

Single German-style transmitter and receiver



Overview

SE 108/10 and SE-110/11 1 are both designators of a clandestine transmitter and receiver, also known as a spy radio set, developed during WWII, in 1942, by OKW -Aussenstelle Wurzen 2 and manufactured at Nischwitz Castle (Germany), for use by the German Intelligence. SE 108/10 and SE-110/11 1 are both designators of a clandestine transmitter and receiver, also known as a spy radio set, developed during WWII, in 1942, by OKW -Aussenstelle Wurzen 2 and manufactured at Nischwitz Castle (Germany), for use by the German Intelligence. It could only receive medium wave, aka AM broadcast band 550 kHz-1700 kHz. Good sensitivity resulted from using a long of the Volksempfänger, pictured left, was the VE301 released in August 1933. Reception was from longwave 150-35 kHz and medium as BBC Radio 4 LW, 198 kHz, BBC increased it mains. The German Wehrmacht utilized a diverse range of signal equipment and radios during World War II, collectively known as Nachrichtenmittel (communications equipment). This gear was crucial for maintaining command and control in their mobile warfare doctrine (Blitzkrieg). Most of this equipment received the generic prefix FuG for Funkgerät, meaning "radio equipment". Most of the. The Hagenuk 5K Marine set, receiver

transmitter (power supply external) used in Naval Installations, harbour control etc.

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The People's Radio (German Volksempfänger, Volks-Empfenger) is a unique, unparalleled program launched in Germany in 1933. We are talking about the manufacture of completely identical radios by ...



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I've got a few German radios that I'd like to broadcast to on the long wave bands. Looking for simple but effective one that can at least work across a room. Would like it to have variable ...



With the proper function settings and simple modification the performance may be compared to later receivers like Drake 2-B and Collins 51-S, in fact the Collins receiver needs some ...



This resulted in a completely new generation of radio receiver and transmitter valves. Also the number of different types was greatly reduced. Several military receivers used only one type of valve in all ...



This is the transmitter for German WWII Sturmgeschütz self-propelled howitzers. It is a part of the Fu 16 SE 10 U system that also includes the Ukw. E. h receiver.



This is a semi-hacked Torn.E.b. receiver, "Pack Receiver type b", used as a field set with 5W.S. 5-watt transmitter and in radio trucks with the 100W.S. 100 watt 200-1200 kHz transmitter.



This is a HF transmitter developed by Lorenz around 1936, and was used by Kriegsmarine and Wehrmacht. Lo40K39d consist of transmitter type S. 23725/I and power supply type RGLÉ.



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Within Abwehr terminology, "S" stands for the transmitter ("Sender" in German) and E stands for the receiver ("Empfänger" in German). So an SE 88/5 ...



FuG I: An early receiver/transmitter set manufactured by Lorenz. It operated in the 600 to 1667 kHz range (generally the entire American AM radio broadcast band) at a power of 20 to 100 watts, ...



Leland L. Hite February 2022 All of Germany hears the Führer with the People's Receiver.



The Fu 5 system was typically composed of two main units: a transmitter and a receiver, powered by an associated transformer unit (Umformer E.U.a2 or E.U.a4) drawing power from the vehicle's 12-volt ...

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