

M-135P explanation of components: a = Transmitter-receiver, b = AC mains power pack, c = Accumulator pack, d = Spool of aerial wire, e = encoder/high speed Morse keyer (2x) and connector, f = AC mains battery charger.

M-135P Country of origin: Poland

DATA SUMMARY

**Organisation:** 2<sup>nd</sup> directorate of the General Staff of the Polish Armed Forces.  
**Design/Manufacturer:** Experimental Department at the Military Institute of Communications, Warsaw.  
**Year of Introduction:** 1980.  
**Purpose:** Military intelligence, agents.  
**Frequency coverage:** 3-18MHz in 1kHz steps.  
**Transmitter:** CW only. Hand keyed or high speed keyer.  
**Receiver:** CW, USB and AM.  
**Aerials:** Wire and counterpoise (each 6m length).  
**Power Supply:** 12V accumulator with AC mains charger; AC mains power unit.  
**Dimensions (cm):** (trans/receiver unit only). Height 8, length 18.5, width 27. Weight 4.7kg.  
**Components radio station M-135:**

Trans/rec. PTR135P.	Spare fuses in box.
Earphones.	Morse key.
Set of aerials PAR135P.	Tuning Table.
AC power unit PSV135P.	Mains power cable.
Encoder/Keyer PME135P 2x.	Keyer connector.
NiCad pack PBV135P.	Battery charger PRB135P.

REMARKS

Radiostacja krótkofalowa typu M-135P (Shortwave radio station type M-135P) was developed and produced in Poland, for military intelligence and agents. The M-135 development project started in 1975 with a prototype and 2 stations available in 1976. In 1977 8 stations were ordered and in 1978 another batch of 25. In that year a modernized version of the radio was developed under the name of M-135P, with 10 M-135P radio stations made between 1979 and 1980. The station remained in production until 1984 at a cost of USD 3,200 each. In 1985 a follow up project Feniks 1 and Feniks 2 was launched. The fully transistorised transceiver PTR135P covered 3-18MHz in 1kHz steps. The transmitter and receiver frequency was set by a key-board with a digital display readout. Tuning the transmitter was simplified without radiating power into the aerial. The transmitter could be hand keyed, or by an external high speed Morse keyer. Power was derived from a separate AC mains power supply unit, or a rechargeable NiCad battery pack and an AC mains charger.



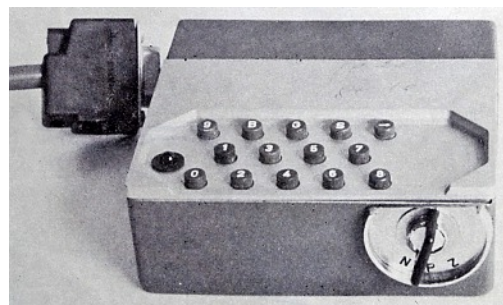
AC mains power supply unit (left) and rechargeable NiCad accumulator pack for the M-135P.

Earlier version M-135

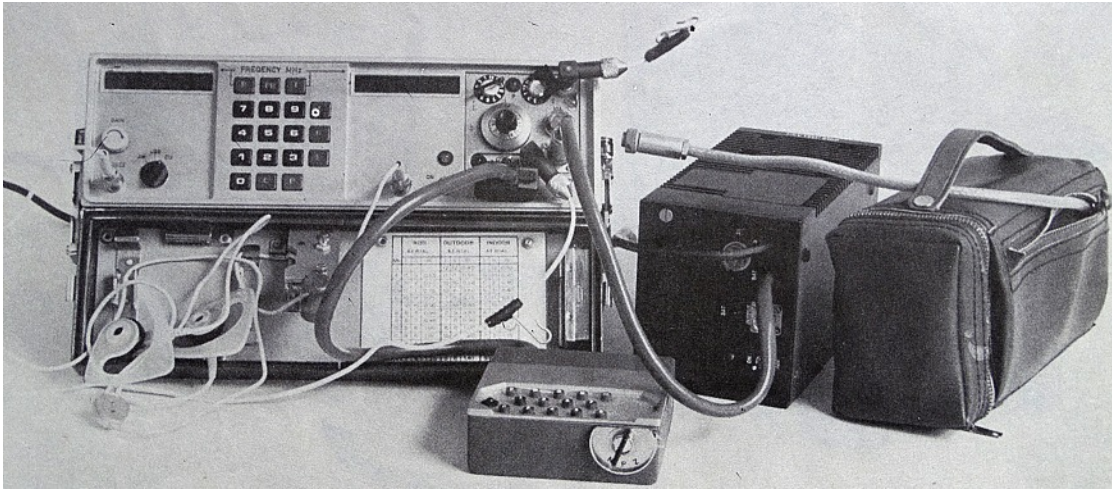
The M-135 prototype and early production version differed much from the M-135P. It was slightly larger and heavier, with a conventionally tuned receiver, the transmitter frequency selected by 5 multi-section decade switches. Illustrations from the early production model were hitherto not found.

References:

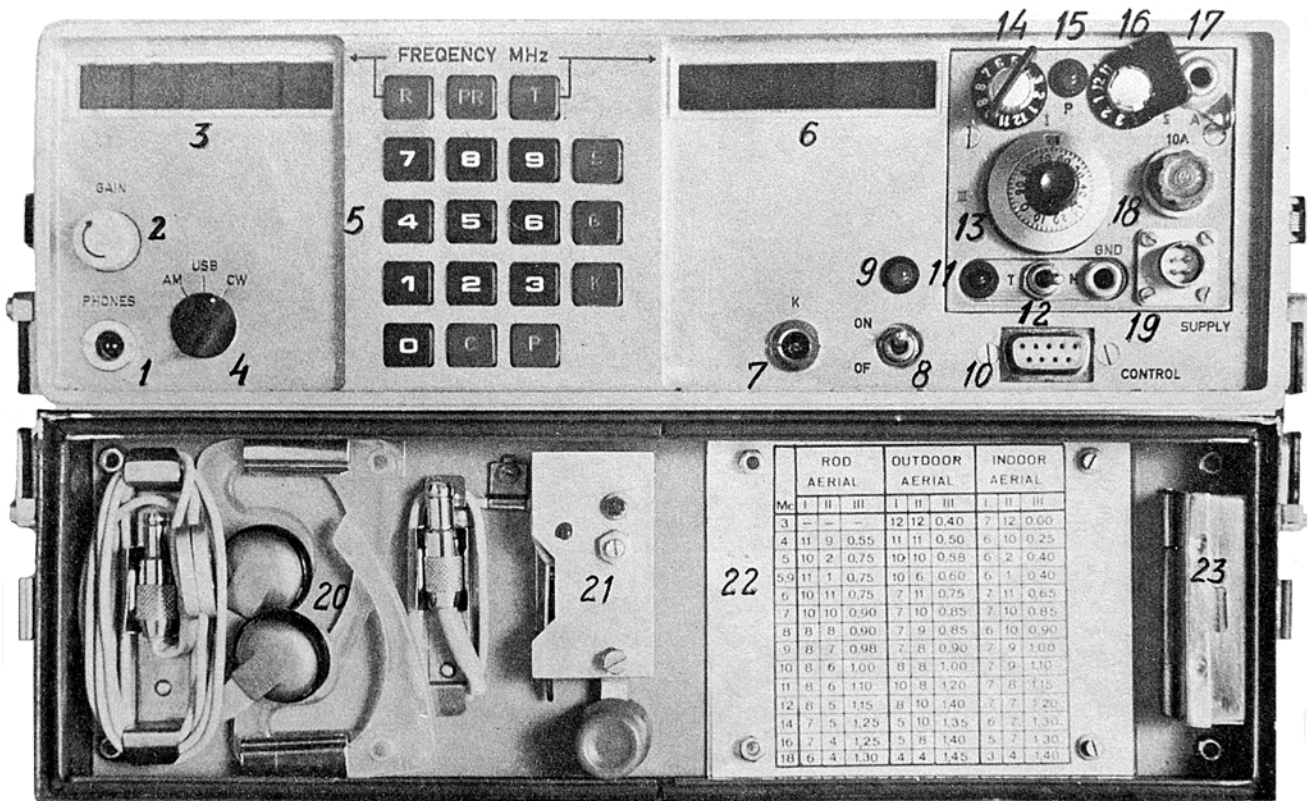
- Photographs, research, translations and user manual scans were kindly provided by Bogdan Szkudlarek, SP3LD, Poland.
- IPN BU 003379/15, Board of the Second General Staff of the Polish Army in Warsaw [1945] 1951-1990 [1991]; Title: Proof of device. Shortwave radio station type M-135P (Serial No. 135P9109). Experimental Department at the Military Institute of Communications, 1980.
- Working instructions Radio Station M-135P, 1980.
- IPN BU 2603/4347, Radiostacja M-135P, Purpose, description, service and stores list, 1980.



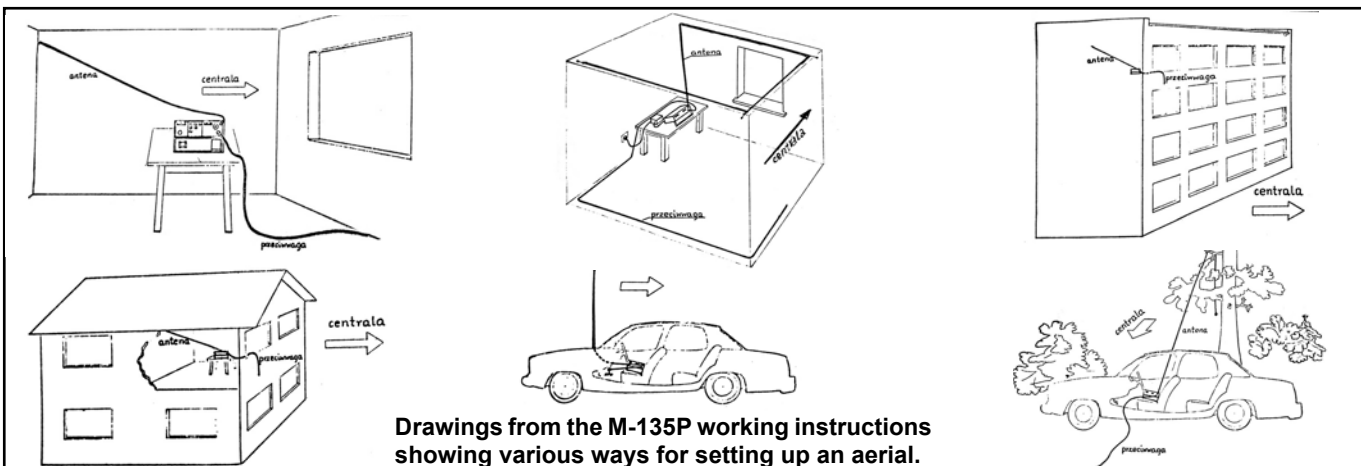
Detail view of the associated combined encoder/high speed Morse keyer PME135P.



General view of a complete operational M-135P station powered by its AC mains power pack.



Explanation of controls transmitter-receiver PTR135P: 1= Earphone socket, 2= AF gain control, 3= Receiver frequency display, 4= Receiver operating mode switch, 5= Frequency entry keyboard, 6= Transmitter frequency display, 7= Morse key socket, 8= On/off switch, 9= System 'on' indication led, 10= High speed Morse keyer input, 11= TX 'on' led, 12= Transmit/receive switch, 13-16= Aerial matching controls, 17= Aerial socket, 18= Fuse, 19= 12V DC input, 20= Earphones, 21= Morse key, 22= Tuning table, 23= Spare fuses box.



Drawings from the M-135P working instructions showing various ways for setting up an aerial.