

TEFAG Super K5A

1942

Designed 1941 by Lorenz in Germany

Their first series of AC-DC chassis.

Same basic chassis as Lorenz K10A

By this time, Lorenz domestic factories are said to be fully engaged in war production. It is very likely this set was at least assembled in German occupied France.

The internals of this set look as if they could have been completed this month, not 80 years ago! Why? This radio was damaged in shipment. Case cracked and dial glass shattered. When acquired 30+ years ago it still had internal packing between the glass tubes. It shows no sign of having ever been powered since the day of final test!

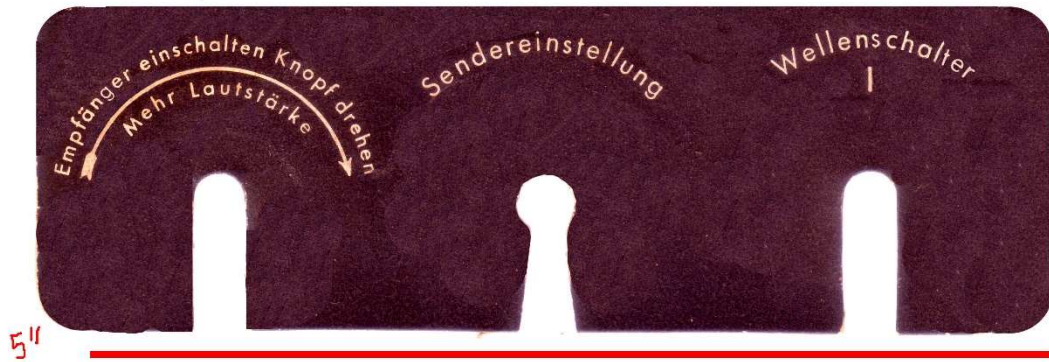


In the collection of: Robert Lozier – kd4hsh@carolina.rr.com

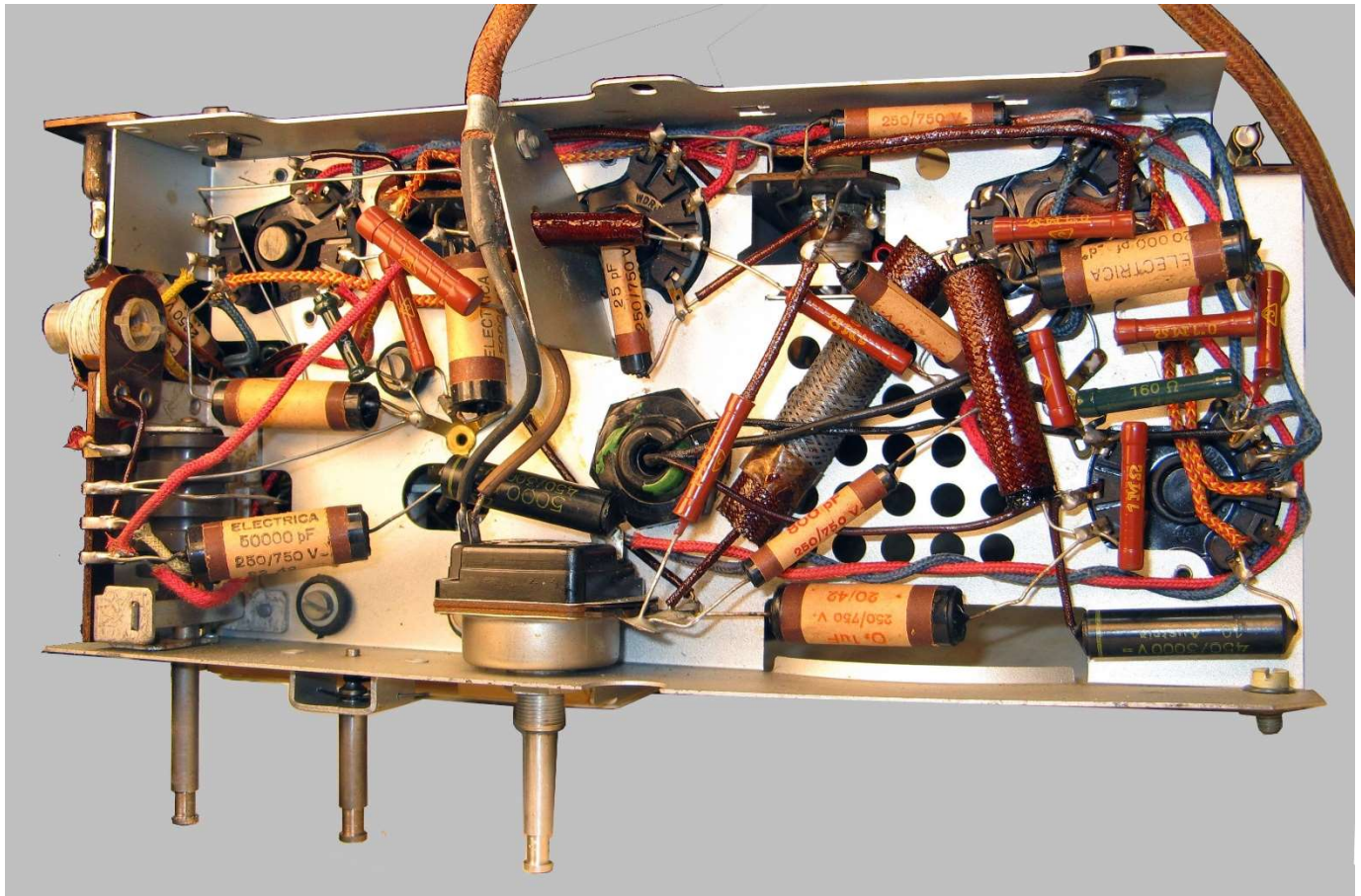


Note that there is a paper label pasted to the back safety cover. There is another paper label that would identify the receiver as a LORENZ Super 10A.





Supplemental Knob Function Identifier card. Simply drops behind knobs. Printed on light card stock.



These radios were sent back to Germany for sale but also exported to neutral countries for currencies that could be used in part to import raw materials and manufactured products need for German industry.

Lorenz K 10 A / Tefag K 5 A

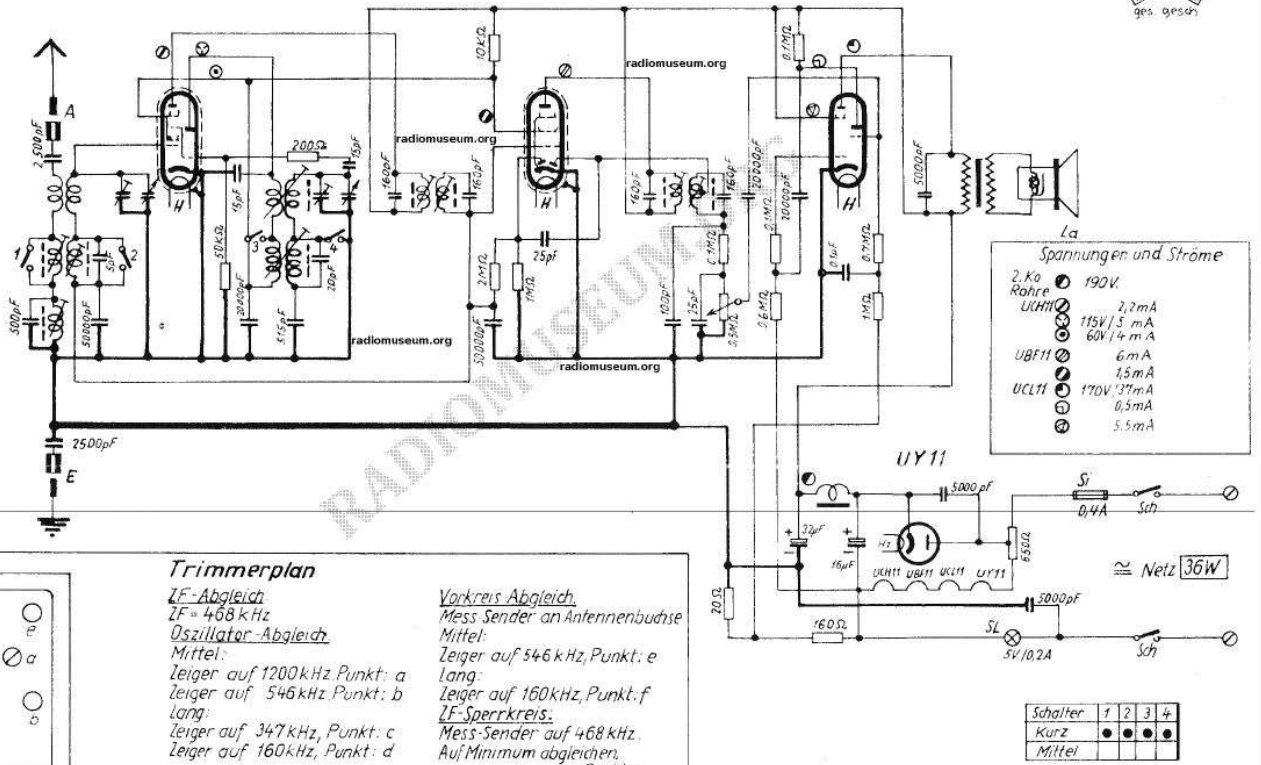
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UCH 11

UBF 11

UCL 11



Spannungen und Ströme

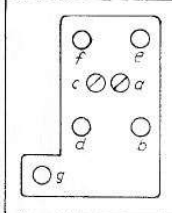
2 Ko	190V
Röhre	2,2 mA
UCH 11	115V / 5 mA
	60V / 4 mA
UBF 11	6 mA
	1,5 mA
UCL 11	170V / 37 mA
	0,5 mA
	5,5 mA

Trimmerplan

ZF-Abgleich
ZF = 468 kHz

Oszillator-Abgleich
Mittel:
Zeiger auf 1200 kHz Punkt: a
Zeiger auf 546 kHz Punkt: b
Lang:
Zeiger auf 347 kHz Punkt: c
Zeiger auf 160 kHz Punkt: d

Vorkreis-Abgleich
Mess-Sender an Antennenbuchse
Mittel:
Zeiger auf 546 kHz Punkt: e
Lang:
Zeiger auf 160 kHz Punkt: f
ZF-Sperrkreis
Mess-Sender auf 468 kHz.
Auf Minimum abgleichen.
Punkt: g



Schalter	1	2	3	4
Kurz	•	•	•	•
Mittel				

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