

Power Triode

FORCED-AIR COOLED

Particularly suitable for cathode-drive circuits

GENERAL DATA

Electrical:

Heater, for Unipotential Cathode:

Voltage (AC or DC)	6.3	volts
Current	1.0	amp
Heating time	1	minute

Amplification Factor 100

Transconductance, for plate current of 70 ma. and plate voltage of 600 volts. 24000 μ mhos

Direct Interelectrode Capacitances

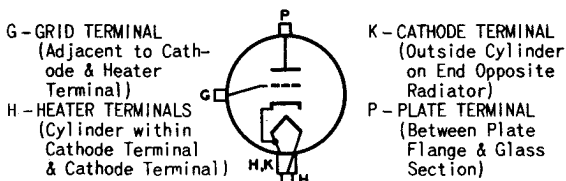
(Approx.):

Grid to plate	2.0	μ f
Grid to cathode	6.6	μ f
Plate to cathode	0.035 max.	μ f

Mechanical:

Terminal Connections (See *Dimensional Outline*):

BOTTOM VIEW



Operating Position	Any
Maximum Overall Length	2-3/4"
Diameter	1-1/4" $\pm$ 1/64"
Weight (Approx.)	2 oz
Radiator	Integral part of tube
Mounting	Special

Thermal:

Air Flow:

Through Radiator—Adequate air flow should be delivered by a blower during the application of any voltages. Cooling must be sufficient to limit the radiator temperature to the specified maximum value.

To Plate, Grid, Cathode, and Heater Seals—A sufficient quantity of air should be delivered to these seals to prevent their temperature from exceeding the specified maximum value.

Incoming-Air Temperature	45 max.	°C
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← Indicates a change.



2C39A

Radiator Temperature (Measured on core adjacent to plate seal).	175 max.	°C
Seal Temperature (Plate, grid, cathode, and heater).	175 max.	°C

PLATE-MODULATED RF POWER AMPLIFIER — Class C Telephony

*Carrier conditions per tube for use
with a maximum modulation factor of 1*

Maximum CCS^b Ratings, Absolute-Maximum Values:

DC PLATE VOLTAGE.	600 ^c max.	volts
GRID VOLTAGE:		
DC.	-150 max.	volts
→ Peak negative RF.	400 max.	volts
Peak positive RF.	30 max.	volts
DC GRID CURRENT	50 max.	ma
DC CATHODE CURRENT.	100 max.	ma
GRID INPUT.	2 max.	watts
PLATE DISSIPATION	70 max.	watts

RF POWER AMPLIFIER & OSCILLATOR — Class C Telegraphy

Maximum CCS^b Ratings, Absolute-Maximum Values:

DC PLATE VOLTAGE.	1000 max.	volts
GRID VOLTAGE:		
DC.	-150 max.	volts
→ Peak negative RF.	400 max.	volts
Peak positive RF.	30 max.	volts
DC GRID CURRENT	50 max.	ma
DC CATHODE CURRENT.	125 max.	ma
GRID INPUT.	2 max.	watts
PLATE DISSIPATION	100 max.	watts

^a Because the cathode is subjected to considerable back bombardment as the frequency is increased with resultant increase in temperature, the heater voltage should be reduced depending on operating conditions and frequency to prevent overheating the cathode and resultant short life. For most applications where liberal cooling of the seals is provided, reduction of heater voltage to the values shown in the following table is suggested.

Frequency Mc	Heater Voltage Volts
→ up to 300	6.3
→ 300 to 1000	6.0
1000 to 1500	5.5
1500 to 2000	5.0
2000 and above	4.5

Permitted tolerance on the heater-voltage values in the above table is $\pm 10\%$. However, for long tube life, it is recommended that the tolerance be held to $\pm 5\%$.

When long life in continuous service is desired, the 2C39A should always be put in operation with full rated heater voltage (6.3 volts) which should then be reduced to the lowest value that will give the desired output.

^b Continuous Commercial Service.

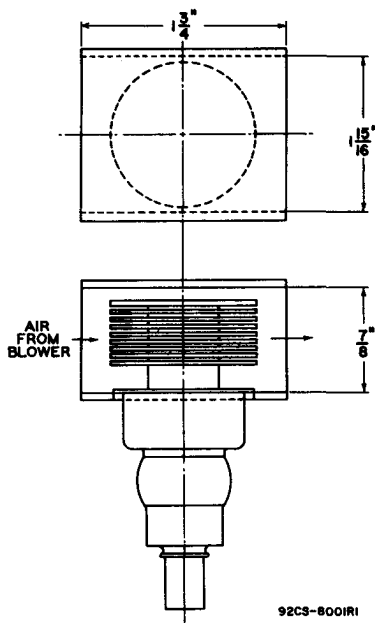
^c For less than 100% modulation, it is permissible to use a higher dc plate voltage provided the sum of the peak positive modulating voltage and the dc plate voltage does not exceed 1200 volts.

^d Key-down conditions per tube without amplitude modulation. Modulation essentially negative may be used if the positive peak of the audio-frequency envelope does not exceed 115% of the carrier conditions.

→ Indicates a change.



RECOMMENDED COWLING FOR DIRECTING AIR FLOW THROUGH RADIATOR OF TYPE 2C39A



2C39A

