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GENERAL/REALIG

INTRODUCTION:

SCOPE OF THIS MANUAL

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

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.

PERSONAL SAFETY

The following precautions are recommended for personal safety:

- DO NOT transmit until all RF connectors are verified secure 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.

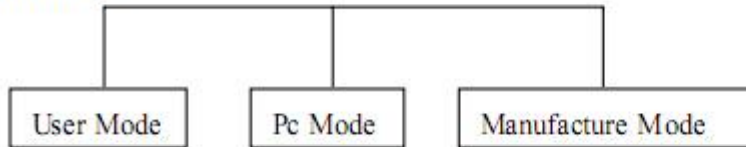
SERVICE

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

Detination	Number of CH	RF power output
LPD	69	1W / 3W / 5W
FRS	14	1W / 3W / 5W

ALIGNMENT PROCEDURE

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.
Manufacture Mode	Use this mode, to realign the various settings through the RS-232C port during manufacture work.

2 .How to enter each mode

MODE	PROCEDURE
User Mode	Power ON
PC Mode	Connect to the IBM PC compatible machine and controlled by the FPU.

3. Getting acquainted

Guide

Antenna

The rubber antenna use for receive and transmit the signal

LCD display

Shows the work condition of interphone

UP/DOWN key

Put up or down to adjust the frequency, and the function number or the function content.

Microphone

Input voice

Power switch/ volume control

Turn clockwise to switch ON the transceiver. To switch OFF the transceiver, turn counter-clockwise until a click sounds. Rotate to adjust the volume level.

LED light

Light turn red when transmitting, and turn green when receiving the signal

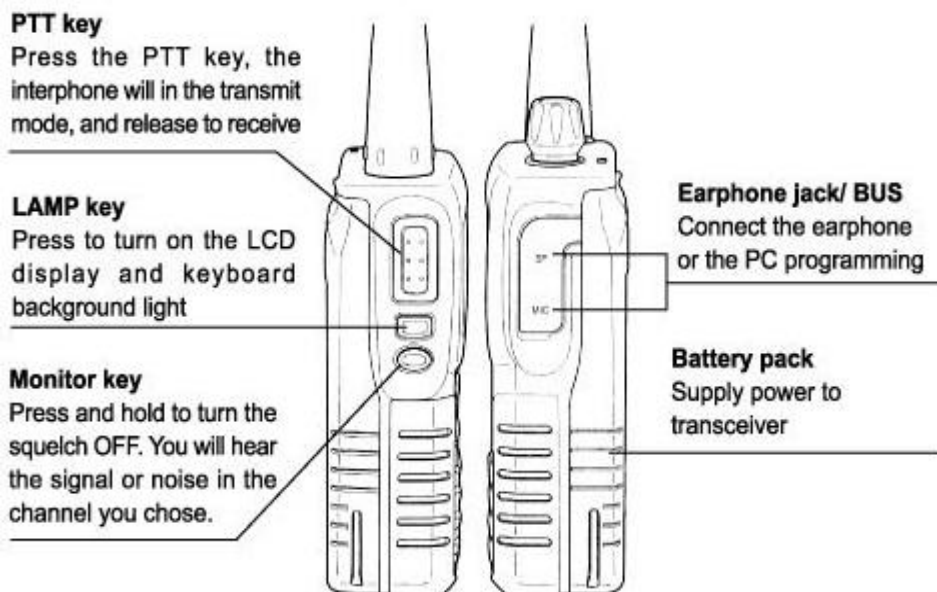
Speaker

Output voice

Numerical keyboard

Input the frequency and function





PC MODE

REALIGNMENT

Preface

The transceiver is programmed by using a personal computer, programming interface (KPG-22) and programming software (EM-9735)

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

Connection procedure

1. Connect the EM-9735 to the personal computer with the interface cable.
2. When data is transmitting from the transceiver the red LED lights.
When data is receiving by the transceiver the green LED lights.

Notes:

- The data stored in the personal computer must match the Model Name when it is written into the EEPROM.
- Do not press the [PTT] key during data transmission or reception.

● KPG-22 description

(PC programming interface cable: Option)

The KPG-22 is required to interface the EM-9735 with the computer. It has a circuit in its D-sub connector (25-pin) case that converts the RS-232C serial port.

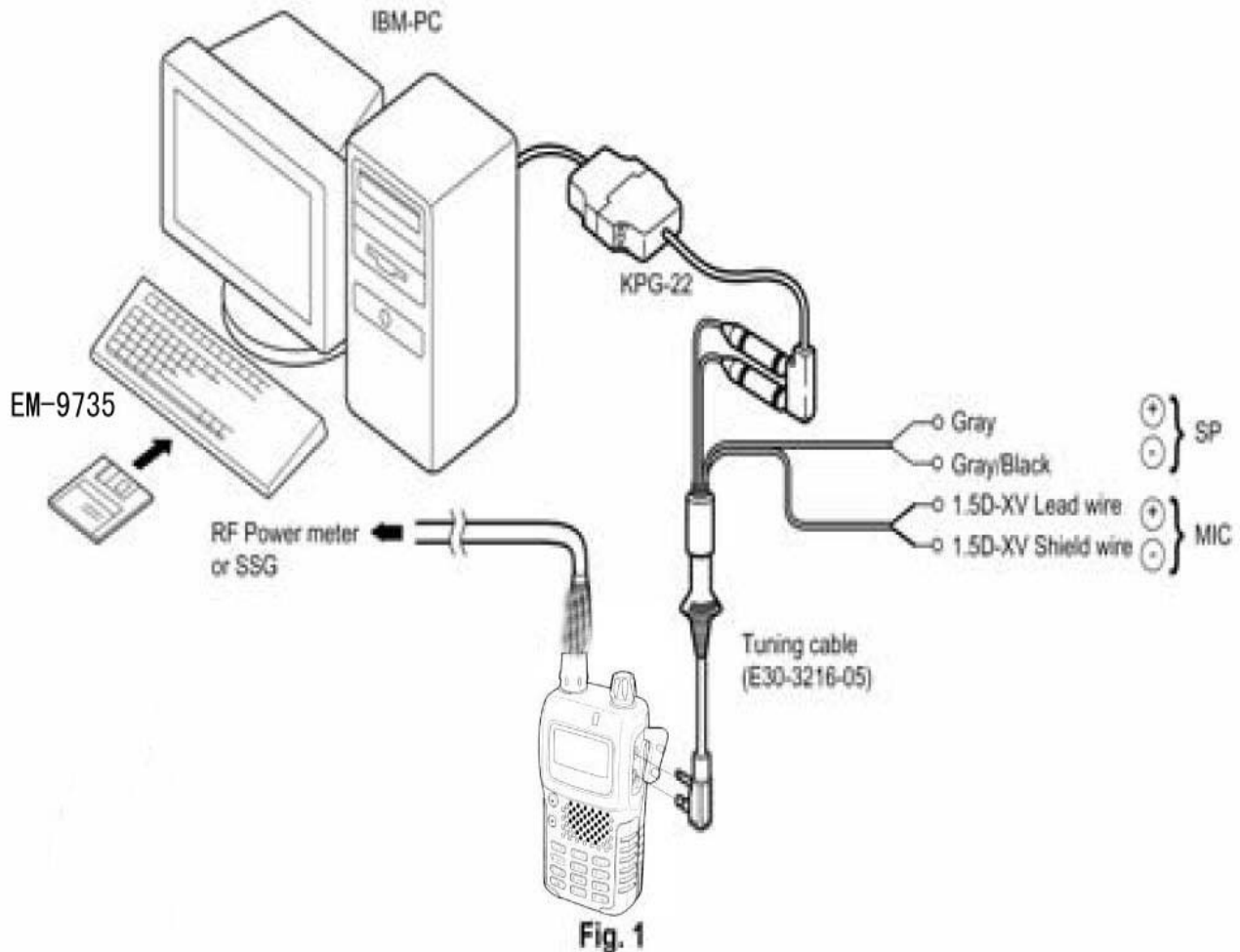
● Programming software description

The EM-9735 Programming Disk is supplied in 3-1/2" disk format. The Software on this disk allows a user to program EM-9735 radios via a Programming interface cable (KPG-22)

● Programming with IBM PC

If data is transferred to the transceiver from an IBM PC with the KPG-87D, the

destination data (basic radio information) for each set can be modified. Normally, it is not necessary to modify the destination data because their values are determined automatically when the frequency range (frequency type) is set. The values should be modified only if necessary. Data can be programmed into the EEPROM in RS-232C format Via the SP MIC plug. In this mode the PTT line operates as TXD and RXD data share a line.



The chart of standard audio and infra-acoustic frequency

CTCSS			
1-67.0	14-103.5	27-159.8	40-199.5
2-69.3	15-103.5	28-162.2	41-203.5
3-71.9	16-110.9	29-165.5	42-206.5
4-74.4	17-114.8	30-167.9	43-210.7
5-77.0	18-118.8	31-171.3	44-218.1
6-79.7	19-123.0	32-173.8	45-225.7
7-82.5	20-127.3	33-177.3	46-229.1
8-85.4	21-131.8	34-179.9	47-233.6
9-88.5	22-136.5	35-183.5	48-241.8
10-91.5	23-141.3	36-186.2	49-250.3
11-94.8	24-146.2	37-189.9	50-254.1
12-97.4	25-151.4	38-192.8	
13-100.0	26-156.7	39-196.6	

DCS standard groups

DCS						
017	073	165	263	365	466	654
023	074	172	265	371	503	662
025	114	174	266	411	506	664
026	115	205	271	412	516	703
031	116	212	274	413	523	712
032	122	223	306	423	526	723
036	125	225	311	431	532	731
043	131	226	315	432	546	732
047	132	243	325	445	565	734
050	134	244	331	446	606	743
051	143	245	332	452	612	754
053	145	246	343	454	624	
054	152	251	346	455	627	
065	155	252	351	462	631	
071	156	255	356	464	632	
072	162	261	364	465	645	

CIRCUIT DESCRIPTION

Frequency configuration

The receiver utilizes double conversion. The first IF is 26.45MHz and the second IF is 450KHz. The first local oscillator signal is supplied from the PLL circuit. The PLL circuit in the transmitter generate the necessary frequencies.

Fig. 2 shows the frequencies.

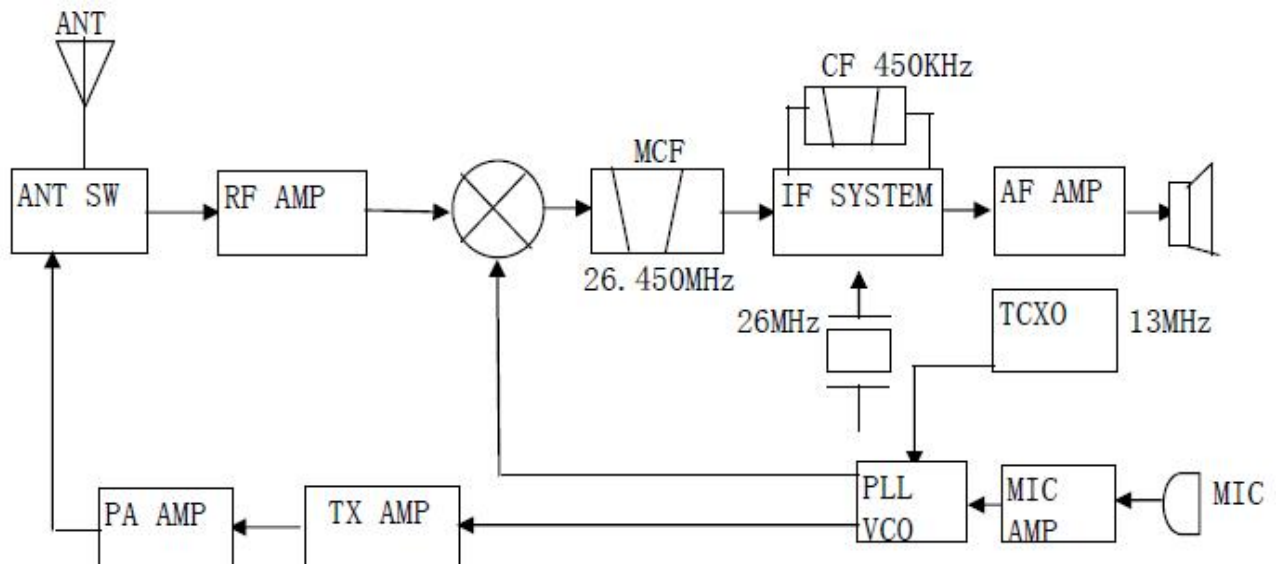


Fig.2 Frequency configuration

Receiver

The receiver is double conversion superheterodyne, designed to operate in the frequency range. The frequency configuration is shown in the Fig. 2

1) Front-end RF amplifier

An incoming signal from the antenna passing through a transmit/receive switch circuit (D3, D4, D5 are off). After the signal is amplified, passing through a band pass filter BPF and is amplified (Q30) again, the signal is filtered through a band pass filter to eliminate unwanted signals before it is passed to the first mixer. (see Fig. 3)

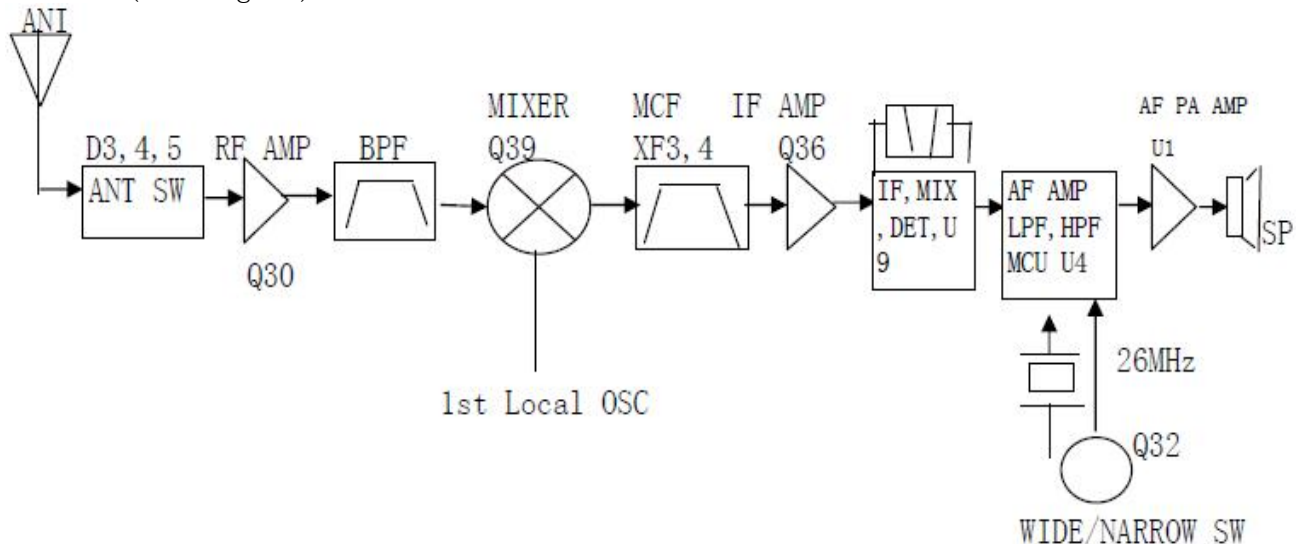


Fig. 3 Receiver section configuration

2) First mixer

The signal from the RF amplifier is heterodyned with the first local oscillator signal from the PLL frequency synthesizer circuit at the first mixer (Q39) to create a 26.450MHz first intermediate frequency (1st IF) signal. The first IF signal is then fed through two monolithic crystal filters (XF3, XF4) to further remove spurious signals.

3) IF amplifier

The first IF signal is amplified by Q36, and then enters U9 (FM processing IC). The signal is heterodyned again with a second local oscillator signal within U9 to create a 450KHz second IF signal. The second IF signal is then fed through a 450KHz ceramic filter (CF1) to further eliminate unwanted signals before it is amplified and FM detected in U9.

4) AF amplifier

The recovered AF signal obtained from U9 is amplified by MCU U4 handle, the processed AF signal passes through an AF volume control and is amplified to a sufficient level to drive a loud speaker by an AF power amplifier (U1).

5) Squelch

Part of the AF signal from the IC enters the FM ic again, and produce the corresponding noise level Q37 by R124 to go to the analog port of the microprocessor (U4). U4 determines whether to output sounds from the speaker by checking whether the input voltage is higher or lower than the preset value. To output sounds from the speaker, U4 sends a high signal to the MUTE and AFC0 lines through LCD-Q2, Q5, Q6. (see Fig. 4)

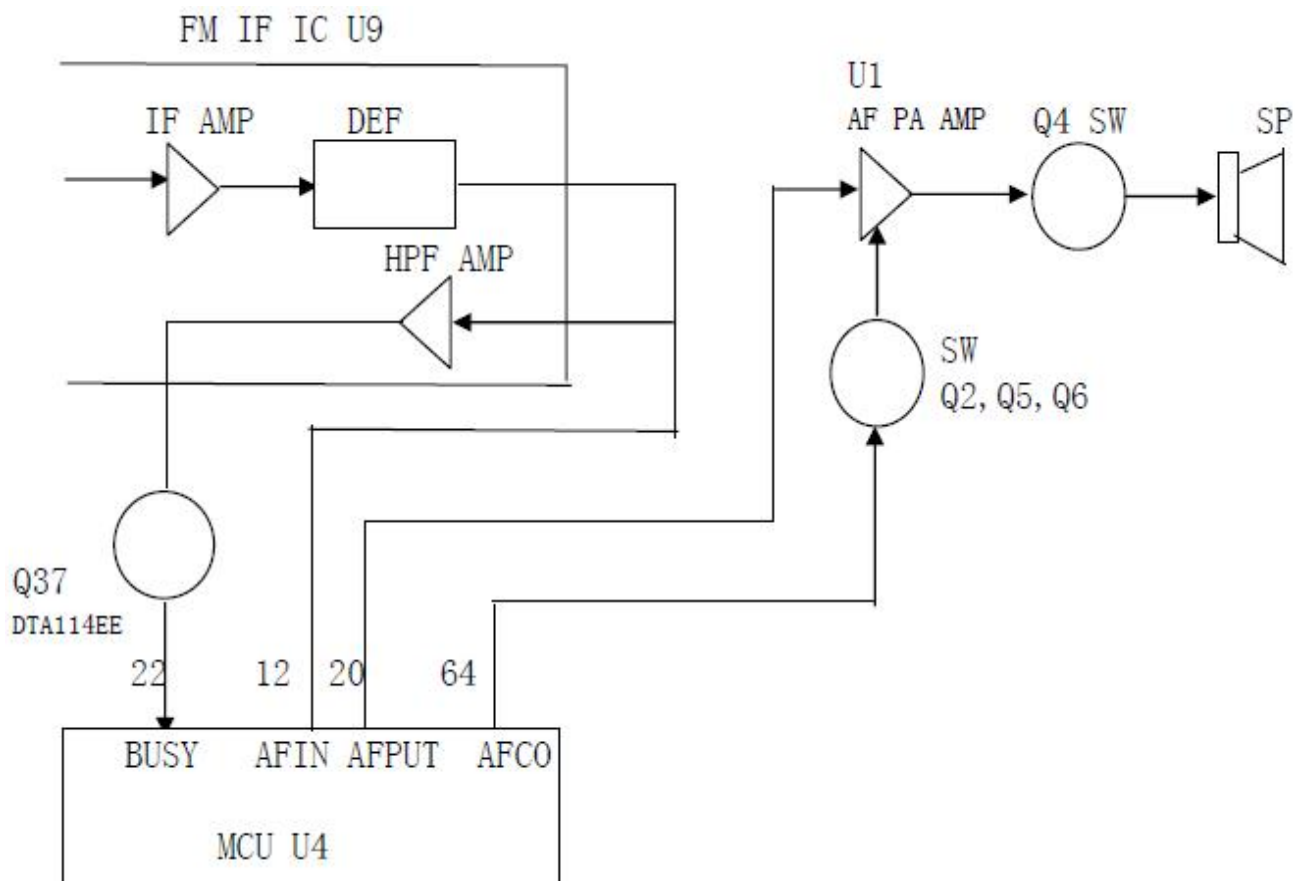


Fig.4 AF Amplifier and squelch

6) Receive signaling

QT/DQT

300Hz and higher audio frequencies of the output signal from IF IC are entered the microprocessor(MCU-U4). MCU-U4 determines whether the QT or DQT matches the preset value, and controls the MUTE and AFCO and the speaker output sounds according to the squelch results.

3. PLL frequency synthesizer

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

1) PLL

The frequency step of the PLL circuit is 5 or 6.25KHz. A 13MHz reference oscillator signal is divided at U10 by a fixed counter to produce the 5 or 6.25KHz reference frequency. The voltage controlled oscillator(VCO)output, The signal is buffer amplified by Q51.Then divided in U10by a dual-module programmable counter.The divided signal is compared in phase with the5 or 6.25khz reference signal in the phase comparator in U10.The output signal from the phase comparator is filtered through a low-pass filter and passed to the VCO to control the oscillator frequency. (see Fig. 5)

2) VCO

The operating frequency is generated by Q50 in transmit mode and Q49 in receive mode. The oscillator frequency is controlled by applying the VCO control voltage, obtained from the phase comparator, to the varactor diodes(D27, D28 in transmit

mode and D22,D23 in receive mode). In transmit mode causing RX-V supplied and turn Q24 on, In transmit mode causing TX-V supplied and turn Q22 on. The outputs from Q49, Q50 are amplified by Q45 and sent to the buffer amplifiers.

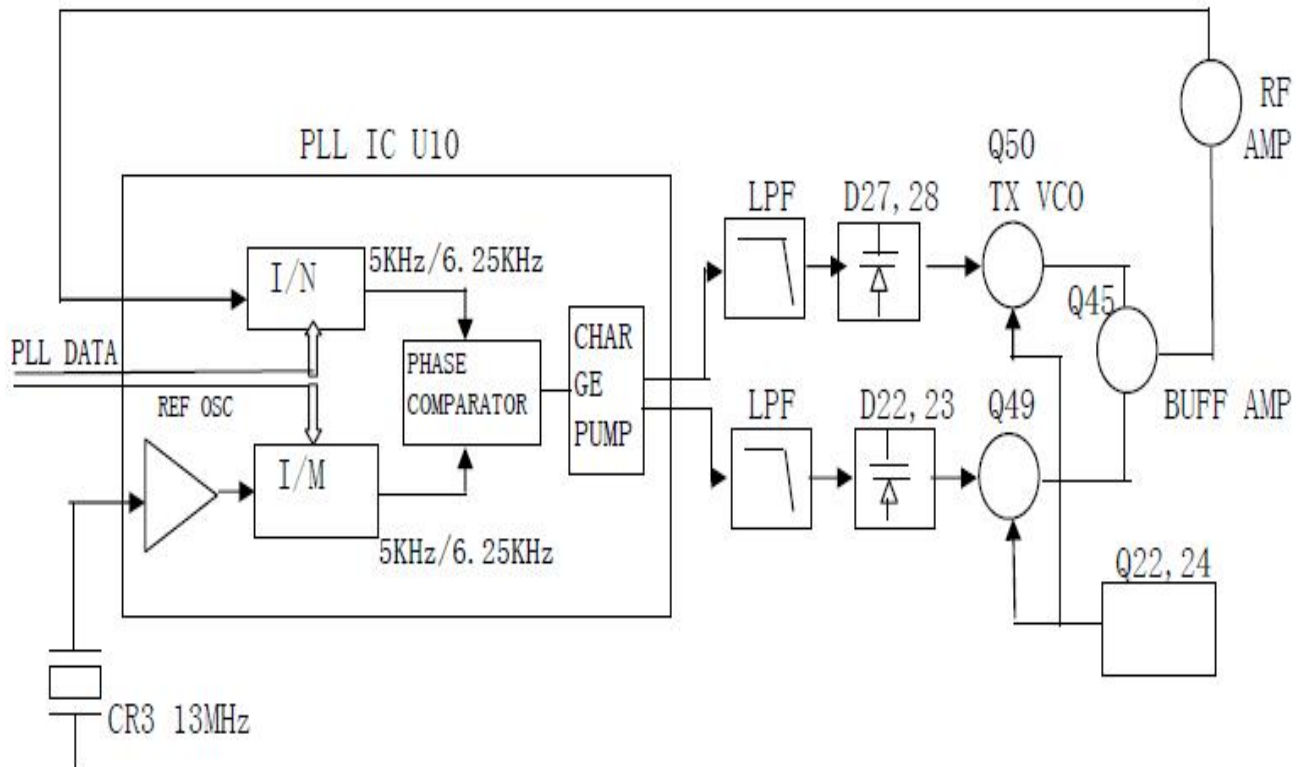


Fig.5 PLL circuit

4. Transmitter

1) Transmit audio

The modulation signal from the microphone is amplified by U7(B), passes through a preemphasis circuit, and amplified by the other U7(A) to perform IDC operation. The signal then passes through a low-pass filter(splatter filter) and cuts 3KHz and higher frequencies. The resulting signal goes to the VCO through the VCO modulation terminal for direct FM modulation. (see Fig. 6)

2) QT/DQT encoder

A necessary signal for QT/ DQT encoding is generated by MCU-U4 and FM-modulated to the PLL reference signals, Since the reference OSC does not modulate the loop characteristic frequency or higher, modulation is performed at the VCO side by adjusting the balance. (see Fig. 6)

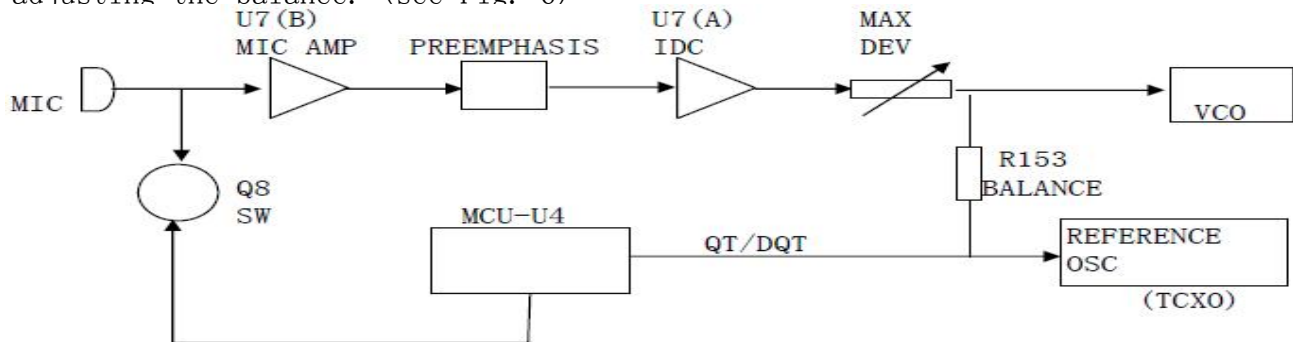


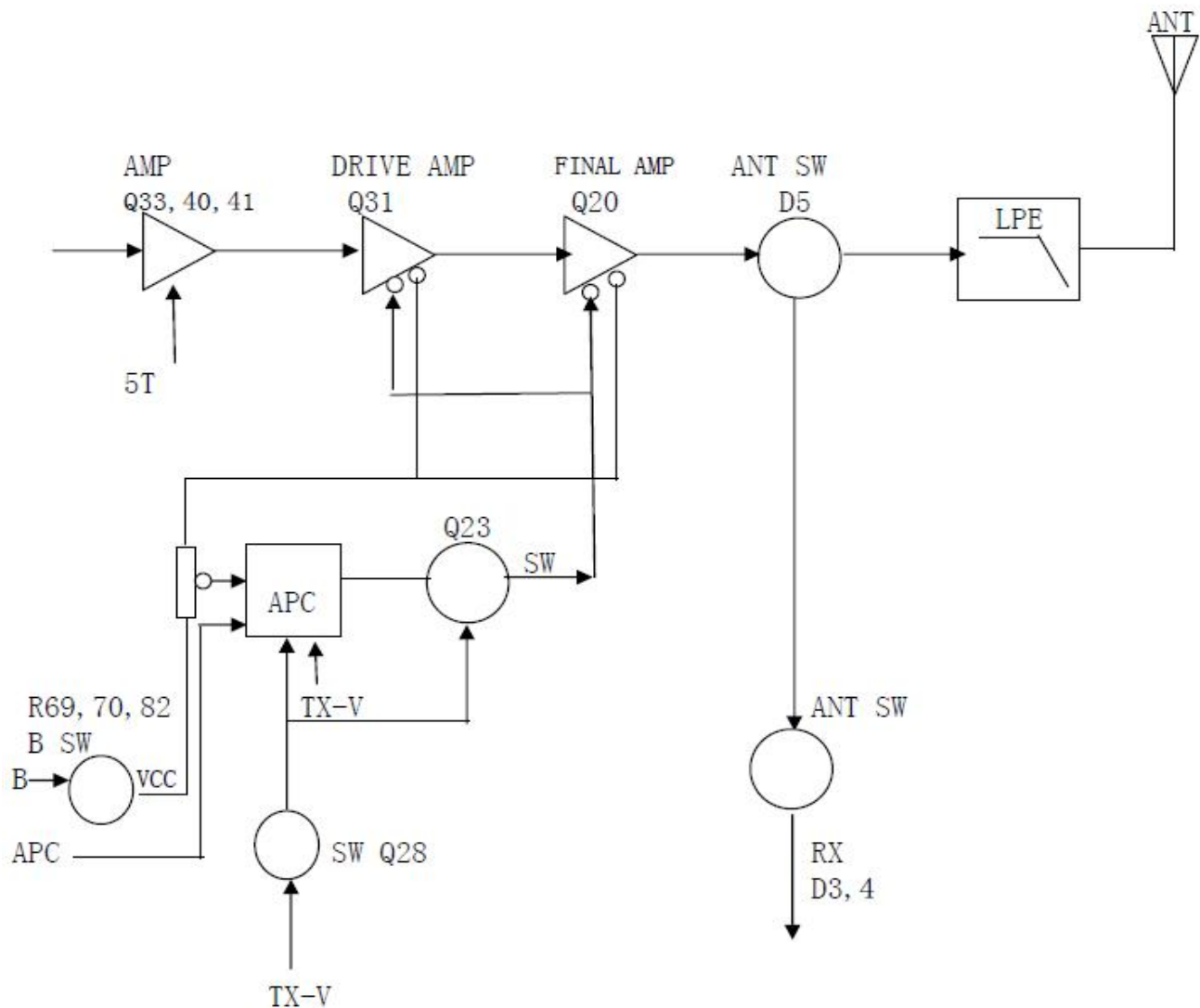
Fig. 6 Transmit audio QT/DQT

3) VCO and RF amplifier

The transmit signal obtained from the VCO buffer amplifier Q45, is amplified by Q33, 40, 41. This amplified signal is passed to the power amplifier, Q20 and Q31, which consists of a 2-stage FET amplifier and is capable of producing up to 5W of RF power. (see Fig. 7)

4) ANT switch and LPF

The RF amplifier output signal is passed through a low pass filter network and a transmit/receive switching circuit before it is passed to the antenna terminal. The transmit/receive switching circuit is comprised of D3, D4 and D5. D5 turned on (conductive) in transmit mode and off (isolated) in receive mode.



5) APC

The automatic power control (APC) circuit stabilizes the transmitter output power at a predetermined level by sensing the drain current of the final amplifier Field Effect Transistor (FET). The voltage comparator, U8(B), compares the voltage which is set using the microprocessor. An APC voltage and the reference voltage appears at the output of U8(A). This output voltage controls the gate of the FET power amplifier, which keeps the transmitter output power constant. The transmitter output power can be varied by the microprocessor which

in turn changes the reference voltage and hence, the output power.

5. Power supply

The battery power source is internally regulated by the circuit(Q7-5)and output 5Wdc. This 5V DC is also supplied to the microprocessor(Q7-5A) and reset circuit (MCU-Q16). This reference voltage is used for the following DC power sources:5V DC(RX-V for the receiver, TX-V for the transmitter, and VCO-V for part of VCD).

6. Control system

The microprocessor(MCU-U4)is operating at a clock of 32.768KHz. This microprocessor controls the EEPROM data transfer, PLL data and other various functions.

BOM chart								
Model	EM-9735							
NO.	Part NO.	Specificat	semicond	Ref.NO.	Bottom partNO.			pins
1	0P5	0P5	0402A	CAP	C109, C132, C206, C207, C208			5
2	0P75	0P75	0402A	CAP	C223			1
3	1P	1P	0402A	CAP	C91, C110, C117, C129, C131, C179			6
4	1P5	1P5	0402A	CAP	C75,			2
5	2P	2P	0402A	CAP	C133,			2
6	3P	3P	0402A	CAP	C116, C218			2

7	5P	5P	0402A	CAP	C148, C163, C164, C177, C178, C216, C227, C232			8
8	8P	8P	0402A	CAP	C93, C169			2
9	10P	10P	0402A	CAP	C67, C147, C180	C73	C73	4
10	12P	12P	0402A	CAP	C120			1
11	15P	15P	0402A	CAP	C162	C46, C61	C46, C61	3
12	24P	24P	0402A	CAP	C85			1
14	27P	27P	0402A	CAP	C124	C137	C137	2
15	47P	47P	0402A	CAP	C42, C96			2
16	68P	68P	0402A	CAP	C39			1
17	82P	82P	0402A	CAP	C82, C122, C142			3
18	100P	100P	0402A	CAP	C3, C92, C200, C211, C212, C221, C228, C230			8
19	220P	220P	0402A	CAP	C143, C191	C5, C17, C28, C125, C126	C5, C17, C28, C125, C126	7
20	330P	330P	0402A	CAP	C78, C128	C23, C44	C23, C44	4

21	470P	470P	0402A	CAP	C16, C38, C47, C50, C103, C111, C121, C134, C146, C151, C153, C156, C168, C176, C180, C181, C188, C202, C209, C210, C237	C27, C52, C83, C101, C135, C167	C27, C52, C83, C101, C135, C167	27
22	680P	680P	0402A	CAP	C173			1

23	102P	102P	0402A	CAP	C20, C88, C99, C105, C106, C107, C114, C130, C149, C150, C154, C165, C190, C193, C194, C196, C197, C198, C199, C222, C225, C229, C231, C235, C236	C34, C72, C76, C86, C98, C113, C139, C233, C234	C34, C72, C76, C86, C98, C113, C139, C233, C234	34
24	332P	332P	0402A	CAP	C171, C174			2
25	103P	103P	0402A	CAP	C11, C49, C66, C95, C112, C140, C141, C144, C152, C161, C175, C182, C187, C242	C21, C32, C79, C108	C21, C32, C79, C108	18
26	223P	223P	0402A	CAP	C90, C172, C224	C70, C80, R1	C70, C80, R1	6

27	273P	273P	0402A	CAP	C205, C213, C244			3
28	473P	473P	0402A	CAP	C2	C123	C123	2
29	104P	104P	0402A	CAP	C10, C48, C55, C57, C58, C89, C100, C102, C115, C127, C136, C138, C155, C166, C185, C192, C247	C29, C36, C37, C43, C53, C54, C60, C71, C81, C87, C104, C158, R5	C29, C36, C37, C43, C53, C54, C60, C71, C81, C87, C104, C158, R5	30
30	224P	224P	0402A	CAP		C19	C19	1
31	474P	474P	0402A	CAP		C6	C6	1
32	105P	105P	0402A	CAP	C203, C204, C239, C245			4
33	1P	1P	0603A	CAP	C9, C12, C14			3
34	2P	2P	0603A	CAP	C31, C33			2
35	2P5	2P5	0603A	CAP	C8			1
36	3P	3P	0603A	CAP	C215			1
37	4P	4P	0603A	CAP	C7, C15, C63			3
38	5P	5P	0603A	CAP	C64, C217			2
39	5P6	5P6	0603A	CAP	C13			1
40	7P	7P	0603A	CAP	C26, C41			2
41	18P	18P	0603A	CAP	C40			1
42	22P	22P	0603A	CAP	C45			1
43	33P	33P	0603A	CAP	C62			1
44	47P	47P	0603A	CAP	C220			1
45	51P	51P	0603A	CAP	C30, C69			2
46	470P	470P	0603A	CAP	C22, C35			2
47	102P	102P	0603A	CAP	C94			1

48	333P	333P	0603A	CAP		C65	C65	1
49	0P5	0P5	0805A	CAP	L54			1
50	22P	22P	0805A	CAP	C51			1
51	0U22F	0U22F	0805A	TAIYOU CAI	E21			1
52	1UF	1UF	0805A	TAIYOU CAI	E18			1
53	2U2F	2U2F	0805A	TAIYOU CAI	E11, E16, E22	E10	E10	4
54	4U7F	4U7F	0805A	TAIYOU CAI	E19, E20			2
55	10UF	10UF	0805A	TAIYOU CAI	E23, E25	E6, E13, E15	E6, E13, E15	5
56	0U1F	0U1F	A	KEMET	E24, E26			2
57	2U2F	2U2F	A	KEMET	E27			1
58	4U7F	4U7F	A	KEMET		E9	E9	1
59	10UF	10UF	A	KEMET	E3, E5, E8, E14	E7, E17	E7, E17	6
60	22UF	22UF	B	KEMET	E2, E4			2
61	0R	0R	0402A	Resister	C241, R101, R183, R213, R214, R229	R6, R13, R29, R39, R234	R6, R13, R29, R39, R234	11
62	10R	10R	0402A	Resister	R4, R108, R147, R173, R195, R196			6
63	22R	22R	0402A	Resister	R111, R139, R182, R188			4
64	47R	47R	0402A	Resister	R10, R75,			4
65	100R	100R	0402A	Resister	R206, R211	R44, R60, R134, R142	R44, R60, R134, R142	6
66	220R	220R	0402A	Resister	R102, R138	R2, R34	R2, R34	4
67	270R	270R	0402A	Resister	R17, R18, R150			3

68	330R	330R	0402A	Resister	R54, R55, R110, R120, R132			5
69	470R	470R	0402A	Resister	R45, R48, R144	R11, R24, R119, R143	R11, R24, R119, R143	7
70	560R	560R	0402A	Resister	R197, R216	R42, R43	R42, R43	4
71	680R	680R	0402A	Resister	R100, R122			2
72	1K	1K	0402A	Resister	R14, R20, R88, R151, R152, R154, R166, R177, R198, R199, R200, R208, R221	R12, R23, R26, R27, R124	R12, R23, R26, R27, R124	18
73	1K2	1K2	0402A	Resister		C4, R59	C4, R59	2
74	1K5	1K5	0402A	Resister	R121	R64	R64	2
75	1K8	1K8	0402A	Resister	R212			1
76	2K	2K	0402A	Resister	R112	R135	R135	1
77	2K2	2K2	0402A	Resister		R52	R52	1
78	2K7	2K7	0402A	Resister	R89, R215	R7, R106	R7, R106	4
79	3K3	3K3	0402A	Resister	R78, R141, R145, R148, R149, R155, R164, R179	R113, R115	R113, R115	10

80	4K7	4K7	0402A	Resister	R162, R174, R207	R16, R63, R85, R114	R16, R63, R85, R114	7
81	5K1	5K1	0402A	Resister		R66	R66	1
82	5K6	5K6	0402A	Resister	R163	R25	R25	1
83	6K8	6K8	0402A	Resister	R217	R62, R109	R62, R109	3
84	10K	10K	0402A	Resister	C201, L52, R21, R126, R128, R136, R140, R156, R165, R171, R178, R231, R232	R19, R32, R73	R19, R32, R73	16
85	15K	15K	0402A	Resister	R230	R47	R47	2
86	18K	18K	0402A	Resister		R57	R57	1
87	22K	22K	0402A	Resister	R99, R185, R191, R201, R202, R203	R65	R65	7
88	27K	27K	0402A	Resister	R190			1
89	30K	30K	0402A	Resister		R53, R95	R53, R95	2
90	33K	33K	0402A	Resister	R40, R158, R159, R160, R161, R204, R210	R58	R58	8
91	39K	39K	0402A	Resister	R76, R233			2
92	47K	47K	0402A	Resister	R15, R30,	R77, R86,	R77,	17
93	56K	56K	0402A	Resister	R209	R103	R103	2

94	68K	68K	0402A	Resister	R92	R223	R223	1
95	82K	82K	0402A	Resister		R56	R56	1
96	100K	100K	0402A	Resister	R90, R94, R157, R184, R187, R189, R224, R225	R36, R125	R36, R125	10
97	120K	120K	0402A	Resister		R49	R49	1
98	150K	150K	0402A	Resister	R104, R222	R31, R33	R31, R33	4
99	180K	180K	0402A	Resister		R83, R123	R83, R123	2
100	220K	220K	0402A	Resister	R127, R153	R22, R116, R133	R22, R116, R133	5
101	270K	270K	0402A	Resister		R28	R28	1
102	330K	330K	0402A	Resister	R131			1
103	470K	470K	0402A	Resister	R118	R3	R3	2
104	680K	680K	0402A	Resister		R61	R61	1
105	1M	1M	0402A	Resister		R46, R72	R46, R72	2
106	1M8	1M8	0402A	Resister	R170, R172			2
107	0R	0R	0603A	Resister		L9	L9	1
108	47R	47R	0603A	Resister	L35			1
109	150K	150K	0603A	Resister		R67, R68, R79, R80,	R67, R68,	6
110	220K	220K	0603A	Resister		R97	R97	1
111	0R	0R	0805A	Resister	L38, R41			2
112	0R39	0R39	R1206	Resister	R69, R70, R82			3
113	50K	50K	RV1	varistor	RV2	RV1	RV1	2
114	2N2H	2N2H	0603A	HF lamina	L25			1
115	15NH	15NH	0603A	HF lamina	L31, L36			2
116	18NH	18NH	0603A	HF lamina	L33, L39			2
117	22NH	22NH	0603A	HF lamina	L41, L56			2
118	47NH	47NH	0603A	HF lamina	L7			1
119	82NH	82NH	0603A	coil	L23			1
120	100NH	100NH	0603A	HF lamina	L8, L18, L46, L47, L55	L10	L10	6

121	101T	101T	0603A	bead		L15, L16, L57	L15, L16, L57	3
122	120NH	120NH	0603A	coil	L20			1
123	120NH	120NH	0603A	laminate	L45			1
124	220NH	220NH	0603A	F laminate	L29, L32			2
125	1UH	1UH	0603A	laminate	L50			1
126	6U8H	6U8H	0603A	INDUCTOR	L40, L42, L49, L53			4
127	10UH	10UH	0603A		L12			1
128	12UH	12UH	0603A	INDUCTOR	L11, L21, L24			3
129	2N2H	2N2H	0805A		R71			1
130	15NH	15NH	0805A	INDUCTOR	L17			1
131	22NH	22NH	0805A		L22, L28, L30, L34			4
132	33NH	33NH	0805A	INDUCTOR	L44			1
133	39NH	39NH	0805A	INDUCTOR	L51			1
134	100NH	100NH	0805A	INDUCTOR	L43			1
135	101T	101T	0805A	bead	L14, L26			2
136	R22	R22	0805A	coil	L5			1
137	1R0	1R0	0805A	coil	L27			1
138	2R2J	2R2J	0805A	coil	L37			1
139	1UH	1UH	1210	INDUCTOR		L1	L1	1
140	0.4*1.5*3T	0.4*1.5*3T	4T	Loops	L4			1
141	0.4*1.5*4T	0.4*1.5*4T	4T	Loops	L2, L3,			3
142	0.4*1.5*8T	0.4*1.5*8T	10T	Loops	L19			1
143	4148	4148	ESC	DIODE	D13, D14			2
144	HSC277	HSC277	ESC	DIODE	D3, D4, D11, D12, D15, D16	D6	D6	7
145	GRE	GRE	LED	LED-GREEN		D1	D1	1
146	LED	LED	LED	LED-ORANGE		D10, D17, D18, D24, D25	D10, D17, D18, D24, D25	5
147	RED	RED	LED	LED-RED		D2	D2	1
148	BA592	BA592	USC	DIODE	D5			1
149	B0	B0	USCV	DIODE	D19, D22, D23, D27, D28			5
150	BB639	BB639	USCV	DIODE	D7, D8			2

151	2SC4617	2SC4617	ESM	Dynatron	Q42, Q43, Q44, Q46	Q10, Q18		6
152	2SK1824	2SK1824	ESM	Dynatron	Q47, Q52			2
153	DTC114EE	DTC114EE	ESM	Dynatron	Q6, Q26, Q27	Q1, Q2, Q3, Q14, Q23, Q28	Q1, Q2, Q3, Q14, Q23, Q28	9
154	DTA114EE	DTA114EE	ESM	Dynatron		Q8, Q32, Q37	Q8, Q32, Q37	3
155	RQA0009	RQA0009	HWSON-2	Power tube	Q20			1
156	BF1212	BF1212	SOT343	Dual-grid	Q30, Q39			2
157	2SK3078	2SK3078	SOT89	Dynatron	Q31			1
158	5A	5A	SOT89	stabilivolt	Q7			1
159	3A	3A	SOT89	stabilivolt	Q9			1
160	2SK1588	2SK1588	SOT89	Dynatron		Q4	Q4	1
161	2SB624	2SB624	TSM	Dynatron	Q25	Q16, Q22, Q24		4
162	R25	R25	TSM	Dynatron	Q33			1
163	2SK508	2SK508	TSM	Dynatron	Q49, Q50			2
164	2SA1362	2SA1362	TSM	Dynatron	Q5			1
165	2SC4226	2SC4226	USM	Dynatron	Q11, Q13, Q17, Q40, Q41, Q45, Q48, Q51			8
166	1SS372	1SS372	USM	Dynatron		Q12, Q15, Q21	Q12, Q15, Q21	3
167	2SC4215	2SC4215	USM	Dynatron	Q35	Q36	Q36	2
168	MCU	MCU	QFP80	chip		U4	U4	1
169	24C16	24C16	SO8	IC		U3	U3	1
170	4558	4558	SO8	IC		U7	U7	1
171	7368F	7368F	SSOP10	IC	U1			1
172	4116	4116	SSOP16	IC	U9			1
173	LMX2331		SSOP20	IC	U10			1
174	TA2104		SSOP24	IC	U6			1
175	NJM2904		SSOP8	IC		U8		1
177	5A/A		F6100A5A	FLITER	U5			1
178	450K		CF5	CERAMIC FIL	CF1			1
179	J10.7		F6100J107	transistor	CR1			1
180	32.768KHZ		MC-146	transistor		CR4		1

181	13M	X3225	TCX0	CR3		1
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FM-05-11

ADJUSTMENT

Required Test Equipment

1. Stabilized Power supply

- 1) The supply voltage can be changed between 5V and 9V, and the current is 3A or more
- 2) The standard voltage is 7.5 V.

2. DC Ammeter

- 1) Class 1 ammeter (17 ranges and other features).
- 2) The full scale can be set to either 300mA or 3A.
- 3) A cable of less internal loss must be used.

3. Frequency Counter

- 1) Frequencies of up to 1GHz or so can be Measured.
- 2) The sensitivity can be changed to 500MHz or below, and measurements are highly stable and accurate (0.2ppm or so).

4. Power Meter

- 1) Measurable frequency: Up to 500MHz.
- 2) Impedance: 50 Ω , unbalanced
- 3) Measuring range: Full scale of 10W or so.
- 4) A standard cable (5D2W 1m) must be used.

5. RF Voltmeter (RF V.M)

- 1) Measurable frequency: Up to 500MHz.

6. Linear Detector

- 1) Measurable frequency: Up to 500MHz or so.
- 2) Characteristics are flat, and CN is 60dB or more.

7. Digital Voltmeter

- 1) Voltage range: FS=18V or so.
- 2) Input resistance: 1M Ω or more.

8. Oscilloscope

- 1) Measuring range: DC to 30MHz.
- 2) Provides highly accurate measurements for 5 to 25MHz.

9. AF Voltmeter (AF V.M)

- 1) Measurable frequency: 50Hz to 1MHz.
- 2) Maximum sensitivity: 1mV or more.

10. Spectrum Analyzer

- 1) Measuring range: DC to 1GHz or more

11. Standard Signal Generator (SSG)

- 1) Maximum frequency: 500MHz or more.
- 2) Output to
- 3) Output impedance: 50 Ω

12. Tracking Generator

- 1) Center frequency: 50Khz to 500MHz.
- 2) Frequency deviation: ± 35 MHz
- 3) Output voltage: 100mV or more

13. Dummy load

- 1) 8 Ω , or more

14. AF Generator (AG)

- 1) Frequency range: 100Hz to 100KHz.
- 2) Output: 0.5mV to 1V.

15. Distortion Meter

- 1) Measurable frequency: 30Hz to 100KHz.
- 2) Input level: 50mV to 10Vrms.

Squelch Level, S meter Level, Lo Power, Hi Power, CTCSS Deviation, Deviation, and Battery warning.

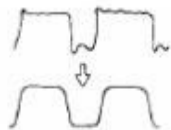
Section common to the transmitter and receiver (VCO)

Item	Condition	Measurement		Adjustment		Specifications/ Remarks
		Test equipment	Terminal	Parts	Method	
1. Setting	Power supply voltage Battery terminal: 6.5V					
2. VCO lock Voltage	CH: TX low	Digital voltmeter	TC2	CV3000	2.8V	± 0.1 V
	CH: RX low				2.8V	± 0.1 V
	CH: TX high				check	More than 0.6V
	CH: RX high					

Receiver Section

Item	Condition	Measurement		Adjustment		Specifications/ Remarks
		Test equipment	Terminal	Parts	Method	
1. Band-pass filter	1) CH: RX center 2) Tra generator output -40dB Connect the spectrum analyzer to TP2 terminal	Tra generator Spectrum analyzer	ANT TP	L3013 L3014 L3015 L2016	Adjust to the spectrum waveform shown Fig1	
2. AF level	1) CH: RX center SSG output: -53dBm(501uV) MOD: 1KHz DEV: $\pm 3.0\text{KHz}$ (Wide) $\pm 1.5\text{KHz}$ (Narrow)	SSG Oscilloscope AF. V. M Distortion meter	ANT SP		Adjust to the MAX AF level	
3. Sensitivity	1)CH: RX center CH: RX LO CH: RX Hi SSG: output :-125dBm(0.15uV) MOD: 1KHz DEV: $\pm 3.0\text{KHz}$ (Wide) $\pm 1.5\text{KHz}$ (Narrow)				Check	SINAD: 12dB or higher
4. Squelch Level (PC Mode)	1)CH: RX center MONI:ON			PC key	Level 9 Adjust to close the squelch	The squelch must be closed.
	2)Level 9 SSG output: -122dBm(0.16uV)				Level 3 Adjust to close the squelch	

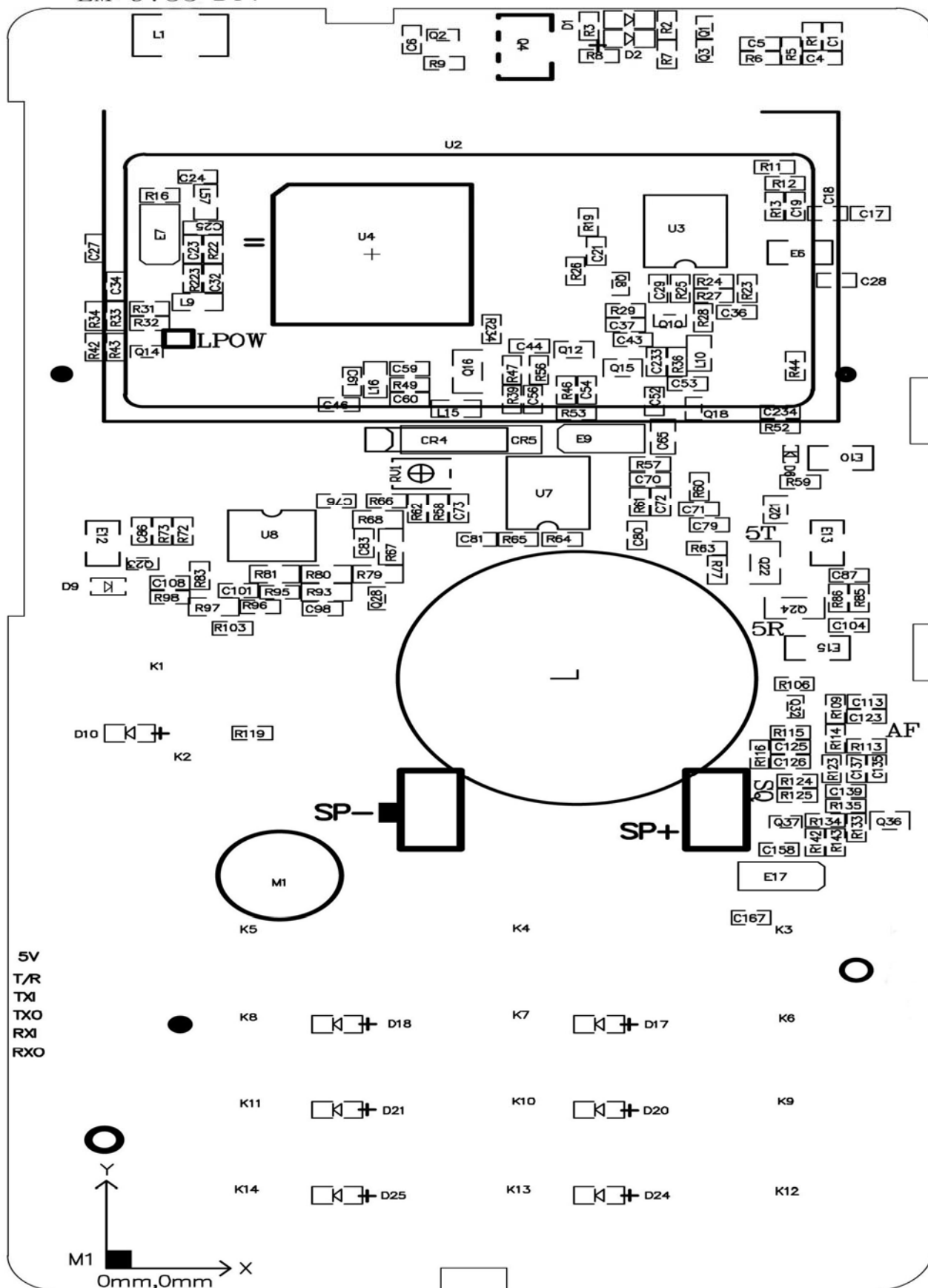
Transmitter section

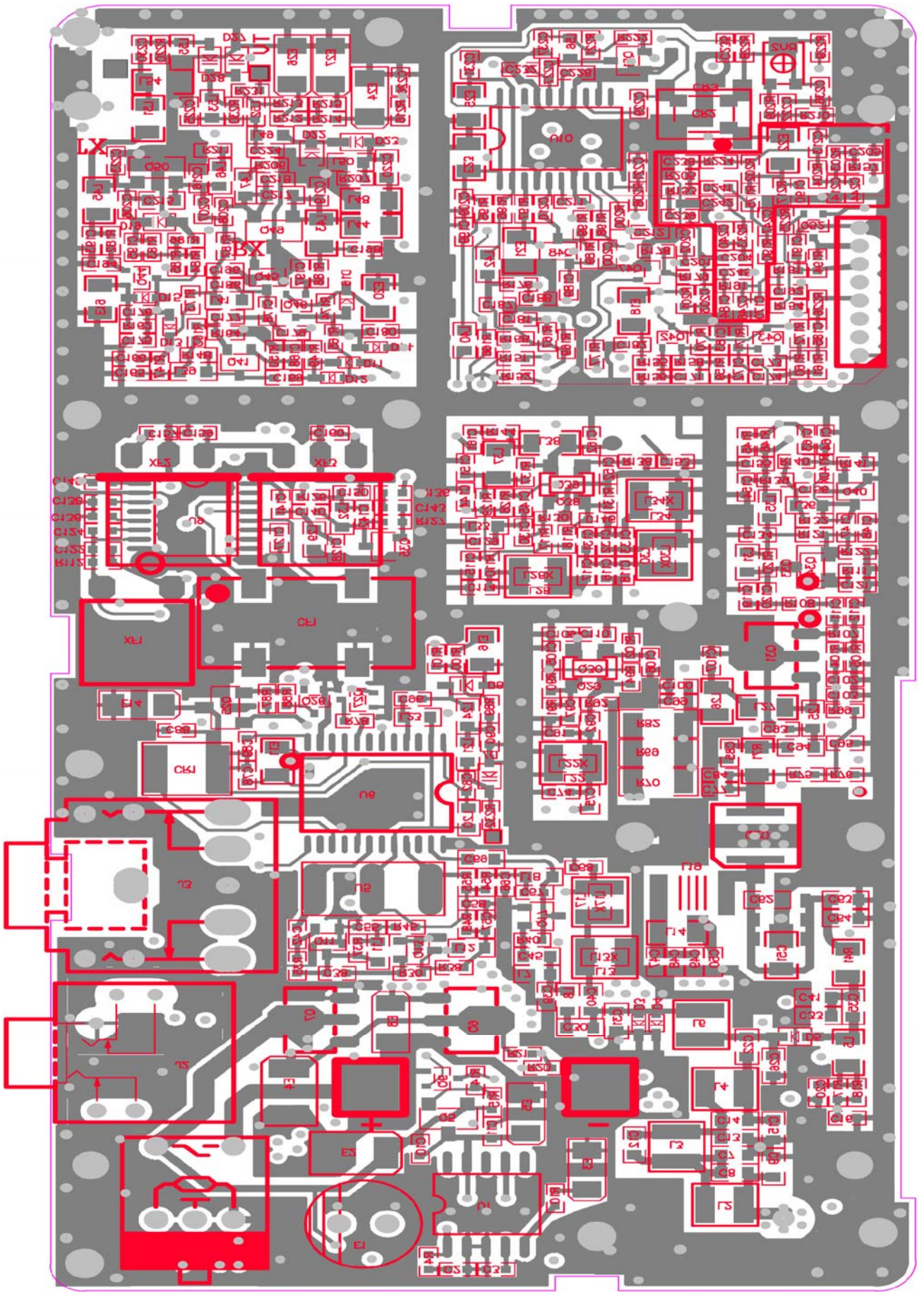
Item	Condition	Measurement		Adjustment		Specifications/ Remarks
		Test equipment	Terminal	Parts	Method	
1. Transmit Frequency (PC Mode)	1) CH: TX center PTT: ON	Frequency counter	ANT	PC key	Adjust to center frequency	within $\pm 300\text{Hz}$
2. CTCSS balance	1) CH: TX center	Modulation Analyzer or linear detector (LPF: 3kHz) Oscilloscope		VR1000	Rectify the waveform to square wave 	
3. Power (PC Mode)	1) CH: TX center Battery terminal: 6.5V PTT: ON	Power meter Ammeter			Adjust it to 3.0W	$\pm 0.5\text{W}$
4. MAX DEV	1) CH: TX center AG: 1kHz/120mV PTT: ON	Modulation analyzer or linear detector (LPF: 15kHz) Oscilloscope	ANT MIC	VR1000	Adjust it to $\pm 2.2\text{kHz}$	$\pm 50\text{Hz}$ $\pm 1.8\text{kHz} \sim 2.2\text{kHz}$
5. MIC SENS	1) CH: TX center AG: 1kHz/12mV	AG AF. V. M			Check (+, - Peak whichever is Maximum)	$\pm 1.1\text{kHz} \sim 1.8\text{kHz}$
6. CTCSS DEV (PC MODE)	1) CH: TX center	Modulation analyzer or linear detector (LPF: 3kHz) Oscilloscope AG AF. V. M	ANT	PC key	Adjust it to $\pm 0.35\text{kHz}$	$\pm 50\text{Hz}$

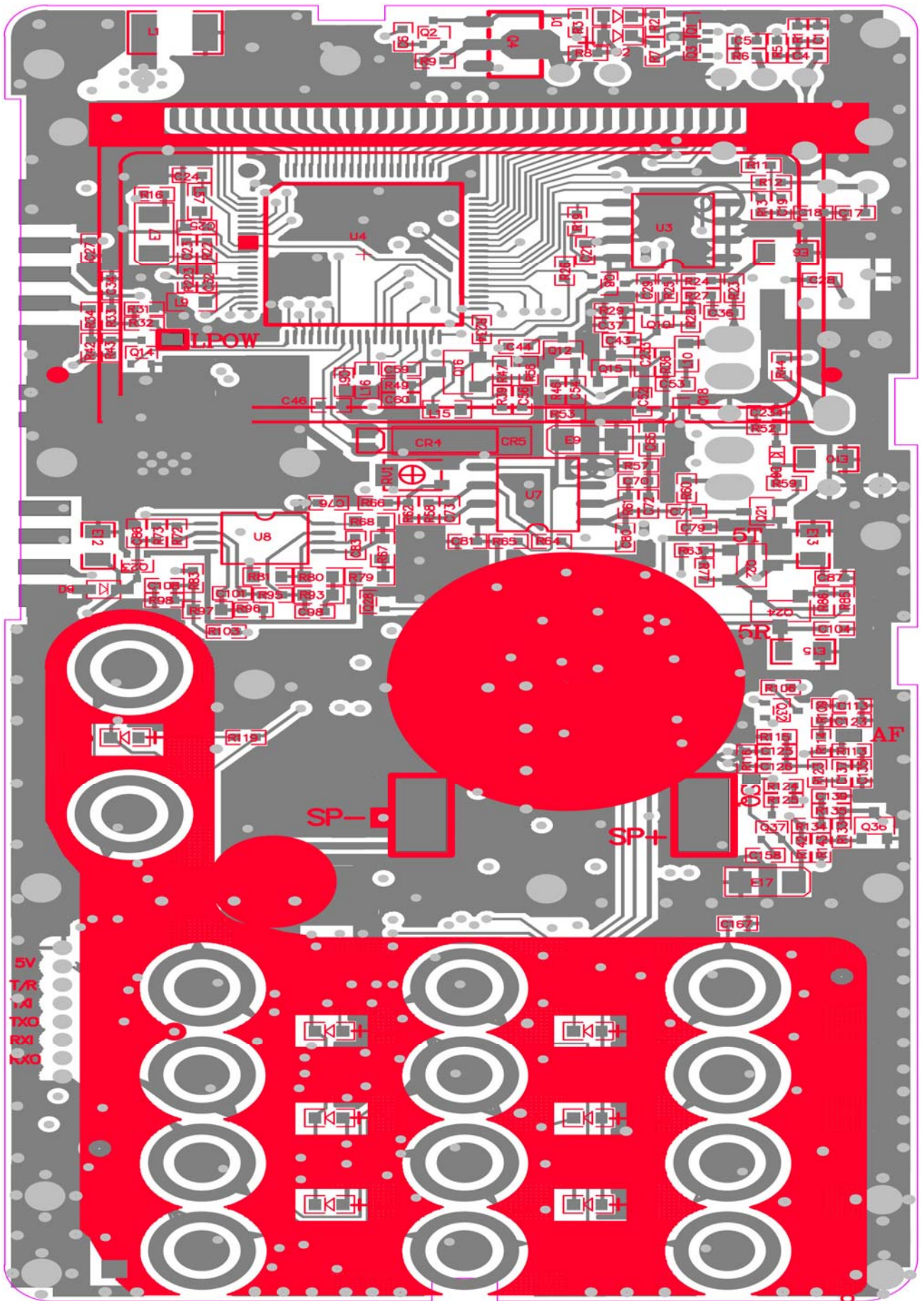
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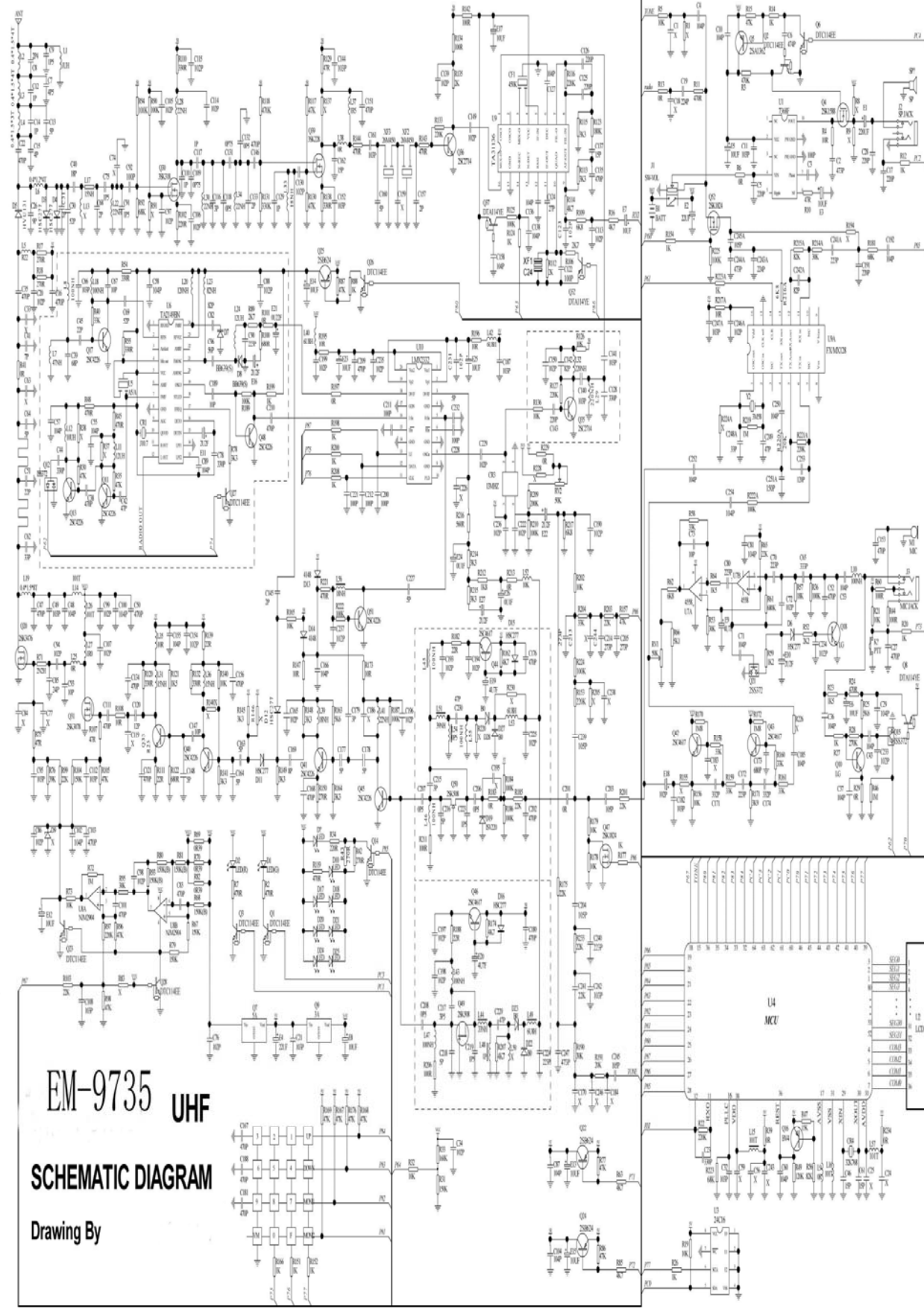
PCB layout diagram for the TSC114EE module. The diagram shows a central MCU with various peripheral components including resistors, capacitors, and integrated circuits. Key components include the MCU, LPOW, NJM2904, 4558, 24C32, and various passive components. The layout includes a coordinate system (X, Y) and a scale bar (0mm, 0mm).

EM-9735 BOT









EM-9735 UHF

SCHEMATIC DIAGRAM

Drawing By

Specification

General	
Frequency range	433.075-434.775 MHz 462.5625-467.7125MHz
Operation temperature	-20°C~+50°C
DV Voltage	DC 7.4V
Form	With the frequently single worker or the different single worker frequently
Dimensions	100(L)*55(W)*32(D)MM (no including antenna)
Weight	220g (including battery)
Antenna Impedance	50Ω
Transmitter	
Frequency offset	± 5ppm
Output power	≤ 5W
Max. Freq. Deviation	≤ 5KHz
Audio distortion	≤ 5%
modulating characteristic	+3dB~ -3dB
adjacent-channel power	≥ 65dB
Spurious RF	≤ 7.5μW
Bandwidth	≤ 16KHz
Receiver	
Reference sensitivity	< 0.2μV
Audio distortion	≤ 5%
Audio response	+2dB~ -10dB
Channel rejection	≥ -8dB
Adjacent channel selecting	≥ 55dB
Intermodulation immunity	≥ 55dB
Spurious response immunity	≥ 55dB
Obstruction	≥ 85dB

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