Heathkit of the Month #25: by Bob Eckweiler, AF6C



#### Heathkit AT-1 Introductory CW Ham Transmitter

#### Introduction:

We briefly touched on this Heathkit back when the DX-40 was covered (see the April 2008 RF- HoM #3). However, the AT-1 was the first ham transmitter offered by Heathkit and deserves an article of its own.

Heathkit introduced the AT-1 in 1951 when ham radio was in a simpler time. This coincided with the FCC implementing a new ham radio licensing structure which included a new introductory class, the Novice. Novices were allowed privileges in small CW segments of the 80 and 11 meter ham bands. They could run up to 75 watts input power but the transmitter had to be crystal controlled. The AT-1 is shown in figure 1 as it appeared in a 1951 Heathkit flyer.

The AT-1 offered an inexpensive transmitter for the novice that could allow him or her to use

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additional features after upgrading to a higher license. The three tube AT-1 ran 35 watts input, CW only with crystal control. The AT-1 did have connections for an external VFO and an AM modulator. Heathkit introduced the VF-1 VFO in 1952, but never offered a modulator, per say. The AT-1 sold for \$29.50.

#### **Circuit Description:**

The AT-1 circuit consists of three sections, the power supply, an oscillator - multiplier section and the output amplifier - doubler section; each uses one tube. A schematic of the AT-1 is shown in figure 2.

The transformer power supply section uses a 5U4GB rectifier tube in a simple full-wave, capacitor - choke - capacitor circuit. The transformer provides 860 volts AC center tapped, 5 VAC for the rectifier filament and 6.3 VAC for the other two tube filaments and the accessory socket. Each filter capacitor provides 4  $\mu$ F by series connected 8  $\mu$ F capacitors. A pair of series bleeder resistors complete the supply. The standby switch opens the secondary HV center tap lead to remove voltage from the oscillator and amplifier when receiving.

The oscillator uses a 6AG7 metal octal pentode as a grid-plate Colpitts crystal oscillator. The

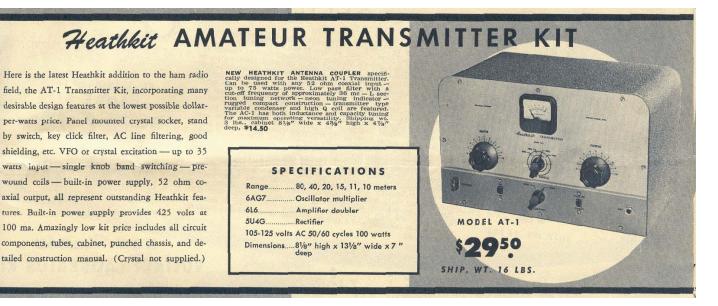


Figure 1 - Ad from 1951 Heathkit Flyer

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plate circuit can be either untuned or tuned and when tuned the stage may operate as a multiplier. The frequency of the crystal used depends upon band as shown in Table 1.

Freq.	Xtal Range		Band	Osc.	Multiplier	
Band	Low	High	Sw.	Out	Osc.	Amp.
80 M	3500	4000.0	80 M	3500	x1	x1
40 M	3500	3650.0	40 M	3500	x1	x2
20 M	3500	3587.5	20 M	7000	x2	x2
20 M	7000	7175.0	20 M	7000	x1	x2
15 M	5250	5362.5	10 M	10500	x2	x2
11 M	6740	6807.5	10 M	13480	x2	x2
10 M	3500	3712.5	10 M	14000	x4	x2
10 M	7000	4000.0	10 M	14000	x2	x2
10 M	14000	14850.5	10 M	14000	x1	x2
Band in Meters (M) – Others in KCPS [kHz]						
Table 1 – AT-1 Freq. Multiplier Chart						

The amplifier stage uses a 6L6 metal octal tube. On 80 meters it runs straight through and on the other bands, depending on the crystal used acts either as a doubler or runs straight through. The output stage does not offer a Pinetwork, which is not yet well known; instead it is link coupled and loading for best output requires an antenna tuner, such as the AC-1 (see the Feb 2009 *RF* - HoM #13). Though the ad says 35 watts input, the Heathkit manual more realistically specifies the AT-1's input power at 25 - 30 watts.

# TVI:

Television was finding its way into homes in the early fifties and TVI became a dilemma for many hams. The AT-1 took a series of precautions to help prevent TVI. The AC power line leads were bypassed, shielding was used throughout the AT-1 and the manual included a chapter on TVI including how to build a low pass filter for the transmitter, a high-pass filter for the TV and an RF line filter for the AC line.

#### Controls:

The T-1 is simple to operate. The front panel is laid out in three rows. The top row just has a basic meter that measures grid or plate current. The second row has the **Driver** tuning control (**0** - **10**), the **Band Switch** (**80M** - **40M** - **20M** -**10M**) (the 10M position is also used for 11 and 15 meters), and the **Output** tuning control (**0** -**10**). The third row has the Crystal socket, power **OFF** - **ON**, meter switch marked **Current** (**Grid** - **Plate**), **Plate-on** - **Standby** switch, and a 1/4" **Key** jack.

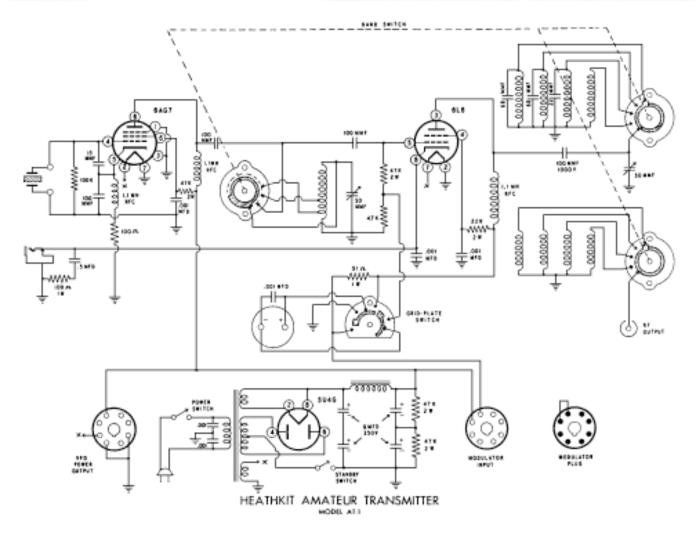
On the rear, left to right is an octal socket for an external modulator, the power line cord, an SO-239 antenna connector and a second octal socket for an external VFO. The modulator socket requires an external octal plug that shorts pins 3 and 4 for normal operation when no modulator is in use.

AT-1 Specifications						
RF Amp Power Input25 - 30 watts Output Connection52 ohm Coaxial Cable Oscillator OperationCrystal (VFO can be used) Band Coverage80, 40, 20, 15, 11, 10 Meters Tube Complement						
5U4GRectifier 6AG7Oscillator - Multiplier 6L6Amplifier - Doubler Power Requirements105-125V 50/60 Cycle, 100W Cabinet Size8-1/8"H x 13-1/8"W x 7"D Net Weight13 lbs.						

# **Conclusion:**

The Heathkit AT-1 was manufactured through 1956. By then the higher power DX-100 (see the Sept. 2008 RF - HoM #8) had become very popular with advanced hams and bred the DX-20 and DX-35 as replacements for the AT-1.

Many new hams, starting as Novices in the early fifties, used the AT-1 as their first transmitter. The AT-1 can still be found on eBay. They sell on the average of \$100 each in prime shape and a collector grade unit can go for over \$300. Ones in less than prime shape can be had for under \$30.



# Heathkit AT-1 Ham Transmitter Schematic Diagram



73, from AF6C

Remember if you come across any old Heathkit Manuals or Catalogs that you do not need, please pass them along to me. Thanks - AF6C

This article originally appeared in the January 2011 issue of RF, the newsletter of the Orange County Amateur Radio Club - W6ZE.

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