

FORCED AIR COOLED TRIODE Directly heated

TENTATIVE

GENERAL

The 15J12 is a forced air cooled triode which has a directly heated thoriated tungsten filament. It is intended for use in r.f. heating equipment.

RATING

Filament Voltage	V_{f}	6.3	V
Filament Current	lf	32.5	Α
Maximum Anode Voltage	$V_{a(max)}$	7.0	kV
Maximum Anode Dissipation	Pa(max)	1.3	kW
Minimum Air Flow for Maximum Anode Dissipation	• ′	60 ft	:3/min
Maximum Peak Cathode Current	ik(pk)max	4.0	Α
Maximum Operating Frequency at Full Rating	fmax	60	Mc/s

INTER-ELECTRODE CAPACITANCES

Anode/Grid	c _{a-g}	11	рF
Grid/Filament	c _{g-f}	13	рF
Anode/Filament	Ca-f	0.6	ρF

CHARACTERISTICS

Anode Voltage	$V_{\mathbf{a}}$	4.0	k٧
Anode Current	la	190	mΑ
Mutual Conductance	8m	5∙1 r	nA/V
Amplification Factor	μ	22	

February, 1962



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TYPICAL OPERATION—Maximum operating conditions per valve

Class B1 audio amplifier-push-pull operation

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Anode Voltage	V_a	6.0	kΥ
Anode Current R.M.S.	a(r.m.s.)	0.6	Α
Power Input	Pin	2.2	kW
Power Output	Pout	0.9	kW
Anode Dissipation	Pa	1.3	kW
Anode Efficiency		40	
Negative Grid Bias Voltage	٧ _q	-225	٧
Peak Signal Voltage	Vsig(pk)	225	٧

TYPICAL OPERATION—Maximum operating conditions Class C—single phase full wave (no smoothing)

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		Mean	R.M.S.	Peak
Anode Voltage	V_a	3⋅8	4.25	6∙0 kV
Negative Grid Bias Voltage	٧g	-80		V
Positive Grid Voltage	Vsig	154		٧
Grid Resistance	Rg	0.7		kΩ
Mean Anode Current	la(av)	730		mA
Mean Grid Current	g(av)	120		mA
Peak Cathode Current	ik(pk)	2.5	2.8	4∙0 A
Peak Anode Current	ia(pk)	1.9		Α
Peak Grid Current	ig(pk)	0.6		Α
Anode Dissipation	Pa	1.3		kW
Grid Drive Power		30		W
Grid Dissipation	Pg	20		W
Anode Efficiency	-	61		Ÿo.
Power Output (amplifier)	Pout	2.1		kW
Power Output (oscillator) at 100% Transfer Efficiency Power Output (oscillator)	Pout	2·1		kW
at 85% Transfer Efficiency	Pout	1.8		kW

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TYPICAL OPERATION—Maximum operating conditions

Class C-3-phase rectified or d.c.

Anode Voltage	٧a	4.0	5.0	6.0	kΥ
Negative Grid Bias Voltage	٧g	-140	-220	-300	٧
Positive Grid Voltage	V_{sig}	270	270	270	٧
Grid Resistance	Rg	553	982	1400	Ω
Mean Anode Current	la(av)	1068	993	930	mΑ
Mean Grid Current	g(av)	253	224	204	mΑ
Peak Cathode Current	ik(pk)	4.0	4.0	4.0	Α
Peak Anode Current	ia(pk)	3.0	3.0	3⋅0	Α
Peak Grid Current	ig(pk)	1.0	1.0	1.0	Α
Anode Dissipation	Pa	1.3	1.3	1.3	kW
Grid Drive Power		104	100	108	W
Grid Dissipation	₽g	60	50	48	W
Anode Efficiency	Ü	69	73	76	0.7
Power Output (amplifier)	Pout	2.9	3.6	4.2	kW
Power Output (oscillator) at 100% Transfer Efficiency	Pout	2.8	3.5	4·1	kW
Power Output (oscillator) at 85% Transfer Efficiency	Pout	2.4	3.0	3.5	kW

DIMENSIONS

Maximum Overall Length	200 mm
Maximum Diameter	102 mm

MOUNTING POSITION—Vertical, anode upwards

ANODE-External

BASE-Special

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OPERATING INSTRUCTIONS

Installation

The valve should be mounted vertically with anode upwards. Connections should always make good electrical contact to prevent overheating of pins and seals, particularly by r.f. current.

It is essential that connection be made to both grid pins when running at higher frequencies, to reduce current taken by each pin.

The valve must be protected against excessive vibration and shock.

Cooling

A minimum forced air blast of 60 cu.ft/min, directed horizontally at the anode, is required when running this valve.

At higher frequencies, etc. a low velocity air blast directed on to the filament and grid pins is recommended.

Operation

The operating data list conditions for maximum output for respective classes of service at the relevant anode voltage.

Linear interpolation between anode voltage steps is admissible. As these conditions utilize some or all of the maximum valve ratings, close control of conditions has to be maintained. In Class C self oscillator service precautions should be taken against excessive mains voltage variations. Current overload trips should be included in anode and grid circuits as well as an under current trip in the grid circuit.

In industrial r.f. heating it is not usual that all precautions can be taken, and under these conditions some reductions in operating conditions have to be made so that widely fluctuating loads, poor h.t. regulation, and mains variations can be accommodated. Each type of variation brings its own problems and no set rules are practicable.

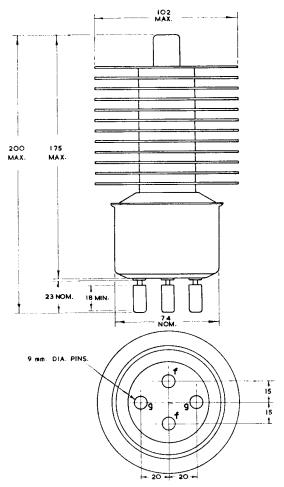


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All dimensions in mm.

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