

# ***Lyngby Radio Calling***

Radiotelex Radiotelephony Radiotelegraphy



**TELECOM**



## ***Lyngby Radio*** *in the early days.*

### ***Lyngby Radio Historical Survey.***

Lyngby Radio is historically connected with the development of radio technology, as the inventor of the Poulsen arc-transmitter, Valdemar Poulsen, together with P. O. Pedersen, established and directed an experimental radio station on this site in 1904. Although the initial purpose of the station was to develop stable, long-distance radiotelegraphy systems based on the use of the Poulsen arc-transmitter, it was here that some of the first experiments with radiotelephony took place as early as in 1907.

In 1909 the radio-telephone was evolved, becoming a huge attraction at the Army and Navy Exposition in Copenhagen that year. On this occasion a phonograph transmission by radio was made - our first broadcasting. Announcer was one of Valdemar Poulsen's and P. O. Pedersen's energetic assistants during the research period, Peter L. Jensen, who some years later settled down in The States and became the inventor of the dynamic loudspeaker (Magna Vox).

The outbreak of the first world war totally changed the circumstances for the experimental station, and in the spring of 1917 the Danish State Telegraph Authority took over Lyngby Radio.

In the late twenties the transmitters at Lyngby caused heavy disturbances to radio broadcast reception in the densely populated urban area nearby, and this led to the transfer of the transmitters to Skamlebaek about 100 kilometres northwest of Lyngby by the Great Belt. The radio reception was now concentrated at Lyngby, and for more than 30 years it maintained its functions without essential changes. During this period the station was Denmark's receiving station for fixed radiotelegraph and telephone circuits to many countries, and was the coast station where the PTT had concentrated all reception and dispatch of telegrams via short wave radio to Danish ships all over the world.

Furthermore Lyngby Radio covered the demand for maritime radio in the nearby geographical area by means of MF-radiotelegraphy and MF- and VHF-radiotelephony, the most important role being to maintain a continuous 24-hours watch on the international distress frequencies and to take part in the radio work concerning the safety of ships and of life at sea.

In the mid fifties, all the fixed services, point to point, gradually converted from radio to cable via the telephone and telex-network, but shipping traffic continued to grow.

