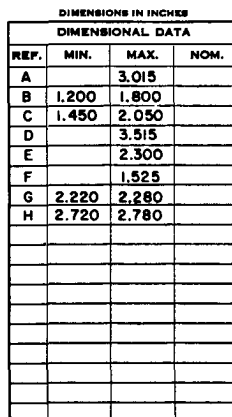


1. The operating frequency is a function of the anode voltage; therefore any voltage ripple on the anode supply appears as frequency modulation on the RF output.
2. The heater supply may be either alternating or direct current. If direct current is used, the heater connections *must* be connected to the negative terminal of the heater supply.
3. Cooling—To insure optimum tube performance, the magnet shell should be maintained below 70° C.
4. Temperature Stability — The permanent magnet of the shielded VTM has been temperature stabilized to minimize frequency changes caused by variations in the magnet temperature. The temperature/frequency coefficient for the shielded VTM is 0.008% of the operating frequency per degree centigrade. A positive change in temperature will always produce a positive change in frequency.



The graph displays two performance metrics for a 6X4 tube as a function of frequency. The left y-axis represents Power Output in Watts, ranging from 10 to 60. The right y-axis represents Anode Voltage in Volts, ranging from 2050 to 2200. The x-axis represents Frequency in Mc, ranging from 2200 to 2300. The Power Output curve starts at approximately 41 Watts at 2200 Mc, peaks at about 49 Watts at 2250 Mc, and then decreases to approximately 41 Watts at 2300 Mc. The Anode Voltage curve is a straight line starting at 2075 Volts at 2200 Mc and increasing to 2175 Volts at 2300 Mc.

Frequency (Mc)	Power Output (Watts)	Anode Voltage (Volts)
2200	41	2075
2220	45	2100
2240	48	2125
2250	49	2137.5
2260	48	2150
2280	44	2162.5
2300	41	2175