

## CG-1162 / VT-14 – Transmitting Triode



General Electric type T Pliotron was introduced during the Great War, 1914-1918, and accepted as VT-12 by the Signal Corps. It was used as low-power transmitting tube in small communication sets intended for airplanes or submarine chasers. The ruggedized variant of T Pliotron, incorporating solutions already tried in the TB1 Kenotron, was designated VT-14 by Signal Corps and accepted as CG-1162 by Navy.

The collection includes both samples of the very early VT-14, top photos, and of the ruggedized variant with four welding points of plate to side rods. The sample in the top row carries the code CG1162 etched on glass bulb and the code VT-14 hand-written on the glass pinch. In the second row the sample, made for US Navy, we find the same code, CG1162, etched on glass and hand-witten inside the bulb.

The filament was a helix of tungsten wire requiring 1.75 amperes at 7.5 volts. Anode was a cylinder of molybdenum with four supporting fins, cut from the cylinder upper and lower edges. As oscillator the tube was operated at about 350 volts with a current of 40 milliamperes. Typical output power was around 5 watts.

According to Tyne, after the war salvaged CG-1162 tubes were used as Barkhausen oscillators by amateurs in early ultrahigh frequency experiences.