



5734 mechano-electronic transducer (triode)



This valve measures 20x7mm overall and has 4 leads

This valve works by the angular displacement of the anode rod causing a change in distance between the grid and anode, with the resultant change in anode current. The part of the anode shaft inside the valve body has a minimum free cantilever resonance of 12kHz, and thus the valve can measure vibration up to that figure.

Heater voltage	6.3V
Heater current	150mA
Max anode voltage	300V
Max anode current	5mA
Max anode dissipation	400mW
Max heater cathode voltage	±90V
Typical conditions	
Amplification factor (1)	20
Anode resistance (1)	72k ohms
Transconductance (1)	275 micromhos
Anode current (1)	1.5mA
Load resistance	75k ohms
Deflection sensitivity (2)	40V/degree; 2300V/radian
Moment of inertia of anode (3)	3.4 milligram/cm ²
Rotational compliance of diaphragm (3)	0.0013x10 ⁻³ radian/dyne cm; 0.075 degree/gram cm

1. For anode shaft in undeflected position
2. Average change in voltage across 75k ohm anode load resistor when the anode shaft is deflected from -0.5 to +0.5 degree. The plane of deflection of the anode shaft must coincide with the plane through terminal no.5 and the axis of the valve.
3. Based on external anode-shaft length of 1/8" and the centre of the diaphragm as pivot.

Lead	Function
4	Heater
5	Grid
6	Heater
7	Cathode + internal shield
Body	Anode





Above and below: view of the valve mounted in a phono pickup



Donated by Bill Wagner