

TYPE	$V_h^*$ (Volts)	$I_h^*$ (Amps.)	$V_a$ (Volts)	$V_s$ (Volts)	$V_g$ (Volts)	$I_a$ ( $\mu$ A)	$I_s^*$ ( $\mu$ A)	$g_m$ ( $\mu$ A/V)	$I_g$ (Amps.)
BM3A	2.0	0.345	6	4	-3	70 to 200	90 to 220	45 to 110	$< 2 \times 10^{-14}$
BM5A	2.0	0.345	4.6	6	-3	90 to 250	150 to 450	60 to 160	$2 \times 10^{-14}$ to $30 \times 10^{-14}$
BM4A	4.0	0.24	6	4	-3	100 to 350	140 to 300	70 to 140	$< 2 \times 10^{-14}$
BM6A	4.0	0.24	4.6	6	-3	150 to 550	250 to 500	120 to 220	$2 \times 10^{-14}$ to $30 \times 10^{-14}$
BM8A	8.0	0.125	6	4	-3	100 to 350	140 to 300	70 to 140	$< 2 \times 10^{-14}$
BM12A	8.0	0.125	4.6	6	-3	150 to 550	250 to 500	120 to 220	$2 \times 10^{-14}$ to $30 \times 10^{-14}$

\*  $V_h$ =heater volts,  $I_h$ =heat current,  $I_s$ =space-charge grid current.

N.B.—The range of values  $I_a$ ,  $I_s$  and  $g_m$  encountered in a batch of valves is quoted.

The cathodes of types BM3A and BM5A should be maintained at a potential of 1 to 2 volts *negative* relative to heater negative. For types BM4A and BM6A this potential should be 6 to 10 volts *negative*. For types BM8A and BM12A it should be 8 to 10 volts *positive*. The guard rings provided are operated at the mean operating potential of the control grid.

## Indirectly-heated Double Tetrode Electrometer Valves

TYPE	$V_h$ (Volts)	$I_h$ (Amps.)	$V_a$ (each anode) (Volts)	$V_s$ (Volts)	$V_g$ (Volts)	$I_a$ ( $\mu$ A)	$I_s$ ( $\mu$ A)	$g_m$ ( $\mu$ A/V)	$I_g$ (Amps.)
DBM4A	4	0.24	7	5.5	-3	50 to 275	300 to 550	30 to 100	$< 3 \times 10^{-14}$
DBM6A	4	0.24	8	6	-3	75 to 350	300 to 650	30 to 110	$3 \times 10^{-14}$ to $30 \times 10^{-14}$
DBM8A	8	0.125	7	5.5	-3	50 to 275	300 to 550	30 to 100	$< 3 \times 10^{-14}$
DBM12A	8	0.125	8	6	-3	75 to 350	300 to 650	30 to 110	$3 \times 10^{-14}$ to $30 \times 10^{-14}$

The cathodes of types DBM4A and DBM6A should be maintained at a potential 6 to 10 volts *negative* relative to heater negative. For types DBM8A and DBM12A this potential should be 8 to 10 volts *positive*. The potential of the compensating grid is usually maintained at a potential equal to the mean operating potential of the signal control grid. The signal grid has the lower grid current. It is distinguished for connexion purposes from the compensating control grid since the latter is marked with a white band.