# ENGINEERING NEWS LETTER, Hygrade Sylvania <br> \% <br>  

## VALUES OF FIXED RESISTORS


#### Abstract

One problem confronting the circuit design engineer is that of selecting fixed resistors whose values will fulfill the requirements of the circuit and at the same time be easily obtainable and readily replaceable. The application of ohm's law, in determining the values of resistance used in vacuum tube circuits, of ten results in odd values as the currents and voltages are determined largely by the operating characteristics of the tubes. Obviously, it is not feasible to design tube characteristics to suit predetermined values of components such as resistors.

It is the purpose of this Engineering News Letter to bring to the attention of the circuit designer the practicability of the "Preferred Number Values of Fixed Composition Resistors", introduced and standardized by the Engineering Department of the Radio Manufacturers Association, so that problems of fixed resistors might become less involved for initial supply and replacement.


The standardized Preferred Number Values (reproduced on the attached sheet through the courtesy of the RMA Engineering Department) are divided into three tolerance groups, $\pm 5 \%, \pm 10 \%$, and $\pm 20 \%$. Where the voltage drops across resistors are somewhat critical, as in bias resistors, the $10 \%$ group is the most practical and economical, and only in special cases will the $5 \%$ group need to be used. This group furnishes a complete line of resistors which will meet the majority of circuit requirements. Adherence to this standardization eliminates the necessity of maintaining large stocks of resistors whose values are seldom used.

In determining the value of the resistor to be employed from Ohm's law, it ferequently occurs that the calculated value is not found on the preferred list. In such cases it is, of course, desirable to choose the resistor of nearest value to it, either larger or smaller according to the characteristics of the circuit. For instance, if the value of a cathode resistor is calculated to be 110 ohms, it is found that the nearest values in the $10 \%$ tolerance group are 100 ohms and 120 ohms. In such a case the plate and screen voltages should be taken into considertion. If the plate and screen voltages are high, then it is desirable to use the resistor that will provide more bias (in order to safeguard tube life and operating characteristics) and hence the 120 ohm unit should be used. In cases where the voltages tend to run low, the lower value resistor may be used. The same reasoning applies to screen and plate resistors which are in general not as critical as the cathode bias resistor.

The above reasoning should be applied in the use of the Bias Resistor Chart appearing in the Sylvania Technical Manual on Pages 248 and 254 , inclusive.

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