The following is information derived from a batch of documents relating to Philips activities in Holland which have been received through the Dutch Government.

These consisted largely of descriptions of different types of valves, mostly in German and apparently taken from a Luftwaffe radio handbook, these sheets being headed - "Luftfahrt - Rohre - Telefunken". The valves described were as follows:-

LD	1			Ultra-short-wave triode for decimeter wave-			
LG	7			lengths. Duodiode for decimeter wave-lengths.			
LS	2			Gegentaktdiode.			
LS	3			Diode triode,			
				Ultra-short-wave triode (obsolete).			
LS	30						
LS	50			Transmitter pentode (low frequency amplifier)			
ΓΛ	3			Pentode.			
LV	4			Gegentaktpentode.			
LV	5			Tetrode.			
LG	3			High voltage mains rectifier.			
LG	2			Duodiode.			
$\mathtt{RL}$	12	P	10	Amplifier and transmitter pentode.			
RV	12	$\mathbf{P}$	2000	High frequency pentode.			
NF	2			High frequency pentode.			
RV	2	P	700	High frequency pentode.			
RV	12	P	4000	High frequency pentode.			
LS	4			?			
3 D				Output pentode.			
2 UCH			Triode hexode.				
3 DK				Octode			
10 DF				Regulation pentode, H.F. and I.F.			
3 DCH				Triode hexode mixer valve.			
6 UF				Control pentode H.F., I.F. and L.F.			
				?			
	. 22			•			
8 U				Philipsmetall.			
$\mathbf{E}\mathbf{E}$	T			?			

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4
  \mathrm{D}\mathbf{L}
                  Output pentode.
2
  \mathsf{CF}
LS 4
LV 13
                  Triode (transmitter).
LV 1
                  Pentode (wide band amplifier, transmitter)
4 UL
                  Output pentode.
3 UY
                  Rectifier.
1 UAF
                  Diode.
7 DF
                  Regulation pentode, H.F. and I.F.
2 DAF
                  Diode pentode.
EE 14
1 UA
                  Rectifier.
LG 1
                  Duodiode for decimeter wavelengths.
LB 1
                  Cathode ray tube.
LB 2
LG 4
                  Duodiode.
LS 1
                  Penthode (transmitter).
LS 180
                  Hochtastriode for ultra-short-save.
LG 10
                  Two-phase rectifier.
LD 5
                  Transmitter triode for ultra-short-wave.
IB 7/15
                  High vacuum cathode-ray tube with double
                  electro-static deviation.
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Descriptions and/or circuit diagrams for :-

Transmitter receiver for speed boats. Unofficial Dutch report on this, states that its bad electric qualities are not important owing to short range required.

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Berta I
                  beam transmitter for aerodromes (Telefunken).
Berta II
5-watt
KVG 15 L/27
                  transmitter.
UOR I & II
                  universal feeding apparatus for H Z L 7
Philips DR 25 b IX portable short-wave transmitter receiver.
DR 32
                  Short-wave transmitter-receiver for tanks.
LR 38 )
                  Portable wave transmitter receiver for
PR 38 )
                  20-30 k.m.
DR 42
                  Portable wave transmitter receiver for long
                  distancer.
DR 83
                  Portable wave transmitter receiver for up to
                  500 metres.
DR 84
                  Short-wave transmitter receiver for cars.
DR 05
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two lorries.

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DR 87
                    Short-wave transmitter receiver for cars.
LR
    76
VRK 41/BII
                    Aircraft D.F. equipment.
                    Ships installation.
VR
    34
٧ĸ
    71S
SVC 200 D/45
                          transmitter.
BRA 30/20
                    Beacon transmitter.
SVE 800 1/33d
                    Ground station.
KSVC L5/7
HZL 7
                    Receiver for direct smplification.
HMZL 340 KL
                    Super-het receiver.
EZS
                   Beacon (Lorenz)
PSHo/B
                   Blind-landing equipment (Lorenz)
          List of orders in Holland for radio and special
valve for Wehrmacht (sometime in 1943).
LG
    1
                   52,000
LG
    1A
                    4,000
LV
    1
                   26,000
NF
    2
                   116,000
NF
    2A
                   31,000
RL
    12 P
           10
                  136,000
RV
    12 P
           2000
                  120,000
RL
    12 Plos
                    8,000
RV
    24 P700
                   59,000
RV 12 F 4000
                   45,000
LG 6
                   25,000
LG
    200
                   20,000
LS
    4
                   34,000
Various types
                   4,000 (Still in development, not ready for
                                                  manufacture).
DAC 25
LC
    25
DCH 25
                  300,000 for Truppenbetrungsgeräte.
DP 25
\mathrm{DL}
    25
DDD 25
Knopfröhren
                  144,000
Gastrioden
                  70,000
Elektronenstrahl-
                 13,000
rbhren
Normale Rundfunk- 700,000
röhren
(various types)
1875 (rectifier)
                    8,000
1876
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Total approximately 2,100,00 valves of which 680,000 are of special military types.

List of addresses for delivery of the above valves.

This list includes many of the well-known German radio manufacturers.

Schedule of output for May-Oct. 1943 and programme from Nov. 1943 to Oct. 1944. Probably for Eindhoven works only, probably in 'OOO guilders. The following is an extract.

	May-Oct.	<u>Nov</u> ,	$\frac{\text{Dec}}{43}$	<u>Jan</u> .	Oct.
Receiver valves Transmitter	3934	845	920	977	1475
valves Other valves	1373 393	218 64	2 <b>3</b> 8 60	248 97	277 89

Of the above the following are for the Wehrmacht:-

Receiver valves	2041	541	626	708	1320
Transmitter	0				
valves	1150	200	- 220	230	260
Other valves	82	46	42	79	72

Programme for Nov. 1943 to Oct. 1944 in '000 guilders probably for all Philips factories in Holland.

The following is an extract :-

	Nov. 143	Dec. 43	Jan. 44	Feb. 44	<u>Oct44</u>
Lamps Receiver Valves Transmitter valves	1113 928 302	1114 1002 318	1080 1049 376	1048 1103 392	996 15 <b>50</b> 390
Receiving or transmitting	18 <b>0</b> 2	2180	2130	2536	3244
receiving sets. Transmitters	960	940	1105	975	975

Figures relating to Philips valve production at Eindhoven and the effects of raids of 6.12.42 and 30.3.43.

Max. production was in Nov. 1941	1,100,000	per	month
Production immediately prior to 6.12.42.	710,000	11	Ħ
Production resumed in Feb-Mar. at	350,000	11	19
After 30.3.43 no production until			
Production July 1943	230,000	f f	ti 
Nov. 1943	290,000	11	<b>f</b> †
Total production of three shadow factories at Venlo, Lent & Oss in			•
Nov. '43.	60,000	11	11

Rejects in valve manufacture amounted to  $3\frac{1}{8}\%$  in 1940 and to 10% in Nov. 1943.

Philips pre-war output of valves in Holland was 7,000,000 - 9,000,000 per annum.

The firms of Horny and Schrock in Vienna are both subsidiaries of Philips, the latter making sets and the former components.

It will be seen from the figures of valve output for Nov. 1943, that the total output of valves for this month was 350,000 and that their value was 1,230,000 guilders giving an average value per valve of 3.58 guilders. Applying this value to the programme figure for Oct. 1944, it appears that the planned output of valves for this month is about 540,000.