



Kongshavneren Pt. 2

Country of origin: Norway

This Supplement chapter is a follow up and should be read in conjunction with Chapter 108.

Kongshavneren receiver build in a suitcase.
Collection Norsk Teknisk Museum. (NTM 10444)

DATA SUMMARY

Organisation: Milorg/SOE section Norway.

Design/Manufacturer: Harry Kongshavn of the A/S Elektrisk Bureau, Oslo.

Year of production: Estimated from 1942 to 1945.

Purpose: Radio receiver for listening in secret to the Allied broadcasts.

Receiver:

Circuit features: Regenerative detector, AF stage.

Frequency coverage: 5.4-12.5MHz. AM and CW.

Valve(s): ECH21. Other valve types which were used included EBC3, EF6, EF9, 6K7, 6J7 and 6F5.

Power Supply: 220V AC mains. The HT rectifier could be a TAB2, EZ2 or 6H6, depending what was available.

Size (cm): Height 4.7, Length 18, Width 10; depending on variation

Weight: Approximately 1.5kg.

Accessories: Headphones, aerial wire, mains lead.



Note the resemblance of this Kongshavneren to the suitcase variation above.

Collection Norsk Teknisk Museum (NTM 17253)

REMARKS

Kongshavneren, (also known as Geitosten =goat cheese), was a small and easy to conceal short wave receiver produced in secret during WW2 in Norway. It was principally intended for use by the Norwegian Milorg, as a substitute to listen to the BBC news, after most of the civilian broadcast receivers were confiscated by the German occupation force in September 1941.

The receiver was designed by Harry Kongshavn, chief of development for A/S Elektrisk Bureau in Oslo, who along with two others produced about 200 receivers.

The design was simple and straightforward, based on the fact that the choice of materials was very limited, which forced the builders to use components whichever became available. This resulted in a large number of variants of which 16 were located to date, all based on a quite similar circuit diagram. They shared the same approximate dimensions and front panel layout, but much differing in the mechanical construction, and choice of valves.

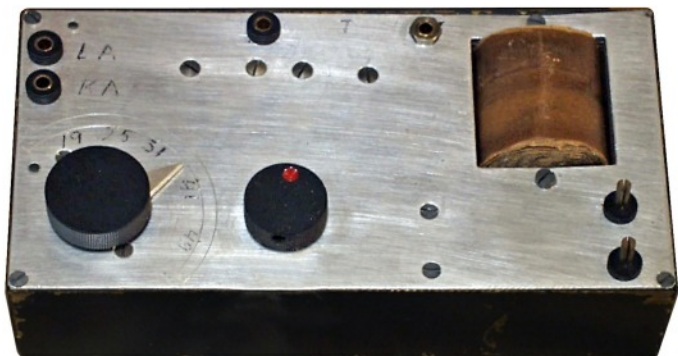
Characteristic of the Kongshavneren were its protruding mains transformer and 2-pin mains connector, and depending upon the variation, home made wooden control knobs. The rather unique double tuning capacitor (see page 3 in Chapter 108), designed by Harry Kongshavn, made in his clandestine workshop was used in any variation.

It should be noted that with most of the Kongshavneren a metal lid was issued, not only to protect the controls of damage during storage, but mainly as an aid to disguise the radio as an ordinary household supplies box.

It is unfortunate that it was not possible to have a look at the interior, construction and valve layout of the 12 Kongshavneren in this chapter which are all held in the collection of museums in Norway.

References:

- Articles on Kongshavneren published in NRHF 'Hallo-Hallo':
- Tore Moe Namsos, 53-1996 and 106-2009.
- Tor van der Lende, 136-2017.
- Illegale radiomottakere, Rolf A Strøm, Volund 1961, Oslo.
- Photographs taken of Kongshavneren held in the collection of the following Norwegian museums published with kind permission:
- Justismuseet, Trondheim. <https://justismuseet.no/en/front-page/>
- Norsk Teknisk Museum, Oslo. <https://tekniskmuseum.no/>
- Norges Hjemmefrontmuseet (Norwegian Resistance Museum), Oslo. <http://http://forsvaretsmuseer.no/>

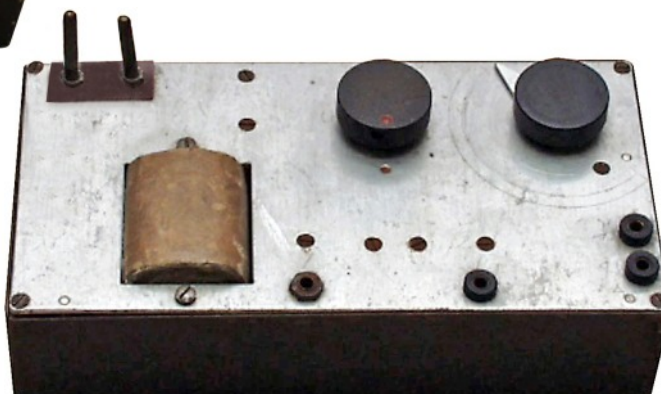


Collection Norges Hjemmefrontmuseet
(NHM 701855/4394)(4395-4799-3494)

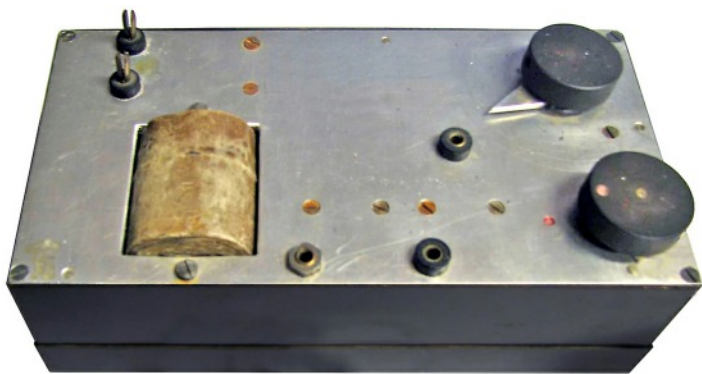


Collection Norges Hjemmefrontmuseet (NHM.-700745)

It may be speculated that the three Kongshavneren in this caption were produced in a small series when looking at the positions of the controls and the countersunk bolts on the front panel.



Collection Norges Hjemmefrontmuseet (NHM 704228)



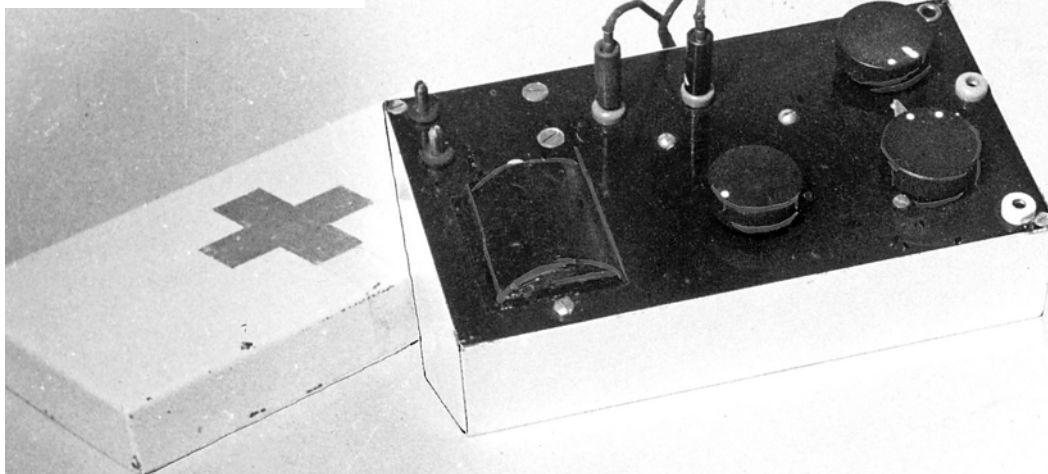
Collection Norges Hjemmefrontmuseet (NHM 701119)

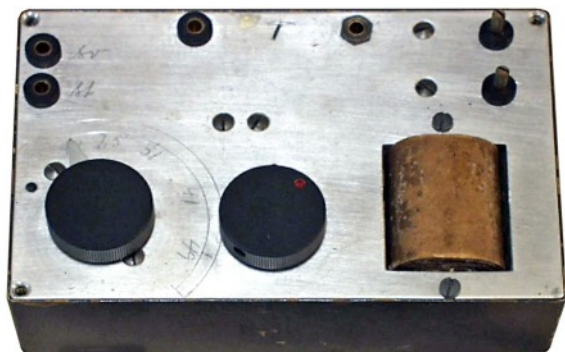
Norway's Resistance Museum (*Norges Hjemmefrontmuseum*) located in Oslo, aims to give an authentic presentation of the German occupation during World War II.

From prelude, through invasion and resistance, to liberation and peace, the museum gives a thorough view of important events and themes using sound, pictures, texts, authentic objects and lifelike models. Most of the Kongshavneren in this chapter are held in the extensive collection of this museum.

Kongshavneren receiver disguised as a first aid box.

Collection Norsk Teknisk Museum





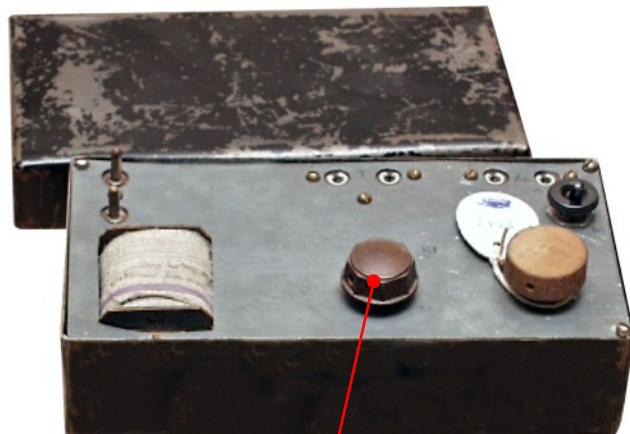
This variation is of interest as the position of the transformer and mains input pins was mirrored (considered when looking the transformer at the right hand side)

Collection Norges Hjemmefrontmuseet (NHM 703495)



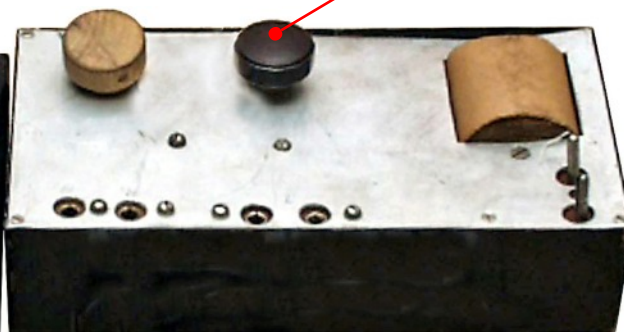
This Kongshavneren held in the collection of the Justis Museet was exceptionally well made and chrome plated.

Collection Justismuseet (NRM.08621)



Collection Norges Hjemmefrontmuseet (NHM 703343)

It may be speculated whether the original wooden knobs were replaced later.



Collection Norges Hjemmefrontmuseet (NHM 702053)

Based on the Kongshavneren design was this audio amplifier which might have been used in conjunction with a crystal detector receiver.

Collection Norges Hjemmefrontmuseet (NHM 700468)

