

GENERAL POST OFFICE: E-IN-C (S)

Specifications: GFO/CV2188/Issue 1. Reprint A	SECURITY	
Dated: April, 1959	<u>Specification</u>	<u>Valve</u>
To be read in conjunction with K 1001, BS 1409 and BS 448	Unclassified	Unclassified

—→ indicates a change

<u>TYPE OF VALVE:</u> Travelling wave amplifier			<u>MARKING</u>	
<u>CATHODE:</u> Indirectly heated			See K1001/4	
<u>ENVELOPE:</u> Glass			<u>BASE</u>	
<u>PROTOTYPE:</u> W7/2D			BS448/B8-0	
<u>RATING</u>		Note	<u>CONNECTIONS</u>	
Heater voltage (V)	6.3		Pin	Electrode
Heater current (nom) (A)	0.95			
First anode Voltage Val (nom) (KV)	1.3	A	1	No Connection
2nd Anode and Helix voltage (max.) Va2 (KV)	3.2	B	2	Heater
Collector voltage Va3 (nom) (KV)	Va2 + 0.05		3	No Pin
Cathode current (max.) (mA)	18		4	1st Anode
Collector current (mA)	14		5	No Pin
→ First anode current (max.) (mA)	500		6	No Pin
→ Second anode and helix current (max.) (mA)	4		7	No Pin
→ Pre-heating time (min.) (Sec)	120		8	Heater and Cathode
Output (max.) (W)	2		S.C.	2nd Anode & Helix
Bandwidth (min) (M/cs)	1000	C	T.C.	Collector
Wavelength (cms)	6.5 to 8.5			
Focusing field (oersteds)	300			
Amplification (db)	20	D.E.		
Cold Transmission loss (min) (db)	32			
Air Cooling (cu. ft/min)	4			
			<u>SIDE CAP</u>	
			See K1001/A1/D5.2	
			<u>DIMENSIONS</u>	
			See Drawing on Page 3	

NOTES. A. The first anode draws negligible current and may be supplied by a potentiometer connected between the helix supply and cathode.

B. The optimum helix voltage for individual valves lies between 2.8 and 3.2KV.

C. Between 3db power points.

D. With collector current of 14 ma and helix voltage within $\pm 20v$ of the optimum value.

E. For small signal levels. At maximum output it is approximately 4 db lower.

TESTS

CV 2188

To be performed in addition to those applicable in K 1001

	Test Conditions						Test	Limits		No. Tested	Notes
	Vh (V)	Va1 (V)	Va2 (V)	Va3 (V)	Ic (mA)	Ia3 (mA)		Min.	Max.		
→ a	6.3						Heater current (A)	0.75	1.05	100%	1,2
→ b	6.3		3000	3050		14	Cathode current (focusing) (mA)	-	17	100%	1,3
c	6.3		3000	3050		14	1st anode current (μA)	-	250	100%	1,6
d	6.3		3000	3050	18		1st anode voltage (V)	950	1650	100%	1,6
→ e	5.5	As in test d.	3000	3050			Cathode current (emission) (mA)	10	-	100%	1,4
f	6.3		3000	3050		16	No oscillation should be detected	-	-	100%	1,5
g	6.3			Va2 (opt) +50		14	Optimum 2nd anode voltage (V) (Va2 opt.)	2800	3200	100%	1,6 7
h	6.3		Opt.	Va2 (opt) +50		14	Output at 25 mW input (mW)	750	-	100%	1,6
i	6.3		Opt.	Va2 (opt) +50		14	Max. power output (mW)	1400	-	100%	1,6
j	0	0	0	0	0	0	Cold attenuation (db)	32	-	100%	1

NOTES

- The tests are to be performed with the valve in a circuit approved by the Type Approval Authority.
- Heater current should be read at least 1 minute after switching on heater.
- Ia3 shall be gradually increased to 14 mA by increasing Va1. The current in the deflector coils shall be adjusted to keep Ia2 to a minimum throughout the test.
- The reading of Ic should not be taken until 1 minute after reducing Vh to 5.5 volts.
- In this test Va2 and Va3 shall be swept at 50 cps by 200 volts rms and the output from a crystal as the vertical deflection shall be viewed on a cathode ray oscilloscope with a voltage of the same phase and frequency providing the horizontal deflection. The matching flags shall be mistuned and the valve tapped during this test.
- Ia2 shall not exceed 4 mA during the test.
- The optimum 2nd Anode Voltage is that giving maximum small signal gain. The test shall be performed with an input of less than 5 mW and with the matching adjusted for maximum gain.

