## $0568 /[0568 \mathrm{Sl} / \mathrm{C} 568 \mathrm{~A}$

## SERVICE MANUAL

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## 1. INTRODUCTION

## Overview of Transceiver

- This service manual is for use with the C568, C568S, and C568A transceivers.
- Information specific to the C568 is designated with the indication [C568].
- Information specific to the C568S is designated with the indication [C568S].
- Information specific to the C568A is designated with the indication [C568A].
- This product is a twin-band transceiver with transmission and reception functions for the 144 MHz and 430 MHz bands.
- It is also equipped with transmission and reception functions for the $1,200 \mathrm{MHz}$ band (transmission output power: approximately 35 mW ).


## Accessories and Options

- The accessories and options for the transceiver are listed below.
- The transceiver already has a memory unit ( 4 kbit ) installed.
- The C568A already has a tone squelch unit (CTN560) installed.
- Options marked with an asterisk (*) are compatible with the C568A only.


## Accessories

- C568/C568S -
- Antenna
- Owner's Manual
- Block diagram


## Options

- Microphones

CHP111 : Headset with PTT switch
CHP150 : Headset with VOX function
CMP111 : Microphone and speaker
CMP113 : Tiepin microphone
CMP115 : Compact microphone and speaker

- Chargers

CSA181E : Desktop charger (input voltage: 220 V AC)

* CSA181A : Desktop charger (input voltage: 120 V AC)
CWC115E : AC charger (input voltage: $220 \mathrm{~V} A C$ )
- CWC115A : AC charger (input voltage: 120 VAC )

CWC150E: Wall charger for CNB171/CNB173
(input voltage: 220 V AC)

- CWC150A: Wall charger for CNB171/CNB173
(input voltage: 120 V AC)
CWC151E: Wall charger for CNB172
(input voltage: 220 V AC)
- CWC151A : Wall charger for CNB172
(input voltage: 120 V AC)
CMC150 : Mobile charger for CNB171/CNB173
- Rechargeable battery packs

CNB171 : (7.2 V, 700 mAh$)$
CNB172 : (12.0 V, 600 mAh$)$
CNB173 : (7.2 V,1,100 mAh)

- Battery case for AA size

CBT171 : Battery case (holds 6 AA batteries)

- Cables

CAW150
: Mobile power supply cable
CAW151 : Base station power supply cable
CAW152 : Mobile power supply cable (with noise filter)

- C568A -
- Antenna
- Owner's Manual
- Warranty card
- Block diagram
- Rechargeable battery pack (CNB171)
- Wall charger (CWC150A)
- Mobile bracket

CMB112 : Mobile bracket

- Cases

CLC560 : Soft case
(For transceiver with CBT171/CNB171 mounted)
CLC561 : Soft case
(For transceiver with CNB172/CNB173 mounted)
CLC562 : Hard case
CLC555 : Handy pocket

- Cover/clip

CAX03 : Bottom cover
CMB600 : Helmet clip (for CHP150)

- Tone squelch unit CTN560 : CTCSS unit
- Memory units CMU160 : Memory unit (40-channel)
CMU161 : Memory unit (200-channel)


## 2. CONTROLS AND CONNECTIONS


e
(1) Antenna Connector Socket (BNC)
(2) Waterproof Cap

Always close this cap when the external microphone socket and external speaker socket are not in use.
(3) MIC

External microphone socket
(4) SPK

External speaker socket
(5) Rotary Channel Selector

This knob is for setting the frequency. The rotary channel selector is also used to make various mode settings.
(6) PWR (power key)

Press this key to supply power to the transceiver.
(7) VOL (volume control for left display band)

This knob is the volume control for the left display band. Turn clockwise to increase the volume.
(B) SQL (squelch control for left display band) This knob is the squelch control for the left display band.
(9) TX/BUSY (for left display band)

This LED lights green when the SQL OFF key is pressed for the left display band or when a signal is received. It lights red when the PTT switch is pressed for the left display band.
(10) VOL (volume control for right display band) This knob is the volume control for the right display band. Turn clockwise to increase the volume.
(11) SQL (squelch control for right display band) This knob is the squelch control for the right display band.
(12) TX/BUSY (for right display band)

This LED lights green when the SQL OFF key is pressed for the right display band or when a signal is received. It lights red when the PTT switch is pressed for the right display band.
(13)PTT (PTT switch)

The transceiver switches to the transmit mode for as long as this switch is held down.
(14) FUNC (function key)

The transceiver switches to the function mode for as long as this switch is held down. This mode is used to make a variety of special function settings.

## (15) Battery Lock Button

(16) LAMP (lamp key)

Pressing this key causes the display illumination lamp to light for approximately five seconds.
Pressing this key with the function key held down causes the display illumination lamp to light continuously.
(17)SQL OFF (squelch off key)

Squelch is disabled for the main band for as long as this key is held down.
Pressing this key with the function key held down disables squelch for the sub-band.
Also, pressing the squelch off key during transmission on the main band disables squelch for the sub-band.

## (18) Display

(19) Keyboard
(20) DC IN (external power supply connector socket) Make sure the transceiver is switched off before inserting or removing an external power supply plug. The power supply range when an external power supply is used is DC 5.0 V - DC 16.0 V .

## 3. THEORY OF OPERATION

The circuitry of the transceiver can be divided roughly into four blocks: the RF-UHF circuit block, the RF-VHF circuit block, the AF circuit block, and the control circuit block. Also, the RF circuitry for the right display bands (UHF band, 1.2 GHz band, and VHF band) and the left display bands (VHF band and UHF band) is composed of an separate P.C. board.

### 3.1 PLL Block

## ow F :

- If the transceiver's right display band is the UHF band, 1.2 GHz band, or VHF band -

The UHF band PLL block comprises UHF-VCO P.C. board P702, VHF-VCO Q646, crystal oscillator X402, PLL IC Q653, and a PLL loop filter. UHF-VCO P.C. board P702 is composed of a UHF VCO circuit and a 1.2 GHz VCO circuit. UHF band VCO output and 1.2 GHz band VCO output are obtained from UHF-VCO P.C. board P702. Also, VHF band VCO output is obtained from

VHF-VCO Q646. Based on the operating frequency set using the rotary channel selector, clock, serial, and strobe signals are output from pins 17, 19, and 18 of microprocessor Q209. This output data is input to pins 11, 13, and 14 of PLL IC Q653. Based on the input data, the dividing ratio and frequency are determined internally by PLL IC Q653.


Figure 3-1 Right Display Band PLL Block Diagram

The VHF band PLL block comprises VHF-VCO P.C. board P701, crystal oscillator X402, PLL IC Q445, and a PLL loop filter. VHF-VCO P.C. board P701 is composed of a VHF VCO circuit and a UHF VCO circuit. VHF band VCO output and UHF band VCO output are obtained from VHF-VCO P.C. board P701. Based on the operating frequency set using the rotary channel
selector, clock, serlai data and strobe signals are output from pins 20, 19, and 21 of microprocessor Q209. This output data is input to pins 11, 13, and 14 of PLL IC Q445. Based on the input data, the dividing ratio and frequency are determined internally by PLL IC Q445.


Figure 3-2 Lef Display Band PLL Block Dlagram

### 3.1.1 Programmable Divider

## - If the transceiver's right display band is the UHF band, 1.2 GHz band, or VHF band -

The programmable divider consists of a 19-bit shift register, 18-bit latch, 7-bit swallow counter, and an 11-bit programmable counter. The oscillation frequencies from UHF-VCO P.C. board P702 and VHF-VCO Q646 pass through diode Q652 and are input to PLL IC Q653 pin 10. The input oscillation frequency passes through a prescaler built into the PLL IC and is input to the programmable divider. Also, data based on the operating frequency is input to the programmable divider from microprocessor Q209. Based on the data from microprocessor Q209, the programmable divider frequency divides the oscillation frequency to $1 / \mathrm{N}$ to produce a comparison frequency ( fp ) of 5 kHz or 6.25 kHz . This comparison frequency ( fp ) is then input to the phase comparator built into the PLL IC.

## - If the transceiver's left display band is the VHF band or UHF band -

The programmable divider consists of a 19-bit shift register, 18-bit latch, 7 -bit swallow counter, and an 11-bit programmable counter. The oscillation frequency from VHF-VCO P.C. board P701 passes through pin 10 of PLL IC Q445 and is input to a prescaler built into the PLL IC. After passing through the prescaler, the oscillation frequency is input to the programmable divider. Also, data based on the operating frequency is input to the programmable divider from microprocessor Q209. Based on the data from microprocessor Q209, the programmable divider frequency divides the oscillation frequency to $1 / \mathrm{N}$ to produce a comparison frequency ( fp ) of 5 kHz or 6.25 kHz . This comparison frequency ( fp ) is then input to the phase comparator built into the PLL IC.

### 3.1.2 Reference Divider

## - If the transcelver's right display band is the UHF

 band, 1.2 GHz band, or VHF band -The reference divider is a circuit that creates a reference frequency (fr) of 5 kHz or 6.25 kHz based on data from microprocessor Q209. The reference divider consists of a 16 -bit shift register, 15 -bit latch, and a binary 14-bit reference counter. The 11.75 MHz reference oscillation frequency from crystal oscillator X402 passes through pin 1 of PLL IC Q653 and is input to the reference divider built into the PLL IC. At this point, if the tuning step setting is $5,10,15,20,25,30$, or 50 kHz , the 11.75 MHz oscillation frequency is frequency divided to $1 / 2,350$ to produce a reference frequency of 5 kHz . If the tuning step setting is $6.25,12.5$ or 25 kHz , the 11.75 MHz oscillation frequency is frequency divided to $1 / 1,880$ to produce a reference frequency of 6.25 kHz . The frequency divided reference frequency (fr) is then input to the phase comparator built into PLL IC Q653.

## - If the transceiver's left display band is the VHF band or UHF band -

The reference divider is a circuit that creates a reference frequency (fr) of 5 kHz or 6.25 kHz based on data from microprocessor Q209. The reference divider consists of a 16-bit shift register, 15-bit latch, and a binary 14 -bit reference counter. The 11.75 MHz reference oscillation frequency from crystal oscillator X402 passes through pin 1 of PLL IC Q445 and is input to the reference divider built into the PLL IC. At this point, if the tuning step setting is $5,10,15,20,25,30$, or 50 kHz , the 11.75 MHz oscillation frequency is frequency divided to $1 / 2,350$ to produce a reference frequency of 5 kHz . If the tuning step setting is $6.25,12.5$ or 25 kHz , the 11.75 MHz oscillation frequency is frequency divided to $1 / 1,880$ to produce a reference frequency of 6.25 kHz . The frequency divided reference frequency (fr) is then input to the phase comparator built into PLL IC Q445.

### 3.1.3 Phase Comparator

- If the transceiver's right display band is the UHF band, 1.2 GHz band, or VHF band -
The phase comparator built into PLL IC Q653 compares the frequency divided comparison frequency ( fp ) from the programmable divider and the frequency divided reference frequency (fr) from the reference divider to determine the phase difference. The phase comparator outputs this phase difference as a square wave. This square wave is input to the charge pump built into PLL IC Q653.


## - If the transceiver's left display band is the VHF band or UHF band -

The phase comparator built into PLL IC Q445 compares the frequency divided comparison frequency ( fp ) from the programmable divider and the frequency divided reference frequency (fr) from the reference divider to determine the phase difference. The phase comparator outputs this phase difference as a square wave. This square wave is input to the charge pump built into PLL IC Q445.

### 3.1.4 Charge Pump

## - If the transcelver's right display band is the UHF band, 1.2 GHz band, or VHF band -

The square wave output from the phase comparator built into PLL IC Q653 passes through the charge pump and is output from pin 6 of PLL IC Q653. (See Table 3-1 regarding the square wave level.) The charge pump is used to charge and discharge the electrical charge accumulated in the PLL loop filter consisting of R860, R861, C876, R858, R859, C875, and C874.

Table 3-1

| Output relationship | Output level of PLL IC Q653 pin 6 |
| :---: | :---: |
| $\mathrm{fr}>\mathrm{fp}$ | High (8 V) |
| $\mathrm{fr}=\mathrm{fp}$ | High impedance |
| $\mathrm{fr}<\mathrm{fp}$ | Low (0 V) |

fr: Reference frequency fp: Comparison frequency

## - If the transceiver's left display band is the VHF band or UHF band -

The square wave output from the phase comparator built into PLL IC Q445 passes through the charge pump and is output from pin 6 of PLL IC Q445. (See Table 3-2 regarding the square wave level.) The charge pump is used to charge and discharge the electrical charge accumulated in the PLL loop filter consisting of R520, C523, R521, R518, C522, R519, C521 and R517.

Table 3-2

| Output relationship | Output level of PLL IC Q445 pin 6 |
| :---: | :---: |
| $\mathrm{fr}>\mathrm{fp}$ | High (8 V) |
| $\mathrm{fr}=\mathrm{fp}$ | High impedance |
| $\mathrm{fr}<\mathrm{fp}$ | Low (0 V) |

fr: Reference frequency
fp: Comparison frequency

## - 3.1.6 VCO CIrcult

- If the transceiver's right display band is the UHF band, 1.2 GHz band, or VHF band -


## (UHF band/1.2 GHz band)

If the right-hand portion of the transceiver's display shows the UHF band, the UHF VCO circuit built into UHF-VCO P.C. board P702 operates during transmission and reception. The power supply voltage for the UHF VCO circuit on UHF-VCO P.C. board P702 is supplied by 3.2 V regulators Q810 and Q811. Power supply switching is controlled by data from microprocessor Q209.
Power supply switching operation is illustrated in Table 3-3.

Also, if the right-hand portion of the transceiver's display shows the 1.2 GHz band, the 1.2 GHz VCO circuit built into UHF-VCO P.C. board P702 operates during transmission and reception. The power supply voltage for the 1.2 GHz VCO circuit on UHF-VCO P.C. board P702 is supplied by 3.2 V regulators Q810 and Q811.

Right Display Band (UHF Band) VCO Power Supply Operation
Table 3-3

| Transcelver rlght display band | Shifi register IC <br> Q819 pin 6 | UHF/VHF VCO power <br> swlith Q817 <br> (UHF VCO side) | UHF-VCO P.C. board P702 <br> UHF VCO circuit |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| UHF band | Low | $\rightarrow$ | On |

Power supply switching is controlled by data from microprocessor Q209.
Power supply switching operation is illustrated in Table 3-4.

The DC voltage converted by the PLL loop filter consisting of R860, R861, C876, R858, R859, C875, and C874 is input to a varicap diode on UHF-VCO P.C. board P702. This DC voltage changes the capacitance between the electrodes of the varicap diode, thereby controlling the oscillation frequency of the UHF VCO circuit and 1.2 GHz VCO circuit built into UHF-VCO P.C. board P702.

## - UHF Band First Local Oscillator Circuit

When the transceiver is in receive status, the oscillation frequency from UHF-VCO P.C. board P702 is amplified 10 dB by a buffer amplifier built into the UHF-VCO P.C. board. The amplified oscillation frequency passes through TX/RX switches Q634 and Q636, and is then input to the base of first mixer Q630 as an approximately -3 dBm first local signal (fvco-u). TX/RX switches Q634 and Q636 are controlled by data from microprocessor Q209.
The operation of TX/RX switches Q634 and Q636 is illustrated in Table 3-5.

## - UHF Band Frequency Modulator Circuit

When the transceiver is in transmit status, the audio signal from the microphone passes through microphone amplifier Q222 and is input to UHF-VCO P.C. board P702. The audio signal input to UHF-VCO P.C. board P702 is input to a UHF band modulator varicap diode built into the UHF-VCO P.C. board, where it is frequency modulated. The frequency modulated oscillation frequency is amplified 10 dB by a buffer amplifier built into the UHF-VCO P.C. board, then output from UHF-VCO P.C. board P702 as the transmission signal. The transmission signal output from UHF-VCO P.C. board P702 passes through TX/RX switches Q634 and Q636, and is input to the transmitter circuit.
The operation of TX/RX switches Q634 and Q636 is illustrated in Table 3-5.

## - 1.2 GHz Band First Local Oscillator Circuit

When the transceiver is in receive status, the oscillation frequency from UHF-VCO P.C. board P702 is amplified 10 dB by a buffer amplifier built into the UHF-VCO P.C. board. The amplified oscillation frequency is amplified a further 10 dB by buffer amplifier Q633, then input to TX/RX switches Q632 and Q606. After passing through TX/RX switches Q632 and Q606, the oscillation frequency is input to the base of first mixer Q622 as an approximately -20 dBm first local signal (fvco-g). TX/RX switches Q632 and Q606 are controlled by data from microprocessor Q209.
The operation of TX/RX switches Q632 and Q606 is illustrated in Table 3-6.

Right Display Band (1.2 GHz Band) VCO Power Supply Operation
Table 3-4
$\left.\begin{array}{|c|c|c|c|}\hline \text { Transceiver right dlsplay band } & \begin{array}{c}\text { Shift register IC } \\ \text { O818 pin 7 }\end{array} & \begin{array}{c}\text { 1.2G RX power } \\ \text { switch Q813 } \\ (1.2 \mathrm{GHz} \text { VCO side) }\end{array} & \rightarrow\end{array} \begin{array}{c}\text { UHF-VCO P.C. board P702 } \\ \text { 1.2 GHz VCO clrcuit }\end{array}\right]$

Swltching Operatlon of TX/RX Switches Q634 and Q636
Table 3-5

| Transceiver status | Shift register - |  | $\longrightarrow$ Transistor swltch |  | TX/RX switches |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Receive status | Q818 pin 12 | Low | UHF RX power switch Q816 | On | RX side Q634 | On |
|  | Q818 pin 13 | High | UHF TX/PLL IC power switch Q815 | Off | TX side Q636 | Off |
| Transmit status | Q818 pin 12 | High | UHF RX power switch Q816 | Off | RX side Q634 | Off |
|  | Q818 pin 13 | Low | UHF TXIPLL IC power switch Q815 | On | TX side Q636 | On |

Switching Operation of TX/RX Swltch Q632
Table 3-6

| Transcelver status | Shift register IC |  | $\rightarrow \quad$ Transistor switch |  | TX/RX switch |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Receive status | Q818 pin 6 | Low | 1.2 G RX power switch Q813 | On | RX side Q632 | On |
|  | $\begin{array}{r} \text { Q819 pin } 11 \\ \text { pin } 13 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | Low <br> High | UHF/1.2 G TX power switches Q806 and Q807 5 V regulators Q804 and Q805 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Off } \\ & \text { Off } \end{aligned}$ | TX side Q606 | Off |
| Transmit status | Q818 pin 6 | High | 1.2 G RX power | Off | RX side Q632 | Off |
|  | $\begin{array}{r} \text { Q819 pin } 11 \\ \text { pin } 13 \end{array}$ | High Low | UHF/1.2 G TX power switches Q806 and Q807 5 V regulators Q804 and 0805 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { On } \\ & \text { On } \end{aligned}$ | TX side Q606 | On |

## - 1.2 GHz Band Frequency Modulator Circuit

When the transceiver is in transmit status, the audio signal from the microphone passes through microphone amplifier Q222 and is input to UHF-VCO P.C. board P702. The audio signal input to UHF-VCO P.C. board P702 is input to a 1.2 GHz band modulator varicap diode built into the UHF-VCO P.C. board, where it is frequency modulated. The frequency modulated oscillation frequency is amplified 10 dB by a buffer amplifier built into the UHF-VCO P.C. board, then amplified an additional 10 dB by buffer amplifier Q633. The amplified oscillation frequency passes through TX/RX switches Q632 and Q606, and is input to the transmitter circuit as the transmission signal.
TX/RX switches Q632 and Q606 are controlled by data from microprocessor Q209.
The operation of TX/RX switches Q632 and Q606 is illustrated in Table 3-6.

## (VHF band)

If the right-hand portion of the transceiver's display shows the VHF band, VHF-VCO Q646 operates during reception. The power supply voltage for VHF-VCO Q646 is supplied by 3.2 V regulators Q810 and Q811. Power supply switching is controlled by data from microprocessor Q209.
Power supply switching operation is illustrated in Table 3-7.
The DC voltage converted by the PLL loop filter consisting of R860, R861, C876, R858, R859, C875, and C874 is input to VHF band varicap diodes Q647 and Q648.
This DC voltage changes the capacitance between the electrodes of the varicap diodes, thereby controlling the oscillation frequency of VHF-VCO Q646. Also, the VHF VCO circuit on VHF-VCO P.C. board P701 operates during transmission. The power supply voltage for the VHF VCO circuit on VHF-VCO P.C. board P701 is
supplied by 3.2 V regulators Q457 and Q458. Power supply switching is controlled by data from microprocessor Q209.
Power supply switching operation is illustrated in Table 3-8.
The DC voltage converted by the PLL loop filter consisting of R520, C523, R521, R518, C522, R519, C521 and R517 is input to a varicap diode built into VHF-VCO P.C. board P701.

This DC voltage changes the capacitance between the electrodes of the varicap diode, thereby controlling the oscillation frequency of the VHF VCO circuit on VHFVCO P.C. board P701.

## - VHF Band First Local Oscillator Circuit

When the transceiver is in receive status, the oscillation frequency from VHF-VCO Q646 is amplified 20 dB by RF amplifier Q645. The amplified oscillation frequency is input to the base of first mixer Q650 as an approximately -19 dBm first local signal (fvco-v).

## - VHF Band Frequency Modulator Circuit

When the transceiver is in transmit status, the audio signal from the microphone passes through microphone amplifier Q222 and is input to VHF-VCO P.C. board P701. The audio signal input to VHF-VCO P.C. board P701 is input to a VHF band modulator varicap diode built into the VHF-VCO P.C. board, where it is frequency modulated. The frequency modulated oscillation frequency is amplified 10 dB by a buffer amplifier built into the VHF-VCO P.C. board, then output from VHF-VCO P.C. board P701 as the transmission signal. The transmission signal output from VHF-VCO P.C. board P701 passes through TX/RX switch Q425 and is input to the transmitter circuit. TX/RX switch Q425 is controlled by data from microprocessor Q209.
The operation of TX/RX switch Q425 is illustrated in Table 3-9.

Right Display Band (VHF Band) VCO Power Supply Operation
Table 3-7

| Transcelver right display band | Shift regisier IC <br> Q819 pin 5 | UHF/VHF VCO power <br> swilch O817 <br> (VHF VCO slde) | $\rightarrow$ | VHF-VCO Q646 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :--- | :--- |
| VHF band | Low | $\rightarrow$ | On | $\rightarrow$ |

Right Display Band (VHF Band) VCO Power Supply Operation
Table 3-8

| Transcelver right display band | Shift reglster IC <br> Q454 pln 7 | VHF VCO power switch <br> Q455 | VHF-VCO P.C. board P701 <br> VHF VCO clrcuit |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| VHF band | Low | $\rightarrow$ | On | $\rightarrow$ |

Switching Operation of TX/RX Switch Q425
Table 3-9

| Transcelver status | Shlft register IC |  | Translstor swlich |  | TX/RX swlich 0425 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Transmit status | Q449 pin 6 | High | VHF RX power switch Q452 | Off | RX side | Off |
|  | Q454 pin 4 | Low | 5 V regulators Q421 and Q422 | On | TX side | On |
| Receive status | Q449 pin 6 | Low | VHF RX power switch Q452 | On | RX side | On |
|  | Q454 pin 4 | High | 5 V regulators Q421 and Q422 | Off | TX side | Off |

## - If the transceiver's left display band is the VHF band or UHF band -

## (VHF band)

If the left-hand portion of the transceiver's display shows the VHF band, the VHF VCO circuit on VHF-VCO P.C. board P701 operates during transmission and reception.
The power supply voltage for the VHF VCO circuit on VHF-VCO P.C. board P701 is supplied by 3.2 V regulators Q457 and Q458.
Power supply switching operation is identical to that illustrated in Table 3-8.
The DC voltage converted by the PLL loop filter consisting of R520, C523, R521, R518, C522, R519, C521 and R517 is input to a varicap diode built into VHF-VCO P.C. board P701.

This DC voltage changes the capacitance between the electrodes of the varicap diode, thereby controlling the oscillation frequency of the VHF VCO circuit on VHFVCO P.C. board P701.

## - VHF Band First Local Oscillator Circult

When the transceiver is in receive status, the oscillation frequency from the VHF-VCO P.C. board P701 is amplified 10 dB by a buffer amplifier built into the VHF-VCO P.C. board. The amplified oscillation frequency passes through TX/RX switch Q425 and is input to the source of first mixer Q433 as an approximately -7 dBm first local signal (fvco-v). The operation of TX/RX switch Q425 is identical to that illustrated in Table 3-9.

## - VHF Band Frequency Modulator Circuit

Operation is identical to when right-hand portion of the transceiver's display shows the VHF band.

## (UHF band)

If the left-hand portion of the transceiver's display shows the UHF band, the UHF VCO circuit on VHF-VCO P.C. board P701 operates during reception.

The power supply voltage for the UHF VCO circuit on VHF-VCO P.C. board P701 is supplied by 3.2 V regulators Q457 and Q458.
Power supply switching operation is controlled by data from microprocessor Q209.
Power supply switching operation is illustrated in Table 3-10.
The DC voltage converted by the PLL loop filter consisting of R520, C523, R521, R519, C522, R518, C521 and R517 is input to a varicap diode built into VHF-VCO P.C. board P701.

This DC voltage changes the capacitance between the electrodes of the varicap diode, thereby controlling the oscillation frequency of the VHF VCO P.C. on VHF-VCO P.C. board P701.

Also, the UHF VCO circuit on UHF-VCO P.C. board P702 operates during transmission.

## - UHF Band First Local Oscillator Circuit

When the transceiver is in receive status, the oscillation frequency from VHF-VCO P.C. board P701 is amplified 10 dB by a buffer amplifier built into the UHF-VCO P.C. board. The amplified oscillation frequency is input to the base of first mixer Q953, which is built into VHF-SUB P.C. board P901, as an approximately -3 dBm first local signal (fvco-u).

- UHF Band Frequency Modulator Circuit

Operation is identical to when right-hand portion of the transceiver's display shows the UHF band.

Left Dlsplay Band (UHF Band) VCO Power Supply Operation
Table 3-10

| Transcelver <br> left display band | Shift register IC <br> Q454 pln 12 | UHF VCO power/VHF shift <br> swltch Q453 <br> (UHF VCO side) | VHF-vCO P.C. board P701 <br> UHF VCO circuit |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| UHF band | Low | $\rightarrow$ | On |



- H the transceiver's right display band is the UHF band, 1.2 GHz band, or VHF band -
The unlock detect circuit determines whether the PLL circuit is locked or unlocked by means of output from pin 8 of PLL IC Q653 to pin 17 of microprocessor Q209. If the phase comparator built into PLL IC Q653 detects no phase difference (PLL circuit locked), it produces a high level output. This high level output signal is input to unlock switches Q655 and Q656, causing them to turn off. When Q655 and Q656 switch off, a high level output signal is input to pin 17 of microprocessor Q209. The high level input causes microprocessor Q209 to determine that the PLL circuit is locked.
If there is a phase difference (PLL circuit unlocked), the phase comparator produces a low level output. This low level output signal is input to unlock switches Q655 and Q656, causing them to turn on. When Q655 and Q656 switch on, a low level output signal is input to pin 17 of microprocessor Q209. The low level input causes microprocessor Q209 to determine that the PLL circuit is unlocked.


## - If the transcelver's left display band is the VHF band or UHF band -

The unlock detect circuit determines whether the PLL circuit is locked or unlocked by means of output from pin 8 of PLL IC Q445 to pin 17 of microprocessor Q209. If the phase comparator built into PLL IC Q445 detects no phase difference (PLL circuit locked), it produces a high level output. This high level output signal is input to unlock switches Q447 and Q448, causing them to turn off. When Q447 and Q448 switch off, a high level output signal is input to pin 17 of microprocessor Q209. The high level input causes microprocessor Q209 to determine that the PLL circuit is locked.
If there is a phase difference (PLL circuit unlocked), the phase comparator produces a low level output.
This low level output signal is input to unlock switches Q447 and Q448, causing them to turn on. When Q447 and Q448 switch on, a low level output signal is input to pin 17 of microprocessor Q209. The low level input causes microprocessor Q209 to determine that the PLL circuit is unlocked.

### 3.2 Receiver Block

## - If the transceiver's right display band is the UHF

 band, 1.2 GHz band, or VHF band -The reception method is double-conversion super heterodyne with a first IF frequency of 23.05 MHz (lower) and a second IF frequency of 450 kHz (upper).
The receiver block comprises an RF amplifier circuit, first mixer circuit, first IF amplifier circuit, second IF circuit, and audio circuit.

## - If the transceiver's left display band is the VHF band or UHF band -

The reception method is double-conversion super heterodyne with a first IF frequency of 21.80 MHz (lower) and a second IF frequency of 455 kHz (lower).
The receiver block comprises an RF amplifier circuit, first mixer circuit, first IF amplifier circuit, second IF circuit, and audio circuit.

### 3.2.1 RF Amplifier Circult

- If the transceiver's right display band is the UHF band, 1.2 GHz band, or VHF band -


## (UHF band)

The reception frequency (frx-u) from antenna connector socket J603 passes through a low-pass filter consisting of C607, C608, L601, L602, and L603 and a high-pass filter consisting of C621, C622, and L607 before being input to an antenna switch circuit consisting of Q613, Q614, Q615, Q616, and Q619.
The operation of the antenna switch circuit is illustrated in Table 3-11.
After passing through the antenna switch circuit, the reception frequency passes through band-pass filter L610 and is input to RF amplifier Q624. The input reception frequency is amplified by approximately 20 dB by RF amplifier Q624, then input to a band-pass filter consisting of L611 and L612. After again passing through a band-pass filter, the reception frequency is input to RF amplifier Q627, where it is amplified by approximately 20 dB . The amplified reception frequency passes through a band-pass filter consisting of L613 and L614, and is input to the base of first mixer (UHF) Q630. Unnecessary frequency elements are eliminated from the reception frequency by the bandpass filters.
The band-pass filter in the RF amplifier circuitry performs varicap tuning. Varicap diodes Q623, Q625, Q626, Q628, and Q629 in the band-pass filter (trunking circuit) change the bandwidth based on the DC voltage from a PLL loop filter consisting of R860, R861, C876, R858, R859, C875, and C874.

Table 3-11
Antenna Switch CIrcult Operation (UHF) Band

| Transceiver status | Shift register IC |  | Transistor switches |  | Aubenna swiluches |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Receive status | Q819 pin 12 (high/middle/low) | Low | UHF/1.2 G TX power switches Q806, Q807 | Off | Q613, Q614, Q619 | Off |
|  | Q819 pin 14 (EL) | Low | UHF EL power switches Q808, Q820 | Off | Q615, Q616 | Off |
| Transmit status | Q819 pin 12 (high/middle/low) | High | UHF/1.2 G TX power switches Q806, Q807 | On | Q613, Q614, Q619 | On |
|  | Q819 pin 14 (EL) | High | UHF EL power switches Q808, Q820 | On | Q615, Q616 | On |

## (1.2 GHz band)

The reception frequency (fnx-g) from antenna connector socket J603 passes through a high-pass filter consisting of C601, C602, and a pattern coil as well as a low-pass filter consisting of C603, C604, and a pattern coil before being input to an antenna switch circuit consisting of Q601, Q602, and Q607.
The operation of the antenna switch circuit is illustrated in Table 3-12.
After passing through the antenna switch circuit, the reception frequency is amplified by approximately 12 dB by RF amplifier Q621, then input to the base of first mixer (1.2G) Q622.

## (VHF band)

The reception frequency ( $\mathrm{fmx}_{\mathrm{x}-\mathrm{v} \text { ) from antenna connec- }}$ tor socket J603 passes through a low-pass filter (C607, C608, L601, L602, L603) (C889, C890, L606) (C402, C403, L401) and is input to an antenna switch circuit consisting of Q403, Q404, Q406, Q408, Q405, and Q407.
The operation of the antenna switch circuit is illustrated in Table 3-13.
After passing through the antenna switch circuit, the reception frequency is input to RF amplifier Q649, where it is amplified by approximately 10 dB . The amplified reception frequency is then input to the base of first mixer (VHF) Q650.

- If the transceiver's left display band is the VHF band or UHF band -


## (VHF band)

The reception frequency (frx-v) from antenna connector socket J603 passes through a low-pass filter (C607, C608, L601, L602, L603) (C889, C890, L606) (C402, C403, L401) and is input to an antenna switch circuit consisting of Q403, Q404, Q406, Q408, Q405, and Q407.
The operation of the antenna switch circuit is identical to that illustrated in Table 3-13.
After passing through the antenna switch circuit, the reception frequency passes through band-pass filter L409 and is input to RF amplifier Q427. The input reception frequency is amplified by approximately 15 dB by RF amplifier Q427, after which it is input to a band-pass filter consisting of L411 and L412.
After passing through the band-pass filter, the reception frequency is input to the gate of first mixer (VHF) Q433. Also, unnecessary frequency elements are eliminated from the reception frequency by the band-pass filters. The band-pass filter in the RF amplifier circuitry performs varicap tuning.
Varicap diodes Q426, Q429, Q430, and Q431 in the band-pass filter (trunking circuit) change the bandwidth based on the PWM (pulse width modulation) signal from pin 32 of microprocessor Q209. The PWM signal is based on the frequency setting and output from pin 32 of microprocessor Q209. The PWM signal is converted into a DC voltage by a PWM amplifier circuit consisting of Q240 and Q241.

Antenna Switch Circuit Operation (1.2 GHz Band)
Table 3-12

| Transcelver status | Shift register IC <br> Q819 pin 11 | UHF/1.2 G TX power <br> switches Q806, Q807 | Antenna switches <br> Q601, Q602, Q607 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Receive <br> status | Low | Off | Off |
| Transmit <br> status | High | On | On |

Antenna Switch CIrcult Operation (VHF Band)
Table 3-13

| Transceiver status | Shift register IC |  | Transistor switches |  | Antenna switches |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Receive status | Q449 pin 11 (high/middle/low) | Low | VHF TX power switch Q423 | Off | Q403, Q404, Q406 | Off |
|  | Q449 pin 12 (EL) | Low | VHF TX EL power switch Q424 | Off | Q408, Q405, Q407 | Off |
| Transmit status | Q449 pin 11 (high/middle/low) | High | VHF TX power switch Q423 | On | Q403, Q404, Q406 | On |
|  | Q449 pin 12 <br> (EL) | High | VHF TX EL power switch Q424 | On | Q408, Q405, Q407 | On |

The reception frequency (frx-u) from antenna connector socket J603 passes through a low-pass filter consisting of C607, C608, L601, L602, and L603 and a high-pass filter consisting of C621, C622, and L607 before being input to an antenna switch circuit consisting of Q613, Q614, Q615, Q616, and Q619. The operation of the antenna switch circuit is identical to that illustrated in Table 3-11.
After passing through the antenna switch circuit, the reception frequency is amplified by approximately 20 dB by RF amplifier Q952, then input to the base of first mixer (UHF) Q953.

### 3.2.2 First Mixer Circuit

## - If the transceiver's right display band is the UHF

 band, 1.2 GHz band, or VHF band -
## (UHF band)

After passing through the band-pass filter consisting of L613 and L614, the reception frequency ( $\mathrm{f}_{\mathrm{Rx}-\mathrm{U}}$ ) is input to the base of first mixer (UHF) Q630. Also, the first local signal (fvco-u) from the UHF VCO built into UHF-VCO P.C. board P702 is input to the base of first mixer (UHF) Q630.
The reception frequency and first local signal are mixed by Q630, and two first IF signals consisting of their sum and difference are created.

$$
\begin{aligned}
f_{R x-u}-f_{v c o-u} & =23.05(\mathrm{MHz}) \\
& \begin{array}{l}
\text { frx-u: Reception frequency } \\
\\
\text { fvco-u: First local signal }
\end{array}
\end{aligned}
$$

The sum and difference first IF signals created by first mixer Q630 are input to crystal filter F601. The difference of the input first IF signals ( 23.05 MHz ) is created by the crystal filter, and adjacent signal elements are eliminated.
After this, the first IF signal ( 23.05 MHz ) is input to first IF amplifier Q631.

## (1.2 GHz band)

After being amplified by RF amplifier Q621, the reception frequency (fax-G) is input to the base of first mixer (1.2G) Q622. Also, the first local signal (fvco-g) from the 1.2 GHz VCO built into UHF-VCO P.C. board P702 is input to the base of first mixer (1.2G) Q622.
The reception frequency and first local signal are mixed by Q622, and two first IF signals consisting of their sum and difference are created.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& f_{\text {RX }}-\mathrm{G}-\mathrm{fvco-g}=23.05(\mathrm{MHz}) \\
& 23 \text { frx-G: Reception frequency } \\
& \text { fvco-g: First local signal }
\end{aligned}
$$

The sum and difference first IF signals created by first mixer Q622 are input to crystal filter F601. The difference of the input first IF signals ( 23.05 MHz ) is created by the crystal filter, and adjacent signal elements are eliminated.
After this, the first IF signal ( 23.05 MHz ) is input to first IF amplifier Q631.
(VHF band)
After being amplified by RF amplifier Q649, the reception frequency ( $f_{n x-}$ ) is input to the base of first mixer (VHF) Q650. Also, the first local signal (fvco-v) from VHF-VCO Q646 is input to the base of first mixer (VHF) Q650. The reception frequency and first local signal are mixed by Q650, and two first IF signals consisting of their sum and difference are created.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& f r x-v-f v c o-v=23.05(\mathrm{MHz}) \\
& f_{f x-v:} \text { Reception frequency } \\
& \text { fvco-v: First local signal }
\end{aligned}
$$

The sum and difference first IF signals created by first mixer Q650 are input to crystal filter F601. The difference of the input first IF signals ( 23.05 MHz ) is created by the crystal filter, and adjacent signal elements are eliminated. After this, the first IF signal ( 23.05 MHz ) is input to first IF amplifier Q631.

## - If the transcelver's left display band is the VHF band or UHF band -

## (VHF band)

After passing through the band-pass filter consisting of L411 and L412, the reception frequency ( $\mathrm{frx}_{\mathrm{x}-\mathrm{v} \text { ) is input }}$ to the gate of first mixer (VHF) Q433. Also, the first local signal (fvco-v) from the VHF VCO built into VHF-VCO P.C. board P701 is input to the source of first mixer (VHF) Q433. The reception frequency and first local signal are mixed by Q433, and two first IF signals consisting of their sum and difference are created.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& f r x-v-f v c o-v=21.80(\mathrm{MHz}) \\
& \text { frx-v: Reception frequency } \\
& \text { fvco-v: First local signal }
\end{aligned}
$$

The sum and difference first IF signals created by first mixer Q433 are input to crystal filter F401. The difference of the input first IF signals ( 21.80 MHz ) is created by the crystal filter, and adjacent signal elements are eliminated.
After this, the first IF signal ( 21.80 MHz ) is input to first IF amplifier Q435.

## (UHF band)

After being amplified by RF amplifier Q952, the reception frequency ( $f_{n x-}$ ) is input to the base of first mixer (UHF) Q953. Also, the first local signal (fvco-u) from the UHF VCO built into VHF-VCO P.C. board P701 is input to the base of first mixer (UHF) Q953.
The reception frequency and first local signal are mixed by Q953, and two first IF signals consisting of their sum and difference are created.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { fvco-u }-f_{n x-u}=21.80(\mathrm{MHz}) \\
& \text { frx-u: Reception frequency } \\
& \text { fvco-u: First local signal }
\end{aligned}
$$

The sum and difference first IF signals created by first mixer Q953 are input to crystal filter F401. The difference of the input first IF signals ( 21.80 MHz ) is created by the crystal filter, and adjacent signal elements are eliminated.
After this, the first IF signal ( 21.80 MHz ) is input to first IF amplifier Q435.

### 3.2.3 First IF Amplifier Circuit

- II the transceiver's right display band is the UHF band, 1.2 GHz band, or VHF band -

The UHF band, 1.2 GHz band, and VHF band 23.05 MHz first IF signals created by crystal filter F601 are input to first IF amplifier Q631. After being amplified by approximately 15 dB by Q631, these first IF signals are input to pin 16 of second IF IC Q437.

## - If the transceiver's left display band is the VHF band or UHF band -

The VHF band and UHF band 21.80 MHz first IF signals created by crystal filter F401 are input to first IF amplifier Q435. After being amplified by approximately 15 dB by Q435, these first IF signals are input to pin 16 of second IF IC Q440.

### 3.2.4 Second IF Circult

## - If the transceiver's right display band is the UHF

 band, 1.2 GHz band, or VHF band -The UHF band, 1.2 GHz band, and VHF band first IF signals amplified by first IF amplifier Q631 are input to pin 16 of second IF IC Q437.
The first IF signal amplified by the first IF amplifier passes through pin 16 of second IF IC Q437 and is input to the second mixer built into Q437. Also, the 11.75 MHz reference oscillator frequency from crystal oscillator X402 is input to reference amplifier Q436. The input reference oscillator frequency is boosted to twice its frequency by Q436 and becomes the 23.5 MHz second local signal. This 23.5 MHz second local signal passes through pin 1 of second IF IC Q437 and is input to the second mixer. The first IF signal and second local signal are mixed by the second mixer built into second IF IC Q437, and the first IF signal is converted into a 450 kHz second IF signal. After being converted to 450 kHz , the second IF signal passes through pin 3 of Q437, after adjacent signal elements are eliminated by ceramic filter F402 ( 6 dB bandwidth $\pm 7.5 \mathrm{kHz}$ and above), input to pin 5 of Q437. The input second IF signal is converted into an audio signal by the second IF amplifier and a quadrature wave detector. The result is then output from pin 9 of Q437.


Figure 3-3 Second IF IC Block Diagram

- If the transceiver's left display band is the VHF band or UHF band -
The VHF band and UHF band first IF signals amplified by first IF amplifier Q435 are input to pin 16 of second IF IC Q440.
The first IF signal amplified by the first IF amplifier passes through pin 16 of second IF IC Q440 and is input to the second mixer built into Q440. Also, the 21.345 MHz second local signal from crystal oscillator X401 passes through pin 1 of second IF IC Q440 and is input to the second mixer. The first IF signal and second local signal are mixed by the second mixer built into second IF IC Q440, and the first IF signal is converted into a 455 kHz second IF signal. After being converted to 455 kHz , the second IF signal passes through pin 3 of Q440, after adjacent signal elements are eliminated by ceramic filter F403 ( 6 dB bandwidth $\pm 7.5 \mathrm{kHz}$ and above), and input to pin 5 of Q440. The input second IF signal is converted into an audio signal by the second IF amplifier and a quadrature wave detector. The result is then output from pin 9 of Q440.


Figure 3-4 Second IF IC Block Diagram

### 3.2.5 Audio Circuit

## - If the transceiver's right display band is the UHF band, 1.2 GHz band, or VHF band -

A portion of the audio signal output from pin 9 of second IF IC Q437 is input to a deemphasis circuit consisting of R463 and C483. The deemphasis circuit consisting of R463 and C483 has $-6 \mathrm{~dB} /$ oct frequency characteristics, and it performs compensation on the audio signal. After passing through the deemphasis circuit, the audio signal is input to preamplifier Q460, where it is amplified by approximately 13 dB . The amplified audio signal passes through AF mute switch Q235 and is input to AF volume R347 (1/2). The input audio signal is level adjusted by AF volume R347 (1/2) and input to active low-pass filter Q233. Active lowpass filter Q233 eliminates unnecessary audio signal elements above 3.0 kHz . After passing through the active low-pass filter, the audio signal is input to pin 1 of analog switch IC Q230. The function of analog switch IC Q230 is switching between the internal and external speakers.
The operation of analog switch IC Q230 is illustrated in table 3-14.

Operation of Analog Switch IC Q230
Table 3-14

| Transcelver <br> speaker status | Mlcropro- <br> cessor <br> Q209 pIn 34 | Analog <br> switch IC <br> Q230 on status |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Internal speaker | High | Pin $1 \rightarrow$ Pin 6 |
| External speaker | Low | Pin $1 \rightarrow$ Pin 7 |

If the internal speaker is being used, the audio signal is output from pin 6 of Q230 and input to pin 7 of audio power amplifier Q228. The audio signal input to audio power amplifier Q228 is amplified to approximately 0.35 W and output from Q228 pin 1. The output audio signal drives internal speaker E201.
If the external speaker is being used, the audio signal is output from pin 7 of Q230 and input to pin 6 of audio power amplifier Q228. The audio signal input to audio power amplifier Q228 is amplified to approximately 0.35 W and output from Q228 pin 3. The output audio signal is then output to external speaker socket J381.

## - If the transcelver's left display band is the VHF band or UHF band -

A portion of the audio signal output from pin 9 of second IF IC Q440 is input to a deemphasis circuit consisting of R494 and C505. The deemphasis circuit consisting of R494 and C505 has -6 dB /oct frequency characteristics, and it performs compensation on the audio signal. After passing through the deemphasis circuit, the audio signal is input to preamplifier Q443, where it is amplified by approximately 15 dB . The amplified audio signal passes through AF mute switch Q237 and is input to AF volume R346 (1/2). The input audio signal is level adjusted by AF volume R346 (1/2) and input to active low-pass filter Q234. Active lowpass filter Q234 eliminates unnecessary audio signal elements above 3.0 kHz . After passing through the active low-pass filter, the audio signal is input to pin 1 of analog switch IC Q232. The function of analog switch IC Q232 is switching between the internal and external speakers.
The operation of analog switch IC Q232 is illustrated in table 3-15.

Operation of Analog Switch IC Q232
Table 3-15

| Transcelver <br> speaker status | Micropro- <br> cessor <br> Q209 pin 33 | Analog <br> swltch IC <br> Q232 on status |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Internal speaker | High | Pin $1 \rightarrow$ Pin 6 |
| External speaker | Low | Pin $1 \rightarrow$ Pin 7 |

If the internal speaker is being used, the audio signal is output from pin 6 of Q232 and input to pin 7 of audio power amplifier Q228. The audio signal input to audio power amplifier Q228 is amplified to approximately 0.35 W and output from Q228 pin 1. The output audio signal drives internal speaker E201.
If the external speaker is being used, the audio signal is output from pin 7 of Q232 and input to pin 6 of audio power amplifier Q228. The audio signal input to audio power amplifier Q228 is amplified to approximately 0.35 W and output from Q228 pin 3. The output audio signal is then output to external speaker socket J381.

### 3.2.6 Squelch Circuit

## - If the transceiver's right display band is the UHF

 band, 1.2 GHz band, or VHF band -A portion of the audio signal output from pin 9 of second IF IC Q437 is input to a low-pass filter consisting of R462 and C476. After 450 kHz elements are eliminated from the audio signal by the low-pass filter, it is input to pins 7 and 8 of second IF IC Q437. The audio signal input to pins 7 and 8 of second IF IC Q437 has approximately 30 kHz elements only amplified by a noise amplifier built into Q437 to create the squelch signal. This squelch signal is converted into a DC signal by the noise wave detector built into second IF IC Q437 and then output from pin 14 of Q437. The output squelch signal passes through squelch control R347 (2/2). The squelch level is adjusted by R347 (2/2).
After this, the squelch signal is input to pin 4 of microprocessor Q209.
If the squelch signal input to pin 4 of microprocessor Q209 is approximately 0.4 V or greater, a high level signal is output from pin 27 of microprocessor Q209. This high level output causes AF mute switch Q235 to turn off, turning squelch operation on for the transceiver.
However, If the squelch signal input to pin 4 of microprocessor Q209 is less than approximately 0.4 V , a low level signal is output from pin 27 of microprocessor Q209. This low level output causes AF mute switch Q235 to turn on, turning the transceiver's squelch operation off.

## - If the transceiver's left display band is the VHF band or UHF band -

A portion of the audio signal output from pin 9 of second IF IC Q440 is input to a low-pass filter consisting of R492 and C495. After 455 kHz elements are eliminated from the audio signal by the low-pass filter, it is input to pins 7 and 8 of second IF IC Q440. The audio signal input to pins 7 and 8 of second IF IC Q440 has approximately 30 kHz elements only amplified by a noise amplifier built into Q440 to create the squelch signal. This squelch signal is converted into a DC signal by the noise wave detector built into second IF IC Q440 and then output from pin 14 of Q440. The output squelch signal passes through squelch control R346 (2/2). The squelch level is adjusted by R346 (2/2). After this, the squelch signal is input to pin 5 of microprocessor Q209.
If the squelch signal input to pin 5 of microprocessor Q209 is approximately 0.4 V or greater, a high level signal is output from pin 26 of microprocessor Q209. This high level output causes AF mute switch Q237 to turn off, turning squelch operation on for the transceiver.
However, If the squelch signal input to pin 5 of microprocessor Q209 is less than approximately 0.4 V , a low level signal is output from pin 26 of microprocessor Q209. This low level output causes AF mute switch Q237 to turn on, turning the transceiver's squelch operation off.

### 3.2.7 Signal Strength Meter Circuit

## - If the transcelver's right dispiay band is the UHF

 band, 1.2 GHz band, or VHF band -A portion of the second IF signal is input to the signal strength meter detector circuit built into second IF IC Q437, and a DC voltage between 0.6 V and 1.9 V and corresponding to the reception signal strength is output from pin 12 of Q437. This DC voltage is input to semi-fixed resistor R471. After signal strength meter adjustment by semi-fixed resistor R471, the DC voltage is input to pin 6 of analog switch IC Q215. The function of analog switch IC Q215 is switching the signal strength meter display between the right and left display frequencies.
The operation of analog switch IC Q215 is illustrated in Table 3-16.

Operation of Analog Switch IC Q215
Table 3-16

| Transcelver <br> display | Micropro- <br> cessor <br> Q209 pln 56 | Analog <br> switch IC <br> Q215 on status |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Right display | High | Pin $6 \rightarrow$ Pin 1 |
| Left display | Low | Pin $7 \rightarrow$ Pin 1 |

After passing through analog switch IC Q215, the DC voltage is input to pin 3 of microprocessor Q209, where it undergoes A/D conversion.
After A/D conversion, the digital signal is output from pins 35 and 37 of microprocessor Q209 and input to pins 7 and 9 of LCD driver IC Q101. Based on the digital signal input, LCD driver IC Q101 drives LCD Q102 to produce the signal strength meter indication.

## - If the transceiver's left display band is the VHF band or UHF band -

A portion of the second IF signal is input to the signal strength meter detector circuit built into second IF IC Q440, and a DC voltage between 0.5 V and 1.7 V corresponding to the reception signal strength is output from pin 12 of Q440. This DC voltage is input to semi-fixed resistor R473. After signal strength meter adjustment by semi-fixed resistor R473, the DC voltage is input to pin 7 of analog switch IC Q215. The operation of analog switch IC Q215 is illustrated in Table 3-16. The description of subsequent circuit operations is identical to that set forth in the section covering if the transceiver's right display band is the UHF band, 1.2 GHz band, or VHF band.

### 3.2.8 DTMF Decoder

+1040

- If the transceiver's right display band is the UHF band, 1.2 GHz band, or VHF band -
A portion of the audio signal output from pin 9 of second IF IC Q437 passes through preamplifier Q460 and is input to pin 1 of DTMF IC Q216. The DTMF signal, including the audio signal, is decoded into a digital signal inside DTMF IC Q216. The decoded digital signal is output from pins 6, 7, and 9 of DTMF IC Q216, and input to pins 45, 47, and 46 of microprocessor Q209.
After this, microprocessor Q209 detects internally whether or not a digital signal corresponding to the transceiver's DTMF signal setting matches the decoded digital signal. If microprocessor Q209 determines that they match, an alarm tone sounds and the audio signal is output via internal speaker E201.


## - If the transceiver's left display band is the VHF band or UHF band -

A portion of the audio signal output from pin 9 of second IF IC Q440 passes through preamplifier Q443 and is input to pin 1 of DTMF IC Q217. The DTMF signal, including the audio signal, is decoded into a digital signal inside DTMF IC Q217. The decoded digital signal is output from pins 6,7 , and 9 of DTMF IC Q217, and input to pins 45, 44, and 43 of microprocessor Q209.
The description of subsequent circuit operations is identical to that set forth in the section covering if the transceiver's right display band is the UHF band, 1.2 GHz band, or VHF band.

### 3.2.9 Tone Decoder (CTN560)

- If the transceiver's right display band is the UHF band, 1.2 GHz band, or VHF band -
A portion of the audio signal output from pin $90^{*}$ second IF IC Q437 passes through preamplifier Q46: and is input to pin 3 of CTCSS socket J202. The tone signal, included in the audio signal, passes througr pin 3 of CTCSS socket J202 and is input to an IC inside the tone squelch unit (CTN560). At this point, the IC $\mathrm{i}_{-}$ the tone squelch unit detects whether or not the input tone signal and the transceiver's tone signal setting match.
If the input tone signal and the transceiver's tone signal setting match, a low level signal is output from pin 11 of CTCSS socket J202 and input to pin 49 of microprocessor Q209. This low level signal causes microprocessor Q209 to output the audio signal via internal speaker E201.


## - If the transceiver's left display band is the VHF band or UHF band -

A portion of the audio signal output from pin 9 of second IF IC Q440 passes through preamplifier Q443 and is input to pin 4 of CTCSS socket J202. The tone signal, included in the audio signal, passes through pin 4 of CTCSS socket J202 and is input to an IC inside the tone squelch unit (CTN560). At this point, the IC in the tone squelch unit detects whether or not the input tone signal and the transceiver's tone signal setting match.
If the input tone signal and the transceiver's tone signal setting match, a low level signal is output from pin 12 of CTCSS socket J202 and input to pin 48 of microprocessor Q209. This low level signal causes microprocessor Q209 to output the audio signal via internal speaker E201.

### 3.3 Transmitter Block

### 3.3.1 Microphone Amplifier

- If the transceiver's right display band is the UHF band, 1.2 GHz band, or VHF band -

When the user depresses PTT switch S204 and speaks into the transceiver, an audio signal is input to pin 3 of microphone amplifier Q222 (1/2) and amplified by approximately 54 dB . Microphone amplifier Q222 (1/2) has a built-in preemphasis circuit ( 6 dB /oct frequency characteristics), which modulates boost the high components of the audio signal. The audio signal is output from pin 1 of Q222 (1/2) and input to pin 6 of low-pass filter Q222 (2/2). The audio signal gains the $-12 \mathrm{~dB} /$ oct frequency characteristic from low-pass filter to limit the bandwidth. After this, the audio signal is output from pin 7 of Q222 (2/2).
If the right display band is UHF band, the output audio signal is deviation adjusted by semi-fixed resistor R544, then input to the UHF band modulator circuit on UHF-VCO P.C. board P702.
If the right display band is 1.2 GHz band, the output audio signal is deviation adjusted by semi-fixed resistor R545, then input to the 1.2 GHz band modulator circuit on UHF-VCO P.C. board P702.
If the right display band is VHF band, the output audio signal is deviation adjusted by semi-fixed resistor R547, then input to the VHF band modulator circuit on VHF-VCO P.C. board P701.

## - If the transcelver's left display band is the VîF band or UHF band -

The circuitry operates identically to the description in the section covering if the transceiver's right display band is the UHF band, 1.2 GHz band, or VHF band.

### 3.3.2 TX Preamplifier

- If the transceiver's right display band is the UHF band, 1.2 GHz band, or VHF band -


## (UHF band)

The audio signal is input to UHF-VCO P.C. board P702 and output from the UHF VCO circuit as the transmission signal. The approximately -4 dBm transmission signal output from the UHF VCO circuit passes through TX/RX switch Q636 and is input to TX preamplifier Q660.
Refer to Table 3-5 for details of the switching operation of TX/RX switch Q636. The transmission signal is
amplified approximately 25 dB by TX preamplifier Q660. The amplified transmission signal is then input to TX power switch Q659.

## (1.2 GHz band)

The audio signal is input to UHF-VCO P.C. board P702 and output from the 1.2 GHz VCO circuit as the transmission signal. The approximately -6 dBm transmission signal output from the 1.2 GHz VCO circuit passes through TX/RX switches Q632 and Q606, and is input to TX preamplifier Q611. Refer to Table 3-6 for details of the switching operation of TX/RX switches Q632 and Q606. The transmission signal is amplified approximately 16 dB by TX preamplifier Q611. The amplified transmission signal is then input to EL power amplifier Q609.

## (VHF band)

The audio signal is input to VHF-VCO P.C. board P701 and output from the VHF VCO circuit as the transmission signal. The approximately -4 dBm transmission signal output from the VHF VCO circuit passes through TX/RX switch Q425 and is input to TX preamplifier Q415.
Refer to Table 3-9 for details of the switching operation of TX/RX switch Q425. The transmission signal is amplified approximately 20 dB by TX preamplifier Q415. The amplified transmission signal is then input to TX power switch Q414.

- If the transceiver's left display band is the VHF band or UHF band -

The circuitry operates identically to the description in the section covering if the transceiver's right display band is the UHF band, 1.2 GHz band, or VHF band.

### 3.3.3 Final Power Amplifier

- If the transceiver's right display band is the UHF band, 1.2 GHz band, or VHF band -


## (UHF band)

The transmission signal amplified by TX preamplifier Q660 is input to TX power switch Q659. TX power switch Q659 performs switching of the final power amplifier based on the transceiver's transmission output power setting.
The operation of TX power switch Q659 is illustrated in Table 3-17.

| Transmission <br> power status | Shift register IC |  | $\rightarrow$ | Transislor switches |  | TX power switch Q659 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| High, middle, <br> low power | Q819 pin 12 | High | UHF/1.2G TX power <br> switches Q806, Q807 | On | High, middle, <br> low side | On |
| EL power | Q819 pin 14 | High | UHF EL power <br> switches Q808, Q820 | On | EL side | On |

- If the transceiver is set to high, middle, or low power, the transmission signal that passes through TX power switch Q659 is input to pin 1 of power module Q641. The input transmission signal is amplified approximately 5.0 W (power supply voltage: 13.8 V ) by power module Q641 and output from pin 4 of Q641. The transmission signal output from pin 4 of Q641 passes through a low-pass filter consisting of C675, L617, and C673, and then input to antenna switches Q613, Q614, and Q619. Refer to Table 3-11 for details of the operation of antenna switches Q613, Q614, and Q619. After passing through antenna switches Q613, Q614, and Q619, the transmission signal passes through another low-pass filter and is supplied to antenna connector socket J603.
- If the transceiver is set to EL power, the transmission signal that passes through TX power switch Q659 is input to EL power amplifier Q638. The input transmission signal is amplified approximately 50 mW (power supply voltage: 7.2 V ) by EL power amplifier Q638 and input to antenna switches Q615 and Q616. Refer to Table 3-11 for details of the operation of antenna switches Q615 and Q616. After passing through antenna switches Q615 and Q616, the transmission signal passes through another low-pass filter and is supplied to antenna connector socket J603.


## (1.2 GHz band)

If the transceiver's right display band is the 1.2 GHz band, "EL" is the only available transmission power setting.
After being amplified by TX preamplifier Q611, the transmission signal is input to EL power amplifier Q609. The input transmission signal is amplified approximately 20 mW (power supply voltage: 7.2 V ) by EL power amplifier Q609 and input to a low-pass filter consisting of C611, L604, and C613. After passing through the low-pass filter consisting of C611, L604, and C613, the transmission signal is input to antenna switches Q601, Q602, and Q607.
Refer to Table 3-12 for details of the operation of antenna switches Q601, Q602, and Q607.
After passing through antenna switches Q601, Q602, and Q607, the transmission signal passes through another low-pass filter and is supplied to antenna connector socket J603.

## (VHF band)

The transmission signal-amplified by TX preamplifier Q415 is input to TX power switch Q414. TX power switch Q414 performs switching of the final power amplifier based on the transceiver's transmission output power setting.
The operation of TX power switch Q414 is illustrated in Table 3-18.

- If the transceiver is set to high, middle, or low power, the transmission signal that passes through TX power switch Q414 is input to pin 1 of power module Q413. The input transmission signal is amplified approximately 5.0 W (power supply voltage: 13.8 V ) by power module Q413 and output from pin 4 of Q413. The transmission signal output from pin 4 of Q413 passes through a low-pass filter consisting of C423, L406, and C419, and then input to antenna switches Q403, Q404, and Q406. Refer to Table 3-13 for details of the operation of antenna switches Q403, Q404, and Q406. After passing through antenna switches Q403, Q404, and Q406, the transmission signal passes through another low-pass filter and is supplied to antenna connector socket J603.
- If the transceiver is set to EL power, the transmission signal that passes through TX power switch Q414 is input to EL power amplifier Q409. The input transmission signal is amplified approximately 50 mW (power supply voltage: 7.2 V ) by EL power amplifier Q409 and input to antenna switches Q408, Q405, and Q407.
Refer to Table 3-13 for details of the operation of antenna switches Q408, Q405, and Q407. After passing through antenna switches Q408, Q405, and Q407, the transmission signal passes through another low-pass filter and is supplied to antenna connector socket J603.


## - If the transceiver's left dispiay band is the VHF band or UHF band -

The circuitry operates identically to the description in the section covering if the transceiver's right display band is the UHF band, 1.2 GHz band, or VHF band.

Switching Operatlon of TX Power Switch Q414
Table 3-18

| Transmission <br> power status | Shift regisier IC |  | Transistor switch |  | TX power <br> switch Q414 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| High, middie, <br> low power | Q449 pin 11 | High | VHF TX power <br> switch Q423 | $\ldots$ | On | High, middle, <br> low side |
| EL power | Q449 pin 12 | High | VHF TX EL power <br> switch Q424 | On | EL side | On |

### 3.3.4 Auto Power Control (APC) Circult

## - If the transcelver's right display band is the UHF

 band, 1.2 GHz band, or VHF band -
## (UHF band)

A portion of the transmission signal output from pin 4 of power module Q641 is input to APC detector Q640. The input transmission signal is wave detected by APC detector Q640 and converted into a DC voltage. The wave detected DC voltage (wave detection voltage) is input to APC amplifier Q642. Also, an output voltage corresponding to the transceiver's high, middle, or low power setting is output from pins 22 and 23 of microprocessor Q209 and undergoes transmission output adjustment by semi-fixed resistors R231, R230, and R229. After transmission output adjustment the output voltage is input to APC amplifier Q642 as the reference voltage.
APC amplifier Q642 compares the input reference voltage and the wave detection voltage.
As a result, a difference voltage is output from APC amplifier Q642 and input to APC amplifiers Q643 and Q644. At this point, if the wave detection voltage is higher than the reference voltage, the output voltage from APC amplifiers Q643 and Q644 causes the voltage input to pin 2 of power module Q641 to drop.
On the other hand, if the wave detection voltage is lower than the reference voltage, the voltage input to pin 2 of power module Q641 increases. In this way, power module Q641 maintains the transmission output at a constant level.

## (VHF band)

A portion of the transmission signal output from pin 4 of power module Q413 is input to APC detector Q412. The input transmission signal is wave detected by APC detector Q412 and converted into a DC voltage. The wave detected DC voltage (wave detection voltage) is input to APC amplifier Q418.
Also, an output voltage corresponding to the transceiver's high, middle, or low power setting is output from pins 22 and 23 of microprocessor Q209 and undergoes transmission output adjustment by semi-fixed resistors R231, R230, and R229. After transmission output adjustment, the output voltage is input to APC amplifier Q418 as the reference voltage.
APC amplifier Q418 compares the input reference voltage and the wave detection voltage.
As a result, a difference voltage is output from APC amplifier Q418 and input to APC amplifiers Q416 and Q417. At this point, if the wave detection voltage is higher than the reference voltage, the output voltage from APC amplifiers Q416 and Q417 causes the voltage input to TX preamplifier Q415 to drop.
On the other hand, if the wave detection voltage is lower than the reference voltage, the voltage input to TX preamplifier Q415 increases. In this way, TX preamplifier Q415 maintains the transmission output at a constant level.

## - If the transceiver's left display band is the VHF band or UHF band -

The circuitry operates identically to the description in the section covering if the transceiver's right display band is the UHF band, 1.2 GHz band, or VHF band.

### 3.3.5 DTMF Encoder

DTMF signals are output from pins 98 and 99 of microprocessor Q209. The output DTMF signals are DTMF deviation adjusted by semi-fixed resistor R265 and then input to pin 3 of microphone amplifier Q222 (1/2). The input DTMF signals are amplified approximately 54 dB by microphone amplifier Q222 (1/2). The amplified DTMF signals are input to the UHF band modulator circuit on UHF-VCO P.C. board P702, the 1.2 GHz band modulator circuit on UHF-VCO P.C. board P702, or the VHF band modulator circuit on VHF-VCO P.C. board P701.

### 3.3.6 Tone Burst

Tone burst signals are output from pin 30 of microprocessor Q209.
Tone burst signals are $1,750 \mathrm{~Hz}$ square waves produced by microprocessor Q209.
The tone burst signal output from pin 30 of microprocessor Q209 is tone burst deviation adjusted by semifixed resistor R281 and then passes through a lowpass filter consisting of R280, R276, and C233. After passing through the low-pass filter, the tone burst signal is input to pin 5 of microphone amplifier Q222 $(2 / 2)$. The input tone burst signal is mixed with the audio signal and output from pin 7 of microphone amplifier Q222 (2/2). The output tone burst signal is input to the UHF band modulator circuit on UHF-VCO P.C. board P702, the 1.2 GHz band modulator circuit on UHF-VCO P.C. board P702, or the VHF band modulator circuit on VHF-VCO P.C. board P701.

### 3.3.7 Tone Encoder (CTN560)

Serial data output from pin 19 of microprocessor Q209 passes through pin 5 of CTCSS socket J202 and is input to tone squelch unit CTN560. Tone squelch unit CTN560 then outputs the tone signal specified by the serial data from microprocessor.
The output tone signal passes through pin 10 of CTCSS socket J202 and is input to pin 6 of microphone amplifier Q222 (2/2). The input internal tone signal is mixed with the audio signal and output from pin 7 of microphone amplifier Q222 (2/2). The output internal tone signal is input to the UHF band modulator circuit on UHF-VCO P.C. board P702, the 1.2 GHz band modulator circuit on UHF-VCO P.C. board P702, or the VHF band modulator circuit on VHF-VCO P.C. board P701.

### 3.4 Control Block

### 3.4.1 Microprocessor Q209

Microprocessor Q209 controls all the operations of the transceiver. The power supply voltage from DC IN (external power supply connector socket) J 403 and the battery terminal are regulated at 3.2 V by 3.2 V regulator Q201 and applied to pin 97 of microprocessor Q209. The 4.00 MHz signal from oscillator X201 is input as the main clock to pins 8 and 9 of Q209.
The functions of the 1/O ports of microprocessor Q209 are listed below.
Table 3-19

| Pin No. | 1/0 | Symbol | Port name | Description |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | - | AVcc | AVcc | A/D converter power supply 3.2 V input |
| 2 | 1 | ANO | BATT | +B line voltage detect |
| 3 | 1 | AN1 | SM | Signal strength meter level detect during reception |
| 4 | 1 | AN2 | SQLU | Right band noise squelch detect |
| 5 | 1 | AN3 | SQLV | Left band noise squelch detect |
| 6 | - | AVss | AVss | A/D converter ground |
| 7 | - | TEST | TEST | Used fixed at Vcc |
| 8 | - | OSC1 | X1 | System clock oscillator terminal 4 MHz |
| 9 | - | OSC2 | X2 | System clock oscillator terminal 4 MHz |
| 10 | 1 | RESET | RESET | High input at Vcc 3.0 V or less: Reset |
| 11 | - | X1 | Not used | Vcc 3.2 V |
| 12 | - | X2 | Not used | Not used Open |
| 13 | - | GND | GND | Ground |
| 14 | 0 | D0 | POWSW | System power control High: Power supply on |
| 15 | I/O | D1 | ESDA | EEPROM data input/output |
| 16 | I/O | D2 | ESCL | EEPROM clock output High: EEPROM present detect |
| 17 | $1 / 0$ | D3 | CKU | Right band serial clock output Low: Unlock detect |
| 18 | 0 | D4 | PEU | Right band PLL, shift register enable signal output |
| 19 | I/O | D5 | So | Serial data line Low: FUNC detect |
| 20 | I/O | D6 | CKV | Left band clock/Low: PTT detect/TSQ serial clock |
| 21 | 0 | D7 | PEV | Left band PLL, shift register enable signal output |
| 22 | 0 | D8 | $\overline{\mathrm{MID}}$ | Low: Middle TX power and RX <br> HI-Z: High, Low and EL (V, U, 1.2G) TX power |
| 23 | 0 | D9 | $\overline{\text { LOW }}$ | Low: Low TX power and RX <br> HI-Z: High, middle and EL (V, U, 1.2G) TX power |
| 24 | 1 | D10 | POWSW | Low: Power switch detect |
| 25 | 1 | D11 | CK4V | Low input at Vcc 4 V or less |
| 26 | 0 | R00 | SQCV | Left band squelch control Low: Left band audio output |
| 27 | 0 | R01 | SQCU | Right band squelch control Low: Right band audio output |
| 28 | 1 | R02 | $\overline{\text { UP }}$ | Low: ENC up detect |
| 29 | 1 | R03 | $\overline{\text { DOWN }}$ | Low: ENC down detect |
| 30 | 1/0 | R10 | ITONE | Tone burst transmission and Low: Matrix detect |
| 31 | I/O | R11 | KEY BEEP/ $\overline{\text { SPSW }}$ | Beep tone/Low: Speaker socket detect |
| 32 | 0 | R12 | PWM | Left band RX trunking signal output |
| 33 | 0 | R13 | SWV | Left band speaker switch High: Internal speaker Low: External speaker |
| 34 | 0 | R20 | SWU | Right band speaker switch High: Internal speaker <br> Low: External |

Table 3-19

| Pln No. | I/0 | Symbol | Port name | Description |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 35 | 0 | R21 | LCK | Clock output to LCD driver IC |
| 36 | 1 | R22 | LSI | Data reception/key data input from LCD driver IC |
| 37 | 0 | R23/SO | LSO | Data output to LCD driver IC |
| 38 | 0 | R30 | PDV | High: Left band DTMF power down |
| 39 | 0 | R31 | PDU | High: Right band DTMF power down |
| 40 | 0 | R32 | PDT | High: TSQ power down control |
| 41 | I/O | R33 | TEU | Right band TSQ enable signal output High: TSQ installed detect |
| 42 | I/O | R40 | TEV | Left band TSQ enable signal output Low: Matrix set |
| 43 | 1 | R41 | DVV | Left band DTMF data detect |
| 44 | 0 | R42 | DTCV | Left band DTMF clock output |
| 45 | 1 | R43 | DSI | DTMF serial data input |
| 46 | 1 | R50 | DVU | Right band DTMF data detect |
| 47 | 0 | R51 | DTCU | Right band DTMF clock output |
| 48 | 1 | R52 | $\overline{\text { SQTV }}$ | Low: Left band TSQ tone detect |
| 49 | 1 | R3 | $\overline{\text { SQTU }}$ | Low: Right band TSQ tone detect |
| 50 | 0 | R60 | KCK | Key serial clock output |
| 51 | 0 | R61 | MONI | AF amplifier power supply control High: On Low: OHf |
| 52 | 0 | R62 | MUTE | High: Transmit microphone mute on |
| 53 | 1 | R63 | $\overline{\text { LAMP }}$ | Low: Lamp switch detect |
| 54 | 1 | R70 | $\overline{\text { SQLOFF }}$ | Low: Squelch off detect |
| 55 | 0 | R71 | MICAMP | Low: Microphone amplifier power supply on |
| 56 | 1/O | R72 | SMSW | Signal strength meter (High: Right band, Low: Left band) Low: Matrix set |
| 57-96 | - | - | - | Not used |
| 97 | - | Vcc | Vcc | Power supply 3.2 V |
| 98 | 0 | TONEC | TONEC | DTMF generator output |
| 99 | 0 | TONER | TONER | DTMF generator output |
| 100 | - | VTref | TVref | DTMF reference voltage |

NOTE: - indicates negative logic.
$\mathrm{HI}-\mathrm{Z}=$ high impedance

### 3.4.2 Shift Register IC Q818

Shift register IC Q818 is controlled by signals from microprocessor Q209.
The functions of the I/O ports of shift register IC Q818 are listed below.
Table 3-20

| Pin No. | I/O | Symbol | Port name | Descripllon |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | 1 | STROBE | PEU | Right band PLL, shift register enable signal input |
| 2 | 1 | SERIALIN | So | Serial interface data input |
| 3 | 1 | Clock | CKU | Right band serial clock input |
| 4 | 0 | Q1 | $\overline{\mathrm{RXU}}$ | Low: Right band IF circuit power supply on |
| 5 | 0 | Q2 | $\overline{\mathrm{RXU}}$ | Low: Modulation off during right band ( $430 \mathrm{MHz}, 1.2 \mathrm{GHz}$ band) reception <br> High: Modulation on during right band ( $430 \mathrm{MHz}, 1.2 \mathrm{GHz}$ band) transmission |
| 6 | 0 | Q3 | $\overline{\mathrm{RG}}$ | Low: 1.2 GHz band receiver block on |
| 7 | 0 | Q4 | $\overline{\mathrm{VG}}$ | Low: 1.2 GHz band VCO power supply on, 1.2 GHz band modulator volume on |
| 8 | - | Vss | GND | Ground |
| 9 | - | Qs | - | Open |
| 10 | 0 | Q's | so | To serial interface data output Q819 |
| 11 | 0 | Q8 |  |  |
| 12 | 0 | Q7 | $\overline{\mathrm{R4U}}$ | Low: Right band 430 MHz band receiver block on |
| 13 | 0 | Q6 | TUSW | Low: 430 MHz band high, middle, low, EL TX diode switch on |
| 14 | 0 | Q5 | $\overline{\text { PLU }}$ | Low: Right band PLL IC power supply on |
| 15 | 1/O | ENABLE | SW3.2V | High: Enable on |
| 16 | 1 | Vod | Voo | System power supply 3.2 V input |

### 3.4.3 Shift Register IC Q819

Shift register IC Q819 is controlled by signals from microprocessor Q209.
The functions of the I/O ports of shift register IC Q819 are listed below.
Table 3-21

| PIn No. | I/O | Symbol | Port name | Description |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | 1 | STROBE | PEU | Right band PLL, shift register enable signal input |
| 2 | 1 | SERIALIN | So | Serial interface data input from Q818 |
| 3 | 1 | CLOCK | CKU | Right band serial clock input |
| 4 | 0 | Q1 |  |  |
| 5 | 0 | Q2 | $\overline{\mathrm{RVU}}$ | Low: Right band ( 144 MHz band) receiver block, VCO power supply on |
| 6 | 0 | Q3 | VUU | Low: Right band (430 MHz band) VCO power supply on |
| 7 | 0 | Q4 | - | Open |
| 8 | - | Vss | GND | Ground |
| 9 | - | Qs | - | Open |
| 10 | 0 | Q's | PSOU | To serial interface data output PLL |
| 11 | 0 | Q8 | TG | High: 1.2 GHz band transmit on |
| 12 | 0 | Q7 | TU | High: 430 MHz band high, middle, low transmit on |
| 13 | 0 | Q6 | TXU | Low: 430 MHz band, 1.2 GHz band transmit power supply on |
| 14 | 0 | Q5 | TUMINI | High: 430 MHz band EL power transmit on |
| 15 | I/O | ENABLE | SW3.2V | High: Enable on |
| 16 | 1 | VDD | Voo | System power supply 3.2 V input |

### 3.4.4 Shift Register IC Q449

Shift register IC Q449 is controlled by signals from microprocessor Q209. The functions of the I/O ports of shift register IC Q449 are listed below.

Table 3-22

| Pin No. | I/O | Symbol | Port name | Description |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :--- |
| 1 | 1 | STROBE | PEV | Left band PLL data enable signal input |
| 2 | 1 | SERIALIN | SO | Serial interface data input |
| 3 | 1 | CLOCK | CKV | Left band serial clock |
| 4 | 0 | Q1 | $\overline{\text { PLV }}$ | Low: Left band PLL IC power supply on |
| 5 | O | Q2 |  |  |
| 6 | 0 | Q3 | $\overline{R V V}$ | Low: Left band 144 MHz band receiver block on/Modulation mute |
| on |  |  |  |  |

### 3.4.5 Shift Register IC Q454

Shift register IC Q454 is controlled by signals from microprocessor Q209.
The functions of the I/O ports of shift register IC Q454 are listed below.
Table 3-23

| PIn No. | I/O | Symbol | Port name | Descriptlon |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :--- |
| 1 | 1 | STROBE | PEV | Left band PLL data enable signal input |
| 2 | 1 | SERIALIN | Serial | Interface data input from Q449 |
| 3 | 1 | CLOCK | CKV | Left band serial clock input |
| 4 | 0 | Q1 | $\overline{\text { TXV }}$ | Low: 144 MHz band transmit power supply on |
| 5 | 0 | Q2 | Not used |  |
| 6 | 0 | Q3 | $\overline{\text { SHIFT }}$ | Low: VHF VCO shift on when left band is 144 MHz band reception |
| 7 | 0 | Q4 | $\overline{\mathrm{VV}}$ | Low: VCO power supply on when left band is 144 MHz band |
| 8 | - | Vss | GND | Ground |
| 9 | - | Qs | Not used |  |
| 10 | 0 | Q's | Serial | To interface data output PLL |
| 11 | - | Q8 | Not used |  |
| 12 | 0 | Q7 | $\overline{\text { VUV }}$ | Low: VCO power supply on when left band is 430 MHz band |
| 13 | - | Q6 | Not used |  |
| 14 | - | Q5 | Not used |  |
| 15 | $1 / \mathrm{O}$ | ENABLE | SW3.2V | High: Enable on |
| 16 | 1 | VDo | System power | 3.2 V input |

### 3.4.6 EEPROM (Memory Unit)

If the transceiver has a memory unit (sold separately as CMU160/CMU161) installed, control and digital signals from pins 15 and 16 of microprocessor Q209 are input to pins 9 and 10 of EEPROM Q701. EEPROM Q701 reads and writes digital signals based on the control signals from microprocessor Q209.

### 3.4.7 Keyboard

Input data from the keys (10KEY, V/M, MAIN, CALL) is converted into serial data by key decoder IC Q151 and input to pin 36 of microprocessor Q209.

### 3.4.8 Beep

A single tone is output from pin 31 of microprocessor Q209. The output single tone is input to either UHF band active low-pass filter Q233 or VHF band active low-pass filter Q234. Then the single tone passes through the audio circuit and is output from internal speaker E201 as the beep tone.

### 3.4.9 Display Block

Digital signals are sent from pins 35, 36, and 37 of microprocessor Q209 to pins 7, 8, 9, and 10 of LCD driver IC Q101. LCD driver IC Q101 drives LCD Q102 based on these digital signals. The display uses a field effect type dynamic drive LCD (liquid crystal display). The display system uses 45 segment terminals and four common terminals. It is driven at a $1 / 4$ duty ratio.
The functions of the I/O ports of LCD driver IC Q101 are listed below.
Table 3-24

| Pin No. | $1 / 0$ | Symbol | Port name | Description |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | - | $V_{\text {ss }}$ | $V$ ss | GND |
| 2 | 0 | X1 | X1 | System clock 4.19 MHz |
| 3 | 1 | X0 | X2 | System clock 4.19 MHz |
| 4 | $1 / 0$ | RSTX | $\overline{\text { RESET }}$ | Low: Reset |
| 5 |  | MOD1 | GND |  |
| 6 | 1 | MOD0 | GND |  |
| 7 | 1 | SCKX | LCCK(SCK) | Clock input |
| 8 | 0 | So | LCSI(SO) | Serial data output |
| 9 | 1 | Si | LCSO(SI) | Serial data input |
| 10 | 0 | P42/INT1 | BUSY | High: Data reception |
| 11 | I/O | P41/PWM | Not used |  |
| 12 | I/O | P40 | Not used |  |
| 13 | 1 | P31 | MX4 | Low: Matrix pin 4 reception |
| 14 | 1 | P32 | MX3 | Low: Matrix pin 3 reception |
| 15 | 1 | P33 | MX2 | Low: Matrix pin 2 reception |
| 16 | 1 | P30/INTO | MX1 | Low: Matrix pin 1 reception |
| 17 | 1/0 | P25 | RULED | High impedance: UHF RX LED on |
| 18 | I/O | P24 | TVLED | High impedance: VHF TX LED on |
| 19 | I/O | P23 | TULED | High impedance: UHF TX LED on |
| 20 | 1/0 | P22 | RVLED | High impedance: VHF RX LED on |
| 21 | I/O | P21 | LAMP | High impedance: Illumination LED on |
| 22 | I/O | P20 | LEDSW | Low: Illumination LED, left band/right band TX/BUSY LED switch |
| 23 | 1 | Vcc | Vcc | System power supply 3.2 V input |
| 24 | 1/0 | P17 | Not used |  |
| 25 | I/O | P16 | Not used |  |
| 26 | I/O | P15 | Not used |  |
| 27 | I/O | P14 | Not used |  |
| 28 | 1/0 | P13 | Not used |  |
| 29 | 0 | P12 | SEG44 | LED segment output |
| 30 | 0 | P11 | SEG43 | LED segment output |
| 31 | 0 | A10 | SEG42 | LCD segment output |
| 32 | 0 | P07 | SEG41 | LCD segment output |

Table 3-24

| Pin No. | I/O | Symbol | Port name | Description |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 33 | 0 | P06 | SEG40 | LCD segment output |
| 34 | 0 | P05 | SEG39 | LCD segment output |
| 35 | 0 | P04 | SEG38 | LCD segment output |
| 36 | 0 | P03 | SEG37 | LCD segment output |
| 37 | 0 | P02 | SEG36 | LCD segment output |
| 38 | O | P01 | SEG35 | LCD segment output |
| 39 | 0 | P00 | SEG34 | LCD segment output |
| 40 | 0 |  | SEG33 | LCD segment output |
| 41 | 0 |  | SEG32 | LCD segment output |
| 42 | 0 |  | SEG31 | LCD segment output |
| 43 | 0 |  | SEG30 | LCD segment output |
| 44 | 0 |  | SEG29 | LCD segment output |
| 45 | 0 |  | SEG28 | LCD segment output |
| 46 | 0 |  | SEG27 | LCD segment output |
| 47 | 0 |  | SEG26 | LCD segment output |
| 48 | 0 |  | SEG25 | LCD segment output |
| 49 | 0 |  | SEG24 | LCD segment output |
| 50 | 0 |  | SEG23 | LCD segment output |
| 51 | 0 |  | SEG22 | LCD segment output |
| 52 | 0 |  | SEG21 | LCD segment output |
| 53 | 0 |  | SEG20 | LCD segment output |
| 54 | 0 |  | SEG19 | LCD segment output |
| 55 | 0 |  | SEG18 | LCD segment output |
| 56 | 0 |  | SEG17 | LCD segment output |
| 57 | 0 |  | SEG16 | LCD segment output |
| 58 | 0 |  | SEG15 | LCD segment output |
| 59 | 0 |  | SEG14 | LCD segment output |
| 60 | 0 |  | SEG13 | LCD segment output |
| 61 | 0 |  | SEG12 | LCD segment output |
| 62 | 0 |  | SEG11 | LCD segment output |
| 63 | 0 |  | SEG 10 | LCD segment output |
| 64 | 0 |  | SEG9 | LCD segment output |
| 65 | 0 |  | SEG8 | LCD segment output |
| 66 | 0 |  | SEG7 | LCD segment output |
| 67 | 0 |  | SEG6 | LCD segment output |
| 68 | 0 |  | SEG5 | LCD segment output |
| 69 | 0 |  | SEG4 | LCD segment output |
| 70 | 0 |  | SEG3 | LCD segment output |
| 71 | 0 |  | SEG2 | LCD segment output |
| 72 | 0 |  | SEG1 | LCD segment output |
| 73 | 0 |  | SEG0 | LCD segment output |
| 74 | 0 |  | COM3 | LCD common output |
| 75 | 0 |  | COM2 | LCD common output |
| 76 | 0 |  | COM1 | LCD common output |
| 77 | 0 |  | COM0 | LCD common output |
| 78 | - | - | V3 | LCD drive reference voltage |
| 79 | - | - | V2 | LCD drive reference voltage |
| 80 | - | - | V1 | LCD drive reference voltage |



### 3.4.10 TX/BUSY LED

## - TX/BUSY LED (right band) -

When the transceiver is in receive status, control signals from microprocessor Q209 cause a high impedance level signal to be output from pin 17 of LCD driver IC Q101. This high impedance level signal is input to right band RX LED switch Q111, causing Q111 to turn on. When right band RX LED switch Q111 turns on, TX/BUSY LED Q106 lights green.
When the transceiver is in transmit status, control signals from microprocessor Q209 cause a high impedance level signal to be output from pin 19 of LCD driver IC Q101. This high impedance level signal is input to right band TX LED switch Q112, causing Q112 to turn on. When right band TX LED switch Q112 turns on, TX/BUSY LED Q106 lights red.

## - TX/BUSY LED (VHF band) -

When the transceiver is in receive status, control signals from microprocessor Q209 cause a high impedance level signal to be output from pin 20 of LCD driver IC Q101. This high impedance level signal is input to left band RX LED switches Q109 and Q114, causing Q109 and Q114 to turn on.
When left band RX LED switches Q109 and Q114 turn on, TX/BUSY LED Q105 lights green. When the transceiver is in transmit status, control signals from micro-
processor Q209 cause a high impedance level signal to be output from pin 18 of LCD driver IC Q101. This high impedance level signal is input to left band TX LED switch Q110, causing Q110 to turn on. When left band TX LED switch Q110 turns on, TX/BUSY LED Q105 lights red.

### 3.4.11 LCD Illumination LED

When the transceiver's lamp key is pressed, control signals from microprocessor Q209 cause a high impedance level signal to be output from pin 21 of LCD driver IC Q101. This high impedance level signal is input to LCD lamp switches Q107 and Q108, causing Q107 and Q108 to turn on. When LCD lamp switches Q107 and Q108 turn on, LCD lamp LEDs Q103 and Q104 illuminate.

The power supply voltage（ + B）from DC IN（external power supply connector socket）J403 and the battery terminal are supplied to the various circuits as illustrated below．


Figure 3－6 Power Supply Block Dlagram

### 3.5.1 Microprocessor Power Supply and Shift Register IC Power Supply

A portion of the power supply voltage (+B) from DC IN (external power supply connector socket) J403 and the battery terminal is regulated at 3.2 V by 3.2 V regulator Q201. The regulated 3.2 V power supply voltage is supplied to pin 97 of microprocessor Q209 and to pin 16 of shift register ICs Q818, Q819, Q449, and Q454.

### 3.5.2 EEPROM Power Supply

A portion of the voltage regulated by 3.2 V regulator Q201 is applied to regulator switch Q208. Regulator switch Q208 is controlled by signals from pin 14 of microprocessor Q209. The operation of regulator switch Q208 is illustrated in Table 3-25.

Table 3-25

| Transcelver <br> power key | Microprocessor <br> Q209 pln 14 | Regulator switch <br> Q208 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Off | Low | Off |  |
| On | High | On |  |

Turning on the power key of the transceiver causes regulator switch Q208 to turn on, and 3.5 V regulators Q245 and Q246 begin to function. The power supply voltage ( +B ) is input to 3.5 V regulators Q245 and Q246, which regulate its level at 3.5 V . This 3.5 V output is supplied to pin 13 of EEPROM Q701.

### 3.5.3 Audio Power Amplifier Power Supply

A portion of the power supply voltage (+B) from DC IN (external power supply connector socket) J403 and the battery terminal is applied to 6 V regulators Q226 and Q227. The power supply ( 6 V ) regulated by 6 V regulators Q226 and Q227 is supplied to pin 2 of audio power amplifier Q228.

### 3.5.4 TrackIng Circult Power Supply and PLL IC Power Supply

A portion of the power supply voltage (+B) from DC IN (external power supply connector socket) J403 and the battery terminal is applied to 3.2 V regulators Q206 and Q207. Turning on the power key of the transceiver causes regulator switch Q208 to turn on, and 3.2 V regulators Q206 and Q207 begin to function. A portion of the voltage ( 3.2 V ) regulated by 3.2 V regulators Q206 and Q207 is applied to a DC-DC converter consisting of Q202, Q203, Q204, and Q205. The applied voltage ( 3.2 V ) is regulated to 8 V by the DC-DC converter, and then applied to pin 4 of tracking circuit and PLL IC Q653 and Q445.

### 3.5.5 LCD Driver IC, Tone Squeich Unit, and Keyboard Decoder IC Power Supply

A portion of the voltage ( 3.2 V ) regulated by 3.2 regulators Q206 and Q207 is supplied to pin 23 of LC: driver IC Q101, the tone squelch unit, and pin 20 keyboard decoder IC Q151.

### 3.5.6 DTMF IC, Preamplifier, and Analog Switch IC Power Supply

A portion of the voltage ( 3.2 V ) regulated by 3.2 . regulators Q206 and Q207 is supplied to pin 10 of DTN decoders Q216 and Q217, to preamplifiers Q460 ar Q443, and to pin 8 of analog switch ICs Q230, Q232, ar Q215.

### 3.5.7 Microphone Amplifler Power Supply

A portion of the voltage ( 3.2 V ) regulated by 3.2 : regulators Q206 and Q207 is supplied to regulatc switch Q221. Regulator switch Q221 is controlled $t$. signals from pin 55 of microprocessor Q209. Th: operation of regulator switch Q221 is illustrated $1^{-}$ Table 3-26.

Table 3-26

| Transceiver <br> status | Microprocessor <br> Q209 pin 55 | Regulator switch <br> Q221 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Receive status | High | Off |
| Transmit status | Low | On |

When regulator switch Q221 turns on, voltage (3.2 V) is supplied to pin 8 of microphone amplifier Q222.

### 3.5.8 RF-UHF P.C. Board P601 (IF P.C. Board, PLL IC, VCO Circuit, Receiver Circuit)

A portion of the power supply voltage (+B) from DC $\mathbb{N}$ (external power supply connector socket) J403 and the battery terminal is applied to 3.2 V regulators Q 810 and Q811. The voltage ( 3.2 V ) regulated by 3.2 V regulators Q810 and Q811 is supplied to RX power switch Q812, 1.2 G RX power switch Q813, UHF TX/PLL IC power switch Q815, UHF RX power switch Q816, and UHF/VHF VCO power switch Q817.
Switches Q812, Q813, Q815, Q816, and Q817 are controlled by signals from shift register ICs Q818 and Q819.

### 3.5.9 RF-VHF P.C. Board P401 (IF Circuit, PLL IC, VCO Circuit, Receiver Circuit) Power Supply

A portion of the power supply voltage (+B) from DC IN (external power supply connector socket) J403 and the battery terminal is applied to 3.2 V regulators Q457 and Q458. The voltage ( 3.2 V ) regulated by 3.2 V regulators Q457 and Q458 is supplied to UHF RX power switch Q450, PLL IC power switch Q451, VHF RX power switch Q452, UHF VCO power/VHF shift switch Q453, and VHF VCO power switch Q455.
Switches Q450, Q451, Q452, Q453, and Q455 are controlled by signals from shift register ICs Q449 and Q454.

### 3.5.10 RF-UHF P.C. Board P601 (Transmilter Circuit) Power Supply

A portion of the power supply voltage (+B) from DC IN (external power supply connector socket) J403 and the battery terminal is applied to 5 V regulators Q804 and Q805. The voltage ( 5 V ) regulated by 5 V regulators Q804 and Q805 is supplied to UHF/1.2G TX power switches Q806 and Q807, and UHF EL power switch Q808.
Switches Q806, Q807, and Q808 are controlled by signals from shift register ICs Q818 and Q819.

### 3.5.11 RF-VHF P.C. Board P401 (Transmitter Circuit) Power Supply

A portion of the power supply voltage (+B) from DC IN (external power supply connector socket) J403 and the battery terminal is applied to 5 V regulators Q421 and Q422. The voltage ( 5 V ) regulated by 5 V regulators Q421 and Q422 is supplied to VHF TX power switch Q423 and VHF TX EL power switch Q424.
Switches Q423 and Q424 are controlled by signals from shift register ICs Q818 and Q819.

## 4. DISASSEMBLY AND INSTALLATION OF OPTIONS

### 4.1 Transceiver Disassembly

### 4.1.1 Removing Accessories

(a) Switch off power before removing any screws.
(b) Remove the antenna and battery case as shown in the diagram.


Figure 4-1

### 4.1.2 Removing the Front Case and Rear Case

(a) Turn the transceiver over so that the front case (display) is facing downward. Remove the four screws (A) holding the release spring in place.
(b) Remove the two screws $(B)$ and two screws (C) holding the rear case in place.
(c) Turn the transceiver over so that the front case (display) is facing up. Slowly open the front case to the right.

NOTE: Do not pull on the left side of the front case when opening it.
Doing so could damage the flexible P.C. board inside.


Figure 4-3


Figure 4-2
4.1.3 Removing the Control P.C. Board, Keyboard P.C. Board, and LCD P.C. Board
(a) Remove the two screws (D) and two screws (B).
(b) Remove the solder from locations (1) and (2), and remove the two screws ( $\mathcal{F}$. The LCD P.C. board, speaker, and control P.C. board can now be removed.
(c) Remove the two screws (G). The keyboard P.C. board can now be removed.

NOTE: Remove the flexible P.C. board before removing any of the above P.C. boards singly.


Figure 4-4

### 4.1.4 Removing the Top Cover

(a) Remove the rotary channel selector knob, volume knob, squelch control knob, and antenna cover as shown in the diagram below.
(b) Remove the two nuts $\mathbb{A}$ ) and the single nut (1). The top cover can now be removed.


Figure 4-5

### 4.1.5 Removing the Power Switch P.C. Board, PTT P.C. Board, and Function P.C. Board

(a) Remove the solder from location (3), the two screws $(1)$, and the two screws $\mathbb{B}$. The antenna connector socket and volume bracket can now be removed from the diecast frame.
(b) Remove the single screw (D). The power switch P.C. board can now be removed.
(c) Remove the single screw . The PTT P.C. board can now be removed.
(d) Remove the single screw $\mathbb{D}$. The function P.C. board can now be removed.

NOTE: Remove the flexible P.C. board before removing any of the above P.C. boards singly.


Figure 4-6

### 4.1.6 Removing the RF-VHF P.C. Board

(a) Remove the four screws () and two screws (D) . The RF-VHF P.C. board can now be removed from the diecast frame.


Figure 4-7

### 4.1.7 Removing the RF-UHF P.C. Board and SPK/MIC Socket P.C. Board

(a) Remove the two screws @. The SPK/MIC socket P.C. board can now be removed.
(b) Remove the two supports (B), the four screws (3), and the two screws (1). The RF-UHF P.C. board can now be removed from the diecast frame.

NOTE: Remove the flexible P.C. board before removing any of the above P.C. boards singly.


Figure 4-8

### 4.2 Installation of Options

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### 4.2.1 Installing the Memory Unit (CMU160/CMU161)

NOTE: Be sure to switch off the transceiver's power before installing the CMU160/CMU161.
(a) Remove the battery case from the transceiver as shown in Figure 4-9.
The connector for mounting the memory unit (CMU160/CMU161) is located on the base of the transceiver.

$\rightarrow$
$-$

Figure 4-9
(b) To remove the previously installed memory unit from the transceiver, insert the tip of a tweezers or the like into the round hole as shown in the diagram below and pull it out.

NOTE: Do not insert the tip of the tweezers too far into the round hole in the memory unit. Doing so could damage it.


Figure 4-10
(c) Install the memory unit (CMU160/CMU161) in the transceiver. Orient the memory unit (CMU160/CMU161) as shown in the diagram below and push it straight into the connector.


Figure 4-11
NOTE:

1. Push the CMU160/CMU161 all the way into the connector. If it is not fully inserted, it may malfunction or sustain damage. Also, the memory unit will not function if installed upside down.
2. Perform an all-reset after installing the memory unit.

### 4.2.2 Installing the Tone Squelch Unit (CTN560)

NOTE: The C568A comes with the tone squelch unit (CTN 560) already installed.
(a) Switch off the transceiver's power.
(b) Remove the antenna and battery case.


Figure 4-12
(c) As shown in the diagram, remove the two screws (1) holding the release spring in place.
(d) Remove the two screws $\otimes$ holding the rear case in place.


Figure 4-13
(e) Place the transceiver so that the front case is facing up. Grasp the front case and slowly open it to the right.


NOTE:
1 Do not pull on the left side of the front case when opening it. Doing so could damage the flexible P.C. board inside.

2 There is a flexible P.C. board on the side of the transceiver where the external power supply connector socket (DC IN) is located. Do not pull on it with excess force.
(f) Plug the CTN560 into the connector as shown in the diagram.


NOTE: When inserting the CTN560 into the connector, make sure it is not tilted and be sure to plug it in all the way.
(g) Put the front and rear cases back together like they were originally. Secure the rear case in place with the screws (1).
(h) Next replace the two screws (1).

3


Figure 4-16
(i) This completes the installation procedure for the CTN560. The transceiver now has tone squelch capabilities.

NOTE: There is no need to perform all-reset or VFO reset.

## 5. ADJUSTMENT

### 5.1 Adjustment Connection Diagrams

Use properly calibrated measuring equipment and allow sufficient time after turning power on for it to warm up to a stable operating condition.

| Standard conditions |
| :--- |
| Power supply voltage $\ldots \ldots . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . ~$ | .2 V DC

### 5.2 Adjustment Reference Points



Figure 5-3 Adjustment Points (a)


Flgure 5-4 Adjustment Polnts (b)


Figure 5-5 Adjustment Points (c)


Figure 5-6 Microphone Plug


### 5.3 Adjustment Procedure and Confirmation Procedure

### 5.3.1 Power Supply Block

## - Idle current confirmation -

(a) After applying a 7.2 V power supply to the transceiver, switch it on using the power key.
(b) Turn the transceiver's right and left display band squelch controls all the way clockwise.
(c) Press the MAIN key to select left display band VHF as the main band. Press the FUNC and MAIN keys at the same time to obtain a mono-band display of the VHF band.
(d) Use key input to set the transceiver frequency to 146.06 MHz [C568/C568A] or 145.06 MHz [C568S].
(e) Confirm that the VHF band current consumption is approximately 43 mA or less [C568/C568S] or approximately 46 mA or less [C568A].
(f) Use key input to set the transceiver frequency to 435.04 MHz [C568/C568S] or 444.04 MHz [C568A].
(g) Confirm that the UHF band current consumption is approximately 46 mA or less [C568/C568S] or approximately 49 mA or less [C568A].
(h) Press the MAIN key to return to twin-band display. Then select right display band UHF as the main band. Press the FUNC and MAIN keys at the same time to obtain a mono-band display of the UHF band.
(i) Use key input to set the transceiver frequency to 435.04 MHz [C568/C568S] or 444.04 MHz [C568A].
(j) Confirm that the UHF band current consumption is approximately 52 mA or less [C568/C568S] or approximately 55 mA or less [C568A].
(k) Use key input to set the transceiver frequency to 146.06 MHz [C568/C568A] or 145.06 MHz [C568S].
(I) Confirm that the VHF band current consumption is approximately 43 mA or less [C568/C568S] or approximately 46 mA or less [C568A].
(m) Use key input to set the transceiver frequency to $1,270.04 \mathrm{MHz}$.
( n ) Confirm that the 1.2 GHz band current consumption is approximately 55 mA or less [C568/C568S] or approximately 58 mA or less [C568A].

- Voltage confirmation for various blocks -
(a) After applying a 7.2 V power supply to the transceiver, switch it on using the power key.
(b) In the receive mode, select left display band VHF as the main band, then set the transceiver frequency to 146.06 MHz [C568/C568A] or 145.06 MHz [C568S].
(c) Connect a voltmeter to TP-3 and confirm that the output voltage from 3.2 V regulator Q201 is approximately $3.05 \mathrm{~V}-3.35 \mathrm{~V}$.
(d) Connect a voltmeter to TP-2 and confirm that the output voltage from 3.2 V regulator Q 206 is approximately $3.05 \mathrm{~V}-3.35 \mathrm{~V}$.
(e) Connect a voltmeter to TP-1 and confirm that the output voltage from the DC-DC converter is approximately $7.5 \mathrm{~V}-8.5 \mathrm{~V}$.
(f) Connect a voltmeter to TP-6 and confirm that the output voltage from 3.2 V regulator Q 457 is approximately $3.15 \mathrm{~V}-3.45 \mathrm{~V}$.
(g) Connect a voltmeter to TP-7 and confirm that the output voltage from 5 V regulator Q421 is approximately $5.05 \mathrm{~V}-5.35 \mathrm{~V}$ when the PTT switch is depressed.
(h) Connect a voltmeter to TP-5 and confirm that the PWM voltage is approximately $3.3 \mathrm{~V}-3.6 \mathrm{~V}$.
(i) Select right display band UHF as the main band and set the transceiver frequency to 435.04 MHz [C568/C568S] or 444.04 MHz [C568A].
(j) Connect a voltmeter to TP-8 and confirm that the output voltage from 3.2 V regulator Q810 is approximately $3.15 \mathrm{~V}-3.45 \mathrm{~V}$.
(k) Connect a voltmeter to TP-9 and confirm that the output voltage from 5 V regulator Q804 is approximately $5.05 \mathrm{~V}-5.35 \mathrm{~V}$ when the PTT switch is depressed.
(I) Connect a voltmeter to TP-4 and confirm that the output voltage from 3.5 V regulator Q245 is approximately 3.3V-3.7 V.


### 5.3.2 PLL Block

NOTE: Adjustments should be performed with the RF-UHF P.C. board and RF-VHF P.C. board mounted on the aluminum diecast frame.

## — Right display band VCO -

Press the MAIN key to select right display band UHF as the main band.

## - UHF-VCO Confirmation

(a) In the receive mode, set the transceiver frequency to 435.00 MHz [C568/C568S] or 444.00 MHz [C568A].
(b) Connect a voltmeter to TP-10 and confirm that the voltage is $2.45 \mathrm{~V}-2.75 \mathrm{~V}$ [C568/C568S] or 2.95 V 3.25 V [C568A].
(c) With the frequency set to 435.00 MHz [C568/C568S] or 444.00 MHz [C568A], press the PTT switch and confirm that the voltage at TP-10 is $3.75 \mathrm{~V}-4.25 \mathrm{~V}$ [C568/C568S] or $4.35 \mathrm{~V}-4.85 \mathrm{~V}$ [C568A].

## - $1.2 \mathrm{GHz}-\mathrm{VCO}$ Confirmation

(a) In the receive mode, set the transceiver frequency to $1,299.99 \mathrm{MHz}$.
(b) Connect a voltmeter to TP-10 and confirm that the voltage is $2.8 \mathrm{~V}-3.2 \mathrm{~V}$.
(c) Without changing the frequency setting, press the PTT switch and confirm that the voltage at TP-10 is 3.7 V - 4.3 V .

- VHF-VCO Confirmation
(a) In the receive mode, set the transceiver frequency to 145.99 MHz .
(b) Connect a voltmeter to TP-10 and confirm that the voltage is $0.46 \mathrm{~V}-0.50 \mathrm{~V}$.


## - Left display band VCO -

Press the MAIN key to select left display band VHF as the main band.

## - VHF-VCO Confirmation

(a) In the receive mode, set the transceiver frequency to 145.99 MHz .
(b) Connect a voltmeter to TP-12 and confirm that the voltage is $0.85 \mathrm{~V}-1.15 \mathrm{~V}$.
(c) Without changing the frequency setting, press the PTT switch and confirm that the voltage at TP-12 is 1.4 V-1.8 V.

- UHF-VCO Confirmation
(a) In the receive mode, set the transcelver frequency to 483.50 MHz .
(b) Connect a voltmeter to TP-12 and confirm that the voltage is $3.6 \mathrm{~V}-4.25 \mathrm{~V}$.


## - Local frequency adjustment and Confirmation -

NOTE: Adjustments should be performed with the RF-UHF P.C. board and RF-VHF P.C. board mounted on the aluminum diecast frame. If the RF P.C. board is removed from the aluminum diecast frame after being adjusted, it will need to be readjusted.
(a) Set the transceiver frequency to $1,270.00 \mathrm{MHz}$.
(b) Press the PTT switch and use a frequency counter to measure the output via a directional coupler.
(c) Adjust C 514 so that the frequency counter reading is $1,270.00 \mathrm{MHz} \pm 100 \mathrm{~Hz}$.
(d) Set the transceiver frequency to 435.00 MHz [C568/C568S] or 444.00 MHz [C568A].
(e) Press the PTT switch and confirm that the reading on the frequency counter is $435.00 \mathrm{MHz} \pm 300 \mathrm{~Hz}$ [C568/C568S] or $444.00 \mathrm{MHz} \pm 300 \mathrm{~Hz}$ [C568A].
(f) Set the transceiver frequency to 146.02 MHz [C568/C568A] or 145.02 MHz [C568S].
(g) Press the PTT switch and confirm that the reading on the frequency counter is $146.02 \mathrm{MHz} \pm 200 \mathrm{~Hz}$ [C568/C568A] or $145.02 \mathrm{MHz} \pm 200 \mathrm{~Hz}$ [C568S].

### 5.3.3 Receiver Block

## - Reception sensitivity adjustment -

NOTE: Adjustments should be performed with the RF-UHF P.C. board and RF-VHF P.C. board mounted on the aluminum diecast frame.

## - Right display band adjustment

(a) Press the MAIN key to select right display band UHF as the main band. Press the FUNC and MAIN keys at the same time to obtain a mono-band display of the UHF band.
(b) Turn the transceiver's right display band squelch control knob all the way counterclockwise.
(c) Set the frequency of the transceiver and SSG to 435.04 MHz [C568/C568S] or 444.04 MHz [C568A]. Set the SSG to standard modulation (standard modulation frequency: 1 kHz , standard frequency deviation: $\pm 3.5 \mathrm{kHz}$ ).
Use the right display band volume knob to set the audio level to approximately 0.6 V .
(d) Connect a DC voltmeter to TP-11 and adjust the SSG output level so that the voltage is approximately 0.5 V .
(e) Adjust L610 through L614, in that order, so that the voltmeter reading is maximized.
When performing these adjustments, turn the core of coil L610 counterclockwise.
(f) Set the SSG output level to $60 \mathrm{~dB} \mu$. Adjust L 415 so that the audio level is maximized.
$(g)$ Once again, perform the adjustment described in step (e). After adjustment are complete, turn the core of coil L610 approximately one turn counterclockwise.

- Left display band adjustment
(a) Press the MAIN key to select left display band VHF as the main band. Press the FUNC and MAIN keys at the same time to obtain a mono-band display of the VHF band.
(b) Turn the transceiver's left display band squelch control knob all the way counterclockwise.
(c) Set the frequency of the transceiver and SSG to 145.06 MHz . Set the SSG to standard modulation (standard modulation frequency: 1 kHz , standard frequency deviation: $\pm 3.5 \mathrm{kHz}$ ). Use the left display band volume knob to set the audio level to approximately 0.6 V .
(d) Connect a DC voltmeter to TP-13 and adjust the SSG output level so that the voltage is approximately 0.5 V .
(e) Turn the core of coil L411 clockwise approximately one turn above the surface of the case.
(f) Adjust L409 through L412, in that order, so that the voltmeter reading is maximized.
(g) Set the SSG output level to $60 \mathrm{~dB} \mu$. Adjust L 416 so that the audio level is maximized.
(h) Once again, perform the adjustment described in step (f).
(i) Turn the core of coil L409 one-quarter turn clockwise.
(j) If reception sensitivity is still outside specification, repeat the steps listed under "Reception sensitivity adjustment."


## - Reception sensitivity confirmation -

NOTE: The rear case should be mounted on the aluminum diecast frame when performing the following confirmation. At this time, secure the two short screws only at the bottom of the rear case.

- Right display band confirmation
(a) Press the MAIN key to select right display band UHF as the main band. Press the FUNC and MAIN keys at the same time to obtain a mono-band display of the UHF band.
(b) Confirm that 12 dB SINAD is $-8.0 \mathrm{~dB} \mu$ or less at frequencies between 430.05 MHz and 439.995 MHz [C568/C568S] or 438.05 MHz and 449.995 MHz [C568A].
(c) Confirm that 12 dB SINAD balance is within 1.0 dB at frequencies between 430.05 MHz and 439.995 MHz [C568/C568S] or 438.05 MHz and 449.995 MHz [C568A].
(d) Set the frequency of the transceiver and SSG to 435.04 MHz [C568/C568S] or 444.04 MHz [C568A]. Confirm that 20 dB QS is $-6.5 \mathrm{~dB} \mu$ or less.
(e) Set the transceiver frequency to 439.95 MHz [C568/C568S] or 449.95 MHz [C568A] and the SSG frequency to 393.85 MHz [C568/C568S] or 403.85 MHz [C568A]. At this point, confirm that the first image ratio is 46 dB or greater.
(f) Set the SSG frequency to 435.04 MHz [C568/C568S] or 444.04 MHz [C568A] and the SSG output level to $60 \mathrm{~dB} \mu$. At this point, confirm that the $S / N$ is 40 dB or greater.
(g) Set the frequency of the transceiver and SSG to $1,270.04 \mathrm{MHz}$ and confirm that 12 dB SINAD is $-3.0 \mathrm{~dB} \mu$ or less.
(h) Set the frequency of the transceiver and SSG to 146.06 MHz [C568/C568A] or 145.06 MHz [C568S] and confirm that 12 dB SINAD is $-7.0 \mathrm{~dB} \mu$ or less.
- Left display band confirmation
(a) Press the MAIN key to select left display band VHF as the main band. Press the FUNC and MAIN keys at the same time to obtain a mono-band display of the VHF band.
(b) At frequencies between 144.05 MHz and 147.99 MHz [C568/C568A] or 144.05 MHz and 145.99 MHz [C568S], confirm that 12 dB SINAD is $-8.5 \mathrm{~dB} \mu$ or less.
(c) At frequencies between 144.05 MHz and 147.99 MHz [C568/C568A] or 144.05 MHz and 145.99 MHz [C568S], confirm that 12 dB SINAD balance is within 1.0 dB .
(d) Set the transceiver frequency to 147.95 MHz [C568/C568A] or 145.95 MHz [C568S] and the SSG frequency to 104.35 MHz [C568/C568A] or 102.35 MHz [C568S]. At this point, confirm that the first image ratio is 60 dB or greater.
(e) Set the SSG frequency to 146.06 MHz [C568/C568A] or 145.06 MHz [C568S] and the SSG output level to $60 \mathrm{~dB} \mu$. At this point, confirm that the $\mathrm{S} / \mathrm{N}$ is 42 dB or greater.
(f) Set the frequency of the transceiver and SSG to 435.04 MHz [C568/C568S] or 444.04 MHz [C568A] and confirm that 12 dB SINAD is $-6.0 \mathrm{~dB} \mu$ or less.
(g) If reception sensitivity is still outside specification, repeat the steps listed under "Reception sensitivity adjustment." Note that the sub-band and 1.2 GHz band do not require adjustment.


## - Signal strength meter adjustment and confirma-

## tlon -

- Right display band adjustment and confirmation
(a) Set the frequency of the transceiver and SSG to 435.04 MHz [C568/C568S] or 444.04 MHz [C568A] and the SSG output level to $20 \mathrm{~dB} \mu$.
(b) Adjust R471 so that all the indications $\boldsymbol{A}$ on the signal strength meter display appear.
(c) Adjust the SSG output level at 430.02 MHz and 439.98 MHz [C568/C568S] or 438.05 MHz and 449.95 MHz [C568A] so that all the indications on the signal strength meter display appear. At this point, confirm that the SSG output level is between $15 \mathrm{~dB} \mu$ and $25 \mathrm{~dB} \mu$.
- Left display band adjustment and confirmation
(a) Set the frequency of the transceiver and SSG to 146.06 MHz [C568/C568A] or 145.06 MHz [C568S] and the SSG output level to $20 \mathrm{~dB} \mu$.
(b) Adjust R473 so that all the indications $B$ on the signal strength meter display appear.
(c) Adjust the SSG output level at 144.05 MHz and 147.95 MHz [C568/C568A] or 144.05 MHz and 145.95 MHz [C568S] so that all the indications on the signal strength meter display appear. At this point, confirm that the SSG output level is between 15 $\mathrm{dB} \mu$ and $25 \mathrm{~dB} \mu$.


### 5.3.4 Transmitter Block

NOTE: Adjustments should be performed with the RF-UHF P.C. board and RF-VHF P.C. board mounted on the aluminum diecast frame. Also, when switching to the transmit mode, transmission adjustments and confirmations should be performed quickly, and the transceiver switched back to the receive mode immediately afterward. Transmission adjustments and confirmations may be performed using either the right or left display band.

## - Output power adjustment -

(a) Set the transceiver's power supply voltage to 13.8 V and set the right display band to 439.99 MHz [C568/C568S] or 449.99 MHz [C568A].
Set transmission output to high power.
(b) Connect a power meter to the antenna connector socket and press the PTT switch.
At this point, adjust R231 so that the transmission output is maximized.
Confirm that the maximum output power is 6.0 W or greater.
After confirmation, return the transceiver to the receive mode.
(c) Set the transceiver's left display band to 146.02 MHz [C568/C568A] or 145.02 MHz [C568S]. Set transmission output to high power.
(d) Press the PTT switch and adjust R231 and R438 so that the transmission output is maximized.
Confirm that the maximum output power is 6.0 W or greater.
After confirmation, return the transceiver to the receive mode.
(e) Set the transceiver's right display band to 439.99 MHz [C568/C568S] or 444.00 MHz [C568A]. Set transmission output to high power.
(f) Press the PTT switch and adjust R231 so that the transmission output is 5.2 W .
At this point, confirm that the current consumption is $1,400 \mathrm{~mA}$ or less.
After confirmation, return the transceiver to the receive mode.
(g) Set transmission output to middle power.
(h) Press the PTT switch and adjust R230 so that the transmission output is 2.5 W .
At this point, confirm that the current consumption is $1,100 \mathrm{~mA}$ or less.
After confirmation, return the transceiver to the receive mode.
(i) Set transmission output to low power.
(j) Press the PTT switch and adjust R229 so that the transmission output is 0.35 W .
At this point, confirm that the current consumption is 550 mA or less.
After confirmation, return the transceiver to the receive mode.
(k) Set the transceiver's left display band to 146.02 MHz [C568/C568A] or 145.02 MHz [C568S]. Set transmission output to high power.
(I) Press the PTT switch and adjust R438 so that the transmission output is 5.2 W .
At this point, confirm that the current consumption is $1,250 \mathrm{~mA}$ or less.
After confirmation, return the transceiver to the receive mode.

- Output power confirmation -
(a) Set the transceiver's power supply voltage to 13.8 V and set transmission output to high power.
(b) Confirm that the transmission output is 5.0 W or greater at frequencies between 430.00 MHz and 439.99 MHz [C568/C568S] or 438.00 MHz and 449.99 MHz [C568A]. At this point, confirm that the current consumption is $1,400 \mathrm{~mA}$ or less.
(c) Confirm that the difference between the maximum and minimum transmission output values is 0.55 W or less at frequencies between 430.00 MHz and 439.99 MHz [C568/C568S] or 438.00 MHz and 449.99 MHz [C568A].
(d) Confirm that the transmission output is 5.0 W or greater at frequencies between 144.00 MHz and 147.99 MHz [C568/C568A] or 144.00 MHz and 145.99 MHz [C568S]. At this point, confirm that the current consumption is $1,250 \mathrm{~mA}$ or less.
(e) Confirm that the difference between the maximum and minimum transmission output values is 0.55 W or less at frequencies between 144.00 MHz and 147.99 MHz [C568/C568A] or 144.00 MHz and 145.99 MHz [C568S].
(f) Set transmission output to middle power.
(g) Set the frequency to 146.02 MHz [C568/C568A] or 145.02 MHz [C568S] and confirm that the transmission output is between 2.1 W and 2.7 W .
At this point, confirm that the current consumption is $1,050 \mathrm{~mA}$ or less.
(h) Set the frequency to 435.00 MHz [C568/C568S] or 444.00 MHz [C568A] and confirm that the transmission output is between 2.1 W and 2.7 W . At this point, confirm that the current consumption is $1,100 \mathrm{~mA}$ or less.
(i) Set transmission output to low power.
(i) Set the frequency to 435.00 MHz [C568/C568S] or 444.00 MHz [C568A] and confirm that the transmission output is between 0.25 W and 0.5 W .
At this point, confirm that the current consumption is 650 mA or less.
(k) Set the frequency to 146.02 MHz [C568/C568A] or 145.02 MHz [C568S] and confirm that the transmission output is between 0.25 W and 0.5 W .
At this point, confirm that the current consumption is 700 mA or less.
(1) Set the transceiver's power supply voltage to 7.2 V and set transmission output to EL power.
(m) Set the frequency to 435.00 MHz [C568/C568S] or 444.00 MHz [C568A] and confirm that the transmission output is between 40 mW and 85 mW .
At this point, confirm that the current consumption is 130 mA or less.
(n) Set the frequency to 146.02 MHz [C568/C568A] or 145.02 MHz [C568S] and confirm that the transmission output is between 40 mW and 85 mW .
At this point, confirm that the current consumption is 115 mA or less.
(0) Set the frequency to $1,270.00 \mathrm{MHz}$ and confirm that the transmission output is between 40 mW and 85 mW .
At this point, confirm that the current consumption is 130 mA or less.


## - Modulation adjustment -

- UHF band
(a) Set the transceiver's power supply voltage to 7.2 V and set the frequency to 435.00 MHz [C568/C568S] or 444.00 MHz [C568A].
Set transmission output to EL power.
(b) Turn on the $750 \mu \mathrm{sec}$. filter on the modulation analyzer.
(c) Insert a microphone plug of the sort shown in Figure 5-6 into the external microphone socket. Set AG output to $1 \mathrm{kHz}, 60 \mathrm{mV}$ sine wave. Switch the transceiver to transmit mode.
(d) Adjust R544 so that maximum deviation is $\pm 5.0 \mathrm{kHz}$.
(e) Confirm that the difference between the positive and negative maximum deviation ( $\pm 5.0 \mathrm{kHz}$ ) is 0.3 kHz or less. After confirmation, return the transceiver to the receive mode.
(f) Set the modulation analyzer's high-pass filter to 50 Hz and the low-pass filter to 20 kHz . Turn on the $750 \mu \mathrm{sec}$. filter. Switch the transceiver to transmit mode.
(g) Adjust the output of the AG so that deviation is $\pm 3.5 \mathrm{kHz}$.
At this point, confirm that distortion is $4 \%$ or less. After confirmation, return the transceiver to the receive mode.
(h) Remove the microphone plug from the AG. Confirm that the $A G$ output voltage is between 3 mV and 9 mV .
- VHF band
(a) Set the transceiver's power supply voltage to 7.2 V and set the frequency to 146.02 MHz [C568/C568A] or 145.02 MHz [C568S].
Set transmission output to EL power.
(b) Turn on the $750 \mu \mathrm{sec}$. filter on the modulation analyzer.
(c) Insert a microphone plug of the sort shown in Figure 5-6 into the external microphone socket.
Set AG output to $1 \mathrm{kHz}, 60 \mathrm{mV}$ sine wave. Switch the transceiver to transmit mode.
(d) Adjust R547 so that maximum deviation is $\pm 5.0 \mathrm{kHz}$.
(e) Confirm that the difference between the positive and negative maximum deviation ( $\pm 5.0 \mathrm{kHz}$ ) is 0.3 kHz or less. After confirmation, return the transceiver to the receive mode.
(f) Set the modulation analyzer's high-pass filter to 50 Hz and the low-pass filter to 20 kHz . Turn on the $750 \mu \mathrm{sec}$. filter. Switch the transceiver to transmit mode.
(g) Adjust the output of the AG so that deviation is $\pm 3.5$ kHz .
At this point, confirm that distortion is $4 \%$ or less. After confirmation, return the transceiver to the receive mode.
(h) Remove the microphone plug from the AG. Confirm that the $A G$ output voltage is between 3 mV and 9 mV .


## - 1.2 GHz band

(a) Set the transceiver's power supply voltage to 7.2 V and set the frequency to $1,270.00 \mathrm{MHz}$.
Confirm that transmission output is set to EL power.
(b) Turn on the $750 \mu \mathrm{sec}$. filter on the modulation analyzer.
(c) Insert a microphone plug of the sort shown in Figure 5-6 into the external microphone socket.

Set AG output to $1 \mathrm{kHz}, 60 \mathrm{mV}$ square wave. Switch the transceiver to transmit mode.
(d) Adjust R545 so that maximum deviation is $\pm 5.0 \mathrm{kHz}$.
(e) Confirm that the difference between the positive and negative maximum deviation ( $\pm 5.0 \mathrm{kHz}$ ) is 0.3 kHz or less. After confirmation, return the transceiver to the receive mode.
(f) Set the modulation analyzer's high-pass filter to 50 Hz and the low-pass filter to 20 kHz . Turn on the $750 \mu \mathrm{sec}$. filter.
(g) Adjust the output of the AG so that deviation is $\pm 3.5 \mathrm{kHz}$. At this point, confirm that distortion is $4 \%$ or less. After confirmation, return the transceiver to the receive mode.
(h) Remove the microphone plug from the AG. Confirm that the $A G$ output voltage is between 3 mV and 9 mV .

## - Tone burst adjustment and confirmation -

(a) Set the transceiver's power supply voltage to 7.2 V and set the frequency to 435.00 MHz [C568/C568S] or 444.00 MHz [C568A].
Set transmission output to EL power.
(b) Insert a microphone plug of the sort shown in Figure 5-6 into the external microphone socket. Set AG output to 0 mV (non-modulated status).
(c) Set the modulation analyzer's high-pass filter to 50 Hz and the low-pass filter to 20 kHz . Turn on the $750 \mu \mathrm{sec}$. filter.
(d) Switch the transceiver to the transmit mode and press the CALL key. Adjust R281 so that tone deviation is $\pm 3.5 \mathrm{kHz}$. At this point, confirm that distortion is $8 \%$ or less.
(e) Confirm that the tone frequency is $1,750 \mathrm{~Hz} \pm 10 \mathrm{~Hz}$. After confirmation, return the transceiver to the receive mode.
(f) Set the transceiver frequency to 146.02 MHz [C568/C568A] or 145.02 MHz [C568S].
(g) Perform the same settings described in steps (b) through (c).
(h) Switch the transceiver to the transmit mode and press the CALL key. In this status, confirm that tone deviation is between $\pm 3.0 \mathrm{kHz}$ and $\pm 4.0 \mathrm{kHz}$.
(i) Set the transceiver frequency to $1,270.00 \mathrm{MHz}$
(j) Perform the same settings described in steps (b) through (c).
(k) Switch the transceiver to the transmit mode and press the CALL key. In this status, confirm that tone deviation is between $\pm 3.0 \mathrm{kHz}$ and $\pm 4.0 \mathrm{kHz}$.

## - DTMF adjustment and confirmation -

(a) Set the transceiver's power supply voltage to 7.2 V and set the frequency to 435.00 MHz [C568/C568S] or 444.00 MHz [C568A].
Set transmission output to EL power.
(b) Set the modulation analyzer's high-pass filter to 50 Hz and the low-pass filter to 20 kHz . Turn on the $750 \mu \mathrm{sec}$. filter.
(c) Insert a microphone plug of the sort shown in Figure 5-6 into the external microphone socket. Set AG output to 0 mV (non-modulated status).
(d) Set the transceiver to transmit status and press the " 8 " key on the keyboard.
Adjust R265 so that DTMF deviation is $\pm 3.0 \mathrm{kHz}$.
(e) At this point, confirm that the beep of a DTMF signal is audible from the transceiver's speaker.
(f) Set the transceiver frequency to 146.02 MHz [C568/C568A] or 145.02 MHz [C568S] and AG output to 0 mV (non-modulated status).
(g) Set the transceiver to transmit status and press the " 8 " key on the keyboard.
Confirm that DTMF deviation is between $\pm 2.6 \mathrm{kHz}$ and $\pm 3.4 \mathrm{kHz}$.
(h) Set the transceiver frequency to $1,270.00 \mathrm{MHz}$ and AG output to 0 mV (non-modulated status).
(i) Set the transceiver to transmit status and press the " 8 " key on the keyboard.
Confirm that DTMF deviation is between $\pm 2.6 \mathrm{kHz}$ and $\pm 3.4 \mathrm{kHz}$.

## - Tone squelch unit (CTN560) -

NOTE: The C568A comes with the tone squelch unit already installed.

- Tone deviation confirmation
(a) Install the tone squelch unit (CTN560) in the transceiver.
(b) Set the transceiver's power supply voltage to 7.2 V and switch it on using the power key. (It is not necessary to reset the transceiver.)
(c) Set the modulation analyzer's high-pass filter to off and the low-pass filter to 3 kHz . Turn on the $750 \mu \mathrm{sec}$. filter.
(d) Set the transceiver frequency to 435.00 MHz [C568/C568S] or 444.00 MHz [C568A].
(e) While holding down the FUNC key, press the 7/TSQ key twice to switch to the tone squelch mode.
Next, hold down the FUNC key and press the $0 / \mathrm{SET} / \mathrm{SB}$ key to activate the set mode. Turn the rotary channel selector until "CF' appears on the display. Use the keyboard to set the tone frequency to 67.0 MHz .
(f) Insert a microphone plug of the sort shown in Figure 5-6 into the external microphone socket. Set AG output to 0 mV (non-modulated status).
(g) Switch the transceiver to the transmit mode and confirm that tone deviation is between $\pm 0.5 \mathrm{kHz}$ and $\pm 0.9 \mathrm{kHz}$. At this point, confirm that distortion is $15 \%$ or less.
After confirmation, return the transceiver to the receive mode.
(h) Set the tone frequency to 250.3 Hz and switch to the transmit mode.
(i) Confirm that tone deviation is between $\pm 0.5 \mathrm{kHz}$ and $\pm 0.9 \mathrm{kHz}$.
At this point, confirm that distortion is $15 \%$ or less. After confirmation, return the transceiver to the receive mode.
(j) Set the transceiver frequency to 146.02 MHz [C568/C568A] or 145.02 MHz [C568S]. Set AG output to 0 mV (non-modulated status).
(k) Set the tone frequency to 67.0 Hz and switch to the transmit mode.
(I) Confirm that tone deviation is between $\pm 0.5 \mathrm{kHz}$ and $\pm 0.9 \mathrm{kHz}$.
At this point, confirm that distortion is $15 \%$ or less. After confirmation, return the transceiver to the receive mode.
(m) Set the tone frequency to 250.3 Hz and switch to the transmit mode.
( n ) Confirm that tone deviation is between $\pm 0.5 \mathrm{kHz}$ and $\pm 0.9 \mathrm{kHz}$.
At this point, confirm that distortion is $15 \%$ or less. After confirmation, return the transceiver to the receive mode.
(o) Set the transceiver frequency to $1,270.00 \mathrm{MHz}$ and set AG output to 0 mV (non-modulated status).
(p) Set the tone frequency to 67.0 Hz and switch to the transmit mode.
(q) Confirm that tone deviation is between $\pm 0.5 \mathrm{kHz}$ and $\pm 0.9 \mathrm{kHz}$.
At this point, confirm that distortion is $15 \%$ or less. After confirmation, return the transceiver to the receive mode.
(r) Set the tone frequency to 250.3 Hz and switch to the transmit mode.
(s) Confirm that tone deviation is between $\pm 0.5 \mathrm{kHz}$ and $\pm 0.9 \mathrm{kHz}$.
At this point, confirm that distortion is $15 \%$ or less. After confirmation, return the transceiver to the receive mode.

NOTE: If the above adjustment values to not conform to specification, perform the deviation adjustment below.

- Tone deviation adjustment
(a) Set the transceiver's power supply voltage to 7.2 V and set the transceiver frequency to 435.00 MHz [C568/C568S] or 444.00 MHz [C568A].
(b) While holding down the FUNC key, press the 7/TSQ key twice to switch to the tone squelch mode.
Next, hold down the FUNC key and press the $0 / S E T / S B$ key to activate the set mode. Turn the rotary channel selector until "CF' appears on the display. Use the keyboard to set the tone frequency to 67.0 MHz .
(c) Set the modulation analyzer's high-pass filter to off and the low-pass filter to 3 kHz . Turn on the $750 \mu \mathrm{sec}$. filter.
(d) Insert a microphone plug of the sort shown in Figure 5-6 into the external microphone socket. Set AG output to 0 mV (non-modulated status).
(e) Switch the transceiver to the transmit mode. Adjust the semi-fixed resistor (UHF band) on the tone squelch unit so that tone deviation is $\pm 0.6 \mathrm{kHz}$. After adjustment, return the transceiver to the receive mode.
(f) Set the transceiver frequency to 146.02 MHz [C568/C568A] or 145.02 MHz [C568S] and the tone frequency to 67.0 Hz .
(g) Perform the same settings described in steps (c) and (d).
(h) Switch the transceiver to the transmit mode. Adjust the semi-fixed resistor (VHF band) on the tone squelch unit so that tone deviation is $\pm 0.65 \mathrm{kHz}$. After adjustment, return the transceiver to the receive mode.


Figure 5-7

## 6. SPECIFICATIONS

### 6.1 General



### 6.2 Receiver Block

| Reception method | super heterodyne |
| :---: | :---: |
| Intermediate frequencies | ... (Left display band) first IF 21.8 MHz |
|  | Second IF 455 kHz |
|  | (Right display band) first IF 23.05 MHz |
|  | Second IF 450 kHz |
| Reception sensitivity | . (Left display band) 144 MHz band $0.16 \mu \mathrm{~V}$ |
|  | 430 MHz band $0.18 \mu \mathrm{~V}$ |
|  | (Right display band) 144 MHz band $0.16 \mu \mathrm{~V}$ |
|  | 430 MHz band $0.16 \mu \mathrm{~V}$ |
|  | 1,200 MHz band $0.28 \mu \mathrm{~V}$ |
| $\mathrm{S} / \mathrm{N}$ at 0.5 mV input | .30 dB or greater |
| Squelch open sensitivity | ................ $0.1 \mu \mathrm{~V}$ |
| Audio output | 250 mW (8 W, 10\% distortion) |

### 6.3 Transmitter Block



### 6.4 DTMF

## — DTMF encoder -

Tone frequency (f) ............................................................................................................. $697 \mathrm{~Hz} \leqq \mathrm{f} \leqq 1,633 \mathrm{~Hz}$
Tone frequency deviation ..................................................................... $\pm 3.0 \mathrm{kHz}$ (at 435.00 MHz ) [C568/C568S] $\pm 3.0 \mathrm{kHz}$ (at 444.00 MHz ) [C568A]

## - DTMF decoder -

Squelch open sensitivity $\qquad$ 20 dB (SINAD) or less
NOTE: The squelch open sensitivity is the value when conditions (a) through (d) below are satisfied.
(a) The modulation frequency is flat.
(b) [8] key modulation is $\pm 3.2 \mathrm{kHz}$.
(c) The paging mode is activated using the [777*777] code.
(d) Activated using the set command [dtSP nor].

### 6.5 Tone Squelch Unit (CTN560)

input voltage
— Encoder -
Tone frequency (f) ............................................................................... $67.0 \mathrm{~Hz} \leqq \mathrm{f} \leqq 250.3 \mathrm{~Hz}$ (total 39 waves)
Tone frequency deviation ............................................................................................................................. $\pm 0.5 \%$
Output level (at maximum volume) (179.9 Hz) .......................................................................... 200 mV or greater
Tone frequency distortion ..................................................................................................................... 5\% or less

- Decoder -


Due to performance improvements, specifications are subject to change without notice.

## 7. PARTS LIST

- Parts list

The parts list contains information on electrical and mechanical parts.
Electrical parts are listed first, followed by mechanical parts.
Parts used only in the C568 are indicates by the notation [C568] in the description column.
Parts used only in the C568S are indicates by the notation [C568S] in the description column.
Parts used only in the C568A are indicates by the notation [C568A] in the description column.

- Chip parts

Part numbers whose first three characters correspond to the following codes indicate chip parts.

| - Capacitors - | - Resistors - | - Semiconductors - | - Coils - |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| DD4....... | NI........ | BA........ | LU........ |
| DD5....... | NN........ | HX........ |  |
| DD9...... | NY........ | HY........ |  |
| DF9....... | RI........ | HZ........ |  |
| DK4....... |  |  |  |
| DK5...... |  |  |  |
| DK9....... |  |  |  |
| EY........ |  |  |  |

- Ordering replacement parts

Please supply the following information.
Part symbol (4 characters)
Part number (10 characters)
"Description"
Model and serial number

| REF. <br> DESIG. | Q'TY | PART NO. | DESCRIPTION | REF. DESIG. | Q'TY | PART NO. | DESCRIPTION |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | P201 CONTROL P.C.BOARD |  |  |  | P201 CONTROL P.C.BOARD |
| P201 | 1 | WG266X2015 | CONTROL P.C.EOARD | C261 | 1 | DD95221300 | 220 pF ( $\quad \pm 5 \%$ (CG) |
|  |  |  |  | C283 | 1 | DK98471300 | 470 pF |
| C201 | 1 | EY22800470 | TANTALUM CAP. $22 \mu$ F/4 V | C284 | 1 | DK98332300 | $3300 \mathrm{pF} \quad \pm \mathbf{1 0 \%}$ |
| C202 | 1 | DK96102300 | 1000 pF ( $\quad \pm 10 \%$ | C265 | 1 | DK96223200 | $0.022 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ ( $\quad \pm 10 \%$ |
| C203 | 1 | DK96102300 | $1000 \mathrm{pF} \quad \pm 10 \%$ | C288 | 1 | DK98223200 | $0.022 \mu \mathrm{~F} \quad \pm 10 \%$ |
| C204 | 1 | EY47501050 | TANTALUM CAP. $4.7 \mu \mathrm{~F} / 10 \mathrm{~V}$ | C267 | 1 | DD95221300 | 220 pF ( $\pm 5 \%$ (CG) |
| C205 | 1 | EY 10800850 | TANTALUM CAP. $10 \mu \mathrm{~F} / 6.3 \mathrm{~V}$ | C260 | 1 | DK96103200 | $0.01 \mu F \quad \pm 10 \%$ |
| C208 | 1 | DK96102300 | 1000 pF ( $\quad \pm 10 \%$ |  |  |  |  |
| C207 | 1 | DK98102300 | $1000 \mathrm{pF} \quad \pm 10 \%$ | C271 | 1 | DK88103200 | $0.01 \mu \mathrm{~F} \quad \pm 10 \%$ |
| C208 | 1 | EY33600450 | TANTALUM CAP. $33 \mu \mathrm{~F} / 4 \mathrm{~V}$ | C272 | 1 | DK56104200 | $0.1 \mu \mathrm{~F} \quad \pm 10 \%$ |
| C209 | 1 | KC097X001R | TANTALUM CAP. $4.7 \mu \mathrm{~F} / 6.3 \mathrm{~V}$ | C273 | 1 | DK96102300 | $1000 \mathrm{pF} \quad \pm 10 \%$ |
| C210 | 1 | EY22800470 | TANTALUM CAP. $22 \mu \mathrm{~F} / 4 \mathrm{~V}$ | C274 | 1 | EY10501610 | TANTALUM CAP. $1 \mu \mathrm{~F} / 16 \mathrm{~V}$ |
|  |  |  |  | C275 | 1 | DK98102300 | $1000 \mathrm{pF} \quad \pm 10 \%$ |
| C211 | 1 | KC097 $\times 001 R$ | TANTALUM CAP. $4.7 \mu \mathrm{~F} / 8.3 \mathrm{~V}$ | C278 | 1 | DK96103200 | $0.01 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ \% $\pm 10 \%$ |
| C212 | 1 | DK98102300 | $1000 \mathrm{pF} \quad \pm 10 \%$ | C277 | 1 | DK08103200 | $0.01 \mu \mathrm{~F} \quad \pm 10 \%$ |
| C213 | 1 | EY1U800850 | TANTALUM CAP. $10 \mu$ F/0.3 V | C278 | 1 | DKo8102300 | 1000 pF . $\quad \pm 10 \%$ |
| C214 | 1 | DK98473200 | $0.047 \mu \mathrm{~F} \quad \pm 10 \%$ | C278 | 1 | DD95101300 | 100 pF (CG) |
| C215 | 1 | DD85470300 | 47 pF ( $\quad \pm 5 \%$ (CG) | C280 | 1 | DD95101300 | 100 pF ( $\quad \pm 5 \%$ (CG) |
| C218 | 1 | DD85470300 | 47 pF ( $55 \%$ (CG) |  |  |  |  |
| C217 | 1 | DK58224200 | $0.22 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ | C284 | 1 | KC280×003R | TANTALUM CAP. $22 \mu \mathrm{~F} / 10 \mathrm{~V}$ |
| C218 | 1 | DD95430300 | 43 pF ( $\quad \pm 5 \%$ (CG) | C285 | 1 | EY22800470 | TANTALUM CAP. $22 \mu \mathrm{~F} / 4 \mathrm{~V}$ |
| C219 | 1 | DD85380300 | 39 pF ( $\pm 5 \%$ (CG) | C287 | 1 | DK90102300 | $1000 \mathrm{pF} \quad \pm 10 \%$ |
| C220 | 1 | DD85470300 | 47 pF ( $\pm 5 \%$ (CG) | C289 | 1 | EY10700830 | TANTALUM CAP. $100 \mu$ F/6.3 V |
| C221 | 1 | DD95430300 | 43 pF ( $\quad \pm 5 \%$ (CG) | C 291 | 1 | KC097X001R | TANTALUM CAP. $4.7 \mu \mathrm{~F} / 6.3 \mathrm{~V}$ |
| C222 | 1 | DK96473200 | $0.047 \mu \mathrm{~F} \quad \pm 10 \%$ | C292 | 1 | DK98102300 | 1000 pF ( $\quad \pm 10 \%$ |
| C223 | 1 | DK96473200 | $0.047 \mu \mathrm{~F} \quad \pm 10 \%$ | C293 | 1 | DK98102300 | $1000 \mathrm{pF} \quad \pm 10 \%$ |
| C224 | 1 | DK96103200 | $0.01 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ | C298 | 1 | DK98102300 | $1000 \mathrm{pF} \quad \pm 10 \%$ |
| C225 | 1 | DK96103200 | $0.01 \mu \mathrm{~F} \quad \pm 10 \%$ | C297 | 1 | DK98103200 | $0.01 \mu \mathrm{~F} \quad \pm \mathbf{1 0 \%}$ |
| C228 | 1 | DK96102300 | 1000 pF ( $\pm 10 \%$ | C288 | 1 | DK98103200 | $0.01 \mu \mathrm{~F} \quad \pm 10 \%$ |
| C227 | 1 | EY10503570 | TANTALUM CAP. $1 \mu \mathrm{~F} / 35 \mathrm{~V}$ | C298 | 1 | DK88102300 | 1000 pF ( $\quad \pm 10 \%$ |
| C228 | 1 | DK96 102300 | 1000 pF ( $\quad \pm 10 \%$ | C300 | 1 | DK98102300 | 1000 pF ( $\quad \pm 10 \%$ |
| C229 | 1 | DK96272300 | 2700 pF |  |  |  |  |
| C230 | 1 | DK98223200 | $0.022 \mu \mathrm{~F} \quad \pm 10 \%$ | C301 | 1 | DK80473200 | $0.047 \mu \mathrm{~F} \quad \pm 10 \%$ |
|  |  |  |  | C302 | 1 | DK88473200 | $0.047 \mu \mathrm{~F} \quad \pm 10 \%$ |
| C231 | 1 | DK96471300 | 470 pF | C303 | 1 | DK86473200 | $0.047 \mu \mathrm{~F} \quad \pm \mathbf{1 0 \%}$ |
| C232 | 1 | DK56104200 | $0.1 \mu \mathrm{~F} \quad \pm 10 \%$ | C304 | 1 | DK88103200 | $0.01 \mu \mathrm{~F} \quad \pm 10 \%$ |
| C233 | 1 | DK56562300 | 5800 pF |  |  |  |  |
| C234 | 1 | DD95880300 | 日8 pF $\quad \pm 5 \% \quad$ (CG) | E201 | 1 | QK0036001R | SPEAKER T038S23D0010 |
| C235 | 1 | DK56104200 | $0.1 \mu \mathrm{~F} \quad \pm 10 \%$ |  |  |  |  |
| C238 | 1 | DK96103200 | $0.01 \mu \mathrm{~F} \quad \pm 10 \%$ | J201 | 1 | YJ0700958R | SOCKET 5PIN (EEPROM) |
| C237 | 1 | KC097X001R | TANTALUM CAP. $4.7 \mu \mathrm{~F} / 6.3 \mathrm{~V}$ | J202 | 1 | Y $50700957 R$ | SOCKET 12PIN (TONE SQL) |
| C238 | 1 | DK96472300 | 4700 pF ( $\quad \pm 10 \%$ |  |  |  |  |
| C239 | 1 | DK58104200 | $0.1 \mu \mathrm{~F} \quad \pm 10 \%$ | $L 201$ | 1 | LU1510401R | INDUCTOR 100nH ELJSC101K |
|  |  |  |  | L202 | 1 | FC9002003R | FERRITE CORE BLM21A05PT |
| C241 | 1 | DK98103200 | $0.01 \mu \mathrm{~F} \quad \pm 10 \%$ | $L 204$ | 1 | FC8002003R | FERRITE CORE BLM21A05PT |
| C242 | 1 | EY10501610 | TANTALUM CAP. $1 \mu \mathrm{~F} / 16 \mathrm{~V}$ | L205 | 1 | FC9002003R | FERRITE CORE BLM21A05PT |
| C244 | 1 | DK98102300 | 1000 pF ( $\quad \pm 10 \%$ | L208 | 1 | KL102X002R | INDUCTOR $1 \mu \mathrm{H}$ MLF2012A |
| C245 | 1 | DK98102300 | 1000 pF |  |  |  |  |
| C248 | 1 | EG10700850 | ELECT. CAP. $\quad 100 \mu \mathrm{~F} / 6.3 \mathrm{~V}$ | 0001 | 1 | KH044Y8010 | CTCSS UNIT(CTN560) [C568A] |
| C247 | 1 | EG10700850 | ELECT. CAP. $100 \mu \mathrm{~F} / 6.3 \mathrm{~V}$ |  |  |  |  |
| C248 | 1 | DK56583200 | $0.056 \mu \mathrm{~F} \quad \pm 10 \%$ | 0201 | 1 | HC98A3253R | IC SCI7710YCA |
| C249 | 1 | DK58583200 | $0.056 \mu \mathrm{~F} \quad \pm 10 \%$ | Q202 | 1 | HZ2002521R | DIODE 1SS353 |
| C250 | 1 | EY22500830 | TANTALUM CAP. $2.2 \mu \mathrm{~F} / 8.3 \mathrm{~V}$ | 0203 | 1 | H22004702R | DIODE MA729 |
|  |  |  |  | Q204 | 1 | HI1000186R | L.E.D. CL- 170UR-CD-T |
| C251 | 1 | EY22500630 | TANTALUM CAP. $2.2 \mu \mathrm{~F} / 0.3 \mathrm{~V}$ | Q205 | 1 | HC1000877R | IC RH5RH651A |
| C252 | 1 | DK96102300 | $1000 \mathrm{pF} \quad \pm \mathbf{1 0 \%}$ | Q208 | 1 | BA1000308R | DIGITAL TRANSISTOR HQ1A4A |
| C253 | 1 | DK96223200 | $0.022 \mu \mathrm{~F} \quad \pm 10 \%$ | Q207 | 1 | BA0000821R | DIGITAL TRANSISTOR UMW1 |
| C254 | 1 | DK96223200 | $0.022 \mu \mathrm{~F} \quad \pm 10 \%$ | Q208 | 1 | BA9001121R | DIGTTAL TRANSISTOR UMC4 |
| C255 | 1 | DK96223200 | $0.022 \mu \mathrm{~F} \quad \pm 10 \%$ | Q209 | 1 | HU280×H10R | MICROPROCESSOR HD404629C26TF |
| C258 | 1 | DK96223200 | $0.022 \mu \mathrm{~F} \quad \pm 10 \%$ | Q210 | 1 | HC1005753R | IC S-80740SN-D4 |
| C257 | 1 | EY22800470 | TANTALUM CAP. $22 \mu$ F/4 V |  |  |  |  |
| C259 | 1 | DK96471300 | 470 pF |  |  |  |  |
| C280 | 1 | DK96332300 | 3300 pF |  |  |  |  |


| REF. <br> DESIG. | Q'TY | PART NO. | DESCRIPTION |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Wa, | P201 CONTROL P.C.BOARD |
| 0211 | 1 | HC1001577R | IC RN5VL27CA |
| 0212 | 1 | HX214821AR | TRANSISTOR 2SB1462 |
| 0213 | 1 | HZ2002521R | DIODE 1SS353 |
| 0214 | 1 | HZ2002521R | DIODE 1SS353 |
| 0215 | 1 | HC445305SR | IC TC4W53FU |
| Q218 | 1 | HC1034303R | IC LC73881M |
| 0217 | 1 | HC1034303R | IC LC73881M |
| 0218 | 1 | HZ20013210 | DIODE DAP202U |
| 0219 | 1 | HC445305SR | IC TC4W53FU |
| 0220 | 1 | HC1025405R | IC TC4S66F |
| 0221 | 1 | BA1004221R | DIGITAL TRANSISTOR UMAA |
| 0222 | 1 | HC1011809R | IC NJM2100E |
| 0223 | 1 | BA2004321R | DIGITAL TRANSISTOR DTC144EE |
| 0224 | 1 | HZ3075121R | DIODE DTZ7.5B |
| 0228 | 1 | BA1000308R | DIGITAL TRANSISTOR HQIA4A |
| 0227 | 1 | BA9000821R | DIGITAL TRANSISTOR UMW1 |
| 0228 | 1 | HC10087090 | IC NJM2073M |
| 0229 | 1 | BA1004121R | DIGITAL TRANSISTOR UMG2 |
| 0230 | 1 | HC445305SR | IC TC4W53FU |
| 0231 | 1 | HC408605IR | IC TC7S86FU |
| 0232 | 1 | HC445305SR | IC TC4W53FU |
| 0233 | 1 | HX346171BR | TRANSISTOR 2SC4817 (R) |
| 0234 | 1 | HX348171BR | TRANSISTOR 2SC4617 (R) |
| 0235 | 1 | HY101441AR | FET 2SJ144 (Y) |
| 0237 | 1 | HY101441AR | FET 2SJ144 (Y) |
| 0238 | 1 | BA2004321R | DIGITAL TRANSISTOR DTC144EE |
| 0239 | 1 | BA1000802R | DIGITAL TRANSISTOR UN911H |
| 0240 | 1 | HX214821AR | TRANSISTOR 2SB1462 |
| 0241 | 1 | BA9000821R | DIGITAL TRANSISTOR UMW1 |
| 0242 | 1 | HZ3180221R | DIODE DTZ18A |
| 0243 | 1 | HZ3000321R | DIODE DTZ20B |
| 0245 | 1 | BA1000802R | DIGITAL TRANSISTOR UN911H |
| Q248 | 1 | BA9000821R | DIGITAL TRANSISTOR UMW1 |
| Q247 | 1 | HY2158000R | FET 2SK1580 |
| 0248 | 1 | HZ2005005R | DIODE 1SS388 |
| 0249 | 1 | HZ2005005R | DIODE 1SS388 |
| R201 | 1 | NN05151810 | $150 \Omega \quad \therefore \quad \pm 5 \% \quad 1 / 18 \mathrm{~W}$ |
| R202 | 1 | NN05000810 | $0 \Omega \quad \pm 5 \% \quad 1 / 16 \mathrm{~W}$ |
| R203 | 1 | NN05100810 | $10 \Omega \quad \pm 5 \% \quad 1 / 16 \mathrm{~W}$ |
| R204 | 1 | NN05153810 | $15 k \Omega \quad \pm 5 \% \quad 1 / 16 \mathrm{~W}$ |
| R205 | 1 | NN05103610 | $10 \mathrm{k} \Omega \quad \pm 5 \% \quad 1 / 18 \mathrm{~W}$ |
| R208 | 1 | NN05470810 | $47 \Omega \quad \pm 5 \% \quad 1 / 18 \mathrm{~W}$ |
| R207 | 1 | NN05472810 | $4.7 \mathrm{k} \Omega \quad \pm 5 \% \quad 1 / 16 \mathrm{~W}$ |
| R208 | 1 | NN05103610 | $10 \mathrm{k} \Omega \quad \pm 5 \% \quad 1 / 18 \mathrm{~W}$ |
| R209 | 1 | NN05224810 | $220 \mathrm{k} \Omega \quad \pm 5 \% \quad 1 / 18 \mathrm{~W}$ |
| R210 | 1 | NNO5105810 | $1 \mathrm{M} \Omega \quad \pm 5 \% \quad 1 / 18 \mathrm{~W}$ |
| R211 | 1 | NNO5564810 | $580 \mathrm{k} \Omega \quad \pm 5 \% \quad 1 / 18 \mathrm{~W}$ |
| R212 | 1 | NN05224810 | $220 \mathrm{k} \Omega \quad \pm 5 \%$ 1/16 W |
| R213 | 1 | NNO5224810 | $220 \mathrm{k} \Omega \quad \pm 5 \%$ 1/18 W |
| R214 | 1 | NN05103810 | $10 \mathrm{k} \Omega \quad \pm 5 \% \quad 1 / 16 \mathrm{~W}$ |
| R215 | 1 | NW05332810 | $3.3 \mathrm{k} \Omega \quad \pm 5 \%$ 1/18 W |
| R218 | 1 | NN05332810 | $3.3 \mathrm{k} \Omega \quad \pm 5 \% \quad 1 / 16 \mathrm{~W}$ |
| R217 | 1 | NNO5104610 | $100 \mathrm{k} \Omega \quad \pm 5 \% \quad 1 / 16 \mathrm{~W}$ |
| R218 | 1 | NN05105810 | $1 \mathrm{M} \Omega \quad \pm 5 \% \quad 1 / 16 \mathrm{~W}$ |
| R219 | 1 | NN05474610 | $470 \mathrm{k} \Omega \quad \pm 5 \% \quad 1 / 18 \mathrm{~W}$ |
| R220 | 1 | BW05102020 | NETWORK RESISTOR $1 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ MNR14EOA |
|  |  |  |  |



| REF. <br> DESIG. | Q'TY | PART NO. | DESCRIPTION |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | P201 CONTROL P.C.BOARD |  |  |
| R2e1 | 1 | NY01040220 | TRIMM.RESISTOR $100 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ EVM1XS |  |  |
| R282 | 1 | NN05223810 | $22 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ | $\pm 5 \%$ | 1/16 W |
| R283 | 1 | NN05472810 | $4.7 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ | $\pm 5 \%$ | 1/16 W |
| R284 | 1 | NN05000610 | $0 \Omega$ | $\pm 5 \%$ | 1/16 W |
| R285 | 1 | NN05022810 | 2.2 Q | $\pm 5 \%$ | 1/16 W |
| R288 | 1 | NN05123810 | 12 k \& | $\pm 5 \%$ | 1/16 W |
| R287 | 1 | NNO5103810 | $10 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ | $\pm 5 \%$ | 1/16 W |
| R288 | 1 | NN05022810 | 2.2 Q | $\pm 5 \%$ | 1/10 W |
| R289 | 1 | NN05022810 | 2.2 Q | $\pm 5 \%$ | 1/16 W |
| R290 | 1 | NN05151810 | $150 \Omega$ | $\pm 5 \%$ | 1/10 W |
| R291 | 1 | NN05102810 | $1 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ | $\pm 5 \%$ | 1/10 W |
| R292 | 1 | NN05102810 | $1 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ | $\pm 5 \%$ | 1/10 W |
| R293 | 1 | NN05151610 | $150 \Omega$ | $\pm 5 \%$ | 1/16 W |
| R294 | 1 | NN05223810 | 22 k \& | $\pm 5 \%$ | 1/16 W |
| R295 | 1 | NN05103810 | $10 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ | $\pm 5 \%$ | 1/16 W |
| R298 | 1 | NN05103810 | $10 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ | $\pm 5 \%$ | 1/16 W |
| R297 | 1 | NN05223810 | $22 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ | $\pm 5 \%$ | 1/16 W |
| R298 | 1 | NN05123810 | $12 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ | $\pm 5 \%$ | 1/16 W |
| R299 | 1 | NN05123810 | 12 k Q | $\pm 5 \%$ | 1/16 W |
| R300 | 1 | NN05103810 | $10 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ | $\pm 5 \%$ | 1/16 W |
| R301 | 1 | NN05103810 | $10 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ | $\pm 5 \%$ | 1/16 W |
| R302 | 1 | NN05102810 | $1 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ | $\pm 5 \%$ | 1/16 W |
| R303 | 1 | NN05102810 | $1 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ | $\pm 5 \%$ | 1/16 W |
| R304 | 1 | NN05474810 | 470 k Q | $\pm 5 \%$ | 1/16 W |
| R305 | 1 | NN05103810 | $10 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ | $\pm 5 \%$ | 1/16 W |
| R308 | 1 | NN05104810 | $100 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ | $\pm 5 \%$ | 1/16 W |
| R307 | 1 | NN05104810 | $100 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ | $\pm 5 \%$ | 1/16 W |
| R308 | 1 | NN05334810 | 330 k Q | $\pm 5 \%$ | 1/16 W |
| R309 | 1 | NN0515581R | 1.5 M S | $\pm 5 \%$ | 1/16 W |
| R310 | 1 | NN05222810 | 2.2 k ת | $\pm 5 \%$ | 1/16 W |
| R311 | 1 | NN05474810 | 470 k $\Omega$ | $\pm 5 \%$ | 1/16 W |
| R312 | 1 | NN05103810 | $10 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ | $\pm 5 \%$ | 1/16 W |
| R313 | 1 | NN05104810 | 100 k Q | $\pm 5 \%$ | 1/16 W |
| R314 | 1 | NN05104810 | 100 k ת | $\pm 5 \%$ | 1/16 W |
| R315 | 1 | NN05334810 | 330 k ת | $\pm 5 \%$ | 1/16 W |
| R316 | 1 | NN0515581R | $1.5 \mathrm{M} \Omega$ | $\pm 5 \%$ | 1/16 W |
| R317 | 1 | NN05222810 | 2.2 k Q | $\pm 5 \%$ | 1/16 W |
| R318 | 1 | NN05103810 | $10 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ | $\pm 5 \%$ | 1/16 W |
| R319 | 1 | NN05472810 | 4.7 k Q | $\pm 5 \%$ | 1/16 W |
| R320 | 1 | NN05224810 | 220 k Q | $\pm 5 \%$ | 1/10 W |
| R321 | 1 | NN05103810 | $10 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ | $\pm 5 \%$ | 1/10 W |
| R323 | 1 | NN05473810 | $47 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ | $\pm 5 \%$ | 1/16 W |
| R324 | 1 | NN05473810 | $47 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ | $\pm 5 \%$ | 1/16 W |
| R326 | 1 | NN05474610 | $470 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ | $\pm 5 \%$ | 1/16 W |
| R327 | 1 | NN05224810 | $220 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ | $\pm 5 \%$ | 1/10 W |
| R328 | 1 | NN05103810 | $10 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ | $\pm 5 \%$ | 1/16 W |
| R329 | 1 | NN05474810 | $470 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ | $\pm 5 \%$ | 1/16 W |
| R330 | 1 | NNo5222810 | $2.2 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ | $\pm 5 \%$ | 1/16 W |
| R332 | 1 | NN05472610 | 4.7 k Q | $\pm 5 \%$ | 1/16 W |
| R333 | 1 | NN05102610 | 1 k Q | $\pm 5 \%$ | 1/10 W |
| R334 | 1 | NNO5105810 | $1 \mathrm{M} \Omega$ | $\pm 5 \%$ | 1/10 W |
| R335 | 1 | NN05473810 | $47 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ | $\pm 5 \%$ | 1/16 W |
| R330 | 1 | NN05333810 | $33 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ | $\pm 5 \%$ | 1/16 W |
| R337 | 1 | NN05473810 | $47 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ | $\pm 5 \%$ | 1/10 W |
| R338 | 1 | NN05474010 | 470 k Q | $\pm 5 \%$ | 1/10 W |
| R339 | 1 | NN05474610 | $470 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ | $\pm 5 \%$ | 1/10 W |
| R340 | 1 | NN05474810 | $470 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ | $\pm 5 \%$ | 1/10 W |



| REF. <br> DESIG. | Q'TY | PART NO. | DESCRIPTION |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | P204 POWER SW P.C.BOARD |
| P204 | 1 | Wa2s6x2045 | POWER 8W P.C.BOARD |
| C283 | 1 | DK96102300 | $1000 \mathrm{pF} \quad \pm 10 \%$ |
| S205 | 1 | SP0101219R | PUSH SWITCH SKQGAB |
|  |  |  | P205 KEY BOARD P.C.BOARD |
| P205 | 1 | WG286×2055 | KEY BOARD P.C.EOARD |
| C151 | 1 | DK98102300 | $1000 \mathrm{pF} \quad \pm 10 \%$ |
| C152 | 1 | DK98102300 | 1000 pF ( $\quad \pm 10 \%$ |
| C153 | 1 | DK98102300 | 1000 pF ( $\quad \pm 10 \%$ |
| C154 | 1 | DK98102300 | $1000 \mathrm{pF} \quad \pm 10 \%$ |
| L151 | 1 | FC8002003R | FERRITE CORE BLM21A05PT |
| N151 | 1 | MS5000043R | MICROPHONE UNIT WM-60AX |
| Q151 | 1 | HC1011918R | IC MB88381PFV |
| Q152 | 1 | HZ2002521R | DIODE 1SS353 |
| 0153 | 1 | HZ3075121R | DIODE DTZ7.5B Aa |
| R151 | 1 | BW05102020 | NETWORK RESISTOR $1 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ MNR14EOA |
| R152 | 1 | BW05102020 | NETWORK RESISTOR $1 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ MNR14EOA |
| R153 | 1 | BW05102020 | NETWORK RESISTOR $1 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ MNR14EOA |
| R154 | 1 | NN05102810 | $1 \mathrm{k} \Omega \quad \pm 5 \% \quad 1 / 16 \mathrm{~W}$ |
| R155 | 1 | NN05102810 | $1 \mathrm{k} \Omega \quad \pm 5 \% \quad 1 / 16 \mathrm{~W}$ |
| R158 | 1 | NN05102810 | $1 \mathrm{k} \Omega \quad \pm 5 \% \quad 1 / 10 \mathrm{~W}$ |
| R157 | 1 | NN05104610 | $100 \mathrm{k} \Omega \quad \pm 5 \% \quad 1 / 16 \mathrm{~W}$ |
| R158 | 1 | NN05101610 | $100 \Omega \quad \pm 5 \% \quad 1 / 16 \mathrm{~W}$ |
| R159 | 1 | NN05102810 | $1 \mathrm{k} \Omega \quad \pm 5 \% \quad 1 / 16 \mathrm{~W}$ |
| R180 | 1 | NN05333810 | 33 k , $\pm 5 \%$ 1/18W |
|  |  |  | P206 LCD P.C.BOARD |
| P206 | 1 | WG268×2085 | LCD P.C.BOARD |
| C101 | 1 | DD95330300 | 33 pF ( $\quad \pm 5 \%$ (CG) |
| C102 | 1 | DD95330300 | 33 pF ( $\quad \pm 5 \%$ (CG) |
| C103 | 1 | DK98103200 | $0.01 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ |
| C104 | 1 | DK98223200 | $0.022 \mu \mathrm{~F} \quad \pm 10 \%$ |
| C105 | 1 | DK96223200 | $0.022 \mu \mathrm{~F} \quad \pm 10 \%$ |
| C108 | 1 | DK98223200 | $0.022 \mu \mathrm{~F} \quad \pm 10 \%$ |
| C109 | 1 | DK96 102300 | 1000 pF ( $\pm 10 \%$ |
| 0101 | 1 | HU288XF10R | MICROPROCESSOR MB89821 |
| Q102 | 1 | HQ2150132R | DISPLAY UNIT |
| Q103 | 1 | HI1000130R | L.E.D PG1101F |
| Q104 | 1 | H11000130R | L.E.D. PG1101F |
| Q105 | 1 | H11000286R | L.E.D. CL- 155UR/G-D-T |
| 0108 | 1 | Hilooo286R | L.E.D. CL-155UR/G-D-T |
| Q107 | 1 | HX423511AR | TRANSISTOR 2SD2351 (N,W) |
| Q108 | 1 | HX423511AR | TRANSISTOR 2SD2351 ( $\mathrm{N}, \mathrm{W}$ ) |
| Q108 | 1 | HX423511AR | TRANSISTOR 2SD2351 ( $\mathrm{N}, \mathrm{W}$ ) |
| 0110 | 1 | HX423511AR | TRANSISTOR 2SD2351 $\mathrm{N}, \mathrm{W}$ ) |
| Q111 | 1 | HX423511AR | TRANSISTOR 2SD2351 (N,W) |
| 0112 | 1 | HX423511AR | TRANSISTOR 2SD2351 $\mathrm{N}, \mathrm{W}$ ) |
| Q113 | 1 | BA1003821R | DIGITAL TRANSISTOR DTA144EE |
| 0114 | 1 | HX423511AR | TRANSISTOR 2SD2351 $\mathrm{N}, \mathrm{W}$ ) |


| REF. DESIG. | QTY | PART NO. | DESCRIPTION |  |  | REF. DESIG. | QTY | PART NO. | DESCRIPTION |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | P301 8PKMIC SOCKET P.C.BOARD |  |  |  |  |  | P401 RF-VHF P.C.BOARD |  |  |
| R381 | 1 | NN05153810 | 15 k Q | $\pm 5 \%$ | 1/18 W | C441 | 1 | DK98102300 | 1000 pF | $\pm 10 \%$ |  |
| R382 | 1 | NN05105610 | $1 \mathrm{M} \Omega$ | $\pm 5 \%$ | $1 / 18 \mathrm{~W}$ | $\mathrm{C442}$ | 1 | DK98102300 | 1000 pF | $\pm 10 \%$ |  |
| R383 | 1 | NN0515561R | $1.5 \mathrm{M} \Omega$ | $\pm 5 \%$ | 1/16 W | C443 | 1 | DD95220300 | 22 pF | $\pm 5 \%$ | (CG) |
| R384 | 1 | NN05100810 | $10 \Omega$ | $\pm 5 \%$ | 1/16 W | C44 | 1 | DD95270300 | 27 pF | $\pm 5 \%$ | (CG) |
| R388 | 1 | NN05100810 | $10 \Omega$ | $\pm 5 \%$ | $1 / 16 \mathrm{~W}$ | C448 | 1 | DD95270300 | 27 pF | $\pm 5 \%$ | (CG) |
| R387 | 1 | NN05104810 | 100 k , | $\pm 5 \%$ | 1/16 W | C447 | 1 | DK98102300 | 1000 pF | $\pm 10 \%$ |  |
| R388 | 1 | NN05103810 | $10 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ | $\pm 5 \%$ | 1/16 W | C448 | 1 | DK98102300 | 1000 pF | $\pm 10 \%$ |  |
| R389 | 1 | NN05102610 | $1 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ | $\pm 5 \%$ | 1/16 W | C448 | 1 | DD90020380 | 2 pF | $\pm 0.25 \mathrm{pF}$ |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | C450 | 1 | DD95560300 | 56 pF | $\pm 5 \%$ | (CG) |
|  |  |  | P302 ROTARY P.C.BOARD |  |  | C451 | 1 | DD9001536R | 1.5 pF | $\pm 0.25 \mathrm{pF}$ | (W) |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | C452 | 1 | DD90030360 | 3 pF | $\pm 0.25 \mathrm{pF}$ | (UJ) |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | C453 | 1 | DD95560300 | 58 pF | $\pm 5 \%$ | (CG) |
| P302 | 1 | WG266x2075 | ROTARY P.C.BOARD |  |  | C454 | 1 | DD9001536R | 1.5 pF | $\pm 0.25 \mathrm{pF}$ |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | C455 | 1 | DK08102300 | 1000 pF | $\pm 10 \%$ |  |
| C386 | 1 | DK96102300 | 1000 pF | $\pm 10 \%$ |  | C458 | 1 | DD90030360 | 3 pF | $\pm 0.25 \mathrm{pF}$ | (W) |
| C387 | 1 | DK98102300 | 1000 pF | $\pm 10 \%$ |  | C457 | 1 | DD95560300 | $56 \mathrm{pF}$ | $\pm 5 \%$ | (CG) |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | C458 | 1 | DK86102300 | $1000 \mathrm{pF}$ | $\pm 10 \%$ |  |
| S381 | 1 | SR0102005R | ROTARY SWITCH EC09P20-88 |  |  | C450 | 1 | DD95580300 | 56 pF | $\pm 5 \%$ | (CG) |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | C460 | 1 | DK88102300 | 1000 pF | $\pm 10 \%$ |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | C461 | 1 | DD95470300 | 47 pF | $\pm 5 \%$ | (CG) |
|  |  |  | P401 RF- VHF P.C.BOARD |  |  | C462 | 1 | DK96103200 | $0.01 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ | $\pm 10 \%$ |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | C463 | 1 | DD91070300 | 7 pF | $\pm 0.5 \mathrm{pF}$ | (CH) |
| P401 | 1 | WG26ex3010 | RF - VHF P.C.BOARD |  |  | C464 | 1 | DK88102300 | 1000 pF | $\pm 10 \%$ |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | C465 | 1 | DK88103200 | $0.01 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ | $\pm 10 \%$ |  |
| C401 | 1 | DK96 102300 | 1000 pF | $\pm 10 \%$ |  | C468 | 1 | DK88103200 | $0.01 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ | $\pm 10 \%$ |  |
| C402 | 1 | DD95200300 | 20 pF | $\pm 5 \%$ | (CG) | C467 | 1 | DK88102300 | 1000 pF | $\pm 10 \%$ |  |
| C403 | 1 | DD95360300 | 36 pF | $\pm 5 \%$ | (CG) | C468 | 1 | DD95390300 | 38 pF | $\pm 5 \%$ | (CG) |
| C404 | 1 | DD95390300 | 39 pF | $\pm 5 \%$ | (CG) | C460 | 1 | DD91100300 | 10 pF | $\pm 0.5 \mathrm{pF}$ | (CH) |
| C405 | 1 | DK96102300 | 1000 pF | $\pm 10 \%$ |  | C470 | 1 | DD95101300 | 100 pF | $\pm 5 \%$ | (CG) |
| C406 | 1 | DK96471300 | 470 pF | $\pm 10 \%$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| C407 | 1 | DD95200300 | 20 pF | $\pm 5 \%$ | (CQ) | C471 | 1 | DK88102300 | 1000 pF | $\pm 10 \%$ |  |
| C408 | 1 | DK96102300 | 1000 pF | $\pm 10 \%$ |  | C472 | 1 | DK98102300 | 1000 pF | $\pm 10 \%$ |  |
| C409 | 1 | DK88102300 | 1000 pF | $\pm 10 \%$ |  | C474 | 1 | DK58224200 | $0.22 \mu \mathrm{FR}$ |  |  |
| C410 | 1 | DK88102300 | 1000 pF | $\pm 10 \%$ |  | C475 | 1 | DD95330300 | 33 pF | $\pm 5 \%$ | (CG) |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | C478 | 1 | DK96102300 | 1000 pF | $\pm 10 \%$ |  |
| C411 | 1 | DD9514030R | 14 pF | $\pm 5 \%$ | (W) | $\mathrm{C477}$ | 1 | DK98102300 | 1000 pF | $\pm 10 \%$ |  |
| C413 | 1 | DK96102300 | 1000 pF | $\pm 10 \%$ |  | C478 | 1 | DK56104200 | $0.1 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ | $\pm 10 \%$ |  |
| C414 | 1 | DD95220300 | 22 pF | $\pm 5 \%$ | (CG) | C478 | 1 | DD95221300 | 220 pF | $\pm 5 \%$ | (CG) |
| C415 | 1 | DK96102300 | 1000 pF | $\pm 10 \%$ |  | C480 | 1 | DD95221300 | 220 pF | $\pm 5 \%$ | (CG) |
| C416 | 1 | DK98102300 | 1000 pF | $\pm 10 \%$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| C417 | 1 | DD90008360 | 0.8 pF | $\pm 0.25$ p | (U) | C482 | 1 | DD95221300 | 220 pF | $\pm 5 \%$ | (CG) |
| C418 | 1 | DD90050300 | 5 pF | $\pm 0.25$ p | (CH) | C483 | 1 | DK58104200 | $0.1 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ | $\pm 10 \%$ |  |
| C419 | 1 | DD95240300 | 24 pF | $\pm 5 \%$ | (CG) | C484 | 1 | DK96223200 | $0.022 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ | $\pm 10 \%$ |  |
| C420 | 1 | DK96103200 | $0.01 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ | $\pm 10 \%$ |  | C485 | 1 | EY10502070 | TANTALUM CAP. | $1 \mu \mathrm{~F} / 20 \mathrm{~V}$ |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | C488 | 1 | EY10502070 | TANTALUM CAP. | $1 \mu F / 20 \mathrm{~V}$ |  |
| C422 | 1 | DK90102300 | 1000 pF | $\pm 10 \%$ |  | C467 | 1 | DK58224200 | $0.22 \mu \mathrm{FR}$ |  |  |
| C423 | 1 | DD95180300 | 18 pF | $\pm 5 \%$ | (CG) | C488 | 1 | DK96103200 | $0.01 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ | $\pm 10 \%$ |  |
| C424 | 1 | DK98102300 | 1000 pF | $\pm 10 \%$ |  | C480 | 1 | EY10800850 | TANTALUM CAP. | $10 \mu \mathrm{~F} / 8.3$ |  |
| C428 | 1 | DD95220300 | 22 pF | $\pm 5 \%$ | (CG) |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| C427 | 1 | DKP6102300 | 1000 pF | $\pm 10 \%$ |  | C491 | 1 | DK98223200 | $0.022 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ | $\pm 10 \%$ |  |
| C428 | 1 | DK98102300 | 1000 pF | $\pm 10 \%$ |  | C492 | 1 | DK98223200 | $0.022 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ | $\pm 10 \%$ |  |
| C429 | 1 | DK98102300 | 1000 pF | $\pm 10 \%$ |  | C493 | 1 | DK96473200 | $0.047 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ | $\pm 10 \%$ |  |
| C430 | 1 | EJ10701840 | ELECT. CAP. | $100 \mu \mathrm{~F} / 10 \mathrm{~V}$ |  | C494 | 1 | DC05330300 | 33 pF | $\pm 5 \%$ | (CG) |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | C495 | 1 | DK08102300 | 1000 pF | $\pm 10 \%$ |  |
| C431 | 1 | DK88102300 | 1000 pF | $\pm 10 \%$ |  | C498 | 1 | DD05240300 | 24 pF | $\pm 5 \%$ | (CG) |
| C432 | 1 | DK98102300 | 1000 pF | $\pm 10 \%$ |  | C497 | 1 | DD05330300 | 33 pF | $\pm 5 \%$ | (CG) |
| C433 | 1 | DK86102300 | 1000 pF | $\pm 10 \%$ |  | C408 | 1 | DK98102300 | 1000 pF | $\pm 10 \%$ |  |
| C434 | 1 | EY10501610 | TANTALUM CAP. | $1 \mu \mathrm{~F} / 16$ |  | C498 | 1 | EY22800470 | TANTALUM CAP. | $22 \mu \mathrm{~F} / 4 \mathrm{~V}$ |  |
| C435 | 1 | DK98102300 | 1000 pF | $\pm 10 \%$ |  | C500 | 1 | DK58104200 | $0.1 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ | $\pm 10 \%$ |  |
| C436 | 1 | DK86102300 | 1000 pF | $\pm 10 \%$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| C437 | 1 | DK96102300 | 1000 pF | $\pm 10 \%$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| C438 | 1 | DK86102300 | 1000 pF | $\pm 10 \%$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| C439 | 1 | KC097X001R | TANTALUM CAP. | $4.7 \mu \mathrm{~F} / 8$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| C440 | 1 | DK96102300 | 1000 pF | $\pm 10 \%$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |


| REF. DESIG. | Q'TY | PART NO. | DESCRIPTION |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | P401 RF-VHF P.C.BOARD |
| C501 | 1 | DD95221300 | $220 \mathrm{pF} \quad \pm 5 \% \quad$ (CG) |
| C502 | 1 | DD95221300 | 220 pF ( $\pm 5 \%$ (CG) |
| C504 | 1 | DD95221300 | 220 pF ( $\quad \pm 5 \% \quad$ (CG) |
| C505 | 1 | DK56104200 | $0.1 \mu \mathrm{~F} \quad \pm 10 \%$ |
| C508 | 1 | DK98473200 | $0.047 \mu \mathrm{~F} \quad \pm 10 \%$ |
| C507 | 1 | EY22600470 | TANTALUM CAP. $22 \mu \mathrm{~F} / 4 \mathrm{~V}$ |
| C508 | 1 | DK98102300 | 1000 pF ( $\pm 10 \%$ |
| C509 | 1 | DK96473200 | $0.047 \mu \mathrm{~F} \quad \pm 10 \%$ |
| C510 | 1 | DK98103200 | $0.01 \mu \mathrm{~F} \quad \pm 10 \%$ |
| C511 | 1 | DD95101300 | 100 pF ( $\pm 5 \%$ (CG) |
| C512 | 1 | DD95101300 | 100 pF ( $\pm 5 \%$ (CG) |
| C513 | 1 | DD95200300 | 20 pF ( $\pm 5 \%$ (CG) |
| C514 | 1 | CX11000040 | TRIMM.RESISTOR 10 pF |
| C515 | 1 | DK98102300 | $1000 \mathrm{pF} \quad \pm 10 \%$ |
| C516 | 1 | KC097X001R | TANTALUM CAP. $4.7 \mu \mathrm{~F} / 6.3 \mathrm{~V}$ |
| C517 | 1 | DD95101300 | 100 pF ( $\pm 5 \%$ (CG) |
| C518 | 1 | EY22800470 | TANTALUM CAP. $22 \mu \mathrm{~F} / 4 \mathrm{~V}$ |
| C519 | 1 | DK98102300 | 1000 pF ( $\quad \pm 10 \%$ |
| C520 | 1 | DK46224200 | $0.22 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ |
| C521 | 1 | DK58224200 | $0.22 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ |
| C522 | 1 | EY 10801070 | TANTALUM CAP. $10 \mu \mathrm{~F} / 10 \mathrm{~V}$ |
| C523 | 1 | DK56104200 | 0.1 $\mu \mathrm{F} \quad \pm 10 \%$ |
| C524 | 1 | EY 10800650 | TANTALUM CAP. $10 \mu \mathrm{~F} / 6.3 \mathrm{~V}$ |
| C525 | 1 | DK56473200 | $0.047 \mu \mathrm{~F} \quad \pm 10 \%$ |
| C526 | 1 | KC097X001R | TANTALUM CAP. $4.7 \mu \mathrm{~F} / 8.3 \mathrm{~V}$ |
| C527 | 1 | DK96102300 | 1000 pF ( $\quad \pm 10 \%$ |
| C528 | 1 | DK98473200 | $0.047 \mu \mathrm{~F} \quad \pm 10 \%$ |
| C530 | 1 | DK98 102300 | $1000 \mathrm{pF} \quad \pm 10 \%$ |
| C531 | 1 | DD95470300 | 47 pF ( $\pm 5 \%$ (CG) |
| C532 | 1 | DK96102300 | $1000 \mathrm{pF} \quad \pm 10 \%$ |
| C533 | 1 | EY22600470 | TANTALUM CAP. $22 \mu$ F/4 V |
| C534 | 1 | EY10500670 | TANTALUM CAP. $1 \mu \mathrm{~F} / 6.3 \mathrm{~V}$ |
| C535 | 1 | DD90060300 | $6 \mathrm{pF} \quad \pm 0.25 \mathrm{pF}$ (CH) |
| C536 | 1 | DK96102300 | 1000 pF $\pm 10 \%$ |
| C537 | 1 | DK98102300 | $1000 \mathrm{pF} \quad \pm 10 \%$ |
| C538 | 1 | EY22800470 | TANTALUM CAP. $22 \mu$ F/4 V |
| C539 | 1 | DK56223300 | $0.022 \mu \mathrm{~F} \quad \pm \mathbf{1 0 \%}$ |
| C540 | 1 | DK96102300 | 1000 pF ( $\quad \pm 10 \%$ |
| C541 | 1 | DK96102300 | 1000 pF |
| C542 | 1 | DK98102300 | 1000 pF ( $\quad \pm 10 \%$ |
| C543 | 1 | DK98102300 | 1000 pF ( $\quad \pm 10 \%$ |
| C544 | 1 | DK98102300 | $1000 \mathrm{pF} \quad \pm 10 \%$ |
| C546 | 1 | KC097X001R | TANTALUM CAP. $4.7 \mu \mathrm{~F} / 6.3 \mathrm{~V}$ |
| C547 | 1 | DK96102300 | 1000 pF ( $\quad \pm 10 \%$ |
| C548 | 1 | DD90050300 | 5 pF ( $\quad \pm 0.25 \mathrm{pF}$ (CH) |
| C549 | 1 | DK98473200 | $0.047 \mu \mathrm{~F} \quad \pm 10 \%$ |
| C550 | 1 | DD95470300 | 47 pF ( $\quad \pm 5 \% \quad$ (CG) |
| C552 | 1 | EY10500870 | TANTALUM CAP. $1 \mu$ F/6.3 V |
| F401 | 1 | XU721800NR | CRYSTAL 21.8MHz 21C2KN |
| F402 | 1 | FG450304ER | CERAMIC FILTRE CFUM450E |
| F403 | 1 | FG455304E3 | CERAMIC FILTER CFUM455E |
| 3401 | 1 | YJ0603017R | SOCKET 4PIN |
| $J 402$ | 1 | YJ0603016R | SOCKET 18PIN |
| $J 403$ | 1 | Y 504001630 | SOCKET HEC2781-010520 |



| REF. <br> DESIG. | Q'TY | PART NO. | DESCRIPTION |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | P401 RF-VHF P.C.BOARD |  |  |
| Q441 | 1 | HX346171BR | TRANSISTOR 2SC4617 (R) |  |  |
| 0442 | 1 | HZ2002721R | DIODE DAN222 |  |  |
| 0443 | 1 | HX348171BR | TRANSISTOR 2SC4617 (R) |  |  |
| 0444 | 1 | BA9000721R | DIGITAL TRANSISTOR UMX1 |  |  |
| 0445 | 1 | HC10082180 | IC MB1511PFV |  |  |
| 0448 | 1 | HZ20018050 | DIODE 1SS302 |  |  |
| 0447 | 1 | HX214821AR | TRANSISTOR 2SB1462 |  |  |
| 0448 | 1 | BA2004321R | DIGITAL TRANSISTOR DTC144EE |  |  |
| 0449 | 1 | HC409421YO | IC BU4094BCFV |  |  |
| 0450 | 1 | BA1004221R | DIGITAL TRANSISTOR UMAa |  |  |
| 0451 | 1 | BA1004221R | DIGITAL TRANSISTOR UMAB |  |  |
| 0452 | 1 | BA1004221R | DIGITAL TRANSISTOR UMAB |  |  |
| 0453 | 1 | BA1004221R | DIGITAL TRANSISTOR UMAB |  |  |
| 0454 | 1 | HC409421YO | IC BU4094BCFV |  |  |
| 0455 | 1 | BA10018210 | DIGITAL TRANSISTOR DTA114YU |  |  |
| 0458 | 1 | BA2004321R | DIGITAL TRANSISTOR DTC144EE |  |  |
| 0457 | 1 | BA1000306R | DIGITAL TRANSISTOR HQ1A4A |  |  |
| 0458 | 1 | BA9000621R | DIGITAL TRANSISTOR UMW1 |  |  |
| 0459 | 1 | BA1004221R | DIGITAL TRANSISTOR UMAB |  |  |
| 0480 | 1 | HX346171BR | TRANSISTOR 2SC4017 (R) |  |  |
| R401 | 1 | NN05104010 | $100 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ | $\pm 5 \%$ | 1/16 W |
| R402 | 1 | NN05104810 | $100 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ | $\pm 5 \%$ | 1/16 W |
| R403 | 1 | NN05101610 | 100 \& | $\pm 5 \%$ | 1/16 W |
| R404 | 1 | NN05103610 | $10 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ | $\pm 5 \%$ | 1/16 W |
| R405 | 1 | NN05103810 | $10 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ | $\pm 5 \%$ | 1/10 W |
| R406 | 1 | NN05100610 | $10 \Omega$ | $\pm 5 \%$ | 1/16 W |
| R407 | 1 | NN05470810 | $47 \Omega$ | $\pm 5 \%$ | 1/16 W |
| R408 | 1 | NN05221610 | 220 ת | $\pm 5 \%$ | 1/16 W |
| R409 | 1 | NN05474610 | $470 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ | $\pm 5 \%$ | 1/10 W |
| R410 | 1 | NN05103610 | $10 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ | $\pm 5 \%$ | 1/10 W |
| R411 | 1 | NN05104810 | 100 k Q | $\pm 5 \%$ | 1/10 W |
| R412 | 1 | NN05104810 | $100 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ | $\pm 5 \%$ | 1/16 W |
| R413 | 1 | NN05104010 | 100 k Q | $\pm 5 \%$ | 1/16 W |
| R414 | 1 | NN05152810 | 1.5 k ת | $\pm 5 \%$ | 1/10 W |
| R415 | 1 | NN05470810 | $47 \Omega$ | $\pm 5 \%$ | 1/16 W |
| R418 | 1 | NN05103810 | $10 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ | $\pm 5 \%$ | 1/10 W |
| R417 | 1 | NN05472810 | 4.7 k $\Omega$ | $\pm 5 \%$ | 1/18 W |
| R418 | 1 | NN05101610 | 100 \& | $\pm 5 \%$ | 1/10 W |
| R419 | 1 | NN05122810 | $1.2 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ | $\pm 5 \%$ | 1/10 W |
| R420 | 1 | NN05122810 | $1.2 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ | $\pm 5 \%$ | 1/16 W |
| R421 | 1 | NN05584810 | $560 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ | $\pm 5 \%$ | 1/16 W |
| R422 | 1 | NN05101610 | 100 \& | $\pm 5 \%$ | 1/10 W |
| R423 | 1 | NN05103610 | $10 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ | $\pm 5 \%$ | 1/16 W |
| R424 | 1 | NN05102810 | 1 k Q | $\pm 5 \%$ | 1/10 W |
| R425 | 1 | NN05101610 | $100 \Omega$ | $\pm 5 \%$ | 1/16 W |
| R428 | 1 | NN05222810 | 2.2 k Q | $\pm 5 \%$ | 1/10 W |
| R427 | 1 | NN05472610 | $4.7 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ | $\pm 5 \%$ | 1/16 W |
| R428 | 1 | NN05822810 | $8.2 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ | $\pm 5 \%$ | 1/10 W |
| R429 | 1 | NN05472810 | $4.7 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ | $\pm 5 \%$ | 1/16 W |
| R430 | 1 | NN05472810 | 4.7 k ת | $\pm 5 \%$ | 1/10 W |
| R431 | 1 | NN05000010 | $0 \Omega$ | $\pm 5 \%$ | 1/10 W |
| R432 | 1 | NN05472610 | 4.7 k Q | $\pm 5 \%$ | 1/10 W |
| R433 | 1 | NN05101610 | 100 Q | $\pm 5 \%$ | 1/16 W |
| R434 | 1 | NN05101610 | $100 \Omega$ | $\pm 5 \%$ | 1/16 W |
| R436 | 1 | NN05472610 | $4.7 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ | $\pm 5 \%$ | 1/16 W |
| R437 | 1 | NN0551281R | $5.1 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ | $\pm 5 \%$ | 1/16 W |
| R438 | 1 | NY0503030R | TRIMM.P | R 50 k Q | VR22(B) |
| R439 | 1 | NN05472610 | 4.7 k \& | $\pm 5 \%$ | 1/16 W |
| R440 | 1 | NN05102610 | 1 k Q | $\pm 5 \%$ | 1/10 W |


| REF. DESIG. | QTY | PART NO. | DESCRIPTION |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | -4 | P401 RF | VHF P.C.BOARD |  |
| R441 | 1 | NN05473810 | 47 k \& | $\pm 5 \%$ | 1/18 W |
| R442 | 1 | NN05223810 | $22 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ | $\pm 5 \%$ | 1/16 W |
| R443 | 1 | NN05223610 | $22 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ | $\pm 5 \%$ | 1/16 W |
| R444 | 1 | NN05472810 | $4.7 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ | $\pm 5 \%$ | 1/16 W |
| R445 | 1 | NN05582810 | $5.6 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ | $\pm 5 \%$ | 1/18 W |
| R446 | 1 | NN05103810 | $10 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ | $\pm 5 \%$ | 1/18 W |
| R447 | 1 | NN05332610 | $3.3 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ | $\pm 5 \%$ | 1/16 W |
| R448 | 1 | NN05472610 | $4.7 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ | $\pm 5 \%$ | 1/18 W |
| R449 | 1 | NNo5102810 | $1 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ | $\pm 5 \%$ | 1/18 W |
| R450 | 1 | NN05472810 | $4.7 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ | $\pm 5 \%$ | 1/16 W |
| R451 | 1 | NN05472610 | $4.7 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ | $\pm 5 \%$ | 1/16 W |
| R452 | 1 | NN05102810 | $1 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ | $\pm 5 \%$ | 1/16 W |
| R453 | 1 | NN05101810 | $100 \Omega$ | $\pm 5 \%$ | 1/16 W |
| R454 | 1 | NN05103610 | $10 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ | $\pm 5 \%$ | 1/16 W |
| R455 | 1 | NN05472810 | $4.7 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ | $\pm 5 \%$ | 1/16 W |
| R458 | 1 | NN05884810 | $680 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ | $\pm 5 \%$ | 1/16 W |
| R457 | 1 | NN05102610 | $1 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ | $\pm 5 \%$ | 1/16 W |
| R458 | 1 | NN05332810 | $3.3 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ | $\pm 5 \%$ | 1/16 W |
| R459 | 1 | NN05101610 | $100 \Omega$ | $\pm 5 \%$ | 1/16 W |
| R480 | 1 | NN05104810 | $100 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ | $\pm 5 \%$ | 1/16 W |
| R481 | 1 | NN05153610 | $15 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ | $\pm 5 \%$ | 1/18 W |
| R462 | 1 | NN05102610 | $1 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ | $\pm 5 \%$ | 1/16 W |
| R463 | 1 | NN05682810 | $6.8 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ | $\pm 5 \%$ | 1/18 W |
| R404 | 1 | NN05154810 | $150 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ | $\pm 5 \%$ | 1/16 W |
| R465 | 1 | NN05582810 | $5.8 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ | $\pm 5 \%$ | 1/16 W |
| R466 | 1 | NN05103810 | $10 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ | $\pm 5 \%$ | 1/16 W |
| R467 | 1 | NN05220810 | $22 \Omega$ | $\pm 5 \%$ | 1/16 W |
| R468 | 1 | NN05103610 | $10 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ | $\pm 5 \%$ | 1/18 W |
| R470 | 1 | NN05822810 | $8.2 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ | $\pm 5 \%$ | 1/16 W |
| R471 | 1 | NY0504030R | TRIMM.R | ESISTOR $500 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ | EVM1XS |
| R472 | 1 | NN05822810 | $8.2 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ | $\pm 5 \%$ | 1/16 W |
| R473 | 1 | NY0504030R | TRIMM.R | ESISTOR $500 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ | EVM1XS |
| R474 | 1 | NN05102810 | $1 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ | $\pm 5 \%$ | 1/16 W |
| R475 | 1 | NN05103810 | $10 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ | $\pm 5 \%$ | 1/16 W |
| R476 | 1 | NN05103610 | $10 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ | $\pm 5 \%$ | 1/16 W |
| R477 | 1 | NN05103810 | $10 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ | $\pm 5 \%$ | 1/16 W |
| R478 | 1 | NN05474610 | $470 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ | $\pm 5 \%$ | 1/16 W |
| R470 | 1 | NN05224810 | $220 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ | $\pm 5 \%$ | 1/16 W |
| R480 | 1 | NN05221810 | $220 \Omega$ | $\pm 5 \%$ | 1/16 W |
| R481 | 1 | NNO5 103810 | 10 k Q | $\pm 5 \%$ | 1/16 W |
| R482 | 1 | NN05222810 | $2.2 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ | $\pm 5 \%$ | 1/16 W |
| R483 | 1 | NN05562810 | 5.8 k \& | $\pm 5 \%$ | 1/16 W |
| R484 | 1 | NN05884610 | 680 k Q | $\pm 5 \%$ | 1/18 W |
| R485 | 1 | NN05391810 | 390 ת | $\pm 5 \%$ | 1/16 W |
| R486 | 1 | NN05153610 | 15 k Q | $\pm 5 \%$ | 1/16 W |
| R487 | 1 | NN05222810 | 2.2 k Q | $\pm 5 \%$ | 1/16 W |
| R488 | 1 | NN05154610 | $150 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ | $\pm 5 \%$ | 1/16 W |
| R489 | 1 | NN05562010 | $5.6 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ | $\pm 5 \%$ | 1/16 W |
| R490 | 1 | NN05103610 | $10 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ | $\pm 5 \%$ | 1/16 W |
| R491 | 1 | NNO5220610 | $22 \Omega$ | $\pm 5 \%$ | 1/16 W |
| R402 | 1 | NNO5102810 | $1 \mathrm{k} Q$ | $\pm 5 \%$ | 1/16 W |
| R493 | 1 | NNO5101610 | $100 \Omega$ | $\pm 5 \%$ | 1/16 W |
| R404 | 1 | NN05882810 | $6.8 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ | $\pm 5 \%$ | 1/16 W |
| R495 | 1 | NN05224610 | $220 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ | $\pm 5 \%$ | 1/18 W |
| R400 | 1 | NN05474810 | $470 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ | $\pm 5 \%$ | 1/16 W |
| R497 | 1 | NN05224810 | $220 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ | $\pm 5 \%$ | 1/16 W |
| R408 | 1 | NN05470810 | $47 \Omega$ | $\pm 5 \%$ | 1/16 W |
| R490 | 1 | NN05272610 | 2.7 k $\Omega$ | $\pm 5 \%$ | 1/16 W |
| R500 | 1 | NN05884610 | $680 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ | $\pm 5 \%$ | 1/16 W |




| REF. DESIG. | QTY | PART NO. | DESCRIPTION |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | 40 | P601 RF-UHF P.C.BOARD |
| C801 | 1 | DD95220300 | 22 pF ( $\quad \pm 5 \%$ (CG) |
| C882 | 1 | DK98102300 | 1000 pF |
| C863 | 1 | DK98 102300 | 1000 pF |
| C864 | 1 | DD91070300 | $7 \mathrm{pF} \quad \pm 0.5 \mathrm{pF} \quad(\mathrm{CH})$ |
| C885 | 1 | DD9001536R | $1.5 \mathrm{pF} \quad \pm 0.25 \mathrm{pF}$ ( UJ ) |
| C886 | 1 | DD91070300 | $7 \mathrm{pF} \quad \pm 0.5 \mathrm{pF}$ (CH) |
| C887 | 1 | DD95270300 | 27 pF ( $\pm 5 \%$ (CG) |
| C888 | 1 | DD90008360 | $0.8 \mathrm{pF} \quad \pm 0.25 \mathrm{pF}$ ( US ) |
| C870 | 1 | EY22800470 | TANTALUM CAP. $22 \mu \mathrm{~F} / 4 \mathrm{~V}$ |
| C871 | 1 | EY22600470 | TANTALUM CAP. $22 \mu \mathrm{~F} / 4 \mathrm{~V}$ |
| C872 | 1 | DK96102300 | 1000 pF $\quad \pm 10 \%$ |
| C873 | 1 | DD95101300 | 100 pF ( $\quad \pm 5 \%$ (CG) |
| C874 | 1 | DK56224200 | $0.22 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ |
| C875 | 1 | EY10601070 | TANTALUM CAP. $10 \mu \mathrm{~F} / 10 \mathrm{~V}$ |
| C878 | 1 | DK56104200 | $0.1 \mu \mathrm{~F} \quad \pm 10 \%$ |
| C877 | 1 | DK96473200 | $0.047 \mu \mathrm{~F} \quad \pm 10 \%$ |
| C878 | 1 | EY10600650 | TANTALUM CAP. $10 \mu \mathrm{~F} / 6.3 \mathrm{~V}$ |
| C878 | 1 | DD95220300 | 22 pF ( $\pm 5 \%$ (CG) |
| C880 | 1 | DK88102300 | 1000 pF ( $\quad \pm 10 \%$ |
| C88 1 | 1 | KC097X001R | TANTALUM CAP. $4.7 \mu \mathrm{~F} / 6.3 \mathrm{~V}$ |
| C884 | 1 | DK98102300 | 1000 pF ( $\quad \pm 10 \%$ |
| C885 | 1 | DK88103200 | $0.01 \mu \mathrm{~F} \quad \pm 10 \%$ |
| C888 | 1 | DK88102300 | 1000 pF |
| C887 | 1 | DK86102300 | 1000 pF ( $\quad \pm 10 \%$ |
| C869 | 1 | DD90020360 | 2 pF |
| C880 | 1 | DD90020360 | 2 pF |
| C881 | 1 | DK98102300 | 1000 pF |
| C882 | 1 | DK56223300 | $0.022 \mu \mathrm{~F} \quad \pm 10 \%$ |
| C894 | 1 | DD90020360 | 2 pF (W) |
| C895 | 1 | DK96102300 | 1000 pF |
| C888 | 1 | DK98102300 | 1000 pF ( $\quad \pm 10 \%$ |
| C807 | 1 | DD95180300 | 18 pF ( $\quad \pm 5 \%$ (CG) |
| C898 | 1 | DDe5 101300 | 100 pF ( $\quad \pm 5 \%$ (CG) |
| C900 | 1 | DD95330300 | $33 \mathrm{pF} \quad \pm 5 \% \quad$ (CG) |
| C904 | 1 | DK88223200 | $0.022 \mu \mathrm{~F} \quad \pm 10 \%$ |
| C805 | 1 | DK88102300 | 1000 pF ( $\quad 10 \%$ |
| F601 | 1 | XU723050NR | CRYSTAL 23.05 MHz 23C2KB |
| $\sqrt{601}$ | 1 | YP0602054R | PLUG 4PIN |
| J802 | 1 | YP0602053R | PLUG 18PIN |
| J603 | 1 | YJ1000401R | ANTENNA SOCKET(BNC) |
| L601 | 1 | ML0200502R | AIR COIL 2D3T0.5UEW |
| L602 | 1 | ML0200504R | AIR COIL 2D4T0.5UEW |
| L603 | 1 | ML0200502R | AIR COIL 2D3T0.5UEW |
| L604 | 1 | LU24090010 | INDUCTOR 8.8 nH LQN1A |
| L605 | 1 | LU0306001R | INDUCTOR 8 nH NLS201208T |
| L608 | 1 | ML0200505R | AIR COIL 2.5D5T0.5UEW |
| L607 | 1 | MLO150302R | AIR COIL 1.5D3T0.3UEW |
| L808 | 1 | ML0150302R | AIR COIL 1.5D3TO.3UEW |
| L60\% | 1 | LU24150010 | INDUCTOR 15 nH LQN1A |
| L810 | 1 | LA5015901R | ANTENNA COIL KE-08984C |



| REF. DESIG. | QTY | PART NO. | DESCRIPTION |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | P601 RF-UHF P.C.BOARD |  |  |
| R641 | 1 | NN05104610 | 100 k Q | $\pm 5 \%$ | 1/16 W |
| R842 | 1 | NN05103810 | $10 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ | $\pm 5 \%$ | 1/18 W |
| R843 | 1 | NN0522 1810 | $220 \Omega$ | $\pm 5 \%$ | 1/18 W |
| R844 | 1 | NN05104610 | $100 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ | $\pm 5 \%$ | 1/16 W |
| R645 | 1 | NNo5104610 | $100 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ | $\pm 5 \%$ | 1/16 W |
| R646 | 1 | NN05221810 | 220 ת | $\pm 5 \%$ | 1/16 W |
| R847 | 1 | NN05103810 | $10 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ | $\pm 5 \%$ | 1/18 W |
| R648 | 1 | NN05472810 | $4.7 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ | $\pm 5 \%$ | 1/16 W |
| R849 | 1 | NN05100810 | $10 \Omega$ | $\pm 5 \%$ | 1/16 W |
| R850 | 1 | NN05472810 | $4.7 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ | $\pm 5 \%$ | 1/16 W |
| R851 | 1 | NN05000810 | 00 | $\pm 5 \%$ | 1/16 W |
| R852 | 1 | NN05104810 | $100 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ | $\pm 5 \%$ | 1/16 W |
| R853 | 1 | NN05 104810 | $100 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ | $\pm 5 \%$ | 1/16 W |
| R854 | 1 | NN05104810 | $100 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ | $\pm 5 \%$ | 1/18 W |
| R855 | 1 | NN05223810 | $22 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ | $\pm 5 \%$ | 1/16 W |
| R858 | 1 | NN05103810 | $10 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ | $\pm 5 \%$ | 1/18 W |
| R657 | 1 | NN05331810 | 330 ת | $\pm 5 \%$ | 1/16 W |
| R858 | 1 | NN05 102810 | $1 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ | $\pm 5 \%$ | 1/18 W |
| R858 | 1 | NN05471610 | 470 ת | $\pm 5 \%$ | 1/16 W |
| R880 | 1 | NN05152810 | 1.5 k Q | $\pm 5 \%$ | 1/16 W |
| R881 | 1 | NN05272810 | 2.7 k ת | $\pm 5 \%$ | 1/16 W |
| R862 | 1 | NN05222810 | 2.2 k $\Omega$ | $\pm 5 \%$ | 1/16 W |
| R884 | 1 | NN05223810 | $22 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ | $\pm 5 \%$ | 1/16 W |
| R885 | 1 | NN05102810 | $1 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ | $\pm 5 \%$ | 1/18 W |
| R868 | 1 | NN05101810 | $100 \Omega$ | $\pm 5 \%$ | 1/16 W |
| R687 | 1 | NN05472810 | 4.7 k ת | $\pm 5 \%$ | 1/16 W |
| R688 | 1 | NN05101810 | 100 ת | $\pm 5 \%$ | 1/16 W |
| R668 | 1 | NN05222810 | 2.2 k ת | $\pm 5 \%$ | 1/16 W |
| R870 | 1 | NN05103810 | $10 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ | $\pm 5 \%$ | 1/16 W |
| R671 | 1 | NN05102610 | $1 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ | $\pm 5 \%$ | 1/16 W |
| R672 | 1 | NN05560810 | $58 \Omega$ | $\pm 5 \%$ | 1/18 W |
| R673 | 1 | NN05882810 | $6.8 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ | $\pm 5 \%$ | 1/16 W |
| R674 | 1 | NN05472810 | $4.7 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ | $\pm 5 \%$ | 1/18 W |
| R675 | 1 | NN05473610 | $47 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ | $\pm 5 \%$ | 1/18 W |
| R678 | 1 | NN05223610 | 22 k ת | $\pm 5 \%$ | 1/16 W |
| R677 | 1 | NN05223810 | 22 k ת | $\pm 5 \%$ | 1/18 W |
| R878 | 1 | NN05222810 | $2.2 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ | $\pm 5 \%$ | 1/16 W |
| R879 | 1 | NN05102810 | $1 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ | $\pm 5 \%$ | 1/18 W |
| R880 | 1 | NN05022610 | 2.2 Q | $\pm 5 \%$ | 1/16 W |
| R681 | 1 | NN05472810 | $4.7 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ | $\pm 5 \%$ | 1/16 W |
| R682 | 1 | NN05102810 | $1 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ | $\pm 5 \%$ | 1/16 W |
| R883 | 1 | NN05331610 | $330 \Omega$ | $\pm 5 \%$ | 1/16 W |
| R684 | 1 | NN05151610 | $150 \Omega$ | $\pm 5 \%$ | 1/16 W |
| R885 | 1 | NN05224810 | 220 k Q | $\pm 5 \%$ | 1/16 W |
| R888 | 1 | NN05 101810 | $100 \Omega$ | $\pm 5 \%$ | 1/18 W |
| R687 | 1 | NN05392810 | $3.9 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ | $\pm 5 \%$ | 1/16 W |
| R688 | 1 | NN05223810 | 22 k ת | $\pm 5 \%$ | 1/18 W |
| R689 | 1 | NN05391610 | 380 Q | $\pm 5 \%$ | 1/18 W |
| R680 | 1 | NN05582810 | 5.6 k ) | $\pm 5 \%$ | 1/16 W |
| R691 | 1 | NN05472810 | 4.7 k Q | $\pm 5 \%$ | 1/18 W |
| R892 | 1 | NN05222810 | $2.2 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ | $\pm 5 \%$ | 1/18 W |
| R683 | 1 | NN05104610 | $100 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ | $\pm 5 \%$ | 1/16 W |
| R894 | 1 | NN05000810 | $0 \Omega$ | $\pm 5 \%$ | 1/18 W |
| R895 | 1 | NN05103810 | 10 k , | $\pm 5 \%$ | 1/16 W |
| R698 | 1 | NN05470810 | $47 \Omega$ | $\pm 5 \%$ | 1/18 W |
| R697 | 1 | NN05101610 | $100 \Omega$ | $\pm 5 \%$ | 1/16 W |
| R698 | 1 | NN05333810 | 33 k Q | $\pm 5 \%$ | 1/16 W |
| R699 | 1 | NN05103610 | 10 k ¢ | $\pm 5 \%$ | 1/16 W |
| R850 | 1 | NN05000810 | $0 \Omega$ | $\pm 5 \%$ | 1/16 W |


| REF. DESIG. | QTY | PART NO. | DESCRIPTION |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | ceres: | Peot RF-UHF P.C.BOARD |  |  |
| R851 | 1 | NN05100810 | $10 \Omega$ | $\pm 5 \%$ | 1/18 W |
| R852 | 1 | NN05223810 | 22 k ת | $\pm 5 \%$ | 1/18 W |
| R853 | 1 | NN05472010 | $4.7 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ | $\pm 5 \%$ | 1/18 W |
| R854 | 1 | NN05223810 | $22 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ | $\pm 5 \%$ | 1/18 W |
| R855 | 1 | NN05473810 | $47 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ | $\pm 5 \%$ | 1/16 W |
| R856 | 1 | NN05562810 | $5.6 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ | $\pm 5 \%$ | 1/18 W |
| R857 | 1 | NN05101810 | $100 \Omega$ | $\pm 5 \%$ | 1/18 W |
| R858 | 1 | NN05222810 | $2.2 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ | $\pm 5 \%$ | 1/16 W |
| R859 | 1 | NN05821810 | 820 S | $\pm 5 \%$ | 1/16 W |
| R880 | 1 | NN05102810 | $1 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ | $\pm 5 \%$ | 1/16 W |
| R881 | 1 | NN05101810 | 100 Q | $\pm 5 \%$ | 1/16 W |
| R862 | 1 | NN05474810 | 470 k $\Omega$ | $\pm 5 \%$ | 1/10 W |
| R883 | 1 | NN05474810 | $470 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ | $\pm 5 \%$ | 1/16 W |
| R884 | 1 | NN05104610 | $100 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ | $\pm 5 \%$ | 1/16 W |
| R885 | 1 | NN05474810 | 470 k $\Omega$ | $\pm 5 \%$ | 1/10 W |
| R888 | 1 | NN05100810 | 10 ת | $\pm 5 \%$ | 1/16 W |
| R887 | 1 | NN05101810 | $100 \Omega$ | $\pm 5 \%$ | 1/16 W |
| R888 | 1 | NN05474810 | 470 k $\Omega$ | $\pm 5 \%$ | 1/16 W |
| R889 | 1 | NN05102810 | $1 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ | $\pm 5 \%$ | 1/16 W |
| R870 | 1 | NN05821810 | 820 ת | $\pm 5 \%$ | 1/16 W |
| R871 | 1 | NN05822810 | $8.2 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ | $\pm 5 \%$ | 1/16 W |
| R872 | 1 | NN05102810 | $1 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ | $\pm 5 \%$ | 1/16 W |
| R873 | 1 | NN05223810 | $22 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ | $\pm 5 \%$ | 1/16 W |
| R874 | 1 | NN05000810 | $0 \Omega$ | $\pm 5 \%$ | 1/16 W |
| R875 | 1 | NN05100810 | $10 \Omega$ | $\pm 5 \%$ | 1/16 W |
| R878 | 1 | NN05100810 | 10 Q | $\pm 5 \%$ | 1/18 W |
| R877 | 1 | NN05473810 | $47 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ | $\pm 5 \%$ | 1/18 W |
| R878 | 1 | NN05000810 | $0 \Omega$ | $\pm 5 \%$ | 1/10 W |
| R879 | 1 | NN05472810 | $4.7 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ | $\pm 5 \%$ | 1/10 W |
| R880 | 1 | NNO5100610 | $10 \Omega$ | $\pm 5 \%$ | 1/10 W |
|  |  |  | P701 VHF-VCO P.C.BOARD |  |  |
| P701 | 1 | WG2sex 3020 | VHF-VCO P.C.BOARD |  |  |
| C721 | 1 | DK98102300 | 1000 pF | $\pm 10 \%$ |  |
| C722 | 1 | DD90050300 | 5 pF | $\pm 0.25 \mathrm{pF}$ | (CH) |
| C723 | 1 | DD9001536R | 1.5 pF | $\pm 0.25 \mathrm{pF}$ | (UJ) |
| C724 | 1 | DK96102300 | 1000 pF | $\pm 10 \%$ |  |
| C725 | 1 | DD90008380 | 0.8 pF | $\pm 0.25 \mathrm{pF}$ | (U) |
| C728 | 1 | DD91100380 | 10 pF | $\pm 0.5 \mathrm{pF}$ |  |
| C727 | 1 | DD9514030R | 14 pF | $\pm 5 \%$ | (CH) |
| C728 | 1 | DD95200300 | 20 pF | $\pm 5 \%$ | (CG) |
| C729 | 1 | DK06102300 | 1000 pF | $\pm 10 \%$ |  |
| C730 | 1 | DK98471300 | 470 pF | $\pm 10 \%$ |  |
| C731 | 1 | DK98102300 | 1000 pF | $\pm 10 \%$ |  |
| C732 | 1 | DD90010360 | 1 pF | $\pm 0.25 \mathrm{pF}$ | (UJ) |
| C733 | 1 | DD90005360 | 0.5 pF | $\pm 0.25 \mathrm{pF}$ | (UJ) |
| C734 | 1 | DD90040360 | 4 pF | $\pm 0.25 \mathrm{pF}$ | (UJ) |
| C735 | 1 | DK98102300 | 1000 pF | $\pm 10 \%$ |  |
| C738 | 1 | DD90050360 | 5 pF | $\pm 0.25 \mathrm{pF}$ | (U) |
| C737 | 1 | DD90020300 | 2 pF | $\pm 0.25 \mathrm{pF}$ | (UJ) |
| C738 | 1 | DKO8102300 | 1000 pF | $\pm 10 \%$ |  |
| C740 | 1 | DD95221300 | 220 pF | $\pm 5 \%$ | (CG) |
| C741 | 1 | DK08102300 | 1000 pF | $\pm 10 \%$ |  |








## 8. EXPLODED PARTS VIEW



### 9.1 Transceiver (C568/C568S)



| REF. <br> DESIG. | QTY | PART NO. | DESCRIPTION |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | PACKING (C568/C5688) |
| 0015 | 1 | $288 \times 800010$ | CUSHION |
| 0025 | 1 | 9011020010 | POLYETHYLENE BAG |
| 0035 | 1 | $288 \times 801020$ | PACKING CASE [C568] |
| 003S | 1 | 268×801030 | PACKING CASE [C568S] |
| 004S | 2 | 9524520010 | LABEL FOR SERIAL NUMBER |
| 005 S | 1 | 268X805020 | MASTER CARTON [C568] |
| 005 S | 1 | 288X805030 | MASTER CARTON [C588S] |
| $002 T$ | 1 | $288 \times 851010$ | USER MANUAL |
| 005T | 1 | $286 \times 859020$ | BLOCK DIAGRAM |
| Y001 | 1 | YR9901209R | WHIP ANTENNA |
|  |  |  | C568 $10<0096>$ C568S XX < 0096> |

