A.C. Cossor makes the first British examples of the Braun type cathode-ray tube and many items of equipment necessary for wireless telegraphy. A.C. Cossor also moves into larger premises at 59/61 Clerkenwell Road, Central London.

Upon the outbreak of WW1, the Cossor factory was turned over to the manufacture of essential equipment such as wireless trans-receivers, Morse keys and the R-type valve.

Cossor launches the famous Melody Maker radio set that would soon become a centrepiece of countless British homes.

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The five-story high Kelvin Works are built providing 65,000 square feet of space. By now three-quarters of a million Melody Makers have been sold. A factory in Leyton, East London was also acquired in which to build the cabinets.

Cossor achieves an historic milestone; becoming the first company in the UK to sell a television set.

The first operational radar station in the world is handed over to the RAF Chain Home radar site at Bawdsey, Suffolk. By 1939, 19 stations from the Shetlands to Lewis's tip provide the RAF with precious 20-minute warning about the incoming Luftwaffe in the Battle of Britain.

Raytheon partners with the UK government to supply thousands of magnetron tubes used within critical elements required to enable radar functionality.

Post-WW2, Cossor returns to manufacturing civil equipment with a number of marine radars in production. Cossor demonstrates a working Secondary Surveillance Radar (SSR) for air traffic control.

A simplified, low cost airfield radar, the CR21, is small enough to fit into a trailer. The CR21 appears in 1961 and is an improved version of the CR21/CR5000.

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The SSR 700 appears, making considerable use of transistors, with more than 100 being eventually sold.

In the 1980's and 90's, during the Persian Gulf War, Raytheon's Patriot Air-Defence System (PAC-3) is deployed to defend Israel and South Arabia, becoming the first missile ever to engage a hostile ballistic missile in combat.

Raytheon is prime contractor for leading programmes such as ASTRON, providing the UK with world-class intelligence, surveillance and reconnaissance capabilities.

Raytheon opens first UK Silicon Carbide manufacturing facility in Glenrothes.

Raytheon invests £25M in new Technology Centre, Harlow.

Facilities in Glenrothes, Scotland (which later become part of Raytheon Systems Limited) are opened for the manufacture of semiconductor dices.

The New £3M Cyber Innovation Centre opens in Gloucestershire to support the rapid growing new intelligence and Security business area.

A.C. Cossor establishes a small workshop at 15Farrington Road, Clerkenwell Central London. A wide variety of experimental and scientific glassware is made here.

A.C. Cossor Electronics Company is first listed as a private company.

Cossor moves to larger premises known as the Aberdeen Works at Highbury, North London. Here the P1 and P2 valves are produced, followed by the Wuncell Valve in 1923.

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