

EITEL-McCULLOUGH, INC.

SAN BRUNO, CALIFORNIA

35T

HIGH-MU TRIODE
 MODULATOR
 OSCILLATOR
 AMPLIFIER

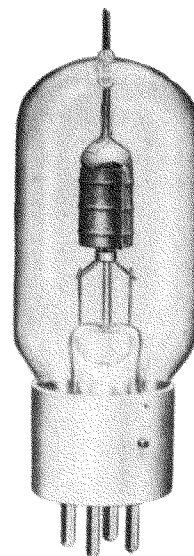
GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS

ELECTRICAL

| | |
|---|-----------------------|
| Filament: Thoriated tungsten | |
| Voltage - - - - - | 5.0 volts |
| Current - - - - - | 4.0 amperes |
| Amplification Factor (Average) - - - - - | 39 |
| Direct Interelectrode Capacitances (Average) | |
| Grid-Plate - - - - - | 1.8 μmf |
| Grid-Filament - - - - - | 4.1 μmf |
| Plate-Filament - - - - - | 0.3 μmf |
| Transconductance ($I_b=100 \text{ ma.}, E_b=2000, e_c=-30$) | 2850 μmhos |
| Frequency for Maximum Ratings - - - - - | 100 mc. |

MECHANICAL

| | |
|--|-----------------|
| Base - - - - - (Medium 4-pin bayonet, ceramic) | RMA type M8-078 |
| Basing - - - - - | RMA type 3G |
| Maximum Overall Dimensions: | |
| Length - - - - - | 5.5 inches |
| Diameter - - - - - | 1.81 inches |
| Net weight - - - - - | 2.5 ounces |
| Shipping weight (Average) - - - - - | 1.25 pounds |



AUDIO FREQUENCY POWER AMPLIFIER AND MODULATOR

Class B

| | TYPICAL OPERATION—2 TUBES | | | MAX. RATING | |
|--|---------------------------|-------|-------|-------------|-------|
| D-C Plate Voltage - - - - - | 1000 | 1500 | 2000 | 2000 | volts |
| Max.-Signal D-C Plate Current, per tube* - - - | • | • | • | 150 | ma. |
| Plate Dissipation, per tube* - - - - - | • | • | • | 50 | watts |
| D-C Grid Voltage (approx.) - - - - - | -8 | -25 | -40 | | volts |
| Peak A-F Grid Input Voltage - - - - - | 240 | 250 | 255 | | volts |
| Zero-Signal D-C Plate Current - - - - - | 67 | 45 | 34 | | ma. |
| Max.-Signal D-C Plate Current - - - - - | 240 | 200 | 167 | | ma. |
| Max.-Signal Driving Power (approx.) - - - - - | 7 | 5 | 4 | | watts |
| Effective Load, Plate-to-Plate - - - - - | 7900 | 16200 | 27500 | | ohms |
| Max.-Signal Plate Power Output - - - - - | 140 | 200 | 235 | | watts |

*Averaged over any sinusoidal audio frequency cycle.

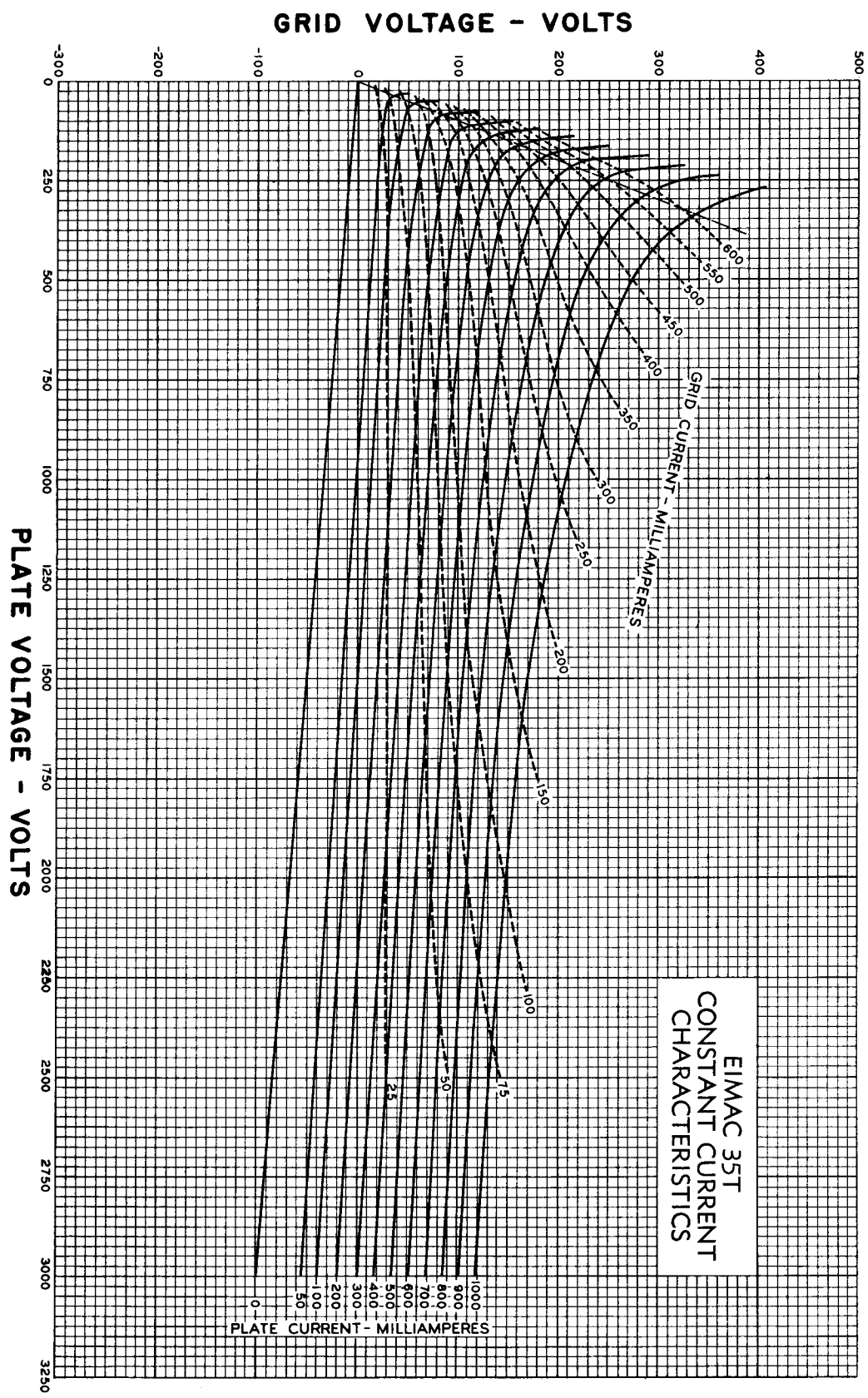
RADIO FREQUENCY POWER AMPLIFIER AND OSCILLATOR

Class-C *Telegraphy

(Key down conditions without modulation)

| | TYPICAL OPERATION—1 TUBE | | | MAX. RATING | |
|--|--------------------------|------|------|-------------|-------|
| D-C Plate Voltage - - - - - | 1000 | 1500 | 2000 | 2000 | volts |
| D-C Plate Current - - - - - | 125 | 125 | 125 | 150 | ma. |
| D-C Grid Current - - - - - | 40 | 40 | 45 | 50 | ma. |
| D-C Grid Voltage - - - - - | -60 | -120 | -135 | | volts |
| Plate Power Output - - - - - | 87 | 141 | 200 | | watts |
| Plate Input - - - - - | 125 | 188 | 250 | | watts |
| Plate Dissipation - - - - - | 38 | 47 | 50 | 50 | watts |
| Peak R. F. Grid Input Voltage, (approx.) - - - | 165 | 250 | 285 | | volts |
| Driving Power, (approx.) - - - - - | 7 | 9 | 13 | | watts |

*The above figures show actual measured tube performance, and do not allow for variations in circuit losses.



DRIVING POWER vs. POWER OUTPUT

The three charts on this page show the relationship of plate efficiency, power output and grid driving power at plate voltages of 1000, 1500 and 2000 volts. These charts show combined grid and bias losses only. The driving power and power output figures do not include circuit losses. The plate dissipation in watts is indicated by P_p .

Points A, B, and C are identical to the typical Class C operating conditions shown on the first page under 1000, 1500, and 2000 volts respectively.

