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F. D. WIENEKE

1,893,756

RADIO TUBE

Filed April 8, 1931

Fig. 1.

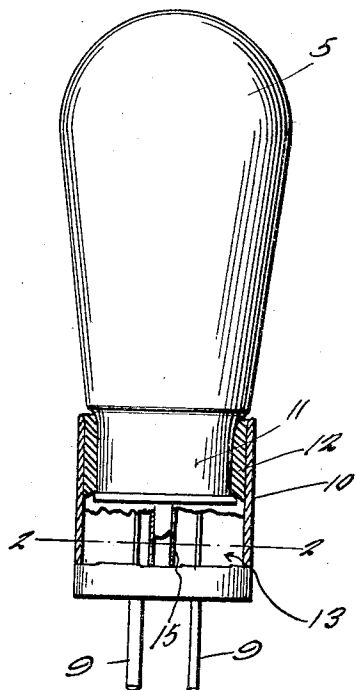


Fig. 2.

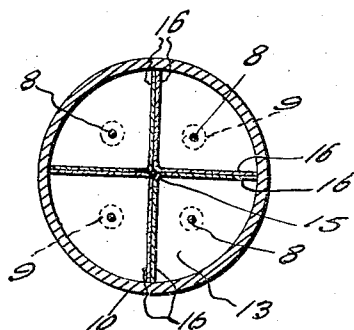


Fig. 3.

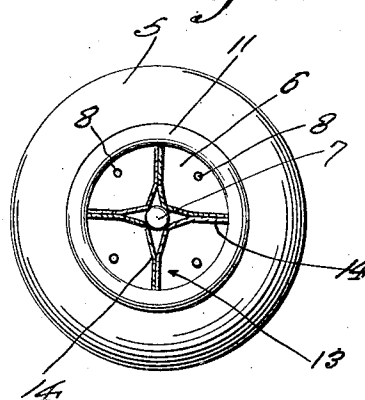


Fig. 4.

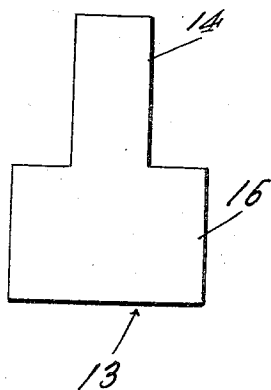
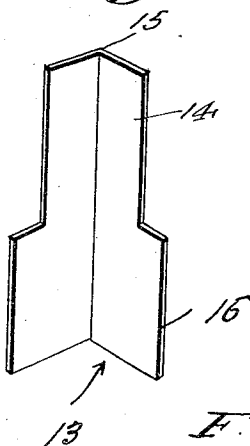


Fig. 5.



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RADIO TUBE

Application filed April 8, 1931. Serial No. 528,647.

This invention appertains to new and useful improvements in radio tubes and more particularly to novel means for eliminating the vibration of the connectors between the elements of the tube and the contact prongs, to the end that certain types of distortion in production will be obliterated.

An important object of the invention is to provide a radio tube wherein the connectors are stable so that the tube will be capable of rendering its highest efficiency.

Other important objects and advantages of the invention will become apparent to the reader of the following specification.

In the drawing:—

Figure 1 represents a side elevational view of a radio tube, the base portion broken away to disclose the present invention.

Fig. 2 represents a cross sectional view taken substantially on the line 2—2 of Fig. 1.

Fig. 3 represents a bottom plan view of the tube with the base removed.

Fig. 4 represents a plan view of one of the shields.

Fig. 5 represents a perspective view of one of the shields after the same has been formed.

Referring to the drawing wherein like numerals designate like parts, it can be seen that numeral 5 represents the glass shell of the tube which is constructed with the pocket 6 in the reduced end thereof. Numeral 7 represents the usual stub of the evacuating extension which depends into the pocket 6. Numeral 8 represents the connectors extending from the elements within the glass tube 5, and which connect to the prongs 9 projecting from the base structure 10. This base structure is hollow and is secured to the reduced portion 11 of the tube 5 and the interposed material 12.

Prior to the securing of the base to the tube 5, the shields, one of which is shown in Fig. 5, and generally referred to by numeral 13 are inserted with their reduced end portions 14 projecting into the pocket 6. The corner portions 15 of these shields, which are of angular shape are in adjacent relation to each other and abut the stub 7 of the evacuating facilities.

The shields 13 arranged in this manner,

form compartments one at each end. It will also be observed that the enlarged portions 16 of the shield occupy the space between the bottom of the base 10 and the adjacent end of the tube 5.

These shields are preferably of mica but of course can be constructed of any suitable material, and after the same have been properly placed, the connections are made to the prongs 9 and then subsequently the base 10 is attached to the tube 5.

With this arrangement, and division of the interior of the base, the connections cannot vibrate to engage each other or in any way to create disturbances which injure the fidelity of reproduction.

While the foregoing specification sets forth the invention in specific terms, it is to be understood that numerous changes in the shape, size and materials may be resorted to without departing from the spirit and scope of the invention as claimed hereinafter.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim as new is:—

1. In a radio tube comprising a hollow base and partitions mounted within the base for dividing the same into separate connector compartments, said partitions being each of angular construction with their corner portions in adjacent relation.

2. In an electrical lamp comprising a hollow base and di-electric partitions disposed diametrically across the interior of the base to define the interior into a plurality of radially disposed conductor compartments, each of said partitions being of right angular construction, each partition forming both radially disposed walls of a given compartment.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature.
FREDERICK D. WIENEKE.