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$\qquad$
This service manual is same at the TK-380(B51-8455-00) service manual with destination $\mathrm{K}, \mathrm{K} 4$ and M with the exception of new destination, K2, K3, K5, K6 and M3.


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## CAUTION

When using an external power connector, please use with maximum final module protection of 9 V .

## GENERAL / SYSTEM SET-UP

## INTRODUCTION

## SCOPE OF THIS MANUAL

This manual is intended for use by experienced technicians familiar with similar types of commercial grade communications equipment. It contains all required service information for the equipment and is current as of the publication data. Changes which may occur after publication are covered by either Service Bulletins or Manual Revisions. These are issued as required.

## ORDERING REPLACEMENT PARTS

When ordering replacement parts or equipment information, the full part identification number should be included. This applies to all parts : components, kits, or chassis. If the part number is not known, include the chassis or kit number of which it is a part, and a sufficient description of the required component for proper identification.

## PERSONNEL SAFETY

The following precautions are recommended for personnel safety:

- DO NOT transmit until all RF connectors are verified secure and any open connectors are properly terminated.
- SHUT OFF and DO NOT operate this equipment near electrical blasting caps or in an explosive atmosphere.
- This equipment should be serviced by a qualified technician only.


## SERVICE

This radio is designed for easy servicing. Refer to the schematic diagrams, printed circuit board views, and alignment procedures contained within.

## NOTE

WE CANNOT guarantee oscillator stability when using channel element manufactured by other than KENWOOD or its authorized agents.

FCC COMPLIANCE AND TYPE NUMBERS

| Type | Type acceptance number | Frequency range | Compliance |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| K,K4 | ALH24623110 | $450 \sim 490 \mathrm{MHz}$ | Parts 22,74,80,90,95 |
| K2,K5 | ALH24623120 | $470 \sim 512 \mathrm{MHz}$ | Parts 22,74,80,90,95 |
| K3,K6 | ALH24623130 | $400 \sim 430 \mathrm{MHz}$ | Parts 22,74,80,90,95 |


| Unit <br> Model \& destination |  | X57-5750-XX |  |  | X54-3210-XX |  | Frequency range | Remarks | QT/DQT | DTMF | Charger | Battery | 16 Key |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | 0-10 | 0-11 | 0-12 | 0-10 | 0-11 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| TK-380 | K, M | $\bigcirc$ |  |  | $\bigcirc$ |  | 450~490MHz | $\begin{gathered} \text { IF1 }: 44.85 \mathrm{MHz} \\ \text { LOC }: 44.395 \mathrm{MHz} \end{gathered}$ | $\bigcirc$ | $\times$ | OP | OP | - |
|  | K4 | $\bigcirc$ |  |  |  | $\bigcirc$ |  |  |  | $\bigcirc$ |  |  | $\bigcirc$ |
|  | K2 |  | $\bigcirc$ |  | $\bigcirc$ |  | 470~512MHz | $\begin{gathered} \text { IF1: } 44.85 \mathrm{MHz} \\ \text { LOC }: 44.395 \mathrm{MHz} \end{gathered}$ | $\bigcirc$ | $\times$ | OP | OP | - |
|  | K5 |  | $\bigcirc$ |  |  | $\bigcirc$ |  |  |  | $\bigcirc$ |  |  | $\bigcirc$ |
|  | K3, M3 |  |  | $\bigcirc$ | $\bigcirc$ |  | 400~430MHz | $\begin{gathered} \text { IF1: } 44.85 \mathrm{MHz} \\ \text { LOC }: 44.395 \mathrm{MHz} \end{gathered}$ | $\bigcirc$ | $\times$ | OP | OP | - |
|  | K6 |  |  | $\bigcirc$ |  | $\bigcirc$ |  |  |  | $\bigcirc$ |  |  | $\bigcirc$ |

## SYSTEM SET-UP



## TK-380

## OPERATING FEATURES

## 1. Operation Features

The TK-380 is an UHF FM radio designed to operate in both trunking format and conventional format. The programmable features are summarized.

Model $-\square$ Trunking Format $\_$Conventional Format $\quad$ Trunking mode $\begin{aligned} & \text { Conventional mode }\end{aligned}$

## - Trunking Format

This format can handle up to 32 systems with up to 250 groups in each system. The transceiver can be used in both trunked mode and conventional mode. Systems, groups, and their functions are programmed.

## - Conventional Format

This format can handle up to 250 groups with 250 channels in each group.
The transceiver can be used only in conventional mode. Groups, channels, and their functions are programmed.

## 2. Transceiver Controls and Indicators

## 2-1. Physical Layout



Note: The transceiver is also available without the DTMF keypad (11).

## 2-2. Panel controls

The key on the top and front panel is momentary-type push buttons. The functions of these keys and knob are explained below.
(1) Antenna connector

Connect the supplied antenna here.
(2) System or Group selector knob (Programmable)

- Trunking Format

Turning the system (or group) selector knob clockwise increases the system (or group) number by one. Turning the knob in the counterclockwise direction decreases the system (or group) number by one.
After the system number (or group number) reaches the highest system number (or group number), it goes back to
lowest system number (or group number).
System numbers (or group numbers) not set are skipped.
Caution : The FPU (KPG-49D) allows selecting between system selector and group selector.

- Conventional Format

Turning the group (or channel) selector knob clockwise increases the group (or channel) number by one. Turning the knob in the counterclockwise direction decreases the group (or channel) number by one.
After the group number (or channel number) reaches the highest group number (or channel number), it goes back to lowest group number (or channel number).
Group numbers (or channel numbers) not set are skipped. Caution : The FPU (KPG-49D) allows selecting between group selector and channel selector.
(3) Volume/Power switch

- Trunking Format

Transceiver Power and Volume switch. Turn clockwise to switch On the transceiver. Turn counterclockwise fully to switch OFF the transceiver. Also adjusts the volume level. When the power is switched off, all the parameters, such as the system and group, are stored in memory. When the power is switched on again, the system returns to the previous conditions.

- Conventional Format

Transceiver Power and Volume switch. Turn clockwise to switch On the transceiver. Turn counterclockwise fully to switch OFF the transceiver. Also adjusts the volume level. When the power is switched off, all the parameters, such as the group and channel, are stored in memory. When the power is switched on again, the group returns to the previous conditions.
(4) Auxiliary (orange) key (Programmable)
(5) Battery pack release catch

Push down to release the battery pack. See Installing the Ni-Cd Battery Pack.

MONITOR key* (Programmable)
(7) PTT (Push-To-Talk) key

Press this key, then speak into the microphone to call a station.
(8) LAMP key* (Programmable)
(9) TX/BATT indicator

This red LED lights during transmission (it does not light during busy or when transmit is prohibited). If the battery voltage falls below the programmed voltage during transmission, the brightness of this indicator decreases at intervals of about one second, so it can be used as the battery voltage alert function.

## OPERATING FEATURES

(10) $S, A, \triangleleft B$, and C key (Programmable)
(11) DTMF keypad (keypad model only)

Press the keys on the telephone keypad to send DTMF tones.
(12) Universal connector

Connect the external KMC-25 speaker/ microphone (optional) here. Otherwise, keep the supplied cover in place.

* : MONITOR and LAMP are arbitrary names chosen for these buttons. They can be used for any of the auxiliary functions.


## 2-3. Programmable keys

The FPU (KPG-49D) enables programmable keys to select the following functions.

## ■ Trunking Format

Auto Tel, AUX(only when Voice Scrambler is not selected), Connect ID, Disconnect ID, Display Character, Emergency (only AUX key), Function, Group Down, Group Up, Home Group, Key Lock, Lamp, Memory (RCL/STO), Memory (RCL), Memory (STO), Monitor A, Monitor B, Monitor C, Monitor D, Redial, RF Power Lo, Scan, Scan Del/Add, Scan Temporary Delete, Scrambler (Only when Voice Scrambler is selected), System Down, System Up, TEL Disconnect and none.

## ■ Conventional Format

AUX(only when Voice Scrambler is not selected), Channel Down, Channel UP, Connect ID, Disconnect ID, Display Character, Emergency (only AUX key), Function, Group Down, Group Up, Home Channel, Key Lock, Lamp, Memory (RCL/ STO), Memory (RCL), Memory (STO), Monitor A, Monitor B, Monitor C, Monitor D, Operator Selectable Tone, Redial, RF Power Lo, Scan, Scan Del/Add, Scrambler (Only when Voice Scrambler is selected), Talk Around and none.

These functions the FPU programs to the function keys are described in the following sections.

## 1) Auto TEL (Trunking Format)

Automatically connects available repeaters that are connected to telephone circuits when operating as LTR system. The time allocated to search for available repeaters is 60 seconds, after which connection failure occurs, a DTMF tone is output and the function terminates.
If connection to an available circuit is made, only ID 253, EOT or hang-up time-out can terminate the function.

## 2) $A U X$

This function can be programmed when the voice scrambler board is not installed.
If this key is pressed, an underscore ("_") appears at the extreme right of the LCD and AUX port which is inside of the transceiver turns to the active level. If pressed again,
the underscore disappears and the AUX ports turns to the deactive level.
3) Channel up/down (Conventional Format)

When the key is pressed each time, the channel number to be selected is incremented/decremented and repeats if held for one second or longer.
This key works as the voice scrambler code selector in the voice scrambler code select mode.

## 4) Connect ID

Pressing this key in Conventional mode, automatically sends the preset Connect ID.

## 5) Disconnect ID

Pressing this key in Conventional mode, automatically sends the preset Disconnect ID.

## 6) Display character

- Trunking Format

This key switches the LCD display between the system/ group number and system/group name.

- Conventinal Format

This key switches the LCD display between the group/ channel number and group/channel name.

## 7) Emergency

- Trunking Format

Pressing this key for longer than the programmed "Emergency Key Delay Time" causes the transceiver to enter the emergency mode. The transceiver jumps to the programmed "Emergency System/Group" and transmits for the programmed "Active Time".
The transceiver disables mic mute while transmitting. After finishing transmission, the transceiver receivers for the programmed "Interval Time". The transceiver mutes the speaker while receiving. Following the above sequence, the transceiver continues to transmit and receive.

- Conventinal Format

Pressing this key for longer than the programmed "Emergency Key Delay Time" causes the transceiver to enter the emergency mode. The transceiver jumps to the programmed "Emergency Group/Channel" and transmits for the programmed "Active Time".
The transceiver disables mic mute while transmitting. After finishing transmission, the transceiver receivers for the programmed "Interval Time". The transceiver mutes the speaker while receiving. Following the above sequence, the transceiver continues to transmit and receive.

## 8) Function

Pressing this key causes the transceiver to display "FCN". Then, pressing a DTMF key causes the corresponding programmed function to start. This key may be convenient when using many functions with the 12-key keypad (K4, K5, K6 type).

## OPERATING FEATURES

## 9) Group up/down

When the key is pressed each time, the group number to be selected is incremented/decremented and repeats if held for one second or longer. In Conventional format, this key works as the voice scrambler code selector in the voice scrambler code select mode.

## 10) Home Channel (Conventional Format)

Press this key once, the channel switches to the preprogrammed home channel.

## 11) Home group (Trunking Format)

Each pressing of the key selects a preset system/group.

## 12) Key lock

Pressing this key causes the transceiver to accept entry of only the [Function], [Key Lock], [PTT], [Lamp], [Monitor A], [Monitor B], [Monitor C], [Monitor D], and [Emergency] keys. The locked keys also include the tuning control.

## 13) Lamp

This key illuminates the LCD and keys on the front panel. When the key is pressed, the LED lamp goes on.
When it is released, the lamp goes off after about five seconds. If any key is pressed while the LED lamp is on, the lamp is kept on for five seconds.

## 14) Memory

This key allows DTMF memory data to be recalled; up to 32 memories each with a memory dial of up to 16 digits and an $A / N$ of up to 10 digits per memory.

## 15) Monitor

Used to release signalling or squelch when operating as a conventional. It is also used to reset option signalling.
16) Operator Selectable Tone (Conventional Format)

This key switches the pre-set decode QT/DQT and encode QT/DQT to OST (Operator Selectable Tone) tone pair. Press this key, the transceiver enters to OST select mode. In this mode, the display shows "OFF" and the operator can select one of the OST tone pair using the tuning control. The display shows "TONE **" and tone pair No. ** is selected.
Press OST key again, the transceiver exits from the OST select mode, and returns to the group/channel mode with the handset indicator ( $\boldsymbol{\mathcal { }}$ ) means that the OST tone pair is selected. OST tone pair number or OFF can be memorized for each channel.
16 kinds of tone pair for OST can be programmed by KPG49D. OST is useful to access the repeater with same radio frequency and different tone (QT/DQT).

## 17) Redial

Pressing this key when System/Group(Trunking Format), Group/Channel (Conventional Format) is shown, displays the
previously transmitted DTMF code. Pressing [PTT] at this time transmits the code that is currently displayed

## 18) RF power low

Used to temporarily switch transmission output to low power.
Turning the function on enables:
$\mathrm{Hi} \rightarrow$ Low, Low $\rightarrow$ Low
Key states are backed up, except in the PC mode when they are reset.
19) Scan

Press this key starts scanning. Pressing this key stops scanning.

## 20) Scan Del/Add

- Trunking Format

Used to select whether system scan routines are used during system scan. Each pressing of the key (to ON) toggles between lockout and lock. The scan routine is started when on lock. The DEL indicator flashes when the system is on lockout.

- Conventinal Format

This key switches the currently displayed channel between "Delete" and "Add".
The "Add" channel contained in the scan sequence, and "Delete" channel is not contained. In the scan mode, this key switches the channel delete or add temporarily.

## 21) Scan temporary delete (Trunking Format)

This key is temporarily deleted a system being scanned. If you press this key when scan is stopped (when a call is being received from another station), the system is temporarily deleted and scanning restarts.
This key operates even when "Scan Type" is set to "List Type System Scan".

## 22) Scrambler

If a scrambler code ( 1 to 4 ) has been set in the FPU, an underscore ("_") appears at the extreme right of the LCD display when scrambler is active. Pressing this key changes ON/OFF of scramble operation.
Holding this key down for 2 seconds sets Scramble Code Select Mode

## 23) System up/down (Trunking Format)

When the key is pressed each time, the system number to be selected is incremented/decremented and repeats if held for one second or longer.

## 24) Talk Around (Conventional Format)

Press this key, the transceiver uses the receive frequency and the tone for transmission.
The operator can call the other party directory (without repeater). Press this key again, the talk around function goes off.

## OPERATING FEATURES

## 25) Telephone disconnect (Trunking Format)

Pressing this key ends an RIC connection (disconnects the telephone line).

## 26) None

Sounds error operation beep, and no action will occur. Use this function when the transceiver is required to be more simple operated.

## 2-4. Display


(1) Sub display

Displays the system, channel and group numbers. Also displays various functions, such as TA.
(2) $\mathbf{P}$ (Priority) indicator

The $P$ indicator ( $\mathbf{P}$ ) appears when a selected channel is programmed as priority, in conventional operation.
(3) MON (Monitor) indicator

The MON indicator appears when the button programmed as MONITOR is pressed.
(4) SVC (Service) indicator

This icon is not used on this transceiver.
(5) SCN (Scan) indicator

The SCN indicator appears when using Scan mode.
(6) LO indicator

Appears when low power is selected.
(7) Handset indicator

The handset indicator (د) appears when the selected group is programmed as telephone IDs. (Trunking Format) In Conventional Format, the handset indicator (v) appears when the OST tone pair is selected.
(8) MAIL indicator

This icon is not used on this transceiver.
(9) Alphanumeric display

- Trunking Format

The twelve-character dot matrix alphanumeric display shows the system and group numbers. You can program system and group names with up to ten characters in place of these numbers. The left display is used as a delete indicator $(>)$ and the right is used for the selective call (\%)
or scrambler ( _ ) function. The delete/add indicator shows the systems locked out of the scanning sequence. Selective call and scrambler are optional functions that can be programmed.

- Conventinal Format

The twelve-character dot matrix alphanumeric display shows the group and channel numbers. You can program group and channel names with up to ten characters in place of these numbers. The left display is used as an add indicator ( $\boldsymbol{\nabla}$ ) and the right is used for the selective call (\%) or scrambler ( _ ) function. The add indicator shows the channels unlocked out of the scanning sequence. Selective call and scrambler are optional functions that can be programmed.

## 3. Scan Operating

## 3-1. In Case of Trunking Format

1) System scan

System scan can be selected with the "Scan" key by programming the scan feature. When the "Scan" key is pressed and the "SCN"' mark appears, scan mode in entered. Scanning starts from the system following the currently displayed system. When a call is received, scanning stops, and the system and group are displayed.

When the system knob or programming key is touched during scanning, the scan stops and the revert system or group can be changed. Scanning resumes one second after the key is released.

## System Scan consists of the following 2 types.

## - Fix system scan

All the set systems except locked-out ones are scanned. If the DEL/ADD feature is assigned to the programmable key, it can be controlled from the front panel.

## - List type system scan

A scan list can be set for each system.
The list to be scanned can be changed by changing the display system

If many system have been set, the scan speed can be increased by narrowing the systems to be scanned with scan lists.

## 2) System lockout

The system lockout feature is used to lock systems out of the scan sequence, and can be selected by programming in the following two ways:

## - Fixed lockout

The system to be locked out is selected by programming. When a locked system is selected, the Delete ( $>$ ) indicator appears on the left of the SYSTEM indicator. The revert system is scanned even if it is locked out. If there is a locked system, the Delete $(>)$ indicator flashes during fixed scanning.

## TK-380

## OPERATING FEATURES

- User selectable lockout

If the scan lockout feature is programmed to a key, the user can lock systems out of the scan sequence with the key. To lock a system out of the scan sequence, press the key when the system is displayed. The Delete $(\boldsymbol{\square})$ indicator is displayed on the left of the SYSTEM indicator.

To unlock a system, select the system and press the key. The Delete ( - ) indicator disappears to indicate that the system has returned to the scan sequence. The revert system is scanned even if it is locked out. If there a locked system, the Delete ( $\boldsymbol{\nabla}$ ) indicator flashes during fixed scanning. If all systems are locked out, the scan stops and only the revert system is received.

## 3) Drop-out delay time (Scan resume time)

If a call is received during scan, the scan stops. The scan resume time can be programmed as 0 to 300 seconds in onesecond increments. The default value is 3 seconds.

## 4) Dwell time

The dwell time is the time after transmission ends until the scan resumes in scan mode. It can be set 0 to 300 seconds by programming. The default value is 3 seconds.

## 5) System/Group revert

System/Group revert can be programmed for one of the following;

- Last called revert

The system or group changes to the revert system or group when a call is received with the system or group being scanned.

## - Last used revert

If a system/group call is received during scanning and the PTT button is pressed for transmission and response within the drop out delay time, the system or group is assigned as the new revert system or group.

## - Selected revert

If the system/group was changed while scanning, the newly selected system/group.

## 6) Scan message wait

The time for staying with the home repeater that receives a signal during system scan and monitoring data messages can be programmed. If there is no signal from the home repeater, the system is scanned for about 50 ms . If there is a signal, three data messages are monitored. Normally, three data messages are monitored for each system, and it can be increased in multiples of three data messages per line to up to eight lines.

If the repeater data message indicates that there is no call, data monitoring is terminated and the home repeater of the next system is scanned.

## 7) Group scan operation

Group scan can be programmed for each group. In addition to the ID codes of the selected group, the ID codes of the other groups that are permitted for group scan are decoded. (The two fixed ID and block decode codes are always decoded.)

If, during group scanning, a call is received with one of the selectable group ID codes for which group scan is enabled, the group display indicates the group number that the call came in with. That group then becomes the new selected group. Group scan resumes after the specified dropout delay time or dwell time shared by the system scan elapses.

## 8) In Conventional system.

If QT or DQT is set for the channel, the channels, including signalling, are scanned.

In case of the priority group is set in conventional system, if a group scan (including group scan during a system scan) temporarily stops (receiving) in a group that does not have priority, a look back is performed to the priority group. Look back is performed according to the look back time A and B settings. If a call is received on the priority group, reception immediately switches to the priority group.

## 3-2. In Case of Conventional Format

1) Scan types

- Single Group Scan

You can scan all valid (ADD) channels in the displayed group that can be selected with the group selector.

- Multiple Group Scan

You can scan all valid (ADD) channels in the all valid (ADD) group.

## 2) Scan Start Condition

One or more non-priority channels must be added to all channels that can be scanned. The transceiver must be in normal receive mode (PTT off).

When you activate the key programmed to the scan function, the scan starts. The scan icon "SCN" lights and "-SCAN-" or revert channel (programmable) is indicated on alphanumeric display.

## 3) Scan Stop Condition

The scan stops temporarily if the following conditions are satisfied.
(1) A carrier is detected, then signalling matches on channels for which receive the signalling is set by the programming software.
(2) A carrier is detected on the channel for which receiving signalling is not set by the programming software or when the monitor (signalling cancel) function is activated.

## 4) Scan Channel Types

(1) Priority channel is the most important channel for the scan, and always detects a signal during scan and when the scan stops temporarily.

## OPERATING FEATURES

(2) Non-priority channels detects a signal during scan. For the channels that can be selected with the group or channel selector when the scan does not occur, adds an indicator " $\boldsymbol{\nabla}$ " lights.

## 5) Priority Channel Setting

A priority channel can be set as follows with the programming software (KPG-49D).
(1) Specify a priority channel as a fixed priority channel.
(2) Make a selected channel a priority channel.

## 6) Scan Type According to the Priority Channel

(1) When no priority channel is set: Only the non-priority channels are scanned.
If a non-priority channel stops temporarily, it stops until there is no signal on the channel.
(2) When priority channel is set: Either priority channel is scanned.
If a non-priority channel stops temporarily, a priority channel signal is detected at certain intervals.
If a priority channel stops temporarily, it stops until there is no signal on the priority channel.

## 7) Revert Channel

The revert channel is used to transmit during scanning and set by the programming software (KPG-49D).
(1) Priority

The transceiver reverts to the priority channel
(2) Priority with talkback

The transceiver reverts to the priority channel.
If you press PTT during a resume timer (dropout delay time, TX dwell time) or calling, you can transmit on current channel to answer to the call however revert channel is set to priority channel.
After resume time, scan re-starts and transmission channel is return to priority channel.
(3) Selected channel

The transceiver reverts to the channel before scanning or the channel that you changed during scan.
(4) Last called channel

The transceiver reverts to the last called channel during the scan.
(5) Last used channel

The transceiver reverts to the last used (transmitted) channel during scan. "Last used" revert channel includes talkback function.
(6) Selected with talkback

The transceiver reverts to the channel before scanning or the channel that you changed during scan.

## 8) Scan End

When you reactivate the key programmed to the scan function during scan mode, the scan ends.

The scan icon "SCN" and "-SCAN-" or revert channel (programmable) display goes off.

## 9) Temporarily Delete/Add

It is possible to delete or add channel temporarily during scan. When scan stops on unnecessary channel for example by interference of the other party, activate the delete/add function (for example press the key), then that channel is deleted temporarily and scan re-start immediately.

When you would like to add the deleted channel temporarily to scan sequence, select the desired (deleted) channel during scan, activate the delete/add function (for example press the key) before scan re-start.

That channel is added temporarily to scan sequence. The temporary deleted or added channels are returns to pre-set delete/add, when the transceiver exits from scan mode.

## 4. Details of Features

## 4-1. In Case of Trunking Format/Conventional Format 1) Time-out timer

The time-out timer can be programmed in 15 seconds increments from 15 seconds to ten minutes. If the transmitter is keyed continuously for longer than the programmed time, the transmitter is disabled and a warning tone sounds while the PTT button is held down. The alert tone stops when the PTT button is released.

## 2) Sub $L C D$

You can use 3-digit the display to display the system number, channel number or group number. It is useful when the main (12-digit) display indicates system, group or channel name or other functions.

## 3) Selective Call Alert LED

You can select whether or not the LED on the transceiver flashes in an orange color when selective call was occurred.

## 4) PTT ID

PTT ID provides a DTMF ANI to be sent with every time PTT (connect ID at beginning of transmission, disconnect ID at end of transmission, or both).

You can program PTT ID "on" or "off" for each group channel. The contents of ID are programmed for each transceiver.

The transceiver is capable to have ID. The format is DTMF. The timing that the transceiver sends ID is programmable.

Connect ID : Connect ID is sent on beginning of transmission.
Disconnect ID : Disconnect ID is sent on end of transmission.
Both : Connect ID is sent on beginning of transmission and disconnect ID is sent on end of transmission.
There is also "PTT ID" setting for each channel.

## 5) Radio password

When the password is set in the transceiver, user can not use the transceiver unless enter the correct password.

This code can be up to 6 digits from 0 to 9 and input with the keypad or selector, and " S " key.

## OPERATING FEATURES

## 6) Battery Warning

This transceiver has battery warning feature. If the low voltage is detected during transmission, the transceiver warns it by flashing red "LED".

Then more low voltage is detected during transmission, the transceiver stops transmission and warns it by flashing red "LED" and beep.

Please notice "standard" for the battery exchange, charging time by flashing red LED and beep.

## 7) Minimum Volume

The minimum volume is programmable (off (0) to 31). The transceiver remains the minimum volume level however the mechanical volume position is set to zero.

## 4-2. In Case of Trunking Format <br> 1) Call indicator

The call indicator can be programmed for each group. In trunked system, it can be set to respond to a selectable decode ID or one of two fixed IDs, except block IDs. When a call is received with a selectable decode ID, the call indicator flashes. When a call is received with a fixed ID, the call indicator lights continuously.

On a conventional system, the call indicator can be programmed to light for each QT or DQT code. It keeps flashing while a call is being received. It is turned off by pressing any front panel key.

## 2) Free system ringback

This feature is available only when a telephone interconnected ID code is selected. If a busy tone sounds when the PTT button is pressed, the transceiver enters this mode automatically.

When the PTT button is released, a beep sounds for 400 ms to indicate that the mode has been entered. If the scan is on, it is resumed (the "SCN" mark goes on). When any repeater becomes available, a ringing tone sounds and this mode ends.

The mode is terminated when the system, group, scan, PTT, key is changed.

## 3) System search

This feature can be programmed to automatically access other programmed systems when the selected system cannot be accessed. If an intercept tone sounds when the PTT button is pressed after setting the mode, the transceiver has entered the mode.

If the group ID is a telephone interconnect ID, the transceiver then attempts to access, in succession, other systems that have a telephone interconnect ID in the revert group location. If the group ID is a dispatch ID, the transceiver attempts to access other systems that have a dispatch ID programmed in the revert group location.

If there is no system to be accessed, an intercept tone sounds, the mode is terminated, and the transceiver returns to the first system. If the access is successful, the mode is terminated, and the searched system becomes the new
selected system (If during scanning, the scan stops).

## 4) Transpond

This feature can be programmed to turn on and off for each group. If the ID of the group for which transpond is enabled is received, two data messages (transmit ID and turn-off code) are automatically transmitted if the PTT button is not pressed as a response within the time set ( 0 to 300 seconds in 1 -second increments). If the PTT button is pressed within the time, the transpond is not preformed.

## 5) Transmit inhibit

The transceiver can be programmed with a transmit inhibit block of ID codes. If an ID code within this block is decoded the preset time before the PTT button is pressed, transmission is inhibited. The BUSY indicator lights and a busy tone sounds until the PTT button is released to indicate that transmission is not possible (except clear-to talk mode).

Transmission with the group for which the encode ID is not set is inhibited, and the busy tone is output while the PTT button is held down, regardless of the clear-to -talk setting.

## 6) Auto TEL

A telephone interconnect call can be made by simply pressing the key by assigning this feature to the key. This feature accesses the TEL channel of the available system automatically.

When the key is pressed, a queue tone is output, and the "AUTO TEL" appears on the alphanumeric display along with a flashing handset indicator $(\boldsymbol{\mathcal { J }}$ ) to indicate that this mode has been entered. If the TEL ID is set for the revert system, the TEL channel of that system is accessed. If all TEL channels are busy, an attempt is made to access the TEL channels of another system in which the TEL ID code has been programmed. It is repeated for 60 seconds until the access succeeds. If the access succeeds, a dial tone returns from the repeater. If the key is pressed again when the queue tone is sounding, this mode is canceled.

If the access fails after 60 seconds, a deny tone is output and this mode is terminated. When the talk ends, the revert system/group returns. When the scan mode is effective, the scan resumes. The Auto TEL feature can be programmed to turn on or off for each system.

## 4-3. In Case of Conventional Format 1) "TOT" Pre-Alert

The transceiver has "TOT" pre-alert timer. This parameter selects the time at which the transceiver generates "TOT" prealert tone before "TOT" is expired.
"TOT" will be expired when the selected time passes from a TOT pre-alert tone.

## 2) "TOT" Re-Key Time

The transceiver has "TOT" re-key timer. This timer is the time you can not transmit after "TOT" exceeded. After "TOT" re-key time expired you can transmit again.

## OPERATING FEATURES

## 3) "TOT" Reset Time

The transceiver has "TOT" reset timer. This timer is the minimum wait time allowed during a transmission that will reset the "TOT" count.
"TOT" reset time causes the "TOT" to continue even after PTT is released unless the "TOT" reset timer has expired.

## 4) OST (Operator Selectable Tone)

The transceiver is capable to have "OST" function and 16 tone pair (QT/DQT) with max 10-digit name for each tone pair.

## - "OST" Back Up

The transceiver is programmable the selected "OST" code is memorized or not. If you set to Disable (no memorized), the "OST" function always starts at "off".

## - Direct "OST"

It is possible to call "OST" number directory using keypad. In this case, keypad is used for "OST", then "Auto PTT" "Store \& Send" functions by keypad are not usable.

## 5) Clear to Transpond

The transceiver waits the transpond of 2-Tone/DTMF if channel is busy until channel open. This feature prevents the interference to other party.

## 6) Battery Save

This is the automatic battery saver during a standby mode operation. The receiver circuit is repeated on and off to conserve the battery life.

## 5. Option Signalling (DTMF/2 tone)

Built-in DTMF decoder is available for option signalling. Built-in 2-Tone decoder is available for option signalling.

It is possible to use individual call, group call, DBD (Dead Beat Disable). Note : DBD is only DTMF

Preset operation is triggered when matches with Option Signaling

When Option Signaling matches on a Group Channel where set to Yes, the Option Signaling display flashes and Option Signaling is canceled. Settings after this will cause "Transpond" or "Alert" to sound.

Setting the Selective Call Alert LED will make an orange LED start flashing.

Mute or Unmute is triggered by the ID/QT/DQT/Carrier when option signaling is a match (when Option Signal is deactivated by a transmission).

## AND/OR

Option Signaling match conditions can be selected with AND/OR logic.

|  | Alert/Transpond | AF Mute Open |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| AND | Triggers at match with QT/ DQT/ID+DTMF(2tone);Both | Triggers at match with QT/ DQT/ID+DTMF(2tone);Both |
| OR | LTR Format $\rightarrow$ Triggers at match with QT/DQT/ID+DTMF :Both <br> Conventional Format $\rightarrow$ Triggers only for match with DTMF (2tone) : Opt | Triggers only for match with QT/DQT/ID;Signaling |

Even if set for OR, AF mute cannot be canceled just by a match with DTMF.

In conventional channels not set with QT/DQT, signaling is a match just by receiving the carrier.

## Auto Reset

When Option Signaling matches on a Group channel where set to Yes, Option Signaling is canceled when it matches a group channel set to Yes.

After Option Signaling is a match, Option Signaling can automatically set to Reset after a specified time.

## Dead Beat Disable

When the D.B.D (Dead Beat Disable) code is a match, a preset operation is performed.

When D.B.D matches on all group channels regardless of whether Option Signaling $=\mathrm{Yes} / \mathrm{No}$, then TX Inhibit or TX RX Inhibit is activated by settings performed afterwards. D.B.D is canceled when the D.B.D. code + "\#" is received.

Transpond is always activated when the D.B.D code is a match. Alert is not output. An Option Signaling match is not displayed.

## 6. Audible user feedback tones

The transceiver outputs various combinations of tones to notify the user of the transceiver operating state. The main tones are listed below

The high tone is 1477 Hz , the mid tone is 941 Hz , and the low tone is 770 Hz .

## - Power on tone

This tone is output when the transceiver is turned on. (The high tone is output for 500 ms .)

## - Alert tone

This tone is output when the transceiver is TX inhibition for TOT, battery warning and PLL unlocked. It is output until the PTT button is released. (The 697 Hz tone is output.)

## - Busy Tone

In trunked mode (of trunking format) the busy tone informs the user when the repeater cannot be used (System busy or TX inhibit status).

## OPERATING FEATURES/REALIGNMENT

In conventional mode (of conventional format), this informs the user of a Busy Channel Lockout.

- Group Call Tone

The group call tone informs the user of a group call in DTMF/ 2Tone Option Signaling. This tone repeats 7 times.

| 770 Hz |  | 770 Hz |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 30 ms | 30 ms | 30 ms |

- Individual Tone

Individual tone is issued on receiving selective call by DTMF/ 2 Tone Option Signaling.

| 2000 Hz |  | 2000 Hz |  | 2000 Hz |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 100 ms | 100 ms | 100 ms | 100 ms | 100 ms |

- Intercept tone (Trunking Format)

This tone indicates that the transceiver is out of range. It indicates that the PTT button is pressed, and transmission has started, but the repeater cannot be connected and talking is not possible. It is output until the PTT button is released. (The mid tone and low tone are output alternately in 200ms intervals.)

## - Delay tone (Trunking Format)

This tone is output when the PTT button is pressed and the repeater is accessed three times or more to indicate connection with the repeater is delayed. This tone is the same as the busy tone. (It is not output of CLEAT TO TALK has been set to YES.)

## - Proceed tone (Trunking Format)

This tone is output when the PTT button is pressed, transmission starts, and the repeater is connected to indicate that the user can talk if the Clear-to-talk function has been set. (The high tone is output for 100 ms .)

## - Queue tone (Trunking Format)

This tone is output until the Auto TEL function is set and the TEL channel is accepted successfully. (The mid tone on for 50 ms , off for 50 ms , and on for 50 ms in 1 second intervals.)

## - Deny tone (Trunking Format)

This tone is output if the Auto TEL function is set, the queue tone is output, but the TEL channel cannot be accessed within 60 seconds. It is similar to the intercept tone. (The mid tone and low tone are output alternately in 150 ms intervals.)

- Free system ringback mode tone, system search mode tone (Trunking Format)
This tone indicates that the transceiver is free system ringback mode or system search mode. (The low tone is output for 400 ms .)


## - Ringing tone (Trunking Format)

This tone indicates that the transceiver can use the repeater in free system ringback mode. (The mid tone and no tone are output eight cycles alternately in 50 ms intervals.)

- Pre Alert tone (Conventional Format)

Informs user when nearing transmit inhibit (transmit cutoff) time due to TOT.

The Pre Alert Tone is issued from the time set for TOT Pre Alert until the TOT triggers.

| 1633 Hz |  | 1633 Hz |  | 1633 Hz |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 50 ms | 50 ms | 50 ms | 50 ms | 50 ms |

## REALIGNMENT

1. Modes


| Mode | Function |
| :--- | :--- |
| User mode | For normal use. |
| Panel test mode | Used by the dealer to check the <br> fundamental characteristics. |
| Panel tuning mode | Used by the dealer to tune the radio. |
| PC mode | Used for communication between the <br> radio and PC (IBM compatible). |
| Data program- <br> ming mode | Used to read and write frequency data <br> and other features to and from the radio. |
| PC test mode | Used to check the radio using the PC. <br> This feature is included in the FPU. <br> See panel tuning. |
| Firmware program- <br> ming mode | Used when changing the main <br> program of the flash memory. |
| Clone mode | Used to transfer programming data <br> from one radio to another. |
| Self programming <br> mode (Conventional <br> Format) | Frequency, signalling and features <br> write to the radio. |

## REALIGNMENT

## 2. How to Enter Each Mode

| Mode | Operation |
| :--- | :--- |
| User mode | Power ON |
| Panel test mode | $[\mathrm{A}]+$ Power ON (Two seconds) |
| PC mode | Received commands from PC |
| Panel tuning mode | $[$ Panel test mode $]+[\mathrm{S}]$ |
| Firmware programming mode | $[\mathrm{S}]+$ Power ON (Two seconds) |
| Clone mode | $[\mathrm{C}]+$ Power ON (Two seconds) |
| Self programming mode <br> (Conventional Format) | [LAMP]+Power ON <br> (Two seconds) |

## 3. Panel Test Mode

Setting method refer to ADJUSTMENT.

## 4. Panel Tuning Mode

Setting method refer to ADJUSTMENT.

## 5.PC Mode

## 5-1. Preface

The TK-380 transceiver is programmed by using a personal computer, programming interface (KPG-36) and programming software (KPG-49D).

The programming software can be used with an IBM PC or compatible. Figure 1 shows the setup of an IBM PC for programming.

## 5-2. Connection procedure

1. Connect the TK-380 to the personal computer with the interface cable.
2. When the POWER switch on, user mode can be entered immediately. When PC sends command the radio enter PC mode, and "PROGRAM" is displayed on the LCD.
When data transmitting from transceiver, the red LED is blinking.
When data receiving to transceiver, the green LED is blinking.

## Notes:

- The data stored in the personal computer must match model type, when it is written into the flash memory.
- Change the TK-380 to PC mode, then attach the interface cable.


## 5-3. KPG-36 description

(PC programming interface cable: Option)
The KPG-36 is required to interface the TK-380 to the computer. It has a circuit in its D-subconnector (25-pin) case that converts the RS-232C logic level to the TTL level.

The KPG-36 connects the universal connector of the TK380 to the computers RS-232C serial port.

## 5-4. Programming software description

The KPG-49D programming disk is supplied in 3-1/2" disk format. The software on this disk allows a user to program TK380 radios via programming interface cable (KPG-36).

## 5-5. Programming with IBM PC

If data is transferred to the transceiver from an IBM PC with the KPG-49D, the destination data (basic radio information) for each set can be modified. Normally, it is not necessary to modify the destination data because their values are determined automatically when the frequency range (frequency type) is set.

The values should be modified only if necessary. Data can be programmed into the flash memory in RS-232C format via the universal connector.

KPG-49D instruction manual parts No. : B62-1096-XX


## 6. Firmware Programming Mode

## 6-1. Preface

Flash memory is mounted on the TK-380. This allows the TK-380 to be upgraded when new features are released in the future. (For details on how to obtain the firmware, contact Customer Service.)

## 6-2. Connection procedure

Connect the TK-380 to the personal computer (IBM PC or compatible) with the interface cable (KPG-36). (Connection is the same as in the PC Mode.)

## 6-3. Programming

1. Start up the programming software (KPG-49D), select "firmware program" in the "Program" item, and press the Return key on the personal computer. This starts up the firmware programmer.
2. The top screen is displayed. Press any key to advance to the next screen.
3. Set the communications speed (normally, 57600 bps ) and communications port in the Setup item.
4. Set the firmware to be updated by File select (=F1).
5. Turn the TK- 380 power ON with the [S] switch held down. Hold the switch down for two seconds until the display changes to "PROG 57600". When "PROG 57600" appears, release your finger from the switch.
6. Check the connection between the TK-380 and the personal computer, and make sure that the TK-380 Is in the Program mode.
7. Press F10 on the personal computer. A window opens on the display to indicate progress of writing. When the TK-

## TK-380

## REALIGNMENT

380 starts to receive data. the [P] icon is blinking.
8. If writing ends successfully. the LED on the TK-380 lights and the checksum is displayed.
9. If you want to continue programming other TK-380 s, repeat steps 5 to 8.

## Notes:

- To start the Firmware Programmer from KPG-49D, the Fpro path must be set up by KPG-49D Setup.
- This mode cannot be entered if the Firmware Programming mode is set to Disable in the Programming software (KPG49D).
- When programming the firmware, it is recommend to copy the data from the floppy disk to your hard disk before update the radio firmware.
Directry copying from the floppy disk to the radio may not work because the access speed is too slow.


## 6-4. Function

1. If you press the [MON] switch (top of left side) while "PROG 57600 " is displayed, the checksum is displayed. If you press the [MON] switch again while the checksum is displayed, "PROG 57600" is redisplayed.
2. If you press the [LAMP] switch (bottom of left side) while "PROG 57600" is displayed, the display changes to "PROG 19200 " to indicate that the write speed is low speed (19200 bps). If you press the [LAMP] switch again while "PROG 19200 " is displayed, the display changes to "PROG 38400", and the write speed becomes the middle-speed mode ( 38400 bps ). If you press the [LAMP] switch again while "PROG 38400" is displayed, the display returns to "PROG 57600".

Note:
Normally, write in the high-speed mode.

## 7. Clone Mode

Programming data can be transferred from one radio to another by connecting them via their external universal connectors. The operation is as follows (the transmit radio is the master and the receive radio is a slave).

1. Turn the master TK-380 power ON with the [C] key held down. If the password is set to the TK-380, the TK-380 displays "CLONE LOCK". If the password is not set, the TK-380 displays "CLONE MODE".
2. When "CLONE LOCK" is displayed, only the knob (encoder) and [S], and [0] to [9] keys can be accepted. When you enter the correct password, and "CLONE MODE" is displayed, the TK-380 can be used as the cloning master. The following describes how to enter the password.
3. How to enter the password with the keypad;

If you press a key while "CLONE LOCK" is displayed. the number that was pressed is displayed on the TK-380. Each press of the key shifts the display in order to the left. When
you enter the password and press the [S] key, "CLONE MODE" is displayed if the entered password is correct. If the password is incorrect, "CLONE LOCK" is redisplayed. How to enter the password with the encoder;
If the encoder is rotated while "CLONE LOCK" is displayed, numbers (0 to 9) are displayed flashing. When you press the [S] key, the currently selected number is determined. If you press the [S] key after entering the password in this procedure, "CLONE MODE" is displayed if the entered password is correct. If the password is incorrect, "CLONE LOCK" is redisplayed.
4. Power on the slave TK-380.
5. Connect the cloning cable (No. E30-3325-05) to the universal connectors on the master and slave.
6. Press the [S] key on the master while the master displays "CLONE MODE". The data of the master is sent to the slave. While the slave is receiving the data, "PROGRAM" is displayed. When cloning of data is completed, the master displays "END", and the slave automatically operates in the User mode. The slave can then be operated by the same program as the master.
7. The other slave can be continuously cloned. When the [S] key on the master is pressed while the master displays "END", the master displays "CLONE MODE". Carry out the operation in step 4 to 6 .

## Note:

Only the same models can be cloned together.


Fig. 2

## 8. Self Programming Mode

Write mode for frequency data and signalling etc. Mainly used by the person maintaining the user equipment.

## 8-1. Enter to the self programming mode

Delete R144 (SELF, Figure 3) in the TX-RX unit and turn the power switch on while pressing the [LAMP] key. When enter the self progrumming mode, "SELF PROG" is displayed.

## Note :

This mode (self programming mode) cannot be set when it has been disabled with the FPU.

REALIGNMENT


Fig. 3

## 8-2. Channel Setting Mode

This is a mode for making channel settings with the panel keys without using the FPU.

Pressing [MON] when [SELF PROG] is displayed, sets Channel Setting Mode.
Select an item set with [C] and change the selection with the encoder.
The data displayed with $[B]$ is stored in the memory and then proceeds to the next item. Pressing [C] proceeds to the next item without storing it in the memory.
Press [MON] to set the display to [SELF PROG] and return to reset (default) status.

Items set in Channel Setting Mode are as follows.

| Function settings | Display | Remarks |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Channel select | CH or GRP |  |
| RX Frequency | RXF | [LAMP] : Freq. On/Off switching <br> $[\mathrm{A}]: 5 \mathrm{kHz} / 6.25 \mathrm{kHz} / 7.5 \mathrm{kHz} / 1 \mathrm{MHz}$ <br> step switching |
| RX Signalling | RXS | $[$ LAMP $:$ : OFF/QT/DQT switching <br> $[\mathrm{A}]: 1$ step/Standard switching <br> [S] : DQT Normal/Invert swtiching |
| TX Frequency | TXF | Key operation same as RX <br> Frequencies |
| TX Signalling | TXS | Key operation same as RX <br> Signalling |
| Scan Del/Add | SCN | Delete/Add |
| Busy Channel <br> Lockout | BSY | YES/NO |
| RF Power | PWR | HIGH/LOW |
| Beat Shift | SFT | YES/NO |
| Wide/Narrow | W/N | Wide/Narrow |

## - Flow Chart



## REALIGNMENT

## 8-3. Function Setting Mode

This is a mode for using the panel keys to make function settings without using the FPU, that operate on all channels.

Pressing the [LAMP] when [SELF PROG] is displayed, sets the Function Setting Mode.
Select an item set with [C] and change the selection with the encoder.
Press [LAMP] to display [SELF PROG] and return to reset (default) status.
Items set in Function Set Mode are as follows.

| Function settings | Display | Remarks |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| [A] | A | Key Function |
| [B] | B | Key Function |
| [C] | C | Key Function |
| [LAMP] | LAMP | Key Function |
| [S] | S | Key Function |
| [MON] | MON | Key Function |
| [AUX] | AUX | Key Function |
| [KNOB] | KNB | Knob Function |
| T.O.T | TOT | ON/OFF at T.O.T all settings ON:TOT[60s]/Pre-Alert[10s]/ Rekey Time[5s]/Reset Time[5s] OFF:TOT[600s]/Pre-Alert[Off]/ Rekey Time[Off]/Reset Time[Off] |
| Beep | BEP | ON/OFF at BEEP all settings ON:Power On Tone[On]/ Control Tone[On]/Warning Tone[On] OFF:Power ON Tone[Off]/ Control Tone[Off]/ Watning Tone[Off] |
| Battery Save | BAT | OFF/SHORT/MEDIUM/LOG |

## - Flow Chart



## 8-4. Memory Reset Mode

This mode is used to clear data for functions that can be set in Self Programming Mode or to return to reset values (default). Pressing [S] when [SELF PROG] is shown, sets the display to [CLEAR NO?].

Turning the encoder alternately switches the display between [CLEAR NO?] $\longleftrightarrow$ [CLEAR YES?].

Pressing [S] when [CLEAR YES?] is shown, clears the data and sets the display to [ALL CLEAR].

Pressing [S] again, returns the display to [SELF PROG].
Pressing [S] when [CLEAR NO?] is shown, returns the display to [SELF PROG] without resetting the data.

## CIRCUIT DESCRIPTION

## 1. Overview

This transceiver is UHF/FM portable transceiver designed to operate in the frequency range of 450 to $490 \mathrm{MHz}(F 1), 470$ to 512 MHz (F2), 400 to 430 MHz (F3) and an UHF/FM band EFJ LTR ${ }^{\text {TM }}$ trunked system compatible FM portable transceive that can be programmed to operate on both LTR and conventional systems.

## 2. Circuit Configuration by Frequency

The receiver is a double-conversion superheterodyne with a first intermediate frequency (IF) of 44.85 MHz and a second IF of 455 kHz . Incoming signals from the antenna are mixed with the local signal from the PLL to produce the first IF of 44.85 MHz .

This is then mixed with the 44.395 MHz second local oscillator output to produce the 455 kHz second IF. This is detected to give the demodulated signal.

The transmit signal frequency is generated by the PLL VCO, and modulated by the signal from the microphone. It is then amplified and sent to the antenna.


Fig. 1 Frequency configuration

## 3. Receiver System

## 3-1. RF unit

An incoming RF signal from the antenna terminal is passed through the antenna switch (D12, D14. and D15 are off) and


## CIRCUIT DESCRIPTION



Fig. 3 Wide/Narrow changeover circuit

## 3-4. Audio amplifier circuit

The demodulated signal from IC12 goes through the mute switch (Q15) and is amplified by IC4 (2/2), high-pass filtered, low-pass filtered, high-pass filtered, band-eliminate filtered, and de-emphasized by IC13.

The signal then goes through an AF amplifier IC7 (2/2), an electronic volume control (IC8), and an AF switch (Q310 is on), and is routed to audio power amplifier (IC300), where it is amplified and output to the internal speaker.

The audio mute signal (AM) from the shift register becomes Low in the standby and Q304, Q305 which are power supply circuit for IC300 turn off. Also, IC13 is set to the power down mode according to data from microprocessor, and the AF signal is muted. When the audio is output, AM becomes High to turn Q304, Q305 ON, and voltage is supplied to power terminal VP of IC300. Also, IC13 is canceled out of the power down mode.

The speaker is switched by the logic of speaker switching terminal SSW on the universal connector. When SP-MIC is not attached, the logic of SSW becomes High and SW (Q310) is turned ON, and the AF signal is input to both amplifiers of IC300.

When SP-MIC is attached, SSW is connected to GND at inside of SP-MIC. For this reason, Q310 is turned OFF, and the AF signal is input only to amplifier for EXT SP of IC300.

Change of INT/EXT SP refer to Fig. 4.

| AM | SSW | VC1 | VC2 | SP |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| H | H | H | L | INT |
| H | L | L | H | EXT |
| L | H | L | L | MUTE |
| L | L | L | L | MUTE |



Fig. 4 Audio amplifier circuit

## 3-5. Squelch circuit

The output from IC12 enters FM IC again, then passed through a band-pass filter. The noise component output from IC12 is amplified by Q4 and rectified by D4 to produce a DC voltage corresponding to the noise level. The DC voltage is sent to the analog port of the CPU (IC19). And IC12 outputs a DC voltage (RSSI) corresponding to the input of the IF amplifier. The CPU reads the RSSI signal via pin 93.

IC19 determines whether to output sounds from the speaker by comparing the input voltage of pin 91 and pin 93 with the preset value.


Fig. 5 Squelch circuit


Fig. 6 Squelch and RSSI voltage vs ANT input level

## 4. Transmitter System

## 4-1. Microphone amplifier

The signal from the internal microphone goes through the mute switch (Q300).

When the SP-MIC is not attached, the microphone switching terminal (MSW) on the universal connector becomes High, and mute switch (Q300) is turned ON. When the SP-MIC is

## CIRCUIT DESCRIPTION

attached, MSW is connected to GND at inside of SP-MIC. For this reason, Q300 is turned OFF, the internal microphone is muted, and only the input of the external microphone is supplied to the microphone amplifier of the TX-RX unit.

The signal from microphone passes through the limitter circuit in D8, Mic mute switch (Q17 is off in TX) and through the high-pass filter, the ALC circuit, the low-pass filter, the highpass filter, and pre-emphasis/IDC circuit in IC13. When encoding DTMF, mute switch (Q13) is turned OFF for muting the microphone input signal.

The signal passes through the D/A converter (IC8) for the maximum deviation adjustment, and enters the summing amplifier consisting of IC7 (1/2), and is mixed with the low speed data from the CPU (IC19) and 9600bps DATA from Optional Board Terminal.

The output signal from the summing amplifier passes through the D/A converter (IC8) again and goes to the VCO modulation input.

The other output signal from the summing amplifier passes through the D/A converter (IC8) again for the BAL adjustment, and the buffer amplifier (IC1 (2/2)), and goes to the VCXO modulation input.


Fig. 7 Microphone amplifier

## 4-2. Drive and Final amplifier

The signal from the T/R switch (D9 is on) is amplified by the pre-drive (Q18) and drive amplifier (Q20) to 50 mW .

The output of the drive amplifier is amplified by the RF power amplifier (IC100) to 4.0W (1W when the power is low). The RF power amplifier consists of two stages MOS FET transistor. The output of the RF power amplifier is then passed through the harmonic filter (LPF) and antenna switch (D12 is on) and applied to the antenna terminal.


Fig. 8 Drive and final amplifier and APC circuit

## 4-3. APC circuit

The APC circuit always monitors the current flowing through the RF power amplifier (IC100) and keeps a constant current. The voltage drop at R245, R247 and R249 is caused by the current flowing through the RF power amplifier and this voltage is applied to the differential amplifier (IC23 1/2).

IC23(2/2) compares the output voltage of IC23(1/2) with the reference voltage from IC8, and the output of IC23(2/2) controls the VGG of the RF power amplifier to make the both voltages to same voltage.

The change of power high/low is carried out by the change of the reference voltage. Q22,23 and 25 are turned on in transmit and the APC circuit is active.

## 5. Frequency Synthesizer Unit

## 5-1. Frequency synthesizer

The frequency synthesizer consists of the VCXO (X1), VCO (A1), PLL IC(IC14) and buffer amplifiers.

The VCXO generates 16.8 MHz . The frequency stability is 1.5 ppm within the temperature range of -30 to $+60^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$. The frequency tuning and modulation of the VCXO are done to apply a voltage to pin 1 of the VCXO. The output of the VCXO is applied to pin 8 of the PLL IC.

The TK-380's VCO consists of 2VCO and covers a dual range of the $405.15 \sim 445.15 \mathrm{MHz}(\mathrm{K}, \mathrm{K} 4, \mathrm{M}), 425.15 \sim 467.15 \mathrm{MHz}$ (K2, K5), 355.15~385.15MHz (K3, K6, M3), and the $450 \sim 490 \mathrm{MHz}$ (K, K4, M), 470~512MHz (K2, K5), 400~430MHz (K3, K6, M3). The VCO generates $405.15 \sim 445.15 \mathrm{MHz}(\mathrm{K}, \mathrm{K} 4, \mathrm{M})$, 425.15~467.15MHz (K2, K5), 355.15~385.15MHz (K3, K6, M3), for providing to the first local signal in receive. In TX, the pin 3 of the VCO goes low and the VCO generates $450 \sim 490 \mathrm{MHz}$ (K, K4, M), 470~512MHz (K2, K5), 400~430MHz (K3, K6, M3).

The output of the VCO is amplified by the buffer amplifier (Q16) and routed to the pin 5 of the PLL IC. Also the output of the VCO is amplified by the buffer amplifier (Q18) and routed to the next stage according to T/R switch (D9, D23).

The PLL IC consists of a prescaler, fractional divider, reference divider, phase comparator, charge pump. This PLL IC is fractional-N type synthesizer and performs in the 40.50 or 60 kHz reference signal which is eighth of the channel step ( $5,6.25$ or 7.5 kHz ). The input signal from the pins 5 and 8 of the PLL IC is divided down to the 40,50 or 60 kHz and compared at phase comparator. The pulsed output signal of the phase comparator is applied to the charge pump and transformed into DC signal in the loop filter (LPF). The DC signal is applied to the pin 1 of the VCO and locked to keep the VCO frequency constant.

PLL data is output from DT (pin 75). CP (pin 19) and EP (pin 47) of the microprocessor (IC19). The data are input to the PLL IC when the channel is changed or when transmission is changed to reception and vice versa. A PLL lock condition is always monitored by the pin $31(\mathrm{UL})$ of the microprocessor. When the PLL is unlocked, the UL goes low.

## CIRCUIT DESCRIPTION



Fig. 9 PLL block diagram

## 6. Control Circuit

The control circuit consists of microprocessor (IC19) and its peripheral circuits. It controls the TX-RX unit and transfers data to and from the display unit. IC19 mainly performs the following;

1) Switching between transmission and reception by PTT signal input.
2) Reading system, group, frequency, and program data from the memory circuit.
3) Sending frequency program data to the PLL.
4) Controlling squelch on/off by the DC voltage from the squelch circuit.
5) Controlling the audio mute circuit by decode data input.
6) Transmitting tone and encode data.

## 6-1. Memory circuit

Memory circuit consists of the CPU (IC19) and a flash memory (IC17), a flash memory has a capacity of 2 M bits that contains the transceiver control program for the CPU and data such as transceiver channels and operating features.

This program can be easily written from an external devices. Data. such as operating status, are programmed into the EEPROM (IC20).

## - Flash Memory

Note : The flash memory holds data such as written with the FPU (KPG-49D), firmware program (User mode, Test mode, Tuning mode, etc.) This data must be rewritten when replacing the flash memory.

## - EEPROM

Note : The EEPROM stores tuning data (Deviation, Squelch, etc.).
Realign the transceiver after replacing the EEPROM.


Fig. 10 Memory circuit

## 6-2. Low battery warning

The battery voltage is monitored by the microprocessor (IC19). When the battery voltage falls below the voltage set by the Low Battery Warning adjustment, the red LED flashes to notify the operator that it is time to replace the battery. If the battery voltage falls even more (approx. 5.8 V ), a beep sounds and transmission is stopped.

| Low battery warning | Battery condition |
| :--- | :--- |
| The red LED flashes during <br> transmission | The battery voltage is low but <br> the transceiver is still usable. |
| The red LED flashes and <br> continuous beep sounds <br> while PTT pressed | The battery voltage is low and <br> the transceiver is not usable <br> to make calls. |

## 6-3. Key input

If the clock is supplied to CLK terminal when the RES terminal (CPU pin 78) of the decade counter (IC301) is set to Low, Q0 to Q7 become High sequentially. Normally, KI1 and KI2 are Low (pulled down). When any key is pressed, KI1 or KI2 become High. The CPU detects which key is pressed, according to the voltage of KI1 and KI2 and clock timing.


Fig. 11 Key input


Fig. 12 Decade counter timing chart

## CIRCUIT DESCRIPTION

## 7. Signalling Circuit

## 7-1. Encode

- Low-speed data (QT,DQT,LTR)

Low-speed data is output from pin 1 of the CPU. The signal passes through a low-pass CR filter, and goes to the summing amplifier (IC7 1/2). The signal is mixed with the audio signal and goes to the VCO (A1) and VCXO (X1) modulation input after passing through the D/A converter (IC8) for BAL adjustment.

## - High-speed data (DTMF)

High-speed data is output from pin 2 of the CPU. The signal passes through a low-pass filter consisting of IC10, and provides a TX DTMF tone and a RX DTMF tone TX DTMF deviation making an adjustment by microprocessor is passed through the D/A convertor (IC8), and then applied to the audio processor (IC13).

The signal is mixed with the audio signal and goes to the VCO and VCXO, the RX DTMF tone is passed a summing amplifier (IC7 2/2), the D/A converter (IC8) for audio control, audio power amplifier and then to the speaker.

## - MSK (ESN)

ESN utilizes 1200bps MSK signal. MSK signal is output from pin 6 of IC13. The signal passes through the D/A converter (IC8) for the MSK deviation adjustment. and is routed to the VCO. When encoding MSK, the microphone input signal is muted.


Fig. 13 Encode

## 7-2. Decode

- Low-speed data (QT,DQT,LTR)

The demodulated signal from the IF IC (IC12) is amplified by IC4 (2/2) and passes through a low-pass filter (IC11) to remove audio components. The signal is input to pin 95 of the CPU.

The CPU digitizes this signal, performs processing such as DC restoration, and decodes the signal.

## - High-speed data (DTMF)

The DTMF input signal from the IF IC (IC12) is amplified by IC4 (2/2) and goes to IC16, the DTMF decoder. The decoded information is then processed by the CPU. During transmission and standby, the DTMF IC is set to the power down mode when the PD terminal is High. When the line is busy, the PD terminal becomes Low, the power down mode is canceled and decoding is carried out.

## - High-speed data (2 tone)

The demodulated signal from the IF IC (IC12) is amplified by IC4 (2/2) and passes through an audio processor (IC13) and band-pass filter (IC2) to remove a low-speed data. The CPU digitizes this signal, performs processing such as DC restoration, and decodes the signal.

## - MSK (ESN)

The MSK input signal from the IF IC is amplified by IC4 (1/ 2) and goes to pin 5 of IC13. The signal is demodulated by MSK demodulator in IC13. The demodulated data goes to the CPU for processing.


Fig. 14 Decode

## CIRCUIT DESCRIPTION

## 8. Power Supply Circuit

Battery +B is supplied via a 3A fuse from the battery terminal connected to the TX-RX unit. After passing through the power switch, power supply (SB) is applied to the three AVRs. IC5 supplies $5 \mathrm{~V}(5 \mathrm{M})$ to the control circuit, and IC9 supplies 5 V (5C) to common circuits. IC6 supplies to the TX circuit, the RX circuit and common circuits of needless save mode. During transmission, 5TC becomes Low and Q3 is turned ON to supply $5 \mathrm{~V}(5 \mathrm{~T})$ to the TX circuit. During reception, 5RC becomes Low and Q2 is turned ON to supply $5 \mathrm{~V}(5 \mathrm{R})$ to the RX Circuit.


Fig. 15 Power supply circuit

## 9. Optional Board Terminal

Terminals for mounting the option board are provided at the bottom edge of the TX-RX unit. The table below shows the correspondence between the board and terminals. R37, R69, R250, R259, R260, R276, R280 may have to be removed depending on the type of option board being used.

| Name | Function |
| :---: | :---: |
| SB | Battery (7.5V) |
| GND | Ground |
| TXD | Serial data |
| RXD | Serial data |
| SQ | Busy: high |
| LOK | Link acquired : low (TX mode) |
| DI/ANI | Modulation (ANI) input |
| DEO | Detect output |
| TXAI/MUTE | Modulation output from board or mic mute: low |
| TXAO | Modulation input to board |
| RXAI | Received signal input to board |
| RXAO | Received signal output from board |
| D1 | Binary 1 |
| D2 | Binary 2 |
| OPT | Scramble, Emergency:low |
| PTTIN | PTT switch signal input to board (TX:Iow) |
| 5CNS | Battery (5V) |
| DI9 | 9600 bps data output |
| RXEMAO | Received signal output from board (after deemphasis) |
| RXEMAI | Received signal input to board (after deemphasis) |
| PTTOUT | PTT switch signal output from board (TX:low) |
| MONI | Busy:low |
| LAMP | Busy:low |
| AAC | Audio Amp Control signal output from board (Busy:high) |
| Audio Beep | Beep signal output from board. |
| AUX TXD | Serial data |
| AUX RXD | Serial data |

Table 1 Terminal name and function

## SEMICONDUCTOR DATA

Microprocesser : 30612M4A-407GP (TX-RX UNIT : IC19)

- Pin function

| $\begin{array}{\|l\|} \hline \text { Pin } \\ \text { No. } \end{array}$ | Port Name | I/O | Function |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | LSDOUT | 0 | Low speed data output. |
| 2 | HSDOUT | 0 | High speed data output. |
| 3 | HSDIN | I | High speed data input. |
| 4 | DTMSTD | 1 | DTMF decode IC data detect input. |
| 5 | SELF | I | Self programming mode input. |
| 6 | BYTE | I | +5V. |
| 7 | CNVSS | 1 | GND. |
| 8 | SFTOE | 0 | Shift register output enable. |
| 9 | LCDCS | 0 | LCD driver chip select output. |
| 10 | RESET | I | Microcomputer reset input. |
| 11 | XOUT |  | 9.8304MHz (System clock). |
| 12 | VSS | - | GND. |
| 13 | XIN | - | 9.8304MHz (System clock). |
| 14 | VCC | - | +5V |
| 15 | AUX | I | AUX switch input. |
| 16 | AFTRD | 1 | MSK modulation data output timing pulse input. |
| 17 | AFRTM | 1 | MSK demodulation data input timing pulse input. |
| 18 | EN2 | 1 | Encoder pulse input 2. |
| 19 | PLLCLK | 0 | PLL IC clock output. |
| 20 | BEEP | 0 | Beep data output. |
| 21 | AFRDT | 1 | MSK demodulation data input. |
| 22 | AFREG1 | 0 | AF IC register switching data output 1. |
| 23 | AFREG2 | 0 | AF IC register switching data output 2. |
| 24 | EEPDAT | 0 | EEPROM data output. |
| 25 | DACSTB | 0 | D/A converter IC data strobe output. |
| 26 | AFCLR | 0 | MSK flame reset output. |
| 27 | SAVE | 0 | Battery save output. |
| 28 | LAMP | 1 | LAMP switch input. |
| 29 | AUXTXD | 0 | External Serial interface output. |
| 30 | AUXRXD | I | External Serial interface input. |
| 31 | PLLUL | 1 | PLL unlock detect input. |
| 32 | AFMSKE | 0 | MSK modulation enable (Enable active "H"). |
| 33 | TXD | 0 | Serial interface output (ex. PC). |
| 34 | RXD | 1 | Serial interface input (ex. PC). |
| 35 | AFDAT | 0 | MSK data output. |
| 36 | PTT | I | PTT switch input. |
| 37 | RDY | - | Not used. |
| 38 | ALE | - | Not used. |
| 39 | HOLD | - | Not used. |
| 40 | HLDA | - | Not used. |
| 41 | BLCK | - | Not used. |
| 42 | RD | - | Flash memory RD bus. |
| 43 | BHE | - | Not used. |
| 44 | WR | - | Flash memory WR bus. |
| 45 | DTMCLK | 0 | DTMF decode IC clock output. |
| 46 | CNTCLK | 0 | Common clock output. |
| 47 | PLLSTB | 0 | PLL IC data strobe output. |
| 48 | CSO | 0 | Flash memory chip enable. |
| 49 | A19 | - | Not used. |
| 50~59 | A9~A18 |  | Flash memory address bus. |
| 60 | VCC | - | +5V |
| 61 | A8 | - | Flash memory address bus. |


| Pin <br> No. | Nort | Name | I/O |
| :---: | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 62 | VSS | - | Function |
| $63 \sim 70$ | A0~A7 | - | Flash memory address bus. |
| 71 | MONI | I | Monitor switch input. |
| 72 | EN4 | I | Encoder pulse input 4. |
| 73 | EN3 | I | Encoder pulse input 3. |
| 74 | EN1 | I | Encoder pulse input 1. |
| 75 | MINDAT | O | Common data output. |
| 76 | KEY2 | I | Key scan input 2. |
| 77 | KEY1 | I | Key scan input 1. |
| 78 | RESET | O | Key scan IC reset output.. |
| $79 \sim 86$ | D0~D7 | - | Flash memory data bus. |
| 87 | DTMDAT | I | DTMF decode IC data input. |
| 88 | PF | I | PF switch input. |
| 89 | VOL | I | Volume level input. |
| 90 | BATT | I | Battery voltage input. |
| 91 | ANLSQL | I | Squelch level input. |
| 92 | TEMP | I | Thermistor input. |
| 93 | RSSI | I | Received signal strength indicator input <br> (RSSI). <br> 94 |
| AVSS | - | GND. |  |
| 95 | LSDIN | I | Low speed data input. |
| 96 | VREF | - | +5V |
| 97 | AVCC | - | +5V |
| 98 | SFTSTB1 | O | Shift register data strobe output. |
| 99 | W/N | O | Wide/Narrow switching output. |
| 100 | AFSTB | O | AF IC data strobe output. |

Shift register 1 : BU4094BCFV (TX-RX UNIT : IC21) - Pin function

| Pin <br> No. | Port | Port Name | Function |
| :---: | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 4 | Q1 | LEDR | Red LED. H:ON, L:OFF |
| 5 | Q2 | LEDG | Green LED. H:ON, L:OFF |
| 6 | Q3 | KEYBLT | Key back light. H:ON, L:OFF |
| 7 | Q4 | MMUTE | Mic mute. H:Unmute, L:Mute |
| 14 | Q5 | 5RC | RX power control. H:TX, L:RX |
| 13 | Q6 | 5TC | TX power control. H:RX, L:TX |
| 12 | Q7 | BSHIFT | Beat shift. H:ON, L:OFF |
| 11 | Q8 | DTMPD | DTMF decode IC power down. <br> H:Power Down, L:Busy |

Shift register 2 : BU4094BCFV (TX-RX UNIT : IC22) - Pin function

| Pin <br> No. | Port | Port Name | Function |
| :---: | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 4 | Q1 | AM1 | Audio mute 1. H:Unmute, L:Mute |
| 5 | Q2 | LOK | Link complete. (Programmable active H/L) |
| 6 | Q3 | T/R | TX/RX switching. H:RX, L:TX |
| 7 | Q4 | DM | Dead mute. H:RX, L:TX |
| 14 | Q5 | OPT | Option board control. H:ON, L:OFF <br> Auxiliary. (Programable active H/L) |
| 13 | Q6 | CODE1 | Option board data 1. H:ON, L:OFF |
| 12 | Q7 | CODE2 | Option board data 2. H:ON, L:OFF |
| 11 | Q8 | SQ | External squelch. (Programmable active H/L) |

## SEMICONDUCTOR DATA

## Audio Processor : TC35453F (TX-RX Unit IC13) <br> ■ Block diagram



■ Pin function

| $\begin{array}{\|l} \hline \text { Pin } \\ \text { No. } \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{\|l\|} \hline \text { Port } \\ \text { Name } \end{array}$ | I/O | Function | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Pin } \\ & \text { No. } \end{aligned}$ | Port <br> Name | I/O | Function |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | RXFO | 0 | RX audio filter output. | 24 | DCK | 1 | Data synchronized clock input. |
| 2 | RXGS | 0 | RX audio signal level setting amplifier output. | 25 | REGS1 | 1 | Internal register select input 1 |
|  |  |  |  | 26 | REGS2 | 1 | Internal register select input 2. |
| 3 | RXIN | I | RX audio signal level setting amplifier input. | 27 | XOUT | 0 | Oscillation circuit output. |
| 4 | MSKGS | 0 | MSK RX level setting amplifier output. | 28 | XIN | I | Oscillation circuit input. |
| 5 | MSKIN | I | MSK RX level setting amplifier input. | 29 | MSKE | 1 | MSK modulation enable input. |
| 6 | TXOUT | 0 | TX signal output. | 30 | TRD | 0 | MSK modulation data latch timing output. |
| 7 | IDCGS | 0 | IDC input level setting amplifier output. | 31 | RTM | 0 | MSK RX synchronized clock output. |
| 8 | IDCIN | I | IDC input level setting amplifier input. | 32 | RDT | 0 | MSK RX data output. |
| 9 | TXFO | 0 | TX audio filter circuit output. | 33 | FCLR | I | Flame detect circuit reset input 1 |
| 10 | AGND | - | Analog reference voltage stabilization. |  |  |  | System reset input 2. |
| 11 | CST | I/O | Compressor stabilization. | 34 | VSSD | - | Digital ground. |
| 12 | MICIN | I | Microphone amplifier input. | 35 | VSSA | - | Analog ground. |
| 13 | MICGS | 0 | Microphone amplifier output. | 36 | MS KST | I/O | MSK modem demodulation circuit |
| 14 | CALC | 1/0 | ALC Circuit response time setting. |  |  |  | stabilization. |
| 15 | ALCO | 0 | ALC circuit output. | 37 | PWROP | 0 | Speaker operation positive output. |
| 16 | CMPIN | I | Compressor input. | 38 | PWRON | 0 | Speaker operation negative output. |
| 17 | CCHG | I/O | Compressor response time setting. | 39 | PWRGS | 0 | RX output level setting amplifier output. |
| 18 | CMPO | 0 | Compressor output. | 40 | PWRIN | I | RX output level setting amplifier input. |
| 19 | TXFI | I | TX audio filter input. | 41 | EXPO | 0 | Expander output. |
| 20 | VDDA | - | Analog power supply. | 42 | ECHG | I/O | Expander response time setting. |
| 21 | VDDD | - | Digital power supply. | 43 | EXPGS | 0 | Expander input level setting amplifier output. |
| $\begin{aligned} & 22 \\ & 23 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{\|l} \hline \text { STB } \\ \text { DIN } \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1 \\ & 1 \end{aligned}$ | Data strobe pulse input / system reset input 1. Data input. | 44 | EXPIN | 1 | Expander input level setting amplifier input. |

SEMICONDUCTOR DATA

## D/A Converter : M62364FP (TX-RX Unit IC8)

## Block diagram



Pin function

| Pin No. | Pin code | I/O | Function |
| :---: | :--- | :---: | :--- |
| 1 | VI1 | I | D/A converter input. |
| 2,3 | VO1,VO2 | O | 8-bit resolution D/A. |
| 4 | VI2 | I | D/A Converter input. |
| 5 | VoD | - | Power supply. |
| 6 | LD | I | When the LD is at the low level, the clock <br> input reception mode is entered. and data <br> can be uptaken by the 12-bit shift register. <br> Then at the threshold rising from low to <br> high, the 12-bit shift register value is loaded <br> to the D/A output register. |
| 7 | CLK | I | Shift clock input. With the rise of the shift <br> clock, the input signal from the DI is input <br> to the 12-bit shift register. |
| 8 | DI | I | Serial data input. Input serial data 12 bits long. |
| 9 | VI3 | I | D/A converter input. |


| Pin No. | Pin code | I/O | Function |
| :---: | :--- | :---: | :--- |
| 10,11 | VO3,VO4 | O | 8-bit resolution D/A. |
| 12,13 | VI4,VI5 | I | D/A converter input. |
| 14,15 | VO5,VO6 | O | 8-bit resolution D/A. |
| 16 | VI6 | I | D/A converter input. |
| 17 | DO | O | 12-bit shift register MSB bit data is output. |
| 18 | VREF | - | Terminal for determining the D/A <br> Conversion reference point level. <br> Vo $=($ VIN - VDAref) x n/256 + VDAref |
| 19 | $\overline{R E S E T}$ | - | When a low level signal is input to the <br> RESET terminal, all the D/A output register <br> value become low. |
| 20 | GND | - | GND. |
| 21 | VI7 | I | D/A converter input. |
| 22,23 | VO7,VO8 | O | 8-bit resolution D/A. |
| 24 | VI8 | I | D/A converter input. |

## SEMICONDUCTOR DATA

## PLL System : SA7025DK (TX-RX Unit IC14) <br> - Block diagram



Audio Power Amplifier : TDA7053AT
(Display.Unit IC300)
■ Block diagram

$\square$ Pin description

| Pin No. | Symbol | Description |
| :---: | :--- | :--- |
| 1 | CLOCK | Serial clock input. |
| 2 | DATA | Serial data input. |
| 3 | STROBE | Serial strobe input. |
| 4 | Vss | Digital ground. |
| 5 | RFIN | Prescaler positive input. |
| 6 | $\overline{\text { RFIN }}$ | Prescaler negative input. |
| 7 | VCCP | Prescaler positive Supply voltage. This pin supplies <br> power to the prescaler and RF input buffer. |
| 8 | REFIN | Reference divider input. |
| 9 | RA | Auxiliary current setting; resistor to VssA. |
| 10 | AUXIN | Auxlliary divider input. |
| 11 | PHA | Auxiliary phase detector output. |
| 12 | VSSA | analog ground. |
| 13 | PHI | Integral phase detector output. |
| 14 | PHP | Proportional phase detector output. |
| 15 | VDDA | Analog supply voltage. This pin supplies power <br> to the charge pumps, Auxiliary prescaler. <br> Auxiliary and Reference buffers. |
| 16 | RN | Main current setting; resistor to VssA. |
| 17 | RF | Fractional compensation current setting; <br> resistor to Vssa. |
| 18 | LOCK | Lock detector output. |
| 19 | TEST | Test pin; connect to VDD. |
| 20 | VDD | Digital supply voltage. This pin supplies power <br> to the CMOS digital part of the device. |

■ Pin description

| Pin No. | Symbol | Description |
| :---: | :--- | :--- |
| 1 | NC | Not connected. |
| 2 | VC1 | DC volume control 1. |
| 3 | NC | Not connected. |
| 4 | V $_{\text {I }}(1)$ | Voltage input 1. |
| 5 | VP | Positive Supply voltage. |
| 6 | V $_{(2)}$ | Voltage input 2. |
| 7 | SGND | Signal ground. |
| 8 | VC2 | DC volume control 2. |
| 9 | OUT2+ | Positive output 2. |
| 10 | PGND2 | Power ground 2. |
| 11 | NC | Not conncted. |
| 12 | OUT2- | Negative output 2. |
| 13 | OUT1- | Negative output 1. |
| 14 | PGND1 | Power ground 1. |
| 15 | NC | Not connected. |
| 16 | OUT1+ | Positive output 1. |

## SEMICONDUCTOR DATA

## Voltage Detector : RN5VL42C <br> (TX-RX Unit IC3) <br> Block diagram (CMOS output)



Pin function

| Pin No. | Pin code | Function |
| :---: | :---: | :--- |
| 1 | OUT | Output. |
| 2 | VDD | Power supply. |
| 3 | GND | Ground. |

## Counter : MC74HC4017F (Display Unit IC301) ■ Logic circuit



VCO System : X58-4590-XX (SUB Unit : A1) - Circuit diagram


## - Input

CLOCK (pin No.14) - Clock Input
The rising edge of this clock advances the count.

## - Controller Input

RESET (pin No.15) - Asynchronous Reset Input
When this pin is High, the counter is initialized. and Q0 and CARRY OUT output become High. At this time, Q1 to Q9 become Low.

CLOCK ENABLE (Pin No.13) - Clock Enable Input (Low active) The count operation is forbidden when this pin is High. When it is Low. the normal count is carried out. When the clock input (pin No.14) is used as enable (High active). this input can be used for the count as the rising clock.

## - Output

Q0 to Q9 (pins 3,2,4,7,10,1,5,6,9,11) - Decoded Decade Counter Output

These outputs become High only during a single clock cycle.
CARRY OUT (pin No.12) - Cascade Output Pin
This output is used as the cascade output, or as the $\div 10$ output during the $50 \%$ duty cycle. When the count reaches " 5 ", this output becomes Low. When the count reaches "0" or is reset, this output becomes High. When counters are cascade-connected, this output sends the rise signal to clock input of the next counter.

## DESCRIPTION OF COMPONENTS

DISPLAY UNIT (X54-3210-XX)

| Ref. No. | Use/Function | Operation/Condition |
| :---: | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| IC300 | IC | Audio power amplifier |
| IC301 | IC | Counter $\quad$ /Key scan |
| Q300 | FET | DC switch $\quad$ / INT MIC on/off |
| Q301 | FET | DC switch |
| Q302 | Transistor | DC switch $\quad$ / LED (Red) driver |
| Q303 | Transistor | DC switch $\quad$ / LED (Green) driver |
| Q304 | Transistor | DC switch |
| Q305 | Transistor | Current driver / Audio amp AVR |
| Q306 | Transistor | DC switch |
| Q307 | Transistor | Current driver / LCD back light LED AVR |
| Q308 | FET | DC switch $\quad$ / SP INT/EXT |
| Q309 | Transistor | Temperature compensation |
| Q310 | FET | Mute switch |
| D300 | Zener diode | Surge absorption |
| D301 | LED | LED |
| D302 | Diode | Quick discharge /AF mute |
| D303 | Zener diode | Voltage reference |
| D304 | Diode | Voltage reference |
| D305~310 | LED | LCD back light |
| D315~318 | Diode | Reverse current prevention |
| D319~321 | Zener diode | Surge absorption |

TX-RX UNIT (X57-5750-XX)

| Ref. No. | Use/Function | Operation/Condition |
| :---: | :--- | :--- |
| IC1,2 | IC | Buffer amplifier |
| IC3 | IC | Voltage detector / Reset |
| IC4 | IC | Buffer amplifier |
| IC5 | IC | Voltage regulator / 5M |
| IC6 | IC | Voltage regulator / 5V |
| IC7 | IC | Buffer amplifier |
| IC8 | IC | D/A converter (Adjustment) |
| IC9 | IC | Voltage regulator / 5C |
| IC10 | IC | Active filter / For HSDout |
| IC11 | IC | Active filter / For LSDin |
| IC12 | IC | FM IF system |
| IC13 | IC | Audio processor |
| IC14 | IC | PLL system |
| IC16 | IC | DTMF decoder |
| IC17 | IC | Flash memory |
| IC18 | IC | Active DBM |
| IC19 | IC | Microprocessor |
| IC20 | IC | EEPROM |
| IC21,22 | IC | Shift register / Output expander |
| IC23 | IC | Comparator (APC) |
| IC24 | IC | Analog switch |
| Q1 | Transistor | Switch |
| Q2 | FET | DC switch / 5R |
| Q3 | Transistor | DC switch / 5T |
| Q4 | Transistor | Noise amplifier / Squelch |
| Q5 | FET | DC switch / Save |
| Q6 | Transistor | 2nd IF W/N switch sets to on when Narrow |
| Q7 | Transistor | 2 ${ }^{\text {nd }}$ IF W/N switch sets to on when Wide |


| Ref. No. | Use/Function | Operation/Condition |
| :---: | :--- | :--- |
| Q8 | Transistor | Ripple filter |
| Q9 | Transistor | DC switch / W/N audio amplitude adjust |
| Q10 | Transistor | AF mute switch |
| Q11 | FET | Mute switch |
| Q12 | Transistor | IF amplifier |
| Q13 | FET | Mute switch / MIC line mute |
| Q14 | FET | DC switch |
| Q15 | FET | DET mute |
| Q16 | Transistor | PLL IC fin amplifier |
| Q17,18 | Transistor | Buffer amplifier |
| Q19 | Transistor | Clock frequency shift |
| Q20 | Transistor | RF amplifier / TX driver |
| Q21 | FET | DC switch |
| Q22 | Transistor | DC switch |
| Q23 | FET | DC switch |
| Q24 | FET | RF amplifier |
| Q25 | Transistor | DC switch |
| Q26 | FET | Mute switch / MIC line mute |
| D1 | Diode | Reverse protection |
| D2 | Diode | Overload protection |
| D3 | Diode | Reverse current protection |
| D4 | Diode | Noise detection |
| D5 | Diode | RF switch (2 ${ }^{\text {nd }}$ IF wide/narrow) |
| D6 | Diode | Current steering |
| D7 | Diode | RF switch (2nd IF wide/narrow) |
| D8 | Diode | Voltage clamp |
| D9 | Diode | TX/RX switch |
| D10 | Diode | Overload protection |
| D12,14,15 | Diode | ANT switch |
| D16 | Diode | Overload protection |
| D17,18 | Diode | Surge absorption |
| D20,22 | Diode | Varactor tuning |
| D23 | Diode | Voltage drop |
| D24,25 | Diode | ANT switch |
|  |  |  |

SUB UNIT (X58-4590-XX)

| Ref. No. | Use/Function | Operation/Condition |
| :---: | :--- | :--- |
| Q50 | FET | VCO oscillation |
| Q51 | FET | DC switch |
| Q52 | FET | VCO oscillation |
| Q53 | Transistor | DC switch |
| Q54 | Transistor | RF Buffer amplifier |
| D50-D57 | Diode | Frequency control |
| D58 | Diode | TX modulation |

## PARTS LIST

| CAPACITORS | $\frac{\mathrm{CC}}{1}$ | $\frac{45}{2}$ | $\frac{\mathrm{TH}}{3}$ | $\frac{1 \mathrm{H}}{4}$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $\frac{220}{5}$ | $\frac{\mathrm{~J}}{6}$ |  |  |  |
| $1=$ Type $\ldots$ ceramic, electrolytic, etc. |  | $4=$ Voltage rating |  |  |
| $2=$ Shape $\ldots$ round, square, ect. | 5 | $=$ Value |  |  |
| $3=$ Temp. coefficient |  | $6=$ Tolerance |  |  |



- Capacitor value

- Temperature coefficient

| 1st Word | C | L | P | R | S | T | U |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Color $^{*}$ | Black | Red | Orange | Yellow | Green | Blue | Violet |
| ppm/ ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | 0 | -80 | -150 | -220 | -330 | -470 | -750 |


| 2nd Word | $G$ | $H$ | $J$ | $K$ | $L$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\mathrm{ppm} /{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $\pm 30$ | $\pm 60$ | $\pm 120$ | $\pm 250$ | $\pm 500$ |

Example: CC45TH $=-470 \pm 60 \mathrm{ppm} /{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$

## - Tolerance (More than 10pF)

| Code | C | D | G | J | K | M | X | Z | P |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| (\%) | $\pm 0.25$ | $\pm 0.5$ | $\pm 2$ | $\pm 5$ | $\pm 10$ | $\pm 20$ | +40 | +80 | +100 | More than $10 \mu \mathrm{~F}-10 \sim+50$ |
| -20 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| -20 |  | Less than | $4.7 \mu \mathrm{~F}-10 \sim+75$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

(Less than 10pF)

| Code | B | C | D | F | G |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $(p F)$ | $\pm 0.1$ | $\pm 0.25$ | $\pm 0.5$ | $\pm 1$ | $\pm 2$ |

- Voltage rating

| 1st word | 2nd word | B | C | D | E | F | $G$ | $H$ | $J$ | $K$ | $V$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 0 | 1.0 | 1.25 | 1.6 | 2.0 | 2.5 | 3.15 | 4.0 | 5.0 | 6.3 | 8.0 | - |
| 1 | 10 | 12.5 | 16 | 20 | 25 | 31.5 | 40 | 50 | 63 | 80 | 35 |
| 2 | 100 | 125 | 160 | 200 | 250 | 315 | 400 | 500 | 630 | 800 | - |
| 3 | 1000 | 1250 | 1600 | 2000 | 2500 | 3150 | 4000 | 5000 | 6300 | 8000 | - |

## - Chip capacitors

$\begin{array}{lllllll}\text { (EX) } & \begin{array}{l}C ~ C ~ \\ \square\end{array} & F & S L & H & 0 & 0 \\ \square & \square & \square \\ \square & \square\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{llllllll}\square & \square & \square & \square & \square & \square & \square & \square \\ 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 & 6 & 7\end{array}$
(Chip) (CH, RH, UJ, SL)
(EX)

(Chip) (B, F)

## RESISTORS

## - Chip resistor (Carbon)

$\begin{array}{llllllll}\text { (EX) } & \begin{array}{cccccc}R & K & 7 & 3 & E & B\end{array} 2 & B & 0 & 0 & 0 & J \\ \square & \square & \square & \square & \square & \square & \square \\ 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 & 6 & 7\end{array}$
(Chip) (B,F)

- Carbon resistor (Normal type)
(EX) $\begin{array}{ccccccccc}R D & 1 & 4 & B & B & 2 & C & 0 & 0\end{array} 0$
1 = Type
5 = Rating wattage
2 = Shape
3 = Dimension
6 = Value
7 = Tolerance

Dimension (Chip capacitors)

| Dimension code | L | W | T |
| :---: | :---: | :--- | :---: |
| Empty | $5.6 \pm 0.5$ | $5.0 \pm 0.5$ | Less than 2.0 |
| A | $4.5 \pm 0.5$ | $3.2 \pm 0.4$ | Less than 2.0 |
| B | $4.5 \pm 0.5$ | $2.0 \pm 0.3$ | Less than 2.0 |
| C | $4.5 \pm 0.5$ | $1.25 \pm 0.2$ | Less than 1.25 |
| D | $3.2 \pm 0.4$ | $2.5 \pm 0.3$ | Less than 1.5 |
| E | $3.0 \pm 0.2$ | $1.6 \pm 0.2$ | Less than 1.25 |
| F | $2.0 \pm 0.3$ | $1.25 \pm 0.2$ | Less than 1.25 |
| G | $1.6 \pm 0.2$ | $0.8 \pm 0.2$ | Less than 1.0 |

1 = Type
2 = Shape
3 = Dimension
4 = Temp. coefficient
5 = Voltage rating
6 = Value
7 = Tolerance

Dimension


Dimension (Chip resistor)

| Dimension code | L | W | T |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| E | $3.2 \pm 0.2$ | $1.6 \pm 0.2$ | 1.0 |
| F | $2.0 \pm 0.3$ | $1.25 \pm 0.2$ | 1.0 |
| G | $1.6 \pm 0.2$ | $0.8 \pm 0.2$ | $0.5 \pm 0.1$ |

## Rating wattage

| Code | Wattage | Code | Wattage | Code | Wattage |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 J | $1 / 16 \mathrm{~W}$ | 2 C | $1 / 6 \mathrm{~W}$ | 3 A | 1 W |
| 2 A | $1 / 10 \mathrm{~W}$ | 2 E | $1 / 4 \mathrm{~W}$ | 3 D | 2 W |
| 2 B | $1 / 8 \mathrm{~W}$ | 2 H | $1 / 2 \mathrm{~W}$ |  |  |

* New Parts. $\triangle$ indicates safety critical components.

Parts without Parts No. are not supplied.
Les articles non mentionnes dans le Parts No. ne sont pas fournis. Teile ohne Parts No. werden nicht geliefert.
TK-380

| Ref. No. | Address | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline \text { New } \\ \text { parts } \end{array}$ | Parts No. | Description | Destination |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| TK-380 (Y50-488) |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1 | 1A |  | A02-2054-53 | CABINET ASSY(4 KEYS) | K,K2,K3,M,M3 |
| 1 | 1A |  | A02-2055-53 | CABINET ASSY(16 KEYS) | K4,K5,K6 |
| 2 | 3B |  | A62-0535-04 | PANEL ASSY |  |
| 3 | 2 C |  | B09-0363-03 | CAP (SP/MIC) ACSY |  |
| 4 | 2A |  | B38-0810-05 | LCD ASSY |  |
| 5 | 1B |  | B43-1106-14 | BADGE (KENWOOD) |  |
| 6 | 1 C |  | B46-0470-00 | WARRANTY CARD ACSY | K,K2,K3,K4, 5, ,66 |
| 7 | 1 C |  | B62-0967-00 | INSTRUCTION MANUAL ACSY | K,K2,K3,K4, ,5, K6 |
| 7 | 1 C |  | B62-0988-00 | INSTRUCTION MANUAL ACSY | M, M3 |
| 8 | 3B | * | B72-1447-14 | MODEL NAME PLATE | K,K4,M |
| 8 | 3B | * | B72-1448-04 | MODEL NAME PLATE | K2,K5 |
| 8 | 3B | * | B72-1449-14 | MODEL NAME PLATE | K3,K6,M3 |
| 9 | 3B |  | E04-0416-05 | RF COAXIAL RECEPTACLE(SMA) |  |
| 10 | 3 A |  | E23-1048-05 | TERMINAL (BATT-) |  |
| 11 | 3B |  | E23-1101-05 | TERMINAL (BATT + ) |  |
| 12 | 2B |  | E23-1104-04 | TERMINAL (ANT) |  |
| 13 | 2 B |  | E37-0672-05 | FLAT CABLE |  |
| 14 | 3A |  | E37-0673-05 | LEAD WIRE WITH CONNECTOR(PTT) |  |
| 15 | 1A |  | E37-0674-05 | LEAD WIRE WITH CONNECTOR(SP) |  |
| 16 | 3B |  | E58-0440-05 | SQUARE SOCKET (SP/MIC) |  |
| 17 | 2A | * | F10-2310-03 | SHIELDING PLATE(LCD) |  |
| 18 | 3B |  | F10-2255-04 | SHIELDING PLATE(P-MODULE) |  |
| 19 | 2B |  | F10-2271-03 | SHIELDING CASE (FRONT END) |  |
| 20 | 2 B |  | F10-2272-03 | SHIELDING CASE (DBM) |  |
| 21 | 2 A | * | F10-2274-13 | SHIELDING CASE (VCO-OUT) |  |
| 22 | 2 A |  | F20-3303-04 | INSULATING SHEET(MIC/GND) |  |
| 23 | 1A |  | G01-0881-04 | COIL SPRING |  |
| 24 | 1B |  | G09-0418-05 | KNOB SPRING (VOL,ENC) |  |
| 25 | 1B |  | G10-0799-04 | FIBROUS SHEET (SP) |  |
| 27 | 3A |  | G11-2544-04 | SHEET (CHASSIS) |  |
| 29 | 3A | * | G11-2590-04 | SHEET (PTT) |  |
| 31 | 3B |  | G53-0811-03 | PACKING (TOP) |  |
| 32 | 3A |  | G53-0814-04 | PACKING (BATT + ) |  |
| 33 | 1B |  | G53-0840-02 | PACKING (4 KEYS) | K,K2,K3,M,M3 |
| 34 | 1B |  | G53-0841-02 | PACKING (16 KEYS) | K4,K5,K6 |
| 35 | 2D |  | H12-3014-02 | PACKING FIXTURE |  |
| 36 | 1D |  | H13-1072-04 | CARTON BOARD |  |
| 37 | 3D |  | H52-1226-02 | ITEM CARTON CASE |  |
| 38 | 1A |  | J19-1572-04 | HOLDER |  |
| 39 | 2A | * | J21-8380-03 | HARDWARE FIXTURE(P-MODULE) |  |
| 40 | 2 C |  | J29-0618-15 | HOOK ACSY |  |
| 41 | 3B |  | J82-0045-05 | FPC (VOL,ENC) |  |
| 42 | 3B | * | J82-0066-05 | FPC (SQUARE SOCKET) |  |
| 43 | 1A |  | K29-5157-03 | KNOB (PTT etc) |  |
| 44 | 1A |  | K29-5158-03 | KEY TOP (PTT etc) |  |
| 45 | 1A |  | K29-5165-03 | LEVER KNOB |  |
| 46 | 1B |  | K29-5231-03 | KNOB (VOL) |  |
| 47 | 1B |  | K29-5232-03 | KNOB (ENC) |  |
| A | 3B |  | N14-0569-04 | CIRCULAR NUT (VOL,ENC) |  |
| B | 3B |  | N30-2604-46 | PAN HEAD MACHINE SCREW(ANT) |  |
| C | 3A |  | N30-2610-46 | PAN HEAD MACHINE SCREW(CASE) |  |
| D | 2A |  | N67-2606-46 | PAN HEAD SEMS SCREW(P-MODULE) |  |
| E | 2A |  | N83-2005-46 | PAN HEAD TAPTITE SCREW(UNIT) |  |
| 48 | 2C |  | N99-2004-05 | SCREW SET ACSY |  |

L: Scandinavia K: USA P: Canada
Y: PX (Far East, Hawaii) T: England E: Europe
Y: AAFES (Europe) X:Australia M: Other Areas

| Ref. No. | Address | $\begin{array}{\|l\|} \hline \text { New } \\ \text { parts } \end{array}$ | Parts No. | Description |  | Destination |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 49 | 3B |  | R31-0617-05 | VARIABLE R (POW | R SW/VOL) |  |
| 50 | 2B |  | S70-0414-05 | TACT SWITCH | (AUX SW) |  |
| SP | 1B |  | T07-0347-05 | SPEAKER |  |  |
| ANT | 2D |  | T90-0682-05 | WHIP ANTENNA | ACSY | M |
| ANT | 2D | * | T90-0684-05 | WHIP ANTENNA | ACSY | M3 |
| MIC300 | 2A |  | T91-0579-05 | MIC ELEMENT |  |  |
| IC100 | 2 A |  | M68732HA | IC(P-MODULE | (440-490MHz) | K,K4,M |
| IC100 | 2A | * | M68732SHA | IC(P-MODULE | ( $470-512 \mathrm{MHz}$ ) | K2,K5 |
| IC100 | 2A | * | M68732LA | IC(P-MODULE | (400-430MHz) | K3,K6,M3 |
| 51 | 3B |  | W02-1814-05 | ENCODER |  |  |

DISPLAY UNIT (X54-3210-XX) -10:K,K2,K3,M,M3 -11:K4,K5,K6


## PARTS LIST

DISPLAY UNIT (X54-3210-XX)
TX-RX UNIT (X57-5750-XX)


| Ref. No. | Address | $\begin{gathered} \text { New } \\ \text { parts } \end{gathered}$ | Parts No. |  | Descrip | tion | Destination |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| C21 |  |  | C92-0592-05 | CHIP-TAN | 4.7UF | 6.3WV |  |
| C22 |  |  | CK73GB1H331K | CHIP C | 330PF | K |  |
| C23 |  |  | C92-0592-05 | CHIP-TAN | 4.7UF | 6.3WV |  |
| C24, 25 |  |  | CK73GB1H471K | CHIP C | 470PF | K |  |
| C26 |  |  | CK73GB1E223K | CHIP C | 0.022UF |  |  |
| C27-29 |  |  | CK73GB1H471K | CHIP C | 470PF | K |  |
| C30 |  |  | CK73GB1H102K | CHIP C | 1000PF | K |  |
| C31 |  |  | CK73GB1C104K | CHIP C | 0.10UF | K |  |
| C32 |  |  | CK73FB1A105K | CHIP C | 1.0UF | K |  |
| C33,34 |  |  | CK73GB1H471K | CHIP C | 470PF | K |  |
| C35 |  |  | CK73GB1E103K | CHIP C | 0.010UF |  |  |
| C36 |  |  | CK73GB1C104K | CHIP C | 0.10UF | K |  |
| C37 |  |  | CK73GB1H471K | CHIP C | 470PF | K |  |
| C38 |  |  | CK73GB1H102K | CHIP C | 1000PF | K |  |
| C39,40 |  |  | CK73GB1C104K | CHIP C | 0.10UF | K |  |
| C41 |  |  | C92-0713-05 | TAN C | 10UF | 6.3 WV |  |
| C42 |  |  | CK73GB1H102K | CHIPC | 1000PF | K |  |
| C43 |  |  | CK73GB1C333K | CHIPC | 0.033UF |  |  |
| C44 |  |  | CK73GB1H471K | CHIP C | 470PF | K |  |
| C45 |  |  | CC73GCH1H100D | CHIP C | 10PF | D |  |
| C46 |  |  | CC73GCH1H121J | CHIP C | 120PF | $J$ |  |
| C47 |  |  | CK73GB1C104K | CHIP C | 0.10UF | K |  |
| C48 |  |  | CK73GB1H471K | CHIP C | 470PF | K |  |
| C49 |  |  | CK73GB1C104K | CHIP C | 0.10UF | K |  |
| C50 |  |  | CC73GCH1H100D | CHIP C | 10PF | D |  |
| C51 |  |  | CK73GB1E103K | CHIP C | 0.010UF | K |  |
| C52 |  |  | CC73GCH1H271J | CHIP C | 270PF | $J$ |  |
| C53 |  |  | CK73GB1H102K | CHIP C | 1000PF | K |  |
| C54 |  |  | CK73GB1E103K | CHIP C | 0.010UF |  |  |
| C55 |  |  | CK73GB1C104K | CHIP C | 0.10UF | K |  |
| C56 |  |  | C92-0662-05 | TAN C | 15UF | 6.3 WV |  |
| C57 |  |  | CK73GB1H472K | CHIP C | 4700PF | K |  |
| C58 |  |  | CK73GB1H471K | CHIP C | 470PF | K |  |
| C59 |  |  | CK73GB1H222K | CHIP C | 2200PF | K |  |
| C60 |  |  | CK73GB1C273K | CHIPC | 0.027UF |  |  |
| C61 |  |  | CK73GB1C104K | CHIP C | 0.10UF | K |  |
| C62 |  |  | CK73GB1E123K | CHIP C | 0.012UF | K |  |
| C63 |  |  | CK73GB1H122K | CHIP C | 1200PF | K |  |
| C64 |  |  | CK73GB1H102K | CHIPC | 1000PF | K |  |
| C65,66 |  |  | CC73GCH1H680J | CHIPC | 68PF | $J$ |  |
| C67 |  |  | CK73GB1C104K | CHIP C | 0.10UF | K |  |
| C68,69 |  |  | CK73GB1E103K | CHIPC | 0.010UF | K |  |
| C70 |  |  | CK73GB1C104K | CHIP C | 0.10UF | K |  |
| C71 |  |  | CC73GCH1H220J | CHIP C | 22PF | $J$ |  |
| C72 |  |  | CK73GB1C683K | CHIP C | 0.068UF |  |  |
| C73 |  |  | CC73GCH1H100D | CHIP C | 10PF | D |  |
| C74 |  |  | CK73GB1C104K | CHIP C | 0.10UF | K |  |
| C75 |  |  | CK73GB1E103K | CHIP C | 0.010UF | K |  |
| C76 |  |  | CK73GB1C104K | CHIP C | 0.10UF | K |  |
| C77 |  |  | C92-0662-05 | TAN C | 15UF | 6.3WV |  |
| C78 |  |  | CK73GB1H562J | CHIP C | 5600PF | $J$ |  |
| C79 |  |  | C92-0713-05 | TAN C | 10UF | 6.3WV |  |
| C81 |  |  | CK73GB1H471K | CHIP C | 470PF | K |  |
| C82 |  |  | CK73GB1C333K | CHIP C | 0.033UF |  |  |
| C84 |  |  | CK73GB1H562J | CHIPC | 5600PF | $J$ |  |
| C85 |  |  | CK73GB1H471K | CHIP C | 470PF | K |  |
| C86 |  |  | CK73GB1H562J | CHIP C | 5600PF | $J$ |  |
| C87 |  |  | CK73GB1C333K | CHIP C | 0.033UF | K |  |
| C88 |  |  | CK73GB1C104K | CHIP C | 0.10UF | K |  |
| C89 |  |  | CC73GCH1H820J | CHIP C | 82PF | $J$ |  |
| C91 |  |  | CK73GB1H471K | CHIP C | 470PF | K |  |
| C92 |  |  | C92-0662-05 | TAN C | 15UF | 6.3WV |  |

TX-RX UNIT (X57-5750-XX)


## TK-380

## PARTS LIST

TX-RX UNIT (X57-5750-XX)


TX-RX UNIT (X57-5750-XX)

| Ref. No. | Address | $\begin{aligned} & \text { New } \\ & \text { parts } \end{aligned}$ | Parts No. | Description |  |  |  | Destination | Ref. No. | Address | $\begin{aligned} & \text { New } \\ & \text { parts } \end{aligned}$ | Parts No. | Description |  |  |  | Destination |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| R8 |  |  | RK73GB1J472J | CHIP R | 4.7 K | $J$ | 1/16W |  | R78 |  |  | RN73GH1J682D | CHIP R | 6.8 K | D | 1/16W |  |
| R9 |  |  | RK73GB1J474J | CHIP R | 470K | J | 1/16W |  | R79 |  |  | RK73GB1J101J | CHIP R | 100 | J | 1/16W |  |
| R10 |  |  | RK73GB1J472J | CHIP R | 4.7K | J | 1/16W |  | R80 |  |  | RK73GB1J152J | CHIP R | 1.5 K | J | 1/16W |  |
| R11 |  |  | RK73GB1J104J | CHIP R | 100K | J | 1/16W |  | R81 |  |  | RK73GB1J220J | CHIP R | 22 | $J$ | 1/16W |  |
| R12 |  |  | RK73GB1J184J | CHIP R | 180K | J | 1/16W |  | R83 |  |  | RK73GB1J184J | CHIP R | 180K | J | 1/16W |  |
| R13 |  |  | RK73GB1J104J | CHIP R | 100K | J | 1/16W |  | R85 |  |  | RK73GB1J103J | CHIP R | 10K | J | 1/16W |  |
| R14 |  |  | R92-1252-05 | CHIP R | 0 OHM |  |  |  | R86 |  |  | RK73GB1J223J | CHIP R | 22 K | $J$ | 1/16W |  |
| R15 |  |  | RK73GB1J104J | CHIP R | 100K | $J$ | 1/16W |  | R89 |  |  | RK73GB1J102J | CHIP R | 1.0K | J | 1/16W |  |
| R16,17 |  |  | RK73GB1J473J | CHIP R | 47K | J | 1/16W |  | R90 |  |  | RK73GB1J153J | CHIP R | 15K | J | 1/16W |  |
| R18 |  |  | RK73GB1J154J | CHIP R | 150K | J | 1/16W |  | R91 |  |  | RK73GB1J473J | CHIP R | 47K | J | 1/16W |  |
| R19, 20 |  |  | RK73GB1J104J | CHIP R | 100K | J | 1/16W |  | R93 |  |  | RK73GB1J183J | CHIP R | 18K | J | 1/16W |  |
| R21 |  |  | RK73GB1J273J | CHIP R | 27K | J | 1/16W |  | R94 |  |  | RK73GB1J153J | CHIP R | 15K | J | 1/16W |  |
| R22, 23 |  |  | RK73GB1J823J | CHIP R | 82K | J | 1/16W |  | R95 |  |  | RK73GB1J394J | CHIP R | 390K | J | 1/16W |  |
| R24 |  |  | RK73GB1J473J | CHIP R | 47K | J | 1/16W |  | R96 |  |  | RK73GB1J222J | CHIP R | 2.2 K | $J$ | 1/16W |  |
| R25 |  |  | RK73GB1J472J | CHIP R | 4.7K | J | 1/16W |  | R97 |  |  | RK73GB1J151J | CHIP R | 150 | $J$ | 1/16W |  |
| R26 |  |  | RK73GB1J473J | CHIP R | 47K | J | 1/16W |  | R100 |  |  | R92-1252-05 | CHIP R | 0 OHM |  |  |  |
| R27 |  |  | RK73GB1J332J | CHIP R | 3.3 K | J | 1/16W |  | R101 |  |  | RK73GB1J560J | CHIP R | 56 | $J$ | 1/16W |  |
| R28 |  |  | RK73GB1J474J | CHIP R | 470K | J | 1/16W |  | R102 |  |  | RK73GB1J333J | CHIP R | 33K | J | 1/16W |  |
| R29 |  |  | RK73GB1J184J | CHIP R | 180K | J | 1/16W |  | R104 |  |  | RK73GB1J102J | CHIP R | 1.0K | J | 1/16W |  |
| R30 |  |  | RK73GB1J334J | CHIP R | 330K | J | 1/16W |  | R106 |  |  | RK73GB1J470J | CHIP R | 47 | J | 1/16W |  |
| R31 |  |  | RK73GB1J102J | CHIP R | 1.0 K | J | 1/16W |  | R107 |  |  | RK73GB1J473J | CHIP R | 47K | $J$ | 1/16W |  |
| R32 |  |  | RK73GB1J104J | CHIP R | 100K | J | 1/16W |  | R109 |  |  | R92-1252-05 | CHIP R | O OHM |  |  |  |
| R33 |  |  | RK73GB1J184J | CHIP R | 180K | J | 1/16W |  | R110 |  |  | RK73GB1J220J | CHIP R | 22 | $J$ | 1/16W |  |
| R34 |  |  | RK73GB1J683J | CHIP R | 68 K | J | 1/16W |  | R112 |  |  | R92-1252-05 | CHIP R | 0 OHM |  |  |  |
| R35 |  |  | RK73GB1J220J | CHIP R | 22 | J | 1/16W |  | R114 |  |  | R92-1252-05 | CHIP R | 0 OHM |  |  |  |
| R36 |  |  | RK73GB1J154J | CHIP R | 150K | J | 1/16W |  | R115 |  |  | RK73GB1J184J | CHIP R | 180K | J | 1/16W |  |
| R37 |  |  | R92-1252-05 | CHIP R | 0 OHM |  |  |  | R116 |  |  | RK73GB1J103J | CHIP R | 10K | $J$ | 1/16W |  |
| R38 |  |  | RK73GB1J101J | CHIP R | 100 | J | 1/16W |  | R117 |  |  | RK73GB1J184J | CHIP R | 180K | J | 1/16W |  |
| R39 |  |  | RK73GB1J472J | CHIP R | 4.7 K | J | 1/16W |  | R118 |  |  | RK73GB1J221J | CHIP R | 220 | $J$ | 1/16W |  |
| R40,41 |  |  | RK73GB1J334J | CHIP R | 330K | J | 1/16W |  | R119 |  |  | RK73GB1J102J | CHIP R | 1.0K | J | 1/16W |  |
| R42,43 |  |  | RK73GB1J223J | CHIP R | 22K | J | 1/16W |  | R120 |  |  | RK73GB1J104J | CHIP R | 100K | J | 1/16W |  |
| R44 |  |  | RK73GB1J473J | CHIP R | 47K | J | 1/16W |  | R121 |  |  | RK73GB1J222J | CHIP R | 2.2 K | J | 1/16W |  |
| R45 |  |  | RK73GB1J472J | CHIP R | 4.7K | J | 1/16W |  | R122 |  |  | RK73GB1J221J | CHIP R | 220 | J | 1/16W |  |
| R46,47 |  |  | RK73GB1J223J | CHIP R | 22 K | J | 1/16W |  | R124 |  |  | R92-1252-05 | CHIP R | 0 OHM |  |  |  |
| R48 |  |  | R92-1252-05 | CHIP R | 0 OHM |  |  |  | R125 |  |  | RK73GB1J124J | CHIP R | 120K | $J$ | 1/16W |  |
| R49 |  |  | RK73GB1J223J | CHIP R | 22K | J | 1/16W |  | R126 |  |  | RK73GB1J470J | CHIP R | 47 | $J$ | 1/16W |  |
| R50 |  |  | RN73GH1J913D | CHIP R | 91 K | D | 1/16W |  | R127 |  |  | RK73GB1J103J | CHIP R | 10K | J | 1/16W |  |
| R51 |  |  | RN73GH1J683D | CHIP R | 68 K | D | 1/16W |  | R128 |  |  | R92-1252-05 | CHIP R | 0 OHM |  |  |  |
| R52 |  |  | RN73GH1J913D | CHIP R | 91K | D | 1/16W |  | R129 |  |  | RK73HB1J104J | CHIP R | 100K | $J$ | 1/16W |  |
| R53 |  |  | RK73GB1J473J | CHIP R | 47K | J | 1/16W |  | R130 |  |  | R92-1252-05 | CHIP R | 0 OHM |  |  |  |
| R54 |  |  | RK73GB1J123J | CHIP R | 12K | J | 1/16W |  | R131 |  |  | RK73GB1J470J | CHIP R | 47 | J | 1/16W |  |
| R55 |  |  | RN73GH1J333D | CHIP R | 33K | D | 1/16W |  | R132 |  |  | RK73GB1J684J | CHIP R | 680K | J | 1/16W |  |
| R56 |  |  | RK73GB1J472J | CHIP R | 4.7K | J | 1/16W |  | R133,134 |  |  | R92-1368-05 | CHIP R | 0 OHM |  |  |  |
| R57 |  |  | RK73GB1J183J | CHIP R | 18K | J | 1/16W |  | R135 |  |  | RK73GB1J272J | CHIP R | 2.7K | $J$ | 1/16W |  |
| R58 |  |  | RK73GB1J184J | CHIP R | 180K | J | 1/16W |  | R136 |  |  | RK73GB1J122J | CHIP R | 1.2 K | J | 1/16W |  |
| R59 |  |  | RK73GB1J564J | CHIP R | 560 K | J | 1/16W |  | R137 |  |  | RK73GB1J103J | CHIP R | 10K | J | 1/16W |  |
| R60 |  |  | RK73GB1J123J | CHIP R | 12K | J | 1/16W |  | R138 |  |  | RK73HB1J103J | CHIP R | 10K | $J$ | 1/16W |  |
| R61 |  |  | RK73GB1J103J | CHIP R | 10K | J | 1/16W |  | R139 |  |  | R92-1252-05 | CHIP R | O OHM |  |  |  |
| R62 |  |  | RN73GH1J913D | CHIP R | 91K | D | 1/16W |  | R140,141 |  |  | RK73HB1J473J | CHIP R | 47K | $J$ | 1/16W |  |
| R63 |  |  | RK73GB1J474J | CHIP R | 470K | J | 1/16W |  | R142 |  |  | RK73HB1J102J | CHIP R | 1.0K | J | 1/16W |  |
| R64 |  |  | RK73GB1J184J | CHIP R | 180K | J | 1/16W |  | R143 |  |  | RK73HB1J474J | CHIP R | 470K | $J$ | 1/16W |  |
| R65 |  |  | RK73GB1J103J | CHIP R | 10K | J | 1/16W |  | R144 |  |  | R92-1252-05 | CHIP R | 0 OHM |  |  |  |
| R66 |  |  | R92-1252-05 | CHIP R | 0 OHM |  |  |  | R145-152 |  |  | RK73HB1J102J | CHIP R | 1.0K | J | 1/16W |  |
| R67 |  |  | RN73GH1J274D | CHIP R | 270K | D | 1/16W |  | R153 |  |  | R92-1252-05 | CHIP R | 0 OHM |  |  |  |
| R68 |  |  | RK73GB1J223J | CHIP R | 22K | $J$ | 1/16W |  | R154 |  |  | RK73GB1J183J | CHIP R | 18K | $J$ | 1/16W |  |
| R69 |  |  | R92-1252-05 | CHIP R | 0 OHM |  |  |  | R156 |  |  | RK73GB1J102J | CHIP R | 1.0K | J | 1/16W |  |
| R70 |  |  | RN73GH1J682D | CHIP R | 6.8K | D | 1/16W |  | R160 |  |  | RK73GB1J682J | CHIP R | 6.8 K | J | 1/16W |  |
| R71 |  |  | RK73GB1J183J | CHIP R | 18K | J | 1/16W |  | R162 |  |  | RK73GB1J103J | CHIP R | 10K | $J$ | 1/16W |  |
| R72 |  |  | RK73GB1J155J | CHIP R | 1.5M | J | 1/16W |  | R163 |  |  | RK73HB1J103J | CHIP R | 10K | J | 1/16W |  |
| R74 |  |  | RK73GB1J183J | CHIP R | 18K | J | 1/16W |  | R166 |  |  | RK73GB1J223J | CHIP R | 22 K | J | 1/16W |  |
| R75 <br> R76 |  |  | RN73GH1J683D RK73GB1J474J | CHIP R <br> CHIP R | 68K <br> 470K | $\begin{aligned} & D \\ & \mathrm{~J} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1 / 16 \mathrm{~W} \\ & 1 / 16 \mathrm{~W} \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{array}{\|l} \text { R167 } \\ \text { R168 } \\ \hline \end{array}$ |  |  | $\begin{array}{\|l} \text { R92-1252-05 } \\ \text { RK73GB1J680J } \end{array}$ | CHIP R <br> CHIP R | 0 OHM 68 |  | 1/16W |  |

TX-RX UNIT (X57-5750-XX) SUB UNIT (X58-4590-XX)

| Ref. No. | Address | $\begin{array}{\|l\|} \hline \text { New } \\ \text { parts } \end{array}$ | Parts No. | Description |  |  |  | Destination |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| R177 |  |  | RK73GB1J101J | CHIP R | 100 | $J$ | 1/16W |  |
| R180 |  |  | RK73GB1J473J | CHIP R | 47K | J | 1/16W |  |
| R184 |  |  | RK73GB1J102J | CHIP R | 1.0K | $J$ | 1/16W |  |
| R185 |  |  | RK73GB1J220J | CHIP R | 22 | J | 1/16W |  |
| R189 |  |  | RK73HB1J473J | CHIP R | 47K | $J$ | 1/16W |  |
| R190 |  |  | RK73GB1J472J | CHIP R | 4.7K | J | 1/16W |  |
| R195 |  |  | RK73GB1J222J | CHIP R | 2.2 K | $J$ | 1/16W |  |
| R199 |  |  | RK73HB1J102J | CHIP R | 1.0K | $J$ | 1/16W |  |
| R202 |  |  | RK73GB1J271J | CHIP R | 270 | J | 1/16W |  |
| R210 |  |  | RK73GB1J561J | CHIP R | 560 | $J$ | 1/16W |  |
| R216 |  |  | RK73GB1J152J | CHIP R | 1.5 K | J | 1/16W |  |
| R218 |  |  | RK73HB1J473J | CHIP R | 47K | J | 1/16W |  |
| R219 |  |  | RK73GB1J180J | CHIP R | 18 | $J$ | 1/16W | K,K4,M |
| R219 |  |  | RK73GB1J330J | CHIP R | 33 | $J$ | 1/16W | K2,K5 |
| R219 |  |  | RK73GB1J220J | CHIP R | 22 | J | 1/16W | K3,K6, M3 |
| R221 |  |  | RK73HB1J102J | CHIP R | 1.0K | J | 1/16W |  |
| R241 |  |  | RK73GB1J331J | CHIPR | 330 | $J$ | 1/16W |  |
| R242 |  |  | R92-1252-05 | CHIP R | 0 OHM |  |  | K,K2,K4,K5,M |
| R244 |  |  | R92-1252-05 | CHIP R | 0 OHM |  |  |  |
| R245 |  |  | RK73EB2ER39K | CHIP R | 0.39 | K | 1/4W |  |
| R247 |  |  | RK73EB2ER39K | CHIP R | 0.39 | K | 1/4W |  |
| R248 |  |  | R92-1252-05 | CHIPR | 0 OHM |  |  |  |
| R249 |  |  | RK73EB2ER39K | CHIP R | 0.39 | K | 1/4W |  |
| R250 |  |  | R92-1252-05 | CHIP R | 0 OHM |  |  |  |
| R251-253 |  |  | RN73GH1J154D | CHIP R | 150K | D | 1/16W |  |
| R254 |  |  | RK73GB1J271J | CHIP R | 270 | $J$ | 1/16W | K,K4,M |
| R254 |  |  | RK73GB1J221J | CHIP R | 220 | $J$ | 1/16W | K2,K3,K5, K6,M3 |
| R255-257 |  |  | RN73GH1J154D | CHIP R | 150K | D | 1/16W |  |
| R258 |  |  | RK73GB1J271J | CHIP R | 270 | $J$ | 1/16W | K,K4,M |
| R258 |  |  | RK73GB1J221J | CHIPR | 220 | J | 1/16W | K2, K3, K5, K6, M3 |
| R259,260 |  |  | R92-1252-05 | CHIP R | 0 OHM |  |  |  |
| R261 |  |  | RK73GB1J103J | CHIP R | 10K | $J$ | 1/16W |  |
| R262 |  |  | RK73GB1J470J | CHIP R | 47 | $J$ | 1/16W |  |
| R263,264 |  |  | RK73GB1J104J | CHIP R | 100K | $J$ | 1/16W |  |
| R265 |  |  | RK73GB1J473J | CHIP R | 47K | $J$ | 1/16W |  |
| R266 |  |  | R92-1252-05 | CHIP R | 0 OHM |  |  |  |
| R267 |  |  | RK73GB1J181J | CHIPR | 180 | $J$ | 1/16W |  |
| R268 |  |  | RK73GB1J105J | CHIP R | 1.0M | $J$ | 1/16W |  |
| R269 |  |  | RK73GB1J223J | CHIP R | 22 K | $J$ | 1/16W |  |
| R270 |  |  | R92-1252-05 | CHIP R | 0 OHM |  |  |  |
| R271 |  |  | RK73GB1J222J | CHIP R | 2.2 K | $J$ | 1/16W |  |
| R272 |  |  | R92-1252-05 | CHIP R | 0 OHM |  |  |  |
| R273 |  |  | RK73GB1J223J | CHIP R | 22 K | $J$ | 1/16W |  |
| R274 |  |  | RK73GB1J392J | CHIP R | 3.9K | $J$ | 1/16W | K3,K6,M3 |
| R276 |  |  | R92-1252-05 | CHIP R | 0 OHM |  |  |  |
| R277 |  |  | RK73GB1J223J | CHIP R | 22K | J | 1/16W |  |
| R279,280 |  |  | R92-1252-05 | CHIP R | 0 OHM |  |  |  |
| R282 |  |  | RK73GB1J223J | CHIP R | 22 K | $J$ | 1/16W |  |
| R283 |  |  | RK73GB1J472J | CHIP R | 4.7K | J | 1/16W |  |
| R284 |  |  | RK73GB1J221J | CHIP R | 220 | $J$ | 1/16W |  |
| R285 |  |  | R92-1252-05 | CHIP R | 0 OHM |  |  |  |
| R296 |  |  | RK73GB1J102J | CHIP R | 1.0K | $J$ | 1/16W |  |
| R297,298 |  |  | RK73HB1J473J | CHIP R | 47K | $J$ | 1/16W |  |
| R299 |  |  | RK73GB1J101J | CHIP R | 100 | $J$ | 1/16W |  |
| D1 |  |  | 1SR154-400 | DIODE |  |  |  |  |
| D2, 3 |  |  | MA2S111 | DIODE |  |  |  |  |
| D4 |  |  | RB706F-40 | DIODE |  |  |  |  |
| D5 |  |  | DAN222 | DIODE |  |  |  |  |
| D6 |  |  | MA2S111 | DIODE |  |  |  |  |
| D7 |  |  | DAN222 | DIODE |  |  |  |  |
| D8 |  |  | RB706F-40 | DIODE |  |  |  |  |
| D9 |  |  | MA2S077 | DIODE |  |  |  |  |


| Ref. No. | Address | $\begin{aligned} & \text { New } \\ & \text { parts } \end{aligned}$ | Parts No. | Description | Destination |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| D10 |  |  | HZU5ALL | DIODE |  |
| D12 |  |  | HVU131 | DIODE |  |
| D14,15 |  |  | MA2S077 | DIODE |  |
| D16 |  |  | HSM88AS | DIODE |  |
| D17,18 |  |  | DA221 | DIODE |  |
| D20 |  |  | HVC372B | VARIABLE CAPACITANCE DIODE |  |
| D22 |  |  | HVC372B | VARIABLE CAPACITANCE DIODE |  |
| D23 |  |  | 1SS373 | DIODE |  |
| D24, 25 |  |  | MA2S077 | DIODE |  |
| IC1 |  |  | TA75W01FU | IC(OP AMP X2) |  |
| IC2 |  |  | TC75W51FU | IC(OP AMP X2) |  |
| IC3 |  |  | RN5VL42C | IC(REGULATOR) |  |
| IC4 |  |  | TC75W51FU | IC(OP AMP X2) |  |
| IC5 |  |  | S-81350HG-KD | IC(VOLTAGE REGULATOR) |  |
| IC6 |  |  | NJU7201U50 | IC(VOLTAGE REGULATOR) |  |
| IC7 |  |  | TC75W51FU | IC(OP AMP X2) |  |
| IC8 |  |  | M62364FP | IC(D/A CONVERTER) |  |
| IC9 |  |  | TK11250BM | IC(VOLTAGE REGULATOR) |  |
| IC10 |  |  | TA75S01F | IC(OP AMP) |  |
| IC11 |  |  | TA75W01FU | IC(OP AMP X2) |  |
| IC12 |  |  | TA31136FN | IC(FM IF DETECTOR) |  |
| IC13 |  |  | TC35453F | IC(AUDIO PROCESSOR) |  |
| IC14 |  |  | SA7025DK | IC(PLL SYSTEM) |  |
| IC16 |  |  | LC73872M | IC(DTMF RECEIVER) |  |
| IC17 |  |  | AT29C020-90TI | IC |  |
| IC18 |  |  | GN2011(0) | IC |  |
| IC19 |  | * | 30612M4A-407GP | IC(CPU) |  |
| IC20 |  |  | AT2408N10SI2.5 | IC(8kbit SERIAL EEPROM) |  |
| IC21,22 |  |  | BU4094BCFV | IC(8bit SHIFT/STORE REGISTER) |  |
| IC23 |  |  | NJM2904V | IC(APC) |  |
| IC24 |  |  | TC7S66FU | IC(ANALOG SWITCH) |  |
| 01 |  |  | DTC144EE | DIGITAL TRANSISTOR |  |
| 02 |  |  | 2SJ243 | FET |  |
| 03 |  |  | 2SA1745(6,7) | TRANSISTOR |  |
| 04 |  |  | 2SC4617(S) | TRANSISTOR |  |
| 05 |  |  | 2SJ243 | FET |  |
| 06 |  |  | DTA144EE | DIGITAL TRANSISTOR |  |
| 07 |  |  | DTC144EE | DIGITAL TRANSISTOR |  |
| 08 |  |  | 2SC4617(S) | TRANSISTOR |  |
| 09, 10 |  |  | DTC144EE | DIGITAL TRANSISTOR |  |
| 011 |  |  | 2SK1824 | FET |  |
| 012 |  |  | 2SC5108(Y) | TRANSISTOR |  |
| 013-15 |  |  | 2SK1824 | FET |  |
| 016-18 |  |  | 2SC5108(Y) | TRANSISTOR |  |
| 019 |  |  | 2SC4619 | TRANSISTOR |  |
| 020 |  |  | 2SC4988 | TRANSISTOR |  |
| 021 |  |  | 2SK1824 | FET |  |
| 022 |  |  | DTC114EE | DIGITAL TRANSISTOR |  |
| 023 |  |  | 2SK1824 | FET |  |
| 024 |  |  | 3SK239A | FET |  |
| 025 |  |  | DTA144EE | DIGITAL TRANSISTOR |  |
| 026 |  |  | 2SK1824 | FET |  |
| TH1 |  |  | 157-302-65801 | THERMISTOR |  |
| A1 |  |  | X58-4590-10 | SUB UNIT | K,K4,M |
| A1 |  | * | X58-4590-11 | SUB UNIT | K2,K5 |
| A1 |  | * | X58-4590-12 | SUB UNIT | K3,K6,M3 |

A1:SUB UNIT (VCO) (X58-4590-XX) -10:K,K4,M -11:K2,K5 -12:K3,K6,M3
The A1 is replaceable as a unit assembly so individual parts are not kept in stock.

| C50 |  |  | CC73HCH1H22OJ | CHIPC | 22PF | J | K,K4,M |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| C50 |  |  | CC73HCH1H470J | CHIPC | 47PF | J | K2,K5 |
| C50 |  |  | CC73HCH1H27OJ | CHIPC | 27PF | J |  |





## PACKING



## ADJUSTMENT

Test Equipment Required for Alignment

|  | Test Equipment |  | Major Specifications |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 1. | Standard Signal Generator <br> (SSG) | Frequency Range <br> Modulation <br> Output | 400 to 512 MHz <br> Frequency modulation and external modulation. |
| 2. | Power Meter | Input Impedance <br> Operation Frequency <br> Measurement Range | $-127 \mathrm{dBm} / 0.1 \mu \mathrm{~V}$ to greater than $-47 \mathrm{dBm} / 1 \mathrm{mV}$ <br>  |
| 3. | Deviation Meter | 400 to 512 MHz or more. |  |
| Vicinity of 10 W |  |  |  |

## The following parts are required for adjustment

## 1. Antenna connector adapter

The antenna connector of this radio uses an SMA terminal.
Use an antenna connector adapter [SMA(f) - BNC(f) or SMA(f) - N(f)] for adjustment. (The adapter is not provided as an option, so buy a commercially-available one.)

## Note

When the antenna connector adapter touches the knob, draw out the knob to mount the connector.

## 2. Universal connector

Use the interface cable (KPG-36) for PC tuning or the lead wire with plug (E30-3287-18) and screw (N08-0535-08) for panel tuning. Connect the plug to the universal connector of the radio and tighten the screw.

The lead wire with plug (E30-3287-18) and screw (N08-0535-08) terminals are as follows. Numbers are universal connector terminal numbers.

## Caution

1. When connecting the plug to the universal connector of the radio, a short circuit may occur. To provent this, be sure to turn the radio POWER switch off.
2. Since the RX AF output is a BTL output, there is a DC component. Isolate this with a capacitor or transformer as shown in the figure.
3. Do not connct an instrument between red or black and GND.

- Universal connector



## ADJUSTMENT

- Panel tuning



## - PC tuning

Connect the wires to the PCB in the connector case of interface cable.

For output the wires out of the connector case, need to process the connector case.


## Repair Jig (Chassis)

Use jig (part No.: A10-1383-14) for repairing the TK-380. Place the TX-RX unit on the jig and fit it with 7 screws.

The jig facilitates the voltage check and protects the module when the voltage on the flow side of the TX-RX unit is checked during pepairs.


## How to Remove the Flat Cable

1. Gently draw out both sides of the connector lever uniformly in the direction of the arrow with tweezers.
(CN300, CN301)

2. Gently rise up the connector lever in the direction of the arrow with a fine regular screwdriver or tweezers. (CN1, CN3, CN304)


## ADJUSTMENT

## Test Mode

## - Test mode operating features

This transceiver has a test mode. To enter test mode, press [A] key and turn power on. Hold [A] key until test channel No. and test signalling No. appears on LCD. Test mode can be inhibited by programming. To exit test mode, switch the power on again. The following functions are available in test mode.

- Controls

| Controls | "FCN" appears | "FCN" not appears |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| [PTT] | Used when making a <br> transmission. | Used when making <br> a transmission. |
| [AUX] | Unused | Unused |
| [MON] | Monitor ON and OFF. | Monitor ON and OFF. |
| [LAMP] | Lights the lamp for five <br> seconds. <br> Lighting is extended for <br> a further five seconds by <br> pressing any key while <br> the lamp is lit. | Changes wide and <br> narrow. |
| [S] | Sets to the Tuning <br> mode. | Sets to the Tuning <br> mode. |
| [A] | Function OFF <br> Compander function <br> ON and OFF. | Function ON. <br> RF power HIGH and <br> LOW. |
| [C] | Beat shift ON and OFF | Changes signalling. |
| [O] to [9], | Used as the DTMF <br> keypad. If a key is <br> pressed during trans- <br> and [\#],[*] <br> mission, the DTMF <br> corresponding to the <br> key that was pressed <br> is sent. (keypad model) | Used as the DTMF <br> keypad. If a key is <br> pressed during trans- <br> mission, the DTMF <br> corresponding to the <br> isent. (keypad model) |
| [ENCODER] | Changes channel. | Changes channel. |

Note: If a [S],[A],[B],[C] key is pressed during transmission, the DTMF corresponding to the key that was pressed is sent.

- LCD indicator
"SCN" Unused
" $\boldsymbol{\beth}$ Lights at Compander ON.
"LO" Lights at RF Power Low.
"P" Unused
"MON" Lights at moniter ON.
"SVC" Unused
" $\square$ " Unused


## - LED indicator

[^0]| Red LED | Lights during transmission. Blinks at the low <br> battery voltage warning. |
| :--- | :--- |
| Green LED | Lights when there is a carrier. |

- Sub LCD indicator
$\begin{array}{ll}\text { "FCN" appears at Function ON. } \\ \text { "n" } & \text { appears at Narrow ON }\end{array}$
- Frequency and signalling

The set has been adjusted for the frequencies shown in the following table. When required. re-adjust them following the adjustment procedure to obtain the frequencies you want in actual operation.

## Frequency (MHz)

| Channel No. | UHF-F1 K, K4, M |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | RX | TX |
| 1 | 470.05000 | 470.10000 |
| 2 | 470.05000 | 450.10000 |
| 3 | 489.95000 | 489.90000 |
| 4 | 470.00000 | 470.00000 |
| 5 | 470.20000 | 470.20000 |
| 6 | 470.40000 | 470.40000 |
| $7 \sim 16$ | - |  |


| Channel No. | UHF-F2 K2, K5 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | RX | TX |
| 1 | 491.05000 | 491.10000 |
| 2 | 470.05000 | 470.10000 |
| 3 | 511.95000 | 511.90000 |
| 4 | 491.00000 | 491.00000 |
| 5 | 491.20000 | 491.20000 |
| 6 | 491.40000 | 491.40000 |
| $7 \sim 16$ | - |  |


| Channel No. | UHF-F3 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | K3, K6, M3 |  |
| 1 | 418.05000 | TX |
| 2 | 400.05000 | 418.10000 |
| 3 | 429.95000 | 429.90000 |
| 4 | 418.00000 | 418.00000 |
| 5 | 418.20000 | 418.20000 |
| 6 | 418.40000 | 418.40000 |
| $7 \sim 16$ | - |  |

## ADJUSTMENT

## Signalling

| Signalling No. | RX | TX |
| :---: | :--- | :--- |
| 1 | None | None |
| 2 | None | 100 Hz square |
| 3 | LTR data | LTR data |
| 4 | QT 67.0 Hz | QT 67.0 Hz |
| 5 | QT 151.4 Hz | QT 151.4 Hz |
| 6 | QT 210.7 Hz | QT 210.7 Hz |
| 7 | QT 250.3 Hz | QT 250.3Hz |
| 8 | DQT D023N | DQT D023N |
| 9 | DQT D754I | DQT D754I |
| 10 | DTMF DEC, (159D) | DTMF ENC, (159D) |
| 11 | None | DTMF tone 9 |
| 12 | 2 tone 321.7/928.1Hz | None |
| 13 | Single tone 1200 Hz | Single tone 1200 Hz |
| 14 | None | MSK |
| 15 | MSK code | MSK code |

## - Preparations for tuning the transceiver

Before attempting to tune the transceiver, connect the unit to a suitable power supply.

Whenever the transmitter is turned, the unit must be connected to a suitable dummy load (i.e. power meter).

The speaker output connector must be terminated with a $16 \Omega$ dummy load and connected to an AC voltmeter and an audio distortion meter or a SINAD measurement meter at all times during tuning.

## - Transceiver tuning

(To place transceiver in tuning mode)
Channel appears on LCD. Set channel according to tuning requirements.

## LCD display (Test mode)



Press [S], now in tuning mode. Use [ $<\mathrm{B}$ ] button to write tuning data through tuning modes, and channel selector knob to adjust tuning requirements (1 to 256 appears on LCD).

Use [C - ] button to select the adjustment item through tuning modes. Use $[A]$ button to adjust 3 or 5 point tuning, and use [LAMP] button to switch between Wide/Narrow.

Panel Tuning Mode

|  | UHF-F1 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | K,K4,M |  |
| TEST Ch | RX frequency (MHz) | TX frequency (MHz) |
| L | 450.05000 | 450.10000 |
| L2 | 460.05000 | 460.10000 |
| C | 470.05000 | 470.10000 |
| H2 | 480.05000 | 480.10000 |
| H | 489.95000 | 489.90000 |


|  | UHF-F2 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | K2,K5 |  |
| TEST Ch | RX frequency (MHz) | TX frequency (MHz) |
| L | 470.05000 | 470.10000 |
| L2 | 480.55000 | 480.60000 |
| C | 491.05000 | 491.10000 |
| H2 | 501.55000 | 501.60000 |
| H | 511.95000 | 511.90000 |


|  | UHF-F3 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| K3,K6,M3 |  |  |
| TEST Ch | RX frequency (MHz) | TX frequency (MHz) |
| L | 400.05000 | 400.10000 |
| L2 | 409.05000 | 409.10000 |
| C | 418.05000 | 418.10000 |
| H2 | 424.05000 | 424.10000 |
| H | 429.95000 | 429.90000 |

## LCD display (Tuning mode)



## ADJUSTMENT

## ■ Tuning mode



## ADJUSTMENT

## Common Section

| Item | Condition | Measurement |  |  | Adjustment |  |  | Specifications/ Remark |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Test equipment | Unit | Terminal | Unit | Parts | Method |  |
| 1. Setting | 1) BATT terminal voltage: 7.5 V <br> 2) SSG Standard modulation [Wide] MOD:1kHz, DEV:3kHz [Narrow] MOD:1kHz, DEV:1.5kHz |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | [Panel Test Mode] | Power meter DVM | PanelTX-RX | ANTCV (CN14) |  |  | Check |  |
| voltage | 1) $\mathrm{CH}-\mathrm{Sig}: 2-1$ |  |  |  |  |  |  | 0.8 V or more |
| RX | 2) $\mathrm{CH}-\mathrm{Sig}: 3-1$ |  |  |  |  |  |  | 4.4 V or less |
| TX | 3) $\mathrm{CH}-\mathrm{Sig}: 2-1$ PTT:ON |  |  |  |  |  |  | 0.8 V or more |
|  | 4) $\mathrm{CH}-\mathrm{Sig}: 3-1$ <br> PTT:ON |  |  |  |  |  |  | 4.4 V or less |

Transmitter Section [Panel Tuning Mode except when Panel TEST Mode is specified.]


ADJUSTMENT
[Panel Tuning Mode except when Panel TEST Mode is specified.]


## ADJUSTMENT

[Panel Tuning Mode except when Panel TEST Mode is specified.]

| Item | Condition | Measurement |  |  | Adjustment |  |  | Specifications/ Remark |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Test equipment | Unit | Terminal | Unit | Parts | Method |  |
| $\begin{array}{\|l} \hline \text { 12.LTR } \\ \text { Deviation } \\ \text { Adjust } \\ \\ \text { [Wide] } \end{array}$ | 1) Adj item [FLTR] <br> Adjust [***] <br> LPF:3kHz <br> HPF:OFF | Power meter Dev meter Oscilloscope AG <br> AF VTVM FLTR] | Panel | ANT <br> Universal connector | Panel | Encoder knov |   <br>   <br>   <br>   <br>   <br>  0.0 kHz <br> 0.75 kHz  | $\pm 0.1 \mathrm{kHz}$ |
| [Narrow] | 3) Adj item [n FLTR] Adjust [***] PTT:ON |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\pm 50 \mathrm{~Hz}$ |
| 13.DTMF <br> Deviation Adjust [Wide] | 1) Adj item [DTMF] Adjust [***] LPF:15kHz HPF:OFF PTT:ON |  |  |  |  |  | Wide:2.5kHz <br> Narrow:1.25kHz | $\pm 0.1 \mathrm{kHz}$ |
| [Narrow] | 2) Adj item [n DTMF] Adjust [***] PTT:ON |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 14.MSK <br> Deviation Adjust [Wide] | 1) Adj item [FMSK] Adjust [***] LPF:15kHz HPF:OFF PTT:ON |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| [Narrow] | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 2) Adj item [n FMSK] } \\ & \text { Adjust [***] } \\ & \text { PTT:ON } \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 15.TONE <br> Deviation Adjust [Wide] | 1) Adj item [TONE] Adjust [***] LPF:15kHz HPF:OFF PTT:ON |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| [Narrow] | 2) Adj item [n TONE] Adjust [***] PTT:ON |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 16.BATT <br> Detection Writing | 1) Adj item [BATT] Adjust [***] PTT:ON | Power meter DVM | Panel | ANT BATT terminal | Panel | Encoder knob | After pressing the PTT switch, confirm that one predetermined numeric in the range 1 to 256 appears and then press [B] key. That numeric will be stored in memory. | BATT terminal voltage:6.2V |
| 17.BATT <br> Detection Check | [Panel Test Mode] <br> 1) $\mathrm{CH}-\mathrm{Sig}: 1-1$ <br> BATT terminal voltage:6.5V PTT:ON |  |  |  |  |  | Check | No blinking of LED |
|  | 2) BATT terminal voltage:5.7V PTT:ON |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\overline{\text { Blinking of LED }}$ |

ADJUSTMENT

Receiver Section [Panel Tuning Mode except when Panel TEST Mode is specified.]


## TK-380

## ADJUSTMENT

| Item | Condition | Measurement |  |  |  | Adjustment |  |  | Specifications/ Remark |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Test equipment | Unit |  | Terminal | Unit | Parts | Method |  |
|  | 1) Adj item [SENS] <br> Adjust [***] <br> 2) Low-edge frequency <br> Adj item [L SENS] <br> Spe-Ana setting <br> Center•f : 415MHz(K3,K6,M3) <br> Span : 200MHz <br> RBW : 1MHz <br> VBW : 300kHz <br> REF level : -15dBm <br> Tra-G setting <br> Input level :-30dBm <br> 3) Center frequency <br> Adj item [C SENS] <br> 4) High-edge frequency <br> Adj item [H SENS] |  |  | 0 MHz <br> ter C | Characteris |  |  <br> R 415 MHz <br> M3) | Adjustment <br> Low-edge.f <br> Turn a knob and make peak point. <br> Adjustment <br> Center•f <br> Turn a knob and make center level 3dB above from Low-edge level. Adjustment High-edge.f Turn a knob and make High-edge level 9dB above <br> (K3,K6,M3) from Low-edge level. |  |
| 2. Sensitivity Check | [Panel Test Mode] <br> 1) $\mathrm{CH}-\mathrm{Sig}: 1-1$ SSG OUT Wide:-118dBm <br> (MOD: $1 \mathrm{kHz} / \pm 3 \mathrm{kHz}$ ) <br> Narrow:-117dBm <br> (MOD: $1 \mathrm{kHz} / \pm 1.5 \mathrm{kHz}$ ) | SSG <br> AF VTVM <br> Oscilloscope | Panel |  | ANT <br> Universal connector |  |  | Check | 12dB SINAD or more |
| 3. Squelch Adjust | 1) Adj item [SQL] <br> Adjust [***] <br> SSG OUT: <br> 12dB SINAD level : <br> K,K3,K4,K6,M <br> 12dB SINAD level -1dB : <br> K2,K5,M3 <br> 2) Adj item [n SQL] <br> Adjust [***] <br> 12dB SINAD level : <br> K,K3,K4,K6,M <br> 12dB SINAD level -1dB : <br> K2,K5,M3 |  |  |  |  |  | Encoder <br> knob | Adjust to point of opening squelch. |  |
| 4. Squelch Check | [Panel Test Mode] <br> 1) $\mathrm{CH}-\mathrm{Sig}: 1-1$ SSG OUT: 12dB SINAD level <br> 2) SSG OUT:OFF |  |  |  |  |  |  | Check | Squelch must be opened. <br> Squelch must be closed. |

Adjustment points
TX-RX unit (X57-5750)
component side view


## TK-380

## TERMINAL FUNCTION

| CN No. | in No. | Name | 1/0 | Function |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| TX-RX UNIT (X57-5750-XX): TX-RX section |  |  |  |  |
| CN1 | 1 | B | $\bigcirc$ | Power input after passing through the fuse. |
|  | 2 | B | 0 | Power input after passing through the fuse. |
|  | 3 | SB | 1 | Power output after power switch. |
|  | 4 | SB | 1 | Power output after power switch. |
|  | 5 | 5M | 0 | 5 V . |
|  | 6 | VOL | 1 | Volume level input for audio control. |
|  | 7 | E | - | GND |
|  | 8 | EN2 | 1 | Encoder pulse input. |
|  | 9 | E | - | GND |
|  | 10 | EN1 | 1 | Encoder pulse input. |
| $\begin{aligned} & \hline \text { CN2 } \\ & \text { for X54- } \\ & \text { SW } \\ & \text { section } \end{aligned}$ | 1 | MON | 1 | Normally; 5V. MON when connected GND. |
|  | 2 | LAMP | 1 | Normally; 5V. LAMP when connected GND. |
|  | 3 | PTT | 1 | Normally; 5V. transmit when connected GND. |
|  | 4 | GND | - | GND |
| CN3forX54-Displayunit | 1 | AF | 0 | Audio output. |
|  | 2 | AFE | - | Audio GND. |
|  | 3 | NC | - | Not use. |
|  | 4 | PF | 1 | External PF signal input. |
|  | 5 | CK | 0 | Clock data output. |
|  | 6 | RXD | 1 | Serial control signal input. |
|  | 7 | TXD | 0 | Serial control signal output. |
|  | 8 | DT | 0 | Data output for LCD driver/decade counter. |
|  | 9 | KRS | 0 | Key scan IC reset output. |
|  | 10 | KI1 | 1 | KEY input |
|  | 11 | KI2 | 1 | KEY input |
|  | 12 | GND | - | GND |
|  | 13 | 5M | 0 | 5 V . |
|  | 14 | AM | 0 | Audio mute signal output. <br> Mute: "L". Unmute: "H" |
|  | 15 | CS | 0 | LCD driver chip select output. |
|  | 16 | NC | - | Not use. |
|  | 17 | PTT | 1 | PTT signal input. |
|  | 18 | AUX | 1 | AUX key input. |
|  | 19 | LR | 0 | TX LED control. Normally: OV, lighting: 5V. |
|  | 20 | LG | 0 | RX LED control. Normally: 0V, lighting: 5V. |
|  | 21 | LBL | 0 | Backlight LED control. <br> Normally: OV, lighting: 5V. |
|  | 22 | ME | - | MIC GND. |
|  | 23 | MIC | 1 | MIC signal input. |
|  | 24 | SB | $\bigcirc$ | Power output after power switch. |
| DISPLAY UNIT (X54-3210-XX A/2) : DISPLAY section |  |  |  |  |
| CN300 | 1 | SB | 1 | Power input after power switch. |
|  | 2 | MIC | 0 | MIC signal output. |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { for } \\ & \text { X57- } \\ & \text { TX-RX } \\ & \text { unit } \end{aligned}$ | 3 | ME | - | MIC GND. |
|  | 4 | LBL | 1 | Backlight LED control. <br> Normally: OV lighting: 5V, |
|  | 5 | LG | 1 | RX LED control. Normally: 0 V , lighting: 5 V . |
|  | 6 | LR | 1 | TX LED control. Normally: 0 V , lighting: 5 V . |
|  | 7 | AUX | 0 | AUX key output. |


| CN No. | Pin No. | Name | I/O | Function |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \hline 8 \\ 9 \\ 10 \\ 11 \\ 12 \\ 12 \\ 14 \\ 15 \\ 16 \\ 17 \\ 18 \\ 19 \\ 20 \\ 21 \\ 22 \\ 23 \end{gathered}$ $24$ | PTT <br> NC <br> CS <br> AM <br> 5M <br> GND <br> KI2 <br> KI1 <br> KRS <br> DT <br> TXD <br> RXD <br> CK <br> PF <br> NC <br> AFE <br> AF | $\begin{aligned} & 0 \\ & - \\ & 1 \\ & 1 \\ & 1 \\ & \hline \\ & \hline 0 \\ & 0 \\ & 1 \\ & 1 \\ & 1 \\ & 0 \\ & 1 \\ & 0 \\ & \hline \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | PTT signal output. <br> Not use. <br> LCD driver chip select input. <br> Audio mute signal input. <br> Mute: "L", Unmute: "H" <br> 5 V . <br> GND <br> KEY output <br> KEY output <br> Key scan IC reset input <br> Data input for LCD driver/decade counter. <br> Serial control signal input. <br> Serial control signal output. <br> Clock data input. <br> External PF signal output. <br> Not use. <br> Audio GND. <br> Audio input. |
| CN301 | $\begin{gathered} \hline 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \\ 4 \\ 4 \\ 5 \\ 6 \\ 6 \\ 7 \\ 8 \\ 9 \\ 10 \\ 11 \\ 12 \\ 12 \\ 14 \end{gathered}$ | SSW SP+ <br> SP- <br> MSW <br> EMC <br> ME <br> PTT <br> PF <br> NC <br> E <br> 5M <br> TXD <br> RXD <br> NC (E) | $\begin{aligned} & \hline 1 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & 1 \\ & 1 \\ & - \\ & 1 \\ & 1 \\ & - \\ & - \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & 1 \end{aligned}$ | EXT/INT speaker switch input. <br> BTL output + for external speaker. <br> BTL output - for external speaker. <br> EXT/INT MIC switch input. <br> External microphone input. <br> External microphone ground. <br> External PTT input. <br> Programmable function key input. <br> Not use. <br> GND <br> 5 V output <br> Serial data output. <br> Serial data input. <br> Not use (GND) |
| CN302 | $\begin{aligned} & 1 \\ & 2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \hline \text { SP } \\ & \mathrm{E} \end{aligned}$ |  | Output for internal speaker. GND |
| CN304 | $\begin{gathered} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \\ 4 \\ 5 \\ 6 \\ 6 \\ 7 \\ 8 \\ 9 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | NC LEDK LEDA VCI SOD SID SCLK CS Vcc GND | $\begin{aligned} & - \\ & 1 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & 1 \\ & 1 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \end{aligned}$ | Not use. <br> Backlight LED control. <br> Backlight LED control. <br> LCD power supply. <br> Serial data output for LCD driver. <br> Serial data input for LCD driver. <br> Clock data output for LCD driver. <br> LCD driver chip select output. <br> 5 V <br> GND |
| DISPLAY UNIT (X54-3210-XX B/2) : SW section |  |  |  |  |
| CN303 <br> For X57- <br> TX-RX <br> unit | $\begin{aligned} & 2 \\ & 3 \\ & 4 \end{aligned}$ | MON <br> LAMP <br> PTT <br> GND | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{O} \\ & \mathrm{o} \\ & \mathrm{O} \end{aligned}$ | Normally; 5V.,MON when connected GND. Normally; 5V, LAMP when connected GND. Normally; 5V, transmit when connected GND. GND |



## TK-380 pC board view

DISPLAY UNIT (X54-3210-XX) (-10) : K,K2,K3, M,M3 (-11) : K4,K5,K6 Foil Side View



## TK-380 pC BOARD VIEW

TX-RX UNIT (X57-5750-XX) (-10) : K,K4,M (-11) : K2,K5 (-12) : K3,K6,M3 Component Side View




TK-380 TK-380
BLOCK DIAGRAM


TK-380

## LEVEL DIAGRAM



TK-380
KNB-16A/17A (Ni-Cd BATTERY) / KPG-36 (PROGRAMMING INTERFACE CABLE) / KSC-19 (CHARGER) / KRA-15 (WHIP ANTENNA)
KNB-16A
External View



KNB-16A
Circuit Diagram
KNB-17A Circuit Diagram


## KNB-16A Specifications

Voltage.
Charging current $\qquad$ $7.2 \mathrm{~V}(1.2 \mathrm{~V} \times 6$
Charging current
......................................... (100mAh
(Projections included)
Charger and charging time
KSC-19 (Normal Charger) ...... Approx. 8 hours
KSC-20 (Rapid Charger) ........ Approx. 1 hour

KNB-17A Specifications

| Voltage ...................................7.2V (1.2V x 6) |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| Charging current .......................1500mAh |  |
| Dimensions (mm).......................58.0 W $\times 110.8 \mathrm{H}$(Projections included) |  |
| Charger and charging time |  |
| KSC-19 (Normal Charger) ...... Approx. 8 |  |
| KSC-20 (Rapid Charger) |  |
|  |  |

KPG-36 External View


KSC-19 External View


KSC-19 Charging
KNB-16A
Voltage 72 V
Battery capacity $\quad 1100 \mathrm{~mA}$
Battery capacity ....................... 1 Approx. 8 hours
Charging time..................
KNB-17A $\qquad$
Voltage ..................................7.2V
Battery capacity ...................... 1500 mAh

KRA-15 External View

## KMC-25 (SPEAKER MICROHONE)

## External View



## Circuit Diagram



## Specifications

| Microphone |
| :---: |
| Impedance ...........................2k 2 |
| Sensitivity .............................65dB $\pm 4.0 \mathrm{~dB}$ at 1 kHz |
| Speaker |
| Impedance ........................... $16 \Omega$ |
| Input ....................................0.5W |
| Maximum input.....................1.5W |
| Dimensions ...............................62W x 81 H x 29 D (mm) |
| Weight (With plug cord) ..............Approx. 0.17 kg |

## SPECIFICATION

## General

Frequency Range
RX, TX........................................................................ K, K4, M : 450 to 490 MHz
$\mathrm{K} 2, \mathrm{~K} 5: 470$ to 512 MHz
$\mathrm{KB}, \mathrm{K6}, \mathrm{M} 3: 400$ to 430 MHz

Transmitter (Measurements made per EIA-RS 316B)

| RF Power Output |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| Hi .................................................................................... 4W |  |
| Low | 1W |
| RF Output Impedance | $50 \Omega$ |
| Spurious | -70dB |
| Modulation (Wide/Narrow) | ... 16K0F3E/11K0F3E |
| FM Noise (Wide/Narrow) . | -45dB/-40dB |
| Audio Distortion (Wide/Narrow) | Less then 3\%/5\% |
| Frequency Stability | $\ldots . . \pm 0.00025 \%\left(-30^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\right.$ to $\left.+60^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\right)$ |
| Channel Spread | 40MHz : K,K4,M |
|  | 42MHz : K2,K5 |
|  | 30MHz : K3,K6,M3 |

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[^0]:    Red LED Lights during transmission. Blinks at the low battery voltage warning.
    Green LED Lights when there is a carrier.

