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VHF FM REPEATER

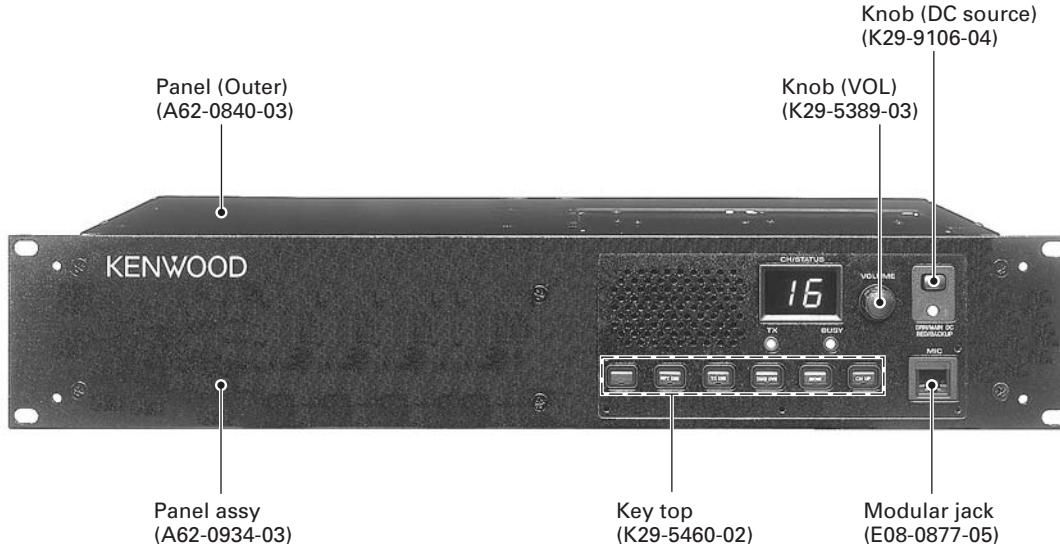
TKR-750

SERVICE MANUAL

REVISED

KENWOOD

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GENERAL / SYSTEM SET-UP**INTRODUCTION****SCOPE OF THIS MANUAL**

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

ORDERING REPLACEMENT PARTS

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

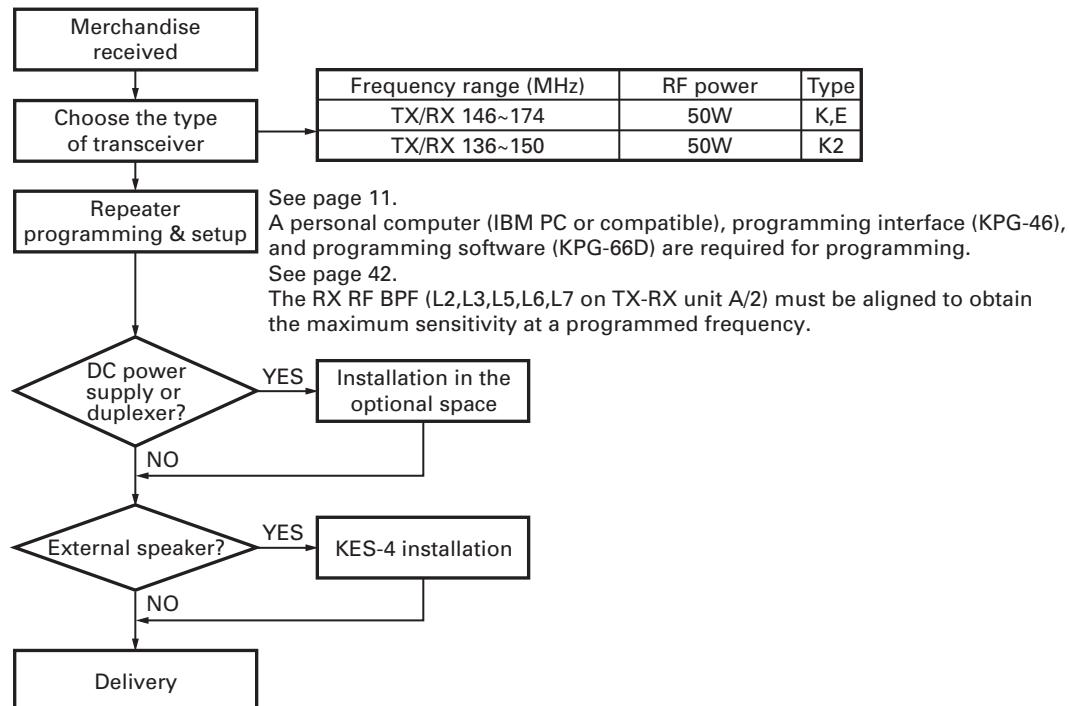
PERSONNEL SAFETY

The following precautions are recommended for personnel safety :

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

SERVICE

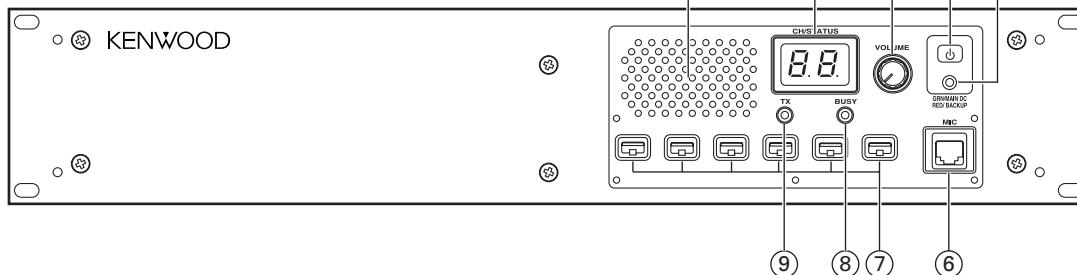
This radio is designed for easy servicing. Refer to the schematic diagrams, printed circuit board views, and alignment procedures contained in this manual.

SYSTEM SET-UP

OPERATING FEATURES

1. Controls and Functions

1-1. Front Panel



1 Speaker

2 CH/STATUS Display

Two, 7-segment digits display the channel number or status.

3 VOLUME control

Rotate to adjust the volume.

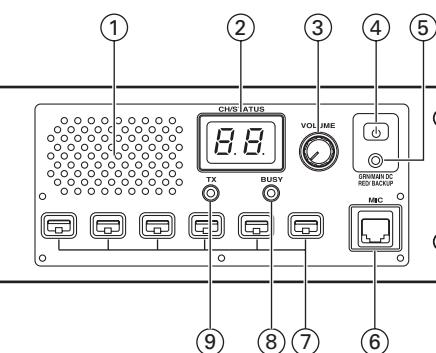
4 DC source switch

5 Dc source indicator

Lights green when DC source is applied from the DC 13.6V jack (DC 13.2V jack on E type versions). Lights red when DC source is applied from the BACK UP battery terminal.

6 MIC jack

Connect a microphone to this 8-pin modular jack.



7 Programmable Function keys

Press these keys to activate their programmable functions.

PF1 key (left side)	Default : None (No function)
PF2 key	Default : Repeat disable/enable
PF3 key	Default : TX disable/enable
PF4 key	Default : Take over
PF5 key	Default : Monitor on/off
PF6 key (right side)	Default : Channel up

8 BUSY indicator

Lights green while a signal is being received.

9 TX indicator

Lights red while transmitting.

1-2. Rear Panel

1 TX OUT jack

Connect a TX antenna or a duplexer to this receptacle.

2 CONTROL I/O jack

Connect an external programming device or repeater controller to this DB-25 interface.

3 FUSE

Insert 15 A blade fuses into these fuse holders.

4 RX IN jack

Connect a RX antenna or a duplexer to this BNC receptacle.

5 DC 13.6V (K type) / DC 13.2V (E type) jack

Connect a 13.6 V (K type) or 13.2 V (E type) DC power supply to this jack.

6 BACKUP battery terminal

7 TEST/SPKR jack

Test input/output jack. Connect an external speaker to this jack.

8 Cooling fan

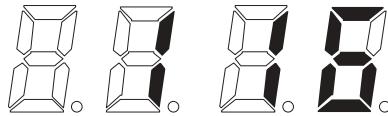
9 Optional space

For external DC power supply, or duplexer, etc.

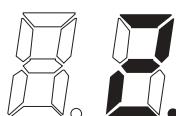
OPERATING FEATURES

2. Two 7-segment LED displays

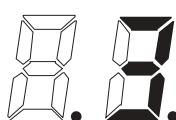
- Channel display (1~16) : While operating normally in user mode.



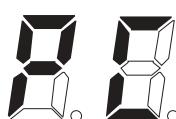
- When the displayed channel is contained in scan sequence, the right side decimal point is displayed.



- When the displayed channel is the priority channel, the left side decimal point is displayed.



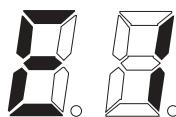
- "PC" is displayed while in PC mode.



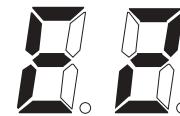
- "PG" is displayed while in firmware programming mode.
2 decimal points displayed = 115,200bps
1 decimal point displayed = 57,600bps
No decimal = 38,400bps



- "E1" is displayed when FPU data is not written.



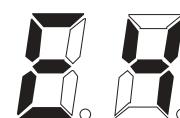
- "E2" is displayed when the channel data is not written.



- "E3" is displayed when PLL is unlocked.
Receiver PLL unlocked = flashing BUSY LED.
Transmitter PLL unlocked = flashing TX LED.



- "E4" is displayed when PTT is attempted on a channel number that has no frequency data programmed.



- "SC" is displayed while in scan mode.



OPERATING FEATURES

3. Programmable Functions

TKR-750 contains many Programmable Functions tabled below.

Programmable Function	Description
AUX Out 1~5 Off	AUX Out 1 to 5 ports become deactivated, respectively.
AUX I/O 1~6 Off	AUX I/O 1 to 6 ports become deactivated, respectively.
AUX Out 1~5 On	AUX Out 1 to 5 ports become activated, respectively.
AUX I/O 1~6 On	AUX I/O 1 to 6 ports become activated, respectively.
AUX Out 1~5 On/Off	AUX Out 1 to 5 ports are toggled between its active and inactive states, respectively.
AUX I/O 1~6 On/Off	AUX I/O 1 to 6 ports are toggled between its active and inactive states, respectively.
Channel 1~16	Directly select Channel 1 to 16, respectively.
Channel Down	The channel decrements by one.
Channel Up	The channel increments by one.
CW ID On	The CW ID is transmitted.
CW Message 1~8 On	The CW Message 1 to 8 is transmitted, respectively.
Display Off	All panel LEDs are turned off except the Power LED.
Display On	All panel LEDs become active as normal status indicators on the repeater.
Display On/Off	All panel LEDs, with the exception of the Power LED, are toggled between off and their normal status on the repeater.
Hold Time Enable	The Parameter of Repeat Hold Time is enabled.
Hold Time Disable	The Parameter of Repeat Hold Time is disabled.
Hold Time Disable/Enable	The Parameter of Repeat Hold Time is toggled between disabled and enabled.
Local Tx Disable	The local mic's PTT is disabled.
Local Tx Enable	The local mic's PTT is enabled.
Local Tx Disable/Enable	The local mic's PTT is toggled between disabled and enabled.
Monitor Off	The QT/DQT decoder is disabled.
Monitor On	The QT/DQT decoder is enabled.
Monitor On/Off	The QT/DQT decoder is toggled between disabled and enabled.
Monitor Momentary	The QT/DQT decoder is momentarily disabled.
Multi Table Sub	Multi Table No. Select Signalling changes to the Multi Table Sub.
Multi Table Main	Multi Table No. Select Signalling changes to the Multi Table Main.
Multi Table Main/Sub	Multi Table No. Select Signalling changes between Multi Table Sub and Multi Table Main.
QT/DQT Dec Disable	Disables the QT/DQT decode operation.
QT/DQT Dec Enable	Enables the QT/DQT decode operation.
QT/DQT Dec Disable/Enable	Toggles between disabling and enabling the QT/DQT decode operation.
QT/DQT Enc Disable	Disables the QT/DQT encode operation.
QT/DQT Enc Enable	Enables the QT/DQT encode operation.
QT/DQT Enc Disable/Enable	Toggles between disabling and enabling the QT/DQT encode operation.
Repeat Disable	Disables repeater operation.
Repeat Enable	Enables repeater operation.
Repeat Disable/Enable	Toggles between disabling and enabling repeater operation.
Reset	Resets to default condition set up by FPU.
DC Power Save Off	Activates DC Power Save Mode Off.
DC Power Save On	Activates DC Power Save Mode On.
DC Power Save On/Off	Toggles between DC Power Save Mode On and Off.

OPERATING FEATURES

Programmable Function	Description
Scan Off	Inhibits scanning.
Scan On	Starts scanning.
Scan On/Off	Scanning is toggled between being enabled or inhibited.
Scrambler Off	Disables an installed optional voice scrambler board.
Scrambler On	Enables an installed optional voice scrambler board.
Scrambler On/Off	Toggles between enabling and disabling an installed optional voice scrambler board.
Squelch Off	The Squelch unmutes.
Squelch On	The Squelch mutes.
Squelch On/Off	The receiver's squelch toggles between muted and unmuted.
Squelch Momentary	The Squelch momentarily unmutes.
Take Over On/Off	Toggles between disabling and enabling remote wireline control.
Test Tone Off	The Test Tone is inhibited.
Test Tone On	The Test Tone is enabled.
Test Tone On/Off	Toggles between enabling and inhibiting the Test Tone.
TOT Disable	The Time Out Timer is disabled.
TOT Enable	The Time Out Timer is enabled.
TOT Disable/Enable	The Time Out Timer is toggled between disabled and enabled.
TX Disable	The transmitter is inhibited.
TX Enable	The transmitter is enabled (normal).
TX Disable/Enable	Toggles between transmitter inhibited and transmitter enabled (normal).

The following Programmable Functions are output functions used to tell the condition of the TKR-750 to an external device. The output functions can be assigned to only AUX Outputs as follows.

Programmable Function	Description
COR (Carrier Operate Relay)	This function becomes valid if an RF carrier is present.
TOR (Tone Operate Relay)	This function becomes valid if an RF carrier and the specified QT/DQT are present.
RX Unlock	This alarm function becomes valid if the RX PLL circuitry becomes unlocked.
TX Unlock	This alarm function becomes valid if the TX PLL circuitry become unlocked.
Power Supply Lower Limit	This alarm function becomes valid if the DC power supply voltage becomes less than the preset point. The preset point is selected in the range of 10.6V to 13.6V.
TXS (TX Sense)	This function becomes valid when the transmitter is keyed.
Selectable	AUX Outputs which are set up as Selectable appear in the available Function List for the AUX Input Functions and Key Assignment. This allows AUX Inputs and PF Keys to be used to control AUX Outputs.
RX Signal Detect	This function becomes valid if the RX signal level becomes less than the preset point. The preset point is selected in the range of -120dBm to -95dBm.
RF Power Down Detect	This alarm function becomes valid if the RF Power becomes less than about 10W.
Fan Status	This alarm function becomes valid when the Fan is turned on, either by sensing a high temperature condition or by its operating mode being set to Continuous.

OPERATING FEATURES

4. Trigger Assignment

The Programmable Functions described above can be assigned to PF keys, AUX input, Save on/off, Start up, and Power supply according to following table.

In the last column of the table, when the Programmable Functions is assigned to any PF keys, it expresses that the LED in the PF key turns on either conditions. "Yes" expresses that the trigger is available the Programmable Function. "No" expresses that the trigger is not availabale the Programmable Function.

Function	Trigger	PF keys	AUX input	Save on/off	Start up	Power supply	Condition of LED in he PF key on
AUX Out 1~5 (I/O 1~6) Off		No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	–
AUX Out 1~5 (I/O 1~6) On		No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	–
AUX Out 1~5 (I/O 1~6) On/Off		Yes	Yes	No	No	No	Turns on in ON status.
Channel 1~16, Up/Down		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Do not turn on.
CW ID On		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Turns on while transmitting.
CW Message 1~8 On		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Turns on while transmitting.
Display Off		No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	–
Display On		No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	–
Display On/Off		Yes	Yes	No	No	No	Turns on in ON status.
Hold Time Enable		No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	–
Hold Time Disable		No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	–
Hold Time Disable/Enable		Yes	Yes	No	No	No	Turns on in Disable status.
Local Tx Disable		No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	–
Local Tx Enable		No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	–
Local Tx Disable/Enable		Yes	Yes	No	No	No	Turns on in Disable status.
Monitor Off		No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	–
Monitor On		No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	–
Monitor On/Off		Yes	Yes	No	No	No	Turns on in ON status.
Monitor Momentary		Yes	No	No	No	No	Turns on in ON status.
Multi Table Sub		No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	–
Multi Table Main		No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	–
Multi Table Main/Sub		Yes	Yes	No	No	No	Turns on in Sub status.
QT/DQT Dec Disable		No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	–
QT/DQT Dec Enable		No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	–
QT/DQT Dec Disable/Enable		Yes	Yes	No	No	No	Turns on in Disable status.
QT/DQT Enc Disable		No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	–
QT/DQT Enc Enable		No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	–
QT/DQT Enc Disable/Enable		Yes	Yes	No	No	No	Turns on in Disable status.
Repeat Disable		No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	–
Repeat Enable		No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	–
Repeat Disable/Enable		Yes	Yes	No	No	No	Turns on in Disable status.
Reset		Yes	Yes	No	No	No	Do not turn on.
DC Power Save Off		No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	–
DC Power Save On		No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	–
DC Power Save On/Off		Yes	Yes	No	No	No	Do not turn on.
Scan Off		No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	–

OPERATING FEATURES

Function \ Trigger	PF keys	AUX input	Save on/off	Start up	Power supply	Condition of LED in he PF key on
Scan On	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	-
Scan On/Off	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	Turns on in ON status.
Scrambler Off	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	-
Scrambler On	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	-
Scrambler On/Off	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	Turns on in ON status.
Squelch Off	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	-
Squelch On	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	-
Squelch On/Off	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	Turns on in OFF status.
Squelch Momentary	Yes	No	No	No	No	Turns on in OFF status.
Take Over On/Off	Yes	No	No	No	No	Turns on in ON status.
Test Tone Off	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	-
Test Tone On	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	-
Test Tone On/Off	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	Turns on in ON status.
TOT Disable	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	-
TOT Enable	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	-
TOT Disable/Enable	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	Turns on in Disable status.
TX Disable	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	-
TX Enable	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	-
TX Disable/Enable	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	Turns on in Disable status.
None	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Do not turn on.

5. Simplex/Duplex Operation

The Simplex/Duplex function is used to specify whether the channel is used as simplex (receiver muted during transmit) or duplex (receiver unmuted during transmit). If the channel has same TX/RX frequency, it can operate only in Simplex mode.

6. Repeater/Base Station Operation

The Repeat function is used to specify whether the channel is used as a repeater or as a base station. A repeater simultaneously and automatically re-transmits its received audio, a duplex base station has independent simultaneous transmit and receive paths, a simplex base station are mutually exclusive transmit and receive paths.

7. Signalling Feature

7-1. Multiple QT/DQT

The TKR-750 can function as a multiple-QT/DQT decode/encode unit for operation as a community repeater or multiple-QT/DQT base station. Two Multi Tables, called Main and Sub, can be created, each consisting of 16 decode/encode combinations.

The Multi Table function enables the TKR-750 to decode any one of the 16 QT/DQTs pre-programmed into the Multi Table. When receiving a signal (repeater operation), the repeater uses the QT/DQT encode which corresponds to the decoded QT/DQT as set in the Multi Table. In the Multi Table, signalling pair of "No.1" (first column) is defined as "Primary". A receiving signalling (if it is contained within No.1 to No.16) is defined "Current".

From No.2 to No.16, signalling pairs that can be changed between "Main Table" and "Sub Table" using AUX I/O Ports 1~4 are assigned as "Multi Table Select" and the Multi Table Main, the Multi Table Sub or the Multi Table Main/Sub function is executed. When AUX I/O Ports 1~4 are set for "Multi Table Select", these are 4 bit Binary Coded Decimal (BCD) inputs .AUX I/O 1 is a least significant bit (LSB), and "1101" input (LSB on the right side) signifies the Table No.2 and "1100" input signifies the Table No.3.

7-2. Encode Tone in Multiple

When Local Microphone PTT or External PTT is active while the repeater is in use or the duplex-base station is receiving, the encode signalling is determined according to Encode Tone in Multiple function. The simplex-base station always transmits the "Primary" encode QT/DQT.

OPERATING FEATURES

Current : When any PTT as described above is active while the repeater is in use or the duplex-base station is receiving, the "paired" encode QT/DQT associated with receiving QT/DQT is transmitted. When any PTT is active while the repeater or the duplex-base station is in idle period, the "Primary" encode QT/DQT is transmitted.

Primary : When any PTT (provided that the Priority of any PTT is higher than the Priority of Repeat PTT) is active while the repeater is in use, the encode QT/DQT changes "paired" encode QT/DQT to "Primary" while continuing to transmit. When any PTT is active while the repeater is in idle period, the "Primary" encode QT/DQT is transmitted. In the base station, the "Primary" encode QT/DQT is always transmitted regardless of the receiver status.

7-3. QT Reverse Burst Time

During repeat with QT tones, the repeater re-transmits a phase-shifted burst of the QT tone ("reverse burst") when it detects the radio using the repeater has un-keyed and also sent a reverse QT burst (squelch-tail elimination). This mutes a receiving radio's speaker audio before its receiver circuit shuts off causing squelch tail noise in the speaker audio. The TKR-750 can select the time between 140 to 200 ms that the QT reverse burst is sent. Typically this time should not have to be adjusted from the default value. The transmission of the QT reverse burst can be also inhibited if the QT Reverse Burst function is set to "No".

7-4. DQT Turn Off Code Time

During repeat with DQT tones, the repeater re-transmits a specific turn-off code when it detects the radio using the repeater has un-keyed and also sent the turn-off code (squelch-tail elimination). This mutes a receiving radio's speaker audio before its receiver circuit shuts off causing squelch tail noise in the speaker audio.

The TKR-750 can select the time between 140 to 200ms that the DQT turn-off code is sent. Typically this time should not have to be adjusted from the default value.

7-5. Off Hook Decode

The TKR-750 is able to decode QT/DQT regardless whether the local microphone is in the on- or off-hook condition. When the Off Hook Decode function is enabled, the TKR-750 is capable of QT/DQT decode even though the microphone is in the off-hook condition (or a local microphone is not installed).

8. Scan Feature

8-1. Scan Operation

Providing that the TKR-750 contains two or more non-priority ADD channel or one or more non-priority ADD channel and Priority channel, it starts scanning once the Scan On function is executed and displays "SC" on the 7-seg LED. Scanning stops temporarily if any following conditions become valid.

- 1) if a RF carrier and a valid QT/DQT is present. The receiving channel number is displayed and the received audio is heard from a speaker.
- 2) if a RF carrier is present, providing that the Monitor On function is executed.
- 3) if the Squelch Off function is executed. Scanning stops on the channel being scanned when Squelch Off is executed, the channel number is displayed and the received audio is heard from a speaker.
- 4) if a local microphone's hook is in off hook status, providing that the Off Hook Scan function is set to Disable. Scanning stops on the Revert channel, but the audio is not heard until a valid signal is received.

When the received call is ended, scanning automatically resumes after the period set in Dropout Delay Time function has expired. When the Scan Off function is executed, the TKR-750 inhibits scanning and displays the selected channel.

8-2. Scan Sequence

- 1) Normal Scan : When no Priority channel is set, scanning of ADD channels is done in ascending order.
- 2) Single Priority Scan : The Priority channel is set as either a fixed channel or a selected channel. When Priority channel is set, Priority channel and non Priority channel are scanned by turns. When scanning stops on the non Priority channel, calls from the Priority channel are still checked at set intervals while scanning is stopped. This operation is called Look Back and the interval period is selected by the Look Back Time function.

8-3. Revert Channel

The Revert channel is a channel that is used to transmit during scanning. The time from the end of transmission on Revert channel to the time scanning automatically resumes is set in Dwell Time function. The Revert channel types are Last Called, Last Used, Selected, Selected + TalkBack, Priority, and Priority + TalkBack.

- 1) Last Called : The TKR-750 reverts to the channel upon which a call was last received even if scanning has resumed (power on default = selected channel).
- 2) Last Used (with TalkBack) : The TKR-750 reverts to the channel that was last transmitted on (power on default = selected channel). However, if a call is received on a channel other than the last transmit channel and PTT is pressed before scanning resumes, the transceiver "talks back" on the current receive channel.
- 3) Selected : The transceiver reverts to the channel set by the function prior to scan initiation.
- 4) Selected+TalkBack : The TKR-750 reverts to the channel set by the Channel 'X' functions or Channel Select function prior to scan initiation. However, if a call is received on a channel other than the selected channel and PTT is pressed before scanning resumes, the transceiver "talks back" on the current receive channel.
- 5) Priority : The TKR-750 always reverts to the Priority channel.

OPERATING FEATURES

- 6) Priority+TalkBack : The TKR-750 always reverts to the Priority channel. However, if a call is received on a channel other than the Priority channel and PTT is pressed before scanning resumes, the transceiver "talks back" on the current receive channel.

9. CW ID and Message

The TKR-750 contains internal automatic station identifiers. The CW ID (Morse code) is set and transmitted on a per-channel basis. The CW ID is transmitted when the interval period is reached (TX Interval Time function), the channel is changed (CW ID on Channel Change function) or CW ID Onfunction is executed. When CW ID is activated by any functions described above, it is actually sent after the total time of TX Delay Time (not applied to CW ID On function) and CW Modulation Delay Time has expired. TX Delay Time is a period from CW ID is activated to the transmitter is keyed.

CW Modulation Delay is a period from the transmitter is keyed to the CW ID tone is sent. The CW ID tone is routed to the Receive Audio (RA) port and a speaker if the Send CW ID to RA function is set to Yes. The TKR-750 contains 8 message banks for CW Message. CW Message 1 to 8 is transmitted on the current channel when the CW Message 1 to 8 On function is activated, respectively.

10. PTT Priority

A number of keying sources can be used to cause the TKR-750 to transmit.

The transmit audio path is switched according to their keying sources and when PTTs is simultaneously activated, the transmit audio path related to the PTT with higher priority is given priority. These are Local Microphone PTT, External PTT, and Repeat PTT.

11. Time Out Timer

The Time Out Timer function determines the period of time users can continuously transmit. When the selected period expires, the transmission is inhibited.

12. Repeat Hold Time

The Repeat Hold Time (hang timer) function is used to prevent the repeater from being repeatedly keyed and unkeyed in response to short message traffic. When a mobile transceiver unkeys, the repeater's Hold Timer allows the repeater to continue transmitting for a brief period while waiting for a responding end user. If no valid QT/DQT is detected within the Hold Timer period, the transmitter is allowed to unkey. This function determines the period of time that the transmitter is allowed to remain keyed after the loss of a valid QT/DQT received signal.

13. Take Over

The Take Over function is used to disable the external wireline control of the repeater. When Take over function is enabled, the external AUX inputs and Outputs, transmit audio inputs and receive audio outputs, External PTT and External Monitor lines are disabled. All AUX Input functions assigned to any AUX Input stay in their current state. However External PTT and External Monitor switch to the "Off" state.

14. Test Tone

The Test Tone is a single-frequency audio sine wave and is turned On and Off by toggling Test Tone On/Off functions. The transmitter can be modulated without a local microphone by using the test tone. When Test Tone On function is executed and any PTT is activated, the TKR-750 transmits the test tone with mic mute and also routes the test tone to RA port.

15. RF Power

The TKR-750 is able to switch transmission output on a per-channel basis. When the TX High Power function is enabled, the transmission output is set to high power.

16. Fan Action

The TKR-750 has a cooling fan. The Fan Action function determines whether the fan is continuously operated or operates in response to high temperatures only.

17. AUX Input and Output

There are 6 programmable AUX I/O Ports 1~6 (pins 20~25) and 3 programmable AUX Input Ports 1~3 (pins 4~6) on the rear 25 pin D-Sub connector (CONTROL I/O) and 5 programmable AUX Output Ports 1~5 (pins 10, 11, 13~15) on the rear 15 pin TEST/SPKR connector.

The 6 programmable AUX I/O pins are primarily intended for remote control interfaces. Each AUX I/O Port can be set for AUX Input, AUX Output, remote Channel Select or Multi Table Select types. The AUX Input Port can be set execute a single input function or a set of up to three functions when the port is activated. If the port type for an AUX I/O Ports 1~6 is set for "AUX Input", it will also appear AUX Input window for function programming. The input logic is fixed as active Low.

The AUX Output Port can be set execute a single output function. If the port type for an AUX I/O Ports 1~6 is set for "AUX Output", it will also appear AUX Output window for function programming. The output logic of AUX Output can be set as either active High or active Low by the Logic Type function. Active High outputs a High (5V) when the programmed condition becomes valid, active Low outputs a Low (0V) when the condition becomes valid.

OPERATING FEATURES / REALIGNMENT

18. Channel Select

AUX I/O Ports 1~4 (1 or all 4) can each be set for "Channel Select" providing up to 16 channel selection capability. These are 1 to 4 bit Binary Coded Decimal (BCD) inputs. AUX I/O 1 is a least significant bit (LSB). When all of AUX I/O Ports 1~4 set to Channel Select, "1110" input (LSB on the right side) signifies the Channel 1 and "1101" input signifies the Channel 2. When the Channel Select function is set to any AUX I/O ports, the Channel 'X' function (Channel Up, Channel Down, Channel 1, etc.) can not be set to the AUX Input ports, but can be set to the PF Keys. Normally the channel control is controlled by the Channel Select function. If the Take Over function is executed, the channel control is disabled to be controlled by the Channel Select and enabled to be controlled by the PF Keys.

19. DC Power Save

The TKR-750 has the DC Power Save feature. The DC Power Save Mode is activated when the DC Power Save On function is executed. When the DC Power Save Mode is activated, all panel LEDs except the Power LED are turned off, and the audio amplifier and the DSP becomes inactive. When the Display On function is executed while the repeater is in the DC Power Save Mode, all panel LEDs become active as normal status indicators on the repeater, and the audio amplifier and the DSP becomes active. However, when the Save Delay Timer A period expires, all panel LEDs except the Power LED are turned off and the audio amplifier becomes inactive again, and when the Save Delay Timer B period expires, the DSP becomes inactive. When the DC Power Save Mode is turned on or off, up to 3 functions pre-programmed into the Save On function or Save Off function are executed in sequence.

20. Power Supply

The TKR-750 is able to use two Power sources that are called Main and Backup. When the Power source changes from Main to Backup or from Backup to Main, up to 3 functions pre-programmed into the Backup Power function or the Main Power function are executed in sequence.

21. Start Up

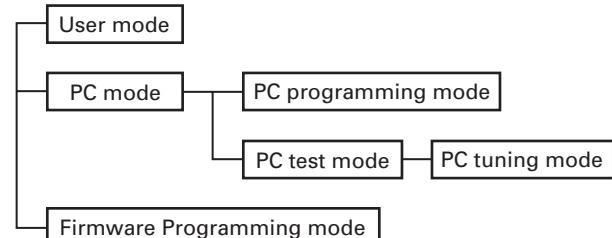
When the TKR-750 is first turned on or is reset, up to 3 functions pre-programmed into the Start Up function are executed in sequence.

22. Optional Board

An optional scrambler board can be installed in the TKR-750. Scrambler codes between 1 and 16 are available per channel. If the scrambler board is not to be used (although it is installed), set the parameter to "Off". When any Scrambler code is set up and the Scrambler On function is executed, the scrambler board is activated.

REALIGNMENT

1. Modes



Mode	Function
User mode	Use this mode for normal operation.
PC mode	Use this mode to make various settings by means of the FPU through the RS-232C port.
PC programming mode	Use to read and write frequency data and other features to and from the repeater.
PC test mode	Use to check the repeater using the PC. This feature is included in the FPU.
Firmware programming mode	Use when changing the firmware program of the flash memory.

2. How to Enter Each Mode

Mode	Operation
User mode	Power on.
PC mode	Received commands from PC.
Firmware Programming mode	[PF1] key + Power on (one second).

3. PC Mode

3-1. Preface

The TKR-750 repeater is programmed by using a personal computer, programming interface and KPG-66D software.

3-2. Connection Procedure

1. Connect the TKR-750 to the personal computer with the interface cable.
2. When power is applied, the user mode is entered immediately. When the PC sends a command, the repeater enters the PC mode and displays "PC" on the 7-segment LED. When data is being transmitted to the PC from the repeater, the TX LED flashes. The BUSY LED flashes when data from the PC is being received by the repeater.

Note :

- The data stored in the personal computer must match the model type, when it is written into the flash memory.
- Change the TKR-750 to PC mode, then attach the interface cable.

3-3. KPG-46 Description (PC Programming Interface Cable : Option)

The KPG-46 is required to interface the TKR-750 to the computer. It has a circuit in its D-sub connector (25-pin) case that converts the RS-232C logic level to the TTL level.

The KPG-46 connects the microphone connector of the TKR-750 to the computer's RS-232C serial port.

3-4. Programming Software Description

The KPG-66D programming disk is supplied in 3-1/2" disk format. The software on the disk allows a user to program TKR-750 repeater via the programming interface cable (KPG-46).

3-5. Programming With IBM PC

Data can be programmed into the flash memory in RS-232C format via the microphone connector.

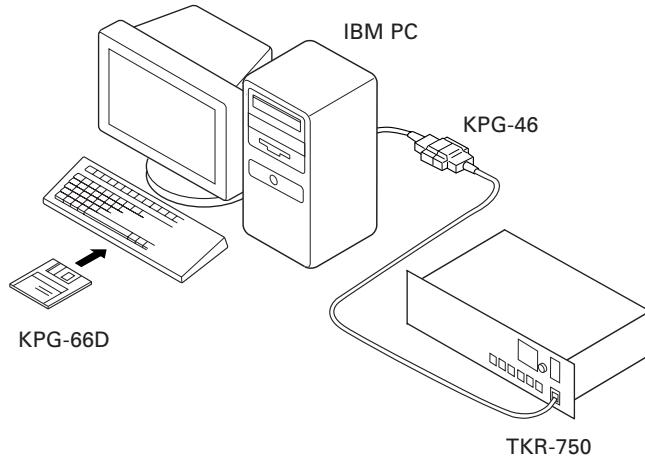


Fig. 1

4. Firmware Programming Mode

4-1. Preface

The TKR-750 uses flash memory to allow it to be easily upgraded when new features are released in the future.

4-2. Connection Procedure

Connect the TKR-750 to the personal computer (IBM PC or compatible) with the interface cable (KPG-46). (Connection is the same as in the PC mode.)

Notes :

You can only program firmware from the 8-pin microphone connector on the front panel. Using the 25-pin logic interface on the rear panel will not work.

4-3. Programming

1. Start up the programming software (Fpro. exe).
2. Set the communications speed (normally, 115200 bps) and communications port in the configuration item.
3. Set the firmware to be updated by file name item.
4. Turn the TKR-750 power on with the [PF1] key held down. Hold the key down for one second until the 7-segment display changes to "P.G.". When "P.G." appears, release your finger from the key.
5. Check the connection between the TKR-750 and the personal computer, and make sure that the TKR-750 is in the program mode.
6. Press write button in the window. A window opens on the display to indicate progress of writing.
7. If writing ends successfully, the TX LED on the TKR-750 lights.
8. If you want to continue programming other TKR-750s, repeat steps 3 to 6.

Notes :

This mode cannot be entered if the firmware program mode is set to disable in the programming software (KPG-66D).

4-4. Function

If you press the [PF1] key (front panel), both decimal point on the 7-segment display will disappear. The writing speed is 38400 bps (low-speed mode). If you press the [PF1] key again, the right hand decimal points will light. The writing speed is 57600 bps (middle-speed mode).

Note :

Normally, write in the high-speed mode (115200 bps).

INSTALLATION

1. External Power Supply Connection

(Rear Connectors) : See Page 3

This unit has two external power supply connectors : Main DC and Backup.

If an external DC power supply is connected to the main DC connector and a backup battery is connected to the Backup connector at the same time, the DC power supply switches to the battery automatically if power failure occurs. Therefore, the operation of the repeater can be continued.

If the battery is used, but both the battery and power supply need not be connected (if an external switch is used or if only a solar battery is used), connect it to the Backup connector, not the Main DC connector. Current consumption can be reduced by approx. 120mA because the relay is not used.

If it is installed when the temperature at the repeater site is below freezing, check whether the switch (relay) works properly after installation.

2. Voice Scrambler

It operates only during base operation. The voice is not scrambled when it is repeated.

2-1. Modification

- 1) Remove R742 and R653 on the TX-RX unit (B/2) : control section.

2-2. Connection

- 1) The functions of pins of CN601 on the TX-RX unit (B/2) : control section are shown in the figure.
- 2) Join the CN601 connector to the voice scrambler board via the E37-0808-05 connector cable.

When the operation is checked in PC test mode after the modification, and the maximum deviation is adjusted, the voice from the local microphone is not modulated. In this case, remove the CN601 12-pin (PTO) cable and connect it to the land of the display unit (X54-333) from the voice scrambler. The voice from the local microphone can be modulated in PC test mode.

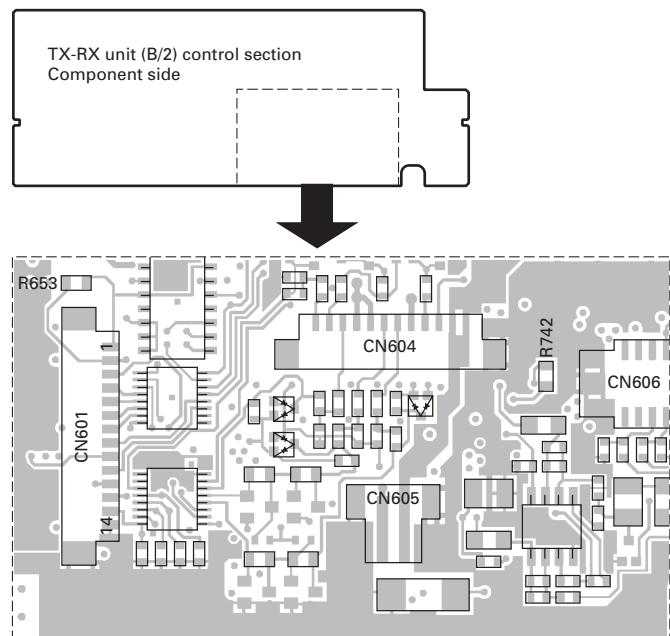


Fig. 1

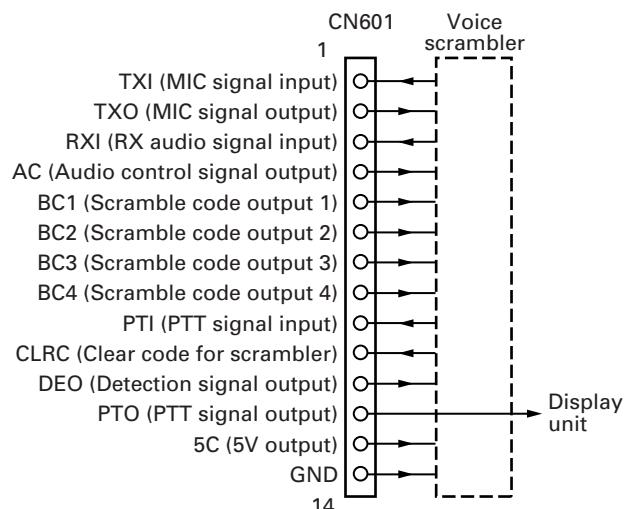


Fig. 2

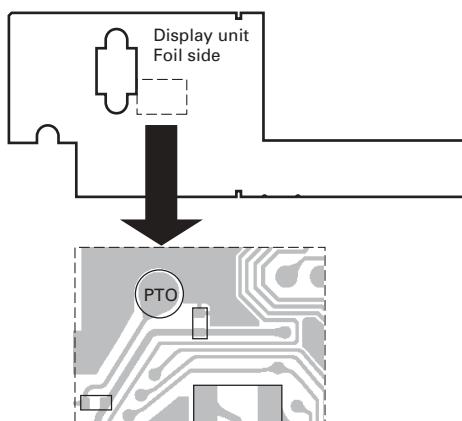


Fig. 3

INSTALLATION

3. External Speaker (KES-4)

The TKR-750 has a internal built-in speaker (5W/8Ω), and the external speaker output from the TEST/SPKR connector (15-pin) on the rear of the radio is 4W/4Ω. Use external speaker KES-4.

3-1. Connection for the KES-4 With the TKR-750**■ When taking the AF output from the TEST/SPKR connector (15-pin) on the rear of the radio**

The following tools are required for changing the connector.

• Extracting tool

The following extracting tool is recommended :
Molex Inc. Order No. : 11-03-0002

1. Remove the connector with jumper from the external speaker connector on the rear panel of the radio. (Fig. 4-1)
Note : Save the jumper, which is required when the radio is used without the external speaker.
2. Remove the terminals with the jumper from the connector housing holes number 9 and 12 using the extracting tool.

Removing the jumper lead (Fig. 4-2)

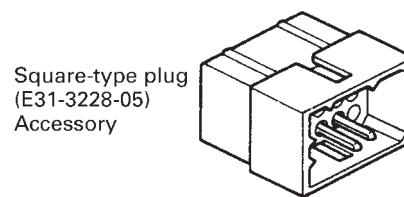
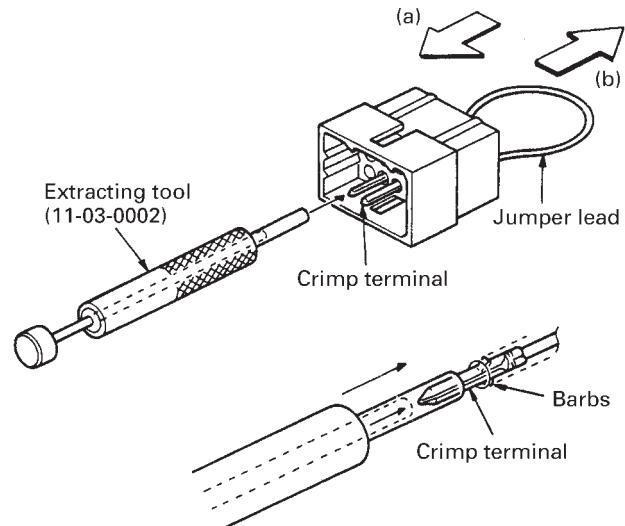
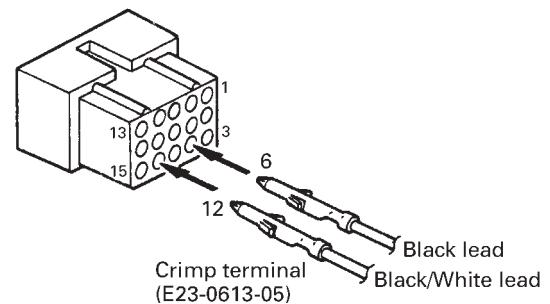
- 1) Insert the extracting tool (11-03-0002) into the connector while pushing the jumper lead in the direction of (a).
- 2) Push the extracting tool into collapse the barbs of the crimp terminal.
- 3) Pull out the lead while continuing to push the extracting tool in the direction (b).
3. Reinsert the terminal with the black and white stripe lead into hole number 12, and the terminal with the black lead into hole number 6. (Fig. 4-3)
4. Attach the connector to the external speaker connector on the radio.

Note :

Relationship between TEST/SPKR connector (15-pin) connection and speaker output.

When pins 9 and 12 are shorted : Built-in internal speaker is used.

When pins 9 and 12 are open and output is from pins 6 and 12 : KES-4 is used.

**Fig. 4-1****Fig. 4-2****Fig. 4-3**

MODIFICATION

1. Modification for Sinking the Collector Current Up

Auxiliary output 1 and 2 can each be modified to sink up 600mA of the collector current. The following modification should be installed when Auxiliary output 1 or 2 is used to control external equipment.

1. Remove D625, R755, and R769 for Auxiliary output 1 (D624, R756, and R770 for Auxiliary output 2) on the component side of the control section for TX-RX unit PCB.
2. Install \$Q608, \$Q612, and \$R761 for Auxiliary output 1 (\$Q607, \$Q611, and \$R759 for Auxiliary output 2) on the component side of the control section for TX-RX unit PCB.
\$Q607, \$Q608, \$Q611, \$Q612 : DTD114EKA
\$R759, \$R761 : 3.9kΩ (RK73GB1J392J) chip resistor.
3. Change R801 for Auxiliary output 1 (R797 for Auxiliary output 2) from 1kΩ (RK73GB1J102J) to 0Ω (R92-1252-05).

By making this modification, Auxiliary output 1 and 2 can now sink up to 600mA each.

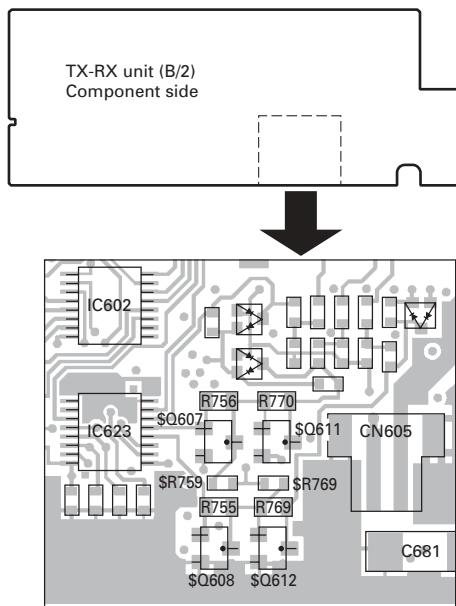


Fig. 1

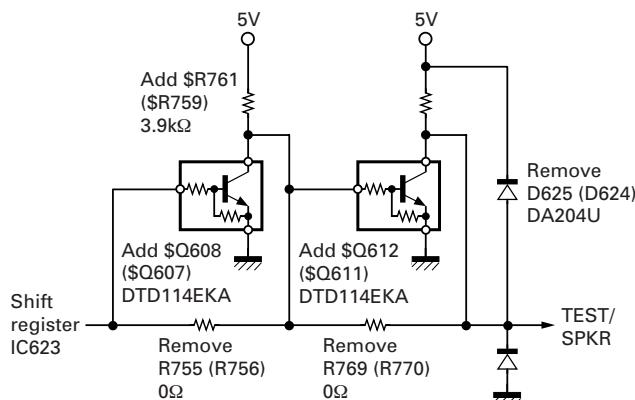


Fig. 2

2. DC Source Switch

To prevent the power supply from turning off due to misoperation of the DC source switch on the front panel or accidents (tampering) after installation, the main unit can be kept on regardless of the on/off of the DC source switch on the front panel.

Short the PSW land near K1 relay by soldering.

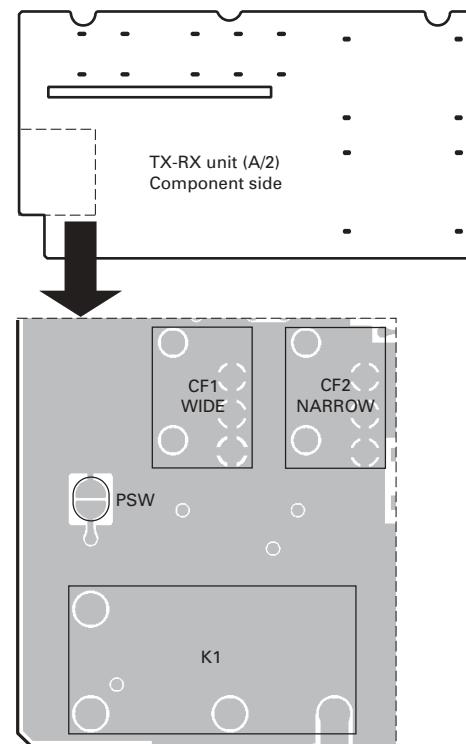


Fig. 3

MODIFICATION / DISASSEMBLY FOR REPAIR

3. Trickle Charge for Backup Battery

If the external DC power supply is connected to the Main DC connector and a backup battery (12V rechargeable type) is connected to the Backup connector at the same time, the battery can be trickle-charged from the external DC power supply with a maximum current of 0.5A.

Short the CHARGE land near R61.

Notes :

1. Make this modification after removing the DC power supply and battery for safety.
2. When the DC power supply is connected after the modification, DC voltage is output to the Backup connector. Be careful during setup.
3. When the backup battery is used for a long time, remove the battery from the repeater and recharge it because the trickle charge is not sufficient for recharging a completely discharged battery.

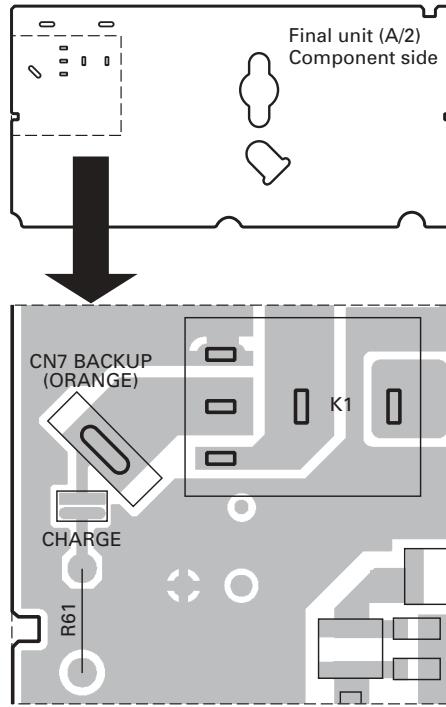


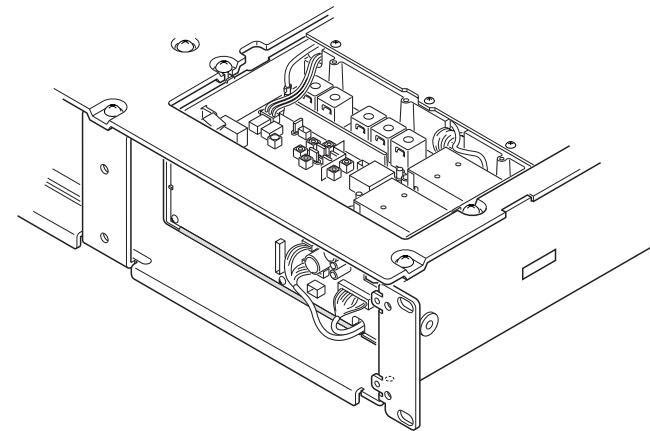
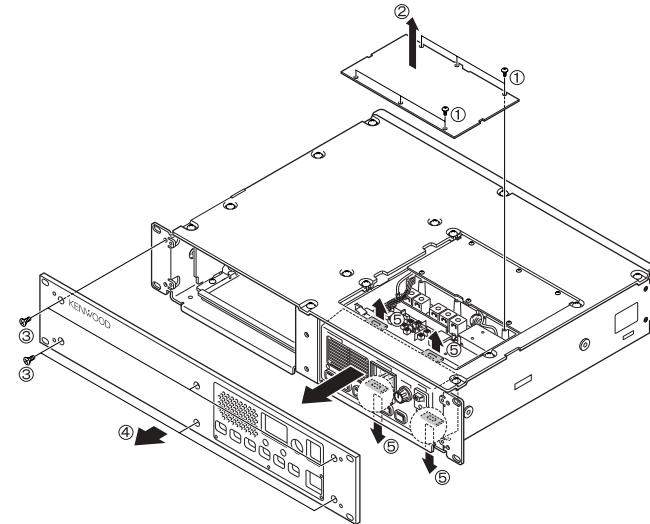
Fig. 4

DISASSEMBLY FOR REPAIR

How to Remove the Panel Assy (ABS)

Note : You can remove the panel assembly (ABS) without removing the top panel (A62-0840-03).

1. To remove panel (TX-RX, ②), loose 6 screws (①).
2. To remove panel assembly (Front, ④), loose 6 screws (③).
3. The panel assembly (ABS) is security fastened by 4 tabs (⑤) on top and bottom. You can remove the panel assembly by pulling to front while you are pulling up the tabs.



CIRCUIT DESCRIPTION

1. Outline

The TKR-750 is a VHF/FM repeater designed to operate in the frequency range of 136 to 174MHz.

The unit consists of receiver, transmitter, phase-locked loop (PLL) frequency synthesizer, and control circuits.

2. Receiver Circuit

The receiver is double conversion super-heterodyne, designed to operate in the frequency range of 146MHz to 174MHz (K,E) or 136MHz to 150MHz (K2).

The receiver circuit located in TX-RX unit (X57-626 A/2) consists of the following : 2-1 front-end circuit, 2-2 first mixer, 2-3 IF amplifier circuit, 2-4 audio amplifier circuit, and 2-5 squelch circuit.

2-1. Front-end Circuit

The front-end circuit consists of BPF L2/L3, RF amplifier Q1, and BPF L5/L6/L7. The helical BPF covers frequency ranges 146 to 174MHz (K,E) and 136 to 150MHz (K2), with a passband of 3.0MHz.

The BPF L5/L6/L7 attenuates the unwanted signals, and sends only the necessary signal to the first mixer DBM A1.

2-2. First Mixer

The signal from the BPF is heterodyned with the first local oscillator signal from the PLL frequency synthesizer circuit at the first mixer DBM (A1) to become a 44.85MHz first intermediate frequency (IF) signal. The first IF signal is fed through two monolithic crystal filters (XF2; Wide, XF1; Narrow) to further remove spurious signals.

2-3. IF Amplifier

The first IF signal is amplified by Q2 and Q3, and then enters IC9 (FM system IC). The signal is heterodyned again with a second local oscillator signal (44.395MHz) with in IC9 to become a 455kHz second IF signal. The second IF signal is fed through a 455kHz ceramic filter, CF1 (Wide), CF2 (Narrow) to further eliminate unwanted signal, and the quadrature detection circuit FM-detects the signal to produce a base-band signal and output it from pin 11.

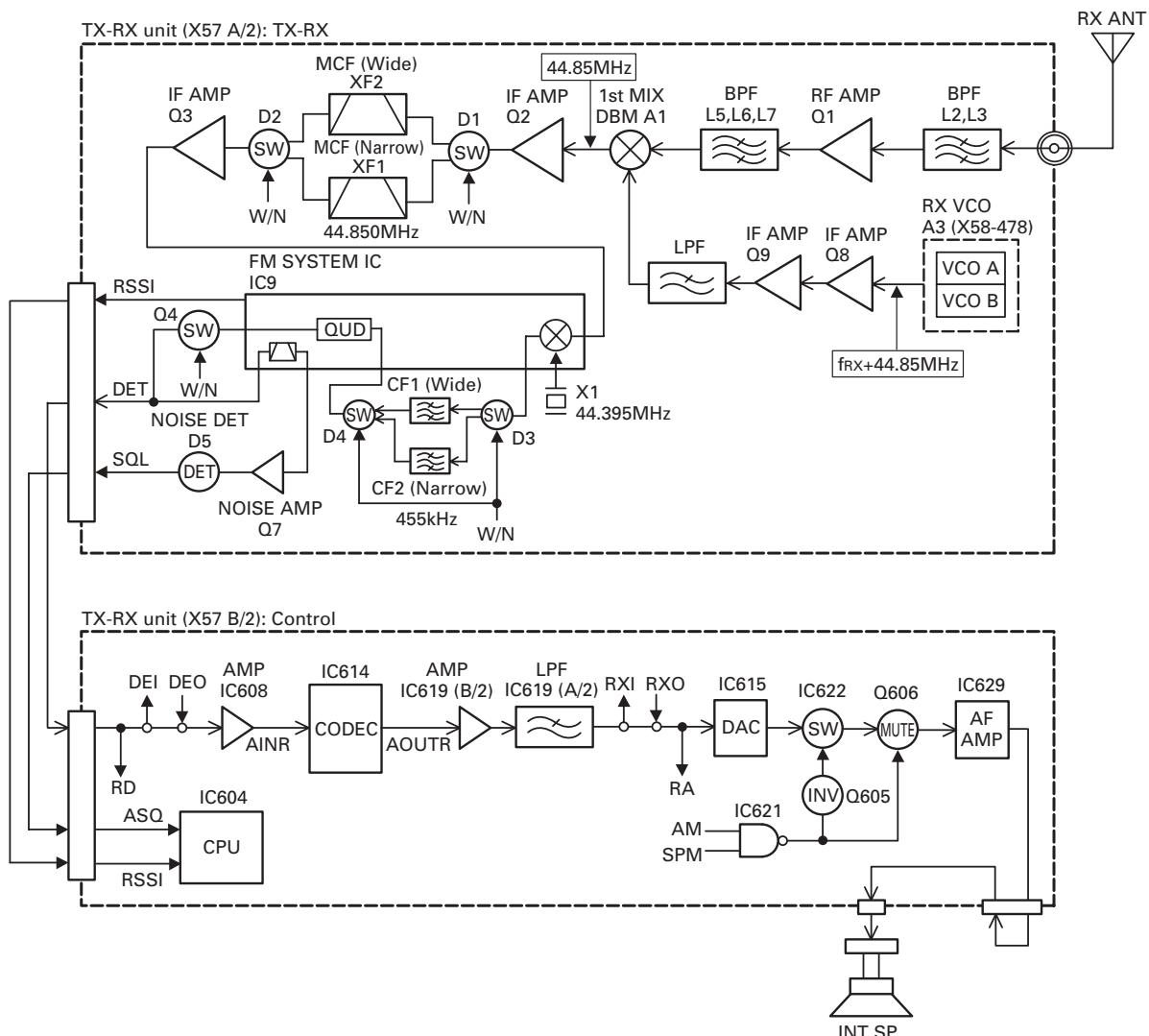


Fig. 1 Receiver circuit

CIRCUIT DESCRIPTION

2-4. Audio Amplifier

The audio amplifier circuit is located in control section of TX-RX unit (X57-626 B/2). The recovered audio signal obtained from IC9 is amplified by IC608, input to the AINR terminal of CODEC IC (IC614), and audio processed by DSP (IC618).

The processed audio signal from AOUTR terminal of IC614 is amplified by IC619 (B/2) to a sufficient level, anti-aliasing filtered by IC619 (A/2). The audio signal goes to an electronic volume (IC615) V3/V4, to the input of multiplexer IC (IC622), and is amplified to drive a loudspeaker by an audio power amplifier (IC629). The 4W audio output can be provided to external 4 ohms speaker through the 15-pin test connector "SPO, SPG" on the rear panel.

2-5. Squelch Circuit

The output signal from IC9 enters FM IC again, then passed through a band-pass filter.

The noise component output from IC9 is amplified by Q7 and rectified by D5 to produce a DC Voltage corresponding to the noise level. The DC voltage is sent to the analog port of the CPU (IC604).

IC9 outputs a DC voltage (RSSI) corresponding to the input of the IF amplifier.

3. Transmitter Circuit

The transmitter circuit consists of the following circuits : 3-1 microphone circuit, 3-2 modulation level adjustment circuit, 3-3 driver and final power amplifier circuit, and 3-4 automatic power control circuit.

3-1. Microphone Circuit

The signal from the microphone is passed through AGC circuit located in display unit (X54-333), so that it does not saturate. This circuit consists of IC501, D501, D502, Q501, and Q502. The AGC is operated by controlling the + and - side levels of amplitude using the current obtained by positive and negative detection of the amplified audio signal. The audio signal goes to control section of TX-RX unit (X57-626 B/2) from display unit (X54-333).

The transmit audio signal goes to the input of the multiplexer IC (IC605) for microphone muting. The audio signal is amplified by IC610, input to the AINL terminal of CODEC IC (IC614), and audio processed by DSP (IC618). The processed audio signal from the AOUTL terminal of IC614 is amplified by IC616 (B/2) to a sufficient level, anti-aliasing filtered by IC616 (A/2), and amplified by the summing amplifier IC611 (A/2).

3-2. Modulation Level Adjustment Circuit

The output of the summing amplifier IC611 (A/2) is passed to an electronic volume (IC615) for maximum deviation adjustment before being applied to a varactor diode in the voltage controlled oscillator (VCO) A2 located in TX-RX unit (X57-626 A/2).

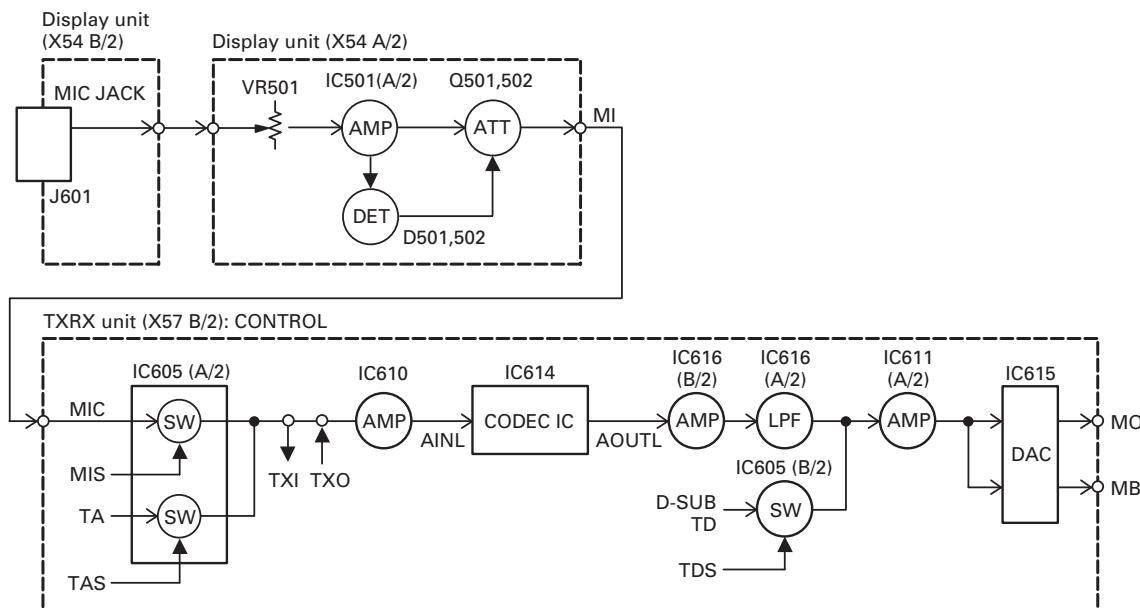


Fig. 2 Microphone circuit

CIRCUIT DESCRIPTION

3-3. Driver and Final Power Amplifier Circuit

The transmit signal is generated by the TX VCO (A2), amplified by Q11, and sent to final unit (X45-362). This amplified signal is amplified by Q2, Q3, and Q4, and is passed to the FINAL stage. The RF power amplifier consists of MOS FET.

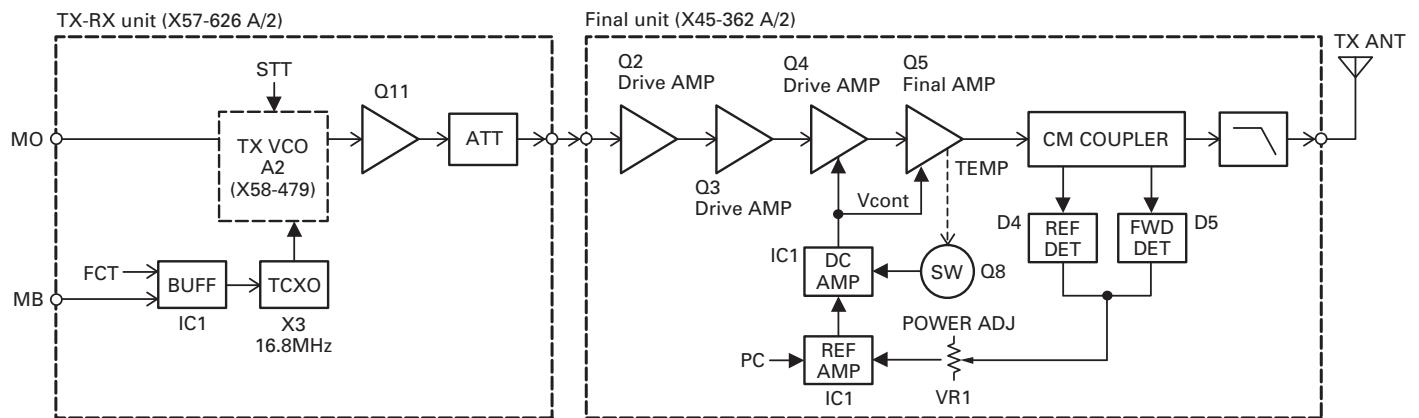


Fig. 3 Driver and final power amplifier circuit

3-4. Automatic Power Control, Circuit and Transmitter

The automatic power control (APC) circuit stabilizes the transmitter output power at a pre-determined level, and consists of forward/reflected power detector circuits, and switching transistor Q8. The forward/reflected power detector circuits detects forward RF power and reflected RF power to DC voltage, and consists of a CM coupling type detection circuit formed by a strip line, RF detector D4/D5, and DC amplifier IC1 (A/2).

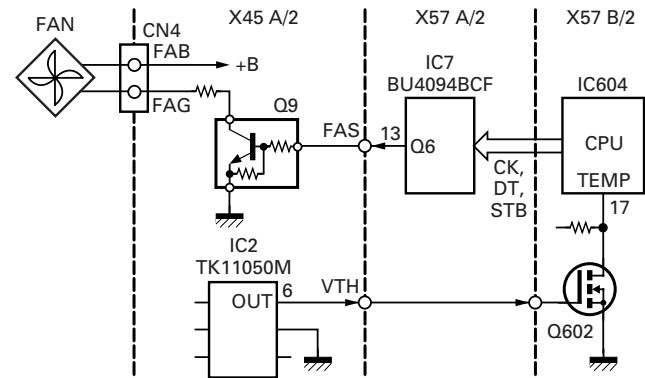
The voltage comparator (IC1 B/2) compares the above detected voltage with a reference voltage, set using the microprocessor and IC6 located in the TX-RX unit. An APC voltage proportional to the difference between the sensed voltage and the reference voltage appears at the output of IC1. This output voltage controls the gate voltage for the drive amplifier Q4 and final amplifier Q5, which keeps the transmitter output power constant.

3-5. Fan Action Control Circuit

If fan action is set to "Temperature", the cooling fan is turned ON or OFF according to temperature.

If the ambient temperature of the final unit exceeds approx. 40°C, the output from pin 6 of the temperature detection IC2 changes from L to H. This signal is sent to the CPU (IC604) in the TX-RX unit B/2 (control section), and the output from pin 13 (FAS) of IC7 in the TX-RX unit A/2 controlled by the CPU goes H.

This signal turns Q9 in the final unit ON to run the cooling fan. It has a hysteresis of approx. 5°C by IC2. If fan action is set to "Continuous", the fan operates continuously, but Q9 stays ON.



[Fan operation]

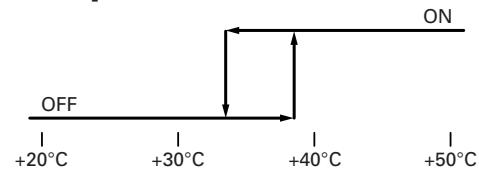


Fig. 4 Fan action control circuit

CIRCUIT DESCRIPTION

4. PLL Frequency Synthesizer

The PLL frequency synthesizer circuit consists of the following circuits : 4-1 receiver PLL circuit, 4-2 transmitter PLL circuit, and 4-3 unlocked detector circuit.

4-1. Receiver PLL

The receiver PLL circuit is located in VCO unit A3 (X58-478) on TX-RX unit (X57-626 A/2), and consists of VCXO X2, VCO's (Q350 and Q351), a single-chip PLL IC IC300, buffer amplifier Q355, and high-frequency amplifier Q302.

The VCXO generates 16.8MHz. The frequency stability is within $\pm 2.0\text{ppm}$ (Temperature range of -30 to $+60^\circ\text{C}$). The frequency tuning of the VCXO is 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 through the pin 15 of the VCO.

The first local oscillator is an upper heterodyne local oscillator, and the VCO oscillator frequency is 180.850 to 218.850MHz. Two VCOs cover the two bands : Q350 covers the lower band and Q351 VCO covers the upper band.

The oscillator frequency is controlled by applying the VCO control voltage, obtained from the phase comparator to the varactor diodes.

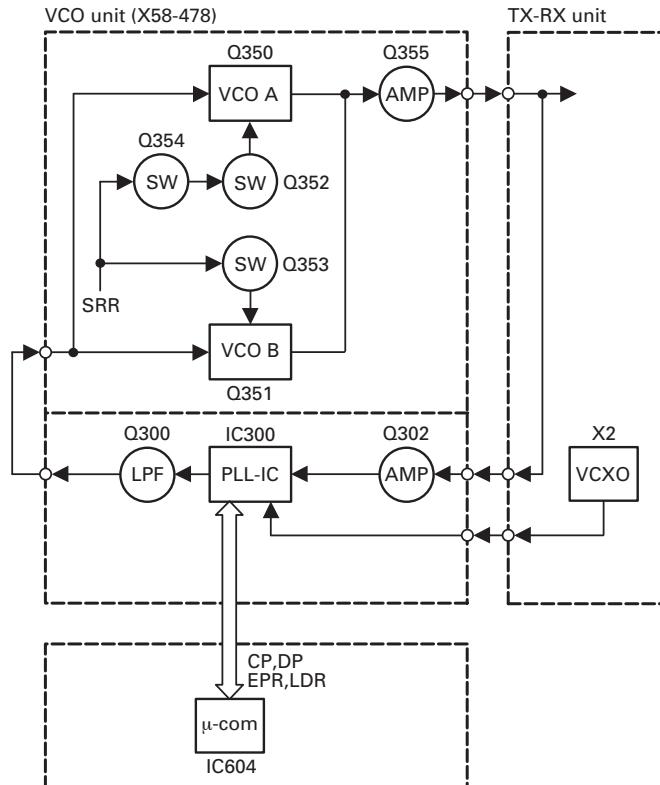


Fig. 5 Receiver PLL

4-2. Transmitter PLL

The transmitter PLL circuit is located in VCO unit A2 (X58-479) on TX-RX unit (X57-626 A/2), and consists of VCXO X3, VCO's (Q350 and Q351), a single-chip PLL IC IC300, buffer amplifier Q355, and high-frequency amplifier Q302.

The VCXO generates 16.8MHz. The frequency stability is within $\pm 2.0\text{ppm}$ (Temperature range of -30 to $+60^\circ\text{C}$). The frequency tuning of the VCXO is 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 through the pin 15 of the VCO.

The VCO oscillator frequency is 136.00 to 174.00MHz. Two VCOs cover the two bands : Q350 covers the lower band and Q351 VCO covers the upper band.

The oscillator frequency is controlled by applying the VCO control voltage, obtained from the phase comparator to the varactor diodes.

4-3. Unlock Detector Circuit

If a pulse signal appears at the LD pin of IC300, an unlock condition occurs, causing the voltage applied to the pin of the microprocessor to go low. The names of this pin are LDT for TX PLL and LDR for RX PLL. When the microprocessor detects this condition, the transmitter is disabled.

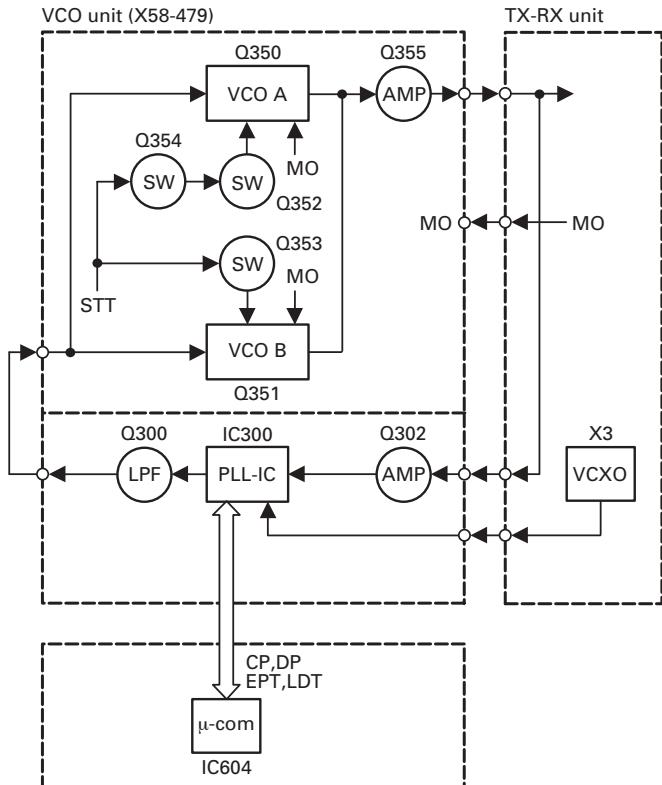


Fig. 6 Transmitter PLL

CIRCUIT DESCRIPTION

5. Control Circuit

The control circuit mainly located in the control section of TX-RX unit (X57-626 B/2) consists of the following : 5-1 CPU, 5-2 memory circuit, 5-3 CPU clock shift, 5-4 shift register circuit, 5-5 display circuit, 5-6 DSP circuit, 5-7 base-band circuit, 5-8 RS-232C circuit, and 5-9 power supply circuit.

5-1. CPU

The CPU (IC604) is a 16bit single-chip microcomputer containing a 32k ROM and 3k RAM. This CPU controls the flash ROM, the DSP, the receiver circuit, the transmitter circuit, the control circuit, and the display circuit and transfers data to or from an external device.

5-2. Memory Circuit

IC609 has a flash ROM with a capacity of 2M bits that contains the control program for the CPU, the signal processing program for DSP and data such as channels and operating features.

This program can be easily written from an external device. Data such as the operating status are programmed into the EEPROM (IC600).

5-3. CPU Clock Shift

There are the 14.754MHz clock for the CPU (IC604) and the 16.515MHz clock for the DSP (IC618) at the control section of TX-RX unit (X57-626). When these clocks are multiplexed with the reception frequency, they become an internal beat signal. To prevent this, by tuning Q600 and Q604 on the clock frequency is shifted. (Shift on/off can be set through programming.)

5-4. Shift Register Circuit

Serial data is sent to the shift register (IC502 to IC505 located in display unit, IC602, IC623, IC7 located in TX-RX unit) from the CPU (IC604) to control various functions in the unit.

5-5. Display Circuit

The display circuit (X54-333) contains two 7-segment LEDs D506, D507 (orange : see the operation manual for details of display), D503 (red : transmission), D504 (green : busy), two-color LED D505 (red : backup, green : main DC), LEDs in switches S501 to S506, IC502, IC503, IC504, and IC505 to display this model channels and states.

IC502 to IC505 are shift registers which convert serial data from the CPU to parallel data and light LEDs.

Q507, Q510, and Q511 are switching transistors which control two-color LED D505.

IC506, and IC507 are three-pin power supply ICs which produce power used for the display circuit.

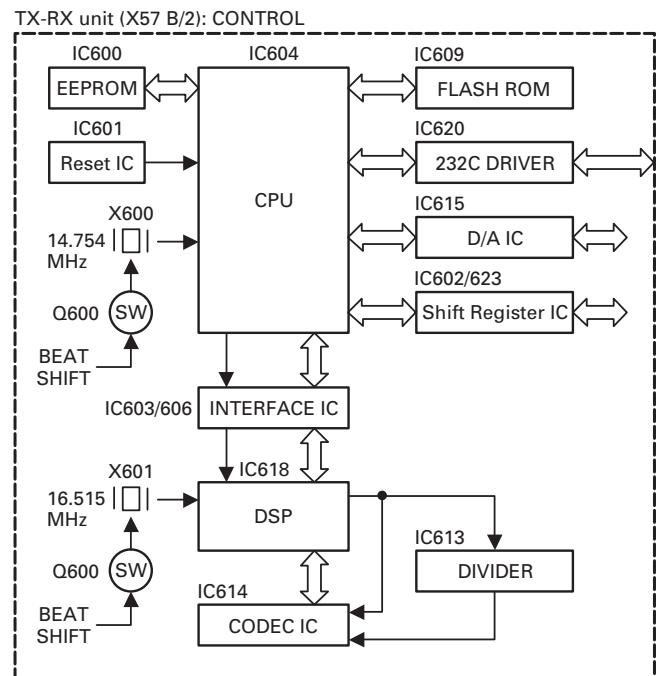


Fig. 7 Control circuit

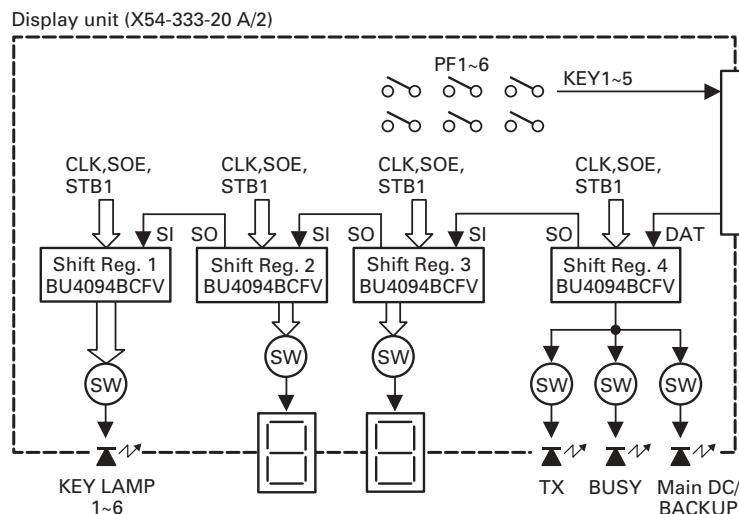


Fig. 8 Display circuit

CIRCUIT DESCRIPTION

5-6. DSP

The DSP circuit filters transmit/receive audio signal and encode/decodes signaling (QT, DQT). This circuit consists of IC618, IC612, IC613, IC614, IC603, IC606, IC608, IC610, IC616, and IC619.

The receive signal DET is converted from analog to digital by IC614 with a sampling frequency of 16.128kHz. The digitized audio signal is sent to DSP IC618 to process the signaling signal and audio signal. The processed digital audio signal is fed to CODEC IC614, converted from digital to analog, and the analog signal is output from pin 16 (AOUTR). Then, the audio signal is amplified by IC619 (B/2), passes through the IC619 (A/2) low-pass filter, and goes to an electronic volume IC615.

The transmit audio signal coming from IC605 is amplified by IC610, fed to pin 3 (AINL) of CODEC IC614, and converted from analog to digital at a sampling frequency of 16.128kHz. The digitized transmit audio signal is AGC-processed, pre-emphasized and filtered at 300Hz to 3kHz by DSP IC618, and the resulting signal is fed back to CODEC IC614, and converted from digital to analog, and the analog signal is output from pin 15 (AOUTL). The transmit signal from AOUTL is amplified by IC616 (B/2), passes through the IC616 (A/2) low-pass filter, and goes to the IC611 (A/2) summing amplifier.

IC613 is a counter IC and the clock required for the CODEC and DSP is generated by dividing the 16.515MHz clock signal produced by DSP IC618.

IC603 and IC606 are interface IC between the CPU operated at 5.0V and the DSP operated at 3.3V.

5-7. Base-Band Circuit

The base-band circuit switches between the modulation signal to the transmitter circuit, and remote audio and adjusts their levels. This circuit consists of IC605, IC607, IC611, IC615, and IC617.

Modulation inputs include local microphone input, low-speed data (LSD), high-speed data (HSD), external audio input (TA), and external data input (TD), and demodulation outputs include receive audio output (RA), and receive data output (RD).

The multiplexer (IC605) changes signals, the electronic volume (IC615) adjusts the level, and the operational amplifier (IC607, IC611, IC617) amplifiers and sums signals.

5-8. RS-232C Circuit

The RS-232C circuit connects the RS-232C serial port of a personal computer directly to this model to perform FPU operation. The FPU operation can also be performed by connecting a programming cable (KPG-46) to the local microphone on the front panel. But, if the D-sub connector on the rear panel is used, the programming cable is not required. The 232C driver IC (IC620) changes the TTL-232C level. The firmware can only be rewritten with the local microphone on the front panel.

5-9. Power Supply Circuit

The power supply circuit generates power to operate the CPU, DSP, flash ROM, bi-directional buffer, and base-band circuit. This circuit consists of IC624, IC625, IC626, IC627, IC628, and IC630.

6. DC Power Supply Circuit**6-1. DC Source Switching Relay Circuit**

1. The final unit contains a relay (K1) for switching between the Main DC and Backup Battery.

If an external power source is connected to the Main DC terminal, the Backup terminal is isolated by the relay. If the Main DC turns OFF due to power failure, it is switched to the Backup terminal by the relay.

The CPU monitors which is used, Main DC or Backup Battery.

2. Trickle charge circuit

If both Main DC and Backup Battery are connected, trickle charging of 0.5 A max. can be performed from the Main DC power supply to the Battery.

(The default is OFF. See the Modification section for information on the modification method.)

The battery is charged from the Main DC with D8, D9 and R61. If it exceeds 0.5 A, the charging circuit is turned OFF by D9.

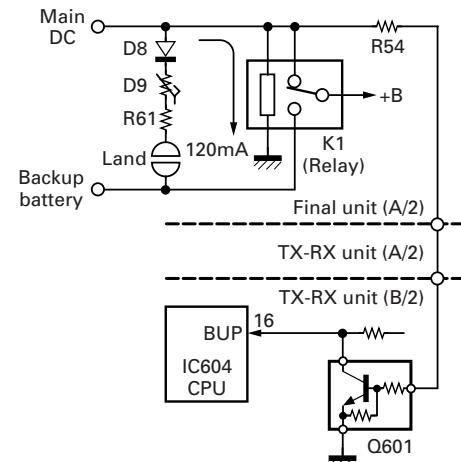


Fig. 9 DC source switching relay circuit

6-2. SB Switching Relay Circuit

1. SB (Switched +B) is supplied through the relay (K1) in the TX-RX unit A/2.

When S507 (DC source switch) in the display unit is turned ON, the relay (K1) is turned ON to output SB.

2. If +B exceeds 18V, the relay is forcibly turned OFF by D12 and Q25 to interrupt the power and protect the main unit.

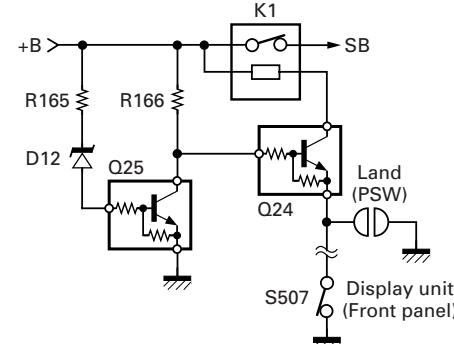


Fig. 10 SB switching relay circuit

SEMICONDUCTOR DATA

Main CPU : 30622M4-113GP (TX-RX unit IC604)

■ Pin Function

Pin No.	Name	I/O	Function
1~5	IO5~IO1	I/O	Aux I/O No.5~No.1 (Acc D-sub 25 pin)
6	BYTE	-	5V
7	CNVss	-	GND
8	ENT	O	TX PLL IC enable
9	ENR	O	RX PLL IC enable
10	Reset	I	Microcomputer reset input
11	Xout	-	14.7456MHz
12	Vss	-	GND
13	Xin	-	14.7456MHz
14	Vcc	-	5V
15	NMI	-	Not used
16	BUP	I	Backup battery detect H : Backup, L : Main
17	TEMP	I	Temperature detect for fan action H : Temp high, L : Temp low
18	EPTT	I	Acc PTT (Acc D-sub 25 pin) H : Off, L : On
19	CLK	O	Common clock
20	DAT	O	Common data
21	SFT	O	Beat shift H : On, L : Off
22	LD1	O	Control D/A converter LD
23	STB3	O	Control shift register STB
24	LD2	O	TX/RX D/A converter LD
25	STB4	O	TX/RX shift register STB
26	RS	O	DSP reset H : Off, L : On
27	SC	O	Squelch control (Acc D-sub 25 pin) H : Inactive, L : Active
28	PTT	I	Mic PTT H : Off, L : On
29	TXD1	O	Mic TXD
30	RXD1	I	Mic HOOK/RXD
31	SCLK	O	EEPROM clock
32	SDAT	I/O	EEPROM data
33	TXD0	O	Acc TXD (Acc D-sub 25 pin)
34	RXD0	I	Acc RXD (Acc D-sub 25 pin)
35	CP	O	PLL IC clock
36	DP	O	PLL IC data
37	RDY	I	CPU ready input
38	ALE	-	Not used
39	HOLD	-	Not used

Pin No.	Name	I/O	Function
40	HLDA	-	Not used
41	BCLK	O	Not used
42	RD	O	Flash ROM WR/DSP HDS1
43	BHE	-	Not used
44	WR	O	Flash ROM WR/DSP HDS2
45	STB2	O	Control shift register STB
46	INTx	O	DSP interrupt H : Off, L : On
47	HCS	O	DSP HCS
48	CS0	O	Flash ROM CS
49	A19	O	Not used
50~59	A18~A9	O	Flash ROM address bus
60	Vcc	-	5V
61	A8	O	Flash ROM address bus
62	Vss	-	GND
63~70	A7~A0	O	Flash ROM address bus
71	EMON	I	Acc monitor (Acc D-sub 25 pin) H : Off, L : On
72	LDR	I	RX VCO lock detect H : Lock, L : Unlock
73	LDT	I	TX VCO lock detect H : Lock, L : Unlock
74,75	KEY5,KEY4	O	Key matrix output
76~78	KEY3~KEY1	I	Key matrix input
79~86	D7~D0	I/O	Flash ROM data bus
87	FWD	I	RF power down level input
88	RSSI	I	RSSI level input
89	ASQ	I	Squelch level input
90	VLI	I	Volume level input
91	BATT	I	Power supply voltage level input
92	AI1	I	Aux input No.1 (Acc D-sub 25 pin)
93	AI2	I	Aux input No.2 (Acc D-sub 25 pin)
94	AVss	-	GND
95	AI3	I	Aux input No.3 (Acc D-sub 25 pin)
96	Vref	-	5V
97	AVcc	-	5V
98	STB1	O	Display shift register STB
99	SOE	O	Shift register common OE
100	IO6	I/O	Aux I/O No.6 (Acc D-sub 25 pin)

SEMICONDUCTOR DATA

DSP : 320VC5402PGE (TX-RX unit IC618)

■ Pin Function

Pin No.	Name	I/O	Function
1,2	NC1,NC2	-	Not used (No connection)
3	Vss	-	GND
4	DVDD	-	VDD for I/O pins (+3.3V)
5	A0	O	Not used (No connection)
6	HD0	I/O	HPI data bus
7~11	A1~A5	O	Not used (No connection)
12	NC3	-	Not used (No connection)
13	HAS	I	HPI address strobe (Pull up)
14	Vss	-	GND
15	NC4	-	Not used (No connection)
16	CVDD	-	VDD for core CPU (+1.8V)
17	HCS	I	HPI chip select
18	HR/W	I	HPI read/write
19	READY	I	Data ready (Pull up)
20	PS	O	Not used (No connection)
21	DS	O	Not used (No connection)
22	IS	O	Not used (No connection)
23	R/W	O	Not used (No connection)
24	MSTRB	O	Not used (No connection)
25	IOSTRB	O	Not used (No connection)
26	MSC	O	Not used (No connection)
27	XF	O	CODEC control H : Power down, L : Active
28	HOLDA	-	Not used (No connection)
29	IAQ	-	Not used (No connection)
30	HOLD	I	Hold (Pull up)
31	BIO	I	Serial data synchronize input
32	MP/MC	I	Not used (Pull down)
33	DVDD	-	VDD for I/O pins (+3.3V)
34	Vss	-	GND
35~38	NC5~NC8	-	Not used (No connection)
39	HCNTL0	I	HPI control 0
40	Vss	-	GND
41	BCLKR0	I	Receive clock input (SCLK : 516.09375kHz)
42	BCLKR1	-	Not used (No connection)
43	BFSR0	I	Frame sync. for receiver input (LRCK : 16.128kHz)

Pin No.	Name	I/O	Function
44	BFSR1	I	Frame sync. for receiver input (LRCK : 16.128kHz)
45	BDR0	I	Serial data receive input
46	HCNTL1	I	HPI control 1
47	BDR1	-	Not used (No connection)
48	BCLKX0	I	Transmit clock input (SCLK : 516.09375kHz)
49	BCLKX1	O	Master clock output (MCLK : 4.12875MHz)
50	Vss	-	GND
51	HINT/TOUT1	O	Boot mode select (Pull up)
52	CVDD	-	VDD for core CPU (+1.8V)
53	BFSX0	I	Frame sync. for transmitter input (LRCK : 16.128kHz)
54	BFSX1	I	Frame sync. for transmitter input (LRCK : 16.128kHz)
55	HRDY	-	Not used (No connection)
56	DVDD	-	VDD for I/O pins (+3.3V)
57	Vss	-	GND
58	HD1	I/O	HPI data bus
59	BDX0	O	Serial data transmit output
60	BDX1	-	Not used (No connection)
61	IACK	-	Not used (No connection)
62	HBIL	I	Byte identification (HPI)
63	NMI	I	Not used (Pull up)
64	INT0	I	Command interrupt from host CPU
65	INT1	I	Not used (Pull up)
66	INT2	I	Boot mode select (Pull up)
67	INT3	I	Not used (Pull up)
68	CVDD	-	VDD for core CPU (+1.8V)
69	HD2	I/O	HPI data bus
70	Vss	-	GND
71~74	NC9~NC12	-	Not used (No connection)
75	DVDD	-	VDD for I/O pins (+3.3V)
76	Vss	-	GND
77	CLKMD1	I	Clock mode select (Pull down)
78	CLKMD2	I	Clock mode select (Pull up)
79	CLKMD3	I	Clock mode select (Pull down)

SEMICONDUCTOR DATA / DESCRIPTION OF COMPONENTS

Pin No.	Name	I/O	Function
80	NC13	—	Not used (No connection)
81	HD3	I/O	HPI data bus
82	TOUT0	—	Not used (No connection)
83	EMU0	I/O	Emulator 0 (to JTAG connector)
84	EMU1/OFF	I/O	Emulator 1 (to JTAG connector)
85	TDO	O	Test data output (to JTAG connector)
86	TDI	I	Test data input (to JTAG connector)
87	TRST	I	Test reset (to JTAG connector)
88	TCK	I	Test clock (to JTAG connector)
89	TMS	I	Test mode select (to JTAG connector)
90	NC14	—	Not used (No connection)
91	CVDD	—	VDD for core CPU (+1.8V)
92	HPIENA	I	Not used (Pull up)
93	Vss	—	GND
94	CLKOUT	O	Not used (No connection)
95	HD4	I/O	HPI data bus
96	X1	—	16.515MHz (System clock)
97	X2/CLKIN	—	16.515MHz (System clock)
98	RS	I	DSP reset input
99~104	D0~D5	—	Not used (No connection)
105	A6	O	Not used (No connection)
106	Vss	—	GND
107~109	A7~A9	O	Not used (No connection)
110	NC15	—	Not used (No connection)
111	Vss	—	GND
112	DVDD	—	VDD for I/O pins (+3.3V)
113~119	D6~D12	—	Not used (No connection)
120	HD5	I/O	HPI data bus
121~123	D13~D15	—	Not used (No connection)
124	HD6	I/O	HPI data bus
125	CVDD	—	VDD for core CPU (+1.8V)
126	NC16	—	Not used (No connection)
127	HDS1	I	HPI data strobe 1 (Pull up)
128	Vss	—	GND
129	HDS2	I	HPI data strobe 2 (Pull down)
130	DVDD	—	VDD for I/O pins (+3.3V)
131~134	A10~A13	O	Not used (No connection)
135	HD7	I/O	HPI data bus
136~141	A14~A19	O	Not used (No connection)
142	CVDD	—	VDD for core CPU (+1.8V)
143,144	NC17,NC18	—	Not used (No connection)

Final Unit (X45-3620-XX)

Ref No.	Part name	Description
IC1	IC	DC amplifier
IC2	IC	Thermostat
IC3	IC	Voltage regulator
Q2,3	Transistor	RF amplifier
Q4	FET	TX drive amplifier
Q5	FET	Final amplifier
Q7	FET	RF switch
Q8,9	Transistor	DC switch
D1	Diode	Thermal sensor
D2	Zener diode	Voltage reference
D3	Diode	Surge absorption
D4,5	Diode	RF detector
D6	Diode	Surge absorption
D7	Zener diode	Surge protector
D8	Diode	Reverse current protection
D9	Varistor	Current protector
D51,52	Diode	Reverse connection protection

Display Unit (X54-3330-20)

Ref No.	Part name	Description
IC501	MOS IC	MIC amplifier
IC502~505	MOS IC	Shift registers
IC506,507	MOS IC	Voltage regulator
Q501,502	Transistor	Level controller
Q504	FET	DC switch
Q506	Transistor	DC switch
Q507	FET	DC switch
Q508	Transistor	DC switch
Q510,511	Transistor	DC switch
Q512~514	FET	DC switch
Q516~519	FET	DC switch
Q521~525	FET	DC switch
D501,502	Diode	AF detector
D503~505	LED	LED
D506,507	LED	7 segment
D508~514	Diode	Surge absorption
D601,602	Diode	Surge absorption
D603	Varistor	Current protector

DESCRIPTION OF COMPONENTS

TX-RX Unit (X57-6260-XX)

Ref No.	Part name	Description
IC1,2	IC	Buffer amplifier
IC3~5	IC	Voltage regulator
IC6	IC	D/A converter
IC7	IC	Shift register
IC9	IC	FM IF system
IC10,11	IC	Voltage regulator
IC600	IC	EEPROM
IC601	IC	Voltage detector
IC602	IC	Shift register
IC603	IC	Bus transceiver
IC604	MPU	CPU
IC605	IC	Multiplexer
IC606	IC	Bus transceiver
IC607,608	IC	AF amplifier
IC609	IC	Flash ROM
IC610,611	IC	AF amplifier
IC612	IC	Inverter
IC613	IC	Counter
IC614	IC	CODEC
IC615	IC	D/A converter
IC616,617	IC	AF amplifier
IC618	MPU	DSP
IC619	IC	AF amplifier
IC620	IC	RS-232C transceiver
IC621	IC	NAND gate
IC622	IC	Multiplexer
IC623	IC	Shift register
IC624~628	IC	Voltage regulator
IC629	IC	Audio amplifier
IC630	IC	Voltage regulator
Q1~3	Transistor	RF amplifier
Q4	Transistor	Wide/Narrow switch
Q5,6	Transistor	DC switch
Q7	Transistor	Noise amplifier
Q8,9	Transistor	RF amplifier
Q10	Transistor	Current control
Q11	Transistor	RF amplifier
Q12~15	Transistor	Ripple filter
Q16~19	Transistor	DC switch
Q20	Transistor	Inverter
Q23~25	Transistor	DC switch

Ref No.	Part name	Description
Q600	FET	DC switch
Q601	Transistor	DC switch
Q602	FET	DC switch
Q603	Transistor	Inverter
Q604	FET	DC switch
Q605	Transistor	Inverter
Q606	Transistor	AF mute switch
Q609	Transistor	DC switch
Q610	FET	DC switch
Q611	Transistor	DC switch
D1~4	Diode	Wide/Narrow switch
D5	Diode	Noise detection
D7	Diode	DC switch
D8	Diode	TX switch
D11	Zener diode	Surge protector
D12	Zener diode	Voltage reference
D600	Diode	Surge protector
D601	Diode	Voltage reduction
D606~625	Diode	Surge protector
D626	Varistor	Current protector
D627,628	Diode	Reverse current protector
D629	Diode	Surge protector

RX PLL/VCO Unit (X58-4780-10)

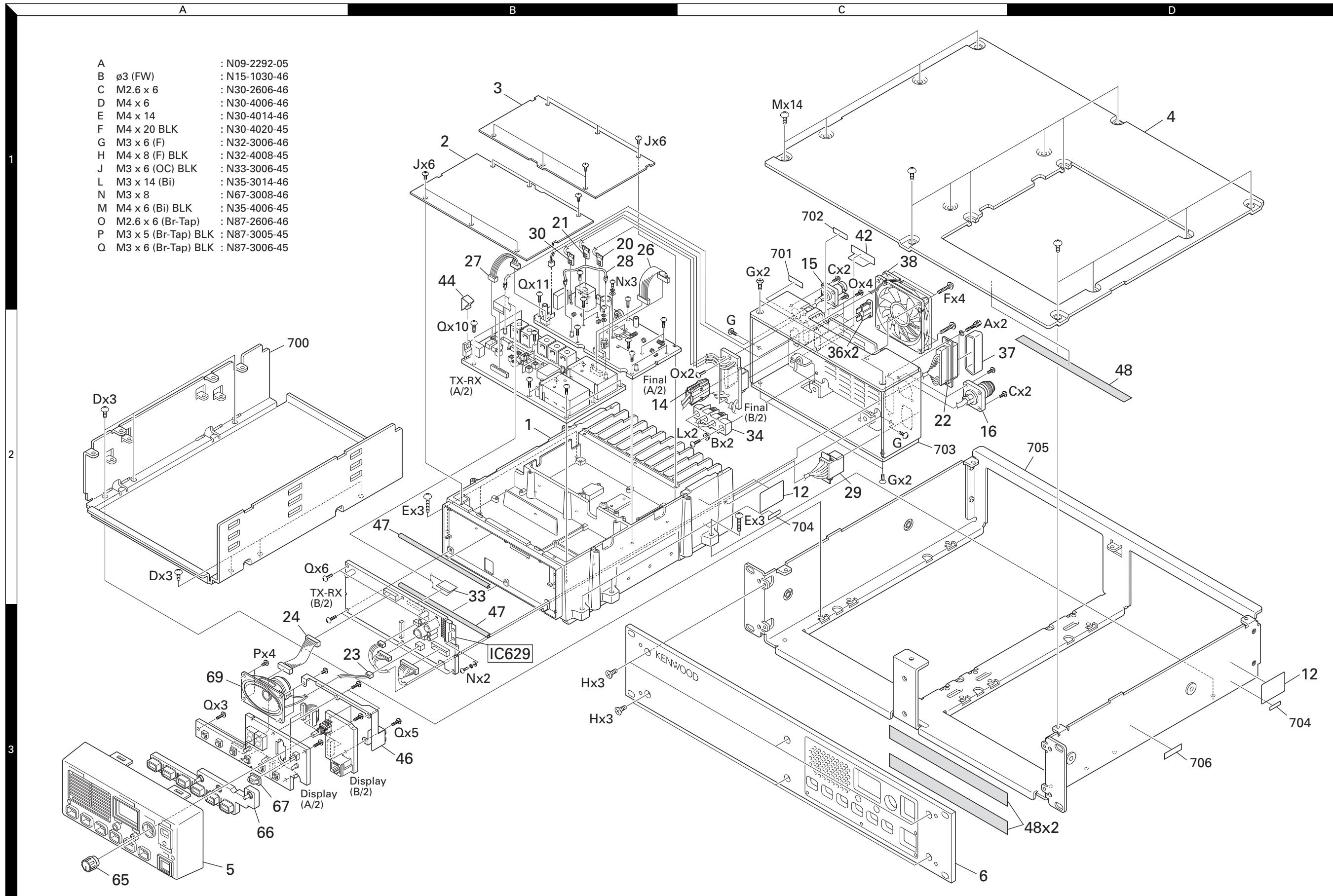
Ref No.	Part name	Description
IC300	IC	PLL
Q300~302	Transistor	Buffer amplifier
Q350,351	FET	VCO OSC
Q352~354	Transistor	DC switch
Q355	Transistor	Buffer amplifier
D350~353	Varicap	Frequency control

TX PLL/VCO Unit (X58-4790-10)

Ref No.	Part name	Description
IC300	IC	PLL
Q300,301	Transistor	Active filter
Q302	Transistor	Buffer amplifier
Q350,351	FET	VCO OSC
Q352~354	Transistor	DC switch
Q355	Transistor	Buffer amplifier
D350~353	Varicap	Frequency control
D354,355	Varicap	Modulation

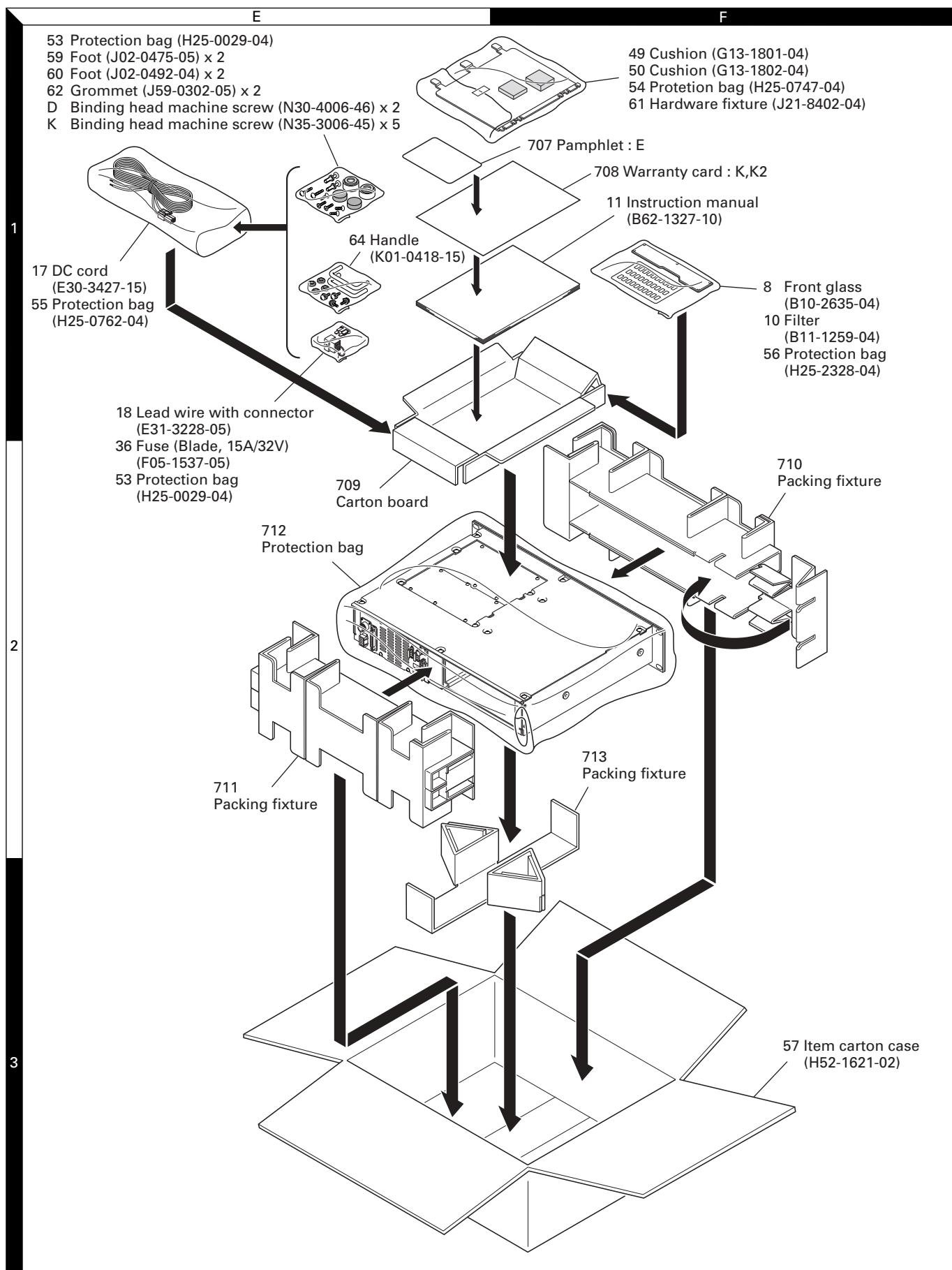
TKR-750 TKR-750

EXPLODED VIEW



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

PACKING



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

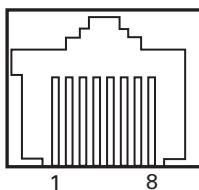
ADJUSTMENT

Test Equipment Required for Alignment

Test Equipment	Major Specifications	
1. Standard Signal Generator (SSG)	Frequency Range Modulation Output	136 to 174MHz Frequency modulation and external modulation 0.1µV to greater than 1mV
2. Power Meter	Input Impedance Operation Frequency Measurement Capability	50Ω 136 to 174MHz or more Vicinity of 50W
3. Deviation Meter	Frequency Range	136 to 174MHz
4. Digital Volt Meter (DVM)	Measuring Range Accuracy	1 to 20V DC High input impedance for minimum circuit loading
5. Oscilloscope		DC through 30MHz
6. High Sensitivity Frequency Counter	Frequency Range Frequency Stability	10Hz to 600MHz 0.2ppm or less
7. Ammeter		13A or more
8. AF Volt Meter (AF VTVM)	Frequency Range Voltage Range	50Hz to 10kHz 3mV to 3V
9. Audio Generator (AG)	Frequency Range Output	50Hz to 5kHz 0 to 1V
10. Distortion Meter	Capability Input Level	3% or less at 1kHz 50mV to 10Vrms
11. Voltmeter	Measuring Range Input Impedance	10 to 1.5V DC or less 50kΩ/V or greater
12. 4Ω Dummy Load		Approx. 4Ω, 5W

The following parts are required for adjustment

- Test cable for local microphone
- The following test cables are recommended.

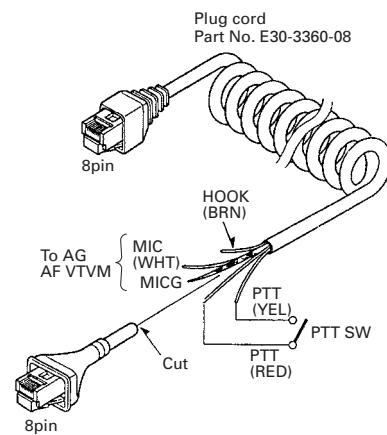


1 : NC
2 : +B
3 : GND
4 : PTT/TXD1 (PC serial data from radio)
5 : MIC GND
6 : MIC
7 : HOOK/RXD1 (PC serial data to radio)
8 : NC

MIC connector (Front panel view)

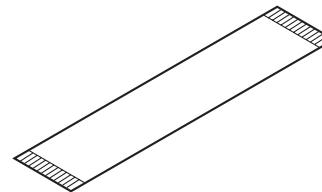
Test Channel (Default)

No.	K,E		K2	
	RX	TX	RX	TX
1	146.10	146.00	136.10	136.00
2	160.10	160.00	143.10	143.00
3	173.90	174.00	149.90	150.00
4	150.10	150.00	146.10	146.00
5	155.10	155.00	155.90	156.00
6	165.10	165.00	140.10	140.00
7	170.10	170.00	148.10	148.00
8	158.50	161.50	147.50	149.00
9	161.50	158.50	149.00	147.50
10	136.10	136.00	151.10	151.95
11	151.90	151.95	152.10	152.00
12	152.10	152.00	173.90	174.00



Test cable for microphone input

To connect the TX-RX unit A/2 (CN14) to the TX-RX unit B/2 (CN602) while in servicing, you can use the 36-pin flat cable, E37-0979-05, which is available from the KENWOOD parts center.



Flat cable (36-pin) about 256mm

ADJUSTMENT

Item	Condition	Measurement			Adjustment			Specifications/Remarks		
		Test-equipment	Unit	Terminal	Unit	Parts	Method			
1. Setting	1) Connect the unit to a suitable DC power supply.									
2. Write test frequency	1) Turn the DC source switch on after connecting a PC and FPU cable to the radio. → "E1" appears on LED display 2) Write the test frequency to the radio. 3) End of test frequency writing.									
3. Setting	1) Connect the unit to a suitable DC power supply. 2) Turn the power switch on after connecting a PC and FPU cable to the radio. 3) Start up the program for the adjustment.									
4. RX PLL lock voltage	1) RX VCO A high CH : 11 K,E CH : 10 K2	DVM	TX-RX (A/2)	RX-CV	RX VCO (A3)	TC350	1.50V	±0.1V		
	2) RX VCO A low CH : 10 K,E CH : 1 K2						Check	8V or less		
	3) RX VCO B high CH : 3 K,E CH : 12 K2				RX VCO (A3)	TC351	1.50V	±0.1V		
	4) RX VCO B low CH : 12 K,E CH : 11 K2						Check	8V or less		
5. TX PLL lock voltage	1) TX VCO A high CH : 11 K,E CH : 10 K2		TX-CV		TX VCO (A2)	TC350	1.50V	±0.1V		
	2) TX VCO A low CH : 10 K,E CH : 1 K2						Check	8V or less		
	3) TX VCO B high CH : 3 K,E CH : 12 K2				TX VCO (A2)	TC351	1.50V	±0.1V		
	4) TX VCO B low CH : 12 K,E CH : 11 K2						Check	8V or less		
6. RX frequency	1) Connect the frequency counter to CN3, then measure the frequency CH : 2	f. counter		CN3			PC adj. Test CH+44.85MHz	50Hz or less		
7. RX frequency (tune)	1) High CH (Automatically)	f. counter					PC adj. 218.8475MHz			
	2) Low CH (Automatically)						PC adj. 180.8525MHz			
8. Setting	1) Remove 8 pin cable and the coaxial cable from CN16, and CN19 on TX-RX side.									
9. TX frequency	1) Connect the frequency counter to CN19, then measure the frequency CH : 2	f. counter	TX-RX (A/2)	CN19			PC adj.	50Hz or less		

Note : RX frequency means the local frequency of the RX VCO. So its frequency is wanted frequency plus the IF frequency.

TKR-750

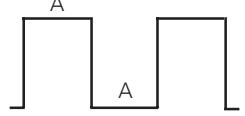
ADJUSTMENT

Item	Condition	Measurement			Adjustment			Specifications/Remarks
		Test-equipment	Unit	Terminal	Unit	Parts	Method	
10. TX frequency (tune)	1) High CH (Automatically)	f. counter	TX-RX (A/2)	CN19			PC adj. 173.9975MHz	50Hz or less
	2) Low CH (Automatically)						PC adj. 136.0025MHz	
11. Setting	1) Insert 8 pin cable and the coaxial cable to CN16, and CN19 on TX-RX side.							
12. Maximum power limiting	1) Measure the RF power at TX ANT. High CH	Power meter	Rear	TX ANT	Final	VR1	Adjust the RF power to 53W.	±1W
13. TX RF high power	1) Measure the RF power at TX ANT. Low CH 2) Center CH 3) High CH						PC adj. 50W (Shipping power)	±1W
14. TX RF low power	1) Measure the power level at TX ANT. Low CH 2) Center CH 3) High CH						PC adj. 25W (Shipping power)	±1W
15. BPF	1) Connect the TG to RX ANT, then connect CN1 to the spectrum analyzer input. Spectrum analyzer setting Span : 50MHz Scale : 10dB to 5dB div Tracking generator setting Output : -30dBm	Tracking generator Spectrum analyzer	Rear	RX ANT CN1	TX-RX (A/2)	L2 L3 L5 L6 L7	Center the frequency you are using, then adjust it to look like the wave Fig. 1. (Page 46)	
16. MCF (Wide)	1) Connect the TG to CN2, then connect CN4 to the spectrum analyzer input. CH : 2 (Wide) Spectrum analyzer setting Span : 50kHz to 25kHz Scale : 10dB to 2dB div Center freq' : 44.850MHz Tracking generator setting Output : -30dBm					L14 L17 L18	Adjust it to look like the wave Fig. 2. (Page 46)	
(Narrow)	2) CH : 2 (Narrow)					L15 L16 L19	Adjust it to look like the wave Fig. 3. (Page 46)	
17. Discriminator	1) Connect the SSG to RX ANT. CH : 2 (Wide) SSG output : -53dBm/501μV SSG MOD : 1kHz SSG DEV : 3kHz AF : 2V/4Ω	SSG AF VM Distortion meter	Rear	RX ANT TEST/SPKR jack SPO (pin 12)		L24	Adjust the distortion to minimum.	
18. Threshold squelch (Wide)	1) Connect SSG to RX ANT. CH : 2 (Wide) SSG output : 3dB below to 12dB SINAD level SSG MOD : 1kHz SSG DEV : 3kHz AF : 2V/4Ω	SSG Audio analyzer VTVM Oscilloscope	Rear	RX ANT TEST/SPKR jack SPO (pin 12)		PC adj. Adjust to point of opening squelch		
	2) SSG : OFF					Check	Squelch must be closed.	

ADJUSTMENT

Item	Condition	Measurement			Adjustment			Specifications/Remarks
		Test-equipment	Unit	Terminal	Unit	Parts	Method	
(Narrow)	3) CH : 2 (Narrow) SSG output : 3dB below to 12dB SINAD level SSG MOD : 1kHz SSG DEV : 1.5kHz AF : 2V/4Ω	SSG Audio analyzer VTVM Oscilloscope	Rear	RX ANT TEST/SPKR jack SPO (pin 12)			PC adj. Adjust to point of opening squelch	
	4) SSG : OFF						Check	Squelch must be closed.
19. Tight squelch (Wide)	1) Connect SSG to RX ANT. CH : 2 (Wide) SSG output : 7dB over to 12dB SINAD level SSG MOD : 1kHz SSG DEV : 3kHz AF : 2V/4Ω						PC adj. Adjust to point of opening squelch	
(Narrow)	2) CH : 2 (Narrow) SSG output : 7dB over to 12dB SINAD level SSG MOD : 1kHz SSG DEV : 1.5kHz AF : 2V/4Ω						PC adj. Adjust to point of opening squelch	
20. RD outut level (Wide)	1) Connect SSG to RX ANT. CH : 2 (Wide) SSG output : -53dBm/501μV SSG MOD : 1kHz SSG DEV : 1.5kHz						PC adj. 80mV	±5mV
(Narrow)	2) CH : 2 (Narrow) SSG output : -53dBm/501μV SSG MOD : 1kHz SSG DEV : 1.5kHz			4.7kΩ load				
21. RA outut level (Wide)	1) Connect SSG to RX ANT. CH : 2 (Wide) SSG output : -53dBm/501μV SSG MOD : 1kHz SSG DEV : 1.5kHz							
(Narrow)	2) CH : 2 (Narrow) SSG output : -53dBm/501μV SSG MOD : 1kHz SSG DEV : 1.5kHz							
22. Maximum deviation (Wide)	1) Connect AG to the MIC terminal. A-low CH (TX VCO A low) A-center CH (VCO A center) A-high CH (TX VCO A high) B-low CH (TX VCO B low) B-center CH (VCO B center) B-high CH (TX VCO B high) Deviation meter filter HPF : OFF LPF : 15kHz De-emphasis : OFF AG : 1kHz/50mV (Terminal load) Transmission	MOD ANA or Deviation meter Oscilloscope	Rear	TX OUT	Front	MIC	PC adj. 4.1kHz	±0.1kHz
		AG AF VTVM						

ADJUSTMENT

Item	Condition	Measurement			Adjustment			Specifications/Remarks
		Test-equipment	Unit	Terminal	Unit	Parts	Method	
(Narrow)	2) A-low CH (TX VCO A low) A-center CH (VCO A center) A-high CH (TX VCO A high) B-low CH (TX VCO B low) B-center CH (VCO B center) B-high CH (TX VCO B high) Transmission	MOD ANA or Deviation meter Oscilloscope AG AF VTVM	Rear Front	TX OUT MIC			PC adj. 2.05kHz	±0.1kHz
23. DQT balance (Wide)	1) Low CH (VCO-A center) High CH (VCO-B center) Deviation meter filter HPF : OFF LPF : 3kHz De-emphasis : OFF Transmission	MOD ANA or Deviation meter Oscilloscope	Rear	TX OUT			PC adj. Make the de-modulated waves into square waves.	Oscilloscope DC range flat "A" part 
(Narrow)	2) Low CH (VCO-A center) High CH (VCO-B center) Transmission							
24. QT deviation (Wide)	1) VCO-A CH (TX VCO A center) VCO-B CH (TX VCO B center) Deviation meter filter HPF : OFF LPF : 3kHz De-emphasis : OFF Detector : p-p/2 Transmission	MOD ANA or Deviation meter Oscilloscope	Rear	TX ANT			PC adj. 0.75kHz	±0.05kHz
(Narrow)	2) VCO-A CH (TX VCO A center) VCO-B CH (TX VCO B center) Transmission						PC adj. 0.35kHz	±0.05kHz
25. DQT deviation (Wide)	1) VCO-A CH (TX VCO A center) VCO-B CH (TX VCO B center) Deviation meter filter HPF : OFF LPF : 3kHz De-emphasis : OFF Detector : Peak hold Transmission						PC adj. 0.75kHz	±0.05kHz
(Narrow)	2) VCO-A CH (TX VCO A center) VCO-B CH (TX VCO B center) Transmission						PC adj. 0.35kHz	±0.05kHz
26. CW ID deviation (Wide)	1) VCO-A CH (TX VCO A center) VCO-B CH (TX VCO B center) Deviation meter filter HPF : OFF LPF : 15kHz De-emphasis : OFF Transmission						PC adj. 2kHz	±0.1kHz
(Narrow)	2) VCO-A CH (TX VCO A center) VCO-B CH (TX VCO B center) Transmission						PC adj. 1kHz	±0.05kHz

ADJUSTMENT

Item	Condition	Measurement			Adjustment			Specifications/Remarks
		Test-equipment	Unit	Terminal	Unit	Parts	Method	
27. Test tone deviation (Wide)	1) VCO-A CH (TX VCO A center) VCO-B CH (TX VCO B center) Deviation meter filter HPF : OFF LPF : 15kHz De-emphasis : OFF Transmission	MOD ANA or Deviation meter Oscilloscope	Rear	TX ANT			PC adj. 3kHz	±0.1kHz
	(Narrow)						PC adj. 1.5kHz	±0.05kHz
28. TA (TX audio input) deviation (Wide)	1) Insert AG output into the control I/O TA terminal (pin 9). VCO-A CH (TX VCO A center) VCO-B CH (TX VCO B center) Deviation meter filter HPF : OFF LPF : 15kHz De-emphasis : OFF AG freq' : 1kHz (Sine wave) AG level : 280mV Transmission	MOD ANA or Deviation meter Oscilloscope AG AF VTVM	Rear	TX ANT	CONTROL I/O jack TA (pin 9)		PC adj. 3.0kHz	±0.1kHz
	(Narrow)						PC adj. 1.5kHz	±0.05kHz
29. TD deviation (Wide)	1) Insert AG output into the control I/O TD terminal (pin 8). VCO-A CH (TX VCO A center) VCO-B CH (TX VCO B center) Deviation meter filter HPF : OFF LPF : 3kHz De-emphasis : OFF AG freq' : 100Hz (Sine wave) AG level : 0.5Vp-p (177mVrms) Transmission	MOD ANA or Deviation meter Oscilloscope AG AF VTVM	Rear	TX ANT	CONTROL I/O jack TD (pin 8)		PC adj. 0.75kHz	±0.1kHz
	(Narrow)						PC adj. 0.35kHz	±0.05kHz
30. Repeat gain level (Wide)	1) VCO-A CH (TX VCO A center) VCO-B CH (TX VCO B center) SSG output : -53dBm SSG MOD : 1kHz SSG DEV : 1kHz Deviation meter filter HPF : OFF LPF : 15kHz De-emphasis : OFF Transmission	SSG MOD ANA or Deviation meter Oscilloscope	Rear	RX ANT	TX ANT		PC adj. 1kHz	±0.1kHz
	(Narrow)							

TKR-750

ADJUSTMENT

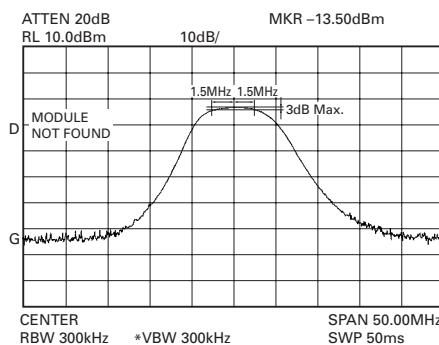


Fig. 1

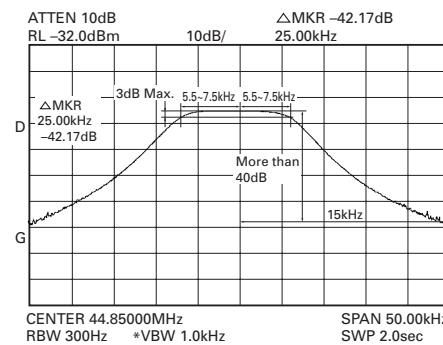


Fig. 2

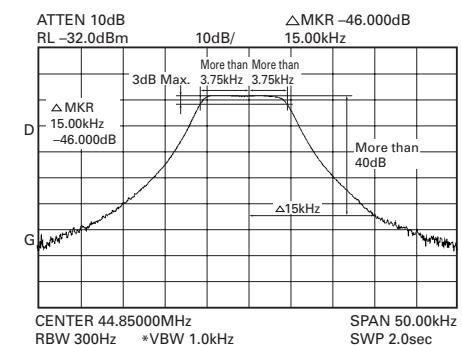
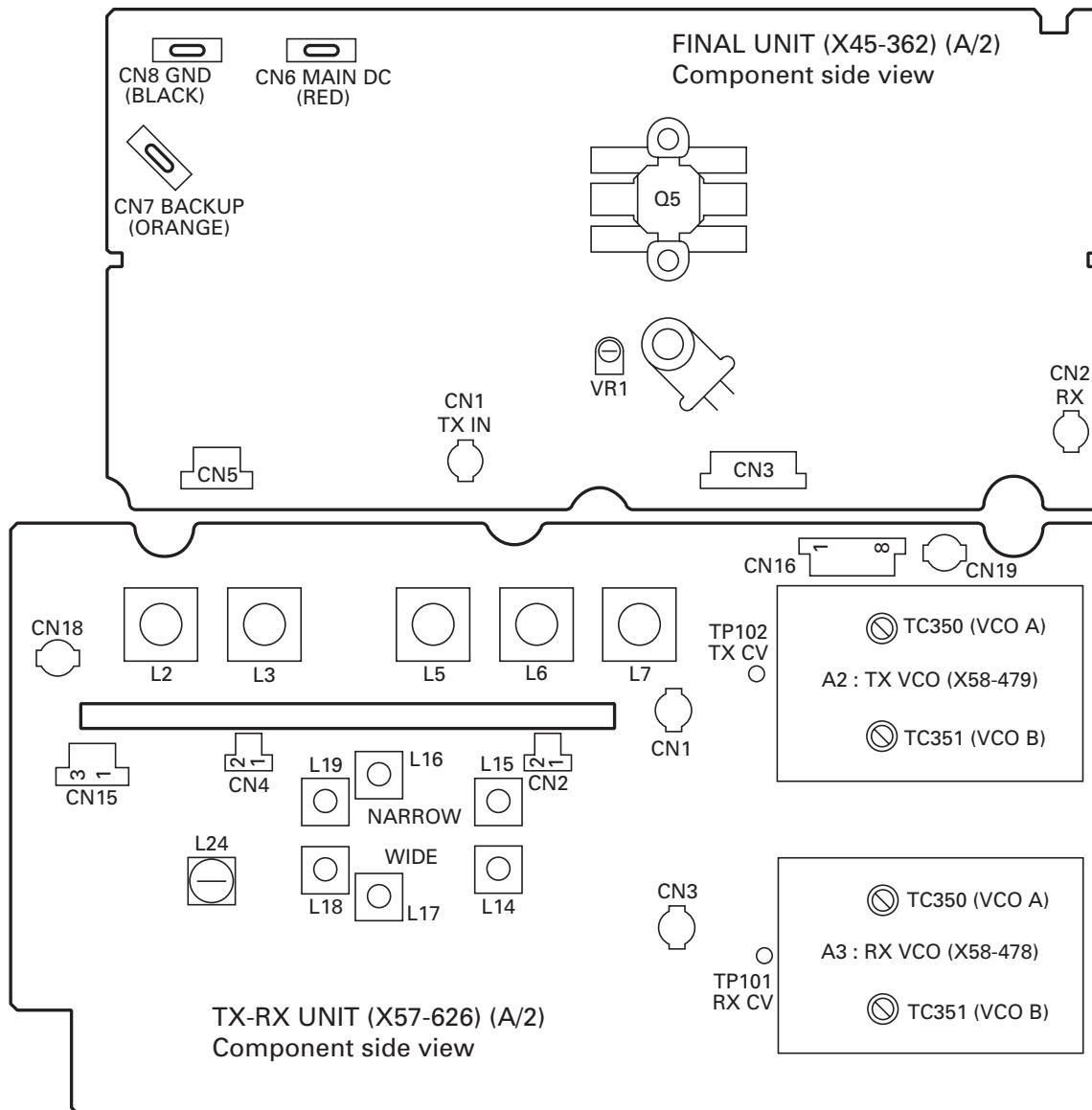


Fig. 3

Adjustment Points



TERMINAL FUNCTION

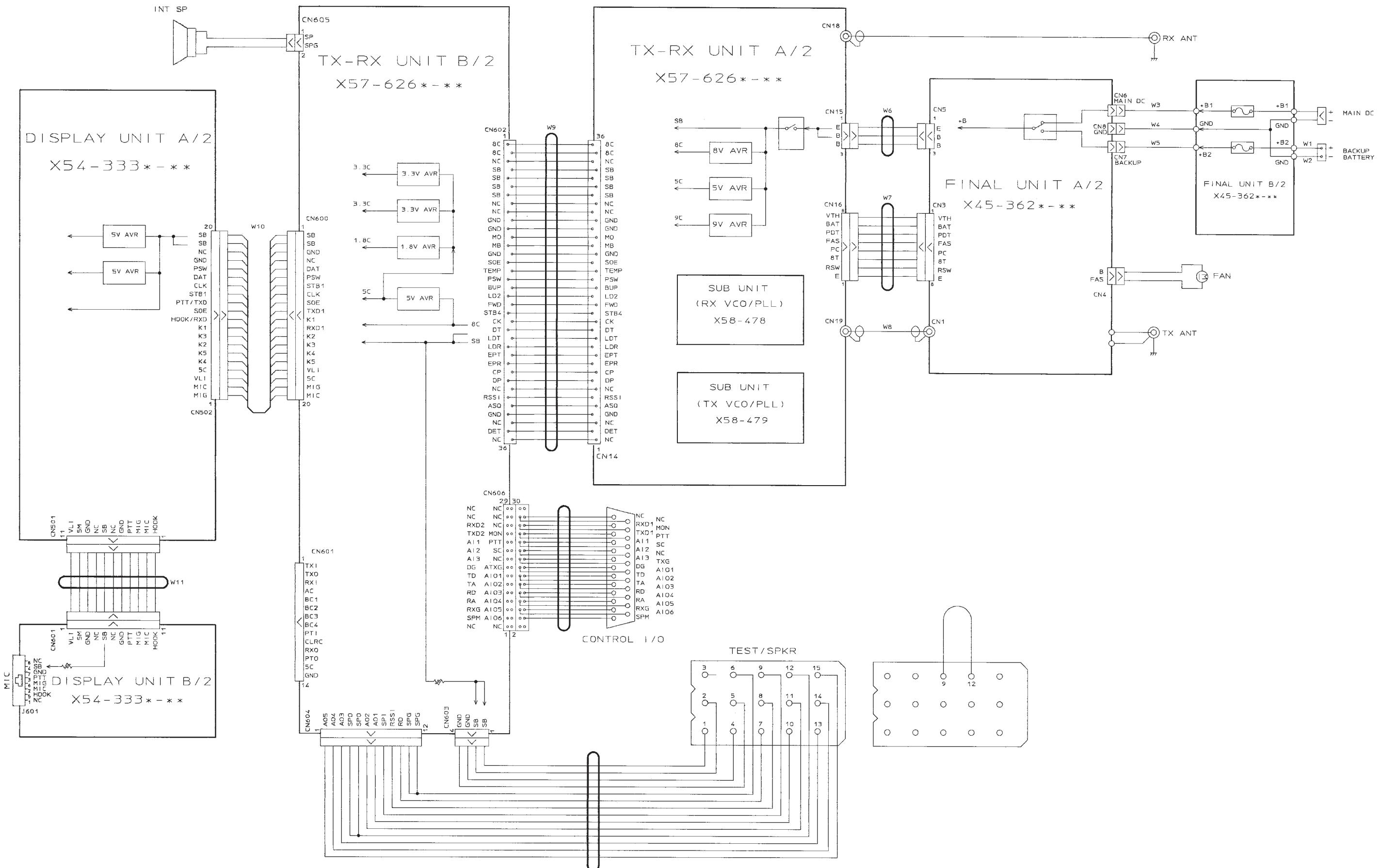
Connector No.	Terminal No.	Terminal Name	I/O	Terminal function
	10	EPR	I	Enable input for RX PLL
	11	EPT	I	Enable input for TX PLL
	12	LDR	O	Lock detector for RX PLL
	13	LDT	O	Lock detector for TX PLL
	14	DT	I	Data input
	15	CK	I	Clock input
	16	STB4	I	Strobe input for shift register
	17	FWD	O	RF power down signal output
	18	LD2	I	Latch data input for DA converter
	19	BUP	O	Backup signal output
	20	PSW	I	Power switch input
	21	TEMP	O	High temperature detector signal output
	22	SOE	I	Output enable for shift register
	23	GND	-	Ground
	24	MB	I	Modulation signal input for VCXO
	25	MO	I	Modulation signal input for VCO
	26	GND	-	Ground
	27	GND	-	Ground
	28	NC	-	No connection
	29	NC	-	No connection
	30	SB	O	Power supply output after power switch
	31	SB	O	Power supply output after power switch
	32	SB	O	Power supply output after power switch
	33	SB	O	Power supply output after power switch
	34	NC	-	No connection
	35	8C	O	Common 8V output
	36	8C	O	Common 8V output
CN15	1	E	-	Earth
	2	B	I	Power supply input
	3	B	I	Power supply input
CN16	1	E	-	Earth
	2	RSW	-	Reserved
To X45 final unit	3	8T	O	8V output during transmission
	4	PC	O	TX power control signal output
	5	FAS	O	Fan control signal output
	6	PDT	I	RF power down signal input
	7	BAT	I	Main DC/BACKUP status input
	8	VTH	I	High temperature detector signal input
CN18	1	RX IN	I	Receive signal input (Coaxial)
CN19	1	DO	O	Transmission signal output (Coaxial)

TX-RX Unit (X57-6260-XX) (B/2) : Control Section

Connector No.	Terminal No.	Terminal Name	I/O	Terminal function
CN600	1	SB	O	Power supply output after power switch
	2	SB	O	Power supply output after power switch
	3	GND	-	Ground
	4	NC	-	No Connection
	5	DAT	O	Serial data output
	6	PSW	I	Power switch input
	7	STB1	O	Strobe data for shift register
	8	CLK	O	Clock data output
	9	SOE	O	Output enable for shift register
	10	TXD1	I/O	PTT input/TXD output
	11	K1	I	KEY input 1
	12	RXD1	I	Hook detection input/RXD input
	13	K2	I	KEY input 2
	14	K3	I	KEY input 3
	15	K4	O	KEY output 4
	16	K5	O	KEY output 5
	17	VLI	I	Volume control input for AF signal.
	18	5C	O	Common 5V output
	19	MIG	-	Mic ground
	20	MIC	I	MIC signal input
CN601	1	TXI	I	MIC signal input
	2	TXO	O	MIC signal output
	3	RXI	I	RX audio signal input
	4	AC	O	Audio control signal output
	5	BC1	O	Scramble code output.
	6	BC2	O	Scramble code output.
	7	BC3	O	Scramble code output.
	8	BC4	O	Scramble code output.
	9	PTI	I	PTT signal input
	10	CLRC	O	Clear code for scramble
	11	RXO	O	RX audio signal output
	12	PTO	O	PTT signal output
	13	5C	O	Common 5V output
	14	GND	-	Ground
CN602	1	8C	I	Common 8V input
	2	8C	I	Common 8V input
	3	NC	-	No connection
	4	SB	I	Power supply input after power switch
	5	SB	I	Power supply input after power switch
	6	SB	I	Power supply input after power switch
	7	SB	I	Power supply input after power switch
	8	NC	-	No connection
	9	NC	-	No connection
	10	GND	-	Ground
	11	GND	-	Ground
	12	MO	O	Modulation signal output for VCO
	13	MB	O	Modulation signal output for VCXO
	To X57 (A/2)			
	TX-RX unit			

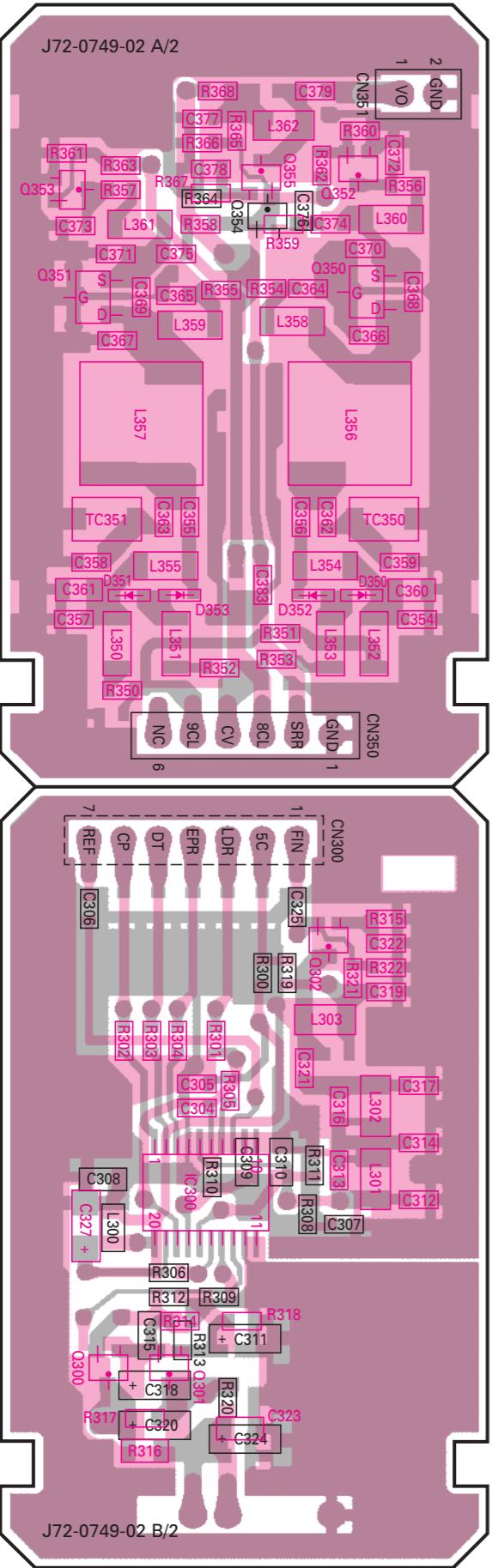
TKR-750 TKR-750

WIRING

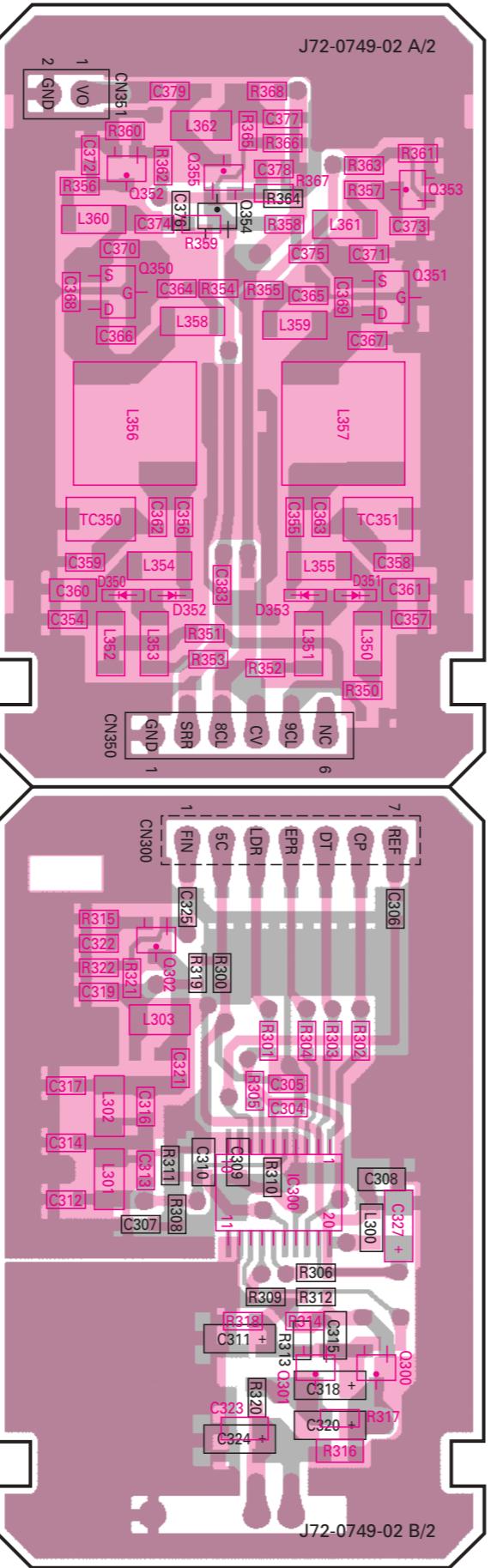


PC BOARD VIEWS TKR-750

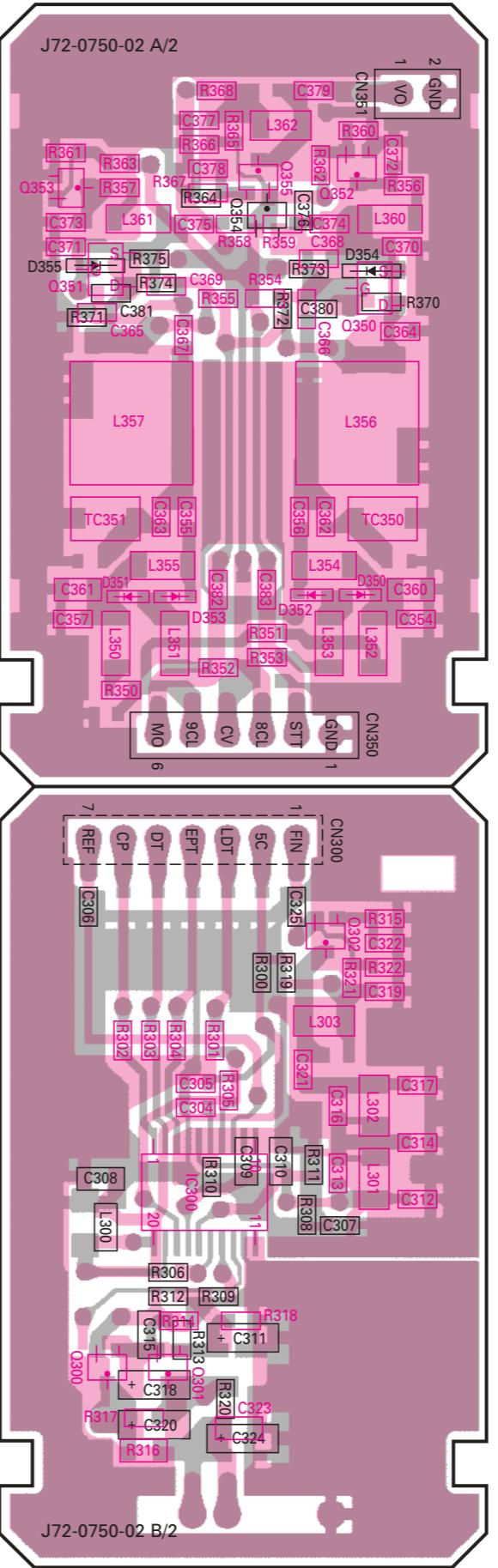
RX PLL/VCO (X58-4780-10)
Component side view



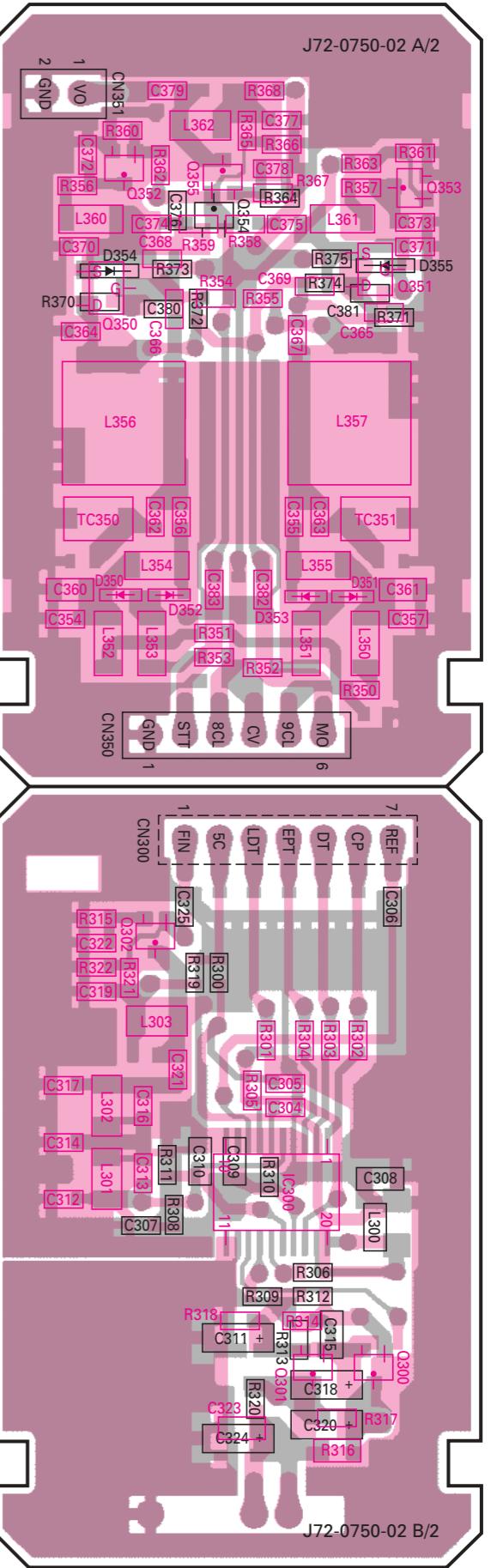
RX PLL/VCO (X58-4780-10)
Foil side view



TX PLL/VCO (X58-4790-10)
Component side view

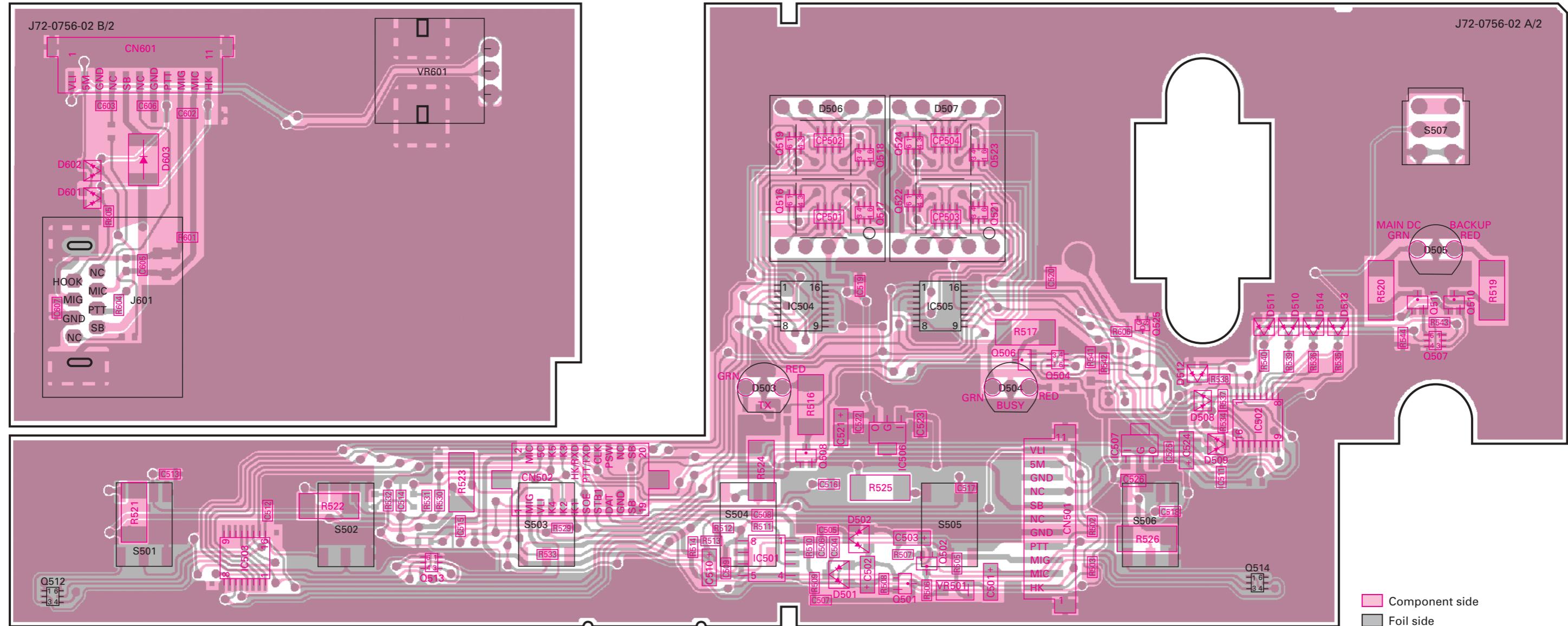


TX PLL/VCO (X58-4790-10)
Foil side view

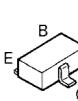


TKR-750 PC BOARD VIEWS

DISPLAY UNIT (X54-3330-20) Component side view



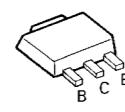
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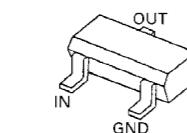
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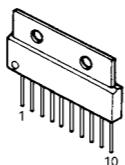
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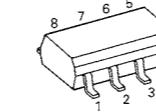
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LA4422
IN
OUT
GND



NJM2904E
NJM4558E



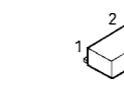
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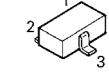
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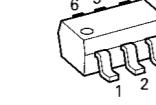
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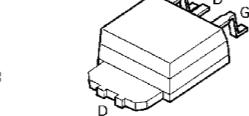
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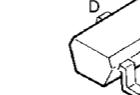
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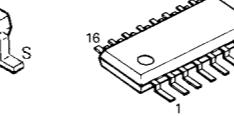
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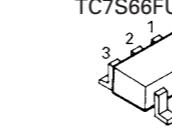
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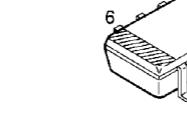
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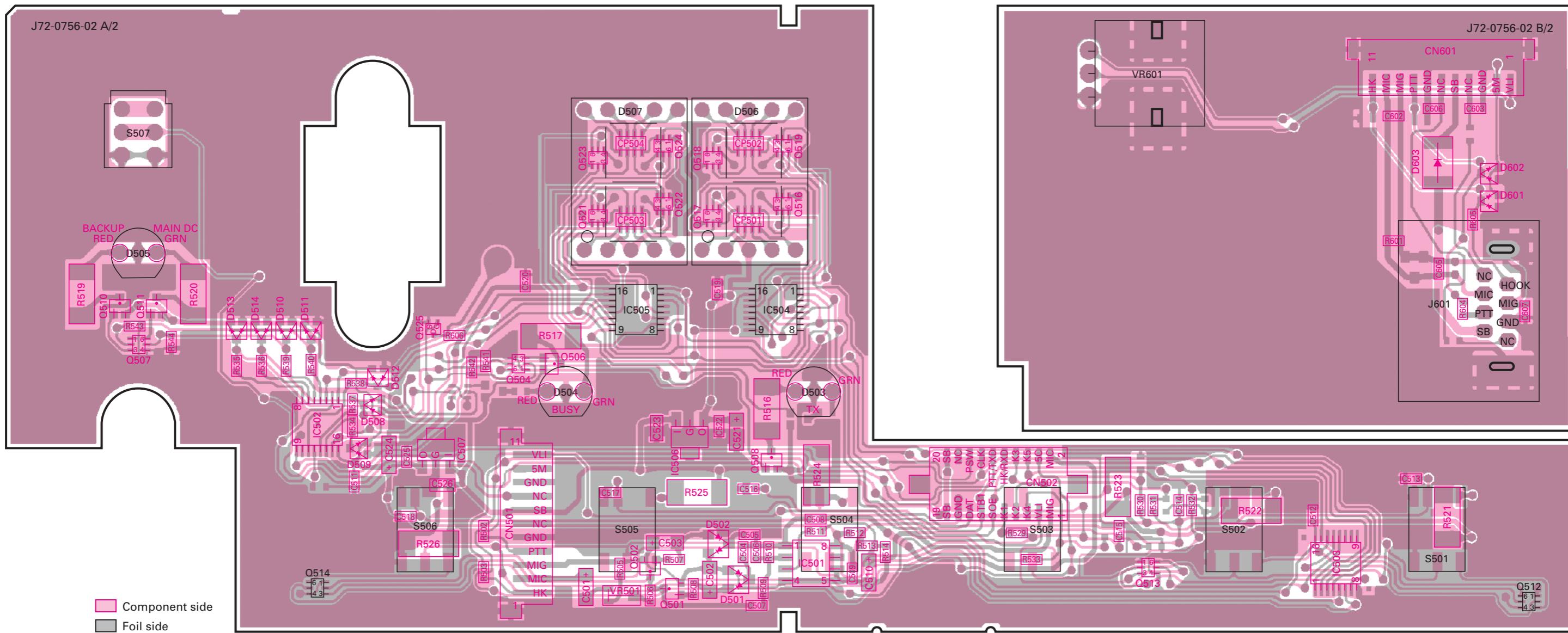
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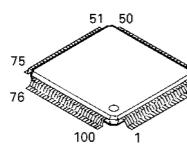
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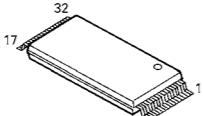
DISPLAY UNIT (X54-3330-20) Foil side view



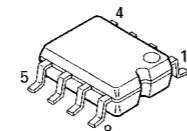
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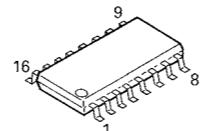
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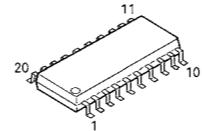
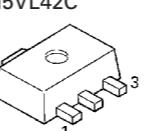
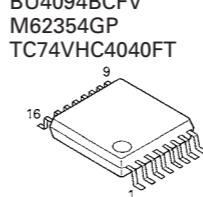
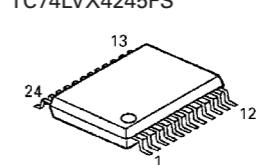
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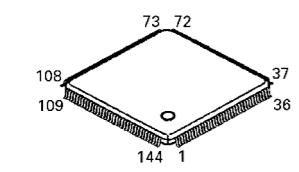
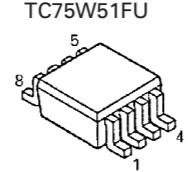
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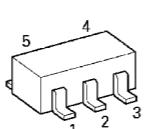
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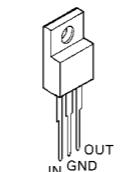
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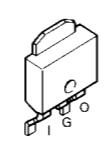
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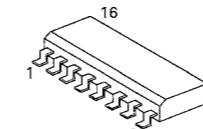
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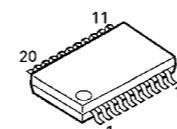
TA7808F



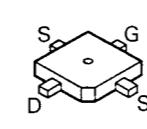
ADM202EARN



TK14489V



2SK3075

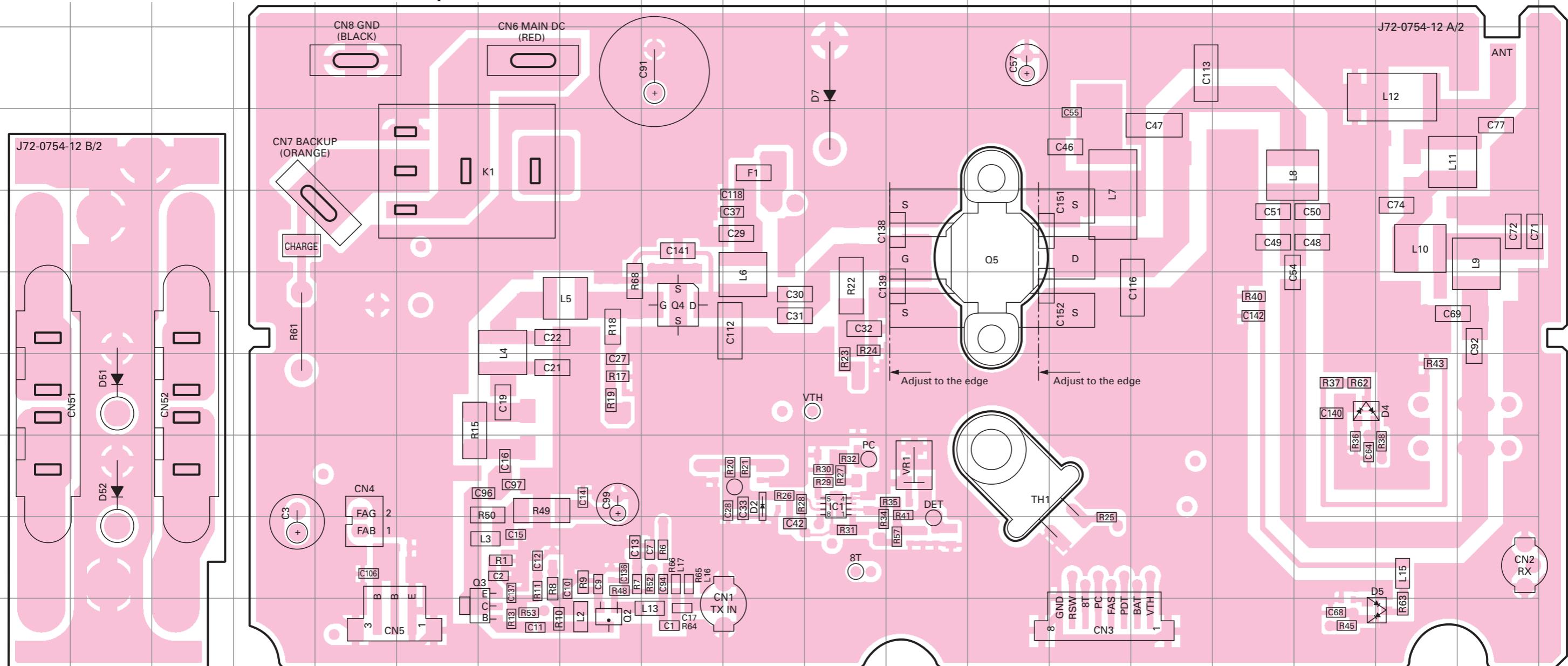


TKR-750 PC BOARD VIEWS

FINAL UNIT (X45-3620-XX) -10 : K,E -11 : K2 Component side view

Notice for replacing final FET

Total 4pcs mica capacitors (C138,C139,C151,C152) mount on the final FET. Each position of these mica capacitors is very important for the final to produce the proper RF output. When you replace the final FET in your services, you must mount these capacitors onto the indicated position.



Ref No.	Address	Ref No.	Address	Ref No.	Address
IC1	8K	Q5	5M	D7	3K
Q2	10H	D2	8J	D51	7B
Q3	10G	D4	7Q	D52	8B
Q4	6I	D5	10R		

Component side

Pattern 1

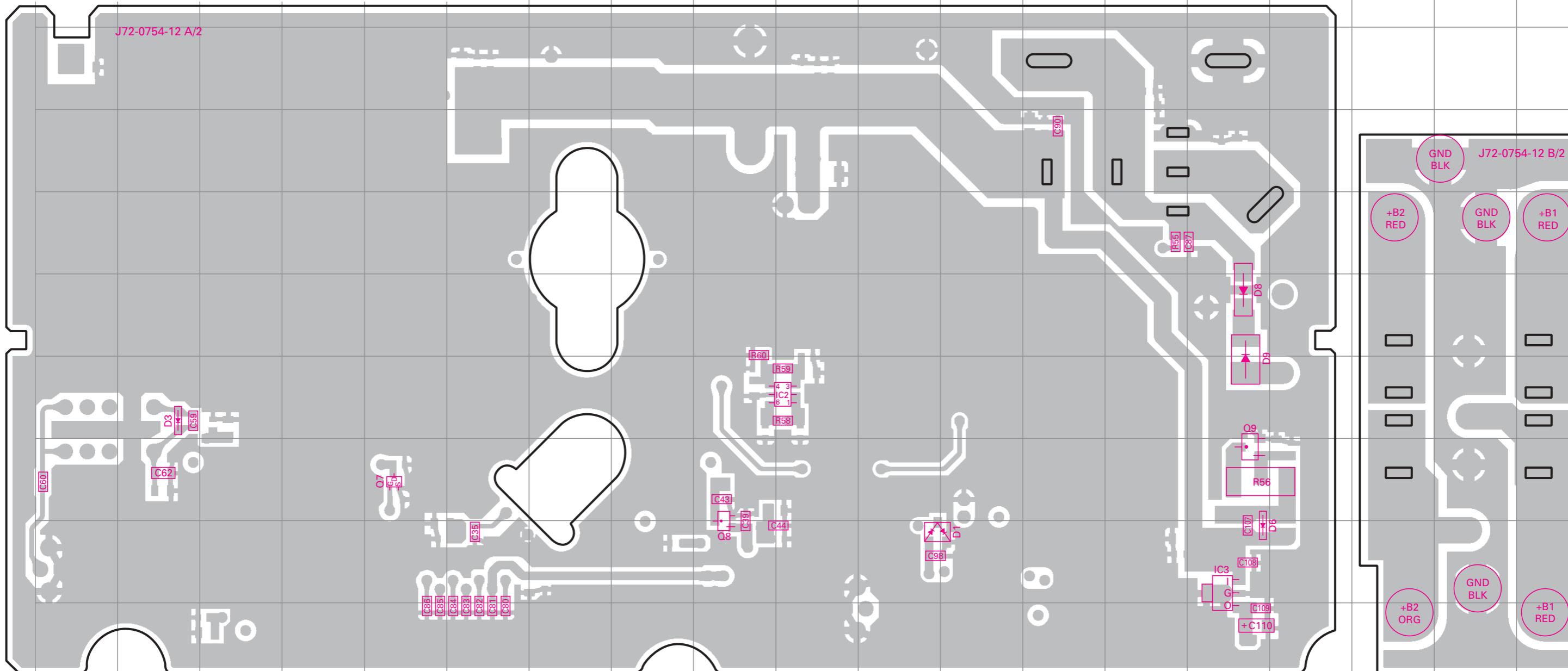
Pattern 2

Pattern 3

Pattern 4

Foil side

FINAL UNIT (X45-3620-XX) -10 : K,E -11 : K2 Foil side view



Ref No.	Address	Ref No.	Address	Ref No.	Address
IC2	7J	Q9	8O	D8	6O
IC3	9O	D1	9K	D9	7O
Q7	8E	D3	7B		
Q8	9I	D6	9O		

Component side

Pattern 1

Pattern 2

Pattern 3

Pattern 4

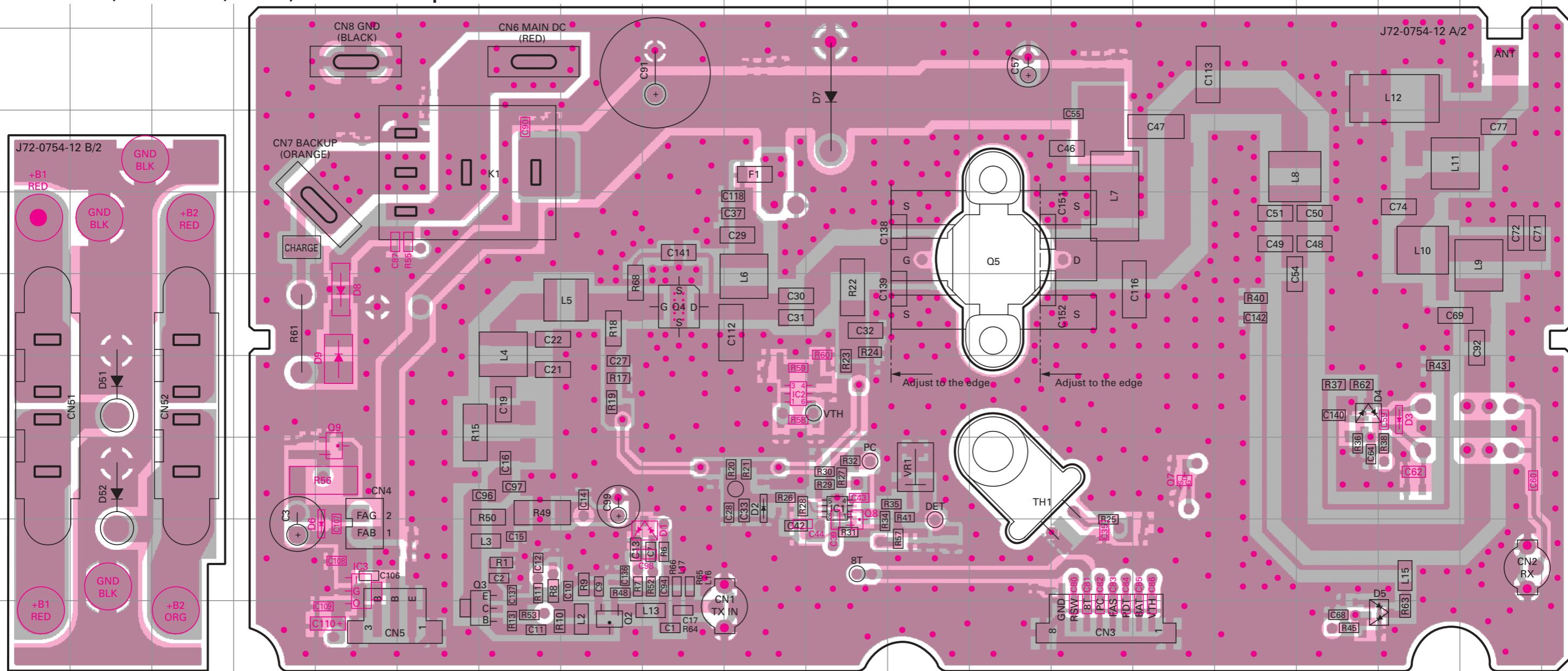
Foil side

TKR-750 PC BOARD VIEWS

FINAL UNIT (X45-3620-XX) -10 : K,E -11 : K2 Component side view + Foil side

Notice for replacing final FET

Total 4pcs mica capacitors (C138,C139,C151,C152) mount on the final FET. Each position of these mica capacitors is very important for the final to produce the proper RF output. When you replace the final FET in your services, you must mount these capacitors onto the indicated position.



Ref No.	Address	Ref No.	Address	Ref No.	Address
IC1	8K	Q7	8O	D5	10R
IC2	7J	Q8	8K	D6	9E
IC3	9E	Q9	8E	D7	3K
Q2	10H	D1	9I	D8	6E
Q3	10G	D2	8J	D9	7E
Q4	6I	D3	7R	D51	7B
Q5	5M	D4	7Q	D52	8B

Component side

Pattern 1

Pattern 2

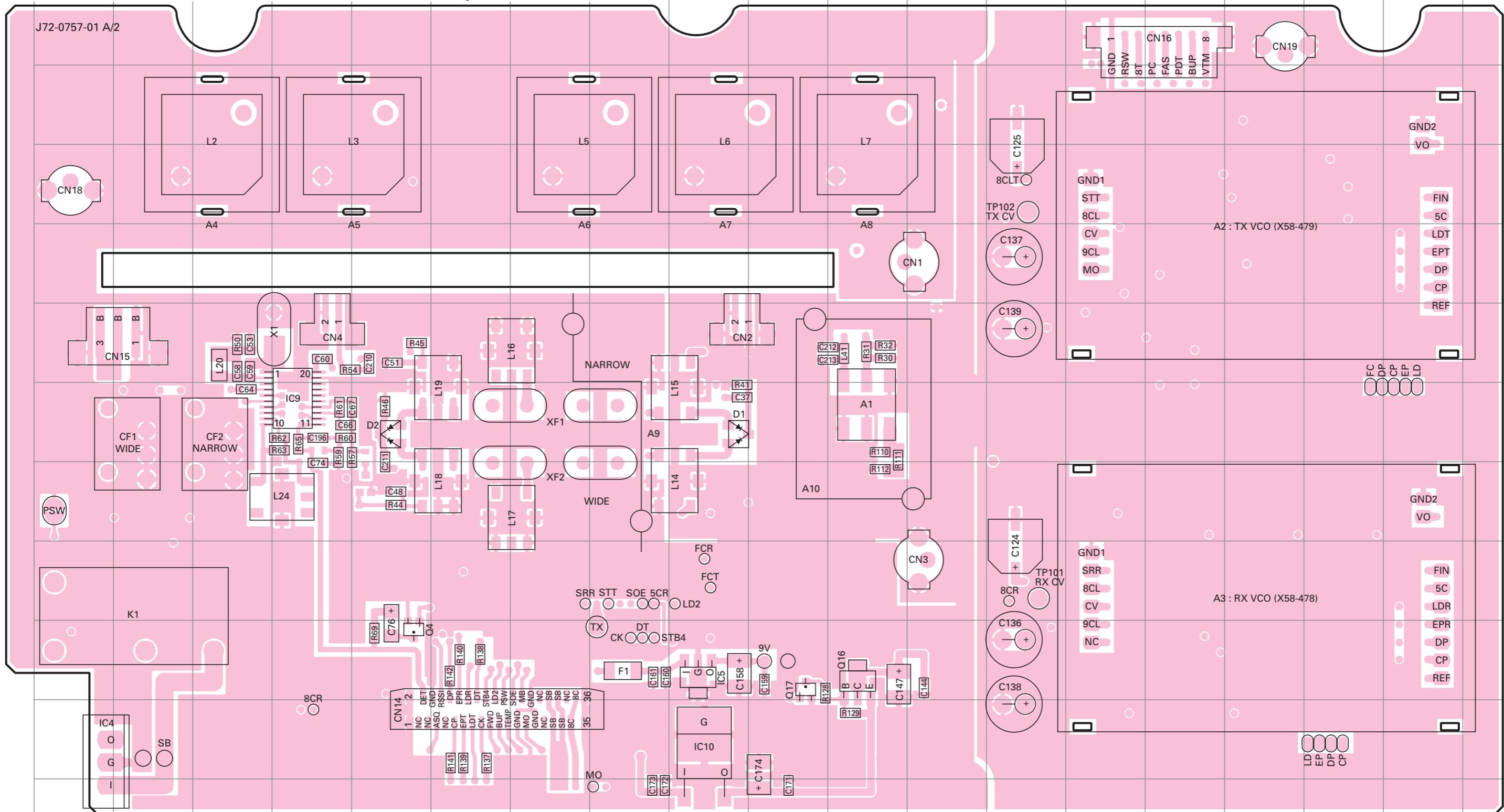
Pattern 3

Pattern 4

Foil side

● Connect 1 and 4

TX-RX UNIT (X57-6260-XX) (A/2) -10 : K,E -11 : K2 Component side view



Ref No.	Address	Ref No.	Address	Ref No.	Address
IC4	11A	IC10	11I	Q17	10J
IC5	10I	Q4	10E	D1	7I
IC9	7D	Q16	10K	D2	7E

Component side

Pattern 1

Pattern 2

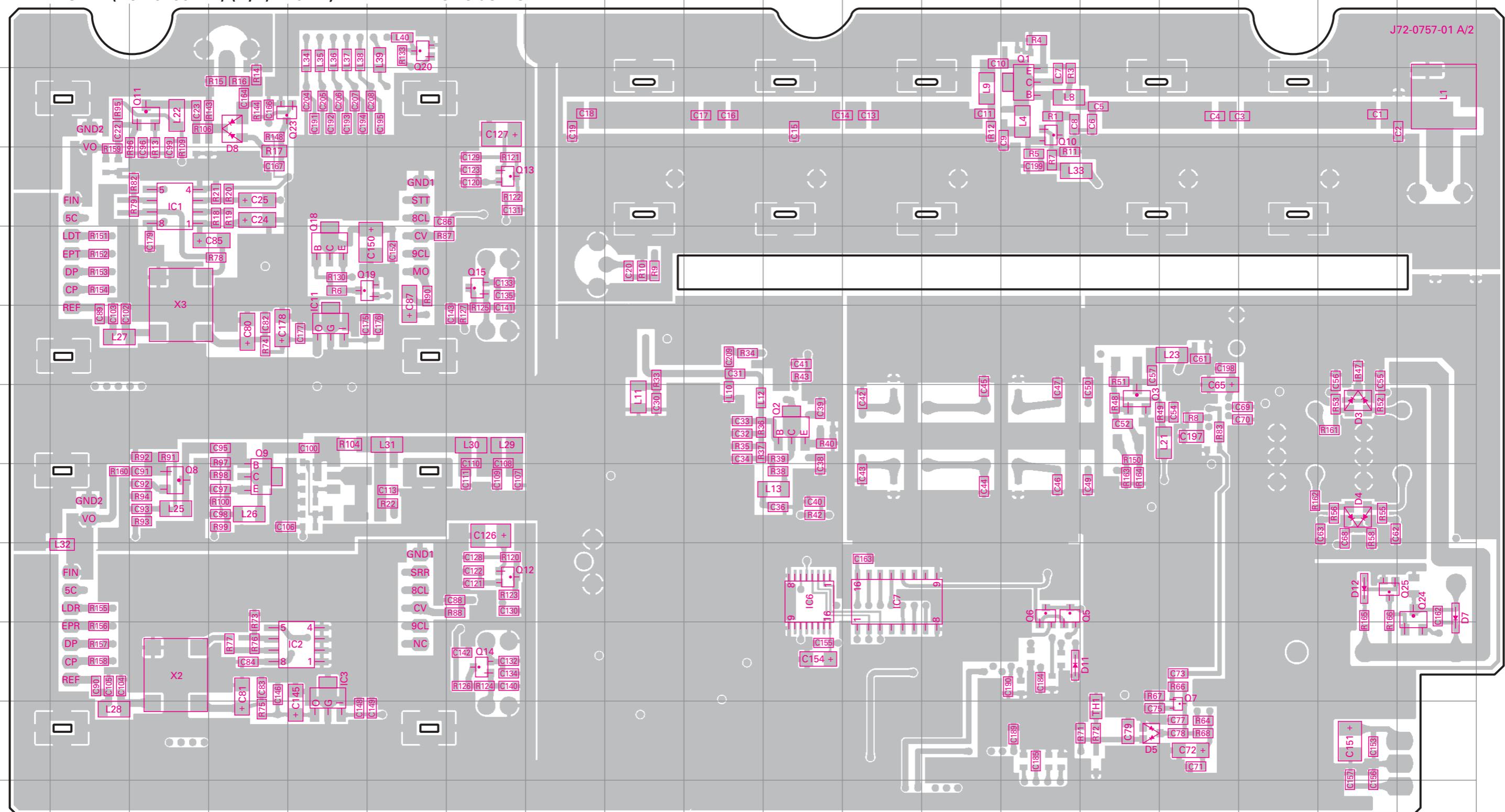
Pattern 3

Pattern 4

Foil side

TKR-750 PC BOARD VIEW

TX-RX UNIT (X57-6260-XX) (A/2) -10 : K,E -11 : K2 Foil side view



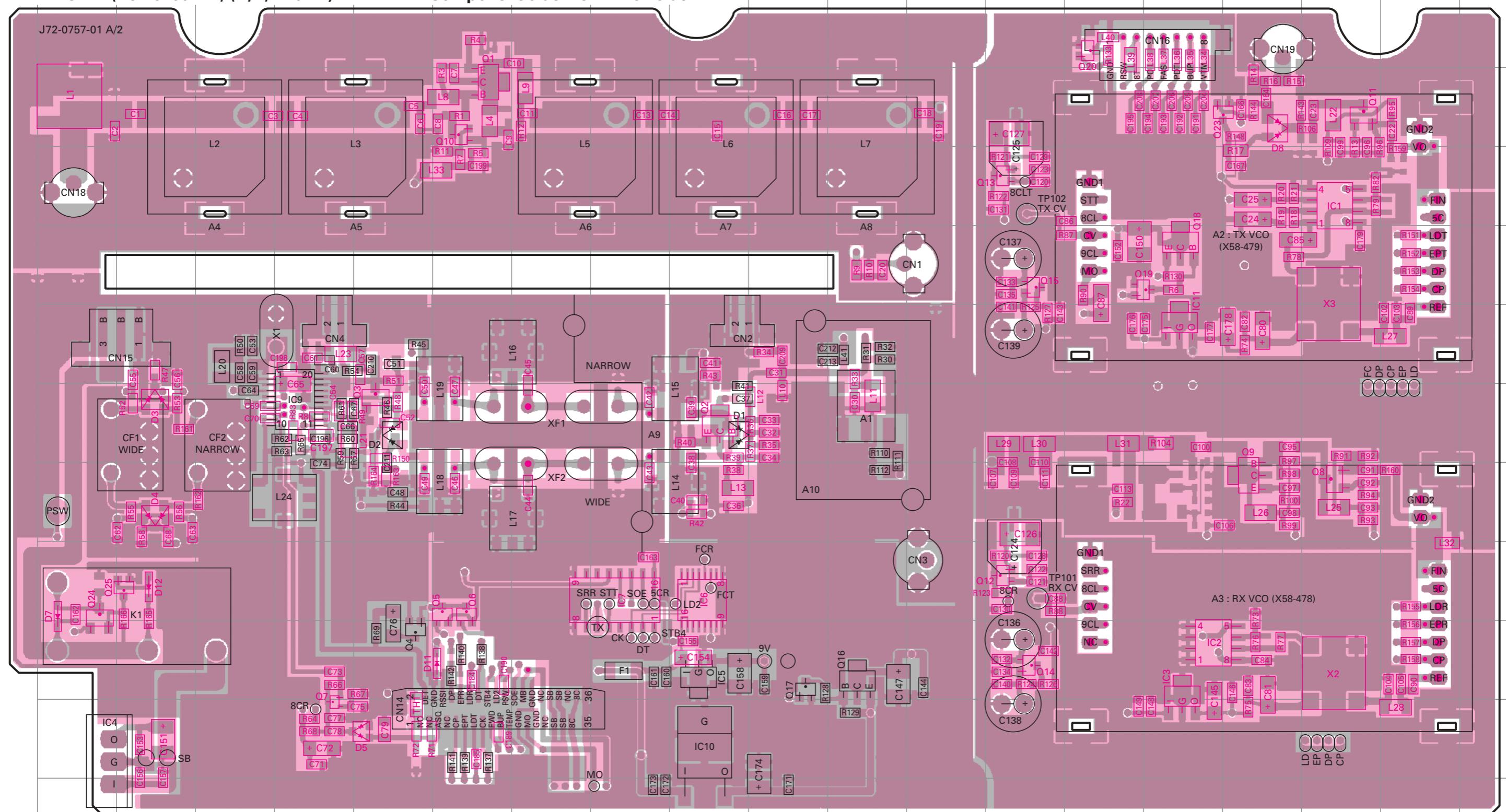
Ref No.	Address														
IC1	4C	IC11	6E	Q6	9N	Q11	3C	Q18	5E	Q25	9R	D8	3D		
IC2	10E	Q1	3N	Q7	11P	Q12	9G	Q19	5F	D3	7R	D11	10N		
IC3	10E	Q2	7K	Q8	8C	Q13	4G	Q20	2F	D4	8R	D12	9R		
IC6	9K	Q3	7O	Q9	8D	Q14	10G	Q23	3D	D5	11O				
IC7	9L	Q5	9N	Q10	3N	Q15	5G	Q24	9S	D7	9S				

Component side

Pattern 1	
Pattern 2	
Pattern 3	
Pattern 4	

Foil side

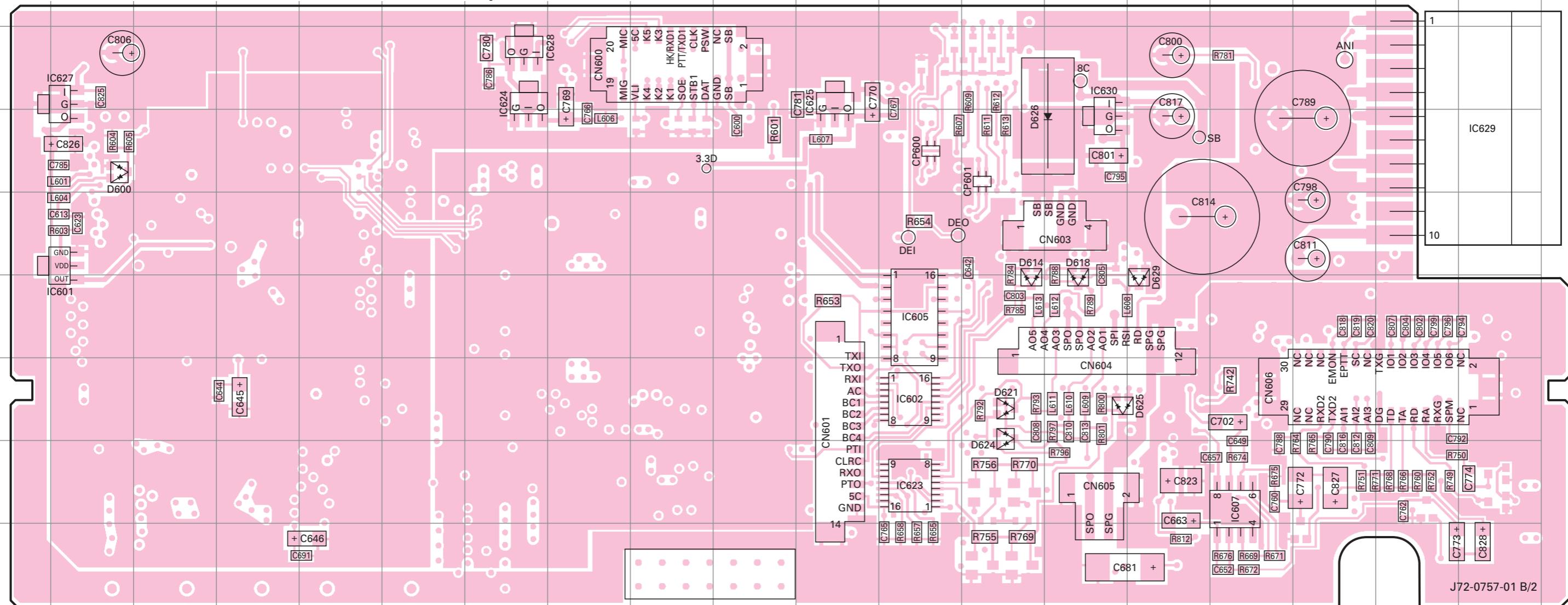
TX-RX UNIT (X57-6260-XX) (A/2) -10 : K,E -11 : K2 Component side view + Foil side



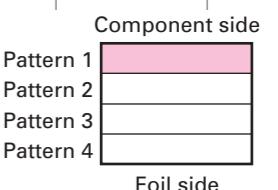
Ref No.	Address														
IC1	4Q	IC7	9H	Q3	7E	Q9	8P	Q15	5M	Q23	3P	D4	8B		
IC2	10O	IC9	7D	Q4	10E	Q10	3F	Q16	10K	Q24	9A	D5	11E		
IC3	10O	IC10	11I	Q5	9F	Q11	3Q	Q17	10J	Q25	9B	D7	9A		
IC4	11A	IC11	6O	Q6	9F	Q12	9M	Q18	5O	D1	7I	D8	3P		
IC5	10I	Q1	3F	Q7	11D	Q13	4M	Q19	5N	D2	7E	D11	10F		
IC6	9I	Q2	7I	Q8	8Q	Q14	10M	Q20	2N	D3	7B	D12	9B		

TKR-750 PC BOARD VIEW

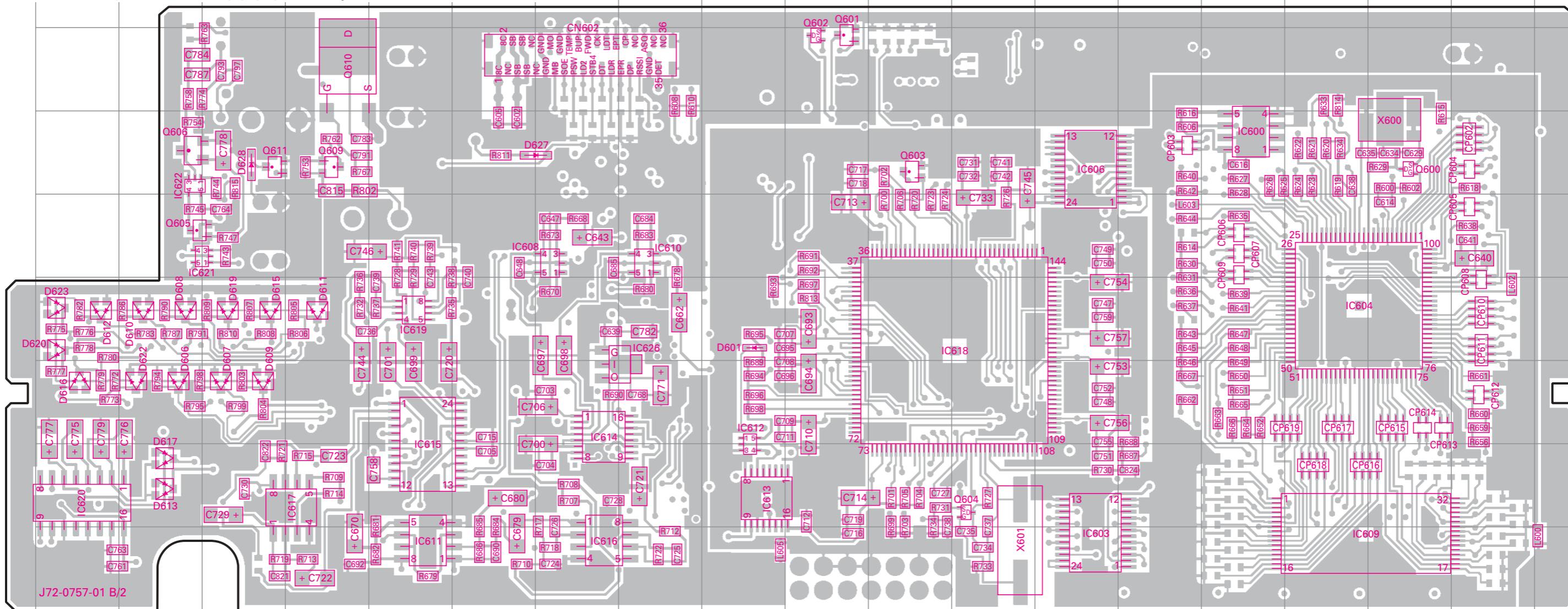
TX-RX UNIT (X57-6260-XX) (B/2) -10 : K,E -11 : K2 Component side view



Ref No.	Address						
IC601	5B	IC624	3G	IC630	4N	D624	7M
IC602	7L	IC625	3K	D600	4B	D625	7N
IC605	6L	IC627	3B	D614	6M	D626	4N
IC607	8P	IC628	3G	D618	6N	D629	6O
IC623	8L	IC629	4S	D621	7M		



TX-RX UNIT (X57-6260-XX) (B/2) -10 : K,E -11 : K2 Foil side view



Ref No.	Address												
IC600	4O	IC611	9E	IC618	6L	Q601	3J	Q610	3D	D610	6B	D619	6C
IC603	9M	IC612	7I	IC619	6E	Q602	3J	Q611	4C	D611	6D	D620	6A
IC604	6P	IC613	8I	IC620	8A	Q603	4K	D601	6I	D612	6A	D622	7B
IC606	4M	IC614	7G	IC621	5B	Q605	5B	D607	7C	D613	8B	D623	6A
IC608	5G	IC615	7E	IC622	4B	Q604	8L	D606	7B	D615	6C	D627	4G
IC609	9P	IC616	9G	IC626	7H	Q606	4B	D608	6B	D616	7A	D628	4C
IC610	5H	IC617	8D	Q600	4Q	Q609	4D	D609	7C	D617	8B		

Component side

Pattern 1

Pattern 2

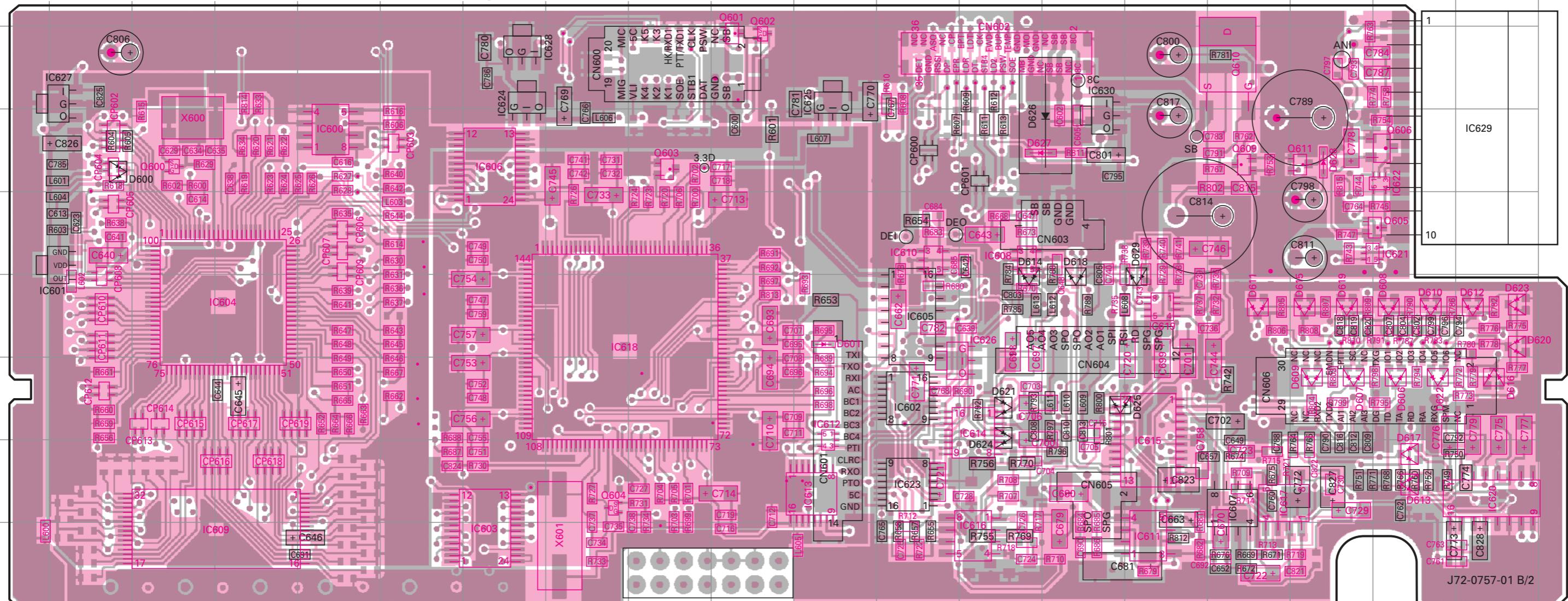
Pattern 3

Pattern 4

Foil side

TKR-750 PC BOARD VIEW

TX-RX UNIT (X57-6260-XX) (B/2) -10 : K,E -11 : K2 Component side view + Foil side



Ref No.	Address																		
IC600	4E	IC607	8P	IC614	7M	IC621	5R	IC628	3G	Q604	8H	D601	6K	D612	6S	D619	6Q	D626	4N
IC601	5B	IC608	5M	IC615	7O	IC622	4R	IC629	4S	Q605	5R	D606	7R	D613	8R	D620	6S	D627	4M
IC602	7L	IC609	9D	IC616	9M	IC623	8L	IC630	4N	Q606	4R	D607	7Q	D614	6M	D621	7M	D628	4Q
IC603	9G	IC610	5L	IC617	8P	IC624	3G	Q600	4C	Q609	4P	D608	6R	D615	6Q	D622	7R	D629	6O
IC604	6D	IC611	9O	IC618	6H	IC625	3K	Q601	3J	Q610	3P	D609	7Q	D616	7S	D623	6S		
IC605	6L	IC612	7K	IC619	6O	IC626	6M	Q602	3J	Q611	4Q	D610	6R	D617	8R	D624	7M		
IC606	4G	IC613	8K	IC620	8S	IC627	3B	Q603	4I	D600	4B	D611	6P	D618	6N	D625	7N		

Component side

Pattern 1

Pattern 2

Pattern 3

Pattern 4

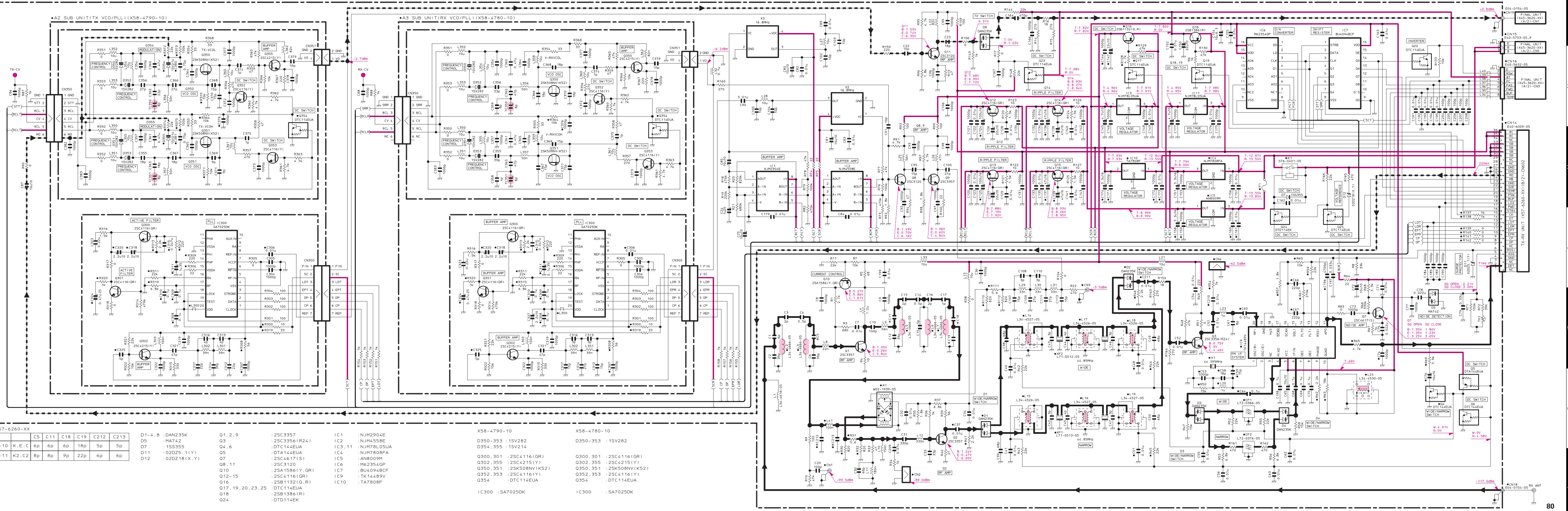
Foil side

● Connect 1 and 4

SCHMATIC DIAGRAM TKR-750

Note : Components marked with a dot (-) are parts of pattern 1.

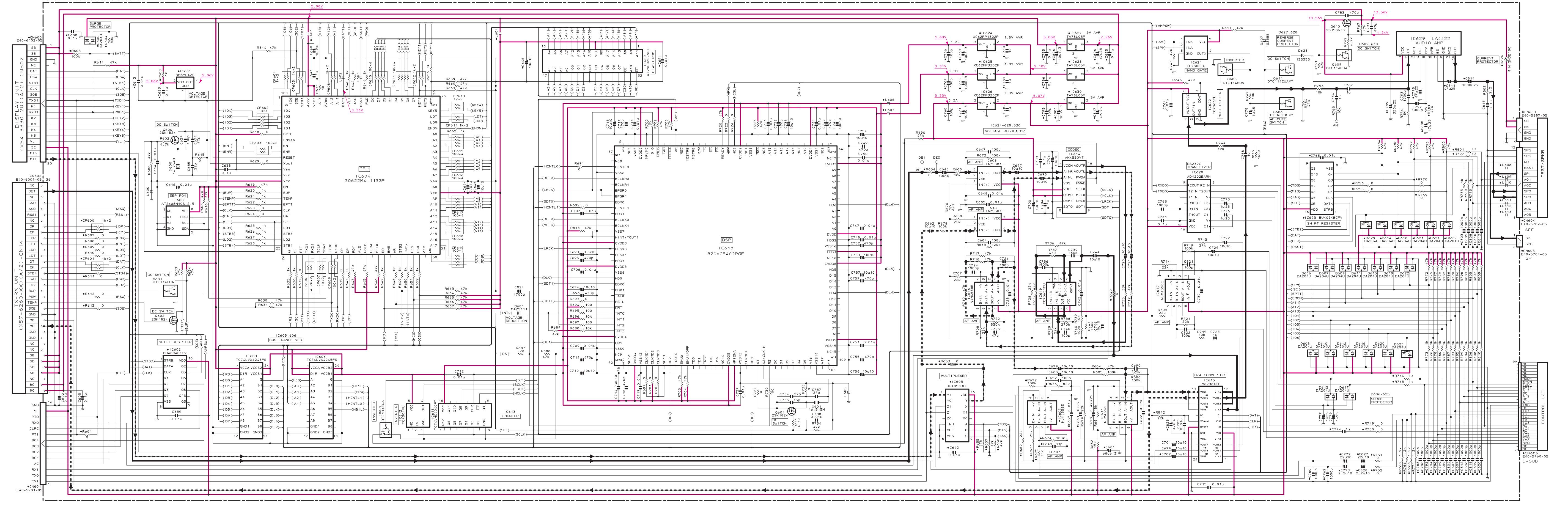
TX-RX UNIT (X57-6260-XX) (A / 2)



TKR-750 SCHEMATIC DIAGRAM

TX-RX UNIT: CONTROL SECTION (X57-6260-XX) (B/2)

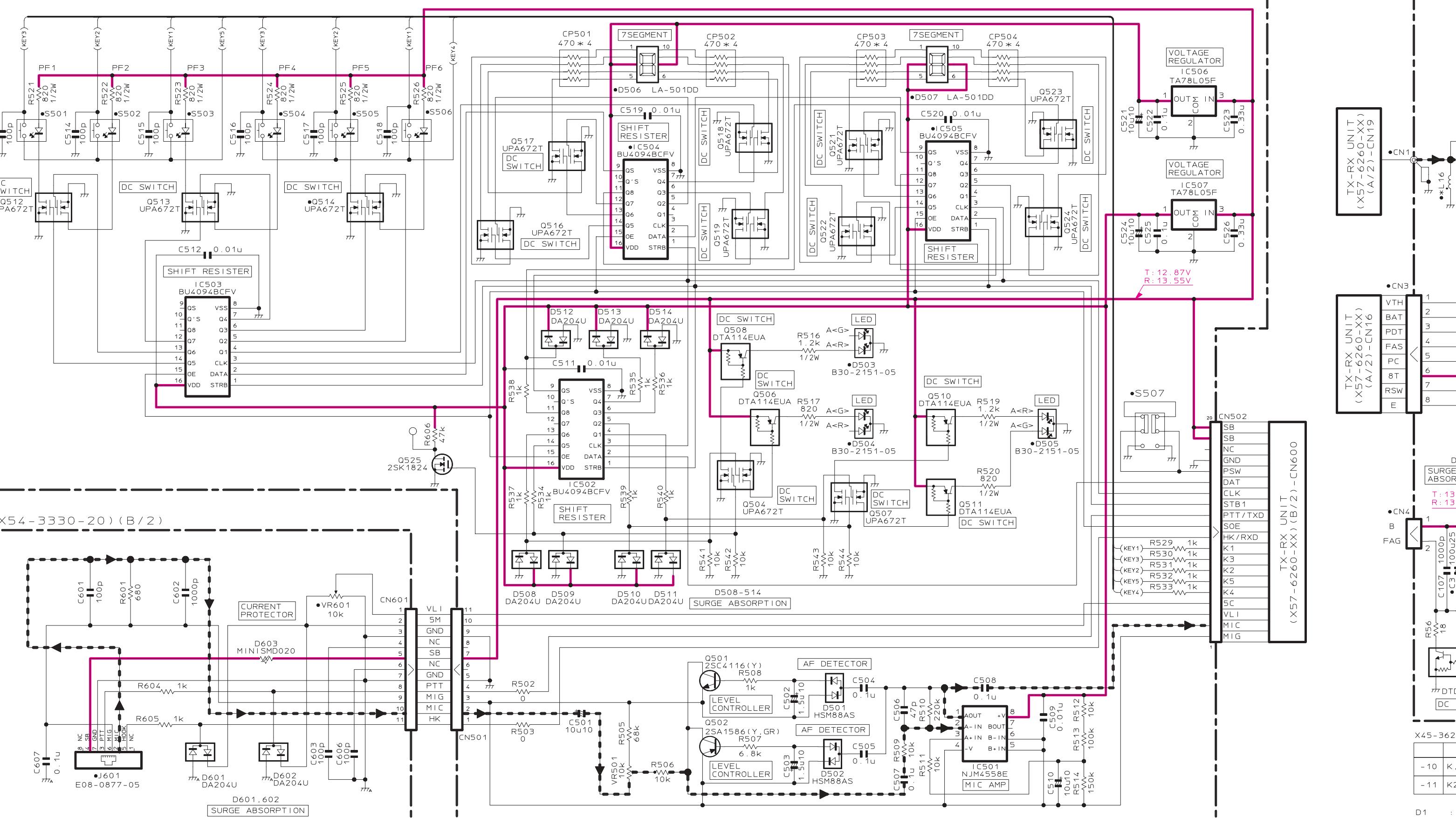
Note : Components marked with a dot (-) are parts of pattern 1.



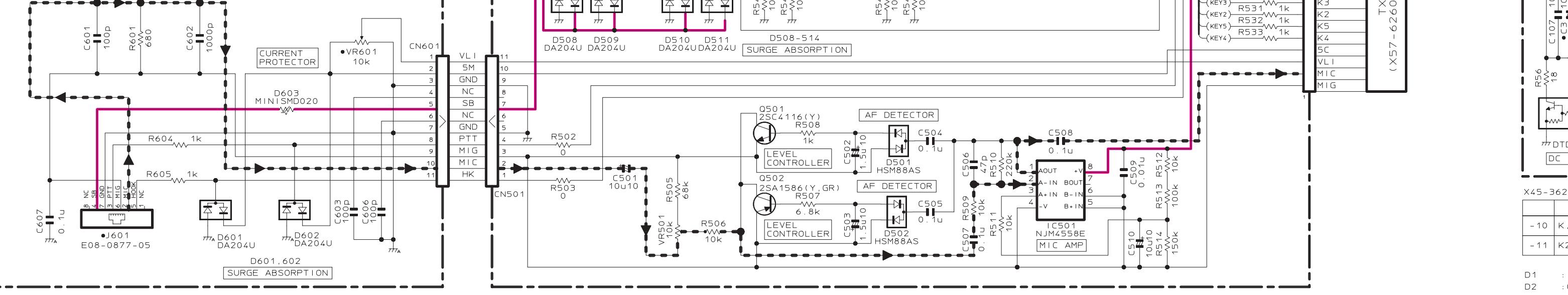
SCHEAMTIC DIAGRAM TKR-750

Note : Components marked with a dot (.) are parts of pattern 1.

DISPLAY UNIT
(X54-3330-20) (A / 2)

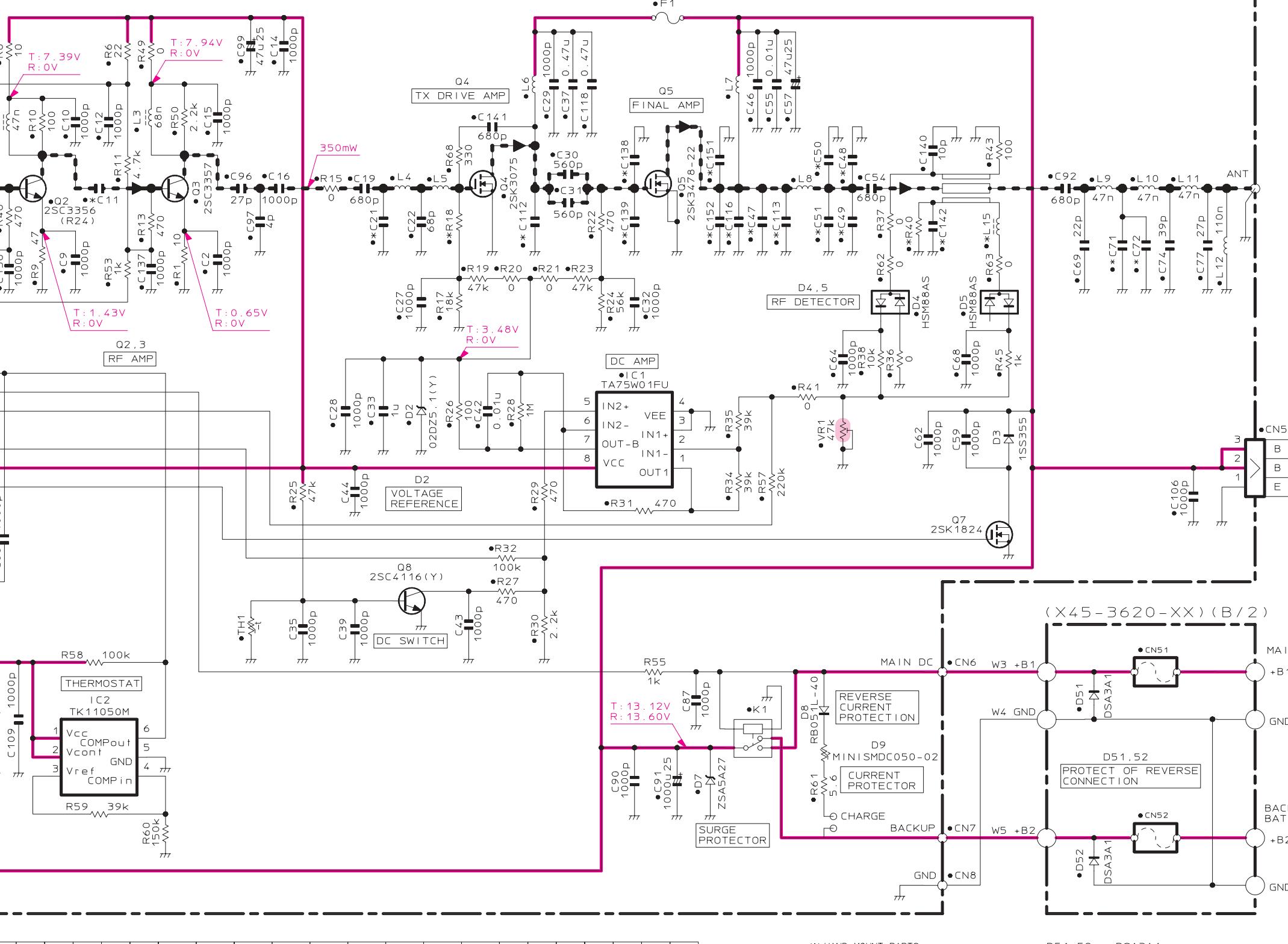


(X54-3330-20) (B / 2)



D601, 602 : DA204U
D603 : MINISM020

FINAL UNIT
(X57-6260-XX) (A / 2)



D1 : 1SS226
D2 : 02DZ5.1(Y)
D3, 6 : 1SS355
D4, 5 : HSM88AS

D7 : ZS5A5A27
D8 : RB051L-40
D9 : MINISMDC050-02
D5 : 2SK3478-22

X45-3620-XX	C11	C17	C21	C47	C48	C49	C50	C51	C71	C121	C113	C116	C138	C139	C151	C152	L15	L17	R18	R40	R64	R65	R66			
-10	K, E, C	47p	33p	33p	120p	18p	18p	NO	NO	22p	22p	180p	180p	180p	180p	180p	180p	82n	82n	33	120	NO	NO	NO		
-11	K, C, 2	68p	NO	NO	NO	27p	27p	27p	27p	27p	27p	270	120p	240p	240p	240p	240p	470n	820n	NO	NO	18	100	5.6	820	820

C11
C17
C21
C47
C48
C49
C50
C51
C71
C121
C113
C116
C138
C139
C151
C152
L15
L17
R18
R40
R64
R65
R66

Q7 : 2SK1824
Q8 : ZSC4116(Y)
Q9 : ZSC4116(Y, GR)
Q10 : 2SK3075
Q11 : TA75W01FU

I1 : TA75W01FU
I2 : TK11050M
I3 : NJM78L05UA
I4 : 02DZ5.1(Y)
I5 : 2SK3478-22

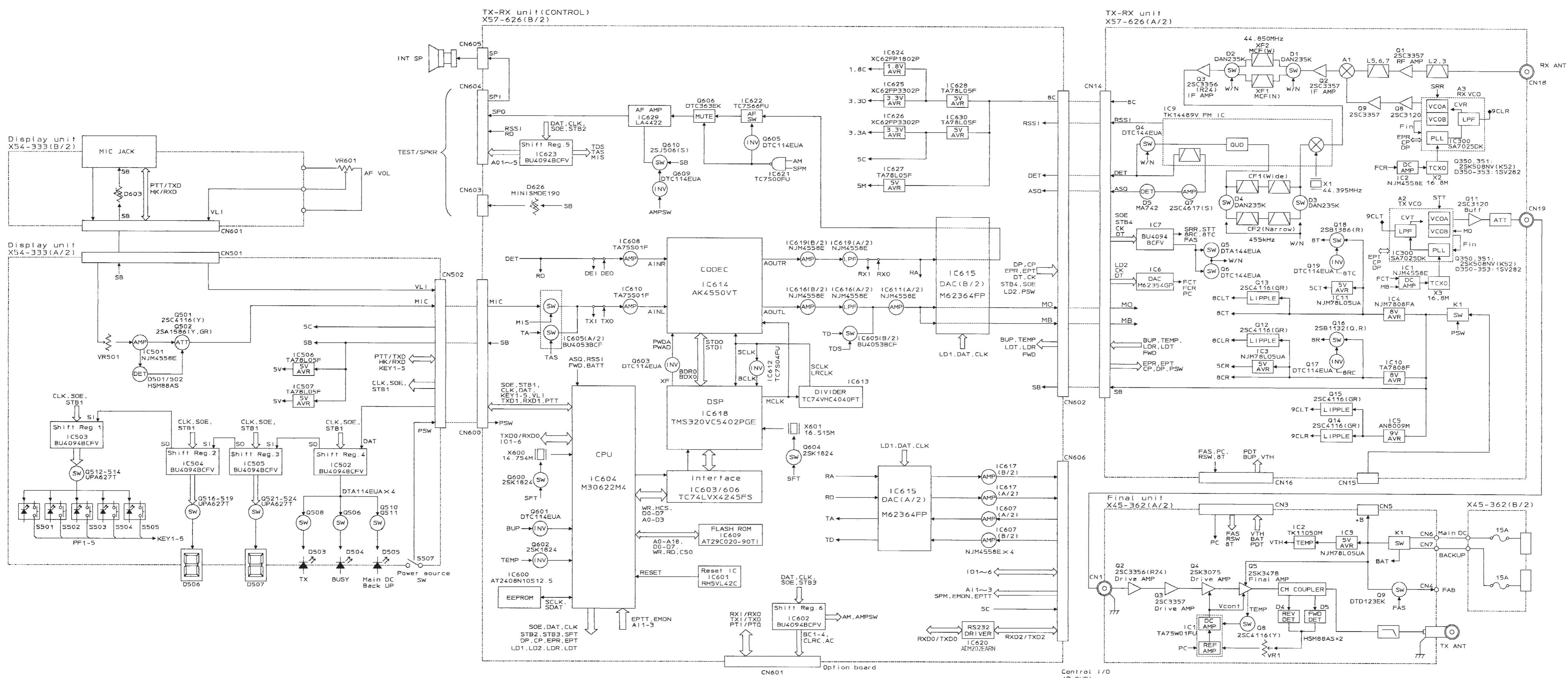
DS1, 52 : DSA3A1

* C139 * C151

*

C151

BLOCK DIAGRAM

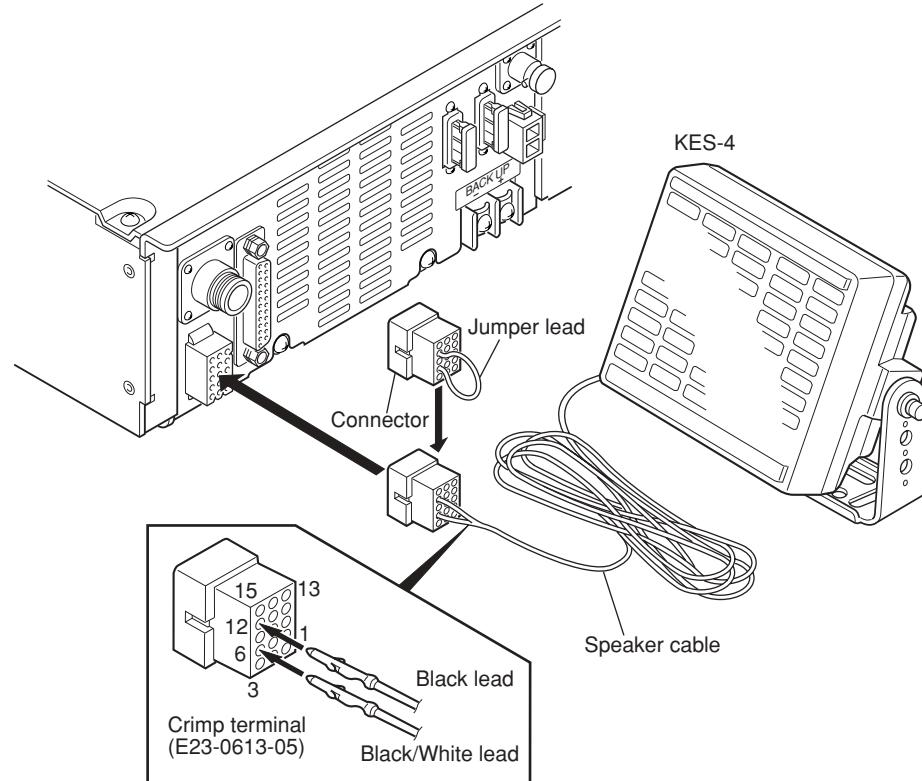


TKR-750

KES-4 (EXTERNAL SPEAKER)

When Using an External Speaker

1. Make sure the unit's power is tuned off.
2. When using the external speaker, remove the jumper lead from the connector, and attach the speaker cable.
3. When not using the external speaker, replace the jumper lead and insert the connector into the speaker jack (pin9 and 12).



Specifications

Speaker size	120mm
Maximum input power	20W
Impedance	4Ω
Frequency response	100 to 5000Hz
Dimensions (W x H x D)	127 x 127 x 65 mm projection not included
Weight	780g / 1.72 lbs

SPECIFICATIONS (K,K2 TYPE)**GENERAL**

Frequency Range	K : 146 to 174MHz	K2 : 136 to 150MHz
Number of Channels	16 channel	
Channel Spacing	Wide : 30kHz, 25kHz	Narrow : 15kHz, 12.5kHz (PLL channel stepping 2.5kHz/5kHz/6.25kHz/7.5kHz)
Operating Voltage	13.6V DC±15%	
Current Drain		
Standby	0.8A	
Standby w/power save	0.3A (Operating mode DC-IN : Backup, FAN : Temp, SAVE : ON, DISP : OFF)	
Receive	1.2A	
Transmit/Receive	Less than 13A	
Duty Cycle		
Receive	100%	
Transmit	100% (100% @25W)	
Frequency Stability	Less than ±0.0002%	-30°C to +60°C (-22°F to +140°F)
Antenna Impedance	50Ω	
Operating Temperature Range	-30°C to +60°C (-22°F to +140°F)	
Dimensions	483 (19) W x 88 (3-1/2) H x 340 (13-1/3) D mm (inch)	
Weight	9.7kg (21.4 lbs.)	

RECEIVER (Measured by TIA/EIA-603)

Sensitivity		
12dB SINAD	0.35μV	
20dB Quieting	0.45μV	
Selectivity	Wide : 85dB (±30kHz)	Narrow : 80dB (15kHz), 77dB (12.5kHz)
Intermodulation	Wide : 80dB (±30kHz/±60kHz)	Narrow : 75dB (±15kHz/±30kHz)
Hum and Noise	Wide : 50dB	Narrow : 45dB
Spurious & Image Rejection	90dB	
Audio Output (Ext. Speaker)	4W at 4Ω less than 5% distortion	
Audio Distortion (Ext. Speaker)	Less than 2.5% at 1000Hz	
Band Spread	3MHz	

TRANSMITTER (Measured by TIA/EIA-603)

RF Power Output	50W adjustable to 25W (100% duty @25W)	
Type of Emission	Wide : 16K0F3E	Narrow : 11K0F3E
Spurious Response	80dB	
FM Hum and Noise	Wide : 50dB	Narrow : 45dB
Audio Distortion	Less than 3% at 1000Hz	
Microphone Impedance	600Ω	
Band Spread	K : 28MHz	K2 : 14MHz

TKR-750

SPECIFICATIONS (E TYPE)

GENERAL

Frequency Range	146 to 174MHz
Number of Channels	16 channel
Channel Spacing	Wide : 25kHz Narrow : 12.5kHz (PLL channel stepping 5kHz/6.25kHz)
Operating Voltage	13.2V DC
Current Drain	
Standby	0.8A
Standby w/power save	0.3A (Operating mode DC-IN : Backup, FAN : Temp, SAVE : ON, DISP : OFF)
Receive	1.2A
Transmit/Receive	Less than 13A
Duty Cycle	Receive : 100% Transmit : 100% (100% @25W)
Frequency Stability	Less than $\pm 0.0002\%$ -30°C to +60°C
Antenna Impedance	50Ω
Operating Temperature Range	-30°C to +60°C
Dimensions	483 W x 88 H x 340 D mm
Weight	9.7kg

RECEIVER (Measured by ETS 300 086)

Sensitivity	0.45µV
Adjacent Channel Selectivity	85dB ($\pm 25\text{kHz}$) 77dB ($\pm 12.5\text{kHz}$)
Intermodulation	72dB
Spurious & Image Rejection	90dB
Audio Output (Ext. Speaker)	4W at 4Ω less than 5% distortion
Audio Distortion (Ext. Speaker)	Less than 2.5% at 1000Hz
Band Spread	3MHz

TRANSMITTER (Measured by ETS 300 086)

RF Power Output	50W adjustable to 25W (100% duty @25W)
Modulation Limiting	$\pm 5\text{kHz}$ at $\pm 25\text{kHz}$ $\pm 2.5\text{kHz}$ at $\pm 12.5\text{kHz}$
Spurious Emission	-36dBm $\leq 1\text{GHz}$ -30dBm $> 1\text{GHz}$
FM Noise (EIA)	25kHz : 50dB 12.5kHz : 45dB
Modulation Distortion	Less than 3% at 1000Hz
Microphone Impedance	600Ω
Band Spread	28MHz

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