

# BROADCASTING RECEIVERS OF THE USSR WIRE RADIO CENTERS

***Vitaliy says us some historical notes about old USSR broadcasting receivers of Wire Radio Centers***

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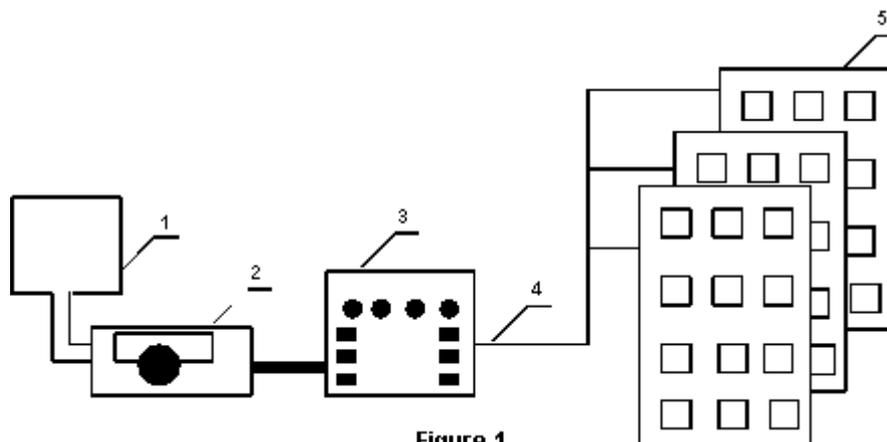
A broadcasting receiver is a specific type of radio-receiving devices designed for installation in the centers of wire broadcasting ([See Note](#)). The scope of their implementation was very wide: from miniature school R-centers to big rural and town ones. Those multi-tube superheterodynes of improved quality ensured stable and reliable tuning to the most far-off stations. By assembling of those receivers welding was applied instead of soldering to attain a better

durability. For millions of citizens living in remote regions of this country that had no AC-nets in 1930-40's using a wire loudspeaker was almost a sole means of learning the latest news and getting all other kinds of information. The first special receivers for re-broadcasting were the TM-7 and TM-8 produced in 1938. The "Volna-T" set and the "Kazakhstan" with FM band were the last of the series of Soviet tube broadcasting receivers.

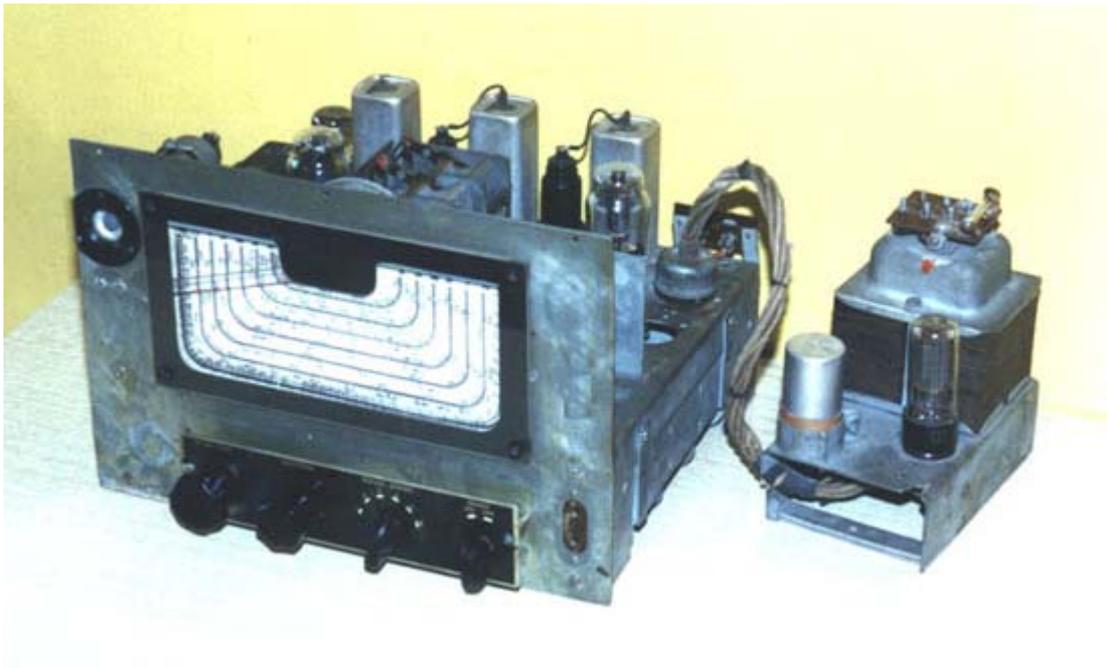
**Note:** Wire broadcasting center ([Figure 1](#)) had a directional antenna (item 1), as usual, at LW, MW and SW it is a magnetic loop antenna, a high-quality receiver (item 2) for a proper band, and a high powerful audio amplifier (item 3). Amplified audio signal is distributed through wire lines (item 4) to consumers living in to hundreds and ever thousands cities building (item 5). Consumers must have a simple loud speaker to be hearing the broadcasting. Wire broadcasting was widely used in the USSR since 30s till the end of the 20 century. Wire broadcasting has the profit that consumer must have only a simple loud speaker not a costly receiver. However, a consumer has not a choice, and must be hearing only the distributed through the wire broadcasting. Also wire broadcasting was widely used at Germany since 1935 till 1945. As usual, the directional antenna and high-quality receiver were situated in rural, where radio interferences have small level, a high powerful audio amplifier can be as in rural as in the city. ([I. G.](#))



**"Volna-T" broadcasting receiver. 1970's.**



**Figure 1**



***"PTS-47". Built-in broadcasting receiver. Model 1947.***



***"TPS-54". Built-in broadcasting receiver. Model 1954.***



**"TPS-58" Broadcasting receiver. Model 1958.**



**"Kazakhstan". Broadcasting receiver. Model 1963.**