

NT45A, Admiralty Pattern 1347 Transmitting Triode, Silica Envelope

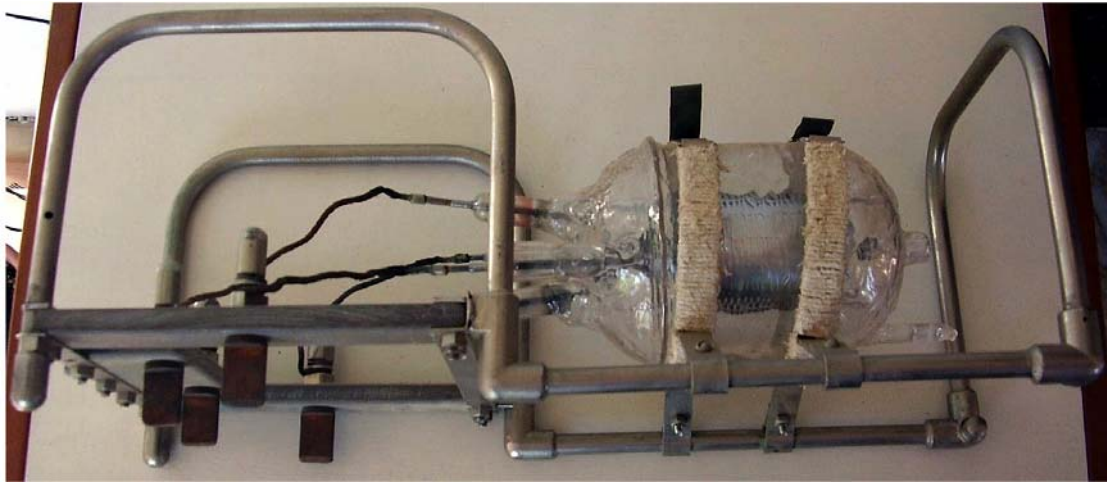


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This transmitting triode, also registered as CV1226, is a quite rare sample of a little known British technology between the two wars. The so called 'Silica Valves' were first introduced by Mullard around the end of the Great War, 1918, to handle high plate power dissipation within relatively small envelopes which could be easily evacuated. The envelope is a patient patchwork of fused silica and the same writings were hand made by fillets of fused silica. The production of these tubes was very limited and their fearful cost confined their use to a few special applications by the British Admiralty. Silica valves are quite rare today even because at the end of their useful life they had to be returned to the manufacturer or to qualified laboratories to be repaired or rebuilt.

The above sample comes with its original shipping crate. It looks to be new, according to the [history sheet](#) packed with the tube and showing 1-1-'42 as manufacturing date. The tube itself is mounted in a metal frame subassembly, to be easily plugged into the transmitter.

- 10 kV max plate ratings. 8 kV at 150 mA, -75 V grid bias typical operation.
- 1.25 kW plate power dissipation
- Amplification factor 37. Mutual conductance 2 mA/V
- 900 mA max emission
- 9.5 volts at 20.4 amps tungsten filamentary cathode.



- The tube in its plug-in frame, with four knife plugs.



- Left, another image of the tube in its mounting frame. Center and right, two images of the shipping crate.