



SERVICE MANUAL

VHF/UHF FM TRANSCEIVER

IC-Q7A

IC-Q7E

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INTRODUCTION

This service manual describes the latest service information for the **IC-Q7A/IC-Q7E** at the time of publication.

MODEL	VERSION	SYMBOL
IC-Q7E	Europe	EUR
	Italy	ITA
IC-Q7A	U.S.A.	USA
	Asia	SEA
	Canada	USA-1
	Taiwan	TPE

To upgrade quality, all electrical or mechanical parts and internal circuits are subject to change without notice or obligation.

DANGER

NEVER connect the transceiver to an AC outlet or to a DC power supply that uses more than 3.5 V. Such a connection could cause a fire hazard and/or electric.

DO NOT expose the transceiver to rain, snow or any liquids.

DO NOT reverse the polarities of the power supply when connecting the transceiver.

DO NOT apply an RF signal of more than 20 dBm (100mW) to the antenna connector. This could damage the transceiver's front end.

ORDERING PARTS

Be sure to include the following four points when ordering replacement parts:

1. 10-digit order numbers
2. Component part number and name
3. Equipment model name and unit name
4. Quantity required

<SAMPLE ORDER>

8930046580 LCD Contact IC-Q7 LOGIC UNIT 5 pieces
8810009560 Screw PH BO M2x6 ZK IC-Q7 Chassis 10 pieces

Addresses are provided on the inside back cover for your convenience.

REPAIR NOTES

1. Make sure a problem is internal before disassembling the transceiver.
2. **DO NOT** open the transceiver until the transceiver is disconnected from its power source.
3. **DO NOT** force any of the variable components. Turn them slowly and smoothly.
4. **DO NOT** short any circuits or electronic parts. An insulated turning tool **MUST** be used for all adjustments.
5. **DO NOT** keep power ON for a long time when the transceiver is defective.
6. **DO NOT** transmit power into a signal generator or a sweep generator.
7. **ALWAYS** connect a 30 dB to 40 dB attenuator between the transceiver and a deviation meter or spectrum analyzer when using such test equipment.
8. **READ** the instructions of test equipment thoroughly before connecting equipment to the transceiver.



TABLE OF CONTENTS

SECTION 1 SPECIFICATIONS

SECTION 2 INSIDE VIEWS

SECTION 3 DISASSEMBLY INSTRUCTIONS

SECTION 4 CIRCUIT DESCRIPTION

4-1	RECEIVER CIRCUITS	4-1
4-2	TRANSMITTER CIRCUITS	4-3
4-3	PLL CIRCUITS	4-3
4-4	POWER SUPPLY CIRCUITS	4-4
4-5	PORT ALLOCATIONS	4-5

SECTION 5 ADJUSTMENT PROCEDURES

5-1	PREPARATION	5-1
5-2	PLL ADJUSTMENT	5-3
5-3	RECEIVER ADJUSTMENT	5-4
5-4	TRANSMITTER ADJUSTMENT	5-5

SECTION 6 PARTS LIST

SECTION 7 MECHANICAL PARTS AND DISASSEMBLY

7-1	CABINET PARTS	7-1
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SECTION 8 SEMI-CONDUCTOR INFORMATION

SECTION 9 BOARD LAYOUTS

9-1	LOGIC UNIT	9-1
9-2	RF UNIT	9-3

SECTION 10 BLOCK DIAGRAM

SECTION 11 VOLTAGE DIAGRAM

11-1	LOGIC UNIT	11-1
11-2	RF UNIT	11-2

SECTION 1 SPECIFICATIONS

■ GENERAL

• Frequency range :

Version	Transmit (MHz)	Receive (MHz)
U.S.A.	144 – 148	30.0 – 823.995
	440 – 450	849.0 – 868.995 894.0 – 1309.995*2
Europe	144 – 146 430 – 440	30.0 – 1309.995*2
Italy, Asia	136 – 174*1 430 – 440	30.0 – 1309.995*2
TWN	144 – 148 430 – 440	30.0 – 1309.995*2
USA-1	144 – 148	30.0 – 1309.995*2
	430 – 450	

*1 Specifications guaranteed 144 – 148 MHz

*2 Specifications guaranteed 30 – 1300 MHz

- Mode : F3 (FM)
- No. of memory channels : 200 channels
- Frequency stability : ± 6 ppm max. (-10°C to $+60^{\circ}\text{C}$)
- Tuning steps : 5, 6.25, 10, 12.5, 15, 20, 25, 30, 50, and 100 kHz
- Antenna Impedance : 50 Ω
- Power supply requirement : 2 \times AA(R6) Ni-Cd or alkaline cell
- Polarity : Negative ground
- Frequency resolution : 5 kHz, 6 kHz
- Current drain (at 3.0 V DC) :

Receive	Standby	95 mA (typical)
	Max audio	170 mA (typical)
	Power saved	38 mA (typical)
Transmit	VHF	440 mA (typical)
	UHF	380 mA (typical)
- Usable temperature range : -10°C to $+60^{\circ}\text{C}$
 -14°F to $+140^{\circ}\text{F}$
- Dimensions : 58(W) \times 86(H) \times 27(D) mm
(projections not included) $9\frac{9}{32}$ (W) \times $8\frac{3}{8}$ (H) \times $1\frac{1}{16}$ (D) in
- Weight : 170 (g); 6 oz
(with antenna and battery)
- MIC/SP connector : 4-conductor 3.5(d) mm ($\frac{1}{8}$ ");
2 k Ω /8 Ω

■ TRANSMITTER

- Output power (at 3.0 V DC) : VHF 350 mW
UHF 300 mW
- Modulation system : Variable reactance modulation
- Max. freq. deviation : ± 5 kHz
- Spurious Emissions : less than -40 dB

■ RECEIVER

- Receiver system : Triple super heterodyne
- Intermediate frequency : 1st 266.7 MHz
2nd 19.65 MHz
3rd 450 kHz
- Sensitivity* :
(except spurious points; typical values)

Frequency (MHz)	FM	WFM	AM
30.0 – 76.0	0.32 μV	—	—
76.0 – 108.0		1.0 μV	
108.0 – 118.0		—	
118.0 – 136.0	0.16 μV	—	0.56 μV
136.0 – 175.0		—	—
175.0 – 222.0	0.22 μV	1.0 μV	—
222.0 – 247.0		—	0.79 μV
247.0 – 330.0		0.4 μV	—
330.0 – 380.0	0.32 μV	—	—
380.0 – 470.0	0.18 μV		
470.0 – 750.0	1.0 μV		
750.0 – 770.0	0.32 μV	0.16 μV	—
770.0 – 1000.0		—	
1000.0 – 1200.0	0.79 μV	—	—
1200.0 – 1300.0	0.5 μV	—	—

*FM and WFM are measured at 12 dB SINAD; AM is measured at 10 dB S/N.

- Squelch sensitivity :

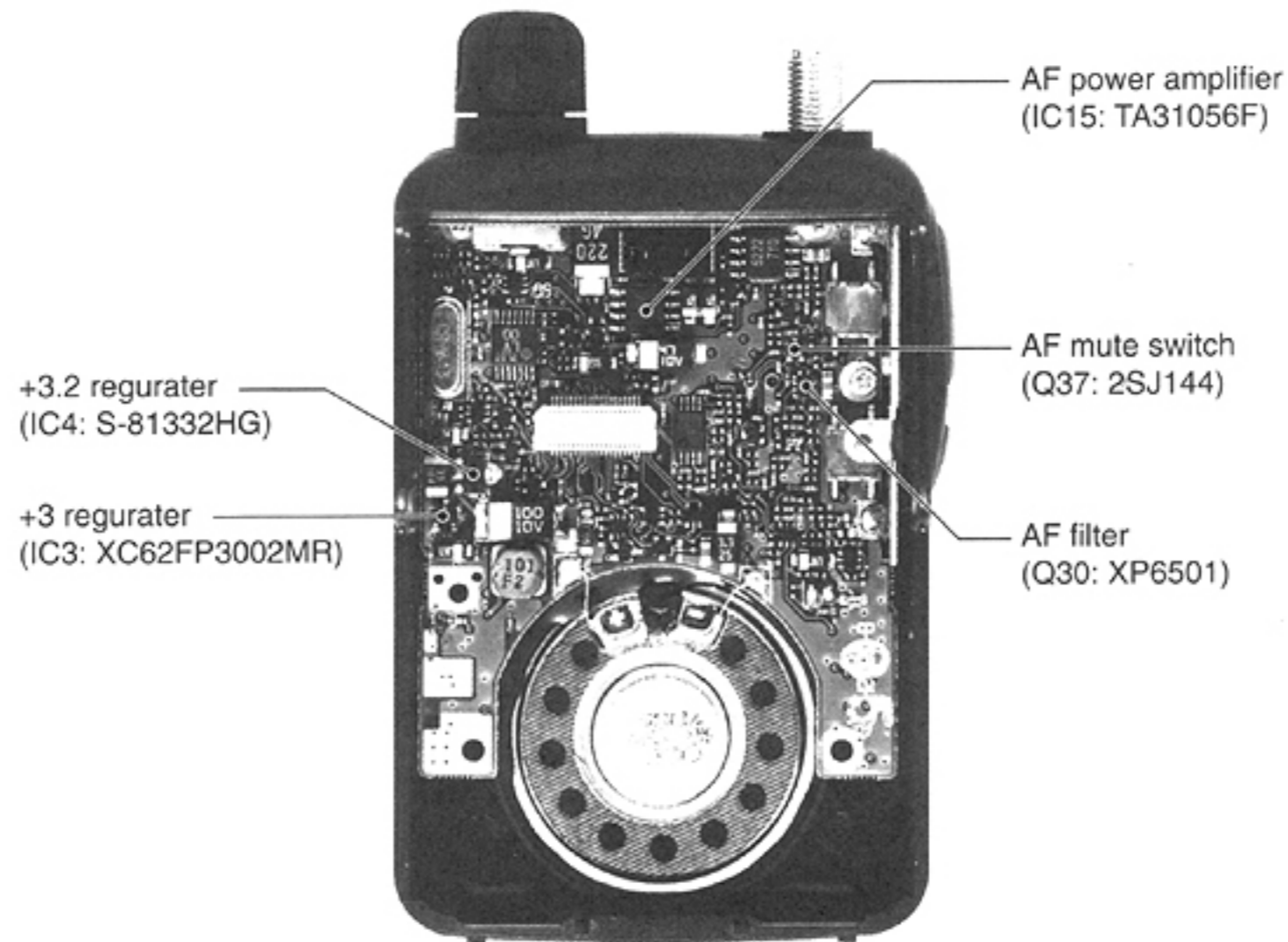
144 – 148 MHz	less than 0.18 μV
430 – 450 MHz	less than 0.22 μV
- Selectivity :

FM, AM	more than 15 kHz/ -6 dB less than 30 kHz/ -60 dB
WFM	more than 150 kHz/ -6 dB
- Audio output power : 100 mW typical at 10 % distortion with an 8 Ω load

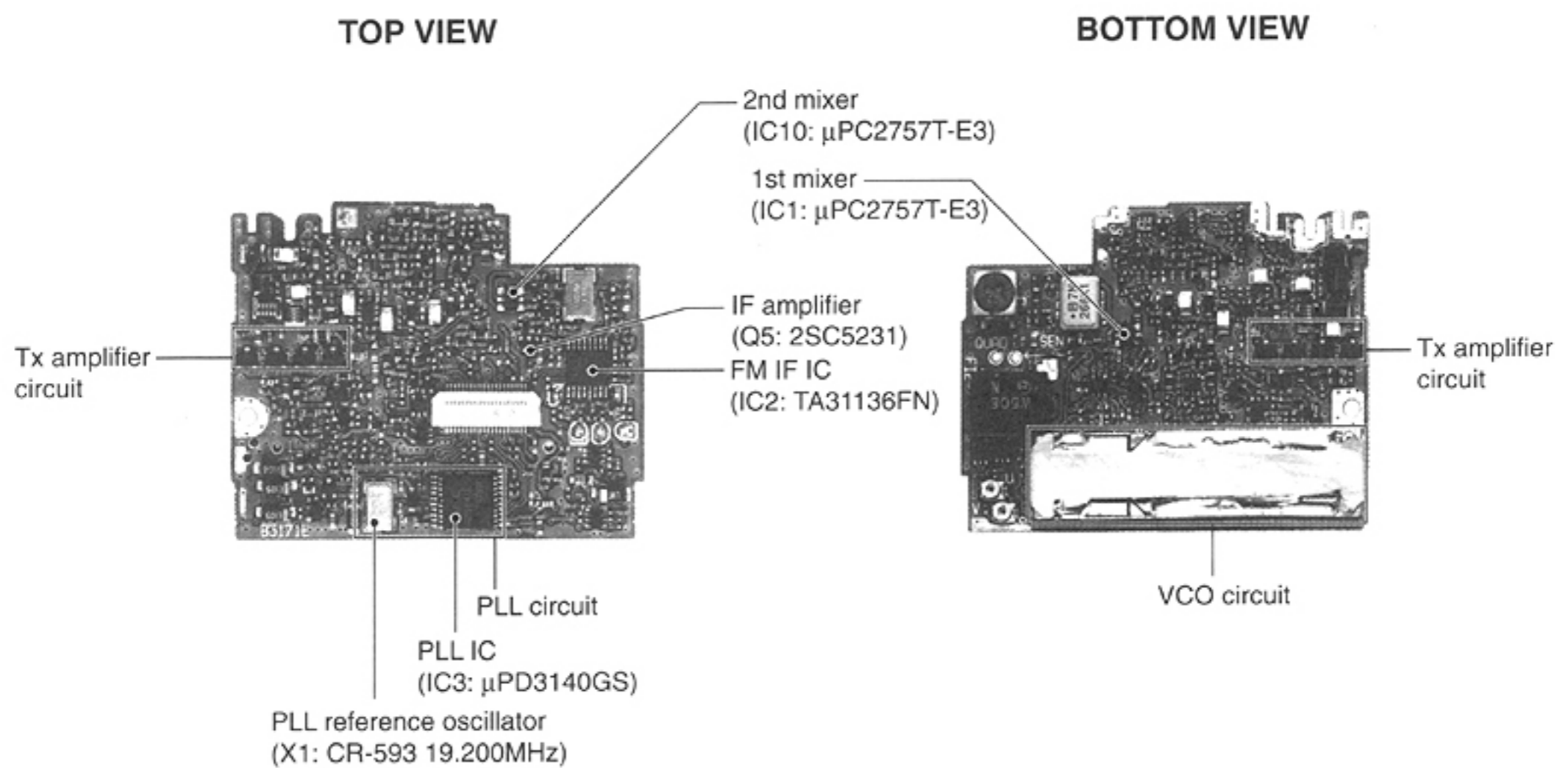
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SECTION 2 INSIDE VIEWS

• LOGIC UNIT



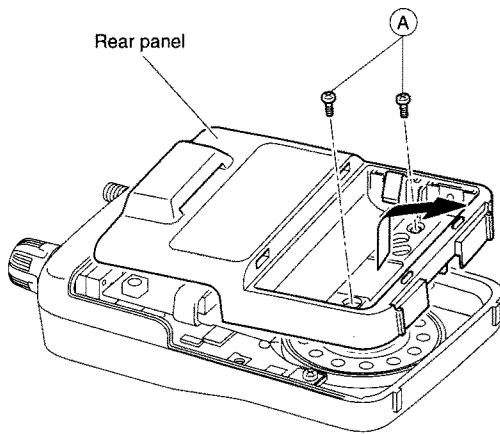
• RF UNIT



SECTION 3 DISASSEMBLY INSTRUCTIONS

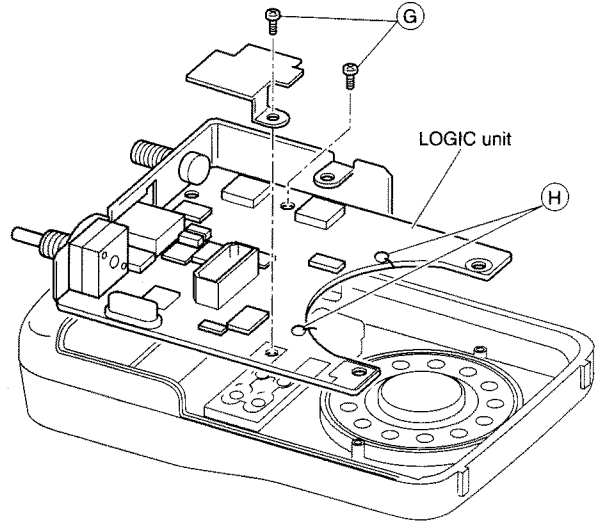
● REMOVING THE REAR PANEL

- ① Unscrew 2 screws, (A).
- ② Remove the rear panel in the direction of the arrow.



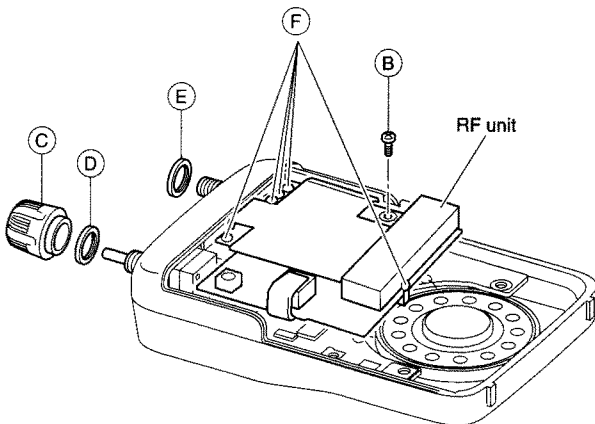
● REMOVING THE LOGIC UNIT

- ① Unscrew 2 screws, (G).
- ② Unsolder 2 points, (H), and then remove the LOGIC unit.



● REMOVING THE RF UNIT

- ① Unscrew 1 screw, (B).
- ② Remove 1 knob, (C).
Unscrew 2 nuts, (D) and (E).
- ③ Unsolder 5 points, (F), and then remove the RF unit.



SECTION 4 CIRCUIT DESCRIPTION

4-1 RECEIVER CIRCUITS

4-1-1 ANTENNA SWITCHING CIRCUIT (RF UNIT)

The RF signals from the antenna connector pass through the antenna switching circuit (D3, D6, D9). The passed signals are then applied to either Duplexer or RX band switching circuit.

4-1-2 DUPLEXER CIRCUIT (RF UNIT)

The transceiver has a duplexer (low-pass and bandpass filters) on the first stage from the antenna switching diode to separate the signals into VHF and UHF signals.

- **RF signals below 175.0 MHz**

The RF signals below 175.0 MHz are passed through the low-pass filter (L57–L59, C8–C11, C67) and are applied to the VHF RF circuit.

- **RF signals 330.0 MHz–469.995 MHz**

The 330 MHz–469.995 MHz RF signals are passed through the bandpass filter (L3–L5, C21–C24, C218) and are applied to the UHF RF circuit.

4-1-3 VHF/UHF RF CIRCUIT (RF UNIT)

The VHF/UHF RF circuit amplifies the received signals within the range of frequency coverage and filters out-of-band signals.

(1) VHF RF CIRCUIT

The filtered signals from the low-pass filter circuit are amplified at the VHF RF amplifier (Q14) through the Tx/Rx switching diode (D15), and are then passed through the two stages of tunable bandpass filters (D1, D2, L28, L1). The filtered signals are applied to the 1st mixer circuit (IC1, pin 1) via the band switching diode (D25).

(2) UHF RF CIRCUIT

The filtered signals from the bandpass filter circuit are amplified at the UHF RF amplifier (Q35) via the Tx/Rx switching diode (D27) and are passed through the two stage of tunable bandpass filters (D4, D5, L61, L60). The filtered signals are applied to the 1st mixer circuit via the band switching diode (D29). The filtered signals are applied to the 1st mixer circuit (IC1, pin 1).

The tunable bandpass filters employ varactor diodes (D1, D2, D4, D5) to tune the center frequency of the RF passband for wide bandwidth receiving and good image response rejection. These diodes are controlled by the CPU (LOGIC unit; IC11, pin 9).

4-1-4 RX BAND SWITCHING CIRCUIT (RF UNIT)

The signals from the antenna connector pass through the antenna switching circuit (D6, D9). The signals are then applied to the RX RF circuit via RX the band switching circuit (D11, D13, D31) which suppress out-of-band signals.

4-1-5 RX RF CIRCUIT (RF UNIT)

The RX RF circuit amplifies the received signals within the range of frequency coverage and filters out-of-band signals.

(1) 470.0 MHz–1026.995 MHz signals

RF signals (470 MHz–1026.995 MHz) from a band switching circuit (D11) pass through a bandpass filter (L7, L8, L42, C32, C33, C35–C39, C145) and are amplified at an RF amplifier (Q24). The amplified signals are then applied to the 1st mixer circuit (IC1) through the band switching diode (D32).

(2) 30.0 MHz–117.995 MHz, 175 MHz–329.995 MHz

The 30.0 MHz – 117.995 MHz, 175 MHz – 329.995 MHz signals pass through a low-pass filter (L9, L10, C40–C43) via the band switching diode (D13), and are then amplified at the RF amplifier (Q36). The amplified signals are applied to the 1st mixer circuit (IC1) via the band switching diode (D34).

(3) 1027.0 MHz–1309.995 MHz

The 1027.0 MHz–1309.995 MHz signals pass through a bandpass filter (L11, L12, L43, C4, C5, C45 – C51) via the band switching diode (D13), and are then amplified at the RF amplifier (Q36). The amplified signals are applied to the 1st mixer circuit (IC1) via the band switching diode (D36).

4-1-6 1ST MIXER CIRCUIT (RF UNIT)

The 1st mixer circuit converts the received RF signals to a fixed frequency of the 1st IF signal with a PLL output frequency. By changing the PLL frequency, only the desired frequency will pass through the bandpass filter at the next stage of the 1st mixer.

The filtered RF signals are mixed with 1st LO signals at the 1st mixer (IC1) to produce a 266.7 MHz 1st IF signal. The 1st IF signal is output from pin 6, and passed through the bandpass filter (F11) to suppress unwanted harmonic components. The filtered 1st IF signal is applied to the 2nd mixer circuit.

The 1st LO signals are generated at the V VCO (Q32, D45) or U VCO (Q28, Q30, D54) circuit (according to the receiving frequency), and are applied to the 1st mixer (IC1, pin 3) directly or passing through the doubler circuit (Q31) after being amplified at the buffer amplifier (IC4, Q40).

4-1-7 1ST IF AND 2ND MIXER CIRCUITS (RF UNIT)

The 2nd mixer circuit converts the 1st IF signal to a 2nd IF signal.

The filtered 266.7 MHz 1st IF signal from the bandpass filter (F1) is mixed with the 2nd LO signal at the 2nd mixer (IC10) to produce a 19.65 MHz 2nd IF signal. The 2nd IF signal passes through (except WFM mode) or bypasses (WFM mode) the bandpass filter (F13), and is then amplified at the buffer amplifier (Q5). The amplified signal is applied to the demodulator circuit.

4-1-8 DEMODULATOR CIRCUITS (RF UNIT)

The demodulator circuit converts the 2nd IF signal into AF signals.

The 19.65 MHz 2nd IF signal from the buffer amplifier (Q5) is applied to the 3rd mixer section of the FM IF IC (IC2, pin 16), and is then mixed with the 3rd LO signal for conversion into a 450 kHz 3rd IF signal.

IC2 contains the 3rd mixer, limiter amplifier, quadrature detector and S-meter detector, etc. A frequency from the PLL reference oscillator is used for the 3rd LO signal (19.20 MHz).

(1) FM mode

The 3rd IF signal is output from FM IF IC (IC2, pin 3) and passes through the ceramic bandpass filter (F12). The filtered signal is fed back and amplified at the limiter amplifier section (pin 5), then demodulated into AF signals at the quadrature detector section (pins 10, 11) and detector coil (L21). The demodulated AF signals are output from pin 9 and are applied to the AF circuit (LOGIC unit).

(2) WFM mode

The 3rd IF signal from the 3rd mixer bypasses the ceramic filter (F12) and fed back to the limiter amplifier section (pin 5).

The amplified signal is demodulated at the quadrature detector section (pins 10, 11) and detector coil (L21). The AF signals are output from pin 9 and are applied to the AF circuit (LOGIC unit).

By connecting R55 to R54 in parallel, the output characteristics of pin 12, "RSSI", change gradually. Therefore, the FM IF IC can detect WFM components.

(3) AM mode

The filtered 3rd IF signal from the bandpass filter (F12) is amplified at the 3rd IF amplifier (Q1). The amplified IF signal is applied to the AM detector circuit (Q4) to convert into AF signals, and the signals are applied to the AF circuit (LOGIC unit).

4-1-9 AF AMPLIFIER CIRCUIT (LOGIC UNIT)

The AF amplifier circuit amplifies the demodulated AF signals to drive a speaker.

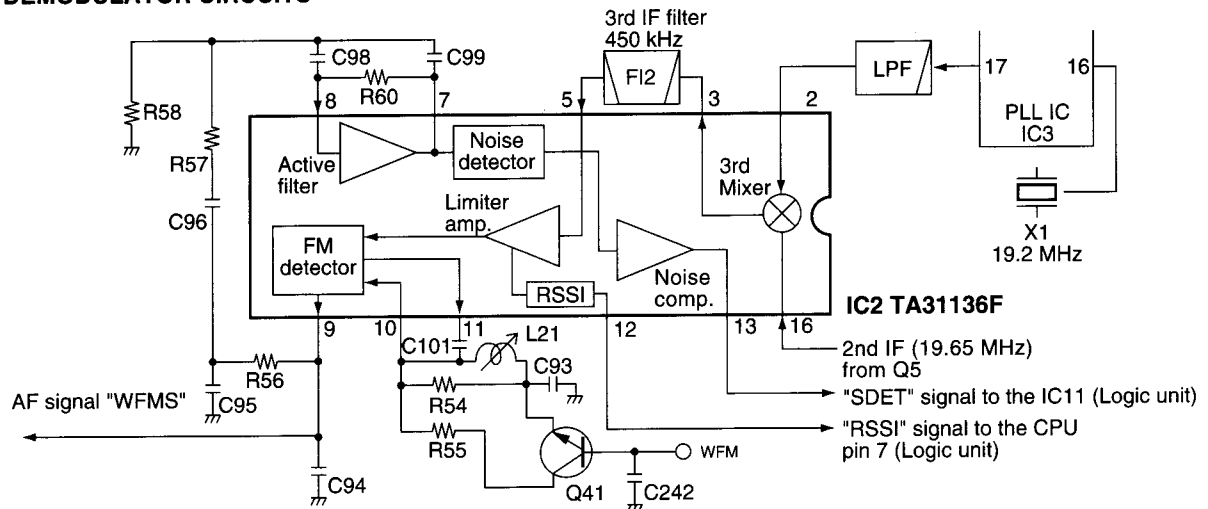
While in FM mode, AF signals from the demodulator circuit (RF unit) are passed through the de-emphasis (R118, C66, C68) and bandpass filter (Q30) and are then applied to the pre-amplifier (Q31).

While in AM mode, AF signals are pass through the bandpass filter (Q30) and are then applied to the pre-amplifier (Q31).

While in WFM mode, AF signals are applied to the pre-amplifier (Q31) directly.

The pre-amplified AF signals pass through the AF mute switch (Q37), and are then applied to the electronic volume control circuit (IC14, pin 6). The level controlled AF signals are output from pin 7 and are applied to the AF power amplifier (IC15, pin 1) via the buffer amplifier (Q36). The power amplified AF signals are applied to the internal speaker via the [EXT SP] jack.

• 2nd IF AND DEMODULATOR CIRCUITS



The electronic volume control circuit controls AF gain, therefore, the AF output level is according to the [VOL] setting and also the squelch conditions.

4-1-10 SQUELCH CIRCUIT(LOGIC AND RF UNITS)

• NOISE SQUELCH

The noise squelch circuit cuts out AF signals when no RF signals are received. By detecting noise components in the AF signals, the squelch circuit switches the AF mute switch.

A portion of the AF signals from the FM IF IC (IC2, pin 9) are applied to the active filter section (IC2, pin 8). The active filter section amplifies and filters noise components. The filtered signals are applied to the noise detector section and output from IC2 (pin 13) as the "SDET" signal.

The "SDET" signal from IC2 (pin 13) passes through the noise detector (LOGIC unit; IC1), and is then applied to the CPU (LOGIC unit; IC11, pin 12) via "SQL" line. The CPU analyzes the noise condition and outputs the "AMUTE" signal to AF mute switch (Q37).

Even when the squelch is closed, the AF mute switch (Q37) opens at the moment of emitting beep tones.

• TONE SQUELCH

The tone squelch circuit detects AF signals and opens the squelch only when receiving a signal containing a matching subaudible tone (CTCSS). When tone squelch is in use, and a signal with a mismatched or no subaudible tone is received, the tone squelch circuit mutes the AF signals even when noise squelch is open.

A portion of the AF signals from the FM IF IC (IC2, pin 9) passes through the low-pass filter (LOGIC unit; IC9) to remove AF (voice) signals and is applied to the CTCSS decoder inside the CPU (LOGIC unit; IC11, pin 8) via the "RTONE" line to control the AF mute switch.

4-2 TRANSMITTER CIRCUITS

4-2-1 MICROPHON AMPLIFIER CIRCUIT (LOGIC UNIT)

The microphone amplifier circuit amplifies the audio signals from the microphone, within +6 dB/octave pre-emphasis characteristics (300 Hz–3 kHz), to a level needed for the modulation circuit. The microphone amplifier circuit is used for both the VHF and UHF bands.

The AF signals from the microphone are amplified at the microphone amplifier (Q12) and the limiter amplifier (Q2) which has a negative feedback circuit for +6 dB/octave pre-emphasis.

The amplified signals are applied to the low-pass filter (Q7) to filter out RF components and are then applied to the RF unit as the "MOD" signal.

4-2-2 MODULATION CIRCUIT (RF UNIT)

The modulation circuit modulates the VCO oscillating signal (RF signal) using the microphone AF signals

• VVCO

The applied signals from the limiter amplifier changes the reactance of D45 to modulate the oscillated signal at the VVCO circuit (Q32). The modulated signal is amplified at the buffer amplifiers (IC4, Q40) and is then applied to the drive amplifier circuit for VHF band.

• UVCO

The applied signals from the limiter amplifier changes the reactance of D54 to modulate the oscillated signal at the UVCO circuit (Q28, Q30). The modulated signal is amplified at the buffer amplifiers (IC4, Q40) and is then applied to the drive amplifier circuit for UHF band.

4-2-3 DRIVE/POWER AMPLIFIER CIRCUITS (RF UNIT)

The amplifier circuit amplifies the VCO oscillating signal to the output power level.

• VHF PA

The signal from the buffer amplifiers (IC4, Q40) is passed through the Tx/Rx switch (D23), and is amplified at the driver amplifiers (Q23, Q13) and the power amplifiers (Q9–Q12) to obtain 350 mW of RF power.

The amplified signal is passed through the antenna switching circuit (D16) and low-pass filter, and is then applied to the antenna connector.

• UHF PA

The amplified signal from IC4, Q40 passes through the Tx/Rx switch (D28), and is amplified to 300 mW of RF power at the driver amplifiers (Q22, Q21) and the power amplifiers (Q17–Q20).

The signal is applied to the antenna connector via the antenna switching circuit (D40).

4-3 PLL CIRCUITS

4-3-1 PLL CIRCUIT (RF UNIT)

A PLL circuit provides stable oscillation of the transmit frequency and the receive 1st/2nd LO frequencies. The PLL circuit compares the phase of the divided VCO frequency to the reference frequency. The PLL output frequency is controlled by the divided ratio (N-data) of a programmable divider.

An oscillated signal from the 1st VCO via the buffer amplifiers (IC4, Q43) is applied to the PLL IC (IC3, pin 19) and is prescaled in the PLL IC based on the divided ratio (N-data). The reference signal is generated at the reference oscillator (X1) and is also applied to the PLL IC (pin 16). The PLL IC detects the out-of-step phase using the reference frequency and outputs it from pin 13. The output signal is passed through the loop filter (Q2, Q45) and is then applied to the VCO circuit as the lock voltage.

4-3-2 1ST VCO CIRCUIT (RF UNIT)

The 1st VCO circuit contains a separate V VCO (Q32, D45) and U VCO (Q28, Q30, D54). The oscillated signal is amplified at the buffer amplifiers (IC4, Q40), and is then applied to the Tx/Rx switching circuit (D23, D28, D42, D43, D44). Then the Tx and Rx signals are applied to the pre-driver (Q23: for VHF, Q22: for UHF) and 1st mixer (IC1) respectively.

A portion of the RF signal from buffer amplifier (IC4) is amplified at the buffer amplifier (Q43), and is then fed back to the PLL IC (IC3 pin 19) as the comparison signal.

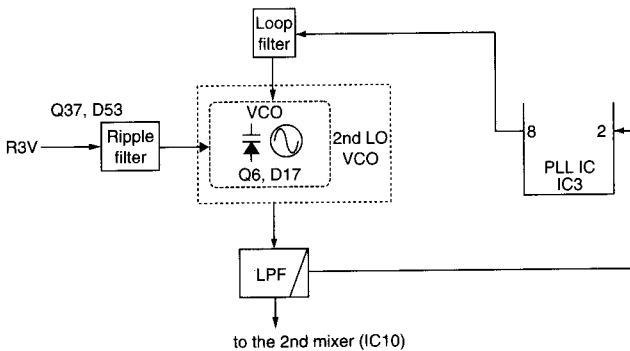
4-3-3 2ND LO VCO CIRCUIT (RF UNIT)

The 2nd LO VCO circuit generates the 2nd LO frequencies, and the signals are applied to the 2nd mixer circuit.

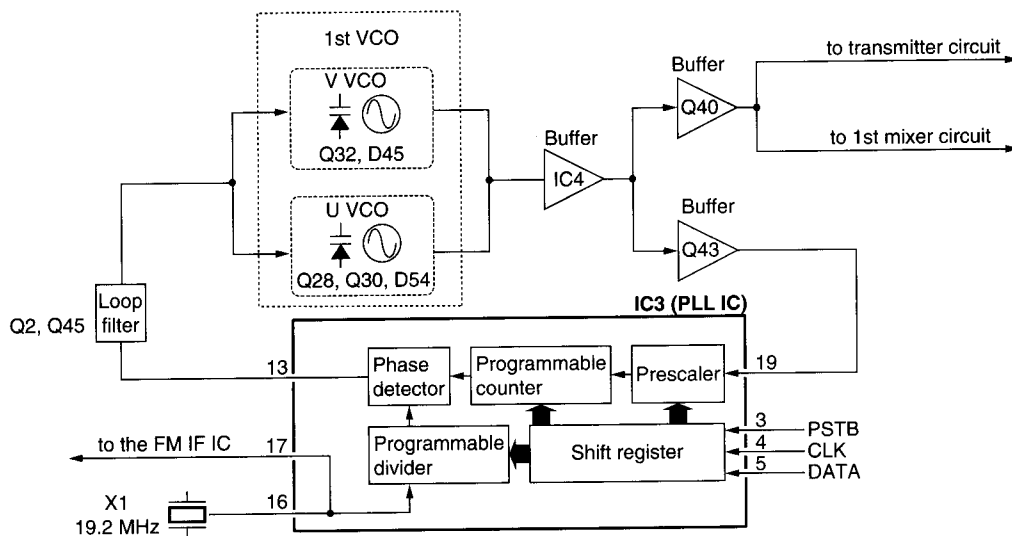
The generated signals from the 2nd VCO (Q6, D17) are applied to the 2nd mixer (IC10, pin 3), then mixed with the 1st IF signal.

An oscillated signal from the 2nd VCO passes through the low-pass filter (C154, C250 – C252, L69) and is applied to the PLL IC (IC3, pin 2), and is then output from pin 8.

• 2nd LO VCO circuit



• PLL circuit



4-4 POWER SUPPLY CIRCUITS

VOLTAGE LINE

LINE	DESCRIPTION
BATT	The voltage from the attached battery.
VP	Common 13 V converted from BATT line by the DC-DC convertors (IC10 and D3, D5, D15). The output voltage is applied to the PLL circuit (RF unit).
VHT2V	VHF transmit 2V controlled by the +2.0 switch (Q28) from the +2V regulator (Q21, Q32) using the "TXV" signal from CPU (IC11).
UHT2V	UHF transmit 2V controlled by the +2.0 switch (Q28) from the +2V regulator (Q21, Q32) using the "TXU" signal from CPU (IC11).
R3V	Receive 3V controlled by the R3S regulator circuit (Q4) using the "RX" signal from CPU (IC11).
+3S	Common 3V converted by the +3S regulator circuit (Q3, Q39) using the "+3SC" signal from CPU (IC11).
+3V	Common 3V controlled by the +3V regulator circuit (Q6) using the "POWERC" signal from CPU (IC11).
3V	Transmit 3V controlled from +3V line by the 3V regulator circuit (Q5).

4-5 PORT ALLOCATIONS

4-5-1 CPU (LOGIC UNIT IC11)

Pin number	Port name	Description
1	DBL1	Output control signal for the doubler circuit.
2	MMUTE	Outputs MIC mute control signal.
3	K2	Input port for [LOCK], [BAND], [VMC] switches.
4	K1	Input port for [FUNC] switch and [DIAL].
5	AMUTE	Output AF mute switch (LOGIC unit; Q37) control signal. Low : While squelched.
6	BATT	Input port for the low battery detection.
7	RSSI	Input port for the RSSI signal from the FM IF IC (RF unit; IC2, pin 12) to detect receiving signal strength.
8	RTONE	Input port for CTCSS decoded signal.
9	TSTCTU	Outputs CTCSS, and T-CALL signal while transmitting, and control signal for VHF/UHF tunable BPF while receiving.
10	FSET	Output signal to adjust the RIT.
11	TCON	Outputs control signal for the CTCSS regulator circuit.
12	SQL	Pulse signal input port for the squelch.
13	KFUNC	Input port for the [FUNC] switch. Low : While [FUNC] switch is pushed.
14	KSQL	Input port for the [SQL] switch. Low : While [SQL] switch is pushed.
15	VRC	Output signal to adjust the TX modulation level and RX volume level.
16	DCK	Input port for clock signal from the [DIAL].
17	AM	Outputs AM mode select signal. Low : When AM mode is selected.
18	WFM	Outputs WFM mode select signal. Low : When WFM mode is selected.
21	BEEP	Outputs beep audio signals.
22	DUD	Input port for the UP/DOWN signal from the [DIAL].
23	POWER	Input port for the [POWER] switch. Low : While [POWER] switch is pushed.
24	AFON	Outputs control signal for the AF amplifier regulator circuit. High : Activates the AF amplifier circuit.
25	RX	Outputs R3V regulator control signal while receiving.

Pin number	Port name	Description
26	TXV	Outputs T3V and VHT2V regulators control signal. Low : Transmit on VHF.
27	+3SC	Outputs +3S regulator control signal.
28	POWERC	Outputs +3V regulator control signal.
29	LIGHT	Outputs LCD backlight control signal. High : Lights ON.
30	TXU	Outputs T3V and UHT2V regulators control signal.
31	BUSY	Outputs BUSY LED control signal. High : The BUSY LED is ON.
32	PTT	Input port for the [PTT] switch. High : While [PTT] switch is pushed.
33	RESET	Input port for the RESET signal.
39	EDA	Outputs data signals to the EEPROM IC (LOGIC unit; IC2).
42	PCK/IS	Outputs clock signal to both PLL IC (RF unit; IC3) and EEPROM IC.
43	ECK/I3	Outputs clock signal to EEPROM IC.
44, 45	I2, I1	Input ports for Initial matrix.
46	PSTB/I0	Outputs strobe signals for the PLL IC.
47	PDA/UL	Outputs data signals to the PLL IC. Input port for PLL unlock signal from PLL IC (RF unit; IC3).
48	DBL2	Output control signal for the doubler circuit.
50	300MC	Outputs band pass filter select signal. Low : When frequencies 30.0 to 118.0 MHz or 175.0 to 330 MHz are displayed.
51	GC	Output band pass filter select signal. Low : When frequencies 1027 to 1300 MHz are displayed.
52	800MC	Output band pass filter select signal. Low : When frequencies 470 to 1027 MHz are displayed.
53	UHFC	Output band pass filter select signal. Low : When frequencies 330 to 470 MHz are displayed.
54	VHFC	Output band pass filter select signal. Low : When frequencies 118 to 175 MHz are displayed.
55	SHIFT	Outputs shift signal for the VCO shift switch (RF unit; Q29). High : Shift ON (380–550 MHz). Low : Shift OFF (274–380 MHz).
56	VVCO	Outputs control signal for the 1st VCO circuit.

SECTION 5 ADJUSTMENT PROCEDURES

5-1 PREPARATION

Some adjustments must be adjusted on the adjustment mode after programmed adjustment frequency data into transceiver's memory channel. When you program adjustment frequency data into memory channel, an adjustment program, optional OPC-782 PLUG ADAPTOR CABLE and *OPC-478 are required.

NOTE: *OPC-478 is a modified optional OPC-478 CLONING CABLE (see illustration at CLONING CABLE MODIFICATION on page 5-2).

■ REQUIRED TEST EQUIPMENT

EQUIPMENT	GRADE AND RANGE	EQUIPMENT	GRADE AND RANGE
DC power supply	Output voltage : 3.0 V DC Current capacity : 1 A or more	DC voltmeter	Input impedance : 50 kΩ/V DC or better
RF power meter (terminated type)	Measuring range : 1 W Frequency range : 100–600 MHz Impedance : 50 Ω SWR : Less than 1.2 : 1	Audio generator	Frequency range : 300–3000 Hz Measuring range : 1–500 mV
Frequency counter	Frequency range : 0.1–600 MHz Frequency accuracy : ±1 ppm or better Sensitivity : 100 mV or better	Standard signal generator (SSG)	Frequency range : 0.1–300 MHz Output level : 0.1 μV–32 mV (–127 to –17 dBm)
FM deviation meter	Frequency range : 30–600 MHz Measuring range : 0 to ±10 kHz	Oscilloscope	Frequency range : DC–20 MHz Measuring range : 0.01–20 V
		AC millivoltmeter	Measuring range : 10 mV–10 V
		Attenuator	Power attenuation : 30 or 40 dB

■ ADJUSTMENT FREQUENCY DATA

When program the adjustment frequency data (at right) into memory channel, back up the original memory data using the adjustment program, *OPC-478 and OPC-782, and re-program it after adjustment.

CAUTION: When program the adjustment frequency data into the transceiver, the transceiver's memory channel will be overwritten the data and deleted original memory data at the same time.

■ ENTERING THE ADJUSTMENT MODE

- ① Connect a PC with an OPC-478 and OPC-782 to the [SP/MIC] jack.
- ② Boot up DOS.
- ③ Type the following to start up the adjustment program:
A:\>CLONE [Enter]
 - Main Menu appears at the top side of the cloning program, select the sub-menu "Edit"–"Adjust"–"Memory ch", then input adjustment frequency (at right).
- ④ Select "Write PC-> transceiv" of the Cloning on the Main Menu.
 - Application writes adjustment frequency data to the connected transceiver.
- ⑤ Disconnect the cloning cable, then start the adjustments.

■ OPERATING ON THE ADJUSTMENT MODE

Change the value : [DIAL]
Change the channel [UP] : [BAND]
Change the channel [DOWN] : [BAND]

■ EXITING THE ADJUSTMENT MODE

When the adjustment is finished, the transceiver must be cancelled adjustment mode to use normal operation, otherwise transceiver does not work properly.

- ① Turn power OFF.
- ② Push and hold [FUNC] and [V/M], then turn power ON.

NOTE: All memory data except adjustment value will be cleared at this operation.

• ADJUSTMENT FREQUENCY

Channel No.	Frequency [MHz]		Display ch. No.
10	439.800		FR
11 ^{*1,*2}	145.000	146.000	CA
12 ^{*1}	435.000		CA
13 ^{*2}	145.000	146.000	tk
14 ^{*2}	435.000	445.000	tk
15	145.100		RS
16	435.100		RS
17	230.100		RS
18	851.100		RS
19	1280.100		RS

NOTE: Adjustment frequency data must be programmed into proper channels, don't turn the order of channels, otherwise adjustment value will be wrong.

*1 Europe and Italy versions only.

*2 Depending on the versions.

Channel 11: 145.000—[EUR]

146.000—[ITA]

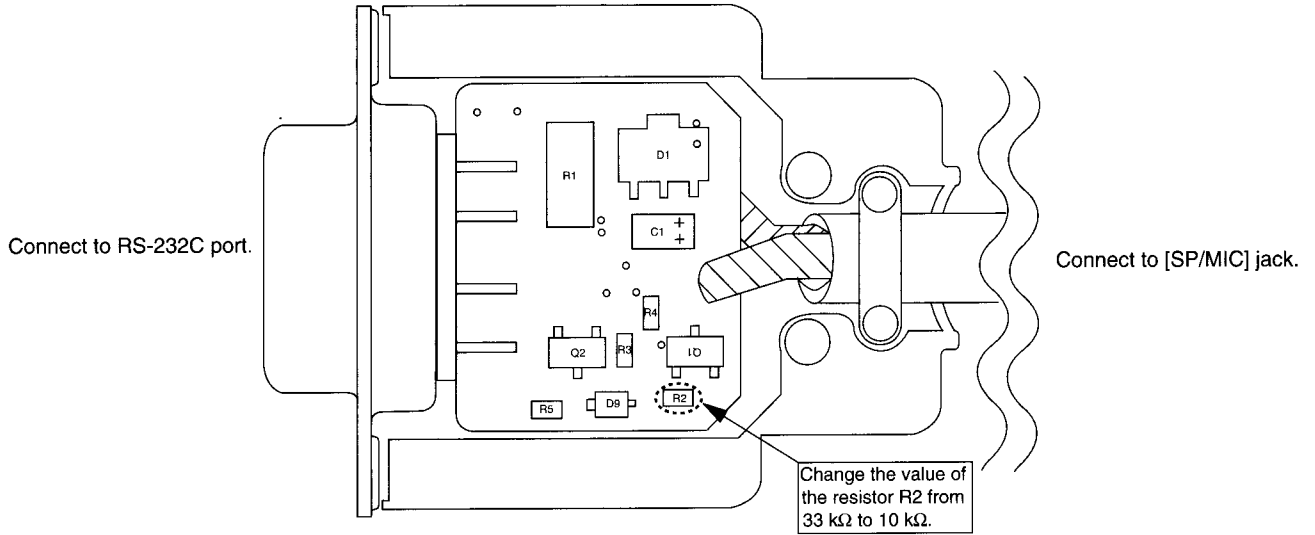
Channel 13: 145.000—[EUR], [TWN]

146.000—[ITA], [SEA], [USA], [USA-1]

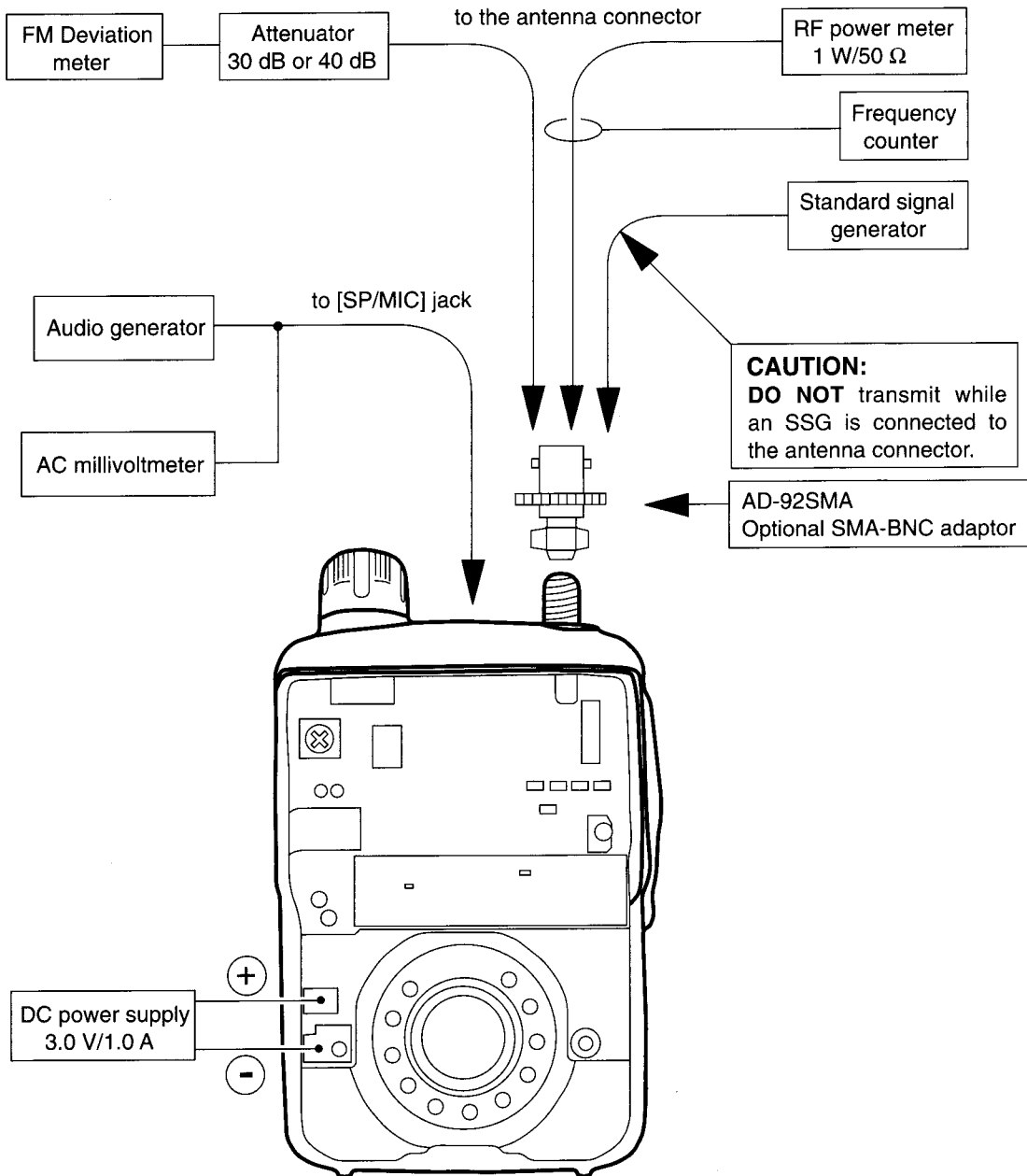
Channel 14: 435.000—[EUR], [ITA], [SEA], [TWN]

445.000—[USA], [USA-1]

■ CLONING CABLE MODIFICATION



■ CONNECTION

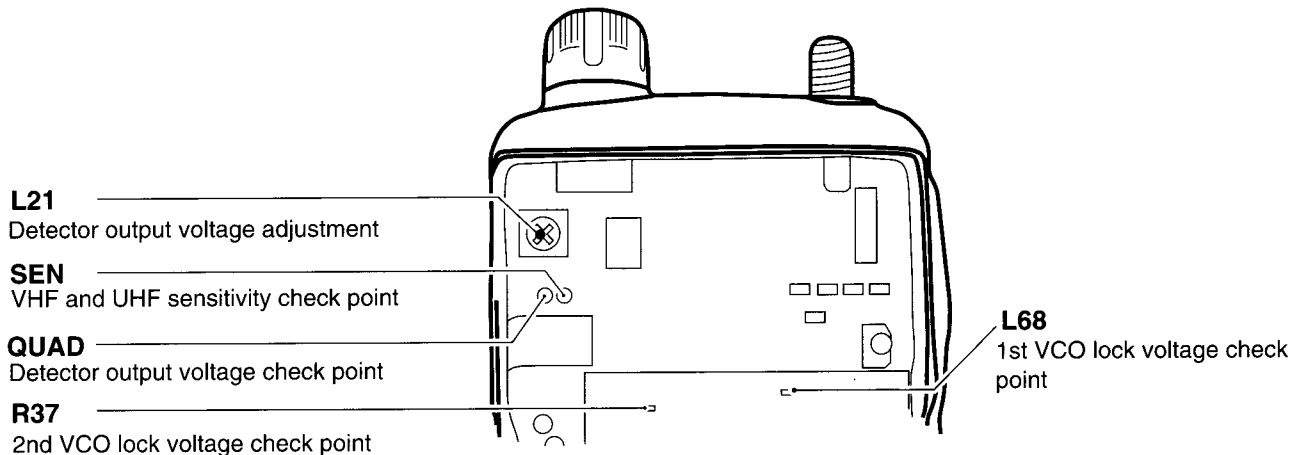


5-2 PLL ADJUSTMENT

1ST/2ND VCO LOCK VOLTAGE must be verified on the normal mode.

ADJUSTMENT	ADJUSTMENT CONDITION	MEASUREMENT		VALUE	ADJUSTMENT POINT	
		UNIT	LOCATION		UNIT	ADJUST
1ST VCO LOCK VOLTAGE (VVCO)	1 • Displayed frequency : 145.000 MHz • Transmitting	RF	Connect the DC voltmeter to the L68.	1.5 V – 2.5 V		Verify
	2 • Displayed frequency : 449.980 MHz • Receiving			less than 7.2 V		
	(UVCO) 1 • Displayed frequency : 493.300 MHz • Receiving			1.9 V – 2.9 V		
	2 • Displayed frequency : 282.900 MHz • Receiving			less than 11.0 V		
	3 • Displayed frequency : 283.000 MHz • Receiving			1.8 V ± 2.8 V		
	4 • Displayed frequency : 493.295 MHz • Receiving			less than 9.2 V		
2ND VCO LOCK VOLTAGE	1 • Displayed frequency : 430.000 MHz • Receiving	RF	Connect the DC voltmeter to the R37.	0.2 V – 1.2 V		Verify
	2 • Displayed frequency : 433.500 MHz • Receiving			less than 2.5 V		
REFERENCE FREQUENCY	1 • Displayed frequency : (FR ch) 439.800 MHz • Transmitting	Top Pannel	Loosely couple the frequency counter to the antenna connector.	439.8000 MHz	LOGIC	[DIAL]
DETECTOR OUTPUT VOLTAGE	1 • Displayed frequency : (tk ch) 145.600 MHz • Connect an SSG to the antenna connector and set as: Level : 1 mV* (-47dBm) Deviation : ± 3.5 kHz Modulation : 1 kHz • Receiving	RF	Connect a digital-voltmeter to the check point QUAD.	1.0 V	RF	L21

*This output level of the standard signal generator (SSG) is indicated as SSG's open circuit.



5-3 RECEIVER ADJUSTMENT

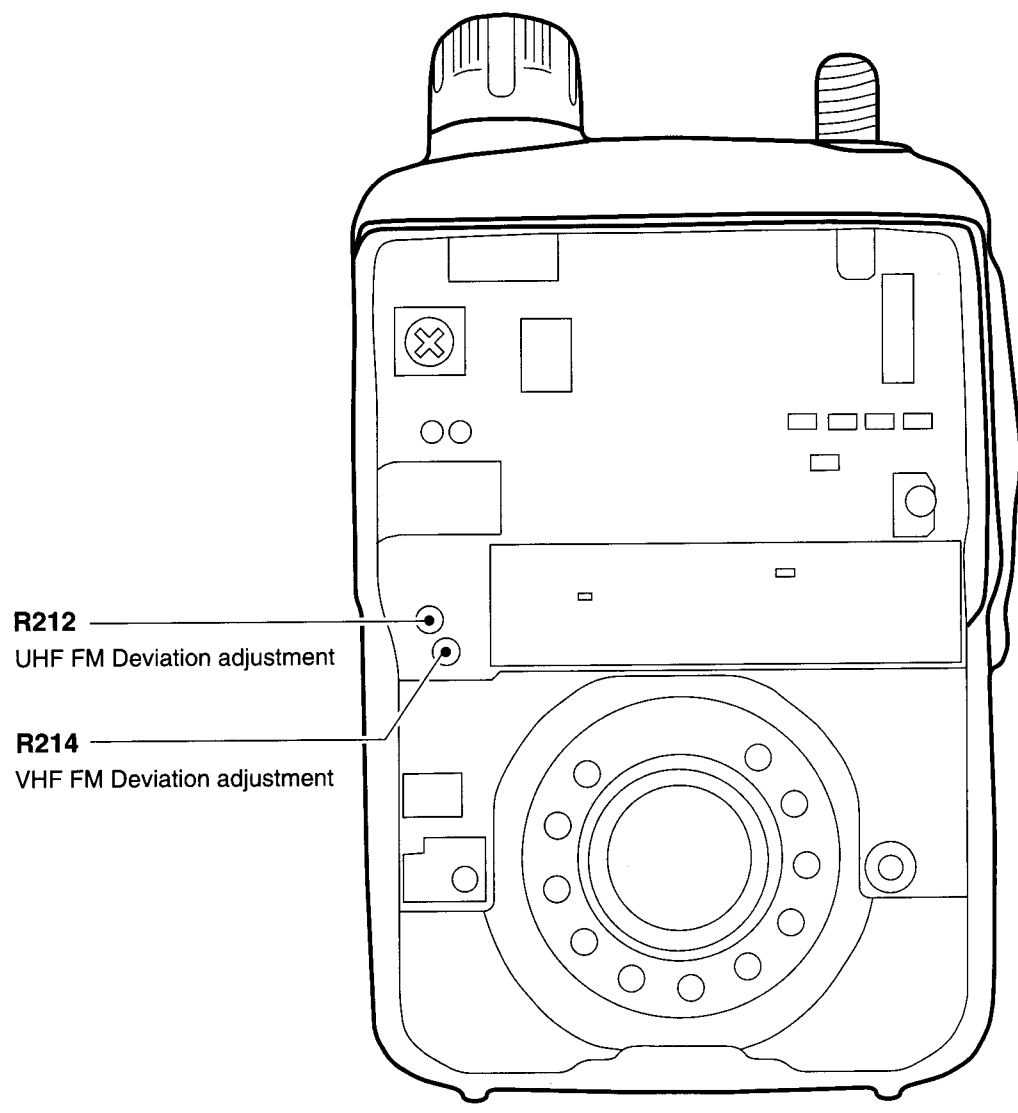
ADJUSTMENT	ADJUSTMENT CONDITION	MEASUREMENT		VALUE	ADJUSTMENT POINT		
		UNIT	LOCATION		UNIT	ADJUST	
RX SENSITIVITY (VHF)	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Displayed frequency : (tk ch) 145.600 MHz • Connect an SSG to the antenna connector and set as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Level : 1 μV* (-107 dBm) Modulation : 1 kHz Deviation : \pm3.5 kHz • Receiving 	RF	Connect the DC voltmeter to the check point SEN.	Maximum DC voltage	LOGIC	[DIAL]
(UHF)	2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Displayed frequency : (tk ch) 435.600 MHz • Receiving 					
S-METER	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Displayed frequency : (RS ch) 145.100 MHz • Connect the SSG to the antenna connector and set as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Level : 0.4 μV* (- 115 dBm) Modulation : 1 kHz Deviation : \pm 3.5 kHz • Receiving 			Push and hold the [CALL] key. • Verify that S-Meter shows S4 (3dots).		
	2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Displayed frequency : (RS ch) 435.100 MHz • Set the SSG as : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Level : 0.5 μV* (- 113 dBm) • Receiving 					
	3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Displayed frequency : (RS ch) 230.100 MHz • Set the SSG as : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Level : 0.5 μV* (- 113 dBm) • Receiving 					
	4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Displayed frequency : (RS ch) 851.100 MHz • Set the SSG as : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Level : 0.5 μV* (- 113 dBm) • Receiving 					
	5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Displayed frequency : (RS ch) 1280.100 MHz • Set the SSG as : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Level : 1 μV* (- 107 dBμ) • Receiving 					

*This output level of the standard signal generator (SSG) is indicated as SSG's open circuit.

5-4 TRANSMITTER ADJUSTMENT

The following adjustment must be performed on the normal mode.

ADJUSTMENT	ADJUSTMENT CONDITION	MEASUREMENT		VALUE	ADJUSTMENT POINT	
		UNIT	LOCATION		UNIT	ADJUST
FM DEVIATION (VHF)	1 • Displayed frequency : 145.000 MHz [EUR], [TWN] 146.000 MHz [ITA], [SEA], [USA], [USA-1] • Connect the audio generator to the [SP/MIC] connector and set as: 50 mV/1.0 kHz. • Set the FM deviation meter as : HPF : OFF LPF : 20 kHz De-emphasis : OFF Detector : (P-P)/2 • Transmitting	Top panel	Connect an FM deviation meter to the antenna con- nector through an attenuator.	4.4 kHz	RF	R214
	(UHF)					2 • Displayed frequency : 435.000 MHz [EUR], [TWN], [ITA], [SEA] 445.000 MHz [USA], [USA-1] • Transmitting
TONE CALL DEVIATION (VHF) (EUR, ITA only)	1 • Displayed frequency : 145.000 MHz [EUR] 146.000 MHz [ITA] • Apply no audio signal to the [SP/MIC] connector. • Set an FM deviation meter as : HPF : OFF LPF : 3 kHz De-emphasis : OFF Detector : (P-P)/2 • Transmitting	Top panel	Connect an FM deviation meter to the antenna con- nector though an attenuator.	3.5 kHz	LOGIC	[DIAL]
	(UHF) (EUR, ITA only)					2 • Displayed frequency : 435.000 MHz [EUR], [ITA] • Transimitting
CTCSS DEVIATION (VHF)	1 • Displayed frequency : 145.000MHz [EUR], [TWN] 146.000 MHz [ITA], [SEA], [USA], [USA-1] • Apply no audio signal to the [SP/MIC] connector. • Set an FM deviation meter as : HPF : OFF LPF : 3 kHz De-emphasis : OFF Detector : (P-P)/2 • CTCSS tone : 88.5 Hz • TONE : ON • Push [CALL] key while transmit- ting	Top panel	Connect an FM deviation meter to the antenna con- nector through an attenuator.	0.5 kHz–1.0 kHz		Verify
	(UHF)					2 • Displayed frequency : 435.000 MHz [EUR], [TWN], [ITA], [SEA] 445.000 MHz [USA], [USA-1] • Transmitting



R212 ————
UHF FM Deviation adjustment

R214 ————
VHF FM Deviation adjustment

SECTION 7 MECHANICAL PARTS AND DISASSEMBLY

7-1 CABINET PARTS

[CHASSIS PARTS]

REF. NO.	ODER NO.	DESCRIPTION	QTY.
J1	6510020950	Connector SMA-R226	1
SP1	2510000960	Speaker K036NA500-26A27	1
MP1	8210015650	1995 Front panel (A)	1
	8210015660	1995 Front panel (B)	1
MP2	8210014981	1995 Rear panel-1	1
MP3	8110006280	1995 BATT cover	1
MP4	8930044211	1995 7-Key-1	1
MP5	8930046410	1995 PTT rubber	1
MP6	8930044181	1995 Jack cap-1	1
MP7	8310041810	1995 Window plate	1
MP8	8010017352	1995 Chassis-2	1
MP9	8930011900	Sheet SP net (A)	1
MP10	8830000570	Screw (A)	1
MP11	8830001090	Screw (D)	1
MP13	8110006290	1995 Lock cover	1
MP14	8610010520	Knob N-262	1
MP15	8930044250	1995 BATT seal	1
MP22	8810009790	Screw PH B0 1.7X4NI-ZU (BT)	3
MP23	8810009560	Screw PH B0 2X6ZK (BT)	2
MP27	8930047470	1995 Mic Sheet	1
MP28	8930043440	Sponge (EY)	1

[LOGIC UNIT]

REF. NO.	ODER NO.	DESCRIPTION	QTY.
DS8	5030001610	LCD DLC-7995	1
EP2	8930046581	LCD Contact	1
MP1	8930044290	1995 LCD Holder	1
MP2	8930046400	1995 LCD Sheet	1
MP3	8210015420	1995 Reflector	1
MP4	8810009790	Screw PH B0 1.7X4NI-ZU (BT)	2
MP5	8510011830	1995 LOGIC Shield	1

[RF UNIT]

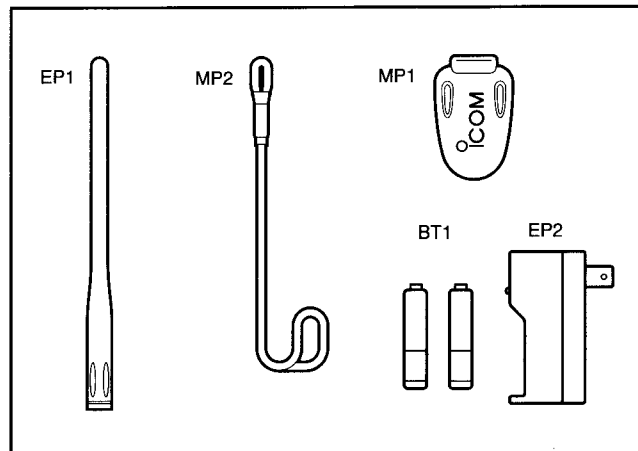
REF. NO.	ODER NO.	DESCRIPTION	QTY.
J1	6510020550	S.Connector AXK6S40445P	1

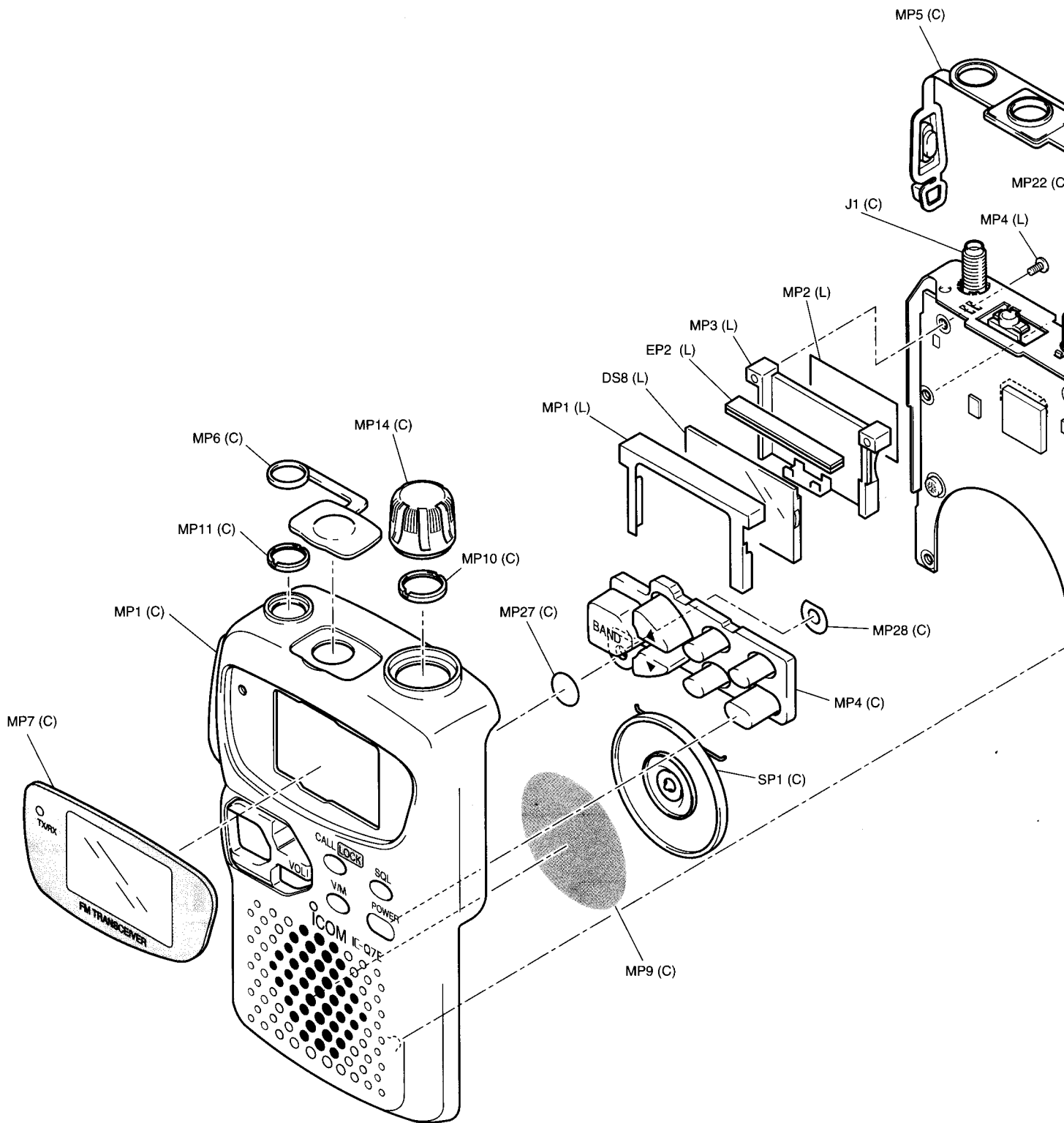
Screw abbreviations

- A, B0, BT: Self-tapping
- PH: Pan head
- FH: Flat head
- BiH: Bind head
- NI: Nickel
- SUS: Stainless
- ZK: Black

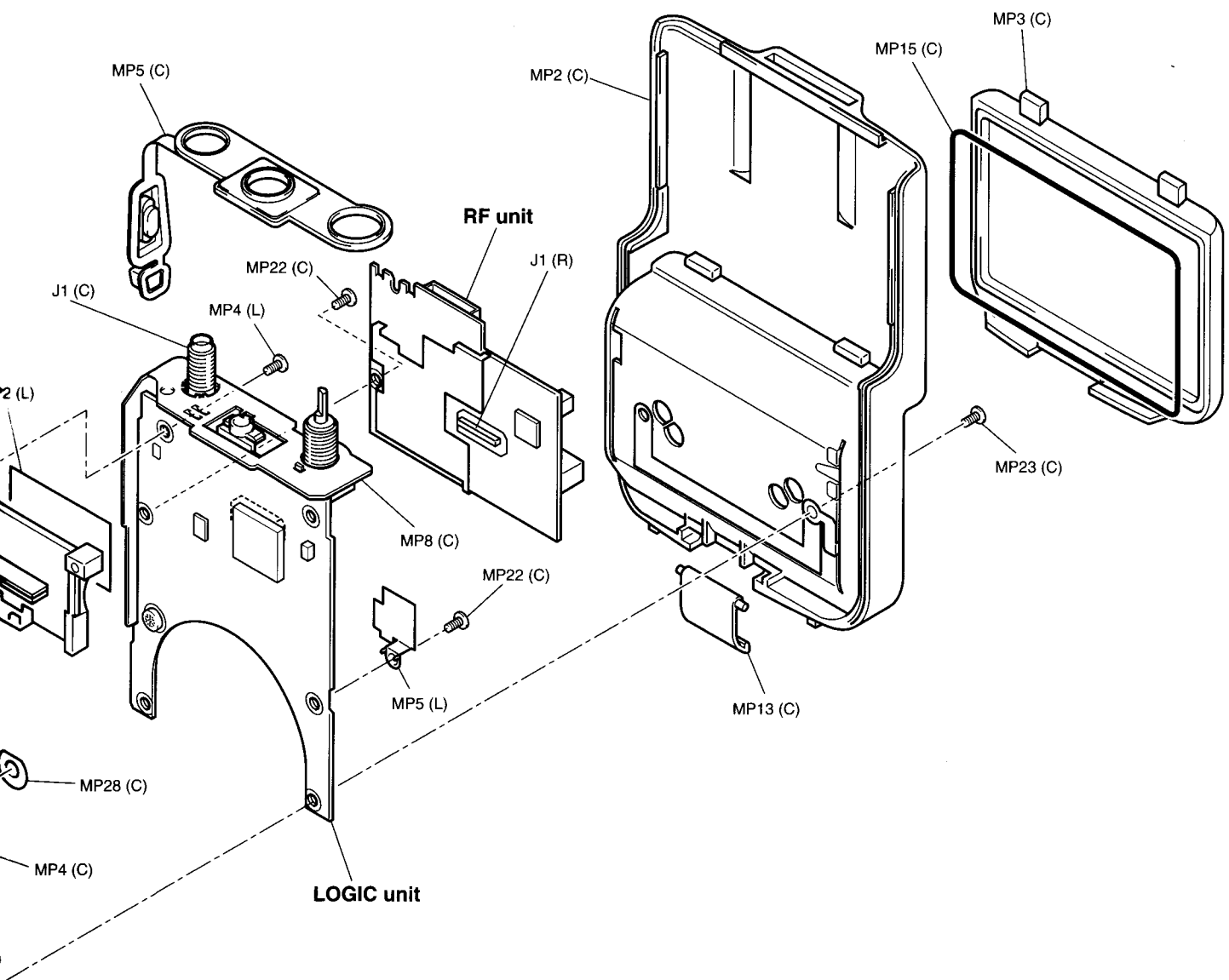
[ACCESSORIES]

REF. NO.	ODER NO.	DESCRIPTION	QTY.
BT1	3030000420	KR0.7 AAUR SAFT [USA], [USA-1] only	2
EP1	3310002150	Antenna FA-S270C	1
EP2	0800005090	BC-127A ACC [USA], [USA-1] only	1
MP1	8930044191	Clip 1995 Belt Clip-1	1
MP2	8010011960	Hand strap	1





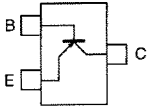
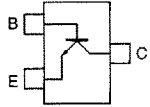
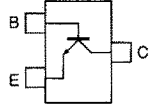
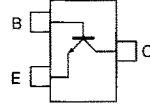
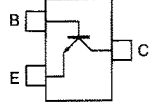
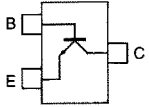
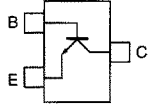
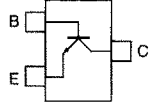
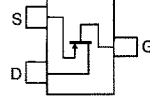
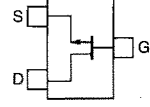
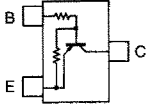
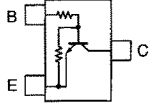
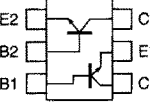
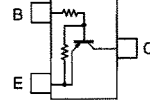
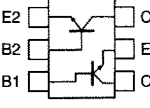
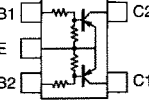
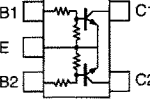
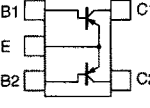
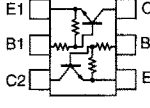
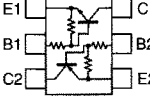
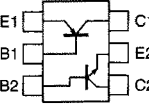
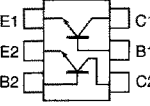
UNIT abbreviation (C): CHASSIS PARTS, (R): RF UNIT, (L): LOGIC UNIT



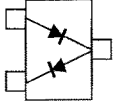
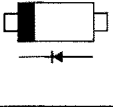
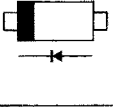
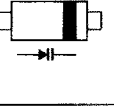
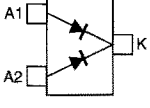
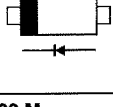
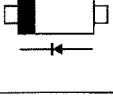
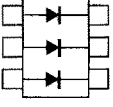
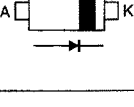
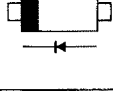
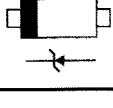
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SECTION 8 SEMI-CONDUCTOR INFORMATION

• TRANSISTOR AND FET'S

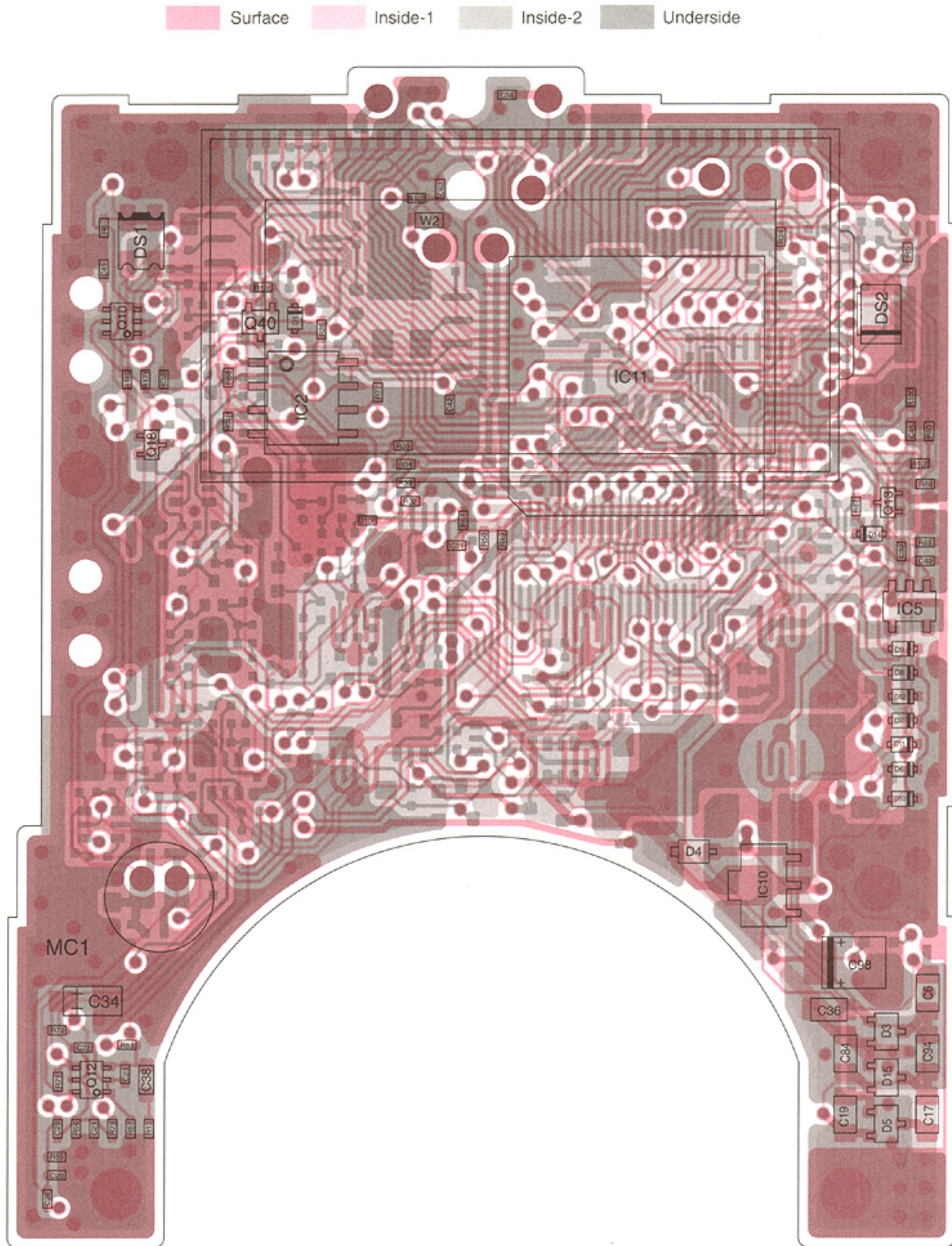
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2SC5006 (Symbol: 24) 	2SC5231 C8 (Symbol: C8) 	2SC5277 D2 (Symbol: D2) 	2SJ144 Y (Symbol: VX) 	2SK880 Y (Symbol: XY) 
DTA144EE (Symbol: 16) 	DTC144EE (Symbol: 26) 	FH102 (Symbol: 102) 	UN9115 (Symbol: 6A) 	μPA805 T (Symbol: T82) 
XP1113 (Symbol: 7L) 	XP1214 (Symbol: 9H) 	XP1401 AB (Symbol: 5V) 	XP4214 (Symbol: BR) 	XP4312 (Symbol: 7T) 
XP5601 AB (Symbol: 4N) 	XP6501 AB (Symbol: 5N) 			

• DIODES

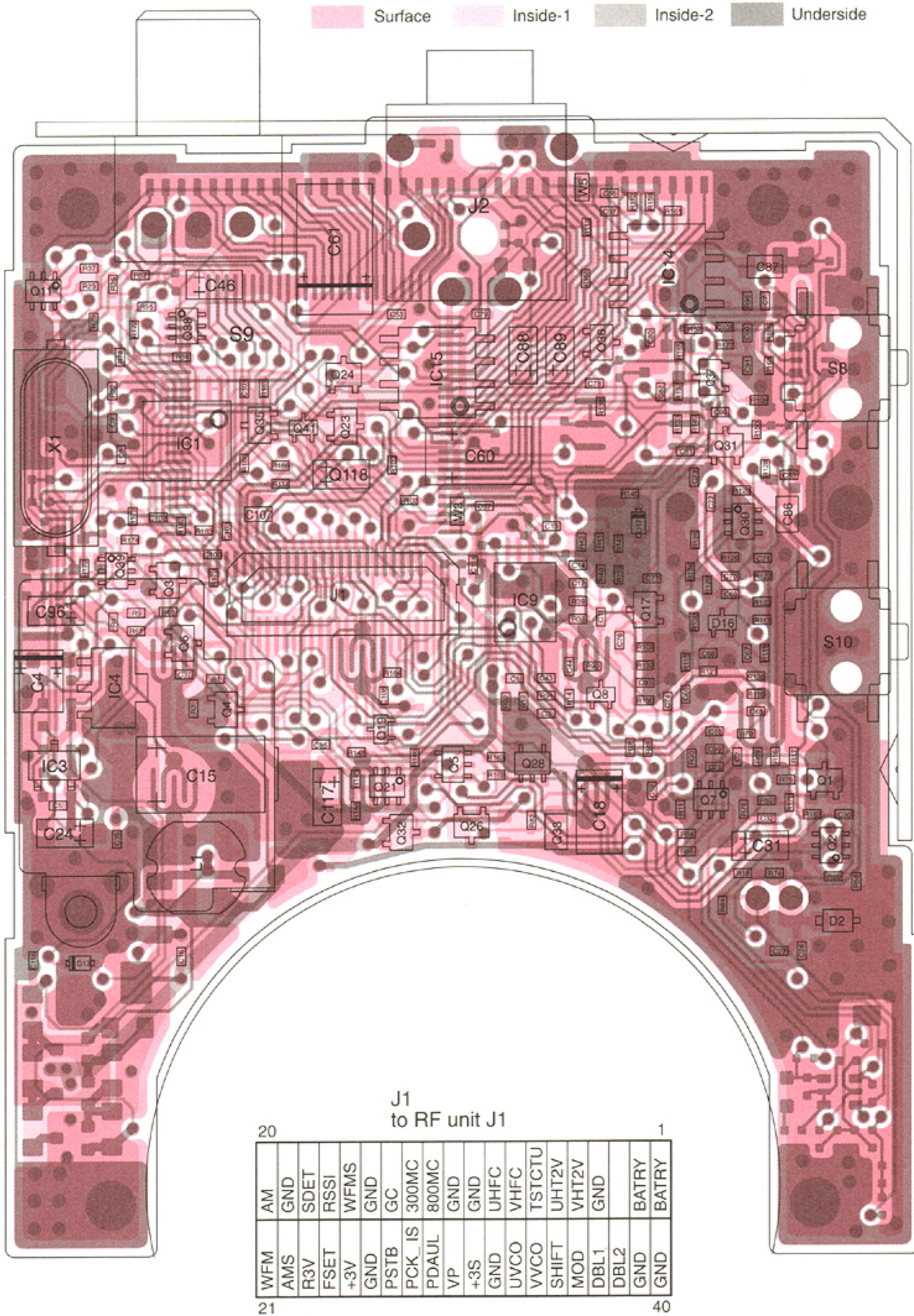
1SS372 (Symbol: N9) 	1SV286 (Symbol: T7) 	1SV308 (Symbol: TX) 	HVU350 (Symbol: 4) 	MA132WK (Symbol: MU) 
MA2S077 (Symbol: S) 	MA2S111 (Symbol: A) 	MA6S718 (Symbol: M2N) 	MA728 (Symbol: 2A) 	MA729 (Symbol: 2B) 
MA8068 M (Symbol: 6^8) 				

SECTION 9 BOARD LAYOUTS

9 - 1 LOGIC UNIT • TOP VIEW

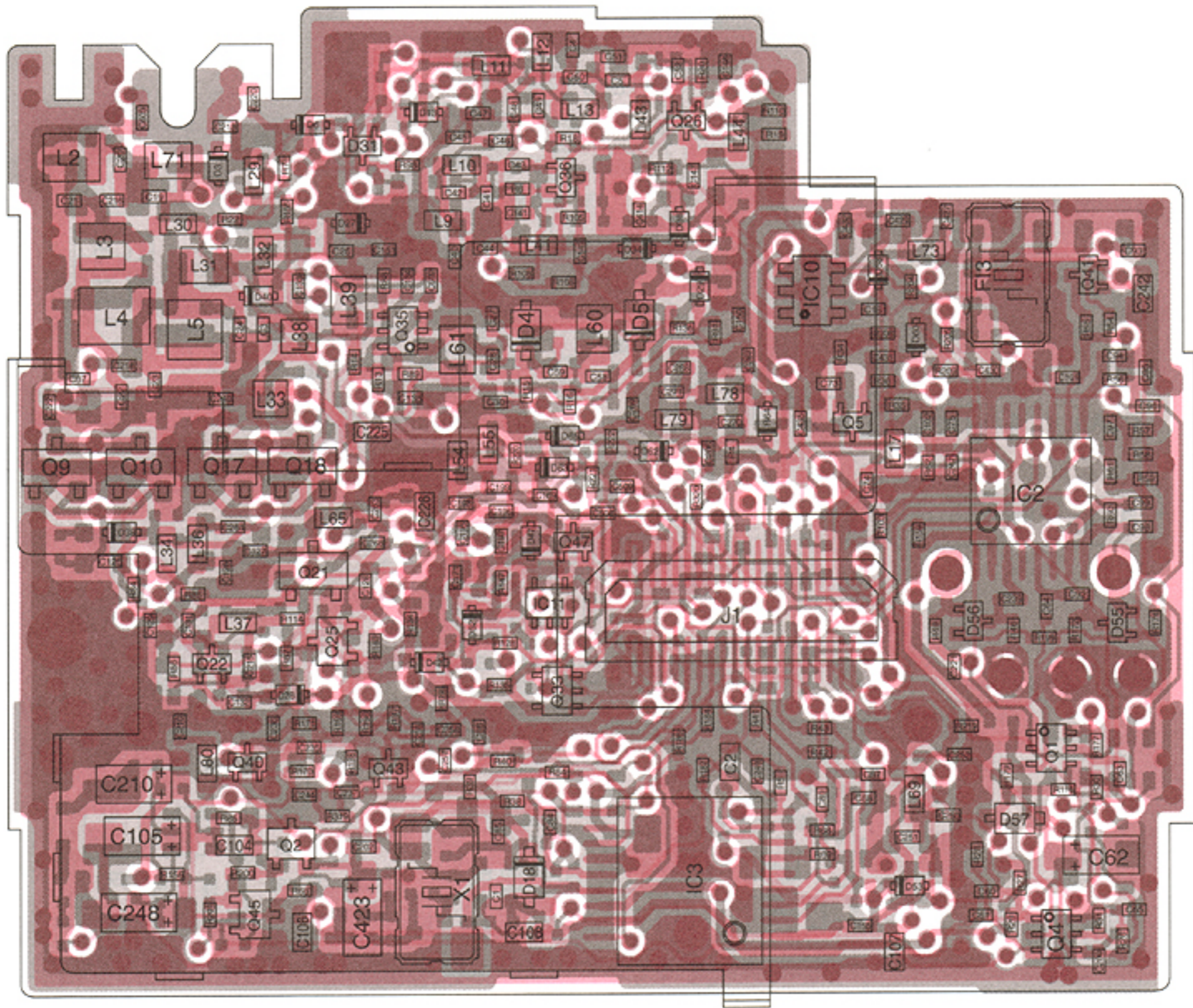


• BOTTOM VIEW



9 - 2 RF UNIT
• TOP VIEW

Surface Inside-1 Inside-2 Underside

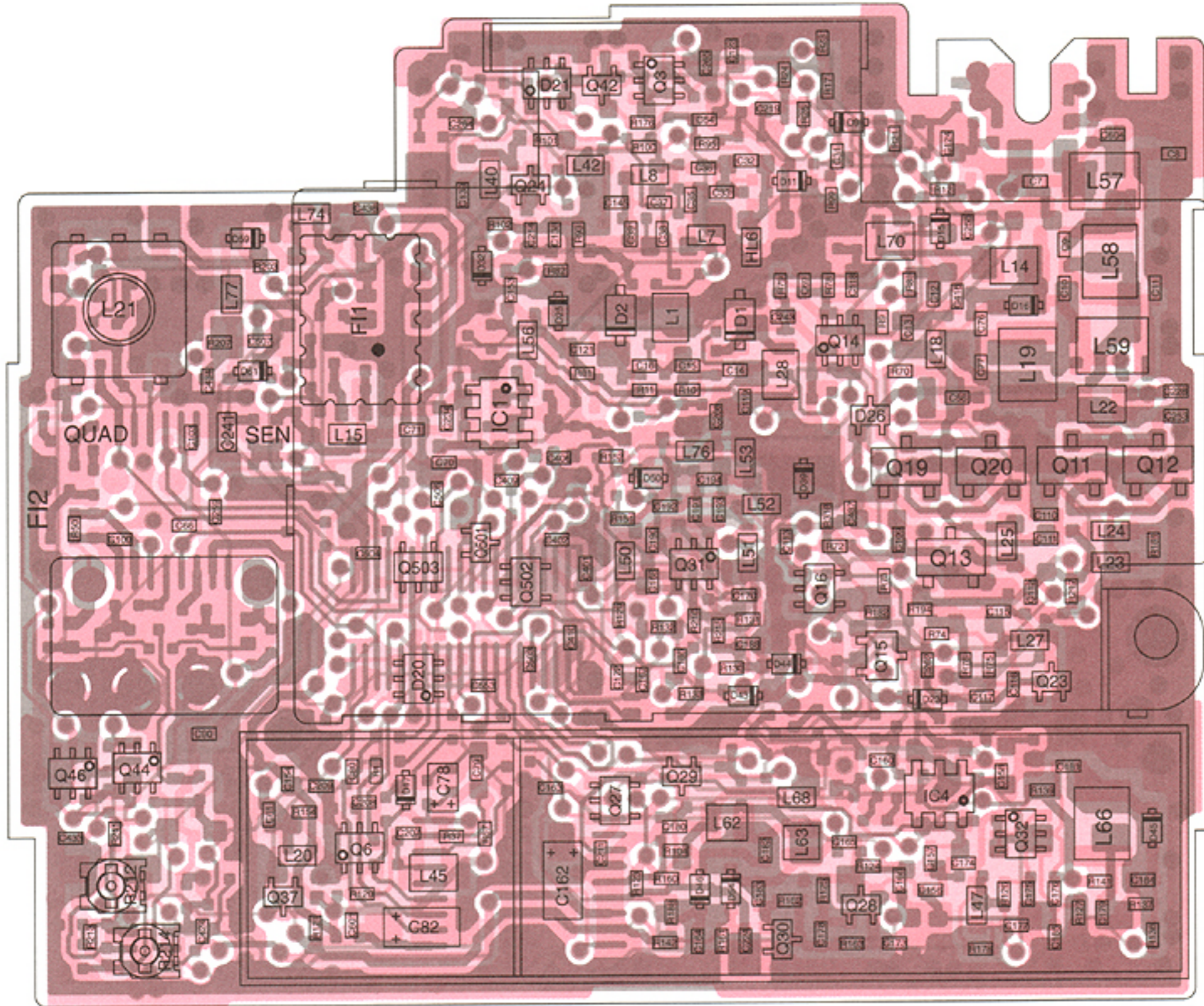


J1
to LOGIC unit J1

1	BATRY	20
	BATRY	
	DBL2	
	DBL1	
	MOD	
	SHIFT	
	VVCO	
	UVCO	
	GND	
	+3S	
	VP	
	PDAUL	
	PCK_IS	
	PSTB	
	GND	
	+3V	
	FSET	
	R3V	
	AMS	
	WFM	
40		21

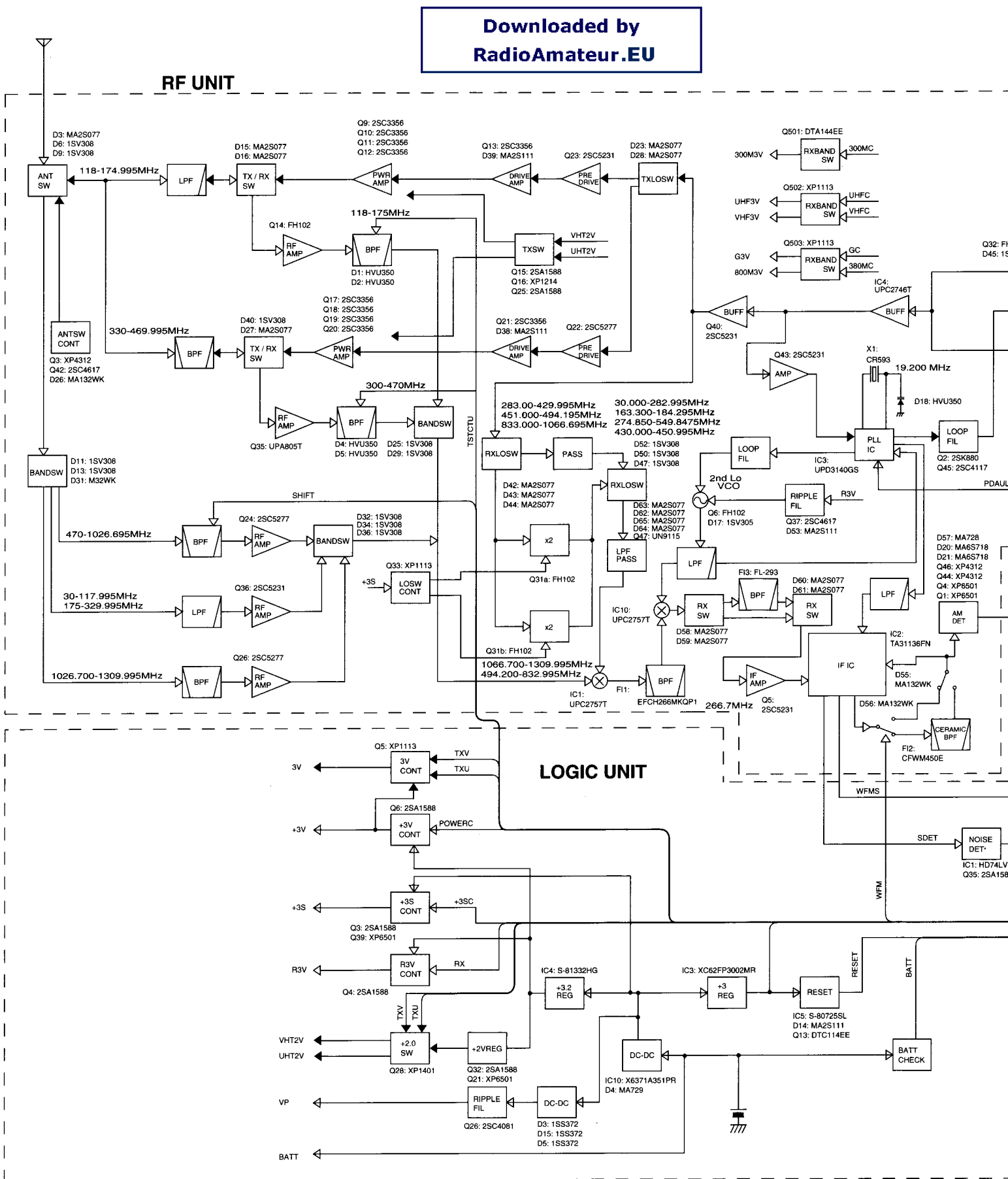
• BOTTOM VIEW

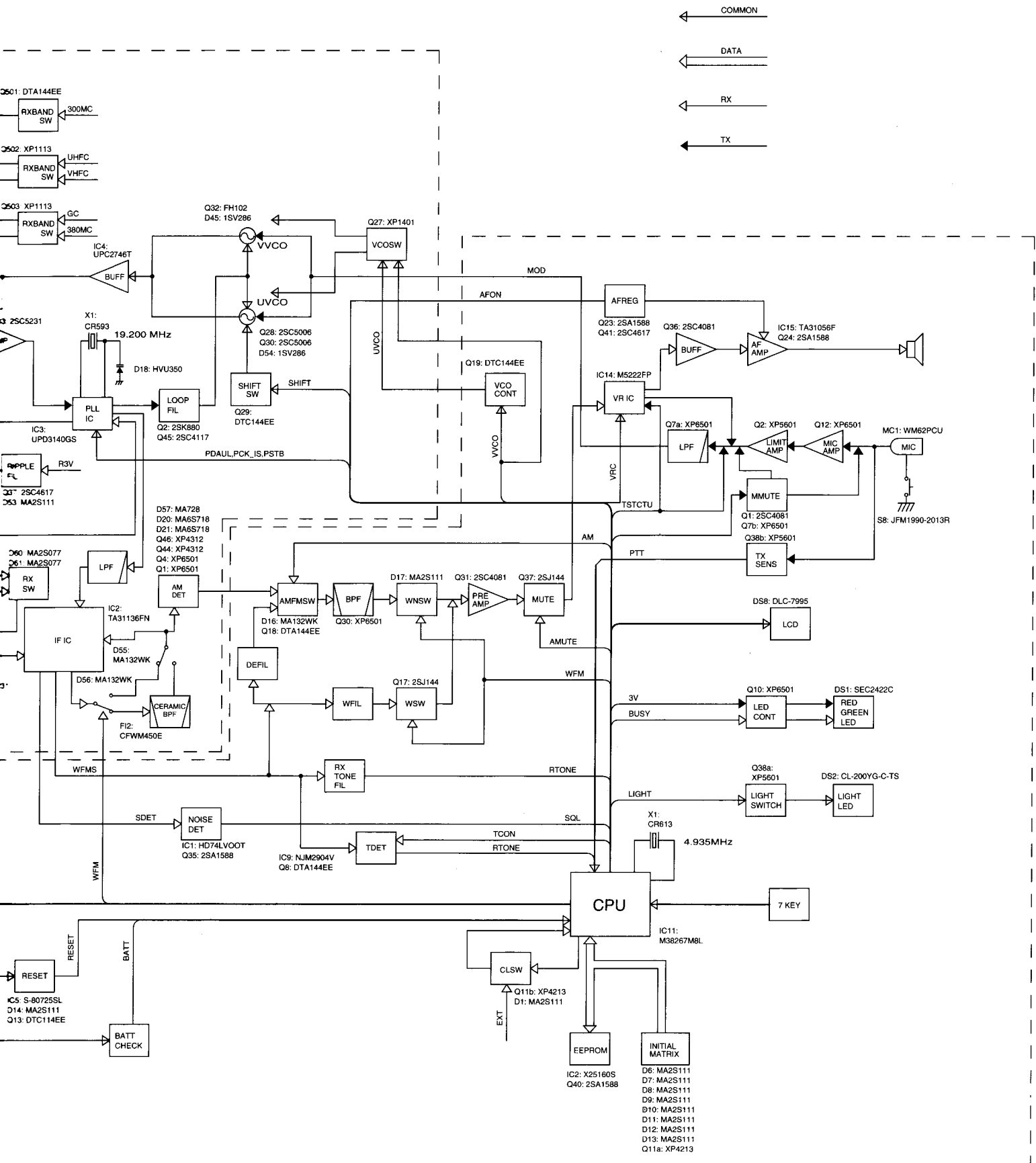
Surface Inside-1 Inside-2 Underside



SECTION 10 BLOCK DIAGRAM

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- ← COMMON
- ← DATA
- ← RX
- ← TX

CPU

IC11: M38267M8L

IC2: X25160S
Q40: 2SA1588

D6: MA2S111
D7: MA2S111
D8: MA2S111
D9: MA2S111
D10: MA2S111
D11: MA2S111
D12: MA2S111
D13: MA2S111
Q11a: XP4213

Q11b: XP4213
D1: MA2S111

EXT

CLS

CLS

EXT

EXT

EXT

EXT

EXT

EXT

EXT

EXT

EXT

EXT

EXT

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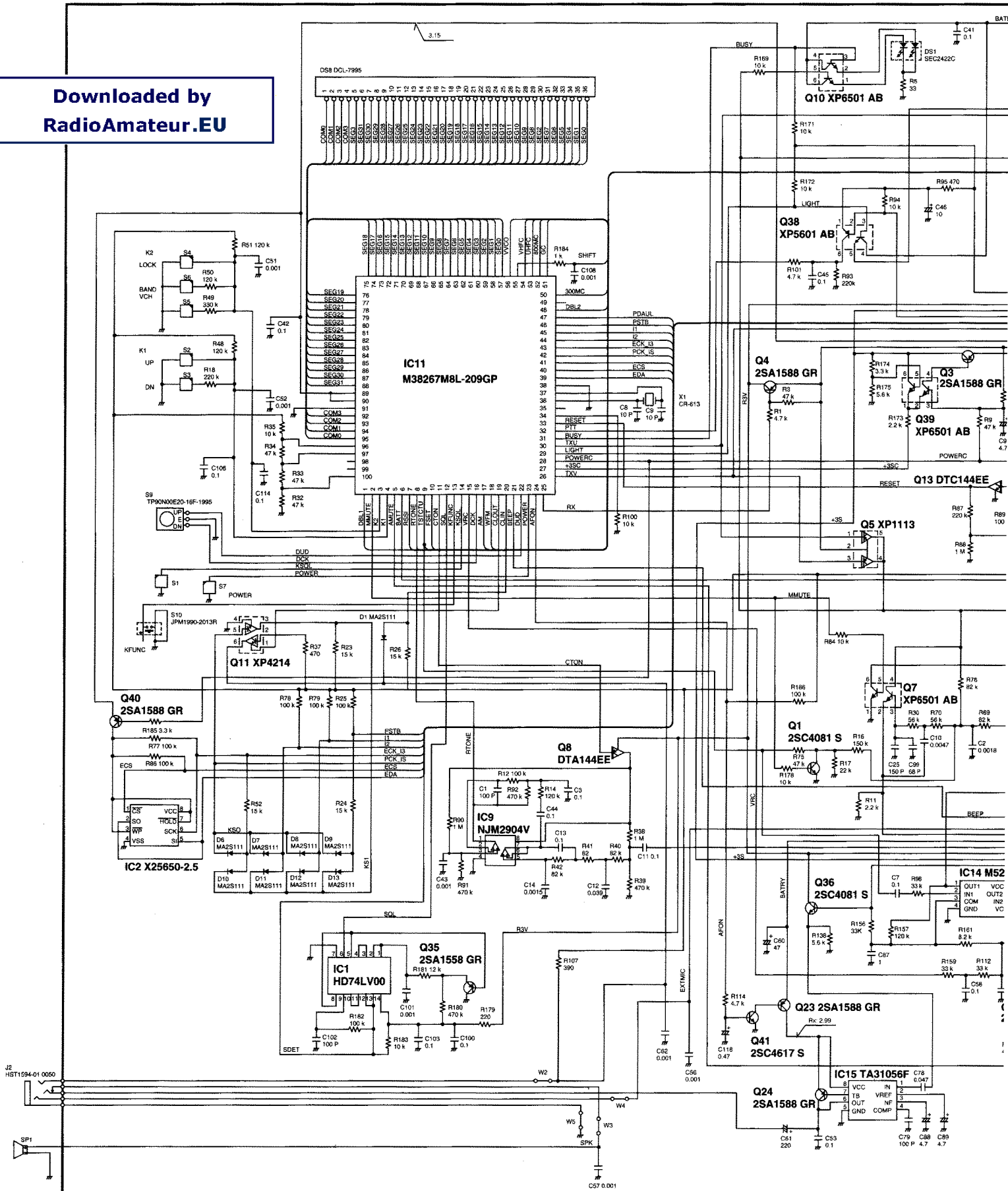
EXT

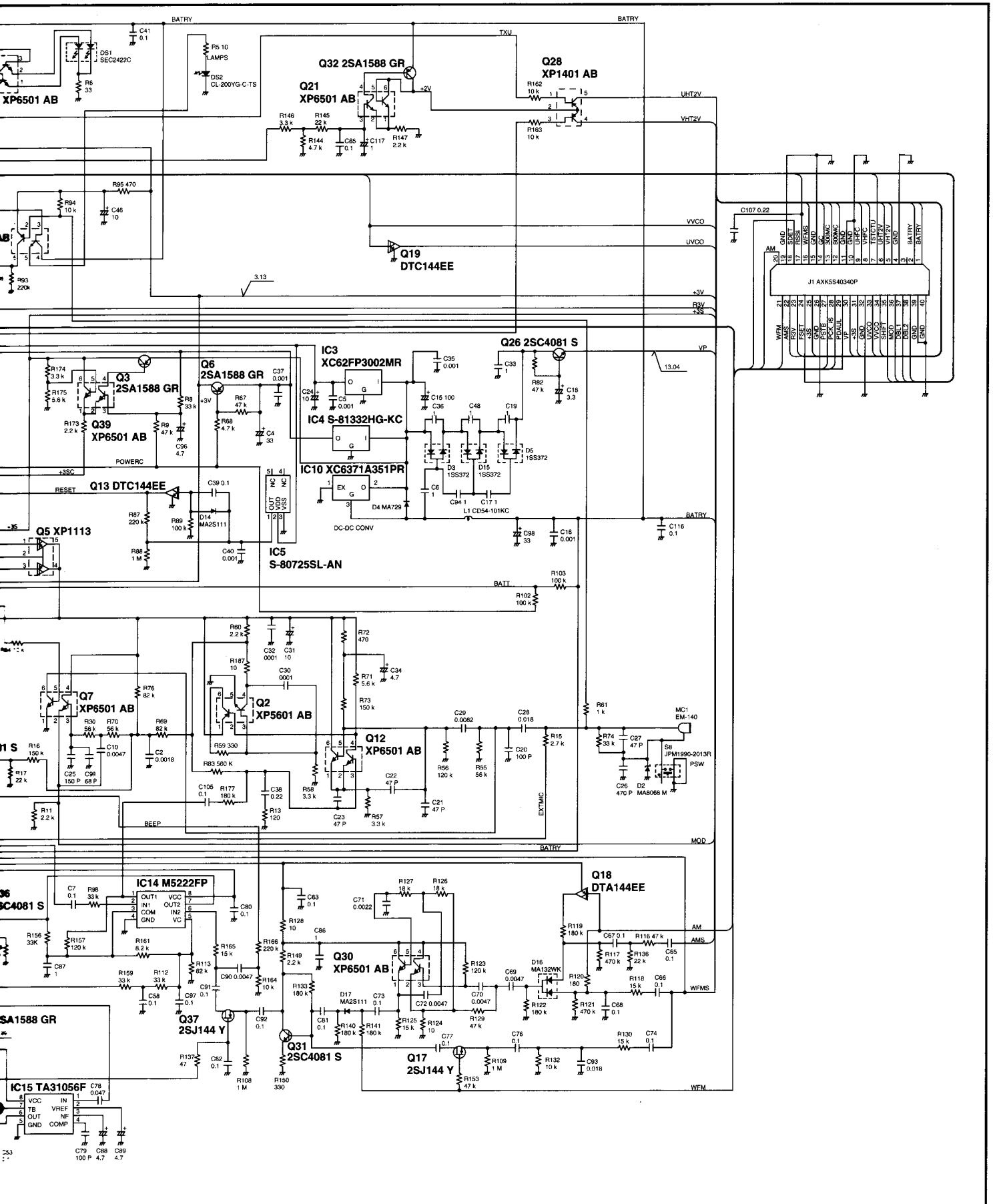
EXT

SECTION 11 VOLTAGE DIAGRAM

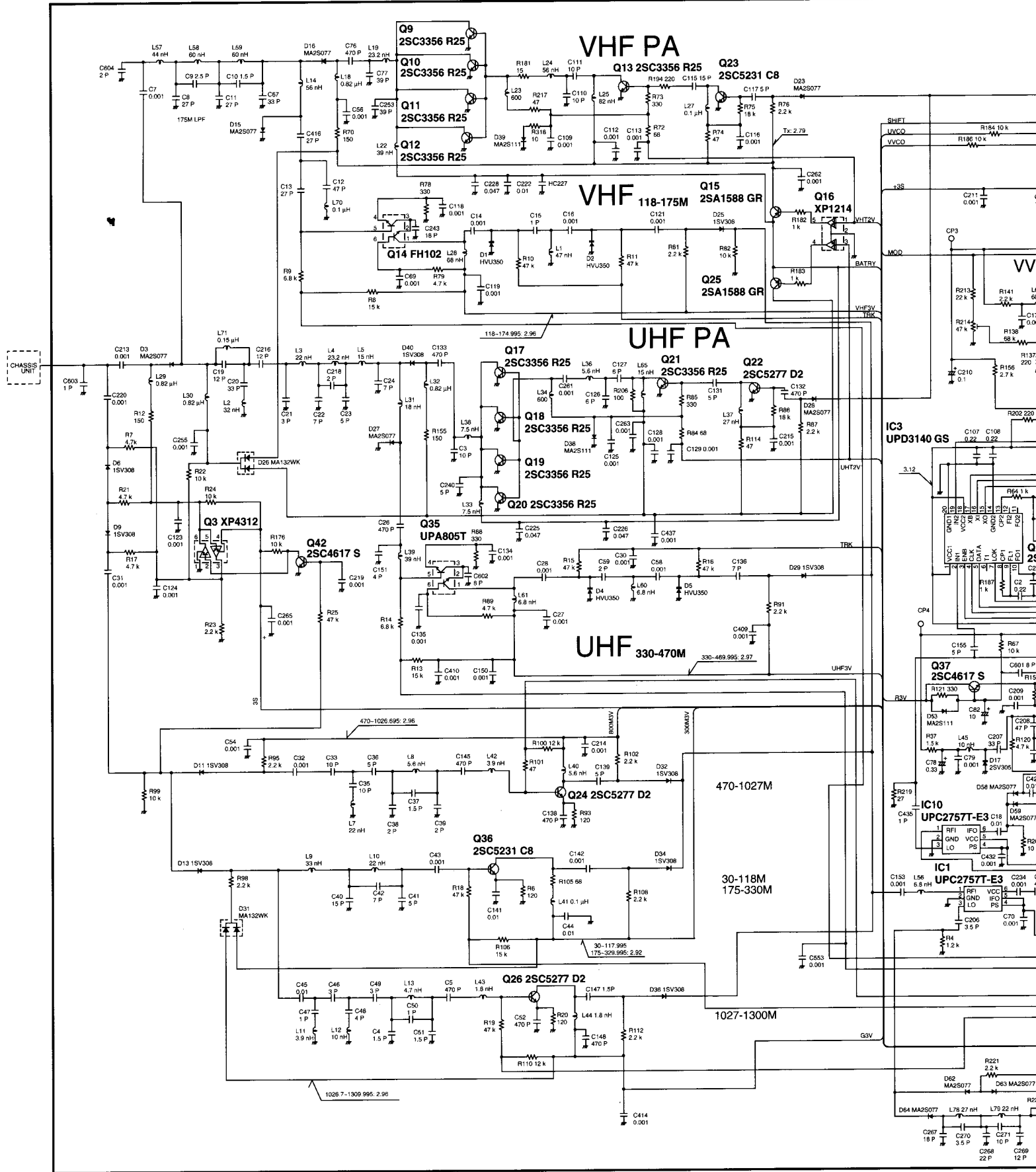
11-1 LOGIC UNIT

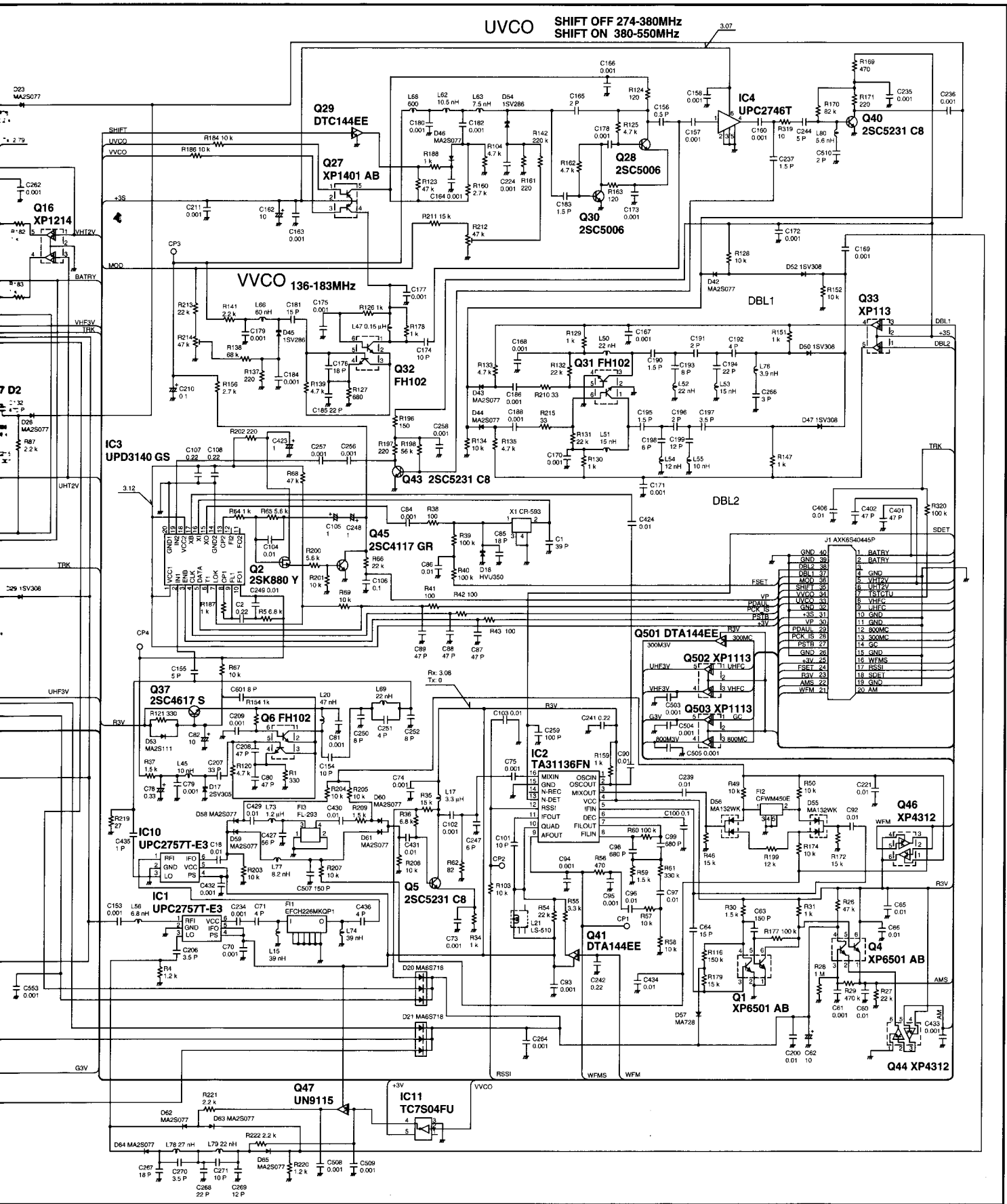
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11-2 RF UNIT





UVCO SHIFT OFF 274-380MHz
SHIFT ON 380-550MHz

VVCO 136-183MHz

IC3 UPD3140 GS

Q501 DTA144EE

Q502 XP1113

Q503 XP1113

IC2 TA31136FN

Q46 XP4312

Q37 2SC4617 S

Q6 FH102

Q2 2SK880 Y

Q3 2SC5231 C8

Q5 2SC5231 C8

Q1 XP6501 AB

Q4 XP6501 AB

Q44 XP4312

Q47 UN9115

IC11 TC7S04FU

Q29 DTC144EE

Q27 XP1401 AB

Q28 2SC5006

Q30 2SC5006

Q31 FH102

Q43 2SC5231 C8

Q45 2SC4117 GR

J1 AXK6S40445P

1	BATTERY
2	BATTERY
3	GND
4	GND
5	VHF3V
6	VHF3V
7	TEST CTL
8	VVCO 33
9	VVCO 32
10	VVCO
11	VP 30
12	VP 30
13	300MSV
14	GC
15	GC
16	GND
17	WFS
18	WFS
19	SDET
20	GND
21	WFM

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