



# SERVICE MANUAL

VHF/UHF DUALBAND FM TRANSCEIVER

## IC-E7

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S-14217HZ-C1

Nov. 2005

Icom Inc.

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## INTRODUCTION

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This service manual describes the latest service information for the **IC-E7** VHF/UHF DUALBAND FM TRANSCEIVER at the time of publication.

MODEL	VERSION	SYMBOL
IC-E7	Europe	EUR
	Italy	ITR
	France	FRA
	United Kingdom	UK

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

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## DANGER

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**NEVER** connect the transceiver to an AC outlet or to a DC power supply 3.7 V. Such a connection could cause a fire or electric hazard.

**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.

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## ORDERING PARTS

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

1. 10-digit Icom parts number
2. Component name and informations
3. Equipment model name and unit name
4. Quantity required

### <SAMPLE ORDER>

5030002860 LCD	A01B004X	IC-E7	Main unit	5 pieces
8810008990 Screw	PH B0 2×10 ZK	IC-E7	Chassis	10 pieces

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



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## REPAIR NOTES

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

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# SECTION 1 SPECIFICATIONS

## GENERAL

- Frequency range :

Version	Transmit (MHz)	Receive (MHz)
[EUR], [UK]	144.000–146.000 430.000–440.000	0.495–999.990
[ITR]	144.000–146.000 430.000–434.000 435.000–438.000	144.000–146.000 430.000–434.000 435.000–438.000
[FRA]	146.000–146.000 430.000–440.000	0.495–29.995 50.200–51.200 76.000–135.995 144.000–146.000 430.000–440.000

- Operating mode : FM, AM\*, WFM\* (\*RX only)
- Memory channels : 1000 channels
- Call channels : 2 channels
- Scan types : Full/Program/Priority/  
Memory Channel/Bank/  
Bank-Link/Skip/Tone
- Frequency stability :  $\pm 6$  ppm ( $-10^{\circ}\text{C}$  to  $+60^{\circ}\text{C}$ )
- Tuning steps : 5/6.25/8.33/9/10/12.5/15/20/  
25/30/50/100 and 200 kHz
- Antenna impedance : 50  $\Omega$  (SMA type)
- Power supply requirement : Specified Icom's battery  
pack only  
(operating voltage 3.7 V)
- Current drain :  

TRANSMIT	VHF	High	1.5 A
		Low	0.4 A (approx.)
	UHF	High	1.5 A
		Low	0.5 A (approx.)
RECEIVE	Stand-by		80 mA (approx.)
	Max. audio		Less than 150 mA
- Operating temp. range :  $-10^{\circ}\text{C}$  to  $+60^{\circ}\text{C}$
- Dimensions (projections not included) : 47 (W)  $\times$  81 (H)  $\times$  28 (D) mm
- Weight (antenna, BP-243 included) : 160 g (approx.)
- MIC/SP connector : 4-conductor 3.5 (d) mm; (1/8")  
2 k $\Omega$ /8  $\Omega$

## TRANSMITTER

- Output power :  

VHF	1.5 W (High)
	0.1 W (Low; approx.)
UHF	1.0 W (High)
	0.1 W (Low; approx.)
- Modulation system : Variable reactance frequency  
modulation
- Maximum deviation :  $\pm 5.0$  kHz
- Spurious emissions : Less than  $-60$  dB (TX High)  
Less than  $-50$  dB (TX Low)

## RECEIVER

- Receiving system : Double conversion  
superheterodyne system
- Intermediate frequencies :  

FM, AM	1st;	46.35 MHz
	2nd;	450 kHz
WFM	1st;	14.85 MHz
	2nd;	450 kHz
- Sensitivity\* :  
(except spurious points; maximum sensitivity)

Frequency (MHz)	FM	AM	WFM
0.495–4.995	–	+7 dB $\mu$	–
5.000–29.995	–	+3 dB $\mu$	–
30.000–75.995	–7 dB $\mu$	–	+5 dB $\mu$
76.000–89.995	–	–	–
90.000–107.995	–14 dB $\mu$	–	–
108.000–117.995	–	+3 dB $\mu$	–
118.000–136.995	–	–	–
137.000–143.995	–	–	–
144.000–147.995	–15 dB $\mu$	–	–
148.000–179.995	–14 dB $\mu$	–	–
330.000–369.995	+5 dB $\mu$	–	–
370.000–399.995	–10 dB $\mu$	–	–
400.000–429.995	–13 dB $\mu$	–	–
430.000–449.995	–15 dB $\mu$	–	–
450.000–499.995	–5 dB $\mu$	–	–
600.000–799.990	0 dB $\mu$	–	+8 dB $\mu$
799.995–939.990	–	–	–
940.000–999.990	+5 dB $\mu$	–	–

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

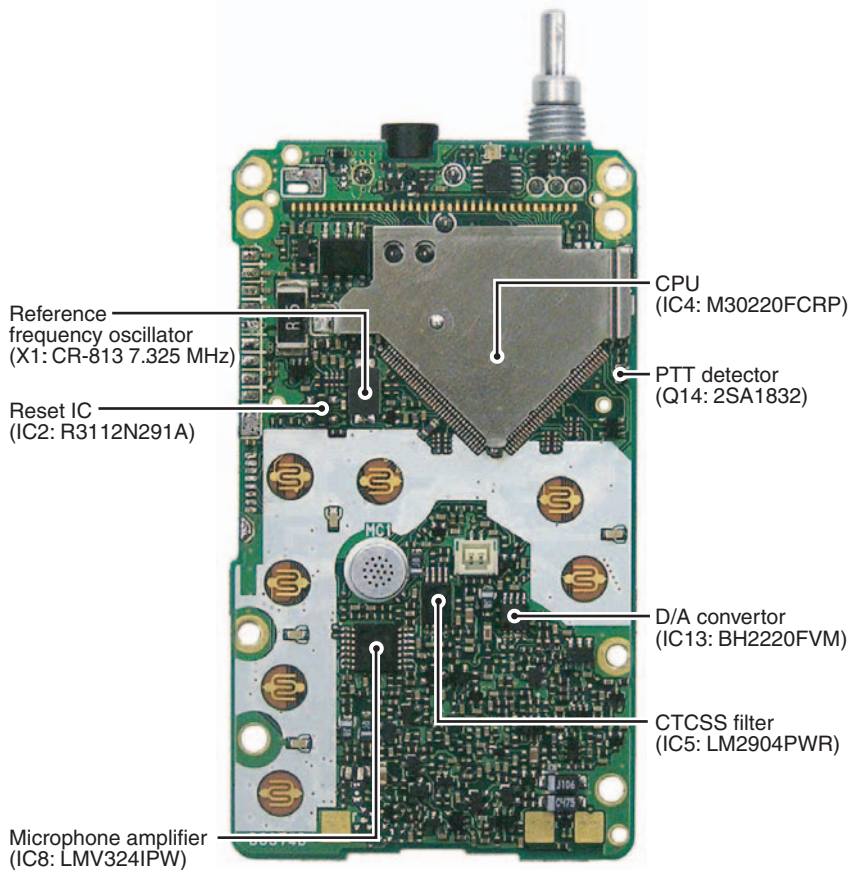
- Squelch sensitivity : Less than  $-15$  dB $\mu$   
(at threshold)
- Selectivity :  

FM, AM	More than 12 kHz/6 dB
	Less than 30 kHz/60 dB
WFM	More than 150 kHz/10 dB
	Less than 700 kHz/20 dB
- Spurious image rejection : More than 40 dB
- Audio output power : More than 50 mW at 10%  
distortion with an 8  $\Omega$  load

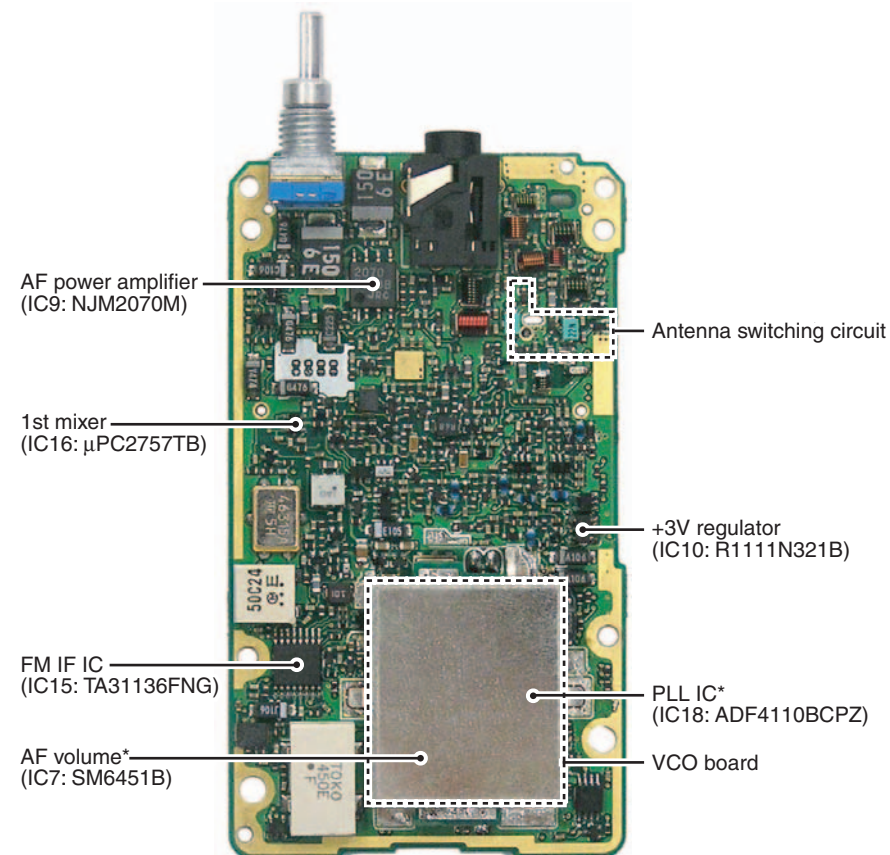
All stated specifications are subject to change without notice or obligation.

# SECTION 2 INSIDE VIEWS

## • MAIN UNIT (TOP VIEW)

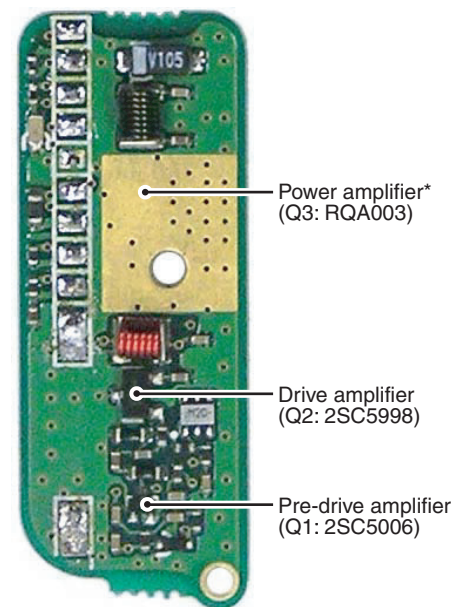


## • MAIN UNIT (BOTTOM VIEW)



\* Located under the VCO board

## • PA BOARD

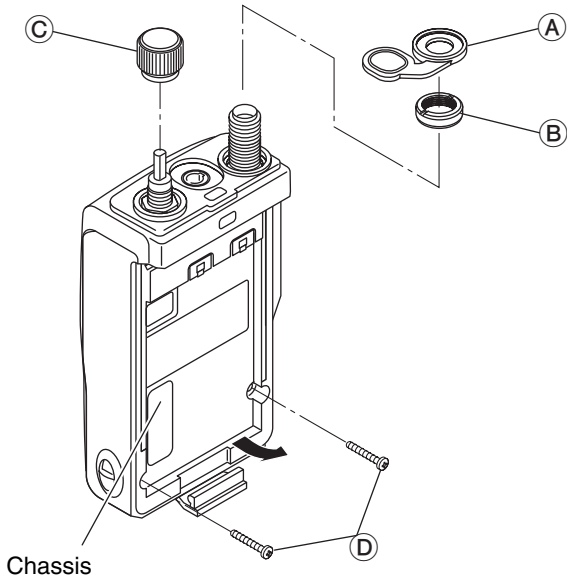


\* Located bottom side of the point.

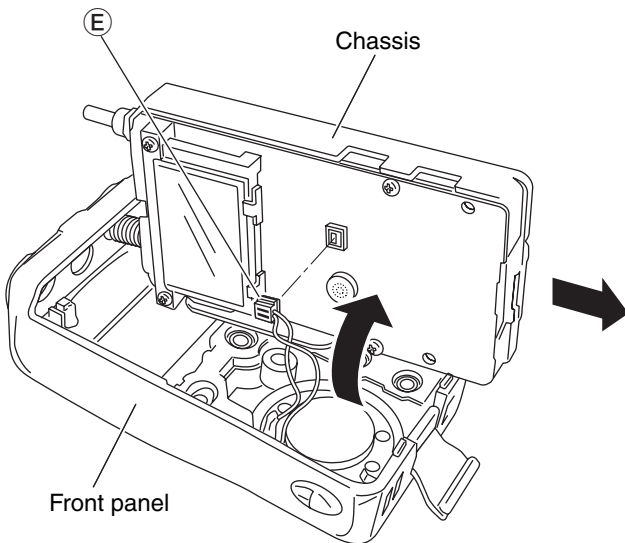
## SECTION 3 DISASSEMBLY INSTRUCTIONS

### • Removing the chassis

- ① Remove the battery pack.
- ② Remove the jack cap (A) and unscrew the antenna nut (B).
- ③ Remove the dial knob (C).
- ④ Unscrew 2 screws (D) and lift up the chassis in the direction of the arrow.

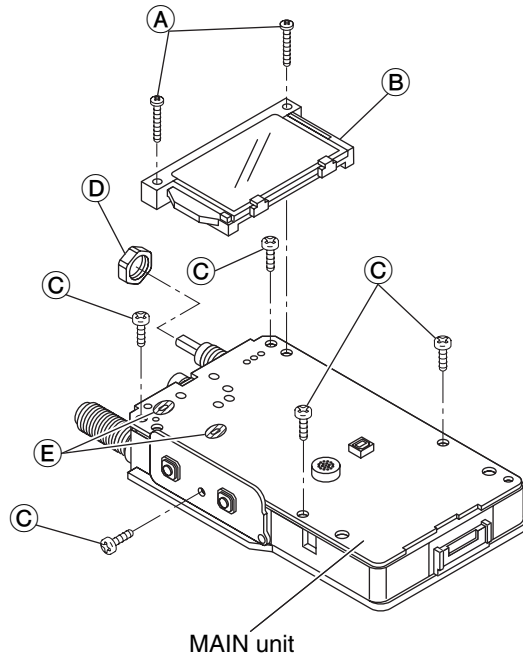


- ⑤ Incline the chassis as figure below and disconnect the speaker cable (E).
- ⑥ Remove the chassis from the front panel.

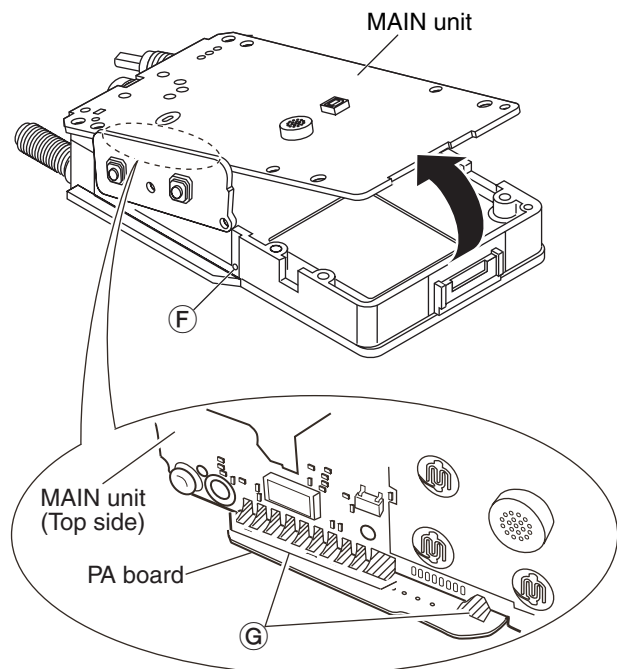


### • Removing the MAIN unit and PA board

- ① Unscrew 2 screws (A), then remove the LCD panel (B).
- ② Unscrew 5 screws (C) and dial nut (D).
- ③ Unsolder 2 points (E).



- ④ Release the projection (F), and remove the MAIN unit.
- ⑤ Unsolder 11 points (G) and remove the PA board from the MAIN unit.



# SECTION 4 CIRCUIT DESCRIPTION

## 4-1 RECEIVE CIRCUITS 4-1-1RF CIRCUITS (MAIN UNIT)

This transceiver has 4 RF circuits to provide wide receiving range. The received signals from the antenna connector (CHASSIS; J1) are applied to each RF circuits for the frequency coverage, and amplified within the frequency coverage.

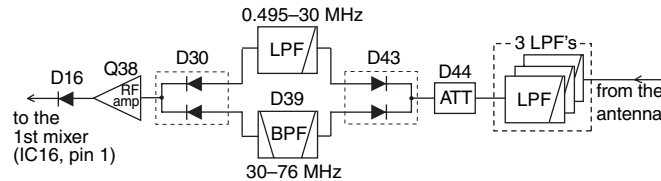
### • While receiving 0.495–76 MHz

The 0.495–76 MHz band signals are passed through the three low-pass filters (LPF; L32, L34, L39, L42, C284, C290, C294, C307, C314), then applied to the RF amplifier (Q38) via the band switches (D30, D43) and LPF or BPF.

The 0.495–30 MHz band signals are passed through the LPF (L20, C241, C242, C247), the 30–76 MHz signals are passed through the Bandpass Filter (BPF; D39, L21, L24, C238, C256) before being applied to the RF amplifier (Q38).

The amplified signals are applied to the 1st mixer (IC16, pin 1) via the band switch (D16).

### - 0.495–76 MHz -

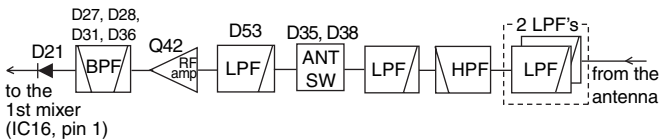


### • While receiving 76–300 MHz

The 76–300 MHz band signals are passed through two LPFs (L39, L42, C307, C314) and a couple of High-pass Filter (HPF; L33, C287, C293) and LPF (L29, L31, C266, C269, C276, C283, C514, C516), then applied to the RF amplifier (Q42) via the antenna switching circuit (D35, D38) and the LPF (D53, L44, C295, C303).

The amplified signals are then applied to the 1st mixer (IC16, pin 1) via the BPF (D27, D28, D31, D36, L10, L11, L22, L23, C208, C210, C216, C228, C233, C243) and band switch (D21).

### - 76–300 MHz -

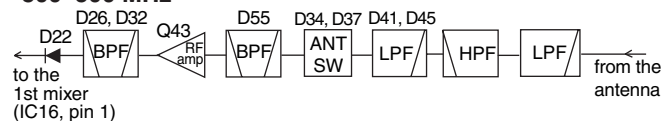


### • While receiving 300–500 MHz

The 300–500 MHz band signals are passed through the LPF (L42, C314) and a couple of HPF (L38, C302, C306) and LPF (D41, D45, L26, L30, C255, C257, C262, C275, C282, C289, C515), then applied to the RF amplifier (Q43) via the antenna switching circuit (D34, D37) and the BPF (D55, L36, L106, C304, C522, C523).

The amplified signals are then applied to the 1st mixer (IC16, pin 1) via the BPF (D26, D32, L13, L25, C204, C215, C222, C236, C244, C520, C521) and band switch (D22).

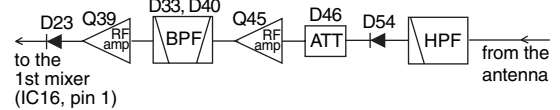
### - 300–500 MHz -



### • While receiving 500–999 MHz

The 500–999 MHz band signals are passed through the HPF (L41, C311, C313) and band switch (D54), then applied to the RF amplifier (Q45) via the attenuator (D46). The amplified RF signals are applied to another RF amplifier (Q39) via the BPF (D33, D40, L15, L27, L28, C229, C237, C245, C252, C261). The amplified RF signals are then applied to the 1st mixer (IC16, pin 1) via the band switch (D23).

### - 500–999 MHz -



## 4-1-2 1ST IF CIRCUITS (MAIN UNIT)

The 1st IF circuits contain the 1st mixer, 1st IF amplifier and the 1st IF filter. The 1st IF mixer converts the received signals into a fixed frequency of the 1st Intermediate Frequency (IF) signal. The converted 1st IF signal is filtered at the 1st IF filters, then amplified at the 1st IF amplifier.

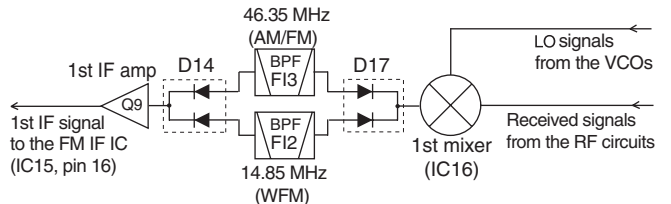
The received signals from the RF circuits are applied to the 1st IF mixer (IC16, pin 1), and converted into the 46.35 MHz (AM/FM)/14.85 MHz (WFM) 1st IF signal by being mixed with 1st Local Oscillator (LO) signals from the VCOs (VCO BOARD).

While receiving 0.5–76 MHz band signals, the 1st LO signals are generated at 50 MHz VCO (VCO BOARD; Q10, Q13, D7, D8), and for receiving 76–280 MHz band signals, the 1st LO signals are generated at 144 MHz VCO (VCO BOARD; Q9, Q12, D6).

While receiving 280–999 MHz band signals, the 1st LO signals are generated at 430 MHz VCO (VCO BOARD; Q8, Q11, D5). If the receiving frequency is 500 MHz and above, the VCO output signal is doubled at the doubler circuit (Q18) before being applied to the 1st mixer (IC16, pin 3).

The converted IF signal is passed through the 1st IF filter F13 (AM/FM mode) or F12 (WFM mode) to filter out the unwanted signal, then applied to the 1st IF amplifier (Q9). The amplified 1st IF signal is then applied to the FM IF IC (IC15, pin 16).

### • 1st IF CIRCUIT



### 4-1-3 2ND IF AND DEMODULATOR CIRCUITS (MAIN UNIT)

The 1st IF signal is converted into the 2nd IF signal and demodulated in the FM IF IC. The FM IF IC contains 2nd mixer, limiter amplifier, quadrature detector, etc. in its package.

The 1st IF signal from the 1st IF amplifier (Q9) is applied to the 2nd mixer in the FM IF IC (IC15, pin 16), and converted into the 2nd IF signal by being mixed with the 2nd LO signal from the reference frequency oscillator (X2) tripled by the tripler (Q29).

The converted 2nd IF signal is output from pin 3, and passed through the 2nd IF filter via the FM/WFM switch (D12) to suppress sideband noise.

#### • FM/WFM mode

In FM mode, the 2nd IF signal is passed through the BPF (F1). In WFM mode, the signal passed through the LPF (L2, C136).

The filtered 2nd IF signal is applied to the limiter amplifier in the FM IF IC (pin 5) via the FM/WFM switch (D10). The amplified 2nd IF signal is FM-demodulated at the quadrature detector section and output from pin 9. The demodulated AF signals are applied to the AF amplifier circuits.

#### • AM mode

The 2nd IF signal is passed through the F11 and applied to the AM demodulator circuit (Q19, Q20). The demodulated AF signals are applied to the AF amplifier circuits.

### 4-1-4 AF AMPLIFIER CIRCUITS (MAIN UNIT)

The demodulated AF signals from the demodulator circuits are amplified and filtered in AF amplifier circuits.

#### • FM/WFM mode

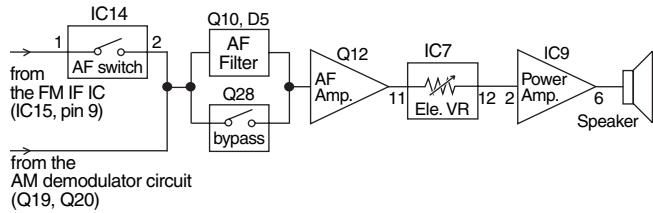
The demodulated AF signals from the FM IF IC (IC15, pin 9) are passed through the AF switch (IC14, pins 1,2) and AF filter circuit (Q10, D5). The filtered AF signals are applied to the AF amplifier (Q12).

#### • AM mode

The demodulated AF signals from the AM-demodulator circuit (Q19, Q20) are passed through the AF filter bypass switch (Q28) and applied to the AF amplifier (Q12).

The amplified AF signals are applied to the electric volume (IC7, pin 11) and level adjusted. The level adjusted AF signals are output from pin 12, and applied to the AF amplifier (IC9, pin 2) to obtain more than 50 mW of AF output power. The power amplified AF signals are then output from pin 6, and applied to the internal speaker (CHASSIS; SP1) or connected external speaker via [MIC/SP] connector (J4).

#### • AF CIRCUITS



### 4-1-5 AGC CIRCUIT

A portion of the AM-demodulated signals are converted into DC voltage, and fed back to the RF circuits as the AGC (Automatic Gain Controller) signal.

The AGC signal controls the bias of the 1st IF amplifier (Q9) and RF amplifiers (Q38, Q39, Q42, Q43, Q45) according to the received signal strength to stabilize the demodulated AF signal level.

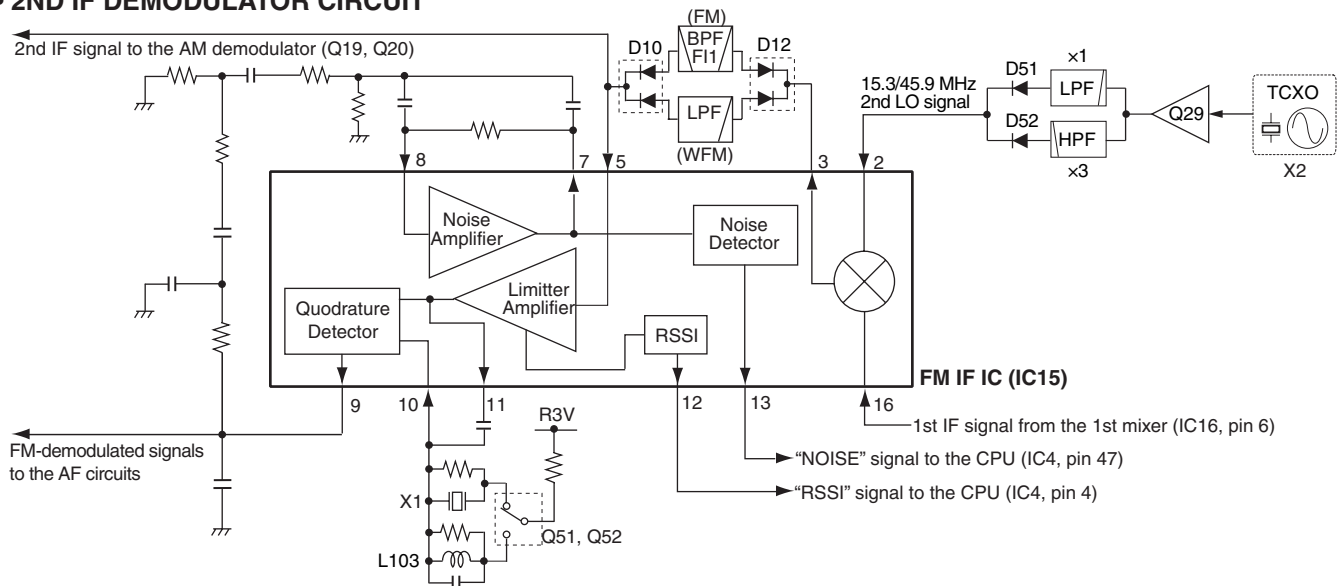
### 4-1-6 SQUELCH CIRCUITS

#### • NOISE SQUELCH

The noise squelch mutes the AF output signals when no RF signals are received. By detecting noise components in the demodulated AF signals, the squelch circuit toggles the AF power amplifier ON and OFF.

A portion of the FM-demodulated AF signals from the FM IF IC (IC15, pin 9) are passed through the noise filter (R186, R187, R192, R196, R197, R204, C150, C152, C158, C162, C164). The filtered noise signals are then applied to the noise amplifier in the FM IF IC (IC15, pins 7, 8) to be amplified the noise components only.

### • 2ND IF DEMODULATOR CIRCUIT





The amplified noise components are converted into the pulse-type signal at the noise detector section, and output from pin 13 as the “NOISE” signal. The “NOISE” signal is applied to the CPU (IC4, pin 47). Then the CPU outputs “AFON” signal from pin 68 according to the “NOISE” signal level to toggle the AF power regulator (Q46, Q47) ON and OFF.

**• TONE SQUELCH**

The tone squelch detects the tone signal in the demodulated AF signals, and opens the squelch only when matched sub-audible tone frequency is detected in the received signal.

While the tone squelch is in use, and the received signal contains no sub-audible tone signal or mismatched tone frequency, the tone squelch mutes the AF signals even if the noise squelch is open.

A portion of the demodulated AF signals from the FM IF IC (IC15, pin 9) are passed through the two-staged CTCSS/DTCS filter (IC5, pins 5, 7 and pins 1, 2) to suppress unwanted voice signals. The filtered CTCSS/DTCS signals are applied to the CPU (IC4, pin 7).

The CPU decodes the CTCSS/DTCS signal, and outputs “AFON” signal from pin 68 according to the set CTCSS/DTCS signal to toggle the AF power regulator (Q46, Q47) ON and OFF.

**4-2 TRANSMIT CIRCUITS**

**4-2-1 MICROPHONE AMPLIFIER CIRCUIT (MAIN UNIT)**

The microphone amplifier circuit contains AF amplifier, IDC, splatter filter, etc. The AF signals from the microphone (MIC signals) are filtered and level-adjusted at this circuit.

The AF signals from the microphone are applied to the MIC amplifier (IC8, pin 13). The amplified MIC signals are output from pin 14, and passed through the IDC (Instantaneous Deviation Control; IC8, pins 8, 9) and splatter filter (IC8, pins 5, 7).

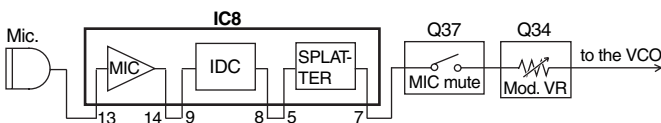
The IDC limits the level of the amplitude of MIC signals to prevent over deviation, and the splatter filter suppress 3 kHz and higher audio components. The filtered MIC signals are passed through the MIC mute switch (Q37) and modulation volume (Q34).

While receiving, the voltage of R3V line is applied to the base terminal of the MIC mute switch (Q37) to turn it ON, thus the MIC line is connected to the ground and the MIC signals are muted.

The modulation volume (Q34) adjusts the deviation according to “MODSET” signal from the D/A converter (IC13, pin 2).

The level adjusted MIC signals are then applied to the modulation circuit (VCO BOARD; D5 or D6) to modulate the VCO oscillating signal.

**• MICROPHONE AMPLIFIER CIRCUITS**



**4-2-2 MODULATION CIRCUIT (VCO BOARD)**

The modulation circuit modulates the VCO oscillating signal with the AF signals from the microphone and the tone signals from the CPU.

**• MICROPHONE SIGNALS**

The level adjusted MIC signals from the modulation volume (Q34) are applied to the D5 (in transmitting on 430 MHz band) or D6 (in transmitting on 144 MHz band) to modulate the VCO oscillating signal by changing the reactance of D5/D6. The modulated VCO output signal is buffer-amplified by Q14 and Q19, and applied to the PA BOARD via doubler switches (D13, D17) and TX/RX switch (MAIN UNIT; D18) as a transmit signal.

**• TONE SIGNALS**

The CTCSS and DTCS signals are generated by the CPU (IC4) and output from pin 141. The CTCSS and DTCS signals are applied to the modulation circuit (VCO BOARD; D5 or D6) via the tone filter (Q41). To ensure the modulation, the DTCS signal is also applied to the reference frequency oscillator (X2, pin 1), after passing through the DTCS filter (IC8, pins 1, 2) and modulation volume (Q48).

**4-2-3 TRANSMIT AMPLIFIERS (PA BOARD)**

The VCO output signal is amplified to transmit output power level by the transmit amplifiers.

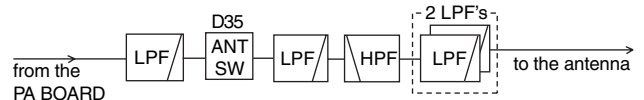
The VCO output signal from VCO BOARD is passed through the TX/RX switch (MAIN UNIT; D18) and level adjust circuit (D1), and applied to the pre-driver (Q1), driver (Q2) and power (Q3) amplifiers in sequence to be amplified to the transmit output power level. The power amplified transmit signal is passed through the antenna switching circuit (MAIN UNIT; D34, D35) and filters.

**4-2-4 TRANSMIT FILTERS (MAIN UNIT)**

The power amplified transmit signal from the PA BOARD is filtered at the transmit filters. The transmit filters prevent unwanted RF signals being emitted to the air.

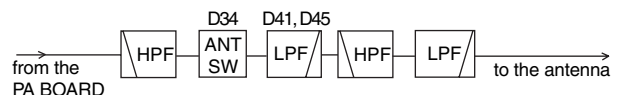
While transmitting on 144 MHz band, the transmit signal is passed through the LPF (L12, C223, C227), antenna switch circuit (D35, D38), a couple of LPF (L29, L31, C266, C269, C276, C283, C514, C516) and HPF (L33, C287, C293), and two LPFs (L39, L42, C307, C314) before being applied to the antenna connector (CHASSIS; J1).

**• 144 MHz**



While transmitting on 430 MHz band, the transmit signal is passed through the HPF (L14, C220, C226), antenna switching circuit (D34, D37), a couple of LPF (D41, D45, L26, L30, C255, C257, C262, C275, C282, C289, C515) and HPF (L38, C302, C306, C310), and the LPF (L42, C314) before being applied to the antenna connector (CHASSIS; J1).

**• 430 MHz**



## 4-3 PLL CIRCUITS

### 4-3-1 VCO CIRCUITS (VCO BOARD)

This transceiver has 3 VCOs; 50 MHz VCO, 144 MHz VCO and 430 MHz VCO. The 50 MHz VCO oscillates the 1st LO signals, 144 MHz VCO and 430 MHz VCO oscillate both transmit output and 1st LO signals.

#### • 50 MHz VCO

The 50 MHz VCO (Q10, Q13, D7, D8) generates the 1st LO signals for receiving 0.5–76 MHz band signals. The output signals are amplified at the buffer amplifiers (Q14, Q19), and passed through the doubler switches (D13, D17), and then applied to the 1st mixer (IC16, pin 3) via TX/RX switch (MAIN UNIT; D56).

#### • 144 MHz VCO

The 144 MHz VCO (Q9, Q12, D6) generates both of transmit output signal for 144 MHz band and 1st LO signals for receiving 76–280 MHz.

While receiving, the VCO oscillates the 1st LO frequency, and the VCO output signals are amplified at the buffer amplifiers (Q14, Q19). The buffer-amplified signals are passed through the doubler switches (D13, D17), then applied to the 1st mixer (IC16, pin 3) via TX/RX switch (MAIN UNIT; D56).

While transmitting, the VCO oscillates the transmit frequency, and the VCO output signal is amplified at the buffer amplifiers (Q14, Q19). The buffer-amplified signals are passed through the doubler switches (D13, D17), then applied to the PA BOARD via TX/RX switch (MAIN UNIT; D18).

#### • 430 MHz VCO

The 430 MHz VCO (Q8, Q11, D5) generates both of the transmit output signal for 430 MHz band and 1st LO signals for receiving 280–990 MHz.

While receiving, the VCO oscillates the 1st LO frequency, and the VCO output signals are amplified by the buffer amplifiers (Q14, Q19).

If the receiving frequency is 500 MHz and below, the buffer-amplified signals are passed through the doubler switches (D13, D17), then applied to the 1st mixer (IC16, pin 3) via TX/RX switch (MAIN UNIT; D56).

If the receiving frequency is 500 MHz and above, the buffer-amplified signals are applied to the doubler circuit (Q18, D14, D15) via doubler switch (D12). The doubled signals are then applied to the 1st mixer (IC16, pin 3) via doubler switch (D16) and TX/RX switch (MAIN UNIT; D56).

While transmitting, The VCO oscillates the transmit frequency, and the VCO output signal is amplified at the buffer amplifiers (Q14, Q19), then applied to the PA BOARD via TX/RX switch (MAIN UNIT; D18).

A portion of the VCO output signals generated at each VCO are applied to the PLL IC (IC18, pin 5) via buffer amplifier (Q14) and LO amplifier (Q2) for comparison signal.

### 4-3-2 PLL CIRCUIT

The PLL circuit provides stable oscillation of the transmit frequency and receive 1st LO frequency. The PLL circuit compares the phase of the divided VCO frequency with the reference frequency. The PLL output frequency is controlled by the divided ratio (N-data) from the CPU.

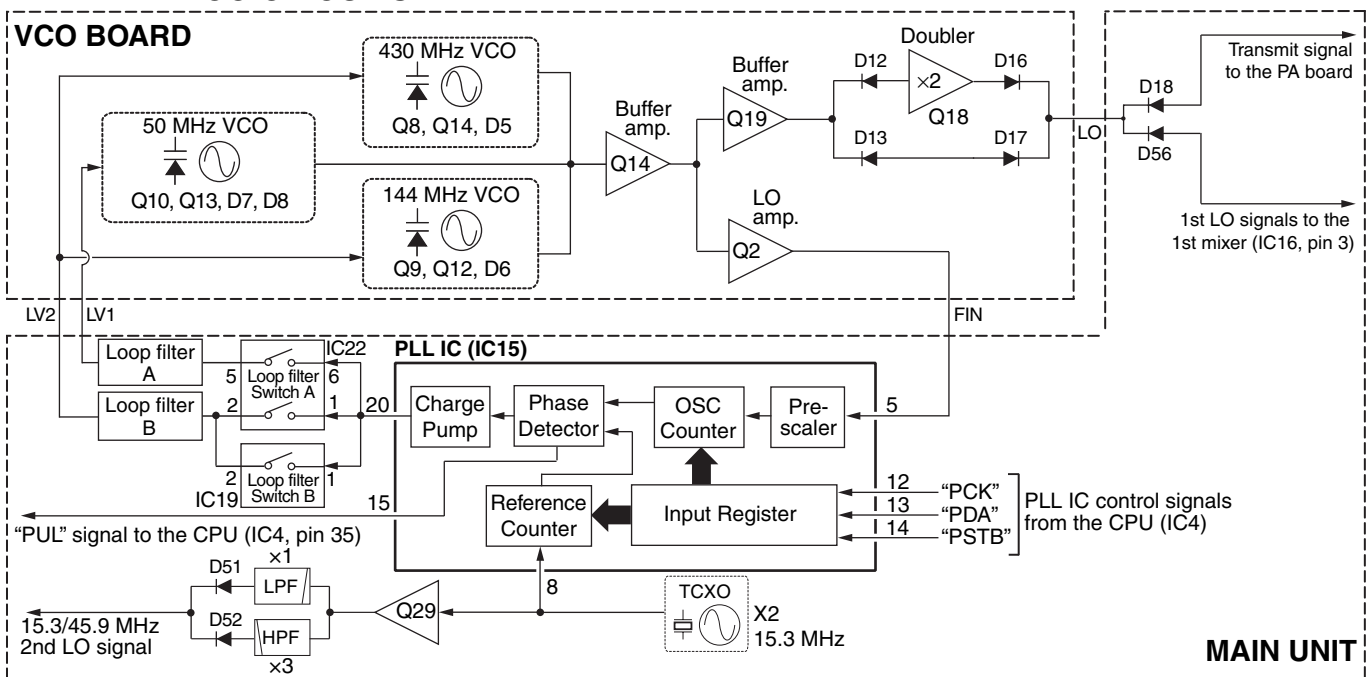
The amplified signals from LO amplifier (Q2) are applied to the PLL IC (IC18, pin 5). The applied signals are divided at the prescaler and OSC counter according to the "PDA" signal from the CPU (IC4, pin 32). The divided signal is phase-compared with the reference frequency at the phase detector.

The phase difference is output from pin 20 as a pulse type signal after being passed through the charge pump and loop filter switch. The output signal is applied to the each VCO (VCO BOARD) after being converted into the DC voltage (lock voltage) at the loop filters.

The lock voltage for 50 MHz VCO ("LV1") is generated by being passed through the the loop filter A (Q11, Q13, R68, R72, R74, R76, R80, R81, C72, C79, C80, C500) via the loop filter switch A (IC22, pins 5, 6). The lock voltage for 144 MHz VCO and 430 MHz ("LV2") is generated by being passed through the loop filter B (Q54, Q56, R327–R331, R337, C485, C486, C488, C501) via the loop filter switch A (IC22, pins 1, 2) and B (IC19, pins 1, 2).

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.

## • PLL AND VCO CIRCUITS



## 4-4 PORT ALLOCATIONS

### 4-4-1 CPU (MAIN UNIT; IC4)

Pin No.	Port Name	Description
2	K2	Input port for [▲], [▼] keys.
3	K1	Input port for [BAND], [CALL] and [V/M] keys.
4	RSSI	Input port for RSSI signal for the S-meter indicator from FM IF IC (IC15, pin 12).
5	VIN	Input port for voltage detection of attached battery pack.
6	CTONE	Input port for WX signal.
7	RTONE	Input port for CTCSS/DTCS signal.
14	ESIO	I/O port for EEPROM (IC1) data.
15	ECK	I/O port for the EEPROM (IC1) clock.
25	POWER	Input port for [PWR] key (S6). LOW: When the key is pushed.
26	DSTB	Outputs strobe signal to the D/A converter (IC13, pin 8).
28	CLS	Outputs clock sift signal to the clock frequency shift circuit (Q5).
29	VSTB	Outputs VOL strobe signal to the electronic VR (IC7, pin 14).
32	PDA	Outputs serial data to the PLL IC (IC18, pin 13), electronic VR (IC7, pin 16) and D/A converter (IC13, pin 6).
33	PSTB	Outputs PLL strobe signal to the PLL IC (IC18, pin14).
34	PCK	Outputs serial clock signal to the PLL IC (IC18, pin 12), electronic VR (IC7, pin 15) and D/A converter (IC13, pin 7).
35	PUL	Inputs PLL unlock signal ("PUL") from PLL IC (IC18, pin15).
41	LEDR	Outputs TX indicator LED (DS8; Red) control signal to the LED driver (Q49). "High": While transmitting.
42	LEDG	Outputs RX indicator LED (DS8; Green) control signal to the LED driver (Q49). "High": While receiving.
43	UHFC	Outputs UHF RF circuit control signal to the band selector (Q36). "High": While receiving on the UHF band.
44	R3C	Outputs receive circuit control signal to R3V regulator (Q6). "High": While receiving.
45	WFM	Outputs receiving mode (FM/WFM) switching signal to the FM/WFM switches (Q16, Q17, Q51, Q52). "Low": While receiving in FM mode.
46	AM	Outputs receiving mode (AM/FM) switching signal to the AM demodulator switch (Q18) and AF switch (IC14). "High": While receiving in AM mode.
47	NOISE	Inputs "NOISE" signal from the FM IF IC (IC15, pin 13).
48	DTCS	Outputs DTCS filter control signal to the DTCS filter (Q41).
49	TCON	Outputs tone filter control (IC5) signal to the CTCSS filter switch (Q8).

Pin No.	Port Name	Description
51	VHFC	Outputs VHF RF circuit control signal to the band selector (Q36). "High": While receiving on the VHF band (76–300 MHz).
52	PCON	Outputs +3V line control signal to the +3V regulator (IC10). "High": While the transceiver's power is ON.
53	+3SC	Outputs +3S line control signal to the +3S regulator (Q3, Q4).
54	TXC	Outputs transmit circuits control signal to T3 regulator circuit (Q24–Q27). "High": While transmitting.
55	BEEP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• While receiving, outputs beep sound to the electric volume (IC7, pin6).</li> <li>• While transmitting, outputs 1750 Hz tone signal to the microphone amplifier circuit (IC8, pin 9).</li> </ul>
56	TXU	Outputs UHF TX circuit control signal to TX band switch (Q27). "High": While transmitting on UHF band.
57	TXV	Outputs VHF TX circuits control signal to TX band switch (Q27). "High": While transmitting on VHF band.
58	VSHIFT	Outputs oscillating frequency shift circuit (VCO BOARD; Q5, D2–D4) control signal. "High": D2–D4 are ON, and the oscillating frequency is shifts down.
59	DBL2	Outputs doubler switches (VCO BOARD; D13, D17) control signal. "High": While receiving 500 MHz and below.
60	DBL1	Outputs doubler switches (VCO BOARD; D12, D16) control signal. "Low": While receiving 500 MHz and above.
61	ATT	Outputs attenuator control signal to the attenuator controller (Q40). "High": While attenuator is activated.
63	HFC	Outputs HF RF circuit control signal to the HF band selector (Q35).
64	BCC	Outputs 0.5–30MHz receive circuit control signal to the HF band selector (Q35).
65	V3C	Outputs 430 MHz VCO control signal to the 430 MHz VCO switch (VCO BOARD; Q3).
66	V2C	Outputs 144 MHz VCO control signal to the 144 MHz VCO switch (VCO BOARD; Q3).
67	V1C	Outputs 50 MHz VCO control signal to the 50 MHz VCO switch (VCO BOARD; Q4).
68	AFON	Outputs AF power amplifier (IC9) control signal to the AF power amplifier controller (Q46, Q47). "High": While the audio is emitted.
69	LIGHT	Outputs backlight control signal to the LCD backlight (PA BOARD; DS1) driver (Q22). "High": While the backlight is ON.
70	MMUTE	Outputs MIC line mute signal to the MIC mute switch (Q37). "High": MIC signal is muted.
71	800C	Outputs 500–999 MHz RF circuit control signal to the 800 MHz band selector (Q40).
73, 74	DUD, DCK	Input ports for [DIAL].

#### 4-4-1 CPU (MAIN UNIT; IC4)-continue

Pin No.	Port Name	Description
75	SQL	Input port for [SQL] key (S7). "Low": While [SQL] is pushed.
76	FUNC	Input port for [FUNC] key (PA BOARD; S1). "Low": While [FUNC] is pushed.
77	PTT	Input port for [PTT] key. (PA BOARD; S2) "Low": While [PTT] is pushed.
138	PSET	Outputs transmit power control signal to the TX power controller (IC17. pin 3).
139	TRAC	Outputs BPFs tracking control signal to the tracking varactor diodes driver (Q32).
141	CTCOUT	Outputs CTCSS/DTCS signal to the MIC line.
144	TEMP	Input port for internal temperature of the transceiver.

#### 4-4-2 D/A CONVERTER (MAIN UNIT; IC13)

Pin No.	Port Name	Description
1	FSET	Outputs reference frequency control signal to the TCXO (X2, pin 1).
2	MODSET	Outputs modulation level control signal to the modulation volume circuit (Q37).
3	DTCSET	Outputs DTCS modulation level control signal to the DTCS modulation volume circuit (Q48).

#### 4-5 POWER SUPPLY CIRCUITS

Line	Description
VCC	The same voltage as attached battery pack.
CPU3V	Common 3 V converted from VCC line at the CPU3 regulator (IC11). The converted voltage is applied to the CPU (IC4), Re-set IC (IC2), EEPROM (IC1), etc.
+3S	Common 3 V converted from VCCline at the +3S regulator (Q3, Q4) controlled by "+3SC" signal from CPU (IC4, pin 53) controlled by "PCON" signal from the CPU (IC4, pin 52). The converted voltage is applied to the electric volume (IC7), VCO BOARD, etc.
+3V	Common 3 V converted from VCCline at the +3V regulator (IC10, Q1). The converted voltage is applied to the R3v regulator (Q6), +10 V DC-DC up-converter (Q7, Q61, Q62, D3, X4), PLL IC (IC15), D/A converter (IC13), etc.
R3V	Receive 3 V controlled by R3V regulator (Q6) using "R3C" signal from the CPU (IC4, pin 44). The voltage is applied to the FM IF IC (IC15), 1st mixer (IC16), 1st IF amplifier (Q9), RF circuits, etc.
TX3	Transmit 3 V controlled by T3 regulator (Q24-Q26) using "TXC" signal from the CPU (IC4, pin 54). The controlled voltage is applied to the TX power controller IC17, Q31, Q50), pre-driver (PA BOARD; Q1), microphone amplifier (IC8), etc.
+10V	Common +10 V boosted at the +10V DC-DC up-converter (Q7, Q61, Q62, D3, X4). The boosted voltage is applied to the loop filters, tracking varactor diodes driver (Q32), etc.

# SECTION 5 ADJUSTMENT PROCEDURES

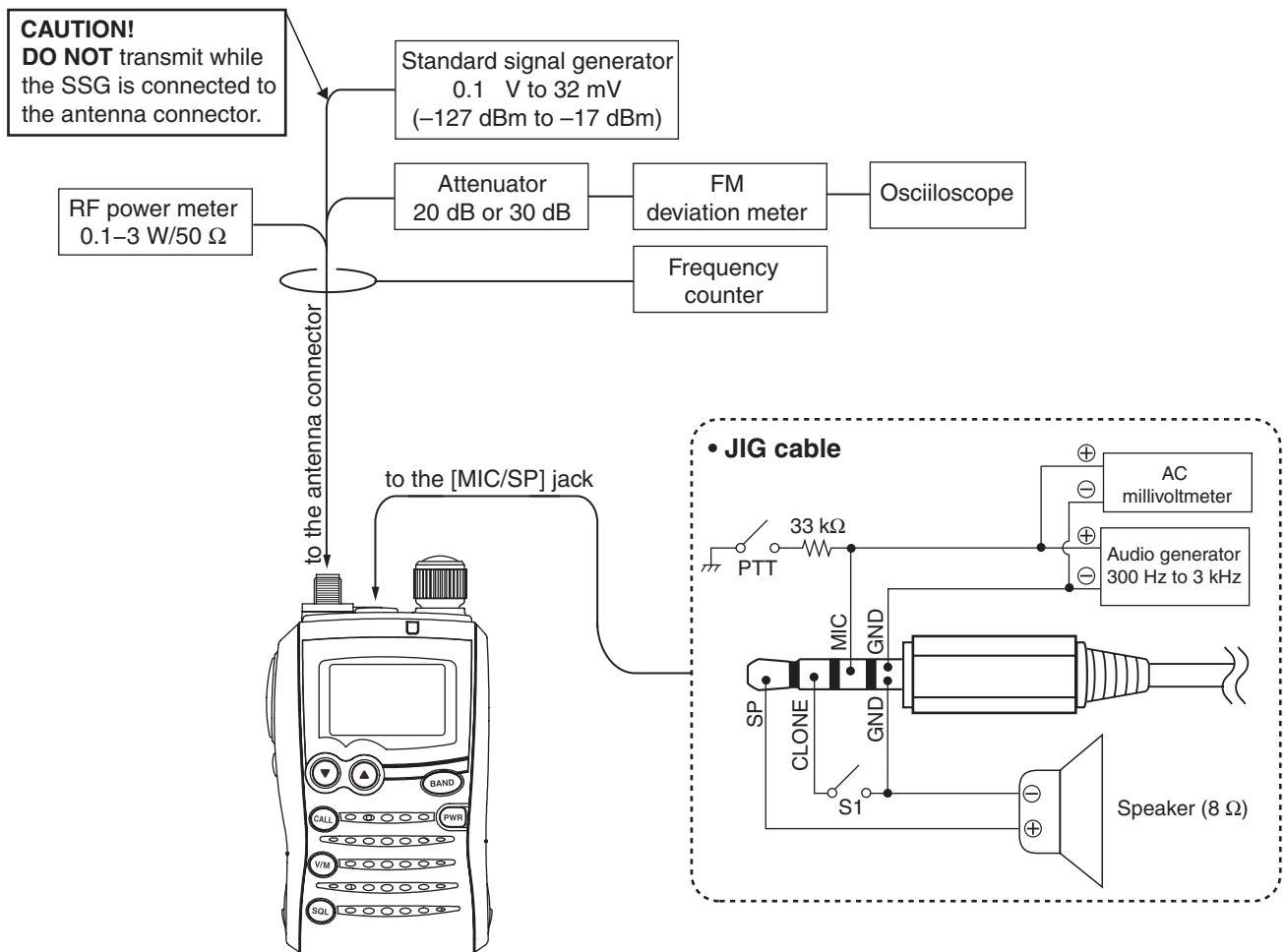
## 5-1 PREPARATION

When adjusting IC-E7, these test equipments and the JIG cable (see the illust below) are required.

### REQUIRED TEST EQUIPMENTS

EQUIPMENT	GRADE AND RANGE	EQUIPMENT	GRADE AND RANGE
RF power meter (terminated type)	Measuring range : 0.1–3 W Frequency range : 100–500 MHz Impedance : 50 Ω SWR : Less than 1.2 : 1	Standard signal generator (SSG)	Frequency range : 0.1–1300 MHz Output level : 0.1 μV to 32 mV (–127 to –17 dBm)
Frequency counter	Frequency range : 0.1–500 MHz Frequency accuracy: ±1 ppm or better Sensitivity : 100 mV or better	Oscilloscope	Frequency range : DC–20 MHz Measuring range : 0.01–20 V
FM deviation meter	Frequency range : 30–500 MHz Measuring range : 0 to ±10 kHz	AC millivoltmeter	Measuring range : 10 mV to 10 V
Audio generator	Frequency range : 300–3000 Hz Output level : 1–500 mV (–47 to 7 dBm)	External speaker	Input impedance : 8 Ω Capacity : More than 50 mW
		Attenuator	Power attenuation : 20 or 30 dB Capacity : More than 3 W

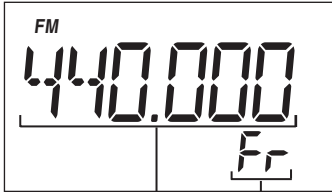
### CONNECTION



## ■ ENTERING ADJUSTMENT MODE

- ① Turn the power OFF.
- ② Connect the JIG cable (see page 5-1) to the [MIC/SP] jack.
- ③ Turn the "S1" of the JIG cable ON.
- ④ While pushing [FUNC], [BAND] and [▲] key, turn the power ON.
- ⑤ Turn the "S1" of the JIG cable OFF, then start the adjustment.

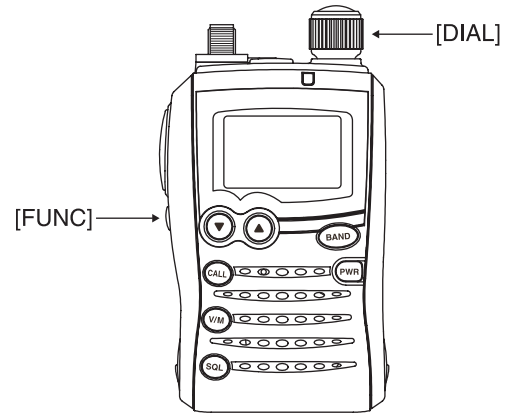
During adjustment mode, the function display shows the adjustment item, frequency, etc. as below.



Adjustment frequency

Adjustment item

## ■ KEY ASSIGNMENTS FOR ADJUSTMENT MODE



- : Selects the next adjustment item.
- : Selects the previous adjustment item.
- [DIAL] : Adjusts the value for the item manually.
- + : Adjusts the value for the item automatically.
- : Stores the set value.

**NOTE:** The set value storing is inhibited during transmit. Release PTT switch to return to receive first, then push this key to store the set value.

## ■ QUITTING ADJUSTMENT MODE

- Turn the power OFF.

## 5-2 FREQUENCY AND TRANSMIT ADJUSTMENT

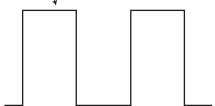
- Set the specified value using [DIAL], and push [BAND] to store the set value. Then push [CALL] to move to the next adjustment item.
- NOTE:** "REFERENCE FREQUENCY" should be adjusted before "DEVIATION" and "RX SENSITIVITY," and "DEVIATION" should be adjusted before "DTCS BALANCE" (on the next page). Otherwise, these adjustments will not be adjusted properly.

ADJUSTMENT ITEM	ADJUSTMENT CONDITION	VALUE
REFERENCE FREQUENCY [Fr]	1 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Connect an RF power meter to the antenna connector.</li> <li>• Loosely couple a frequency counter to the antenna connector.</li> <li>• Transmitting</li> </ul>	440.00000 MHz
TX HIGH POWER (VHF/Low band) [PH1] PH1	1 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Connect an RF power meter to the antenna connector.</li> <li>• Transmitting</li> </ul>	1.5 W
(VHF/Mid band) [PH2] PH2	2 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Transmitting</li> </ul>	
(VHF/High band) [PH3] PH3	3 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Transmitting</li> </ul>	
(UHF/Low band) [PH4] PH4	4 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Transmitting</li> </ul>	1.0 W
(UHF/Mid band) [PH5] PH5	5 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Transmitting</li> </ul>	
(UHF/High band) [PH6] PH6	6 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Transmitting</li> </ul>	
TX LOW POWER (VHF/Low band) [PL1] PL1	1 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Transmitting</li> </ul>	0.1 W
(VHF/Mid band) [PL2] PL2	2 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Transmitting</li> </ul>	
(VHF/High band) [PL3] PL3	3 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Transmitting</li> </ul>	
(UHF/Low band) [PL4] PL4	4 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Transmitting</li> </ul>	
(UHF/Mid band) [PL5] PL5	5 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Transmitting</li> </ul>	
(UHF/High band) [PL6] PL6	6 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Transmitting</li> </ul>	
DEVIATION (VHF/Low band) [dE1] dE1	1 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Connect an audio generator to the [MIC/SP] jack through the JIG cable (see the page 5-1) and set as;                Frequency : 1.0 kHz                Level : 90 mVrms (-8 dBm)</li> <li>• Connect a modulation analyzer to the antenna connector through an attenuator and set as;                LPF : 20 kHz                HPF : OFF                De-emphasis : OFF                Detector : (P-P)/2</li> <li>• Transmitting</li> </ul>	±4.2 kHz
(VHF/Mid band) [dE2] dE2	2 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Transmitting</li> </ul>	
(VHF/High band) [dE3] dE3	3 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Transmitting</li> </ul>	
(UHF/Low band) [dE4] dE4	4 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Transmitting</li> </ul>	
(UHF/Mid band) [dE5] dE5	5 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Transmitting</li> </ul>	
(UHF/High band) [dE6] dE6	6 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Transmitting</li> </ul>	

### 5-3 SIGNALING AND RECEIVE ADJUSTMENT

• Set the specified value using [DIAL], and push [BAND] to store the set value. Then, push [CALL] to move to the next adjustment item.

**NOTE:** "DTCS BALANCE" should be adjusted before "CTCSS DEVIATION," and "RX SENSITIVITY" should be adjusted before "FM/WFM S-METER" (on the next page). Otherwise, these adjustments will not be adjusted properly.

ADJUSTMENT ITEM	ADJUSTMENT CONDITION	VALUE
DTCS LEVEL (VHF) [dt1] <i>dt 1</i>	1 • Push [CALL] (No adjustment)	-
(UHF) [dt2] <i>dt 2</i>	2 • Push [CALL] (No adjustment)	
DTCS BALANCE (VHF) [db1] <i>db 1</i>	1 • No audio signal is applied to the [MIC/SP] jack. • Connect a modulation analyzer with an oscilloscope to the antenna connector through an attenuator, and set the modulation analyzer as; HPF : OFF      De-emphasis : OFF LPF : 20 kHz    Detector : (P-P)/2 • Transmitting	Set to square wave form 
(UHF) [db2] <i>db 2</i>	2 • Transmitting	
CTCSS DEVIATION (VHF) [Ct1] <i>Ct 1</i>	1 • No audio signal is applied to the [MIC/SP] jack. • Set the modulation analyzer as the same as "DTCS BALANCE". • Transmitting	±0.75 kHz
(UHF) [Ct2] <i>Ct 2</i>	2 • Transmitting	
RX SENSITIVITY [t11] <i>t 1 1</i>	1 • Connect an SSG to the antenna connector and set as; Frequency : Specified frequency*    Level : 0 dBμ† (-107 dBm) • Receiving	Push [FUNC]+[BAND] (Automatic adjustment)
[t21] <i>t 2 1</i>	2 • Set the SSG as; Frequency : Specified frequency* • Receiving	
[t31] <i>t 3 1</i>	3 • Set the SSG as; Frequency : Specified frequency* • Receiving	
[t12] <i>t 1 2</i>	4 • Set the SSG as; Frequency : Specified frequency* • Receiving	
[t22] <i>t 2 2</i>	5 • Set the SSG as; Frequency : Specified frequency* • Receiving	
[t32] <i>t 3 2</i>	6 • Set the SSG as; Frequency : Specified frequency* • Receiving	
[t13] <i>t 1 3</i>	7 • Set the SSG as; Frequency : Specified frequency* • Receiving	
[t23] <i>t 2 3</i>	8 • Set the SSG as; Frequency : Specified frequency* • Receiving	
[t33] <i>t 3 3</i>	9 • Set the SSG as; Frequency : Specified frequency* • Receiving	
[t14] <i>t 1 4</i>	10 • Set the SSG as; Frequency : Specified frequency* • Receiving	
[t24] <i>t 2 4</i>	11 • Set the SSG as; Frequency : Specified frequency* • Receiving	
[t34] <i>t 3 4</i>	12 • Set the SSG as; Frequency : Specified frequency* • Receiving	

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

\*Displayed on the function display.



• RECEIVE ADJUSTMENT (continued)

ADJUSTMENT ITEM	ADJUSTMENT CONDITION		VALUE
[t44] t44	13	• Set the SSG as; Frequency : Specified frequency* • Receiving	Push [FUNC]+[BAND] (Automatic adjustment)
[t54] t54	14	• Set the SSG as; Frequency : Specified frequency* • Receiving	
[t64] t64	15	• Set the SSG as; Frequency : Specified frequency* • Receiving	Push [FUNC]+[BAND] (Automatic adjustment)
[t15] t15	16	• Set the SSG as; Frequency : Specified frequency* • Receiving	
[t25] t25	17	• Set the SSG as; Frequency : Specified frequency* • Receiving	
[t35] t35	18	• Set the SSG as; Frequency : Specified frequency* • Receiving	
[t45] t45	19	• Set the SSG as; Frequency : Specified frequency* • Receiving	
FM S-METER [S1] 51	1	• Set the SSG as; Frequency : Specified frequency* • Receiving	Push [BAND]
[S2] 52	2	• Set the SSG as; Frequency : Specified frequency* • Receiving	
[S3] 53	3	• Set the SSG as; Frequency : Specified frequency* • Receiving	
[S4] 54	4	• Set the SSG as; Frequency : Specified frequency* • Receiving	
[S5L] 55L	5	• Set the SSG as; Frequency : Specified frequency* • Receiving	
[S5H] 55H	6	• Set the SSG as; Frequency : Specified frequency* • Receiving	
[S6] 56	7	• Set the SSG as; Frequency : Specified frequency* • Receiving	Level : +5 dBμ† (−102 dBm)
WFM S-METER [S2] 52	1	• Set the SSG as; Frequency : Specified frequency* • Receiving	Level : +1 dBμ† (−106 dBm)
[S3] 53	2	• Set the SSG as; Frequency : Specified frequency* • Receiving	Level : −3 dBμ† (−104 dBm)
[S4] 54	3	• Set the SSG as; Frequency : Specified frequency* • Receiving	Push [BAND]
[S5L] 55L	4	• Set the SSG as; Frequency : Specified frequency* • Receiving	
[S5H] 55H	5	• Set the SSG as; Frequency : Specified frequency* • Receiving	
[S6] 56	6	• Set the SSG as; Frequency : Specified frequency* • Receiving	

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

\*Displayed on the function display.









[MAIN UNIT]

Table with 5 columns: REF NO., ORDER NO., DESCRIPTION, M., H/V LOCATION. Contains multiple rows of component data for the main unit.

[MAIN UNIT]

Table with 5 columns: REF NO., ORDER NO., DESCRIPTION, M., H/V LOCATION. Contains rows for components DS4-DS8, MC1, S8, EP2-EP9.

[VCO BOARD]

Table with 5 columns: REF NO., ORDER NO., DESCRIPTION, M., H/V LOCATION. Contains rows for components Q1-Q19, D1-D18, L1-L9, R1-R17.

M.=Mounted side (T: Mounted on the Top side, B: Mounted on the Bottom side)
S.=Surface mount



[PA BOARD]

Table with 5 columns: REF NO., ORDER NO., DESCRIPTION, M., H/V LOCATION. Rows include S1, S2, EP1-EP9.

[CHASSIS PARTS]

Table with 5 columns: REF NO., ORDER NO., DESCRIPTION, M., H/V LOCATION. Rows include J1, SP1, W1.

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[MAIN UNIT]

Table with 5 columns: REF NO., ORDER NO., DESCRIPTION, M., H/V LOCATION. Rows include IC1-IC4, Q1-Q9, D1-D6, X1, L1, L2, R2-R20.

[MAIN UNIT]

Table with 5 columns: REF NO., ORDER NO., DESCRIPTION, M., H/V LOCATION. Rows include R21-R105, C1-C31, J1, DS1.

M.=Mounted side (T: Mounted on the Top side, B: Mounted on the Bottom side) S.=Surface mount



# SECTION 7 MECHANICAL PARTS AND DISASSEMBLY

## [CHASSIS PARTS]

REF. NO.	ORDER NO.	DESCRIPTION	QTY.
J1	6510025010	Antenna connector SMA-R2869	1
SP1	2510000840	Speaker CS028014-12	1
W1	8900010960	Cable OPC-1129	1
MP1	8010020240	2869 chassis	1
MP2	8210022691	2869 front panel (B)-1 (including MP23)	1
MP3	8110008860	2869 cover (A)	1
MP4	8310065250	2869 window plate (B)	1
MP5	8610012850	Knob N-340	1
MP6	8930068020	2869 key	1
MP7	8930068050	2869 window sheet	1
MP8	8810008990	Screw PH B0 2 × 10 ZK	2
MP9	8310065090	2869 lock plate	1
MP10	8930067850	2869 terminal holder	1
MP11	8930067770	2869 lens	1
MP12	8210022340	2869 reflector	1
MP13	8930067860	2869 PTT button	1
MP14	8930067870	2869 PTT plate	1
MP15	8930067880	2869 LCD holder	1
MP16	8930067890	2869 plus terminal	1
MP17	8930067900	2869 minus terminal	1
MP18	8930067910	2869 A-terminal	3
MP19	8930067790	2869 shaft	1
MP20	8930067920	2869 ANT plate	1
MP21	8930067930	2869 mic sponge	1
MP22	8930068720	2869 A-white sheet	1
MP23	8930050220	1903 SP net	1
MP24	8830001340	1903 hex nut	1
MP25	8930059610	Sponge (HC)	1
MP26	8610007510	Knob spring NO.7800	1
MP27	8810005920	Screw PH M2 × 10 ZK	2
MP28	8810005700	Screw PH M2 × 4 ZK	1
MP29	8810009510	Screw PH B0 2 × 4 NI-ZU	4
MP30	8810009560	Screw PH B0 2 × 6 ZK	1
MP32	8930024310	1121 mic sheet	1
MP33	8930067990	2869 jack cap	1
MP34	8310065050	2869 front plate	1
MP35	8930068040	Knob N-340 rubber	1
MP36	8930068410	2869 rear sheet	1
MP37	8830002700	2869 nut	1
MP42	8930069440	Shield sponge (AV)	1

## [VCO BOARD]

REF. NO.	ORDER NO.	DESCRIPTION	QTY.
MP1	8510017530	2869 A-VCO case	1

## [PA BOARD]

REF. NO.	ORDER NO.	DESCRIPTION	QTY.
MP1	8510017660	2869 PTT shield	1

## [MAIN UNIT]

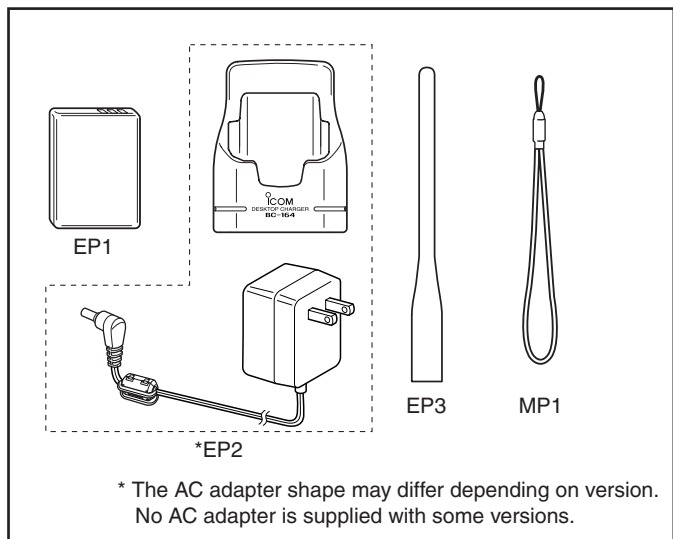
REF. NO.	ORDER NO.	DESCRIPTION	QTY.
S8	7600000210	Encoder TP70N00E2015F-1903	1
J4	6450001910	SP/MIC jack HSJ1594-010150	1
DS1	5030002860	LCD A01B004X	1
MC1	7700002310	Microphone EM-140	1
EP2	8930068460	LCD contact SRCN-2869-S-N-C	1
MP1*	8510017510	2869 earth plate	1
MP2*	8930068920	Double side tape (AQ)	1

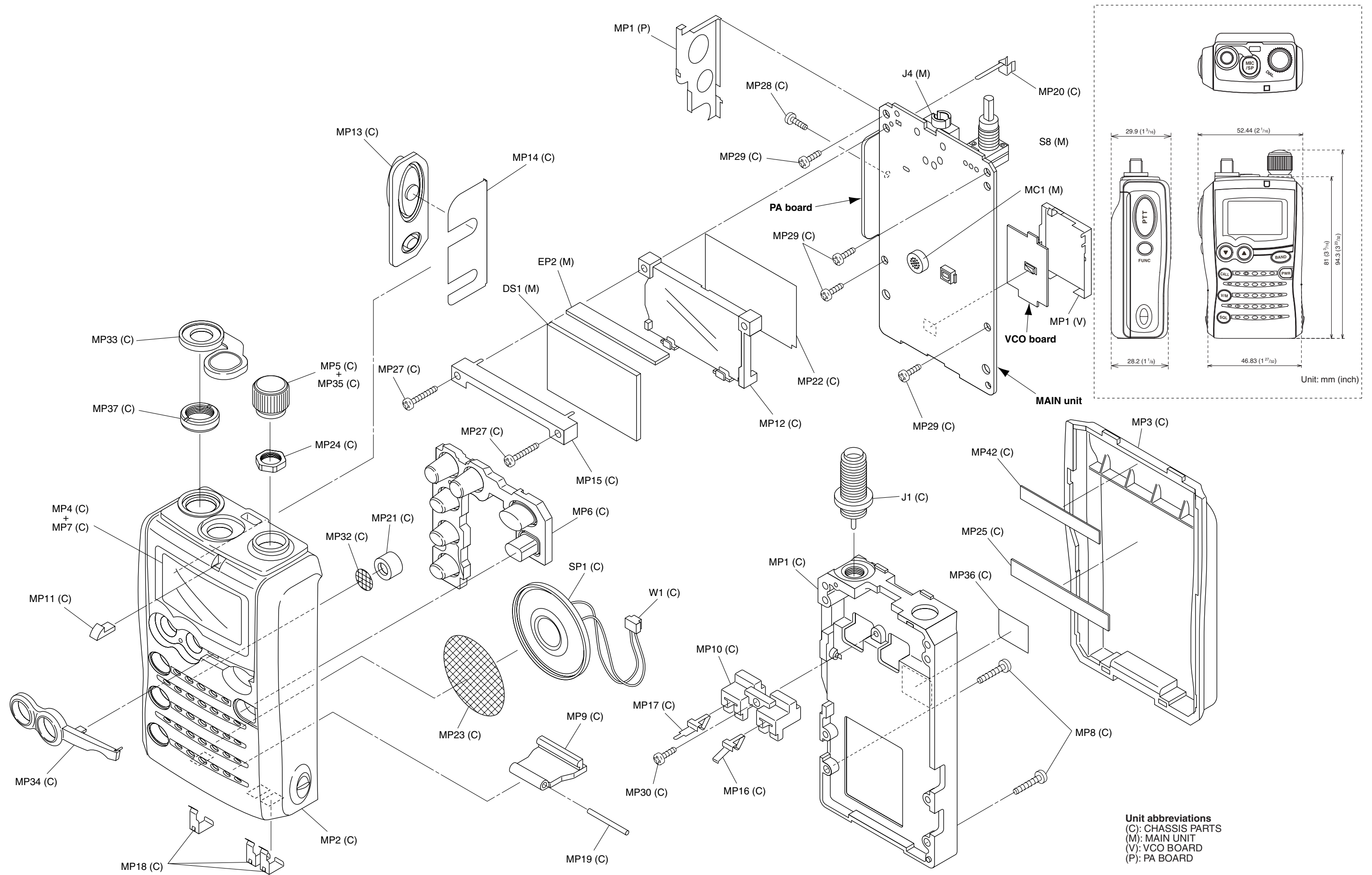
\*: Refer to page 9-1.

**Screw abbreviations**      B0: Self-tapping  
 PH: Pan head      ZK: Black  
 NI-ZU: Nickel-Zinc

## [ACCESSORIES]

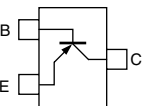
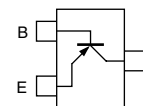
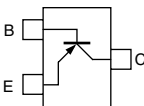
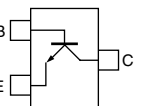
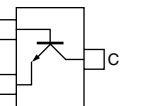
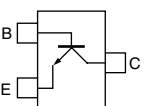
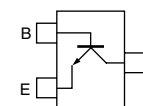
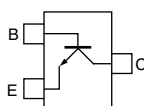
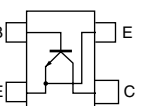
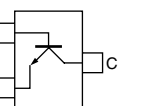
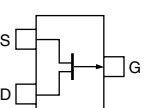
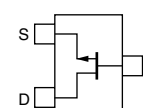
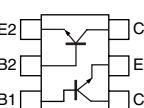
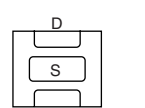
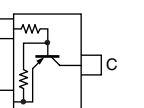
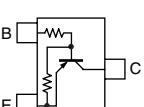
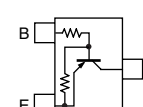
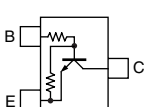
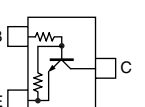
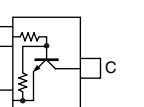
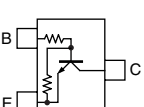
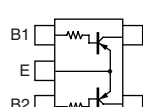
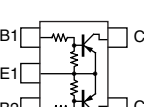
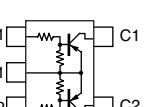
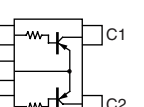
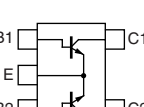
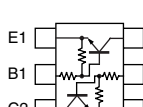
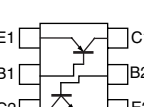
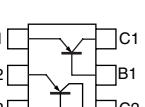
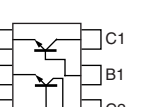
REF. NO.	ORDER NO.	DESCRIPTION	QTY.
EP1	Optional product	BP-243	1
EP2	Optional product	BC-164 EUR      [EUR], [ITR], [FRA]	1
	Optional product	BC-164 UK      [UK]	1
EP3	3310003550	2869 ANT	1
MP1	8010018080	Handstrap HK-009	1



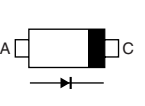
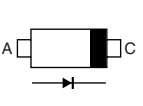
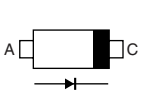
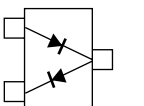
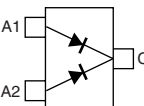
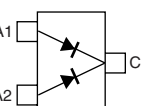




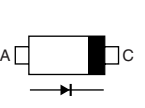
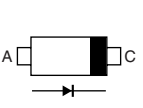
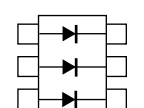
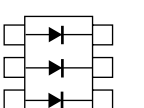
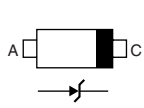
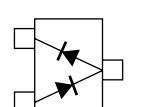


# SECTION 8 SEMICONDUCTOR INFORMATION

## • TRANSISTORS AND FET'S

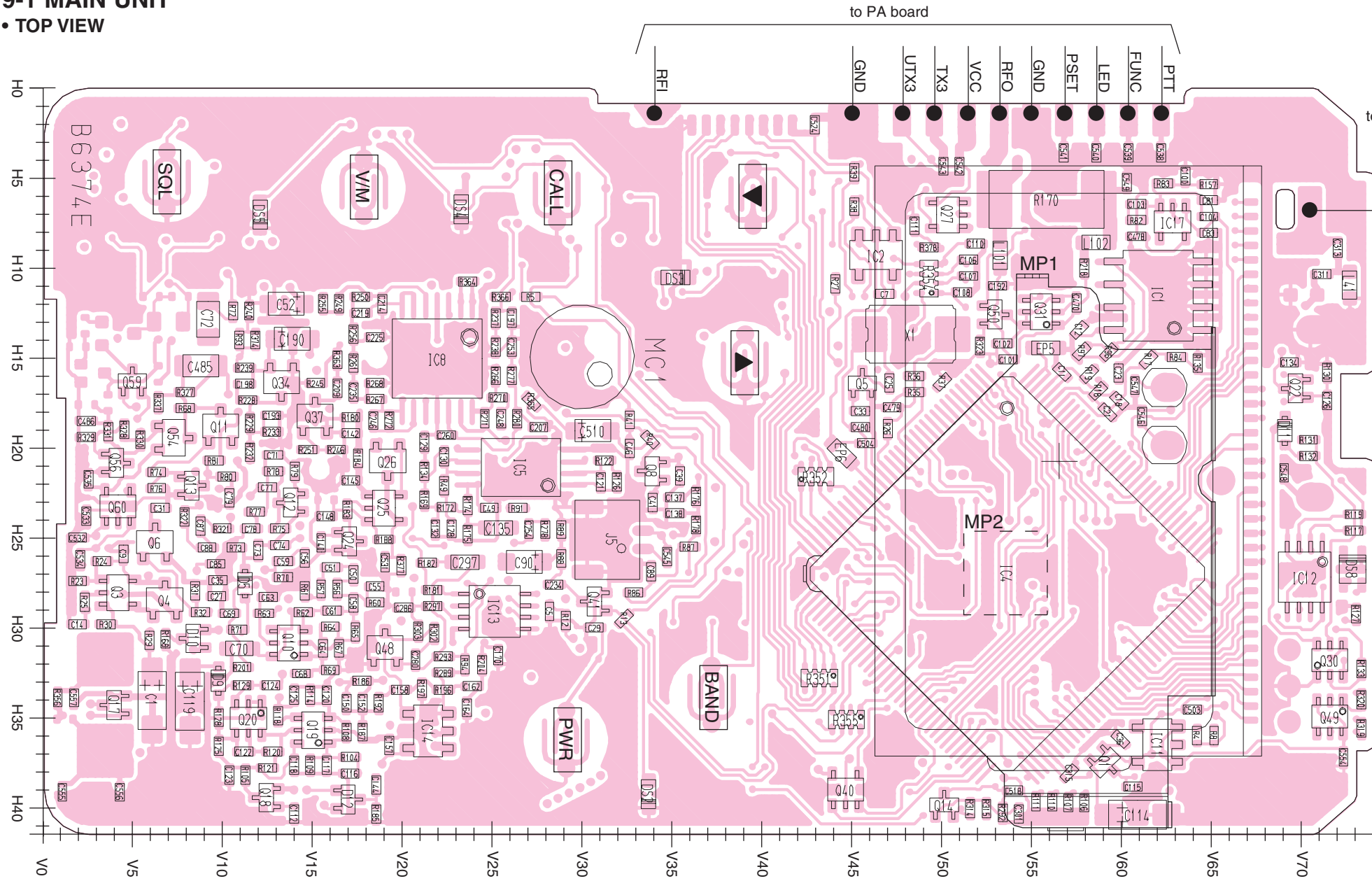
<b>2SA1576 S</b> (Symbol: FS) 	<b>2SA1588 GR</b> (Symbol: ZG) 	<b>2SA1832 GR</b> (Symbol: SG) 	<b>2SC4213 B</b> (Symbol: AB) 	<b>2SC4617 S</b> (Symbol: BR) 
<b>2SC5006</b> (Symbol: 24) 	<b>2SC5108 Y</b> (Symbol: MC) 	<b>2SC5277 D2</b> (Symbol: D2) 	<b>2SC5508</b> (Symbol: T79) 	<b>2SC5998</b> (Symbol: YC-) 
<b>2SJ144 GR</b> (Symbol: VG) 	<b>2SK880 Y</b> (Symbol: XY) 	<b>FH102</b> (Symbol: 102) 	<b>RQA0003</b> * Bottom view (Symbol: A0003) 	<b>UNR9113J</b> (Symbol: 6C) 
<b>UNR9114J</b> (Symbol: 6D) 	<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>XP1110</b> (Symbol: AD) 	<b>XP1113</b> (Symbol: 7L) 	<b>XP1114</b> (Symbol: 7Q) 	<b>XP1115</b> (Symbol: 9L) 
<b>XP1501 AB</b> (Symbol: 5R) 	<b>XP4214</b> (Symbol: BR) 	<b>XP4601</b> (Symbol: 5C) 	<b>XP6401</b> (Symbol: 5O) 	<b>XP6501 AB</b> (Symbol: 5N) 

## • DIODES

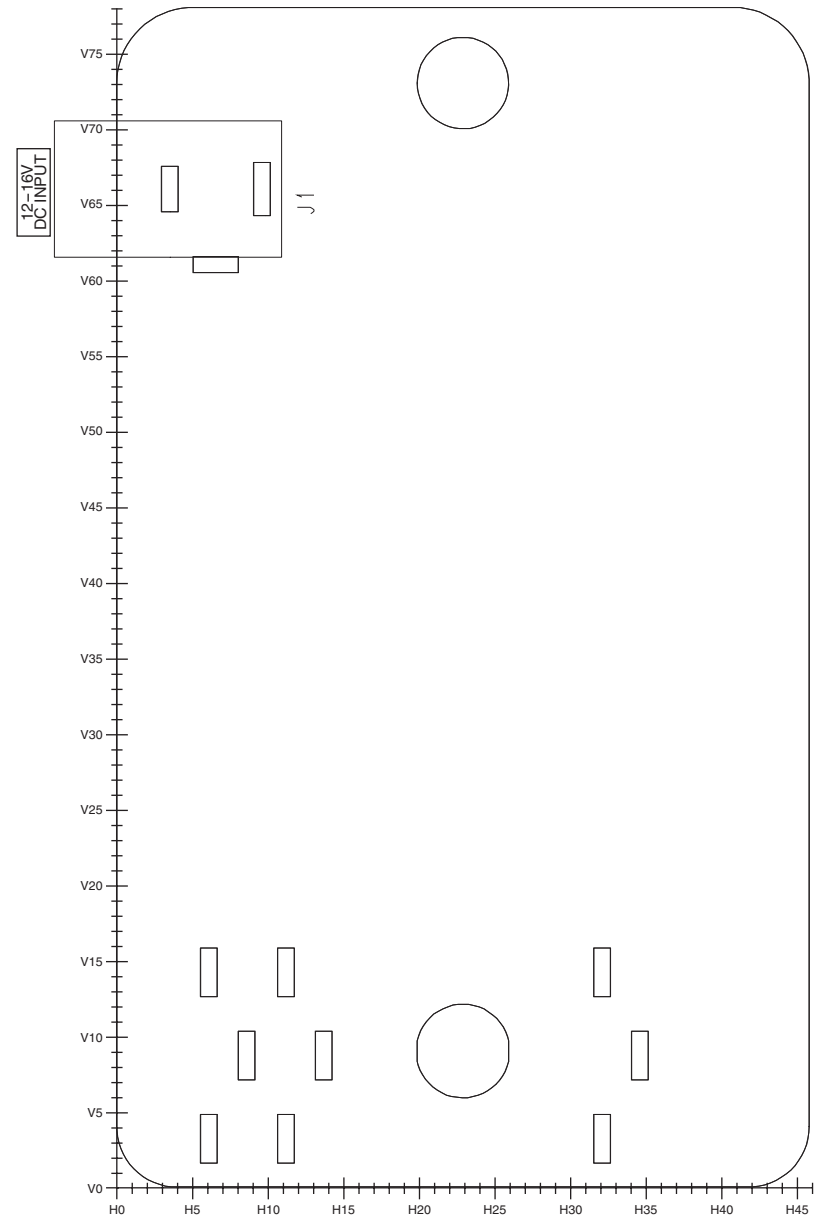
<b>1SS400</b> (Symbol: A) 	<b>1SV286</b> (Symbol: T7) 	<b>1SV308</b> (Symbol: TX) 	<b>DA221</b> (Symbol: K) 	<b>DAN222</b> (Symbol: N) 
<b>DAN235E</b> (Symbol: M) 	<b>HVC132</b> (Symbol: P2) 	<b>HVC350B</b> (Symbol: B0) 	<b>HVD328C</b> (Symbol: A5) 	<b>MA2S077</b> (Symbol: S) 
<b>MA2S111</b> (Symbol: A) 	<b>MA2S728</b> (Symbol: B) 	<b>MA6S121</b> (Symbol: M2D) 	<b>MA6S718</b> (Symbol: M2N) 	<b>MA8051 L</b> (Symbol: 5_1) 
<b>RB876W TL</b> (Symbol: 3X) 				

# SECTION 9 BOARD LAYOUTS

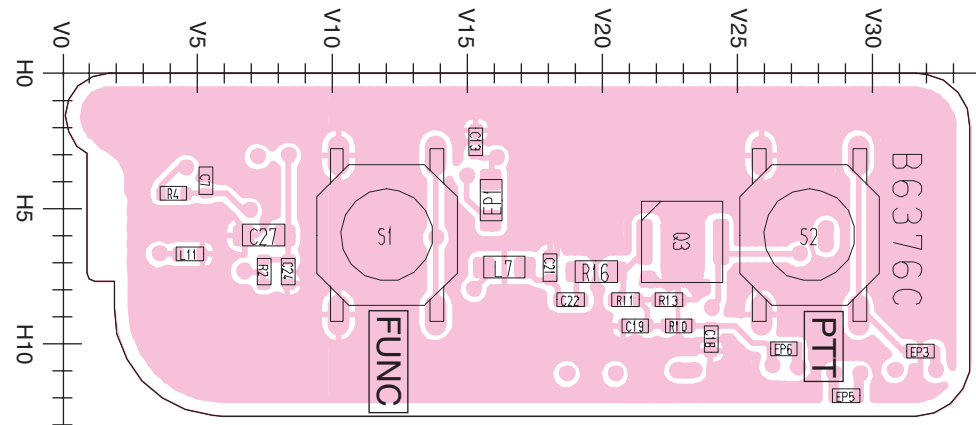
**9-1 MAIN UNIT**  
• TOP VIEW



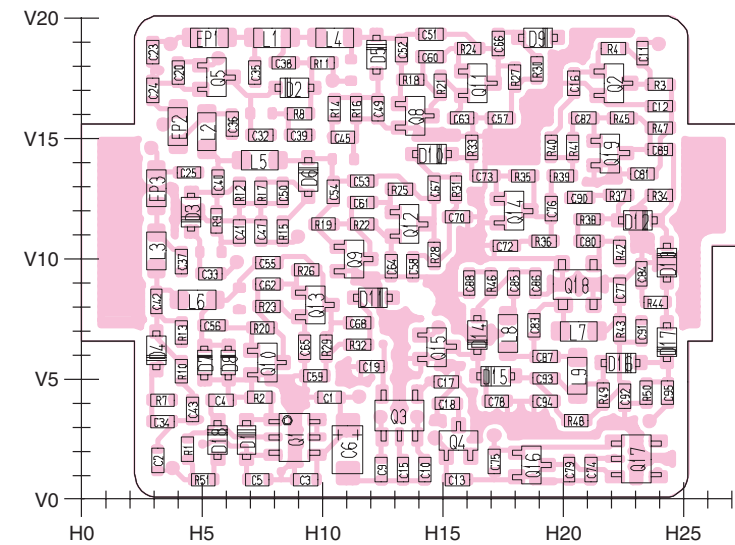
**9-4 BC-164**  
• TOP VIEW



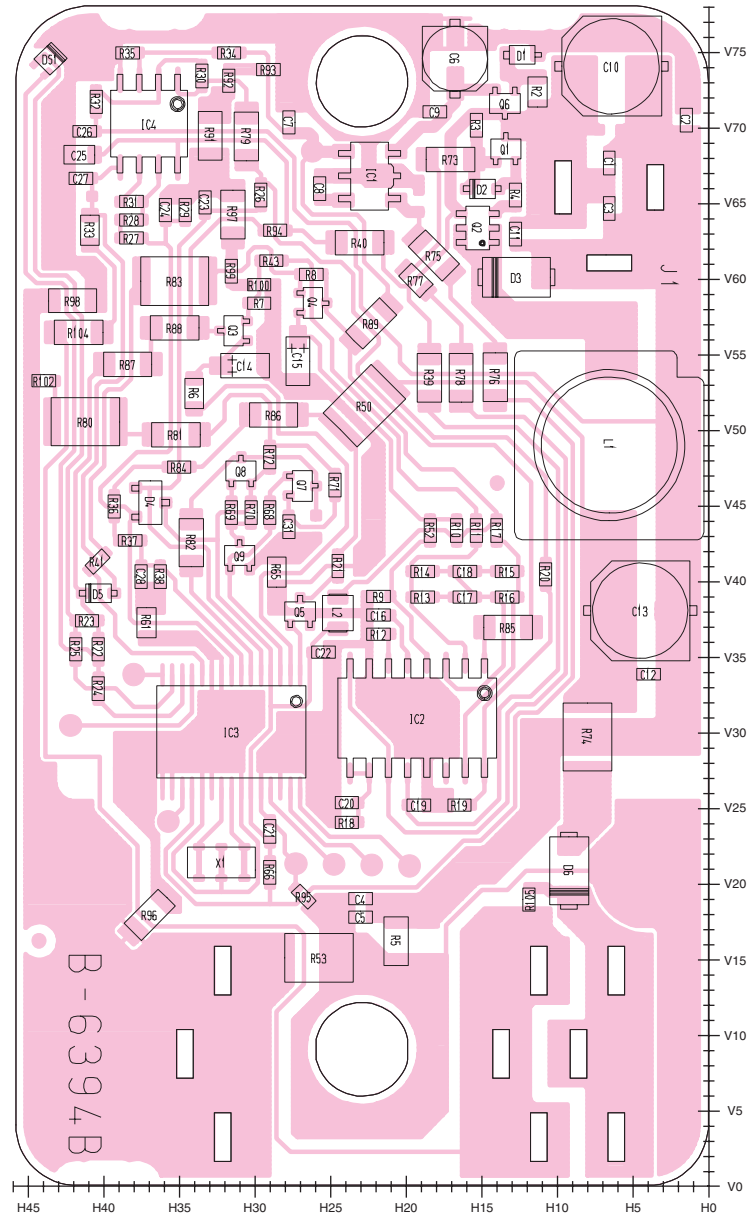
**9-2 PA BOARD**  
• TOP VIEW



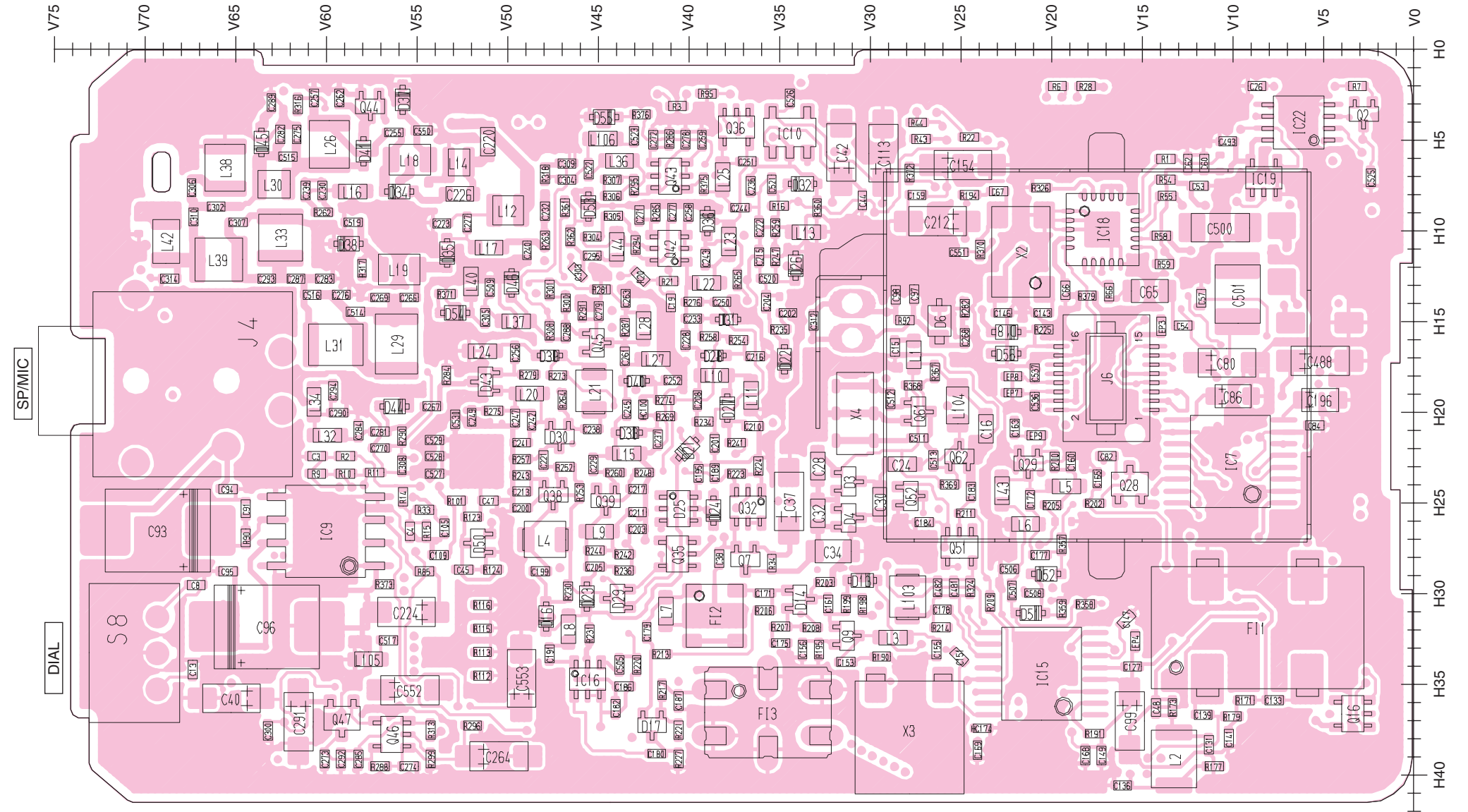
**9-3 VCO BOARD**  
• TOP VIEW



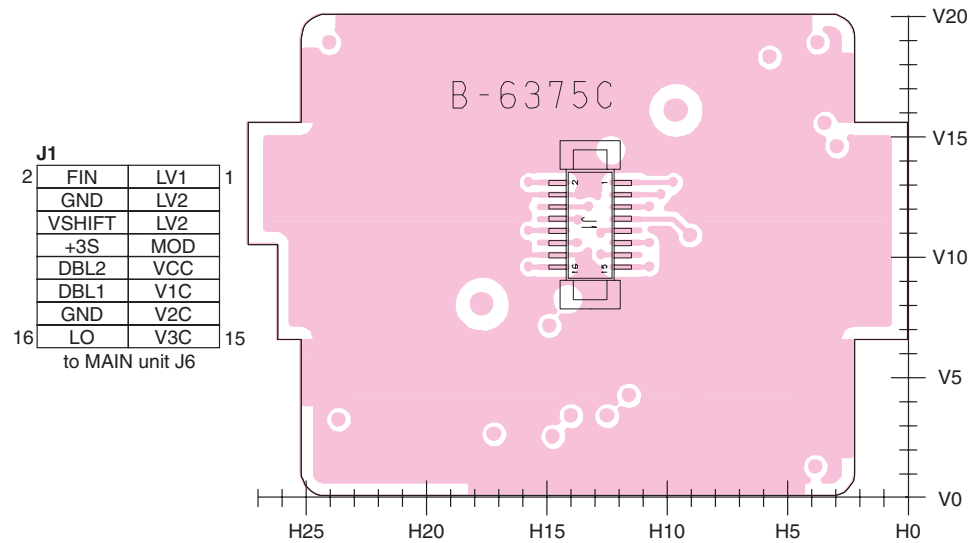
• BOTTOM VIEW (BC-164)



• BOTTOM VIEW (MAIN UNIT)



• BOTTOM VIEW (VCO BOARD)

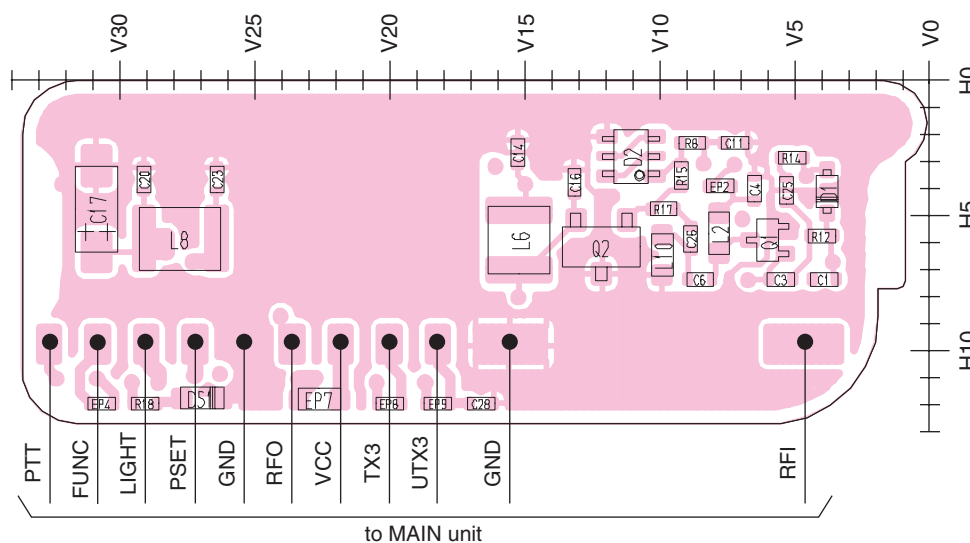


**J1**

2	FIN	LV1	1
	GND	LV2	
	VSHIFT	LV2	
	+3S	MOD	
	DBL2	VCC	
	DBL1	V1C	
	GND	V2C	
16	LO	V3C	15

to MAIN unit J6

• BOTTOM VIEW (PA BOARD)

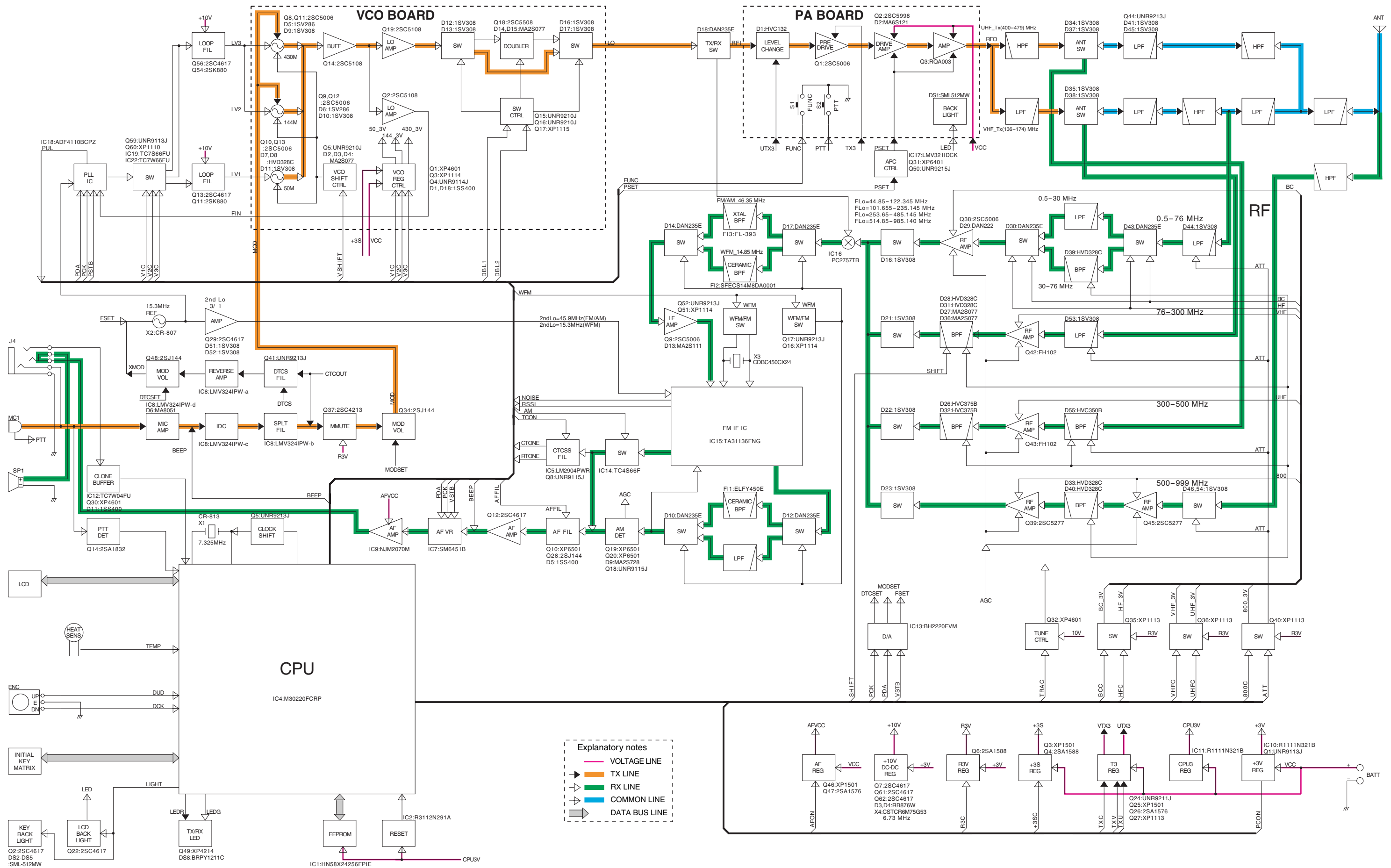


**J6**

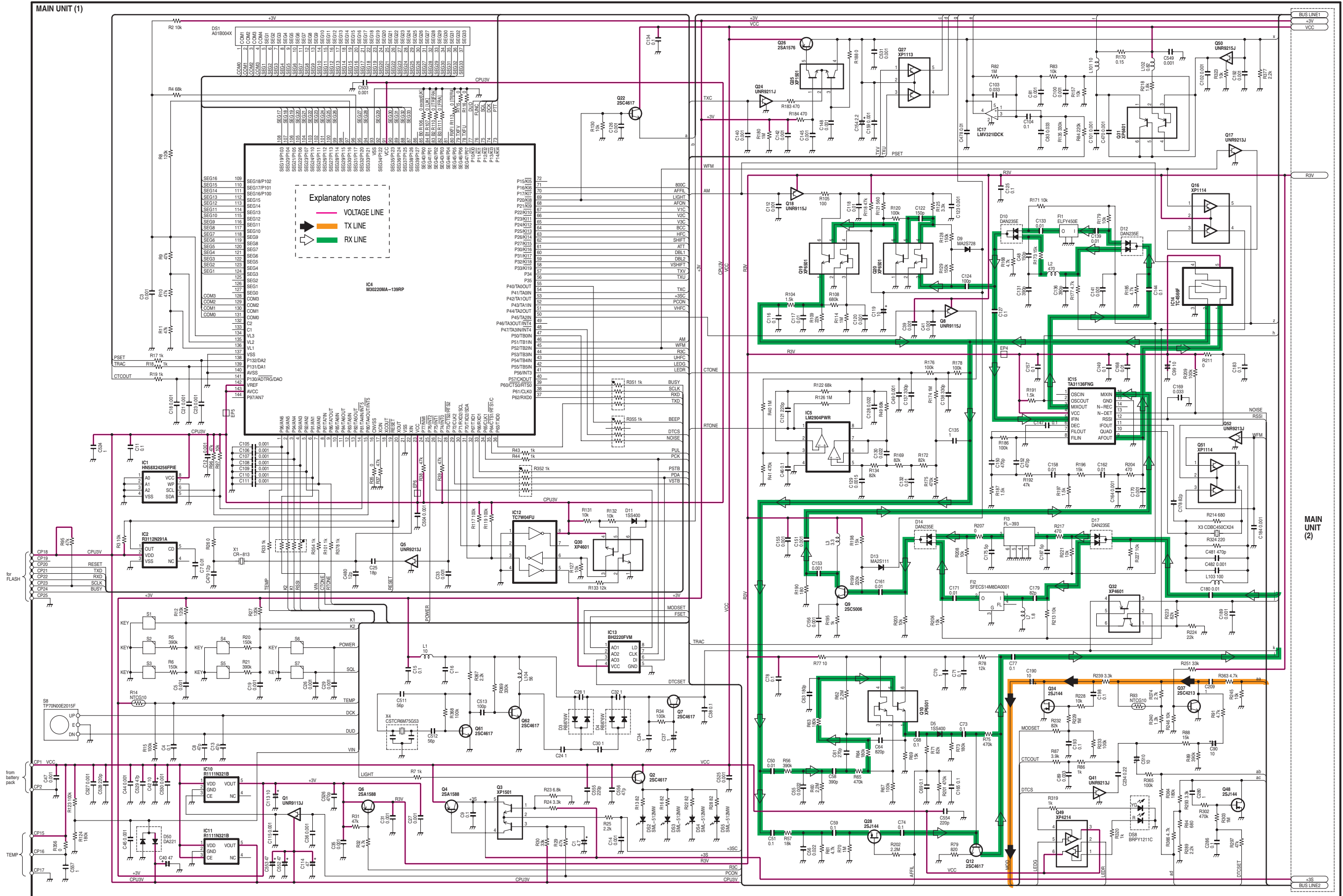
16	LO	V3C	15
	GND	V2C	
	DBL1	V1C	
	DBL2	VCC	
	+3S	MOD	
	VSHIFT	LV2	
	GND	LV2	
2	FIN	LV1	1

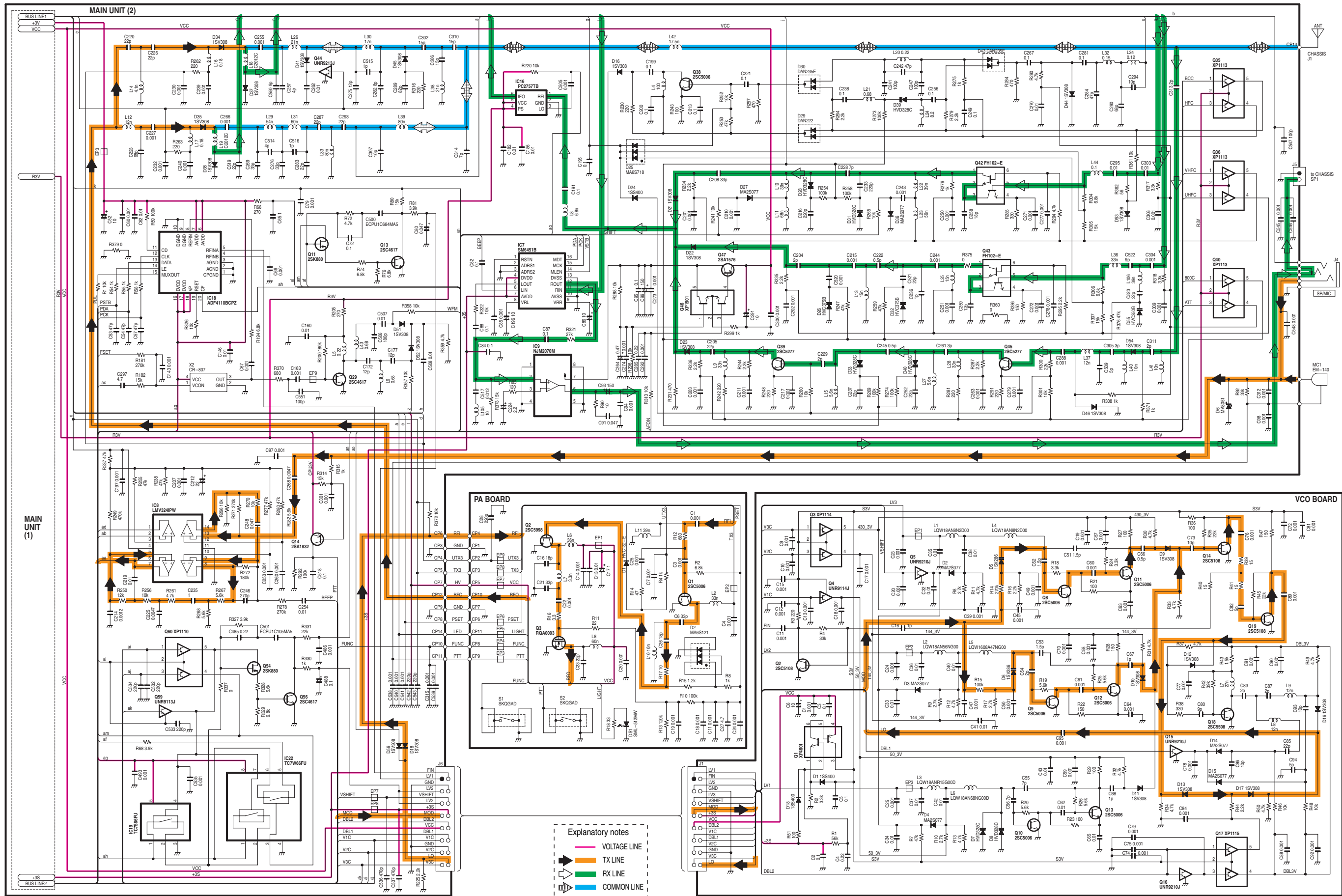
to VCO board J1

# SECTION 10 BLOCK DIAGRAM



# SECTION 11 CIRCUIT DIAGRAM







# SECTION 12 BC-164

## [CHASSIS PARTS]

REF. NO.	ORDER NO.	DESCRIPTION	QTY.
MP1	8010020220	2878 case	1
MP2	8110008590	2878 cover	1
MP3	8930067800	2878 lens	1
MP4	8930067810	2878 lock plate	2
MP5	8930067830	2878 springe	2
MP6	8930067820	2878 terminal	3
MP7	8930039620	Stand cushion (A)	2
MP8	8810009990	Screw PH B0 3 x 8 ZK (BT)	4
MP9	8810008630	Screw PH B0 3 x 6 NI-ZU (BT)	2

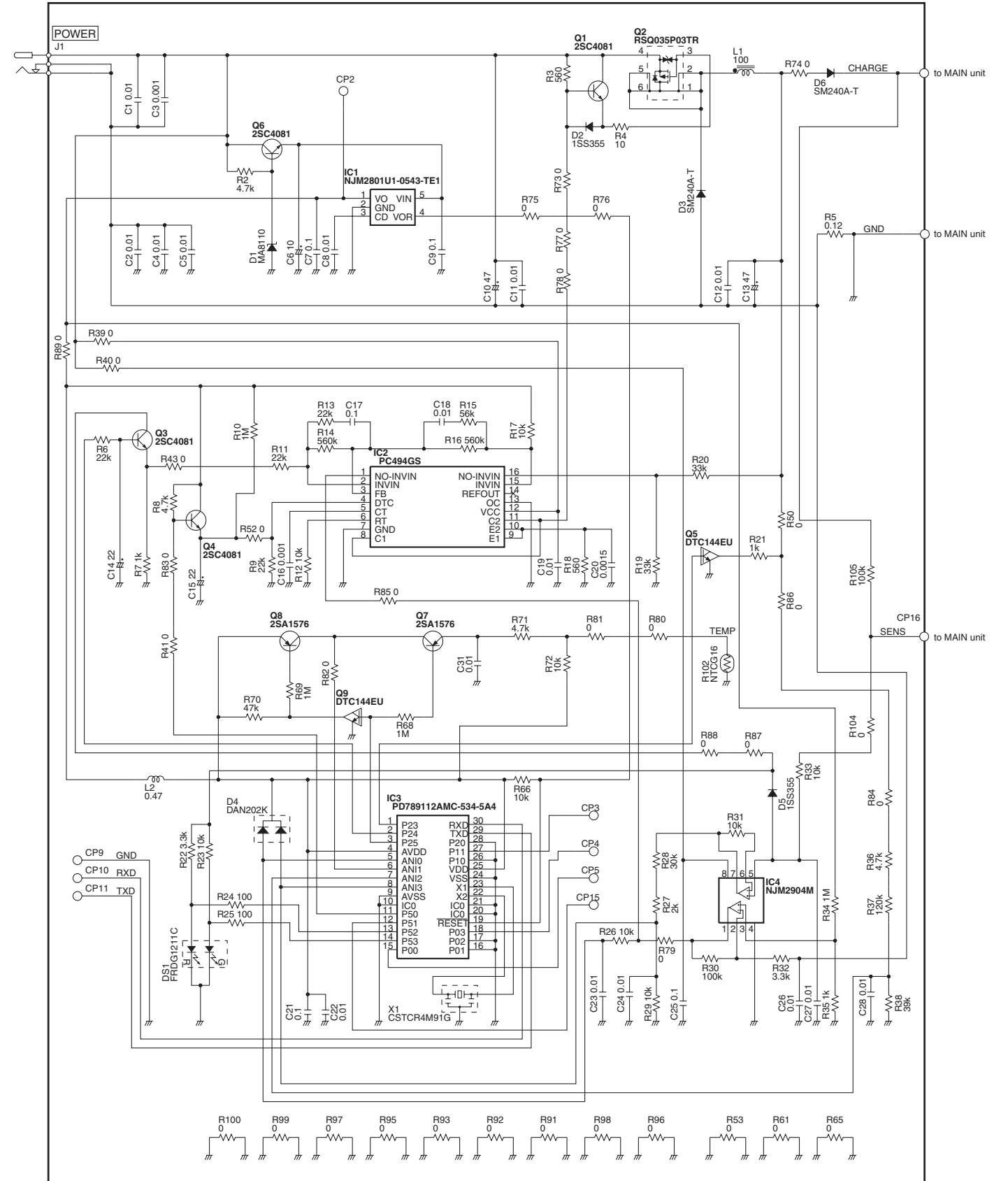
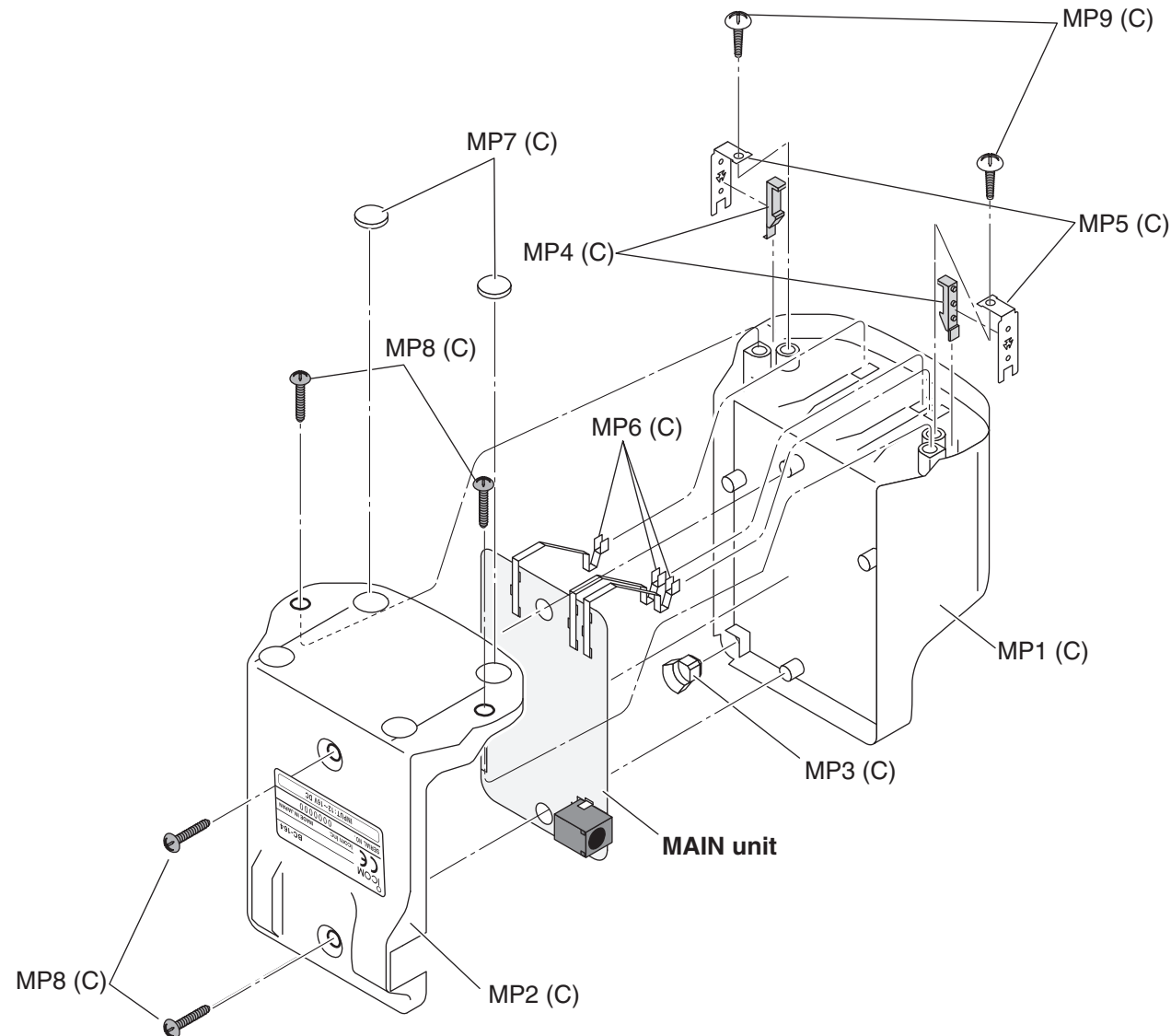
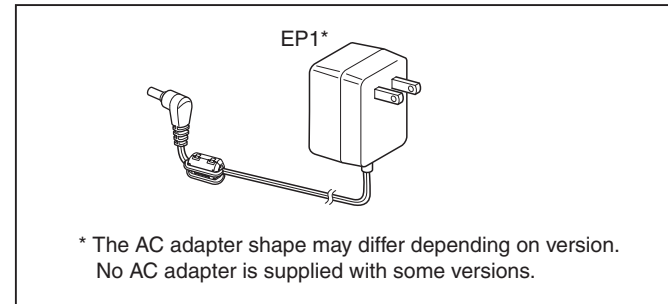
## [MAIN UNIT]

REF. NO.	ORDER NO.	DESCRIPTION	QTY.
J1	6510024940	Connector HEC2305-016250	1
DS1	5040003140	LED FRDG1211C	1

**Screw abbreviation**  
 B0: Self tapping  
 PH: Pan head      ZK: Zinc  
 NI-ZU: Nickell-Zinc

## [ACCESSORIES]

REF. NO.	ORDER NO.	DESCRIPTION	QTY.
EP1	Optional product	AC adaptor BC-145LE/LUK	1



## Icom Inc.

1-1-32, Kamiminami, Hirano-ku, Osaka 547-0003, Japan  
Phone : +81 (06) 6793 5302  
Fax : +81 (06) 6793 0013  
URL : <http://www.icom.co.jp/world/index.html>

### Icom America Inc.

<Corporate Headquarters>  
2380 116th Avenue N.E., Bellevue, WA 98004, U.S.A.  
Phone : +1 (425) 454-8155 Fax : +1 (425) 454-1509  
URL : <http://www.icomamerica.com>  
E-mail : [sales@icomamerica.com](mailto:sales@icomamerica.com)  
<Customer Service>  
Phone : +1 (425) 454-7619

### Icom Canada

Glenwood Centre #150-6165  
Highway 17 Delta, B.C., V4K 5B8, Canada  
Phone : +1 (604) 952-4266 Fax : +1 (604) 952-0090  
URL : <http://www.icomcanada.com>  
E-mail : [info@icomcanada.com](mailto:info@icomcanada.com)

### Icom (Australia) Pty. Ltd.

A.B.N. 88 006 092 575  
Unit 1 / 103 Garden Road, Clayton VIC 3168 Australia  
Phone : +61 (03) 9549-7500 Fax : +61 (03) 9549-7505  
URL : <http://www.icom.net.au>  
E-mail : [sales@icom.net.au](mailto:sales@icom.net.au)

### Icom New Zealand

146A Harris Road, East Tamaki,  
Auckland, New Zealand  
Phone : +64 (09) 274 4062 Fax : +64 (09) 274 4708  
URL : <http://www.icom.co.nz>  
E-mail : [inquiries@icom.co.nz](mailto:inquiries@icom.co.nz)

### Beijing Icom Ltd.

Room C01, 10th Floor, Long Silver Mansion, No. 88,  
Yong Ding Road, Haidian District, Beijing, 100039, China  
Phone : +86 (010) 5889 4250 Fax : +86 (010) 5889 4250  
URL : <http://www.bjicom.com>  
E-mail : [bjicom@bjicom.com](mailto:bjicom@bjicom.com)

### Icom (Europe) GmbH

Communication Equipment  
Himmelgeister Str. 100, D-40225 Düsseldorf, Germany  
Phone : +49 (0211) 346047 Fax : +49 (0211) 333639  
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E-mail : [info@icomeurope.com](mailto:info@icomeurope.com)

### Icom Spain S.L

Ctra. Rubi, 88, 08190, Sant Cugat del Valles, Barcelona, SPAIN  
Phone : +34 (93) 590 26 70 Fax : +34 (93) 589 04 46  
URL : <http://www.icomspain.com>  
E-mail : [icom@icomspain.com](mailto:icom@icomspain.com)

### Icom (UK) Ltd.

Unit 9, Sea St., Herne Bay, Kent, CT6 8LD, U.K.  
Phone : +44 (01227) 741741 Fax : +44 (01227) 741742  
URL : <http://www.icomuk.co.uk>  
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