

E I M A C
Division of Varian
S A N C A R L O S
C A L I F O R N I A

75TL
LOW-MU TRIODE
MODULATOR
OSCILLATOR
AMPLIFIER

The EIMAC 75TL is a low-mu power triode intended for use as an amplifier, oscillator, or modulator. It has a maximum plate dissipation rating of 75 watts and a maximum plate voltage rating of 3000 volts at frequencies up to 40 MHz. Forced-air cooling is not required in properly designed equipment operating at frequencies below 40 MHz.

The 75TL in Class-C RF service will deliver up to 225 watts plate power output with 8 watts driving power. Two 75TL's in Class-B modulator service will deliver up to 350 watts maximum-signal plate power output with 5 watts driving power.

GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS

ELECTRICAL

Filament: Thoriated tungsten		
Voltage	5.0	volts
Current	6.25	amperes
Amplification Factor (Average)	12	
Direct Interelectrode Capacitances (Average)		
Grid-Plate	2.4	pF
Grid-Filament	2.6	pF
Plate-Filament	0.4	pF
Transconductance ($I_b = 225$ ma., $E_b = 2500$ v.)	3350	μ mhos
Highest Frequency for Maximum Ratings	40	MHz

MECHANICAL

Base	Medium 4-pin bayonet
Basing	See outline drawing
Socket	Johnson type No. 122-224, National type No. XC-4 or CIR-4, or equivalent
Mounting Position	Vertical, base down or up
Cooling	Convection and radiation
Maximum Temperature of Plate and Grid Seals	225°C
Recommended Heat Dissipating Connectors:	
Plate	EIMAC HR-3
Grid	EIMAC HR-2
Maximum Overall Dimensions:	
Length	7.25 inches
Diameter	2.81 inches
Net Weight	3 ounces
Shipping Weight (Average)	1.5 pounds

**RADIO FREQUENCY POWER AMPLIFIER
AND OSCILLATOR**

Class-C Telephony (Key-down conditions, 1 tube)

Maximum Ratings (Frequencies up to 40 MHz)	
DC Plate Voltage	3000 volts
DC Plate Current	225 ma.
Plate Dissipation	75 watts
Grid Dissipation	13 watts

Typical Operation (Frequencies up to 40 MHz)

DC Plate Voltage	1000	1500	2000	volts
DC Grid Voltage	150	250	300	volts
DC Plate Current	215	167	150	ma.
DC Grid Current	28	22	21	ma.
Peak RF Grid Input Voltage (approx.)	320	355	425	volts
Driving Power (approx.)	8	6	8	watts
Plate Power Input	215	250	300	watts
Plate Dissipation	75	75	75	watts
Plate Power Output	140	175	225	watts

**PLATE MODULATED RADIO
FREQUENCY AMPLIFIER**

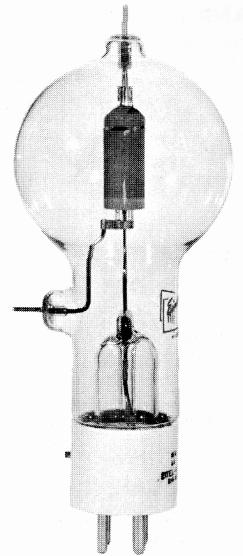
Class-C Telephony (Carrier conditions, per tube)

Maximum Ratings (Frequencies up to 40 MHz)	
DC Plate Voltage	2400 volts
DC Plate Current	180 ma.
Plate Dissipation	50 watts
Grid Dissipation	13 watts

Typical Operation (Frequencies up to 40 MHz)

DC Plate Voltage	1000	1500	2000	volts
Total Bias Voltage	250	370	500	volts
Fixed Bias Voltage	130	260	380	volts
Grid Resistor	7500	6000	6000	ohms
DC Plate Current	135	130	130	ma.
DC Grid Current (approx.)	16	18	20	ma.
Peak RF Grid Input Voltage (approx.)	410	545	695	volts
Driving Power (approx.)	6	10	14	watts
Grid Dissipation	2	3	4	watts
Plate Power Input	135	195	260	watts
Plate Dissipation	50	50	50	watts
Plate Power Output	85	145	210	watts

IF IT IS DESIRED TO OPERATE THIS TUBE UNDER CONDITIONS WIDELY DIFFERENT FROM THOSE GIVEN UNDER "TYPICAL OPERATION," POSSIBLY EXCEEDING MAXIMUM RATINGS, WRITE EIMAC DIVISION OF VARIAN FOR INFORMATION AND RECOMMENDATIONS.



AUDIO FREQUENCY POWER AMPLIFIER AND MODULATOR

Class-AB₁

Maximum Ratings (Per tube)

DC Plate Voltage	- - - - -	3000	volts
Max-Signal DC Plate Current	- - - - -	225	ma.
Plate Dissipation	- - - - -	75	watts

Typical Operation (Sinusoidal wave, two tubes unless otherwise specified)

DC Plate Voltage	- - - - -	1500	2000	volts
DC Grid Voltage	- - - - -	- 130	- 190	volts
Peak AF Grid Input Voltage (per tube)	- - - - -	130	190	volts
Zero-Signal DC Plate Current	- - - - -	67	50	ma.
Max-Signal DC Plate Current	- - - - -	143	130	ma.
Driving Power	- - - - -	0	0	watt
Effective Load, Plate-to-Plate	- - - - -	10,200	21,200	ohms
Max-Signal Plate Power Output	- - - - -	64	110	watts
Max-Signal Plate Dissipation (per tube)	- - - - -	75	75	watts
Total Harmonic Distortion	- - - - -	3.0	3.5	per cent

AUDIO FREQUENCY POWER AMPLIFIER AND MODULATOR

Class-AB₂

Maximum Ratings (Per tube)

DC Plate Voltage	- - - - -	3000	volts
Max-Signal DC Plate Current	- - - - -	225	ma.
Plate Dissipation	- - - - -	75	watts
Grid Dissipation	- - - - -	13	watts

Typical Operation (Sinusoidal wave, two tubes unless otherwise specified)

DC Plate Voltage	- - - - -	1000	1500	2000	volts
DC Grid Voltage ¹	- - - - -	- 70	- 130	- 190	volts
Peak AF Grid Input Voltage (per tube)	- - - - -	215	250	300	volts
Zero-Signal DC Plate Current	- - - - -	100	67	50	ma.
Max-Signal DC Plate Current	- - - - -	350	285	250	ma.
Max-Signal Avg. Driving Power (approx.)	- - - - -	7	6	5	watts
Max-Signal Peak Driving Power	- - - - -	26	23	19	watts
Effective Load, Plate-to-Plate	- - - - -	5300	11,000	18,000	ohms
Max-Signal Plate Power Output	- - - - -	200	280	350	watts
Max-Signal Plate Dissipation (per tube)	- - - - -	75	75	75	watts
Total Harmonic Distortion	- - - - -	2.0	4.5	6.0	per cent

¹ Adjust to give stated zero-signal plate current. The effective grid-circuit resistance for each tube must not exceed 250,000 ohms in class-AB₂ operation

APPLICATION

MECHANICAL

Mounting—The 75TL must be mounted vertically, base down or up. The plate and grid leads should be flexible. The tube must be protected from vibration and shock.

Cooling—Heat Dissipating Connectors (EIMAC HR-3 and HR-2) should be used at the plate and grid terminals of the 75TL. If the free circulation of air around the tube is restricted, a small fan or centrifugal blower should be used to provide additional cooling for the plate and grid seals.

Cooling requirements will be met if the temperature of the plate and grid seals is not allowed to exceed 225°C. One method of measuring these temperatures is provided by the use of "Tempilaq," a temperature-sensitive lacquer available from the Tempil Corporation, New York 11, N.Y.

ELECTRICAL

Filament Voltage—For maximum tube life the filament voltage, as measured directly at the base pins, should be the rated value of 5.0 volts. Variations must be kept within the range of 4.75 to 5.25 volts.

Bias Voltage—Although there is no maximum limit on the bias voltage which may be used on the 75TL, there is little advantage in using bias voltages in excess of those given under "Typical Operation," except in certain very specialized applications. Where bias is obtained by a grid leak, suitable protective means must be provided to prevent excessive plate dissipation in the event of loss of excitation.

Plate Voltage—The plate-supply voltage for the 75TL should not exceed 3000 volts. In most cases there is little advantage in using plate-supply voltages higher than those given under "Typical Operation" for the power output desired.

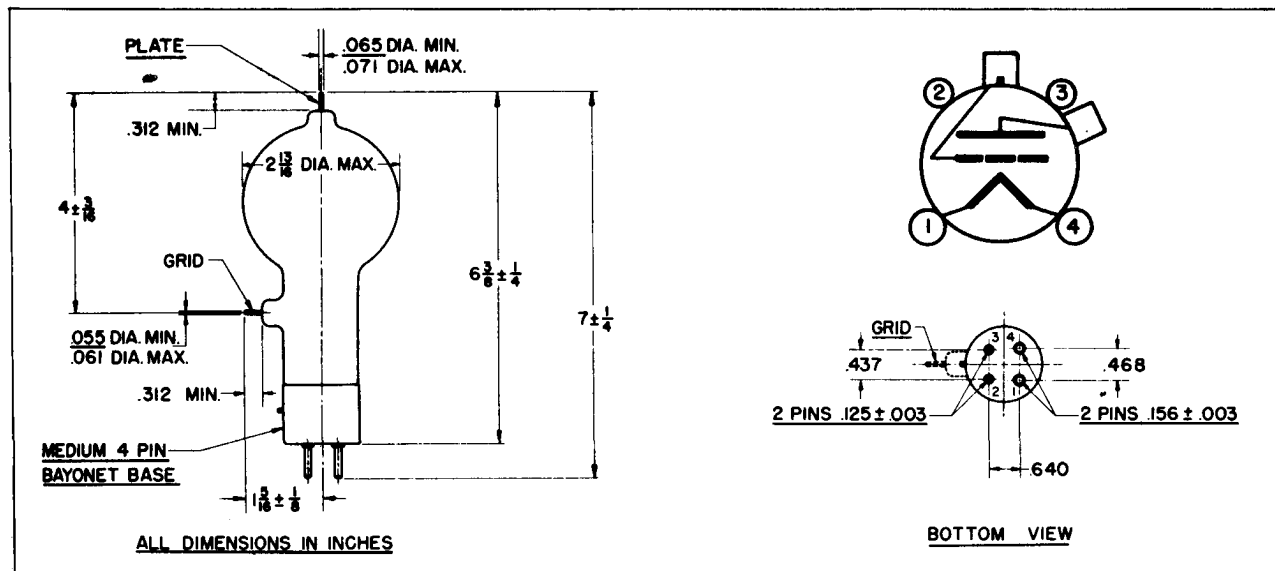
Grid Dissipation—The power dissipated by the grid of the 75TL must not exceed 13 watts. Grid dissipation may be calculated from the following expression:

$$P_g = e_{cmp} I_c$$

where P_g = Grid dissipation,
 e_{cmp} = Peak positive grid voltage, and
 I_c = DC grid current.

e_{cmp} may be measured by means of a suitable peak voltmeter connected between filament and grid. In equipment in which the plate loading varies widely, such as oscillators used for radio-frequency heating, care should be taken to make certain that the grid dissipation does not exceed the maximum rating under any condition of loading.

Plate Dissipation—The plate of the 75TL operates at a visibly red temperature at its maximum rated dissipation of 75 watts. Plate dissipation in excess of the maximum rating is permissible only for short periods of time, such as during tuning procedures.

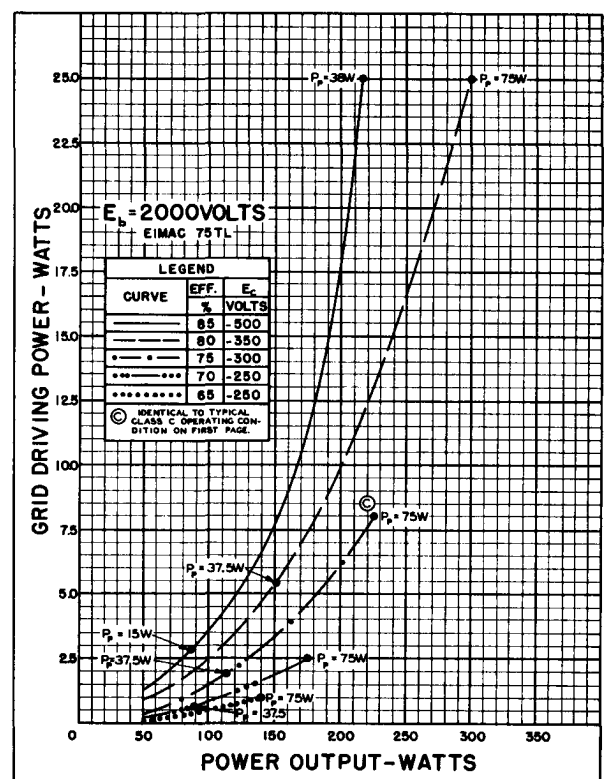
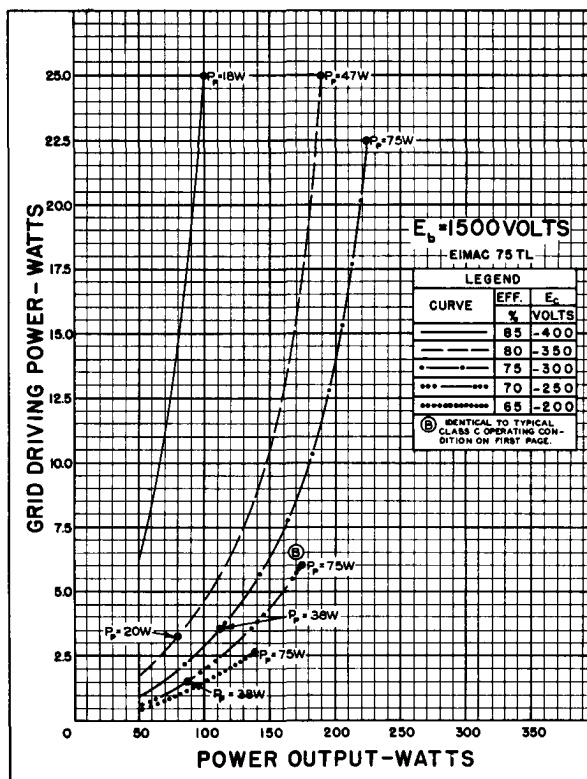
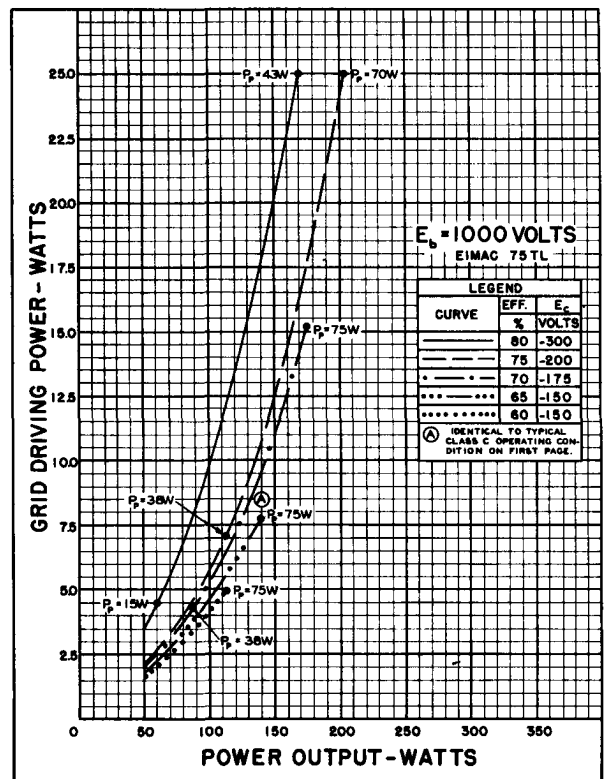




DRIVING POWER vs. POWER OUTPUT

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.





75TL

EIMAC 75TL CONSTANT-CURRENT CHARACTERISTICS

— PLATE CURRENT - AMPERES
..... GRID CURRENT - MILLIAMPERES

