## INDUGTORS • ELEGTRIC WAVE FILTERS HI-Q INDUGTORS • TRANSFORMERS



United Transformer Company a subsidiary of OPT Industries Inc.

## To Our Customers:

OPT has been a recognized leader in design, development and manufacture of magnetic components for many years. Recently, our industry position was strengthened by the acquisition of the United Transformer Division of TRW, another industry leader with complementary product lines and capabilities.

The union of the OPT and UTC capabilities in magnetic component development and manufacture formed the basis for our new Magnetics Division, one of the industry's major viable sources of supply of transformers, inductors, coils, filters and vertically integrated assemblies.

Our purpose is to serve our customers with innovative and cost effective solutions to their applications problems and answer their needs for quality magnetic components. This catalog offers standard products, with proven reliability, readily available for your immediate use. If your needs are not served by the standard product offering in this catalog, we will be pleased to custom design products as solutions to your problems.

Our employees are dedicated to providing optimum customer service and to producing products with optimum quality. We hope that you consider all of us at OPT as members of your team.

We appreciate your business and look forward to serving you in the future with OPT products . . . the optimum choice.

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# GENERALINFORMATION Audio Transformers and Inductors 

The audio transformer is defined by operation over a frequency band. Originally the audio band referred to the audible spectrum of frequencies, 15 Hz to 20 KHz . As it was found that the audio type transformer could be used successfully beyond this frequency range and for other functions, the applications broadened but the name "audio" remained.

Some of the applications of audio transformers are impedance matching, coupling, isolation and voltage gain. In selecting audio transformers the following are key parameters: source and load, impedance voltage level (power rating), frequency response and DC current capability; if any.

UTC has broad experience in custom designing transformers for special applications. Facilities are available for full engineering discussion to work out magnetics in early stages of equipment design. Fully equipped electronics, mechanical, and chemical laboratories with modern, accurate equipment are available to aid in the design of custom transformers.

## CATALOG SPECIFICATIONS

The primary and secondary impedances listed in this catalog are the rated source and load resistances between which the transformer's performance ratings are determined. For instance, a unit rated at 500 ohms primary impedance and 500 ohms secondary impedance would yield the rated response limits when the part is driven by a 500 ohm source and is loaded with a 500 ohm load. Reductions in source and/or load impedances below the rated values would "push" the response characteristics toward lower frequencies. Conversely, higher than rated sources or loads edge the part ratings toward higher frequencies at the sacrifice of the lower portion of the rated frequency band.

A listing of "CT" after the impedance means that the winding has a termination midway toward the total winding turns (center tap).
"Split" listing after the impedance rating means that the total impedance rating shown is composed of two separated windings, which when placed in series produce the larger of the two rated listings. When the windings are placed in parallel, the smaller of the winding ratings is achieved ( $1 / 4$ of the larger).

The maDC rating shows the maximum unbalanced DC current which can be taken in the winding without disturbing the rated response limits. The maDC rating is not a measure of the maximum DC current which the part can tolerate. The maximum currents are a function of the wire sizes used in the part and the allowable heat rise for the part. The maximum AC power to be handled also affects the analysis. Because of the complicated
interrelationships, maximum DC ratings are generally not listed as catalog values.

Milliwatt or maximum level is the power handling capability of the transformer in terms of power delivered to a matched load with a matched source impedance. This power level is typically measured at 1 KHz with $5 \%$ maximum waveform distortion. In some of the product lines, this power is measured at the lowest frequency within the band pass. The DO-T and DI-T line are all measured at 1 KHz . All other audio transformer products, because of specific applications, vary in terms of the frequency at which the maximum power level of operation is specified.

## CUSTOM SPECIFICATIONS

## ELECTROSTATIC AND ELECTROMAGNETIC SHIELDING

Audio transformers require more shielding, in most cases, than any other type transformer. Because of the low power levels they operate at, they may be susceptible to radiated and line coupled interference.

Electrostatic shielding is commonly used between the primary and secondary of a transformer to reduce line coupled interference by reducing the interwinding capacity. This is accomplished by use of highly conductive materials, such as copper, silver or aluminum, as a wrap around or between the coils of a transformer.

Magnetic shielding is used to reduce radiated type interference from affecting a transformer. It is accomplished by encasing the transformer in a single high permeability nickel-iron case, or several nickel-iron cases, depending upon the intensity of the radiation.

## DISTORTION

This is a measure of conformance between the transformer input and output signal waveshapes. Alternately it is a measure of the degradation of signal purity as it passes through a device.

## TRANSFORMER PHASE SHIFT

A transformer is a series parallel network of complex impedances and will exhibit phase shift from primary to secondary as a function of frequency. Because its inductance is non-linear with applied voltage, phase shift will also be dependent on input voltage level.

By no means have we dealt with all of the terminology of audio transformers with regard to specifications. We have merely touched upon the surface as indicative of the variety of customer requirements that UTC frequently experiences. Specific requirements for tight performance characteristics are best discussed with our engineering department to arrive at practical solutions based on the state of the art.

## GENERAL INFORMATION Audio Transformers and Inductors

## REFLECTED IMPEDANCE AND RETURN LOSS.

A transformer can be designed to reflect a specific impedance (within a reasonable tolerance) under a particular set of operating conditions. A measure of the accuracy of the impedance reflection is referred to as a return loss.

RETURN LOSS MEASURES THE ENERGY REFLECTION between two Impedance's due to mismatching their values

$Z_{\mathrm{f}}=$ INPUT IMPEDANCE OF TRANSFORMER AT FREQ and Level of interest
$\mathrm{Zs}=$ SOURCE IMPEDANCE TO BE MATCHED
RETURN LOSS $=20 L O G\left|\frac{Z_{s}+Z_{\mathrm{f}}}{\mathrm{Zs}_{\mathrm{s}}-\mathrm{Z}_{\mathrm{f}}}\right| \mathrm{DB}$

## INSERTION LOSS AND EFFICIENCY.

Insertion loss is the ratio of useful power delivered, to the input power supplied, the latter being a somewhat larger quantity to overcome losses inherent in the power transferring device. It is expressed in db .

Efficiency expresses the discrepancy between power supplied and power delivered. It is expressed as a percentage.

INSERTION LOSS MEASURES THE EFFICIENCY OF POWER TRANSFER THROUGH THE TRANSFORMER


INSERTION LOSS $=20 L O G\left|\frac{E_{s}}{E_{L}}\right|+10 L O G\left|\frac{R_{L}}{4 R s}\right| D B$

## FREQUENCY RESPONSE.

The reference frequency is a frequency in the flat portion of the frequency response and is typically 1 KHz . It is usually the frequency at which the insertion loss is measured. (Refer to Insertion Loss circuit above).

FREQUENCY RESPONSE $\quad \mathrm{db}=20 L O G \frac{E F}{E R}$
Where
$E R=$ output voltage at reference frequency
EF = output voltage at any other frequency

## BALANCE WINDING, CENTER TAP, LONGITUDINAL, AND HYBRID.

Many audio transformer applications require two matched windings or winding halves. Depending upon the parameters to be compared and the operating conditions, the type of balance required takes on a variety of names, as mentioned above.

Low frequency winding balance requirements are generally turned to accurate turns ratios and extremely well matched DCR's, while high frequency balance includes balancing of winding capacitances.

LONGITUDINAL BALANCE MEASURES SUPPRESSION OF LONGITUDINAL SIGNALS BY THE TRANSFORMER


LONGITUDINAL BALANCE $=20 L O G\left|\frac{E 2}{E 1}\right| D B$

## ELECTROSTATIC SHIELDING CIRCUIT.

Electrostatic Shielding ratio is the ratio of the voltage with switch open to the voltage with switch closed.

Electrostatic shielding ratio $=\frac{\mathrm{VO}}{\mathrm{VC}}$
VO = voltage with switch open
$\mathrm{VC}=$ voltage with switch closed

All windings are short circuited and those on the same side of the shield are connected together.


## SELECTION GUIDE Audio Transformers and Inductors

| Product Series | Description | Weight | Size (inches) (Nominal) | Freq. Range | Max. <br> Power | Page |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| MILITARY TYPES: GRADE 5, METAL ENCASED |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| BIT-250 | Ribbon style Kovar leads; compatible with transistor and IC flat pack styles. Transformers and inductors. | . 0402 | . 26 dx .26 h | $\begin{aligned} & 300 \mathrm{~Hz} \text { to } \\ & 250 \mathrm{kHz} \end{aligned}$ | 80 mW <br> (a) 1 kHz | 8 |
| DO-T | Flexible $11 / 2^{\prime \prime}$ Dumet leads. Ultraminiature transformers and inductors for transistor circuitry. | . 102 | . 34 dx .46 h | $\begin{aligned} & 300 \mathrm{~Hz} \text { to } \\ & 20 \mathrm{kHz} \end{aligned}$ | 500 mW <br> @ 1 kHz | 9/10 |
| DO-T200 | Plug-in - TO-5 pattern. Ulitraminiature transformers and inductors for transistor style circuitry. | . 12502 | . 350 dx .56 h | $\begin{aligned} & 300 \mathrm{~Hz} \text { to } \\ & 20 \mathrm{kHz} \end{aligned}$ | 100 mW <br> @ 1 kHz | 9/12 |
| DI-T | Flexible $11 / 2^{\prime \prime}$ Dumet leads. Goldplated. Ultraminiature transformers and inductors for transistor circuitry. | . 06702 | . 34 dx .31 h | $\begin{aligned} & 400 \mathrm{~Hz} \text { to } \\ & 100 \mathrm{kHz} \end{aligned}$ | 500 mW <br> @ 1 kHz | 9/11 |
| D1-T200 | Plug-in - TO-5 pattern. Ultraminiature transformers and inductors for transistor circuitry. | . 06702 | . 35 dx .36 h | $\begin{aligned} & 400 \mathrm{~Hz} \text { to } \\ & 100 \mathrm{kHz} \end{aligned}$ | 500 mW <br> @ 1 kHz | 9/12 |
| TOP 1000 | Plug-in, low profile, Class 5 miniature transformers | 4.5 gr | . 50 dx .35 h | 300 Hz to 75 kHz | .6 W (a) 1 kHz | 14 |
| TOP 2000 | Plug-in, low profile, Class 5 miniature transformers | 7 gr | . 50 dx .50 h | $\begin{aligned} & 150 \mathrm{~Hz} \text { to } \\ & 75 \mathrm{kHz} \end{aligned}$ | 1 W (a) 1 kHz | 14 |
| TOP 3000 | Plug-in, low profile, Class 5 miniature transformers | 16 gr | . 75 dx .52 h | $\begin{aligned} & 50 \mathrm{~Hz} \text { to } \\ & 30 \mathrm{kHz} \end{aligned}$ | 2W <br> @ 1 kHz | 15 |
| TOP 4000 | Plug-in, Class 5 miniature transformers | 28 gr | . 75 dx .82 h | $\begin{aligned} & 20 \mathrm{~Hz} \text { to } \\ & 25 \mathrm{kHz} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3 \mathrm{~W} \\ & \text { @ } 1 \text { kHz } \end{aligned}$ | 15 |
| MILITARY TYPES: GRADE 5, MOLDED |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| SSO-P | Transistor and tube type transformers. Input interstage output and inductors. | . 04 lbs | . $75 \times .88 \times .56 \mathrm{~h}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 300 \mathrm{~Hz} \text { to } \\ & 20 \mathrm{kHz} \end{aligned}$ | 100 mW <br> @ 300 kHz | $\begin{aligned} & \hline 17 / 22, \\ & 23,24 \end{aligned}$ |
| SO-P | Transistor and tube type transformers. Input interstage output and inductors. | . 05 lbs | . $75 \times 1.0 \times .72 \mathrm{~h}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 200 \mathrm{~Hz} \text { to } \\ & 20 \mathrm{kHz} \end{aligned}$ | 250 mW <br> @ 200 Hz | 17/20/21 |
| TSM 1000 | Surface mount ultraminiature transformers | . 05502 | . $31 \times .31 \times .31 \mathrm{~h}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 400 \mathrm{~Hz} \text { to } \\ & 250 \mathrm{kHz} \end{aligned}$ | 125 mW <br> @ 1 kHz | 6 |
| TSM 2000 | Surface mount ultraminiature transformers and inductors | . 1102 | . $385 \times .385 \times .385 \mathrm{~h}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 400 \mathrm{~Hz} \text { to } \\ & 100 \mathrm{kHz} \end{aligned}$ | 400 mW <br> (1) 1 kHz | 7 |
| RST \& RSI | Plug-in ultraminiature transformers and inductors | . 102 | . $31 \times .41 \times .465 \mathrm{~h}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 300 \mathrm{~Hz} \text { to } \\ & 100 \mathrm{kHz} \end{aligned}$ | 50 mW @ 300 Hz | 13 |
| MTC | Telephone and modem interconnect transformers | $\begin{aligned} & \hline 0.8 \text { to } \\ & 110 z \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & .875 \times 1.093 \times .179 \mathrm{~h} \\ & \text { to } 1.625 \times 2.812 \mathrm{x} \\ & 1.156 \mathrm{~h} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 300 \mathrm{~Hz} \text { to } \\ & 4 \mathrm{kHz} \end{aligned}$ | 10 mW | 16 |
| INDUSTRIAL TYPES: CASED, NON-HERMETIC |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 0 | Excellent quality compact audio transformers and inductors, full range of transistor and tube applications. | 102 | . 88 dx 1.19 h | $\begin{aligned} & 300 \mathrm{~Hz} \text { to } \\ & 20 \mathrm{kHz} \end{aligned}$ | 1 Watt | 17/18/19 |
| INDUSTRIAL TYPES: OPEN FRAME, NON-HERMETIC |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| PC-0 | Plug-in types for mtg. on P.C. boards. Same electrical characteristics as std. ouncer, sub-ouncer and sub-sub-ouncer lines. | $\begin{aligned} & .07 \mathrm{lbs} \\ & \text { PC-0: } \end{aligned}$ | $1.0 \times .90 \times .75 \mathrm{~h}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 100 \mathrm{~Hz} \text { to } \\ & 20 \mathrm{kHz} \end{aligned}$ | 1W | 17/18/19 |
| PC-SO |  | $\begin{aligned} & .04 \mathrm{lbs} \\ & \text { PC-SO: } \end{aligned}$ | . $88 \times .88 \times .63 \mathrm{~h}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 200 \mathrm{~Hz} \text { to } \\ & 20 \mathrm{kHz} \end{aligned}$ | 250 mW | 17/20/21 |
| PC-SSO |  | $\begin{aligned} & .024 \mathrm{lbs} \\ & \mathrm{PC}-\mathrm{SSO} \end{aligned}$ | $.75 \times .75 \times .50 \mathrm{~h}$ | $300 \mathrm{~Hz} \text { to }$ $20 \mathrm{kHz}$ | 100 mW | $\begin{aligned} & 17 / 22, \\ & 23,24 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |
| COMMON MODE INDUCTORS |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| CMA | 1 to 1 hi frequency matching and/or isolation transformers | . 033 lbs | . 81 dx .50 h | $1.5 \mathrm{kHz} \text { to }$ 5 mHz | $\begin{aligned} & 35 \mathrm{~mW} \text { to } \\ & 230 \mathrm{~mW} \end{aligned}$ | 38 |
| CMB |  | . 052 lbs | . 96 dx .63 h | 1.5 kHz to 5 mHz | $\begin{aligned} & 35 \mathrm{~mW} \text { to } \\ & 230 \mathrm{~mW} \end{aligned}$ | 38 |
| CMC |  | . 09 lbs | 1.14 dx .73 h | 1.5 kHz to 5 mHz | $\begin{aligned} & 35 \mathrm{~mW} \text { to } \\ & 230 \mathrm{~mW} \end{aligned}$ | 38 |

Note: Description, freq. range, max. power info. is common to all types (CMA, B \& C).


## NOTES

All are designed and constructed to meet the requirements of MIL-T-27 Grade 5, Class S.
Transformers are MIL-T-27
Type TF5S21ZZ
Inductors are MIL-T-27 Type TF5S20ZZ

## TSM 1000

SIZE
$.31 \times .31 \times .31$
WEIGHT
.055 oz .
Terminals are copper clad steel, tinned.
FREQUENCY RESPONSE
$\pm 3 \mathrm{db}$ at $1 \mathrm{~mW}, 400 \mathrm{~Hz}-250 \mathrm{KHz}$

## TSM 2000

SIZE
$.385 \times .385 \times .385$
WEIGHT
.11 oz .
Terminals are copper clad steel, tinned.
FREQUENCY RESPONSE $\pm 3 \mathrm{db}$ at $1 \mathrm{~mW}, 400 \mathrm{~Hz}-100 \mathrm{KHz}$
The power rating of the larger TSM-2000 Series is approximately 3 times that of the smaller TSM 1000 Series.


| Part No. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Pri. } \\ \text { Pmp } \\ \text { ohms } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { MaDC } \\ \text { in } \\ \text { Pri. } \end{gathered}$ | Sec. <br> Imp <br> ohms | Power Milliwatts 1 KHz and higher higher | 400 Hz | $\begin{gathered} \text { DCR } \\ \text { Pri./Sec. } \\ \pm 25 \% \\ \text { ohms } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Turns } \\ \text { Ratio } \\ \text { Pri./Sec. } \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| TSM-1045 | 100 CT | 3.6 | 100 split | 125 | 20 | 12.1/12 | 1/1 |
| TSM-1080 | 150 CT | 3 | 150 split | 125 | 20 | 15/18.3 | 1/1 |
| TSM-1090 | 200 CT | 2.5 | 200 split | 125 | 20 | $22 / 26.8$ | 1/1 |
| TSM-1110 | 300 CT | 2 | 300 split | 125 | 20 | $33 / 40.3$ | 1/1 |
| TSM-1115 | 300 CT | 2 | 600 split | 125 | 20 | $33 / 72$ | 1/1.41 |
| TSM-1170 | 500 CT | 1.6 | 50 split | 125 | 20 | $54 / 6.6$ | 3.16/1 |
| TSM-1180 | 500 CT | 1.6 | 500 split | 125 | 20 | $54 / 65$ | 1/1 |
| TSM-1215 | 600 CT | 1.5 | 600 split | 125 | 20 | $59 / 72$ | 1/1 |
| TSM-1270 | 1000 CT | 1.2 | 1000 split | 125 | 20 | $120 / 120$ | 1/1 |
| TSM-1305 | 1500 CT | 1 | 500 split | 125 | 20 | $180 / 65$ | 1.73/1 |


| Part No. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Pri. } \\ & \text { Imp } \\ & \text { Imms } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{Ma} \\ & \text { DC 1A } \\ & \text { Pri. } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Sec. } \\ \text { Imp } \\ \text { ohms } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | Power Milliwatts 1 KHz and higher | 400 Hz | $\begin{gathered} \text { DCR } \\ \text { Pri./Sec. } \\ \pm 25 \% \\ \text { ohms } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Turns } \\ & \text { Ratio } \\ & \text { Pri./Sec. } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| TSM-2035 | 80 CT | 11.1 | 32 split | 400 | 75 | $8 / 4$ | 1.58/1 |
| TSM-2080 | 150 CT | 8.2 | 150 split | 400 | 75 | 15/16.8 | 1/1 |
| TSM-2115 | 300 CT | 5.8 | 600 split | 400 | 75 | 30/72 | 1/1.41 |
| TSM-2125 | 400 CT | 5 | 40 split | 400 | 75 | 40/4.5 | 3.16/1 |
| TSM-2140 | 400 CT | 5 | 400 split | 400 | 75 | 40/48 | 1/1 |
| TSM-2170 | 500 CT | 4.5 | 50 split | 400 | 75 | 50/6 | 3.16/1 |
| TSM-2190 | 500 CT | 4.5 | 600 split | 400 | 75 | 50/72 | 1/1.1 |
| TSM-2215 | 600 CT | 4.1 | 600 split | 400 | 75 | 60/72 | 1/1 |
| TSM-2265 | 1000 CT | 3.2 | 50 split | 400 | 75 | 100/6 | 4.47/1 |
| TSM-2305 | 1500 CT | 2.6 | 500 split | 400 | 75 | 150/60 | 1.73/1 |
| TSM-2340 | 2000 CT | 2.2 | 8000 split | 400 | 75 | 200/960 | 1/2 |
| TSM-2460 | 1000 CT | 1.0 | 500 split | 250 | 75 | 1000/60 | 4.47/1 |
| TSM-2475 | 10000 CT | 1.0 | 1200 split | 250 | 75 | 1000/144 | 2.89/1 |
| TSM-2485 | 10000 CT | 1.0 | 2000 split | 250 | 75 | 1000/240 | 4.47/1 |
| TSM-2500 | 10000 CT | 1.0 | 10000 split | 250 | 75 | 1000/1200 | 1/1 |
| TSM-2555 | 20000 CT | 0.7 | 800 split | 125 | 75 | 2000/96 | 5/1 |

## INDUCTORS

| Part <br> No. | Series <br> Inductance henries | DC <br> ma | DCR $\pm \mathbf{2 5 \%}$ | Parallel <br> Inductance henries | DC <br> ma | DCR $\pm \mathbf{2 5 \%}$ |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| TSM-2705 | 0.1 | 4 |  | 0.025 | 8 |  |
|  | .08 | 10 | 25 | 0.020 | 20 | 6.3 |
| TSM-2710 | 0.9 | 2 |  | 0.23 | 4 |  |
|  | 0.5 | 6 | 105 | 0.13 | 12 | 26 |
| TSM-2715 | 2.5 | 2 |  | 0.6 | 4 |  |
|  | 0.9 | 4 | 630 | 0.23 | 8 | 158 |
| TSM-2720 | 4.5 | 2 |  | 1.1 | 4 |  |
|  | 1.2 | 4 | 2300 | 0.3 | 8 | 575 |

# 311-250 Surface Mount Transformer 

## PACKAGING

Size reduction without loss of performance is achieved by major reduction of air gaps in the magnetic circuit. Core permeability closely approaches the theoretical maximum for material and structure.

Materials, dimensions, and surface finish are identical with IC Flat Pack standards. Removable support protects terminal alignment prior to final assembly. This insulated support allows testing in conventional jigs.

## RELIABILITY

Cylindrical bobbin-winding techniques eliminate corner stress normally found in fine-wire windings of conventional rectangular structures.

Lead arrangements and terminations have been designed to maximum reliability under thermal shock and temperature cycling.

## FLEXIBILITY

The stock units shown on facing page are designed to afford maximum flexibility of application.

Transformers are 7-terminal types, with center-tapped primaries and split secondaries. When connected in parallel, split-winding secondaries provide $1 / 4$ the impedance and twice the DC current capability as series connections.

Inductors in the stock line include both single-winding and split-winding types.

## SPECIALS

BIT-250's not found in the stock line will be designed to customer's requirements.

- Special electrical parameters
- 10 or more leads
- Operation to $130^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ per MIL Class S.


## NOTES

FREQUENCY RESPONSE: $\pm 2 \mathrm{db}, 300 \mathrm{~Hz}-250,000 \mathrm{~Hz}$, @1 MW Ref. level.
DIELECTRIC STRENGTH: tested @ 200 V RMS.
MIL SPECS:
To complete MIL-T-27 Specs. Metal encased, ruggedized, Grade 5, Class R.

## SHIELDING:

All units electromagnetically self-shielded.
LEAD MATERIAL:
Tinned ribbon-style, solderable and weldable -MIL-STD-1276.


NON-CONDUCTIVE TEST \& SHIPPING SUPPORT TO BE CUT FROM UNIT BEFORE ASSEMBLY (DO NOT TEAR BY HAND)


## TRANSFORMERS

| BIT-250 <br> Type No. | $\begin{gathered} \text { MIL } \\ \text { Part No. } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \mathrm{Pri} \\ \operatorname{Imp} \Omega \end{gathered}$(CT) | Sec Imp $\Omega$ (Split Wdg) Series/Par | Power Level mW for 5\% Max Dist @ 1 KHz | $\begin{gathered} \text { Pri } \\ \text { DCR } \\ \Omega \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | (Series <br> Conn.) <br> Sec <br> DCR $\Omega$ | Turns Ratio |  | Typical Application |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Pril <br> Secl <br> Sec | Pri.I Overall Sec |  |
| BIT-250-14 | M27/173-03 | 150 | 12/3 | 80 | 16 | 1.85 | 7.1:1:1 | 3.54:1 | Output |
| BIT-250-18 | M27/173-04 | 300 | 600/150 | 80 | 30 | 65 | 1.4:1:1 | 1:1.4 | Output or Matching |
| BIT-250-20 | M27/173-05 | 400 | 400/100 | 80 | 45 | 45 | 2:1:1 | 1:1 | Matching or Interstage |
| BIT-250-26 | M27/173-06 | 500 | 50/12.5 | 80 | 58 | 5.5 | 6.32:1:1 | 16:1:1 | Output |
| BIT-250-30 | M27/173-07 | 600 | 600/150 | 80 | 65 | 65 | 2:1:1 | 1:1 | Isolation or Matching |
| BIT-250-36 | M27/173-08 | 1000 | 1000/250 | 80 |  |  | 2:1:1 | 1:1 | Output or Matching |
| BIT-250-40 | M27/173-02 | 1500 | 600/150 | 75 | 150 | 65 | 3.16:1:1 | 1.58:1 | Output |
| BIT-250-48 | M27/173-09 | 2000 | 8000/2000 | 75 |  | 745 | 1:1:1 | 1:2 | Isolation or Interstage |
| BIT-250-56 | M27/173-10 | 10K | 500/125 | 75 | 900 | 45 | 8.92:1:1 | 4.46:1 | Output or Driver |
| BIT-250-60 | M27/173-11 | 10K | 1200/300 | 75 |  | 100 | 5.78:1:1 | 2.89:1 | Driver |
| BIT-250-64 | M27/173-12 | 10K | 2000/500 | 75 |  |  | 4.48:1:1 | 2.24:1 | Interstage |
| BIT-250-70 | M27/173-13 | 10K | $10 \mathrm{~K} / 2500$ | 75 |  | 750 | 2:1:1 | 1:1 | Isolation or Interstage |
| BIT-250-90 | M27/173-01 | 25K | 1000/250 | 40 | 2400 | 78 | 10:1:1 | 5:1 | Interstage |

## INDUCTORS

| BIT-250 Type No. | MIL-Type | Connections | Inductance Hys Min @ 1 KHz 5 V | (a) ma DC | DC Res $\Omega$ | Ratio of Wdgs. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| BIT-250-03 <br> (2 Wdgs) | TF5R20ZZ | Series | $\begin{aligned} & 8.6 \\ & 2.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0 \\ & 2 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | 2260 | 1:1 |
|  |  | Parallel | $\begin{gathered} 2.4 \\ .63 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0 \\ & 4 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | 565 |  |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { BIT-250-05 } \\ (1 \mathrm{Wdg}) \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | TF5R20ZZ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 5.5 \\ & 1.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0 \\ & 2 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | 1000 |  |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { BIT-250-06 } \\ (1 \mathrm{Wdg}) \end{gathered}$ | TF5R20ZZ |  | $\begin{aligned} & .80 \\ & .25 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1 \\ & 6 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | 250 |  |
| BIT-250-09 (2 Wdgs) | TF5R20ZZ | Series | $\begin{aligned} & .60 \\ & .15 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0 \\ & 5 \end{aligned}$ | 146 | 1:1 |
|  |  | Parallel | $\begin{aligned} & .15 \\ & .038 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 0 \\ 10 \end{array}$ | 37 |  |

## DO-T and DI-T Miniature Transformers and Inductors

## PACKAGING

Hermetically sealed. The bobbin is completely rigid eliminating stress and wire movement. The turns are circular in shape rather than square, eliminating turn corner stress and effecting uniform wire lay. No tapes are employed in connecting coil wire and external leads. They are rigidly anchored in secure terminal board fashion providing strain relief.

The leads used on the stock DO-T transformers are insulated solid .016 diameter Dumet leads. For plug-in type see page 12.

## MIL SPECS

To complete MIL-T-27 Specs. Units are fully ruggedized, hermetically sealed, metal cased to MIL Grade 5, Class R.

## ALTITUDE

150,000 ft. max.

## PERFORMANCE

This radically designed transistor transformer family provides unprecedented power handling capacity and reliability, coupled with small size. Electrical parameters and areas of application exceed conventional transformer capabilities.

Curves on this page and on pages 11 and 12 indicate their performance compared to that of similar size units now on the market. These curves show representative performance of all DO-T's and DI-T's except 200,000 ohm units. Higher performance is obtained when used in push-pull with balanced DC. Other manufacturers' comparative performance is shown on these curves to put unjustified claims in perspective. For example, the UTC DO-T10 delivers 100 mW @ 5\% distortion @ 300 Hz . Identical measurements were made on contemporary manufacturers' equivalent, rated at 50 mW @ 300 Hz . Actual delivered power was under $1 \mathrm{~mW} @ 71 / 2 \%$ distortion @ 300 Hz .

## FREQUENCY RESPONSE

$\pm 3 \mathrm{db}, 300 \mathrm{~Hz}$ to 20 KHz at 1 mw .

## WORKING VOLTAGE

50 volts peak.

## APPLICATION

Units can be used for different impedances from those shown, keeping in mind that impedance ratio is constant. Lower source impedance will improve low frequency response and level ratings . . . higher source will reduce them. Units may be used reversed, input to secondary. The frequency response curve on this page is shown to 20 KHz . This descriptive curve is not meant to be restrictive. Units can be used at frequencies well above 20 KHz . Satisfactory applications for frequencies up to and above 250 KHz have been developed.

## PULSE APPLICATION

In pulse coupling impedance matching applications, (when measured with a 30 microsecond input pulse voltage wave), typical values for these transformers are:
$5 \%$ or less droop, zero overshoot and less than $10 \%$ backswing.

## RELIAIBLITY

The exceptional reliability of DO-T family units, inherent in their unique structure, has been dynamically proven in the field.
SHIELDING
Hipermalloy electromagnetic shield available from stock for all DO-T family units. Order Part Number DOT-SH, or DIT-SH.

## DILESIL HIGH TECHNOLOGY DO-T FAMILY TRANSFORMER

- A High Reliability version of the DO-T and DI-T line is available on special order. This alternate construction is designated DILESIL.
- DILESIL construction is intended for fine wire DO-T, DI-T transformers which are used in environments that produce prolonged thermal stress, far exceeding the thermal cycling specification requirements of MIL-T-27.
- DILESIL DO-T's have been approved and qualified by Defense Electronic Supply Command and appear on QPL-27 for MIL-T-27.
- DILESIL construction is recommended for applications requiring extreme reliability under thermal stress. Thousands of these parts have been used in Hi-Rel Military and NASA applicatons for the past thirty years.
- DILESIL DO-T and DI-T transformers are electrically identical to standard DO-T and DI-T parts. However, DILESIL parts are slightly larger than equivalent DO-T and DI-T parts.
- Contact our engineering department for more detailed information.


## SPECIALS

For indication of possibilities of DO-T Family units custom built to your special requirements, contact our engineering department.

The stock DO-T Family are Grade 5, Class R units, for a maximum operating temperature of $105^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ in accordance with MIL-T-27 Specs. On special order they can be designed to Class $S$ requirements of MIL-T-27 $\left(130^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\right.$ maximum operating temperature). No additional life expectancy is gained by ordering Class $S$ insulation systems for applications in the vicinity of Class R temperatures. Where the operating temperatures are above $105^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$, the use of Class S insulations will afford greater life expectancy.

Special units with electrical modifications of changed lead lengths, modified impedance ratios, and additions of electrostatic shields, etc., are available for all DO-T Family units.

[^0]

## DO-T ${ }^{\text {r}}$

Transistor Transformers


## Transistor Transformers



| Locating Line | Type No. | MIL Type | Pri. Imp. $\Omega$ | ma D.C. $\ddagger$ in Pri. | Sec. Imp. $\Omega$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Pri. } \\ \operatorname{DCR~} \Omega \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { mw } \\ \text { Level }^{*} \end{gathered}$ | Application |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | DI-T44 | TF5R21ZZ | $\begin{gathered} 80 \mathrm{CT} \\ 100 \mathrm{CT} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 12 \\ & 10 \end{aligned}$ | 32 split <br> 40 split | 11.5 | 500 | Interstage |
| 2 | DI-T56 | TF5R21ZZ | 150 CT | 10 | 150 CT | 14 | 500 | Coupling |
| 3 | DI-T19 | TF5R21ZZ | 300 CT | 7 | 600 | 20 | 500 | Output to line |
| 4 | DI-T43 | TF5R21ZZ | $\begin{aligned} & 400 \mathrm{CT} \\ & 500 \mathrm{CT} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \hline 8 \\ & 6 \end{aligned}$ | 40 split <br> 50 split | 50 | 500 | Interstage |
| 5 | DI-T41 | TF5R21ZZ | $\begin{aligned} & 400 \mathrm{CT} \\ & 500 \mathrm{CT} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 8 \\ & 6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 400 \text { split } \\ & 500 \text { split } \end{aligned}$ | 50 | 500 | Interstage or output (Ratio 2:1:1) also wide pulse application |
| 6 | DI-T53 | TF5R21ZZ | $\begin{aligned} & 400 \mathrm{CT} \\ & 500 \mathrm{CT} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 8 \\ & 6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4000 \mathrm{CT} \\ & 5000 \mathrm{CT} \end{aligned}$ | 33 | 500 | Input or driver to low noise transistor |
| 7 | DI-T2 | TF5R21ZZ | $\begin{aligned} & 500 \\ & 600 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3 \\ & 3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 50 \\ & 60 \end{aligned}$ | 65 | 100 | Output |
| 8 | DI-T20 | TF5R21ZZ | 500 CT | 5.5 | 600 | 32 | 500 | Output or line to line or mixing |
| 9 | DI-T55 | TF5R21ZZ | 600 CT | 4 | 600 CT | 47 | 500 | Isolation or Interstage (Ratio 1:1) also wide pulse application |
| 10 | DI-T21 | TF5R21ZZ | 900 CT | 4 | 600 | 53 | 500 | Output to line |
| 11 | DI-T3 | TF5R21ZZ | $\begin{aligned} & 1000 \\ & 1200 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3 \\ & 3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \hline 50 \\ & 60 \end{aligned}$ | 110 | 100 | Output |
| 12 | DI-T5 | TF5R21ZZ | 1200 | 2 | 3.2 | 110 | 100 | Output |
| 13 | D1-T22 | TF5R21ZZ | 1500 CT | 3 | 600 | 87 | 500 | Output to line |
| 14 | DI-T51 | TF5R21ZZ | $\begin{aligned} & 2000 \mathrm{CT} \\ & 2500 \mathrm{CT} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3 \\ & 3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2000 \text { split } \\ & 2500 \text { split } \end{aligned}$ | 180 | 100 | Isolation or Interstage (Ratio 2:1:1) also wide pulse application |
| 15 | DI-T37 | TF5R21ZZ | $\begin{aligned} & 2000 \mathrm{CT} \\ & 2500 \mathrm{CT} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3 \\ & 3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 8000 \text { split } \\ 10,000 \text { split } \end{array}$ | 180 | 100 | Isolation or Interstage (Ratio 1:1:1) also wide pulse application |
| 16 | DI-T52 | TF5R21ZZ | $\begin{aligned} & 4000 \mathrm{CT} \\ & 5000 \mathrm{CT} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2 \\ & 2 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 8000 \mathrm{CT} \\ 10,000 \mathrm{CT} \\ \hline \end{array}$ | 300 | 100 | Interstage Includes electrostatic shield |
| 17 | DI-T9 | TF5R21ZZ | $\begin{aligned} & 10,000 \\ & 12,000 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1 \\ & 1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 500 \mathrm{CT} \\ & 600 \mathrm{CT} \end{aligned}$ | 870 | 100 | Output or driver |
| 18 | DI-T10 | TF5R21ZZ | $\begin{aligned} & 10,000 \\ & 12,500 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1 \\ & 1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1200 \mathrm{CT} \\ & 1500 \mathrm{CT} \end{aligned}$ | 870 | 100 | Driver |
| 19 | DI-T25 | TF5R21ZZ | $\begin{aligned} & 10,000 \mathrm{CT} \\ & 12,000 \mathrm{CT} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1 \\ & 1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1500 \mathrm{CT} \\ & 1800 \mathrm{CT} \end{aligned}$ | 870 | 100 | Interstage |
| 20 | DI-T38 | TF5R21ZZ | $\begin{aligned} & 10,000 \mathrm{CT} \\ & 12,000 \mathrm{CT} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1 \\ & 1 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2000 \text { split } \\ & 2400 \text { split } \end{aligned}$ | 620 | 100 | Interstage |
| 21 | DI-T11 | TF5R21ZZ | $\begin{aligned} & 10,000 \\ & 12,500 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1 \\ & 1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2000 \mathrm{CT} \\ & 2500 \mathrm{CT} \end{aligned}$ | 870 | 100 | Driver |
| 22 | DI-T36 | TF5R21ZZ | $\begin{aligned} & 10,000 \mathrm{CT} \\ & 12,000 \mathrm{CT} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1 \\ & 1 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 10,000 \mathrm{CT} \\ & 12,000 \mathrm{CT} \end{aligned}$ | 970 | 100 | Isolation or Interstage (Ratio 1:1) also wide pulse application |
| 23 | DI-T1 | TF5R21ZZ | $\begin{aligned} & 20,000 \\ & 30,000 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & .5 \\ & .5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 800 \\ 1200 \end{array}$ | 815 | 50 | Interstage |
| 24 | DI-T23 | TF5R21ZZ | $\begin{aligned} & 20,000 \mathrm{CT} \\ & 30,000 \mathrm{CT} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & .5 \\ & .5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 800 \mathrm{CT} \\ 1200 \mathrm{CT} \end{array}$ | 815 | 50 | Interstage |
| 25 | DI-TSH |  | Drawn Hipe | lloy shield | and cover for DI-T | provides 2 | to 30 db | hielding $390{ }^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{h} \times .359^{\prime \prime}$ dia. $1 / 8{ }^{\text {" }}$ hole |

## NOTES

FREQUENCY RESPONSE:
$\pm 3 \mathrm{db}, 400 \mathrm{~Hz}$ to 100 KHz at 1 mW .
PACKAGING:
DO-T family; see Catalog Page 9

## MIL SPECS:

To complete MIL-T-27 Specs. Grade 5. Class R.
unit location key

| UNIT LOCATION KEY |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| Located |  |
| Type No. | Ln Line |
| DI-T1 | 23 |
| DI-T2 | 7 |
| DIT3 | 11 |
| DI-T5 | 12 |
| DI-T9 | 17 |
| DI-T10 | 18 |
| DI-T11 | 21 |
| DI-T19 | 3 |
| DI-T20 | 8 |
| DI-T21 | 10 |
| DI-T22 | 13 |
| DI-T23 | 24 |
| DI-T25 | 19 |
| DI-T36 | 22 |
| DI-T37 | 15 |
| DI-T38 | 20 |
| DI-T41 | 5 |
| DI-T43 | 4 |
| DI-T44 | 1 |
| DI-T51 | 14 |
| DI-T52 | 16 |
| DI-T53 | 6 |
| DI-555 | 9 |
| DI-T56 | 2 |

* For 5\% maximum distortion (a) 1 KHz .
$\ddagger$ ma DC shown is for single ended usage. For push-pull, ma DC can be any balanced vlaue taken by . 5 W transistors.
Where windings are listed as split, $1 / 4$ of the listed impedance is available by paralleling the winding.


## DO-T200 and DI-T200 Plug-In Transformers and Inductors

## NOTES

## PACKAGING

Metal encased. See Catalog Page 9.

## MIL SPECS

To complete MIL-T-27 Specs. Ruggedized, metal encased to MIL Grade 5, Class R.

## FREQUENCY RESPONSE

At $1 \mathrm{~mW} \pm 3 \mathrm{db}, 300 \mathrm{~Hz}$ to 20 KHz. DO-T Type; $\pm 3 \mathrm{db}, 400$ Hz to 100 KHz , Dl-T Type.

## TERMINALS

Leads are .016 Dumet wire, tinned, and may be either welded or soldered. They are uninsulated and are spaced on a. 1 " radius circle, conforming to the termination pattern of the "TO-76" cased semiconductors and micrologic elements.


| Type No. | $\begin{gathered} \text { MIL } \\ \text { Part No. } \end{gathered}$ | Pri. Imp. $\Omega$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { ma D.C. } \ddagger \\ \text { in Pri. } \end{gathered}$ | Sec. Imp. $\Omega$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Pri. } \\ & \text { DCR } \Omega \end{aligned}$ | mw Level* | Application |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| DO-T255 | M27/76-07 | $\begin{aligned} & 1000 \mathrm{CT} \\ & 1200 \mathrm{CT} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \hline 3 \\ & 3 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 50 \\ & 60 \end{aligned}$ | 115 | 125 | Output or matching |
| D0-T275 | M27/76-06 | $\begin{aligned} & 10,000 \mathrm{CT} \\ & 12,000 \mathrm{CT} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1 \\ & 1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1500 \mathrm{CT} \\ & 1800 \mathrm{CT} \end{aligned}$ | 780 | 125 | Interstage |
| D0-T277 | M27/76-05 | $\begin{aligned} & 10,000 \mathrm{CT} \\ & 12,000 \mathrm{CT} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1 \\ & 1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2000 \text { split } \\ & 2400 \text { split } \end{aligned}$ | 560 | 125 | Interstage |
| D0-T278 | M27/76-04 | $\begin{aligned} & 10,000 \\ & 12,500 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1 \\ & 1 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2000 \mathrm{CT} \\ & 2500 \mathrm{CT} \end{aligned}$ | 780 | 125 | Driver |
| D0-T283 | M27/76-03 | $\begin{aligned} & 10,000 \mathrm{CT} \\ & 12,000 \mathrm{CT} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1 \\ & 1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 10,000 \mathrm{CT} \\ & 12,000 \mathrm{CT} \end{aligned}$ | 975 | 125 | Isolation or Interstage (Ratio 1:1) also pulse application |
| D0-T288 | M27/76-02 | $\begin{aligned} & 20,000 \mathrm{CT} \\ & 30,000 \mathrm{CT} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & .5 \\ & .5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 800 \mathrm{CT} \\ 1200 \mathrm{CT} \end{array}$ | 830 | 50 | Interstage |
| D0-T297 | M27/76-01 | 200,000 CT | 0 | 1000 CT | 8500 | 25 | Input and Chopper |

$\overline{\text { DO-T200SH }}$ Drawn Hipermalloy shield provides 15 to 20 db shielding through side of case, $578^{\prime \prime}$ h x $375^{\prime \prime}$ dia. no cover.

| DI-T225 | M27/103-15 | $\begin{gathered} 80 \mathrm{CT} \\ 100 \mathrm{CT} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 12 \\ & 10 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 32 \text { split } \\ & 40 \text { split } \end{aligned}$ | 11.5 | 500 | Interstage |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| DI-T227 | TF5R21ZZ | 150 CT | 10 | 150 CT | 14 | 500 | Coupling |
| D-T230 | M27/103-14 | 300 CT | 7 | 600 CT | 20 | 500 | Output or line to line or matching |
| DI-T235 | M27/103-13 | $\begin{aligned} & \hline 400 \mathrm{CT} \\ & 500 \mathrm{CT} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 8 \\ & 6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 40 \text { split } \\ & 50 \text { split } \end{aligned}$ | 50 | 500 | Interstage |
| DI-T240 | M27/103-12 | $\begin{aligned} & 400 \mathrm{CT} \\ & 500 \mathrm{CT} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \hline 8 \\ & 6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 400 \text { split } \\ & 500 \text { split } \end{aligned}$ | 50 | 500 | Interstage or output (Ratio 2:1:1) also wide pulse application |
| DI-T245 | M27/103-11 | $\begin{aligned} & 500 \mathrm{CT} \\ & 600 \mathrm{CT} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \hline 3 \\ & 3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 50 \mathrm{CT} \\ & 60 \mathrm{CT} \end{aligned}$ | 65 | 500 | Output or matching |
| D-T250 | M27/103-10 | 500 CT | 5.5 | 600 CT | 32 | 500 | Output or line to line or mixing or matching |
| D-T228 | TF5R21ZZ | 600 CT | 3 | 75 CT | 56 | 500 | Output or line to line matching |
| D-T255 | M27/103-09 | $\begin{aligned} & 1000 \mathrm{CT} \\ & 1200 \mathrm{CT} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3 \\ & 3 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 50 \mathrm{CT} \\ & 60 \mathrm{CT} \end{aligned}$ | 110 | 500 | Output or matching |
| DI-T260 | M27/103-08 | 1500 CT | 3 | 600 CT | 87 | 500 | Output to line or matching |
| DI-T265 | M27/103-07 | $\begin{aligned} & 2000 \mathrm{CT} \\ & 2500 \mathrm{CT} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \hline 3 \\ & 3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 8000 \text { split } \\ 10,000 \text { split } \end{array}$ | 180 | 100 | Isolation or Interstage (Ratio 1:1:1) also wide pulse application |
| DI-T270 | M27/103-06 | $\begin{aligned} & 10,000 \mathrm{CT} \\ & 12,000 \mathrm{CT} \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1 \\ & 1 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 500 \mathrm{CT} \\ & 600 \mathrm{CT} \end{aligned}$ | 870 | 100 | Output or driver |
| DI-T273 | M27/103-05 | $\begin{aligned} & 10,000 \mathrm{CT} \\ & 12,500 \mathrm{CT} \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1 \\ & 1 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1200 \mathrm{CT} \\ & 1500 \mathrm{CT} \end{aligned}$ | 870 | 100 | Output or driver |
| DI-T276 | M27/103-04 | $\begin{aligned} & 10,000 \mathrm{CT} \\ & 12,000 \mathrm{CT} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1 \\ & 1 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2000 \mathrm{CT} \\ & 2400 \mathrm{CT} \end{aligned}$ | 870 | 100 | Interstage or driver |
| DI-T278 | M27/103-03 | $\begin{aligned} & 10,000 \mathrm{CT} \\ & 12,500 \mathrm{CT} \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1 \\ & 1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2000 \text { split } \\ & 2500 \text { split } \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | 620 | 100 | Interstage or driver |
| DI-T283 | M27/103-01 | $\begin{aligned} & 10,000 \mathrm{CT} \\ & 12,000 \mathrm{CT} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1 \\ & 1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 10,000 \mathrm{CT} \\ & 12,000 \mathrm{CT} \end{aligned}$ | 970 | 100 | Isolation or Interstage (Ratio 1:1) also wide pulsé application |
| DI-T288 | M27/103-02 | $\begin{aligned} & 20,000 \mathrm{CT} \\ & 30,000 \mathrm{CT} \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} .5 \\ .5 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 800 \mathrm{CT} \\ 1200 \mathrm{CT} \\ \hline \end{array}$ | 815 | 50 | Interstage or driver |
| DI-T290 | M27/103-16 | 600 CT | 4 | 600 CT | 47 | 500 | Isolation or Interstage (Ratio 1:1) also wide pulse application |

DI-T200SH
Drawn Hipermalloy shield provides 15 to 20 db shielding through side of case,
421 " $\mathrm{h} \times .375$ " dia. no cover.

[^1]
## Ultraminiature Plug-In Transformers and Inductors

Fig. 1


Fig. 2


TRANSFORMERS

| Part No. | Matching Impedance |  | Max DC Ma Unbal in Pri | $\begin{gathered} \text { DCR } \\ \pm 25 \% \end{gathered}$ |  | Max Power* level MW at 300 Hz | Overall Turns Ratio | Connection Fig. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| RST. 09 | 10K CT | 10KCT | 1.0 | 1000 | 1300 | 40 | 1:1 | 1 |
| RST-11 | 10K CT | 2 KCT | 1.0 | 1000 | 300 | 40 | 2.23:1 | 1 |
| RST-17 | 10 KCT | 500 CT | 1.0 | 1000 | 80 | 40 | 4.47:1 | 1 |
| RST-18 | 10K CT | 4 | 1.0 | 1200 | 1.0 | 40 | 50:1 | 3 |
| RST-24 | 1.5 KCT | 600 | 3.0 | 160 | 95 | 50 | 1.58:1 | 3 |
| RST-31 | 600 CT | 600 CT | 3.0 | 70 | 95 | 50 | 1:1 | 1 |
| RST-36 | 600 CT | 3.2 | 4.5 | 60 | 0.7 | 50 | 13.7:1 | 3 |
| RST-38 | 500 | 500 split | 3.0 | 65 | 90 | 50 | 1:1 | 2 |
| RST-42 | 150 | 12 | 10.0 | 20 | 2.5 | 50 | 3.54:1 | 4 |
| RST-46 | 600 | 600 | 3.0 | 72 | 93 | 50 | 1:1 | 4 |

Maximum distortion at rated power is $25 \%$.
INDUCTORS

| Part No. | Inductance <br> HY | DC <br> Ma | DCR <br> $\pm 25 \%$ | Connection <br> Fig. |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| RSI-01 | 6 | 2.0 | 1800 | 5 |
| RSI-02 | 3.5 | 2.0 | 1200 | 5 |
| RSI-04 | .3 | 4.0 | 40 | 5 |

## MECHANICAL DIMENSIONS



## NOTES

All RST Transformers and RSI Inductors are designed and constructed to meet the requirements of MIL-T-27 Grade 5, Class S.
RST is Type TF5S21ZZ
RSI is Type TF5S20ZZ
Size: . $310 \times .410 \times .465$
Weight: . 1 oz .
Tinned nickel leads - .02D.
Molded case construction with base mounting pad. Insulation Test Voltage 1000V RMS.
Frequency Response $\pm 2 \mathrm{db} 300 \mathrm{~Hz}$ to 100 KHz .

## Plug-In Transistor Transformers

## NOTES

## PACKAGING

The TOP series construction is similar to the popular DOT family of products.
They are metal encased, hermetically sealed to Grade 5 of MIL-T-27. The TOP-1000, -2000 and -3000 series provides plug-in .016 Dumet leads. The TOP-4000 series is offered with . 020 Dumet leads.

## PERFORMANCE

The larger-sized TOP series provides more power handling capability and better frequency response at lower frequencies. The TOP-1000 provides a lower profile $(.35 \mathrm{H})$ structure than the DOT size (.562H) with similar performance characteristics.

## TYPICAL

## PERFORMANCE AT 1MW:

TOP-1000
$\pm 3 \mathrm{db} 300 \mathrm{~Hz}-75 \mathrm{KHz}$
TOP-2000
$\pm 3 \mathrm{db} 150 \mathrm{~Hz}-75 \mathrm{KHz}$
TOP-3000
$\pm 3 \mathrm{db} 50 \mathrm{~Hz}-30 \mathrm{KHz}$
TOP-4000
$\pm 3 \mathrm{db} 20 \mathrm{~Hz}-25 \mathrm{KHz}$

## APPLICATIONS

Coupling, matching and isolation product capability parallels our DOT series. We invite your attention to comments on application as shown on page 9 .

## MIL SPECS

MIL-T-27, Class S, Grade 5, MIL Designation TF5S21ZZ. The TOP-1000, -2000, -3000 series have been assigned MIL-T-27 part numbers.

## DIMENSIONS

|  | A |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | MAX. | MAX. | M |
| :---: |
| M.25 |

TOP-1000 SERIES FREQUENCY RESPONSE $\pm 3$ DB $300 \mathrm{~Hz}-75 \mathrm{KHz}$ at 1 mW
TF5S21ZZ

| Type №. | $\begin{gathered} \text { MIL } \\ \text { Part No. } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Pri. } \\ & \text { Imp. }(\Omega) \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | ma DC in Pri. | Sec. Imp. ( $\Omega$ ) | Power (Watts) $\dagger$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { DCR } \\ & \text { Pri./Sec. } \\ & ( \pm 25 \%) \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Turns } \\ \text { Ratio } \\ \text { Pri./Sec. } \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  | at 1 KHz \& Higher | at 400 Hz | at 300 Hz |  |  |
| TOP-1265 | M27/361-01 | 150 CT | 11 | 150 Split | . 6 | . 3 | . 16 | 13/18.3 | 1/1 |
| TOP-1270 | M27/361-02 | 150 CT | 11 | 600 Split | . 6 | . 3 | . 16 | 13/75 | 1/2 |
| TOP-1290 |  | 300 CT | 8 | 150 Split | . 6 | . 3 | . 16 | 30/18 | 1.41/1 |
| TOP-1344 |  | 500 CT | 6 | 16 Split | . 6 | . 3 | . 16 | 48/1.9 | 5.60/1 |
| TOP-1380 | M27/361-03 | 600 CT | 5.5 | 600 Split | . 6 | . 3 | . 16 | 57/79 | 1/1 |
| TOP 1385* | M27/361-04 | 600 CT | 5.5 | 600 CT | . 6 | . 3 | . 16 | 53/75 | 1/1 |
| TOP-1387* | M27/361-05 | 600 CT | 5.5 | 1,200 Split | . 6 | . 3 | . 16 | 53/105 | 1/1.41 |
| TOP-1430 |  | 1,000 CT | 4.5 | 1,000 Split | . 6 | . 3 | . 16 | 103/115 | 1/1 |
| TOP-1490* | M27/361-06 | 2,000 CT | 3 | 2,000 CT | . 6 | . 3 | . 16 | 198/218 | 1/1 |
| TOP-1495 | M27/361-07 | 2,000 CT | 3 | 8,000 Split | . 6 | . 3 | . 16 | 198/850 | 1/2 |
| TOP-1640 | M27/361-08 | 10,000 CT | 1.4 | 10,000 Split | . 6 | . 3 | . 16 | 855/1215 | 1/1 |
| TOP-1645* | M27/361-09 | 10,000 CT | 1.4 | 10,000 CT | . 6 | . 3 | . 16 | 1060/1215 | 1/1 |
| TOP-1655 | M27/361-10 | 15,000 CT | 1 | 600 Split | . 6 | . 3 | . 16 | 1305/72.5 | 5/1 |

TOP-1000SH Drawn Hipermalloy Shield-. 53 O.D. x . 40 H

TOP-2000 SERIES FREQUENCY RESPONSE $\pm 3$ DB $150 \mathrm{~Hz}-75 \mathrm{KHz}$ at 1 mW
TF5S21ZZ

| Type No. | $\begin{gathered} \text { MIL } \\ \text { Part No. } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Pri. } \\ \text { Imp. }(\Omega) \end{gathered}$ | ma DC in Pri. | Sec. Imp. ( $\Omega$ ) | Power (Watts) $\dagger$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { DCR } \\ & \text { Pri./Sec. } \\ & ( \pm 25 \%) \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Turns } \\ \text { Ratio } \\ \text { Pri./Sec. } \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  | at 1 KHz \& Higher | at 400 Hz | at 150 Hz |  |  |
| TOP-2265 | M27/362-01 | 150 CT | 8 | 150 Split | 1 | . 75 | . 075 | 12/20 | 1/1 |
| TOP-2270 | M27/362-02 | 150 CT | 8 | 600 Split | 1 | . 75 | . 075 | 12/82 | 1/2 |
| TOP-2300 |  | 300 CT | 5 | 600 Split | 1 | . 75 | . 075 | 27/66 | 1/1.41 |
| TOP-2375 |  | 600 CT | 4 | 200 Split | 1 | . 75 | . 075 | 60/25 | 1.73/1 |
| TOP-2380 | M27/362-03 | 600 CT | 4 | 600 Split | 1 | . 75 | . 075 | 60/66 | 1/1 |
| TOP-2385* | M27/362-04 | 600 CT | 4 | 600 CT | 1 | . 75 | . 075 | 60/68 | 1/1 |
| TOP-2387 | M27/362-05 | 600 CT | 4 | 1,200 Split | 1 | . 75 | . 075 | 60/116 | 1/1.41 |
| TOP-2490* | M27/362-06 | 2,000 CT | 2 | 2,000 CT | 1 | . 75 | . 075 | 175/240 | 1/1 |
| TOP-2495 | M27/362-07 | 2,000 CT | 2 | 8,000 Split | 1 | . 75 | . 075 | 185/1015 | 1/2 |
| TOP-2640 | M27/362-08 | 10,000 CT | 1 | 10,000 Split | 1 | . 75 | . 075 | 780/1075 | 1/1 |
| TOP-2645* | M27/362-09 | 10,000 CT | 1 | 10,000 CT | 1 | . 75 | . 075 | 715/985 | 1/1 |
| TOP-2655 | M27/362-10 | 15,000 CT | . 8 | 600 Split | . 66 | . 66 | . 075 | 1165/80 | 5/1 |
| TOP-2695 | M27/362-11 | 20,000 CT | . 7 | 1,000 Split | . 5 | . 5 | . 075 | 1750/135 | 4.47/1 |
| TOP-2814 | M27/362-12 | 100,000 CT | . 3 | 2,000 Split | . 1 | . 1 | . 075 | 10,000/248 | 7.07/1 |

[^2]


7 LEADS EQUALLY SPACED AS FOR 8

TOP- $\mathbf{3 0 0 0}$ SERIES FREQUENCY RESPONSE $\pm 3$ DB $50 \mathrm{~Hz}-30 \mathrm{KHz}$ at 1 mW

| Type No . | $\begin{gathered} \text { MIL } \\ \text { Part No. } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Pri. } \\ & \text { Imp. }(\Omega) \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \operatorname{ma~DC~}_{\text {in Pri. }} \end{gathered}$ | Sec. Imp. ( $\Omega$ ) | Power (Watts) $\dagger$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { DCR } \\ & \text { Pri./Sec. } \\ & ( \pm 25 \%) \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Turns } \\ \text { Ratio } \\ \text { Pri./Sec. } \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  | at 1 KHz \& Higher | at 300 Hz | at 50 Hz |  |  |
| TOP-3030 |  | 100 CT | 10 | 100 Split | 2 | 1.5 | . 03 | 8/11 | 1/1 |
| TOP-3065 | M27/363-01 | 150 CT | 8 | 150 Split | 2 | 1.5 | . 03 | 12/16.5 | 1/1 |
| TOP-3070 | M27/363-02 | 150 CT | 8 | 600 Split | 2 | 1.5 | . 03 | 12/66 | 1/2 |
| TOP-3145 |  | 500 CT | 4.5 | 50 Split | 2 | 1.5 | . 03 | 40/5.5 | 3.16/1 |
| TOP-3165 |  | 600 CT | 4 | 12.8 Split | 2 | 1.5 | . 03 | 48/1.41 | 6.85/1 |
| TOP-3180 | M27/363-03 | 600 CT | 4 | 600 Split | 2 | 1.5 | . 03 | 48/66 | 1/1 |
| TOP-3185* | M27/363-04 | 600 CT | 4 | 600 CT | 2 | 1.5 | . 03 | 48/66 | 1/1 |
| TOP-3187 | M27/363-05 | 600 CT | 4 | 1,200 Split | 2 | 1.5 | . 03 | 48/132 | 1/1.41 |
| TOP-3290* | M27/363-06 | $2,000 \mathrm{CT}$ | 2.2 | 2,000 CT | 2 | 1.5 | . 03 | 160/220 | 1/1 |
| TOP-3295 | M27/363-07 | 2,000 CT | 2.2 | 8,000 Split | 2 | 1.5 | . 03 | 160/880 | 1/2 |
| TOP-3440 | M27/363-08 | 10,000 CT | 1 | 10,000 Split | 1 | 1 | . 03 | 800/1100 | 1/1 |
| TOP-3445* | M27/363-09 | 10,000 CT | 1 | 10,000 CT | 1 | 1 | . 03 | 800/1100 | 1/1 |
| TOP-3455 | M27/363-10 | 15,000 CT | . 8 | 600 Split | . 66 | . 65 | . 03 | 1200/66 | 5/1 |
| TOP-3495 | M27/363-11 | 20,000 CT | . 7 | 1,000 Split | . 5 | . 5 | . 03 | 1600/110 | 4.47/1 |
| TOP-3614 | M27/363-12 | 100,000 CT | . 3 | 2,000 Split | . 1 | . 1 | . 03 | 8000/220 | 7.07/1 |

TOP-3000SH Drawn Hipermalloy Shield-. 78 O.D. x .57 H
$\dagger$ For 5\% Dist at Rated Frequency.

TOP-4000 SERIES FREQUENCY RESPONSE $\pm 3$ DB $20 \mathrm{~Hz}-25 \mathrm{KHz}$ at $1 \mathrm{~mW}, 0$ DC
TF5S21ZZ

| Type №. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Pri. } \\ \text { Imp. ( } \Omega \text { ) } \end{gathered}$ | ma DC in Pri. | Sec. Imp. ( $\Omega$ ) | Power (Watts) $\dagger$ |  |  | DCR Pri./Sec.$( \pm 25 \%)$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Turns } \\ \text { Ratio } \\ \text { Pri./Sec. } \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | at 1 KHz \& Higher | at 300 Hz | at 20 Hz |  |  |
| TOP-4030 | 100 CT | 10 | 100 Split | 3 | 2 | . 006 | 8/10 | 1/1 |
| TOP-4065 | 150 CT | 8 | 150 Split | 3 | 2 | . 006 | 12/15 | 1/1 |
| TOP-4070 | 150 CT | 8 | 600 Split | 3 | 2 | . 006 | 12/60 | 1/2 |
| TOP-4095 | 300 CT | 5.5 | 300 Split | 3 | 2 | . 006 | 24/30 | 1/1 |
| TOP-4165 | 600 CT | 4 | 12.8 Split | 3 | 2 | . 006 | 48/1.3 | 6.85/1 |
| TOP-4180 | 600 CT | 4 | 600 Split | 3 | 2 | . 006 | 48/60 | 1/1 |
| TOP-4185* | 600 CT | 4 | 600 CT | 3 | 2 | . 006 | 48/60 | 1/1 |
| TOP-4187 | 600 CT | 4 | 1,200 Split | 3 | 2 | . 006 | 48/120 | 1/1.41 |
| TOP-4215 | 900 CT | 3 | 600 Split | 3 | 2 | . 006 | 72/60 | 1.22/1 |
| TOP-4290* | 2,000 CT | 2.2 | 2,000 CT | 3 | 2 | . 006 | 160/200 | 1/1 |
| TOP-4295 | 2,000 CT | 2.2 | 8,000 Split | 3 | 2 | . 006 | 160/800 | 1/2 |
| TOP-4440 | 10,000 CT | 1 | 10,000 Split | 1 | 1 | . 006 | 800/1000 | 1/1 |
| TOP-4445* | 10,000 CT | 1 | 10,000 CT | 1 | 1 | . 006 | 800/1000 | 1/1 |
| TOP-4455 | $15,000 \mathrm{CT}$ | . 8 | 600 Split | . 66 | . 66 | . 006 | 1200/60 | 5/1 |
| TOP-4495 | 20,000 CT | . 7 | 1,000 Split | . 5 | . 5 | . 006 | 1600/100 | 4.47/1 |

*E.S. Shield

## NOTES

PACKAGING:
Metal encased DO-T family units. See page 9 for general data.

MIL SPECS:
To complete MIL-T-27 specs. Ruggedized, metal incased to MIL Grade 5, Class S requirements.

## FREQUENCY RESPONSE:

AT 1MW
TOP-1000 Series: $\pm 3 \mathrm{db}, 300 \mathrm{~Hz}$ to 75 KHz
TOP-2000 Series: $\pm 3 \mathrm{db}, 150 \mathrm{~Hz}$ to 75 KHz
TOP-1000 Series: $\pm 3 \mathrm{db}, 50 \mathrm{~Hz}$ to 30 KHz
TOP-1000 Series: $\pm 3 \mathrm{db}, 20 \mathrm{~Hz}$ to 25 KHz

## TERMINALS:

Leads are .016D. Dumet wire for the TOP-1000, TOP-2000 and TOP-3000. The TOP-4000 has .020D. Dumet wire. All leads are tinned and can be soldered or welded.

## MTC <br> Telephone Interconnect Transformers

## APPLICATIONS

MTC (MIL-T-27) transformers, designed for coupling applications feature unbalanced DC current ratings of up to 120 mA - higher than competitive units - while longitudinal balance per FCC 68.310 specification is greater than 60 dB .

The 2-wire to 4 -wire hybrid transformer is noteworthy in that it can carry up to 100 mA unbalanced DC current through its primary, and has greater than 60 dB trans-hybrid loss over the $300-\mathrm{Hz}$ to $4-\mathrm{KHz}$ frequency band.

Dielectric strength exceeds 1500 volts AC.

SCHEMATICS



MTC-1006


FIGURE 1


FIGURE 2


FIGURE 3

| Type | MIL Part No. | A | B | Unit Height | $\begin{gathered} \text { C } \\ \pm .010 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { D } \\ \pm .010 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { E } \\ \pm .010 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { F } \\ \pm .010 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \text { G, Dia. } \\ +.005 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{H}, \mathrm{Sq} . \\ & \pm .005 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Pin } \mathrm{Ht} \text {. } \\ & \pm .030 \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| MTC-006 | M27/323-01 | . 875 | 1.093 | . 719 | . 20 | . 50 | . 15 | - | . 025 | - | . 125 |
| MTC-076 | M27/323-02 | 1.562 | 1.875 | . 750 | . 25 | 1.00 | . 375 | . 75 | - | . 025 | . 156 |
| MTC-109 | M27/323-03 | 1.562 | 1.875 | 1.156 | . 40 | 1.00 | . 20 | . 80 | - | . 025 | . 343 |
| MTC-126 | M27/323-04 | 1.562 | 1.875 | 1.156 | . 40 | 1.00 | . 20 | . 80 | - | . 025 | . 343 |
| MTC-1006 | M27/323-05 | 1.625 | 2.812 | 1.156 | . 20 | 2.30 | - | - | - | . 025 | . 125 |


| Type No. | MIL <br> Part No. | Application | Primary <br> Impedance(Ohms) | DCR | Max Unbalanced <br> DC Current (mA) | Secondary <br> Impedance (Ohms) | DCR | Size |
| :--- | :---: | :--- | :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| MTC-006 | M27/323-01 | Coupling | 600 | 33 | 0 | 600 | 35 | Figure 1 |
| MTC-076 | M27/323-02 | Coupling | 600 CT | 44 | 70 | 600 CT | 51 | Figure 2 |
| MTC-109 | M27/323-03 | Coupling | 900 CT | 32 | 100 | 600 CT | 21 | Figure 2 |
| MTC-126 | M27/323-04 | Coupling | 600 CT | 22 | 120 | 600 CT | 21 | Figure 2 |
| MTC-1006 | M27/323-05 | Hybrid | 600 Split |  | $100 \ddagger$ | $600 / 600$ |  | Figure 3 |


| Series | Frequency Response | Max. Power Level | Longitudinal Balance | Maximum Distortion | Impedance Matching | Return Loss | Hybrid-transHybrid Loss |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| MTC-006 | $\pm .50 \mathrm{~dB}, 300 \mathrm{~Hz}-4 \mathrm{kHz}$ | +7 dBm | 60 dB min. | 0.5\% | - | 26 dB min.* | - |
| MTC-076 | $\pm .75 \mathrm{~dB}, 300 \mathrm{~Hz}-4 \mathrm{kHz}$ | $+10 \mathrm{dBm}$ | 60 dB min. | 0.5\% | - | 10 dB min.* | - |
| MTC-109 | $\pm .75 \mathrm{~dB}, 300 \mathrm{~Hz}-4 \mathrm{kHz}$ | $+10 \mathrm{dBm}$ | 60 dB min. | 0.5\% | - | 10 dB min.* | - |
| MTC-126 | $\pm .75 \mathrm{~dB}, 300 \mathrm{~Hz}-4 \mathrm{kHz}$ | $+10 \mathrm{dBm}$ | 60 dB min . | 0.5\% | - | 10 dB min.* | - |
| MTC-1006 | $\pm .50 \mathrm{~dB}, 300 \mathrm{~Hz}-4 \mathrm{kHz}$ | $+10 \mathrm{dBm}$ | 60 dB min . | 0.5\% | - | 11 dB min.* | 60 dB min. |

[^3]
## MILITARY/INDUSTRIAL Audio Transformers and Inductors

UTC Ouncers, Subouncers and Sub-subouncers have been the industry quality standard in audio transformers for years. Now available in PC board units, with plug-in leads compatible with wave soldering, they are the industry's labor and cost saving standards as well.

## TYPES:

## OUNCERS:

0 - Impregnated and sealed in drawn aluminum housing.
PC-O - Open frame, plug-in leads.

## SUBOUNCERS:

PC-SO - Open frame, plug-in leads.
SO \#P - Hermetically sealed to complete MIL-T-27 Specs, Grade 5, Class R, with plug-in leads.

## SUB-SUBOUNCERS:

PC-SSO - Open frame, plug-in leads.
SSO \#P - Hermetically sealed to complete MIL-T-27 Specs, Grade 5,Class R, with plug-in leads.

## APPLICATIONS

These miniature transformers are used in modems, data sets, communications equipment, instrumentation, multi-channel audio consoles, for isolation, balanced to unbalanced lines, signal splitting, phase reversal and impedance matching.

## NOTES

## FREQUENCY RESPONSE

Ouncers: 100 Hz to 40 KHz . Subouncers: 200 Hz to 20 KHz . Sub-subouncers: 300 Hz to 20 KHz .

## SHIELDING

Ouncer: Hipermalloy shield, 1" O.D., is designed to slip fit over cased ouncer units, provides 25 db of shielding. PC-O Hipermalloy shield, $1.062^{\prime \prime}$ max. x $1.125^{\prime \prime}$ max. x $0.781^{\prime \prime}$ max., is designed to slip fit over PC-O style parts.

## SPECIALS

Any open frame type is available molded. Metal encased types to MIL Grade 4 can be made to your specifications.

0


PC-O


SO-P


PC-SO


SSO-P


PC-SSO


## O, PC-O <br> Compact Audio Transformers and Inductors



[^4]
# O, PC-O <br> Compact Audio Transformers and Inductors 



See chart on page 20 for Polarity.

## TYPICAL O-LINE RESPONSE CURVES





TYPICALO-LINE RESPONSE CURVES




| NT |
| :--- |
| 8 |
| 8 |



## O-LINE UNIT

OUNCER TERMINALS
( 0.156 HIGH)
0.109 DIA. EQUALLY SPACED AS FOR 8 ON A 0.578 DIA.

$$
-2| | e^{-6}
$$

FIG. 8


FIG. 13
OLINE


## O-BR

O-BR MOUNTING
BRACKET
NATIONAL-22 GA.
(.030) CRS

FINISH: HOT TIN DIP


EXTRUDED \&
TAPPED HOLE FOR
\#4-40 SCREW (2)

## PC-O



# SO-P, PC-SO Miniature Audio Transformers and Inductors 

Key to SO Line So- Line Type Number
$10-36$
$30-34$
$11-26$
$6-32$
$37-38$
$7-35$
$21-31$
$24-28$
$1-16$
$3-23$
15
$9-14$
$5-13$
$4-8$
17
25
$20-33$
$19-27$
29
$18-22$

| Input Winding |  |  |  |  |  | Frequency Response 200 Hz - 20KHz - Working Voltage: 175 Peak |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Type | Type |  | E.T. Product | Unbal. | InputMatching Impedance | OutputMatching Impedance |  |  | Series DCR $\pm$ | Connected 25\% Ohms | Turns | atio $\pm 3 \%$ |  | Pins |
| Line | $\begin{aligned} & \text { No. } \\ & \text { PC-SO } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { No. } \\ & \text { SO-P } \end{aligned}$ | MIL Part No. for Type SO-P | Millivolt Sec. | DC main Winding | Primary (Ohms) | Secondary (Ohms) | DBM | M.W. | $\begin{aligned} & \ln \\ & \text { Pri. } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Out } \\ & \text { Sec. } \end{aligned}$ | Pri. | Sec. | Schem. PC/P | Arrange PC/P |
| 1 | 9 | 9 | M27/165-06 | 1.5 | 0 | 3.2 | 500 CT | +24 | 250 | 0.35 | 15 | 1 | 12.5 | $13 / 7$ | E/C |
| 3 | 10 | 10 | M27/165-09 | 4.6 | 60 | $\begin{aligned} & \hline 8 \\ & 16 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2000 \mathrm{LT} \\ & 4000 \mathrm{CT} \end{aligned}$ | +24 | 250 | 2 | 290 | 1 | 15.9 | $13 / 7$ | E/C |
| 4 | 14 | 14 | M27/165-01 | 5.2 | 10 | $\begin{aligned} & 32 \text { split } \\ & 40 \text { split } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 80 \mathrm{CT} \\ & 100 \mathrm{CT} \end{aligned}$ | +24 | 250 | 3.2 | 4.9 | 1 | 1.58 | 4/9 | E/D |
| 5 | 13 | 13 | M27/165-03 | 5.8 | 2.5 | $\begin{aligned} & 40 \text { split } \\ & 50 \text { split } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \hline 400 \mathrm{CT} \\ & 500 \mathrm{CT} \end{aligned}$ | $+24$ | 250 | 4.5 | 20 | 1 | 3.16 | 4 | E |
| 6 | 4 | 4 | M27/165-16 | 3.7 | 24 | 50 | 30K | +23 | 200 | 3.8 | 1850 | 1 | 24.5 | 8 | E |
| 7 | 6 | 6 | M27/165-18 | 3.2 | 20 | 60 | 100 K | +23 | 200 | 3.7 | 3400 | 1 | 40 | 8 | E |
| 8 | 14 | 14 | M27/165-01 | 8.3 | 16 | $\begin{aligned} & 80 \mathrm{CT} \\ & 100 \mathrm{CT} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 32 \text { split } \\ & 40 \text { split } \end{aligned}$ | +24 | 250 | 4.9 | 3.2 | 1.58 | 1 | 4/9 | E/D |
| 9 | 12 | 12 | M27/165-04 | 10 | 14 | $\begin{aligned} & 120 \text { split } \\ & 150 \text { split } \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 400 \mathrm{CT} \\ & 500 \mathrm{CT} \end{aligned}$ | $+24$ | 250 | 12.6 | 20 | 1 | 1.82 | 4 | E |
| 10 | 1 | 1 | M27/165-02 | 1.2 | 0 | $\begin{aligned} & 200 \\ & 50 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 250 \mathrm{~K} \\ & 62.5 \mathrm{~K} \end{aligned}$ | $+10$ | 10 | 16 | 2500 | 1 | 35 | 8 | E |
| 11 | 3 | 3 | M27/165-11 | 10 | $\begin{aligned} & 21 \\ & 10 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 200 \\ & 500 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \hline 10 \mathrm{~K} \\ & 25 \mathrm{~K} \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | +23 | 200 | 30 | 1225 | 1 | 7.1 | 8/1 | E/A |
| 13 | 13 | 13 | M27/165-03 | 18 | 8 | $\begin{aligned} & 400 \mathrm{CT} \\ & 500 \mathrm{CT} \end{aligned}$ | 40 split 50 split | $+24$ | 250 | 20 | 4.5 | 3.16 | 1 | 4 | E |
| 14 | 12 | 12 | M27/165-04 | 18 | 8 | $\begin{aligned} & 400 \mathrm{CT} \\ & 500 \mathrm{CT} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 120 \text { split } \\ & 150 \text { split } \end{aligned}$ | +24 | 250 | 20 | 12.5 | 1.82 | 1 | 4 | E |
| 15 | 11 | 11 | M27/165-05 | 18 | 8 | $\begin{aligned} & 400 \mathrm{CT} \\ & 500 \mathrm{CT} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 400 \text { split } \\ & 500 \text { split } \end{aligned}$ | $+24$ | 250 | 20 | 45 | 1 | 1 | 4 | E |
| 16 | 9 | 9 | M27/165-06 | 19 | 0 | 500 CT | 3.2 | +24 | 250 | 15 | . 35 | 12.5 | 1 | 13/7 | E/C |
| 17 | 15 | 15 | M27/165-07 | 23 | 6 | 600 CT | 600 split | +24 | 250 | 35 | 60 | 1 | 1 | 4/9 | E/D |
| 18 | 22 | 22 | TF5R21ZZ | 28 | 5 | 900 split | 600 split | +24 | 250 | 72 | 44 | 1.22 | 1 | 6 | E |
| 19 | 20 | 20 | M27/165-08 | 32 | 4 | 600 split $\dagger$ | 10KCT | +23 | 200 | 80 | 1050 | 1 | 4.08 | 5 | E |
| 20 | 18 | 18 | M27/165-17 | 23 | 9 | 600 split | 50 KCT | +24 | 250 | 63 | 2400 | 1 | 9.1 | 4/9 | E/D |
| 21 | 7 | 7 | M27/165-15 | 9.2 | 2.5 | $\begin{aligned} & 800 \\ & 1200 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 20 \mathrm{~K} \\ & 30 \mathrm{~K} \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | +23 | 200 | 32 | 450 | 1 | 5 | 8/1 | E/A |
| 22 | 22 | 22 | TF5R21Z7 | 23 | 6 | 600 split | 900 split | $+24$ | 250 | 44 | 72 | 1 | 1.22 | 6 | E |
| 23 | 10 | 10 | M27/165-09 | 7.4 | $\begin{array}{r} 4 \\ 2 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2 \mathrm{KCT} \\ & 4 \mathrm{KCT} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \hline 8 \\ & 16 \end{aligned}$ | +24 | 250 | 290 | 2 | 15.9 | 1 | 13/7 | E/C |
| 24 | 8 | 8 | M27/165-12 | 15 | 2.2 | 2 KCT | 10K | +23 | 200 | 40 | 1000 | 1 | 2.23 | $2 / 3$ | E/B |
| 25 | 16 | 16 | M27/165-10 | 46 | 4 | 2500 CT | 2500 split | +24 | 250 | 140 | 300 | 1 | 1 | 4 | E |
| 26 | 3 | 3 | M27/165-11 | 74 | $\begin{aligned} & \hline 3 \\ & 1.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 10 \mathrm{~K} \\ & 25 \mathrm{~K} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 200 \\ & 500 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | +23 | 200 | 1225 | 30 | 7.1 | 1 | 8/1 | E/A |
| 27 | 20 | 20 | M27/165-08 | 133 | 1 | $10 \mathrm{KCT} \dagger$ | 600 split | +23 | 200 | 1050 | 80 | 4.08 | 1 | 6 | E |
| 28 | 8 | 8 | M27/165-12 | 34 | 1 | 10K | 2000 CT | +23 | 200 | 1000 | 40 | 2.23 | 1 | 2/3 | E/B |
| 29 | 21 | 21 | M27/165-13 | 111 | 1 | $\begin{aligned} & 10 \mathrm{KCT} \dagger \\ & 12 \mathrm{KCT} \dagger \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | 10K split 12K split | +23 | 200 | 855 | 1080 | 1 | 1 | 5 | E |
| 30 | 2 | 2 | M27/165-14 | 10 | . 25 | 10K | 90K | $+20$ | 100 | 215 | 1850 | 1 | 3 | 8/1 | E/A |
| 31 | 7 | 7 | M27/165-15 | 46 | . 5 | $\begin{aligned} & 20 \mathrm{~K} \\ & 30 \mathrm{~K} \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 800 \\ & 1200 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $+23$ | 200 | 450 | 32 | 5 | 1 | 8/1 | E/A |
| 32 | 4 | 4 | M27/165-16 | 91 | 1 | 30K | 50 | +23 | 200 | 1850 | 3.8 | 24.5 | 1 | 8 | E |
| 33 | 18 | 18 | M27/165-17 | 100 | 1 | 50 KCT | 600 split | +24 | 250 | 2400 | 63 | 9.1 | 1 | 4/9 | E/D |
| 34 | 2 | 2 | M27/165-14 | 29 | 0 | 90K | 10 K | +20 | 100 | 1850 | 215 | 3 | 1 | $8 / 1$ | E/A |
| 35 | 6 | 6 | M27/165-18 | 130 | . 5 | 100K | 60 | +23 | 200 | 3400 | 3.7 | 40 | 1 | 8 | E |
| 36 | 1 | 1 | M27/165-02 | 44 | 0 | $\begin{aligned} & \hline 250 \mathrm{~K} \\ & 62.5 \mathrm{~K} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 200 \\ & 50 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | +10 | 10 | 2500 | 16 | 35 | 1 | 8 | E |

$\dagger$ Electrostatic Shield.

## INDUCTORS

| 37 | S0-5 | Inductor, 50 Hys @ 1 maDC, 2675 ohms DC res. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 38 | $\begin{aligned} & \hline \text { SO-5P } \\ & \text { PC-S05 } \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | Split Series: 40 Hys @ 1 maDC, 20 Hys @ 2 maDC, 2675 ohms Inductor Parallel: 10 Hys @ 2 maDC, 5 Hys @ 4 maDC, 670 ohms | 11/10 | E/A |

SHIELDS Drawn Hipermalloy Shield provides 20 db Shielding

| PC-SO-SH $0.968^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{Sq} \times 0.625^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{H}$ |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| SO-P.SH | $1.062^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{L} \times 0.812^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{W} \times 0.734^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{H}$ |

## SO-P, PG-SO Miniature Audio Transformers and Inductors

## TYPES

PC-SO - Printed circuit board mounting open frame
SO-P - Hermetically sealed type to complete MIL-T-27 Specs, Grade 5, Class R.

## NOTES

## ON PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS

- To present the widest range of application, matching impedance values are listed in order of increasing impedance value without regard to the traditional designation of primary or secondary winding.
- The primary and secondary winding can be used arbitrarily as the input or output.
- Impedance values written one above the other indicate a range of matching impedances over which the parts will give satisfactory performance as long as the impedance ratio is maintained.
- Impedance values separated by a slash indicate the series and parallel connected impedance value of the windings.
- PC-SO Types have terminal arrangements that permit the connection of series or parallel windings by bridging adjacent terminals (see Fig. 12). This eliminates unwanted cross overs on the PC board when split is available.
(E.T. is the maximum voltage, time product for a single pulse applied to the winding.)

PIN ARRANGEMENT (Pins not used are removed. These are indicated by " $x$.")


Fig. A


Fig. B


Fig. C


Fig. D


Fig $\mathrm{E}^{\dagger}$


Fig. 1


Fig. 2


Fig. 3


Fig. 4


Fig. 5


Fig. 6


Fig. 7


Fig. 8
Fig. 9


Fig. 10


Fig. 11


Fig. 12


Fig. 13

## SO-P


. 040 DIA. PIN
UP TO 8
. 200 APART

PC-SO

. 040 DIA. PINS
AS REQUIRED
UP TO 8
$\dagger$ Pin numbers not shown in schematic will be missing.

- On PC-SO-2 and SO-2P, Hi Z and Lo $Z$ are reversed.


## SSO-P, PC-SSO <br> Sub-Miniature Audio Transformers and Inductors



| Input Winding |  |  |  |  | $300 \mathrm{~Hz}-20 \mathrm{KHz}$ - Working Volts: 175 Peak |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | Unbal. |  |  | Maximı | $n$ Level | Series C $\mathrm{DCR} \pm 2:$ | onnected \% Ohms | Turns F | tio $\pm 3 \%$ |  | Pins Ar- |
| Line | Type No. PC-SSO | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Type } \\ & \text { No. } \\ & \text { SSO-P } \end{aligned}$ | Product Millivolt Sec. | DC ma In Winding | Input-Matching Impedance Primary (Ohms) | Output-Matching Impedance Secondary (Ohms) | DBM | M.W. | $\begin{gathered} \text { In } \\ \text { Pri. } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \text { Out } \\ \text { Sec. } \\ \hline \end{array}$ | Pri. | Sec. | Schematic Catalog PC/P | Catalog PC/P |
| 1 | 16 | 16 | 1.2 | 54 | $\begin{aligned} & 3.2 \\ & 4.0 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1200 \\ & 1500 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | +20 | 100 | . 45 | 70 | 1 | 18.1 | 9 | F |
| 2 | 10 | 10 | 1.5 | 54 | 3.2 | 10K | +20 | 100 | . 65 | 800 | 1 | 55.5 | 9 | F |
| 3 | 29 | 29 | 2.5 | 26 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 12.8/3.2 split* } \\ & \text { 16.0/4 split } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 500 / 125 \text { split* } \\ & 600 / 150 \text { split } \end{aligned}$ | +20 | 100 | 1.5 | 36.2 | 1 | 6.11 | 6 | F |
| 4 | 36 | 36 | 2.5 | 26 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 12.8/3.2 split* } \\ & \text { 16.0/4 split* } \end{aligned}$ | 4K/1K split 5K1.25K split | +20 | 100 | 1.5 | 327 | 1 | 17.6 | 6 | F |
| 5 | 38 | 38 | 2.5 | 26 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 12.8/3.2 split* } \\ & \text { 16.0/4 split } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 8 \mathrm{~K} / 2 \mathrm{~K} \text { split } \\ & 10 \mathrm{~K} 2.5 \mathrm{~K} \text { split } \end{aligned}$ | +20 | 100 | 1.5 | 600 | 1 | 25 | 6 | F |
| 6 | 9 | 9 | 3.3 | 26 | 16 | 10K | +20 | 100 | 2.7 | 800 | 1 | 25 | 9 | F |
| 7 | 11 | 11 | 2.5 | 11 | $\begin{aligned} & 50 \\ & 60 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 500 \\ & 600 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | +20 | 100 | 5 | 50 | 1 | 3.16 | 9 | F |
| 8 | 30 | 30 | 2.5 | 11 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 50/12 split* } \\ & 60 / 15 \text { split* } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 500 / 125 \text { split } \\ & 600 / 150 \text { solit } \end{aligned}$ | +20 | 100 | 6.5 | 36 | 1 | 3.16 | 6 | F |
| 9 | 12 | 12 | 2.5 | 11 | $\begin{aligned} & 50 \\ & 60 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1000 \\ & 1200 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | +20 | 100 | 5.0 | 90 | 1 | 4.45 | 9 | F |
| 10 | 4 | 4 | 2.6 | 11 | 50 | 30K | +20 | 100 | 4.6 | 2875 | 1 | 24.5 | 9 | F |
| 11 | 6 | 6 | 2.0 | 15 | 60 | 100K | +20 | 100 | 3.3 | 3500 | 1 | 40 | 9 | F |
| 12 | 28 | 28 | 5.5 | 10 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 48/12 split* } \\ & 100 / 25 \text { split }^{*} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 48/12 split }{ }^{*} \\ & 100 / 25 \text { split* } \end{aligned}$ | +20 | 100 | 5.9 | 6.9 | 1 | 1 | 6 | F |
| 13 | 44 | 44 | 1.2 | 0 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 100/25 split } \dagger \dagger \\ & \text { 200/50 split } \dagger \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 100 \mathrm{~K} \text { CT } \\ & 200 \mathrm{~K} \mathrm{CT} \end{aligned}$ | +7 | 5 | 4.1 | 3290 | 1 | 31.6 | 5 | F |
| 14 | 34 | 34 | 10 | 0 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 200/50 split } \\ & \text { 240/60 split } \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \hline 1 \mathrm{~K} / 250 \text { split }^{*} \\ & 1200 / 300 \text { split* } \end{aligned}$ | +20 | 100 | 19 | 102 | 1 | 2.23 | 6 | F |
| 15 | 3 | 3 | 7.7 | $\begin{array}{r} 10 \\ 5 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 200 \\ & 500 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 10 \mathrm{~K} \\ & 25 \mathrm{~K} \end{aligned}$ | +20 | 100 | 34 | 2500 | 1 | 7.1 | 9/1 | F/A |
| 16 | 14 | 14 | 4.7 | $\begin{array}{r} 14 \\ 7 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 200 \mathrm{CT} \\ & 500 \mathrm{CT} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 10 \mathrm{KCT} \\ & 25 \mathrm{KCT} \end{aligned}$ | +20 | 100 | 22 | 560 | 1 | 7.07 | 13/3 | F/C |
| 17 | 39 | 39 | 7.7 | $\begin{array}{r} 10 \\ 5 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 200 / 50 \text { split } \\ & 500 / 125 \text { split } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \hline 10 \mathrm{~K} 2.5 \mathrm{~K} \text { split } \\ & 25 \mathrm{~K} / 6.25 \mathrm{~K} \text { split } \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | +20 | 100 | 34 | 2500 | 1 | 7.1 | 6 | F |
| 18 | 26 | 26 | 5.7 | 12 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 400/100 split } \\ & 500 / 125 \text { split } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \hline 40 \mathrm{KCT} \\ & 50 \mathrm{~K} \mathrm{CT} \end{aligned}$ | +20 | 100 | 43 | 1900 | 1 | 10 | 4 | F |
| 19 | 43 | 43 | 5.7 | 12 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 400/100 split } \\ & 500 / 125 \text { split } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 40 \mathrm{~K} 10 \mathrm{~K} \text { split } \\ & 50 \mathrm{~K} 12.5 \mathrm{~K} \text { split } \end{aligned}$ | +20 | 100 | 43 | 1900 | 1 | 10 | 6 | F |
| 20 | 29 | 29 | 5.3 | 8 | $\begin{aligned} & 500 / 125 \text { split } \\ & 600 / 150 \text { split } \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 12.8 / 3.2 \text { split } \\ & 16 / 4 \text { split }^{*} \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | +20 | 100 | 36.2 | 1.5 | 6.11 | 1 | 6 | F |
| 21 | 11 | 11 | 2.6 | 3.5 | $\begin{aligned} & 500 \\ & 600 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \hline 50 \\ & 60 \end{aligned}$ | +20 | 100 | 50 | 5 | 3.16 | 1 | 9 | F |
| 22 | 30 | 30 | 2.6 | 3.5 | $\begin{aligned} & 500 / 125 \text { split* } \\ & 600 / 150 \text { split } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 50/12.5 split } \\ & 60 / 15 \text { split } \end{aligned}$ | +20 | 100 | 36 | 6.5 | 3.16 | 1 | 6 | F |
| 23 | 19 | 19 | 13 | 10 | 500 CT | 600 CT | +20 | 100 | 26 | 70 | 1 | 1.1 | 13/3 | F/C |
| 24 | 31 | 31 | 13 | 10 | 500/125 split* | 600/150 split* | +20 | 100 | 30 | 42 | 1 | 1.1 | 6 | F |
| 25 | 32 | 32 | Hybrid, 3 eq windings Center Tappe Trifilar |  | 500 600 | 500 CT 500 CT <br> 600 CT 600 CT | +14 | 25 | 50 | 50 50 |  | $1: 1$ | 7 | F |
| 26 | 17 | 17 | 18 | 8 | $\begin{aligned} & 500 \mathrm{CT} \\ & 60 \mathrm{CT} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 10 \mathrm{~K} \\ & 12 \mathrm{~K} \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | +20 | 100 | 95 | 800 | 1 | 4.48 | 12 | F |
| 27 | 40 | 40 | 18 | 8 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 500/125 split* } \\ & \text { 600/150 split* } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \hline 10 \mathrm{~K} 2.5 \mathrm{~K} \text { split } \\ & 12 \mathrm{~K} 3.0 \mathrm{~K} \text { split } \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | +20 | 100 | 98 | 1200 | 1 | 4.48 | 6 | F |
| 28 | 19 | 19 | 15 | 10 | 600 CT | 500 CT | +20 | 100 | 70 | 26 | 1.1 | 1 | 13/3 | F/C |
| 29 | 31 | 31 | 15 | 10 | 600/150 split* | 500/125 split* | +20 | 100 | 40.3 | 32.9 | 1.1 | 1 | 6 | F |
| 30 | 33 | 33 | 13 | 10 | $600 / 150$ split ${ }^{+} \dagger$ | 600 CT | +20 | 100 | 29 | 42 | 1 | 1 | 5 | F |
| 31 | 46 | 46 | 15 | 10 | 600/150 split* | 900/225 split ${ }^{*}$ | +20 | 100 | 43 | 50 | 1 | 1.22 | 6 | F |
| 32 | 20 | 20 | 15 | 11 | 600 CT | 1500 CT | +20 | 100 | 65 | 70 | 1 | 1.58 | 13/3 | F/C |
| 33 | 35 | 35 | 13 | 5 | 600/150 split* | 2 K 500 split* | +20 | 100 | 40 | 113 | 1.82 | 1 | 6 | F |
| 34 | 27 | 27 | 6.8 | 11 | 600/150 split | 4 KCT | +20 | 100 | 47 | 155 | 1 | 2.68 | 4/10 | F/E |
| 35 | 37 | 37 | 8.5 | 3.2 | 600/150 split* $\dagger$ | 8 KCT | + 10 | 50 | 55 | 484 | 1 | 3.65 | 5 | F |
| 36 | 7 | 7 | 8.5 | 2.5 | $\begin{aligned} & \hline 800 \\ & 1200 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \hline 20 \mathrm{~K} \\ & 30 \mathrm{~K} \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | +20 | 100 | 110 | 800 | 1 | 5 | 9 | F |
| 37 | 15 | 15 | 8.5 | 5 | $\begin{aligned} & 800 \mathrm{CT} \\ & 1200 \mathrm{CT} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 20 \mathrm{KCT} \\ & 30 \mathrm{KCT} \end{aligned}$ | $+20$ | 100 | 110 | 800 | 1 | 5 | 11/3 | F/D |

$\dagger$ Electrostatic Shield - Bifilar

# SSO-P, PC-SSO Sub-Miniature Audio Transformers and Inductors 

| Input Winding |  |  |  |  |  | $300 \mathrm{~Hz}-20 \mathrm{KHz}$ - Working Volts: 175 Peak |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Maximum | Level | Series $D C R \pm 2$ | nnected \% Ohms | Turns | $\pm 3 \%$ |  | Pins Ar- |
| Line | $\begin{gathered} \text { Type } \\ \text { No. } \\ \text { PC-SSO } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Type } \\ & \text { No. } \\ & \text { SSO-P } \end{aligned}$ | Product Millivolt Sec. | $\begin{gathered} \text { DC ma } \\ \text { In } \\ \text { Winding } \end{gathered}$ | Input-Matching Impedance Primary (Ohms) | Output-Matching Impedance Secondary (Ohms) | DBM | M.W. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { In } \\ & \text { Pri. } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Out } \\ & \text { Sec. } \end{aligned}$ | Pri. | Sec. | Catalog PC/P | Catalog PC/P |
| 38 | 42 | 42 | 8.5 | 5 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 800/200 split } \\ & 1200 / 300 \text { split } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 20 \mathrm{~K} / 5 \mathrm{~K} \text { split } \\ & 30 \mathrm{~K} 7.5 \mathrm{~K} \text { split } \end{aligned}$ | +17 | 50 | 110 | 800 | 1 | 5 | 6 | F |
| 39 | 46 | 46 | 18 | 8 | 900/225 split ${ }^{\text {* }}$ | 600/150 split ${ }^{\text {P }}$ | +20 | 100 | 50 | 43 | 1.22 | 1 | 6 | F |
| 40 | 12 | 12 | 11 | 3 | $\begin{aligned} & 1000 \\ & 1200 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 50 \\ & 60 \end{aligned}$ | +20 | 100 | 5 | 90 | 4.45 | 1 | 9 | F |
| 41 | 34 | 34 |  | 6 | $\begin{aligned} & \hline 1 \mathrm{~K} 25 \text { split* } \\ & 1200 / 300 \text { split }^{*} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 200/50 split } \\ & 240 / 60 \text { split* } \end{aligned}$ | +20 | 100 | 102 | 19 | 2.23 | 1 | 6 | F |
| 42 | 13 | 13 | 3.2 | 0 | 1000 | 200K | +7 | 5 | 190 | 4000 | 1 | 14.4 | 9 | F |
| 43 | 21 | 21 | 3.2 | 0 | 1000 CT | 200 KCT | +7 | 5 | 200 | 4000 | 1 | 14.4 | 13/3 | F/C |
| 44 | 45 | 45 | 3.25 | 0 | 1000/250 splitt | 200 KCT | +7 | 5 | 200 | 4000 | 1 | 14.4 | 5 | F |
| 45 | 16 | 16 | 22 | 3 | $\begin{aligned} & 1200 \\ & 1500 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3.2 \\ & 40 \end{aligned}$ | +20 | 100 | 70 |  | 518.1 | 1 | 9 | F |
| 46 | 20 | 20 | 23 | 7 | 1.5 KCT | 600 CT | +20 | 100 | 70 | 65 | 1.58 | 1 | 13/3 | F/C |
| 47 | 22 | 22 | 32 | 7 | $\begin{aligned} & 1500 \mathrm{CT} \\ & 1800 \mathrm{CT} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 10 \mathrm{KCT} \\ & 12 \mathrm{~K} \mathrm{CT} \end{aligned}$ | $+20$ | 100 | 300 | 800 | 1 | 2.58 | 11/3 | F/D |
| 48 | 35 | 35 | 25 | 2.5 | 2 K 500 split* | 600/150 split ${ }^{\text {* }}$ | +20 | 100 | 113 | 40 | 1.82 | 1 | 6 | F |
| 49 | 8 | 8 | 10 | 2.2 | 2 KCT | 10 K | +20 | 100 | 45 | 1200 | 1 | 2.23 | $12 / 2$ | F/B |
| 50 | 27 | 27 | 16 | 2.5 | 4 KCT | 600 split | +20 | 100 | 155 | 47 | 2.58 | 1 | 4/10 | F/E |
| 51 | 36 | 36 | 44 | 2.6 | 4K/1K split 5 K 125 split | $\begin{aligned} & 12.8 / 3.2 \text { split } \\ & 16 / 4 \text { split* }^{*} \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | +20 | 100 | 327 | 1.5 | 17.6 | 1 | 6 | F |
| 52 | 38 | 38 | 63 | 2 | $\begin{aligned} & \hline 8 \mathrm{~K} 2 \mathrm{~K} \text { split } \\ & 10 / 2.5 \mathrm{~K} \text { split } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 12.8 / 3.2 \text { split* }^{*} \\ & 16 / 4 \text { split }^{\prime} \end{aligned}$ | +20 | 100 | 600 | 1.5 | 25 | 1 | 6 | F |
| 53 | 37 | 37 | 30 | . 6 | $8 \mathrm{KCT} \dagger$ | 600/150 split* | +7 | 50 | 484 | 55 | 3.65 | 1 | 5 | F |
| 54 | 9 | 9 | 82 | 2 | 10K | 16 | +20 | 100 | 800 | 2.7 | 25 | 1 | 9 | F |
| 55 | 3 | 3 | 55 | $\begin{aligned} & \hline 3 \\ & 1.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \hline 10 \mathrm{~K} \\ & 25 \mathrm{~K} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 200 \\ & 500 \end{aligned}$ | +20 | 100 | 2500 | 34 | 7.1 | 1 | 9/1 | F/A |
| 56 | 39 | 39 | 55 | $\begin{aligned} & \hline 3 \\ & 1.5 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \hline 10 \mathrm{~K} 2.5 \mathrm{~K} \text { split } \\ & 25 \mathrm{~K} 6.25 \mathrm{~K} \text { split } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 200/50 split } \\ & 500 / 125 \text { split } \end{aligned}$ | +20 | 100 | 2500 | 34 | 7.1 | 1 | 6 | F |
| 57 | 14 | 14 | 33 | $\begin{aligned} & 2 \\ & 1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 10 \mathrm{KCT} \\ & 25 \mathrm{KCT} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 200 \mathrm{CT} \\ & 500 \mathrm{CT} \end{aligned}$ | +20 | 100 | 560 | 22 | 7.07 | 1 | 13/3 | F/C |
| 58 | 17 | 17 | 82 | 2 | $\begin{aligned} & 10 \mathrm{~K} \\ & 12 \mathrm{~K} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 500 \mathrm{CT} \\ & 600 \mathrm{CT} \end{aligned}$ | +20 | 100 | 800 | 95 | 4.48 | 1 | 12 | F |
| 59 | 40 | 40 | 82 | 4 | $\begin{aligned} & 10 \mathrm{~K} / 2.5 \text { split } \\ & 12 \mathrm{~K} / 3.0 \mathrm{~K} \text { split } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 500/125 split } \\ & 600 / 150 \text { split } \end{aligned}$ | +20 | 100 | 1200 | 98 | 4.48 | 1 | 6 | F |
| 60 | 8 | 8 | 23 | 1 | 10 K | 2 KCT | +20 | 100 | 1200 | 45 | 2.23 | 1 | $12 / 2$ | F/B |
| 61 | 22 | 22 | 82 | 4 | $\begin{aligned} & \hline 10 \mathrm{~K} \mathrm{CT} \\ & 12 \mathrm{~K} \mathrm{CT} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1500 \mathrm{CT} \\ & 1800 \mathrm{CT} \end{aligned}$ | +20 | 100 | 800 | 300 | 2.58 | 1 | 11/3 | F/D |
| 62 | 25 | 25 | 60 | 1 | $\begin{aligned} & 10 \mathrm{KCT} \\ & 12 \mathrm{~K} \mathrm{CT} \end{aligned}$ | 10 K split 12 K split | +20 | 100 | 560 | 650 | 1 | 1 | 4/10 | F/E |
| 63 | 41 | 41 | 60 | 1 | $\begin{aligned} & 10 \mathrm{~K} / 2.5 \mathrm{~K} \text { split } \\ & 12 \mathrm{~K} 3.0 \mathrm{~K} \text { split } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 10 \mathrm{~K} / 2.5 \mathrm{~K} \text { split } \\ & 12 \mathrm{~K} 3.0 \mathrm{~K} \text { split } \end{aligned}$ | +20 | 100 | 560 | 650 | 1 | 1 | 6 | F |
| 64 | 2 | 2 | 13 | . 25 | 10K | 90 K | +15 | 30 | 710 | 3150 | 1 | 3 | 9 | F |
| 65 | 7 | 7 | 42 | . 5 | $\begin{aligned} & 20 \mathrm{~K} \\ & 30 \mathrm{~K} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 800 \\ & 1200 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | +20 | 100 | 800 | 110 | 5 | 1 | 9 | F |
| 66 | 15 | 15 | 42 | 1 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 20K CT } \\ & 30 \mathrm{KCT} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 800 \mathrm{CT} \\ & 1200 \mathrm{CT} \end{aligned}$ | +20 | 100 | 800 | 110 | 5 | 1 | 11/3 | F/D |
| 67 | 42 | 42 | 42 | 1 | $\begin{aligned} & 20 \mathrm{~K} / 5 \mathrm{~K} \text { split } \\ & 30 \mathrm{~K} 7.5 \mathrm{~K} \text { split } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \hline 800 / 200 \text { split } \\ & 1200 / 300 \text { split } \end{aligned}$ | +17 | 50 | 800 | 110 | 5 | 1 | 6 | F |
| 68 | 4 | 4 | 64 | 1 | 30K | 50 | +20 | 100 | 2875 | 4.6 | 24.5 | 1 | 9 | F |
| 69 | 26 | 26 | 57 | . 5 | $\begin{aligned} & \hline 40 \mathrm{KCT} \\ & 50 \mathrm{KCT} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \hline 400 / 100 \text { split } \\ & 500 / 125 \text { split } \end{aligned}$ | +20 | 100 | 1900 | 43 | 10 | 1 | 4 | F |
| 70 | 43 | 43 | 57 | . 5 | 40K/10K split 50 K 12.5 K split | $\begin{aligned} & \hline 400 / 100 \text { split } \\ & 500 / 125 \text { split } \end{aligned}$ | +20 | 100 | 1900 | 43 | 10 | 1 | 6 | F |
| 71 | 2 | 2 | 38 |  | 90K | 10 K | +15 | 30 | 3150 | 710 | 3 | 1 | 9 | F |
| 72 | 6 | 6 | 79 | . 5 | 100K | 60 | +20 | 100 | 3500 | 3.3 | 40 | 1 | 9 | F |
| 73 | 44 | 44 | 40 | 0 | $\begin{aligned} & 100 \mathrm{KCT} \dagger \\ & 200 \mathrm{KCT} \dagger \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \hline 100 / 25 \text { split } \\ & 200 / 50 \text { split } \end{aligned}$ | +7 | 5 | 3290 | 4.1 | 31.6 | 1 | 5 | F |
| 74 | 13 | 13 | 48 | 0 | 200 K | 1000 | +7 | 5 | 4000 | 190 | 1 | 14.4 | 9 | F |
| 75 | 21 | 21 | 48 | 0 | 200 KCT | 1 KCT | +7 | 5 | 4000 | 200 | 14.1 | 1 | 13/3 | F/C |
| 76 | 45 | 45 | 48 | 0 | $200 \mathrm{KCT} \dagger$ | 1K/250 split | +7 | 5 | 4000 | 200 | 14.4 | 1 | 5 | F |

$\dagger$ Electrostatic Shield $\quad$ Bifilar Magnetic Shields on Catalog page 24
United Transformer Company/OPT • 300 Red School Lane, Phillipsburg, NJ 08865 • (201) 454-2600 • FAX (201) 454-3172

| Key |  |
| :---: | :---: |
|  |  |
| SSO | Line |
| 2 | 64,71 |
| 3 | 15,55 |
| 4 | 10,68 |
| 6 | 11,72 |
| 7 | 36,65 |
| 8 | 49,60 |
| 9 | 6,54 |
| 10 | 2 |
| 11 | 7,21 |
| 12 | 9,40 |
| 13 | 42,74 |
| 14 | 16,57 |
| 15 | 37,66 |
| 16 | 1,45 |
| 17 | 26,58 |
| 19 | 23,28 |
| 20 | 32,46 |
| 21 | 43,75 |
| 22 | 47,61 |
| 25 | 62 |
| 26 | 18,69 |
| 27 | 34,50 |
| 28 | 12,20 |
| 29 | 3,20 |
| 30 | 8,22 |
| 31 | 24,29 |
| 32 | 25 |
| 33 | 30 |
| 34 | 14,41 |
| 35 | 33,48 |
| 36 | 4,51 |
| 37 | 35,53 |
| 38 | 5,52 |
| 39 | 17,56 |
| 40 | 27,59 |
| 41 | 63 |
| 42 | 38,67 |
| 43 | 19,70 |
| 44 | 13,73 |
| 45 | 44,76 |
| 46 | 31,39 |
|  |  |

See page 24 for

- Inductors
- Schematics
- Pin Diagrams
- Outline Drawings


## SSO-P, PC-SSO <br> Sub-Miniature Audio Transformers and Inductors

PIN DIAGRAMS (Pins not used are removed. These are indicated by " $x$.")


Fig. A


Fig. $B$


Fig. C


Fig. D


Fig. E


Fig. $\mathrm{F}^{\dagger}$


Fig. 1


Fig. 6


Fig. 11


Fig. 3


Fig. 8


Fig. 13


Fig. 4 HIz $2 \| e^{-6}$

Fig. 9


Fig. 14


Fig. 5

$$
{ }^{1}-2 \varepsilon^{4}
$$

Fig. 10


Fig. 15

SHIELDS-DRAWN HIPERMALLOY SHIELD PROVIDES 20 db SHIELDING

| PC-SSO-SH | $0.843 \mathrm{Sq} \times 0.500 \mathrm{H}$ |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| SSO-P-SH | $1.000 \mathrm{~L} \times 0.812 \mathrm{~W} \times 0.593 \mathrm{H}$ |  |  |

## MIL-PART NUMBER DESIGNATIONS

| Type №. | Part No. | Type No . | Part No. | Type №. | Part No. | Type №. | Part No. | Type No . | Part No. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| SSO-1P | M27/167-02 | SSS-10P | M27/167-20 | SSO-19P | M27/167-07 | SS0-28P | M27/167-03 | SSO-37P | M27/167-12 |
| SSO-2P | M27/167-32 | SSO-11P | M27/167-05 | SSO-20P | M27/167-17 | SSO-29P | M27/167-04 | SSO-38P | M27/167-21 |
| SSO-3P | M27/167-01 | SSO-12P | M27/167-14 | SSO-21P | M27/167-41 | SSO-30P | M27/167-06 | SSO-39P | M27/167-24 |
| SSO-4P | M27/167-35 | SSO-13P | M27/167-40 | SSO-22P | M27/167-29 | SS0-31P | M27/167-08 | SSO-40P | M27/167-27 |
| SSO-5P | TF5R20ZZ | SSO-14P | M27/167-25 | SSO-23P | TF5R20ZZ | SSO-32P | M27/167-11 | SSO-41P | M27/167-31 |
| SSO-6P | M27/167-38 | SSO-15P | M27/167-34 | SSO-24P | TF5R20ZZ | SSO-33P | M27/167-09 | SSO-42P | M27/167-13 |
| SSO-7P | M27/167-33 | SSO-16P | M27/167-16 | SSO-25P | M27/167-30 | SSO-34P | M27/167-15 | SSO-43P | M27/167-37 |
| SSO-8P | M27/167-28 | SS0-17P | M27/167-26 | SSO-26P | M27/167-36 | SSO-35P | M27/167-10 | SSO-44P | M27/167-39 |
| SSO-9P | M27/167-22 | SSO-18P | M27/167-23 | SSO-27P | M27/167-18 | SSO-36P | M27/167-19 | SSO-45P | M27/167-42 |

[^5]
# GENERAL INFORMATION Power Transformers and Inductors 

## POWER TRANSFORMERS

A power transformer transforms voltage and currents to higher or lower magnitudes with the purpose of converting prime supply voltages to specific application requirements.
UTC manufactures a wide variety of power transformers for military, space, industrial and commercial application.

## FUNDAMENTALS

The simplest transformer consists of two windings.


The primary winding is connected to the alternating current voltage source and the secondary winding is connected to the load.

The physical law governing induction in the windings is: $e=N \frac{d \sigma}{d t} \times 10^{-8}$

This law can be stated: The voltage induced in a coil is proportional to the number of turns and to the time rate of change of magnetic flux in the coil.

In a power transformer the flux links between coil windings is almost perfect, consequently
$\frac{e_{1}}{e_{2}}=\frac{N_{1}}{N_{2}}$
where $e$, is the source of voltage and $e_{2}$ is the output voltage,
$\frac{\mathrm{N}_{1}}{\mathrm{~N}_{2}}$ is the turns ratio.

## EQUIVALENT CIRCUIT

For simplicity of analysis a transformer with a $\frac{\mathrm{N}_{1}}{\mathrm{~N}_{2}}=1$ is shown. This model can be extended to other turns ratios by the use of scaling factor $\left(\frac{\mathrm{N}_{1}}{\mathrm{~N}_{2}}\right)^{2}$

$\mathbf{R}_{\mathrm{p}}=$ Primary winding DC resistance.
$\mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{s}}=$ Secondary winding DC resistance.
$X_{n}=$ Represents an inductive reactance that causes a current to flow which produces the flux in the transformer magnetic core.
$\mathbf{R}_{\mathrm{c}}=$ Is a resistance that represents the losses in the magnetic core of the transformer. These loses are of two types: hysteresis and eddy currents. Hysteresis refers to losses due to movement of the core molecules. Eddy currents are the currents induced in the core due to core material conductivity.
$\mathrm{X}_{\mathrm{L}}=$ Represents an inductive reactance caused by the magnetic flux that does not couple both coils. It is shown as an inductance and is the result of imperfect coupling. This parameter is called leakage inductance.
$\mathbf{R}_{\mathrm{L}}=$ Load resistance represents the device that is being powered by the transformer and constitutes useful power.
$E_{p}=$ Input Voltage.
$I_{\mathrm{p}}=$ Input Current.
$I_{M}=$ Current due to $X_{n}$ and $R_{c}$ called magnetization of exciting current.
$\mathrm{E}_{\mathrm{L}}=$ Load Voltage.
$I_{L}=$ Load Current.

## VECTOR DIAGRAM

The diagram below shows the result of the transformer parameters considered in the equivalent circuit and their terminology.

Although we assumed a $\frac{N_{1}}{N_{2}}=1$ transformer $E_{L}$ is smaller than $E_{p}$ due to voltage drops $I_{L} R_{S}, I_{P} R_{p}$ and $l_{L} X_{L}$. In the unloaded transformer $I_{L}$ would not exist and $I_{p}$ would equal $I_{s}$, which normally is small compared to $I_{L}$. Consequently,


## GENERAL INFORMATION Power Transformers and Inductors

$\frac{E_{p}}{E_{L}}=\frac{N_{1}}{N_{2}}$ very closely.

1. Percent regulation $=100 \frac{\left(E_{\mathrm{NL}}-E_{L}\right)}{E_{\mathrm{L}} \text { Loaded }}$
2. Power Factor $=\frac{\text { Output power plus losses }}{\text { Imput volt-amps }}$ and is numerically equal to cosine $\varnothing$.
3. Efficiency $=\frac{\text { Output power }}{\text { Output power plus losses }}$
4. Phase Shift between $E_{L}$ and $E_{p}$ sine wave shown as angle $\theta$. Actual losses which show up as heat in the transformer and cause a temperature rise show up in the diagram at the following points:
5. Core loss $=I_{M}^{2} R_{c}$
6. Primary winding losses $=1_{\rho}^{2} R_{p}$
7. Secondary winding losses $=I_{L}^{2} R_{S}$

Total losses is the sum of these losses.

## POWER INDUCTORS

An inductor is used to impede the flow of AC current. They offer a high impedance to alternating currents but allow DC current to flow.

The principal purpose of these inductors is to reduce the AC ripple in rectifier power supplies in conjunction with capacitors. They are specified by inductance and DC current capability.

## HERMETIC POWER COMPONENTS

HIGHEST INDUSTRIAL AND MILITARY RELIABILITY
UTC hermetic power components have found wide acceptance for industrial electronics equipment where the highest reliability is important. The insulation operating temperature (ambient temperature plus transformer's temperature rise) in a transformer considerably controls its life and reliability.

For military application ambient is based on $65^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$, for Class R units. This allows a $40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ rise for the maximum final temperature of $105^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ prescribed for Class R units in MIL-T-27

Most of the power components offered are rated for Class S . These units are allowed a maximum final temperature of $130^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$. MIL-T-27 allows the use of a
higher temperature class unit for a lower temperature application. Therefore, a Class $S$ unit may be used in a Class $R$ application. Class $S$ units are equally as reliable as Class R temperatures.

Industrial applications ambients are appreciably lower. As a result, the temperature rise can be approximately $15^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ higher $\left(40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\right.$ to $55^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ rise), still providing the same overall life and reliability. This results in the ability to operate the same components at somewhat greater ratings.

The listing for $A C$ and $D C$ voltages and rated currents for our MET and $H$ Series on pages 40 and 41 and the MET Series on page 42 is given for both MIL-T-27 and Industrial Service, the latter in bold type.

These units exceed MIL-T-27 requirements in many respects. The insulations employed have exceptional safety factors. The use of special core materials provides high efficiency and small size. The transformer regulation has been a fundamental design consideration in all units to provide for diverse applications in which they may be employed.

UTC has expanded its presentation of components designed for switch mode application. The components listed on pages 28 thru 38 consist of inverter transformers, gate drive transformers and an array of high frequency inductors of great variety in current and power range.

Our commitment is to continually expand this product line as the industry applications require.

We offer our full engineering assistance to develop your special requirements that cannot be served by the products offered.

## SPECIAL DESIGNS

In addition to the needs met by UTC stock power components, there are many unique applications which require special units. These custom designs, produced to customer specifications, range from milliwatts to 100 KVA capacity. They comprise temperature ranges from Class R $\left(105^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\right.$ ) to Class U (higher than $170^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ ). All types of mechanical and electrical configurations are available. Special engineering emphasis is placed on customer requirement.

Our engineering and laboratory facilities are uniquely equipped to handle customer problems in tough design areas such as shielding, corona, reliability, high voltage, miniaturization, etc.


# SELECTION GUIDE Standard Power Transformers and Inductors 

## ALL PRODUCTS MILITARY TYPES

SWITCH MODE COMPONENTS

| Product Series | Description | $\begin{gathered} \text { MIL } \\ \text { Grade } \end{gathered}$ | Size | Weight |  | Current Rating | Power Range | Page |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| GDT | Gate drive transformer, encapsulated, plug-in | 5 | See Page 29 | 1.2 | oz. | 1.5A | - | 29 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { CMA } \\ & \text { CMB } \\ & \text { CMC } \end{aligned}$ | Common Mode Inductors, encapsulated, plug-in |  | $\begin{array}{r} .811 \times .500 \mathrm{H} \\ .956 \times .625 \mathrm{H} \\ 1.142 \times .728 \mathrm{H} \end{array}$ | .033 lbs . .052 lbs . .09 lbs |  | 1.1 to 2.4A RMS 2.0 to 4.4 A RMS 2.2 to 4.8A RMS | S 1 to 9 mHy S 1 to 9 mHy S 3 to 16 mHy | 36 |
| CSL | Current Sense Inductors, encapsulated, plug-in |  | $.670 \times .375 \times .785$ | . 2 | oz. | 8 V per A - | - | 30 |
| LL | Axially Leaded Miniature Power Inductors |  | . $49 \times 3650$ | 4.5 | gr. | . 25 to 3ADC | 30 HH to $5000 \mu \mathrm{H}$ | 31 |
| RML-100 RML-200 RML-300 RML-400 | Power Inductors, molded wide range of inductances and current ratings | $\begin{aligned} & 5 \\ & 5 \\ & 5 \\ & 5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} .698 \mathrm{D} \times 1.04 \mathrm{H} \\ .83 \mathrm{D} \times 1.04 \mathrm{H} \\ 1.095 \mathrm{D} \times 1.04 \mathrm{H} \\ 1.515 \mathrm{D} \times 1.32 \mathrm{H} \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & .05 \\ & .08 \\ & .15 \\ & .40 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 2.0 t t } 11.4 \mathrm{ADC} \\ & 1.4 \text { t } 11.3 \mathrm{ADC} \\ & 1.4 \text { to } 8.4 \mathrm{ADC} \\ & 1.5 \text { to } 9.0 \mathrm{ADC} \end{aligned}$ | 18 to 560 uhy 22 to 1500 Hhy 78 to 3600 Hy 250 to 9600 hy | 32, 33 |
| WindingsSingle Double |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { SRA } \\ & \text { SRB } \\ & \text { SRC } \end{aligned}$ | Low inductance, Hi Current miniature molded plug-in Inductors | 5 | $.875 \times .438 \mathrm{H}$ <br> $1.188 \times .563 \mathrm{H}$ <br> $1.375 \times .750 \mathrm{H}$ <br> .813 H | $\begin{array}{r} .6 \\ 1.5 \\ 3 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0 z . \\ & 02 . \\ & o z . \end{aligned}$ | 1.2 to 15ADC <br> 1.2 to 15ADC <br> 1.1 to 13.6ADC | $\begin{aligned} & 8 \mu \text { to } 1250 \mu \mathrm{~h} \\ & 20 \mu \text { to } 3000 \mu \mathrm{~h} \\ & 60 \mu \text { to } 10000 \mu \mathrm{~h} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 34 \\ & 34 \\ & 35 \end{aligned}$ |
| SRD | Wide Inductance Range, Hi Current molded | 5 | $2.395 \times 1.500 \mathrm{H}$ | 14 | $0 z$. | . 125 to 13ADC 5 | 500 Hh to 5.6 h | 35 |
| PS | Inverter Transformers, encapsulated, plug-in |  | $\begin{array}{r} .750 \times .470 \mathrm{H} \\ .900 \times .525 \mathrm{H} \\ 1.00 \times .650 \mathrm{H} \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 10 \\ & 12 \\ & 24 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{gr.} \\ & \mathrm{gr} \\ & \mathrm{gr} . \end{aligned}$ | $50-100 \mathrm{KHz}$ | 16 to 60 W | 28 |

LINEAR POWER COMPONENTS

| Product Series | Description | $\begin{gathered} \text { MIL } \\ \text { Grade } \end{gathered}$ | Size | Weight | Operating Frequency | Power Range | Page |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| DOT | Metal clad Flexible lead miniature power transformers | 5 | . $312 \times .406 \mathrm{D}$ | 0.1 oz . | 380 Hz to 2400 Hz | 400 mW | 42 |
| FP | Low Profile Power Transformers' 115V. Pri., Secondaries deliver 2 to 30 Volts | 5 | $\begin{aligned} & 1.24 \text { sq. } \times .62 \mathrm{H} \\ & 1.75 \text { sq. } \times .62 \mathrm{H} \\ & 2.25 \text { sq. } \times .62 \mathrm{H} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & .125 \mathrm{lbs} \\ & .25 \mathrm{lbs} \\ & .38 \mathrm{lbs} \end{aligned}$ | 400 Hz | $\begin{gathered} \text { 10W to } \\ 30 \mathrm{~W} \end{gathered}$ | 39 |
| H | Metal clad Hermetically sealed to MIL-T-27 115V Pri. Universal Transistor Supply Transformers | 4 | See MIL Case Size Page 40 | $\begin{aligned} & .375 \mathrm{lbs} \\ & \text { to } \\ & 21 \text { tobs. } \end{aligned}$ | 60 Hz | $\begin{aligned} & .78 \mathrm{VA} \text { to } \\ & \text { 400VA } \end{aligned}$ | 40,41 |
| H | Molded transformers | 5 | See Page 42 | $\begin{aligned} & .02 \mathrm{to} \\ & 1.5 \mathrm{lbs} . \end{aligned}$ | 400 Hz | 1W to .57W | 42 |
| MET 445-495 | Metal clad Hermetically sealed to MIL-T-27 115V Pri. Universal Transistor Supply Transformers | 4 | See MIL Case Size Page 40 | $\begin{aligned} & .375 \mathrm{lbs} \\ & \text { to } \\ & 4.5 \mathrm{lbs} . \end{aligned}$ | 400 Hz | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 7VA to } \\ & \text { 170VA } \end{aligned}$ | 40,41 |
| MET 400, 405, 420 | Metal clad <br> Hermetically sealed to MIL-T-27 115V Pri. Universal Transistor Supply Transformers | 4 | See MIL Case Size Page 40 | $\begin{aligned} & .375 \mathrm{lbs} \text { to } \\ & 1.75 \mathrm{lbs} . \end{aligned}$ | $380-1 \mathrm{KHz}$ | 3.8 VA to 46VA | 42 |
| MET 430 | Metal clad Hermetically sealed to MIL-T-27 115 V Pri. Universal Transistor Supply Transformers | 4 | FA | 1.75 lbs . | 400 Hz | 51VA | 42 |

Inverter Transformers


## NOTES

Freq. Range: $50-100 \mathrm{KHz}$
P.C. mounting style. Largest unit features insert for sturdiness
MIL-Type TF5V03YY, Class V environment
$D W V=100 \mathrm{~V}$ RMS
Can be used for both MOSFET and bi-polar drives
Magnetically shielded
DC to DC efficiency of 75-80\%, including all semiconductor and rectifier losses.
Multiple benefits: hi-frequency, hi-power, hi-efficiency.

## APPLICATION

Transformers for inverter circuits to provide common output feed voltages and currents. Can be used for both MOSFET and bi-polar drive circuits. $50 \mathrm{KHz}-100 \mathrm{KHz}$ parts providing high power and high efficiency in small sizes. DC to DC efficiency of 75 to $80 \%$ including semiconductor and rectifier losses.

## PACKAGING

MIL-T-27 TF5V03YY types. Grade 5 units for up to Class $\mathrm{V}\left(155^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\right)$ operating temperatures.

## CONSTRUCTION

PC mounting styles. Largest unit features insert mounting for sturdiness. Parts are magnetically shielded.

## PS INVERTER TRANSFORMER

| Part <br> Number | Output/W | S1 DC Output | S2 DC Output | Size |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| PS-300 | 16 | $\pm 12 \mathrm{~V} @ 0.25 \mathrm{~A}$ | +5 V @ 2 A | $.750^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{D} \times .470^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{H}$ |
| PS-310 | 16 | $\pm 15 \mathrm{~V} @ 0.20 \mathrm{~A}$ | +5 V @ 2 A | $.750^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{D} \times .470^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{H}$ |
| PS-400 | 38 | $\pm 12 \mathrm{~V} @ 0.75 \mathrm{~A}$ | $+5 \mathrm{~V} @ 4 \mathrm{~A}$ | $.900^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{D} \times .525^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{H}$ |
| PS-410 | 38 | $\pm 15 \mathrm{~V} @ 0.60 \mathrm{~A}$ | $+5 \mathrm{~V} @ 4 \mathrm{~A}$ | $.900^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{D} \times .525^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{H}$ |
| PS-500 | 60 | $\pm 12 \mathrm{~V} @ 1.25 \mathrm{~A}$ | $+5 \mathrm{~V} @ 6 \mathrm{~A}$ | $1.000^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{D} \times .650^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{H}$ |
| PS-510 | 60 | $\pm 15 \mathrm{~V}$ @ 1.0 A | $+5 \mathrm{~V} @ 6 \mathrm{~A}$ | $1.000^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{D} \times .650^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{H}$ |



## ELECTRICAL SPECIFICATIONS AT $25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$

| Part Number | $\begin{gathered} \text { Case } \\ \text { Fig. } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | Schematic Fig. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Turns Ratio } \pm 5 \% \\ & \text { N1:N2:N3 } \end{aligned}$ | Pri. Ind., N1 mH Min. at IV, 1 kHz ( $1 / 2$ of winding) | Leakage Ind. $\mathrm{N} 3 \mu \mathrm{H}$ Max. Short N1 | dc Resistance Ohms Max. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | N1 | N2 | N3 |
| GDT-100 | 1 | 1 | 15:15:5 | 1.25 | . 85 | . 80 | . 70 | . 055 |
| GDT-200 | 1 | 2 | 15:15:5 | 1.25 | . 85 | . 80 | . 70 | . 055 |
| GDT-300 | 1 | 1 | 30:15:5 | 5.00 | . 85 | 1.60 | . 70 | . 055 |
| GDT-400 | 1 | 2 | 30:15:5 | 5.00 | . 85 | 1.60 | . 70 | . 055 |
| GDT-500 | 2 | 3 | 30:19 | 5.00 | 1.2 | . 29 | . 21 |  |
| GDT-600 | 3 | 4 | 14:14 | . 40 | 1.5 | . 07 | . 12 |  |
| GDT-700 | 4 | 5 | 14:14 | . 50 | 1.0 | . 08 | . 08 |  |

## SCHEMATICS



FIGURE 1


FIGURE 2


FIGURE 3


FIGURE 4


FIGURE 5
$\mathrm{N}_{1}=$ PRIMARY END TO C.T.
$\mathrm{N}_{2}=$ CLAMP END TO C.T. (FIGS. 1, 2)
INDIVIDUAL SECONDARIES (FIGS. 3, 4, 5)
$\mathrm{N}_{3}=$ INDIVIDUAL SECONDARIES (FIGS. 1, 2)

DIELECTRIC STRENGTH:
2500 V RMS PRI. TO ANY SECONDARY,
1500 V RMS BETWEEN SECONDARIES,
500 V RMS PRI. TO CLAMP AND
2500 V RMS CLAMP TO ANY SECONDARY.
3750 V RMS ON SPECIAL ORDER

## CASE DIMENSIONS




FIGURES 2, 3, 4

| PIN | a | $\mathbf{b}$ | $\mathbf{c}$ | $\mathbf{d}$ | $\mathbf{e}$ | $\mathbf{f}$ | $\mathbf{g}$ | $\mathbf{h}$ | $\mathbf{i}$ | $\mathbf{j}$ | $\mathbf{k}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| GDT-500 | 1 | 2 |  |  |  | 3 | 4 | 5 |  |  |  |
| GDT-600 | 1 | 2 |  |  | 3 | 4 |  | 5 | 6 |  |  |
| GDT-700 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |  | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |

## CSL

Current Sense Inductors


## CSL FEATURES

## NOTES

- Designed for switching power supply applications. Push, pull, half bridge, full bridge.
- Molded construction. Void free.
- Meets MIL-T-27, TF5S36ZZ.
- Frequency range 50 KHz and above. To 8 volts per amp.
- 0.02 in. minimum material thickness from hole I.D. to coil.
- Dielectric strength 2500 volts RMS minimum, primary to secondary.

ELECTRICAL SPECIFICATIONS AT $25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$

| Part <br> Number | Schematic <br> Figure | Turns <br> $\pm \%$ | Inductance <br> (Term $1-3)$ <br> mH Min. | Inductance <br> Test Volts <br> 15.75 kHz | DC Resistance <br> (1-3) <br> Ohms Max. | Rated* <br> Terminating <br> Resistance, $(\Omega)$ |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| CSL-005 | 1 | 50 | 5.0 | 0.50 | 0.70 | 50 |
| CSL-020 | 1 | 100 | 20.0 | 1.00 | 1.40 | 100 |
| CSL-080 | 1 | 200 | 80.0 | 2.00 | 4.50 | 200 |
| CSL-105 | 2 | 50 C.T. | 5.0 | 0.50 | 0.70 | 50 |
| CSL-120 | 2 | 100 C.T. | 20.0 | 1.00 | 1.40 | 100 |
| CSL-180 | 2 | 200 C.T. | 80.0 | 2.00 | 4.50 | 200 |
|  |  | $(1-2,3-4)$ | $(1-2,3-4)$ | $(1-2,3-4)$ | $(1-2,3-4)$ | $(1-2,3-4)$ |
| CSL-205 | 3 | 50 | 5.0 | 0.50 | 0.70 | 50 |
| CSL-220 | 3 | 100 | 20.0 | 1.00 | 1.40 | 100 |

Other turns ratios available on special order.

## SCHEMATICS



Fig. 1


Fig. 2
$\begin{array}{ll}1 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 \\ 3 & 0\end{array}$

Fig. 3

## SCALE FACTOR

The scale factor is proportional to terminating resistance as shown in the following table.


## CASE DIMENSIONS



## Miniature Power Inductors

## APPLICATIONS

Intended primarily for switching regulator and power filtering applications, LL inductors can be installed either through PC boards or to wiring posts. Their small size - . 365 in . diameter by .49 in . length - makes them ideal for use with multi-layer boards. An axial lead configuration permits customer pre-mounting on reels, for machine insertion with other components. Other inductance values are available on special order.

## PERFORMANCE

LL inductors provide unprecedented power-handling capacity and reliability coupled with small size. For example, drop in rated inductance at rated DC current will not exceed $20 \%$, while temperature rise at rated DC current is approximately $40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$. The units feature low DC resistance for a given inductance, having ohms/milihenry values of about 1.0.

## PACKAGING

Hermetically sealed case to meet MIL-T-27. The .032-in. tinned, oxygen-free copper leads are rigidly anchored in secure fashion.

| Part <br> Number | Inductance <br> at <br> $1 \mathrm{NV}, 20$ <br> $(\mu \mathrm{H})$ | Max. DCR <br> (ohms) | Rated Current <br> (amps) | MIL Part No. |
| :--- | ---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| LL-30 | 30 | .035 | 3.0 | M27/286-07 |
| LL-50 | 50 | .056 | 2.5 | M27/286-08 |
| LL-120 | 120 | 0.14 | 1.6 | M27/286-01 |
| LL-300 | 300 | 0.35 | 1.0 | M27/286-02 |
| LL-500 | 500 | 0.56 | 0.75 | M27/286-03 |
| LL-1200 | 1200 | 1.40 | 0.50 | M27/286-04 |
| LL-3000 | 3000 | 3.50 | 0.30 | M27/286-05 |
| LL-5000 | 5000 | 5.60 | 0.25 | M27/286-06 |



## NOTES

Mountable through PC board or to posts
Inductance from 30 to $5000 \mu \mathrm{H}$
Rated current range: 3.0 to 0.25 A

Low inductance drop at rated current
Less than . 375 inch in diameter
Suitable for reel-mounted assembly
Manufactured to meet MIL-T-27
MIL Type No. TF5R04ZZ

## Hi Frequency Power Inductors

The new RML line of shielded inductors consists of 4 series of power chokes differing in size and power capability, covering a wide range of inductance and current.

These units are useful over a wide frequency range, the lower inductance values up to the megahertz range, while the highest inductance values easily run to the 100 kilohertz range.

These RML inductors are hermetically sealed in molded cases, and are manufactured to meet MILT 27, Grade 5, Class S specifications (TF5S04ZZ).

Principal applications are switching regulators, power supplies and EMI supression filters.

Current ratings are based on $45^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ heat rise and $10 \%$ drop in inductance.

Inductance test conditions are $.1 \mathrm{~V}, 10 \mathrm{KHz}, 0 \mathrm{DC}$.
Hipot is 1000 V RMS, wdg to insert.
Type numbers correspond to inductance values in microhenries, with an inductance tolerance of $\pm 15 \%$.

| Part No. | Ind $\mu$ Hy <br> ODC | Max DCR <br> Ohms | DC Rated <br> Current Amps |
| ---: | :---: | :---: | ---: |
| RML-100-18 | 18 | .010 | 11.4 |
| RML-100-25 | 25 | .015 | 9.3 |
| RML-100-39 | 39 | .020 | 7.7 |
| RML-100-56 | 56 | .040 | 5.9 |
| RML-100-82 | 82 | .060 | 4.8 |
| RML-100-120 | 120 | .072 | 4.3 |
| RML-100-180 | 180 | .095 | 3.4 |
| RML-100-250 | 250 | .17 | 2.7 |
| RML-100-390 | 390 | .21 | 2.4 |
| RML-100-560 | 560 | .30 | 2.0 |


| Part No. | Ind $\mu$ Hy <br> ODC | Max DCR <br> Ohms | DC Rated <br> Current Amps |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| RML-200-22 | 22 | .010 | 11.3 |
| RML-200-33 | 33 | .018 | 8.4 |
| RML-200-50 | 50 | .026 | 7.0 |
| RML-200-75 | 75 | .030 | 6.5 |
| RML-200-100 | 100 | .039 | 5.7 |
| RML-200-150 | 150 | .060 | 4.6 |
| RML-200-220 | 220 | .090 | 3.7 |
| RML-200-330 | 330 | .11 | 3.4 |
| RML-200-500 | 500 | .21 | 2.4 |
| RML-200-750 | 750 | .32 | 2.0 |
| RML-200-1000 | 1000 | .39 | 1.8 |
| RML-200-1500 | 1500 | .59 | 1.4 |

## RML

## Hi Frequency Power Inductors



|  | A | B | C | D | E |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| PART | Max | Max | $\pm .010$ | 8 THD <br> NUMBER <br> Dia. |  |
| NC-2B | Dia. <br> $\pm .003$ |  |  |  |  |
| RML-100 | .698 | 1.041 | .450 | $4-40$ | .040 |
| RML-200 | .830 | 1.041 | .500 | $4-40$ | .040 |
| RML-300 | 1.095 | 1.041 | .538 | $4-40$ | .040 |
| RML-400 | 1.515 | 1.322 | .750 | $6-32$ | .080 |


| Part No. | Ind $\mu \mathrm{Hy}$ ODC | Max DCR Ohms | DC Rated Current Amps |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| RML-300-78 | 78 | . 024 | 8.4 |
| RML-300-110 | 110 | . 029 | 7.5 |
| RML-300-165 | 165 | . 034 | 7.0 |
| RML-300-250 | 250 | . 064 | 5.0 |
| RML-300-360 | 360 | . 080 | 4.4 |
| RML-300-550 | 550 | . 122 | 3.7 |
| RML-300-780 | 780 | . 187 | 3.0 |
| RML-300-1110 | 1110 | . 256 | 2.6 |
| RML-300-1650 | 1650 | . 426 | 2.0 |
| RML-300-2500 | 2500 | . 518 | 1.75 |
| RML-300-3600 | 3600 | . 900 | 1.4 |
| Part No. | Ind $\mu \mathrm{Hy}$ ODC | Max DCR Ohms | DC Rated Current Amps |
| RML-400-250 | 250 | . 045 | 9.0 |
| RML-400-390 | 390 | . 056 | 8.1 |
| RML-400-560 | 560 | . 082 | 6.3 |
| RML-400-800 | 800 | . 125 | 5.1 |
| RML-400-1200 | 1200 | . 154 | 4.7 |
| RML-400-1800 | 1800 | . 232 | 3.7 |
| RML-400-2500 | 2500 | . 360 | 3.0 |
| RML-400-3900 | 3900 | . 555 | 2.4 |
| RML-400-5600 | 5600 | . 845 | 2.1 |
| RML-400-6800 | 6800 | 1.14 | 1.9 |
| RML-400-8000 | 8000 | 1.60 | 1.6 |
| RML-400-9600 | 9600 | 1.76 | 1.5 |

## SRA and SRB <br> Switching Power Inductors

## NOTES

## PACKAGING

Hermetically sealed, molded case.
MIL SPECS
To complete MIL-T-27 specs. Type number TF5S04ZZ.

## APPLICATION

These inductors have low losses in the 3 to 100 KHz frequency range, making them ideal for switching regulator and AC filter choke applications.
INDUCTANCE
Type numbers correspond to inductance values in microhenries, which are measured at $1 \mathrm{~V}, 10 \mathrm{KHz}, 0 \mathrm{DC}$ with an inductance tolerance of $+15 \%,-5 \%$. Values of inductance other than listed in an existing size are available. Part Number would be: SR ( $A, B$, or $C$ ) - (inductance in microhy at 0 DC ).

## CURRENT RATINGS

Listing $I$, is for approximately $10 \%$ drop in inductance with a typical $20^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ temperature rise, and Listing $\mathrm{I}_{2}$ is for approximately $20 \%$ drop in inductance with a typical $40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ temperature rise.


## DIMENSIONS IN INCHES

| Type Winding | $\begin{gathered} \text { A } \\ \text { dia. } \\ \pm .030 \end{gathered}$ | B $\pm .063$ | C $\pm .030$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { D } \\ \text { dia. } \\ \pm 0.10 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \mathbf{E} \\ \text { dia. } \\ \pm .005 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { F } \\ \text { dia. } \\ \pm .015 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { G } \\ +.010 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $H$ $\pm 010$ | J $\pm .010$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { K } \\ \text { C'bore } \\ \pm .015 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \mathrm{L} \\ \pm .010 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Wt. } \\ 0 \mathrm{Oz} \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| SRA Single | . 875 | . 438 | . 250 | . 156 | . 073 | . 281 | . 400 | . 200 | - | . 082 | - | . 6 |
| Double |  | . 563 |  |  |  |  |  |  | . 200 |  | . 200 |  |
| SRB Single | 1.188 | . 563 | . 250 | . 156 | . 073 | . 281 | . 600 | . 300 | - | . 082 | - | 1.5 |
| Double |  | . 688 |  |  |  |  |  |  | . 400 |  | . 300 |  |
| SRC Single | 1.375 | . 750 | . 250 | . 156 | . 073 | . 281 | . 800 | . 300 | - | . 082 | - | 3 |
| Double |  | . 813 |  |  |  |  |  |  | 400 |  | . 500 |  |

## SRA

| Type | No. of Windings | Inductance at 0 DC ( $\mu \mathrm{H}$ ) | $h_{1}$ at $10 \%$ drop in $L$ (amps) | l2, at 20\% drop in $L$ (amps) | Max. DCR (ohms) | $\begin{gathered} \text { MIL } \\ \text { Part No. } \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| SRA-1250 | 1 | 1250 | . 8 | 1.2 | . 7 | M27/287-01 |
| SRA-800 | 1 | 800 | 1 | 1.5 | . 45 | M27/287-02 |
| SRA-500 | 1 | 500 | 1.2 | 1.8 | . 3 | M27/287-03 |
| SRA-350 | 1 | 350 | 1.5 | 2.2 | . 2 | M27/287-04 |
| SRA-200* | 2 | $\begin{aligned} & 200 \text { (SER) } \\ & 50 \text { (PAR) } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2 \\ & 4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \hline 3 \\ & 6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & .12 \\ & .03 \end{aligned}$ | M27/287-05 |
| SRA-88* | 2 | $\begin{aligned} & 88 \text { (SER) } \\ & 22 \text { (PAR) } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \hline 3 \\ & 6 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $4.5$ | $\begin{aligned} & .052 \\ & .013 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | M27/287-06 |
| SRA-32* | 2 | $\begin{aligned} & 32 \text { (SER) } \\ & 8 \text { (PAR) } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 5 \\ 10 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 7.5 \\ 15 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \hline .02 \\ & .005 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | M27/287-07 |

SRB

| Type | No. of Windings | Inductance at 0 DC ( $\mu \mathrm{H}$ ) | h, at $10 \%$ drop in L (amps) | l2, at 20\% drop in L (amps) | $\begin{gathered} \text { Max. DCR } \\ \text { (ohms) } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { MIL } \\ \text { Part No. } \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| SRB-3000 | 1 | 3000 | . 8 | 1.2 | 1.2 | M27/288-01 |
| SRB-2000 | 1 | 2000 | 1 | 1.5 | . 8 | M27/288-02 |
| SRB-1200 | 1 | 1200 | 1.25 | 1.88 | . 5 | M27/288-03 |
| SRB-780 | 1 | 780 | 1.6 | 2.4 | . 3 | M27/288-04 |
| SRB-520 | 1 | 520 | 2 | 3 | . 2 | M27/288-05 |
| SRB-320 | 1 | 320 | 2.5 | 3.75 | 13 | M27/288-06 |
| SRB-220* | 2 | $\begin{aligned} & 220(\mathrm{SER}) \\ & 55 \text { (PAR) } \end{aligned}$ | $3$ | $4.5$ | $\begin{aligned} & .08 \\ & .02 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | M27/288-07 |
| SRB-120* | 2 | $\begin{aligned} & 120 \text { (SER) } \\ & 30 \text { (PAR) } \end{aligned}$ | $4$ | $\begin{array}{r} 6 \\ 12 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & .05 \\ & .013 \end{aligned}$ | M27/288-08 |
| SRB-80* | 2 | $\begin{aligned} & 80 \text { (SER) } \\ & 20 \text { (PAR) } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 5 \\ 10 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $7.5$ | $\begin{aligned} & .032 \\ & .008 \end{aligned}$ | M27/288-09 |

* Two identical windings brought out to four terminals permit series, parallel, center tapped
or transformer connections.



## SRC and SRD Switching Power Inductors

## SRC

| Type | No. of Windings | $\begin{gathered} \text { Inductance } \\ \text { at 0 DC } \\ (\mu \mathrm{H}) \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\mathrm{I}_{1}$, at $10 \%$ drop in L (amps) | l2, at 20\% drop in L (amps) | Max. DCR (ohms) | $\begin{gathered} \text { MIL } \\ \text { Part No. } \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| SRC-10000 | 1 | 10,000 | . 84 | 1.1 | 2.1 | M27/289-01 |
| SRC-6400 | 1 | 6400 | 1 | 1.35 | 1.4 | M27/289-02 |
| SRC-2500 | 1 | 2500 | 1.6 | 2.2 | . 55 | M27/289-03 |
| SRC-1600 | 1 | 1600 | 2.1 | 2.8 | . 34 | M27/289-04 |
| SRC-1000 | 1 | 1000 | 2.6 | 3.5 | . 21 | M27/289-05 |
| SRC-640* | 2 | $\begin{aligned} & 640 \text { (SER) } \\ & 160 \text { (PAR) } \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3.3 \\ & 6.6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4.5 \\ & 9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & .13 \\ & .033 \end{aligned}$ | M27/289-06 |
| SRC-400* | 2 | $\begin{aligned} & 400 \text { (SER) } \\ & 100 \text { (PAR) } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4 \\ & 8 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 5.4 \\ 10.8 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & .088 \\ & .022 \end{aligned}$ | M27/289-07 |
| SRC-240* | 2 | $\begin{array}{r} 240 \text { (SER) } \\ 60 \text { (PAR) } \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 5 \\ 10 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 6.8 \\ 13.6 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} .056 \\ .014 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | M27/289-08 |

*Two identical windings brought out to four terminals permit series, parallel, center tapped or transformer connections.


## SRD - INCREASED POWER HANDLING CAPABILITY

| Type | No. of Windings | Inductance at ODC <br> ( $\mu \mathrm{H}$ ) | I, at $10 \%$ drop in L (amps) | 12, at 20\% drop in L (amps) | Max. DCR (ohms) | MIL Type №. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| SRD-500 | 1 | 500 | 9.5 | 13 | . 033 | TF5S04ZZ |
| SRD-900 | 1 | 900 | 7.3 | 10 | . 057 | TF5S04ZZ |
| SRD-2500 | 1 | 2500 | 4.4 | 6 | . 15 | TF5S04ZZ |
| SRD-5000 | 1 | 5000 | 3.1 | 4.2 | . 33 | TF5S04ZZ |
| SRD-10000 | 1 | 10,000 | 2.2 | 3 | . 60 | TF5S04ZZ |
| SRD-22000 | 1 | 22,000 | 1.4 | 2 | 1.4 | TF5S04ZZ |
| SRD-40000 | 1 | 40,000 | 1.1 | 1.5 | 2.4 | TF5S04ZZ |
| SRD-90000 | 1 | 90,000 | . 73 | 1 | 5.4 | TF5S04ZZ |
| SRD-360000 | 1 | 360,000 | . 36 | . 50 | 22 | TF5S04ZZ |
| SRD-1.4 | 1 | 1.4 Hy | . 18 | . 25 | 88 | TF5S04ZZ |
| SRD-5.6 | 1 | 5.6 Hy | . 09 | . 125 | 352 | TF5S04ZZ |




MIL Type TF5S04ZZ

## DC-DC Converters



SPECIFICATIONS

## ISOLATED AND NON-ISOLATED

 Input Voltage$\pm 20 \%$ of nominal except 5
VDC output, $\pm 20 \% .48$ VDC
input range $42-60$ VDC. Do not
exceed $1.2 x$ nom. or rev
polarity.
Output Voltage
$\pm 1 \%$ of nominal.

## Output Current

See rating table. Load
regulation specified over output current range.

## Line Regulation

$0.5 \%$ of nominal $\mathrm{V}_{\text {in }}$ for isolation series except -0505 models. All others 0.8\%.

## Load Regulation

Specified over output current range. Non-isolation series is $1.5 \%$. Isolation series is 3\% except 5 VDC outputs and Telcom series, 6\%.

## Efficiency

$70 \%$; 5 VDC outputs 60\%.

## Temperature Coefficient

 $0.03 \%{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ max.
## Overload Protection

Current limiting type circuitry on isolation series only. Short circuit current is 130-200\% F.L.

## Operating Temperature

Full rated output from $-10^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+70^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ without derating.

Operating Frequency 150 kHz .

## Ripple and Nolse

60 mv typical, 100 mv p-p max.

## Storage Temperature

 $-30^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+85^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$.
## FEATURES -

NON-ISOLATED

- Miniaturized
- Surface mount technology
- Low cost non-isolation models
- Voltage boosting
- Polarity reversing
- Built-in noise filter inductor
- Up to $70 \%$ efficiency
- Single and dual outputs
- Board mountable
- MIL-STD-202 testing


## Humidity

95\% RH.
Weight
See table.
Insulation Resistance 50 Mohm at 500 VDC min.

## Dielectric Voltage

500 VDC, primary to secondary for one minute. Isolation series only.

## Solderability

$230^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \pm 5^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$; dipping time 5 sec. $\pm 0.5 \mathrm{sec}$. MIL-STD-202, method 208C.
Soldering Heat Resistance $260^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \pm 5^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$; dipping time 10 sec. $\pm 1 \mathrm{sec}$. MIL-STD-202, method 210A.
Temperature Cycling
5 cycles; $-30^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+85^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ at 30 min . each. MIL-STD-202, method 102A.

## Vibration

Smallest of longest distance;
1.52 mm or $15 \mathrm{G}, 10-2,000 \mathrm{~Hz}$. MIL-STD-202, method 204C.

## Shock

50G half-wave sine wave. MIL-STD-202, method 213B.

## Humidity Resistance

$40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}, 95 \%$ RH; 1344 hours. MIL-STD-202, 103B.
High Temperature Life
500 hrs at $+70^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$, fixed rated FL current. MIL-STD-202, method 108A.

## Terminal Strength

Tensil 2.2 kg , bending $90^{\circ} 3$ times. MIL-STD-202, method 211A.

## NON-ISOLATION POLARITY REVERSING CONVERTERS

| Model ${ }^{\text {No. }}$ | $\begin{gathered} V_{\text {f }} \\ (V D C) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & V_{\text {out }} \\ & (V D C) \end{aligned}$ | Line Reg. (\%) max. | $(m A)^{I_{\text {out }}}-(m A)$ | Load Reg. <br> (\%) max. | Efficiency (\%) TYP | Temp. Coefficient (\% $/{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ ) max. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| OPT-BAN-0205 | 1~3.5 | -5 | $\pm 2$ | 3~10 | 1.5 | 57 | 0.1 |
| OPT-BAN-0212 | 1-3.5 | -12 | $\pm 1$ | $1.25 \sim 4.17$ | 1.5 | 62 | 0.1 |
| OPT-BAN-0215 | 1~3.5 | -15 | $\pm 1$ | 1~3.33 | 1.5 | 62 | 0.1 |
| OPT-BAP-0205 | 1~3.5 | 5 | $\pm 2$ | $3 \sim 10$ | 1.5 | 57 | 0.1 |
| OPT-BAP-0212 | 1~3.5 | 12 | $\pm 1$ | $1.25 \sim 4.17$ | 1.5 | 62 | 0.1 |
| OPT-BAP-0215 | 1~3.5 | 15 | $\pm 1$ | 1~3.33 | 1.5 | 62 | 0.1 |
| OPT-NAN-0505 | 5 | -5 | $\pm 0.8$ | 5-20 | 1.5 | 60 | 0.03 |
| OPT-NAN-0512 | 5 | -12 | $\pm 0.8$ | 2.5~8.5 | 1.5 | 60 | 0.03 |
| OPT-NCN-0505 | 5 | -5 | $\pm 0.8$ | 18-60 | 1.5 | 60 | 0.03 |
| OPT-NCN-0512 | 5 | -12 | $\pm 0.8$ | 7.5~25 | 1.5 | 60 | 0.03 |
| OPT-RCN-0505 | $5 \pm 10 \%$ | -5 | $\pm 1.2$ | 18~60 | 1.5 | 62 | $\pm 0.05$ |
| OPT-RCN-0512 | $5 \pm 10 \%$ | -12 | $\pm 1.2$ | $7.5 \sim 25$ | 1.5 | 62 | $\pm 0.1$ |
| OPT-RCN-1205 | $12 \pm 20 \%$ | -5 | $\pm 1.2$ | 18~60 | 1.5 | 67 | $\pm 0.05$ |
| OPT-RCN-1212 | $12 \pm 20 \%$ | -12 | $\pm 1.2$ | 7.5-25 | 1.5 | 67 | $\pm 0.1$ |
| OPT-RFP-2405 | $24 \pm 30 \%$ | 5 | $\pm 1.2$ | 60~200 | 1.5 | 72 | $\pm 0.05$ |
| OPT-RHP-2405 | $24 \pm 30 \%$ | 5 | $\pm 1.2$ | 120~400 | 1.5 | 72 | $\pm 0.05$ |

[^6]Boosting Non-Isolation Converters

NON-ISOLATION VOLTAGE BOOSTING CONVERTERS

| Model No. | $\begin{aligned} & V_{\text {in }} \\ & \text { (VDC) } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & V_{\text {oet }} \\ & (V D C) \end{aligned}$ | Line Reg. (\%) max. | $(\mathrm{mA})^{\mathrm{I}_{\text {out }}}(\mathrm{mA})$ | Load Reg. <br> (\%) max. | Efficiency <br> (\%) TYP | Temp. Coefficient ( $\% /{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ ) max. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| OPT-NAP-0512 | 5 | 12 | $\pm 0.8$ | 2.5~8.4 | 1.5 | 70 | 0.03 |
| OPT-NAP-0515 | 5 | 15 | $\pm 0.8$ | 2.0~6.7 | 1.5 | 70 | 0.03 |
| OPT-NAP-0524 | 5 | 24 | $\pm 0.8$ | 1.2-4.2 | 1.5 | 70 | 0.03 |
| OPT-NCP-0512 | 5 | 12 | $\pm 0.8$ | 7.5~25 | 1.5 | 70 | 0.03 |
| OPT-NCP-0515 | 5 | 15 | $\pm 0.8$ | $6.0 \sim 20$ | 1.5 | 70 | 0.03 |
| OPT-NCP-0524 | 5 | 24 | $\pm 0.8$ | $3.7 \sim 12.5$ | 1.5 | 70 | 0.03 |
| OPT-NDP-0512 | 5 | 12 | $\pm 0.8$ | 12.5~42 | 1.5 | 70 | 0.03 |
| OPT-NDP-0515 | 5 | 15 | $\pm 0.8$ | 10~34 | 1.5 | 70 | 0.03 |
| OPT-NDP-0524 | 5 | 24 | $\pm 0.8$ | 6.2~21 | 1.5 | 70 | 0.03 |
| OPT-NFP-0512 | 5 | 12 | $\pm 0.8$ | 25-84 | 1.5 | 70 | 0.03 |
| OPT-NFP-0515 | 5 | 15 | $\pm 0.8$ | 20~67 | 1.5 | 70 | 0.03 |
| OPT-NFP-0524 | 5 | 24 | $\pm 0.8$ | 12.5~42 | 1.5 | 70 | 0.03 |

Request brochure for circuit configurations, dimensions and pin outs.

## DC-DC Converters

## ISOLATION CONVERTERS



### 0.3 WATT ISOLATION CONVERTERS

| Model No. | $V_{\text {in }}$ <br> (VDC) | $V_{\text {out }}$ <br> (VDC) | $I_{\text {out }}$ <br> (ma) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| OPT-ICS-0505 | 5 | 5 | 60 |
| OPT-ICS-0512 | 5 | 12 | 25 |
| OPT-ICD-0512 | 5 | $\pm 12$ | 12.5 |
| OPT-ICS-1205 | 12 | 5 | 60 |
| OPT-ICS-1212 | 12 | 12 | 25 |
| OPT-ICD-1212 | 12 | $\pm 12$ | 12.5 |
| OPT-ICS-2405 | 24 | 5 | 60 |
| OPT-ICS-2412 | 24 | 12 | 25 |
| OPT-ICD-2412 | 24 | $\pm 12$ | 12.5 |

0.5 WATT ISOLATION CONVERTERS

| Model No. | $\boldsymbol{V}_{\text {in }}$ <br> (VDC) | $\boldsymbol{V}_{\text {out }}$ <br> (VDC) | $I_{\text {out }}$ <br> (ma) |
| :--- | :---: | ---: | :---: |
| OPT-IDS-0505 | 5 | 5 | 100 |
| OPT-IDS-0512 | 5 | 12 | 42 |
| OPT-IDD-0512 | 5 | $\pm 12$ | 21 |
| OPT-IDS-1205 | 12 | 5 | 100 |
| OPT-IDS-1212 | 12 | 12 | 42 |
| OPT-IDD-1212 | 12 | $\pm 12$ | 21 |
| OPT-IDS-2405 | 24 | 5 | 100 |
| OPT-IDS-2412 | 24 | 12 | 42 |
| OPT-IDD-2412 | 24 | $\pm 12$ | 21 |

1.0 WATT ISOLATION CONVERTERS

| Model No. | $\mathbf{V}_{\text {in }}$ <br> (VDC) | $\mathbf{V}_{\text {out }}$ <br> $(\mathrm{VDC})$ | $I_{\text {out }}$ <br> $(\mathrm{ma)}$ |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| OPT-IFS-0505 | 5 | 5 | 200 |
| OPT-IFS-0512 | 5 | 12 | 84 |
| OPT-IFD-0512 | 5 | $\pm 12$ | 42 |
| OPT-IFS-0524 | 5 | 24 | 42 |
| OPT-IFS-1205 | 12 | 5 | 200 |
| OPT-IFS-1212 | 12 | 12 | 84 |
| OPT-IFD-1212 | 12 | $\pm 12$ | 42 |
| OPT-IFS-2405 | 24 | 5 | 200 |
| OPT-IFS-2412 | 24 | 12 | 84 |
| OPT-IFD-2412 | 24 | $\pm 12$ | 42 |

### 3.0 WATT ISOLATION TYPE CONVERTERS

| Model No. | $\mathbf{V}_{\text {ln }}$ <br> (VDC) | $\mathbf{V}_{\text {out }}$ <br> (VDC) | $\mathbf{I}_{\text {out }}$ <br> $(\mathrm{ma)}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| OPT-IKS-0505 | 5 | 5 | 600 |
| OPT-IKD-0512 | 5 | $\pm 12$ | 125 |
| OPT-IKS-0524 | 5 | 24 | 125 |
| OPT-IKS-1205 | 12 | 5 | 600 |
| OPT-IKS-1212 | 12 | 12 | 250 |
| OPT-IKD-1212 | 12 | $\pm 12$ | 125 |
| OPT-IKS-2405 | 24 | 5 | 600 |
| OPT-IKS-2412 | 24 | 12 | 250 |
| OPT-IKD-2412 | 24 | $\pm 12$ | 125 |

48V TELCOM MULTIPLE OUTPUT

## CONVERTERS

| Model No. | $V_{\text {in }}$ <br> $(V D C)$ | $V_{\text {out }}$ <br> $(V D C)$ | $I_{\text {out }}$ <br> $(\mathbf{m a )}$ |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| OPT-IDQ-48A | 48 | $\pm 5$ | 20 |
| OPT-IFQ-48A | 48 | $\pm 12$ | 4.2 |
| OPT-IKQ-48A | 48 | $\pm 12$ | 33 |

## ISOLATION SERIES DIMENSIONS



## NOTES

Windings are balanced to within 1\%
Dielectric strength between windings tested at 1,250 volts
All units are magnetically shielded

All units meet MIL-T-27 Type TF5R04ZZ
CMB's and CMC's have mounting stud for added sturdiness
Current rating is for $40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ heat rise

## APPLICATION

EMI Common Mode Supression Inductors are used in input-filter circuits of switch mode power supplies.
Windings are balanced to within $1 \%$ effectively cancelling the differential mode current in the windings.

## PACKAGING

To complete MIL-T-27 specifications Grade 5, Class R, MIL Type TF5R04ZZ.

## CONSTRUCTION

Magnetically shielded, CMB \& CMC Types have a mounting stud for added sturdiness.

## RATINGS

Current rating is for $40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ heat rise. Dielectric strength between windings is tested for 1250 volts.


|  | A | B | C | D | E | F | G |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Max. Dia. | Max. |  |  | $\begin{gathered} \pm 1.6 \\ ( \pm .06) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { UNC } \\ & -2 A \end{aligned}$ | Min. |
| CMA | 20.6 | 12.7 | 10.0 | 10.0 |  |  | 3.0 |
|  | (.811) | (.500) | (.394) | (.394) |  |  | (.118) |
| CMB | 24.3 | 15.9 | 12.5 | 12.5 | 7.9 | \#4-40 | 3.0 |
|  | (.956) | (.625) | (.492) | (.492) | (.31) |  | (.118) |
| CMC | 29.0 | 18.5 | 15.0 | 15.0 | 7.9 | \#4-40 | 4.0 |
|  | (1.142) | (.728) | (.590) | (.590) | (.31) |  | (.157) |

All dimensions are in millimeters. Decimal equivalents in parenthesis.
CMA, CMB, CMC

| PN | Ind. <br> MilliHys | IRMS <br> Amps | Typ. Leakage <br> uHys | DCR Ohms <br> Max.* |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| CMA-1 | 1 | 2.4 | 10 | .048 |
| CMA-3 | 3 | 1.5 | 20 | .12 |
| CMA-9 | 9 | 1.1 | 40 | .25 |
| CMB-1 | 1 | 4.4 | 15 | .032 |
| CMB-3 | 3 | 2.8 | 20 | .080 |
| CMB-9 | 9 | 2.0 | 40 | .16 |
| CMC-3 | 3 | 4.8 | 20 | .035 |
| CMC-9 | 9 | 3.0 | 40 | .090 |
| CMC-16 | 16 | 2.2 | 60 | .16 |

- Per winding; 1V, $10 \mathrm{kHz} .{ }^{*}$ Each winding


## ALTERNATE CAPABILITIES

These units can be used as high frequency matching transformers in the RF frequency range. Data pertaining to their performance in such a capability is given in the table below.

| PN | Pri-Imp/Sec-Imp (ohms) | Freq. Range | Power mW |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| CMA-1 | $16 / 16$ | $1.5 \mathrm{KHz}-1.5 \mathrm{MHz}$ | 35 |
|  | $64 / 64$ | $6 \mathrm{KHz}-5 \mathrm{MHz}$ | 70 |
| CMA-3 | $50 / 50$ | $1.5 \mathrm{KHz}-1.5 \mathrm{MHz}$ | 35 |
|  | $200 / 200$ | $6 \mathrm{KHz}-5 \mathrm{MHz}$ | 70 |
| CMA-9 | $150 / 150$ | $1.5 \mathrm{KHz}-1.5 \mathrm{MHz}$ | 35 |
|  | $600 / 600$ | $6 \mathrm{KHz}-5 \mathrm{MHz}$ | 70 |
| CMB-1 | $16 / 16$ | $1.5 \mathrm{KHz}-1.5 \mathrm{MHz}$ | 70 |
|  | $64 / 64$ | $6 \mathrm{KHz}-5 \mathrm{MHz}$ | 150 |
| CMB-3 | $50 / 50$ | $1.5 \mathrm{KHz}-1.5 \mathrm{MHz}$ | 70 |
|  | $200 / 200$ | $6 \mathrm{KHz}-5 \mathrm{MHz}$ | 150 |
| CMB-9 | $150 / 150$ | $1.5 \mathrm{KHz}-1.5 \mathrm{MHz}$ | 70 |
|  | $600 / 600$ | $6 \mathrm{KHz}-5 \mathrm{MHz}$ | 150 |
| CMC-3 | $50 / 50$ | $1.5 \mathrm{KHz}-1.5 \mathrm{MHz}$ | 115 |
|  | $200 / 200$ | $6 \mathrm{KHz}-5 \mathrm{MHz}$ | 230 |
| CMC-9 | $150 / 150$ | $1.5 \mathrm{KHz}-1.5 \mathrm{MHz}$ | 115 |
|  | $600 / 600$ | $6 \mathrm{KHz}-5 \mathrm{MHz}$ | 230 |
| CMC-16 | $250 / 250$ | $1.5 \mathrm{KHz}-1.5 \mathrm{MHz}$ | 115 |
|  | $1000 / 1000$ | $6 \mathrm{KHz}-5 \mathrm{MHz}$ | 230 |

## FP <br> 400Hz Transformers

## APPLICATION

Offering significant cost and size advantages over competitive low-voltage, high-current toroids, FP Series 400 Hz power transformers are wide applicability types which will fit many modern circuit needs.

## RATINGS

Three power levels are available: 10, 20 and 30 watts. Within each power rating, three different winding and secondary tap arrangements are provided to cover a total voltage range from 2 to 30 volts. Since performance specifications are based on maximum-voltage, full-winding use, slight power derating is required when
employing lower voltage taps, to keep current density normal.

## CONSTRUCTON

FP transformers feature a semi-toroidal, hum-bucking, self-shielding construction. Integral electrostatic shields are terminated in two unique mounting tabs. The units are of a low-profile design - . 62 inches high - to fit "sandwich board" shallow drawer requirements. "PC" terminal types on all units.

## MIL SPECS

To complete MIL-T-27 specifications, MIL Type No. TF5S03ZZ, Grade 5, Class S.


## SPECIFICATIONS

| TypeNo. | MIL <br> PartNo. | Power <br> Rating <br> (Watts) | Primary <br> Voltage <br> (Volts) | SecondaryVoltages <br> (Volts) | Weight <br> Lb. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| FP-011 | M27/325-01 | 10 | 115 | $2,3,4,5,6,7,8,10$ | .125 |
| FP-021 | M27/325-02 | 10 | 115 | $4,6,8,10,12,14,16,20$ | .125 |
| FP-031 | M27/325-03 | 10 | 115 | $6,9,12,15,18,21,24,30$ | .125 |
| FP-012 | M27/325-04 | 20 | 115 | $2,3,4,5,6,7,8,10$ | .25 |
| FP-022 | M27/325-05 | 20 | 115 | $4,6,8,10,12,14,16,20$ | .25 |
| FP-032 | M27/325-06 | 20 | 115 | $6,9,12,15,18,21,24,30$ | .25 |
| FP-013 | M27/325-07 | 30 | 115 | $2,3,4,5,6,7,8,10$ | .38 |
| FP-023 | M27/325-08 | 30 | 115 | $4,6,8,10,12,14,16,20$ | .38 |
| FP-033 | M27/325-09 | 30 | 115 | $6,9,12,15,18,21,24,30$ | .38 |

## DIMENSIONS

| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Type } \\ & \text { No. } \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |  |  | Terminal Spacing" 8 " $\pm .005$ in. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { TabWioth } \\ & \text { "C" } \pm . \text { Oin. } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { TabSpacing } \\ & \text { " } 0^{n} \pm .01 i n . \end{aligned}$ | A $\pm .03 i n$. | 8 $\pm .005 i n$ | $C$ $\pm .02 i n$. | 0 $\pm .000 \mathrm{in}$. | $E$ <br> $\pm .005 i n$. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| FP. 011 | 1.2459. | . 62 | . 200 | . 38 | 1.128 | 1.24 | . 200 | . 38 | 1.128 | . 300 |
| FP-021 | 1.24 sq . | . 62 | 200 | . 38 | 1.128 | 1.24 | . 200 | . 38 | 1.128 | . 300 |
| FP. 031 | 1.24 sq . | . 62 | . 200 | . 38 | 1.128 | 1.24 | . 200 | . 38 | 1.128 | . 300 |
| FP. 012 | 1.75sq. | . 62 | . 400 | . 38 | 1.625 | 1.75 | . 400 | . 38 | 1.625 | . 350 |
| FP.022 | 1.75sq. | . 62 | . 400 | . 38 | 1.625 | 1.75 | . 400 | . 38 | 1.625 | . 350 |
| FP. 632 | 1.75sq. | . 62 | . 400 | . 38 | 1.625 | 1.75 | . 400 | . 38 | 1.625 | . 350 |
| FP. 013 | 2.25 sq. | . 62 | . 600 | . 50 | 2.132 | 2.25 | . 600 | . 50 | 2.132 | . 400 |
| FP.023 | $2.25 s q$. | . 62 | . 600 | . 50 | 2.132 | 2.25 | . 600 | . 50 | 2.132 | . 400 |
| FP. 033 | 2.2550. | . 62 | . 600 | . 50 | 2.132 | 2.25 | . 600 | . 50 | 2.132 | . 400 |



## H, MET <br> IC Supply Transformers

## NOTES

Chart on facing page shows the secondary $A C$ voltages available, and the approximate DC voltages resulting, in typical capacitive filter silicon rectifier circuits (at the indicated currents). Since the capacitor following the rectifier affects the $D C$, voltage values used (in 1000 mfd ) are shown in parenthesis ( ) after each current rating.
Primary taps can modify nominal AC voltages by -6\%, $+6 \%$, and $+12 \%$.

## PACKAGING

Hermetically sealed. Drawn metal case to Mil Grade 4.

## MIL SPECS

To complete MIL-T-27 Specs. Mil Type TF4S03 plus two letter case code. H-915 is qualified as M27/184-01. H-935 is qualified as M27/157-01. H-925 is qualified as M27/156-01.

## INCLUDING MET ${ }^{\text {TM }}$ SERIES

Primary 115 Volts, $50 / 60 \mathrm{~Hz}$ Nominal Sec. Volts, 8.25 to 40.5

| Type No. | MIL DC Range | Indust. DC Range | MIL Case |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| H-915 | $6 \mathrm{~V}-.065 \mathrm{~A}$ to $53 \mathrm{~V}-.02 \mathrm{~A}$ | $6 \mathrm{~V}-.085 \mathrm{~A}$ to $53 \mathrm{~V}-.025 \mathrm{~A}$ | AH |
| $\mathrm{H}-925$ | $6 \mathrm{~V}-.22 \mathrm{~A}$ to $53 \mathrm{~V}-.07 \mathrm{~A}$ | $6 \mathrm{~V}-.28 \mathrm{~A}$ to $53 \mathrm{~V}-.085 \mathrm{~A}$ | AJ |
| $\mathrm{H}-935$ | $6 \mathrm{~V}-1.2 \mathrm{~A}$ to $53 \mathrm{~V}-.4 \mathrm{~A}$ | $6 \mathrm{~V}-1.52 \mathrm{~A}$ to $53 \mathrm{~V}-.48 \mathrm{~A}$ | FA |
| $\mathrm{H}-94$ | $6 \mathrm{~V}-3 \mathrm{~A}$ to $53 \mathrm{~V}-1 \mathrm{~A}$ | $6 \mathrm{~V}-3.8 \mathrm{~A}$ to $53 \mathrm{~V}-1.2 \mathrm{~A}$ | HA |
| $\mathrm{H}-95$ | $6 \mathrm{~V}-7.5 \mathrm{~A}$ to $53 \mathrm{~V}-2.5 \mathrm{~A}$ | $6 \mathrm{~V}-9 \mathrm{~A}$ to $53 \mathrm{~V}-3 \mathrm{~A}$ | KA |
| $\mathrm{H}-96$ | $6 \mathrm{~V}-18 \mathrm{~A}$ to $53 \mathrm{~V}-6 \mathrm{~A}$ | $\mathbf{6 V}-23 \mathrm{~A}$ to $53 \mathrm{~V}-7.5 \mathrm{~A}$ | OA |

Primary 115 Volts, $50 / 60 \mathrm{~Hz}$ Nominal Sec. Volts, 16.5 to 81

| H-965 | $12 \mathrm{~V}-1.5 \mathrm{~A}$ to $106 \mathrm{~V}-.5 \mathrm{~A}$ | $12 \mathrm{~V}-1.9 \mathrm{~A}$ to $106 \mathrm{~V}-.6 \mathrm{~A}$ | HA |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

Primary 115 Volts, 400 Hz Nominal Sec. Volts, 8.25 to 40.5

| MET-445 | $6 \mathrm{~V}-6 \mathrm{~A}$ to 53 V - 2 A | $6 \mathrm{~V}-75 \mathrm{~A}$ to $53 \mathrm{~V}-.24 \mathrm{~A}$ | AH |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| MET-455 | $6 \mathrm{~V}-1.2 \mathrm{~A}$ to 53 V -. 4 A | $6 \mathrm{~V}-1.25 \mathrm{~A}$ to $53 \mathrm{~V}-.48 \mathrm{~A}$ | AJ |
| MET-465 | $6 \mathrm{~V}-3 \mathrm{~A}$ to $53 \mathrm{~V}-1 \mathrm{~A}$ | $6 \mathrm{~V}-3.8 \mathrm{~A}$ to $53 \mathrm{~V}-1.2 \mathrm{~A}$ | FA |
| MET-475 | $6 \mathrm{~V}-7.5 \mathrm{~A}$ to $53 \mathrm{~V}-2.5 \mathrm{~A}$ | $6 \mathrm{~V}-9 \mathrm{~A}$ to $53 \mathrm{~V}-3 \mathrm{~A}$ | HA |

Primary 115 Volts, $\mathbf{4 0 0 ~ H z ~ N o m i n a l ~ S e c . ~ V o l t s , ~} 16.5$ to 81

| MET-495 | 12 V -.6A to 106 V -. 2 A | $12 \mathrm{~V}-.76 \mathrm{~A}$ to $106 \mathrm{~V}-.24 \mathrm{~A}$ | AJ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |


|  | Dimensions (inches) |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Case <br> symbol | Envelope |  |  | B | C | D | E |
| syounting |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| AH | 1.312 | 1.312 | 1.750 |  |  | 1.250 | $.138-32 \times .375$ |
| AJ | 1.625 | 1.625 | 2.375 | 1.188 | 1.188 |  | $.138-32 \times .375$ |
| EA | 1.938 | 1.812 | 2.750 | 1.375 | 1.250 |  | $.138-32 \times .375$ |
| FA | 2.312 | 2.062 | 3.125 | 1.688 | 1.438 |  | $.138-32 \times .375$ |
| HA | 3.062 | 2.625 | 4.250 | 2.297 | 1.859 |  | $.164 .32 \times .375$ |
| KA | 3.938 | 3.375 | 5.250 | 3.000 | 2.438 |  | $.190 .32 \times .500$ |
| OA | 5.500 | 4.500 | 6.750 | 3.750 | 3.000 |  | $.250-20 \times .625$ |

## IC Supply Transformers

## AC AND DC VOLtages at indicated currents

MIL-T-27 RATINGS IN REGULAR TYPE, INDUSTRIAL RATINGS IN BLUE BAR

## SECONDARY AC VOLTAGES AND APPROXIMATE DC VOLTAGES

| Nom. AC Volts* | 40.5 | 32.25 | 28.5 | 24 | 20.25 | 16.5 | 12 | 8.25 | 40.5 CT | 24 CT | 16.5 CT |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Appr. DC Volts* | 53 | 41 | 34 | 25 | 24 | 18 | 12 | 6 | 24 | 12 | 6.6 |

DC AMPERES (Capacitance in Parenthesis) 60 Hz TYPES Type №.

| H-915 | . 02 | (.1) | . 023 | (.1) | . 025 | (.1) | . 027 | (.1) | . 042 | (.2) | . 035 | (.2) | . 055 | (.2) | . 065 | (.2) | . 035 | (.2) | . 040 | (.2) | . 055 | (.2) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| H-915 | . 025 | (.1) | . 035 | (.1) | . 040 | (.1) | . 042 | (.1) | . 055 | (.2) | . 042 | (.2) | . 070 | (.2) | . 085 | (.2) | . 042 | (.2) | . 055 | (.2) | . 068 | (.2) |
| H-925 | . 07 | (.1) | . 08 | (.1) | . 085 | (.1) | . 09 | (.1) | . 14 | (.2) | . 11 | (.2) | . 18 | (.2) | . 22 | (.2) | . 11 | (.2) | . 13 | (.2) | . 17 | (.2) |
| H-925 | . 085 | (.1) | . 12 | (.1) | . 13 | (.1) | . 14 | (.1) | . 18 | (.2) | . 14 | (.2) | . 23 | (.2) | . 28 | (.2) | . 14 | (.2) | . 17 | (.2) | 21 | (.2) |
| H-935 | . 4 | (.5) | . 44 | (.5) | . 48 | (.5) | . 52 | (.5) | . 8 | (1) | . 6 | (1) | 1.0 | (2) | 1.2 | (2) | . 6 | (1) | . 72 | (1) | . 92 | (2) |
| H-935 | . 48 | (.5) | . 6 | (.5) | . 6 | (.5) | . 64 | (.5) | 1.0 | (1) | . 8 | (1) | 1.2 | (2) | 1.52 | (2) | . 8 | (1) | . 88 | (1) | 1.12 | (2) |
| H-94 | 1 | (.5) | 1.1 | (.5) | 1.2 | (.5) | 1.3 | (.5) | 2 | (1) | 1.5 | (1) | 2.5 | (2) | 3 | (2) | 1.5 | (1) | 1.8 | (1) | 2.3 | (2) |
| H-94 | 1.2 | (.5) | 1.5 | (.5) | 1.5 | (.5) | 1.6 | (.5) | 2.5 | (1) | 2 | (1) | 3 | (2) | 3.8 | (2) | 2 | (1) | 2.2 | (1) | 2.8 | (2) |
| H-95 | 2.5 | (1) | 3 | (1) | 3 | (1) | 3.5 | (1) | 5 | (2) | 3.7 | (2) | 6 | (4) | 7.5 | (4) | 3.7 | (2) | 4.5 | (2) | 5.5 | (4) |
| H-95 | 3 | (1) | 3.5 | (1) | 3.8 | (1) | 4 | (1) | 6 | (2) | 4.5 | (2) | 7.5 | (4) | 9 | (4) | 4.5 | (2) | 5.5 | (2) | 6.7 | (4) |
| H-96 | 6 | (4) | 7 | (4) | 7.5 | (4) | 8 | (4) | 12 | (6) | 9 | (6) | 15 | (12) | 18 | (12) | 9 | (6) | 11 | (6) | 13.5 | (12) |
| H-96 | 7.5 | (4) | 8.5 | (4) | 9.5 | (4) | 10 | (4) | 15 | (6) | 11 | (6) | 19 | (12) | 23 | (12) | 11 | (6) | 13.5 | (6) | 17 | (12) |

## 400 Hz TYPES

| MET-445 | .2 | $(.15)$ | .22 | $(.15)$ | .24 | $(.15)$ | .26 | $(.15)$ | .4 | $(.25)$ | .3 | $(.25)$ | .5 | $(.5)$ | .6 | $(.5)$ | .3 | $(.25)$ | .36 | $(.25)$ | .46 | $(.5)$ |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| MET-445 | .24 | $(.15)$ | .3 | $(.15)$ | .3 | $(.15)$ | .32 | $(.15)$ | .5 | $(.25)$ | .4 | $(.25)$ | .6 | $(.5)$ | .75 | $(.5)$ | .4 | $(.25)$ | .44 | $(.25)$ | .56 | $(.5)$ |
| MET-455 | .4 | $(.15)$ | .44 | $(.15)$ | .48 | $(.15)$ | .52 | $(.15)$ | .8 | $(.25)$ | .6 | $(.25)$ | 1.0 | $(.5)$ | 1.2 | $(.5)$ | .6 | $(.25)$ | .72 | $(.25)$ | .92 | $(.5)$ |
| MET-455 | .48 | $(.15)$ | .6 | $(.15)$ | .6 | $(.15)$ | .64 | $(.15)$ | 1.0 | $(.25)$ | .8 | $(.25)$ | 1.2 | $(.5)$ | 1.52 | $(.5)$ | .8 | $(.25)$ | .88 | $(.25)$ | 1.12 | $(.5)$ |
| MET-465 | 1 | $(.15)$ | 1.1 | $(.15)$ | 1.2 | $(.15)$ | 1.3 | $(.15)$ | 2 | $(.25)$ | 1.5 | $(.25)$ | 2.5 | $(.5)$ | 3 | $(.5)$ | 1.5 | $(.25)$ | 1.8 | $(.25)$ | 2.3 | $(.5)$ |
| MET-465 | 1.2 | $(.15)$ | 1.5 | $(.15)$ | 1.5 | $(.15)$ | 1.6 | $(.15)$ | 2.5 | $(.25)$ | 2 | $(.25)$ | 3 | $(.5)$ | 3.8 | $(.5)$ | 2 | $(.25)$ | 2.2 | $(.25)$ | 2.8 | $(.5)$ |
| MET-475 | 2.5 | $(.25)$ | 3 | $(.25)$ | 3 | $(.25)$ | 3.5 | $(.25)$ | 5 | $(.5)$ | 3.7 | $(.5)$ | 6 | $(1)$ | 7.5 | $(1)$ | 3.7 | $(.5)$ | 4.5 | $(.5)$ | 5.5 | $(1)$ |
| MET-475 | 3 | $(.25)$ | 3.5 | $(.25)$ | 3.8 | $(.25)$ | 4 | $(.25)$ | 6 | $(.5)$ | 4.5 | $(.5)$ | 7.5 | $(1)$ | 9 | $(1)$ | 4.5 | $(.5)$ | 5.5 | $(.5)$ | 6.7 | $(1)$ |

SECONDARY AC VOLTAGES AND APPROXIMATE DC VOLTAGES

| Nom. <br> AC Vols** | 81 | 64.5 | 57 | 48 | 40.5 | 33 | 24 | 16.5 | 81 CT | 48 CT | 33 CT |
| :---: | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Appr <br> DC Volts* | 106 | 82 | 68 | 50 | 48 | 36 | 24 | 12 | 48 | 24 | 13 |

DC AMPERES (Capacitance in Parenthesis) 60 Hz TYPES
Type No .

| H-965 | 0.5 | (.125) | 0.55 | (.125) | 0.6 | (.125) | 0.65 | (.125) | 1.0 | (.25) | 0.75 | (.25) | 1.25 | (.5) | 1.5 | (.5) | 0.75 | (.25) | 0.9 | (.25) | 1.15 | (.5) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| H-965 | 0.6 | (.125) | 0.75 | (.125) | 0.75 | (.125) | 0.8 | (.125) | 1.25 | (.25) | 1.0 | (.25) | 1.5 | (.5) | 1.9 | (.5) | 1.0 | (.25) | 1.1 | (.25) | 1.4 | (.5) |

## 400 Hz TYPE

| MET-495 | .2 | $(.04)$ | .22 | $(.04)$ | .24 | $(.04)$ | .26 | $(.04)$ | .4 | $(.06)$ | .3 | $(.06)$ | .5 | $(.06)$ | .6 | $(.06)$ | .3 | $(.06)$ | .36 | $(.06)$ | .46 | $(.06)$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| MET-495 | .24 | $(.04)$ | .3 | $(.04)$ | .3 | $(.04)$ | .32 | $(.04)$ | .5 | $(.06)$ | .4 | $(.06)$ | .6 | $(.06)$ | .76 | $(.06)$ | .4 | $(.06)$ | .44 | $(.06)$ | .56 | $(.06)$ |

[^7]
## DOT, H, MET <br> 400Hz Transformers



## MOLDED TYPES, GRADE 5

## PAGE NOTES

## PACKAGING

Hermetically sealed, DO-T's
and MET's metal encased.
H -101 group - molded.

## APPLICATION

Transistor/filament and isolation.

## SHIELDING

All isolation transformers electrostatically shielded.

MIL SPECS
To complete MIL-T-27D specs. DO-T's: Grade 5, Class R. MET's: Grade 4, Class S.
Molded units: Grade 5, Class S.

Primary: 105/115 Volts $380-1000 \mathrm{~Hz}$ Secondary: 6.3 VCT 2500V RMS Test

| Type No. MIL-Type | Sec. Amp. | L In. | W In. | H In. | Mtg. Dim. | Wt. Lbs. |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :--- | :--- | :--- | :---: | :---: |
| H-101 | TF5SO3ZZ | 3.5 | 1.781 | 1.656 | 2.0 | $1.125 \times 1.156$ | .3 |
| H-102 | M27/202-01 | 5.5 | 1.750 | 2.0 | 2.25 | $1.125 \times 1.281$ | .44 |
| H-103 | M27/158-01 | 10 | 2.312 | 2.125 | 2.50 | $1.687 \times 1.406$ | .8 |
| H-104 | M27/201-01 | 25 | 2.875 | 2.500 | 3.036 | $2.187 \times 1.531$ | 1.5 |

H -101 thru H -104 mounted by 4 holes .157 D
500V RMS TEST

| Type No. | H-118 | H-148 $\ddagger$ | H-149 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Application | Supply | Isolation | Supply |
| Primary | $105 / 115 \mathrm{~V} 380-1000 \mathrm{~Hz}$ | $105 / 115 \mathrm{~V} 400 \mathrm{~Hz}$ | $28 \mathrm{~V} 380-1000 \mathrm{~Hz}$ |
| Secondary | $6.3 \mathrm{VCT}-.3 \mathrm{~A}$ | 115 V CT-02A | 1)$6.3 \mathrm{~V}-.08 \mathrm{~A}$ <br> 6.3 V .08 A <br> 2 <br> $12.6 \mathrm{~V} .08 \mathrm{~A}^{*}$ <br> $6.3 \mathrm{~V} .16 \mathrm{~A} \dagger$ |
| MIL-Type | TF5S03ZZ | TF5S03ZZ | TF5S03ZZ |
| Case Type | $\begin{gathered} \text { SO-\#P } \\ \text { See Pg. } 21 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { SO-\#P } \\ \text { See Pg. } 21 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { SSO-\#P } \\ \text { See Pg. } 24 \end{gathered}$ |

- Series Connected. † Parallel Connected. $\ddagger$ ELECTROSTATICALLY SHIELDED.

MIL TYPE TF5RO3ZZ
$0.312^{\prime \prime}$ Dia. $\times 0.406^{\prime \prime}$ Weight $1 / 10$ oz.

METAL ENCASED TYPES, GRADE 5 DO-T400 ${ }^{\text {M }}$ SERIES

| Type No: | Application | Primary | Secondary | Rated Heat Rise |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| DO-T400 | Isolation transformer | $28 \mathrm{~V}, 400 \mathrm{~Hz}$ | 6.3 V @ 60 mA | $40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| D0-T410 | Isolation transformer | $28 \mathrm{~V}, 400 \mathrm{~Hz}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { (2 secs.) } \\ & 6.3 \mathrm{~V} @ 30 \mathrm{~mA}, \\ & 6.3 \mathrm{~V} @ 30 \mathrm{~mA} \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| D0-T415 | Isolation transformer | $28 \mathrm{~V}, 400 \mathrm{~Hz}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { (2 secs.) } \\ & 12.6 \mathrm{~V} @ 15 \mathrm{~mA}, \\ & 12.6 \mathrm{~V} @ 15 \mathrm{~mA} \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| D0-T420 | Electrostatically shielded isolation transformer | $28 \mathrm{~V}, 400 \mathrm{~Hz}$ | 28 V @ 10 mA | $40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| D0-T430 | 3-watt autotransformer | $28 \mathrm{~V}, 400 \mathrm{~Hz}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 12.6 \mathrm{~V}-0 . \\ & 12.6 \mathrm{~V} @ 120 \mathrm{~mA} \end{aligned}$ | $40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| D0-T440 | 3/4-watt autotransformer | $28 \mathrm{~V}, 400 \mathrm{~Hz}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 6.3 \mathrm{~V}-0- \\ & 6.3 \mathrm{~V} @ 60 \mathrm{~mA} \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| $\begin{aligned} & \hline \text { DO-TSH } \\ & \text { DO-TSH2 } \end{aligned}$ | Drawn Hipermalloy shields provide 20 to 40 dB shielding, each. See Catalog page 10 for dimensions. |  |  |  |

## MET ${ }^{\text {TM }}$ SERIES



| Type No. | MIL Type | Pri. Volt | Sec. Volts | Amps. <br> (MIL) | Amps (Industrial) | Sec. Test Volts RMS | $\begin{aligned} & \text { MIL } \\ & \text { Case } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| MET-400 $\ddagger$ | TF4S03AH | $\begin{aligned} & 380-1000 \mathrm{~Hz} \\ & 105 / 115 / 125 \mathrm{~V} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \hline 115 \mathrm{CT} \\ & 115 \mathrm{CT} \\ & 230^{\circ} \\ & 115 \dagger \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & .06 \\ & .06 \\ & .06 \\ & .12 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \hline .072 \\ & .072 \\ & .072 \\ & .144 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | 1000 | AH |
| MET-405 $\ddagger$ | TF4S03EA | $\begin{aligned} & 380-1000 \mathrm{~Hz} \\ & 105 / 115 / 125 \mathrm{~V} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 115 \mathrm{CT} \\ & 115 \mathrm{CT} \\ & 230^{\circ} \\ & 115 \dagger \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \hline 0.2 \\ & 0.2 \\ & 0.2 \\ & 0.4 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & .24 \\ & .24 \\ & .24 \\ & .48 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | 1000 | EA |
| MET-420 | TF4S03AH | $\begin{aligned} & 380-1000 \mathrm{~Hz} \\ & 105 / 115 / 125 \mathrm{~V} \end{aligned}$ | 6.3 CT | 2 | 2.5 | 1500 | AH |
| MET-4309 | M27/180-01 | $\begin{aligned} & 400 \mathrm{~Hz} \\ & 57.5 .99 .6,115 \mathrm{~V} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 12.6 \mathrm{CT} \\ & 12.6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2 \\ & 2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2.5 \\ & 2.5 \end{aligned}$ | 1500 | FA |

- Series connected. †ParalleI Connected. $\ddagger$ ELECTROSTATICALLY SHIELDED.
§ Two MET-430's Scott connected provide 26 volt two phase from 115 V . three phase 400 Hz input.


## GENERAL INFORMATION Selection Guide on Pulse Transformers

## APPLICATION

Pulse transformers can be classified into coupling, impedance matching, or blocking oscillator applications.

In the pulse generating application, the characteristics of the circuit elements other than the transformer are effective in determining the pulse characteristics. Consequently, the design engineer must know the circuit in which it will be used.

The best way of specifying a coupling application is to state the source and load impedance, the voltage levels, the repetition rate, and the nature of the desired output pulse in pulse parameters.

As can be seen in the diagram, a given transformer will have the same rise time regardless of the pulse width impressed on it. The droop characteristics, in percent, will be a linear function of the pulse width. A given transformer, having a $10 \%$ droop at 1 microsecond, will have a $20 \%$ droop at 2 microseconds.

The repetition rate and the pulse width determine the duty cycle which the transformer will see. This is important in the design for temperature rise consideration. Core loss energy is lost on each pulse due to eddy currents and hysteresis. The repetition rate determines the power loss in the core as well as in the windings. The voltage level as well as the pulse width determines the flux density of the transformer. This is

## PULSE CHARACTERISTICS


usually stated as the ET constant and expressed in voltmicroseconds.

A transformer of a given ET constant can be used for wider pulse widths and lower voltage levels or vice versa, within the insulation working voltage capability of the transformer.

STANDARD PULSE TRANSFORMER SELECTION GUIDE

| Type No. | Ratio | Pulse <br> Width <br> Micro- <br> Seconds | Rise <br> Time <br> MicroSeconds | Droop in \% | Hi-Pot Voltage RMS | Size G | Wt. Grams | MIL Type Designation | Service | Page |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| H-45 to H-46 | $\begin{aligned} & 1: 1: 1 \& \\ & 5: 3: 1 \end{aligned}$ | .05-25 | .01-2 | 0-30 | 1250 | . $406 \mathrm{D} \times .406 \mathrm{H}$ | 1 | TP7SX1110AZ | Coupling and Blocking Oscillator | 45 |
| $\mathrm{H}-47$ to H-52 |  |  |  |  |  | . $593 \mathrm{D} \times .593 \mathrm{H}$ | 4 | TP7SX1110AC | Higher Voltage, Tube, SCR, etc. |  |
| H-53 to H-57 |  |  |  |  |  | . $656 \mathrm{D} \times .656 \mathrm{H}$ | 6 | TP7SX1110AN |  |  |
| $\mathrm{H}-60$ to $\mathrm{H}-68$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4: 4: 1 ~ \& ~ \\ & 5: 3: 1 \end{aligned}$ | .05-10 | .012-.40 | 0-25 | 100 | . $406 \mathrm{D} \times .406 \mathrm{H}$ | 1 | TP7SX4410AZ | Coupling and Blocking Oscillator | 45 |
| MPX-100 | $1 \mathrm{CT}: 1 \mathrm{CT}$ | Manchester II (Bi-phase 1 mHz clock) | 0.1 | 20 | 100 | . $63 \mathrm{SQ} \times .275 \mathrm{H}$ | 4 | TP7SX( ) KZ | Coupling to Data Line | 44 |
| MPX-200 | 1.41 CT : 1CT |  |  |  |  | . $63 \mathrm{SQ} \times .275 \mathrm{H}$ |  |  |  |  |
| MPX-300 | 1.25 CT: 1CT |  |  |  |  | .63SQ x . 275 H |  |  |  |  |
| MPX-400 | $\begin{aligned} & 1.4 \mathrm{CT}: 1 \mathrm{CT} \\ & 2 \mathrm{CT}: 1 \mathrm{CT} \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  | . $63 \mathrm{SQ} \times .25 \mathrm{H}$ |  |  |  |  |
| MPX-500 | 1 CT 1 1CT |  |  |  |  | . $5 \times .35 \times .25 \mathrm{H}$ |  |  |  |  |
| MPX-600 | $1 \mathrm{CT}: 1.41 \mathrm{CT}$ |  |  |  |  | . $5 \times .35 \times .25 \mathrm{H}$ |  |  |  |  |
| PCH-45 to 46 | $\begin{aligned} & 1: 1: 1 ~ \& ~ \\ & 5: 3: 1 \end{aligned}$ | .05-25 | .01-2 | 0-30 | 1250 | . $365 \mathrm{SQ} \times .52 \mathrm{H}$ | 2 | TP7SX1110KZ | Coupling and Blocking Oscillator | 45 |
| PCH-47 to 52 |  |  |  |  |  | . $64 \times .52 \times .52 \mathrm{H}$ | 6 |  | Higher Voltage, Tube, SCR, etc. |  |
| PCH-53 to 57 |  |  |  |  |  | . $64 \times .77 \times .64 \mathrm{H}$ | 8 |  |  |  |
| PIP | $\begin{aligned} & 4: 4: 1 \& \\ & 5: 3: 1 \end{aligned}$ | .05-10 | . $01-40$ | 0-15 | 100 | . $344 \mathrm{D} \times .25 \mathrm{H}$ | 1.5 | TP6RX4410CZ TP6RX5310CZ | Coupling and Blocking Oscillator | 44 |

## MPX, PIP <br> Pulse Transformers

## MIL SPECS

MPX pulse transformers fully meet MIL STD 1553B Command/Response Multiplex Data Bus requirements. They also meet MIL-T-21038 Pulse Transformer Specs. MIL Type No. TP7SX ( ) KZ.

## PERFORMANCE

MPX pulse transformers feature a high efficiency design for minimum losses. Common mode rejection ratio is greater than 45 db and 1 MHz . Input impedance is greater than 3000 ohms over the band from 75 KHz to 1 MHz at 1 Vrms . This series possesses exceptional waveform integrity. Rise time and fall time is less than 100 nanoseconds. Overshoot and ringing is less than $\pm 1 \mathrm{~V}$ peak. Droop is less than $20 \%$.

## CONSTRUCTION

All windings are centertapped for greater circuit application flexibility. The series is packaged in a printed circuit style configuration, with a low profile configuration. Dielectric withstanding voltage is tested at 100 Vrms.

| Type No. | Application | Ratio* |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| MPX-100 | Isolation Transformer | $1 \mathrm{CT}: 1 \mathrm{CT}$ |
| MPX-200 | Coupling Transformer | 1.41 CT: 1 CT |
| MPX-300 | Coupling Transformer | 1.25 CT: 1 CT |
| MPX-400 | Coupling Transformer | $\begin{aligned} & 1.4 \text { CT: } 1 \text { CT } \\ & 2 \text { CT: } 1 \text { CT } \end{aligned}$ |
| MPX-500* | Isolation Transformer | $1 \mathrm{CT}: 1 \mathrm{CT}$ |
| MPX-600* | Coupling Transformer | $1 \mathrm{CT}: 1.41 \mathrm{CT}$ |

*Other ratios available on special order.
MPX 500-600 meet MIL-T-21038 and are subminiature low power pulse transformers. They are not specified in MIL-STD 1553B however they can be used in multiple applications.

MPX 100, 200, 300


## MPX 400



MPX 500, 600




## PACKAGING

Hermetically sealed. DO-T
family construction. See catalog page 9.

## MIL SPECS

To complete MIL-T-21038 Specs, Grade 6, Class R, Life X.

## APPLICATION

Transistor, D.W.V. Test $=100 \mathrm{~V}$.

## NOTE

All individually adjusted to parameters shown and checked in test circuit to give required pulse width.

See page 45 for Circuits

## Precision Miniature Wide Application Pulse Transformers

## RATIO 4:4:1

MIL TYPE DESIGNATION TP6RX4410CZ

| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Type } \\ & \text { No. } \end{aligned}$ | Military Part No. | Approx. DCR, Ohms |  |  | Blocking Oscillator Pulse |  |  |  |  | Coupling Circuit Characteristics |  |  |  |  |  |  | Frequency Response Within 2 dbt |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  | PWidth $\mu$ Sec. | RiseTime | \%Over DroopShoot \% |  | $\begin{gathered} \hline \% \\ \text { Back } \\ \text { Swing } \end{gathered}$ | PWidth $\mu \mathrm{Sec}$. | Volt Rise Out Time |  | \% <br> Over <br> Shoot | Droop \% |  | Imp. in/out,* ohms |  |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 1-8m } 3-\mathrm{Org} \\ & 2 \cdot \mathrm{Rd} 4-\mathrm{Yel} \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 5-Gin } \\ & \text { 6-Blu } \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| PIP-1 | - | . 21 | . 23 | . 13 | . 05 | . 02 | 0 | 0 | 37 | . 05 | 9 | . 018 | 0 | 0 | 12 | 50 | $150 \mathrm{KHz}-29 \mathrm{MHz}$ |
| PIP-2 | - | . 47 | . 56 | . 22 | . 1 | . 025 | 0 | 0 | 25 | . 1 | 8 | . 02 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 50 | $100 \mathrm{KHz}-17 \mathrm{MHz}$ |
| PIP-3 | - | 1.01 | 1.25 | . 37 | . 2 | . 030 | 2 | 0 | 15 | . 2 | 7 | . 035 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 100 | $16 \mathrm{KHz} \cdot 9.5 \mathrm{MHz}$ |
| PIP-4 | - | 1.5 | 1.85 | . 54 | . 5 | . 05 | 0 | 0 | 15 | . 5 | 7 | . 06 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 100 | $7 \mathrm{KHz}-3.25 \mathrm{MHz}$ |
| PIP-5 | - | 2.45 | 3.1 | . 9 | 1 | . 08 | 0 | 0 | 14 | 1 | 6.8 | . 15 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 100 | $7.5 \mathrm{KHz}-2.25 \mathrm{MHz}$ |
| PIP-6 | - | 3.0 | 3.71 | 1.1 | 2 | . 10 | 0 | 0 | 15 | 2 | 6.6 | . 16 | 0 | 2 | 10 | 100 | $2.2 \mathrm{KHz}-1.32 \mathrm{MHz}$ |
| PIP-7 | - | 4.9 | 6.05 | 1.8 | 3 | . 20 | 0 | 0 | 14 | 3 | 6.8 |  | 0 | 2 | 10 | 100 | $1.7 \mathrm{KHz}-1.5 \mathrm{MHz}$ |
| PIP-8 | - | 8.0 | 9.7 | 2.9 | 5 | . 30 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 5 | 7.9 | . 22 | 0 | 13 | 25 | 200 | $1.8 \mathrm{KHz}-1.45 \mathrm{MHz}$ |
| PIP-9 | M21038/6 | 13.1 | 15.9 | 4.7 | 10 | . 35 | 0 | 5 | 12 | 10 | 6.5 | . 4 | 0 | 15 | 20 | 200 | $1.5 \mathrm{KHz}-1.14 \mathrm{MHz}$ |

## RATIO 5:3:1 MIL TYPE DESIGNATION TP6RX5310CZ

| PIP-10 | - | . 55 | . 41.15 | . 1 | . 01 | 0 | 0 | 20 | . 1 | 8 | . 01 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 140/50 | $170 \mathrm{KHz}-32 \mathrm{MHz}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| PIP-11 | - | 2.9 | 2.28 .2 | 1 | . 02 | 4 | 4 | 6 | 1 | 6.6 | . 05 | 0 | 6 | 12 | 280/100 | $12.5 \mathrm{KHz}-3.25 \mathrm{MHz}$ |
| PIP-12 | M21038/7 | 9.4 | 7.12 .6 | 5 | . 05 | 0 | 12 | 12 | 5 | 8 | . 09 | 2 | 12 | 25 | 560/200 | $15 \mathrm{KHz}-4 \mathrm{MHz}$ |
| PIP.SH | - |  | wn Hiper | lloy | ld |  | for | spr | vide | to | db |  | g. 28 | hx | 359" dia. | 有" hole in cover. |

* Input winding leads Brn-Rd (1-2); output winding leads Org-Yel (3-4); leads Grn-Blu (5-6) open. $\dagger$ Per coupling circuit $\mathbf{Z}$ in/out, 1 V input.


## Pulse

## Precision Miniature Pulse Transformers

## PACKAGING

H - Vacuum molded; flexible leads.
PCH - Epoxy cased; designed to be used on PC boards with $0.1^{\prime \prime}$ pin spacings. The pins are in a non-symmetrical pattern to provide foolproof insertion.

## MIL SPECS

Meet MIL-T-21038 Specs. All units are Grade 7, Class S, Life X.

## APPLICATIONS

Transistor blocking oscillators, SCR drivers, coupling and isolation. The PCH 45 through 57 also can be used in transistor circuits.

## NOTE

The units are individually adjusted in the circuit shown for each group. Parameters are checked to give the required pulse widths.


## DIMENSIONS

|  | A MAX | B MAX | C MIN | D MAX | $E \pm .005$ | $F \pm .005$ | $\mathrm{G} \pm .005$ | $\mathrm{H} \pm .002$ Dia. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| H-45-46 | 0.406 | 0.406 | 2.125 |  |  |  |  |  |
| H-47-52 | 0.593 | 0.593 | 3.250 |  |  |  |  |  |
| H-53-57 | 0.656 | 0.656 | 3.250 |  |  |  |  |  |
| H.60-68 | 0.406 | 0.406 | 2.125 |  |  |  |  |  |
| PCH-45-46 | . 365 | . 520 | 1 | . 365 | . 100 | . 200 sq. | . 100 | . 016 |
| PCH-47-52 | . 640 | . 520 | 1 | . 640 | . 100 | . 300 | . 200 | . 025 |
| PCH-53-57 | . 765 | . 640 | 1 | . 765 | . 100 | . 300 | . 200 | . 025 |
| PCH-60-68 | . 365 | . 520 | 1 | . 365 | . 100 | 200 sq. | . 100 | . 025 |

## RATIO 1:1:1

| Type No. |  | UTC \& MIL Part No. | Approx. DCR, Ohms |  |  | Blocking Oscillator Pulse |  |  |  |  | Coupling Circuit Characteristics |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | \% |  | \% |  |  |  | \% |  | \% | Imp. | Frequency |
|  |  |  |  |  | PWidth | h Rise | Over | roop | Back | Wid | lit | Rise | Over |  | Back | in/out,* | Response |
| Type №.PCH H |  |  | 1-2 | 3-4 | 5-6 | $\mu \mathrm{Sec}$. | Time | Shoot | \% | Swing | $\mu \mathrm{Sec}$. |  | Time | Shoot | \% | Swing | ohms | within $2 \mathrm{db} \dagger$ |
| 45 | 45 |  | M21038/8-001 | 3 | 3.5 | 4 | . 05 | . 022 | 0 | 20 | 10 | . 05 | 17 | . 01 | 20 | 0 | 35 | 250 | $260 \mathrm{kHz}-34 \mathrm{MHz}$ |
| 46 | 46 |  | M21038/8-002 | 5.5 | 6.5 | 7 | . 10 | . 024 | 0 | 25 | 10 | . 10 | 19 | . 01 | 30 | 10 | 50 | 250 | $220 \mathrm{kHz}-34 \mathrm{MHz}$ |
| 47 | 47 | M21038/9-001 | 3.7 | 4.0 | 4 | . 20 | . 026 | 0 | 25 | 8 | . 20 | 18 | . 01 | 30 | 15 | 65 | 500 | $260 \mathrm{kHz}-93 \mathrm{MHz}$ |
| 48 | 48 | M21038/9-002 | 5.5 | 5.8 | 6 | . 50 | . 03 | 0 | 20 | 5 | . 50 | 20 | . 01 | 30 | 20 | 65 | 500 | 85 kHz -73 MHz |
| 49 | 49 | M21038/9-003 | 8 | 8.5 | 9 | 1 | . 04 | 0 | 20 | 10 | 1 | 24 | . 02 | 15 | 15 | 65 | 500 | 50 kHz -62.5 MHz |
| 50 | 50 | M21038/9-004 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 2 | . 05 | 0 | 20 | 10 | 2 | 27 | . 05 | 10 | 15 | 35 | 500 | $24.5 \mathrm{kHz}-49 \mathrm{MHz}$ |
| 51 | 51 | M21038/9-005 | 28 | 31 | 33 | 3 | . 10 | 1 | 20 | 8 | 3 | 26 | . 07 | 10 | 10 | 35 | 500 | $12.6 \mathrm{kHz}-5.65 \mathrm{MHz}$ |
| 52 | 52 | M21038/9-006 | 36 | 41 | 44 | 5 | . 13 | 1 | 25 | 8 | 5 | 23 | . 15 | 10 | 10 | 45 | 1000 | $13 \mathrm{kHz}-3.465 \mathrm{MHz}$ |
| 53 | 53 | - | 37 | 44 | 49 | 7 | . 28 | 0 | 25 | 8 | 7 | 24 | . 20 | 10 | 10 | 50 | 1000 | $9.5 \mathrm{kHz}-6.3 \mathrm{MHz}$ |
| 54 | 54 | M21038/10-001 | 50 | 58 | 67 | 10 | . 30 | 0 | 20 | 8 | 10 | 24 | . 25 | 10 | 10 | 50 | 1000 | $7.1 \mathrm{kHz}-1.35 \mathrm{MHz}$ |
| 55 | 55 | M21038/10-002 | 78 | 96 | 112 | 16 | . 75 | 0 | 20 | 10 | 16 | 23 | . 40 | 5 | 15 | 20 | 1000 | $1.65 \mathrm{kHz}-3.05 \mathrm{MHz}$ |
| 56 | 56 | - | 93 | 116 | 138 | 20 | 1.25 | 0 | 25 | 10 | 20 | 23 | . 6 | 5 | 10 | 10 | 1000 | $2.15 \mathrm{kHz}-285 \mathrm{kHz}$ |
| 57 | 57 | M21038/10-003 | 104 | 135 | 165 | 25 | 2.0 | 0 | 30 | 10 | 25 | 24 | 1.5 | 5 | 10 | 10 | 1000 | $1.7 \mathrm{kHz}-315 \mathrm{kHz}$ |

## RATIO 4:4:1

## DWV TEST = $\mathbf{1 0 0}$ V RMS

| 60 | 60 | $\mathrm{M} 21038 / 11-01$ | .124 | .14 | .05 | .05 | .016 | 0 | 0 | 30 | .05 | 9.3 .012 | 0 | 0 | 20 | 50 | $550 \mathrm{kHz}-43 \mathrm{MHz}$ |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 61 | 61 | $\mathrm{M} 21038 / 11-02$ | .41 | .48 | .19 | .1 | .016 | 0 | 0 | 30 | .1 | 8.2 .021 | 0 | 0 | 15 | 50 | $95 \mathrm{kHz}-17 \mathrm{MHz}$ |
| 62 | 62 | $\mathrm{M} 21038 / 11-03$ | .78 | .94 | .33 | .2 | .022 | 0 | 0 | 18 | .2 | 7.4 .034 | 0 | 5 | 12 | 100 | $60 \mathrm{kHz}-14.5 \mathrm{MHz}$ |
| 63 | 63 | $\mathrm{M} 21038 / 11-04$ | 1.86 | 2.26 | .70 | .5 | .027 | 2 | 10 | 20 | .5 | 7.5 .045 | 0 | 20 | 25 | 100 | $22 \mathrm{kHz}-3.7 \mathrm{MHz}$ |
| 64 | 64 | $\mathrm{M} 21038 / 11-05$ | 3.73 | 4.4 | 1.33 | 1 | .033 | 0 | 12 | 25 | 1 | 7 | .078 | 0 | 15 | 23 | 100 |
| 65 | 65 | $\mathrm{M} 21038 / 11-06$ | 6.2 | 7.3 | 2.22 | 2 | .066 | 0 | 15 | 25 | 2 | 6.6 .14 | 0 | 10 | 20 | 100 | $8.5 \mathrm{kHz}-2.3 \mathrm{MHz}$ |
| 66 | 66 | $\mathrm{M} 21038 / 11-07$ | 10.2 | 12 | 3.6 | 3 | .087 | 0 | 18 | 30 | 3 | 6.8 .17 | 0 | 10 | 20 | 100 | $3.9 \mathrm{kHz}-950 \mathrm{kHz}$ |
| 67 | 67 | $\mathrm{M} 21038 / 11-08$ | 14.5 | 17.5 | 5.14 | 5 | .097 | 0 | 23 | 28 | 5 | 7.9 .2 | 0 | 18 | 28 | 200 | $3.6 \mathrm{kHz}-840 \mathrm{kHz}$ |
| 68 | 68 | $\mathrm{M} 21038 / 11-09$ | 42.3 | 52.1 | 14.8 | 10 | .14 | 0 | 15 | 28 | 10 | 6.5 .4 | 0 | 15 | 30 | 200 | $1.1 \mathrm{kHz}-400 \mathrm{kHz}$ |

## MIL TYPES

## PCH-45-57 <br> PCH-60-68

H-45-46 TP $75 \times 1110 \mathrm{AZ}$
H-47-52 TP $75 \times 1110$ AC
H-53-57 TP $75 \times 1110$ AN
H-60-68 TP $75 \times 4410$ AZ


# GENERAL INFORMATION Hi-Q Inductors Hi-Q Coil Selection Guide 

## GENERAL INFORMATION ON HIGH Q INDUCTIONS

Over 50 years of specialization in High Q Inductors are reflected in the superior $Q$ and temperature stability of the molybdenum permalloy powder toroids ferrites, and laminated structures produced by UTC today. Range of application is from DC to 30 MHz .

While this catalog lists 6 different types of stock inductors, special custom designs produced to customers' specifications are available on special order. Characteristics such as taps, additional windings, special adjustments such as in a resonant circuit, high voltage capability, inductance adjusted with DC, special mechanical configurations, even better temperature stability than our stock items, etc. are available to customers' requirements.

## TECHNICAL DATA

While the toroidal coil is superior for frequencies above 1 KHz , the laminated structure is superior for lower frequencies. The ML and MO use a hum-reducing lamination structure and, in addition, the ML is in a hipermalloy shield case.

The toroidal coils MS, MM, MH and MW have extremely low hum pickup due to the symmetrical winding on the toroidal core.

All stock inductors are measured at 0 DC. The maximum DC listings are for approximately $5 \%$ drop
in inductance, and negligible heat rise. The typical curves of inductance variation with AC or DC currents, illustrated on the following pages, best show the range of operation for a particular inductor. The excitation is plotted in milliamperes $x \sqrt{\mathrm{mHy}}$. For example, the 100 mHy MS toroid (MS-100) with 10 ma of DC flowing has an excitation factor of 10 ma $x \sqrt{100 \mathrm{mHy}}=100$, and the curve shows that approximately 90 mHy will be measured with 10 ma DC.

In the curves shown below, the solid line represents a stock series, while the dotted line in the toroidal group represents a few of the special capabilities of UTC in the specific stock size.

Since these high Q coils will saturate before any appreciable temperature rises occur, heating is usually not a problem. A general rule would be that four times the DC listings may be applied without any detrimental heating due to copper loss.

Temperature stability of all UTC inductors is excellent. Guaranteed limits and typical curves of inductance variation with temperature are shown for most types.

Engineering, laboratory, and production facilities are available for full engineering discussion, sampling, and large quantity production to meet special requirements.

Intermediate inductance values in an existing stock toroidal series are available on special order.

Toroidal Types


MS CASE =
.350 OD x .230 H

MP, MM, MH CASE =
.44 OD X .23H


## Laminated Types

> ML CASE =
$.44 \times .48 \times .56 \mathrm{H}$


FREQUENCY - kHz

MO CASE =
$.75 \times 1.06 \times .81 \mathrm{H}$


FREQUENCY - kHz

## STANDARD HIGH Q INDUCTORS SELECTON GUIDE

| Type No. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { MIL } \\ & \text { Gr. } \end{aligned}$ | Stock Line Inductance Range | Approximate |  |  | Inductance <br> Tolerance <br> Adjustment @ $25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | Temp. Stability | Temp. Range | Size | Wt | Page |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{DCR} \\ & \Omega / \mathrm{Hy} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Peak } \\ & 0 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| MS | 5 | 1 MHy -100 MHy | 1300 | 40 | 20 kHz | $\pm 2 \%$ @ . $1 \mathrm{~V}, 1 \mathrm{kHz}$ | $\pm 2 \%$ | $-55^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+105^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | . 35 dia. x . 23 H | 1.3 gm | 48 |
| MM | 5 | 3 MHy -120 MHy | 1300 | 60 | 30 kHz | $\pm 2 \%$ @ . $1 \mathrm{~V}, 1 \mathrm{kHz}$ | $\pm 2 \%$ | $-55^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+105^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | . 44 dia. $\times$. 23 H | 2 gm | 48 |
| MH | 5 | . $6 \mathrm{MHy}-40 \mathrm{MHy}$ | 2700 | 80 | 100 kHz | $\pm 2 \%$ @ . $1 \mathrm{~V}, 1 \mathrm{kHz}$ | $\pm 1 \%$ | $-55^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+105^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | . 44 dia. $\times .23 \mathrm{H}$ | 2 gm | 49 |
| ML-O thru ML-4 | 5 | . $15 \mathrm{Hy}-1.4 \mathrm{Hy}$ | 150 | 22 | 1.5 kHz | $\pm 3 \%$ @ $1 \mathrm{~V}, 1 \mathrm{kHz}$ | within 2\% | $-55^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+105^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | . $44 \times .48 \times .56 \mathrm{H}$ | . 202 | 47 |
| ML-5 thru ML-10 | 5 | 2.5 Hy-60 Hy | 85 | 228 | 800 Hz | $\pm 3 \%$ @ $1 \mathrm{~V}, 400 \mathrm{~Hz}$ | $\pm 2 \%$ | $-55^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+105^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | . $44 \times .48 \times .56 \mathrm{H}$ | . 02 | 47 |
| MW | 5 | . $05 \mathrm{Hy}-5 \mathrm{Hy}$ | 500 | 80 | 10 kHz | $\pm 1 \%$ @ $1 \mathrm{~V}, 1 \mathrm{kHz}$ | $\pm 1 \%$ | $-55^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+105^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | . 72 dia. $\times .41 \mathrm{H}$ | . 2502 | 49 |
| M0-1 thru M0-1 | 5 | . $1 \mathrm{Hy}-1 \mathrm{Hy}$ | 130 | 27 | 1.5 HHz | $\pm 2 \%$ @ $1 \mathrm{~V}, 1 \mathrm{kHz}$ | $\begin{aligned} & +1 \% \\ & -2 \% \end{aligned}$ | $-55^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+105^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | . $75 \times 1.06 \times .81 \mathrm{H}$ | 102 | 47 |
| MO-2 thru MO-100 | 5 | $2 \mathrm{Hy}-100 \mathrm{Hy}$ | 65 | 25 | 600 Hz | $\pm 2 \%$ @ $1 \mathrm{~V}, 400 \mathrm{~Hz}$ | $\begin{aligned} & +1 \% \\ & -3 \% \end{aligned}$ | $-55^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+105^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | . $75 \times 1.06 \times .81 \mathrm{H}$ | 102 | 47 |

## ML Series





ML Case
.438" x.484" x $562^{\prime \prime}$ H
Weight: . 2 oz .
TERMINALS:
Type D - Tinned Dumet .025" Dia. x 1.00" long; MIL-STD 1276
MIL TYPE NO.
TF5RX20ZZ; MIL-T-27

MO Series



MO Case
.750 " $\times 1.062^{\prime \prime} \times .812^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{H}$ Weight: 1 oz .
TERMINALS:
Tinned Dumet
.040" Dia. x $.282^{\prime \prime}$ long;
MIL-STD 1276
MIL TYPE NO.
TF5RX20ZZ; MIL-T-27

## MS, MM <br> Toroidal Hi-Q Inductors

## MS Series

## MS Case

.35 " Dia. $\times 23^{\prime \prime}$ high

## Weight:

1.3 Gm .

TERMINALS:
Type D - Tinned Dumet .025" Dia. x 1.250 " long; MIL-STD 1276

MIL TYPE NO.
TF5RX20ZZ; MIL-T-27

MM Case
.438" Dia. x $250^{\prime \prime}$ high

## Weight:

.07 oz .
TERMINALS:
Type D - Tinned Dumet .025" Dia. x 1.250 " long; MIL-STD 1276

MIL TYPE NO.
TF5RX20ZZ; MIL-T-27

| Type No. | MIL Part No. | Ind. mHy <br> (O DC) | ma DC <br> Max. | DCR $\Omega$ <br> Max. |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| MS-1 | M27/146-01 | 1 | 60 | 1.4 |
| MS-5 | M27/146-02 | 5 | 28 | 7 |
| MS-10 | M27/146-03 | 10 | 20 | 11 |
| MS-25 | M27/146-04 | 25 | 13 | 38 |
| MS-50 | M27/146-05 | 50 | 9 | 75 |
| MS-100 | M27/146-06 | 100 | 6 | 132 |






MM Series

| Type No. | MIL Part No. | Ind. mHy <br> (O DC) | ma DC <br> Max. | DCR <br> Max. |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | ---: |
| MM-1 | M27/240-01 | 3 | 50 | 4.8 |
| MM-2 | M27/240-02 | 5 | 40 | 8.0 |
| MM-3 | M27/240-03 | 8 | 30 | 13 |
| MM-4 | M27/240-04 | 12.5 | 25 | 19 |
| MM-5 | M27/240-05 | 20 | 20 | 31 |
| MM-6 | M27/240-06 | 30 | 16 | 47 |
| MM-7 | M27/240-07 | 60 | 11 | 94 |
| MM-8 | M27/240-08 | 120 | 8 | 186 |






## Hi-Q Inductors

## MH, MW <br> Toroidal Hi-Q Inductors

## MHSeries




## MH CASE

.438" Dia. x 250 " high

## Weight:

.07 oz .

## TERMINALS:

Type D - Tinned Dumet .025" Dia. x $1.25^{\prime \prime}$ long;
MIL-STD 1276
MIL TYPE NO.
TF5RX2OZZ; MIL-T-27

## MW Series

| Type No. | MIL Part No. | Ind. Hy <br> $\mathbf{( 0 . 0 C )}$ | ma DC <br> Max. | DCR <br> $\pm 20 \%$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | ---: |
| MW-.05 | M27/161-01 | 0.05 | 25 | 27 |
| MW-.10 | M27/161-02 | 0.10 | 18 | 51 |
| MW-.25 | M27/161-03 | 0.25 | 11 | 136 |
| MW-.5 | M27/161-04 | 0.5 | 8 | 243 |
| MW-.75 | M27/161-05 | 0.75 | 7 | 355 |
| MW-1 | M27/161-06 | 1.0 | 6 | 500 |
| MW-1.2 | M27/161-07 | 1.2 | 5 | 560 |
| MW-2 | M27/161-08 | 2.0 | 4 | 870 |
| MW-3 | M27/161-09 | 3.0 | 3.5 | 1340 |
| MW-5 | M27/161-10 | 5.0 | 3 | 2500 |



## MW CASE

.719" Dia. x .406" high
Weight:
.25 oz .
TERMINALS:
Type N-2 - Tinned Nickel .040" Dia. x . $375^{\prime \prime}$ long;
MIL-STD 1276
MIL TYPE NO.
TF5RX20ZZ; MIL-T-27

# GENERAL INFORMATION LC and Crystal Filters 

Over 50 years of specialization in selective networks, from image parameter design to modern network synthesis are reflected in the superior performance, miniaturization, stability, and reliability of the electric wave filters produced by UTC.

Because of the tremendous variation in requirements of frequency, band width, impedance, shape factor, size configuration, and other special characteristics such as envelope delay distortion, and return loss, catalog items are only a portion of the filters made. Special "custom" designs to customers' specifications range from $D C$ to 30 MHz , from a volume of less than 0.1 cubic inches to more than 250 cubic inches. They cover applications such as telephone, telegraph, telemetering, multiplexing, carrier elimination and restoration, etc.

The general technical discussion that follows applies equally to all varieties of filters. UTC produces a wide range of LC \& Crystal Filters. The following pages introduces a line of Monolithic Crystal Filters (Pages 55 to 57). Crystal Filters offer a practical way of achieving very narrow bandwidths and very sharp rates of cutoff coupled with high precision and stability. This new proven line formerly available on special order is now cataloged on pages 55 to 57 . We invite your review of this product line. We further invite your inquiries for special design LC \& Crystal Filters. Our application staff will be pleased to offer low cost practical solutions to your filter requirements.

## TECHNICAL

UTC follows the standard method of measurement of insertion loss and attenuation as defined in MIL-F18327, the military specification for filters.
Insertion Loss is defined as the ratio of power delivered to the load before insertion of the filter, to the power delivered to the load after insertion of the filter.

Rs

$I L_{i n} d b=20 \log _{10} \frac{E_{1}}{E_{2}}$
where
$\mathbf{R}_{\mathrm{s}}=$ Source resistor.
$R_{L}=$ Load resistor.
$\mathrm{Eg}=$ Generator voltage - must be maintained constant for all measurements. The generator impedance should be less than $10 \%$ of the source impedance.
$\mathbf{E}_{1}=$ The load voltage with the filter not in the circuit.
$E_{2}=$ The load voltage with the filter in the circuit.

Attenuation, the relative transmission loss, is measured as the ratio output voltage $\left(\mathrm{E}_{2}\right)$ at the reference frequency to the output voltage $\left(E_{3}\right)$ at the test frequency.

Attenuation in $\mathrm{db}=20 \log _{10} \frac{E_{2}}{E_{3}}$
Reference Frequency is that frequency by which the insertion loss is measured and to which all attenuation measurements are referred. In band pass filters, the reference frequency may be the center of the pass band or the frequency at which maximum output occurs. In low pass and high pass filters the reference is a frequency well within the flat portion of the pass band.

On stock, UTC uses the center frequency on band pass filters, $1 / 5$ of the cutoff frequency on low pass filters, and 5 times the cutoff frequency on high pass filters.

Cutoff Frequency is that frequency marking the edge of the pass band. The attenuation at the cutoff frequency can be any number such as .1,3, or 6 db depending upon the specification. The LPM's for example, are specified as 6 db maximum at cutoff frequency.

Pass Band Ripple is the difference from peak to valley of the amplitude response in the pass band measured in db .


Stop Band is that band of frequencies that the filter discriminates against.


## GENERAL INFORMATION LC and Crystal Filters



Input Impedance $\mathbf{Z}_{\text {in }}$ is the impedance looking into the filter's input terminals with the filter properly loaded at the output terminals.

Output Impedance $Z_{\text {out }}$ is the impedance looking into the filter's output terminals with the proper resistor across the input terminals.

Neither of these impedances, not to be confused with source and load impedances, should be specified with tolerances unless absolutely necessary. Restricting the actual impedance looking into one end or the other of a filter may complicate the design, increasing size and cost. Adjacent filters that are going to be used in parallel at their inputs or outputs, should be so specified in order to obtain units whose stop band impedances are high and thus have minimal effect on each other.

In general, to reduce size and cost of special filters, the user should be careful not to overspecify. The maximum amount of attenuation and ripple that can be tolerated in the pass band as well as the minimum stop band attenuation should be specified. The flatter the pass band and the sharper the skirt attenuation, the more complex the network and the larger and more expensive the unit becomes.

For special designs the following must be known: source and load impedances, insertion loss, pass band, stop band, operating level, operating temperature range, and size restrictions, plus any other special requirements such as phase matching, insertion loss matching, or attenuation matching between units, envelope delay distortion, return loss limits, etc.

Since filters usually contain many precisely adjusted elements and are used in critical applications where continued reliable performance is a necessity, all UTC filters, both stock and specials, are manufactured and guaranteed to MIL-F-18327.

Units with identical electrical and mechanical characteristics as stock items, except for center frequency on band pass filters, or cutoff frequency on low and high pass filters, are known as stock specials. For example, a band pass filter identical to the BPM series with a center frequency of 2700 Hz would be identified as BPM-2700, a 2700 Hz center frequency band pass filter
identical to the MNF series would be identified as MNF2.7, a low pass similar to LPM series with a 2700 Hz cutoff frequency would be identified as LPM-2700.

For Wide Band Pass applications (more than an octave wide), low pass and high pass filters may be connected in tandem. For instance, the HPM 500 in tandum with the LPM 5000 will be flat within 1 db from 625 Hz to 4000 Hz with an attenuation of 40 db below 300 Hz and above 8250 Hz .

For Band Reject applications, the BPM band pass minifilters may be used by connecting as shown on page , Figure A.

In measuring filters, precautions should be taken to be certain that the test equipment does not affect the measurement. For instance, when the lower stop band of a band pass filter or the stop band of a high pass filter is being measured, the apparent attenuation may be that of the harmonic output of the generator (which may lie in the filter pass band) rather than the actual filter attenuation at the test frequency.

To eliminate this problem the use of a wave analyzer, if available, or another filter which passes the test frequency but rejects its harmonics is recommended.

Generally, on stock filters, variations of $\pm 20 \%$ in the source and load impedances will have negligible effect on the attenuation response. BPM filters may be used with a much lower source impedance and still give satisfactory results.

The nominal test level Eg is 2.0 volts RMS for MNF \& MWF except 0.5 Volt on the BPM and 1.0 Volt on the LPM and HPM.

Superior and consistent performance, stability, and reliability are achieved through meticulous control of all materials and processes during the entire manufacturing cycle from the first sample to each production filter.

Engineering, laboratory and production facilities are available for full engineering discussion, sampling, and large quantity production to meet special requirements.

## Filter Selection Guide

STANDARD ELECTRIC WAVE FILTER SELECTION GUIDE Band Pass

| Type No . | Center Freq Range | Band WIdth | Source (0hms) <br> (anms) | $\begin{gathered} \text { Load } \\ \text { (Ohms) } \end{gathered}$ | $\underset{\text { Grade }}{\substack{\text { MIL }}}$ | Operating Temp Range | Size | Weight | Paga |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| MNF | 400 Hz to 5.4 KHz | $\pm 7.5 \%$ | 10K | 10K | 7 | $-55^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+105^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $1.19 \mathrm{Sq} \times .50 \mathrm{H}$ | 102 | 53 |
| MNF | 7.35 KHz to 70 KHz | $\pm 7.5 \%$ | 10K | 10K | 7 | $-55^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+105^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $.72 \mathrm{Sq} \times .50 \mathrm{H}$ | $1 / 302$ | 53 |
| MNF | 93 KHz to 165 KHz | $\pm 7.5 \%$ | 10K | 10K | 7 | $-55^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+105^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | .72Sq $\times .35 \mathrm{H}$ | 1/5 02 | 53 |
| MWF | 22 KHz to 70 KHz | $\pm 15 \%$ | 10K | 10K | 7 | $-55^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+105^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | . $72 \mathrm{Sq} \times .50 \mathrm{H}$ | 1/302 | 53 |
| HWF | 93 KHz to 165 KHz | $\pm 15 \%$ | 10K | 10K | 7 | $-55^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+105^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | . $72 \mathrm{Sq} \times .35 \mathrm{H}$ | $1 / 502$ | 53 |
| BPM | 400 Hz to 20 KHz | $\pm 3 \%$ | 10K | 10K or Grid | 6 | $-55^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+105^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $.72 \mathrm{Sq} \times 1.13 \mathrm{H}$ | 102 | 54 |

Band Reject

| Type No. | Freq Range | Source <br> (Ohms) | Load <br> (Ohms) | MIL <br> Grade | Oparatlng <br> Temp Range | Size | Weight | Page |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| BPM | 400 Hz to 20 KHz | 10 K | 10 K | 6 | $-55^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+105^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $.75 \mathrm{Sq} \times 1.13 \mathrm{H}$ | 10 oz | 54 |

## Low Pass

| Type Ko. | Cutoff Freq Range |  <br> Load (Ohms) | Grade | Operating <br> Temp Range | Size | Welght | Rage |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| LPM | 6 KHz to 15 KHz | 10 K | 6 | $-55^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+105^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $.75 \mathrm{Sq} \times 1.13 \mathrm{H}$ | 10 Cl | 54 |
| LPM | 200 Hz to 5 KHz | 10 K | 6 | $-55^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+105^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $1 \mathrm{Sq} \times 1.38 \mathrm{H}$ | $21 / 402$ | 54 |

High Pass

| Type No. | Cutoff Freq Range |  <br> Load (Ohms) | MIL <br> Grade | Operating <br> Temp Range | Slze | Welght | Page |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| HPM | 500 Hz to 4 KHz | 10 K | 6 | $-55^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+105^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $1 \times 1 \times 1.38 \mathrm{H}$ | $21 / 40 \mathrm{OZ}$ | 54 |

## CRYSTAL FILTERS

Band Pass

| Type No. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Center } \\ \text { Freq Range } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Band } \\ & \text { Whdth } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Saurce } \\ & \text { (Ohms) } \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Load } \\ \text { (Ohms) } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \mathrm{MILL} \\ \text { Grade } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \hline \text { Operating } \\ \text { Temp Range } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | Size | Weight | Page |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| MF | 10.7 MHz | $\begin{aligned} & .07 \% \\ & .00 \\ & .28 \% \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \hline 1.5 \mathrm{~K} \\ \text { to } \\ 5 \mathrm{~K} \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \hline 1.5 \mathrm{~K} \\ \text { to } \\ 5 \mathrm{~K} \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | 4 | $\begin{aligned} & -25^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \text { to } \\ & +75^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { See Page } \\ 55 \end{gathered}$ |  | 56 |
| MF | 21.4 MHz | $\begin{gathered} .035 \% \\ 10 \\ .14 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1 K \\ & \text { to } \\ & 3 K \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1 K \\ \text { to } \\ 3 K \end{gathered}$ | 4 | $\begin{aligned} & -25^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \text { to } \\ & +75^{\circ} \mathrm{Co} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { See Page } \\ 55 \end{gathered}$ |  | 57 |

## Telemetering Band Pass Filters

| Type No. | Center Freq. <br> (KHz) | Type No. | Center Freq. <br> (KHz) |
| :--- | :---: | :--- | :---: |
| MNF-.4 | .4 | MNF-40 | 40 |
| MNF-56 | .56 | MNF-52.5 | 52.5 |
| MNF-.73 | .73 | MNF-70 | 70 |
| MNF-.96 | .96 | MNF-93 | 93 |
| MNF-1.3 | 1.3 | MNF-124 | 124 |
| MNF-1.7 | 1.7 | MNF-165 | 165 |
| MNF-2.3 | 2.3 |  |  |
| MNF-3.0 | 3.0 | MWF-22 | 22 |
| MNF-3.9 | 3.9 | MWF-30 | 30 |
| MNF-5.4 | 5.4 | MWF-40 | 40 |
| MNF-7.35 | 7.35 | MWF-52.5 | 52.5 |
| MNF-10.5 | 10.5 | MWF-70 | 70 |
| MNF-14.5 | 14.5 | MWF-93 | 93 |
| MNF-22 | 22 | MWF-124 | 124 |
| MNF-30 | 30 | MWF-165 | 165 |

## ATTENUATION CHART

| Type <br> No. | Pass Band Width <br> (less than 3 db) | Stop Band |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| MNF | $\pm 71 / 2 \%$ | 15 db min @ $\pm 25 \%$ |
|  |  | 40 db min @ 1.75 Fc |
|  |  | .58 Fc |
| MWF | $\pm 15 \%$ | 15 db min @ $\pm 50 \%$ |
|  |  | 40 db min @ 2.5 Fc |
|  |  | 4 Fc |

MNF-7.35 thru MNF-70, MWF-22 thru MWF-70
$.781^{\prime \prime}$ sq. $\times .500^{\prime \prime}$ high WEIGHT: $1 / 3 \mathrm{oz}$.


MNF-. 4 thru MNF-5.4
$1.188^{\prime \prime}$ sq. $\times 500^{\prime \prime}$ high WEIGHT: 1 oz .


## MNF-93 thru MNF-165, <br> MFW-93 thru MWF-165

$.781^{\prime \prime}$ sq. $\times .35^{\prime \prime}$ high
WEIGHT: $1 / 5 \mathrm{oz}$.
LEADS:
.025" Dia. x 1.00"; Type N-2, Tinned Nickel, MIL-STD-1276


## PACKAGING

All hermetically sealed. MNF and MWF units metal cased, epoxy terminal board with pin terminals.

## NOTES

The low potential connections ( 2 and 3 on MNF and MWF) are brought out to individual terminals so that input and output may be used at different DC potentials if desired.

## MIL SPECS

All to complete MIL-F-18327
Specs. MNF and MWF:
FR7RX22ZZ1.

## IMPEDANCES

MNF and MWF 10K ohms
source and load.

## SPECIALS

MNF and MWF filters can be obtained with special center frequencies form 400 Hz to 200 KHz .

Leads: . 025 Dia. x 1.00" Type $\mathrm{N}-2$, Tinned Nickel,
MIL-STD-1276

# LPM, BPM and HPM Miniature Band High and Low Pass Filters 

## BPM case

$.750^{\prime \prime} \times .750^{\prime \prime} \times 1.125^{\prime \prime}$
Weight: 1 oz .


CONNECTIONS FOR
BAND REJECT APPLICATIONS


HPM and LPM case (MIL AG)
$1.00^{\prime \prime} \times 1.00^{\prime \prime} \times 1.375^{\prime \prime}$
Weight:
$21 / 4 \mathrm{oz}$.

LPM-6000 or
higher (MIL AF)
$.750^{\prime \prime} \times .750^{\prime \prime} \times 1.125^{\prime \prime}$
Weight:
1 oz .


## BPM SERIES

## PACKAGING

Hermetically sealed. Standard MIL metal cases. Straight pin terminals. Shielded to reduce hum pick-up.

## MIL SPECS

To complete MIL-F-18327 Specs. Grade 6, Class R, Life X.
BAND REJECT
BPM units are designed for both band pass and band reject applications. For band reject connect as in fig. A.
WIDE BAND PASS APPLICATIONS
The HPM and LPM may be connected in tandem. For example, the HPM-500 in tandem with the LPM-5000 will be flat within 1 db from 625 Hz to 4000 Hz with an attenuation of 40 db at 300 Hz and 8250 Hz .

|  | Center <br> Frequency <br> (Hz) | Pass Band <br> Type No. <br> Less than 2 db) <br> (Hz) | Stop Band <br> (more than 35 db) |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Below (Hz) | Above (Hz) |  |  |

## BAND PASS

MIL TYPE FR6RX22AF1
BPM's source 10 K ohms; load 10 K ohms or grid. Grid output gives 2:1 gain.

## NOTE:

Special BPM filters with center frequency of 30 KHz to 200 KHz are available with 10,000 ohms load only, these have three terminals.



TYPICAL BAND REJECT RESPONSES

STOCK SPECIAL LPM units available from 200 Hz to 25 KHz ; HPM units available from 500 Hz to 25 KHz .


HIGH PASS
MIL TYPE FR6RX33AG1. HPM 10K ohms source and load.

| Type No. | Pass Band (less than 6 db ) <br> (Hz) \& above | Stop Band <br> min db @ (Hz) |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | ---: |
| HPM-500 | 500 | 30 | 333 |
|  |  | 40 | 250 |
| HPM-1000 | 1000 | 20 | 667 |
|  |  | 40 | 500 |
| HPM-4000 | 4000 | 30 | 2680 |
|  |  | 40 | 2000 |

## 1 KHz-100 MHz Crystal Filters

OPT/UTC manufacturing capabilities for monolithic and discrete crystal filters cover the frequency range of 1 KHz to 100 MHz .

## Frequency ranges available:

1. Monolithic Type
$4-45 \mathrm{MHz}$ with relative bandwidth range from $.04 \%$ to $0.3 \%$ of center frequency.
2. Discrete Type
$1 \mathrm{KHz}-100 \mathrm{MHz}$ with relative bandwidth range from $.01 \%$ to $2 \%$ of center frequency.
3. Single Side Band Type
$.1-15 \mathrm{MHz}$.
The monolithic crystal filters shown on the succeeding pages catalog some of the most popular designs in center frequencies of 10.7 and 21.4 MHz with channel spacings of $12.5,20,25$ and 50 KHz . Other monolithic crystal filters with the foregoing channel spacings are available in center frequencies of $5.0,5.2,11.5,12.5$ and 16.9 MHz . These filters feature low insertion loss, excellent VSWR and steep skirt selectivity. The designs are based on .1 dB Chebychev response. Custom designs are available using linear phase, constant delay, Bessel and Gaussian response.

The normalized selectivity curves apply to conventional "all-pole" structures. By using modern synthesis techniques, it is possible to reduce the number of crystals needed to achieve a specified shape factor.



| CASE | H <br> MAX. | MAX. | WAX. | A | D | M <br> MIN. | P | S |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 10 | .590 | .590 | .472 | .355 | .018 | .250 | .160 | .096 |
| 11 | .590 | .730 | .472 | .530 | .018 | .250 | .160 | .096 |
| 15 | .455 | .435 | .335 | .291 | .014 | .250 | .160 | .075 |
| 16 | .455 | .531 | .335 | .386 | .014 | .250 | .160 | .075 |

CASE 22


## MF <br> 10.7 MHz Monolithic Crystal Filters

### 12.5 KHz CHANNEL SPACING

| PART NUMBER | POLES | PASSBAND |  |  | STOPBAND |  | LOSS |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { RIPPLE } \\ \hline \mathrm{dB} \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\frac{\text { SPURIOUS }}{\mathrm{dB} \text { (MIN.) }}$ | ULT. REJ. <br> dB (MIN.) | $\begin{gathered} \mathrm{Z} \text { IN/Z OUT } \\ \hline \text { OHM/PF } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | CASE |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | dB | KHz | dB | KHz | dB | KHz | dB |  |  |  |  |  |
| MF9000 | 2 | 3 | $\pm 3.75$ | 20 | $\pm 18$ | - | - | 1 | 1 | 20 | 50 | 1.5K//2 | 03 |
| MF9001 | 4 | 3 | $\pm 3.75$ | 40 | $\pm 14$ | - | - | 2 | 1 | 35 | 70 | 1.5K//2 | $2 \times 03$ |
| MF9002 | 6 | 3 | $\pm 3.75$ | 60 | $\pm 12.5$ | - | - | 3 | 2 | 60 | 80 | 1.5K//2 | 10 |
| MF9003 | 8 | 3 | $\pm 3.75$ | 60 | $\pm 10$ | 90 | $\pm 12.5$ | 4 | 2 | 80 | 90 | 1.5K//2 | 11 |
| MF9004 | 8 | 3 | $\pm 3.75$ | 60 | $\pm 10$ | 90 | $\pm 12.5$ | 4 | 2 | 80 | 90 | 910//25 | 22 |

### 20.0 KHz CHANNEL SPACING

| PART NUMBER | POLES | PASSBAND |  |  | STOPBAND |  | LOSS |  | $\frac{\text { RIPPLE }}{\mathrm{dB}}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \hline \text { SPURIOUS } \\ & \hline \mathrm{dB} \text { (MIN.) } \end{aligned}$ | $\frac{\text { ULT. REJ. }}{\mathrm{dB} \text { (MIN.) }}$ | $\frac{\mathrm{Z} \text { INIZ OUT }}{\text { OHM/PF }}$ | CASE |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | dB | KHz | dB | KHz | dB | KHz | dB |  |  |  |  |  |
| MF9010 | 2 | 3 | $\pm 6.0$ | 20 | $\pm 25$ | - | - | 1 | 1 | 15 | 50 | 2.7K//0 | 03 |
| MF9011 | 4 | 3 | $\pm 6.0$ | 40 | $\pm 20$ | - | - | 2 | 1 | 35 | 70 | 2.7K//0 | $2 \times 03$ |
| MF9012 | 6 | 3 | $\pm 6.0$ | 65 | $\pm 20$ | - | - | 3 | 2 | 60 | 80 | $2.7 \mathrm{~K} / 10$ | 10 |
| MF9013 | 8 | 3 | $\pm 6.0$ | 65 | $\pm 14$ | 90 | $\pm 20$ | 3.5 | 2 | 80 | 90 | 2.76/10 | 11 |
| MF9014 | 8 | 3 | $\pm 6.0$ | 65 | $\pm 14$ | 90 | $\pm 20$ | 3.5 | 2 | 80 | 90 | 910//25 | 22 |

### 25.0 KHz CHANNEL SPACING

| $\begin{aligned} & \text { PART } \\ & \text { NUMBER } \end{aligned}$ | POLES | PASSBAND |  |  | STOPBAND |  |  | $\frac{\text { LOSS }}{d B}$ | $\frac{\mathrm{RIPPLE}}{\mathrm{~dB}}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { SPURIOUS } \\ & \hline \mathrm{dB} \text { (MIN.) } \end{aligned}$ | $\frac{\text { ULT. REJ. }}{\mathrm{dB} \text { (MIN.) }}$ | $\begin{gathered} \mathrm{Z} \text { IN/Z OUT } \\ \hline \text { OHM/PF } \end{gathered}$ | CASE |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | dB | KHz | dB | KHz | dB | KHz |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| MF9020 | 2 | 3 | $\pm 7.5$ | 20 | $\pm 35$ | - | - | 1 | 1 | 15 | 50 | 3.0K//0 | 03 |
| MF9021 | 4 | 3 | $\pm 7.5$ | 40 | $\pm 25$ | - | - | 2 | 1 | 35 | 70 | 3.5K//0 | $2 \times 03$ |
| MF9022 | 6 | 3 | $\pm 7.5$ | 60 | $\pm 22.5$ | - | - | 3 | 2 | 60 | 80 | 3.5K//0 | 10 |
| MF9023 | 8 | 3 | $\pm 7.5$ | 70 | $\pm 17$ | 90 | $\pm 25$ | 3.5 | 2 | 80 | 90 | 3.5K//0 | 11 |
| MF9024 | 8 | 3 | $\pm 7.5$ | 70 | $\pm 17$ | 90 | $\pm 25$ | 3.5 | 2 | 80 | 90 | 910//25 | 22 |

50.0 KHz CHANNEL SPACING

| PART NUMBER | POLES | PASSBAND |  |  | STOPBAND |  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { LOSS } \\ \hline \mathrm{dB} \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { RIPPLE } \\ \hline \mathrm{dB} \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { SPURIOUS } \\ & \hline \mathrm{dB} \text { (MIN.) } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \hline \text { ULT. REJ. } \\ & \hline \mathrm{dB} \text { (MIN.) } \end{aligned}$ | $\frac{\mathrm{Z} \mathrm{IN/Z} \mathrm{OUT}}{\text { OHM/PF }}$ | CASE |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | dB | KHz | dB | KHz | dB | KHz |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| MF9030 | 2 | 3 | $\pm 15$ | 15 | $\pm 30$ | - | - | 1 | 1 | 10 | 35 | 5.0K/10 | 03 |
| MF9031 | 4 | 3 | $\pm 15$ | 30 | $\pm 35$ | - | - | 2 | 2 | 30 | 60 | 5.0K//0 | $2 \times 03$ |
| MF9032 | 6 | 3 | $\pm 15$ | 60 | $\pm 45$ | - | - | 3 | 2 | 60 | 80 | 5.0K//0 | 10 |
| MF9033 | 8 | 3 | $\pm 15$ | 60 | $\pm 30$ | 80 | $\pm 40$ | 4 | 2 | 80 | 90 | 5.0K/10 | 11 |
| MF9034 | 8 | 3 | $\pm 15$ | 60 | $\pm 30$ | 80 | $\pm 40$ | 4 | 2 | 80 | 90 | 910/22 | 22 |

[^8]21.4 MHz Monolithic Crystal Filters

### 12.5 KHz CHANNEL SPACING

| $\begin{aligned} & \text { PART } \\ & \text { NUMBER } \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | POLES | PASSBAND |  |  | STOPBAND |  |  | $\frac{\text { LOSS }}{\mathrm{dB}}$ | $\frac{\text { RIPPLE }}{\mathrm{dB}}$ | SPURIOUS <br> dB (MIN.) | ULT. REJ. dB (MIN.) | $\frac{\mathrm{Z} \mathrm{IN/Z} \mathrm{OUT}}{\text { OHM/PF }}$ | ${ }_{\text {CASE }}^{* *}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | dB | KHz | dB | KHz | dB | KHz |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| MF9100 | 2 | 3 | $\pm 3.75$ | 20 | $\pm 18$ | - | - | 1.5 | 1 | 15 | 50 | 1.0K//2 | 02 |
| MF9101 | 4 | 3 | $\pm 3.75$ | 40 | $\pm 14$ | - | - | 2.5 | 1 | 30 | 70 | 1.0K//2 | 2X02 |
| MF9102 | 6 | 3 | $\pm 3.75$ | 60 | $\pm 12.5$ | - | - | 3 | 2 | 60 | 80 | 1.0K//2 | 15 |
| MF9103 | 8 | 3 | $\pm 3.75$ | 60 | $\pm 10$ | 80 | $\pm 12.5$ | 4 | 2 | 80 | 90 | 1.0K//2 | 16 |
| MF9104 | 8 | 3 | $\pm 3.75$ | 60 | $\pm 10$ | 80 | $\pm 12.5$ | 4 | 2 | 80 | 90 | 910//25 | 22 |

### 20.0 KHz CHANNEL SPACING

| PARTNUMBER | POLES | PASSBAND |  |  | STOPBAND |  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { LOSS } \\ \hline \mathrm{dB} \end{gathered}$ | $\frac{\text { RIPPLE }}{\mathrm{dB}}$ | $\frac{\text { SPURIOUS }}{\mathrm{dB} \text { (MIN.) }}$ | $\frac{\text { ULT. REJ. }}{\mathrm{dB} \text { (MIN.) }}$ | $\frac{\mathrm{Z} \mathrm{IN/Z} \mathrm{OUT}}{\frac{\text { OHM/PF }}{}}$ | CASE |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | dB | KHz | dB | KHz | dB | KHz |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| MF9110 | 2 | 3 | $\pm 6.0$ | 20 | $\pm 25$ | - | - | 1.5 | 1 | 15 | 45 | 1.4K//0 | 02 |
| MF9111 | 4 | 3 | $\pm 6.0$ | 40 | $\pm 22.5$ | - | - | 2 | 1 | 30 | 70 | 1.4K//0 | $2 \times 02$ |
| MF9112 | 6 | 3 | $\pm 6.0$ | 60 | $\pm 22.5$ | - | - | 3 | 2 | 60 | 80 | 1.4K/0 | 15 |
| MF9113 | 8 | 3 | $\pm 6.0$ | 60 | $\pm 14$ | 80 | $\pm 20$ | 4 | 2 | 80 | 90 | 1.4K/0 | 16 |
| MF9114 | 8 | 3 | $\pm 6.0$ | 60 | $\pm 14$ | 80 | $\pm 20$ | 4 | 2 | 80 | 90 | 910/25 | 22 |

### 25.0 KHz CHANNEL SPACING

| $\begin{aligned} & \text { PART } \\ & \text { NUMBER } \end{aligned}$ | POLES | PASSBAND |  |  | STOPBAND |  |  | $\frac{\text { LOSS }}{\mathrm{dB}}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { RIPPLE } \\ & \hline \mathrm{dB} \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\frac{\text { SPURIOUS }}{\mathrm{dB} \text { (MIN.) }}$ | ULT. REJ. dB (MIN.) | $\begin{gathered} \hline \mathrm{Z} \text { IN/Z OUT } \\ \hline \text { OHM/PF } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\underset{* *}{\text { CASE }}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | dB | KHz | dB | KHz | dB | KHz |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| MF9120 | 2 | 3 | $\pm 7.5$ | 20 | $\pm 30$ | - | - | 1.5 | 1 | 15 | 45 | $1.6 \mathrm{~K} / 10$ | 02 |
| MF9121 | 4 | 3 | $\pm 7.5$ | 40 | $\pm 25$ | - | - | 2 | 1 | 30 | 70 | 1.6K//0 | $2 \times 02$ |
| MF9122 | 6 | 3 | $\pm 7.5$ | 60 | $\pm 25$ | - | - | 3 | 2 | 60 | 80 | 1.6K//0 | 15 |
| MF9123 | 8 | 3 | $\pm 7.5$ | 60 | $\pm 20$ | 80 | $\pm 22$ | 4 | 2 | 80 | 90 | 1.6K//0 | 16 |
| MF9124 | 8 | 3 | $\pm 7.5$ | 60 | $\pm 20$ | 80 | $\pm 22$ | 4 | 2 | 80 | 90 | 910//25 | 22 |

### 50.0 KHz CHANNEL SPACING

| PARTNUMBER | POLES | PASSBAND |  |  | STOPBAND |  | KHz ${ }^{\mathbf{c}}$ LoSS |  | $\frac{\text { RIPPLE }}{\mathrm{dB}}$ | $\begin{array}{\|l\|} \hline \text { SPURIOUS } \\ \hline \mathrm{dB} \text { (MIN.) } \\ \hline \end{array}$ | ULI. REJ. dB (MIN.) | $\begin{gathered} \hline \mathrm{Z} \mathrm{IN/Z} \mathrm{OUT} \\ \hline \text { OHM/PF } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\stackrel{\text { CASE }}{* *}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | dB | KHz | dB | KHz | dB |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| MF9130 | 2 | 3 | $\pm 15$ | 20 | $\pm 45$ | - | - | 1 | 1 | 10 | 40 | 3.0K//0 | 02 |
| MF9131 | 4 | 3 | $\pm 15$ | 40 | $\pm 50$ | - | - | 2 | 1 | 25 | 60 | $3.0 \mathrm{~K} / 10$ | $2 \times 02$ |
| MF9132 | 6 | 3 | $\pm 15$ | 60 | $\pm 45$ | - | - | 3 | 2 | 45 | 80 | 3.0K//0 | 15 |
| MF9133 | 8 | 3 | $\pm 15$ | 60 | $\pm 35$ | 80 | $\pm 45$ | 4 | 2 | 70 | 90 | $3.0 \mathrm{~K} / 10$ | 16 |
| MF9134 | 8 | 3 | $\pm 15$ | 60 | $\pm 35$ | 80 | $\pm 45$ | 4 | 2 | 70 | 90 | 910//25 | 22 |

[^9]*These filters are available in the 10.7 MHz cases


SHAPE FACTOR VS NUMBER OF POLES
The normalized selectivity of OPT/UTC 2 to 10 pole crystal filter designs

OPT Industries, founded in 1972, has grown steadily from a small handful of employees to a well-trained, highly efficient work force of nearly 500 today. Our facilities occupy over 100,000 square feet in Phillipsburg, New Jersey, New York City, and Athens, Greece. In addition, OPT operates a Research and Development Center in Orlando, Florida.

Our product lines include transformers, crystal filters, LC filters, monolithic filters, linear power supplies, switching power supplies, and data communication and networking products such as baluns, adaptors, cable assemblies and multiplexers.

OPT's reputation for engineering, quality and manufacturing expertise has enabled us to become a supplier to many of the nation's major military programs, and to some of the largest, most advanced computer manufacturers, telecommunications firms and industrial producers.

Our recent acquisition of the UTC Division of TRW has greatly expanded our transformer design and manufacturing capabilities. This, plus a strong QPL position and a nationwide distributor network has greatly enhanced our ability to serve our customers.

Modern techniques such as computerized automatic testing of transformers, CAD/ CAM systems, automatic circuit board testing for power supplies, as well as computer aided design, have enabled OPT to become a leader in customized magnetics as well as state of the art high power, high density power supplies.

OPT has its own in-house environmental testing laboratory which allows us to do our own qualification to MIL-T-27, MIL-F-18327, and MIL-T-21038. We have also been qualified to do in-house testing to CSA specifications. We hold many QPL approvals for both transformers and filters. In addition, we have a UL yellow card and manufacture to UL 544 as well as UL, CSA and VDE specifications.

OPT's Data Products Division manufactures a comprehensive line of data communications components which provide maximum capability and flexibility to cabling systems and networks. Available in a wide variety of configurations are an extensive line of economical baluns, adaptors, connectors, cable assemblies and multiplexers which make system installations, changes and moves easy and convenient.

The OPT Power Conversion Division serves the military, commercial, computer, and communications markets. The high current needs of super computers and large mainframes are met by our unique 100 KHz current controlled designs with either forced air cooling, conduction cooling, or nitrogen and fluorinert cooling systems. Our demonstrated 240,000 hours MTBF and $\mathrm{N}+1$ system hook-up make OPT a leader in the high power conversion systems.

In the low power range where space is a premium, our MICROSWITCH ${ }^{\text {TM }}$ line, which uses our patented 1 MHz resonant converter technology, allows a low profile of 0.86 inches at the 100 watt level in both single and multiple output units.

Creative engineering and reliability are the trademarks of OPT power supplies.
The OPT Quality Assurance Program complies with MIL-I-45208 with provisions for meeting MIL-Q-9858A or NHB5300.4 when required. Our calibration system meets the requirements and has been approved by DCASR to MIL-STD-45662.
During our growth, OPT has acquired many widely known companies in the magnetics industry. Among them are Nytronics-Transformer and Filter Divisions, Omnitec, Bulova Filter Division, Burnell, Ortho Industries, Filtech, and most recently the UTC Division of TRW. As a result, we have gained access to many thousands of design and manufacturing specifications, and all products previously built by these companies are available from OPT.

We are very proud of our customer list, which includes most of the 25 largest electronic manufacturers in the country. We think this is a tribute to a competent and dedicated work force.

## DATA COMMUNICATIONS PRODUCTS Data Products Capability

OPT's Data Products Division manufactures a full line of Data Communications Products designed to attach a broad assortment of computers and peripheral equipment to various cabling systems and Local Area Networks.

OPT baluns, cable assemblies, patch panels, multiplexers and adaptors are available in a wide variety of standard and custom configurations.

Whether you use IBM, DEC, WANG or
compatible equipment, and want to transmit over the IBM Cabling System - unshielded twisted pairs - coax - twinax or other type of cable, there is an OPT product that will enable you to do it better, more conveniently and at less cost.

If one of our standard products can't do that for you, we can design one to fit your application.

## Contact OPT's Data Products Division.

1-800-453-2580 (For Data Products Division only.)


## POWER SUPPLY CAPABILITY

## SP-R

The OPT SP-R Series, high current 1500 and 2500 watt 100 KHz switching power supplies. $1 \emptyset ; 3 \emptyset$ and 210 to 325 VDC inputs standard. Current mode control, $\mathrm{N}+1$ automatic current sharing. Fan cooled and conduction units. FCC level " $A$ ", UL, CSA, IEC recognized.
1500 watt $-5^{\prime \prime} \times 8^{\prime \prime} \times 11.5^{\prime \prime}-2500$ watt $-5^{\prime \prime} \times 8^{\prime \prime} \times 13.5^{\prime \prime}$.

## Microswitch <br> Mode ${ }^{\text {TM }}$

The OPT MICROSWITCH MODE ${ }^{\mathrm{m}}, 750 \mathrm{KHz}$ and 1 mHz AC and DC input switchers. AC input units available in 50 watt and 100 watt triple output in case sizes $0.875^{\prime \prime} \times 4^{\prime \prime} \times 6^{\prime \prime}$ and $0.875^{\prime \prime} \times 4.5^{\prime \prime} \times 8^{\prime \prime}$. DC inputs of 42 to 60 with single, dual and triple outputs of 50,75 and 100 watts in $0.875^{\prime \prime} \times 4.5^{\prime \prime} \times 3.75^{\prime \prime}$ and $0.475^{\prime \prime} \times 4.5^{\prime \prime} \times 2.40^{\prime \prime}$ offering up to 20 watts a cubic inch.

## Titan

Switcher

## World <br> Linear

## DC-DC

Converters

## Custom <br> Capability

## Military <br> Power Supplies

OPT Industries advanced design capabilities and MIL approved inspection and quality system coupled with in-house testing capability allow us to provide hi-reliability power supplies to the military stringent needs.

## SIZE vs. POWER

## A Method for Determining Approximate Sizes Obtainable for VA Power Ratings

## Transformer and Choke Sizes for Military and Industrial Products

## MIL SIZES

The following chart shows the obtainable VA power available in the MIL case sizes listed below. Use this handy reference guide for your size versus power planning. For chokes, see the $\mathrm{Ll}^{2}$ values in the last column.

| $\begin{aligned} & \text { CASE } \\ & \text { TYPE } \end{aligned}$ | CASE DIMENSIONS |  |  | MOUNTING DIMENSIONS |  |  | VA RATINGS |  | APPROX. WGHT. (Lbs.) | $\mathbf{L l}^{2}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | A | B | C | D | E | F | 60 | 400 |  |  |
| AF | .750" | 750" | $1.012^{\prime \prime}$ | . 562 | iagonal | $4.40 \times .375^{\prime \prime}$ | 1 | 2-4 | Wart. (Lbs.) | Li |
| ${ }^{\text {AG }}$ | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.375 | .750 | iagonal | $4.40 \times .375$ | 2 | 4.8 | . 15 | - |
| AH | 1.312 | 1.312 | 1.750 | 1.25 | iagonal | $6-32 \times .375$ | 4 | 8-16 | . 35 |  |
| AJ | 1.625 | 1.625 | 2.375 | 1.187 | 1.187 | $6.32 \times .375$ | 6 | 12-24 | . 80 | . 01 |
| EA | 1.937 | 1.812 | 2.750 | 1.375 | 1.250 | $6-32 \times .375$ | 10 | 20-40 | 1.3 | . 02 |
| EB | 1.937 | 1.812 | 2.437 | 1.375 | 1.250 | $6-32 \times .375$ | 8 | 16-32 | 1.1 | . 03 |
| FA | 2.312 | 2.062 | 3.125 | 1.687 | 1.437 | $6.32 \times .375$ | 20 | 40-80 | 1.9 | . 04 |
| FB | 2.312 | 2.062 | 2.500 | 1.687 | 1.437 | $6-32 \times .375$ | 15 | 30-60 | 1.5 | . 06 |
| GA | 2.750 | 2.375 | 3.812 | 2.125 | 1.750 | $6-32 \times .375$ | 35 | 70-140 | 3.0 | . 08 |
| GB | 2.750 | 2.375 | 2.812 | 2.125 | 1.750 | $6.32 \times .375$ | 25 | 50-100 | 2.3 | . 10 |
| HA | 3.062 | 2.625 | 4.250 | 2.296 | 1.859 | $8.32 \times .375$ | 50 | 100-200 | 4.3 | 14 |
| HB | 3.062 | 2.625 | 3.187 | 2.296 | 1.859 | $8.32 \times .375$ | 38 | 75-150 | 3.2 | . 18 |
| JA | 3.562 | 3.062 | 4.875 | 2.625 | 2.125 | $8-32 \times .375$ | 75 | 150.300 | 6.8 |  |
| JB | 3.562 | 3.062 | 3.875 | 2.625 | 2.125 | $8-32 \times .375$ | 60 | $120-240$ | 5.3 | . 30 |
| KA | 3.937 | 3.375 | 5.250 | 3.00 | 2.437 | 10-32 $\times .500$ | 100 | 200-400 | 8.7 | . 40 |
| KB | 3.937 | 3.375 | 4.312 | 3.00 | 2.437 | $10-32 \times .500$ | 85 | 170-340 | 7.2 | . 50 |
| LA | 4.312 | 3.687 | 5.562 | 3.312 | 2.687 | $10.32 \times .500$ | 140 | 280-560 | 11 |  |
| LB | 4.312 | 3.687 | 4.500 | 3.312 | 2.687 | $10-32 \times .500$ | 110 | 220-440 | 9 | . 70 |
| MA | 4.687 | 4.00 | 6.00 | 3.687 | 3.00 | . $250-20 \times .625$ | 180 | 360-720 | 16 |  |
| MB | 4.687 | 4.00 | 4.937 | 3.687 | 3.00 | . $250-20 \times .625$ | 150 | $300-600$ | 13 | 90 |
| NA | 5.062 | 4.312 | 6.812 | 4.062 | 3.312 | . $250-20 \times .625$ | 250 | 500-1000 | 19 |  |
| NB | 5.062 | 4.312 | 5.500 | 4.062 | 3.312 | . $250-20 \times .625$ | 200 | 400-800 | 16 | 1.50 |
| OA | 5.500 | 4.500 | 6.750 | 3.750 | 3.00 | . $250-20 \times .625$ | 350 | 700-1400 | 22 | 2.0 |

## COMMERCIAL/INDUSTRIAL SIZES

This chart should be used for open frame industrial/commercial open core transformers and chokes. Both lamination stack sizes and lamination sizes are shown. Use the $\mathrm{Ll}^{2}$ column for approximate choke sizes.

| SIZE |  | VA AND LI RATINGS $50^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ RISE |  |  |  | REGULATION60 Hz |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | VA | VA | VA* |  |  |
| STACK | LAMIN. | 50 Hz | 60 Hz | 400 Hz | $\mathrm{Ll}^{2}$ |  |
| 0.375 | E1-375 | 2.8 | 3.4 | 7.10 | . 011 | 30\% |
| 0.750 | E1-375 | 5.6 | 6.8 | 10-20 | . 022 | 20 |
| 0.500 | E1-21 | 5.6 | 6.7 | 10-20 | . 021 | 21 |
| 1.000 | E1-21 | 11.2 | 13.4 | 20.40 | . 042 | 14 |
| ${ }^{0.625}$ | E1.625 | 10.4 | 12.5 250 | $20-40$ $40-80$ | . 040 | 14.8 |
| 0.750 | E1.75 | 20.0 | 24.0 | $40-80$ | 085 |  |
| 1.500 | E1.75 | 40.0 | 48.0 | 75.150 | 170 | 7.4 |
| 0.875 | E1-87 | 34 | 41 | 60-120 | 146 | 9.0 |
| 1.750 | E1-87 | 68 | 82 | 100-200 | 292 | 6.2 |
| 1.000 | E1.100 | 55 | 66 | 90-120 | 253 | 7.0 |
| 2.000 | El-100 | 110 | 132 | 170-340 | . 506 | 4.8 |
| 1.125 | El.112 | 86 | 103 | 140-280 | 413 | 5.9 |
| 2.250 | El.112 | 172 | 206 | 280-560 | . 826 | 4.0 |
| 1.250 | E.1.125 | 120 | 145 | $200-400$ | 629 | 5.0 |
| 2.500 | El-125 | 240 | 290 | $400-800$ | 1.258 | 3.4 |
| ${ }_{1}^{1.775}$ | E.1.38 | ${ }^{180}$ | 200 | ${ }^{300.600}$ | . 90 | 4.5 |
| 2.750 | El-138 | 360 | 400 | 500-1000 | 1.80 | 3.1 |
| 1.500 | E.1.150 | 250 | 275 | 275.750 | 1.21 | 4.0 |
| 3.000 | E1.150 | 500 | 550 |  |  |  |
| 1.750 | E.175 | 370 | 400 | 600-1200 | 2.16 | 3.1 |
| 3.500 | El-175 | 740 | 800 | 1000-2000 | 4.32 | 2.2 |
| 2.125 | E1.212 | 650 | 700 | 900-1800 | 4.29 | 2.7 |
| 4.250 | E1-212 | 1300 | 1400 | 2000-4000 | 8.58 | 1.8 |
| 2.250 | E1.225 | 780 | 850 | $1000-2000$ | 5.27 | 2.56 |
| 4.500 | E1-225 | 1560 | 1700 | 2400-4800 | 10.54 | 1.75 |
| 2.500 | E1.250 | 1080 | 1175 2350 | 1400-2800 | 7.95 1590 | 2.25 |
| 5.000 | E1-250 | 2160 | 2350 | 2700-5000 | 15.90 | 1.55 |

[^10]
## NOTES AND

TOLERANCES

1. Tolerances on dimensions $A$ and $B$ are +0 to -0.062 for cases AF, AG, AH and $\mathrm{AJ} ;+0$ to -0.125 for all other cases.
2. Tolerances on dimension C are +0 to -0.125 for cases AF, AG, AH, AJ; + 0 to -0.187 for all other cases.
3. Tolerances on dimensions $D$ and $E$ are $\pm 0.015$ for cases $A J$ to $J \bar{B}$, inclusive; $\pm 0.031$ for cases KA to LB, inclusive; and $\pm 0.046$ for cases MA to OA, inclusive.
4. Screw-stud lengths are measured from the mounting surface and have a length tolerance of $\pm 0.062$ on studs $0.500^{\prime \prime}$ long or less, and $\pm 0.125$ on studs over $0.500^{\prime \prime}$ long.
VA ratings are based on a two winding transformer and normal operating voltages, with a 40 degree $C$ temperature rise over a 65 degree $C$ ambient. When there are three or more windings or high operating voltages, the VA ratings will decrease.
This table is for use merely as a guide for estimating size. By use of special materials, it is sometimes possible to greatly reduce the size of a unit. However, this generally increases price.
The higher VA ratings for 400 Hz are based on . 004 in . Silectron.

## UL Safety Standards Capability

## Building the highest quality transformers to UL Standards for more than 5 decades.

UTC has been a leader in the design and manufacture of high quality electronic transformers for more than 55 years. During that time it has gained extensive experience in building thousands of products to applicable UL Standards and has met the safety requirements of other leading standards' bureaus throughout the world.

We have the capability and experience to design and manufacture transformers to meet the UL Standards listed below:
UL 455 Electrical, medical and dental equipment
506 Specialty transformers
697 Toy transformers
1012 Power Supplies
1310 Direct plug-in transformers
1411 Transformers and motor transformers for use in audio, radio and television-type appliances
1459 Telephone equipment
1561 Large general purpose transformers
1585 Class 2 and Class 3 transformers

## UL 1446 System of Insulating Materials

In addition to the foregoing standards, the UTC has many years of experience in the manufacture of transformers to UL Standard 1446, which applies to insulation systems used in transformers. Many products such as data processing and office equipment, telephone, fire control, medical lighting and other medical items, where safety is a consideration, are subject to UL 1446.

In meeting these requirements, particular attention is paid to dielectric strength and leakage current. The insulation
class is determined by the ambient temperature and temperature rise of the transformer. Other important considerations are the inter and intra winding insulation, creepage, spacing and clearance between windings, winding to windings, and to the core or ground.

Double insulation is required for certain applications and insulation resistance can become a major consideration under these circumstances.

UTC has Underwriters Laboratories insulation class approvals from $130^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $220^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ in various insulation and impregnants. Our yellow card file number is E57605.

UTC welcomes inquiries regarding applications which require UL approval. Our facility is equipped and UL-approved to perform many of the mandated UL tests. This unique capability makes it possible for us to submit our customers' test report findings directly to Underwriters Laboratories for approval.

## Other Standards.

Canadian Standards Association requirements for safety are similar to those defined by Underwriters Laboratories Inc. UTC welcomes the opportunity to serve the needs of manufacturers whose products must conform to CSA requirements.

In addition, UTC will meet or exceed the safety requirements of the VDE. In general, conformance to this specification will require a slightly larger transformer because of the increased creepage, clearance distances, minimum insulation layers and thickness, and higher dielectric strength, up to 3750 V .

When you're building products which must conform to UL, CSA or VDE requirements, you can depend upon UTC. Our knowledge, experience and capability are your assurance of professionalism and economy in the solution of your transformer design and performance problems.

## MIL Type Designations

# MILITARY GENERAL SPECIFICATIONS, MILITARY TYPE DESIGNATIONS, MILITARY STANDARD DRAWINGS, MILITARY SLASH/SHEETS AND QUALIFIED PRODUCTS LISTS 

Federal Supply Code for Manufacturers (FSCM No. 80223 is assigned to UTC).

UTC military products are made to the latest revisions of either MIL-T-27 (transformers and inductors), MIL-F-18327 (electric wave filters), or MIL-T-21038 (pulse transformers).

Each of these specifications make use of its own MIL Type Designation, which is essentially a shorthand description of the item. However, the MIL Type Designation will not fully describe an item without a statement of its electrical characteristics and, where necessary, a dimensional drawing. Therefore, for ordering purposes, you must specify the UTC Part Number in addition to the Type Designation. A condensed outline of MIL Designations is presented on page 64 for your reference.

The Department of Defense has phased out the use of the previous standard part documents, e.g., M.S. sheets (Military Standards) and MIL Type Designations with the three-digit suffix to describe a discrete specific part.

The general component specifications MIL-T-27, MIL-F-18327 and MIL-T-21038 now have supplementary documents known as slash/sheets, which are drawings completely describing the standard parts. The slash/sheets are prefixed with the number of the related specification, such as M27/104-001, M18327/018-001 or M21038/ 8-001.

However, OEMs are not restricted to the usage of slash/sheet standard parts. If a new or different application requires a new or different part it can be custom designed
as previously, with all general visual, mechanical, environmental and electrical requirements governed by the applicable military general component specifications.

The slash/sheet itself does not list the qualified manufacturer. To determine this information, refer to the related QPL, look up the particular slash/sheet number and the qualified manufacturer will be listed.

The MIL Type Designation (less the three-digit suffix) does not describe a specific part - only a general family type. Refer to the charts on the following page for information obtained from the military type designations.

If the part and the drawing have TF designations that appear in conflict, refer to the cross-index chart listed in paragraph 6.16 of MIL-T-27.

Each of these three specifications contains a requirement for qualification and a procedure for obtaining qualification by reason of similarity to a qualified part. All parts qualified to each specification appear on the appropriate Qualified Products List, e.g. QPL-27, QPL-18327, QPL-21038. If a desired item does not appear on the QPL, it still may be qualified by similarity, provided the manufacturer has an acceptable similar part qualified.

The determining factors considered in an extension of qualification are many and complex. Guidance by similarity appears in paragraph 20.2 and Figure 18 of MIL-T-27, paragraph 20.3 and Figure 10 of MIL-F18327 and paragraph 20.3 and Figure 10 of MIL-T-21038. This information can be obtained from the manufacturer. Obviously, a manufacturer with an extensive listing on the QPL is in a far better position to save the user time and high test costs than one with no listings, or with only a few parts listed.

Copies of the General Military Specifications, slash/sheets and Qualified Products Lists mentioned above may be obtained by manufacturers from:
U.S. Navy Publications and Forms Center, 5801 Tabor Avenue, Philadelphia, PA, 19120.

## Examples of Military Type Designations

MIL-T-27-Military Specifications for Transformers and Inductors (Audio and Power)

| TF | 4 | R | 03 | FA |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| COMPONENT | GRADE | CLASS | FAMILY | CASE OR ENVELOPE SIZE AND MOUNTING |
| All MIL-T-27D transformers or inductors | Refers to case material and environmental capability e.g., Grade $4=$ Metal cased. Max. reliability. Resistant to shock, vibration and thermal shock. Grade 5 = Same as Grade 4 except encapsulated or molded. <br> Grade 6 = Open type for subsequent potting by OEM. | Indicative of max. operating temp. (ambient plus temperature rise) e.g., $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{Q}=85^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \\ & \mathrm{R}=105^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \\ & \mathrm{~S}=130^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \\ & \mathrm{~V}=155^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \\ & \mathrm{~T}=170^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \\ & \mathrm{U}=>170^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \end{aligned}$ | Two digit number code listed in spec. representing each application or category of transformers and inductors <br> $03=$ Power Transformer <br> $04=$ Power Inductor <br> $20=$ Audio Inductor <br> $21=$ Audio Transformer <br> $36=$ Pulse Transformer <br> $37=$ Charging Inductor <br> $40=$ Saturable Transformer <br> $41=$ Saturable Inductor | Two letter code listed in spec. e.g., <br> $F A=2.313 \times 2.625 \times$ <br> $3.125^{\prime \prime}$. Stud threads, heights and tolerances must conform to spec. <br> YY = non-std. metal case. <br> ZZ $=$ encapsulated or molded. |

MIL-F-18327-Military Specification for Filters
(High Pass, Low Pass, Band Pass, Band Suppression and Dual Functioning)


$\frac{\text { YY }}{\text { | }}$
CASE OR ENVELOPE
Two letter code listed in space e.g.,
$F A=2.313 \times 2.625 \times$ $3.125^{\prime \prime}$.Stud threads, heights and tolerances must conform to spec.
$\mathrm{YY}=$ non-std. metal case.
$\mathrm{ZZ}=$ encapsulated or molded.

Refers to application e.g.,
11 = Low Pass
$22=$ Band Pass
$33=$ High Pass

## MIL-T-21038-Military Specification for Pulse Transformers



Refers to case material and environmental capability e.g.,
Grades 4 and $6=$ Metal cased. Max. reliability. Resistant to shock, vibration and thermal shock. For use at high altitudes if required.
Grades 5 and $7=$ Same as Grade 6 except encapsulated or molded.


ENVELOPE
$\frac{\text { One letter code }}{\text { DIMENSIONS }}$ representing fixed case styles in spec e.g.,
$A=$ radial leads.
C = terminations at one end.


One or two letter code representing fixed envelope dimensions.
$Z=$ other sizes.
AA $=$ Style J
PC type
Four digit code indicating the number of wdgs. and their ratios e.g.,

## Quality and Reliability at UTC

## UTC with over 50 years

of pioneering in the areas of research, design and engineering, assures you quality and reliability unexcelled in the industry. UTC has in continuous production the most complete line of standard items ready for immediate delivery from the factory or an authorized industrial distributor. This, coupled with broad capabilities in special (custom-built) items, covers virtually every transformer and filter requirement for both military and industrial use.

## ENGINEERING

The knowledge and experience of the nation's top engineering talent create UTC products. All designs are fully laboratory proved before being released for production.

## MATERIALS and LIFE TESTING

The material and process laboratories analyze and evaluate the materials employed in all products. Special processes are introduced as required by material characteristics. Finished units, as well as insulation systems, are constantly undergoing life tests to provide reliability guides for present and future designs and manufacturing processes. The purpose of these tests is to extend the life of each design to the absolute maximum-usually far beyond customer requirements.

## QUALITY CONTROL

The quality control department coordinates all statistics relating to materials and processes. All incoming materials are subjected to exhaustive testing, with individual lots of materials separately isolated in order to afford tight material control throughout production. Continuous surveillance is conducted to assure conformance of products to all requirements. If discrepancies are found or anticipated, corrective action is immediately instituted. Parts made in house, such as drawn cans, stamped laminations, etc., are inspected and tested as though they were provided by an outside vendor. The QC/QA system meets MIL-I-45208 \& MIL-Q-9858. The calibration control system meets MIL-C-45662. We are fully certified to perform high reliability soldering to DOD 2000, WS 6536 and MIL-S-45743.

## PRODUCT TESTING

Each individual transformer or filter is tested for its performance at least three times during successive stages of manufacture. In addition to this, a substantial sampling of production is put through extensive humidity, vibration, thermal shock, and overload testing to assure exact performance and reliability. Environmental tests are in conformance with MIL-STD-202.

## MILITARY COMPONENTS

The UTC laboratories include complete "in house" DESC-approved facilities for testing to MIL-T-27, MIL-F-

18327, and MIL-T-21038. These facilities are employed for quality control of production as well as for proving new items. Virtually all hermetic items in this catalog have been proved to meet one or more of the MIL Specs, or are currently being tested.

A tremendous advantage exists in using the standardized UTC MIL components for military equipment. These units can be used in prototypes or full production without special tests, costs, or delays. Minor deviations from standard units do not affect the original test validity.

UTC hermetic components are of rugged design with high safety factors in all characteristics. They are either metal encased or molded and exceed MIL Specs in many respects, taking into consideration the most severe conditions which may be encountered in service. They are ideally suited for airborne, ground communications, marine, and missile service.

An increasing number of industrial equipment manufacturers, becoming concerned with the reliability of components in their equipment, are turning to hermetically sealed components. The necessity for reliability in industrial service is clear when the cost of an hour's shutdown of a broadcast schedule or industrial control system is visualized. To meet this need UTC can provide both UL-CSA approved products. For an explanation of our capability in this area, see page 62.

## COMMERCIAL and INDUSTRIAL COMPONENTS

 UTC non-hermetic components are designed for a wide range of applications, and have found acceptance in all types of commercial and industrial equipment. They are conservatively designed to assure highest reliability. Breakdown test voltages are used far in excess of maximum working voltages. Potted units are sealed with special insulating compounds for maximum environmental protection. Our quality control on these components is as stringent as on our military lines, requiring $100 \%$ testing on prime parameters.
## SPECIAL DESIGNS

In addition to the needs met by the standard components in this catalog, there are many unique applications which require special units. Special-design facilities are available for production of samples as well as large quantities. The close coordination between our design groups, sample shop, and factory assures production quality equal to sample quality.
THE END RESULT
UTC level of quality and reliability is unmatched in the industry.

For every phase of the art of iron core inductive devices, UTC is the first source for the highest reliability, the most varied types and the most sophisticated and advanced designs in the industry.

Opt
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[^0]:    For Power DO-T Transformers (DO-T400 Series) See page 42.

[^1]:    For $5 \%$ maximum distortion @ $1 \mathrm{KHz} \pm$ ma DC shown is for single ended usage. For push-pull, ma DC can be any balanced value taken by .5 W transistors
    -DO-T . 562 DI-T . 360 Where windings are listed as split, $1 / 4$ of the listed impedance is available by paralleling the winding.

[^2]:    TOP-2000SH Drawn Hipermalloy Shield-. 53 O.D. x. 55 H

[^3]:    - Return loss figures are lowest readings over the frequency range as measured per MIL-STD-188. For industrial use, return loss is greater than 22 dB . $\ddagger \ln$ 2-wire port.

[^4]:    $\dagger$ At $200 \mathrm{~Hz}, 1 / 4$ watt at 100 Hz .

[^5]:    $\dagger$ Pin numbers not shown in schematic will be missing.

[^6]:    0.3 to 3 Watt Isolation Converters Polarity Reversing and Voltage

[^7]:    ${ }^{*}$ Nom. $A C$ and $D C$ volts are at 115 volt input . . . primary taps can modify $-6 \%,+6 \%$, and $+12 \%$.

[^8]:    Operating temperature $-25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+75^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \quad$ To Order: Specify the part number followed by the case code Example: MF9003-11

[^9]:    Operating temperature $-25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+75^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \quad$ To Order: Specify the part number followed by the case code Example: MF9103-11

[^10]:    The higher VA ratings for 400 Hz are based on use of .004 in. Silectron.

