



RTP8-SSB/3 Country of origin: Yugoslavia

DATA SUMMARY

Organisation: Yugoslav State Security Administration. (UDBA)

Year of Introduction: Probably mid 1970s.

Purpose: Agents, internal security, military info gathering.

Receiver:

Circuit features: Single conversion superhet with RF stage, crystal oscillator, mixer, 1st IF crystal filter, detector, BFO, AF output. CW and SSB only.

Frequency coverage: 3-7MHz.

Intermediate Frequency: 9MHz.

Receiver frequency = crystal frequency - 9MHz.

Transmitter:

Circuit Features: Crystal oscillator, driver, RF PA. CW only. Transmit frequency = crystal frequency.

Frequency Coverage: 3-7MHz.

RF output: 6-8W.

Power Supply: AC mains 110/220V or 12V DC.

Consumption: 40mA receive and 1.6A transmit. (12V DC)

Size (cm): Height Length Width

Receiver 5.5 8.5 23.5

Transmitter 5.5 12.5 18

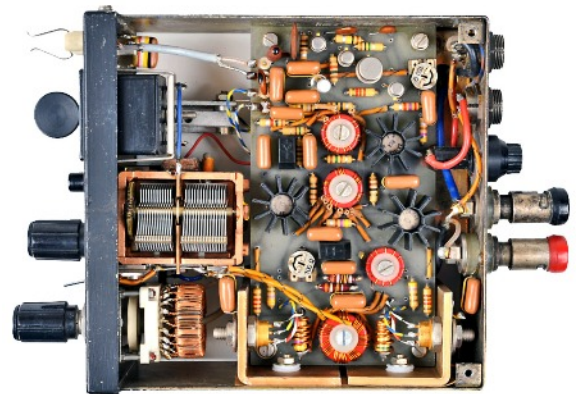
AC power supply 5.5 6.5 16

Accessories: Wire for aerial and earth, optional external Morse key, earphone, crystals, interconnection cables, AC mains and interconnect cables.

Remarks

RTP8-SSB/3 was developed for internal security, agents and secret operations in other countries, including the neighbouring countries. The set was small, fully transistorised and came in three separate units: receiver, transmitter and AC power supply. It operated on a single fixed frequency determined by a pair of crystals fitted in sockets on the front panel. It was powered by a separate AC mains power supply or a 12V external source. A miniature Morse key was mounted in the front panel; this could be substituted by an external key, connected to a jack socket. Operation was CW only, though reception of SSB was provided for.

Type RTP8-SSB was a single unit version of this set, which was electrically identical. (See Chapter 18)



Internal view of transmitter unit.



Internal view of the AC mains power supply.



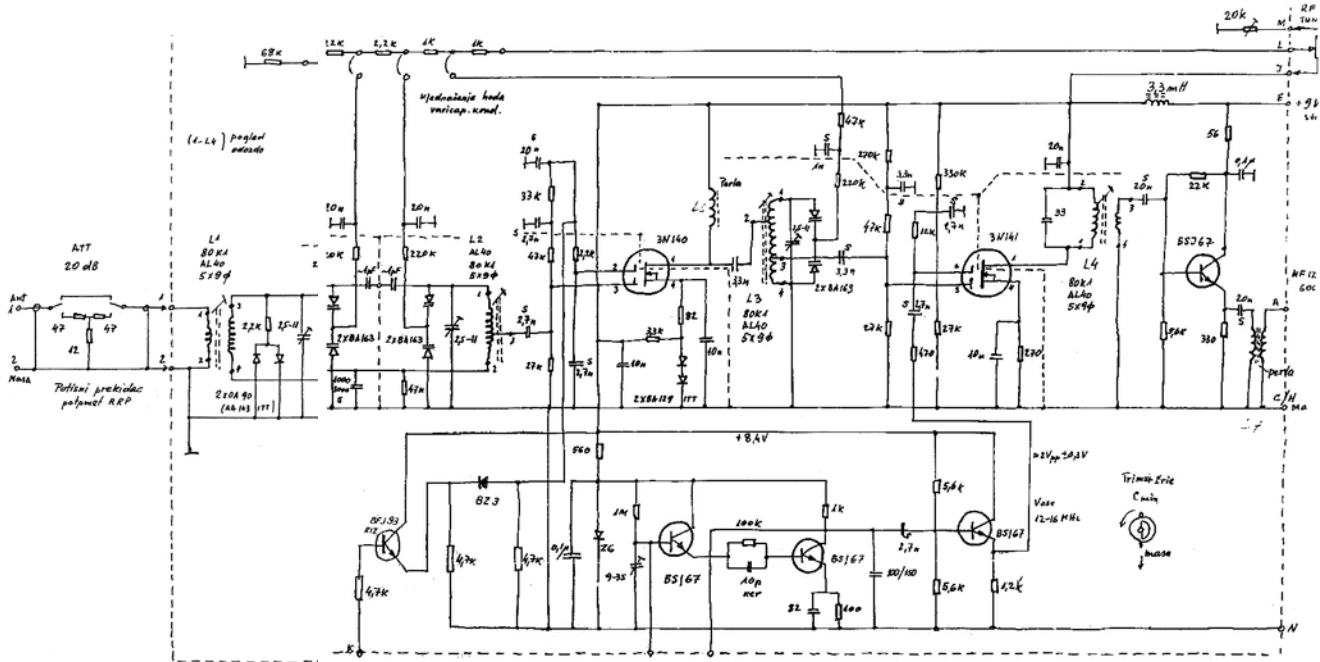
Bottom view of receiver unit showing the IF board with 9MHz crystal filter, IF, detector, BFO and AF stages.



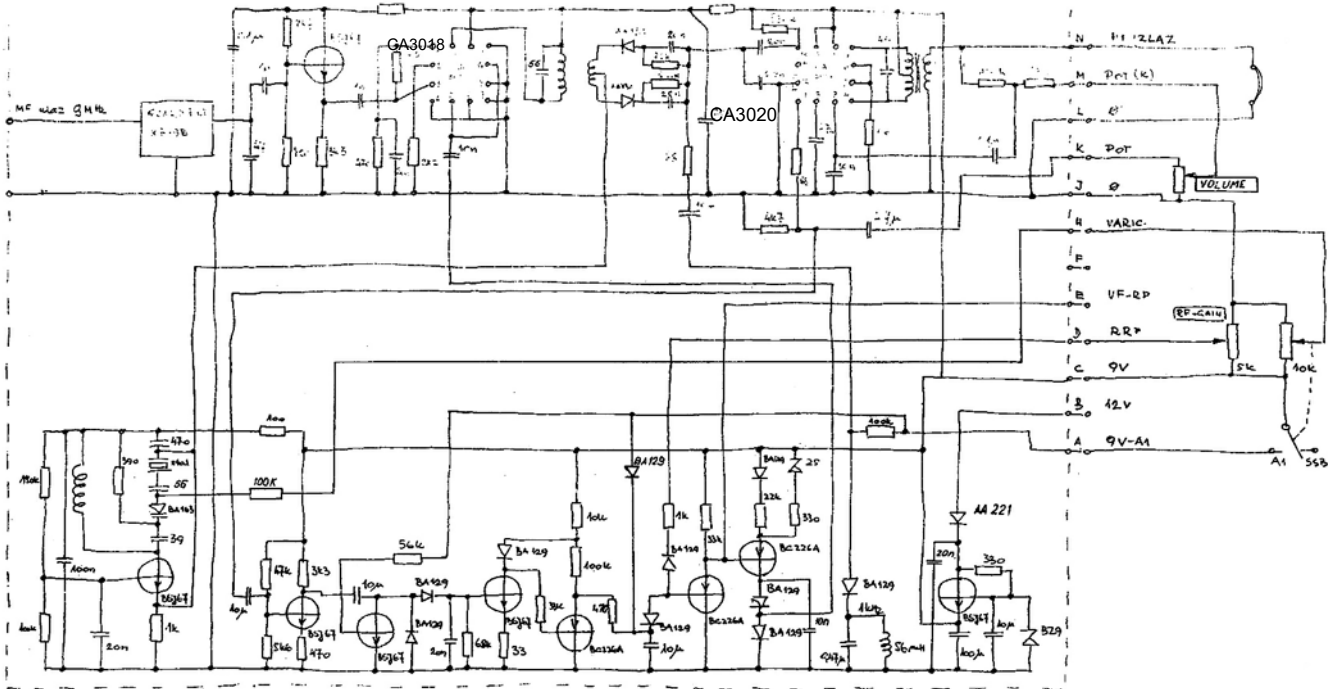
Complete RTP8-SSB/3 station (AC power supply left, receiver centre and transmitter right) with an often used German WW2 Junker Morse key.

References:

- This chapter is based on a full account of the RTP8-SSB/3 described in www.cryptomuseum.com
- Photographs, scans and general technical information was published with kind permission of th CryptoMuseum, Eindhoven, Holland.
- Additional information courtesy Mirko, S52PC, Slovenia.



Circuit diagram of the receiver RF board (above) and IF/det/AF board. (below)



Rear view of the RTP8-SSB/3 showing 12V interconnection cables between the three units. The AC power supply (left) had two 12V output sockets marked 'Supp'. One was for connecting the transmitter and receiver, the other for connecting a 12V battery. During operation the battery was charged though it was recommended that the battery voltage should not be below 12.6V as the charging current would overload the power supply unit when transmitting.

The receiver (right) was powered by a cable connected to the 'RX' socket on the transmitter unit (centre). A third wire in this cable was used for connecting to the main aerial of the transmitter. The aerial socket on the receiver was only for use when stand alone.