



SERVICE MANUAL

AIR BAND FM TRANSCEIVER

IC-A23

IC-A5

INTRODUCTION

This service manual describes the latest service information for the IC-A23/IC-A5 FM TRANSCEIVER at the time of publication.

MODEL	VERSION	SYMBOL
IC-A23	#01	A23-USA
	#11	USA-1
IC-A5	#21	A5-USA
	#31	USA-1

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 16 V. Such a connection could cause a fire hazard and/or electric shock.

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-A23 RF UNIT 1 piece
8810008990 Screw FH BT 2 × 10 ZK IC-A5 CHASSIS 6 pieces

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



IC-A5

IC-A23

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 40 dB or 50 dB attenuator between the transceiver and a deviation meter or spectrum analyser 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 – 2
4 – 3	PLL CIRCUIT	4 – 3
4 – 4	POWER SUPPLY CIRCUITS	4 – 4
4 – 5	CPU PORT ALLOCATIONS	4 – 5
SECTION 5	ADJUSTMENT PROCEDURES	
5 – 1	PREPARATION	5 – 1
5 – 2	PLL ADJUSTMENT	5 – 2
5 – 3	TRIMMER ADJUSTMENT	5 – 3
5 – 4	RECEIVER ADJUSTMENT	5 – 7
SECTION 6	PARTS LIST	
SECTION 7	MECHANICAL PARTS AND DISASSEMBLY	
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 coverage : TX 118.000–136.975 MHz
RX 108.000–136.975 MHz *1
WX 161.650–163.275 MHz *1
*1: IC-A23 only, IC-A5; 118.000–136.975 MHz
*2: U.S.A version only
- Type of emission : 6K00A3E, 16K0G3E (Weather channel; [USA] version only)
- Channel spacing : 25 kHz
- Memory channels : 20 channels × 10 banks
- Power supply requirement : 9.6 V DC (supplied battery pack)
- External power supply requirement : 9.6 V–12.0 V DC (negative ground)
- Current drain (at 9.6 V DC) : Transmit 1.8 A max.
1.1 A typical
Receive 500 mA max. (AF max.)
70 mA typical (stand-by)
- Operating temperature range : –10°C to +60°C; +14°F to +140°F
- Frequency stability : ±17 ppm (–10°C to +60°C)
- Antenna connector : BNC type (50 Ω nominal)
- Dimensions (projections not included) : 58(W) × 107(H) × 28.5(D) mm; 2 5/16(W) × 4 7/32(H) × 1 1/8(D) in.
- Weight (with ant., BP-200L) : 340 g; 12 oz.

■ TRANSMITTER

- RF output power (at 9.6 V DC
(with supplied battery pack) : 5.0 W (PEP) typical, 1.5 W (CW) typical.
- Modulation system : Low level modulation
- Modulation limiting : 70–100% of max. deviation
- Audio harmonic distortion : Less than 10 % (at 60 % modulation)
- Hum and noise ratio : More than 35 dB
- Spurious emissions : More than 60 dB
- Microphone impedance (MIC) : 150 Ω

■ RECEIVER

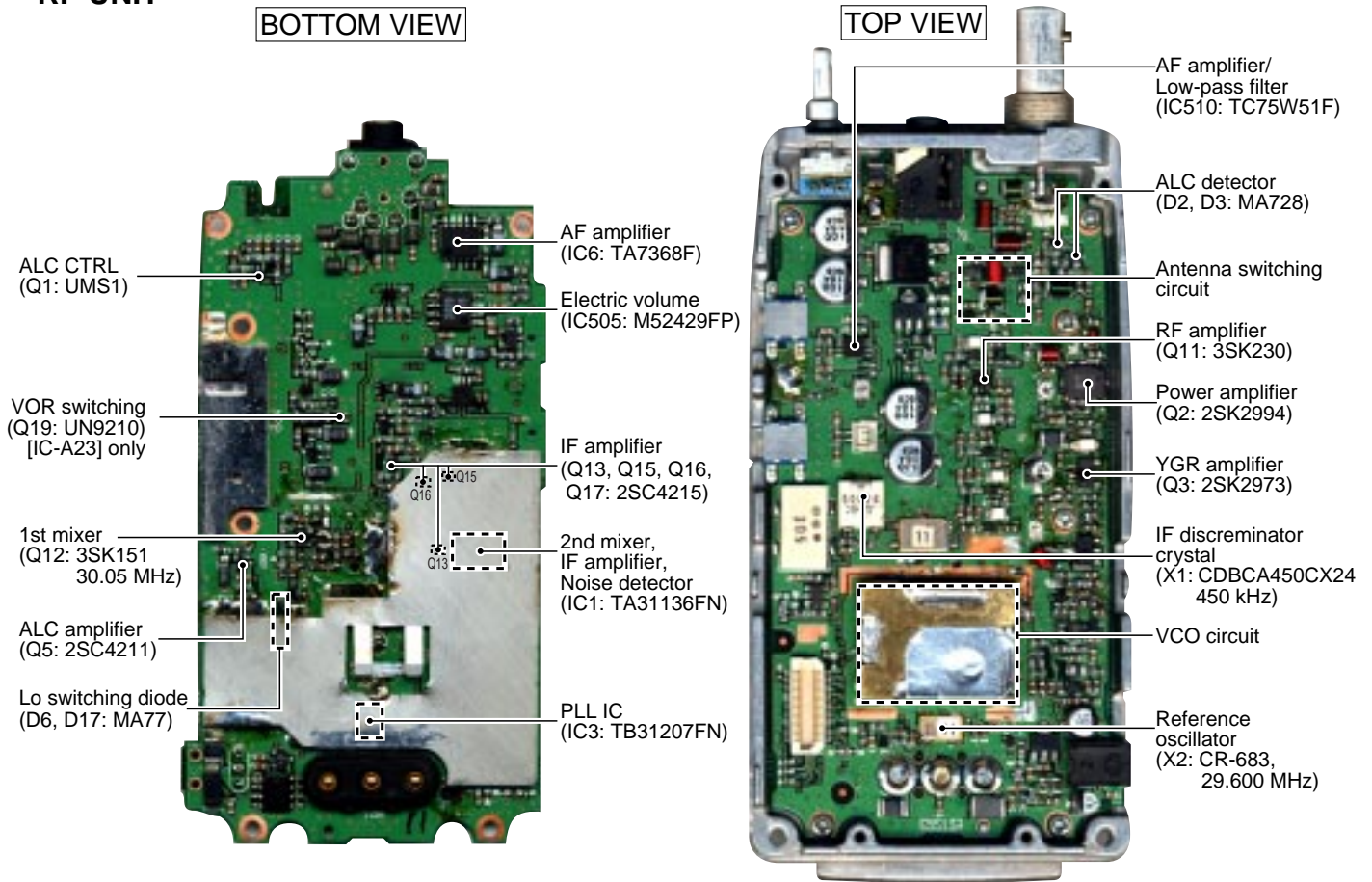
- Receive system : Double conversion superheterodyne system
- Intermediate frequencies : 1st 30.05 MHz
2nd 450 kHz
- Sensitivity : Less than 1.0 μV at 6 dB S/N (AM)
Less than 1.0 μV at 12 dB S/N (FM)
- Threshold squelch sensitivity : Less than 0.71 μV (AM)
Less than 0.22 μV (FM)
- Selectivity : More than 7.5 kHz/–6 dB
Less than 25 kHz/–60 dB
- Spurious response rejection ratio : More than 60 dB
- Audio power output (at 9.6 V DC) : More than 500 mW at 10 % distortion with an 8 Ω load
- Hum and noise : More than 25 dB
- Audio output impedance : 8 Ω
- Ext. speaker connector : 3-conductor 3.5(d) mm (1/8")/8 Ω

Specifications are measured in accordance with FCC Part87.

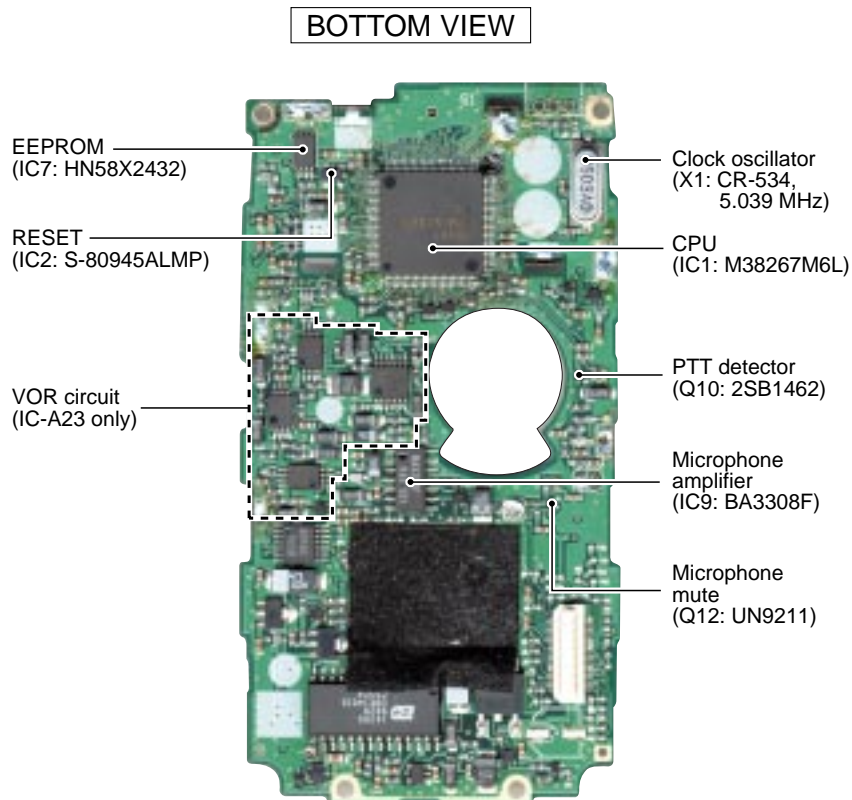
All stated specifications are subject to change without notice or obligation.

SECTION 2 INSIDE VIEWS

• RF UNIT



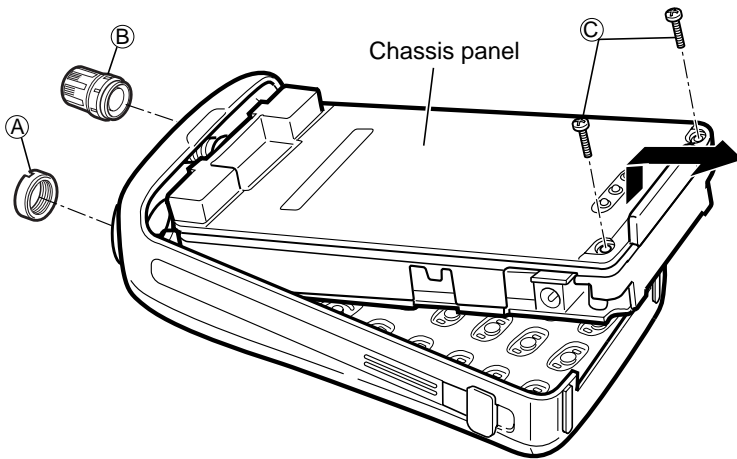
• LOGIC UNIT



SECTION 3 DISASSEMBLY INSTRUCTIONS

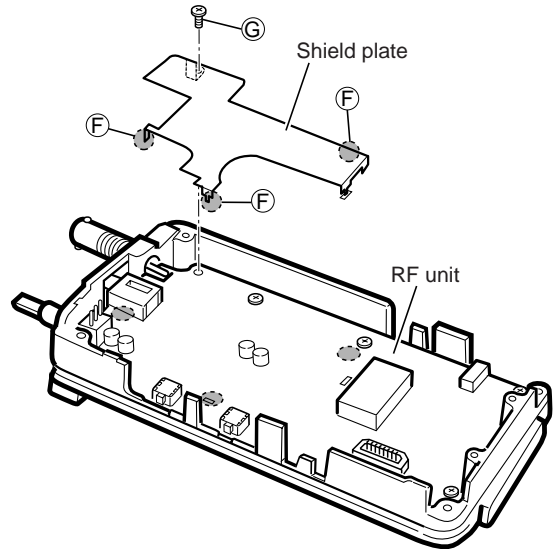
1 REMOVING THE CHASSIS PANEL

- ① Remove 1 knob, (B), and unscrew 1 nut, (A).
- ② Unscrew 2 screws (C) (2 × 10 mm, black).
- ③ Remove the chassis panel in the direction of the arrow.



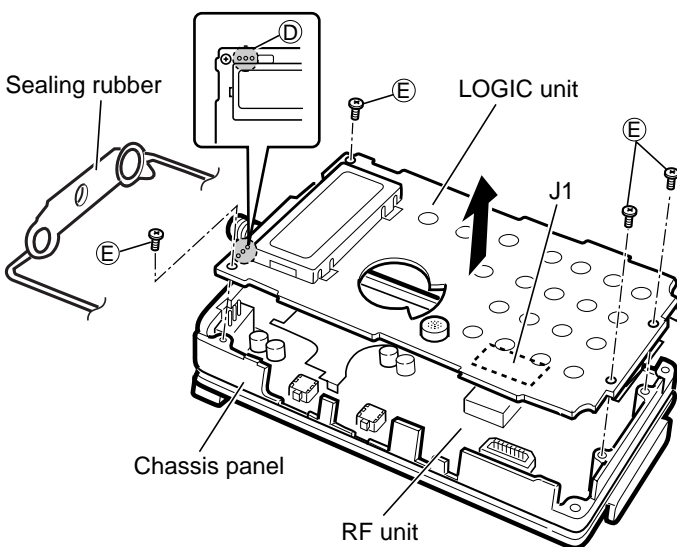
3 REMOVING THE SHIELD PLATE

- ① Unsolder 3 points, (F), to separate the shield plate and RF unit.
- ② Unscrew 1 screw (G) (2 × 4 mm, silver).



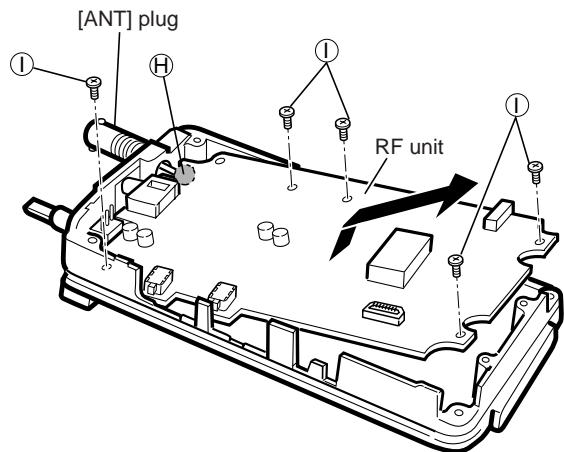
2 REMOVING THE LOGIC UNIT

- ① Remove the sealing rubber.
- ② Unsolder 1 point, (D), to separate a SENSOR control.
- ③ Unscrew 4 screws (E) (2 × 4 mm, silver).
- ④ Unplug J1 to separate LOGIC unit and RF unit.
- ⑤ Remove the LOGIC unit in the direction of the arrow.



4 REMOVING THE RF UNIT

- ① Unsolder 1 point, (H), to separate the [ANT] plug.
- ② Unscrew 5 screws (I) (2 × 4 mm, silver), to separate the RF unit.
- ③ Remove the RF unit in the direction of the arrow.



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, C3–C7). 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, C58, C60). The amplified signals are applied to the 1st mixer circuit (Q12) after out-of-band signals are suppressed at the tunable bandpass filter (D14–D16, L22, L23, C70–C79).

Varactor diodes are employed at the bandpass filters (D13–D16) that track the filters and are controlled by the CPU (LOGIC unit; IC1) via the expander IC (IC4) using bandpass filter control voltage. 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; 78.85–107.825 MHz, FM; 132.45–134.125 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 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 (IC2, 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 then amplified at the 2nd IF amplifiers (Q16, Q17) and applied to the AM detector (Q18) to demodulate the 2nd IF signal into AF signals.

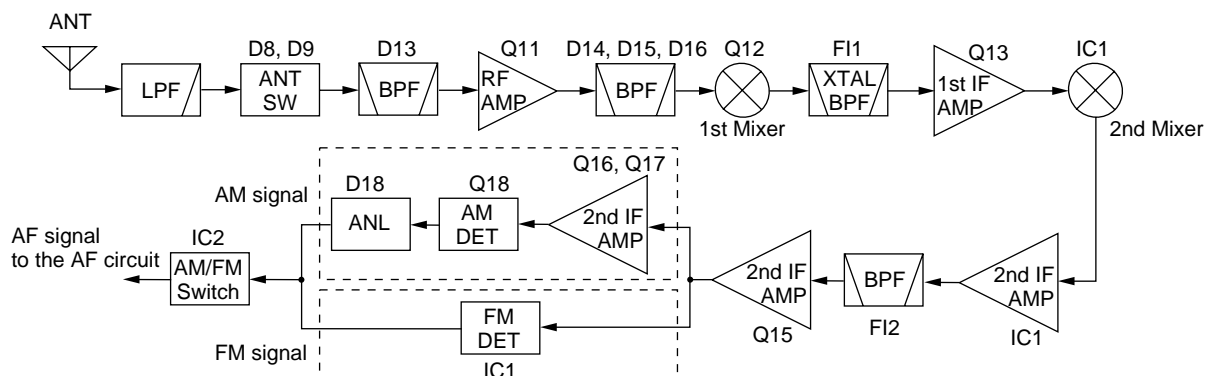
The demodulated AF signals are applied to the AM/FM switch (IC2, pin 6) via the ANL circuit (D18).

(2) FM DETECTOR CIRCUIT

The amplified signal is then amplified at the limiter amplifier (IC1, pin 5) and 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).

• RF CIRCUIT



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 (IC510, pin 6), and then pass through the low-pass filter (IC510, pins 2, 1). The filtered signals are amplified at the OP-amplifier (IC14), and are then applied to the power amplifier (IC6, pin 4) to obtain the specified audio level after being passed through the electric volume (IC505, pins 1, 2). The amplified AF signals are applied to the internal speaker (SP1) via the [EXT SP] jack (J2) 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.

A portion of the 2nd IF signal from the 2nd IF amplifier (Q15) is fed back to the IF IC (IC1, pin 5). The IF signal is amplified at the IF amplifier section in the IC, which then detects the receiver signal strength at the RSSI section for conversion into DC voltage.

The DC voltage is applied to the CPU (LOGIC unit; IC1, pin 3) via the "RSSI" signal after being amplified at the RSSI amplifier (IC13).

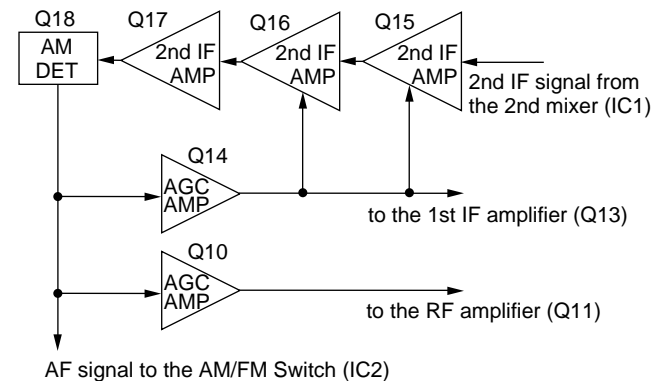
The CPU analyzes the noise condition and outputs the control signal to the shift resistor (IC5). The shift resistor (IC5, pin 14) outputs the squelch control signal via "AFC" line. The signal is applied to the AF out control circuit (Q36, Q35) to control the power amplifier (IC6) and cut the AF signal line.

4-1-7 AGC CIRCUIT (RF UNIT)

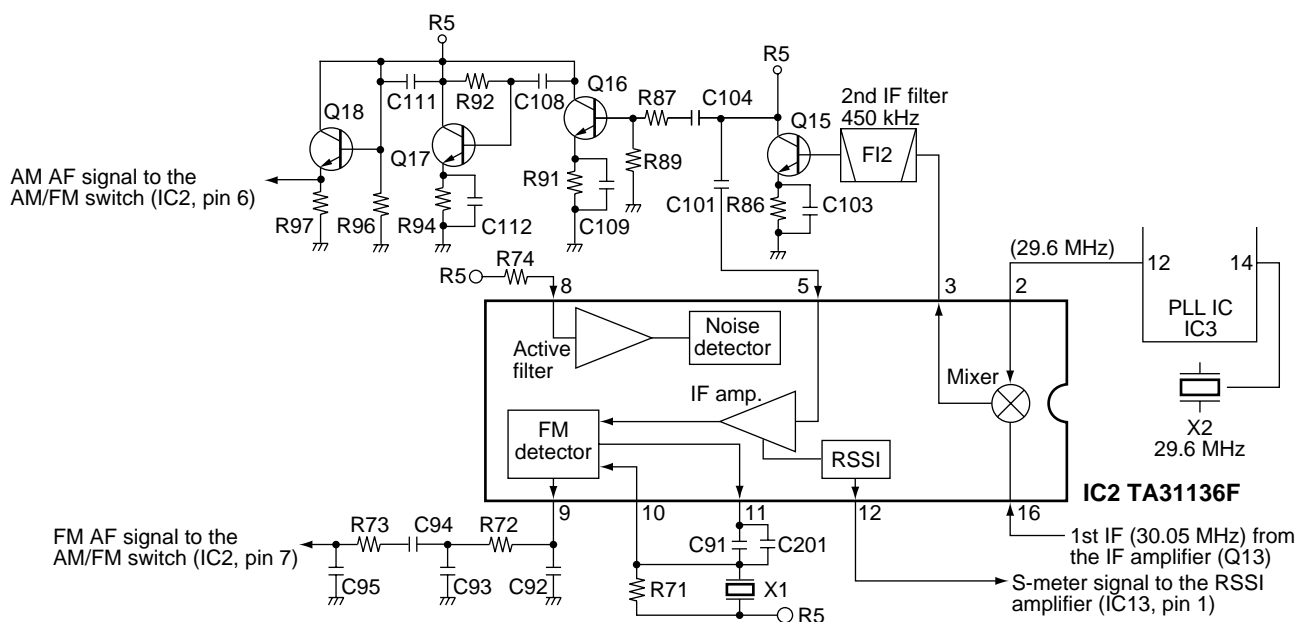
The AGC (Automatic Gain Control) circuit reduce signal fading and keeps the audio output level constant.

AF signals from the AM detector circuit (Q18) are converted into DC voltage at the AGC amplifier circuits (Q14; for 1st/2nd IF amplifiers, Q10; for RF amplifier) by detecting the driving current at the AM detector. The DC voltage from the AGC amplifiers is applied to the 1st/2nd IF amplifiers (Q13, Q15, Q16) and RF amplifier (Q11) to reduce the amplifier gain when strong signals are received.

• AGC CIRCUIT



• 2ND IF AND DEMODULATOR CIRCUITS



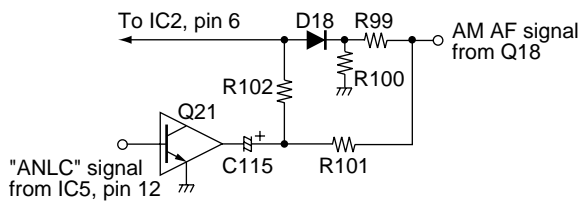
4-1-8 ANL CIRCUIT (RF UNIT)

The ANL (Automatic Noise Limiter) circuit (Q21, D18) reduces pulse noises.

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 pulse noise, is applied to the cathode of D18 only. If pulse noises are received, the cathode voltage of D18 becomes higher than the anode voltage and D18 turns OFF. Thus, while pulse noises are received, the detected signal is not applied to IC2.

• ANL CIRCUIT



4-1-9 VOR NAVIGATION CIRCUIT (LOGIC UNIT) (IC-A23 ONLY)

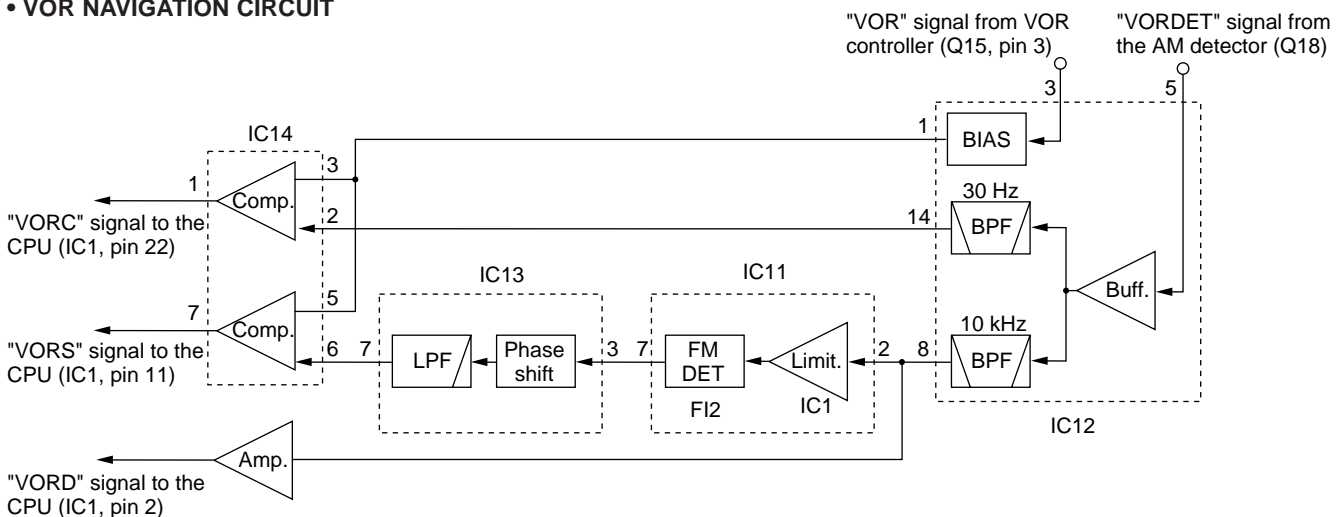
From the AF signal, the VOR circuit detects a variable signal (VORC) and reference signal (VORS) from a VOR station. The VOR circuit sends these signals to the CPU (IC1).

When the transceiver is set in the navigation band (108.000–117.975 MHz), the VORON port of shift resistor (IC8, pin 4) 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



The 30 Hz component passes through the 30 Hz bandpass filter (IC12, R83, R85–R88, C112, C113), and is converted to a square-wave signal at the VORC comparator (IC14). The square-wave signal is then applied to the CPU (IC1, pin 22) as variable signal (VORC).

The 9960 Hz component passes through the 10 kHz bandpass filter (IC12, R79–R81, 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 bandpass filter (IC12) and is converted to a square-wave signal at the VORS comparator (IC14). This signal is applied to the CPU (IC1, pin 11) as a reference signal (VORS).

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 Q13 is reduced. Q13 cannot be turned ON, then IC1 (pin 2) receives "HIGH" to indicate "OFF FLAG" indicator.

4-2 TRANSMITTER CIRCUITS

4-2-1 MICROPHONE AMPLIFIER CIRCUIT (LOGIC AND RF UNITS)

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 (LOGIC unit; IC9, pin 9) via the modulation depth adjustment pot (LOGIC unit; R41). The amplified signals are applied to the AF amplifier (RF unit; IC510, pin 6) and low-pass filter (RF unit; IC510, pin 3) after being passed through the voice rec/play IC (LOGIC unit; IC15). The filtered signals are applied to the modulation circuit.

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 (Q31, Q32, D24) is amplified at the buffer amplifiers (Q30, Q27, Q28) and passed through the LO switch (D17). This signal is then applied to the AM modulator (D5).

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 of RF power (at 9.6 V DC). The amplified signal passes through the low-pass filter (L5, C11–C16). The filtered signal is applied to the antenna connector (CHASSIS unit; J1) via the antenna switch (D1) and low-pass filter (L1–L3, C3–C7).

4-2-4 ALC CIRCUIT (RF UNIT)

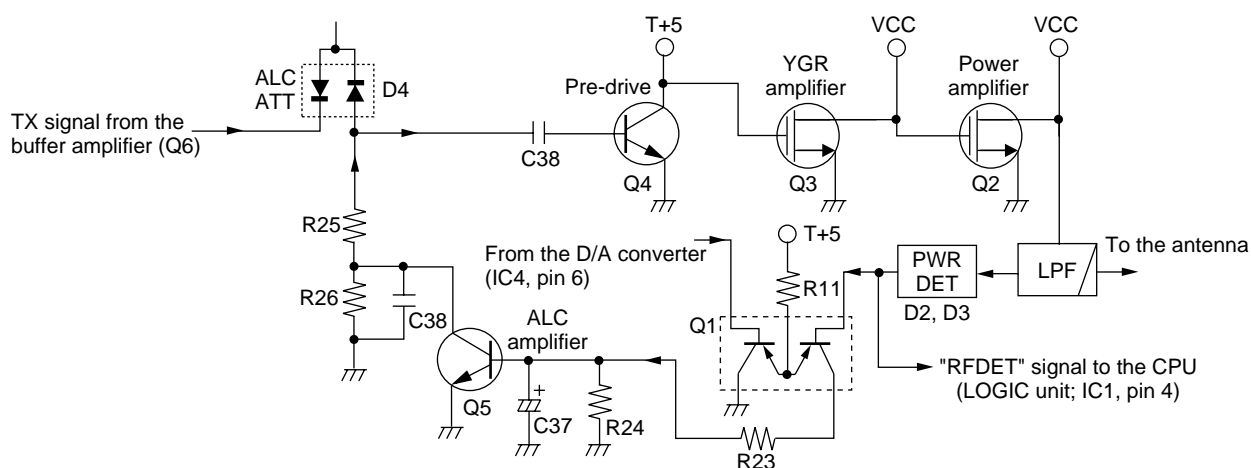
The ALC (Automatic Level Control) circuit protects the drive and power amplifiers from mismatched output loads, and selects HIGH or LOW output power.

The power detector circuit (D2, D3) detects forward and reflection signals respectively. The combined voltage is at a minimum level when the antenna is matched at 50 Ω and is increased when it is mismatched.

The detected voltage is 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 stabilized output power.

When the antenna impedance is mismatched, the detected voltage exceeds the reference voltage. Thus, the bias voltage of the pre-driver is decreased.

• ALC CIRCUIT



4-3 PLL CIRCUIT (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 VCO circuit (Q31, Q32, D27). The oscillated signal is amplified at the buffer-amplifiers (RF unit; Q30, Q29) and then applied to the PLL IC (IC1, pin 2).

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.

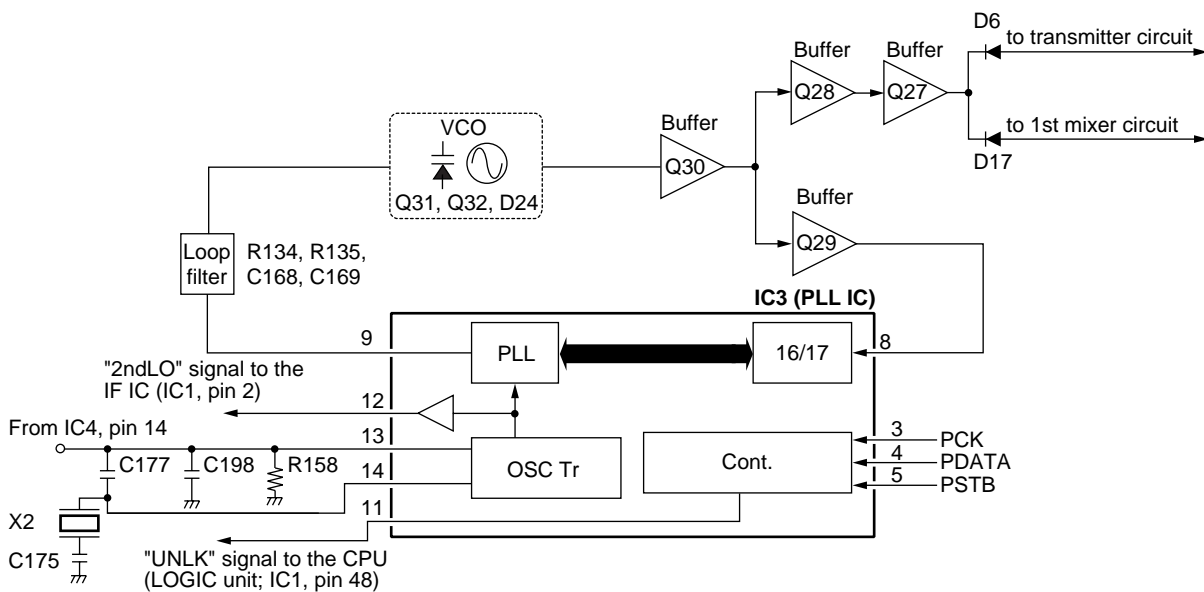
A portion of the VCO signal is amplified at the buffer-amplifier (Q27, Q28) and is then applied to the receive 1st mixer (Q12) or transmit buffer-amplifier circuit (Q6) via the T/R switching diode (D6, D17).

4-4 POWER SUPPLY CIRCUITS

VOLTAGE LINE

LINE	DESCRIPTION
HV	The voltage from the external power supply.
VCC	The same voltage as the HV line or battery voltage through the power switch (RF unit; Q24).
+5V	Common 5 V converted from the VCC line by the +5 V regulator circuit (LOGIC unit; IC16 or IC3, D9). The output voltage is applied to the CPU (LOGIC unit; IC1), reset circuit (LOGIC unit; IC2), and etc.
T+5	5 V for transmitter circuits regulated by the TX control circuit (RF unit; Q7, Q8, D7). The output voltage is applied to the LO switch (RF unit; D6), buffer amplifier (RF unit; Q6), pre-driver (RF unit; Q4) and etc.
R5	5 V for receiver circuits regulated by the RX control circuit (RF unit; Q20). The output voltage is applied to the LO switch (RF unit; D17), AM detector (RF unit; Q18), IF amplifiers (RF unit; Q17, Q16, Q15), IF IC (RF unit; IC1, pin 4) and etc.

• PLL CIRCUIT



4-5 PORT ALLOCATIONS

4-5-1 CPU (LOGIC UNIT; IC1)

Pin number	Port name	Description
1	VIN	Input port for the battery voltage detection.
2	VORD	Input port for the VOR signal detection.
3	RSSI	Input port for the receive signal level.
4	RFDETV	Input port for the power detection of power amplifier (RF unit; Q2).
5	THRMC	Input port for the transceiver's internal temperature.
6	SBATT	Input port for the battery type detection.
7	PDATA	Outputs data signals to the PLL IC (RF unit; IC3).
8	PCK	Outputs clock signal to the PLL IC.
9	PSTB	Outputs strobe signals to the PLL IC.
10	BEEP	Outputs beep audio signals.
11	VORS	Input port for the 30 Hz phase signal.
12, 21	DICK, DIUD	Input port for [DIAL].
17	LIGHT	Input port for [LIGHT] switch.
18	BPCPI	Outputs the bias control signal for a type of battery.
19	CLOUT	Outputs the cloning signal.
20	CLIN	Input port for the cloning signal.
22	VORC	Input port for the VOR 30 Hz standard signal.
23	POWER	Input port for [POWER] switch.
24	PTT	Input port for the [PTT] switch. High: While [PTT] switch is pushed.
25	JACKDET	Input port for the external SP jack connection detection. High: While the external SP jack is connected.
32	DCC	Input port for the external DC connection detection.
33	RESET	Input port for the CPU reset signal.
47	EDATA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Input port for the data signals from the EEPROM (LOGIC unit; IC7). Outputs data signals to the EEPROM IC.
48	UNLK	Input port for the PLL unlock signal. Low: PLL is unlocked.
54	PCON	Outputs control signal for the 5V regulator.
55	ECK	Outputs clock signal to the EEPROM IC (LOGIC unit; IC7).

4-5-2 SHIFT RESISTOR (RF UNIT; IC5)

Pin number	Port name	Description
5	DETMITE	Outputs detector mute signal to the AM/FM select switch (IC2, pin 2).
7	R5C	Outputs receiver 5V control signal to the RX controller (Q20).
11	WXC	Outputs AM/FM (WX ch) select signal to the RX shift circuit (Q34, D25) and AM/FM select switch (IC2, pin 5).
12	ANLC	Outputs control signal to the ANL switch (Q21).
13	EMBI	Outputs control signal to the external microphone controller (Q25, Q26, D23, D27).
14	AFC	Outputs control signal to the AF out controller (Q35, Q36) for the AF power amplifier (IC6).

4-5-3 SHIFT RESISTOR (LOGIC UNIT; IC8)

Pin number	Port name	Description
4	VORON	Outputs control signal to the VOR controller (Q15).
5	PLAYC	Outputs playback control signal to the voice rec/play IC (IC15, pin 23).
6	RECC	Outputs recording control signal to the voice rec/play IC (IC15, pin 27).
7	LIGHTC	Outputs LCD backlight control signal.
11	BLEDC	Outputs BUSY LED control signal.
12	MMUTE	Outputs control signal to the Mic mute switch (Q12) for internal microphone.
13	ALCC	Outputs control signal to the ALC controller (Q11).

SECTION 5 ADJUSTMENT PROCEDURES

5-1 PREPARATION

Most of adjustments must be adjusted on the adjustment mode after programmed adjustment frequency data into the transceiver's memory channel. When program adjustment frequency data into memory channels, the optional CS-A23 CLONING SOFTWARE (Rev. 1.0 or later) and OPC-478 CLONING CABLE are required.

■ REQUIRED TEST EQUIPMENT

EQUIPMENT	GRADE AND RANGE	EQUIPMENT	GRADE AND RANGE
DC power supply	Output voltage : 12 V DC Current capacity : 5 A or more	Audio generator	Frequency range : 300–3000 Hz Output level : 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 : 40 or 50 dB Capacity : 10 W or more
Frequency counter	Frequency range : 0.1–500 MHz Frequency accuracy : ±1 ppm or better Sensitivity : 100 mV or better	Standard signal generator (SSG)	Frequency range : 100–500 MHz Output level : 0.1 μV–32 mV (–127 to –17 dBm)
Modulation analyzer	Frequency range : At least 200 MHz Measuring range : 0–100 %	DC ammeter	Measurement capability: 1 A and 30 A
Digital multimeter	Input impedance : 10 MΩ/V DC or better	Distortion meter	Frequency range : 1 kHz ±5 % Measuring range : 1–100 %
		AC millivoltmeter	Measuring range : 10 mV–10 V

■ SYSTEM REQUIREMENTS

- IBM PC compatible computer with an RS -232C serial port (38400 bps or faster).
- Microsoft Windows 95 or Windows 98
- Intel i486DX processor or faster (Pentium 100 MHz or faster recommended)
- At least 16 MB RAM and 10 MB of hard disk space
- 640×480 pixel display (800×600 pixel display recommended)

■ CLONING SOFTWARE INSTALLATION

- ① Boot up Windows.
- Quit all applications when Windows is running.
- ② Insert the cloning software CD-ROM into the appropriate CD-ROM drive.
- ③ Select 'Run' from the [Start] menu.
- ④ Type the setup program name using the full path name, then push the [Enter] key. (For example; D:\ setup)
- ⑤ Follow the prompts.
- ⑥ Program group 'CS-A23' appears in the 'Programs' folder of the [Start] menu.

■ ADJUSTMENT FREQUENCY DATA

When program the adjustment frequency data into memory channel, back up the original memory data using the cloning software and OPC-478, and then reprogram 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 ADJUSTMENT MODE

- ① Turn transceiver's power off. Connect IC-A5/A23 and PC with the optional OPC-478.
- ② Push and hold [▲] and [▼], then turn the transceiver's power ON. (Displayed "CLONE" on the LCD)
- ③ Boot up Windows, click the program group 'CS-A23' in the 'Programs' folder of the [Start] menu, then CS-A23 window appears.

- ④ Click the 'View' on the menu bar, and click the 'Common Setting', then 'Setting' window is appears.
Click the 'Advanced' tag on the 'Setting' window, then check the 'AdjustMode Enable' check box (see the illustration at page 5-2).
- ⑤ Cloning the adjustment frequency data at page 5-2 to the transceiver.
- ⑥ Turn power OFF. Disconnect OPC-478 from the transceiver.
- ⑦ Push and hold [MR], [CLR] and [SQL], then turn power ON.

■ OPERATING ON THE ADJUSTMENT MODE

Change the channel [UP]: [ENT]
Change the channel [DOWN]: [MR]

■ 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.

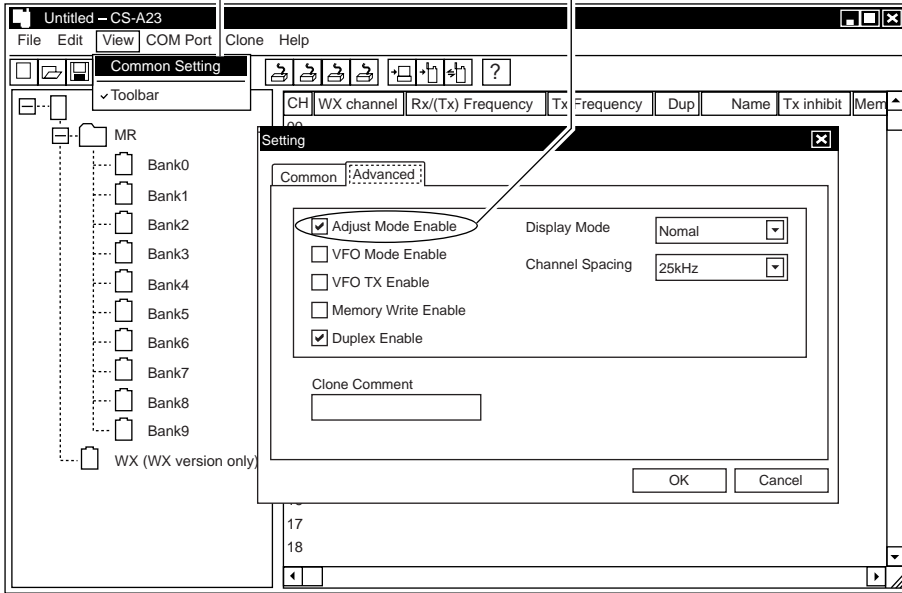
- ① Turn transceiver's power OFF.
- ② Uncheck the 'AdjustMode Enable' check box on cloning software, and then cloning the original memory data.
- ③ Turn power OFF.

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• CS-A23 SCREEN DISPLAY EXAMPLE

Click the 'View'-'Common Setting' on the menu bar.

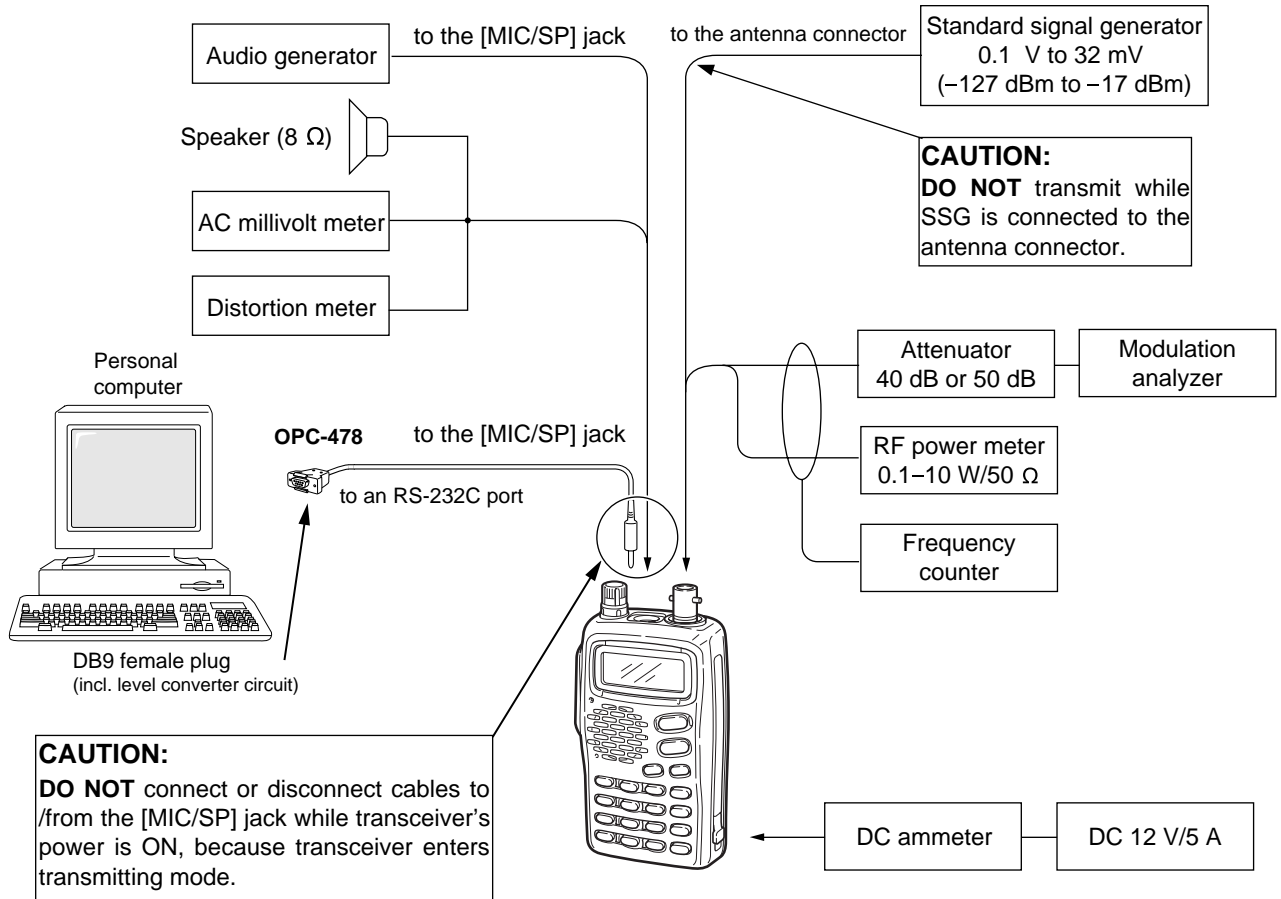
When entering adjustment mode, check the 'Adjust Mode Enable' check box.



ADJUSTMENT FREQUENCY LIST

CHANNEL	FREQUENCY (MHz)
00	136.975
01	136.975
02	136.975
07	118.000
08	136.975
11	113.000
12	113.000

• CONNECTION

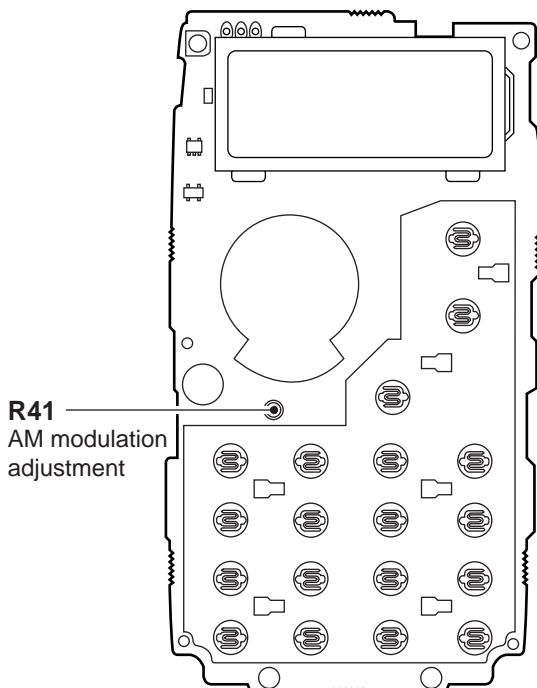


5-2 PLL AND TRANSMITTER ADJUSTMENTS

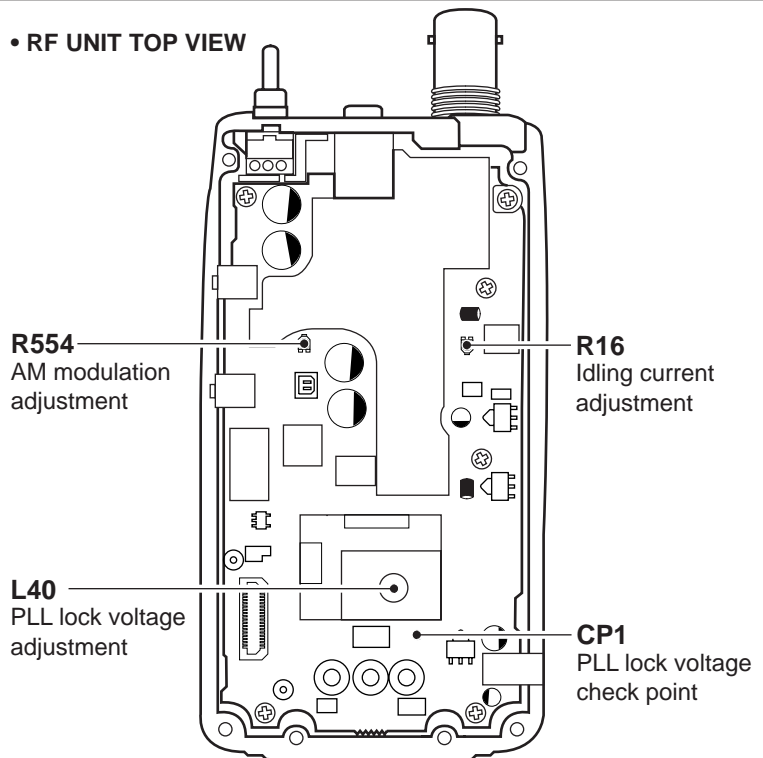
- The "PLL LOCK VOLTAGE" adjustment must be performed at the "NORMAL" mode.
- "REFERENCE FREQUENCY", "IDLING CURRENT", "OUTPUT POWER" AND 'AM MODULATION" adjustments must be performed at the "ADJUSTMENT" mode.

ADJUSTMENT	ADJUSTMENT CONDITIONS	MEASUREMENT		VALUE	ADJUSTMENT	
		UNIT	LOCATION		UNIT	ADJUST
PLL LOCK VOLTAGE	1 • Operating frequency: 136.975 MHz • Receiving	RF	Connect a digital multi meter to the check point CP1.	3.7 V	RF	L40
REFERENCE FREQUENCY	1 • Operating channel : 0 ch [FREQADJ] (136.975 MHz) • Connect the RF power meter or a 50 Ω dummy load to the antenna connector. • Transmitting	Top panel	Loosely couple the frequency counter to the antenna connector.	136.9750 MHz	Top panel	[DIAL]
IDLING CURRENT	1 • Operating channel : 1 ch [PWR-1] (136.975 MHz) • Connect the RF power meter or a 50 Ω dummy load to the antenna connector. • Transmitting	Side panel	Connect a DC ammeter between the DC power supply and transceiver's DC power jack.	600 mA	RF	R16
OUTPUT POWER	1 • Operating channel : 2 ch [PWRADJ] (136.975 MHz) • Transmitting	Top panel	Connect an RF power meter to the antenna connector.	1.5 W	Top panel	[DIAL]
AM MODULATION [PWRADJ]	1 • Operating channel : 2 ch [PWRADJ] (136.975 MHz) • Connect an audio generator to the [MIC] connector and set as : 1 kHz/200 mV • Set a modulation analyzer as : HPF : OFF LPF : OFF De-emphasis : OFF Detector : (P-P)/2 • Transmitting	Top panel	Connect a modulation analyzer to the antenna connector via an attenuator.	85 %	RF	R554
	2 • Connect an audio generator to [MIC] connector and set as : 1 kHz/20 mV • Transmitting			30 %	LOGIC	R41

• LOGIC UNIT TOP VIEW



• RF UNIT TOP VIEW



5-3 RECEIVER ADJUSTMENT

- The follow adjustment must be performed at the “ADJUSTMENT” mode, and turn [DIAL] to start each adjustment and finish automatically.

ADJUSTMENT	ADJUSTMENT CONDITIONS		ADJUSTMENT	
			UNIT	ADJUST
RECEIVER SENSITIVITY	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Operating channel : 3 ch [BF1ADJ] (108.200 MHz) Connect a standard signal generator to the antenna connector and set as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Frequency : 108.200 MHz Level : 1.0 μV* (-107 dBm) Modulation : OFF Connect a external speaker (8 Ω), AC millivoltmeter and distortion meter to the [MIC/SP] jack. Receiving 	Top panel	[DIAL]
	2	Same adjustment as step 1 for following channels. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 4 ch [BF2ADJ] (128.200 MHz) 5 ch [BF3ADJ] (136.800 MHz) 6 ch [BF4ADJ] (161.650 MHz) NOTE: Tune the SSG's frequency to adjustment frequencies.		
SQUELCH LEVEL	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Operating channel : 7 ch [ASADJS] (118.000 MHz) Connect a standard signal generator to the antenna connector and set as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Frequency : 118.200 MHz Level : 0.5 μV* (-113 dBm) Modulation : OFF Receiving 	Top panel	[DIAL]
	2	Same adjustment as step 1 for following channels. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 8 ch [ASADJT] (136.975 MHz) 9 ch [FSADJS] (161.650 MHz) 10 ch [FSADJT] (161.650 MHz) NOTE: Tune the SSG's frequency to adjustment frequencies.		
VOR PHASE (IC-A23 only)	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Operating channel : 11 ch [VORADJ] (113.000 MHz) Connect a standard signal generator to the antenna connector and set as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Frequency : 113.000 MHz Level : 0.22 mV* (-60 dBm) Modulation : 9960 Hz, 30 % 30 Hz, 30 % Bearing : FROM, 90° 	Top panel	[DIAL]
VOR OFF (IC-A23 only)	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Operating channel : 12 ch [OFFADJ] (113.000 MHz) Connect a standard signal generator to the antenna connector and set as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Frequency : 113.000 MHz Level : 7.1 μV* (-90 dBm) Modulation : 9960 Hz, 10 % 30 Hz, 30 % Bearing : FROM, 90° 	Top panel	[DIAL]

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

SECTION 6 PARTS LIST

[LOGIC UNIT]

REF NO.	ORDER NO.	DESCRIPTION	
IC1	1140009230	S.IC	M38267M8L-266GP
IC2	1110004750	S.IC	S-80945ALMP-DA9-T2
IC3	1180000800	S.IC	S-81350HG-KD-T1
IC7	1130009680	S.IC	HN58X2432T1
IC8	1130007510	S.IC	BU4094BCFV-E1
IC9	1110003670	S.IC	BA3308F-T1
IC11	1110003790	S.IC	NJM2903V-TE1
IC12	1110003780	S.IC	NJM2902V-TE1
IC13	1110003800	S.IC	NJM2904V-TE1
IC14	1110003790	S.IC	NJM2903V-TE1
IC15	1190001360	S.IC	ISD1420S
IC16	1180001170	S.IC	S-81250SG-QD-T1
Q1	1520000460	S.TRANSISTOR	2SB1132 T100 R
Q2	1530003280	S.TRANSISTOR	2SC4211-6-TL
Q3	1540000350	S.TRANSISTOR	2SD2216-S (TX)
Q4	1520000270	S.TRANSISTOR	2SB1182 TL Q
Q5	1590001140	S.TRANSISTOR	UN9210 (TX)
Q6	1590001470	S.TRANSISTOR	UN9213 (TX)
Q7	1590001170	S.TRANSISTOR	XP1501-(TX) .AB
Q8	1590002620	S.TRANSISTOR	XP1201 (TX)
Q9	1590002620	S.TRANSISTOR	XP1201 (TX)
Q10	1520000430	S.TRANSISTOR	2SB1462-R (TX)
Q11	1590001980	S.TRANSISTOR	XP4315 (TX)
Q12	1590001150	S.TRANSISTOR	UN9211 (TX)
Q13	1530003280	S.TRANSISTOR	2SC4211-6-TL
Q15	1590001980	S.TRANSISTOR	XP4315 (TX)
Q16	1590000980	S.TRANSISTOR	DTB123EK T147
Q17	1590001940	S.TRANSISTOR	DTC144EE TL
D1	1790001250	S.DIODE	MA2S111-(TX)
D2	1790001200	S.DIODE	MA6S121 (TX)
D3	1160000050	S.DIODE	DAP202U T107
	1750000220	S.DIODE	DA113W T107
D4	1750000240	S.DIODE	DA112 T107
D7	1730002330	S.ZENER	MA8100-M (TX)
D8	1790001250	S.DIODE	MA2S111-(TX)
D9	1790000660	S.DIODE	MA728 (TX)
D10	1790001250	S.DIODE	MA2S111-(TX)
D11	1790001250	S.DIODE	MA2S111-(TX)
D12	1790001250	S.DIODE	MA2S111-(TX)
D13	1790000990	S.ZENER	MA8051-H (TX)
D14	1790001250	S.DIODE	MA2S111-(TX)
D15	1790001330	S.ZENER	MA8036-L (TX)
D16	1790001250	S.DIODE	MA2S111-(TX)
D17	1790001250	S.DIODE	MA2S111-(TX)
D18	1790000990	S.ZENER	MA8051-H (TX)
X1	6050009620	S.XTAL	CR-534 (5.039 MHz)
R1	7030003640	S.RESISTOR	ERJ3GEYJ 473 V (47 kΩ)
R2	7030003680	S.RESISTOR	ERJ3GEYJ 104 V (100 kΩ)
R3	7030003680	S.RESISTOR	ERJ3GEYJ 104 V (100 kΩ)
R4	7030003680	S.RESISTOR	ERJ3GEYJ 104 V (100 kΩ)
R5	7030003680	S.RESISTOR	ERJ3GEYJ 104 V (100 kΩ)
R6	7030003560	S.RESISTOR	ERJ3GEYJ 103 V (10 kΩ)
R7	7030003560	S.RESISTOR	ERJ3GEYJ 103 V (10 kΩ)
R8	7030003680	S.RESISTOR	ERJ3GEYJ 104 V (100 kΩ)
R9	7410000730	S.ARRAY	EXB-V8V 104JV (100 kΩ)
R10	7030003680	S.RESISTOR	ERJ3GEYJ 104 V (100 kΩ)
R11	7030003390	S.RESISTOR	ERJ3GEYJ 391 V (390 Ω)
R12	7030003390	S.RESISTOR	ERJ3GEYJ 391 V (390 Ω)
R13	7030003390	S.RESISTOR	ERJ3GEYJ 391 V (390 Ω)
R14	7030003500	S.RESISTOR	ERJ3GEYJ 332 V (3.3 kΩ)
R15	7030003510	S.RESISTOR	ERJ3GEYJ 392 V (3.9 kΩ)
R16	7030003680	S.RESISTOR	ERJ3GEYJ 104 V (100 kΩ)
R17	7030003560	S.RESISTOR	ERJ3GEYJ 103 V (10 kΩ)
R18	7030003560	S.RESISTOR	ERJ3GEYJ 103 V (10 kΩ)
R19	7030003800	S.RESISTOR	ERJ3GEYJ 105 V (1 MΩ)
R20	7030003560	S.RESISTOR	ERJ3GEYJ 103 V (10 kΩ)
R21	7030003560	S.RESISTOR	ERJ3GEYJ 103 V (10 kΩ)
R22	7030003520	S.RESISTOR	ERJ3GEYJ 472 V (4.7 kΩ)

[LOGIC UNIT]

REF NO.	ORDER NO.	DESCRIPTION	
R23	7030003720	S.RESISTOR	ERJ3GEYJ 224 V (220 kΩ)
R24	7030003680	S.RESISTOR	ERJ3GEYJ 104 V (100 kΩ)
R25	7030003350	S.RESISTOR	ERJ3GEYJ 181 V (180 Ω)
R26	7030003350	S.RESISTOR	ERJ3GEYJ 181 V (180 Ω)
R27	7030003440	S.RESISTOR	ERJ3GEYJ 102 V (1 kΩ)
R28	7030003400	S.RESISTOR	ERJ3GEYJ 471 V (470 Ω)
R30	7030003600	S.RESISTOR	ERJ3GEYJ 223 V (22 kΩ)
R31	7030003620	S.RESISTOR	ERJ3GEYJ 333 V (33 kΩ)
R32	7030003400	S.RESISTOR	ERJ3GEYJ 471 V (470 Ω)
R33	7030003560	S.RESISTOR	ERJ3GEYJ 103 V (10 kΩ)
R34	7030003720	S.RESISTOR	ERJ3GEYJ 224 V (220 kΩ)
R35	7030003560	S.RESISTOR	ERJ3GEYJ 103 V (10 kΩ)
R36	7030003580	S.RESISTOR	ERJ3GEYJ 153 V (15 kΩ)
R37	7510001160	S.THERMISTOR	NTCCM1608 4LH 473KC
R38	7030003680	S.RESISTOR	ERJ3GEYJ 104 V (100 kΩ)
R39	7030003600	S.RESISTOR	ERJ3GEYJ 223 V (22 kΩ)
R40	7030003680	S.RESISTOR	ERJ3GEYJ 104 V (100 kΩ)
R41	7310004320	S.TRIMMER	RH03APAS4 47K
R42	7030003270	S.RESISTOR	ERJ3GEYJ 390 V (39 Ω)
R43	7030003680	S.RESISTOR	ERJ3GEYJ 104 V (100 kΩ)
R44	7030003580	S.RESISTOR	ERJ3GEYJ 153 V (15 kΩ)
R45	7030003620	S.RESISTOR	ERJ3GEYJ 333 V (33 kΩ)
R46	7510000960	S.THERMISTOR	TBPS1R104K475H5Q
R47	7030003800	S.RESISTOR	ERJ3GEYJ 105 V (1 MΩ)
R48	7030003680	S.RESISTOR	ERJ3GEYJ 104 V (100 kΩ)
R52	7030003690	S.RESISTOR	ERJ3GEYJ 124 V (120 kΩ)
R58	7030003680	S.RESISTOR	ERJ3GEYJ 104 V (100 kΩ)
R59	7030003680	S.RESISTOR	ERJ3GEYJ 104 V (100 kΩ)
R60	7030003630	S.RESISTOR	ERJ3GEYJ 393 V (39 kΩ)
R61	7030003640	S.RESISTOR	ERJ3GEYJ 473 V (47 kΩ)
R62	7030003720	S.RESISTOR	ERJ3GEYJ 224 V (220 kΩ)
R63	7030003580	S.RESISTOR	ERJ3GEYJ 153 V (15 kΩ)
R64	7030003520	S.RESISTOR	ERJ3GEYJ 472 V (4.7 kΩ)
R65	7030003720	S.RESISTOR	ERJ3GEYJ 224 V (220 kΩ)
R66	7030003720	S.RESISTOR	ERJ3GEYJ 224 V (220 kΩ)
R67	7030003560	S.RESISTOR	ERJ3GEYJ 103 V (10 kΩ)
R68	7030003730	S.RESISTOR	ERJ3GEYJ 274 V (270 kΩ)
R69	7030003590	S.RESISTOR	ERJ3GEYJ 183 V (18 kΩ)
R70	7030003710	S.RESISTOR	ERJ3GEYJ 184 V (180 kΩ)
R71	7030003590	S.RESISTOR	ERJ3GEYJ 183 V (18 kΩ)
R72	7030003520	S.RESISTOR	ERJ3GEYJ 472 V (4.7 kΩ)
R73	7030003520	S.RESISTOR	ERJ3GEYJ 472 V (4.7 kΩ)
R74	7030003720	S.RESISTOR	ERJ3GEYJ 224 V (220 kΩ)
R75	7030003650	S.RESISTOR	ERJ3GEYJ 563 V (56 kΩ)
R76	7030003620	S.RESISTOR	ERJ3GEYJ 333 V (33 kΩ)
R77	7030003720	S.RESISTOR	ERJ3GEYJ 224 V (220 kΩ)
R78	7030003520	S.RESISTOR	ERJ3GEYJ 472 V (4.7 kΩ)
R79	7030003540	S.RESISTOR	ERJ3GEYJ 682 V (6.8 kΩ)
R80	7030003700	S.RESISTOR	ERJ3GEYJ 154 V (150 kΩ)
R81	7030003470	S.RESISTOR	ERJ3GEYJ 182 V (1.8 kΩ)
R82	7030003520	S.RESISTOR	ERJ3GEYJ 472 V (4.7 kΩ)
R83	7030003720	S.RESISTOR	ERJ3GEYJ 224 V (220 kΩ)

S.=Surface mount

[RF UNIT]

REF NO.	ORDER NO.	DESCRIPTION	
C597	4030006900	S.CERAMIC	C1608 JB 1E 103K-T-A
C598	4030006850	S.CERAMIC	C1608 JB 1H 471K-T-A
C599	4030006850	S.CERAMIC	C1608 JB 1H 471K-T-A
J1	6450000870	CONNECTOR	HEC2711-01-020
J2	6450002150	CONNECTOR	HSJ1594-010010
J3	6510019870	S.CONNECTOR	AXK5S40045P
J4	6510021900	S.CONNECTOR	BM02B-ASRS-TF
S1	2230001070	S.SWITCH	JPM1990-2711R
S2	2230001070	S.SWITCH	JPM1990-2711R
W12	7030003860	S.JUMPER	ERJ3GE JPW V
W14	7030003860	S.JUMPER	ERJ3GE JPW V
W15	7030000010	S.JUMPER	MCR10EZHZ JPW (000)
W16	7030003860	S.JUMPER	ERJ3GE JPW V
W17	7030003860	S.JUMPER	ERJ3GE JPW V
EP1	6910012350	S.BEAD	MMZ1608Y 102BT
EP2	0910052893	PCB	B 5513C

S.=Surface mount

SECTION 7 MECHANICAL PARTS AND DISASSEMBLY

7-1 CABINET PARTS

[CHASSIS PARTS]

REF NO.	ORDER NO.	DESCRIPTION	QTY.
J1	6510022390	ANT connector BNC-R159	1
S1	7600000210	Encoder TP70N00E20-15F-1903	1
SP1	2510000840	Speaker CS028014-12	1
MP1	8210016991	1903 front panel(C)-1 assembly [IC-A23]	1
	8210017131	1903 front panel(C)-1 assembly [IC-A5]	1
MP2	8010017151	1903 chassis-1	1
MP3	8930052580	2378 main seal	1
MP4	8930052601	1903 10-Key (A)-1	1
MP5	8930052650	2378 jack cap	1
MP9	8830001250	ANT connector-101 nut	1
MP11	8930046020	1123 sheet (A)-1	1
MP12	8930044460	1903 contact rubber	1
MP13	8930052620	2378 DC cap	1
MP14	8930044480	1903 lens	1
MP15	8830001340	1903 hexgon nut	1
MP16	8930053150	1903 rear sheet (K) [IC-A23]	1
	8930053160	1903 rear sheet (L) [IC-A5]	1
MP17	8930044530	1903 rubber sheet	1
MP19	8610010530	Knob N263	1
MP20	8810008990	Screw PH BT M2 ×10 ZK	2
MP21	8810009510	Screw BT M2 × 4 NI-ZU	10
MP22	8810009630	Screw FH No.0 M2 × 4.5 NI B	2
MP25	8310049350	2378 window plate	1
MP27	8930046000	1903 microphone sponge	1
MP28	8930045940	1903 bottom sheet	1
W1	8900009640	Cable OPC-963	1

Screw abbreviations: PH: Pan head FH: Flat head
NI: Nickel ZK: Black

[RF UNIT]

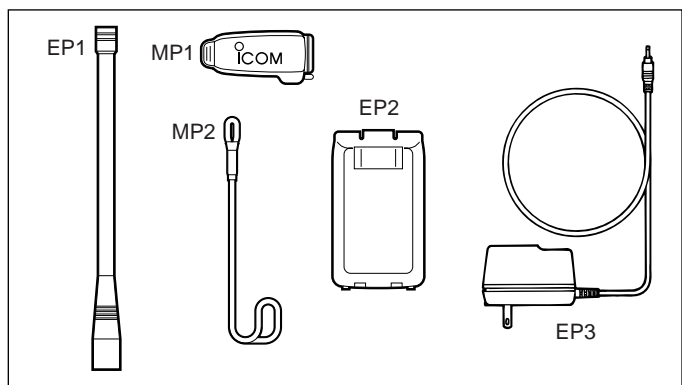
REF NO.	ORDER NO.	DESCRIPTION	QTY.
MP1	8950004800	1903 contact spring	1
MP2	8410002162	1903 PA heatsink-2	1
MP3	8510013200	2378 VCO case	1
MP4	8510013190	2378 VCO cover	1
MP5	8930053580	2378 RF sheet	1
MP6	8510013340	2378 RF shield	1
MP7	8510013350	2378 VCO shield	1
MP8	8510013450	2378 shield plate	1
MP9	8930041890	Aluminum sheet W	1

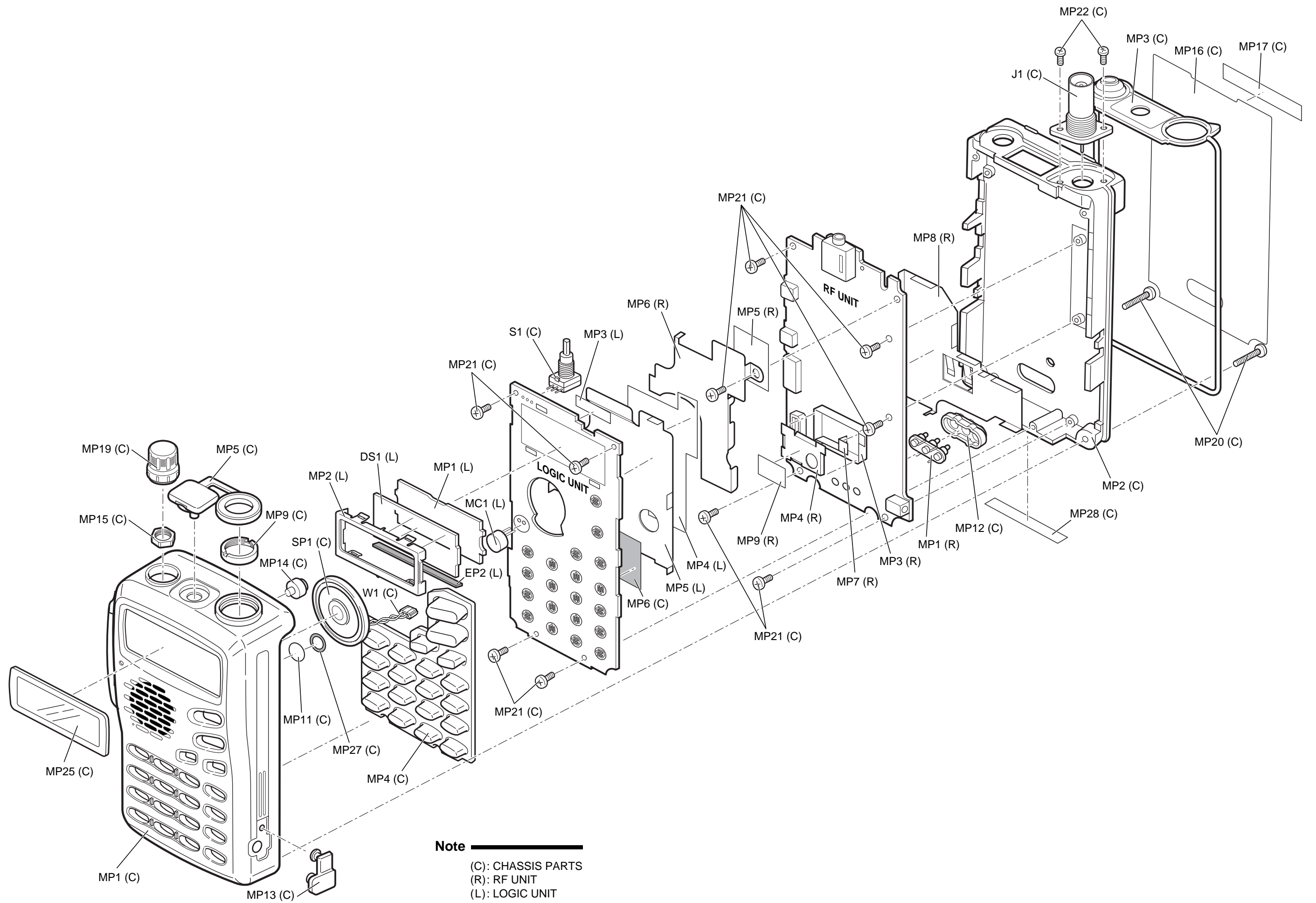
[LOGIC UNIT]

REF NO.	ORDER NO.	DESCRIPTION	QTY.
DS1	5030001860	LCD TTR3845-UPFDCN	1
EP2	8930052880	LCD contact SRCN-2378-SP-N-W	1
MC1	7700002310	Microphone EM-140	1
MP1	8210017030	2378 reflector	1
MP2	8930052681	2378 LCD holder-1	1
MP3	8930053560	Insulation sheet	1
MP4	8930053570	2378 LOGIC sheet	1
MP5	8510013360	2378 LOGIC shield	1
MP6	8930045910	Non-woven sheet BS	1

7-2 ACCESSORIES

REF NO.	ORDER NO.	DESCRIPTION	QTY.
EP1	Optional product	Antenna FA-B02AR	1
EP2	Optional product	Battery BP-200L ACC [A5-USA],[A23-USA]only	1
EP3	Optional product	Chager BC-110A [A5-USA],[A23-USA]only	1
MP1	8930044450	1903 belt clip	1
MP2	8010011960	Strap belt HK-005	1
W1	8900009980	Cable OPC-967 ACC [A23-USA]only	1
ZP1	0800005690	Lazer case LC-147 ACC [A23-USA]only	1





SECTION 8 SEMI-CONDUCTOR INFORMATION

8 - 1 TRANSISTORS

NAME	SYMBOL	INSIDE VIEW
2SB1132 R	BAR	
2SB1182 TL Q	B1182	
2SB1201-S-TL	B1201	
2SB1462-R	AR	
2SC3357-RF	RF	
2SC4116-BL 2SC4211-6-TL 2SC4215-O 2SC4226-R25 2SC4403-3-TL 2SD1819A R 2SD2216-S	LL L6 QO R25 LY3 LG Y	
2SK2973	K1	
2SK2974	K2974	

NAME	SYMBOL	INSIDE VIEW
3SK151-Y 3SK230-U1B	UH U1B	
DTB123EK T147	F12	
DTC144EE TL	24	
HAT1024R-EL	1024	
UMS1 TL	S1	
UN9115	6E	
UN9210	8L	
UN9211 UN9213	8A 8C	
XP1201	AI	

NAME	SYMBOL	INSIDE VIEW
XP1501-AB	5R	
XP4315	CB	

NAME	SYMBOL	INSIDE VIEW
MA111 MA2S111 MA2S728 RB060L-40	1B A B 36	
MA304	7R	
MA8024 MA8036-L MA8051-H MA8100	2.4 3.6 5.1 10-	
MA6S121	M2D	
MA728	2A	
MA77	4B	
SB07-03C-TB	J	

8 - 2 DIODES

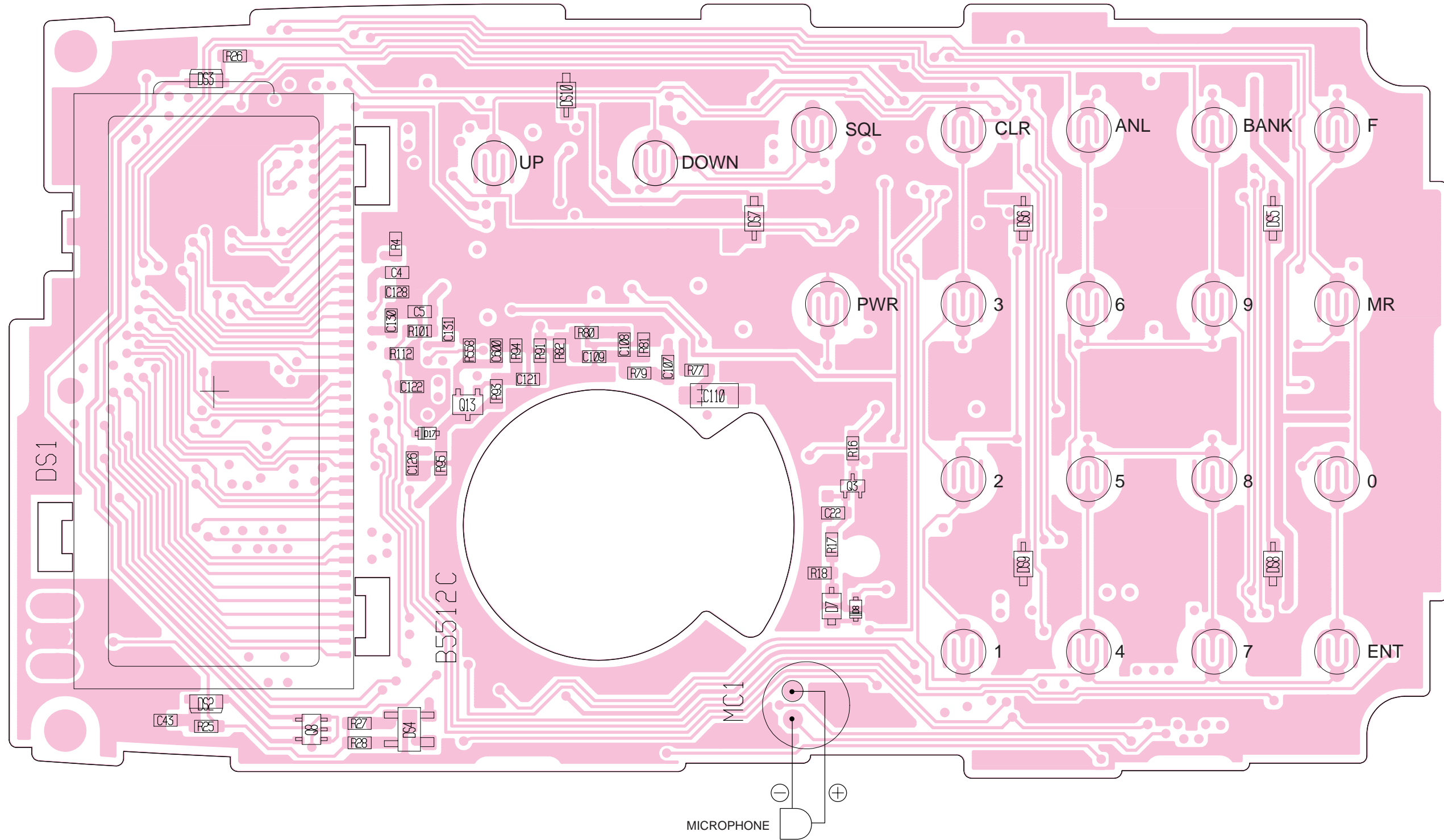
NAME	SYMBOL	INSIDE VIEW
1SV246-TL MA133	CV MP	
DA112	AZ	
DA113W	AY	
DAP202U	P	
HVU17TRF	E	

SECTION 9 BOARD LAYOUTS

9 - 1 LOGIC UNIT

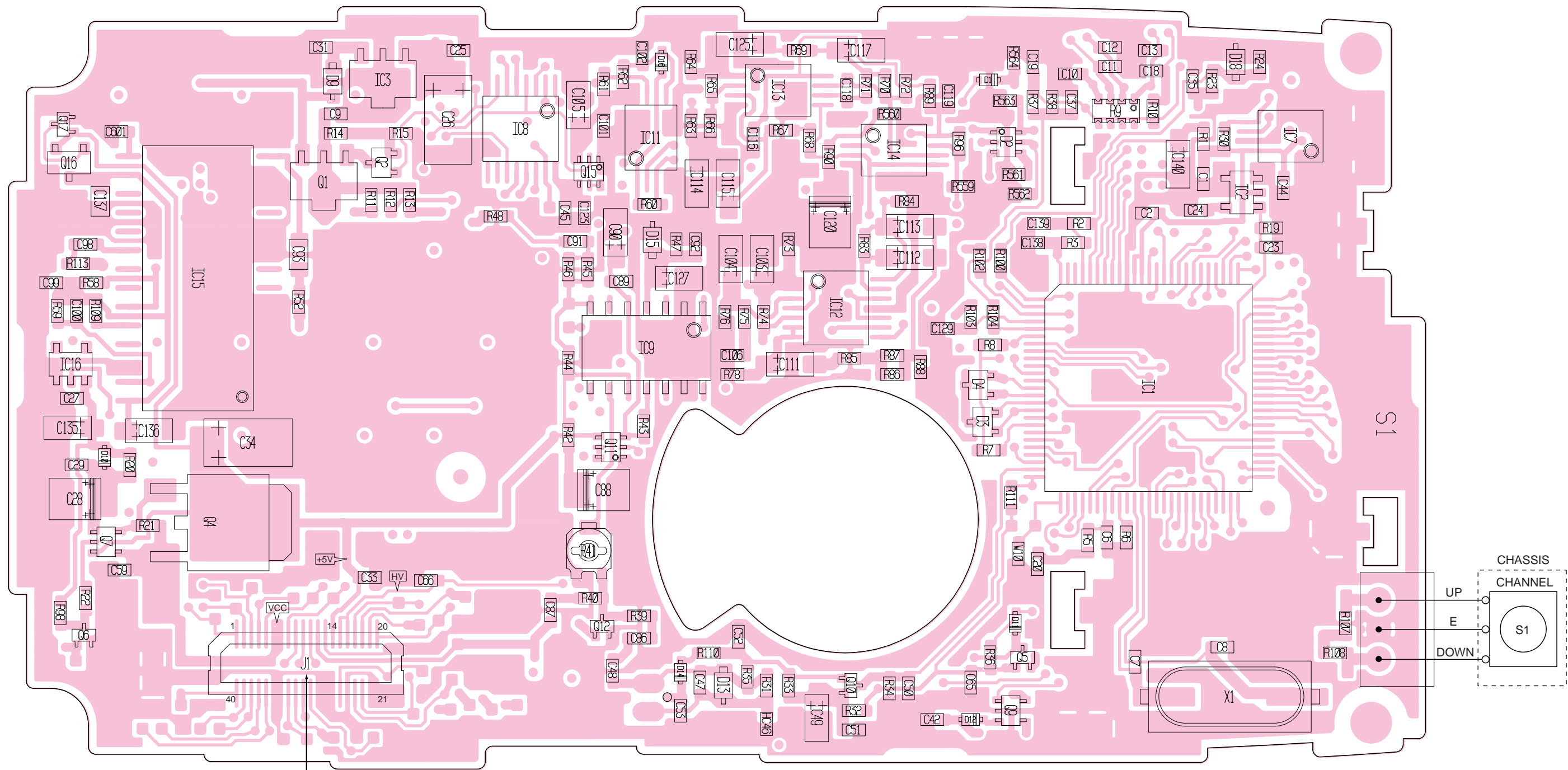
• TOP VIEW

The combination of this page and the next page shows the unit layout in the same configuration as the actual P.C. Board.



• BOTTOM VIEW

The combination of this page and the previous page shows the unit layout in the same configuration as the actual P.C. Board.



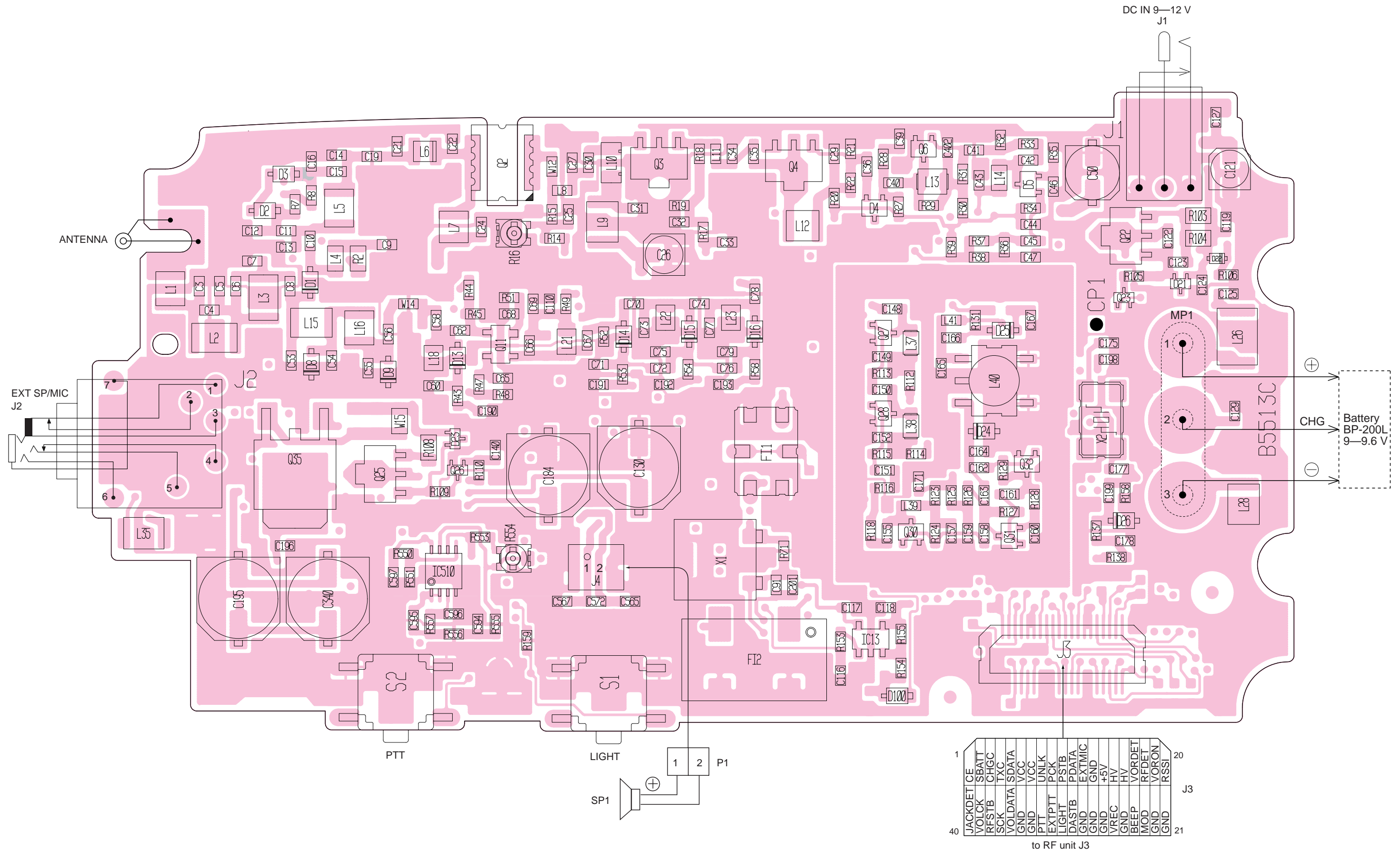
40	JACKDET	1
	CE	20
	SBATT	
	VOLCK	
	RFSTB	
	SCK	
	VOLDATA	
	SDATA	
	VCC	
	VCC	
	UNLK	
	PTT	
	EXTPTT	
	LIGHT	
	DASTB	
	PDATA	
	EXTMIC	
	GND	
	GND	
	+5V	
	VREC	
	HV	
	GND	
	VORDET	
	BEEP	
	MOD	
	RFDET	
	VORON	
	GND	
	RSSI	
21		

to RF unit J3

9 - 2 RF UNIT

• TOP VIEW

The combination of this page and the next page shows the unit layout in the same configuration as the actual P.C. Board.

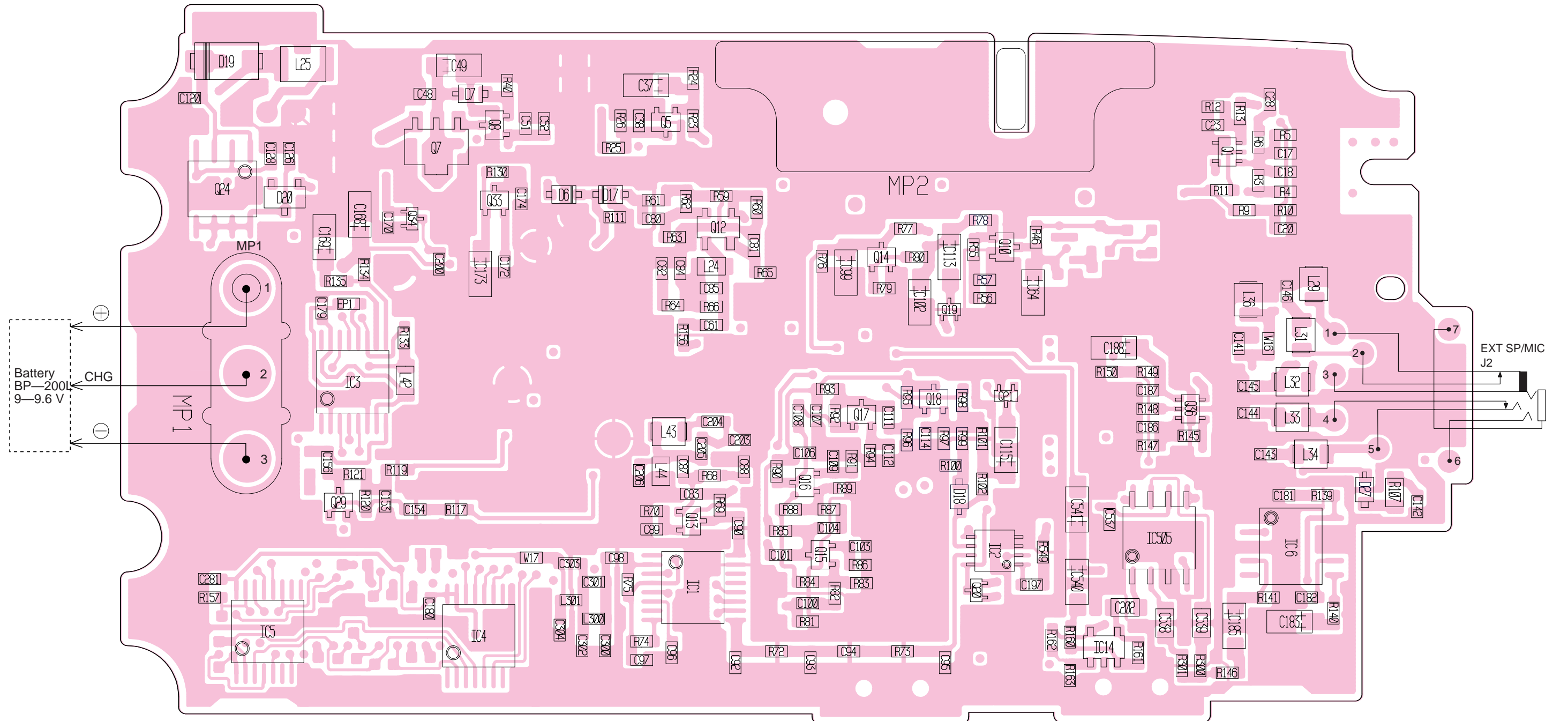


1	JACKDET	CE	20
2	VOCLK	SBATT	
3	RFSTB	CHGC	
4	SCK	TXC	
	VOLDATA	SDATA	
	GND	VCC	
	GND	VCC	
	GND	UNLK	
	EXTPTT	PCK	
	LIGHT	PSTB	
	DASTB	PDATA	
	GND	EXTMIC	
	GND	GND	
	GND	+5V	
	VREC	HV	
	GND	HV	
	BEEP	VORDET	
	MOD	RFDET	
	GND	VORON	
	GND	RSSI	
21			

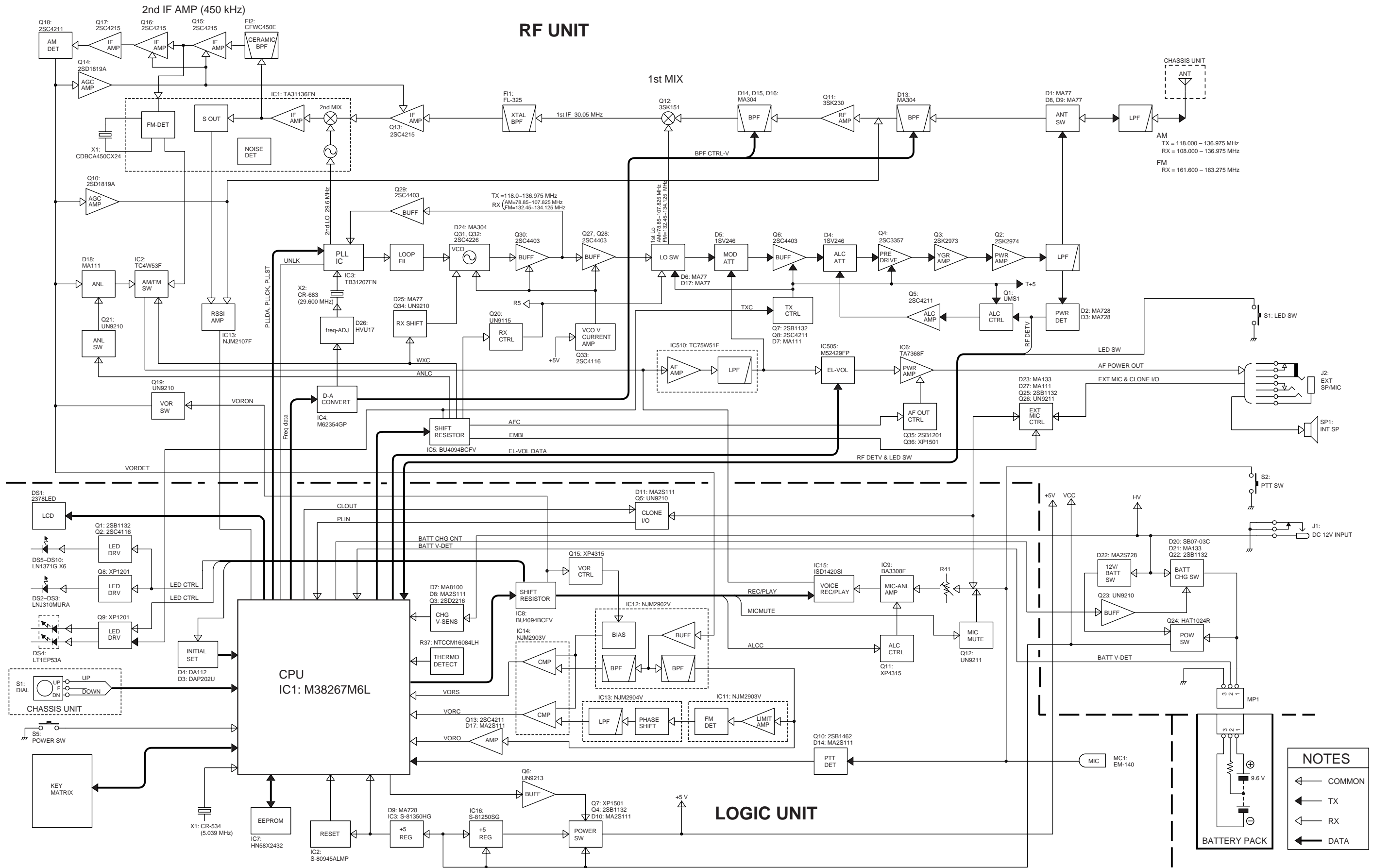
to RF unit J3

• BOTTOM VIEW

The combination of this page and the previous page shows the unit layout in the same configuration as the actual P.C. Board.

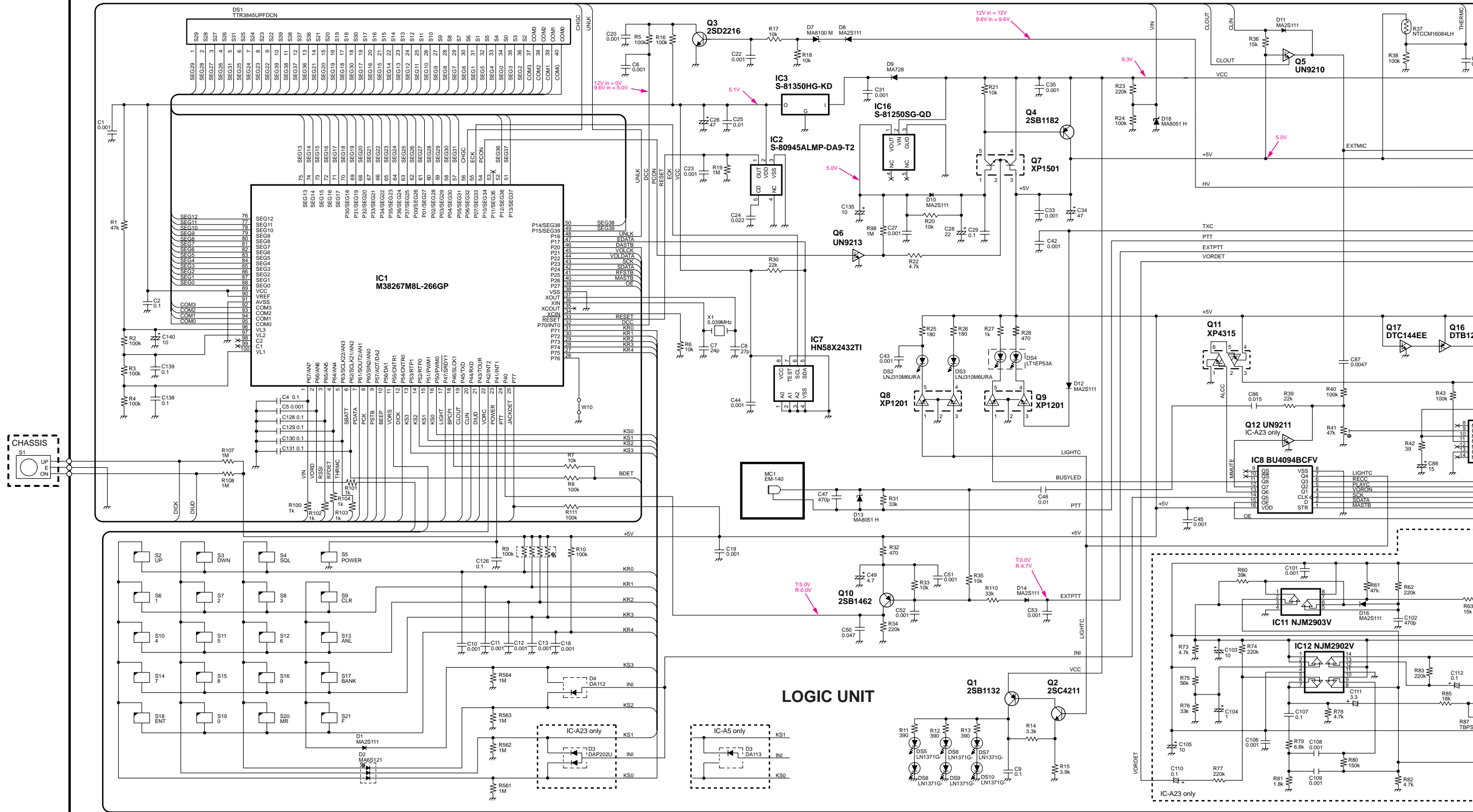


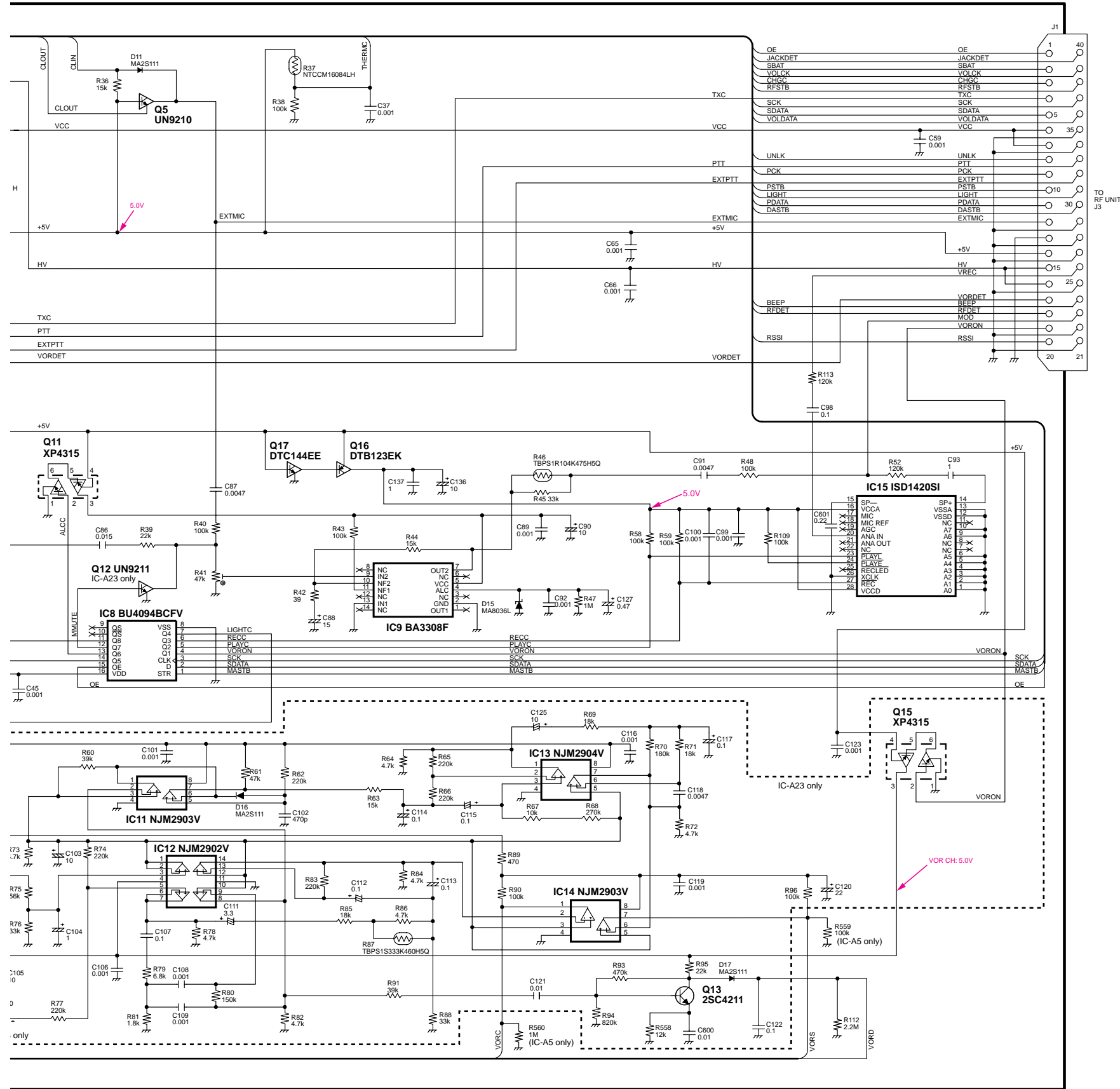
SECTION 10 BOARD LAYOUTS



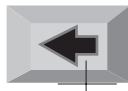
SECTION 11 VOLTAGE DIAGRAM

11 - 1 LOGIC UNIT





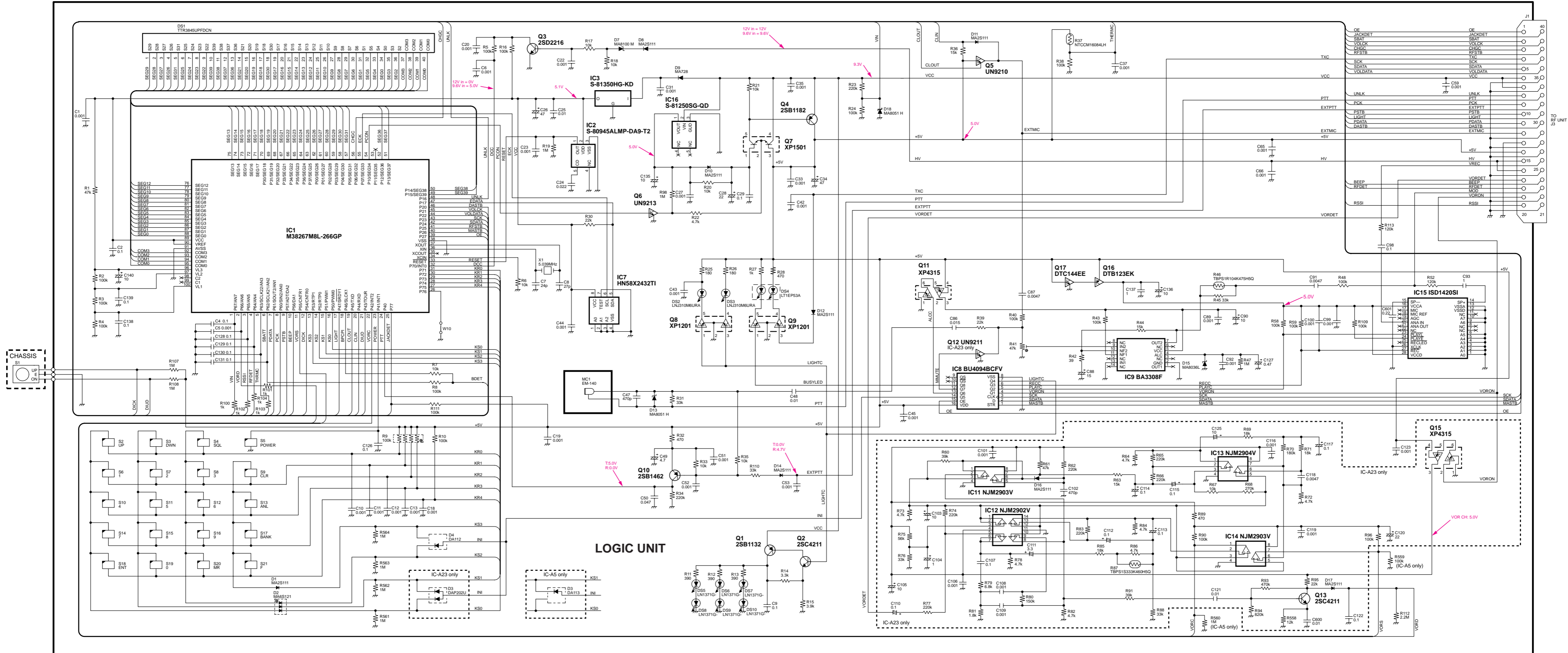
TO RF UNIT
J3



COMPLETE VIEW

SECTION 11 VOLTAGE DIAGRAM

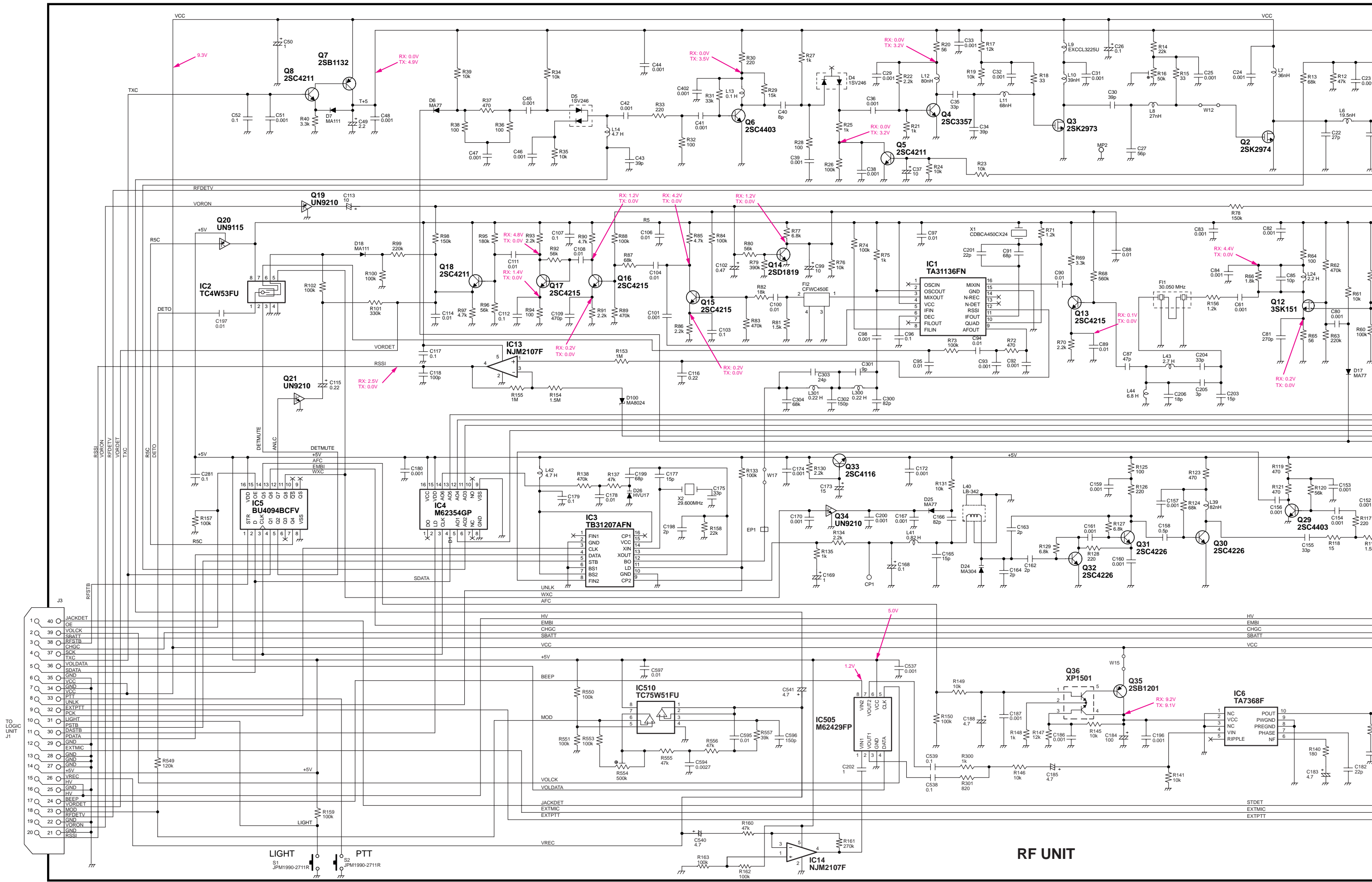
11 - 1 LOGIC UNIT



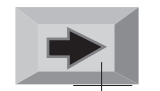
LEFT SIDE

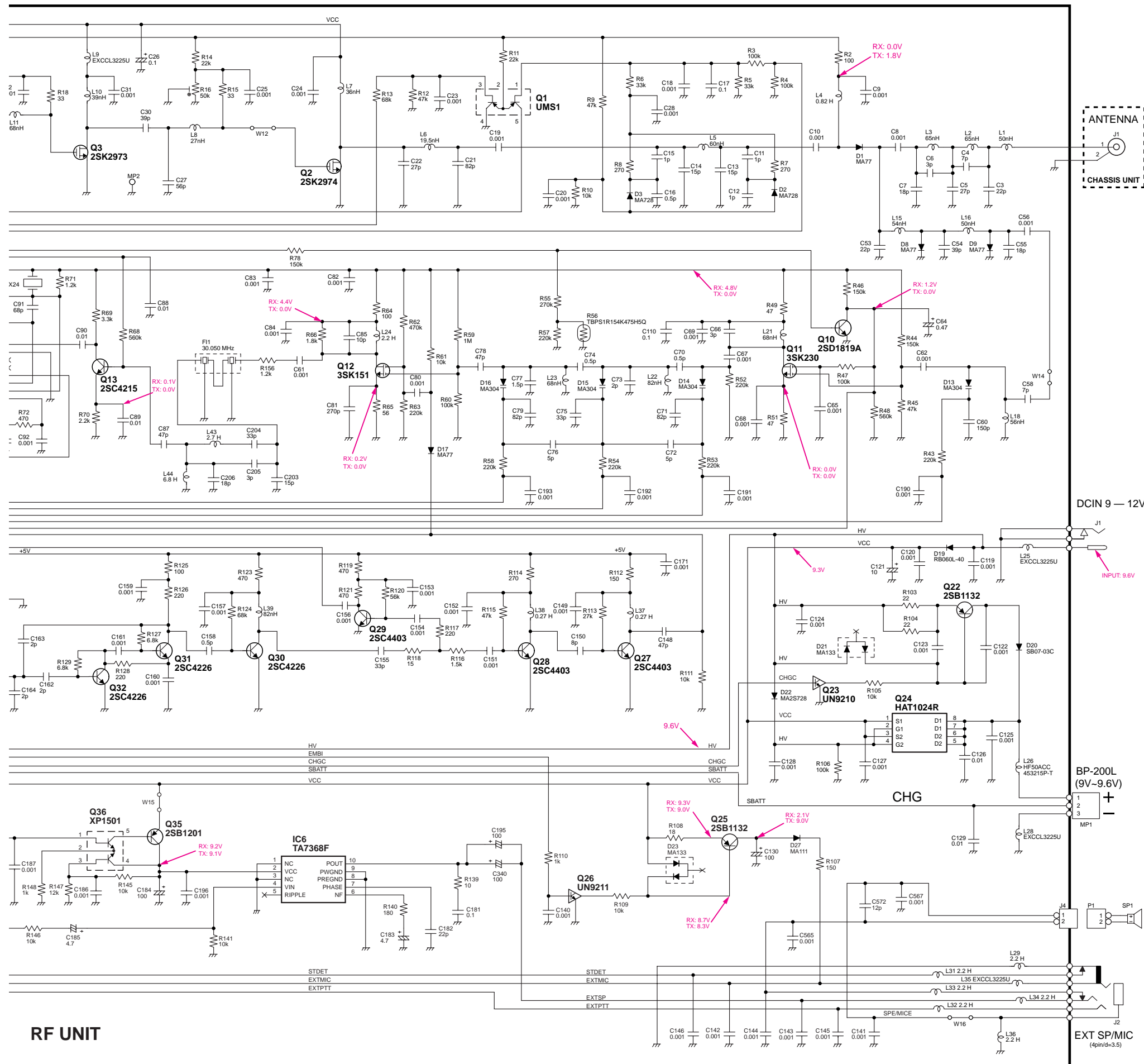
RIGHT SIDE

11 - 2 RF UNIT



RF UNIT





RF UNIT

ANTENNA
CHASSIS UNIT

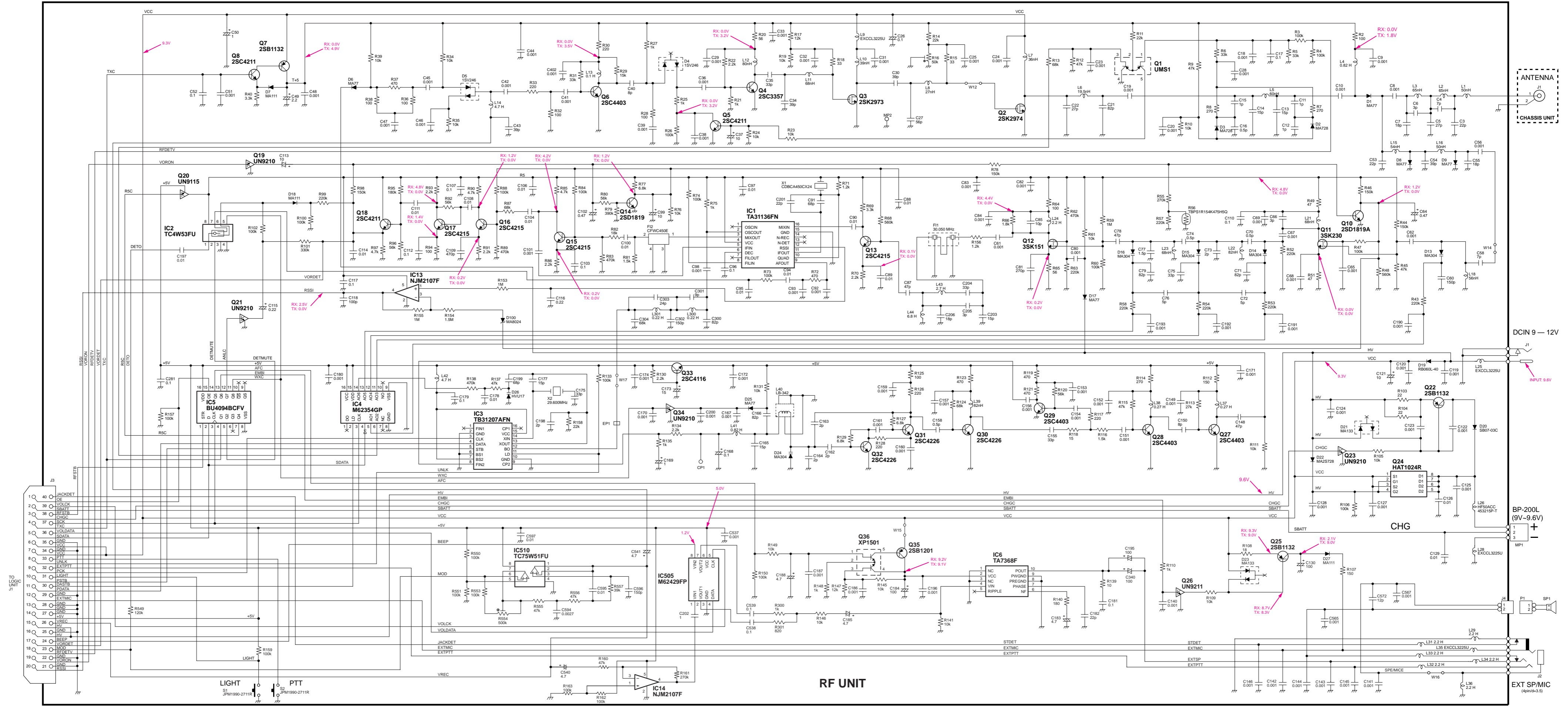
DCIN 9 — 12V

BP-200L
(9V~9.6V)

EXT SP/MIC
(4pin/d=3.5)

COMPLETE VIEW

11 - 2 RF UNIT



RF UNIT

LEFT SIDE

RIGHT SIDE

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