

KENWOOD

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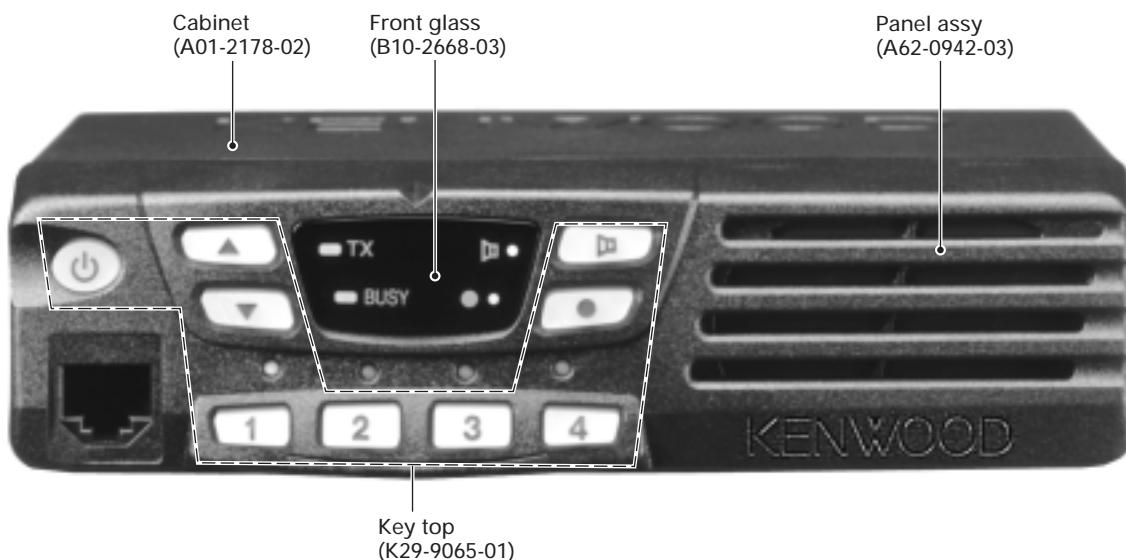
VHF FM TRANSCEIVER

TK-7108

SERVICE MANUAL M VERSION

KENWOOD

© 2002-7 PRINTED IN JAPAN
B51-8636-00 (S) PDF



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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 this publication date. Changes which may occur after publication are covered by either Service Bulletins or Manual Revisions, which 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, and chassis. If the part number is not known, include the chassis or kit number of which it is a part and a sufficient description of the required component for proper identification.

PERSONNEL SAFETY

The following precautions are recommended for personnel safety :

- DO NOT transmit if someone is within two feet (0.6 meter) of the antenna.
- DO NOT transmit until all RF connectors are secure and any open connectors are properly terminated.
- SHUT this equipment when near electrical blasting caps or while in an explosive atmosphere.
- All equipment should be properly grounded before power-up for safe operation.
- This equipment should be serviced by only qualified technicians.

PRE-INSTALLATION CONSIDERATIONS**1. UNPACKING**

Unpack the radio from its shipping container and check for accessory items. If any item is missing, please contact KENWOOD immediately.

2. LICENSING REQUIREMENTS

Federal regulations require a station license for each radio installation (mobile or base) be obtained by the equipment owner. The licensee is responsible for ensuring transmitter power, frequency, and deviation are within the limits permitted by the station license.

Transmitter adjustments may be performed only by a licensed technician holding an FCC first, second or general class commercial radiotelephone operator's license. There is no license required to install or operate the radio.

GENERAL

3. PRE-INSTALLATION CHECKOUT

3-1. Introduction

Each radio is adjusted and tested before shipment. However, it is recommended that receiver and transmitter operation be checked for proper operation before installation.

3-2. Testing

The radio should be tested complete with all cabling and accessories as they will be connected in the final installation. Transmitter frequency, deviation, and power output should be checked, as should receiver sensitivity, squelch operation, and audio output. Signalling equipment operation should be verified.

4. PLANNING THE INSTALLATION

4-1. General

Inspect the vehicle and determine how and where the radio antenna and accessories will be mounted.

Plan cable runs for protection against pinching or crushing wiring, and radio installation to prevent overheating.

4-2. Antenna

The favored location for an antenna is in the center of a large, flat conductive area, usually at the roof center. The trunk lid is preferred, bond the trunk lid and vehicle chassis using ground straps to ensure the lid is at chassis ground.

4-3. Radio

The universal mount bracket allows the radio to be mounted in a variety of ways. Be sure the mounting surface is adequate to support the radio's weight. Allow sufficient space around the radio for air cooling. Position the radio close enough to the vehicle operator to permit easy access to the controls when driving.

4-4. DC Power and wiring

1. This radio may be installed in negative ground electrical systems only. Reverse polarity will cause the cable fuse to blow. Check the vehicle ground polarity before installation to prevent wasted time and effort.
2. Connect the positive power lead directly to the vehicle battery positive terminal. Connecting the Positive lead to any other positive voltage source in the vehicle is not recommended.
3. Connect the ground lead directly to the battery negative terminal.
4. The cable provided with the radio is sufficient to handle the maximum radio current demand. If the cable must be extended, be sure the additional wire is sufficient for the current to be carried and length of the added lead.

5. INSTALLATION PLANNING – CONTROL STATIONS

5-1. Antenna system

Control station. The antenna system selection depends on many factors and is beyond the scope of this manual. Your KENWOOD dealer can help you select an antenna system that will best serve your particular needs.

5-2. Radio location

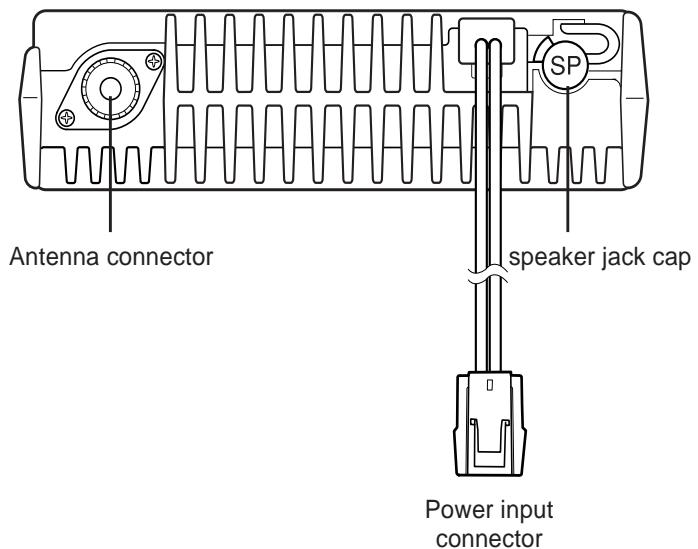
Select a convenient location for your control station radio which is as close as practical to the antenna cable entry point. Secondly, use your system's power supply (which supplies the voltage and current required for your system). Make sure sufficient air can flow around the radio and power supply to allow adequate cooling.

SERVICE

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

NOTE

If you do not intend to use the 3.5-mm jack for the external speaker, fit the supplied speaker-jack cap to stop dust and sand getting in.

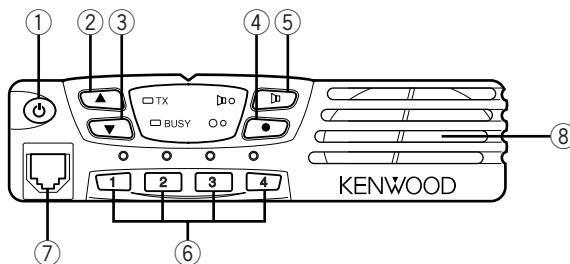


TK-7108

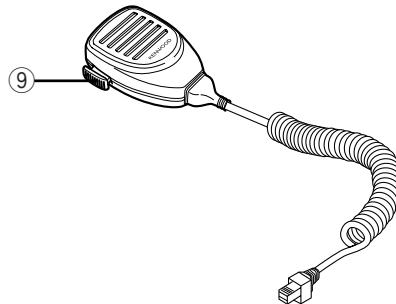
OPERATING FEATURES

1. Controls and Functions

1-1. Front Panel

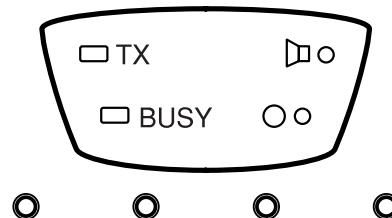


1-2. Microphone



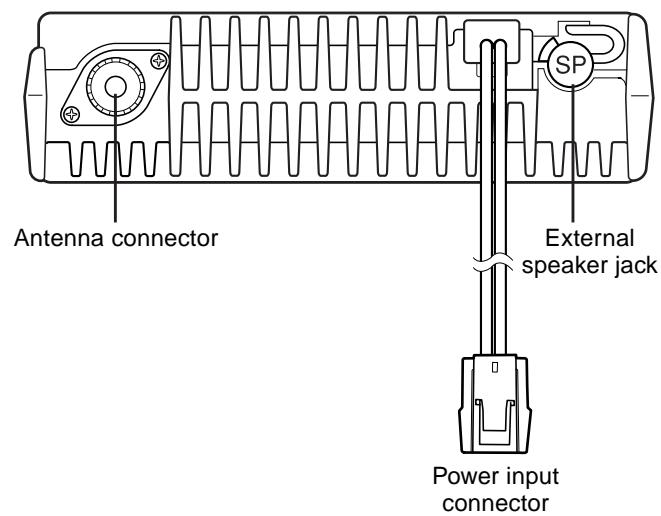
1-3. Auxiliary Programmable Functions:

1-4. Display



Indicator	Description
□ TX	Lights while transmitting.
□ BUSY	Lights when a signal is detected on the currently selected channel.
▣○	Lights while the function programmed onto its corresponding key is activated.
○○	Lights while the function programmed onto its corresponding key is activated.
○ ○ ○ ○	Lights to display the currently selected channel (1 ~ 4 or 5 ~ 8).

1-5. Rear panel



- ① **Power** switch
Press to switch the transceiver ON. Press and hold for approximately 1 second to switch the transceiver OFF.
- ② **▲** key
Press to increase the volume level.
- ③ **▼** key
Press to decrease the volume level.
- ④ **●** key
PF (Programmable Function) key. The default setting of this key is None (no function). The programmable functions available for this key are listed below.
- ⑤ **▣** key
PF (Programmable Function) key. The default setting of this key is Monitor (page 10). Other programmable functions available for this key are listed below.
- ⑥ **1 / 2 / 3 / 4** keys
Press to select a channel from 1 to 4. When using the Group function, press to select a channel from 5 to 8.
- ⑦ **Microphone jack**
Insert the microphone plug into this jack (the microphone is an optional accessory).
- ⑧ **Speaker**
Internal speaker.
- ⑨ **PTT switch**
Press this switch, then speak into the microphone to call a station.

1-3. Auxiliary Programmable Functions:

- Emergency
- Group
- Key Lock
- Monitor
- None (no function)
- Scan On/ Off
- Talk Around
- Temporary Delete

OPERATING FEATURES

2. Operation Features

The TK-7108 is a VHF FM radio designed to operate in conventional format. The programmable features are summarized.

3. Transceiver Controls and Indicators

3-1. Front Panel Controls

All the keys on the front panel are momentary-type push buttons. The functions of these keys are explained below.

- **POWER key**

Transceiver POWER key. When the power is switched off, all the parameters are stored in memory. When the power is switched on again, the transceiver returns to the previous conditions.

- **CHANNEL keys**

- **MONITOR key (Programmable)**

- **● key (Programmable)**

- **VOLUME UP/DOWN key**

When the key is pressed, the volume level is increased/decreased and repeats if held for 200ms or longer.

- **BUSY/TX LED**

The BUSY indicator (Green LED) shows that the channel is in use. The TX indicator (Red LED) shows that you are transmitting.

3-2. Programmable Keys

The FPU (KPG-70D) enables programmable keys to select the following functions.

- Emergency
- Key Lock
- Monitor
- Scan ON/OFF
- Talk Around
- Temporary Delete
- None
- Group

- **Emergency**

Pressing this key for longer than 1 second causes the transceiver to enter the emergency mode. The transceiver jumps to the programmed "Emergency channel" and transmits for 25* seconds.

The transceiver disables mic mute while transmitting. After finishing transmission, the transceiver receives for 5* seconds. The transceiver Mute* the speaker while receiving. Following the above sequence, the transceiver continues to transmit and receive.

* Default value.

- **Key lock**

Pressing this key causes the transceiver to accept entry of only the [Vol Up/Down]*, [Key lock], Microphone [PTT], [Monitor], [Emergency], and [Power] keys.

* Programmable

- **Monitor**

Used to release signalling (press once) or squelch (press and hold for approximately two seconds) when operating as a conventional. It is also used to reset option signalling.

- **Scan ON/OFF**

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

- **Talk around**

Press this key, the transceiver uses the receive frequency and the tone for transmission.

The operator can call the other party directly (without repeater). Press this key again, the talk around function goes off.

- **Temporary delete**

The "Add" channel contained in the scan sequence, and "Delete" channel is not contained. In the scan mode, this key switches the channel delete temporarily (Press and hold for approximately one second).

When the transceiver is turned off, the transceiver exits the scan or switches the scan function off.

- **None**

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

- **Group**

If Group has been programmed onto a key, press the Group key to select the second group of channels. While active, the LED beside the key lights. At this time, press a key from 1 to 4 to select a channel from 5 to 8. To return to channels 1 through 4, press the Group key again.

Note: You cannot use the Group function while operating in Emergency mode.

4. Scan Operating

■ SCAN start condition

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

When you activate the key programmed to the scan ON/OFF function, the scan starts. The indicator next to the programmed key LED blinks.

■ Scan stop condition

The scan stops temporarily if the following conditions are satisfied.

- 1) A carrier is detected, then QT/DQT matches on channels for which receive the QT/DQT is set by the programming software.
- 2) A carrier is detected on the channels for which receiving QT/DQT is not set by the programming software or when the monitor (signalling cancel) function is activated.

■ Revert channel

The revert channel is used to transmit during scanning and set by the programming software (KPG-70D).

- 1) Selected channel

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

- 2) Selected with talkback

The transceiver reverts to the selected channel prior to scan initiation.

However, if a call is received on a channel other than the selected channel and PTT is pressed before scanning resume, the transceiver "talks back" on the current receive channel.

■ Scan end

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

The indicator next to the programmed key LED turns off.

OPERATING FEATURES

■ Temporary delete

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

The temporary deleted channels return to pre-set delete/ add channels, when the transceiver is turned off or the scan function is switched off.

5. Details of Features

■ Time-out timer

The time-out timer can be programmed in 30 seconds increments from 30 seconds to five minutes and off. If the transmitter is transmitted continuously for longer than the programmed time, the transmitter is disabled and a warning tone sounds while the PTT button is held down. The warning tone stops when the PTT button is released.

■ PTT ID

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

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

The timing that the transceiver sends ID is programmable.

BOT : DTMF ID (Beginning of TX) is sent on beginning of transmission.

EOT : DTMF ID (End of TX) is sent on end of transmission.

Both : DTMF ID (Beginning of TX) is sent on beginning of transmission and DTMF ID (End of TX) is sent on end of transmission.

■ Off hook decode

If the Off hook decode function has been enabled, removing and replacing the microphone on the hook has no effect for decoding QT/DQT and option signalling.

■ "TOT" pre-alert

The transceiver has "TOT" pre-alert timer. This parameter selects the time at which the transceiver generates "TOT" pre-alert tone before "TOT" is expired.

"TOT" will be expired when the selected time passes from a TOT pre-alert tone.

■ "TOT" re-key time

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

■ "TOT" reset time

The transceiver has "TOT" reset timer. This timer is the minimum wait time allowed during a transmission that will reset the "TOT" count.

"TOT" reset time causes the "TOT" to continue even after PTT is released unless the "TOT" reset timer has expired.

■ Clear to transpond

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

6. Option Signalling (DTMF)

Built-in DTMF decoder is available for option signalling.

It is possible to use individual call, group call, Stun.

If the option signalling matches, a predetermined action will occur.

If option signalling matches on a channel is set up with option signalling, the channel LED will flash and option signalling will be released. The transpond or alert tone will sound.

While option signalling matches (or if option signalling is deactivated when you are transmitting), you can mute or unmute QT/DQT/Carrier.

■ SP Unmute

You can select the type of SP Unmute system for each channel. The selection is as follows.

Carrier, QT/DQT:

Channel with this option will not check ID Code in order to open its speaker.

Carrier+DTMF, QT/DQT+DTMF:

Channel that is set with this option will have to check for ID Code in order to open its speaker.

Default:

Carrier, QT/DQT.

SP Unmute	Channel Setting		RX Condition	Speaker Condition
	QT/DQT	DTMF		
Carrier	None	None	Carrier	Sounds
		Yes	Carrier	Sounds
			Carrier+DTMF	Sounds
Carrier+DTMF	None	Yes	Carrier	Not Sounds
			Carrier+DTMF	Sounds
			Carrier	Not Sounds
QT/DQT	None		Carrier+QT/DQT	Sounds
			Carrier	Not Sounds
			Carrier+QT/DQT	Sounds
			Carrier+QT/DQT+DTMF	Sounds
	Yes		Carrier+DTMF	Not Sounds
QT/DQT+DTMF	Yes		Carrier	Not Sounds
			Carrier+QT/DQT	Not Sounds
			Carrier+QT/DQT+DTMF	Sounds
			Carrier+DTMF	Not Sounds

Note:

When QT/DQT is not used, QT/DQT and QT/DQT+DTMF can not be selected.

When DTMF is not used, Carrier+DTMF and QT/DQT+DTMF can not be selected.

■ Auto Reset

If option signalling matches a group set up with option signalling, option signalling is released. After matching option signalling, option signalling will temporarily reset automatically.

OPERATING FEATURES / REALIGNMENT

■ Stun

If the stun code matches, a predetermined action will occur. Whether option signalling is activated or not, when stun matches on any channel, the transceiver will become TX inhibited or TX/RX inhibited. While stun is active, if the stun code + "#" code is received, stun will deactivate.

When stun matches, transpond will function. Alert will not be output.

7. Audible User Feedback Tones

The transceiver outputs various combinations of tones to notify the user of the transceiver operating state.

Refer to the help file on the KPG-70D, regarding the functions that are not listed below.

■ Stun on tone

When a stun code is received, transpond tone sounds.

■ Stun off tone

When a stun release code is received, transpond tone sounds.

■ Group call tone

Sounds when a group call with the correct DTMF option signalling is received, repeats 7 times. You can select yes or no in the Alert tone level setting.

■ Individual call tone

Sounds when an individual call with the correct DTMF option signalling is received. You can select yes or no in the Alert tone level setting.

■ Key input error tone

Sounds when a key is pressed but that key cannot be used. You can select yes or no for the optional feature's warning tone.

■ Transpond tone

Sounds when an individual call with the correct DTMF option signalling is received. For group calls, only the group tone will sound, not the transpond tone.

■ Pre alert tone

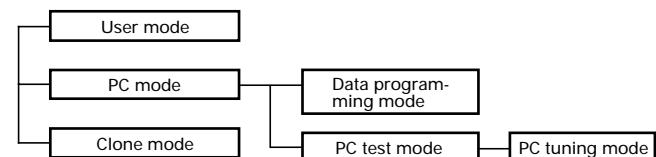
Sounds prior to the TOT TX inhibit activation. If TOT pre alert is set, the tone sounds at the amount of time programmed, before the TOT expires (TOT time – TOT pre alert time = Pre alert tone sounding time). You can select yes or no for the optional feature's warning tone.

■ Transmit protection

The power module is protected against heat while transmitting by making the radio cuts down TX power when the temperature of the power module becomes higher than reference. After that, if the temperature continue to rise, transmission is stopped. The power module is also protected against over voltage by having the radio to check that the voltage of power supply connected to the radio is not higher than about 17V when the radio is turned on, otherwise it can not transmit. In both cases when transmission is stopped, a beep will continue to sound until the PTT key is released.

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 FPU.
PC tuning mode	Used to tune the radio using the PC.
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	[1]+Power ON (Two seconds)

3. PC Mode

3-1. Preface

The TK-7108 transceiver is programmed using a personal computer, a programming interface (KPG-46) and programming software (KPG-70D).

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-7108 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 transmitted from transceiver, the red LED blink.
When data is received by the transceiver, the green LED blink.
In the PC mode, 4CH LEDs, [MON] LED and [●] LED are turned on.

Notes :

- The data stored in the personal computer must match model type when it is written into the EEPROM.
- Attach the interface cable, then change the TK-7108 to PC mode.

TK-7108

REALIGNMENT

3-3. KPG-46 Description

(PC programming interface cable : Option)

The KPG-46 is required to interface the TK-7108 to the computer. It has a circuit in its D-subconnector (25-pin) case that converts the RS-232C logic level to the TTL level.

The KPG-46 connects the modular microphone jack of the TK-7108 to the computers RS-232C serial port.

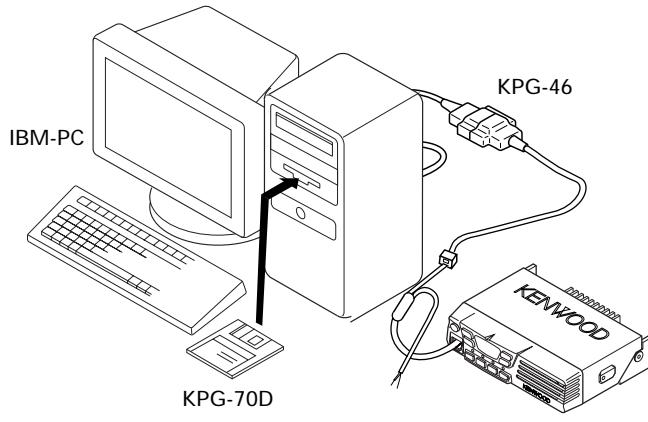


Fig. 1

3-4. Programming Software Description

The KPG-70D programming disk is supplied in 3-1/2" disk format. The software on this disk allows a user to program TK-7108 radio via a programming interface cable (KPG-46).

3-5. Programming With IBM PC

If data is transferred to the transceiver from an IBM PC with the KPG-70D, the destination data (basic radio information) for each set can be modified.

4. Clone Mode

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

NOTE: Clone mode should enabled.

1. Turn the master TK-7108 power ON with the [1] key held down. The TK-7108 [●] LED is turned on.
2. Power on the slave TK-7108.
3. Connect the cloning cable (No. E30-3382-05) to the modular microphone jacks on the master and slave.
4. Press the [●] key on the master TK-7108 transceiver. The data of the master is sent to the slave. While the master is sending data, [TX] LED blinked. While the slave is receiving the data, 4 LEDs, [MON] LED, [●] LED are turned on and [BUSY] LED blinked. When cloning of data is completed, the master [TX] LED turned off, and the slave automatically operates in the User mode. The slave can then be operated by the same program as the master.
5. The other slave can be continuously cloned. Carry out the operation in step 2 to 4.

Adding the data password.

If the data password is set in the optional feature menu, you must enter the password (Master transceiver) to activate a clone mode.

you can use 1, 2, 3, and 4 to configure the password. The maximum length of the password is 10 digits.

1. [1]+Power ON.
2. [1]~[4] LED, and MON LED are turned ON.
3. Enter the password using [1]~[4] keys.
4. Press [MON] key.
5. If the password matches, the transceiver enters a clone mode. Otherwise, transceiver beeps and returns to the password input mode.

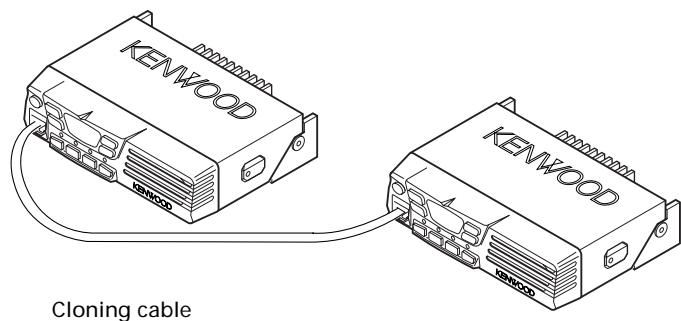


Fig. 2

DISASSEMBLY FOR REPAIR

1. When you remove the panel, turn the transceiver up side down. Detach the panel by lifting the tabs as shown below.

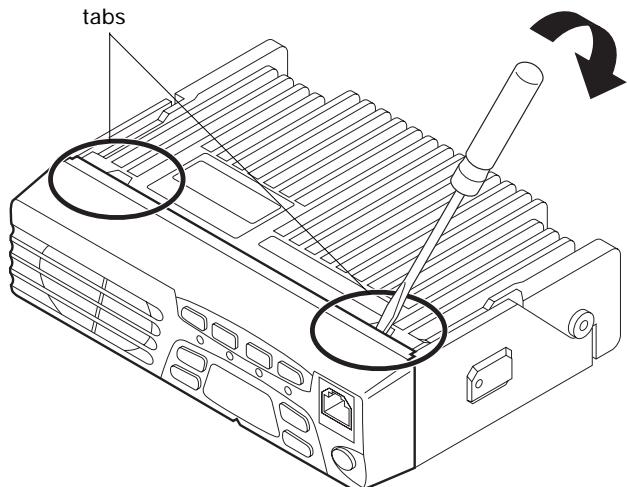


Fig. 1

3. To remove the display unit PCB, detach the PCB by lifting at the indents of the PCB as shown below.

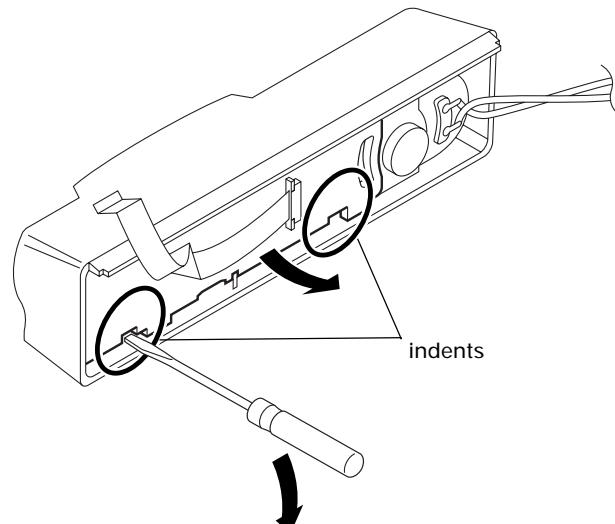


Fig. 3

2. To remove the cabinet, first turn the transceiver up side down. Detach the cabinet by prying the tabs as shown below.

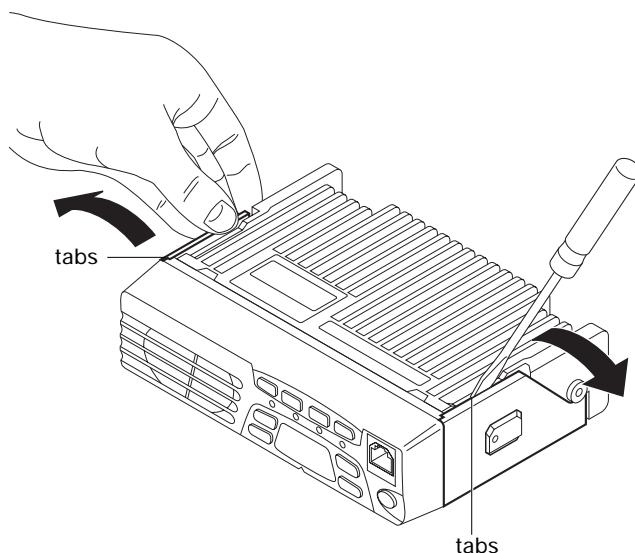


Fig. 2

4. When mounting the front panel, match the 4 tabs of the chassis with the panel, being sure they attach securely.

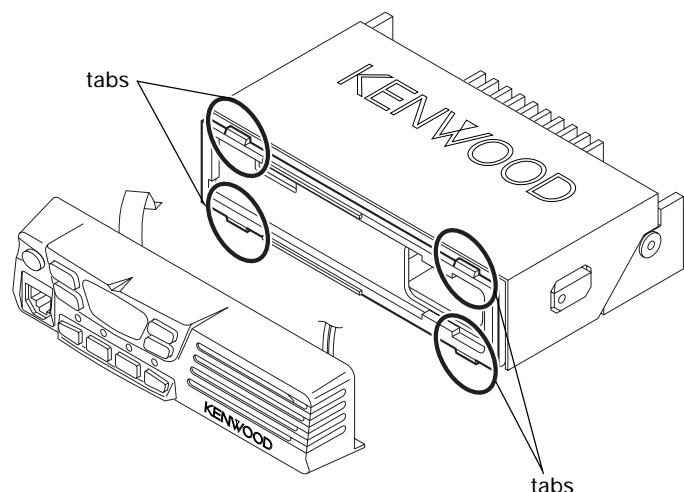


Fig. 4

CIRCUIT DESCRIPTION

Frequency Configuration

The receiver utilizes double conversion. The first IF is 49.95MHz and the second IF is 450kHz. The first local oscillator signal is supplied from the PLL circuit.

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

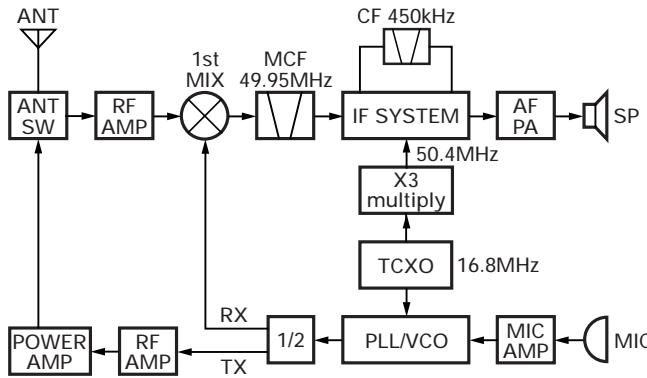


Fig. 1 Frequency configuration

Receiver System

The receiver is double conversion superheterodyne. The frequency configuration is shown in Figure 1.

Front-end RF Amplifier

An incoming signal from the antenna is applied to an RF amplifier (Q26) after passing through a transmit/receive switch circuit (D31 is off) and a band pass filter (L36, L38 and varactor diodes: D25, D26). After the signal is amplified (Q26), the signal is filtered through a band pass filter (L30, L32 and varactor diodes: D21, D22) to eliminate unwanted signals before it is passed to the first mixer.

The voltage of these diodes are controlled by tracking the CPU (IC6) center frequency of the band pass filter. (See Fig. 2)

First Mixer

The signal from the RF amplifier is heterodyned with the first local oscillator signal from the PLL frequency synthesizer circuit at the first mixer (Q21) to create a 49.95MHz first intermediate frequency (1st IF) signal. The first IF signal is then fed through two monolithic crystal filters (MCFs : XF1) to further remove spurious signals.

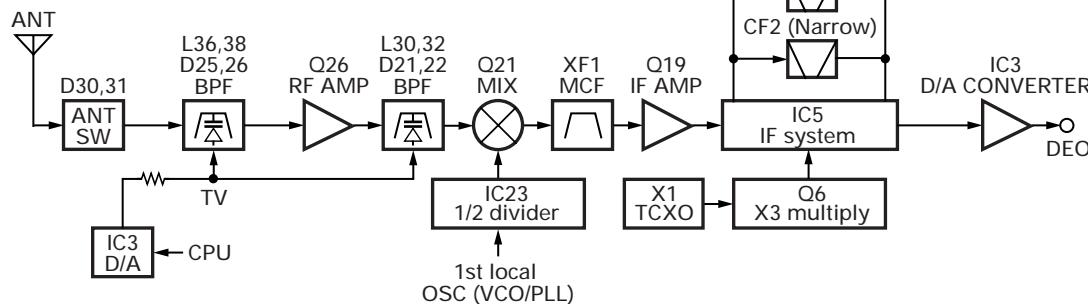


Fig. 2 Receiver system

IF Amplifier

The first IF signal is amplified by Q19, and enters IC5 (FM processing IC). The signal is heterodyned again with a second local oscillator signal within IC5 to create a 450kHz second IF signal. The second IF signal is then fed through a 450kHz ceramic filter (Wide : CF1, Narrow : CF2) to further eliminate unwanted signals before it is amplified and FM detected in IC5.

Item	Rating
Nominal center frequency	49.95MHz
Pass bandwidth	$\pm 5.0\text{kHz}$ or more at 3dB
35dB stop bandwidth	$\pm 20.0\text{kHz}$ or less
Ripple	1.0dB or less
Insertion loss	5.0dB or less
Guaranteed attenuation	80dB or more at $f_0 \pm 1\text{MHz}$
Spurious	40dB or more within $f_0 \pm 1\text{MHz}$
Terminal impedance	350 / 5.5pF

Table 1 Crystal filter (L71-0591-05) : XF1

Item	Rating
Nominal center frequency	450kHz
6dB bandwidth	$\pm 6.0\text{kHz}$ or more
50dB bandwidth	$\pm 12.5\text{kHz}$ or less
Ripple	2.0dB or less
Insertion loss	6.0dB or less
Guaranteed attenuation	35.0dB or more within $f_0 \pm 100\text{kHz}$
Terminal impedance	2.0k

Table 2 Ceramic filter (L72-0993-05) : CF1

Item	Rating
Nominal center frequency	450kHz
6dB bandwidth	$\pm 4.5\text{kHz}$ or more
50dB bandwidth	$\pm 10.0\text{kHz}$ or less
Ripple	2.0dB or less
Insertion loss	6.0dB or less
Guaranteed attenuation	60.0dB or more within $f_0 \pm 100\text{kHz}$
Terminal impedance	2.0k

Table 3 Ceramic filter (L72-0999-05) : CF2

CIRCUIT DESCRIPTION

■ Wide/Narrow Changeover Circuit

The Wide port (pin 92) of the CPU is used to switch between ceramic filters. When the Wide port is high, the ceramic filter SW diodes (D13, D15) cause CF1 to turn on to receive a Wide signal.

When the Narrow port is high, the ceramic filter SW diodes (D13, D15) cause CF2 to turn on to receive a Narrow signal.

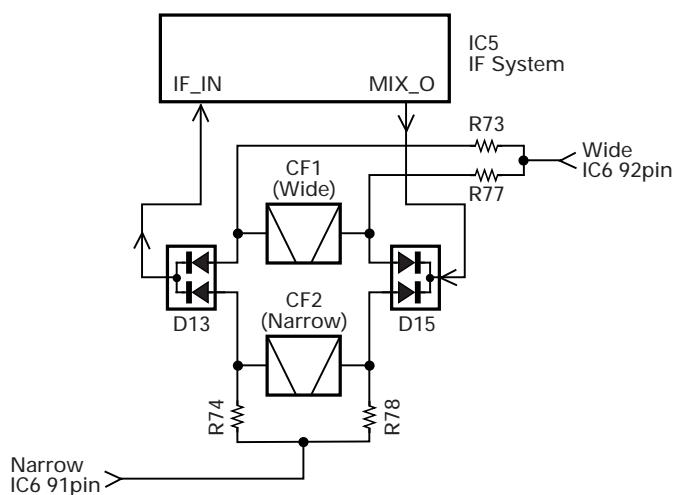


Fig. 3 Wide/Narrow changeover circuit

■ AF Signal System

The detection signal from IF IC (IC5) goes to D/A converter (IC3) to adjust the gain and is output to AF filter (IC10) for characterizing the signal. The AF signal output from IC10 and the DTMF signal, BEEP signal are summed and the resulting signal goes to the D/A converter (IC3). The AFO output level is adjusted by the D/A converter. The signal output from the D/A converter is input to the audio power amplifier (IC102). The AF signal from IC102 switches between the internal speaker and speaker jack (J1) output.

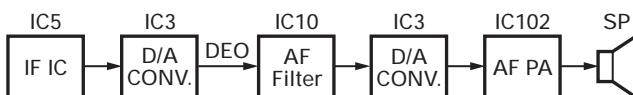


Fig. 4 AF signal system

■ Squelch Circuit

The detection output from the FM IF IC (IC5) passes through a noise amplifier (Q18) to detect noise. A voltage is applied to the CPU (IC6). The CPU controls squelch according to the voltage (SQIN) level. The signal from the RSSI pin of IC5 is monitored. The electric field strength of the receive signal can be known before the SQIN voltage is input to the CPU, and the scan stop speed is improved.

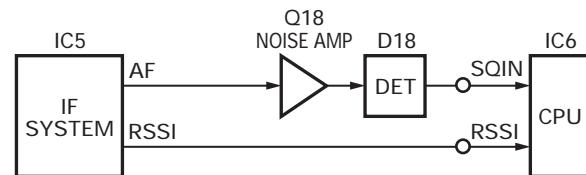


Fig. 5 Squelch circuit

PLL Frequency Synthesizer

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

■ PLL

The frequency step of the PLL circuit is 5 or 6.25kHz. A 16.8MHz reference oscillator signal is divided at IC1 by a fixed counter to produce the 5 or 6.25kHz reference frequency. The voltage controlled oscillator (VCO) output signal is buffer amplified by Q15, then divided in IC1 by a dual-module programmable counter. The divided signal is compared in phase with the 5 or 6.25kHz reference signal in 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. 6)

■ VCO

The operating frequency is generated by Q11 in transmit mode and Q10 in receive mode. The oscillator frequency is controlled by applying the VCO control voltage, obtained from the phase comparator, to the varactor diodes (D10 and D12 in transmit mode and D9 and D11 in receive mode). The TX/RX pin is set low in receive mode causing Q12 and Q7 to turn Q11 off, and turn Q10 on. The TX/RX pin is set high in transmit mode. The outputs from Q10 and Q11 are amplified by Q15 and sent to the RF amplifiers.

CIRCUIT DESCRIPTION

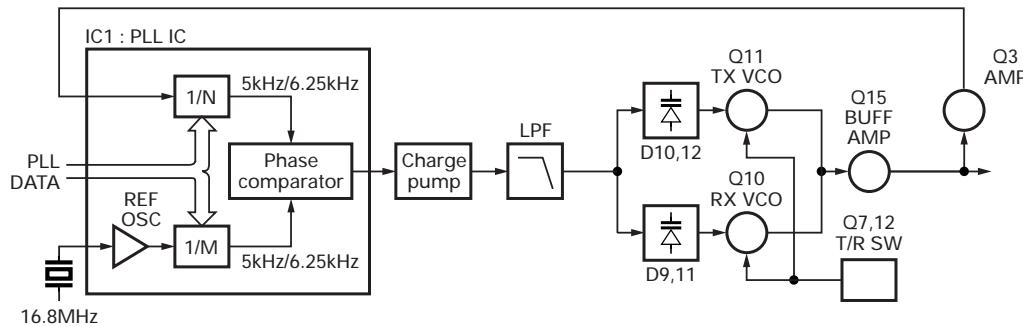


Fig. 6 PLL circuit

■ Unlock Circuit

During reception, the 8RC signal goes high, the 8TC signal goes low, and Q29 turns on. Q31 turns on and a voltage is applied to the collector (8R). During transmission, the 8RC signal goes low, the 8TC signal goes high and Q30 turns on. Q33 turns on and a voltage is applied to 8T.

The CPU in the control unit monitors the PLL (IC1) LD signal directly. When the PLL is unlocked during transmission, the PLL LD signal goes low. The CPU detects this signal and makes the 8TC signal low. When the 8TC signal goes low, no voltage is applied to 8T, and no signal is transmitted.

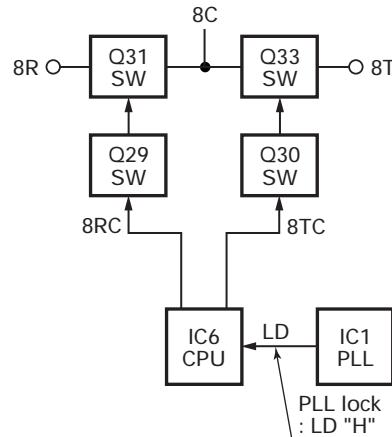


Fig. 7 Unlock circuit

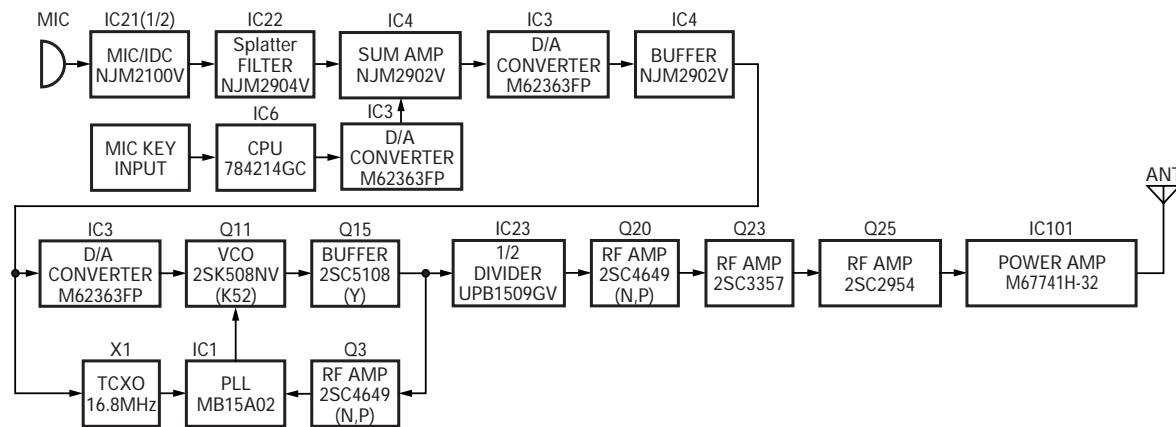


Fig. 8 Transmitter system

CIRCUIT DESCRIPTION

■ APC Circuit

The automatic transmission power control (APC) circuit detects part of a power module output with a diode (D34, D36) and applies a voltage to IC12. IC12 compares the APC control voltage (PC) generated by the D/A converter (IC3) and DC amplifier (IC4) with the detection output voltage to control Q27 and Q101, generates DB voltage from B voltage, and stabilizes transmission output.

The APC circuit is configured to protect over current of the power module due to fluctuations of the load at the antenna end and to stabilize transmission output at voltage and temperature variations.

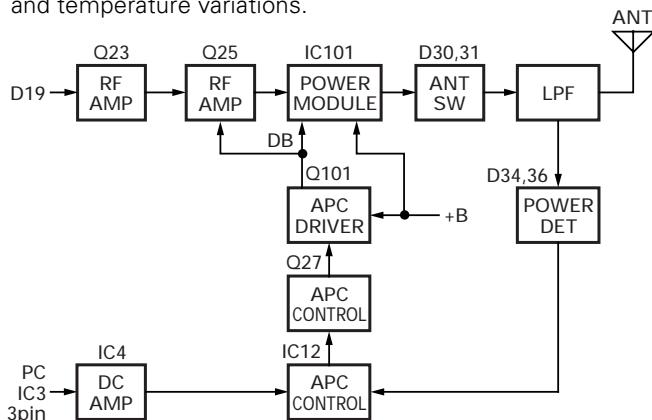


Fig. 9 APC circuit

Control Circuit

The CPU carries out the following tasks:

- 1) Controls the WIDE, NARROW, TX/RX outputs.
- 2) Adjusts the AF signal level of the AF filter (IC10) and turns the filter select compounder on or off.
- 3) Controls the DTMF decoder (IC9).
- 4) Controls the display unit.
- 5) Controls the PLL (IC1).
- 6) Controls the D/A converter (IC3) and adjusts the volume, modulation and transmission power.

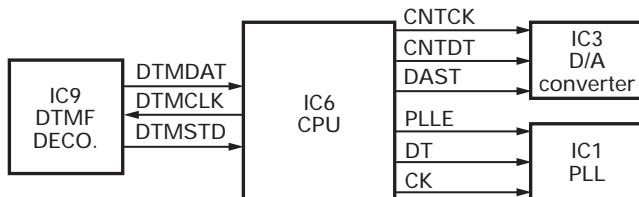


Fig. 10 Control circuit

■ Memory Circuit

The transceiver has an 8k-bit EEPROM (IC7). The EEPROM contains adjustment data. The CPU (IC6) controls the EEPROM through three serial data lines.

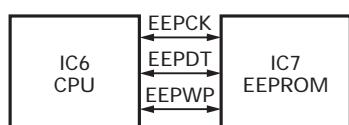


Fig. 11 Memory circuit

■ Display Circuit

The CPU (IC6) controls the display LEDs. When the transceiver is busy, the LEDG line goes high, Q4 turns on and the green LED (D11) lights. In transmit mode, the LEDR line goes high, Q8 turns on and the red LED (D12) lights. Backlit LEDs (D1~D4) are provided.

When a function key (MON, PF, C1, C2, C3 or C4) is selected, its respective line goes high (LED MON, LED PF, LED C1, LED C2, LED C3 or LED C4), the switch connected to that line turns on and the amber LED lights.

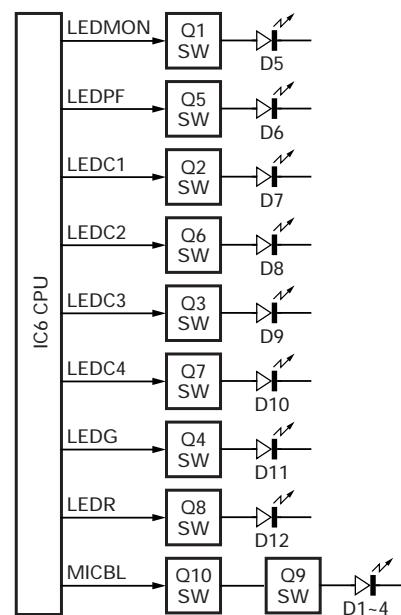


Fig. 12 Display circuit

■ Key Matrix Circuit

The TK-7108 front panel has function keys. Each of them is connected to a cross point of a matrix of the KMI1 to KMO2 ports of the microprocessor. The KMO1 to KMO2 ports are always high, while the KMI1 to KMI4 ports are always low.

The microprocessor monitors the status of the KMI1 to KMO2 ports. If the state of one of the ports changes, the microprocessor assumes that the key at the matrix point corresponding to that port has been pressed.

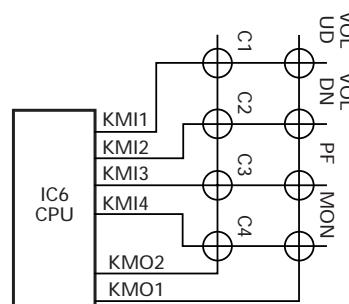


Fig. 13 Key matrix circuit

CIRCUIT DESCRIPTION

■ Encode

The QT and DQT signals are output from QT/DQT of the CPU (IC6) and summed with the external pin DI line by the summing amplifier (IC4) and the resulting signal goes to the D/A converter (IC3). The DTMF signal is output from DTMF of the CPU and goes to the D/A converter (IC3). The signal is summed with a MIC signal by the summing amplifier (IC4), and the resulting signal goes to the D/A converter (IC3).

The D/A converter (IC3) adjusts the MO level and the balance between the MO and QT/DQT levels. Part of a QT/DQT signal is summed with MO and the resulting signal goes to the VCOMOD pin of the VCO. This signal is applied to a varicap diode in the VCO for direct FM modulation.

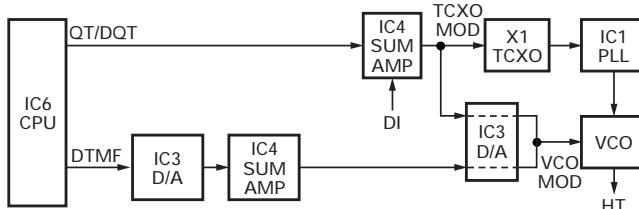


Fig. 14 Encode

■ Decode

• QT/DQT/DTMF

The signal (DEO) passes through two low-pass filters of IC11, goes to QTIN of the CPU (IC6) to decode QT, DQT. The DTMF signal is decoded by a dedicated IC (IC9) and the resulting signal is sent to the CPU (IC6) as serial data.

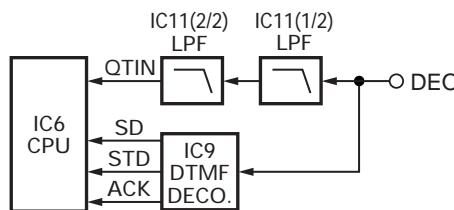


Fig. 15 Decode

■ D/A Converter

The D/A converter (IC3) is used to adjust MO modulation, AF volume, TV voltage, FC reference voltage, and PC POWER CONTROL voltage level.

Adjustment values are sent from the CPU as serial data. The D/A converter has a resolution of 256 and the following relationship is valid:

$$\text{D/A output} = (\text{Vin} - \text{VDAref}) / 256 \times n + \text{VDAref}$$

Vin: Analog input

VDAref: D/A reference voltage

n: Serial data value from the microprocessor (CPU)

Power Supply Circuit

When the POWER switch on the display unit is pressed, the power port on the display unit which is connected to CPU port 18 (POWER), goes low, then CPU port 93 (SBC) goes high, Q34 turns on, SB SW (Q42) turns on and power (SB) is supplied to the radio.

This circuit has an overvoltage protection circuit. If a DC voltage of 18 V or higher is applied to the power cable, D39 turns on and a voltage is applied to the base of Q38. This voltage turns Q38 on and turns Q34 and SB off.

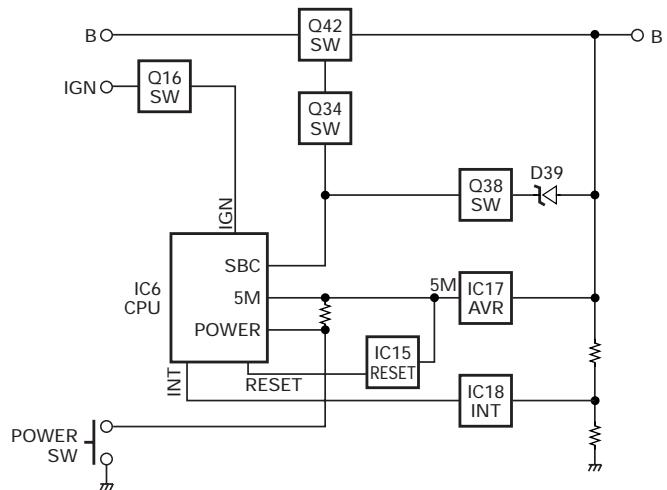


Fig. 16 Power supply circuit

SEMICONDUCTOR DATA

Microprocessor : 784214AGCXXX (TX-RX Unit IC6)

■ Terminal function

Pin No.	Name	I/O	Function
1	NC	I	
2	DTMOSC	O	DTMF IC Clock Control
3	PLLE	O	PLL IC Chip Select
4	EVLLD	O	E-Volume LD
5	DTMCK	O	DTMF Dec IC Clock
6	DTMDT	I/O	DTMF Dec IC Data
7	UL	O	Unlock Detect
8	BSHIFT	O	Clock Shift
9	VDD	-	
10	X2	-	X'TAL(7.3728MHz)
11	X1	-	X'TAL(7.3728MHz)
12	VSS	-	GND
13	NC	-	OPEN
14	NC	-	GND
15	RESET	-	CPU RESET
16	INT	I	uCOM Stop
17	DMTSDT	I	DTMF Dec IC STD
18	POWER	I	Power Key Input
19	IGN	I	Ignition
20	TX/RX	O	TX/RX
21	LEDMON	O	LED for MON Key
22	LEDPF	O	LED for PF Key
23	AVDD	-	+5V
24	AVREF	-	+5V
25	QTIN	I	QT/DQT Input
26	SQIN	I	Squelch Input
27	RSSI	I	RSSI Input
28	PWRPRCT	I	Power Protect
29	BATT	I	Battery Voltage
30	TEMP1	I	Temperature1
31	TEMP2	I	Temperature2
32	TEMP3	I	Temperature3
33	AVSS	-	GND
34	DTM/BEEP	O	DTMF/Beep Output
35	QT/DQT	O	QT/DQT Output
36	AVREF	-	+5V
37	FNC1	I/O	Function Port1
38	FNC2	I/O	Function Port2
39	HOOK	I	Hook
40	RXD	I	From FPU
41	TXD	O	To FPU
42	PTT	I	PTT Key
43	FNC3	I/O	Function Port3
44	FNC4	I/O	Function Port4
45	FNC5	I/O	Function Port5
46	FNC6	I/O	Function Port6
47	FNC7	I/O	Function Port7

Pin No.	Name	I/O	Function
48	FNC8	I/O	Function Port8
49	NC	I	
50	MUTE1	O	AF Mute
51	MUTE2	O	Speaker Mute
52	MUTE3	O	AF AMP SW
53	DT	O	Common Data
54	CK	O	Common Clock
55	NC	I	
56	EEPCK	O	EEPROM Clock
57	EEPDT	I/O	EEPROM Data
58	EEPWT	O	EEP Write Protect
59	DST1	I	Destination 1
60	DST2	I	Destination 2
61	DST3	I	Destination 3 (Open)
62	NC	I	
63	24VDET	I	24V Detect
64	NC	I	
65	LEDC1	O	LED for CH1 Key
66	LEDC2	O	LED for CH2 Key
67	LEDR	O	TX LED
68	LEDG	O	Busy LED
69	MICBL	O	Mic Back Light
70	LEDC3	O	LED for CH3 Key
71	LEDC4	O	LED for CH4 Key
72	VSS	-	GND
73	MICMT	O	Mic1 Mute
74	MICEM	O	Mic2 Mute
75	NC	I	
76	8RC	O	8R Control
77	8TC	O	8T Control
78	CM	I/O	Mic Key Check
79	NC	I	
80	NC	I	
81	VDD5M	-	+5V
82~85	NC	I	
86	KMI1	I	Key Matrix Input1
87	KMI2	I	Key Matrix Input2
88	KMI3	I	Key Matrix Input3
89	KMI4	I	Key Matrix Input4
90	NC	I	
91	NARROW	O	Wide / Narrow2
92	WIDE	O	Wide / Narrow
93	SBC	O	Battery Switch
94	FLASH	-	Flash Write Port
95~98	NC	I	
99	KMO1	O	Key Matrix Output1
100	KMO2	O	Key Matrix Output2

COMPONENTS DESCRIPTION

Display Unit (X54-3340-20)

SYMBOL	PARTS NAME	DESCRIPTION
D1~4	LED	KEY BACKLIT
D5	LED	MONITOR KEY LIGHT
D6	LED	PROGRAMMABLE KEY LIGHT
D7~10	LED	CHANNEL KEY LIGHT
D11	LED	BUSY
D12	LED	TRANSMIT
Q1	TRANSISTOR	MONITOR KEY LIGHT SW
Q2,3	TRANSISTOR	CHANNEL KEY LIGHT SW
Q4	TRANSISTOR	BUSY LIGHT SW
Q5	TRANSISTOR	PROGRAMMABLE KEY LIGHT SW
Q6,7	TRANSISTOR	CHANNEL KEY LIGHT SW
Q8	TRANSISTOR	TRANSMIT LIGHT SW
Q9,10	TRANSISTOR	KEY BACKLIT SW

TX-RX Unit (X57-6293-01)

Ref. No.	Use/Function	Operation/Condition
D1	DIODE	SURGE ABSORPTION /PTT
D2	DIODE	SURGE ABSORPTION /HOOK
D3	DIODE	SURGE ABSORPTION /MICBL
D4	DIODE	SURGE ABSORPTION /CM
D6	DIODE	DC SWITCH
D7	DIODE	VOTAGE DROPPED
D9	VARICAP	RX VCO
D10	VARICAP	TX VCO
D11	VARICAP	RX VCO
D12	VARICAP	TX VCO
D13	DIODE	IF SWITCH (WIDE/NARROW)
D14	VARICAP	MODULATION
D15	DIODE	IF SWITCH (WIDE/NARROW)
D16	DIODE	LIPPLE FILTER
D18	DIODE	DETECTION
D19	DIODE	RF SWITCH(TX/RX)
D20	DIODE	TEMPERATURE COMPENSATION
D21	VARICAP	RF BPF TUNING
D22	VARICAP	RF BPF TUNING
D23	DIODE	TEMPERATURE COMPENSATION
D24	DIODE	LIMITTER
D25	VARICAP	RF BPF TUNING
D26	VARICAP	RF BPF TUNING
D27	DIODE	TEMPERATURE COMPENSATION
D30	DIODE	ANT SW
D31	DIODE	ANT SW

Ref. No.	Use/Function	Operation/Condition
D34	DIODE	APC VOLTAGE DETECT
D36	DIODE	APC VOLTAGE DETECT
D38	DIODE	REVERSE CONNECT PROTECTION
D39	DIODE	OVER VOLTAGE DETECTION
D41	POLY SW	CURRENT PROTECTION
D43	DIODE	OR GATE /Mic Mute, AGC
D44	DIODE	AGC
Q2	FET	Emergency Mic mute /Active while MICEM is H
Q3	TRANSISTOR	RF AMP /PLL Fin
Q4	TRANSISTOR	CHARGE PUMP
Q5	TRANSISTOR	CHARGE PUMP
Q6	TRANSISTOR	BUFFER AMP /16.8MHz 3rd over tone
Q7	FET	T/R SW
Q10	FET	RX VCO
Q11	FET	TX VCO
Q12	TRANSISTOR	T/R SW
Q13	FET	BEAT SHIFT /Active while Beat shift is on
Q14	TRANSISTOR	LIPPLE FILTER
Q15	TRANSISTOR	BUFFER AMP /Output of VCO
Q16	TRANSISTOR	IGNITION /Ignition Sens.
Q18	TRANSISTOR	NOISE AMP
Q19	TRANSISTOR	IF AMP
Q20	TRANSISTOR	RF AMP /Output of VCO
Q21	FET	MIXER
Q22	FET	AF MUTE /Active while Mute1 is H
Q23	TRANSISTOR	RF AMP /Drive stage
Q24	TRANSISTOR	BUFFER AMP /RX Audio
Q25	TRANSISTOR	RF AMP /Drive stage
Q26	FET	RF AMP /LNA
Q27	TRANSISTOR	APC CONTROL
Q29	TRANSISTOR	DC SWITCH(8R) /Active while RX
Q30	TRANSISTOR	DC SWITCH(8T) /Active while TX
Q31	TRANSISTOR	DC SWITCH(8R) /Active while RX
Q32	TRANSISTOR	AF MUTE /Active while Mute2 is H
Q33	TRANSISTOR	DC SWITCH(8T) /Active while TX

COMPONENTS DESCRIPTION

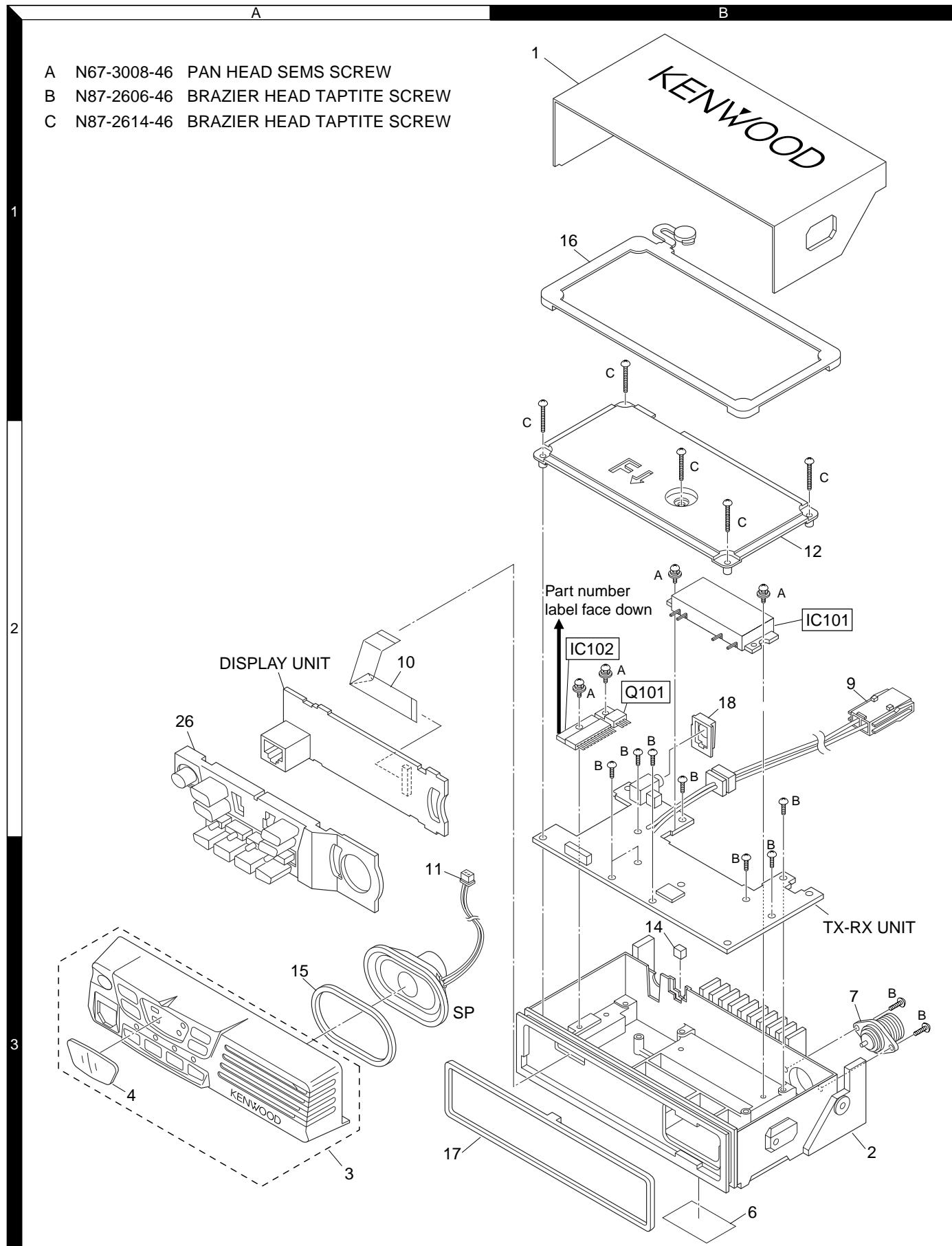
Ref. No.	Use/Function	Operation/Condition
Q34	TRANSISTOR	DC SWITCH(SB) /Active when power on
Q35	TRANSISTOR	AF MUTE /Active while Mute3 is H
Q37	FET	BEAT SHIFT /Active while Beat shift is on
Q38	TRANSISTOR	OVER VOLTAGE DETECTION /Active while PS voltage is more than 18V
Q41	TRANSISTOR	MIC MUTE /Emergency Mic mute
Q42	TRANSISTOR	DC SWITCH(SB) /Active when power on
Q43	FET	AF MUTE Active while Mute1 is H
Q101	TRANSISTOR	APC DRIVER
IC1	IC	PLL SYNTHESIZER
IC3	IC	D/A CONVERTER
IC4	IC	BUFFER AMP / SUM AMP / DC AMP / 1/2Vcc
IC5	IC	IF DEMODULATION
IC6	IC	CPU
IC7	IC	EEPROM
IC9	IC	DTMF DECODE
IC10	IC	AUDIO FILTER
IC11	IC	ACTIVE FILTER (QT/DQT)
IC12	IC	APC CONTROL
IC14	IC	VOLTAGE REGULATOR (5C)
IC15	IC	VOLTAGE DETECTOR RESET
IC17	IC	VOLTAGE REGULATOR (5M)
IC18	IC	VOLTAGE DETECTOR INT
IC19	IC	DIVIDER (7.159MHz)
IC20	IC	VOLTAGE REGULATOR (8C)
IC21	IC	MIC AMP / IDC
IC22	IC	SPLATTER FILTER
IC23	IC	DIVIDER (Hetero)
IC101	IC	POWER MODULE
IC102	IC	AF POWER AMP

PARTS LIST

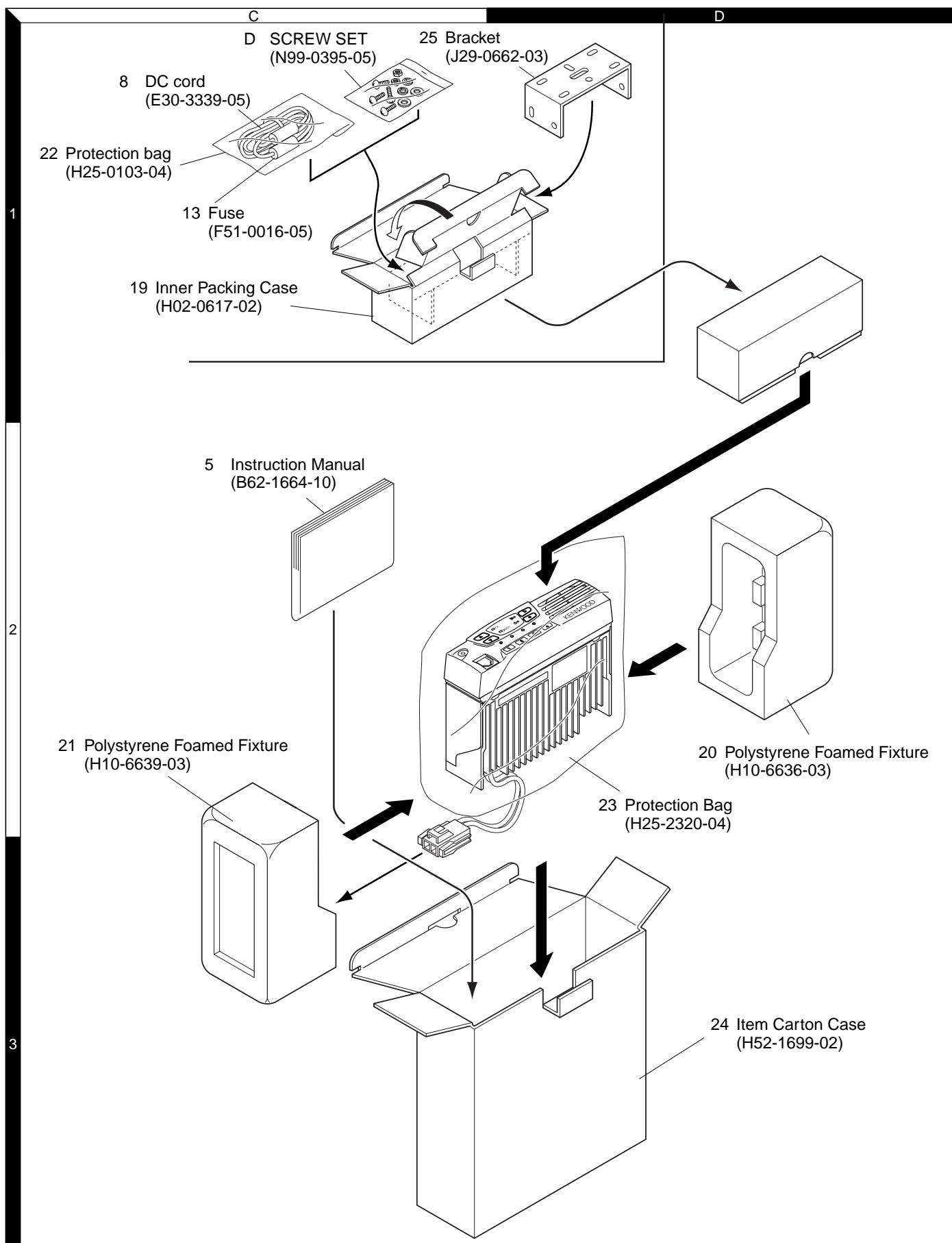
TX-RX UNIT (X57-6293-01)

Ref. No.	Address	New parts	Parts No.	Description	Destination	Ref. No.	Address	New parts	Parts No.	Description	Destination
D31			XB15A709	DIODE		Q43			2SK1824	FET	
D34			MA742	DIODE		Q101			KTA1046(Y)	TRANSISTOR	
D36			MA742	DIODE		TH1-3			S1R104J475H	THERMISTOR	
D38			ZSH5MA27	SURGE ABSORBER		TH5			S1R104J475H	THERMISTOR	
D39			02DZ18(X,Y)	ZENER DIODE							
D41		*	1812L110PR	VARISTOR							
D43			DAN222	DIODE							
D44			1SS372	DIODE							
IC1			MB15A02	MOS IC							
IC3			M62363FP	MOS IC							
IC4			NJM2902V	MOS IC							
IC5			TK14489V	BI-POLAR IC							
IC6		*	784214AGC141	MPU							
IC7			24LC08BT-ISN	ROM IC							
IC9			LC73872M	MOS IC							
IC10			NJM2902V	MOS IC							
IC11			NJM2904V	MOS IC							
IC12			TA75S01F	MOS IC							
IC14			NJM78L05UA	BI-POLAR IC							
IC15			PST9140NR	MOS IC							
IC17			NJM78L05UA	BI-POLAR IC							
IC18			PST9140NR	MOS IC							
IC19			TC7W74FU	MOS IC							
IC20		*	KIA7808AF	ANALOG IC							
IC21			NJM2100V	MOS IC							
IC22			NJM2904V	MOS IC							
IC23			UPB1509GV	BI-POLAR IC							
IC101			M67741H-32	POWER MODULE							
IC102			LA4600	AF POWER AMP							
Q2			2SJ243	FET							
Q3			2SC4649(N,P)	TRANSISTOR							
Q4			2SA1832(GR)	TRANSISTOR							
Q5			2SC4738(GR)	TRANSISTOR							
Q6			2SC4617(S)	TRANSISTOR							
Q7			2SJ243	FET							
Q10,11			2SK508NV(K52)	FET							
Q12			KRX102U	TRANSISTOR							
Q13			2SK1824	FET							
Q14			2SC4617(S)	TRANSISTOR							
Q15			2SC5108(Y)	TRANSISTOR							
Q16		*	KRC414RTK	DIGITAL TRANSISTOR							
Q18			2SC2412K	TRANSISTOR							
Q19			2SC5108(Y)	TRANSISTOR							
Q20			2SC4649(N,P)	TRANSISTOR							
Q21		*	3SK255	FET							
Q22			2SK1824	FET							
Q23			2SC3357	TRANSISTOR							
Q24			2SC4617(S)	TRANSISTOR							
Q25			2SC2954	TRANSISTOR							
Q26		*	3SK255	FET							
Q27			2SC2412K	TRANSISTOR							
Q29,30			KRC102S	DIGITAL TRANSISTOR							
Q31			2SA1745(6,7)	TRANSISTOR							
Q32			DTC363EU	DIGITAL TRANSISTOR							
Q33			KTA1664(Y)	TRANSISTOR							
Q34,35			KRC102S	DIGITAL TRANSISTOR							
Q37			2SK1824	FET							
Q38		*	KRC404RTK	DIGITAL TRANSISTOR							
Q41			2SC4919	TRANSISTOR							
Q42			2SA1641(S,T)	TRANSISTOR							

EXPLODED VIEW



PACKING



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

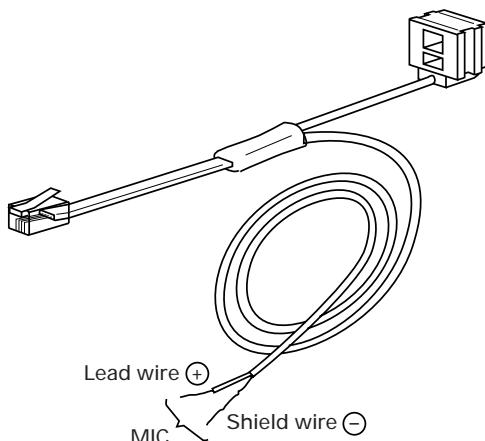
ADJUSTMENT

Test Equipment Required for Alignment

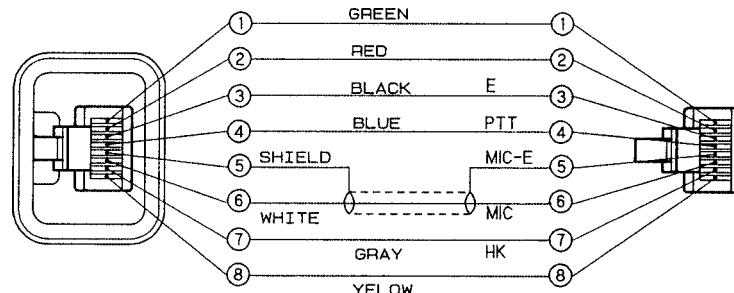
Test Equipment	Major Specifications	
1. Standard Signal Generator (SSG)	Frequency Range Modulation Output	136 to 175MHz Frequency modulation and external modulation -127dBm/0.1μV to greater than -7dBm/100mV
2. Power Meter	Input Impedance Operation Frequency Measurement Capability	50 136 to 175MHz or more Vicinity of 100W
3. Deviation Meter	Frequency Range	136 to 175MHz
4. Digital Volt Meter (DVM)	Measuring Range Accuracy	1 to 20V 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		20A
8. AF Volt Meter (AF VTVM)	Frequency Range Voltage Range	50Hz to 10kHz 1mV to 3V
9. Audio Generator (AG)	Frequency Range Output	20Hz to 20kHz or more 0 to 1V
10. Distortion Meter	Capability Input Level	3% or less at 1kHz 50mV to 10Vrms
11. 4 Dummy Load		Approx. 4 , 10W or more
12. Regulated Power Supply		13.6V, approx. 20A (adjustable from 9 to 17V) Useful if ammeter equipped
13. Spectrum Analyzer	Center frequency	50KHz to 600MHz
14. Tracking Generator	Output Voltage	100mV or more

Tuning cable (E30-3383-05)

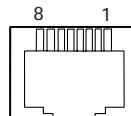
Adapter cable (E30-3383-05) is required for injecting an audio if PC tuning is used.
See "PC Mode" section for the connection.



Test cable for microphone input (E30-3360-08)



MIC connector
(Front view)

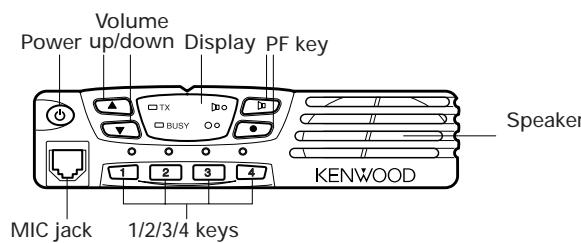


- 1 : BLC
- 2 : PSB
- 3 : E
- 4 : PTT
- 5 : ME
- 6 : MIC
- 7 : HOOK
- 8 : CM

ADJUSTMENT

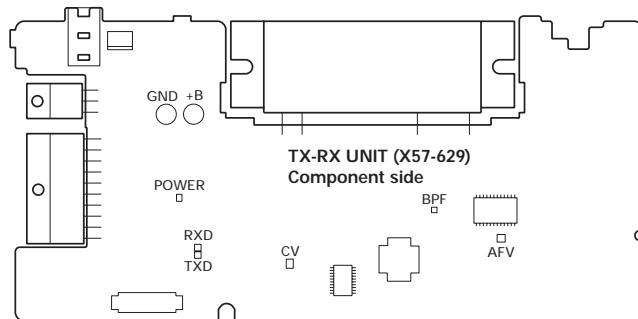
Adjustment Location

■ Switch

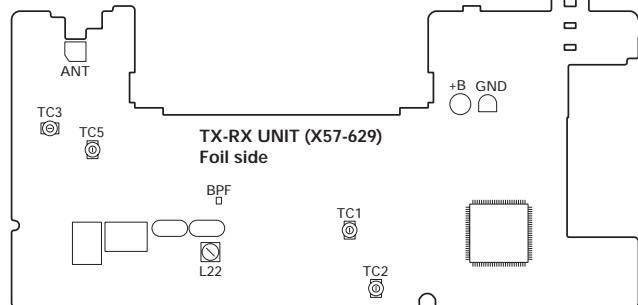


■ Adjustment Point

• Component Side View

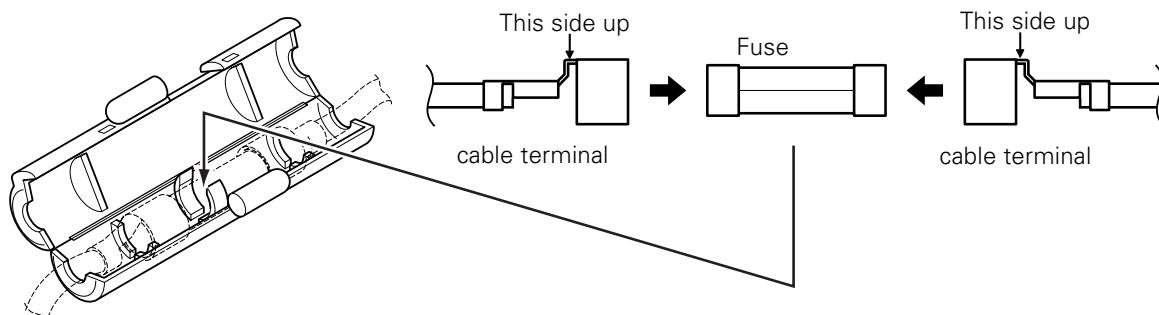


• Foil Side View



• FUSE

To mount the Fuse, the cable terminal direction must be as follows.



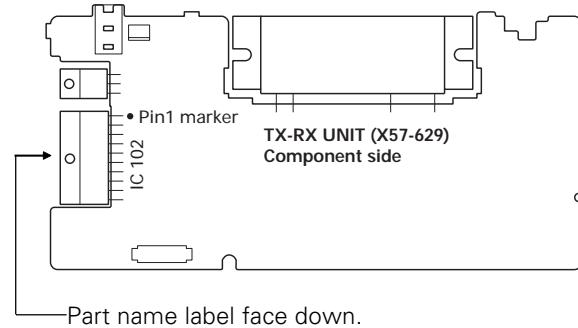
■ Note

• EEPROM

The tuning data (Deviation, Squelch, etc.) for the EEPROM, is stored in memory. When parts are changed, readjust the transceiver.

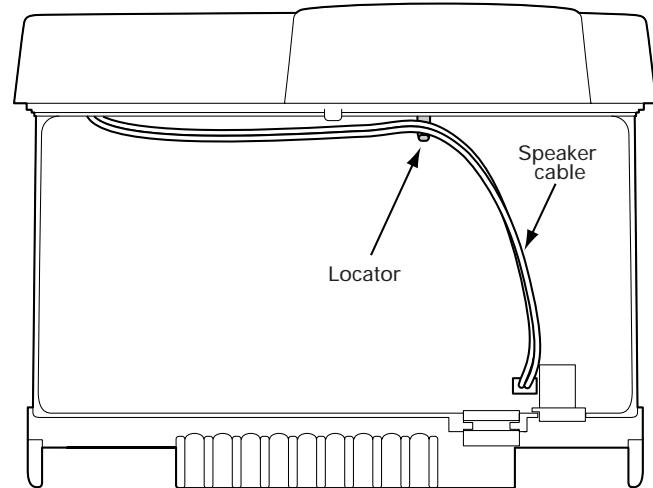
• AF PA IC (IC102)

How to mounting the IC102.



• SPEAKER CABLE

The speaker cable should be formed before mounting the shield cover as below.



ADJUSTMENT

Use KPG-70D programming software for adjustment of the next items.

PCB Section

Item	Condition	Measurement		Adjustment		Specifications/ Remarks
		Test equipment	Terminal	Parts	Method	
1. Setting	1) Power supply voltage DC Power supply terminal: 13.6V					
2. VCO lock voltage	1) CH: TX high	Digital voltmeter	CV	TC2	5.5V	±0.1V
	2) CH: RX high			TC1	5.5V	±0.1V
	3) CH: TX low			Check		0.8V or more
3. IF Coil	1) CH: RX center wide 2) SSG output: -53dBm(501μV) Mod: 1kHz, Dev: 3kHz	SSG Digital voltmeter	AFV	L22	3.2~3.3V(DC)	
4. RF Band-pass filter	1) CH: RX center wide CH: RX low wide CH: RX high wide 2) Tra generator output: -30dBm Connect the spectrum analyzer to BPF terminal	Tra generator Spectrum analyzer	ANT BPF	TC3 TC5	Adjust the BPF waveform to Fig.1	

Receiver Section

Item	Condition	Measurement		Adjustment		Specifications/ Remarks
		Test equipment	Terminal	Parts	Method	
1. Sensitivity	1) CH: RX low: Wide/Narrow CH: RX center: Wide/Narrow CH: RX high: Wide/Narrow 2) SSG output: -118dBm(0.28μV): Wide -116dBm(0.35μV): Narrow Mod: 1kHz Dev: ±3.0kHz: Wide Dev: ±1.5kHz: Narrow	SSG Oscilloscope AF. V. M Distortion meter	ANT Ext. SP		Check	SINAD: 12dB or higher
2. Squelch 9	1) CH: RX low: Wide CH: RX center: Wide/Narrow CH: RX high: Wide 2) SSG output: 9dB above to 12dB SINAD level: Wide/Narrow Mod: 1kHz Dev: ±3.0kHz: Wide Dev: ±1.5kHz: Narrow					
3. Squelch 1	1) CH: RX low: Wide CH: RX center: Wide/Narrow CH: RX high: Wide 2) SSG output: 2dB above to 12dB SINAD level: Wide/Narrow Mod: 1kHz Dev: ±3.0kHz: Wide Dev: ±1.5kHz: Narrow					

Test frequency(MHz)**TK-7108**

Channel	TX	RX
1: Center	160.100	160.050
2: Low	146.100	146.050
3: High	173.900	173.950
4	160.000	160.000
5	160.200	160.200
6	160.400	160.400

ADJUSTMENT

Transmitter section

Item	Condition	Measurement		Adjustment		Specifications/ Remarks
		Test equipment	Terminal	Parts	Method	
1. Frequency	1) CH: TX center 2) Transmit	Frequency counter	ANT	PC key	Adjust to center frequency	within ±100Hz
2. High power	1) CH: TX low CH: TX low' CH: TX center CH: TX high' CH: TX high 2) Transmit	Power meter			25W	±1.0W
3. Low Power	1) CH: TX low CH: TX low' CH: TX center CH: TX high' CH: TX high 2) Transmit				5W	±0.5W
4. DQT balance	1) CH: TX low: Wide CH: TX center: Wide/Narrow CH: TX high: Wide 2) Transmit	Modulation analyzer or linear detector(LPF: 3kHz) Oscilloscope			Adjust the waveform as below	
5. Max deviation	1) CH: TX low: Wide CH: TX center: Wide/Narrow CH: TX high: Wide 2) AG: 1kHz/50mV 3) Transmit	Modulation analyzer or linear detector(LPF: 15kHz) Oscilloscope AG AF.V.M	ANT MIC		±4.0kHz: Wide ±2.0kHz: Narrow According to the large +,-	±50Hz
6. Mic sensitivity	1) CH: TX center: Wide/Narrow 2) AG: 1kHz/5mV 3) Transmit				Check	±3kHz±0.2kHz: Wide ±1.5kHz±0.1kHz: Narrow
7. QT deviation	1) CH: TX low: Wide CH: TX center: Wide/Narrow CH: TX high: Wide 2) Transmit	Modulation analyzer or linear detector(LPF: 3kHz) Oscilloscope			±0.75kHz: Wide ±0.35kHz: Narrow	±0.05kHz
8. QT deviation	1) CH: TX low: Wide CH: TX center: Wide/Narrow CH: TX high: Wide 2) Transmit				±0.75kHz: Wide ±0.35kHz: Narrow	±0.05kHz
9. DTMF deviation	1) CH: TX center: Wide/Narrow 2) Transmit				±3.0kHz: Wide ±1.5kHz: Narrow	±0.2kHz



Test frequency(MHz)

TK-7108

Channel	TX	RX
1: Center	160.100	160.050
2: Low	146.100	146.050
3: High	173.900	173.950
4	160.000	160.000
5	160.200	160.200
6	160.400	160.400

TK-7108

ADJUSTMENT

BPF-Wave

• TK-7108

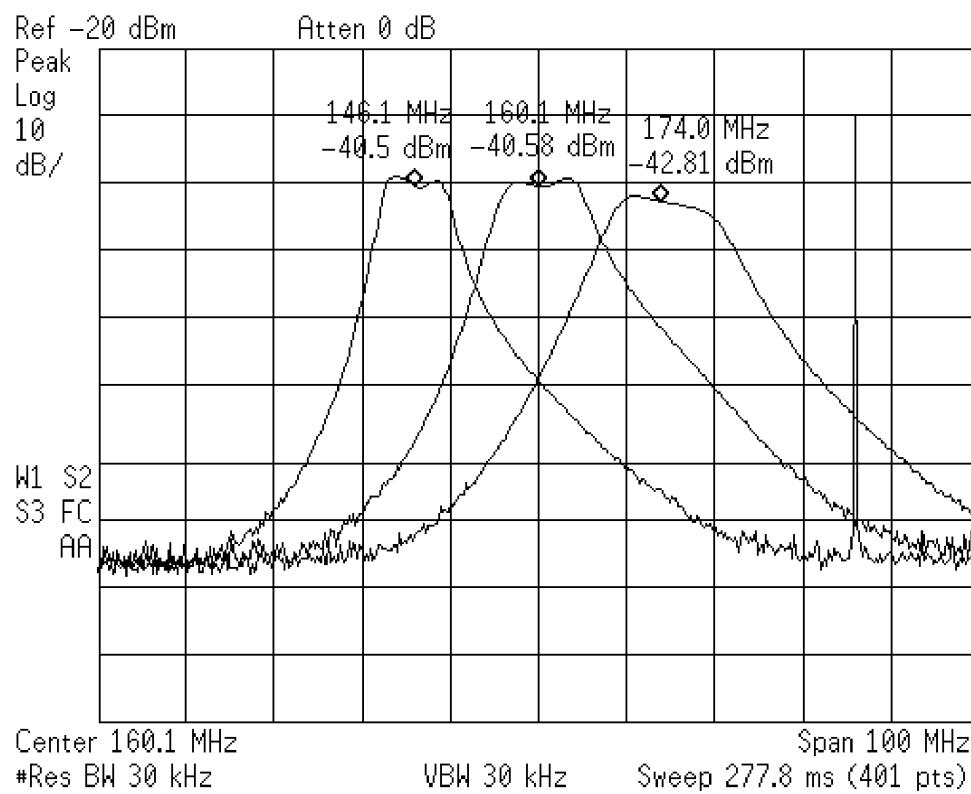
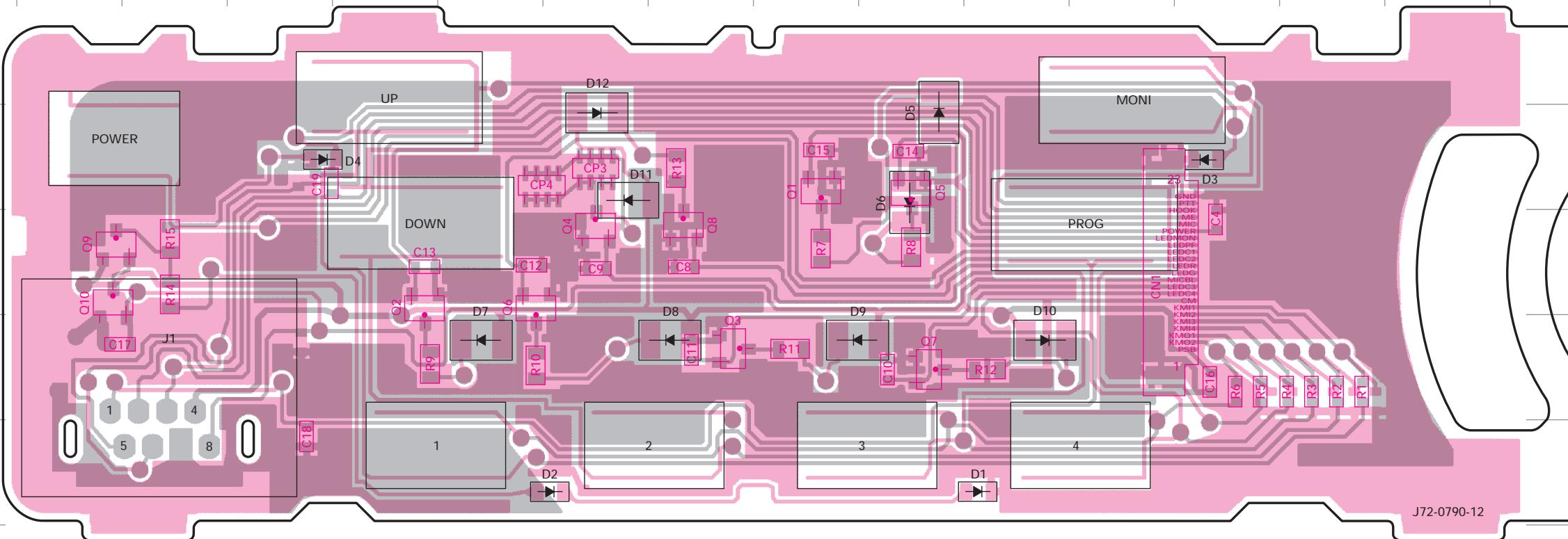


Fig. 1

A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S

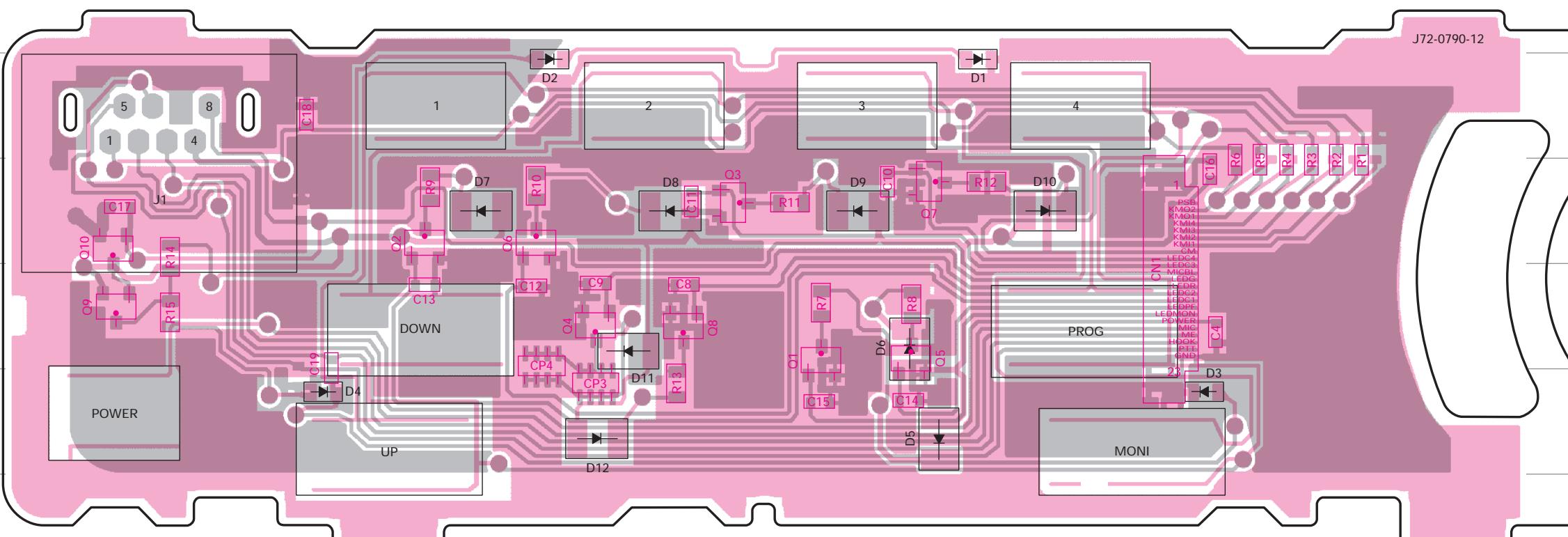
PC BOARD TK-7108

DISPLAY UNIT (X54-3340-20) Component side view + Foil side view (J72-0790-12)



DISPLAY UNIT (X57-3340-20) Component side view	
Ref. No.	Address
Q1	4J
Q2	5F
Q3	6I
Q4	5H
Q5	4K
Q6	5G
Q7	6K
Q8	5I
Q9	5C
Q10	5C
D1	7L
D2	7H
D3	4N
D4	4E
D5	4K
D6	4K
D7	6G
D8	6I
D9	6J
D10	6L
D11	4H
D12	4H

Component side
Foil side



DISPLAY UNIT (X54-3340-20) Foil side view	
Ref. No.	Address
Q1	11J
Q2	10F
Q3	10I
Q4	11H
Q5	11K
Q6	10G
Q7	10K
Q8	11I
Q9	11C
Q10	10C
D1	9L
D2	9H
D3	12N
D4	12E
D5	12K
D6	11K
D7	10G
D8	10I
D9	10J
D10	10L
D11	11H
D12	12H

Component side
Foil side

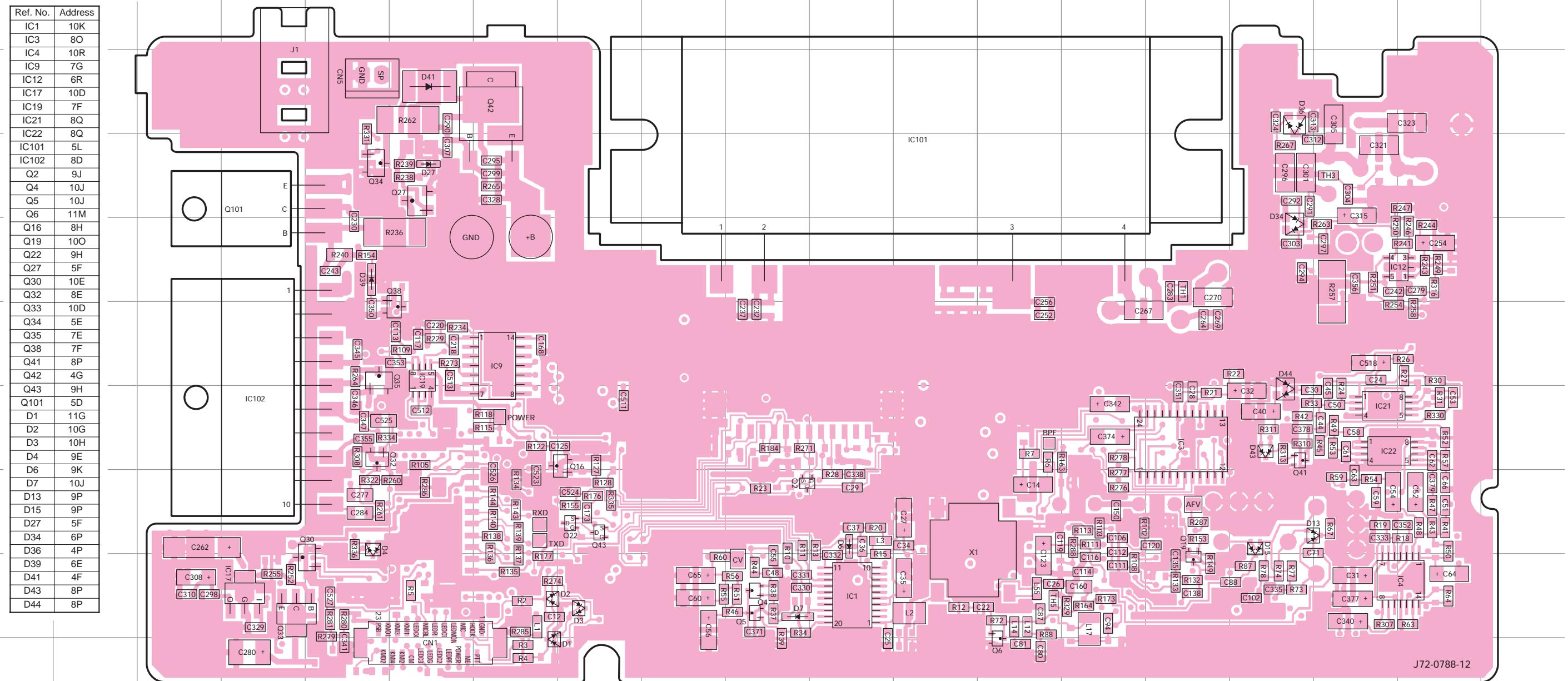
A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S

TK-7108 PC BOARD

TX-RX UNIT (X57-6293-01) Component side view (J72-0788-12)

TX-RX UNIT (X57-6293-01)

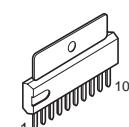
Component side view



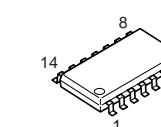
Component side

Layer 1	
Layer 2	
Layer 3	
Layer 4	

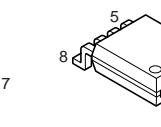
Foil side



LA4600



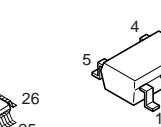
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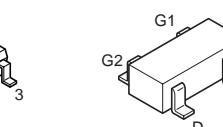
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784214AGC119
784214AGC125

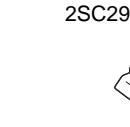


KRX102U

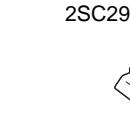


3SK255

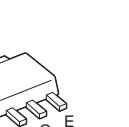
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KRC414RTK
2SA1745
2SA1832
2SC2412K
2SC4617
2SC4738
2SC5108



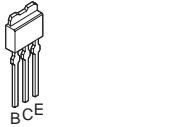
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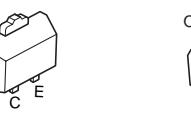
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2SA1641



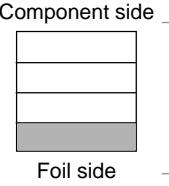
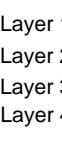
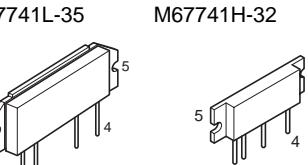
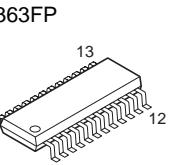
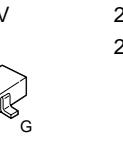
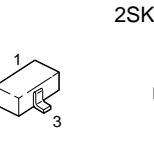
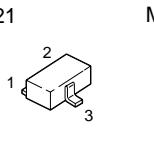
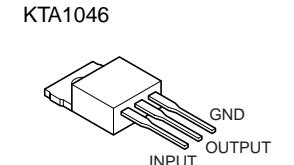
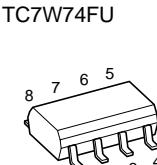
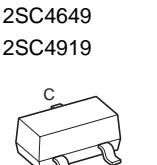
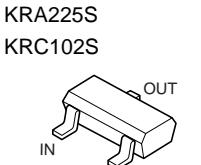
KTA1664



DTC363EU

PC BOARD TK-7108

TX-RX UNIT (X57-6293-01) Foil side view (J72-0788-12)



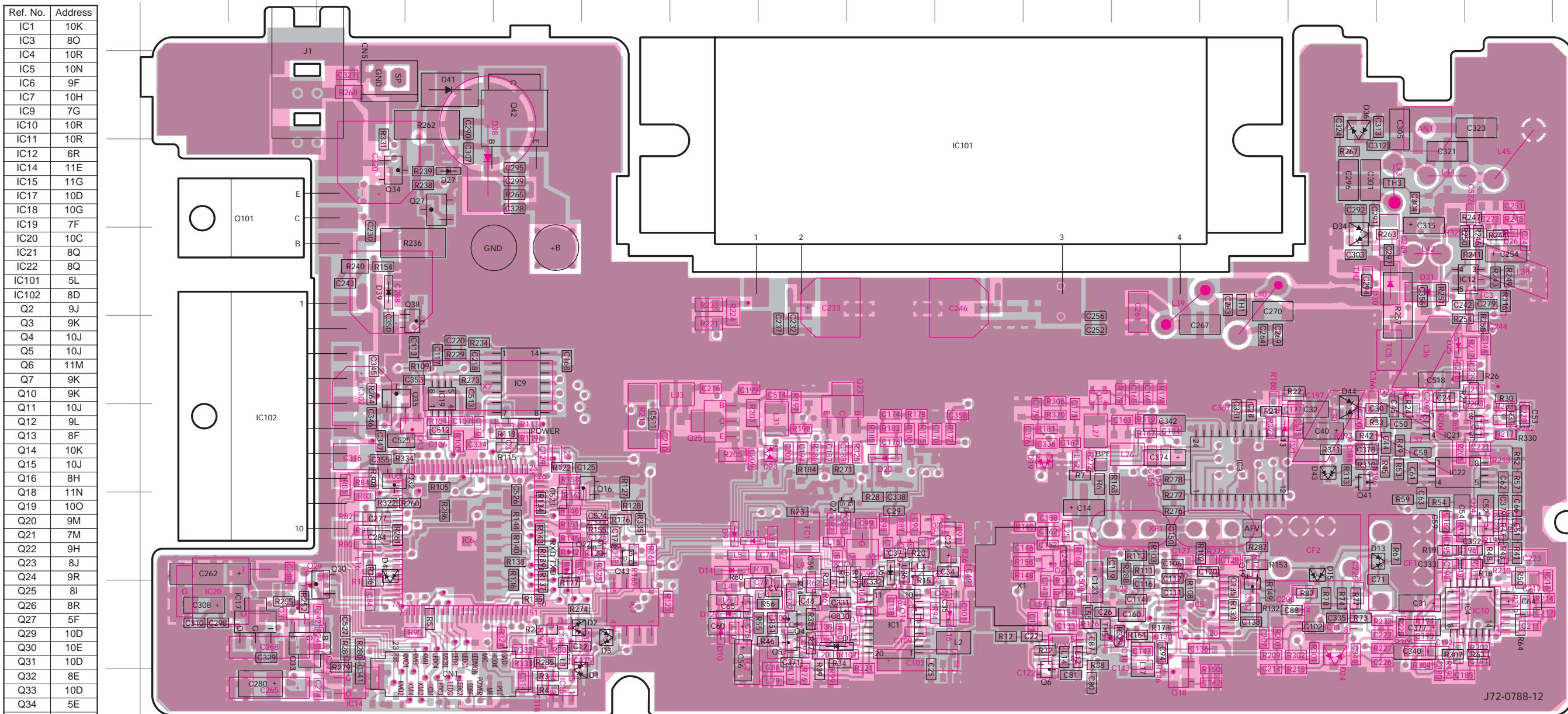
A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S

TK-7108 PC BOARD

TX-RX UNIT (X57-6293-01) Component side view + Foil side view (J72-0788-12)

TX-RX UNIT (X57-6293-01)

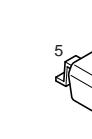
Component side + Foil side view



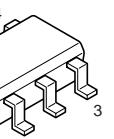
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IC4	10R
IC5	10N
IC6	9F
IC7	10H
IC9	7G
IC10	10R
IC11	10R
IC12	6R
IC14	11E
IC15	11G
IC17	10D
IC18	10G
IC19	7F
IC20	10C
IC21	8Q
IC22	8Q
IC101	5L
IC102	8D
Q2	9J
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Q4	10J
Q5	10J
Q6	11M
Q7	9K
Q10	9K
Q11	10J
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Q13	8F
Q14	10K
Q15	10J
Q16	8H
Q18	11M
Q19	10O
Q20	9M
Q21	7M
Q22	9H
Q23	8J
Q24	9R
Q25	8I
Q26	8R
Q27	5F
Q29	10D
Q30	10E
Q31	10D
Q32	8E
Q33	10D
Q34	5E
Q35	7E
Q37	8G
Q38	7F
Q41	8P
Q42	4G
Q43	9H
Q101	5D
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D2	10G
D3	10H
D4	9E
D6	9K
D7	10J
D9	9I
D10	10I
D11	9I
D12	10I
D13	9P
D14	9I
D15	9P
D16	10L
D18	10N
D19	8M
D20	8K
D21	8O
D22	7Q
D23	8J
D24	10J
D25	7Q
D26	6R
D27	5F
D30	6Q
D31	6Q
D34	6P
D36	4P
D38	4F
D39	6E
D41	4F
D43	8P
D44	8P

Ref. No.	Address
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D12	10I
D13	9P
D14	9I
D15	9P
D16	10L
D18	10N
D19	8M
D20	8K
D21	8O
D22	7Q
D23	8J
D24	10J
D25	7Q
D26	6R
D27	5F
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D38	4F
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D41	4F
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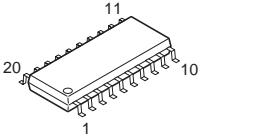
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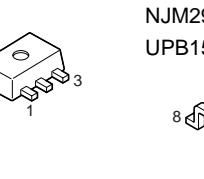
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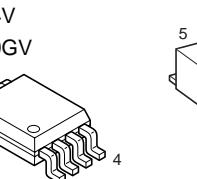
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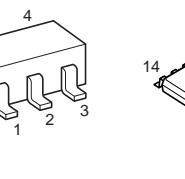
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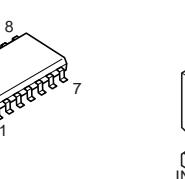
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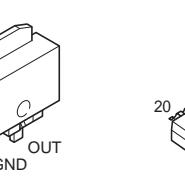
LC73872M



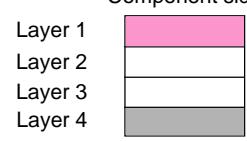
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TA14489V



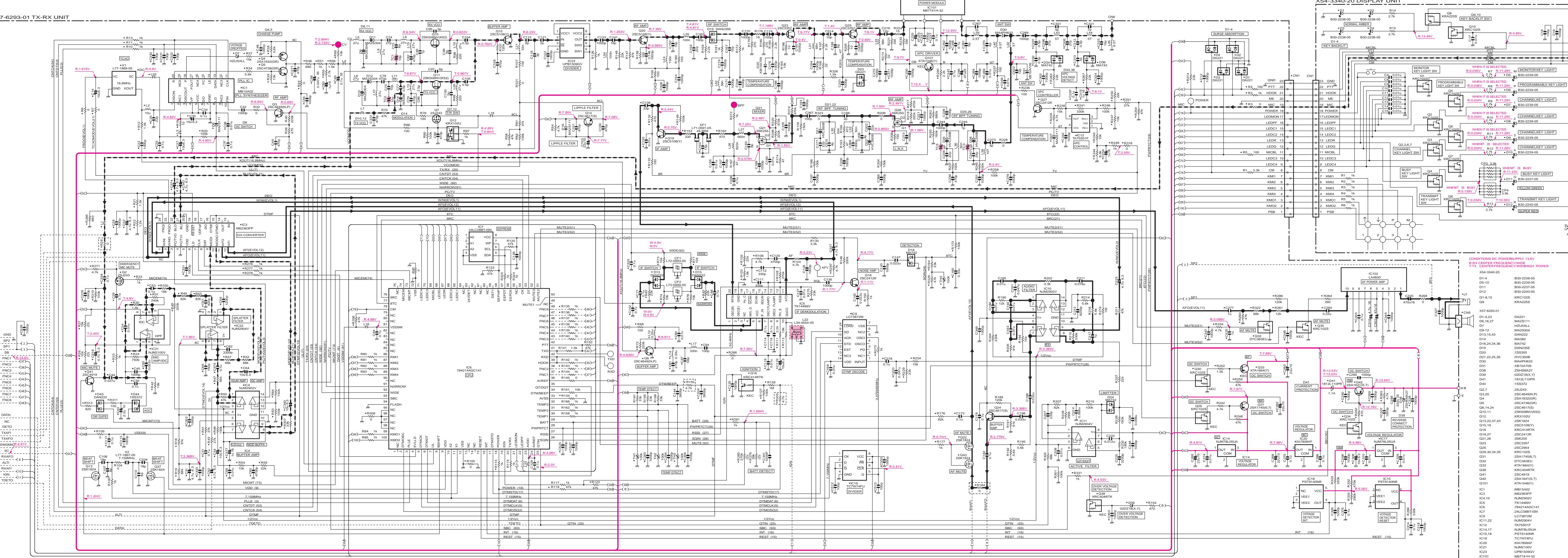
● Connect 1 and 4.
Component side



Foil side

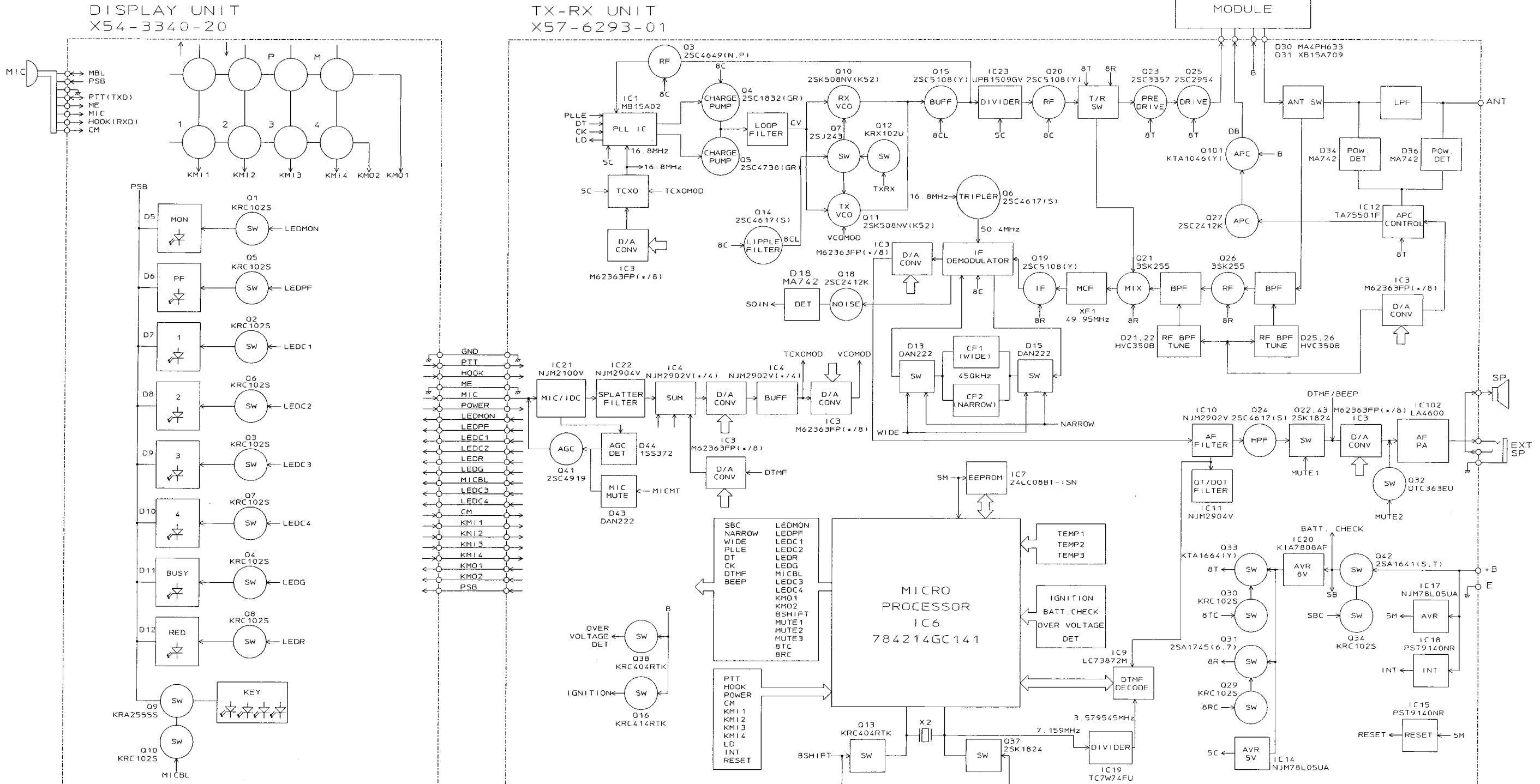
SCHEMATIC DIAGRAM

TK-7108



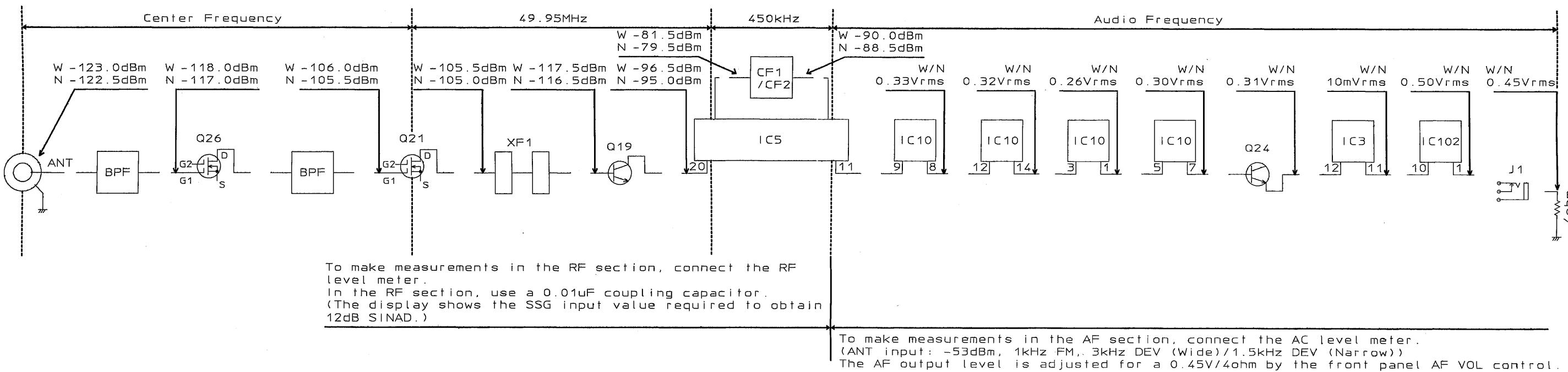
Note: Components marked with a dot (●) are parts of layer1.

TK-7108 TK-7108 BLOCK DIAGRAM

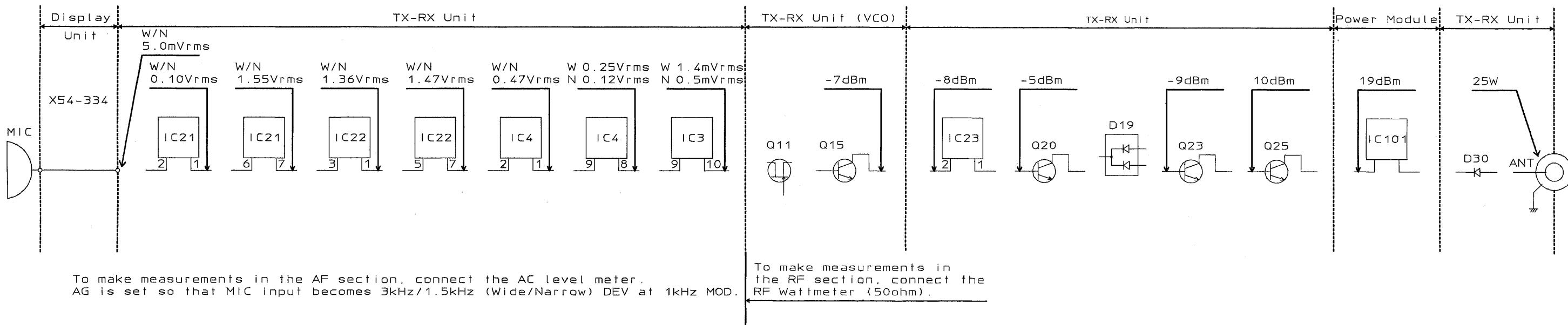


TK-7108 TK-7108 LEVEL DIAGRAM

RX section



TX section



TERMINAL FUNCTION

CN1 (TX-RX Unit)

Pin No.	Name	Function
1	GND	Ground
2	PTT	PTT/TXD
3	HOOK	Hook detection/RXD
4	ME	Mic ground
5	MIC	Mic signal input
6	POWER	Power switch
7	LED MON	Signal of MON Key control
8	LED PF	Signal of PF Key control
9	LED C1	Signal of channel1 control
10	LED C2	Signal of channel2 control
11	LED R	Signal of TX control
12	LED G	Signal of Busy control
13	MICBL	Mic backlight control
14	LED C3	Signal of channel3 control
15	LED C4	Signal of channel4 control
16	CM	Mic data detection
17	KM11	Key matrix input 11
18	KM12	Key matrix input 22
19	KM13	Key matrix input 33
20	KM14	Key matrix input 44
21	KM01	Key matrix input 01
22	KM02	Key matrix input 02
23	PSB	Switched B

J1 (TX-RX Unit)

Pin No.	Name	Function
1	SP	Audio signal output to internal/external speaker.
2	E	Ground

J1 (Display Unit)

Pin No.	Name	Function
1	MBL	MIC backlight control.
2	PSB	13.6V.
3	GND	Ground.
4	PTT/TXD	PTT.
5	ME	MIC ground.
6	MIC	MIC signal input.
7	HOOK/RXD	Hook detection
8	CM	MIC data detection.

TK-7108

SPECIFICATIONS

GENERAL

Frequency Range	146 to 174MHz
Number of Channels	8 channels
Channel Spacing	Wide : 25kHz Narrow : 12.5kHz
PLL Channel Stepping	2.5, 5, 6.25, 7.5kHz
Operating Voltage	13.6V DC ±15%
Current Drain	Less than 0.4A on standby Less than 1.0A on receive Less than 8.0A on transmit
Operating Temperature Range	-30°C to +60°C
Dimensions & Weight	160 (W) x 43 (H) x 107 (D) mm, Approx 1.0kg
Channel Frequency Spread	28MHz

RECEIVER

(Measurements made per EIA standard EIA/TIA-603)

Sensitivity (12dB SINAD)	Wide : 0.28µV Narrow : 0.35µV
Selectivity	Wide : 75dB Narrow : 65dB
Intermodulation	Wide : 70dB Narrow : 60dB
Spurious Response	75dB
Audio Power Output	4.0W
Frequency Stability	±2.5ppm

TRANSMITTER

(Measurements made per EIA standard EIA/TIA-603)

RF Power Output	25W
Spurious and Harmonics	70dB
Modulation	Wide : 16K0F3E Narrow : 11K0F3E
FM Noise	Wide : 45dB Narrow : 40dB
Audio Distortion	Less than 3%
Frequency Stability	±2.5ppm

KENWOOD CORPORATION

2967-3, Ishikawa-machi, Hachioji-shi, Tokyo 192-8525, Japan

KENWOOD SERVICE CORPORATION

P.O. BOX 22745, 2201 East Dominguez Street, Long Beach, CA 90801-5745,
U.S.A.

KENWOOD ELECTRONICS CANADA INC.

6070 Kestrel Road, Mississauga, Ontario, Canada L5T 1S8

KENWOOD ELECTRONICS DEUTSCHLAND GMBH

Rembrücker Str. 15, 63150 Heusenstamm, Germany

KENWOOD ELECTRONICS BELGIUM N.V.

Leuvensesteenweg 248 J, 1800 Vilvoorde, Belgium

KENWOOD ELECTRONICS FRANCE S.A.

13, Boulevard Ney, 75018 Paris, France

KENWOOD ELECTRONICS U.K. LIMITED

KENWOOD House, Dwight Road, Watford, Herts., WD1 8EB United Kingdom

KENWOOD ELECTRONICS EUROPE B.V.

Amsterdamseweg 37, 1422 AC Uithoorn, The Netherlands

KENWOOD ELECTRONICS ITALIA S.p.A.

Via G. Sirtori, 7/9 20129 Milano, Italy

KENWOOD IBERICA S.A.

Bolivia, 239-08020 Barcelona, Spain

KENWOOD ELECTRONICS AUSTRALIA PTY. LTD.

(A.C.N. 001 499 074)
16 Giffnock Avenue, Centrecourt Estate, North Ryde, N.S.W. 2113, Australia

KENWOOD ELECTRONICS (HONG KONG) LTD.

Unit 3712-3724, Level 37, Tower one Metroplaza, 223 Hing Fong Road,
Kwai Fong, N.T., Hong Kong

KENWOOD ELECTRONICS TECHNOLOGIES(S) PTE LTD.

Sales Marketing Division
1 Ang Mo Kio Street 63, Singapore 569110

