## Document Copyrights

Copyright 2006 by Kenwood Corporation. All rights reserved.
No part of this manual may be reproduced, translated, distributed, or transmitted in any form or by any means, electronic, mechanical, photocopying, recording, or otherwise, for any purpose without the prior written permission of Kenwood.

## Disclaimer

While every precaution has been taken in the preparation of this manual, Kenwood assumes no responsibility for errors or omissions. Neither is any liability assumed for damages resulting from the use of the information contained herein. Kenwood reserves the right to make changes to any products herein at any time for improvement purposes.

This service manual applies to products with 30100001 or subsequent serial numbers


Photo is TK-480/481 K2 type.
(Produced in Singapore)

## CONTENTS

GENERAL ..... 2
SYSTEM SET-UP ..... 2
OPERATING FEATURES ..... 3
REALIGNMENT ..... 11
CIRCUIT DESCRIPTION ..... 14
SEMICONDUCTOR DATA ..... 20
DESCRIPTION OF COMPONENTS ..... 23
PARTS LIST ..... 24
EXPLODED VIEW ..... 30
PACKING ..... 31
ADJUSTMENT ..... 32
TERMINAL FUNCTION ..... 40
PC BOARD VIEWS
DISPLAY UNIT (X54-3210-XX) ..... 41
TX-RX UNIT (X57-5630-XX) ..... 47
SCHEMATIC DIAGRAM ..... 53
BLOCK DIAGRAM ..... 57
LEVEL DIAGRAM (TK-480) ..... 59
LEVEL DIAGRAM (TK-481) ..... 60
KNB-16A/17A (Ni-Cd BATTERY) ..... 61
KPG-36 (PROGRAMMING INTERFACE CABLE) ..... 61
KSC-19 (CHARGER) ..... 61
SPECIFICATIONS ..... 62

## CAUTION

When using an external power connector, please use with maximum final module protection of 9 V .

## 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 this publication date. Changes which may occur after publication are covered by either Service Bulletins or Manual Revisions, which are issued as required.

## ORDERING REPLACEMENT PARTS

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

## PERSONNEL SAFETY

The following precautions are recommended for personnel safety:

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


## SERVICE

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

## NOTE

WE CANNOT guarantee oscillator stability when using channel elements manufactured by companies other than KENWOOD or its authorized agents.

You must use the KPG-49D to program TK-480/481 transceivers with a serial number of 30100001 or greater. You cannot use the KPG-35D for those radios.

TK-480/481 transceivers with a serial number of 30100001 or greater have a red triangle in the KENWOOD logo label (B43-1139-04) on the front panel. You will also find the model name plate marked as "Ver 2.0 " on the rear of the transceiver.

| Unit <br> Model \& destination |  | $\begin{gathered} \hline \text { TX-RX unit } \\ \text { X57-5630-XX } \end{gathered}$ |  | Display unit X54-3210-XX |  | Frequency range | Remarks | QT/DQT | DTMF | Charger | Battery | 16 key |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | 0-10 | 0-11 | 0-10 | 0-11 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| TK-480 | K | $\checkmark$ |  | $\checkmark$ |  | 806~870MHz | IF1: 44.85MHz LOC : 44.395MHz | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ | Option | $\checkmark$ | - |
|  | K2 | $\checkmark$ |  |  | $\checkmark$ |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\checkmark$ |
| TK-481 | K |  | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ |  | $896 \sim 941 \mathrm{MHz}$ | IF1: 44.85 MHz <br> LOC : 44.395MHz | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ | Option | $\checkmark$ | - |
|  | K2 |  | $\checkmark$ |  | $\checkmark$ |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\checkmark$ |

Note X57-5630-XX/X54-3210-XX : Produced in Singapore

## SYSTEM SET-UP



## OPERATING FEATURES

## 1. Operation Features

The TK-480/481 is an 800/900MHz band EFJ LTRTM-compatible trunked radio designed to operate in both trunked and conventional modes. The programmable features are summarized.


This model can handle up to 32 systems with up to 250 groups in each system. The transceiver can be used in both trunked mode and conventional mode. Systems, groups, and their functions are programmed.

## 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.

## Antenna connector

Connect the supplied antenna here.
(2) System or Group selector knob (Programmable) Turning the system (or group) selector knob clockwise increases the system (or group) number by one. Turning the knob in the counterclockwise direction decreases the system (or group) number by one.
After the system number (or group number) reaches the highest system number (or group number), it goes back to lowest system number (or group number).
System numbers (or group numbers) not set are skipped. Caution : The FPU (KPG-49D) allows selecting between system selector and group 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 system and group, are stored in memory. When the power is switched on again, the system returns to the previous conditions.

## 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)

(7) PTT (Push-To-Talk) key

Press this key, then speak into the microphone to call a station.
(8) LAMP 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) S, A, 4B, and C〉 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 LAMP are arbitrary names chosen for these buttons. They can be used for any of the auxiliary functions.


## 2-3. Programmable keys

The FPU (KPG-49D) enables programmable keys to select the following functions.

Auto Tel, AUX(only when Voice Scrambler is not selected), DTMF ID (BOT), DTMF ID (EOT), Display Character, Emergency (only AUX key), Function, Group Down, Group Up, Home Group, Key Lock, Lamp, Memory (RCL/STO), Memory (RCL), Memory (STO), Monitor A, Monitor B, Monitor C, Monitor D, Redial, RF Power Lo, Scan, Scan Del/Add, Scan Temporary Delete, Scrambler (Only when Voice Scrambler is selected), SP Attenuation (Only MIC switch), System Down, System Up, TEL Disconnect and none.

These functions the FPU programs to the function keys are described in the following sections.

## OPERATING FEATURES

## - Auto TEL

Automatically connects available repeaters that are connected to telephone circuits when operating as LTR system. The time allocated to search for available repeaters is 60 seconds, after which connection failure occurs, a DTMF tone is output and the function terminates.

If connection to an available circuit is made, only ID 253, EOT or hang-up time-out can terminate the function

## ■ AUX

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 AUX port which is inside of the transceiver turns to the active level. If pressed again, the underscore disappears and the AUX ports turns to the deactive level.

## - DTMF ID (BOT)

Pressing this key in Conventional mode, automatically sends the preset Connect ID.

## ■ DTMF ID (EOT)

Pressing this key in Conventional mode, automatically sends the preset Disconnect ID.

## ■ Display character

This key switches the LCD display between the system/ group number and system/group name.

## ■ Emergency

Pressing this key for longer than the programmed "Emergency Key Delay Time" causes the transceiver to enter the emergency mode. The transceiver jumps to the programmed "Emergency System/Group" and transmits for the programmed "Active Time".

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

If "Man Down Switch" has been programmed on the radio and the switch is activated, the radio enters Emergency mode after the specified "Man Down Delay Time" expires.

## - Function

Pressing this key causes the transceiver to display "FCN". Then, pressing a DTMF key causes the corresponding programmed function to start. This key may be convenient when using many functions with the 12-key keypad (K2 type).

## - Group up/down

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

## Home group

Each pressing of the key selects a preset system/group.

## ■ Key lock

Pressing this key causes the transceiver to accept entry of only the [Function], [Key Lock], [PTT], [Lamp], [Monitor A], [Monitor B], [Monitor C], [Monitor D], and [Emergency] keys.

The locked keys also include the tuning control.

## ■ Lamp

This key illuminates the LCD and keys on the front panel. When the key is pressed, the LED lamp goes on.

When it is released, the lamp goes off after about five seconds. If any key is pressed while the LED lamp is on, the lamp is kept on for five seconds.

## ■ Memory

This key allows DTMF memory data to be recalled; up to 32 memories each with a memory dial of up to 16 digits and an $\mathrm{A} / \mathrm{N}$ of up to 10 digits per memory.

## ■ Monitor

Used to release signalling or squelch when operating as a conventional. It is also used to reset option signalling

## ■ Redial

Pressing this key when System/Group is shown, displays the previously transmitted DTMF code. Pressing [PTT] at this time, transmits the code that is currently displayed.

## ■ RF power low

Used to temporarily switch transmission output to low power. Turning the function on enables:

$$
\text { Hi } \rightarrow \text { Low, Low } \rightarrow \text { Low }
$$

Key states are backed up, except in the PC mode when they are reset.

## ■ Scan

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

## ■ Scan Del/Add

Used to select whether system scan routines are used during system scan. Each pressing of the key (to ON) toggles between lockout and lock. The scan routine is started when on lock. The DEL indicator flashes when the system is on lockout.

## $\square$ Scan temporary delete

This key is temporarily deleted a system being scanned. If you press this key when scan is stopped (when a call is being received from another station), the system is temporarily deleted and scanning restarts.

This key operates even when "Scan Type" is set to "List Type System Scan".

## ■ Scrambler

If a scrambler code (1 to 4) has been set in the FPU, an underscore ("_") appears at the extreme right of the LCD display when scrambler is active. Pressing this key changes ON/OFF of scramble operation.

Holding this key down for 2 seconds sets Scramble Code Select Mode.

## OPERATING FEATURES

## System up/down

When the key is pressed each time, the system number to be selected is incremented/decremented and repeats if held for one second or longer.

## Telephone disconnect

Pressing this key ends an RIC connection (disconnects the telephone line).

## None

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

## 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, in conventional operation.
(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.
(5) SCN (Scan) indicator

The SCN indicator appears when using Scan mode.
(6) LO indicator

Appears when low power is selected.
(7) Handset indicator

The handset indicator (J) appears when the selected group is programmed as telephone IDs.
(8) MAIL indicator

Flashes when a status message (FleetSync ${ }^{\text {TM }}$ ) 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 system and group numbers. You can program system and group names with up to ten characters in place of these numbers. The left display is used as a delete indicator ( ) and the right is used for the selective call ( $\ddagger \ddagger$ ) or scrambler ( _ ) function. The delete/add indicator shows the systems locked out of the scanning sequence. Selective call and scrambler are optional functions that can be programmed.

## 3. Scan Operating

## 3-1. System scan

System scan can be selected with the "Scan" key by programming the scan feature. When the "Scan" key is pressed and the "SCN"' mark appears, scan mode in entered. Scanning starts from the system following the currently displayed system. When a call is received, scanning stops, and the system and group are displayed.

When the system knob or programming key is touched during scanning, the scan stops and the revert system or group can be changed. Scanning resumes one second after the key is released.

System scan consists of the following 2 types.

## ■ Fix system scan

All the set systems except locked-out ones are scanned. If the DEL/ADD feature is assigned to the programmable key, it can be controlled from the front panel.

## ■ List type system scan

A scan list can be set for each system.
The list to be scanned can be changed by changing the display system.

If many system have been set, the scan speed can be increased by narrowing the systems to be scanned with scan lists.

## 3-2. System lockout

The system lockout feature is used to lock systems out of the scan sequence, and can be selected by programming in the following two ways:

## - Fixed lockout

The system to be locked out is selected by programming. When a locked system is selected, the Delete ( ) indicator appears on the left of the SYSTEM indicator. The revert system is scanned even if it is locked out. If there is a locked system, the Delete ( ) indicator flashes during fixed scanning.

## ■ User selectable lockout

If the scan lockout feature is programmed to a key, the user can lock systems out of the scan sequence with the key. To lock a system out of the scan sequence, press the key when the system is displayed. The Delete ( ) indicator is displayed on the left of the SYSTEM indicator.

## OPERATING FEATURES

To unlock a system, select the system and press the key. The Delete ( ) indicator disappears to indicate that the system has returned to the scan sequence. The revert system is scanned even if it is locked out. If there a locked system, the Delete ( ) indicator flashes during fixed scanning. If all systems are locked out, the scan stops and only the revert system is received.

## 3-3. Drop-out delay time (Scan resume time)

If a call is received during scan, the scan stops. The scan resume time can be programmed as 0 to 300 seconds in one-second increments. The default value is 3 seconds.

## 3-4. Dwell time

The dwell time is the time after transmission ends until the scan resumes in scan mode. It can be set 0 to 300 seconds by programming. The default value is 3 seconds.

## 3-5. System/Group revert

System/Group revert can be programmed for one of the following;

## ■ Last called revert

The system or group changes to the revert system or group when a call is received with the system or group being scanned.

## $\square$ Last used revert

If a system/group call is received during scanning and the PTT button is pressed for transmission and response within the drop out delay time, the system or group is assigned as the new revert system or group.

## - Selected revert

If the system/group was changed while scanning, the newly selected system/group.

## - Selected + Talkback

If the system/group was changed while scanning, the newly selected system/group. The transceiver "talks back" on the current receive group

## 3-6. Scan message wait

The time for staying with the home repeater that receives a signal during system scan and monitoring data messages can be programmed. If there is no signal from the home repeater, the system is scanned for about 50 ms . If there is a signal, three data messages are monitored. Normally, three data messages are monitored for each system, and it can be increased in multiples of three data messages per line to up to eight lines.

If the repeater data message indicates that there is no call, data monitoring is terminated and the home repeater of the next system is scanned.

## 3-7. Group scan operation

Group scan can be programmed for each group. In addition to the ID codes of the selected group, the ID codes of the other groups that are permitted for group scan are decoded. (The two fixed ID and block decode codes are always decoded.)

If, during group scanning, a call is received with one of the selectable group ID codes for which group scan is enabled, the group display indicates the group number that the call came in with. That group then becomes the new selected group. Group scan resumes after the specified dropout delay time or dwell time shared by the system scan elapses.

## 3-8. In Conventional system.

If QT or DOT is set for the channel, the channels, including signalling, are scanned.

In case of the priority group is set in conventional system, if a group scan (including group scan during a system scan) temporarily stops (receiving) in a group that does not have priority, a look back is performed to the priority group. Look back is performed according to the look back time A and B settings. If a call is received on the priority group, reception immediately switches to the priority group.

## 4. Details of Features

## 4-1. Time-out timer

The time-out timer can be programmed in 15 seconds increments from 15 seconds to ten 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.

## 4-2. Sub LCD

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

## 4-3. 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.

## 4-4. PTT ID

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

You can program PTT ID "on" or "off" for each group channel (DTMF). The contents of ID are programmed for each transceiver.

The transceiver is capable to have ID. The format is DTMF. The timing that the transceiver sends ID is programmable.

BOT : Connect ID is sent on beginning of transmission.
EOT : Disconnect ID is sent on end of transmission.
Both : Connect ID is sent on beginning of transmission and disconnect ID is sent on end of transmission.

There is also "PTT ID" setting for each channel.

## OPERATING FEATURES

## 4-5. 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 "S" key.

## 4-6. Battery Warning

This transceiver has battery warning feature. If the low voltage is detected during transmission, the transceiver warns it by flashing red "LED".

Then more low voltage is detected during transmission, the transceiver stops transmission and warns it by flashing red "LED" and beep.

Please notice "standard" for the battery exchange, charging time by flashing red LED and beep.

## 4-7. 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.

## 4-8. Call indicator

The call indicator can be programmed for each group. In trunked system, it can be set to respond to a selectable decode ID or one of two fixed IDs, except block IDs. When a call is received with a selectable decode ID, the call indicator flashes. When a call is received with a fixed ID, the call indicator lights continuously.

On a conventional system, the call indicator can be programmed to light for each QT or DOT code. It keeps flashing while a call is being received. It is turned off by pressing any front panel key.

## 4-9. Free system ringback

This feature is available only when a telephone interconnected ID code is selected. If a busy tone sounds when the PTT button is pressed, the transceiver enters this mode automatically.

When the PTT button is released, a beep sounds for 400 ms to indicate that the mode has been entered. If the scan is on, it is resumed (the "SCN" mark goes on). When any repeater becomes available, a ringing tone sounds and this mode ends.

The mode is terminated when the system, group, scan, PTT, key is changed.

## 4-10. System search

This feature can be programmed to automatically access other programmed systems when the selected system cannot be accessed. If an intercept tone sounds when the PTT button is pressed after setting the mode, the transceiver has entered the mode.

If the group ID is a telephone interconnect ID, the transceiver then attempts to access, in succession, other systems that have a telephone interconnect ID in the revert group location. If the group ID is a dispatch ID, the transceiver attempts to access other systems that have a dispatch ID programmed in the revert group location.

If there is no system to be accessed, an intercept tone sounds, the mode is terminated, and the transceiver returns to the first system. If the access is successful, the mode is terminated, and the searched system becomes the new selected system (If during scanning, the scan stops).

## 4-11. Transpond

This feature can be programmed to turn on and off for each group. If the ID of the group for which transpond is enabled is received, two data messages (transmit ID and turn-off code) are automatically transmitted if the PTT button is not pressed as a response within the time set ( 0 to 300 seconds in 1 -second increments). If the PTT button is pressed within the time, the transpond is not preformed.

## 4-12. Transmit inhibit

The transceiver can be programmed with a transmit inhibit block of ID codes. If an ID code within this block is decoded the preset time before the PTT button is pressed, transmission is inhibited. The BUSY indicator lights and a busy tone sounds until the PTT button is released to indicate that transmission is not possible (except clear-to talk mode).

Transmission with the group for which the encode ID is not set is inhibited, and the busy tone is output while the PTT button is held down, regardless of the clear-to -talk setting.

## 4-13. Auto TEL

A telephone interconnect call can be made by simply pressing the key by assigning this feature to the key. This feature accesses the TEL channel of the available system automatically.

When the key is pressed, a queue tone is output, and the "AUTO TEL" appears on the alphanumeric display along with a flashing handset indicator (J) to indicate that this mode has been entered. If the TEL ID is set for the revert system, the TEL channel of that system is accessed. If all TEL channels are busy, an attempt is made to access the TEL channels of another system in which the TEL ID code has been programmed. It is repeated for 60 seconds until the access succeeds. If the access succeeds, a dial tone returns from the repeater. If the key is pressed again when the queue tone is sounding, this mode is canceled.

If the access fails after 60 seconds, a deny tone is output and this mode is terminated. When the talk ends, the revert system/group returns. When the scan mode is effective, the scan resumes. The Auto TEL feature can be programmed to turn on or off for each system.

## ■ ARO mode

If affects Trunking mode only. Automatic Repeat Request (ARQ) mode is a manner to minimize the air traffic of data communication. Also, it enables to occupy the trunking repeater channel for the data communication period.

## ■ Data TX with OT/DOT

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.

## OPERATING FEATURES

## 5. Option Signalling

## 5-1. DTMF

Built-in DTMF decoder is available for option signalling.
It is possible to use individual call, group call, D.B.D. (Dead Beat Disable). D.B.D. is used with DTMF only.

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

If option signalling matches on a group which is set up with option signalling, the option signalling indicator (*) will flash and option signalling will be released. The transpond or alert tone will sound.

If the selective call alert LED is set up, the orange LED will flash.

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

## ■ AND/OR

You can select AND or OR for option signalling match conditions.

|  | Alert/Transpond |
| :--- | :---: |
| AND | QT/DQT/ID+DTMF; Option matches = Action |
| OR | QT/DQT/ID+DTMF; Option matches = Action |
|  | AF mute open |
| AND | QT/DQT/ID+DTMF; Option matches = Action |
| OR | QT/DQT/ID; Signalling only matches = Action |

With OR set up, alert/transpond will not function with only DTMF.

With OR set up, AF mute will not release when only DTMF matches.

With a conventional group not set up with QT or DQT, only the carrier is considered when signalling matches.

## Auto Reset

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

## - Dead Beat Disable

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

When D.B.D. matches, transpond will function. Alert will not be output, and option signalling match icon will not appear.

## 5-2. MSK

Built-in MSK (FleetSync ${ }^{\text {M }}$ : Fleet-ID) decoder is available for option signalling. When the group ID matches, squelch remains muted while the station waits for reception of proper MSK signal. When MSK signal matches, squelch unmutes.

## ■ AND/OR

AND : QT/DQT/ID + MSK to unmute. MSK matches = alert tone

OR : QT/DQT/ID to unmute. MSK matches = alert tone

## 6. Alphanumeric Two-way Paging Function (FleetSync ${ }^{\text {TM }}$ )

## 6-1. General

The Alphanumeric Two-way Paging Function (FleetSync ${ }^{\text {TM }}$ ) is a Kenwood proprietary protocol. It enables a variety of paging functions.

## 6-2. 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.

## 6-3. PTT ID

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

When selecting (Sel) for MSK ID, the radio calls the specific Fleet user the same as selective call.

## 6-4. 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.

## 6-5. 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 9 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.

## OPERATING FEATURES

## 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;

80~87: Reserved for future use.
88 : Terminates to emergency mode.
89 : Request for hornalert (For Mobile).
90 : Remote stun on. Disable the received radio unit's TX.
91 : Remote stun on. Disable the received radio unit's TX/RX.
92 : Cancel remote stun. Enable the received radio unit's TX/RX.
93 : Acknowledgement status sent when the radio unit is in stun mode (TX disabled).
94 : Acknowledgement status sent when the radio unit is in stun mode (TX/RX disabled).
95~97: Reserved for future use.
98 : Man Down Emergency status.
99 : Emergency Status.
Note : Remote stun works with DTMF D.B.D. 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).)

## 6-6. Short Message (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 4 received messages can be stored in the stack memory. In the Stack Mode, 3-digit LCD indicates the received Short Message as "M01"~"M04".

## 6-7. Long Message (Optional)

A maximum of 1024 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.

## 6-8. 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.

## 6-9. Other Functions <br> ■ Manual Dial

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

## - FleetSync ${ }^{\text {TM }}$ Baud Rate

MSK data baud rate setting. The same rate must be set as a communication partner.

1200bps:
Data communication is made in 1200bps. 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 1200 bps , but it will decrease the data traffic. Data rate 2400 bps may not work properly depending on the repeater's characteristic.

## - Message Mode Timer

Message Mode Timer is a delay timer returning from message/stack mode to Normal mode.

## ■ Status/Short/Long Message on Data Group

Status/Short/Long Message transmission is made whether on the Data System/Group.

## ■ Status/Short/Unit ID Message Serial Output (Option)

Whether a received Status/Short message or PTT ID is output or not from serial port.

## ■ Call Alert (Continuous)

The radio can provide the alert tone repeatedly until next operation.

## - PTT ID Sidetone

This function allows a single beep sound after the PTT ID (MSK) for FleetSync singalling is encoded.

## - Caller ID Stack

The radio stores the last 3 received caller IDs to volatile memory.

## ■ Caller ID Display

PTT ID is displayed on LCD.

## 6-10. 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 System/ Group. If a radio unit receives a GTC message, it will move to the Data System/Group of the current system. Increase this item to make sure the called radio unit moves to the Data System/Group.

## ■ Random Access (Contention)

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

## OPERATING FEATURES

## ■ 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 (or all the repeater channels for Trunking mode) 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. It must be set to more than 300 ms if data communication is made in Trunking Mode.

## 7. 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.

The high tone is 1477 Hz , the mid tone is 941 Hz , and the low tone is 770 Hz .

## 7-1. Power On Tone

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

## 7-2. Alert Tone

This tone is output when the transceiver is TX inhibition for TOT and PLL unlocked. It is output until the PTT button is released. (The 697 Hz tone is output.)

## 7-3. DBD On Tone

When a D.B.D. code is received, transpond tone sounds.

## 7-4. DBD Off Tone

When a D.B.D. release code is received, transpond tone sounds.

## 7-5. Password Agreement Tone

When the correct password is entered, the tone sounds. The optional feature's control tone can be set to yes or no.

## 7-6. PTT Release Tone

When you release the PTT switch, the PTT release tone sounds.

## 7-7. Busy Tone

Sounds in LTR mode, when you cannot use a repeater (system busy or TX inhibit). Sounds in conventional mode, when busy channel lockout is functioning. You can select yes or no for the optional feature's warning tone.

## 7-8. Group Call Tone

Sounds when a group call with the correct DTMF option signalling is received, repeats 7 times. You can select yes or no for the optional feature's warning tone.

## 7-9. Individual Call Tone

Sounds when an individual call with the correct DTMF option signalling is received. You can select yes or no for the optional feature's warning tone.

## 7-10. 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). You can select yes or no for the optional feature's control tone.

## 7-11. 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). You can select yes or no for the optional feature's control tone.

## 7-12. 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. You can select yes or no for the optional feature's control tone.

## 7-13. Key Input Error Tone

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

## 7-14. Roll Over Tone

Sounds at the smallest system/group. You can select yes or no for the optional feature's control tone.

## 7-15. Transpond Tone

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

## OPERATING FEATURES / REALIGNMENT

## 7-16. Intercept Tone

This tone indicates that the transceiver is out of range. It indicates that the PTT button is pressed, and transmission has started, but the repeater cannot be connected and talking is not possible. It is output until the PTT button is released. (The mid tone and low tone are output alternately in 200ms intervals.)

## 7-17. Delay Tone

This tone is output when the PTT button is pressed and the repeater is accessed three times or more to indicate connection with the repeater is delayed. This tone is the same as the busy tone. (It is not output of clear to talk has been set to yes.)

## 7-18. Proceed Tone

This tone is output when the PTT button is pressed, transmission starts, and the repeater is connected to indicate that the user can talk if the clear to talk function has been set. (The high tone is output for 100 ms .)

## 7-19. Queue Tone

This tone is output until the auto TEL function is set and the TEL channel is accepted successfully. (The mid tone on for 50 ms , off for 50 ms , and on for 50 ms in 1 second intervals.)

## 7-20. Deny Tone

This tone is output if the auto TEL function is set, the queue tone is output, but the TEL channel cannot be accessed within 60 seconds. It is similar to the intercept tone. (The mid tone and low tone are output alternately in 150 ms intervals.)

## 7-21. Free System Ringback Mode Tone, System Search Mode Tone

This tone indicates that the transceiver is free system ringback mode or system search mode. (The mid tone is output for 400 ms .)

## 7-22. Ringing Tone

This tone indicates that the transceiver can use the repeater in free system ringback mode. (The mid tone and no tone are output eight cycles alternately in 50 ms intervals.)

## 7-23. System Search Tone

Sounds when the system changes during system search. You can select yes or no for the optional feature's warning tone.

## 7-24. System Search End Tone

Sounds when a possible connection to a repeater in system search is not mode. You can select yes or no for the optional feature's warning tone.

## REALIGNMENT

## 1. Modes



| Mode | Function |
| :--- | :--- |
| User mode | For normal use. |
| Panel test mode | Used by the dealer to check the funda- <br> mental 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- | 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 program <br> of the flash memory. |
| Clone mode | Used to transfer programming data from <br> one radio to another. |

## 2. How to Enter Each Mode

| Mode | Operation |
| :--- | :--- |
| User mode | Power ON |
| Panel test mode | [A]+Power ON (Two seconds) |
| PC mode | Received commands from PC |
| Panel tuning mode | [Panel test mode]+[S] |
| Firmware programming mode | [S]+Power ON (Two seconds) |
| Clone mode | $[C]+$ Power ON (Two seconds) |

## 3. Panel Test Mode

Setting method refer to ADJUSTMENT.

## 4. Panel Tuning Mode

Setting method refer to ADJUSTMENT.

## REALIGNMENT

## 5. PC Mode

## 5-1. Preface

The TK-480/481 transceiver is programmed by using a personal computer, programming interface (KPG-36) and programming software (KPG-49D).

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-480/481 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-480/481 to PC mode, then attach the interface cable.


## 5-3. KPG-36 description <br> (PC programming interface cable: Option)

The KPG-36 is required to interface the TK-480/481 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 TK480/481 to the computers RS-232C serial port.

## 5-4. Programming software description

The KPG-49D programming disk is supplied in 3-1/2" disk format. The software on this disk allows a user to program TK-480/481 radios via programming interface cable (KPG36).

## 5-5. Programming with IBM PC

If data is transferred to the transceiver from an IBM PC with the KPG-49D, 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.

KPG-49D instruction manual parts No. : B62-1096-XX


Fig. 1

## 6. Firmware Programming Mode

## 6-1. Preface

Flash memory is mounted on the TK-480/481. This allows the TK-480/481 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-480/481 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 programming software (KPG-49D), select "firmware program" in the "Program" item, and press the Return key on the personal computer. This starts up the firmware programmer.
2. The top screen is displayed. Press any key to advance to the next screen.
3. Set the communications speed (normally, 57600 bps) and communications port in the Setup item.
4. Set the firmware to be updated by File select (=F1).
5. Turn the TK-480/481 power ON with the [S] switch held down. Hold the switch down for two seconds until the display changes to "PROG 57600". When "PROG 57600" appears, release your finger from the switch.
6. Check the connection between the TK-480/481 and the personal computer, and make sure that the TK-480/481 is in the Program mode.
7. Press F10 on the personal computer. A window opens on the display to indicate progress of writing. When the TK480/481 starts to receive data. the [P] icon is blinking.
8. If writing ends successfully. the LED on the TK-480/481 lights and the checksum is displayed.
9. If you want to continue programming other TK-480/481 s, repeat steps 5 to 8 .

## TK-480/481

## REALIGNMENT

## Notes:

- To start the Firmware Programmer from KPG-49D, the Fpro path must be set up by KPG-49D Setup.
- This mode cannot be entered if the Firmware Programming mode is set to Disable in the Programming software (KPG-49D).
- 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" is displayed, the checksum is displayed. If you press the [MON] switch again while the checksum is displayed, "PROG 57600" is redisplayed.
2. If you press the [LAMP] 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 [LAMP] 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 [LAMP] switch again while "PROG 38400" is displayed, the display returns to "PROG 57600".

## 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-480/481 power ON with the [C] key held down. If the password is set to the TK-480/481, the TK-480/481 displays "CLONE LOCK". If the password is not set, the TK-480/481 displays "CLONE MODE".
2. When "CLONE LOCK" is displayed, only the knob (encoder) and [S], and [0] to [9] keys can be accepted. When you enter the correct password, and "CLONE MODE" is displayed, the TK-480/481 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-480/ 481. Each press of the key shifts the display in order to the left. When you enter the password and press the [S] 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 [S] key, the currently selected number is determined. If you press the [S] 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-480/481.
5. Connect the cloning cable (No. E30-3325-05) to the universal connectors on the master and slave.
6. Press the [S] 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 [S] 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.

Cloning cable
(E30-3325-05)


Fig. 2

## CIRCUIT DESCRIPTION

## 1. Overview

This transceiver is an $800 / 900 \mathrm{MHz}$ band EFJ LTR ${ }^{\text {TM }}$ trunked system compatible FM portable transceiver that can be programmed to operate on both LTR and conventional systems.

## 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.


## 3. Receiver System

## 3-1. RF unit

An incoming RF signal from the antenna terminal is passed through the antenna switch (D7, D9, and D10 are off) and then the bandpass filter (L11). The signal is amplified by RF amplifier Q9, and passed through the bandpass filter (L20) to remove the spurious signal again. The resulting signal is applied to the first mixer (Q6), where it is mixed with the first local oscillator signal output from the frequency synthesizer to produce the first IF $(44.85 \mathrm{MHz})$.

## 3-2. IF unit

The first IF signal is passed through a four-pole monolithic crystal filter (XF1) to remove a adjacent channel signal. The filtered first IF signal is amplified by the first IF amplifier (Q5) and then applied to the IF system IC (IC9). 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 X1) and produces the second IF signal of 455 kHz .

The second IF signal is passed through the ceramic filter (CF1,2) 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.

Fig. 1 Frequency configuration


Fig. 2 Receiving system

## CIRCUIT DESCRIPTION

## 3-3. Audio amplifier circuit

The demodulated signal from IC9 is amplified by IC8 (2) 2), high-pass filtered, low-pass filtered, high-pass filtered, band-eliminate filtered,and de-emphasized by IC12.

The signal then goes through an AF amplifier IC3 (2/2), an electronic volume control (IC4), 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 microcomputer becomes Low in the standby and Q304, Q305 which are power supply circuit for IC300 turn off. Also, IC12 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, IC12 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 ( O 310 ) 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. 3.

| 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. 3 Audio amplifier circuit

## 3-4. Squelch circuit

The output from IC9 enters FM IC again, then passed through a band-pass filter. The noise component output from IC9 is amplified by Q19 and rectified by D3 to produce a DC voltage corresponding to the noise level. The DC voltage is sent to the analog port of the CPU (IC15). And IC9 outputs a DC voltage (RSSI) corresponding to the input of the IF amplifier. The CPU reads the RSSI signal via pin 24.

IC15 determines whether to output sounds from the speaker by comparing the input voltage of pin 28 and pin 24 with the preset value.


Fig. 4 Squelch circuit


Fig. 5 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 (0300).

When the SP-MIC is not attached, the microphone switching terminal (MSW) on the universal connector becomes High, and mute switch ( Q 300 ) is turned ON. When the SP-MIC is 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 TXRX unit.

## CIRCUIT DESCRIPTION

The signal from microphone passes through the limitter circuit in D11, and through the high-pass filter, the ALC circuit, the low-pass filter, the high-pass filter, and pre-emphasis/IDC circuit in IC12. When encoding DTMF, mute switch (Q7) is turned OFF for muting the microphone input signal.

The signal passes through the D/A converter (IC4) for the maximum deviation adjustment, and enters the summing amplifier consisting of IC3 (2/2), and is mixed with the low speed data from the CPU (IC15).

The output signal from the summing amplifier passes through the D/A converter (IC4) again for the TA maximum deviation adjustment, and the AF switch ( O 21 is off in TX), and goes to the VCO modulation input.

The other output signal from the summing amplifier passes through the D/A converter (IC4) again for the BAL adjustment, and the buffer amplifier (IC1 (2/2)), and goes to the VCXO modulation input.

## 4-2. Drive and Final amplifier

The signal from the T/R switch (D5 is on) is amplified by the pre-drive (Q11) and drive amplifier (Q12) to 50 mW .

The output of the drive amplifier is amplified by the RF power amplifier (IC30) to 2.5 W (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 (D7 is on) and applied to the antenna terminal.

## 4-3. APC circuit

The APC circuit always monitors the current flowing through the RF power amplifier (IC30) and keeps a constant current. The voltage drop at R127, R128 and R129 is caused by the current flowing through the RF power amplifier and this voltage is applied to the differential amplifier (IC21 1/2).

IC21 (2/2) compares the output voltage of IC21 (1/2) with the reference voltage from IC4, and the output of IC21 (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. Q14,15 and 18 are turned on in transmit and the APC circuit is active.


Fig. 6 Microphone amplifier


Fig. 7 Drive and final amplifier and APC circuit

## CIRCUIT DESCRIPTION

## 5. Frequency Synthesizer Unit

## 5-1. Frequency synthesizer

The frequency synthesizer consists of the VCXO (X2), VCO (IC14), PLL IC (IC11) 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-480's VCO covers a dual range of the 806~ 825 MHz , and the $851 \sim 870 \mathrm{MHz}$. The VCO generates $806.15 \sim 825.15 \mathrm{MHz}$ for providing to the first local signal in receive. In TA mode, the pin 1 of the VCO goes low and the VCO generates $851 \sim 870 \mathrm{MHz}$.

The TK-481's VCO covers a dual range of the 896~ 902 MHz , and the $935 \sim 941 \mathrm{MHz}$. The VCO generates $890.15 \sim 896.15 \mathrm{MHz}$ for providing to the first local signal in receive. In TA mode, the pin 1 of the VCO goes low and the VCO generates $935 \sim 941 \mathrm{MHz}$.

The output of the VCO is amplified by the buffer amplifier (O8) and routed to the pin 5 of the PLL IC. Also the output of the VCO is amplified by the two-buffer amplifier (Q10, Q17) and routed to the next stage according to T/R switch (D4, D5).

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 100 kHz reference signal which is eighth of the channel step $(12.5 \mathrm{kHz})$. The input signal from the pins 1 and 5 of the PLL IC is divided down to the 100 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 3 of the VCO and locked to keep the VCO frequency constant.

PLL data is output from DT (pin 52), CP (pin 64) and EP (pin 69) of the microprocessor (IC15). 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 21 (UL) of the microprocessor. When the PLL is unlocked, the UL goes low.


Fig. 8 PLL block diagram

## 6. Control Circuit

The control circuit consists of microprocessor (IC15) and its peripheral circuits. It controls the TX-RX unit and transfers data to and from the display unit. IC15 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 (IC15) 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. The data, such as operating status, is programmed into the EEPROM (IC16).

## - Flash Memory

Note: The flash memory holds data such as written with the FPU (KPG-49D), 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.


Fig. 9 Memory circuit

## CIRCUIT DESCRIPTION

## 6-2. Low battery warning

The battery voltage is monitored by the microprocessor (IC15). 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. 5.8V), 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 to <br> make calls. |

## 6-3. Key input

If the clock is supplied to CLK terminal when the RES terminal (CPU pin 53) 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.


Fig. 10 Key input


## 7. Signalling Circuit

## 7-1. Encode

- Low-speed data (QT,DQT,LTR)

Low-speed data is output from pin 36 of the CPU. The signal passes through a low-pass CR filter, and goes to the summing amplifier (IC3 1/2). The signal is mixed with the audio signal and goes to the VCO (IC14) and VCXO (X2) modulation input after passing through the D/A converter (IC4) for BAL adjustment.

## - High-speed data (DTMF)

High-speed data is output from pin 35 of the CPU. The signal passes through a low-pass filter consisting of IC23, and provides a TX DTMF tone and a RX DTMF tone including a beep tone. The TX DTMF tone is passed to the D/A convertor (IC4) for DTMF deviation adjustment, and then applied to the audio processor (IC12).

The signal is mixed with the audio signal and goes to the VCO and VCXO. The RX DTMF tone is passed a summing amplifier (IC3 2/2), the D/A convertor (IC4) for audio control, audio power amplifier and then to the speaker.

## - MSK

MSK signal is output from pin 6 of IC12. The signal passes through the D/A converter (IC4) for the MSK deviation adjustment, and is routed to the VCO. When encoding MSK, the microphone input signal is muted.


Fig. 12 Encode

Fig. 11 Decade counter timing chart

## CIRCUIT DESCRIPTION

## 7-2. Decode

## - Low-speed data (QT,DOT,LTR)

The demodulated signal from the IF IC (IC9) is amplified by IC8 (1/2) and passes through a low-pass filter (IC10) to remove audio components. The signal is input to pin 23 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 is amplified by IC8 $(1 / 2)$ and goes to IC13, 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.

## - MSK

The MSK input signal from the IF IC is amplified by IC8 (1/ 2) and goes to pin 5 of IC12. The signal is demodulated by MSK demodulator in IC12. The demodulated data goes to the CPU for processing.


Fig. 13 Decode

## 8. Power Supply Circuit

Battery $+B$ is supplied via a $3 A$ 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 IC7 supplies $5 \mathrm{~V}(5 \mathrm{C})$ to common circuits. IC6 supplies to the TX circuit and the RX circuit. During transmission, 5TC becomes Low and Q 2 is turned ON to supply $5 \mathrm{~V}(5 \mathrm{~T})$ to the TX circuit. During reception, 5RC becomes Low and Q1 is turned ON to supply $5 \mathrm{~V}(5 R)$ to the $R X$ circuit.


Fig. 14 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. R422, R32, R250, R259, R147, R276, R421 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: Iow |
| PTTIN | PTT switch signal input to board (TX: low) |
| 5CNS | Battery (5V) |
| DI9 | 9600 bps data output |
| RXEMAO | Received signal output from board (after de-emphasis) |
| RXEMAI | Received signal input to board (after de-emphasis) |
| PTTOUT | PTT switch signal output from board (TX: low) |
| MONI | Busy: low |
| LAMP | Busy: low |
| AAC | Audio Amp Control signal output from board (Busy: high) |
| Audio Beep | Beep signal output from board |
| AUX TXD | Serial data |
| AUX RXD/EXTSW | Serial data/Option switch port |

Table 1 Terminal name and function

## TK-480/481

## SEMICONDUCTOR DATA

## Microprocessor : 30622M8A-4F9GP (TX-RX Unit IC15)



## SEMICONDUCTOR DATA

Shift Register 1 : BU4094BCFV (TX-RX Unit IC18)
Shift Register 2 : BU4094BCFV (TX-RX Unit IC19)

| Pin No. | Port | Port name | Function |
| :---: | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 1 | STRB | ES | Strobe |
| 2 | DATA | DAT | Data |
| 3 | CLK | CK | Clock |
| 4 | Q1 | LEDR | Red LED. H : On, L : Off |
| 5 | Q2 | LEDG | Green LED. H : On, L : Off |
| 6 | Q3 | KEYBLT | Key backlight. H : On, L : Off |
| 7 | Q4 | MMUTE | MIC mute. H : Unmute, L : Mute |
| 8 | VSS |  | GND. |
| 9 | QS |  | IC18 data output. |
| 10 | Q'S |  | NC |
| 11 | Q8 | DTMPD | DTMF decode IC power down. <br> H : Power down, L : Busy |
| 12 | Q7 |  | Not used. |
| 13 | Q6 | 5TC | TX power control. H : RX, L: TX |
| 14 | O5 | $5 R C$ | RX power control. H : TX, L: RX |
| 15 | OE | OE | Output enable. |
| 16 | VDC | $5 M$ | +5V. |


| Pin No. | Port | Port name | Function |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | STRB | ES | Strobe |
| 2 | DATA | DAT | Data |
| 3 | CLK | CK | Clock |
| 4 | Q1 | AM1 | Audio mute 1. H: Unmute, L : Mute |
| 5 | O2 | LOK | Link complete (Programmable active H/L). |
| 6 | Q3 | TA | Talk around. H: Off, L: On |
| 7 | Q4 |  | NC |
| 8 | VSS |  | GND |
| 9 | QS |  | NC |
| 10 | Q'S |  | NC |
| 11 | Q8 | SQ | External squelch (Programmable active H/L). |
| 12 | Q7 | CODE2 | Option board data 2. |
| 13 | Q6 | CODE1 | Option board data 1. |
| 14 | Q5 | OPT | Option board control. <br> Please set option board type in the KPG-49D. H: On, L: Off <br> Auxiliary signal outut. Please set key function in the KPG-49D (Programmable active $\mathrm{H} / \mathrm{L}$ ). |
| 15 | OE | OE | Output enable. |
| 16 | VDC | 5M | +5 V . |

## VCO System : KCH31, KCH32 (TX-RX Unit IC14)

## ■ Circuit diagram



SEMICONDUCTOR DATA

## PLL System : SA7025DK (TX-RX Unit IC11)

## ■ Block diagram



Pin description

| Pin No. | Symbol | Description |
| :---: | :--- | :--- |
| 1 | CLOCK | Serial clock input. |
| 2 | DATA | Serial data input. |
| 3 | STROBE | Serial strobe input. |
| 4 | VSS | Digital ground. |
| 5 | RFIN | Prescaler positive input. |
| 6 | $\overline{R F I N}$ | Prescaler negative input. |
| 7 | VCCP | Prescaler positive supply voltage. This pin supplies power to the prescaler and RF input buffer. |
| 8 | REFIN | Reference divider input. |
| 9 | RA | Auxiliary current setting; resistor to VsSA. |
| 10 | AUXIN | Auxiliary divider input. |
| 11 | PHA | Auxiliary phase detector output. |
| 12 | VSSA | analog ground. |
| 13 | PHI | Integral phase detector output. |
| 14 | PHP | Proportional phase detector output. |
| 15 | VDDA | Analog supply voltage. This pin supplies power to the charge pumps, Auxiliary prescaler, Auxiliary and Reference buffers. |
| 16 | RN | Main current setting; resistor to VsSA. |
| 17 | RF | Fractional compensation current setting; resistor to VssA. |
| 18 | LOCK | Lock detector output. |
| 19 | TEST | Test pin; connect to VDD. |
| 20 | VDD | Digital supply voltage. This pin supplies power to the CMOS digital part of the device. |

## TK-480/481

## DESCRIPTION OF COMPONENTS

## DISPLAY UNIT (X54-3210-XX)

| Ref. No. | Use/ Function | Operation/Condition |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| IC300 | IC | Audio power amplifier |
| IC301 | IC | Counter / Key scan |
| Q300 | FET | DC switch / 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 |
| Q305 | Transistor | Current driver / Audio amp AVR |
| Q306 | Transistor | DC switch |
| Q307 | Transistor | Current driver / LCD back light LED AVR |
| Q308 | FET | DC switch / SP INT/EXT |
| Q309 | Transistor | Temperature compensation |
| Q310 | FET | Mute switch |
| D300 | Zener diode | Surge absorption |
| D301 | LED | LED |
| D302 | Diode | Quick discharge / Red, Green $\quad$ / 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 |
|  |  |  |


| Ref. No. | Use/ Function | Operation/Condition |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| IC15 | IC | Microprocessor / 16-bit+1M flash |
| IC16 | IC | EEPROM |
| IC17 | IC | AND gate |
| IC18,19 | IC | Shift register / Output expander |
| IC21 | IC | Comparator (APC) |
| IC23 | IC | Active filter / For HSDout |
| IC30 | IC | Power module |
| Q1 | FET | DC switch /5R |
| Q2 | Transistor | DC switch /5T |
| Q3 | Transistor | Ripple filter / 5CV |
| Q4 | Transistor | TX/RX switch |
| Q5 | Transistor | IF amplifier |
| Q6 | FET | Mixer |
| Q7 | FET | Mute switch / MIC line mute |
| Q8 | Transistor | RF amplifier |
| Q9 | FET | RF amplifier |
| Q10 | Transistor | Buffer amplifier |
| Q11,12 | Transistor | RF amplifier / TX driver |
| Q13 | FET | DC switch |
| Q14,15 | Transistor | DC switch |
| Q16 | Transistor | AF mute switch |
| Q17 | Transistor | RF amplifier |
| Q18 | FET | DC switch |
| Q19 | Transistor | Noise amplifier / Squelch |
| Q20 | Transistor | Switch |
| Q21 | FET | AF mute switch |
| Q22 | FET | DC switch |
| Q23 | FET | Mute switch |
| D1 | Diode | Reverse protection |
| D2 | Diode | Overload protection |
| D3 | Diode | Noise detection |
| D4,5 | Diode | TX/RX switch |
| D6 | Diode | Overload protection |
| D7 | Diode | ANT switch |
| D8 | Diode | Reverse current prevention |
| D9,10 | Diode | ANT switch |
| D11 | Diode | Voltage clamp |
| D12 | Diode | DC switch |
| D17,18 | Diode | Surge absorption |

## TK-480/481

PARTS LIST

* 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.

L: Scandinavia
$\mathbf{Y}:$ PX (Far East, Hawaii)
K : USA
T: England
$\mathbf{X}$ : Australia
$\mathbf{Y}$ : AAFES (Europe)

P:Canada
E : Europe
M: Other Areas

TK-480/481
DISPLAY UNIT (X54-3210-XX)



| Ref. No. | Address | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline \text { New } \\ \text { parts } \end{array}$ | Parts No. |  | Descripti |  | Destination |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| TX-RX UNIT (X57-5630-XX) -10 : TK-480 -11 : TK-481 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| C1,2 |  |  | CK73GB1E103K | CHIPC | 0.010UF | K |  |
| C3,4 |  |  | CC73GCH1H101J | CHIPC | 100PF | $J$ |  |
| C5 |  |  | CK73GB1E103K | CHIP C | 0.010UF | K |  |
| C6 |  |  | C92-0507-05 | CHIP-TAN | 4.7UF | 6.3WV |  |
| C7 |  |  | CC73GCH1H101J | CHIP C | 100PF | J |  |
| C8 |  |  | CK73GB1E223K | CHIP C | 0.022UF | K |  |
| C9 |  |  | CK73GB1C104K | CHIPC | 0.10UF | K |  |
| C10 |  |  | C92-0507-05 | CHIP-TAN | 4.7UF | 6.3WV |  |
| C11 |  |  | CK73GB1C104K | CHIP C | 0.10 UF | K |  |
| $\mathrm{C} 12,13$ |  |  | C92-0507-05 | CHIP-TAN | 4.7UF | 6.3WV |  |
| C14 |  |  | C92-0576-05 | CHIP-TAN | 1.0UF | 6.3WV |  |
| C15 |  |  | CC73GCH1H100D | CHIP C | 10PF | D |  |
| C16,17 |  |  | CC73GCH1H101J | CHIPC | 100PF | J |  |
| C18 |  |  | CK73GB1C104K | CHIP C | 0.10UF | K |  |
| C19-23 |  |  | CC73GCH1H101J | CHIPC | 100PF | J |  |
| C24 |  |  | C92-0507-05 | CHIP-TAN | 4.7UF | 6.3WV |  |
| C25 |  |  | CK73FB1A105K | CHIPC | 1.0UF | K |  |
| C26 |  |  | CK73GB1E123K | CHIPC | 0.012UF | K |  |
| C27 |  |  | CK73GB1C104K | CHIPC | 0.10UF | K |  |
| C28-30 |  |  | CC73GCH1H101J | CHIP C | 100PF | J |  |
| C31 |  |  | CK73GB1C104K | CHIPC | 0.10UF | K |  |
| C32 |  |  | CK73GB1H472K | CHIP C | 4700PF | K |  |
| C33 |  |  | CK73GB1H471K | CHIP C | 470PF | K |  |
| C34 |  |  | C92-0560-05 | CHIP-TAN | 10UF | 6.3WV |  |
| C35 |  |  | CK73GB1C333K | CHIPC | 0.033 UF | K |  |
| C36 |  |  | CC73GCH1 H820J | CHIP C | 82PF | J |  |
| C37 |  |  | C92-0560-05 | CHIP-TAN | 10UF | 6.3WV |  |
| C38 |  |  | CC73GCH1H101J | CHIPC | 100PF | J |  |
| C39 |  |  | CC73GCH1H221J | CHIP C | 220PF | J |  |
| C40 |  |  | CC73GCH1H101J | CHIP C | 100PF | J |  |
| C41 |  |  | CK73FB1C334K | CHIP C | 0.33UF | K |  |
| C42 |  |  | CK73GB1E103K | CHIP C | 0.010UF |  |  |
| C43 |  |  | C92-0513-05 | CHIP-TAN | 3.3UF | 6.3WV |  |
| C44 |  |  | C92-0662-05 | CHIP-TAN | 15UF | 6.3WV |  |
| C45 |  |  | CC73GCH1H220J | CHIP C | 22PF | J |  |
| C46 |  |  | CC73GCH1H221J | CHIPC | 220PF | $J$ |  |
| C47 |  |  | CK73GB1E223K | CHIPC | 0.022UF | K |  |
| C48 |  |  | CC73GCH1H220J | CHIPC | 22PF | J |  |
| C49,50 |  |  | CK73GB1H102K | CHIPC | 1000PF | K |  |
| C51 |  |  | CK73GB1E223K | CHIPC | 0.022UF | K |  |
| C52-54 |  |  | CK73GB1H102K | CHIP C | 1000PF | K |  |
| C55 |  |  | CC73GCH1H150J | CHIP C | 15PF | $J$ |  |
| C56 |  |  | CK73GB1H222K | CHIPC | 2200PF | K |  |
| C57 |  |  | CK73GB1E153K | CHIP C | 0.015UF | K |  |
| C58 |  |  | CK73GB1C104K | CHIPC | 0.10 UF | K |  |
| C59 |  |  | CC73GCH1H101J | CHIPC | 100PF | J |  |
| C60 |  |  | CC73GCH1H100D | CHIP C | 10PF | D |  |
| C61 |  |  | CC73GCH1H040C | CHIPC | 4.0PF | C | B-K,K2 |
| C62 |  |  | CK73GB1E103K | CHIPC | 0.010UF | K |  |
| C63 |  |  | CC73GCH1H101J | CHIPC | 100PF | J |  |
| C64 |  |  | CC73GCH1H271J | CHIPC | 270PF | J |  |
| C65 |  |  | CK73GB1H103K | CHIPC | 0.010UF | K |  |
| C66 |  |  | CK73GB1C104K | CHIPC | 0.10UF | K |  |
| C67 |  |  | CK73GB1H122J | CHIPC | 1200PF | $J$ |  |
| C68 |  |  | CC73GCH1H04OC | CHIPC | 4.0PF | C | B-K,K2 |
| C69 |  |  | C92-0559-05 | CHIP-TAN | 6.8UF | 6.3WV |  |
| C70-72 |  |  | CK73GB1E103K | CHIPC | 0.010UF | K |  |
| C73 |  |  | CC73GCH1H101J | CHIP C | 100PF | $J$ |  |

## TK-480/481

PARTS LIST

TX-RX UNIT (X57-5630-XX)

| Ref. No. | Address | $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & \text { New } \\ & \text { parts } \end{aligned}\right.$ | Parts No. | Description |  |  | Destination |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| C74 |  |  | CK73GB1C104K | CHIP C | 0.10UF | K |  |
| C75 |  |  | CK73GB1C333K | CHIP C | 0.033 UF | K |  |
| C76 |  |  | CK73GB1C104K | CHIP C | 0.10UF | K |  |
| C77 |  |  | CK73GB1H562J | CHIP C | 5600PF | $J$ |  |
| C78 |  |  | CK73GB1E103K | CHIP C | 0.010UF | K |  |
| C79 |  |  | CC73GCH1H121J | CHIP C | 120PF | $J$ |  |
| C80 |  |  | CK73GB1C683K | CHIP C | 0.068UF | K |  |
| C81 |  |  | CC73GCH1H101J | CHIP C | 100PF | $J$ |  |
| C82,83 |  |  | CK73GB1H562J | CHIP C | 5600PF | $J$ |  |
| C84 |  |  | CC73GCH1H150J | CHIP C | 15PF | J |  |
| C85 |  |  | CK73GB1H272J | CHIP C | 2700PF | $J$ |  |
| C86 |  |  | CK73GB1C333K | CHIP C | 0.033 UF | K |  |
| C87 |  |  | CC73GCH1H030C | CHIP C | 3.0PF | C |  |
| C88 |  |  | CC73GCH1H101J | CHIP C | 100PF | J |  |
| C89,90 |  |  | CK73GB1H272J | CHIP C | 2700PF | J |  |
| C91 |  |  | CK73GB1E103K | CHIP C | 0.010UF | K |  |
| C92 |  |  | CK73GB1C104K | CHIP C | 0.10 UF | K |  |
| C93 |  |  | CC73GCH1H151J | CHIP C | 150PF | J |  |
| C94 |  |  | CC73GCH1H101J | CHIP C | 100PF | J |  |
| C95 |  |  | C92-0504-05 | CHIP-TAN | 0.68UF | 20WV | A-K,K2 |
| C95 |  |  | C92-0003-05 | CHIP-TAN | 0.47UF | 25WV | B-K,K2 |
| C96 |  |  | CK73GB1H122K | CHIP C | 1200PF | K | A-K,K2 |
| C96 |  |  | CK73GB1H102K | CHIP C | 1000PF | K | B-K,K2 |
| C97 |  |  | CK73GB1H102K | CHIP C | 1000PF | K |  |
| C98 |  |  | CC73GCH1H030C | CHIP C | 3.0PF | C |  |
| C99 |  |  | CC73GCH1H1R5B | CHIP C | 1.5PF | B |  |
| C100 |  |  | CC73GCH1H391J | CHIP C | 390PF | $J$ | A-K,K2 |
| C100 |  |  | CK73GB1H821K | CHIP C | 820PF | K | B-K,K2 |
| C101 |  |  | C92-0560-05 | CHIP-TAN | 10UF | 6.3WV |  |
| C102 |  |  | CK73GB1C104K | CHIP C | 0.10 UF | K |  |
| C103,104 |  |  | CC73GCH1H101J | CHIP C | 100PF | $J$ |  |
| C105 |  |  | CK73GB1C473K | CHIP C | 0.047UF | K |  |
| C106-108 |  |  | CK73GB1C104K | CHIP C | 0.10 UF | K |  |
| C109 |  |  | C92-0507-05 | CHIP-TAN | 4.7UF | 6.3WV |  |
| C110 |  |  | CC73GCH1H1R5B | CHIP C | 1.5PF | B |  |
| C111,112 |  |  | CK73GB1C104K | CHIP C | 0.10UF | K |  |
| C113 |  |  | CK73GB1C473K | CHIP C | 0.047UF | K |  |
| C114,115 |  |  | CK73GB1H472K | CHIP C | 4700PF | K | A-K,K2 |
| C114,115 |  |  | CK73GB1H332K | CHIP C | 3300 PF | K | B-K,K2 |
| C116 |  |  | CK73GB1H102K | CHIP C | 1000PF | K |  |
| C117 |  |  | CC73GCH1H470J | CHIP C | 47PF | $J$ |  |
| C118 |  |  | CK73GB1E103K | CHIP C | 0.010UF | K |  |
| C119 |  |  | CC73GCH1HR75C | CHIP C | 0.75PF | C |  |
| C120 |  |  | CC73GCH1H101J | CHIP C | 100PF | $J$ |  |
| C121 |  |  | CK73GB1E153K | CHIP C | 0.015UF | K |  |
| C122 |  |  | CC73GCH1H1R5C | CHIP C | 1.5PF | C | A-K,K2 |
| C122 |  |  | CC73GCH1 H030C | CHIP C | 3.0PF | C | B-K,K2 |
| C123 |  |  | C92-0507-05 | CHIP-TAN | 4.7UF | 6.3WV |  |
| C124 |  |  | CK73GB1E103K | CHIP C | 0.010UF | K |  |
| C125 |  |  | CK73GB1H102K | CHIP C | 1000PF | K |  |
| C126 |  |  | CK73GB1C104K | CHIP C | 0.10UF | K |  |
| C127-129 |  |  | CC73GCH1H101J | CHIP C | 100PF | $J$ |  |
| C130 |  |  | CC73GCH1H100D | CHIP C | 10PF | D |  |
| C131 |  |  | CC73GCH1H101J | CHIP C | 100PF | J |  |
| C132 |  |  | CC73GCH1H010C | CHIP C | 1.0PF | C | A-K,K2 |
| C132 |  |  | CC73GCH1HR75C | CHIP C | 0.75PF | C | B-K,K2 |
| C133 |  |  | CC73GCH1H101J | CHIP C | 100PF | $J$ |  |
| C134 |  |  | CC73GCH1H010B | CHIP C | 1.0PF | B | A-K,K2 |
| C135 |  |  | CC73GCH1H101J | CHIP C | 100PF | J |  |
| C136 |  |  | CC73GCH1 H030C | CHIP C | 3.0PF | C |  |



## PARTS LIST



A : TK-480 (K,K2)
B : TK-481 (K,K2)

## TK-480/481

PARTS LIST

TX-RX UNIT (X57-5630-XX)

| Ref. No. | Address | $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & \text { New } \\ & \text { parts } \end{aligned}\right.$ | Parts No. | Description |  |  |  | Destination |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| R55 |  |  | RN73GH1J913D | CHIP R | 91K | D | 1/16W |  |
| R56 |  |  | RK73GB1J223J | CHIP R | 22K | J | 1/16W |  |
| R57 |  |  | RK73GB1J334J | CHIP R | 330K | J | 1/16W |  |
| R58 |  |  | RN73GH1J682D | CHIP R | 6.8K | D | 1/16W |  |
| R59 |  |  | RK73GB1J154J | CHIP R | 150K | $J$ | 1/16W |  |
| R60 |  |  | RK73GB1J101J | CHIP R | 100 | J | 1/16W |  |
| R61 |  |  | RK73GB1J155J | CHIP R | 1.5M | J | 1/16W |  |
| R62 |  |  | RK73GB1J101J | CHIP R | 100 | J | 1/16W |  |
| R63 |  |  | RN73GH1J683D | CHIP R | 68K | D | 1/16W |  |
| R64 |  |  | RK73GB1J474J | CHIP R | 470K | J | 1/16W |  |
| R65 |  |  | RK73GB1J560J | CHIP R | 56 | $J$ | 1/16W |  |
| R66 |  |  | RN73GH1J682D | CHIP R | 6.8K | D | 1/16W |  |
| R67,68 |  |  | RK73GB1J101J | CHIP R | 100 | J | 1/16W |  |
| R69 |  |  | RK73GB1J153J | CHIP R | 15 K | J | 1/16W | A-K,K2 |
| R69 |  |  | RK73GB1J223J | CHIP R | 22K | J | 1/16W | B-K,K2 |
| R70 |  |  | RK73GB1J153J | CHIP R | 15 K | J | 1/16W |  |
| R71 |  |  | RK73GB1J224J | CHIP R | 220K | J | 1/16W |  |
| R72 |  |  | RK73GB1J152J | CHIP R | 1.5 K | J | 1/16W | A-K,K2 |
| R72 |  |  | RK73GB1J222J | CHIP R | 2.2K | J | 1/16W | B-K,K2 |
| R73 |  |  | RK73GB1J103J | CHIP R | 10K | J | 1/16W |  |
| R74 |  |  | RK73GB1J223J | CHIP R | 22 K | J | 1/16W |  |
| R75 |  |  | RK73GB1J152J | CHIP R | 1.5 K | J | 1/16W |  |
| R76 |  |  | RK73GB1J103J | CHIP R | 10K | J | 1/16W |  |
| R77 |  |  | RK73GB1J153J | CHIP R | 15K | J | 1/16W |  |
| R78 |  |  | RK73GB1J102J | CHIP R | 1.0K | J | 1/16W |  |
| R79 |  |  | RK73GB1J473J | CHIP R | 47K | $J$ | 1/16W |  |
| R80 |  |  | RK73GB1J394J | CHIPR | 390K | J | 1/16W | A-K,K2 |
| R80 |  |  | RK73GB1J684J | CHIP R | 680K | J | 1/16W | B-K,K2 |
| R81 |  |  | RK73GB1J102J | CHIP R | 1.0K | J | 1/16W |  |
| R82 |  |  | RK73GB1J333J | CHIP R | 33K | $J$ | 1/16W | A-K,K2 |
| R82 |  |  | RK73GB1J393J | CHIP R | 39K | J | 1/16W | B-K,K2 |
| R83 |  |  | R92-1252-05 | CHIP R | 0 OHM |  |  |  |
| R84 |  |  | RK73GB1J473J | CHIP R | 47K | $J$ | 1/16W |  |
| R85 |  |  | RK73GB1J681J | CHIP R | 680 | J | 1/16W |  |
| R86 |  |  | RK73GB1J154J | CHIP R | 150K | J | 1/16W |  |
| R87 |  |  | RK73GB1J470J | CHIP R | 47 | J | 1/16W |  |
| R88 |  |  | RK73GB1J220J | CHIP R | 22 | J | 1/16W |  |
| R89 |  |  | RK73GB1J103J | CHIP R | 10K | J | 1/16W |  |
| R90 |  |  | RK73GB1J104J | CHIP R | 100K | J | 1/16W |  |
| R91 |  |  | RK73GB1J100J | CHIP R | 10 | $J$ | 1/16W |  |
| R92,93 |  |  | RK73GB1J150J | CHIP R | 15 | J | 1/16W |  |
| R94 |  |  | RK73GB1J272J | CHIP R | 2.7 K | J | 1/16W |  |
| R95 |  |  | RK73GB1J150J | CHIP R | 15 | J | 1/16W |  |
| R96 |  |  | RK73GB1J223J | CHIP R | 22K | J | 1/16W |  |
| R97 |  |  | RK73GB1J104J | CHIP R | 100K | J | 1/16W |  |
| R98 |  |  | RK73GB1J184J | CHIP R | 180K | J | 1/16W |  |
| R99 |  |  | RK73GB1J121J | CHIP R | 120 | J | 1/16W | A-K,K2 |
| R100 |  |  | RK73GB1J820J | CHIP R | 82 | J | 1/16W | A-K,K2 |
| R100 |  |  | RK73GB1J221J | CHIP R | 220 | J | 1/16W | B-K,K2 |
| R101 |  |  | RK73GB1J223J | CHIP R | 22 K | $J$ | 1/16W |  |
| R102 |  |  | RK73GB1J182J | CHIP R | 1.8K | J | 1/16W |  |
| R103 |  |  | RK73GB1J102J | CHIP R | 1.0K | J | 1/16W |  |
| R104 |  |  | RK73HB1J102J | CHIP R | 1.0K | J | 1/16W |  |
| R105 |  |  | RK73GB1J122J | CHIP R | 1.2 K | $J$ | 1/16W |  |
| R106 |  |  | RK73GB1J473J | CHIP R | 47K | $J$ | 1/16W |  |
| R107 |  |  | RK73GB1J103J | CHIP R | 10K | J | 1/16W |  |
| R108 |  |  | RK73GB1J682J | CHIP R | 6.8 K |  | 1/16W |  |
| R109 |  |  | RK73GB1J470J | CHIP R | 47 | J | 1/16W |  |
| R110 |  |  | RK73GB1J473J | CHIP R | 47K | J | 1/16W |  |
| R111 |  |  | RK73GB1J223J | CHIP R | 22K |  | 1/16W |  |


| Ref. No. | Address | $\begin{aligned} & \text { New } \\ & \text { parts } \end{aligned}$ | Parts No. | Description |  |  |  | Destination |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| R112 |  |  | RK73GB1J103J | CHIP R | 10K | $J$ | 1/16W |  |
| R113 |  |  | RK73GB1J101J | CHIP R | 100 | J | 1/16W | A-K,K2 |
| R113 |  |  | RK73GB1J220J | CHIP R | 22 | J | 1/16W | B-K,K2 |
| R114 |  |  | RK73GB1J152J | CHIP R | 1.5 K | J | 1/16W |  |
| R115 |  |  | RK73GB1J681J | CHIP R | 680 | J | 1/16W |  |
| R116 |  |  | R92-1368-05 | CHIP R | 0 OHM |  |  |  |
| R117 |  |  | RK73GB1J470J | CHIP R | 47 | $J$ | 1/16W |  |
| R118 |  |  | R92-1252-05 | CHIP R | 0 OHM |  |  |  |
| R120 |  |  | RK73HB1J102J | CHIP R | 1.0K | $J$ | 1/16W |  |
| R121 |  |  | RK73GB1J473J | CHIP R | 47K | J | 1/16W |  |
| R122 |  |  | R92-1252-05 | CHIP R | 0 OHM |  |  |  |
| R123 |  |  | RK73HB1J102J | CHIP R | 1.0K | $J$ | 1/16W |  |
| R124,125 |  |  | RK73HB1J473J | CHIP R | 47K | J | 1/16W |  |
| R126 |  |  | RK73GB1J103J | CHIP R | 10K | $J$ | 1/16W |  |
| R127-129 |  |  | RK73EB2ER39K | CHIP R | 0.39 | K | 1/4W |  |
| R130-135 |  |  | RN73GH1J154D | CHIP R | 150K | D | 1/16W |  |
| R136,137 |  |  | RK73GB1J271J | CHIP R | 270 | J | 1/16W |  |
| R138 |  |  | RK73HB1J103J | CHIP R | 10K | $J$ | 1/16W |  |
| R139 |  |  | R92-1368-05 | CHIP R | 0 OHM |  |  |  |
| R140 |  |  | RK73GB1J103J | CHIP R | 10K | $J$ | 1/16W |  |
| R141,142 |  |  | RK73GB1J104J | CHIP R | 100K | $J$ | 1/16W |  |
| R143 |  |  | RK73GB1J105J | CHIP R | 1.0M | $J$ | 1/16W |  |
| R144 |  |  | RK73GB1J473J | CHIP R | 47K | J | 1/16W |  |
| R145 |  |  | R92-1252-05 | CHIP R | 0 OHM |  |  |  |
| R146 |  |  | RK73GB1J222J | CHIP R | 2.2 K | $J$ | 1/16W |  |
| R147 |  |  | R92-1252-05 | CHIP R | 0 OHM |  |  |  |
| R148 |  |  | RK73GB1J223J | CHIP R | 22 K | $J$ | 1/16W |  |
| R149 |  |  | RK73HB1J473J | CHIP R | 47K | J | 1/16W |  |
| R150 |  |  | RK73HB1J102J | CHIP R | 1.0K | $J$ | 1/16W |  |
| R151 |  |  | RK73GB1J102J | CHIP R | 1.0K | $J$ | 1/16W |  |
| R152 |  |  | RK73GB1J332J | CHIP R | 3.3K | J | 1/16W |  |
| R153 |  |  | RK73GB1J123J | CHIP R | 12K | J | 1/16W |  |
| R154 |  |  | RK73GB1J221J | CHIP R | 220 | $J$ | 1/16W |  |
| R155 |  |  | RK73GB1J101J | CHIP R | 100 | J | 1/16W |  |
| R156 |  |  | RK73GB1J103J | CHIP R | 10K | J | 1/16W |  |
| R157 |  |  | RK73GB1J102J | CHIP R | 1.0K | , | 1/16W |  |
| R158 |  |  | RK73GB1J223J | CHIP R | 22 K | J | 1/16W |  |
| R159,160 |  |  | RK73GB1J102J | CHIP R | 1.0K | $J$ | 1/16W |  |
| R161,162 |  |  | RK73GB1J184J | CHIP R | 180K | J | 1/16W |  |
| R163 |  |  | RK73GB1J104J | CHIP R | 100K | $J$ | 1/16W |  |
| R164 |  |  | RK73GB1J473J | CHIP R | 47K | J | 1/16W |  |
| R165 |  |  | RK73GB1J150J | CHIP R | 15 | J | 1/16W | A-K,K2 |
| R165 |  |  | R92-1252-05 | CHIP R | 0 OHM |  |  | B-K,K2 |
| R166 |  |  | RK73GB1J103J | CHIP R | 10K | $J$ | 1/16W | B-K,K2 |
| R167 |  |  | RK73GB1J123J | CHIP R | 12K | $J$ | 1/16W |  |
| R168 |  |  | RK73GB1J333J | CHIP R | 33K | J | 1/16W |  |
| R169 |  |  | RK73GB1J223J | CHIP R | 22K | J | 1/16W |  |
| R170 |  |  | RK73GB1J473J | CHIP R | 47K | J | 1/16W |  |
| R171 |  |  | RK73GB1J823J | CHIP R | 82K | J | 1/16W |  |
| R200-207 |  |  | RK73HB1J102J | CHIP R | 1.0K | J | 1/16W |  |
| R211 |  |  | RK73HB1J103J | CHIP R | 10K | J | 1/16W |  |
| R218 |  |  | RK73HB1J473J | CHIP R | 47K | J | 1/16W |  |
| R248 |  |  | R92-1252-05 | CHIP R | 0 OHM |  |  |  |
| R250 |  |  | R92-1252-05 | CHIP R | 0 OHM |  |  |  |
| R259 |  |  | R92-1252-05 | CHIP R | 0 OHM |  |  |  |
| R276 |  |  | R92-1252-05 | CHIP R | 0 OHM |  |  |  |
| R297,298 |  |  | RK73HB1J473J | CHIP R | 47K | J | 1/16W |  |
| R408 |  |  | RK73HB1J473J | CHIP R | 47K | J | 1/16W |  |
| R417 |  |  | RK73GB1J474J | CHIP R | 470K | J | 1/16W |  |
| R418 |  |  | RK73GB1J104J | CHIP R | 100K | $J$ | 1/16W |  |

TX-RX UNIT (X57-5630-XX)

| Ref. No. | Address | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline \text { New } \\ \text { parts } \end{array}$ | Parts No. | Description | Destination |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| R419-422 |  |  | R92-1252-05 | CHIPR 0 OHM |  |
| R423 |  |  | RK73GB1J473J | CHIPR 47K J 1/16W |  |
| D1 |  |  | 1SR154-400 | DIODE |  |
| D2 |  |  | MA2S111 | DIODE |  |
| D3 |  |  | MA742 | DIODE |  |
| D4,5 |  |  | MA2S077 | DIODE |  |
| D6 |  | * | UDZS4.7B | ZENER DIODE |  |
| D7 |  |  | HVU131 | DIODE |  |
| D8 |  |  | MA2S111 | DIODE |  |
| D9,10 |  |  | MA2S077 | DIODE |  |
| D11 |  |  | MA742 | DIODE |  |
| D12 |  |  | MA2S111 | DIODE | B-K,K2 |
| D17,18 |  |  | DA221 | DIODE |  |
| IC1 |  |  | TA75W01FU | IC (BUFFER AMP) |  |
| IC2 |  |  | RN5VL42C | IC (VOLTAGE DETECTOR/RESET) |  |
| IC3 |  |  | TC75W51FU | IC (SUMMING AMP) |  |
| IC4 |  |  | M62364FP | IC (D/A CONVERTER) |  |
| IC5 |  |  | S-81350HG-KD | IC (VOLTAGE REGULATOR/5M) |  |
| IC6 |  |  | NJU7201U50 | IC (VOLTAGE REGULATOR/5V) |  |
| IC7 |  |  | TK11250BM | IC (VOLTAGE REGULATOR/5C) |  |
| IC8 |  |  | TC75W51FU | IC (BUFFER AMP) |  |
| IC9 |  |  | TA31136FN | IC (FM IF SYSTEM) |  |
| IC10 |  |  | TA75W01FU | IC (ACTIVE FILTER) |  |
| IC11 |  |  | SA7025DK | IC (PLL SYSTEM) |  |
| IC12 |  |  | TC35453F | IC (AUDIO PROCESSOR) |  |
| IC13 |  |  | LC73872M | IC (DTMF DECODER) |  |
| IC14 |  |  | KCH31 | HIC (VCO SYSTEM) | A-K,K2 |
| IC14 |  |  | KCH32 | HIC (VCO SYSTEM) | B-K,K2 |
| IC15 |  | * | 30622M8A-4F9GP | IC (MICROPROCESSOR) |  |
| IC16 |  |  | AT2408N10SI2.5 | IC (EEPROM) |  |
| IC17 |  |  | AT29C020-90TI | IC (AND GATE) |  |
| IC17 |  | * | W29C020c90 | IC (AND GATE) |  |
| IC18,19 |  |  | BU4094BCFV | IC (SHIFT REGISTER) |  |
| IC21 |  |  | NJM2904V | IC (COMPARATOR) |  |
| IC23 |  |  | TA75S01F | IC (ACTIVE FILTER) |  |
| IC30 |  |  | M68757L | IC (POWER MODULE) | A-K,K2 |
| IC30 |  |  | M68757H | IC (POWER MODULE) | B-K,K2 |
| 01 |  |  | 2SJ243 | FET |  |
| 02 |  |  | 2SA1832(GR) | TRANSISTOR |  |
| 03,4 |  |  | 2SC4617(S) | TRANSISTOR |  |
| 05 |  |  | 2SC4619 | TRANSISTOR | A-K,K2 |
| 05 |  |  | 2SC5108(Y) | TRANSISTOR | B-K,K2 |
| Q6 |  | * | 3SK318 | FET |  |
| 07 |  |  | 2SK1824 | FET |  |
| 08 |  |  | 2SC5108(Y) | TRANSISTOR |  |
| 09 |  |  | 3SK274 | FET |  |
| 010,11 |  |  | 2SC5108(Y) | TRANSISTOR |  |
| 012 |  |  | 2SC4988 | TRANSISTOR |  |
| 013 |  |  | 2SK1824 | FET |  |
| 014 |  |  | DTC114EE | DIGITAL TRANSISTOR |  |
| 015 |  |  | DTA144EE | DIGITAL TRANSISTOR |  |
| 016 |  |  | DTC114EE | DIGITAL TRANSISTOR |  |
| 017 |  |  | 2SC5108(Y) | TRANSISTOR |  |
| 018 |  |  | 2SK1824 | FET |  |
| 019 |  |  | 2SC4617(S) | TRANSISTOR |  |
| 020 |  |  | DTC144EE | DIGITAL TRANSISTOR |  |
| 021-23 |  |  | 2SK1824 | FET |  |
| TH2 |  |  | 157-503-65001 | THERMISTOR |  |

## TK-480/481

EXPLODED VIEW



ADJUSTMENT

Test Equipment Required for Alignment

| Test Equipment |  | Major Specifications |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1. Standard Signal Generator (SSG) | Frequency Range Modulation Output | 800 to 950 MHz <br> Frequency modulation and external modulation $0.1 \mu \mathrm{~V}$ to greater than 1 mV |
| 2. Power Meter | Input Impedance Operation Frequency Measurement Capability | ```50\Omega 800 to 950MHz or more Vicinity of 10W``` |
| 3. Deviation Meter | Frequency Range | 800 to 950 MHz |
| 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 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 50 mV to 10 Vrms |
| 11. Voltmeter | Measuring Range Input Impedance | 10 mV to 10 V DC or less $50 \mathrm{k} \Omega / \mathrm{N}$ or greater |
| 12. $16 \Omega$ Dummy Load |  | Approx. $16 \Omega, 3 \mathrm{~W}$ |
| 13. Regulated Power Supply |  | 5 V to 10 V , approx. 5A Useful if ammeter requipped |

## ■ 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. Connct 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 prevent 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-480/ 481.

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 repairs.


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


## ADJUSTMENT

## Test Mode

## $■$ Test mode operating features

This transceiver has a test mode. To enter test mode, press [A] key and turn power on. Hold [A] 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 | "FCN" appears | "FCN" not appears |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| [PTT] | Used when making a <br> transmission. | Used when making <br> a transmission. |
| [AUX] | Unused | Unused. |
| [MON] | Monitor ON and OFF. | Monitor ON and OFF. |
| [LAMP] | Lights the lamp for five <br> seconds. <br> Lighting is extended for <br> a further five seconds by <br> pressing any key while <br> the lamp is lit. | Unused. |
| [S] | MSK 1200 bps and <br> 2400 bps | Sets to the Tuning <br> mode. |
| [A] | Function OFF | Function ON. |
| [B] | Compander function <br> ON and OFF. | RF power HIGH and <br> LOW. |
| [C] | Beat shift ON and OFF | Changes group. |
| [0] to [9], <br> and [\#], <br> [*]Used as the DTMF <br> keypad. If a key is <br> pressed during trans- <br> mission, the DTMF <br> corresponding to the <br> key that was pressed <br> is sent. (keypad model) | Used as the DTMF <br> keypad. If a key is <br> pressed during trans- <br> mission, the DTMF <br> corresponding to the <br> key that was pressed <br> is sent. (keypad model) |  |
| [ENCODER] | Changes system. | Changes system. |

Note: If a [S], [A], [B], [C] key is pressed during transmission, the DTMF corresponding to the key that was pressed is sent.

## - LCD indicator

"SCN" Unused
" J" Lights at Compander ON.
"LO" Lights at RF Power Low.
"P" Unused
"MON" Lights at moniter ON.
"SVC" Unused
" Z " Lights at MSK 2400 bps.

## - LED indicator

Red LED
Lights during transmission. Blinks at the low battery voltage warning.
Green LED

- Sub LCD indicator
"FCN" Appears at Function 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)

| SYS No. | TK-480 |  | TK-481 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $R X(T X: T A)$ | TX | $R X(T X: T A)$ | $T X$ |
| 1 | 851.0500 | 806.0500 | 935.0250 | 896.0250 |
| 2 | 851.5500 | 806.5500 | 935.0500 | 896.0500 |
| 3 | 860.0000 | 815.0000 | 938.0000 | 899.0000 |
| 4 | 860.5000 | 815.5000 | 938.0250 | 899.0250 |
| 5 | 865.9875 | 820.9875 | 939.9875 | 900.9875 |
| 6 | 869.4000 | 824.4000 | 940.4000 | 901.4000 |
| 7 | 869.9000 | 824.9000 | 940.9000 | 901.9000 |
| 8 | 855.4000 | 810.4000 | 936.2500 | 897.2500 |
| 9 | 865.6000 | 820.6000 | 939.3000 | 900.3000 |
| 10 | 867.5000 | 822.5000 | 936.7500 | 897.7500 |
| $11 \sim 16$ | - | - | - | - |

Signalling

| Group No. | RX | TX |
| :---: | :--- | :--- |
| 1 | None | None |
| 2 | None | 100 Hz square |
| 3 | LTR data | LTR data |
| 4 | QT 67.0Hz | QT 67.0Hz |
| 5 | QT 151.4Hz | QT 151.4Hz |
| 6 | QT 210.7Hz | QT 210.7Hz |
| 7 | QT 250.3Hz | QT 250.3Hz |
| 8 | DQT D023N | DQT D023N |
| 9 | DQT D754I | DQT D754I |
| 10 | DTMF DEC, (159D) | DTMF DEC, (159D) |
| 11 | None | DTMF tone 9 |
| 12 | None | None |
| 13 | Single tone 1200Hz | Single tone 1200Hz |
| 14 | None | MSK |
| 15 | MSK code | MSK code |

## - Preparations for tuning the transceiver

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

Whenever 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.

## ADJUSTMENT

## - Transceiver tuning

(To place transceiver in tuning mode)
System appears on LCD. Set system according to tuning requirements.

LCD display (Test mode)


Press [S], now in tuning mode. Use [ 1 B$]$ button to write tuning data through tuning modes, and channel selector knob to adjust tuning requirements ( 1 to 256 appears on LCD).

Use [C ] button to select the adjustment item through tuning modes. Use [A] button to adjust 3 point tuning.

LCD display (Tuning mode)


3-point tuning frequency ( MHz )

| Test CH | TK-480 |  | TK-481 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | RX | TX | RX | TX |
| Low | 851.05000 | 806.05000 | 935.02500 | 896.02500 |
| Center | 860.50000 | 815.50000 | 938.02500 | 899.02500 |
| High | 869.90000 | 824.90000 | 940.90000 | 901.90000 |

## Adjustment Points

TX-RX unit (X57-5630-XX) Component side view

$\square$ Tuning mode


TK-480/481

## ADJUSTMENT

## Common Section

| Item | Condition | Measurement |  |  | Adjustment |  |  | Specifications/Remarks |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Testequipment | Unit | Terminal | Unit | Parts | Method |  |
| 1. Setting | 1) BATT terminal voltage : 7.5 V Standard modulation $\begin{aligned} & \text { MOD : } 1 \mathrm{kHz} \\ & \text { DEV : } \pm 3 \mathrm{kHz} \text { (TK- } 480 \text { ) } \\ & \\ & \\ & \pm 1.5 \mathrm{kHz} \text { (TK-481) } \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2. VCO lock voltage | 1) SYS - GRP : 1 - 1 | Power meter DVM | TX-RX | VC |  |  | Check | 0.5 V or more. |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 2) SYS - GRP : } 7-1 \\ & \text { PTT : ON } \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  | 4.3 V or less. |
|  | 3) SYS - GRP : 7-1 <br> TA mode : ON PTT: ON |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

## Transmitter Section

| Item | Condition | Measurement |  |  | Adjustment |  |  | Specifications/Remarks |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Testequipment | Unit | Terminal | Unit | Parts | Method |  |
| 1. Frequency adjustment | 1) SYS - GRP : $4-*$ <br> Select FREO $* * *$ in tuning mode. <br> PTT : ON | f. counter | Panel | ANT | Panel | Encoder knob | $\begin{aligned} & \text { TK- } 480 \\ & : 815.500 \mathrm{MHz} \\ & \text { TK- } 481 \\ & : 899.025 \mathrm{MHz} \end{aligned}$ | $\pm 100 \mathrm{~Hz}$ |
| 2. Maximum power check | 1) SYS - GRP : $4-*$ Select HPOW 256 in tuning mode. PTT : ON | Power meter <br> Ammeter | Panel | ANT |  |  | Check | 3.0W or more |
| 3. TX high power adjustment | 1) SYS - GRP : 4-* Select HPOW *** in tuning mode. PTT : ON |  |  |  | Panel | Encoder knob | 2.5 W | $\begin{aligned} & \pm 0.1 \mathrm{~W} \\ & 1.7 \mathrm{~A} \text { or less } \end{aligned}$ |
| 4. TX T/A high power adjustment | 1) SYS - GRP : 4 - * <br> Select THPW *** in tuning mode. PTT : ON |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 5. TX high power check | 1) SYS - GRP : $1-*, 7-*$ <br> TA mode : OFF and ON (Press [A] key, then [C] key) PTT : ON |  |  |  |  |  | Check | $\begin{aligned} & 2.0 \sim 3.0 \mathrm{~W} \\ & 1.7 \mathrm{~A} \text { or less } \end{aligned}$ |
| 6. TX Iow power adjustment | 1) SYS - GRP : 4 - * <br> Select LPW *** in tuning mode. <br> PTT : ON |  |  |  | Panel | Encoder knob | 1.0W | $\begin{aligned} & \pm 0.1 \mathrm{~W} \\ & 1.2 \mathrm{~A} \text { or less } \end{aligned}$ |
| 7. TX T/A low power adjustment | 1) SYS - GRP : $4-*$ <br> Select TLPW *** in tuning mode. <br> PTT : ON |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 8. TX low power check | 1) SYS - GRP : $1-*, 7-*$ Low power (Press [B] key) TA mode : OFF and ON (Press [A] key, then [C] key) PTT : ON |  |  |  |  |  | Check | $\begin{aligned} & 0.5 \sim 1.5 \mathrm{~W} \\ & 1.2 \mathrm{~A} \text { or less } \end{aligned}$ |



## ADJUSTMENT



## ADJUSTMENT

| Item | Condition | Measurement |  |  | Adjustment |  |  | Specifications/Remarks |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Testequipment | Unit | Terminal | Unit | Parts | Method |  |
| 22. BATT <br> detection check | 1) SYS - GRP : 4-1 <br> BATT terminal voltage : 5.7 V <br> PTT : ON | Power meter Deviation meter Oscilloscope <br> AG <br> AF VTVM | Panel | ANT | Panel | Encoder knob | Check | Can not transmit. LED (TX) blinks. |
|  | 2) BATT terminal voltage : 6.5 V PTT : ON |  |  |  |  |  |  | Transmit |

Note : When the CPU is changed these adjustment values will become suitable values for NPSPAC, the deviations except MAX DEV in NPSPAC band are automatically adjusted.

## Receiver Section

| Item | Condition | Measurement |  |  | Adjustment |  |  | Specifications/Remarks |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Testequipment | Unit | Terminal | Unit | Parts | Method |  |
| 1. Sensitivity check | $\begin{aligned} \text { 1) SYS - GRP : } 1-1 \\ \text { SSG output : }-116 \mathrm{dBm} \\ \text { MOD : } 1 \mathrm{kHz} \\ \text { DEV }: \pm 3 \mathrm{kHz} \text { (TK-480) } \\ : \pm 1.5 \mathrm{kHz} \text { (TK-481) } \end{aligned}$ | SSG <br> AF VTVM <br> Oscilloscope Distortion meter | Panel | ANT |  |  | Check | 12dB SINAD or more. |
| 2. Squelch adjustment | 1) SYS - GRP : $4-*$ <br> Select SQL $* * *$ in tuning mode. SSG output: 3dB below to 12dB SINAD level |  |  |  | Panel | Encoder knob | Adjust to point of closing squelch. |  |
| 3. Squelch check | 1) <br> SYS - GRP : 4-1 <br> SSG output : 12dB SINAD level |  |  |  |  |  | Check | Squelch must be opened. |
| See Note. | 2) SSG output : OFF |  |  |  |  |  |  | Squelch must be closed. |

Note : When squelch is adjusted, the microcomputer simultaneously reads and writes the RSSI level. Do not write adjustment values without the SSG connected.

## TK-480/481

TERMINAL FUNCTION

| CN No. | Pin No. | Name | 1/0 | Function |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| TX-RX UNIT (X57-5630-XX) : TX-RX section |  |  |  |  |
| CN1 | $\begin{gathered} \hline 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \\ 4 \\ 4 \\ 5 \\ 6 \\ 7 \\ 8 \\ 8 \\ 9 \\ 10 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{\|l} \hline \mathrm{B} \\ \mathrm{~B} \\ \mathrm{SB} \\ \mathrm{SB} \\ \mathrm{SM} \\ \mathrm{SM} \\ \mathrm{VOL} \\ \mathrm{E} \\ \mathrm{EN} 2 \\ \mathrm{E} \\ \mathrm{EN} 1 \end{array}$ | 0 <br> 0 <br> 1 <br> 1 <br> 1 <br> 0 <br> 1 <br> 1 <br> - <br> 1 <br> - <br>  | Power input after passing through the fuse. <br> Power input after passing through the fuse. <br> Power output after power switch. <br> Power output after power switch. <br> 5 V . <br> Volume level input for audio control. <br> GND <br> Encoder pulse input. <br> GND <br> Encoder pulse input. |
| CN2 <br> for X54- <br> SW <br> section | $\begin{aligned} & \hline 1 \\ & 2 \\ & 3 \\ & 4 \end{aligned}$ | MON <br> LAMP <br> PTT <br> GND |  | Normally;5V, MON when connected GND. Normally;5V, LAMP when connected GND. Normally; 5 V , transmit when connected GND. GND |
| CN3 <br> for X54- <br> Display unit | 1 <br> 2 <br> 3 <br> 4 <br> 5 <br> 6 <br> 7 <br> 8 <br> 9 <br> 10 <br> 11 <br> 12 <br> 13 <br> 14 <br> 15 <br> 16 <br> 17 <br> 18 <br> 19 <br> 20 <br> 21 <br> 22 <br> 23 <br> 24 |  | O <br> - <br> - <br> \| <br> O <br> I <br> 0 <br> 0 <br> O <br> \| <br> I <br> - <br> 0 <br> 0 <br> O <br> - <br> \| <br> I <br> 0 <br> 0 <br> 0 <br> - <br> I <br> O | Audio output. <br> Audio GND. <br> Not use. <br> External PF signal input. <br> Clock data output. <br> Serial control signal input. <br> Serial control signal output. <br> Data output for LCD driver/decade counter. <br> Key scan IC reset output. <br> KEY input <br> KEY input <br> GND <br> 5 V . <br> Audio mute signal output. <br> Mute:"L", Unmute:"H" <br> LCD driver chip select output. <br> Not use. <br> PTT signal input. <br> AUX key input. <br> TX LED control. Normally:0V, lighting:5V. <br> RX LED control. Normally:0V, lighting:5V. <br> Backlight LED control. <br> Normally:0V, lighting:5V. <br> MIC GND. <br> MIC signal input. <br> Power output after power switch. |
| DISPLAY UNIT (X54-3210-XX A/2) : DISPLAY section |  |  |  |  |
| \|CN300| <br> for \|X57- <br> TX-RX <br> unit | $\begin{aligned} & 1 \\ & 2 \\ & 3 \\ & 4 \\ & 5 \\ & 5 \\ & 6 \\ & 7 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \hline 1 \\ & 0 \\ & - \\ & 1 \\ & 1 \\ & 1 \\ & 0 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | Power input after power switch. <br> MIC signal output. <br> MIC GND. <br> Backlight LED control. <br> Normally:0V, lighting:5V. <br> RX LED control. Normally:0V, lighting:5V. <br> TX LED control. Normally:0V, lighting:5V. <br> AUX key output. |


| CN No. | Pin No. | Name | 1/0 | Function |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 8 | PTT | O | PTT signal output. |
|  | 9 | NC | - | Not use. |
|  | 10 | CS | 1 | LCD driver chip select input. |
|  | 11 | AM | 1 | Audio mute signal input. |
|  |  |  |  | Mute:"L", Unmute:"H" |
|  | 12 | 5M | 1 | 5 V . |
|  | 13 | GND | - | GND |
|  | 14 | KI2 | O | KEY output |
|  | 15 | KI1 | O | 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 | O | Serial control signal output. |
|  | 20 | CK | 1 | Clock data input. |
|  | 21 | PF | O | External PF signal output. |
|  | 22 | NC | - | Not use. |
|  | 23 | AFE | - | Audio GND. |
|  | 24 | AF | 1 | Audio input. |
| CN301 | 1 | SSW | 1 | EXT/INT speaker switch input. |
|  | 2 | SP+ | O | BTL output + for external speaker. |
|  | 3 | SP- | O | 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 | O | 5 V output |
|  | 12 | TXD | 0 | Serial data output. |
|  | 13 | RXD | 1 | Serial data input. |
|  | 14 | NC | - | Not use |
| CN302 | 1 | SP | O | Output for internal speaker. |
|  | 2 | E | - | GND |
| CN304 | 1 | NC | - | Not use. |
|  | 2 | LEDK | 1 | Backlight LED control. |
|  | 3 | LEDA | O | Backlight LED control. |
|  | 4 | VCl | O | LCD power supply. |
|  | 5 | SOD | O | 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 | O | LCD driver chip select output. |
|  | 9 | Vcc | O | 5 V |
|  | 10 | GND | - | GND |
| DISPLAY UNIT (X54-3210-XX 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 | O | Normally;5V, transmit when connected GND. |
| unit | 4 | GND | - | GND |

## pC board views TK-480/481

DISPLAY UNIT (X54-3210-XX) -10: K -11: K2 Component side view


## TK-480/481 PC BOARD VIEwS

## DISPLAY UNT (X54-3210-XX) -10: K -11: K2 Foil side view



## TK-480/481 PC BOARD VIEW

TX-RX UNIT (X57-5630-XX) -10: TK-480 -11: TK-481 Component side view


## pc board view TK-480/481

TX-RX UNT (X57-5630-XX) -10: TK-480 -11 : TK-481 Foil side view


## TK-480/481 PC BOARD VIEW

## TX-RX UNT (X57-5630-XX) -10: TK-480 -11: TK-481 Component side view +Foil side


schematic diagram TK-480/481



## TK-480/481 TK-480/481 <br> BLOCK DIAGRAM



LEVEL DIAGRAM (TK-480)
RX Section


## TK-480/481

LEVEL DIAGRAM (TK-481)


# KNB-16A/17A (Ni-Cd BATTERY)/ KPG-36 (PROGRAMMING INTERFACE CABLE) / KSC-19 (CHARGER) 

KNB-16A
External View


KNB-16A
Circuit Diagram


KNB-17A
External View


KNB-17A
Circuit Diagram


KNB-16A Specifications
Voltage ...................................... $7.2 \mathrm{~V}(1.2 \mathrm{~V} \times 6)$
Charging current ................... 1100 mAh
Dimensions (mm) ................... $58 \mathrm{~W} \times 110.8 \mathrm{H} \times 17.2 \mathrm{D}$
$\quad$ (Projections included)
Charger and charging time
KSC-19 (Normal Charger) ...... Approx. 8 hours
KSC-20 (Rapid charger) ....... Approx. 1 hour
Weight .............................. 180 g

## KNB-17A Specifications

Voltage ................................... $7.2 \mathrm{~V}(1.2 \mathrm{~V} \times 6)$
Charging current .................... 1500 mAh
Dimensions (mm) ..................... $58.0 \mathrm{~W} \times 110.8 \mathrm{H} \times 20.0 \mathrm{D}$
$\quad$ (Projections included)
Charger and charging time
KSC-19 (Normal Charger) ...... Approx. 8 hours
KSC-20 (Rapid charger) ........ Approx. 1.3 hour
Weight ................................ 220 g

## KPG-36 External View



KSC-19 External View


## KSC-19 Charging

KNB-16A

| Voltage | 7.2 V |
| :---: | :---: |
| Battery capacity | 1100 mAh |
| Charging time | Approx. 8 hours |
| NB-17A |  |
| Voltage | 7.2 V |
| Battery capacity | 1500mAh |
| Charging time | Approx. 8 hours |

1100mAh
Charging time

1500mAh
Charging time ........................................ Approx. 8 hours
Charging time ........................................ Approx. 8 hours
KNB-17A
Voltage ................................................. 7.2V

## SPECIFICATIONS



TK-480/481

KENWOOD CORPORATION
14-6, Dogenzaka 1-chome, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo 150-8501, Japan
KENWOOD SERVICE CORPORATION
P.O. BOX 22745, 2201 East Dominguez Street, Long Beach, CA 90801-5745, U.S.A.

KENWOOD ELECTRONICS CANADA INC.
6070 Kestrel Road, Mississauga, Ontario, Canada L5T 1S8
KENWOOD ELECTRONICS DEUTSCHLAND GMBH
Rembrücker Str. 15, 63150 Heusenstamm, Germany
KENWOOD ELECTRONICS BELGIUM N.V.
Mechelsesteenweg 418 B-1930 Zaventem, Belgium
KENWOOD ELECTRONICS FRANCE S.A.
13, Boulevard Ney, 75018 Paris, France
KENWOOD ELECTRONICS U.K. LIMITED
KENWOOD House, Dwight Road, Watford, Herts., WD1 8EB United Kingdom
KENWOOD ELECTRONICS EUROPE B.V.
Amsterdamseweg 37, 1422 AC Uithoorn, The Netherlands
KENWOOD ELECTRONICS ITALIA S.p.A.
Via G. Sirtori, 7/9 20129 Milano, Italy
KENWOOD IBERICA S.A.
Bolivia, 239-08020 Barcelona, Spain
KENWOOD ELECTRONICS AUSTRALIA PTY. LTD.
(A.C.N. 001499 074)

16 Giffnock Avenue, Centrecourt Estate, North Ryde, N.S.W. 2113 Australia
KENWOOD ELECTRONICS (HONG KONG) LTD.
Unit 3712-3724, Level 37, Tower one Metroplaza, 223 Hing Fong Road, Kwai Fong, N.T., Hong Kong
KENWOOD ELECTRONICS TECHNOLOGIES(S) PTE LTD.
Sales Marketing Division
1 Ang Mo Kio Street 63, Singapore 569110

