



Title: NOTES FROM THE BOOK "RADIOTOVARY (RADIO PARTS)" ON PLANTS
CONNECTED WITH SOVIET RADIO PRODUCTION AND STANDARDS AS*
SOCIATED WITH THIS PRODUCTION

Source: Radiotovary, "Gostorgizdat," 113 pp.



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NOTES FROM THE BOOK "RADIOVOVARY (RADIO PARTS)" ON PLANTS CONNECTED WITH SOVIET RADIO PRODUCTION AND STANDARDS ASSOCIATED WITH THIS PRODUCTION

p. 46 - The best known electromagnetic phonograph pickups are the types AM-2 and AM-3. The type AM-2 pickup of the Kiev Radio Plant is similar in design and appearance to the pickups previously produced by the "Radist" plant. The type AM-3 pickup of the Leningrad "Radist" plant uses a light-weight magnet. Its total weight is less than that of the AM-2 (AM-2 has 6500 turns of PE-0.05 wire, $R = 2500 \Omega$, AM-3 has 7000 turns of PE-0.05 wire, $R = 2800 \Omega$).

p. 74 - The "Konsomlets" crystal receivers are produced by the "Radio-front" artel, by the "Mosgormestpromsoyuz (Moscow Municipal Trust for Local Industry)", by the Kiev plant of the Ministry of Local Industry, Ukrainian SSU, and others.

p. 77 - vacuum-tube receivers While the following classification is arbitrary, it is generally used by radio technicians and dealers:

Class I - Superheterodynes having high sensitivity, at least one rf amplification stage, and other circuit refinements (examples are the "Leningrad", "Neva", and "Riga T-689");

Class II - No preliminary rf amplification, but having good acoustic qualities, and supplied with tone control and "magic eye" tube (all vacuum-tube receivers not included in Classes I and III);

Class III - Low sensitivity, the simplest superheterodyne circuit, no tone control or "magic eye" tube, and poor acoustic qualities (examples are the "RZ-49", "Moskvich-V", and "Rekord")

p. 78-93 - In this section, the following production site was associated with the various vacuum-tube receivers [it is realized that the MPSS (Ministry of the Communications Equipment Industry) plant designation is not very helpful, but that was all that was given]:

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1. "Rodina" (MPSS plant - 1946)
2. "Rodina-47" or "Elektresignal-3" (MPSS plant - 1947)
3. "Moskvich-V" (MPSS plant - 1949)
4. "Vostok" (MPSS plant - 1947)
5. "Vostok-49"
6. "VV-661" (Ministry of Local Industry, Estonian SSR - 1949)
7. "VV-662"
8. "Picner-M" (Plant imeni Molotov, Ministry of Local Industry of the Belorussian SSR)
9. "VAF M-557" (MPSS plant - 1947)
10. "VAF M-697"
11. "Ural-47" (MPSS plant - 1947)
12. "Salyut" (Plant imeni Krasin, Ministry of Local Industry of RSFSR - 1947)
13. "Minsk" (Plant imeni Molotov, Ministry of Local Industry of the Belorussian SSR - 1948)
14. "Riga T-689" ("Radiotekhnika" plant, Ministry of Local Industry of the Latvian SSR)
15. "Riga T-755"
16. "Neva" (Plant of the Ministry of the Aviation Industry USSR)
17. "Leningradets" (Plant imeni Kozitskiy^[Kozitskiy?] of the Ministry of the Communications Equipment Industry)
18. "Leningrad" (Plant imeni Kozitskiy of the Ministry of the Communications Equipment Industry)

p. 112 - The tubes most frequently used in Soviet receivers are: 2Zh2M, 2K2M, 6B-242, 6A8, 6AL5 (or 6SA7), 6K7 (or 6K9M), 6G7, 30Ts6S (or 30Ts1M), 6F6, 6D5, and 5Ts4S [5Z4?]; the first three are used in battery receivers, the rest in line receivers.

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