

EITEL-McCULLOUGH, INC.

SAN BRUNO, CALIFORNIA

75TH

MEDIUM-MU TRIODE
 MODULATOR
 OSCILLATOR
 AMPLIFIER

The Eimac 75TH is a medium-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 Mc. Forced-air cooling is not required in properly designed equipment operating at frequencies below 40 Mc.

The 75TH in Class-C R-F service will deliver up to 225 watts plate power output with 10 watts driving power. Two 75TH's in Class-B modulator service will deliver up to 300 watts maximum-signal plate power output with 3 watts driving power.

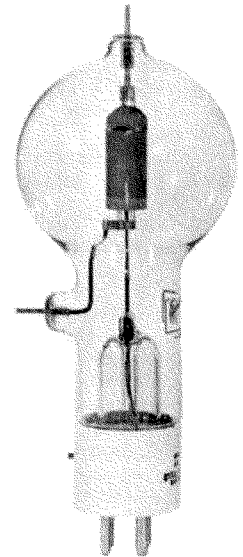
GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS

ELECTRICAL

Filament: Thoriated Tungsten	
Voltage - - - - -	5.0 volts
Current - - - - -	6.25 amperes
Amplification Factor (Average)	20
Direct Interelectrode Capacitances (Average)	
Grid-Plate - - - - -	2.3 $\mu\mu\text{f}$
Grid-Filament - - - - -	2.7 $\mu\mu\text{f}$
Plate-Filament - - - - -	0.3 $\mu\mu\text{f}$
Transconductance ($I_b = 225 \text{ ma.}, E_b = 3000 \text{ v.}$)	4150 μmhos
Highest Frequency for Maximum Ratings	40 Mc

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 Telegraphy (Key-down conditions, 1 tube)

MAXIMUM RATINGS (Frequencies up to 40 Mc.)

D-C PLATE VOLTAGE - - - - -	3000 MAX. VOLTS
D-C PLATE CURRENT - - - - -	225 MAX. MA.
PLATE DISSIPATION - - - - -	75 MAX. WATTS
GRID DISSIPATION - - - - -	16 MAX. WATTS

TYPICAL OPERATION (Frequencies up to 40 Mc.)

D-C Plate Voltage - - - - -	1000	1500	2000 volts
D-C Grid Voltage - - - - -	-80	-125	-200 volts
D-C Plate Current - - - - -	215	167	150 ma.
D-C Grid Current (approx.) - - - - -	35	23	32 ma.
▶ Peak R-F Grid Input Voltage (approx.)	270	280	350 volts
Driving Power (approx.) - - - - -	9	6	10 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 Mc.)

D-C PLATE VOLTAGE - - - - -	2400 MAX. VOLTS
D-C PLATE CURRENT - - - - -	180 MAX. MA.
PLATE DISSIPATION - - - - -	50 MAX. WATTS
GRID DISSIPATION - - - - -	16 MAX. WATTS

TYPICAL OPERATION (Frequencies up to 40 Mc.)

D-C Plate Voltage - - - - -	1000	1500	2000 volts
D-C Grid Voltage - - - - -	-150	-200	-300 volts
D-C Plate Current - - - - -	135	115	110 ma.
D-C Grid Current (approx.) - - - - -	20	14	15 ma.
▶ Peak R-F Grid Input Voltage (approx.)	300	330	440 volts
Driving Power (approx.) - - - - -	6	5	6 watts
Grid Dissipation - - - - -	3	2	2 watts
Plate Power Input - - - - -	135	175	220 watts
Plate Dissipation - - - - -	50	50	50 watts
Plate Power Output - - - - -	85	125	170 watts

AUDIO FREQUENCY POWER AMPLIFIER AND MODULATOR

Class-B

MAXIMUM RATINGS (Per tube)

D-C PLATE VOLTAGE - - - - -	3000 MAX. VOLTS
MAX-SIGNAL D-C PLATE CURRENT - - - - -	225 MAX. MA.
PLATE DISSIPATION - - - - -	75 MAX. WATTS
GRID DISSIPATION - - - - -	16 MAX. WATTS

TYPICAL OPERATION (Sinusoidal wave, two tubes unless otherwise specified)

D-C Plate Voltage - - - - -	1000	1500	2000 volts
▶ D-C Grid Voltage (approx.) ¹ - - - - -	-30	-60	-90 volts
Zero-Signal D-C Plate Current - - - - -	90	67	50 ma.
Max-Signal D-C Plate Current - - - - -	350	267	225 ma.
Effective Load, Plate-to-Plate - - - - -	5300	11,400	19,300 ohms
Peak A-F Grid Input Voltage (per tube) - - - - -	175	165	175 volts
Max-Signal Driving Power (approx.) - - - - -	7	4	3 watts
Max-Signal Plate Dissipation (per tube) - - - - -	75	75	75 watts
Max-Signal Plate Power Output - - - - -	200	250	300 watts
▶ Total Harmonic Distortion - - - - -	1.5	2.0	2.0 per cent

¹Adjust to give stated zero-signal plate current.

IF IT IS DESIRED TO OPERATE THIS TUBE UNDER CONDITIONS WIDELY DIFFERENT FROM THOSE GIVEN UNDER "TYPICAL OPERATION", POSSIBLY EXCEEDING MAXIMUM RATINGS, WRITE EITEL-McCULLOUGH, INC., FOR INFORMATION AND RECOMMENDATIONS.

APPLICATION

MECHANICAL

Mounting—The 75TH 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 75TH. 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 75TH, 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 75TH 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 75TH must not exceed 16 watts. Grid dissipation may be calculated from the following expression:

$$P_g = e_{emp} I_c$$

where P_g = Grid dissipation,

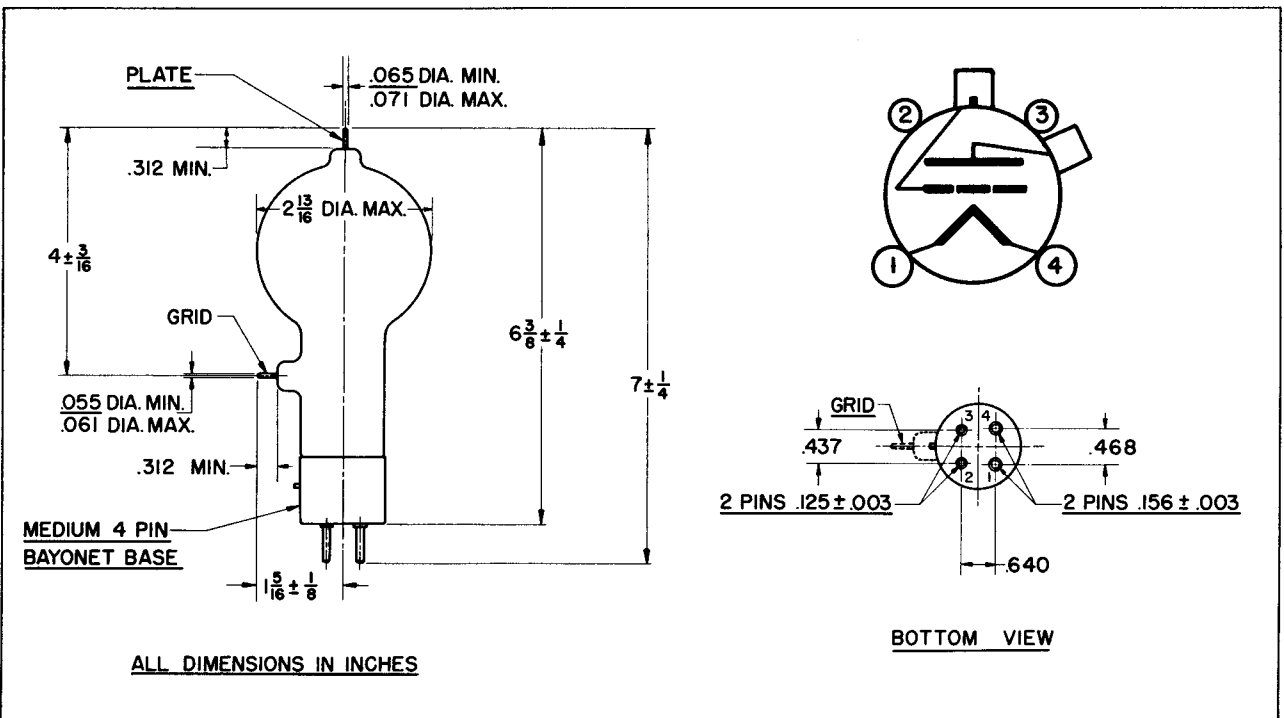
e_{emp} = Peak positive grid voltage, and

I_c = D-c grid current.

e_{emp} may be measured by means of a suitable peak voltmeter connected between filament and grid¹. 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 75TH 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.

¹ For suitable peak v.t.v.m. circuits see, for instance, "Vacuum Tube Ratings", Eimac News, January, 1945. This article is available in reprint form on request.

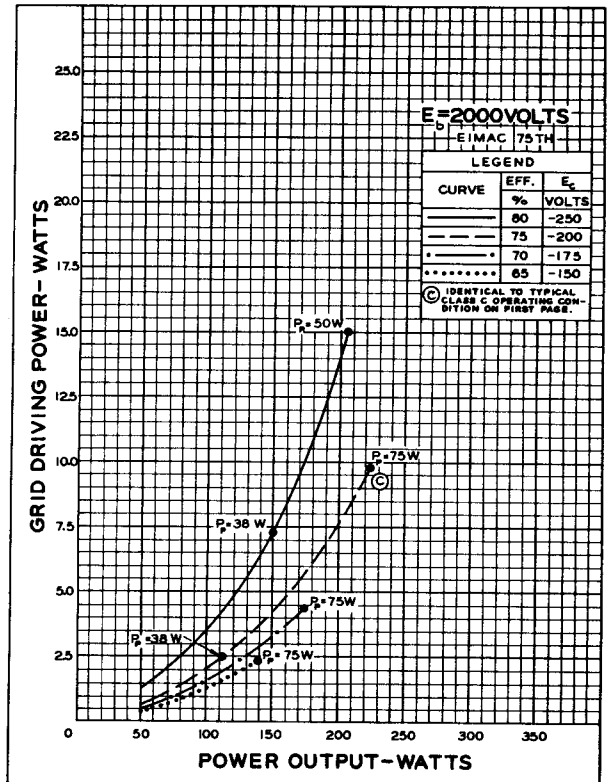
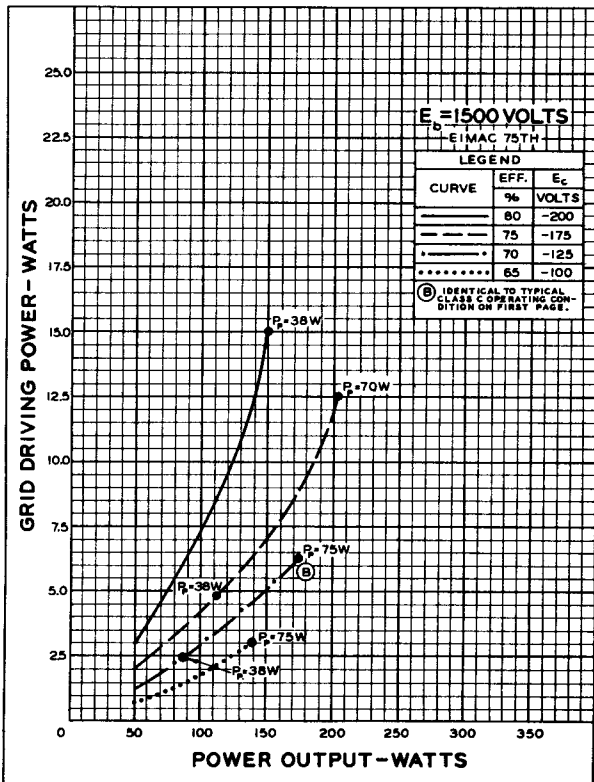
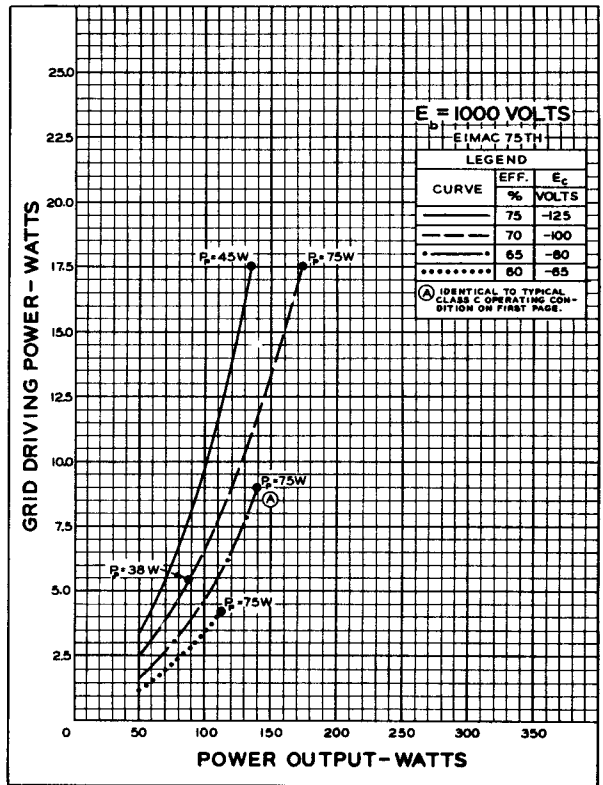


► Indicates change from sheet dated 7-1-44.

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.



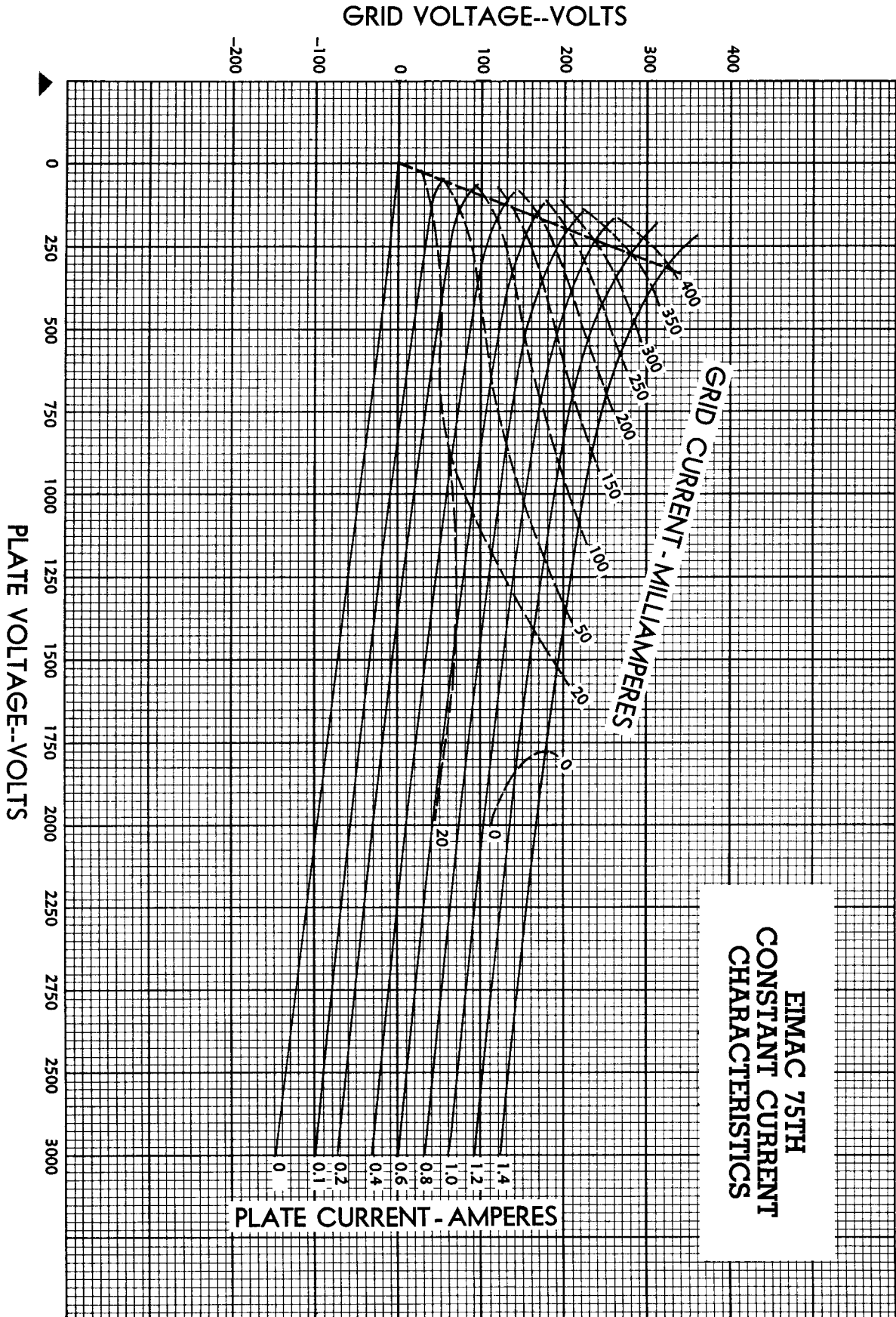


PLATE VOLTAGE--VOLTS

PLATE CURRENT - AMPERES

GRID CURRENT - MILLIAMPERES