

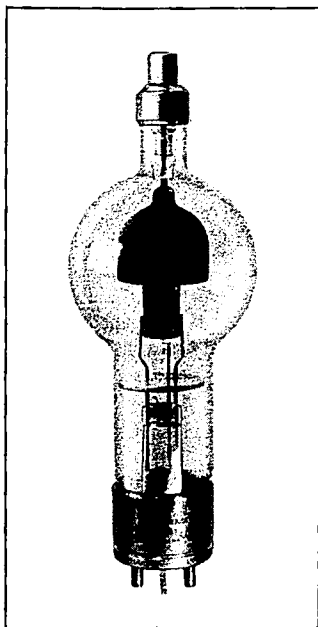


Westinghouse



RADIO TRANSMITTING TUBE

MERCURY VAPOR RECTIFIER GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS



No. of Electrodes.....	2
Cathode*** Indirectly Heated Type	
Voltage (a-c.).....	5 volts
Current (approx.).....	9.5 amps
Heating Time** (Typical).....	60 secs.
Tube Drop	
Maximum.....	20 volts
Minimum.....	5 volts
Net Weight (approx.).....	24 oz.
Shipping Weight (approx.).....	6 lbs.
Installation and Operation.....	TD-93-A
Application.....	TD-94

MAXIMUM RATINGS

Peak Inv. Anode Voltage (150 cycles and below).....	10,000 volts	15,000 volts
Condensed Mercury Temp. Range.....	30°—60° C.	30°—40° C.
Type of Cooling.....	Natural	Forced Air*
Instantaneous Anode Current (25—150 cycles).....	15 amps.	15 amps.
Average (or D-c.) Anode Current.....	5 amps.	5 amps.
Maximum Average Time.....	30 secs.	30 secs.
Surge Anode Current.....	100 amps.	100 amps.
Maximum Time of Surge.....	0.1 second	0.1 second

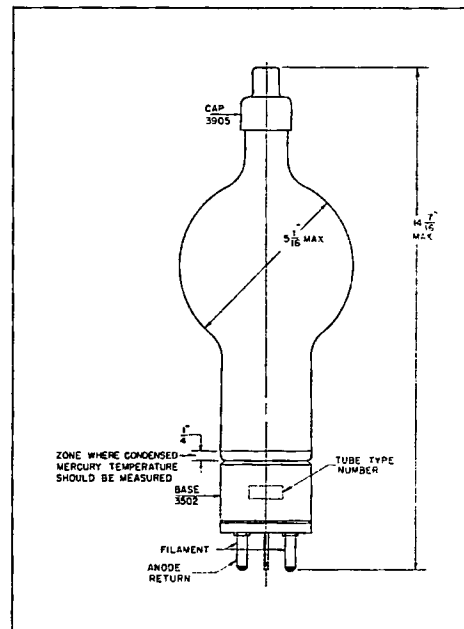
Notes

- * Approximately 50—150 C.F.M.
- ** Minimum before applying anode volts. Sufficient preheating time to bring the tube within the required operating temperature range is always necessary.
- *** The anode return should be made to the cathode pin adjacent to the letter "C" stamped on the edge of the base.
For Typical Operating Conditions, etc., see reverse side.

GENERAL INFORMATION

The WL-881 incorporates several features of advanced design. Its extremely moderate cathode power of 47.5 watts is utilized so economically that two tubes in single phase full wave can deliver almost 50 Kw. of DC. It uses a uni-potential cathode of new design that gives current ratings ordinarily obtained only with quadrature operation. No additional quadrature rating is shown for the WL-881.

The WL-881 should not be subjected to shock either in handling, transporting or mounting. The condensed mercury temperature should be in the stated range before high voltage is applied. When the tube has been in transportation, or out of service for a long period the usual time delay should be increased and the plate voltage applied in steps should arc back be evident. A thermometer attached with a small dab of putty to the glass at the point indicated on the Outline diagram is satisfactory. Where the tubes are not forced—air cooled, they should be mounted in free air; and in any case the tubes should not be subjected to strong R-F or electrostatic fields. The typical operating conditions shown on the reverse side are maximum, and current and/or voltage rating may be used at a value less than maximum.

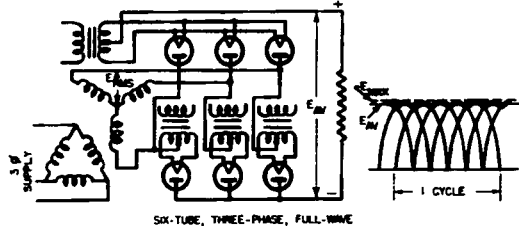
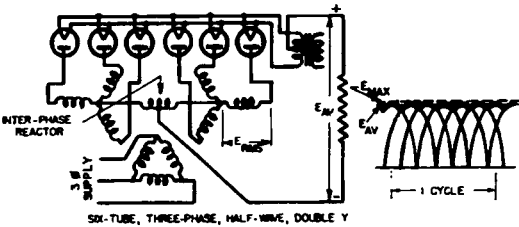
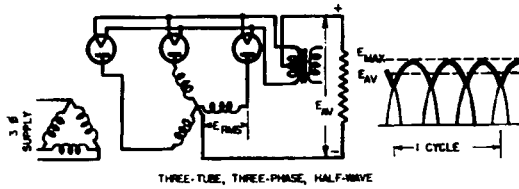
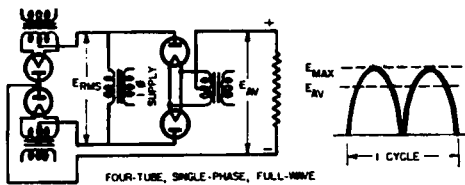
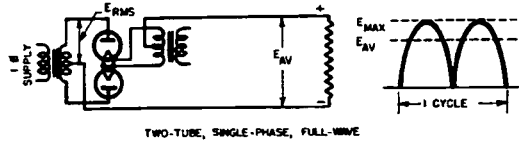


RADIO TRANSMITTING TUBE

TYPICAL RECTIFIERS

MERCURY VAPOR RECTIFIER
Current & Voltage Relations

Typical Operating Conditions



E_{AV}	E_{INV}	I_{AV}	TEMP. RANGE	E R.M.S.	D.C. TO FILTER	MAX. D.C. AMPS. OUTPUT
.636 E_{max} .900 E_{rms}	3.14 E_{av}	.636 I_{max}	30-60 30-40	3540 5300	3180 4770	10 10
.636 E_{max} .90 E_{rms}	1.57 E_{av}	.636 I_{max}	30-60 30-40	7070 10,600	6360 9540	10 10
.827 E_{max} 1.17 E_{rms}	2.09 E_{av}	.827 I_{max}	30-60 30-40	4180 6120	4780 7170	15 15
.827 E_{max} 1.17 E_{rms}	2.09 E_{av}	1.91 I_{max}	30-60 30-40	4080 6120	4780 7170	30 30
1.65 E_{max} 2.34 E_{rms}	1.05 E_{av}	.955 I_{max}	30-60 30-40	4080 6120	9560 14,340	15 15

NOTES

The typical operating conditions above are based on the maximum ratings as shown on the first page. They also assume ideal conditions, which include: D-c, voltage is output of tubes—no filter considered; no tube voltage drop; pure resistance load; balanced phase voltages (for 3 phase); and Sine Wave a-c. supply. In the case of the 6 tube, 3 phase, half-wave double Y circuit, the waveform and typical voltages apply only at full rated load. When lower load conditions prevail, the voltage must be reduced, reaching a maximum reduction of 15% at no load.

In the above tables and circuits, E_{AV} refers to d-c. output volts, E_{INV} is the peak inverse voltage on each tube, I_{AV} the d-c. output current. E_{RMS} is transformer secondary voltage as shown on circuit. E_{MAX} should not be confused with E_{INV} ; E_{MAX} is the peak of the output wave as shown. I_{MAX} is the peak current per tube.

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