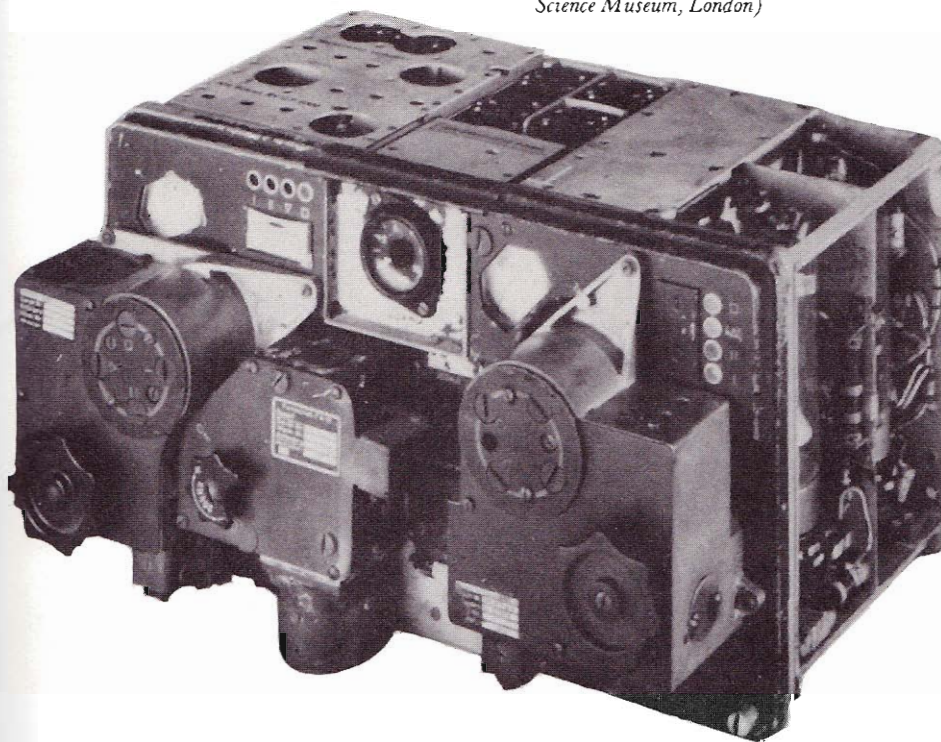


The FuG 16ZY radio/DF installation. (Crown Copyright. Science Museum, London)



FuG 16

Radio communications equipment developed and manufactured by Lorenz. The device could be used for both R/T and W/T and operated in the 38.5 to 42.3 MHz band. A number of sub-variants of the equipment were developed as follows:

FuG 16Z: An amplified version of the basic set for use in single-engined fighters and which was replaced by FuG 16ZY.

FuG 16ZE: A variant similar to the ZY model but with modified operating controls.

FuG 16ZS: A variant similar to the Z model but operating in the 40 to 45 MHz band.

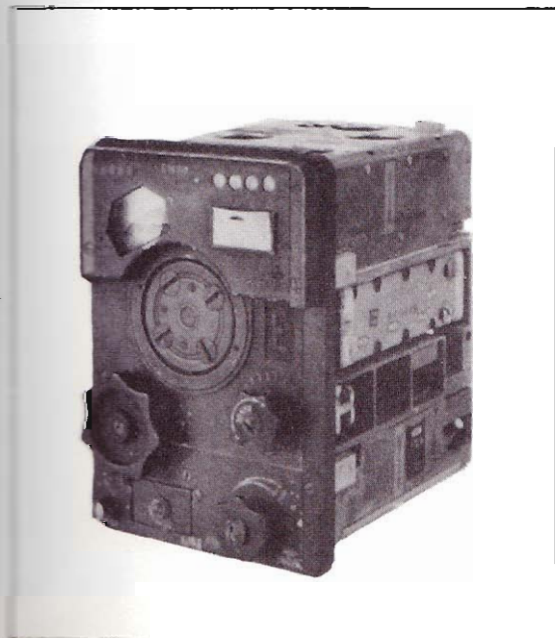
FuG 16ZY: A variant which was developed from the Z model but which incorporated D/F capacity. FuG 16ZY was the major production model of the series.

FuG 25a Erstling (First born)

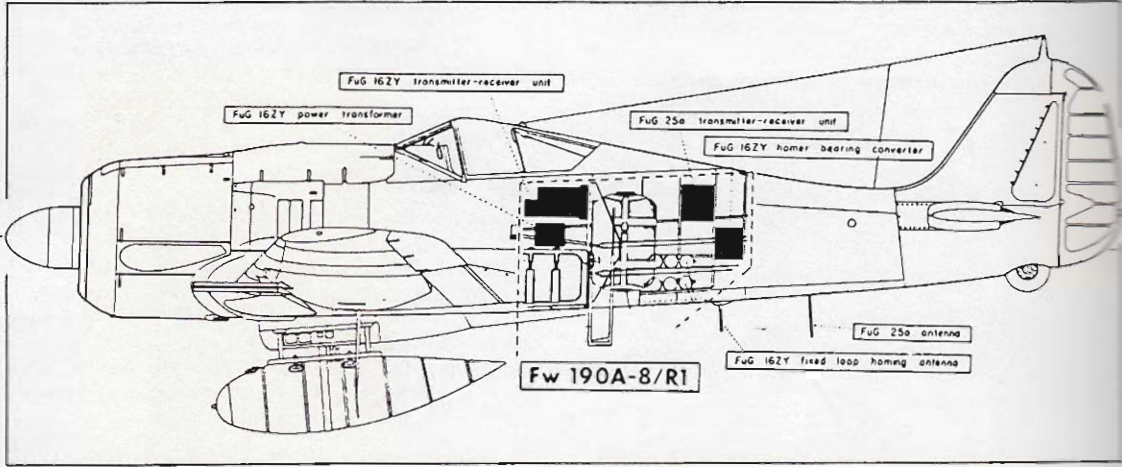
An IFF set developed and manufactured by Gema which comprised a control unit (BG 25), a junction box (VK 25), a resistance box (WK 25), a transmitter-receiver (SE 25a), a rotary inverter and an aerial matching unit (AAG 25a). The device was able to receive signals in the 123 to 128 MHz band and transmitted in the 150 to 160 MHz band. *Erstling* was used in conjunction with the *Freya* family of radars and had a range of 166.7 mls (268 km).

FuG 120 Bernhardine

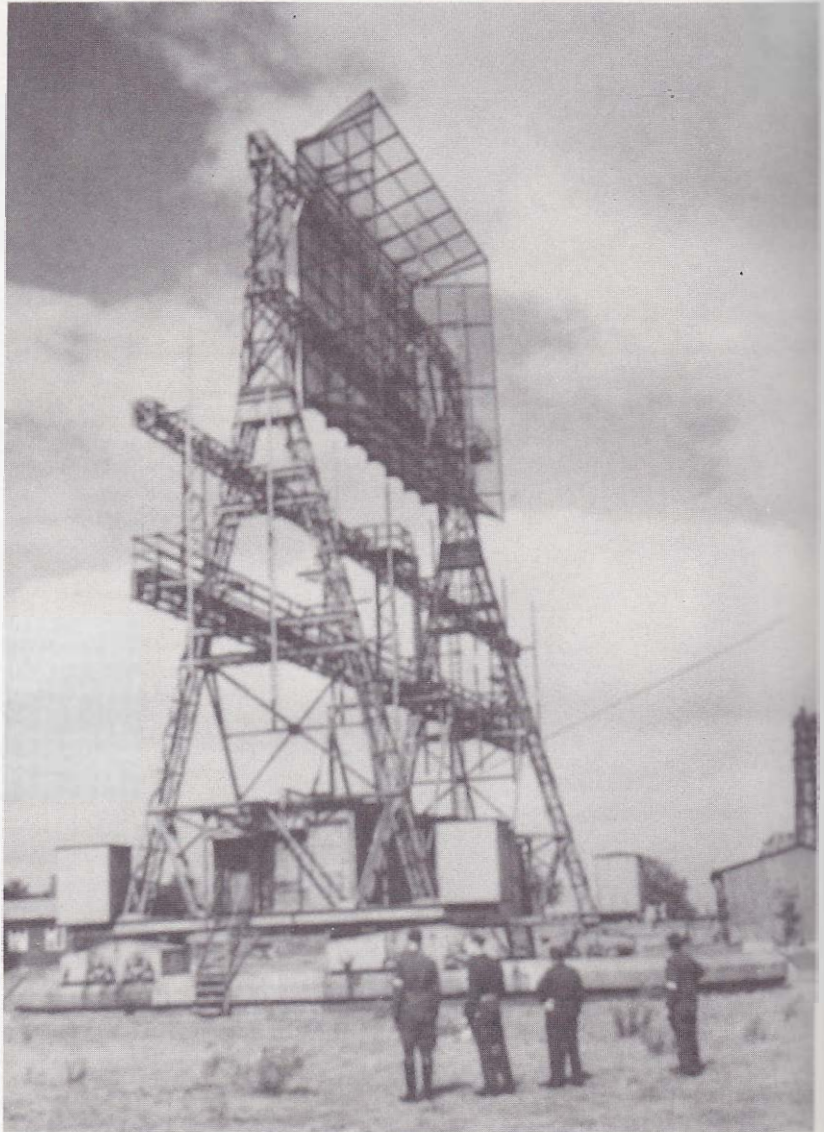
A teleprinter-type device designed to give the operator



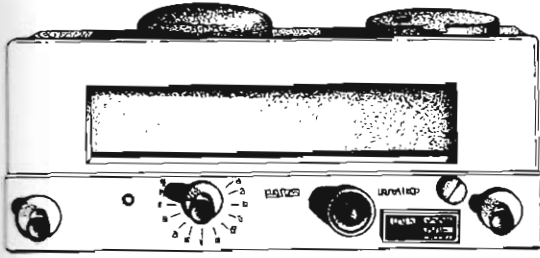
The E 16 receiver from the FuG 16Z unit. (Crown Copyright. Science Museum, London)



Installation diagram for the FuG 16ZY and FuG 25a units in the Fw 190A-8/R1. (Author's collection)

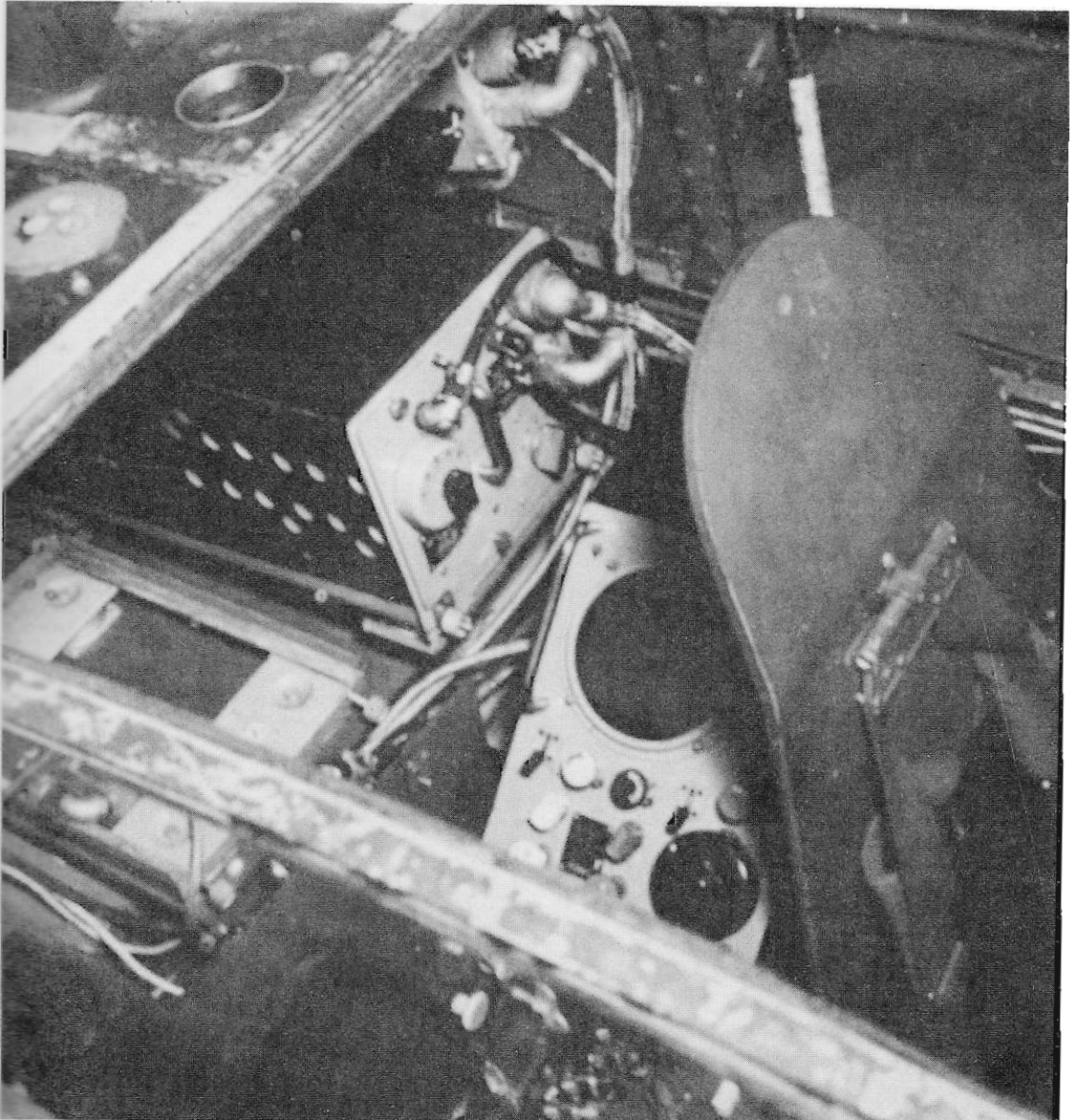


The Bernhard transmission aerial used in conjunction with the airborne FuG 120 unit. (IWM)



Above: The printer unit from the FuG 120 installation.
(Author's collection)

Below: The Gee installation in a 100 Group Mosquito II aircraft.
(Crown Copyright)



a continuous bearing on a given transmitter (*Bernhard*) and information relating to the air situation. The device consisted of an EBL 3F or H receiver (part of the FuBl 2 blind-approach set), a writing amplifier (SV 120), a filter unit (SG 120), a switch unit (UG 120), a power unit (U 120) and printer unit. FuG 120 operated in the 30 to 33.3 MHz frequency band.

Gee

A navigational and blind-bombing device introduced into RAF service during August 1941. The *Gee* system consisted of the reception by equipment in the aircraft of transmissions from three ground stations situated on a base line approximately 200 mls (322 km) long. One of these transmitters was known as the 'A' or 'Master' station and the other two were called the 'B' and 'C' or 'Slave' stations. Each 'Slave' transmission was locked