



R-394 KM

Strizh KM
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

Manufacturer: Russia.
Year of Introduction: About 1984.
Purpose: Special forces, front reconnaissance and border troops.
Receiver: CW, MCW (A2) AM and PM.
Circuit features: Digital PLL; dual conversion superhet.
Frequency coverage: 1.5-13.499MHz in four ranges in 1kHz steps; 1.5-3, 3-5, 5-8, 8-13.499MHz.
Intermediate frequencies: 40.5MHz and 500kHz.
Transmitter: CW, MCW (A2) and PM.
Circuit features: Digital PLL.
Frequency coverage: 1.5-13.499MHz in 1kHz steps.
RF output: 10W.
Power Supply: 12V battery belt or other external 12V source.
Size (cm): Height 13.3, length 23.5, width 34. Weight: 10kg.
Accessories: See the R-394 KM on the website of the Cryptomuseum: 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		Believed for use by agents etc.	Chapter 158
F-394 T (Strizh T)			Chapter 159
R-394 TS (Strizh S)			Chapter 159
R-394 TSM (Strizh SM)			Chapter 159

Versions 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.

REMARKS

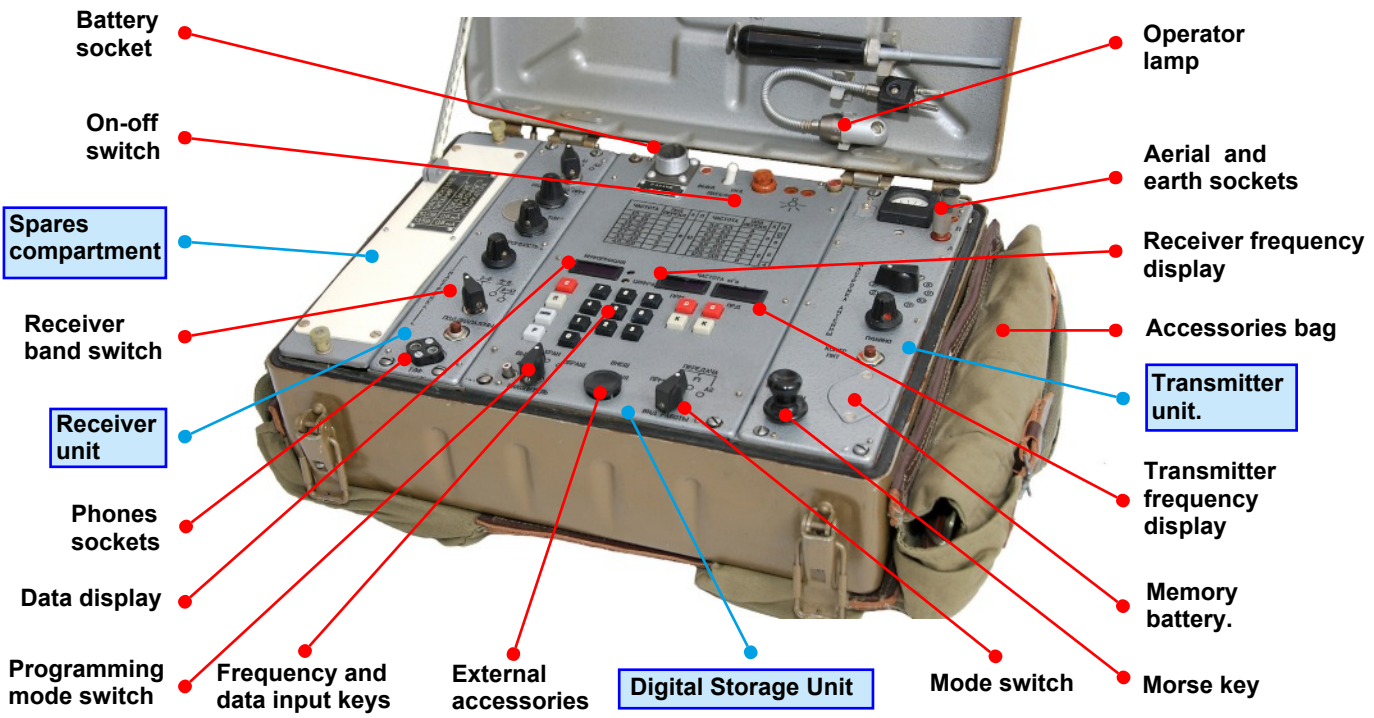
The R-394 series of sets, known as Strizh (Russian Стриж = Swift) were self contained fully transistorised HF radios used by special forces, front reconnaissance, border troops, agents and para-military agencies. It is believed, but not yet confirmed, that the T versions were developed for agents and non-field operations. The R-394 D and K had an analogue PLL in the transmitter, whereas the R-394 KM and T models transmitter and receiver had a fully digital synthesiser tuned in 1kHz steps. The R-394 KM was probably the most commonly used version in this series. The housing of the R-394 D/K and KM was similar, apart from different unit partitions and cable harness.



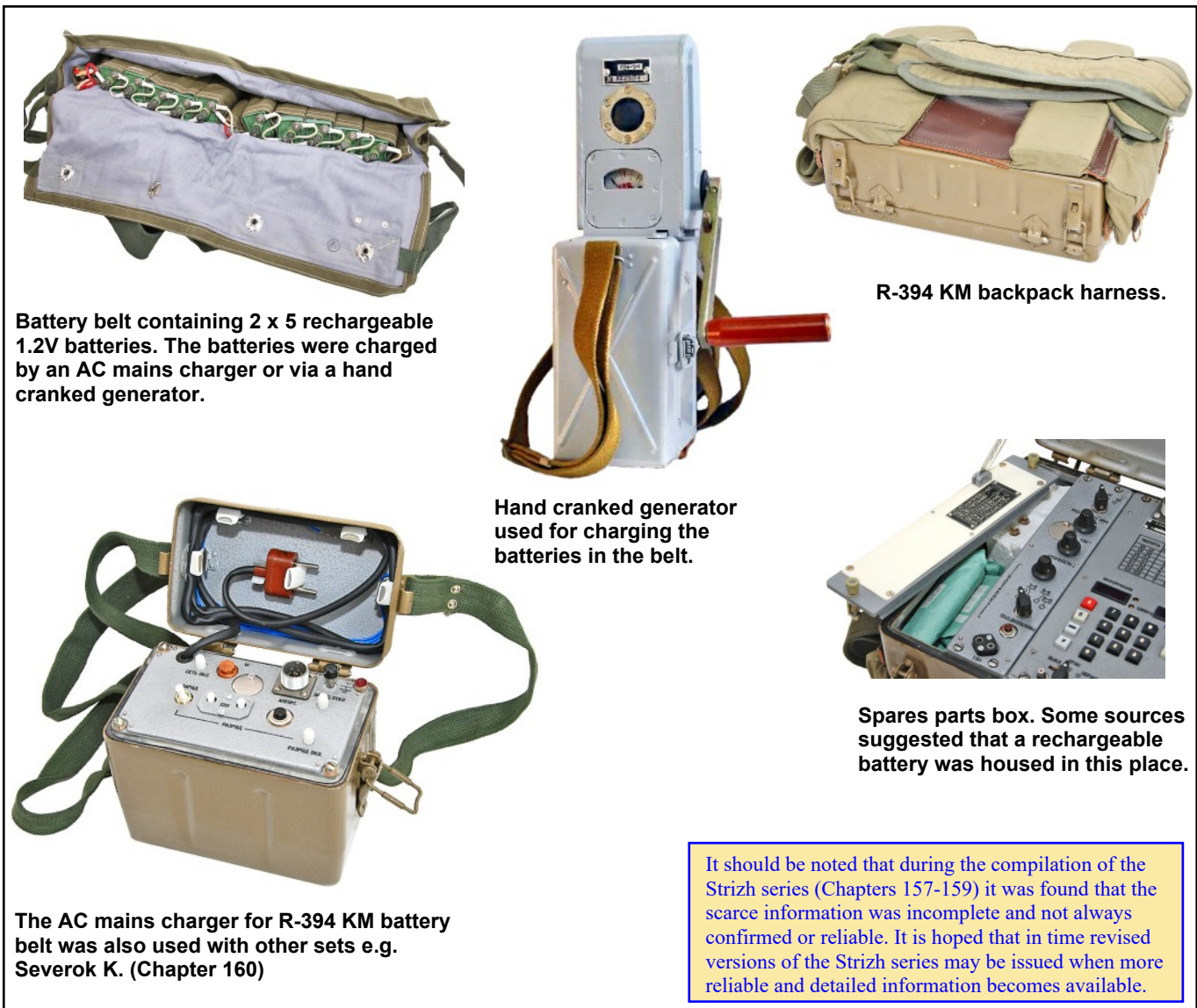
Detail view of receiver and transmitter frequency display

References:

- This chapter is an abridged version based on a full account of the R-394 KM described on the Crypto Museum website. Photos taken from a R-394 KM held in the collection of the museum, 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 website at: www.cryptomuseum.com



Functions of controls R-394 KM. See also page 2 of Chapter 159.



Battery belt containing 2 x 5 rechargeable 1.2V batteries. The batteries were charged by an AC mains charger or via a hand cranked generator.

R-394 KM backpack harness.

Hand cranked generator used for charging the batteries in the belt.

The AC mains charger for R-394 KM battery belt was also used with other sets e.g. Severok K. (Chapter 160)

Spares parts box. Some sources suggested that a rechargeable battery was housed in this place.

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.