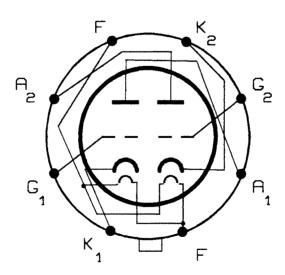
KR 10

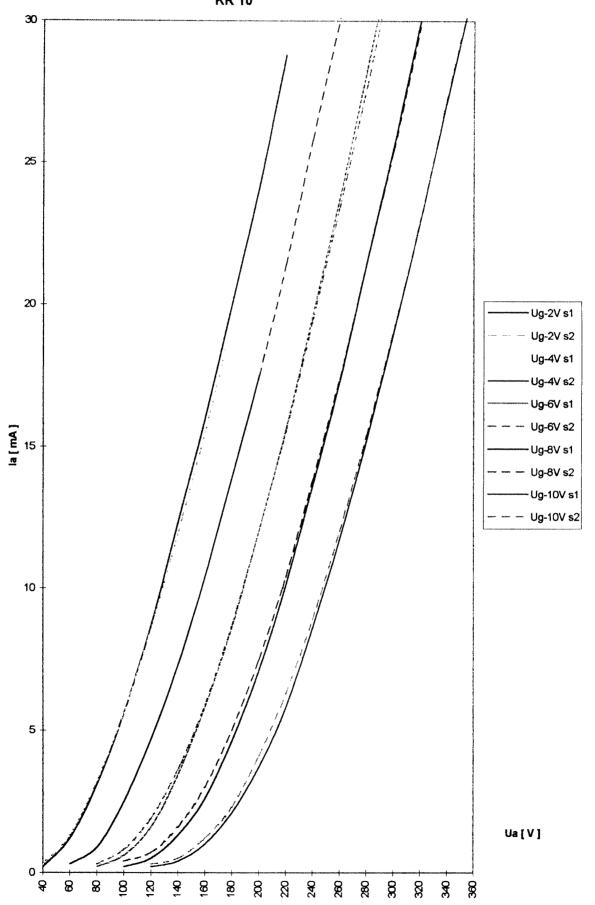
Filament specifications:

Uf: 6,3V If: 1,8A

 $\begin{array}{lll} \text{Plate Voltage} & 350 \text{ - } 500 \text{ V} \\ \text{Cathode Current} & 30\text{mA max} \\ \text{Dissipation} & 12\text{W max} \\ \text{Grid Voltage} & -5\text{V} / \text{ - } 10 \text{ V} \\ \text{S} & 3,2\text{mA/V} \\ \text{Ri} & 5400\Omega \\ \mu & 18 \end{array}$

CONECTION OF THE VALVE BASE KR10





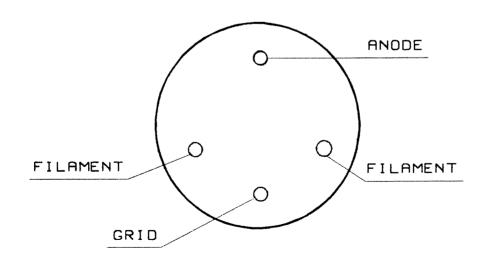
PX 25

Filament specifications:

Uf: 4V If: 2A

 $\begin{array}{lll} \text{Plate Voltage} & 400\text{V} \\ \text{Cathode Current} & 60\text{mA max} \\ \text{Dissipation} & 30\text{W max} \\ \text{Grid Voltage} & -20\text{ I-40V} \\ \text{S} & 7\text{mA/V} \\ \text{Ri} & 700\Omega \\ \mu & 4,9 \end{array}$

CONECTION OF THE VALVE BASE PX25



PX 25 (version 46)

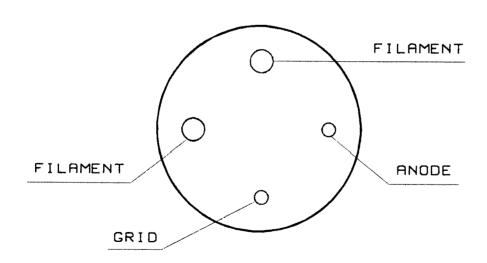
Filament specifications:

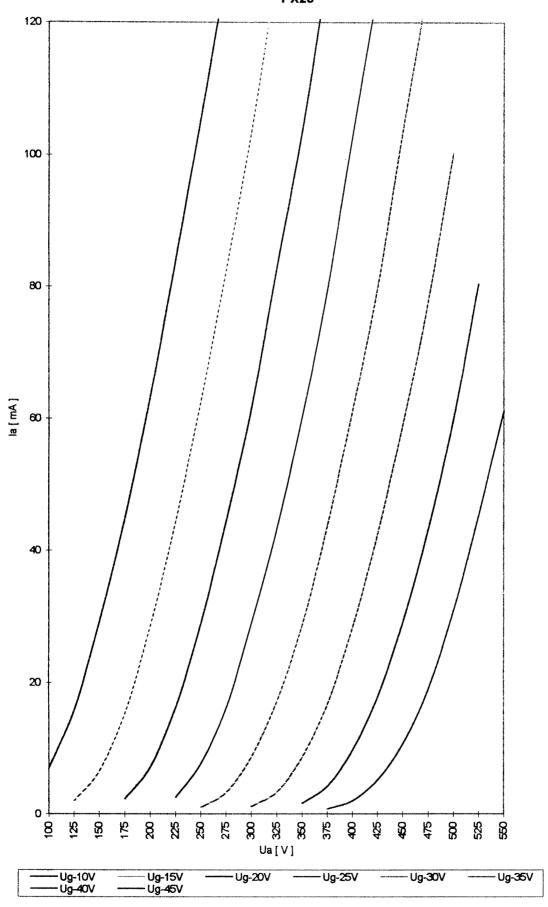
Uf: 4V

If : 2A

Plate Voltage 400V Cathode Current 60mA max Dissipation 30W max Grid Voltage -20 /-40V 7mA/V Ri 700Ω 4,9 μ

CONECTION OF THE VALVE BASE PX25





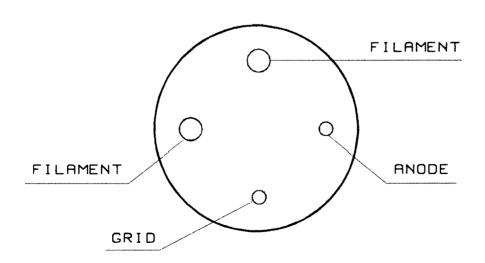
KR 2A3

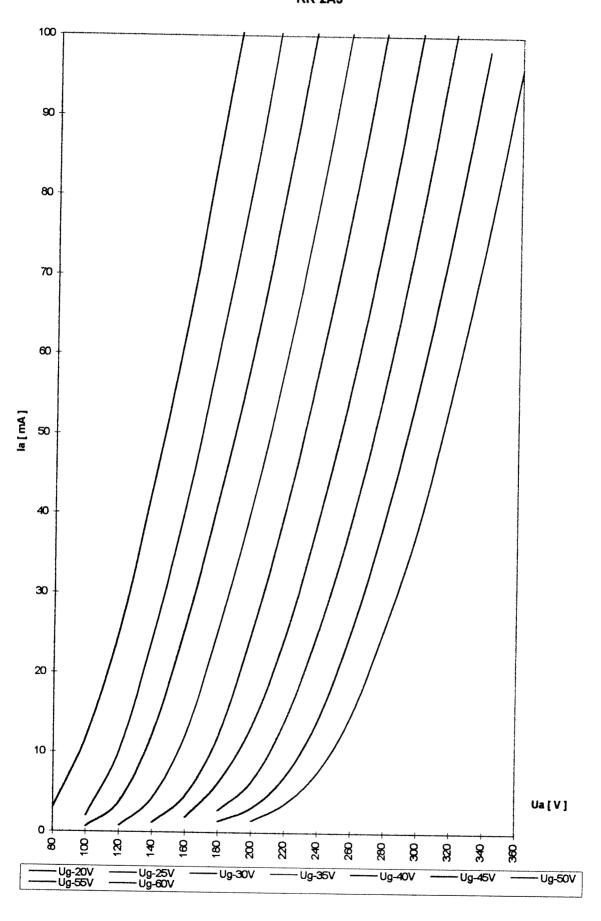
Filament specifications:

Uf: 2,5V If: 2,5A

 $\begin{array}{lll} \text{Plate Voltage} & 250\text{V} \\ \text{Cathode Current} & 70\text{mA max} \\ \text{Dissipation} & 18\text{W max} \\ \text{Grid Voltage} & -45\text{V} \\ \text{S} & 4,8\text{mA/V} \\ \text{Ri} & 1100\Omega \\ \mu & 5,3 \\ \end{array}$

CONECTION OF THE VALVE BASE KR 2A3





KR 300B

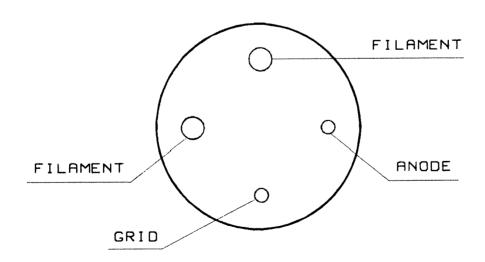
Filament specifications:

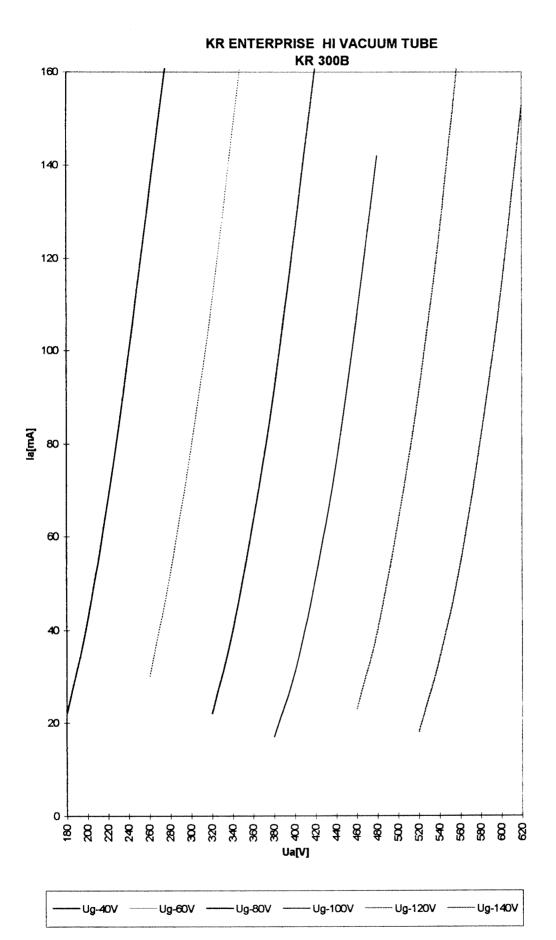
Uf:5V

If: 1,2A

 $\begin{array}{lll} \text{Plate Voltage} & 300 - 400 \text{V} \\ \text{Cathode Current} & 100 \text{mA max} \\ \text{Dissipation} & 45 \text{W max} \\ \text{Grid Voltage} & -60 \textit{I}-90 \text{V} \\ \text{S} & 5,5 \text{mA/V} \\ \text{Ri} & 700 \Omega \\ \mu & 3,8 \end{array}$

CONECTION OF THE VALVE BASE KR 300B





KR 300BXLS

Filament specifications:

Uf : 5V

If: 1,2A

Plate Voltage Cathode Current 300 - 400V 120mA max

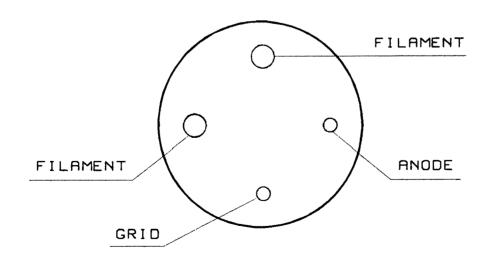
Dissipation
Grid Voltage

65W max

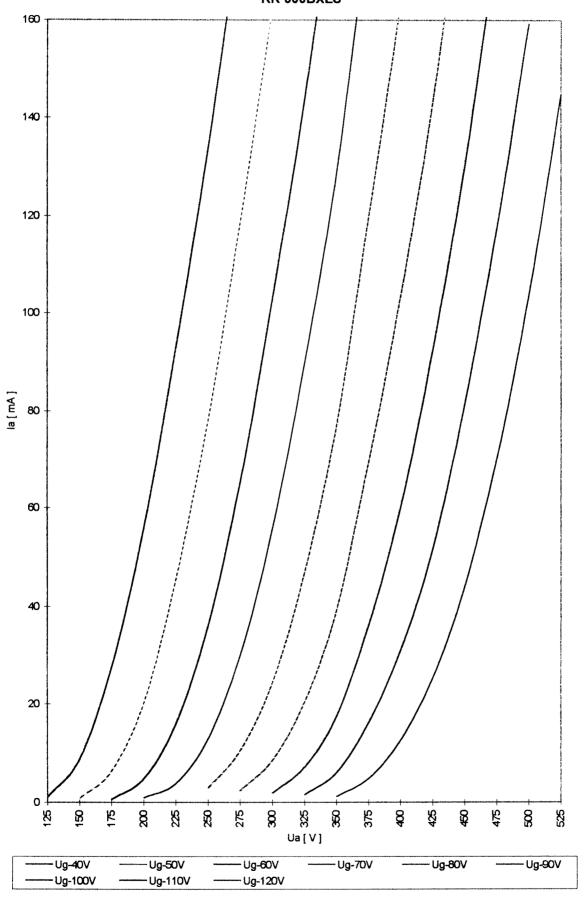
Grid Voltage S -70 /-100V 5,2mA/V

Ri μ 700Ω 3,7

CONECTION OF THE VALVE BASE KR 300BXLS



KR ENTERPRISE HI VACUUM TUBE KR 300BXLS



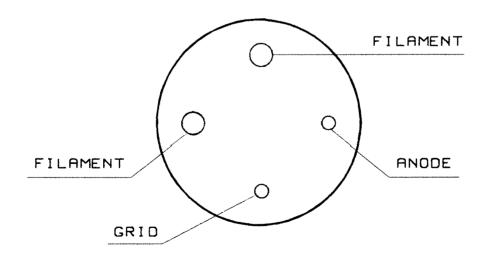
KR 52 BX

Filament specifications:

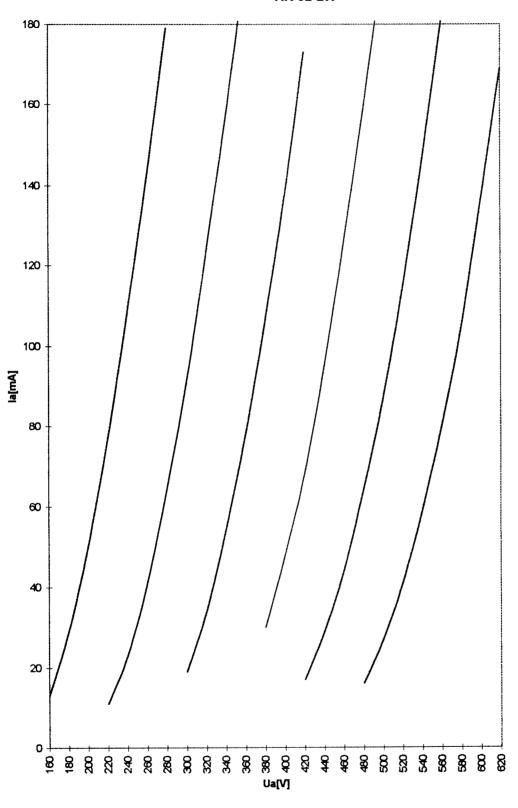
Uf: 5V If: 2A

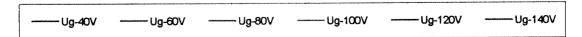
 $\begin{array}{lll} \text{Plate Voltage} & 400 - 500 \text{V} \\ \text{Cathode Current} & 160 \text{mA max} \\ \text{Dissipation} & 100 \text{W max} \\ \text{Grid Voltage} & -90 \text{ }/-110 \text{V} \\ \text{S} & 6,5 \text{mA/V} \\ \text{Ri} & 600 \Omega \\ \mu & 4 \end{array}$

CONECTION OF THE VALUE BASE KR 52BX



KR ENTERPRISE HI VACUUM TUBE KR 52 BX





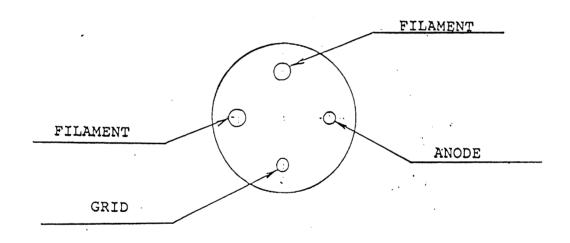
TUBE TYPE T-100

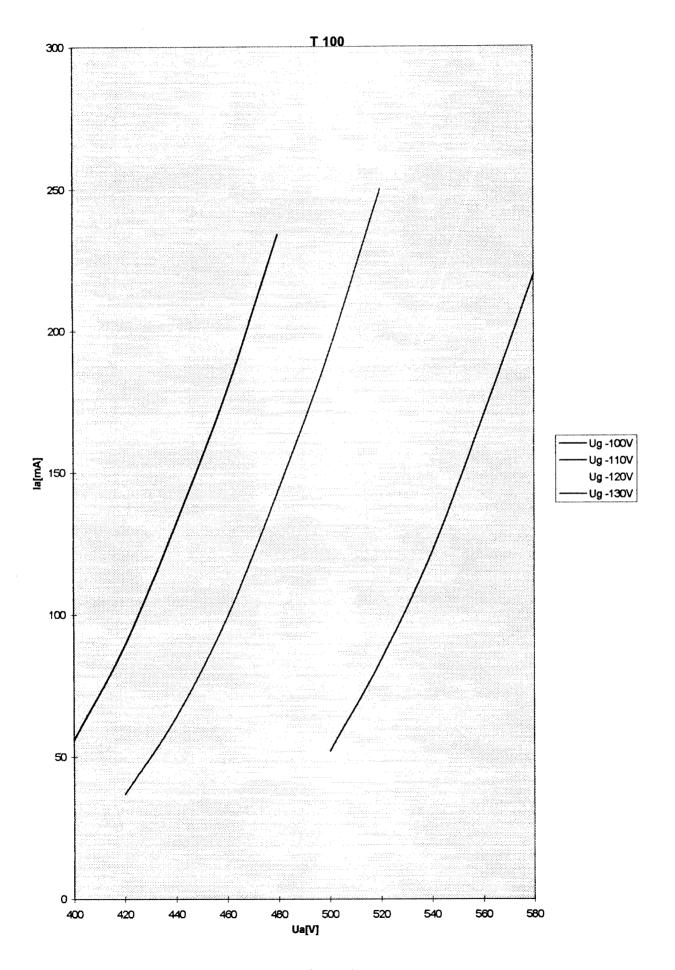
Filament specifications:

U_f: 4-5 V

I_f: 4 A

Plate Voltage 500-600 V
Cathode Current 200 mA max.
Grid Voltage -100/-140 V
Dissipation 120 W





Strana 1

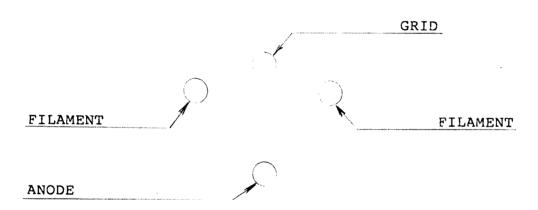
TUBE TYPE T-1610

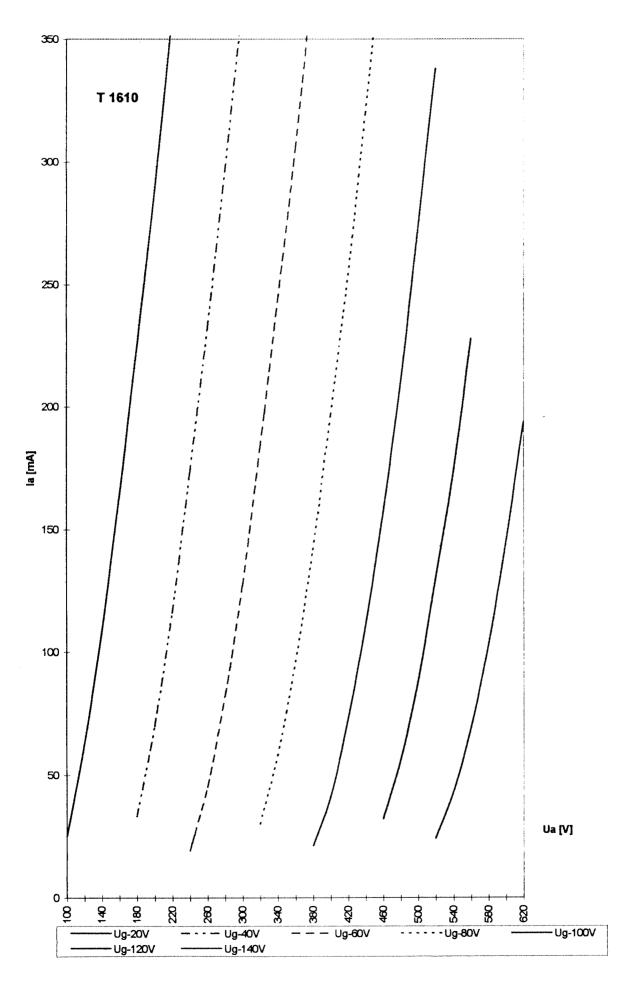
Filament specifications:

U_f: 4-5 V I_f: 4 A

Cathode Current 240 mA max
Plate Voltage 500-600 V
Grid Voltage -100/-140 V

Dissipation 140 W





Strana 1

THE KR 300BXLS

After five years of experience in the high power triodes sector, KR ENTERPRISE S.R.O., has decided to manufacture a new model of the popular 300B.

This tube can directly substitute (retro-fit) any 300B tube made today with a notable increase in dynamics and power without bother some modifications on the amplifiers.

With changes in the plate voltage and dissipation, the KR 300BXSL can easily go beyond the power of the 211 and the 845.

By using the KR 300BXSL with its maximium power, you can obtain greater power than any other triode available.

The development of the Vacuum Transistor and the Vacuum Transducer have allowed us to add sound quality and dynamics that no other tube can reach. In fact, the new KR 300BXSL is an extremely linear without any intermodulation.

The principal characteristic of this tube is the prefection of the high vacuum (10 -9 Torr.). To manufacture tubes with this parameter, our production is made by "hand", because mass produced tubes made by assembly line processes can not come close to the KR approach of 'theoretical' perfection in industrial vacuum production.

Many experts have evaluated tubes, measuring them with current, voltage, emission, and output, but these opinion leaders are baffled when it comes to judging vacuum. Most of these people do not have insturments to measure the vacuum in a vacuum tube.

High vacuum means long life for the tube and naturally constant emission. This consequently, signifies that matched pairs or "matching" tubes must still be done for tubes made in great series. Matching tubes as the poor consumer knows, is an extra cost for him, plus a variable result over time in that the "matched" pair changes emission after use. Therefore the matching can continue infinitely.

The plate in the KR 300BXSL is formed with a central portion made in Nickel. This nickel plate is carbonized by a special process. The cooling ribbed elements, enhancing the dissipation, are made of pure 99.9% Titanium.

The grid is formed of a special alloy of Tungsten and Molybdenum.

The glass is of the "soft" 92/94 type.

The filament is made of from a ribbon of four surfaces with 8 elements with emission on each individual face. The total being (8×4) 32 cathode surfaces.

A particular mechanical detail allows for a constant heating on the entire surface of the

tube plate.

The entire system is a KR exclusive patented design.

Every improved feature of theh KR 300BXSL contributes a long life to the product. The consumer will benefit from our research and have at least 2 years of warranty and a real life time of over 40,000 hours if the tube is used according to the manufacturer's recommendations.

For this reason, in every tube we have written our serial numbe to assure the consumer which day, week, month and year it was produced and that it has passed scrupulous QC.

Hand made means:

- 1. very high vacuum
- 2. constant emission
- extremely low grid current (1-3 microamps).
- 4. long life
- 5. perfection in the mechanical parts
- 6 perfection in glass manufacture
- 7. perfection in the soldering of the pins
- 8. perfection in the joining of the socket to the glass (it is impossible that the bulb part loosens from the socket)
 - 9. control of each assembly piece by laser

ALLTHIS IS A KR TUBE !!