



SERVICE MANUAL

UHF TRANSCEIVER

IC-F4029SDR

S-14228MZ-C1
Apr. 2006

Icom Inc.

INTRODUCTION

This service manual describes the latest service information for the **IC-F4029SDR** UHF TRANSCEIVER at the time of publication.

MODEL	VERSION	SYMBOL	Channel Spacing
IC-F4029SDR	EURO	[EUR-02]	6.25 kHz/12.5 kHz
	U.K	[UK-02]	

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

CAUTION

NEVER connect the transceiver to an AC outlet or to a DC power supply that uses more than 8 V. This will ruin the transceiver.

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

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

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

ORDERING PARTS

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

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

<SAMPLE ORDER>

1110001811 S.IC TA7368FG IC-F4029SDR Main unit 5 pieces
8930068440 2927 Keyboard IC-F4029SDR Chassis 10 pieces

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



REPAIR NOTES

1. Make sure a problem is internal before disassembling the transceiver.
2. **DO NOT** open the transceiver until the transceiver is disconnected from its power source.
3. **DO NOT** force any of the variable components. Turn them slowly and smoothly.
4. **DO NOT** short any circuits or electronic parts. An insulated turning tool **MUST** be used for all adjustments.
5. **DO NOT** keep power ON for a long time when the transceiver is defective.
6. **DO NOT** transmit power into a signal generator or a sweep generator.
7. **ALWAYS** connect a 40 dB to 50 dB attenuator between the transceiver and a deviation meter or spectrum analyzer when using such test equipment.
8. **READ** the instructions of test equipment thoroughly before connecting equipment to the transceiver.

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SECTION 1 SPECIFICATIONS

GENERAL	• Frequency coverage		446.00625–446.09375 MHz (Analog) 446.103125–446.196875 MHz (Digital)
	• Type of emission	Wide	16K0F3E (25.0 kHz)
		Middle	14K0F3E (20.0 kHz)
		Narrow	8K50F3E (12.5 kHz)
		Digital	4K00F1D (6.25 kHz)
	• Number of programable channels		64 channels (4 zones)
	• Antenna impedance		50 Ω (nominal)
	• Operating temperature range		–25°C to 55°C
	• Power supply requirement		Specified Icom's battery packs only (Operatable voltage; 7.2 V DC negative ground)
	• Current drain (approx.)	RX	Stand-by
Max. audio			350 mA
TX		High power	0.5 A
• Dimensions (projections not included)		53.0 (W) × 195.0 (H) × 32.5 (D) mm	
• Weight (with BP-231, approx.)		280 g	
TRANSMITTER	• Transmit output power		0.5 W ERP
	• Modulation		Variable reactance frequency modulation
	• Max. permissible deviation		±2.5 kHz
	• Frequency error		±0.5 kHz
	• Spurious emission		0.25 μW (≤1 GHz), 1.00 μW (>1 GHz)
	• Adjacent channel power		60 dB
	• Audio harmonic distortion		5% typ. (with 1 kHz at AF 60% deviation)
	• Residual modulation (with CCITT filter)		43 dB typ.
	• Limiting charact of modulation		70–100% of max. deviation
	• Microphone impedance		2.2 kΩ
RECEIVER	• Receive system		Double conversion superheterodyne
	• Intermediate frequencies		1st IF; 46.35 MHz, 2nd IF; 450 kHz
	• Sensitivity		26.5 dBμV/m at 20 dB SINAD
	• Squelch sensitivity (at threshold)		26.5 dBμV/m
	• Adjacent channel selectivity		81.29 dBμV/m
	• Spurious response		91.29 dBμV/m
	• Intermodulation		86.29 dBμV/m
	• FM Hum and Noise (without CCITT filter)		43 dB typ.
	• Audio output power		0.5 W typ. at 5% distortion with an 8 Ω load 0.6 W typ. at 5% distortion with a 6 Ω load
• Audio output impedance		8 Ω	

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

Measurements made in accordance with ETS 300 296.

• Channel frequency lists (default setting)

Channel	Zone 1 (Analog mode)		Zone 2 (Analog mode)	
	Frequency (MHz)*1	Tone (Hz)*2	Frequency (MHz)*1	Tone (Hz)*2
1	446.006250	No setting	446.006250	94.8
2	446.018750	No setting	446.093750	88.5
3	446.031250	No setting	446.031250	103.5
4	446.043750	107.2	446.068750	79.7
5	446.056250	110.9	446.043750	118.8
6	446.068750	114.8	446.018750	123.0
7	446.081250	118.8	446.081250	127.3
8	446.093750	123.0	446.056250	85.4
9	446.006250	127.3	446.006250	107.2
10	446.018750	131.8	446.093750	110.9
11	446.031250	136.5	446.031250	114.8
12	446.043750	141.3	446.068750	82.5
13	446.056250	146.2	446.043750	132N
14	446.068750	151.4	446.018750	155N
15	446.081250	156.7	446.056250	134N
16	—	—	446.081250	243N

Channel	Zone 3 (Analog mode)		Zone 4 (Digital mode)	
	Frequency (MHz)*1	Tone (Hz)*2	Frequency (MHz)*1	Common ID*3
1	446.006250	67.0	446.103125	85
2	446.018750	71.9	446.109375	87
3	446.031250	74.4	446.115625	93
4	446.043750	77.0	446.121875	95
5	446.056250	79.7	446.128125	117
6	446.068750	82.5	446.134375	119
7	446.081250	85.4	446.140625	125
8	446.093750	88.5	446.146875	127
9	—	—	446.153125	213
10	—	—	446.159375	215
11	—	—	446.165625	221
12	—	—	446.171875	223
13	—	—	446.178125	245
14	—	—	446.184375	247
15	—	—	446.190625	253
16	—	—	446.196875	254

*1 All operating channel frequencies are fixed. *2 CTCSS tone frequencies can be programmed by manually.

• CTCSS tone frequency list

(Hz)

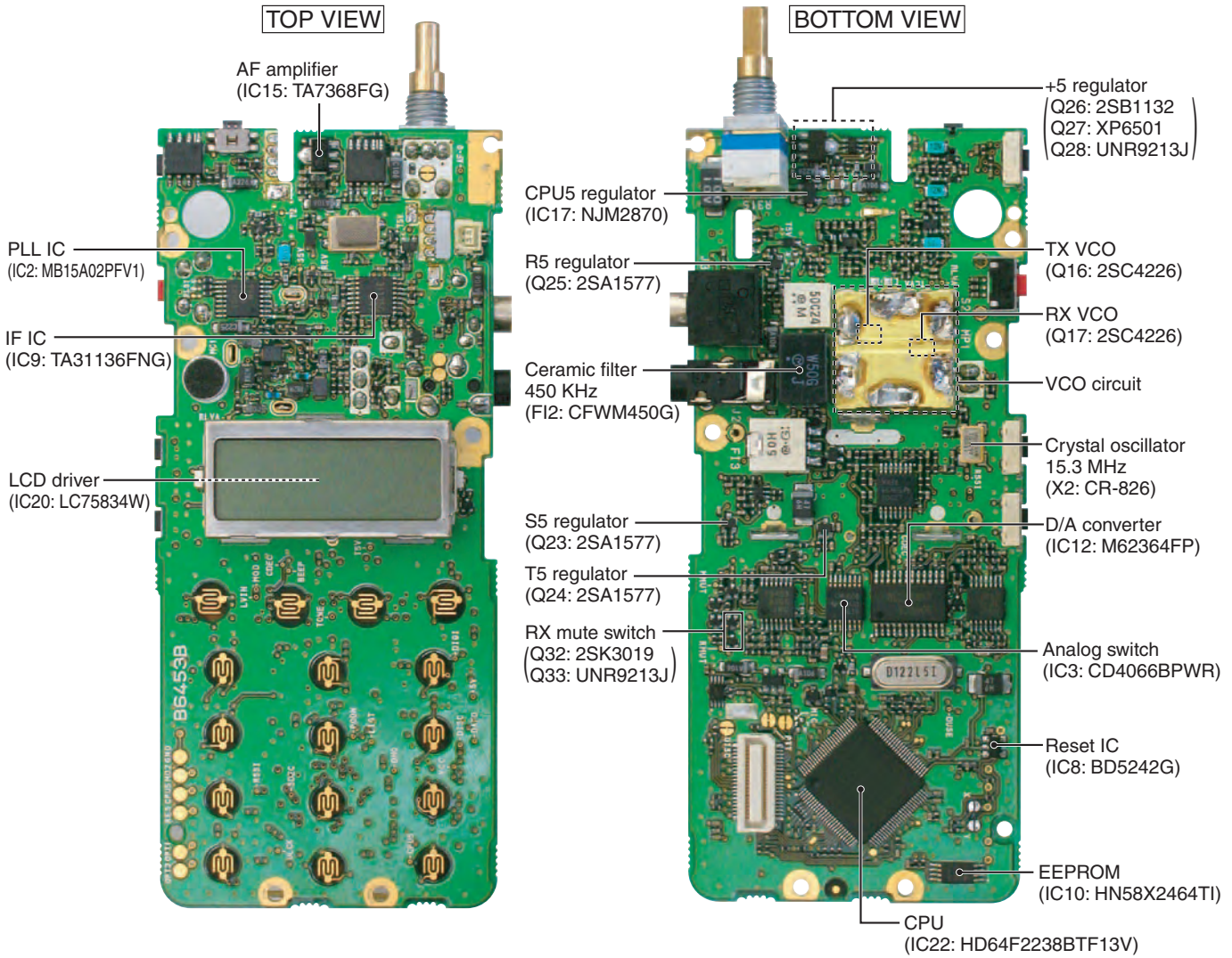
No.	Freq.	No.	Freq.	No.	Freq.	No.	Freq.	No.	Freq.
01	67.0	11	94.8	21	131.8	31	171.3	41	203.5
02	69.3	12	97.4	22	136.5	32	173.8	42	206.5
03	71.9	13	100.0	23	141.3	33	177.3	43	210.7
04	74.4	14	103.5	24	146.2	34	179.9	44	218.1
05	77.0	15	107.2	25	151.4	35	183.5	45	225.7
06	79.7	16	110.9	26	156.7	36	186.2	46	229.1
07	82.5	17	114.8	27	159.8	37	189.9	47	233.6
08	85.4	18	118.8	28	162.2	38	192.8	48	241.8
09	88.5	19	123.0	29	165.5	39	196.6	49	250.3
10	91.5	20	127.3	30	167.9	40	199.5	50	254.1

• DTCS code list

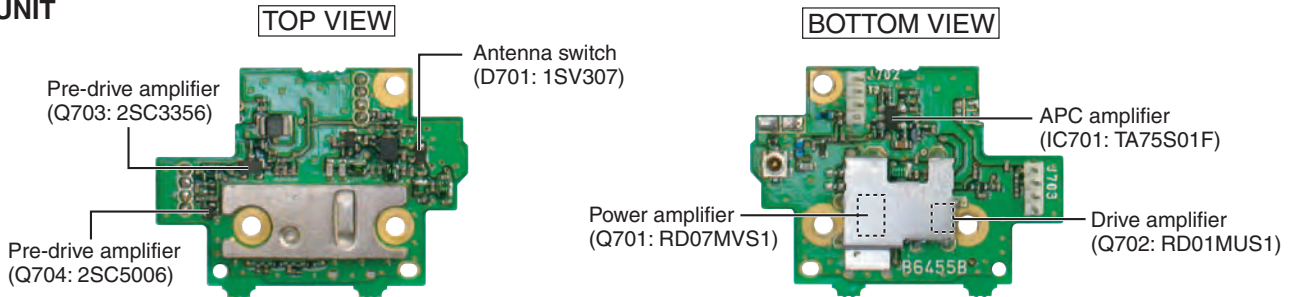
No.	Code	No.	Freq.	No.	Freq.	No.	Freq.	No.	Freq.
A0	023	B0	065	C0	132	D0	205	E0	271
A1	025	B1	071	C1	134	D1	223	E1	306
A2	026	B2	072	C2	143	D2	226	E2	311
A3	031	B3	073	C3	152	D3	243	E3	315
A4	032	B4	074	C4	155	D4	244	E4	331
A5	036	B5	114	C5	156	D5	245	E5	343
A6	043	B6	115	C6	162	D6	251	E6	346
A7	047	B7	116	C7	165	D7	261	E7	351
A8	051	B8	125	C8	172	D8	263	E8	364
A9	054	B9	131	C9	174	D9	265	E9	365
F0	371	G0	466	H0	627	I0	732		
F1	411	G1	503	H1	631	I1	734		
F2	412	G2	506	H2	632	I2	743		
F3	413	G3	516	H3	654	I3	754		
F4	423	G4	532	H4	662				
F5	431	G5	546	H5	664				
F6	432	G6	565	H6	703				
F7	445	G7	606	H7	712				
F8	464	G8	612	H8	723				
F9	465	G9	624	H9	731				

SECTION 2 INSIDE VIEWS

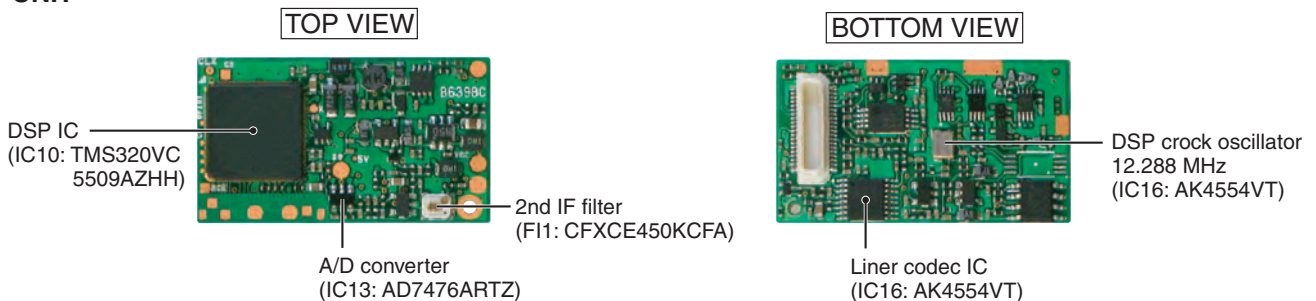
MAIN-C UNIT



PA-C UNIT



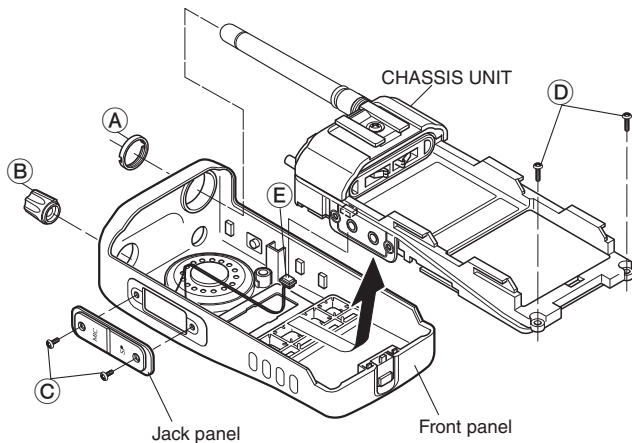
DSP UNIT



SECTION 3 DISASSEMBLY INSTRUCTIONS

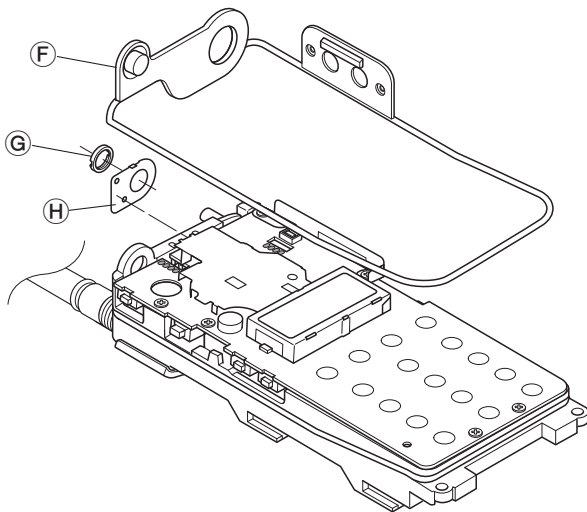
1 REMOVING THE CHASSIS UNIT

- ① Unscrew ANT nut (A), and remove knob (B).
- ② Unscrew 2 screws (C), and remove the jack panel.
- ③ Unscrew 2 screws (D), and unplug the connector (E) from the chassis unit.
- ④ Take off the chassis unit in the direction of the arrow from the front panel.



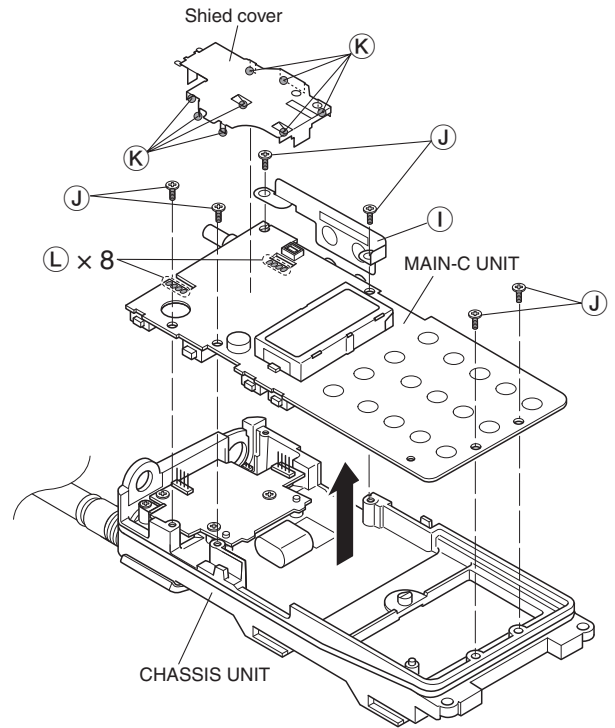
2 REMOVING THE MAIN-C UNIT

- ① Remove the main seal (F).
- ② Unscrew VR nut (G), and remove the top plate (H).



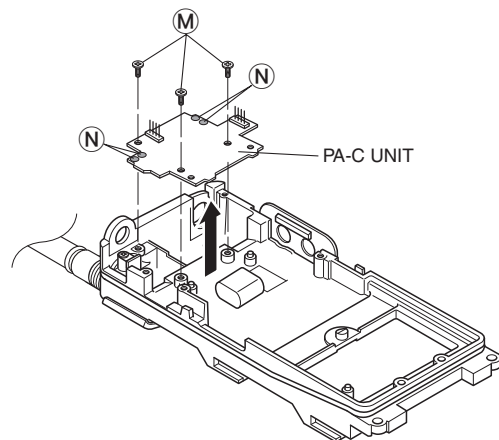
(Continued to right above)

- ③ Unscrew 6 screws (J).
- ④ Remove the side plate (I).
- ⑤ Unsolder 8 points (K), and remove the shield cover.
- ⑥ Unsolder 8 points (L), and take off the MAIN-C UNIT in the direction of the arrow.



3 REMOVING THE PA-C UNIT

- ① Unscrew 3 screws (M).
- ② Unsolder 4 points (N), and take off the PA-C UNIT in the direction of the arrow.



SECTION 4 CIRCUIT DESCRIPTION

4-1 RECEIVER CIRCUITS

4-1-1 ANTENNA SWITCHING CIRCUIT (PA-C UNIT)

The antenna switching circuit toggles the receive (RX) line and transmit (TX) line.

The received signals from the antenna are passed through the low-pass filter (LPF; L709, L710, C742, C744–C748) and antenna switch (D701, D704).

While transmitting, the voltage on the T5V line is applied to D701 and D704, and these are ON. Thus the TX line is connected to the antenna. Simultaneously, the RX line is connected to the GND to prevent transmit signal entering.

While receiving, no voltage is applied to the D701 and D704, and these are OFF. Thus the TX line and the antenna is disconnected to prevent received signals entering. Simultaneously, the RX line is disconnected from the GND and the received signals are passed through the LPF (L712, C750–C752). The filtered signals are applied to the RF circuits.

4-1-2 RF CIRCUITS (MAIN-C UNIT)

RF circuits filter and amplify the received signals within the frequency coverage.

The received signals from the PA-C UNIT are passed through the two-staged bandpass filter (BPF; D19, D25, L7, L8, C21–C23, C25, C27–C29) to filter-out unwanted signals, and the filtered signals are applied to the RF amplifier (Q5). The amplified received signals are then applied to the 1st mixer (Q6) via another two-staged BPF (D14, D15, L9, L11, C19, C36, C39–C41, C44, C45).

4-1-3 1st IF CIRCUITS (MAIN-C UNIT)

The received signals are converted into the 1st IF signal, filtered and amplified at the 1st IF circuits.

The received signals from the two-staged BPF (D14, D15, L9, L11, C19, C36, C39–C41, C44, C45) are applied to the 1st mixer (Q6) and converted into the 46.35 MHz 1st IF signal by being mixed with the local oscillator (LO) signal from the RX VCO (Q17, D9, D11).

The converted 1st IF signal is passed through the 1st IF filter (F11) to filter-out adjacent signals, then applied to the 1st IF amplifier (Q7). The amplified 1st IF signal is then applied to the FM IF IC (IC9, pin 16).

4-1-4 2nd IF AND DEMODULATOR CIRCUITS (MAIN-C UNIT)

The 1st IF signal is converted into the 2nd IF signal, and demodulated.

The 1st IF signal from the 1st IF amplifier is applied to the 2nd mixer in the FM IF IC (IC9, pin 16), and converted into the 450 kHz 2nd IF signal by being mixed with the 45.9 MHz 2nd LO signal from the reference frequency oscillator (X2) via the tripler (Q22) and BPF (L33, C163, C164, C166). The converted 2nd IF signal is output from pin 3, and passed through the 2nd IF filters to remove sideband noise.

In analog mode, the 2nd IF signal is passed through the 2nd IF filter (F12) and applied to the FM IF IC (IC9, pin 5) again via A/D switches (D2, D3).

In digital mode, the 2nd IF signal is passed through two 2nd IF filters (F12 and F13) via A/D switches (D2, D3) and applied to the FM IF IC (IC9, pin 5) again.

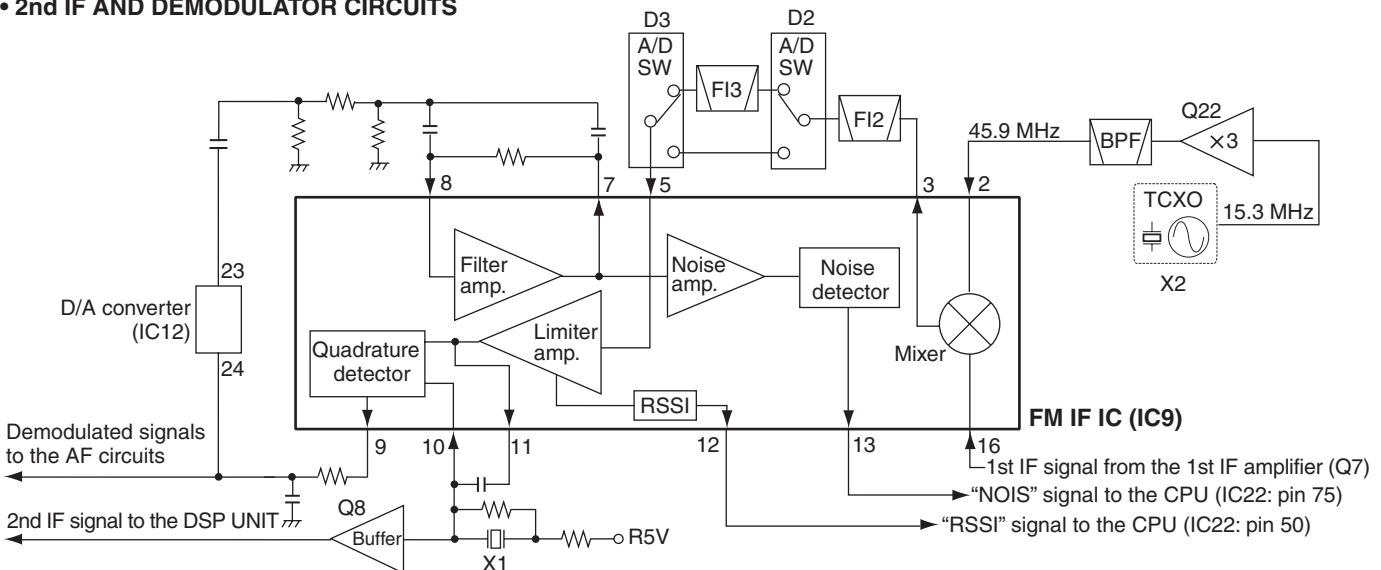
The filtered 2nd IF signal is amplified at the limiter amplifier, and FM-demodulated by the quadrature detector (IC9, pins 10, 11, X1). The demodulated AF signals are output from pin 9, then applied to the AF amplifier circuits.

4-1-5 AF AMPLIFIER CIRCUITS (MAIN-C UNIT)

The demodulated AF signals from the FM IF IC are amplified and filtered at AF circuits.

The demodulated AF signals from the FM IF IC (pin 9) are passed through HPF (IC5, pins 1, 2) to remove tone signals. The filtered AF signals are passed through the de-emphasis circuit (R142, C249) to obtain the –6 dB/oct of frequency characteristic. The de-emphasized AF signals are passed through the RX mute switch (Q32, Q33), AF switch (Q36, Q37), HPF (IC5, pins 13, 14), analog switch (IC3, pins 1, 2), AF mixer (IC5, pins 6, 7) and analog switch (IC3, pins 10, 11) in sequence.

• 2nd IF AND DEMODULATOR CIRCUITS



The AF signal from the analog switch (IC3, pin 11) are applied to the volume buffer amplifier (IC6, pin 9). The buffer-amplified AF signals are adjusted its level (=audio level) by volume control pot (R315), then applied to the AF power amplifier (IC15, pin 4) and amplified to the 0.5 W of audio output power (max., at 8 Ω load).

The power-amplified AF signals are output from pin 10, then applied to the speaker (CHASSIS UNIT; SP1) or an external speaker via [SP] jack (J2).

4-1-6 SQUELCH CIRCUITS

4-1-6-1 NOISE SQUELCH

The squelch mutes the AF output signals when no RF signals are received. By detecting noise components (around 30 kHz signals) in the demodulated AF signals, the squelch circuit toggles the mute switch and AF power amplifier ON and OFF.

A portion of the demodulated AF signals from the FM IF IC (IC9, pin 9) are applied to the D/A converter (IC12, pin 24) for level (=squelch threshold) adjustment. The level-adjusted AF signals are output from pin 23 and passed through the noise filter (IC9, pins 7, 8, R42, R44–R46, C69, C70, C413). The filtered noise signals are amplified the noise components only at the noise amplifier.

The amplified noise components are converted into the pulse-type signal at the noise detector section, and output from pin 13 as the "NOIS" signal. The converted signal is applied to the CPU (IC22, pin 75). Then the "RMUTE" signal from the CPU (IC22, pin 96) to the RX mute switch (Q32, Q33) and analog switch (IC3, pins 12, 13) becomes "Low" according to the "NOIS" signal level to cut off the AF line.

At the same time, the "AFON" signal from the CPU (IC22, pin 70) to the AF amplifier controller (Q41, Q42, D21, D23) becomes "Low", and the controller turns the AF power amplifier (IC15) OFF.

4-1-6-2 TONE SQUELCH

• CTCSS/DTCS

The tone squelch circuit detects tone signals and opens the squelch only when receiving a signal containing a matched sub audible tone. When the tone squelch is in use, and a signal with a mismatched or no sub audible tone is received, the tone squelch circuit mutes the AF signals even when the noise squelch is open.

A portion of the demodulated AF signals are passed through the active LPF (Q39) to filters CTCSS/DTCS signal. The filtered signal is applied to the CPU (IC22, pin 46). The CPU compares the applied signal and the set CTCSS/DTCS, then the CPU controls the status ("Low" or "High") of "RMUTE" and "AFON" signals as same as "NOISE SQUELCH."

• DTMF

DTMF signals in the demodulated AF signals are passed through the LPF (IC6, pins 5, 7) to remove unwanted components (voice signals), then applied to the CPU (IC22, pin 45) and decoded.

4-2 TRANSMITTER CIRCUITS

4-2-1 MICROPHONE AMPLIFIER CIRCUITS (MAIN-C UNIT)

The AF signals from the microphone (MIC signals) are filtered and level-adjusted at microphone amplifier circuits.

• MIC SIGNALS

MIC signals from the microphone are applied to or bypassed the ALC (Automatic Level Control) circuit (IC24, pins 3, 5) and the A/D switch (IC25, pins 1, 7), then applied to the D/A converter (IC12, pin 1).

In digital mode, the MIC signals are applied to the ALC circuit which keeps the level of MIC signals constant.

The level-adjusted MIC signals are output from pin 2, and passed through the MIC mute switch (Q31), HPF (IC5, pins 13, 14) and gain switch (Q34, Q35) which controls the gain of MIC amplifier (IC5) according to the Analog/Digital mode, then applied to the MIC amplifier (IC5, pin 9). The amplified MIC signals are output from pin 8, and passed through the analog switch (IC3, pins 3, 4), AF mixer (IC5, pins 6, 7) where the MIC signals and tone signals are mixed with.

• TONE SIGNALS

The CTCSS/DTCS signals are generated by the CPU (IC22) and output from pins 19–21. The output signals are passed through the 3 registers (R222–R224) to change its wave form. The wave form changed CTCSS/DTCS signals are passed through the LPF (IC7, pins 8, 10), tone filter switch (Q40) and D/A converter (IC12, pins 11, 12) for level adjustment. The level adjusted CTCSS/DTCS signals are then applied to the AF mixer (IC5, pin 6).

DTMF signals are generated by the CPU (IC22) and output from pin 43. The output DTMF signals are passed through two LPF's (IC6, pins 1, 3 and pins 12, 14), then applied to the AF mixer (IC5, pin 6).

The mixed AF signals are output from pin 7 of the AF mixer (IC5) and passed through the analog switch (IC3, pins 8, 9), then applied to another AF amplifier (IC7, pin 6). The amplified AF signals are output from pin 7, and applied to the D/A converter (IC12, pin 9) to be adjusted its level (=deviation). The level-adjusted MIC signals are then applied to the modulation circuits as the modulation signals.

4-2-2 MODULATION CIRCUITS

The modulation circuits modulates the VCO oscillating signal using the modulation signals.

The modulation signals from the D/A converter (IC12, pin 10) are applied to the D12 at the TX VCO (Q16, D10, D13) to modulate the VCO oscillating signal by changing the reactance of D12.

The modulation signals are also applied to the reference frequency oscillator (X2) via D/A converter (IC12, pins 15, 16) and the buffer (IC7, pins 12, 14), to ensure the modulation of low frequency components of the modulation signals.

The modulated VCO output is buffer-amplified by Q15 and Q29, then applied to the transmit amplifiers as the transmit signal via TX/RX switch (D16=ON, D17=OFF).

4-2-3 TRANSMIT AMPLIFIERS (PA-C UNIT)

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

The transmit signal from the TX/RX switch (D16=ON, D17=OFF) is amplified by two pre-drive amplifiers (Q703, Q704), drive amplifier (Q702) and power amplifier (Q701) in sequence to obtain 0.5 W (approx.) of transmit output power.

The power-amplified transmit signal is passed through the antenna switch (D701) and LPF (as a harmonic filter; L709, L710, C742, C744–C748), then applied to the antenna via the ANT UNIT.

4-2-4 APC CIRCUIT (PA-C UNIT)

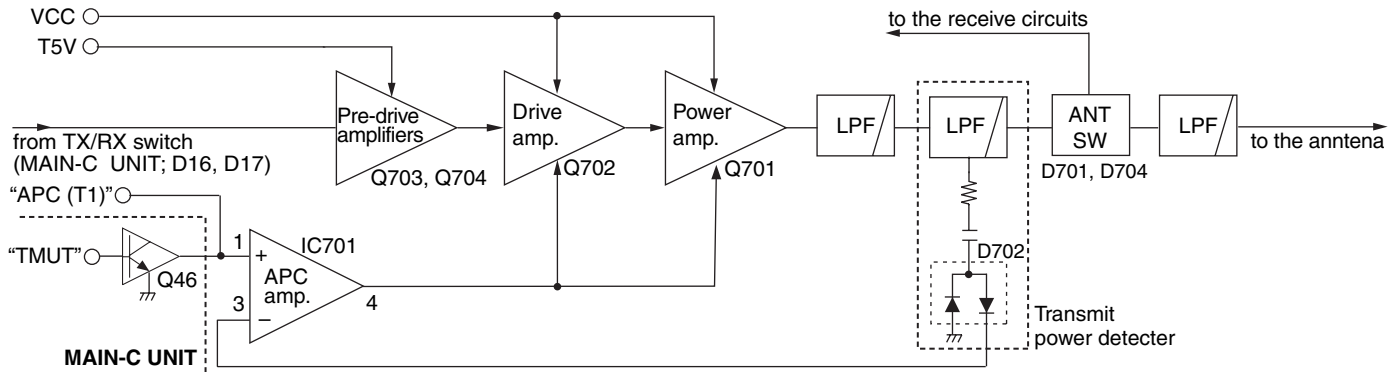
The APC (Automatic Power Control) circuit prevents the transition of the transmit output power level which is caused by load mismatching or heat effect, etc.

A portion of transmit signal is detected by the transmit power detector (D702) to produce a DC voltage corresponding to the transmit output power level. The detected voltage is applied to the APC amplifier (IC701, pin 3). The transmit power setting voltage “APC (T1)” from the D/A converter (MAIN-C UNIT; IC23, pin 1) is applied to another input terminal (pin 1) as the reference voltage.

The APC amplifier compares the detected voltage and reference voltage, and the difference of the voltage “APCV” is output from pin 4. The voltage “APCV” controls the bias of the drive (Q702) and power (Q701) amplifiers to reduce/increase the gain of these amplifiers for stable transmit output power.

The transmit power muting is carried out by the TX mute switch (MAIN-C UNIT; Q46), using the “TMUT” signal from the CPU (IC22, pin 35).

• APC CIRCUIT



4-3 PLL CIRCUITS

4-3-1 VCO

VCO is a oscillator whose oscillating frequency is controlled by adding voltage (lock voltage).

This transceiver has 2 VCO's; RX VCO (Q17, D9, D11) and TX VCO (Q16, D10, D13). The RX VCO oscillates the 1st LO signals, and the TX VCO oscillates the transmit signal.

• RX VCO

The output signals are amplified by the buffer amplifiers (Q15, Q29), and applied to the 1st mixer (Q6) via TX/RX switch (D16 is OFF, D17 is ON) and LPF (L12, L46, C46, C47, C396, C397), to be mixed with the received signals to produce the 46.35 MHz 1st IF signal.

• TX VCO

The output signal is applied to the transmit amplifiers via the buffer amplifiers (Q15, Q29) and TX/RX switch (D16 is ON, D17 is OFF).

A portion of each VCO output is applied to the PLL IC (IC2, pin 8) via the buffer amplifier (Q15), doubler (Q14) and the BPF (L32, L34, C196, C197, C205).

4-3-2 PLL IC

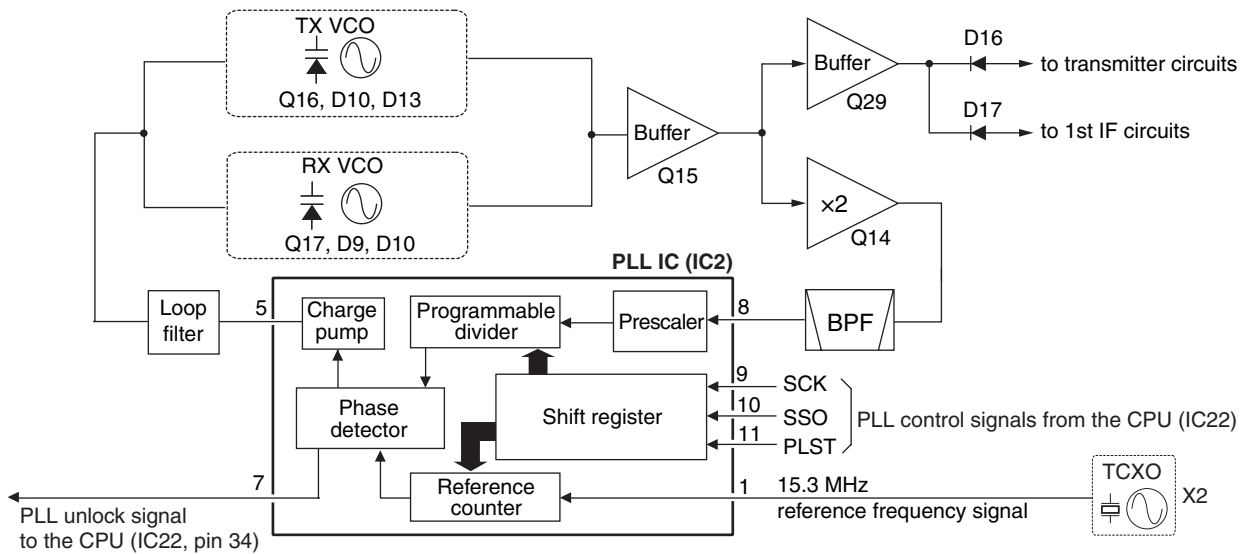
The PLL circuit provides stable oscillation of the transmit frequency and receive 1st LO frequency. The PLL output frequency is controlled by the divided ratio (N-data) from the CPU.

The VCO output signals from the BPF (L32, L34, C196, C197, C205) are applied to the PLL IC (IC2, pin 8). The applied signals are divided at the prescaler and programmable counter according to the "SSO" signal from the CPU (IC22, pin 99). The divided signal is phase-compared with the reference frequency signal from the reference frequency oscillator (X2), at the phase detector.

The phase difference is output from pin 5 as a pulse type signal after being passed through the internal charge pump. The output signal is converted into the DC voltage (lock voltage) by passing through the loop filter (R94-R96, C16, C17, C146). The lock voltage is applied to the varactors (D9 and D11 of RX VCO, D10 and D13 of TX VCO) and locked to keep the VCO frequency constant.

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 VCO oscillating frequency.

• PLL CIRCUIT



4-4 DIGITAL CIRCUITS (DSP UNIT)

4-4-1 RECEIVING

The 450 kHz 2nd IF signal from the IF IC (MAIN-C UNIT; IC9, pin 11) is applied to the DSP unit via the buffer (MAIN-C UNIT; Q8). The applied 2nd IF signal is passed through the anti-aliasing filter (F1) to remove unwanted components. The filtered 2nd IF signal is amplified at the IF amplifier (IC7, pins 1, 3), and applied to the A/D converter (IC13, pin 3) and converted into the digital IF data. The converted digital IF data is applied to the DSP IC (IC10) as a clock synchronizer digital signal.

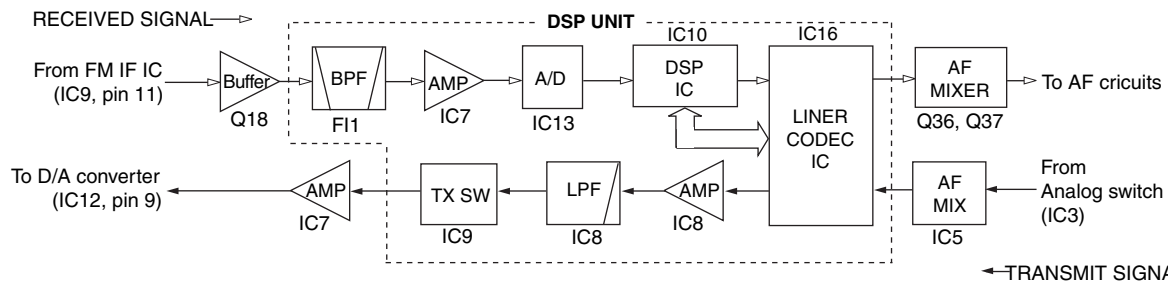
The digital-processed digital audio signal from the DSP IC (IC10) is applied to the linear codec (IC16) and converted into the analog audio signals, then applied to the AF mixer (MAIN-C UNIT; Q36, Q37).

4-4-2 TRANSMITTING

The MIC signals from the AF mixer (MAIN-C UNIT; IC5, pin 7) are applied to the linear codec (IC16, pin 2) and converted into the digital audio data. The converted digital audio data is applied to the DSP IC (IC10).

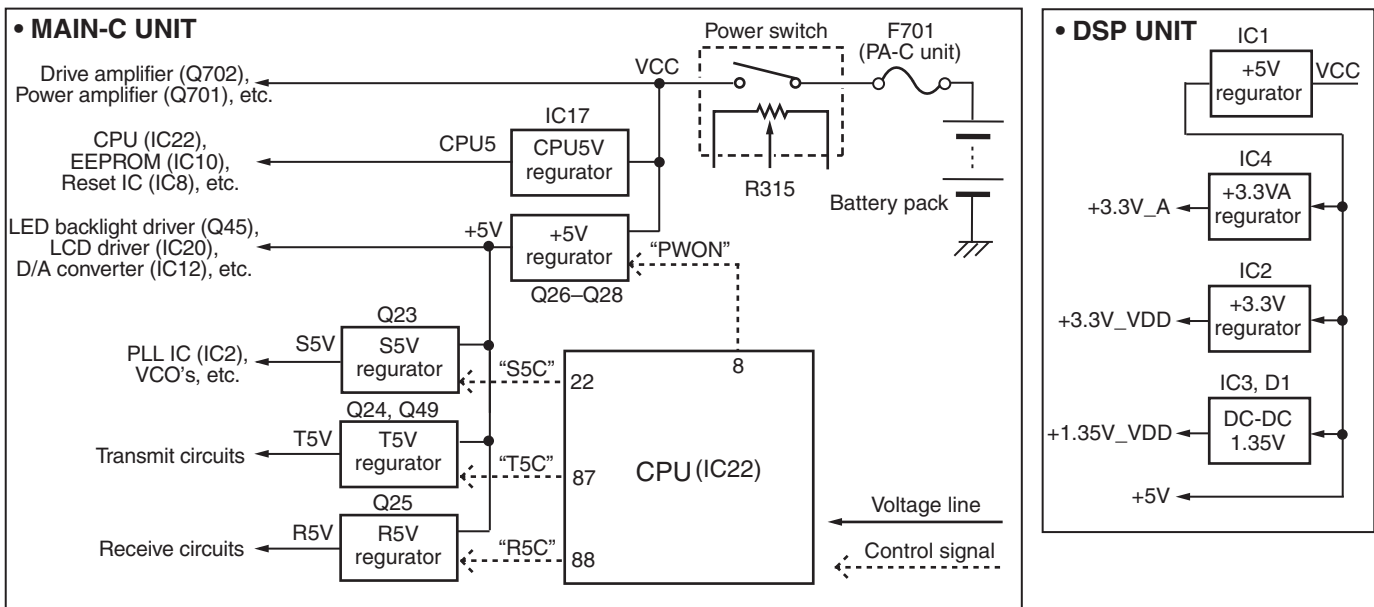
The processed digital audio signal from the DSP IC (IC10) is applied to the linear codec (IC16) again, then converted into the GMSK base band signal. The converted base band signal is passed through the two-staged LPF (IC8, pins 6, 7 and pins 1, 3) and TX switch (IC9, pins 1, 2), then applied to the D/A converter (MAIN-C UNIT; IC12, pin 9) via the buffer amplifier (MAIN-C UNIT; IC7, pins 6, 7).

• DIGITAL CIRCUITS BLOCK DIAGRAM



4-5 POWER SUPPLY CIRCUITS

Voltage from the attached battery pack is routed to whole of the circuit in the transceiver via a switch and regulators.



4-6 PORT ALLOCATIONS

4-6-1 CPU (IC22)

Pin No.	Port Name	Description
1-3	KR1-KR3	Input ports for dealer-programmable keys.
4-8	KS0-KS4	Output ports for dealer-programmable keys.
9	BUSY	Outputs "BUSY" signal to the DSP UNIT.
10	CCS	Outputs chip-select signal to the DSP UNIT.
11	SCK	Outputs serial clock signal to the PLL IC (IC2, pin 9) and D/A converter (IC12, pin 7/IC23, pin 7).
19-21	CENC0-CENC2	Output ports for CTCSS/DTCS signal.
22	S5C	Outputs S5V line control signal to the S5V regulator (Q23). "Low"=While power save mode.
26	T5C	Outputs T5V line control signal to the T5V line regulator (Q24, Q49). "Low"=While transmitting.
27	R5C	Outputs R5V line control signal to the R5V line regulator (Q25). "Low"=While receiving.
31	PLST	Outputs PLL strobe signal to the PLL IC (IC2, pin 11).
34	ULCK	Input port for PLL unlock detect signal from the PLL IC (IC2, pin 7). "Low"=While the PLL circuit is unlocked.
35	TMUT	Outputs transmit mute signal to the transmit mute switch (Q46). "High"=Transmitting is muted.
36	MONI	Input port for [SIDE1] key (S5). "Low"=While the key is pushed.
37	EMER	Input port for top switch (S1). "Low"=While the switch is pushed.
39	DSDA	Outputs serial data to the D/A converter (IC23, pin 6).
43	SENC	Outputs DTMF signals to the LPF (IC6, pin 3).
44	BEEP	Outputs beep sounds to the D/A converter (IC12, pin 21).
45	SDEC	Input port for DTMF signals.
46	CDEC	Input port for CTCSS/DTCS signals.
48	BATV	Input port for remaining battery power.
49	LVIN	Input port for VCO lock voltage.
50	RSSI	Input port for receive signal strength level signal from the FM IF IC (IC9, pin 12).
59	RES	Input port for CPU reset signal from the reset IC (IC8, pin 1). "Low"=When the CPU is reset.
69	CSFT	Outputs CPU clock shift signal to the clock shift switch (D6).
70	AFON	Outputs AF power amplifier (IC15) control signal to the AF power amplifier controller (Q41, Q42, D21, D23). "High"=The AF power amplifier is ON.
71	DAST	Outputs strobe signal to the D/A converter (IC12, pin 6).
72	DUSE	Outputs CTCSS/DTCS select signal to the tone filter switch (Q40). "High"=While DTCS is in use.
75	NOIS	Input port for noise signal from the FM IF IC (IC9, pin 13).
82	ESDA	Outputs serial data to the EEPROM (IC10, pin 5).
85	ESCL	Outputs clock signal to the EEPROM (IC10, pin 6).

Pin No.	Port Name	Description
89	DIGI	Outputs Analog/Digital select signal to the A/D switch (D2, D3). "High"=Digital mode is selected.
91	LSO	Outputs serial data to the LCD driver (IC20, pin 48).
92	LSCK	Outputs clock signal to the LCD driver (IC20, pin 47).
93	LCS	Outputs chip-enable signal to the LCD driver (IC20, pin 46).
94	LINH	Outputs display inhibit signal to the LCD driver (IC20, pin 45).
95	LIGT	Outputs LCD backlight control signal to the backlight LED's (DS1, DS2) driver (Q45). "Low"=While the backlight is ON.
96	RMUTE	Outputs AF mute signal to the analog switch (IC3, pins 12, 13). "Low"=While the squelch is close or transmitting.
97	MMUTE	Outputs MIC signals mute signal to the analog switch (IC3, pin 5) and MIC mute switch (Q31). "Low"=While receiving.
99	SSO	Outputs serial data to the PLL IC (IC2, 10) and D/A converter (IC12, pin 8).
100	KR0	Input ports for dealer-programmable keys.

4-6-2 D/A CONVERTER (IC12)

Pin No.	Port Name	Description
2	MCGO	Outputs level-adjusted MIC signals to the MIC mute switch (Q31).
10, 16	MOD	Outputs modulation signal to the modulation circuits (D2).
14	REF	Outputs reference frequency control voltage to the reference frequency oscillator buffer (IC7, pin 13).
15	BAL	Outputs modulation balance control signal to the reference frequency oscillator buffer (IC7, pin 12).
22	BEEPO	Outputs beep sounds to the AF volume buffer (IC6, pin 9).
23	SQLC	Outputs level-adjusted AF signals to the noise filter (IC9, pins 7, 8, R42, R44-R46, C69, C70, C413).

4-6-3 D/A CONVERTER (IC23)

Pin No.	Port Name	Description
1	T1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • While receiving Outputs BPF tuning voltage to the tunable BPF (D19, D25, L7, L8, C21-C23, C25, C27-C29). • While transmitting (as "APC" signal) Outputs transmit mute signal to the transmit mute switch (Q46).
2	T2	Outputs BPF tuning voltage to the tunable BPF (D14, D15, L9, L11, C19, C36, C39-C41, C44, C45).
3	TXLVA	Outputs oscillating frequency adjust voltage to the TX VCO (Q16, D10, D13).
4	RXLVA	Outputs oscillating frequency adjust voltage to the RX VCO (Q17, D9, D11).

SECTION 5 ADJUSTMENT PROCEDURES

5-1 PREPARATION

When adjusting IC-F4029SDR, CS-F4029DR CLONING SOFTWARE, CS-F4029 ADJ ADJUSTMENT SOFTWARE (Rev. 1.0 or later), OPC-478/U JIG CABLE (modified OPC-478/U CLONING CABLE; see the page 5-2) and the following test equipments are required.

EQUIPMENT	GRADE AND RANGE	EQUIPMENT	GRADE AND RANGE
DC power supply	Output voltage : 7.2 V DC Current capacity : More than 1 A	External speaker	Input impedance : 8 Ω Capacity : 1 W or more
FM deviation meter	Frequency range : DC–600 MHz Measuring range : 0 to ±10 kHz	Attenuator	Power attenuation : 20 or 30 dB Capacity : 10 W
Frequency counter	Frequency range : 0.1–300 MHz Frequency accuracy : ±1 ppm or better Sensitivity : 100 mV or better	Standard signal generator (SSG)	Frequency range : 0.1–600 MHz Output level : 0.1 μV to 32 mV (–127 to –17 dBm)
RF power meter	Measuring range : 0.1–1 W Frequency range : 100–600 MHz Impedance : 50 Ω SWR : Better than 1.2 : 1	Oscilloscope	Frequency rang : DC–20 MHz Measuring range : 0.01–20 V

■ SYSTEM REQUIREMENTS (for the ADJUSTMENT SOFTWARE)

- Microsoft® Windows® 98/98SE/Me/2000/XP
- RS-232C serial port (D-sub 9 pin) or USB port

■ ADJUSTMENT SOFTWARE INSTALLATION

- Quit all applications when Windows is running.
- Insert the CD into the appropriate CD drive.
- Double-click the “Setup.exe” contained in the ‘CS-F4029 ADJ’ folder in the CD drive.
- The “Welcome to the InstallShield Wizard for CS-F4029 ADJ” will appear. Click [Next>].
- The “Choose Destination Location” will appear. Then click [Next>] to install the software to the destination folder. (e.g. C:\Program Files\lcom\CS-F4029 ADJ)
- After the installation is completed, the “InstallShield Wizard Complete” will appear. Then click [Finish].
- Eject the CD.
- Program group ‘CS-F4029 ADJ’ appears in the ‘Programs’ folder of the start menu, and ‘CS-F4029 ADJ’ icon appears on the desk top screen.

Microsoft and Windows are registered trademarks of Microsoft Corporation in the U.S.A. and other countries.

■ BEFORE STARTING SOFTWARE ADJUSTMENT

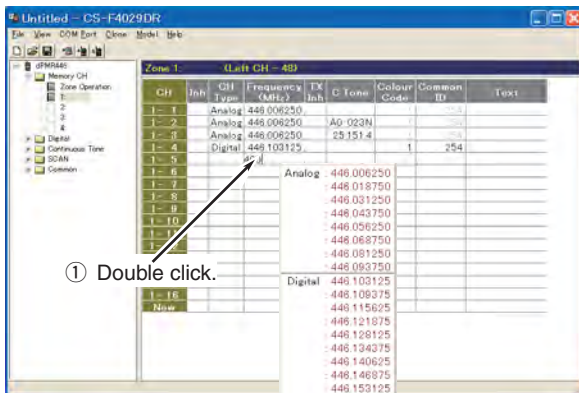
Clone the adjustment frequencies and settings into the transceiver, and set the configuration using the CS-F4029DR CLONING SOFTWARE before starting the software adjustment. Otherwise, the software adjustment can not be started.

CAUTION!: BACK UP the originally programmed memory data in the transceiver before programming the adjustment frequencies. When program the adjustment frequencies into the transceiver, the transceiver’s memory data will be overwritten and lose original memory data at the same time.

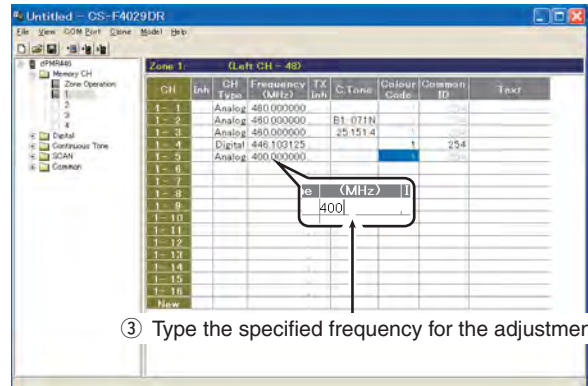
• ADJUSTMENT FREQUENCY LIST

CHANNEL	FREQUENCY	SETTING	CHANNEL	FREQUENCY	SETTING
1-1	446.006250 MHz	None	1-4	446.103125 MHz	None
1-2	446.006250 MHz	• DTCS code : 071	1-5	400.000000 MHz*	None
1-3	446.006250 MHz	• CTCSS frequency : 151.4 Hz			

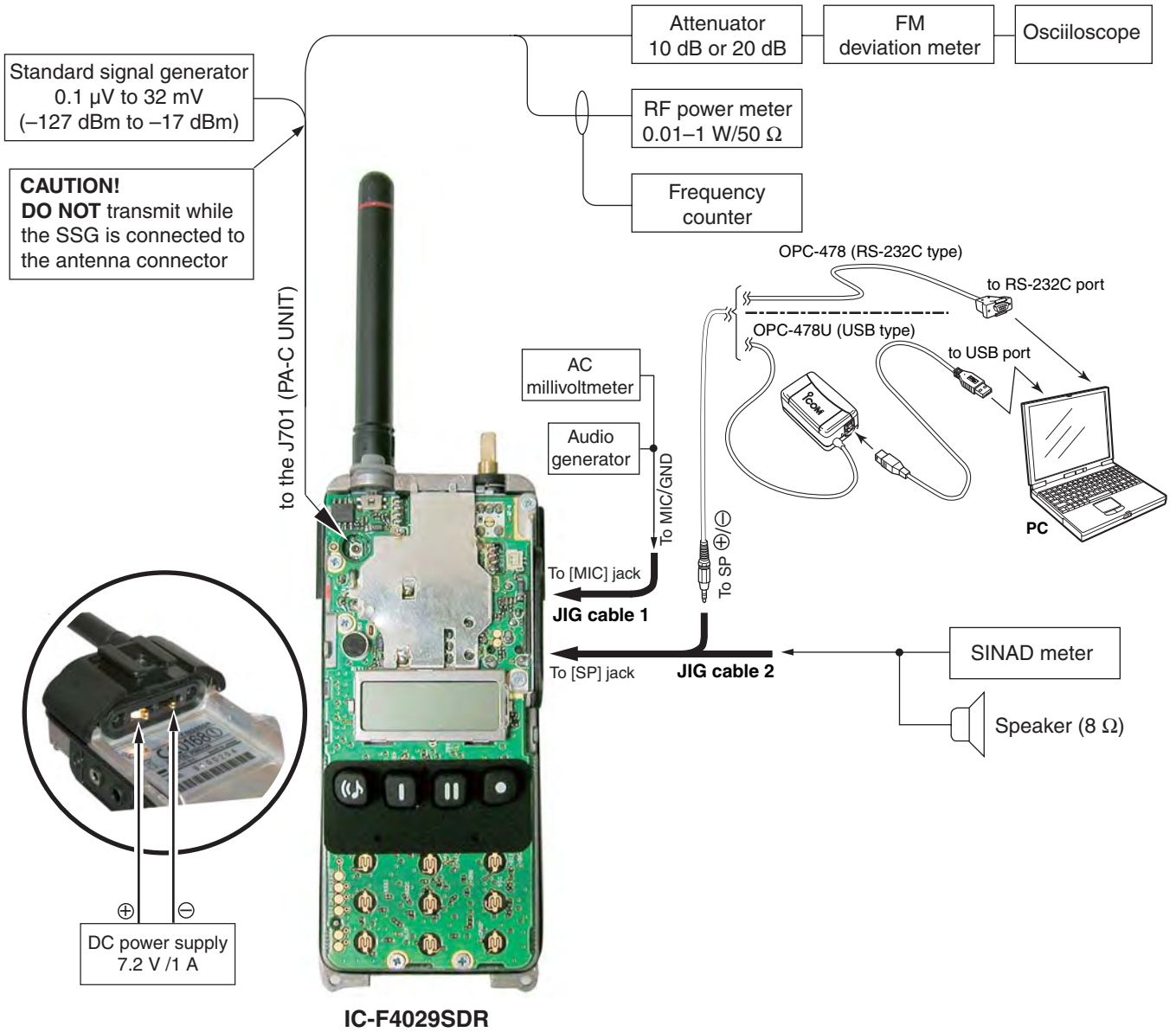
*; The frequency can be input directly as below.



② Select. → Adjust - CH Edit

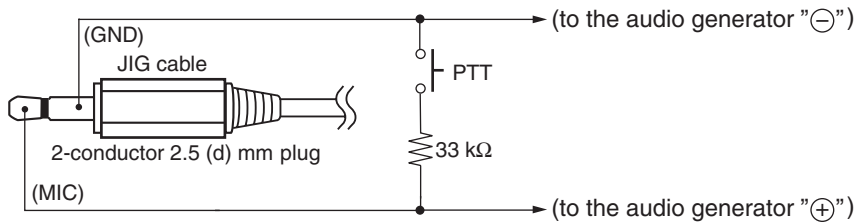


• CONNECTION

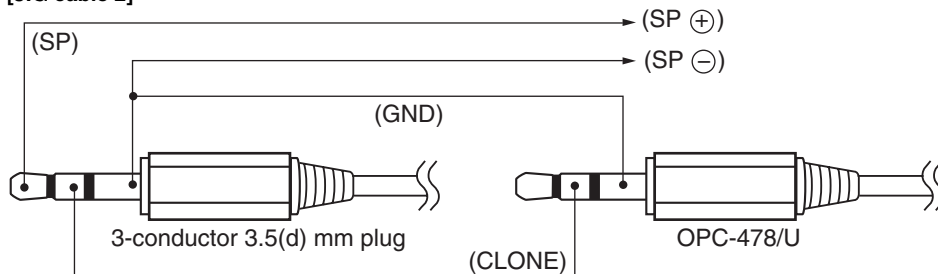


• JIG CABLES

[JIG cable 1]



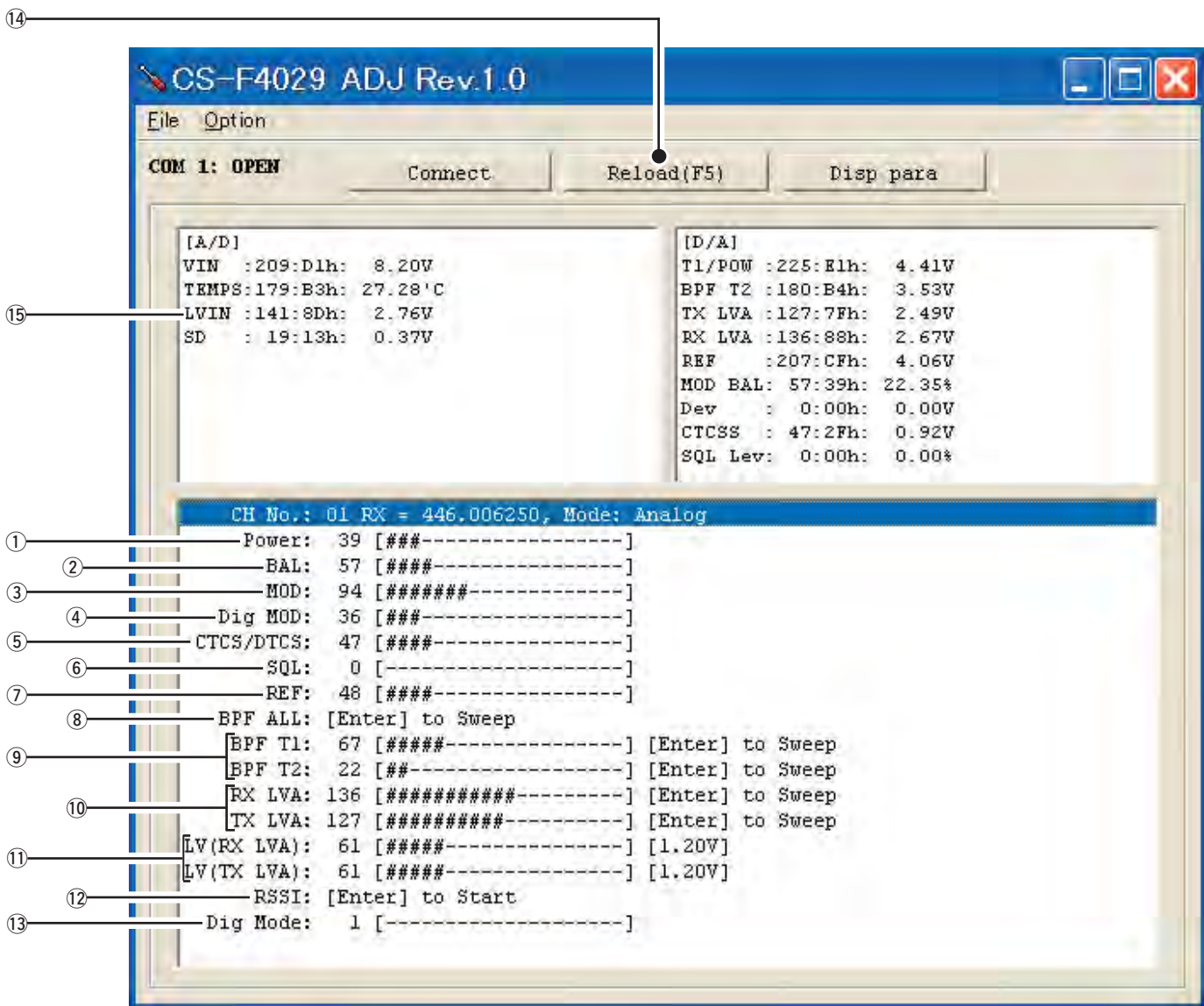
[JIG cable 2]



■ **STARTING SOFTWARE ADJUSTMENT**

- ① Connect the transceiver and PC with OPC-478/U JIG CABLE.
- ② Turn the transceiver power ON.
- ③ Boot up Windows, and click the program group 'CS-F4029 ADJ' in the 'Programs' folder of the [Start] menu, then CS-F4029 ADJ's window appears.
- ④ Click 'Connect' on the CS-F4029 ADJ's window, then the window shows transceiver's condition and adjustment items as below.
- ⑤ Set or modify adjustment data as specified.

• **PC SCREEN EXSAMPLE**



NOTE: The above values for settings are example only.
Each transceiver has its own specific values for each setting.

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| ① Transmit output power | ⑨ Receive sensitivity (Manually) |
| ② Modulation balance | ⑩ PLL lock voltage |
| ③ FM deviation | ⑪ PLL lock voltage preset |
| ④ Digital deviation | ⑫ S-meter |
| ⑤ CTCSS/DTCS deviation | ⑬ Mode preset |
| ⑥ Squelch | ⑭ Reload data |
| ⑦ Reference frequency | ⑮ PLL lock voltage (verify) |
| ⑧ Receive sensitivity (Automatically) | |

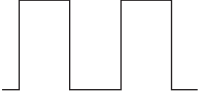
5-2 FREQUENCY ADJUSTMENT

Select an adjustment item using [↑] / [↓] keys, then set to the specified value using [←] / [→] keys on the connected PC's keyboard.

ADJUSTMENT	ADJUSTMENT CONDITION	MEASUREMENT		VALUE
		UNIT	OPERATION	
PLL LOCK VOLTAGE [RX LVA]	1 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Channel : 1-1 • Lock voltage preset [LV (RX LVA)] : 138 [2.71 V] • Receiving 	PC screen	Click [Reload (F5)] button, then check the "LVIN" item on the ADJ's screen.	Push [Enter] key (Automatic adjustment)
[TX LVA]	3 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Channel : 1-1 • Lock voltage preset [LV (TX LVA)] : 148 [2.90 V] • Connect an RF power meter to the RF connector (PA-C UNIT; J701). • Transmitting 			
REFERENCE FREQUENCY [REF]	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Channel : 1-1 • Connect an RF power meter to the RF connector (PA-C UNIT; J701). • Transmitting 	PA-C UNIT	Loosely couple a frequency counter to the antenna.	446.006250 MHz

5-3 TRANSMIT ADJUSTMENT

Select an adjustment item using [↑] / [↓] keys, then set to the specified value using [←] / [→] keys on the connected PC's keyboard.

ADJUSTMENT	ADJUSTMENT CONDITION	MEASUREMENT		VALUE
		UNIT	OPERATION	
TRANSMIT OUTPUT POWER [Power (Hi)]	1 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Channel : 1-1 • Transmitting 	PA-C UNIT	Connect an RF power meter to the RF connector (PA-C UNIT; J701).	0.50 W
FM DEVIATION [MOD]	1 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Channel : 1-1 • Connect an audio generator to the JIG cable and set as; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Frequency : 1.0 kHz Level : 150 mV rms • Transmitting 	PA-C UNIT	Connect the FM deviation meter to RF connector (PA-C UNIT; J701) through an attenuator.	±2.05 to ±2.15 kHz
MODULATION BALANCE [BAL]	1 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Channel : 1-2 • No audio applied to the JIG cable. • Set an FM deviation meter same as; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> HPF : OFF LPF : 20 kHz De-emphasis : OFF Detector : (P-P)/2 • Set the FM deviation meter to same condition as "FM DEVIATION." • Transmitting 	PA-C UNIT	Connect the FM deviation meter to the RF connector (PA-C UNIT; J701) through an attenuator.	Set to square wave form 
DIGITAL DEVIATION [Dig MOD]	1 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mode preset [Digital Mode] : 7 	PA-C UNIT	Connect an FM deviation meter to RF connector (PA-C UNIT; J701) through an attenuator.	±1.39 to ±1.43 kHz
	2 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Channel : 1-4 • Set the FM deviation meter to same condition as "FM DEVIATION." • Transmitting 			
CTCSS/DTCS DEVIATION [CTCSS/DTCS]	1 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Channel : 1-3 • No audio applied to the JIG cable. • Set the FM deviation meter to same condition as FM DEVIATION." • Transmitting 	PA-C UNIT	Connect an FM deviation meter to RF connector (PA-C UNIT; J701) through an attenuator.	±0.33 to ±0.37 kHz

5-4 RECEIVE ADJUSTMENT

Select an adjustment item using [↑] / [↓] keys, then set to the specified value using [←] / [→] keys on the connected PC's keyboard.

ADJUSTMENT	ADJUSTMENT CONDITION	MEASUREMENT		VALUE	
		UNIT	LOCATION		
RECEIVE SENSITIVITY [BPF (T1)] [BPF (T2)]	NOTE: "RECEIVE SENSITIVITY" must be adjusted before "S-METER." Otherwise, "S-METER" will not be adjusted properly.				
	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Channel : 1-5 • Connect the SSG to RF connector (PA-C UNIT; J701) and set as; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Frequency : 400.000 MHz Level : +20 dBμ[†] (-87 dBm) Modulation : 1 kHz Deviation : ±3.5 kHz • Receiving 	[MIC/SP] jack	Connect the SINAD meter with an 8 Ω load to the JIG cable.	Minimum distortion level
CONVENIENT: The "RECEIVE SENSITIVITY" can be adjusted automatically. 1: Put the cursor on "BPF ALL," then push [Enter] key. 2: The connected PC tunes BPF's to peak levels automatically.					
S-METER [RSSI]	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Channel : 1-1 • Connect the SSG to RF connector (PA-C UNIT; J701) and set as; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Frequency : 466.006250 MHz Level : +23 dBμ[†] (-84 dBm) Modulation : 1 kHz Deviation : ±3.5 kHz • Receiving 	Push the [Enter] key on the connected PC's keyboard to set "S3" level.		
	2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Set the SSG as; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Level : -7dBμ[†] (-114 dBm) • Receiving 	Push the [Enter] key on the connected PC's keyboard to set "S1" level.		
SQUELCH [SQL]	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Channel : 1-1 • Close the squelch by adjusting the value of [SQL] item on the CS-F4029 ADJ's screen. • Connect the SSG to RF connector (PA-C UNIT; J701) and set as; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Frequency : 466.006250 MHz Level : -14 dBμ[†] (-121 dBm) Modulation : 1 kHz Deviation : ±3.5 kHz • Receiving 	[MIC/SP] jack	Connect an 8 Ω speaker to the JIG cable.	Set the [SQL] to the value that the audio signals just appears.

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

[MAIN-C UNIT]

Table with columns: REF NO., ORDER NO., DESCRIPTION, M., H/V LOCATION. Rows include entries like C32, C33, C36, C39, C40, etc.

[MAIN-C UNIT]

Table with columns: REF NO., ORDER NO., DESCRIPTION, M., H/V LOCATION. Rows include entries like C165, C166, C167, C168, C170, etc.

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.
J2	6910015860	IMS-A-6277S-O2A-G	1
SP1	2510001060	K036NA500-47	1
W1	8900009640	OPC-963	1
EP1	3310003640	2927 ANT	1
MP1	8010020410	2927 chassis	1
MP2	8210022980	2927 S-front panel (Including MP21, MP22, MP23)	1
MP3	8210022790	2927 PTT panel	1
MP4	8930069520	2927 PTT button	1
MP5	8930069530	2927 PTT rubber	1
MP6	8930040390	SP Net (B)	1
MP7	8930046050	SP Net (C)	1
MP8	8210020550	2721 rear panel	1
MP9	8310066450	2927 window plate	1
MP10	8930069510	2927 window sheet	1
MP12	8930069880	2927 keyboard 4-key (A)	1
MP13	8930070100	2927 main seal (A)	1
MP14	8930063060	2721 T-rubber	1
MP16	8930069460	2927 side plate	1
MP17	8930069470	2927 top plate	1
MP20	8930061880	2721 MIC sponge	1
MP24	8610012970	Knob N-350	1
MP25	8830002900	2927 ANT NUT	1
MP26	8810009561	Screw B0 2x6 NI-ZK3 (BT)	2
MP27	8810009221	Screw B0 2x8 NI-ZK3 (BT)	2
MP28	8810008641	Screw B0 2x4 NI-ZC3 (BT)	11
MP31	8810010430	Screw M3x5 SUS SSBC	1
MP32	8310066810	2927 option plate	1
MP33	8930046020	1123 sheet (A)-1	1
MP35	8830001700	VR nut (Q)	1
MP36	8930048870	2056 A-sponge	1
MP37	8930070010	2893 VOL rubber	1
MP38	6910018220	2927 ANT cap	1

[MAIN-C UNIT]

REF. NO.	ORDER NO.	DESCRIPTION	QTY.
J2	6450002250	HSJ1456-010320	1
J3	6450000131	HSJ1102-018540	1
R315	7210003061	TP76N00N-15F-A103-2251A	1
DS3	5030002760	FX-2721 LCD-1	1
MC1	7700002480	SKB-2746 LPC	1
S2	2260002840	SKHLLFA010	1
EP7	8930063020	LCD contact SRCN-2721-SP-N-W	2
MP2	8510016120	2721 VCO cover	1
MP3	8930069480	2927 LCD holder	1
MP4	8210020570	2721 reflector	1
MP5	8930070080	White sheet (V)	1
MP6	8510017720	2927 main shield	1
MP8	8930070270	Shield sponge (AZ)	1

[DSP UNIT]

REF. NO.	ORDER NO.	DESCRIPTION	QTY.
EP13	Optional product	UT-119S (Including MP7)	1

[CONNECT UNIT]

REF. NO.	ORDER NO.	DESCRIPTION	QTY.
J901	6910015881	9230B-1-02Z141-PT1	1

[PA-C UNIT]

REF. NO.	ORDER NO.	DESCRIPTION	QTY.
J702	6910017680	9230B-1-04Z140-PT1	1
J703	6910017680	9230B-1-04Z140-PT1	1

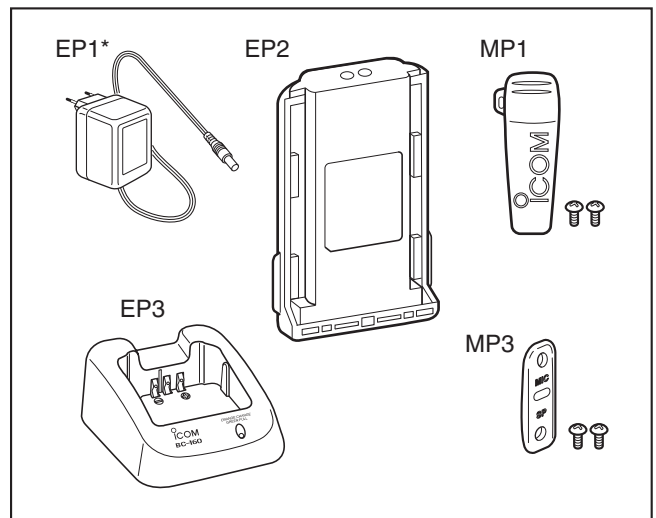
Screw abbreviations

B0, BT: Self-tapping PH: Pan head

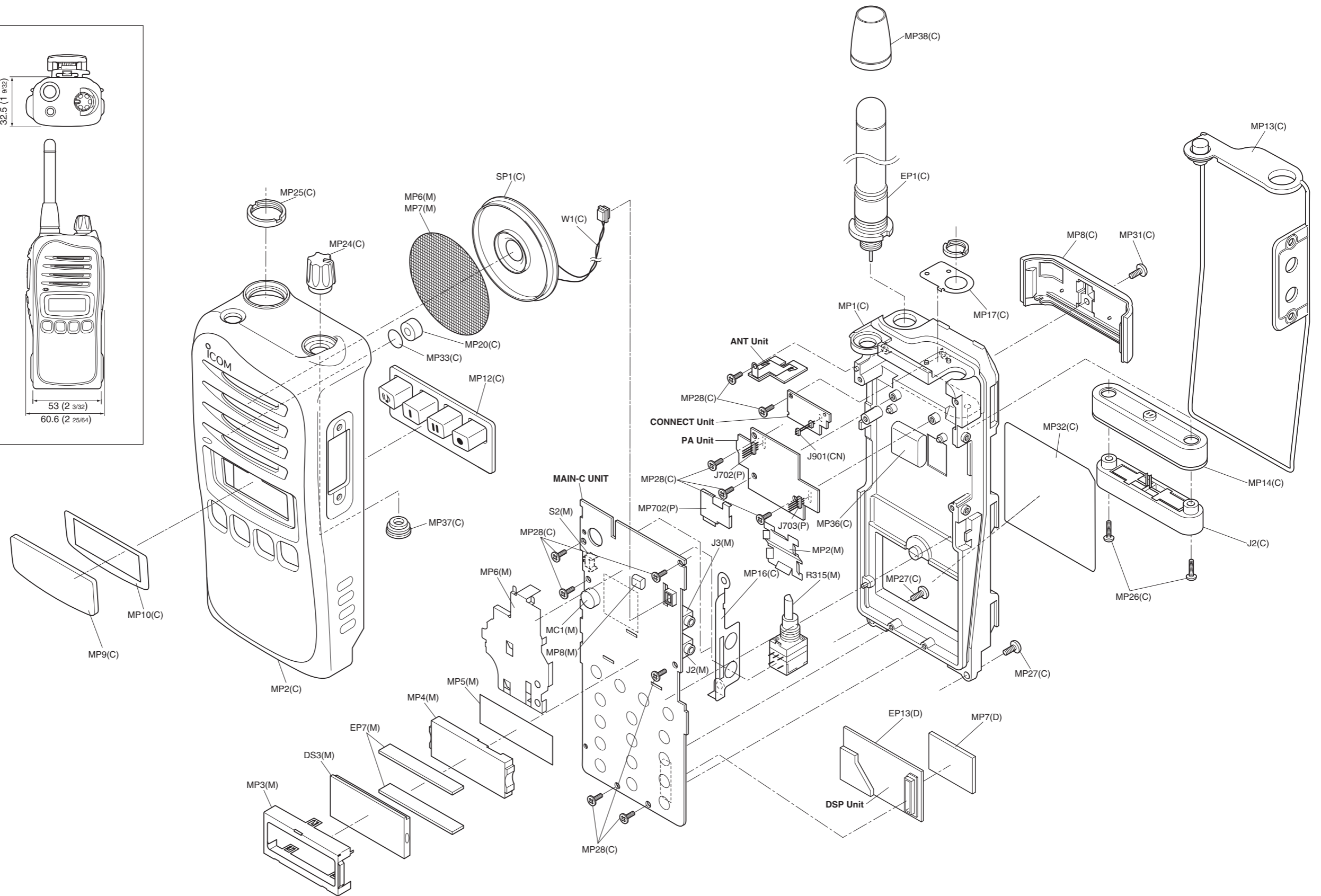
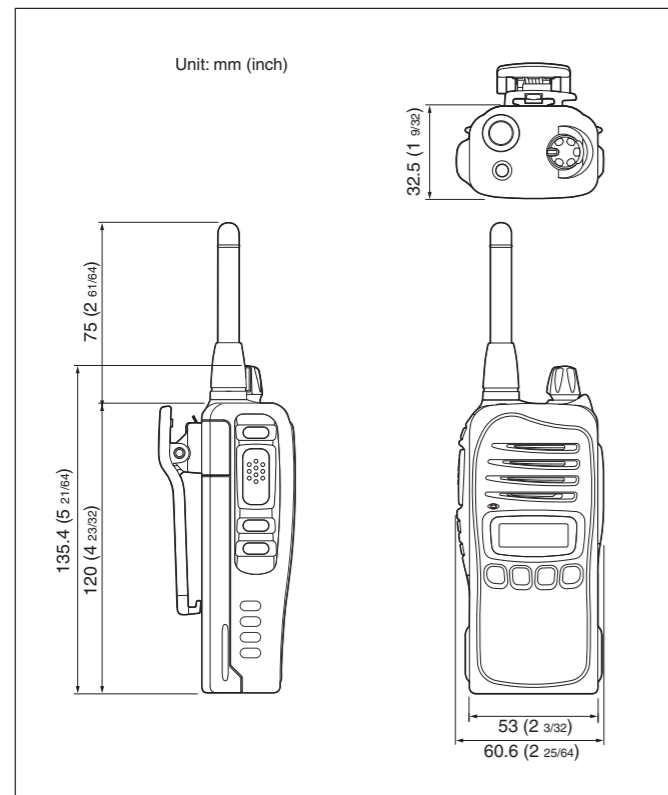
NI-ZU: Nickel-Zinc ZK: Black

[ACCESSORIES]

REF. NO.	ORDER NO.	DESCRIPTION	QTY.
EP1	Optional product	AC adapter BC-147E	1
EP2	Optional product	Li-Ion battery pack BP-231	1
EP3	Optional product	Battery charger BC-160	1
MP1	Optional product	Belt clip MB-94 (Including two screws)	1
MP3	8210022780	2927 Jack panel (Including two screws)	1



* Design is depended on versions.



UNIT abbreviations (C): CHASSIS PARTS, (M): MAIN-C UNIT, (P): PA-C UNIT, (CN): CONNECT UNIT, (D): DSP UNIT

SECTION 8 SEMICONDUCTOR INFORMATION

• TRANSISTORS AND FET'S

NAME	SYMBOL	INSIDE VIEW
2SA1577 R	HR	
2SB1132 R	BARB	
2SC3356 R25 2SC4116 BL 2SC4215 O 2SC4226 R25 2SC5006 2SC5700	R25 LL QO R25 24 WB	
2SK1829 F	KI	
2SK3019	KN	
2SK880 Y F	XY	
3SK293 F 3SK324	UF UG	

NAME	SYMBOL	INSIDE VIEW
DTA114EU UNR9111J UNR9113J	16 6A 6C	
RD01MUS1	K2	
RD07MVS1	RD07MVS1	
UNR9213J	8C	
XP1214	9H	
XP4601	5C	
XP6501 AB	5N	

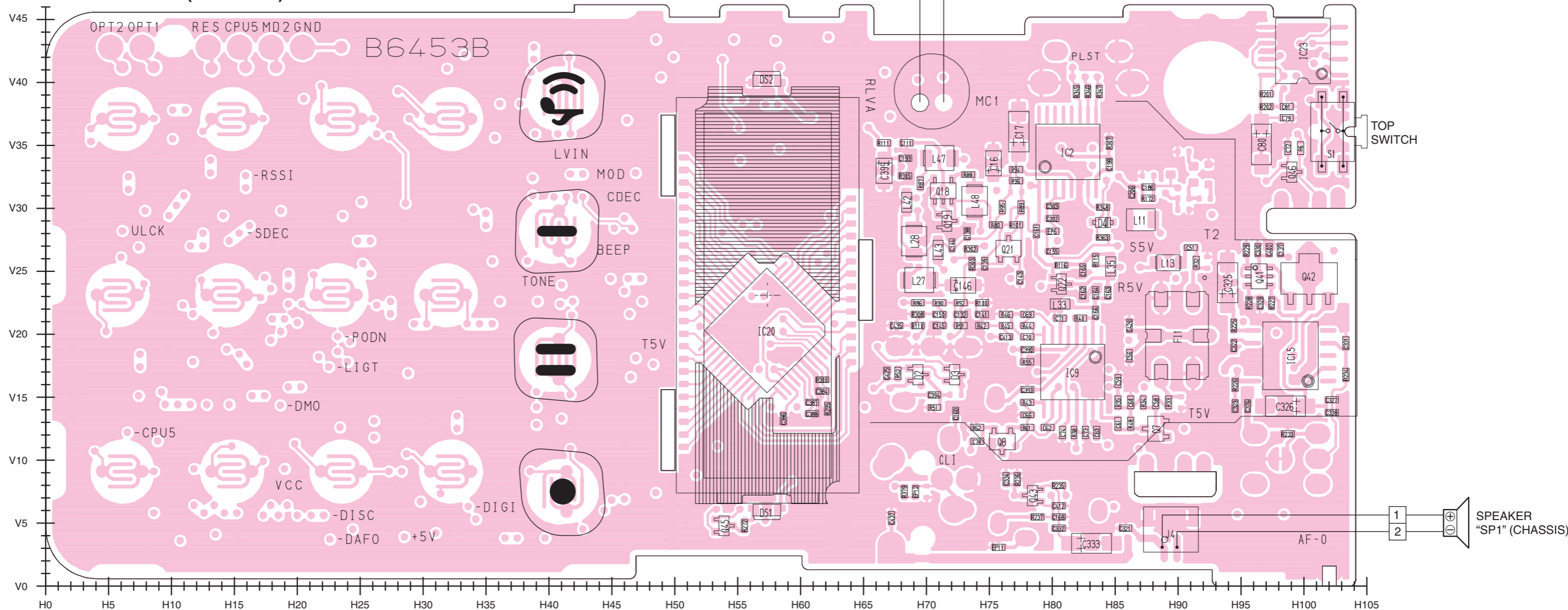
• DIODES

NAME	SYMBOL	INSIDE VIEW
1SV307	TX	
DAN222	N	
HVC350B-E	B0	
MA2S077 MA2S111 MA2S728	S A B	
MA368	6L	
RB706F-40	3J	

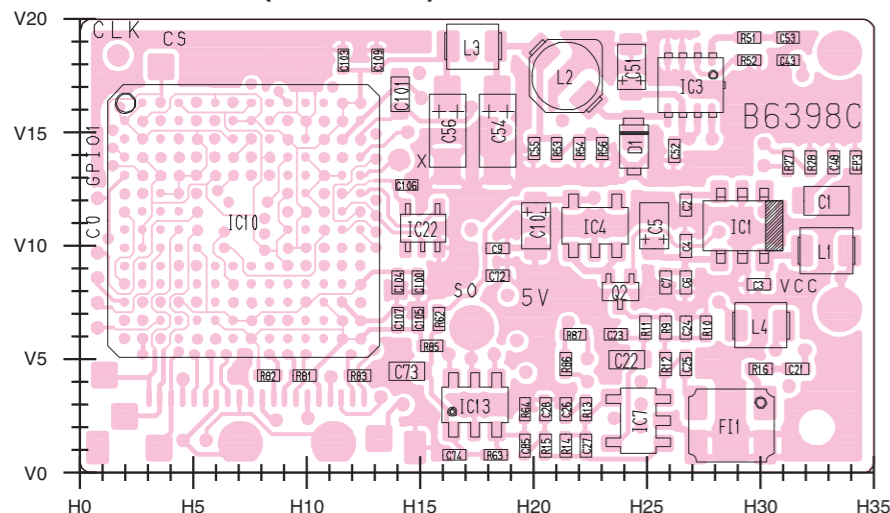
SECTION 9 BOARD LAYOUTS

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

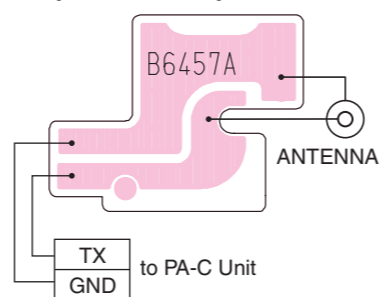
• MAIN-C UNIT (TOP VIEW)



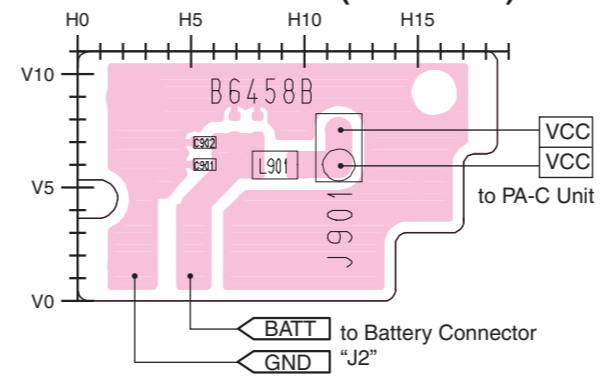
• DSP UNIT (TOP VIEW)



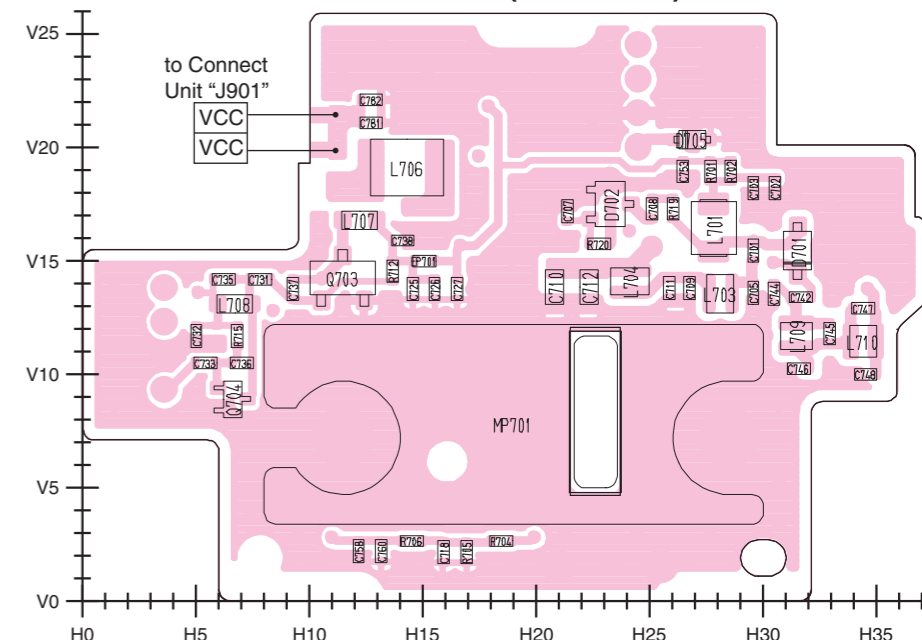
• ANT UNIT (TOP VIEW)



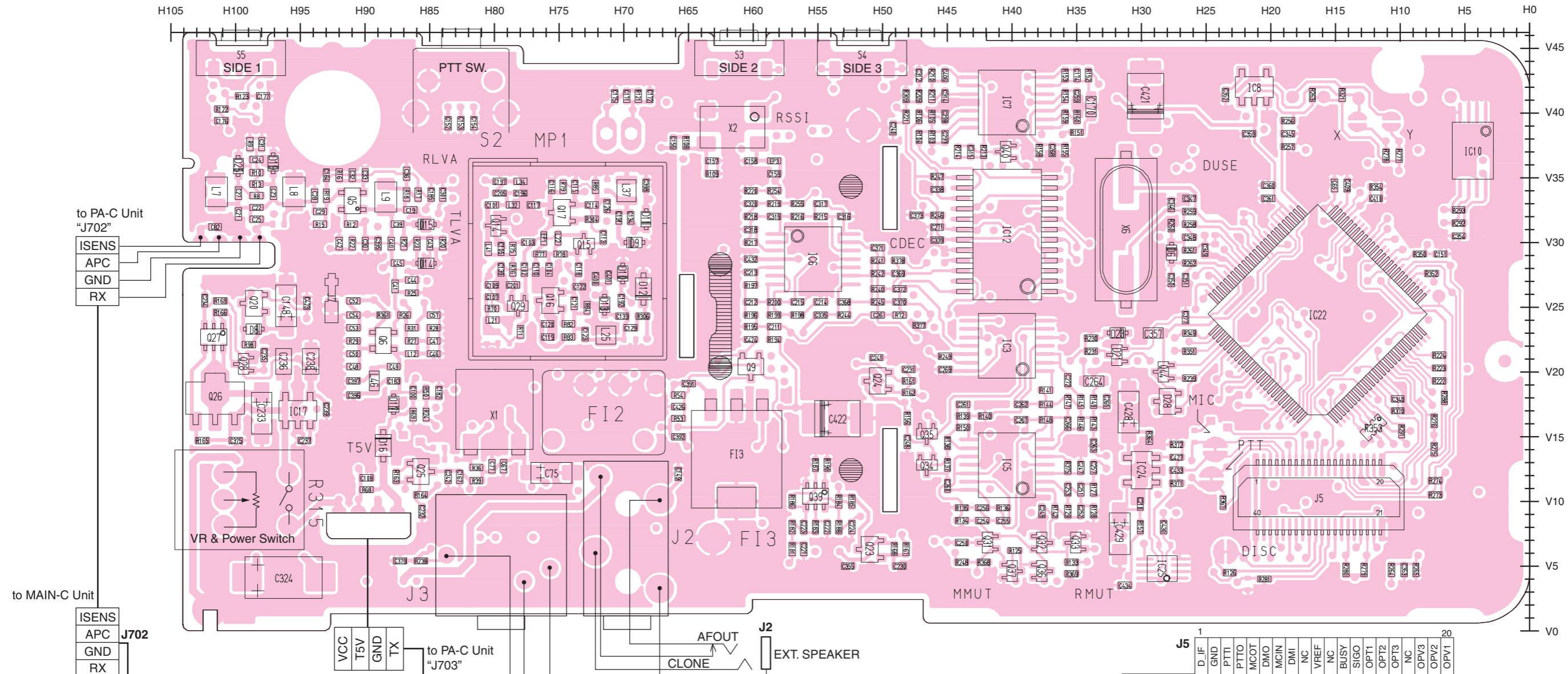
• CONNECT UNIT (TOP VIEW)



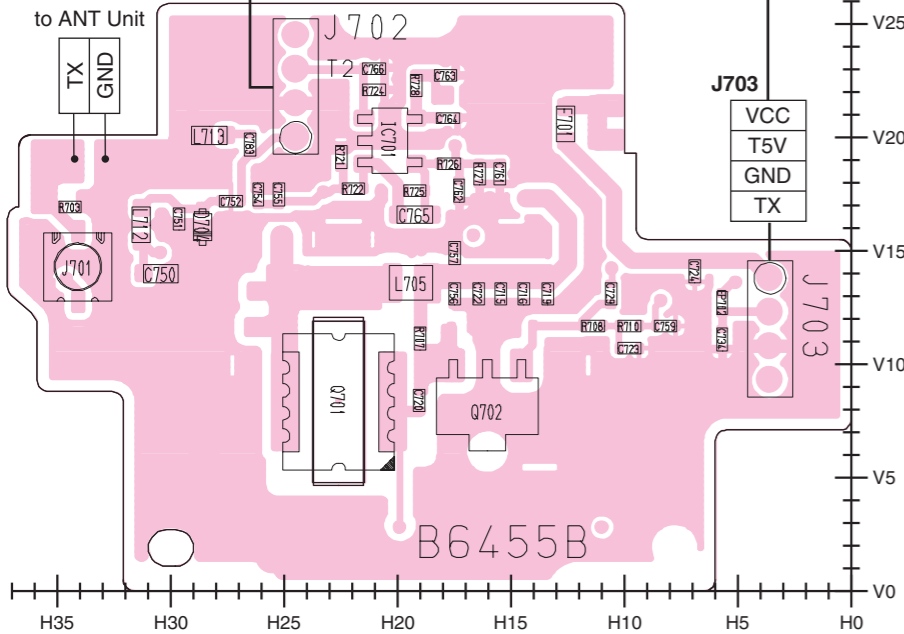
• PA-C UNIT (TOP VIEW)



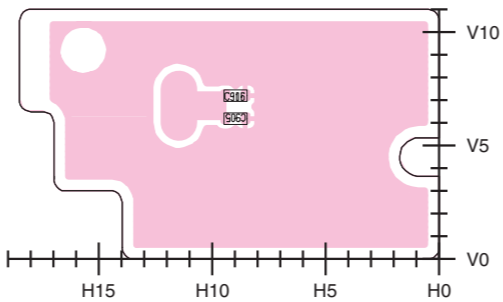
• MAIN-C UNIT (BOTTOM VIEW)



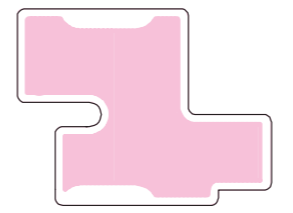
• PA-C UNIT (BOTTOM VIEW)



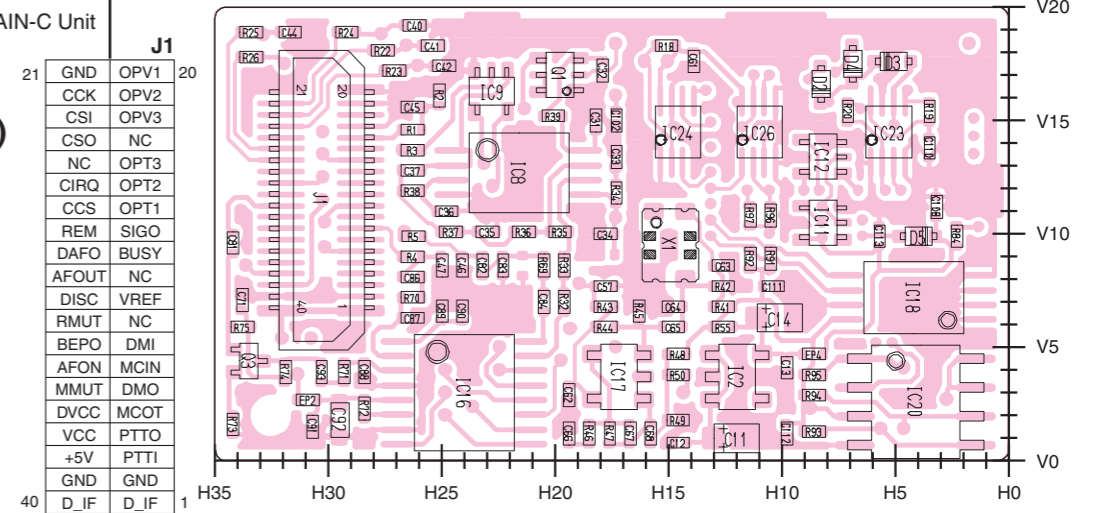
• CONNECT UNIT (BOTTOM VIEW)



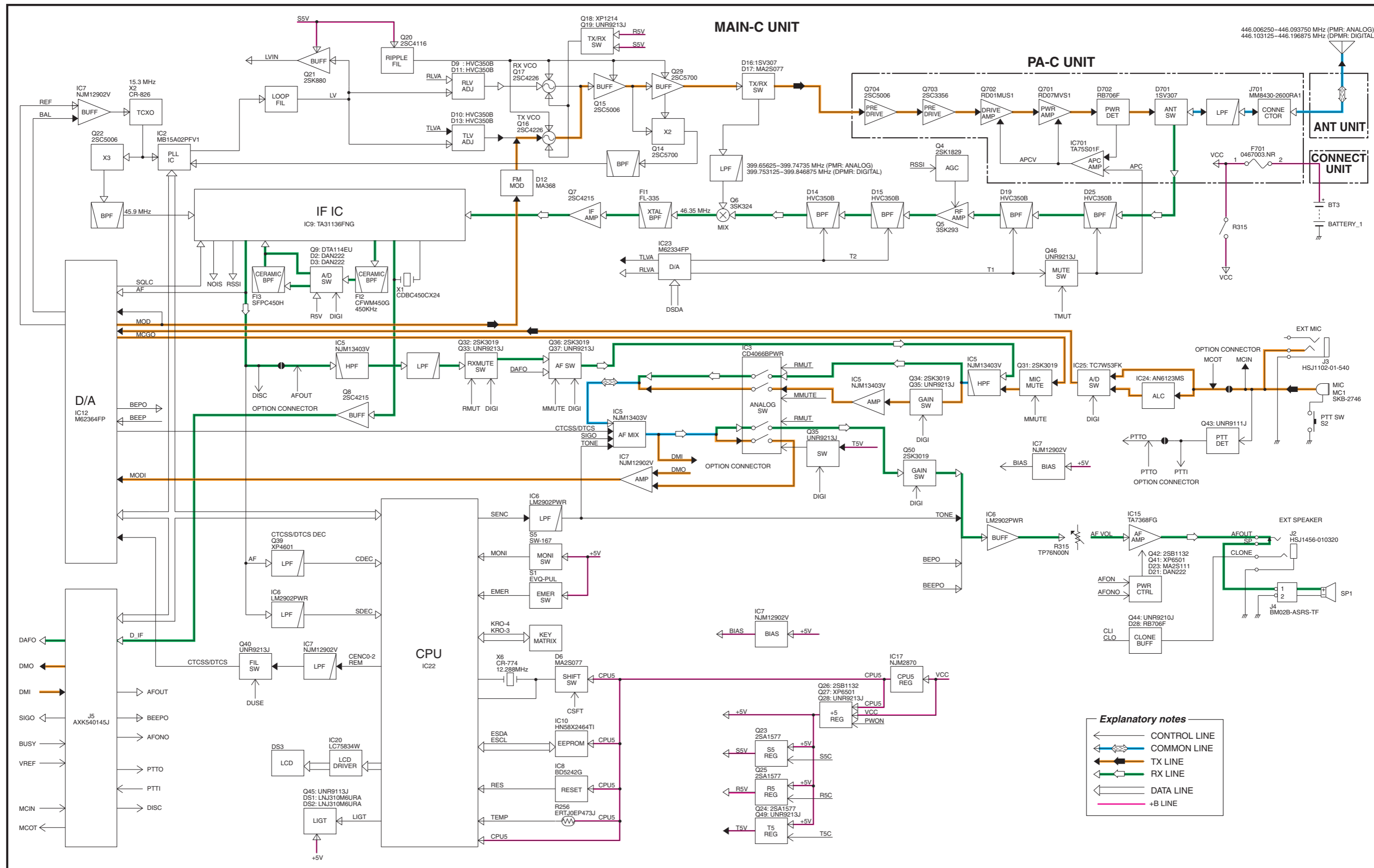
• ANT UNIT (BOTTOM VIEW)



• DSP UNIT (BOTTOM VIEW)



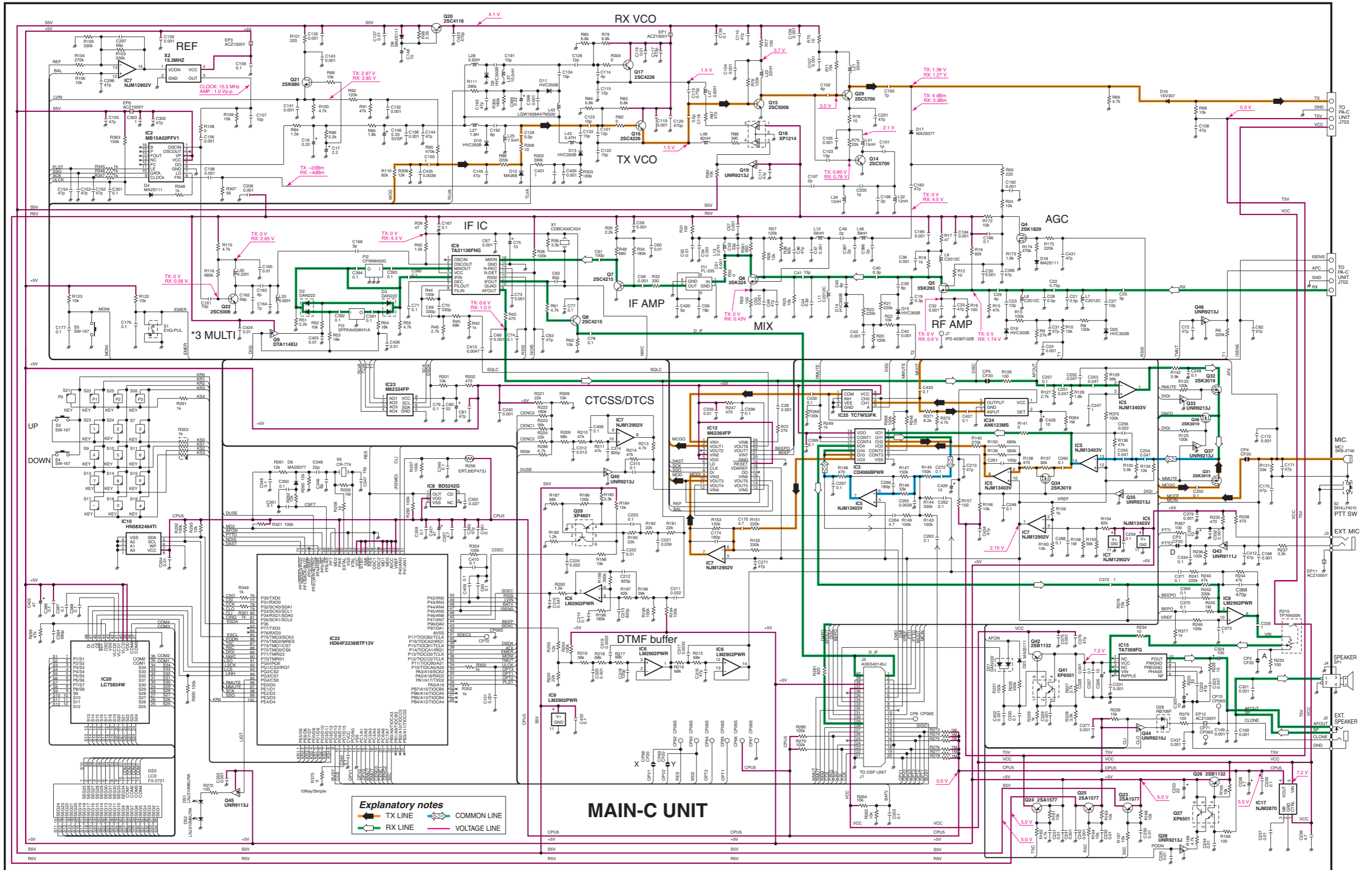
SECTION 10 BLOCK DIAGRAM

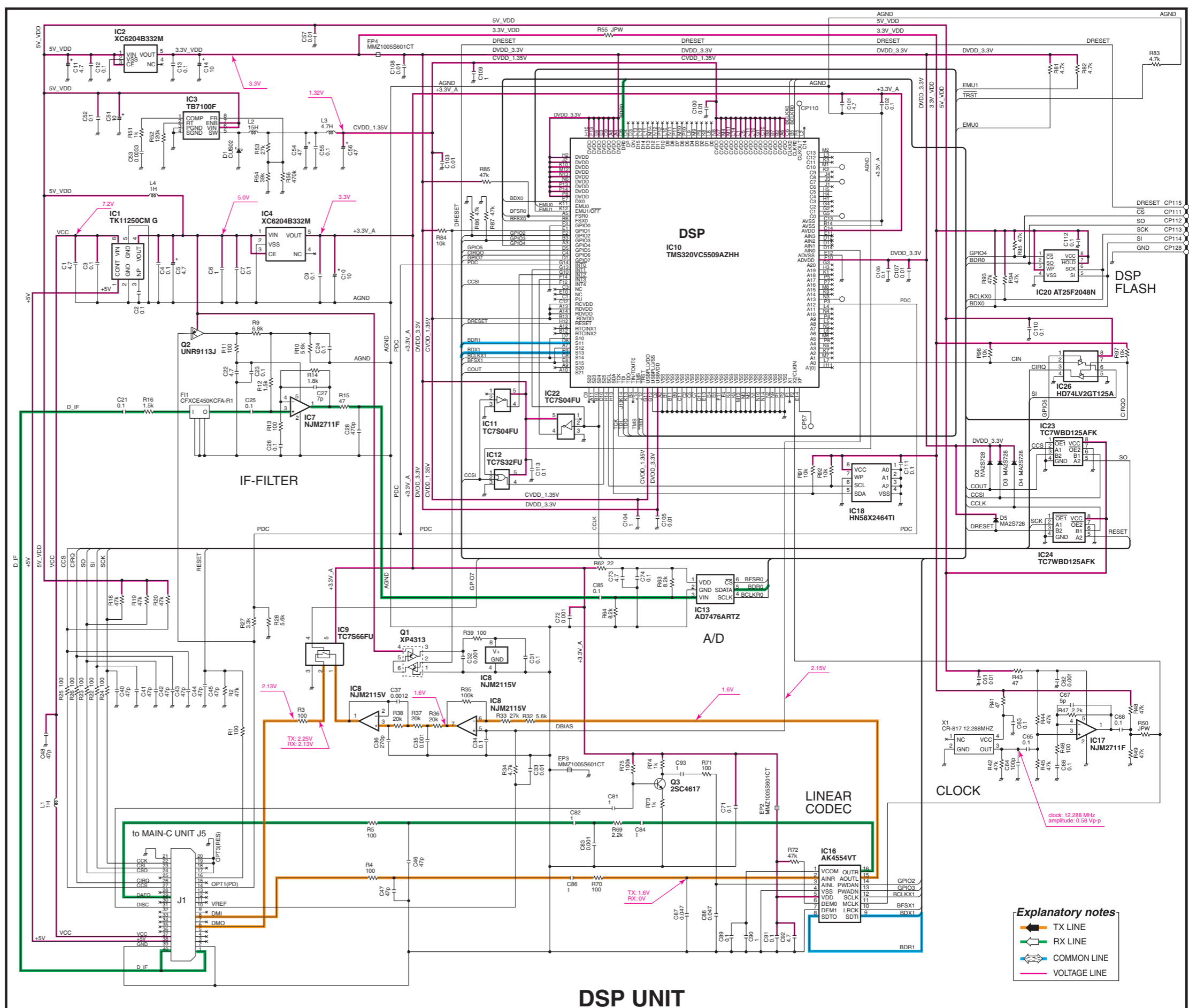
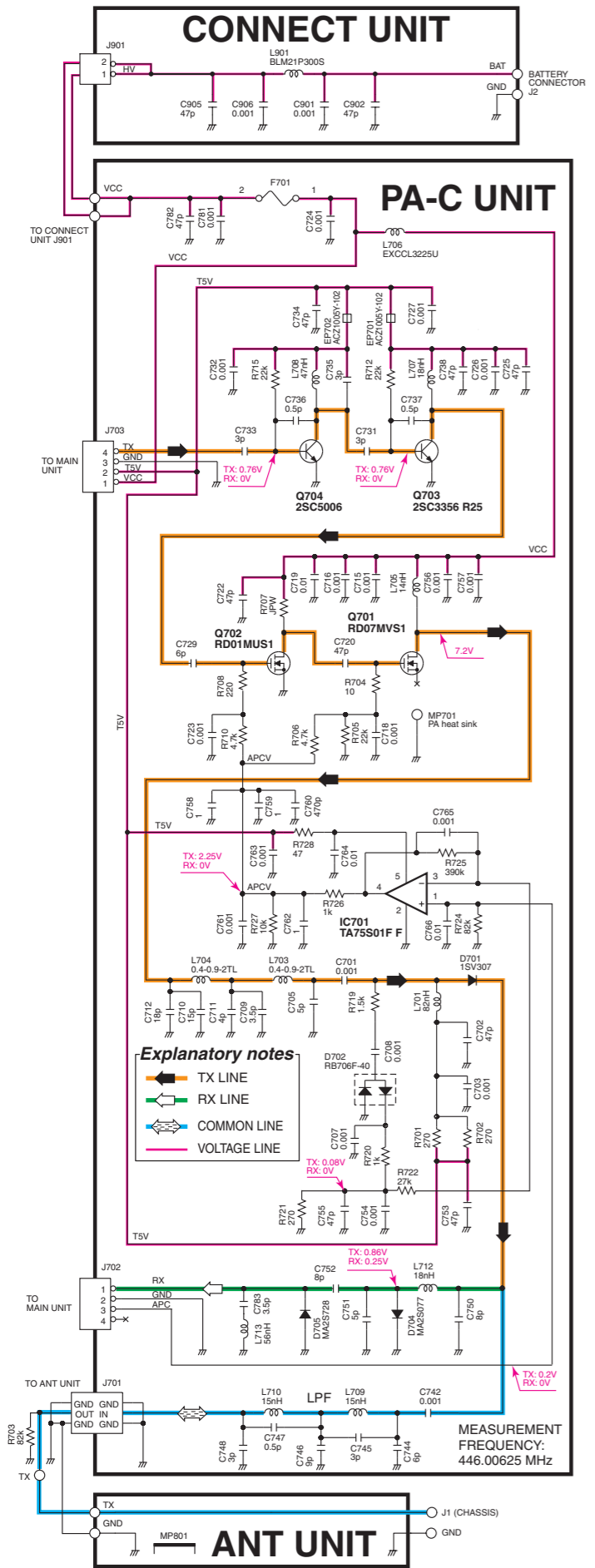


Explanatory notes

- CONTROL LINE
- COMMON LINE
- TX LINE
- RX LINE
- DATA LINE
- +B LINE

SECTION 11 VOLTAGE DIAGRAM





SECTION 12 BC-160

[CHASSIS PARTS]

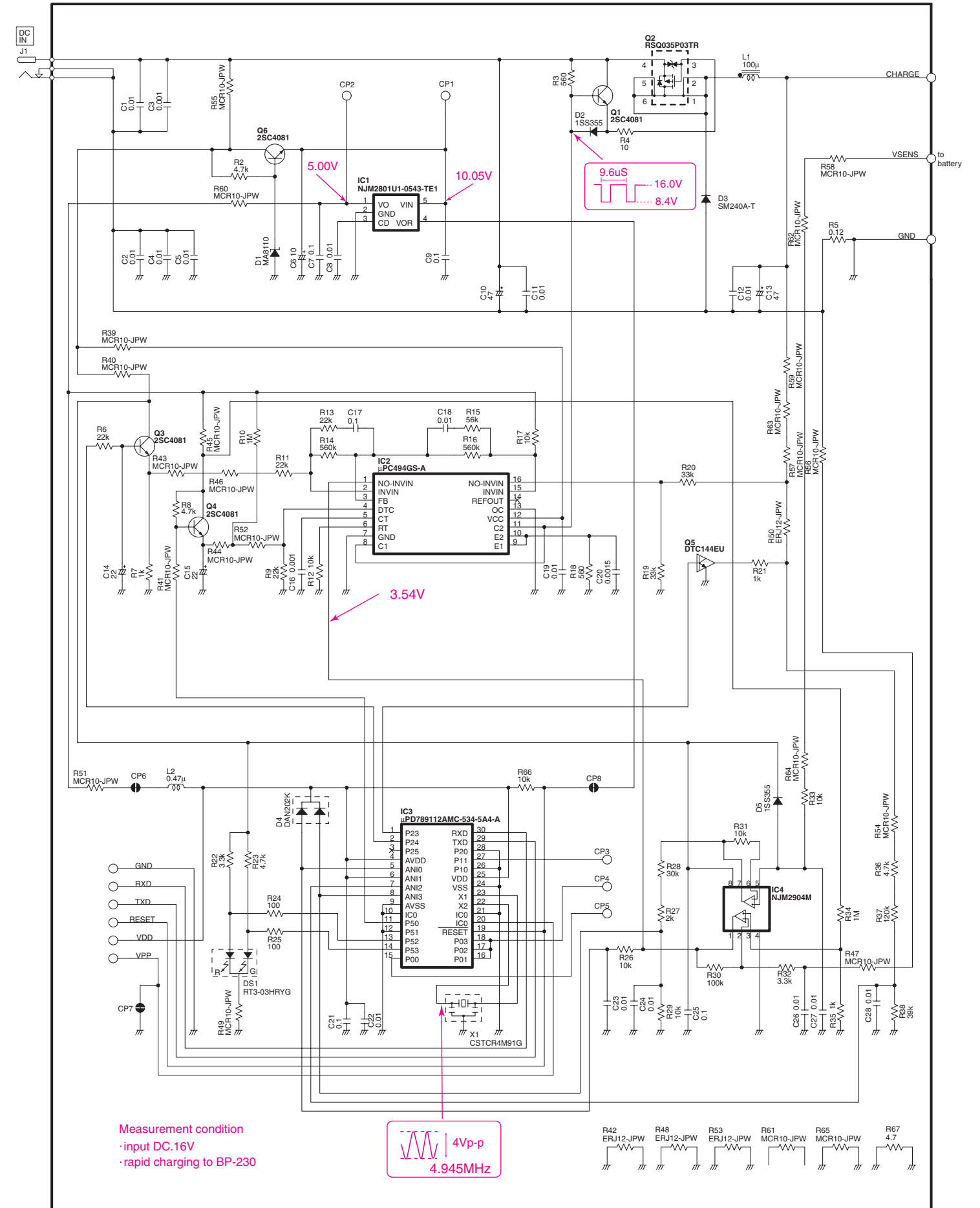
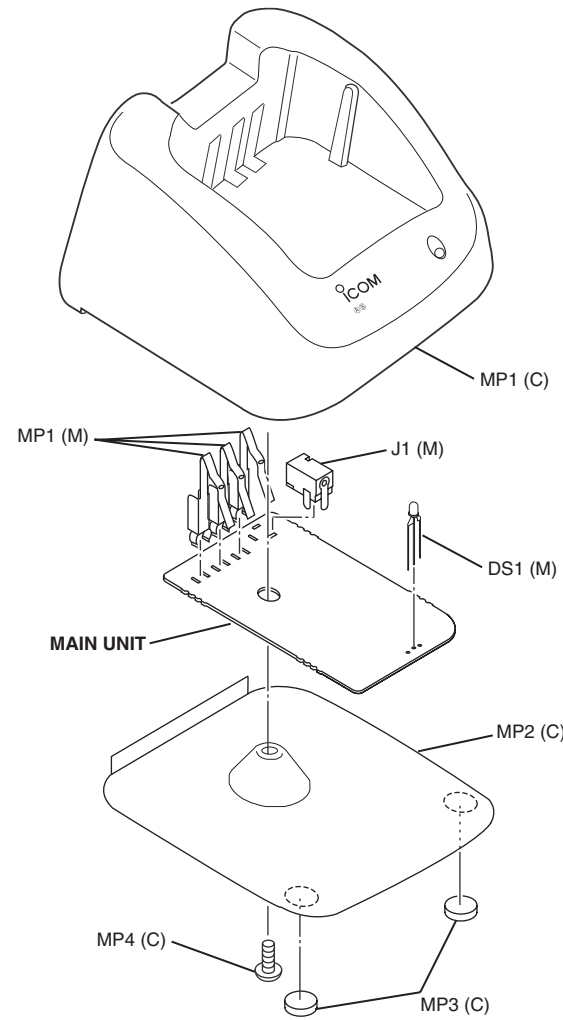
REF. NO.	ORDER NO.	DESCRIPTION	QTY.
MP1	8010019750	2830 case	1
MP2	8110008220	2830 cover	1
MP3	8930039620	Leg cushion (A)	2
MP4	8810008630	Screw PH BT M3 x 6 NI-ZU	1

[MAIN UNIT]

REF. NO.	ORDER NO.	DESCRIPTION	QTY.
J1	6510023070	Connector HEC2305-01-250	1
DS1	5040002740	LED RT3-03HRYG	1
MP1	8930064410	2830 TERMINAL	3

[ACCESSORIES]

REF. NO.	ORDER NO.	DESCRIPTION	QTY.
EP1	Optional product	Charger BC-145E [EUR-02]	1
	Optional product	Charger BC-145UK [UK-02]	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
<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

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

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

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

Icom (Europe) GmbH

Communication Equipment
Himmelgeister Str. 100, D-40225 Düsseldorf, Germany
Phone : +49 (0211) 346047 Fax : +49 (0211) 333639
URL : <http://www.icomeurope.com>
E-mail : 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

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>
E-mail : info@icomuk.co.uk

Icom France S.a

Zac de la Plaine, 1, Rue Brindejonc des Moulinais
BP 5804, 31505 Toulouse Cedex, France
Phone : +33 (5) 61 36 03 03 Fax : +33 (5) 61 36 03 00
URL : <http://www.icom-france.com>
E-mail : icom@icom-france.com

Asia Icom Inc.

6F No.68, Sec. 1 Cheng-Teh Road, Taipei, Taiwan, R.O.C.
Phone : +886 (02) 2559 1899 Fax : +886 (02) 2559 1874
URL : <http://www.asia-icom.com>
E-mail : sales@asia-icom.com

Icom Polska

Sopot, 3 Maja 54 Poland
Phone : +48 (58) 550 7135 Fax : +48 (58) 551 0484
E-mail : icompolska@icompolska.com.pl

Count on us!

Icom Inc.

1-1-32, Kamiminami, Hirano-ku, Osaka 547-0003, Japan

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