

Spring loaded clamps and a metal strip kept the three main units together.

R-394 T

Strizh (T)

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 WfW Volume 4.

DATA SUMMARY

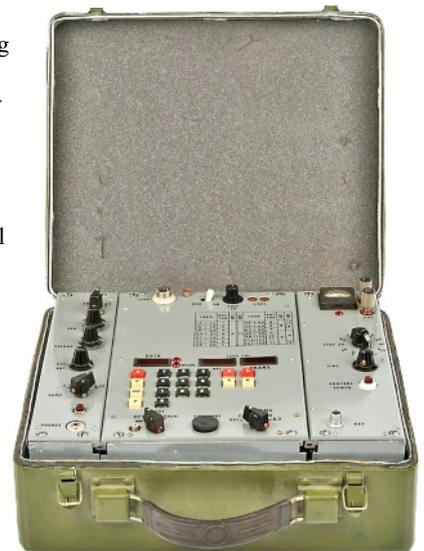
- Organisation:** Russia.
- Year of Introduction:** 1980s.
- Purpose:** Agents, intelligence agencies.
- Receiver:** CW, MCW (A2), AM, PM.
- Circuit features:** Digital PLL, dual conversion superhet.
- Frequency coverage:** 1.5-13.499MHz covered in four ranges in 1kHz steps; 1.5-3, 3-5, 5-8 and 8-13.499MHz.
- Intermediate Frequency:** 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 DC.
- Accessories:** See the R-394 KM on the website of the Cryptomuseum: www.cryptomuseum.com

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 etc. Six versions/ variations were known at the time compiling this chapter. The R-394 D and K had an analogue PLL in the transmitter, whereas the R-394 KM and T versions transmitter and receiver had a fully digital synthesiser. No further confirmation and details have been found to date.

The R-394 T (and probably TS and TSK, mentioned in an Internet group), were developed for agents and intelligence operations, were functionally and technically similar to the R-394-KM. The main differences were of mechanical nature: the T version had not an external enclosure and comprised three separate units connected by sockets and plugs, located at the side panels. This reduced the size considerably which allowed for easier concealment of the set during transport.

Being primary used in Western countries, inscription of the controls were usually in English, not only to deceive its origin, but also for easier operation of the usually local recruited agents whose knowledge of the Russian language was limited.



R-394 T in a provisional transit case.

Though the front panel of the R-349-T variations had a similar appearance as the R-394 KM, a number of accessories and sockets were different to suit the availability of commercial replacements as the specific Russian parts were unavailable in the West, this included:

- The use of a standard 9V block MN1604 as backup battery.
- Different sockets for 12V power, accessories, head phones and external Morse key.
- Non Russian type of fuse holder.
- There was no internal hand speed Morse key.

Noted were the following versions of the R-394:

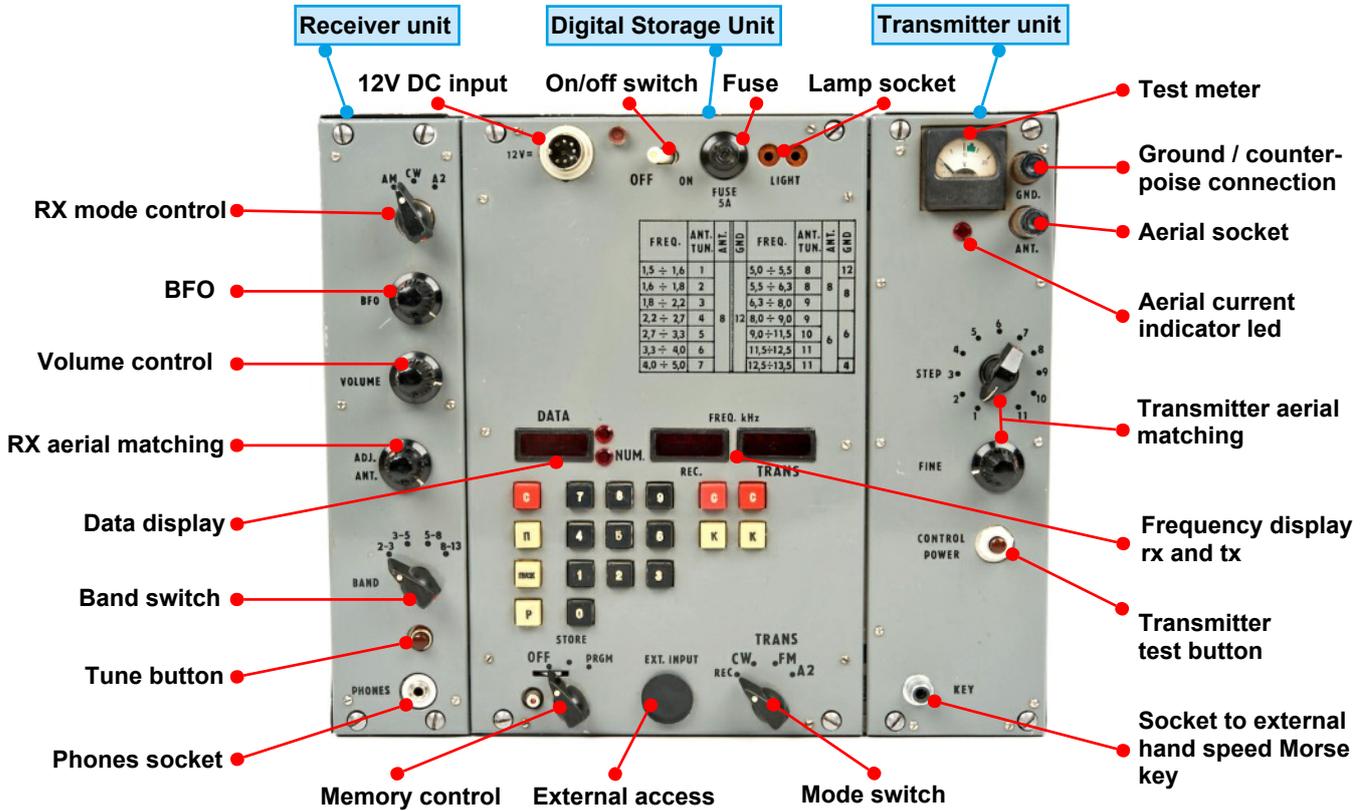
R-394 D*) (Strizh D)	} For use in the field.	Chapter 157
F-394 K Strizh K		Chapter 157
R-394 KM Strizh KM		Chapter 158
F-394 T (Strizh T)	} Believed for use by agents etc.	Chapter 159
R-394 TS (Strizh S)		Chapter 159
R-394 TSK (Strizh SM)		Chapter 159

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 of the other versions.

References:

- This chapter is an abridged version based on a full account of the R-394 T, (Strizh T), described on the Crypto Museum website. Photos taken from a R-394 T 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 T. See also page 2 of Chapter 158.

