

## AUTHOR

## TIME AND PLACE OF CREATION

Time:

1935 - 1939

Place:

, Poland



## TECHNICAL DATA

Dimensions:

height: 170 mm, width: 260 mm, length: 125 mm

## OTHER

MIM 691/VIII/31

## KEYWORDS

dźwięk, elektrotechnika, komunikacja, łączność, międzywojnie, poczta, praca biurowa, prąd, przemysł, telefon, telekomunikacja, urządzenia biurowe

## DESCRIPTION

The history of the CB-35 telephone is associated with the rollout of telephony in the Second Republic of Poland (1918-1939). There were only and estimated 2500 telephone subscribers in Warsaw towards the end of World War I, but it only took four years for that number to grow to 31,000. The affordable subscription fee (between 10 and 12 zlotys per month) generated demand, which private and state-owned enterprises worked to fulfil. Apart from the obvious demand for telephones, the telephone infrastructure needed repair and expansion (at the time, this only pertained to urban centres). The Polish national telecommunications industry in the 1920s was represented by two enterprises: the Państwowa Wytwórnia Aparatów Telegraficznych i Telefonicznych (PWATT) and the Państwowa Wytwórnia Łączności (PWŁ). As both of these establishments operated in the area of radio and communications technology and their offices were in Warsaw, the decision was made in the early 1930s to merge the enterprises. This led to the creation of

Państwowe Zakłady Tele- i Radiotechniczne (PZT). Its headquarters was at 26/34 Grochowska street, and its general director was inż. Tadeusz Graff. Until the outbreak of World War II, the establishment employed around 3600 people and work was conducted in a three-shift system, ensuring fulfilment of orders from civilian and military clients alike. The CB-35 is a central battery telephone manufactured by the PZT from 1935 until the first years after World War II. It was the first Polish telephone with a Bakelite handset and a centrally located cradle button activated by picking up the receiver. Its housing is made of painted steel, and the PZT emblem is punched into the dial. The telephone represents the design language typical for telephones of the 1930s.