A New Vacuum Disk Valve

Yasumi, Shinjiro; Yuasa, Kazunori; Sakisaka, Masakatsu; Oyama, Yoshito

Bulletin of the Institute for Chemical Research, Kyoto University (1954), 32(2): 73-74

1954-03-31

http://hdl.handle.net/2433/75433

Departmental Bulletin Paper

Kyoto University
to be obtained with roughly 100 watts of total A.C. power input (including all the oscillator tube and rectifiers) by the use of four permanent magnets arranged as described by Little et al. (Rev. Sci. Instr. 23., 768, (1952)).

The relation between the maximum beam output and the gas pressure is shown in Fig. 1. For stronger magnetic field and rf power input, the beam current peak widens and shifts to the region of higher gas pressure. The variation of the beam current with the probe voltage is shown in Fig. 2 for various magnetic field and rf power input.

2. A New Vacuum Disk Valve

Shinjiro Yasumi, Kazunori Yuasa, Masakatsu Sakisaka and Yoshito Oyama
(K.Kimura Laboratory)

A compact and low impedance vacuum valve has been designed and constructed to install in the evacuating system of the 400-keV ion accelerator.

The essential part of this valve is a metal disk D rolling on a seesaw S. The disk is easily positioned at I or II (Fig. 1) through the change of the inclination of S

Fig. 1. Schematic diagrams of seesaw disk valve.

- R₁, R₂: Rubber gaskets
- D: Metal disk
- S: Seesaw
- H₁, H₂: Handles
- P₁, P₂: Pushing rods
- N: Screw
- B₁, B₂: Springs
- T: Tube
which is caused by two or three turnings of the handle H.

To close the valve, the disk is positioned at II by the handle H, and then on turning the handle H2 it is pressed against the rubber gasket R, by the three rods P, P2, P3, which move keeping pace with each other.

The valve is opened by the reverse operations.

The remarkable features of this valve are as follows:

1) By the utilization of the gravity the mechanism is very simple, and we call it "seesaw" disk valve.
2) The necessary strokes of the handle H1 and pushing rods P's are very small, and almost independent of the valve size.
3) For the vacuum seals of all the movable parts sylphon bellows are used.
4) Simple in construction and compact in size.

From these features, this design seems also favourable for extremely large vacuum valves.

3. Poly-phase Vibrating Reed Driven by Piezoelectric BaTiO3 Ceramics

Kiyoshi Abe, Tetsuro Tanaka, Toshio Inoguchi and Akira Murata
(Abe Laboratory)

In the previous report (This Bulletin, 31, 421 (1953)) about piezoelectric type vibrating reed, the following two merits were pointed out and confirmed by experiments.

(i) The material of vibrating reed has not always to possess ferromagnetic property.
(ii) As piezoelectric elements were directly adhered on the surface of vibrating reed, supporting device becomes very simple.

These merits also seem to be useful for the purpose to generate the polyphase oscillation by vibrating reed.

In the first place, three phase vibrating reed was constructed and investigated, the result of which will be described here.

Three phase vibrating reed driven by BaTiO3 ceramics.

To produce the polyphase oscillation by mechanical vibrator, it is necessary that the vibrator is axially symmetric, and the most ideal form seems to be lanky column. But since plane surface is desired to which piezoelectric elements are adhered, a hexagonal prism was adopted in this experiment.

Fig. 1 shows the plane development of hexagonal prism for the sake of explanation. At the nodal position, two groups of piezoelectric elements (A1, B1, C1, A2, B2, C2) were adhered and two groups of supporting holes (D1, E1, F1, D2, E2, F2) were drill-