

VP. I33A.C./D.C. MAINS H.F. PENTODE

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TYPICAL OPERATION. Anode Voltage Screen Voltage (initial) Grid Bias Mutual Conductance (mA/V) Anode Current (mA) Screen Current (mA) Anode A.C. Resistance (megho Grid Bias for Mutual Conductar †Maximum Peak Carrier Input V Grid Bias for M.P.C.I †For 5 per cent. Total Distort Note. For the case of initial screen handling capacity (M.P.C.I.V.) of the last column if the screen v	oms) nce of olts tion w	 10 uA/V vith a 60 ges of 10	per cen 00, 150 gain wi	0.7 — — it. Mod or 16 Il be th	2.2 0.8 — — ulation 5, the	signa! as in
*Anode to Earth *Grid to Earth Anode to Grid *" Earth '' denotes the remainetallising journal of the control of the c	IES.	 earthy	 potent		II · 7 · 0 ·002	5μμF 0μμF 5μμF s and

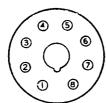
GENERAL.

The VP.133 is a variable-mu H.F. Pentode for use in A.C./D.C. receivers. The bulb is of small dimensions and metallised. The valve is fitted with a British Octal Base, the connections to which are given overleaf.

APPLICATION.

The valve has been specially designed for operation in A.C./D.C receivers employing the loud speaker field winding for smoothing. Under these conditions, the screen voltage does not rise above 175 volts with an average mains tapping. It is recommended that this valve should be used in a super-heterodyne receiver with a Mazda TH.2321 converter. When so used, in a receiver provided with automatic volume control the bias applied to the valve should be one-half to two-thirds of the bias applied to the TH.2321.

EDISWAN RADIO



BASING.
Pin No. 1. Heater.

2. Cathode.

3. Anode.

4. Screen.

Suppressor Grid.

6. Metallising

7. Omitted.

8. Heater.
Top Cap. Control Grid.

Viewed from the free end of the base.

