

MILITARY SPECIFICATION SHEET

ELECTRON TUBES, TRANSMITTING
TYPES 807 AND 1625

This amendment forms a part of Military Specification Sheet MIL-E-1/99C, dated 11 August 1970, and is approved for use by all Departments and Agencies of the Department of Defense.

Page 2

Quality conformance inspection, part 1, Method 1201, Short and discontinuity detection, under conditions column: Add "See nota 5."

Quality conformance inspection, part 2, Method 1216, Base material insulating quality: Delete test in its entirety.

Page 3

Add new note 5 as follows:

"5. The hexaphase short and discontinuity test may be used as an alternate equivalent test for transmitting tubes. (See figure 1.)"

Page 4

Add new page 4 (figure 1) as printed on page 2 of this amendment.

Custodians:

Army - EL
Navy - EC
Air Force - 80

Preparing activity: Navy - EC

Agent: DSA - ES

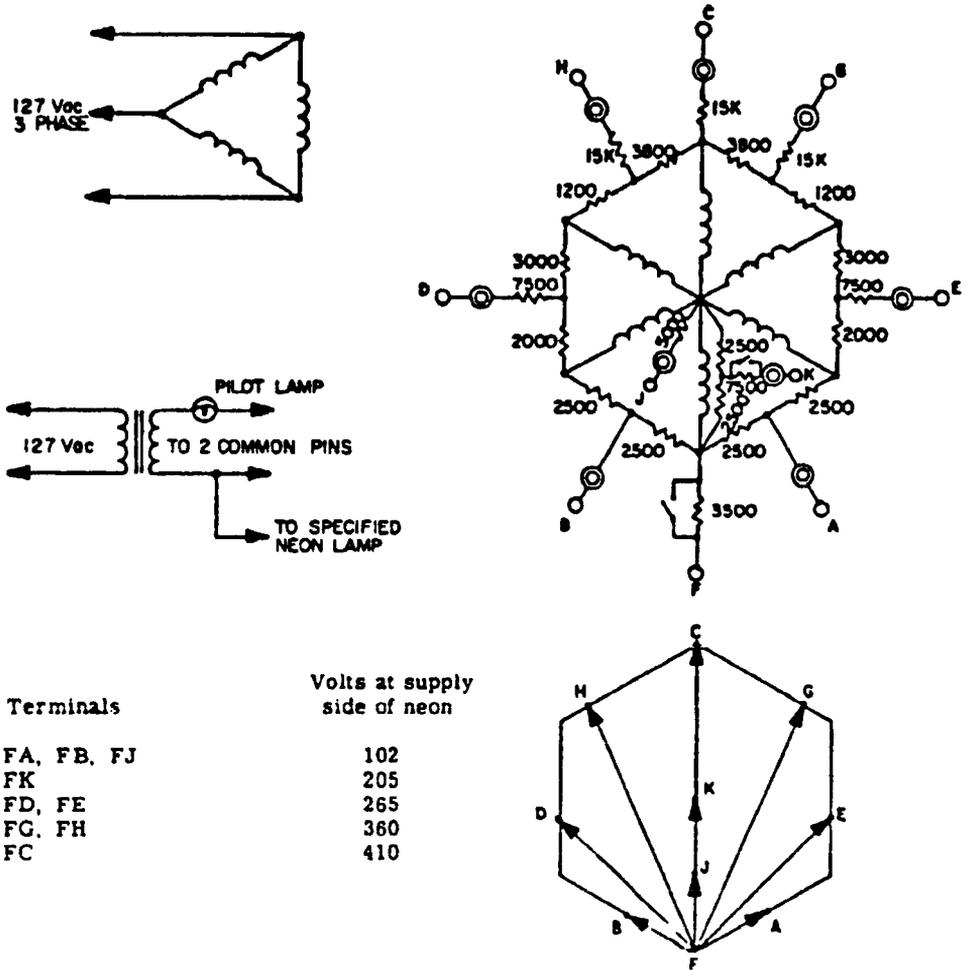
(Project 5960-2779)

Review activities:

Air Force - 11
DSA - ES

User activities:

Army - MU, WC
Navy - AS, OS, MC, CG, SH
Air Force - 19



REPRESENTATIVE TEST CIRCUIT, VECTOR DIAGRAM, AND VOLTAGES

NOTES:

- a. Voltage tolerance ± 15 percent. Measure voltages without a tube in the socket, using a rectifier type voltmeter (500 ohms per volt minimum) or an average-reading type VTVM, such as the Hewlett-Packard 400 series, Ballantine 300 or 310, or the RCA Junior Voltohmyst, or equivalent. Peak reading meters such as the RCA Senior Voltohmyst will not agree with the above figures for voltage at the terminals. The Voltohmyst shall be isolated from ground and from the technician during the measurement, as its case is connected to its common test lead.
- b. Use a hexaphase supply connected to a ring potentiometer. Each tube element (except cathode) is connected through a neon lamp to an appropriate point on the ring potentiometer.

FIGURE 1. Hexaphase short and discontinuity test.