

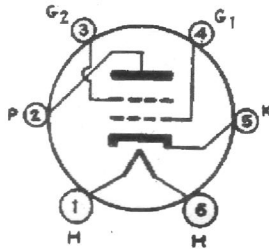
Taylor

CUSTOM
BUILT

Tubes



T-21
21 WATTS
PLATE DISSIPATION
BEAM TUBE
\$1.95



T-21
Bottom View

The T-21 is a heater cathode type Beam Power Amplifier Tube especially efficient as an oscillator, amplifier or frequency multiplier and desirable for mobile and portable radio transmitters. The electrical characteristics are similar to those of the 6L6G.

GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS

| | |
|-------------------------------------|-----|
| Heater Voltage, volts..... | 6.3 |
| Heater Current, amps..... | 0.9 |
| Amp. Factor..... | 138 |
| Max. Plate Dissipation, watts..... | 21 |
| Max. Screen Dissipation, watts..... | 3.5 |

Overall Dimensions

| | |
|----------------------------|-------|
| Max. Length, inches..... | 5 3/4 |
| Max. Diameter, inches..... | 2 1/8 |

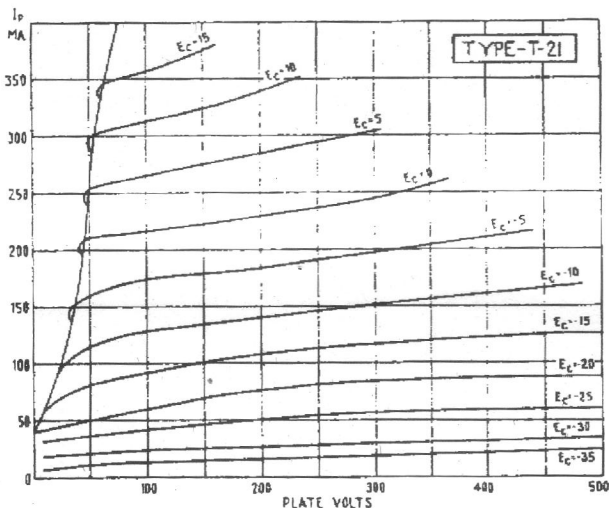
Interelectrode Capacities

| | |
|--------------------------|------|
| Grids to Plate, mmf..... | 1.4 |
| Input, mmf..... | 11.5 |
| Output, mmf..... | 11.5 |

CLASS C AMPLIFIER

| | |
|---|------|
| Max. Operating Plate, volts..... | 400° |
| Max. D. C. Plate Current—Telegraph, ma..... | 95 |
| Max. D. C. Plate Current—Telephone, ma..... | 65 |
| Max. D. C. Grid Current, ma..... | 5 |
| D. C. Grid, volts..... | -45 |
| Max. Driving Power, watts..... | 4 |
| Max. Screen Current, ma..... | 16 |
| Max. Screen Voltage..... | 300 |

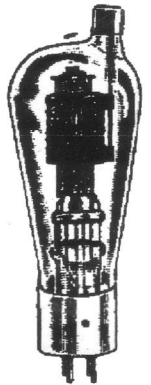
* It is recommended that plate voltage be reduced to 300 volts at frequencies above 30 MC.



282-A

75 WATTS PLATE DISSIPATION
SCREEN GRID

\$22.50



A Taylor designed Screen Grid, R F Power Amplifier and Oscillator Tube which is used in multi-channel Transmitters. The Taylor design features an improved vertical filament—eliminating the sagging that prevailed with the old spiral wound filament. Taylor 282A is used by all the leading airlines.

GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS

| | |
|--|--------------------------------|
| Fil. Volts | 1070 |
| Fil. Current, amps..... | 3.0 |
| Max. D. C. Plate Volts..... | 1000 |
| Max. D. C. Plate Current, ma..... | 100 |
| Max. D. C. R. F. Grid Current, amps..... | 5 |
| Max. D. C. Screen Grid Volts..... | 150 |
| Max. D. C. Grid Volts..... | -90 |
| Amp. Factor | 100 |
| Max. Size..... | 6 3/4 in. high, 2 1/4 diameter |
| | UX 4 Prong Base Nonex Glass |

IMPORTANT INFORMATION

TESTING TUBES: As many of the tubes returned to us as defective test out OK here we want to make some suggestions that will enable every user to give doubtful tubes a partial emission test in his own transmitter. Most users have or can easily obtain a 6.3 volt or 10 volt transformer. In the case of testing a tube which has a 7.5 volt filament, replace the 7.5 volt transformer with a 6.3 volt transformer. Then, without making any other changes, note the readings of the meters in the grid and plate circuits of the tube being tested. There should be only a slight drop in the plate current while the grid current may drop to 1/2 its former value and the tube would still be satisfactory condition. Should the grid current drop in excess of 1/2 the original value the filament emission can be considered as below normal and the tube should be returned to us for inspection.

In the case of 10 volt tubes when the filament voltage is dropped to 7.5 volts by substituting transformer, the grid current can be expected to drop to approximately 1/2 the normal value. Should the grid current drop in excess of 1/4 the original reading the tube can be considered as having low filament emission.

The above information is based on tubes being operated as class C amplifiers with the normal rated plate current flowing. Should a tube become defective for reasons other than filament emission such as glass failure or element lead wires damage the cause should be determined before replacing with a new tube. Glass failure in the case of tube with both grid and filament leads brought out through one press is usually caused by: excessive grid voltage, excessive R.F. grid current or approaching the upper frequency limit of practical operation without reducing the power input. In the case of plate leads the glass may be cracked from excessive R.F. current. The R.F. current in the plate lead increases directly with frequency and in particularly destructive in cases where V.H.F. parasitic oscillation are present.

Experience has proven to us that transmitting tubes can not be shipped via Parcel Post with safety. When tubes are returned for inspection pack the tubes very carefully and ship via Express.