

**RADIO-FREQUENCY LINEAR AMPLIFIER**Class-AB₁ (Carrier with Double Sidebands)**MAXIMUM RATINGS**

D-C PLATE VOLTAGE	-	-	-	2000 MAX. VOLTS
D-C SCREEN VOLTAGE	-	-	-	500 MAX. VOLTS
D-C GRID VOLTAGE	-	-	-	—250 MAX. VOLTS
D-C PLATE CURRENT	-	-	-	250 MAX. MA
PLATE DISSIPATION	-	-	-	250 MAX. WATTS
SCREEN DISSIPATION	-	-	-	12 MAX. WATTS

AUDIO-FREQUENCY LINEAR AMPLIFIERClass-AB₁**MAXIMUM RATINGS (Per Tube)**

D-C PLATE VOLTAGE	-	-	-	2000 MAX. VOLTS
D-C SCREEN VOLTAGE	-	-	-	500 MAX. VOLTS
D-C GRID VOLTAGE	-	-	-	—250 MAX. VOLTS
D-C PLATE CURRENT	-	-	-	250 MAX. MA
PLATE DISSIPATION	-	-	-	250 MAX. WATTS
SCREEN DISSIPATION	-	-	-	12 MAX. WATTS

TYPICAL OPERATION—Single Tube

(Quantities shown for carrier conditions, no modulation)

D-C Plate Voltage	-	-	-	-	1500	2000	volts
D-C Plate Current	-	-	-	-	172	172	ma
D-C Screen Voltage	-	-	-	-	350	400	volts
D-C Screen Current (Approx)	-	-	-	-	—3	—5	ma
D-C Grid-Bias Voltage	-	-	-	-	—58	—76	volts
Peak Grid-Signal Voltage	-	-	-	-	30	39	volts
Plate-Load Resistance	-	-	-	-	2320	3150	ohms
Power Output for Tank Circuit	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Efficiency of 95%	-	-	-	-	55	100	watts

TYPICAL OPERATION (Two Tubes Push-Pull)

D-C Plate Voltage	-	-	-	-	1500	2000	volts
D-C Plate Current No Signal	-	-	-	-	200	140	ma
D-C Plate Current at Full Signal	-	-	-	-	490	500	ma
D-C Screen Voltage	-	-	-	-	300	350	volts
D-C Screen Current No Signal	-	-	-	-	—2	—4	ma
D-C Screen Current at Full Signal	-	-	-	-	0	+4	ma
D-C Grid-Bias Voltage (Approx)	-	-	-	-	—48	—66	volts
Plate-to-Plate Load Resistance	-	-	-	-	5920	8016	ohms
Power Output for Transformer	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Efficiency of 95%	-	-	-	-	390	595	watts

MAXIMUM RATINGS FOR OTHER TYPES OF OPERATION

Class-C Telegraphy or FM

D-C PLATE VOLTAGE	-	-	-	2000 MAX. VOLTS
D-C SCREEN VOLTAGE	-	-	-	300 MAX. VOLTS
D-C GRID VOLTAGE	-	-	-	—250 MAX. VOLTS
D-C PLATE CURRENT	-	-	-	250 MAX. MA
PLATE DISSIPATION	-	-	-	250 MAX. WATTS
SCREEN DISSIPATION	-	-	-	12 MAX. WATTS
GRID DISSIPATION	-	-	-	2 MAX. WATTS

Class-C, Plate Modulated

D-C PLATE VOLTAGE	-	-	-	1500 MAX. VOLTS
D-C SCREEN VOLTAGE	-	-	-	300 MAX. VOLTS
D-C GRID VOLTAGE	-	-	-	—250 MAX. VOLTS
D-C PLATE CURRENT	-	-	-	200 MAX. MA
PLATE DISSIPATION	-	-	-	165 MAX. WATTS
SCREEN DISSIPATION	-	-	-	12 MAX. WATTS
GRID DISSIPATION	-	-	-	2 MAX. WATTS

APPLICATION

MECHANICAL

Mounting—The 4CX250R may be mounted in any position. An Eimac Air-System Socket of the SK-600 series or equivalent is recommended. These sockets may be obtained with or without the r-f screen by-pass capacitor, and with or without the four cathode terminals grounded to the socket shell. A simple Lock-in socket restricts the flow of cooling air and is not recommended.

Cooling—The 4CX250R has an efficient louvered anode cooler. The maximum allowable temperature for any external surface is 250°C.

For long service life at sea level, at an ambient temperature of 25°C and maximum rated anode dissipation of 250 watts, a *minimum* of 4.6 cfm air should flow from tube base through the anode cooler. The corresponding pressure drop with the recommended socket and chimney will be approximately 0.32 inch water column. See table for other dissipation levels and conditions.

4.6 cfm of air at 25°C is the same as a mass air flow of 18 pounds per hour. Higher ambient temperature requires greater air mass and volume. Higher altitude requires equivalent mass air flow for a given ambient temperature and therefore requires greater volume at increased back pressure.

The use of temperature-sensitive laquer is recommended to determine the effectiveness of a cooling system under operating conditions.

Plate Dissipation (Watts)	55°C AMBIENT			
	SEA LEVEL		10,000 FEET ALTITUDE	
	Air Flow (CFM)	Pressure Drop (Inches of Water)	Air Flow (CFM)	Pressure Drop (Inches of Water)
75	1.15	0.025	1.8	0.036
125	2.3	0.09	3.35	0.13
250	6.4	0.59	9.3	0.86

Shock and Vibration—The 4CX250R is one of the Eimac tube types which is unique in that shock and vibration testing is performed with *maximum rated plate and screen voltages* applied. Two samples of production tubes are randomly selected periodically and tested under the conditions outlined below.

With *maximum rated plate and screen voltages* applied, each of the tubes in this sample is subjected to six shocks of 90 G (minimum) half-sine-wave motion, with a duration of 11 ± 2 milliseconds, in each of the three major axes (X1, X2, and Y1).

With *maximum rated plate and screen voltages* applied and with control-grid voltage adjusted to allow the flow of 100 ma through a plate load resistor of 4900 ohms, each of the tubes in this sample is vibrated in the three major axes throughout the range of 5-750-5 cps in a minimum time of six minutes per axis. The vibration level is maintained at 10 G from 28 cps to 750 cps and at 0.25 inch D.A. from 5 cps to 28 cps. During this test, noise voltage developed across the plate load resistor cannot exceed 30 volts rms. Sufficient plate power-supply voltage (2500 volts) is em-

ployed to assure that a minimum of 2000 volts appears at the plate of the tube under test even though 490 volts drop across the plate load resistor results from d-c plate-current flow.

The equipment designer is cautioned to provide adequate tube support to prevent relative motion between tube and socket in equipments where shock and/or vibration are anticipated.

ELECTRICAL

Heater—For maximum life and uniform performance, the heater voltage should be maintained within plus or minus 5% of the rated 6.0 volts at operating frequencies up to 300 Mc. For CW use between 300 and 400 Mc, 5.75 volts is recommended. For CW use, 400 to 500 Mc, 5.5 volts is recommended.

Cathode—The cathode is connected to the four even-numbered base pins to provide a low-inductance path, or permit separation of input and output circuits if required.

Rated heater voltage should be applied for 30 seconds before other operating voltages are applied.

Heater-to-cathode maximum voltage is ± 150 volts.

Control Grid—Maximum rated d-c bias voltage is -250 volts. D-C resistance, grid to cathode, should be no more than 100,000 ohms.

Screen Grid—Maximum screen dissipation is 12 watts, normally computed by multiplying d-c screen voltage by the average screen current. This computation is essentially correct except in the case of heavy

plate loading when secondary-emission current may mask the normal screen current.

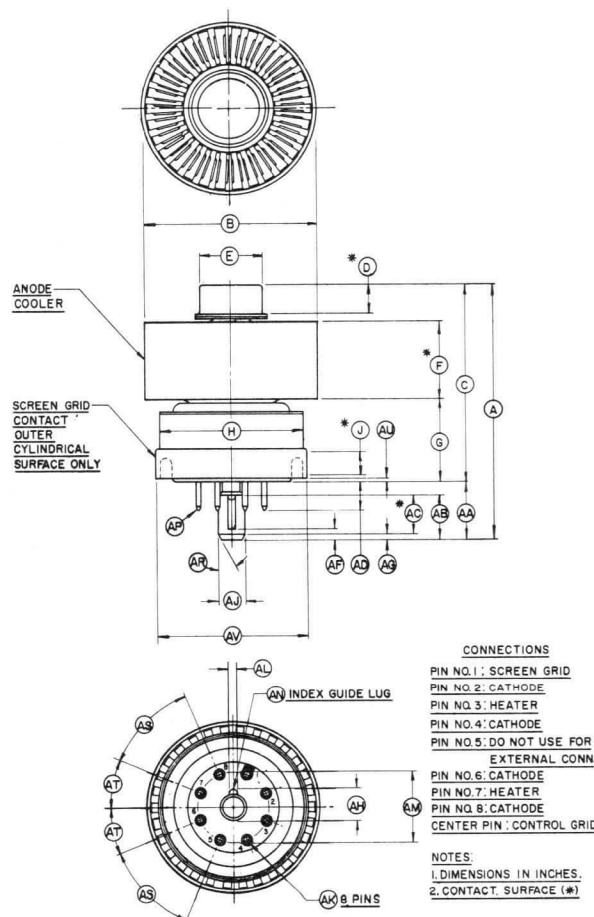
All tetrodes, under some conditions of loading and drive, will exhibit secondary emission from the screen which changes the net current to the screen and may even cause the screen meter to reverse. Normally, secondary emission is harmless provided the screen voltage is stable. To insure stable screen voltage, it is recommended that a bleeder resistor calculated to pass 15 ma from screen to ground be used.

Plate Dissipation—The maximum plate dissipation is 250 watts. The usual single-sideband voice signal is complex and full peak envelope power shown in Typical Operating Conditions, may be developed without exceeding this plate dissipation. Single-tone testing for short periods with greater than 250 watts plate dissipation is permissible.

Multiple Operation — To obtain maximum power with minimum distortion from tubes operated in multiple it is desirable to adjust individual screen or grid-bias voltages so the peak plate current for each tube is equal at the crest of the exciting voltage. Under these conditions, individual d-c plate currents will be approximately equal for full input signal for class-AB₁ operation.

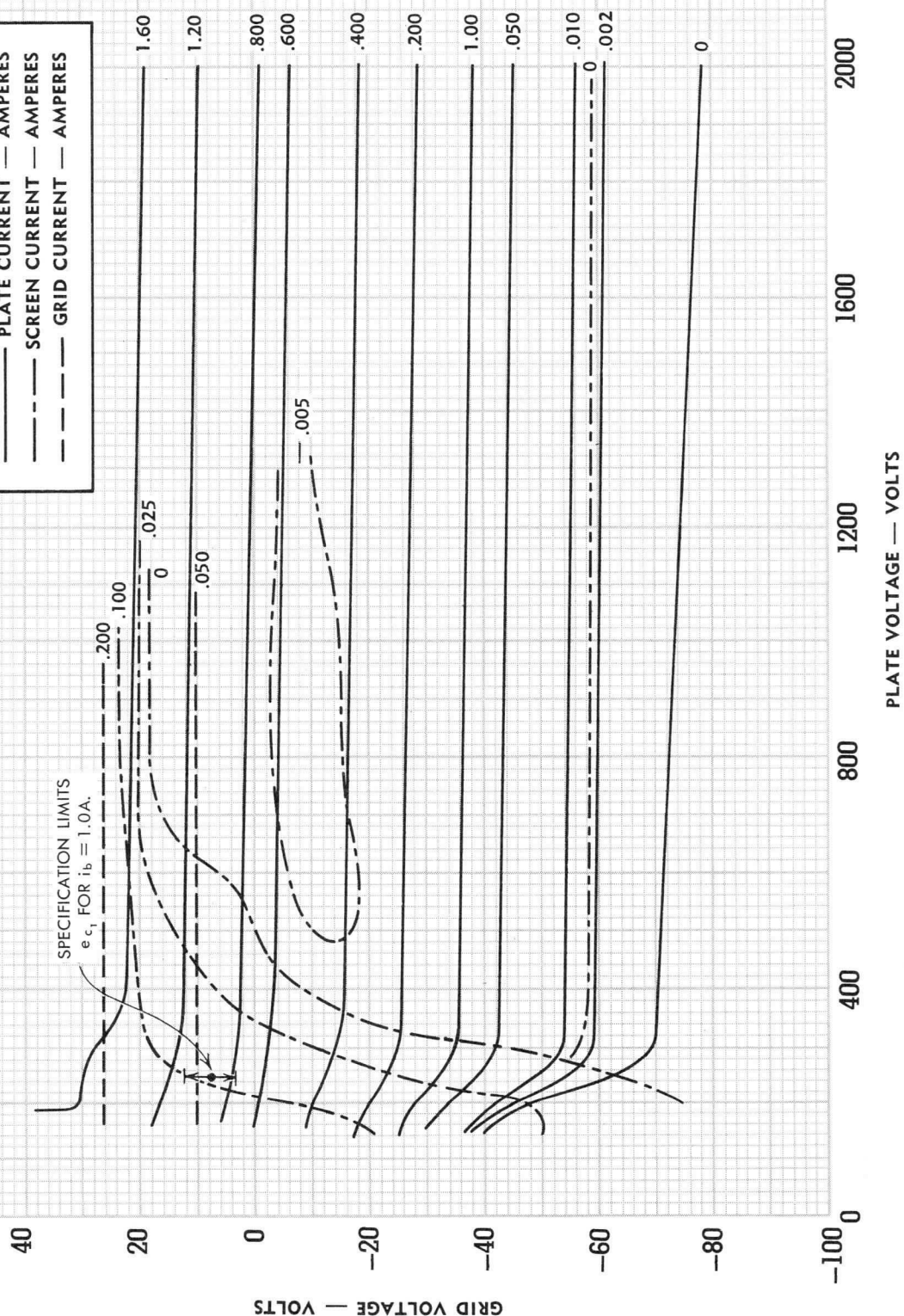
Special Application—If it is desired to use the 4CX250R under conditions widely different from those given here, consult the Power Grid Tube Marketing Department, EIMAC Division of Varian, San Carlos, California.

DIMENSION DATA		
REF.	MIN.	MAX.
A	2.324	2.464
B	1.610 DIA.	1.640 DIA.
C	1.810	1.910
D	.240	.280
E	.559 DIA.	.573 DIA.
F	.710	.790
G	.750	.810
H		1.406 DIA.
J	.187	
AA	.514	.554
AB		.456
AC	.360	
AD		.250
AF	.068	.108
AG	.031 NOM.	
AH	.298	.308
AJ	.255 DIA.	.265 DIA.
AK	.045 DIA.	.053 DIA.
AL	.078	.086
AM	.680 DIA.	.694 DIA.
AN		.043 R.
AP	.005 R. MIN. OR .035 X 22.5°	
AR	30° NOM.	
AS	45° NOM.	
AT	22.5° NOM.	
AU	.080 NOM.	
AV	1.417 DIA.	1.433 DIA.



SCREEN VOLTAGE — 250 VOLTS

_____ PLATE CURRENT — AMPERES
 _____ SCREEN CURRENT — AMPERES
 _____ GRID CURRENT — AMPERES





EIMAC 4CX250R

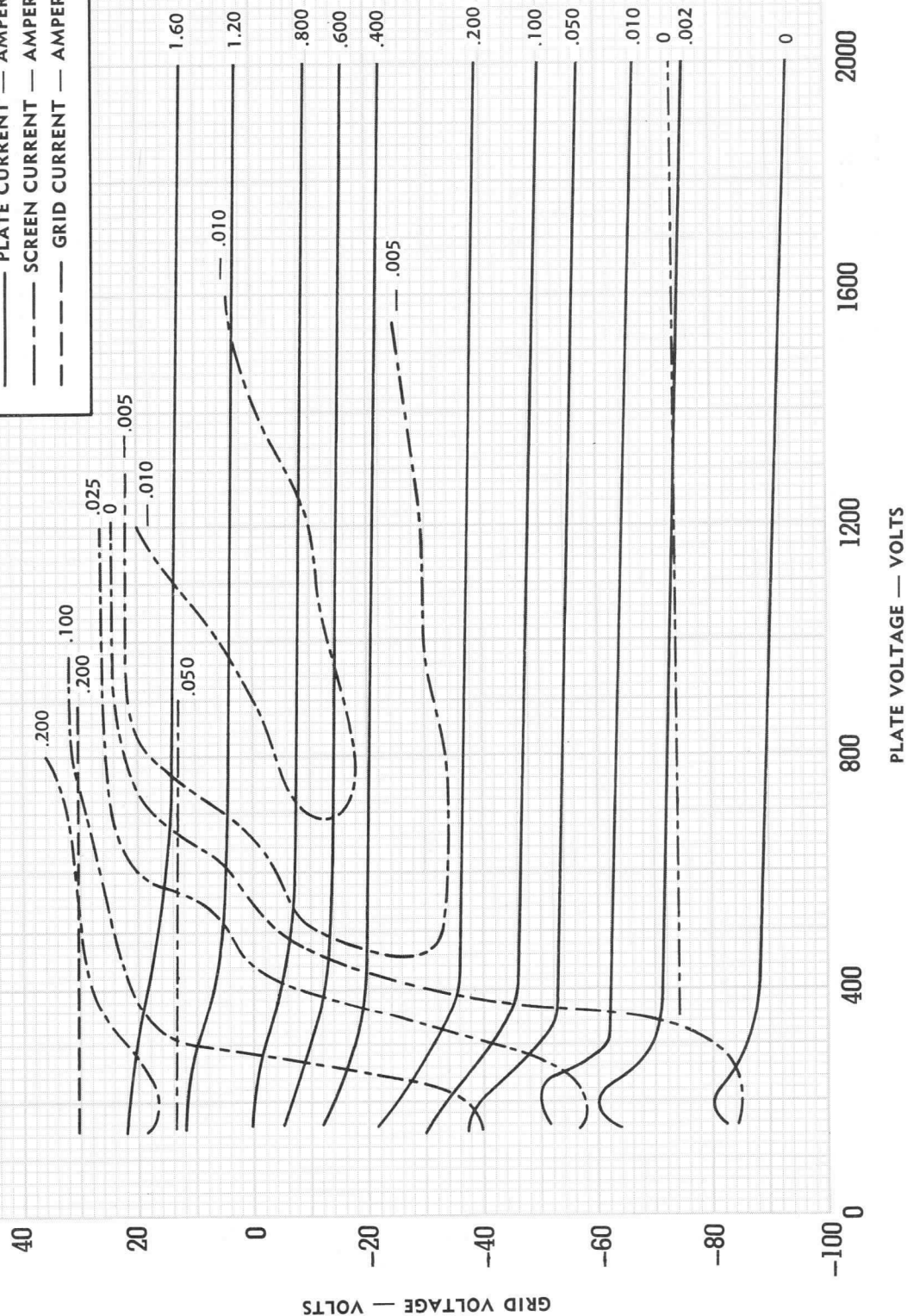
TYPICAL CONSTANT-CURRENT CHARACTERISTICS

SCREEN VOLTAGE — 300 VOLTS

— PLATE CURRENT — AMPERES

— SCREEN CURRENT — AMPERES

— GRID CURRENT — AMPERES





4CX250R

EIMAC 4CX250R

TYPICAL CONSTANT CURRENT

CHARACTERISTICS

SCREEN VOLTAGE — 400 VOLTS

— PLATE CURRENT — AMPERES

- - - SCREEN CURRENT — AMPERES

- - - GRID CURRENT — AMPERES

