

# TH 2321 and TH 233 AC/DC MAINS TRIODE HEPTODES

DATING (Dath Towns)							
RATING (Both Types).							23.0
Heater Voltage	····	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	0.2
Heater Current (Amps	.)	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	0.7
Heptode.							250
Maximum Anode Volta		•••	•••	• • • •	•••	•••	250
Maximum Screen Volta		•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	3.0
*Mutual Conductance (n	na/v)		۰ E~	_··· າ	 : Eg=	٠	3.0
*Taken at Ea=	≕ 13U ; C	:5== 100	J, Eg		g-	٠.	
							150
Maximum Anode Volta		···	•••	•••	•••	•••	15
Maximum Peak Anode		(mA)	•••	•••	•••	•••	16
*Amplification Factor		• • •	•••	•••	•••	•••	5.3
*Mutual Conductance (n				•••	•••	•••	3.3
* l ake	n at Ea=	100 ;	Eg=0	٠.			
TYPICAL OPERATION.	•						
Heptode.							
Anode Voltage	•••	•••			•••	175	175
Screen Voltage (Initial)						100	100
Grid Bias	•••	•••			•••	3	2.5
Anode Current (mA)						2.6	3⋅1
Screen Current (mA)					•••	5∙6	6.9
Conversion Conductan	ce (uA/	<b>'V</b> )		• • •	•••	640	770
Anode A.C. Resistance						1⋅3	1.0
Heterodyne Volts Peak	ز ` `		•••			8∙0	8∙0
*Maximum Input signal	handlin	g capa	city (l	Eg== 3	4 ; Es=	175)	9
*Conversion Conductan	ce (Eg==	34 :	Es = 1	75 ( u	.A/V) (a	pprox.	)) 9
*For 5 per cent. Total Aud	lio Harm	onic [	Distort	ion a	t 60 pe	r cent.	Modu-
lation.							
Triode.					41		
Anode Voltage							80
Anode Current (mA)	•••						4 to 5
		ACIT	EC				
INTERNAL-ELECTROD	E CAP	ACITI	E3.	-	112221	TU	233
Heptode.					H 2321		
*Anode to Earth	•••	• • •	•••	•••	11·5 9·5	0.25	$\mu\mu$ F.
*Grid to Earth	•••	•••	•••	•••			$\mu\mu$ F.
Anode to Grid	•••	•••	•••	•••	0.0015	0.0003	$\mu\mu$ F.
Triode.							
*Anode to Earth (less C	60 to A0	)			4.0	3.5	$\mu \mu F$ .
*Grid to Earth (less G0	to A0)				10.25	10.5	$\mu\mu$ F.
					2.25	2.4	$\mu \mu F$ .
*" Farth " denotes the el	ectrodes	of ar	ny sec	ond v	/alve se	ction a	ind the
remaining earthy potential	electro	des of	the se	ection	under	measu	rement,
H and M joined to cathode							
•							
DIMENSIONS.					127 m	m I	08 mm.
Maximum Overall Len	grn	•••	•••	•••			32 mm.
Maximum Diameter	•••	•••	•••	•••	39 m		JE IIIII.

EDISWAN RADIO

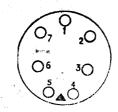


## GENERAL.

The TH.2321 and TH.233 are triode heptode frequency changers for use in A.C./D.C. mains receivers. They have been specially designed to meet the requirements of all wave receivers, and the inter-reaction between the input and oscillator circuits have been reduced to a minimum. A high conversion conductance is provided with a large initial grid bias, thus ensuring that no grid current is taken on the short wave bands. The characteristics, which are identical for both types, have been so designed as to provide large signal handling capacity with low cross modulation and low harmonic response. The TH.2321 is fitted with a standard 7-pin base, while the TH.233 is of small dimensions and fitted with the Mazda Octal base. The connexions are given below.

### APPLICATION.

In each case the triode oscillator should be used with a parafeed tuned anode circuit and the component values required are given in the circuit shown. If any trouble is experienced with "squegging" at the highest frequency the grid leak resistance may be reduced to 25,000 ohms. On the short wave bands the mean anode current of the triode would be of the order of 4 to 4.5 mA, while on the medium and long waves the current taken by the triode will be of the order of 3 to 3.5 mA. An average heterodyne voltage of 8 to 10 volts peak is required at the grid of the triode. The value of the series grid resistance R.3 will depend very largely on the design of the coils and the effect of stray capacities across the grid of the triode. On the short wave band this resistance is usually of the order of 50 or 60 ohms. It may be necessary to insert a wave wound coil between the H.T. supply and the parafeed resistance R.2 in order to remove the damping effect of this resistance on the long and medium wave oscillator circuits. The peak anode current of the triode should never be allowed to exceed 15 mA. If parasitic oscillations are generated, these may be stopped by connecting a resistance (R.6) of 2.5 to 5 ohms close to the screen pin. The heater is designed to operate at 0.2 ampere and the resistance placed in series with the heaters should be such that the heater current has this value at average line voltage.

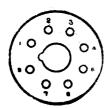


# BASING. TH.2321.

Pin No. I. Oscillator Anode.

- 2. Oscillator Grid.
- 3. Heptode Screen.
- 4. Heater.
  - . Heater.
  - Cathode and Metallising.
- 7. Heptode Anode.
- Top Cap. Heptode Control Grid.

Viewed from the free end of the base.



### TH.233.

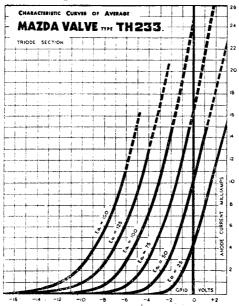
Pin No. I. Heater.

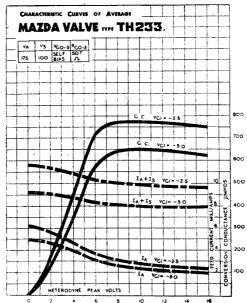
2. Cathode.

- 3. Heptode Anode.
  - . Oscillator Anode.
- 5. Oscillator Grid.
- 6. Metallising.
- 7. Heptode Screen.
- 8. Heater.

Top Cap Heptode Control Grid.

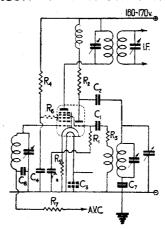








# SUGGESTED CIRCUIT DIAGRAM USING TH 2321 and TH 2 33



Values of the components in the circuit diagram :-

R1. 50,000 ohms. R2. 15,000 to 20,000 ohms.

R3. See above.

11,500 to 9,500 ohms.

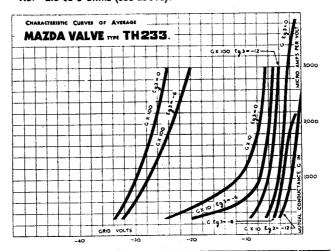
R5. 250 to 180 ohms.

R6. 2.5 to 5 ohms (see above).

.000 i mfd. .0001mfd.

C2. 0.01mfd. C3.

C4, 0.1—0.5mfd C5. 0.1—0.5mfd.



Maxda Radio Valves are manufactured in Great Britain for the British Thomson-Houston Co., Ltd., London and Rugby, and distributer by THE EDISON SWAN ELECTRIC CO., 155, CHARING CROSS ROAD, LONDON, W.C.2