



## "Tynset 1940 campaign transmitter"

Country of origin:  
Norway

### Remarks

In 1994, at the annual meeting of the Nord-Østerdal Defence Association, it was suggested and agreed that the association should collect material and personal property from the war and build an occupation museum for the district. The occupation collection would contain objects related to the Second World War and the German occupation of Norway. War actions in April 1940, resistance struggles and everyday life in Nord-Østerdal during the war years 1940-45 would be the main focus.

The fundraising work was carried out by an elected committee consisting of one person from each municipality. The association was granted permission to utilize a location in the Museum Park in Tynset, Klengstua. An exhibition for the liberation commemoration in 1995 was created in collaboration with the then Nordsterdalsmuseet. The at that time named Occupation Museum was opened on 9 November 1996, in connection with the Home Guards' 50th anniversary. The collection was created essentially by local defence enthusiasts.

In 2018, the collection was taken over by Anno Musea in Nord-Østerdalen. In the years since, it has experienced some growth, intending to document other aspects of the war years in Nord-Østerdalen.

Radio amateur transmitter for Army communication in 1940.

One of the artefacts donated for the Occupation Museum exhibition in 1996 was an amateur transmitter/receiver probably pressed into service by Norwegian forces at Tynset during the 1940 campaign. It was eventually buried/hidden in April 1940. Unfortunately, further information of its use and the name and call sign of its builder is unknown.

The home built transmitter/receiver was a simple and cost-effective construction of a four angle iron vertical support structure, three wooden platforms and a hardboard top panel. Reducing the hand effect, a metal plate had been attached on the backside of the plywood front at the positions of the tuning capacitors. The AC main power unit was at the bottom, the receiver in the centre, and the transmitter on the third wooden platform. On the hardboard top cover were two ceramic aerial feed trough isolators. A small bulb on top functioned as aerial current indicator.

Photographs taken in the late 1930s of two other Norwegian radio amateur stations showed a similar construction.

'Anno' is a cluster of small and large museums all over the County of Hedmark, from local village open-air museums, to museums of national and international importance. With 29 different venues, they disseminate a wide range of cultural and natural history of Norway.

### DATA SUMMARY

**Design/Manufacturer:** Unknown radio amateur.  
Home built from available parts.

**Use:** Norwegian forces during the 1940 campaign.

**Year of use:** 1940.

**Transmitter:** Single valve. CW only.

**Receiver:** One valve with reaction control.

**Frequency range:** Unknown, possibly 80m band.

**Power Supply:** AC Mains.

**Size (cm):** Height 55, length 34, width 31.



The 'Tynset 1940 campaign' transmitter on display.

### References

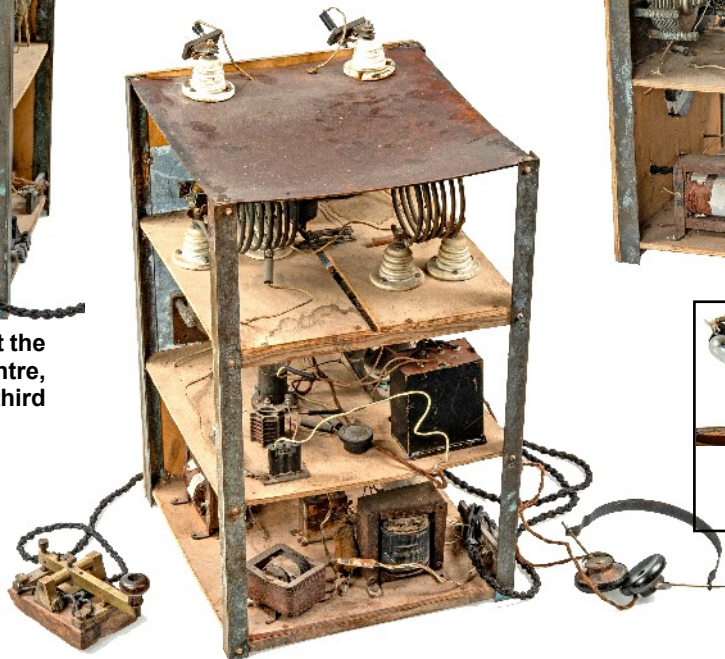
- Information and permission to use photographs of the 'Tynset 1940 campaign transmitter' courtesy Anno Musea, Nord-Østerdalen. (Identifier photos: NUT.03190).



Three additional pictures taken of the 'Tynset 1940 campaign transmitter'. Its construction consisted of a simple four-angle iron vertical support structure, three wooden platforms, and a hardboard top panel. The addition of a substantial metal plate at the backside of the plywood front at the positions of the tuning capacitors alleviated the hand-effect and strengthened the mechanical construction.



The AC main power unit was at the bottom, the receiver on the centre, and the transmitter on the third wooden platform.



Construction detail: an aerial current lamp in series with the aerial.



Photographs taken of Otto Eriksen (left, call sign unknown) and Erling Hoel LA6B (right) at their operating position of their pre-war amateur radio station. The transmitter (on the table right) shares its construction with the 'Tynset 1940 campaign transmitter' in this chapter and is believed to be an example of a design published in a radio amateur magazine.