



RS-13
Country of origin:
USA

DATA SUMMARY

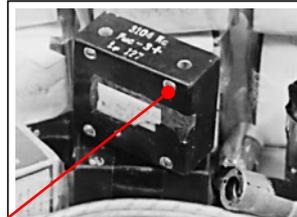
Organisation: Central Intelligence Agency, USA.
Design/Manufacturer: CIA/NEMS Clarke
Year of Introduction: Sept. 1955.
Purpose: Agents.
Receiver: RR-6. (see chapter 62)
Transmitter: FSK, in A and B models CW was added.
Circuit features: Crystal oscillator, amplifier/doubler, driver, RF power amplifier. 300 wpm or manual keying.
Frequency range: 3-24MHz.
RF output: 25W.
Valves: 6AU6 (2x), 12AU7, 12BY7, 1614.
Power Supply: 12V battery and vibrator DC power unit.
Size (cm): (Estimated from pictures in this chapter).
Transmitter-receiver: Height 11, Length 24, Width 9.
DC power unit: Height 12, Length 18, Width 9.

REMARKS

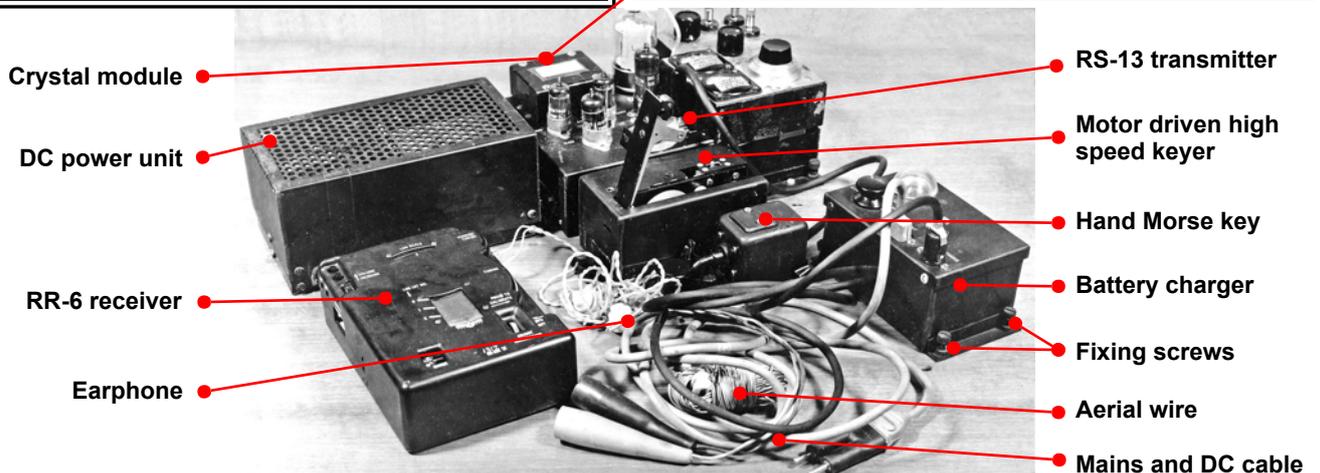
The RS-13 was a relative high power CIA agents transmitter. A RS-13 station was issued with a DC power unit, high speed keyer, Morse key, miniature receiver type RR-6 and a 12V battery charger. The DC power unit and the high speed keyer connected to the transmitter unit by built in plugs and sockets. The station was powered from a 12V accumulator. Each of the six main units of the station had fixing screws for securing to a base plate. This plate was apparently not issued with the set in the photos, but probably intended to be used for fitting in a suitcase. In early 1956 the initial design of the RS-13 was evaluated and a number of design changes were initiated in May 1956 after which the set became known as RS-13A and RS-13B. In April 1957 production and deliveries of the RS-13 sets were suspended pending the outcome of a development of the AS-3. The RS-13 in the photographs of this chapter was found in the GDR, buried in two water-proof containers. It was Pete McCollum who discovered that this set, hitherto named 'unknown CIA' was in fact a RS-13.

References:

- Photographs and information for this chapter were kindly provided by Detlev Vreisleben, DC7KG, Germany.
- Historical development data from CIA documents courtesy Pete McCollum, USA.

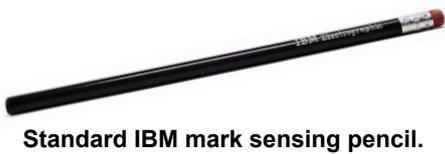


Detail view of the crystal module. There were no external controls of the oscillator and driver / doubler stages. The crystal module incorporated pre aligned coils. All required tuning was that of the power amplifier output and aerial matching.

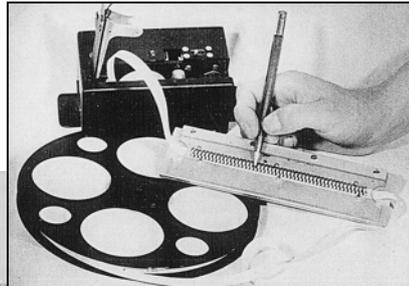




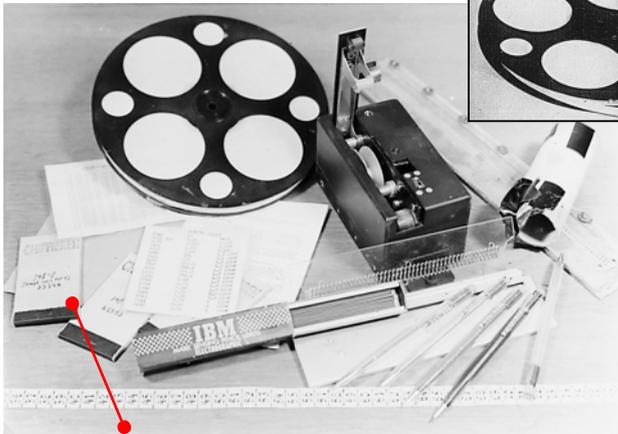
Pictures of waterproof metal transport containers and contents in various states of unpacking. Along with the main parts, a large number of accessories were issued such as tools and spare parts. This container was found in the GDR buried by a courier as a so called 'dead drop' or 'dead letter box'. (A place where an object or message can be left and collected without the sender and recipient meeting.)



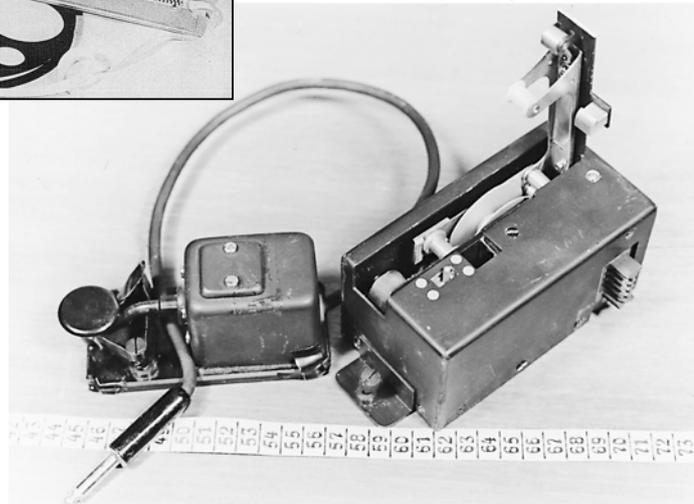
Standard IBM mark sensing pencil.



How a paper tape was prepared using a special IBM mark sensing pencil and template. (left) Propelling pencils (also known as mechanical pencils) were issued with replaceable pencil leads to save space, but also for standard thickness to fit the template.



One time pads (left) and electrical mark sensing pencil equipment was used for preparing a paper tape for the high speed keyer operating on the electrographic principle, originally used with the pre war designed IBM electric scoring machines, answer sheets, etc.



Detail view of Morse key and high speed keyer. Note the fixing screws. Chris Bisailion, VE3CBK, identified this key as being manufactured by Brelco, NY, USA.