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These books might be of interest of you:



Hello, Everybody! The Dawn of American Radio

Long before the Internet, another young technology was transforming the way we connect with the world. At the dawn of the twentieth century, radio grew from an obscure hobby into a mass medium with the power to reach millions of people.



The Rise of Radio, from Marconi through the Golden Age

As the dominant form of electronic mass communication in the United States from the 1930s into the 1950s, radio helped to forge a modern continental nation. It fused myriad subcultures heavily rural, ethnic, and immigrant into a national identity, unifying the nation in the face of the Depression and war.



The Paraset Radio: The Story of a WWII Spy-Radio and How to Build a Working Replica

This book describes the gripping story behind the Paraset – a unique spy-radio, dropped behind enemy lines in the dark days of WWII. This radio being both light weight and state of the art for the time was concealed in a suitcase, making ideal for use by the spies of SOE.

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2. ABGLEICHTABELLE

UNITRA
DIORA

Bereich	Einspeisungsstelle des Signals	Frequenz des Signals	Stellung des Skalenzeigers	Abgleich-elemente	Abgleichmethode	Empfindlichkeit bei Paug = 50 mW
AM-ZF-VERSTÄRKER						
MW	A-E-Buchse über Antennennachbildung	465 kHz	Mitte des Durchlaufes	L7, L10, L11, L14	1. Bei L7 verstimm; Maximum L14, L11, L10. 2. Minimum L7.	
AM-OSZILLATORKREISE						
MW	A-E-Buchse über Antennennachbildung	520 kHz	linker Anschlag	L20	II-Kurve in Mitte des Wobelschweres einstellen.	
LW		1620 kHz	rechter Anschlag	C35		
KW		290 kHz	rechter Anschlag	C34		
		5,85 MHz	linker Anschlag	L19		
AM-VORKREISE						
MW		560 kHz		L17		40 ÷ 160 µV
LW	A-E-Buchse über Antennennachbildung	1500 kHz	Mit dem Abstimm-drehknopf auf die Frequenz des Signals abgleichen	C25	Auf maximale Ausgangsleistung bzw. Maximum der II-Kurve abgleichen.	60 ÷ 180 µV
		175 kHz		L15		20 ÷ 100 µV
		280 kHz		C20		S/N = 20 dB
		6 MHz		L18		
		9,5 MHz		C81		
FM-ZF-VERSTÄRKER						
UKW	Kontakt K6 der Hauptleiterplatte	10,7 MHz	Mitte des Durchlaufes	L12, L13	1. Wobbelsonde an K7 anschließen. 2. L9; L8; L6 und L5 auf Maximum der II-Kurve abgleichen. 3. Wobbelsonde zwischen R29/30 anschließen. 4. L12 auf Maximum der S-Kurve abgleichen. 5. L13 auf symmetrische S-Kurve abgleichen.	
UKW-BEREICH						
UKW	UKW-Antennenbuchse über FM-Anpassungs-Vierpol	88 MHz	linker Anschlag	L1, L2, L4, C76	L4	L2
		100 MHz	rechter Anschlag	C77	C77	C76
		94 MHz	Mitte des Durchlaufes	L1		L1
S/N = 26 dB 8 ÷ 15 µV						

C12,16;27;28

L19 L18 C81 C20

Abb. 7: Lage der LC-Abgleichelemente

23@gmail.com