

KENWOOD

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Photo is TK-2202.

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SPECIFICATIONS	BACK COVER

TK-2206 :
Does not come with antenna.
Antenna is available as an option.

TK-2202/2206

GENERAL / SYSTEM SET-UP

INTRODUCTION

SCOPE OF THIS MANUAL

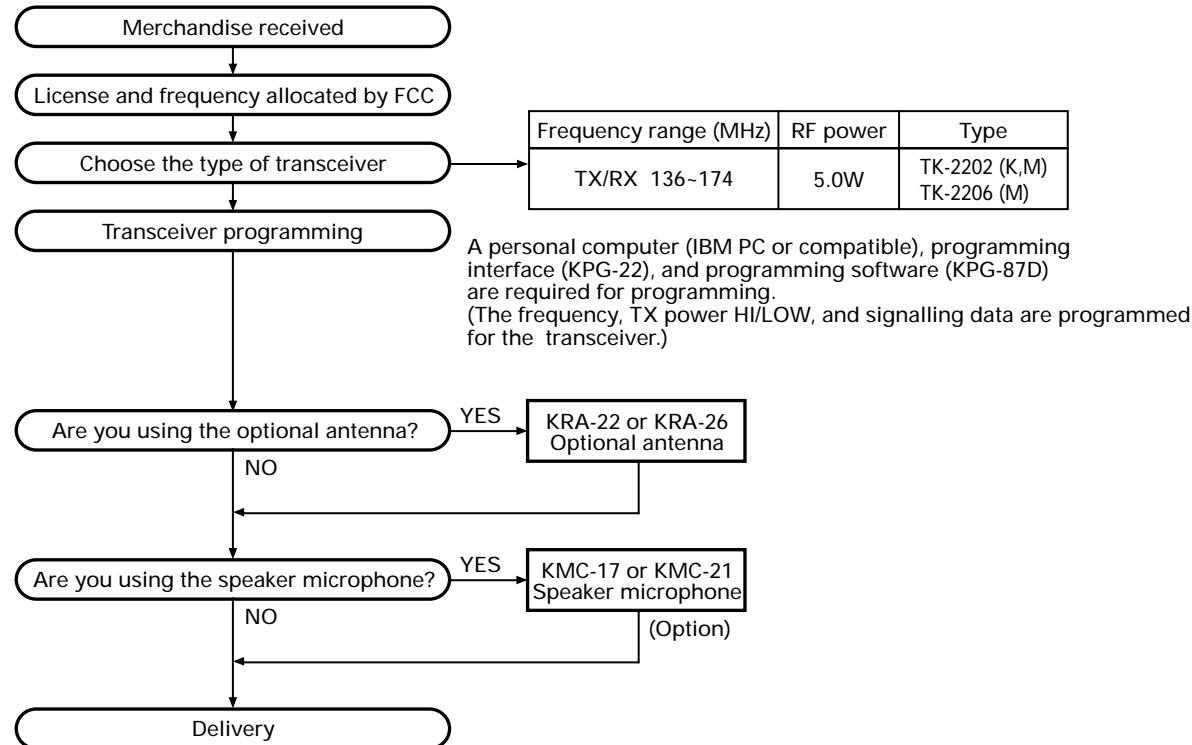
This manual is intended for use by experienced technicians familiar with similar types of commercial grade communications equipment. It contains all required service information for the equipment and is current as of the publication date. Changes which may occur after publication are covered by either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

Unit Model & destination	TX-RX Unit	Frequency range	Remarks
TK-2202 K,M	X57-6870-20	136~174MHz	IF1 : 38.85MHz
TK-2206 M			LOC : 38.4MHz

SYSTEM SET-UP



PERSONAL SAFETY

The following precautions are recommended for personal 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.

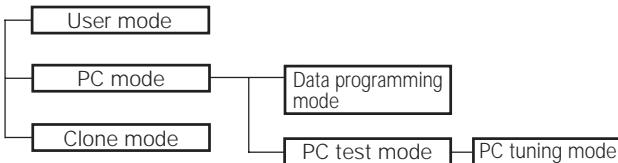
SERVICE

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

REALIGNMENT

REALIGNMENT

1. Modes



Mode	Function
User mode	For normal use.
PC mode	Used for communication between the radio and PC (IBM compatible).
Data programming mode	Used to read and write frequency data and other features to and from the radio.
PC test mode	Used to check the radio using the PC. This feature is included in the KPG-87D.
Clone mode	Used to transfer programming data from one radio to another.

2. How to Enter Each Mode

Mode	Operation
User mode	Power ON
PC mode	Received commands from PC
Clone mode	[PTT]+[Side2]+Power ON (Two seconds)

3. PC Mode

3-1. Preface

The TK-2202/2206 transceivers are programmed using a personal computer, a programming interface (KPG-22) and programming software (KPG-87D).

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

3-2. Connection procedure

1. Connect the TK-2202/2206 to the personal computer with the interface cable.
2. When the POWER is switched on, user mode can be entered immediately. When the PC sends a command, the radio enters PC mode.

When data is transmitting from the transceiver, the red LED lights.

When data is received by the transceiver, the green LED lights.

Notes:

- The data stored in the personal computer must match the model type when it is written into the EEPROM.
- Change the TK-2202/2206 to PC mode, then attach the interface cable.

3-3. KPG-22 description

(PC programming interface cable: Option)

The KPG-22 is required to interface the TK-2202/2206 with 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-22 connects the SP/MIC connector of the TK-2202/2206 to the computer's RS-232C serial port.

3-4. Programming software description

KPG-87D is the programming software for TK-2202/2206 supplied on a CD-ROM. This software runs under Windows 98, ME, Windows 2000 or XP on an IBM-PC or compatible machine.

The data can be input to or read from TK-2202/2206 and edited on the screen. The programmed or edited data can be printed out. It is also possible to tune the transceiver.

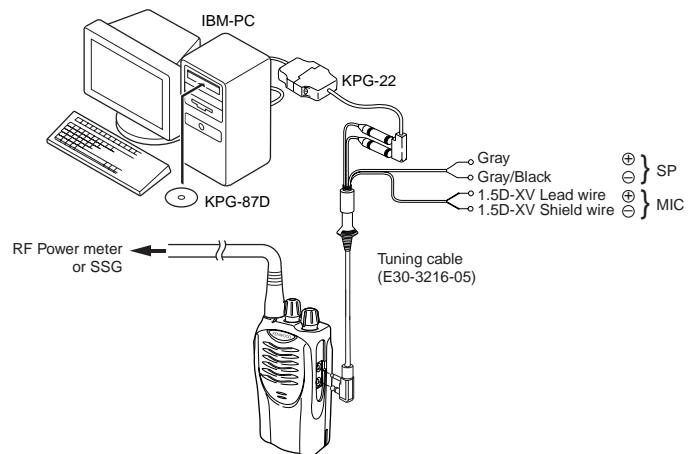


Fig. 1

4. Clone Mode

4-1. Outline

"Clone Mode" copies the transceiver data to another transceiver.

The dealer can copy the transceiver data to another transceiver even without the use of a personal computer.

4-2. Example

The transceiver can copy the programming data to one or more transceivers via RF communication.

The clone master and clone slave/s must be in Clone mode.

4-3. Operation

1. To switch the clone slave/s to Clone mode, press and hold the [PTT] and [side2] keys while turning the transceiver power ON.
2. Wait for 2 seconds. The LED will light orange and the transceiver will announce "Clone".
3. Select a channel table number using Side1(increment channel table) and Side2(decrement channel table) keys.

REALIGNMENT

4. To switch the clone master to Clone mode, press and hold the [PTT] and [side2] keys while turning the transceiver power ON.
5. Wait for 2 seconds. The LED will light orange and the transceiver will announce "Clone".
6. Select the same channel table number as the clone slave/s.
7. Press [PTT] on the clone master to begin data transmission. When the clone slave starts to receive data, the LED will light green.
When the clone master finishes sending data, a "confirmation" tone will sound.
If data transmission fails while cloning, an "error" tone will sound from the Slave unit.
8. If the cloning fails, no data will be available in the Slave unit when it is returned to User mode.
9. When the cloning is successful, the Slave unit's "Scan" and "Key lock" functions will return to their default values (Scan = OFF, Key lock = OFF).

Notes:

- The dealer can clone data to two or more transceivers by repeating the above procedures.
- If the transceivers Clone Mode is configured as "Disabled", the transceiver cannot enter Clone mode.
- The table shown below will cover the frequency tables used for wireless cloning.
- Clone mode cannot be entered in battery low state.
- A unit cannot be a "Master Unit" if it is unprogrammed. If [PTT] is pressed, an "error" tone will sound.
- The language used in cloning depends on the "Model type" setting, not the FPU setting. C, C2, C5 and C6 type TK-3207 transceivers will use Chinese. Other types English.
- Once a unit is set to be the Master, it cannot be a slave after the data has been transmitted. This protects the data in the Master unit.
- Electronic interface may cause a failure in data transfer during Wireless Clone, such as when waveforms or electromagnetics are being performed at the workbench.
- Clone mode can be used ONLY by the authorized service personnel.
- The Clone mode setting must be configured as "Disable" before being delivered to the end-user.
- To clone, replace the antenna from both the master transceiver and the slave transceiver with a dummy load.
- The transmit output power is automatically set to Low in Clone mode.

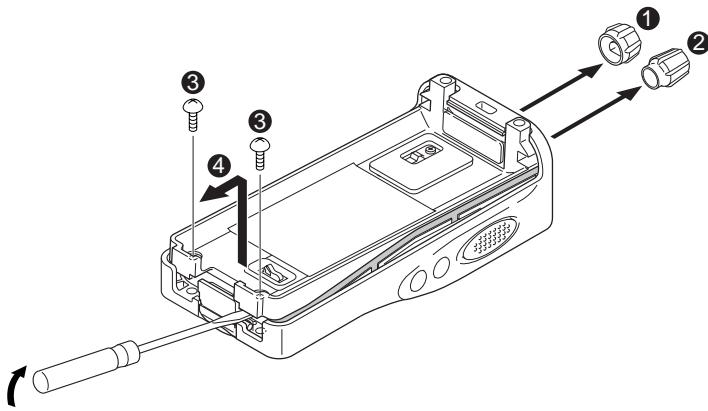
Clone Frequency Table

Clone Frequency Table	Operating Frequency (MHz)	136~174
1		136.000
2		138.000
3		140.000
4		142.000
5		144.000
6		146.000
7		148.000
8		150.000
9		152.000
10		154.000
11		156.000
12		158.000
13		160.000
14		162.000
15		164.000
16		166.000
17		168.000
18		170.000
19		172.000
20		174.000

DISASSEMBLY FOR REPAIR

■ Removing the case assembly from the chassis.

1. Remove the volume knob ① and channel knob ②.
2. Remove the two screws ③.
3. Lift and remove the chassis from the case assembly ④.
(Use a flat-blade screwdriver to easily lift the chassis.)

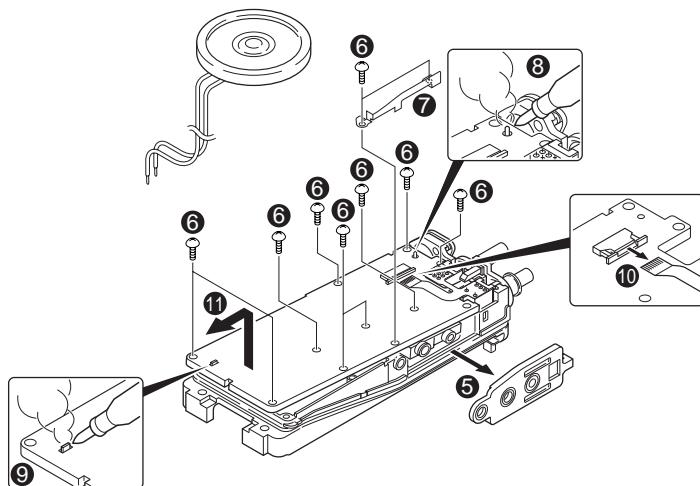


■ Removing the TX-RX unit from the chassis.

1. Remove the packing ⑤ from the SP / MIC jack of the TX-RX unit.
2. Remove the eleven screws ⑥ fixing the TX-RX unit.
3. Remove the fixing bracket ⑦ of the SP / MIC.
4. Remove the solder of the antenna terminal with a soldering iron ⑧.
5. Remove the solder of the positive terminal with a soldering iron ⑨.

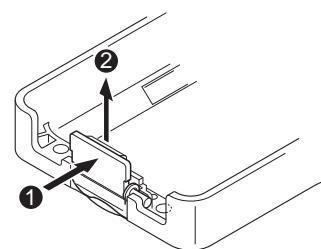
Note: You can remove the TX-RX unit from the chassis without removing the solder at the positive terminal. However, in this case, you can not attach the packing (G53-1605-03) that is on the positive terminal to the chassis in assembling. So, it is advisable to remove the solder on the positive terminal first.

6. Remove the FPC from the flat cable connector ⑩.
7. Lift and remove the TX-RX unit from the chassis ⑪.



■ Removing the battery release lever from the case assembly.

1. Press the upper part of the lever toward the inside of the case assembly. One side of the shaft will be removed ①.
2. Lift and remove the battery release lever from the case assembly ②.



■ Attaching the battery release lever to the case assembly.

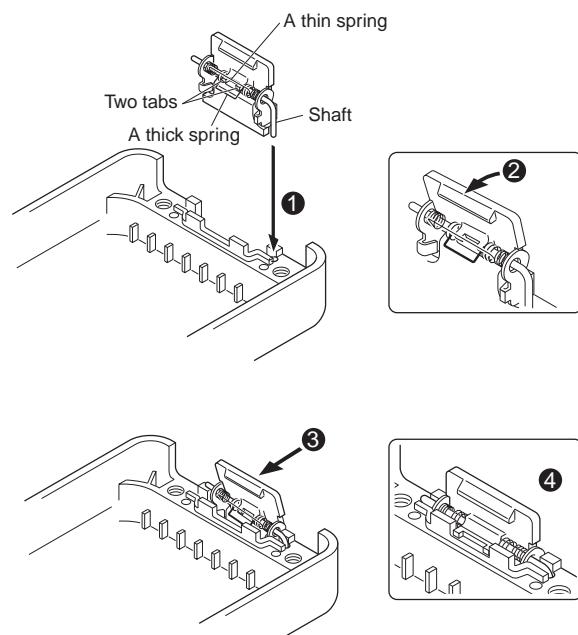
1. Insert one side of the shaft into the hole at the lever fitting section on the case assembly ①.

Caution : The thin spring (G01-4543-04) should be positioned above the two tabs of the lever.

2. Tilt the battery release lever slightly forward ②, so that the thick spring (G01-4542-04) is positioned below the case surface.
3. With the thick spring positioned below the case surface, attach the other side of the shaft to the case assembly by pressing the battery release lever ③ until it snaps into place ④.

Caution : Be careful not to tilt the battery release lever too forward.

If the battery release lever is pushed in this state where the two tabs come below the case surface, there is a possibility of damaging the two tabs.

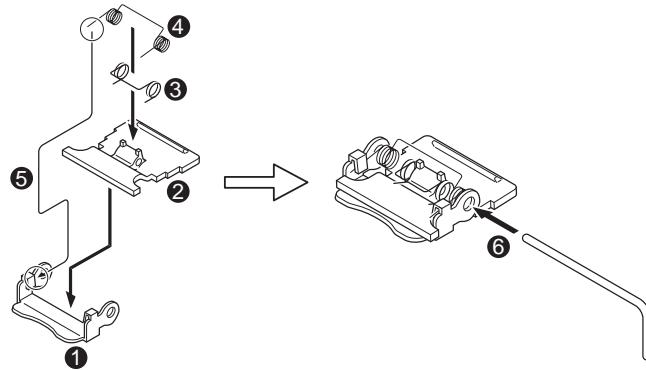


TK-2202/2206

DISASSEMBLY FOR REPAIR

■ Assembling the battery release lever

1. Place the lever ② onto the stopper ①.
2. Place the thick spring ③ onto the lever.
3. Hook the right and left ends of the thin spring ④ onto the tabs of the stopper, then place the thin spring onto the lever ⑤.
4. Slide the shaft through the hole of the stopper and lever ⑥.

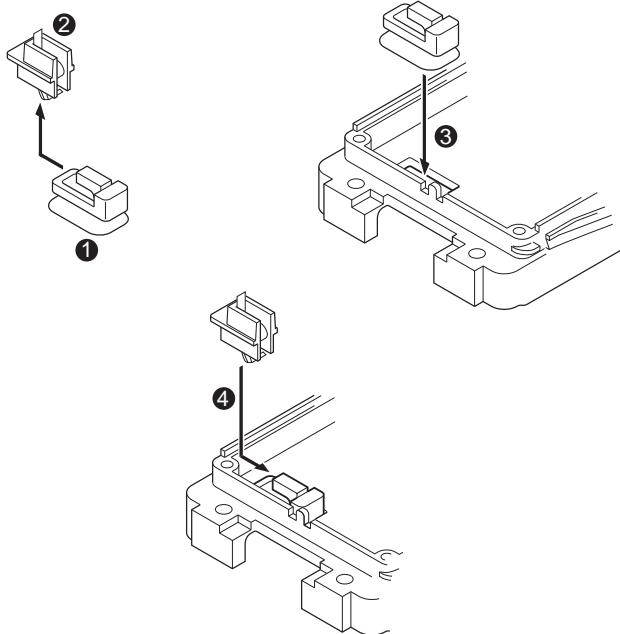


■ Cautions for assembly

1. Attaching the positive terminal to the chassis.

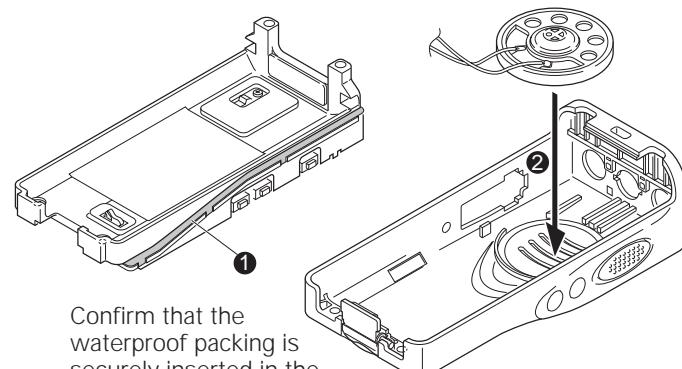
Always attach the positive terminal to the chassis, using the following procedures, before mounting the TX-RX unit onto the chassis.

1. Remove the holder assembly ② from the packing ① of the positive terminal.
2. Mount the packing of the positive terminal into the chassis hole ③.
3. Mount the holder assembly into the packing of the positive terminal ④.



2. Mounting the chassis to the case assembly.

1. Confirm that the waterproof packing attached to the circumference of the chassis is securely inserted in the groove of the chassis ①.
2. Attach the speaker to the speaker recess of the case assembly ②. Make sure the speaker is securely inserted.

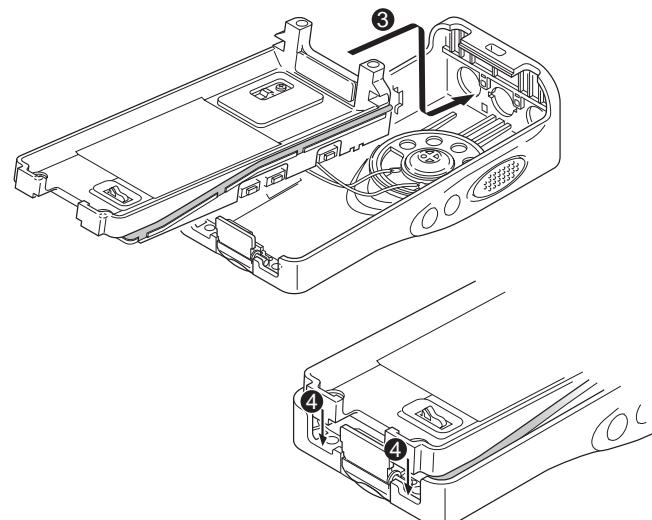


3. Insert the upper part of the chassis into the case assembly ③.

Caution: Take care that the speaker lead wire is not caught by the microphone element.

4. Press the chassis ④ and the case assembly together to attach them.

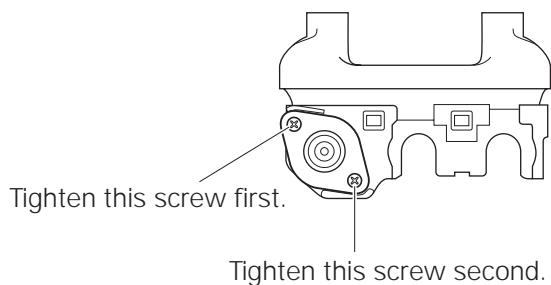
Caution: If the packing of the SP / MIC does not come to the correct position after attaching the chassis to the case assembly, reposition the packing with your fingers.



DISASSEMBLY FOR REPAIR

3. Attaching the antenna receptacle to the chassis.

Screw the antenna receptacle to the chassis in the order shown in the drawing so that the antenna receptacle comes to the center of the case hole.

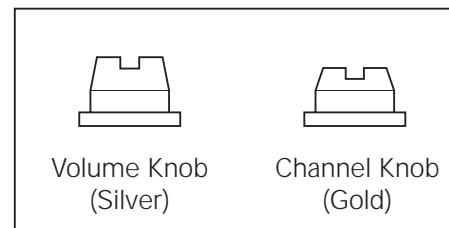


4. The nuts of the volume knob and channel knob

Note that the shapes, colors and heights of nuts of the volume knob and channel knob are different from one another. (The nut of volume knob is silver, and the nut of channel knob is gold)

Use the following jig when removing the nuts of the volume knob and channel knob.

- Jig (Part No. : W05-1012-00)



TK-2202/2206

CIRCUIT DESCRIPTION

1. Frequency Configuration

The receiver utilizes double conversion. The first IF is 38.85 MHz and the second IF is 450 kHz. The first local oscillator signal is supplied from the PLL circuit.

The PLL circuit in the transmitter generates the necessary frequencies. Fig. 1 shows the frequencies.

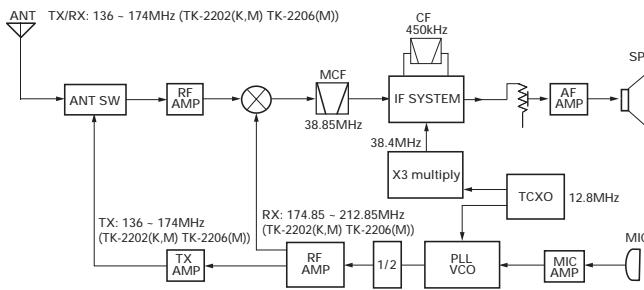


Fig. 1 Frequency configuration

2. Receiver

The frequency configuration of the receiver is shown in Fig. 2.

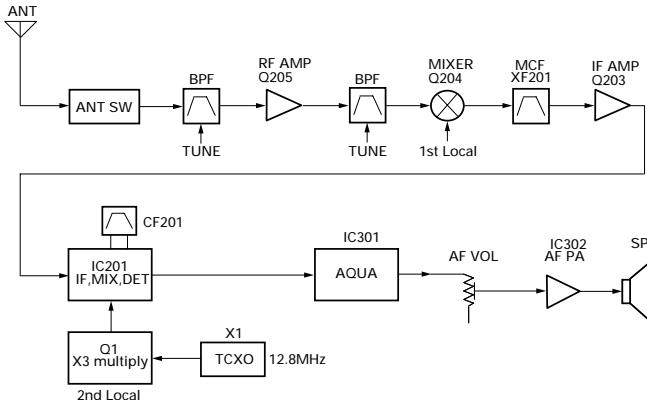


Fig. 2 Receiver section

1) Front End (RF AMP)

The signal coming from the antenna passes through the transmit/receive switching diode circuit, (D103,D104,D105 and D106) passes through a BPF (L214 and L213), and is amplified by the RF amplifier (Q205).

The resulting signal passes through a BPF (L209 and L211) and goes to the mixer. These BPFs are adjusted by variable capacitors (D203,D204,D205 and D206). The input voltage to the variable capacitor is regulated by voltage output from the microprocessor (IC405).

2) First Mixer

The signal from the front end is mixed with the first local oscillator signal generated in the PLL circuit by Q1 to produce a first IF frequency of 38.85 MHz.

The resulting signal passes through the XF201 MCF to cut the adjacent spurious and provide the optimum characteristics, such as adjacent frequency selectivity.

3) IF Amplifier Circuit

The first IF signal is passed through a four-pole monolithic crystal filter (XF201) to remove the adjacent channel signal. The filtered first IF signal is amplified by the first IF amplifier (Q203) and then applied to the IF system IC (IC201). The IF system IC provides a second mixer, second local oscillator, limiting amplifier, quadrature detector and RSSI (Received Signal Strength Indicator). The second mixer mixes the first IF signal with the 38.4MHz of the second local oscillator output (TCXO X1) and produces the second IF signal of 450kHz.

The second IF signal is passed through the ceramic filter (CF201) to remove the adjacent channel signal. The filtered second IF signal is amplified by the limiting amplifier and demodulated by the quadrature detector with the ceramic discriminator (CD201). The demodulated signal is routed to the audio circuit.

4) Wide/Narrow Switching Circuit

Narrow and Wide settings can be made for each channel by switching the demodulation level.

The WIDE (low level) and NARROW (high level) data is output from IC405, pin 45.

When a WIDE (low level) data is received, Q202 turn on. When a NARROW (high level) data is received, Q202 turn off. Q202 turns on/off with the Wide/Narrow data and the IC201 detector output level is switched to maintain a constant output level during wide or narrow signals.

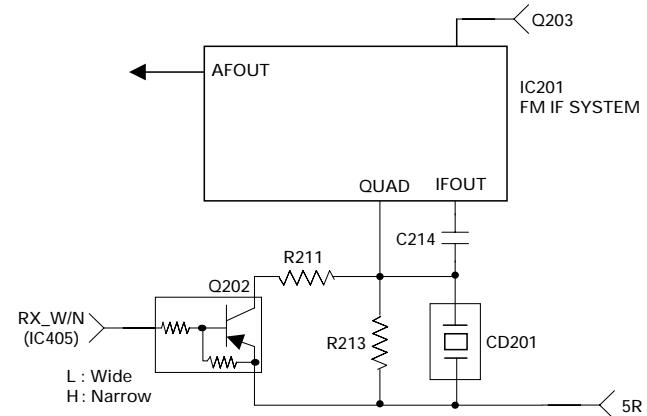


Fig. 3 Wide/Narrow switching circuit

5) Audio Amplifier Circuit

The demodulated signal from IC201 goes to AF amplifier through IC301.

The signal then goes through an AF volume control , and is routed to an audio power amplifier (IC302) where it is amplified and output to the speaker.

CIRCUIT DESCRIPTION

6) Squelch

Part of the AF signal from the IC enters the FM IC (IC201) again, and the noise component is amplified and rectified by a filter and an amplifier to produce a DC voltage corresponding to the noise level.

The DC signal from the FM IC goes to the analog port of the microprocessor (IC405). IC405 determines whether to output sounds from the speaker by checking whether the input voltage is higher or lower than the preset value. To output sounds from the speaker, IC405 sends a high signal to the SP MUTE line and turns IC302 on through Q303, Q304, Q305, Q306 and Q316. (See Fig. 4)

7) Receive Signalling

(1) QT/DQT

The output signal from FM IC(IC201) enters the microprocessor(IC405) through IC301. IC405 determines whether the QT or DQT matches the preset value, and controls the SP MUTE and the speaker output sounds according to the squelch results.

(2) MSK (Fleet Sync)

The MSK input signal from the FM IC goes to pin 31 of IC 301. The signal is demodulated by MSK demodulator in IC 301. The demodulated data goes to the CPU for processing.

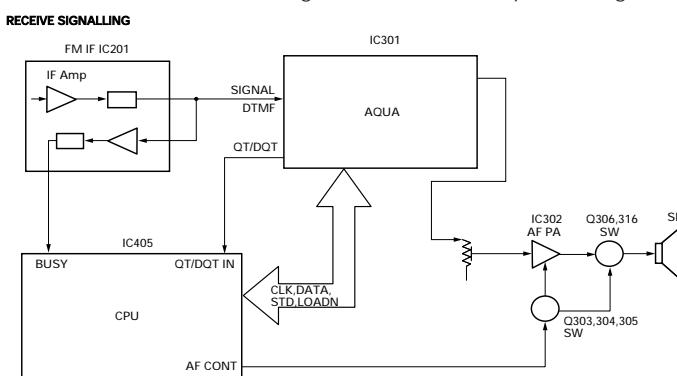


Fig. 4 AF amplifier and squelch

(3) DTMF

The DTMF input signal from the FM IC (IC201) goes to IC301. The decoded information is then processed by the CPU.

3. PLL Frequency Synthesizer

The PLL circuit generates the first local oscillator signal for reception and the RF signal for transmission.

1) PLL

The frequency step of the PLL circuit is 2.5, 5, 6.25 or 7.5kHz. A 12.8MHz reference oscillator signal is divided at IC1 by a fixed counter to produce an oscillator (VCO) output signal which is buffer amplified by Q2 then divided in IC1 by a programmable counter. The divided signal is compared in phase with the 5 or 6.25kHz reference signal from the phase comparator in IC1. The output signal from the phase comparator is filtered through a low-pass filter and passed to the VCO to control the oscillator frequency. (See Fig. 5)

2) VCO

The operating frequency is generated by Q4 in transmit mode and Q3 in receive mode. The oscillator frequency is controlled by applying the VCO control voltage, obtained from the phase comparator, to the varactor diodes (D4 and D7 in transmit mode and D5 and D9 in receive mode). The RX pin is set high in receive mode causing Q5 turn on. The TX pin is set high in transmit mode. The outputs from Q3 and Q4 are amplified by Q6 and sent to the RF amplifiers.

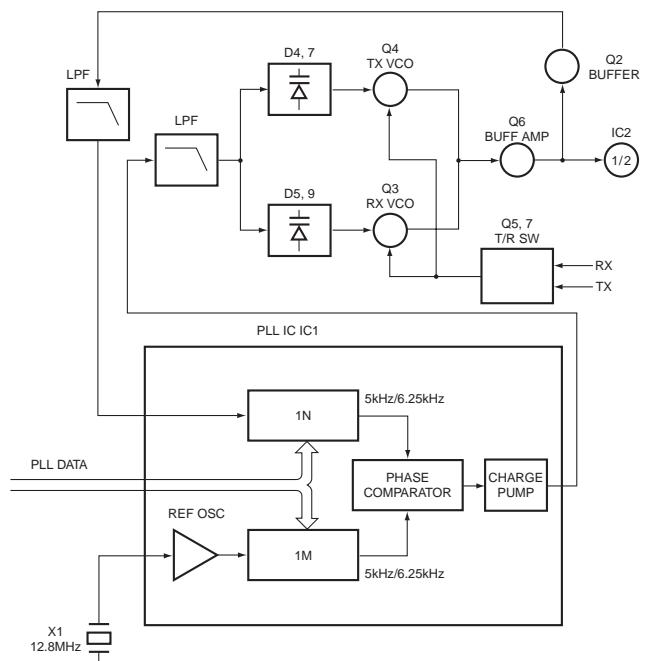


Fig. 5 PLL circuit

3) Unlock Detector

If a pulse signal appears at the LD pin of IC1, an unlock condition occurs, and the DC voltage obtained from C4, R5 and D1 causes the voltage applied to the microprocessor to go low. When the microprocessor detects this condition, the transmitter is disabled, ignoring the push-to-talk switch input signal.

4. Transmitter System

1) Microphone Amplifier

The signal from the microphone passes through the IC301. When encoding DTMF, it is turned OFF for muting the microphone input signal by IC301.

The signal passes through the Audio processor (IC301) for the maximum deviation adjustment, and goes to the VCO modulation input.

CIRCUIT DESCRIPTION

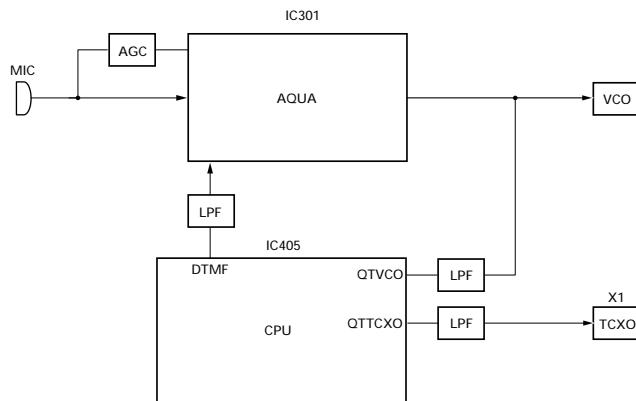


Fig. 6 Microphone amplifier

2) Drive and Final Amplifier

The signal from the T/R switch (D101 is on) is amplified by the pre-drive (Q102) and the drive amplifier (Q103) to 50mW. The output of the drive amplifier is amplified by the RF power amplifier (Q106) to 5.0W (1W when the power is low). The RF power amplifier consists of two MOS FET stages. The output of the RF power amplifier is then passed through the harmonic filter (LPF) and antenna switch (D103 and D104) and applied to the antenna terminal.

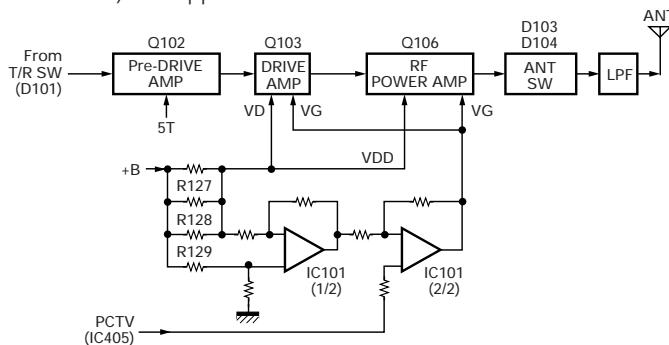


Fig. 7 Drive and final amplifier and APC circuit

3) APC Circuit

The APC circuit always monitors the current flowing through the RF power amplifier (Q106) and keeps a constant current. The voltage drop at R127, R128 and R129 is caused by the current flowing through the RF power amplifier and this voltage is applied to the differential amplifier IC101(1/2). IC101(2/2) compares the output voltage of IC101(1/2) with the reference voltage from IC405. The output of IC101(2/2) controls the VG of the RF power amplifier, drive amplifier and pre-drive amplifier to make both voltages the same. The change of power high/low is carried out by the change of the reference voltage.

4) Encode Signalling

(1) QT/DQT

QT,DQT data of the QTTCXO Line is output from pin 28 of the CPU. The signal passes through a low-pass CR filter and goes to the TCXO(X1).

The QT,DQT data of the QTVCO Line is output from pin 24 of the CPU. The signal passes through a low pass CR filter, mixes with the audio signal, and goes to the VCO modulation input. TX deviation is adjusted by the CPU.

(2) DTMF

High-speed data is output from pin 2 of the CPU. The signal passes through a low-pass CR filter, and provides a TX and SP out tone, and is then applied to the audio processor (IC301). The signal is mixed with the audio signal and goes to the VCO.

TX deviation is adjusted by the CPU.

(3) MSK (Fleet Sync)

Fleet Sync utilizes 1200bps and 2400bps MSK signal is output from pin 6 of IC301. And is routed to the VCO. When encoding MSK, the microphone input signal is muted.

5. Power Supply

There are four 5V power supplies for the microprocessor: 5M, 5C, 5R, and 5T. 5M for microprocessor is always output while the power is on. 5M is always output, but turns off when the power is turned off to prevent malfunction of the microprocessor.

5C is a common 5V and is output when SAVE is not set to OFF.

5R is 5V for reception and output during reception.

5T is 5V for transmission and output during transmission.

6. Control Circuit

The control circuit consists of a microprocessor (IC405) and its peripheral circuits. It controls the TX-RX unit. IC405 mainly performs the following:

- (1) Switching between transmission and reception by the 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 the decode data input.
- (6) Transmitting tone and encode data.

1) Frequency Shift Circuit

The microprocessor (IC405) operates at a clock of 7.3728MHz. This oscillator has a circuit that shifts the frequency by BEAT SHIFT SW (Q407,Q408).

A beat sound may be able to be evaded from generation if "Beat Shift" is set to ON when it is generated in the internal spurious transmission modulated sound of a transceiver.

CIRCUIT DESCRIPTION

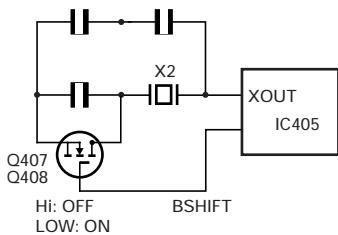


Fig. 8 Frequency shift circuit

2) Memory Circuit

Memory circuit consists of the CPU (IC405) and an EEPROM (IC406). An EEPROM has a capacity of 64k bits that contains the transceiver control program for the CPU and data such as transceiver channels and operating features.

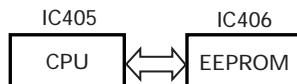


Fig. 9 Memory circuit

3) Low Battery Warning

The battery voltage is checked using by the microprocessor. The transceiver generates a warning tone when it falls below the warning voltage shown in the table.

- (1) The red LED blinks when the battery voltage falls below the voltage (1) shown in the table during transmission.

Note:

The transceiver checks the battery voltage during reception even when, in the FPU, the Battery Warning status function is set to "On TX" (default setting).

However, the LED does not blink during reception. During transmission, the LED blinks to generate the warning tone of a low battery voltage.

- (2) The transceiver immediately stops transmission when the battery voltage falls below the voltage (2) shown in the table. A message tone beeps while the PTT switch is released.

	Ni-Cd Battery	Ni-MH Battery
(1)	6.2[V]	6.2[V]
(2)	5.9[V]	5.9[V]

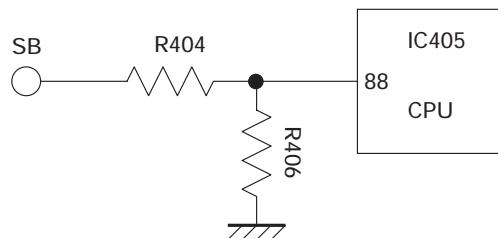


Fig. 10 Low battery warning

7. Control System

Keys and channel selector circuit.

The signal from the keys and channel selector are directly input to the microprocessor, as shown in fig. 11.

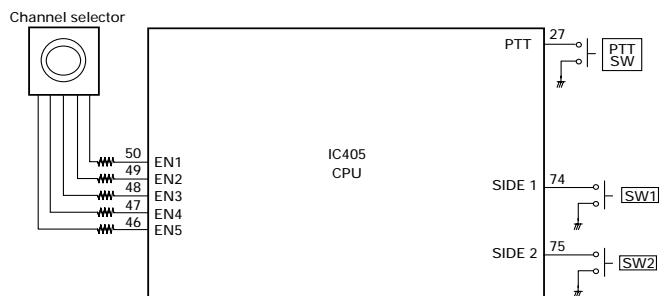


Fig. 11 Control system

TK-2202/2206

TERMINAL FUNCTION / SEMICONDUCTOR DATA

TERMINAL FUNCTION

■ CN401

Pin No.	Name	I/O	Function
1	B	I	B (Battery Voltage)
2	SB	O	Switched B
3	SP1	I	Audio input
4	SP2	O	Audio output
5	GND	-	GND
6	EN1	I	Encoder pulse input

Pin No.	Name	I/O	Function
7	EN2	I	Encoder pulse input
8	GND	-	GND
9	EN3	I	Encoder pulse input
10	EN4	I	Encoder pulse input
11	EN5	I	Encoder pulse input

SEMICONDUCTOR DATA

Microprocessor : 30622MAA-B89GP (TX-RX UNIT : IC405)

■ Pin function

Pin No.	Port Name	I/O	Function
1	PCTV	O	APC/BPF control data output
2	DTMF	O	DTMF/ Beep output
3	NC	-	NC
4	EEPDATA	I/O	EEPROM data input/output
5	EECLK	O	EEPROM clock output
6	BYTE	-	GND
7	GND	-	GND
8	BSHIFT	O	Beat shift switch
9	NC	-	NC
10	RESET	I	CPU reset
11	XOUT	O	CPU clock (7.3728MHz)
12	VSS	-	GND
13	XIN	I	CPU clock (7.3728MHz)
14-15	VCC	-	+5V
16	INT	I	Battery voltage monitor input
17	TCLK/DTRDO	I	Base band IC data input
18	RDF/FD	I	Base band IC data input
19	SCLK	O	Base band IC clock output
20	D I/O	I/O	Base band IC data input / output
21	TDATA/DTRCLK	O	Base band IC data output
22	DIR	O	Base band IC data output
23	STD	I	Base band IC data input
24	QT VCO	O	QT/DQT output
25	DTRLOADN	O	Base band IC data output
26	1/2 OSC	O	3.6864 MHz (7.3728 MHz/2)
27	PTT	I	PTT switch input
28	QT TCXO	O	QT/DQT output
29	TXD	O	Serial data (FPU/FLASH)
30	RXD	I	Serial data (FPU/FLASH)
31	GND	-	GND
32	APCSW	O	APC switch
33-34	NC	-	NC
35	DCSW	O	APC voltage discharge switch
36	TX_W/N	O	TX Wide/Narrow switch
37	RX_SW	O	RX VCO switch
38	TX_SW	O	TX VCO switch
39	GND	-	GND
40	PLL_UL	I	PLL unlock detect input
41	PLL_STB	O	PLL strobe output
42	PLL_DAT	O	PLL data output
43	PLL_CLK	O	PLL clock output

Pin No.	Port Name	I/O	Function
44	VCC	-	+5V
45	RX_W/N	O	RX Wide/Narrow switch
46	EN5	I	Channel selector input
47	EN4	I	Channel selector input
48	EN3	I	Channel selector input
49	EN2	I	Channel selector input
50	EN1	I	Channel selector input
51	OPTDET	I	Headset input detect
52	AF_CONT	O	Speaker mute
53-59	NC	-	NC
60	VCC	-	+5V
61	NC	-	NC
62	VSS	-	GND
63-64	GND	-	GND
65-71	NC	-	NC
72	LEDTX	O	Red LED lights control output
73	LEDRX	O	Green LED lights control output
74	PF1	I	SIDE1 key input
75	PF2	I	SIDE2 key input
76	SIM1	-	GND
77	SIM2	-	GND
78-79	NC	-	NC
80	5T_C	O	5T control output
81	5R_C	O	5R control output
82	5C_C	O	5C control output
83-87	NC	-	NC
88	BATT	I	Battery voltage input
89	RSSI	I	Received Signal Strength Indicator input
90	BUSY	I	Busy level input
91	VOX	I	VOX level input
92	QT/DQT_IN	I	QT/DQT input
93	TH_DET	I	Thermistor input
94	AVSS	-	GND
95	NC	-	NC
96	VREF	-	+5V
97	AVCC	-	+5V
98	NC	-	NC
99	MIC_MUTE	O	MIC mute
100	NC	-	NC

COMPONENTS DESCRIPTION

TX-RX UNIT (X57-6870-20)

Ref. No.	Use/Function	Operation/Condition
IC1	IC	PLL system
IC2	IC	VCO 1/2 Divider
IC101	IC	Comparator (APC)
IC201	IC	FM IF system
IC301	IC	Audio processor
IC302	IC	AF AMP
IC401	IC	Voltage regulator/ 5V
IC402	IC	Voltage regulator/ 5V
IC403	IC	Voltage detector / Reset
IC404	IC	Voltage detector / INT
IC405	IC	Microprocessor
IC406	IC	EEPROM
Q1	Transistor	Tripler
Q2	Transistor	PLL IC f_in AMP
Q3	FET	VCO / RX
Q4	FET	VCO / TX
Q5	Transistor	DC switch / TX VCO
Q6	FET	RF Buffer AMP
Q7	Transistor	DC switch / RX VCO
Q8	FET	Ripple filter
Q9	Transistor	RF AMP
Q102	Transistor	RF AMP
Q103	FET	TX Drive AMP
Q104	Transistor	APC switch
Q105	FET	APC switch
Q106	FET	TX Final AMP
Q107	Transistor	APC switch
Q108	FET	APC switch
Q109	Transistor	APC switch
Q202	Transistor	W/N switch / RX
Q203	Transistor	IF AMP
Q204	FET	Mixer
Q205	FET	RF AMP
Q301	Transistor	W/N switch / TX
Q302	Transistor	MIC AGC
Q303	Transistor	DC switch / SP Mute
Q304	Transistor	DC switch
Q305	Transistor	DC switch / SP Mute
Q306	FET	SP Mute switch
Q316	FET	SP Mute switch
Q401	Transistor	LED switch / Red
Q402	Transistor	LED switch / Green
Q403	FET	5T switch
Q404	FET	5R switch
Q405	Transistor	5C switch
Q407	FET	Beat Shift switch
Q408	FET	Beat Shift switch

Ref. No.	Use/Function	Operation/Condition
D1	Diode	Ripple Filter
D4	Variable capacitance diode	Frequency control / TX VCO
D5	Variable capacitance diode	Frequency control / RX VCO
D7	Variable capacitance diode	Frequency control / TX VCO
D9	Variable capacitance diode	Frequency control / RX VCO
D10	Variable capacitance diode	Modulator
D11	Diode	Current steering
D101	Diode	TX/RX RF switch
D102	Zener diode	APC protect
D103	Diode	ANT switch
D104	Diode	ANT switch
D105	Diode	ANT switch
D106	Diode	ANT switch
D202	Diode	TX/RX RF switch
D203	Variable capacitance diode	RF BPF tuning
D204	Variable capacitance diode	RF BPF tuning
D205	Variable capacitance diode	RF BPF tuning
D206	Variable capacitance diode	RF BPF tuning
D301	Diode	Detector
D302	Diode	Detector
D303	Diode	Isolation
D401	Diode	5V Protection
D402	Diode	Reverse Protection
D403	LED	LED/ Red
D404	LED	LED/ Green

ADDITIONAL PCB

Ref. No.	Use/Function	Operation/Condition
Q901	FET	W/N Switch/ TX

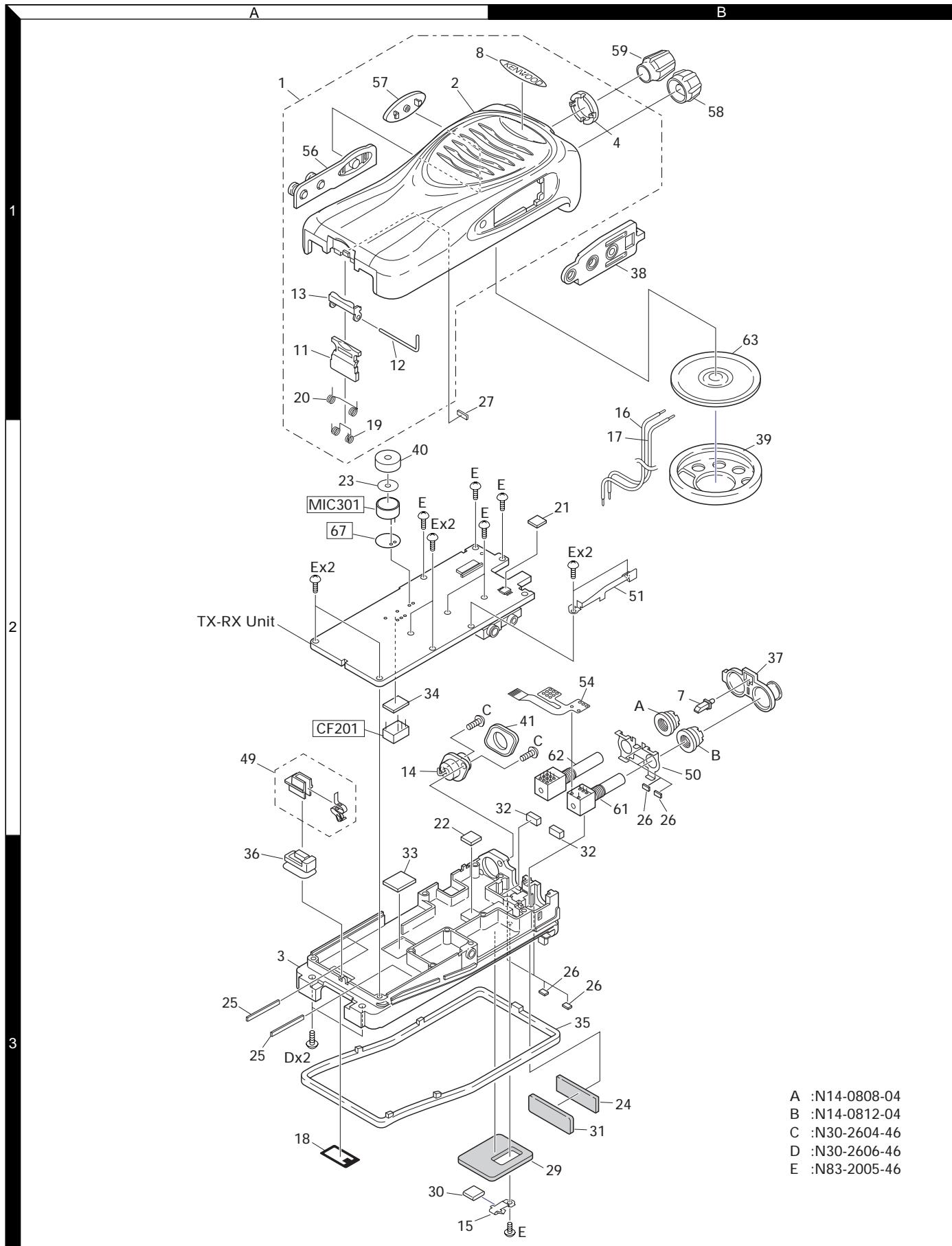
PARTS LIST

TX-RX UNIT (X57-6870-20)
ADDITIONAL PCB

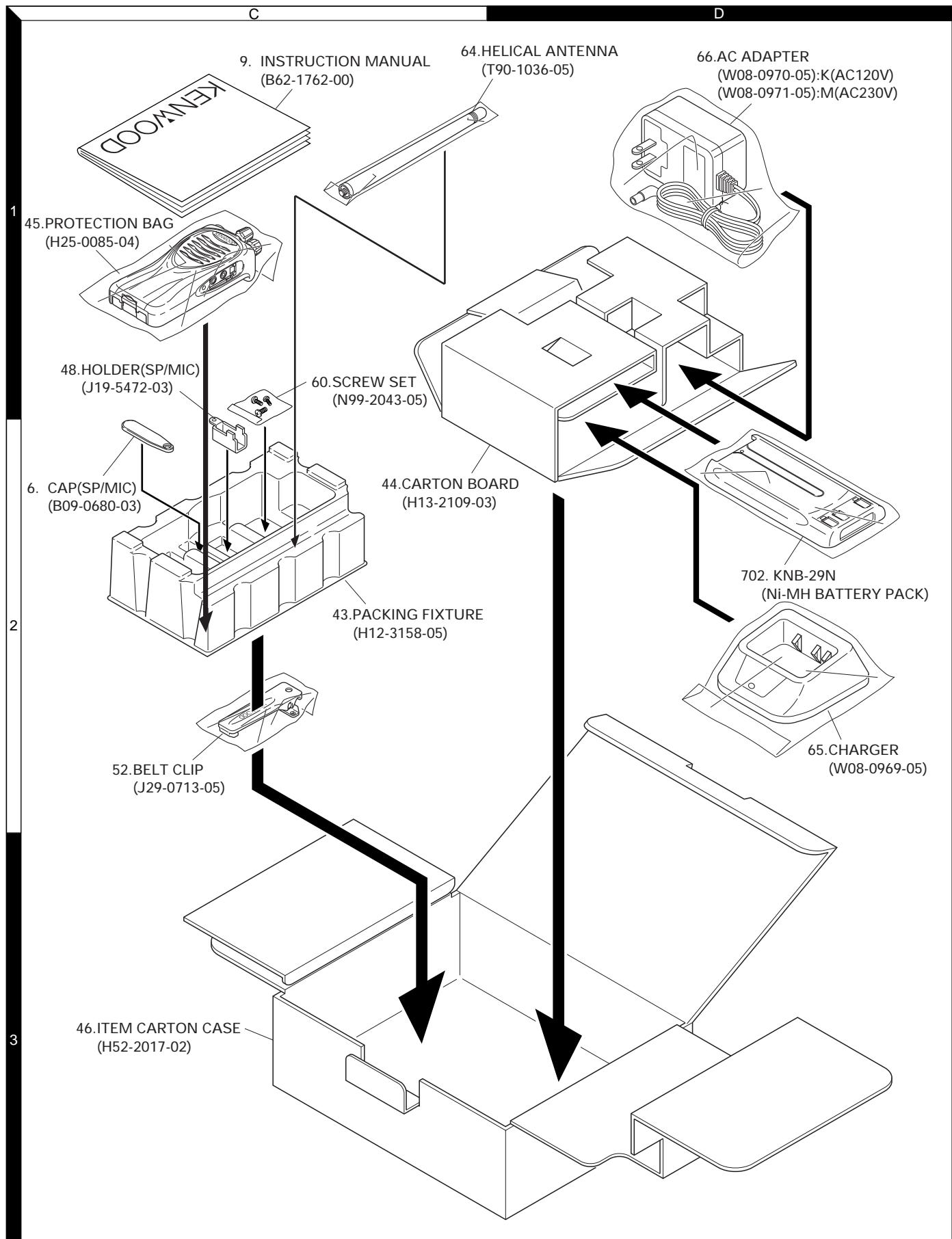
Ref. No.	Address	New parts	Parts No.	Description	Destination	Ref. No.	Address	New parts	Parts No.	Description	Destination
Q106			2SK2595	FET							
Q107			DTC114EE	DIGITAL TRANSISTOR							
Q108			2SK1824	FET							
Q109			DTA144EE	DIGITAL TRANSISTOR							
Q202			DTA144EE	DIGITAL TRANSISTOR							
Q203			2SC4649(N,P)	TRANSISTOR							
Q204,205			3SK318	FET							
Q301			DTA114EE	DIGITAL TRANSISTOR							
Q302			2SC4919	TRANSISTOR							
Q303			DTC144EE	DIGITAL TRANSISTOR							
Q304			2SA1362(GR)	TRANSISTOR							
Q305			DTC144EE	DIGITAL TRANSISTOR							
Q306			CPH3413	FET							
Q316			CPH3413	FET							
Q401,402			DTC114EE	DIGITAL TRANSISTOR							
Q403,404			CPH3317	FET							
Q405			DTA123JE	DIGITAL TRANSISTOR							
Q407,408			2SK1830	FET							
TH101			157-104-65001	THERMISTOR							
TH203			157-104-65001	THERMISTOR							
ADDITIONAL PCB											
C901,902			CK73GB1A105K	CHIP C	1.0UF	K					
R901,902			RK73GB1J472J	CHIP R	4.7K	J	1/16W				
O901			2SK1824	FET							

TK-2202/2206

EXPLODED VIEW

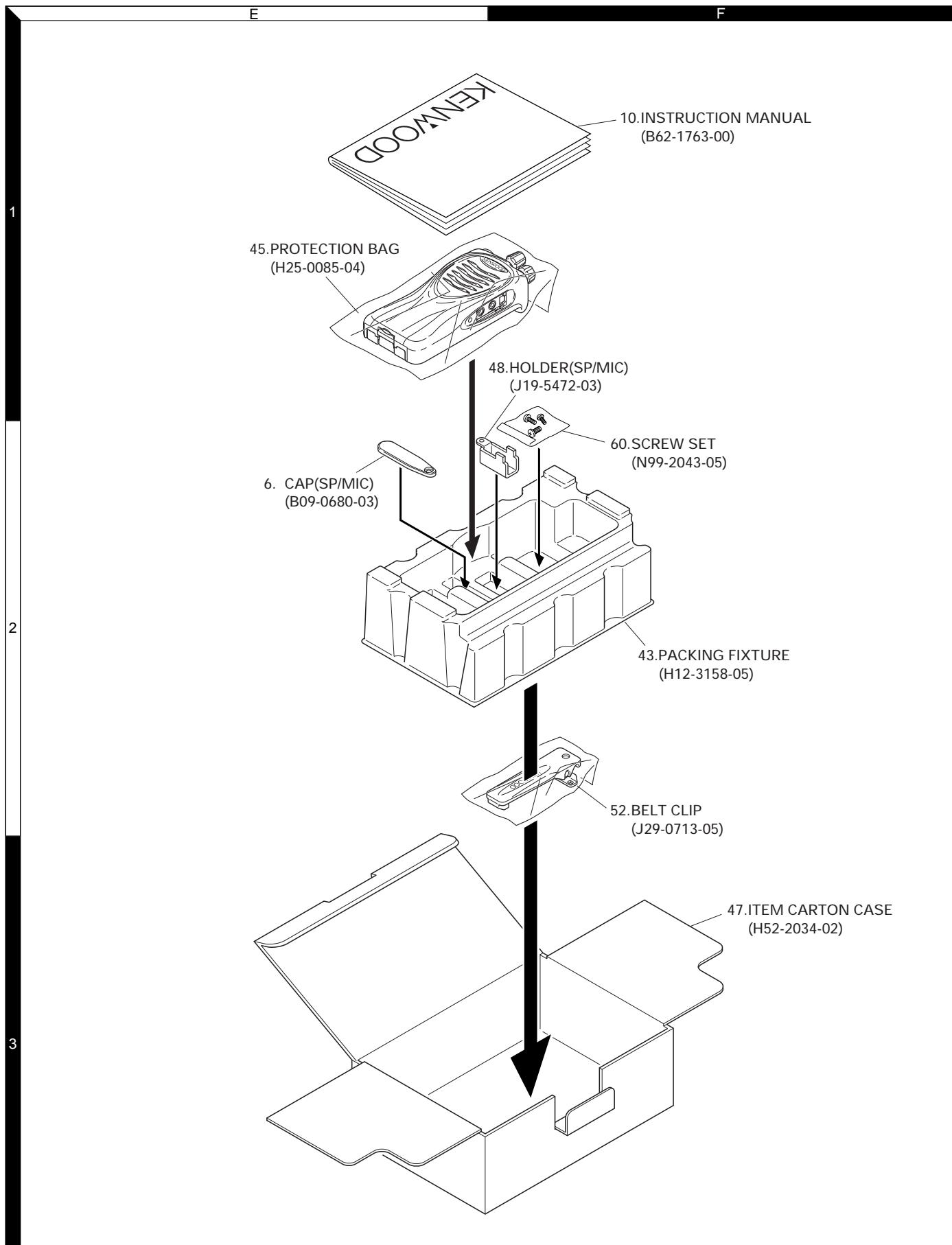


PACKING (TK-2202)



TK-2202/2206

PACKING (TK-2206)



ADJUSTMENT

Test Equipment Required for Alignment

Test Equipment	Major Specifications	
1. Standard Signal Generator (SSG)	Frequency Range Modulation Output	136 to 174MHz. Frequency modulation and external modulation. -127dBm/0.1μV to greater than -47dBm/1mV
2. Power Meter	Input Impedance Operation Frequency Measurement Range	50Ω. 136 to 174MHz. Vicinity of 10W
3. Deviation Meter	Frequency Range	136 to 174MHz.
4. Digital Volt Meter (DVM)	Measuring Range Input Impedance	10mV to 10V DC High input impedance for minimum circuit loading.
5. Oscilloscope		DC through 30MHz.
6. High Sensitivity Frequency Counter	Frequency Range Frequency Stability	10Hz to 1000MHz. 0.2ppm or less.
7. Ammeter		5A.
8. AF Volt Meter (AF VTVM)	Frequency Range Voltage Range	50Hz to 10kHz. 1mV to 10V.
9. Audio Generator (AG)	Frequency Range Output	50Hz to 5kHz or more. 0 to 1V.
10. Distortion Meter	Capability Input Level	3% or less at 1kHz. 50mV to 10Vrms.
11. Spectrum Analyzer	Measuring Range	DC to 1GHz or more
12. Tracking Generator	Center frequency Output Voltage	50kHz to 600MHz 100mV or more
13. 8Ω Dummy Load		Approx. 8Ω, 3W.
14. Regulated Power Supply		5V to 10V, approx. 3A Useful if ammeter equipped.

■ The following parts are required for adjustment

1. Antenna connector adapter

The antenna connector of this radio uses an SMA terminal.

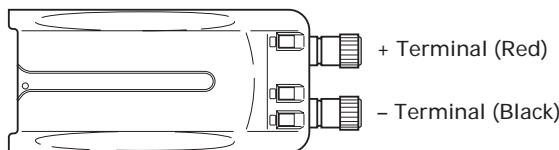
Use an antenna connector adapter [SMA(f) – BNC(f) or SMA(f) – N(f)] for adjustment. (The adapter is not provided as an option, so buy a commercially-available one.)

2. Repair Jig (Chassis)

Use jig (part No.: A10-4086-03) for repairing the TK-2202/2206. Place the TX-RX unit on the jig and fit it with screws.

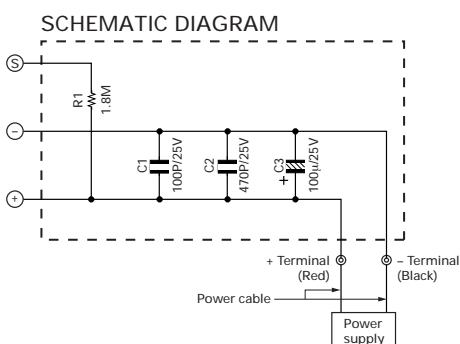
The jig facilitates the voltage check and protects the final amplifier FET when the voltage on the flow side of the TX-RX unit is checked during repairs.

3. Battery Jig (W05-1011-00)



Connect the power cable properly between the battery jig installed in the transceiver and the power supply, and be sure output voltage and the power supply polarity prior to switching the power supply ON, otherwise over voltage and reverse connection may damage the transceiver, or the power supply or both.

Note: When using the battery jig, you must measure the voltage at the terminals of the battery jig. Otherwise, a slight voltage drop may occur within the power cable, between the power supply and the battery jig, especially while the transceiver transmits.

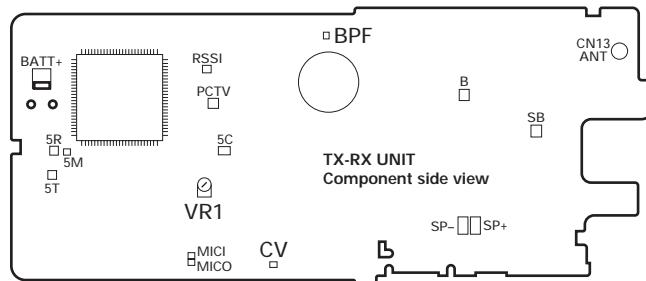


TK-2202/2206

ADJUSTMENT

Adjustment points TX-RX unit (X57-687)

Component side view

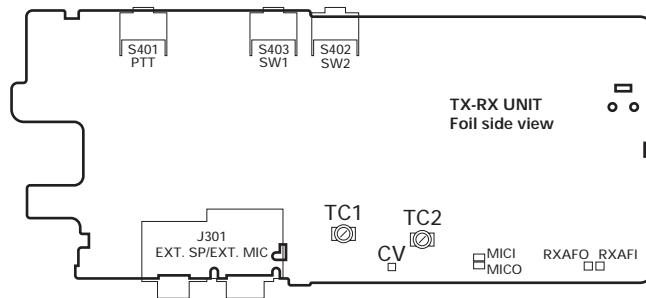


VR1 : Frequency adjustment

BPF : Band-pass wave form test point

CV : Lock voltage adjustment terminal

Foil Side View



TC1 : Transmit lock voltage adjustment

TC2 : Receive lock voltage adjustment

CV : Lock voltage adjustment terminal

Fig. 1 Adjustment points

■ 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.	RX Frequency	TX Frequency
1	155.050	155.100
2	136.050	136.100
3	173.950	173.900
4	155.000	155.000
5	155.200	155.200
6	155.400	155.400
7~16	—	—

Signalling

Signalling No.	RX	TX
1	None	None
2	None	100Hz Square Wave
3	QT 67.0Hz	QT 67.0Hz
4	QT 151.4Hz	QT 151.4Hz
5	QT 250.3Hz	QT 250.3Hz
6	DQT D023N	DQT D023N
7	DQT D754I	DQT D754I
8	DTMF 159D	DTMF 159D
9	None	DTMF tone 9

• Preparations for tuning the transceiver

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

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

The speaker output connector must be terminated with a 8Ω dummy load and connected to an AC voltmeter and an audio distortion meter or a SINAD measurement meter at all times during tuning.

Adjustment Frequency

TEST CH	RX	TX
Center	155.050MHz	155.000MHz
Low	136.050MHz	136.000MHz
High	173.950MHz	174.000MHz
Low'	145.550MHz	145.600MHz
High'	164.550MHz	164.600MHz

ADJUSTMENT

Common Section

Item	Condition	Measurement		Adjustment		Specifications/ Remark
		Test equipment	Terminal	Parts	Method	
1. Setting	1) BATT terminal voltage:7.5V 2) SSG standard modulation [Wide] MOD:1kHz,DEV:3kHz [Narrow] MOD:1kHz,DEV:1.5kHz					
2.VCO lock voltage RX	1) CH:High	Power meter DVM	ANT CV	TC2	4.0V	±0.1V
	2) CH:Low				Check	0.6V or more
	3) CH:High PTT:ON			TC1	4.2V	±0.1V
	4) CH:Low PTT:ON				Check	0.6V or more

Transmitter Section

Item	Condition	Measurement		Adjustment		Specifications/ Remark
		Test equipment	Terminal	Parts	Method	
1.Frequency Adjust	1) CH:High 2) PTT:ON	Frequency counter	ANT	VR1	173.900MHz	±50Hz
2.High power Adjust	TEST CH: Low Low' Center High' High (5 points) BATT terminal voltage:7.5V PTT:ON	Power meter Ammeter		Programming Software:KPG-87D		5.0W ±0.1W 1.9 A or less
	TEST CH: Low Low' Center High' High (5 points) BATT terminal voltage:7.5V PTT:ON					
3.Low power Adjust	TEST CH: Low Low' Center High' High (5 points) BATT terminal voltage:7.5V PTT:ON					1.0W ±0.1W 0.9 A or less
4.Max deviation Adjust [Wide]	TEST CH: Center Low High (3 points) AG:1kHz/150mV Deviation meter filter LPF:15kHz HPF:OFF PTT:ON	Power meter Deviation meter Oscilloscope AG AF VTVM	ANT SP/MIC connector	4.2kHz (According to the lager +,-)		±50Hz
	TEST CH:Center PTT:ON					
5.VOX 1 Writing	TEST CH:Center AG:1kHz/45mV			2.2kHz (According to the lager +,-)		±50Hz

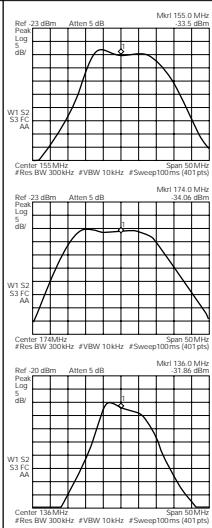
TK-2202/2206

ADJUSTMENT

Item	Condition	Measurement		Adjustment		Specifications/ Remark
		Test equipment	Terminal	Parts	Method	
6.VOX 10 Writing	TEST CH:Center AG:1kHz/3.0mV	Power meter Deviation meter	ANT SP/MIC connector	Programming Software:PG-87D		
7.DQT Balance Adjust [Wide]	TEST CH: Center Low High (3 points) LPF:3kHz HPF:OFF PTT:ON	Oscilloscope AG AF VTVM	ANT	Programming Software:PG-87D	Make the demodulation wave into square waves	
[Narrow]	TEST CH:Center PTT:ON					
8.QT Deviation Adjust [Wide]	TEST CH:Center Low High (3 points) LPF:3kHz HPF:OFF PTT:ON				0.75kHz	$\pm 40\text{Hz}$
[Narrow]	TEST CH:Center PTT:ON				0.35kHz	$\pm 40\text{Hz}$
9.DQT Deviation Adjust [Wide]	TEST CH:Center Low High (3 points) LPF:3kHz HPF:OFF PTT:ON				0.75kHz	$\pm 40\text{Hz}$
[Narrow]	TEST CH:Center PTT:ON				0.35kHz	$\pm 40\text{Hz}$
10.DTMF Deviation Adjust [Wide]	TEST CH:Center LPF:15kHz HPF:OFF PTT:ON				3.0kHz	$\pm 100\text{Hz}$
[Narrow]	TEST CH:Center PTT:ON				1.5kHz	$\pm 100\text{Hz}$
11.MSK Deviation Adjust [Wide]	TEST CH:Center Low High (3 points) LPF:15kHz HPF:OFF PTT:ON				3.0kHz	$\pm 100\text{Hz}$
[Narrow]	TEST CH:Center PTT:ON				1.5kHz	$\pm 100\text{Hz}$

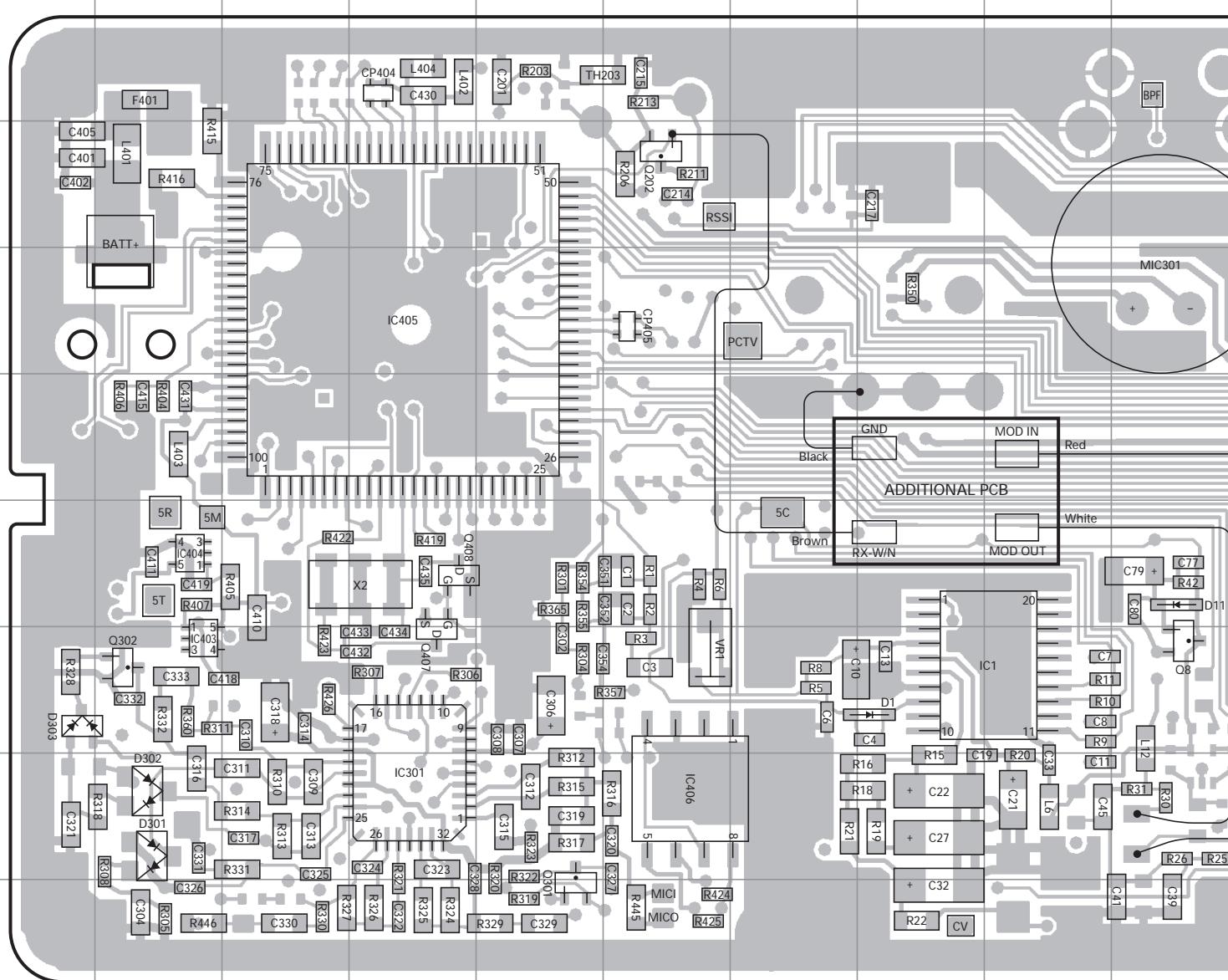
ADJUSTMENT

Receiver Section

Item	Condition	Measurement		Adjustment		Specifications/ Remark
		Test equipment	Terminal	Parts	Method	
1.BPF Wave Adjust	(1)Center frequency Spectrum analyzer setting Center-f : 155MHz Span : 50MHz RBW : 300kHz VBW : 10kHz ATT : 5dB (2)High-edge frequency Spectrum analyzer setting Center-f : 174MHz (3)Low-edge frequency Spectrum analyzer setting Center-f : 136MHz	Spectrum analyzer	ANT BPF	Programming Software: KPG-87D	Adjust the waveform as shown to the right.	
2.Sensitivity check [Wide]	TEST CH: Low Center High SSG output:-117 dBm(0.3μV) SSG MOD:3.0kHz	SSG DVM Oscilloscope AF VTVM	ANT		Check	12dB SINAD or more
[Narrow]	TEST CH: Center SSG output:-115 dBm(0.4μV) SSG MOD:1.5kHz					
3.SQL1 (Threshold) writing [Wide]	TEST CH: Center Low High SSG output:-123 dBm(0.16μV) SSG MOD:3.0kHz			Programming Software: KPG-87D	Write	Squelch open
[Narrow]	TEST CH: Center SSG output:-122 dBm(0.18μV) SSG MOD:1.5kHz					
4.SQL9 (Tight) writing [Wide]	TEST CH: Center Low High SSG output:-117 dBm(0.3μV) SSG MOD:3.0kHz					
[Narrow]	TEST CH:Center SSG output:-116 dBm(0.35μV) SSG MOD:1.5kHz					
5.BATT Detection Writing	BATT terminal voltage:5.9V	DVM	ANT BATT terminal		Write	BATT terminal voltage:5.9V

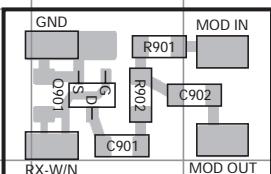
TK-2202/2206 PC BOARD

TX-RX UNIT (X57-6870-20) Component side view (J72-0912-09)



Ref. No.	Address						
IC1	8I	Q104	5L	Q304	7P	D11	7J
IC101	4M	Q105	4K	Q305	8O	D102	4M
IC301	9D	Q107	4L	Q306	9P	D301	9B
IC302	8P	Q108	4L	Q316	9O	D302	9B
IC403	8B	Q109	5L	Q401	8R	D303	8A
IC404	7B	Q202	4F	Q402	8R	D403	8R
IC405	5D	Q301	10E	Q407	8D	D404	8R
IC406	9F	Q302	8B	Q408	7D		
Q8	8J	Q303	7P	D1	8H		

ADDITIONAL PCB



J

K

L

M

N

O

P

Q

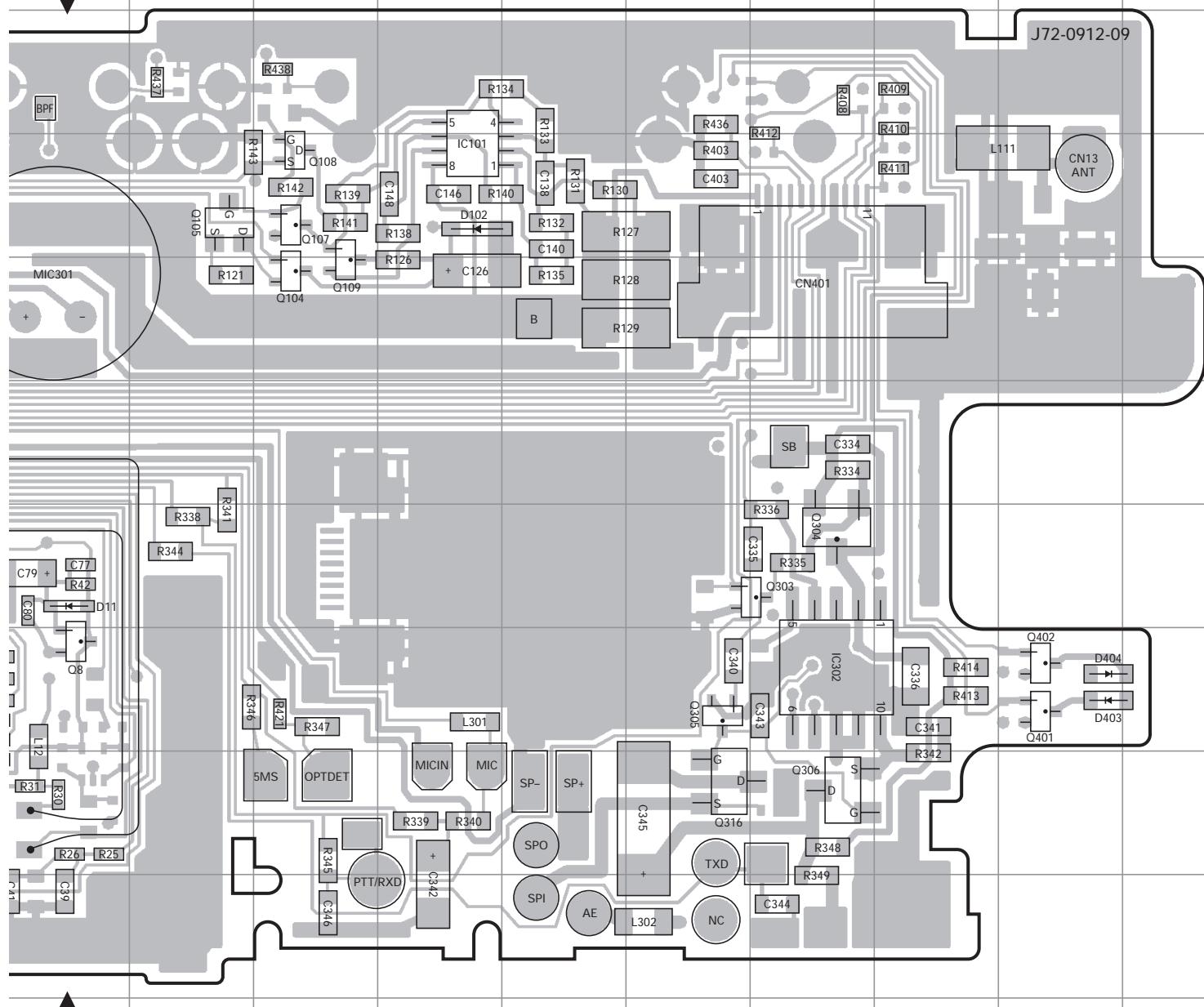
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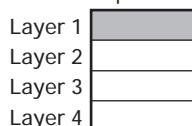
PC BOARD

TK-2202/2206

TX-RX UNIT (X57-6870-20) Component side view (J72-0912-09)



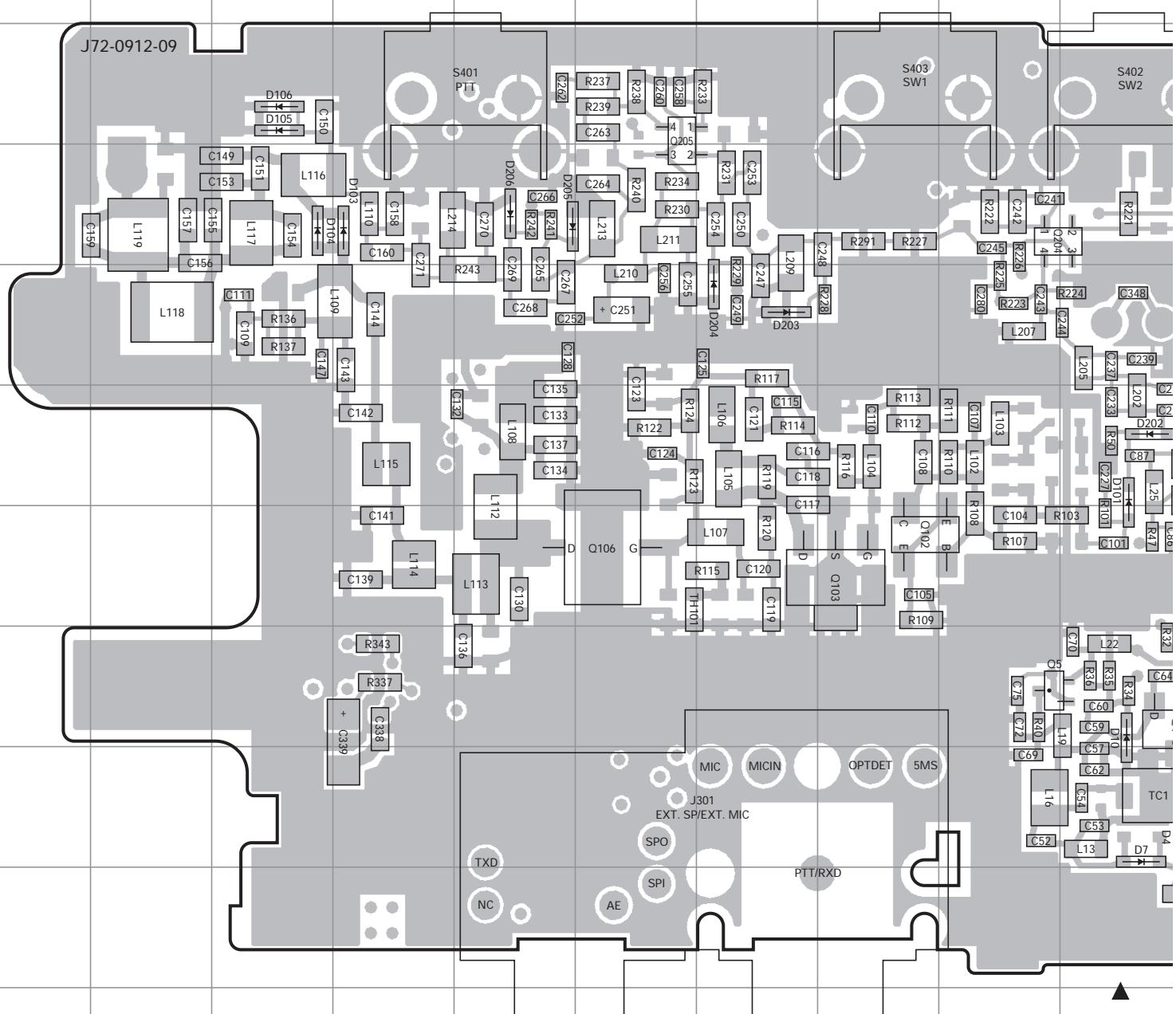
Component side



Foil side

TK-2202/2206 PC BOARD

TX-RX UNIT (X57-6870-20) Foil side view (J72-0912-09)



Ref. No.	Address								
IC2	6L	Q5	8I	Q204	4I	D9	10L	D203	5G
IC201	5N	Q6	8K	Q205	3F	D10	8J	D204	5G
IC401	9R	Q7	9L	Q403	8R	D101	6J	D205	4E
IC402	8R	Q9	6K	Q404	7R	D103	4D	D206	4E
Q1	7O	Q102	7H	Q405	9R	D104	4C	D401	7R
Q2	8L	Q103	7H	D4	9J	D105	3C	D402	4R
Q3	9M	Q106	7F	D5	10L	D106	3C		
Q4	8J	Q203	4N	D7	9J	D202	6J		

J

K

L

M

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Q

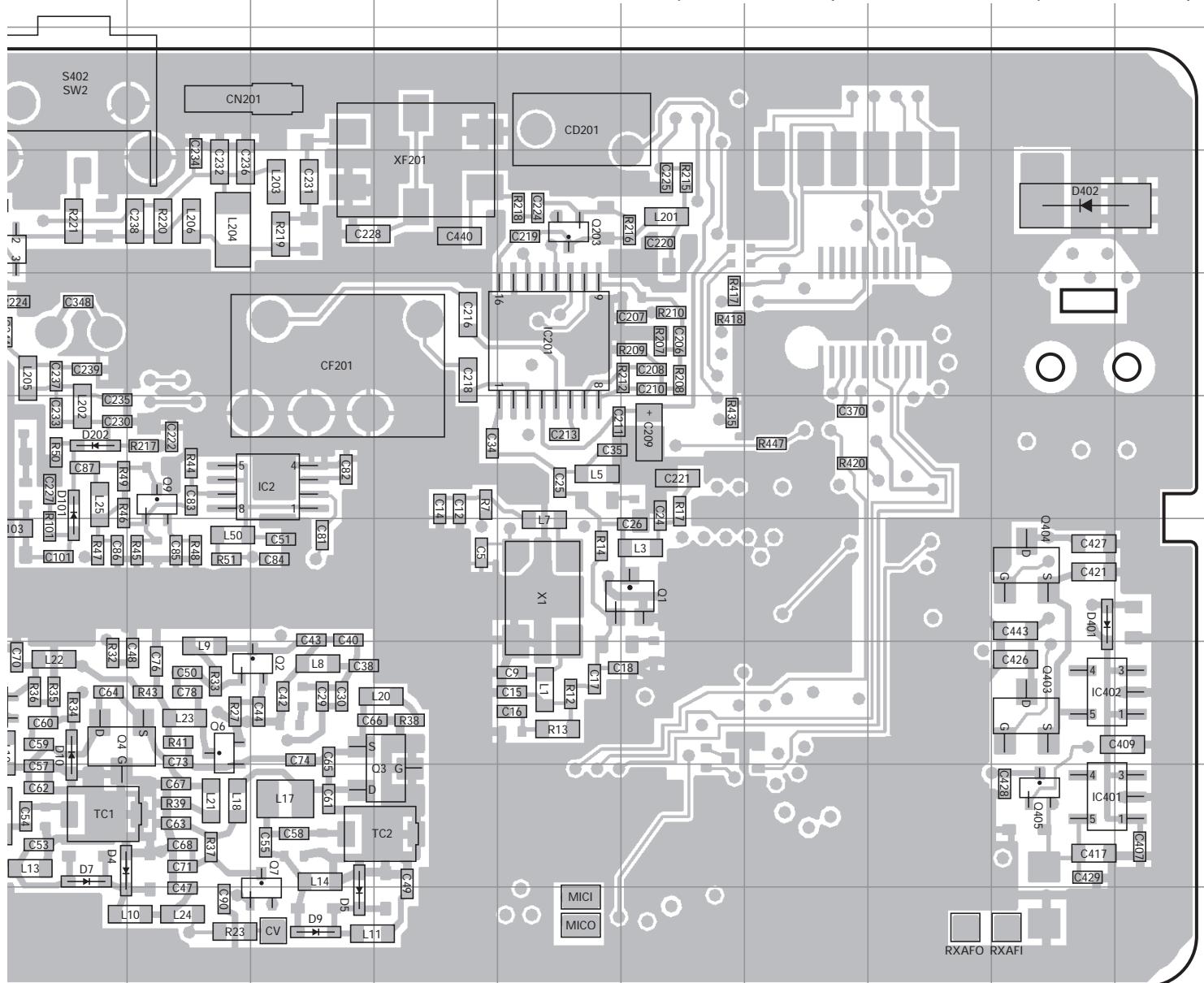
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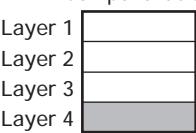
PC BOARD

TK-2202/2206

TX-RX UNIT (X57-6870-20) Foil side view (J72-0912-09)



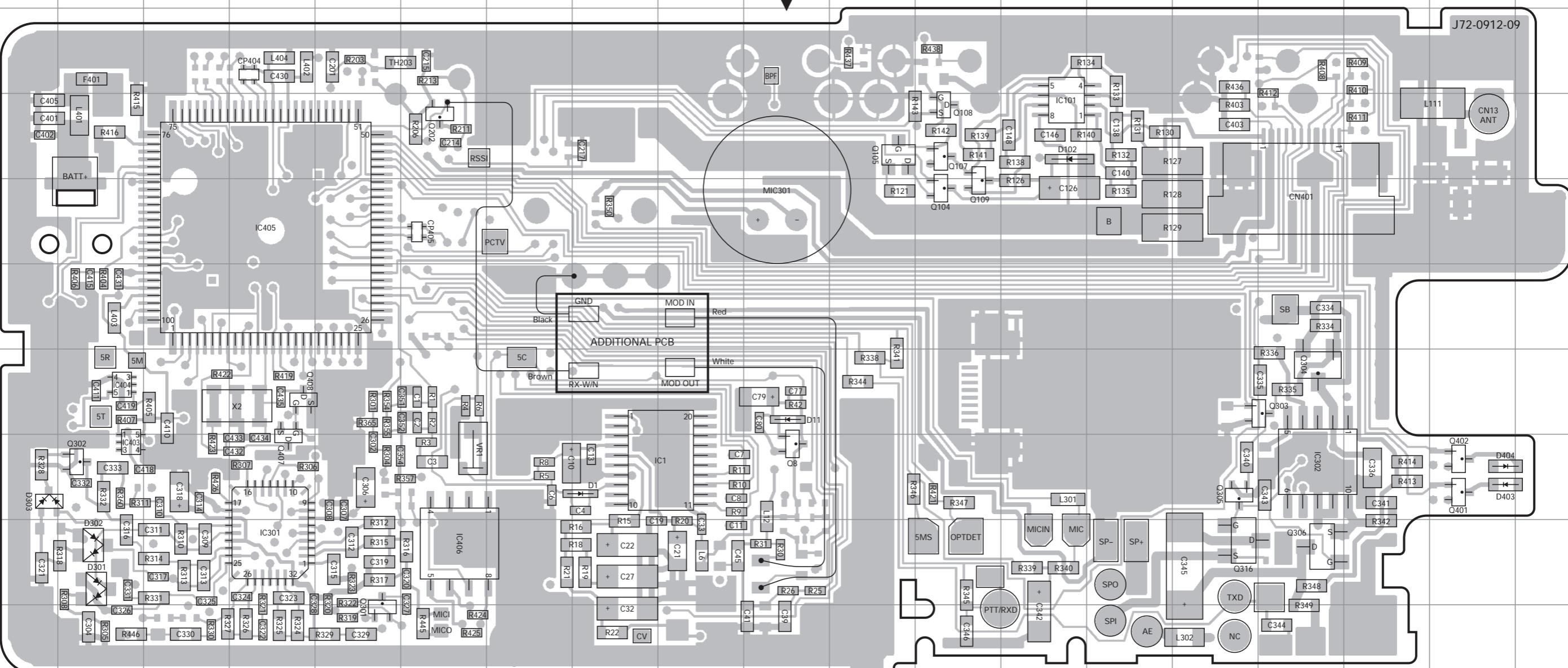
Component side



Foil side

TK-2202/2206 PC BOARD

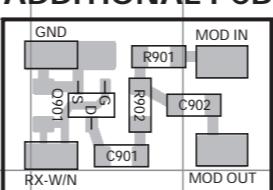
TX-RX UNIT (X57-6870-20) Component side view (J72-0912-09)



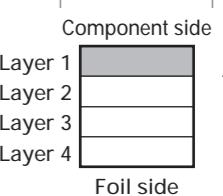
PC BOARD TK-2202/2206

TX-RX UNIT (X57-6870-20) Component side view (J72-0912-09)

ADDITIONAL PCB



Ref. No.	Address						
IC1	8I	Q104	5L	Q304	7P	D11	7J
IC101	4M	Q105	4K	Q305	8O	D102	4M
IC301	9D	Q107	4L	Q306	9P	D301	9B
IC302	8P	Q108	4L	Q316	9O	D302	9B
IC403	8B	Q109	5L	Q401	8R	D303	8A
IC404	7B	Q202	4F	Q402	8R	D403	8R
IC405	5D	Q301	10E	Q407	8D	D404	8R
IC406	9F	Q302	8B	Q408	7D		
Q8	8J	Q303	7P	D1	8H		

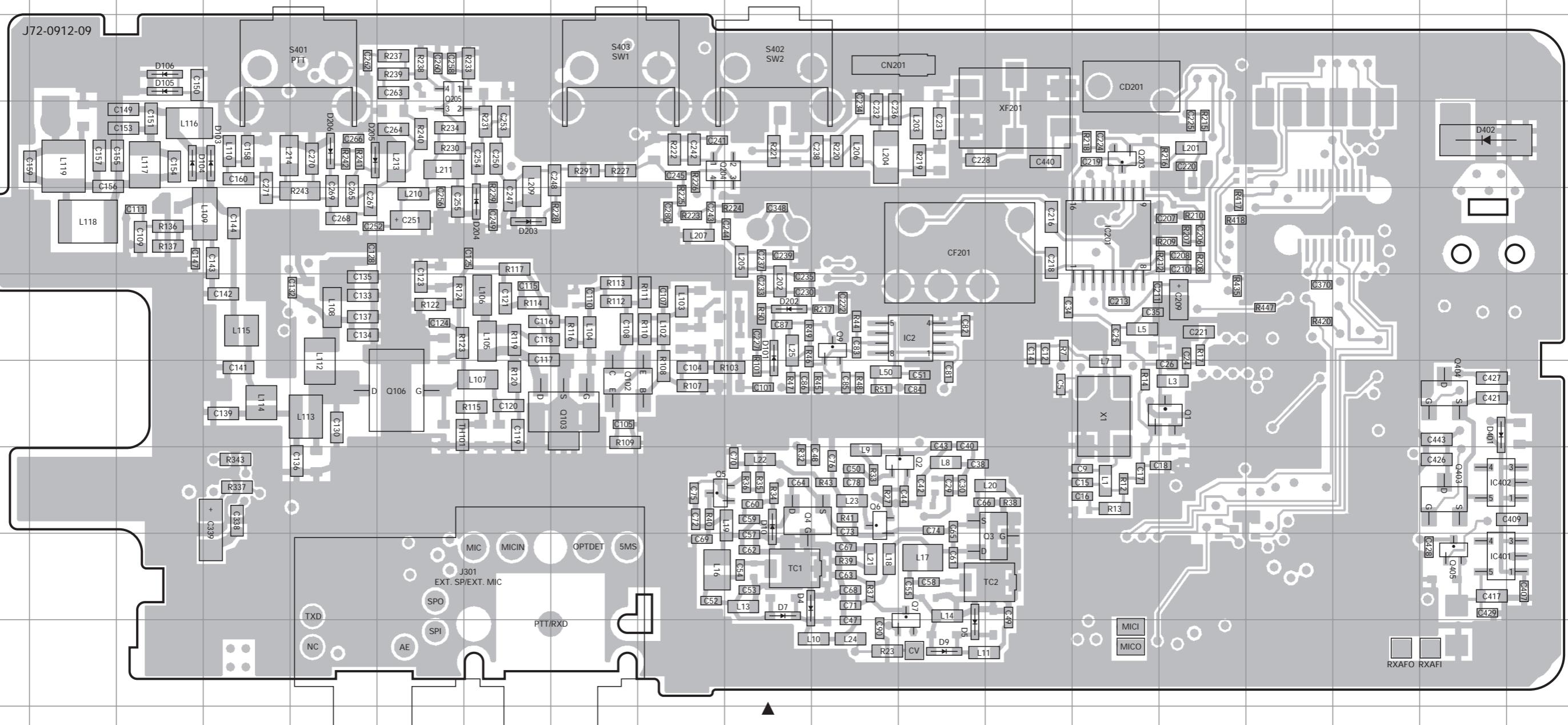


TK-2202/2206 PC BOARD

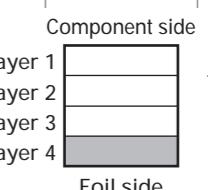
PC BOARD TK-2202/2206

TX-RX UNIT (X57-6870-20) Foil side view (J72-0912-09)

TX-RX UNIT (X57-6870-20) Foil side view (J72-0912-09)

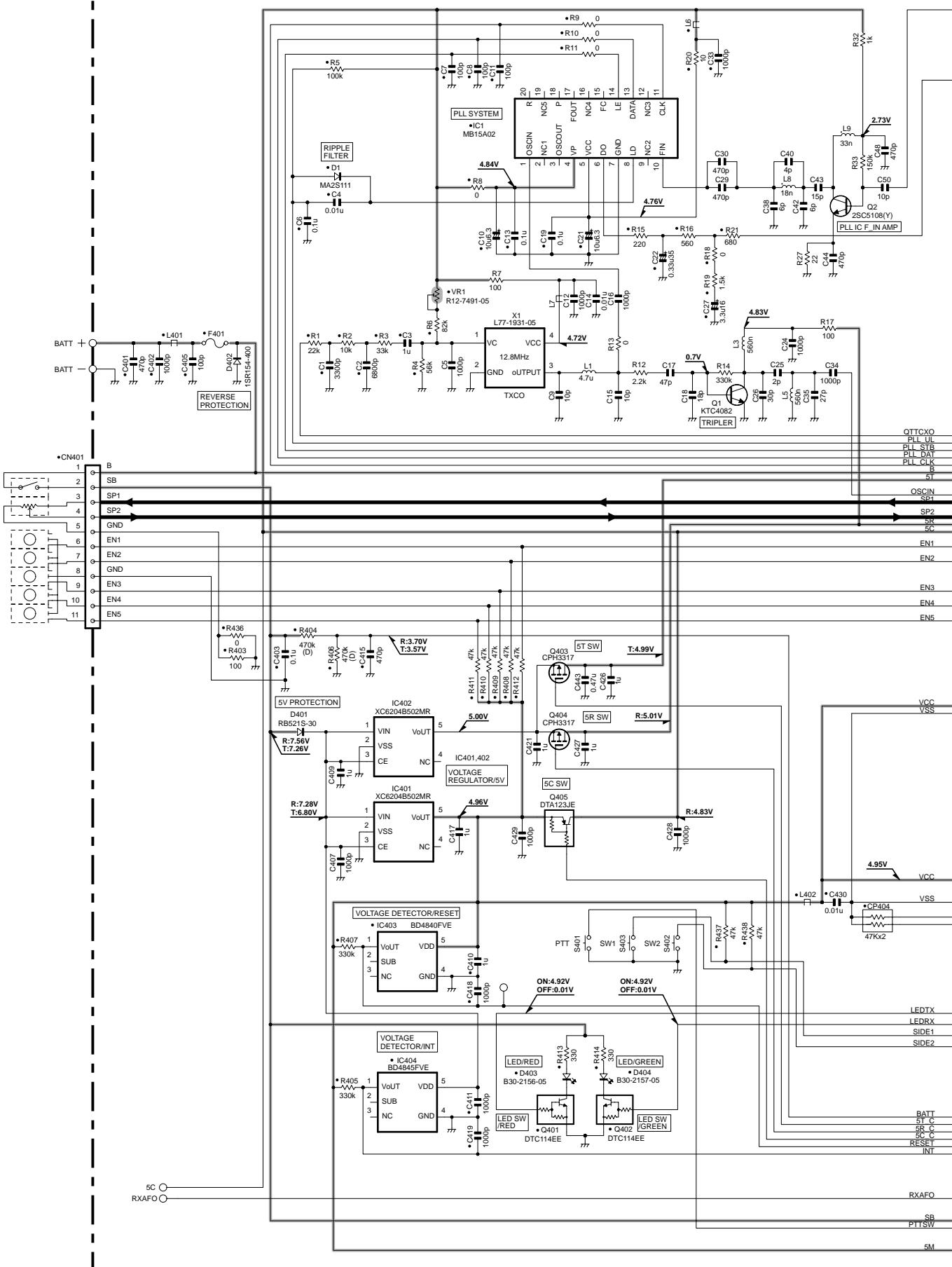


Ref. No.	Address								
IC2	6L	Q5	8I	Q204	4I	D9	10L	D203	5G
IC201	5N	Q6	8K	Q205	3F	D10	8J	D204	5G
IC401	9R	Q7	9L	Q403	8R	D101	6J	D205	4E
IC402	8R	Q9	6K	Q404	7R	D103	4D	D206	4E
Q1	7O	Q102	7H	Q405	9R	D104	4C	D401	7R
Q2	8L	Q103	7H	D4	9J	D105	3C	D402	4R
Q3	9M	Q106	7F	D5	10L	D106	3C		
Q4	8J	Q203	4N	D7	9J	D202	6J		



TK-2202/2206 SCHEMATIC DIAGRAM

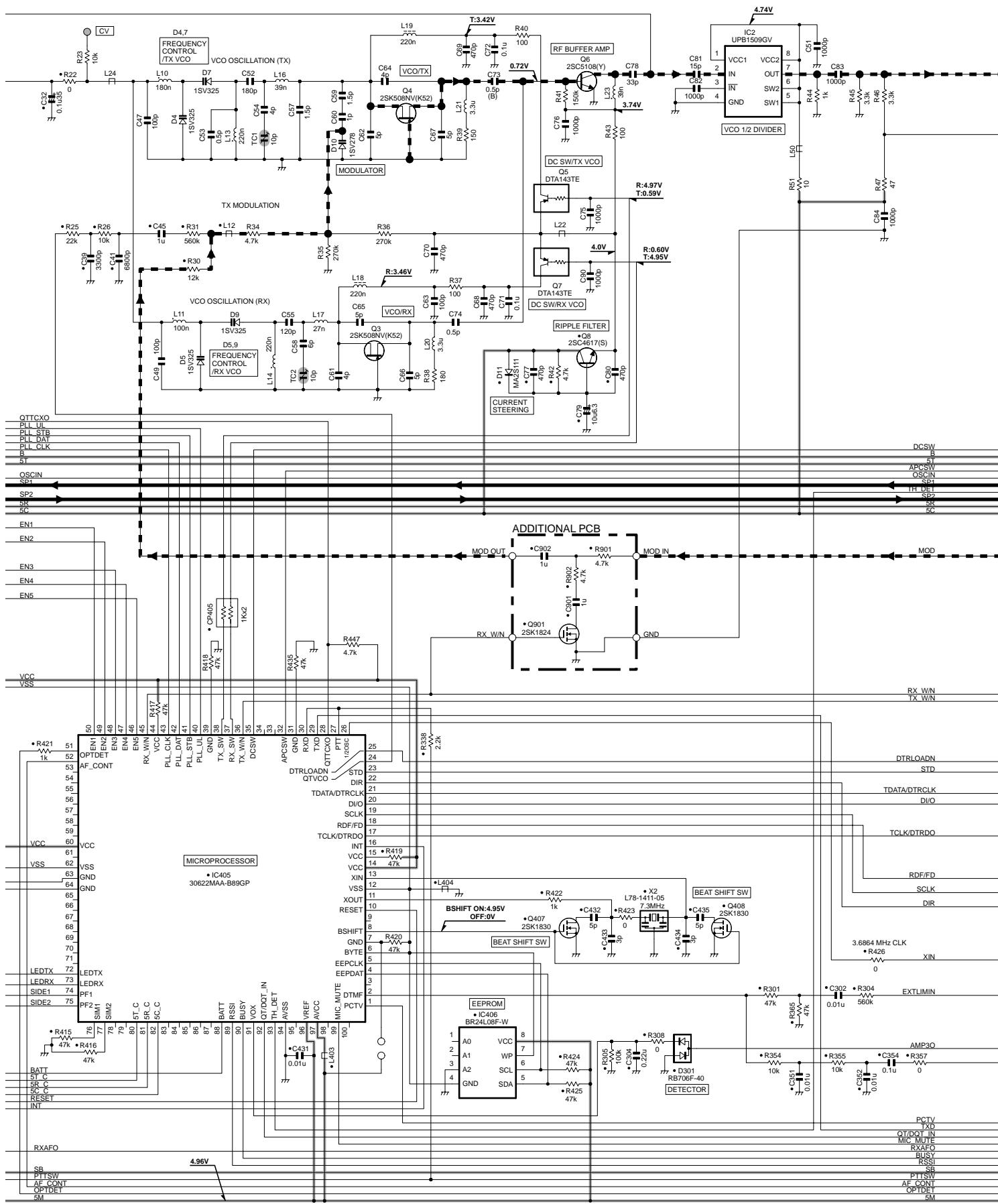
TX-RX UNIT (X57-6870-20)



SCHEMATIC DIAGRAM

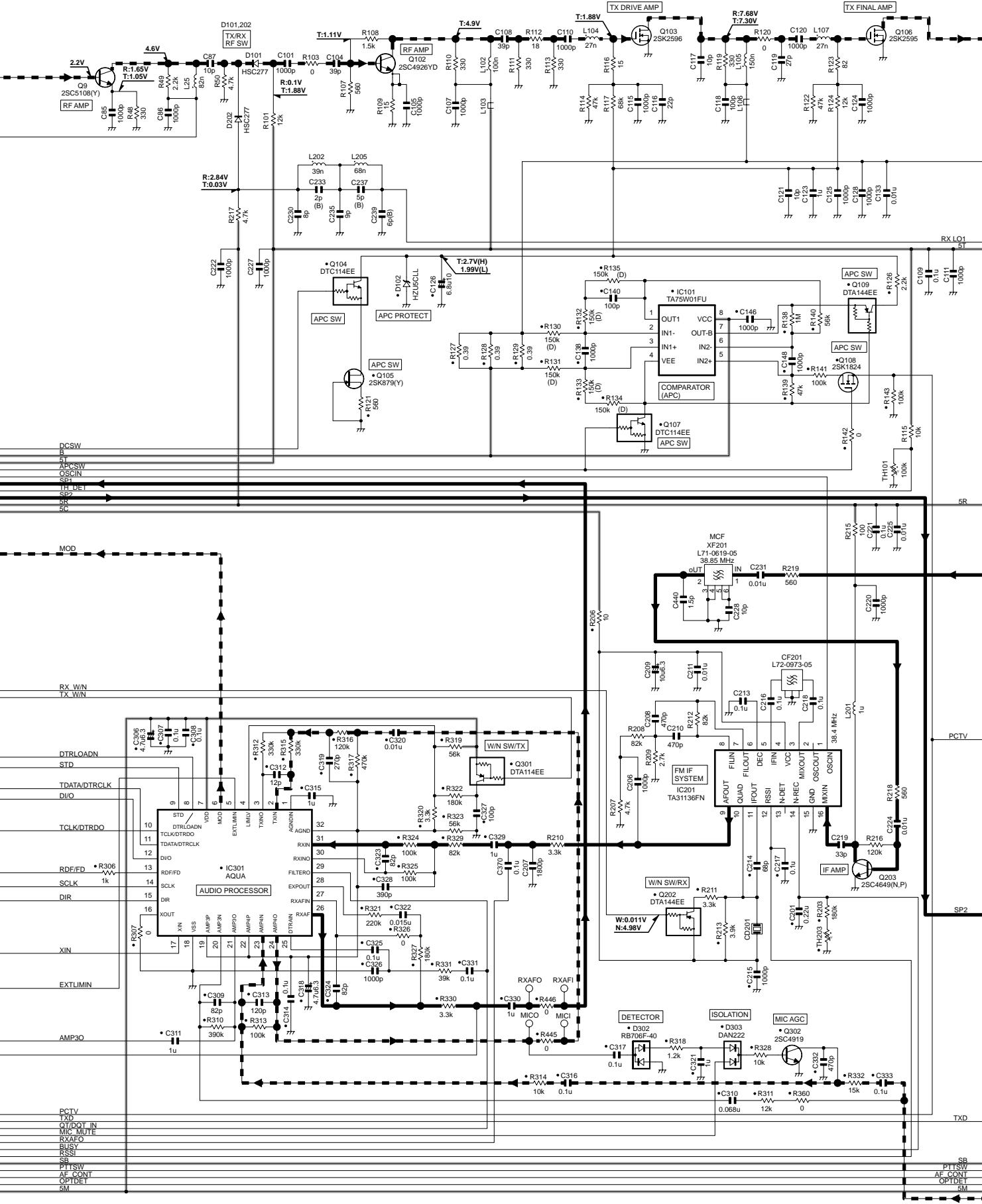
TK-2202/2206

TX-RX UNIT (X57-6870-20)



TK-2202/2206 SCHEMATIC DIAGRAM

TX-RX UNIT (X57-6870-20)

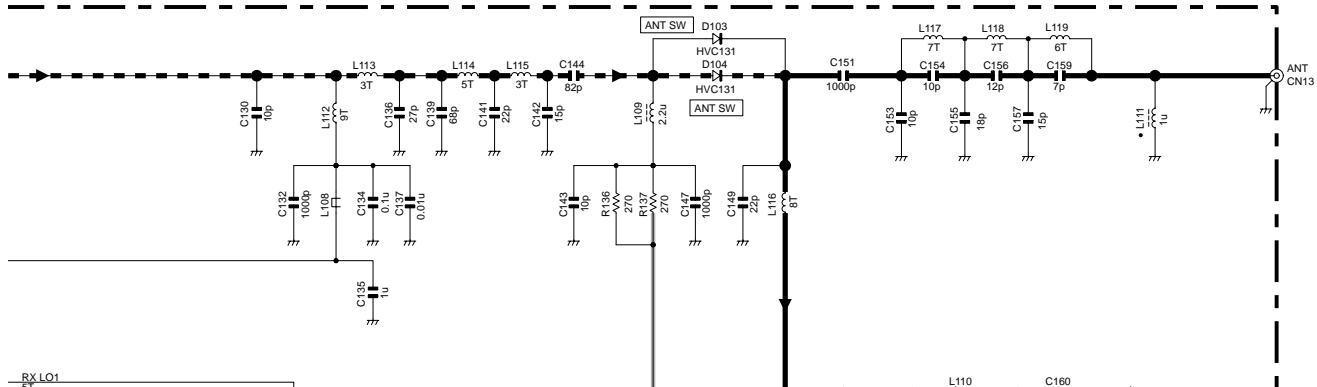


P Q R S T

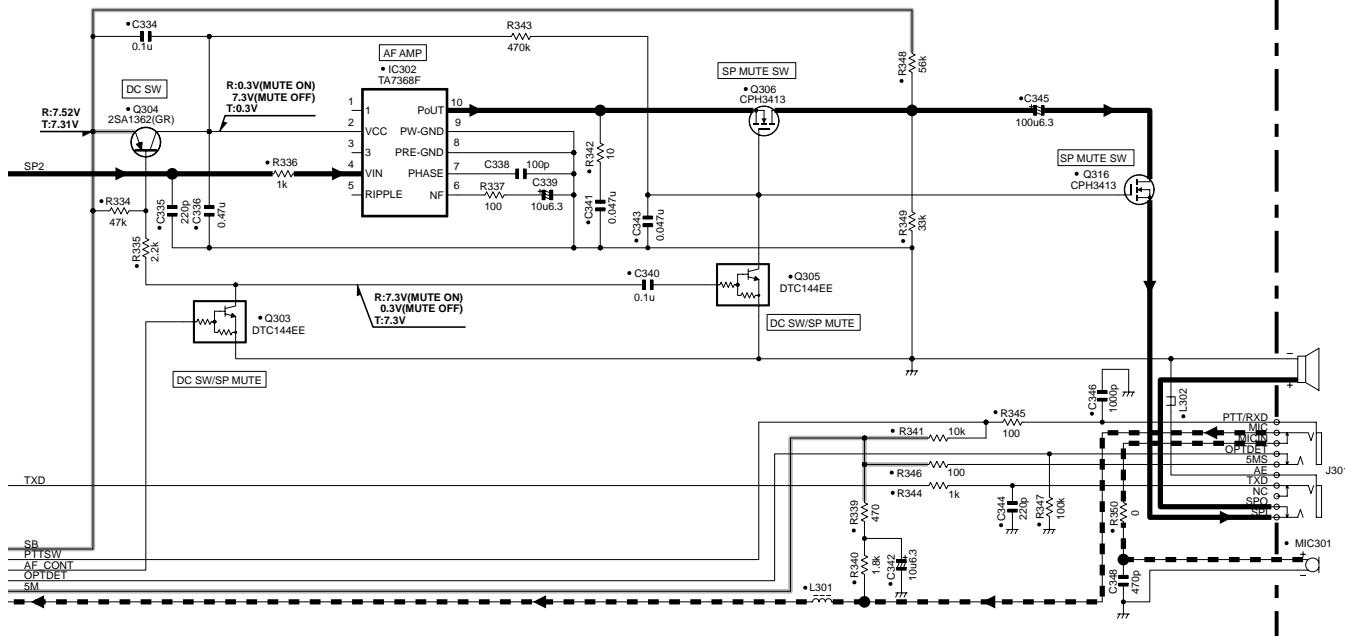
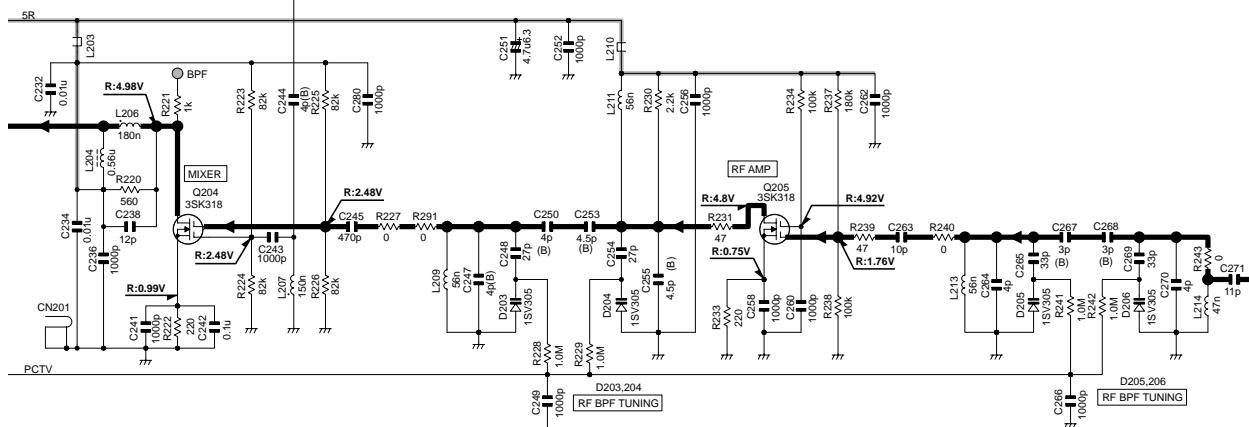
SCHEMATIC DIAGRAM TK-2202/2206

Note : The components marked with a dot (●) are parts of layer1.

TX-RX UNIT (X57-6870-20)



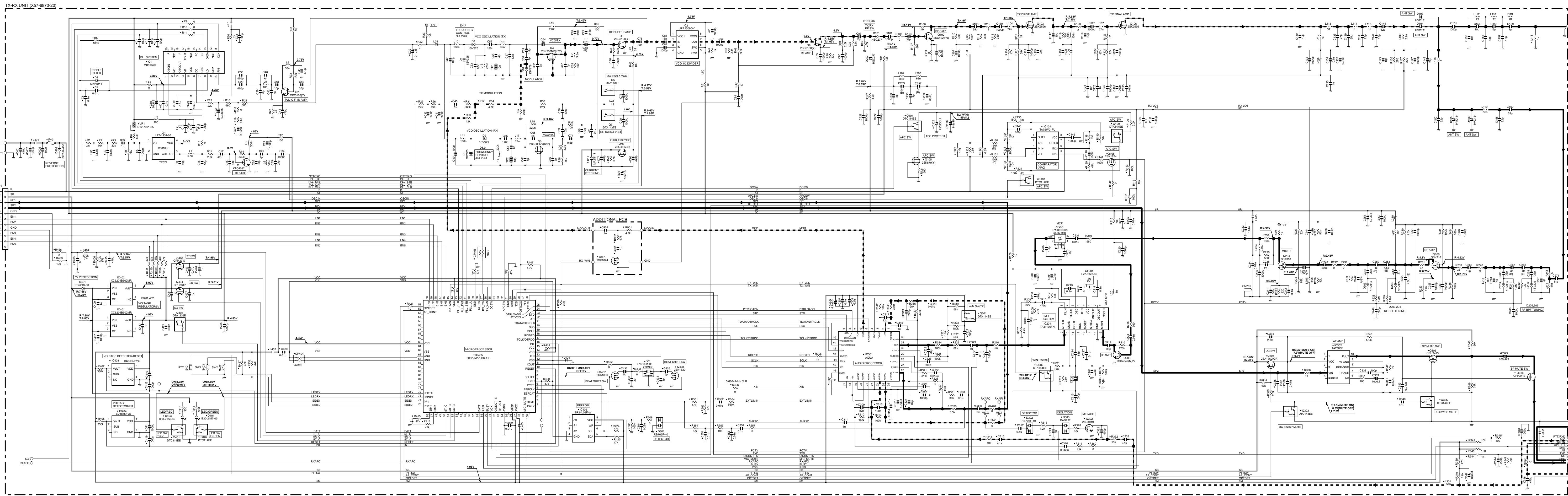
RX LO1



35

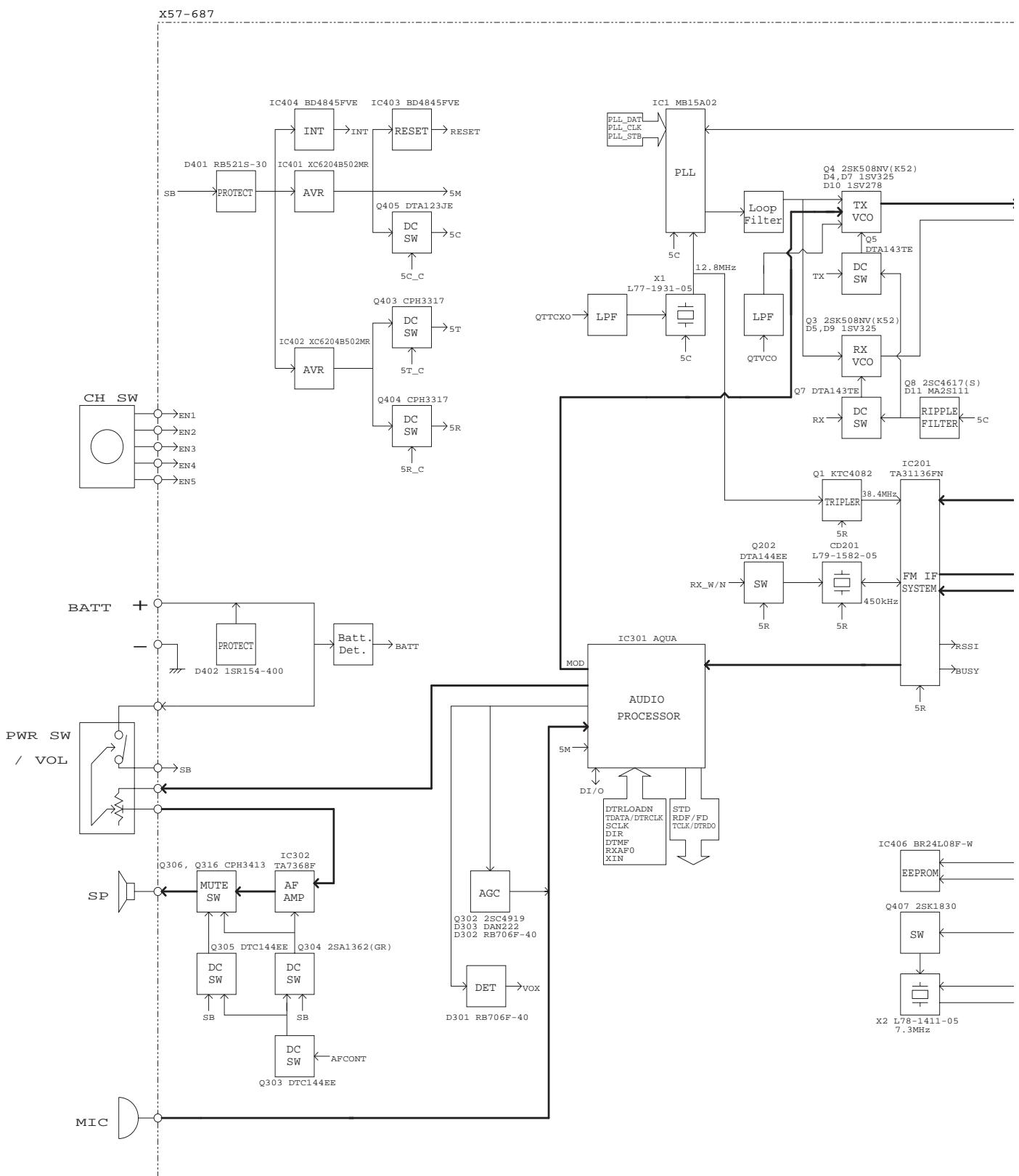
X57-687 4/4

TK-2202/2206 SCHEMATIC DIAGRAM

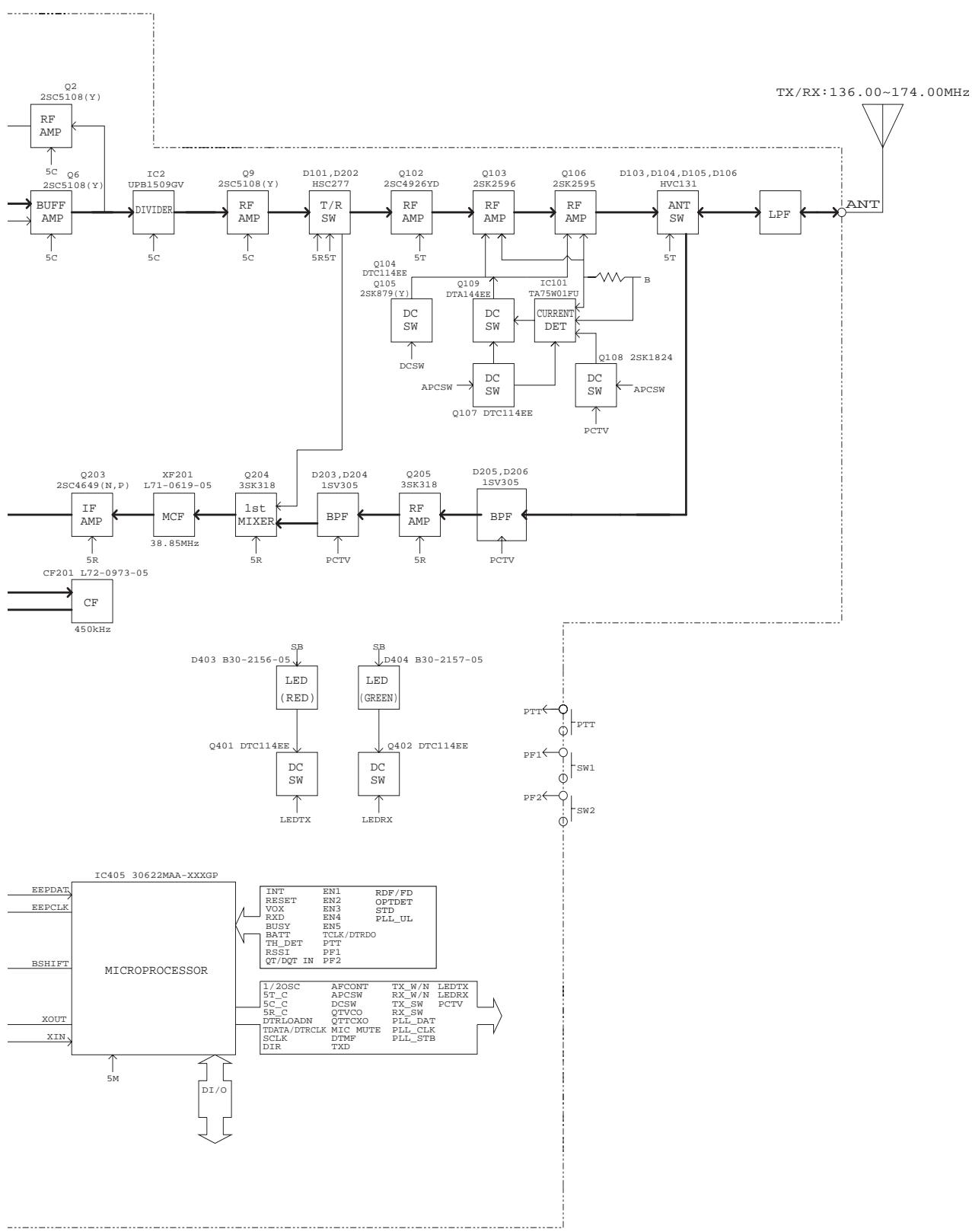


TK-2202/2206

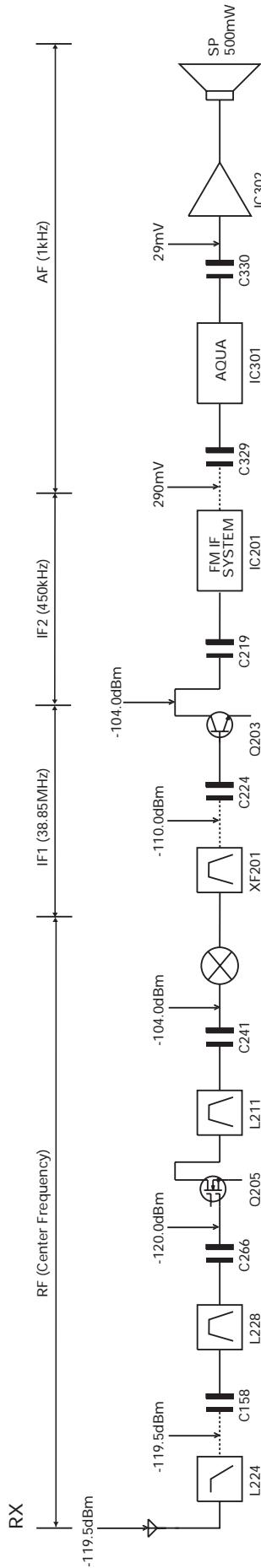
BLOCK DIAGRAM



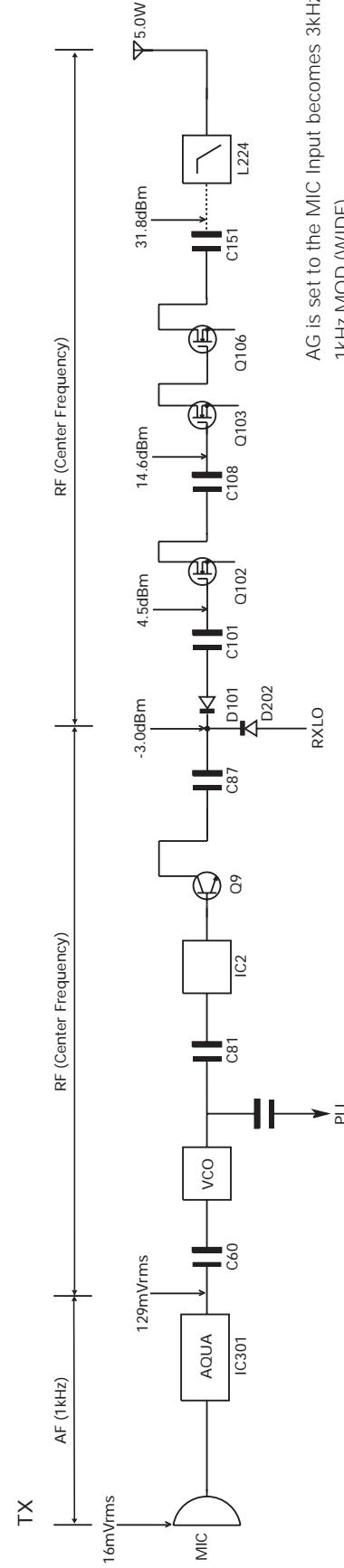
BLOCK DIAGRAM



LEVEL DIAGRAM



To make measurements in the AF section, connect the AC level meter. (ANT input: -53dBm, 1kHz FM, 3kHz DEV (WIDE).)
 In the RF section, use 1000pF coupling capacitor.
 (The display shows the SSG input value required to obtain 12dB SINAD without Local Level.)



KSC-31 / KNB-29N / KNB-30A / KBH-10

KSC-31 (RAPID CHARGER)

■ External View



■ Specifications

Charging current 850mA ±5%
 Charging time KNB-29N : Approx.180 minutes
 KNB-30A : Approx.120 minutes
 Dimensions (Charger only) 86.3W x 46.2H x 100.0D (mm)
 3-3/8W x 1-7/8H x 4D (inches)
 Weight (Charger only) Approx.100g / 0.22 lbs

KNB-30A (Ni-Cd BATTERY PACK)

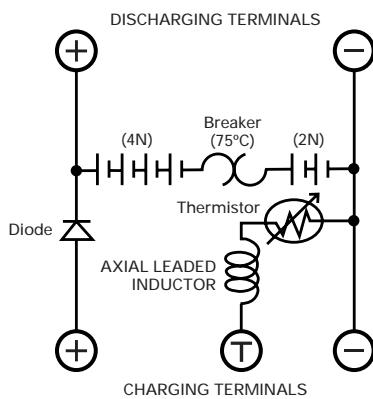
■ External View



■ Specifications

Voltage 7.2V (1.2V x 6)
 Battery capacity... 1100mAh

■ Schematic Diagram



KNB-29N (Ni-MH BATTERY PACK)

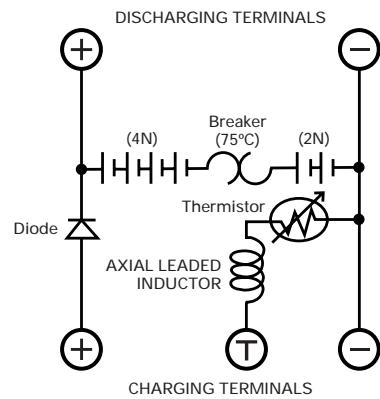
■ External View



■ Specifications

Voltage 7.2V (1.2V x 6)
 Battery capacity ... 1500mAh

■ Schematic Diagram



KBH-10 (BELT CLIP)

■ External View



TK-2202/2206

SPECIFICATIONS

General

Frequency Range	136~174MHz (TK-2202(K, M) TK-2206(M))
Number of channels	Max. 8 (TK-2202) Max. 16 (TK-2206)
Number of groups	Max. 16
Channel Spacing	25kHz, 30kHz (Wide) 12.5kHz, 15kHz (Narrow)
PLL Channel Stepping	2.5kHz, 5kHz, 6.25kHz, 7.5kHz
Operating Voltage	7.5 V DC±20%
Battery Life	More than 14 hours at 5 watts (5-5-90 duty cycle with KNB-29N battery) More than 9 hours at 5 watts (5-5-90 duty cycle with KNB-30A battery)
Operating Temperature range	-30°C to +60°C (-22 °F to +140 °F)
Frequency Stability	±2.5ppm (-30°C to +60°C)
Channel Frequency Spread	38MHz
Dimensions and Weight	
Radio Only	54 (2-1/8) W x 122 (4-13/16) H x 21.1 (13/16) D mm (inches) 160g (0.35lbs)
With KNB-29N (1500mAh battery)	54 (2-1/8) W x 122 (4-13/16) H x 33 (1-5/16) D mm (inches) 360g (0.79lbs)
With KNB-30A (1100mAh battery)	54 (2-1/8) W x 122 (4-13/16) H x 33 (1-5/16) D mm (inches) (Dimensions not including protrusions) 340g (0.75lbs)

Receiver (Measurements made per TIA/EIA-603)

Sensitivity	
EIA 12dB SINAD	0.25µV (Wide)/0.28µV (Narrow)
Selectivity	70dB (Wide)/60dB (Narrow)
Intermodulation	65dB (Wide)/60dB (Narrow)
Spurious response	65dB
Audio Power Output	500mW at 8Ω less than 10% distortion

Transmitter (Measurements made per TIA/EIA-603)

RF Power Output	5W/1W
Spurious and Harmonics	65dB
Modulation	16KΦF3E (Wide)/11KΦF3E (Narrow)
FM Noise	45dB (Wide)/40dB (Narrow)
Audio Distortion	Less than 5%

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