

# T.II THYRATRON

#### RATING.

					4.0
	•••			• • •	1.2
					300
Sweep	Outpu	ıt			700
ectrode	s				700
•••			• • •	•••	15
•••	•••			• •••	20
sed in ti	me ba	se circ	uits		5 kC.
	 Sweep ectrode 	Sweep Outputectrodes			Sweep Output

## DIMENSIONS.

Maximum Overall Length	 	 	125 mm.
Maximum Diameter	 	 	39 mm.

#### GENERAL.

The T.11 is a three-electrode thyratron in which a trace of mercury vapour has been introduced. The ions produced by collision of the mercury vapour molecules with the electron emission from the cathode serve to neutralise the normal space charge. When ionisation is established the internal resistance of the thyratron is negligible and the current flowing in the anode circuit is limited only by external resistance. The ionisation potential of the gas is approximately 15 volts and the flow of current will be maintained as long as the anode potential exceeds this value. The function of the grid is to control the anode potential at which ionisation takes place. The "Control Ratio" of the thyratron is the amount by which anode potential for ionisation must be raised for each volt of bias applied to the grid. Once the ionisation has taken place variation of grid potential within wide limits will not affect it, and the anode potential must be reduced below the critical value in order to stop the discharge. The thyratron is fitted with a 5-pin base, the connexions to which are given overleaf.

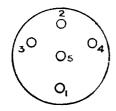
#### APPLICATION.

The T.11 is suitable for use in time base circuits and may be used for all purposes replacing the Ediswan MR/AC.1. To prolong the life of the thyratron the cathode should be allowed to reach its full operating temperature before the application of the anode voltage. A resistance should be incorporated in the grid circuit to limit the flow of grid current when the thyratron strikes. When used as a grid controlled rectifier this grid resistance should not exceed 0.5 megohm in any case. In scanning circuits a minimum value of 500 ohms per volt is permissible.

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### BASING.



Pin No. I.

2. Control Grid.

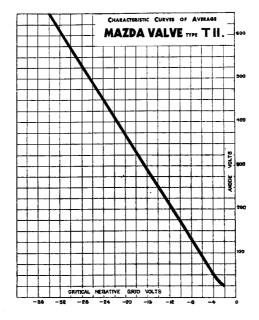
3. Heater.

4. Heater.

5. Cathode.

Top Cap. Anode.

Viewed from the free end of the base.



Mazda Radio Valves are manufactured in Great Britain for the British Thomson-Houston Co., Ltd., London and Rugby, and distributed by

THE EDISON SWAN ELECTRIC CO., LTD. 155, CHARING CROSS ROAD, LONDON, W.C.2.