

Supplement.

An inquiry spent me to add that here still.

The values of the **Grundig Diodenanschlusses**, say as follows.

At Currentsource- output a source **resistance** of **1Meg** suits to **50Kohm = 47,62** in parallel kilo-ohm..

Near the **entry** of the former models of reporters **500L** and **700L** a value of also **50Kohm** lies as **real** value.

With a cable of **200pF** (typical value then) the some **field** makes to **20 khz** with 3 db of **waste**.

Wants one more **field** have, the **R** must become smaller in the **TB**, the tension declines in this case.

One wants to have more tension at the **TB- entry**, the **R** must become **bigger**, the **field** becomes, however, smaller.

So the rule.

The DIN 45310 says: a radio must give a turn-off level at the **TB**-socket of 0,2 to 1,0 mV per kilohm. The developer of the radio must pay attention to that and/or provide that.

That near AM, **FM** and plate. The turn-off levels and/or modulation values are not unfortunately more known to me. That lies now in the garbage everything!

With the **25 Kohm** in the case of the **Grundigs** those ones are $0,2 \times 25 = 5\text{mV}$ to at the most 25 mV which the **entry** must take without overdriving.

End