



# SERVICE MANUAL

VHF AIR BAND TRANSCEIVER

**IC-A24/E**  
**IC-A6/E**

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## INTRODUCTION

This service manual describes the latest service information for the **IC-A24/E/IC-A6/E** VHF AIR BAND TRANSCEIVER at the time of publication.

MODEL	VERSION	SYMBOL
IC-A24	U.S.A.	USA
	General	GEN
	U.S.A.-1	USA-1
	U.S.A.-2	USA-2
IC-A24E	Europe	EUR
IC-A6	U.S.A.	USA
	General	GEN
	U.S.A.-1	USA-1
	U.S.A.-2	USA-2
IC-A6E	Europe	EUR

To upgrade quality, any 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 11.5 V. This will ruin the transceiver.

**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 (100 mW) 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>

1110003490 S.IC TA31136FN IC-A24 RF UNIT 5 pieces  
8810009560 Screw PH BT M2×6 ZK IC-A24 CHASSIS 10 pieces

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



IC-A24

IC-A6

## 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 tuning 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 50 dB to 60 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.

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# SECTION 1

# SPECIFICATIONS

## ■ GENERAL

• Frequency coverage	: TX 118.000–136.975 MHz RX 108.000–136.975 MHz*1 WX 161.650–163.275 MHz*2 *1: IC-A24/E only. IC-A6/E: 118.000–136.975 MHz *2: [USA] only
• Type of emission	: 6K00A3E, 16K0G3E (Weather channel; [USA] only)
• Channel spacing	: 25 kHz
• Number of memory channels	: 20 channels × 10 banks
• Power supply requirement	: Specified ICOM's battery pack BP-209N, BP-210N, BP-211N
• External power supply requirement	: 11.0 V DC
• Current drain (at 7.2 V DC)	: Transmit 1.5 A typical Receive 300 mA typical (AF max.) 70 mA typical (Stand-by)
• Operating temperature range	: –10°C to +60°C; +14°F to +140°F [GEN], [USA] –20°C to +55°C [EUR]
• Frequency stability	: ±5 ppm
• Antenna connection	: BNC type (50 Ω nominal)
• Dimensions (projections not included)	: 129.3(W) × 54(H) × 35.5(D) mm; 5 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>32</sub> (W) × 2 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>8</sub> (H) × 1 <sup>13</sup> / <sub>32</sub> (D) in
• Weight (without antenna, battery pack)	: 180 g; 6 <sup>11</sup> / <sub>32</sub> oz (Approx.)

## ■ TRANSMITTER

• RF output power (at 7.2 V DC)	: 5.0 W (PEP) typical, 1.5 W (CW) typical [GEN], [USA] 3.6 W (PEP) typical, 1.0 W (CW) typical [EUR]
• Modulation system	: Low level modulation
• Modulation limiting	: 70–100% [GEN], [USA]
• Modulation depth	: 85% [EUR]
• Audio harmonic distortion	: Less than 10% (at 60% modulation) [GEN], [USA] Less than 10% (at 85%±3 dB modulation) [EUR]
• Hum and noise ratio	: More than 35 dB [GEN], [USA]
• Spurious emissions	: More than 46 dB [GEN], [USA]
(except operating frequency ±62.5 kHz range)	
• Harmonic spurious emissions	: Less than –36 dBm [EUR]
(except operating frequency ±1 MHz range)	
• Microphone connector	: 3-conductor 2.5(d) mm (1/10")/more than 100 kΩ

## ■ RECEIVER

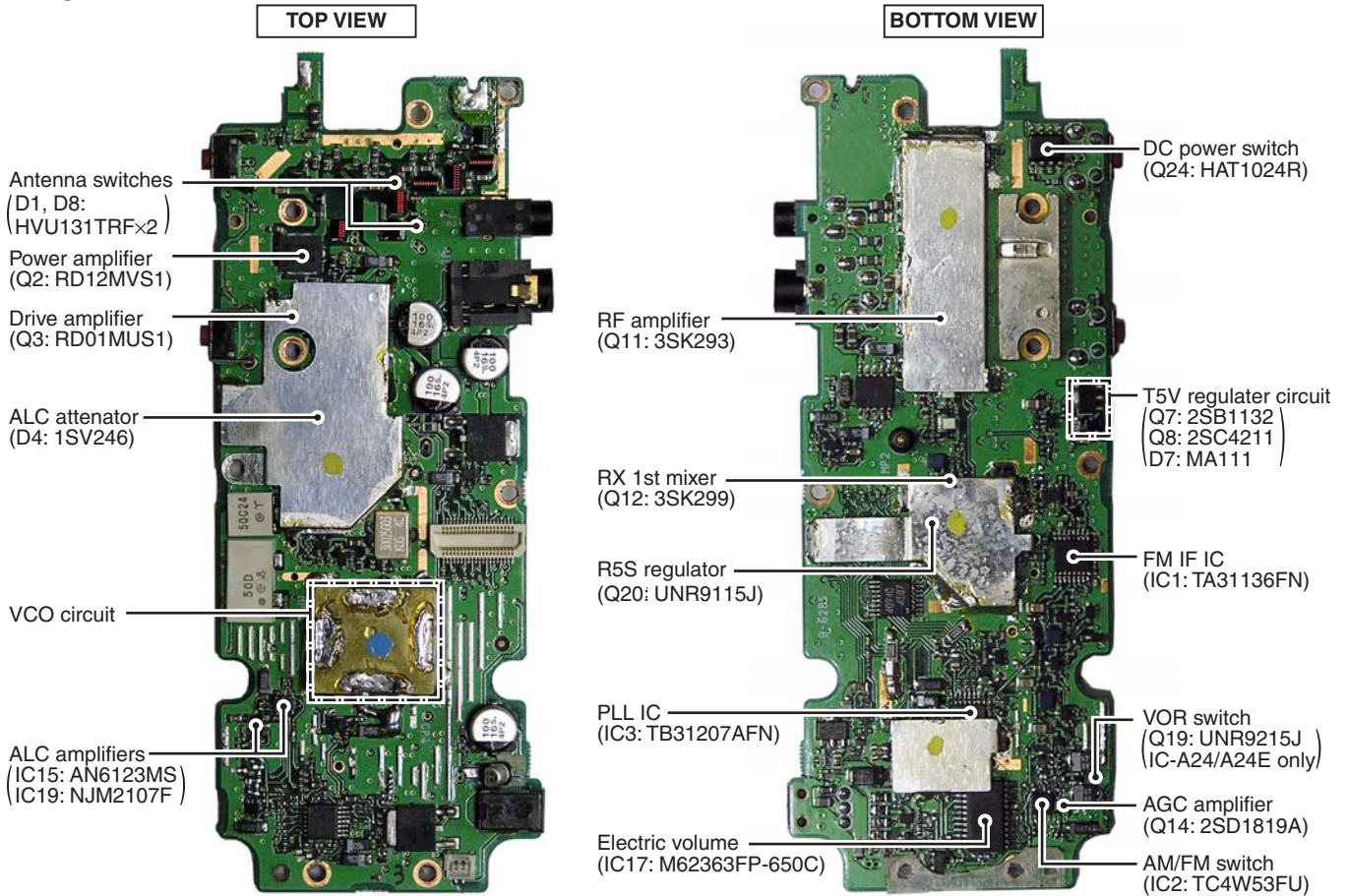
• Receive system	: Double conversion superheterodyne system
• Intermediate frequencies	: 1st 30.05 MHz 2nd 450 kHz
• Sensitivity	: VOR (AM 6 dB S/N) 0.71 μV typical [IC-A24/E] COM (AM 6 dB S/N) 0.5 μV typical [GEN], [USA] COM (AM 12 dB SINAD with CCITT filter) 0.71 μV typical [EUR] WX (FM 12 dB SINAD) 0.22 μV typical [USA]
• Threshold squelch sensitivity	: Less than 1 μV (AM) Less than 0.45 μV (FM for weather channel)
• Selectivity	: More than 7.5 kHz/–6 dB Less than 25 kHz/–60 dB
• Spurious response rejection ratio	: More than 60 dB (AM), More than 30 dB (FM) [GEN], [USA] More than 70 dB (AM) [EUR]
• Audio power output (at 7.2 V DC)	: 500 mW typical (at 10% distortion with an 8 Ω load, 30% modulation)
• Hum and noise	: More than 40 dB at 30% modulation [GEN], [USA] More than 40 dB at 90% modulation [EUR]
• Ext. speaker connection	: 3-conductor 3.5(d) mm (1/8")/ 8 Ω

Specifications are measured in accordance with FCC Part87 / EN300 676.

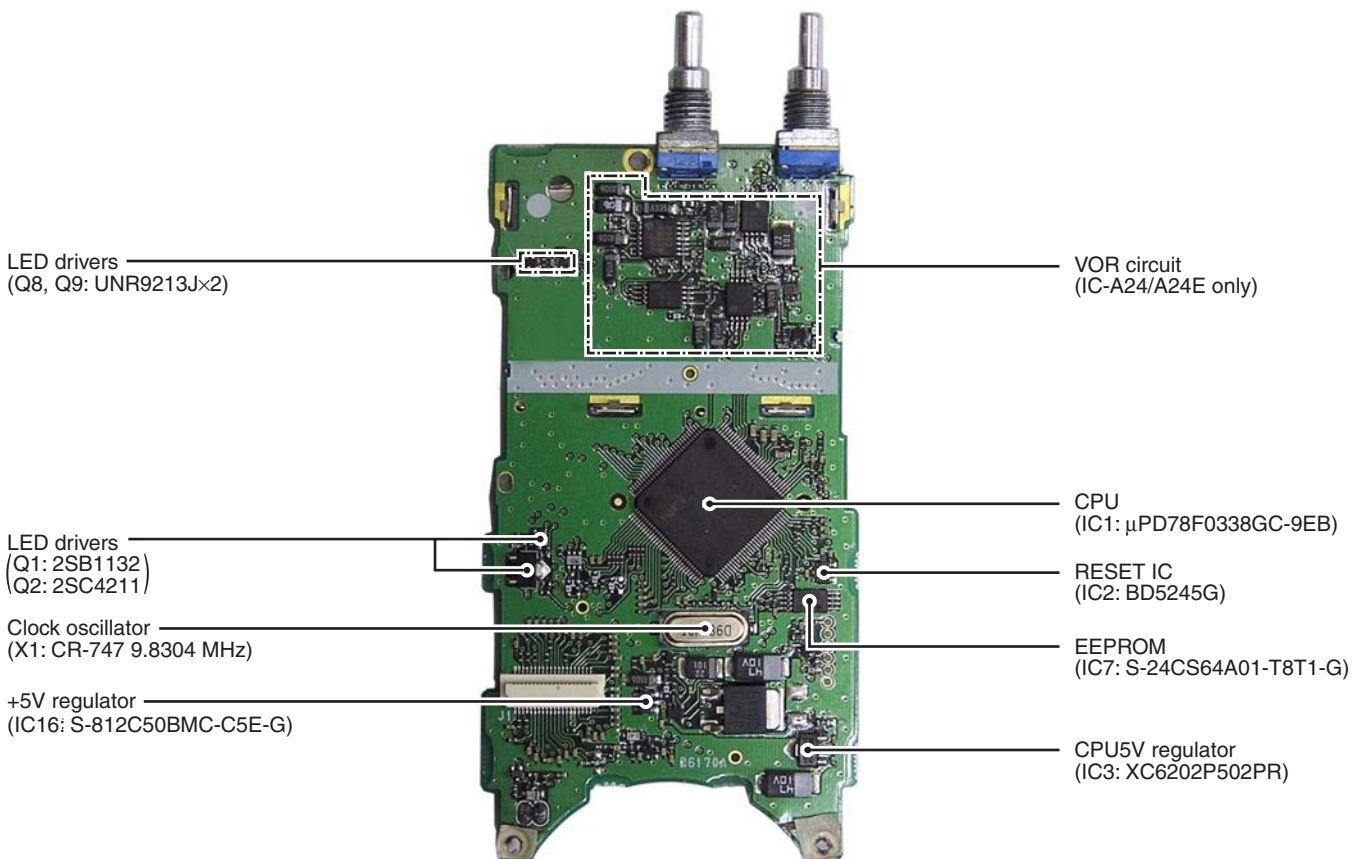
**All stated specifications are subject to change without notice or obligation.**

# SECTION 2 INSIDE VIEWS

## • RF UNIT



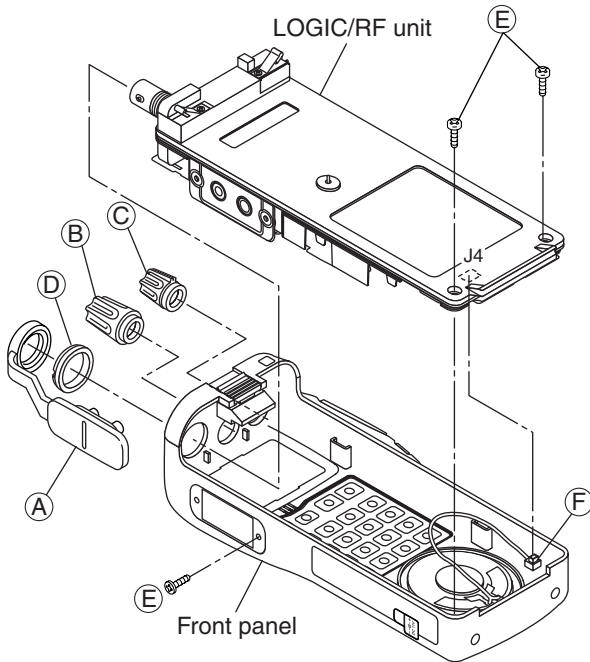
## • LOGIC UNIT



## SECTION 3 DISASSEMBLY INSTRUCTIONS

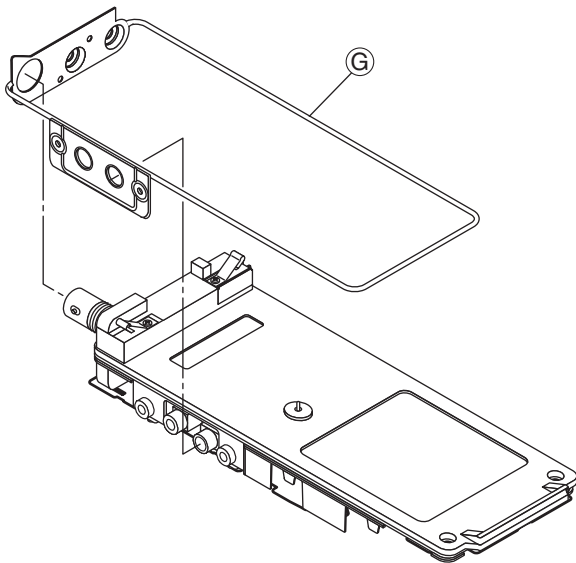
### • REMOVING THE CHASSIS PANEL

- ① Remove the Jack cap (A).
- ② Remove [VOL] knob (B) and [DIAL] knob (C).
- ③ Unscrew the ANT nut (D).
- ④ Unscrew 3 screws (E).
- ⑤ Disconnect the connector (F) from J4 and remove the LOGIC/RF unit from the Front panel.



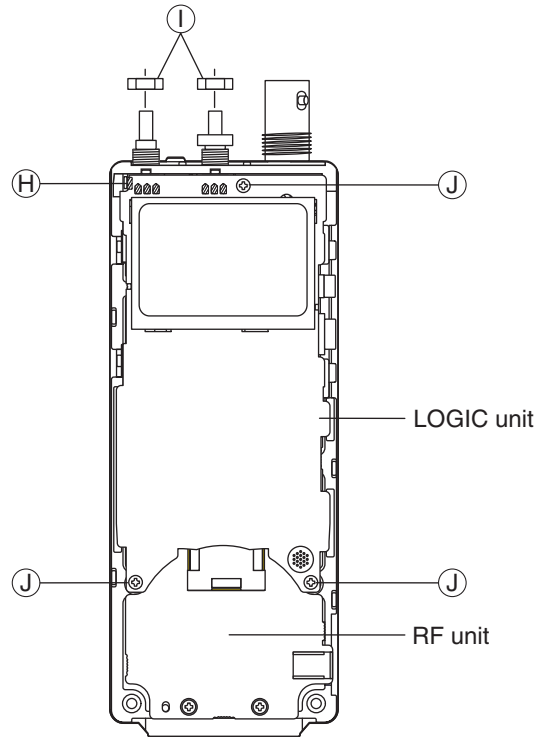
### • REMOVING THE LOGIC UNIT

- ① Remove the main seal (G).



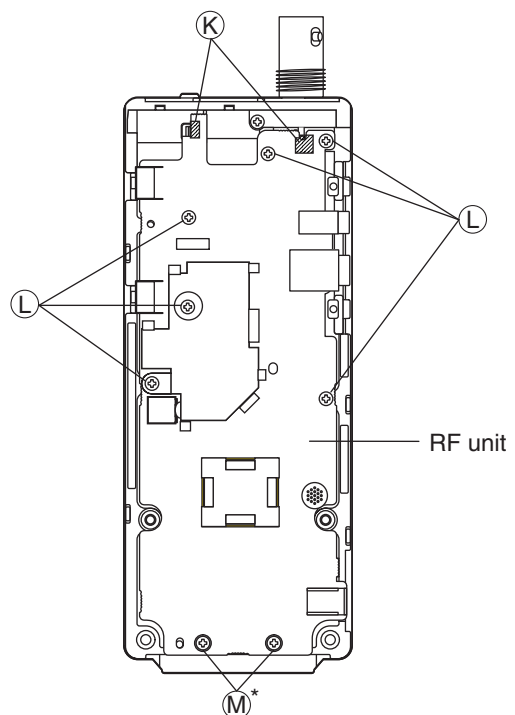
Continue to right above.

- ② Unsolder 1 point (H).
- ③ Unscrew 2 nuts (I).
- ④ Unscrew 3 screws (J) and remove the LOGIC unit from the RF unit.



### • REMOVING THE RF UNIT

- ① Unsolder 2 points (K).
- ② Unscrew 6 screws (L).
- ③ Unscrew 2 screws (M) and remove the RF unit from the chassis unit.



\* Be careful not to break and lost the sealing washer.

# SECTION 4

# CIRCUIT DESCRIPTION

## 4-1 RECEIVER CIRCUITS

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

The antenna switching circuit functions as a low-pass filter while receiving. However, its impedance becomes very high while D8 and D9 are turned ON. Thus transmit signals are blocked from entering the receiver circuits. The antenna switching circuit employs a  $\lambda/4$  type diode switching system.

Received signals are passed through the low-pass filter (L1–L3, L45, C3–C7, C210, C211). The filtered signals are applied to the  $\lambda/4$  type antenna switching circuit (D8, D9).

The passed signals are then applied to the RF amplifier circuit.

### 4-1-2 RF CIRCUIT (RF UNIT)

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

The signals from the antenna switching circuit are amplified at the RF amplifier (Q11) after passing through the tunable bandpass filter (D13, L18, L70, C58, C60). The amplified signals are applied to the 1st mixer circuit (Q12) after out-of-band signals are suppressed at the another tunable bandpass filter (D14–D16, D44, L22, L23, C70–C79).

Varactor diodes are employed at the bandpass filters (D13–D16, D44) that track the filters and are controlled by the CPU (LOGIC unit; IC1) via the expander IC (IC17) using bandpass filter control voltages (T1–T4). These diodes tune the center frequency of an RF passband for wide bandwidth receiving and good image response rejection.

### 4-1-3 1ST MIXER AND 1ST IF CIRCUITS (RF UNIT)

The 1st mixer circuit converts the received signal into 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 a crystal filter at the next stage of the 1st mixer.

The signals from the RF circuit are mixed at the 1st mixer (Q12) with a 1st LO signal (AM; 77.95–106.925 MHz, FM; 131.6–133.225 MHz) coming from the VCO circuit to produce a 30.05 MHz 1st IF signal.

The 1st IF signal is applied to a crystal filter (F11) to suppress out-of-band signals. The filtered 1st IF signal is applied to the 1st IF amplifier (Q13), then applied to the 2nd mixer circuit (IC1, pin 16).

### 4-1-4 2ND IF AND DEMODULATOR CIRCUITS (RF UNIT)

The 2nd mixer circuit converts the 1st IF signal into a 2nd IF signal. A double conversion superheterodyne system (which converts receive signals twice) improves the image rejection ratio and obtains stable receiver gain.

The IF IC contains the 2nd local oscillator, 2nd mixer, limiter amplifier, quadrature detector and s-meter detector circuit, etc.

The 1st IF signal from the 1st IF amplifier (Q13) is applied to the 2nd mixer section of the IF IC (IC1, pin 16), and is mixed with a 29.6 MHz 2nd LO signal generated at the PLL circuit using the reference frequency (29.6 MHz) to produce a 450 kHz 2nd IF signal.

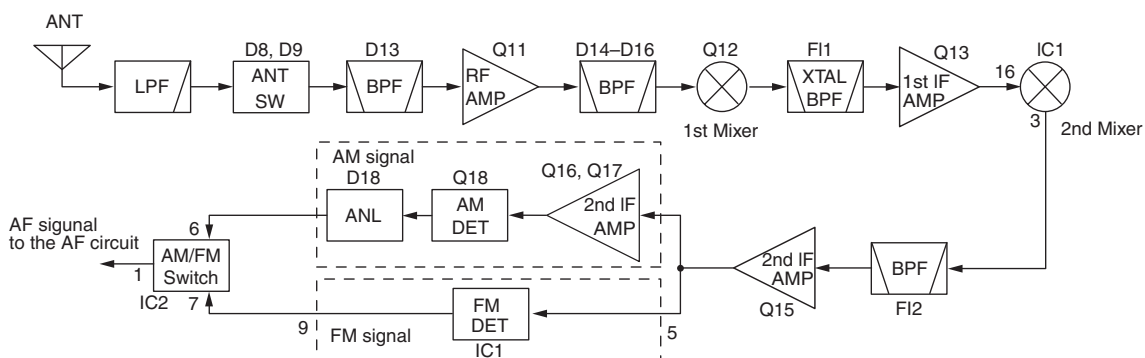
The 2nd IF signal from the 2nd mixer (IC1, pin 3) passes through a ceramic filter (F12) to remove unwanted heterodyned frequencies. The filtered signal is amplified at the IF amplifier (Q15), and is then applied to the AM detector circuit or FM detector circuit respectively.

#### (1) AM DETECTOR CIRCUIT

The amplified signal is amplified again at the 2nd IF amplifiers (Q16, Q17) and applied to the AM detector (Q18) to demodulate the 2nd IF signal into AF signals.

The demodulated AF signals are applied to the AM/FM switch (IC2, pin 6) via the ANL circuit (D18).

## • RF AND IF CIRCUIT



**(2) FM DETECTOR CIRCUIT**

The amplified signal is applied to the limiter amplifier section of the IF IC (IC1, pin 5) and is then applied to the quadrature detector (IC1, pins 10, 11) to demodulate the 2nd IF signal into AF signals.

The demodulated AF signals are output from pin 9 of the IC1 and are applied to the AM/FM switch (IC2, pin 7).

**4-1-5 AF CIRCUIT (RF UNIT)**

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

AF signals from the AM detector (Q18; While in AM mode) or IF IC (IC1, pin 9; While in FM mode) are applied to the AM/FM switch (IC2, pin 6 or 7). The output signals from pin 1 are applied to the AF amplifier (IC18, pins 1, 2), and then pass through the low-pass filter (IC18, pins 5, 7, 8, 10). The filtered signals are amplified at the OP-amplifier (IC18, pins 13, 14), and are then applied to the AF power amplifier (IC6, pin 4) to obtain the specified audio level after being passed through the electric volume (IC17, pins 21, 22). The amplified AF signals are applied to the internal speaker (SP1) via the [SP] jack (J5) when no plug is connected to the jack.

**4-1-6 SQUELCH CIRCUIT (RF AND LOGIC UNITS)**

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

The AGC signal from the AGC amplifier (Q10) is amplified again at the RSSI amplifier (IC13) and is then applied to the CPU (LOGIC unit; IC1, pin 29) as the "RSSI" signal.

The CPU analyzes the noise condition and outputs the control signal to the expander IC (IC5). The expander IC (IC5, pin 4) outputs the squelch control signal as the "AFC" signal. The signal is applied to the AF out control circuit (Q36, Q35) to control the power amplifier (IC6) and cut the AF signal line.

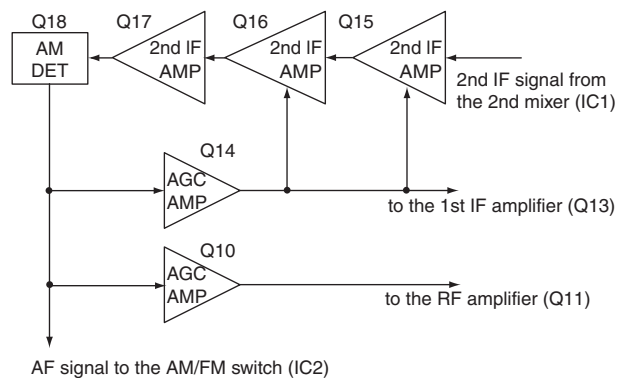
**4-1-7 AGC CIRCUIT (RF UNIT)**

The AGC (Automatic Gain Control) circuit reduce signal fading and keeps the audio output level constant.

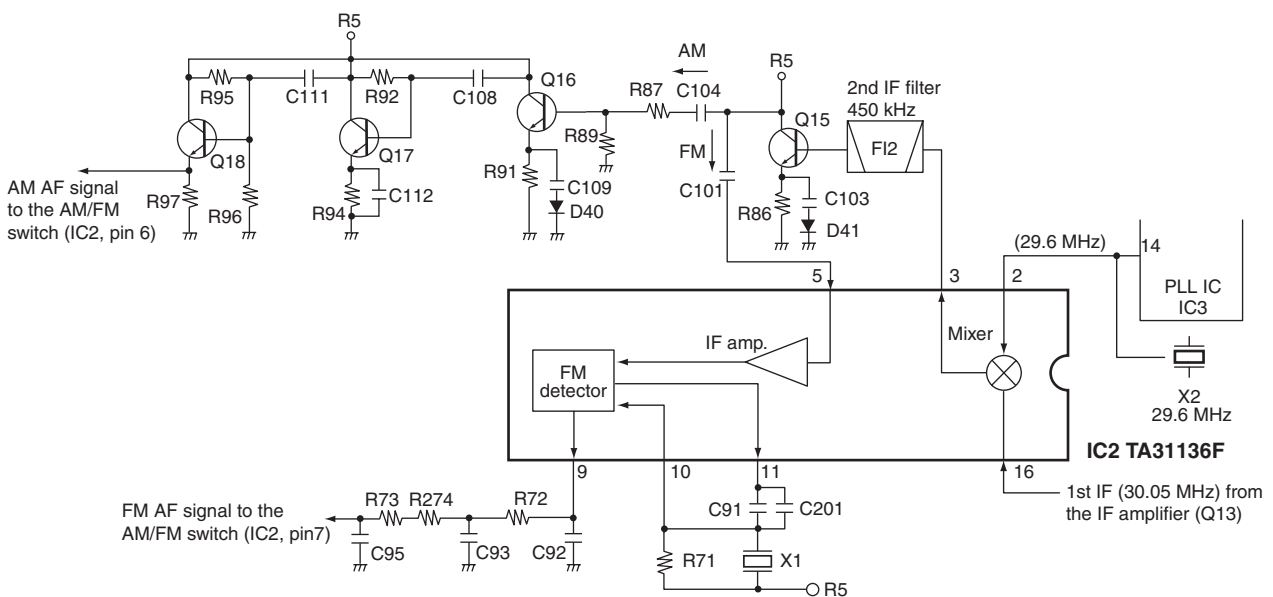
AF signals from the AM detector circuit (Q18) are applied to the AGC amplifier circuits (Q14; for 1st/2nd IF amplifiers, Q10; for RF amplifier, Q9; for RF attenuator). The signal from the AGC amplifiers is applied to the 1st/2nd IF amplifiers (Q13, Q15, Q16) and RF amplifier (Q11) to reduce the amplifier gain and RF attenuator (D29) to attenuate the RF signals when strong signals are received.

When strong RF signals disappear, then the AGC signal is released to keep the constant audio output level.

**• AGC CIRCUIT**



**• 2ND IF AND DEMODULATOR CIRCUIT**





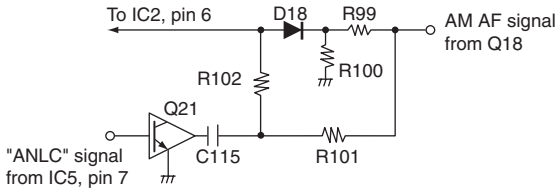
**4-1-8 ANL CIRCUIT (RF UNIT)**

The ANL (Automatic Noise Limiter) circuit (Q21, D18) reduces noise components.

The AM detector output signal from the Q18 is applied to the cathode of D18 passing through R99 where it is divided by R99 and R100. The signal is also applied to the anode of D18, passing through R101 and R102.

When the ANL function is activated (Q21 is ON), C115 is grounded. The detector output, including noise components, are applied to the cathode of D18 only. If noise components are received, the cathode voltage of D18 becomes higher than the anode voltage and D18 turns OFF. Thus, while noise components are received, the detected signal is not applied to IC2.

**• ANL CIRCUIT**



The 30 Hz component passes through the 30 Hz bandpass filter (IC12, R83–R88, C112, C113), and is converted to a square-wave signal at the VORS comparator (IC14). The square-wave signal is then applied to the CPU (IC1, pin 2) as variable signal (VORS).

The 9960 Hz component passes through the 10 kHz bandpass filter (IC12, R79–R82, C108, C109). These components are FM modulated with 480 Hz deviation and 30 Hz modulation.

Signals are then amplified at a limiter amplifier (IC11), and detected at an FM detector (IC11) to obtain a 30 Hz reference signal.

The 30 Hz signal is compensated on phase at IC12. This signal is passed through the 30 Hz low-pass filter (IC12) and is converted to a square-wave signal at the VORC comparator (IC14). This signal is applied to the CPU (IC1, pin 3) as a reference signal (VORC).

A portion of output from the buffer amplifier (IC12) is applied to the amplifier (Q13). When VOR level is low or receiving the signal except VOR signal, output from IC12 is reduced. Output signal from Q13 is applied to the CPU (IC1, pin 28) as a "OFF FLAG" signal (VORD).

**4-1-9 VOR NAVIGATION CIRCUIT (LOGIC UNIT)  
(IC-A24/E ONLY)**

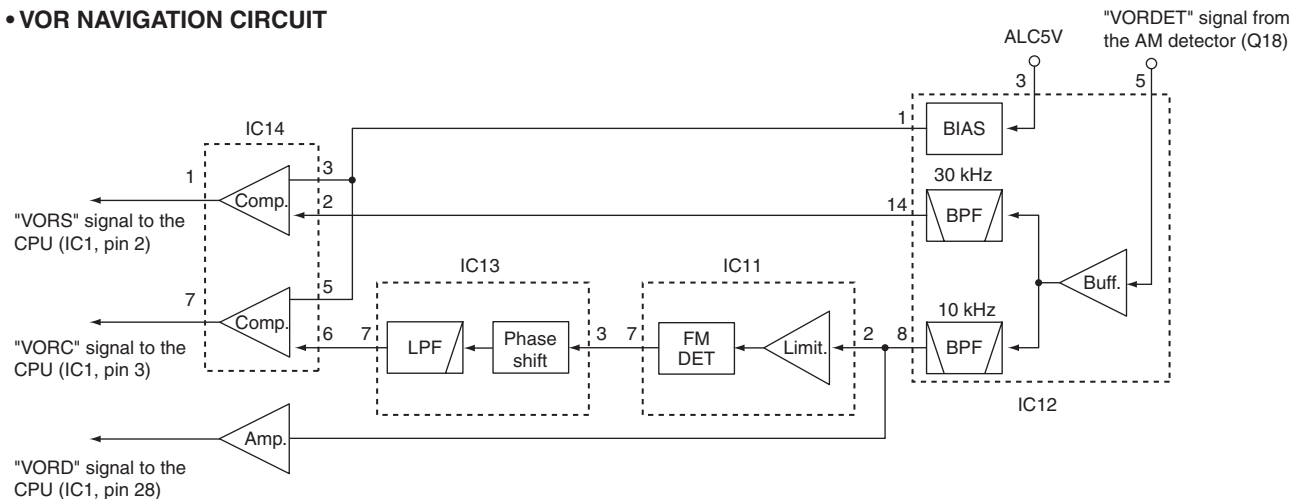
From the AF signal, the VOR circuit detects a variable signal (VORC) and reference signal (VORS) from a VOR station. The VOR circuit sends these signals to the CPU (IC1).

When the transceiver is set in the navigation band (108.000 –117.975 MHz), the VORON port of the CPU (IC1, pin 118) becomes "HIGH" turning the VOR circuit ON via Q15. Q15 controls a 5 V power source for the VOR circuit.

The signal from the AM detector (VORDET) is buffer amplified at the OP-AMP IC (IC12).

The "VORDET" signal includes 30 Hz variable phase components and 9960 Hz reference phase components.

**• VOR NAVIGATION CIRCUIT**



## 4-2 TRANSMITTER CIRCUITS

### 4-2-1 MICROPHONE AMPLIFIER CIRCUIT (RF UNIT)

The microphone amplifier circuit amplifies audio signals with +6 dB/octave pre-emphasis characteristics from the microphone to a level needed for the modulation circuit.

AF signal from the internal/external microphone are applied to the microphone amplifier (IC15, IC19) via the microphone mute switch (Q51) and the microphone volume controller (IC17; pins 15, 16). The amplified signals are applied to the AF controller (IC17, pins 13, 14, and are then applied to buffer amplifier (IC18, pins 1, 2). Amplified signals passes through the low-pass filters (IC18, pins 4, 5, 8, 10) and are then applied to the modulation circuit (D5, D51).

### 4-2-2 MODULATION CIRCUIT (RF UNIT)

The modulation circuit modulates the TX LO signal from the VCO (RF signal) using the microphone audio signal.

While in transmission, the LO signal from the VCO circuit (Q58, D38, D48) is amplified at the buffer amplifiers (Q28, Q60) and passed through the LO switch (D6). This signal is then applied to the AM modulator (D5, D51).

The buffer amplifier (Q6) amplifies the LO signal with a gain controlled by an AF signal to make low level modulation.

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

The drive amplifier circuit amplifies the transmit signal to a level needed for the power amplifier circuit. The power amplifier circuit amplifies this to obtain a specified transmit output power.

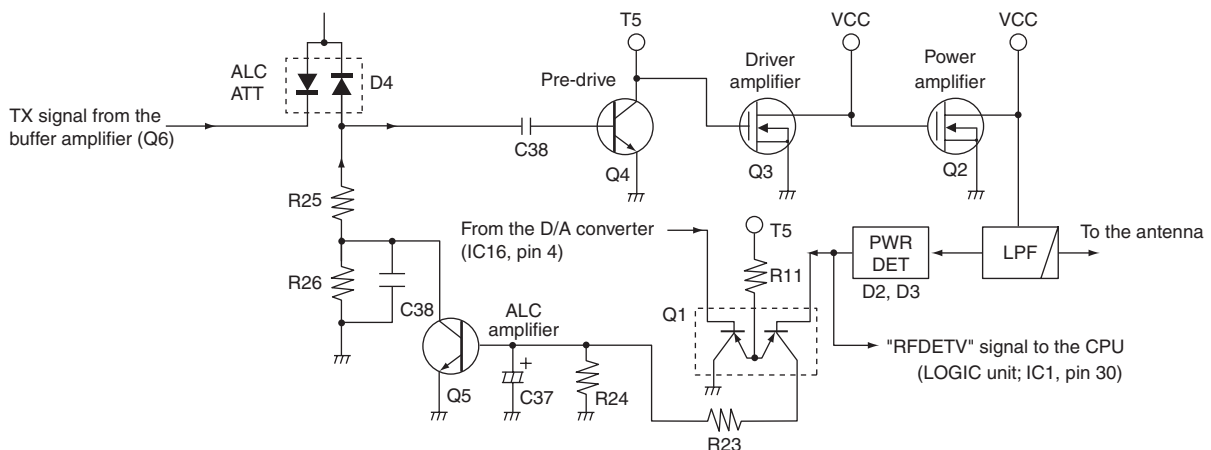
The modulated RF signal from the buffer amplifier (Q6) is applied to the pre-drive amplifier (Q4) after being passed through the ALC attenuator (D4). The signal is amplified at the YGR (Q3) and power amplifier (Q2) to obtain 5 W (PEP) (3.6 W (PEP) for [EUR]) of RF power. The amplified signal passes through the low-pass filter (L6, L46, C22, C212, C297, C299). The filtered signal is applied to the antenna connector (CHASSIS unit; J1) via the power detector (D2, D3, L5), antenna switch (D1) and low-pass filter (L1-L3, L45, C3-C7, C210, C211).

#### • ALC CIRCUIT

### 4-2-4 ALC CIRCUIT (RF UNIT)

The ALC (Automatic Level Control) circuit controls the input level of the pre-drive amplifier to obtain stable output power.

The ALC voltage is detected at the detector circuit (D2, D3). The detected voltage is combined and is then amplified at the ALC amplifier (Q5) after being passed through the ALC controller (Q1). The amplified signal is applied to the ALC attenuator (D4) to obtain stable output power.



### 4-3 PLL CIRCUITS (RF UNIT)

A PLL circuit provides stable oscillation of the transmit frequency and receive 1st LO frequency. The PLL output 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.

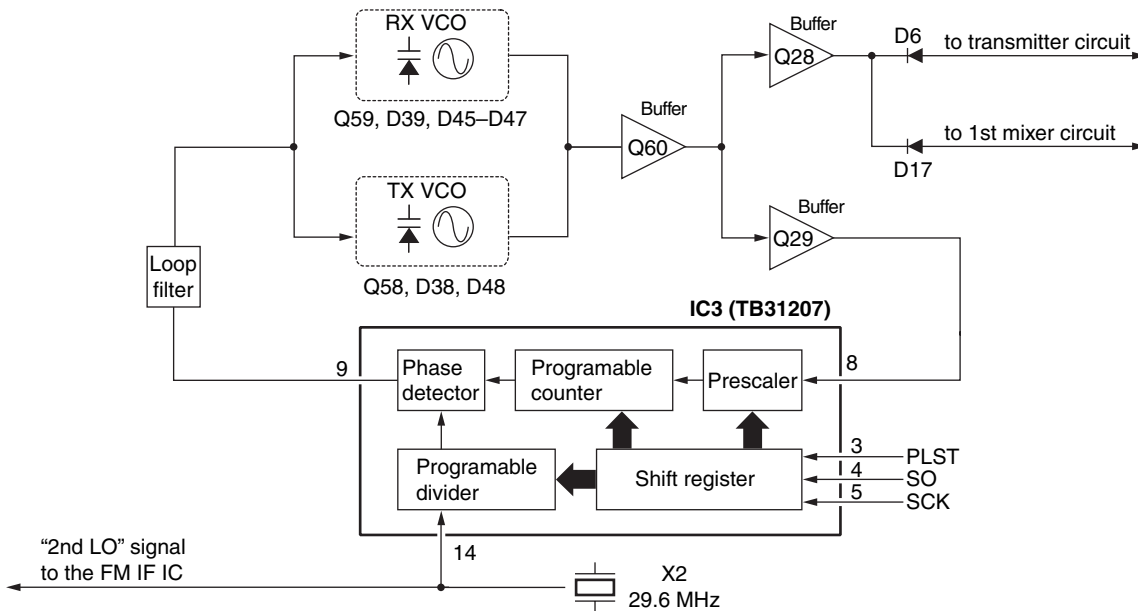
The PLL circuit contains the TX VCO circuit (Q58, D38, D48) and RX VCO circuit (Q59, D39, D45–D47). The oscillated signal is amplified at the buffer-amplifiers (Q60, Q29) and then applied to the PLL IC (IC3, pin 8).

The PLL IC contains a prescaler, programmable counter, programmable divider and phase detector, etc. The entered signal is divided at the prescaler and programmable counter section by the N-data ratio from the CPU. The divided signal is detected on phase at the phase detector using the reference frequency.

If the oscillated signal drifts, its phase changes from that of the reference frequency, causing a lock voltage change to compensate for the drift in the oscillated frequency.

A portion of the VCO signal is amplified at the buffer-amplifier (Q28) and is then applied to the receive 1st mixer (Q12) or transmit buffer-amplifier circuit (Q6) via the T/R switches (D6, D17).

• **PLL CIRCUIT**



### 4-4 POWER SUPPLY CIRCUITS VOLTAGE LINES (MAIN UNIT)

LINE	DESCRIPTION
HV	The voltage from the connected DC power supply.
VCC	The same voltage as the HV line or battery voltage through the power switch (Q24, D19, D22).
CPU 5	Common 5 V converted from the HV line at the CPU5V regulator circuit (LOGIC unit; IC3). The output voltage is applied to the CPU (LOGIC unit; IC1), reset IC (LOGIC unit; IC2) and EEPROM (LOGIC unit; IC7), etc.
+5V	Common 5 V converted from the VCC line by the +5 V regulator circuit (LOGIC unit; IC16, Q4, Q6, Q7, D10). The output voltage is applied to the PLL IC (RF unit; IC3) and D/A convertor IC (RF unit; IC17), etc.
T5V	Transmit 5 V controlled by the T5V regulator circuit (RF unit; Q7, Q8, D8) using TXC signal from the CPU (LOGIC unit; IC1). The output voltage is applied to the buffer amplifier (RF unit; Q6) and pre-driver (RF unit; Q4), etc.
R5S	Receive 5 V controlled by the R5S regulator circuit (Q20) using R5C signal from the CPU (LOGIC unit; IC1). The output voltage is applied to the RF amplifier (RF unit; Q12) and 1st IF amplifier (RF unit; Q13), etc.

## 4-5 PORT ALLOCATIONS

### 4-5-1 CPU (LOGIC unit; IC1)

Pin number	Port name	Description
1	PCON	Outputs control signal for the 5 V regulator (IC16, Q4, Q6, Q7, D10).
2	VORS	Input port for the 30 Hz phase signal.
3	VORC	Input port for the VOR 30 Hz standard signal.
4	BPCPI	Outputs the bias control signal for a type of battery.
5	LIGHT	Input port for [LIGHT] switch.
6	CLIN	Input port for the cloning signal.
7	CLOUT	Outputs the cloning signal.
10	EDATA	I/O port for data signal from/to the EEPROM (LOGIC unit; IC7).
11	ECK	Outputs clock signal to the EEPROM IC (LOGIC unit; IC7).
12	POWER	Input port for [POWER] switch.
13	PTT	Input port for [PTT] switch. High: While [PTT] switch is pushed.
14	UNLK	Input port for the PLL unlock signal. Low: PLL is unlocked.
17	DCC	Input port for the external DC connection detection.
25	RESET	Input port for the CPU reset signal.
28	VORD	Input port for the VOR signal detection.
29	RSSI	Input port for the receive signal level.
30	RFDETV	Input port for the power detection of power amplifier (RF unit; Q2).
31	THRMC	Input port for the transceiver's internal temperature.
32	SBATT	Input port for the battery type detection.
34	VIN	Input port for the battery voltage detection.
38	BEEP	Outputs BEEP audio signals.
109	PSTB	Outputs strobe signal to the PLL IC (RF unit; IC3).
110	PDATA	Outputs data signals to the PLL IC (RF unit; IC3).
111	PCK	Outputs clock signal to the PLL IC (RF unit; IC3).
112	TXC	Outputs control signal to the T5 regulator circuit (Q7, Q8, D8).
115	JACKDET	Input port for external SP jack connection detection. High: While external SP jack is connected.
119, 120	DICK, DIUD	Input ports for [DIAL].

### 4-5-2 EXPANDER (RF unit; IC5)

Pin number	Port name	Description
4	AFC	Outputs control signal to the AF out controller (Q35, Q36) for AF amplifier (IC6).
5	ALCC	Outputs control signal to the ALC controller (Q52).
6	R5C	Outputs control signal to the R5V regulator (Q20).
7	ANLC	Outputs control signal to the ANL switch (Q21).
11	MMUT	Outputs control signal for MIC mute switch (Q51).
12	DET-MUT	Outputs detector mute signal to the AM/FM switch (IC2, pin 2).
13	SHIFT	Outputs shift control signal to the VCO switch (Q57).
14	WXC	Outputs AM/FM (WX ch) select signal to the AM/FM switch (IC2, pin 5).

### 4-5-3 EXPANDER (RF unit; IC17)

Pin number	Port name	Description
2, 3, 10, 11	T1-T4	Outputs the bandpass filter tuning control signal.
14	MOD70	Outputs modulation control signal to the buffer-amplifier (IC18).
15	MOD30	Outputs modulation control signal to the ALC amplifier (IC19).
23	VOL	Outputs AF volume control signal to the AF amplifier (IC6).

# SECTION 5 ADJUSTMENT PROCEDURS

## 5-1 PREPARATION

Most of adjustment must be adjusted on the "ADJUSTMENT MODE". CS-A24 CLONING SOFTWARE (REV. 1.0 or later) and OPC-478/U CLONING CABLE are required.

### ■ REQUIRED TEST EQUIPMENT

EQUIPMENT	GRADE AND RANGE	EQUIPMENT	GRADE AND RANGE
DC power supply	Output voltage : 7.2 V/11 V Current capacity : 5 A or more	Audio generator	Frequency range : 300–3000 Hz Measuring range : 1–500 mV
RF power meter (terminated type)	Measuring range : 1–10 W Frequency range : 100–200 MHz Impedance : 50 Ω SWR : Less than 1.2 : 1	Attenuator	Power attenuation : 20 or 30 dB Capacity : More than 10 W
Frequency counter	Frequency range : 0.1–300 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 to 32 mV (–127 to –17 dBm)
Modulation analyzer	Frequency range : 30–300 MHz Measuring range : 0–100%	DC ammeter	Measuring range : 100–500 mA
DC voltmeter	Input impedance : 10 MΩ/V DC or better	Distortion meter	Frequency range : 1 kHz±5% Measuring range : 1–100%
DC Ammeter	Mesurring range : 100 mA to 1 A	AC millivoltmeter	Measuring range : 10mV to 10 V
		External speaker	Input impedance : 4 Ω Capacity : More than 5 W

### ■ SYSTEM REQUIREMENT

- RS-232C serial port
- Microsoft® Windows® 98/SE/ME/2000/XP
- USB port

### ■ CLONING SOFTWARE INSTALLATION

1. Quit all applications when Windows is running.
2. Insert the CD into the appropriate CD drive.
3. Double-click the "Setup.exe" contained in the CD drive.
4. The "Welcome to the InstallShield Wizard for CS-A24" will appear. Click [Next>].
5. The "User Information" will appear, then type your name, your company name and the product ID number with the following manner. Then click [Next >].
  - ID number: 279201-(6 digit serial number)
  - e.g. the serial number on the CD is 000101, enter "279201-000101" as the ID number.
6. The "Choose Destination Location" will appear. Then click [Next>] to install the software to the destination folder. (e.g. C:\Program Files\lcom\CS-A24)
7. After the installation is completed, the "InstallShield Wizard Complete" will appear. Then click [Finish].
8. Eject the CD.
9. Program group 'CS-A24' appears in the 'Programs' folder of the start menu, and 'CS-A24' icon appears on the desk top screen.

**CAUTION!: BACK UP** the originally programmed memory data in the transceiver before starting the adjustment.

### ■ ENTERING ADJUSTMENT MODE

1. Turn transceiver's power off. Connect IC-A24/A6 and PC with the optional OPC-478/U.
2. Right click the CS-24's icon on the desktop and select the "Properties", then CS-24 propaties window appears.
3. Type "C:\Program File\lcom\CS-A24\CSA24.exe /expert" on the "Target" box and double click CS-A24's icon, then CS-A24 window appears.
4. Click [EXPERT] button, then "Expert window" appears. Select "Enable" the "Adjust Mode" box, and then cloning.
5. Turn power OFF. Disconnect OPC-478/U from the transceiver.
6. Push and hold [CLR] and [SQL], then turn power ON.

### ■ OPERATING ON THE ADJUSTMENT MODE

- Store the adjustment value : [ENT]
- Change the adjustment item [UP] : [121.5]
- Change the adjustment item [DOWN] : [MR]
- Change the adjustment value : [DIAL]

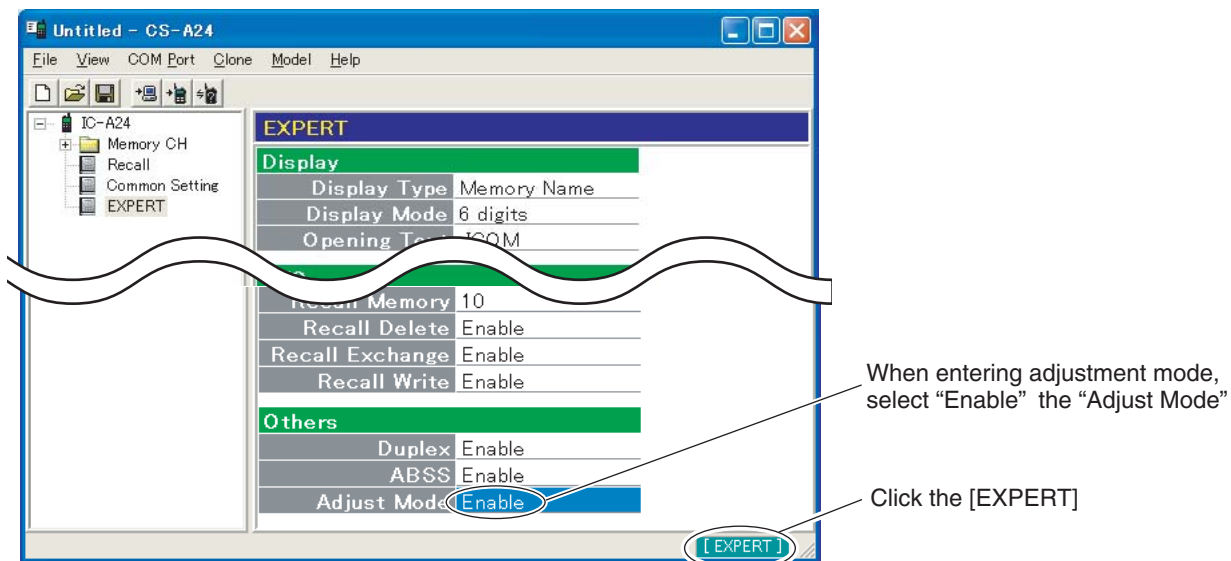
### ■ EXITING THE ADJUSTMENT MODE

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

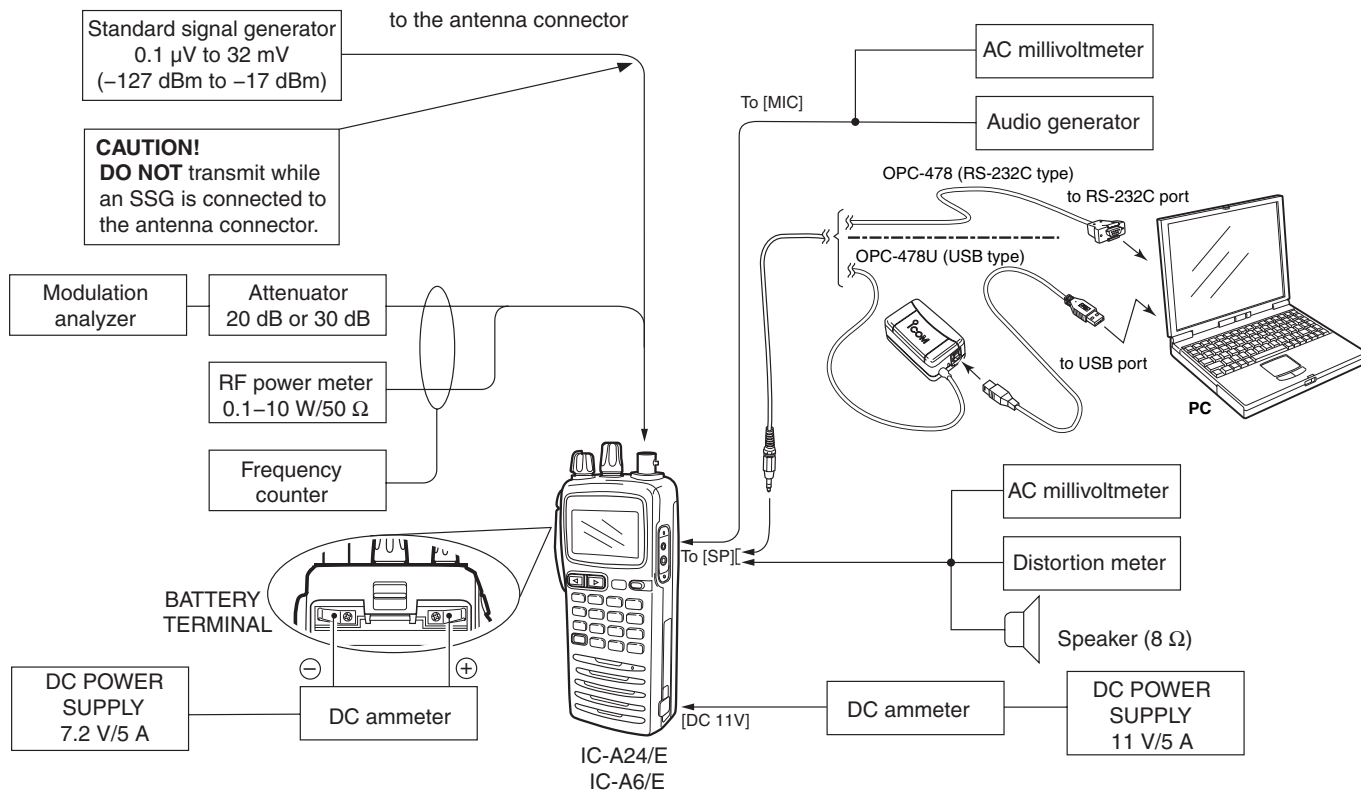
1. Turn transceiver's power OFF and then power ON again.
2. Select "Disable" the "Adjust Mode" box on cloning software, and then cloning the original memory data.
3. Turn power OFF.

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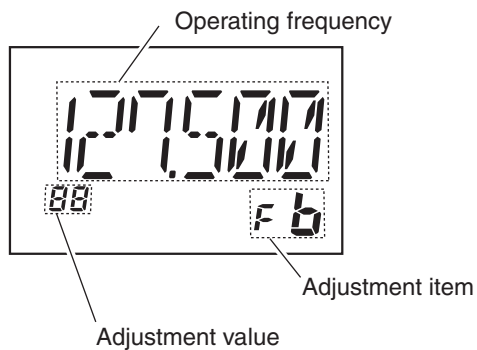
• EXPERT SCREEN




• CONNECTION



• ADJUSTMENT MODE DISPLAY



## 5-2 SOFTWARE ADJUSTMENT

ADJUSTMENT	ADJUSTMENT CONDITION	OPERATION	
IDLING CURRENT (for final amp.) [F b]	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Operating frequency: 127.500 MHz</li> <li>Connect a DC ammeter between the battery terminal and DC power supply (7.2 V).</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Measure the current at "00" point (A).</li> <li>Rotate [DIAL] to adjust the current (A)+500 mA.</li> <li>Push [ENT].</li> </ul>
	2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Operating frequency: 118.025 MHz</li> </ul>	
	3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Operating frequency: 136.975 MHz</li> </ul>	
	4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Operating frequency: 127.500 MHz</li> <li>Connect DC ammeter between the [DC 11V] jack and DC power supply (11 V).</li> </ul>	
	5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Operating frequency: 118.025 MHz</li> </ul>	
	6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Operating frequency: 136.975 MHz</li> </ul>	
TX OUTPUT POWER [r F]	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Operating frequency: 127.500 MHz</li> <li>Connect a 7.2 V DC power supply to the battery terminal.</li> <li>No audio signal apply to the microphone connector.</li> <li>Transmitting</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Preset IDLING CURRENT (for driver amp.) [d b] to 67.</li> </ul>  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Rotate [DIAL] to set output power to 1.5 W [USA], [GEN]/1.0 W [EUR]</li> <li>Push [ENT] key.</li> </ul>
	2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Operating frequency: 118.025 MHz</li> <li>Transmitting</li> </ul>	
	3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Operating frequency: 136.975 MHz</li> <li>Transmitting</li> </ul>	
IDLING CURRENT (for driver amp.) (PRESET) [d b]	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Operating frequency: 127.500 MHz</li> <li>Connect a DC ammeter between the battery terminal and DC power supply (7.2 V).</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Measure the current at "00" point (B).</li> <li>Rotate [DIAL] to adjust the current (B)+150 mA.</li> <li>Push [ENT] key.</li> </ul>
	2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Operating frequency: 118.025 MHz</li> </ul>	
	3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Operating frequency: 136.975 MHz</li> </ul>	
	4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Operating frequency: 127.500 MHz</li> <li>Connect a DC ammeter between the [DC 11V] jack and DC power supply (11 V).</li> </ul>	
	5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Operating frequency: 118.025 MHz</li> </ul>	
	6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Operating frequency: 136.975 MHz</li> </ul>	
MODULATION (PRESET) [d 3]	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Operating frequency: 118.000 MHz</li> <li>Connect a 7.2 V DC power supply to the battery terminal.</li> <li>Connect an audio generator to the [MIC] connector and set as: 1 kHz/20 mVrms</li> <li>Set a modulation analyzer as: HPF : OFF LPF : 20 kHz Detector : OFF</li> <li>Transmitting</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Rotate [DIAL] to set to "80".</li> <li>Push [ENT] key.</li> </ul>
	2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Connect an 11 V power supply to the [DC 11V] jack.</li> <li>Transmitting</li> </ul>	
MAX. MODULATION (PRESET) [d 7]	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Operating frequency: 127.500 MHz</li> <li>Connect a 7.2 V power supply to the battery terminal.</li> <li>Connect an audio generator to the [MIC] connector and set as: 1 kHz/20 mVrms</li> <li>Set a modulation analyzer as: HPF : OFF LPF : 20 kHz Detector : (P-P)/2</li> <li>Transmitting</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Rotate [DIAL] to set to 30% modulation.</li> </ul>
	2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Operating frequency: 118.025 MHz</li> <li>Transmitting</li> </ul>	
	3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Operating frequency: 136.975 MHz</li> <li>Transmitting</li> </ul>	

**SOFTWARE ADJUSTMENT (continued)**

ADJUSTMENT	ADJUSTMENT CONDITION	OPERATION
MAX. MODULATION (PRESET) [dB]	4 • Operating frequency: 127.500 MHz • Connect an 11 V power supply to the [DC 11V] jack. • Transmitting	• Rotate [DIAL] to set to 30% modulation.
	5 • Operating frequency: 118.025 MHz • Transmitting	
	6 • Operating frequency: 136.975 MHz • Transmitting	
IDLING CURRENT (for driver amp.) [dB]	1 • Operating frequency: 127.500 MHz • Connect a 7.2 V DC power supply to the battery terminal. • Connect an audio generator to the [MIC] connector and set as: 1 kHz/20 mVrms • Set a modulation analyzer as: HPF : OFF LPF : 20 kHz Detector : (P-P)/2 • Transmitting	• Rotate [DIAL] to adjust minimum distortion. • Push [ENT] key.
	2 • Operating frequency: 118.025 MHz • Transmitting	
	3 • Operating frequency: 136.975 MHz • Transmitting	
	4 • Operating frequency: 127.500 MHz • Connect an 11 V DC power supply to the [DC 11V] jack. • Transmitting	
	5 • Operating frequency: 118.025 MHz • Transmitting	
	6 • Operating frequency: 136.975 MHz • Transmitting	
MAX. MODULATION [dB]	1 • Operating frequency: 127.500 MHz • Connect a 7.2 V DC power supply to the battery terminal. • Connect an audio generator to the [MIC] connector and set as: 1 kHz/200 mVrms • Set a modulation analyzer as: HPF : OFF LPF : 20 kHz Detector : (P-P)/2 • Transmitting	• Rotate [DIAL] to set to 90% modulation • Push [ENT] key.
	2 • Operating frequency: 118.025 MHz • Transmitting	
	3 • Operating frequency: 136.975 MHz • Transmitting	
	4 • Operating frequency: 127.500 MHz • Connect an 11 V DC power supply to the [DC 11V] jack. • Transmitting	
	5 • Operating frequency: 118.025 MHz • Transmitting	
	6 • Operating frequency: 136.975 MHz • Transmitting	



## SOFTWARE ADJUSTMENT (continued)

ADJUSTMENT	ADJUSTMENT CONDITION	OPERATION
SENSITIVITY [ F 1 ]	1 • Operating frequency: 108.025 MHz • Connect an SSG to the antenna connector and set as: Level : -102 dBm* (1.8 µV) (No modulation) • Receiving	• Push [ENT] key.
[ F 2 ]	2 • Operating frequency: 127.500 MHz • Receiving	• Push [ENT] key.
[ F 3 ]	3 • Operating frequency: 136.975 MHz • Receiving	• Push [ENT] key.
[ F 4 ]	4 • Operating frequency: 161.650 MHz • Receiving	• Push [ENT] key.
[ F 5 ]	5 • Operating frequency: 163.275 MHz • Receiving	• Push [ENT] key.
SQUELCH [ S 0 ]	1 • Operating frequency: 108.025 MHz (IC-A24) 118.025 MHz (IC-A6) • Connect an SSG to the antenna connector and set as: Level : -111 dBm* (0.63 µV) for IC-A24 -114 dBm* (0.45 µV) for IC-A6 (No modulation) • Receiving	• Push [ENT] key.
[ S 1 ]	2 • Connect an SSG to the antenna connector and set as: Level : -114 dBm* (0.45 µV) for IC-A24 -117 dBm* (0.32 µV) for IC-A6 (No modulation) • Receiving	• Push [ENT] key.
[ S 0 ]	3 • Connect an SSG to the antenna connector and set as: Level : -82 dBm* (18 µV) (No modulation) • Receiving	• Push [ENT] key.
[ S 1 ]	4 • Connect an SSG to the antenna connector and set as: Level : -85 dBm* (13 µV) (No modulation) • Receiving	• Push [ENT] key.
[ S 0 ]	5 • Operating frequency: 162.550 MHz • Connect an SSG to the antenna connector and set as: Level : -117 dBm* (0.32 µV) (No modulation) • Receiving	• Push [ENT] key.
[ S 1 ]	6 • Connect an SSG to the antenna connector and set as: Level : -120 dBm* (0.22 µV) (No modulation) • Receiving	• Push [ENT] key.
[ S 0 ]	7 • Connect an SSG to the antenna connector and set as: Level : -82 dBm* (18 µV) (No modulation) • Receiving	• Push [ENT] key.
[ S 1 ]	8 • Connect an SSG to the antenna connector and set as: Level : -85 dBm* (13 µV) (No modulation) • Receiving	• Push [ENT] key.

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

**SOFTWARE ADJUSTMENT (continued)**

ADJUSTMENT	ADJUSTMENT CONDITION	OPERATION
VOR OFF (IC-A24 only) [ <i>u0</i> ]	1 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Operating frequency: 108.000 MHz</li> <li>• Connect a VOR tester to the antenna connector and set as:                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Level : -90 dBm* (7.1 <math>\mu</math>V)</li> <li>Modulation : 9960 Hz, 10% 30 Hz, 30%</li> <li>Bearing : 0°</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Receiving</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Push [ENT] key.</li> </ul>
VOR PHASE (IC-A24 only) [ <i>uR</i> ]	1 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Operating frequency: 108.000 MHz</li> <li>• Connect a VOR tester to the antenna connector and set as:                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Level : -60 dBm* (220 <math>\mu</math>V)</li> <li>Modulation : 9960 Hz, 30% 30 Hz, 30%</li> <li>Bearing : 0°</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Receiving</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Push [ENT] key.</li> </ul>

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















# SECTION 7 MECHANICAL PARTS AND DISASSEMBLY

## [CHASSIS PARTS]

REF. NO.	ORDER NO.	DESCRIPTION	QTY.
J1	6510022460	Connector BNC-R162	1
W1	8900009640	Cable OPC-963	1
SP1	2510001092	Speaker 036D0801B	1
MP1	8210020971	2791 front panel-1 assembly [IC-A24]	1
	8210021201	2791 front panel (A)-1 assembly [IC-A6]	1
	8210021211	2791 front panel (B)-1 assembly [IC-A24E]	1
	8210021221	2791 front panel (C)-1 assembly [IC-A6E]	1
MP2	8010019700	2791 chassis	1
MP3	8930063570	2791 main seal	1
MP4	8930063760	2791 key [IC-A24]	1
	8930064010	2791 key (A) [IC-A6]	1
	8930064090	2791 key (B) [IC-A24E]	1
	8930064080	2791 key (C) [IC-A6E]	1
MP5	8930063740	2791 jack cap	1
MP6	8930063750	2791 DC cap	1
MP11	8930054680	2458 release button	1
MP12	8930053680	Push spring (AG)	1
MP13	8930064050	2791 plus terminal	1
MP14	8210017091	2337 terminal holder-1	1
MP15	8930050840	2251 minus terminal	1
MP16	8930063810	2791 side plate	1
MP19	8610011930	Knob N318	1
MP20	8610012120	Knob N322	1
MP22	8830001340	1903 hex nut	2
MP23	8830001250	Nut ant connector-101	1
MP24	8930052840	2337 T-rubber	1
MP25	8310062150	2791 window plate	1
MP26	8930064060	2791 window sheet	1
MP27	8930042350	1922 mic sheet	1
MP30	8850001880	Sealing washer (W)	2
MP31	8930065090	2791 pet sheet	1
MP32	8930065140	2791 mic sponge	1
MP33	8860001350	2791 earth plate	1
MP35	8810009560	Screw PH BT M2 × 6 ZK	2
MP36	8810009510	Screw PH BT M2 × 4 NI-ZU	13
MP37	8810004860	Screw PH M2 × 6 ZK	2
MP38	8810009180	Screw FH BT M2 × 5 NI-ZU	1
MP39	8810010400	Screw PH M2 × 4 SUS ZK	1

## [RF UNIT]

REF. NO.	ORDER NO.	DESCRIPTION	QTY.
J1	6450000870	Connector HEC2711-01-020	1
J2	6450001680	Connector HSJ1122-010010	1
J5	6450001060	Connector HSJ1493-01-010	1
S1	2260002840	Switch SKHLLFA010	1
S2	2260002840	Switch SKHLLFA010	1
MP1	8410002560	2791 PA heatsink	1
MP2	8950005320	2337 contact	1
MP3	8510016530	2791 VCO case	1
MP4	8510016520	2791 VCO cover	1
MP5	8510016831	2791 RF cover-1	1
MP6	8510016840	2791 RF-A cover	1
MP7	8510016850	2791 RF-B cover	1
MP8	8510016860	2791 RF-C cover	1

### Screw abbreviations

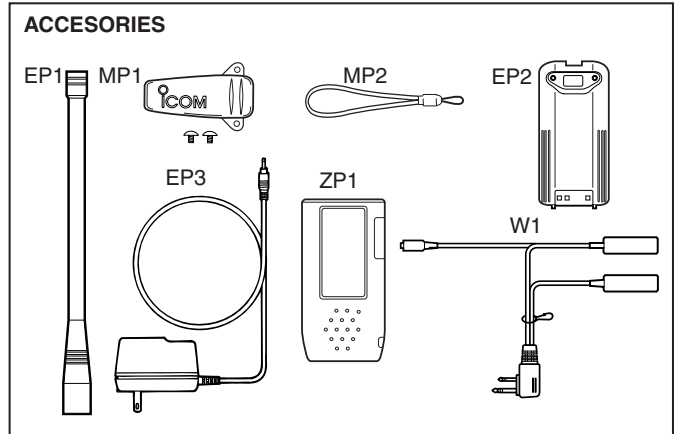
PH: Pan head    FH: Flat head  
 BT: Self-tapping    ZK: Black  
 NI-ZU: Nickel-Zinc

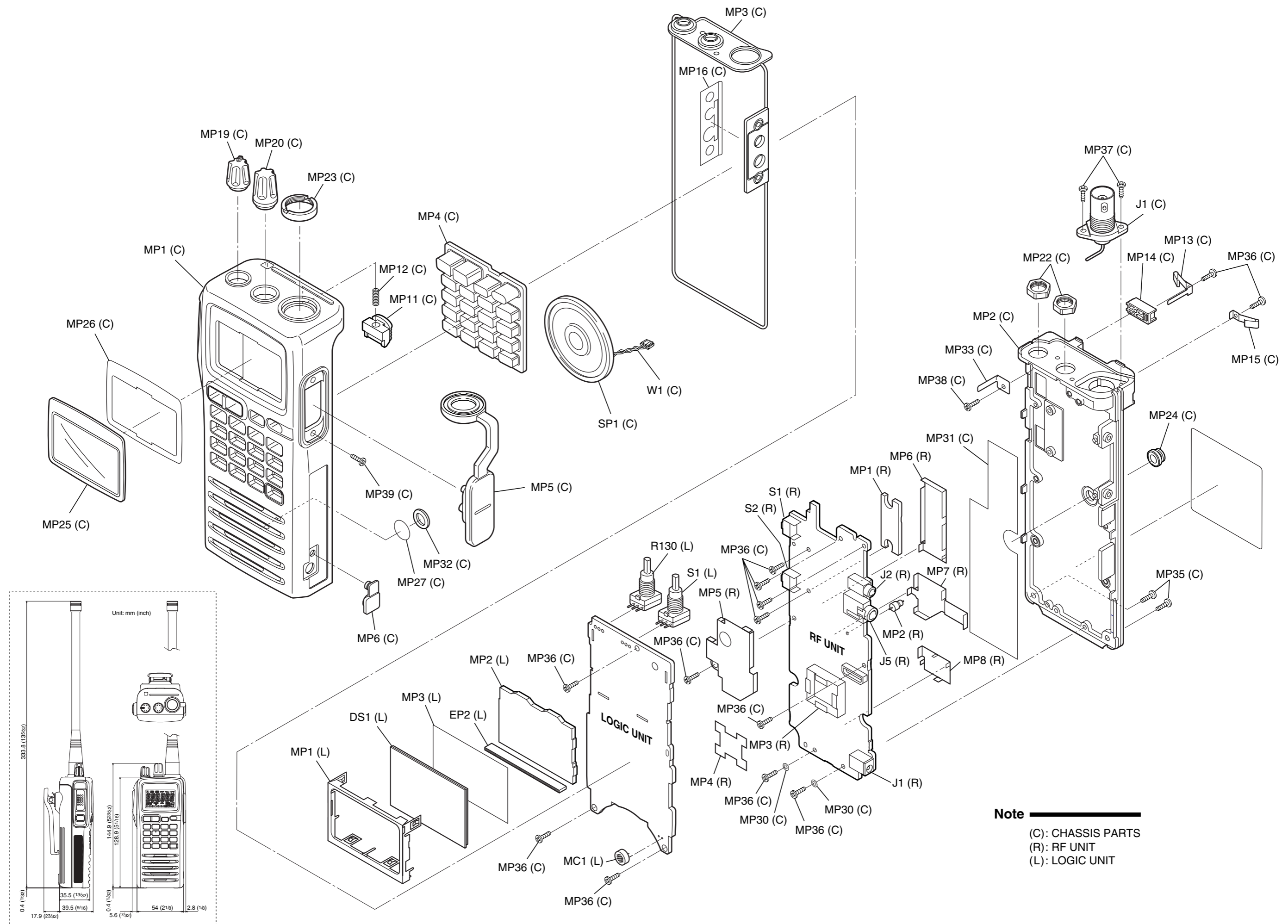
## [ACCESSORIES]

REF. NO.	ORDER NO.	DESCRIPTION	QTY.
W1	8900005650	Cable OPC-499 [USA], [IC-A24E] only	1
EP1	3310002130	Antenna FA-B02AR	1
	0880001620	Battery BP-208N [USA-1]	1
EP2	0800005423	Battery BP-210N [Other]	1
	5930001220	Charger BC-110AR [USA], [USA-2]	1
EP3	5930001230	Charger BC-110DR [GEN], [EUR]	1
	8010019930	MB-103	1
MP2	8010018080	Strap belt HK-009	1
ZP1	0800008040	Carrying case[IC-A24(USA)], [IC-A24E], [USA-2]	1

## [LOGIC UNIT]

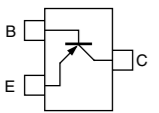
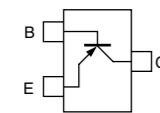
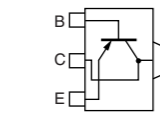
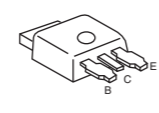
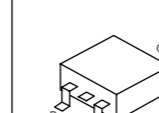
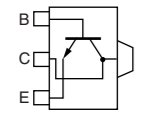
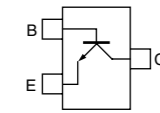
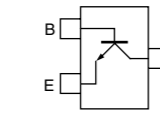
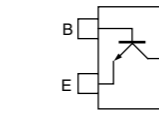
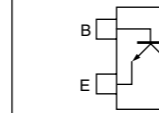
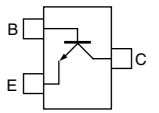
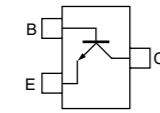
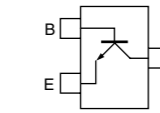
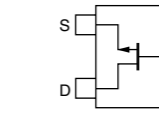
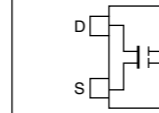
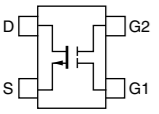
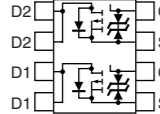
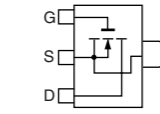
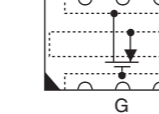
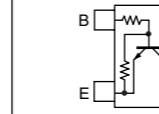
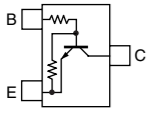
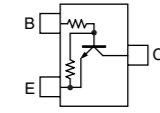
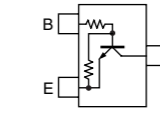
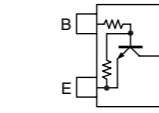
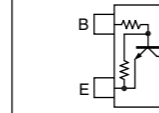
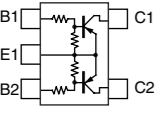
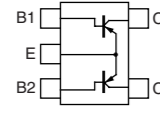
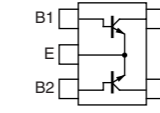
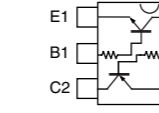

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DS1	5030002700	LCD A0280	1
EP2	8930063550	LCD contact SRCN-2791-SP-N-W	1
MC1	7700002310	Microphone EM-140	1
R130	7210003190	Variable resistor TP76N00-15F-10KA-2791	1
S1	7600000210	Encoder TP70N00E20-15F-1903	1
MP1	8930063520	2791 LCD holder	1
MP2	8210020900	2791 reflector	1
MP3	8930064980	2791 LCD filter	1




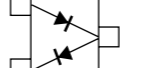
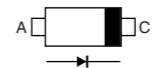
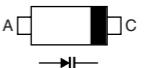
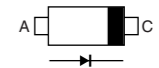

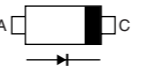
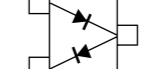
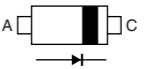
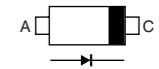
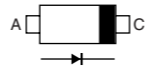
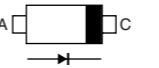
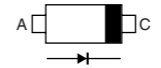
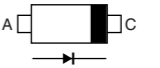
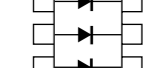


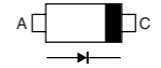
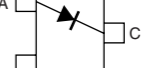


# SECTION 8 SEMI-CONDUCTOR INFORMATION

## • TRANSISTORS AND FET'S

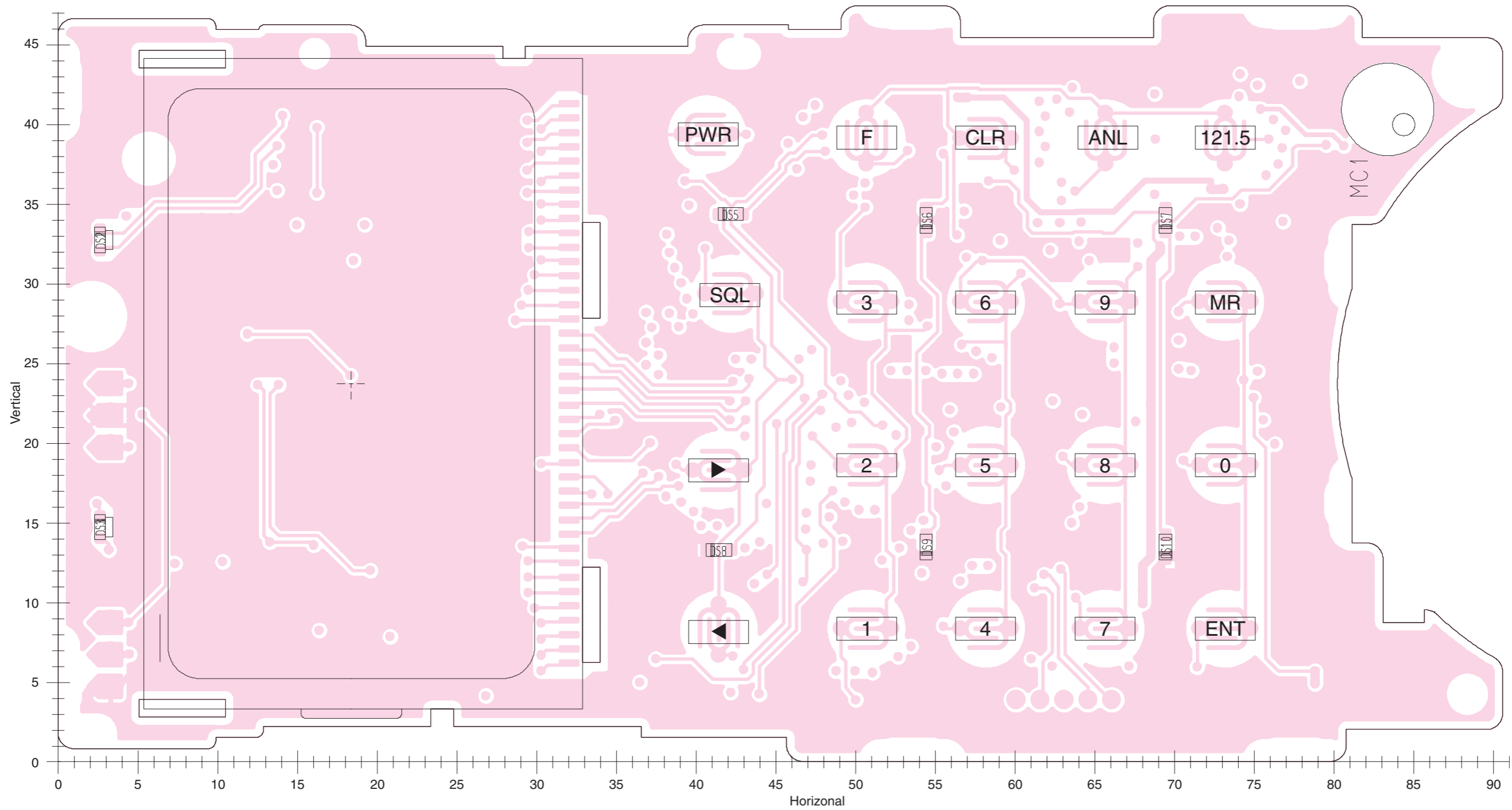
<b>2SA1586 GR</b> (Symbol: SG) 	<b>2SA1588 GR</b> (Symbol: ZG) 	<b>2SB1132 T100 R</b> (Symbol: BAR) 	<b>2SB1182 TL Q</b> (Symbol: None) 	<b>2SB1201 S</b> (Symbol: B1201) 
<b>2SC3357 T1 RF</b> (Symbol: RF) 	<b>2SC4116 BL</b> (Symbol: LL) 	<b>2SC4211 6 TL</b> (Symbol: L6) 	<b>2SC4215 O</b> (Symbol: QO) 	<b>2SC4226 T1 R25</b> (Symbol: R25) 
<b>2SC4403 3 TL</b> (Symbol: LY3) 	<b>2SC4617 TLS</b> (Symbol: BS) 	<b>2SD1819 A R</b> (Symbol: LG) 	<b>2SK880 Y</b> (Symbol: XY) 	<b>3SK293</b> (Symbol: UF) 
<b>3SK299 T1 U73</b> (Symbol: U73) 	<b>HAT1024R</b> (Symbol: 4B3) 	<b>RD01MUS1</b> (Symbol: K2) 	<b>RD12MVS1 T12</b> (Symbol: RD12MVS1)  (top view)	<b>UNR9110J</b> (Symbol: 6L) 
<b>UNR9115J</b> (Symbol: 6E) 	<b>UNR9210J</b> (Symbol: 8L) 	<b>UNR9211J</b> (Symbol: 8A) 	<b>UNR9213J</b> (Symbol: 8C) 	<b>UNR9215J</b> (Symbol: 8E) 
<b>XP1113</b> (Symbol: 7L) 	<b>XP1401 AB</b> (Symbol: 5V) 	<b>XP1501 AB</b> (Symbol: 5R) 	<b>XP4315</b> (Symbol: CB) 	<b>XP4601</b> (Symbol: 5C) 

## • DIODES

<b>1SS400</b> (Symbol: A) 	<b>1SV246</b> (Symbol: CV) 	<b>1SV271</b> (Symbol: TG) 	<b>HVC350B</b> (Symbol: B0) 	<b>HVU131TRF</b> (Symbol: P1) 
<b>MA77</b> (Symbol: 4B) 	<b>MA111</b> (Symbol: 1B) 	<b>MA133</b> (Symbol: MP) 	<b>MA728</b> (Symbol: 2A) 	<b>MA785</b> (Symbol: 2E) 
<b>MA2S077</b> (Symbol: S) 	<b>MA2S111</b> (Symbol: A) 	<b>MA2S728</b> (Symbol: B) 	<b>MA2S30400 L</b> (Symbol: K) 	<b>MA6S121</b> (Symbol: M2D) 
<b>MA8051 M</b> (Symbol: 5-1) 	<b>MA8082 M</b> (Symbol: 8-2) 	<b>RB060L 40</b> (Symbol: 36) 	<b>SB07-03C</b> (Symbol: J) 	

# SECTION 9 BOARD LAYOUTS

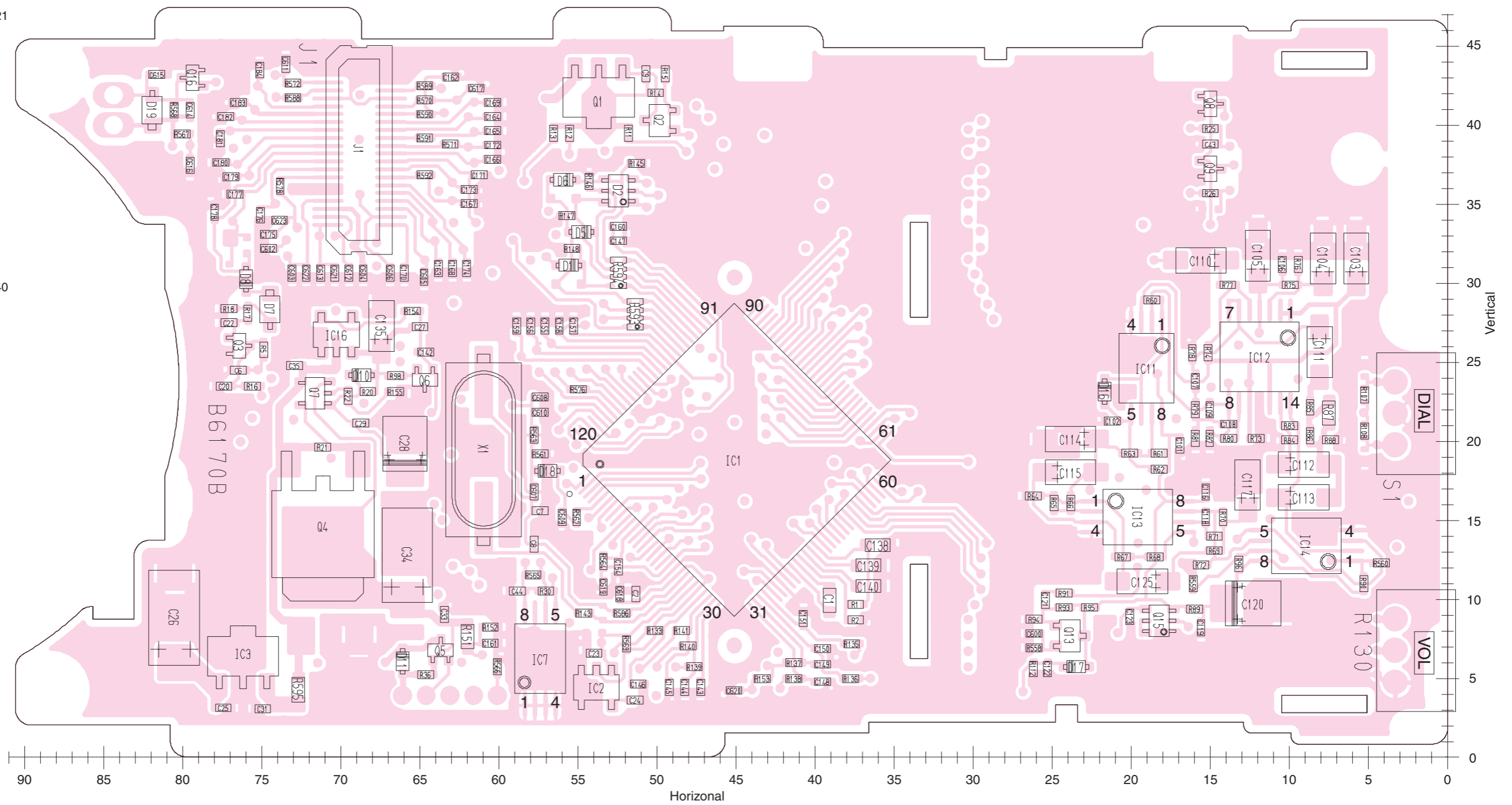
## 9-1 LOGIC UNIT • TOP VIEW



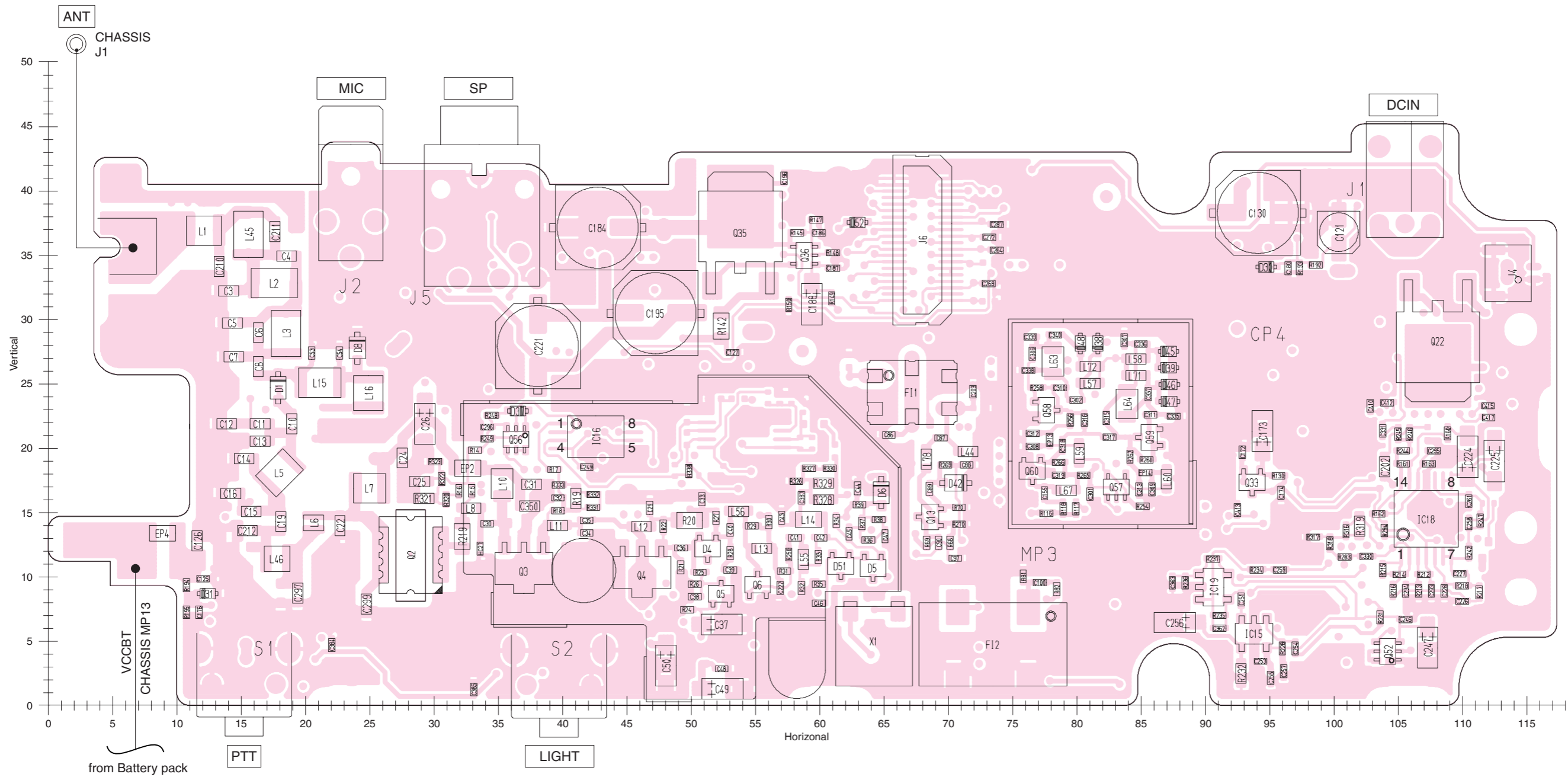
• BOTTOM VIEW (LOGIC UNIT)

J1		
20	GND	GND 21
	LVIN	GND
	UNLK	DA2STB
	GND	GND
	OE	DETO
	INTMIC	PTT
	EXTREGC	SBATT
	CHGVH	JACKDET
	CHGIH	SDATA
	CHGC	SCK
	HV	CLONE
	DCIN	VIN
	BEEP	TXC
	PSTB	DA1STB
	VCC	INTPTT
	VCC	LIGHT
	PCK	RFDETV
	+5V	VORON
	RFSTB	VORDET
1	PDATA	RSSI 40

to RF unit J6



**9-2 RF UNIT**  
• TOP VIEW



**J6**

21	GND	GND	20
	GND	LVIN	
	DA2STB	UNLK	
	GND	GND	
	DETO	OE	
	PTT	INTMIC	
	SBATT	EXTREGC	
	JACKDET	CHGVH	
	SDATA	CHGIH	
	SCK	CHGC	
	CLONE	HV	
	VIN	DCIN	
	TXC	BEEP	
	DA1STB	PSTB	
	INTPTT	VCC	
	LIGHT	VCC	
	RFDET	PCK	
	VORON	+5V	
40	RSSI	PDATA	1

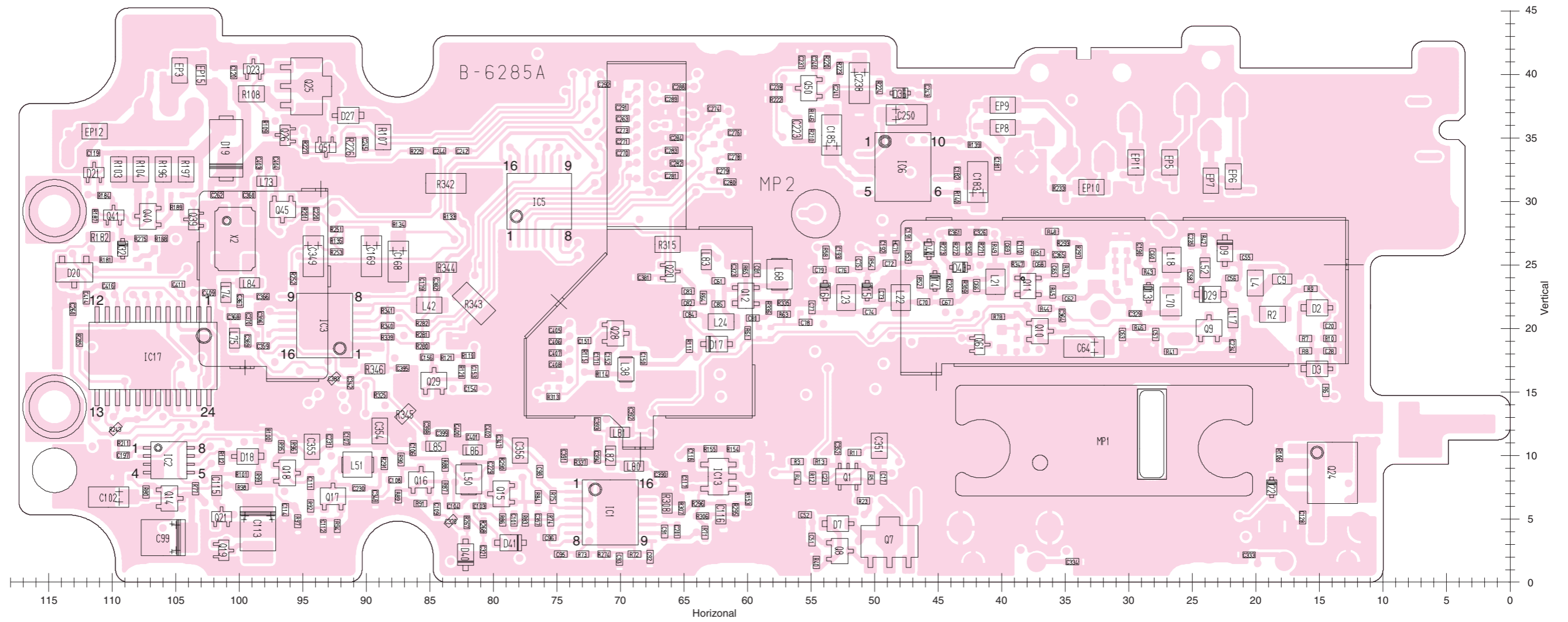
to LOGIC unit J1

**J4**

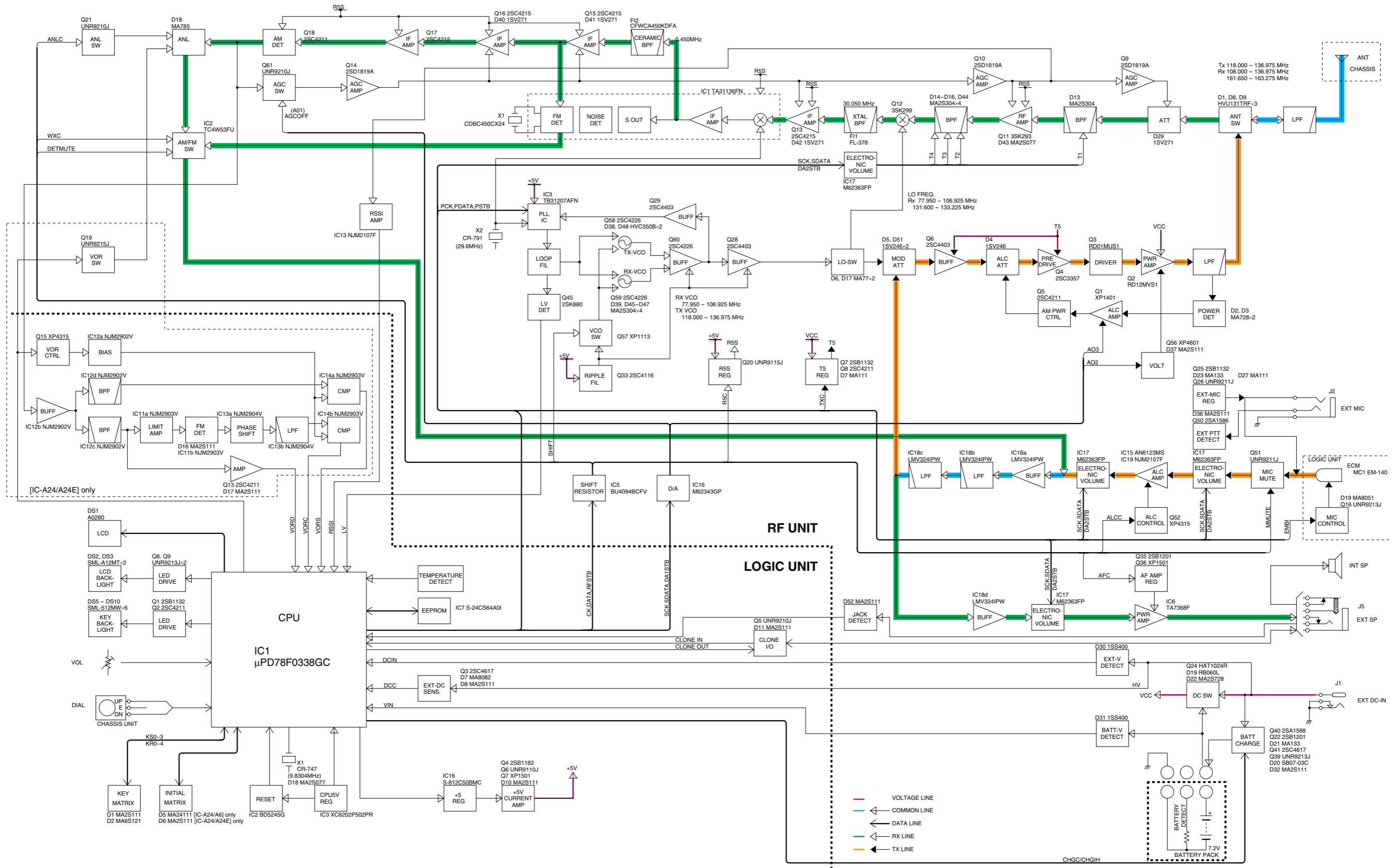
2	SP
1	GND

to CHASSIS SP1

• BOTTOM VIEW (RF UNIT)



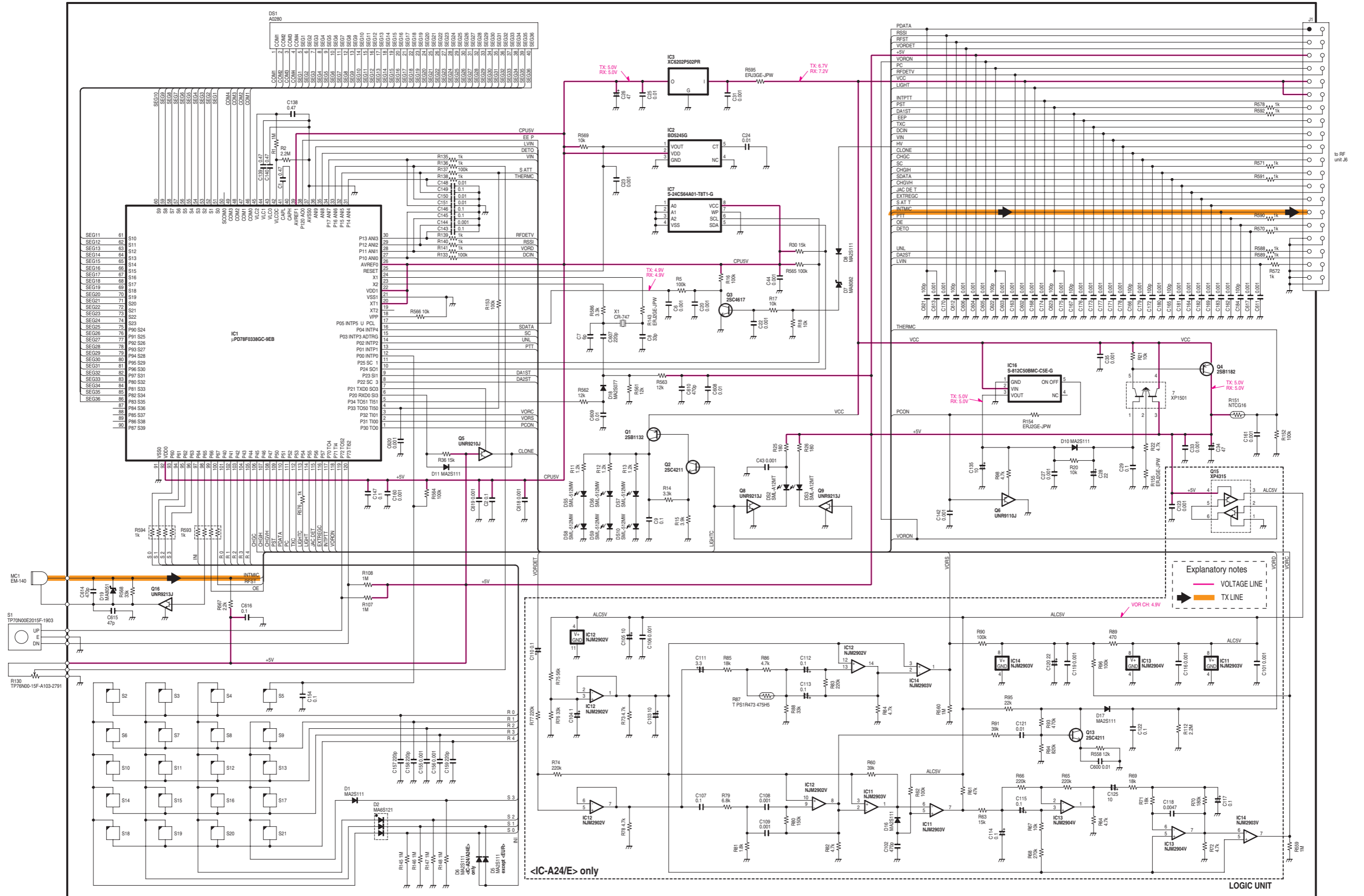
# SECTION 10 BLOCK DIAGRAM



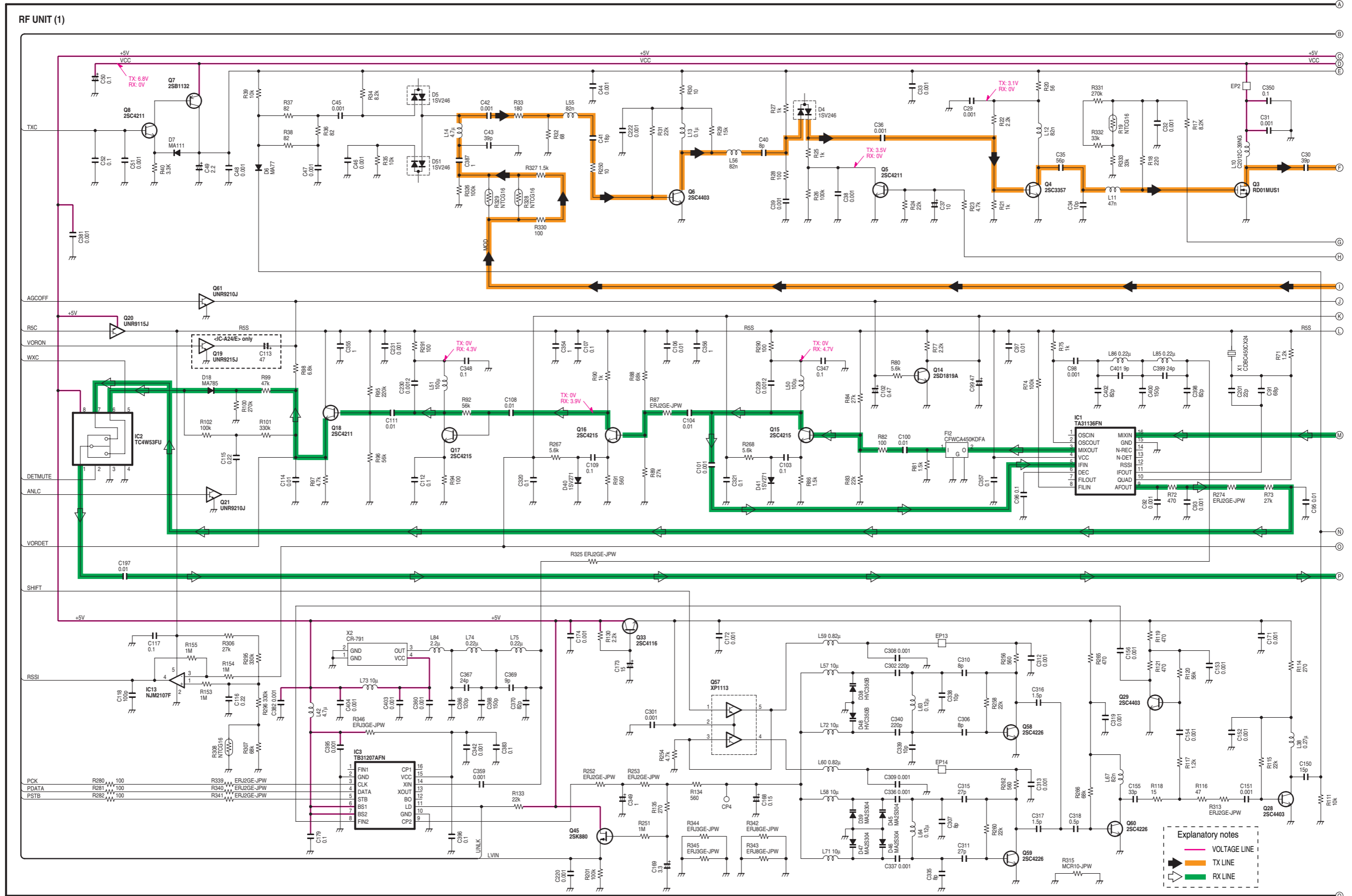


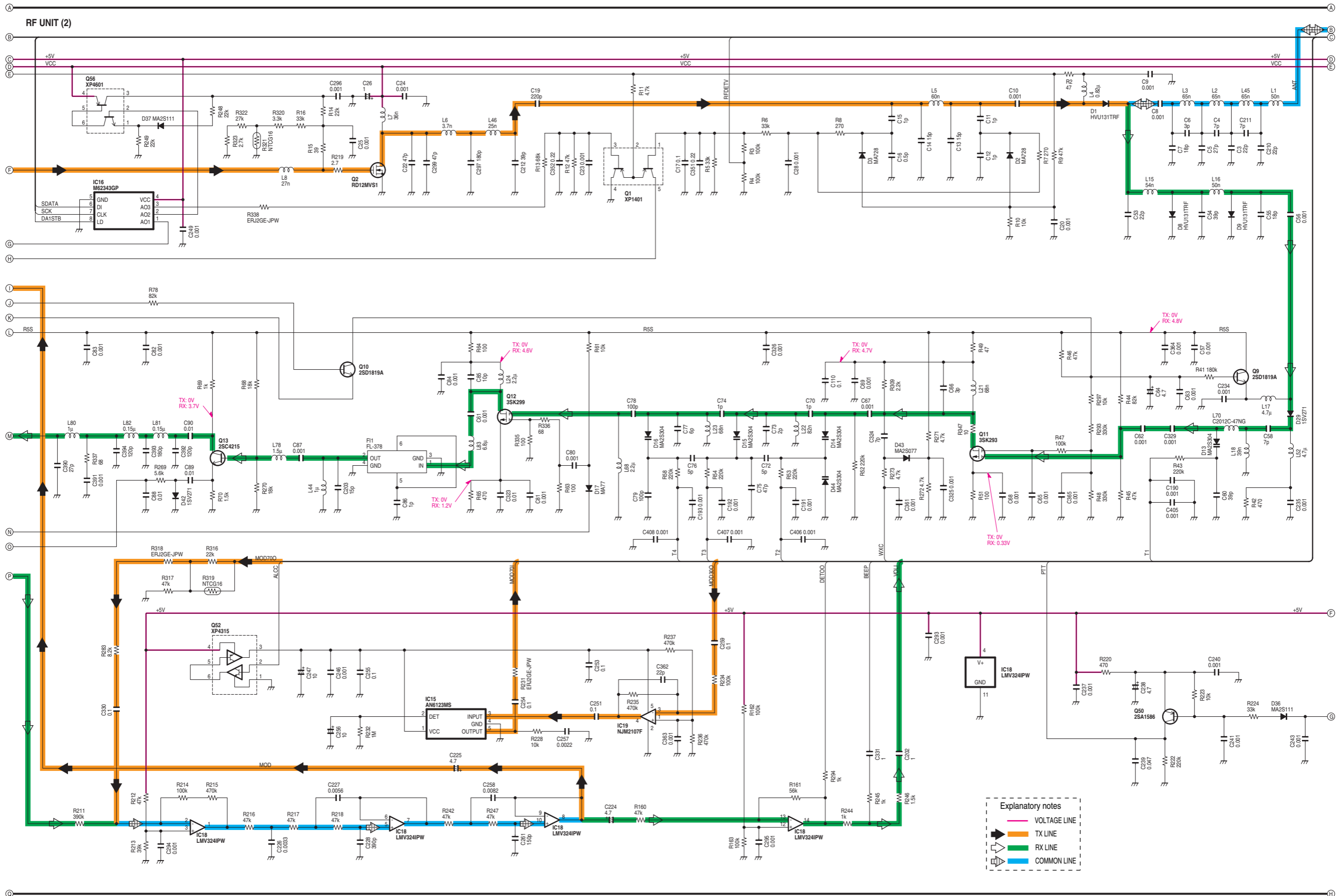
# SECTION 11 VOLTAGE DIAGRAMS

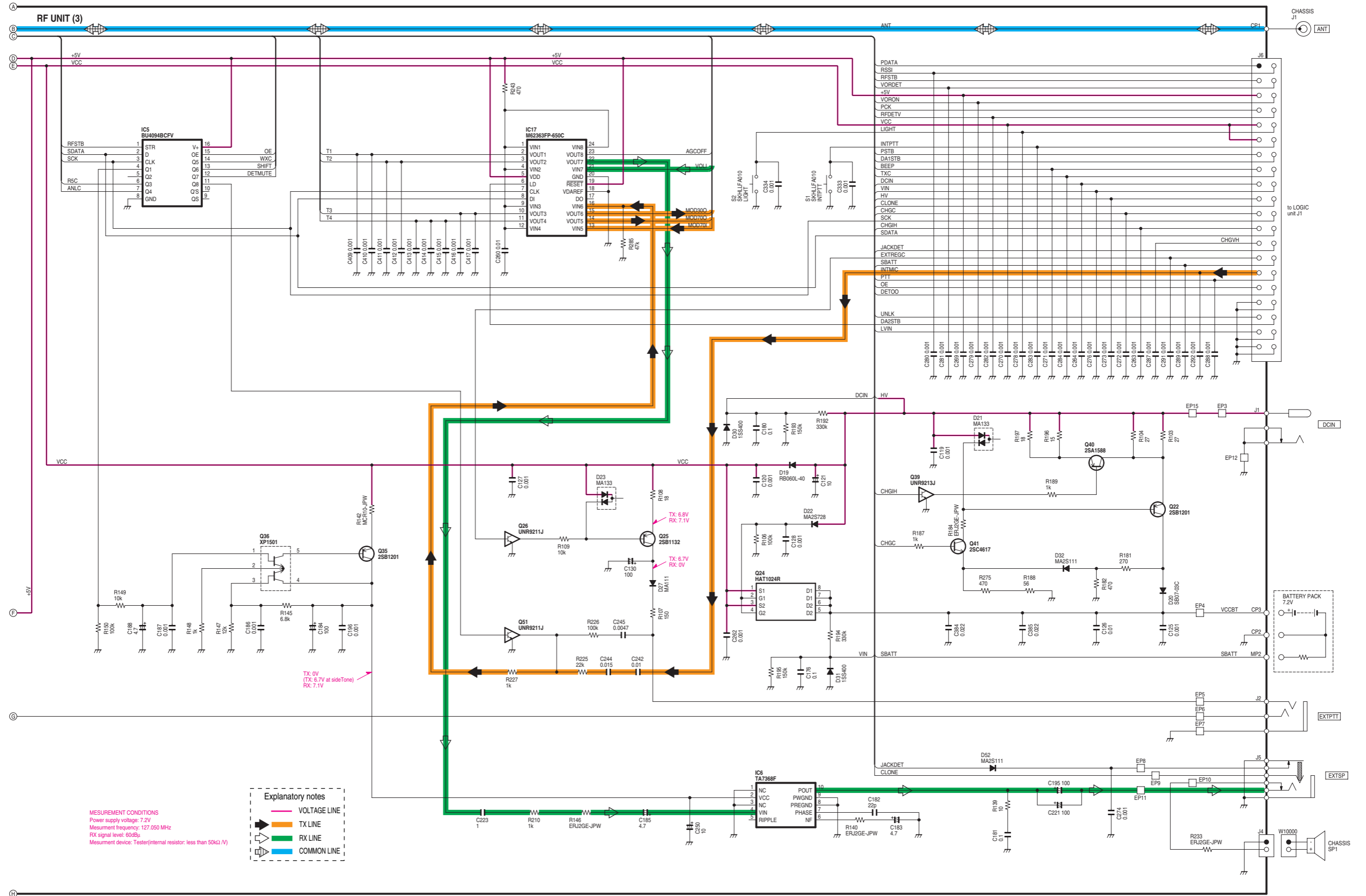
## 11-1 LOGIC UNIT



# 11-2 RF UNIT







**MESUREMENT CONDITIONS**  
 Power supply voltage: 7.2V  
 Mesurment frequency: 127.050 MHz  
 RX signal level: 60dB $\mu$   
 Mesurment device: Tester (internal resistor: less than 50k $\Omega$  / V)

**Explanatory notes**

- VOLTAGE LINE
- TX LINE
- RX LINE
- COMMON LINE

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E-mail : [info@icomcanada.com](mailto:info@icomcanada.com)

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