT8A
12CS6	{ 12BE6 12BE6A	12EH5	12CA5	14R7	14E7
	{ 12BQ6GTB 12BQ6GTB/12CUG	12EK6	{ 12DZ6 12EA6	14S7	14J7
12CU6	{ 12DQ6 12DQ6A	12EN6	{ 12L6GT 12W6GT	15AB9	17AB9
	{ 12DQ6B 12GW6	12EZ6	12CX6	15AF11	15BD11
12CX6	12EZ6	12FK6	12FM6	15BD11	15AF11
	{ 12D4A 12AX4GTB	12FM6	12FK6	15EA7	13EM7
12D4	{ 12DM4 12DM4A	12FT6	{ 12AE6 12AE6A	16A5	15CW5
	{ 12DQ4	12FX5	12ED5	17A8	{ 19EA8 19EA8A
12D4A	{ 12DM4 12DM4A	12G4	12H4	17AB9	15AB9
	{ 12DQ4	12GW6	12DQ6B	17AX3	17BE3
	{ 12DM4 12DM4A	12L6GT	{ 12EN6 12W6GT	17AX4GT	{ 17AX4GTA 17D4
12DF7	{ 12AX7 12AX7A	12L8	1644		{ 17D4A 17DM4
	{ 12DT7 7025	12SA7	12SY7		{ 17DM4A 17DQ4
	{ 7025A	12SC7	1634	17AX4GTA	{ 17D4 17D4A
		12SK7	5661		{ 17DM4 17DM4A
		12SN7	12SX7		{ 17DQ4
12DM4	{ 12DM4A 12D4A	12SR7	12SW7		{ 17AY3A 17BS3
	{ 12DQ4	12SW7	12SR7	17AY3	{ 17BS3A
12DM5	11C5	12SX7	12SN7		{ 17AY3A 17BS3A
		12SY7	12SA7		{ 17AY3A 17BS3A
12DQ6	{ 12DQ6A 12DQ6B	12W6GT	{ 12EN6 12L6GT	17AY3A	{ 17AY3A 17BS3A
	{ 12GW6	13DE7	15EW7		{ 17BS3A
12DQ6A	{ 12DQ6B 12GW6	13DR7	{ 13FD7 13FR7	17DQ6	{ 17DQ6A
		13EM7	15EA7		{ 17DQ6B 17GW6
12DQ6B	12GW6	13FD7	13FR7		{ 17BE3
12DQ7	12BY7A	13FR7	13FD7	17BZ3	{ 17BE3A
		13V10	12AE10		{ 17BE3A
12DT7	{ 12AX7 12DF7	14A7	{ 12B7 14H7	17C5	{ 17CU5 17R5
	{ 7025 7025A	14AF7	XXD	17CQ4	17DE4
		14C7	1280		{ 17C5 17R5
12DW7	7247	14E7	14R7	17CU5	{ 17CU5 17R5
12DZ6	{ 12EA6 12EK6	14GT8	{ 14GT8A 14JG8 7724	17D4	{ 17D4A 17AX4GTA
12E5	12J5	14H7	{ 12B7 14A7		{ 17DM4 17DM4A 17DQ4

## Directly Interchangeable Tubes—(Continued)

Tube Number	Replace with	Tube Number	Replace with	Tube Number	Replace with
17D4A	{17DM4 17DM4A 17DQ4	19EW7	20EW7	25U4GT	{25AX4GT 25D4 25W4GT
17DE4	17CQ4	19JN8	{19CL8A 19CL8B	25W4GT	{25AX4GT 25D4 25U4GT
17DM4	{17DM4A 17D4A 17DQ4	19T8	{19T8A 19C8	25W6GT	{25L6GT 6046
17DQ6	{17D06A 17DQ6B 17GW6	19Y3	19X3	25Y5	25Z5
17DQ6A	{17DQ6B 17GW6	20EW7	19EW7	25Y5	25Y5
17DQ6B	17GW6	21A6	21B6	26A6	26CG6
17GW6	17DQ6B	21B6	21A6	26B6	26D6
17L6GT	17W6GT	21EX6	25CD6GB	26CG6	26A6
17W6GT	17L6GT	25AX4GT	25D4	26D6	26B6
18FW6	{18FW6A 18GD6 18GD6A	25B6G	5824	26D6	26B6
18FW6A	18GD6A	25BQ6GTB	{25BQ6GTB/25CU6	27	56
18FY6	{18FY6A 18GE6 18GE6A	25BQ6GA	{25CU6 25DQ6 25DQ6A	27GB5	28GB5
18FY6A	18GE6A	25BQ6GTB	{25CU6/25DQ6	28GB5	27GB5
18FY6A	18GE6A	25CA5	{25C5 25EH5	28HD5	30HD5
18GD6	{18GD6A 18FW6 18FW6A	25CD6G	{25CD6GA 25CD6GB 25DN6 21EX6	30A5	{35C5 35C5A
18GD6A	18FW6A	25CD6G	{25CD6GA 25DN6 21EX6	30HD5	28HD5
18GE6	{18GE6A 18FY6 18FY6A	25CD6GA	{25CD6GB 25DN6 21EX6	32	{1A4 1A4P 1A4T
18GE6A	18FY6A	25CD6GB	{25CD6GB 21EX6	32	{1B4 1B4P 1B4T
19AU4	{19AU4GT 19AU4GTA 17CQ4 17DE4	25CD6G	{25DN6 21EX6	32ET5	{32ET5A 34GD5 34GD5A
19AU4GT	{19AU4GTA 17CQ4 17DE4	25CU6	{25BQ6GTB/25CU6 25BQ6GTB 25DQ6 25DQ6A	32L7	25A7
19C8	{19T8 19T8A	25DN6	{25CD6GB 21EX6	34	{1A4 1A4P 1A4T 1B4 1B4P 1B4T 32 951
19CL8A	{19CL8B 19JN8	25EC6	{25CD6GB 21EX6	34CE3	34CD3
19DE7	{19EW7 20EW7	25EH5	25CA5	34GD5	{34GD5A 32ET5 32ET5A
19EA8	{19EA8A 17A8	25L6GT	{25W6GT 6046	34GD5A	32ET5A
		25S	{25 1B5 (1B5/25S)	35C3	35C3
				35A3	35A3
				35C3	35A3

**Directly Interchangeable Tubes—(Continued)**

Tube Number	Replace with	Tube Number	Replace with	Tube Number	Replace with
35C5	{ 35C5A 30A5	CK1013	5517	5692	{ 5691 6SN7
37	76	1201	7E5	5693	6SJ7
38HK7	38HE7	1203	7C4	5725	{ 6AJ5 6AK5
39	{ 39/44 44	1204	7AB7	5731	955
39/44	{ 39 44	1221	6C6		{ 25A6 25B6
40Z5GT	45Z5GT	1223	6J7	5824	{ 25C6 25L6
45Z5GT	40Z5GT	1229	1A4		{ 6L6GC 7581
44	{ 39 39/44	1230	30	5881	{ 7581A 7581A
		1231	7V7		
50CA5	{ 50EH5 50EH5A	1232	7G7	5910	1U4
		1267	0A4	5915	6BE6
		1273	7A7	6080	6AS7
50EH5	{ 50EH5A 50CA5	1274	6X5		{ 7025A 12AX7
50HK6	50HC6	1275	{ 5X3 80	7025	{ 12AX7A 12DF7
50Y7	50Z7	1280	14H7		{ 12DT7
50Z6	50AX6	1284	12B7		
50Z7	50Y7	1291	3B7	7247	12DW7
56	27	1294	1R4	7408	6V6
76	37	1299	3D6		
77	6C6	1612	6L7	7543	{ 6AU6 6AU6A
78	6D6	1614	6L6		
	{ 5X3	1620	6J7	7581	{ 7581A 6L6GC
80	{ 13 83V 88	1634	12SC7		
		1644	12L8	XXB	3C6
		5517	CK1003	XXD	14AF7
81	{ 16 16B	5590	{ 5591 9001	XXFM	7X7
		5591	{ 9003	XXL	7A4
83	5Z3, 80	5608-A	5590		
117L7	117M7		53		{ 6BC8 6BQ7
117N7	117P7	5654	{ 6AJ5 6AK5		{ 6BQ7A 6BS8
807	5933	5672	5678	X155	{ 6BX8 6BZ7
		5678	5672		{ 6BZ8
CK1005	{ 0Y4 0Z4A	5691	{ 6SN7 5692		

**Directly Interchangeable Tubes**  
**Foreign to American Tubes**

Foreign Tube Number	Replace with American Tube	Foreign Tube Number	Replace with American Tube	Foreign Tube Number	Replace with American Tube
1C1	1R5	1D13	1A3	1F3	1T4
1C2	1AC6	1F1	1AJ4	1FD1	1AH5
1C3	1AB6	1F2	1L4	1FD9	1S5

Continued on page 61

**Directly Interchangeable Tubes—(Continued)****Foreign to American Tubes**

Foreign Tube Number	Replace with American Tube	Foreign Tube Number	Replace with American Tube	Foreign Tube Number	Replace with American Tube
1H33	1AQ5	6L43	6CL6	30F5	7ED7
1H35	1AB6	6LD3	6CV7	30FL1	9GB8
1P1	3C4	6LD12	6AK8	30L1	7AN7
1P10	3S4	6LD13	6BD7	30L15	7EK7
1P11	3V4	6LP12	6BM8	30P4	25GF6
1RK23	1S2	6M-H1	6J4	30P12	12FB5
3D-HH13	3FX7	6M-HH3	6J6	30P16	16A5
3M-R24	3DK6	6P9	6BM5	30P18	15CW5
3M-V7	3BZ6	6P15	6BQ5	30P19	25GF6
4R-HH2	4BS8	6P17	6AM5	30PL1	13GC8
4R-HH8	4KN8	6R-HH2	6BS8	30PL12	16A8
4Y25	807	6R-HH8	6KN8	30PL13	16GK8
5M-HH3	5J6	6R-R8C	5847	52KU	5Z4G
5P29	6CN6	6S5G	6E5	62DDT	6CV7
5R-HP1	4BL8	6Z4	6BX4	62TH	6CU7
5S1	807	6Z31	6X4	62VP	6CJ5
5Z10	5U4G	7D9	6AM5	63TP	6AB8
6/30L2	6GA8	7D10	6CH6	64ME	6CD7
6AT7N	6DT8	7F16	6CJ5	64SPT	6BX6
6B32	6AL5	8D3	6AM6	65ME	6BR5
6BC32	6AV6	8D5	6BR7	66KU	6BT4
6C12	6AJ8	8D6	6BW7	67PT	6CK5
6C16	6BL8	8D7	6BS7	108C1	OB2
6C18	6GV7	8D8	6267	121VP	12AC5
6CC10	5692	8R-HP1	6CQ6	141DDT	14L7
6CC31	6J6	9D6	6CQ6	141TH	14K7
6CC342	5670	9P9	9BM5	150C2	0A2
6CF8	6267	10C14	19D8	150C3	0D3
6D2	6AL5	10F18	13EC7	163PEN	16A5
6F10	6AC7	10LD3	14L7	171DDP	17C8
6F12	6AM6	10LD13	14G6	213PEN	21A6
6F16	6CJ5	10P18	45B5	31ISU	31A3
6F18	6EC7	10PL12	50BM8	451PT	45A5
6F19	6BY7	12BC32	12AV6	A863	6J7GT
6F21	6CQ6	12E13	6550	A1834	6AS7G
6F22	6267	12F31	12BA6	AD	6Z3
6F23	6EL7	12G-B3	12GW6	B36	12SN7GT
6F24	6EJ7	12G-B6	12BQ6GT	B63	6A6
6F25	6EH7	12G-K17	12D4A	B152	12AT7
6F26	6BY7	12H31	12BE6	B309	12AT7
6F29	6EH7	12R-K19	12BR3	B319	7AN7
6F30	6EJ7	13D2	6SN7GT	B329	12AU7
6F31	6BA6	13D3	6158	B339	12AX7
6F33	6AS6	17N8	17C8	B349	7EK7
6F35	6AJ5	18AK5	6028	B719	6AQ8
6F36	6AH6	19AJ8	19D8	B729	6GA8
6FD12	6DC8	19BD	19X3	B739	12AT7
6G-B3A	6GW6	19M-R9	18GD6	B749	12AU7
6G-B6	6BQ6GT	19SU	19Y3	B759	12AX7
6G-B9	6DQ6A	19U3	19X3	BF61	6CK5
6G-K17	6AU4GT	19W3	19X3	BF451	45A5
6H31	6BE6	20D3	12AH8	BPM04	6AQ5
6L10	6AG7	20D4	6AJ8	D1C	957
6L12	6AQ8	25G-B6	25BQ6GT	D2C	958A
6L13	12AX7	30C1	9A8	D2M9	6AL5
6L31	6AQ5	30C15	9EN7	D3F	959
6L34	6AQ4	30C18	7GV7	D63	6H6

**Directly Interchangeable Tubes—(Continued)****Foreign to American Tubes**

Foreign Tube Number	Replace with American Tube	Foreign Tube Number	Replace with American Tube	Foreign Tube Number	Replace with American Tube
D77	6AL5	DY70	5642	ECC83	12AX7
D152	6AL5	DY80	1X2A	ECC84	6CW7
D717	6AL5	DY86	1S2	ECC85	6AQ8
DA90	1A3	DY87	1S2A	ECC86	6GM8
DAC32	1H5GT	E1F	954	ECC88	6DJ8
DAF91	1S5	E2F	956	ECC89	6FC7
DAF92	1U5	E55L	8233	ECC91	6J6
DAF96	1AH5	E80CC	6085	ECC180	6BQ7A
DC80	1E3	E80F	6084	ECC186	12AU7
DCC90	3A5	E80L	6227	ECC189	6ES8
DCF60	1V6	E80T	6218	ECC230	6080
DD6	6AL5	E81CC	6201	ECC804	6GA8
DD7	6AM5	E81L	6686	ECC813	6463
DDR7	6AM5	E82CC	6189	ECF80	6BL8
DF33	1N5GT	E88C	8255	ECF82	6U8
DF60	5678	E88CC	6922	ECF86	6HG8
DF62	1AD4	E90C	5920	ECF801	6GJ7
DF67	5911	E90CC	5920	ECF802	6JW8
DF91	1T4	E91H	6687	ECF805	6GV7
DF92	1L4	E95F	5654	ECH42	6CU7
DF96	1AJ4	E180F	6688	ECH80	6AN7
DF97	1AN5	E180L	7534	ECH81	6AJ8
DF904	1U4	E182CC	7119	ECH83	6DS8
DH63	6Q7	E186F	7737	ECH84	6JX8
DH74	12Q7GT	E188CC	7308	ECL80	6AB8
DH76	12Q7GT	E280F	7722	ECL82	6BM8
DH77	6AT6	E288CC	8223	ECL84	6DX8
DH81	7B6	EAA91	6AL5	ECL85	6GV8
DH118	14L7	EABC80	6AK8	ECL86	6GW8
DH119	14G6	EAF42	6CT7	EF41	6CJ5
DH142	14L7	EB91	6AL5	EF71	5899
DH149	7C6	EBC41	6CV7	EF72	5840
DH150	6CV7	EBC81	6BD7	EF80	6BX6
DH718	6CV7	EBC90	6AT6	EF81	6BH5
DH719	6AK8	EBC91	6AV6	EF82	6CH6
DK32	1A7GT	EBF80	6N8	EF83	6BK8
DK91	1R5	EBF81	6AD8	EF85	6BY7
DK92	1AC6	EBF83	6DR8	EF86	6267
DK96	1AB6	EBF85	6DC8	EF87	6267
DL29	3D6	EBF89	6DC8	EF89	6DA6
DL31	1A5	EC55	5861	EF89F	6DG7
DL33	305GT	EC80	6Q4	EF91	6AM6
DL35	1C5GT	EC81	6R4	EF92	6CQ6
DL36	105GT	EC84	6A14	EF93	6BA6
DL67	5913	EC86	6CM4	EF94	6AU6
DL91	1S4	EC88	6DL4	EF95	6AK5
DL92	3S4	EC90	6C4	EF96	6AG5
DL93	3A4	EC91	6A04	EF97	6ES6
DL94	3V4	EC92	6AB4	EF98	6ET6
DL95	3Q4	EC94	6AF4	EF183	6EH7
DL96	3C4	EC95	6ERS	EF184	6EJ7
DL98	3B4	EC97	6FY5	EF190	6CB6
DM70	1M3	EC900	6HA5	EF730	5636
DM71	1N3	EC1000	8254	EF731	5899
DY30	1B3GT	ECC70	6021	EF732	5901
DY51	1BG2	ECC81	12AT7	EF734	6205
DP61	6AK5	ECC82	12AU7	EF811	6EH7

**Directly Interchangeable Tubes—(Continued)****Foreign to American Tubes**

Foreign Tube Number	Replace with American Tube	Foreign Tube Number	Replace with American Tube	Foreign Tube Number	Replace with American Tube
EF812	6EL7	HCC85	17EW8	N369	16A8
EF814	6EJ7	HCH81	12A17	N379	15CW5
EF905	5654	HD14	1H5GT	N709	6BQ5
EH90	6C56	HF61	6CJ5	N727	6AQ5
EK90	6BE6	HF93	12BA6	OBC3	12SQ7
EL34	6CA7	HF94	12AU6	OF1	6S7
EL36	6CM5	HF121	12AC5	OF5	12K4GT
EL37	6L6	HK90	12BE6	OH4	12A8
EL38	6CN6	HL90	19AQ5	OSW2190	6AC7
EL41	6CK5	HL92	50C5	OSW2192	6AG7
EL71	5902	HL94	30A5	OSW2600	6AC7
EL80	6M5	HM04	6BE6	OSW2601	6AG7
EL81	6CJ6	HP6	6AM6	OSW3104	6SA7
EL82	6DY5	HY90	35W4	OSW3105	6S07
EL83	6CK6	KD21	OA3	OSW3107	5CG4
EL84	6BQ5	KD24	OC3	OSW3109	6H6
EL85	6BN5	KC25	OD3	OSW3110	6E5
EL86	6CW5	KT32	25W6GT	OSW3111	6SK7
EL90	6AQ5	KT63	6F6G	OSW3112	6J5
EL91	6AM5	KT66	6L6GC	P17A	807
EL95	6DL5	KT71	50L6GT	PABC80	9AK8
EL180	12BY7	KT77	6CA7	PC86	4CM4
EL500	6GB5	KT88	6550	PC95	4GK5
EL820	6CK6	KTZ63	6K7GT	PC900	4HA5
EL821	6CH6	L63	6J5	PCC84	7AN7
EL822	6CH6	L77	6C4	PCC85	9AQ8
ELL80	6HU8	LC900	3HA5	PCC88	7D18
EM34	6CD7	LCF80	6LN8	PCC89	7FC7
EM80	6BR5	LCF802	6LX8	PCC186	7AU7
EM81	6DA5	LF183	4EH7	PCC189	7ES8
EM84	6FG6	LF184	4EJ7	PCC805	7EK7
EM87	6HU6	LL505	27KG6	PCE800	9GB8
EM840	6FG6	LN119	50BM8	PCF80	9A8
EQ80	6BE7	LN319	13GC8	PCF82	9U8
EY51	6X2	LN152	6AB8	PCF86	7HG8
EY80	6U3	LZ319	9A8	PCF800	9EN7
EY81	6R3	LZ329	9A8	PCF801	8GJ7
EY81F	6V3	N14	1C5GT	PCF805	7GV7
EY82	6N3	N15	3Q5GT	PCF806	8GJ7
EY84	6374	N16	3Q5GT	PCL82	16A8
EY86	6S2	N17	3S4	PCL84	15DQ8
EY87	6S2A	N18	3Q4	PCL85	18GV8
EY88	6AL3	N19	3V4	PCL800	16GK8
EZ35	6X5G	N25	3C4	PF9	6K7
EZ40	6BT4	N77	6AM5	PH4	6A8
EZ80	6V4	N78	6BJ5	PL36	25E5
EZ81	6CA4	N119	45B5	PL81	21A6
EZ90	6X4	N142	45A5	PL82	16A5
EZ91	6AV4	N144	6AM5	PL83	15A6
EZ900	6063	N150	6CK5	PL84	15CW5
GZ30	5Z4G	N152	21A6	PL302	25GF6
GZ34	5AR4	N153	15A6	PL500	27GB5
H63	6F5GT	N154	16A5	PL505	40KG6
HAA91	12AL5	N308	25E5	PL820	21A6
HABC80	19T8	N309	15A6	PL1267	0A4G
HBC90	12AT6	N329	16A5	PL180	12HU8
HBC91	12AV6	N359	21A6	PM04	6BA6

**Directly Interchangeable Tubes—(Continued)****Foreign to American Tubes**

Foreign Tube Number	Replace with American Tube	Foreign Tube Number	Replace with American Tube	Foreign Tube Number	Replace with American Tube
PM07	6AM6	UAF42	12S7	X719	6AJ8
PY80	19X3	UBC41	14L7	X727	6BE6
PY81	17Z3	UBC81	14G6	XC95	2ER5
PY82	19Y3	UBF80	17C8	XC97	2FY5
PY83	17Z3	UCH42	14K7	XC900	2HA5
PY88	30AE3	UCH81	19D8	XCC82	7AU7
PY800	17Z3	UCL82	50BM8	XCC189	4ES8
PY801	17Z3	UF41	12AC5	XCF80	4BL8
QB65	6SN7GT	UL41	45A5	XCF801	4GJ7
QB309	12AT7	UL84	45B5	XCH81	3AJ8
QE06/50	807	UN954	954	XCL82	8B8
QL77	6C4	UN955	955	XCL85	9GV8
QV05-25	807	UU12	6CA4	XF80	3BX6
QW77	6CQ6	UY41	31A3	XF85	3BY7
QZ77	6AM6	UY42	31A3	XF183	3EH7
R12	6X2	UY82	55N3	XF184	3EJ7
R16	1T2	UY85	38A3	XL36	13CM5
R19	1X2A	UY89	38A3	XL84	8BQ5
R52	5Z4G	V2M70	6X4	XL86	8CW5
R144	6AM6	V61	6BT4	XY88	16AQ3
RL21	2D21	V177	6Q06	Y25	1M3
S6F12	6AM6	V311	31A3	YC95	3ER5
SP6	6AM6	V312	31A3	YC97	3FY5
STV108/30	OB2	V884	6CQ6	YF183	4EH7
STV150/30	OA2	VP6	6Q06	YF184	4EJ7
SU61	6X2	VP12D	12C8	Z14	1N5GT
T2M05	6J6	W17	1T4	Z63	6J7
TM12	6J4	W25	1AJ4	Z77	6AM6
U25	2L2	W61	6K7	Z152	6BX6
U26	2J2	W63	6K7	Z300T	0A4G
U37	1T2	W76	12K7	Z319	6351
U41	1B3GT	W77	6CQ6	Z329	7ED7
U43	6X2	W81	7A7	Z719	6BX6
U49	2J2	W119	13EC7	Z729	6267
U50	5Y3GT	W142	12AC5	Z749	6EL7
U52	5U4G	W148	7A7	ZD17	1S5
U70	6X5G	W149	7B7	ZD25	1AH5
U76	35Z5GT	W719	6BY7	ZD152	6N8
U77	5AR4	W727	6BA6		
U119	38A3	W739	6EC7		
U142	31A3	WD142	12S7		
U147	6X5G	WD150	6CT7		
U149	7Y4	WD709	6N8		
U150	6BT4	X14	1A7GT		
U151	6X2	X17	1R5		
U152	19X3	X18	1AC6		
U153	17Z3	X20	1AC6		
U154	19Y3	X25	1AB6		
U191	19CS4	X61M	6E8G		
U192	19Y3	X63	6A8		
U193	17Z3	X64	6L7		
U251	17Z3	X77	6BE6		
U309	19X3	X81	7S7		
U319	19Y3	X119	19D8		
U339	19CS4	X142	14K7		
U381	38A3	X147	6E8G		
U707	6X4	X148	7S7		

See Pages 65 to 70  
for Listing of  
American to Foreign  
Directly Interchangeable  
Tubes.

**Directly Interchangeable Tubes****American to Foreign Tubes**

American Tube Number	Replace with Foreign Tube	American Tube Number	Replace with Foreign Tube	American Tube Number	Replace with Foreign Tube
OA2	{ 150C2 150C4 M8223 STV150/30	1E3 1H5GT	DC80 { DAC32 HD14	2FY5 2HA5 2J2	XC97 XC900 { U26 U49
OA3	KD21	1L4	{ 1F2 DF92	2L2	U25
OA4G	{ PL1267 Z300T	1M3	{ DM70 DM71 Y25	3A4	DL93
OB2	{ 108C1 M8224 STV108/30	1N3	{ DM70 DM71 Y25	3A5 3AJ8 3AL5	DCC90 XCH81
OC3	KD24	1N5GT	{ DF33 Z14	3AU6 3B4 3BX6 3BY7 3BZ6	XF94 DL98 XF80 XF85 3M-V7
OE3	85A1	1Q5GT	DL36	3C4	{ 1P1 DL96
OG3	85A2	1R5	{ 1C1 DK91 X17	3D6	{ N25
1A3	{ 1D13 DA90	1R5SF	1H33	3DK6	DL29
1A5G	DL31	1S2	{ 1RK23 DY86 DY87	3EH7	3M-R24
1A7GT	{ DK32 X14	1S2A	{ DY87	3EJ7	XF183
1AB6	{ 1C3 1H35 DK96 X25	1S4	DL91	3ER5	XF184
1AC6	{ 1C2 DK92 X18 X20	1S5	{ 1FD9 DAF91 ZD17	3F7	YC95
1AD4	DF62	1T2	{ R16 U37	3FY5	3D-HH13
1AH5	{ 1FD1 DAF96 ZD25	1T4	{ 1F3 DF91 W17	3HA5	YC97
1AJ4	{ 1F1 DF96 W25	1U4 1U5 1V6	{ DF904 DAF92 DCF60	3Q4	LC900
1AN5	DF97			3Q5GT	{ DL95
1AQ5	1H33	1X2A	{ DY80 R19	3S4	{ N18
1B3GT	{ DY30 U41	2D21	{ E91N EN91 M8204 PL21	3V4	{ DL33
1BG2	DY51			4BL8	{ N15
1C5GT	{ DL35 N14	2ER5	XC95	4BS8 4CM4	{ N16
				4EH7	{ N17
				4BL8	{ 1P10
				4BS8	{ DL92
				4CM4	{ N17
				4EH7	{ 1P11
				4BL8	{ DL94
				4BS8	{ N19
				4CM4	{ 5R-HP1
				4EH7	{ XCF80
				4BL8	{ PC86
				4BS8	{ 4R-HH2
				4CM4	{ LF183
				4EH7	{ YF183
				4BL8	{ LF184
				4BS8	{ YF184

## Directly Interchangeable Tubes—(Continued)

## American to Foreign Tubes

American Tube Number	Replace with Foreign Tube	American Tube Number	Replace with Foreign Tube	American Tube Number	Replace with Foreign Tube
4ES8	XCC189	6A6	B63		6P17
4GJ7	XCF801	6A8	{ PH4 X63 }		7D9
4GK5	PC95	6AB4	EC92	6AM5	DD7
4HA5	PC900	6AB8	{ 63TP EC180 LN152 }		DDR7
4KN8	4R-HH8	6AC7	{ 6F10 OSW2190 OSW2600 }		EL91
	{ 52KU 53KU 54KU GZ30 GZ32 GZ33 GZ34 GZ37 R52 U54 }	6AD8	EBF81		N77
5AR4		6AF4	EC94	6AM6	N144
		6AG5	EF96		QA2402
5AW4	U54	6AG7	{ 6L10 OSW2192 OSW2601 }		6F12
5AX4GT	U54	6AH6	6F36		8D3
5CG4	OSW3107	6AJ4	EC84		EF91
		6AJ5	6F35		HP6
5J6	5M-HH3	6AJ7	{ 6F10 OSW2190 OSW2600 }	6AQ4	M8083
5T4	{ GZ31 U52 }	6AJ8	{ 6C12 20D4 ECH81 X719 }	6AN7	PM07
5U4G	{ 5Z10 GZ32 U52 }	6AK5	{ DP61 E95F EF905 }		QA2403
	{ 52KU 53KU 54KU GZ30 GZ32 GZ33 GZ34 OSW3107 R52 U54 }	6AK8	{ 6LD12 DH719 EABC80 }	6AQ8	Z77
5V4G		6AL3	EY88	6AS6	R144
				6AS7G	S6F12
5W4	{ U50 U51 }				SP6
5Y3GT	U50			6AT6	Z77
	{ 52KU 53KU 54KU GZ30 GZ32 GZ33 GZ34 OSW3107 R52 U54 U77 }	6AL5	{ 6B32 6D2 D2M9 D77 D152 D717 DD6 EAA91 EAA901 EAA901S EB91 M8079 M8212 QA2404 }	6AU4GT	6L31
524					EC91
					M8099
				6AV6	6L31
					BPM04
					EL90
					M8245
					N727
					GL34
					EC91
					M8099
					6L12
					8719
					ECC85
					A1834
					ECC230
					DH77
					EBC90
					6G-K17
					EF94
					EZ91
					6BC32
					EBC91
					6F31
					EF93
					M8101
					PM04
					W727

## Directly Interchangeable Tubes—(Continued)

## American to Foreign Tubes

American Tube Number	Replace with Foreign Tube	American Tube Number	Replace with Foreign Tube	American Tube Number	Replace with Foreign Tube
6BD7	{ EBC80 EBC81	6C4	{ EC90 L77 M8080 QA2401 QL77	6CS6	EH90
6BE6	{ 6H31 EK90 HM04 X77 X727	6CA4	{ EZ81 UU12	6CT7	{ EAF42 WD150
6BE7	EQ80		{ 7D11 12E13	6CU7	{ 62TH ECH42 ECH43 ECH113
6BH5	EF81	6CA7	{ EL34 KT77		{ 6LD3 62DDT
6BH6	E90F		{ KT78		{ DH150
6BJ5	N78				{ DH718
6BJ6	E99F				{ EBC41
6BK8	EF83	6CB6	EF190		
6BL8	{ 6C16 ECF80	6CD7	{ 64ME EM34	6CW5	EL86
		6CF6	EF190	6CW7	ECC84
6BM5	6P9		{ 7D10	6DA5	EM81
6BM8	{ 6LP12 ECL82	6CH6	{ EF82 EL821 EL822	6DA6	EF89
6BN5	EL85		{ 6F16 7F16	6DC8	{ 6FD12 EBF85 EBF89
6BQ5	{ 6P15 E84L EL84 N709	6CJ5	{ 62VP EF41 HF61	6DG7	EF89E
6BQ6GT	6G-B6	6CJ6	{ EL81 EL820	6DL4	EC88
6BQ7A	ECC180		{ 67PT BF61	6DL5	EL95
6BR5	{ 65ME EM80	6CK5	{ EL41 N150	6DQ6A	6G-B9
6BR7	8D5	6CK6	{ EL83 EL820	6DR8	EFB83
6BS7	8D7			6DS8	ECH83
6BS8	6R-HH2	6CL6	6L43	6DT8	6AT7N
		6CM4	EC86		ECL84
					EL82
6BT4	{ 66KU EZ40 U150 V61	6CM5	{ 6G-B7 EL36 EL360	6E5	{ 6S5G OSW3110
6BW7	8D6	6CN6	{ 5P29 EL38	6E8G	{ X61M X147
6BX4	6Z4				
6BX6	{ 64SPT EF80 Z152 Z719		{ 6F21 9D6 EF92 M8161 QA2400 QW77	6EH7	{ 6F25 6F29 EF183 EF811
6BY7	{ 6F19 6F26 EF85 W719	6CQ6	{ V177 V884 VP6 W77	6EJ7	{ 6F24 6F30 EF184 EF814

## Directly Interchangeable Tubes—(Continued)

## American to Foreign Tubes

American Tube Number	Replace with Foreign Tube	American Tube Number	Replace with Foreign Tube	American Tube Number	Replace with Foreign Tube
6EL7	{ 6F23 EF812 Z749	6JW8 6JX8	ECF802 ECH84	6X4	{ 6Z31 EZ90 EZ902 EZ900 U707 V2M70
6ER5	EC95	6K7	{ PF9 W61 W63	6X5G	{ EZ35 U147
6ES6	EF97			7A7	{ W81 W148
6ES8	ECC189	6KN8	6R-HH8		
6ET6	EF98	6L6	EL37		
6F5GT	H63	6LG0C	KT66		
6F6G	KT63	6L7	X64		
6FC7	ECC89	6LN8	LCF80		
		6LX8	LCF802		
6FG6	{ EM84 EM840	6M5	EL80	7AN7	{ 30L1 B319 PCC84
6FY5	EC97	6N3	EY82		
		6N8	{ EBF80 WD709 ZD152	7AU7	{ PCC186 XCC82
6GA8	{ 6/30L2 B729 ECC804	6Q4	EC80	7B5	{ EL22 KT81 N148
		6Q7	DH63		
6GB5	EL500	6R3	EY81		
6GJ7	ECF801	6R4	EC81		
6GM8	ECC86	6S2	EY86	7B6	{ DH81 DL82
		6S2A	EY87		
6GV7	{ 6C18 ECF805	6S7	OF1	7B7	W149
		6SA7	OSW3104		
		6SK7	OSW3111		
6GV8	ECL85			7C5	{ EL22 KT81 N148
6GW8	ECL86				
		6SN7GT	{ 13D2 B65 QA2408 QB65	7C6 7DJ8	DH149 PCC88
6HA5	EC900	6SQ7	OSW3105	7ED7	{ 30F5 Z329
6HG8	ECF86				
6HU6	EM87	6T8	{ 6LD12 DH719 EABC80	7EK7	{ 30L15 B349 PCC805
6HU8	ELL80				
6J4	{ 6M-H1 M8232 TM12	6U3	EY80	7ES8 7FC7	PCC189 PCC89
6J5	{ L63 OSW3112	6U8	{ ECF80 ECF82	7GV7	{ 30C18 PCF805
6J6	{ 6CC31 6M-HH3 ECC91 M8081 T2M05	6V3 6V4	EY81F EZ80	7HG8	PCF86
6J7	{ A863 Z63	6X2	{ EY51 R12 SU61 U43 U151	7S7	{ X81 X148
				7Y4	U149

## Directly Interchangeable Tubes—(Continued)

## American to Foreign Tubes

American Tube Number	Replace with Foreign Tube	American Tube Number	Replace with Foreign Tube	American Tube Number	Replace with Foreign Tube
8A8	{ 30C1 LZ319 LZ329 PCF80	12AT7	{ B152 B309 B739 E81CC ECC81 ECC801 ECC8015 M8162 QA2406 QB309	12SN7GT	{ 13D2 B36
8B8	{ 8R-HP1 XCL82			12S07	OBC3
8BQ5 8CW5	XL84 XL86			12SX7GT	B36
8GJ7	{ PCF801 PCF806	12AU6	HF94	12Z3	HZ90
8HG8	PCF86			13CM5	{ 12G-B7 XL36
9A8	{ 30C1 LZ319 LZ329 PCF80	12AU7	{ B329 B749 E82CC ECC82 ECC186 ECC802 ECC802S M8136	13EC7	{ 10F18 W119
9AK8 9AQ8 9BM5	PABC80 PCC85 9P9	12AV6	{ 12BC32 HBC91	13GC8	{ 30PL1 LN319
9EN7	{ 30C15 PCF800	12AX7	{ 6L13 B339 B759 E83CC ECC83	14G6	{ 10LD13 DH119 UBC81
9GB8	{ 30FL1 PCE800		{ ECC803 M8137	14K7	{ 141TH UCH42 UCH43 X142
9GV8 9U8 10DE7 12A8	XCL85 PCF82 9R-AL1 OH4	12BA6	{ 12F31 HF93	14L7	{ 10LD3 141DDT DH118 DH142 UBC41
		12BE6	{ 12H31 HK90	14Z3	HZ90
12AC5	{ 10F9 121VP HF121 UF41 W118 W142 W145	12BQ6GT	{ 12G-B6 12R-K19 12BR3 12BY7 EL180 12C8 VP12D 12DF7 ECC83 12DT7 ECC83 12FB5 30P12 PLL80	15A6	{ N153 N309 PL83
12AF3 12AH8 12AJ7	12R-K19 20D3 HCH81	12K7	{ OF5 W76	15CW5	{ 30P18 N379 PL84
12AL5	{ 10D2 HAA91 UB91	12K8	{ X71M X76M	15DQ8	PCL84
12AT6	HBC90	12Q7GT	{ DH74 DH76 DL74M	16A5	{ 30P16 N154 N329 PL82 PL87
				16A8	{ 163PEN N154 N329 PL82 PL87
				16AQ3	XY88

## Directly Interchangeable Tubes—(Continued)

## American to Foreign Tubes

American Tube Number	Replace with Foreign Tube	American Tube Number	Replace with Foreign Tube	American Tube Number	Replace with Foreign Tube
16GK8	{ 30PL13 30PL14 PCL88 PCL800	25E5	{ 30P4 30P19 N308 PL36	45B5	{ 10P18 N119 UL84
17C8	{ 17N8 171DDP UBF80	25GF6	{ 30P4 PL302	50BM8	{ 10PL12 48A8 LN119 UCL82
17EW8	HCC85	25GF6 25W6	30P4 KT32	50C5 50L6GT 55N3	HL92 KT71 UY82
17Z3	{ PY81 PY83 PY800 PY801 U153 U193 U251 U329	25Y4	{ PY31 U31	807	{ 4Y25 5S1 P17A QE06/50 QV05-25
18GD6	19M-R9		{ 311SU U118	954	{ E1F UN954
18GV8	PCL85		{ U142 U145		
19AQ5	HL90	31A3	{ U404 UY41 UY42 V311 V312	955	{ E1C HA2 UN955
19CS4	{ U191 U339				
19D8	{ 10C14 19AJ8 UCH81 X119	31A3	{ 311SU U142 UY41 UY42	956 957 958A 959 5642 5670 5847	E2F D1C D2C D3F DY70 6CC42 6R-R8C
19T8	HABC80	35W4	HY90		
19X3	{ 19BD 19U3 19W3 PY8 U152 U309	35Z46T	{ U74 U76	6080	{ A1834 ECC230
19Y3	{ 19SU PY82 U154 U192 U319	38A3	{ U119 U381 UY85	6267	{ 8D8 6F22 EF86 M8195 Z729
21A6	{ 213PEN N152 N339 N359 PL81 PL820	40KG6 45A5	PL505 { 10P14 451PT BF41 N142 UL41 UL46	6550 7025	KT88 { B339 B759 ECC83 M8137
25A6	KT33	45A5	{ 451PT BF451 N142 UL41	7027 7027A 7543 7581	KT66 KT88 EF94 KT66
25BQ6GT	25G-B6				

## Pilot Lamp Data

Bulb Silhouette	Maximum Size (See Chart Below)			Bulb No.	Base	Bulb Type	Lamp Numbers
	A	B	C				
	7/16"	1/4"	1 1/4"	B-3 1/2	S.C. Flange (Miniature)	Small Round	PR2 PR3 PR4 PR6 PR12
	7/16"	5/8"	1 1/4"	G-3 1/2	2-Pin (Miniature)	Small Round	12
	1 1/2"	1 1/16"	1 1/16"	T-3 1/4	Screw (Miniature)	Tubular	40 41 42 46 48 1892
	1 1/2"	3/4"	1 1/16"	T-3 1/4	Bayonet (Miniature)	Tubular	43 44 45 47 49 1490 1891
	7/16"	23/32"	1 1/16"	G-3 1/2	Screw (Miniature)	Small Round	50
	7/16"	1/2"	1 1/16"	G-3 1/2	Bayonet (Miniature)	Small Round	51
	7/16"	1/2"	1 1/16"	G-4 1/2	Bayonet (Miniature)	Large Round	55 57
	7/16"	5/8"	1 1/16"	G-5	Bayonet (Miniature)	Large Round	1458
	7/16"	—	1 1/16"	TL-3	Screw (Miniature)	Pinched Round	112 222

## Pilot Lamp Data (Cont'd)

Lamp No.	Bead Color	Base (Miniature)	Bulb Type	Rating		Used For
				Volts	Amps.	
<b>PR-2</b>	Blue	Flange	B-3½	2.4	0.50	Flashlights
<b>PR-3</b>	Green	Flange	B-3½	3.6	0.50	Flashlights
<b>PR-4</b>	Yellow	Flange	B-3½	2.3	0.27	Flashlights
<b>PR-6</b>	Brown	Flange	B-3½	2.5	0.30	Flashlights
<b>PR-12</b>	White	Flange	B-3½	5.95	0.50	Flashlights
12	...	2-Pin	G-3½	6.3	0.15	Dials
40	Brown	Screw	T-3½	6-8	0.15	Dials
41	White	Screw	T-3½	2.5	0.5	Dials
42	Green	Screw	T-3½	3.2	†	Dials
43	White	Bayonet	T-3½	2.5	0.5	Dials and Tuning Meters
44	Blue	Bayonet	T-3½	6-8	0.25	Dials and Tuning Meters
45	*	Bayonet	T-3½	3.2	†	Dials
46*	Blue	Screw	T-3½	6-8	0.25	Dials and Tuning Meters
47	Brown	Bayonet	T-3½	6-9	0.15	Dials
48	Pink	Screw	T-3½	2.0	0.06	Battery Set Dials
49	Pink	Bayonet	T-3½	2.0	0.06	Battery Set Dials
50	White	Screw	G-3½	6-8	0.2	Auto-Radio Dials; Flashlights
51*	White	Bayonet	G-3½	6-8	0.2	Auto-Radio Dials; Panel Boards
55	White	Bayonet	G-4½	6-8	0.4	Auto-Radio Dials; Parking Lights
57	White	Bayonet	G-4½	14	0.24	Auto Radio Dials
112	Pink	Screw	TL-3	1.1	0.22	Flashlights
222	White	Screw	TL-3	2.2	0.25	Flashlights; Soldering Guns
1458		Bayonet	G-5	20.0	0.25	Dials
1490	White	Bayonet	T-3½	3.2	0.15	Dials
1891	Pink	Bayonet	T-3½	14	0.23	Auto Radio Dials
1892	White	Screw	T-3½	14	0.12	Auto Panel Lights

\*White in G.E. and Sylvania; Green in National Union Raytheon and Tung-Sol.

†0.35 in G.E. and Sylvania; 0.5 in National Union Raytheon and Tung-Sol.

\*Have frosted bulb.

## Neon Glow Lamps

## High Brightness

Lamp Number	Hours of Average Useful Life*	Maximum Overall Length	Base	Nominal Current in Ma.	Circuit Volts, AC or DC	Nominal Watts 110-125 V.
<b>NE-2H</b>	25,000	3/4"	2" Wire Term. S.C. Mid. Flange	1.7	110-125	1/5
<b>NE-2J</b>	25,000	1 1/16"	2" Wire Term. S.C. Mid. Flange	1.7	110-125	1/5
<b>NE-2P</b>	25,000	3/4"	1" Wire Term. Min. Bay.	1.7	110-125	1/5
<b>NE-51H</b>	25,000	1 1/4"	1" Wire Term. Min. Bay.	1.2	110-125	1/7

## Standard Brightness

<b>NE-2</b>	25,000	1 1/4"	1" Wire Term. S.C. Mid. Flange	0.5	110-125	1/17
<b>NE-2D</b>	25,000	1 1/4"	2" Wire Term. S.C. Mid. Flange	0.6	110-125	1/15
<b>NE-2E</b>	25,000	3/4"	2" Wire Term. S.C. Mid. Flange	0.6	110-125	1/15
<b>NE-2M</b>	25,000	3/4"	1" Wire Term. D.C. Bay	0.5	110-125	1/17
<b>NE-7</b>	7,500	1 1/4"	1 1/4" Wire Term. D.C. Bay	2.0	110-125	1/4
<b>NE-17</b>	7,500	1 1/4"	1" Wire Term. S.C. Bay	2.0	110-125	1/4
<b>NE-21</b>	7,500	1 1/4"	1" Wire Term. S.C. Bay	2.0	110-125	1/4
<b>NE-30</b>	10,000	2 1/2"	Med. Screw	12.0	110-125	1
<b>NE-34</b>	10,000	3 1/2"	Med. Screw	18.0	110-125	2
<b>NE-42</b>	10,000	3 1/2"	D.C. Bay	30.0	110-125	3
<b>NE-45</b>	7,500	1 1/2"	Cand. Screw	2.0	110-125	1/4
<b>NE-48</b>	7,500	1 1/2"	D.C. Bay	2.0	110-125	1/4
<b>NE-51</b>	15,000	1 3/4"	Min. Bay	0.3	110-125	1/25
<b>NE-56</b>	10,000	2 1/2"	Med. Screw	5.0	220-250	1
<b>NE-57</b>	7,500	1 1/2"	Cand. Screw	2.0	110-125	1/4
<b>NE-58</b>	7,500	1 1/2"	D.C. Bay	2.0	220-250	1/2
<b>NE-79</b>	10,000	2"	D.C. Bay	12.0	110-125	1

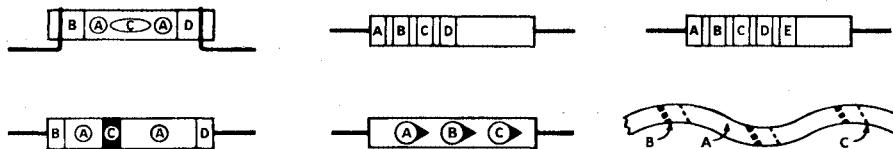
## Argon Glow Lamps

<b>AR-1</b>	1,000	3 1/2"	Med. Screw	18.0	110-125	2
<b>AR-3</b>	150	1 1/2"	Cand. Screw	3.5	110-125	1/4
<b>AR-4</b>	150	1 1/2"	D.C. Bay	3.5	110-125	1/4
<b>AR-9</b>	50	1 1/4"	1" Wire Term.	0.3	110-125	1/25

\*On A.C. unless otherwise noted. D-C life is approximately 60% of A-C values.

# Resistor Color Code

**EIA STANDARD RS-172      MILITARY STANDARD MIL-R-11E**



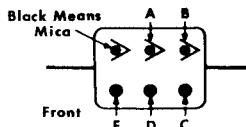
Color	1st Digit A	2nd Digit B	Multiplier C	Tolerance D	Failure Rate* E
Black	0	0	1	—	—
Brown	1	1	10	± 1%	1.0
Red	2	2	100	± 2%	0.1
Orange	3	3	1,000	± 3%	0.01
Yellow	4	4	10,000	± 4%	0.001
Green	5	5	100,000	—	—
Blue	6	6	1,000,000	—	—
Violet	7	7	10,000,000	—	—
Gray	8	8	100,000,000	—	—
White	9	9	—	—	—
Gold	—	—	0.1	± 5%	Solderable*
Silver	—	—	0.01	± 10%	—
No Color	—	—	—	± 20%	—

\* Band E, when used on composition resistors, indicates percent failure per 1,000 hours. On film resistors, a white band E indicates solderable terminal.

**INSULATION CODING**

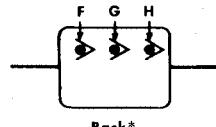
EIA: Insulated resistors with axial leads are designated by a background of any color except black. The usual color is natural tan. Noninsulated resistors with axial leads are designated by a black background color.

MILITARY (MIL): Same as EIA with the addition of: Noninsulated resistors with radial leads designated by a black background color or by a background the same color as the first significant figure of the resistance value.



# Mica Capacitor Color Code

## MILITARY STANDARD MIL-C-5C



Color	Digits of Capacitance ( $\mu\text{f}$ )		Multi- plier C	Tolerance % D	Characteristic See table below E	Working Volts DC F	Operating Temperature G	Vibration Grade(cps) H
	A	B						
Black	0	0	1	± 20	—	—	-55 to +70°C	10-55
Brown	1	1	10	± 1	B	—	—	—
Red	2	2	100	± 2	C	—	-55 to +85°C	—
Orange	3	3	1,000	—	D	300	—	—
Yellow	4	4	—	—	E	—	-55 to +125°C	10-2,000
Green	5	5	—	± 5	F	500	—	—
Blue	6	6	—	—	G	—	-55 to +150°C	—
Violet	7	7	—	—	H	—	—	—
Gray	8	8	—	—	—	—	—	—
White	9	9	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gold	—	—	0.1	± 5	—	—	—	—
Silver	—	—	—	± 10	—	—	—	—

\*Earlier MIL-C-5 capacitors are not color coded on back. In such cases ignore F, G, H and use Voltage Rating Table below.

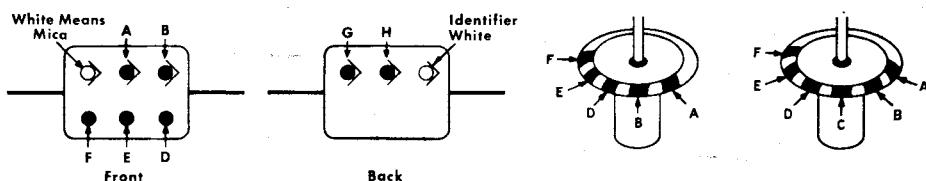
**DESCRIPTION OF CHARACTERISTIC**
**VOLTAGE RATING**

(Indicated by dimensions rather than color coding)

Characteristic	Temperature Coefficient (parts per million per °C)	Maximum Capacitance Drift	Minimum Insulation Resistance (megohms)
B	Not specified	Not specified	7500
C	± 200	± 0.5%	7500
D	± 100	± 0.3%	7500
E	-20 to +100	± (0.1% + 0.1 $\mu\text{f}$ )	7500
F	0 to +70	± (0.05% + 0.1 $\mu\text{f}$ )	7500

Maximum Inches			Style CM	Capacitance ( $\mu\text{f}$ )	Rating (v d-c)
Long	Wide	Thick			
3 $\frac{5}{16}$	5 $\frac{1}{16}$	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	15	5-510	300
5 $\frac{1}{16}$	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	20	5-510	500
17 $\frac{1}{16}$	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	25	51-1000	500
53 $\frac{5}{16}$	53 $\frac{1}{16}$	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	30	560-3300	500
53 $\frac{5}{16}$	53 $\frac{1}{16}$	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	35	3600-6200 6800-10,000	500 300
1 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 $\frac{1}{16}$	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	40	3300-8200 9100-10,000	500 300

## Mica Capacitor Color Code EIA STANDARD RS-153 A



Color	Digits of Capacitance ( $\mu\mu f$ )			Multiplier D	Tolerance % E*	Characteristic— See table below F	Working Voltage G	Operating Temperature H
	A	B	C					
Black	0	0	0	1	$\pm 20$	A	100 V. DC	—
Brown	1	1	1	10	$\pm 1$	B	—	—
Red	2	2	2	100	$\pm 2$	C	300 V. DC	-55 to +85°C
Orange	3	3	3	1,000	$\pm 3$	D	—	—
Yellow	4	4	4	10,000	—	E	500 V. DC	-55 to +125°C
Green	5	5	5	—	$\pm 5$	—	—	—
Blue	6	6	6	—	—	—	—	—
Violet	7	7	7	—	—	—	—	—
Gray	8	8	8	—	—	—	—	—
White	9	9	9	0.1	—	—	1,000 V. DC	—
Gold	—	—	—	0.01	$\pm 10$	—	—	—
Silver	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

\*or  $\pm 1 \mu\mu f$ , whichever is greater.

### DESCRIPTION OF CHARACTERISTIC

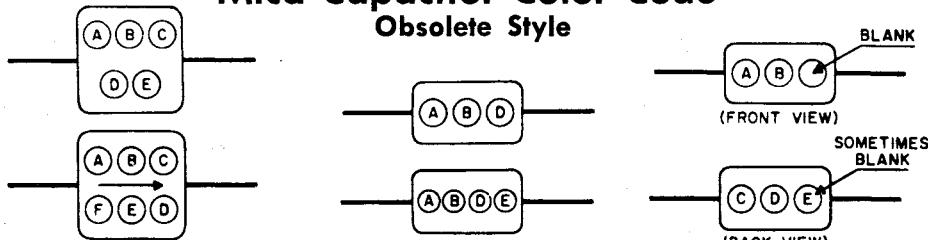
Characteristic	Temperature Coefficient (parts per million per $^{\circ}C$ )	Maximum Capacitance Drift	Minimum Insulation Resistance (megohms)
A	$\pm 1000$	$\pm (5\% + 1 \mu\mu f)$	3000
B	$\pm 500$	$\pm (3\% + 1 \mu\mu f)$	6000
C	$\pm 200$	$\pm (0.5\% + 0.5 \mu\mu f)$	6000
D	$\pm 100$	$\pm (0.3\% + 0.1 \mu\mu f)$	6000
E	-20 to +100	$\pm (0.1\% + 0.1 \mu\mu f)$	6000
—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—

### VOLTAGE RATING

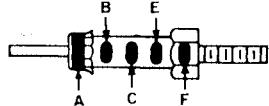
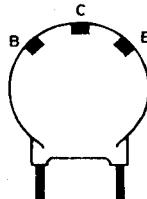
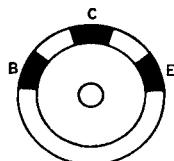
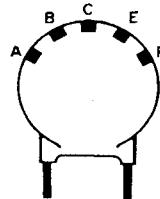
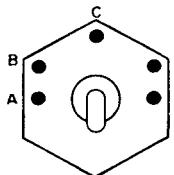
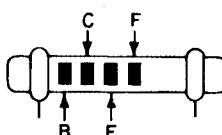
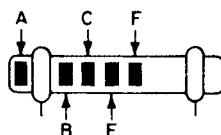
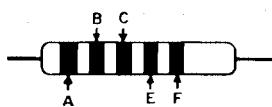
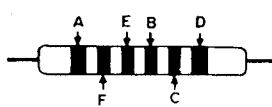
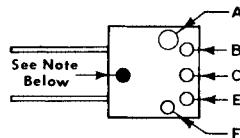
(Indicated by dimensions rather than color coding)

Maximum Inches	Style	Capacitance ( $\mu\mu f$ )	Rating (v d-c)
$5\frac{1}{64}$	20	5-510	500
$17\frac{1}{64}$	25	580-1000	300
$53\frac{5}{64}$	30	5-1000	500
$53\frac{5}{64}$	35	1100-1500	300
$53\frac{5}{64}$	35	470-6200	500
$53\frac{5}{64}$	35	Over 6200	300
$1\frac{1}{32}$	40	3300-6200	500
$1\frac{1}{32}$	40	Over 6200	300
$1\frac{1}{32}$	40	100-2400	1000
$1\frac{1}{32}$	40	2700-7500	500
$1\frac{1}{32}$	40	Over 7500	300

## Mica Capacitor Color Code Obsolete Style



Dot Color	Digits of Capacitance ( $\mu\mu f$ )			Multiplier D	Tolerance % E	Voltage Rating (v d-c) F
	A	B	C			
Black	0	0	0	1	$\pm 20$	—
Brown	1	1	1	10	$\pm 1$	100
Red	2	2	2	100	$\pm 2$	200
Orange	3	3	3	1,000	$\pm 3$	300
Yellow	4	4	4	10,000	$\pm 4$	400
Green	5	5	5	100,000	$\pm 5$	500
Blue	6	6	6	1,000,000	$\pm 6$	600
Violet	7	7	7	10,000,000	$\pm 7$	700
Gray	8	8	8	100,000,000	$\pm 8$	800
White	9	9	9	1,000,000,000	$\pm 9$	900
Gold	—	—	—	0.1	$\pm 5$	1,000
Silver	—	—	—	0.01	$\pm 10$	2,000
No Color	—	—	—	—	$\pm 20$	500

**Ceramic Capacitor Color Code****EIA STANDARD RS-198****MILITARY STANDARD MIL-C-20D****Stand-Off Capacitors  
(EIA ONLY)****3-Dot Disc Capacitors  
(RETMA ONLY)**(Voltage rating is always 500 v.,  
tolerance is always —0.)**3-Dot Button Capacitors  
(EIA ONLY)****5-Dot Disc Capacitors  
(EIA ONLY)**  
(Voltage rating is  
always 500 v.)**Feed Through Capacitors  
(EIA ONLY)****High Capacity Tubulars  
(Insulated or Non-Insulated)****Temperature Compensating  
Tubulars****Tubular Capacitors  
(Voltage rating is always 500 v.)****Tubular Capacitors  
(Old RMA)****MIL Style CC  
Rectangular**

**Note:** Styles CC-60 through CC-71 will be color coded here with Green = 500 and Brown = 150, working volts DC.

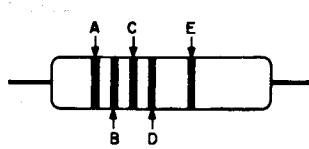
Color	Digits of Capacitance ( $\mu\text{f}$ )			Multiplier E	Tolerance F		Temp. Coef. A (Parts per million per °C.)	
	B	C	D		10 $\mu\text{f}$ or less ( $\mu\text{f}$ )	Over 10 $\mu\text{f}$ (%)	EIA	MILITARY†
Black	0	0	0	1	$\pm 2.0$	$\pm 20^*$	$\pm 0$	$\pm 0$
Brown	1	1	1	10	$\pm 0.1^*$	$\pm 1$	-33	-30
Red	2	2	2	100	$\pm 0.25$	$\pm 2$	-75	-80
Orange	3	3	3	1,000	—	$\pm 2.5^*$	-150	-150
Yellow	4	4	4	10,000*	—	—	-220	-220
Green	5	5	5	—	$\pm 0.5$	$\pm 5$	-330	-330
Blue	6	6	6	—	—	—	-470	-470
Violet	7	7	7	—	—	—	-750	-750
Gray	8	8	8	0.01	$\pm 0.25^*$	—	+150 to -1500	—
White	9	9	9	0.1	$\pm 1.0$	$\pm 10$	+100 to -750	—
Gold	—	—	—	—	—	—	+100	—

\*EIA only    †Per charts in MIL-C-20D

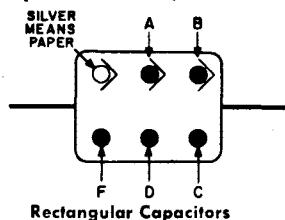
## Paper Capacitor Color Code

### MILITARY STANDARD MIL-C-91A

(Commercial codes are same except as noted)



Tubular Capacitors  
(Commercial Only)



Rectangular Capacitors

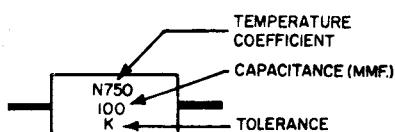
Color	Digits of Capacitance ( $\mu\mu f$ )		Multiplier C	Tolerance % D	Tubular Voltage Rating (v d-c) E	Temp. Rating °C and Characteristic F
	A	B				
Black	0	0	1	$\pm 20$	—	85-A
Brown	1	1	10	—	100	85-E
Red	2	2	100	—	200	—
Orange	3	3	1,000	$\pm 30$	300	—
Yellow	4	4	10,000	—	400	—
Green	5	5	—	—	500	—
Blue	6	6	—	—	600	—
Violet	7	7	—	—	700	—
Gray	8	8	—	—	800	—
White	9	9	—	—	900	—
Gold	—	—	—	—	1,000	—
Silver	—	—	—	$\pm 10$	—	—

#### VOLTAGE RATING FOR RECTANGULAR CAPACITORS

(Indicated by dimensions rather than color coding)

Maximum Dimensions (inches)			Style C.N.	Capacitance ( $\mu\mu f$ )	Voltage Rating (v d-c)
Length	Width	Thickness			
51/64	15/64	7/64	20	1000 2000-6000 10,000	400 200 120
57/64	27/64	17/64	22	2000-3000 6000-10,000 20,000	400 300 120
53/64	33/64	9/64	30	1000-2000 3000 6000-10,000 20,000	800 600 400 120
55/64	35/64	11/64	35	3000 6000-10,000 20,000	800 600 300
1 1/4	41/64	9/32	41	3000-6000 10,000 20,000 30,000	600 400 300 120
1 15/64	49/64	11/32	42	1000-6000 10,000-20,000 30,000 50,000 100,000	1000 600 400 300 120
1 15/64	49/64	13/32	43	10,000 20,000-30,000 50,000-100,000 200,000	1000 600 400 120

#### TYPOGRAPHICALLY MARKED TUBULAR CERAMICS



JAN LETTER	TOLERANCE	
	10 $\mu\mu f$ or Less	Over 10 $\mu\mu f$
C	$\pm 0.25 \mu\mu f$	.....
D	$\pm 0.5 \mu\mu f$	.....
F	$\pm 1.0 \mu\mu f$	$\pm 1\%$
G	$\pm 2.0 \mu\mu f$	$\pm 2\%$
J	.....	$\pm 5\%$
K	.....	$\pm 10\%$
M	.....	$\pm 20\%$

## Military Capacitor Letter-Number Codes

The long used color-code method of identifying fixed capacitors is rapidly being replaced under the currently effective Military Standards System, where type, capacitance, tolerance, voltage, temperature range and all required specifications are designated by letter and number symbols stamped on the capacitor case in place of the color-code system previously used.

Because of the increasing use of military styles of fixed capacitors throughout the electronics industry and the resulting confusion for those not familiar with this system, we publish on the following pages, basic outlines of the designating letter-number symbols covering MIL-C-91, MIL-C-20 and MIL-C-5 specifications now used in place of the color codes shown on the three preceding pages.

# MIL-C-91A TYPE CN

**Capacitors • Fixed • Paper Dielectric • Nonmetallic Cases**

**CN 22 A E 202 N**  
 ①      ②      ③      ④      ⑤

### ① STYLE

Rectangular molded case styles,  
 20, 22, 41, 42, 43. Square  
 molded case styles, 30, 35.

### ② CHARACTERISTIC

A = -55 to +85°C  
 E = -55 to +85°C  
 as per tables and charts in  
 MIL-C-91

### ③ VOLTAGE

DC working at 40°C.	
Y = 120	F = 600
C = 200	Z = 800
X = 300	G = 1,000
E = 400	

### ④ CAPACITANCE

Expressed in picofarads. First  
 two digits represent significant  
 figures. Last digit indicates the  
 number of zeros to follow.

### ⑤ CAPACITANCE TOLERANCE

K =  $\pm 10\%$   
 M =  $\pm 20\%$   
 N =  $\pm 30\%$

**Military Capacitor Letter-Number Codes****MIL-C-20D TYPE CC**

Capacitors • Fixed • Ceramic Dielectric • Temperature Compensating

**CC 20 A K OR5 C**

(1) (2) (3) (4) (5)

**① STYLE**

Radial lead tubular case, 500 DC working volts, styles, 20, 22, 25, 27, 30, 31, 32, 33, 35, 37, 45, 47. Axial lead tubular case, 500 DC working volts, styles, 21, 26, 36. Disc case, 500 DC working volts, styles, 50, 51, 52, 53. Rectangular case styles, 60, 62, 64, 66, 68, 70, all 150 DC working volts; and 61, 63, 65, 67, 69, 71, all 500 DC working volts.

**④ CAPACITANCE**

Expressed in picofarads. First two digits represent significant figures. Last digit indicates the number of zeros to follow. When fractional values are required, the letter "R" indicates the placing of the decimal point, and the following digits represent significant figures.

**② TEMPERATURE COEFFICIENT**

A = P100 = +100

C = NPO = ±0

H = N30 = -30

L = N80 = -80

P = N150 = -150

R = N220 = -220

S = N330 = -330

T = N470 = -470

U = N750 = -750

all as per charts in MIL-C-20D

**⑤ CAPACITANCE TOLERANCE**

C = ±0.25 picofarads

D = ±0.5 picofarads

F = ±1% ( $\pm 1.0 \text{ pf}$  @  $\leq 10 \text{ pf}$ )G = ±2% ( $\pm 2.0 \text{ pf}$  @  $\leq 10 \text{ pf}$ )

J = ±5%

K = ±10%

**③ T-C TOLERANCE BAND ENVELOPE**

F, G, H, J, K, all as per curves in MIL-C-20D

**Military Capacitor Letter-Number Codes****MIL-C-5C TYPE CM**

Capacitors • Fixed • Mica Dielectric

**CM****15****C****D****100****K****N****3**

(1) (2) (3)

(4) (5) (6) (7)

**(1) STYLE**

Dipped rectangular case styles, 05, 06, 07, 08. Lead mounting molded case styles, 15, 20, 30, 35, 40. Ear mounting molded case styles, 45, 50. Semi-hexagonal molded case, tapped mounting holes styles, 55, 60. Molded case, potted styles, 65, 70. Stack mounting ceramic case, potted elliptical base styles, 75, 80, 85, 90. Stack mounting ceramic case, potted, circular base style, 95.

**(2) CHARACTERISTIC**

Symbol	Temperature Coefficient Parts/Million/ $^{\circ}\text{C}$	Capacitance Drift
B		Not Specified
C	-200 to +200	$\pm (0.5\%) \quad +0.1 \text{ pf}$
D	-100 to +100	$\pm (0.3\%) \quad +0.1 \text{ pf}$
E	-20 to +100	$\pm (0.1\%) \quad +0.1 \text{ pf}$
F	0 to + 70	$\pm (0.05\%) \quad +0.1 \text{ pf}$

**(3) VOLTAGE RATING**

This rating not shown on earlier production.

Symbol	Volts	Symbol	Volts	Symbol	Volts
B	250	J	2,000	R	10,000
C	300	K	2,500	S	12,000
D	500	L	3,000	T	15,000
E	600	M	4,000	U	20,000
F	1,000	N	5,000	V	25,000
G	1,200	P	6,000	W	30,000
H	1,500	Q	8,000	X	35,000

**(4) CAPACITANCE**

Expressed in picofarads. First two digits represent significant figures. Last digit indicates the number of zeros to follow.

**(6) OPERATING TEMPERATURE RANGE**M = -55 $^{\circ}\text{C}$  to + 70 $^{\circ}\text{C}$ N = -55 $^{\circ}\text{C}$  to + 85 $^{\circ}\text{C}$ O = -55 $^{\circ}\text{C}$  to +125 $^{\circ}\text{C}$ P = -55 $^{\circ}\text{C}$  to +150 $^{\circ}\text{C}$ **(5) CAPACITANCE TOLERANCE**F =  $\pm 1\%$  or 0.5 pf, whichever is greater.G =  $\pm 2\%$ J =  $\pm 5\%$ K =  $\pm 10\%$ **(7) VIBRATION GRADE**

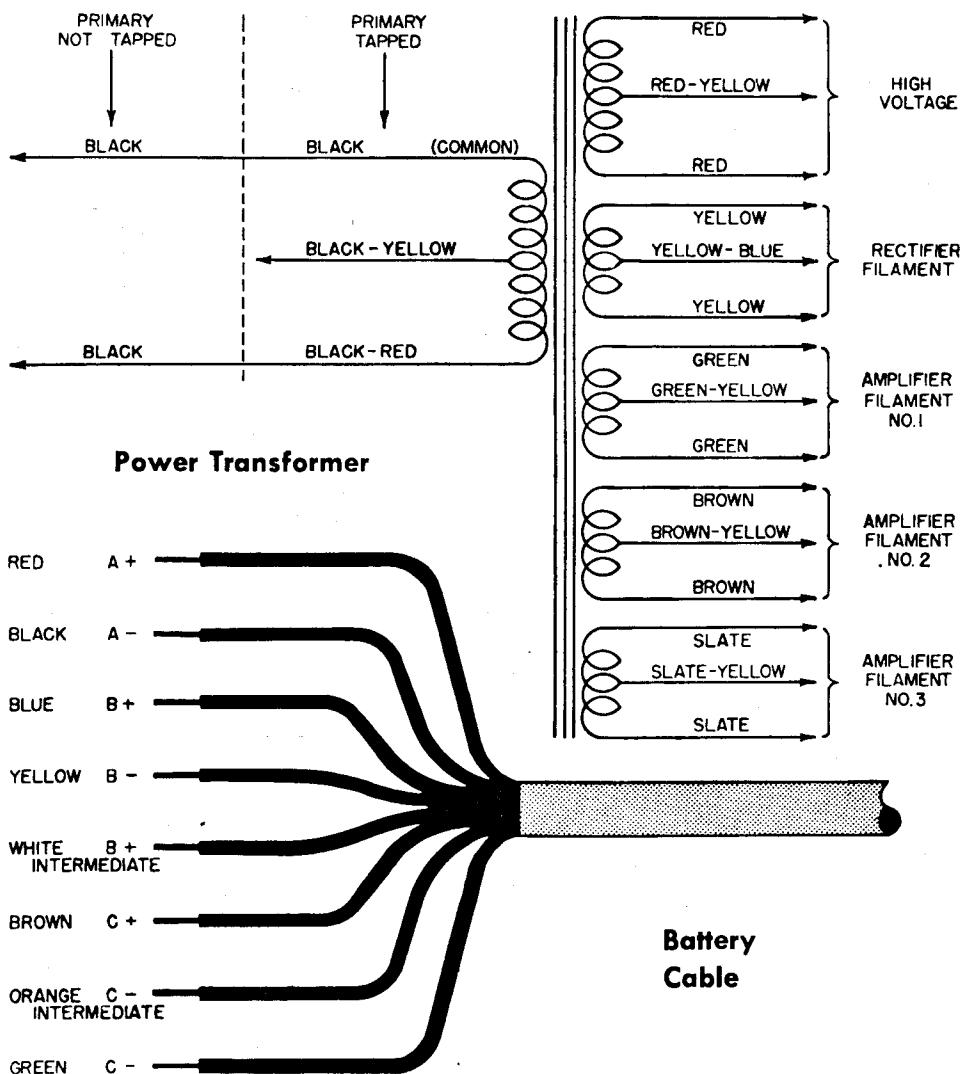
T = 10 to 55 cps

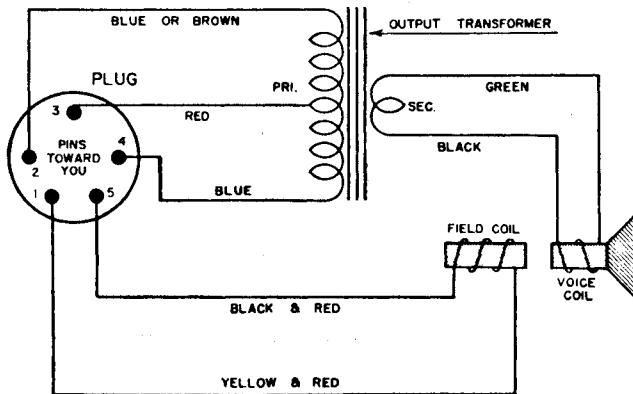
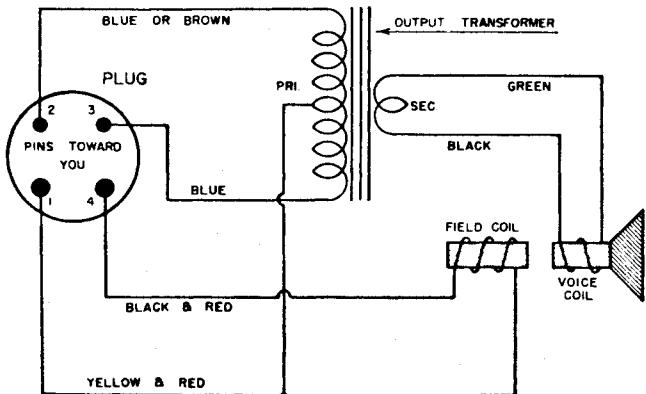
3 = 10 to 2,000 cps

## EIA Color Codes

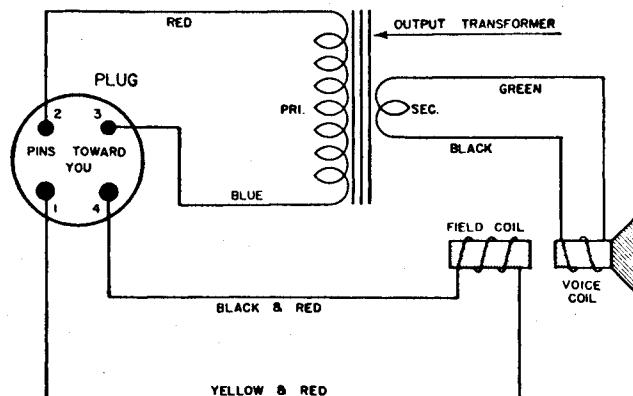
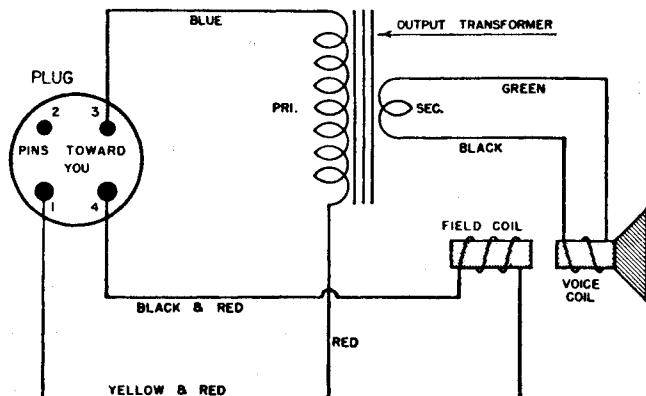
The color codes on the preceding and two following pages are used by most radio and instrument manufacturers in the wiring of their products, and by parts manufacturers for identifying lead placement or resistor and capacitor values, ratings, and tolerances. These have been included for whatever help they may provide in identifying parts and

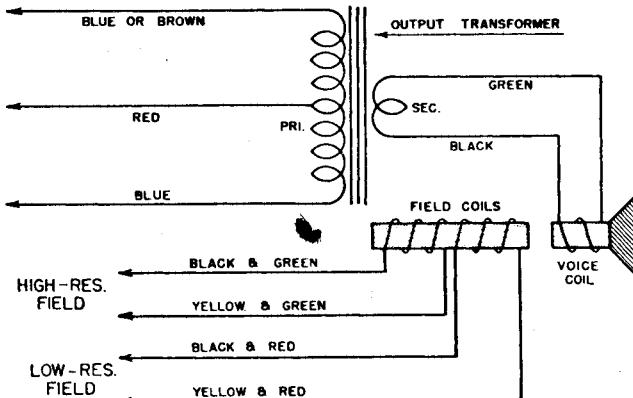
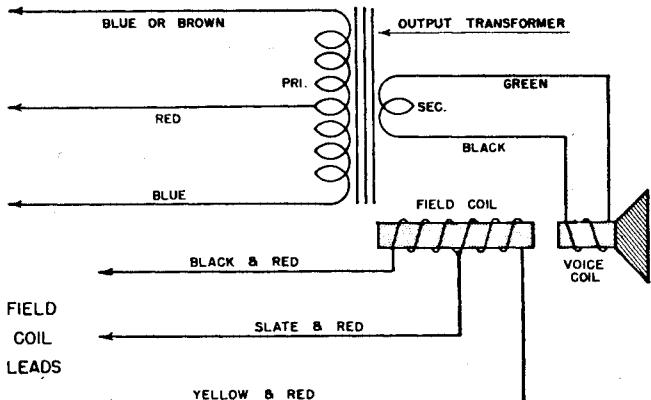
leads when trouble-shooting. Since all manufacturers do not use these codes, however, due caution must be observed to determine whether or not the set, instrument, or part under examination does or does not follow the code colors given here. A quick check with a voltmeter, ohmmeter, or continuity meter is usually all that is needed to establish this fact.



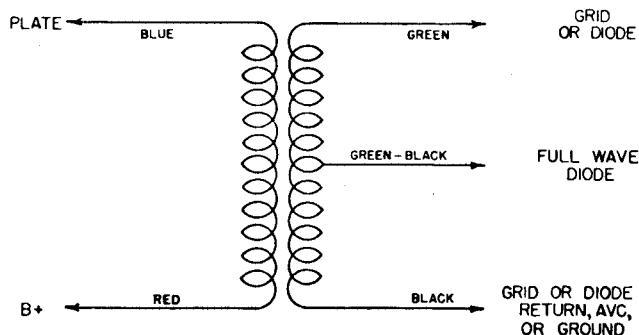
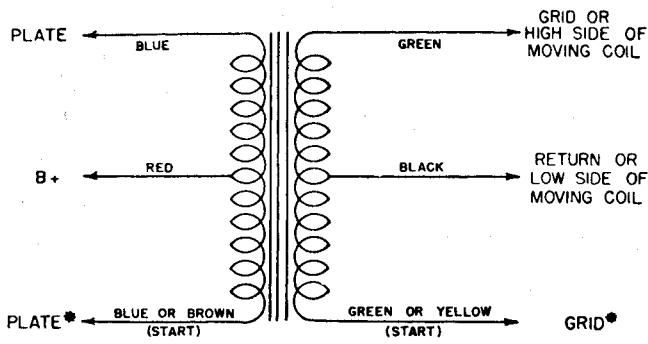
**EIA Color Codes—(Continued)****Speaker Leads and Plug Connections**

81

**Speaker Leads and Plug Connections**

**EIA Color Codes—(Continued)****Speaker Lead Color Codes—(Continued)**

82

**I-F Transformers****Audio & Output Transformers**

\* FOUND ONLY ON PUSH-PULL PRIMARY OR SECONDARY WINDINGS

## Radio Frequency Allocations

### Frequency Classification

Frequency	Classification	Abbreviation
3-30 kc	Very low frequencies	VLF
30-300 kc	Low frequencies	LF
300-3,000 kc	Medium frequencies	MF
3-30 Mc	High frequencies	HF
30-300 Mc	Very high frequencies	VHF
300-3,000 Mc	Ultra-high frequencies	UHF
3,000-30,000 Mc	Super-high frequencies	SHF
30,000-300,000 Mc	Extremely high frequencies	EHF
300,000-3,000,000 Mc	.....	....

### U. S. Amateur Radio Bands

Bands	Frequency (Mc)
160 Meter Band	1.80-2.00*
80 Meter Band	3.50-4.00
40 Meter Band	7.00-7.30
20 Meter Band	14.00-14.35
15 Meter Band	21.00-21.45
10 Meter Band	28.00-29.70
6 Meter Band	50-54
2 Meter Band	144-148
1 1/4 Meter Band	220-225
3/4 Meter Band	420-450
.....	1,215-1,300
.....	2,300-2,450
.....	3,300-3,500
.....	5,650-5,925
.....	10,000-10,500
.....	21,000-22,000
.....	All above 40,000

Subject to change by FCC

\* Use of this band is on a shared basis with Loran-A system of navigation.

## **Television Channel Frequencies**

### **Channels 2-13 VHF**

### **Channels 14-83 UHF**

Bandwidth per channel, 6 megacycles.

Picture carrier frequency is 1.25 megacycles above the low frequency edge of the band.

Sound carrier frequency is 0.25 megacycles below the high frequency edge of the band, and 4.5 megacycles above the picture carrier frequency.

<b>Channel Number</b>	<b>Frequency Limits (Mc)</b>	<b>Picture Carrier (Mc)</b>	<b>Sound Carrier (Mc)</b>
1	(Not assigned)		
2	54-60	55.25	59.75
3	60-66	61.25	65.75
4	66-72	67.25	71.75
5	76-82	77.25	81.75
6	82-88	83.25	87.75
7	174-180	175.25	179.75
8	180-186	181.25	185.75
9	186-192	187.25	191.75
10	192-198	193.25	197.75
11	198-204	199.25	203.75
12	204-210	205.25	209.75
13	210-216	211.25	215.75
14	470-476	471.25	475.75
15	476-482	477.25	481.75

**Television Channel Frequencies (Continued)**

<b>Channel Number</b>	<b>Frequency Limits (Mc)</b>	<b>Picture Carrier (Mc)</b>	<b>Sound Carrier (Mc)</b>
16	482-488	483.25	487.75
17	488-494	489.25	493.75
18	494-500	495.25	499.75
19	500-506	501.25	505.75
20	506-512	507.25	511.75
21	512-518	513.25	517.75
22	518-524	519.25	523.75
23	524-530	525.25	529.75
24	530-536	531.25	535.75
25	536-542	537.25	541.75
26	542-548	543.25	547.75
27	548-554	549.25	553.75
28	554-560	555.25	559.75
29	560-566	561.25	565.75
30	566-572	567.25	571.75
31	572-578	573.25	577.75
32	578-584	579.25	583.75
33	584-590	585.25	589.75
34	590-596	591.25	595.75
35	596-602	597.25	601.75
36	602-608	603.25	607.75
37	608-614	609.25	613.75
38	614-620	615.25	619.75
39	620-626	621.25	625.75
40	626-632	627.25	631.75
41	632-638	633.25	637.75
42	638-644	639.25	643.75
43	644-650	645.25	649.75
44	650-656	651.25	655.75
45	656-662	657.25	661.75
46	662-668	663.25	667.75
47	668-674	669.25	673.75
48	674-680	675.25	679.75
49	680-686	681.25	685.75
50	686-692	687.25	691.75

**Television Channel Frequencies (Continued)**

Channel Number	Frequency Limits (Mc)	Picture Carrier (Mc)	Sound Carrier (Mc)
51	692-698	693.25	697.75
52	698-704	699.25	703.75
53	704-710	705.25	709.75
54	710-716	711.25	715.75
55	716-722	717.25	721.75
56	722-728	723.25	727.75
57	728-734	729.25	733.75
58	734-740	735.25	739.75
59	740-746	741.25	745.75
60	746-752	747.25	751.75
61	752-758	753.25	757.75
62	758-764	759.25	763.75
63	764-770	765.25	769.75
64	770-776	771.25	775.75
65	776-782	777.25	781.75
66	782-788	783.25	787.75
67	788-794	789.25	793.75
68	794-800	795.25	799.75
69	800-806	801.25	805.75
70	806-812	807.25	811.75
71	812-818	813.25	817.75
72	818-824	819.25	823.75
73	824-830	825.25	829.75
74	830-836	831.25	835.75
75	836-842	837.25	841.75
76	842-848	843.25	847.75
77	848-854	849.25	853.75
78	854-860	855.25	859.75
79	860-866	861.25	865.75
80	866-872	867.25	871.75
81	872-878	873.25	877.75
82	878-884	879.25	883.75
83	884-890	885.25	889.75

## Recording Tape—Record / Play Time To The Nearest Full Minute

NO. OF FEET	NO. OF TRACKS	SPEED IN INCHES PER SECOND				
		15	7½	3¾	1¼	1⅛
4800	1 Track	1 hr. 4 min.	2 hrs. 8 min.	4 hrs. 16 min.	8 hrs. 32 min.	17 hrs. 4 min.
	2 Tracks	2 hrs. 8 min.	4 hrs. 16 min.	8 hrs. 32 min.	17 hrs. 4 min.	34 hrs. 8 min.
	4 Tracks	4 hrs. 16 min.	8 hrs. 32 min.	17 hrs. 4 min.	34 hrs. 8 min.	68 hrs. 16 min.
3600	1 Track	48 min.	1 hr. 36 min.	3 hrs. 12 min.	6 hrs. 24 min.	12 hrs. 48 min.
	2 Tracks	1 hr. 36 min.	3 hrs. 12 min.	6 hrs. 24 min.	12 hrs. 48 min.	25 hrs. 36 min.
	4 Tracks	3 hrs. 12 min.	6 hrs. 24 min.	12 hrs. 48 min.	25 hrs. 36 min.	51 hrs. 12 min.
2500	1 Track	33 min.	1 hr. 6 min.	2 hrs. 13 min.	4 hrs. 26 min.	8 hrs. 52 min.
	2 Tracks	1 hr. 6 min.	2 hrs. 12 min.	4 hrs. 26 min.	8 hrs. 52 min.	17 hrs. 44 min.
	4 Tracks	2 hrs. 12 min.	4 hrs. 24 min.	8 hrs. 52 min.	17 hrs. 44 min.	35 hrs. 28 min.
2400	1 Track	32 min.	1 hr. 4 min.	2 hrs. 8 min.	4 hrs. 16 min.	8 hrs. 32 min.
	2 Tracks	1 hr. 4 min.	2 hrs. 8 min.	4 hrs. 16 min.	8 hrs. 32 min.	17 hrs. 4 min.
	4 Tracks	2 hrs. 8 min.	4 hrs. 16 min.	8 hrs. 32 min.	17 hrs. 4 min.	34 hrs. 8 min.
1800	1 Track	24 min.	48 min.	1 hr. 36 min.	3 hrs. 12 min.	6 hrs. 24 min.
	2 Tracks	48 min.	1 hr. 36 min.	3 hrs. 12 min.	6 hrs. 24 min.	12 hrs. 48 min.
	4 Tracks	1 hr. 36 min.	3 hrs. 12 min.	6 hrs. 24 min.	12 hrs. 48 min.	25 hrs. 36 min.
1200	1 Track	16 min.	32 min.	1 hr. 4 min.	2 hrs. 8 min.	4 hrs. 16 min.
	2 Tracks	32 min.	1 hr. 4 min.	2 hrs. 8 min.	4 hrs. 16 min.	8 hrs. 32 min.
	4 Tracks	1 hr. 4 min.	2 hrs. 8 min.	4 hrs. 16 min.	8 hrs. 32 min.	17 hrs. 4 min.
900	1 Track	12 min.	24 min.	48 min.	1 hr. 36 min.	3 hrs. 12 min.
	2 Tracks	24 min.	48 min.	1 hr. 36 min.	3 hrs. 12 min.	6 hrs. 24 min.
	4 Tracks	48 min.	1 hr. 36 min.	3 hrs. 12 min.	6 hrs. 24 min.	12 hrs. 48 min.
600	1 Track	8 min.	16 min.	32 min.	1 hr. 4 min.	2 hrs. 8 min.
	2 Tracks	16 min.	32 min.	1 hr. 4 min.	2 hrs. 8 min.	4 hrs. 16 min.
	4 Tracks	32 min.	1 hr. 4 min.	2 hrs. 8 min.	4 hrs. 16 min.	8 hrs. 32 min.
300	1 Track	4 min.	8 min.	16 min.	32 min.	1 hr. 4 min.
	2 Tracks	8 min.	16 min.	32 min.	1 hr. 4 min.	2 hrs. 8 min.
	4 Tracks	16 min.	32 min.	1 hr. 4 min.	2 hrs. 8 min.	4 hrs. 16 min.
225	1 Track	3 min.	6 min.	12 min.	24 min.	48 min.
	2 Tracks	6 min.	12 min.	24 min.	48 min.	1 hr. 36 min.
	4 Tracks	12 min.	24 min.	48 min.	1 hr. 36 min.	3 hrs. 12 min.
150	1 Track	2 min.	4 min.	8 min.	16 min.	32 min.
	2 Tracks	4 min.	8 min.	16 min.	32 min.	1 hr. 4 min.
	4 Tracks	8 min.	16 min.	32 min.	1 hr. 4 min.	2 hrs. 8 min.

NOTE: One-Way Stereo provides same timing as 1-track tapes.

Two-Way Stereo provides same timing as 2-track tapes.

## Greek Alphabet Designations

Name	Capital	Lower Case	Commonly used to designate
Alpha	A	$\alpha$	Angles. Area. Coefficients. Attenuation constant. Absorption factor. Current gain of common base configuration
Beta	B	$\beta$	Angles. Flux density. Phase constant. Current gain of common emitter
Gamma	$\Gamma$	$\gamma$	Angles. Conductivity. Specific gravity
Delta	$\Delta$	$\delta$	Variation. Density. Angles
Epsilon	E	$\epsilon$	Base of natural logarithms. Electric intensity
Zeta	Z	$\zeta$	Impedance. Coefficients. Coordinates
Eta	H	$\eta$	Hysteresis coefficient. Efficiency. Surface charge density
Theta	$\Theta$	$\theta$	Temperature. Phase angle. Time Constant. Reluctance. Angles
Iota	I	$\iota$	Unit vector
Kappa	K	$\kappa$	Dielectric constant. Susceptibility
Lambda	$\Lambda$	$\lambda$	Wavelength. Attenuation constant
Mu	M	$\mu$	Micro-. Amplification factor. Permeability
Nu	N	$\nu$	Reluctivity. Frequency
Xi	$\Xi$	$\xi$	Coordinates
Omicron	O	$\circ$	—
Pi	$\Pi$	$\pi$	3.1416 (Ratio of circumference to diameter)
Rho	R	$\rho$	Resistivity. Coordinates
Sigma	$\Sigma$	$\sigma$	Summation (cap). Electrical conductivity. Leakage coefficient. Surface charge density. Complex propagation constant
Tau	T	$\tau$	Time constant. Time phase displacement. Density. Transmission factor
Upsilon	Y	$\upsilon$	—
Phi	$\Phi$	$\phi$	Magnetic flux. Angles. Scalar potential (cap)
Chi	X	$\chi$	Electric susceptibility. Angles
Psi	$\Psi$	$\psi$	Dielectric flux. Phase difference. Coordinates. Angles
Omega	$\Omega$	$\omega$	Angular velocity. Resistance in ohms (cap). Solid angles (cap)

NOTE: Lower case letters are used for all designations except where capital (cap) is indicated.

## Abbreviations and Letter Symbols\*

<i>Term</i>	<i>Abbreviation</i>	<i>Term</i>	<i>Abbreviation</i>
Admittance . . . . .	Y	Magnetic field intensity . . . . .	H
Alternating current . . . . .	AC	Medium frequency . . . . .	MF
American Wire Gauge . . . . .	AWG	Megacycles per second . . . . .	MHz or Mc
Ampere . . . . .	A	Megohm . . . . .	MΩ
Amplification factor . . . . .	μ	Meter . . . . .	m
Amplitude modulation . . . . .	AM	Microampere . . . . .	μA
Angular velocity ( $2\pi f$ ) . . . . .	ω	Microfarad . . . . .	μF
Antenna . . . . .	ant	Microhenry . . . . .	μH
Audio frequency . . . . .	AF	Micromicrofarad . . . . .	μμF
Automatic frequency control . . . . .	AFC	Microvolt . . . . .	μV
Automatic load control . . . . .	ALC	Microvolt per meter . . . . .	μV/m
Automatic noise limiter . . . . .	ANL	Microwatt . . . . .	μW
Automatic volume control . . . . .	AVC	Milliampere . . . . .	mA
Automatic volume expansion . . . . .	AVE	Millihenry . . . . .	mH
Beat-frequency oscillator . . . . .	BFO	Millivolt . . . . .	mV
Brown and Sharp wire gauge (now American Wire Gauge) . . . . .	B&S	Millivolt per meter . . . . .	mV/m
Capacitance . . . . .	C	Milliwatt . . . . .	mW
Capacitive reactance . . . . .	X <sub>C</sub>	Modulated continuous wave . . . . .	MCW
Cathode-ray tube . . . . .	CRT	Mutual inductance . . . . .	M
Centimeter . . . . .	cm	Ohm . . . . .	Ω (omega)
Conductance . . . . .	G	Phase displacement (degrees) . . . . .	θ (theta)
Continuous wave . . . . .	cw	Picofarad . . . . .	pF
Current . . . . .	I	Power . . . . .	P
Cycles per second . . . . .	Hz or cps	Power amplifier . . . . .	PA
Decibel . . . . .	dB	Power factor . . . . .	PF
Direct current . . . . .	DC	Public Address . . . . .	PA
Double-pole, double-throw . . . . .	DPDT	Push-to-talk control . . . . .	PTT
Double-pole, single-throw . . . . .	DPST	Radio frequency . . . . .	RF
Double-sideband suppressed carrier . . . . .	DSB	Reactance . . . . .	X
Electric field intensity . . . . .	E	Resistance . . . . .	R
Electromotive force . . . . .	emf	Revolutions per minute . . . . .	rpm
Farad or Frequency . . . . .	F	Root-mean-square . . . . .	rms
Frequency modulation . . . . .	FM	Self-inductance . . . . .	L
Ground . . . . .	gnd	Short wave . . . . .	SW
Henry . . . . .	H	Single-pole, double-throw . . . . .	SPDT
High frequency . . . . .	HF	Single-pole, single-throw . . . . .	SPST
Impedance . . . . .	Z	Single-sideband suppressed carrier . . . . .	SSB
Inductance . . . . .	L	Standing-wave ratio . . . . .	SWR
Inductive reactance . . . . .	X <sub>L</sub>	Tuned radio frequency . . . . .	TRF
Intermediate frequency . . . . .	IF	Ultrahigh frequency . . . . .	UHF
Interrupted continuous waves . . . . .	icw	Upper sideband . . . . .	USB
Kilocycles per second . . . . .	kHz or kc	Vacuum-tube voltmeter . . . . .	VTVM
Kilovolt . . . . .	kV	Variable-frequency oscillator . . . . .	VFO
Kilovolt ampere . . . . .	kVA	Very high frequency . . . . .	VHF
Kilowatt . . . . .	kW	Voice-operated transmission . . . . .	VOX
Load resistance . . . . .	R <sub>L</sub>	Volt . . . . .	V
Low frequency . . . . .	LF	Voltage . . . . .	E
Lower sideband . . . . .	LSB	Volt-ohmmeter . . . . .	VOM

\*See Page 26 for Transistor Symbols.

See page 41 for explanation of Hertz (Hz).

See pages 41-42 for Metric Prefix Symbols.

## Schematic Symbols

### Used in Radio Diagrams

	ANTENNA (AERIAL)		IRON CORE CHOKE COIL		SWITCH (ROTARY OR SELECTOR)
	GROUND		R.F. TRANSFORMER (AIR CORE)		CRYSTAL DETECTOR
	ANTENNA (LOOP)		A.F. TRANSFORMER (IRON CORE)		LIGHTNING ARRESTER
	WIRING METHOD 1 CONNECTION		POWER TRANSFORMER P-115 VOLT PRIMARY S1 - CENTER-TAPPED SECONDARY FOR FILAMENT OF SIGNAL CIRCUIT TUBES S2 - SECONDARY FOR RECTIFIER TUBE FILAMENT S3 - CENTER-TAPPED HIGH-VOLTAGE SECONDARY		FUSE
	NO CONNECTION				PILOT LAMP
	WIRING METHOD 2 CONNECTION				HEADPHONES
	NO CONNECTION		FIXED CAPACITOR (MICA OR PAPER)		LOUDSPEAKER, P. M. DYNAMIC
	TERMINAL		FIXED CAPACITOR (ELECTROLYTIC)		LOUDSPEAKER, ELECTRODYNAMIC
	ONE CELL OR "A" BATTERY		ADJUSTABLE OR VARIABLE CAPACITOR		PHONO PICK-UP
	MULTI-CELL OR "B" BATTERY		ADJUSTABLE OR VARIABLE CAPACITORS (GANGED)		VACUUM TUBE HEATER OR FILAMENT
	RESISTOR		I.F. TRANSFORMER (DOUBLE-TUNED)		VACUUM TUBE CATHODE
	POTENTIOMETER (VOLUME CONTROL)		POWER SWITCH S.P.S.T.		VACUUM TUBE GRID
	TAPPED RESISTOR OR VOLTAGE DIVIDER		SWITCH S.P.D.T.		VACUUM TUBE PLATE
	RHEOSTAT		SWITCH D.P.S.T.		3-ELEMENT VACUUM TUBE (TRIODE)
	AIR CORE CHOKE COIL		SWITCH D.P.D.T.		ALIGNING KEY OCTAL BASE TUBE

# Schematic Symbols Used in Radio Diagrams

	SLIDE SWITCH		FILAMENT LAMPS		PHONE PLUG
	MULTI-CONTACT SWITCH		NEON LAMPS		PHONO PLUG
	GENERAL MICROPHONE		METER		INTER-CONNECTING PLUG Male
	CAPACITOR MICROPHONE		METER		INTER-CONNECTING PLUG Female
	DYNAMIC MICROPHONE		VARIABLE CORE INDUCTOR		LINE PLUG
	CRYSTAL MICROPHONE		VARIABLE CORE INDUCTOR		PIEZOELECTRIC CRYSTAL FREQUENCY DETERMINING
	PHONE JACK		AIR CORE INDUCTOR		PIEZOELECTRIC CRYSTAL MONAURAL PHONO CARTRIDGE
	PHONE JACK		IRON CORE INDUCTOR		PIEZOELECTRIC CRYSTAL STEREO PHONO CARTRIDGE
	PHONO JACK		POWDERED-IRON CORE INDUCTOR		RECTIFIER OR DIODE
	SHIELDED PAIR SHIELD		RELAYS		ZENER DIODE
	SHIELDED WIRE SHIELD		CIRCUIT BREAKER		SILICON CONTROLLED RECTIFIER
	SHIELDED ASSEMBLY				PNP TYPE TRANSISTOR
	COMMON GROUND		Reset Button		NPN TYPE TRANSISTOR
	WIRES SHIELDED BETWEEN TWO POINTS				

































**Natural Sines, Cosines, and Tangents—(Continued)**
**60°-74.9°**

Degs.	Function	0.0°	0.1°	0.2°	0.3°	0.4°	0.5°	0.6°	0.7°	0.8°	0.9°
60	sin	0.8660	0.8669	0.8678	0.8686	0.8695	0.8704	0.8712	0.8721	0.8729	0.8738
	cos	0.5000	0.4985	0.4970	0.4955	0.4939	0.4924	0.4909	0.4894	0.4879	0.4863
	tan	1.7321	1.7391	1.7461	1.7532	1.7603	1.7675	1.7747	1.7820	1.7893	1.7966
61	sin	0.8746	0.8755	0.8763	0.8771	0.8780	0.8788	0.8796	0.8805	0.8813	0.8821
	cos	0.4848	0.4833	0.4818	0.4802	0.4787	0.4772	0.4756	0.4741	0.4726	0.4710
	tan	1.8040	1.8115	1.8190	1.8265	1.8341	1.8418	1.8495	1.8572	1.8650	1.8728
62	sin	0.8829	0.8838	0.8846	0.8854	0.8862	0.8870	0.8878	0.8886	0.8894	0.8902
	cos	0.4695	0.4679	0.4664	0.4648	0.4633	0.4617	0.4602	0.4586	0.4571	0.4555
	tan	1.8807	1.8887	1.8967	1.9047	1.9128	1.9210	1.9292	1.9375	1.9458	1.9542
63	sin	0.8910	0.8918	0.8926	0.8934	0.8942	0.8949	0.8957	0.8965	0.8973	0.8980
	cos	0.4540	0.4524	0.4509	0.4493	0.4478	0.4462	0.4446	0.4431	0.4415	0.4399
	tan	1.9626	1.9711	1.9797	1.9883	1.9970	2.0057	2.0145	2.0233	2.0323	2.0413
64	sin	0.8988	0.8996	0.9003	0.9011	0.9018	0.9026	0.9033	0.9041	0.9048	0.9056
	cos	0.4384	0.4368	0.4352	0.4337	0.4321	0.4305	0.4289	0.4274	0.4258	0.4242
	tan	2.0503	2.0594	2.0686	2.0778	2.0872	2.0965	2.1060	2.1155	2.1251	2.1348
65	sin	0.9063	0.9070	0.9078	0.9085	0.9092	0.9100	0.9107	0.9114	0.9121	0.9128
	cos	0.4226	0.4210	0.4195	0.4179	0.4163	0.4147	0.4131	0.4115	0.4099	0.4083
	tan	2.1445	2.1543	2.1642	2.1742	2.1842	2.1943	2.2045	2.2148	2.2251	2.2355
66	sin	0.9135	0.9143	0.9150	0.9157	0.9164	0.9171	0.9178	0.9184	0.9191	0.9198
	cos	0.4067	0.4051	0.4035	0.4019	0.4003	0.3987	0.3971	0.3955	0.3939	0.3923
	tan	2.2460	2.2566	2.2673	2.2781	2.2889	2.2998	2.3109	2.3220	2.3332	2.3445
67	sin	0.9205	0.9212	0.9219	0.9225	0.9232	0.9239	0.9245	0.9252	0.9259	0.9265
	cos	0.3907	0.3891	0.3875	0.3859	0.3843	0.3827	0.3811	0.3795	0.3778	0.3762
	tan	2.3559	2.3673	2.3789	2.3906	2.4023	2.4142	2.4262	2.4383	2.4504	2.4627
68	sin	0.9272	0.9278	0.9285	0.9291	0.9298	0.9304	0.9311	0.9317	0.9323	0.9330
	cos	0.3746	0.3730	0.3714	0.3697	0.3681	0.3665	0.3649	0.3633	0.3616	0.3600
	tan	2.4751	2.4876	2.5002	2.5129	2.5257	2.5386	2.5517	2.5649	2.5782	2.5916
69	sin	0.9336	0.9342	0.9348	0.9354	0.9361	0.9367	0.9373	0.9379	0.9385	0.9391
	cos	0.3584	0.3567	0.3551	0.3535	0.3518	0.3502	0.3486	0.3469	0.3453	0.3437
	tan	2.6051	2.6187	2.6325	2.6464	2.6605	2.6746	2.6889	2.7034	2.7179	2.7326
70	sin	0.9397	0.9403	0.9409	0.9415	0.9421	0.9426	0.9432	0.9438	0.9444	0.9449
	cos	0.3420	0.3404	0.3387	0.3371	0.3355	0.3338	0.3322	0.3305	0.3289	0.3272
	tan	2.7475	2.7625	2.7776	2.7929	2.8083	2.8239	2.8397	2.8556	2.8716	2.8878
71	sin	0.9455	0.9461	0.9466	0.9472	0.9478	0.9483	0.9489	0.9494	0.9500	0.9505
	cos	0.3256	0.3239	0.3223	0.3206	0.3190	0.3173	0.3156	0.3140	0.3123	0.3107
	tan	2.9042	2.9208	2.9375	2.9544	2.9714	2.9887	3.0061	3.0237	3.0415	3.0595
72	sin	0.9511	0.9516	0.9521	0.9527	0.9532	0.9537	0.9542	0.9548	0.9553	0.9558
	cos	0.3090	0.3074	0.3057	0.3040	0.3024	0.3007	0.2990	0.2974	0.2957	0.2940
	tan	3.0777	3.0961	3.1146	3.1334	3.1524	3.1716	3.1910	3.2106	3.2305	3.2506
73	sin	0.9563	0.9568	0.9573	0.9578	0.9583	0.9588	0.9593	0.9598	0.9603	0.9608
	cos	0.2924	0.2907	0.2890	0.2874	0.2857	0.2840	0.2823	0.2807	0.2790	0.2773
	tan	3.2709	3.2914	3.3122	3.3332	3.3544	3.3759	3.3977	3.4197	3.4420	3.4646
74	sin	0.9613	0.9617	0.9622	0.9627	0.9632	0.9636	0.9641	0.9646	0.9650	0.9655
	cos	0.2756	0.2740	0.2723	0.2706	0.2689	0.2672	0.2656	0.2639	0.2622	0.2605
	tan	3.4874	3.5105	3.5339	3.5576	3.5816	3.6059	3.6305	3.6554	3.6806	3.7062

Degr. Function 0' 6' 12' 18' 24' 30' 36' 42' 48' 54'

**Natural Sines, Cosines, and Tangents—(Continued)**

**75°-89.9°**

Degs.	Function	0.0°	0.1°	0.2°	0.3°	0.4°	0.5°	0.6°	0.7°	0.8°	0.9°
75	sin	0.9659	0.9664	0.9668	0.9673	0.9677	0.9681	0.9686	0.9690	0.9694	0.9699
	cos	0.2588	0.2571	0.2554	0.2538	0.2521	0.2504	0.2487	0.2470	0.2453	0.2436
	tan	3.7321	3.7583	3.7848	3.8118	3.8391	3.8667	3.8947	3.9232	3.9520	3.9812
76	sin	0.9703	0.9707	0.9711	0.9715	0.9720	0.9724	0.9728	0.9732	0.9736	0.9740
	cos	0.2419	0.2402	0.2385	0.2368	0.2351	0.2334	0.2317	0.2300	0.2284	0.2267
	tan	4.0108	4.0408	4.0713	4.1022	4.1335	4.1653	4.1976	4.2303	4.2635	4.2972
77	sin	0.9744	0.9748	0.9751	0.9755	0.9759	0.9763	0.9767	0.9770	0.9774	0.9778
	cos	0.2250	0.2232	0.2215	0.2198	0.2181	0.2164	0.2147	0.2130	0.2113	0.2095
	tan	4.3315	4.3662	4.4015	4.4374	4.4737	4.5107	4.5483	4.5864	4.6252	4.6646
78	sin	0.9781	0.9785	0.9789	0.9792	0.9796	0.9799	0.9803	0.9806	0.9810	0.9813
	cos	0.2079	0.2062	0.2045	0.2028	0.2011	0.1994	0.1977	0.1959	0.1942	0.1925
	tan	4.7046	4.7453	4.7867	4.8288	4.8716	4.9152	4.9594	5.0045	5.0504	5.0970
79	sin	0.9816	0.9820	0.9823	0.9826	0.9829	0.9833	0.9836	0.9839	0.9842	0.9845
	cos	0.1908	0.1891	0.1874	0.1857	0.1840	0.1822	0.1805	0.1788	0.1771	0.1754
	tan	5.1446	5.1929	5.2422	5.2924	5.3435	5.3955	5.4486	5.5026	5.5578	5.6140
80	sin	0.9848	0.9851	0.9854	0.9857	0.9860	0.9863	0.9866	0.9869	0.9871	0.9874
	cos	0.1736	0.1719	0.1702	0.1685	0.1668	0.1650	0.1633	0.1616	0.1599	0.1582
	tan	5.6713	5.7297	5.7894	5.8502	5.9124	5.9758	6.0405	6.1066	6.1742	6.2432
81	sin	0.9877	0.9880	0.9882	0.9885	0.9888	0.9890	0.9893	0.9895	0.9898	0.9900
	cos	0.1564	0.1547	0.1530	0.1513	0.1495	0.1478	0.1461	0.1444	0.1426	0.1409
	tan	6.3138	6.3859	6.4596	6.5350	6.6122	6.6912	6.7720	6.8548	6.9395	7.0264
82	sin	0.9903	0.9905	0.9907	0.9910	0.9912	0.9914	0.9917	0.9919	0.9921	0.9923
	cos	0.1392	0.1374	0.1357	0.1340	0.1323	0.1305	0.1288	0.1271	0.1253	0.1236
	tan	7.1154	7.2066	7.3002	7.3962	7.4947	7.5958	7.6996	7.8062	7.9158	8.0285
83	sin	0.9925	0.9928	0.9930	0.9932	0.9934	0.9936	0.9938	0.9940	0.9942	0.9943
	cos	0.1219	0.1201	0.1184	0.1167	0.1149	0.1132	0.1115	0.1097	0.1080	0.1063
	tan	8.1443	8.2636	8.3863	8.5126	8.6427	8.7769	8.9152	9.0579	9.2052	9.3572
84	sin	0.9945	0.9947	0.9949	0.9951	0.9952	0.9954	0.9956	0.9957	0.9959	0.9960
	cos	0.1045	0.1028	0.1011	0.0993	0.0976	0.0958	0.0941	0.0924	0.0906	0.0889
	tan	9.5144	9.6768	9.8448	10.02	10.20	10.39	10.58	10.78	10.99	11.20
85	sin	0.9962	0.9963	0.9965	0.9966	0.9968	0.9969	0.9971	0.9972	0.9973	0.9974
	cos	0.0872	0.0854	0.0837	0.0819	0.0802	0.0785	0.0767	0.0750	0.0732	0.0715
	tan	11.43	11.66	11.91	12.16	12.43	12.71	13.00	13.30	13.62	13.95
86	sin	0.9976	0.9977	0.9978	0.9979	0.9980	0.9981	0.9982	0.9983	0.9984	0.9985
	cos	0.0698	0.0680	0.0663	0.0645	0.0628	0.0610	0.0593	0.0576	0.0558	0.0541
	tan	14.30	14.67	15.06	15.46	15.89	16.35	16.83	17.34	17.89	18.46
87	sin	0.9986	0.9987	0.9988	0.9989	0.9990	0.9990	0.9991	0.9992	0.9993	0.9993
	cos	0.0523	0.0506	0.0488	0.0471	0.0454	0.0436	0.0419	0.0401	0.0384	0.0366
	tan	19.08	19.74	20.45	21.20	22.02	22.90	23.86	24.90	26.03	27.27
88	sin	0.9994	0.9995	0.9995	0.9996	0.9996	0.9997	0.9997	0.9997	0.9998	0.9998
	cos	0.0349	0.0332	0.0314	0.0297	0.0279	0.0262	0.0244	0.0227	0.0209	0.0192
	tan	28.64	30.14	31.82	33.69	35.80	38.19	40.92	44.07	47.74	52.08
89	sin	0.9998	0.9999	0.9999	0.9999	0.9999	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000
	cos	0.0175	0.0157	0.0140	0.0122	0.0105	0.0087	0.0070	0.0052	0.0035	0.0017
	tan	57.29	63.66	71.62	81.85	95.49	114.6	143.2	191.0	286.5	573.0

## Coaxial Cable Characteristics

Type RG... /U	Imp. (ohms)	Cap. (mmf per ft.)	Diam. (inches)	Attenuation—db per 100 ft.					REMARKS
				1 mc	10 mc	100 mc	400 mc	1000 mc	
5	52.5	.28.5	.332	.21	.77	2.9	6.5	11.5	Small, double braid
5A	50	.29	.328	.16	.66	2.4	5.25	8.8	Small, low loss
6	76	.20	.332	.21	.78	2.9	6.5	11.2	IF & video
8	52	.29.5	.405	.16	.55	2.0	4.5	8.5	General purpose
9	51	.30	.420	.12	.47	1.9	4.4	8.5	General purpose
9A	51	.30	.420	.16	.59	2.3	5.2	8.6	Stable attenuation
11	75	.20.5	.405	.18	.62	2.2	4.7	8.2	Community TV
13	74	.20.5	.420	.18	.62	2.2	4.7	8.2	IF
14	52	.29.5	.545	.10	.38	1.5	3.5	6.0	RF power
16	52	.29.5	.630	—	—	—	—	—	RF power
17	52	.29.5	.870	.06	.24	.95	2.4	4.4	RF power
19	52	.29.5	1.120	.04	.17	.68	1.28	3.5	Low-loss RF
21	53	.29	.332	1.4	4.4	14.0	29.0	46.0	Attenuating cable
22	95	.16	.405	.41	1.3	4.3	8.8	—	Twin conductors
23	125	.12	.65X.945	—	.4	1.7	—	—	Twin conductors (balanced)
25	48	.50	.565	—	—	—	—	—	Pulse
26	48	.50	.525	—	—	—	—	—	Pulse
27	48	.50	.675	—	—	—	—	—	Pulse
28	48	.50	.805	—	—	—	—	—	Pulse
33	51	.30	.470	—	—	—	—	—	Pulse
34	71	.21.5	.625	.065	.29	1.3	3.3	6.0	Flexible, medium
35	71	.21.5	.945	.064	.22	.85	2.3	4.2	Low-loss video
36	69	.22	1.180	—	—	—	—	—	—
41	67.5	.27	.425	—	—	—	—	—	Special twist
54A	58	.26.5	.250	.18	.74	3.1	6.7	11.5	Flexible, small
55	53.5	.28.5	.206	.36	1.3	4.8	10.4	17.0	Flexible, small
56	—	—	.535	—	—	—	—	—	Pulse
57	95	.17	.625	.18	.71	3.0	7.3	13.0	Twin conductors
58	53.5	.30	.195	.38	1.4	5.2	11.2	20.0	General purpose
58A	50	.30	.195	.42	1.6	6.2	14.0	24.0	Test leads
59	73	.21	.242	.30	1.1	3.8	8.5	14.0	TV lead-in
60	50	—	.425	—	—	—	—	—	Pulse cable
61	500	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Special 500-ohm twin-lead
62	93	13.5	.242	.25	.83	2.7	5.6	9.0	Low capacity, small
63	125	10	.405	.19	.61	2.0	4.0	6.3	Low capacity
64	48	.50	.495	—	—	—	—	—	Pulse
65	950	.44	.405	—	—	—	—	—	Coaxial delay line
71	93	13.5	.250	.25	.83	2.7	5.6	9.0	Low capacity, small
77	48	.50	.415	—	—	—	—	—	Pulse
78	48	.50	.385	—	—	—	—	—	Pulse
87A	50	.29.5	.425	.13	.52	2.0	4.4	7.6	Teflon dielectric
88	48	.50	.490	—	—	—	—	—	Pulse
101	75	—	.588	—	—	—	—	—	—
102	140	—	1.088	—	—	—	—	—	—
108	76	.25	.245	—	—	—	—	—	Twin conductors
114	185	6.5	.405	—	—	—	—	—	Extra flexible
117	50	.29	.730	.05	.20	.85	2.0	3.6	Teflon & Fiberglas
119	50	.29	.470	—	—	—	—	—	Teflon & Fiberglas
122	50	.29.3	.160	.40	1.70	7.0	16.5	29.0	—
126	50	.29	.290	3.20	9.0	25.0	47.0	72.0	Teflon & Fiberglas
140	73	.21	.242	.33	1.03	3.3	6.9	11.7	Teflon & Fiberglas
141	50	.29	.195	.35	1.12	3.8	8.0	13.8	Teflon & Fiberglas
142	50	.29	.206	.35	1.12	3.8	8.0	13.8	Teflon & Fiberglas
143	50	.29	.325	.24	.77	2.5	5.3	9.0	Teflon & Fiberglas
144	72	.21	.395	.16	.53	1.8	3.9	7.0	Teflon & Fiberglas
174	50	.30	.10	—	—	—	19.0	—	Miniature coaxial

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