# HEATHKIT GRID DIP METER
## MODEL GD-1A

Specifications

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|---|---|
| Frequency Range | 2 to 250 Mc<br>using five coils |
| Dimensions | Length 7", Width $2\frac{1}{2}$",<br>Depth $3\frac{1}{4}$" |
| Meter Movement | 500 Microampere |
| Power Supply | 117 Volt, 50-60 Cycle<br>5 Watts, Transformer<br>Operated |

( ) Bend the remaining stator lugs as shown in Figure 5 (side view). Mount a disc condenser on each of these lugs with a 3-48 screw and nut. Note the angle of the disc condenser leads.
( ) Mount the tuning condenser on the bottom plate with three short screws. Use a #6 lockwasher between screw head and bottom plate on each of these three screws.

Pictorial 2 Wiring

Note: All guarantees are voided and we will not repair or service instruments in which acid core solder or paste fluxes have been used. When in doubt about solder, it is recommended that a new roll be purchased which is plainly marked "Rosin Core Radio Solder."

It is helpful to place the large pictorial diagrams on the wall above your work space so that they may be referred to readily.

Read the notes on the inside rear cover concerning wiring and soldering before you start wiring your kit.

In some cases, more than one connection is made to the same terminal. This condition is designated by the abbreviation (NS), meaning that the connection should not be soldered until other leads have been connected. Wherever only one lead is connected to a terminal or where the last lead has been connected, the joint should be soldered. This is indicated by the abbreviation (S).

Unless otherwise indicated, all wire used is insulated.

The leads on components such as transformers, resistors and condensers are frequently longer than necessary. When wiring these parts into the circuit, the leads should be cut to the proper length. This will result in not only a neater looking instrument, but in many instances, proper operation is impossible with long untrimmed leads in critical parts of the circuit.

( ) Connect one black lead of the power transformer to A2 (NS).
( ) Connect the other black lead to one lug (either lug) of the OFF-ON switch on the back of the sensitivity control (S).
( ) Connect one red lead of the power transformer to F1 (S). Run this lead along the edge of the bottom plate.
( ) Connect the other red lead to B2 (S).
( ) Connect one yellow lead of the power transformer to pin 4 of the tube socket (S). (See Pictorial 3). (When soldering to miniature tube socket terminals, use care to prevent the solder from flowing into the socket pin holes. This could prevent insertion of the tube pin and possibly cause damage to the tube).
( ) Connect the other yellow lead to solder lug C1 (NS).
( ) Run a lead from C1 (NS) to F2 (S). Run this lead along the edge of the bottom plate.
( ) Run a wire from A1 (NS) to that lug on the OFF-ON switch (on the back of the sensitivity control) which does not have a black transformer lead connected to it (S).
( ) Slide a rubber grommet over the line cord.
( ) Split and knot the line cord as shown, and connect one lead of the cord to A2 (S). The knot provides strain relief should the cord be accidentally jerked.
( ) Connect the other lead of the line cord to A1 (S).
( ) Run a lead from B1 (NS) to E2 (NS).
( ) Connect the POSITIVE lead (marked +++ or "POSITIVE") of the 16 mfd. condenser to B1 (S).
( ) The other lead of the 16 mfd. condenser connects to solder lug C1 (NS).
( ) Connect a $2\frac{1}{2}$" length of wire to solder lug C1 (S). Leave the other end free.
( ) Remove the sensitivity control from the angle bracket. Leave the wires to the OFF-ON switch connected.

To facilitate wiring, several connections are made to this control while it is unmounted.