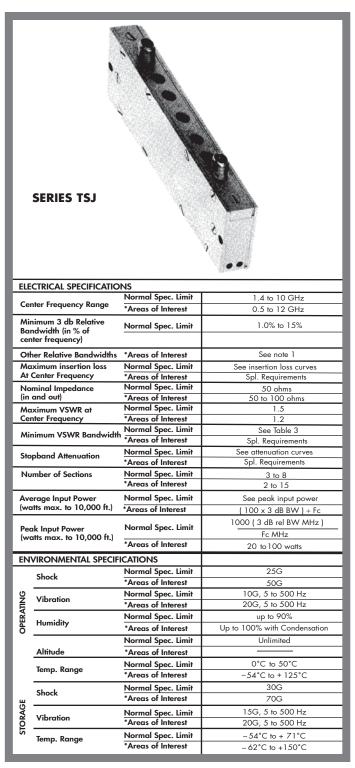
MINIATURE COMBLINE BANDPASS FILTERS

WIDE RANGE 1.4 TO 10 GHz (TSJ) MINIMUM INSERTION LOSS

DESCRIPTION

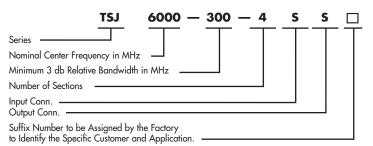
The Telonic Series TSJ Miniature Combline Bandpass Filters are designed for compact size and provide the lowest possible passband insertion loss consistent with their size. They offer wide stopband rejection extending up to 28 GHz, and 3 dB bandwidths varying from 1 to 15%. Because these filters are extremely small and light weight, they are well suited for use in aircraft, missile, and satellite transceivers and receivers.



MINIATURE SIZE LIGHT WEIGHT HIGH REJECTION WIDE STOPBAND

These filters are of the 0.1 dB Chebyschev combline design and are available with three to eight sections. Measuring $\frac{1}{2}$ inch thick the TSJ filters provide compactness with exceptional mechanical rigidity. Several styles of miniature connectors are available.

Customer requirements can be used to design a standard filter as shown below.



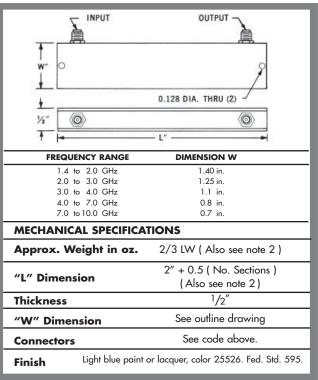
Connector Code

| S — SMA Jack T — SMA Plug | |
|---|--|
| Other connector types are available. Contact factory. | |

VSWR Bandwidth

| NO. OF SECTIONS | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 OR MORE |
|---------------------------------------|-----|-----|-----|------|-----------|
| VSWR Bandwidth Min. 3 db Bandwidth | 0.4 | 0.7 | 0.8 | 0.85 | 0.9 |

OUTLINE DRAWINGS



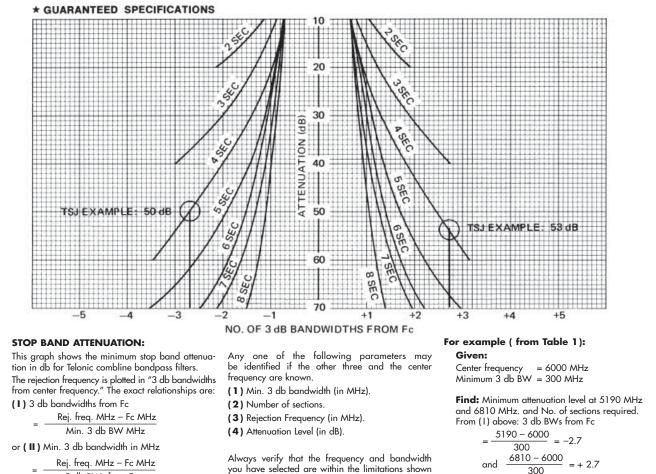
* Submit specific requirements.

2. Dimensions and weight vary according to frequency and bandwidth, and therefore should be quoted from factory when critical.

3. "L" dimensions, see specifications.

^{1.} For information regarding relative bandwidths other than 3 dB and other VSWR levels, refer to page 7.

ATTENUATION CURVES

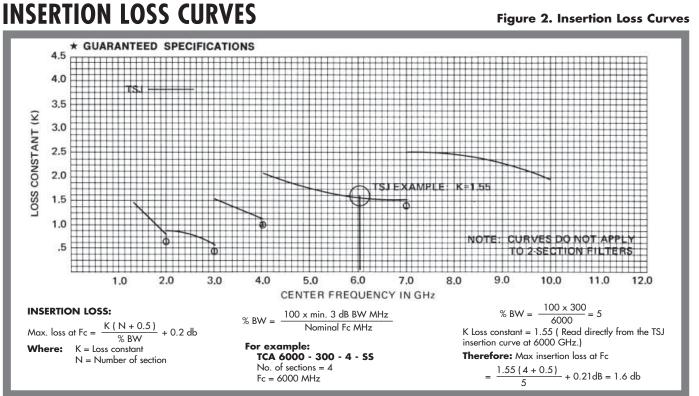


3 db BWs from Fc

you have selected are within the limitations shown for that series of filter.



Reading directly from the Attenuation curves, points -2.7 and +2.7, we find the minimum attenuation level of 50 dB. and 54dB respectively.



At border or crossover frequencies (2, 3, 4, and 7 GHz) the loss constant (K) may be specified for either higher stop band limit or lower insertion loss. For example: (1) the higher the loss constant, the greater the upper stop band limit but the higher the insertion loss; (2) the lower the loss constant, the lower the insertion loss but the upper stop band is also slightly decreased (see Table 5).