

### Dimensions.

|                  |     |     |     |         |
|------------------|-----|-----|-----|---------|
| Overall height   | ... | ... | ... | 190 mm. |
| Maximum diameter | ... | ... | ... | 55 mm.  |

The emission was found to be excellent, no appreciable drop in anode current occurred when the filament voltage was dropped to less than 5 volts. The vacuum was also good, less than 1 microampere of gas was measurable after running

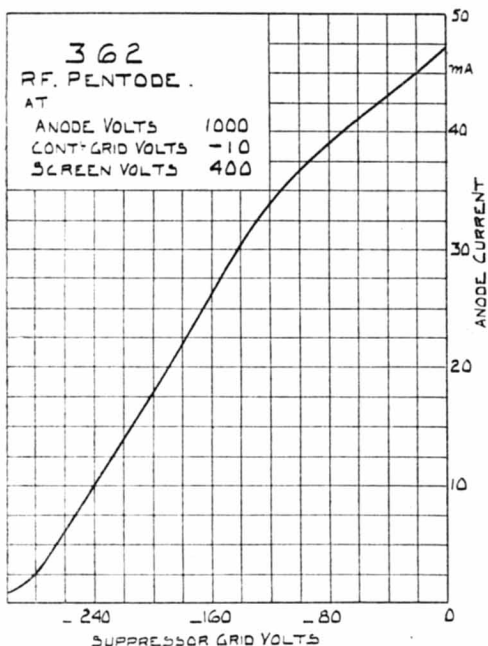


Fig. 2.

for  $\frac{1}{2}$  hour at maximum dissipation. The grid volts, anode current curves show a short grid base, indicating that the drive required is small. The screen current, anode current ratio is large, indicating good design. The suppressor grid curve for such a curve is noticeably straight and shows that high modulation with quite a small percentage of distortion is obtainable. The slope of this curve around zero volts would suggest that small positive voltages for C.W. working would be of little advantage. The cut-off is at rather a high voltage, but even with about  $-170$  volts bias the audio power for modulation would be within the capabilities of a normal output triode or pentode, such as used for a broadcast receiver.

It is understood that the valve is intended as a British equivalent of an RK.20, but is actually rather larger, and in consequence the power output in general should be greater, although this may not be so on the 28 and 56 Mc. bands, due to the considerably higher input capacity (about 2.5 times) tending to kill the drive.

Time has not permitted any quantitative R.F. measurements; these will be published in due course; in any case, considerable matter has been published in recent issues of the BULLETIN concerning this valve and its performance.

D. N. C.