



TP. 2620

AC/DC MAINS TRIODE PENTODE

RATING.

Heater Voltage	...	...	...	...	...	...	26
Heater Current (amps.)	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.2

Pentode Section.

Maximum Anode Voltage	...	...	...	...	...	250
Maximum Screen Voltage	...	...	...	...	...	250
Conversion Conductance (Maximum) ($\mu\text{A/V}$)	...	...	...	...	...	900
*Mutual Conductance (mA/V)	...	...	...	...	...	3.4
*At $E_a=250$; $E_s=200$; $E_g=0$.						

Triode Section.

Maximum Anode Voltage...	...	...	...	...	...	200
Recommended Anode Voltage (approx.)	...	...	...	...	...	150
Maximum Mean Anode Current (mA)	...	...	...	...	...	2.0
†Amplification Factor	...	...	...	...	...	30
†Mutual Conductance (mA/V)	...	...	...	...	...	1.4
†At $E_a=100$; $E_g=0$.						

TYPICAL OPERATION.

Anode Voltage	...	...	...	...	...	200
Screen Voltage (Initial)	...	...	...	...	...	200
Grid Bias Voltage	...	...	...	...	...	5.0
Heterodyne Peak Voltage	...	...	...	...	...	3.0
Impedance (ohms) (approx.)	...	...	...	...	...	700,000
Anode Current (mA)	...	...	...	...	...	6.5
Screen Current (mA)	...	...	...	...	...	2.5
Oscillator Anode Current (mA)	...	...	...	...	...	1.5
Conversion Conductance ($\mu\text{A/V}$)	...	...	...	...	...	650
Input Signal Handling Capacity (Peak Carrier Voltage)	...	...	...	...	...	10

INTER-ELECTRODE CAPACITIES.

Pentode.

‡Anode to Earth	...	...	...	...	...	7.75 μF .
‡Grid to Earth	...	...	...	...	...	8.0 μF .
Anode to Grid	...	...	...	...	...	0.1 μF .

Triode.

‡Anode to Earth	...	...	...	...	...	4.25 μF .
‡Grid to Earth	...	...	...	...	...	5.75 μF .
Anode to Grid	...	...	...	...	...	2.5 μF .

‡ "Earth" denotes the electrodes of any second valve section and the remaining earthy potential electrodes of the section under measurement, H. and M. joined to cathode.

DIMENSIONS.

Maximum Overall Length	...	...	...	...	...	118 mm.
Maximum Diameter	...	...	...	...	...	45 mm.

GENERAL.

The TP.2620 is an indirectly heated triode pentode valve which is designed for operation as a self oscillating frequency changer. The pentode section has variable- μ characteristics and can handle a 12-volt peak carrier



without distortion ; in addition it has a high working impedance. The triode oscillator and pentode frequency changer sections are screened from each other, and are, except for a common cathode connection, completely independent of each other. Hence the oscillator frequency is independent of the operating conditions of the frequency changer section. For signal frequencies above 2 Mc/second, the TH.2321 should be employed in preference to the TP.2620. The bulb is metallised, and the valve is fitted with a standard 9-pin base, the connexions to which are given below.

APPLICATION.

When operating as a self oscillating frequency changer, the TP.2620 has variable-mu characteristics suitable for use with diode or amplified automatic volume control.

It possesses all the advantages usually associated with the use of a separate oscillator and frequency changer, including low oscillator harmonic content and minimum noise from leakage and shot effect.

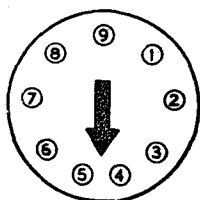
It is recommended that frequency changing should be accomplished by heterodyne injection in the common cathode circuit as shown in Fig. 1. the H.T. applied being 200 volts.

The variable-mu characteristic has been specially shaped to reduce whistles, repeat points and cross-modulation, and to ensure minimum interference the heterodyne peak voltage should not appreciably exceed 3 volts. A 10-volt peak carrier modulated at 60 per cent. can be handled with 5 per cent. distortion with a heterodyne voltage of 3 volts and screen voltage of 200 volts.

A common decoupling resistance (R2 in Fig. 1) may be used and should not be less than 5,000 ohms. The suppressor grid should be returned to cathode, and the screen and anode circuits must be decoupled to cathode and not to earth.

The heater connected to pin No. 5 should be at the lowest A.C. potential with respect to H.T.-ve.

BASING.



- | | |
|------------|-------------------|
| Pin No. 1. | Screen. |
| 2. | Pentode Anode. |
| 3. | Suppressor Grid. |
| 4. | Heater. |
| 5. | Heater. |
| 6. | Cathode. |
| 7. | Oscillator Anode. |
| 8. | Oscillator Grid. |
| 9. | Metallising. |

Top Cap. Pentode Grid.

Viewed from the free end of the base.

