



"Self-reinforcing" one-shot pair: off by default, when one is turned on, both are turned on for a short time. when one is turned off, both are turned off for a short time.

Puts a positive voltage on the RF tube's grid, starting oscillation & creating a transmit-and-receive period?

Looks almost like a plate voltage sense divider, but no DC low-side resistance <10MΩ (confirmed with multimeter measurement)

Could be plate current sense, looking at voltage drop across 1kΩ resistor? Makes sense except there's still nowhere that high voltages get either DC-blocked or scaled down

Forces plate-current-sense to zero?

Strange add'l negative voltage generation, shifts levels based on TR5L state?

"Self-reinforcing" one-shot pair: both are on by default; when one is turned off (TR3LB through diode) the positive feedback turns off both for a short time

Positive feedback from TR4L likely makes for faster rising and falling edges, faster transitions, better sensitivity for TR3LB

Buffered negative bias voltage plus AC transients from grid voltage sense

Classic oscillator ("astable multivibrator") circuit, except that one transistor charges up a large capacitance, so not sure how that would ever experience a falling edge (nothing to discharge it)

Could be for power supply sequencing, meant to delay the turn-on of the "blue wire" voltage until the PS6L transistor turns off?

Limits rise rate of "Meter B"

Buffered peak detection of average-plate-current sensing?

