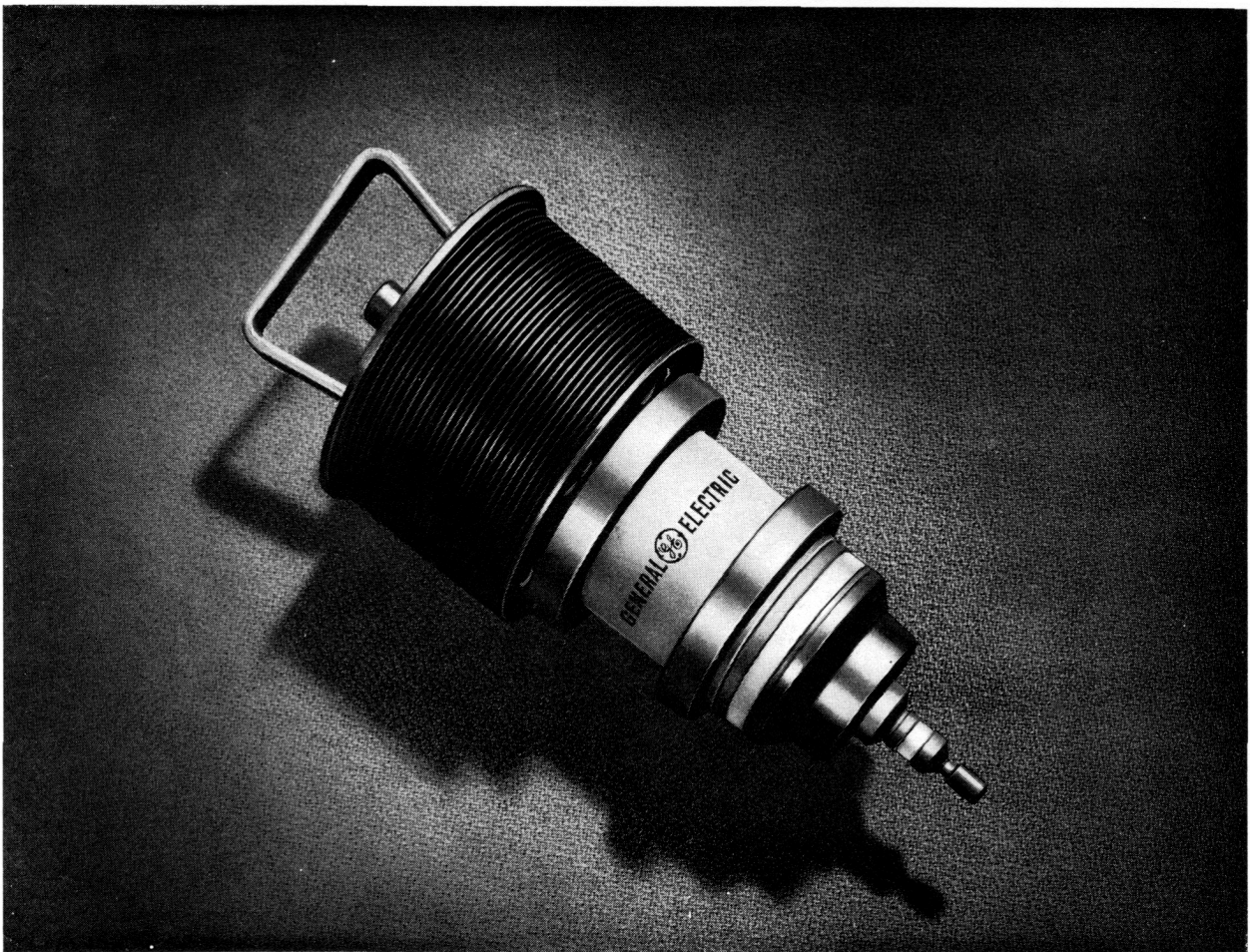




TETRODE

ONE KILOWATT UHF TELEVISION OUTPUT

UHF TETRODE

GROUND-GRID CIRCUITS

THORIATED-TUNGSTEN CATHODE

FORCED-AIR COOLED

METAL AND CERAMIC

INTEGRAL RADIATOR

The GL-6942 is a four-electrode transmitting tube featuring a metal-and-ceramic envelope designed for use as a power amplifier or oscillator in grounded-grid circuits with both grids maintained at radio-frequency ground potential. The output circuit is connected between the anode and the screen grid. The anode is capable of dissipating one and one-half kilowatts. Cooling is accomplished by forced air with the radiator an integral part of the anode. The cathode is indirectly heated thoriated tungsten. Maximum ratings apply up to 1000 megacycles.

When used as a Class B grounded-grid broadband television amplifier this tube has a useful synchronizing peak-power output of one kilowatt

at 900 megacycles; in narrow band Class C service the output is one kilowatt of continuous power as an amplifier or oscillator. Because of its ratings, the tube is also well adapted to use in dielectric-heating equipment.

High operating efficiency is assured because of the small size and close spacing of the tube electrodes, the ring-seal construction, and the low-loss factor due to the silver-plated external parts and the ceramic insulators. In addition, the grounded-grid construction eliminates the necessity for neutralization in a properly designed circuit. The small size of the GL-6942 permits compact mounting, and the ring-seal construction allows quick plug-in installation.

GENERAL  ELECTRIC

TECHNICAL INFORMATION

GENERAL

Electrical

	Minimum	Bogey	Maximum	
Heater Voltage*	....	5.7	6.0	Volts
Heater Current at 5.7 Volts	22	24	26	Amperes
Heater Starting Current	....	....	36	Amperes
Heater Cold Resistance	....	0.02	....	Ohms
Cathode Heating Time	1	....	....	Minutes
Amplification Factor, G_2 to G_1				
$E_b=2000$ Volts, $I_b=0.200$ Ampere, $E_c2=475$ Volts	12	17	22	
Peak Cathode Current†	....	....	3.0	Amperes
Direct Interelectrode Capacitances				
Cathode to Plate‡	....	....	0.006	$\mu\mu f$
Input, G_2 tied to G_1	15.5	17.0	18.5	$\mu\mu f$
Output, G_2 tied to G_1 §	5.0	5.5	6.0	$\mu\mu f$

Mechanical

Mounting Position—Vertical

Net Weight, approximate.....3.6 Pounds

Thermal

Air Flow¶

Through Radiator—See drawing for air duct form on page 4.

Plate Dissipation	1.5	Kilowatts
Air Flow	60 Min	Cubic Feet per Minute
Static Pressure	1.5	Inches Water
Heater-to-Cathode Seals	8 Min	Cubic Feet per Minute
Screen-Grid to Control-Grid Seals	4 Min	Cubic Feet per Minute
Anode to Screen-Grid Ceramic Insulator	6 Min	Cubic Feet per Minute
Incoming Air Temperature	45 Max	C
Radiator Hub Temperature at Fin Adjacent to Anode Seal	180 Max	C
Ceramic Temperature at Any Point	200 Max	C

Forced-air cooling to be applied before and during the application of any voltages. Forced-air cooling must be maintained for one minute after the removal of all voltages.

MAXIMUM RATINGS AND TYPICAL OPERATING CONDITIONS

RADIO-FREQUENCY AMPLIFIER—CLASS B TELEVISION SERVICE

Synchronizing-Level Conditions per Tube Unless Otherwise Specified

Maximum Ratings, Absolute Values

DC Plate Voltage	4000 Max	Volts
DC Grid-No. 2 Voltage	600 Max	Volts
DC Plate Current	0.7 Max	Amperes
Plate Input	2.5 Max	Kilowatts
Grid-No. 2 Input	25 Max	Watts
Plate Dissipation	1.5 Max	Kilowatts

Typical Operation—Grounded-Grid Circuit up to 900 Megacycles

Bandwidth 6 Megacycles, measured to 1 decibel point

DC Plate Voltage	3500	Volts
DC Grid-No. 2 Voltage	500	Volts
DC Grid-No. 1 Voltage	—40	Volts

Peak RF Plate Voltage

Synchronizing Level	2500	Volts
Pedestal Level	1875	Volts

Peak RF Driving Voltage

Synchronizing Level	110	Volts
Pedestal Level	70	Volts

DC Plate Current

Synchronizing Level	0.520	Amperes
Pedestal Level	0.360	Amperes

DC Grid-No. 2

Pedestal Level	0.035	Amperes
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DC Grid-No. 1 Current

Synchronizing Level	0.110	Amperes
Pedestal Level	0.035	Amperes

TECHNICAL INFORMATION (CONT'D)

Driving Power at Tube, approximate		
Synchronizing Level.....	100	Watts
Pedestal Level.....	25	Watts
Power Output, approximate ϕ		
Synchronizing Level.....	1000	Watts
Pedestal Level.....	560	Watts

PLATE-MODULATED RADIO-FREQUENCY POWER AMPLIFIER—CLASS C TELEPHONY

Carrier Conditions with a Maximum Modulation Factor of 1.0

Maximum Ratings, Absolute Values

DC Plate Voltage.....	3200 Max	Volts
DC Grid-No. 2 Voltage.....	600 Max	Volts
DC Grid-No. 1 Voltage.....	-120 Max	Volts
DC Plate Current.....	0.35 Max	Amperes
DC Grid-No. 1 Current.....	0.10 Max	Amperes
Plate Input.....	1.12 Max	Kilowatts
Grid-No. 2 Input.....	.10 Max	Watts
Plate Dissipation.....	1200 Max	Watts

Typical Operation, Grounded-Grid Circuit up to 900 Megacycles

DC Plate Voltage.....	3000	Volts
DC Grid-No. 2 Voltage.....	500	Volts
DC Grid-No. 1 Voltage.....	-100	Volts
Peak RF Plate Voltage.....	2300	Volts
Peak RF Driving Voltage.....	137	Volts
DC Plate Current.....	0.25	Amperes
DC Grid-No. 2 Current.....	0.01	Amperes
DC Grid-No. 1 Current, approximate.....	0.047	Amperes
Driving Power, approximate $\diamond$	.38	Watts
Power Output ϕ	.565	Watts

RADIO-FREQUENCY POWER AMPLIFIER AND OSCILLATOR—CLASS C TELEGRAPHY

Key-Down Conditions per Tube without Amplitude Modulation $\blacktriangle$

Maximum Ratings, Absolute Values

DC Plate Voltage.....	4000 Max	Volts
DC Grid-No. 2 Voltage.....	600 Max	Volts
DC Grid-No. 1 Voltage.....	-150 Max	Volts
DC Plate Current.....	0.7 Max	Amperes
DC Grid-No. 1 Current.....	0.10 Max	Amperes
Plate Input.....	2.5 Max	Kilowatts
Grid-No. 2 Input.....	.25 Max	Watts
Plate Dissipation.....	1.5 Max	Kilowatts

Typical Operation — Grounded-Grid Circuit at 1000 Megacycles*, $\frac{1}{4} \lambda$ Output

DC Plate Voltage.....	4000	Volts
DC Grid-No. 2 Voltage.....	500	Volts
DC Grid-No. 1 Voltage.....	-110	Volts
DC Plate Current.....	0.042	Amperes
DC Grid-No. 2 Current.....	0.011	Amperes
DC Grid-No. 1 Current, approximate.....	0.055	Amperes
Driving Power, approximate.....	65	Watts
Power Output, useful ϕ	1000	Watts

* The cathode of the GL-6942 because of transit-time effects which raise the temperature of the cathode, is subjected to considerable back bombardment in ultra-high-frequency service. The amount of heating due to bombardment is a function of the operating conditions and frequency, and must be compensated for by a reduction of the heater input to prevent overheating of the cathode with resulting short life. For long life, the GL-6942 should be put in operation with rated heater voltage. After the circuit has been adjusted for proper tube operation the heater voltage should be reduced to a value slightly above that at which circuit performance is affected. At a frequency of 900 megacycles and with typical operating conditions the heater voltage can be reduced to approximately 5.3 volts. At lower frequencies, the reduction will be less. Minor circuit readjustment may be necessary after this adjustment.

TECHNICAL INFORMATION (CONT'D)

† Represents maximum useable cathode current (plate current plus current to each grid) for any condition of operation.

‡ Measured with complete external shielding between cathode and anode.

§ Output capacitance measured between anode and screen grid. Control grid connected directly to screen grid.

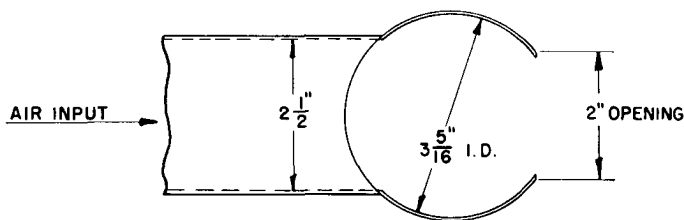
¶ The volume of cooling air indicated for the various seals is for sea-level conditions and approximate only. Distribution of cooling air will vary with the cavity configuration about the tube. For most satisfactory operation the maximum temperature of any point on the tube should be below 200 C.

φ Useful power output including power transferred from driver stage.

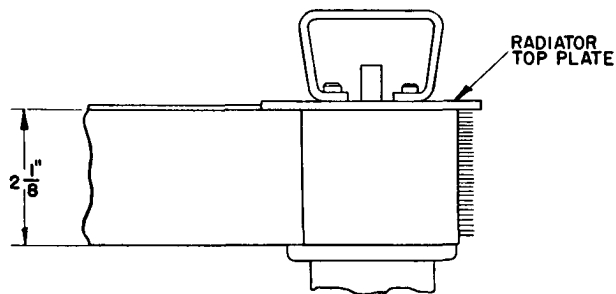
◆ The carrier of the driver modulated 100 percent.

▲ Modulation essentially negative may be used if the positive peak of the envelope does not exceed 115 percent of the carrier conditions.

BLOWER DUCT



TOP VIEW



SIDE VIEW (WITH TUBE IN PLACE)



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GENERAL  **ELECTRIC**
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