(post war) Telefonbogen Country of origin: Denmark

DATA SUMMARY

Organisation: Danish Stay Behind.

Year of Introduction: Believed late 1940's/early 1950's

Purpose: Agents.

Receiver:

Circuit features: Superheterodyne. CW only.
Frequency Coverage: 3.5-4MHz and 7-9.1MHz.
Valves: 3x UCH41.

Transmitter:

Circuit features: Crystal oscillator, RF power amplifier; (Two valves in parallel)
Frequency Coverage: Unknown but probably similar to that of the receiver.
Valves: UCH41, 2xUL41.

Power Supply: 220V AC/DC mains. Rectifier: 2x UY42.

Dimensions (cm): Height 5.5, Length 15, Width 16. (An estimate from photos.)

Remarks

The post war 'Telefonbogen'* was a very compact transmitter-receiver constructed for use by the Danish Stay Behind organisation (as far as we know at the time of writing). The general design and specific constructional features (series connected filaments in a AC/DC transformerless circuit, and a fully insulated paxolin enclosure) were based on and resemble the WW2 'Telefonbogen' version 1. Apart from the set in the Royal Signals Museum, no further technical, development and user information was found.

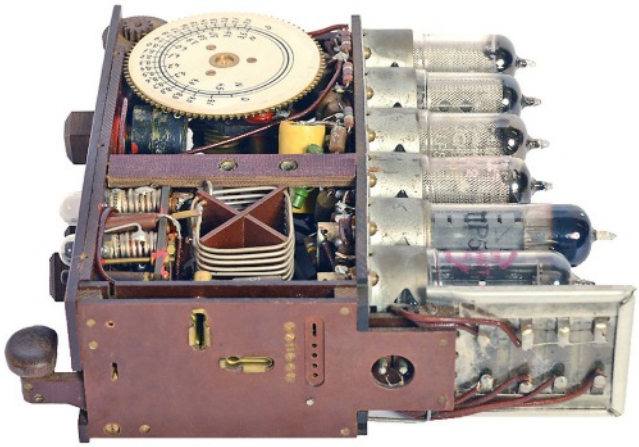
* Danish for Telephone Book, named after the previous World War 2 version 1 which had a similar size as the Copenhagen Telephone Directory. For more detailed information, including a circuit diagram, see WftW Volume 4, Chapter '*Denmark*', Section Telefonbogen.

Side and front view showing controls and Morse key custom made from pressed and machined material. The mains input, aerial and earth were on the right hand side panel. The application of a Paxolin enclosure and insulated controls, including the Morse key, protected the operator coming into contact with the mains, which was the usual disadvantage of a transformerless design.

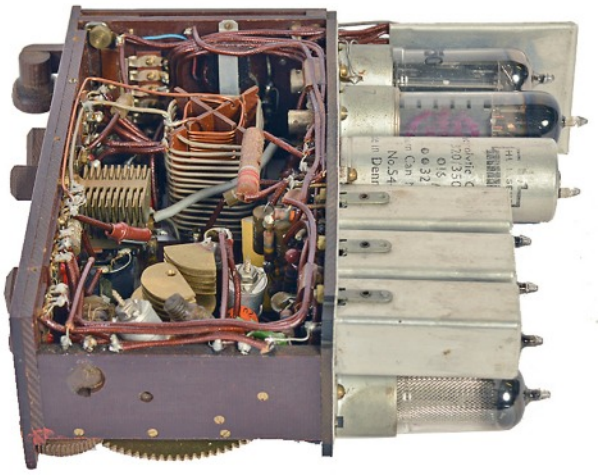
View of post war Telefonbogen with front panel protective cover in position, ready for transit.

References:

- A 'Post War Telefonbogen' that survived is held in the collection of the Royal Signals Museum, Blandford Forum, UK. Images and information of this set were published with kind permission of the Museum.
- Photographs courtesy Adam Forty, Deputy Director Royal Signals Museum.

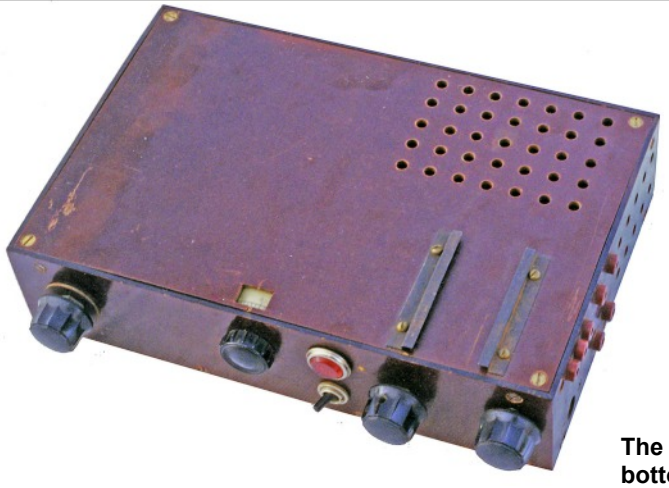


Side and top view of post war Telefonbogen. The rectangular unit at the bottom right were a number of flat shaped wire-wound ballast resistors mounted in a metal window.



Side and top view of post war Telefonbogen.

Back view of post war Telefonbogen showing the positions of the valves, IF transformers and BFO coil in a very compact construction.



The Telefonbogen version 1 (above left and right with bottom cover removed) was built into a Paxolin enclosure in order to protect the operator from an electric shock as most of the parts were connected to the mains due the AC/DC transformerless design.

Late WW2 Telefonbogen, version 2, built in a metal enclosure which solved problems of hand effect during tuning.

Original WW2 'Telefonbogen'