



# AT/1

Country of origin:  
Polish in England

## DATA SUMMARY

**Organisation:** Polish Home Army (Armia Krajowa); SOE.

**Design/Manufacturer:** Polish Military Wireless Research Unit, Stanmore, England. (Polski Wojskowy Warsztat Radiowy)

**Year of Introduction:** Probably 1944.

**Purpose:** Agents, partisans, resistance, SOE.

**Transmitter:** Based on the NP-3A.

**Circuit Features:** Crystal oscillator/RF power amplifier. CW only.

**Frequency Coverage:** 3.5-9MHz.

**Valve:** 3A5.

**Receiver:** Based on the OP-3.

**Circuit Features:** Mixer/osc, regenerative IF, det/AF, AF. AM R/T and CW.

**Frequency Coverage:**

Range 1: 0.6-1500kHz (200-500m).

Range 2: 2-5MHz.

Range 3: 5-12MHz.

**Valves:** 1R5, 1T4 (2x), 1S5.

**Power Supply:** 1.4V LT (three D cells in parallel), three 67½V HT batteries, 2 in parallel for rx; 2 in series for tx.

**Size (cm):** Height 11, length 27½, width 13.

**Accessories:** Wire for aerial (dipole) and earth, crystals, headphones, spare batteries.

This supplement chapter replaces the 'UB' section in the 'Poland' chapter of WftW Volume 4.

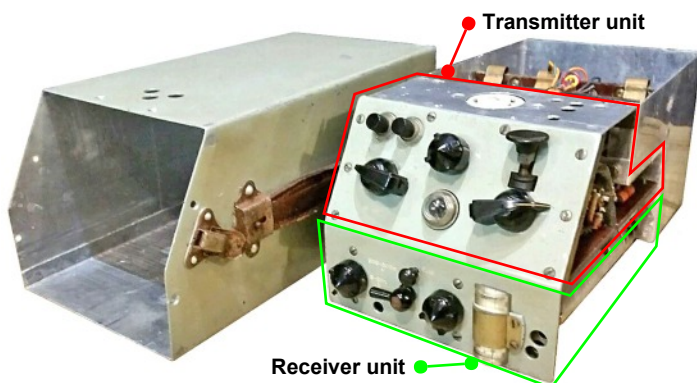
## REMARKS

The AT/1 was a self contained miniature transmitter receiver developed and built in WW2 by the Polish Military Wireless Research Unit in Stanmore. The set was principally a combination of the Polish OP-3 receiver and NP-3A transmitter (See the 'NP-3', 'OP-3' and 'UB' sections in the 'Poland' chapters of WftW Volume 4), housed in a single enclosure, complete with batteries and built-in Morse key.

The AT/1 transmitter had symmetrical terminals for connecting a dipole aerial, a feature found in all the Polish agents radios developed in England. 287 units of the OP-3 receiver were reportedly produced but only a small number of the NP-3 and NP-3A.

Of the very rare AT/1 a few dozen were made according to one source. The set was described in 'Adversary Agent Radios', a CIA document which was used to prepare the 'UB' section in WftW Volume 4 in 2004, only recently found that the document had incorrect information.

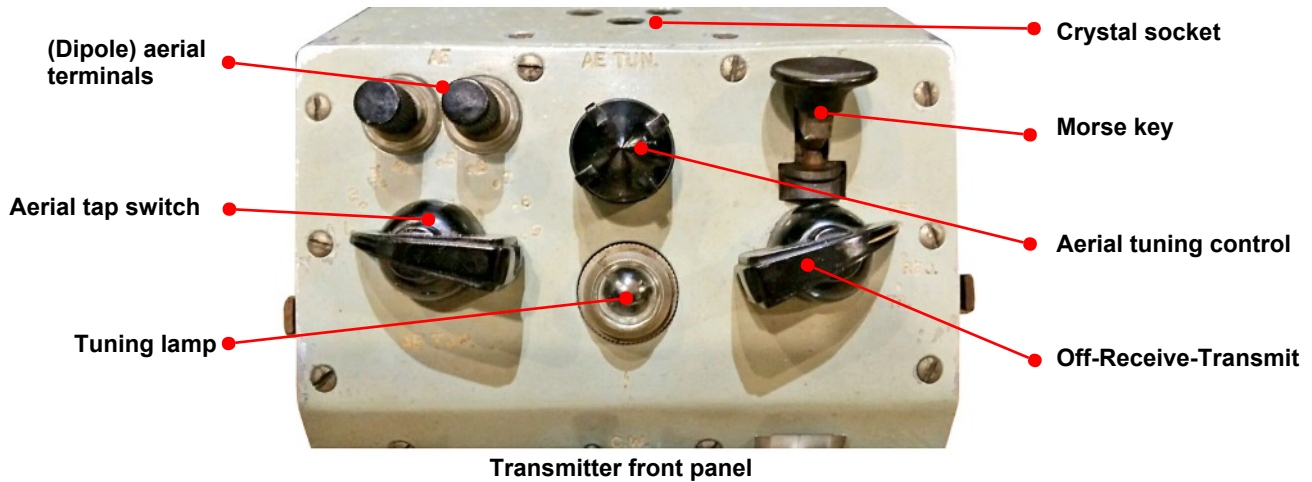
An AT/1 variation without built-in Morse key is noted, based on the design of the set described in this chapter.



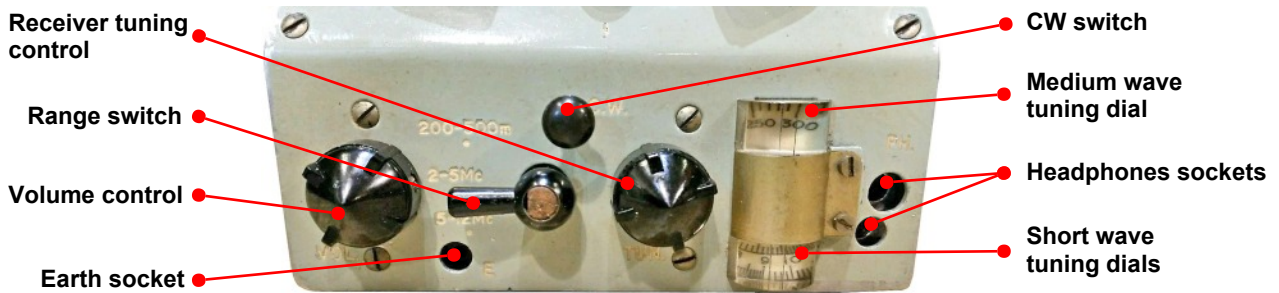
General view of the AT/1 removed from its enclosure.



AT/1 with protective front panel cover fitted, ready for transport.

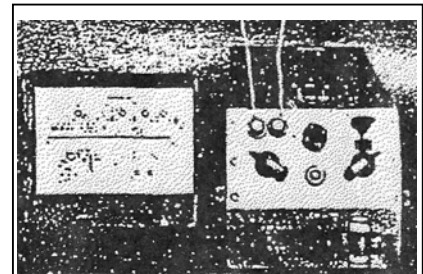
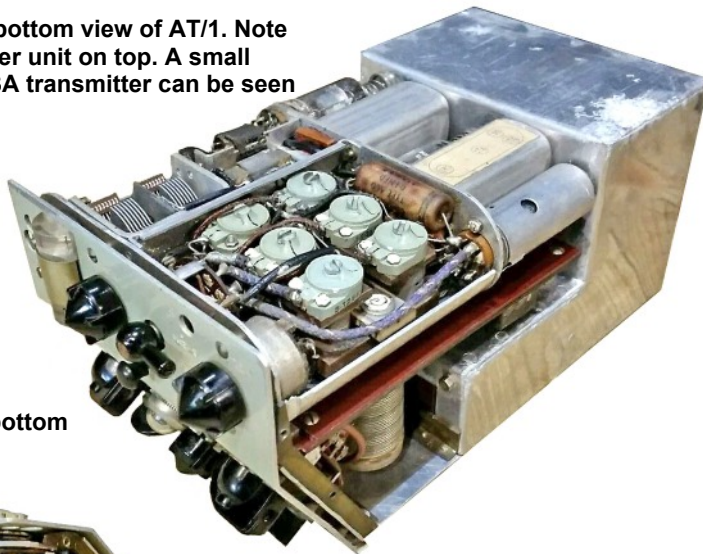


Transmitter front panel



Receiver front panel

Left hand side bottom view of AT/1. Note the OP-3 receiver unit on top. A small part of the NP-3A transmitter can be seen below.

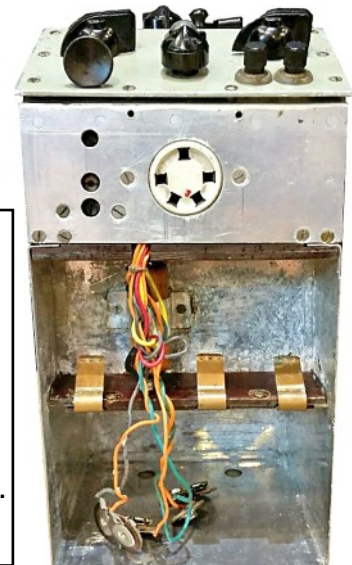


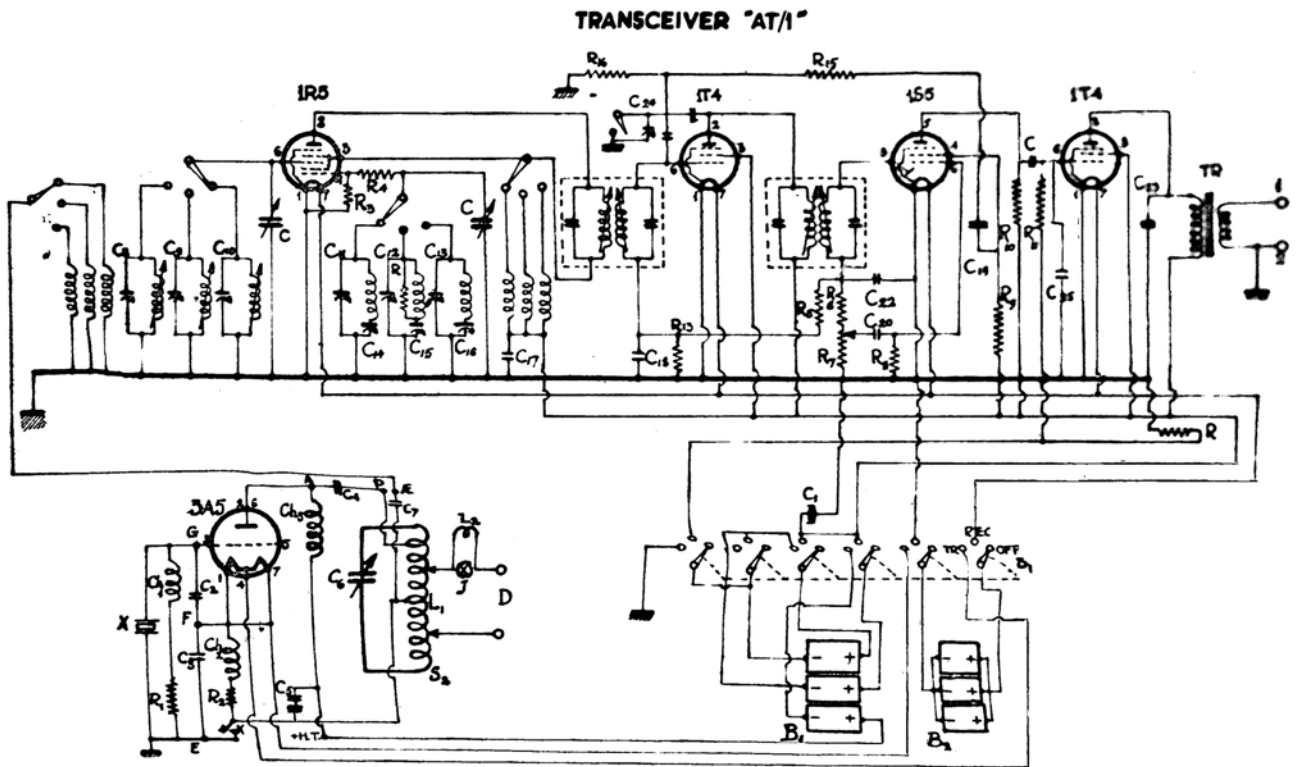
AT/1 captured in late 40s-early 50s, pictured in a declassified CIA article revealing its actual use after 1945.

Right hand side bottom view AT/1.

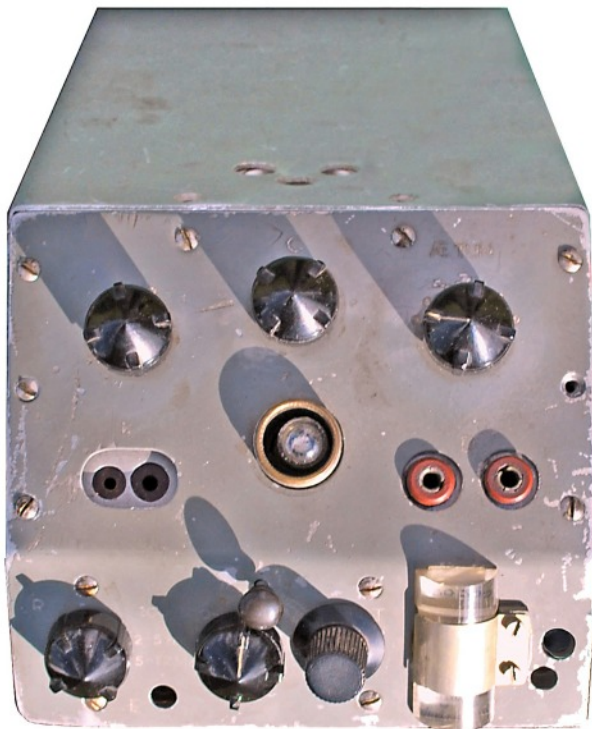


Top view of an AT/1 showing Morse key adjustments, crystal socket and battery compartment.

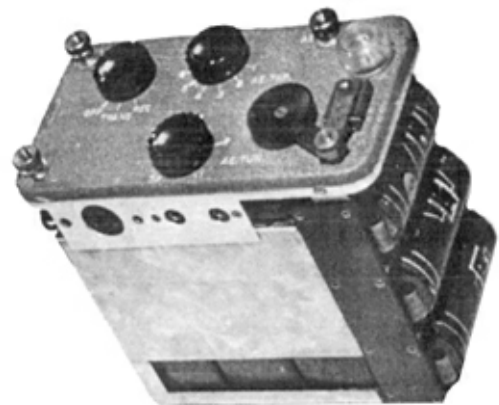




Circuit diagram of AT/1; the (OP-3) receiver on top, and the (NP-3A) transmitter with batteries below. The 1.5V batteries were permanently connected in parallel; the 67.5V batteries in a bank of two in parallel for receive, and a bank of two in series during transmit.



Variation of the AT/1. There is no built-in Morse key; positions of controls and sockets differ.



Original NP-3A transmitter with cover detached.

**References:**

- Photographs courtesy eBay seller 'Francis Kay Vintage', Exeter, South Devon, UK.
- Photo of an OP-3 receiver taken by Mike Willenbroek, Holland.
- 'Adversary Agents Radios' by James J. Fauth, *Studies in Intelligence*, pp 60, Vol. 10 (Winter), 1966. This article was declassified in 1994.
- Photographs AT/1 variation, NP-3A and circuit diagram courtesy Bogdan Szkudlarek, SP3LD, Poland.