



MODULATOR, A-F AND R-F POWER AMPLIFIER, OSCILLATOR
ENGINEERING INFORMATION

GENERAL RATINGS

Number of Electrodes	3
Filament Voltage	10 volts
Current	3.25 amperes
Type	Thoriated Tungsten
Average Characteristic Values Calculated at: Eb = 1000, Ec = -50, Ef = 10 D-C	
Plate Current	0.072 amperes
Amplification Factor	12
Plate Resistance	3400 ohms
Mutual Conductance	3530 micromhos
Average Direct Interelectrode Capacities:	
Grid to Plate	9.0 uuf
Grid to Filament	6.0 uuf
Plate to Filament	5.0 uuf
Maximum Overall Dimensions:	
Length	7 7/8 inches
Diameter	2 5/16 inches
Bulb	T-18
Base	Jumbo 4-Large Pin
Type of Cooling	Air
Net Weight	8 oz.

MAXIMUM RATINGS

Maximum D-C Plate Voltage Modulated.....	1000	volts
Maximum D-C Plate Voltage Unmodulated.....	1250	volts
Maximum A-C Plate Voltage R. M. S.	1250	volts
Maximum D-C Plate Current Modulated.....	150	ma.
Maximum D-C Plate Current Unmodulated.....	175	ma.
Maximum Plate Dissipation	125	watts
Maximum D-C Grid Current	50	ma.
Maximum R-F Grid Current	7.5	amp.
Frequency Rating for Operating Conditions with Maximum Rated Power Input and Nominal Output:		
Below	15	megacycles
Above	20	meters
*Maximum Frequency Rating with Reduced Power Input and Output:		
Below	*80	megacycles
Above	*3.75	meters

* For operation at the higher frequencies, the plate voltage, plate current, plate dissipation, and d-c grid current should not exceed 50% of the Maximum Ratings. The R-F grid current should never exceed the maximum rated value.

INSTALLATION

The base of the UNITED 261-A is designed for mounting in a Western Electric 112-A or similar type "50 watt" socket. The tube should always be mounted vertically with ample air space provided for ventilation.

The filament of the 261-A should be operated at the rated value of 10 volts. Operation at other than the rated value may result in loss of filament emission and short life. UNITED type 261-A has added insulation protection at the plate terminal and is featured by the UNITED "Ruggedized" construction. It is especially designed for aircraft and other installations where adverse conditions of shock, vibration, humidity, and temperature may be encountered.

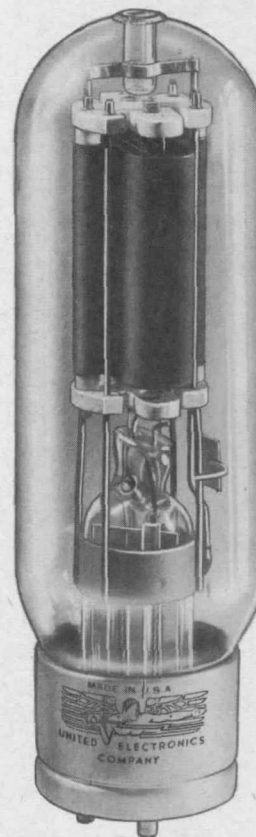
While the ratings printed herein are conservative, it is important to observe the requirements of good engineering practice as to transmitter design and operation. Adequate cabinet ventilation should be provided to carry off the heat dissipating during operation. Tube sockets should be inspected to avoid high resistance contacts to the base-pin terminals.

GRAPHITE ANODE

A specially processed graphite anode is used in this tube type because of several specific advantages over metals such as tantalum, molybdenum, and nickel. The radiating area of graphite is approximately twice the projected anode area because of its surface porosity and it will dissipate at least four times more heat than metal.

Graphite, being infusible will not warp or twist. The exact form of graphite is maintained under all temperatures; hence constant inter-element relationships and uniform characteristics result. The inherent advantages of graphite over metal are of primary importance in designing tubes of this type for long and satisfactory service.

**All ratings given are for continuous service. Higher ratings are permissible
for intermittent operation. Additional data will be furnished upon request.**



REPLACES UNITED TYPE 361-A

"Ruggedized" construction enables UNITED type 261-A to withstand unusual shock and vibration conditions. Type 261-A has a high insulation ceramic shoulder around the plate terminal pin and is used in many airway installations.

A-F POWER AMPLIFIER AND MODULATOR—CLASS A

Maximum D-C Plate Voltage.....1250 volts
 Maximum Plate Dissipation 100 watts

Typical Operation:

Filament Voltage	10	10	10	a-c volts
D-C Plate Voltage	750	1000	1250	volts
D-C Grid Voltage	-46	-61	-80	volts
Peak Grid Swing	41	56	75	approx. volts
D-C Plate Current	34	53	60	ma.
Plate Resistance	4400	3800	3600	ohms
Mutual Conductance	2750	3150	3300	umhos
Load Resistance	8800	7600	9200	ohms
U. P. O. (5% 2nd harmonic)	5.6	12.0	19.7	watts

A-F POWER AMPLIFIER AND MODULATOR—CLASS B

Maximum D-C Plate Voltage.....1250 volts
 Maximum D-C Plate Current } Averaged over any.. 175 ma.
 Maximum Plate Dissipation } audio-freq. cycle.... 125 watts

Typical Operation (2 tubes):

Filament Voltage	10	10	a-c volts
D-C Plate Voltage	1000	1250	volts
D-C Grid Voltage	-77	-100	volts
Zero-Sig. Plate Cur. (per tube)	10	10	ma.
Max.-Sig. Plate Cur. (per tube)	160	160	ma.
Load Res. (plate to plate)	6900	9000	ohms
Power Output	200	260	watts

R-F POWER AMPLIFIER—CLASS B TELEPHONY

(Carrier Conditions—Modulation Factor = 1.0)

Maximum D-C Plate Voltage.....1250 volts
 Maximum D-C Plate Current..... 150 ma.
 Maximum Plate Dissipation 125 watts
 Maximum R-F Grid Current..... 6 amp.

Typical Operation:

Filament Voltage	10	10	a-c volts
D-C Plate Voltage	1000	1250	volts
D-C Grid Voltage	-77	-100	volts
D-C Plate Current	130	160	ma.
Peak Power Output	160	170	watts
Power Output	40	42.5	watts

**PLATE MODULATED R-F POWER AMPLIFIER
CLASS C TELEPHONY**

(Carrier Conditions—Modulation Factor = 1.0)

Maximum D-C Plate Voltage.....1000 volts
 Maximum D-C Plate Current..... 175 ma.
 Maximum Plate Dissipation 85 watts
 Maximum R-F Grid Current..... 6 amp.
 Maximum D-C Grid Current..... 50 ma.

Typical Operation:

Filament Voltage	10	10	a-c volts
D-C Plate Voltage	750	1000	volts
D-C Grid Voltage	-200	-260	volts
D-C Plate Current	150	150	ma.
D-C Current†	35	35	ma.
Driving Power†	12	14	watts
Power Output	65	100	approx. watts

**R-F POWER AMPLIFIER AND OSCILLATOR
CLASS C TELEGRAPHY**

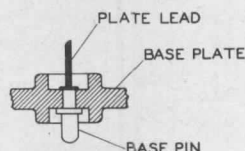
(Key-Down Conditions)

Maximum D-C Plate Voltage.....1250 volts
 Maximum D-C Plate Current..... 175 ma.
 Maximum Plate Dissipation 125 watts
 Maximum R-F Grid Current..... 7.5 amp.
 Maximum D-C Grid Current..... 50 ma.

Typical Operation:

Filament Voltage	10	10	10	a-c volts
D-C Plate Voltage	750	1000	1250	volts
D-C Grid Voltage	-135	-175	-225	volts
D-C Plate Current	150	150	150	ma.
D-C Grid Current†	18	18	18	ma.
Driving Power†	5	6	7	watts
Power Output	65	100	130	approx. watts

† Subject to wide variations depending on the impedance of the load circuit. The driver stage should have a tank circuit of good regulation and should be capable of delivering considerably more than the required driving power.



SECTION THRU A A

