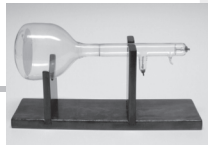


A.C. Cossor makes the first British examples of the Braun type cathode ray tube and many items of equipment necessary for wireless telegraphy. A.C. Cossor also moves into larger premises at 59/61 Clerkenwell Road, Central London.



1902



A.C. Cossor establishes a small workshop at 56 Farringdon Road, Clerkenwell, Central London. A wide variety of experimental and scientific glassware is made here.

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.



1914

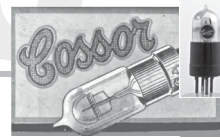


A.C. Cossor Electronics Company is first listed as a private company.

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

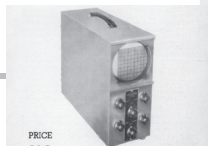


1927



Cossor moves to larger premises known as the Aberdeen Works at Highbury, North London. Here the P.1 and P.2 valves are produced, followed by the Wuncell Valve in 1923.

Cossor introduces its first cathode ray oscilloscope.



1932



Cossor takes over the nearby Spencer Brothers balloon factory and renames it Melody Works.

Cossor personnel prove that radio waves can be "bounced" off aircraft, and the "echo" picked up and interpreted by a receiving station to determine bearing and distance of the aircraft. This secret technology was named the Radio Detection And Ranging system—radar.



1935



The five-storey high Kelvin Works are built providing 60,000 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.

The world's first radar receiver is built by a small, specially chosen team at 22 Highbury Grove, North London, not far from the Kelvin Works. A contract for 19 (later 40) receivers at £1,000 each, is given to Cossor, to equip the Chain Home Radar system.



1937



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

At the outbreak of WW2, Cossor factories turn from peacetime to wartime production. With additional facilities across London and other parts of England, equipment such as gunlaying receivers and air navigational systems are mass produced.



1939



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 Land's End provide the RAF with a precious 20-minute warning about the oncoming Luftwaffe in the Battle of Britain.

Cossor introduces the first commercial aircraft radar system to guide aircraft into and out of British airports.



1950



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

The ACR 6 airfield control radar becomes operational at Heathrow in 1955.



1955



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.

Cossor moves its entire radar design and manufacturing business to the Pinnacles, Harlow, Essex.



1958



A simplified, low cost airfield radar, the CR21, is small enough to fit into a trailer. The CR787 appears in 1961 and is an improved version of the CR21.

Raytheon acquires the A.C. Cossor Electronics Company.



1961



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

A highly improved SSR, the 850, incorporates micro-miniaturised circuitry and proves even more successful than its predecessor, selling more than 120 units.



1975



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 Missile intercepts Iraqi Scuds fired at Israel and Saudi Arabia, becoming the first missile ever to engage a hostile ballistic missile in combat.



1985



A successful trial in Geneva of a prototype Monopulse Secondary Surveillance Radar (MSSR) concludes the following year with the sale of the first SSR 950. More than 150 follow.

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



1999



Raytheon acquires Hughes Defence and Texas Instruments, which later formed Raytheon Systems Limited.

Raytheon opens first UK Silicon Carbide manufacturing facility in Glenrothes.



2013



Paveway™ IV Prime Contract awarded from UK MOD.

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



2016



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