

COMPILED BY 'WIRELESS WORLD'

Characteristics of
2,000
Valves and C. R. Tubes

RADIO VALVE DATA

SECOND EDITION · THREE SHILLINGS AND SIXPENCE NET

K.W. Paterson

RADIO VALVE DATA

Characteristics of 2,000 Valves and Cathode-Ray Tubes

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GENERAL ABBREVIATIONS

Used in Valve Data Tables

* appended to filament or heater voltage, indicates a directly heated cathode (that is, filament). Valves without the asterisk have indirectly heated cathodes.

† appended to filament or heater current, indicates that the valve has a centre-tapped filament or heater. The figures given are invariably for the parallel connection of the two parts ; for the series connection the voltage is doubled and the current halved.

(Some directly heated valves of low current consumption may need the connection of a resistor across one half of the filament when using the series connection.)

a—a Anode-to-anode	MV Mercury vapour
BT Beam tetrode	O Octode
c_{ak} Anode-cathode capacitance	P Pentode
c_{ga} Grid-anode capacitance	p_a Anode dissipation
c_{gk} Grid-cathode capacitance	PI Peak inverse
D Distortion	R Rectifier
DD Double-diode	r_a Anode a.c. resistance
DBT Double beam tetrode	R_k Cathode bias resistance
DP Double-pentode	R_L Optimum load resistance
DT Double-triode	SD Single-diode
FW Full-wave	T Triode
g—g Grid-to-grid	TD Triple-diode
g_c Conversion conductance	TH Triode-heptode
g_m Mutual conductance	TH_x Triode-hexode
HW Half-wave	TP Triode-pentode
H Heptode	TT Tetrode
H_x Hexode	VD Voltage-doubler
I_k Cathode current	VM Variable mu