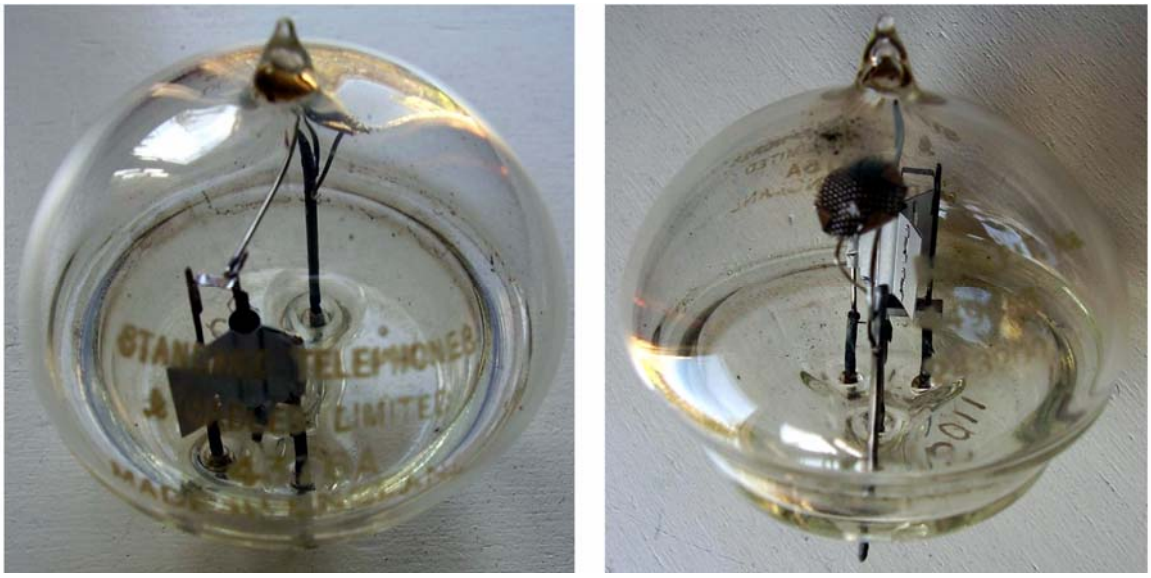
4316A - Doorknob UHF Triode



Click to enlarge.

British STC equivalent for WE 316A.

Standard Telephone and Cables or STC was related to the American Western Electric. Between 1936 and 1937 the WE 316A was the most powerful triode capable of oscillating at frequencies over 200 MHz. According to Bowen in his ‘Radar Days’, this tube was tested in early airborne experimental sets before micropup triodes were introduced. In view of a probable use by military, STC had to be ready for volume production in England. This sample testifies that at least a qualification production was launched, probably around the end of 1937. This triode, defined in England as ‘giant acorn’, and similar STC devices were in the black list of the Inter-Service Technical Valve Committee issued in June 1941.

Same specs of 316A: 30 W max anode dissipation, 80 mA anode current. When operated with 400 V anode voltage and 80 mA anode current 4316A could give in output 8.5 W at 300 MHz, dropping to 4 W at 600 MHz. The upper limit of oscillation was around 750 MHz.

Tungsten filamentary cathode requiring 2 V at 3.65 A.