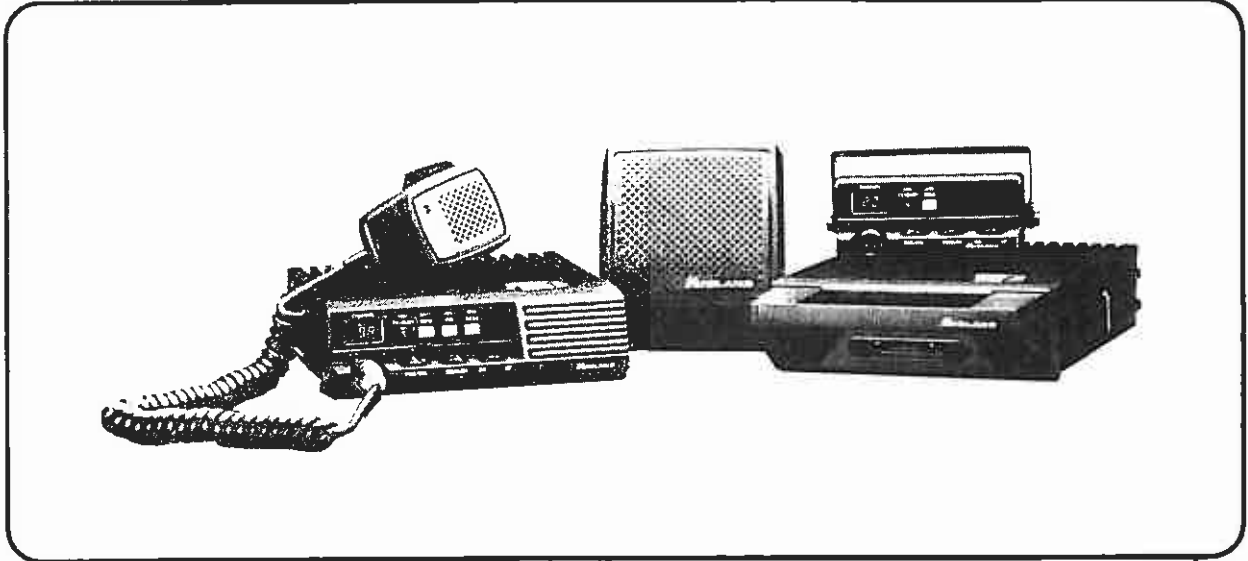


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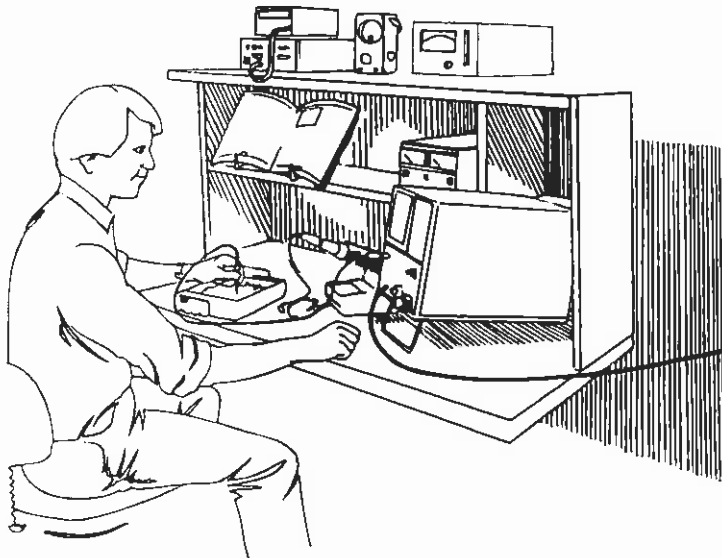
LAND MOBILE RADIO

SERVICE MANUAL



70 -1395A/B AND 70 -1495A/B

**FM TWO-WAY
LAND MOBILE RADIO
VHF HIGH BAND
(136 -162 MHz/148 -174 MHz)
110 WATT**



MANUAL NO.: 70-139149
09-1395/1495SM-7/93-2M

PRINTED IN U.S.A.

This user's manual is designed to facilitate the set-up and service of the MIDLAND 70-1395/1495 SYN-TECH XTR mobile transceivers. As necessary, user's manual supplements will be published and distributed on the following forms:

- Manual Addition (MA) For supplemental information useful in product service or improvement. Printed on BLUE paper.
- Change Notice (CN) For details about changes made during product upgrades by model and serial number. Printed on YELLOW paper.
- Manual Correction (MC) For correcting literature errors not related to product upgrades. Printed on GREEN paper.
- Technical Bulletin (TB) For solutions to field problems and tips for performance improvement. Printed on PINK paper.

Comments or suggestions concerning areas of manual improvement are welcome.

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ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

Below is a list of common electrical acronyms and abbreviations used in this manual.

ANI	Automatic Number Identification
CTCSS	Continuous Tone-Controlled Squelch System
DCS (or CDCSS)	Continuous Digital-Controlled Squelch System
DTMF	Dual Tone Multi-Frequency
E ² PROM	Electrically Erasable Programmable Read Only Memory
MIL	Military Specification
RX	Receive
SINAD	The ratio in decibels of signal + noise + distortion to noise + distortion
TX	Transmit
VCO	Voltage Controlled Oscillator

SECTION 1

GENERAL INFORMATION

GENERAL INFORMATION

70-1395/1495

NOTES

DESCRIPTION

The 70-1395/1495 MIDLAND SYN-TECH XTR transceivers are programmable frequency-synthesized two-way FM mobile radios that operate in the high-band VHF frequency range. They are programmable for up to 22 channels, or up 99 channel with plug-in option.

The 70-1395/1495 are designed to operate within either of two frequency ranges: 136–162 MHz (A-Band), or 148–174 MHz (B-Band). Transmit RF power is programmable for 2–110 watts.

There are two types of control head configurations for the SYN-TECH XTR. Either the entire radio can be

mounted under the vehicle dashboard (model number 70-1395), or the bulk of the radio can be placed under a seat or in the trunk, with only the control panel mounted in the operator's reach (model number 70-1495). If the 70-1395 is purchased, the XTR is shipped with the Control Panel attached. If the 70-1495 is purchased, the XTR is shipped with a cable-interface board and handle assembly mounted in place of the Control Head, and a cable-interface board and a rear cover are added to the Control Head. The two units must be connected together with a multiconductor cable when installed.

1**SPECIFICATIONS**

Refer to EIA-152-C, EIA/TIA-204-D, and DOC RSS-119, Issue 3 for standard of performance and method of measurement.

GENERAL**OPERATING FREQUENCY RANGE:**

A-Band: 136–162 MHz

B-Band: 148–174 MHz

COMMUNICATION SYSTEMS: Press-to-talk (1 or 2 frequency simplex)**CHANNEL SPACING:** 30 kHz**CHANNEL STEPPING:** 2.5 kHz**CHANNELS:** 22 or 99 (optional)**REFERENCE OSCILLATOR:** Microcomputer controlled**DUTY CYCLE:** 1 minute TX, 4 minute RX**POWER SUPPLY:** 13.4 V DC negative to ground**OPERATING VOLTAGE RANGE:** 12.2 to 15.0 V**ABSOLUTE VOLTAGE RANGE:** 10.9 to 16.3 V

GENERAL INFORMATION

70-1395/1495

CURRENT DRAIN:

Standby: 0.3 A (varies with options)
Receive at 10 W: 1.0 A (approx.)
Transmit: 25.0 A (approx.)

RF IMPEDANCE: 50 Ω unbalanced

OPERATION TEMPERATURE: -30°C to $+60^{\circ}\text{C}$

RELATIVE HUMIDITY: 90% at $50^{\circ}\text{C} \pm 2^{\circ}\text{C}$

SHOCK: MIL 810D 516.3 Procedure I

VIBRATION: MIL 810C 514.2 Procedure VIII-V Category f
MIL 810D Method 514.31-3.2.10

DIMENSIONS (H x W x D):

Dash-mount: 2.25 x 7.75 x 13.77 in (57 x 196 x 350 mm)
Trunk-mount: 2.25 x 7.75 x 13.77 in (57 x 196 x 350 mm)
Remote Control Head: 2.25 x 4.75 x 3.31 in (57 x 120 x 84 mm)
Speaker: 4.81 x 4.81 x 2.87 in (121 x 121 x 72 mm)

WEIGHT:

Dash-mount: 8.0 lb (3.62 kg)
Trunk-mount: 8.4 lb (3.82 kg)
Remote Control Head: 0.8 lb (0.36 kg)
Speaker: 1.38 lb (0.63 kg)

TRANSMITTER

RF POWER OUTPUT (programmable): 2–110 W, dual RF power levels

FREQUENCY STABILITY (-30°C to $+60^{\circ}\text{C}$): $\pm 0.0005\%$ standard, $\pm 0.0002\%$, optional

MODULATION (direct FM): 16K0F3E, 5 kHz maximum

FREQUENCY SEPARATION (at 110 W): 26 MHz

SPURIOUS & HARMONICS: -80 dB

FM HUM & NOISE: -50 dB

AUDIO RESPONSE: per EIA and DOC specifications

AUDIO DISTORTION (at 60% deviation): 3% or less at 1000 Hz

OUTPUT IMPEDANCE: 50 Ω



RECEIVER

FREQUENCY STABILITY (-30° C to +60° C): ±0.0005% standard, ±0.0002% optional

SENSITIVITY (12 dB SINAD): 0.30 μV

SELECTIVITY (±30 kHz): -80 dB

FREQUENCY SEPARATION: 26 MHz

ACCEPTABLE RADIO FREQ. DISPLACEMENT: ±3.5 kHz minimum

SPURIOUS REJECTION: -80 dB

INTERMODULATION: -80 dB

SQUELCH SENSITIVITY: 0.18 μV maximum

AUDIO OUTPUT:

Int: 3 W at 3% distortion or less

Ext: 10 W at 3% distortion or less (into 3.2 Ω)

(Trunk-mount models measured at control head accessory connector with 4 meter maximum control cable. For longer control cables, measurement must be made at accessory connector on rear of radio.)

INPUT IMPEDANCE: 50 Ω

- All specifications subject to change without notice -

ACCESSORIES

OPTION KITS:

- 70-2180 99 Channel Option
- 70-2119 2 ppm Frequency Stability Kit
- 70-2120 2.5 ppm Frequency Stability Kit
- 70-2129 2nd IF Reverse Injection Kit
- 70-2963-1 MIL 810 C/D dust/rain/salt fog Kit
(T/M Control Head only)
- 70-2963-3 MIL 810 C/D dust/rain/salt fog Kit
(T/M Main Unit only)

GENERAL INFORMATION

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SIGNALLING OPTIONS

70-2157	CTCSS/DCS Filter
70-2410	Digital Voice Storage/In Band Repeater (Requires 2413 Interface Board)
70-2412	Rolling Code Variable Split Band Scrambler (Requires 2413 Interface Board)
70-2413	Interface Board
70-2415	2 Tone Sequential Decoder
70-2416	Private Squelch
70-2417	2805 Hz Decoder
70-2418	Burst Tone Encoder
70-2419	Reverse Burst Generator
70-2420	DTMF Decoder

SPEAKERS AND MICROPHONES

70-2302	Weatherproof Microphone
70-2306	Microphone
70-2103A	DTMF Microphone with Up-Down Channel Switch w/6 Pin Jack Kit (70-K33)
70-2104A	DTMF Microphone with Up-Down Channel Switch and ANI w/ 6 Pin Jack Kit (70-K33)
70-2305B	Dynamic Base Station Microphone (w/70-K33)
70-2311	Telephone Handset
70-2195	CTCSS Microphone Hang-Up switch
70-2355	15 Watt Remote Speaker
70-2356	15 Watt Weatherproof Speaker
70-2365	15 Watt Horn Speaker
70-2325	Heavy Duty Amplified Condensor DTMF Microphone (w/ illuminated keypad)

MISCELLANEOUS

70-2249	Conversion Kit – Trunk Mount to Dash Mount
70-2250	Conversion Kit – Dash Mount to Trunk Mount
70-7070	Weatherproof Housing
70-2218	Ignition Relay Kit
70-2925	Memory Back up Kit (Short Term)
70-2926	Memory Back up Kit (Long Term)
70-2197	Electronic Noise Filter, 25 A

SECTION 2

PREPARATION

PREPARATION

70-1395/1495

NOTES

PREINSTALLATION CHECK

NOTE: Alignment will require a programmer: either the 70-1080A Programmer (with Version 15.1 firmware or later), or 70-1489 PC Programming software. Refer to the appropriate programming manual for details.

• Setup

1. Remove the four securing screws on the cover and the cover itself.
2. If not already in place, connect the proper Control Head to the TX/RX Unit.
3. Connect a resistive, 50- Ω RF load (with a wattmeter) to Antenna Connector J501.
4. Connect 13.4 V DC power to J504.
5. Turn the radio on, turn MON on, turn selective signaling options off.

• Carrier Frequency

6. Initiate transmit on any channel. Measure transmitted RF carrier frequency without modulation and, if needed, set carrier frequency within ± 150 Hz of channel frequency using the programmer. Refer to the appropriate manual for details.

7. RF output power is adjustable through the programmer. Initiate transmit on any channel. Measure power of RF output at 50- Ω Antenna Connector J501 and, if needed, adjust RF output power to obtain 110 W using the programmer. J402 is the interface connector between the transceiver and the programmer.

• Maximum Deviation

8. Select a channel with transmit frequency 136 MHz for A-Band, or 150 MHz for B-Band. If CTCSS or DCS is used, be sure the channel is programmed to send the same frequency.
9. Disconnect the hand microphone from its front panel receptacle J301. Apply 3 V_{rms} of 1000 Hz signal to pin 1 of Mic Jack J301, then initiate transmit by grounding pin 4. Measure total carrier deviation. If it is not below ± 5 kHz (including optional CTCSS/DCS signal), see MODULATOR ALIGNMENT on page 2 - 5.

START-UP

10. Program the radio customer frequencies and select features using the MIDLAND 70-1080A Programmer and its instruction manual.
12. Install the radio into the vehicle. See Section 3.

11. The 70-1395/1495 Units are capable of operating across a wide band of channel frequencies; frequency selective circuits do not require realignment after the units are programmed with customer channel frequencies. After programming, only a general check of proper operation is needed. If any minor adjustments are necessary, refer to COMPLETE REALIGNMENT. These adjustments are of a general nature and do not require atypical equipment.

CAUTION: Do not ground any speaker wires because they are all electrically hot (each wire is connected to a differential audio amplifier output).

NOTE: You must use the 70-1080A Programmer, the 70-1083 Jumper Plug, or 70-1489 PC Programming software to set Carrier Frequency, Maximum Deviation and RF Output Power.

PREPARATION

70-1395/1495

COMPLETE REALIGNMENT

Complete realignment is only needed when a component that affects alignment has been replaced. RADIO REPROGRAMMING WITH TEST FREQUENCIES IS REQUIRED.

TEST EQUIPMENT REQUIRED

TEST INSTRUMENT	INSTRUMENT CAPABILITIES	USE
Regulated DC Power 13.4 V DC, 30 A	Radio power source	
RF Wattmeter	200 W, 136—174 MHz, 50 Ω circuit	Transmitter power measurements
RF Load Resistor	50 Ω @ 200 W	Antenna dummy load
Frequency Modulation Meter	136—174 MHz, peak- responding, ± 5 kHz range	Modulation level measurements
Frequency Meter or Frequency counter	136—174 MHz, 1.0 ppm accuracy	Carrier frequency measurement
RF Signal Generator	136—174 MHz range 0.1—1 KuV output, 3 kHz FM mod. with 1 kHz tone	All receiver measurements
Distortion Analyzer	1 kHz notch, 1% measuring range	Receiver performance test and IF alignment
Load Resistor (audio)	3.2 ohms, 20 W	Speaker load for all receiver measurements
AC Voltmeter	10 mV to 3 V _{rms}	Audio level adjustments
Oscilloscope	DC to 500 kHz bandwidth	DCS analysis
Digital Multimeter	0.1 to 20 V DC	Test point measurements
New SYN-TECH XTR Programmer	MIDLAND 70-1080A	Manual radio control

SET UP

1. Remove the four securing screws from the bottom cover and the cover itself.
2. If not already in place, connect the proper Control Head to the TX/RX Unit.
3. Connect a resistive 50-Ω RF load and a wattmeter to Antenna Connector J501.
4. Connect 13.4 V DC power to transceiver J504.
5. Connect a 3.2-Ω, 20-W resistor to pins 4 and 6 of the Accessory Plug. The jumper between pins 5 and 6 must be temporarily disconnected to make this connection. The resistor serves as a constant load to replace the speaker's inconsistencies.

CAUTION: Both speaker terminals are LIVE! Never ground either one. Connect grounded receive-audio measuring equipment to only one side of the speaker, and chassis ground. Normally, voltage measurements will be half of true values.

6. Turn the radio on, set the Volume control to a mid-position, and set the Squelch control fully counterclockwise.
7. Connect the programmer to Programming Port J402. Upload the radio programming Data-Packet into the Programmer and initiate its Remote Control Mode. Refer to the appropriate manual for instructions.

SYNTHESIZER ALIGNMENT

• **VCO Resonance**

1. Select the Remote-Control Mode of the programmer and change the RX and TX test frequencies to 136.00 MHz for A-Band, or 150.00 MHz for B-Band.
2. Adjust Channel RX Tank L713 to obtain 1.5 V DC on CM701 pin 2.

3. Activate the transmit mode (using the Programmer). Adjust Channel TX Tank L733 to obtain 1.5 V DC on CM701-pin 2.

• **Crystal Type Selection**

4. Select the Test Mode of the Programmer, and choose Crystal Type as follows:
5. If X101 is marked "1", select Type 1; if X101 is marked "2", select Type 2; if X101 is marked "3", select Type 3. Refer to Crystal Alignment (page 2 - 9) for complete alignment instructions, if needed.

• **Reference Oscillator**

6. Initiate transmit on any channel. Measure transmitted RF carrier frequency without modulation and, if necessary, adjust the carrier frequency to within ±150 Hz of channel frequency using the programmer.

110-WATT PA MODULE ALIGNMENT

1. Change the TX test to 160 MHz for A-Band, or 168 MHz for B-Band.
2. Activate transmit mode, then adjust CV503, CV504, and CV505 to obtain maximum RF power at Antenna Connector J501.
3. Set RF output power to 110 W at J501 using the programmer.

MODULATOR ALIGNMENT

Always perform Modulator Alignment in its entirety— the following adjustments are interactive.

• **Modulation Limiting**

1. Disconnect the hand microphone from its front panel receptacle J301. Apply 3 V_{rms} of 1000 Hz signal to pin 1 of Mic Jack J301, then initiate transmit (if not using the 70-1080A Programmer ground P317 pin 4). Measure total carrier deviation and, if needed, adjust modulation limiting to obtain ±5 kHz using the programmer.



PREPARATION

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• Microphone Gain

2. No alignment for microphone gain is required.

• CTCSS/DCS Modulation (if Installed)

3. Enter DCS code +023, and adjust RV1 CTCSS/DCS so that deviation is at 750 Hz.
4. While observing recovered modulation on an oscilloscope, fine tune RV401 for a square DCS waveform as shown:



CORRECT

INCORRECT

INCORRECT

5. Readjust DCS deviation to 750 Hz.
6. Set frequency to CTCSS at 250.3 Hz. Adjust RV401 for 750 Hz deviation.
7. Set to DCS frequency. Fine tune RV401 for a square DCS waveform as shown.
8. Check CTCSS so that deviation is in 0.6 — 0.9 kHz range.

RECEIVER ALIGNMENT

1. Change the RX test frequency to 148.00 MHz for A-Band, or 162 for B-Band.

• First Injection

2. No adjustment for first injection is required.

• Preselector Alignment

3. No adjustment for the preselector (L201, L202, L203, L204, L205 and L206) is required.

• Quadrature Detector

4. Apply 1 mV of modulated (by 1 kHz tone at ± 3 kHz deviation) on-channel RF signal to Antenna Jack J501. Adjust Detector L250 for maximum audio output.

• First IF

5. Apply 1 mV of modulated (by 1 kHz tone at ± 3 kHz deviation) on-channel RF signal to maintain 12 to 15 dB SINAD. Adjust L245, L246, and L247.

• Tight Squelch

6. Set the front panel Squelch control to maximum (full clockwise). Set Squelch Range RV241 fully counter clockwise.
7. Apply 1 μ V of unmodulated on-channel RF signal to the 50- Ω antenna connector. Adjust Squelch Range RV241 clockwise until squelch just opens (audio on).

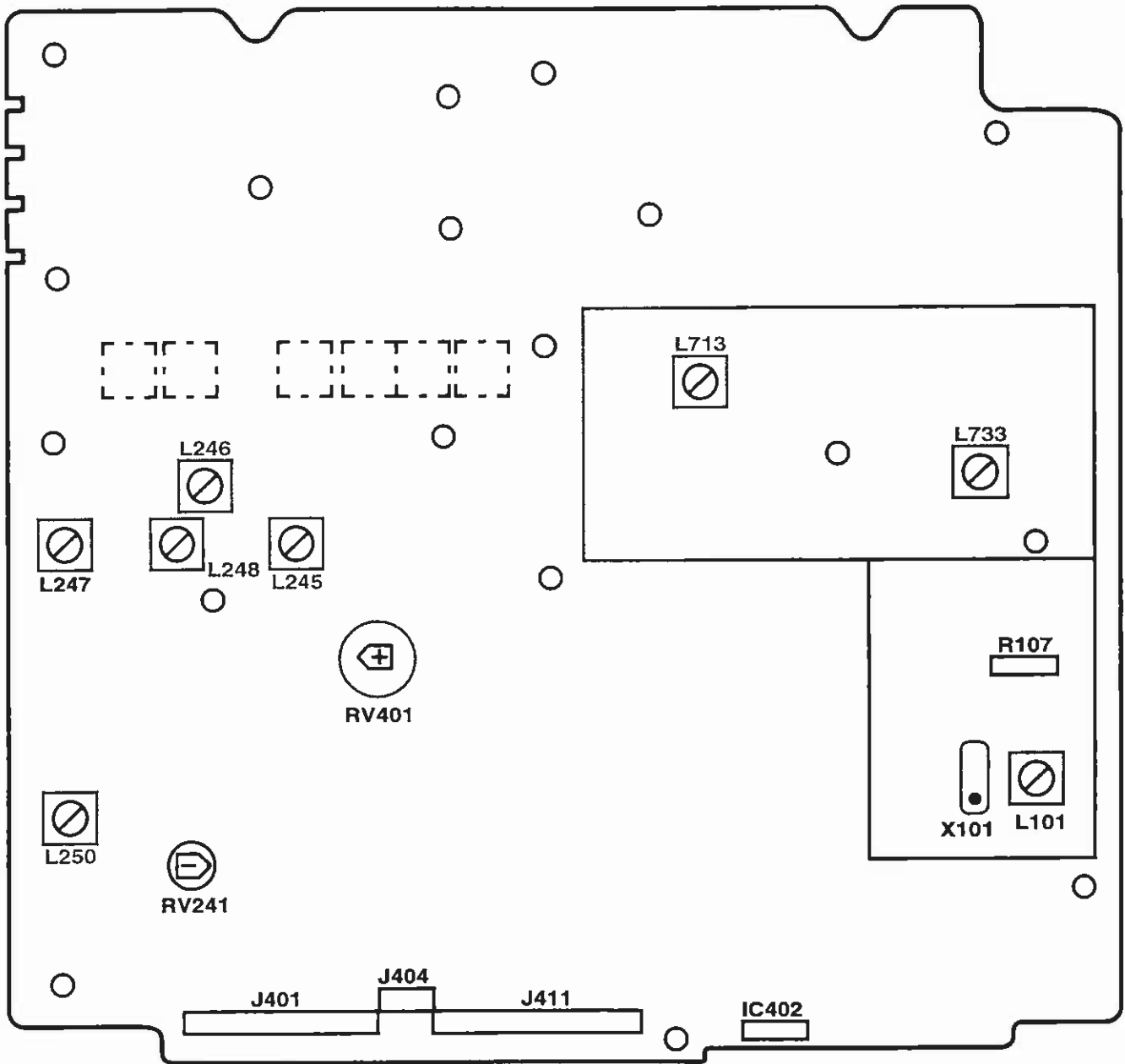


Figure 2 - 1 Adjustment Map — RF and Logic Board (TR-1517)

PREPARATION

70-1395/1495

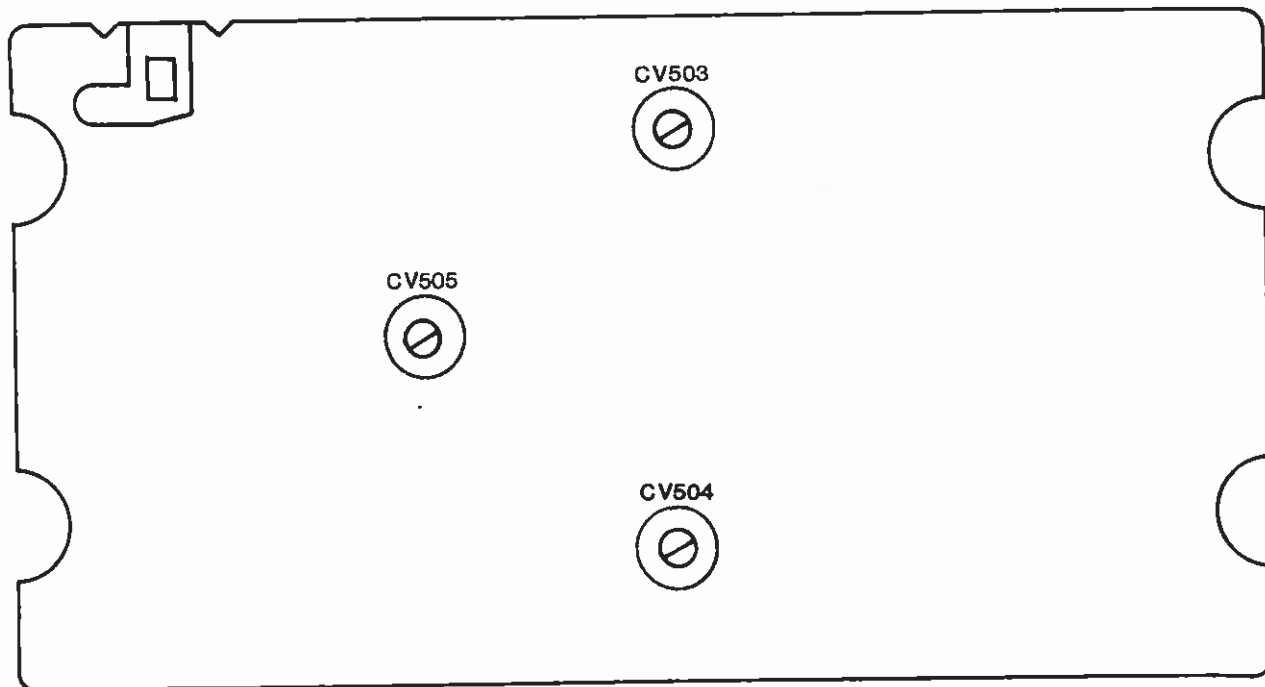


Figure 2 - 2 Adjustment Map – 110 W PA Board (PA-1554)

CRYSTAL ALIGNMENT

This alignment is required when a part in the reference oscillator circuit is replaced. This alignment is not needed during normal maintenance and radio alignment or programming.

When parts in the reference oscillator circuit are replaced, including the crystal, it is necessary to select the temperature compensation data of the microcomputer in accordance to the crystal markings. There are three types of crystals as (see **Table 2 - 3**). There are two ways to determine what type of crystal you have, either by the color of the dot on the top of the crystal or the type number on the side. See the example shown in **Figure 2 - 2**. See **Figure 2 - 1** for crystal location.

The procedure varies depending on what programmer is used. Proceed to the correct instructions for the programmer you are using.

• **70-1080A Programmer**

Refer to the 70-1080A Programmer's Manual for more information.

1. Connect the radio to power and test equipment as described under the alignment procedure section of the service manual.
2. Connect the 70-1080A programmer to the radio.
3. Upload the contents of the radio into the 70-1080A programmer.
4. Enter the test mode by pressing CH, 0, then ENT.
5. Enter the correct RX (receive) and TX (transmit) test frequency for the radio. **NOTE:** The CTCSS and DCS does not need to be used for this test.
6. Press GRP, 4, then ENT. "XTAL CHANGE OK ?" will be displayed.
7. Press ENT. "XTAL TYPE SELECT" will be displayed. Determine the type of crystal the radio has installed as shown in **Figures 1** and **2** and enter the correct type as shown in **Table 2 - 3**.

8. Press ENT. "DA CONTROL" will be displayed.
9. Press 3, then ENT. "FO CONTROL" with a number (0 — 63) on the bottom line, representing the adjustment point of the reference oscillator frequency trim, will be displayed.
10. Measure the temperature of the body of R107 using a contact type thermometer. You must hold the thermometer on R107 for at least one minute before taking the temperature reading. R107 is located under the VCO shield (see **Figure 2 - 1**).
11. Using a digital voltmeter, measure the DC voltage on pin 60 of the microcomputer.
12. Find the measured temperature of R107 in **Table 2 - 4** and find the corresponding voltage for the type of crystal installed. Compare this voltage to that measured in step 11.
13. If the voltage does not match within 0.02V DC, adjust it by using the UP or DOWN keys on the 70-1080A programmer until the DC voltage on pin 60 of the microcomputer is correct. Typical setting should be between 30 — 40.
14. When complete press FNC, then OPT. "DA DATA PROG END" will be displayed.
15. Initiate transmit and adjust L101 to within ± 100 Hz of test frequency.
16. Return the radio to normal operation.

• **70-1489 Computer Based Programmer**

Refer to the 70-1489 Computer Based Programmer's Manual for more information.

1. Connect the radio to power and test equipment as described under the alignment procedure section of the service manual.
2. Connect the radio to the computer as described in the Computer Based Programmer's manual.



PREPARATION

70-1395/1495

3. Upload the contents of the radio into the computer.
4. Enter the test mode of the program.
5. Select **RX-TX** in the **TEST MODE** and press **ENTER**.
6. Select **TX** in the **RX-TX MODE** and press **ENTER**.
7. Enter the correct **RX** (receive) and **TX** (transmit) test frequency for the radio. **NOTE:** The **CTCSS/DCS tones/codes** do not need to be used for this test. Do not leave the **CHANNEL DATA FORM** screen at this time.
8. Measure the temperature of the body of **R107** using a contact type thermometer. You must hold the thermometer on **R107** for at least one minute before taking the temperature reading. **R107** is located under the **VCO** shield (see **Figure 2 - 1**).
9. Determine the type of crystal the radio has installed as shown in **Figures 2 - 1** and **2 - 2**.
10. Using a digital voltmeter, measure the DC voltage on pin **60** of the microcomputer.
11. Find the measured temperature of **R107** in **Table 2 - 4** and find the corresponding voltage for the type of crystal installed. Compare this voltage to that measured in step 10. If the voltage is within **0.02 V DC**, then return the radio to normal operation. Otherwise:
 12. Press **ESC** then **ENTER**.
 13. Select **TX-CONTROL** in the **TX MODE** and press **ENTER**.
 14. Use the **DOWN** arrow to select **CRYSTAL TYPE** and press **ENTER**. This will open the choice window.
 15. Select the correct crystal type that the radio has and press **ENTER**.
 16. Use the **UP** arrow to select the **REFERENCE FREQUENCY ADJUSTMENT**.
 17. Using the **F5 — F8** keys, adjust the voltage to within **0.02 V DC** of the voltage determined in step 11. The typical setting of the **REFERENCE FREQUENCY ADJUSTMENT** should be between **30 — 40**. Press **ENTER** after each entry of the **F5 — F8**. After completion of the adjustment of the voltage on pin **60** of the microcomputer, press **ESC**.
 18. Select **SAVE-TX** in the **TX MODE** and press **ENTER**.
 19. Initiate transmit and adjust **L101** to within ± 100 Hz of test frequency.
 20. Return the radio to normal operation.

Table 2 - 2

CRYSTAL TYPE	I	II	III
CRYSTAL TYPE COLOR OF DOT ON TOP	BLACK	BLUE	RED
CRYSTAL TYPE TYPE NO. ON SIDE	1	2	3
TYPE NO. TO ENTER IN PROG MODE	1	2	3

Figure 2 - 3

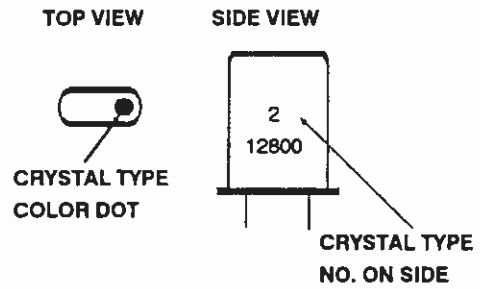
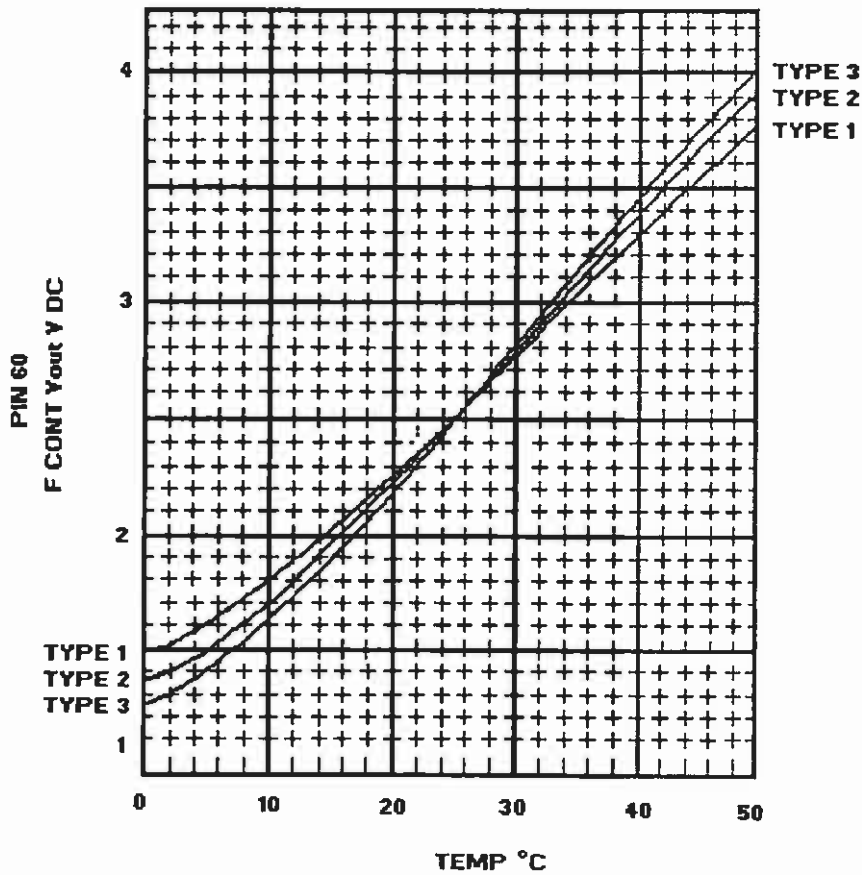


Table 2 - 3



PREPARATION

70-1395/1495

NOTES

SECTION 3

INSTALLATION

INSTALLATION

70-1395/1495

NOTES

INSTALLATION

MOUNTING

• Under-dash

The 70-1395A/B mounting bracket slides into the transceiver siderails and provides a 3.25" x 7.75" flat surface across the transceiver top with holes for bolting to a flat surface in the vehicle. 5/32" holes must be drilled in the mounting surface to accept the four 3/8" screws and washers provided.

• Trunk-Mount

The operator controls for the 70-1495A/B transceiver are inside a compact control head for operator access, while the bulk of the transceiver is located in a separate remotely mounted unit. It does not have an internal speaker. Instead, a separate 3.2 Ω external speaker (included with the 70-1495 package) must be installed and connected to the Control Head.

The cable that interconnects the Control Head to the trunk unit is four meters long and flat for laying under carpeting. The cable must not lay near hot areas (above the catalytic converter, for example), or against sharp edges.

A trunk unit mounting tray is provided with each transceiver. The flat tray is 7.5" square and must be bolted to surface where the trunk unit will mount. 5/32" holes must be drilled in the mounting surface to accept the four 3/8" screws and washers provided. The 13" x 8" x 3" trunk unit then clips onto the tray.

A Control Head mounting bracket is provided with each transceiver. Its surface is 3/4" wide and 4" long with two screw holes 2" apart. 5/32" holes must be drilled in the mounting surface of the vehicle to accept the 3/8" screws and washers provided. The Control Head and Bracket assembly is 2 1/2 inches deep. At least 3/4 inch of additional depth is needed for the connectors that attach to the rear of the Control Head.

POWER

• Connections

For Under-Dash units, the Power Cable is equipped with two unterminated 10 gauge wires two meters in length for connection to the vehicle electrical system. For Trunk-Mount units, the Power Cable is equipped with two unterminated 10 gauge wires six meters in length. These lengths will be sufficient for direct connection to battery.

Connect the black wire to the negative (-) chassis ground of the vehicle. Because this radio draws such a large current (25 A), the black wire should be connected directly to the battery. **NOTE: DO NOT ATTEMPT TO INSTALL THE TRANSCEIVER IN A POSITIVE GROUND VEHICLE.**

Connect the red wire to the positive (+) side of the vehicle electrical system. Because of current requirements, connection to an existing fused circuit should be avoided to prevent overload of that fuse. This wire has its own in-line fuse for protection against wire penetration and transceiver defect. If you wish for the radio to turn on when ignition is engaged, you must install an ignition relay. The 70-2218 Ignition Relay Kit can be purchased for this purpose.

• Requirements

Both the 70-1395 and 70-1495 transceivers are designed to operate from a 12 V DC negative ground automotive electrical system. Current drain of at least 25 A should be expected. Inspection of the vehicle is recommended prior to installation. A low battery or other electrical system defects may degrade transceiver performance.

INSTALLATION

70-1395/1495

CAUTION: Check the voltage source before connecting the power cable. Too much voltage (above 16 V) can severely damage the transceiver.

Included with the trunk-mount transceiver is a 6 m power cable. The under-dash transceiver is shipped with a 2 m Power cable. Each cable includes fused power leads for connection to vehicle electrical system. Because the transceiver chassis is connected to the negative (-) lead, **DO NOT INSTALL THE TRANSCEIVER IN A POSITIVE GROUND VEHICLE.** If the transceiver is used as a base station, the external AC-line-to-DC power supply must be adequately regulated and have sufficient current capacity.

ANTENNA

The communications system component that can affect overall performance the most is the antenna. A good quality antenna designed to provide 50 Ω terminating impedance at appropriate transceiver frequencies is recommended. When adjusting the antenna, be sure to follow its manufacturer's instructions. A better quality SWR meter should be used to accurately measure minimum reflected energy.

MICROPHONE HANGER

The hand microphone included with the transceiver has a button on its backside to mate with its hang-up clip. The clip must be mounted with three screws in a location convenient to the operator. Three 1/2" screws and three 3/4" screws, each requiring a 5/64" hole, are also provided.

An optional microphone hanger (model 70-2195 for T/M radios, or 70-2195B for U/D radios) is available for use with the CTCSS/DCS option. This hang-up box may be installed in place of the microphone clip on both metallic or non-metallic surfaces.

POWER ACCESSORY PLUGS

• Under-dash

A 12-pin male Molex connector mates to the accessory connector (J415) on the rear of the 70-1395.

Extra pin positions are used for connection of optional devices not included with this assembly.

Optional devices can be connected to the Accessory Plug by inserting Molex pins included with these devices into their respective vacant holes. See Figure 3 - 1. Option connections are shown in lighter shade.

• Trunk-mount

The 70-1495 has one 12-pin and one 9-pin male Molex receptacles—J415 on the trunk unit; J324 on the Control Head. The Accessory Plug includes a jumper between pins 5 and 6 that routes speaker audio to the control head.

The 9-pin Accessory Plug connects to the rear of the control head. The speaker has Molex pins that insert into this plug. Extra pin positions are present for connection of the optional 70-2195 switching hang-up box (not included with the standard transceiver) for use with CTCSS or CDCSS. Two more pin positions are provided for optional auxiliary connections. See Figure 3 - 2.

EXTERNAL SPEAKER

• Under-dash (Model 70-2355)

Normally, the transceiver internal speaker is connected to receive audio by the jumper to pins 5 and 6. If one of the MIDLAND external speakers is to be utilized, the jumper must be removed to disable the internal speaker and the two wires from the external speaker must connect to pin 4 and 6.

NOTE: If the 70-2355 15 W External Speaker is to be connected, its input cable center conductor (white) must be connected to pin 6, and the shield (black) to pin 4.

• Trunk-mount

The 70-2355 15 W speaker comes with the standard trunk-mount transceiver configuration. It connects to the Control Head Accessory Plug. Its 5 1/2' cable is terminated with appropriate Molex pins for insertion into the trunk-mount Accessory Plug on the

Control Head. The speaker housing and mounting bracket assembly is 5" x 5" x 3", and the mounting surface is 4 1/4" x 1 1/4", with four 3/32" screw slots.

conductor of the shielded hang-up box cable connects to pin 3, the shield to pin 2.

HANG-UP BOX

If the CTCSS feature is included in the transceiver, the optional 70-2195 Microphone Hang-Up contact/switch-box is installed to unmute CTCSS/DCS squelch when the microphone is lifted. The center

AUXILIARY DEVICES

Pins 1 and 8 are available for auxiliary connections necessary with certain optional features. Wiring details for these are found in the literature for the option.

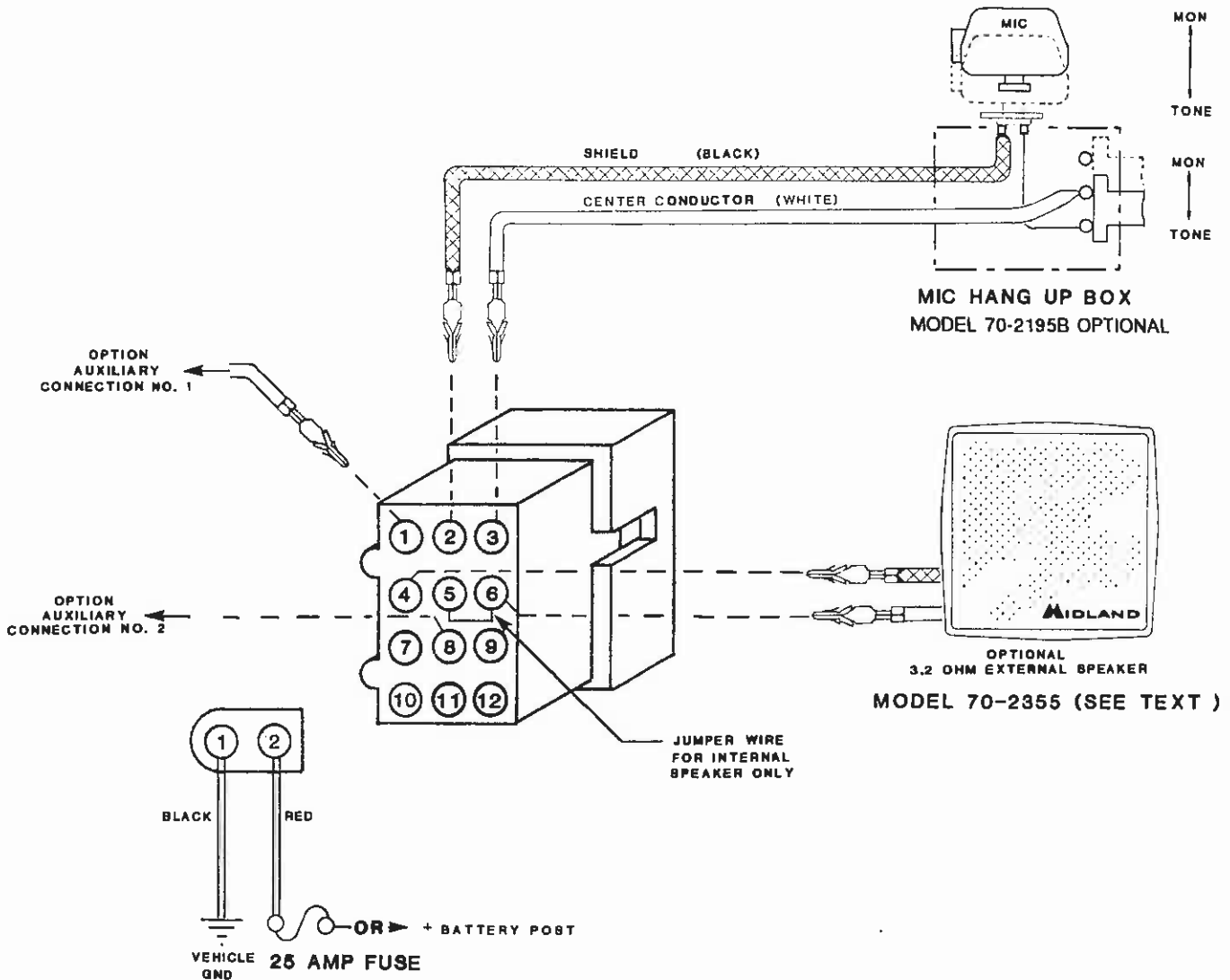


Figure 3 - 1 Under-Dash Power/Accessory Plug

INSTALLATION

70-1395/1495

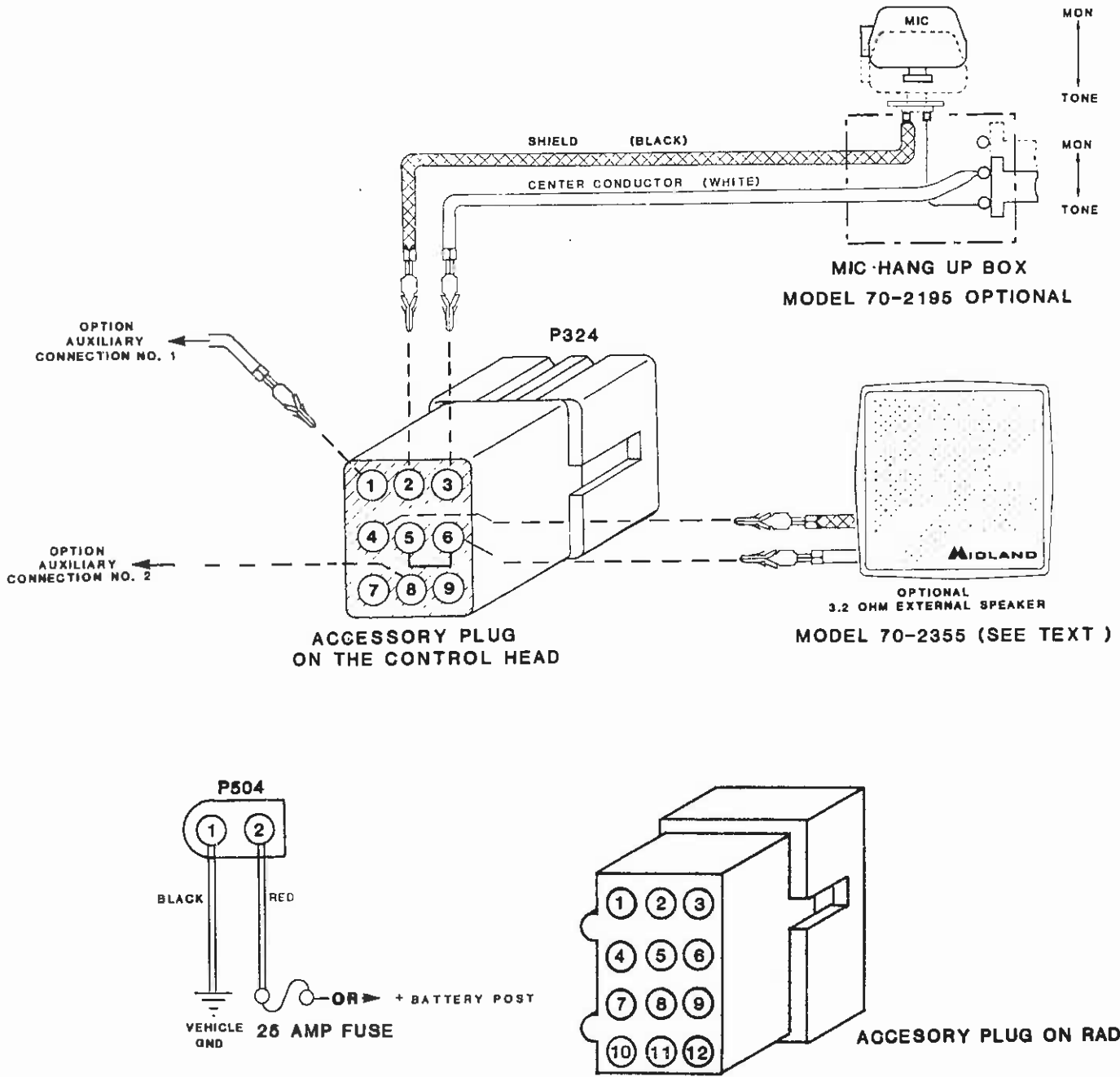


Figure 3 - 2 Trunk-Mount Power and Accessory Plugs

SECTION 4

SERVICING

SERVICING

70-1395/1495

NOTES

REMOVING THE TR-1517 BOARD

When servicing the XTR or adding option kits, you may need to remove the TR-1517 Board. To do so:

1. Unscrew and remove the bottom cover.
2. Unplug J401 and J411 (for Trunk-Mount units, unplug J414 as well).
3. Under-Dash Units: Insert a screwdriver in the slot located on the Control Head above J411 and IC402 of the TR-1517 Board (see Figures 4 - 1a and 4 - 1b). Pry up, then tilt the bottom part of the Control Head away from the radio chassis.

Trunk-Mount Units: Remove the two screws securing the Nose-Piece (located in the handle), and pull it off.
4. Snap off the VCO/Reference Oscillator shield cover.
5. Remove the fifteen screws securing the TR-1517 Board.
6. Remove the three clips holding IC401, IC402, and IC406 to the front of the radio.
7. Lift the front part of the TR-1517 Board up from the radio. Tilt the board backwards.

The TR-1517 Board is now ready for servicing.

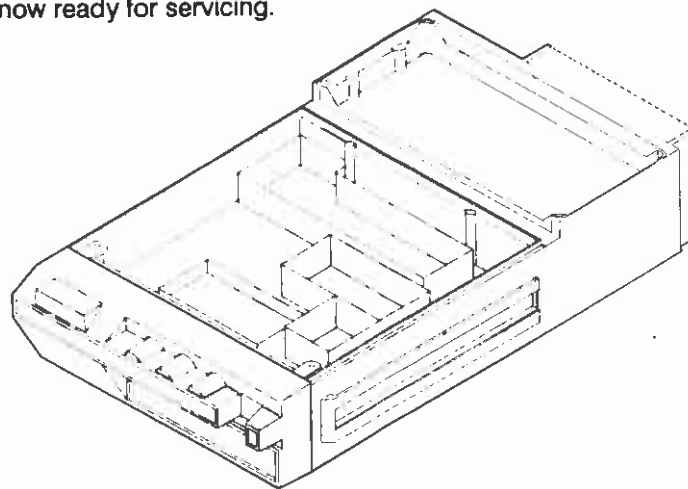


Figure 4 - 1a — SYN-TECH XTR Chassis and Control Head

After servicing, reinstall the board by following the following steps:

1. Lower the board back into the radio (make sure all wires are on top).
2. Insert the fifteen screws, then tighten. Do not over-tighten.
3. Replace the clips for IC401, IC402 and IC406. Replace the connector plugs into J401 and J411 (for Trunk-Mount Units, also replace the brown connector plug into J414 — notice that the white connector plug is not used).
4. Replace the cover shield for the VCO/Reference Oscillator. Make sure that you don't clamp the wires under the covers.
5. Replace the Control Head (or Nose-Piece for Trunk-Mount Units).
6. Replace the bottom cover.

4

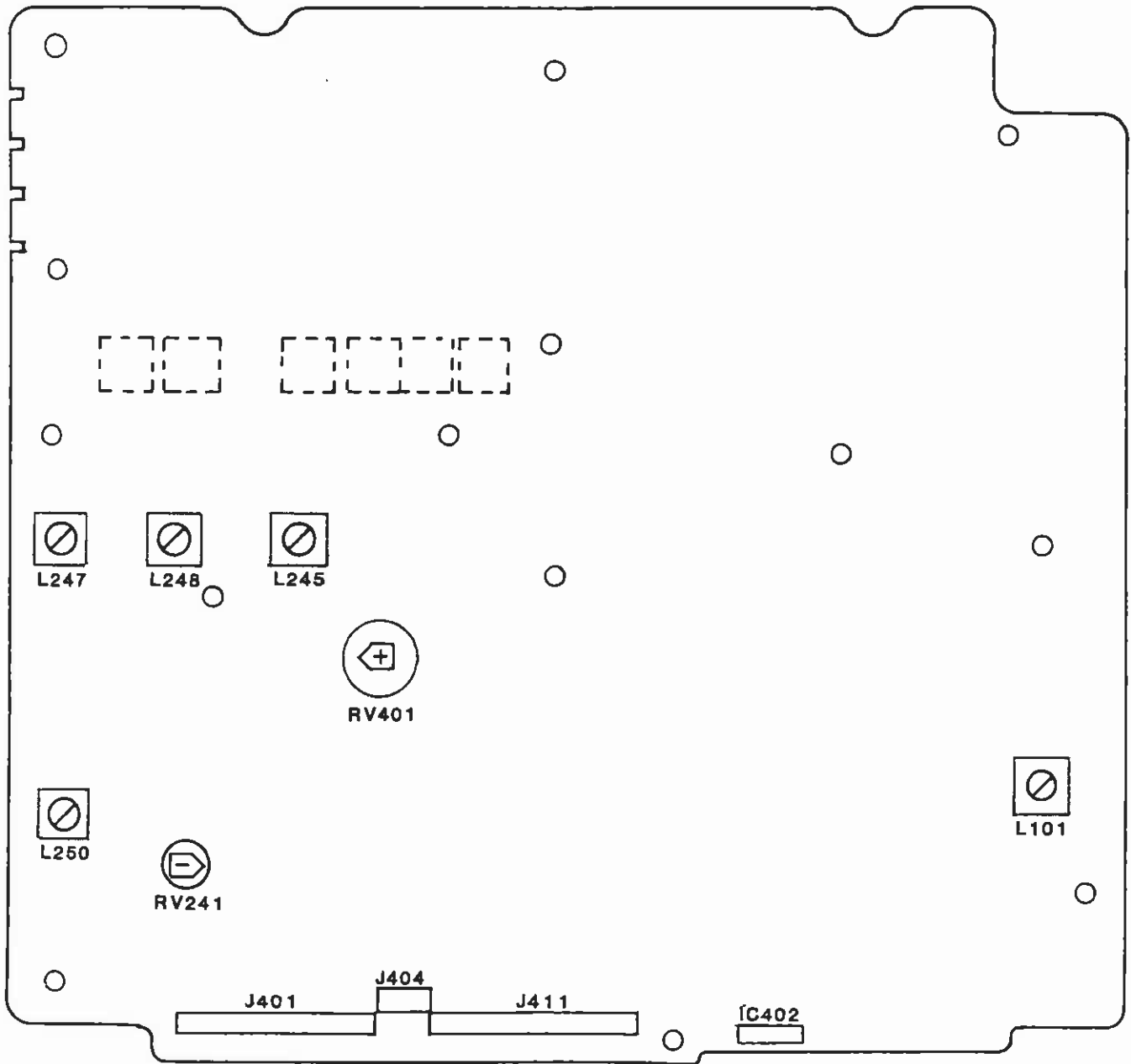


Figure 4 - 1b - TR-1517 Board

REMOVING THE PA-1554 BOARD

When servicing the XTR, you may need to remove the PA-1554 Board. To do so:

1. Unscrew and remove the bottom cover.
2. Remove the black screw on the back of the radio, near Antenna Jack J501 (see Figure 4 - 2a).
3. Disconnect J501 by first removing the two screws securing it to the radio, then desoldering it from the PC Board. Allow J501 to fall out of the radio.
4. Remove the seventeen screws from the PA-1554 Board (see Figure 4 - 2b). Note that seven of the screws are of medium length, seven are long, and the remaining three are short.
5. Lift the PA-1554 Board out of the radio.

The PA-1554 Board is now ready for servicing.

After servicing, reinstall the board by following the following steps:

1. Lower the board back into the radio.
2. Replace the seventeen screws.
3. Replace J501. First screw, then solder, it into place.
4. Replace the black screw on the back of the radio.
5. Replace the bottom cover.

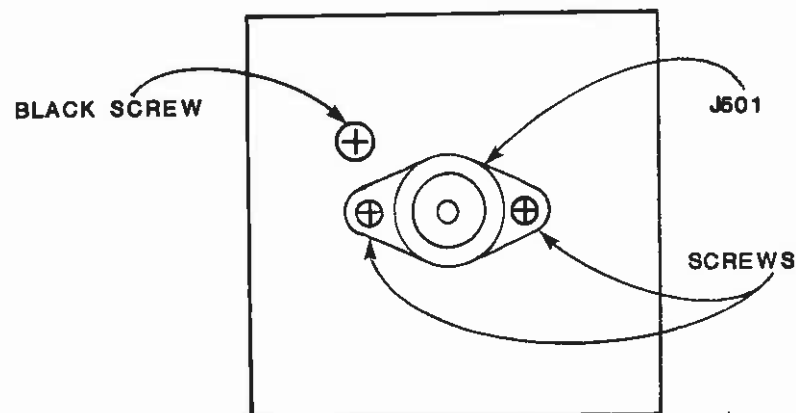
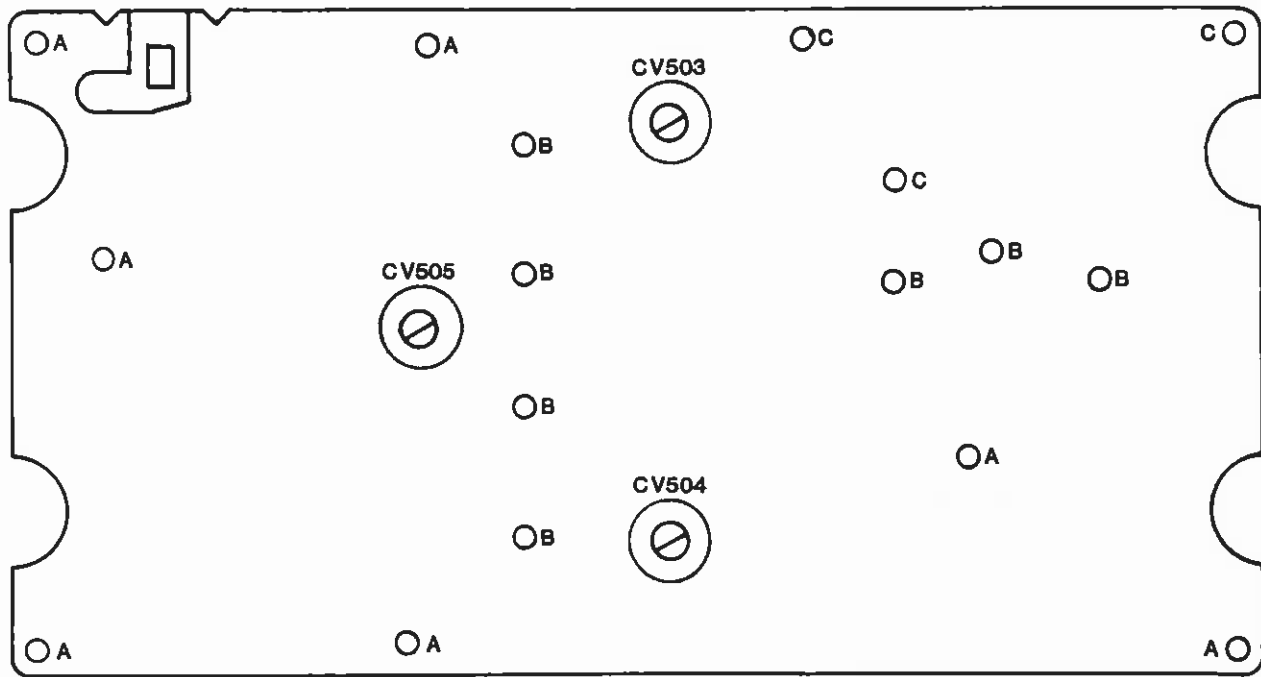


Figure 4 - 2a — Antenna Jack J501

SERVICING

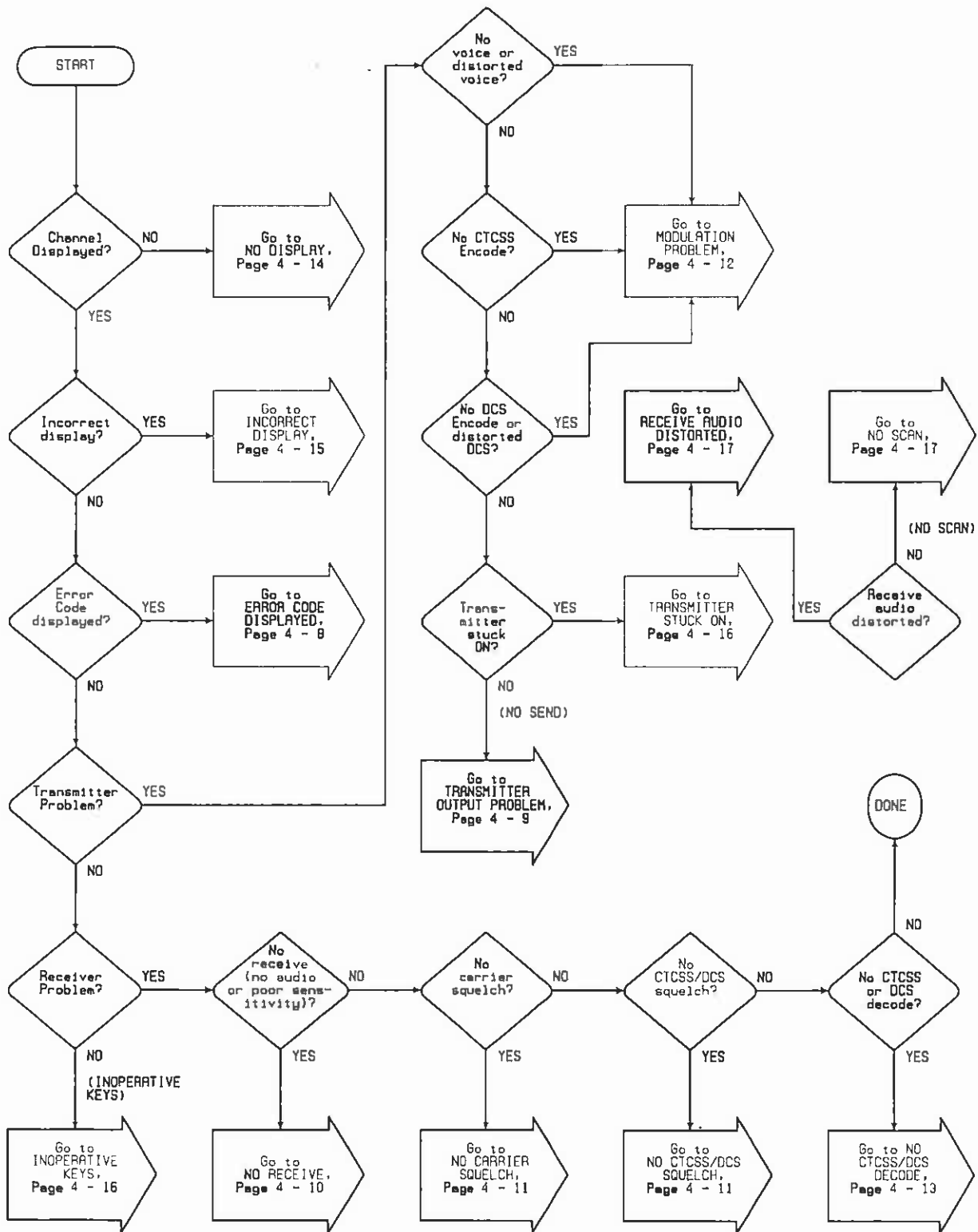
70-1395/1495



MEDIUM: A
LONG: B
SHORT: C

Figure 4 - 2b -- PA-1554 Board

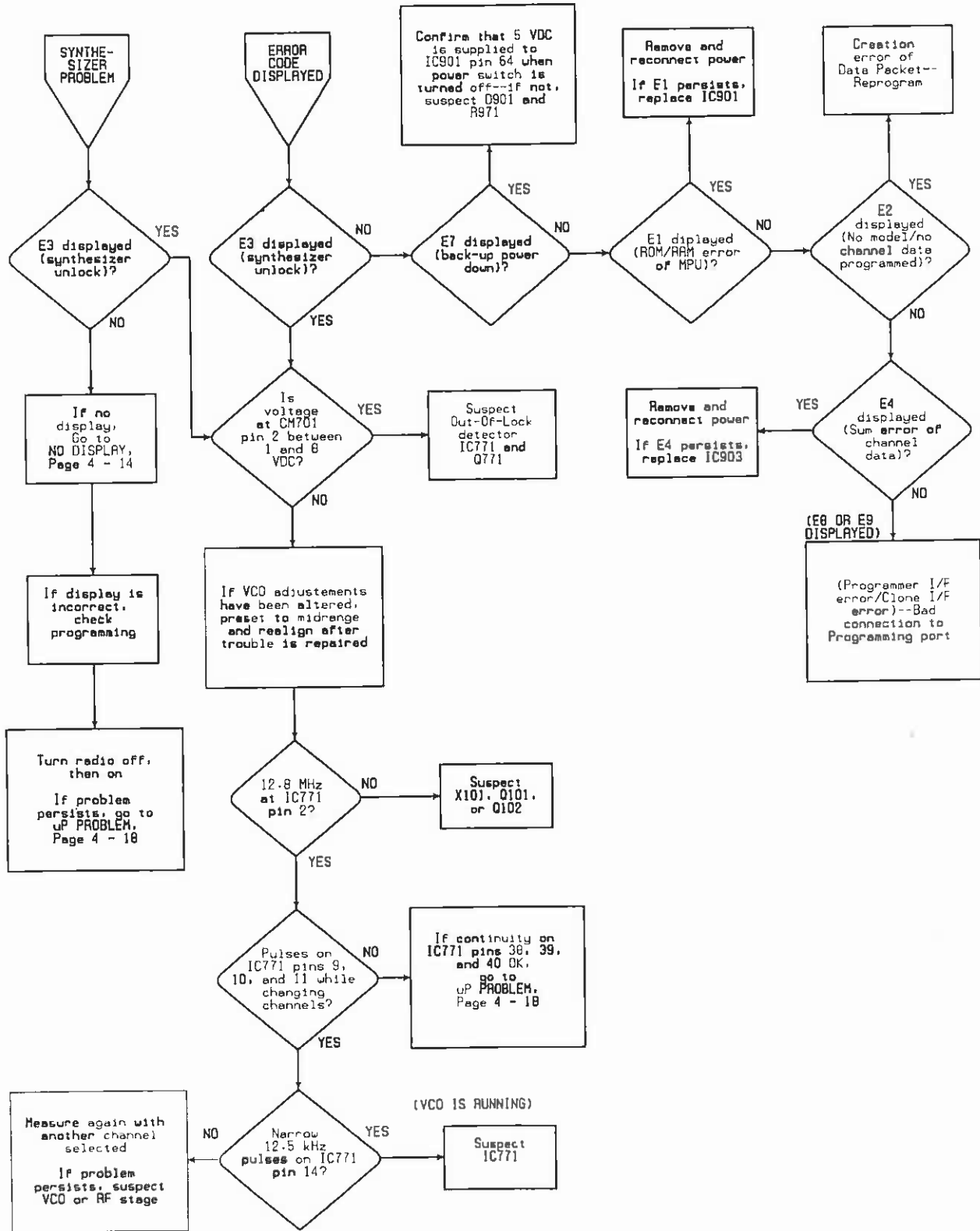
TROUBLESHOOTING CHARTS



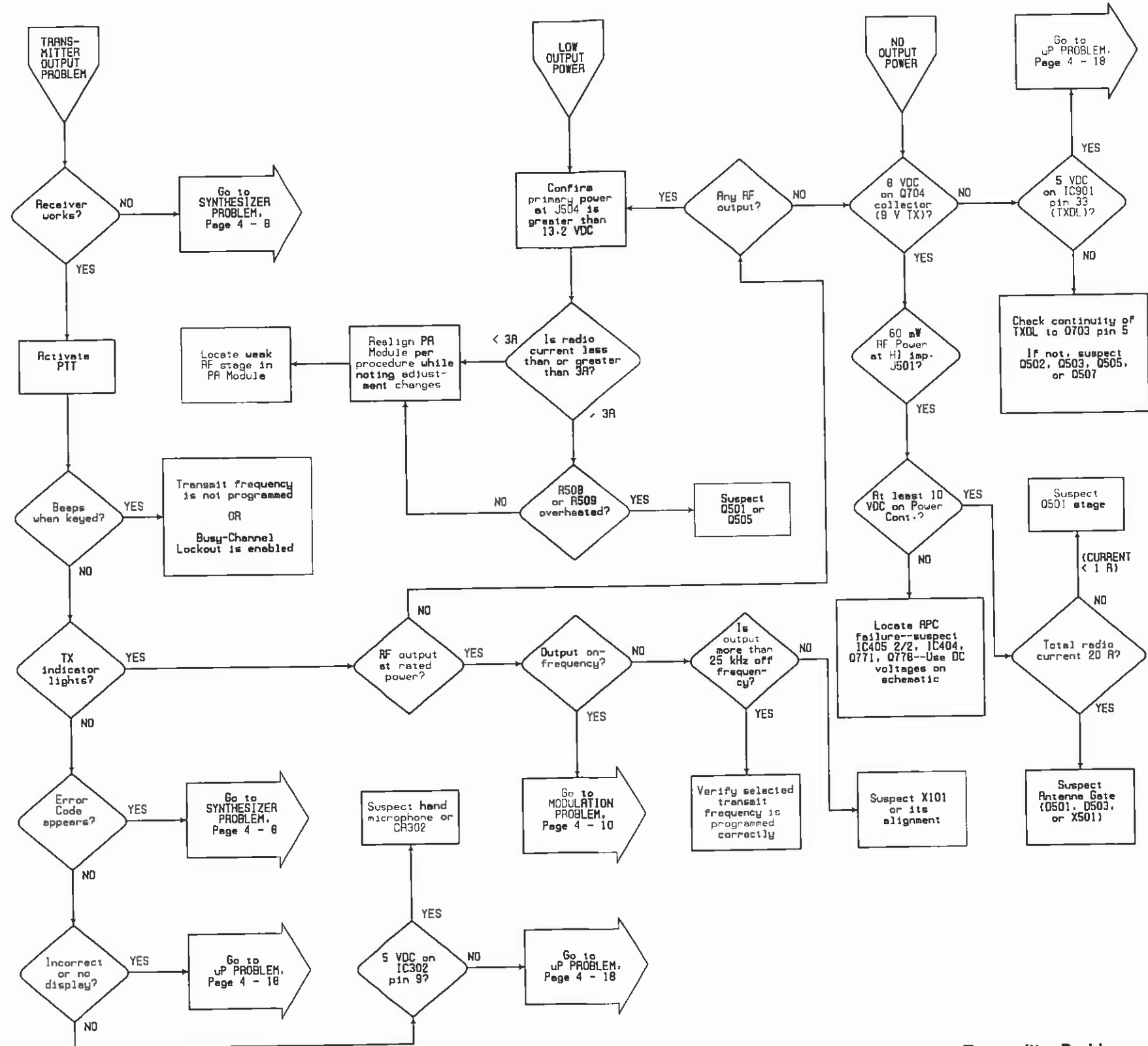
Troubleshooting Chart 4 - 1 – Getting Started

SERVICING

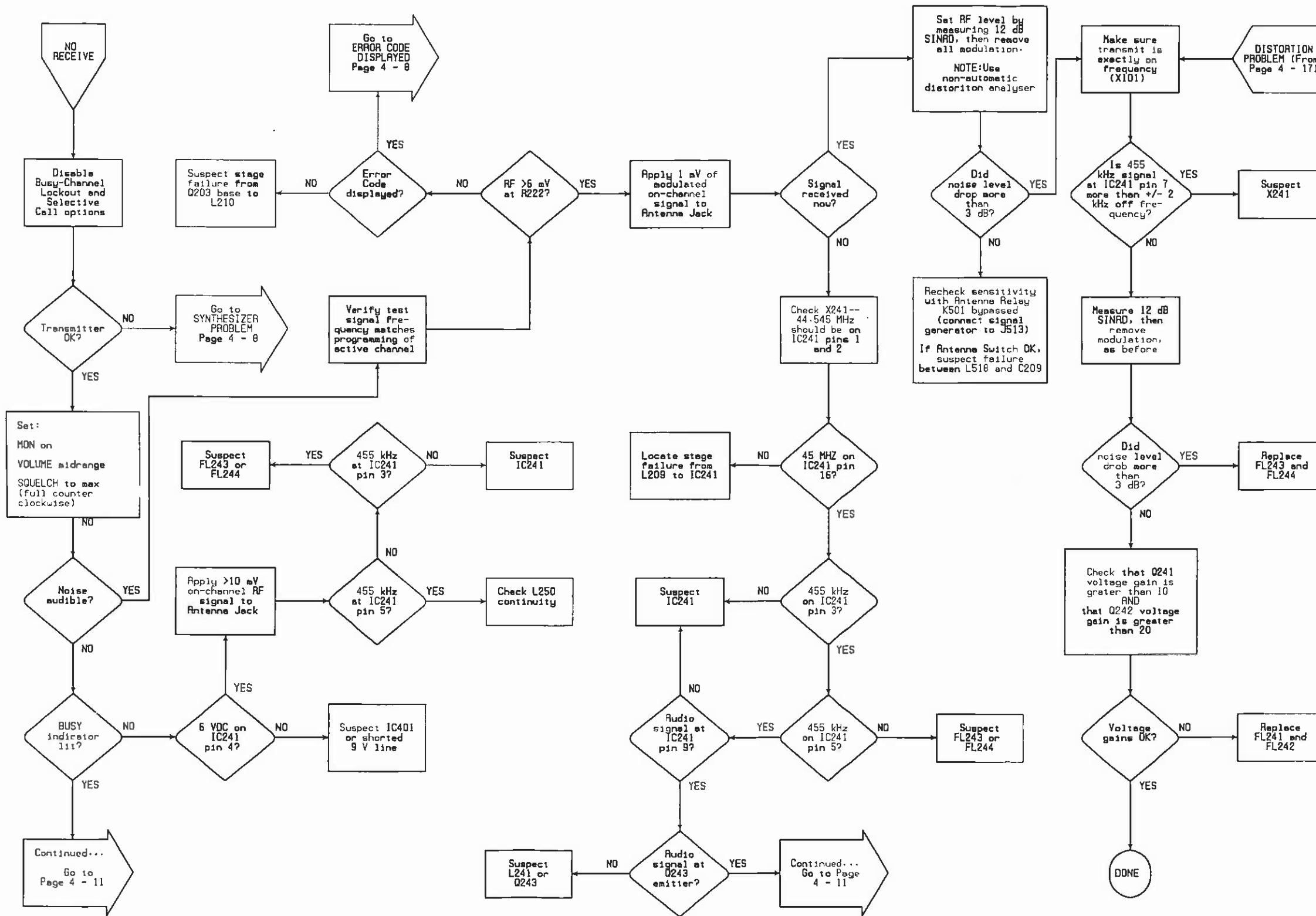
70-1395/1495



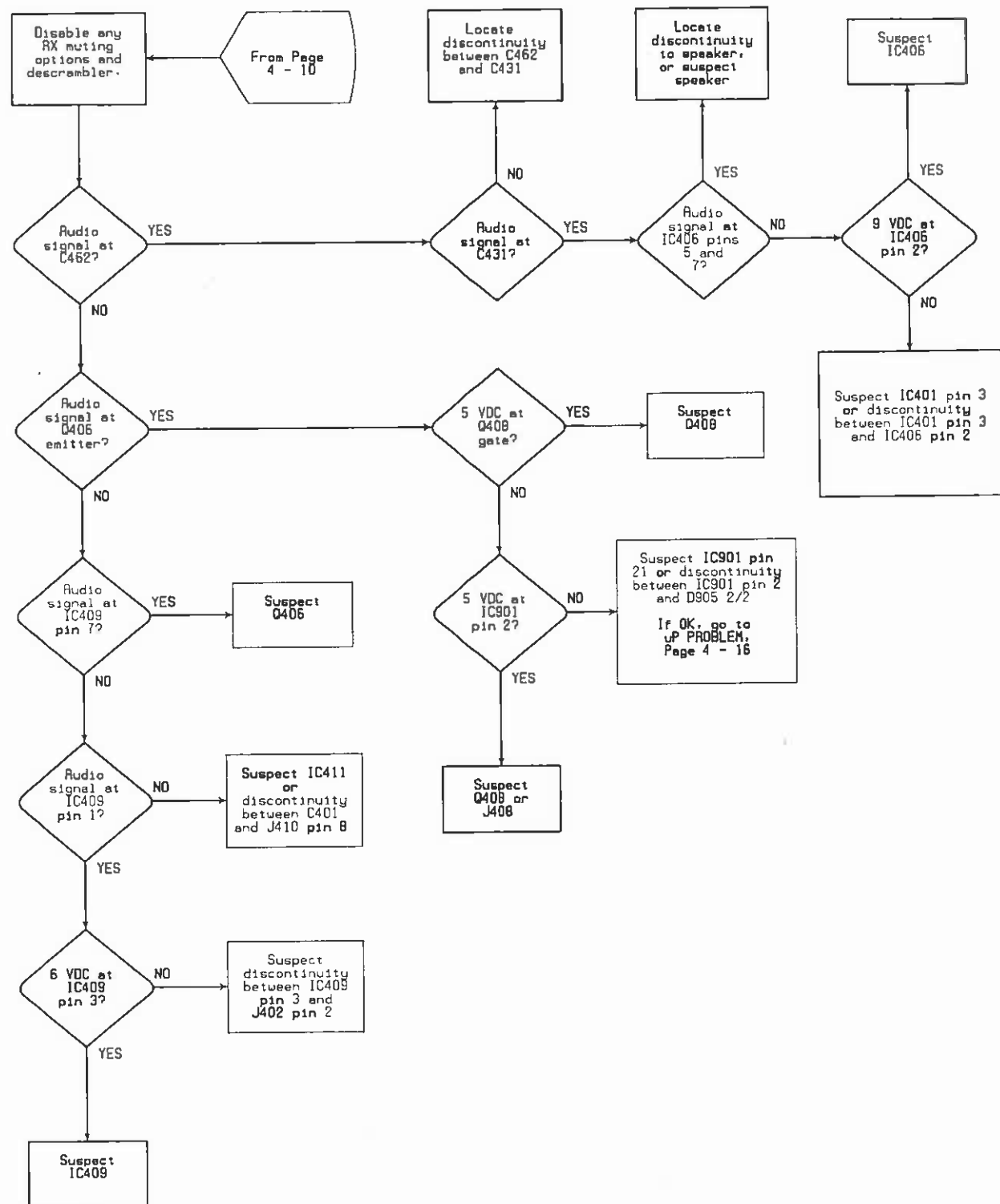
Troubleshooting Chart 4 - 2 -- Synthesizer Problem/Error Code Displayed



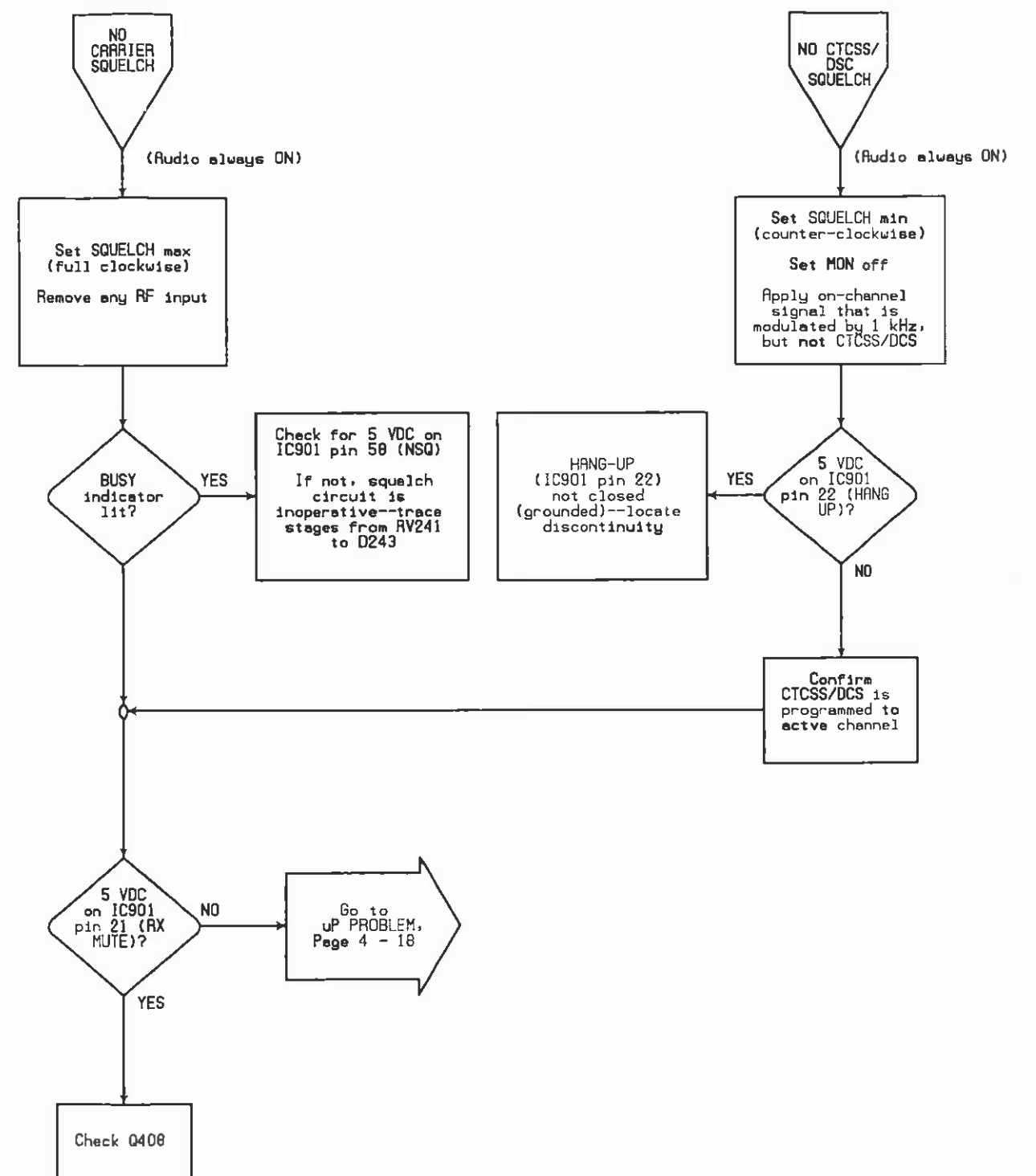
Troubleshooting Chart 4 - 3 -- Transmitter Problem



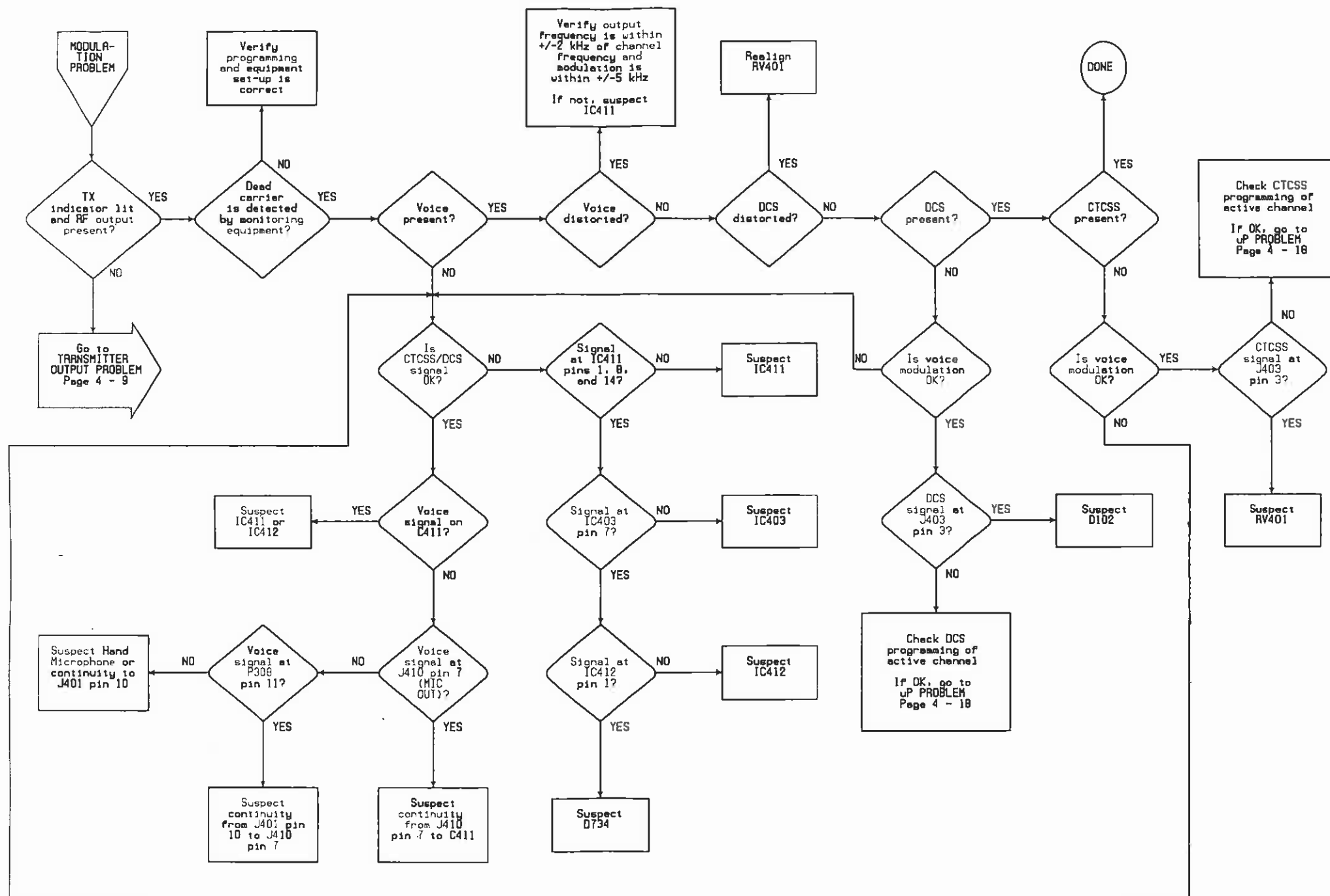
Troubleshooting Chart 4 - 4a - Receiver Problem



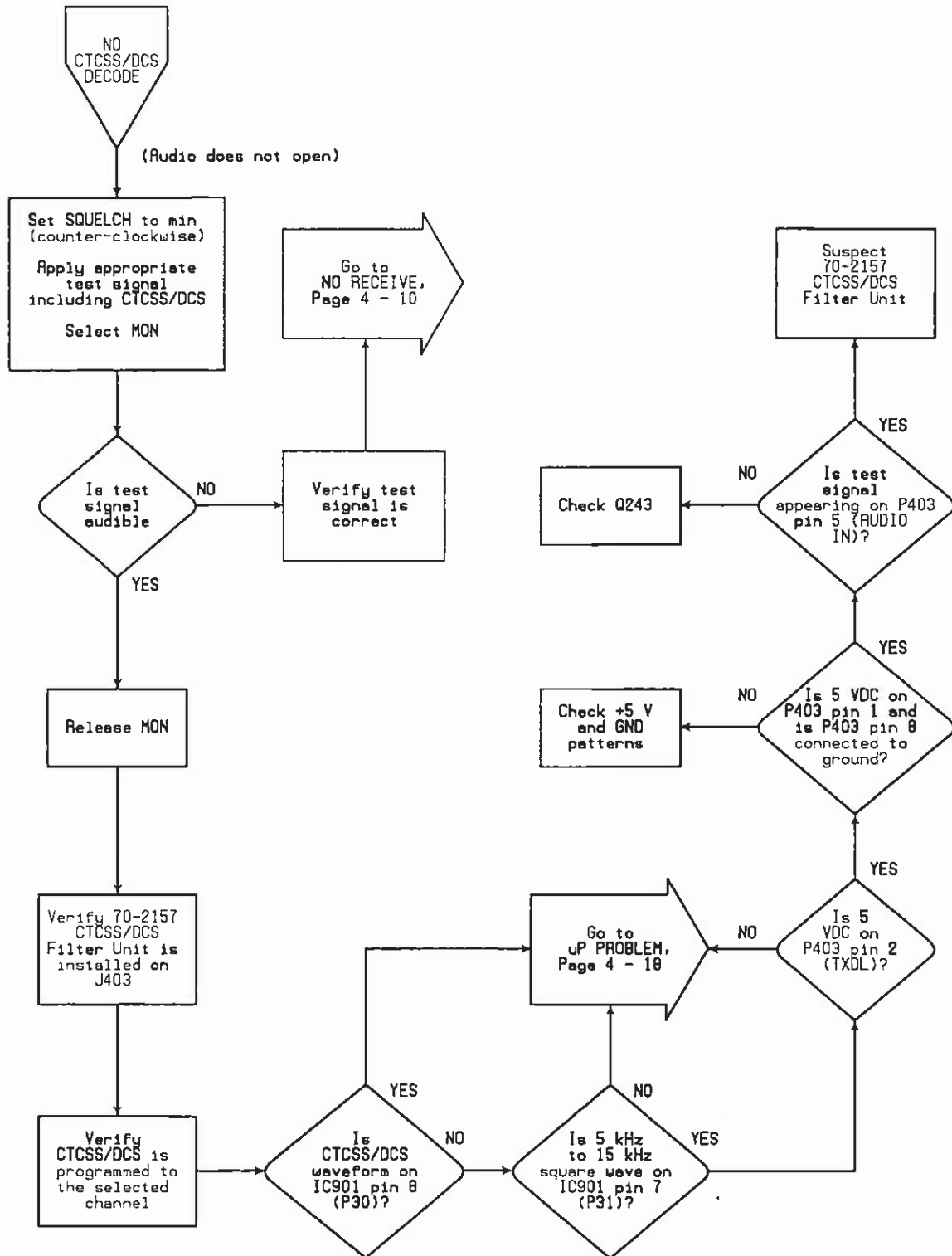
Troubleshooting Chart 4 - 4b - Receiver Problem (Continued)



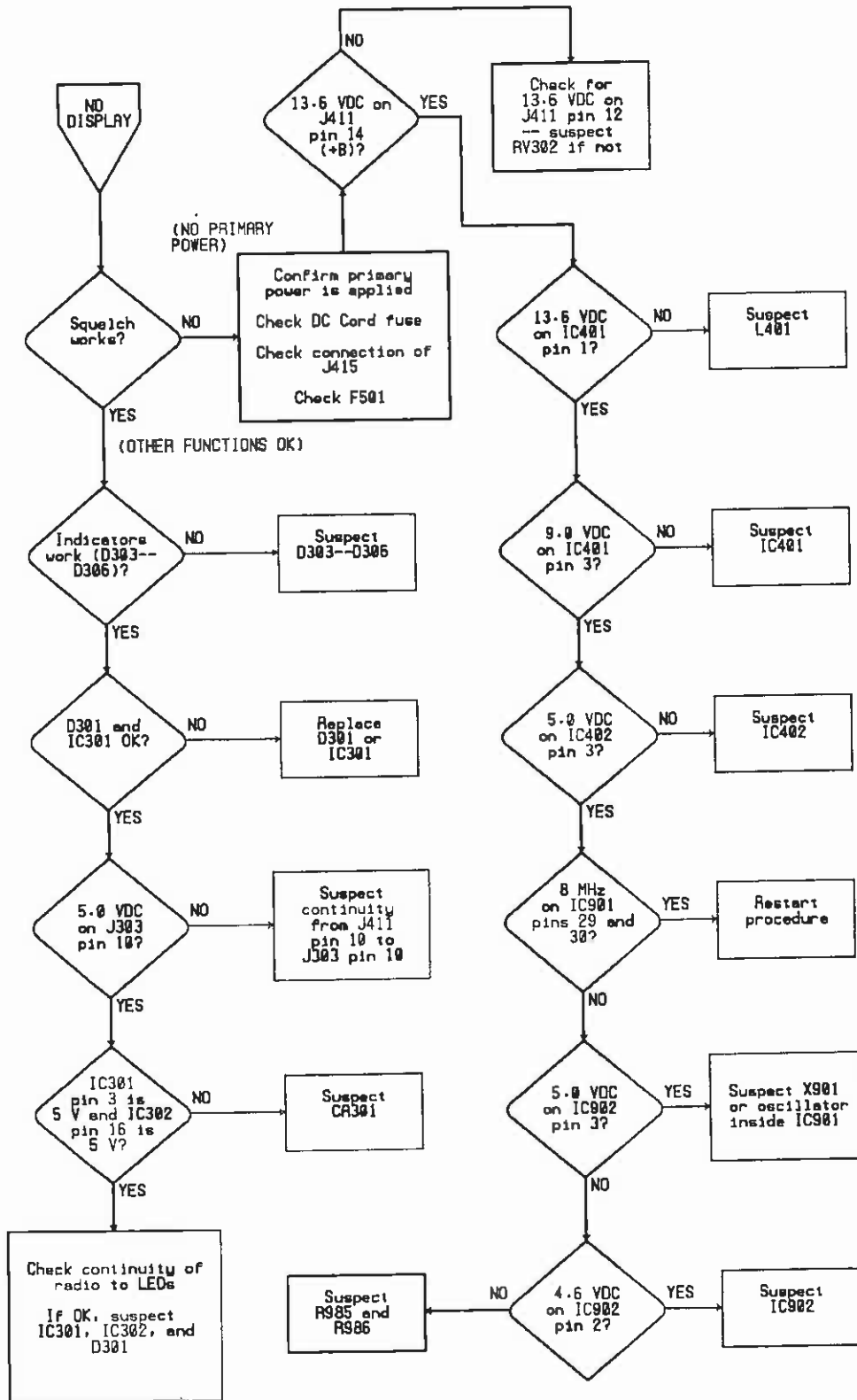
Troubleshooting Chart 4 - 5 - Squelch Problem



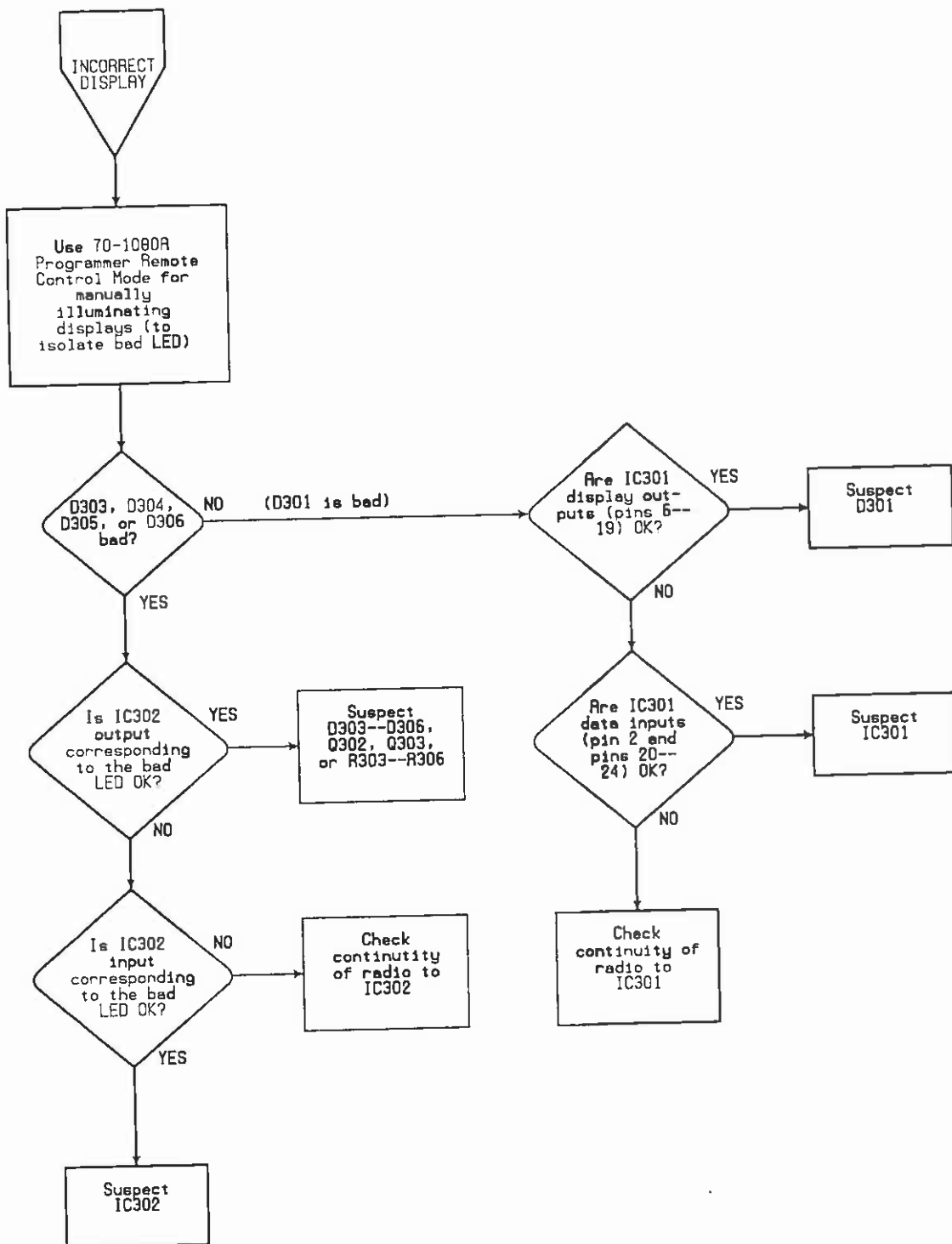
Troubleshooting Chart 4 - 6 - Modulation Problem



Troubleshooting Chart 4 - 7 - No CTCSS/DCS Decode



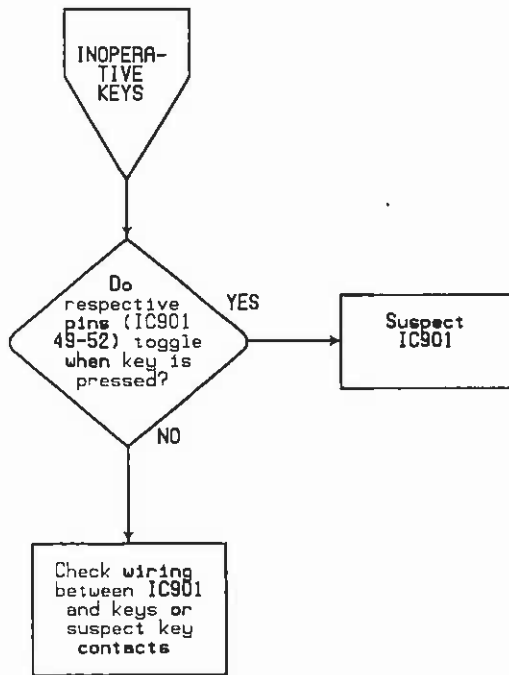
Troubleshooting Chart 4 - 8 — No Display



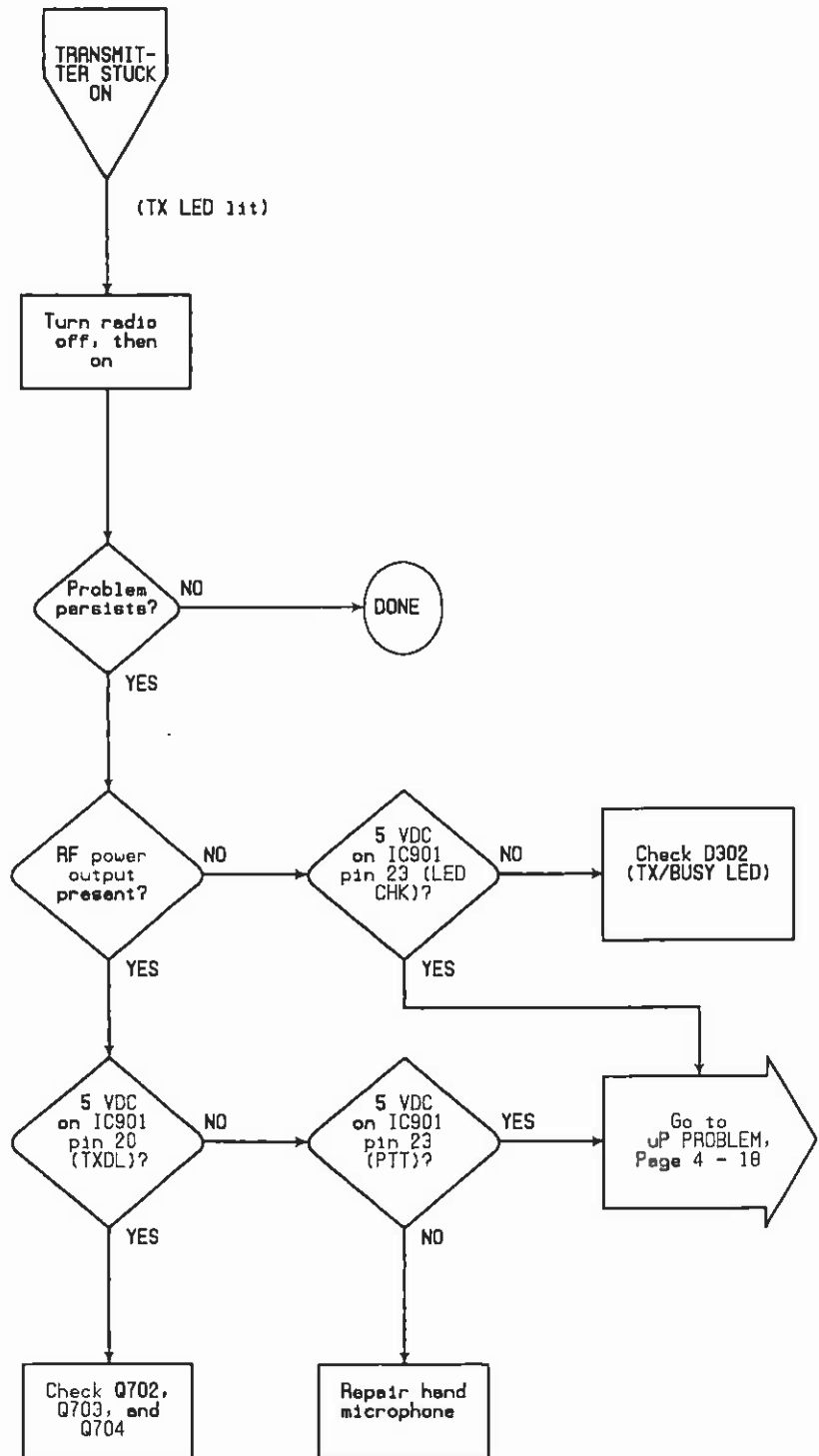
Troubleshooting Chart 4 - 9 - Incorrect Display

SERVICING

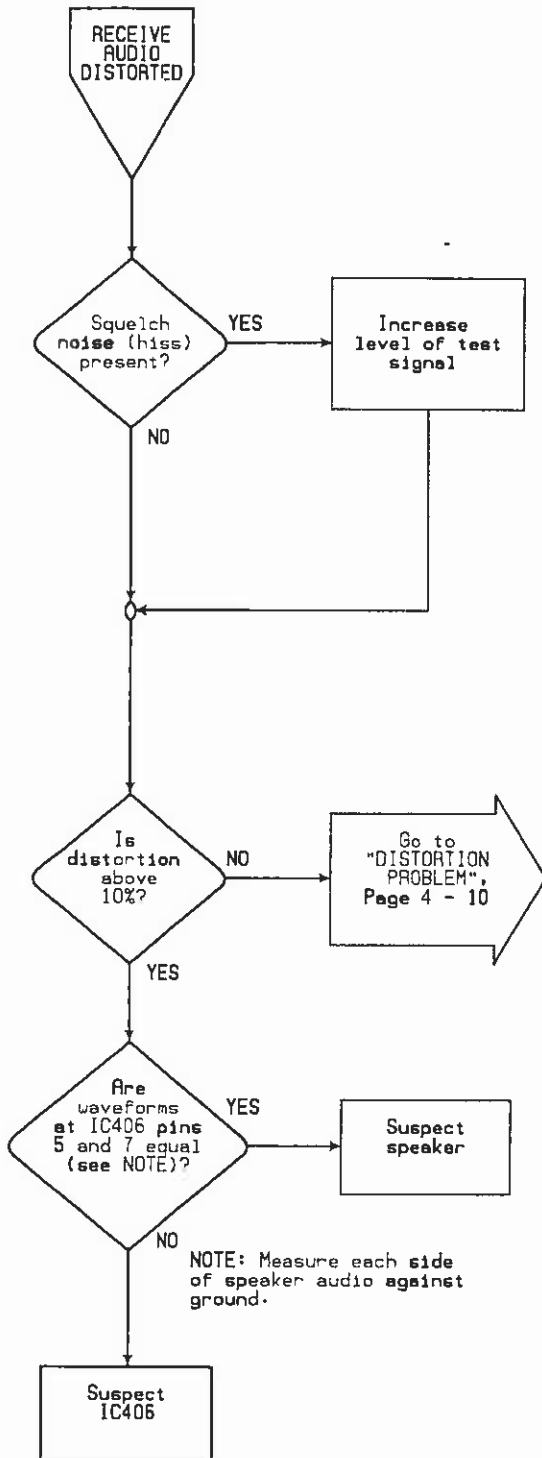
70-1395/1495



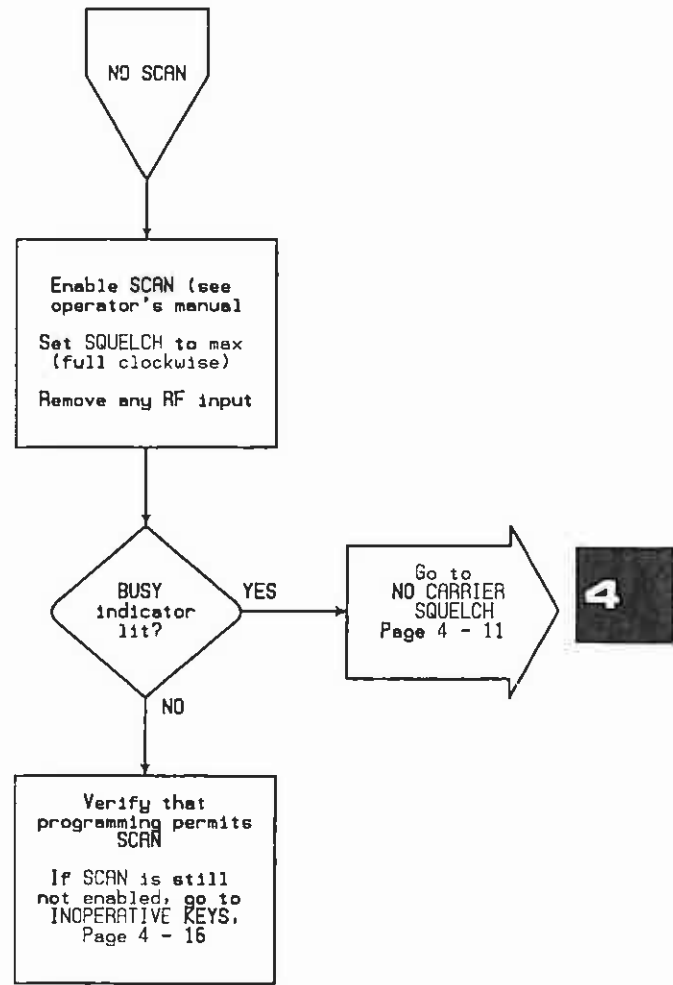
Troubleshooting Chart 4 - 10
— Inoperative Keys



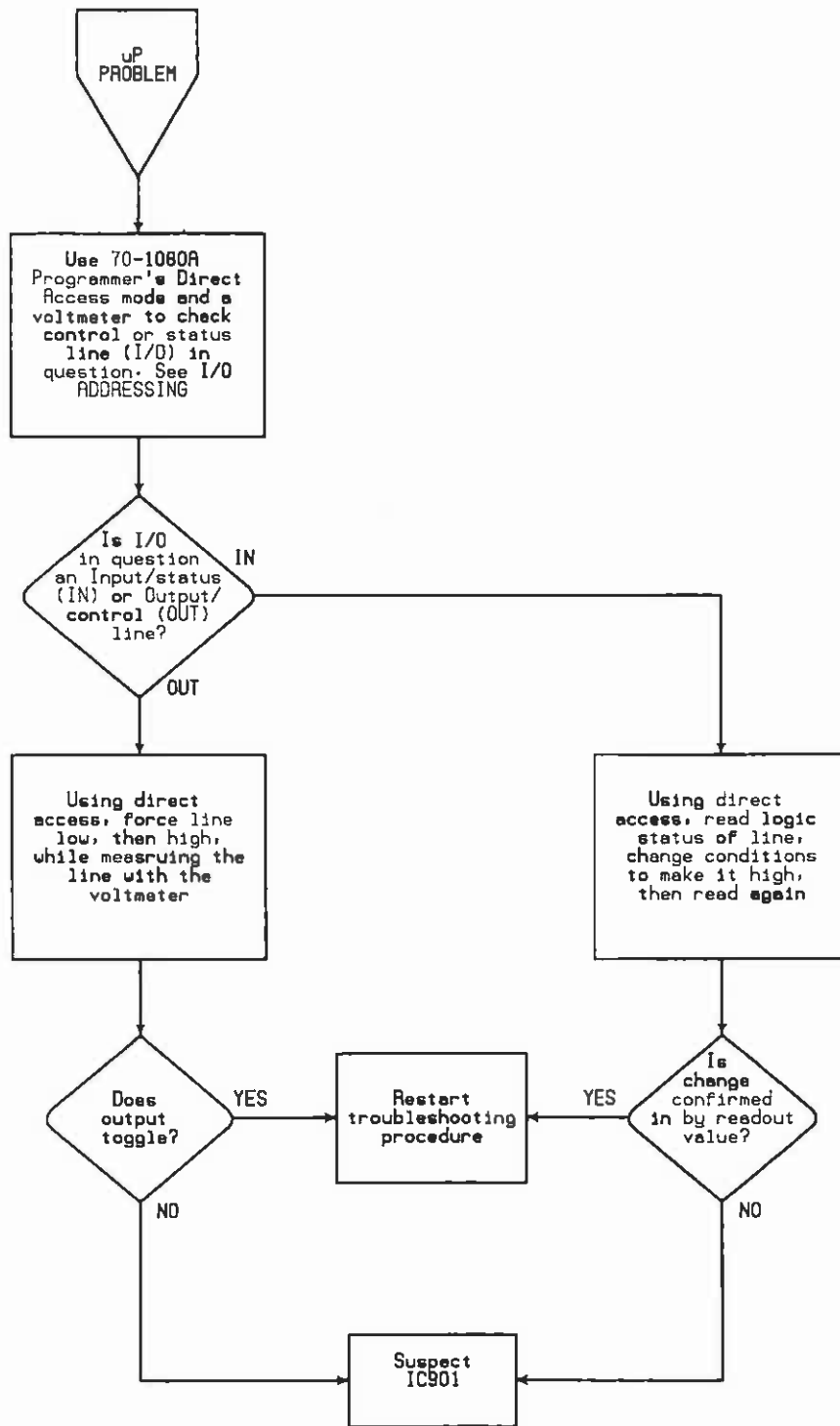
Troubleshooting Chart 4 - 11 — Transmitter Stuck On



Troubleshooting Chart 4 - 12 – Receive Audio Distorted



Troubleshooting Chart 4 - 13 – No Scan



Troubleshooting Chart 4 - 14 – Microprocessor Problem

COMPONENT REPLACEMENT

STATIC POTENTIALS

Many of the transceiver components are susceptible to higher voltages whether they are in or out of a circuit. Avoid static or AC-line potentials when handling components and circuit boards. Prevent damage from electrically "hot" tips that carry AC-line or static potential by using a grounded soldering iron. The only way to alleviate risk of component damage from static discharge is to make sure all of the objects that touch the circuitry during component replacement carry the same potential. Since the soldering iron is grounded, everything else must be grounded: the bench, the equipment being worked on, and you. There usually isn't a need to wire yourself to your bench unless you work on carpeting on dry-air days. Just touch bench ground when you sit down so that you and the grounded work area are at the same potential.

REPLACING CHIP CAPACITORS AND RESISTORS

4

This section describes the best way to remove a chip component and install a new one. Chip components do not have leads, just metallic film on end-surfaces to solder to. Often the surface is tinned with solder. Because the metallic film can be easily damaged by contamination and excessive heat, these components must be soldered very carefully. No chip component can be unsoldered, then resoldered without damage. Always discard a used component.

• ITEMS REQUIRED:

- Grounded temperature-controlled soldering iron with a 1/32 inch flat-blade tip. The tip temperature must be maintained at approximately 600 degrees Fahrenheit.
- 60/40 electronics-grade solder, 22 gauge or thinner, with rosin flux.
- Tweezers or longnose pliers.
- Thin desoldering-wick.
- Isopropyl alcohol or Freon-TF for solvent.
- Rosin solder-flux. DO NOT USE ACID FLUX.

SERVICING

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• **Procedure:**

1. Place the solder iron tip directly on the defective component to melt the glue under the component, then solder as shown in **Figure 4 - 3**. Remove the component with tweezers or longnose pliers. Discard the component.

CAUTION: Application of too much solder can create solder bridges between PC patterns under the soldered component and around the pad.

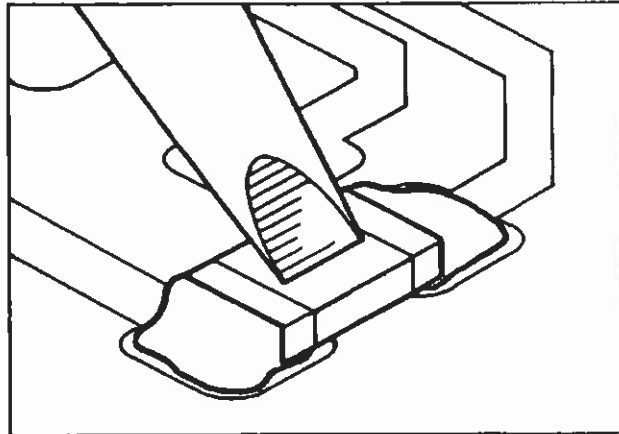


Figure 4 - 3

2. Completely remove old solder, old glue, and any other contaminants from the area with desoldering-wick and solvent.
3. Apply only enough fresh solder to coat the clean PC pad as shown in **Figure 4 - 4**.

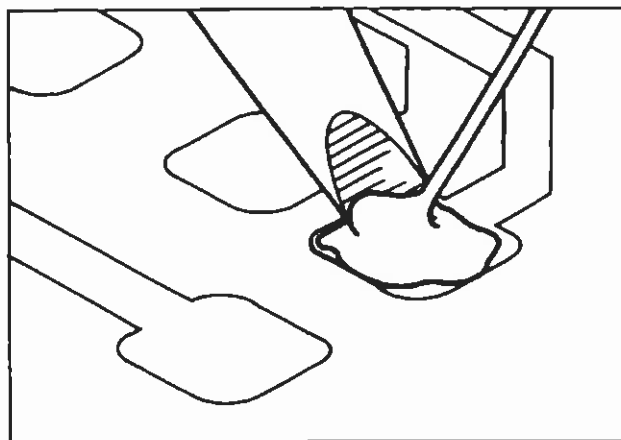


Figure 4 - 4

4. Place component and briefly heat the new solder and pad while holding the component with tweezers. Do not touch the new component with the iron. Only heated solder should touch the component to make a light "tack" bond to it. See Figure 4 - 5.

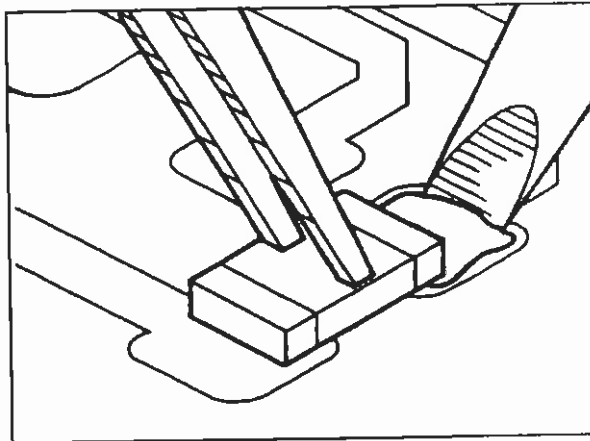


Figure 4 - 5

4

5. With one component end tacked to hold it, the other end can be soldered. Carefully apply heat to the PC pad while adding only enough fresh solder to produce a clean fillet as in Figure 4 - 6—do not apply too much solder, otherwise it may flow underneath and short the pads together. Let the hot solder flow onto the component—do not touch the component with the iron. Repeat to finish the other end of the component. Solder must adhere to all metallic end-surfaces on both ends as shown in Figure 4 - 7.

CAUTION: Avoid direct contact to the chip component with the iron tip. Too much heat and contamination will break down the metallic film on component ends resulting in loss of internal connection (a capacitor is comprised of several wafer plates that connect through the metallic end-surfaces). If satisfactory solder adhesion does not occur, the metallic end surface has been damaged and the chip component should be replaced again. More soldering will only damage the component further.

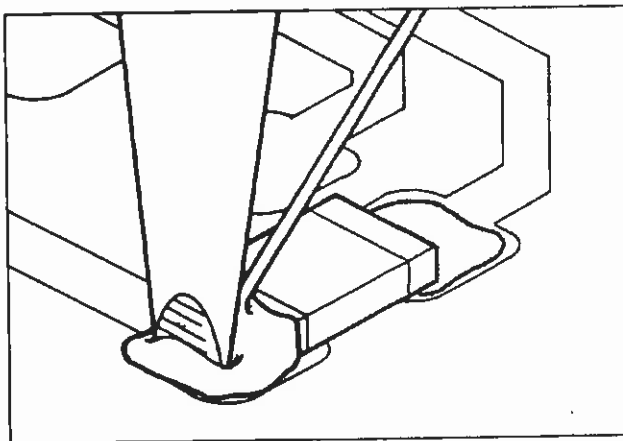


Figure 4 - 6

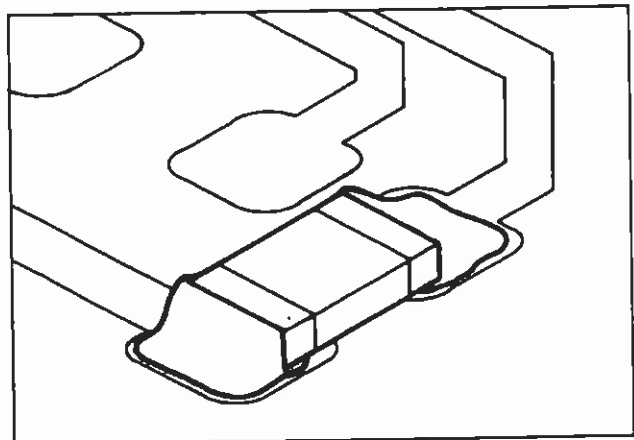


Figure 4 - 7

REPLACING COMPONENTS WITH FEED-THROUGH LEADS

Exercise extreme care when replacing components with leads that feed through a PC board. The copper plating on both sides of the printed circuit board and inside component lead holes easily separates and tears from the PC board when heated.

Use a solder suction tool or braided desoldering-wick to remove solder from component leads, one at a time. Solder must be removed carefully and thoroughly so that the IC can be pulled without resistance. After removing as much solder as possible, use a dental pick or straight-pin to break the leads loose from the inside of the cleaned-out hole. Cutting the defective components away from its leads first makes removing the leads and solder easier.

Before installing a new component, remove all solder from lead holes and make sure the device is oriented properly. Always inspect old part leads for any feed-through plating rings that may have been pulled out of holes. The plating may have completed a circuit. If so, make sure the corresponding lead of the new component is soldered to plating runners on both sides of PC board as shown below.

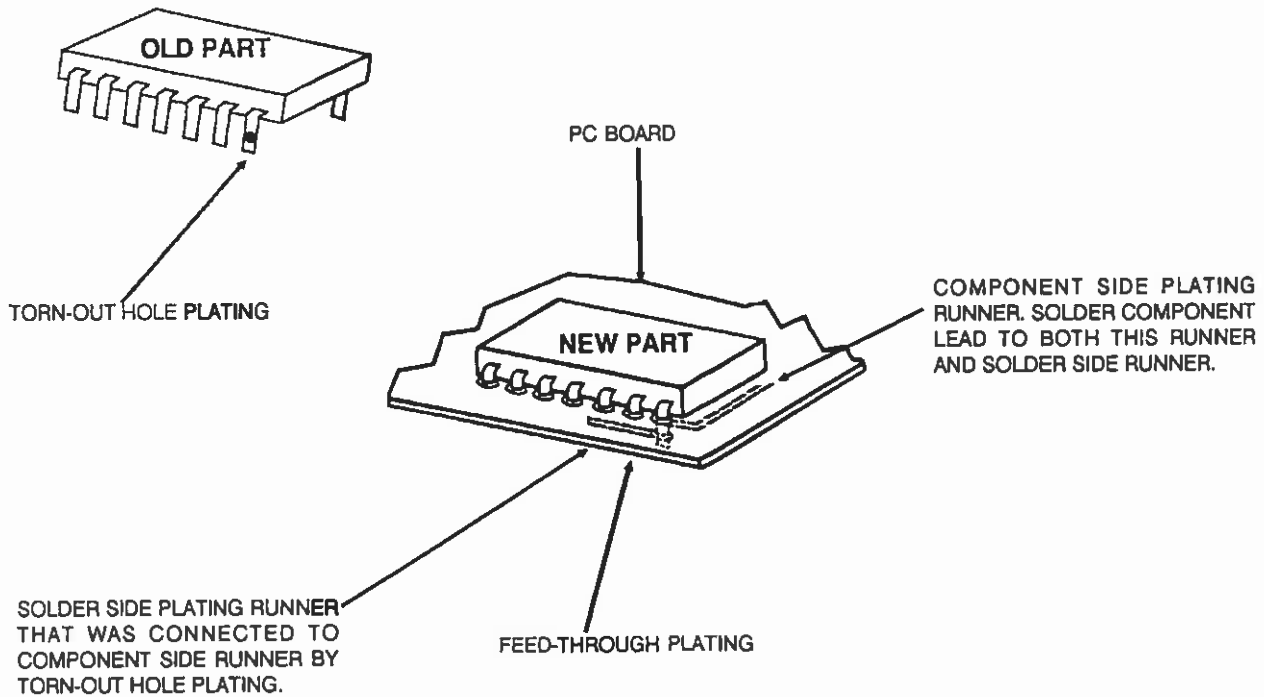


Figure 4 - 8

ELIMINATING RADIO INTERFERENCE

Occasionally, you must contend with Interference from somewhere in the automobile. Interference problems are solved by understanding the Interference and its path into the transceiver, locating its source logically, then eliminating it in the simplest way available.

Interference may be conducted into the transceiver directly, or induced into it, or both. Conducted Interference passes through the DC power leads or the accessory wiring of the radio. Radiated Interference, which can originate from anywhere in the vehicle, simply produces noise voltages on conductors inside the radio or its antenna. See **Figure 4 - 9**.

Conducted Interference is simple noise voltage present in the vehicle electrical system. With many electrical devices turning on and off in a vehicle, current spikes produce voltage drops across wire resistances, causing voltage transients to appear throughout the electrical system. Connecting the radio power leads to this noisy electrical system applies the noise voltage directly to the radio. Most noise voltage is attenuated by power-line filters within the radio; but spikes that are severe enough may become audible.

While Interference conducted through power leads affects only transceiver audio circuitry, induced interference often invades the receiver through the antenna by imitating receiver IF frequencies or channel frequencies. Induced interference occurs when an electromagnetic field penetrates the radio. If an electromagnetic field is strong enough, it can induce noise currents on the radio accessory and power wiring.

IDENTIFYING THE INTERFERENCE

The first step toward eliminating Interference is to identify and characterize it. Listening to the noise can reveal a lot. For example: If the noise heard varies with engine speed, its source must relate to the engine, such as the alternator, ignition system, or tachometer.

Because you are dealing with frequency-modulated equipment, determining if the noise is at receiver-

sensitive frequencies is easy. With all squelch circuits open, simply apply an unmodulated signal to the transceiver that is strong enough (10 mV at the Antenna Jack) to overcome any high frequency noise signal that could invade below. If noise remains, interference is at low frequencies that can enter only by proximity coupling to radio wiring or direct conduction.

Next, power the radio with an independent 12 V power source (such as another car battery). Isolate by moving wiring and/or the radio while listening for changes in the noise level. If the noise stopped when you connected the independent power source, noise voltages are conducting through on the positive circuit or the ground (see **ELIMINATING CONDUCTED NOISE**).

ELIMINATING CONDUCTED NOISE

If noise voltage is present on the power leads, there may be defective equipment in the vehicle electrical system that needs repair. An alternator with a bad diode has a large current ripple on its output, which produces a whine in the transceiver that varies in pitch with engine speed. Its current capacity is limited, but vehicle operation will not be noticeably impaired. Lights that dim during large current demands are a good sign of such a defect.

Another possible source of conducted interference is a fan motor in the same circuit to which the radio is connected. Because a fan also induces interference, confirm that noise is conducted into the radio (see **IDENTIFYING THE INTERFERENCE**). If the interference is conducted into the DC power leads of the radio, find a power connection point in the electrical system for the transceiver that is further from the fan circuit.

Noise voltages can also be added to the radio DC power input via the ground path. This is a condition where a high, noisy current shares the ground path of the radio equipment. For example:

Ground current of a fan motor finds its way to the vehicle battery through segments of metal body A-frame assemblies (see **Figure 4 - 10**). If the electri-

ELECTROMAGNETIC RADIATION AT RECEIVER CHANNEL AND/OR I.F. FREQUENCIES

IGNITION COIL

SPARK LEAKAGE

MODERN ELECTRONIC DEVICE WITH AN INTERNAL OSCILLATOR THAT PRODUCES INDUCED INTERFERENCE

55 MPH

ADDING AN RF CHOKE SHORTENS ANTENNA-LIKE PORTION OF WIRE

SEGMENT OF LEAD IN WIRING ACTS AS RADIATING ANTENNA

RADIO

NOISE VOLTAGE ACROSS R_w IS CONDUCTED DIRECTLY INTO THE TRANSCEIVER

IGNITION SWITCH

VOLTAGE PRODUCED BY HIGH-CURRENT PULSES THROUGH R_w

WIRE RESISTANCE (R_w)

ALTERNATOR WITH BAD INTERNAL DIODE

HIGH CURRENT PULSES ARE SMOOTHED BY BATTERY CAPACITY

HIGH CURRENT PULSES CAUSED BY DEFECTIVE ALTERNATOR

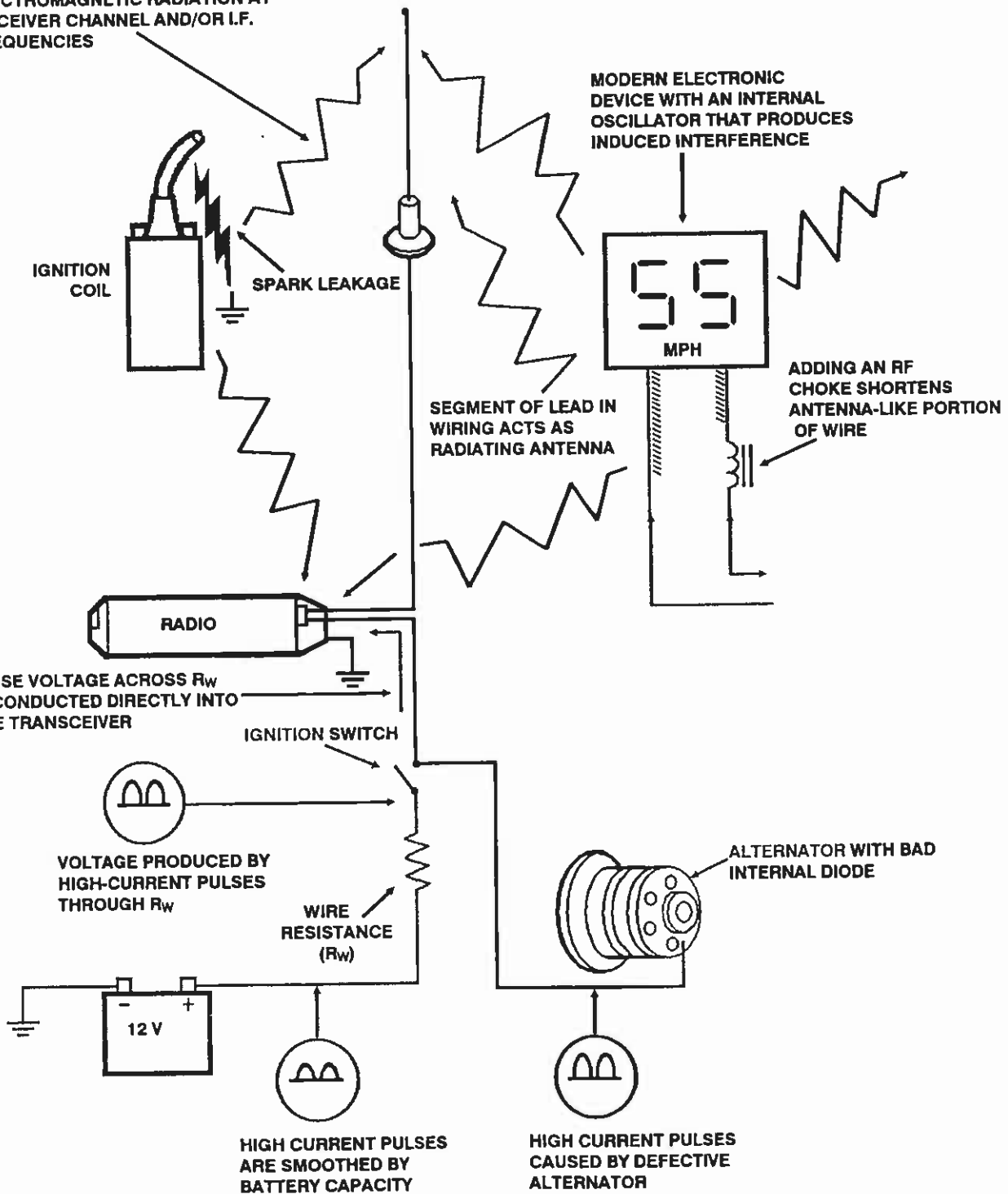


Figure 4 - 9 - Interference Paths

cal bond between two parts is weak, and the radio ground current must also travel through this weak joint, a voltage drop induced across the joint by the fan current will appear at the radio power plug.

To avoid a noisy ground, connect radio ground closer to the vehicle battery.

ELIMINATING RADIATED INTERFERENCE

If DC power source substitution proves interference is not conducted into the power leads, two likely sources of radiated interference are sparks and high frequency oscillators. Modern vehicles use many electronic accessories and systems that may produce a hash or whine in the transceiver. Oscillators within these devices, which sometimes are poorly shielded, may radiate an electromagnetic field at frequencies many multiples of the oscillator frequency.

Again, listen to the noise to learn about its source. Unless the interfering automobile accessory is part of engine operation, the noise won't vary with engine speed. The interfering accessory can be isolated by temporarily removing power to it and checking for absence of noise.

Because the lead-in wires of an automobile device can become radiating antennas, induced interference is more often radiated from the automobile accessory wiring than the accessory itself. Such interference can be inductively coupled into nearby radio power and accessory wiring or radiated toward the antenna.

Check that the radio wiring does not run next to, nor parallel with, vehicle wiring. Move the wiring to identify and/or solve this problem.

If necessary, RF chokes can be connected in series with the "hot" lead-in wires of the interfering device, close to its housing to kill the antenna effect. Usually, "hot" wires can be identified if the noise volume changes with wire movement.

Radiated interference may also enter through the antenna. This can be verified by substituting the an-

tenna and its cable with a 50 Ω RF dummy load and short cable. The dummy load is necessary to properly balance the receiver input and give comparable results. If the noise stops, interference was entering the antenna. The only way to solve this sort of interference problem is to eliminate radiation at the source with RF chokes as described above. Sometimes, positioning the antenna further from the interfering accessory may help.

ELIMINATING INTERFERENCE FROM SPARKS

Sparks produce electromagnetic energy over a large area of the RF spectrum. This energy usually invades the receiver input through the antenna. Therefore, the problem must be resolved at the source.

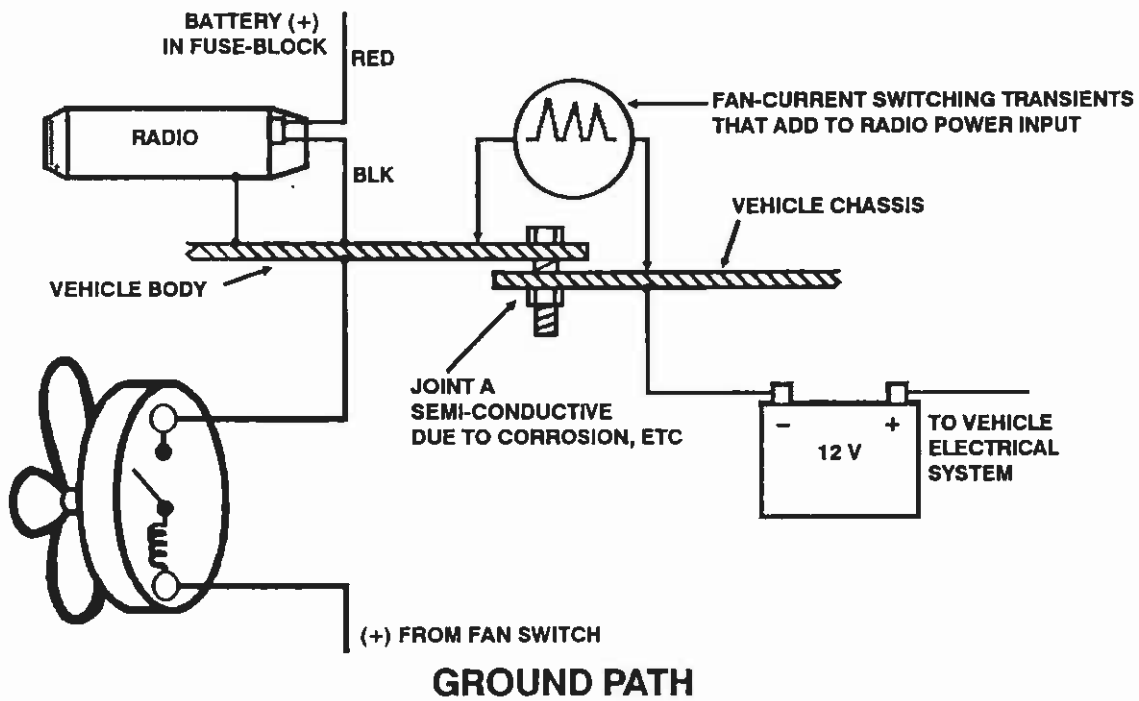
Modern vehicles use higher voltage ignition systems. As a result, electrical leakage occurs more easily through cracks and contaminants. If the interference produces a buzz while the engine is idling, and the buzz increases in pitch with engine speed, sparks are leaking to ground before distribution to the spark-plug wires. Check the ignition coil, its high voltage wire, and distributor cap for signs of arcing through cracks and burns or over dirt.

If the interference produces a repetitive popping sound while the engine is idling, and it increases in rate with engine speed, a single spark plug or wire are suspect. Check the distributor cap, spark plug wires, and spark plugs for cracks, burns, and dirt.

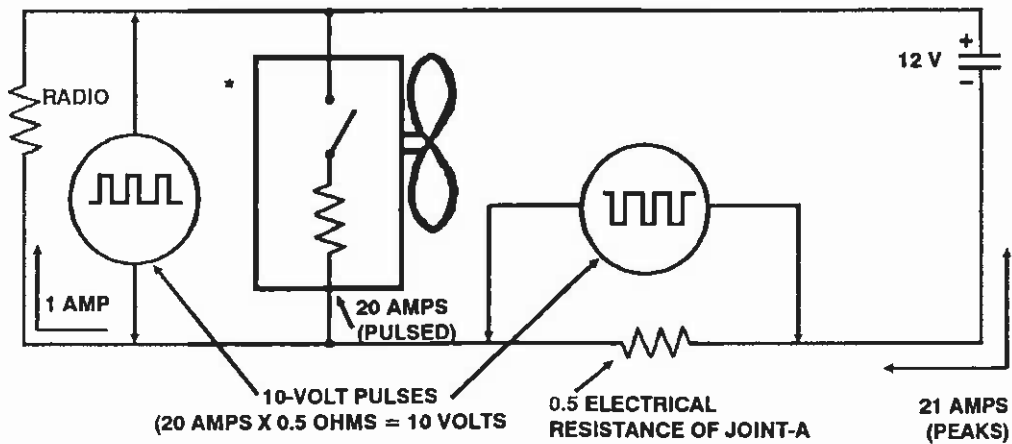
Spark plug and ignition coil wires in modern vehicles are made with suppressive (resistive) conductors to reduce electromagnetic radiation. This may not be the case in older vehicles. Check with an ohmmeter.

Interference from sparks made by fan motor brushes produces a whine that varies with fan speed. Badly worn brushes or bearings cause excessive sparks, and you may need to replace them. A 0.1 μF coaxial capacitor can be connected to the positive lead as close to the motor as practical to reduce radiated interference. The capacitor body must connect securely to the grounded motor housing.

4



*THIS FAN MODEL EXCLUDES IT'S INDUCTANCE WHICH WOULD MAGNIFY THE ILLUSTRATED EFFECT



EQUIVALENT CIRCUIT

Figure 4 - 10 - A Noisy Ground

DC VOLTAGE CHARTS

Table 4 - 1 — Transistors

NAME	MODE	BASE	COLLECTOR	EMITTER
Q1	RX TX	0.7 0.0	0.0 5.0	0.0 0.0
Q2	RX	0.0-0.7	0.0-5.0	0.0
Q101	RX/TX	3.1	4.8	2.6
Q102	RX/TX	3.2	4.7	2.6
Q131	TX	0.9	7.6	0.7
Q201	RX	0.9	7.2	0.1
Q203	RX	0.7	6.2	0.5
Q243	RX	3.1	9.1	2.2
Q244	RX	2.4	4.3	1.7
Q301	RX/TX	4.4	3.4	5.0
Q501	TX	0.3	4.0—12.5	0.0
Q502	TX	0.0	11.0	0.0
Q503	TX	0.0	12.5	0.0
Q504	TX	12.5	5.4	13.6
Q505	TX	0.0	12.5	0.0
Q507	TX	0.0	12.5	0.0
Q510	TX	0.7	0.6	0.0
Q701	RX/TX	9.0	9.1	8.2
Q712	RX	1.6	7.0	0.9
Q732	TX	1.0	7.6	0.4
Q733	RX/TX	1.8	8.3	1.3
Q734	TX	1.8	8.2	1.3
Q773	RX/TX	0.0	—	0.0
Q774	RX/TX	9.0	—	9.0
Q775	RX/TX	9.0	9.0	9.0
Q776	RX/TX	0.0	0.0	0.0

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Table 4 - 2 — Transistor Packs

NAME	MODE	PIN NO.					
		1	2	3	4	5	6
Q302	RX	0.0	5.0	0.0	0.0	5.0	0.0
Q303	RX	0.0	5.0	0.0	0.0	5.0	0.0
Q401	RX/TX	0.1	0.7	7.6	0.0	0.0	0.0
Q403	RX/TX	13.1	9.1	6.4	0.0	0.0—5.0	0.0—4.3
Q702	RX	7.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.2
	TX	7.6	0.0	7.5	7.5	8.0	8.2
Q703	RX	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.0	4.6	0.0
	TX	2.9	2.9	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0
Q771	RX/TX	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.6	0.0
Q772	RX/TX	0.0	4.6	4.4	9.0	4.6	0.0
Q778	RX/TX	4.6	4.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Table 4 - 3 — Integrated Circuits, 8 Pins or Less

NAME	MODE	PIN NO.							
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
IC401	RX/TX	13.5	0.0	9.1	—	—	—	—	—
IC402	RX/TX	13.5	0.0	5.0	—	—	—	—	—
IC406	RX	6.5	6.5	6.4	0.0	6.0	13.5	6.5	—
IC408	TX	4.0	0.0	8.3	0.0	1.3	9.1	3.6	—
IC409	RX	4.0	0.0	—	0.0	1.3	9.1	3.6	—
IC412	TX	2.3	0.0	2.5	5.0	—	—	—	—
IC902	RX/TX	4.9	4.9	0.0	—	—	—	—	—
IC903	RX/TX	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.2	—	1.2	9.1	3.6

Table 4 - 4 — FET's

NAME	MODE	GATE 1	GATE 2	DRAIN	SOURCE
Q241	RX	0.0	—	9.0	2.2
Q242	RX	0.0	—	9.0	0.52
Q408	UNSQ	4.7	—	5.0	5.0
	SQ	0.0	—	5.0	5.0
Q711	RX	3.4	4.7	7.8	3.0
Q731	TX	3.4	4.7	7.8	3.0

Table 4 - 5 —Integrated Circuits, 13 to 16 Pins

NAME	MODE	PIN NO.							
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
IC1	RX/TX	—	—	—	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.2
IC2	TX	—	—	—	—	5.0	0.0	0.0	2.3
	RX	—	—	—	—	0.0	5.0	0.0	2.3
IC50	RX/TX	1.7	1.7	1.7	5.0	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7
IC241	UNSQ	6.7	6.6	6.6	6.8	6.4	6.4	6.4	6.8
	SQ	6.7	6.0	6.6	6.8	6.4	6.4	6.4	6.8
IC301	RX/TX	0.0	—	5.0	—	—	—	—	—
IC302	RX/TX	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.0
IC404	RX/TX	4.7	8.5	9.1	0.0	0.1	4.8	0.0	0.0
IC411	RX/TX	4.7	4.7	4.7	9.0	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.7
IC771	RX/TX	2.3	2.3	4.7	4.7	4.6	0.0	4.7	3.2
IC772	RX/TX	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	9.0	9.0	0.0	0.7

4

NAME	MODE	PIN NO.							
		9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
IC1	RX/TX	—	0.0	—	0.0	2.3	—	—	—
IC2	TX	2.3	2.3	2.3	5.0	0.0	5.0	—	—
	RX	2.3	2.3	0.0	5.0	5.0	—	—	—
IC50	RX/TX	1.7	1.7	0.0	1.7	1.7	—	—	—
IC241	UNSQ	2.8	0.7	0.8	3.0	0.0	3.0	0.0	1.8
	SQ	2.8	0.7	0.8	3.1	6.3	4.7	0.0	1.8
IC301	RX/TX	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
IC302	RX/TX	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5.0
IC404	RX/RX	8.5	9.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	9.0	—	—
IC411	RX/TX	4.7	4.7	0.0	4.7	4.7	4.7	—	—
IC771	RX/TX	0.0	4.8	0.1	—	—	—	4.6	3.5
IC772	RX/TX	0.7	0.7	0.7	9.0	9.0	9.1	—	—

TRANSCEIVER ERROR CODES

When the Syn-Tech XTR radio is turned on, it performs a self-test that reports success by illuminating all displays and indicators momentarily. If a problem occurs, the radio will beep and an error code will appear in the channel display. Please note that multiple error codes will be displayed in sequence when the radio is turned on if multiple problems exist. In many cases, the error display can be cleared by pressing any button, but will re-occur at the next unit power-up.

CODE	MEANING
E1	Microcomputer error — ROM/RAM
E2	No Model/No Channel Data Programmed
E3	Synthesizer Unlock
E4	Sum error of channel data
E7*	Power disconnected — previous front panel control conditions were lost
E8	Programming I/F error
E9	Clone I/F error

*Note that E7 is the normal power-up display when the power has been disconnected for some period of time. When E7 is displayed, it simply means that the last selected channel number and front panel switch configuration (SCAN on or off, etc.) has been lost. All basic radio data (channel frequencies, etc.) is written in non-volatile memory and cannot be changed or lost without reprogramming.

SECTION 5

CIRCUIT DESCRIPTION

CIRCUIT DESCRIPTIONS

70-1395/1495

NOTES

The SYN-TECH XTR 70-1395/1495 High Power radio unit is made up of three major sections on two PC boards. The RF Section and the Logic Section are located on one board (TR-1517), and the PA Section is located on another (PA-1554).

RF SECTION

The RF Section consists of a frequency synthesizer, a transmit modulator, a receiver, and receive audio amplifier circuits

SYNTHESIZER

Radio frequency signals for transmission and receiver injection are produced by voltage-controlled oscillator (VCO) in a phase-lock loop (PLL) configuration.

• Voltage Controlled Oscillator

In this radio, two VCO's are used — Q731 operates in transmit mode to generate transmit frequencies; Q711 operates in receive mode to generate receive injection frequencies. Each is buffered independently: by Q732 and Q712 respectively. Outputs of the buffers are amplified by Q131 and Q203 respectively. RF signal at receiver injection frequency ($F_c + 45.0$ MHz) is applied from the LO amplifier Q203 in the receiver circuit. RF signal from Q131 is amplified further by the PA portion.

When the frequency of the VCO output drifts away from the desired value, the loop adjusts the steering voltage to compensate.

A single VCO tank can tune across the entire 26 MHz channel spread. Only one of the two tanks is switched in at a time and it is selected by TXDL from the Logic portion. The microcomputer sets TXDL to logic low during transmit mode.

Resonance of each VCO tank is voltage-tuned by varactor diodes D711 and D731 respectively. Loop steering voltage applies reverse bias to all these varactor diodes simultaneously. As steering voltage increases, varactor diode capacitance decreases: thus, net capacitance in each tank decreases, which increases resonant frequency of the tanks.

• Loop Dividers

The amplitude of the VCO signal from Q734 collector for TX and Q733 collector for RX is sufficient to feed prescaling frequency divider involved in IC771, which applies an output pulse to once every 64 or 65 input cycles. Additional frequency division is also performed within IC771 to produce 2.5 kHz.

X101 is a temperature-compensated crystal oscillator that produces a reference frequency of exactly 12.8 MHz. The reference frequency is divided by IC771 to produce 2.5 kHz that is compared to the down-counted 2.5 kHz sample of VCO output.

Normally the loop response is slowed enough by lag-lead filter to block 2.5 kHz reference noise and prevent loop correction of voice modulation during transmit. Higher active filter rolloff frequency is selected by the microcomputer system on the Logic portion when the radio changes channels or it is keyed and unkeyed, by a logic low applied to the base of Q772. This increase in loop response speeds locking time.

A connection from an intermediate point in the phase/frequency comparator in IC771 is made at pin 7. When the loop is out of lock, the down-counted VCO sample is not in phase with the 2.5 kHz reference and low going pulses appear here, which produce a logic low at pin 7. This logic low is applied to Q778 through Q771 to switch Q403-2/2 and Q504. Q504 then clamps off bias to transmit PA preamplifier Q501 to prevent emission of erratic signals generated by the uncontrolled VCO.

• Modulator

Voice signals from the hand-microphone are applied to the active filter composed of IC411, where frequency response is pre-emphasized and splatter filtered. Gain is such that the stronger signals bring

CIRCUIT DESCRIPTIONS

70-1395/1495

IC411 output into clipping, which limits modulation. Harmonics above the 3 kHz modulation pass-band are removed by the 2.5 kHz pi-network in IC411. Modulation signals are then adjusted by IC408 and IC404 so that modulation at limiting will produce transmitted carrier deviation of ± 5 kHz. Output of processed voice signals at IC411-pin 14 is fed to the gain control IC408, where the control voltage is fed from the D/A converter IC404 controlled by the command via the 70-1080A programmer.

RECEIVER

• Preselector

Through K501 Relay in the PA, RF signals are routed to the receiver input. Signals at image frequencies and frequencies far removed from the desired channel are rejected by a preselector comprised of six top-coupled, parallel tanks: L201, L202, L203, L204, L205, and L206. No tuning of these tanks is required for the entire 26 MHz channel frequency spread. Q201 provides adequate gain to overcome preselector signal losses and maximize receiver sensitivity.

• Injection

First Local Oscillator signal (channel frequency plus 45.0 MHz) is synthesized by the phase-lock loop and applied to Q203. A low-pass filter is provided at output of Q203, which rejects extraneous synthesized signals. No alignment for the first local oscillator signal is required.

• First Mixer

To maximize intermodulation immunity, a balanced configuration is utilized for the first-mixer stage. High Injection is applied to L209-primary and preselector output is applied to L210-primary tap operated at the 45 MHz first IF frequency which is output from the secondary center tap of L209. Diode double balanced mixer using quad-diode D202 is employed.

• First IF

Mixer output is applied to Q241, which drives L224. L224 tunes to match the input impedance of 45 MHz monolithic crystal filter FL241 and FL242 that rejects signals outside the channel bandwidth. L247

matches FL261 to Q242 where the first IF signal is amplified at least 20 dB, then applied to second IF IC241.

• Second IF

IC241 contains all second IF circuitry, a quadrature demodulator, and threshold gate. X241 and circuitry in IC241 generate second LO injection of 45.545 MHz. A double-balanced mixer, that cancels both input signals internally is used so that additional tuned circuits at its output are not needed. Mixer output signal of 455 kHz (IC241 pin 3) is bandpass filtered further by FL243 and FL244 then super-amplified (100+ dB) by the second IF amplifier/limiter within IC241 (pin 5).

• Demodulation

The quadrature detector in IC241 is another double-balanced mixer to which limiter output is applied. Its second input is taken from 455 kHz tank L250 that is also fed with limiter output (IC241 pin 7). Frequency deviations from carrier center will cause phase difference between the two demodulator inputs, which produces output. Thus preamplified recovered audio appears at demodulator output pin 9. C264, C265 and L251 attenuate signals above 100 kHz.

• Audio

Recovered audio from Q244 is routed to the gain control IC409 and applied to the active filter IC411. The amplification level is controlled by the gain control IC409, where the control voltage is fed via the external volume on the control unit. Output of the gain controller IC409 is applied to the Audio amplifier IC406. Power Amplifier IC406 Amplifies the audio signal and drives the speaker.

• Squelch

Audio signals at low-pass filter L251 are routed through Squelch Range RV that calibrates squelch-break level when the front panel SQUELCH control is maximum. Signals at RV241-top feed a two tank 60 kHz filter. The resulting 60 kHz signal is amplified by IC241 and Q244, then rectified by D243 to produce a DC voltage that varies inversely with received RF carrier level. The front panel Squelch

received RF carrier level. The front panel Squelch control sinks current from D243 so that the voltage can be adjusted. The DC voltage is input of a level detector within IC241 and detector output is an open collector that sinks voltages to logic low when on-

channel receiver input is above the squelch threshold established by RV241. Level detector output is applied through NSQ the interconnect to microcomputer input port P41 so that the microcomputer can take appropriate action.

110-WATT PA

• RF Power Amplifier

A RF output of Q131 of TX/RX PC board is fed to the base of Q501 terminal through the coax-cable CA511. RF impedance at the collector of Q501 is transformed by PC board stripline to the base terminal of driver Q502. The collector of Q502 is transformed to the base of Q503, and the collector of Q503 is transformed to the base of Q505 and the base of Q507. RF impedance at the collector of final-stage Q505 and Q507 is again transformed by PC stripline and fine tuned by CV503. CV504 and CV505 match circuit impedance at RF-gate K501. L515 – L518 and C584 – C588 make up the harmonic filter. R521 and R522 serve to drain static and other DC potentials from the antenna.

• Antenna Gate

In receive mode, Relay K501 is switched to the J502-J503 route. The RF signal path from final amplifier Q505 and Q507 is then severed, and the impedance matching to J503 routes signals from the antenna to the receiver input through 50 Ω coax at J501.

In transmit mode, Relay K501 is switched off J503's route. The receiver port network is detuned such that it appears as a high impedance to the antenna, and

K501 couples final amplifier output to the antenna at J501.

• Automatic Power Control

A PC stripline ahead of the harmonic filter and a thin PC runner adjacent to it serve as a directional coupler. D502 rectifies a small RF sample that is developed across the thin runner: thus producing a DC voltage that increases with RF power travelling forward into the antenna. This power-level sensing voltage is inverting input of the comparator IC405 pin 2 through the jump wire. The reference voltage applied to the comparator IC405 pin 3 is fed from the D/A converter IC404 pin 4, of which command is controlled by the microcomputer via the 70-1080A programmer in alignment mode.

Output of the comparator IC404 is applied to Q504 via Q404, which is a current source that feeds primary DC to the collector circuits of the predriver Q501.

The feedback loop, from the directional coupler to Q504 via the comparator input IC405 pin 2 holds RF output power at the constant level determined by the reference voltage of IC405 pin 3 which is initially adjusted using the programmer.

LOGIC

• Microcomputer

Radio operation is under control of a microcomputer system located on the Logic Board. This system is comprised of microcomputer IC901, 2K EEPROM IC903 and peripheral port IC901. All CPU activity is performed step-by-step in time with a clock of which frequency is fixed by crystal X901. Because of the high clock speed, microcomputer activity seems instantaneous.

• DC Power and Reset

5-V DC power to all logic circuitry in Logic portion is supplied from switched 13.6 V and is regulated by IC402. Microcomputer IC901 is powered by the 5-V drop across D903 which is sourced by IC401 9-V regulator supply through J411 pin 14.

CIRCUIT DESCRIPTIONS

70-1395/1495

Table 5-1—IC901 PINOUTS

Pin No.	Pin Name	I/O Flow	Function Label	Logic & Function
1	P37	I	PC RTS	Programmer Interface
2	P36	O	PC CTS	Programmer Interface
3	P35	O	PC RD	Programmer Interface
4	P34	I	PC SD	Programmer Interface
5	P33	I	PC CD	Programmer Interface
6	P32	O	BEEP OUT	Beep Tone Output
7	P31	O	SGNCLK	Clock Output for CTCSS/CDCSS
8	P30	I/O	SG IO	Signal I/O for CTCSS/CDCSS
9	P57	O	LEDCHK	LED Check Output
10	P56	O	LEDAUX	not used
11	P55	O	LED STB	Paralleled-Data Strobe for Indicators
12	P54	O	DSP STB	Parallel Data Strobe for Displays
13	P53	O	DSP3	Display/LED Data
14	P52	O	DSP2	Display/LED Data
15	P51	O	DSP1	Display/LED Data
16	P50	O	DSP0	Display/LED Data
17	P67	O	AUXOUT	Aux Switch Output (Low = ON)
18	P66	I	TASW	Talk-around Switch Input (Low = ON)
19	P65	O	SCRB STB	Serial Data Strobe for Voice Scrambler
20	P64	O	AUX STB	Serial Data Strobe for AUX
21	P63	O	MUTE	Low = MUTE
22	P62	I	HANGUP	Low = HANG UP
23	P61	I	PTT	Low = TX
24	P60	I	VLINT	Low = LOW VOLTAGE
25	R/W	O	—	not used
26	SYNC.	O	—	not used
27	CNV _{SS}	I	—	GND
28	RESET	I	—	Low = MICROCOMPUTER RESET
29	X _{IN}	I	—	Crystal Oscillator, 8 MHZ
30	X _{OUT}	O	—	Crystal Oscillator, 8 MHz
31	0	O	—	not used
32	V _{SS}	I	—	GND
33	P27	O	TXDL	Low = TX ACTIVATE
34	P26	O	DA STB	Serial Data Strobe for D/A Converter
35	P25	O	VCOSW	VCO Switch Signal Output
36	P24	O	LPSW	Loop Switch Signal Output
37	P23	I/O	PLCL	Synth Unlock (Low = UNLOCK)
38	P22	O	DSTB	Serial Data Strobe for Synthesizer
39	P21	O	DCLK	Clock for Serial Data
40	P20	O	CHDT	Serial Data Output
41	P17	I/O	—	not used
42	P16	I/O	ECS4	Chip Select for EEPROM 4
43	P15	I/O	ECS3	Chip Select for EEPROM 3
44	P14	I/O	ECS2	Chip Select for EEPROM 2
45	P13	I/O	ESC1	Chip Select for EEPROM 1
46	P12	O	ECLK	Clock for EEPROM
47	P11	O	EDI	Data Input Into EEPROM
48	P10	I	EDO	Data Output from EEPROM
49	P07	I	AUXSW/CH0	AUX Switch (Low = ACTIVE)/CHNL NO. INPUT
50	P06	I	MONSW/CH1	Monitor Switch (Low = ACTIVE)/CHNL NO. INPUT
51	P05	I	PRISW/CH2	PRI Switch (Low = ACTIVE)/CHNL NO. INPUT
52	P04	I	SCNSW/CH3	SCAN Switch (Low = ACTIVE)/CHNL NO. INPUT
53	P03	I	DEPWRSW/CH4	DE-POWER Switch (Low = ACTIVE)/CHNL NO. INPUT
54	P02	I	—/CH5	not used/CHNL NO. INPUT
55	P01	I	DNSW/CH6	DOWN Switch (Low = ACTIVE)/CHNL NO. INPUT
56	P00	I	UPSW/CH7	UP Switch (Low = ACTIVE)/CHNL NO. INPUT
57	P42	I	VLIN	not used
58	P41	I	NSQIN	NSQ Status Input (High = RECEIVE)
59	P40	I	TMPRTR	Thermal Sensor Input
60	DA2	O	REFCNT	Reference Frequency Control Output
61	DA1	O	—	not used
62	VREF	I	—	Reference Voltage Input to Convert A/D
63	AVSS	I	—	GND
64	VCC	I	—	+5 V

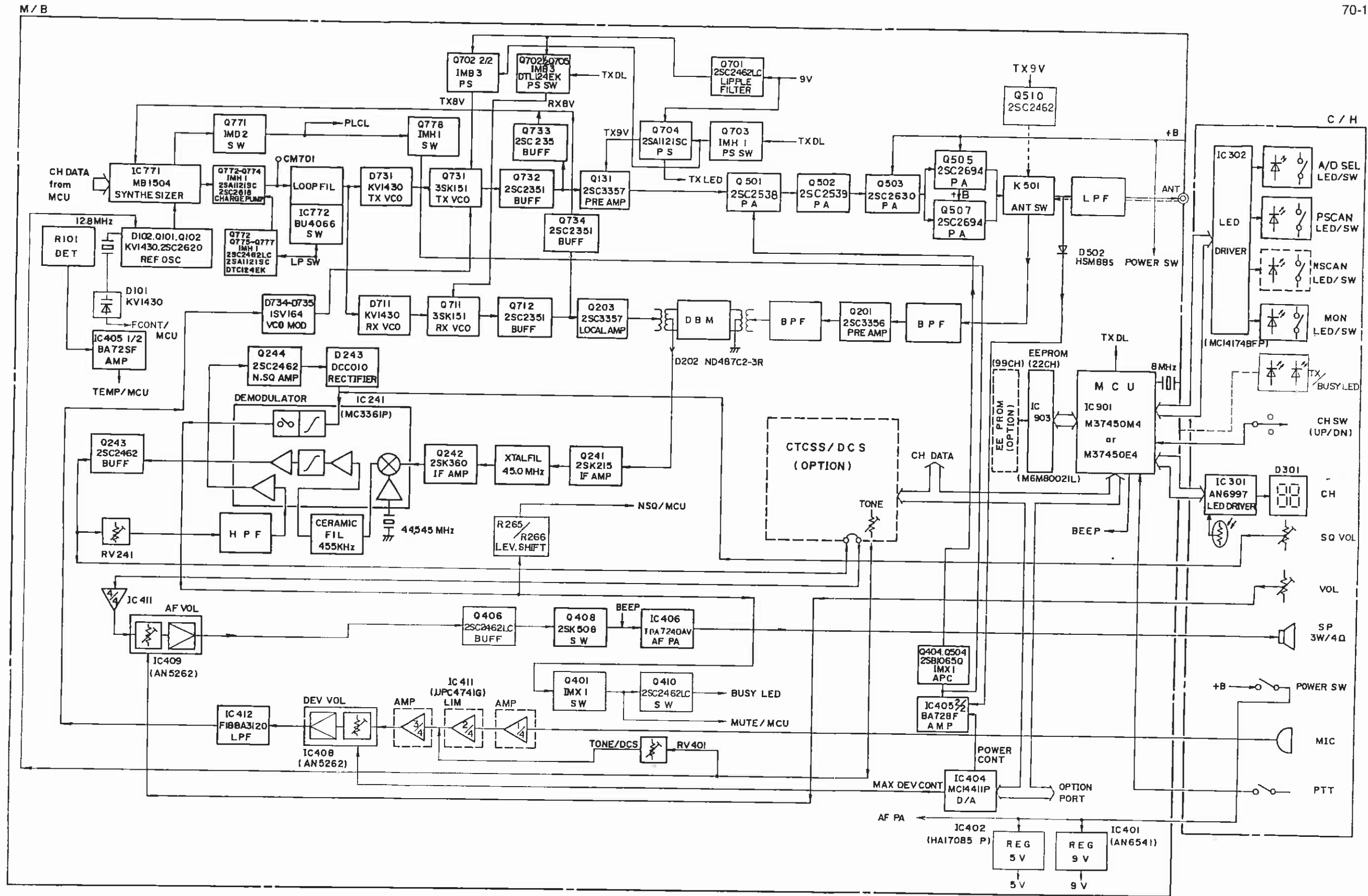
SECTION 6

DIAGRAMS

DIAGRAMS

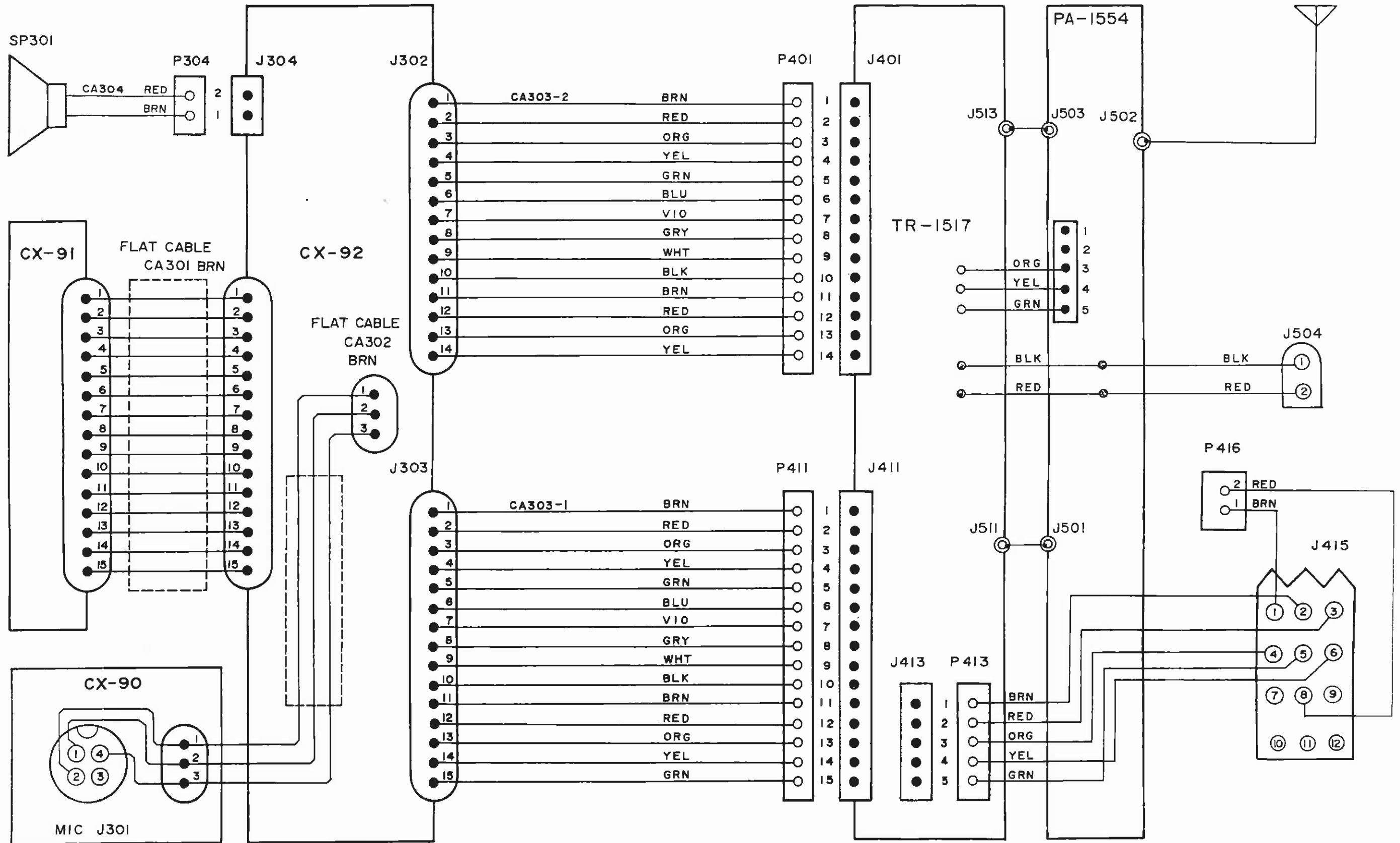
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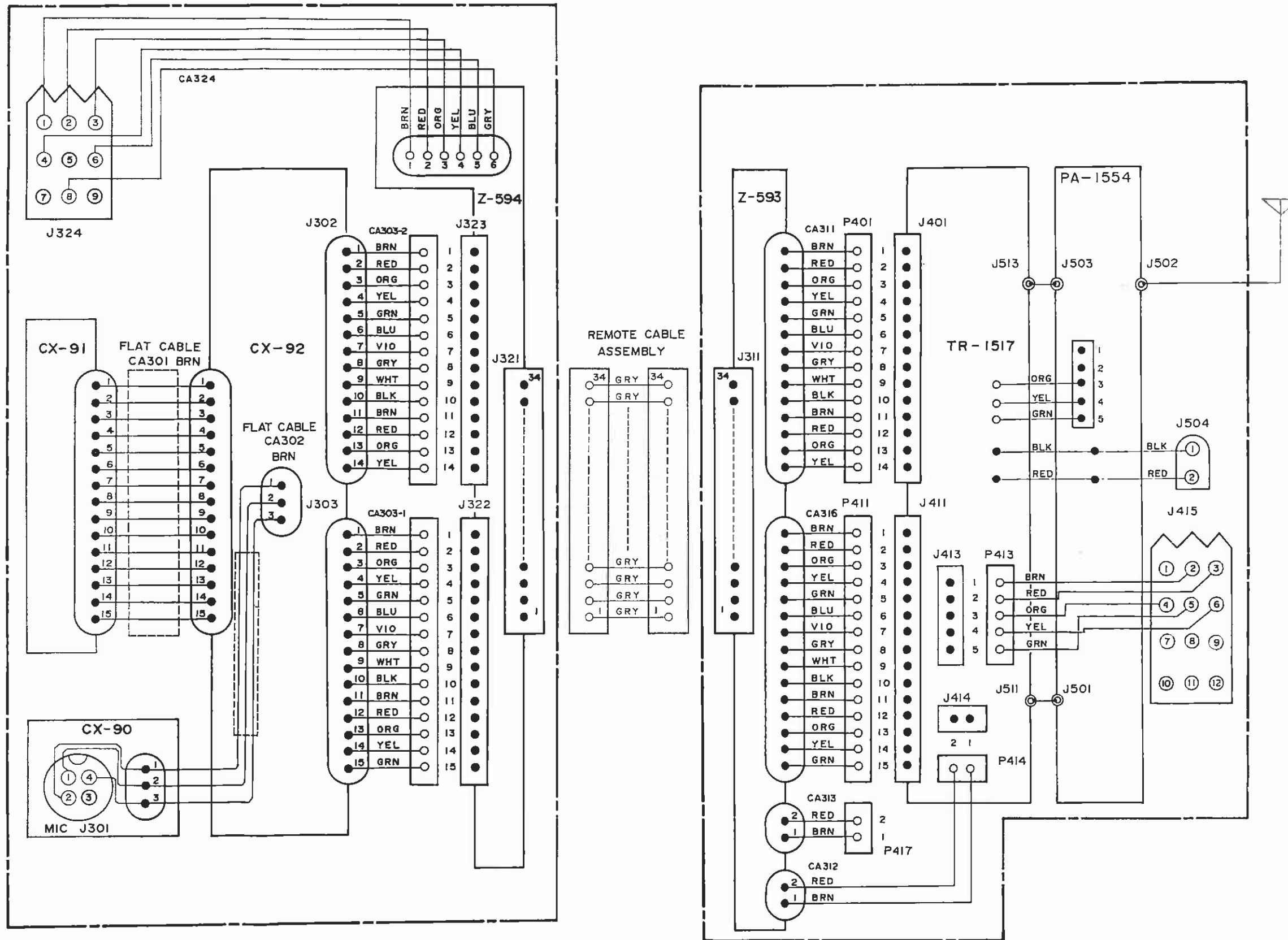
NOTES



UNDER-DASH WIRING DIAGRAM

70-1395/1495





CONTROL HEAD LAYOUTS

70-1395/1495

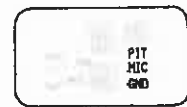
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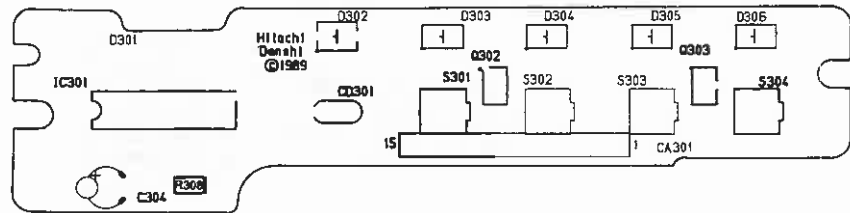
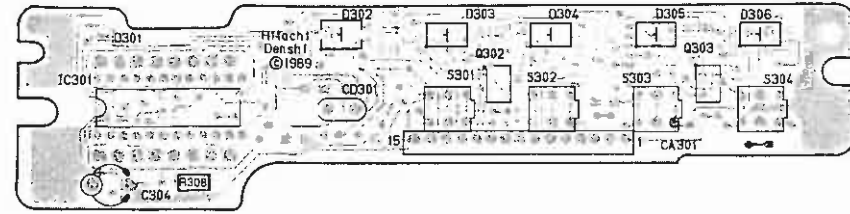
CX-90 LAYOUT TOP VIEW



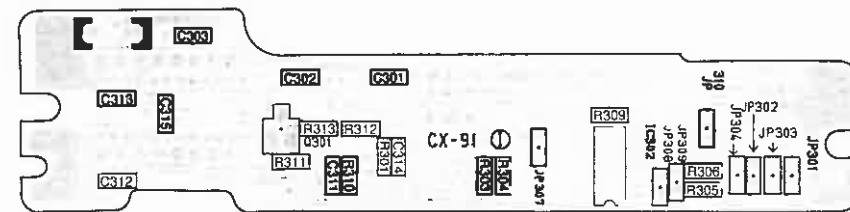
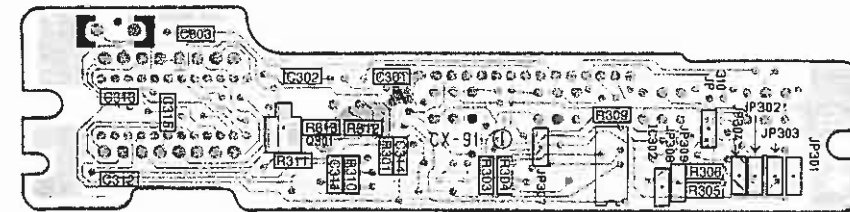
CX-90 LAYOUT BOTTOM VIEW



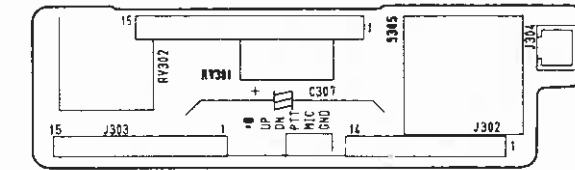
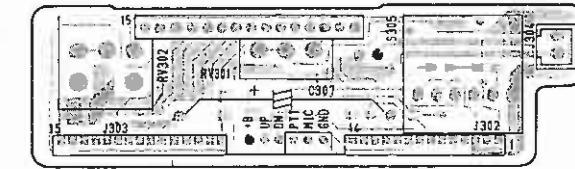
CX-91 LAYOUT TOP VIEW



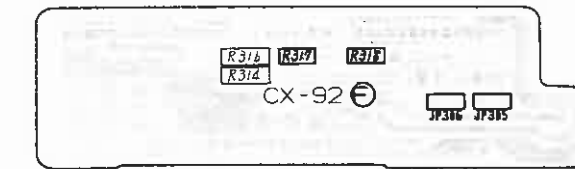
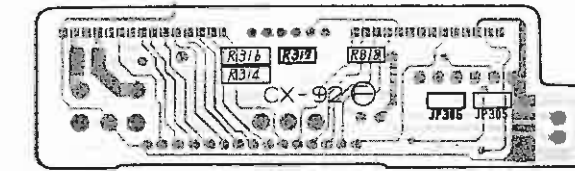
CX-91 LAYOUT BOTTOM VIEW



CX-92 LAYOUT TOP VIEW



CX-92 LAYOUT BOTTOM VIEW

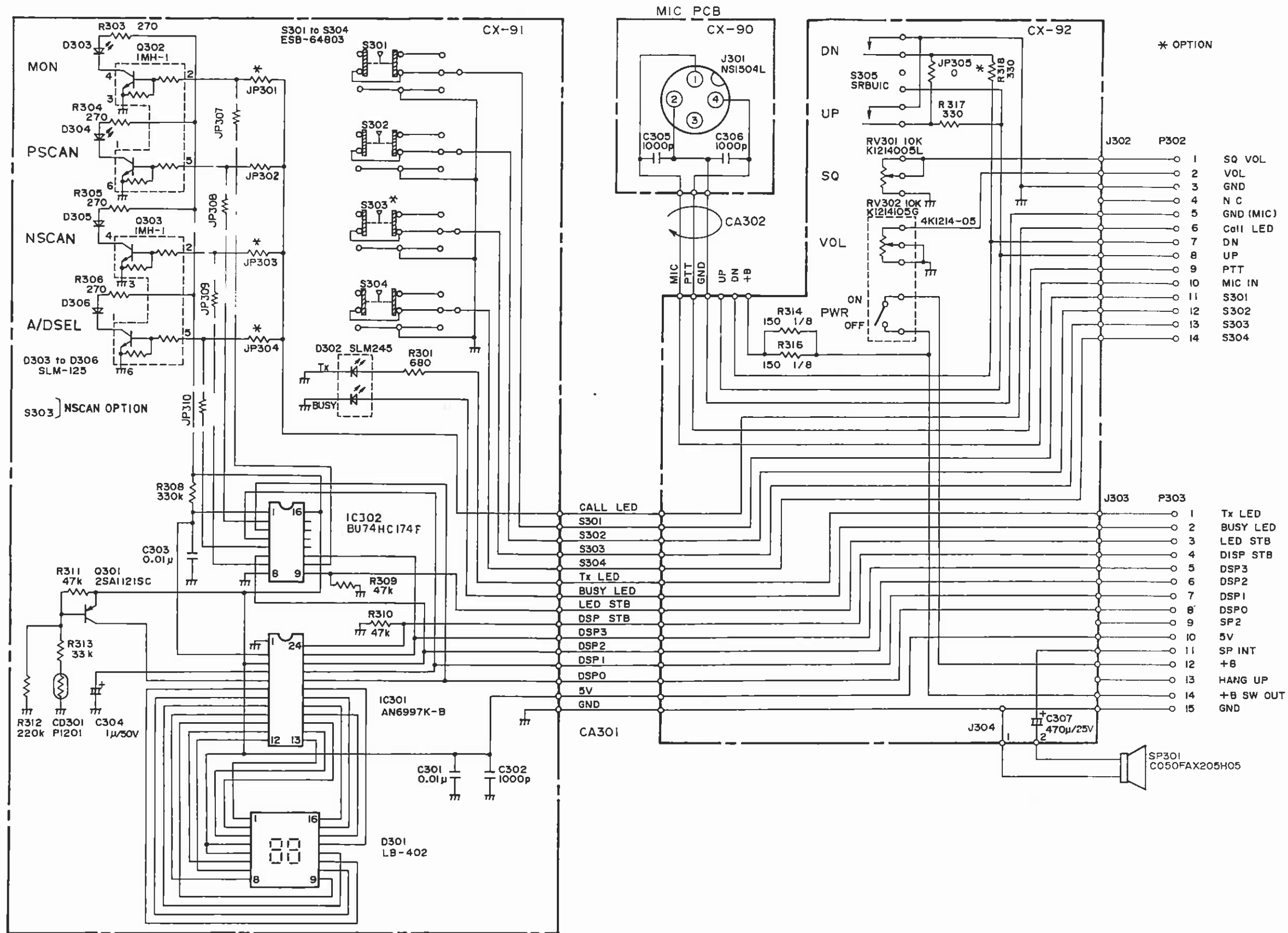


BLUE VISIBLE PLATING

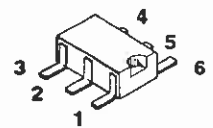
RED UNDERSIDE PLATING

UNDER-DASH SCHEMATIC DIAGRAM

70-1395/1495



Q301



Q302, Q303

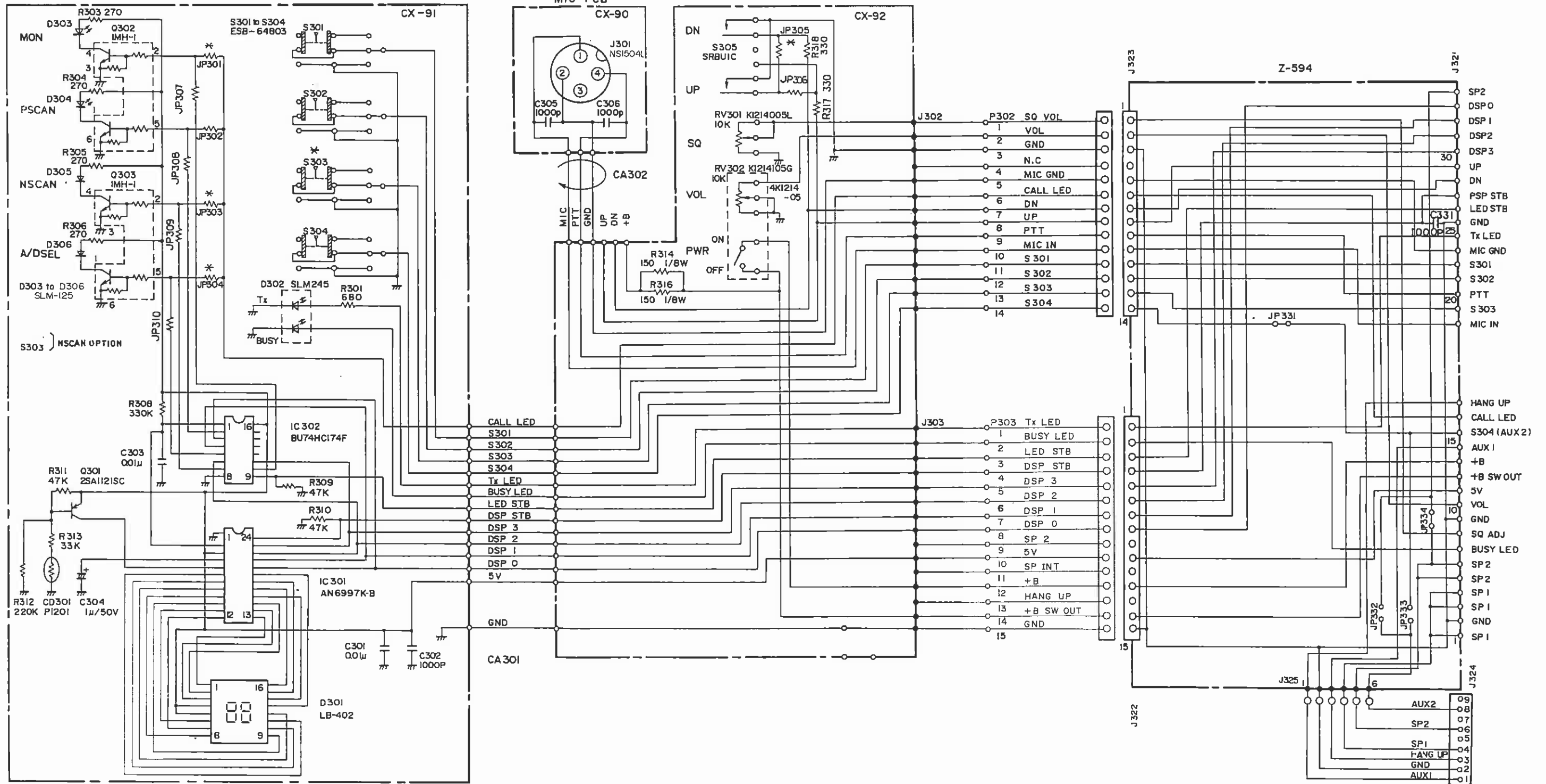
* OPTION

- 1 SQ VOL
- 2 VOL
- 3 GND
- 4 N C
- 5 GND (MIC)
- 6 Call LED
- 7 DN
- 8 UP
- 9 PTT
- 10 MIC IN
- 11 S301
- 12 S302
- 13 S303
- 14 S304

- 1 Tx LED
- 2 BUSY LED
- 3 LED STB
- 4 DISP STB
- 5 DSP3
- 6 DSP2
- 7 DSP1
- 8 DSP0
- 9 SP2
- 10 5V
- 11 SP INT
- 12 +B
- 13 HANG UP
- 14 +B SW OUT
- 15 GND

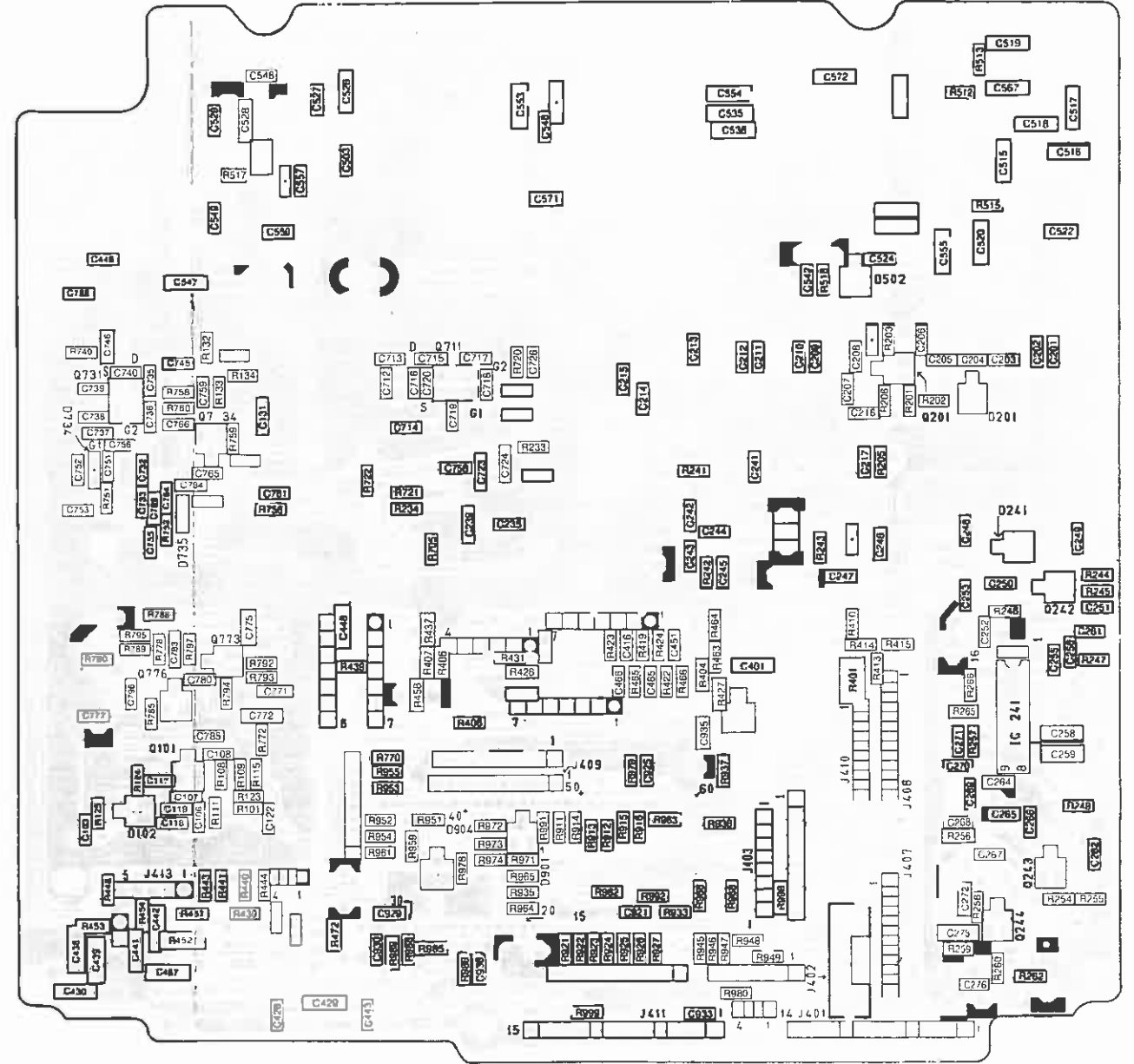
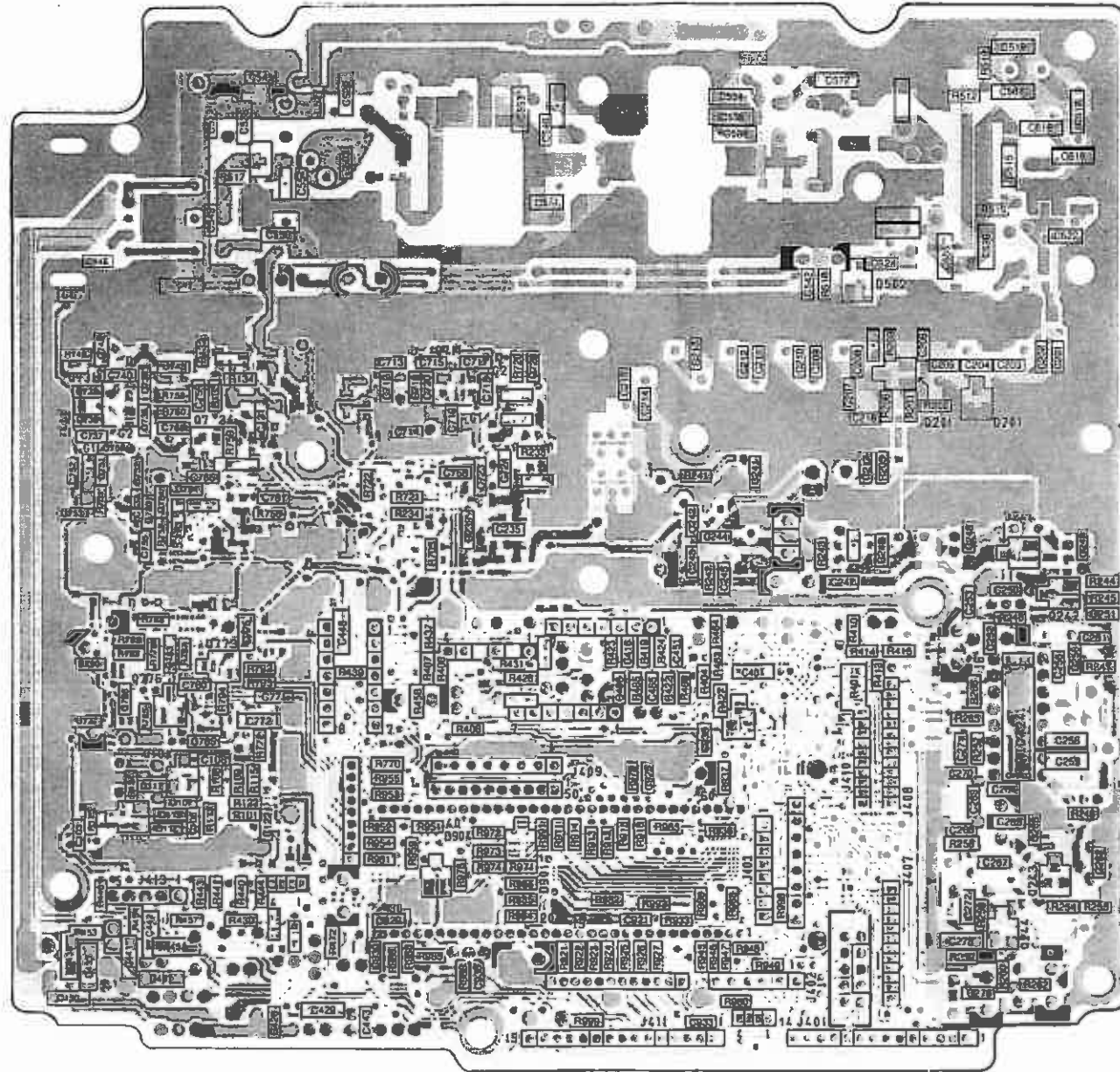
TRUNK-MOUNT SCHEMATIC DIAGRAM

70-1395/1495



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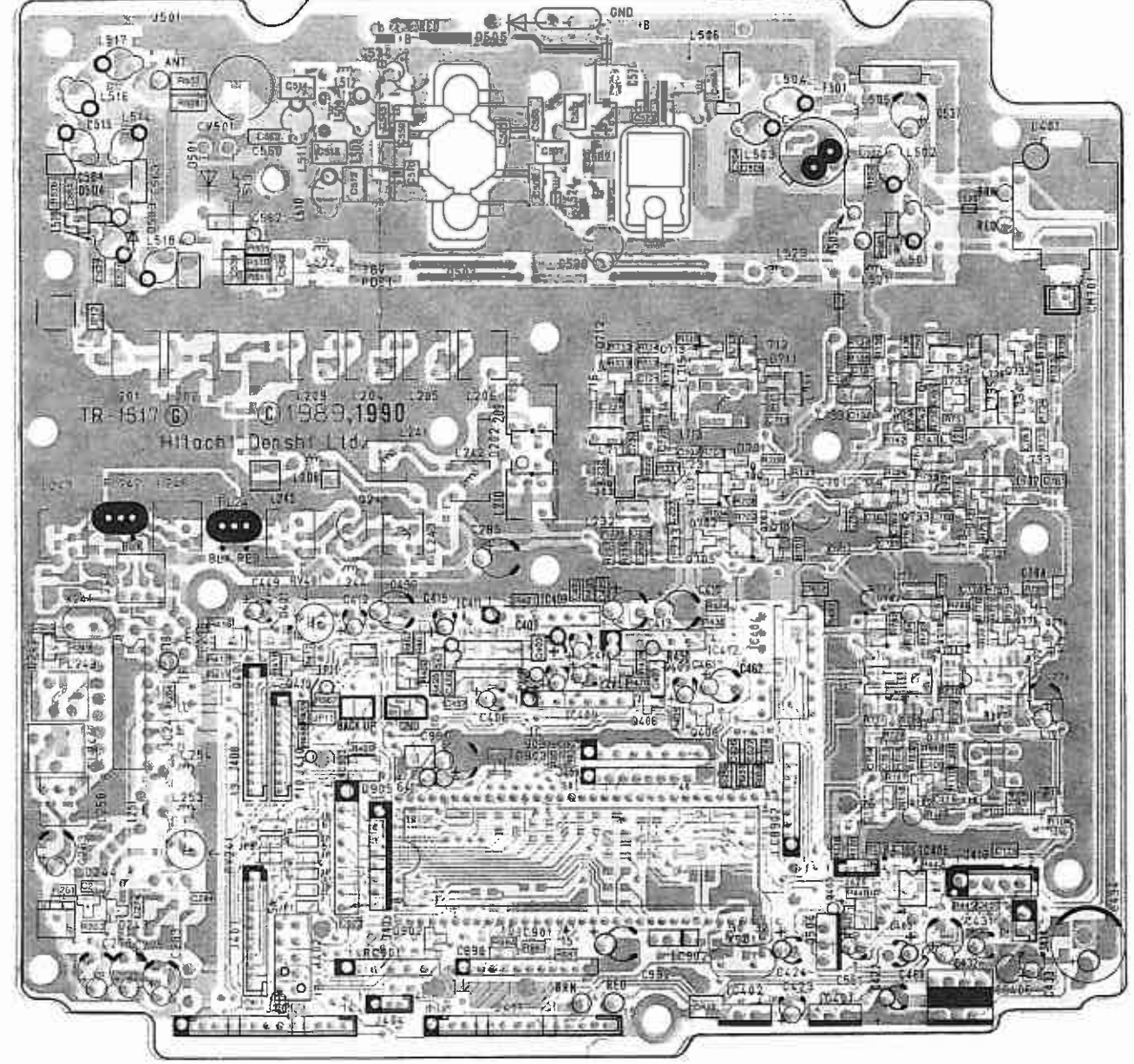
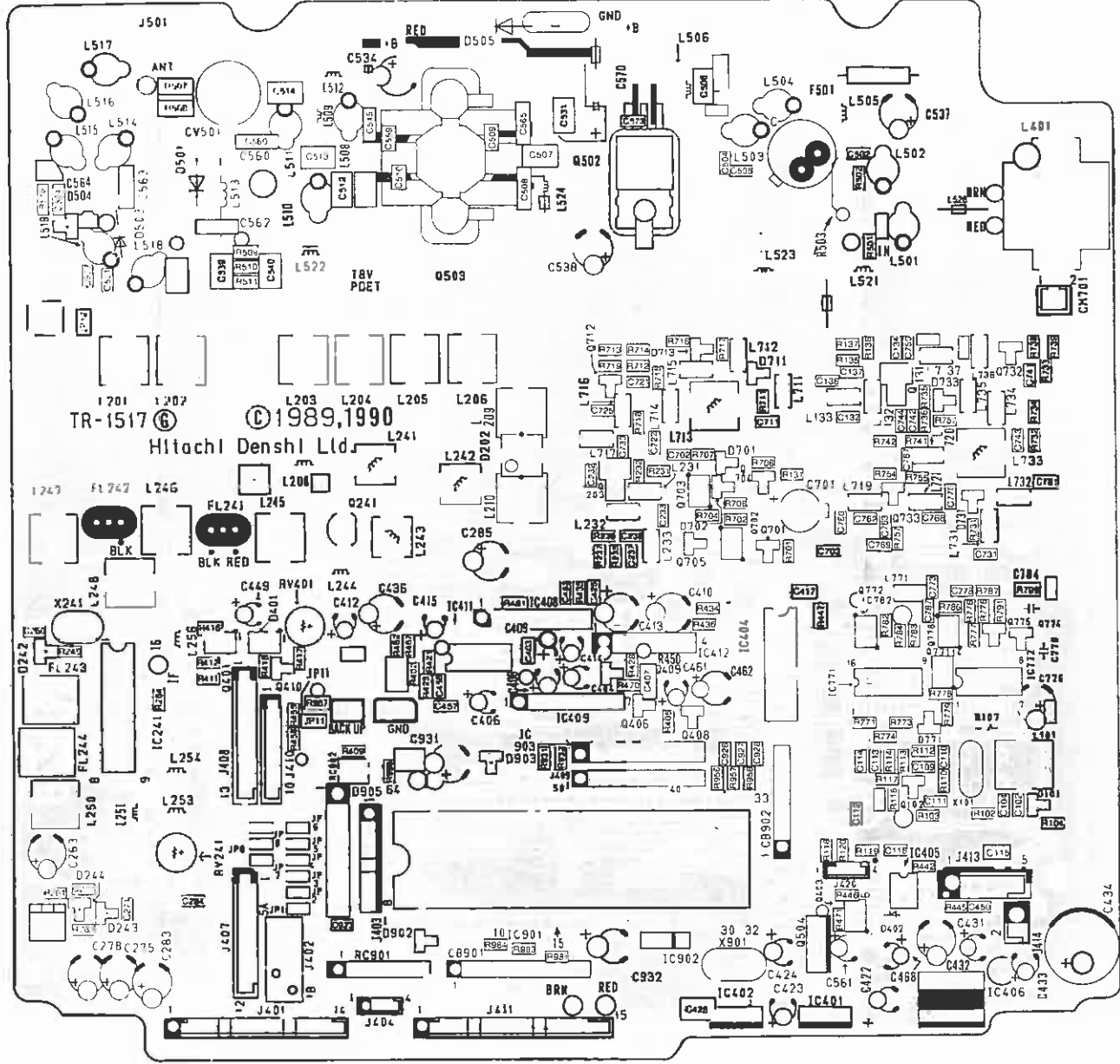
BLUE VISIBLE PLATING
RED UNDERSIDE PLATING

TR-1517 LAYOUT--TOP VIEW

70-1395/1495

A B C D E F G H I J K L M

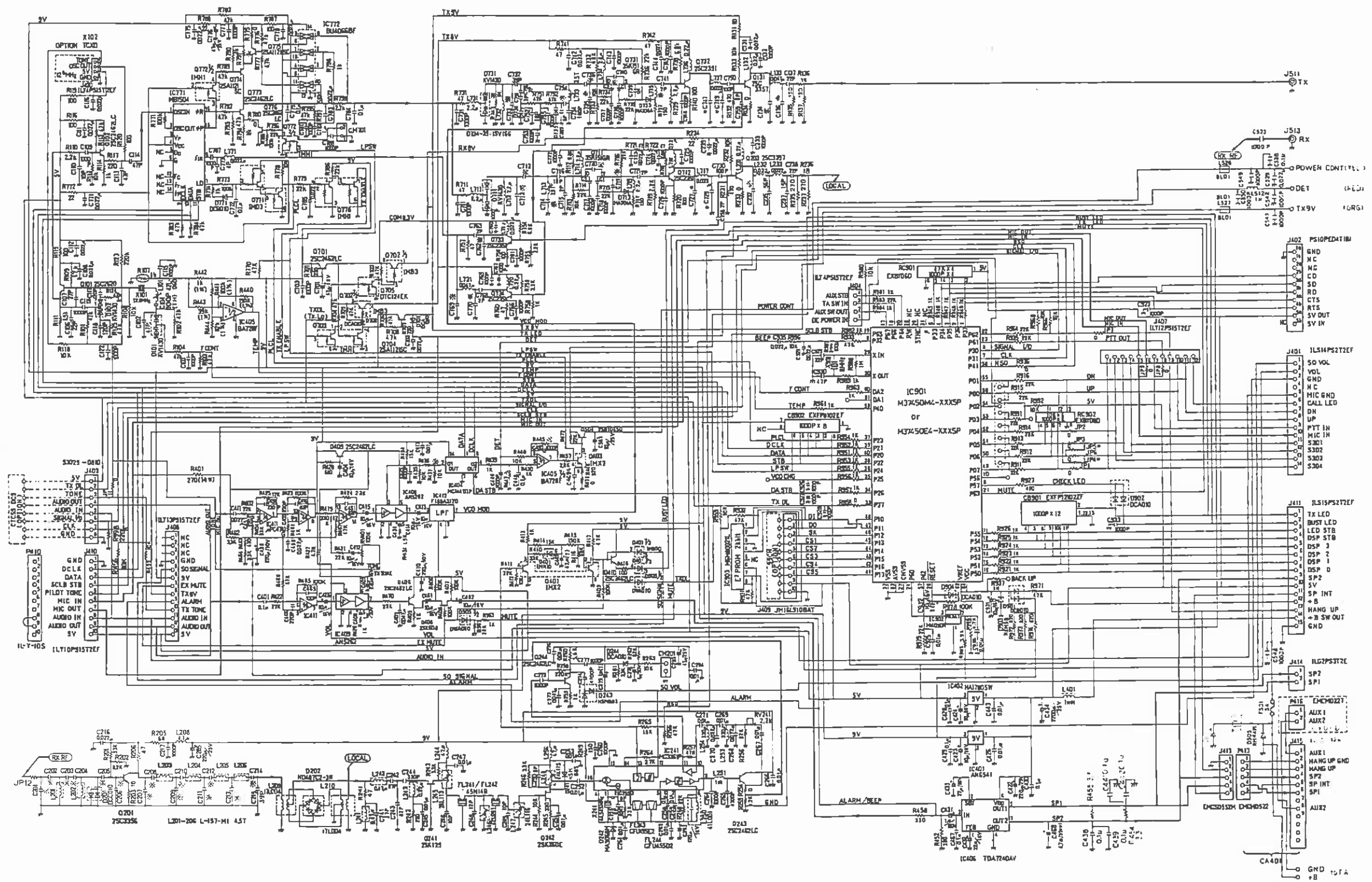
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BLUE VISIBLE PLATING
RED UNDERSIDE PLATING

A B C D E F G H I J K L M

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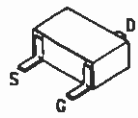
TR-1517 TRANSISTOR PINOUTS

TR-1517 DIODE PINOUTS

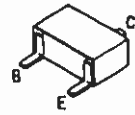
70-1395/1495

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M
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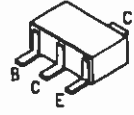
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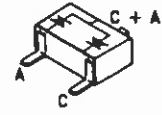
Q242



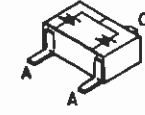
Q101, Q102, Q201, Q243,
Q244, Q406, Q409, Q410,
Q701, Q704, Q705, Q712,
Q732, Q733, Q734, Q773,
Q774, Q775, Q776



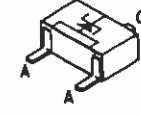
Q131, Q203



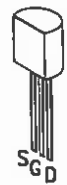
D201, D243



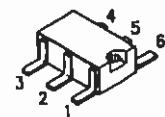
D101, D102, D711,
D713, D731, D904



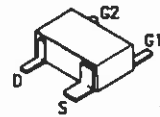
D903



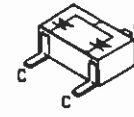
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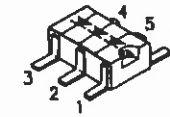
Q401, Q403, Q703,
Q703, Q771, Q772,
Q778



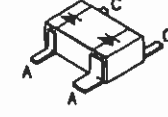
Q711, Q731



D241, D244, D701, D702



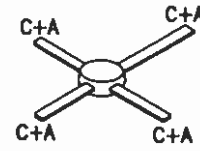
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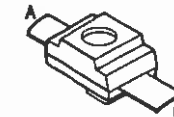
D905



Q504



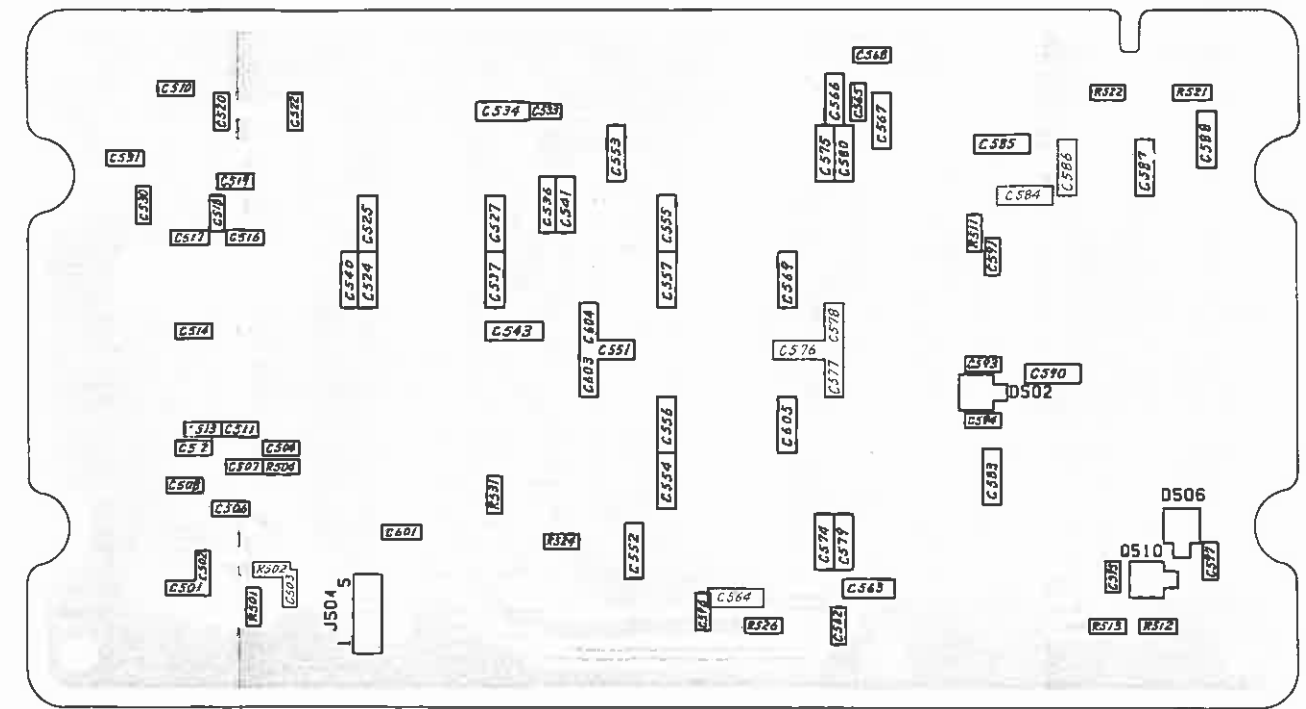
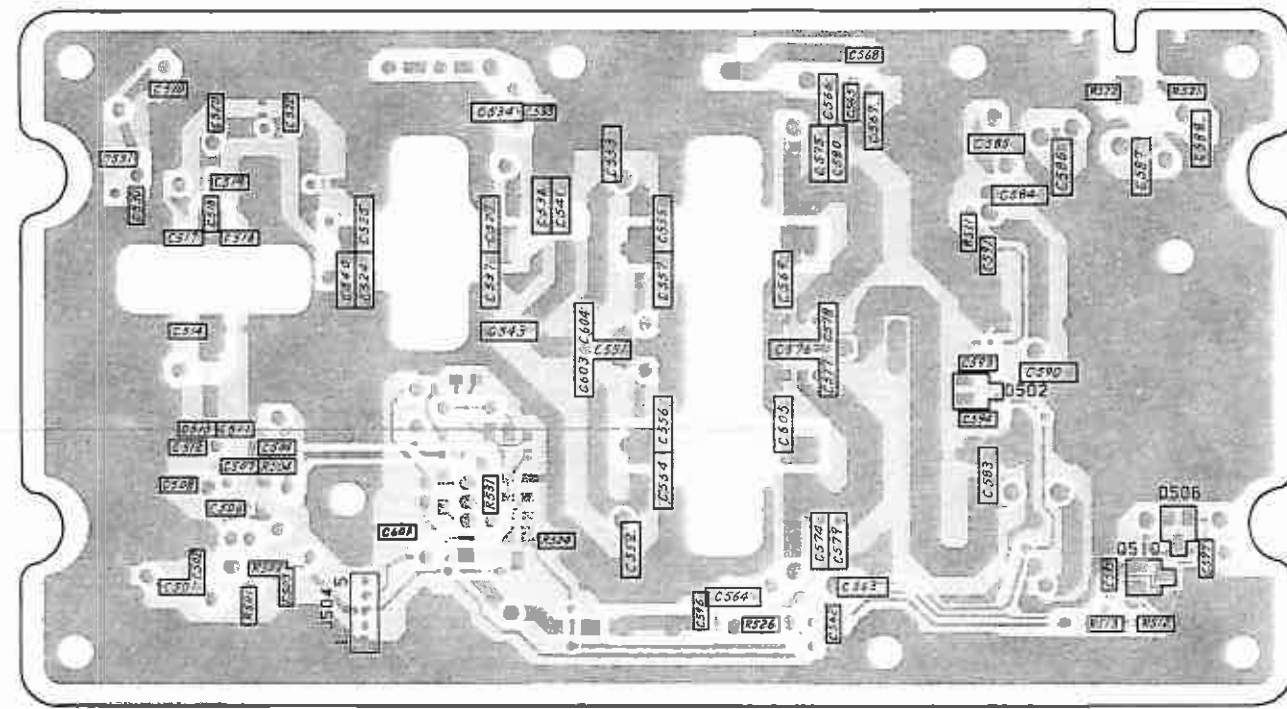
D202



D734, D735

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BLUE VISIBLE PLATING
RED UNDERSIDE PLATING

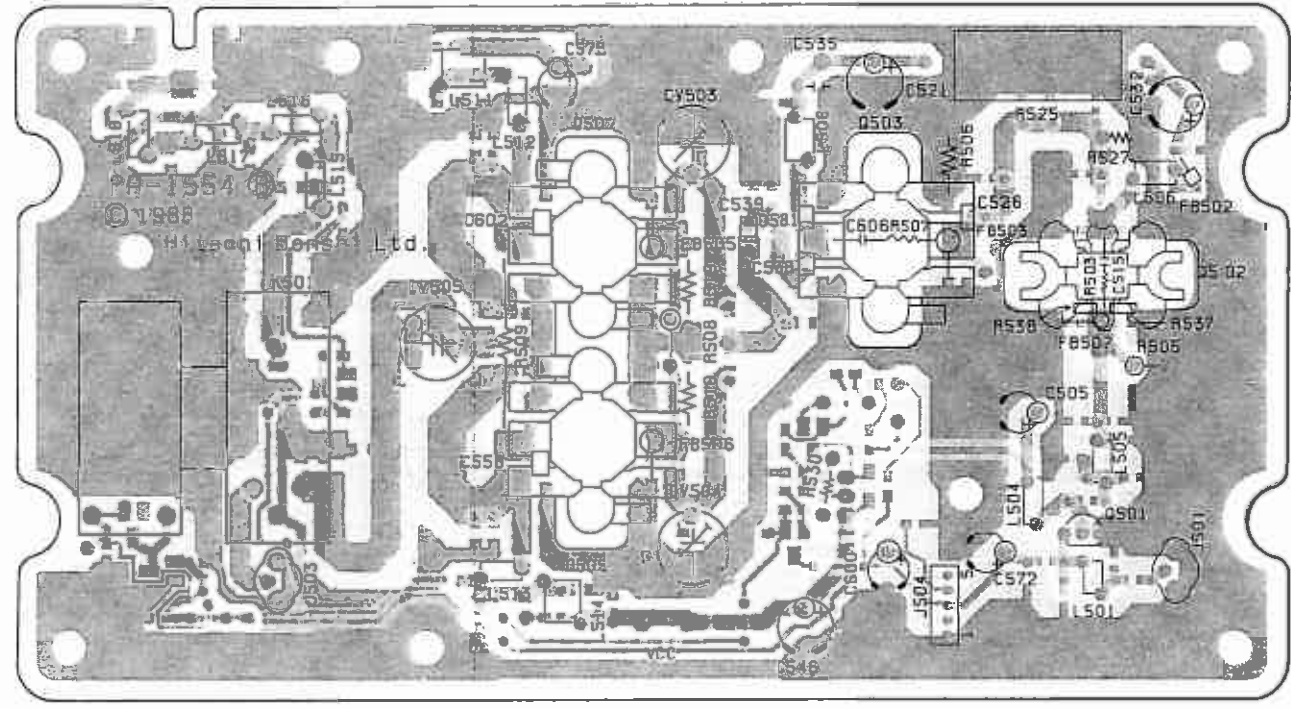
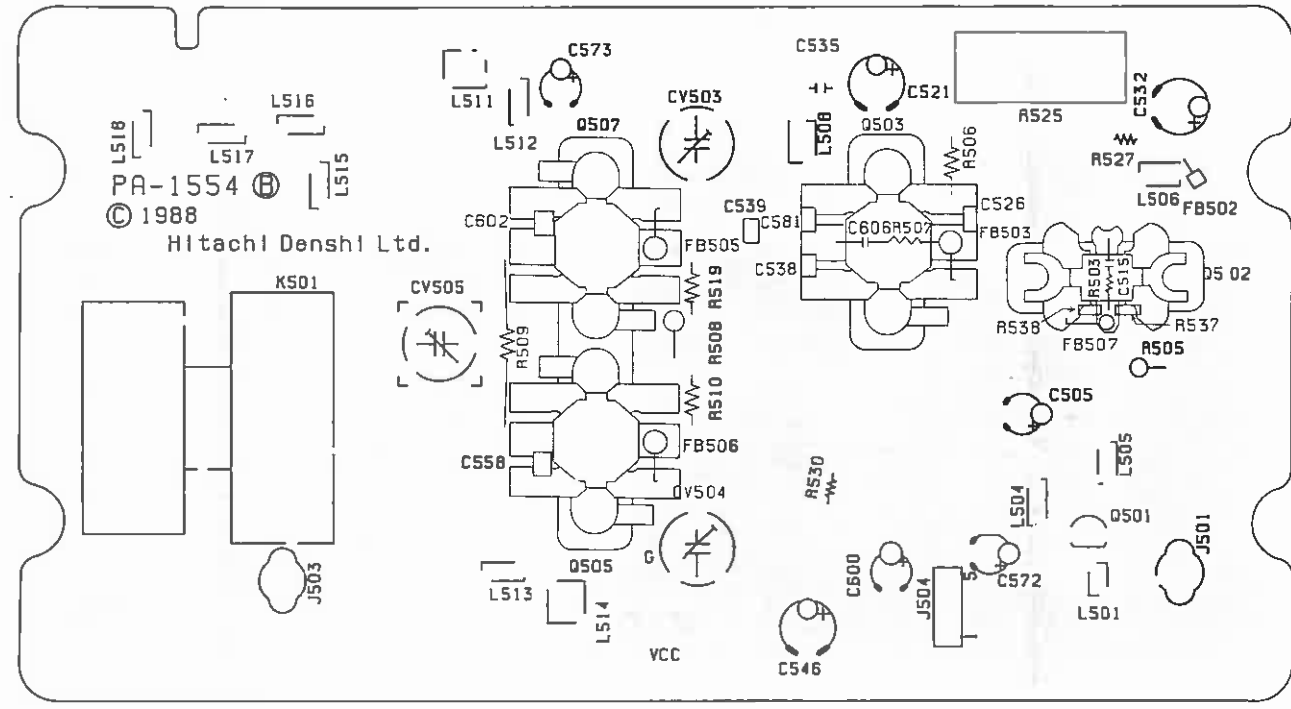


PA-1554 LAYOUT -- TOP VIEW

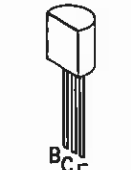
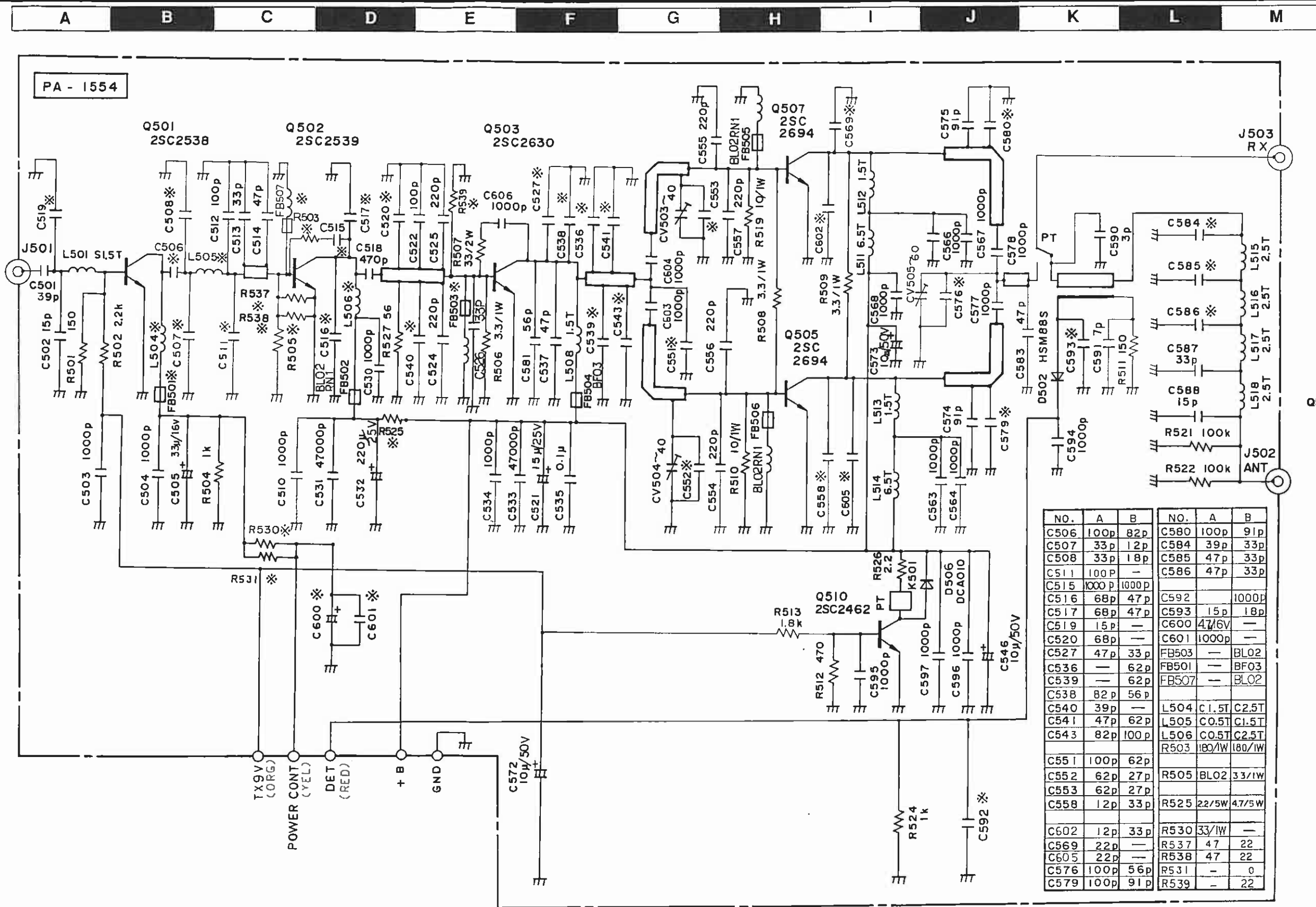
70-1395/1495

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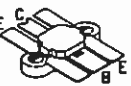
BLUE VISIBLE PLATING
RED UNDERSIDE PLATING



Q501



Q502



Q503, Q505, Q507



Q510



D502

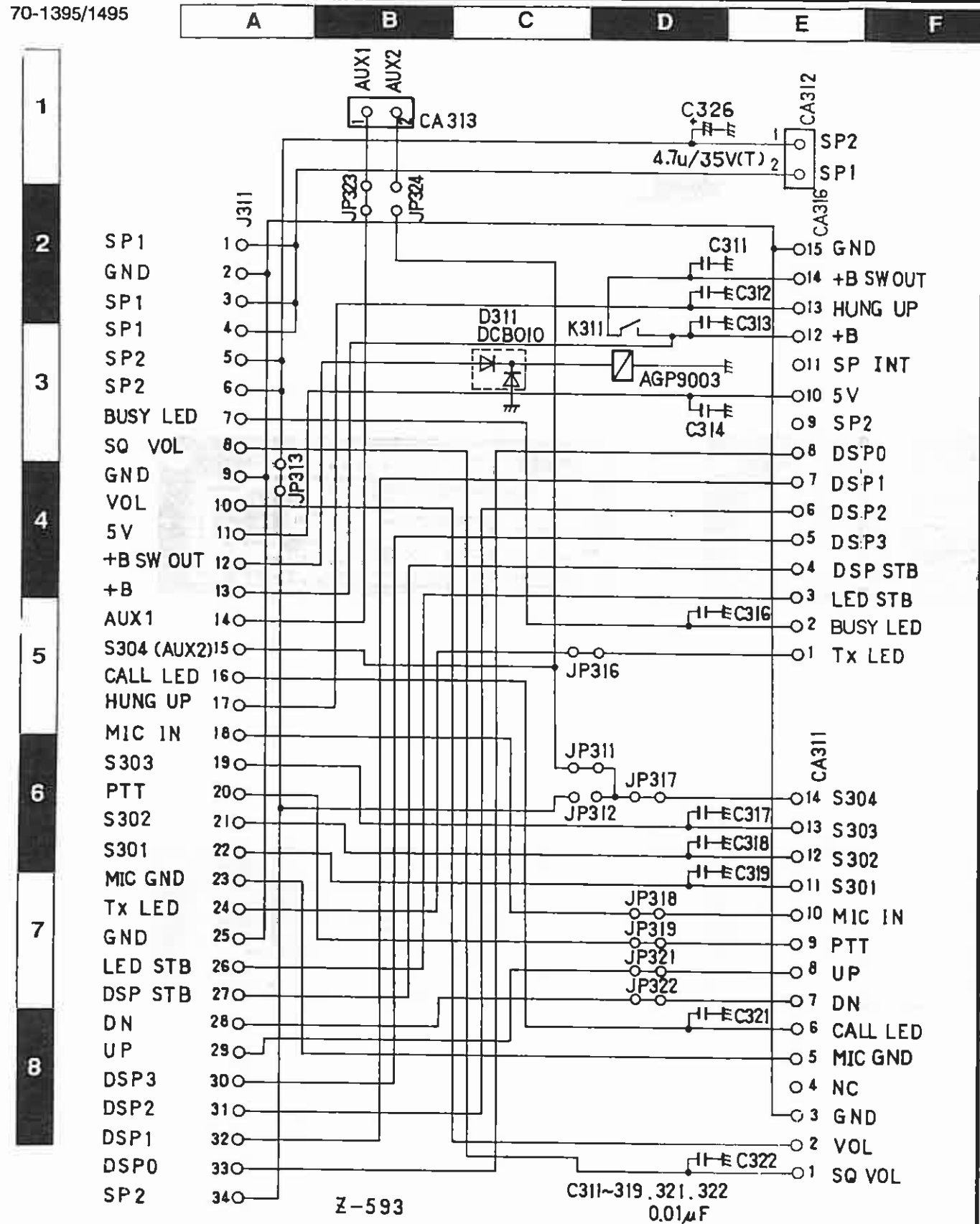


D506

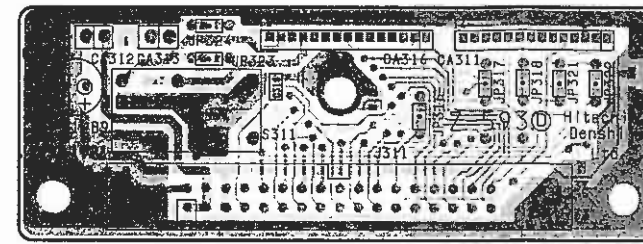
Z-593 INTERFACE SCHEMATIC DIAGRAM

Z-593 LAYOUT

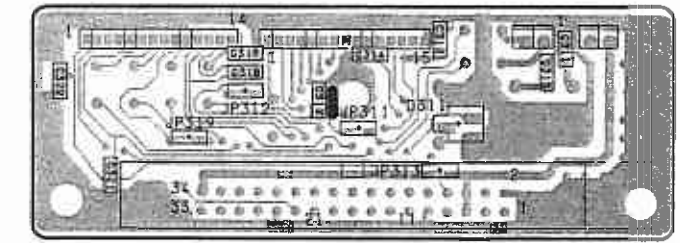
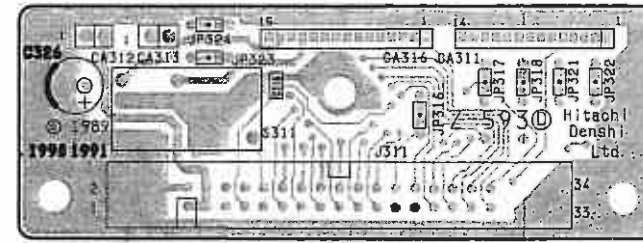
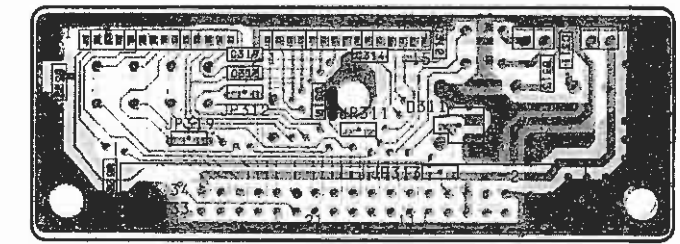
70-1395/1495



TOP VIEW



BOTTOM VIEW

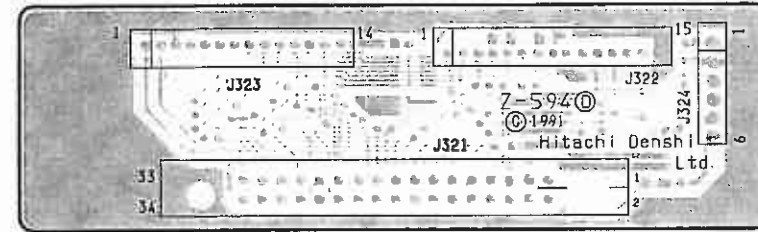


BLUE VISIBLE PLATING
RED UNDERSIDE PLATING

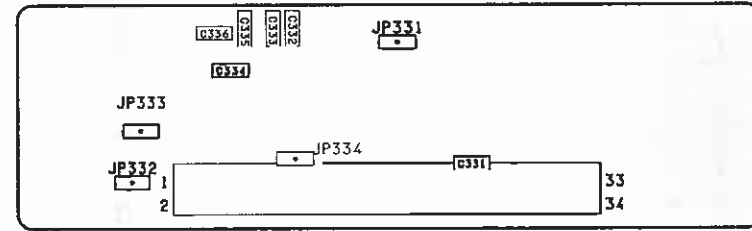
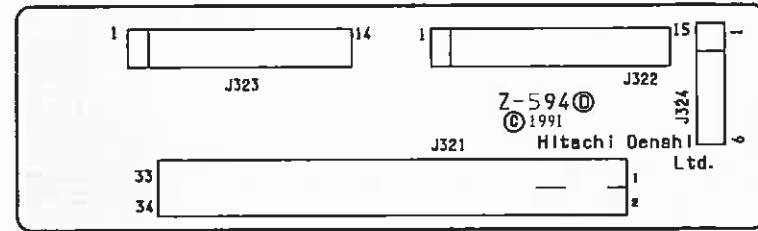
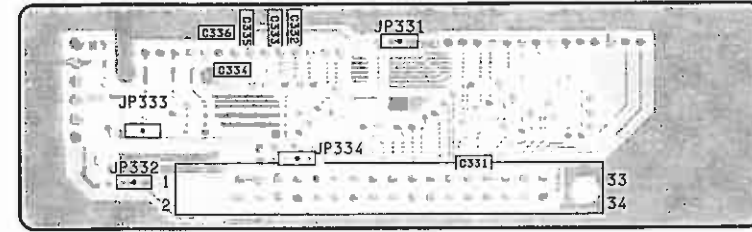
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TOP VIEW

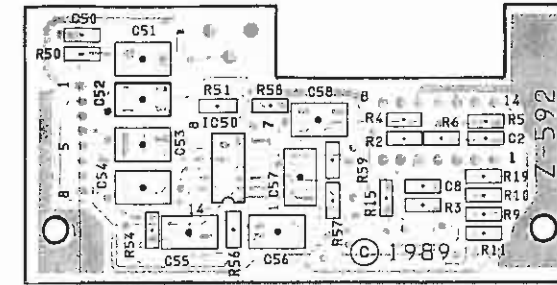


BOTTOM VIEW

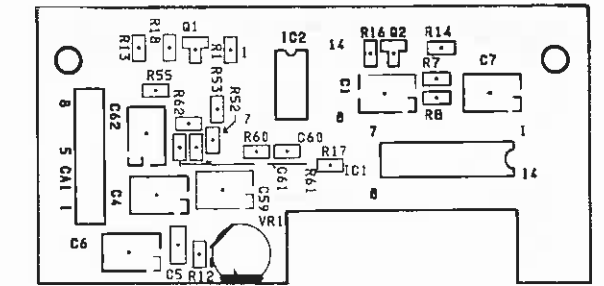
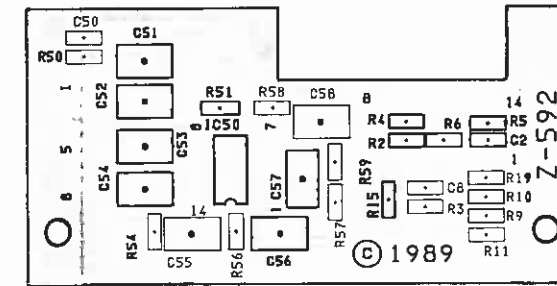
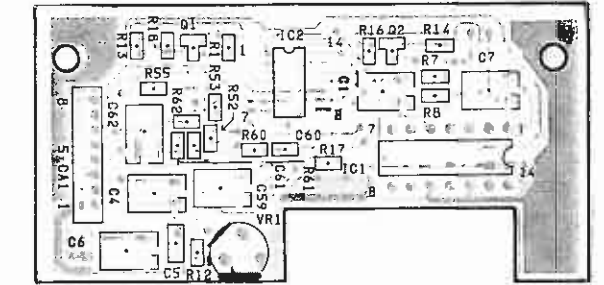


BLUE VISIBLE PLATING
RED UNDERSIDE PLATING

TOP VIEW



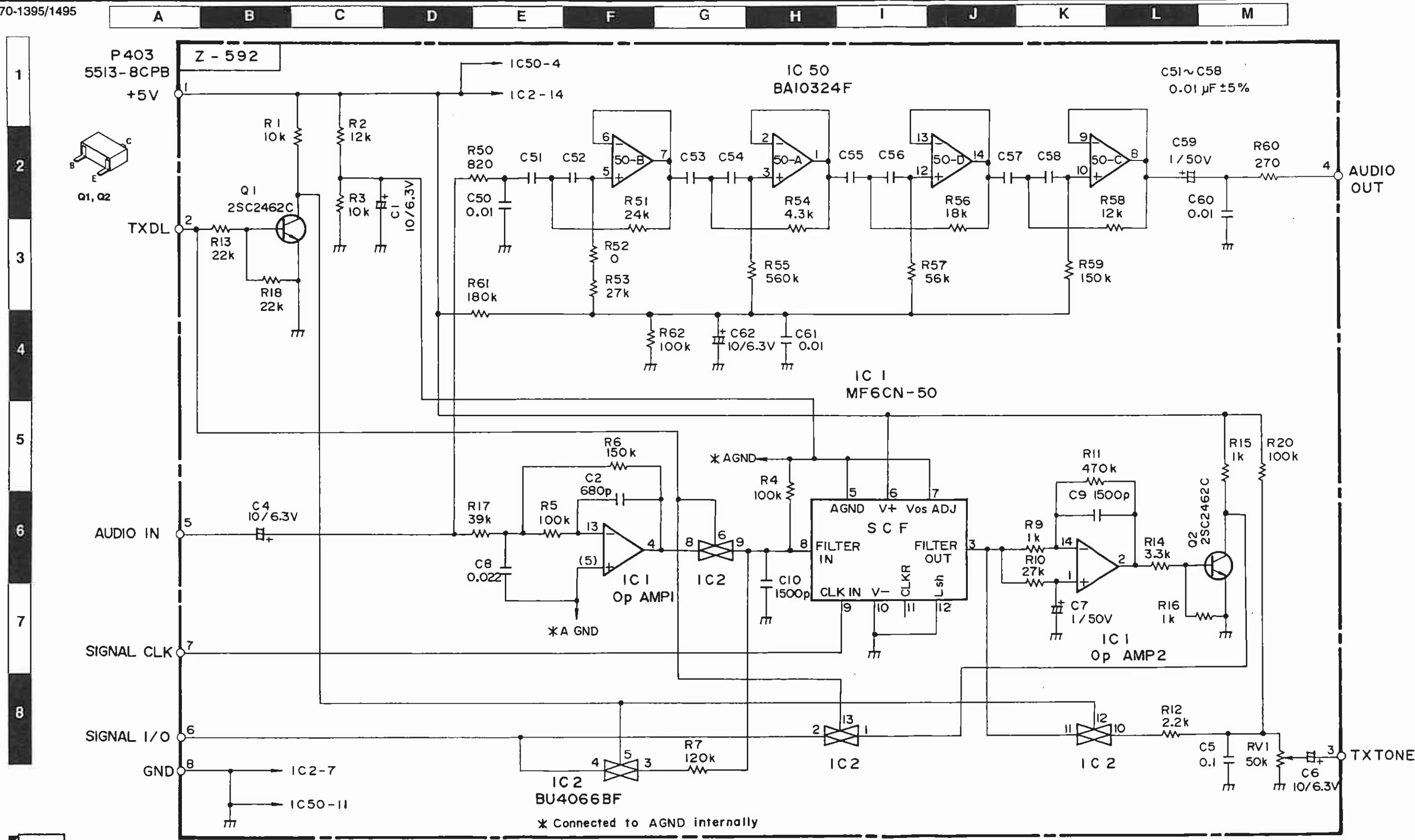
BOTTOM VIEW



BLUE VISIBLE PLATING
RED UNDERSIDE PLATING

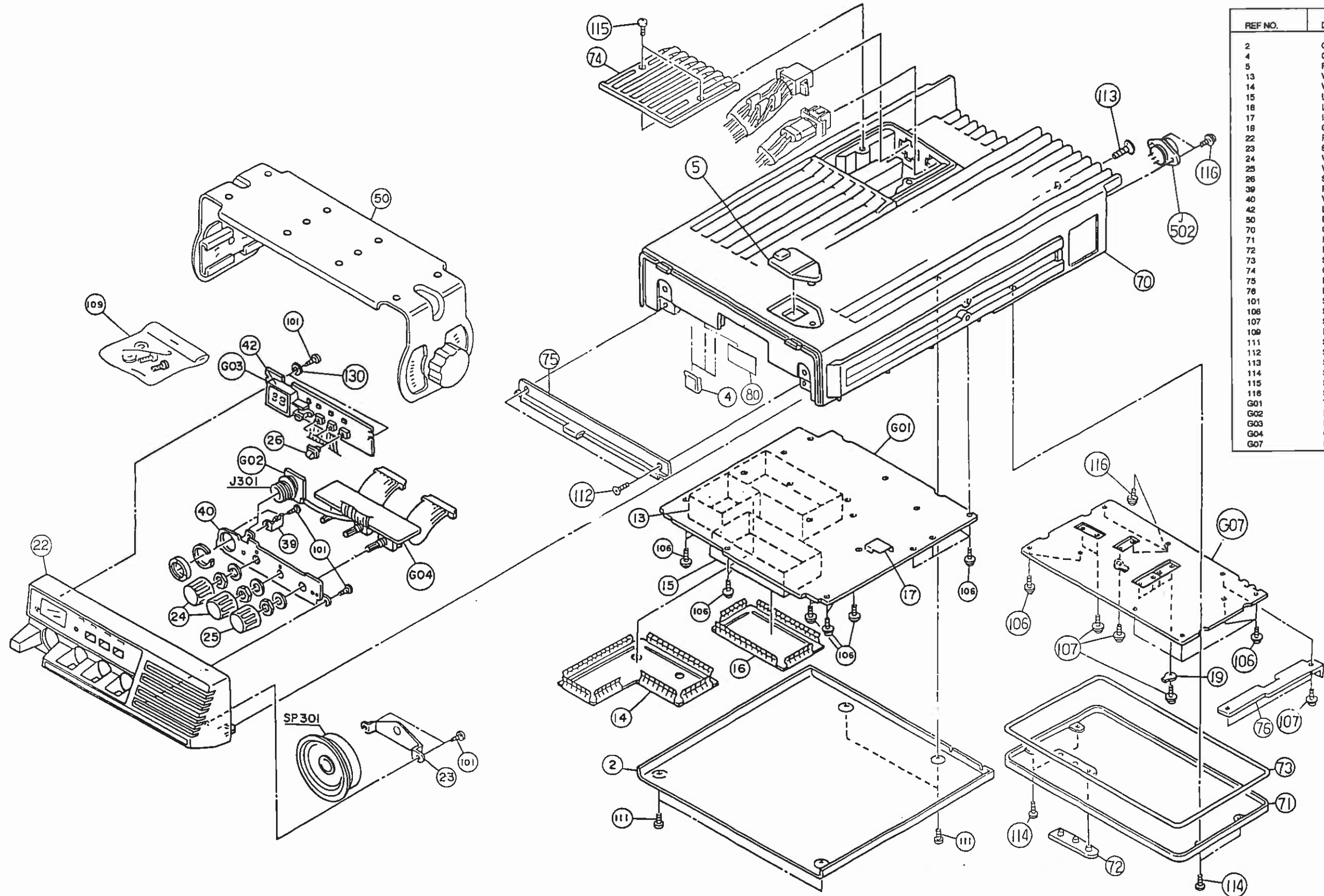
Z-592 (CTCSS) SCHEMATIC DIAGRAM

70-1395/1495



A B C D E F G H I J K L M

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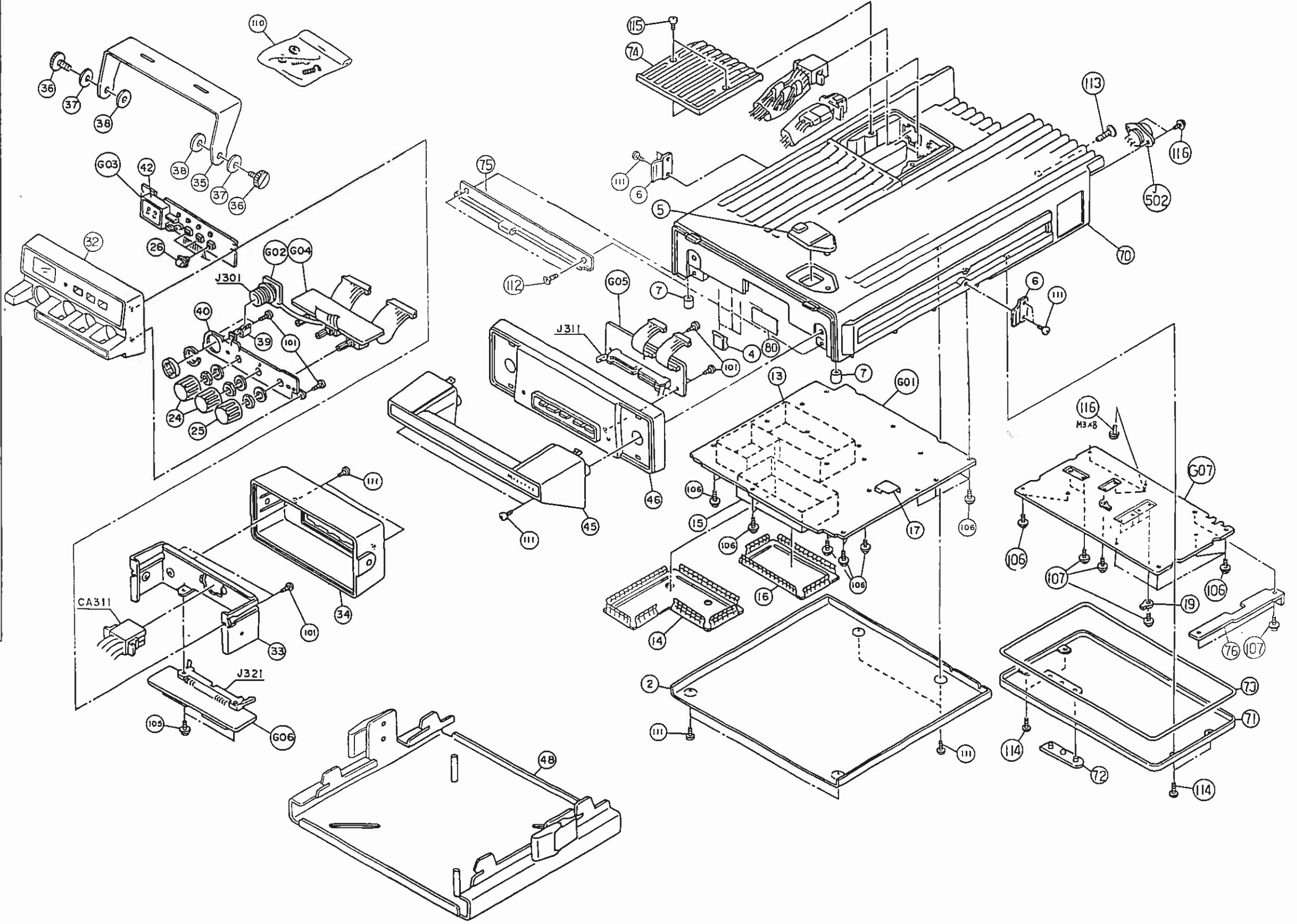
REF NO.	DESCRIPTION	PART NO.
2	COVER	70-010301
4	CLIP	70-150128
5	PROGRAMMER PORT PACKING	70-157358
13	VCO SHIELD CASE	70-089341
14	VCO SHIELD COVER	70-089342
15	LOG SHIELD CASE	70-089343
16	LOG SHIELD COVER	70-089344
17	IF SHIELD	70-089349
18	GROUND LUG	70-150181
22	FRONT COVER ASSY	70-010289
23	SPEAKER BRACKET	70-158324
24	VOLUME KNOB	70-011086
25	VOLUME KNOB	70-011087
26	SWITCH BUTTON	70-011085
39	PCB GUIDE	70-150140
40	VOLUME BRACKET	70-158326
42	LED SPACER	70-150133
50	BRACKET ASSY	70-158327
70	CHASSIS	70-010300
71	PA COVER (-)	70-010302
72	PA PACKING	70-157396
73	SHIELD TUBE	70-157396
74	CONNECTOR COVER	70-010304
75	LOCK PLATE	70-010303
78	PCB HEAT SINK	70-089356
101	SCREW PLAX PAN HD M3 x 10	70-150138
106	SEMS M3 x 10	70-150180
107	SEMS M3 x 12	70-150151
109	FIXED SCREW	70-151850
111	SCREW BIND HD M3 x 8	70-150148
112	SCREW FLAT HD M3 x 8	70-150177
113	SCREW FLAT HD M3 x 10	70-150178
114	SCREW BIND HD M3 x 12	70-151839
115	SCREW BIND HD M3 x 10	70-150171
116	SEMS M3 x 8	70-150179
G01	TRX, LOGIC PCB	TR-1517
G02	MIC CONNECTOR PCB	CX-80
G03	DISPLAY PCB	CX-81
G04	OPERATE PCB	CX-82
G07	PA PCB	PA-1554

TRUNK-MOUNT EXPLODED VIEW

70-1395/1495

A B C D E F G H I J K L M

REF NO.	DESCRIPTION	PART NO.
1		
2	COVER	70-010301
4	CLIP	70-150126
5	PROGRAMMER PORT PACKING	70-157358
6	BRACKET	70-158323
7	CAP	70-150127
13	VCO SHIELD CASE	70-089341
14	VCO SHIELD COVER	70-089342
15	LOG SHIELD CASE	70-089343
16	LOG SHIELD COVER	70-089344
17	IF SHIELD	70-089349
19	GROUND LUG	70-150181
22	FRONT COVER ASSY	70-010289
24	VOLUME KNOB	70-011088
25	VOLUME KNOB	70-011087
26	SWITCH BUTTON	70-011085
36	PCB GUIDE	70-150140
40	VOLUME BRACKET	70-158328
42	LED SPACER	70-150133
45	HANDLE	70-158325
46	HANDLE BASE	70-150132
48	BRACKET ASSY	70-158326
70	CHASSIS	70-010300
71	PA COVER (H)	70-010302
72	PA PACKING	70-157398
73	SHIELD TUBE	70-157399
74	CONNECTOR COVER	70-010304
75	LOCK PLATE	70-010303
78	PCB HEAT SINK	70-089359
101	SCREW PLAX PAN HD M3 x 10	70-150138
106	SEMS M3 x 10	70-150180
107	SEMS M3 x 12	70-150151
110	FIXED SCREW	70-151974
111	SCREW BIND HD M3 x 8	70-150148
112	SCREW FLAT HD M3 x 8	70-150177
113	SCREW FLAT HD M3 x 10	70-150178
114	SCREW BIND HD M3 x 12	70-151839
115	SCREW BIND HD M3 x 10	70-150171
116	SEMS M3 x 8	70-150179
G01	TRK. LOGIC PCB	TR-1517
G02	MIC CONNECTOR PCB	CX-90
G03	DISPLAY PCB	CX-91
G04	OPERATE PCB	CX-92
G05	ADAPTOR (HANDLE) PCB	Z-593
G07	PA PCB	PA-1554
SMALL REMOTE CONTROL HEADS ONLY:		
32	CONT CASE ASSY	70-010290
33	CONT CHASSIS	70-010287
34	CONT COVER	70-010288
35	CONT BRACKET	70-158329
36	COIN SCREW	70-150130
37	WASHER	70-151363
38	WASHER	70-150135
105	SCREW SEMS PAN HD M2 x 14	70-150181
G08	ADAPTOR	Z-594



SECTION 7

PARTS

PARTS

70-1395/1495

NOTES

MECHANICAL PARTS

U/D = UNDER-DASH T/M = TRUNK-MOUNT		
REF NO	DESCRIPTION	PART NO.
2	COVER	70-010301
4	CLIP	70-150128
5	PROGRAMMER PORT PACKING	70-157358
6	T/M BRACKET	70-158323
7	T/M CAP	70-150127
12	PA SHIELD COVER	70-089417
13	VCO SHIELD CASE	70-089341
14	VCO SHIELD COVER	70-089342
15	LOG SHIELD CASE	70-089343
16	LOG SHIELD COVER	70-089403
17	IF SHIELD	70-089349
19	GROUND LUG	70-150181
22	FRONT COVER ASSY	70-010289
23	U/D SPEAKER BRACKET	70-158324
24	VOLUME KNOB	70-110088
25	VOLUME KNOB	70-110087
26	SWITCH BUTTON	70-110065
39	PCB GUIDE	70-150140
40	VOLUME BRACKET	70-158328
42	LED SPACER	70-150133
45	T/M HANDLE	70-158325
46	T/M HANDLE BASE	70-150132
48	T/M BRACKET ASSY	70-158326
50	U/D BRACKET ASSY	70-158327
81	INSULATOR	70-157697
70	CHASSIS	70-010388
71	PA COVER (H)	70-010302
72	PA PACKING	70-157388
73	SHIELD TUBE	70-157399
74	CONNECTOR COVER	70-010304
75	LOCK PLATE	70-010303
76	PCB HEAT SINK	70-089359
80	SPACER	70-150435
88	PA SHIELD	70-089418
101	SCREW PLAX PAN HD M3 x 10	70-150138
106	SEMS M3 x 10	70-150160
107	SEMS M3 x 12	70-150151
109	FIXED SCREW (U/D ONLY)	70-151850
110	FIXED SCREW (T/M ONLY)	70-151874
111	SCREW BIND HD M3 x 8	70-150148
112	SCREW FLAT HD M3 x 8	70-150436
113	SCREW FLAT HD M3 x 10	70-150178
114	SCREW BIND HD M3 x 12	70-151839
115	SCREW BIND HD M3 x 10	70-150171
116	SEMS M3 x 8	70-150179
G01	TRX, LOGIC PCB	TR-1517
G02	MIC CONNECTOR PCB	CX-80
G03	DISPLAY PCB	CX-81
G04	OPERATE PCB	CX-82
G05	T/M ADAPTOR (HANDLE) PCB	Z-593
G07	PA PCB	PA-1554
SMALL REMOTE CONTROL HEADS ONLY:		
32	CONT CASE ASSY	70-010260
33	CONT CHASSIS	70-010267
34	CONT COVER	70-010268
35	CONT BRACKET	70-158328
36	COIN SCREW	70-150130
37	WASHER	70-151363
38	WASHER	70-150135
105	SCREW SEMS PAN HD M2 x 14	70-150191
G06	T/M ADAPTOR	Z-594

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PARTS

70-1395/1495

TR-1517 BOARD

70-1395/1495 TR-1517 Assembly, A-Band, USE "A"					
70-1395/1495 TR-1517 Assembly, B-Band, USE "B"					
REF NO.	DESCRIPTION	PART NO.	REF NO.	DESCRIPTION	PART NO.
CAPACITORS			CAPACITORS (CONTINUED)		
C102	47 pF, 50 V, CER	70-138344	C262	0.01 uF, 50 V, CER	70-138270
C103	1000 pF, 50 V, CER	70-138170	C263	0.01 uF, 50 V, CER	70-138270
C104	100 pF, 50 V, CER	70-138345	C265	8 pF, 50 V, CER	70-138203
C108	22 pF, 50 V, CER	70-138171	C266	8 pF, 50 V, CER	70-138210
C107	27 pF, 50 V, CER	70-138185	C268	0.1 uF, 50 V, CER	70-138327
C108	0.022 uF, 25 V, CER	70-138182	C269	0.1 uF, 50 V, CER	70-138327
C109	1000 pF, 50 V, CER	70-138170	C260	100 pF, 50 V, CER	70-138170
C110	10 pF, 50 V, CER	70-138187	C261	0.02 uF, 50 V, CER	70-138270
C111	0.022 uF, 25 V, CER	70-138182	C262	0.01 uF, 50 V, CER	70-138270
C112	0.022 uF, 50 V, CER	70-138182	C263	120 uF, 16 V, AL, ELYC	70-135187
C113	47 pF, 50 V, CER	70-138344	C264	1000 pF, 50 V, CER	70-138170
C114	47 pF, 50 V, CER	70-138344	C265	4700 pF, 50 V, CER	70-138183
C115	1000 pF, 50 V, CER	70-138170	C266	0.01 uF, 50 V, CER	70-138270
C116	0.022 uF, 25 V, CER	70-138182	C267	0.01 uF, 50 V, CER	70-138270
C117	120 pF, 50 V, CER	70-138303	C268	0.022 uF, 25 V, CER	70-138182
C118	120 pF, 50 V, CER	70-138303	C269	0.01 uF, 50 V, CER	70-138270
C119	1000 pF, 50 V, CER	70-138170	C270	0.022 uF, 25 V, CER	70-138182
C122	1000 pF, 50 V, CER	70-138170	C271	0.01 pF, 50 V, CER	70-138270
C131	0.022 uF, 25 V, CER	70-138182	C272	1000 pF, 50 V, CER	70-138170
C132	1000 pF, 50 V, CER	70-138170	C273	0.047 pF, 50 V, CER	70-131298
C134 A	33 pF, 50 V, CER	70-138188	C274	4700 pF, 50 V, CER	70-138183
C134 B	27 pF, 50 V, CER	70-138185	C275	1.0 uF, 35 V, TA, ELYC	70-138087
C136	22 pF, 50 V, CER	70-138171	C276	0.01 uF, 50 V, CER	70-138270
C137	22 pF, 50 V, CER	70-138171	C277	1000 pF, 50 V, CER	70-138170
C201 A	27 pF, 50 V, CER	70-138185	C278	1 uF, 50 V, AL, ELYC	70-135147
C201 B	33 pF, 50 V, CER	70-138188	C283	47 uF, 25 V, AL, ELYC	70-135144
C202 A	27 pF, 50 V, CER	70-138185	C284	0.01 uF, 50 V, CER	70-138270
C202 B	22 pF, 50 V, CER	70-138171	C285	220 uF, 25 V, AL, ELYC	70-131300
C203 A	8 pF, 50 V, CER	70-138203	C401	0.1 uF, 25 V, CER	70-138327
C203 B	8 pF, 50 V, CER	70-138210	C403	220 pF, 50 V, CER	70-138178
C204 A	8 pF, 50 V, CER	70-138203	C404	10 uF, 16 V, AL, ELYC	70-138191
C204 B	8 pF, 50 V, CER	70-138210	C406	10 uF, 16 V, AL, ELYC	70-138191
C205 A	33 pF, 50 V, CER	70-138188	C407	0.047 uF, 50 V, CER	70-131298
C205 B	38 pF, 50 V, CER	70-138233	C408	1 uF, 50 V, AL, ELYC	70-138184
C206 B	10 pF, 50 V, CER	70-138330	C409	220 uF, 16 V, AL, ELYC	70-135184
C208 A	15 pF, 50 V, CER	70-138205	C410	220 uF, 16 V, AL, ELYC	70-135217
C207 B	27 pF, 50 V, CER	70-138185	C411	0.022 uF, 50 V, CER	70-132033
C207 A	38 pF, 50 V, CER	70-138233	C412	10 uF, 16 V, AL, ELYC	70-138191
C208 A	38 pF, 50 V, CER	70-138233	C413	10 uF, 16 V, AL, ELYC	70-138191
C208 B	33 pF, 50 V, CER	70-138188	C414	10 uF, 16 V, AL, ELYC	70-138191
C209 A	100 pF, 50 V, CER	70-138175	C415	10 uF, 16 V, AL, ELYC	70-138191
C209 B	82 pF, 50 V, CER	70-138250	C416	82 pF, 50 V, CER	70-138250
C210 A	27 pF, 50 V, CER	70-138185	C417	0.01 uF, 50 V, CER	70-138270
C210 B	22 pF, 50 V, CER	70-138171	C422	220 uF, 25 V, AL, ELYC	70-135188
C211 A	120 pF, 50 V, CER	70-138303	C423	10 uF, 16 V, AL, ELYC	70-138191
C211 B	100 pF, 50 V, CER	70-138175	C424	10 uF, 16 V, AL, ELYC	70-138191
C212 A	27 pF, 50 V, CER	70-138185	C425	1000 pF, 50 V, CER	70-138170
C212 B	22 pF, 50 V, CER	70-138171	C426	0.01 uF, 50 V, CER	70-138270
C213 A	100 pF, 50 V, CER	70-138175	C428	0.1 uF, 25 V, CER	70-138327
C213 B	82 pF, 50 V, CER	70-138250	C429	0.1 uF, 25 V, CER	70-138327
C214 A	38 pF, 50 V, CER	70-138233	C430	0.1 uF, 25 V, CER	70-138327
C214 B	27 pF, 50 V, CER	70-138185	C431	1 uF, 50 V, AL, ELYC	70-138184
C215	38 pF, 50 V, CER	70-138233	C432	22 uF, 16 V, AL, ELYC	70-135220
C216	0.022 uF, 25 V, CER	70-138182	C433	22 uF, 16 V, AL, ELYC	70-135220
C217	1000 pF, 50 V, CER	70-138170	C434	2200 uF, 25 V, AL, ELYC	70-135235
C231	1000 pF, 50 V, CER	70-138170	C436	220 uF, 10 V, AL, ELYC	70-135217
C232 A	27 pF, 50 V, CER	70-138185	C438	0.1 uF, 50 V, CER	70-138444
C232 B	33 pF, 50 V, CER	70-138188	C439	0.1 uF, 50 V, CER	70-138444
C233	1000 pF, 50 V, CER	70-138170	C443	0.01 uF, 50 V, CER	70-138270
C235	56 pF, 50 V, CER	70-138254	C446	1000 pF, 50 V, CER	70-138170
C237	15 pF, 50 V, CER	70-138205	C448	0.1 uF, 25 V, CER	70-138327
C238	22 pF, 50 V, CER	70-138171	C449	4.7 uF, 16 V, TA, ELYC	70-138101
C239	0.022 uF, 25 V, CER	70-138182	C450	1000 pF, 50 V, CER	70-138170
C241	27 pF, 50 V, CER	70-138185	C451	82 pF, 50 V, CER	70-138250
C242	27 pF, 50 V, CER	70-138185	C452	0.022 uF, 25 V, CER	70-138182
C243	82 pF, 50 V, CER	70-138250	C457	220 pF, 50 V, CER	70-138178
C244	330 pF, 50 V, CER	70-138228	C458	220 pF, 50 V, CER	70-138178
C245	0.01 uF, 50 V, CER	70-138270	C461	10 uF, 16 V, AL, ELYC	70-138191
C246	10 pF, 50 V, CER	70-138346	C462	10 uF, 16 V, AL, ELYC	70-138191
C247	0.01 uF, 50 V, CER	70-138270	C465	100 pF, 50 V, CER	70-138175
C248	12 pF, 50 V, CER	70-138347	C466	220 pF, 50 V, CER	70-138178
C249	10 pF, 50 V, CER	70-138346	C467	0.1 uF, 25 V, CER	70-138327
C250	8 pF, 50 V, CER	70-138203	C468	4.7 uF, 35 V, TA, ELYC	70-138088
C251	0.01 uF, 50 V, CER	70-138270	C523	1000 pF, 50 V, CER	70-138170

PARTS

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TR-1517 BOARD (CONTINUED)

REF NO.	DESCRIPTION	PART NO.	REF NO.	DESCRIPTION	PART NO.
INTEGRATED CIRCUITS (CONTINUED)			COILS (CONTINUED)		
IC408	AN5282	70-076571	L530	TLB0021	70-090680
IC411	BA14741AF	70-076628	L701	IL-8-2P-S2T2-EF	70-158398
IC412	F188A3120	70-076208	L711	LQH3N242M02M00=100	70-090477
IC771	MB1504-TF (SOP)	70-076572	L712	LQH3N242M02M00=100	70-090477
IC772	BU40688F-T1	70-076573	L713 A	L=157=M1 2.5 T (V8F)	70-090534
IC801	M37451M4-408SP	70-076831	L713 B	L=157=M1 2.5 T	70-090501
IC802	MN1280R	70-076575	L714	LQH3N242M02M00=100	70-090477
IC803	M9M80021L	70-076578	L715	LQH3N242M02M00=100	70-090477
JACKS			L718	LQN2AR22K	70-090483
J401	IL-S-14P-S2T2-EF	70-158558	L717	LQN2A22NM	70-090412
J402	PS-10PE-D4T1-B1	70-158428	L719	LQN2A22NM	70-090412
J403	53029-0810	70-158559	L720	LQN2A22NM R22K	70-090483
J404	IL-Y-4P-S15T2-EF	70-158560	L721	LQN2A47NM	70-090484
J407	IL-Y-12P-S15T2-EF	70-158581	L731	LQH3N242M02M00=100	70-090477
J408	IL-Y-13P-S15T2-EF	70-158582	L732	LQH3N242M02M00=100	70-090477
J409	JM8L8-108AT	70-158583	L733 A	L=157=M1 3.5 T (V8F)	70-090523
J410	IL-Y-10P-S15T2-EF	70-158584	L733 B	L=157=M1 3.5 T	70-090522
J411	IL-S-15P-S2T2-EF	70-158425	L734	LQH3N242M02M00=100	70-090477
J413	EMCS0552M	70-158083	L735 A	LQN2AR22K	70-090483
J414	IL-G-2P-S3T2-EF	70-158585	L735 B	LQH3N242M02M00=100	70-090477
J415	8-PIN CABLE ASSEMBLY	70-034742	L736	LQN2A22K	70-090483
J420	IL-Y-4P-S15T2-EF	70-158580	L737	LQN2A22NM	70-090412
J511	JACK A	70-158510	L771	LQN2A22NM	70-090412
J513	JACK V	70-158088	TRANSISTORS		
JUMPERS			Q101	2SC2620B-TR (QB)	70-090181
JP1	0 OHM, 1/10 W, MET	70-144108	Q102	2SC2482C-TR (LC)	70-090288
JP2	0 OHM, 1/10 W, MET	70-144108	Q131	2SC3357-T2	70-090298
JP3	0 OHM, 1/10 W, MET	70-144108	Q201	2SC3356 T2	70-090192
JP6	0 OHM, 1/10 W, MET	70-144108	Q203	2SC3357 T2	70-090298
JP7	0 OHM, 1/10 W, MET	70-144108	Q241	2SK125	70-090089
JP8	0 OHM, 1/10 W, MET	70-144108	Q242	2SK380E	70-090382
JP9	0 OHM, 1/10 W, MET	70-144108	Q243	2SC2482C-TR	70-090288
JP11	0 OHM, 1/10 W, MET	70-144108	Q244	2SC2482C-TR	70-090288
JP12	0 OHM, 1/10 W, MET	70-144108	Q401	IMX2-T108 (C2)	70-090383
COILS			Q403	IMX2-T108 (C2)	70-090383
L101	42L-080	70-090482	Q406	2SC2482	70-090288
L132	LQN2AR22K	70-090483	Q408	2SK508	70-090191
L133	LQN2A47NM	70-090484	Q409	2SC2482	70-090288
L201	L-157-M1 4.5T	70-090485	Q410	2SC2482	70-090288
L202	L-157-M1 4.5T	70-090485	Q504	2SB1085Q	70-090387
L203	L-157-M1 4.5T	70-090485	Q701	2SC2482C-TR (LC)	70-090288
L204	L-157-M1 4.5T	70-090485	Q702	IMB3-T110 (B3)	70-090384
L205	L-157-M1 4.5T	70-090485	Q703	IMH1-T1	70-090298
L206	L-187-M1 4.5T	70-090485	Q704	2SA11219C	70-090339
L208	ELESN4F7KA	70-090488	Q705	DTC124EK	70-090300
L209	17L004	70-090114	Q711	36K151GR-TE85L	70-090303
L210	17L004	70-090114	Q712	2SC2351-T2B F3	70-090218
L231	LQN2AR22K	70-090483	Q731	36K151GR-TE85L	70-090303
L232	LQN2A22NM	70-090412	Q732	2SC2351-T2V F3	70-090218
L233	LQN2A22NM	70-090412	Q733	2SC2351-T2V F3	70-090218
L241	ELESNR47MA	70-090488	Q734	2SC2351-T2V F3	70-090218
L242	ELESNR47MA	70-090488	Q771	IMD3-T1	70-090297
L243	ELESNR22MA	70-090489	Q772	IMH1-T1	70-090298
L244	ELESN4F7KA	70-090488	Q773	2SC2482LC	70-090288
L248	24L113	70-090470	Q774	2SA1121C-TR	70-090159
L249	24L116	70-090472	Q775	2SA1121C-TR	70-090159
L248	42L081	70-090471	Q778	2SC2482LC	70-090288
L247	24L116	70-090472	Q778	IMH1	70-090298
L248	24L115	70-090473	RESISTORS		
L249	TLE0205	70-090488	R101	47 KOHM, 1/10 W, MET	70-145145
L250	41L001	70-090423	R102	47 KOHM, 1/10 W, MET	70-145145
L251	ELESN102KA	70-090474	R103	47 KOHM, 1/10 W, MET	70-145145
L252	TLE0205	70-090488	R104	47 KOHM, 1/10 W, MET	70-145145
L253	ELESN331KA	70-090478	R107	1 KOHM, 1/4 W, MET	70-144288
L255	TLE0205	70-090488	R108	10 KOHM, 1/10 W, MET	70-144120
L258	ELESN4F7KA	70-090488	R109	4.7 KOHM, 1/10 W, MET	70-144123
L401	1.0 MH	70-178057	R110	2.2 KOHM, 1/10 W, MET	70-144113
L402	TLE0205	70-090488	R111	1.5 KOHM, 1/10 W, MET	70-145133
L521	ELESN 1F0	70-090480	R112	10 KOHM, 1/10 W, MET	70-144120
L525	TLB0021	70-090580	R113	4.7 KOHM, 1/10 W, MET	70-144123
L526	BL01RN-A82	70-090482	R114	1 KOHM, 1/10 W, MET	70-144125
L527	BL01RN-A82	70-090482	R115	100 OHM, 1/10 W, MET	70-145148
L528	BL01RN-A82	70-090482	R118	100 OHM, 1/10 W, MET	70-145148
			R117	220 OHM, 1/10 W, MET	70-144194

TR-1517 BOARD (CONTINUED)

REF NO.	DESCRIPTION	PART NO.	REF NO.	DESCRIPTION	PART NO.
RESISTORS (CONTINUED)			RESISTORS (CONTINUED)		
R118	10 KOHM, 1/10 W, MET	70-144120	R437	10 KOHM, 1/10 W, MET	70-144120
R119	100 KOHM, 1/10 W, MET	70-145148	R439	1 KOHM, 1/10 W, MET	70-144125
R120	100 KOHM, 1/10 W, MET	70-145148	R440	150 KOHM, 1/10 W, MET	70-144287
R123	220 KOHM, 1/10 W, MET	70-145131	R441	100 KOHM, 1/10 W, MET	70-144288
R124	47 KOHM, 1/10 W, MET	70-145145	R442	1 KOHM, 1/10 W, MET	70-144288
R125	47 KOHM, 1/10 W, MET	70-145145	R443	39 KOHM, 1/10 W, MET	70-144290
R131	10 OHM, 1/10 W, MET	70-144115	R444	82 KOHM, 1/10 W, MET	70-144291
R132	470 OHM, 1/10 W, MET	70-144152	R445	100 KOHM, 1/10 W, MET	70-145128
R133	10 KOHM, 1/10 W, MET	70-144120	R448	2.2 KOHM, 1/10 W, MET	70-144113
R134	0 OHM, 1/10 W, MET	70-144106	R447	4.7 KOHM, 1/10 W, MET	70-144123
R135	150 OHM, 1/10 W, MET	70-140321	R448	10 KOHM, 1/10 W, MET	70-144120
R136	39 OHM, 1/10 W, MET	70-144124	R447	4.7 KOHM, 1/10 W, MET	70-144164
R137	150 OHM, 1/10 W, MET	70-140321	R448	10 KOHM, 1/10 W, MET	70-144115
R201	33 KOHM, 1/10 W, MET	70-144112	R452	330 OHM, 1/10 W, MET	70-144164
R202	8.2 KOHM, 1/10 W, MET	70-140305	R454	10 OHM, 1/10 W, MET	70-144120
R203	10 OHM, 1/10 W, MET	70-144115	R455	10 KOHM, 1/10 W, MET	70-144120
R205	68 OHM, 1/10 W, MET	70-144114	R456	10 KOHM, 1/10 W, MET	70-144163
R206	47 OHM, 1/10 W, MET	70-145130	R457	2.2 KOHM, 1/10 W, MET	70-144184
R231	470 OHM, 1/10 W, MET	70-144130	R458	330 OHM, 1/10 W, MET	70-144125
R232	10 KOHM, 1/10 W, MET	70-144120	R461	1 KOHM, 1/10 W, MET	70-144118
R233	0 OHM, 1/10 W, MET	70-144106	R462	3.3 KOHM, 1/10 W, MET	70-144130
R234	22 OHM, 1/10 W, MET	70-144160	R463	560 KOHM, 1/10 W, MET	70-144159
R235	270 OHM, 1/10 W, MET	70-144118	R464	2.7 KOHM, 1/10 W, MET	70-145128
R236	18 OHM, 1/10 W, MET	70-144171	R465	100 KOHM, 1/10 W, MET	70-145145
R237	270 OHM, 1/10 W, MET	70-144116	R466	47 KOHM, 1/10 W, MET	70-145145
R241	47 OHM, 1/10 W, MET	70-145130	R467	47 KOHM, 1/10 W, MET	70-144121
R242	220 OHM, 1/10 W, MET	70-144194	R470	0 OHM, 1/10 W, MET	70-144108
R243	3.3 KOHM, 1/10 W, MET	70-144118	R471	22 KOHM, 1/10 W, MET	70-144121
R244	10 KOHM, 1/10 W, MET	70-144120	R472	220 OHM, 1/10 W, MET	70-144194
R245	330 OHM, 1/10 W, MET	70-144164	R701	47 KOHM, 1/10 W, MET	70-145145
R246	3.6 KOHM, 1/10 W, MET	70-144132	R702	47 KOHM, 1/10 W, MET	70-145145
R247	33 KOHM, 1/10 W, MET	70-144112	R704	47 KOHM, 1/10 W, MET	70-145145
R248	22 KOHM, 1/10 W, MET	70-144121	R705	47 KOHM, 1/10 W, MET	70-145145
R249	150 OHM, 1/10 W, MET	70-140321	R706	47 KOHM, 1/10 W, MET	70-144194
R254	0 OHM, 1/10 W, MET	70-144106	R707	220 OHM, 1/10 W, MET	70-144123
R255	1.2 KOHM, 1/10 W, MET	70-144167	R708	47 KOHM, 1/10 W, MET	70-145130
R256	82 KOHM, 1/10 W, MET	70-144173	R711	47 OHM, 1/10 W, MET	70-144158
R257	47 KOHM, 1/10 W, MET	70-145145	R712	1.8 KOHM, 1/10 W, MET	70-144120
R258	220 KOHM, 1/10 W, MET	70-144131	R713	10 KOHM, 1/10 W, MET	70-144121
R259	1 KOHM, 1/10 W, MET	70-144125	R714	22 KOHM, 1/10 W, MET	70-144121
R260	5.6 KOHM, 1/10 W, MET	70-144168	R715	22 KOHM, 1/10 W, MET	70-144121
R261	3.3 KOHM, 1/10 W, MET	70-144118	R716	22 KOHM, 1/10 W, MET	70-140321
R262	82 KOHM, 1/10 W, MET	70-144173	R717	150 OHM, 1/10 W, MET	70-145139
R263	10 KOHM, 1/10 W, MET	70-144120	R718	8.8 KOHM, 1/10 W, MET	70-144113
R264	27 KOHM, 1/10 W, MET	70-144163	R719	2.2 KOHM, 1/10 W, MET	70-145148
R265	15 KOHM, 1/10 W, MET	70-144122	R720	100 OHM, 1/10 W, MET	70-145130
R266	47 KOHM, 1/10 W, MET	70-145145	R721	47 OHM, 1/10 W, MET	70-145130
R401	270 OHM, 1/4 W, MET	70-144193	R722	47 OHM, 1/10 W, MET	70-145130
R402	22 KOHM, 1/10 W, MET	70-144121	R731	47 OHM, 1/10 W, MET	70-145139
R404	33 KOHM, 1/10 W, MET	70-144112	R732	8.8 KOHM, 1/10 W, MET	70-144120
R405	1 KOHM, 1/10 W, MET	70-144125	R733	10 KOHM, 1/10 W, MET	70-144121
R406	100 KOHM, 1/10 W, MET	70-145128	R734	22 KOHM, 1/10 W, MET	70-144121
R407	100 KOHM, 1/10 W, MET	70-145128	R735	22 KOHM, 1/10 W, MET	70-144125
R408	100 KOHM, 1/10 W, MET	70-145128	R736 A	1 KOHM, 1/10 W, MET	70-144121
R409	100 KOHM, 1/10 W, MET	70-145128	R736 B	22 KOHM, 1/10 W, MET	70-140321
R410	33 KOHM, 1/10 W, MET	70-144112	R737	150 OHM, 1/10 W, MET	70-145139
R411	22 KOHM, 1/10 W, MET	70-144121	R738	6.8 KOHM, 1/10 W, MET	70-144113
R412	10 KOHM, 1/10 W, MET	70-144120	R739	2.2 KOHM, 1/10 W, MET	70-145146
R413	1 KOHM, 1/10 W, MET	70-144125	R740	100 OHM, 1/10 W, MET	70-145130
R414	15 KOHM, 1/10 W, MET	70-144122	R741	47 OHM, 1/10 W, MET	70-145130
R415	150 KOHM, 1/10 W, MET	70-144129	R742	47 OHM, 1/10 W, MET	70-145145
R416	68 KOHM, 1/10 W, MET	70-144118	R751	47 KOHM, 1/10 W, MET	70-145145
R417	4.7 KOHM, 1/10 W, MET	70-144123	R752	47 KOHM, 1/10 W, MET	70-145139
R418	100 KOHM, 1/10 W, MET	70-145146	R754	6.8 KOHM, 1/10 W, MET	70-144113
R419	330 KOHM, 1/10 W, MET	70-140316	R755	2.2 KOHM, 1/10 W, MET	70-145146
R421	22 KOHM, 1/10 W, MET	70-144121	R756	100 OHM, 1/10 W, MET	70-144113
R422	22 KOHM, 1/10 W, MET	70-144121	R757	47 OHM, 1/10 W, MET	70-144125
R423	100 KOHM, 1/10 W, MET	70-145128	R758	1 KOHM, 1/10 W, MET	70-144118
R424	56 KOHM, 1/10 W, MET	70-144169	R759	3.3 KOHM, 1/10 W, MET	70-145130
R425	12 KOHM, 1/10 W, MET	70-144111	R760	47 OHM, 1/10 W, MET	70-141210
R426	1 KOHM, 1/10 W, MET	70-144125	R770	47 KOHM, 2 W, MET	70-145128
R427	4.7 KOHM, 1/10 W, MET	70-144123	R771	100 KOHM, 1/10 W, MET	70-145128
R428	680 OHM, 1/10 W, MET	70-144157	R772	22 OHM, 1/10 W, MET	70-144160
R430	1 KOHM, 1/10 W, MET	70-144125	R773	100 KOHM, 1/10 W, MET	70-145128
R431	1.5 KOHM, 1/10 W, MET	70-144134	R774	1 KOHM, 1/10 W, MET	70-144125
R434	15 KOHM, 1/10 W, MET	70-144122	R775	0 OHM, 1/10 W, MET	70-144106
R435	10 KOHM, 1/10 W, MET	70-144120	R776	47 KOHM, 1/10 W, MET	70-145145
R436 A	18 KOHM, 1/10 W, MET	70-144195	R777	4.7 KOHM, 1/10 W, MET	70-144123
R438 B	22 KOHM, 1/10 W, MET	70-144121	R778	100 KOHM, 1/10 W, MET	70-144128
			R779	22 KOHM, 1/10 W, MET	70-144121
			R780	0 OHM, 1/10 W, MET	70-144106

PARTS

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TR-1517 BOARD (CONTINUED)

REF NO.	DESCRIPTION	PART NO.	REF NO.	DESCRIPTION	PART NO.
RESISTORS (CONTINUED)			RESISTORS (CONTINUED)		
R782	4.7 KOHM, 1/10 W, MET	70-144123	R863	1 KOHM, 1/10 W, MET	70-144125
R783	47 KOHM, 1/10 W, MET	70-145145	R864	22 KOHM, 1/10 W, MET	70-144121
R784	47 KOHM, 1/10 W, MET	70-145145	R865	1 KOHM, 1/10 W, MET	70-144125
R785	100 KOHM, 1/10 W, MET	70-145128	R866	10 KOHM, 1/10 W, MET	70-144120
R786	22 KOHM, 1/10 W, MET	70-144121	R867	22 KOHM, 1/10 W, MET	70-144121
R787	100 OHM, 1/10 W, MET	70-145148	R868	10 KOHM, 1/10 W, MET	70-144120
R788	22 OHM, 1/10 W, MET	70-144180	R870	1 KOHM, 1/10 W, MET	70-144125
R789	4.7 KOHM, 1/10 W, MET	70-144123	R871	2.2 KOHM, 1/10 W, MET	70-145113
R790	1 KOHM, 1/10 W, MET	70-144125	R872	820 OHM, 1/10 W, MET	70-144185
R791 A	2.2 KOHM, 1/10 W, MET	70-144113	R873	820 OHM, 1/10 W, MET	70-144185
R791 B	1.5 KOHM, 1/10 W, MET	70-144134	R874	820 OHM, 1/10 W, MET	70-144185
R792	4.7 KOHM, 1/10 W, MET	70-144123	R875 B	100 KOHM, 1/10 W, MET	70-145128
R793	47 KOHM, 1/10 W, MET	70-145128	R876	100 KOHM, 1/10 W, MET	70-145128
R794 A	1 KOHM, 1/10 W, MET	70-144125	R879	22 KOHM, 1/10 W, MET	70-144121
R794 B	1.5 KOHM, 1/10 W, MET	70-144134	R880	10 KOHM, 1/10 W, MET	70-144120
R795	47 KOHM, 1/10 W, MET	70-144145	R881	1 KOHM, 1/10 W, MET	70-144125
R796	22 KOHM, 1/10 W, MET	70-144121	R882	1 KOHM, 1/10 W, MET	70-144125
R797	5.6 KOHM, 1/10 W, MET	70-144168	R883	22 KOHM, 1/10 W, MET	70-144121
R798	1 KOHM, 1/10 W, MET	70-144125	R884	1 KOHM, 1/10 W, MET	70-144125
R799	2.7 KOHM, 1/10 W, MET	70-144159	R885	3.9 KOHM, 1/10 W, MET	70-145132
R811	22 KOHM, 1/10 W, MET	70-144121	R886	4.7 KOHM, 1/10 W, MET	70-144123
R812	22 KOHM, 1/10 W, MET	70-144121	R888	1 MOHM, 1/10 W, MET	70-144155
R813	22 KOHM, 1/10 W, MET	70-144121	R889	1 KOHM, 1/10 W, MET	70-144125
R814	22 KOHM, 1/10 W, MET	70-144121	R891	22 KOHM, 1/10 W, MET	70-144121
R815	22 KOHM, 1/10 W, MET	70-144121	R892	10 KOHM, 1/10 W, MET	70-144120
R816	22 KOHM, 1/10 W, MET	70-144121	R896	10 KOHM, 1/10 W, MET	70-144120
R821	1 KOHM, 1/10 W, MET	70-144125	R897	100 KOHM, 1/10 W, MET	70-145128
R822	1 KOHM, 1/10 W, MET	70-144125	R898	220 KOHM, 1/10 W, MET	70-147328
R823	1 KOHM, 1/10 W, MET	70-144125			
R824	1 KOHM, 1/10 W, MET	70-144125			
R825	1 KOHM, 1/10 W, MET	70-144125			
R826	1 KOHM, 1/10 W, MET	70-144125			
R827	470 OHM, 1/10 W, MET	70-144152			
R831	47 KOHM, 1/10 W, MET	70-145145			
R832	47 KOHM, 1/10 W, MET	70-145145			
R833	47 KOHM, 1/10 W, MET	70-145145			
R835	22 KOHM, 1/10 W, MET	70-144121			
R836	0 OHM, 1/10 W, MET	70-144108			
R837	1 KOHM, 1/10 W, MET	70-144125			
R845	1 KOHM, 1/10 W, MET	70-144125			
R846	1 KOHM, 1/10 W, MET	70-144125			
R847	1 KOHM, 1/10 W, MET	70-144125			
R848	1 KOHM, 1/10 W, MET	70-144125			
R849	1 KOHM, 1/10 W, MET	70-144125			
R851	1 KOHM, 1/10 W, MET	70-144125			
R852	1 KOHM, 1/10 W, MET	70-144125			
R853	1 KOHM, 1/10 W, MET	70-144125			
R854	1 KOHM, 1/10 W, MET	70-144125			
R855	1 KOHM, 1/10 W, MET	70-144125			
R856	1 KOHM, 1/10 W, MET	70-144125			
R857	1 KOHM, 1/10 W, MET	70-144125			
R858	0 OHM, 1/10 W, MET	70-144108			
R859	10 KOHM, 1/10 W, MET	70-144120			
R861	1 KOHM, 1/10 W, MET	70-144125			
				VARIABLE RESISTORS	
			RV241	RH082KCJ3 (2.2K)	70-184109
			RV401	100K	70-184110
				MISCELLANEOUS	
				INSULATION PLATE	70-157357
				SHIELD CASE	70-089339
			CA511	8' CABLE ASSEMBLY	70-034080
			CA513	9' CABLE ASSEMBLY	70-034121
			CB901	EXF P12 102ZF	70-088058
			CB902	EXF P8 102ZF	70-088059
			CM201	IL-S-2P-S2T2-EF	70-159398
			CM701	IL-S-2P-S2T2-EF	70-159398
			F501	FUSE, 5A	70-204062
			RC901	EXBY 06D (47K, 1000p)	70-086080
			RC902	EXBY 08 (10K, 1000p)	70-086081
			X101	CRYSTAL, HC-431u 12.8 MHz	70-128097
			X241	UM-1 44.545 MHz	70-128098
			X901	XTAL, AT-51, 8.000 MHz	70-128098

PARTS

70-1395/1495

PA-1554 BOARD (CONTINUED)

REF NO.	DESCRIPTION	PART NO.	REF NO.	DESCRIPTION	PART NO.
COILS (CONTINUED)			RESISTORS (CONTINUED)		
L512	Z1.2C5D 1.5T	70-090133	R506	3.3 OHM, 1/10 W, MET	70-144048
L513	Z1.2C5D 1.5T	70-090133	R507	33 OHM, 2 W, MET	70-145143
L514	Z0.8C5D 8.5T	70-090131	R508	3.3 OHM, 1 W, MET	70-144048
L515	Z1.2C5D 2.5T	70-090102	R509	3.3 OHM, 1 W, MET	70-144048
L518	Z1.2C5D 2.5T	70-090102	R510	10 OHM, 2 W, MET	70-144082
L517	Z1.2C5D 2.5T	70-090102	R511	150 OHM, 1/10 W, MET	70-140321
L518	Z1.2C5D 2.5T	70-090102	R512	470 OHM, 1/10 W, MET	70-144156
TRANSISTORS			R513	1.8 KOHM, 1/10 W, MET	70-144154
Q501	2SC2538	70-080108	R519	10 OHM, 2 W, MET	70-145131
Q502	2SC2539	70-080090	R521	100 OHM, 1/10 W, MET	70-145128
Q503	2SC2630	70-080091	R522	100 OHM, 1/10 W, MET	70-145128
Q505	2SC2694	70-080133	R524	1 KOHM, 1/10 W, MET	70-144125
Q507	2SC2694	70-080133	R525 A	2.2 OHM, 2 W, MET	70-145050
Q510	2SC2462LC	70-080180	R525 B	4.7 OHM, 2 W, MET	70-144043
RESISTORS			R526	2.2 OHM, 2 W, MET	70-144202
R501	150 OHM, 1/10 W, MET	70-140321	R527	56 OHM, 2 W, CARBON	70-141217
R502	2.2 KOHM, 1/10 W, MET	70-144113	R530 A	33 OHM, 1 W, MET	70-142028
R503	180 OHM, 1 W, MET	70-144221	R537 A	47 OHM, 1/10 W, MET	70-144008
R504	1.0 KOHM, 1/10 W, MET	70-144125	R537 B	22 OHM, 1/10 W, MET	70-144074
R505 A	COIL, BL02RN1-R62	70-090326	R538 A	47 OHM, 1/10 W, MET	70-144006
R505 B	33 OHM, 1/10 W, MET	70-142028	R539 B	22 OHM, 1/8 W, MET	70-144074
			MISCELLANEOUS		
			CORE, Q5B RID 7.5 x 7 x 13		
			CABLE 1-350345-0		
			70-178075		
			70-034318		

Z-593 TRUNK-MOUNT ADAPTOR

REF NO.	DESCRIPTION	PART NO.	REF NO.	DESCRIPTION	PART NO.
70-1395/1495 A BAND USE "A"					
70-1395/1495 B BAND USE "B"					
CAPACITORS			CONNECTORS		
C311	0.01 uF, 50 V, CER	70-138270	J311	D3431	70-159582
C312	0.01 uF, 50 V, CER	70-138270	JUMPERS		
C313	0.01 uF, 50 V, CER	70-138270	JP311	0 OHM, 1/10 W, MET	70-144108
C314	0.01 uF, 50 V, CER	70-138270	JP312	0 OHM, 1/10 W, MET	70-144108
C316	0.01 uF, 50 V, CER	70-138270	JP313	0 OHM, 1/10 W, MET	70-144108
C317	0.01 uF, 50 V, CER	70-138270	JP316	0 OHM, 1/10 W, MET	70-144108
C318	0.01 uF, 50 V, CER	70-138270	JP317	0 OHM, 1/10 W, MET	70-144108
C319	0.01 uF, 50 V, CER	70-138270	JP318	0 OHM, 1/10 W, MET	70-144108
C321	0.01 uF, 50 V, CER	70-138270	JP319	0 OHM, 1/10 W, MET	70-144108
C322	0.01 uF, 50 V, CER	70-138270	JP321	0 OHM, 1/10 W, MET	70-144108
C326	4.7 uF, 50 V, CER	70-138068	JP322	0 OHM, 1/10 W, MET	70-144108
CABLE ASSEMBLIES			JP323	0 OHM, 1/10 W, MET	70-144108
CA311	IL-YB-14P-IL-9-14S	70-034627	JP324	0 OHM, 1/10 W, MET	70-144108
CA312	IL-3-2P-IL-G-2S	70-034628	SWITCHES		
CA313	ILJ2P-EMCHUM0201W	70-034625			
CA318	IL-YE-18P-IL-9-15S	70-034698	K311	RELAY AGP003	70-105022
DIODES					
D311	DCB010	70-085323			

CONTROL HEAD

70-1395/1495 A BAND 70-1395/1495 B BAND			USE "A" USE "B"		
REF NO.	DESCRIPTION	PART NO.	REF NO.	DESCRIPTION	PART NO.
CABLE ASSEMBLIES			CX-91 BOARD (CONTINUED)		
CA301	8MV 2d 15x21	70-034820	SWITCHES		
CA302	8MV 2d 3x63	70-034821	S301	ESB-64803	70-183080
CA303-1	ILYB-15P-ILB 15S	70-034822	S302	ESB-64803	70-183080
CA303-2	ILYB-14P-ILB 14S	70-034823	S303	ESB-64803	70-183080
CA304	ILG 2S-5307	70-034824	S304	ESB-64803	70-183080
CX-90 BOARD			MISCELLANEOUS		
CAPACITORS			CD301	PHOTO SENSOR P1201	70-085054
C305	1000 pF, 50 V, CER	70-138170	CX-92 BOARD		
C306	1000 pF, 50 V, CER	70-138170	CAPACITORS		
JACKS			C307 (UD)	470 uF, 25 V, AL, ELYC	70-135237
J301	NS1504L	70-150100	RESISTORS		
CX-91 BOARD			R314	150 OHM, 1/8 W, MET	70-144011
CAPACITORS			R316	150 OHM, 1/8 W, MET	70-144011
C301	0.01 uF, 50 V, CER	70-138270	R317	330 OHM, 1/8 W, MET	70-144184
C302	1000 pF, 50 V, CER	70-138170	R318	330 OHM, 1/8 W, MET	70-144184
C303	0.01 uF, 50 V, CER	70-138270	VARIABLE RESISTORS		
C304	1 uF, 50 V, AL ELYC	70-138194	RV301	K1214005L (10KB)	70-180025
DIODES			RV302	K1214105G (10KB)	70-180028
D301	LED LB 402	70-202086	SWITCHES		
D302	SLM-245 LMW TE84L	70-085316	S305	BRBU1C L-15MM	70-183084
D303	SLM-125MT TE84L	70-085317	JACKS		
D304	SLM-125MT TE84L	70-085317	J304	IL-G-2P-S3T2-EF	70-159585
D305	SLM-125MT TE84L	70-085317	MISCELLANEOUS		
D306	SLM-125MT TE84L	70-085317	SP301 UD	SPEAKER	70-060033
INTEGRATED CIRCUITS			Z-594		
IC301	AN6997K	70-078577	CAPACITORS		
IC302	BU74HC174F-T1	70-078578	C331 TM	1000 pF, 50 V, CER	70-138255
TRANSISTORS			CABLE ASSEMBLIES		
Q301	2SA1121C-TR	70-080339	CA324 TM	1292R L=120	70-034830
Q302	IMH1-T1	70-080298	JACKS		
Q303	IMH1-T1	70-080298	J321 TM	D3431	70-159583
RESISTORS			J322 TM	IL-S-18P-S2T2-EF	70-159425
R301	680 OHM, 1/10 W, MET	70-144157	J323 TM	IL-S-14P-S2T2-EF	70-159558
R303	270 OHM, 1/10 W, MET	70-144118	J324 TM		
R304	270 OHM, 1/10 W, MET	70-144118	J325 TM		
R305	270 OHM, 1/10 W, MET	70-144118	JUMPERS		
R306	270 OHM, 1/10 W, MET	70-144118	JP331 TM	0 OHM, 1/10 W, MET	70-144105
R308	330 KOHM, 1/10 W, MET	70-140318	JP332 TM	0 OHM, 1/10 W, MET	70-144105
R309	47 KOHM, 1/10 W, MET	70-145145	JP333 TM	0 OHM, 1/10 W, MET	70-144105
R310	47 KOHM, 1/10 W, MET	70-145145	JP334 TM	0 OHM, 1/10 W, MET	70-144105
R311	47 KOHM, 1/10 W, MET	70-145145	JUMPERS		
R312	220 KOHM, 1/10 W, MET	70-144131	JP331 TM	0 OHM, 1/10 W, MET	70-144105
R313	33 KOHM, 1/10 W, MET	70-144112	JP332 TM	0 OHM, 1/10 W, MET	70-144105
JUMPERS			JP333 TM	0 OHM, 1/10 W, MET	70-144105
JP301	0 OHM, 1/10 W, MET	70-144108	JP334 TM	0 OHM, 1/10 W, MET	70-144105
JP302	0 OHM, 1/10 W, MET	70-144108	JUMPERS		
JP303	0 OHM, 1/10 W, MET	70-144108	JP331 TM	0 OHM, 1/10 W, MET	70-144105
JP304	0 OHM, 1/10 W, MET	70-144108	JP332 TM	0 OHM, 1/10 W, MET	70-144105
JP308	0 OHM, 1/10 W, MET	70-144108	JP333 TM	0 OHM, 1/10 W, MET	70-144105
JP307	0 OHM, 1/10 W, MET	70-144108	JP334 TM	0 OHM, 1/10 W, MET	70-144105
JP308	0 OHM, 1/10 W, MET	70-144108	JUMPERS		
JP308	0 OHM, 1/10 W, MET	70-144108	JP331 TM	0 OHM, 1/10 W, MET	70-144105
JP308	0 OHM, 1/10 W, MET	70-144108	JP332 TM	0 OHM, 1/10 W, MET	70-144105
JP310	0 OHM, 1/10 W, MET	70-144108	JP333 TM	0 OHM, 1/10 W, MET	70-144105
JP310	0 OHM, 1/10 W, MET	70-144108	JP334 TM	0 OHM, 1/10 W, MET	70-144105

PARTS

70-1395/1495

70-2157 CTCSS FILTER BOARD

REF NO.	DESCRIPTION	PART NO.
CAPACITORS		
C1	8.8 uF, 10 V, AL, ELYC	70-135256
C2	880 pF, 50 V, CER	70-138252
C4	8.8 uF, 10 V, AL, ELYC	70-135256
C5	0.1 uF, 25 V, CER	70-138327
C6	8.8 uF, 10 V, AL, ELYC	70-135256
C7	1 uF, 50 V, CER	70-135257
C8	0.022 uF, 25 V, CER	70-138182
C9	1500 pF, 50 V, CER	70-138204
C10	1500 pF, 50 V, CER	70-138204
C30	0.01 uF, 50 V, CER	70-138270
C31	0.01 uF, 25 V, PLAS	70-137102
C32	0.01 uF, 25 V, PLAS	70-137102
C33	0.01 uF, 25 V, PLAS	70-137102
C34	0.01 uF, 25 V, PLAS	70-137102
C35	0.01 uF, 25 V, PLAS	70-137102
C36	0.01 uF, 25 V, PLAS	70-137102
C37	0.01 uF, 25 V, PLAS	70-137102
C38	0.01 uF, 25 V, PLAS	70-137102
C39	1 uF, 50 V, AL, ELYC	70-135257
C80	0.01 uF, 50 V, CER	70-138270
C81	0.01 uF, 50 V, CER	70-138270
C82	8.8 uF, 10 V, AL, ELYC	70-135256
INTEGRATED CIRCUITS		
IC1	MF6CWM-50-14W	70-078811
IC2	BU4068BF	70-076573
IC50	BA10324F	70-078812
TRANSISTORS		
Q1	2SC2462C	70-080288
Q2	2SC2462C	70-080288
RESISTORS		
R1	10 KOHM, 1/10 W, MET	70-144120
R2	12 KOHM, 1/10 W, MET	70-144111
R3	10 KOHM, 1/10 W, MET	70-144120
R4	100 KOHM, 1/10 W, MET	70-145128
R5	100 KOHM, 1/10 W, MET	70-145128
R6	150 KOHM, 1/10 W, MET	70-144129
R7	120 KOHM, 1/10 W, MET	70-144310
R9	1 KOHM, 1/10 W, MET	70-144125
R10	27 KOHM, 1/10 W, MET	70-144163
R11	470 KOHM, 1/10 W, MET	70-144199
R12	2.2 KOHM, 1/10 W, MET	70-144113
R13	22 KOHM, 1/10 W, MET	70-144121
R14	3.3 KOHM, 1/10 W, MET	70-144118
R15	1 KOHM, 1/10 W, MET	70-144125
R16	1 KOHM, 1/10 W, MET	70-144125
R17	39 KOHM, 1/10 W, MET	70-144199
R18	22 KOHM, 1/10 W, MET	70-144121
R20	100 KOHM, 1/10 W, MET	70-145128
R50	820 OHM, 1/10 W, MET	70-144183
R51	24 KOHM, 1/10 W, MET	70-144308
R52	0 OHM, 1/10 W, MET	70-144106
R53	27 KOHM, 1/10 W, MET	70-144183
R54	4.3 KOHM, 1/10 W, MET	70-144307
R55	580 KOHM, 1/10 W, MET	70-144308
R56	18 KOHM, 1/10 W, MET	70-144185
R57	56 KOHM, 1/10 W, MET	70-144189
R58	12 KOHM, 1/10 W, MET	70-144111
R59	150 KOHM, 1/10 W, MET	70-144129
R80	270 OHM, 1/10 W, MET	70-144116
R81	180 KOHM, 1/10 W, MET	70-144308
R82	100 KOHM, 1/10 W, MET	70-145128
VARIABLE RESISTORS		
RV1	50 KOHM	70-184158
MISCELLANEOUS		
P403	SCREW BIND HD M26 x 8 CONNECTOR 5513-8CPB	70-150189 70-158587

REPLACEMENT PARTS ORDERING

To speed delivery and avoid errors, always include the following information when ordering replacement parts:

1. Best identification of the parts.
 - A. MIDLAND part number, or
 - B. Model and Serial numbers of equipment in which the part is used, with
 - C. Part description, and
 - D. Schematic reference designator, and,
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