

**MAINTENANCE MANUAL  
RADIO FRONT ASSEMBLY**  
**19D902177G17**  
**CONVENTIONAL**  
**19D902177G18**  
**CONVENTIONAL/DTMF**

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## DESCRIPTION

The Radio Front Assembly (19D902177G17) for the PCS Portable Synthesized radio consists of the following components:

- Front Cap Assembly 19D902180G10
- Audio/Logic Board 19D902631G2
- Metal Over Elastomer (MOE) Connector 19A705662P1 and Holder 19B801570P2

The Radio Front Assembly (19D902177G18) for the PCS SCAN/DTMF Portable Synthesized radio consists of the following components:

- Front Cap Assembly 19D902180G11
- Audio/Logic Board 19D902631G2
- Metal Over Elastomer (MOE) Connector 19A705662P1 and Holder 19B801570P2

The front cap assembly consists of a LEXAN front housing, a control assembly, and a speaker.

The control assembly houses most operator switches/buttons, the Liquid Crystal Display (LCD), and the microphone. The Metal Over Elastomer (MOE) connector provides the interface between the printed runs on the control assembly and the printed runs on the Audio/Logic board.

The front housing contains the SCAN board (G17) or the SCAN/DTMF board that mounts the DTMF Pad (G18).

### NOTE

All references to the SCAN function, equipment, and accessories apply only to the 8- and 16-channel radios.

## FRONT CAP ASSEMBLY

Front cap assembly 19D902180G10 consists of a molded plastic circuit board (control frame), a Liquid Crystal Display (LCD) assembly, switches/buttons for the basic radio functions, and a Universal (User) Device Connector (UDC) all mounted in a plastic front housing.

Front cap assembly 19D902180G11 consists of a molded plastic circuit board (control frame), a Liquid Crystal Display (LCD) assembly, switches/buttons for the basic radio functions, and a Universal (User) Device Connector (UDC), all mounted in a plastic front housing. A DTMF keypad board is also mounted to the front housing. A SCAN/DTMF cable assembly connects this board to the Audio/Logic board.

The assembly diagram shows both a pictorial view of the control assembly and a view of the control assembly mounted into the radio front housing. The control frame acts like a three-dimensional printed circuit board.

The base material consists of "ULTEM" molded plastic with a two-layer printed circuit pattern on the outside perimeter of the frame. The control frame interfaces with the following:

- Control Switches/Buttons
- Liquid Crystal Display Module (LCD)
- Microphone
- Speaker
- User (Universal) Device Connector (UDC)

## AUDIO/LOGIC BOARD

Audio/Logic board 19D902631G2 mounts in the Front Cap Assembly as shown in Figure 1. All Front Cap control switch operations are connected to the Audio/Logic board through MOE interface connector. The SCAN push-button board is connected by a cable to J802 on the Audio/Logic board.

A microprocessor on the Audio/Logic board interprets these commands and issues commands to the Audio/Logic circuits, the RF circuits and the LCD module on the control assembly. Microphone and speaker audio is also transferred through the MOE connector.

Refer to Figure 2 for a block diagram of the microprocessor and associated circuitry and to Figure 3 for a block diagram of the audio paths (see Table of Contents).

The Audio/Logic board consists primarily of the following:

- Microprocessor
- EEPROM
- RX Audio Processing
- TX Audio Processing
- Regulators and Special Circuits

## CIRCUIT ANALYSIS

### FRONT CAP ASSEMBLY

#### Control Switches/Buttons

The control switches/buttons include the PTT, MONitor, CHANnel UP/DOWN, and VOLUME UP/DOWN controls. A "dome" switch pad adheres to the control frame with domed metal switches. When pressed, these switches make direct contact with runs on the control frame. A rubber keypad fits over the switch assembly for operator interface and weather protection.

#### SCAN Switches

The SCAN push-button switches consist of the ADD/HOME/EMERGENCY/BACKLIGHT, SCAN, and DElete buttons, mounted on a small printed wiring board. Pressing these switches makes contact with the runs on the board. These lines are connected to the Audio/Logic board by a cable that plugs into the Audio/Logic board.

On the Radio Front Assembly (19D902177G18) the SCAN/TALK AROUND and DElete/POWER SET buttons are part of the DTMF keypad.

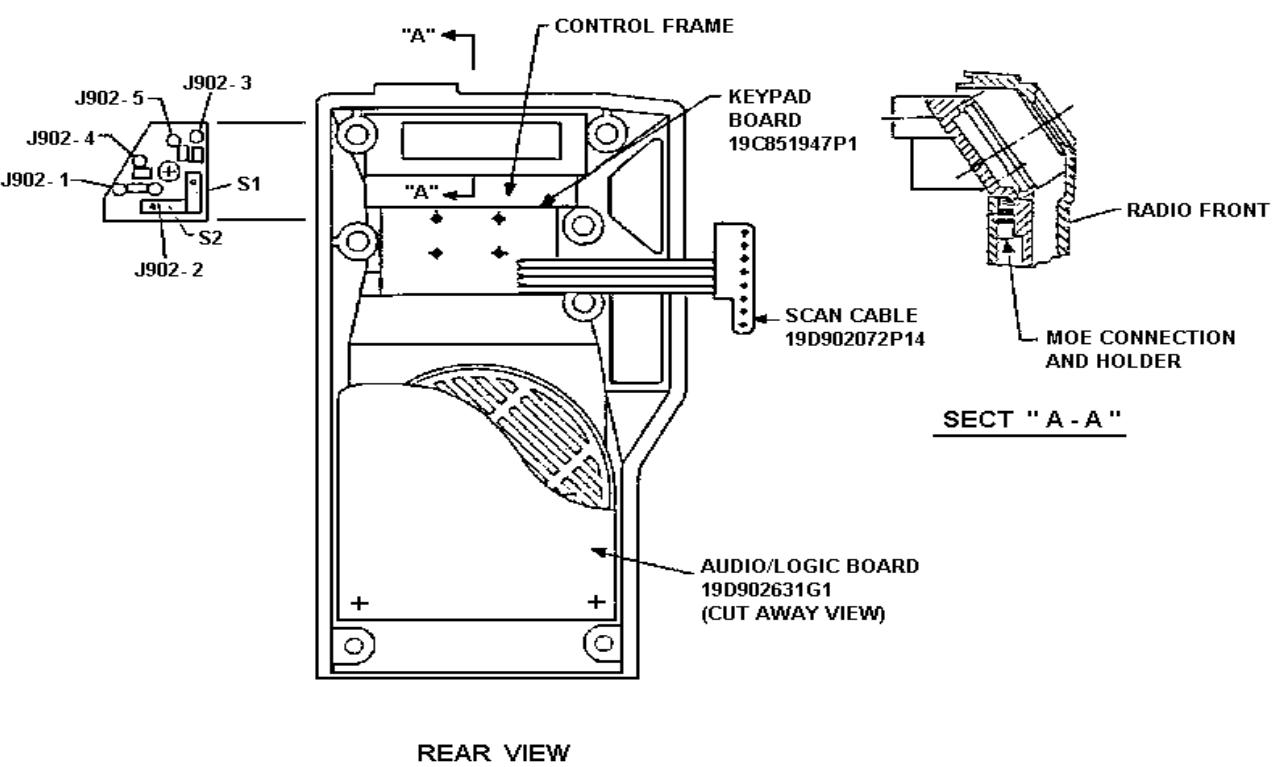


Figure 1 - Radio Front Assembly

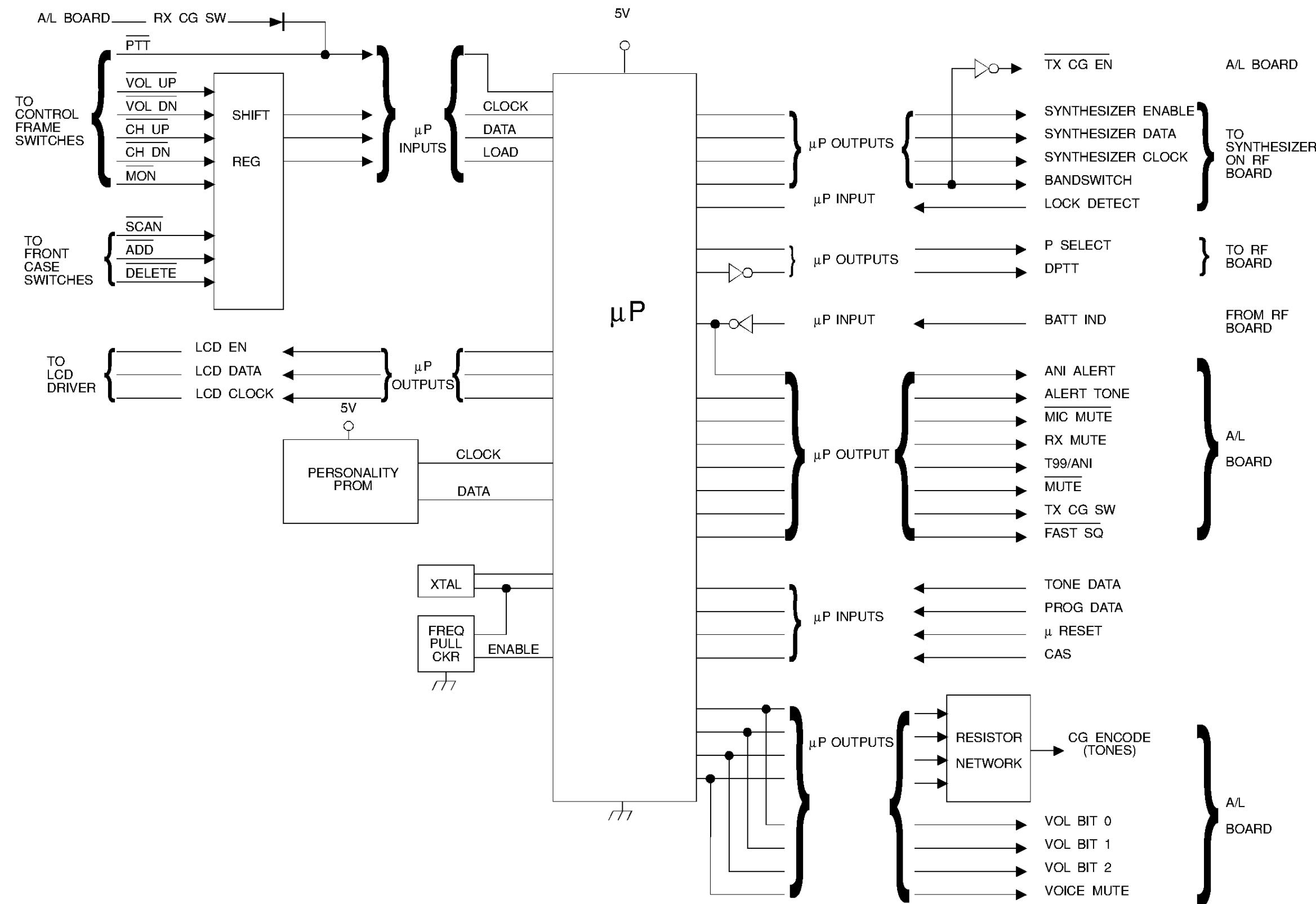


Figure 2 - Microprocessor Block Diagram

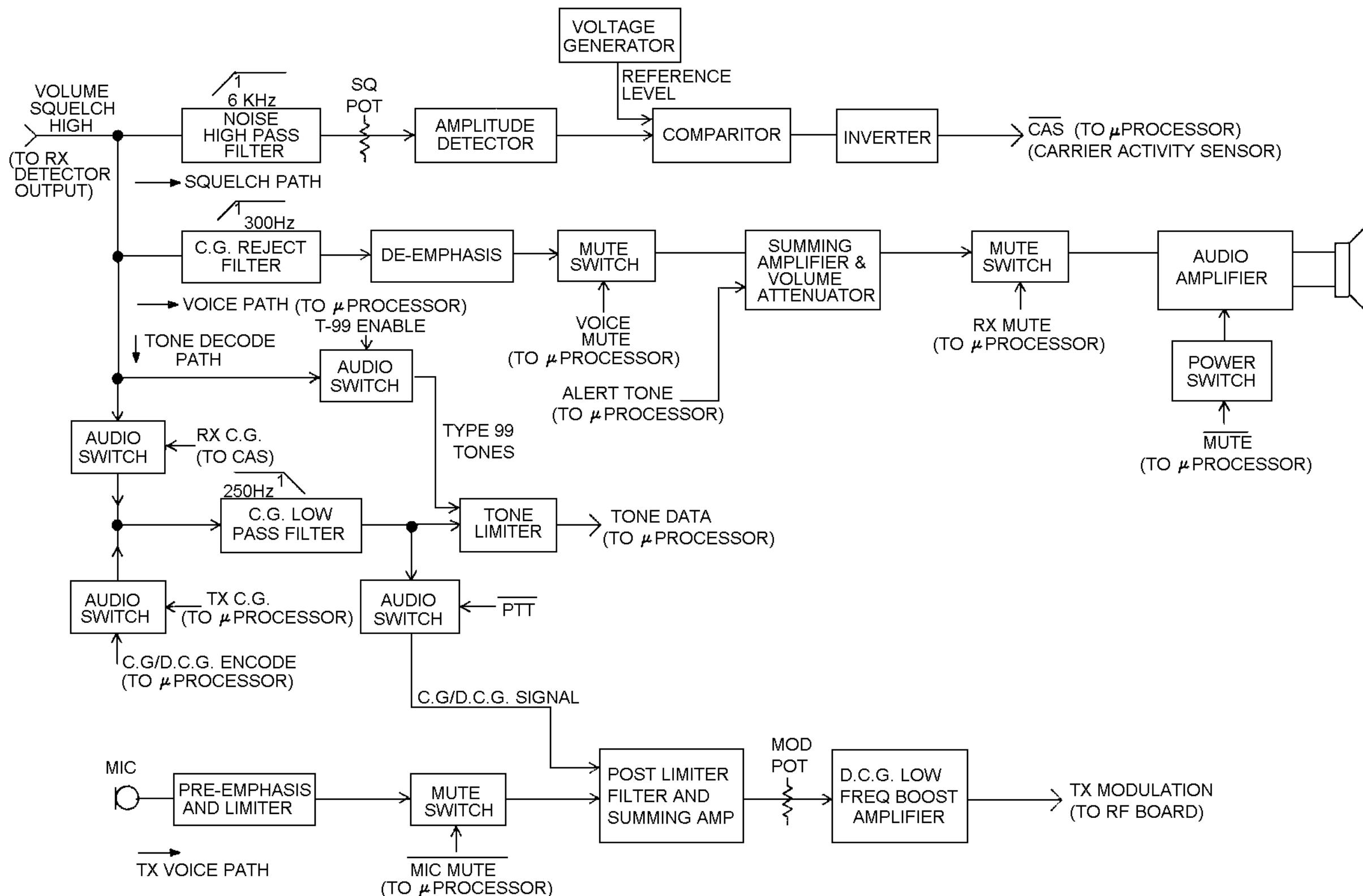


Figure 3 - Audio Paths Block Diagram

## DTMF Encoder

The DTMF Encoder is used for encoding PCS personal radios with standard DTMF tones. The encoder consists of two parts: printed circuit board A1 and a twelve-key rubber keypad. The printed circuit board is mounted in the front cap assembly.

- The encoder performs the following functions:
- Generation of DTMF tone frequencies corresponding to digits dialed on the keypad.
- Continuous tone output as long as any digit is keyed on the keypad.
- Sidetone output to the radio speaker to permit monitoring the tones as they are transmitted.
- Uses standard tone format for high signalling reliability and equipment compatibility.

The DTMF Encoder uses standard dual tone multi-frequency format for telephone dialing. Each digit is identified by a unique combination of two tones; one corresponding to the horizontal row, and the other to the vertical column of push-button positions shown in Figure 4.

The frequencies are grouped about geometric center of the 300 to 3000 Hz voice band used in telephone and radio systems. The two tones are generated simultaneously and remain on as long as a digit on the keypad is being pressed. Row tones are in a lower frequency group than column tones. The frequencies are non-harmonic to give high immunity to false identification from beat frequencies and distortion-produced overtones.

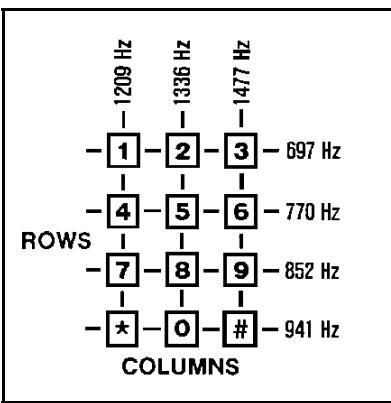


Figure 4 - Touch-Tone Keypad Frequency Format

## SCAN/DTMF Board

The DTMF keypad is disabled until the PTT switch on the side of the radio is pressed and held. The PTT signal keys the microcomputer in the Audio/Logic board. Power and clock are toggled through J802.1 to the SCAN/DTMF microprocessor, enabling the oscillator. As the keypad buttons are pressed, digital signals, representing DTMF tones, are generated by ladder network resistors R8-R13. These

signals pass through the R-C filter (R14-R16 and C3-C5). Side tones are connected to the receive audio section through J802.8 and are then sent to the transmitter modulator through J801.5 (on Audio/Logic board).

## Liquid Crystal Display

(LCD) consists of LCD driver board A1, a diffuser, two zebra strips, the LCD, and a lens. The LCD assembly is held together by the lens. The primary function of this board is to illuminate LCD segments as controlled by the radio microprocessor on the Audio/Logic board.

Another function of this board is to provide backlighting of the LCD module. This is accomplished by using four LED devices (D1-D4). These LED's are turned on by LCD DAT/LT line and powered by a voltage switching circuit consisting of chip transistors Q1 and Q2. The diffuser, placed immediately above the LED's, evenly distributes the light. The zebra strips connect the driver board to the LCD and the entire assembly plugs into the control frame with six pins.

## Microphone and Speaker

The microphone (B901) mounts directly onto the control frame (HL1 and HL2). The control assembly, when placed into the radio front assembly, is located in the correct position for receiving voice when used. The speaker, mounted in the front housing, connects to the control frame (HL3 and HL4) through two (2) wires. A protective grill cloth is placed on the front housing before the speaker is mounted to screen out foreign material.

## User (Universal) Device Connector (UDC)

Part of the control frame forms UDC U901 for customer programming and for connecting external options. The speaker leads, mic high, and PTT are all brought to this connector along with ground. The mic lead and one of the speaker leads are switched to the UDC, only when micro switches S1 and S2 are operated. These switches are activated by plungers compatible PCS personal radio options. A rubber boot is placed over this connector for weather protection.

## AUDIO/LOGIC BOARD

### Microprocessor (80C52)

An 8-bit microprocessor (U1) is used to provide all of the control signals required by the radio. The microprocessor also generates Channel Guard tones, Digital Channel Guard words, GE STAR, ANI words, and detects Channel Guard and Type 99 tones.

The microprocessor is located on Spur Filter board (A701). The Spur Filter board includes RC filters on each port of the processor and a metal can soldered on top of the board to reduce the effect of the microprocessor-generated spurious signals.

## EEPROM

The 512 x 8-bit EEPROM (U701), commonly referred to as the personality PROM, stores customer information, such as:

- Customer frequencies
- Customer tones
- Customer options

Using the EEPROM provides the convenience of programming without opening the radio.

Programming of the EEPROM is accomplished by driving the MIC HI lead, which is connected to operational amplifier circuit U302.2. With no external signal connected to MIC HI, a voltage level of 2.1 volts is at MIC HI. This causes the output of U302.2 (the program data line) to be high.

When the MIC HI is pulled low, the program data line is pulled low. If this line remains low for 20 milliseconds or longer, the microprocessor is switched into the programming mode. Once in this mode, the radio will not operate or respond to any front case button. The radio must be turned off and then back on to get the processor out of this mode.

When the microprocessor is programmed, the processor will be taken out of the programming mode by the proper character from the personal computer programmer.

## RX Audio Processing

### Voice Path

Received audio enters the Audio/Logic board on Pin 10 of J801. Frequencies below 300 Hz are attenuated by the Channel Guard reject filter consisting of U602.1 and associated circuitry.

The output from the CG reject filter is coupled through voice mute switch transistor Q603 to the volume attenuator circuit U602.2, and resistors R632 through R640. The feedback resistors are selected by bilateral switch Q603 and controlled by inputs volume bit 0, 1, and 2. Here the 500 Hz alert tone, generated by the microprocessor, can be added to the received audio at the alert tone input.

The volume attenuator has a range of 48 dB. The attenuator output is coupled through RX MUTE switching transistor Q606 to audio amplifier transistor U604. ANI alert is coupled to U604 input through C608 and R673. Power is supplied to the audio amplifier by transistors Q605 and Q606 and controlled by the MUTE line from the microprocessor. Amplifier U604 drives the speaker with differential outputs, which are also connected to the accessory connector through the control assembly.

Table 1 - Microprocessor Port Pin Identification

|          |  |           |                            |
|----------|--|-----------|----------------------------|
| P0.0 (O) | Channel Guard Encode Bit 0/Volume Attenuator Bit 0 | P2.0 (O)  | LCD Enable                 |
| P0.1 (O) | Channel Guard Encode Bit 1/Volume Attenuator Bit 1 | P2.1 (O)  | LCD Data                   |
| P0.2 (O) | Channel Guard Encode Bit 2/Volume Attenuator Bit 2 | P2.2 (O)  | LCD Clock                  |
| P0.3 (O) | Channel Guard Encode Bit 3/Volume Attenuator Bit 3 | P2.3 (O)  | Receive Mute (active high) |
| P0.4 (I) | Low Battery Indication (active low)/ANI Alert      | P2.4 (O)  | T99/ANI                    |
| P0.5 (O) | Transmit Channel Guard Switch (active high)        | P2.5 (O)  | Synthesizer Clock          |
| P0.6 (O) | Mute (active low)                                  | P2.6 (O)  | Synthesizer Data           |
| P0.7 (O) | Delayed PTT (active low)                           | P2.7 (O)  | Synthesizer Data           |
| P1.0 (O) | Fast SQ  | RXD (I)   | Programmer Data            |
| P1.1 (I) | Load (serial load)                                 | TXD (I/O) | Programmer Data Out/PTT    |
| P1.2 (I) | Clock (serial load)                                | P3.2 (I)  | Tone Data                  |
| P1.3 (I) | CAS (active low)                                   | P3.3 (I)  | Lock Detect                |
| P1.4 (I) | QH (active low) (serial load)                      | P3.4 (O)  | Alert Tone                 |
| P1.5 (O) | XTAL Bit   | P3.5 (O)  | Band Switch                |
| P1.6 (O) | Mic Mute (active low)                              | P3.6 (O)  | E <sup>2</sup> PROM Clock  |
| P1.7 (O) | Power Select                                       | P3.7 (O)  | E <sup>2</sup> PROM Data   |

Port Pins I=Input O=Output I/O=Bidirectional

A 6 dB/octave de-emphasis is provided by capacitor C615 and resistor R628 in the CG reject filter. Capacitor C622 and resistor R644 provide additional roll-off at higher frequencies.

#### **Squelch Path**

The squelch circuit operates on the noise components contained in the discriminator output. The signal at J801-10 is applied to a high-pass filter consisting of U601.2 and associated circuitry. The output of U601.2 is noise in a band around 6 kHz. The gain of the high-pass filter is determined by squelch potentiometer R608.

The output of U601.2 is rectified by U601.1, resistors R610 through R612, and capacitors C607 and C639. C607 is switched into operation by Q609. The Fast Squelch line, in turn, controls Q609. C607 is always switched into operation during a non-SCAN operation. During SCAN operation, C607 is switched out of the circuit for rapid squelch operation. This DC signal is then applied to comparator U601.4. If the rectified noise is more than 0.20 VDC, the CAS line is high and the microprocessor mutes the audio. Feedback resistor at U601.4 provides about 2 dB of hysteresis. Resistors R614, R662, R663, and thermistor R664 are used for temperature compensation or the threshold level.

The threshold level is temperature compensated at cold temperatures only by thermistor R664. This is necessary because of a drop in the VOL/SQ HI noise level. Thermistor R664 has a negative temperature coefficient. At 25° C and above, the thermistor has little effect on the threshold voltage level at U601B, Pin 12. At temperatures below 25° C, the resistance increases exponentially, thereby causing a drop in the threshold voltage. This voltage drop approximately tracks the voltage drop at the detected noise terminal, U601.2-13.

#### **Limited Tone Data Path**

Limited Tone Data is the 5 volts (peak-to-peak) representation of a received tone and is fed to the microprocessor where the actual tone decoding occurs. This circuit consists of an amplifier followed by a low-pass filter for voice rejection and a voltage comparator.

The low-pass filter consists of U606.1 and associated circuitry. This filter is used for both Channel Guard encoding and decoding. The filter has a breakpoint at 210 Hz. Type 99 decoding is done by bypassing the low-pass filter and going directly to comparator U606.2.

#### **TX Audio Processing**

Audio from the microphone is applied to a 6 dB/octave pre-emphasis network consisting of capacitor C301 and resistor R306 and then to amplifier U301.1. Amplifier U301.2 provides further gain and symmetrical limiting. The output of U301.2 is coupled through mic mute switch U605.3 to the post-limiter filter consisting of U302.1 and associated circuitry. Transmit Channel Guard tones are added to the microphone audio at the post-limiter filter. GE STAR ANI is also fed into post-limiter filter when programmed.

The transmit signal is applied to the low-frequency boost circuit U303.1, U303.2, and associated circuitry. The transmit deviation is set by MOD potentiometer R3211.

The low-frequency boost circuit provides an increasing output level as the input frequency decreases below 20 Hz. The shape of the response curve is shown in Figure 5. This shape is intended to be the mirror image of the synthesizer frequency response curve. The combined result of these two curves provide relatively flat modulation below 5 Hz. This is necessary for Digital Channel Guard modulation.

#### **Regulator and Special Circuitry**

A +5 volt regulator U802 supplies power to the microprocessor and all other circuitry requiring +5 volts. A voltage divider provides the input to U601.3 to generate a 2.25 volt reference for operational amplifier biasing.

#### **Low Voltage Reset**

Voltage detector U801 and transistor Q803 provide the microprocessor with the necessary reset signal during the power-up routine as well as resetting the microprocessor when the battery falls below approximately 4.75 volts (see Figure 6).

#### **Low Battery Indicator**

When the battery voltage drops to approximately 6.3 volts, the BAT IND line from the RF board is sufficiently high to turn on Transistor Q802. The output of Q802, the low battery line, drives a microprocessor port. This action turns on the BAT pixel on the LCD.

#### **User Input**

Control assembly connector J901 and SCAN connector J802 on the Audio/Logic board provide the interface between the operator and the radio. By pressing buttons on the switch panel or SCAN keypad, the operator can:

- Change volume level or channel.
- Monitor a channel.
- Key the transmitter.
- Turn SCAN on or off.
- Add or delete SCAN channels from the Scan list.
- Switch to HOME channel.

All operator commands are applied to an 8-bit shift register U803, which loads the data and control inputs into the microprocessor through J701-3, J701-4, and J701-6.

The LCD is updated to reflect the current status of the radio. The microprocessor configures the LCD through LCD EN (P2.0), LCD DAT (P2.1), and LCD CLK (P2.2).

#### **Synthesizer Programming**

After a reset, when toggling between transmit and receive, and anytime a new channel is selected, the microprocessor must reprogram the synthesizer through SYN CLK (P2.5), SYN DAT (P2.7), and SYN EN (P2.6). When locked, the LOCK DET line (J9801-11) is high.

#### **Alert Tone**

The microprocessor generates a 500 Hz alert tone (P3.4) used to signal the user of critical events. These events include synthesizer out-of-lock and activation of the volume up, volume down, and channel up buttons. The alert tone can be disabled by the programmer.

#### **Micropocessor XTAL Frequency Pull**

Port P1.5 of the microprocessor is used to switch a 33 pF capacitor (C701) into the crystal oscillator circuit. The effect of adding this capacitor is to move or pull the XTAL frequency approximately 250 ppm. This is done to keep harmonics of the microprocessor ALE line away from the receive channel frequency.

The programming at this point happens automatically when channel frequencies are initially programmed.

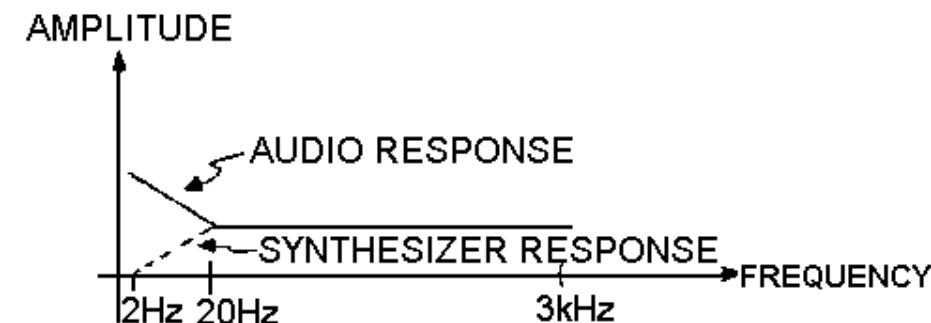


Figure 5 - Audio Response Curve

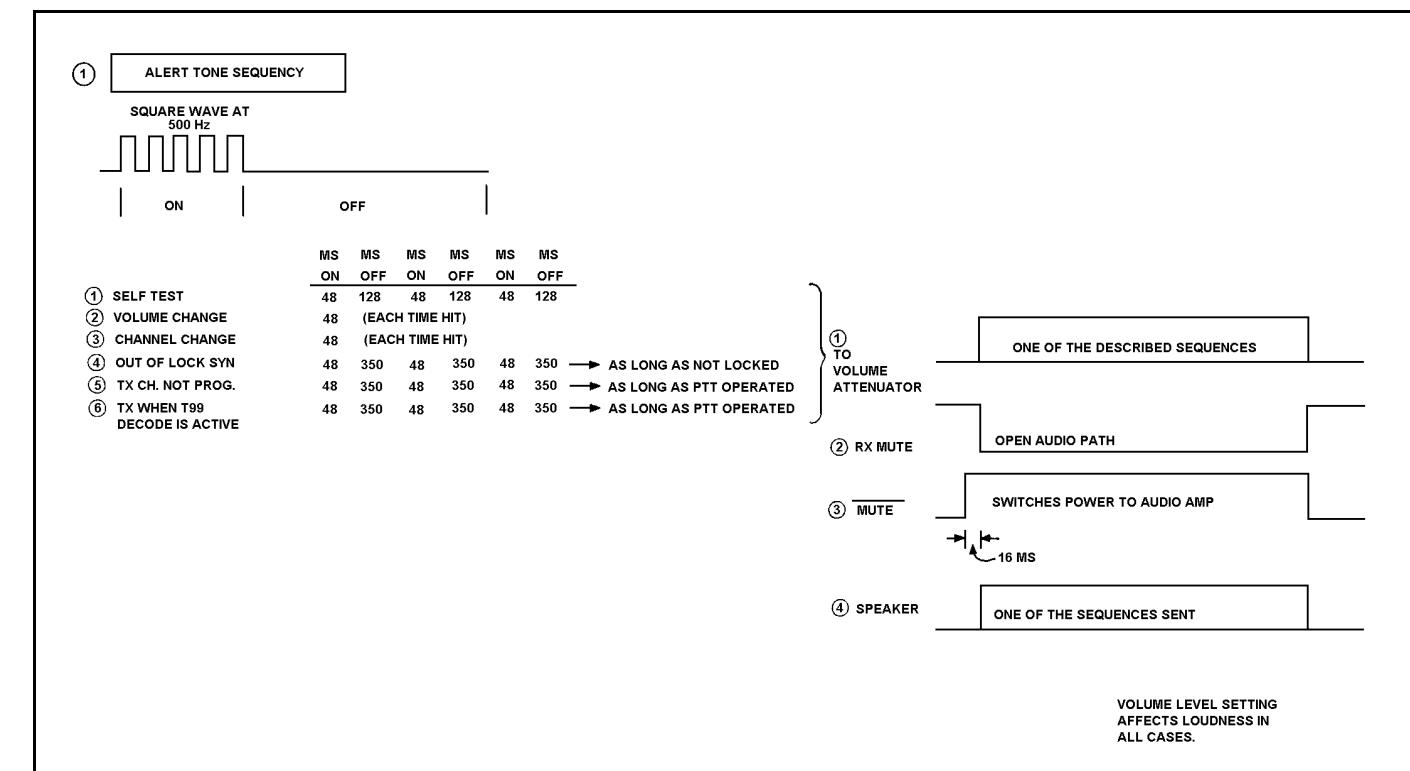


Figure 7 - Alert Tones

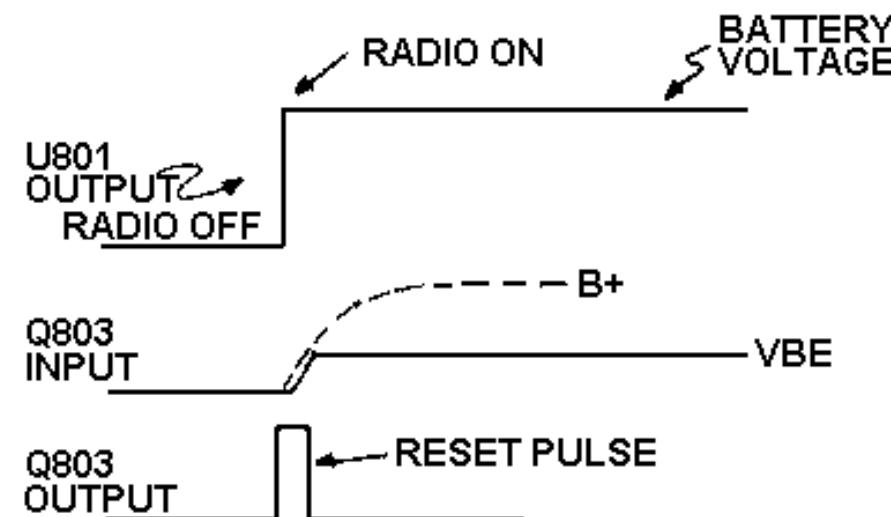


Figure 6 - Voltage Waveforms

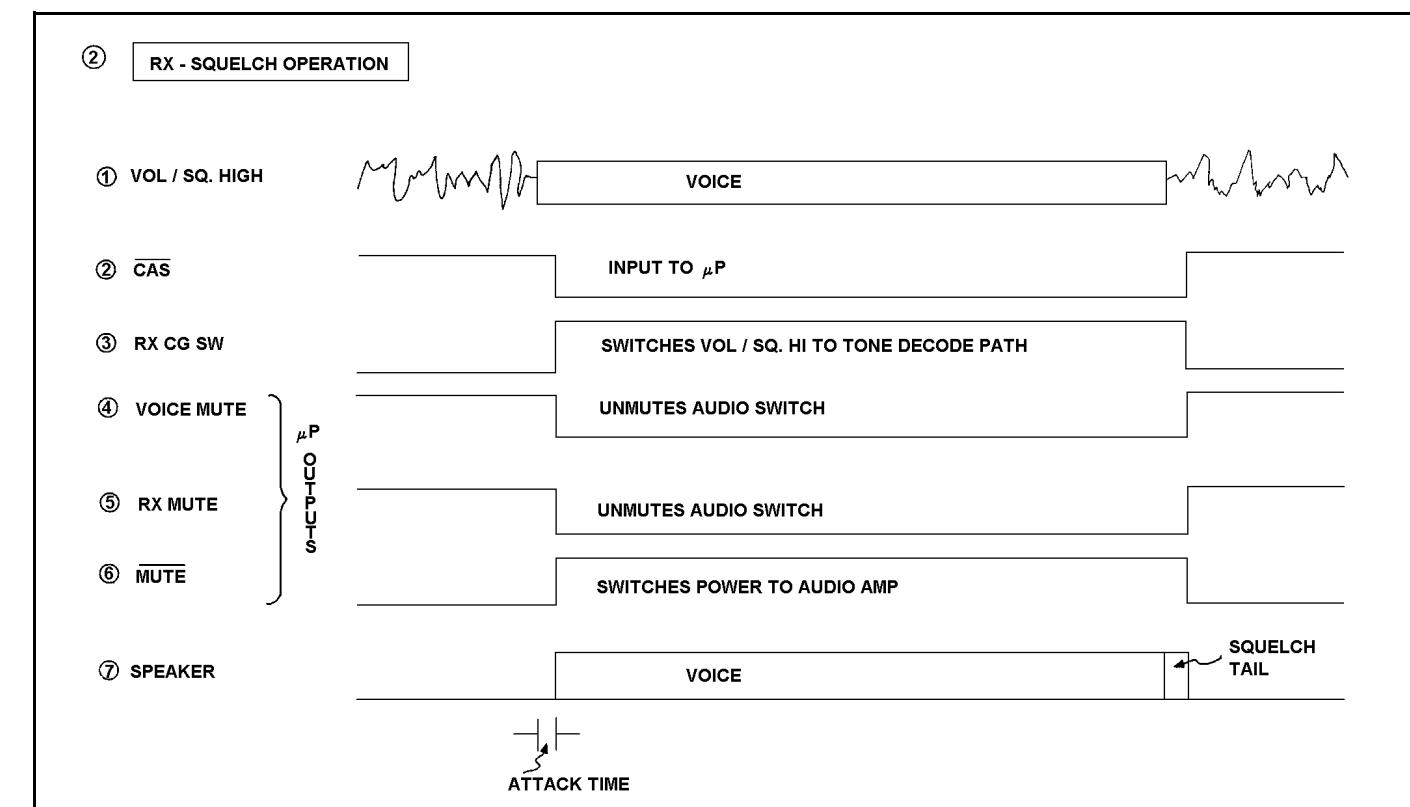


Figure 8 - RX Squelch Operation

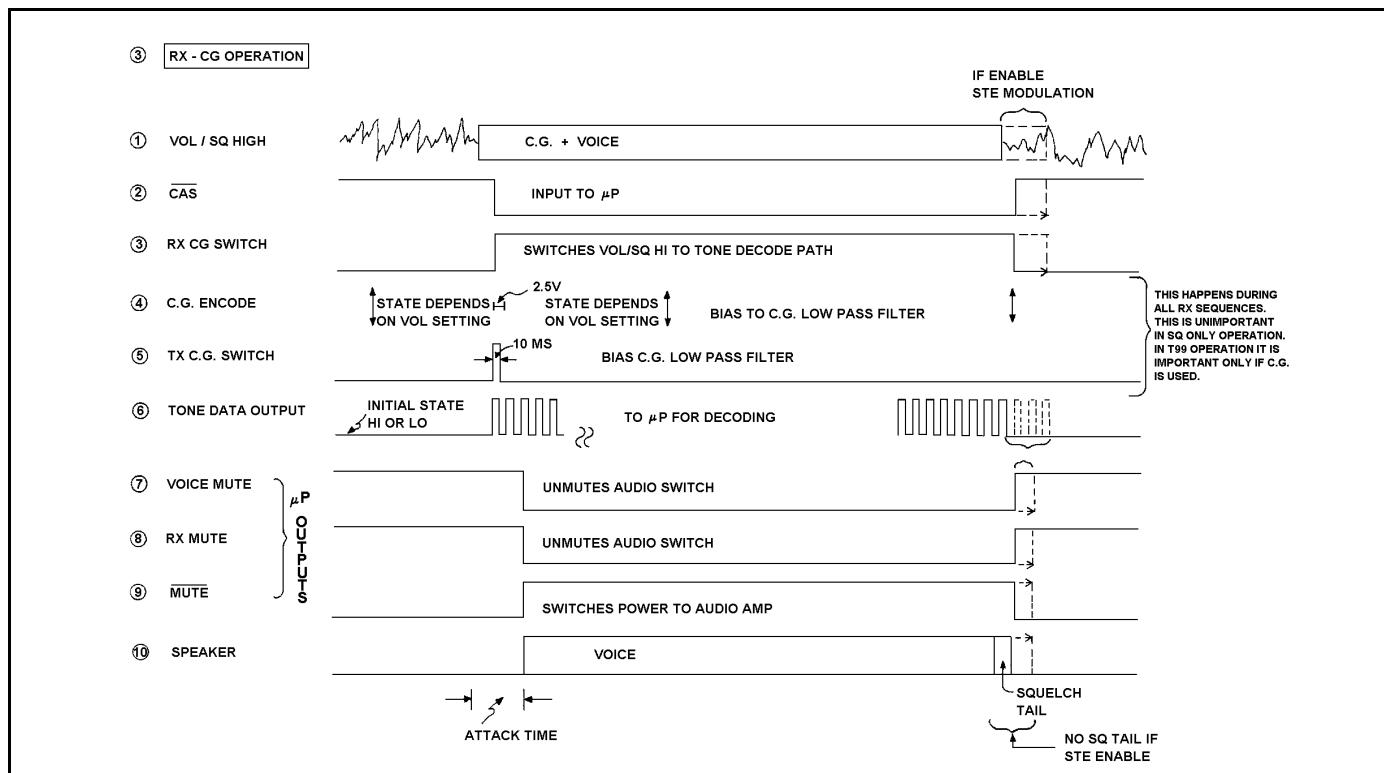


Figure 9 - RX Channel Guard Operation

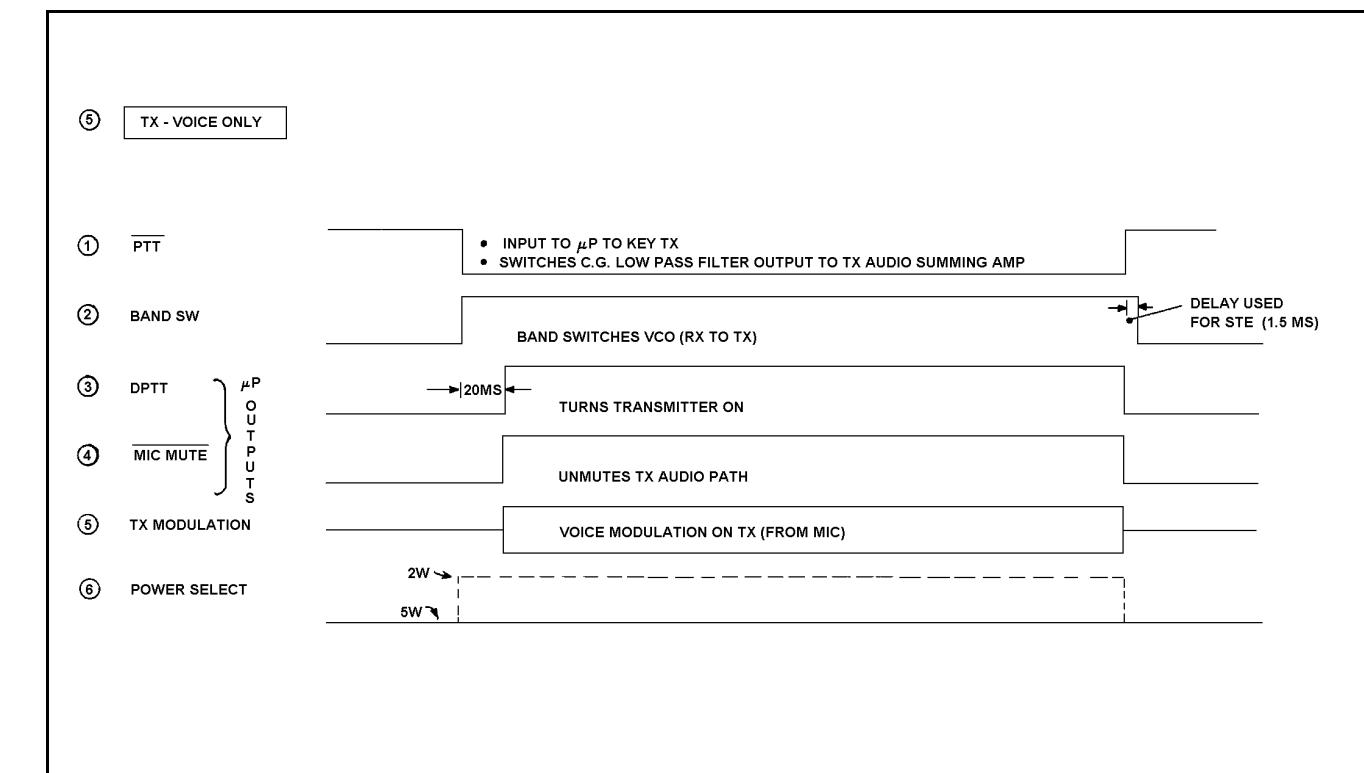


Figure 11 - TX Voice-Only Operation

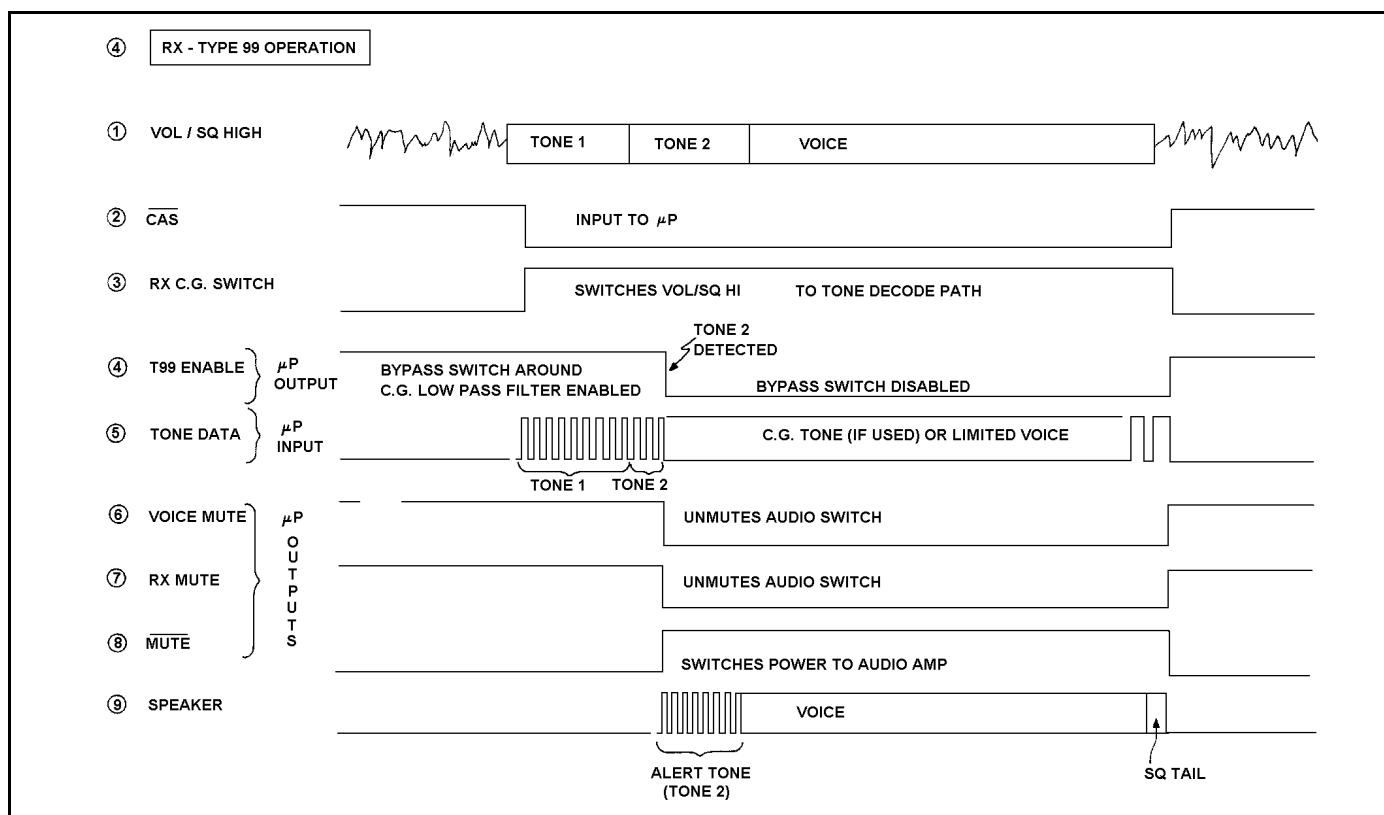


Figure 10 - RX Type 99 Operation

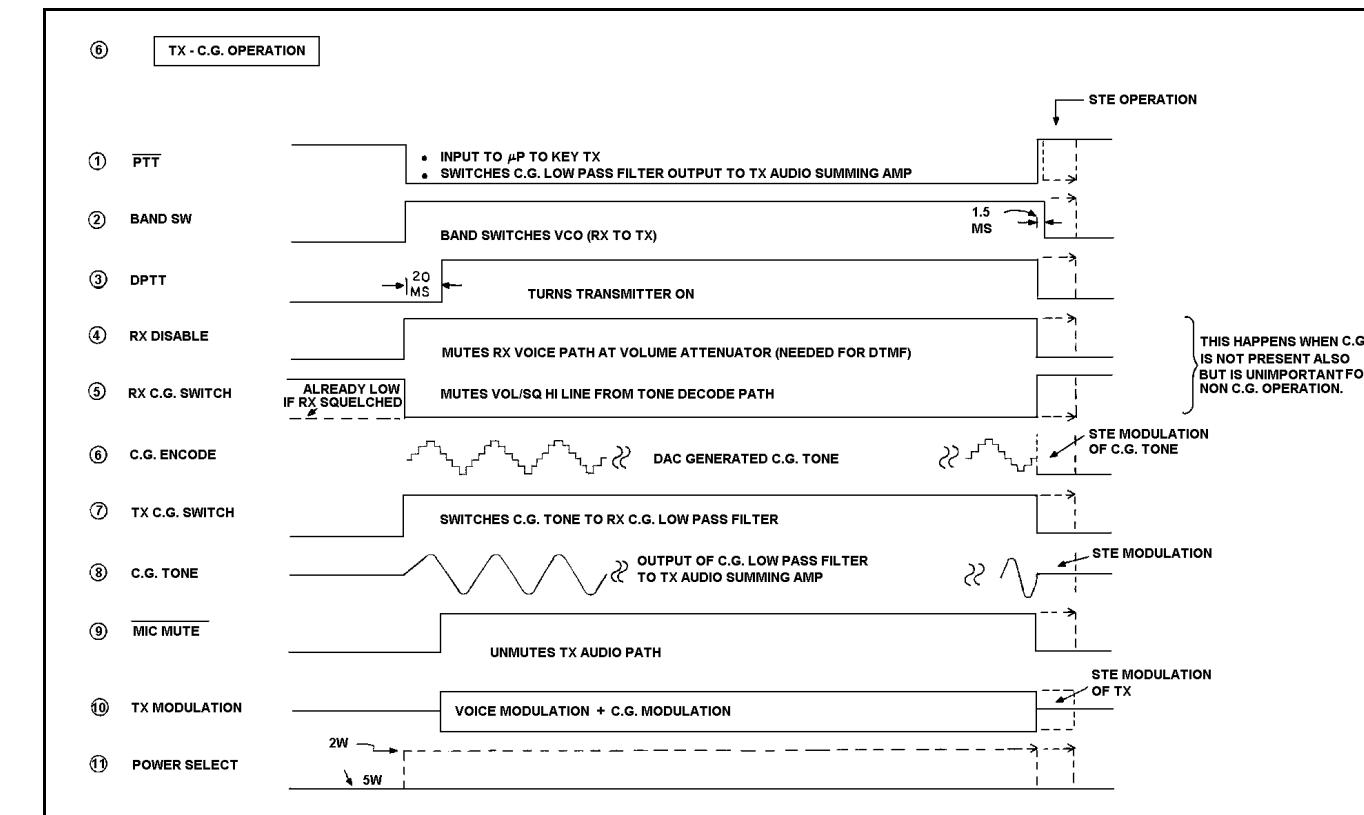
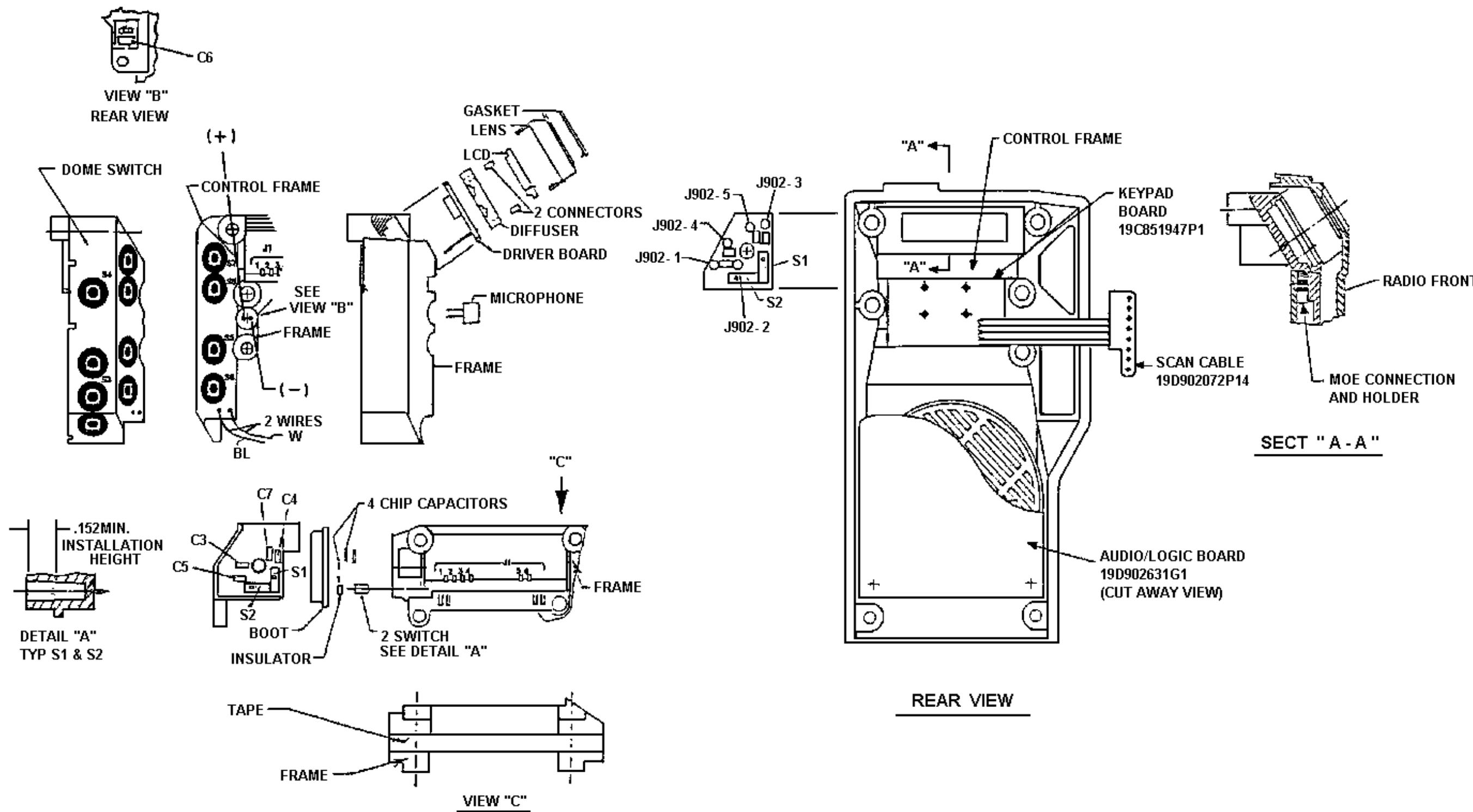
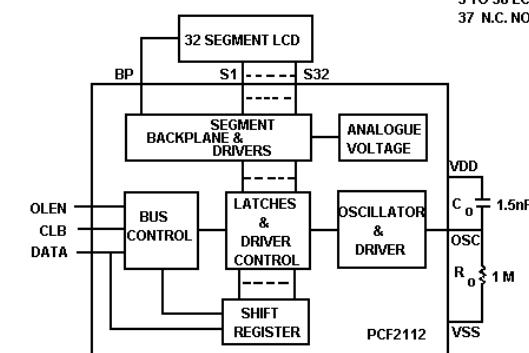
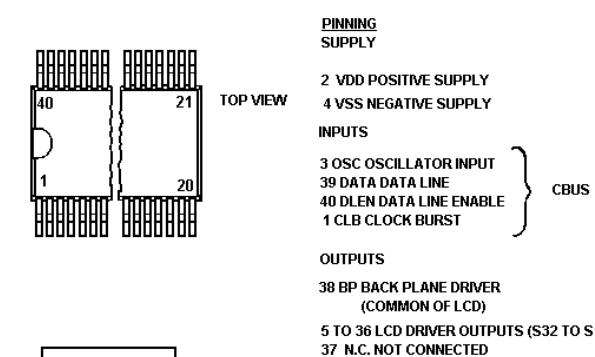


Figure 12 - TX Channel Guard Operation

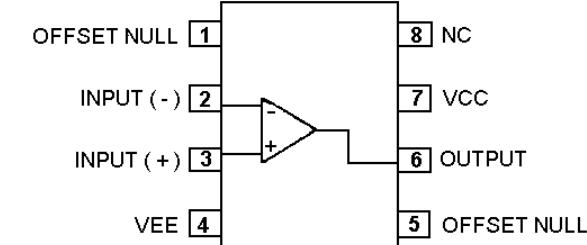
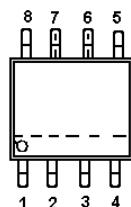


**LCD DRIVER U1**

19A705714P1

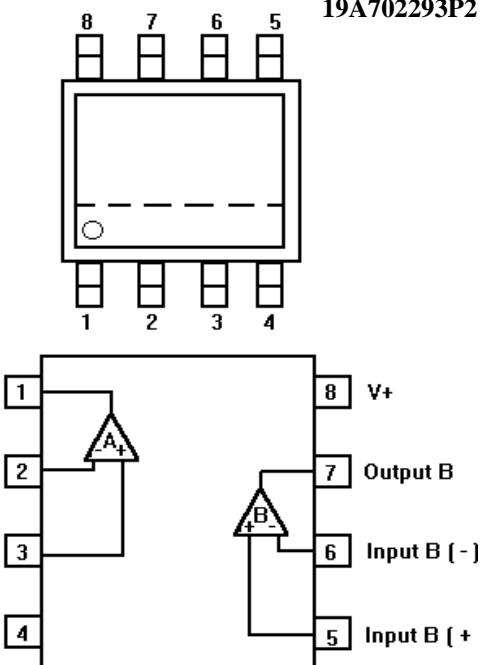
**OPERATIONAL AMPLIFIER U301**

19A705450P3

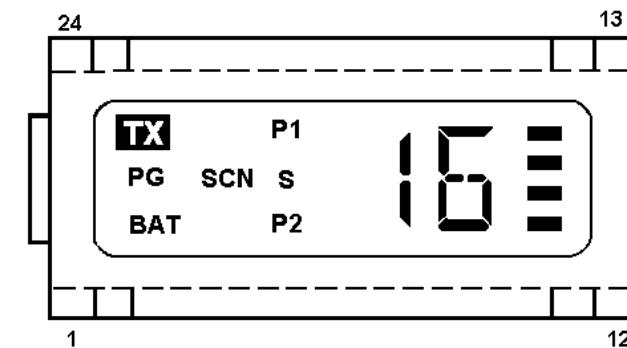
**OPERATIONAL AMPLIFIER**

U302/U602/U603

19A702293P2

**LCD**

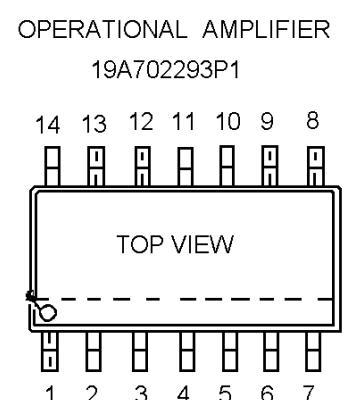
19C851660P2



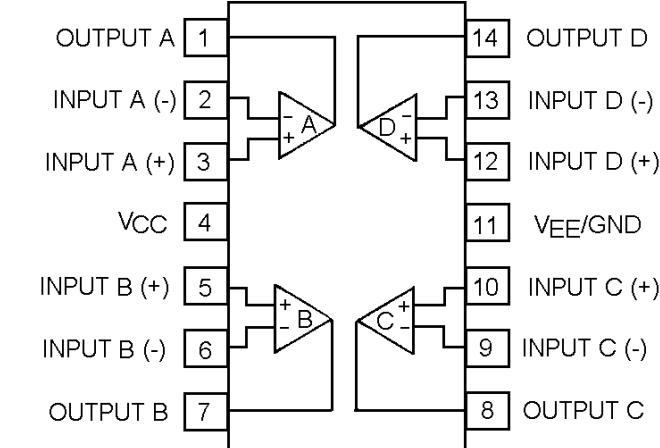
| PIN OUT |       |    |       |
|---------|-------|----|-------|
| 1       | COM   | 13 | NC    |
| 2       | PG    | 14 | BAR 2 |
| 3       | BAT   | 15 | BAR 3 |
| 4       | SCN   | 16 | BAR 4 |
| 5       | P2    | 17 | 1B    |
| 6       | ONE   | 18 | 1A    |
| 7       | 1E    | 19 | 1F    |
| 8       | 1D    | 20 | 1G    |
| 9       | 1C    | 21 | P1    |
| 10      | BAR 1 | 22 | S     |
| 11      | NC    | 23 | TX    |
| 12      | COM   | 24 | COM   |

**OPERATIONAL AMPLIFIER U601**

19A702293P1



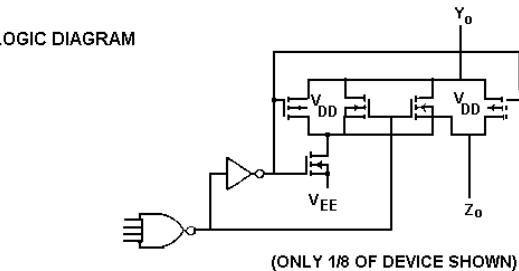
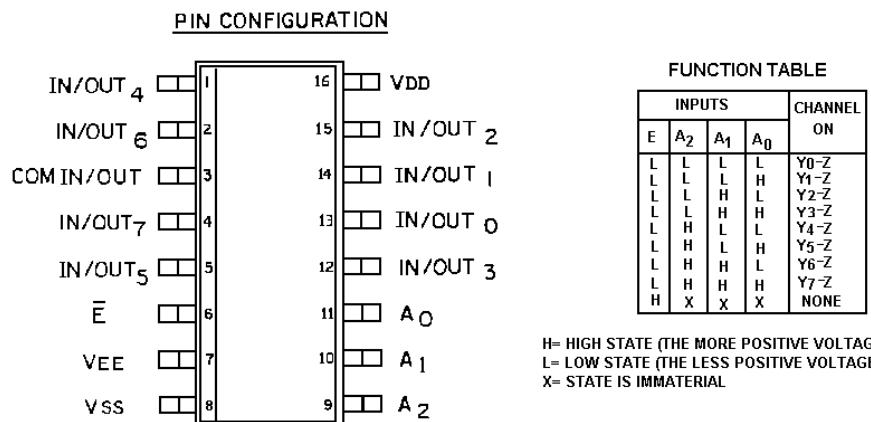
OPERATIONAL AMPLIFIER  
19A702293P1



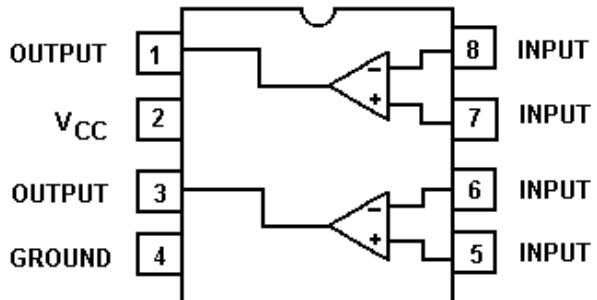
PIN 1 MAY BE IDENTIFIED BY INDENT OR CHAMFER

**BILATERAL SWITCH U603**

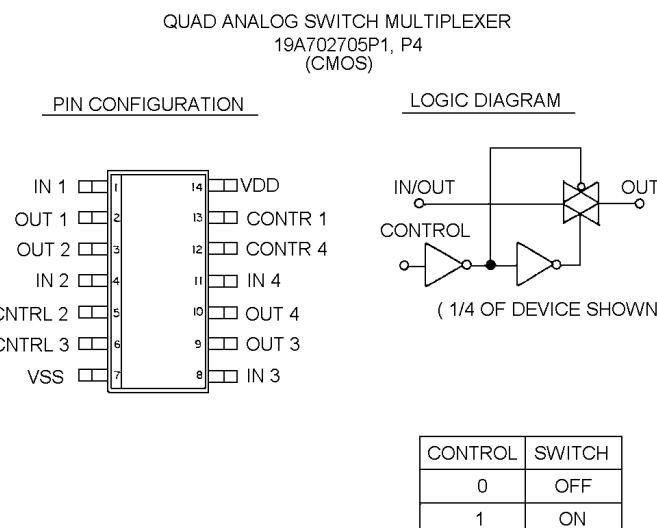
19A702705P3

**AUDIO AMPLIFIER U604**

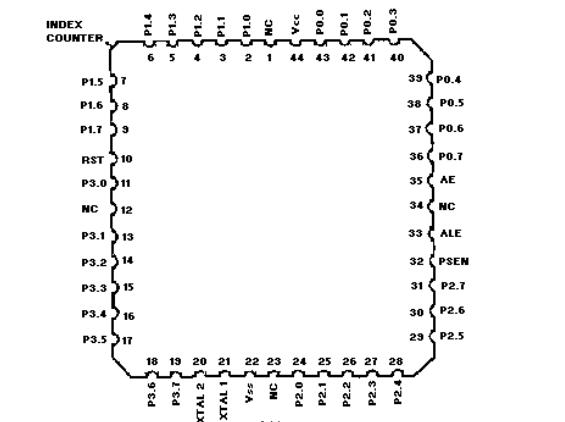
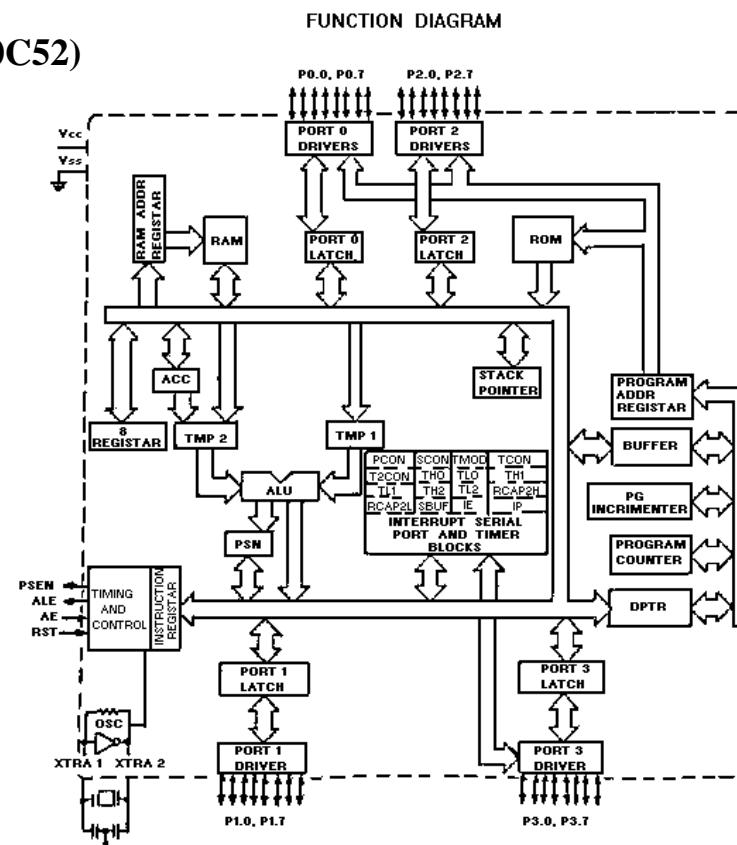
19A705452P1

**BILATERAL SWITCH U605**

19A702705P1

**MICROPROCESSOR U1 (80C52)**

19A705557P4

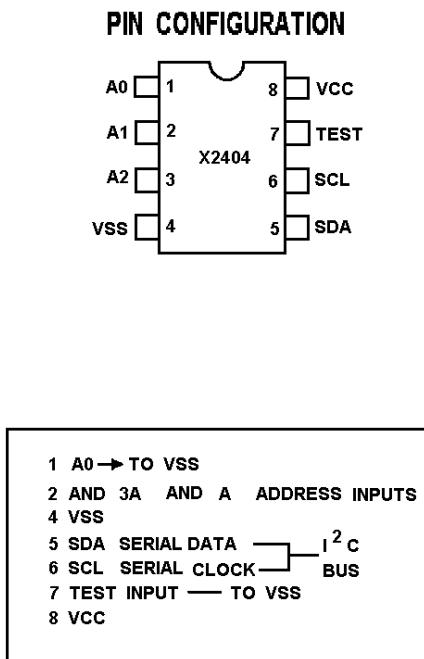


**CIRCUIT GROUND POTENTIAL**  
V<sub>SS</sub>  
V<sub>CC</sub>  
PORT 0  
PORT 1  
PORT 2  
PORT 3  
3.0  
3.1  
3.2  
3.3  
3.4  
3.5  
3.6  
3.7  
RST  
ALE  
PSEN  
EA  
XTAL1  
XTAL2

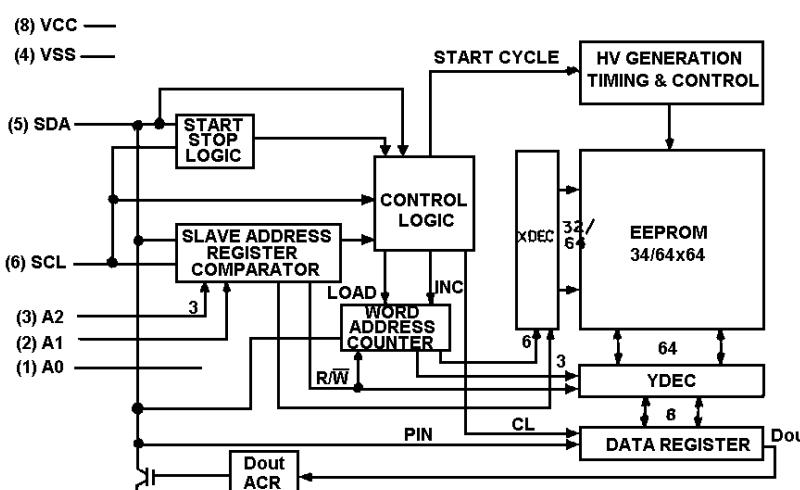
**5V POWER SUPPLY**  
5-V POWER SUPPLY  
8-BIT OC BI-DIRECTIONAL I/O PORT.  
8-BIT QUASI-BI-DIRECTIONAL I/O PORT.  
8-BIT QUASI-BI-DIRECTIONAL I/O PORT.  
8-BIT QUASI-BI-DIRECTIONAL I/O PORT.  
RXD — SERIAL PORT RECEIVER DATA.  
TXD — SERIAL PORT TRANSMITTER DATA.  
INT0 — INTERRUPT 0 INPUT.  
INT1 — INTERRUPT 1 INPUT.  
TI — COUNTER 1 INPUT.  
WR — WRITE CONTROL.  
RD — READ CONTROL.  
RESET.  
ADDRESS LATCH ENABLE.  
PROGRAM STORE ENABLE OUTPUT.  
INTERNAL/EXTERNAL INSTRUCTION FETCH.  
INPUT TO OSCILLATOR AMPLIFIER.  
OUTPUT FROM OSCILLATOR AMPLIFIER.

**EEPROM U701**

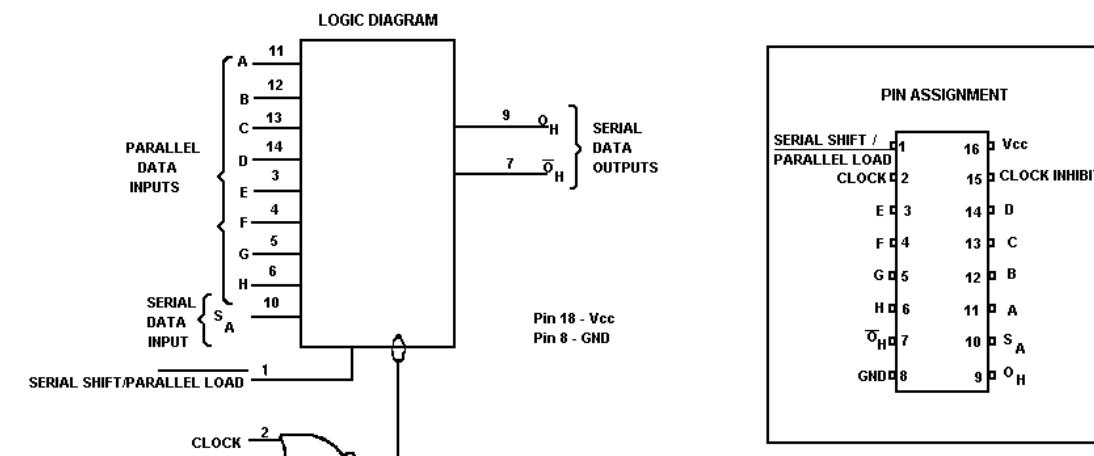
RYT1186070/1



FUNCTION DIAGRAM

**SHIFT REGISTER U803**

19A703987P322



FUNCTION TABLE

| SERIAL SHIFT / PARALLEL LOAD | CLOCK | CLOCK INHIBIT | INPUTS         |       | INTERNAL STAGES Q <sub>A</sub> Q <sub>B</sub> | OUTPUT Q <sub>H</sub> | OPERATION                      |
|------------------------------|-------|---------------|----------------|-------|---|-----------------------|--------------------------------|
|                              |       |               | S <sub>A</sub> | A...H |   |                       |                                |
| L                            | X     | X             | X              | a...h | a   | b                     | h                              |
| H                            | ✓     | L             | L              | X     | L Q <sub>An</sub>                             | Q <sub>Gn</sub>       | ASYNCHRONOUS PARALLEL LOAD     |
| H                            | ✓     | L             | X              | X     | L Q <sub>An</sub>                             | Q <sub>Gn</sub>       | SERIAL SHIFT VIA CLOCK         |
| H                            | L     | ✓             | L              | X     | L Q <sub>An</sub>                             | Q <sub>Gn</sub>       | SERIAL SHIFT VIA CLOCK INHIBIT |
| H                            | X     | H             | X              | X     | X   | X                     | NO CHANGE                      |
| H                            | H     | X             | X              | X     | X   | X                     | INHIBITED CLOCK                |
| H                            | L     | L             | X              | X     | X   | X                     | NO CLOCK                       |

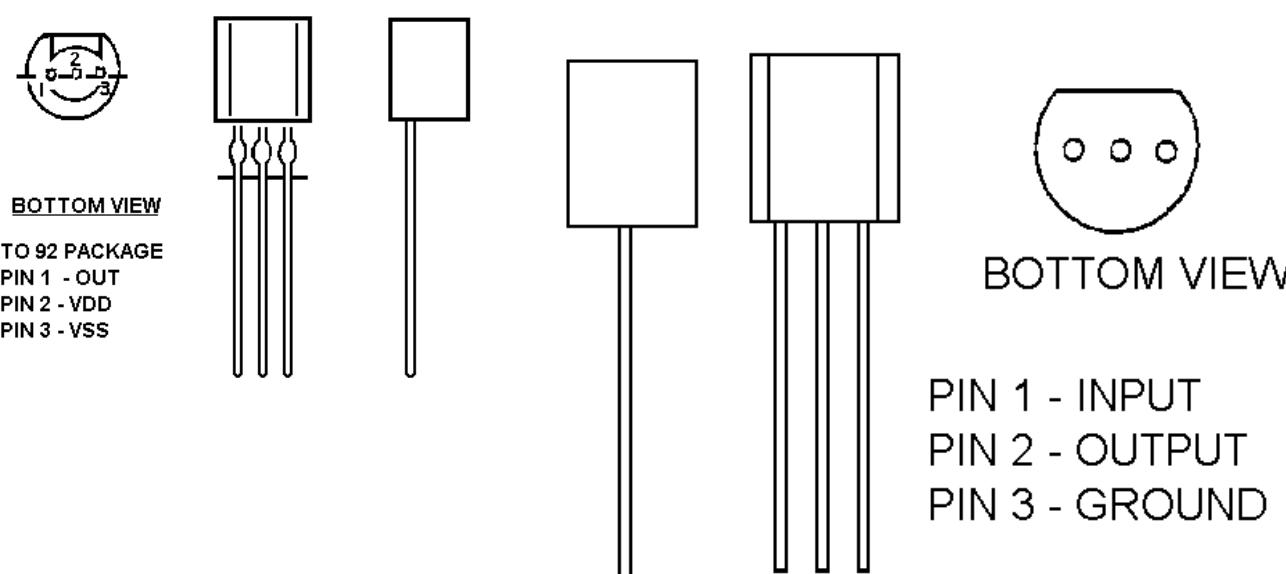
X = DON'T CARE

Q<sub>An</sub>-Q<sub>Gn</sub> = DATA SHIFTED FROM PRECEDING STAGE**VOLTAGE DETECTOR U801**

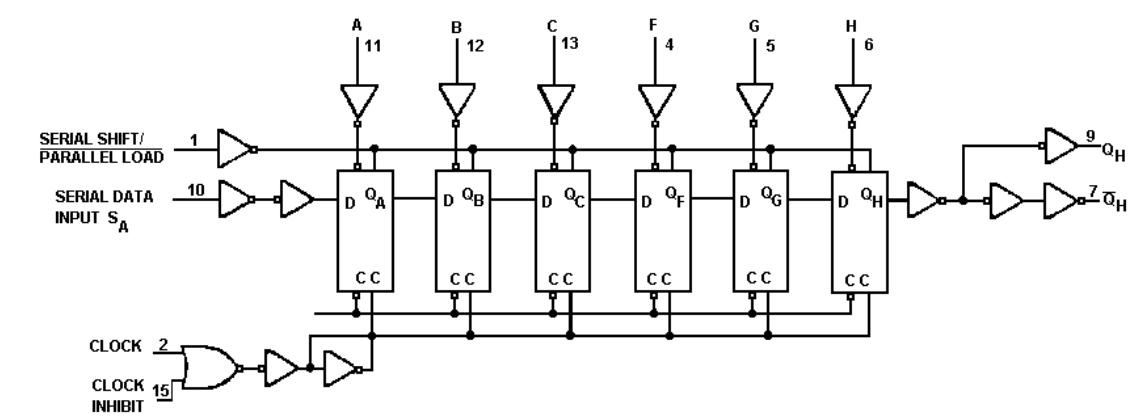
19A705454P1

**VOLTAGE REGULATOR U802**

19A702536P1

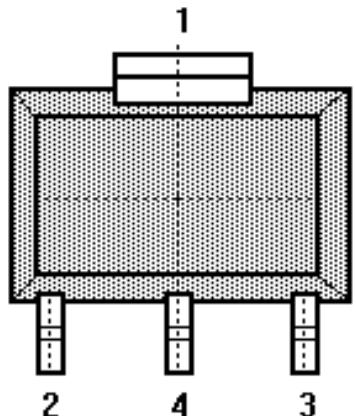


EXPANDED LOGIC DIAGRAM



## 48-BIT SERIAL NUMBER ROM U804

344A4050P101



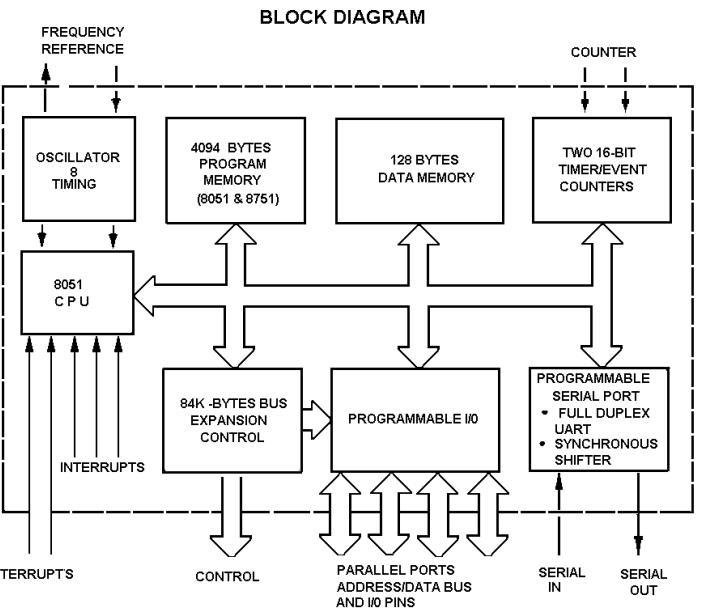
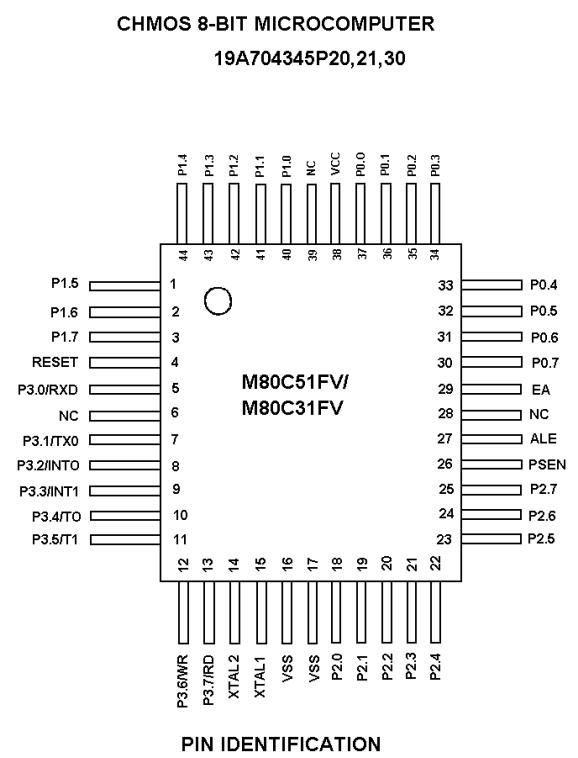
## PIN NAMES

- Pin 1 Ground
- Pin 2 Data (DQ)
- Pin 3 No Connect
- Pin 4 Ground

TOP VIEW

## MICROPROCESSOR U1 (80C51)

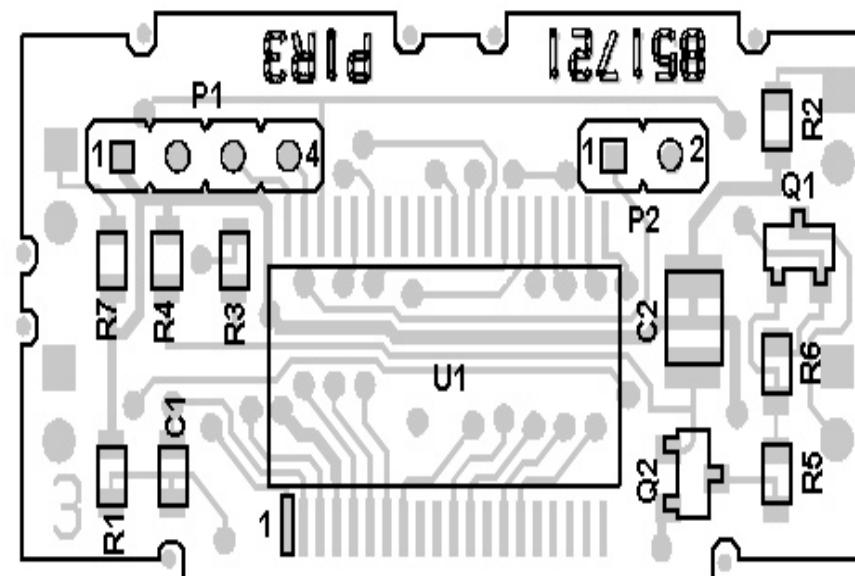
19A704345P30



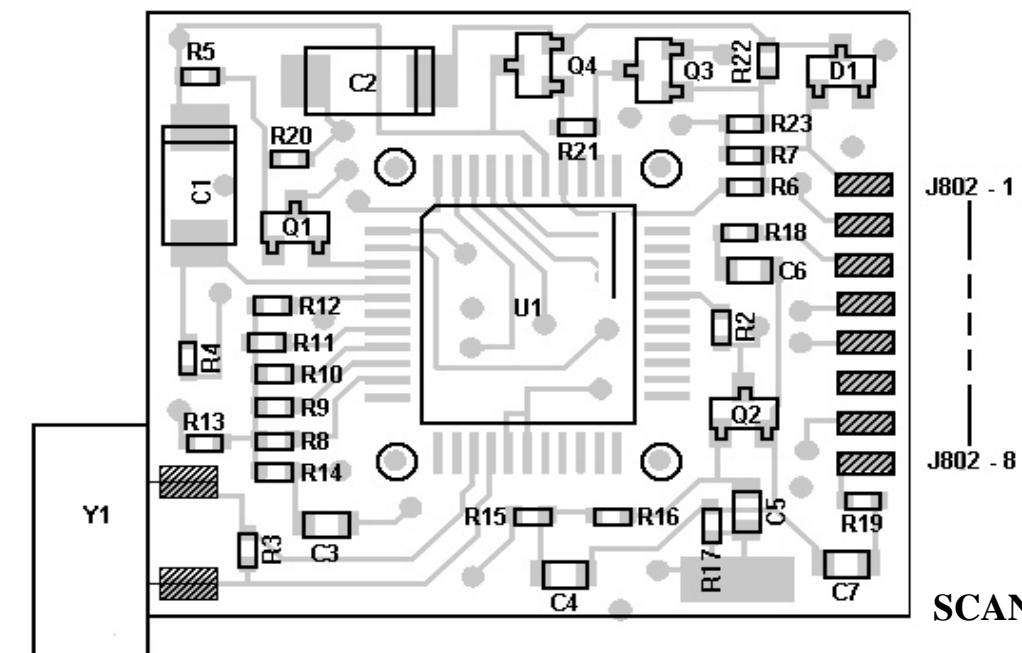




## COMPONENT SIDE



## COMPONENT SIDE



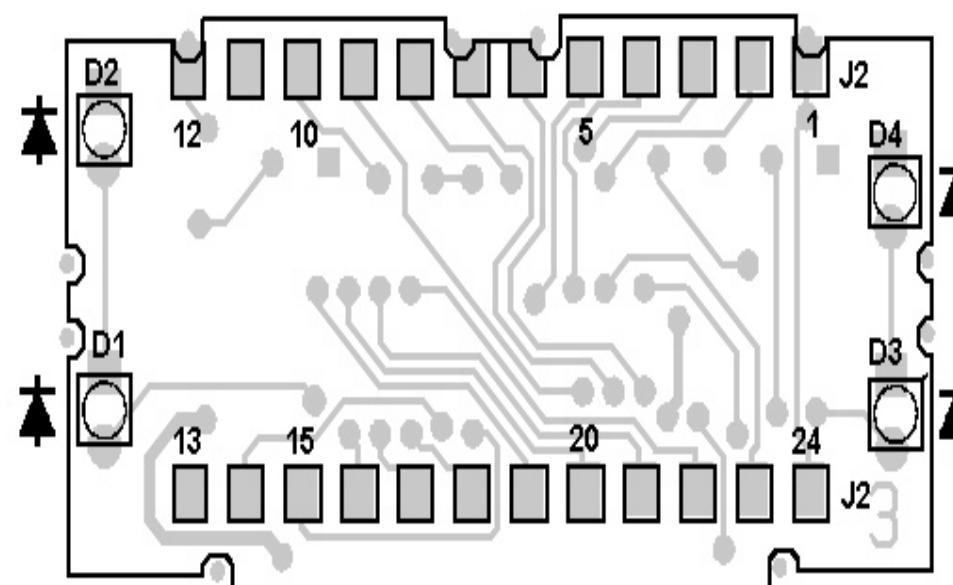
## SCAN/DTMF BOARD

19C851992G1

(19C851992, Sh. 1, Rev. 2)

(19C851991, Layer 1, Rev. 2)

## SOLDER SIDE



## LCD BOARD

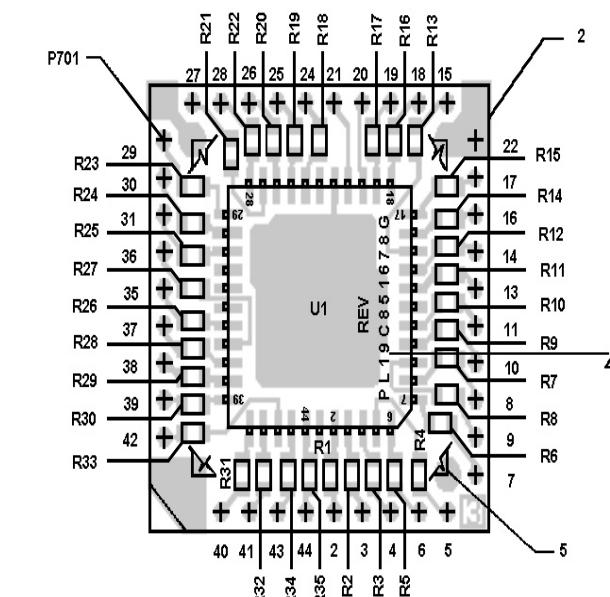
19C851720G1

(19C851720, Sh. 1, Rev. 3)  
(19C851721, Component Side, Rev. 3)  
(19C851721, Solder Side, Rev. 3)

(B) 2 (E) 1

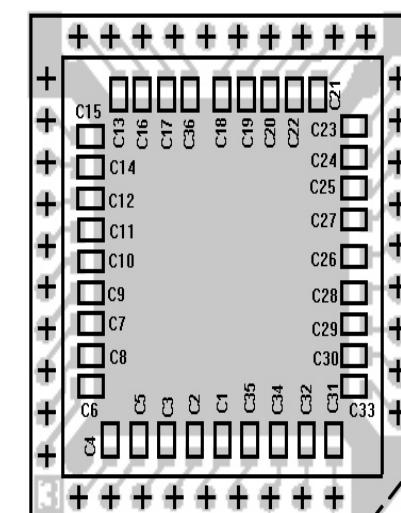
3 (C)

## COMPONENT SIDE



(ORIENTATION UNIMPORTANT)

## SOLDER SIDE

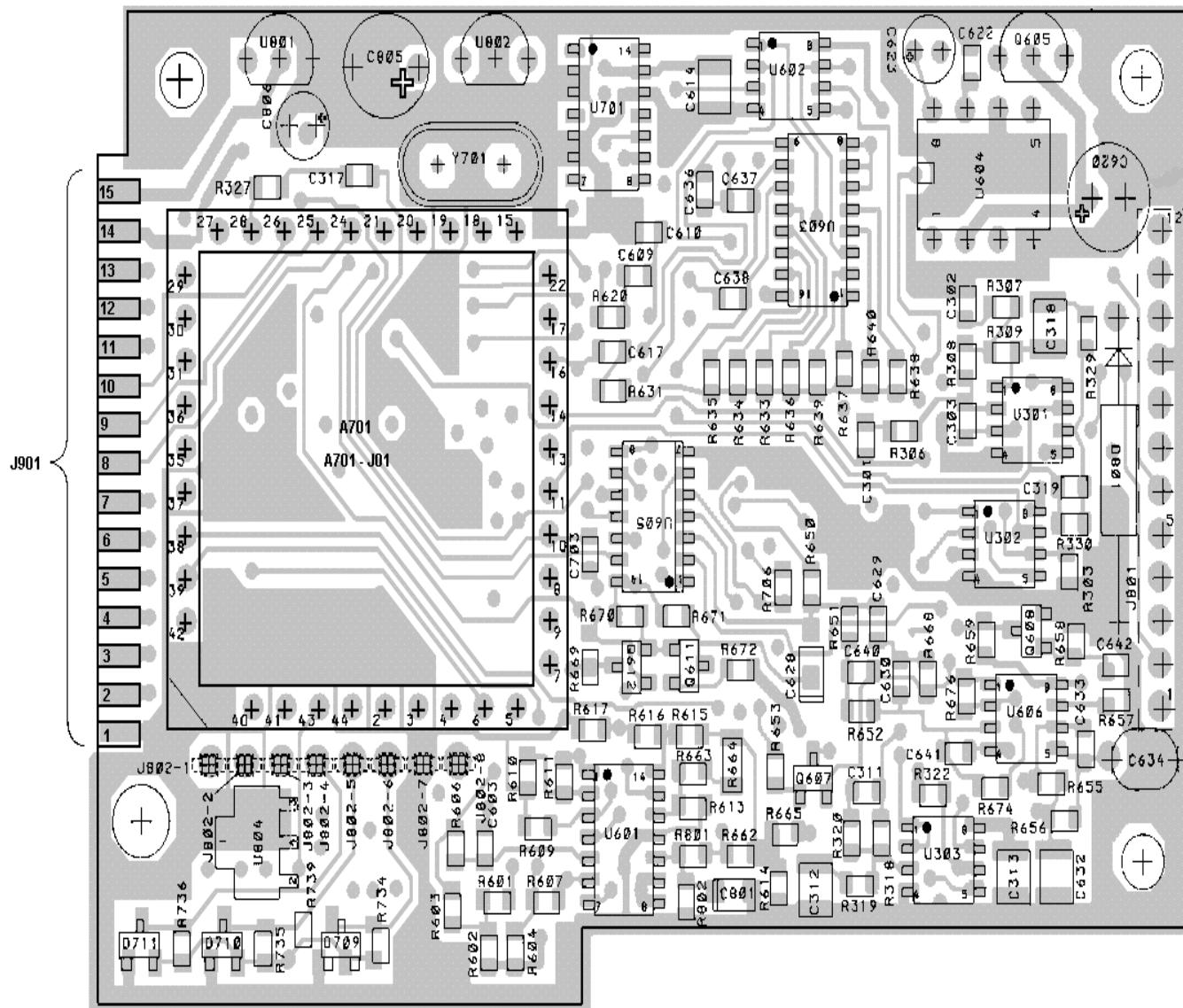


## SPUR FILTER BOARD

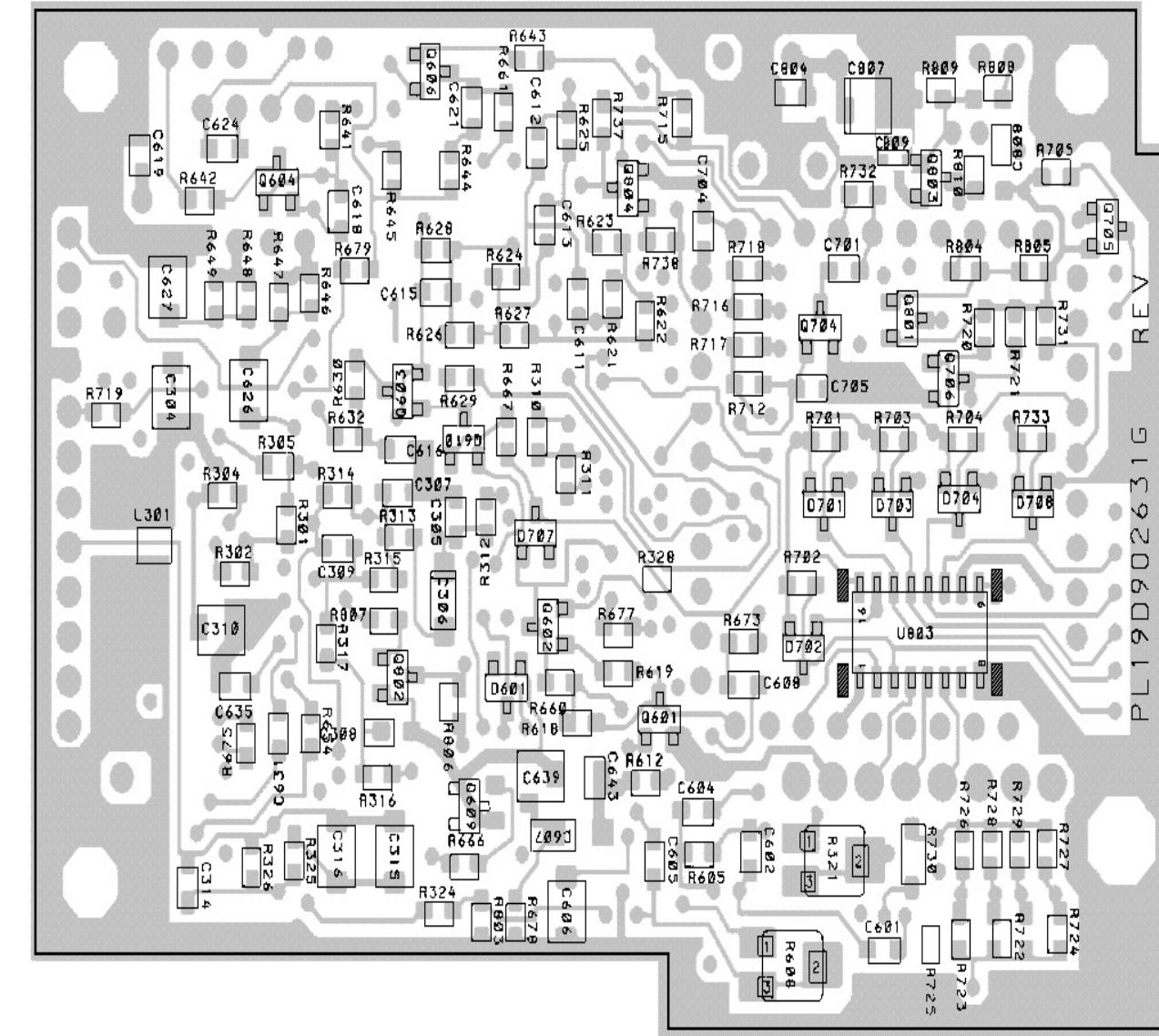
19C851678G4

(19C851678, Rev. 1)  
(19C851679, Comp. Side, Rev. 3)  
(19C851679, Solder Side, Rev. 3)

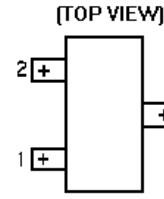
## COMPONENT SIDE



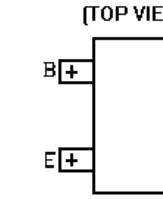
## SOLDER SIDE



LEAD IDENTIFICATION  
FOR D601 & D701-D711  
(SOT) DIODES

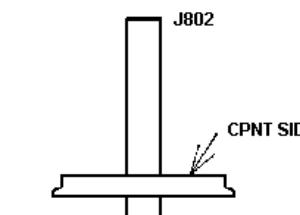


LEAD IDENTIFICATION FOR  
Q601-Q612, Q704, Q706, Q801 - Q804  
(SOT) TRANSISTORS

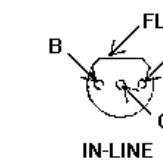


## AUDIO/LOGIC BOARD

19D902631G2

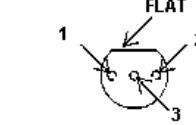
(19D902631, Rev. 2)  
(19D902632, Layer 1, Rev. 1)  
(19D902632, Layer 4, Rev. 1)

LEAD IDENTIFICATION  
FOR Q605



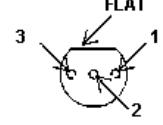
TOP VIEW

LEAD IDENTIFICATION  
FOR U802



TOP VIEW

LEAD IDENTIFICATION  
FOR U801

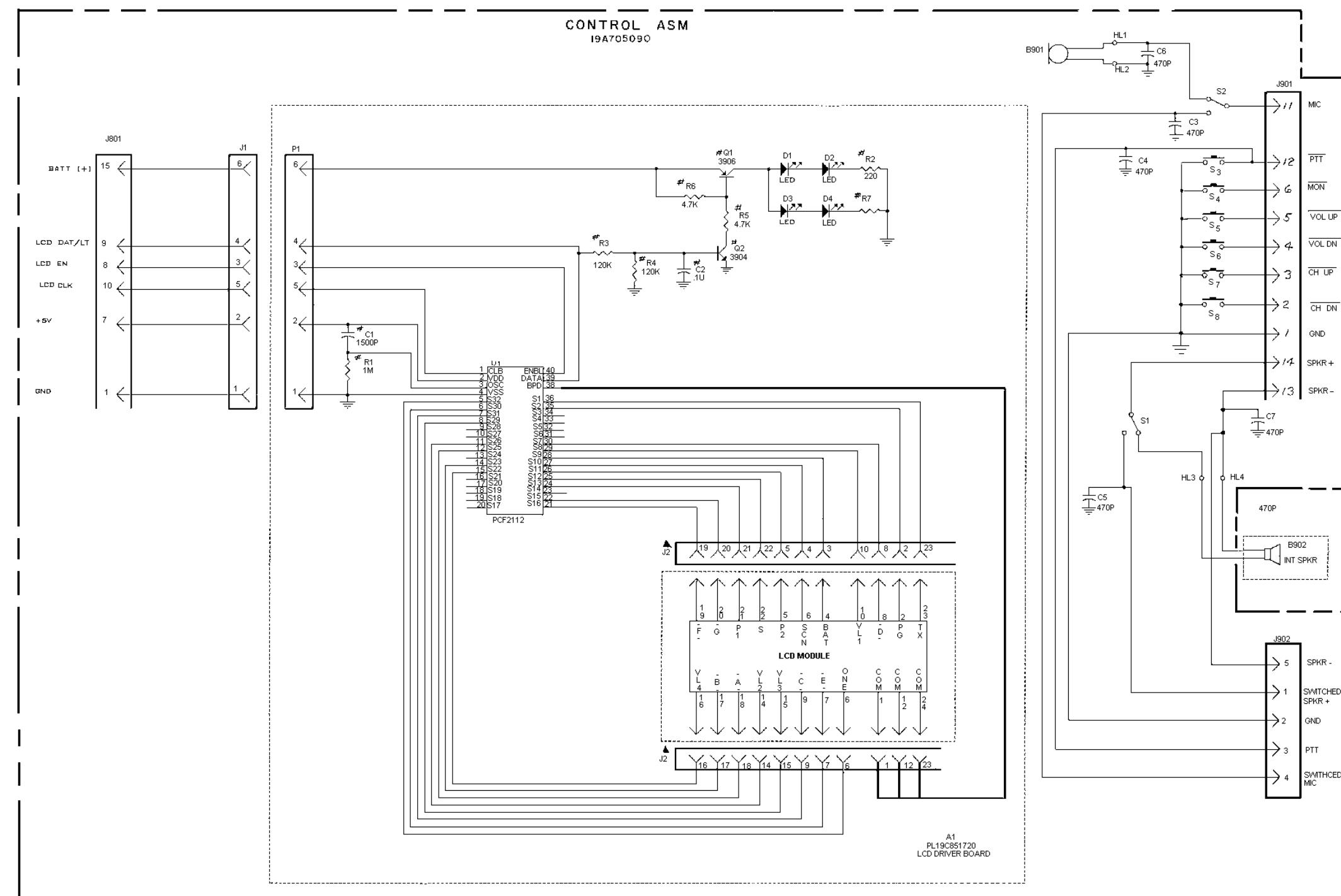


TOP VIEW

NOTE: CASE SHAPE IS DETERMINING  
FACTOR FOR LEAD IDENTIFICATION.

NOTE: CASE SHAPE IS DETERMINING  
FACTOR FOR LEAD IDENTIFICATION.

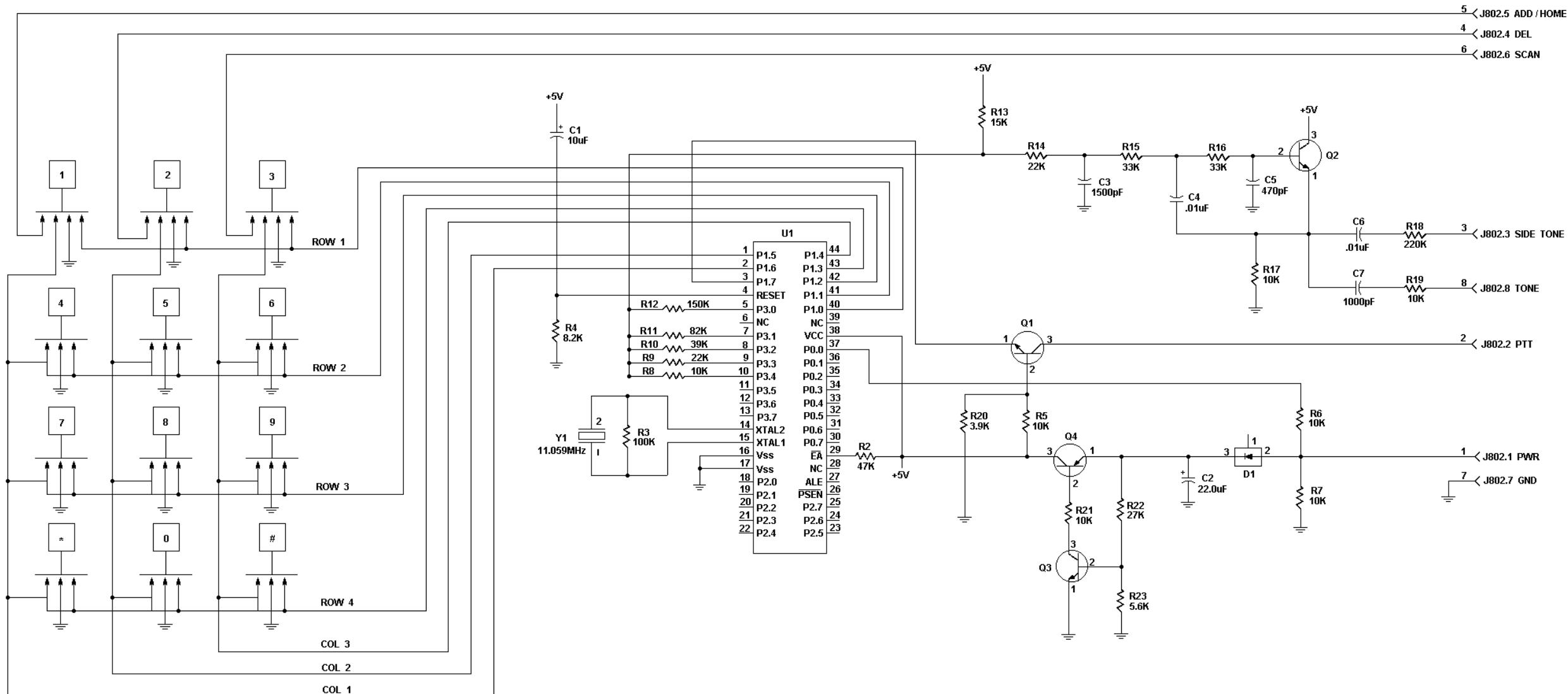
NOTE: CASE SHAPE IS DETERMINING  
FACTOR FOR LEAD IDENTIFICATION.



## FRONT CAP ASSEMBLY

19D902180G10 &amp; G11

(19D902216, SH. 1, REV. 0)



## SCAN/DTMF BOARD

19C851992G1

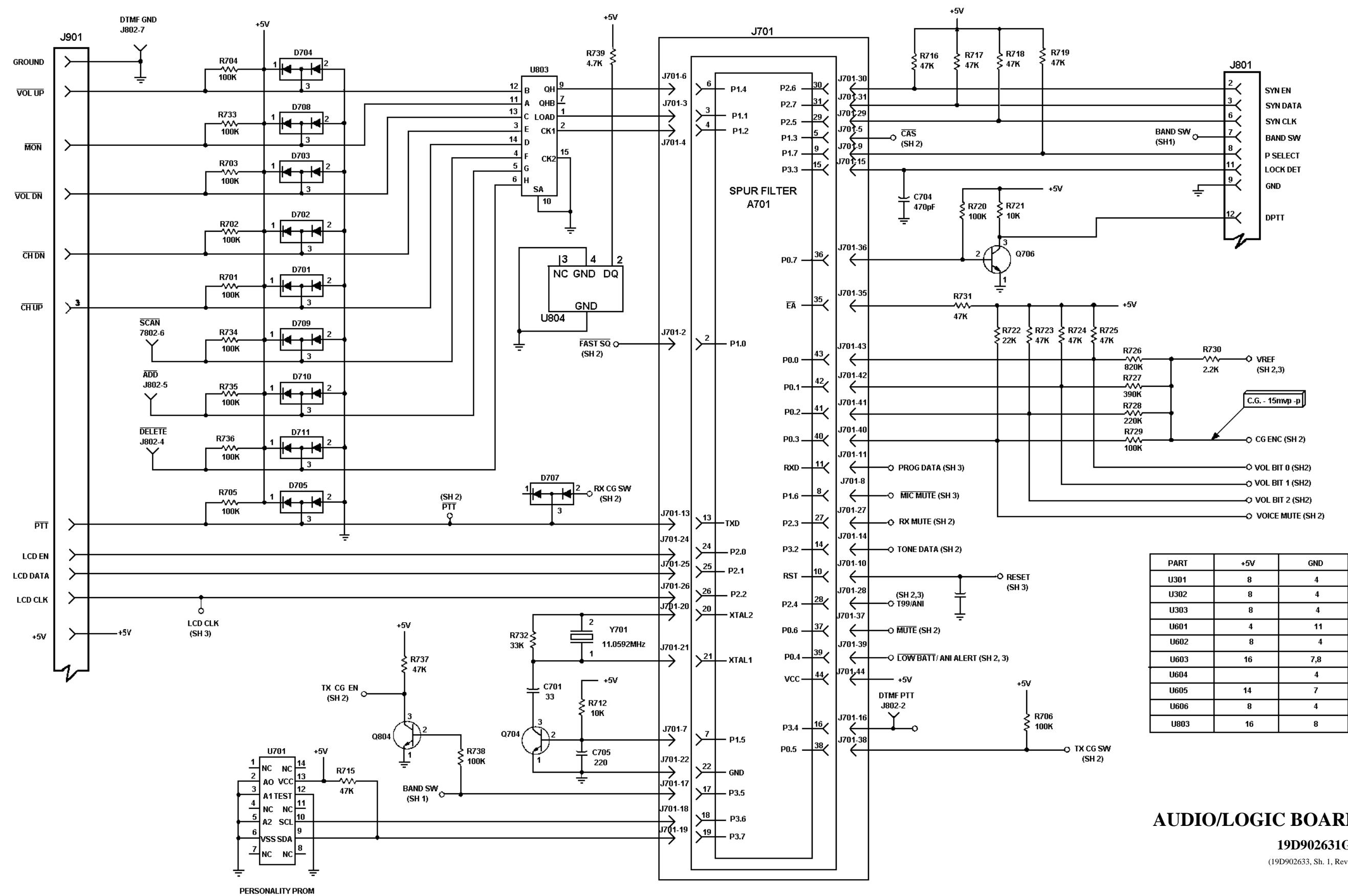
(19D902999, Sh. 1, Rev. 3)

ALL RESISTORS ARE 0.1 WATT UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED AND RESISTORS VALUES ARE IN OHMS UNLESS FOLLOWED BY MULTIPLIER K OR M.  
 CAPACITORS VALUES IN F UNLESS FOLLOWED BY MULTIPLIER U, N OR P  
 INDUCTANCE VALUES IN H UNLESS FOLLOWED BY MULTIPLIER M OR U.

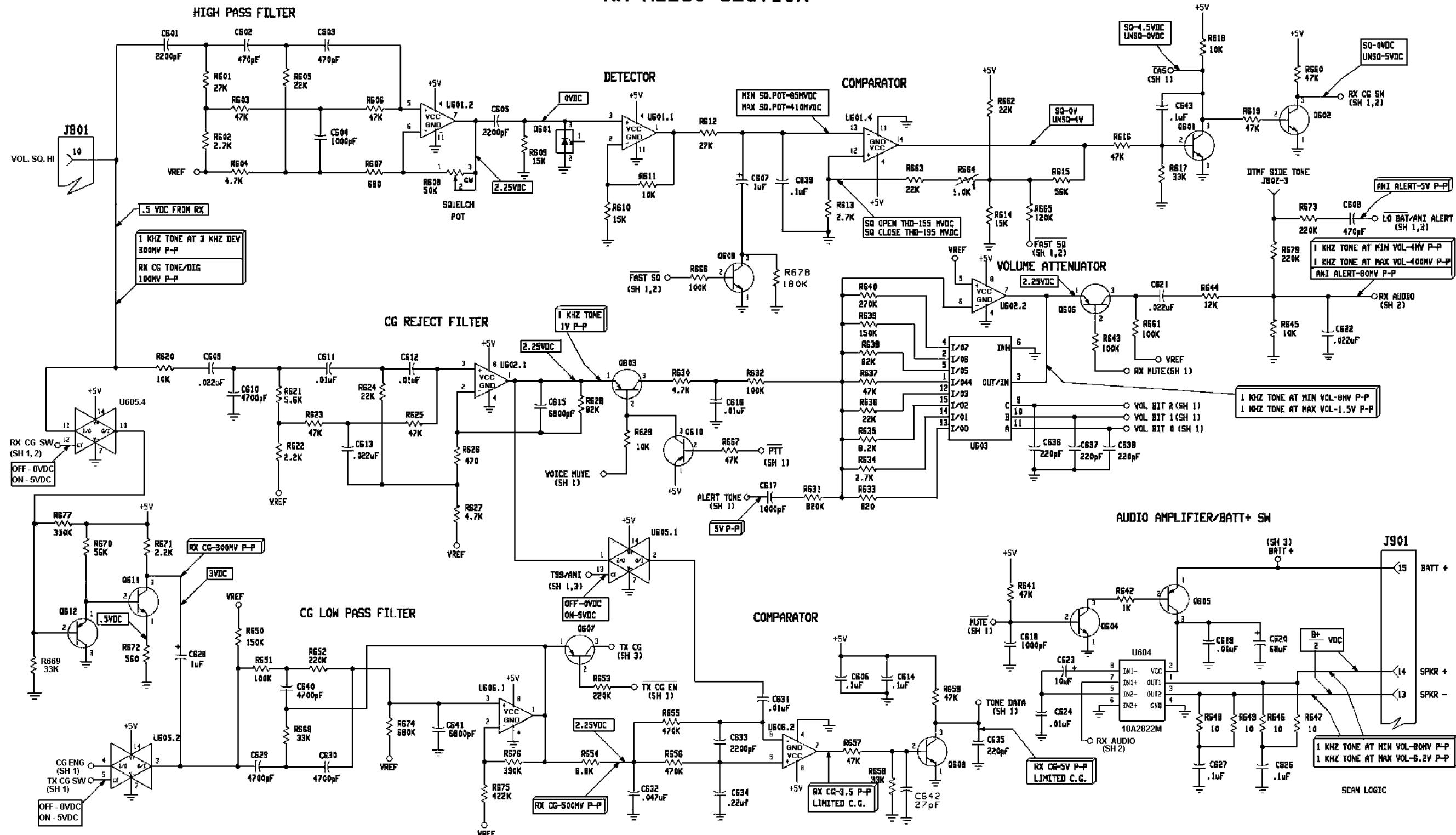
| THIS SCHEMATIC DIAGRAM APPLIES TO |            |
|-----------------------------------|------------|
| MODEL NO.                         | REV LETTER |
| PL19C851992G1                     |            |

# SCHEMATIC DIAGRAM

LBI-38975



## RX AUDIO SECTION

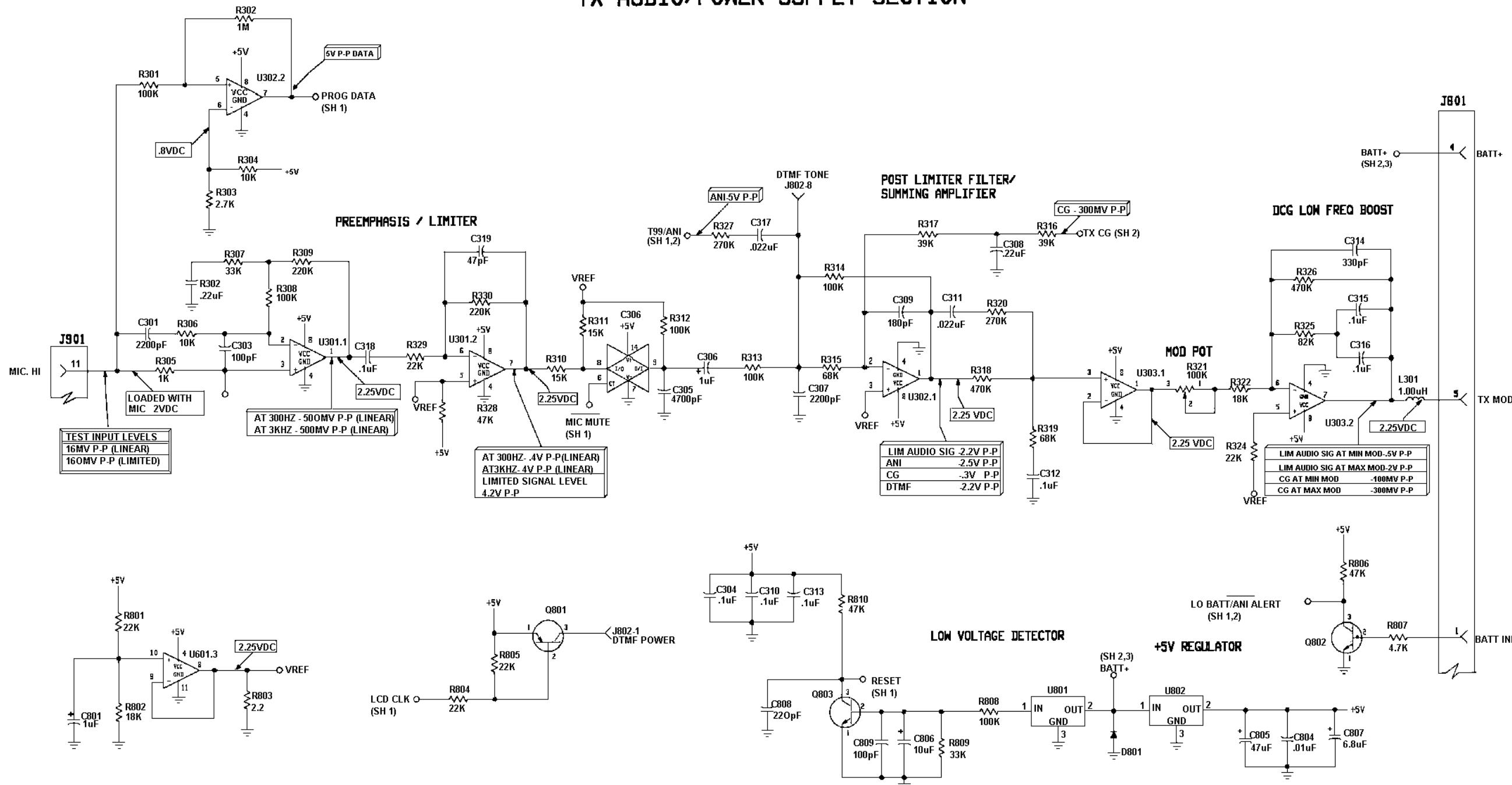


## AUDIO/LOGIC BOARD

19D902631G2

(19D902633, Sh. 2, Rev. 6)

## TX AUDIO/POWER SUPPLY SECTION



ALL RESISTORS ARE 0.1 WATT UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED AND RESISTORS VALUES ARE IN OHMS UNLESS FOLLOWED BY MULTIPLIER K OR M.  
CAPACITOR VALUES IN F UNLESS FOLLOWED BY MULTIPLIER U, N OR P  
INDUCTANCE VALUES IN H UNLESS FOLLOWED BY MULTIPLIER M OR U.

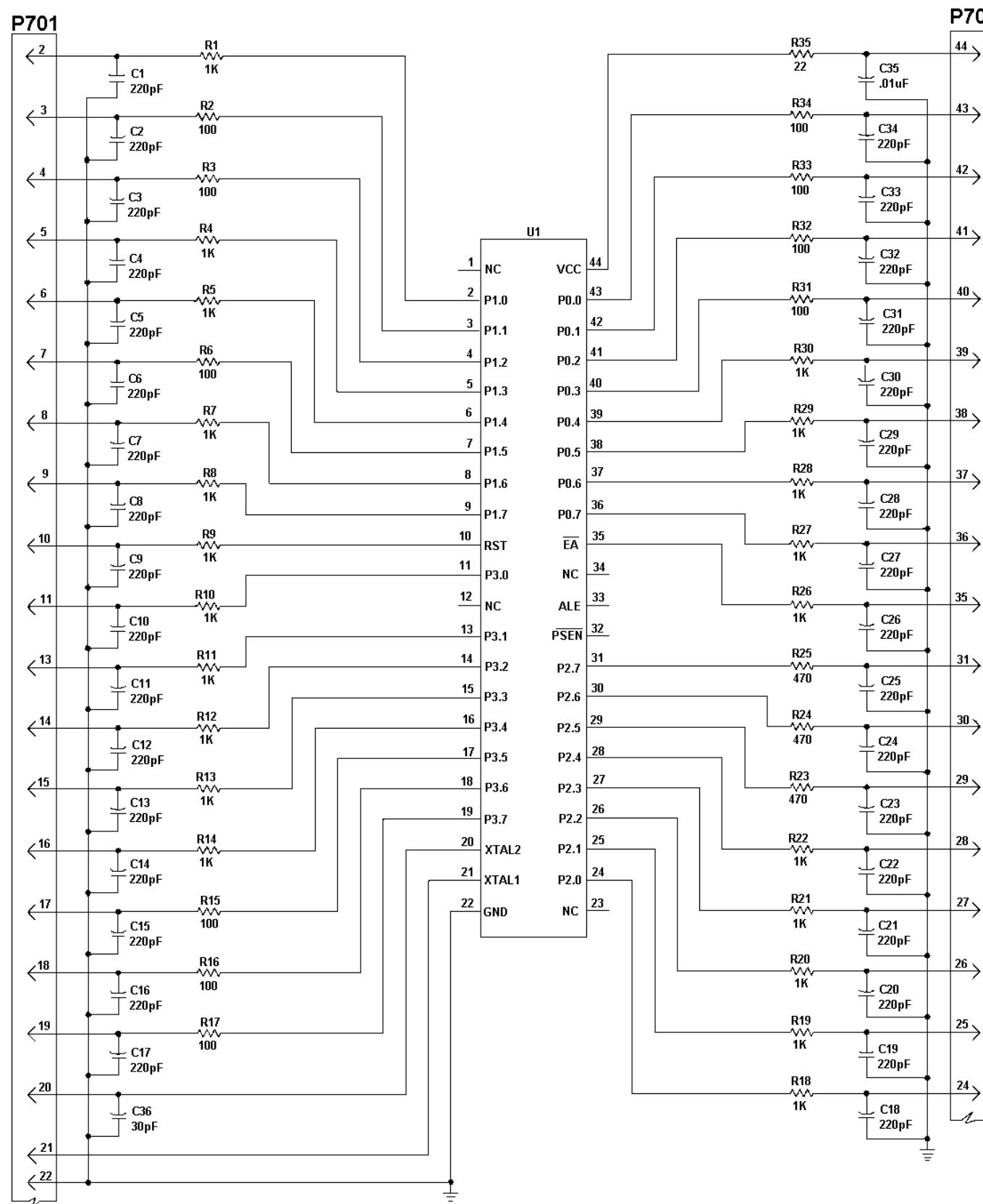
| THIS SCHEMATIC DIAGRAM APPLIES TO<br>MODEL NO. | REV LETTER |
|--|------------|
| PL19D902631G1                                  | C          |
| PL19D902631G2                                  | B          |

| COMPONENT | GROUP 1 | GROUP 2 |
|-----------|---------|---------|
| R328      | -       | 47K     |
| C643      | -       | .1uF    |
| R739      | -       | 4.7K    |
| U804      | REMOVED | ADDED   |

## AUDIO/LOGIC BOARD

19D902631G2

(19D902633, Sh. 3, Rev. 6)



ALL RESISTORS ARE 0.1 WATT UNLESS  
OTHERWISE SPECIFIED AND RESISTOR  
VALUES ARE IN OHMS UNLESS FOLLOWED  
BY MULTIPLIER K OR M.  
CAPACITOR VALUES IN F UNLESS  
FOLLOWED BY MULTIPLIER U,N, OR P  
INDUCTANCE VALUES IN H UNLESS  
FOLLOWED BY MULTIPLIER M OR U.

| THIS SCHEMATIC DIAGRAM APPLIES TO |            |
|-----------------------------------|------------|
| MODEL NO.                         | REV LETTER |
| 19C851678G1                       | C          |
| 19C851678G2                       | C          |
| 19C851678G3                       | B          |
| 19C851678G4                       | D          |

## SPUR FILTER BOARD

19C851678G4

(19D902215, Rev. 10)

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