

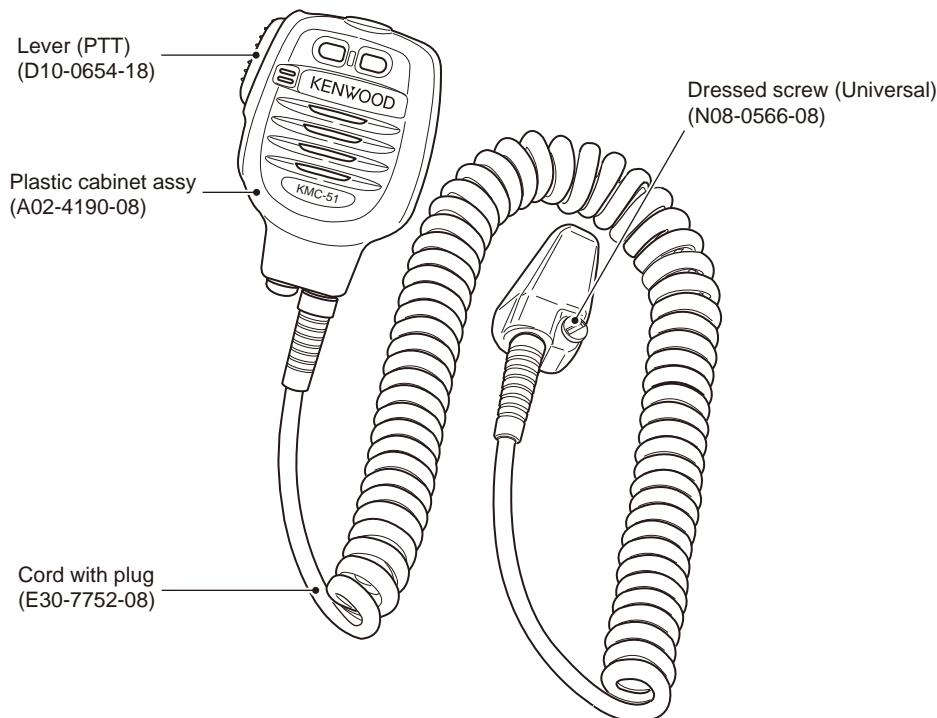
SPEAKER MICROPHONE
KMC-51

SERVICE MANUAL

KENWOOD

JVC KENWOOD Corporation

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SPECIFICATIONS

General

Operating temperature range

.....-30°C ~ +60°C (-22°F ~ +140°F)

Microphone

Impedance 600Ω (MAX)

Sensitivity -39dB ±3.5dB at 1kHz

Speaker

Impedance 16Ω ±15% at 1.2kHz

Rating input 0.8W

Maximum input 1.6W

Dimensions (W x H x D)

..... 67.8 x 91.5 x 43.3 mm (2.67 x 3.60 x 1.70 in)

Weight Approx. 260g/9.2oz

DISASSEMBLY FOR REPAIR

1. Removing the cable ASSY

- 1) Pull out the holder that is set into the fixing bracket of the cable ASSY, using a pair of pliers.

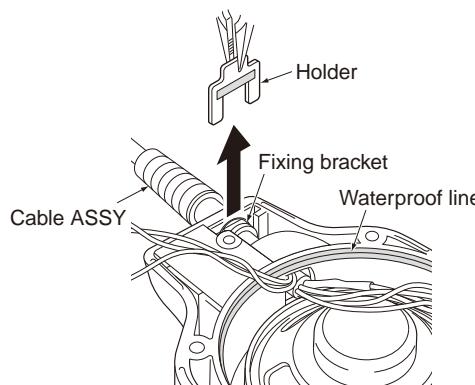


Fig. 1

- 2) Completely peel off the bond (*1) glued to the cable ASSY, using a set of diagonal cutters.

Note: Please be careful not to damage the coating of the cable ASSY and the waterproofing line of the front case.

*1: Use the following bond:

- Manufacture name: Shin-Etsu Chemical Co., Ltd.
- Bond name: Shin-Etsu silicone One-component RTV silicone rubbers Alcohol type KE-4898-T

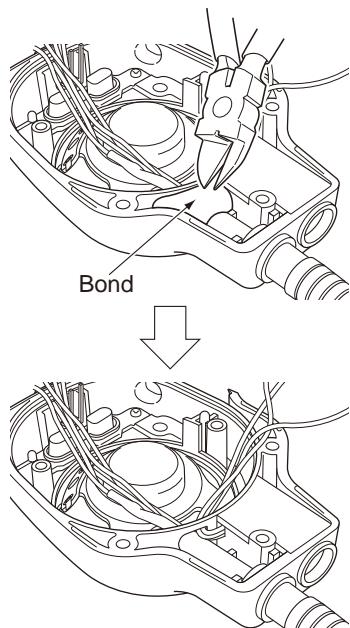


Fig. 2

- 3) Following the procedure below, pass through the connector part of the cable ASSY into the hole of the front case (waterproof line part).

- (1) Move the three lead wires soldered onto the PCB to the upper corner of the hole.
- (2) The yellow lead wire side of the connector comes in the inside of the front case.

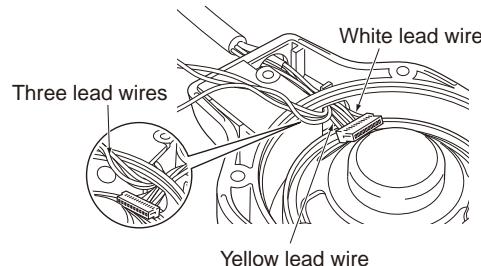


Fig. 3

- (3) Push the cable ASSY to the earphone jack side with the connector part bent as shown in the figure, then hook the end of the connector (white lead wire side) into the outside corner of the hole, using your finger.

- (4) Pass the connector through the hole, pushing the connector (yellow lead wire side) using a pair of tweezers or similar tool.

Note: Attach adhesive tape or rubber to the end of the tweezers so as not to damage the connector of the cable ASSY.

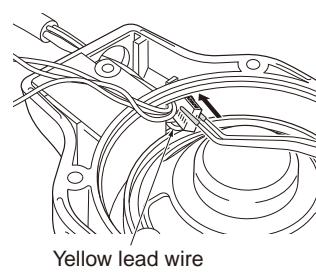


Fig. 4

- 4) Pull the cable ASSY, then remove the cable ASSY from the front case by passing the connector part through the hole of the front case.

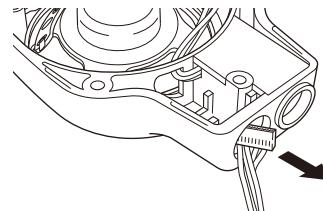


Fig. 5

DISASSEMBLY FOR REPAIR

2. Installing the cable ASSY

- 1) Pass the connector part of cable ASSY through the hole of the front case.
- 2) Move the three lead wires soldered onto the PCB to the upper corner of the hole.

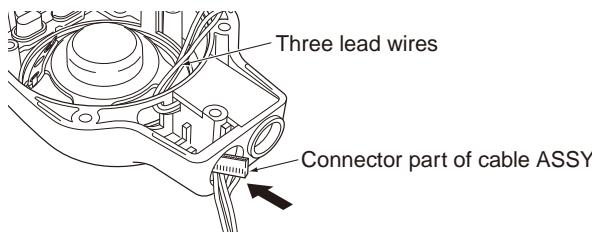


Fig. 6

- 3) Make sure the yellow lead wire side of the connector is in the inside of the front case.

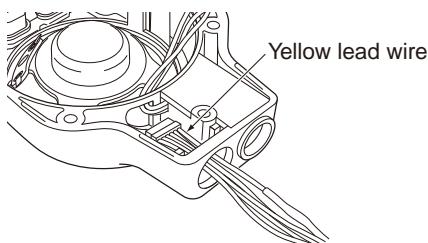


Fig. 7

- 4) Push the connector (yellow lead wire side) to the lower corner of the hole using a pair of tweezers.

Note: Attach adhesive tape or rubber to the end of the tweezers so as not to damage the connector of the cable ASSY.

- 5) Pass the connector through the hole by pushing the connector (white lead wire side) using a pair of tweezers or similar tool.

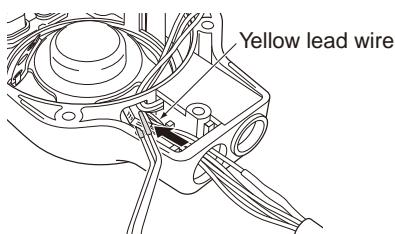


Fig. 8

- 6) Push the cable ASSY to the inside of the case, then insert the fixing bracket of the cable ASSY to the hole of the front case.
- 7) Fit the holder to the fixing bracket of the cable ASSY.

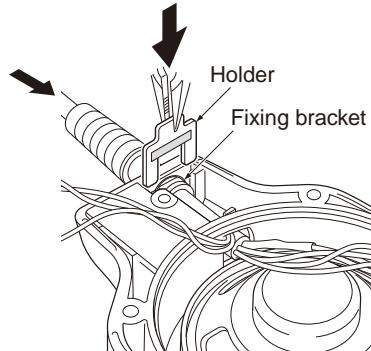


Fig. 9

- 8) Insert the cap in the earphone jack hole of the front case.
- 9) Apply the bond (*1) at the position shown in the figure, then firmly attach the cable ASSY and case.

Note: Take care not to apply the bond to the waterproofing line of the front case.

*1: Use the following bond :

- Manufacture name: Shin-Etsu Chemical Co., Ltd.
- Bond name: Shin-Etsu silicone One-component RTV silicone rubbers Alcohol type KE-4898-T

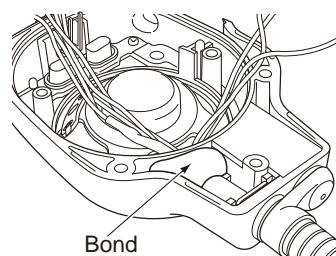


Fig. 10

3. Attach the lead wires of the earphone jack and connector of the cable ASSY to the PCB

- 1) Solder the three lead wires (red, white, black) of the earphone jack to the three solder pads (RED, WHT, BLK) of the PCB, respectively.

Note: When you solder the three lead wires to the PCB, be careful that the soldering iron does not touch the lead wires of the cable ASSY.

- 2) Insert the connector of the cable ASSY into the connector (CN1) of the PCB.

DISASSEMBLY FOR REPAIR

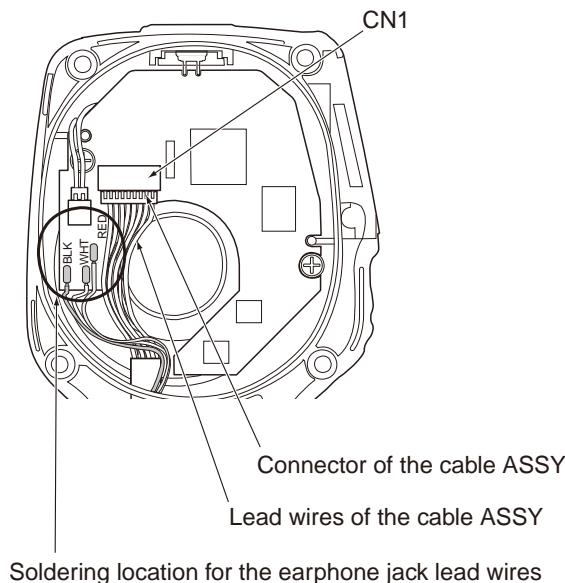


Fig. 11

4. Forming the lead wires of the sub microphone

- 1) Pass the lead wires of the sub microphone between boss A and boss B of the holder.
- 2) Push the lead wires into the spaces between the triangle shape of the holder and the packing.
- 3) Insert the connector (CN4) of the PCB without strongly pulling the lead wires.

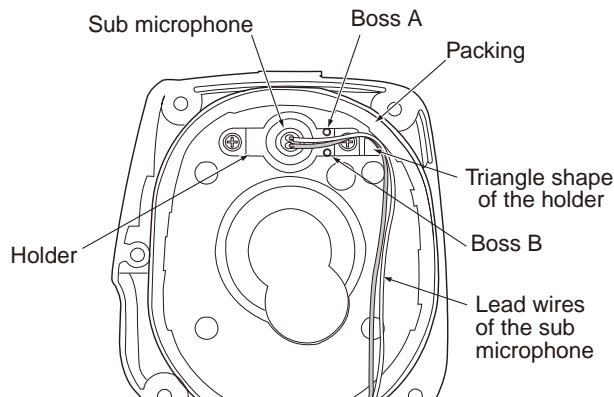


Fig. 12

5. Assemble the main microphone circumference

- 1) Insert the keytop into the front case.
- 2) Insert the main microphone into the keytop.
- 3) Pass the lead wires of the microphone through the hole of the holder.

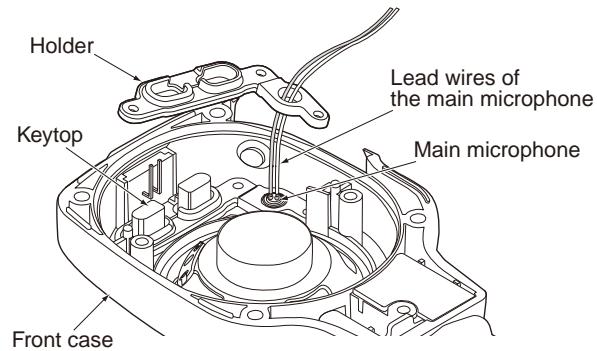


Fig. 13

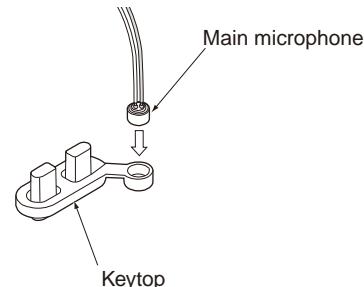


Fig. 14

- 4) Fit the holder to the front case, avoiding the leg of LED.

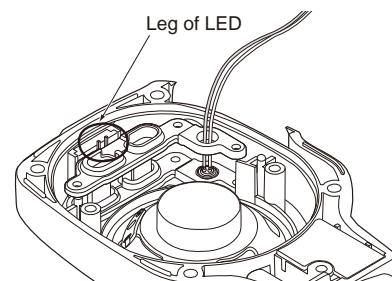


Fig. 15

DISASSEMBLY FOR REPAIR

5) Attach the three screws to the holder.

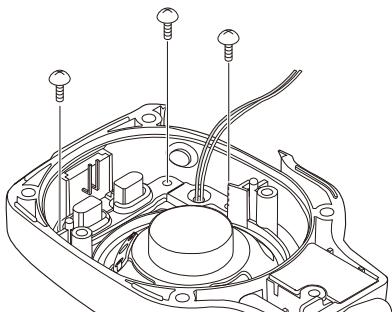


Fig. 16

6. Precautions for the soldering work of the ECM (microphone)

A FET is contained in the ECM.

This FET can be easily damaged from excessive heat and electrical shock.

Frequency characteristics and sensitivity will degrade when applying exterior power to the ECM.

Be sure to adhere to the following points.

- We recommend you use a soldering iron and apply a temperature of 345°C (653°F) or less.
- Soldering should be accomplished within 2 seconds at each terminal so as not to overheat the ECM.
- Do not hold the ECM with a pair of pliers.
- Do not drop the ECM from a high place.

NOISE CANCELLATION OPERATION CHECK METHOD

Check the noise cancellation operation according to the following procedures.

■ Preparation

Procedure 1. Prepare the two transceivers (transmitting side and receiving side) and one microphone. (The receiving side can also use the radio communication tester, etc..)

Procedure 2. Set the two transceivers so that they can communicate.

Procedure 3. Connect the microphone to the universal connector on the transmitting transceiver.

Procedure 4. Press the PTT switch of the microphone (the transceiver will transmit if the LED lights up).

■ Checking the main microphone

Procedure 5. Blow into the front side microphone hole, from a distance of 3 to 4 cm (1.18 to 1.57 inches).

[Expected Result]

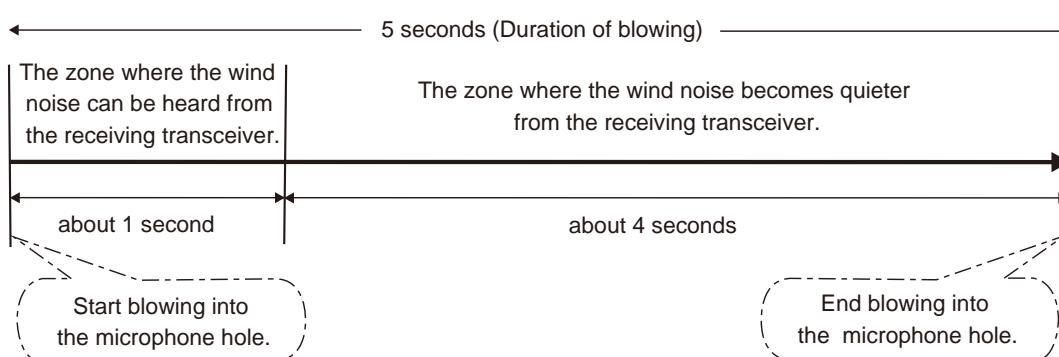
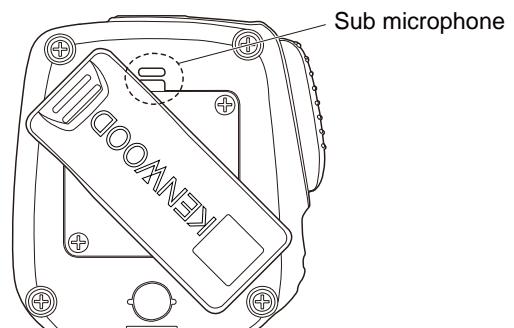
It is OK if you can hear a wind noise from the speaker of the receiving transceiver.

■ Checking the sub microphone

Procedure 6. Blow into the rear side microphone hole for 5 seconds, from a distance of 3 to 4 cm (1.18 to 1.57 inches).

[Expected Result]

You can hear a wind noise from the speaker of the receiving transceiver for about 1 second. Then, it is OK if the wind noise level becomes quieter.



TROUBLE SHOOTING

Fault Diagnosis of the BGA (Ball Grid Array) IC

■ Overview:

The following flowchart is used to determine whether or not the problem is with the BGA parts when the microphone (which satisfies the following conditions) does not turn on.

■ Conditions for the microphone which does not turn on

When the transceiver does not transmit (the LED does not light up) even if the microphone PTT switch is pressed while the microphone is connected to the transceiver.

● Checking the power supply voltage

Order	Points to be checked	Normal voltage
1	5.0V	CN1 (7 pin) 5.0V
2	3.3V (Analog)	IC15 (5 pin) 3.3V
3	3.3V (Digital)	IC1 (5 pin) 3.3V
4	1.3V (Core)	IC20 (4 pin) 1.3V

When an abnormal value is confirmed.

When a normal value is confirmed.

Checking for an abnormal point

[When 5.0V has an abnormal voltage]
Power supply IC (IC1, IC15, IC20) is broken.

[When 3.3V (Analog) has an abnormal voltage]
Procedure 1. Remove R7.
When an abnormal voltage is confirmed, IC15 is broken.
When a normal voltage is confirmed, the audio circuits is broken.

Perform procedure 2 after mounting R7 again.
Procedure 2. Remove L16.
When a normal voltage is confirmed, the audio circuits (IC7) is broken.

When an abnormal voltage is confirmed, the audio circuits (IC2 or IC3) is broken.

[When 3.3V (Digital) has an abnormal voltage]
Procedure 1. Remove R6.
When an abnormal voltage is confirmed, IC1 is broken.

When a normal voltage is confirmed, perform procedure 2 after mounting R6 again.
Procedure 2. Remove L22.

When a normal voltage is confirmed, IC17 is broken.
When an abnormal voltage is confirmed, perform procedure 3 after mounting L22 again.
Procedure 3. Remove L27.

When a normal voltage is confirmed, IC18 is broken.
When an abnormal voltage is confirmed, the BGA parts are broken.

[When 1.3V (Core) has an abnormal voltage]
Procedure 1. Remove R86.
When an abnormal voltage is confirmed, IC20 is broken.
When a normal voltage is confirmed, IC8 is broken.

● Checking the clock

Points to be checked	Normal frequency
32.768kHz Pad of X2 side of C105	32.768kHz

When an abnormal value is confirmed.

When a normal value is confirmed.

[When 3.3V (Digital) has an abnormal voltage]
Procedure 1. Remove R6.
When an abnormal voltage is confirmed, IC1 is broken.

When a normal voltage is confirmed, perform procedure 2 after mounting R6 again.
Procedure 2. Remove L22.

When a normal voltage is confirmed, IC17 is broken.
When an abnormal voltage is confirmed, perform procedure 3 after mounting L22 again.
Procedure 3. Remove L27.

When a normal voltage is confirmed, IC18 is broken.
When an abnormal voltage is confirmed, the BGA parts are broken.

● Checking the reset signal

Points to be checked	Normal voltage
RESET IC10 (1 pin)	3.3V

When an abnormal value is confirmed.

When a normal value is confirmed.

[When 1.3V (Core) has an abnormal voltage]
Procedure 1. Remove R86.
When an abnormal voltage is confirmed, IC20 is broken.
When a normal voltage is confirmed, IC8 is broken.

● Checking the output signal from the DSP

Points to be checked	Normal voltage
13M_PLL C61 IC8 side	1.3V

When an abnormal value is confirmed.

When a normal value is confirmed.

[When the oscillation of 32.768kHz cannot be confirmed]
Procedure 1. Replace X2.
When an abnormal value is still confirmed, IC8 is broken.

[When an abnormal voltage is confirmed]
Procedure 1. Remove R97.
When a normal voltage is confirmed, IC12 is broken.
When an abnormal voltage is confirmed, perform procedure 2 after mounting R97 again.
Procedure 2. Remove R61.
When a normal voltage is confirmed, IC8 is broken.
When an abnormal voltage is confirmed, IC10 is broken.

[When an abnormal voltage is confirmed]
IC8 is broken.

[When an abnormal voltage is confirmed while "/CS2_0" or "/oE_0" is accessing]
The BGA parts are broken.

Points to be checked	Normal voltage during access
/CS2_0 R68 IC8 side	3.3V→0V→3.3V
/oE_0 R65 IC8 side	3.3V→0V→3.3V

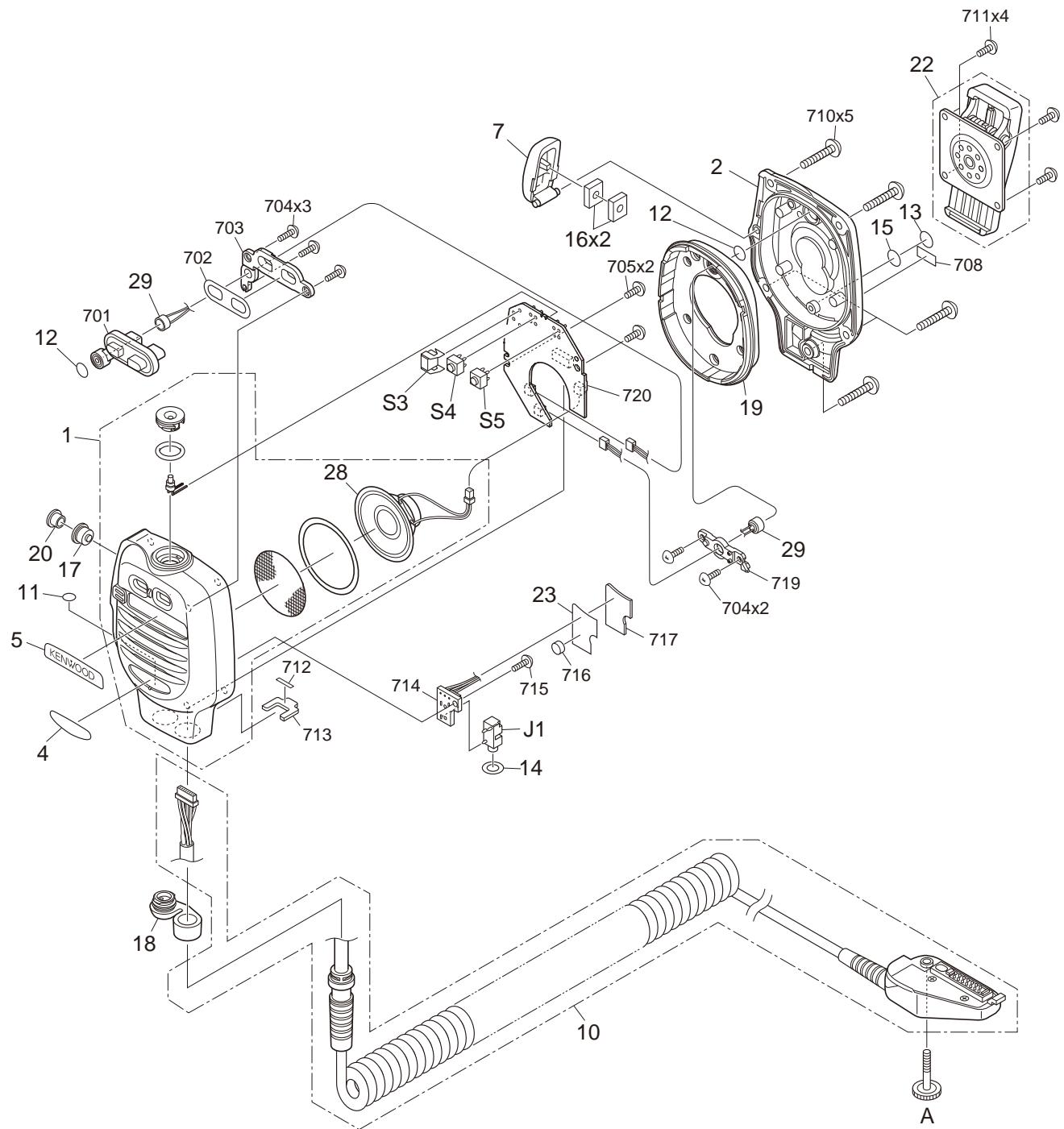
When a normal value is confirmed.

Note:

For several milliseconds after turning the power supply on, you can check normal voltages during access.

It is unlikely that the BGA parts are broken.

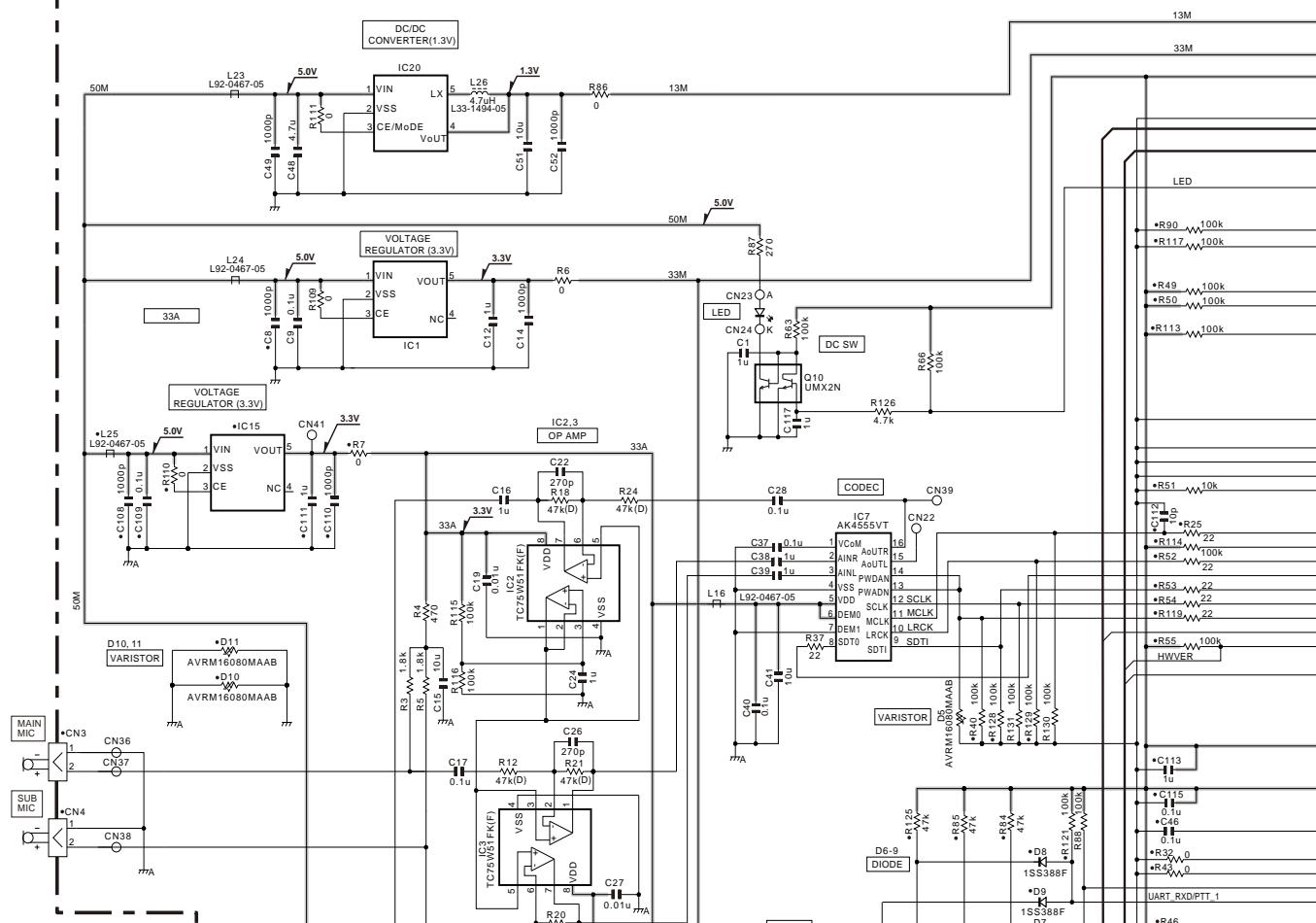
EXPLODED VIEW



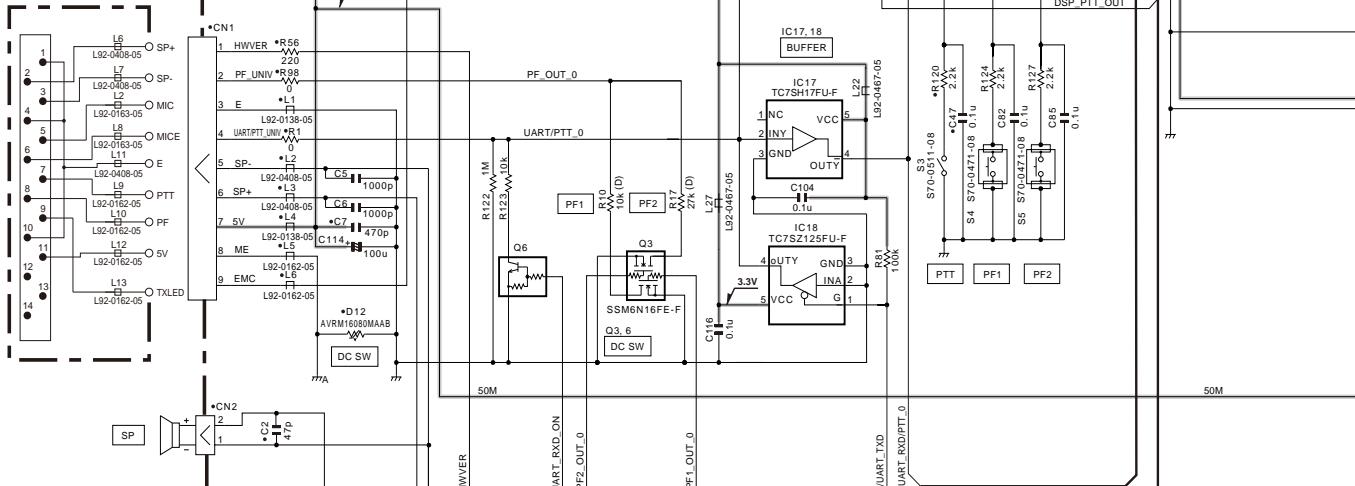
Parts with the exploded numbers larger than 700 are not supplied.

KMC-51 SCHEMATIC DIAGRAM

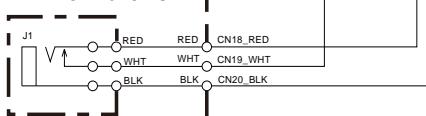
MICROPHONE UNIT



CONNECTOR UNIT

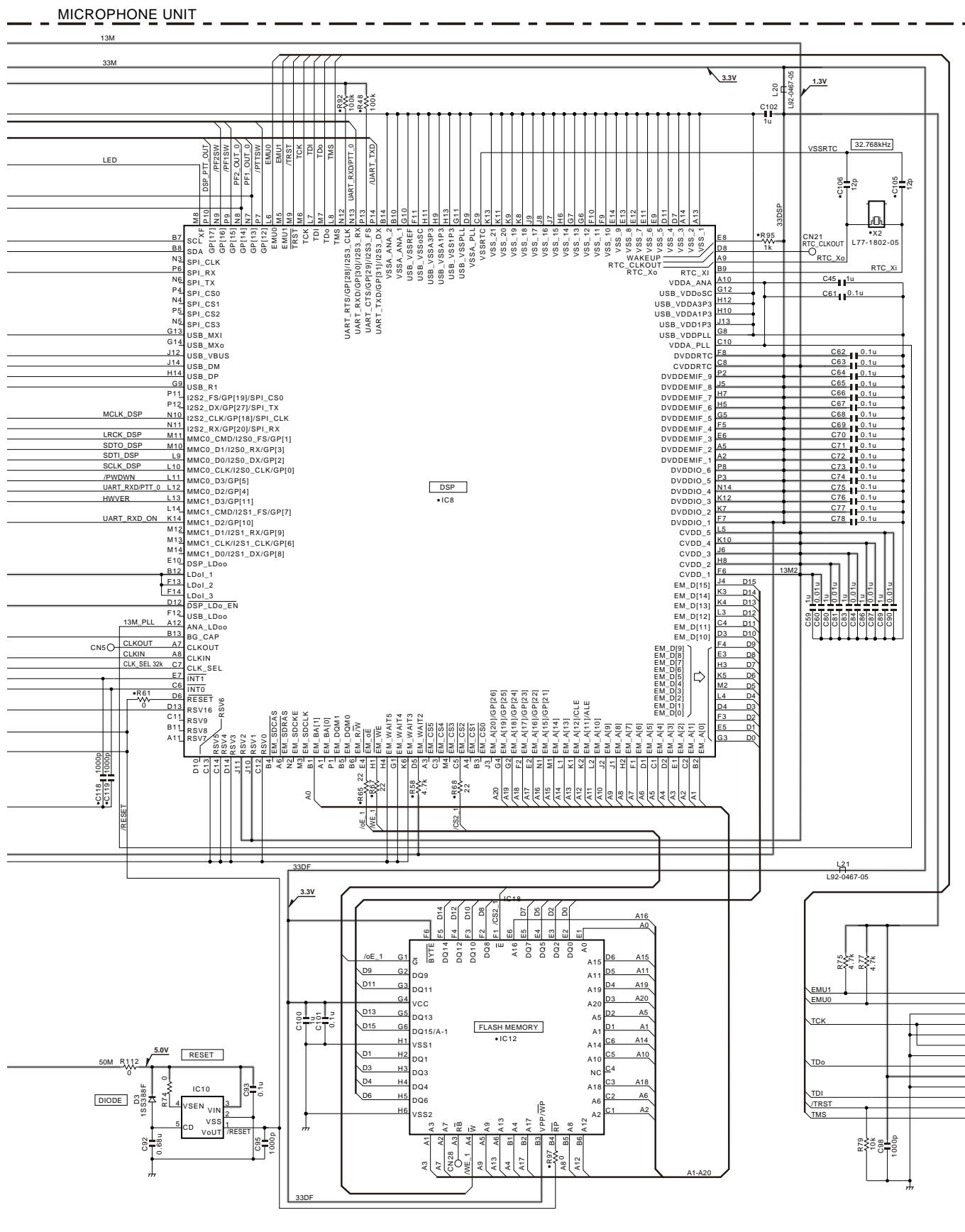


EARPHONE JACK UNIT



SCHEMATIC DIAGRAM

KMC-51



Note : The components marked with a dot (●) are parts of layer 1.

KMC-51 PC BOARD

MICROPHONE UNIT, EARPHONE JACK UNIT

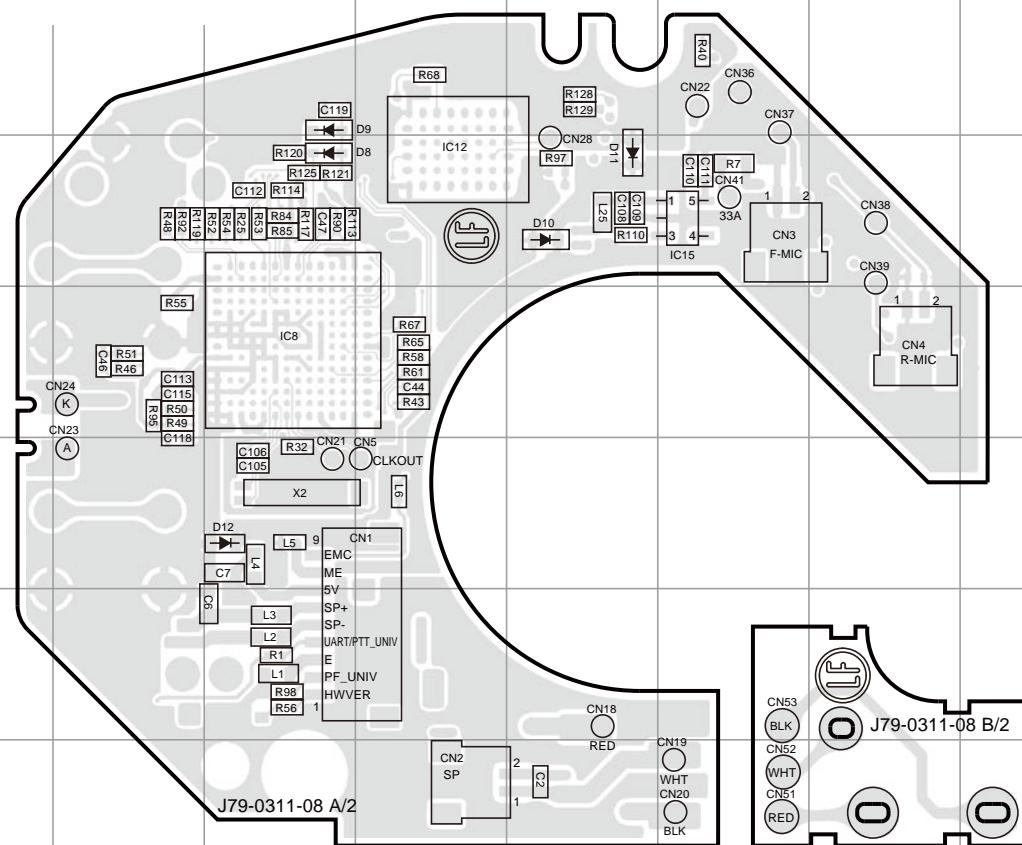
Component side view

Ref. No.	Address
IC8	4E
IC12	3F
IC15	3H
D8	3E
D9	2E
D10	3G
D11	3G
D12	5E

Component side

Layer 1
Layer 2
Layer 3
Layer 4
Layer 5
Layer 6

Foil side



MICROPHONE UNIT, EARPHONE JACK UNIT

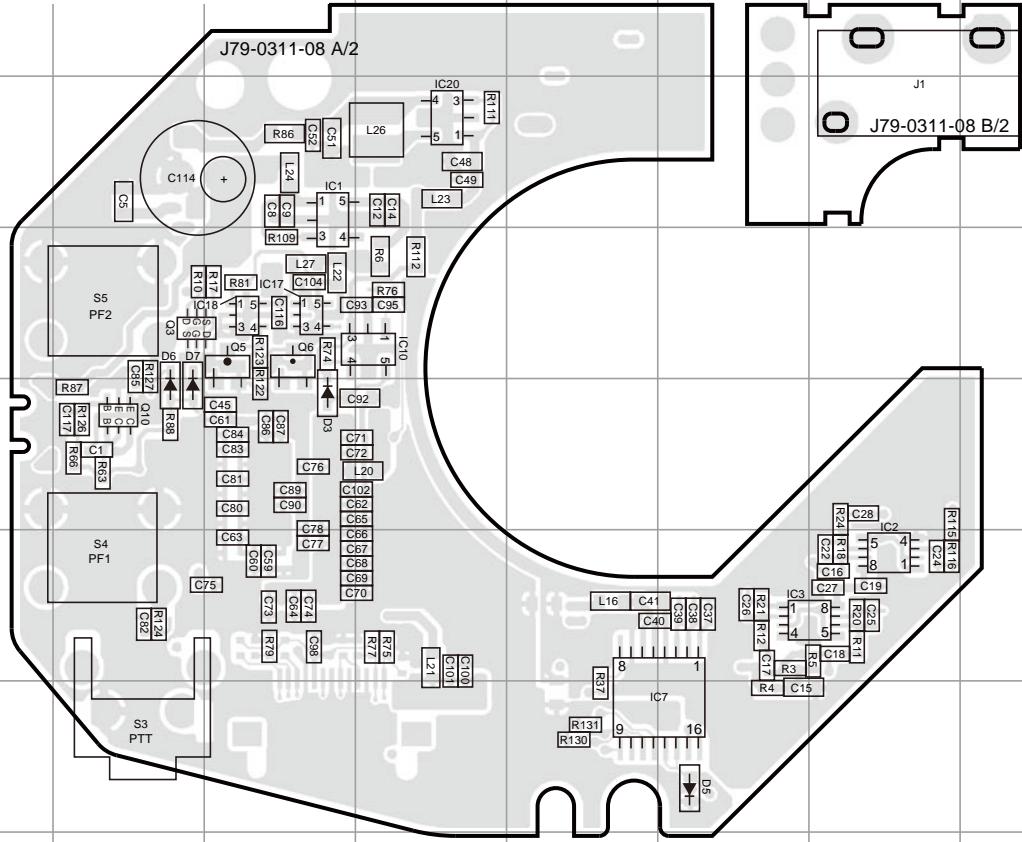
Foil side view

Ref. No.	Address
IC1	9E
IC2	12I
IC3	12H
IC7	13G
IC10	10F
IC17	10E
IC18	10E
IC20	9F
Q3	10D
Q5	10E
Q6	10E
Q10	11D
D3	11E
D6	11D
D7	11D

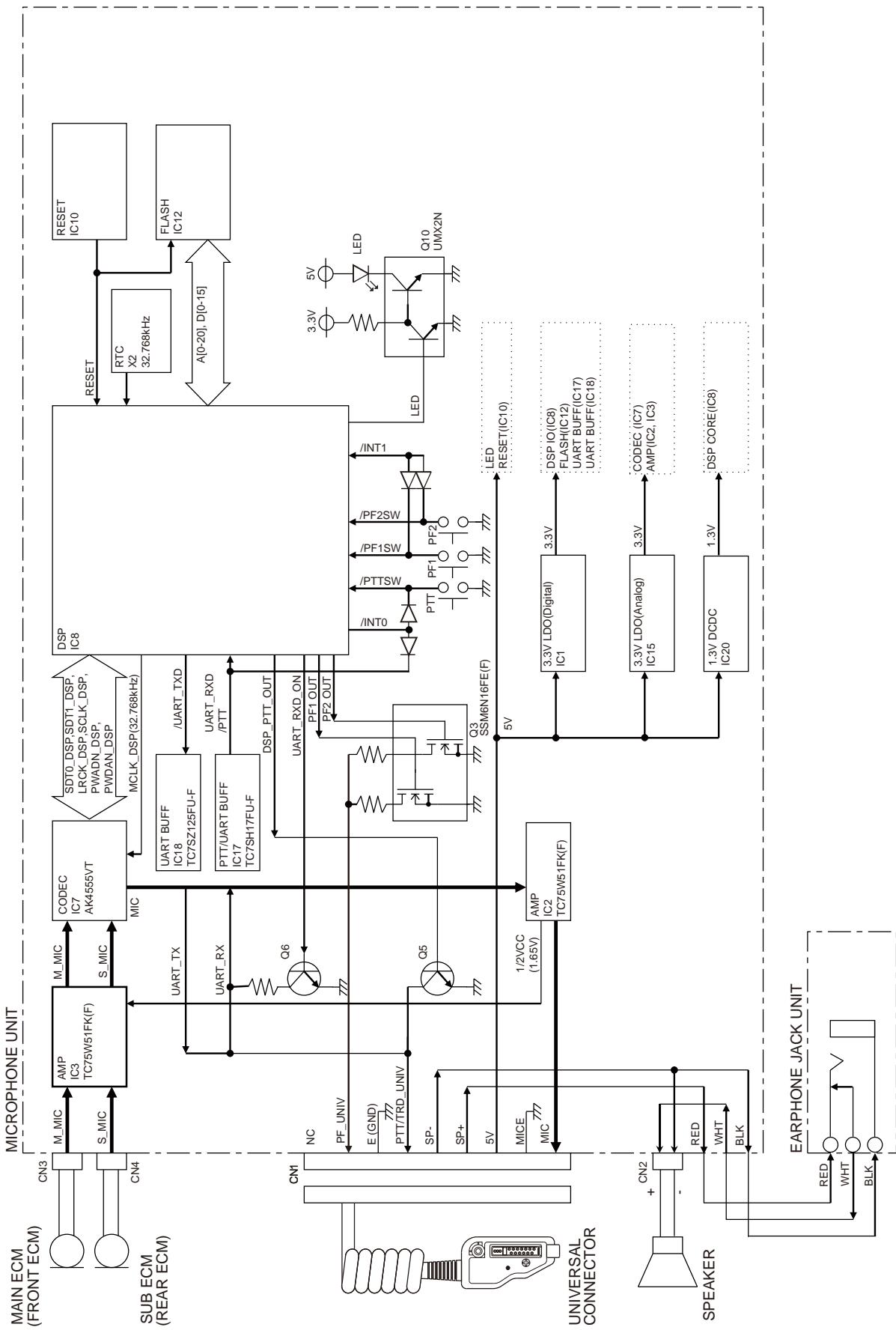
Component side

Layer 1
Layer 2
Layer 3
Layer 4
Layer 5
Layer 6

Foil side



BLOCK DIAGRAM



KMC-51

MEMO

KMC-51

MEMO

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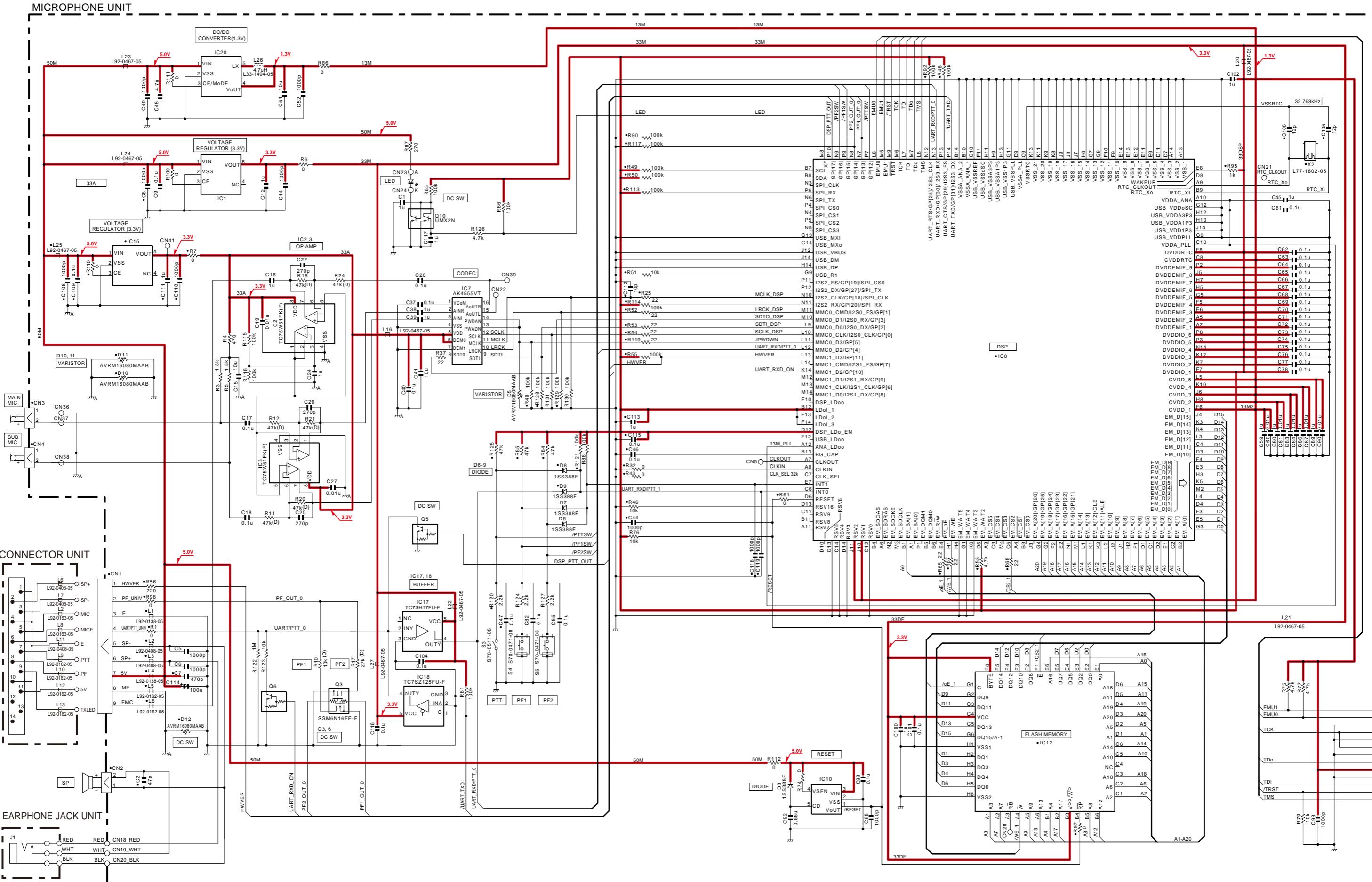
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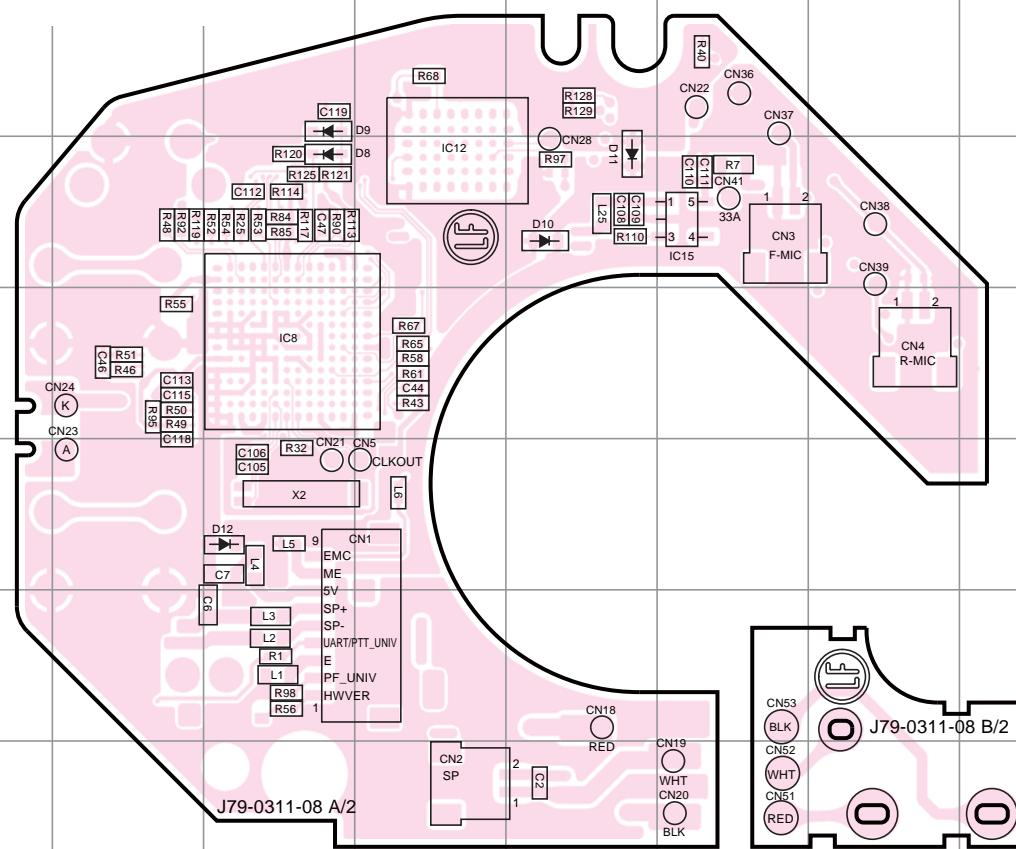
Component side view

Ref. No.	Address
IC8	4E
IC12	3F
IC15	3H
D8	3E
D9	2E
D10	3G
D11	3G
D12	5E

Component side

Layer 1	
Layer 2	
Layer 3	
Layer 4	
Layer 5	
Layer 6	

Foil side



MICROPHONE UNIT, EARPHONE JACK UNIT

Foil side view

Ref. No.	Address
IC1	9E
IC2	12I
IC3	12H
IC7	13G
IC10	10F
IC17	10E
IC18	10E
IC20	9F
Q3	10D
Q5	10E
Q6	10E
Q10	11D
D3	11E
D6	11D
D7	11D

Component side

Layer 1	
Layer 2	
Layer 3	
Layer 4	
Layer 5	
Layer 6	

Foil side

