

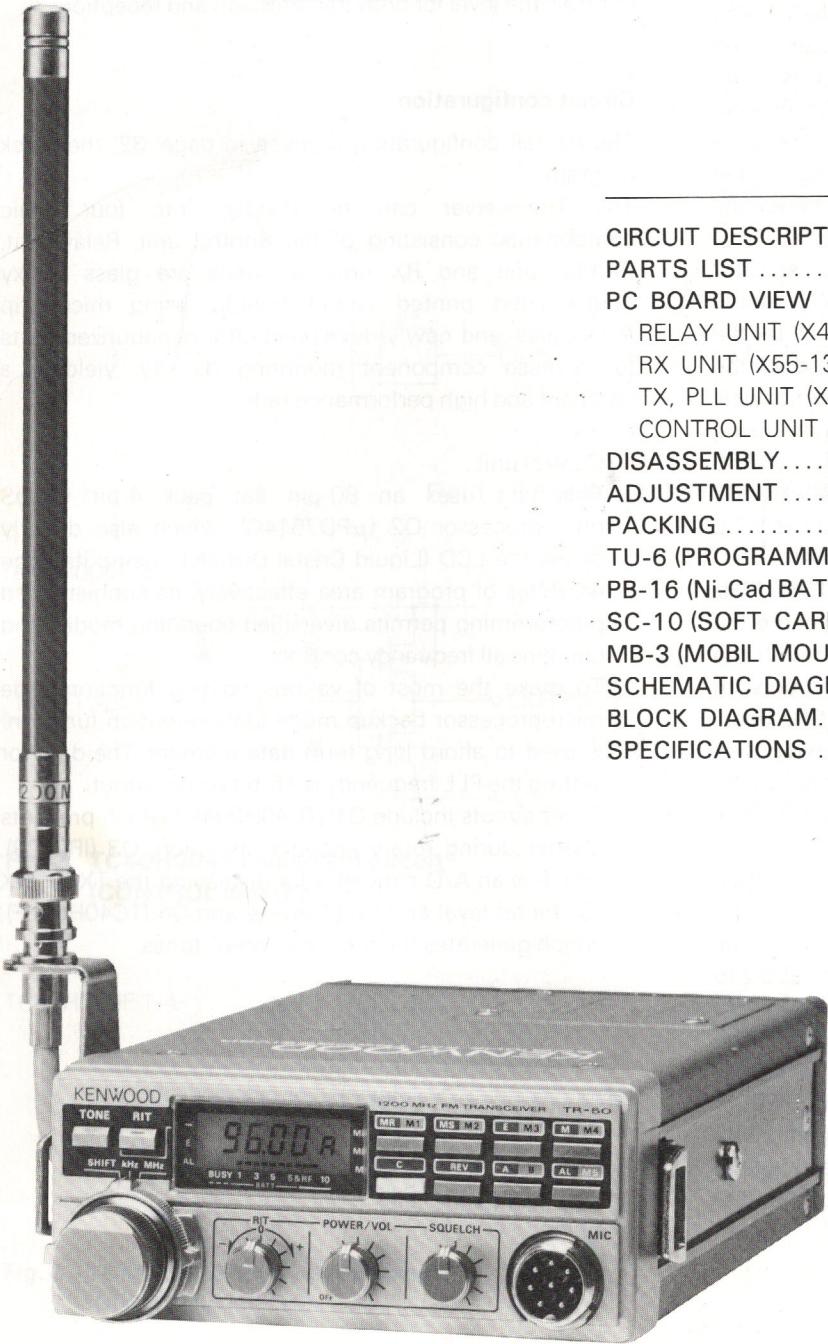
KENWOOD

SERVICE MANUAL

TR-50

MB-3 SC-10
PB-16 TU-6

1200MHz FM TRANSCEIVER



CONTENTS

CIRCUIT DESCRIPTION	2
PARTS LIST	9
PC BOARD VIEW	
RELAY UNIT (X41-1560-XX)	15
RX UNIT (X55-1390-XX)	16
TX, PLL UNIT (X56-1480-00)	18
CONTROL UNIT (X53-1400-XX)	20
DISASSEMBLY	
ADJUSTMENT	23
PACKING	27
TU-6 (PROGRAMMABLE TONE ENCODER)	29
PB-16 (Ni-Cad BATTERY)	30
SC-10 (SOFT CARRYING BAG)	30
MB-3 (MOBIL MOUNT KIT)	30
SCHEMATIC DIAGRAM	31
BLOCK DIAGRAM	32
SPECIFICATIONS	BACK COVER

CIRCUIT DESCRIPTION

Model	Destination	TONE	SHIFT Control
TR-50	K.	Option (TU-6)	-20 MHz TX offset
	W.	1750 Hz TONE Burst	+35 MHz TX offset

K: U.S.A. W: Europe

Table 1 Destination chart

Overall Frequency configuration

The 1.2 GHz amateur band has a 40 MHz wide bandwidth. Normally, a frequency band this wide is usually divided into several band segments, for which PLL (Phase locked Loop) VCO's (Voltage Controlled Oscillators) are Micro-processor Selected. However, in the TR-50, in view of its compact size, this amateur band is fully covered by a highly stable PLL system using only a single VCO operating at a 10 kHz step rate. This frequency configuration is shown in Fig. 1.

The received signal is mixed with the first local oscillator signal (lower heterodyne) to become the 139 MHz first IF (intermediate frequency), then further mixed with the 118.065 MHz second local oscillator signal to produce the 20.935 MHz second IF. This 118.065 MHz second local oscillator signal can be varied by ± 5 kHz or more using the RIT (Receiver Incremental Tuning) control. The 20.935 MHz second IF is mixed with the 20.48 MHz third local oscillator signal (shared in common with the PLL reference oscillator IC) to produce the 455 kHz third IF.

In the transmitter, the reactance-modulated 19.857 MHz signal is amplified and multiplied 7 times to become the 139 MHz FM-modulated RF signal, then mixed with the first local oscillator signal which is used in common with the receiver to produce output within the 1.2 GHz band. The target frequency is amplified up to the required power by a 6-stage microstrip amplifier, then passed through the receiver/transmitter switching relay to be fed to the antenna.

The first local oscillator is PLL synthesized and is common to both the receiver and transmitter. The 20.48 MHz reference oscillator is divided down by 1/4096 to become the 5 kHz comparison signal. The 280.25 MHz to 290.245 MHz VCO oscillator frequency is mixed with the 271.75 MHz local oscillator frequency to yield an 8.5 MHz to 18.495 MHz intermediate PLL frequency, which is further counted down by 1N (where N equals 1700 to 3700) to produce a 5 kHz signal. This 5 kHz signal is compared with the reference 5 kHz signal in the phase comparator, and the comparator output voltage is used to control the VCO oscillator.

The VCO frequency is multiplied by a factor of 4 up to the target frequency and level. At the same time, this circuit controls the level for both transmission and reception.

Circuit configuration

The overall configuration is given in page. 32, the block diagram.

The Transceiver can be divided into four basic components, consisting of the Control unit, Relay unit, TX-PLL unit and RX unit. All units are glass epoxy double-sided printed circuit boards, using microstrip techniques, and newly-developed ultra miniaturized parts to increase component mounting density, yielding a compact and high performance radio.

(1) Control unit

This unit uses an 80-pin flat pack 4-bit CMOS microprocessor Q2 (μ PD7514G), which also directly drives the LCD (Liquid Crystal Display). Using its large 4K Bytes of program area effectively, its sophisticated programming permits diversified operating modes and contains all frequency controls.

To make the most of various holding functions, the microprocessor backup mode (data retention function) is used to afford long term data memory. The data for setting the PLL frequency is 16-bit serial output.

Other circuits include Q1 (TC40H004F), which prevents chatter during rotary encoder operation, Q3 (IR2429), which is an A/D converter for displaying the TX RF, RX "S" meter level and BATT levels, and Q4 (TC40H000F), which generates the function "beep" tones.

CIRCUIT DESCRIPTION

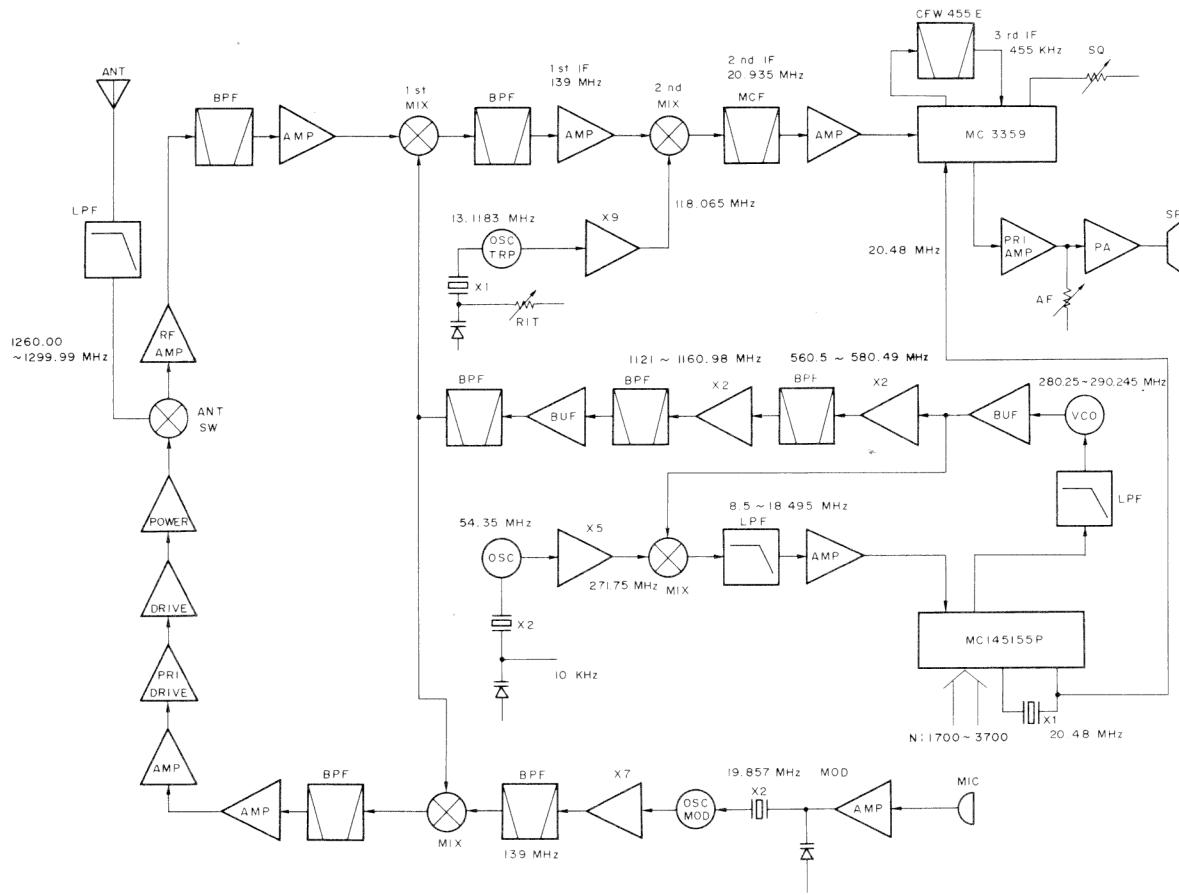


Fig. 1 Frequency-related block diagram

TC40H004F 1/6

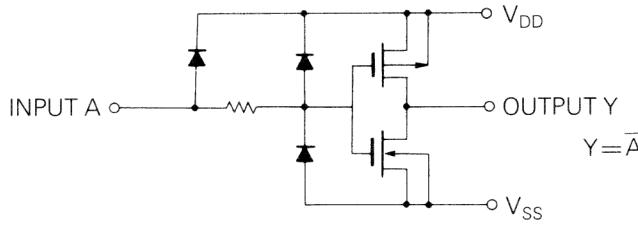


Fig. 2 TC40H004F Equivalent circuit (CONTROL unit Q1)

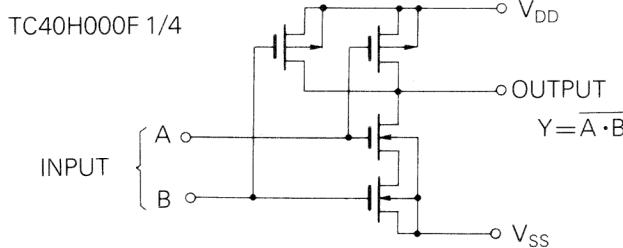


Fig. 3 TC40H000F Equivalent circuit (CONTROL unit Q4)

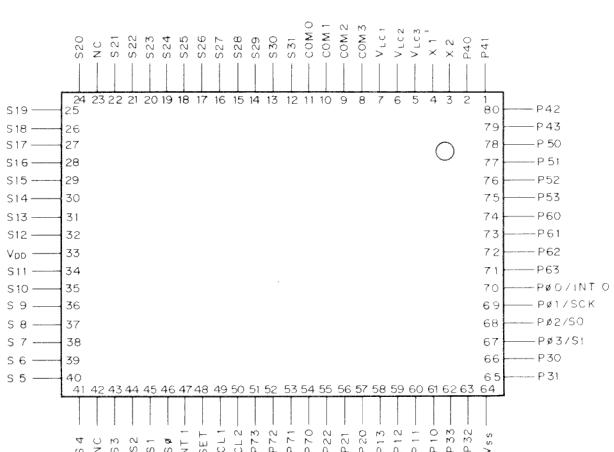


Fig. 4 μPD7514G-030-12 (CONTROL unit Q2)

CIRCUIT DESCRIPTION

PIN No.	PIN NAME	I/O	FUNCTION	PIN No.	PIN NAME	I/O	FUNCTION
1	P41	I	Type return	41	S4	O	LED segment, 10 kHz
2	P40	I	Type return	42	NC	—	
3	X2	—	Crystal oscillator connection pin	43	S3	O	LED segment, 10 kHz
4	X1	—	Crystal oscillator connection pin	44		Open	
5	VCL3	I	LED power supply set up pin	45	S1	O	LED segment, MR, MS, M ►
6	VCL2	I	LED power supply set up pin	46		Open	
7	VCL1	I	LED power supply set up pin	47	INT 1	I	External input → R17 → GND
8			Open	48	RESET	I	RESET input. H: active
9	COM2	O	LED common signal output pin	49	CL1	—	System clock oscillator CR pin
10	COM1	O	LED common signal output pin	50	CL2	—	System clock oscillator CR pin
11	COM φ	O	LED common signal output pin	51	P73	I	→ R17 → GND
12			Open	52	P72	I	KEY return RPT.C
13			Open	53	P71	I	KEY return C, REV, A—B, M/M4
14			Open	54	P70	I	KEY return MR/M1, MS/M2, E/M3, AL/MS
15			Open	55	P22	O	Type SCAN, AF TX STOP
16			Open	56	P21	O	Type SCAN, external tone SW
17			Open	57	P20	O	1 MHz step, shift SW scan
18			Open	58	P13	I	BUSY detect
19			Open	59	P12	I	PTT detector
20	S23	O	LED segment, CH (1—5), VFO (A, B), RPT·C (0)	60	P11	I	UN LOCK detector
21	S22	O	LED segment, CH (1—5), VFO (A, B), RPT·C (0)	61	P10	I	OPEN SCAN, BUSYSCAN change detect
22	S21	O	LED segment, CH (1—5), VFO (A, B), RPT·C (0)	62	P33	O	PLL enable. H: active
23	NC	—		63	P32	O	LED ON-OFF. L: ON, H: OFF
24			Open	64	VSS	—	GND
25	S19	O	LED segment, RIT, E, AL ◀	65	P31	O	BZ ON-OFF. H: ON, L: OFF
26	S18	O	LED segment, BUSY	66	P30	O	10 k data. H: +0, L: +10 K
27	S17	O	LED segment, 10 MHz	67	Pφ3/S1	I	RIT ON-OFF detector, H: ON
28	S16	O	LED segment, 10 MHz	68	Pφ2/S0	O	Sirial data output
29	S15	O	LED segment, 10 MHz	69	Pφ1/SCK	O	Sirial clock output
30	S14	O	LED segment, 1 MHz	70	Pφφ/INTφ	I	Power ON-OFF detector H: ON
31	S13	O	LED segment, 1 MHz	71	P63	O	Type SCAN, 88.5 Hz TONE
32	S12	O	LED segment, 1 MHz	72	P62	I	88.5 Hz TONE SW. L: ON, H: OFF
33	VDD	—	Power supply	73	P61	I	UP Key (Mic) detector. L: active
34			Open	74	P60	I	DOWN Key (Mic) detector. L: active
35			Open	75	P53	O	Key scan M/M4, AL/M5
36			Open	76	P52	O	Key scan MR/M2, REV
37	S8	O	LED segment, 100 kHz	77	P51	O	Key scan MS/M2, C
38	S7	O	LED segment, 100 kHz	78	P50	O	Key scan E/M3, A—B
39	S6	O	LED segment, 100 kHz	79	P43	I	Encoder pulse input E1
40	S5	O	LED segment, 10 kHz	80	P42	I	Encoder pulse input E2.

Table 2 μPD7514G-030-12 Terminal function (CONTROL unit Q2)

(2) Relay unit

This unit is composed of a low-loss 50-ohm coaxial relay for switching between transmission and reception, a printed circuit pattern low pass filter and a low noise microstrip receiver preamplifier Q1

(2SC3358). This pre-amplifier has been especially designed for this wide band application and has superb characteristics, with a noise figure of 3.2 dB within the band and a gain of 8 dB.

CIRCUIT DESCRIPTION

(3) RX unit

The received signal from the Relay unit is fed to a 3-pole helical resonator which attenuates the out of band signal component and the target signal alone is amplified by low-noise amplifier Q1 (2SC3358) before being fed to the first mixer Q2 (2SC3356).

The first local oscillator signal (1121 MHz to 1160.99 MHz) produced by the TX-PLL unit is delivered to J4 of the RX unit, passed through the wide band filter circuit, and is then applied to mixer Q2, to produce the 139 MHz first IF signal. This IF signal is passed through the band-pass filter (BPF) consisting of L2 and L3, and is amplified by low-noise GaAs FET Q3 (3SK97). This signal is passed through BPF L4 to L6, and is then applied to gate 1 of the second mixer amplifier Q4 (3SK97).

The second local oscillator circuit is made up of Q10 (2SC2347) and Q11 (2SC2668), and is provided with a voltage follower RIT circuit. This circuit can track a station whose frequency has drifted since the reception frequency will be 118.065 MHz after multiplication by a factor of 9. This second local oscillator signal is input to gate two of Q4 (3SK97), where the signal is mixed with the first IF (139 MHz) to produce the second IF signal (20.937 MHz), then passed through a 2-stage MCF (monolithic crystal filter) (L8). This is amplified by Q5 (2SC2669) before being input to Q7 pin 18 (MC3359P).

The 20.48 MHz reference oscillator frequency from Q17 (MC145155P) on the TX-PLL unit is amplified by Q12 (3SK73GR) as the third local oscillator frequency, then wave-shaped before being fed to Q7 pin 1 (MC3359P) where the incoming IF signal is mixed with the second injection signal (20.937 MHz) to produce the third IF signal (455 kHz). Amplification and other operations (Squelch, Limiting, Quadrature Detection, etc.) for the 455 kHz third IF signal are basically those used in our other current FM transceivers, and employ field-proven circuitry into which minor improvements have been incorporated. The transmitter uses a microphone amplifier circuit with excellent limiter characteristics consisting of Q13 and Q14 (NJM4558S), a crystal oscillator Q15 (2SC2347) (operating at 19.857 MHz), for direct FM modulation and an amplifier and multiplier with a multiplication factor of 7, consisting of Q15 (2SC2347), Q16 and Q17 (2SC2668).

Item	Rating
Nominal center frequency (f_0)	20,935 MHz
Pass bandwidth	$f_0 \pm 7.5$ kHz or more at 3 dB
Attenuation bandwidth	$f_0 \pm 25$ kHz or less at 40 dB $f_0 \pm 45$ kHz or less at 60 dB
Guaranteed attenuation	70 dB or more within $f_0 \pm 1$ MHz spurious level = 35 dB or more at $f_0 - f_0 + 500$ kHz 80 dB or more at $f_0 \pm (890 \sim 930)$ kHz
Ripple	1.0 dB or less
Loss	2.0 dB or less
Input and output impedance	$1.1 \text{ k}\Omega // 0.5 \text{ pF}$

Table 3 MCF (L71-0251-05) (RX unit L8)

Item	Rating
Center frequency of 6 dB bandwidth	Within $455 \text{ kHz} \pm 1.5$ kHz
6 dB bandwidth	± 9 kHz or more
50 dB bandwidth	± 18 kHz or less
Ripple (within $455 \text{ kHz} \pm 8$ kHz)	2 dB or less
Guaranteed attenuation (within ± 100 kHz)	40 dB or more
Loss	6 dB or less (455 kHz)
Input and output impedance	$1.5 \text{ k}\Omega$
Weight	1.5 g

Table 4 Ceramic discriminator (L72-0347-05)
CFW455D (RX unit L14)

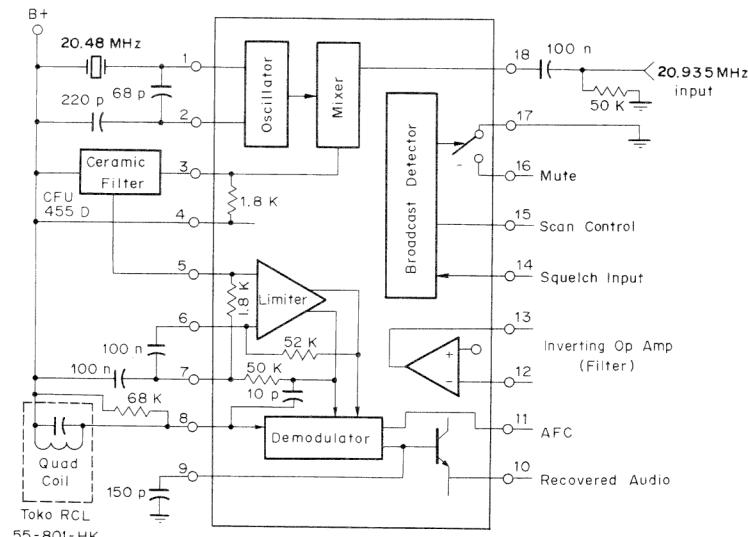


Fig. 5 MC3359 Block diagram (RX unit Q7)

CIRCUIT DESCRIPTION

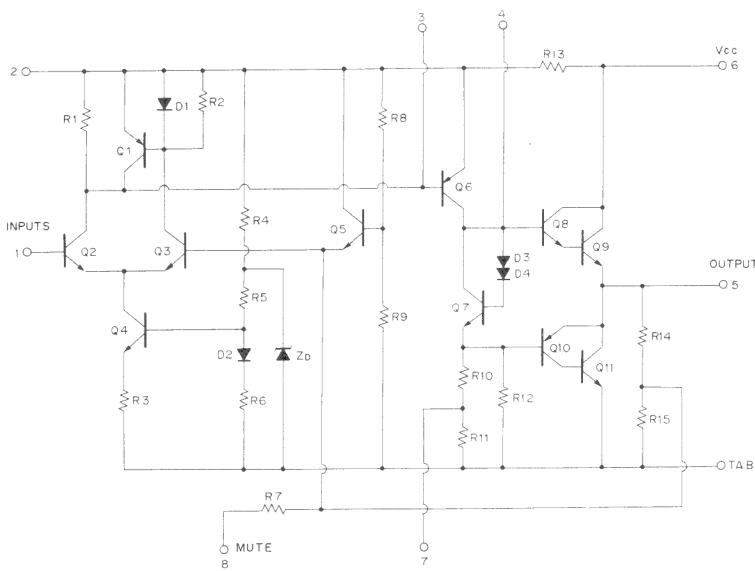


Fig. 6 μPC575C2 Equivalent circuit (RX unit Q19)

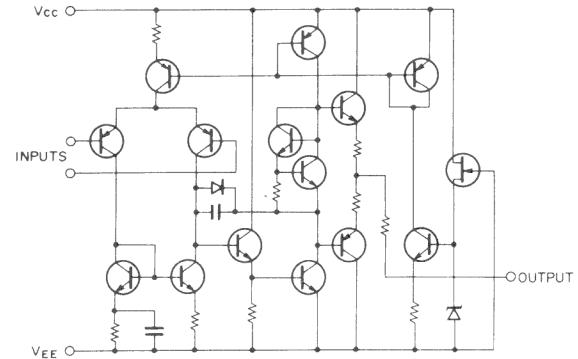


Fig. 7 NJM4558S Equivalent circuit (RX unit Q13,14)

	VCBO	VEBO	ICBO	Ic	Pc	PO	Tj	Ta
Condition				Ic	Tc=25°C f=860MHz VCC=13.5V Pi=0.1W			25°C
Rating	35V	3V	50μA	250mA	8.3W	1.25W	200°C	

Table 4 2SC2558 Max. rating (TX, PLL unit Q1)

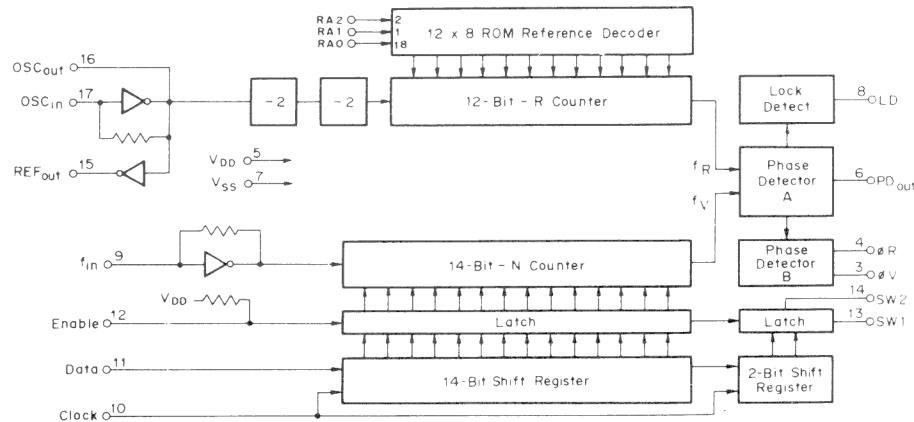


Fig. 8 MC145155P Block diagram (TX, PLL unit Q17)

CIRCUIT DESCRIPTION

(4) TX-PLL unit

As can be seen in Fig. 1 frequency configuration, the PLL circuit is used in common for both the transmitter and receiver. The VCO uses Q11 (2SK125) in a highly stable Colpitts oscillator circuit operating at output frequency of from 280.25 to 290.245 MHz. The local oscillator is composed of Q20 (2SC2347), two third-overtone crystals (X2: 54.350 MHz) and Q19 (DTC114Y) switching transistor for switching in 10 kHz steps. This switching operation is controlled by the microprocessor on the Control unit. If the displayed (target) frequency is odd, a local oscillator frequency (multiplied by a factor of 5) of 271.725 MHz is used, whereas if it is even, a frequency of 271.75 MHz is used. This VCO frequency signal is mixed with the local oscillator frequency signal at mixer Q15 (2SC2026) to produce the 8.5 MHz to 18.495 MHz IF signal, which in turn is passed through a low-pass filter, then amplified by Q16 (2SC2347) up to a level sufficient to drive PLL IC Q17 (MC145155P) at the next stage before being input to Q17 pin 9.

The VCO oscillator signal is buffer amplified by Q10 (2SC2026), then multiplies by Q9 (2SC2026) by a factor of 2, and further doubled by Q8 (2SC3355) to produce

the first local oscillator frequency of 1121 MHz to 1160.99 MHz. Q7 (2SC3355) amplifies the signal up to the transmission level. During reception, Q7 is off. Q9 (2SC2026) stops PLL operation to prevent illegal transmission output if the PLL unlocks, and Q14 (2SC2603) turns off. L6 and L7 are a 2-pole helical resonator and serve as a band-pass filter which eliminates unnecessary signals. The transmitter is made up of a 2 DBM (Double Balanced Mixer) circuit consisting of Schottky diodes D5~D8 (1SS99) and their matching transformer. The FM modulated 139 MHz IF signal from the RX unit and the 1121 MHz to 1160.99 MHz first local oscillator frequency signal are input to the DBM circuit and mixed there to produce the final 1260 MHz to 1299.99 MHz output frequency. Unwanted spurious signal components are then eliminated by helical resonator band-pass filter L3. The desired signal is amplified by Q6, Q5, Q4 (2SC3358), Q3 (2SC3357), Q2 (MRF559) and Q1 (2SC2558) up to the final output level before being fed to the Relay unit. All stages of this circuit use microstrip line construction and operate in either Class-A and Class-AB mode. This is a linear, distortion free mode.

LITHIUM BATTERY (W09-0323-05)

SPECIFICATIONS

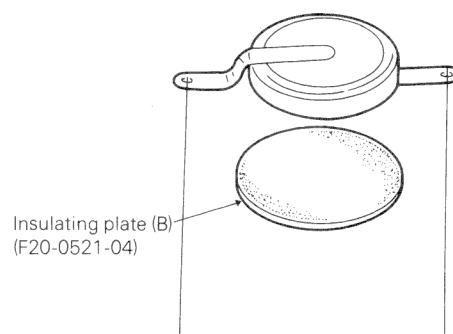
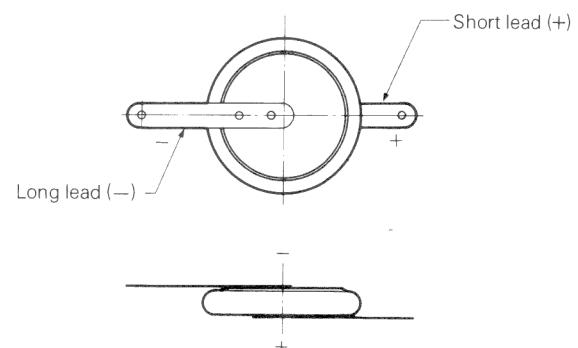
Model and Efficiency

Model	CR2032
Nominal Voltage	3V
Nominal Capacity	170 m Ah
Discharge Stop Voltage	2.0 V
Dimensions	Diameter 20.2 mm High 3.2 mm
Weight	3g

Replacement procedure

When replace the back-up battery read as follows.

1. Remove the upper and lower cases, then pull out the panel.
2. Take care not to damage parts on the PC board since they are soldered battery.
3. Remount cell again (conform to cell pole).
4. After power switch is on, push the reset switch is on.



CIRCUIT DESCRIPTION

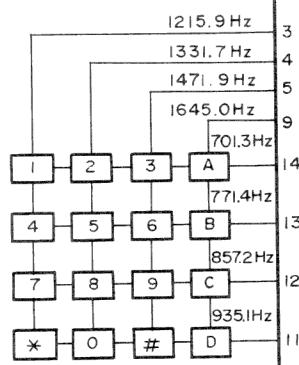
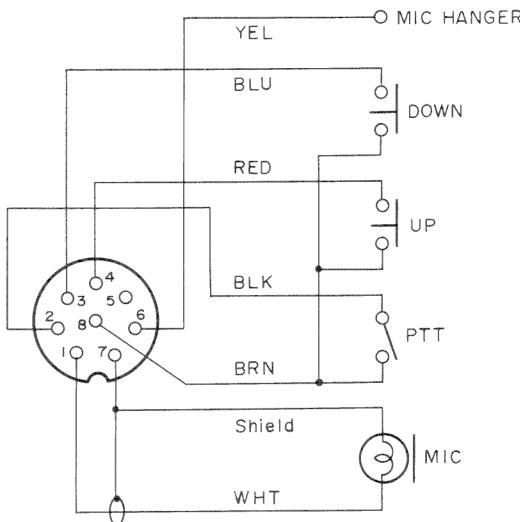
PRECAUTIONS FOR HANDLING GALLIUM ARSENIDE FET'S

The gallium arsenide FET (3SK97) used in this device is easily damaged by static electricity. Take careful note of the following points when soldering and handling this device.

1. When handling this FET separated from the radio, make sure to first discharge yourself to ground.
2. Use a grounded-tip soldering iron.
3. Ground the FET while soldering-in.
4. Cover the work table with a conductive, grounded panel to insure an adequate static discharge path.

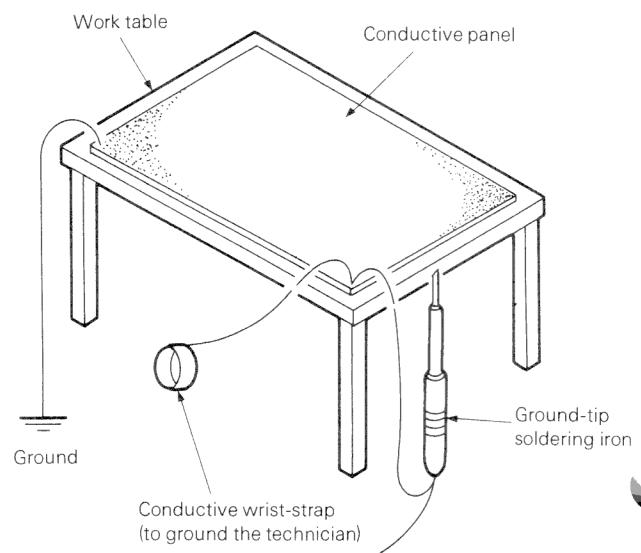
ACCESSORY MICROPHONE

(T91-0349-05) W type

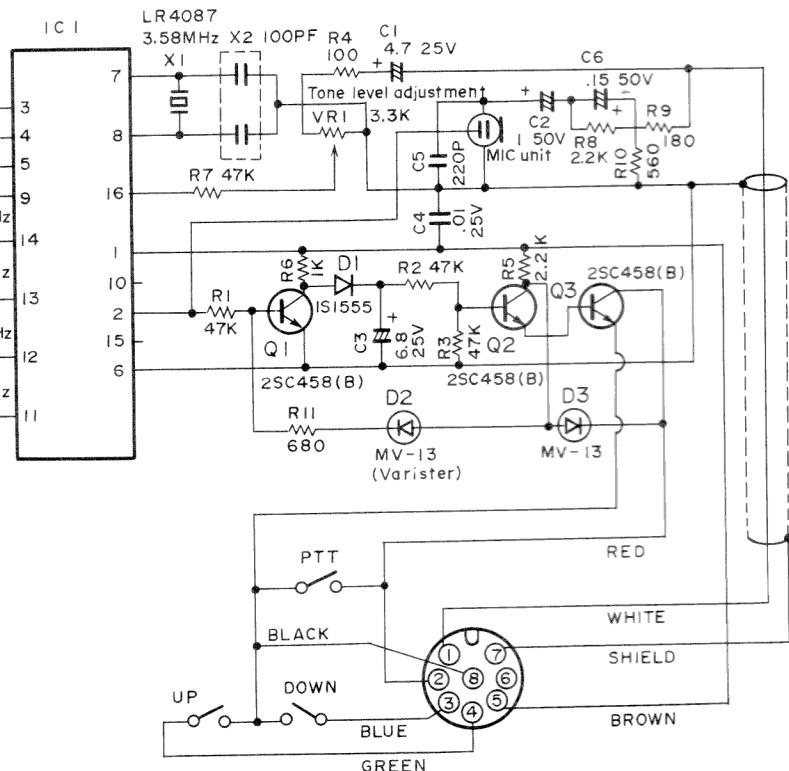


X1 : KMFC100IS - CSA
X2 : KMFC100IS - CSC

IC1: LR4087
X1 : L78-0003-05



(T91-0332-05) K type



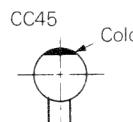
PARTS LIST

CAPACITORS

CC	45	TH	1H	220	J
1	2	3	4	5	6

1=Type.....ceramic, electrolytic, etc.
2=Shape....round, square, etc.
3=Temp. coefficient

4=Voltage rating
5=Value
6=Tolerance



• Capacitor value

0	1	0 = 1pF
1	0	0 = 10pF
1	0	1 = 100pF
1	0	2 = 1000pF = 0.001μF

1 0 3 = 0.01μF

2 2 0 = 22pF
1st number
2nd number

• Temperature Coefficient

1st Word	C	L	P	R	S	T	U	2nd Word	G	H	J	K	L
Color*	Black	Red	Orange	Yellow	Green	Blue	Violet	ppm/°C	±30	±60	±120	±250	±500
ppm/°C	0	-80	-150	-220	-330	-470	-750	Example CC45TH=-470±60 ppm/°C					

• Tolerance

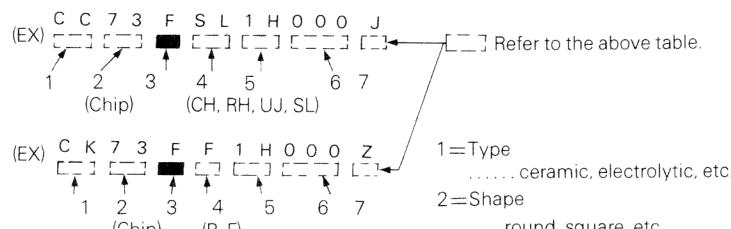
Code	C	D	G	J	K	M	X	Z	P	No code	Code	B	C	D	F	G
(%)	±0.25	±0.5	±2	±5	±10	±20	+40 -20	+80 -20	+100 -0	More than Less than	(pF)	±0.1	±0.25	±0.5	±1	±2
										10μF-10~+50						
										4.7μF-10~+75						

Less than 10 pt

• Rating voltage

2nd word	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	J	K	V	
1st word	0	1.0	1.25	1.6	2.0	2.5	3.15	4.0	5.0	6.3	8.0	—
0	1.0	1.25	1.6	2.0	2.5	3.15	4.0	5.0	6.3	8.0	—	—
1	10	12.5	16	20	25	31.5	40	50	63	80	35	—
2	100	125	160	200	250	315	400	500	630	800	—	—
3	1000	1250	1600	2000	2500	3150	4000	5000	6300	8000	—	—

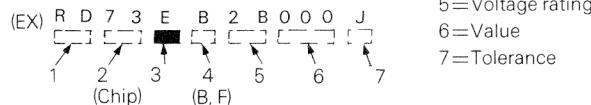
• Chip capacitors



Dimension

Dimension code	L	W	T
Empty	5.6±0.5	5.0±0.5	Less than 2.0
E	3.2±0.2	1.6±0.2	Less than 1.25
F	2.0±0.3	1.25±0.2	Less than 1.25

• Chip resistor (Carbon)

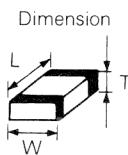
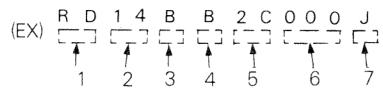


1=Typeceramic, electrolytic, etc.
2=Shaperound, square, etc.
3=Dimension
4=Temp. coefficient
5=Voltage rating
6=Value
7=Tolerance

Dimension

Dimension code	L	W	T	Wattage
E	3.2±0.2	1.6±0.2	0.57	2B
F	2.0±0.3	1.25±0.2	0.45	2A

• Carbon resistor (Normal type)

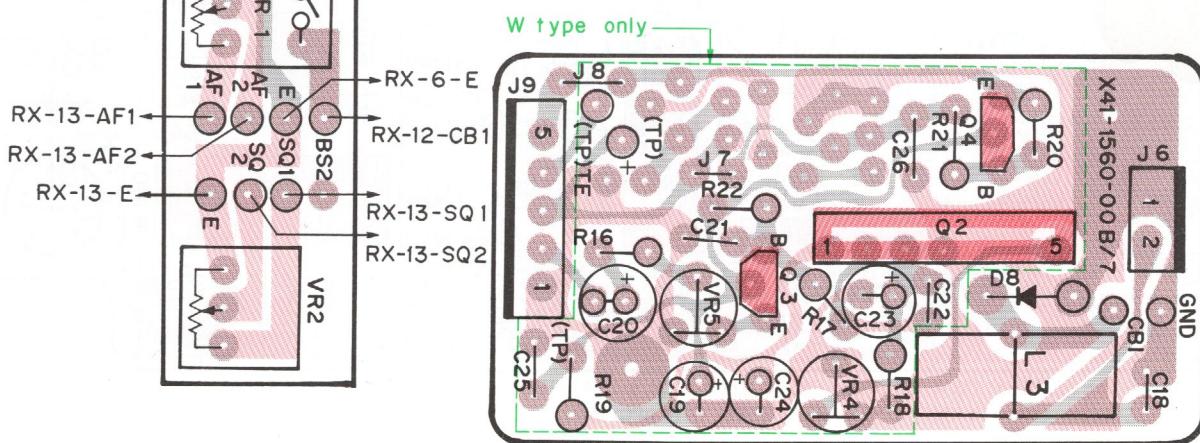
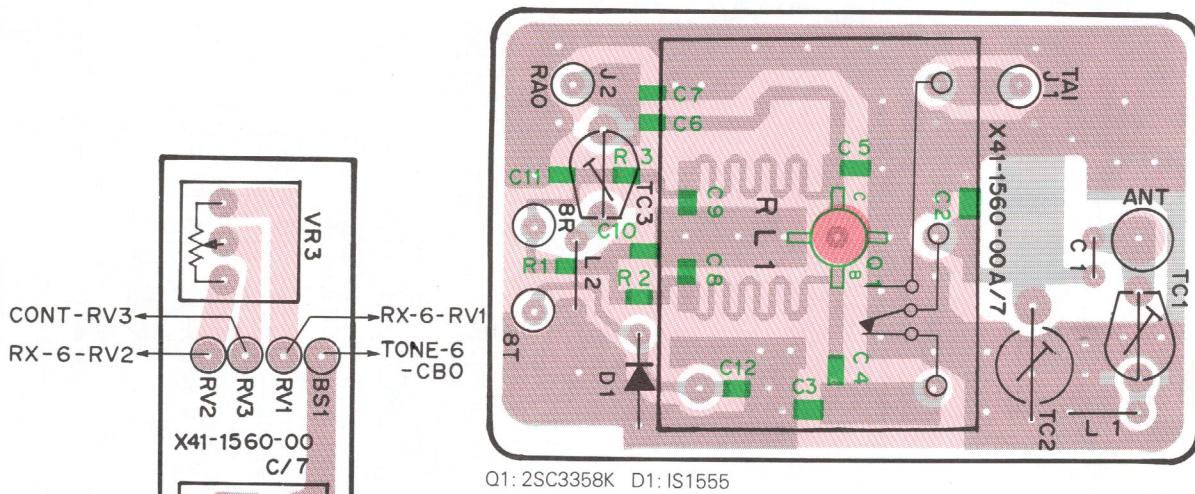
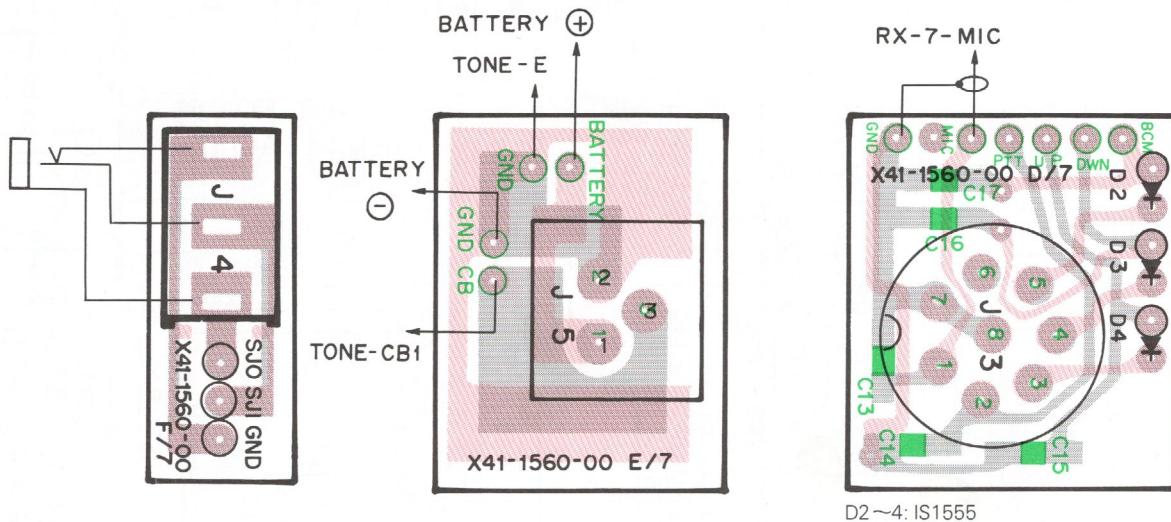
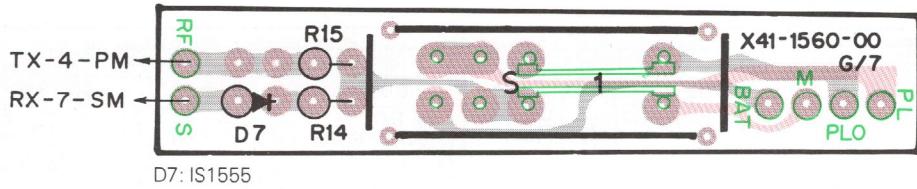


Rating wattage

Code	Wattage	Code	Wattage	Code	Wattage
2A	1 10W	2E	1 4W	3A	1W
2B	1 8W	2H	1 2W	3D	2W
2C	1 6W				

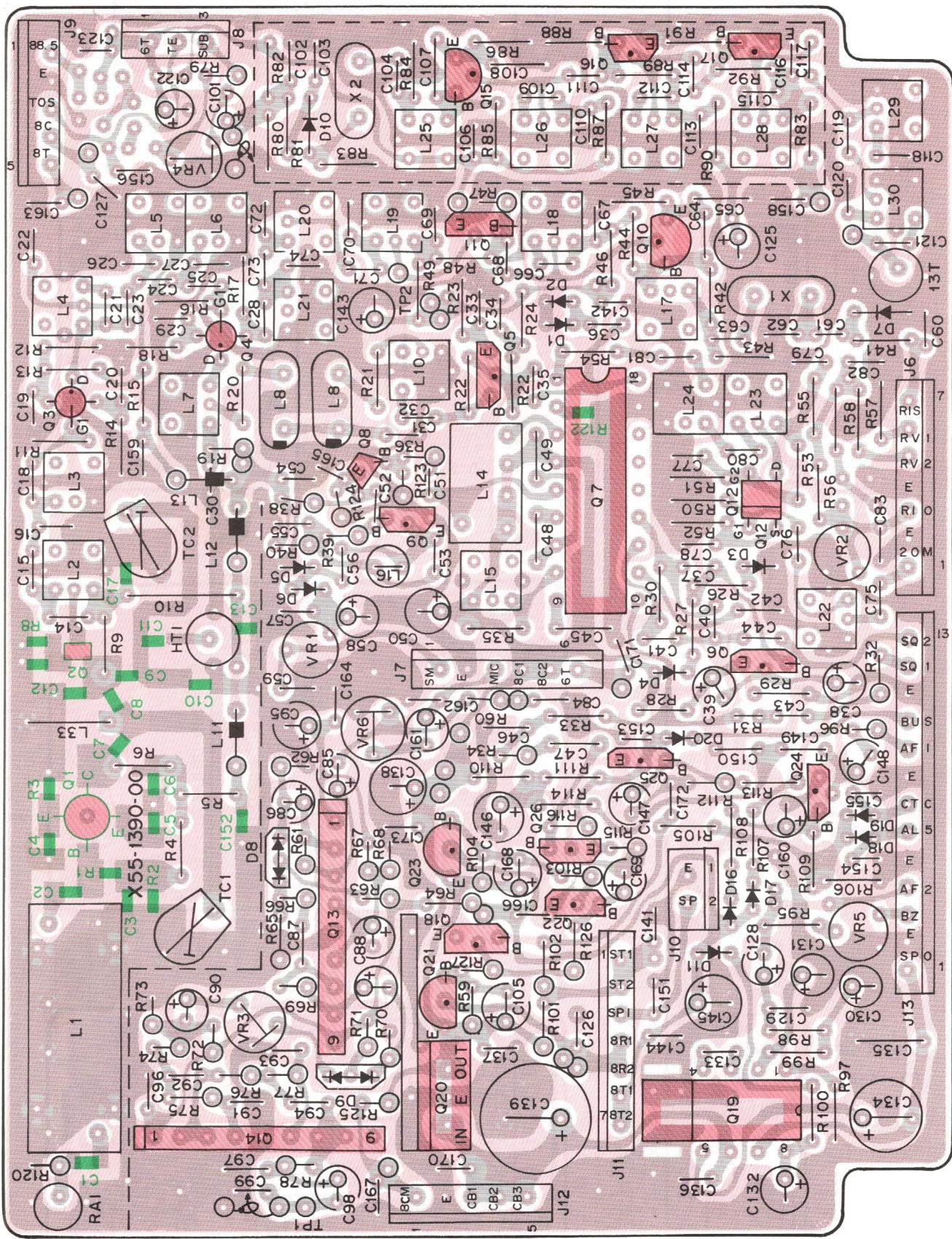
Model	Destination	RELAY unit	CONTROL unit	RX unit	TX, PLL unit
TR-50	K.	X41-1560-11	X53-1400-11	X55-1390-11	X-56-1480-00
	W.	X41-1560-61	X53-1400-61	X55-1390-61	

▼ RELAY UNIT [X41-1560-XX] [-11:K, -61:W] [Component side view]



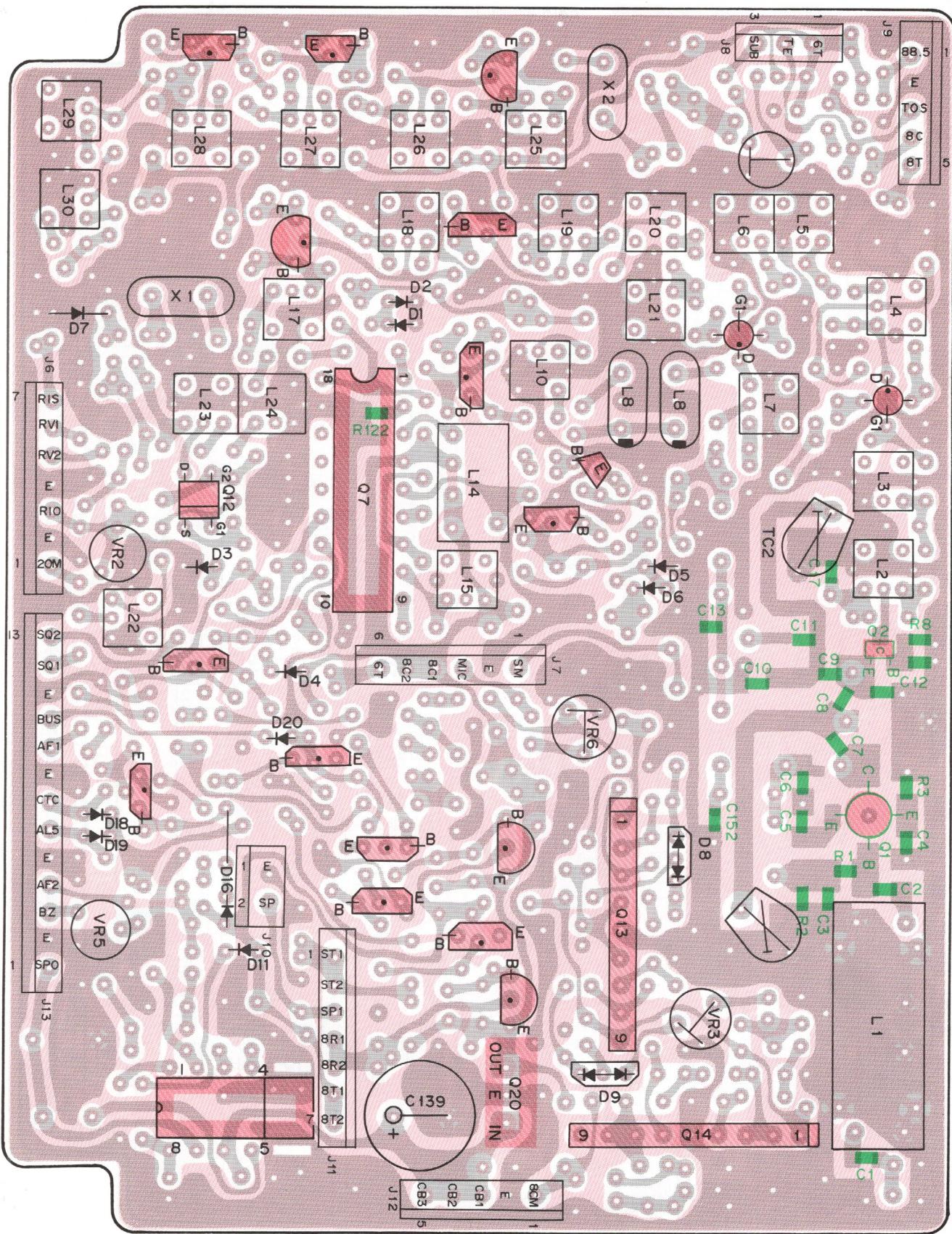
TR-50 PC BOARD VIEW

▼ RX UNIT [X55-1390-XX] [-11:K, -61:W] [Component side view]



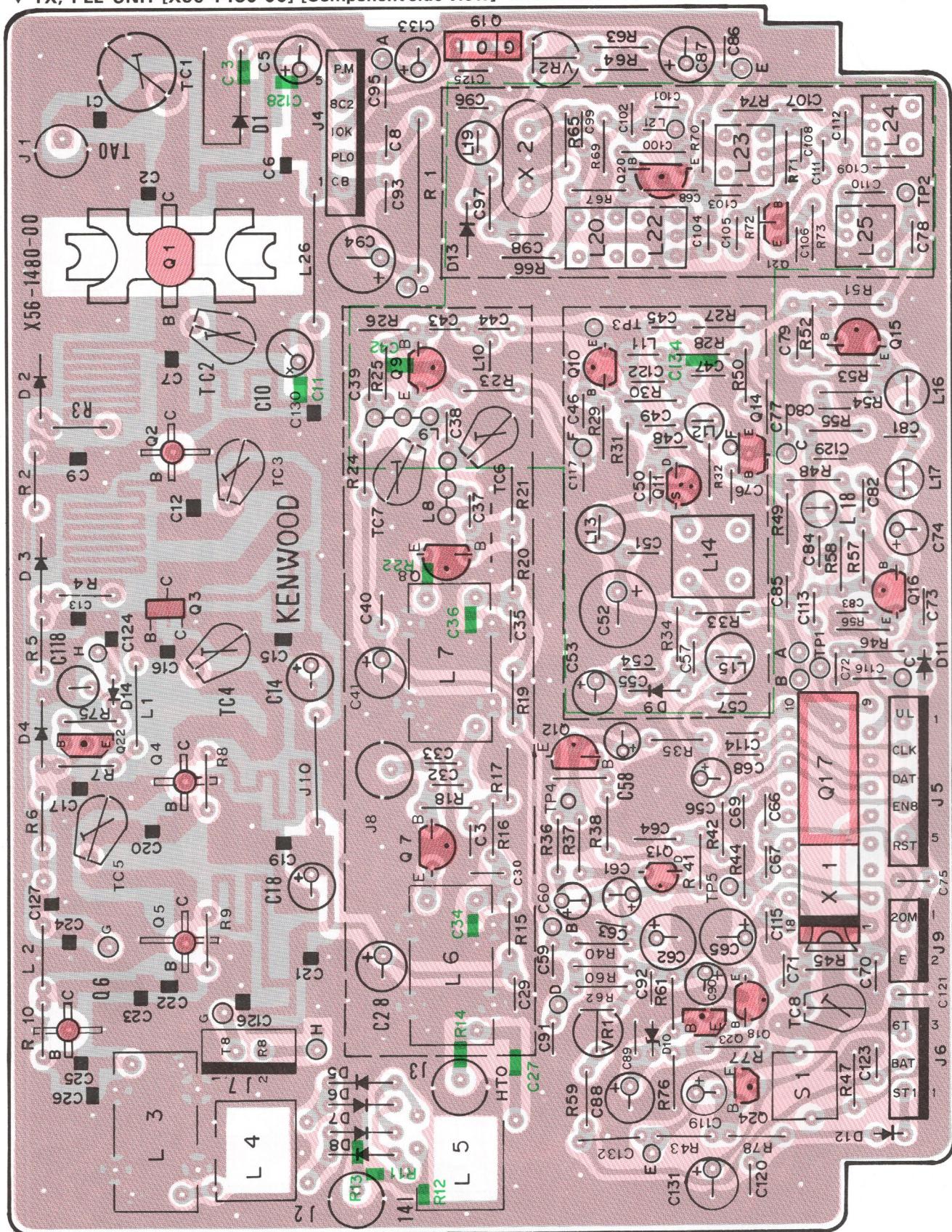
Q1: 2SC3358K Q2: 2SC3356 Q3, 4: 3SK97Q2 Q5: 2SC2669Y Q6, 8: 2SA1115E Q7: MC3359 Q10, 15: 2SC2347
 Q11, 16, 17: 2SC2668 Q12: 3SK73GR Q13, 14: NJM4558S Q19: μ PC575C2 Q20: μ PC7808H Q21, 23: 2SB873
 Q18, 22, 9, 24~26: 2SC2603E D1, 2, 5, 6: 1S1588 D3, 4, 11, 16~20: 1S1555 D7, 10: ISV50E D8, 9: MC911

RX UNIT [X55-1390-XX] [-11:K, -61:W] [Foil side view]



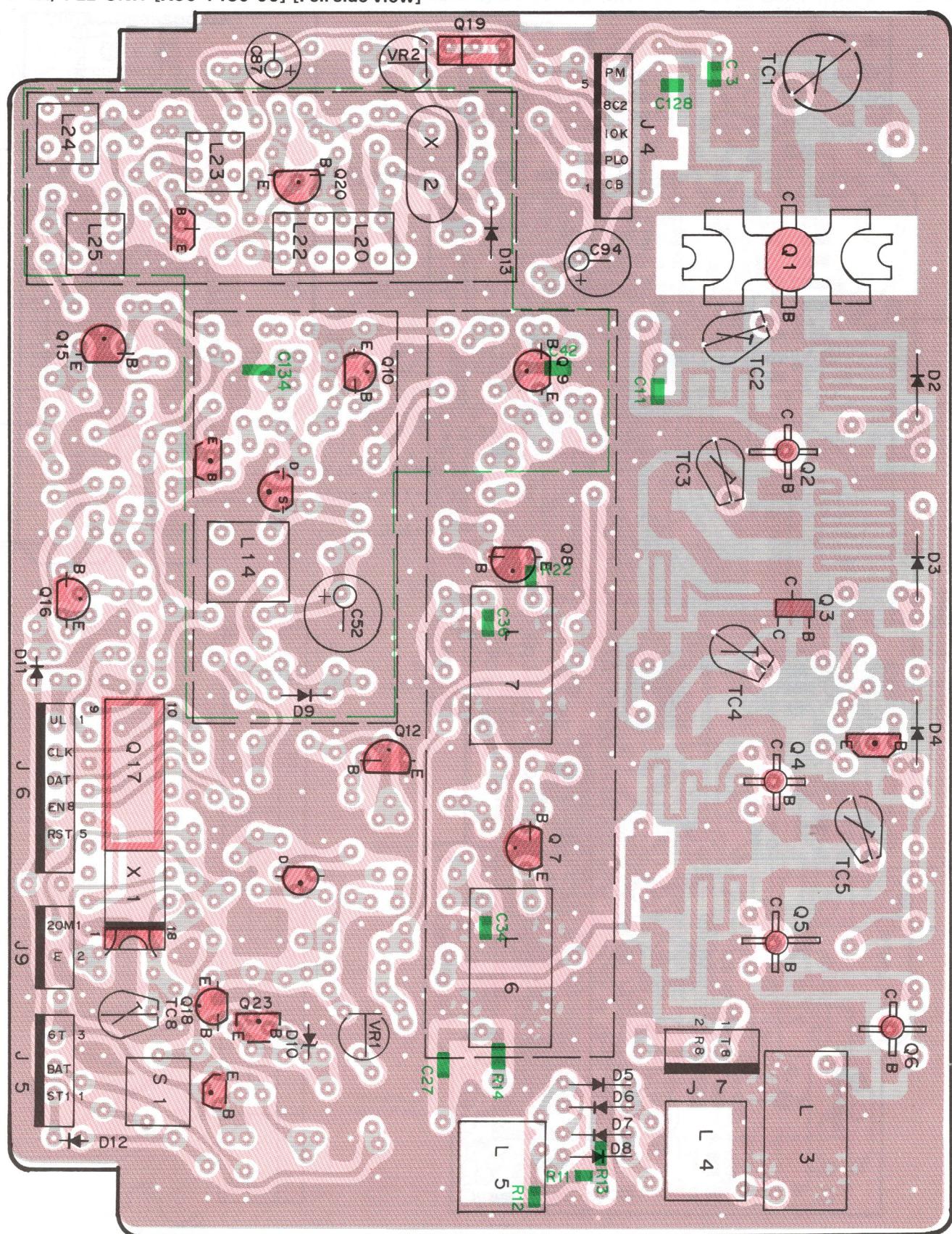
TR-50 PC BOARD VIEW

▼ TX, PLL UNIT [X56-1480-00] [Component side view]

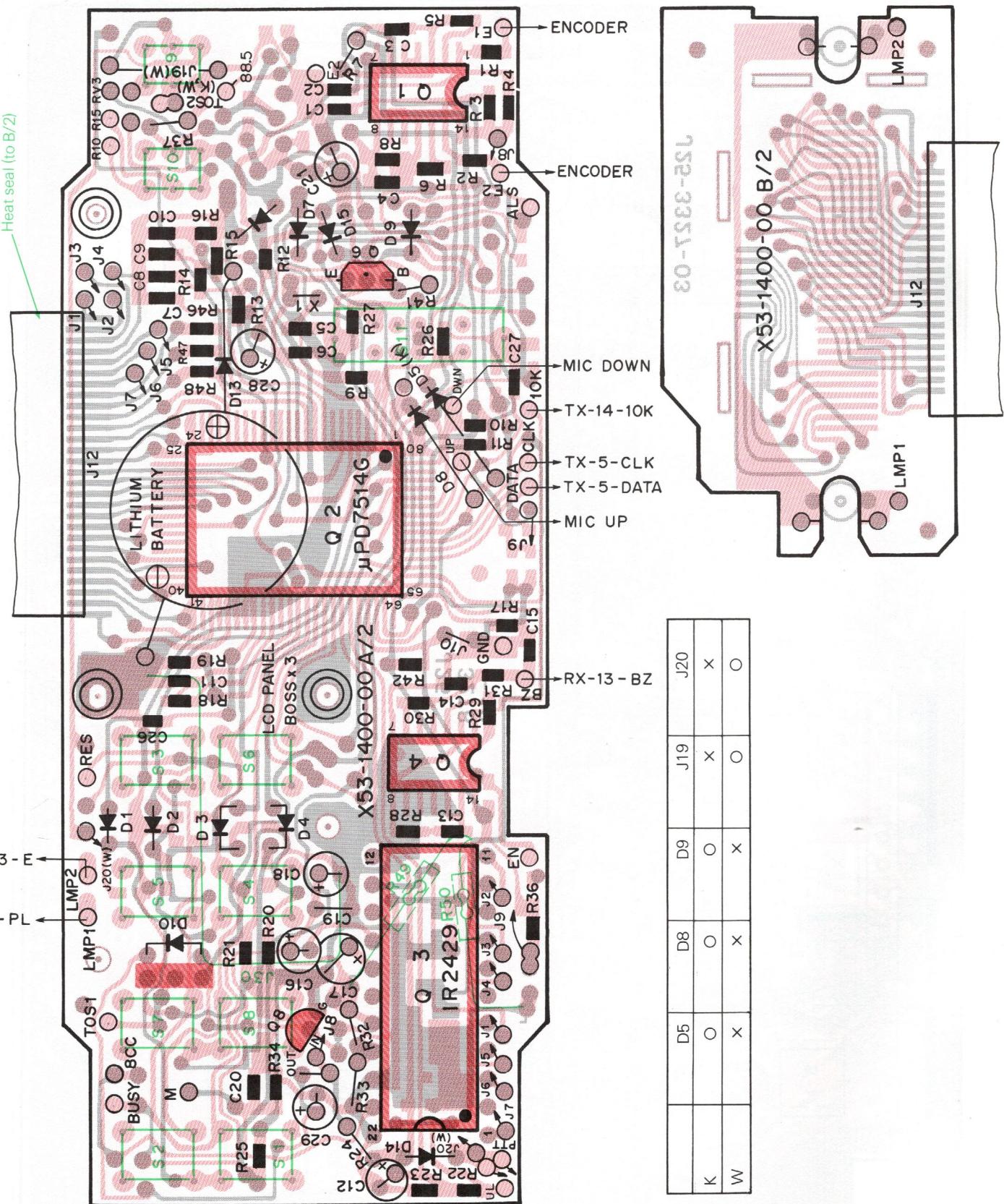


Q1: 2SC2558KA Q2: MRF559 Q3: 2SC3357 Q4, 5, 6: 2SC3358K Q7, 8: 2SC3355K Q9, 10, 15: 2SC2026 Q11: 2SK125
 Q12: 2SC1775 Q13: 2SK30A(O) Q14, 22, 23: 2SC2603E Q16, 20: 2SC2347 Q17: MC145155P Q18: 2SB698 Q19: DTC114Y
 Q21: 2SC2668Y Q24: 2SA1115E D1: ISS101 D2, 3, 4, 11, 12, 14: ISS133 D5, 6, 7, 8: ISS99 D9: ISV123 D10: 05Z5.1-Y
 D13: ISV50E D15: MTZ6.2J (A,B)

▼ TX, PLL UNIT [X56-1480-00] [Foil side view]



▼ CONTROL UNIT [X53-1400-XX] [-11:K, -61:W] A/2 [Component side view]



Q1: TC40H004F Q2: μPD7514G-030-12 Q3: IR2429
 Q4: TC40H000F Q6: 2SA1115E
 Q8: NJM78L06A D1~D10, D12~D15: ISS133

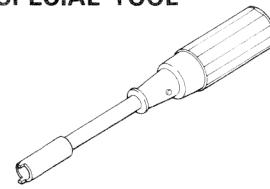
DISASSEMBLY

Front Panel Disassembly

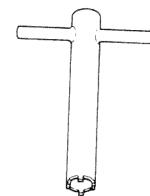
NOTES

1. When assembling ①, align the Slider switch knob with the notch on ②.
2. Use the special tool (T-009-01) to assemble/disassemble ③.
- Use the special tool (T-004) to assemble/disassemble ④.

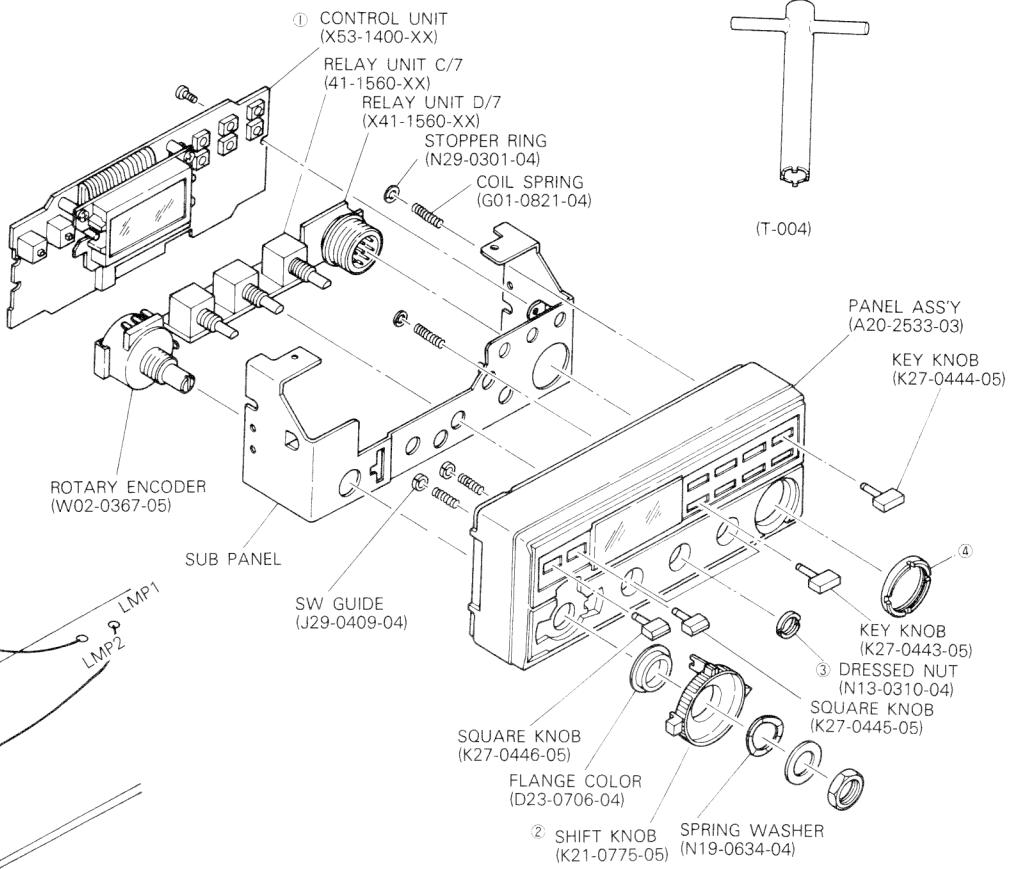
SPECIAL TOOL



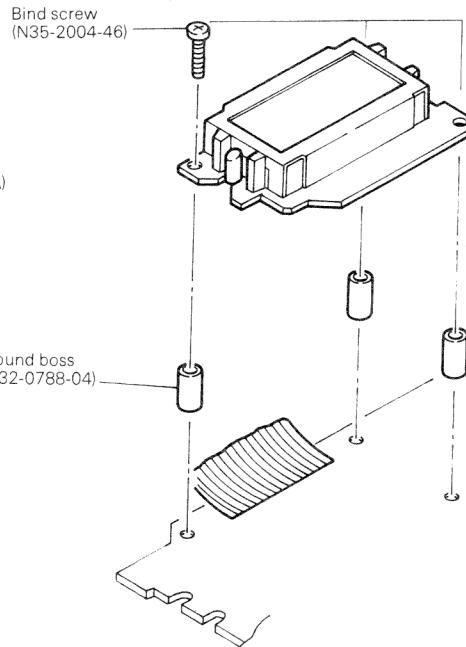
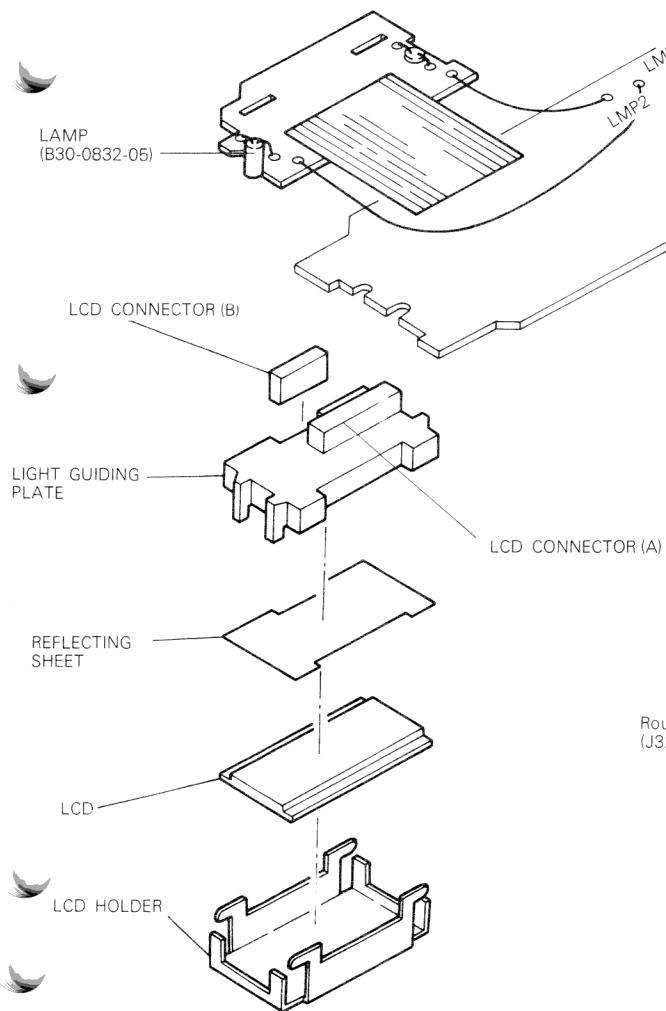
T-009-01



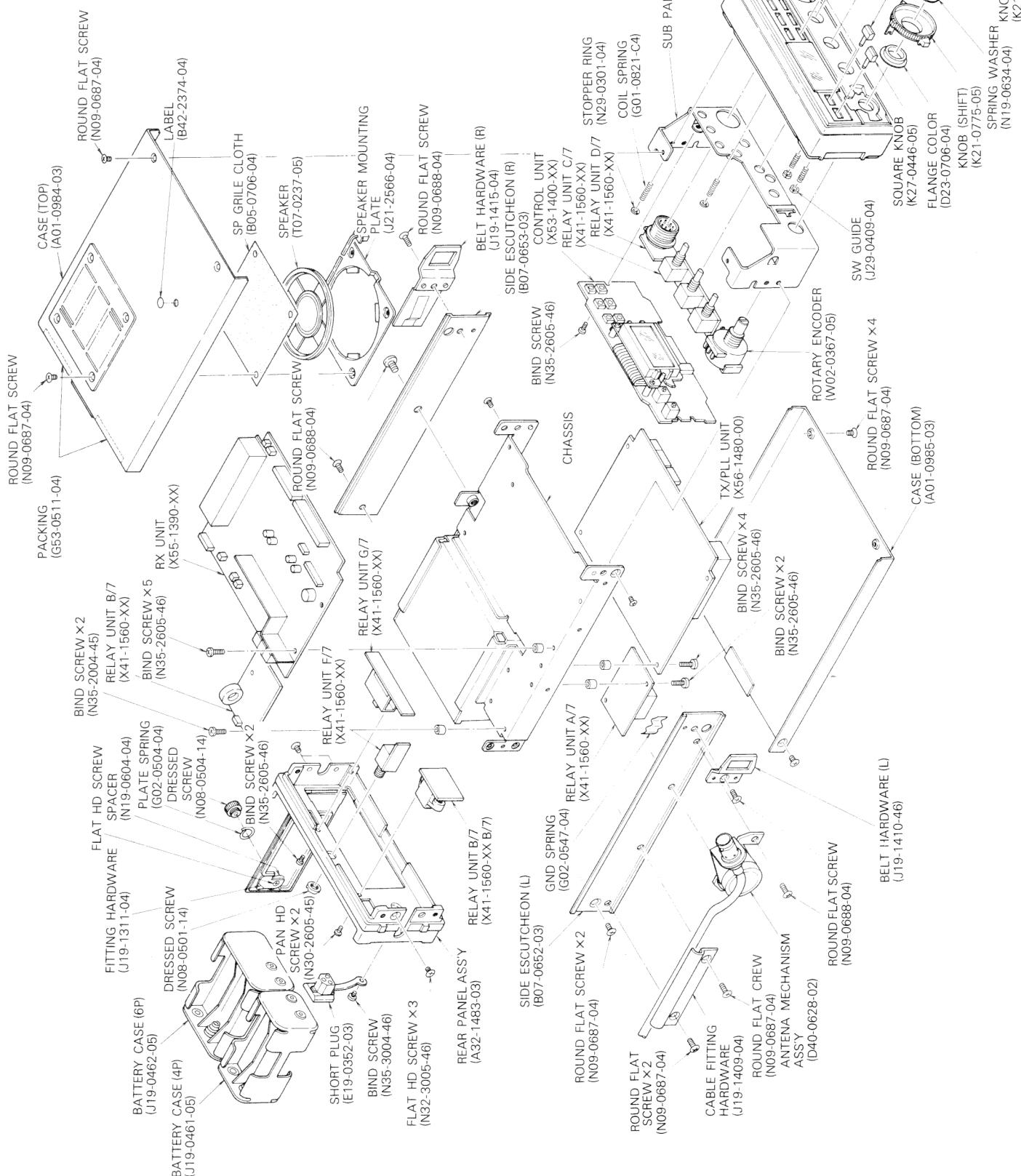
(T-004)



DISASSEMBLY FOR LCD



DISASSEMBLY



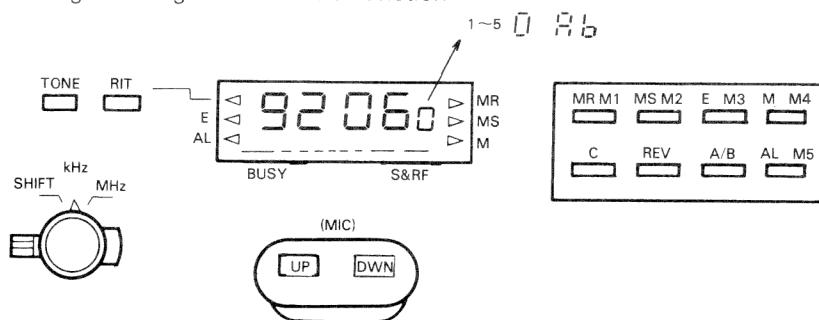
ADJUSTMENT

A. Necessary specification of test-equipment

No.	Test-equipment	Specification
1	AVR DC power supply	Current capacity; over 1 [A] Voltage; variable 8~18 [V] (standard; 13.8 [V])
2	Current meter with low loss cable	Full scale 0.3 [A] and 1.0 [A] analog type.
3	f. counter	Upper frequency response; 1.5 [GHz] approx. 0.2 [ppm] stability
4	Power meter with cable (5D2W, 1m)	Upper frequency response; 1.5 [GHz] Impedance; unbalanced 50 Ω Full scale; 3 [W]
5	Dummy resistor	Impedance; 8 [Ω], more than 3 [W]
6	RF VTVM	Upper frequency response; 1.5 [GHz]
7	Linear detector	Upper frequency response; 1~1.5 [GHz] C/N; better than 60 dB
8	DVM	DC input impedance; more than 1 [M Ω] Full scale; approx. 18 [Volt]
9	Oscilloscope	Frequency response; DC~30 [MHz]
10	AF VTVM	Frequency response; 50 Hz~1 [MHz] Minimum range; more than 1 [mV]
11	Spectrum analyzer	Frequency response; DC~4 [GHz]
12	SSG	Upper frequency; more than 1.3 [GHz] Output level; -120 dBm~+20 dBm (0.1 μV) (1 V) Output impedance; 50 [Ω]

B. Control

Arrangement figure and control function



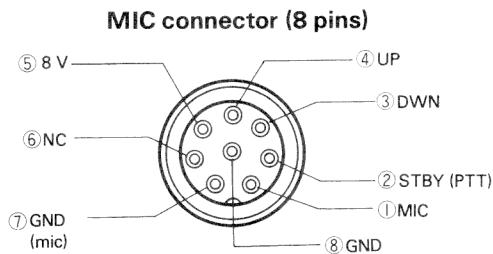
C. Preparation

Initial setting for check or adjustment

- Power SW ON
 AF VOL MIN
 SQ VOL MIN
 TONE OFF
 SHIFT SW kHz
 RIT OFF

ADJUSTMENT

- When adjusting the trimmers or coils, use non-induced adjusting rod.
- When adjusting the RX section, never transmit to prevent SSG damage.
- Connect MIC connector as shown in right Figure.
- Output level of SSG is indicated as SSG's open circuit.

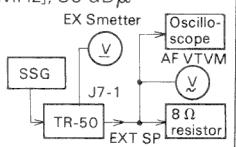


Front panel side view

ADJUSTMENT

Item	Condition	Measurement			Adjustment			Specification
		Equipment	Unit	Terminal	Unit	Part	Method	
1. TX IF section (139 MHz)	JP-5 (13T) terminates in 50Ω load. Transmits	RF VTVM	RX	JP-5 (13T)	RX	L26, 27 28, 29 30	Max	Better than 0 dBm
						L25	139.000 MHz	
2. Sensitivity in Pre.Amp.	Connect SSG (649.75 MHz, 100 dB). RAO terminates in 50Ω load	RF VTVM	Relay	RAO	Relay	TC-1	Center position	
						TC-3	Minimum.	
3. Battery indicator	DC power supply voltage sets to 10.3 [V]. LAMP/BATT SW; BATT				POT.1	Sets max. bar indicate to 8th bar.		
4. PLL part a) Input level to PLL IC	Display f.: 1299.98 [MHz]	Oscillo-scope	TX	TP-1	TX	L22, 23 24, 25	Maximum «caution» L25 adjustment direction; corror move down	Reference 0.3 [Vrms]
	Display f.: 1260.00 [MHz]					L10	Vary pitch-width	
b) Reference oscillator c) VCO part	Display f.: 1260.00 [MHz]	F. counter	TX	TP-5	TX	TC-8	20, 480 [MHz]	± 100 [Hz]
						L14	4.2[V]	± 0.2 [V]
	Display f.: 1299.98 [MHz]	DVM		TP-4	TX		Confirm 1.2 ~ 1.8 [V]	
	Display f.: 1280.00 [MHz]						Confirm 0.6 [Vrms]	
d) Multiply part	Display f.: 1260.00 [MHz]	RF VTVM		TP-3	TX		Confirm approx. 280.25 [MHz]	
	HTO terminates in 50Ω load. TX at 1260.00 [MHz]							
	TX at 1299.98 [MHz]	Spectrum analyzer	TX	HTO	TX	TC-6 output side L6, 7	Max.	$-3 \sim +5$ dBm
	TX at 1299.98 [MHz]					TC-7 input side L6, 7	Max.	
	TX at 1260.00 [MHz]							
5. Drive/final stage	Transmits at following f.: 1260 [MHz]	RF Power meter		TX	Output side L6, 3 TC-5, 4, 3	Max.		
	1299.98 [MHz]				Input side L6, 3	Max.		
	1280.00 [MHz]				TC-2, 1	Max.		
					Relay	TC-2	Max.	

ADJUSTMENT

Item	Condition	Measurement			Adjustment			Specification		
		Equipment	Unit	Terminal	Unit	Part	Method			
	1299.98 [MHz]	RF Power meter					Confirm RF output power	Over 1 [W] with less than 0.9 [A] operation 9 current		
	1260.00 [MHz]						Confirm RF output power			
6. TX frequency	Pick up TX radio-wave with F. counter. 1260.00 [MHz]	F. counter			TX	VR-2	1260.00 [MHz]	± 300 [Hz]		
	1260.01 [MHz]					L20	1260.01 [MHz]			
7. RF indicator	Transmits at following f.: 1280.00 [MHz]				TX	D1	Coupling capacitance by stripline and D1 lead	Full scale		
	Both band edge				TX	D1				
8. Modulation	Connect AG (1 kHz, 2 mV) to MIC jack, and transmite at 1299.98 [MHz].	Linear Detector								
	a) Mic gain						RX VR-6 ± 3 [kHz]			
	b) Dev.						RX VR-3 ± 4.5 [kHz dev.]			
	Increase AG output +20 dB						Confirm $\pm 2.5 \sim 3.5$ [kHz]			
	Decrease AG output to prvious level.									
c) Tone circuit	Tone ON, (W type)				Key board (1/2)	VR-4	Tone frequency 1750 [Hz]			
						VR-5	± 3.5 [kHz dev.]			
9. RIT	RIT ON	RF VTVM F. counter	RX	TP-2	RX	L18	Max.			
	RIT knob, center					L17	118.065 [MHz]			
	RIT OFF					VR-2	118.065 [MHz]			
	RIT knob turn						Confirm ± 5 [kHz] variable			
10. Sensitivity	Set f. and output level in following step	SSG oscilloscope EX Smetter								
	1280 [MHz], 30 dB μ									
										
	Decrease output level to EX Smetter starting point.									
	1280 [MHz], -4 dB μ									
	1260 [MHz], -4 dB μ									
	1299.98 [MHz], -4 dB μ									
11. LCD Bar graph S metter	1280 [MHz], 0 dB μ					Confirm no LCD bar graph. In case still LCD bar graph indicates, adjuste L24 in RX unit (adjust mentdirection — corror moves out).				
	1280 [MHz], 17 dB μ									
	1280 [MHz], 6 dB μ									
	Output level vary 40 to 100 dB μ					All Bar graph indicates.				

ADJUSTMENT

OPERATION CHECKS

Item	Condition	Operation Checks	Specification
1. Operation check	POWER: ON, SQ: ON RESET: ON (TX unit S1)		Display: 60.000 A
	STEP knob; kHz Turn Main knob clockwise: UP counter clockwise: DOWN		in 20 kHz step step up/down
	[A/B] ON		Display: 95.00 b
	Turn Main dial		Step up/down in 10 kHz step
	Connect Mic: Push UP/DOWN button		Change in 1 step each
	Keep pushing UP/DOWN button		Change continuously
	Release UP/DOWN button		Scan start
	Push both button at same time		Scan stop
	Start scan with UP/DOWN button		Scan stop
	Key PTT		
2. Memory	display: 60.00	One beep [M/M4] → display; ► M → [MR/M1] → Memorized beeps with Morse "R"	
	display: 99.98	One beep [M/M4] → display; ► M → [E/M3] → Memorized beeps with Morse "R"	
	display: 80.00	One beep [M/M4] → display; ► M → [MS/M2] → Memorized beeps with Morse "R"	
		One beep [M/M4] → display; ► M → [M/M4] → Memorized beeps with Morse "R"	
		One beep [M/M4] → display; ► M → [AL/M5] → Memorized beeps with Morse "R", and beeps	
	display: 82.00	beeps with Morse "R" [AL/M5] → Memorized One beep	
3. Memory recall		One beep [MR/M1] → Display; ► [MR/(M1)] → Display; 60.00 ₁	
		One beep [MS/M2] → Display; 80.00 ₂	
		One beep [E/M3] → Display; 99.98 ₃	
		One beep [M/M4] → Display; 80.00 ₄	
		One beep [AL/M5] → Display; 80.00 ₅	
	TX	Display; 82.00 ₅	
		[C]	
4. Memory scan		One beep [MS/M2] → Scan CH1 to CH5	
5. Memory erase		One beep [C] → [C] → One beep [E/M3] → One beep [Display; E ◀] One beep [M/M4] → [E/M3] → beeps with Morse "R" [MS/M2] → One beep Scan CH1 to CH5.	

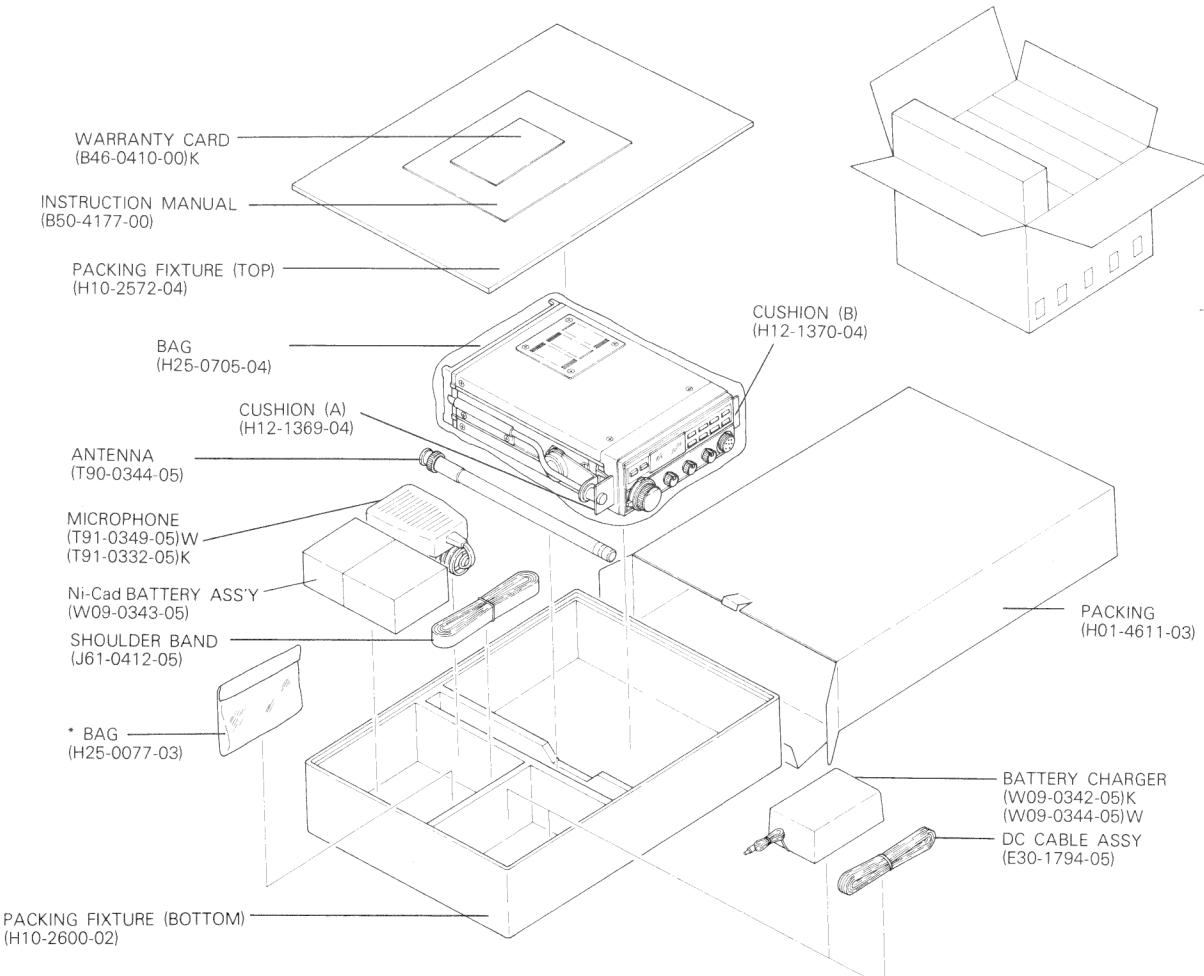
ADJUSTMENT /PACKING

6. Memory erase	SQ OFF		Busy light. Step next CH, after holding for approx. 5 minutes.
	SQ ON PTT ON		Scan stop
7. Program Scan	Push UP button PTT ON	One beep One beep One beep [C] → [MR/M1] → [AL/M5] → Display; 80.00	Scan from 80.00 to 82.00. Scan stop
8. Alert	SQ OFF	One beep [AL/M5] → Display: AL ← → Beep tone sounds every 7 minute [AL/M5] → Alert Operation stops.	

PACKING

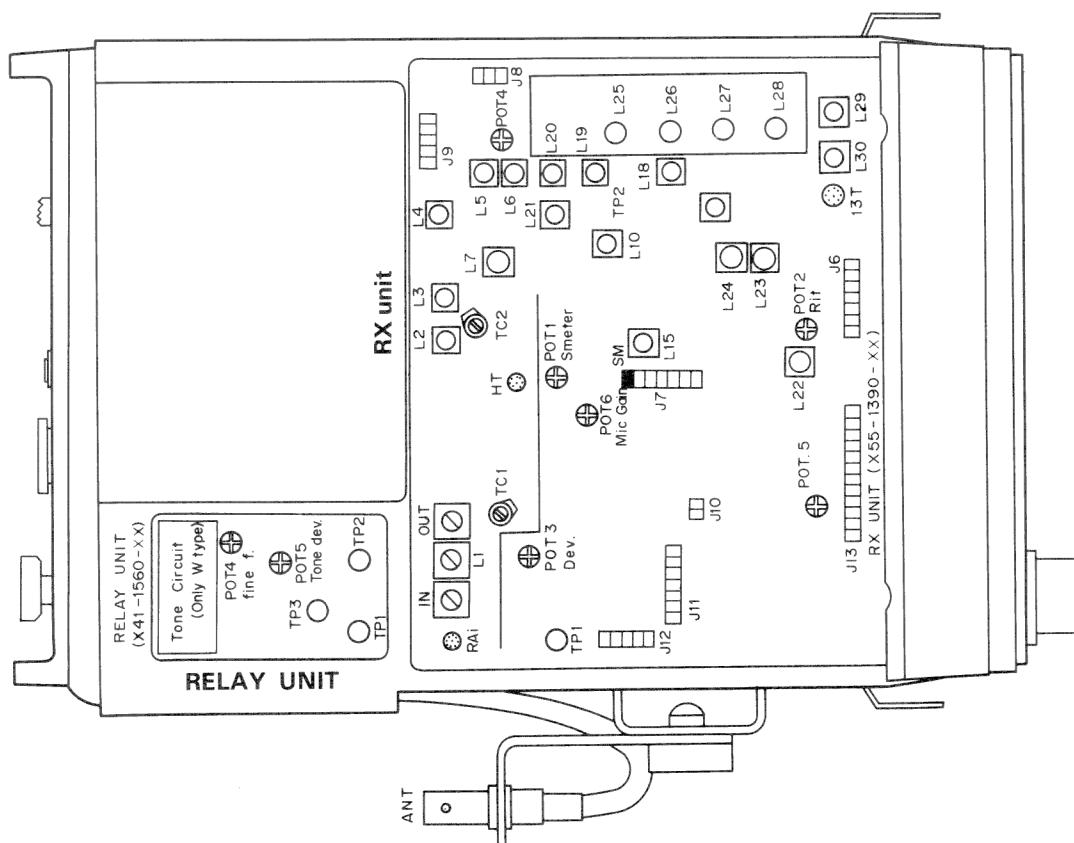
* PART. CONTENTS

NAME	PART. NO.	QUANTITY
DUMMY BATTERY	W 09-0002-05	1

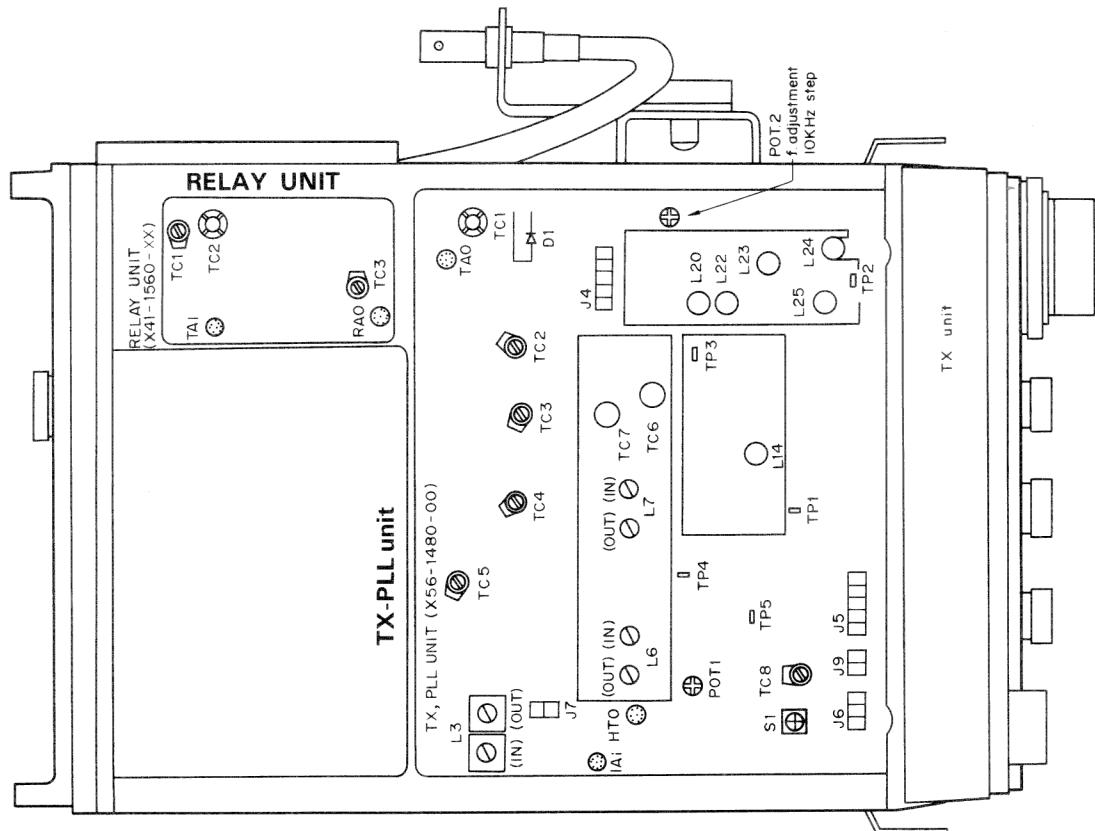


ADJUSTMENT

TOP VIEW

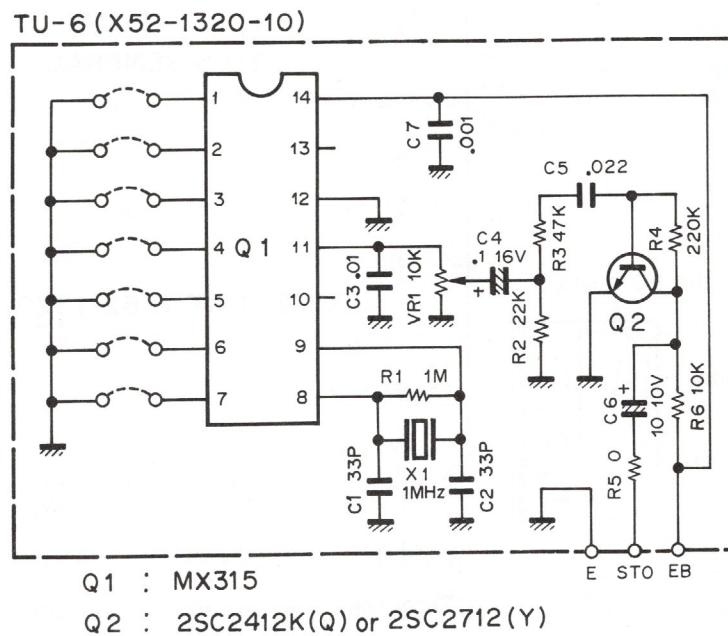


BOTTOM VIEW



TU-6 (PROGRAMMABLE TONE ENCODER)/PB-16 (Ni-Cad BATTERY) SC-10 (SOFT CARRYING BAG)/MB-3 (MOBIL MOUNT KIT)

TU-6 SCHEMATIC DIAGRAM



2SC2412K
2SC2714



PB-16 (Ni-Cad BATTERY)

PB-16 SPECIFICATION

Nominal voltage ... 12 V, 500 mA
Charging voltage ... 15.5 V
Charging current ... 125 mA



MB-3 (MOBIL MOUNT KIT)



PARTS LIST

Parts No.	Re-marks	Description
B50-4187-08	N*	Instruction manual
H01-4630-08	N*	Packing carton (inside)
W09-0343-05		PB-16

SC-10 (SOFT CARRYING BAG)



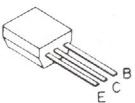
PARTS LIST

Parts No.	Re-marks	Description
B50-4190-08	N*	Instruction manual
H01-4633-08	N*	Packing carton (inside)
H90-0318-08	N*	SOFT CARRYING BAG

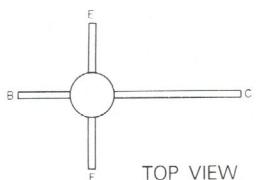
PARTS LIST

Parts No.	Re-marks	Description
A13-0663-02	N	Mounting bracket ass'y
A13-0664-03	N	Bracket
A19-1414-04	N	Backing metal fitting
G13-0807-04	N	Cushion X2
J19-1413-03	N	Fix metal fitting
N09-0691-04	N	Taping screw X4
N14-0527-04	N	Flange nut X4
N15-1040-45		Flat washer X4
N33-3006-45		Round flat screw X4
N35-3006-45		Bind screw X4
N99-0303-04		Bolt X4
B50-4189-00	N	Instruction manual
H01-4632-03	N	Packing carton (inside)
H12-1373-03		Cushion
H25-0103-04		Protective bag (main body)
H25-0116-04		Protective bag (accessory)
N09-0008-04		Mounting boss M4
N09-0632-05		Tapping screw M5
N09-0692-04	N	Bolt
N14-0009-04		Nut
N15-1060-41		Washer
N16-0060-46		Spring washer
W01-0401-04		Hex. bar wrench
		M6 X 20
		M6
		for M6 bolt
		for M6 bolt

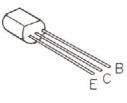
2SA1115
2SC2603



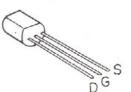
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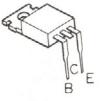
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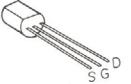
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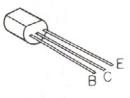
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2SK30



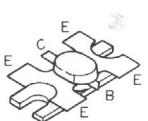
2SC2026
2SC3355



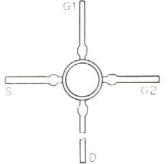
3SK73



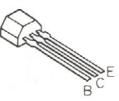
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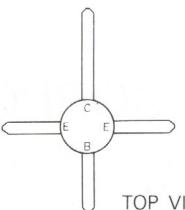
3SK97C2



2SC2668



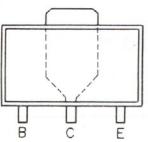
MRF559



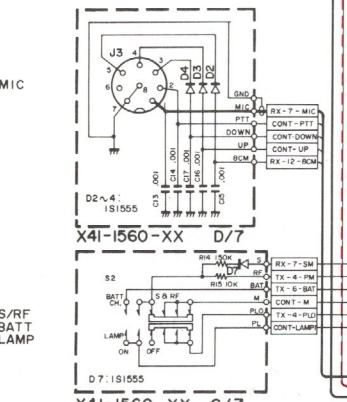
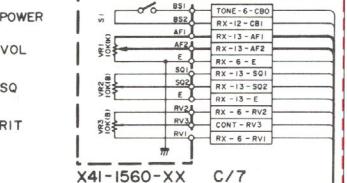
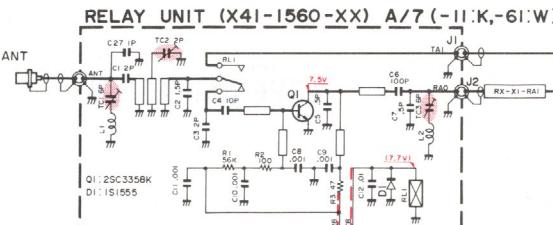
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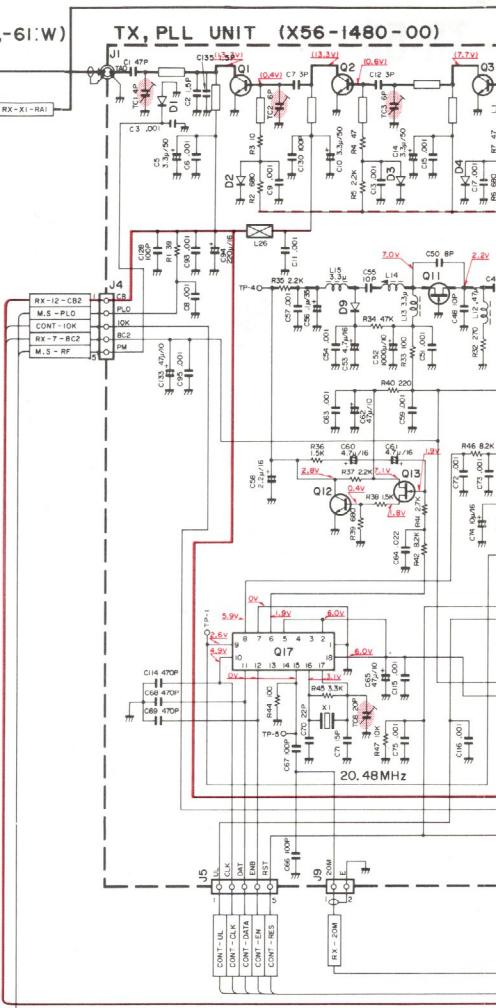
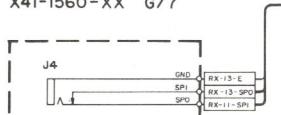
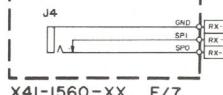
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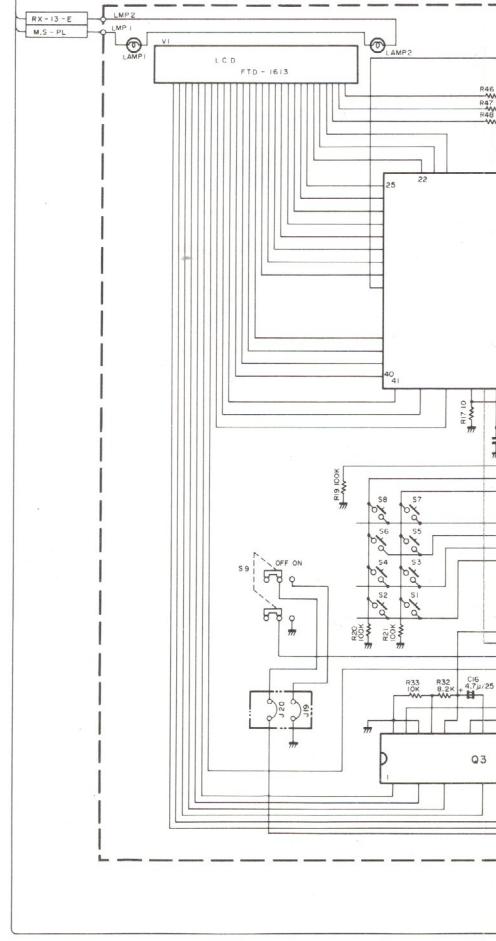
NJM78L06A



EXT. SP



CONTROL UNIT (X53-1400-XX) (-II)



— Signal line
- - - Control line
— Common DC line
● Adjustment point

A

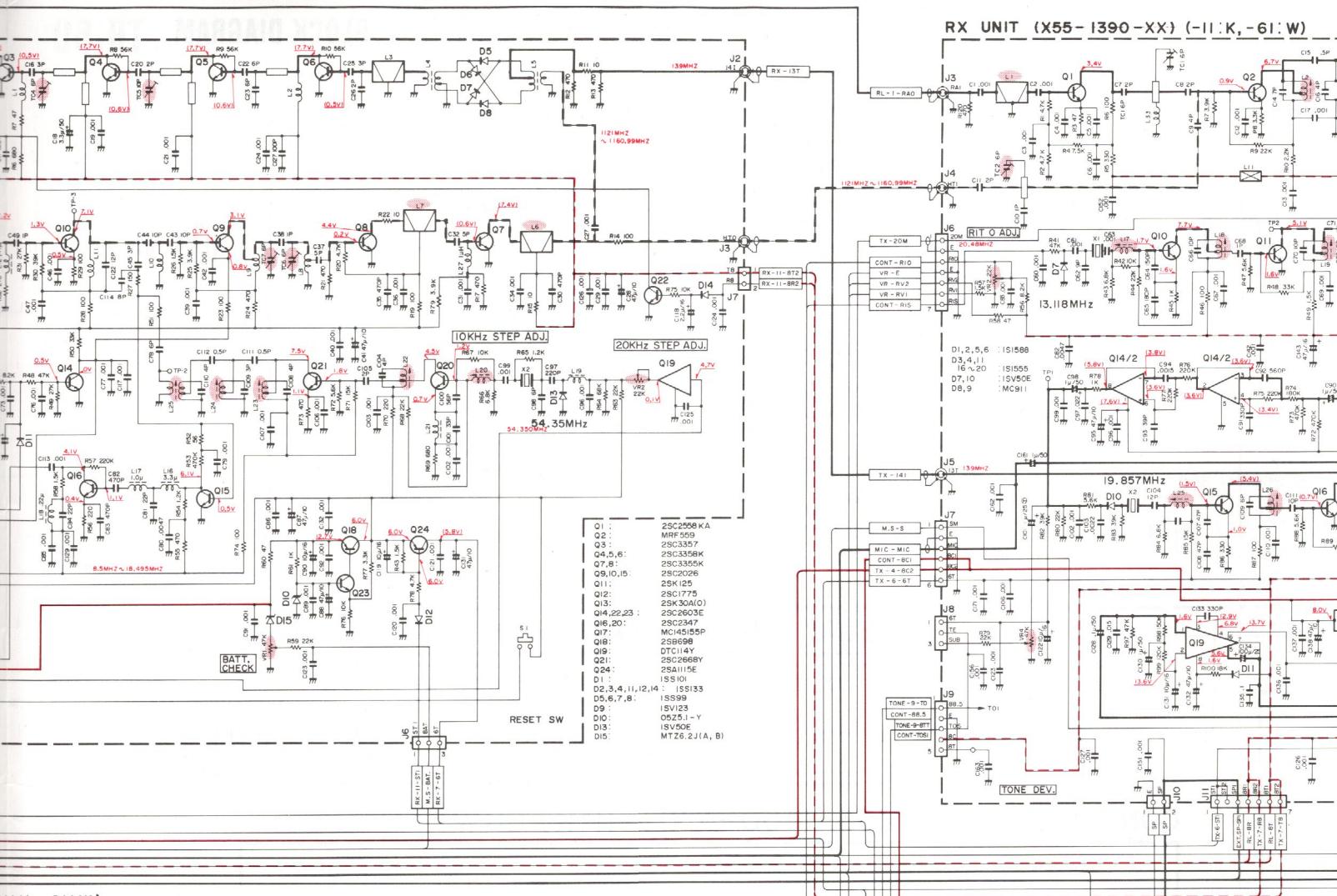
B

C

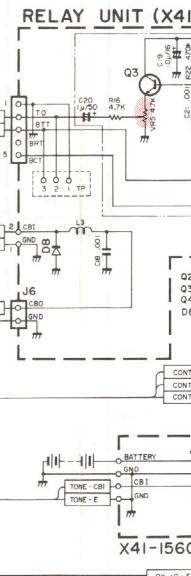
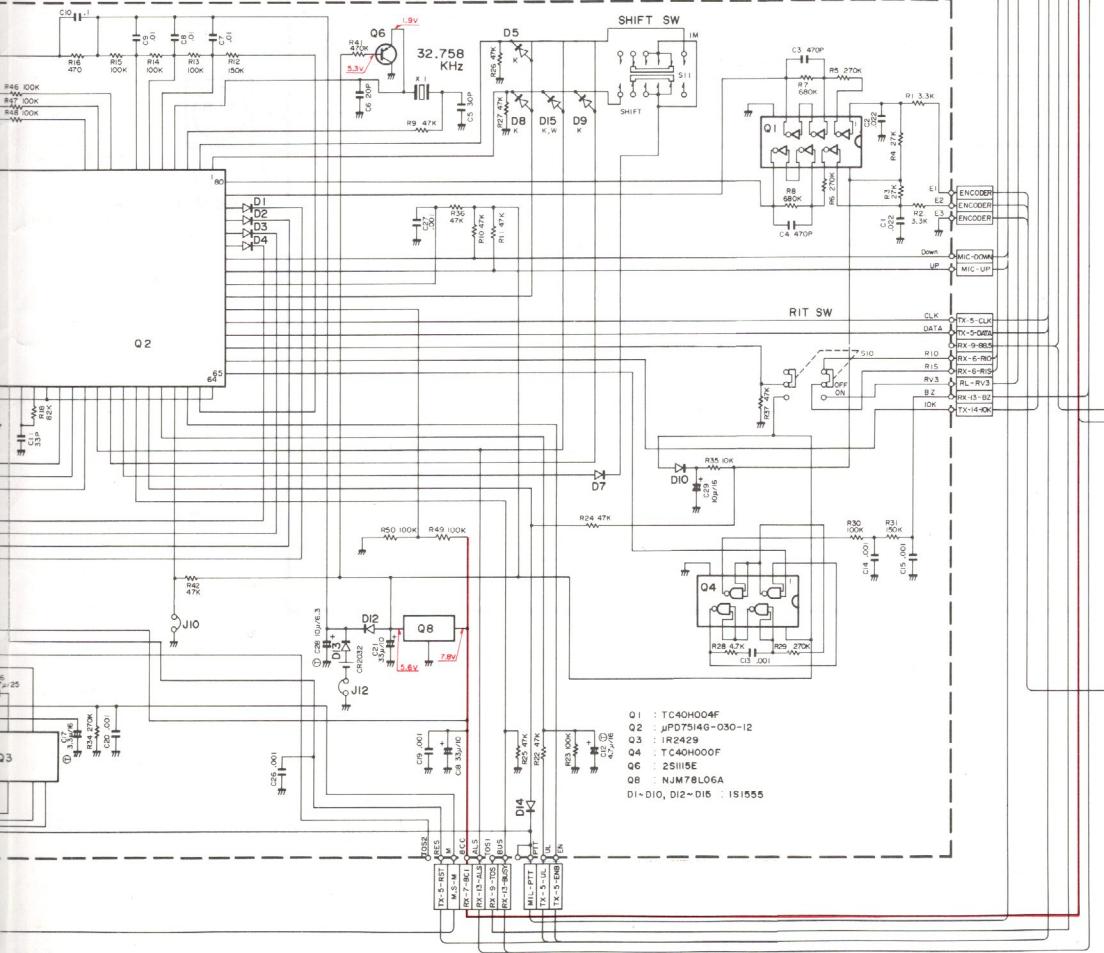
D

E

RX UNIT (X55-1390-XX) (-II K - 61 W)

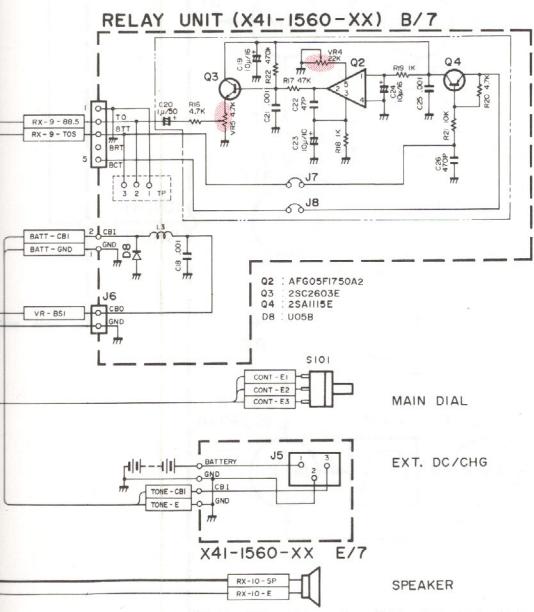
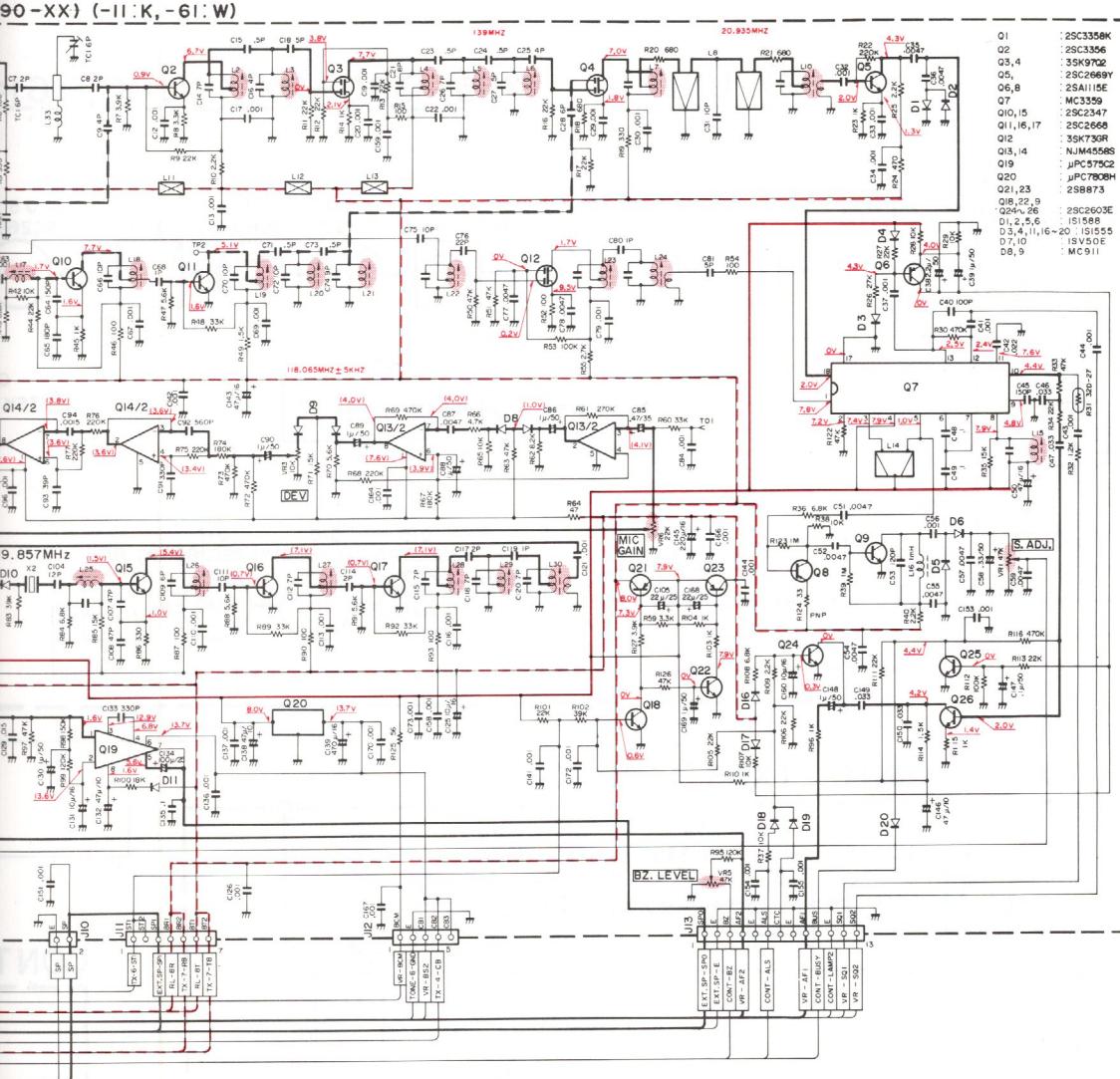


I K - 61 W

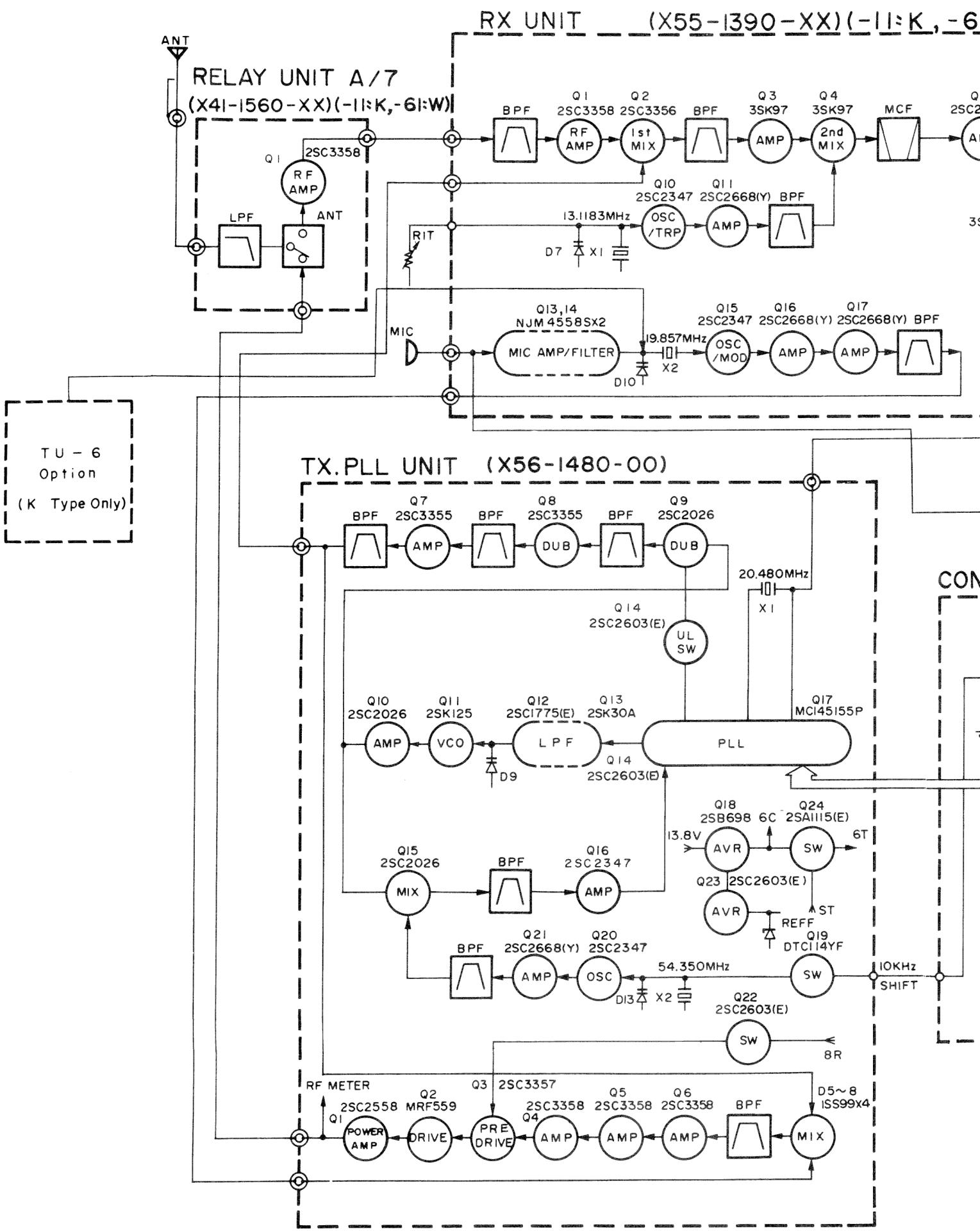


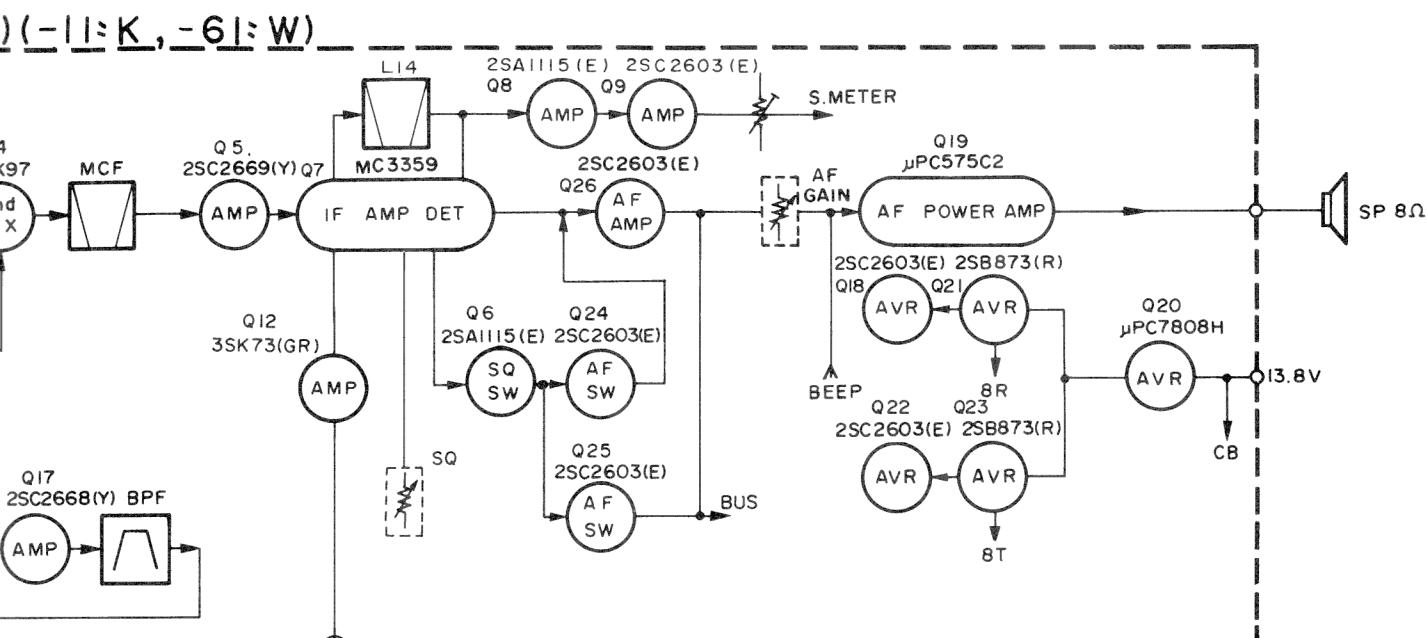
X41-1560

SCHEMATIC DIAGRAM

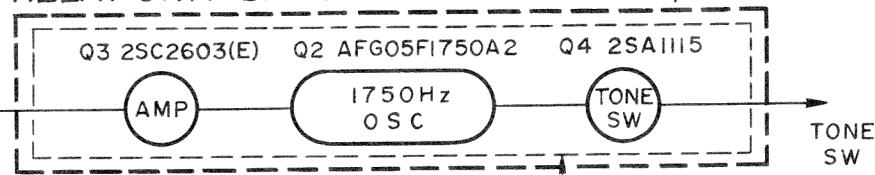


Voltage measurement conditions
f=1280 MHz
() : TX
RX no signal

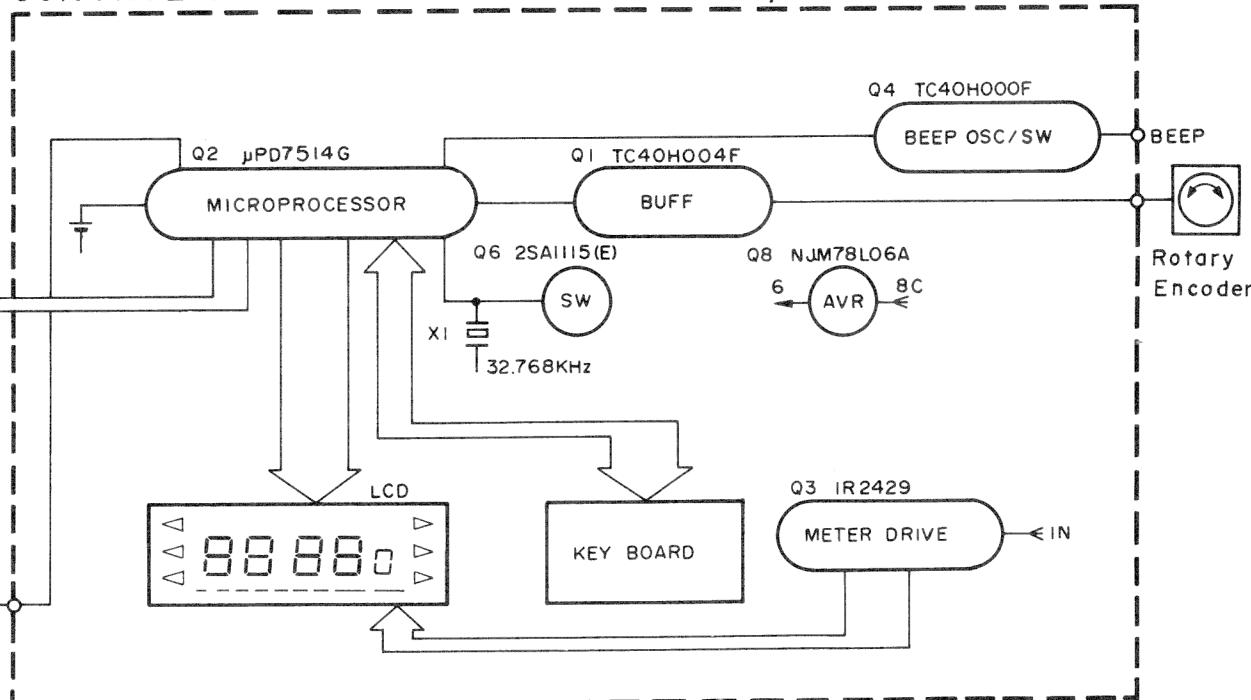




RELAY UNIT B/7 (X41-1560-XX)(-II:K,-6I:W)



CONTROL UNIT (X53-1400-XX)(-II:K,-6I:W)



SPECIFICATIONS

[GENERAL]

Frequency range	1260.00—1299.99 MHz
Mode	F3
Operating temperature	—20°C to +50°C
Antenna impedance	50 Ω
Supply voltage	13.8 V +15%, —25%
Current drain (13.8 V, lamp OFF)	Approx. 180 mA at standby Approx. 850 mA at transmission (1 W)
Dimensions	(Maximum dimensions including projections) ... 123 (157.5) W × 192 (210) D × 51 (51.5) H mm (inch)
Weight	Approx. 1,200 g (including antenna and battery)

[TRANSMITTER]

Output power	1 W
Modulation	Reactance
Maximum frequency deviation	±5 kHz
Spurious radiation	—40 dB
Microphone impedance	500~600 Ω

[RECEIVER]

Circuitry	Triple superheterodyne
Intermediate frequency	1st IF: 139 MHz 2nd IF: 20.935 MHz 3rd IF: 455 kHz
Receiver sensitivity	SINAD 12 dB: —10 dBμ (0.3 μV) or less S/N ratio: 30 dB or more at 1 μV input
Squelch sensitivity	0.25 μV or more
Pass band width	15 kHz or more (—6 dB) 30 kHz or less (—60 dB)
RIT variable range	±5 kHz or more
Audio output	1 W or more (10% distortion, 8 Ω load)

Note: Circuit and ratings are subject to change without notice due to developments in technology.

TRIO-KENWOOD CORPORATION

Shionogi Shibuya Building, 17-5, 2-chome Shibuya, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo 150, Japan

TRIO-KENWOOD COMMUNICATIONS
1111 West Walnut Street, Compton, California 90220, U.S.A.

TRIO-KENWOOD COMMUNICATIONS
DIVISION OF TRIO-KENWOOD ELECTRONICS GmbH
Rembrücker Str. 15, 6056 Heusenstamm, West Germany

TRIO-KENWOOD ELECTRONICS, N.V.
Leuvensesteenweg 504, B-1930 Zaventem Belgium

TRIO-KENWOOD (AUSTRALIA) PTY. LTD. (INCORPORATED IN N.S.W.)
4E. Woodcock Place, Lane Cove, N.S.W. 2066, Australia