

 ICOM

SERVICE MANUAL

COMMUNICATION
RECEIVER FOR COMPUTER

IC-PCR100

INTRODUCTION

This service manual describe the latest service information for the IC-PCR100 COMMUNICATION RECEIVER FOR COMPUTER at the time of publication.

MODEL	VERSION	SYMBOL
IC-PCR100	Europe	EUR
	U.K.	UK
	Canada	CAN
	U.S.A-1	USA-1
	Other	OTH

To upgrade quality, any electrical or mechanical parts and internal circuits are subject to change without notice or obligation

DANGER

NEVER connect the receiver to an AC outlet or to a DC power supply that uses more than 16 V. Such a connection could cause a fire hazard and/or electric shock.

DO NOT expose the receiver to rain, snow or any liquids.

DO NOT reverse the polarities of the power supply when connecting the receiver.

DO NOT apply an RF signal of more than 20 dBm (100 mW) to the antenna connector. This could damage the receiver's front end.



ORDERING PARTS

Be sure to include the following four points when ordering replacement parts:

1. 10-digit order numbers
2. Component part number and name
3. Equipment model name and unit name
4. Quantity required

<SAMPLE ORDER>

1130004200 S.IC TC4S66F IC-PCR100 MAIN UNIT 1 piece
8810008660 Screw PH B0 3 × 8 NI-ZU IC-PCR100 CHASSIS 4 pieces

Addresses are provided on the inside back cover for your convenience.

REPAIR NOTES

1. Make sure a problem is internal before disassembling the receiver.
2. **DO NOT** open the receiver until the receiver is disconnected from its power source.
3. **DO NOT** force any of the variable components. Turn them slowly and smoothly.
4. **DO NOT** short any circuits or electronic parts. An insulated tuning tool MUST be used for all adjustments.
5. **DO NOT** keep power ON for a long time when the receiver is defective.
6. **READ** the instructions of test equipment thoroughly before connecting equipment to the receiver.

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SECTION 1 SPECIFICATIONS

■ GENERAL

- Frequency range

Version	Frequency Range (MHz)
U.S.A.-1	0.010 – 823.999*
	849.001 – 868.999
	894.001 – 1300.000
Europe, U.K. Canada Other	0.010 – 1300.000*

*Specifications guaranteed 0.5–1300 MHz only

- Mode : AM, FM, WFM
- Frequency stability : ±5 ppm (at 1300 MHz: ±0°C to +50°C; +32°F to +122°F)
- Frequency resolution : 1 kHz (minimum)
- Power supply requirement : 13.8 V DC ±15 % for receiver unit; or supplied AC adaptor (negative ground)
- Current drain (at 13.8 V DC) : Power ON (PC power OFF) 0.1 A
Max. audio 0.7 A
Standby (squelched) 0.6 A
- Usable temperature range : ±0°C to +50°C; +32°F to +122°F
- Antenna connector : BNC (50 Ω)
- RS-232C connector : D-sub 9-pin (female)
- Dimensions : 131(W)×35(H)×164.1(D) mm;
55/32(W)×13/8(H)×615/32(D) inch
- Weight : approx. 0.5 kg; 1 lb 2 oz

■ RECEIVER

- Receive system : Triple-conversion superheterodyne
- Intermediate frequency : 1st 266.7 MHz
2nd 10.7 MHz
3rd 450 kHz (except WFM)
- Sensitivity (typical)*

Frequency [MHz]	FM	WFM	AM
0.5 – 1.799	—	—	2.5 μV
1.8 – 27.999			
28.0 – 29.999	0.5 μV	—	1.8 μV
30.0 – 49.999			
50.0 – 699.999	0.32 μV	0.79 μV	1.0 μV
700.0 – 1300.000	0.4 μV	1.0 μV	1.3 μV

*FM and WFM are measured at 12 dB SINAD; AM is measured at 10 dB S/N.; 230 kHz (for WFM), 15 kHz (for FM) and 6 kHz (for AM) passband widths are selected.

- Squelch sensitivity (at threshold)

Frequency [MHz]	FM	WFM	AM
0.5 – 1.799	—	—	1.8 μV
1.8 – 27.999			
28.0 – 29.999	0.63 μV	—	0.89 μV
30.0 – 49.999			
50.0 – 699.999	0.5 μV	5.6 μV	0.71 μV
700.0 – 1300.000	0.63 μV	10 μV	0.89 μV

- Selectivity (typical)

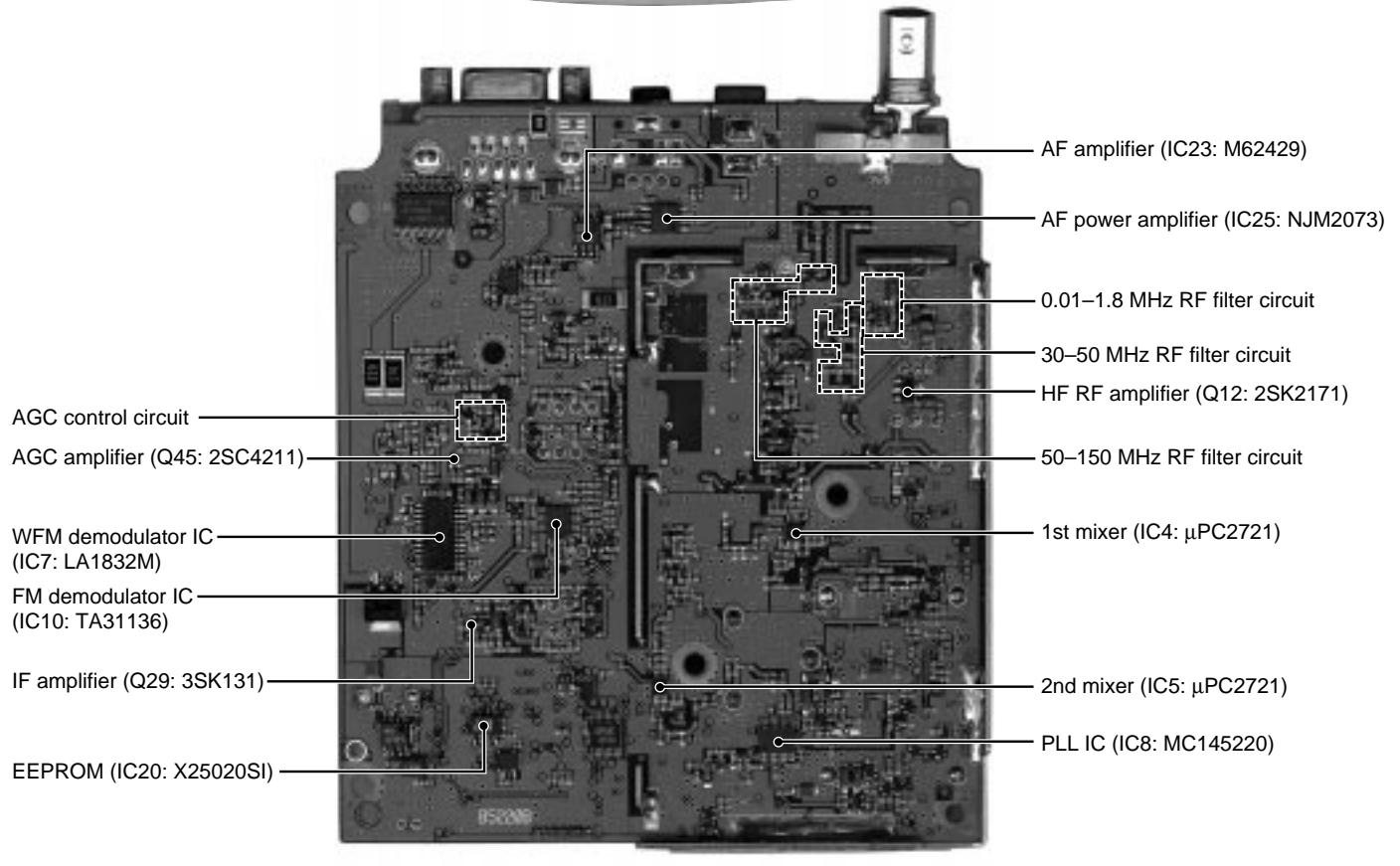
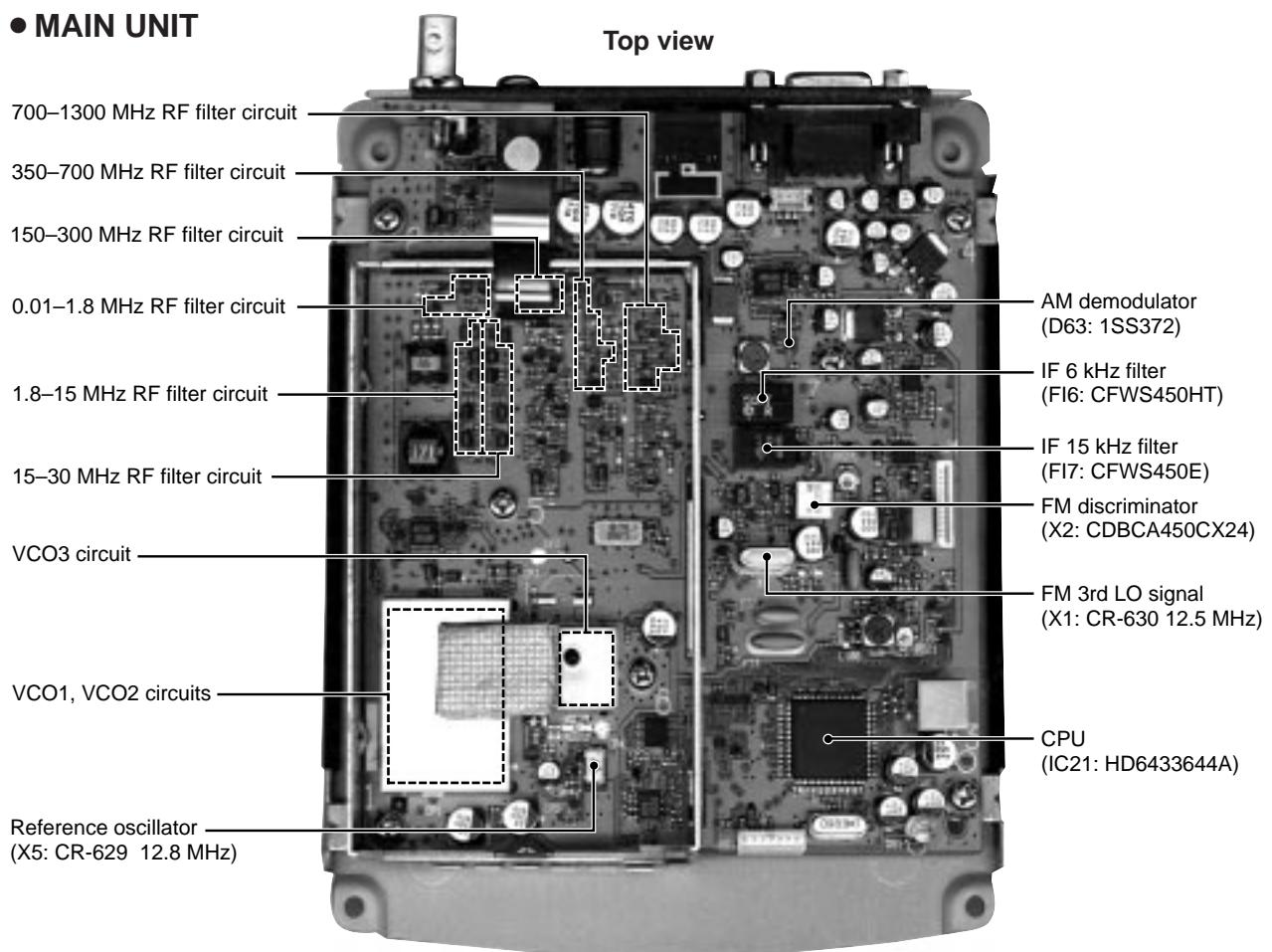
WFM	230 kHz/–6 dB
WFM/FM/AM	50 kHz/–6 dB
FM/AM	15 kHz/–6dB
FM/AM/SSB/CW	6 kHz/–6 dB

- Max audio output (at 10% distortion with an 8Ω load)
- External speaker connector

Mono	200 mW
Stereo	100 mW
3-conductor 3.5(d) mm (1/8")/4–8 Ω	

SECTION 2 INSIDE VIEWS

● MAIN UNIT

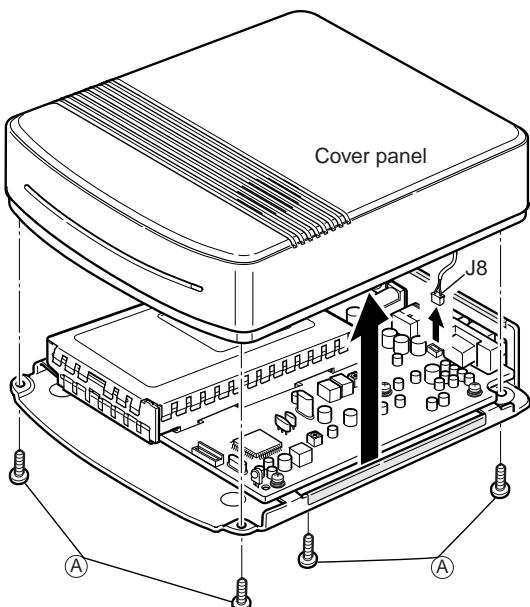


Bottom view

SECTION 3 DISASSEMBLY INSTRUCTIONS

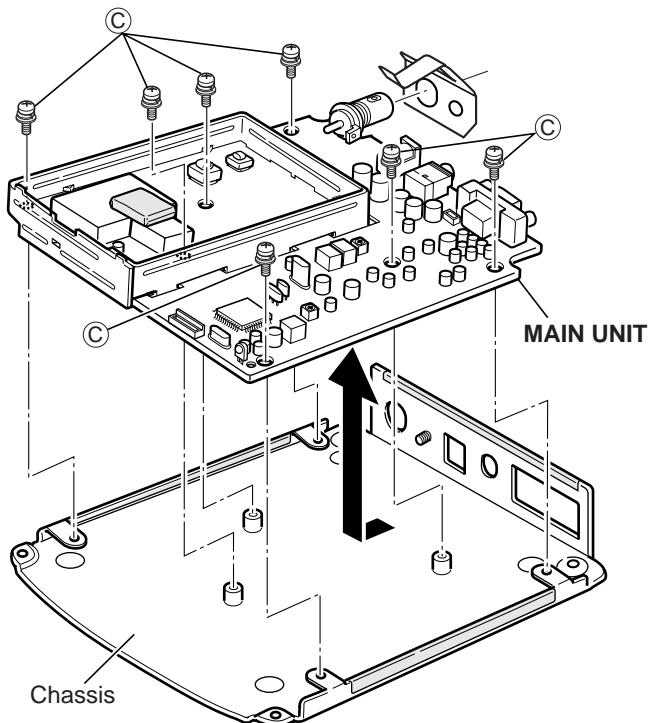
• Removing the cover panel

- ① Unscrew 4 screws, A.
- ② Disconnect the speaker jack J8.
- ③ Remove the cover panel in the direction of the arrow.



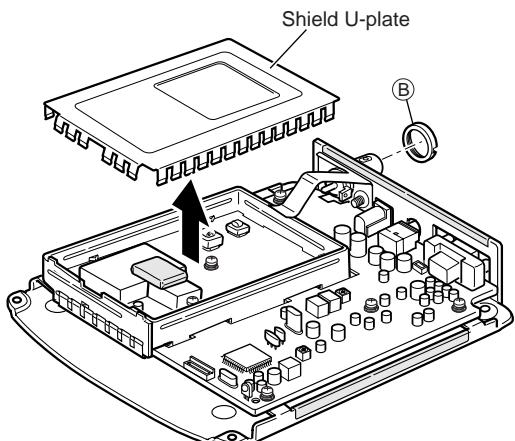
• Removing the MAIN unit

- ① Unscrew 7 screws from the MAIN unit, C (set screw, 3 mm), to separate the chassis and unit.
- ② Remove the unit in the direction of the arrow.



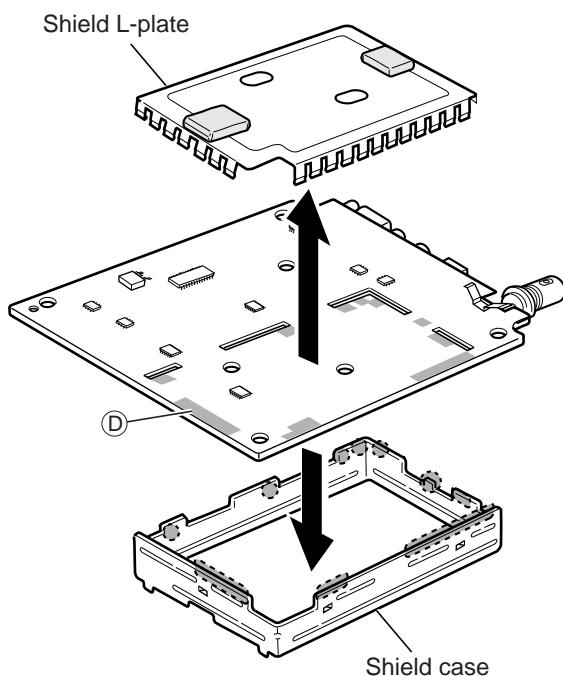
• Removing the antenna plug and shield U-plate

- ① Unscrew the nut, B.
- ② Remove the shield cover in the direction of the arrow.



• Removing the shield plate

- ① Remove the shield plate in the direction of the arrow.
- ② Unsolder 9 points, D, to separate the shield plate and MAIN unit.



SECTION 4 CIRCUIT DESCRIPTION

4-1 RECEIVER CIRCUITS

4-1-1 RF ATTENUATOR CIRCUIT

The attenuator circuit attenuates the signal strength to approx. 20 dB to protect the RF amplifier from distortion when excessively strong signals are received.

The RF signals from the antenna connector are passed through or bypass the "L" type attenuator (R1, R3). The signals are then applied to the RF filter circuit.

4-1-2 RF FILTER CIRCUIT

The applied signals pass through either the low-pass filter or the high-pass filter circuits via the band switching diodes.

- **RF signals below 50 MHz**

The RF signals below 50 MHz are passed through the low-pass filter (L1, L2, C7–C11) via the band switching diode (D2). The filtered signals are applied to the HF RF circuit.

- **RF signals above 50 MHz**

The RF signals above 50 MHz are applied to the high-pass filter (L172, C477, C478) after passing through the band switching diode (D4). The filtered signals are then applied to the VHF/UHF RF circuit.

4-1-3 HF RF CIRCUIT

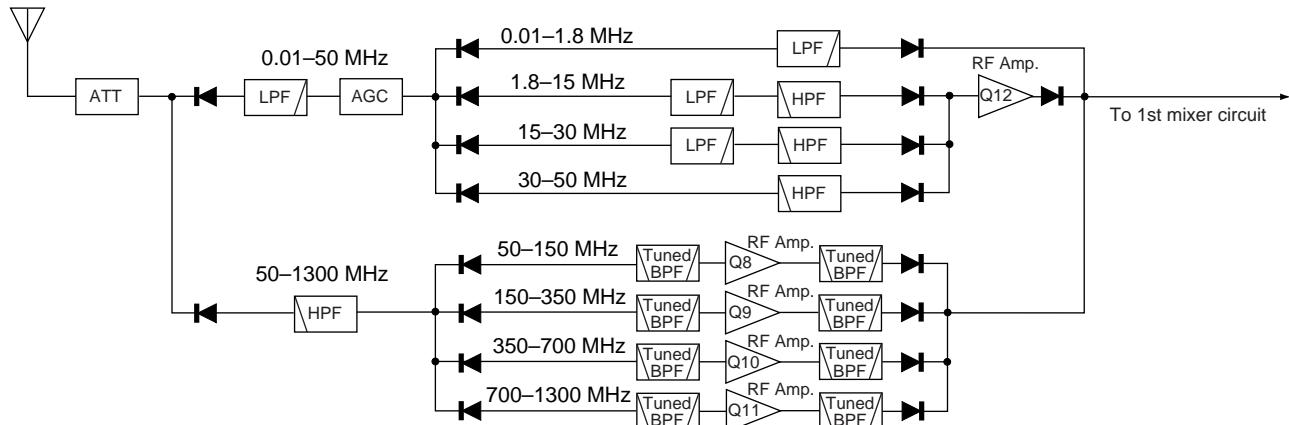
The HF RF circuit amplifies the received signals within the range 0.01–50 MHz and filters out-of-band signals.

The HF RF circuit consists of three low-pass filters, three high-pass filters and one RF amplifier.

The filtered signals below 1.8 MHz from the RF filter circuit are passed through the low-pass filter (L3, L4, C14–C16) between the band switching diodes (D6, D35), and are then applied to the 1st mixer circuit (IC4) directly.

The 1.8–14.999 MHz signals pass through the low-pass filter (L6, L7, C21–C25) and high-pass filter (L8, L9, C26–C30) between the band switching diodes (D3, D7), and are then applied to the 1st mixer circuit after being amplified at the RF amplifier (Q12).

- **RF filter and amplifier circuits**



The 15–29.999 MHz signals pass through the low-pass filter (L10, L11, C33–C37) and high-pass filter (L11, L12, C38–C42) between the band switching diodes (D90, D91), and are then applied to the 1st mixer circuit via the RF amplifier circuit (Q12).

The 30–49.999 MHz signals pass through the high-pass filter (L14, L15, C45–C49) between the band switching diodes (D8, D5), and are then applied to the 1st mixer circuit via the RF amplifier circuit (Q12).

• Filters

Receive freq. (MHz)	SW diode	Filter select signal	Components
0.01–1.799	D6, D35	B0	L3–L5, C14–C17
1.8–14.999	D3, D7	B1	L6–L9, C21–C30
15.0–29.999	D90, D91	B2	L10–L13, C33–C42
30.0–49.999	D8, D5	B3	L14, L15, C45–C49

4-1-4 VHF/UHF RF CIRCUIT

The VHF/UHF RF circuit amplifies the received signals within the range 50–1300 MHz and filters out-of-band signals.

The VHF/UHF RF circuit consists of 4 bands of filter circuits with an RF amplifier for each.

The 50–149.999 MHz signals from the RF filter pass through high-pass filter (D11, L17, C53–C55, D12, D82, D83, L18, C57) via the band switching diode (D10), and are then amplified at the RF amplifier (Q8) between the tunable bandpass filters (D13, D80, L19–L21, D14, D81, L23–L25). The filtered signals are applied to the 1st mixer circuit (IC4) via the band switching diode (D15).

For improving the characteristic of the bandpass filter circuit, the shift switch (Q31) shifts the cut off frequency of the high-pass filter (D12, D82, D83, L18, C57). The shift switch (Q31) is controlled by the VCO 1 signal from the CPU (IC21).

The 150–349.999 MHz signals from the band switching diode (D16) pass through the high-pass filter (L27–L29, C69–C74) and tunable bandpass filter (D18, L31–L33), and are then amplified at the RF amplifier (Q9) and pass through another tunable bandpass filter (D19, L35–L37). The filtered signals are applied to the 1st mixer circuit (IC4) via the band switching diode (D20).

The 350–699.999 MHz signals from the band switching diode (D21) pass through the high-pass filter (L40, C92–C94) and tunable bandpass filter (D22, D23, L41, L42). The filtered signals are then amplified at the RF amplifier (Q10) and pass through the tunable bandpass filters (D24, D77, L45–L47). The filtered signals are applied to the 1st mixer circuit (IC4) via the band switching diode (D25).

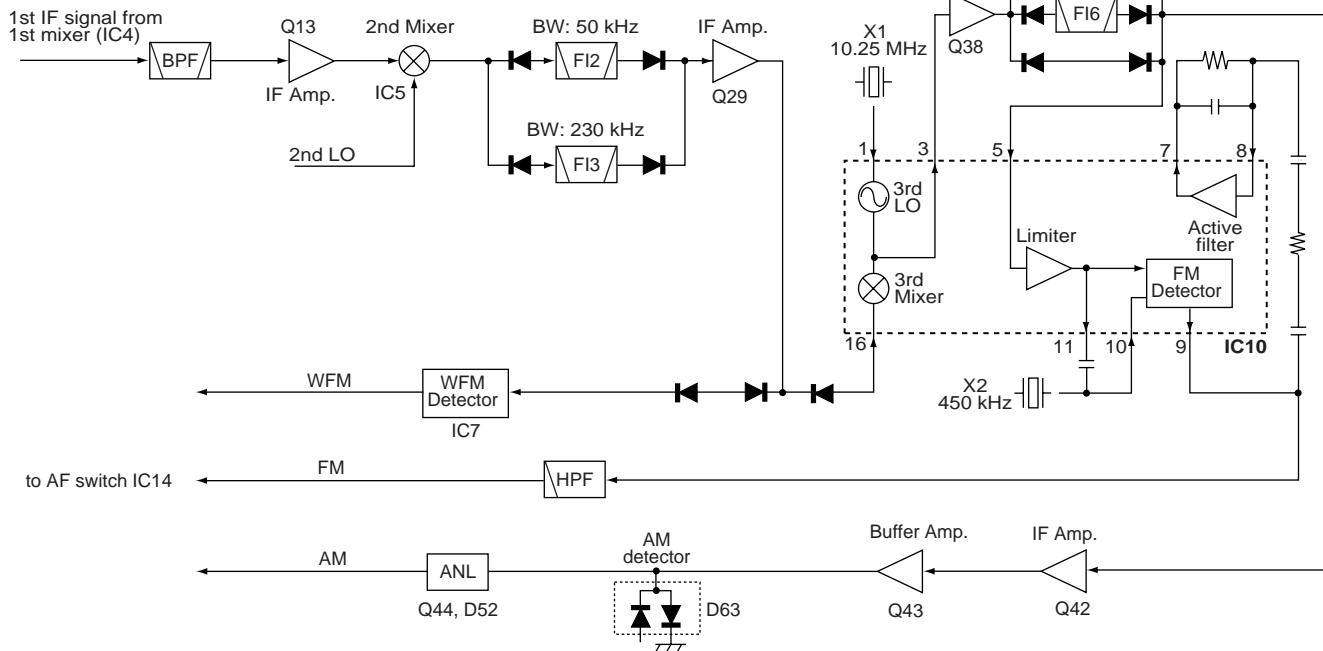
The 700–1300 MHz signals from the band switching diode (D26) pass through the high-pass filter (L141, C110, C606) and 2-stage tunable bandpass filters (D27, D28, L163, D29, D30, L51–L53). The filtered signals are then amplified at the RF amplifier (Q11) and pass through the tunable bandpass filters (D31, D32, L56, L178). The filtered signals are applied to the 1st mixer circuit (IC4) via the band switching diode (D33).

The tunable bandpass filters employ varactor diodes to tune the center frequency of the RF passband for wide bandwidth receiving and good image response rejection. These diodes are controlled by TUNV signal from the CPU (IC21, pin 54) via the tune controller (IC22b).

• Tunable bandpass filters

Receive freq. (MHz)	BPF select signal	Varactor diodes	RF amp.
50.0–149.999	B4	D11–D14, D80–D83	Q8
150.0–349.999	B5	D18, D19	Q9
350.0–699.999	B6	D22–D24, D77	Q10
700.0–1300.0	B7	D27–D32	Q11

• IF and demodulator circuits



4-1-5 1ST MIXER CIRCUIT

The 1st mixer circuit converts the received RF signals into a fixed frequency of the 1st IF signal with a PLL output frequency. By changing the PLL frequency, only the desired frequency will pass through the bandpass filters at the next stage of the 1st mixer.

The filtered RF signals are mixed with 1st LO signals at the 1st mixer circuit (IC4) to produce a 266.7 MHz 1st IF signal. The 1st IF signal is output from pin 5, and passed through the bandpass filter (FI1) to suppress unwanted harmonic components. The filtered 1st IF signal is applied to the IF circuit.

The 1st LO signals are generated at the VCO 1 (Q14, Q15) or VCO 2 (Q18, Q19) circuit (according to the receiving frequency band) and are amplified at the buffer amplifier (IC26). The amplified signals are then applied to the 1st mixer (IC4, pin 2) directly or passed through the divider circuit (IC6).

4-1-6 1ST IF AND 2ND MIXER CIRCUITS

The 2nd mixer circuit converts the 1st IF signal into a 2nd IF signal.

The filtered 266.7 MHz 1st IF signal from the bandpass filter (FI1) is amplified at the 1st IF amplifier (Q13) then mixed with the 2nd LO signal at the 2nd mixer circuit (IC5) to produce a 10.7 MHz 2nd IF signal. The 2nd IF signal is passed through either 2 bandpass filters (FI2 or FI3; depending on the selected mode and bandwidth). The filtered 2nd IF signal is amplified at the IF amplifier (Q29), then applied to the WFM demodulator or 3rd IF circuit.

4-1-7 3RD MIXER CIRCUIT

The 3rd mixer circuit mixes the 2nd IF signal and 3rd LO signal to produce a 450 kHz 3rd IF signal (except WFM mode).

The 10.7 MHz 2nd IF signal from the IF amplifier (Q29) is applied to the 3rd mixer section in the FM IF IC (IC10, pin 16). The applied signal is mixed with a 3rd LO signal generated by X1 (10.25 MHz) to produce a 450 kHz 3rd IF signal.

The 3rd IF signal is output from pin 3, and passed through one of 2 bandpass filters (FI6 or FI7) or bypassed, according to the selected mode after being amplified at the IF amplifier (Q38). The filtered or bypassed signal is applied to the each demodulator circuit (except WFM mode).

- Bandpass filter selection

Modes	Bandpass filter	Passband width
AM	FI6	6 kHz
FM	FI7	15 kHz

4-1-8 DEMODULATOR CIRCUITS

The demodulator circuit converts the 2nd IF signal into AF signals. 3 separate demodulator circuits are employed for each mode.

(1) WFM mode

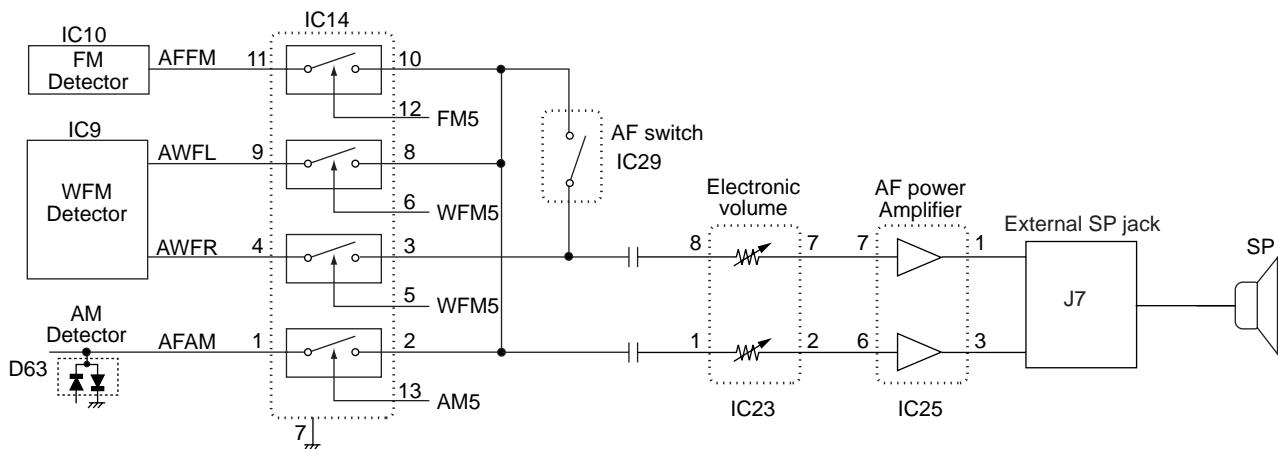
The 10.7 MHz 2nd IF signal from the IF amplifier (Q29) is applied to the WFM demodulator circuit (IC7, pin 1).

The IF signal is applied to the quadrature detector section (IC7, pin 11) to demodulate AF signals. The demodulated AF signals are output from pin 14, 15, and are then applied to the AF switch circuit.

(2) FM mode

The filtered or bypassed 3rd IF signal is applied to the quadrature detector section in the FM IF IC (IC10, pin 10) then mixed with the signal generated by the discriminator (X2) to demodulate AF signals. The AF signals are output from pin 9 and applied to the AF switch circuit via the high-pass filter circuit (IC11).

- Squelch and AF amplifier circuits



(3) AM mode

The filtered 3rd IF signal from the one of 2 bandpass filters (FI6 or FI7) is amplified at the IF and buffer amplifiers (Q42, Q43). The amplified IF signal is applied to the AM detector circuit (D63) to be converted into AF signals, and the AF signals are applied to the AF switch circuit.

4-1-9 AF SWITCH CIRCUIT

The demodulated AF signals from the demodulator circuits are applied to the AF switch (IC14). This consists of 4 analog switches which are selected with a mode signal from the CPU (IC21) via the I/O expander (IC3). The switched AF signals are applied to the AF circuit.

4-1-10 AF CIRCUIT

The AF signals from the AF switch circuit are passed through the AF mute switch and then amplified at the AF power amplifier circuit.

The AF signals from the AF switch are applied to the electronic volume control circuit (IC23, pin 1). The level controlled AF signals are output from pin 2 and applied to the AF power amplifier (IC25, pin 6). The power amplified AF signals are applied to the internal speaker via the [EXT SP] jack.

The electronic volume control circuit controls AF gain, therefore, the AF output level varies according to the [VOL] setting and also the squelch conditions.

4-1-11 SQUELCH CIRCUIT

A squelch circuit cuts out AF signals when no RF signal is received or when the S-meter signal is lower than the [SQUELCH] control setting level. By detecting noise components in the AF signals, the CPU controls the electronic volume control circuit.

• NOISE SQUELCH

Some noise components in the AF signals from pin 9 of the FM IF IC (IC10) are applied to the noise amplifier section in the IC (IC10, pin 8). The amplified signals are output from pin 7. The output signals are applied to the noise and buffer amplifiers (Q58, Q59) and rectified at the noise detector (D89) to be converted into DC voltage, then applied to the CPU (IC21, pin 60) as an NOIN signal.

• S-METER SQUELCH

The S-meter signal is applied to the CPU from the meter amplifier circuit (IC13a) via the SMAD line, and also the S-meter squelch setting level is applied to the CPU. The CPU compares these signals, then outputs a control signal to the electronic volume control circuit (IC23) to cut out AF signals.

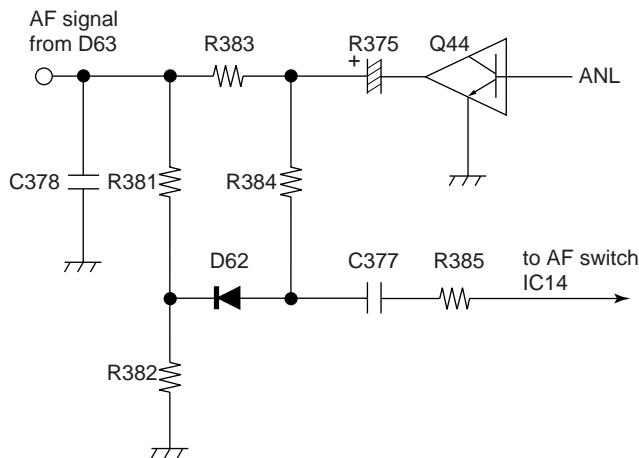
4-1-12 AUTOMATIC NOISE LIMITER CIRCUIT

The ANL (Automatic Noise Limiter) circuit (D62, Q44, R381–R384) reduces pulse noises. The ANL function activates only when AM mode is selected.

The AM detector output signal from D63 is applied to the cathode of D62 passing through R381 where it is divided by R381 and R382. The signal is also applied to the anode of D62, passing through R383 and R384.

When the ANL function is activated (Q44 is ON), C375 is grounded. The detector output, including pulse noise, is applied to the cathode of D62 only. If pulse noises are received, the cathode voltage of D62 becomes higher than the anode voltage and D62 turns OFF. Thus, while pulse noises are received, the detected signal is not applied to the AF switch (IC14).

• Automatic noise limiter circuit



4-1-13 AGC CIRCUIT

The AGC (Auto Gain Control) circuit reduces IF amplifier gain to keep the audio output at a constant level.

An RSSI signal is used for AGC function from the WFM IF IC (IC7, pin 20) while in WFM mode, or used from the FM IF IC (IC10, pin 12) while in FM, AM (except WFM) mode.

The RSSI output signal is amplified at the AGC amplifier (Q33) during WFM operation. In other modes, the RSSI signal is amplified at the AGC amplifier (Q45), and passes through the time constant circuit (Q46, Q47, R284, R290, R291, C372, C373, C905) and is then applied to the IF amplifiers (Q13, Q39). The AGC control signal is applied to the VHF/UHF tunable bandpass filters after being amplified at the VHF/UHF AGC amplifier (IC13b).

AGC speed is controlled by changing the time constant at the AGC control line with resistors (R284, R290, R291) and capacitors (C372, C373, C905). R290 and C372 are used for AGC slow, and R284 and C905 are used for AGC fast mode's time constant. However, R291 and C373 are connected to the AGC control line while scanning to obtain the fastest AGC response.

4-1-14 S-METER CIRCUIT

The S-meter circuit indicates the relative received signal strength while receiving and changes depending on the received signal strength.

A portion of the AGC signal is applied to the meter amplifier circuit (IC13a). The amplified signal is then applied to the CPU (IC21, pins 64) as an SMAD signal to drive the S-meter.

The SMAD signal is also used for noise and S-meter squelch operation by comparison with the [SQUELCH] control setting level and received signal strength at the CPU.

4-2 PLL CIRCUITS

4-2-1 GENERAL

The PLL circuit provides stable oscillation of the 1st and 2nd local frequencies. The PLL circuit consists of the PLL IC, charge pump, loop filter and reference oscillator and employs a pulse swallow counter.

4-2-2 1ST LO LOOP

The 1st LO circuit generates the 1st LO frequencies, and the signals are applied to the 1st mixer circuit.

The generated signal from VCO 1 (Q14, Q15) or VCO 2 (Q18, Q19) is applied to the prescaler section in the PLL IC (IC8, pin 8) after being amplified at the buffer amplifiers (IC26, Q27). The applied signal is prescaled in the PLL IC based on the divided ratio (N-data) to produce approx. 50 kHz signals which are applied to the phase detector section.

The generated reference signal from the reference oscillator (X5; 12.8 MHz) is applied to the programmable divider section in the PLL IC (IC8, pin 1). The applied signal is prescaled in the PLL IC based on the divided ratio (1/256) to produce approx. 50 kHz phase signals. The reference phase signals are applied to the phase detector section.

The phase detector section compares 2 of the applied phase signals. The phase detected signals are passed through the charge pump section and then output from pin 4 of the PLL IC. The output signals are applied to the loop filter circuit (Q25, Q26) to be converted into DC voltage as a PLL lock voltage. The lock voltage is applied to the CPU (IC22, pin 61) via the buffer amplifier (Q24) as an L1AD signal to control the VHF/UHF tunable bandpass filter.

4-2-3 2ND LO LOOP

The 2nd LO circuit generates the 2nd LO frequencies, and the signals are applied to the 2nd mixer circuit.

The generated signal at the VCO 3 (Q34) enters the PLL IC (IC8, pin 13) via the buffer amplifier (Q35), is divided at the programmable divider selection and is then applied to the phase detector section.

The phase detector compares the input signal with a reference frequency, and then outputs the out-of-phase signal (pulse-type signals) from pin17

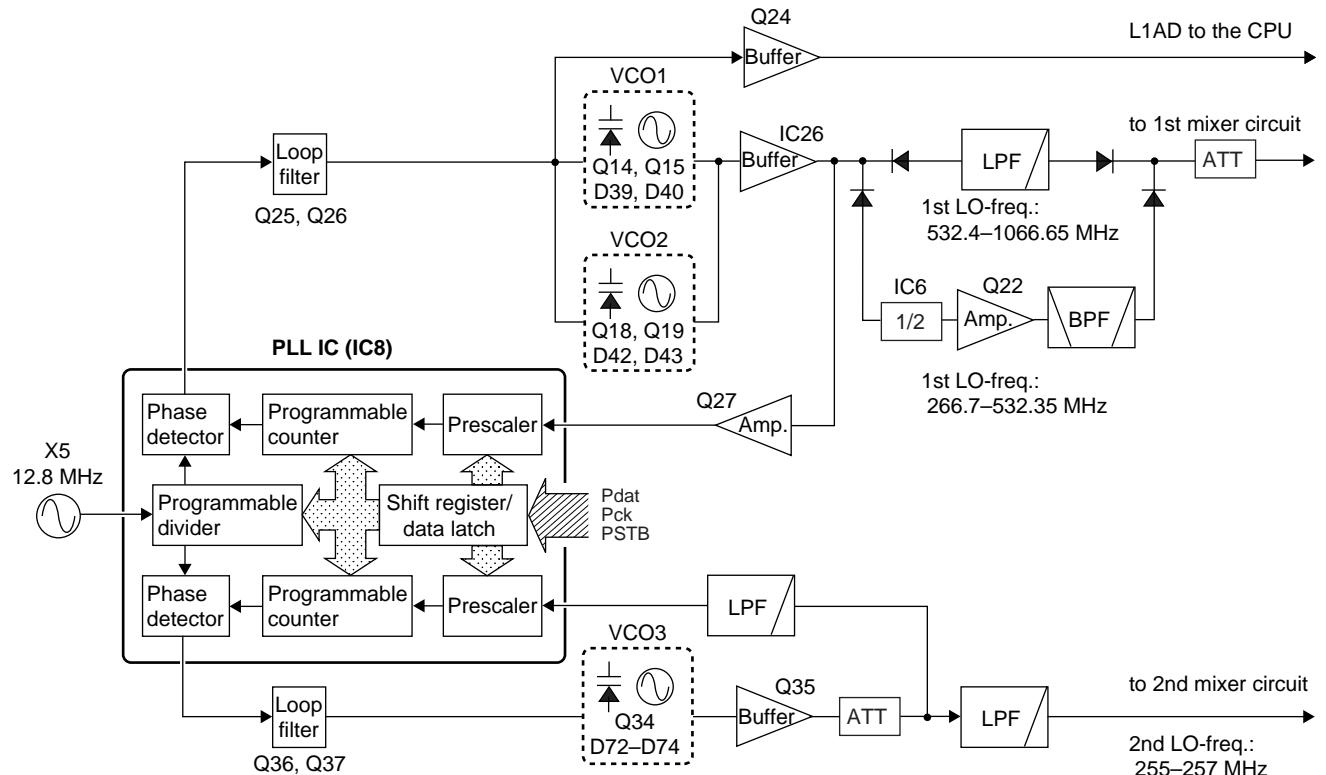
The pulse-type signal is converted into DC voltage (lock voltage) at the loop filter (Q36, Q37), and then applied to the VCO 3 to stabilize the oscillated frequency.

4-3 POWER SUPPLY CIRCUITS

4-3-1 VOLTAGE LINES

Line	Description
ACHV	The voltage from a DC power supply.
HV	The same voltage as the ACHV line which is controlled by the [POWER] switch.
+5	Common 5 V line converted from the HV line by the +5 regulator circuit (IC16).
+8	Common 8 V line converted from the HV line by the +8 regulator circuit (IC17).
+33	Common 33 V line converted from the HV line by the 33 V DC-DC convertor circuit (IC18). The output voltage is applied to the PLL circuit.
L+5	Common 5 V line converted from the ACHV line by the L+5 regulator circuit (IC15).

• PLL circuit



4-4 PORT ALLOCATIONS

4-4-1 CPU (IC20)

Pin number	Port name	Description
1	FMST	Input port from WFM IC (IC7, pin 7) for the stereo indicator.
8, 9	OSC1, OSC2	Input ports for the CPU system clock oscillator (X6; 9.8304 MHz).
10	RES	Input port for the reset signal.
17	POCO	Outputs power switching circuit control signal. High : While turning power ON.
18	ATTC	Outputs attenuator control signals. Low : When attenuator function is ON.
19	SCAN	Outputs AGC time constant control signals. High : While scanning (fastest AGC speed).
20	AGCS	Outputs AGC time constant control signals. Low : When WFM or FM mode is selected (AGC-fast).
21	ANL	Outputs ANL control signals. High : While ANL fuction is ON. (AM mode only)
22	SWAF	Outputs AF mixing control signal for the stereo audio.
23, 24	MST1, MST2	Outputs strobe signals for the output expander ICs (IC1, IC3).
25	AFDT	Outputs data signal for the electronic volume IC (IC23).
26	MSI	Input port for serial signal from the EEPROM IC (IC20).
27	MSO	Outputs data signal for the EEPROM IC (IC20) and output expander ICs (IC1, IC3).
28	Mck	Outputs clock signal for the EEPROM IC (IC20) and output expander ICs (IC1, IC3).
29	ECS	Outputs chip select signal to the EEPROM IC (IC20).
34	PFL2	Outputs 1st LO filter select signals. High : When frequencies from 0.01 to 265.699 MHz are displayed. Low : When frequencies from 265.7 to 1300.0 MHz are displayed.
35	VSF1	Outputs VCO1 shift signals.
36	VSF2	Outputs VCO2 shift signals.

CPU (IC20) — continued

Pin number	Port name	Description		
		Display freq. [MHz]	Selected VCO	VCO freq. [MHz]
37, 38	VCO1, VCO2	0.01–108.299	VCO1	533.40–749.90
		108.3–265.699	VCO2	750.00–1064.70
		265.7–266.699	VCO1	533.40–534.35
		266.7–267.699	VCO1	532.40–533.35
		267.7–483.299	VCO1	534.40–749.95
		483.3–799.999	VCO2	750.00–1066.65
		800.0–1016.699	VCO1	533.30–749.95
		1016.7–1300.000	VCO2	750.00–1033.300
39	DST1	Outputs strobe signals for reference frequency and VXO frequency.		
41	PSTB	Outputs strobe signals for the PLL IC (IC8).		
42	Pdat	Outputs serial data signals for the PLL IC (IC8).		
43	Pck	Outputs serial clock signal for the PLL IC (IC8).		
48	RXD	Input port for data signal from the connected PC via the RS-232C interface IC (IC9).		
49	TXD	Outputs data signal to the connected PC via the RS-232C interface IC (IC9).		
54	TUNE	Outputs tunable bandpass filter control voltage.		
59	LCT	Input port for unlock signal from the PLL IC (IC8). Low : PLL unlock		
60	NOIN	Input port signal strength detection signal (NOIN; pulse-type).		
61	L1AD	Input port for 1st LO PLL lock voltage.		
62	CTAD	Input port for the CTCSS decoded signal.		
63	SMAD	Input port for S-meter signal.		

4-4-2 OUTPUT EXPANDER IC

(1) IC1

Pin number	Port name	Description
4	B0C	Outputs low-pass filter select signal. High: When frequencies below 1.8 MHz are displayed.
5	B1C	Outputs bandpass filter select signal. High: When frequencies from 1.8 to 14.999 MHz are displayed.
6	B2C	Outputs bandpass filter select signal. High: When frequencies from 15.0 to 29.999 MHz are displayed.
7	B3C	Outputs bandpass filter select signal. High: When frequencies from 30.0 to 49.999 MHz are displayed.
11	B7C	Outputs bandpass filter select signal. High: When frequencies from 700.0 to 1300.0 MHz are displayed.
12	B6C	Outputs bandpass filter select signal. High: When frequencies from 350.0 to 699.999 MHz are displayed.
13	B5C	Outputs bandpass filter select signal. High: When frequencies from 150.0 to 349.999 MHz are displayed.
14	B4C	Outputs bandpass filter select signal. High: When frequencies from 50.0 to 149.999 MHz are displayed.

(2) IC3

Pin number	Port name	Description												
4–6	FL1–FL3	<p>Output 450 kHz IF filter select signals.</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>SW signal</th> <th>Bandpass filter</th> <th>Passband width</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>FL1</td> <td>FI6</td> <td>6 kHz</td> </tr> <tr> <td>FL2</td> <td>FI7</td> <td>15 kHz</td> </tr> <tr> <td>FL3</td> <td>By-pass</td> <td>—</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	SW signal	Bandpass filter	Passband width	FL1	FI6	6 kHz	FL2	FI7	15 kHz	FL3	By-pass	—
SW signal	Bandpass filter	Passband width												
FL1	FI6	6 kHz												
FL2	FI7	15 kHz												
FL3	By-pass	—												
7, 14	FL4, FL5	<p>Output 10.7 MHz IF filter select signals.</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>SW signal</th> <th>Bandpass filter</th> <th>Passband width</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>FL4</td> <td>FI2</td> <td>50 kHz</td> </tr> <tr> <td>FL5</td> <td>FI3</td> <td>230 kHz</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	SW signal	Bandpass filter	Passband width	FL4	FI2	50 kHz	FL5	FI3	230 kHz			
SW signal	Bandpass filter	Passband width												
FL4	FI2	50 kHz												
FL5	FI3	230 kHz												
11	AM5	Outputs AM mode select signals. High: When AM mode is selected.												
12	FM	Outputs FM mode select signals. High: When FM mode is selected.												
13	WFM	Outputs WFM mode select signals. High: When WFM mode is selected.												

SECTION 5 ADJUSTMENT PROCEDURES

5-1 PREPARATION BEFORE SERVICING

The receiver (IC-PCR100) can be adjusted by sending adjustment data to the RS-232C port via a PC. Most of the adjustments in this section must use **EX-2206**, an adjustment program for IC-PCR100. The software that comes with the IC-PCR100 is not necessary for adjustments in this section.

■ SYSTEM REQUIREMENTS

- IBM PC compatible computer
- An RS-232C serial port (38400 bps or faster)
- Microsoft Windows 95 or Windows 98
- Intel i486DX4 processor or faster (pentium 100 MHz or faster recommended)
- At least 16 MB RAM
- At least 10 MB of hard disk space
- 640 × 480 pixel display (800 × 600 pixel display recommended)

■ SOFTWARE INSTALLATION

NOTE: Before using the program, make a backup copy of the original disk. After making a backup copy, keep the original disk in a safe place.

- ① Boot up Windows.
 - Quit all applications when Windows is running.
- ② Insert the backup disk 1 into the appropriate floppy drive.
- ③ Select 'Run' from the [Start] menu.
- ④ Type the setup program name using the full path name, then push the [Enter] key. (A:\ setup [Enter])
- ⑤ Follow the prompts.
- ⑥ Program group 'IC-PCR100' appears in the 'Programs' folder of the [Start] menu.

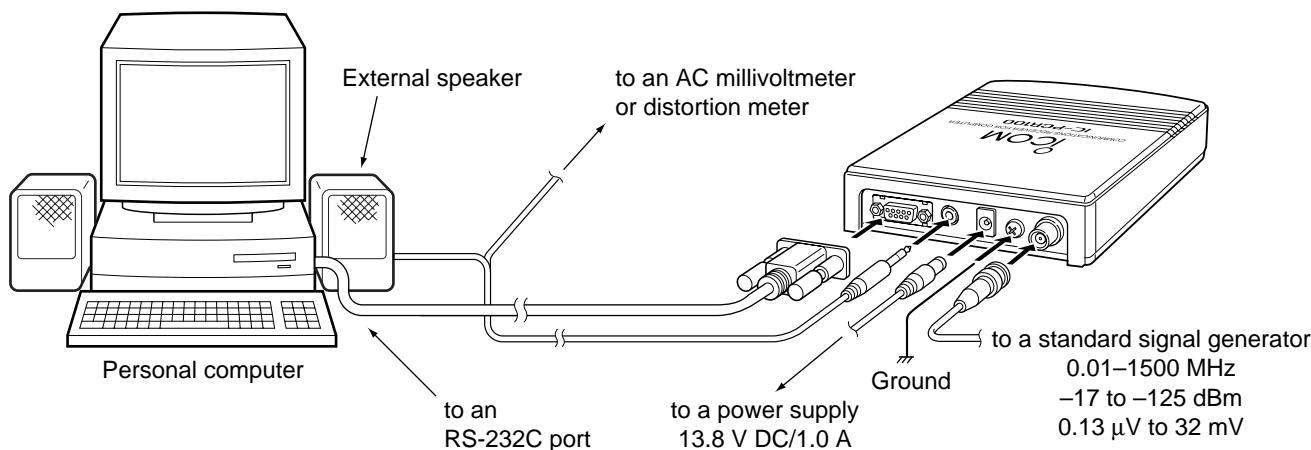
■ OPERATING INSTRUCTIONS

The adjustment program window contains 3 panels; the Power Panel, Control Panel and Adjustment Panel. The Power Panel will appear at start up the program.

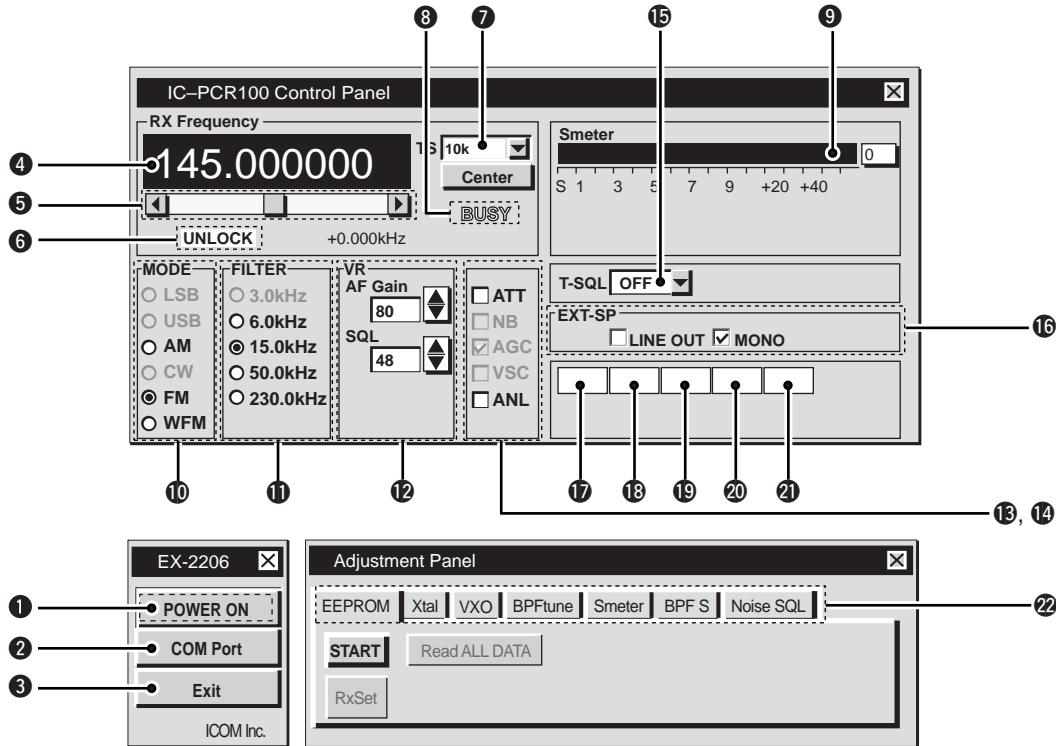
- ① Connect IC-PCR100 and PC with an RS-232C serial cable.
- ② Boot up Windows.
- ③ Click the "EX-2206 for IC-PCR100" in the program group 'IC-PCR100' to start the program.
 - The Power Panel appears.
- ④ Click "POWER ON" on the Power panel.
 - Control Panel and Adjustment Panel appear.
- ⑤ Click "START" on the Adjustment Panel when starting the SOFTWARE adjustment.
 - Data panel appears at the bottom side of the Adjustment panel.
- ⑥ Click "Read ALL DATA" on the Adjustment Panel.
 - Application reads adjustment data of the connected receiver.
- ⑦ Set or modify adjustment data as desired. See the following SOFTWARE adjustments.

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■ BASIC CONNECTION



PANEL DESCRIPTIONS



POWER PANEL

① POWER button

Turns IC-PCR100 on and off.

② COM port button

Used to select a COM port.

③ EXIT button

Quits the program.

CONTROL PANEL

④ FREQUENCY indication

Indicates or inputs the receive frequency.

⑤ FREQUENCY scroll bar

Used to change the receive frequency. Moving the button to the right increases the frequency; to the left decreases the frequency.

⑥ UNLOCK indicator

Appears when the PLL is unlocked.

⑦ Tuning step button

Used to change the tuning step.

⑧ BUSY indicator

Appears when receiving a signal or when signal noise opens the squelch.

⑨ S-meter indicator

Indicates the receive signal strength.

⑩ Receive mode buttons

Select a receive mode.

⑪ FILTER (IF filter) buttons

Change the IF filter in use.

⑫ Volume buttons

Adjust the audio output, squelch level.

⑬ ATT (Attenuator) button

Turns the attenuator on and off.

⑭ ANL (Automatic noise limiter) button

Turns the ANL function on and off. The ANL removes noise components from an AM signal.

⑯ T-SQL (Tone squelch) button

Indicates or selects tone frequency for the tone squelch.

⑰ External speaker button

Indicates or select external speaker.

⑱ AD1 indicator

No function

⑲ AD2 (SMAD) indicator

Indicates voltage level for the S-meter.

⑳ AD3 (CTAD) indicator

Indicates voltage level for the CTCSS decoded signal.

㉑ AD4 (L1AD) indicator

Indicates the 1st LO PLL lock voltage level.

㉒ AD5 (NOIN) indicator

Indicates noise pulse voltage level for the noise squelch.

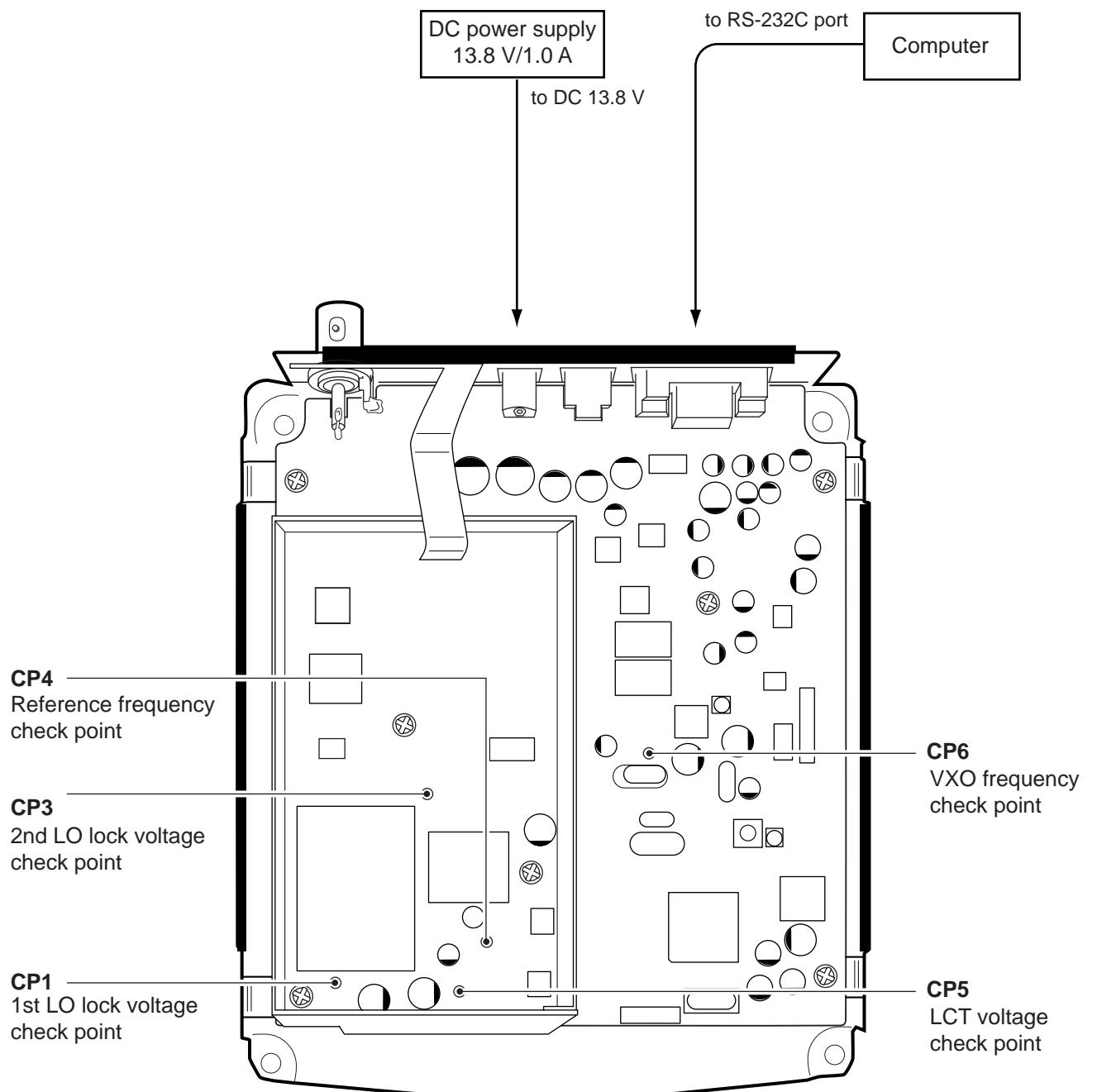
ADJUSTMENT PANEL

㉓ Item select buttons

Used to select the adjustment items.

5-2 PLL ADJUSTMENTS

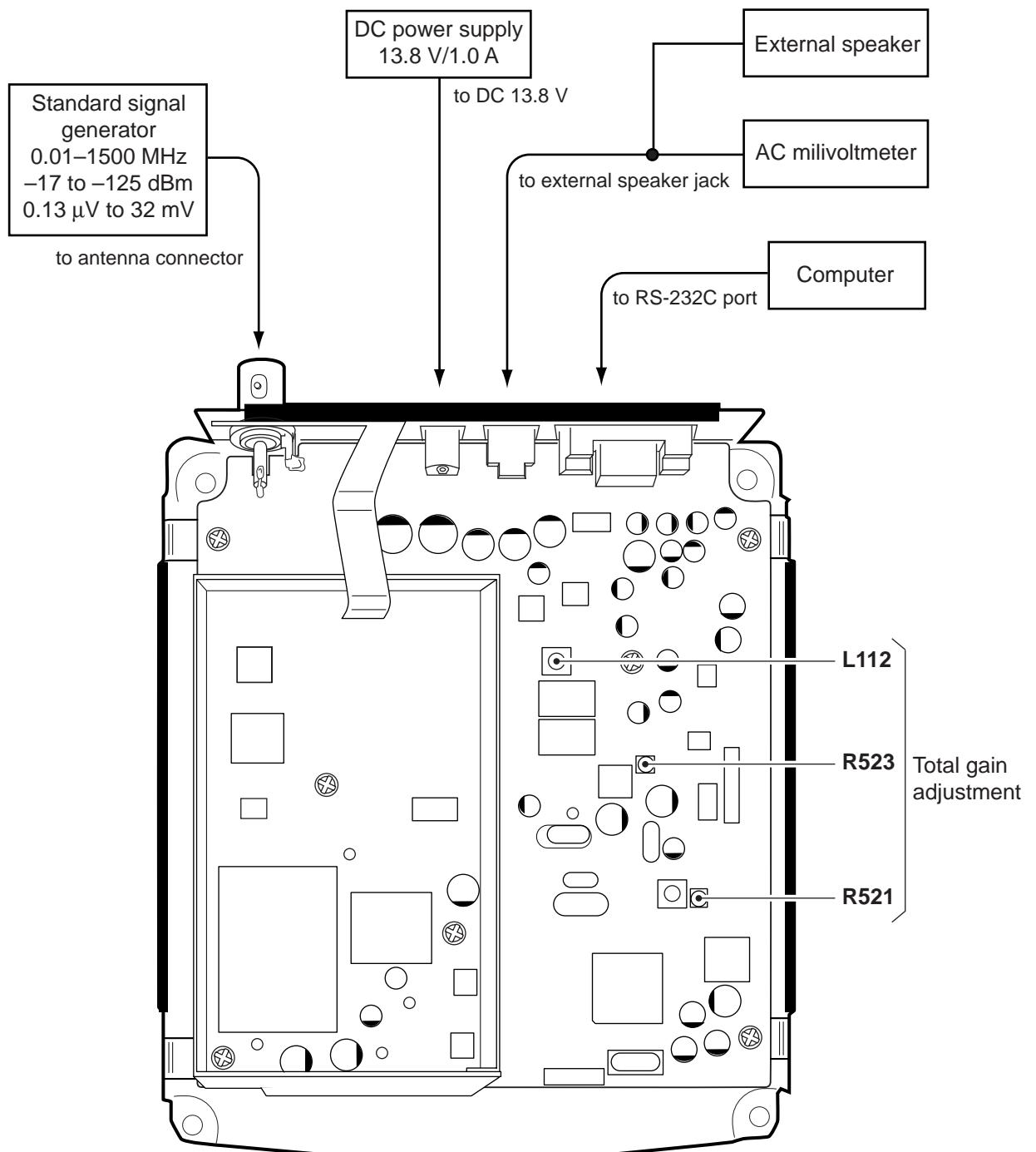
ADJUSTMENT		ADJUSTMENT CONDITION	MEASUREMENT		VALUE	ADJUSTMENT
			UNIT	LOCATION		
REFERENCE FREQUENCY	1	• Display freq. : 800.0000 MHz	MAIN	Connect a frequency counter to check point CP4.	256.0000 MHz	Use the adjustment software. (see page 5-7)
VXO FREQUENCY	1	• Display freq. : 100.0040 MHz	MAIN	Connect a frequency counter to check point CP6.	10.2510 MHz	Use the adjustment software. (see page 5-7)
	2	• Display freq. : 100.0025 MHz			10.2525 MHz	
	3	• Display freq. : 100.0000 MHz			10.2550 MHz	
	4	Repeat steps 1–3 several times.				
	5	• Display freq. : 800.0000 MHz			10.2500 MHz	
	6	• Display freq. : 800.0025 MHz			10.2525 MHz	
	7	• Display freq. : 800.0040 MHz			10.2540 MHz	
	8	Repeat steps 5–7 several times.				
1ST LO PLL LOCK VOLTAGE	1	• Display freq. : 265.7000 MHz	MAIN	Connect a digital multi-meter or oscilloscope to check point CP1.	1.5–5.5 V	Verify
	2	• Display freq. : 383.2000 MHz			13.5–17.7 V	
	3	• Display freq. : 383.3000 MHz			2.5–6.5 V	
	4	• Display freq. : 483.2000 MHz			10.5–14.5 V	
	5	• Display freq. : 483.3000 MHz			1.0–5.0 V	
	6	• Display freq. : 633.2000 MHz			12.5–17.7 V	
	7	• Display freq. : 633.3000 MHz			5.0–9.0 V	
	8	• Display freq. : 799.9000 MHz			14.0–19.2 V	
2ND LO PLL LOCK VOLTAGE	1	• Display freq. : 265.0000 MHz	MAIN	Connect a digital multi-meter or oscilloscope to check point CP3.	2.4–6.4 V	Verify
	2	• Display freq. : 266.0000 MHz			2.5–6.5 V	
	3	• Display freq. : 267.0000 MHz			2.3–6.3 V	
LCT TERMINAL	1	• Display freq. : Any frequency of the 1st LO and 2nd LO are locked.	MAIN	Connect a digital multi-meter or oscilloscope to check point CP5.	Less than 1.5 V	Verify



5-3 IF PEAK AND TOTAL GAIN ADJUSTMENTS

ADJUSTMENT	ADJUSTMENT CONDITION	MEASUREMENT		VALUE	ADJUSTMENT POINT			
		UNIT	LOCATION		UNIT	ADJUST		
IF PEAK	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Display freq. : 130.0200 MHz • Mode : FM • AGC : ON • Filter : 15 kHz • R521, R523 : Center • Connect a standard signal generator to [ANT] and set as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Frequency : 130.0200 MHz Level : 50 µV* (-73 dBm) Modulation : OFF • Receiving 		Maximum S-meter level	Use the adjustment software. (see page 5-7, Tuned BPF)			
	2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Display freq. : 149.9800 MHz • Set an SSG as : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Frequency : 149.9800 MHz • Receiving 						
TOTAL GAIN	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Display freq. : 149.9700 MHz • Mode : AM • Filter : 6.0 kHz • Set an SSG as : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Frequency : 149.97000 MHz Level : 1.8 µV* (-102 dBm) Modulation : 1 kHz Deviation : 70 % • Receiving 	Rear Panel	Connect an AC millivoltmeter to the [EXT SP] jack with an 8 Ω dummy load.	Maximum AF level	MAIN	L112	
	2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mode : FM • Filter : 15.0 kHz • Set an SSG as : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mode : FM Level : 1.0 mV* (-47 dBm) Modulation : 1 kHz Deviation : 3.5 kHz • Receiving 			Any AF level	Computer display	AF Gain	
	3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mode : AM • Filter : 6.0 kHz • Set an SSG as : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Level : 1.0 mV* (-47 dBm) Modulation : 1 kHz Deviation : 70 % • Receiving 		+1 dB of AF level difference as step 2	MAIN	R523		
	4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Set an SSG as : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Level : 100 mV* (-7 dBm) Modulation : 1 kHz Deviation : 70 % • Receiving 	Rear panel		10 % distortion	MAIN	R521	

*This output level of a standard signal generator (SSG) is indicated as SSG's open circuit.



5-4 SOFTWARE ADJUSTMENT

ADJUSTMENT		ADJUSTMENT CONDITION	OPERATION																																			
REFERENCE FREQUENCY	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Click adjustment item [Xtal] on the Adjustment Panel. Connect a frequency counter to check point CP4 on the MAIN unit. Display frequency : 800.0000 MHz 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Click “▲” or “▼” to set reference frequency to 256.0000 MHz. 																																			
VXO FREQUENCY	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Click adjustment item [VXO] on the adjustment panel. Connect a frequency counter to check point CP6 on the MAIN unit. Display frequency : 100.0040 MHz 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Click “▲” or “▼” to set VXO frequency to 10.2510 MHz. 																																			
	2	• Display frequency : 100.0025 MHz	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Click “▲” or “▼” to set VXO frequency to 10.2525 MHz. 																																			
	3	• Display frequency : 100.0000 MHz	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Click “▲” or “▼” to set VXO frequency to 10.2550 MHz. 																																			
	4	Repeat steps 1–3 several times.																																				
	5	• Display frequency : 800.0000 MHz	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Click “▲” or “▼” to set VXO frequency to 10.2500 MHz. 																																			
	6	• Display frequency : 800.0025 MHz	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Click “▲” or “▼” to set VXO frequency to 10.2525 MHz. 																																			
	7	• Display frequency : 800.0040 MHz	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Click “▲” or “▼” to set VXO frequency to 10.2540 MHz. 																																			
	8	Repeat steps 1–3 several times.																																				
TUNED BPF	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Click adjustment item [BPFtune] on the Adjustment Panel. Select “BPF 4-1” at the left side of Adjustment Panel. Manual/Auto Tune: Manual Set an SSG as : <table> <tr><td>Frequency</td><td>: 50.02 MHz</td></tr> <tr><td>Level</td><td>: 50 μV* (-73 dBm)</td></tr> <tr><td>Modulation</td><td>: OFF</td></tr> </table> Receiving 	Frequency	: 50.02 MHz	Level	: 50 μ V* (-73 dBm)	Modulation	: OFF	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Move the scroll bar at the bottom side of Adjustment Panel, and set maximum S-meter level on the Control Panel. Then, click “Write” switch to store into memory. 																													
Frequency	: 50.02 MHz																																					
Level	: 50 μ V* (-73 dBm)																																					
Modulation	: OFF																																					
2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Same operation as step 1 for the listed frequencies. <table> <tr><td>BPF 4-2 – 58.28 MHz</td><td>BPF 5-6 – 265.72 MHz</td><td>BPF 6-10 – 699.98 MHz</td></tr> <tr><td>BPF 4-3 – 58.32 MHz</td><td>BPF 5-7 – 300.02 MHz</td><td>BPF 7-1 – 700.02 MHz</td></tr> <tr><td>BPF 4-4 – 88.02 MHz</td><td>BPF 5-8 – 349.98 MHz</td><td>BPF 7-2 – 750.02 MHz</td></tr> <tr><td>BPF 4-5 – 108.28 MHz</td><td>BPF 6-1 – 350.02 MHz</td><td>BPF 7-3 – 799.98 MHz</td></tr> <tr><td>BPF 4-6 – 108.32 MHz</td><td>BPF 6-2 – 383.28 MHz</td><td>BPF 7-4 – 800.02 MHz</td></tr> <tr><td>BPF 4-7 – 130.02 MHz</td><td>BPF 6-3 – 383.32 MHz</td><td>BPF 7-5 – 916.68 MHz</td></tr> <tr><td>BPF 4-8 – 149.98 MHz</td><td>BPF 6-4 – 433.32 MHz</td><td>BPF 7-6 – 916.72 MHz</td></tr> <tr><td>BPF 5-1 – 150.02 MHz</td><td>BPF 6-5 – 483.28 MHz</td><td>BPF 7-7 – 1016.68 MHz</td></tr> <tr><td>BPF 5-2 – 183.28 MHz</td><td>BPF 6-6 – 483.32 MHz</td><td>BPF 7-8 – 1016.72 MHz</td></tr> <tr><td>BPF 5-3 – 183.32 MHz</td><td>BPF 6-7 – 558.32 MHz</td><td>BPF 7-9 – 1166.68 MHz</td></tr> <tr><td>BPF 5-4 – 216.02 MHz</td><td>BPF 6-8 – 633.28 MHz</td><td>BPF 7-10 – 1166.72 MHz</td></tr> <tr><td>BPF 5-5 – 265.68 MHz</td><td>BPF 6-9 – 633.32 MHz</td><td>BPF 7-11 – 1299.98 MHz</td></tr> </table> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Receiving 	BPF 4-2 – 58.28 MHz	BPF 5-6 – 265.72 MHz	BPF 6-10 – 699.98 MHz	BPF 4-3 – 58.32 MHz	BPF 5-7 – 300.02 MHz	BPF 7-1 – 700.02 MHz	BPF 4-4 – 88.02 MHz	BPF 5-8 – 349.98 MHz	BPF 7-2 – 750.02 MHz	BPF 4-5 – 108.28 MHz	BPF 6-1 – 350.02 MHz	BPF 7-3 – 799.98 MHz	BPF 4-6 – 108.32 MHz	BPF 6-2 – 383.28 MHz	BPF 7-4 – 800.02 MHz	BPF 4-7 – 130.02 MHz	BPF 6-3 – 383.32 MHz	BPF 7-5 – 916.68 MHz	BPF 4-8 – 149.98 MHz	BPF 6-4 – 433.32 MHz	BPF 7-6 – 916.72 MHz	BPF 5-1 – 150.02 MHz	BPF 6-5 – 483.28 MHz	BPF 7-7 – 1016.68 MHz	BPF 5-2 – 183.28 MHz	BPF 6-6 – 483.32 MHz	BPF 7-8 – 1016.72 MHz	BPF 5-3 – 183.32 MHz	BPF 6-7 – 558.32 MHz	BPF 7-9 – 1166.68 MHz	BPF 5-4 – 216.02 MHz	BPF 6-8 – 633.28 MHz	BPF 7-10 – 1166.72 MHz	BPF 5-5 – 265.68 MHz	BPF 6-9 – 633.32 MHz	BPF 7-11 – 1299.98 MHz	
BPF 4-2 – 58.28 MHz	BPF 5-6 – 265.72 MHz	BPF 6-10 – 699.98 MHz																																				
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BPF 4-7 – 130.02 MHz	BPF 6-3 – 383.32 MHz	BPF 7-5 – 916.68 MHz																																				
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BPF 5-5 – 265.68 MHz	BPF 6-9 – 633.32 MHz	BPF 7-11 – 1299.98 MHz																																				
S-METER	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Click adjustment item [Smeter] on the Adjustment Panel. Select “FM S0” at the left side of Adjustment Panel. Set an SSG as : <table> <tr><td>Frequency</td><td>: 149.9700 MHz</td></tr> <tr><td>Mode</td><td>: FM</td></tr> <tr><td>Level</td><td>: 0.5 μV* (-113 dBm)</td></tr> <tr><td>Modulation</td><td>: OFF</td></tr> </table> Receiving 	Frequency	: 149.9700 MHz	Mode	: FM	Level	: 0.5 μ V* (-113 dBm)	Modulation	: OFF	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Click “Write” switch to store sampled data into memory. 																											
Frequency	: 149.9700 MHz																																					
Mode	: FM																																					
Level	: 0.5 μ V* (-113 dBm)																																					
Modulation	: OFF																																					

*This output level of a standard signal generator (SSG) is indicated as SSG's open circuit.

SOFTWARE ADJUSTMENT (continued)

ADJUSTMENT		ADJUSTMENT CONDITION	OPERATION																																										
S-METER	2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Same operation as step 1 for the listed levels. • Set an SSG as: <table> <tr><td>FM S3</td><td>: 1.3 µV* (-105 dBm)</td><td>WFM S0</td><td>: 0.79 µV* (-109 dBm)</td></tr> <tr><td>FM S5</td><td>: 3.2 µV* (-97 dBm)</td><td>WFM S3</td><td>: 1.6 µV* (-103 dBm)</td></tr> <tr><td>FM S7</td><td>: 13 µV* (-85 dBm)</td><td>WFM S5</td><td>: 3.2 µV* (-97 dBm)</td></tr> <tr><td>FM S9</td><td>: 50 µV* (-73 dBm)</td><td>WFM S7</td><td>: 13 µV* (-85 dBm)</td></tr> <tr><td>FM S9+20</td><td>: 180 µV* (-62 dBm)</td><td>WFM S9</td><td>: 50 µV* (-73 dBm)</td></tr> <tr><td>FM S9+40</td><td>: 630 µV* (-51 dBm)</td><td>WFM S9+20</td><td>: 180 µV* (-62 dBm)</td></tr> <tr><td>FM S9+60</td><td>: 2.5 mV* (-39 dBm)</td><td>WFM S9+40</td><td>: 630 µV* (-51 dBm)</td></tr> <tr><td></td><td></td><td>WFM S9+60</td><td>: 2.5 mV* (-39 dBm)</td></tr> </table> • Receiving 	FM S3	: 1.3 µV* (-105 dBm)	WFM S0	: 0.79 µV* (-109 dBm)	FM S5	: 3.2 µV* (-97 dBm)	WFM S3	: 1.6 µV* (-103 dBm)	FM S7	: 13 µV* (-85 dBm)	WFM S5	: 3.2 µV* (-97 dBm)	FM S9	: 50 µV* (-73 dBm)	WFM S7	: 13 µV* (-85 dBm)	FM S9+20	: 180 µV* (-62 dBm)	WFM S9	: 50 µV* (-73 dBm)	FM S9+40	: 630 µV* (-51 dBm)	WFM S9+20	: 180 µV* (-62 dBm)	FM S9+60	: 2.5 mV* (-39 dBm)	WFM S9+40	: 630 µV* (-51 dBm)			WFM S9+60	: 2.5 mV* (-39 dBm)											
FM S3	: 1.3 µV* (-105 dBm)	WFM S0	: 0.79 µV* (-109 dBm)																																										
FM S5	: 3.2 µV* (-97 dBm)	WFM S3	: 1.6 µV* (-103 dBm)																																										
FM S7	: 13 µV* (-85 dBm)	WFM S5	: 3.2 µV* (-97 dBm)																																										
FM S9	: 50 µV* (-73 dBm)	WFM S7	: 13 µV* (-85 dBm)																																										
FM S9+20	: 180 µV* (-62 dBm)	WFM S9	: 50 µV* (-73 dBm)																																										
FM S9+40	: 630 µV* (-51 dBm)	WFM S9+20	: 180 µV* (-62 dBm)																																										
FM S9+60	: 2.5 mV* (-39 dBm)	WFM S9+40	: 630 µV* (-51 dBm)																																										
		WFM S9+60	: 2.5 mV* (-39 dBm)																																										
S-METER FLAT	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Click adjustment item [BPF S] on the Adjustment Panel. • Select "BPF0" at the left side of Adjustment Panel. • Set an SSG as : <table> <tr><td>Frequency</td><td>: 1.02 MHz</td></tr> <tr><td>Level</td><td>: 50 µV* (-73 dBm)</td></tr> <tr><td>Modulation</td><td>: OFF</td></tr> </table> • Receiving 	Frequency	: 1.02 MHz	Level	: 50 µV* (-73 dBm)	Modulation	: OFF	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Click "Write" switch to store sampled data into memory. 																																				
Frequency	: 1.02 MHz																																												
Level	: 50 µV* (-73 dBm)																																												
Modulation	: OFF																																												
	2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Same adjustment as step 1 for the listed BPFs frequencies. <table> <tr><td>BPF 1 – 7.02 MHz</td><td>BPF 5-4 – 216.02 MHz</td><td>BPF 6-10 – 699.98 MHz</td></tr> <tr><td>BPF 2 – 21.02 MHz</td><td>BPF 5-5 – 265.68 MHz</td><td>BPF 7-1 – 700.02 MHz</td></tr> <tr><td>BPF 3 – 40.02 MHz</td><td>BPF 5-6 – 265.72 MHz</td><td>BPF 7-2 – 750.02 MHz</td></tr> <tr><td>BPF 4-1 – 50.02 MHz</td><td>BPF 5-7 – 300.02 MHz</td><td>BPF 7-3 – 799.98 MHz</td></tr> <tr><td>BPF 4-2 – 58.28 MHz</td><td>BPF 5-8 – 349.98 MHz</td><td>BPF 7-4 – 800.02 MHz</td></tr> <tr><td>BPF 4-3 – 58.32 MHz</td><td>BPF 6-1 – 350.02 MHz</td><td>BPF 7-5 – 916.68 MHz</td></tr> <tr><td>BPF 4-4 – 88.02 MHz</td><td>BPF 6-2 – 383.28 MHz</td><td>BPF 7-6 – 916.72 MHz</td></tr> <tr><td>BPF 4-5 – 108.28 MHz</td><td>BPF 6-3 – 383.32 MHz</td><td>BPF 7-7 – 1016.68 MHz</td></tr> <tr><td>BPF 4-6 – 108.32 MHz</td><td>BPF 6-4 – 433.32 MHz</td><td>BPF 7-8 – 1016.72 MHz</td></tr> <tr><td>BPF 4-7 – 130.02 MHz</td><td>BPF 6-5 – 483.28 MHz</td><td>BPF 7-9 – 1166.68 MHz</td></tr> <tr><td>BPF 4-8 – 149.98 MHz</td><td>BPF 6-6 – 483.32 MHz</td><td>BPF 7-10 – 1166.72 MHz</td></tr> <tr><td>BPF 5-1 – 150.02 MHz</td><td>BPF 6-7 – 558.32 MHz</td><td>BPF 7-11 – 1299.98 MHz</td></tr> <tr><td>BPF 5-2 – 183.28 MHz</td><td>BPF 6-8 – 633.28 MHz</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>BPF 5-3 – 183.32 MHz</td><td>BPF 6-9 – 633.32 MHz</td><td></td></tr> </table>	BPF 1 – 7.02 MHz	BPF 5-4 – 216.02 MHz	BPF 6-10 – 699.98 MHz	BPF 2 – 21.02 MHz	BPF 5-5 – 265.68 MHz	BPF 7-1 – 700.02 MHz	BPF 3 – 40.02 MHz	BPF 5-6 – 265.72 MHz	BPF 7-2 – 750.02 MHz	BPF 4-1 – 50.02 MHz	BPF 5-7 – 300.02 MHz	BPF 7-3 – 799.98 MHz	BPF 4-2 – 58.28 MHz	BPF 5-8 – 349.98 MHz	BPF 7-4 – 800.02 MHz	BPF 4-3 – 58.32 MHz	BPF 6-1 – 350.02 MHz	BPF 7-5 – 916.68 MHz	BPF 4-4 – 88.02 MHz	BPF 6-2 – 383.28 MHz	BPF 7-6 – 916.72 MHz	BPF 4-5 – 108.28 MHz	BPF 6-3 – 383.32 MHz	BPF 7-7 – 1016.68 MHz	BPF 4-6 – 108.32 MHz	BPF 6-4 – 433.32 MHz	BPF 7-8 – 1016.72 MHz	BPF 4-7 – 130.02 MHz	BPF 6-5 – 483.28 MHz	BPF 7-9 – 1166.68 MHz	BPF 4-8 – 149.98 MHz	BPF 6-6 – 483.32 MHz	BPF 7-10 – 1166.72 MHz	BPF 5-1 – 150.02 MHz	BPF 6-7 – 558.32 MHz	BPF 7-11 – 1299.98 MHz	BPF 5-2 – 183.28 MHz	BPF 6-8 – 633.28 MHz		BPF 5-3 – 183.32 MHz	BPF 6-9 – 633.32 MHz		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Receiving
BPF 1 – 7.02 MHz	BPF 5-4 – 216.02 MHz	BPF 6-10 – 699.98 MHz																																											
BPF 2 – 21.02 MHz	BPF 5-5 – 265.68 MHz	BPF 7-1 – 700.02 MHz																																											
BPF 3 – 40.02 MHz	BPF 5-6 – 265.72 MHz	BPF 7-2 – 750.02 MHz																																											
BPF 4-1 – 50.02 MHz	BPF 5-7 – 300.02 MHz	BPF 7-3 – 799.98 MHz																																											
BPF 4-2 – 58.28 MHz	BPF 5-8 – 349.98 MHz	BPF 7-4 – 800.02 MHz																																											
BPF 4-3 – 58.32 MHz	BPF 6-1 – 350.02 MHz	BPF 7-5 – 916.68 MHz																																											
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BPF 4-5 – 108.28 MHz	BPF 6-3 – 383.32 MHz	BPF 7-7 – 1016.68 MHz																																											
BPF 4-6 – 108.32 MHz	BPF 6-4 – 433.32 MHz	BPF 7-8 – 1016.72 MHz																																											
BPF 4-7 – 130.02 MHz	BPF 6-5 – 483.28 MHz	BPF 7-9 – 1166.68 MHz																																											
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BPF 5-1 – 150.02 MHz	BPF 6-7 – 558.32 MHz	BPF 7-11 – 1299.98 MHz																																											
BPF 5-2 – 183.28 MHz	BPF 6-8 – 633.28 MHz																																												
BPF 5-3 – 183.32 MHz	BPF 6-9 – 633.32 MHz																																												
NOISE SQUELCH	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Click adjustment item [Noise SQL] on the Adjustment Panel. • Display frequency : 149.9700 MHz • Mode : FM • Filter : 15 kHz • Set an SSG as : <table> <tr><td>Frequency</td><td>: 149.9700 MHz</td></tr> <tr><td>Mode</td><td>: FM</td></tr> <tr><td>Level</td><td>: 0.16 µV* (-123 dBm)</td></tr> <tr><td>Modulation</td><td>: 1 kHz</td></tr> <tr><td>Deviation</td><td>: 3.5 kHz</td></tr> </table> • Receiving 	Frequency	: 149.9700 MHz	Mode	: FM	Level	: 0.16 µV* (-123 dBm)	Modulation	: 1 kHz	Deviation	: 3.5 kHz	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Select "Thresh 15 k" and click "Write" switch for Thresh level. 																																
Frequency	: 149.9700 MHz																																												
Mode	: FM																																												
Level	: 0.16 µV* (-123 dBm)																																												
Modulation	: 1 kHz																																												
Deviation	: 3.5 kHz																																												
	2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Set an SSG as : <table> <tr><td>Level</td><td>: 0.5 µV* (-113 dBm)</td></tr> </table> • Receiving 	Level	: 0.5 µV* (-113 dBm)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Select "Tight 15 k" and click "Write" switch for Tight level. 																																								
Level	: 0.5 µV* (-113 dBm)																																												
	3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Filter : 6 kHz • Set an SSG as : <table> <tr><td>Level</td><td>: 0.16 µV* (-123 dBm)</td></tr> <tr><td>Modulation</td><td>: 1 kHz</td></tr> <tr><td>Deviation</td><td>: 1.75 kHz</td></tr> </table> • Receiving 	Level	: 0.16 µV* (-123 dBm)	Modulation	: 1 kHz	Deviation	: 1.75 kHz	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Select "Thresh 6 k" and click "Write" switch for Thresh level. 																																				
Level	: 0.16 µV* (-123 dBm)																																												
Modulation	: 1 kHz																																												
Deviation	: 1.75 kHz																																												
	4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Set an SSG as : <table> <tr><td>Level</td><td>: 0.5 µV* (-115 dBm)</td></tr> </table> • Receiving 	Level	: 0.5 µV* (-115 dBm)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Select "Tight 6 k" and click "Write" switch for Tight level. 																																								
Level	: 0.5 µV* (-115 dBm)																																												

*This output level of a standard signal generator (SSG) is indicated as SSG's open circuit.

[MAIN UNIT]

REF NO.	ORDER NO.	DESCRIPTION	
C502	4030007120	S.CERAMIC	C1608 CH 1H 820J-T-A
C504	4030006900	S.CERAMIC	C1608 JB 1E 103K-T-A
C506	4030006850	S.CERAMIC	C1608 JB 1H 471K-T-A
C507	4030006860	S.CERAMIC	C1608 JB 1H 102K-T-A
C508	4030009520	S.CERAMIC	C1608 CH 1H 020B-T-A
C509	4030006860	S.CERAMIC	C1608 JB 1H 102K-T-A
C511	4030007050	S.CERAMIC	C1608 CH 1H 220J-T-A
C512	4030007090	S.CERAMIC	C1608 CH 1H 470J-T-A
C513	4030006860	S.CERAMIC	C1608 JB 1H 102K-T-A
C514	4030006860	S.CERAMIC	C1608 JB 1H 102K-T-A
C515	4030006860	S.CERAMIC	C1608 JB 1H 102K-T-A
C516	4550000510	S.TANTALUM	TESVA 1V 473M-8L
C517	4030010760	S.CERAMIC	C1608 CH 1H 331J-T-A
C518	4030006900	S.CERAMIC	C1608 JB 1E 103K-T-A
C519	4030006850	S.CERAMIC	C1608 JB 1H 471K-T-A
C520	4030006850	S.CERAMIC	C1608 JB 1H 471K-T-A
C522	4030009520	S.CERAMIC	C1608 CH 1H 020B-T-A
C523	4030006880	S.CERAMIC	C1608 JB 1H 472K-T-A
C524	4030012600	S.CERAMIC	C2012 JB 1A 105M-T-A
C525	4030011600	S.CERAMIC	C1608 JB 1C 104KT-N
C526	4030006860	S.CERAMIC	C1608 JB 1H 102K-T-A
C527	4030007050	S.CERAMIC	C1608 CH 1H 220J-T-A
C528	4030007050	S.CERAMIC	C1608 CH 1H 220J-T-A
C530	4030006860	S.CERAMIC	C1608 JB 1H 102K-T-A
C531	4030012600	S.CERAMIC	C2012 JB 1A 105M-T-A
C532	4030011600	S.CERAMIC	C1608 JB 1C 104KT-N
C536	4510004630	S.ELECTROLYTIC	ECEV1CA100SR
C537	4030006880	S.CERAMIC	C1608 JB 1H 472K-T-A
C538	4510004630	S.ELECTROLYTIC	ECEV1CA100SR
C539	4550003080	S.TANTALUM	TEMSVA 1A 335M-8L
C541	4030006900	S.CERAMIC	C1608 JB 1E 103K-T-A
C542	4030006900	S.CERAMIC	C1608 JB 1E 103K-T-A
C543	4030006900	S.CERAMIC	C1608 JB 1E 103K-T-A
C546	4030009510	S.CERAMIC	C1608 CH 1H 010B-T-A
C548	4030009510	S.CERAMIC	C1608 CH 1H 010B-T-A
C549	4030008920	S.CERAMIC	C1608 JB 1C 473K-T-A
C550	4030008920	S.CERAMIC	C1608 JB 1C 473K-T-A
C551	4030008920	S.CERAMIC	C1608 JB 1C 473K-T-A
C552	4030006900	S.CERAMIC	C1608 JB 1E 103K-T-A
C553	4030006880	S.CERAMIC	C1608 JB 1H 472K-T-A
C554	4030011810	S.CERAMIC	C1608 JB 1A 224K-T-N
C556	4550003080	S.TANTALUM	TEMSVA 1A 335M-8L
C559	4030011600	S.CERAMIC	C1608 JB 1C 104KT-N
C600	4030011600	S.CERAMIC	C1608 JB 1C 104KT-N
C601	4510004630	S.ELECTROLYTIC	ECEV1CA100SR
C602	4030007010	S.CERAMIC	C1608 CH 1H 100D-T-A
C603	4030011600	S.CERAMIC	C1608 JB 1C 104KT-N
C606	4030006860	S.CERAMIC	C1608 JB 1H 102K-T-A
C607	4030007010	S.CERAMIC	C1608 CH 1H 100D-T-A
C608	4030009510	S.CERAMIC	C1608 CH 1H 010B-T-A
C609	4030009920	S.CERAMIC	C1608 CH 1H 050B-T-A
C610	4030006980	S.CERAMIC	C1608 CH 1H 070D-T-A
C611	4550000460	S.TANTALUM	TESVA 1C 105M1-8L
C613	4030011600	S.CERAMIC	C1608 JB 1C 104KT-N
C614	4030006900	S.CERAMIC	C1608 JB 1E 103K-T-A
C615	4030011600	S.CERAMIC	C1608 JB 1C 104KT-N
C616	4030006850	S.CERAMIC	C1608 JB 1H 471K-T-A
C617	4550000550	S.TANTALUM	TESVA 1V 224M1-8L
C618	4030006860	S.CERAMIC	C1608 JB 1H 102K-T-A
C619	4030006860	S.CERAMIC	C1608 JB 1H 102K-T-A
C622	4030007010	S.CERAMIC	C1608 CH 1H 100D-T-A
C623	4030006860	S.CERAMIC	C1608 JB 1H 102K-T-A
C624	4030007050	S.CERAMIC	C1608 CH 1H 220J-T-A
C625	4030006860	S.CERAMIC	C1608 JB 1H 102K-T-A
C626	4030006860	S.CERAMIC	C1608 JB 1H 102K-T-A
C627	4030006850	S.CERAMIC	C1608 JB 1H 471K-T-A
C628	4030007010	S.CERAMIC	C1608 CH 1H 100D-T-A
C629	4030007010	S.CERAMIC	C1608 CH 1H 100D-T-A
C630	4030011810	S.CERAMIC	C1608 JB 1A 224K-T-N
C631	4030009550	S.CERAMIC	C1608 CH 1H 2R5B-T-A
C632	4030006850	S.CERAMIC	C1608 JB 1H 471K-T-A
C633	4030011600	S.CERAMIC	C1608 JB 1C 104KT-N
J3	6510021240	CONNECTOR	DELC-J9SAF-23L9
J4	6510020520	S.CONNECTOR	52808-1290
J5	6450000410	CONNECTOR	HEC0470-01-630
J7	6450001960	CONNECTOR	HSJ0913-01-120
J8	6510019370	S.CONNECTOR	B3B-ZR-SM3-TF

[MAIN UNIT]

REF NO.	ORDER NO.	DESCRIPTION	
DS1	5040002440	LED	MPY4361F
W1	7030003860	S.JUMPER	ERJ3GE JPW V except [USA-1]
W2	7030003860	S.JUMPER	ERJ3GE JPW V [USA-1] only
W3	7030003860	S.JUMPER	ERJ3GE JPW V
W4	7120000470	JUMPER	ERDS2T0
W6	7030003860	S.JUMPER	ERJ3GE JPW V
W7	7030003860	S.JUMPER	ERJ3GE JPW V
W8	7030003860	S.JUMPER	ERJ3GE JPW V
W9	7030003860	S.JUMPER	ERJ3GE JPW V
W14	7030003860	S.JUMPER	ERJ3GE JPW V
W15	7030003860	S.JUMPER	ERJ3GE JPW V
EP1	0910050582	PCB	B 5220B

S.=Surface mount

SECTION 7 MECHANICAL PARTS AND DISASSEMBLY

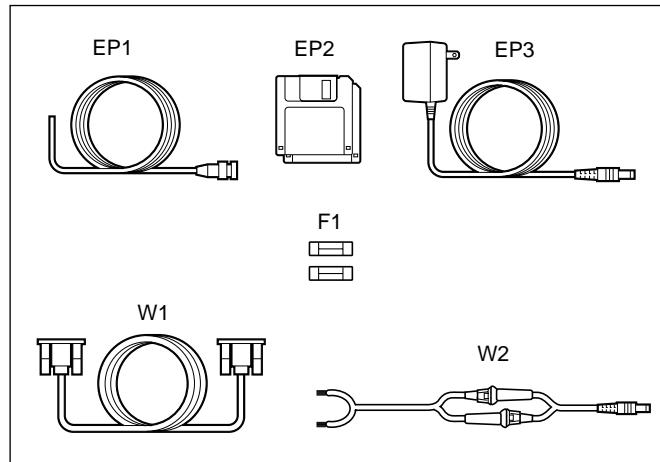
7-1 CABINET PARTS

[CHASSIS]

REF NO.	ORDER NO.	DESCRIPTION	QTY.
J 1	6510015550	Connector BNC-R117 (incl. nut)	1
MP 1	8110006550	2197 Cover	1
MP 2	8010017560	2197 Chassis	1
MP 3	8510011930	2197 Shield U-plate	1
MP 4	8510011910	2197 Shield L-plate	1
MP 6	8930039620	Leg cushion (A)	4
MP 7	8930011900	SP net (A)	1
MP 9	8810008660	Screw PH B0 3 × 8 NI-ZU	4
MP10	8810007230	Set screw (H) M3 × 8	7
MP12	8850001560	Star washer M4	1
MP13	8850000140	Flat washer M4 NI BS	1
MP14	8810009880	Hexagon bolt M4 × 8 NI	1
MP24	8930041500	1887 Lenz	1
MP27	8930048610	2197 A-Sponge	1
MP29	8930048440	2197 Plate	1
MP30	8930048400	2197 Sponge	1
MP31	8930048390	Himeron seat (BZ)	3
MP32	8930048900	Rubber sheet	1
SP 1	2510000960	Speaker	1

7-2 ACCESSORIES

REF NO.	ORDER NO.	DESCRIPTION	QTY.
F1	5210000040	Fuse FGB 2A [UK] only	2
W1	8900007650	RS-232C cable OPC-743	1
W2	8900001410	DC cable OPC-131 [UK] only	1
EP1	3310002187	2197 Antenna	1
EP2		3.5" FD 40MF2HDGEDV	1set
EP3		Optional product AC adaptor BC-123A [USA-1] [CAN] AC adaptor BC-123E [EUR] [OTH]	1

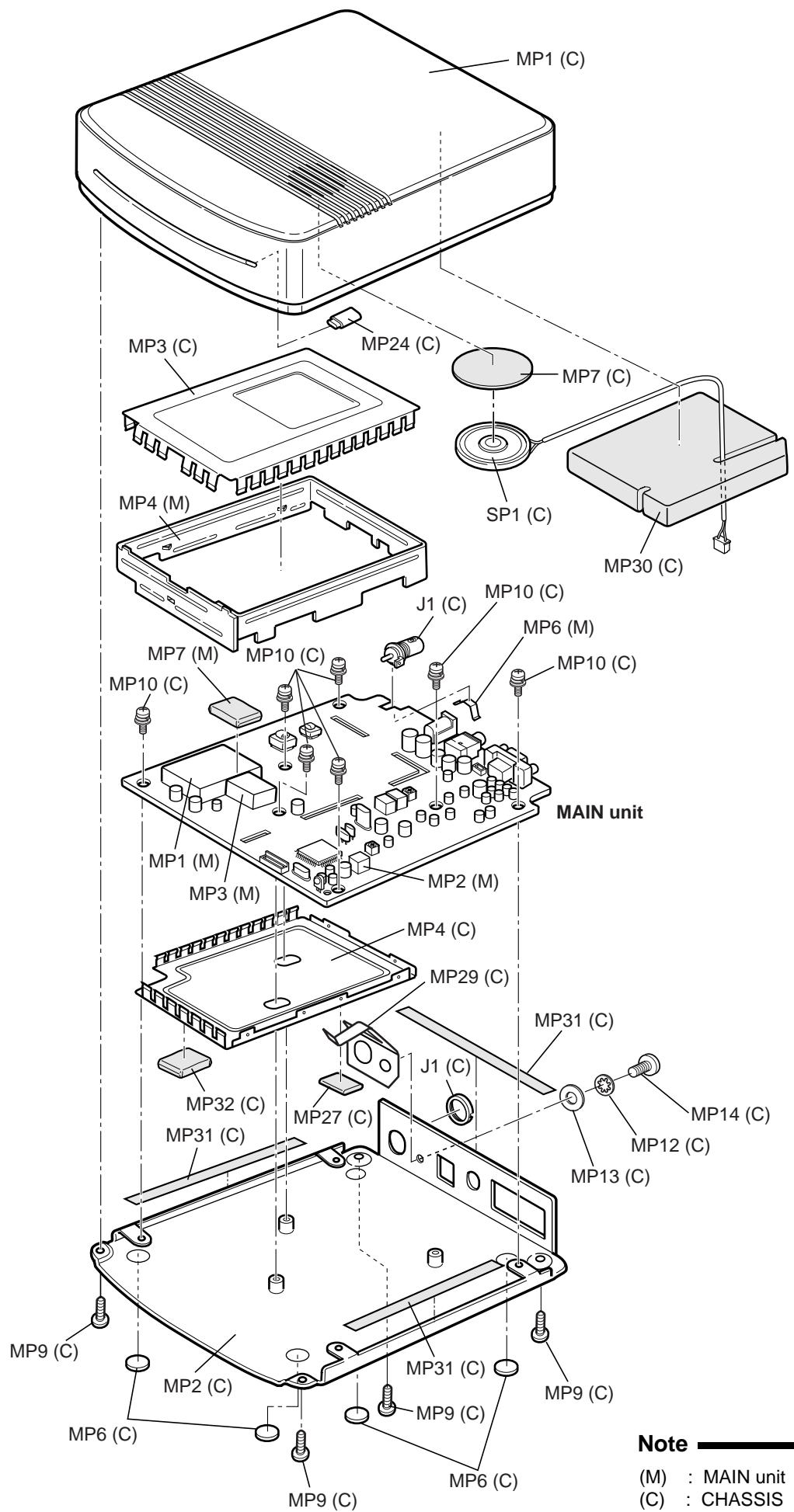


[MAIN UNIT]

REF NO.	ORDER NO.	DESCRIPTION	QTY.
MP 1	8510006941	DTMF Shield case-1	1
MP 2	8930044920	2032 Coil cover	1
MP 3	8510004190	443 Prescaler shield case	1
MP 4	8510011921	2197 Shield case-1	1
MP 6	8930014140	Grounding spring (D)	1
MP 7	8930045920	2056 Sponge	1

Screw abbreviations: PH: Pan head B0: Tapping screw
NI: Nickel ZK: Black

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RadioAmateur.EU**

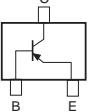
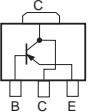
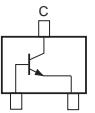
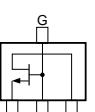
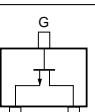
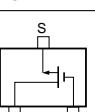
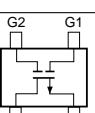


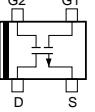
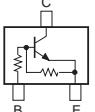
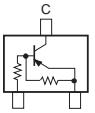
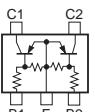
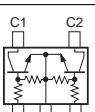
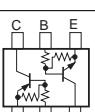
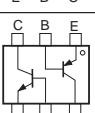
Note

(M) : MAIN unit
(C) : CHASSIS

SECTION 8 SEMI-CONDUCTOR INFORMATION

8-1 TRANSISTORS AND FET'S

NAME	SYMBOL	INSIDE VIEW
2SA1622-6-TL	M6	
2SB1123T-TD	BF	
2SC4117-BL 2SC4211-6 2SC4835-R 2SC5193-T1	DL L6 3M T88	
2SK2171-4	KM	
2SK880-Y	XY	
2SK882-GR	TG	
3SK131-T2	V12	

NAME	SYMBOL	INSIDE VIEW
3SK228XR	XR	
DTA114EU	26	
DTA144EU	16	
XP1114	7Q	
XP1213	9L	
XP4311	7X	
XP4601	5C	

8-2 DIODES

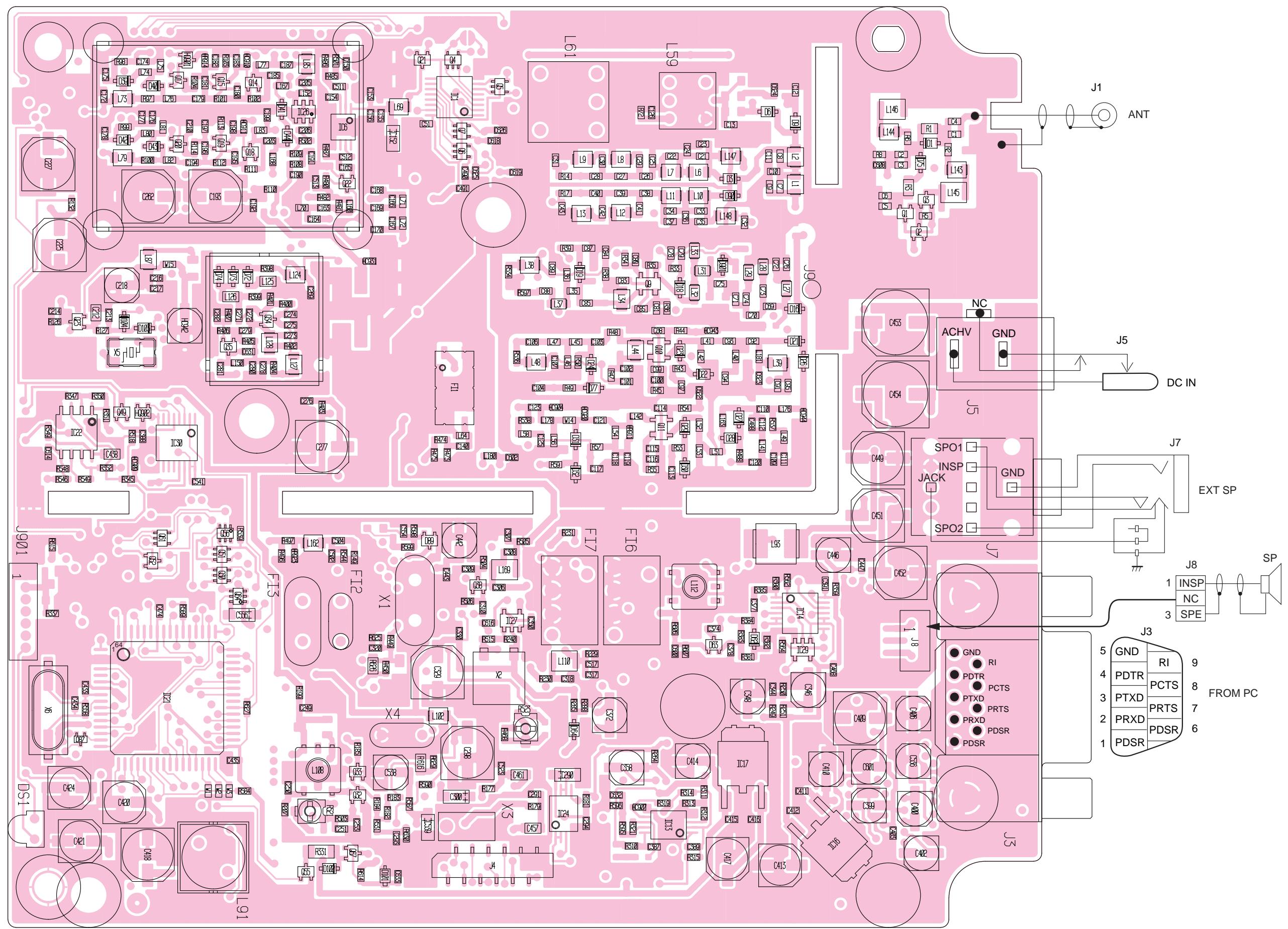
NAME	SYMBOL	INSIDE VIEW
1SR154-400 1SS355 1SV307 DAN222TL	14 A TX N-4	
1SV214 1SV230 1SV288	T1 T7 TJ	
1SS372	N9	

NAME	SYMBOL	INSIDE VIEW
1SV217	T6	
MA77	4B	

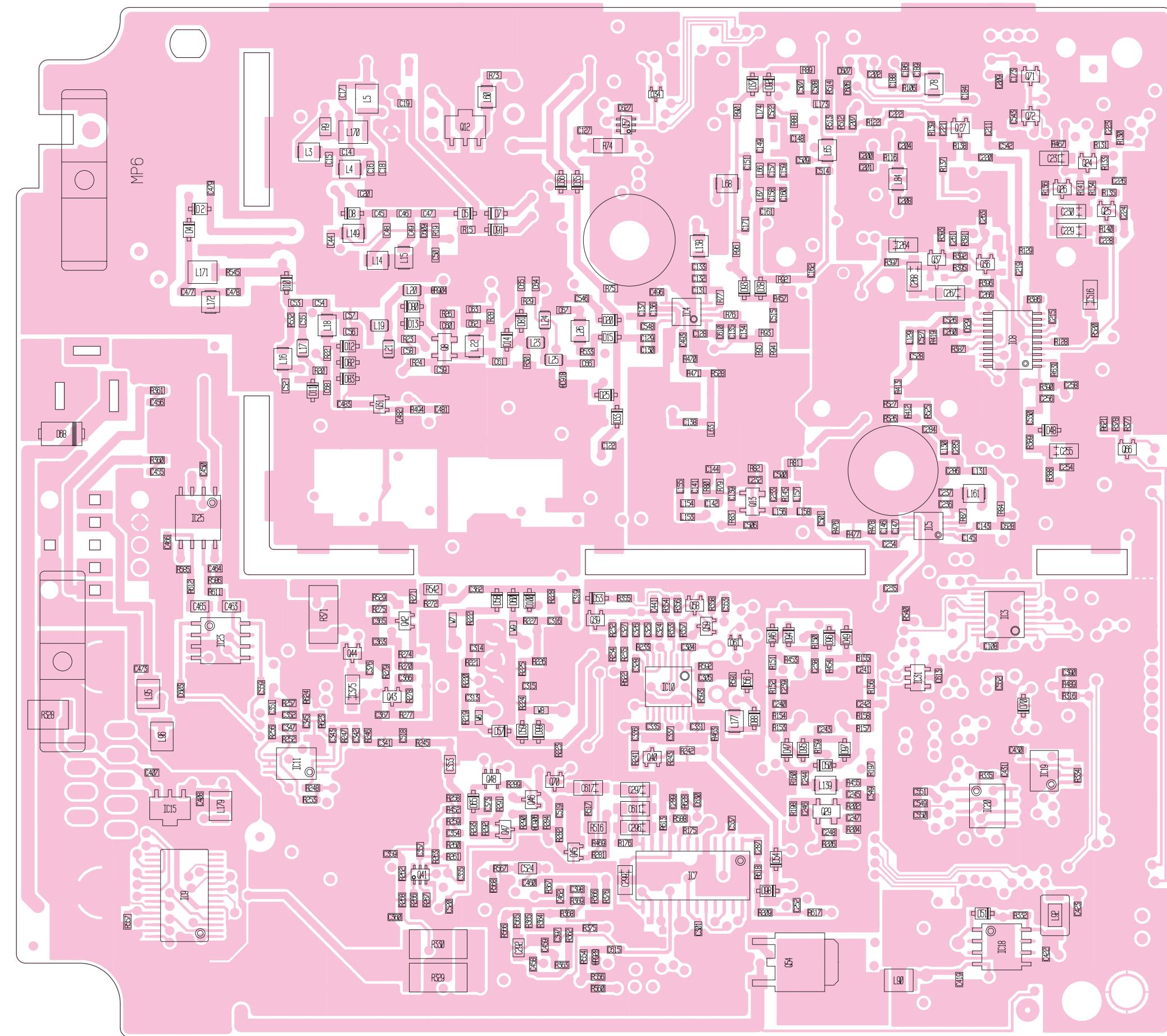
SECTION 9 BOARD LAYOUTS

9-1 MAIN UNIT

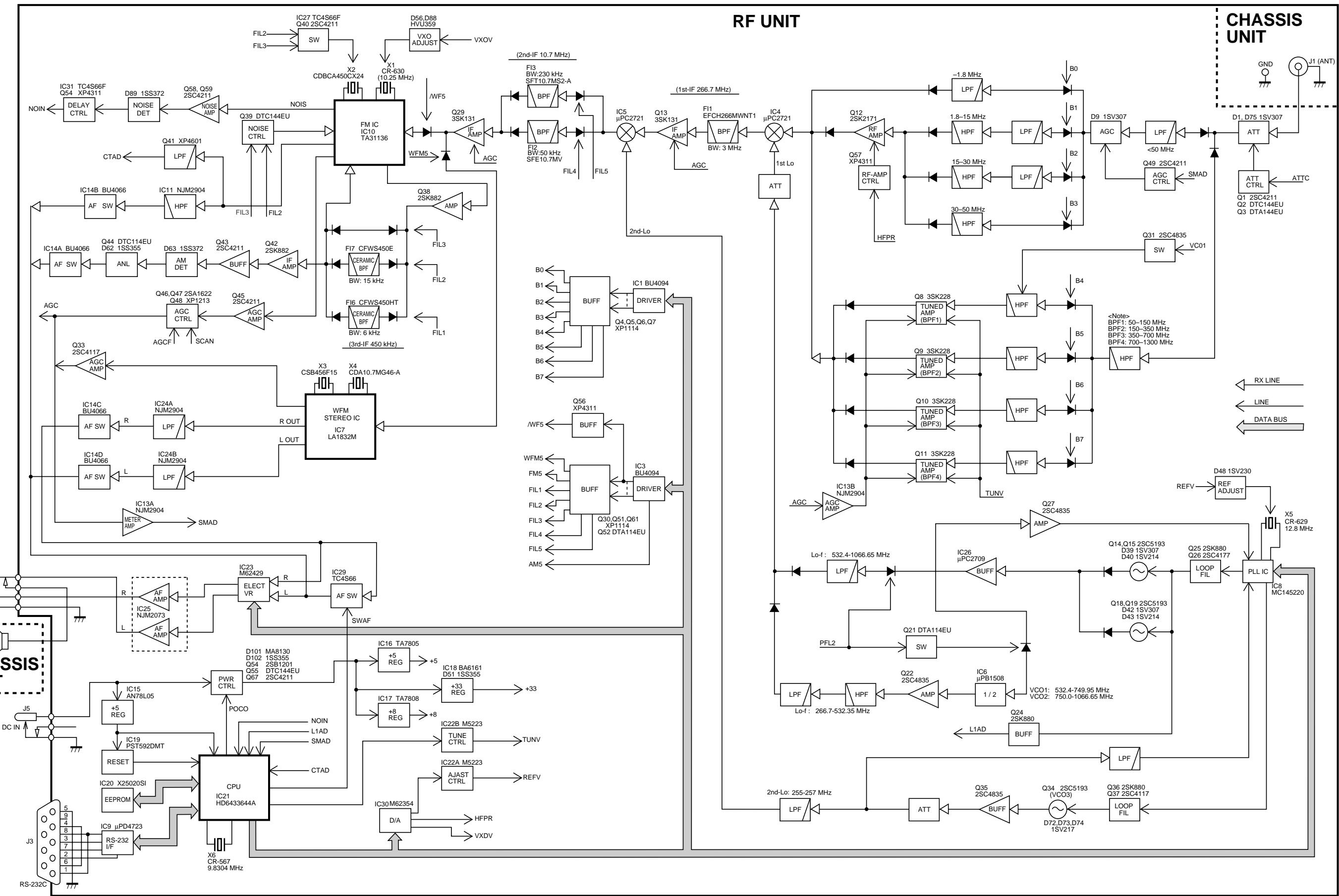
• TOP VIEW



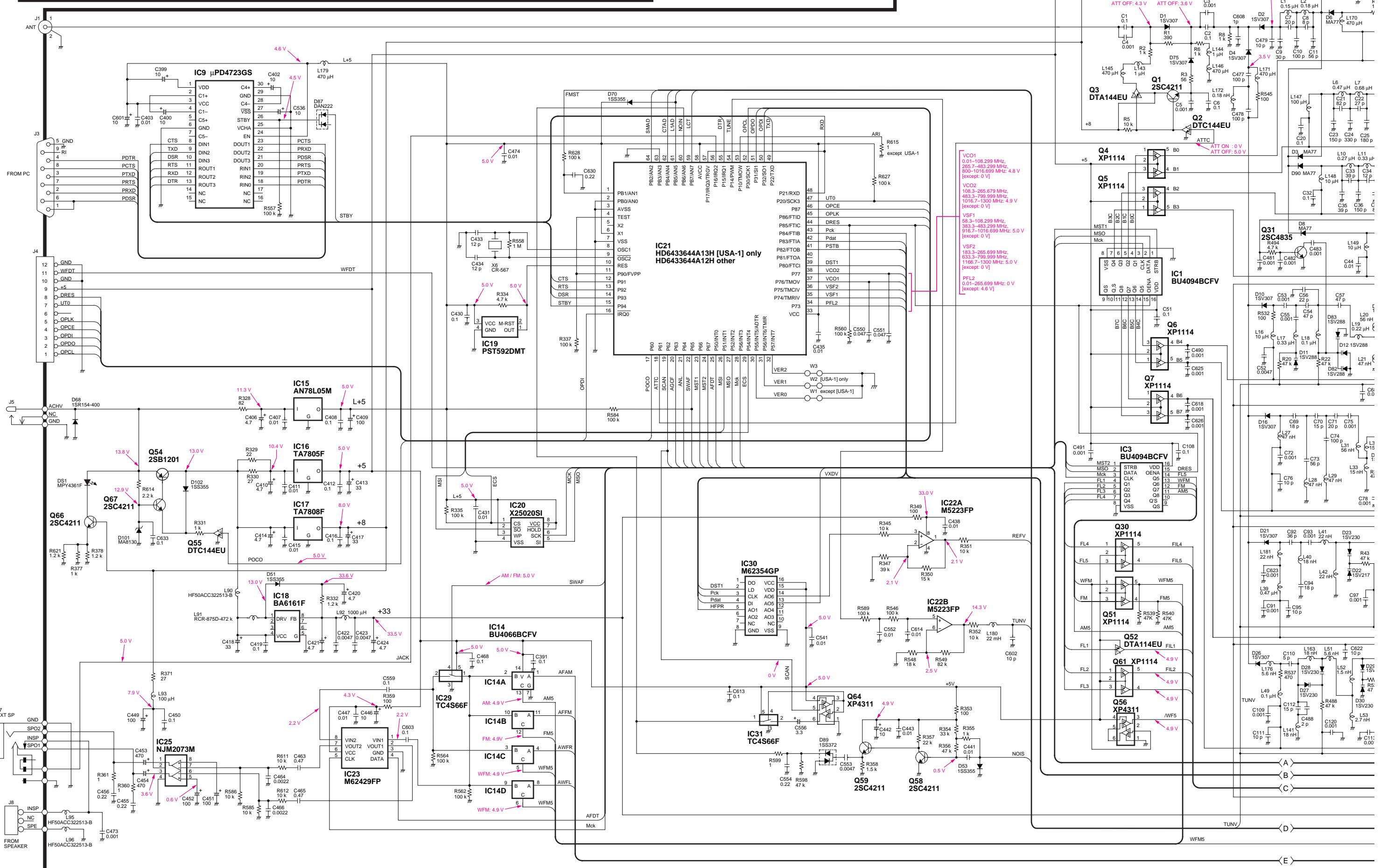
• BOTTOM VIEW



SECTION 10 BLOCK DIAGRAM

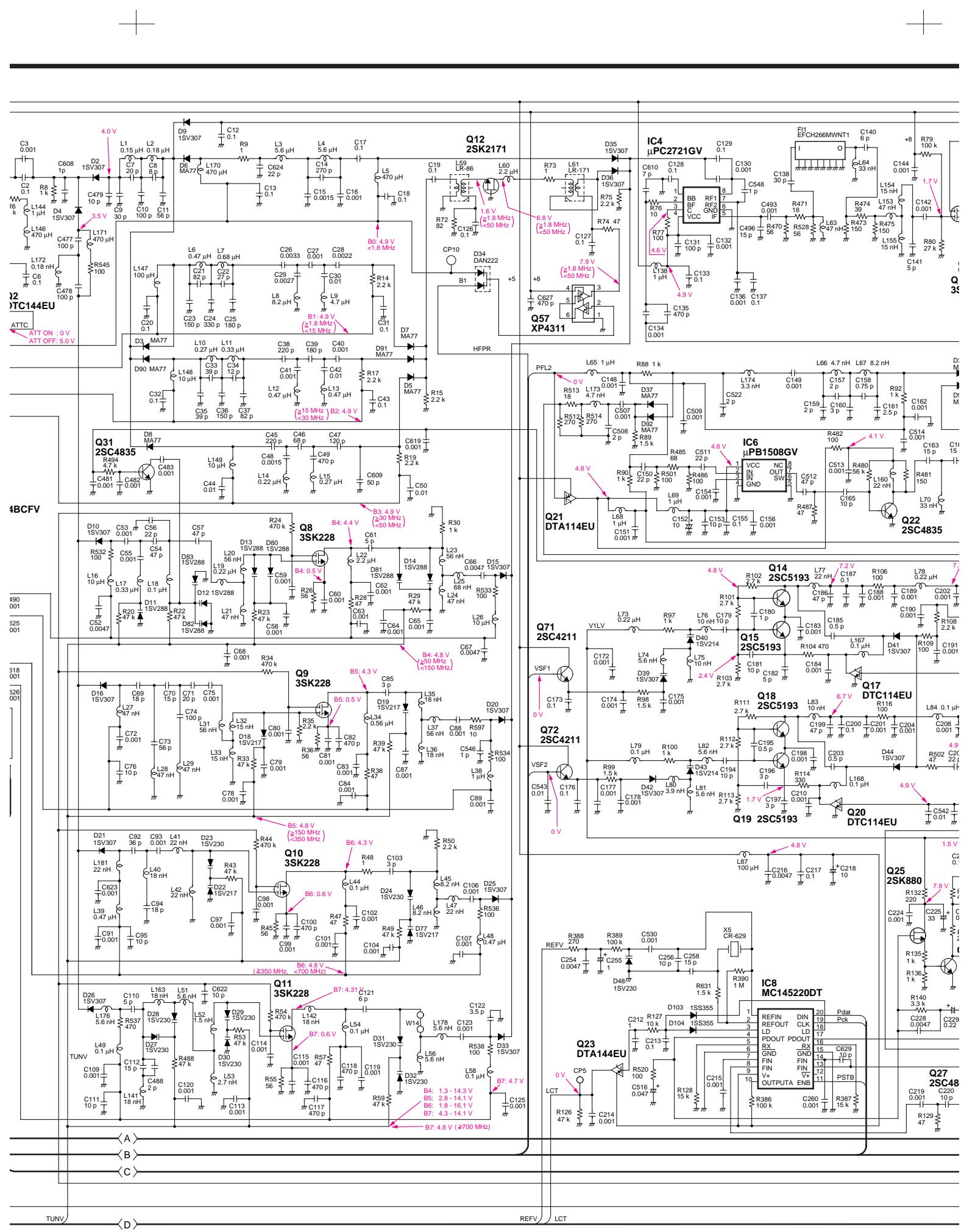


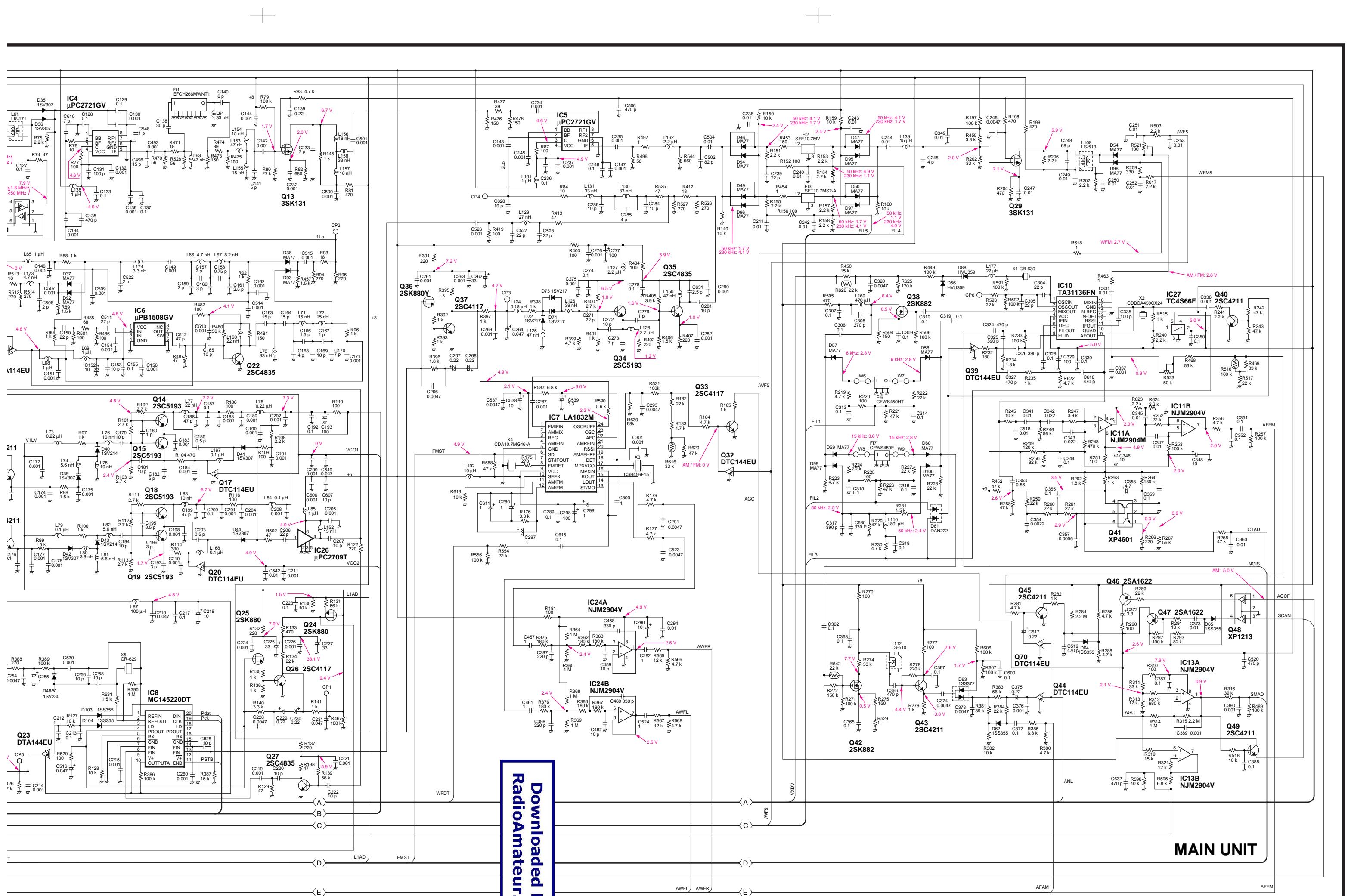
SECTION 11 VOLTAGE DIAGRAM



COMPLETE VIEW

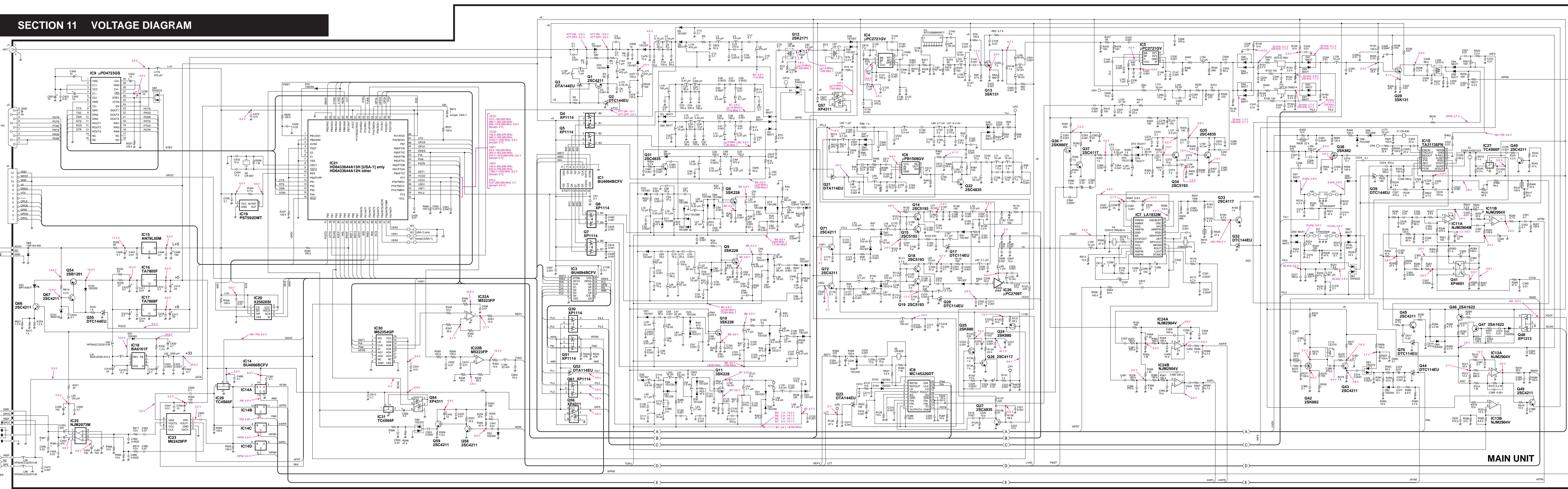
COMPLETE VIEW





COMPLETE VIEW

SECTION 11 VOLTAGE DIAGRAM



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