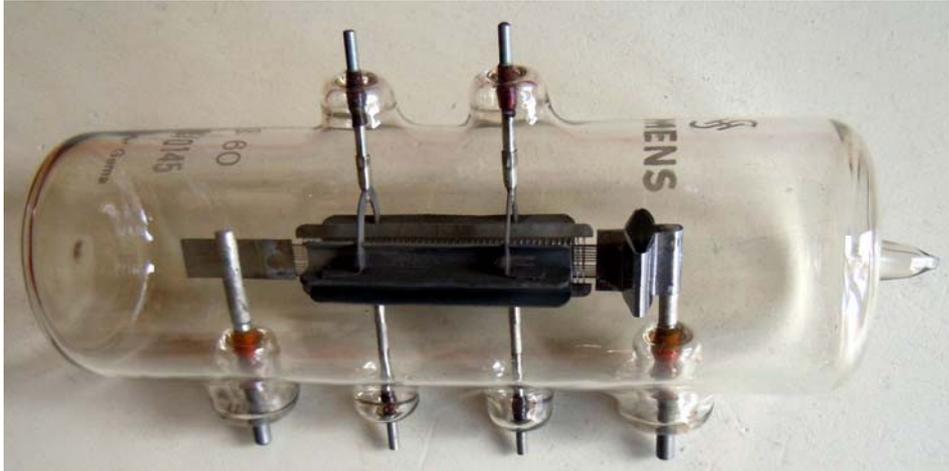


## TS60 - UHF Power Triode



The TS60 was the most powerful evolution of the 'doorknob' UHF triodes introduced around the mid 1930s by Western Electric with its 316A. Radar transmitters based upon doorknob tubes were experimented worldwide. In 1939 German GEMA introduced its Seetakt naval radar. With a pulse power in the order of 1.5 kW the transmitter was based upon the couple of triodes TS1 and TS1a, both directly derived from the 316A. In order to increase the pulse power, GEMA developed the 'giant doorknob' TS6. In the 1941 TU106 transmitter module a couple of these triodes gave 8 kW pulses at about 400 MHz.

The TS60 was developed in 1943, being used from 1943 onwards in the Wasserman and Jagdschloss radar systems. The tube generated 100 to 150 kW pulses and could operate at 600 MHz.

- 1500 V anode voltage
- 225 mA average anode current, 6 A emission
- 300 W anode power dissipation
- 55 cm wavelength
- 100 to 150 kW peak output pulses

