

ELK
Country of origin:
Poland

REMARKS

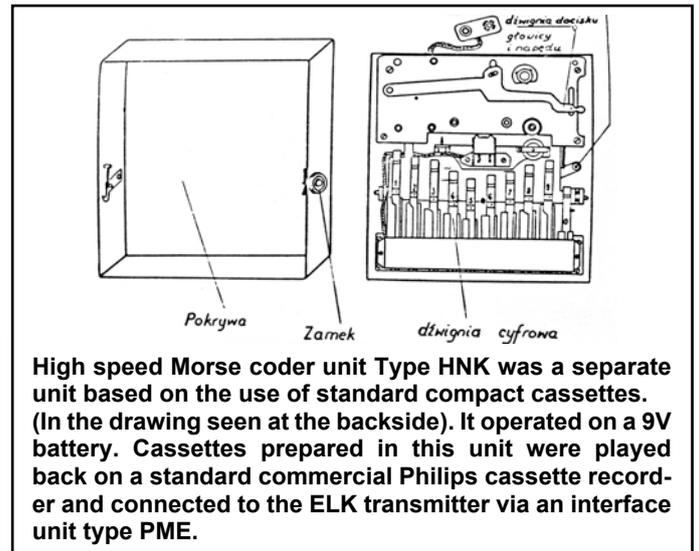
The ELK was a fully transistorised miniature agents transmitter operating on short wave. The set was comprised of the ELK transmitter, AC mains power unit or a 12V accumulator, high speed keyer, Philips EL 3302 mono compact cassette recorder, high speed keyer interface type PME, and a separate high speed coder (for compact cassette) type HNK. The transmitter was crystal controlled, or used with an external synthesiser unit. According the working instructions it was used with a type EF receiver of which no further information was found to date.

DATA SUMMARY

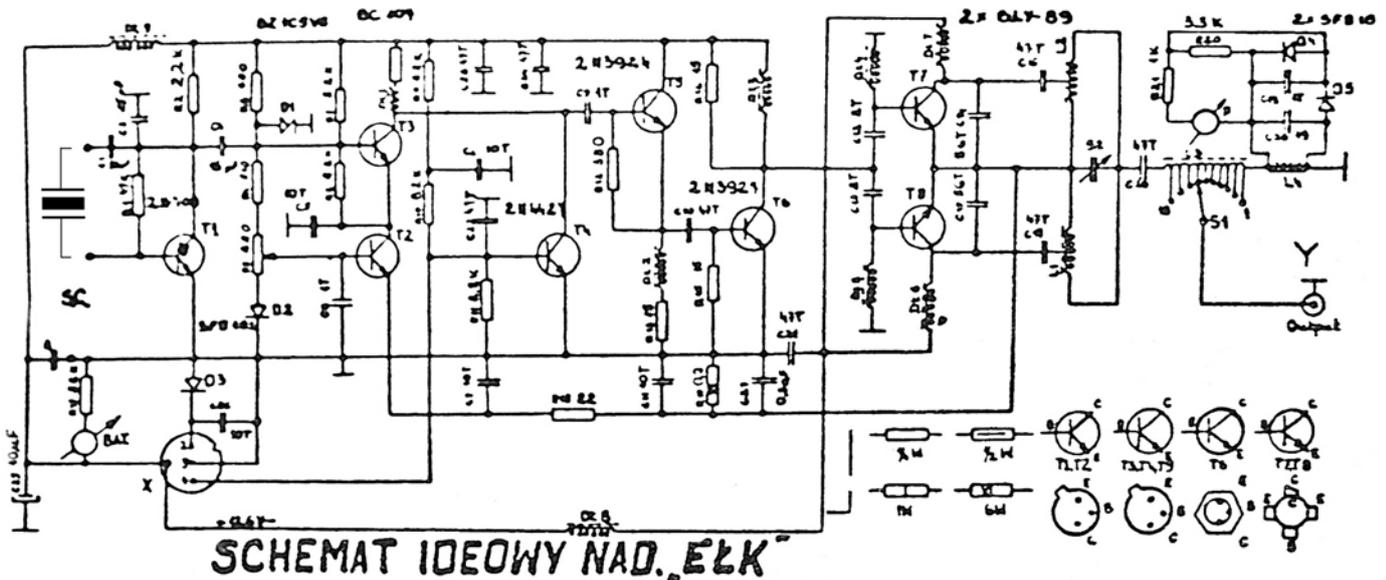
- Organisation:** Polish Army.
- Design/Manufacturer:** Zakłady Radiowe RADMOR, Gdynia, Poland.
- Year of Introduction:** 1971.
- Purpose:** Agents.
- Transmitter:** Crystal controlled/synthesiser. CW only.
- Frequency coverage:** 3-10.2MHz.
- Transistors:** 2x BLY 89 push/pull in RF output stage.
- Aerials:** Wire and counterpoise.
- Power Supply:** Separate AC Mains power supply unit providing 12V DC or 12V accumulator.

References:

- Information, drawings, scans, and later added production history information kindly provided by Bogdan Szkudlarek, SP3LD, Poland. Without Bogdan's extensive research, the ELK agents transmitter would have remained in oblivion.
- Instrukcja Radiostacji ELK, IPN BU 003379/15, n.d.



High speed Morse coder unit Type HNK was a separate unit based on the use of standard compact cassettes. (In the drawing seen at the backside). It operated on a 9V battery. Cassettes prepared in this unit were played back on a standard commercial Philips cassette recorder and connected to the ELK transmitter via an interface unit type PME.



SCHEMAT IDEOWY NAD. ELK

Circuit diagram of the Polish ELK transmitter.

REMARKS (Continued)

(September 2022. New information on the development and production of the ELK was found during research by Bogdan Szkudlarek, SP3LD, Poland.)

In early 1969, the Department I of the Ministry of Internal Affairs defined the technical requirements to warrant Agents to Headquarters communication.

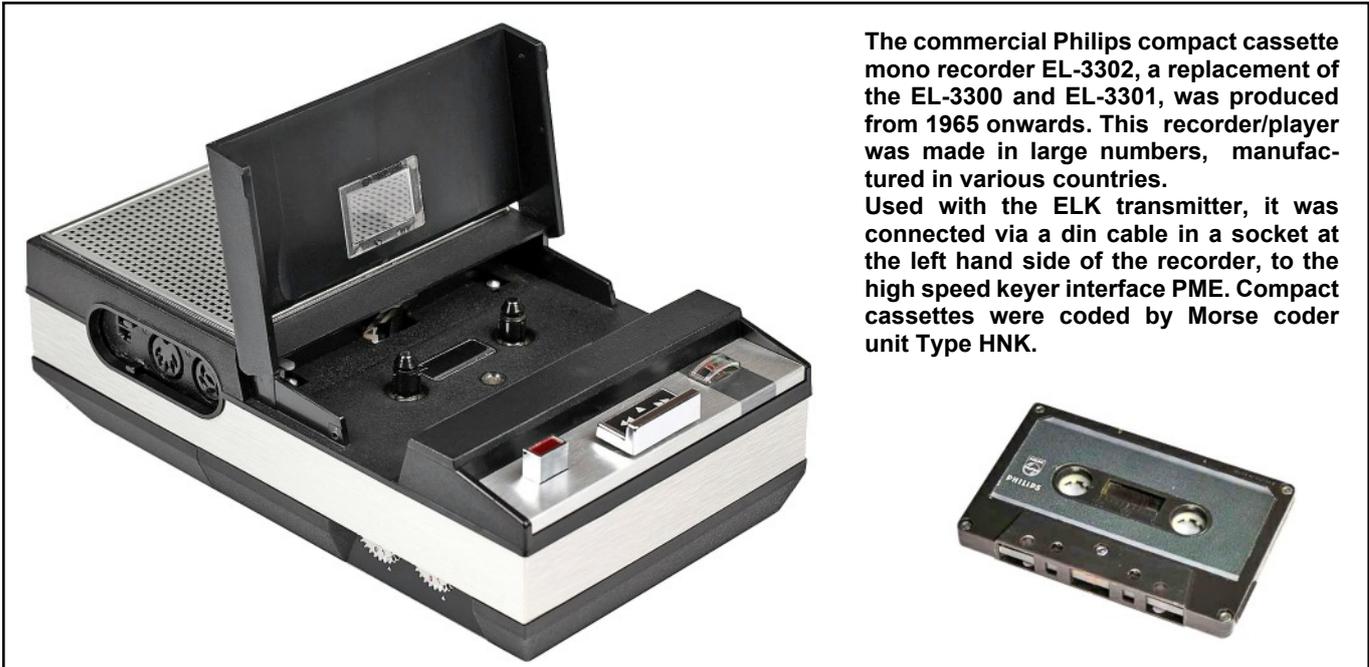
Initially the adaptation of the Soviet 'BANA' transmitter was analysed. Eventually on the

6th of May 1969, the construction of GZE UNIMOR (ELK) was commissioned.

During 1970, 50 ELK transmitters were produced by Zakłady Radiowe RADMOR in Gdynia. The type number plate on the front panel read: 'MORS - Zakłady Radiowe T-21 - GZE Unimor'. The prototype was made in May 1970, after which, production started with the last model built in December that intended for Department I of the Ministry Internal Affairs, and 20 for the 2nd Directo-

rate of the General Staff of the Ministry of National Defence.

The cost of building one unit was PLN 10,000 or USD 200. In 1971, the ELK transmitters were put into operational use at the Department I of the Ministry of the Interior, and at the 2nd Directorate of the General Staff of the Ministry of National Defence.



The commercial Philips compact cassette mono recorder EL-3302, a replacement of the EL-3300 and EL-3301, was produced from 1965 onwards. This recorder/player was made in large numbers, manufactured in various countries.

Used with the ELK transmitter, it was connected via a din cable in a socket at the left hand side of the recorder, to the high speed keyer interface PME. Compact cassettes were coded by Morse coder unit Type HNK.