

UHF FM TRANSCEIVER

# TK-3000

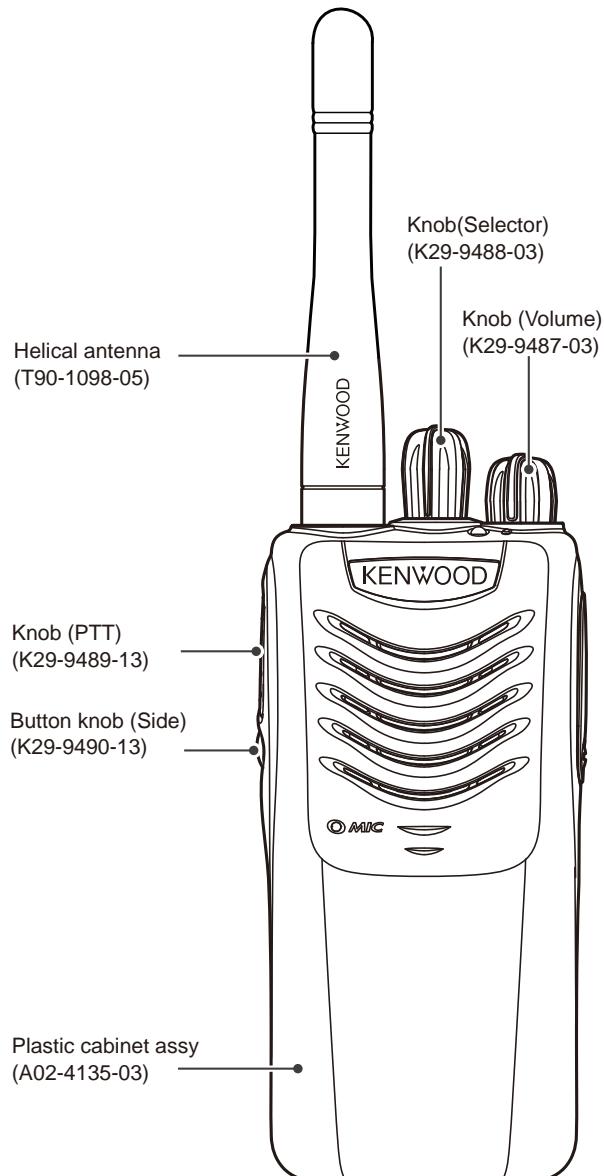
## SERVICE MANUAL

M6 version

KENWOOD

Kenwood Corporation

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# GENERAL

## 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.

## PERSONAL SAFETY

The following precautions are recommended for personal safety:

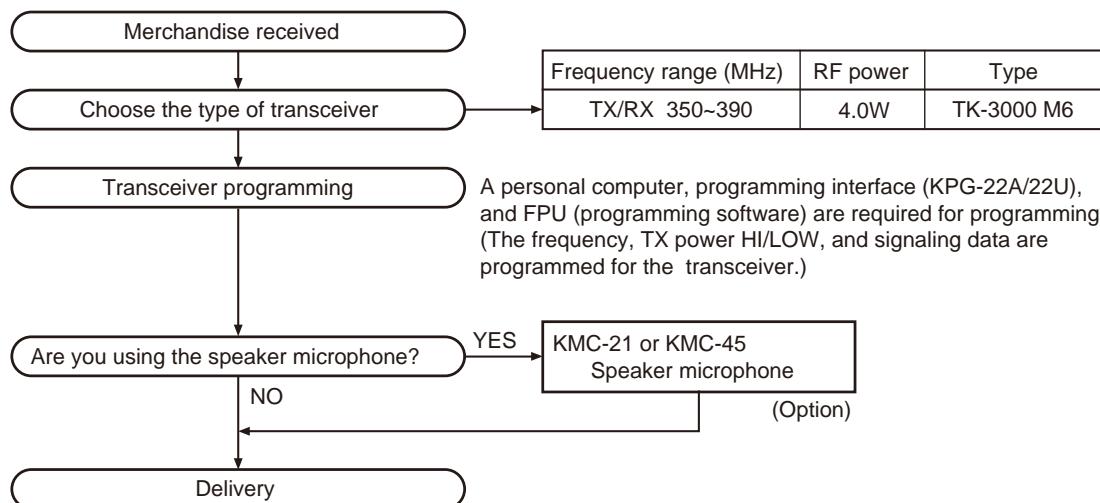
- DO NOT transmit until all RF connectors are verified secure and any open connectors are properly terminated.
- SHUT OFF and DO NOT operate this equipment near electrical blasting caps or in an explosive atmosphere.
- This equipment should be serviced by a qualified technician only.

## SERVICE

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

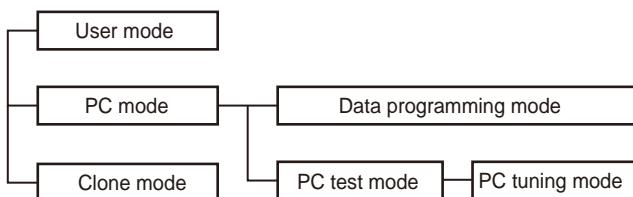
Model	Type	TX-RX unit	Frequency range	Remarks
TK-3000	M6	X57-8100-23	350~390MHz	IF1: 38.85MHz LOC: 38.4MHz

# SYSTEM SET-UP



# REALIGNMENT

## 1. Modes



Mode	Function
User mode	For normal use.
PC mode	Used for communication between the transceiver and PC.
Data programming mode	Used to read and write frequency data and other features to and from the transceiver.
PC test mode	Used to check the transceiver using the PC. This feature is included in the FPU.
Clone mode	Used to transfer programming data from one transceiver to another.

## 2. How to Enter Each Mode

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

## 3. PC Mode

### 3-1. Preface

The transceiver is programmed by using a personal computer, a programming interface (KPG-22A/22U, USB adapter (KCT-53U)) and programming software (KPG-137D: ver.1.10 or later).

The programming software can be used with a PC. Figure 1 shows the setup of a PC for programming.

### 3-2. Connection Procedure

1. Connect the transceiver to the personal computer with the interface cable and USB adapter (when the interface cable is KPG-22A, the KCT-53U can be used).

# TK-3000

## REALIGNMENT

**Note:**

- You must install the KPG-22U driver in the computer to use the USB programming interface cable (KPG-22U).
  - You must install the KCT-53U driver in the computer to use the USB adapter (KCT-53U).
  - When using the USB adapter (KCT-53U) for the first time, plug the KCT-53U into a USB port on the computer with the computer power ON.
2. When the POWER is switched on, user mode can be entered immediately. When the PC sends a command, the transceiver enters PC mode.  
When data is read from the transceiver, the red LED lights.  
When data is written to by the transceiver, the green LED lights.

**Note:**

- The data stored in the personal computer must match Model Name and Model Type when it is written into EEPROM.
- Do not press the [PTT] key during data transmission or reception.

### 3-3. KPG-22A Description

**(PC programming interface cable: Option)**

The KPG-22A is required to interface the transceiver with the computer. It has a circuit in its D-sub connector (KPG-22A: 9-pin) case that converts the RS-232C logic level to the TTL level.

The KPG-22A connects the SP/MIC connector of the transceiver to the RS-232C serial port of the computer.

### 3-4. KPG-22U Description

**(USB programming interface cable: Option)**

The KPG-22U is a cable which connects to a USB port on a computer.

When using the KPG-22U, install the supplied CD-ROM (with driver software) in the computer. The KPG-22U driver runs under Windows XP, Vista or 7.

### 3-5. KCT-53U Description (USB adapter: Option)

The KCT-53U is a cable which connects the KPG-22A to a USB port on a computer.

When using the KCT-53U, install the supplied CD-ROM (with driver software) in the computer. The KCT-53U driver runs under Windows 2000, XP or Vista (32-bit).

### 3-6. Programming Software KPG-137D Description

The KPG-137D is the programming software for the transceiver supplied on a CD-ROM. This software runs under windows XP, Vista or 7 on a PC. The software on this disk allows a user to program the transceiver via Programming interface cable (KPG-22A/22U).

**Note:**

- Use the FPU that matches the market when you first set the market code and model name/frequency data to the service unit. The unit set by mistake cannot be restored.

- Receive frequencies listed below may result in the interference of reception due to the harmonics of internal oscillators. Enter a frequency not listed in the table.

No.	FREQUENCY (MHz)
1	364.79375
2	364.79500
3	364.80000
4	364.80500
5	364.80625
6	383.99375
7	383.99500
8	384.00000
9	384.00500
10	384.00625

### 3-7. Programming with PC

If data is transferred to the transceiver from a PC with the FPU, the data for each set can be modified.

Data can be programmed into the EEPROM in RS-232C format via the SP/MIC jack.

In this mode the PTT line operate as TXD and RXD data lines respectively.

# REALIGNMENT

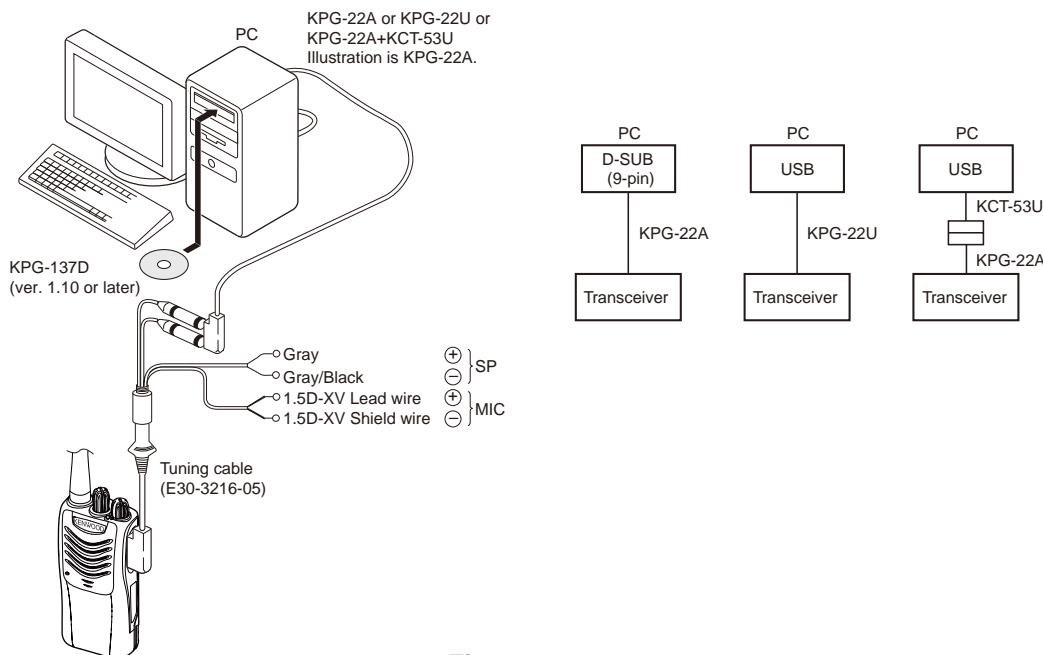


Fig. 1

## 4. Clone Mode

Programming data can be transferred from one transceiver to another by connecting them via their SP/MIC connectors.

Cloning can be performed as described below (the transmit transceiver is the source and the receive transceiver is the target).

The following data cannot be cloned.

- Tuning data
- Model name data
- ESN data

1. Turn the source transceiver and target transceiver power OFF.
2. Turn the source transceiver power ON while pressing the [PTT] and [Side] keys, to enter clone mode.
3. Connect the cloning cable (part No. E30-3410-05) to the SP/MIC connectors on the source and target transceivers.
4. Turn the target transceiver power ON.
5. Press the [Side] key on the source transceiver. The data of the source is sent to the target. While the source is sending data, red LED will light. While the target is receiving the data, green LED will light. When cloning of data is completed, the source red LED turned off, and the target automatically operates in the User mode.
6. Additional targets can be continuously cloned. When the [Side] key on the source is pressed, the data of the source is sent to the target again. Repeat steps 3 to 5 to clone additional transceivers.

### Note:

- The Model name and Market codes must be the same in

order to clone the transceiver.

- If the transceivers clone mode is configured as "Disabled", the transceiver cannot enter clone mode.
- If the Read authorization password is set to the transceiver, the transceiver cannot enter to the clone mode.
- Cannot be cloned if the password (overwrite password) is programmed to the target.

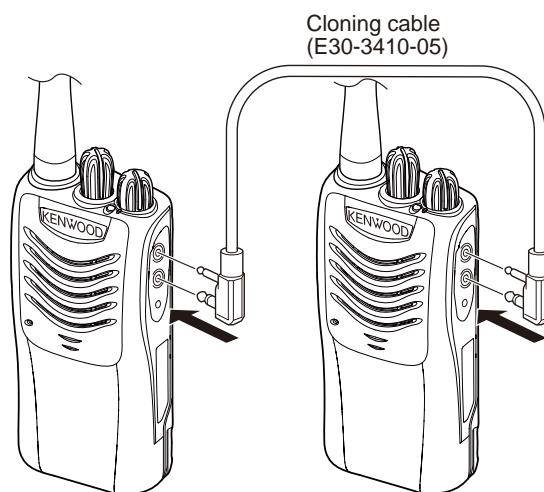
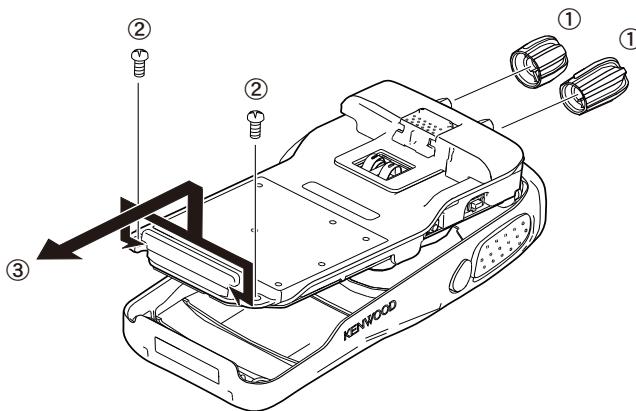


Fig. 2

## DISASSEMBLY FOR REPAIR

**1. Separating the Case Assembly from the Chassis**

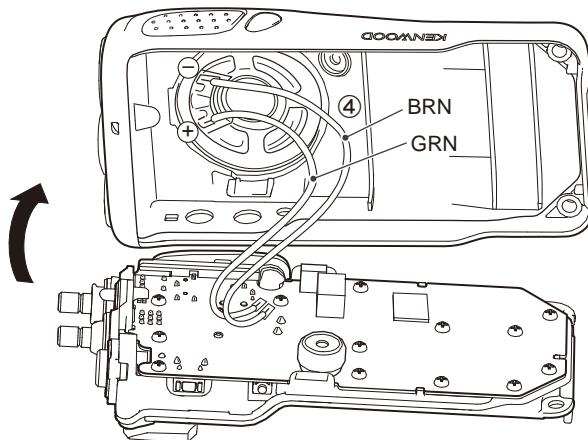
1. Remove the two knobs (①).
2. Remove the two screws (②).
3. Expand the right and left sides of the bottom of the case assembly, lift the chassis, and remove it from the case assembly (③).



4. Taking care not to cut the speaker lead (④), open the chassis and case assembly.

**Note:**

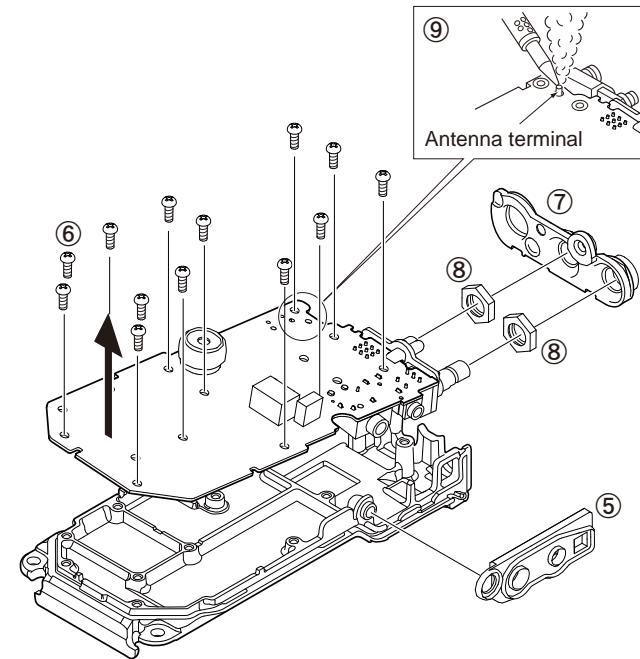
Solder the speaker wire back in its original position if you have removed it.

**2. Removing the TX-RX unit from the Chassis**

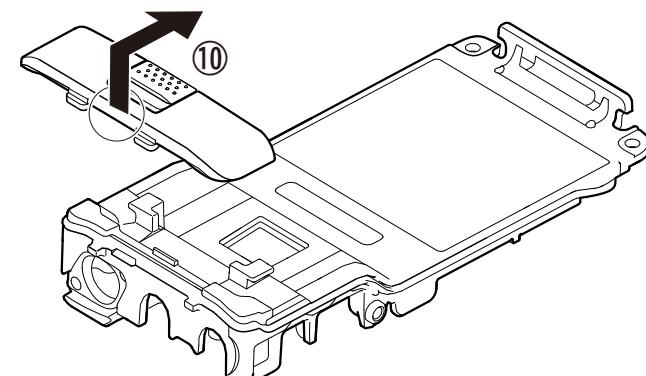
1. Remove the packing (⑤).
2. Remove the 13 screws (⑥).
3. Remove the packing (⑦) and two hexagon nuts (⑧).
4. Remove the solder from the antenna terminal using a soldering iron then lift the unit off (⑨).

**Note:**

When reassembling the unit in the chassis, be sure to solder the antenna terminal.

**3. Removing the Rear Panel**

1. Raise the rear panel on the chassis (⑩).



# CIRCUIT DESCRIPTION

## 1. Frequency Configuration

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

The PLL circuit in the transmitter generates the necessary frequencies.

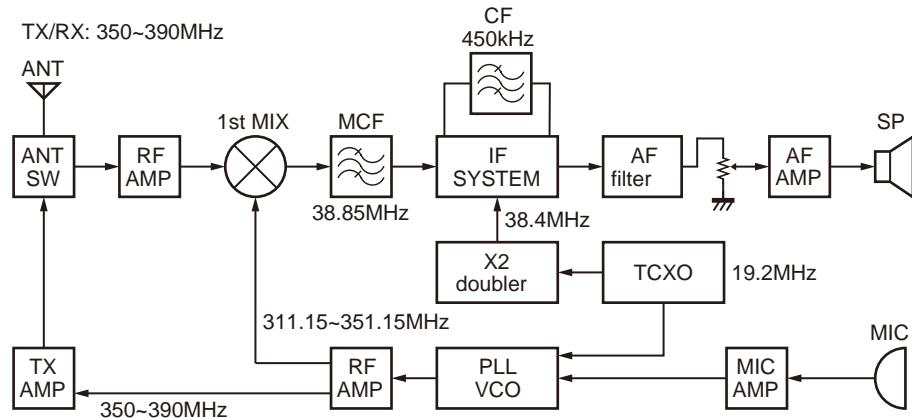


Fig. 1 Frequency configuration

## 2. Receiver System

The receiver system is shown in Figure 2.

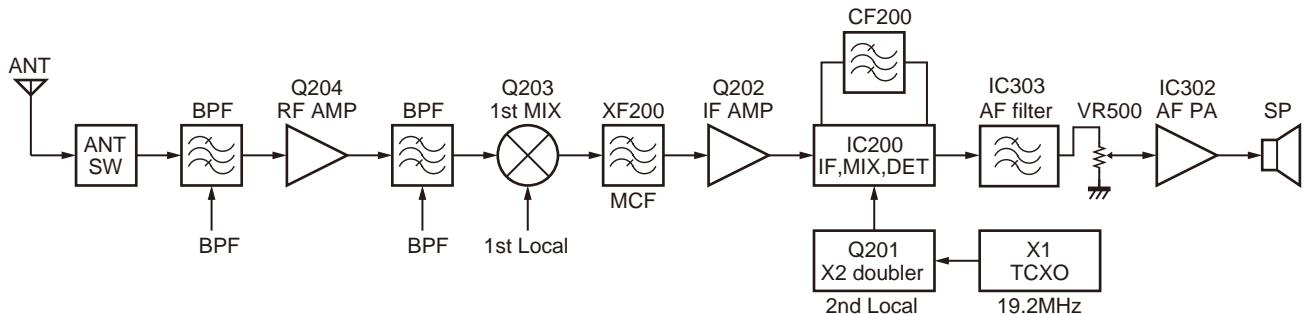


Fig. 2 Receiver system

### 2-1. Front End (RF Amplifier) Circuit

The signal coming from the antenna passes through the transmit/receive switching diode circuit (D101, D102, D103 and D105) and a BPF (L208 and L210), and is then amplified by the RF amplifier (Q204).

The resulting signal passes through a BPF (L215, L218 and L219) and goes to the mixer. These BPFs are adjusted by variable capacitors (D201 D202, and D204). The input voltage to the variable capacitor is a regulated voltage output from the DAC (IC300).

### 2-2. First Mixer

The signal from the front end is mixed with the first local oscillator signal generated in the PLL circuit by Q203 to produce a first IF frequency of 38.85 MHz.

The resulting signal passes through the XF200 MCF to cut the adjacent spurious and provide the optimum characteristics, such as adjacent frequency selectivity.

## CIRCUIT DESCRIPTION

### 2-3. IF Amplifier Circuit

The first IF signal is passed through a four-pole monolithic crystal filter (XF200) to remove the adjacent channel signal.

The filtered first IF signal is amplified by the first IF amplifier (Q202) and then applied to the IF system IC (IC200).

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 (CF200) 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 (CD200). The demodulated signal is routed to the audio circuit.

### 2-4. Audio Amplifier Circuit

The demodulated signal from IC200 is amplified by IC305, IC303 and goes to AF amplifier through IC302.

The signal then goes through an volume control (VR500), and is routed to an audio power amplifier (IC302) where it is amplified and output to the speaker.

To output sounds from the speaker, IC400 sends a high signal to the SPMUT line and turns IC400 on through Q300, Q301, Q302 and Q306.

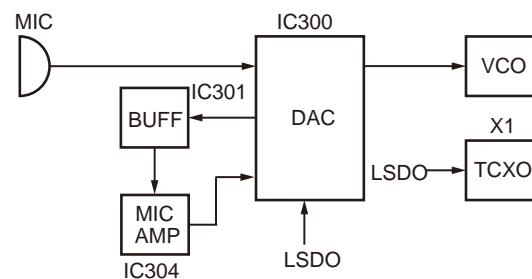
### 3. Transmitter System

#### 3-1. Microphone Amplifier Circuit

The signal from microphone amplified by IC301 and goes through mute switch (IC300).

IC304 is composed of high-pass filter, low-pass filter and pre-emphasis/IDC circuit.

The output signal from the DAC IC (IC300) goes to the VCO modulation input.



**Fig. 3 Microphone amplifier circuit**

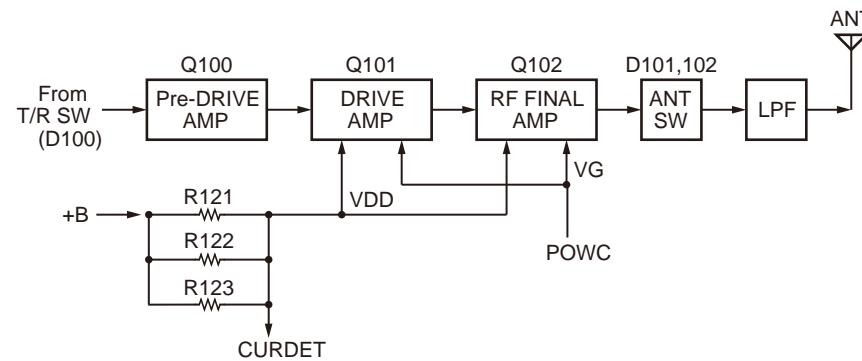
#### 3-2. Drive and Final Amplifier Circuit

The signal from the T/R switch (D100 is on) is amplified by the pre-drive amplifier (Q100) to 30mW.

The output of the pre-drive amplifier is amplified by the drive amplifier (Q101) and the RF final amplifier (Q102) to 4.0W (1W when the power is low).

The drive amplifier and the RF final amplifier consist of two MOS FET stages.

The output of the RF final amplifier is then passed through the harmonic filter (LPF) and antenna switch (D101 and D102) and is applied to the antenna terminal.



**Fig. 4 Drive and final amplifier circuit**

# CIRCUIT DESCRIPTION

## 4. Frequency Synthesizer Circuit

### 4-1. Frequency Synthesizer

The frequency synthesizer consists of the TCXO (X1), VCO, PLL IC (IC1) and buffer amplifiers.

The TCXO generates 19.2MHz. The frequency stability is 2.5 ppm within the temperature range of -30 to +60°C.

The frequency tuning and modulation of the TCXO are done to apply a voltage to pin 1 of the TCXO. The output of the TCXO is applied to pin 1 of the PLL IC.

The VCO consists of 1VCO and covers a dual range of the 350.00~390.00MHz and the 311.15~351.15MHz. The VCO generates 311.15~351.15MHz for providing to the first local signal in receive.

The PLL IC consists of a prescaler, reference divider, phase comparator, charge pump (The frequency step of the PLL circuit is 5 or 6.25 kHz).

PLL data is output from DATA (pin 19), CLOCK (pin 18) and PLDL (pin 20) of the MCU (IC400). 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 22 (PLUL) of the MCU. When the PLL is unlocked, the PLUL goes low.

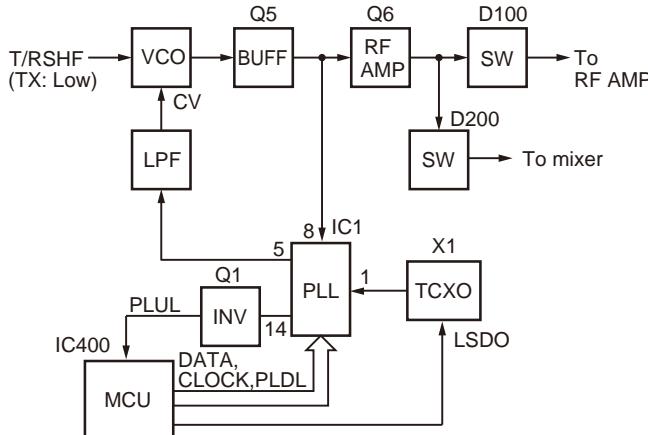


Fig. 5 PLL block diagram

## 5. Control Circuit

The control consists of the MCU (IC400) and its peripheral circuits. It controls the TX-RX unit. IC400 mainly performs the following;

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

### Note:

The EEPROM stores tuning data (Deviation, Squelch, etc.).

Realign the transceiver after replacing the EEPROM.

## 6. Signaling Circuit

### 6-1. Encode

#### ■ Low-speed data (QT, DQT)

Low-speed data is output from pin 49 (LSDO) of the MCU (IC400). The signal passes through a low-pass CR filter. The signal is mixed with the audio signal and goes to the VCO and TCXO (X1) modulation input after signal processing in the DAC IC (IC300).

#### ■ High-speed data (DTMF)

High-speed data (HSD) is output from pin 50 (HSDO) of the MCU.

The signal passes through a low-pass CR filter. TX deviation making an adjustment by MCU is applied to the DAC IC (IC300). The signal is mixed with the audio signal and goes to the VCO and TCXO.

### 6-2. Decode

#### ■ QT/DQT

The output signal from IF IC (IC200) enters the MCU (IC400) through IC300. IC400 determines whether the QT or DQT matches the preset value, and controls the SPMUT and the speaker output sounds according to the squelch results.

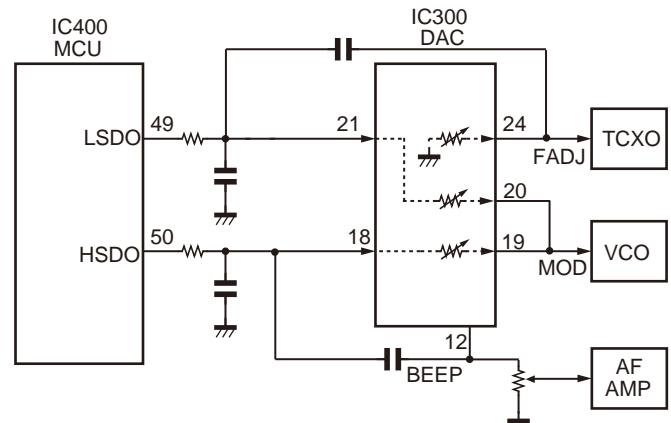


Fig. 6 Encode

## 7. Power Supply

There are five 5V power supplies for the MCU:

5M is always output while the power is on.

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

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

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

5MS is 5V for the SP/MIC connector and the DAC IC (IC300).

## SEMICONDUCTOR DATA

## MCU:F2136ACNKDRB (TX-RX unit IC400)

Pin No.	Signal Name	I/O	Function
1	NC	O	NC
2	VREF	-	Reference voltage input
3	MODE	I	Mode select for MCU
4	NC	O	NC
5	NC	O	NC
6	RESET	I	Reset signal input
7	XOUT	O	Oscillation circuit
8	Vss	-	GND
9	XIN	I	Oscillation circuit
10	Vcc	-	Power supply
11	BSFT	O	Beat shift for MCU clock
12	NC	O	NC
13	NC	O	NC
14	NC	O	NC
15	E2WP	O	Write protect for EEPROM
16	E2DAT	I/O	Data input/output from EEPROM
17	E2CLK	O	Clock for EEPROM
18	CLOCK	O	Clock for PLL/DAC IC
19	DATA	O	Data for PLL/DAC IC
20	PLDL	O	Load enable for PLL IC
21	PLPS	O	Power saving for PLL IC
22	PLUL	I	Lock detect signal from PLL IC
23	NC	O	NC
24	EN4	I	Encoder input 4
25	EN3	I	Encoder input 3
26	EN2	I	Encoder input 2
27	EN1	I	Encoder input 1
28	NC	O	NC
29	OPTDET	I	2pin option detection
30	LEDR	O	LED (red) control
31	LEDG	O	LED (green) control
32	SPMUT	O	Power switch for AF amp
33	NC	O	NC
34	5TC	O	5T control
35	5CC	O	5C control (SAVE)
36	5MSC	O	5MS control
37	DACLD	O	Load enable for DAC IC
38	PTT	I	PTT key input
39	PFKEY	I	PF key input
40	INT	I	INT signal input
41	VDCSW	O	Voltage discharge switch
42	WID/NAR	O	Wide/Narrow control
43	RXD	I	Serial data input (FPU)
44	TXD	O	Serial data output (FPU)

Pin No.	Signal Name	I/O	Function
45	NC	O	NC
46	NC	O	NC
47	VOXIN	I	VOX level input
48	CVDET	I	VCO voltage detection
49	LSDO	O	Low speed data output
50	HSDO	O	DTMF/beep output
51	BATT	I	Battery voltage input
52	RSSI	I	RSSI input
53	SQL	I	Squelch input
54	LSDIN	I	LSD input
55	THDET	I	Thermistor input
56	CURDET	I	Current detection
57	T/RSHF	O	VCO Shift control
58	5VC	O	5V control
59	NC	O	NC
60	NC	O	NC
61	NC	O	NC
62	TYPE2	I	Destination selection 2
63	TYPE1	I	Destination selection 1
64	5RC	O	5R control

# COMPONENTS DESCRIPTION

## TX-RX unit (X57-8100-23)

Ref. No.	Part Name	Description
IC1	IC	PLL system
IC200	IC	FM IF system
IC300	IC	DAC
IC301	IC	LSD buffer
IC302	IC	AF power AMP
IC303	IC	AF filter
IC304	IC	MIC AMP
IC305	IC	QT/DQT filter
IC400	IC	MCU
IC401	IC	EEPROM
IC500	IC	Voltage detector/RESET
IC501	IC	Voltage regulator/5V
IC503	IC	Voltage regulator/5V
Q1	Transistor	DC switch
Q2	Transistor	TX/RX RF switch
Q3	Transistor	Ripple filter
Q4	FET	VCO
Q5	Transistor	RF buffer AMP
Q6	Transistor	RF AMP
Q7	Transistor	Voltage regulator/3V
Q100	Transistor	Pre drive AMP
Q101	FET	Drive AMP
Q102	FET	Final AMP
Q103	Transistor	Voltage discharge switch
Q200	Transistor	W/N switch
Q201	Transistor	Doubler
Q202	Transistor	IF AMP
Q203	FET	Mixer
Q204	FET	RF AMP
Q300	Transistor	DC switch
Q301	Transistor	DC switch
Q302	FET	Mute swtch
Q303	FET	DC switch
Q304	Transistor	DC switch
Q305	Transistor	W/N switch
Q306	FET	Mute switch
Q400	Transistor	Switch
Q401	Transistor	DC switch
Q402	Transistor	DC switch
Q500	FET	DC switch
Q501	FET	DC switch
Q502	Transistor	DC switch
D1	Diode	Current steering

Ref. No.	Part Name	Description
D2	Variable capacitance diode	Frequency control/ VCO
D3	Variable capacitance diode	Frequency control/ VCO
D4	Diode	TX/RX RF switch
D5	Variable capacitance diode	Frequency control/ VCO
D6	Variable capacitance diode	Modulator /TX VCO
D7	Diode	Ripple filter
D8	Diode	Current steering
D100	Diode	TX/RX RF switch
D101	Diode	ANT switch
D102	Diode	ANT switch
D103	Diode	ANT switch
D105	Diode	ANT switch
D200	Diode	TX/RX RF switch
D201	Variable capacitance diode	RX BPF tuning
D202	Variable capacitance diode	RX BPF tuning
D204	Variable capacitance diode	RX BPF tuning
D260	Variable capacitance diode	RX BPF tuning
D261	Variable capacitance diode	RX BPF tuning
D301	Diode	Current steering
D400	LED	LED/green
D401	LED	LED/red
D402	Diode	VCO speed up
D500	Diode	Protect
D501	Diode	Current steering



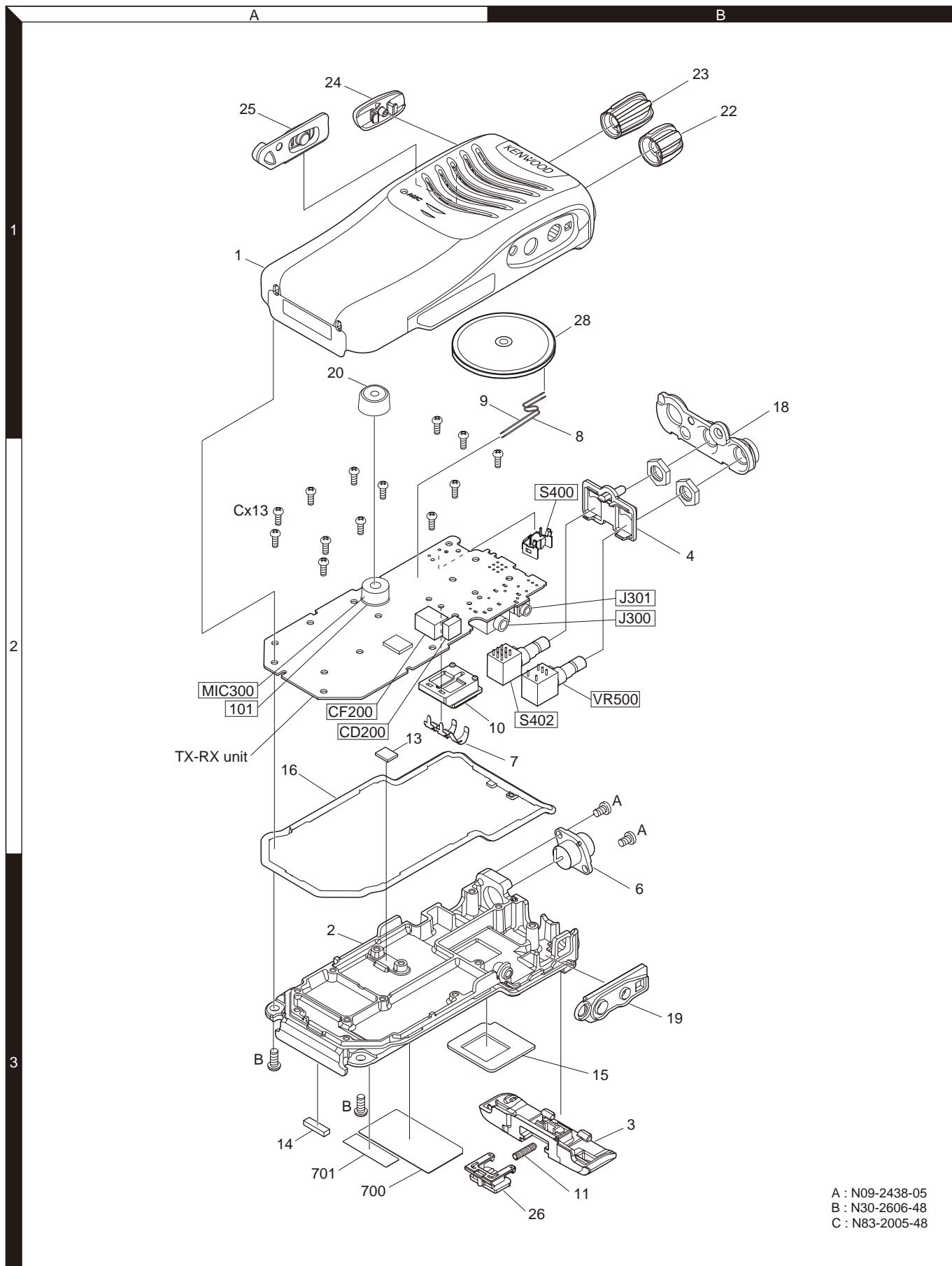








## EXPLODED VIEW



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

If a part reference number is listed in a box on the exploded view of the PCB, that part does not come with the PCB. These parts must be ordered separately.

## ADJUSTMENT

## Test Equipment Required for Alignment

Test Equipment	Major Specifications	
1. Standard Signal Generator (SSG)	Frequency Range Modulation Output	350 to 390MHz Frequency modulation and external modulation -127dBm/0.1µV to greater than -47dBm/1mV
2. RF Power Meter	Input Impedance Operation Frequency Measurement Range	50Ω 350 to 390MHz Vicinity of 10W
3. Deviation Meter	Frequency Range	350 to 390MHz
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. DC 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

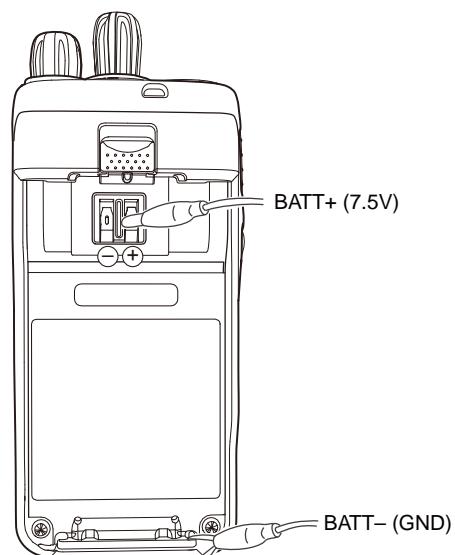
## ■ Antenna connector adapter

The antenna connector of this transceiver 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.)

## ■ DC Supply

BATT+, BATT- : External power supply terminal (Fasten it with an alligator clip.)



# ADJUSTMENT

## Frequency and Signaling

The transceiver 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.

### ■ Test Frequency (MHz)

CH	RX Frequency	TX Frequency
1	370.05000	370.10000
2	350.05000	350.10000
3	389.95000	389.90000
4	370.00000	370.00000
5	370.20000	370.20000
6	370.40000	370.40000
7~16	-	-

### ■ Signaling

No.	RX (Decode)	TX (Encode)
1	None	None
2	None	100Hz Square Wave
3	QT 67.0Hz	QT 67.0Hz
4	QT 151.4Hz	QT 151.4Hz
5	QT 210.7Hz	QT 210.7Hz
6	QT 254.1Hz	QT 254.1Hz
7	DQT D023N	DQT D023N
8	DQT D754I	DQT D754I
9	None	DTMF (Code: 159D)
10	None	DTMF (Code: 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).

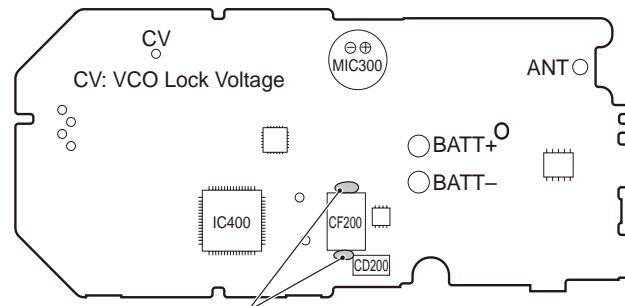
The speaker output connector must be terminated with a 8Ω dummy load and connected to an AC voltmeter and an audio distortion meter or a SINAD measurement meter at all times during tuning.

### ■ Adjustment frequency (MHz)

Tuning point	RX	TX
Low	350.05000	350.10000
Center	370.05000	370.10000
High	389.95000	389.90000

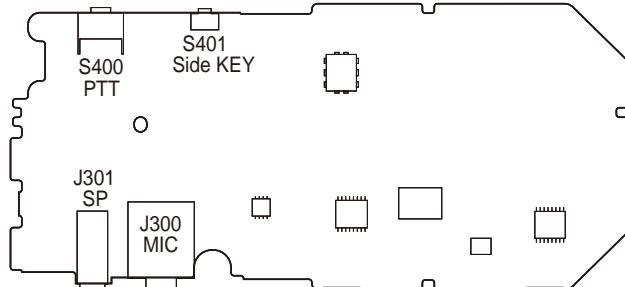
## Adjustment Points

TX-RX UNIT Component side view



**Note:** When replacing CF200, apply bond to the point shown in the figure.

TX-RX UNIT Foil side view



# TK-3000

## ADJUSTMENT

### Common Section

Item	Condition	Measurement			Adjustment			Specifications / Remarks
		Test-equipment	Unit	Terminal	Unit	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	1) Adj item: High		TX-RX	ANT (CV)		FPU	4.0V	±0.1V

### Transmitter Section

Item	Condition	Measurement			Adjustment			Specifications / Remarks
		Test-equipment	Unit	Terminal	Unit	Parts	Method	
1. Frequency	1) Adj item: High Press [Transmit] button.	f. counter	TX-RX	ANT		FPU	389.900MHz	±50Hz
2. High Transmit Power and Protective Current	1) Adj item: Low, Center, High (3 points) BATT terminal voltage: 7.5V Press [Transmit] button.	Power meter Ammeter				FPU	3.8W	±0.1W 2.0A or less
3. Low Transmit Power	1) Adj item: Low, Center, High (3 points) BATT terminal voltage: 7.5V Press [Transmit] button.						1.0W	±0.1W 1.0A or less
4. DQT Balance [Wide]	1) Adj item: Low, Center, High (3 points) (Signaling Square Wave) Deviation meter filter LPF: 3kHz HPF: OFF Press [Transmit] button.	Power meter Deviation meter Oscilloscope AG AF VTVM	TX-RX	ANT SP/MIC connector		FPU	Make the modulation wave into square waves.	
5. Maximum Deviation [Wide]	1) Adj item: Center, Low, High (3 points) AG: 1kHz/150mV Deviation meter filter LPF: 15kHz HPF: OFF Press [Transmit] button.						4.0kHz (According to the larger +, -)	±100Hz
6. Battery Warning Level	1) BATT terminal voltage: 5.9V	DVM	TX-RX	BATT terminal		FPU	Write	BATT terminal voltage: 5.9V
7. Battery Detection Check (User mode)	1) BATT terminal voltage: 5.7V PTT: ON	Power meter	ANT				Check	LED blinks No transmit power
	2) BATT terminal voltage: 7.5V PTT: ON	DVM	BATT terminal					LED does not blink

• This transceiver is designed to make adjustments simple.  
 • It is not necessary to adjust the fixed values for the DTMF-DEV, DQT-DEV, QT-DEV, and MIC sensitivity.  
 • The TX-DEV Narrow setting uses the Wide calculated adjustment level value.

# ADJUSTMENT

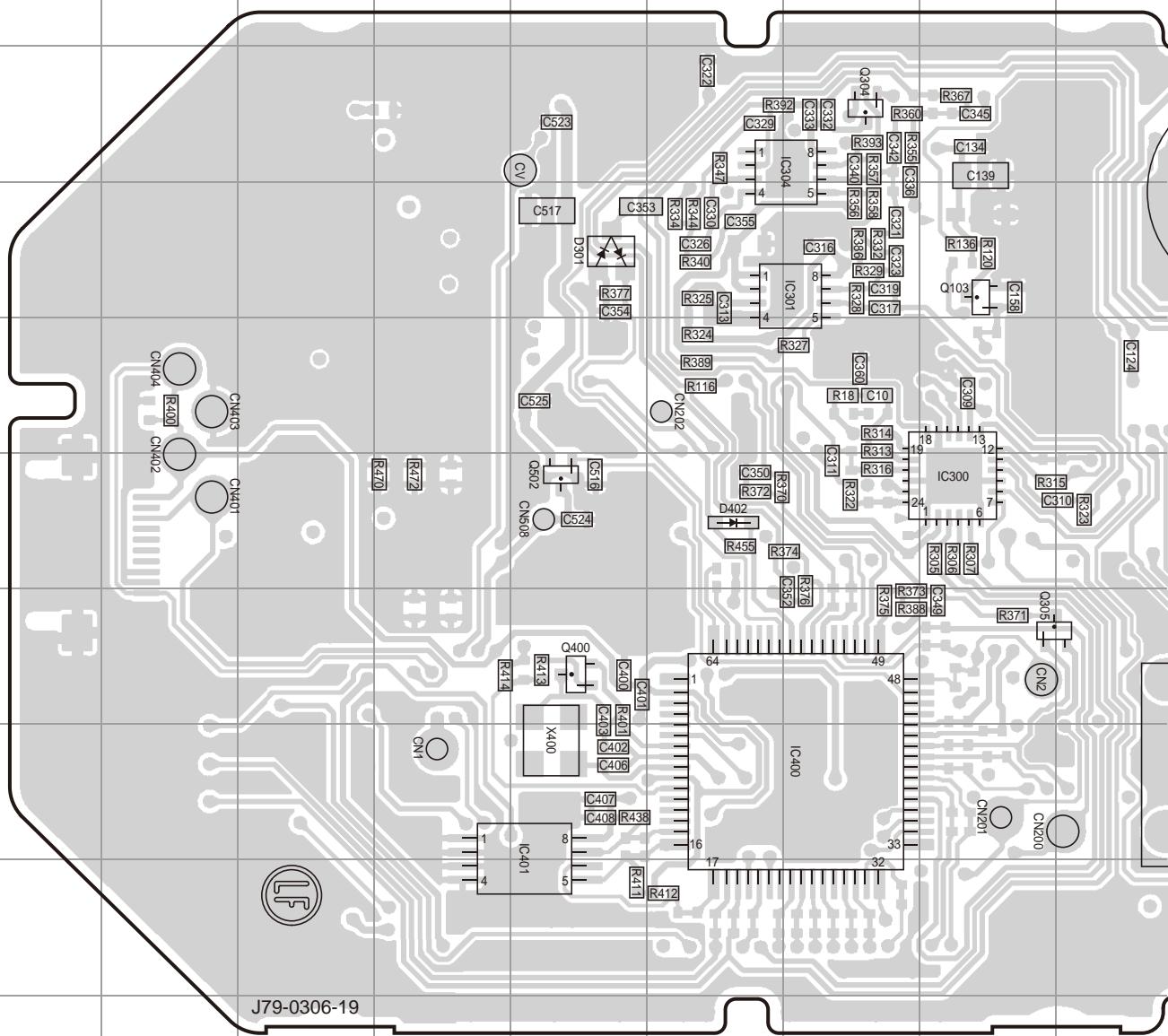
## Receiver Section

Item	Condition	Measurement			Adjustment			Specifications / Remarks
		Test-equipment	Unit	Terminal	Unit	Parts	Method	
1. Sensitivity Check [Narrow]	1) Adj item: Low, High (2 points) SSG output: -115dBm (0.4μV) SSG DEV: 1.5kHz	SSG DVM Oscilloscope AF VTVM	TX-RX	ANT SP/MIC connector			Check	12dB SINAD or more
[Wide]	2) TEST CH: 1 SSG output: -117dBm (0.32μV) SSG DEV: 3.0kHz							
2. Squelch Level 5 Write [Wide]	(3 points) 1) Adj item: Low SSG output: -121dBm (0.2μV) SSG DEV: 3.0kHz 2) Adj item: Center SSG output: -122dBm (0.178μV) SSG DEV: 3.0kHz 3) Adj item: High SSG output: -122dBm (0.178μV) SSG DEV: 3.0kHz				FPU	Write		
[Narrow]	(3 points) 4) Adj item: Low SSG output: -120dBm (0.22μV) SSG DEV: 1.5kHz 5) Adj item: Center SSG output: -120dBm (0.22μV) SSG DEV: 1.5kHz 6) Adj item: High SSG output: -120dBm (0.22μV) SSG DEV: 1.5kHz							

• It is not necessary to adjust the fixed value for the BPF.  
 • The Squelch Level 9 setting uses the Squelch Level 5 calculated adjustment level value.

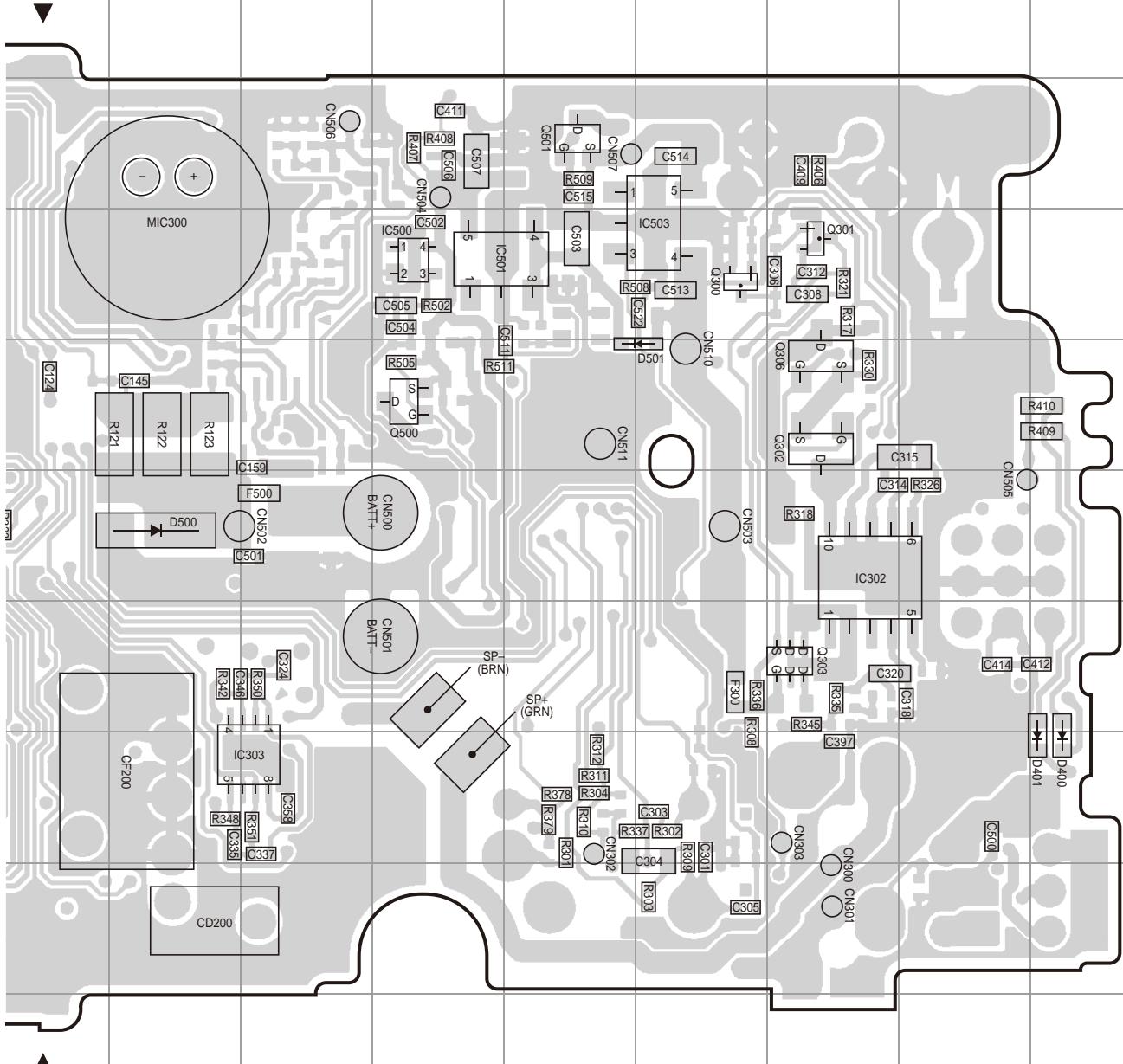
# TK-3000 PC BOARD

TX-RX UNIT (X57-8100-23) Component side view (J79-0306-19)

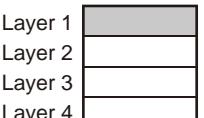


Ref. No.	Address	Ref. No.	Address	Ref. No.	Address
IC300	6I	Q103	4I	Q501	3N
IC301	4H	Q300	4O	Q502	6F
IC302	6P	Q301	4P	D301	4F
IC303	8L	Q302	5P	D400	8R
IC304	3H	Q303	7P	D401	8R
IC400	8H	Q304	3H	D402	6G
IC401	8F	Q305	7I	D500	6K
IC500	4M	Q306	5P	D501	5O
IC501	4M	Q400	7F		
IC503	4O	Q500	5M		

## TX-RX UNIT (X57-8100-23) Component side view (J79-0306-19)



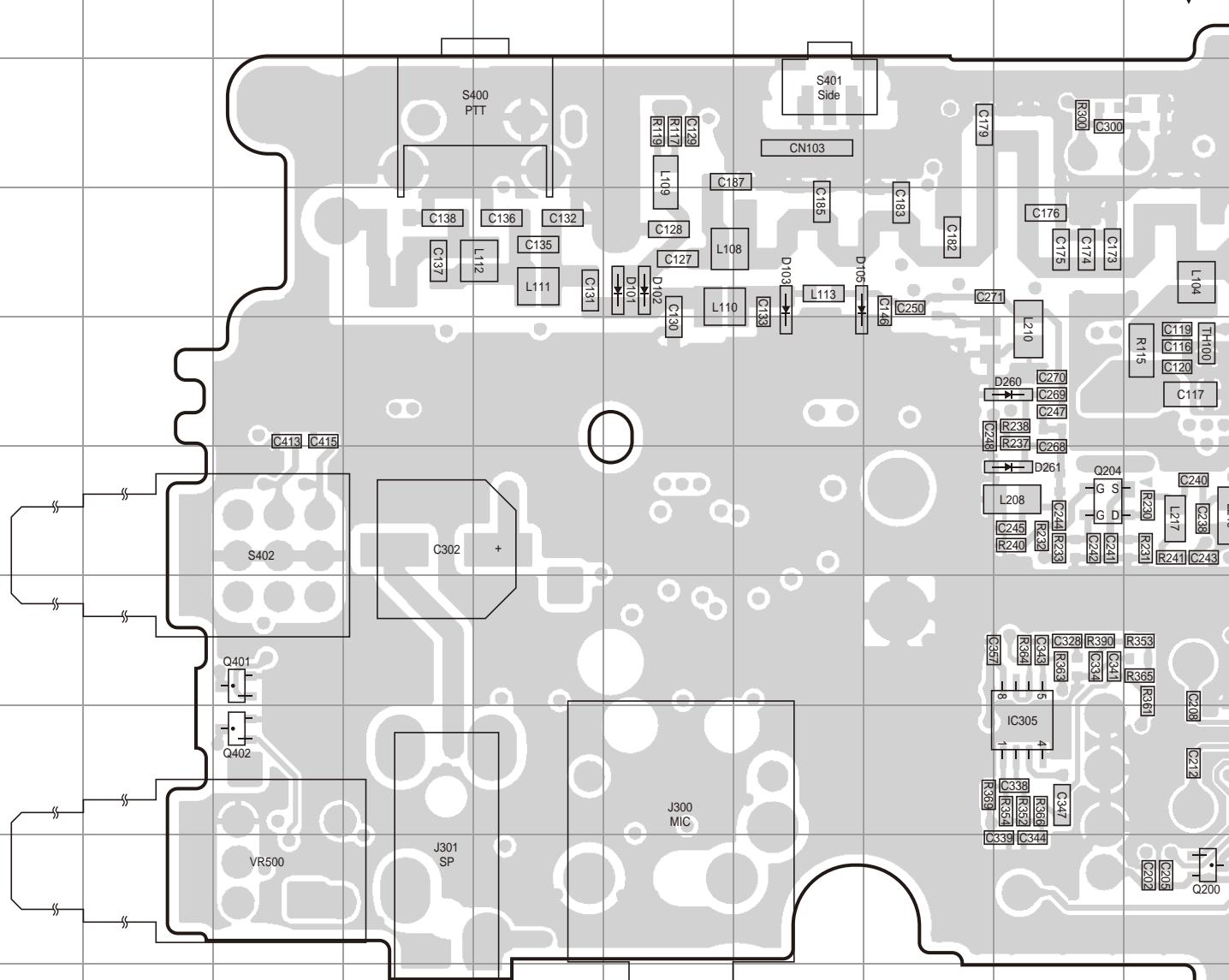
Component side



Foil side

# TK-3000 PC BOARD

TX-RX UNIT (X57-8100-23) Foil side view (J79-0306-19)

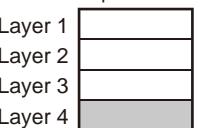


Ref. No.	Address						
IC1	8P	Q100	4M	D1	3P	D102	4F
IC200	8K	Q101	5L	D2	3O	D103	4G
IC305	8I	Q102	4K	D3	3O	D105	4G
Q1	7P	Q200	9J	D4	4O	D200	6O
Q2	4O	Q201	9N	D5	4O	D201	6K
Q3	5O	Q202	8L	D6	4O	D202	6K
Q4	5P	Q203	6M	D7	5O	D204	6L
Q5	5P	Q204	6I	D8	3P	D260	5I
Q6	6O	Q401	7C	D100	5N	D261	6I
Q7	9P	Q402	8C	D101	4F		

**TX-RX UNIT (X57-8100-23) Foil side view (J79-0306-19)**



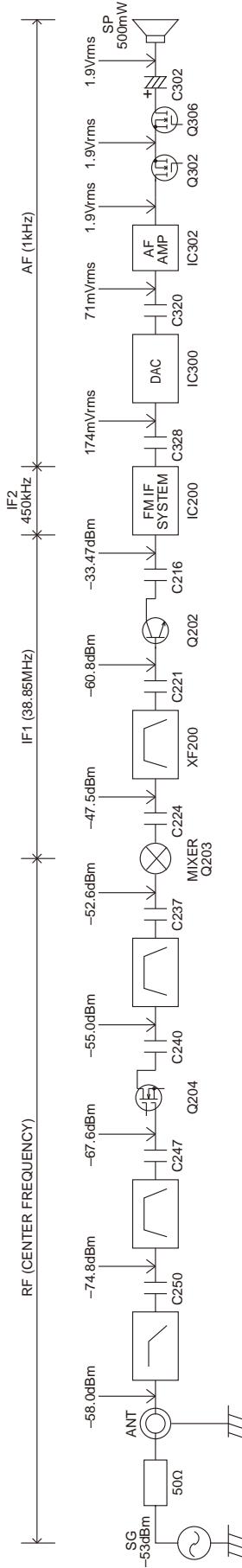
Component side



Foil side

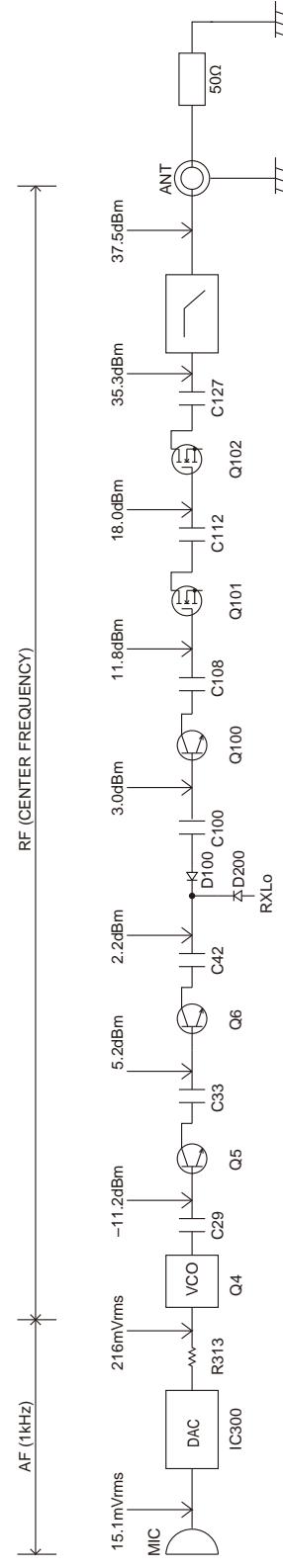
## LEVEL DIAGRAM

## Receiver Section



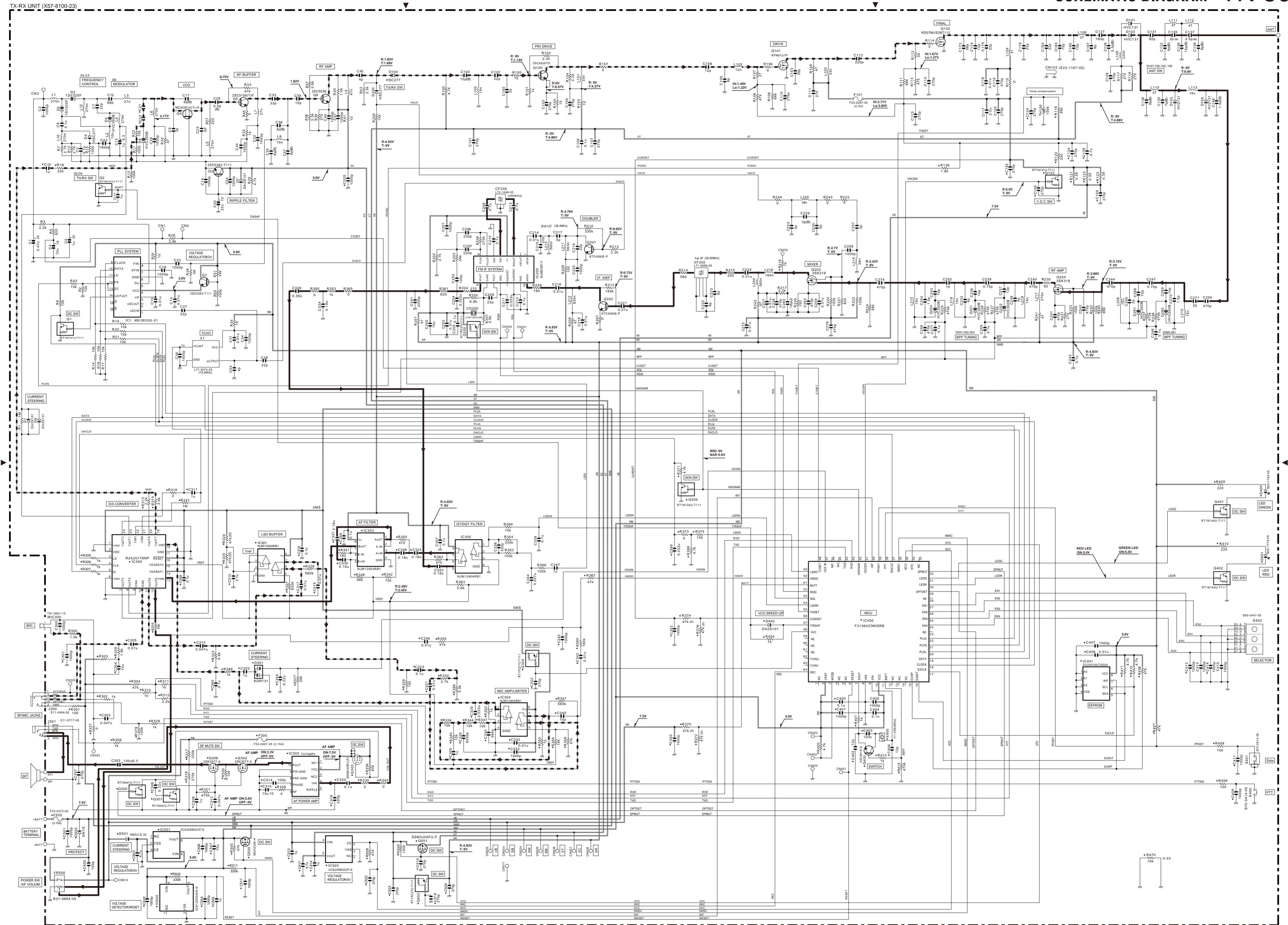
To make measurements in the AF section, connect the AC level meter.  
 (ANT input: -53dBm, 1kHz FM, 1.5kHz Dev (Narrow),  
 In the RF section, use a high impedance probe. (ANT input: -53dBm, MOD off).

## Transmitter Section



AG is set to the MIC input becomes 1.5kHz Dev, at 1kHz MOD. (Narrow)  
 To make measurements in the AF section, connect the AC level meter.  
 In the RF section, use a 1000pF coupling capacitor.

# SCHEMATIC DIAGRAM TK-3000



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

A

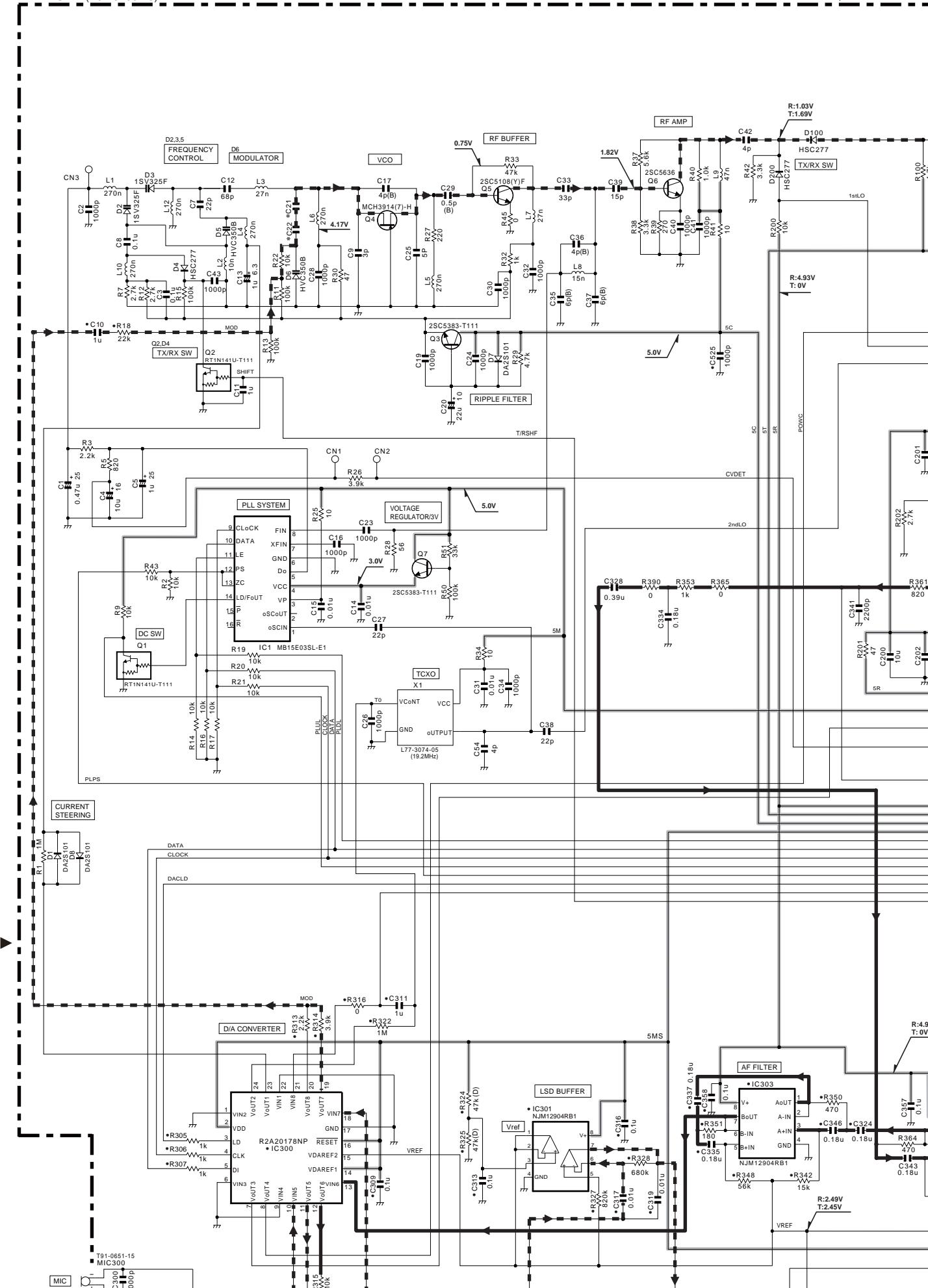
B

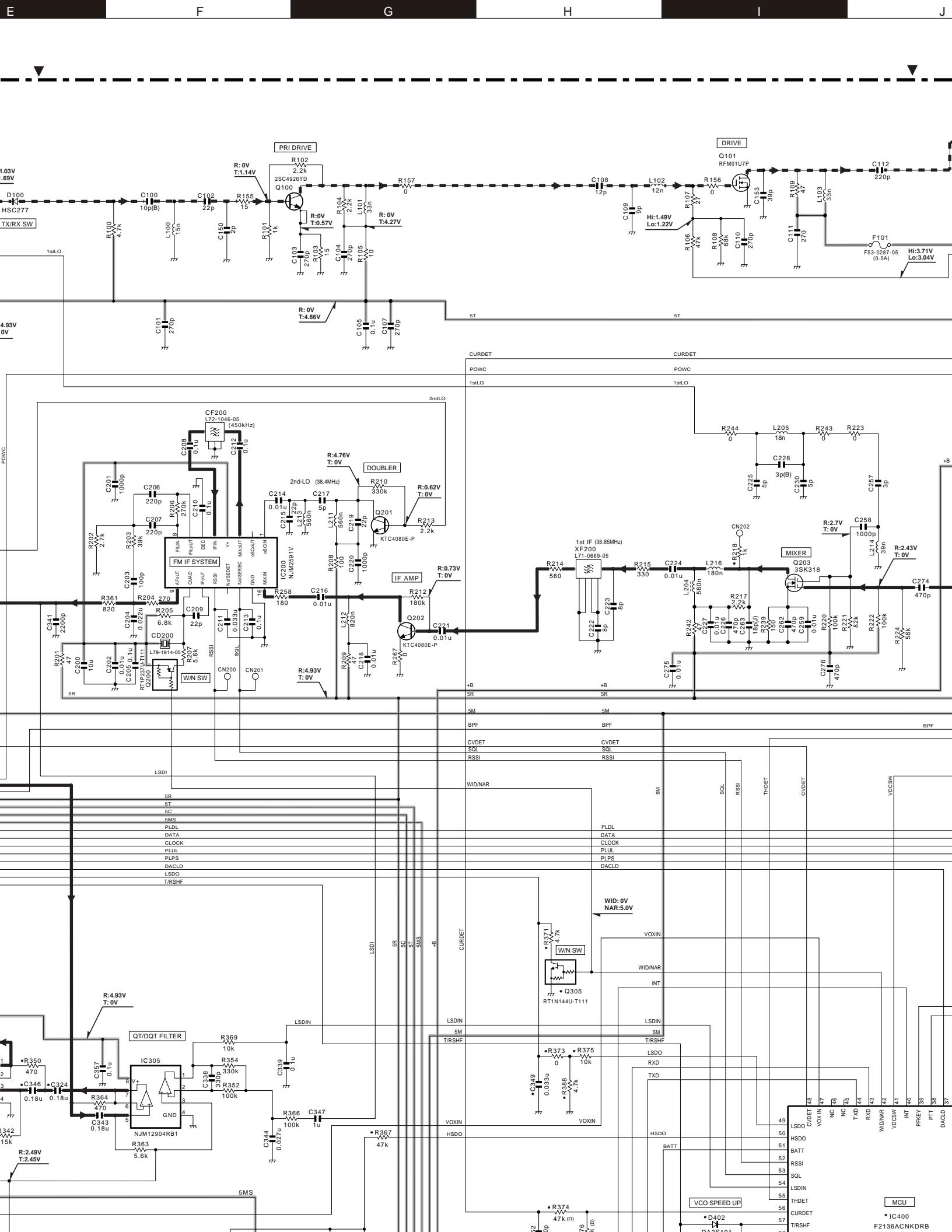
C

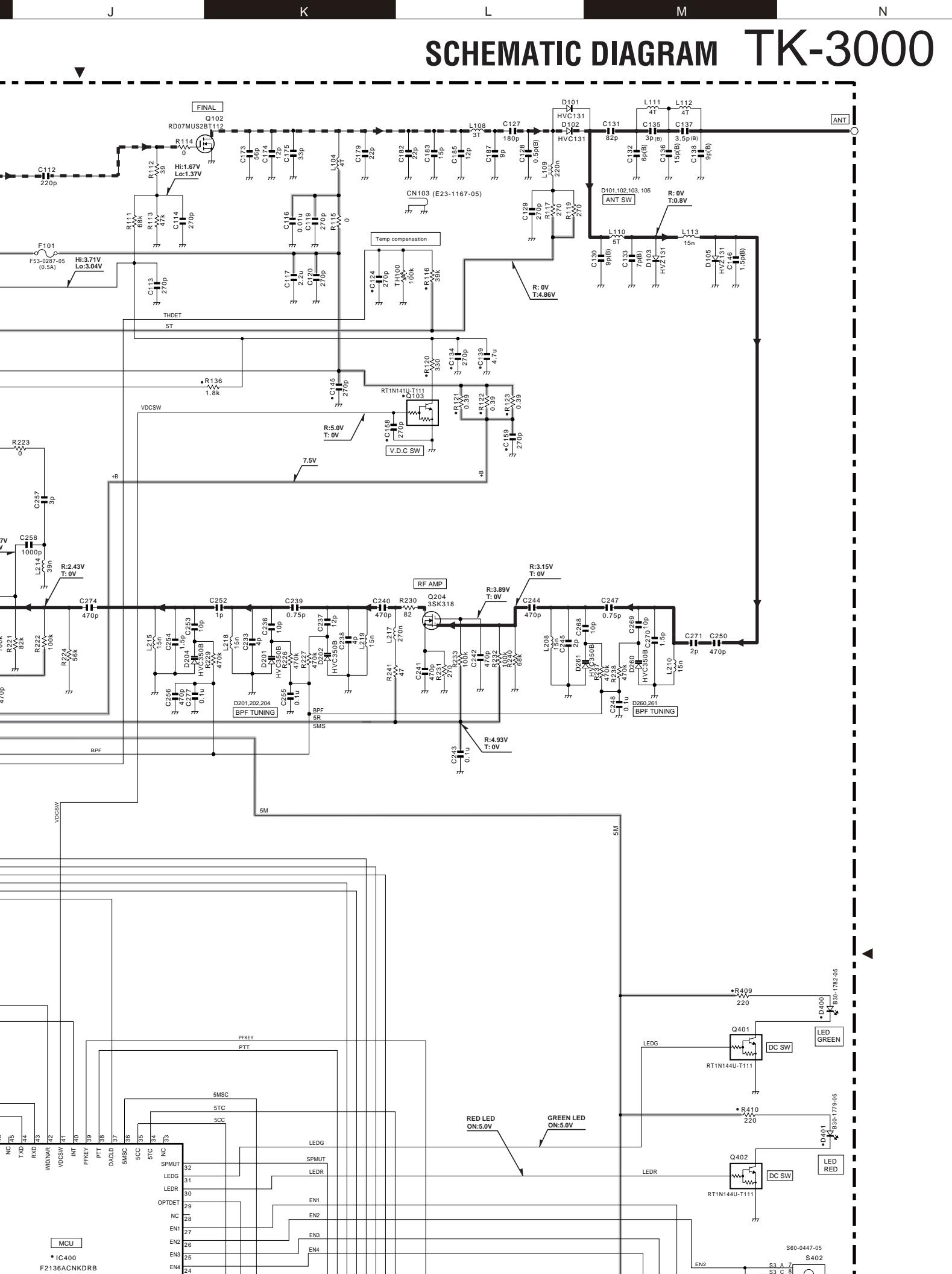
D

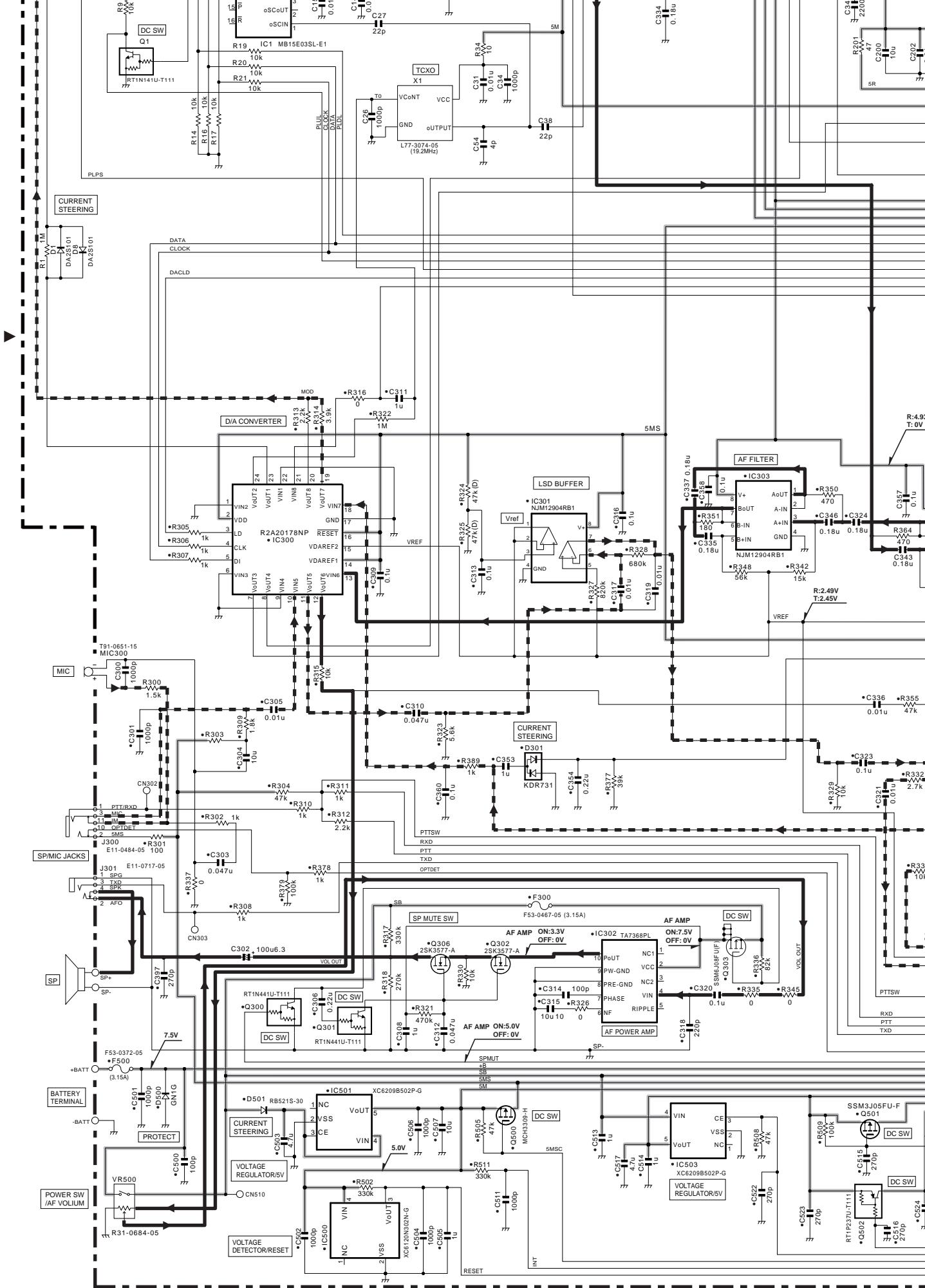
E

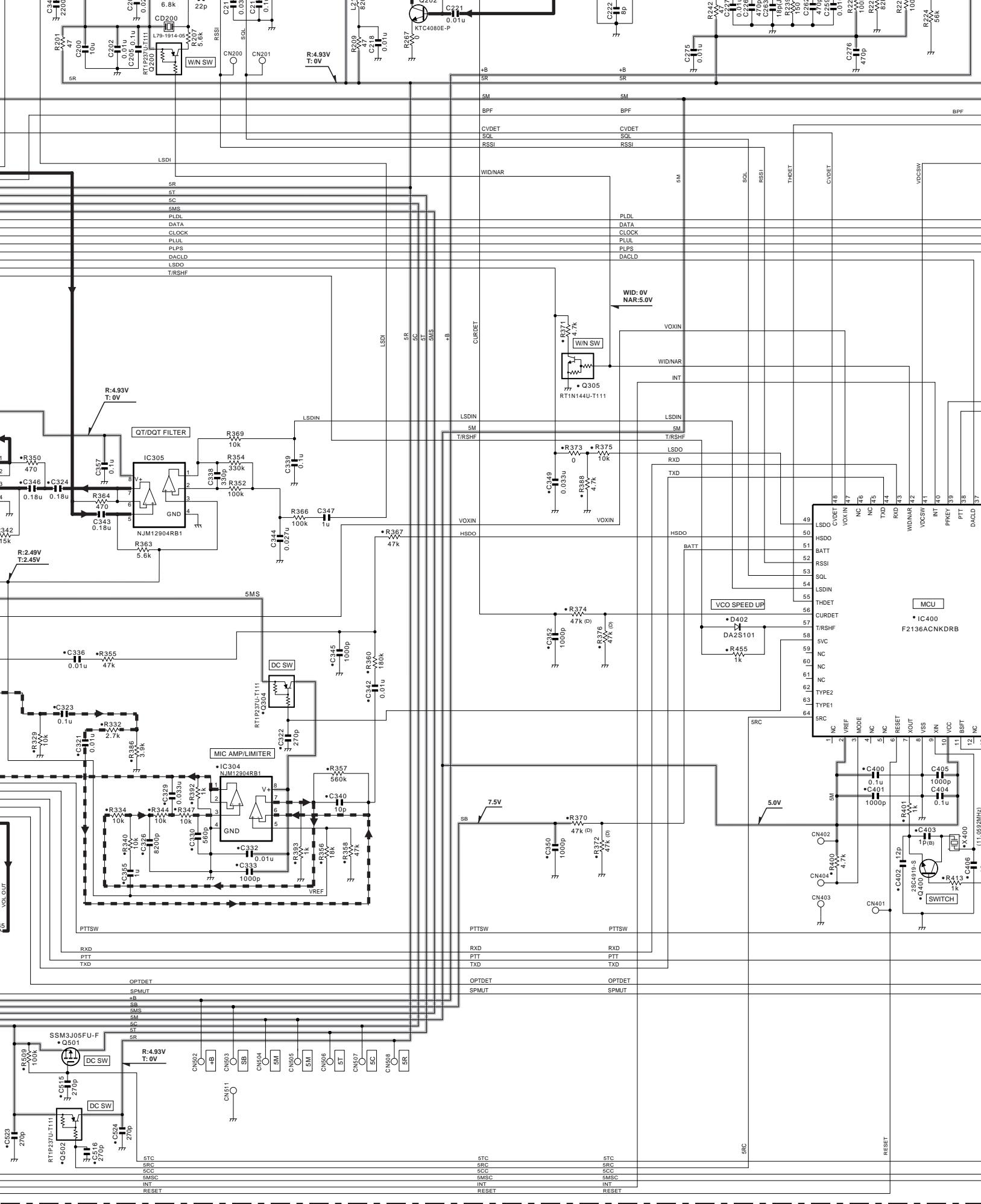
## TX-RX UNIT (X57-8100-23)

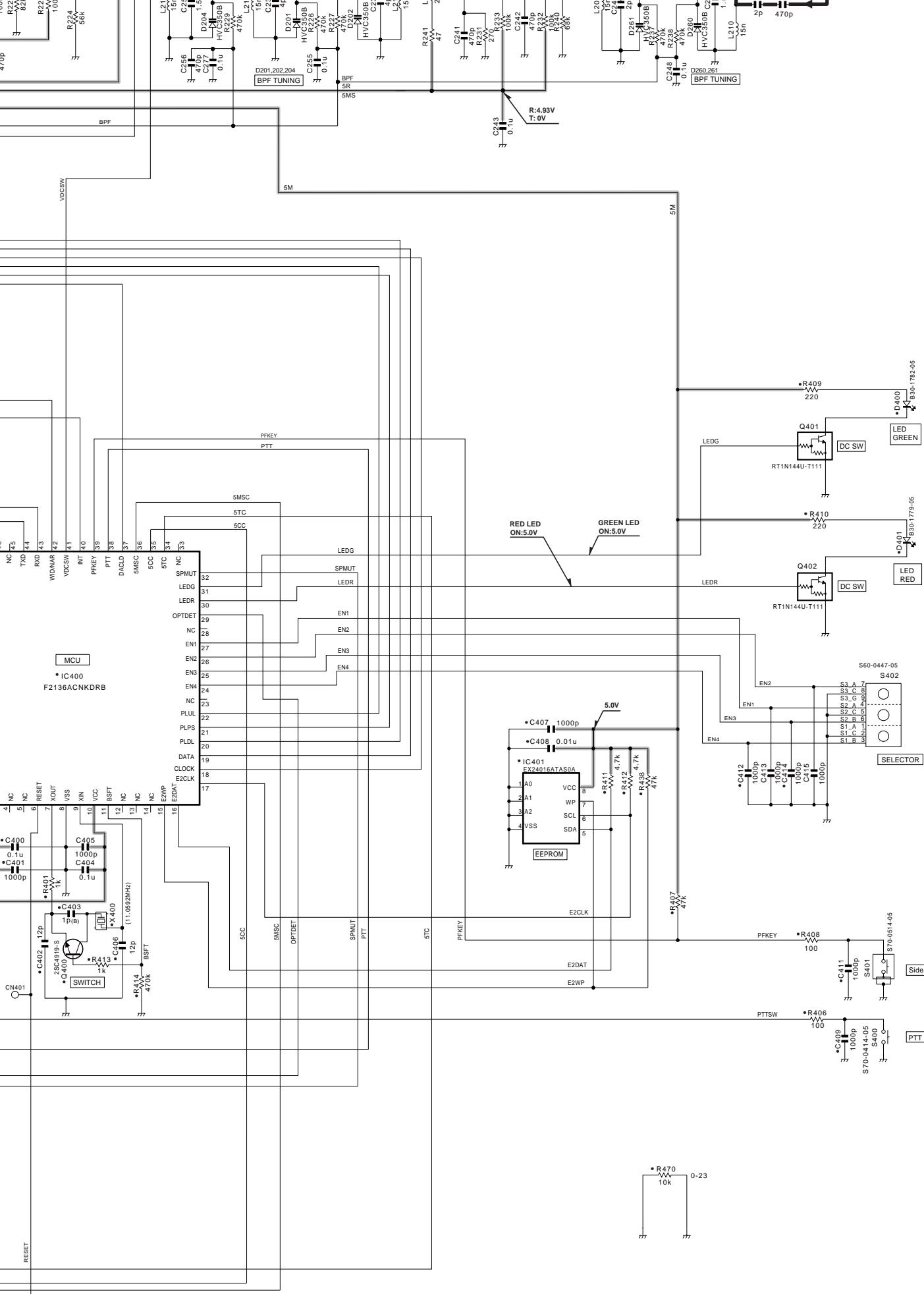








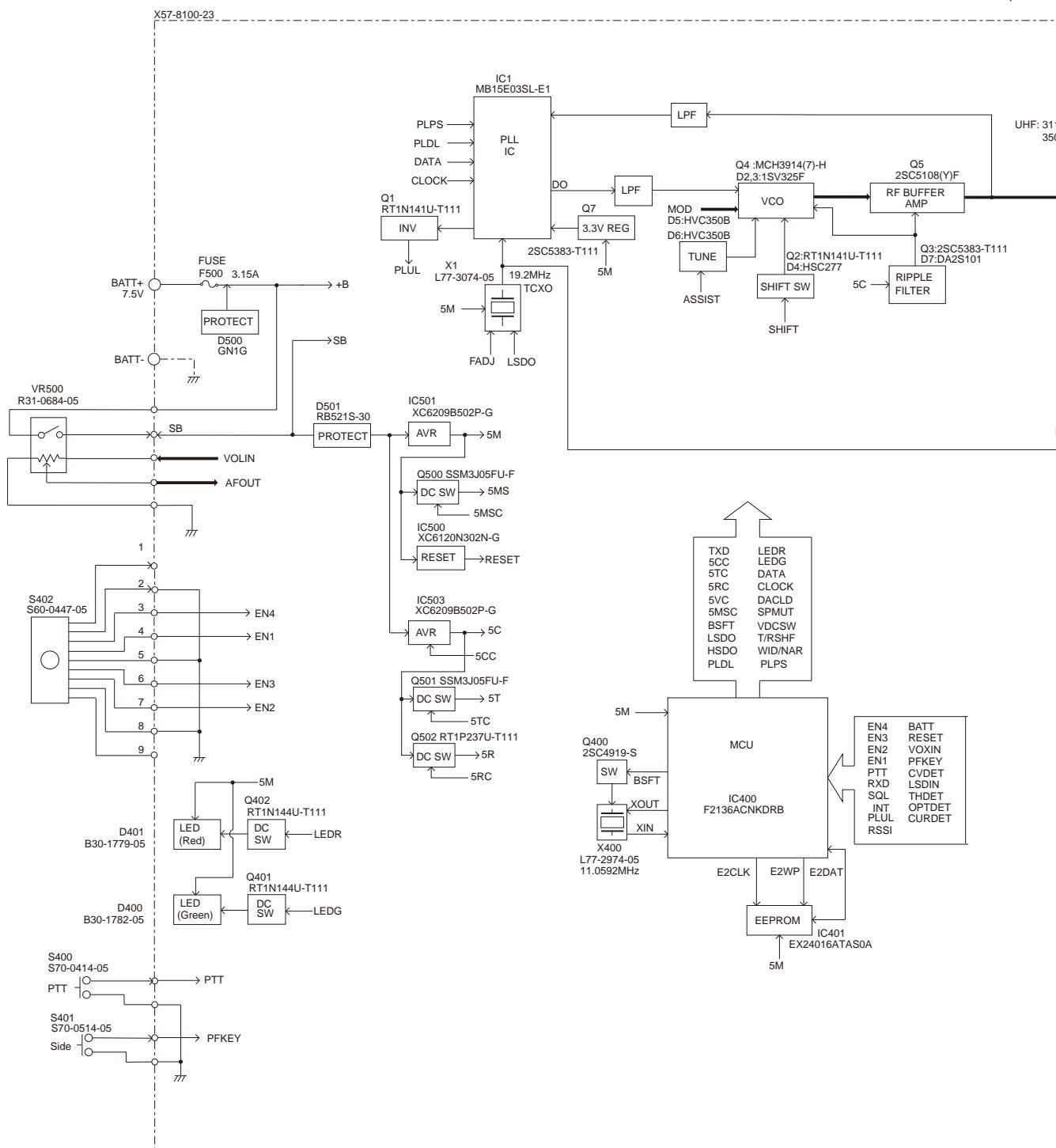




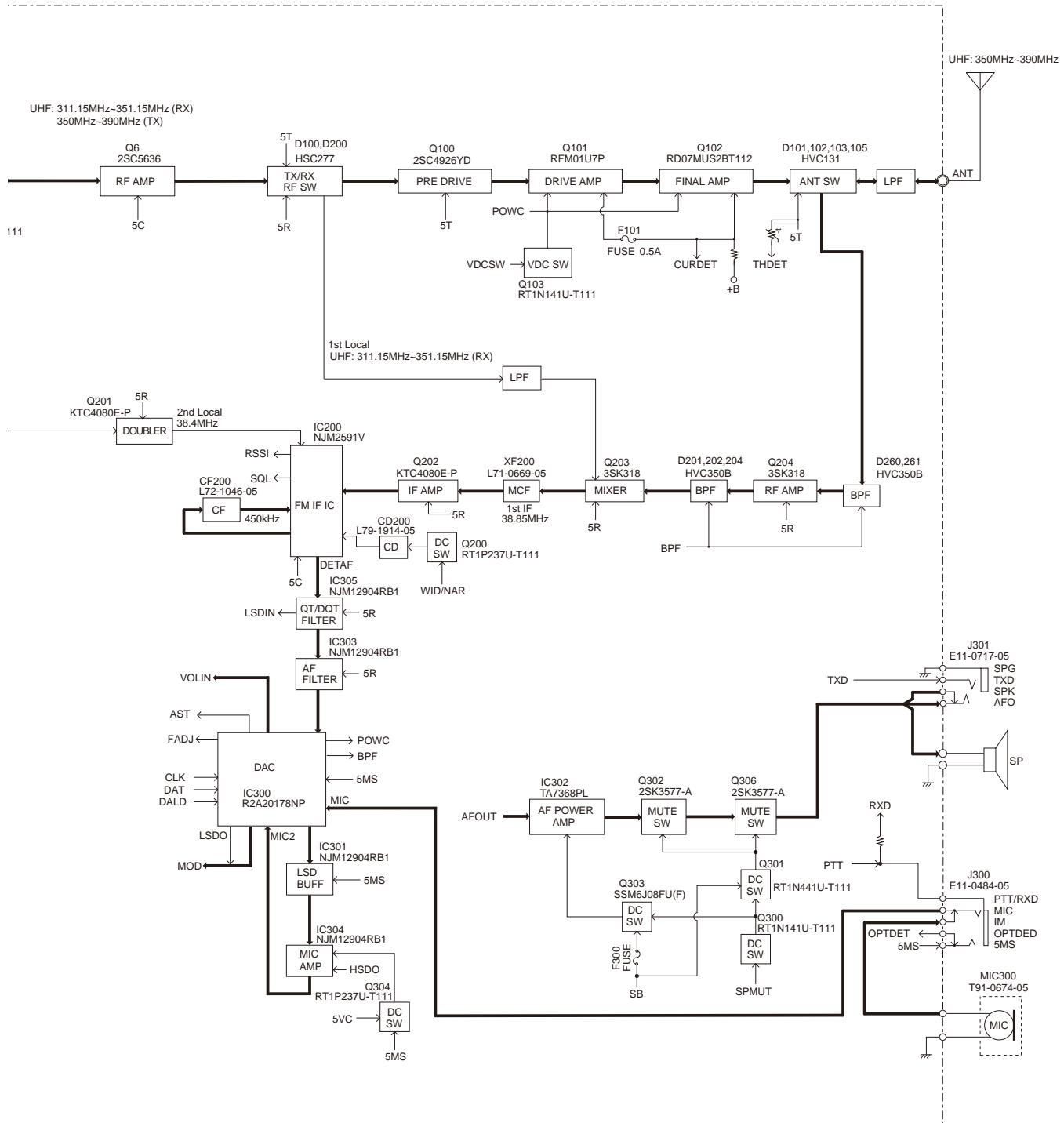
Note : The components marked with a dot (\*) are parts of layer 1.

# TK-3000

## BLOCK DIAGRAM



## BLOCK DIAGRAM



# TK-3000

## SPECIFICATIONS

### General

Frequency Range .....	350~390MHz
Number of Channels .....	Max. 16
Channel Spacing .....	25kHz (Wide) / 12.5kHz (Narrow)
PLL Channel Stepping .....	5kHz, 6.25kHz
Operating Voltage .....	7.5 V DC±20%
Battery Life .....	More than 10 hours at 4 watts (5-5-90 duty cycle, save off) With KNB-63L battery
Operating Temperature Range .....	-20°C to +60°C
Frequency Stability .....	±2.5ppm
Channel Frequency Spread .....	40MHz
Dimensions and Weight (Dimensions not including protrusions)	
Radio Only .....	54 W x 113 H x 14 D mm, 130g
With KNB-63L battery (1130mAh battery) .....	54 W x 113 H x 24.9 D mm, 203g

### Receiver (Measurements made per TIA/EIA-603)

Sensitivity	
EIA 12dB SINAD .....	0.25µV (Wide) / 0.28µV (Narrow)
Selectivity .....	70dB (Wide) / 60dB (Narrow)
Intermodulation Distortion .....	65dB (Wide) / 60dB (Narrow)
Spurious Response .....	65dB
Audio Output .....	500mW at 8Ω

### Transmitter (Measurements made per TIA/EIA-603)

RF Output Power .....	4W/1W
Spurious Response .....	65dB
Modulation .....	16K0F3E (Wide) / 11K0F3E (Narrow)
FM Hum & Noise .....	45dB (Wide) / 40dB (Narrow)
Modulation Distortion .....	Less than 5%

Measurements made per TIA/EIA-603 and specifications shown are typical.  
Kenwood reserves the right to change specifications without prior notice or obligation.

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Suite 2504, 25/F, Tower 2, Nina Tower, No. 8 Yeung Uk Road,  
Tsuen Wan, New Territories, Hong Kong

### Kenwood Electronics Singapore Pte Ltd

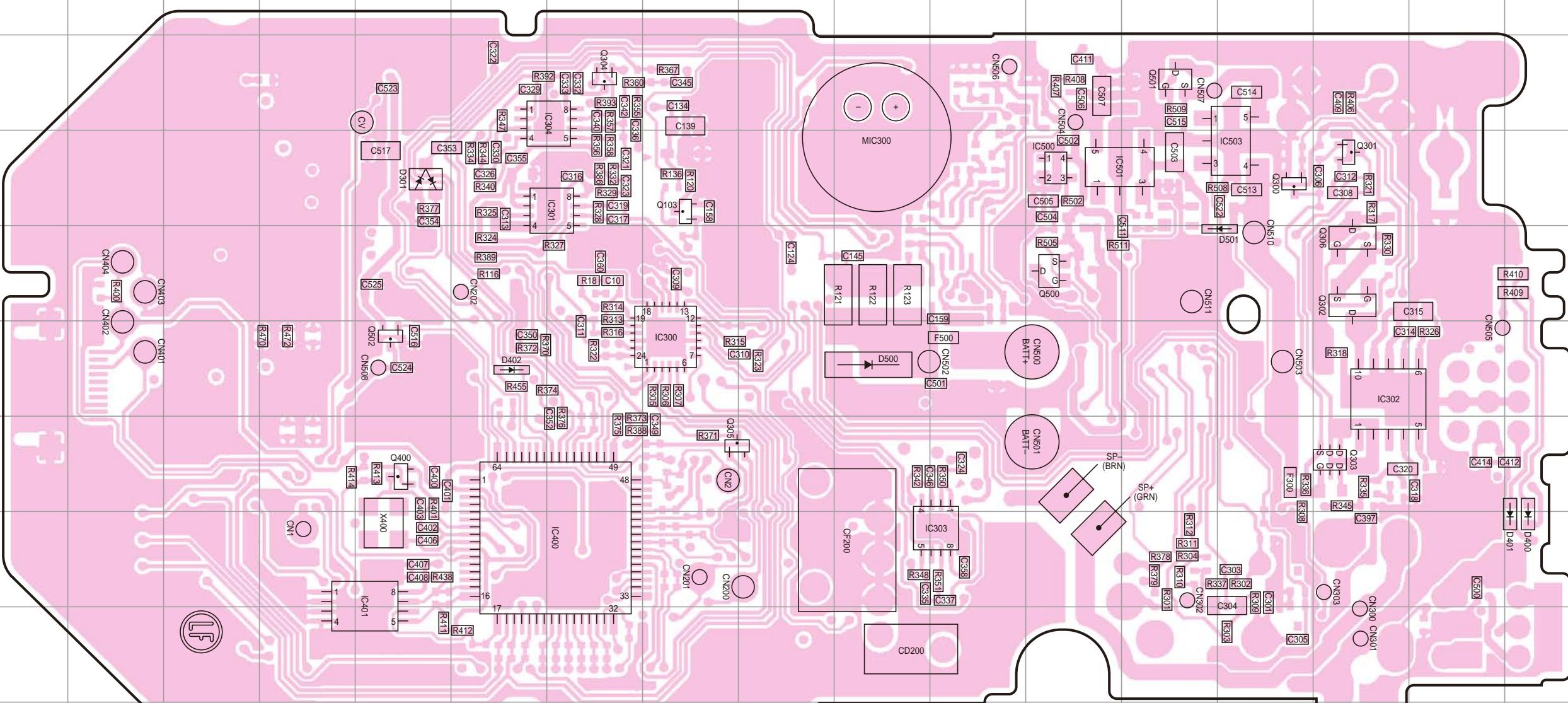
1 Ang Mo Kio Street 63, Singapore 569110

# TK-3000 PC BOARD

# PC BOARD TK-3000

TX-RX UNIT (X57-8100-23) Component side view (J79-0306-19)

TX-RX UNIT (X57-8100-23) Component side view (J79-0306-19)



Ref. No.	Address	Ref. No.	Address	Ref. No.	Address
IC300	6I	Q103	4I	Q501	3N
IC301	4H	Q300	4O	Q502	6F
IC302	6P	Q301	4P	D301	4F
IC303	8L	Q302	5P	D400	8R
IC304	3H	Q303	7P	D401	8R
IC400	8H	Q304	3H	D402	6G
IC401	8F	Q305	7I	D500	6K
IC500	4M	Q306	5P	D501	5O
IC501	4M	Q400	7F		
IC503	4O	Q500	5M		

Component side  
Layer 1  
Layer 2  
Layer 3  
Layer 4

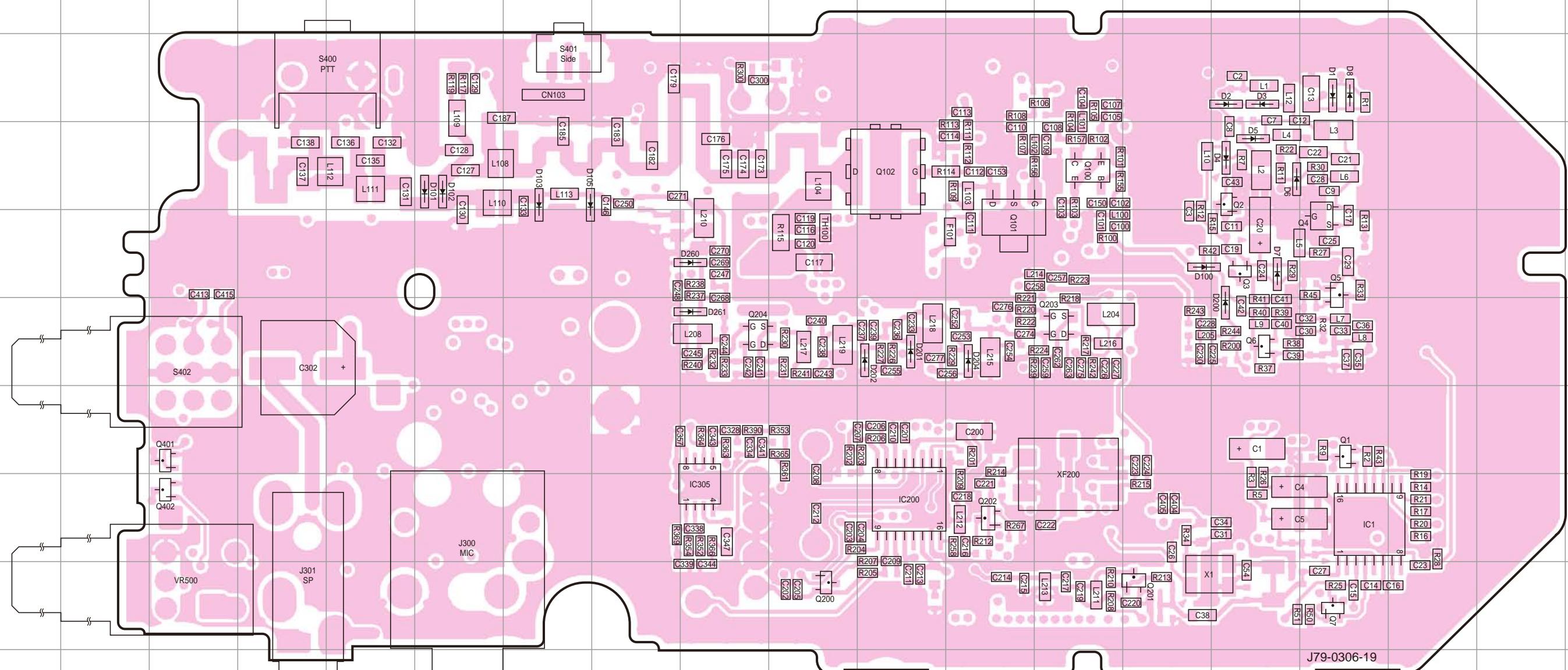
Foil side

# TK-3000 PC BOARD

# PC BOARD TK-3000

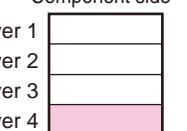
TX-RX UNIT (X57-8100-23) Foil side view (J79-0306-19)

TX-RX UNIT (X57-8100-23) Foil side view (J79-0306-19)



Ref. No.	Address						
IC1	8P	Q100	4M	D1	3P	D102	4F
IC200	8K	Q101	5L	D2	3O	D103	4G
IC305	8I	Q102	4K	D3	3O	D105	4G
Q1	7P	Q200	9J	D4	4O	D200	6O
Q2	4O	Q201	9N	D5	4O	D201	6K
Q3	5O	Q202	8L	D6	4O	D202	6K
Q4	5P	Q203	6M	D7	5O	D204	6L
Q5	5P	Q204	6I	D8	3P	D260	5I
Q6	6O	Q401	7C	D100	5N	D261	6I
Q7	9P	Q402	8C	D101	4F		

Component side



Foil side

