

CV16 – UHF Disc-Sealed Triode



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S25A, approved as CV16, was probably the forerunner of the many families of disc-sealed UHF triodes appeared during WWII and later, as the rocket types.

S25A, appeared early in 1941, was developed by the STC Ilminster receiver group as RF amplifier operating around 200 MHz. It is a rare example of design excellence, taking advantage of already established technologies in receiving tubes. The cathode was a nickel tube laying horizontally under the grid disc. Its section was rectangular, just the top side being coated with emitting oxides. The grid was wound around a frame with two horizontal rods, using a very tiny wire, 0.05 mm diameter, with a pitch of 0.165 mm. To reduce the input capacitance all the grid wire segments facing the cathode, but extreme three or four ones at each end, were cut away. The entire grid frame was in contact with the grid copper disc through four spring strips, loaded during the assembly of the envelope. The anode to grid spacing was about 0.6 mm.

The transconductance was 6.5 mA/V at 6.5 mA anode current, with an amplification factor around 100.

4 V at 0.65 A heater. Two flying leads, the longest one being common to cathode. Similar to CV88 with different heater ratings

Described in 'Metres to Microwaves' by Callick. Spec sheet of [CV16](#).

