## SERVICE MANUAL E VERSIONS

(C) 2000-4 PRINTED IN JAPAN B51-8521-00(S) 553


Photo is E type with KRA-14

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## GENERAL / SYSTEM SET-UP

## INTRODUCTION

## SCOPE OF THIS MANUAL

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

## ORDERING REPLACEMENT PARTS

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

- SHUT OFF and DO NOT operate this equipment near electrical blasting caps or in an explosive atmosphere.
- This equipment should be serviced by a qualified technician only.


## SERVICE

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

## NOTE

The terms "Wide" and "Semi wide" used in this service manual correspond to "Wide 5 K " and "Wide 4 K " respectively that appear in the menu and help texts of the KPG-60D (Field Programming Unit).

## PERSONNEL SAFETY

The following precautions are recommended for personnel safety:

- DO NOT transmit until all RF connectors are verified secure and any open connectors are properly terminated.

|  <br> destination | $2-70$ | $0-12$ | Unit | X57-619X-XX | X54-321X-XX | Frequency range | Remarks | QT/DQT |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 5TONE/DTMF/DMS <br> or <br> 2TONE(Decode only) | Charger | Battery |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| TK-280 E, T | $\boldsymbol{\imath}$ | $\boldsymbol{v}$ | $146 \sim 174 \mathrm{MHz}$ | IF1 $: 44.85 \mathrm{MHz}$ <br> LOC $: 44.395 M H z$ | $\boldsymbol{\imath}$ | $\boldsymbol{\iota}$ | OP | OP |

## SYSTEM SET-UP



## TK-280

## OPERATING FEATURES

## 1. Operation Features

The TK-280 is a VHF FM Radio designed in both 5tone Model and DTMF/2tone/DMS Model. The programmable features are summarized.

This transceiver can handle up to 250 groups with 250 channels in each group.


## 1-1. 5tone Model

In this model, you can program Basic or Full level features. When you select Basic level, only 1 frame 5tone can be programmed, and various functions are limited.
When you select "Special setting" in the Full Level, you can use Encode/Decode format. Using Encode/Decode format, you can further program the transceiver to run the script.

## 1-2. DTMF/2tone/DMS Model

You can use Option signalling which is DTMF or 2tone(only for Decode) or DMS(Digital Message System -FFSK signalling) for every channel.

## 2. Transceiver Controls and Indicators

## 2-1. Physical Layout



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

## 2-2. Panel controls

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

## (1) Antenna connector

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

Turning the group (or channel) selector knob clockwise increases the group (or channel) number by one. Turning the knob in the counterclockwise direction decreases the group (or channel) number by one.
After the group number (or channel number) reaches the highest group number (or channel number), it goes back to lowest group number (or channel number).
Group numbers (or channel numbers) not set are skipped. Caution : The FPU (KPG-60D) allows selecting between group selector and channel selector.

## (3) Volume/Power switch

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

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

MONITOR key* (Programmable)PTT (Push-To-Talk) key
Press this key, then speak into the microphone to call a station.
(8) CALL key* (Programmable)
(9) TX/BATT indicator

This red LED lights during transmission (it does not light during busy or when transmit is prohibited). If the battery voltage falls below the programmed voltage during transmission, the brightness of this indicator decreases at intervals of about one second, so it can be used as the battery voltage alert function.
(10) $A, B, \longleftarrow C$, and D $>$ key (Programmable)
(11) DTMF keypad (keypad model only)

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

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

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


## TK-280

## OPERATING FEATURES

## 2-3. Programmable keys

The FPU (KPG-60D) enables programmable keys to select the following functions.

| Function | DTMF/2tone/DMS Model | 5tone Model | note |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| None | Yes | Yes |  |
| Auto Dial | Yes | Yes |  |
| Auto Dial Programming | Yes | Yes |  |
| AUX B | Yes | Yes | Only when voice scrambler is not selected |
| Call 1 | No | Yes |  |
| Call 2 | No | Yes |  |
| Call 3 | No | Yes |  |
| Call 4 | No | Yes |  |
| Call 5 | No | Yes |  |
| Call 6 | No | Yes |  |
| Channel Down | Yes | Yes |  |
| Channel Entry | Yes | Yes |  |
| Channel Name | Yes | Yes |  |
| Channel Up | Yes | Yes |  |
| Emergency Call | Yes | Yes |  |
| Fixed Volume | Yes | Yes |  |
| Group Down | Yes | Yes |  |
| Group Up | Yes | Yes |  |
| Home Channel | Yes | Yes |  |
| Key Lock | Yes | Yes |  |
| Lamp | Yes | Yes |  |
| Low Power | Yes | Yes |  |
| Monitor | Yes | Yes |  |
| Monitor Momentary | Yes | Yes |  |
| Operator Selectable Tone | Yes | Yes |  |
| Queue | Yes | Yes |  |
| Radio Password | Yes | Yes |  |
| Receive Entry | No | Yes |  |
| Scan | Yes | Yes |  |
| Scan Delete/Add | Yes | Yes |  |
| Scrambler | Yes | Yes |  |
| Selcall Entry | Yes | Yes |  |
| Selcall List | Yes | Yes |  |
| Selcall+Status Entry | Yes | Yes |  |
| Selcall+Status List | Yes | Yes |  |
| Shift | Yes | Yes |  |
| Squelch Level | Yes | Yes |  |
| Squelch Momentary | Yes | Yes |  |
| Squelch Off | Yes | Yes |  |
| Status Entry | No | Yes |  |
| Status List | No | Yes |  |
| Talk Around | Yes | Yes |  |
| Channel Up/Down | Yes | Yes |  |
| Group Up/Down | Yes | Yes |  |

## TK-280

## OPERATING FEATURES

## Auto Dial

To transmit the stored DTMF code automatically.
When you select DTMF Encode in the "Auto Dial Mode" menu, Auto Dial, Re-Dial, Dial ID and Store \& Send modes are available.

Press the [Auto Dial] key to enter the "Auto Dial Mode".
Select the desired number to send. It is used the Selector or the [2] and [8] keys to select.

Press the [*] key to transmit the numbers.

## - Auto Dial Programming

You can store the DTMF code and Name, or erase it at the transceiver.

- To store a DTMF code:

Press the [Autodial Programming] key to enter "Autodial Programming Mode". Select the desired memory number you wish to store.
Press the [*] key to select the desired memory number(Enter Autodial Memory Name).
Press the [*] key to store the Memory Name. Now, enter the DTMF codes you want to store.
Press the [*] key to store the numbers.
A beep sound confirms that the numbers are stored in the memory.

- To erase the stored DTMF Code:

Press the [Autodial Programming] key to enter Autodial Programming mode.
Press the [\#] key to enter Auto Dial Clear mode. Select the Memory Number you want to erase.
Press the [*] key to erase the stored numbers and exit Auto Dial Clear mode.

## - AUX B

This function can be programmed when the voice scrambler board is not installed.

If this key is pressed, an underscore ("_") appears at the extreme right of the LCD and OPT port which is inside of the transceiver turns to the active level(Low). If pressed again, the underscore disappears and the OPT ports turns to the deactive level(High).

## - Channel Name

Press this key to switch between the "Channel Name" and "Grp\#/Ch\#" for the display. If no channel name is programmed, the transceiver automatically displays the group\#/channel\#.

## - Channel Up/Down

When this key is pressed each time, the channel number to be selected is increased/decreased and repeats if held for one second or longer.

## ■ Channel Entry

You can directly recall the channel using the numeric keypad without using the [Channel Up/ Down].

To access the channel directly, enter 1 to 3 digit numbers, depending on the number of the programmed channels.

For example, if the radio has 199 programmed channels (the maximum channel number is a 3-digit number) and you would like to recall channel 5 , you must enter [0], [0], [5]. If the radio has 99 channels (2-digit number), you must enter [0], [5] to access channel 5.

## - Emergency Call

Pressing this key causes the transceiver to enter the emergency mode. The transceiver jumps to the programmed "Emergency group/channel" and transmits for programmed "Duration of Transmission time".

The transceiver disables mic mute while transmitting. After finishing transmission, the transceiver receivers for programmed "Duration of Receiving". The transceiver mutes the speaker while receiving. Following the above sequence, the transceiver continues to transmit and receive.

You can select whether or not the emergency ID is transmitted in the emergency mode.

## - Fixed Volume

This function is used for changing the volume level, it is Power on Tone, Control Tone, Warning Tone, Alert Tone, AF Volume Type.

If these Tone is set up in "Fixed", the Tone level can be changed when [Fixed Volume] key is pressed.

When [Fixed Volume] key is pressed, Tone level changes in turn to Low(Tone Volume Low), High(Tone Volume High) and Off.

## - Group Up/Down

When this key is pressed each time, the group number to be selected is increased/decreased and repeats if held for one second or longer.

## - Home Channel

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

## ■ Key Lock

Key Lock prevents accidental operation of the transceiver. When Key Lock is activated, all keys other that PTT, Emergency, Monitor, Monitor Momentary, Shift, Squelch, Squelch Momentary, Lamp, Volume are locked.
"LOCKED" appears momentarily when the Key Lock key is pressed.

## - Call 1 to 6 (5tone)

Press the [CALL \#] key to transmit the 5tone code that is programmed to "Call \#" in the System Parameters.

## OPERATING FEATURES

## - Lamp

Press the [Lamp] key to toggle the display backlight ON or OFF. The backlight automatically turns OFF approximately 5 seconds after it is switched ON.

Press any key other than [Lamp] while the backlight is ON to reset the 5 -second timer. The timer will reset and the backlight will remain on for 5 seconds.

## ■ Low Power

When you press this key, "LO" appears and the transceiver switches to RF Low Power.

If you press this key while "LO" is displayed, the Power status reverts to the preset default setting. If "TX Power" is set to 'Low Power', no change occurs.

## - Monitor

- Model = DTMF/2tone/DMS:

When this key pressed once, "MON" icon lights and squelch unmutes if a carrier is present, regardless of the specified Signalling (including Option Signalling).
If pressed again, "MON" icon goes off and squelch mutes.

- Model = 5tone:

Depend on Monitor Function and Monitor Key Action in the System Parameters.
You can select either QT/DQT or 5tone decoding to be canceled when Monitor key is pressed.
When Monitor function is activated, "MON" icon appears.

## ■ Monitor Momentary

- Model = DTMF/2tone/DMS:

While pressing this key, "MON" appears and the squelch unmutes if a carrier is present, regardless of the specified Signalling (including Option Signalling).
If released, "MON" disappears, and the squelch mutes.

- Model = 5tone:

Depend on Monitor Function in the System Parameters. You can select either QT/DQT or 5tone decoding to be canceled while pressing Monitor key.
When Monitor function is activated, "MON" icon appears.

## - Operator Selectable Tone

When this key is pressed, the "OST" appears and Encode/ Decode QT/DQT is switched to the OST Tone pair. If pressed again, the "OST" display goes off and Encode/Decode QT/ DQT returns to transceivers pre-set.

When this key is held down for 1 sec , the transceiver enters "OST Select Mode". In this mode, the display shows OST No. or OST Name which is set to the channel and operator can select one of OST Tone pair using, [Selector] or [2], [8] key of Key Pad.

If pressed this key again, the displayed OST code is memorized to the channel, the transceiver exits from the OST Select Mode, returns to normal channel display and "OST" display.

16 kinds of OST Tone pairs can be programmed in the Operator Selectable Tone window.

While in the OST Select mode, the transceiver does not look back at the priority channel in the scan resume mode.

## - Queue

Press [Queue] key to toggle Queue mode ON or OFF.
When it is ON, you will see the contents of the Queue buffer. You can scroll the Queue buffer using the selector, keys [2]/[8].

When you are in Queue mode, [D] or [6] key to toggle the Selcall and Status displays.

When you are in Queue mode, press the [C] or [4] key to toggle the Code and Selcall/Status displays.

Hold down the [D] or [6] key to delete the top stack of the Queue buffer.

Hold down the [C] or [4] key to cancel Queue mode and return to normal operation.

## - Radio Password

Back up is done even if the power supply is cut off.
A lock isn't canceled unless a proper password is inputted. The character which can be inputted is to 6 digits with the number of $0-9$. A lock is canceled if it is the same as Code set up at "Optional Feature - Radio Password".

If the entered Radio Password is incorrect, the "Key Input Error Tone" sounds and the transceiver remains in "LOCK 1" screen.

## - Receive Entry (5tone)

Press [Receive Entry] key to enter the desired Selcall code you want to receive.

This function can be activated only when "RX Address" is set to the channel and "Selectable Receive Digit" has been entered.

When you enter Receive Entry mode, the "RX Address" number appears on the LCD.

To enter Selcall number, use the keypad. You can also use the channel selector to select the number. Then press [C] key to enter the selected number. The selected digit will shift left to enter the next digit.

Press [D] key to move the cursor 1 position right.
Hold down [D] key ([6] key on a keypad) to clear the entered number.

## ■ Scan

Press the [Scan] key to toggle scanning the channels ON and OFF. When the transceiver is scanning, "Revert CH Display" is temporary disabled and the SCN icon and "-SCAN" appear.

## ■ Scan Delete/Add

Press the [Scan Del/Add] key to temporarily delete or add each channel from/to the SCAN list.

When a channel is added to the SCAN list, $(\infty)$ appears on LCD.

When the transceiver exits SCAN mode, the added or deleted channels are erased from the SCAN list.

The original SCAN list is restored.

## OPERATING FEATURES

## ■ Scrambler

Press the [Scrambler] key to toggle the Scrambler ON or OFF. When it is activated, "_" (underscore) appears on LCD. If you hold down the Scrambler key for more than 2 seconds, the transceiver enters "Scrambler Code Select Mode".

You can select the Scrambler Code [1 to 4] using the [2], [8] keys or the Channel selector.
(Voice Scrambler unit must be installed)

## - Selcall Entry

Press [Selcall Entry] key to enter the desired Selcall code you want to call.

- Model = 5tone:

This function can be activated only when "TX Address" is set to the channel and "Selectable Selcall Digit" has been entered. When you enter Selcall Entry mode, the "TX Address" number appears on the LCD.

- Model = DTMF/2tone/DMS:

A transceivers unit ID is defined by a combination of 3-digit Fleet and 4-digit ID numbers.

To enter Selcall number, use the keypad. You can also use the channel selector to select the number.

Then press [C] key to enter the selected number.
The selected digit will shift left to enter the next digit.
Press [D] key to move the cursor 1 position right.
Hold down [D] key ([6] key on a keypad) to clear the entered number.

## - Selcall List

Press [Selcall List] key to enter Selcall List mode.

- Model = 5tone:

Select the check box of "Selectable Selcall Digit". The number of digit you selected in "Selcall List" will be displayed on LCD. If "Selcall List" has not been programmed, same digits of Selcall List code that you checked as "Selectable Selcall" digits will appear on LCD.

- Model = DTMF/2tone/DMS:

The ID List code of DMS will appear on LCD.
To select the Selcall List, use the selector knob or [2]/[8] key.

## - Selcall+Status Entry

Select the selcall number you wish to call.
Press [Selcall + Status Entry] key to enter "Selcall Entry Mode".

It works as "Selcall Entry Mode" mode.
If you press [CALL] or [* ]key again, it works as "Status Entry Mode".

## - Selcall+Status List

Select the selcall number you wish to call.
Press [Selcall + Status List] key to enter "Selcall List Select Mode". It works as "Status List" mode.
If you press [Selcall + Status List] key again, it works as "Status List Select Mode".
$■$ Shift
It allows you to enable [Shift + Function] key access. When [Shift] key is pressed, SFT appears on LCD.

## ■ Squelch Level

Press [Squelch Level] key to enter "Squelch Level Adjustment Mode".

The squelch level can be adjusted by the selector knob or [2]/[8] key.

Press [Squelch Level] key again to store the adjusted squelch level.

## - Squelch Momentary

Press [Squelch Momentary] key to force the squelch unmute.
"MON" icon appears on LCD and BUSY LED (Green) lights.
If released, the squelch unmutes and "MON" disappears. Also, BUSY LED (Green) goes off.

## ■ Squelch Off

Press [Squelch Off] key to force the squelch unmute . "MON" icon appears on LCD and BUSY LED (Green) lights. If the key is pressed again, the squelch unmutes and "MON" disappears. Also, BUSY LED (Green) goes off.

## ■ Status Entry (5tone)

It allows the operator to input the status and transmit it to the base station.

Both TX Address and "Selectable Status Digit" must be programmed to perform the operation.

Press [Status Entry] key to access Status Entry mode.
"TX Address" of the channel appears on LCD.
Enter the desired code using a numeric keypad.
If the transceiver does not have the numeric keypad, or Selector knob to select the desired number and press [C] key to enter. The cursor moves to next position.

## ■ Status List (5tone)

Press [Status List] key to enter Status List mode.
Select the check box of "5tone - System Parameters Selectable Status Digit". The number of digit you selected in "Stone - Status List" will be displayed on LCD. If "Status List" has not been programmed, same digits of Status List code that you checked as "Selectable Status" digits will appear on LCD.

To select the Status List, use the selector knob or [2]/[8] key.

## - Talk Around

When Talk Around function is activated, "TA" appears and the transceiver transmits on the receive frequency, using receiver's QT/DQT code.

The operator can call the other party directly (without repeater).

## $\square$ None

When you press this key, the transceiver emits the "Key Input Error Tone" (no function is performed).

## OPERATING FEATURES

## 2-4. Display


(1) Sub display

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

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

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

This icon is not used on this transceiver.SCN (Scan) indicator
The SCN indicator appears when using Scan mode.
(6)

LO indicator
Appears when low power is selected.Handset indicator
This icon is not used on this transceiver.
(8)

MAIL indicator
Flashes when a status message (5tone or DMS) is received. Lights when a status message is stored in the stack memory.

## (9) Alphanumeric display

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

## 3. Scan Operating

1) Scan types

- Single Group Scan

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

## - Multiple Group Scan

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

## 2) Scan Start Condition

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

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

## 3) Scan Stop Condition

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

## 4) Scan Channel Types

(1) Priority channel is the most important channel for the scan, and always detects a signal during scan and when the scan stops temporarily.
(2) Non-priority channels detects a signal during scan. For the channels that can be selected with the group or channel selector when the scan does not occur, adds an indicator $(\infty)$ lights.

## 5) Priority Channel Setting

A priority channel can be set as follows with the programming software (KPG-60D).
(1) Specify a priority channel as a fixed priority channel.
(2) Make a selected channel a priority channel.

## 6) Scan Type According to the Priority Channel

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

## OPERATING FEATURES

## 7) Revert Channel

The revert channel is used to transmit during scanning and set by the programming software (KPG-60D).
(1) Priority

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

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

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

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

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

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

## 8) Scan End

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

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

## 9) Temporarily Delete/Add

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

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

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

## 4. Details of Features

## 1) Time-out timer

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

## 2) Sub LCD display

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

## 3) Selective Call Alert LED

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

## 4) PTT ID

PTT ID provides a DTMF or FFSK (DMS : Fleet-ID) 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 for each transceiver.

The timing that the transceiver sends ID is programmable.
BOT : DTMF ID (BOT)/FFSK ID is sent on beginning of transmission.
EOT : DTMF ID (EOT)/FFSK ID is sent on end of transmission.
Both : DTMF ID (BOT)/FFSK ID is sent on beginning of transmission and DTMF ID (EOT)/FFSK ID is sent on end of transmission.

## 5) Radio password

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

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

## 6) Minimum Volume

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

## 7) "TOT" Pre-Alert

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

## 8) "TOT" Re-Key Time

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

## OPERATING FEATURES

## 9) "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.

## 10) OST (Operator Selectable Tone)

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

## - "OST" Back Up

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

## 11) Clear to Transpond

The transceiver waits the transpond of 5tone/2tone/DTMF if channel is busy until channel open. This feature prevents the interference to other party.

## 12) Keypad Operation

This parameter selects the default use of the numerical field of the keypad.

You can select from "DTMF", "Selcall Entry", "Status Entry" and "OST"

In the case of "OST":
Enter to use the keypad to recall OST directly. To recall OST memory 1-9, press the OST number directly for 1 second. To recall OST memory $10-16$, press "*" for 1 second, then press 0-6.

## Example; Recall OST memory 15 : "*"" 5 "

When OST memory is recalled by Keypad 1-9, the "OST" display lights and OST is turned ON. If the keypad \# is pressed, OST is turned OFF, and the "OST" display goes off.

## 13) Battery Warning

This transceiver has battery warning feature. If the low voltage is detected without limiting it during the transmission, the transceiver warms it by flashing red LED or beeps or LO icon.

Then more low voltage is detected during transmission, the transceiver stops transmission and warms.

Measurements given by this function should be used just as a reference.

## 14) Battery Save

Battery Saver becomes active when the squelch is closed. The receiver circuit power is toggled ON and OFF to prolong battery life, except in Scan mode.

The "ON" time is automatically selected by the signal conditions.

The "OFF" time is selectable as [OFF], [Short](200ms), [Med](400ms) and [Long](800ms).

## 15) Auto Light on

You can use the transceiver to turn on the backlight automatically when a key is pressed.

You can turn off the back light by pressing the [Lamp] key while the backlight is ON. You can manually turn on the light at any time by pressing the [Lamp] key.

## 16) Squelch Logic Signal

This signal is useful for external radio control units which require a signal at the time of Carrier Operate Relay or Tone Operate Relay.

## 17) TX Sense

Select one of the following three output functions for data communication:

## Mic PTT:

Indicates the state of the Microphone PTT.
Mic PTT on = Low; Mic PTT off $=$ High.
TX line:
Indicates the actual transmitter activity.
TX on = Low; TX off $=$ High.

## 18) Com Port

## Com0:

This function selects the external serial port function at the universal connector (TXD/RXD). PC programming is accepted, regardless of this setting.

## Com1:

This function selects the external COM1 pin serial port function. if you select External Switch, you can use the External Switch as the input terminal (TXD1/RXD1).

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

Built-in DTMF decoder is available for option signalling.
Built-in 2-Tone decoder is available for option signalling.
It is possible to use individual call, group call, stun, kill. Stun and kill are used with DTMF only.

Preset operation is triggered when matches with Option Signaling

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

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

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

## OPERATING FEATURES

## AND/OR

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

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

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

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

## Auto Reset

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

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

## Stun/Kill

If the Stun code matches, a predetermined action will occur. Whether option signalling is activated or not, when stun code matches on any channel, the transceiver will become stun or kill.

While stun is active("LOCK 2" appears), if the stun code + "\#" code is received, stun will disactive.

While kill is active("ERROR" appears), the transceiver will be disable all functions. The transceiver must be reprogrammed by the $\operatorname{FPU}(\mathrm{KPG}-60 \mathrm{D})$ to operation again.

## 6. Alphanumeric Two-way Paging Function (Digital Message System)

## - General

The Alphanumeric Two-way Paging Function (DMS) is a Kenwood proprietary protocol. It enables a variety of paging functions.

## - ID Construction

A radio unit ID is defined by a combination of 3-digit Fleet and 4-digit ID numbers. Each radio unit must be assigned its own Fleet and ID numbers.

## Digital Message System[DMS]

- Inter-fleet Call

Inter-Fleet Calls allow a radio of one Fleet number to call a radio with a different Fleet number (radio users can manually dial a Unit ID with a different Fleet number).

## PTT ID

A pre-programmed unique ID can be sent at the beginning of transmission and/or the end of transmission to identify which radio unit is on air.

## - Selective Call (SELCALL)

This is a voice call to a particular individual or group of stations.

- Example of call types;
[100][ALL ] : <Group Call>
All the units whose fleet number is " 100 " are called.
[100][1000] : <Individual Call>
The unit, whose the fleet number is " 100 " and ID number is " 1000 ", is called.
[ALL][ALL ] : <Broadcast Call>
All the units are called.
[ALL][1000] : <Supervisor Call>
All ID "1000" are called regardless of their fleet number.
- Unit ID Encode Block

Encode ID Block can be set to limit manual dial ID. The radio unit will not accept an ID other than these IDs which are entered from the keypad. If Inter-fleet Call is enabled, block ID setting affects each fleet group.

## ■ Status Message

Using a 2-digit number, you can send and receive a Status message which may be decided in your talk group. Each Status may be displayed with 16 alphanumeric characters if programmed in the radio. A maximum of 15 received messages can be stored in the stack memory, and it can be reviewed after reception. If the message memory becomes full, the oldest one will be erased. The stack memory will be cleared by turning radio power off.

- Status 80~99 (Special)

Status numbers from 80 to 99 are reserved for special purposes. Entering these statuses from the DTMF keypad can be inhibited.
Please notice that the following status numbers are used for special purposes;

80~89 : Reserved for future use.
90 : Remote kill on. Disable all transceiver functions.
91 : Remote stun on. The transceiver cannot operate.
92 : Turns stun off.
93 : Spare.
94 : Acknowledgement status sent when the radio unit is in stun mode.
95~98: Reserved for future use.
99 : Emergency Status.

Note : Remote stun works with DTMF stun function also.

## - Automatic Status Response

If you pre-select a status number and leave the radio in the Status Mode, it can automatically respond with the selected status number upon request from the base station. (The request function is initiated by serial control on the base station (Optional).)

# OPERATING FEATURES 

## ■ Short Messase (Optional)

A maximum of 48 characters can be sent (External equipment is required). Received Short Messages will be displayed in the same manner as a Status Message. A maximum of 15 received messages can be stored in the stack memory. In the Stack Mode, 3-digit LCD indicates the received Short Message as "Q1" $\sim$ "Q15".

## ■ Long Message

A maximum of 4096 characters can be sent (External equipment is required). Received Long Message will not be displayed or stacked in the radio memory but is output through the COM (Data) port.

## - Emergency Function

Emergency status 99 will be sent at the beginning of each emergency transmission.

## - Emergency Status response

"Alert" can be selected for the called radio unit's response to reception of status 99 which is used as an emergency status.

## - Other Functions

## - Manual Dial

Fleet, ID and Status numbers can be entered from DTMF keypad. (DTMF microphopne is required.)

## - Data TX with QT/DQT

Whether programmed QT/DQT is modulated or not with a data transmission except for Selcall. A radio unit can receive a data message regardless of QT/DQT if the receiving unit is not scanning.

## - DMS Baud Rate

FFSK data baud rate setting. The same rate must be set as a communication partner.
1200bps:
Data communication is made in 1200 bps. The communication area is much wider than 2400bps. Recommended for repeater operation.
2400bps:
Data communication is made in 2400 bps. The communication area is narrower than 1200bps, but it will decrease the data traffic. Data rate 2400bps may not work properly depending on the repeater's characteristic.

- Inter-fleet call
- Status/Short/Long Message on Data Group/Channel Status/Short/Long Message transmission is made whether on the Data Group/Channel.
- Status/Short/Unit ID Message Serial Output Whether a received Status/Short message or PTT ID is outputed or not to serial port.


## - Parameters

- GTC Count

Number of "Go To data Channel" messages to be sent before transmitting a data message if it is being made on Data Group/Channel. If a radio unit receives a GTC message, it will move to the Data Group/Channel of the current Group. Increase this item to make sure the called radio unit moves to the Data Group/Channel.

## - Random Access (Contention)

When a channel is busy, radio unit will not transmit (depending on its Busy Channel Lockout setting). As soon as a channel is cleared, some transmissions may crash. Random access is used to avoid this by employing a random transmission sequence.

## - Number of Retries

Number of Retries is the maximum number of retry transmission when no acknowledgement is received in the Maximum ACK Wait Time. Increase this item to improve data communication reliability.

- TX Busy Wait Time

TX Busy Wait Time is the maximum amount of time before giving up the data transmission when the channel is busy. Also, this timer affects if it expires during Random Access period.

- Maximum ACK Wait Time

Maximum ACK Wait Time is the maximum amount of time to wait for an acknowledgement from the called radio unit. It is used as an interval time of retries. It must be set greater than the ACK Delay Time of the called radio unit.

## - ACK Delay Time

ACK Delay Time is the amount of time from the end of receiving a data to the beginning of sending an acknowledgement. It should be adjusted as the repeater's hang-up delay time. Also, it must be set less than the Maximum ACK Wait Time of the calling radio unit.

- TX Delay Time (RX Capture)

TX Delay Time is the amount of unmodulated transmission to let the called unit stop scanning or exit its battery save mode. It is used only when starting a data communication sequence.

- Data TX Modulation Delay Time

Data TX Modulation Delay Time is the amount of time from the beginning of transmission to the beginning of a data modulation. It is used every time data is transmitted.

## OPERATING FEATURES

## 7. 5tone

When you select 5tone Model, you can set the following options.
When you select Basic level features, only 1 frame 5tone format can be programmed.

When you select Full level features, up to 3 frame 5tone format can be programmed.

Enabling "Setting Level" on each menu, you can also use "Encode/decode format".

Using "Encode/decode format", you can further program the transceiver to run the script.

## - 5tone Standard

The selected 5tone Standard is used for 5tone encoding and decoding.

## Range:

ZVEI, CCIR, EEA, PZVEI, DZVEI, PCCIR, PDZVEI, ZVEI2, EIA, Natel, AP-369, Kenwood

## - Monitor Function

You can select either QT/DQT or 5tone decoding to be canceled when [Monitor] or [Monitor Momentary] key is pressed.

When Monitor function is activated, "MON" icon appears.
When the transceiver is set up in "QT/DQT, cancels the decoding in QT/DQT Decode.

The squelch is controlled by the signal carrier only.
When the transceiver is set up in "5tone", cancels the decoding in 5tone Decode.

The squelch is controlled by QT/DQT Decode only.
If QT/DQT code is programmed in QT/DQT Decode, incoming signal must match the QT/DQT code to open the squelch.

## ■ Digit Entry Method

Receive, Selcall or Status Digit appears when you enter their entry mode, pressing [Receive Entry], [Selcall Entry] or [Status Entry] key, or "Keypad Operation" is programmed to "Selcall Entry" or "Status Entry" and press [0] - [9] key.

You can select the operation of the function. Or the digit number when entering their entry mode appears.

When the transceiver is set up in "Overwrite", new their digit number will overwrite the previous their digit when entering their entry mode.

When the transceiver is set up in "Replace", new their digit number will overwrite the their digit that is programmed in RX Address or TX Address menu when entering their entry mode.

## ■ Busy Channel Lockout

You can inhibit the transmission while the channel is busy.
You can program the following different conditions.
When the transceiver is set up in "Lockout 1":
Do not transmit when the transceiver is receiving the carrier.
Transmit when the transceiver is not receiving the carrier.
When the transceiver is set up in "Lockout 2":

Do not transmit when the transceiver is receiving the carrier and QT/DQT code does not match.

Transmit when the transceiver is not receiving the carrier or receiving the QT/DQT code matches.

## ■ Selectable Receive Digit

Select the check box to change Receive Code (maximum 8 digits) manually when receiving Decode Code. You cannot select Selectable Receive Digit, Store Selcall Digit and Store Status Digit at the same time.

For example, the transceiver receives 5tone code, \#59401 when you have 4th and 5th digit checked in Selectable Receive Digit menu. In this case, \#01 is stored as Receive Code.

Press [Receive Entry] key to enter Receive Entry mode.
When you enter Receive Entry Mode, you can change the Receive Code, \#01.

You can receive the Receive Code after the modification.

## ■ Selectable Selcall Digit

Select the check box to change Selcall Code (maximum 8 digits) manually when transmitting Encode Code. You cannot select Selectable Selcall Digit and Selectable Status Digit at the same time.

For example, the transceiver receives 5tone code, \#59401 when you have 4th and 5th digit checked in Selectable Selcall Digit menu. In this case, \#01 is stored as Selcall.

Press [Selcall Entry] key or "Keypad Operation" to enter Selcall Entry mode.

When you enter Selcall Entry Mode, you can change the Selcall Code, \#01.

You can transmit the Selcall after the modification.

## ■ Selectable Status Digit

Select the check box to change Status Code (maximum 8 digits) manually when transmitting Encode Code. You cannot select Selectable Selcall Digit and Selectable Status Digit at the same time.

For example, the transceiver receives 5tone code, \#5940167 when you have 6th and 7th digit checked in Selectable Status Digit menu.

Press [Selcall Entry] key or "Keypad Operation" to enter Status Entry mode.

When you enter Status Entry Mode, you can change the Status Code, \#67.

You can transmit the Status code after the modification.

## ■ Automatic Close

It compares the selected digits of RX Address code in Channel menu when the transceiver receives 5tone signalling. If the selected digits matches to the received 5tone code, the transceiver closes Monitor. You can select maximum 8 digits of RX Address.

## OPERATING FEATURES

## ■ Copy from TX/RX Address

You can select to copy the digit to the memory when you change the channel, using [Selector] key.

The memory represents the code that is displayed by the keypad.

Or Key Buffer, "^K1 ... ^K8" used by Encode Format.
Receive Digit in "RX Address" is copied when the channel is changed. Selcall/Status Digit in "TX Address" is copied when the channel is changed.

## $\square$ Encode Code

When "Special Setting" is disabled, you can select the Encode Code to transmit when [Call 1-6] key is pressed.

You can select up to 3 codes to transmit 3-frame 5tone code. The Encode Code is transmitted from left to right digit. 24 different Encode Codes are available.

When "Special Setting" is enabled, you can select the Encode Format setting from \#1 to \#32.

You can select the Encode Format name, configured in Encode Format menu.

## Decode Code

When "Special Setting" is disabled, you can select the Decode Code setting from \#1 to \#8.

The transceiver tries to decode the selected Decode Code setting (maximum 8 different settings) at the same time. When the code matches in "5tone Code" menu, the transceiver operates as programmed in "Decode Code" menu.

When "Special Setting" is enabled, you can select the Decode Format setting from \#1 to \#32.

You can select the Decode Format name, configured in Decode Format menu.

You can program the 5-tone code you want to receive for each channel. At the same time, you can be on stand-by for a Single tone.

If the 5 -tone code set in your transceiver matches a received code, Monitor is activated and a beep sounds. You can display the received 5-tone code on the LCD screen and transmit an acknowledgement to the Base station. Furthermore, you can activate the Horn Alert, Transfer, stun, and kill features.

## ■ Selcall/Status List

You can program Selcall or Status Message when you select the party from the List to make a 5tone selective call. Or you want to display Selcall(Status) Code or Message when you receive the call.

Maximum 8-digit can be programmed for the Code and 100 different Selcalls or Status are available for Selcall/Status List.

You can assign 16 alphanumeric characters to each message.

## - Programmable Alert Tone

You can program the alert type from type 1 to type 8, when the expected 5-tone is received.

You can program the number of times to repeat outputting and frequency and duration for the Alert Tone.

When you select "Special Setting", you can further configure the beep tone type from No. 1 to No. 47, using the Encode/ Decode format.

## - Encode/Decode Format

You can use Encode/Decode Format script function when you select "Feature Level"=FULL and "Special Setting"=Enabled.

In order to write the Encode/Decode Format script, you need the technical knowledge of 5tone signalling functions. Of course, you can write the script to perform all the functions that you can do with "Feature Level"=BASIC and FULL and "Special Setting"=Disabled. (Menu driven method)

In addition, you can write the original script to control various functions and signalling timing.

Refer to each function of Encode/Decode Format Code for details. Sample scripts are also available in the KPG-60D.

You can create 32 different types of Encode/Decode Formats. You can assign a name up to 12 characters for each Encode/Decode Format.

## 8. Audible User Feedback Tones

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

## Power on tone

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

## Alert tone

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

## - Group call tone

Sounds when a group call with the correct DTMF/2-tone option signalling is received.

## DMS signalling alert tone

Sounds when an individual call with the correct DMS signalling is received.

## ■ Individual call tone

Sounds when an individual call with the correct DTMF/2tone option signalling is received.

## OPERATING FEATURES

## Key press tone [A]

Sounds when a key is pressed. For toggle keys, sounds when toggle function is turned on (key press tone $[B]$ sounds when it is turned off).

## - Key press tone [B]

Sounds when a key is pressed. For toggle keys, sounds when the toggle function is turned off (key press tone [A] sounds when it is turned on).

Key press tone [C]
Sounds when a key is pressed. Also sounds when storing data, adding a DTMF code to memory, and when changing test mode settings.

## Key input error tone

Sounds when a key is pressed but that key cannot be used.

## - Roll over tone

Sounds at the smallest group/channel.

## Transpond tone

Sounds when an individual call with the correct DTMF/2tone 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).

## REALIGNMENT

## 1. Modes



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

## 2. How to Enter Each Mode

| Mode | Operation |
| :--- | :--- |
| User mode | Power ON |
| Panel test mode | $[\mathrm{B}]+$ Power ON |
| PC mode | Received commands from PC |
| Panel tuning mode | $[$ Panel test mode $]+[\mathrm{A}]$ |
| Firmware programming mode | $[\mathrm{A}]+$ Power ON |
| Clone mode | $[\mathrm{D}]+$ Power ON |
| Self programming mode | $[\mathrm{CALL}]+$ Power ON |

## 3. Panel Test Mode

Setting method refer to ADJUSTMENT.

## 4. Panel Tuning Mode

Setting method refer to ADJUSTMENT.

## 5. PC Mode

## 5-1. Preface

The TK-280 transceiver is programmed by using a personal computer, programming interface (KPG-36) and programming software (KPG-60D).

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

## 5-2. Connection procedure

1. Connect the TK-280 to the personal computer with the interface cable.
2. When the POWER switch on, user mode can be entered immediately. When PC sends command the radio enter PC mode, and "PROGRAM" is displayed on the LCD.
When data transmitting from transceiver, the red LED is blinking.
When data receiving to transceiver, the green LED is blinking.

## Notes:

- The data stored in the personal computer must match model type, when it is written into the flash memory.
- Change the TK-280 to PC mode, then attach the interface cable.


## 5-3. KPG-36 description

## (PC programming interface cable: Option)

The KPG-36 is required to interface the TK-280 to the computer. It has a circuit in its D-subconnector (25-pin) case that converts the RS-232C logic level to the TTL level.

The KPG-36 connects the universal connector of the TK280 to the computers RS-232C serial port.

## 5-4. Programming software KPG-60D Description

The KPG-60D is the programming software for the transceiver supplied on two 3.5 " floppy disks. This software runs under MS-Windows 95/98 on an IBM-PC or compatible machine.

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

We recommend that install the KPG-60D for example to hard disk first then use it.

## 5-5. Programming with IBM PC

If data is transferred to the transceiver from an IBM PC with the KPG-60D, the destination data (basic radio information) for each set can be modified. Normally, it is not necessary to modify the destination data because their values are determined automatically when the frequency range (frequency type) is set.

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

## REALIGNMENT

KPG-60D instruction manual parts No. : B62-1315-XX


Fig. 1

## 6. Firmware Programming Mode

## 6-1. Preface

Flash memory is mounted on the TK-280. This allows the TK-280 to be upgraded when new features are released in the future. (For details on how to obtain the firmware, contact Customer Service.)

## 6-2. Connection procedure

Connect the TK-280 to the personal computer (IBM PC or compatible) with the interface cable (KPG-36). (Connection is the same as in the PC Mode.)

## 6-3. Programming

1. Start up the firmware programming software (Fpro.exe).
2. Set the communications speed (normally, 57600 bps ) and communications port in the configuration item.
3. Set the firmware to be updated by File name item.
4. Turn the TK-280 power ON with the [A] switch held down. Hold the switch down until the display changes to "PROG 57600". When "PROG 57600" appears, release your finger from the switch.
5. Check the connection between the TK-280 and the personal computer, and make sure that the TK-280 Is in the Program mode.
6. Press write button in the window. A window opens on the display to indicate progress of writing. When the TK-280 starts to receive data. the [P] icon is blinking.
7. If writing ends successfully. the LED on the TK-280 lights and the checksum is displayed.
8. If you want to continue programming other TK-280 s, repeat steps 4 to 7 .

## Notes:

- This mode cannot be entered if the Firmware Programming mode is set to Disable in the Programming software (KPG60D).
- When programming the firmware, it is recommend to copy the data from the floppy disk to your hard disk before update the radio firmware.
Directry copying from the floppy disk to the radio may not work because the access speed is too slow.


## 6-4. Function

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

## Note:

Normally, write in the high-speed mode.

## 7. Clone Mode

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

1. Turn the master TK-280 power ON with the [D] key held down. If the Data password is set to the TK-280, the TK280 displays "CLONE LOCK". If the password is not set, the TK-280 displays "CLONE MODE".
2. When you enter the correct password, and "CLONE MODE" is displayed, the TK-280 can be used as the cloning master. The following describes how to enter the password.
3. How to enter the password with the keypad;

If you press a key while "CLONE LOCK" is displayed. the number that was pressed is displayed on the TK-280. Each press of the key shifts the display in order to the left. When you enter the password and press the [*] key, "CLONE MODE" is displayed if the entered password is correct. If the password is incorrect, "CLONE LOCK" is redisplayed. How to enter the password with the encoder;
If the encoder is rotated while "CLONE LOCK" is displayed, numbers ( 0 to 9 ) are displayed flashing. When you press the [D] key, the currently selected number is determined. If you press the [CALL] key after entering the password in this procedure, "CLONE MODE" is displayed if the entered password is correct. If the password is incorrect, "CLONE LOCK" is redisplayed.
4. Power on the slave TK-280.
5. Connect the cloning cable (No. E30-3325-05) to the universal connectors on the master and slave.

## REALIGNMENT

6. Press the [D] key on the master while the master displays "CLONE MODE". The data of the master is sent to the slave. While the slave is receiving the data, "PROGRAM" is displayed. When cloning of data is completed, the master displays "END", and the slave automatically operates in the User mode. The slave can then be operated by the same program as the master.
7. The other slave can be continuously cloned. When the [D] key on the master is pressed while the master displays "END", the master displays "CLONE MODE". Carry out the operation in step 4 to 6.

## Note:

Only the same models can be cloned together.


Fig. 2

## 8. Self Programming Mode

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

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

Delete R134 (SELF, Figure 3) in the TX-RX unit and turn the power switch on while pressing the [CALL] key. When enter the self progrumming mode, "SELF PROG" is displayed.

## Note:

This mode (self programming mode) cannot be set when it has been disabled with the KPG-60D.

Fig. 3


## 8-2. Channel Setting Mode

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

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

Items set in Channel Setting Mode are as follows.

| Function settings | Display | Remarks |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Channel select | Channnel or Group |  |
| RX Frequency | RXF | [CALL] : Freq. On/Off switching [B] : $5 \mathrm{kHz} / 6.25 \mathrm{kHz} / 1 \mathrm{MHz}$ step switching |
| RX Signalling | RXS | [CALL] : OFF/QT/DQT switching <br> [B]: 1 step/Standard switching <br> [A] : DQT Normal/Invert swtiching |
| TX Frequency | TXF | Key operation same as RX Frequencies |
| TX Signalling | TXS | Key operation same as RX Signalling |
| Scan Delete/Add | SCN | DEL/ADD |
| RF Power | PWR | HIGH/LOW |
| Beat Shift | SFT | YES/NO |
| Wide/Semi wide /Narrow | W/N | Wide/Semi wide/Narrow |
| Compander | CMP | ON/OFF |

## REALIGNMENT



## 8-3. Memory Reset Mode

This mode is used to clear data for functions that can be set in Self Programming Mode or to return to reset values (default).

Pressing [A] when [SELF PROG] is shown, sets the display to [CLEAR NO?].

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

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

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

## CIRCUIT DESCRIPTION

## 1. Overview

This transceiver is VHF/FM portable transceiver designed to operate in the frequency range of 146 to $174 \mathrm{MHz}(E, T)$.

## 2. Circuit Configuration by Frequency

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

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

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


Fig. 1 Frequency configuration

## 3. Receiver System

## 3-1. RF unit

An incoming RF signal from the antenna terminal is passed through the antenna switch (D12, D14, D22 and D401 are off) and then the bandpass filter ( $\llcorner 403,404,405,406$ ). The bandpass filter is adjusted by a variable capacitor. The input voltage to the variable capacitor is regulated by the voltage output from
the D/A converter (IC8). The signal is amplified by RF amplifier (Q24), and passed through the bandpass filter ( $\mathrm{L} 31,33$ ) and band-eliminate filter $(L 27,29)$ to remove the spurious signal again. The resulting signal is applied to the first mixer (IC18), where it is mixed with the first local oscillator signal output from the frequency synthesizer to produce the first IF $(44.85 \mathrm{MHz})$. The 1st mixer uses the GaAs IC.

## 3-2. IF unit

The first IF signal is passed through a crystal filter (XF1) to remove a adjacent channel signal. The filtered first IF signal is amplified by the first IF amplifier (Q12) and then applied to the IF system IC (IC12). 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 44.395 MHz of second local oscillator output (crystal unit X2) and produces the second IF signal of 455 kHz .

The second IF signal is passed through the ceramic filter (CF1; Wide, Semi wide, CF2 ; Narrow) to more remove the adjacent channel signal. The filtered second IF signal is amplified by the limiting amplifier and demodulated by the quadrature detector with ceramic discriminator (CD1). The demodulated signal is routed to the audio circuit.

## 3-3. Wide, Semi wide/Narrow changeover circuit

Narrow and Wide, Semi wide settings can be made for each channel by switching the ceramic filters CF1 (Wide, Semi wide), CF2 (Narrow).

The WIDE, SEMI WIDE (high level) and NARROW (low level) data is output from IC19 (microcomputer) pin 99.

When a WIDE, SEMI WIDE (high level) data is received, Q6 turn off and Q7 turn on. When a NARROW (low level) data is received, Q6 turn on and Q7 turn off. D5, D7 are switched to ceramic filters when a high/low level data is received.

Q9 turns on/off with the Wide, Semi wide/Narrow data and the IC12 detector output level is changed to maintain a constant


## CIRCUIT DESCRIPTION



Fig. 3 Wide, Semi wide/Narrow changeover circuit

## 3-4. Audio amplifier circuit

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



Fig. 4 Audio amplifier circuit

## 3-5. Squelch circuit

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

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


Fig. 5 Squelch circuit


Fig. 6 Squelch and RSSI voltage vs ANT input level

## 4. Transmitter System

## 4-1. Microphone amplifier

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

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

## CIRCUIT DESCRIPTION

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

The signal from microphone passes through the limitter circuit in D8, and Mic mute switch (Q17 is off in TX) and through the low-pass filter (IC25:1/2), the high-pass filter, the ALC circuit, the low-pass filter, the high-pass filter, and preemphasis/IDC circuit in IC13. When encoding DTMF, mute switch (Q13) is turned OFF for muting the microphone input signal.

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

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

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


Fig. 7 Microphone amplifier

## 4-2. Drive and Final amplifier

The signal from the T/R switch (D9 is on) is amplified by drive amplifier (Q20) to 30 mW .

The output of the drive amplifier is amplified by the RF power amplifier (IC100) to 5.0W (1W when the power is low). The RF power amplifier consists of two stages MOS FET transistor. The output of the RF power amplifier is then passed through the harmonic filter (LPF) and antenna switch (D12 and D401 is on) and applied to the antenna terminal.


Fig. 8 Drive and final amplifier and APC circuit

## 4-3. APC circuit

The APC circuit always monitors the current flowing through the RF power amplifier (IC100) and keeps a constant current. The voltage drop at R244, R246 and R248 is caused by the current flowing through the RF power amplifier and this voltage is applied to the differential amplifier (IC23 1/2).

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

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

## 5. Frequency Synthesizer Unit

## 5-1. Frequency synthesizer

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

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

The TK-280's VCO consists of 2VCO and covers a dual range of the $190.85 \sim 218.85 \mathrm{MHz}(E, T)$ and the $146 \sim 174 \mathrm{MHz}$ ( $\mathrm{E}, \mathrm{T}$ ). The VCO generates $190.85 \sim 218.85 \mathrm{MHz}(\mathrm{E}, \mathrm{T})$ for providing to the first local signal in receive. In TX, the pin 3 of the VCO goes low and the VCO generates 146~174MHz (E,T).

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

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

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

## CIRCUIT DESCRIPTION



Fig. 9 PLL block diagram

## 6. Control Circuit

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

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

## 6-1. Memory circuit

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

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

## - Flash Memory

Note : The flash memory holds data such as written with the FPU (KPG-60D), firmware program (User mode, Test mode, Tuning mode, etc.) This data must be rewritten when replacing the flash memory.

## - EEPROM

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


## 6-2. Low battery warning

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

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

## 6-3. Key input

If the clock is supplied to CLK terminal when the RES terminal (CPU pin 78) of the decade counter (IC301) is set to Low, Q0 to Q7 become High sequentially. Normally, KI1 and KI2 are Low (pulled down). When any key is pressed. KI1 or KI2 become High. The CPU detects which key is pressed, according to the voltage of KI 1 and KI 2 and clock timing.


16 keys Fig. 11 Key input


Fig. 12 Decade counter timing chart

## CIRCUIT DESCRIPTION

## 7. Signalling Circuit

## 7-1. Encode

- Low-speed data (QT,DQT)

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

## - High-speed data (5 tone, DTMF)

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

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

## - FFSK

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


Fig. 13 Encode

## 7-2. Decode

- Low-speed data (QT,DQT)

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

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

## - High-speed data (DTMF)

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

## - High-speed data (2 tone, 5 tone)

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

- FFSK

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


Fig. 14 Decode

## CIRCUIT DESCRIPTION

## 8. Power Supply Circuit

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


Fig. 15 Power supply circuit

## 9. Optional Board Terminal

Terminals for mounting the option board are provided at the bottom edge of the TX-RX unit. The table below shows the correspondence between the board and terminals. R37, R69, R249, R258, R259, R304, R305 may have to be removed depending on the type of option board being used.

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

Table 1 Terminal name and function

## TK-280

## SEMICONDUCTOR DATA

Microprocesser : 30620M8-394GP (TX-RX UNIT : IC19)

- Pin function

| $\begin{array}{\|l} \hline \text { Pin } \\ \text { No. } \end{array}$ | Port Name | 1/0 | Function |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | LSDOUT | 0 | Low speed data output. |
| 2 | HSDOUT | 0 | High speed data output. |
| 3 | HSDIN | 1 | High speed data input. |
| 4 | DTMSTD | 1 | DTMF decode IC data detect input. |
| 5 | SELF | 1 | Self programming mode input. |
| 6 | BYTE | 1 | +5V. |
| 7 | CNVSS | 1 | GND. |
| 8 | SFTOE | 0 | Shift register output enable. |
| 9 | LCDCS | 0 | LCD driver chip select output. |
| 10 | RESET | I | Microcomputer reset input. |
| 11 | XOUT |  | 9.8304 MHz (System clock). |
| 12 | VSS |  | GND. |
| 13 | XIN | - | 9.8304MHz (System clock). |
| 14 | VCC | - | +5V |
| 15 | AUX | 1 | AUX switch input. |
| 16 | AFTRD | 1 | FFSK modulation data output timing pulse input. |
| 17 | AFRTM | 1 | FFSK demodulation data input timing pulse input. |
| 18 | EN2 | I | Encoder pulse input 2. |
| 19 | PLLCLK | 0 | PLL IC clock output. |
| 20 | BEEP | 0 | Beep data output. |
| 21 | AFRDT | I | FFSK demodulation data input. |
| 22 | AFREG1 | 0 | AF IC register switching data output 1. |
| 23 | AFREG2 | 0 | AF IC register switching data output 2. |
| 24 | EEPDAT | 0 | EEPROM data output. |
| 25 | DACSTB | 0 | D/A converter IC data strobe output. |
| 26 | AFCLR | 0 | FFSK flame reset output. |
| 27 | SAVE | 0 | Battery save output. |
| 28 | LAMP | I | LAMP switch input. |
| 29 | AUXTXD | 0 | External Serial interface output. |
| 30 | AUXRXD | 1 | External Serial interface input. |
| 31 | PLLUL | 1 | PLL unlock detect input. |
| 32 | AFFFSKE | 0 | FFSK modulation enable (Enable active " H "). |
| 33 | TXD | 0 | Serial interface output (ex. PC). |
| 34 | RXD | 1 | Serial interface input (ex. PC). |
| 35 | AFDAT | 0 | FFSK data output. |
| 36 | PTT | I | PTT switch input. |
| 37 | RDY | - | Not used. |
| 38 | ALE | - | Not used. |
| 39 | HOLD | - | Not used. |
| 40 | HLDA | - | Not used. |
| 41 | BLCK | - | Not used. |
| 42 | RD | - | Flash memory RD bus. |
| 43 | BHE | - | Not used. |
| 44 | WR | - | Flash memory WR bus. |
| 45 | DTMCLK | 0 | DTMF decode IC clock output. |
| 46 | CNTCLK | 0 | Common clock output. |
| 47 | PLLSTB | 0 | PLL IC data strobe output. |
| 48 | CS0 | 0 | Flash memory chip enable. |
| 49 | A19 | - | Not used. |
| 50~59 | A9~A18 | - | Flash memory address bus. |
| 60 | VCC | - | $+5 \mathrm{~V}$ |
| 61 | A8 | - | Flash memory address bus. |


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

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

| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Pin } \\ & \text { No. } \end{aligned}$ | Port | Port Name | Function |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | ES | ES | Strobe |
| 2 | DT | DAT | Data |
| 3 | CK |  | Clock |
| 4 | Q1 | LEDR | Red LED. H:ON, L: OFF |
| 5 | Q2 | LEDG | Green LED. H:ON, L: OFF |
| 6 | Q3 | KEYBLT | Key back light. H: ON, L: OFF |
| 7 | Q4 | MMUTE | Mic mute. H: Unmute, L: Mute |
| 8 | VSS |  | GND |
| 9 | QS |  | IC 21 data output |
| 10 |  |  | NC |
| 11 | Q8 | DTMPD | DTMF decode IC power down. <br> H: Power down, L : Busy |
| 12 | Q7 | BSHIFT | Beat shift. H:ON, L: OFF |
| 13 | Q6 | 5TC | TX power control. H: RX, L: TX |
| 14 | Q5 | 5RC | RX power control. H:TX, L: RX |
| 15 | OE |  | Output enable |
| 16 | VDC |  | +5V |

## SEMICONDUCTOR DATA

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

| $\begin{aligned} & \hline \text { Pin } \\ & \text { No. } \end{aligned}$ | Port | Port Name | Function |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | ES | ES | Strobe |
| 2 | DT | DAT | Data |
| 3 | CK |  | Clock |
| 4 | Q1 | AM1 | Audio mute 1. H: Unmute, L: Mute |
| 5 | Q2 | LOK | TX Logic Signal output. Active logic level is Low. Logic type can select "TX Line" or "Mic PTT" in the KPG-60D. |
| 6 | Q3 | T/R | TX/RX switching. H: RX, L: TX |
| 7 | Q4 | DM | Dead mute. H:RX, L:TX |
| 8 | VSS | GND |  |
| 9 |  |  | NC |
| 10 |  |  | NC |
| 11 | Q8 | SQ | Squelch signal output. Signal logic type can select "Carrier Operate Relay" or "Tone Operate Relay" in the KPG-60D. Active logic level is Low. |
| 12 | Q7 | CODE2 | Option board data 2. H:ON, L: OFF |
| 13 | Q6 | CODE1 | Option board data 1. H:ON, L: OFF |
| 14 | Q5 | OPT | - Option board control. Please set option board type in the KPG-60D. H: ON, L: OFF <br> - Auxiliary signal output. Please set key function in the KPG-60D. |
| 15 | OE |  | Output enable |
| 16 | VDC |  | +5V |

## SEMICONDUCTOR DATA

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



- Pin function

| Pin <br> No. | Port <br> Name | I/O | Function |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :--- |
| 1 | RXFO | O | RX audio filter output. |
| 2 | RXGS | O | RX audio signal level setting amplifier <br> output. |
| 3 | RXIN | I | RX audio signal level setting amplifier input. |
| 4 | FFSKGS | O | FFSK RX level setting amplifier output. |
| 5 | FFSKIN | I | FFSK RX level setting amplifier input. |
| 6 | TXOUT | O | TX signal output. |
| 7 | IDCGS | O | IDC input level setting amplifier output. |
| 8 | IDCIN | I | IDC input level setting amplifier input. |
| 9 | TXFO | O | TX audio filter circuit output. |
| 10 | AGND | - | Analog reference voltage stabilization. |
| 11 | CST | I/O | Compressor stabilization. |
| 12 | MICIN | I | Microphone amplifier input. |
| 13 | MICGS | O | Microphone amplifier output. |
| 14 | CALC | I/O | ALC Circuit response time setting. |
| 15 | ALCO | O | ALC circuit output. |
| 16 | CMPIN | I | Compressor input. |
| 17 | CCHG | I/O | Compressor response time setting. |
| 18 | CMPO | O | Compressor output. |
| 19 | TXFI | I | TX audio filter input. |
| 20 | VDDA | - | Analog power supply. |
| 21 | VDDD | - | Digital power supply. |
| 22 | STB | I | Data strobe pulse input / system reset input 1. |
| 23 | DIN | I | Data input. |
|  |  |  |  |


| Pin <br> No. | Port <br> Name | I/O | Function |
| :---: | :--- | :---: | :--- |
| 24 | DCK | I | Data synchronized clock input. |
| 25 | REGS1 | I | Internal register select input 1 |
| 26 | REGS2 | I | Internal register select input 2. |
| 27 | XOUT | O | Oscillation circuit output. |
| 28 | XIN | I | Oscillation circuit input. |
| 29 | FFSKE | I | FFSK modulation enable input. |
| 30 | TRD | O | FFSK modulation data latch timing output. |
| 31 | RTM | O | FFSK RX synchronized clock output. |
| 32 | RDT | O | FFSK RX data output. |
| 33 | FCLR | I | Flame detect circuit reset input I <br> System reset input 2. |
| 34 | VSSD | - | Digital ground. |
| 35 | VSSA | - | Analog ground. |
| 36 | FFSKST | I/O | FFSK modem demodulation circuit <br> stabilization. |
| 37 | PWROP | O | Speaker operation positive output. |
| 38 | PWRON | O | Speaker operation negative output. |
| 39 | PWRGS | O | RX output level setting amplifier output. |
| 40 | PWRIN | I | RX output level setting amplifier input. |
| 41 | EXPO | O | Expander output. |
| 42 | ECHG | I/O | Expander response time setting. |
| 43 | EXPGS | O | Expander input level setting amplifier output. |
| 44 | EXPIN | I | Expander input level setting amplifier input. |

## SEMICONDUCTOR DATA

## D/A Converter : M62364FP (TX-RX Unit : IC8) <br> ■ Block diagram



■ Pin function

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


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

## SEMICONDUCTOR DATA

## PLL System : SA7025DK (TX-RX Unit : IC14) ■ Block diagram



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


## ■ Pin description

## ■ Pin description

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

## SEMICONDUCTOR DATA

Voltage Detector: RN5VL42C
(TX-RX Unit : IC3)
Block diagram (CMOS output)


Pin function

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

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



## VCO System : X58-4580-10 (SUB Unit : A1) <br> ■ Circuit diagram



- Input

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

## - Controller Input

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

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

## - Output

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

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

## TK-280

## DESCRIPTION OF COMPONENTS

DISPLAY UNIT (X54-3210-12)

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

## TX-RX UNIT (X57-6192-70)

| Ref. No. | Use/Function | Operation/Condition |
| :---: | :--- | :--- |
| IC1,2 | IC | Buffer amplifier |
| IC3 | IC | Voltage detector / Reset |
| IC4 | IC | Buffer amplifier |
| IC5 | IC | Voltage regulator / 5M |
| IC6 | IC | Voltage regulator / 5V |
| IC7 | IC | Buffer amplifier |
| IC8 | IC | D/A converter (Adjustment) |
| IC9 | IC | Voltage regulator / 5C |
| IC10 | IC | Active filter / For HSDout |
| IC11 | IC | Active filter / For LSDin |
| IC12 | IC | FM IF system |
| IC13 | IC | Audio processor |
| IC14 | IC | PLL system |
| IC16 | IC | DTMF decoder |
| IC17 | IC | Flash memory |
| IC18 | IC | Active DBM |
| IC19 | IC | Microprocessor |
| IC20 | IC | EEPROM |
| IC21,22 | IC | Shift register / Output expander |
| IC23 | IC | Comparator (APC) |
| IC24 | IC | Analog switch |
| IC25 | IC | Active filter |
| Q1 | Transistor | Switch |
| Q2 | FET | DC switch / 5R |
| Q3 | Transistor | DC switch / 5T |
| Q4 | Transistor | Noise amplifier / Squelch |
| Q5 | FET | DC switch / Save |
| Q6 | Transistor | 2 ${ }^{\text {nd }}$ IF W/N switch sets to on when Narrow |


| Ref. No. | Use/Function | Operation/Condition |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Q7 | Transistor | $2^{\text {nd }}$ IF W/N switch sets to on when Wide |
| Q8 | Transistor | Ripple filter |
| Q9 | Transistor | DC switch / W/N audio amplitude adjust |
| Q10 | Transistor | AF mute switch |
| Q11 | FET | Mute switch |
| Q12 | Transistor | IF amplifier |
| Q13 | FET | Mute switch / MIC line mute |
| Q14 | FET | DC switch |
| Q15 | FET | DET mute |
| Q16 | Transistor | PLL IC fin amplifier |
| Q17 | FET | Mute switch / MIC line mute |
| Q18 | Transistor | Buffer amplifier |
| Q19 | Transistor | Clock frequency shift |
| Q20 | Transistor | RF amplifier / TX driver |
| Q21 | FET | DC switch |
| Q22 | Transistor | DC switch |
| Q23 | FET | DC switch |
| Q24 | FET | RF amplifier |
| Q25 | Transistor | DC switch |
| D1 | Diode | Reverse protection |
| D2 | Diode | Overload protection |
| D3 | Diode | Reverse current protection |
| D4 | Diode | Noise detection |
| D5 | Diode | RF switch (2 ${ }^{\text {nd }}$ IF wide/narrow) |
| D6 | Diode | Current steering |
| D7 | Diode | RF switch (2 ${ }^{\text {nd }}$ IF wide/narrow) |
| D8 | Diode | Voltage clamp |
| D9 | Diode | TX/RX switch |
| D10 | Diode | Overload protection |
| D11 | Diode | Speed up |
| D12,14 | Diode | ANT switch |
| D16,17 | Diode | Varactor tuning |
| D18,19 | Diode | Surge absorption |
| D20,21 | Diode | Varactor tuning |
| D22 | Diode | ANT switch |
| D23 | Diode | TX/RX switch |
| D24 | Diode | Voltage drop |
| D401 | Diode | ANT switch |
| D402 | Diode | Discharge |

SUB UNIT (X58-4580-10)

| Ref. No. | Use/Function | Operation/Condition |
| :---: | :--- | :--- |
| Q1 | FET | DC switch |
| Q2,3 | FET | VCO oscillation |
| Q4 | Transistor | DC switch |
| Q5 | Transistor | RF Buffer amplifier |
| D1-D8 | Diode | Frequency control |
| D9 | Diode | TX modulation |

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

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

## TK-280

DISPLAY UNIT (X54-3210-12)

| Ref. No. | Address | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline \text { New } \\ \text { parts } \end{array}$ | Parts No. | Description | Destination |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| TK-280 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1 | 1A |  | A02-2055-53 | CABINET ASSY(16KEYS) |  |
| 2 | 3B |  | A62-0535-04 | PANEL ASSY |  |
| 3 | 2 C |  | B09-0363-03 | CAP (SP/MIC) ACSY |  |
| 4 | 2A |  | B38-0834-05 | LCD ASSY |  |
| 5 | 1B |  | B43-1106-14 | BADGE (KENWOOD) |  |
| 6 | 1 C | * | B62-1266-00 | INSTRUCTION MANUAL ACSY |  |
| 7 | 3B | * | B72-1713-04 | MODEL NAME PLATE |  |
| 8 | 3B |  | E04-0416-05 | RF COAXIAL RECEPTACLE(SMA) |  |
| 9 | 2B |  | E23-1104-04 | TERMINAL(ANT) |  |
| 10 | 3A,3B |  | E23-1166-04 | RELAY TERMINAL |  |
| 11 | 2 B |  | E37-0672-05 | FLAT CABLE |  |
| 12 | 3A |  | E37-0673-05 | LEAD WIRE WITH CONNECTOR(PTT) |  |
| 13 | 1B |  | E37-0674-15 | LEAD WIRE WITH CONNECTOR(SP) |  |
| 14 | 3B |  | E58-0440-05 | SQUARE SOCKET (SP/MIC) |  |
| 15 | 3B | * | E72-0412-13 | TERMINAL BLOCK |  |
| 16 | 2 B |  | F10-2272-03 | SHIELDING CASE (DBM) |  |
| 17 | 3A |  | F10-2305-04 | SHIELDING PLATE(PLL) |  |
| 18 | 2 A |  | F10-2310-03 | SHIELDING PLATE(LCD) |  |
| 19 | 2A |  | F10-2340-03 | SHIELDING CASE (VCO-OUT) |  |
| 20 | 2 B | * | F10-2341-13 | SHIELDING CASE (DBM/VCO) |  |
| 21 | 3B | * | F10-2353-14 | SHIELDING PLATE(P-MODULE) |  |
| 22 | 2 B |  | F10-2360-03 | SHIELDING CASE (FRONT END) |  |
| 23 | 3B |  | F20-1181-04 | INSULATING SHEET |  |
| 24 | 2 B |  | F20-3303-04 | INSULATING SHEET(MIC/GND) |  |
| 25 | 1A |  | G01-0881-04 | COIL SPRING |  |
| 26 | 1B |  | G09-0418-05 | KNOB SPRING (VOL,ENC) |  |
| 27 | 1B |  | G10-0799-04 | FIBROUS SHEET (SP) |  |
| 28 | 3A |  | G11-2544-04 | SHEET (CHASSIS) |  |
| 29 | 3A |  | G11-2590-04 | SHEET (PTT) |  |
| 30 | 2A |  | G13-1731-04 | CUSHION (LCD) |  |
| 31 | 3B |  | G13-1762-04 | CUSHION (VOL/CHASSIS) |  |
| 32 | 3B |  | G13-1791-14 | CUSHION (TERMINAL) |  |
| 33 | 3B |  | G53-0811-03 | PACKING (TOP) |  |
| 34 | 1B |  | G53-0896-02 | PACKING (16KEYS) |  |
| 35 | 3A |  | G53-1510-04 | PACKING (BATT+) |  |
| 36 | 3B |  | G53-1520-24 | PACKING (TERMINAL) |  |
| 37 | 2D |  | H12-3014-02 | PACKING FIXTURE |  |
| 38 | 1D |  | H13-1072-04 | CARTON BOARD |  |
| 39 | 3 D |  | H52-1225-12 | ITEM CARTON CASE |  |
| 40 | 1A |  | J19-1572-04 | HOLDER |  |
| 41 | 2 B |  | J21-8398-03 | HARDWARE FIXTURE(P-MODULE) |  |
| 42 | 2 C |  | J29-0658-05 | HOOK ACSY |  |
| 43 | 3B |  | J30-1263-04 | SPACER (TERMINAL-) |  |
| 44 | 2 A |  | J30-1264-04 | SPACER (TERMINAL+) |  |
| 45 | 3B |  | J82-0045-05 | FPC (VOL,ENC) |  |
| 46 | 3B |  | J82-0066-05 | FPC (SQUARE SOCKET) |  |
| 47 | 1A |  | K29-5157-03 | KNOB (PTT) |  |
| 48 | 1A |  | K29-5158-03 | KEY TOP (PTT) |  |
| 49 | 1A |  | K29-5165-03 | LEVER KNOB |  |


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

Y: AAFES (Europe)

| Ref. No. | Address | $\begin{array}{\|l\|} \hline \text { New } \\ \text { parts } \end{array}$ | Parts No. | Description |  | Destination |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 50 | 1B |  | K29-5231-03 | KNOB | (VOL) |  |
| 51 | 1B |  | K29-5232-03 | KNOB | (ENC) |  |
| A | 3B |  | N14-0569-04 | CIRCULAR NUT (VOL,E | ENC) |  |
| B | 3 B |  | N30-2604-46 | PAN HEAD MACHINE | SCREW(ANT) |  |
| C | 3A |  | N30-2610-46 | PAN HEAD MACHINE | E SCREW(CASE) |  |
| D | 2B |  | N67-2606-46 | PAN HEAD SEMS SCR | REW W(P-MODULE) |  |
| E | 3A,3B |  | N79-2025-46 | PAN HEAD TAPTITE S | SCREW(TERMINAL) |  |
| F | 2A,2B |  | N83-2005-46 | PAN HEAD TAPTITE S | SCREW(UNIT) |  |
| 52 | 2C |  | N99-2004-05 | SCREW SET | ACSY |  |
| 53 | 3B |  | R31-0617-05 | VARIABLE RESISTOR(P) | (POWER SW/VOL) |  |
| 54 | 2 B |  | S70-0414-05 | TACT SWITCH |  |  |
| SP | 1B |  | T07-0714-05 | SPEAKER |  |  |
| ANT | 2 C |  | T90-0680-05 | HELICAL ANTENNA | ACSY | T |
| ANT | 2 C |  | T90-0695-15 | helical antenna | ACSY | E |
| MIC | 2 B |  | T91-0579-05 | MIC ELEMENT |  |  |
| IC100 | 2 B |  | M68731HM | IC(POWER MODULE) |  |  |
| 55 | 3B |  | W02-1814-05 | ENCODER |  |  |
| 56 | 3B |  | G13-1794-04 | CUSHION(MCF) |  |  |

DISPLAY UNIT (X54-3210-12)


## TK-280

# PARTS LIST 

DISPLAY UNIT (X54-3210-12) TX-RX UNIT (X57-6192-70)


| Ref. No. | Address | $\begin{aligned} & \text { New } \\ & \text { parts } \end{aligned}$ | Parts No. | Description |  |  | Destination |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| C70 |  |  | CC73GCH1H220J | CHIP C | 22PF | $J$ |  |
| C71 |  |  | CK73GB1C683K | CHIP C | 0.068UF | K |  |
| C72 |  |  | CC73GCH1H100D | CHIP C | 10PF | D |  |
| C73 |  |  | CK73GB1C104K | CHIP C | 0.10UF | K |  |
| C74 |  |  | CK73GB1E103K | CHIPC | 0.010UF | K |  |
| C75 |  |  | CK73GB1C104K | CHIP C | 0.10UF | K |  |
| C76 |  |  | C92-0773-05 | TAN C | 15UF | 6.3WV |  |
| C77 |  |  | CK73GB1H562J | CHIP C | 5600PF | J |  |
| C78 |  |  | C92-0713-05 | TAN C | 10UF | 6.3WV |  |
| C79 |  |  | C92-0656-05 | TAN C | 2.2UF | 6.3WV |  |
| C80 |  |  | CK73GB1H102K | CHIPC | 1000PF | K |  |
| C81 |  |  | CK73GB1C333K | CHIP C | 0.033UF | K |  |
| C82 |  |  | CC73HCH1H101J | CHIP C | 100PF | $J$ |  |
| C83 |  |  | CK73GB1H562J | CHIP C | 5600PF | $J$ |  |
| C84 |  |  | CK73GB1H102K | CHIP C | 1000PF | K |  |
| C85 |  |  | CK73GB1H562J | CHIP C | 5600PF | $J$ |  |
| C86 |  |  | CK73GB1C333K | CHIP C | 0.033UF | K |  |
| C87 |  |  | CK73GB1C104K | CHIP C | 0.10UF | K |  |
| C88 |  |  | CC73GCH1H820J | CHIP C | 82PF | $J$ |  |
| C90 |  |  | CK73GB1H102K | CHIP C | 1000PF | K |  |
| C91 |  |  | C92-0773-05 | TAN C | 15UF | 6.3WV |  |
| C92 |  |  | CK73GB1H272J | CHIP C | 2700PF | J |  |
| C93 |  |  | CK73GB1C104K | CHIP C | 0.10UF | K |  |
| C94 |  |  | CK73GB1H102K | CHIP C | 1000PF | K |  |
| C95 |  |  | CC73GCH1H330J | CHIPC | 33PF | $J$ |  |
| C96 |  |  | CC73GCH1H030C | CHIP C | 3.0PF | C |  |
| C97,98 |  |  | CK73GB1H272J | CHIP C | 2700PF | $J$ |  |
| C101 |  |  | CK73GB1C104K | CHIP C | 0.10UF | K |  |
| C102 |  |  | CC73GCH1H151J | CHIP C | 150PF | $J$ |  |
| C103 |  |  | CK73GB1H152J | CHIPC | 1500PF | J |  |
| C104 |  |  | CK73GB1H102K | CHIPC | 1000PF | K |  |
| C105 |  |  | CK73GB1E103K | CHIP C | 0.010UF | K |  |
| C106 |  |  | CC73GCH1H030C | CHIP C | 3.0PF | C |  |
| C107 |  |  | C92-0650-05 | TAN C | 10UF | 6.3WV |  |
| C108 |  |  | C92-0714-05 | TAN C | 4.7UF | 6.3WV |  |
| C109 |  |  | CK73GB1C104K | CHIP C | 0.10UF | K |  |
| C110 |  |  | CK73GB1H102K | CHIP C | 1000PF | K |  |
| C111 |  |  | C92-0713-05 | TAN C | 10UF | 6.3WV |  |
| C112 |  |  | CK73GB1H102K | CHIP C | 1000PF | K |  |
| C113 |  |  | CK73GB1C104K | CHIPC | 0.10UF | K |  |
| C116,117 |  |  | CK73GB1C104K | CHIP C | 0.10UF | K |  |
| C119 |  |  | CK73GB1C473K | CHIP C | 0.047UF | K |  |
| C120,121 |  |  | CK73GB1C104K | CHIP C | 0.10UF | K |  |
| C122 |  |  | CK73GB1E103K | CHIPC | 0.010UF | K |  |
| C123,124 |  |  | CK73GB1C104K | CHIPC | 0.10UF | K |  |
| C125 |  |  | C92-0519-05 | CHIP-TAN | 1.0UF | 25WV |  |
| C126 |  |  | C92-0714-05 | TAN C | 4.7UF | 6.3WV |  |
| C127 |  |  | CK73GB1C104K | CHIPC | 0.10UF | K |  |
| C128 |  |  | CK73GB1H562J | CHIPC | 5600PF | $J$ |  |
| C129 |  |  | CK73GB1H102K | CHIPC | 1000PF | K |  |
| C130 |  |  | CK73GB1H562J | CHIPC | 5600PF | J |  |
| C132 |  |  | CC73GCH1H220J | CHIP C | 22PF | $J$ |  |
| C133 |  |  | CK73GB1E153K | CHIP C | 0.015UF | K |  |
| C134 |  |  | CK73GB1E103K | CHIP C | 0.010UF | K |  |
| C135 |  |  | CK73GB1C333K | CHIP C | 0.033UF | K |  |
| C136 |  |  | CK73GB1E103K | CHIPC | 0.010UF | K |  |


| Ref. No. | Address | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline \text { New } \\ \text { parts } \end{array}$ | Parts No. | Description |  |  | Destination |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| C137 |  |  | CC73GCH1H100D | CHIP C | 10PF | D |  |
| C138 |  |  | CK73GB1H102K | CHIP C | 1000PF | K |  |
| C139 |  |  | CC73GCH1H220J | CHIP C | 22PF | $J$ |  |
| C140 |  |  | C92-0592-05 | CHIP-TAN | 4.7UF | 6.3WV |  |
| C141 |  |  | CK73GB1H102K | CHIP C | 1000PF | K |  |
| C142 |  |  | CC73GCH1H150J | CHIP C | 15PF | J |  |
| C143 |  |  | C92-0714-05 | TAN C | 4.7UF | 6.3 WV |  |
| C144 |  |  | CK73FB1H563K | CHIPC | 0.056UF | K |  |
| C146 |  |  | CK73HB1H102K | CHIP C | 1000PF | K |  |
| C148 |  |  | CK73GB1H102K | CHIPC | 1000PF | K |  |
| C149 |  |  | CC73GCH1H060D | CHIP C | 6.0PF | D |  |
| C154 |  |  | CK73GB1H102K | CHIP C | 1000PF | K |  |
| C157 |  |  | CK73GB1H102K | CHIP C | 1000PF | K |  |
| C158 |  |  | CK73HB1C103K | CHIP C | 0.010UF | K |  |
| C159 |  |  | CK73GB1C104K | CHIP C | 0.10UF | K |  |
| C160 |  |  | CC73GCH1H100D | CHIP C | 10PF | D |  |
| C164 |  |  | CK73GB1E103K | CHIP C | 0.010UF | K |  |
| C165 |  |  | CC73GCH1H050C | CHIPC | 5.0PF | C |  |
| C166 |  |  | CK73HB1C103K | CHIPC | 0.010UF | K |  |
| C167 |  |  | CC73GCH1H150J | CHIP C | 15PF | $J$ |  |
| C168 |  |  | CC73GCH1H220J | CHIP C | 22PF | J |  |
| C169 |  |  | CC73GCH1H1R5B | CHIP C | 1.5PF | B |  |
| C170 |  |  | CK73GB1E103K | CHIP C | 0.010UF | K |  |
| C171 |  |  | CK73HB1C103K | CHIP C | 0.010UF | K |  |
| C172 |  |  | CC73GCH1H120J | CHIP C | 12PF | J |  |
| C175 |  |  | CK73GB1C104K | CHIP C | 0.10UF | K |  |
| C176 |  |  | CK73GB1H472K | CHIP C | 4700PF | K |  |
| C177,178 |  |  | CK73GB1H102K | CHIP C | 1000PF | K |  |
| C179 |  |  | CK73GB1H471K | CHIP C | 470PF | K |  |
| C180,181 |  |  | CK73GB1H102K | CHIP C | 1000PF | K |  |
| C182 |  |  | CK73GB1E103K | CHIP C | 0.010UF | K |  |
| C183 |  |  | CC73GCH1H100D | CHIP C | 10PF | D |  |
| C184 |  |  | CC73GCH1H270J | CHIP C | 27PF | $J$ |  |
| C186 |  |  | CK73GB1H102K | CHIP C | 1000pF | K |  |
| C187 |  |  | CC73GCH1H270J | CHIP C | 27PF | J |  |
| C189,190 |  |  | CK73GB1H102K | CHIPC | 1000PF | K |  |
| C191 |  |  | CK73HB1C103K | CHIPC | 0.010UF | K |  |
| C192,193 |  |  | CK73GB1H102K | CHIPC | 1000PF | K |  |
| C194 |  |  | CC73GCH1H390J | CHIP C | 39PF | $J$ |  |
| C195 |  |  | CC73GCH1H220J | CHIP C | 22PF | J |  |
| C196 |  |  | CK73HB1H102K | CHIP C | 1000PF | K |  |
| C197 |  |  | CC73GCH1H150J | CHIP C | 15PF | $J$ |  |
| C198 |  |  | CK73FB1С474K | CHIP C | 0.47UF | K |  |
| C199 |  |  | CK73GB1H102K | CHIP C | 1000PF | K |  |
| C200 |  |  | C92-0565-05 | CHIP-TAN | 6.8 UF | 10WV |  |
| C201 |  |  | CC73GCH1H270J | CHIP C | 27PF | J |  |
| C202 |  |  | CC73GCH1H180J | CHIP C | 18PF | $J$ |  |
| C203 |  |  | CK73GB1H102K | CHIP C | 1000PF | K |  |
| C204 |  |  | CC73GCH1H330J | CHIP C | 33PF | $J$ |  |
| C205 |  |  | CK73GB1H102K | CHIPC | 1000PF | K |  |
| C206 |  |  | CC73GCH1H270J | CHIP C | 27PF | $J$ |  |
| C207 |  |  | CC73GCH1H090B | CHIP C | 9.0PF | B |  |
| C208 |  |  | CK73GB1E103K | CHIP C | 0.010UF | K |  |
| C209 |  |  | CC73GCH1HOR5B | CHIP C | 0.5PF | B |  |
| C210,211 |  |  | CK73GB1H102K | CHIP C | 1000PF | K |  |
| C212 |  |  | CC73GCH1H270J | CHIP C | 27PF | J |  |

## Note

## TK-280

## PARTS LIST

TX-RX UNIT (X57-6192-70)



## TK-280

## PARTS LIST

TX-RX UNIT (X57-6192-70)


[^0] R306 RK73HB1J474J CHIP R 470K J 1/16W

## TK-280

TX-RX UNIT (X57-6192-70)
SUB UNIT (X58-4580-10)

| Ref. No. | Address | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline \text { New } \\ \text { parts } \end{array}$ | Parts No. | Description | Destination |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| IC20 |  |  | AT2416N10SI2.5 | IC(EEPROM) |  |
| IC21,22 |  |  | BU4094BCFV | IC(SHIFT REGISTER) |  |
| IC23 |  |  | NJM2904V | IC(APC) |  |
| IC24 |  |  | TC7S66FU | IC(ANALOG SWITCH) |  |
| IC25 |  |  | TC75W51FU | IC(ACTIVE FILTER) |  |
| Q1 |  |  | DTC144EE | DIGITAL TRANSISTOR |  |
| 02 |  |  | 2SJ243 | FET |  |
| Q3 |  |  | 2SA1745(6,7) | TRANSISTOR |  |
| 04 |  |  | 2SC4617(S) | TRANSISTOR |  |
| 05 |  |  | 2SJ243 | FET |  |
| 06 |  |  | DTA144EE | DIGITAL TRANSISTOR |  |
| 07 |  |  | DTC144EE | DIGITAL TRANSISTOR |  |
| 08 |  |  | 2SC4617(S) | TRANSISTOR |  |
| 09,10 |  |  | DTC144EE | DIGITAL TRANSISTOR |  |
| 011 |  |  | 2SK1824 |  |  |
| 012 |  |  | 2SC5108(Y) | TRANSISTOR |  |
| 013-15 |  |  | 2SK1824 | FET |  |
| 016 |  |  | 2SC5108(Y) | TRANSISTOR |  |
| 017 |  |  | 2SK1824 | FET |  |
| 018 |  |  | 2SC5108(Y) | TRANSISTOR |  |
| 019 |  |  | 2SC4619 | TRANSISTOR |  |
| 020 |  |  | 2SC4988 | TRANSISTOR |  |
| 021, 22 |  |  | DTC114EE | DIGITAL TRANSISTOR |  |
| 023 |  |  | 2SK1824 | FET |  |
| 024 |  |  | 3SK239A | FET |  |
| 025 |  |  | DTA144EE | DIGITAL TRANSISTOR |  |
| TH1 |  |  | 157-302-65801 | THERMISTOR |  |
| TH401 |  |  | 157-104-65001 | THERMISTOR |  |
| A1 |  |  | X58-4580-10 | SUB UNIT |  |




## TK-280

## PACKING



## ADJUSTMENT

Test Equipment Required for Alignment

| Test Equipment | Major Specifications |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1. Standard Signal Generator (SSG) | Frequency Range Modulation Output | 146 to 174 MHz <br> Frequency modulation and external modulation. $-127 \mathrm{dBm} / 0.1 \mu \mathrm{~V}$ to greater than $-47 \mathrm{dBm} / 1 \mathrm{mV}$ |
| 2. Power Meter | Input Impedance Operation Frequency Measurement Range | $50 \Omega$. <br> 146 to 174 MHz or more. <br> Vicinity of 10 W |
| 3. Deviation Meter | Frequency Range | 146 to 174MHz. |
| 4. Digital Volt Meter (DVM) | Measuring Range Input Impedance | 10 mV to 10 V DC <br> High input impedance for minimum circuit loading. |
| 5. Oscilloscope |  | DC through 30MHz. |
| 6. High Sensitivity Frequency Counter | Frequency Range Frequency Stability | 10 Hz to 1000 MHz . <br> 0.2 ppm or less. |
| 7. Ammeter |  | 5A. |
| 8. AF Volt Meter (AF VTVM) | Frequency Range Voltage Range | 50 Hz to 10 kHz . 1 mV to 10 V . |
| 9. Audio Generator (AG) | Frequency Range Output | 50 Hz to 5 kHz or more. 0 to 1 V . |
| 10. Distortion Meter | Capability Input Level | $3 \%$ or less at 1 kHz . <br> 50 mV to 10 Vrms . |
| 11. $16 \Omega$ Dummy Load |  | Approx. 16ת, 3W. |
| 12. Regulated Power Supply |  | 5V to 10V, approx. 5A Useful if ammeter equipped. |

## The following parts are required for adjustment

## 1. Antenna connector adapter

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

## Note

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

## 2. Universal connector

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

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

## Caution

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

## - Universal connector



## ADJUSTMENT

- Panel tuning



## - PC tuning

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

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


## Repair Jig (Chassis)

Use jig (part No.: W05-0825-00) for repairing the TK-280.
The jig facilitates the voltage check and protects the module when the voltage on the flow side of the TX-RX unit is checked during pepairs.


## How to Remove the Flat Cable

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

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


## ADJUSTMENT

## Test Mode

## $\square$ Test mode operating features

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

- Controls

| Controls | "SFT" appears | "SFT" not appears |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| [PTT] | Used when making a transmission. | Used when making a transmission. |
| [AUX] | Unused | Unused |
| [MON] | Shift OFF. | Monitor ON and OFF. |
| [CALL] | Lights the lamp for five seconds. <br> Lighting is extended for a further five seconds by pressing any key while the lamp is lit. | Changes wide, semiwide and narrow. |
| [A] | FFSK 1200bps and 2400bps. | Sets to the Tuning mode. |
| [B] | Shift OFF | Shift ON. |
| [C] | Compander function ON and OFF. | RF power HIGH and LOW. |
| [D] | Best shift ON and OFF. | Changes signalling. |
| $\begin{aligned} & {[\mathrm{O} \text { to }[9],} \\ & \text { and [\#],[*] } \end{aligned}$ | Shift OFF | Used as the DTMF keypad. If a key is pressed during transmission, the DTMF corresponding to the key that was pressed is sent. |
| [ENCODER] | Changes channel. | Changes channel. |

Note: If a $[\mathrm{A}],[\mathrm{B}],[\mathrm{C}],[\mathrm{D}]$ key is pressed during transmission, the DTMF corresponding to the key that was pressed is sent.

- LCD indicator
"SCN" Unused
" $\boldsymbol{\nu}$ Lights at Compander ON.
"LO" Lights at RF Power Low.
"P" Unused
"MON" Lights at moniter ON.
"SVC" Unused
" $\square$ " Lights at FFSK 2400bps.


## - LED indicator

$\begin{array}{ll}\text { Red LED } & \begin{array}{l}\text { Lights during transmission. Blinks at the low } \\ \text { battery voltage warning. }\end{array} \\ \text { Green LED } & \text { Lights when there is a carrier. }\end{array}$

## - Sub LCD indicator

"SFT" appears at Shift ON

- Frequency and signalling

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

Frequency (MHz)

| Channel No. | E, T |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | RX (MHz) | TX (MHz) |
| 1 | 160.05000 | 160.10000 |
| 2 | 146.05000 | 146.10000 |
| 3 | 173.95000 | 173.90000 |
| 4 | 160.00000 | 160.00000 |
| 5 | 160.20000 | 160.20000 |
| 6 | 160.40000 | 160.40000 |
| $7 \sim 16$ | - |  |

## Signalling

| Signalling No. | RX | TX |
| :---: | :--- | :--- |
| 1 | None | None |
| 2 | None | 100 Hz Square |
| 3 | QT 67.0 Hz | QT 67.0Hz |
| 4 | QT 151.4 Hz | QT 151.4 Hz |
| 5 | QT 210.7 Hz | QT 210.7 Hz |
| 6 | QT 250.3 Hz | QT 250.3 Hz |
| 7 | DQT 023N | DQT 023N |
| 8 | DQT 754I | DQT 754I |
| 9 | DTMF DEC.(159D) | DTMF ENC.(159D) |
| 10 | None | DTMF tone 9 |
| 11 | 2Tone (321.7/928.1Hz) | None |
| 12 | Single Tone 1200Hz | Single Tone 1200Hz |
| 13 | 5Tone DEC.(EIA \#12345) | 5Tone ENC.(EIA \#12345) |
| 14 | - | FFSK(1:1 Pattern) |
| 15 | FFSK Code | FFSK Code |

## - Preparations for tuning the transceiver

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

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

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

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


## ADJUSTMENT

## LCD display (Test mode)



Wide/Semi wide/Narrow
Press [A], now in tuning mode. Use [ $\boldsymbol{C}$ C] button to write tuning data through tuning modes, and channel selector knob to adjust tuning requirements ( 1 to 256 appears on LCD).

Use [D ] button to select the adjustment item through tuning modes. Use $[B]$ button to adjust 3 or 5 point tuning, and use [CALL] button to switch between Wide/Semi wide/Narrow.

LCD display (Tuning mode)


Panel Tuning Mode

| TEST Ch | E, T |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | RX frequency (MHz) | TX frequency (MHz) |
| L | 146.05000 | 146.10000 |
| L2 | 153.05000 | 153.10000 |
| C | 160.05000 | 160.10000 |
| H2 | 167.05000 | 167.10000 |
| $H$ | 173.95000 | 173.90000 |

■ Tuning mode
3-point tuning ex.Max Deviation (Narrow)
rex

5-point tuning ex.RF Power High


ADJUSTMENT

Common Section

| Item | Condition | Measurement |  |  | Adjustment |  |  | Specifications/ Remark |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Test equipment | Unit | Terminal | Unit | Parts | Method |  |
| 1. Setting | 1) BATT terminal voltage: 7.5 V <br> 2) SSG Standard modulation [Wide] MOD:1kHz, DEV:3kHz [Semi Wide] MOD:1kHz, DEV:2.4kHz [Narrow] MOD:1kHz, DEV:1.5kHz |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2. VCO lock voltage | [Panel Test Mode] <br> 1) $\mathrm{CH}-\mathrm{Sig}: 2-1$ | Power meter DVM | PanelTX-RX | ANT <br> CV (CN14) |  |  | Check | 0.8 V or more |
| RX | 2) $\mathrm{CH}-\mathrm{Sig}: 3-1$ |  |  |  |  |  |  | 4.4 V or less |
| TX | 3) $\mathrm{CH}-\mathrm{Sig}: 2-1$ PTT:ON |  |  |  |  |  |  | 0.8 V or more |
|  | 4) $\mathrm{CH}-\mathrm{Sig}: 3-1$ PTT:ON |  |  |  |  |  |  | 4.4 V or less |

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


## ADJUSTMENT

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


ADJUSTMENT

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

| Item | Condition | Measurement |  |  | Adjustment |  |  | Specifications/ Remark |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Test equipment | Unit | Terminal | Unit Panel | Parts | Method |  |
| 11.DQT <br> Devition <br> Adjust <br> [Narrow] <br> [Semi wide] | 1) Adj item [n DQT] <br> Adjust [***] <br> LPF:3kHz <br> HPF:OFF <br> 2) Adj item <br> [nL DQT] $\rightarrow$ [nC <br> Adjust [***] <br> PTT:ON | Power meter <br> Dev meter <br> Oscilloscope <br> AG <br> AF VTVM <br> H DQT] | Panel | ANT <br> universal connector | Panel | Encoder <br> knob | $0.35 \mathrm{kHz}$ | $\pm 50 \mathrm{kHz}$ |
|  | 3) Adj item [s DQT] <br> Adjust [***] <br> PTT:ON |  |  |  |  |  | 0.60 kHz | $\pm 50 \mathrm{kHz}$ |
| [Wide] | 4) Adj item [DQT] <br> Adjust [***] <br> PTT:ON |  |  |  |  |  | 0.75 kHz | $\pm 50 \mathrm{kHz}$ |
| 12.DTMF <br> Deviation <br> Adjust <br> [Narrow] | 1) Adj item [n DTMF] Adjust [***] LPF:15kHz HPF:OFF <br> PTT:ON |  |  |  |  |  | 1.4 kHz | $\pm 0.1 \mathrm{kHz}$ |
| [Semi wide] | 2) Adj item [s DTMF] <br> Adjust [***] <br> PTT:ON |  |  |  |  |  | 2.4 kHz | $\pm 0.1 \mathrm{kHz}$ |
| [Wide] | 3) Adj item [w DTMF] <br> Adjust [***] <br> PTT:ON |  |  |  |  |  | 3.0 kHz | $\pm 0.1 \mathrm{kHz}$ |
| 13.MSK <br> Deviation <br> Adjust <br> [Narrow] | 1) Adj item [n FFSK] Adjust [***] LPF: 15 kHz HPF:OFF <br> PTT:ON |  |  |  |  |  | 1.4 kHz | $\pm 0.1 \mathrm{kHz}$ |
| [Semi wide] | 2) Adj item [s FFSK] <br> Adjust [***] <br> PTT:ON |  |  |  |  |  | 2.4 kHz | $\pm 0.1 \mathrm{kHz}$ |
| [Wide] | 3) Adj item [FFSK] <br> Adjust [***] <br> PTT:ON |  |  |  |  |  | 3.0 kHz | $\pm 0.1 \mathrm{kHz}$ |
| 14.TONE <br> Deviation Adjust [Narrow] | 1) Adj item [n TONE] Adjust [***] LPF:15kHz HPF:OFF PTT:ON |  |  |  |  |  | 1.4 kHz | $\pm 0.1 \mathrm{kHz}$ |
| [Semi wide] | 2) Adj item [s TONE] <br> Adjust [***] <br> PTT:ON |  |  |  |  |  | 2.4 kHz | $\pm 0.1 \mathrm{kHz}$ |
| [Wide] | 3) Adj item [w TONE] <br> Adjust [***] <br> PTT:ON |  |  |  |  |  | 3.0 kHz | $\pm 0.1 \mathrm{kHz}$ |

## ADJUSTMENT

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

| Item | Condition | Measurement |  |  | Adjustment |  |  | Specifications/ Remark |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Test equipment | Unit | Terminal | Unit | Parts | Method |  |
| 15.BATT <br> Detection Writing | 1) Adj item [BATT] Adjust [***] PTT:ON | Power meter DVM | Panel |  | Panel | Encoder knob | After pressing the PTT switch, confirm that one predetermined numeric in the range 1 to 256 appears and then press [C] key. That numeric will be stored in memory. | BATT terminal voltage:6.2V |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { 16.BATT } \\ & \begin{array}{l} \text { Detection } \\ \text { Check } \end{array} \end{aligned}$ | [Panel Test Mode] <br> 1) CH -Sig:1-1 <br> BATT terminal voltage:6.5V PTT:ON |  |  |  |  |  | Check | No blinking of LED |
|  | 2) BATT terminal voltage:5.7V PTT:ON |  |  |  |  |  |  | Blinking of LED |

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

| Item | Condition | Measurement |  |  | Adjustment |  |  | Specifications/ Remark |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Test equipment | Unit | Terminal | Unit | Parts | Method |  |
| 1. Sensitivity Adjust | 1) Adj item [SENS] <br> Adjust [***] <br> 2) Adj item <br> [L SENS] $\rightarrow$ [C SENS] $\rightarrow$ [H <br> Adjust [***] <br> SSG OUT:-118dBm $(0.28 \mu \mathrm{~V})$ <br> MOD: $1 \mathrm{kHz} / \pm 3 \mathrm{kHz}$ | SSG <br> AF VTVM <br> Oscilloscope H SENS] | Panel | ANT <br> Universal Connector | Panel | Encoder knob | Adjust for maximam SINAD. | 14dB SINAD or more. |
| 2. Sensitivity Check | [Panel Test Mode] <br> 1) CH -Sig:1-1 SSG OUT Wide:-118dBm ( $0.28 \mu \mathrm{~V}$ ) (MOD:1kHz / $\pm 3 \mathrm{kHz}$ ) <br> Narrow:-117dBm ( $0.316 \mu \mathrm{~V}$ ) <br> (MOD:1kHz / $\pm 1.5 \mathrm{kHz}$ ) |  |  |  |  |  | Check | 12dB SINAD or more |

ADJUSTMENT

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


## ADJUSTMENT

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

| Item | Condition | Measurement |  |  | Adjustment |  |  | Specifications/ Remark |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Test equipment | Unit | Terminal | Unit | Parts | Method |  |
| 6. Squelch <br> (Tight) <br> Adjust | 1) Adj item [n SQLT] <br> Adjust [***] <br> SSG OUT: <br> 12dB SINAD LEVEL +4dB | $\overline{S S G}$ | Panel | ANT <br> Universal Connector | Panel | Encoder knob | Adjust to point of opening squelch. |  |
| [Narrow] | 2) Adj item $\begin{aligned} & {[\mathrm{nL} \text { SQLT] } \rightarrow \text { [nC SQLT] - }} \\ & \text { Adjust [***] } \end{aligned}$ | AF VTVM <br> Oscilloscope [ nH SQLT] |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| [Semi wide] | 3) Adj item [sL SQLT] $\rightarrow$ [sC SQLT] $\rightarrow$ Adjust [***] | [sH SQLT] |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| [Wide] | 4) Adj item $[\mathrm{wL} \mathrm{SQLT}] \rightarrow[\mathrm{wC} \mathrm{SQLT}]$ Adjust [***] | $\rightarrow[\mathrm{wH} \text { SQLT] }$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 7. RSSI <br> (High) <br> Adjust | 1) Adj item [n HRSI] Adjust [ $* * *]$ SSG OUT: - $70 \mathrm{dBm}(70.7 \mu \mathrm{~V})$ |  |  |  |  |  | After input signal from SSG,press [D] key. |  |
| [Narrow] | 2) Adj item $[\mathrm{nL} \mathrm{HRSI}] \rightarrow[\mathrm{nC} \mathrm{HRSI}] \rightarrow$ Adjust [***] | [nH HRSI] |  |  |  |  | That numeric will be stored |  |
| [Semi wide] | 3) Adj item <br> [sL HRSI] $\rightarrow$ [sC HRSI] $\rightarrow$ <br> Adjust [***] | [sH HRSI] |  |  |  |  | in memory. |  |
| [Wide] | 4) Adj item $[\mathrm{wL} \mathrm{HRSI}] \rightarrow[\mathrm{wC} \mathrm{HRSI}] \rightarrow$ Adjust [***] | [wH HRSI] |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 8. Squelch <br> (Tight) <br> Check | [Panel Test Mode] <br> 1) $\mathrm{CH}-\mathrm{Sig}: 1-1$ SSG OUT: 12dB SINAD LEVEL +4dB |  |  |  |  |  | Check | Squelch must be opened. |

## Adjustment points

TX-RX unit (X57-6192-70) component side view


## TERMINAL FUNCTION

| CN No. | in No. | Name | I/O | Function |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| TX-RX UNIT (X57-6192-70): TX-RX section |  |  |  |  |
| CN1 | 1 | B | O | Power input after passing through the fuse. |
|  | 2 | B | O | Power input after passing through the fuse. |
|  | 3 | SB | 1 | Power output after power switch. |
|  | 4 | SB | 1 | Power output after power switch. |
|  | 5 | 5M | O | 5 V . |
|  | 6 | VOL | 1 | Volume level input for audio control. |
|  | 7 | E | - | GND |
|  | 8 | EN2 | 1 | Encoder pulse input. |
|  | 9 | E | - | GND |
|  | 10 | EN1 | 1 | Encoder pulse input. |
| CN2 <br> for X54- <br> SW <br> section | 1 | MON | I | Normally; 5V. MON when connected GND. |
|  | 2 | LAMP | 1 | Normally; 5V. LAMP when |
|  | 3 | PTT | 1 | Normally; 5V. transmit when |
|  | 4 | GND | - | GND |
| CN3 <br> for <br> X54- <br> Display unit | 1 | AF | O | Audio output. |
|  | 2 | AFE | - | Audio GND. |
|  | 3 | NC | - | Not use. |
|  | 4 | PF | 1 | External PF signal input. |
|  | 5 | CK | O | Clock data output. |
|  | 6 | RXD | 1 | Serial control signal input. |
|  | 7 | TXD | O | Serial control signal output. |
|  | 8 | DT | $\bigcirc$ | Data output for LCD driver/decade counter. |
|  | 9 | KRS | O | Key scan IC reset output. |
|  | 10 | KI1 | 1 | KEY input |
|  | 11 | KI2 | 1 | KEY input |
|  | 12 | GND | - | GND |
|  | 13 | 5M | 0 | 5 V . |
|  | 14 | AM | O | Audio mute signal output. <br> Mute: "L". Unmute: "H" |
|  | 15 | CS | O | LCD driver chip select output. |
|  | 16 | NC | - | Not use. |
|  | 17 | PTT | 1 | PTT signal input. |
|  | 18 | AUX | 1 | AUX key input. |
|  | 19 | LR | O | TX LED control. Normally: OV, lighting: 5 V . |
|  | 20 | LG | O | RX LED control. Normally: OV, lighting: 5V. |
|  | 21 | LBL | O | Backlight LED control. <br> Normally: 0V, lighting: 5V. |
|  | 22 | ME | - | MIC GND. |
|  | 23 | MIC | 1 | MIC signal input. |
|  | 24 | SB | $\bigcirc$ | Power output after power switch. |
| DISPLAY UNIT (X54-3210-12 A/2) : DISPLAY section |  |  |  |  |
| CN300 | 1 | SB | 1 | Power input after power switch. |
|  | 2 | MIC | O | MIC signal output. |
| for <br> X57- <br> TX-RX <br> unit | 3 | ME | - | MIC GND. |
|  | 4 | LBL | 1 | Backlight LED control. |
|  |  |  |  | Normally: 0V, lighting: 5V. |
|  | 5 6 | LG | 1 | RX LED control. Normally: OV, lighting: 5V. TX LED control. Normally: OV, lighting: 5V. |
|  | 7 | AUX |  | AUX key output. |


| CN No. | Pin No. | Name | I/O | Function |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 8 | PTT | 0 | PTT signal output. |
|  | 9 | NC | - | Not use. |
|  | 10 | CS | 1 | LCD driver chip select input. |
|  | 11 | AM | 1 | Audio mute signal input. <br> Mute: "L", Unmute: "H" |
|  | 12 | 5M | 1 | 5 V . |
|  | 13 | GND | - | GND |
|  | 14 | KI2 | 0 | KEY output |
|  | 15 | KI1 | 0 | KEY output |
|  | 16 | KRS | 1 | Key scan IC reset input |
|  | 17 | DT | 1 | Data input for LCD driver/decade counter. |
|  | 18 | TXD | 1 | Serial control signal input. |
|  | 19 | RXD | 0 | Serial control signal output. |
|  | 20 | CK | 1 | Clock data input. |
|  | 21 | PF | 0 | External PF signal output. |
|  | 22 | NC | - | Not use. |
|  | 23 | AFE | - | Audio GND. |
|  | 24 | AF | 1 | Audio input. |
| CN301 | 1 | SSW | I | EXT/INT speaker switch input. |
|  | 2 | SP+ | 0 | BTL output + for external speaker. |
|  | 3 | SP- | 0 | BTL output - for external speaker. |
|  | 4 | MSW | 1 | EXT/INT MIC switch input. |
|  | 5 | EMC | 1 | External microphone input. |
|  | 6 | ME | - | External microphone ground. |
|  | 7 | PTT | 1 | External PTT input. |
|  | 8 | PF | 1 | Programmable function key input. |
|  | 9 | NC | - | Not use. |
|  | 10 | E | - | GND |
|  | 11 | 5M | 0 | 5 V output |
|  | 12 | TXD | 0 | Serial data output. |
|  | 13 | RXD | 1 | Serial data input. |
|  | 14 | NC (E) |  | Not use (GND) |
| CN302 | 1 | SP | 0 | Output for internal speaker. |
|  | 2 | E | - | GND |
| CN304 | 1 | NC | - | Not use. |
|  | 2 | LEDK | 1 | Backlight LED control. |
|  | 3 | LEDA | 0 | Backlight LED control. |
|  | 4 | VCI | 0 | LCD power supply. |
|  | 5 | SOD | 0 | Serial data output for LCD driver. |
|  | 6 | SID | 1 | Serial data input for LCD driver. |
|  | 7 | SCLK | 0 | Clock data output for LCD driver. |
|  | 8 | CS | 0 | LCD driver chip select output. |
|  | 9 | Vcc | 0 | 5 V |
|  | 10 | GND | - | GND |
| DISPLAY UNIT (X54-3210-12 B/2) : SW section |  |  |  |  |
| CN303 | 1 | MON | O | Normally; 5V.,MON when connected GND. |
| For X57- | 2 | LAMP | O | Normally; 5V, LAMP when connected GND. |
| TX-RX | 3 | PTT | 0 | Normally; 5V, transmit when connected GND. |
| unit | 4 | GND | - | GND |



TK-280 pC Board view

DISPLAY UNIT (X54-3210-12) Foil Side View



TX-RX UNIT (X57-6192-70) Component Side View




TK-280 TK-280
BLOCK DIAGRAM


TK-280
KNB-6AA17A (Ni-Cd BATTERY) / KPG-36 (PROGRAMMING INTERFACE CABLE)/KSC-19 (CHARGER)/KRA-14 (HELCAL ANTENNA)


$\stackrel{\text { KNB-16A }}{\text { Circuit Diagram }}$


KSC-19 External View



##  




KRA-14 External Vie

## KMC-25 (SPEAKER MICROHONE)

## External View



## Circuit Diagram



## Specifications



## SPECIFICATIONS



The terms "Wide" and "Semi wide" used in this service manual correspond to "Wide 5 K " and "Wide 4 K " respectively that appear in the menu and help texts of the KPG-60D (Field Programming Unit).

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[^0]:    Note
    *3 R306:470K resistor is applied in the product having serial No. of 201XXXXX.

