



R-394 K

# R-394 K (D)

Strizh K and (D)  
Country of origin: Russia

This Supplement chapter is a follow up and should be read in conjunction with the R-394 KM section in the 'USSR' chapter of WftW Volume 4.

## DATA SUMMARY

**Design/Maker:** Russia.  
**Year of Introduction:** 1975.  
**Purpose:** Special forces, front reconnaissance and border troops.  
**Receiver:** Dual conversion superheterodyne. CW and AM.  
**Frequency range:** 1.5-13.499MHz covered in 190 fixed channels.  
**Transmitter:** CW, MCW (A2) and PM; (A2 not in R-394 D).  
**Frequency coverage:** 1.5-13.499MHz in 1kHz steps. Tuning accuracy  $\pm 500$ Hz. Analogue PLL.  
**RF output:** 10 W.  
**Morse Keyer:** 12 groups of 5 digits/minute using AM; 167 groups of 5 digits/minute using PM.  
**Power Supply:** Internal 12V battery, externally charged.  
**Size (cm):** Height 13.2, length 23.5, width 34.  
**Accessories:** See R-394 K at: [www.cryptomuseum.com](http://www.cryptomuseum.com)

### Noted were the following versions of the R-394:

R-394 D*)	(Strizh D)	For use in the field.	Chapter 157
F-394 K	Strizh K		Chapter 157
R-394 KM	Strizh KM		Chapter 158
F-394 T	(Strizh T)	Believed for use by agents etc.	Chapter 159
R-394 TS	(Strizh S)		Chapter 159
R-394 TSM	(Strizh SM)		Chapter 159

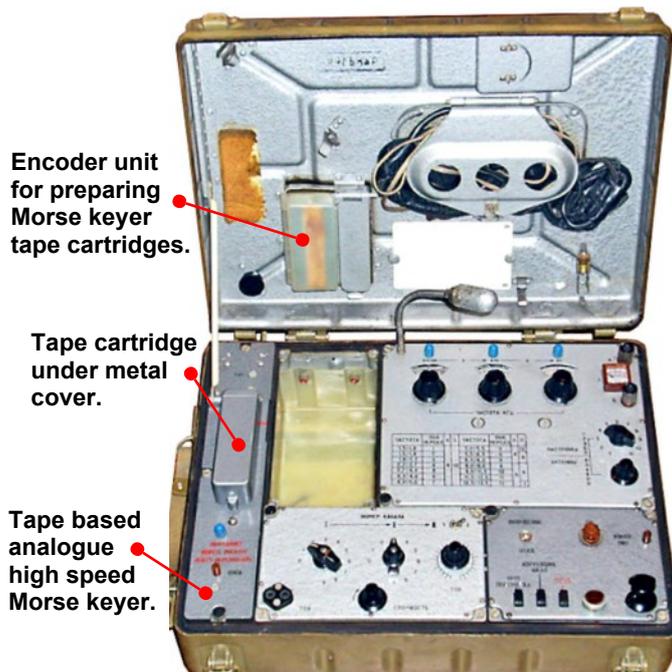
Version numbers between brackets are not yet confirmed.

The Strizh series of radios appeared to have comprised at least 6 different versions/variations as printed above. The Strizh K and Strizh KM were documented, whereas we do not have full confirmation of exact names and differences from the other versions.

\*) It is believed that the R- 394 D (Strizh D) may be attributed to the version with an analogue high speed Morse keyer depicted in this chapter. 'D' was therefore used in the WftW Supplement, until more information become available.

## REMARKS

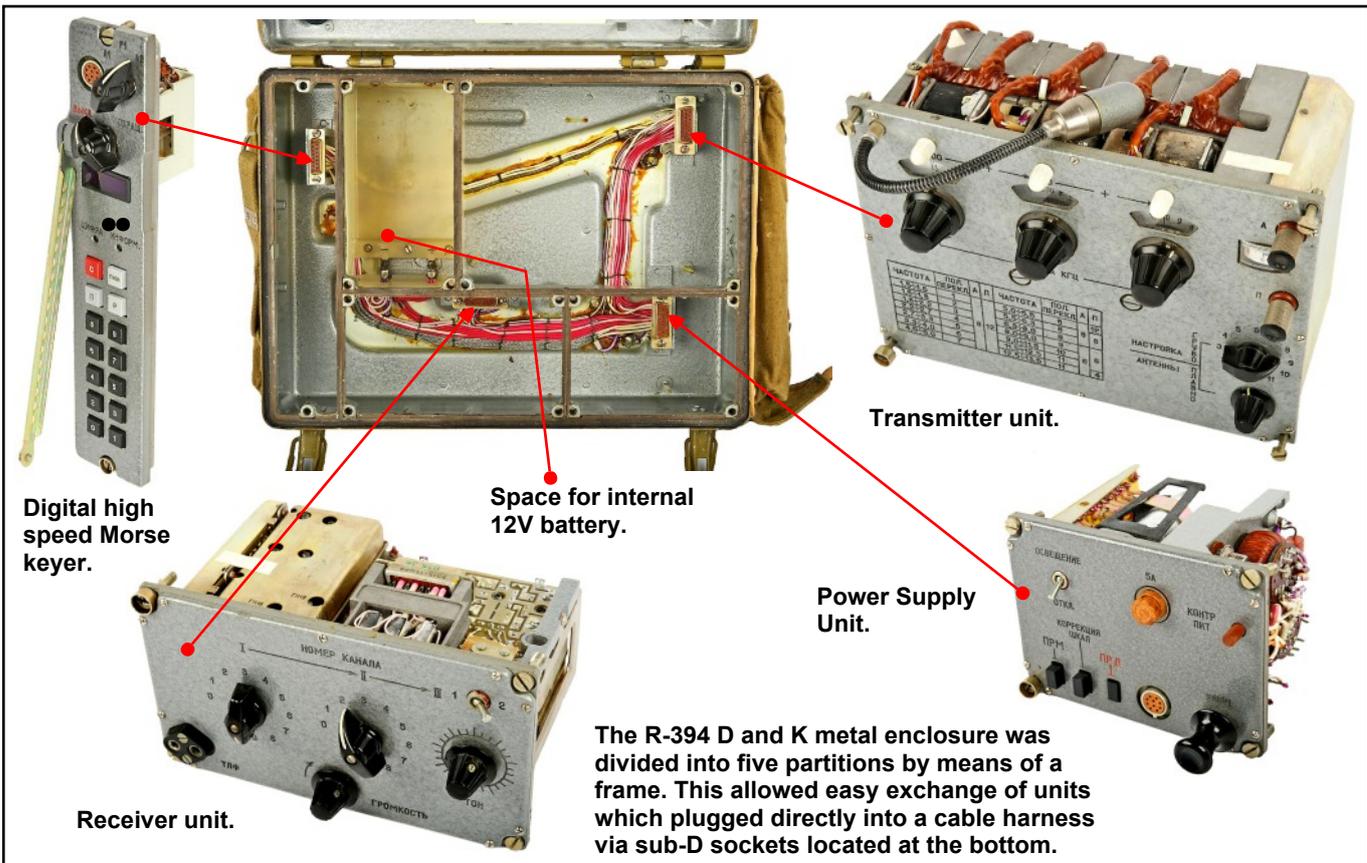
The R-394 series, known as Strizh (Russian Стриж = Swift), were self contained fully transistorised HF radios used by special forces, front reconnaissance, border troops, agents etc. The R-394 D\* and K had an analogue PLL in the transmitter, and a receiver with 190 fixed channels. Apart from different types of high speed Morse keyers, the radio part was identical. The transmitter was normally keyed by an internal high speed Morse keyers, a built-in hand Morse key or an external Morse key. Its successor R-394 KM, issued around 1987, was fully digitalised. The T versions, technically similar and with the same appearance as the R-394 KM, were most probably developed for agents and paramilitary communication. The housing of the R-394 D, K and KM was similar, except having different unit partitions and cable harness.



R-394 with an analogue high speed Morse keyer believed to be the R-394-D (Strizh D).



R-394 K with a digital high speed keyer.



It should be noted that during the compilation of the Strizh series (Chapters 157-159) it was found that the scarce information was incomplete and not always confirmed or reliable. It is hoped that in time revised versions of the Strizh series may be issued when more reliable and detailed information becomes available.



R-394 K with top cover closed forming a backpack harness.

**References:**

- This chapter is an abridged version based on a full account of the R-394 K described on the Crypto Museum website. Photos taken from a R-394 K, held in the museum collection, and further information was published with kind permission of the Crypto Museum, Eindhoven, Holland.
- For more technical information, accessories listings, detailed descriptions with block diagrams etc. see the museum website at: [www.cryptomuseum.com](http://www.cryptomuseum.com)
- Photo of the rare R-394 D courtesy Antonio Fucci, Italy. Website: <http://www.radiomilitari.com/r-394k.html>