



Mt 910 B
Country of origin:
Sweden
(Alert receivers #1)

MT 910 B LUFOR receiver complete with carrying strap, single earphone and earphone pouch.

DATA SUMMARY

Organisation: Swedish Armed Forces.
Design/Manufacturer: Svenska Radiobolaget (SRA).
Year of Introduction: Late 1960s.
Purpose: LUFOR (Air Defence Orientation) radio receiver.
Receiver:
Frequency coverage: 180-540kHz and 540-1620kHz.
Circuit features: Single conversion superheterodyne. IF: 124kHz.
Sensitivity: Better than 20 µV.
AF output: 200mW over 200ohm; Internal speaker or single earhone.
Aerial: Internal ferrite aerial; provision for connecting an external aerial.
Power Supply: Five 1½V dry 'D' batteries or an external 6-8V source.
Operating time: More than 3 days continuous operation.
Dimensions (mm) and weight:
 Height 213, length 65, width 191; weight 2.13kg.

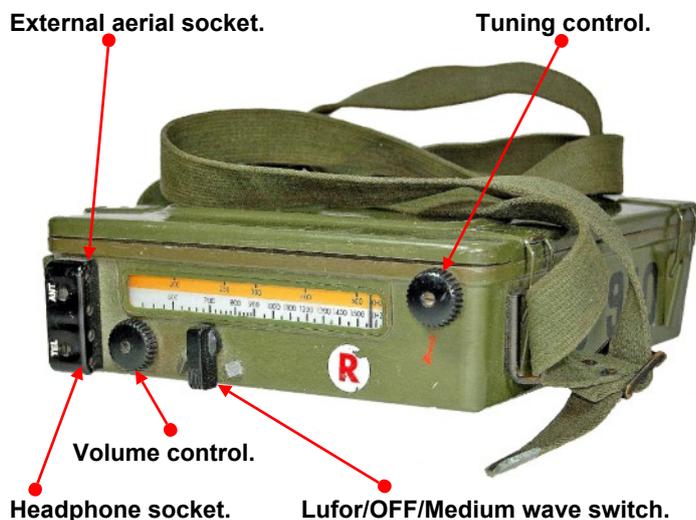
INTRODUCTION TO ALERT RECEIVERS.

This Chapter is the first of a series of military radio receivers which were issued for regional, country or front wide reception of emergency messages, broadcast by high power transmitters. Mainly used in the Cold War era, their function ranged from receiving insurgents attack alerts, air landing warnings, nuclear explosions, to fallout information. The receivers operated on AM long, medium and short wave bands, and were in some cases just adapted commercial broadcast radios. These should not be confused with civilian defence alert systems based on frequencies in the medium wave band such as the Conelrad of the 50s and 60s in the USA. The chapters in the series will provide a representative selection of receivers issued for this purpose.

REMARKS

Mottagare 910 B (Mt 910 B = Receiver 910 B) was a fully transistorised portable receiver for listening to AM broadcasts of Swedish LUFOR*) alarm and intelligence messages. Developed in the 1960s by SRA, it was manufactured for the Swedish Defence Forces in large numbers. The electrical design of the Mt 910 B was conventional and used germanium transistors, a built-in ferrite rod aerial with a separate socket for connecting an external aerial. It was enclosed in a glass-reinforced plastic (fiberglass) case in a strong and weatherproof construction. The built-in loudspeaker could be switched off at the rear side after removing the back cover plate. The Mt 910 B was normally powered by five standard 'D' batteries; two banana type sockets were provided for connecting external power e.g. a 7.2V Ra 120 or Ra 200 NiFe accumulator. It is believed that a trial model Mt 910, of which a small production run was made, was abandoned and preference given to a transistorised model.

*) See next page.



Front panel view of Mt 910 B LUFOR receiver.

References:

- Photographs and information courtesy Thomas Hörstedt, SM7DLF, Sweden.
- For more information, particularly on LUFOR, see Thomas's website 'Grönradio' at <http://gronradio.sm7dlf.se/lufor.htm>
- Mottagare 910, Beskrivning del 2, M7787-001020, 1970.
- LUFOR Air Defence Group Centre museum see: <http://www.luftbevakningsmuseet.com/>

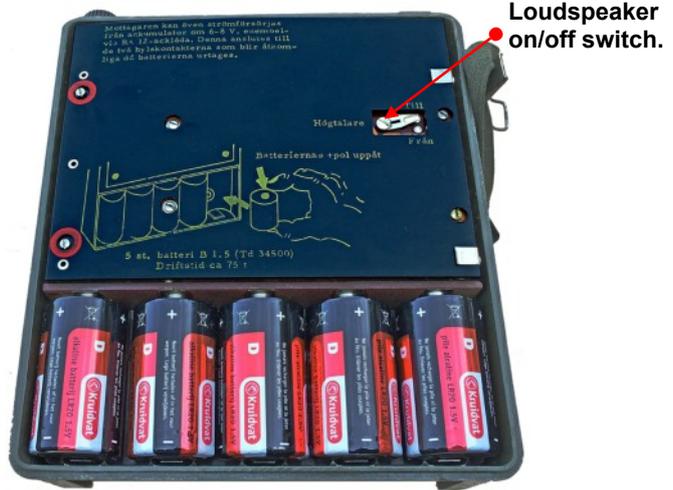
LUFOR

Air Defence Orientation, LUFOR, provided information about hostile and unknown aircraft and missiles, air landings, bomb attacks, nuclear explosions and radioactive fallout. Swedish slow-moving flights (<360 km/h) were also reported. This aerial view image was communicated to military units, civil defence, industry and the general public via lines: 'Line-LUFOR', or radio: 'Radio-LUFOR'. Radio-LUFOR was introduced in the mid-1950s and broadcast amplitude modulated (AM) on long wave 300 - 400 kHz (= 750 - 1000 m) i.e. between the long-wave and medium-wave radio bands.

LUFOR was sent specifically for each Lgc area (Lgc = Luftförsvarsgruppcentral = Air Defence Group Centre) on its own frequency and recognition signal. A LUFOR transmitter was placed in each Air Defence Group Centre having a range designed to cover the own area. Supplementary transmitters (slave transmitters) were deployed in areas that had difficulty receiving the transmissions from their own Lgc transmitters. About 70 long wave transmitters for LUFOR were spread across Sweden at the time.

Air Defence Orientation (LUFOR) was an important source of intelligence and alarm function from the 1950s to the 1980s.

Source: <http://gronradio.sm7dlf.se>



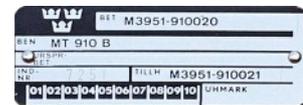
Rear view of Mt 910 B receiver with back cover removed showing 'D' batteries and loudspeaker on/off switch.



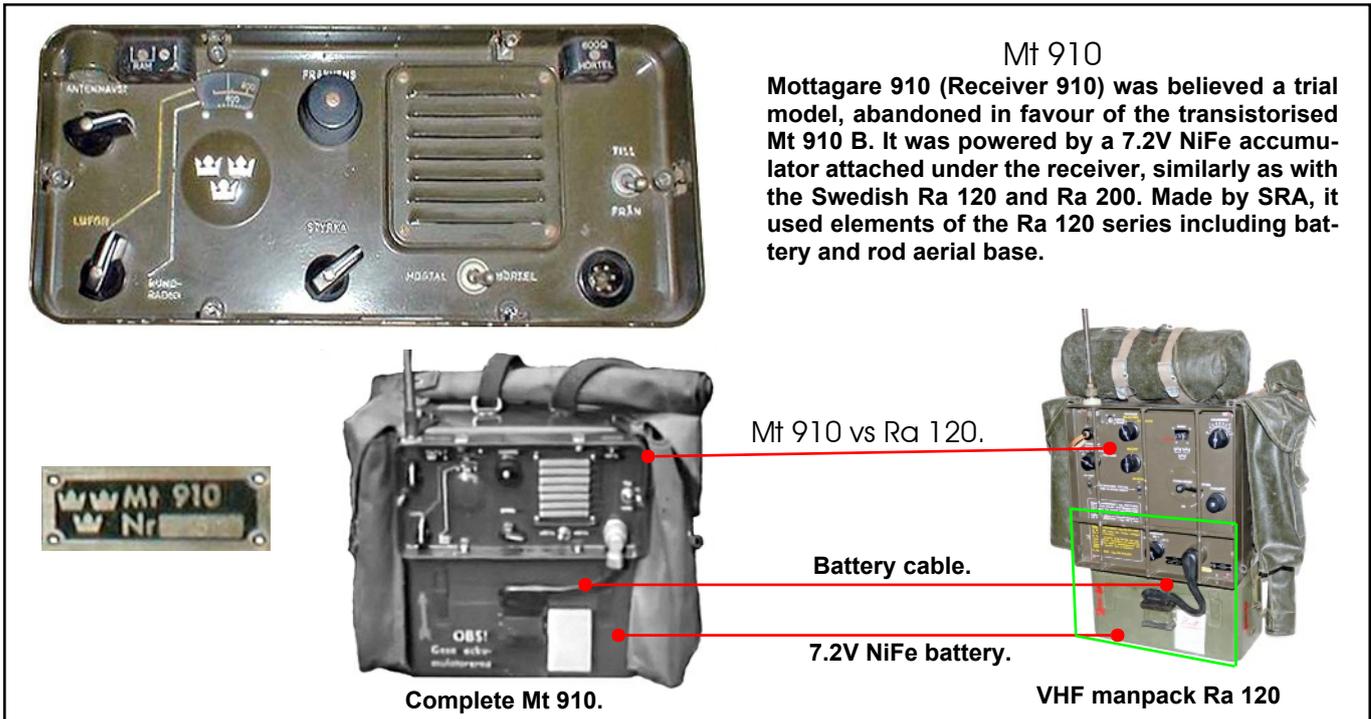
External 6-8V Power sockets.



Complete Mt 910 B receiver components.



Type and serial number plates of early production (left) and later (right).



Mt 910
Mottagare 910 (Receiver 910) was believed a trial model, abandoned in favour of the transistorised Mt 910 B. It was powered by a 7.2V NiFe accumulator attached under the receiver, similarly as with the Swedish Ra 120 and Ra 200. Made by SRA, it used elements of the Ra 120 series including battery and rod aerial base.

Complete Mt 910.

VHF manpack Ra 120

