

VHF LAND MOBILE RADIOTELEPHONE

**IC-125/T/TM**

MAINTENANCE MANUAL

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## SECTION 1 SPECIFICATIONS

### GENERAL:

|   |   |   |              |  |
|---|---|---|--------------|--|
| Number of Semiconductors                        | : | Transistors   | 24           |  |
|   |   | FET   | 9            |  |
|   |   | IC  | 9            |  |
| Frequency Coverage                              | : | Diode 30 (not including diodes on the matrix board) |              |  |
|   | : | One of the following segments                       |              |  |
|   |   | 150MHz ~ 158MHz                                     |              |  |
|   |   | 155MHz ~ 163MHz                                     |              |  |
|   |   | 161MHz ~ 168MHz                                     |              |  |
|   |   | 166MHz ~ 174MHz                                     |              |  |
| Operation                                       | : | Simplex/Semi-duplex                                 |              |  |
| Antenna Impedance                               | : | 50 Ohms unbalanced                                  |              |  |
| Power Supply Requirements                       | : | DC 13.8V ±15% Negative Ground 6.0A Max.             |              |  |
| Current Drain                                   | : | Transmitting:                                       | Approx. 5.5A |  |
|   |   | Receiving: At Max. Audio.                           | Approx. 1.0A |  |
|   |   | Squelched   | Approx. 0.3A |  |
| Operating Temperature                           | : | -10°C to +50°C                                      |              |  |
| Dimensions                                      | : | 50mm(H) x 150mm(W) x 180mm(D)                       |              |  |
| Net Weight                                      | : | 1.5Kg   |              |  |
| Five Tone Selective System<br>(IC-125T/TM only) | : | One of the following tone system                    |              |  |
|   |   | CCIR  |              |  |
|   |   | ZVEI  |              |  |
|   |   | NATEL   |              |  |

### TRANSMITTER:

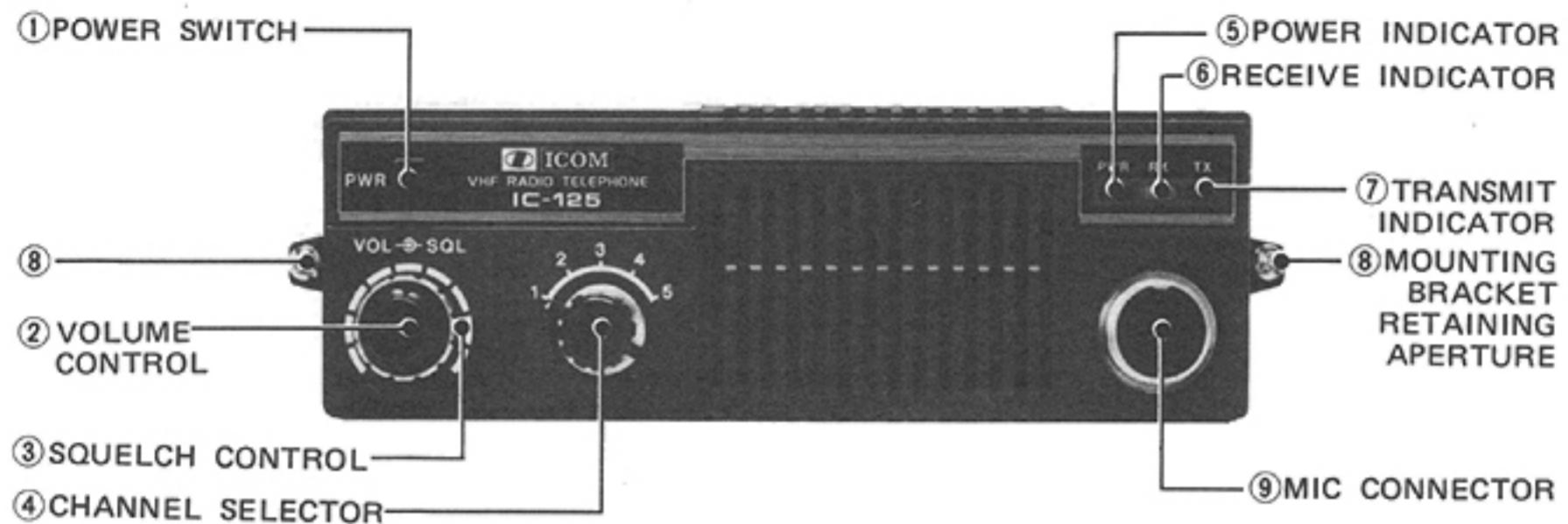
|                          |   |   |
|--------------------------|---|---|
| Transmitting Frequency   | : | 5 Channels  |
| Channel Spread           | : | 2.5MHz maximum  |
| Channel Spacing          | : | 25KHz spacing (15Khz or 12.5Khz available)  |
| Frequency Stability      | : | ±0.0005%  |
| Emission Mode            | : | 16F <sub>3</sub>  |
| Output Power             | : | 25W (IC-125TM: 10W)   |
| Max. Frequency Deviation | : | 5Khz  |
| Modulation System        | : | Variable reactance frequency modulation   |
| Spurious Emission        | : | More than 70dB below carrier  |
| Microphone               | : | Impedance: 600 Ohms<br>Input level: 10mV typical<br>Dynamic or optional Electret condenser microphone |

### RECEIVER:

|                                   |   |  |
|-----------------------------------|---|--|
| Receiving Frequency               | : | 5 Channels   |
| Channel Spread                    | : | 2.5MHz maximum   |
| Modulation Acceptance             | : | 16F <sub>3</sub>   |
| Receiving System                  | : | Double superheterodyne   |
| Intermediate Frequency            | : | First IF 21.4MHz<br>Second IF 455Khz   |
| Sensitivity                       | : | Less than 0.3µV for 12dB SINAD   |
| Squelch Sensitivity               | : | Less than 0.3µV  |
| Spurious Response Rejection Ratio | : | More than 80dB   |
| Adjacent Channel Rejection Ratio  | : | More than 80dB   |
| Intermodulation Rejection Ratio   | : | More than 75dB   |
| Selectivity                       | : | ±6Khz at the -6dB point<br>±12.5Khz at the -70dB point                                     |
| Squelch                           | : | Dual: Noise compensated squelch<br>Continuous Subaudible Tone squelch option (IC-125 only) |
| Audio Output Power                | : | More than 2 Watts with less than 10% distortion  |
| Audio Output Impedance            | : | 4 ~ 8 Ohms   |

## SECTION 2 OPERATING CONTROLS

### 2 - 1 FRONT PANEL (IC-125)



#### 1. POWER SWITCH

A push lock type ON/OFF switch controls the supplied power to the set. Push the switch IN (lock position) to apply power to the set.

#### 2. VOLUME CONTROL

Controls the audio output level in the receive mode. Clockwise rotation increases audio output.

#### 3. SQUELCH CONTROL

Sets the squelch threshold level. To turn OFF the squelch function, rotate this control completely counter-clockwise. To set the threshold level higher, turn the control clockwise.

#### 4. CHANNEL SELECTOR

This switch selects the operating frequency.

#### 5. POWER ON INDICATOR

When the set is turned ON, this indicator is lit.

#### 6. RECEIVE INDICATOR

Illuminates when the squelch is opened in the receive mode.

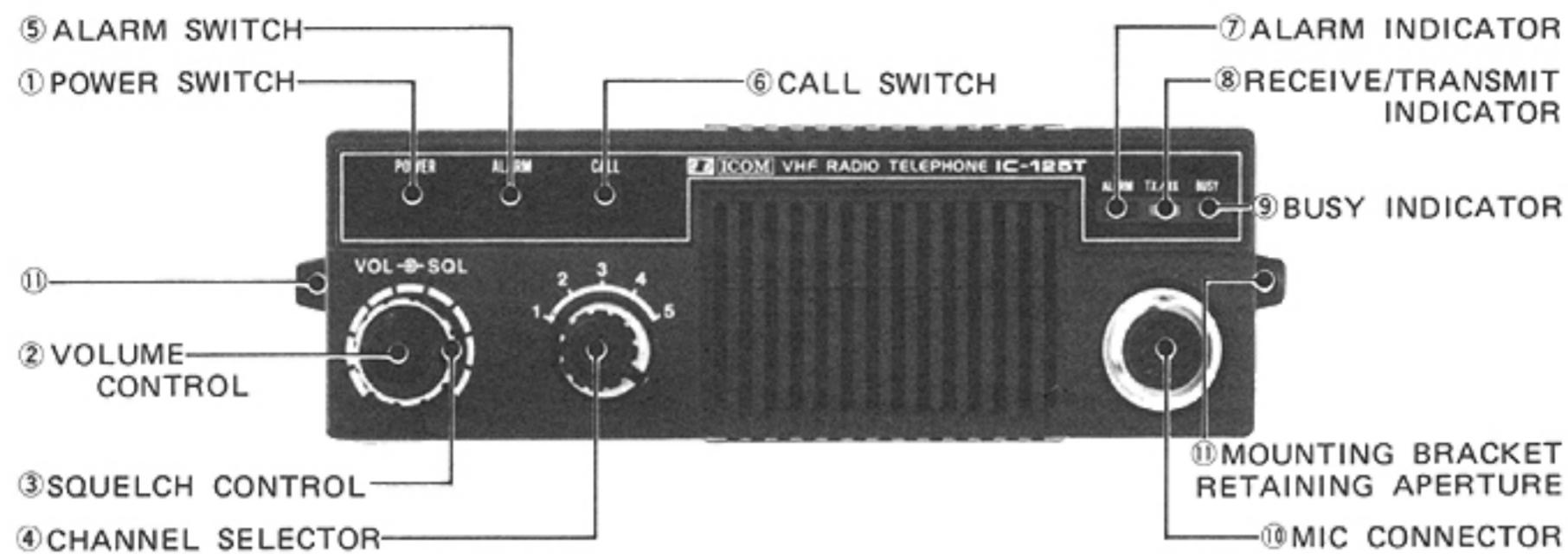
#### 7. TRANSMIT INDICATOR

When your set is in the transmit mode this indicator is lit.

#### 8. MOUNTING BRACKET RETAINING APERTURE

Connect the supplied microphone or optional microphone to this jack. The IC-SM3 stand-type Electret microphone or IC-HS1 handset can also be used. If you wish to use a microphone other than one of these, refer to the drawing on page 4 of the instruction manual.

## 2 - 2 FRONT PANEL (IC-125T/TM)



### 1. POWER SWITCH

A push lock type ON/OFF switch controls the supplied power to the set. Push the switch IN (lock position) to apply power to the set.

### 2. VOLUME CONTROL

Controls the audio output level in the receive mode. Clockwise rotation increases audio output.

### 3. SQUELCH CONTROL

Sets the squelch threshold level. To turn OFF the squelch function, rotate this control completely counter-clockwise. To set the threshold level higher, turn the control clockwise.

### 4. CHANNEL SELECTOR

This switch selects the operating frequency.

### 5. ALARM SWITCH

Sets or releases the standby function. In the standby condition, the radio will remain silent until an appropriate call signal is received.

### 6. CALL SWITCH

By pushing this switch, the radio is turned in the transmit mode, and a five tone call signal will be sent. Then the radio is turned in the receive mode and the standby function is released to receive an answerback signal.

### 7. ALARM INDICATOR

When an assigned call signal has been received, this indicator is lit until the standby condition is released by pushing the alarm switch.

### 8. RECEIVE/TRANSMIT INDICATOR

When the radio is turned ON and in the receive mode, this indicator is lit green. In the transmit mode, this indicator is lit red.

### 9. BUSY INDICATOR

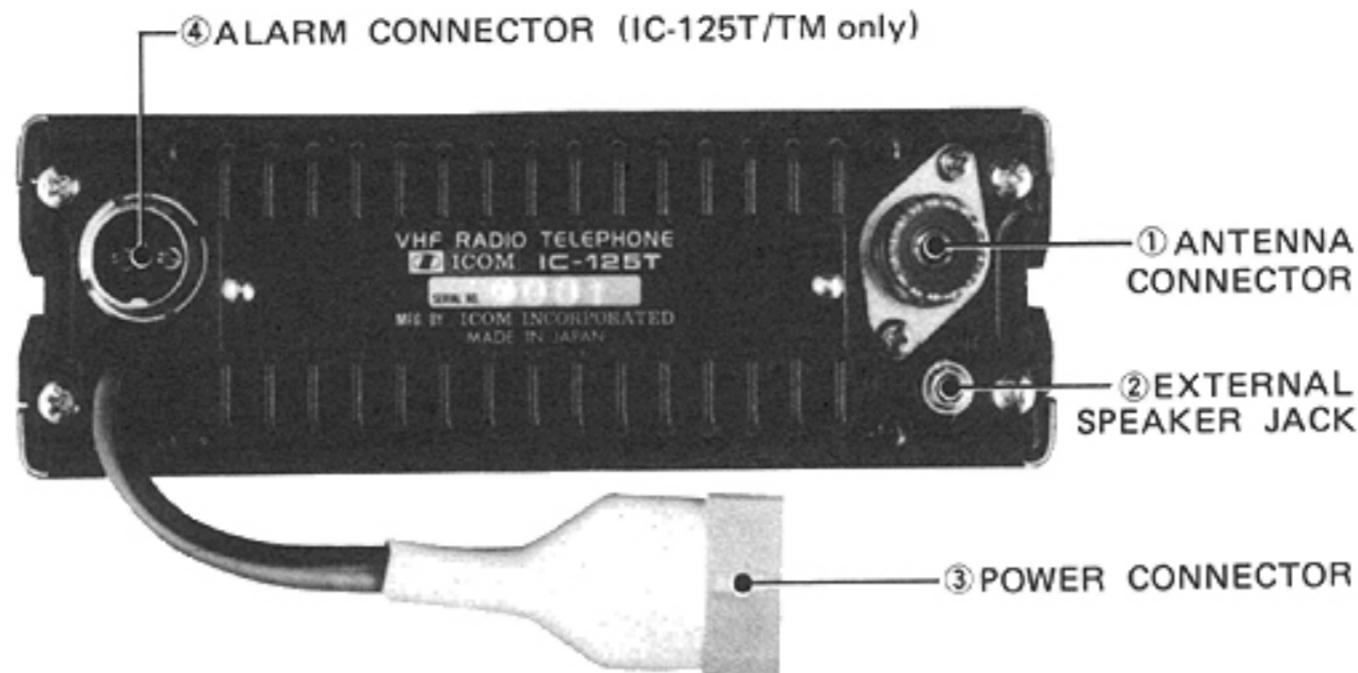
When the selected channel is being used by other party, this indicator is lit. At this time, these signals can be heard by pushing the alarm switch to release the standby function.

### 10. MIC CONNECTOR

Connect the supplied microphone or optional microphone to this jack. The IC-SM3 stand-type Electret microphone or IC-HS1 handset can also be used. If you wish to use a microphone other than one of these, refer to the drawing on page 4 of the instruction manual.

### 11. MOUNTING BRACKET RETAINING APERTURE

## 2 - 3 REAR PANEL



### 1. ANTENNA CONNECTOR

This is used to connect the antenna to the set. Its impedance is 50 ohms and connects with a PL-259 connector.

### 2. EXTERNAL SPEAKER JACK

When an external speaker is used, connect it to this jack. Use a speaker with an impedance of 4 ~ 8 ohms. When the external speaker is connected, the built-in speaker does not function.

### 3. POWER CONNECTOR

Connect the supplied power cord to this connector.

### 4. ALARM CONNECTOR (IC-125T/TM only)

This is used to connect an external alarm. When a call signal is received the contacts of the internal relay are made.

## SECTION 3 CIRCUIT DESCRIPTION

### 3 - 1 RECEIVER CIRCUITS

#### 1. Antenna Switching Circuit.

Signals from the antenna connector J1 are fed to Antenna Switching Circuit consisting of D1 ~ D3 through the Harmonic Low-Pass Filter, then the incoming signals are fed to the RF Amplifier.

#### 2. RF Amplifier and First Mixer Circuit.

The incoming signals are fed to RF Amplifier Q25 through a Band-Pass Filter consisting of L20 and L21. The signals are again fed to Band-Pass Filter consisting of L17, L18 and L19 which reduces interference and intermodulation from out of the band signals. The filtered signals are fed to the first gate of Q24, the First Mixer, and the PLL signals to the second gate to obtain 21.4MHz first IF signals.

The PLL frequency can be calculated with the following formula;

$$f(\text{PLL Frequency}) = (\text{Receiving Frequency} - 21.4\text{MHz})$$

#### 3. IF Amplifiers Circuits.

21.4MHz first IF signals are fed to Monolithic Crystal Filter, F11, and amplified by Q23. The amplified signals from Q23 are fed to Q22, the Second Mixer with the Second Local Oscillator signals to obtain 455KHz second IF signals. The Second Local Oscillator Q19 oscillates at 20.945MHz with X2 crystal unit. This mixed signals, 455KHz, are fed to Limiter Amplifier IC5 through Ceramic Filters, F12 and F13 and amplifiers Q20 and Q21. The signals are detected at discriminator DS1, D10 and D11 to obtain AF signals.

#### 4. AF Power Amplifier Circuit.

The signals from detector are fed to AF Power Amplifier IC3 through AF amplifier Q17 and Low-Pass Filter Q18 and amplified to drive the speaker.

#### 5. Squelch Circuit.

The signals from Discriminator DS1 are filtered about 20KHz noise component by a Resonator consisting of L14 and C74 and amplified at Q15. Then they are rectified by D7 and D8. The rectified DC voltage from D7 and D8 is applied to the base of Q14, turning it on. Since the collector of Q14 is connected to the base bias network of AF Amplifier Q17 and Q17 is turned off. Thus squelch action is applied and no audio is amplified by IC3. When incoming signals are received, noise is suppressed, the base voltage of Q14 falls, and Q14 is turned off. Therefore normal voltage is applied to the base of Q17, the squelch is opened, and audio signals are heard from the speaker.

### 3 - 2 TRANSMITTER CIRCUIT

#### 1. AF Amplifier and Limiter Circuit.

Audio signals from the microphone are amplified by IC-2(A) and differentiated by R34 and C42, then fed to IC-2(B) which is a Limiter Amplifier and has 6dB/octave response between 300Hz and 3KHz. This output is fed to the Splatter Filter Q1 to cut components above 3KHz, then fed to varactor diode D3 for modulation.

#### 2. FM Modulation Circuit.

The amplified audio signals from the microphone are supplied to varactor diode D3 connected in series with the crystal unit which oscillates at 21.4MHz through level adjust trimmer R25. Voltage of these signals causes the capacitance of D3 to vary and frequency modulation is effected. Since this transceiver is a heterodyne type, any frequency deviation that occurs in this circuit appears unchanged as a frequency deviation on the operation frequency, and a crystal unit with special characteristics is used to ensure suitable frequency deviation and stability. R21 is a thermistor, and makes temperature compensation to prevent the deviation is fluctuated by temperature variation.

These modulated signals are taken out at the emitter of Q5, And after amplified by IC1 limiter amplifier, the signals are applied to the Transmit Mixer Circuit.

### **3. Transmit Mixer and Driver Circuit.**

The local oscillator signal from the PLL Unit is mixed with the 21.4MHz modulated signal to give signal of the local oscillator frequency  $\pm$ 21.4MHz. As a double balanced mixer consisting of wide dynamic range FET's Q3 and Q4, used for this mixing stage, 21.4MHz and the local oscillator frequency signals are cancelled and not appear in the output. The mixed signal is further passed through a Band-Pass Filter consisting of L4 to L6 to produce signal in the operating band only. And amplified by Q2 and Q1, then fed to PA Module IC1.

### **4. Power Amplifier Circuit.**

The signal from Q1 in the Main unit are amplified by IC1 in the PA unit to obtain 25W output. The heat from IC1 is transmitted to the diecast heat sink which radiates the heat very efficiently. IC1 is a hybrid IC consisting of a two-stage RF power amplifier. The output signal of IC1 is fed to the antenna terminal through the T/R switching diode D1 and three-stage low-pass filter, which suppress harmonics by more than 60dB.

### **5. ALC Circuit.**

This circuit stabilizes the output power, even when the power voltage or the antenna load is fluctuating. The variation of the output of IC1 is detected at D4 in the PA unit and amplified by differential amplifier Q9 and Q10 in the Main unit. The output voltage from Q9 and Q10 is fed to Q8 then Q13. This lowers Q1's collector voltage and PA module's driver stage voltage, and input excitation level to the power amplifier module and reduces input power to the final stage, thus preventing damage to the module due to high current. The output power can be adjusted by R51.

### **6. Power Supply Circuit.**

This circuit employs a multipurpose voltage regulator, IC4. It puts out a constantly activated 8V, R8V which is operative during receive, and T8V which is operative during transmit. R8V is put out from Pin 6, and T8V is put out from Pin 8 of IC4. By grounding Pin 5, R8V goes to 0V and T8V is actuated, thus the set will be turned to transmit mode.

## **3 - 3 PLL (Phase Locked Loop)**

### **1. Local Oscillator Circuit.**

This circuit oscillates 42.283MHz (when F1 version) signal with Q9, and the signal at 3 times this frequency, i.e., 126.875MHz, is taken from the collector of Q9.

### **2. Mixer, Low-Pass Filter, and Amplifier Circuit.**

The output signal from the local oscillator circuit and the VCO signal amplified by Q10 are mixed by the MOS FET mixer Q8. The output signals are fed to low-pass filters to filter out only the signals below 15MHz. The output signal from the filter is amplified to the proper drive level (more than 3Vp-p) of the programmable divider IC1 by Q7. Then the signal is fed to Pin 2 of IC1.

### **3. Programmable Divider.**

The programmable divider is called a programmable counter (1/N counter) and BCD input equal N (frequency dividing ratio).

The input signal at Pin 2 of IC1 is divided by BCD input signals from the matrix circuit at Pin 3 ~ Pin 15.

### **4. Reference Frequency Generator Circuit.**

Reference frequency generator IC3 consists of a crystal oscillator and a highspeed divider. X1 oscillates at 5.12MHz (6.4MHz when 12.5KHz, channel spacing version), which is divided by 1024.

5KHz (6.25KHz when 12.5KHz version) reference frequency is fed to phase detector IC2.

This 5KHz reference frequency decides the variation step of the PLL output frequency and the divided number N decides the PLL output frequency.

$$\text{PLL Output Freq.} = \text{Local oscillator Freq. (MHz)} + 0.005\text{MHz}^* (\text{the reference freq.}) \times N$$

\* 0.00625MHz when the set is 12.5KHz channel spacing version.

### **5. Phase Detector and Loop Filter Circuit.**

Digital phase detector, IC2, detects the phase difference of the pulse signals of the 5KHz reference frequency and the output signal of the programmable divider, and proportionately puts out pulse signals at Pin 3, which becomes high impedance when the PLL is locked.

Pin 4 is for detecting the lock failures and changes to ground level according to the phase difference of the two pulse signals. When the lock fails, the pulse signal from Pin 4 is integrated by R4 and C20. When the integrated voltage exceeds the junction voltage of Q1's base, Q1 is turned ON and then Q6 in the Main unit is turned ON.

The collector of Q6 is connected to the base of Q5 through D2, so the base voltage of Q5 becomes ground level, and Q5 stops oscillation to prevent transmitting unwanted signals.

The loop filter, consisting of Q2, Q3, C25, R5 and R7 converts the pulse signal from Pin 3 into a DC voltage and decides the response time of the whole loop.

The output signal is fed to tuning diode D2 of the VCO circuit as the control voltage for the VCO frequency set.

#### 6. VCO Circuit.

The VCO (Voltage-Controlled Oscillator) is a modified Clapp circuit, using Q4, and oscillates in the 130MHz range. The oscillation frequency is controlled by a DC voltage which is supplied from the loop filter in the PLL unit to varactor diode D2, inserted in series with the oscillation coil.

The oscillator output is taken from the source of Q4, and fed to buffer amplifiers Q5, Q6 and Q10 in the PLL unit to become the local oscillator signal for the transmitter and receiver, and to get a DC voltage to control the frequency of the VCO.

#### 7. Matrix Circuit.

Frequency of the PLL (N set up) is set up transmitting and receiving frequencies separately by diode matrix. (Auto-controlled by T8V and R8V)

Dividing ratio can be calculated with the following formula;

$$N = \frac{\text{Desired operating frequency} - \text{Intermediate freq.} - \text{Local oscillator freq.}}{\text{Reference frequency}} \text{ (MHz)}$$
$$= \frac{(\text{Desired operating frequency} - 21.4) - 126.875}{0.005} \text{ (MHz)}$$

NOTE: This formula is for F1 version. Refer to page 6 - 1 for other versions.

### 3 - 4 OTHER CIRCUITRY

#### 1. 5-TONE UNIT (IC-125T/TM only)

##### CODING

The coding can be programmed for each of receiving and transmitting functions. The CALL NUMBER, or ADDRESS CODE is programmed by connecting the Digit Sequence Switch terminals (for OUTPUT) S1 ~ S5 (LSI pins 16 ~ 20), to the required Tone Digit Select terminals (INPUT) 1 ~ G, (LSI pins 4 ~ 15).

Pins 11 and 12 of the IC plug of this unit are as the Tone Digit Select Input terminals, 1 ~ G, while pins 13 ~ 20, and 22 and 23 of the IC plug are as Digit Sequence Switch Terminals (A3 ~ A5 for Transmit, G3 ~ G5 for Answer-back).

##### DECODER GATE PERIOD

The Decoder Gate Period, for example the maximum time allowed for receipt of the consecutive digits in the Address Code, is set at approximately 100 mS by C21 and R30.

Upon receipt of the address code, the Decoded Address output terminal (LSI pin 23) becomes H-level.

This terminal is automatically turned OFF after a specified period which is set by C24 and R33 connected to the reset terminal, pin 25.

These tones are transmitted continuously until the code is completed and the duration of each tone is approximately 60 mS which is set by C23 and R31.

By linking the Decoded Address output to the Transmit Enable terminal pin 22, the Automatic Transponding function is obtained; the Encoder section transmits an answer-back code each time when the specified address code has been received.

#### **DECODE AND ENCODE TONE FREQUENCIES**

Decode and Encode Tone Frequencies are obtained by dividing a high frequency clock (VCO) which is locked to a multiple of a low reference frequency (VCM). The VCO frequency is approximately 156 KHz and is set by C12, R20 and R21.

#### **TONE DIGIT SELECT INPUT**

The Tone Digit Select signals are fed to one of the Tone Digit Select Terminals through logic gates. This decides division factor for the selected tone. Therefore absolute accuracy is determined by the VCM frequency.

The desired timing period of the VCM is set by C15, R23, R24 and R25 which obtains 0.788 mS for CCIR and ZVEI tone, and 1.055 mS for the NATEL tone.

Also R28, C16 and C17 as well as R28, C19 and C20 are form sampling integrators.

Increasing C19 and C20 increases filter Q (higher broadband noise rejection), but increases response time. Increased tone amplitude also increases response time. Therefore C7, R26, R28, C16, C17, C19 and C20 are set for values which were stated for 0.1V to 1V RMS and standard tone period.

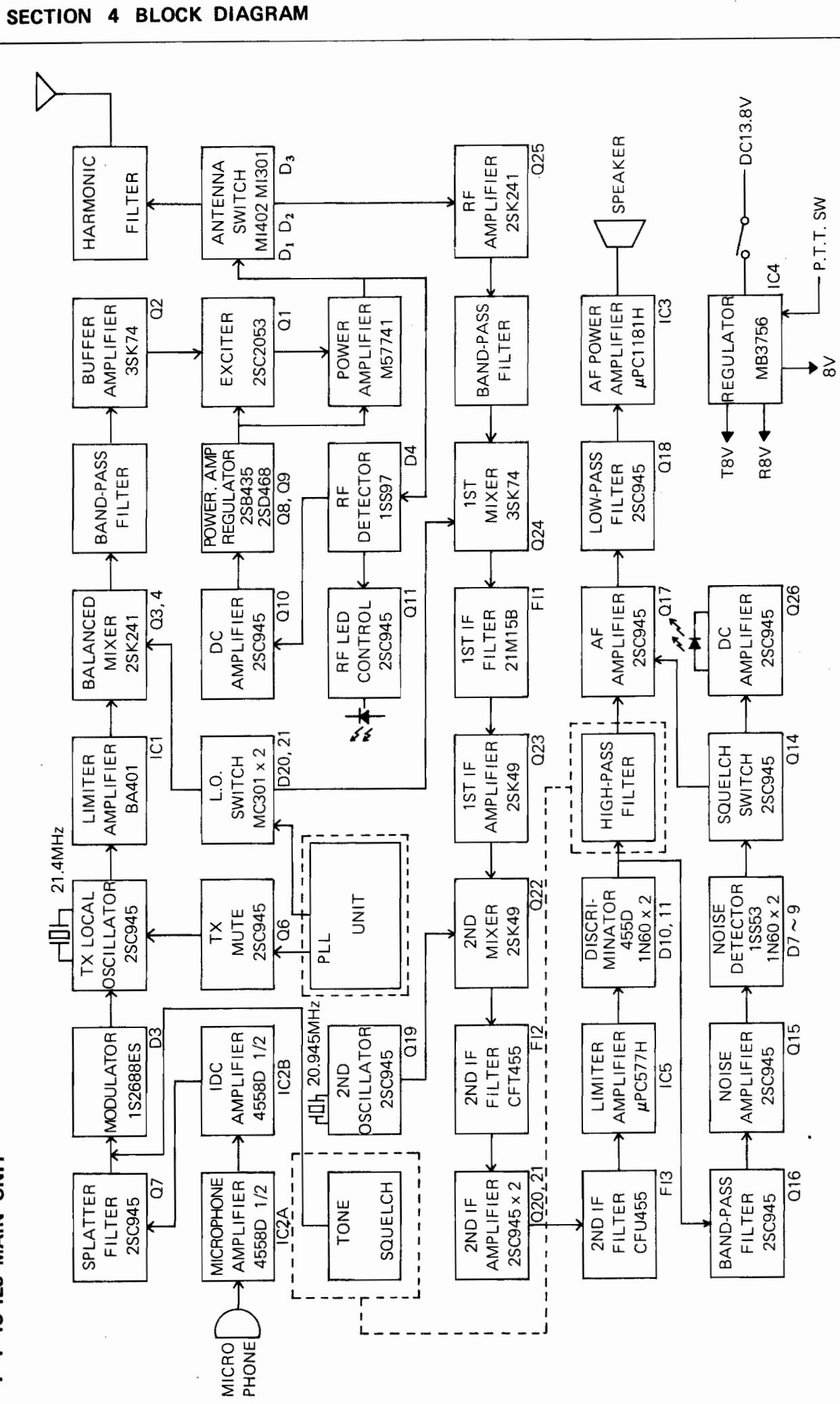
Q1 and Q2 are controlled by a Decoded Address output through D4 and also by pushing the Call Switch. At this time, Q1 is turned ON and the PTT line is grounded, which makes the IC-125T/TM in the transmit mode.

The Flip-Flop, consisting of Q3, Q4 and D1 is set by the Decoded Address output signal through Q6. Thus Q9 for controlling the External Alarm Relay is controlled by Q6, and the relay is turned ON because of the Flip-Flop output Q3 is at ground level as well. Q3 remains at this condition until the Flip-Flop is reset.

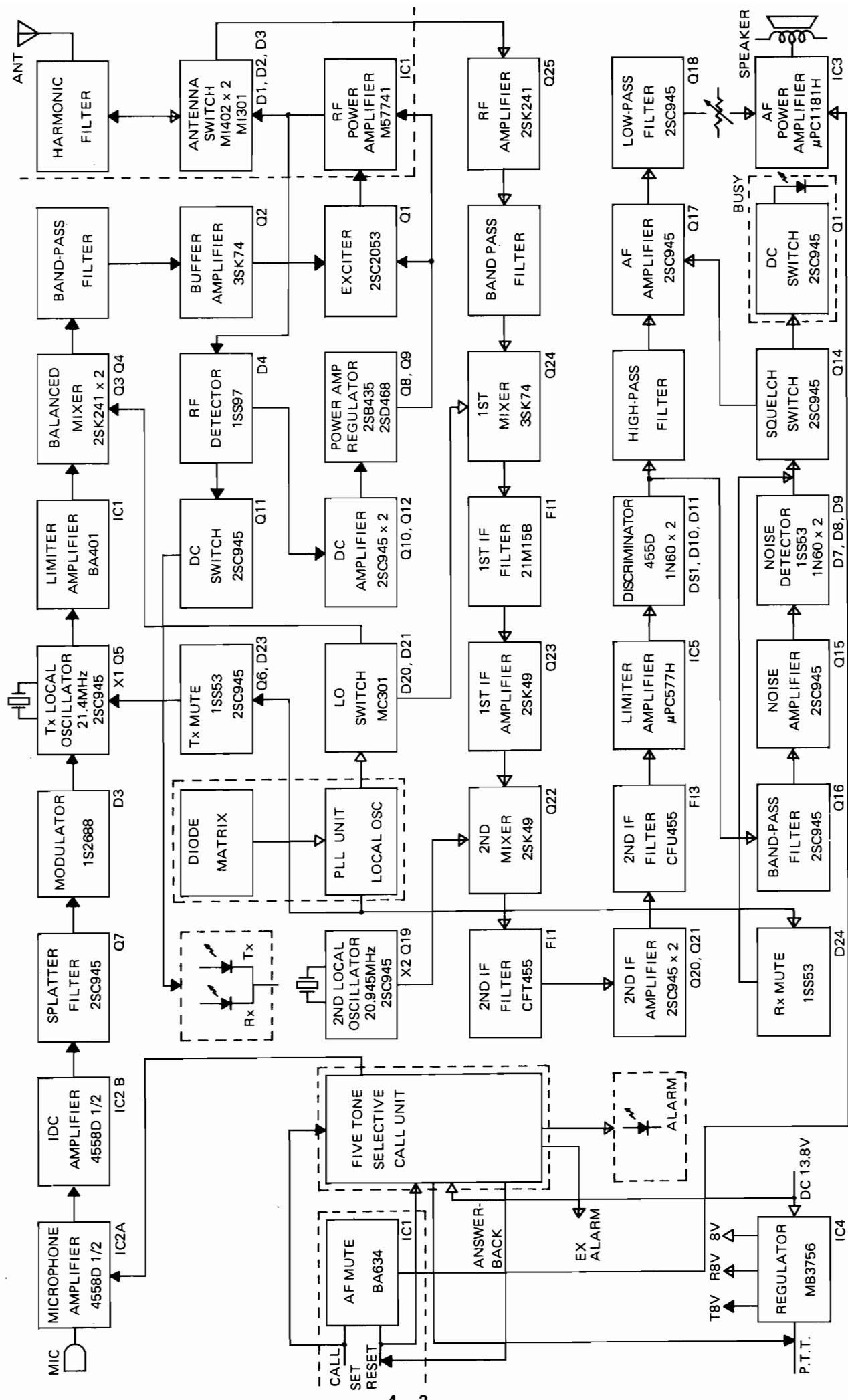
However, the External Alarm Relay is turned OFF after the Decoded Address output signal is OFF and a predetermined period is passed, which turns both Q6 and Q9 OFF. Q5 is an AC amplifier which amplifies the signal input to the LSI.

Changing the TX and RX codes is switched by bi-direction analog switches IC3 and IC4 which are controlled by the logic gates composed of Q7, Q8 and IC2.

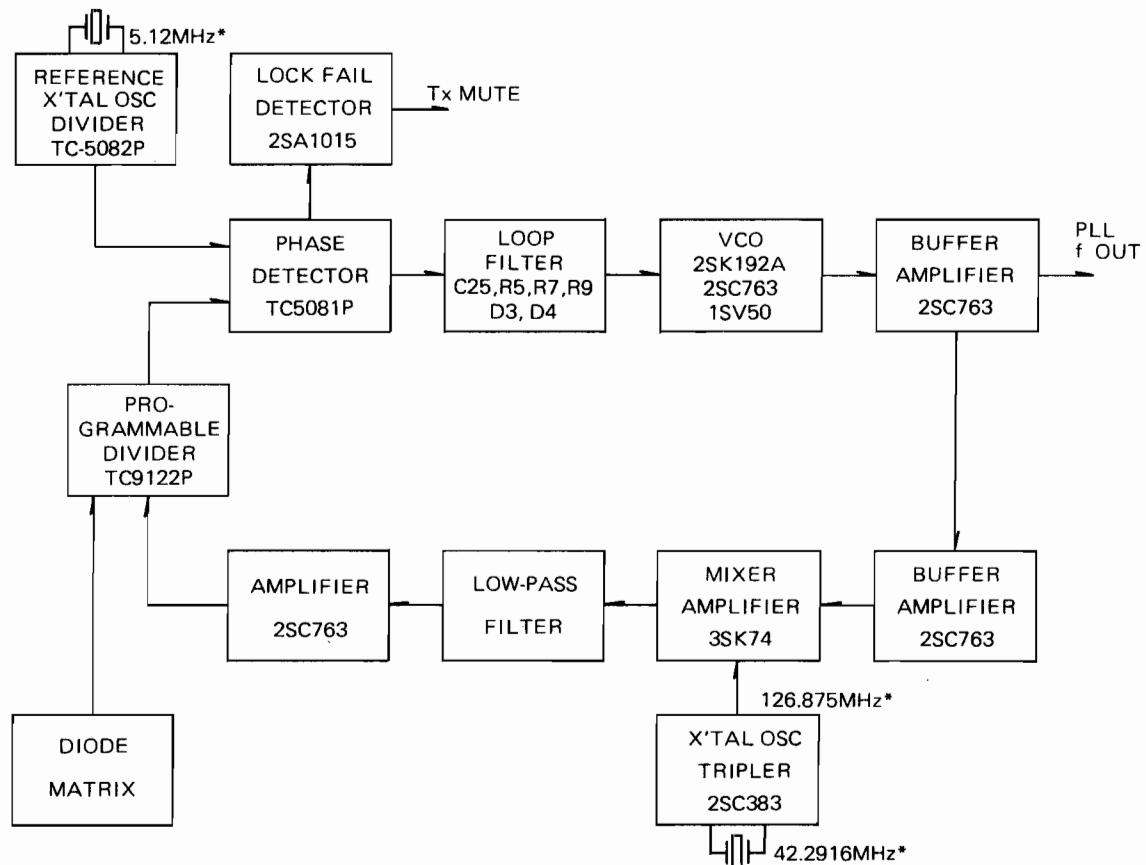
#### 4 - 1 IC-125 MAIN UNIT



## 4 - 2 IC-125T/TM MAIN UNIT

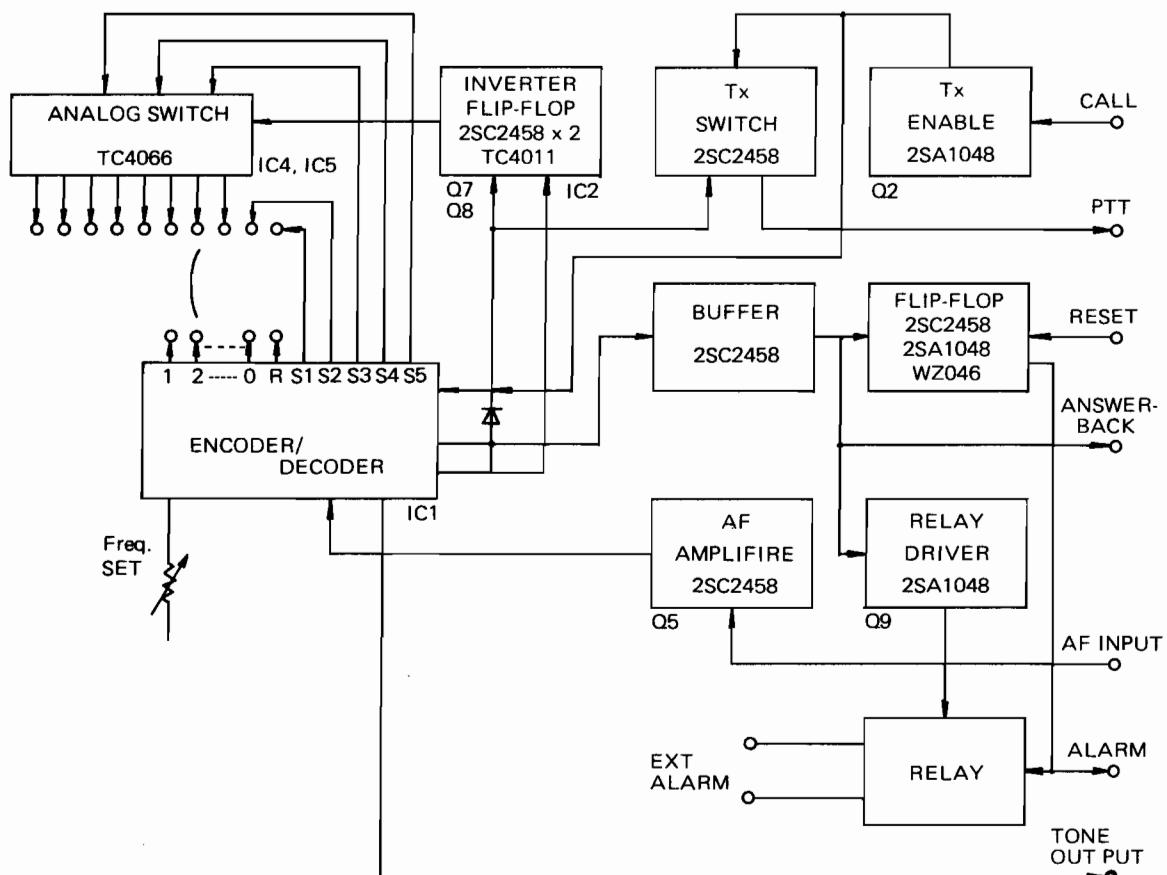


#### 4 - 3 IC-125/T/TM PLL UNIT



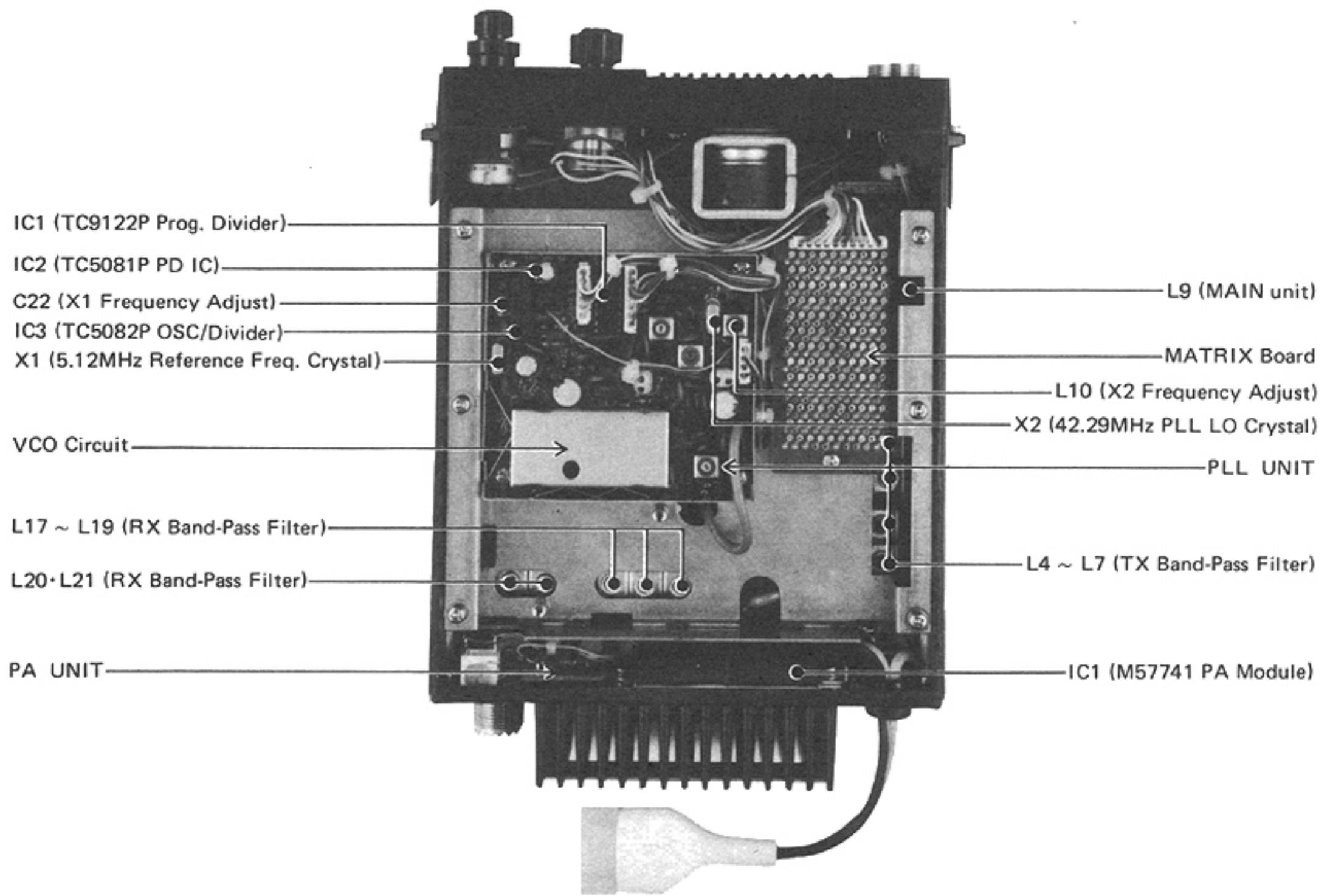
\*differ depending on versions.

#### 4 - 4 IC-125T/TM 5-TONE UNIT

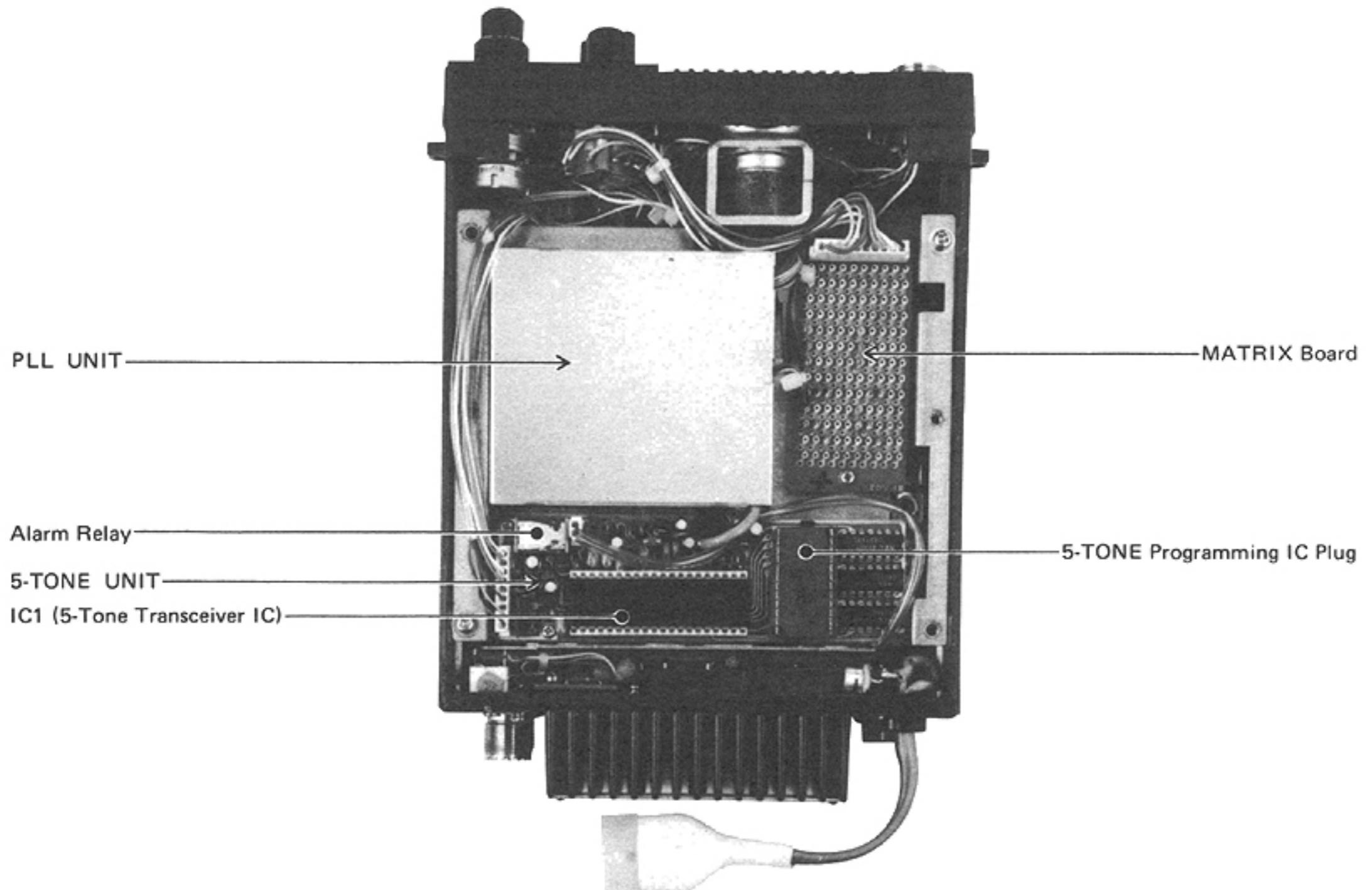


## SECTION 5 INSIDE VIEWS

### 5 - 1 PLL UNIT SIDE (IC-125)



### 5 - 2 PLL UNIT SIDE (IC-125T/TM)



## SECTION 6 FREQUENCY PROGRAMMING

The transceiver has 5 channels, both transmit and receive. The channel selector switch selects one transmit and one receive channel in each of its 5 positions.

The amount of frequency spread between any two receiving or any two transmitting frequencies should not exceed 2.5MHz. Since the receiver and transmitter are independent of each other, you may have any practical amount of frequency separation you wish here. Only two or more widely spaced frequencies for the receiver alone or for the transmitter alone need be considered under the 2.5MHz limitation.

Desired operating frequency can be programmed by mounting certain diode(s) on the MATRIX board.

1. Calculate the "N" number of the desired operating frequency, using the programming formula for each version shown below. ("N" is divided number of the programmable divider in the Phase Locked Loop, and is determined by the BCD code.)

For F1 (150MHz ~ 158MHz) version:

$$N = \frac{\text{Desired Frequency (MHz)} - 21.4 - 126.875}{0.005^*}$$

For F2 (155MHz ~ 163MHz) version:

$$N = \frac{\text{Desired Frequency (MHz)} - 21.4 - 132.1}{0.005^*}$$

For F3 (161MHz ~ 168MHz) version:

$$N = \frac{\text{Desired Frequency (MHz)} - 21.4 - 137.1}{0.005^*}$$

For F4 (166MHz ~ 174MHz) version:

$$N = \frac{\text{Desired Frequency (MHz)} - 21.4 - 142.65}{0.005^*}$$

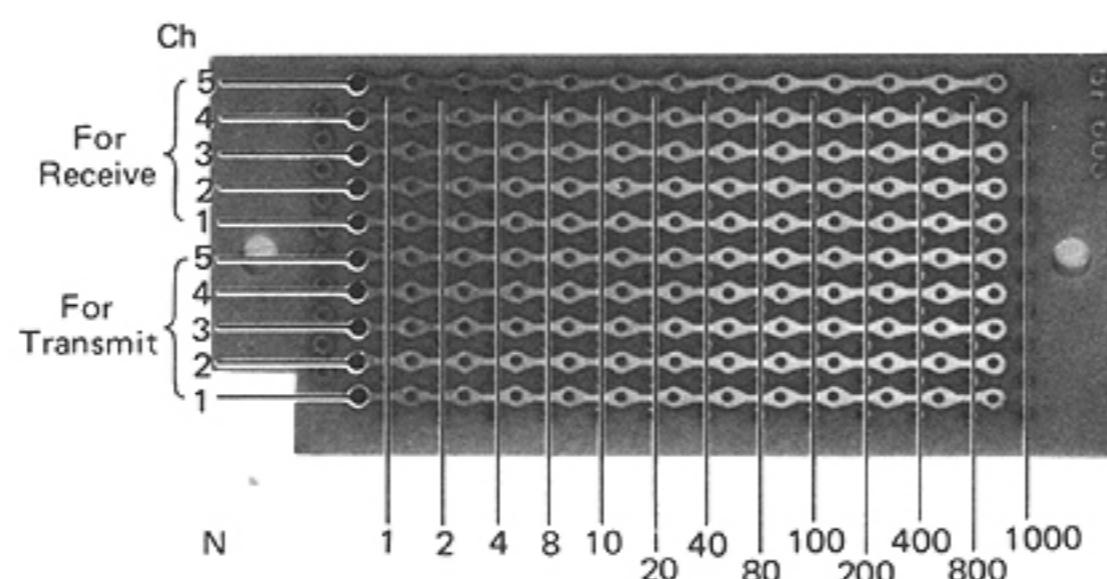
\* If your transceiver is a 12.5KHz channel spacing version, use "0.00625" instead of "0.005".

2. Convert each digit of the "N" number to BCD, using the conversion table shown below.

| N | BCD  | N | BCD  |
|---|------|---|------|
| 1 | 0001 | 6 | 0110 |
| 2 | 0010 | 7 | 0111 |
| 3 | 0011 | 8 | 1000 |
| 4 | 0100 | 9 | 1001 |
| 5 | 0101 | 0 | 0000 |

Example: If N = 1259, BCD = 1 0010 0101 1001

3. Mount diodes corresponding to the chosen channel, using the BCD number, when "1" = diode mounted, and "0" = diode not mounted. The first digit of the BCD corresponds to the first row (N = 1), where is next to the 10-Pin connector on the MATRIX board, the second digit of the BCD corresponds to the second row (N = 2), the third digit, to the third row (N = 4), and so on.



4. Complete programming for additional desired channels in the same manner. The receive and transmit frequencies must be programmed individually, even if the both frequencies are the same.







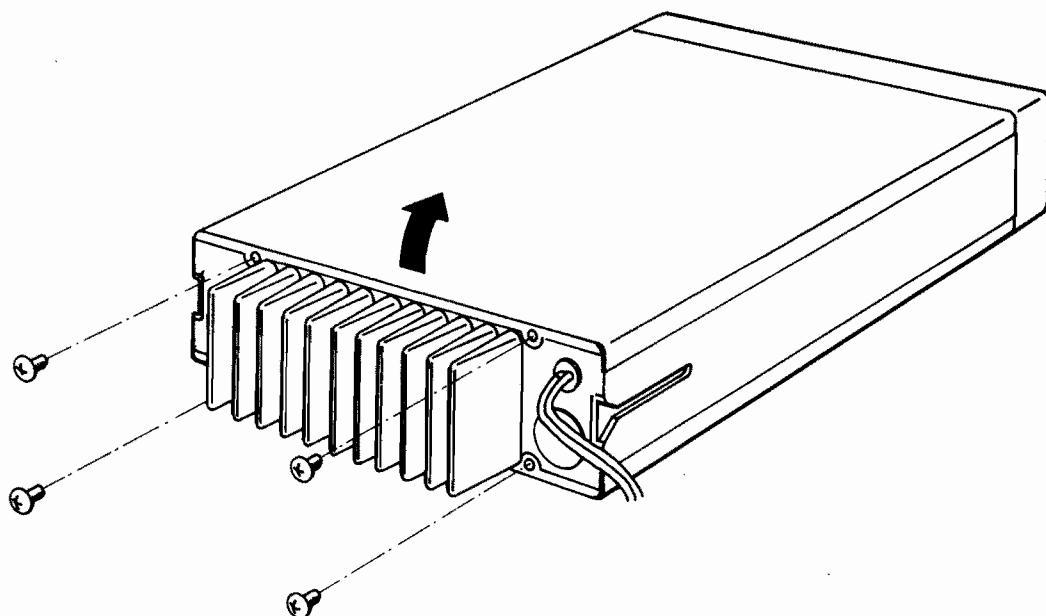




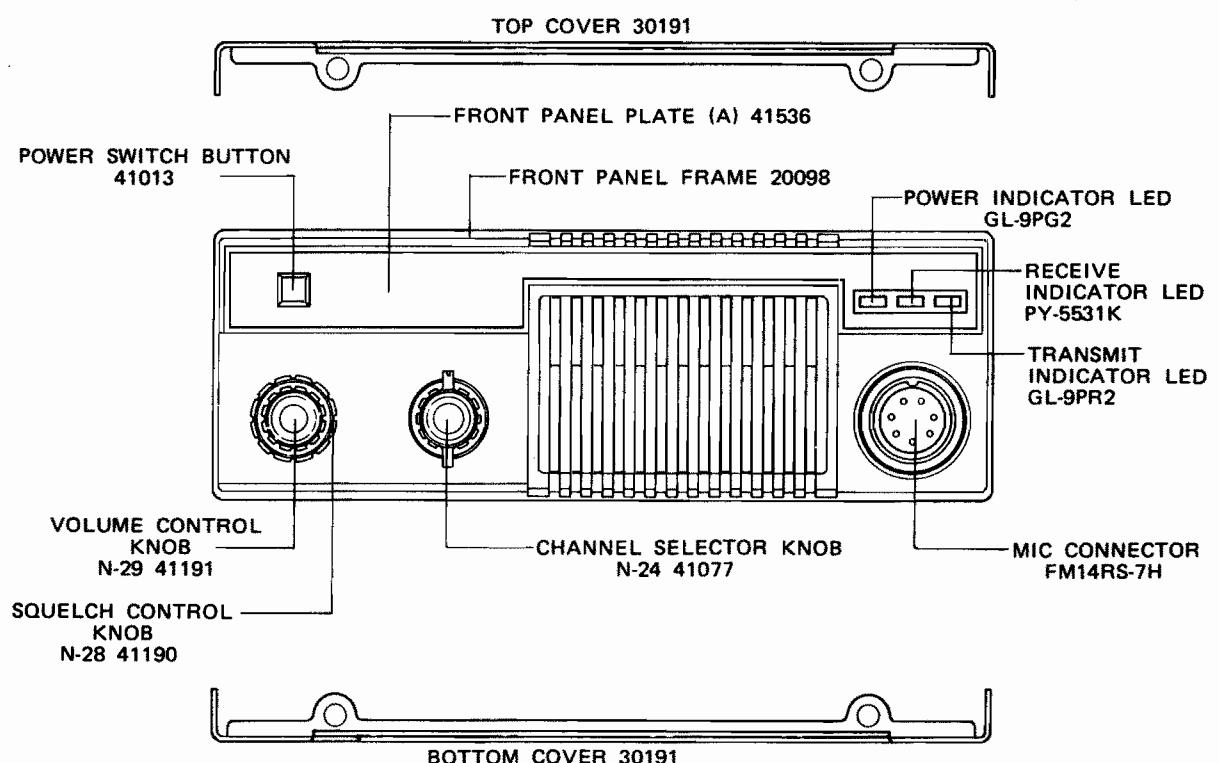


## SECTION 7 MECHANICAL PARTS AND DISASSEMBLY

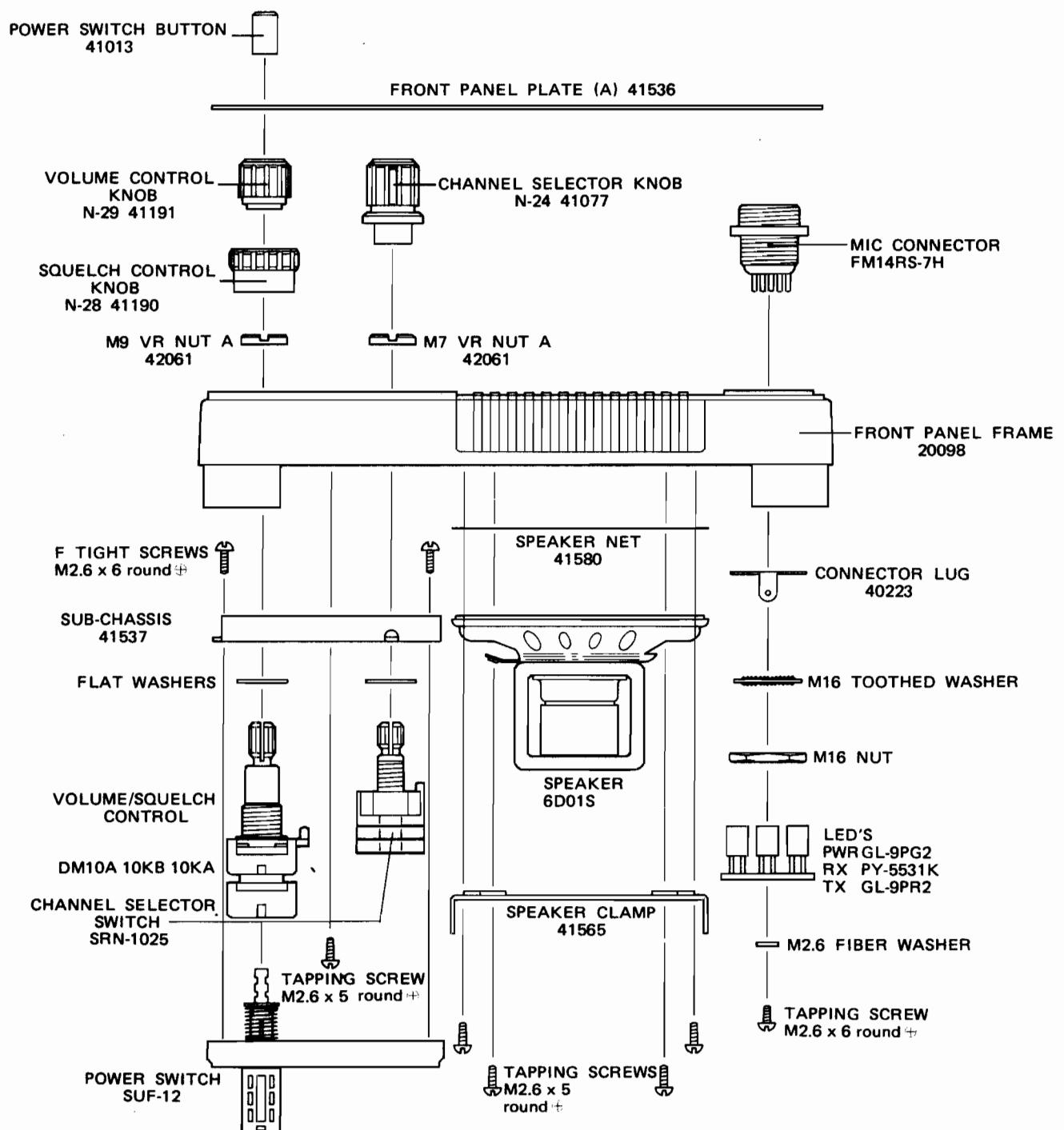
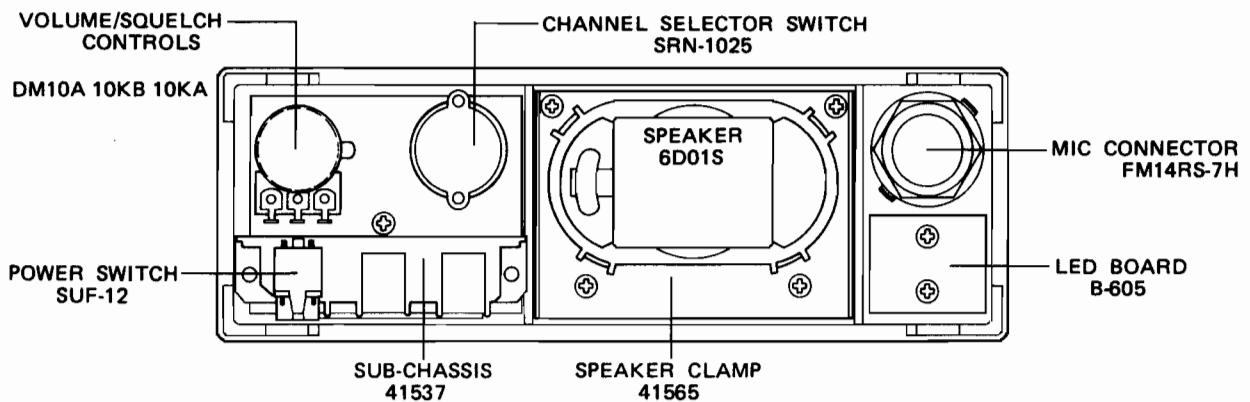
### 7 - 1 COVERS DISASSEMBLY



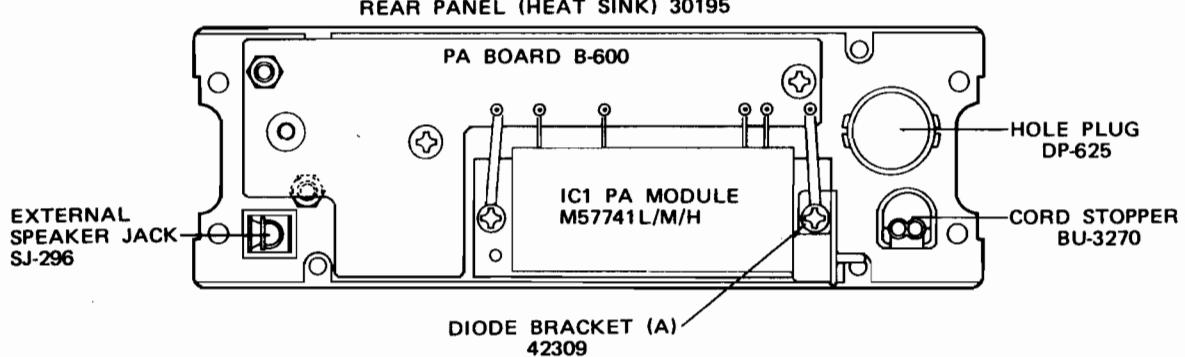
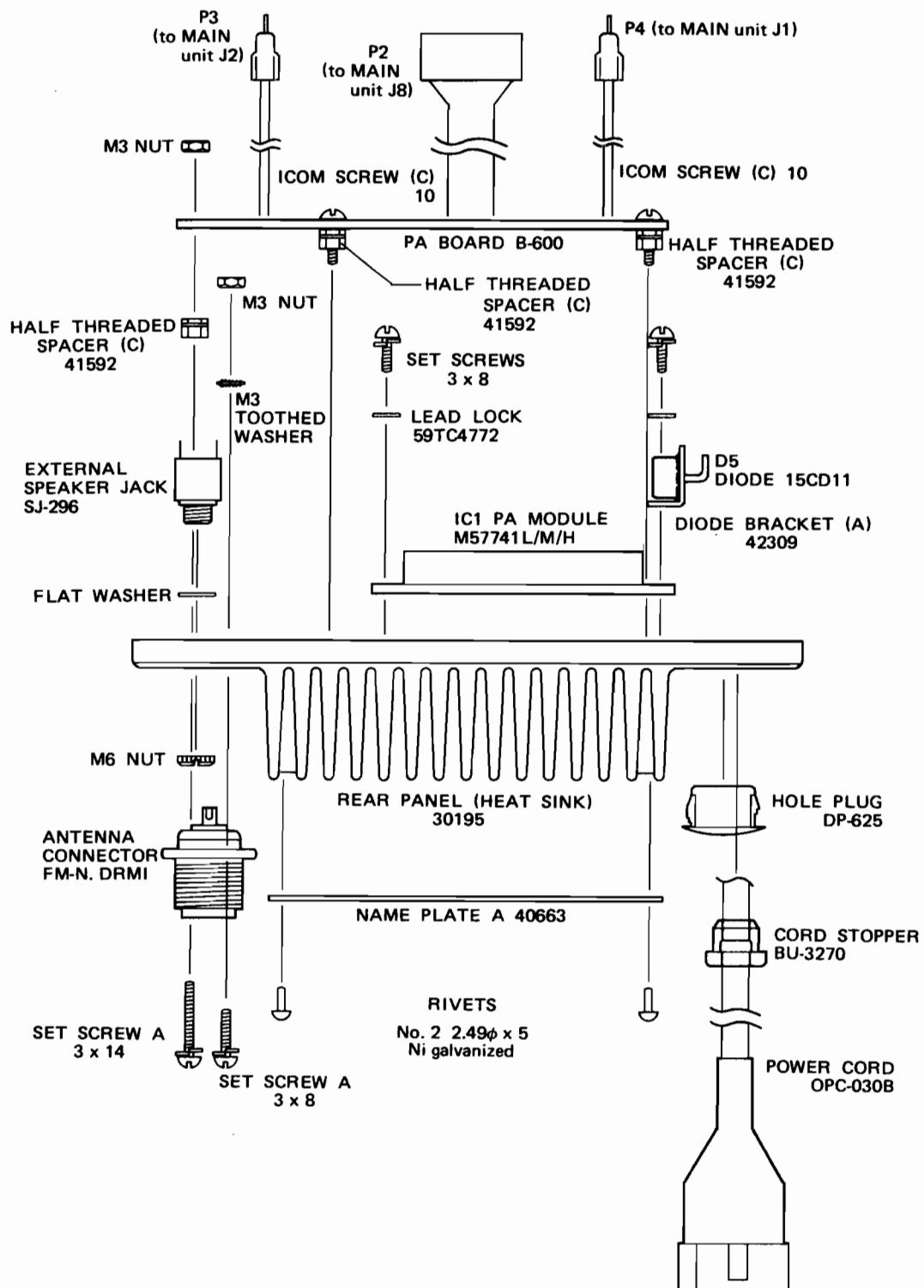
### 7 - 2 PARTS ON FRONT PANEL (IC-125)



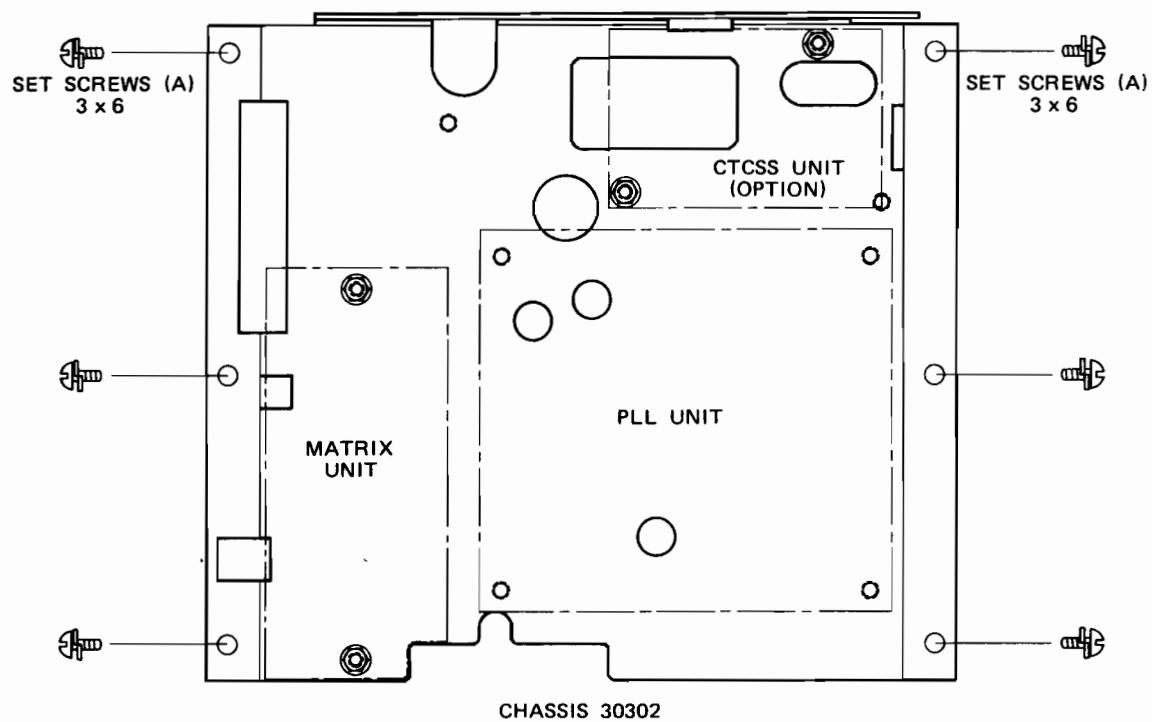
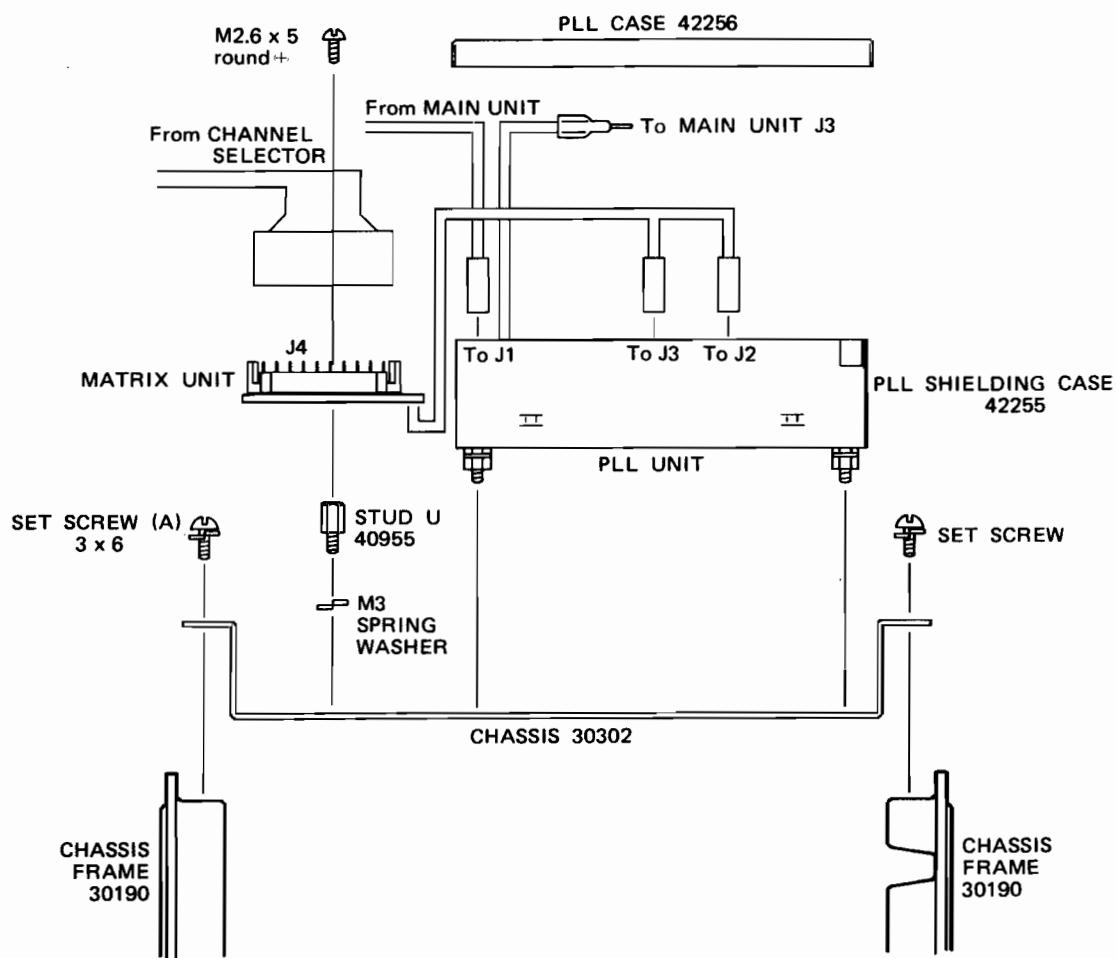
### 7 - 3 FRONT PANEL DISASSEMBLY (IC-125)



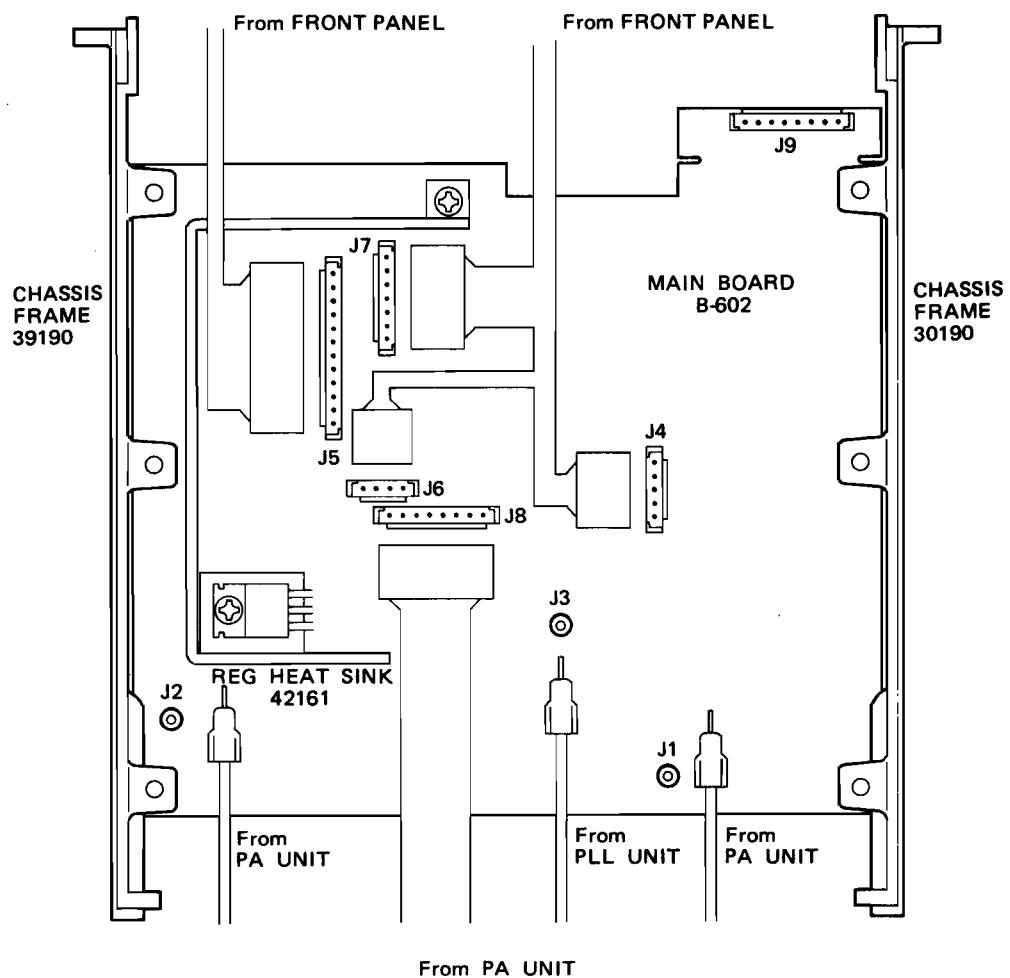
## 7 - 4 REAR PANEL DISASSEMBLY (IC-125)



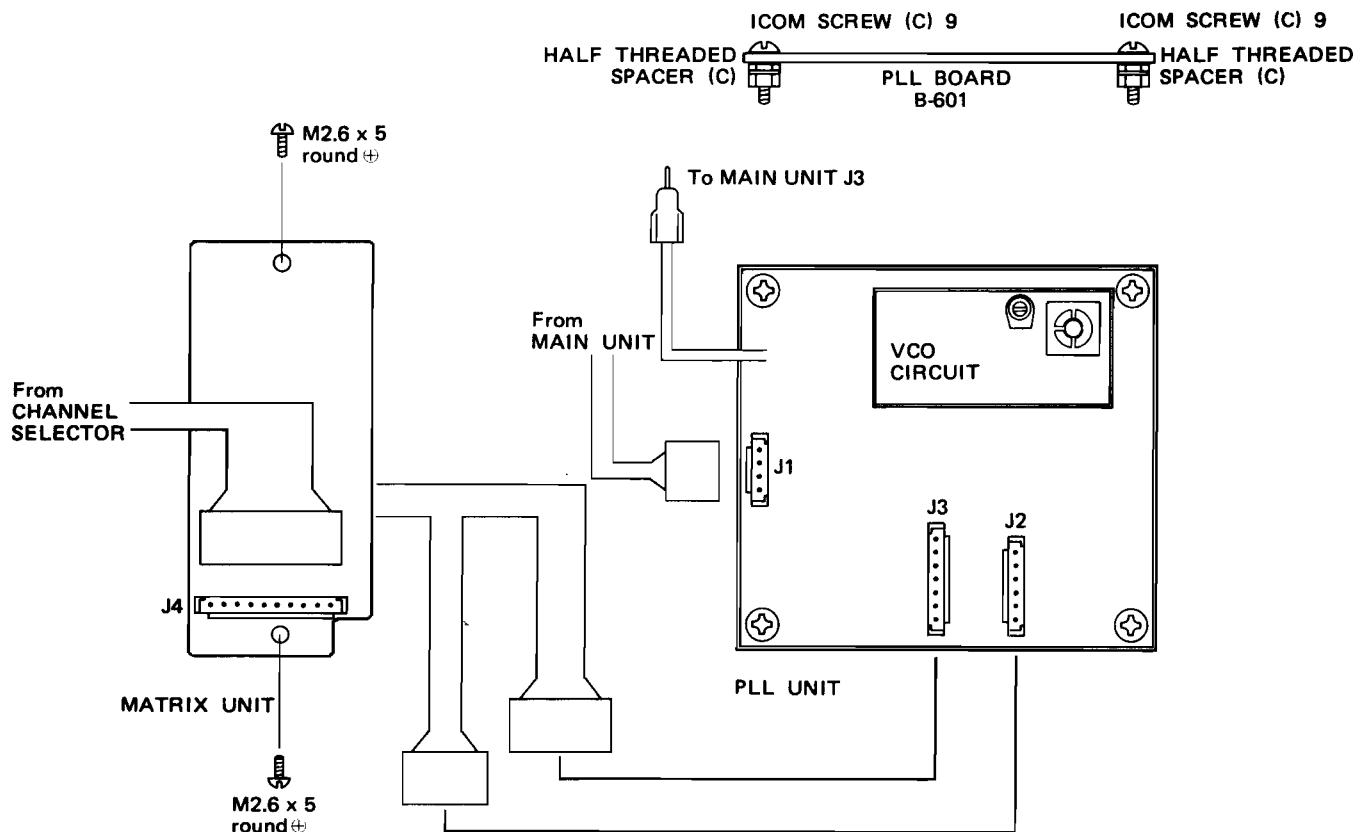
## 7 - 5 PLL/MATRIX UNITS DISASSEMBLY (IC-125)



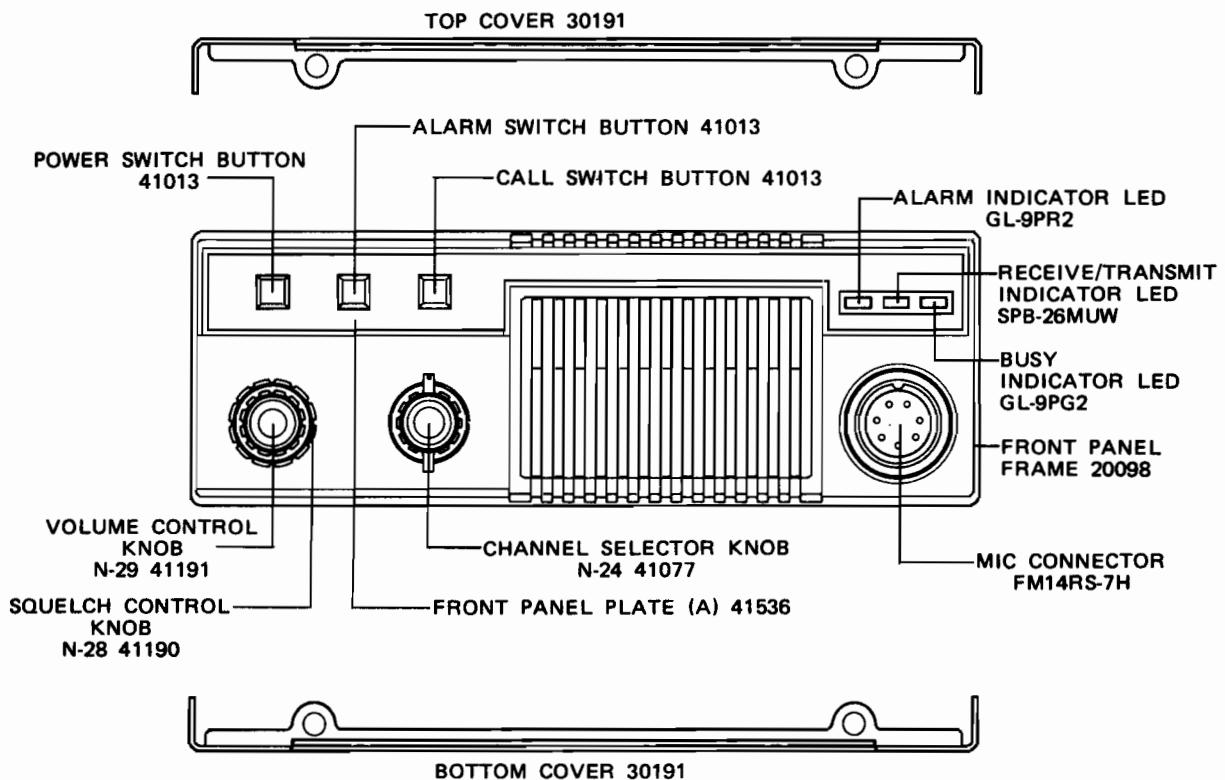
## 7 - 6 MAIN UNIT WIRING



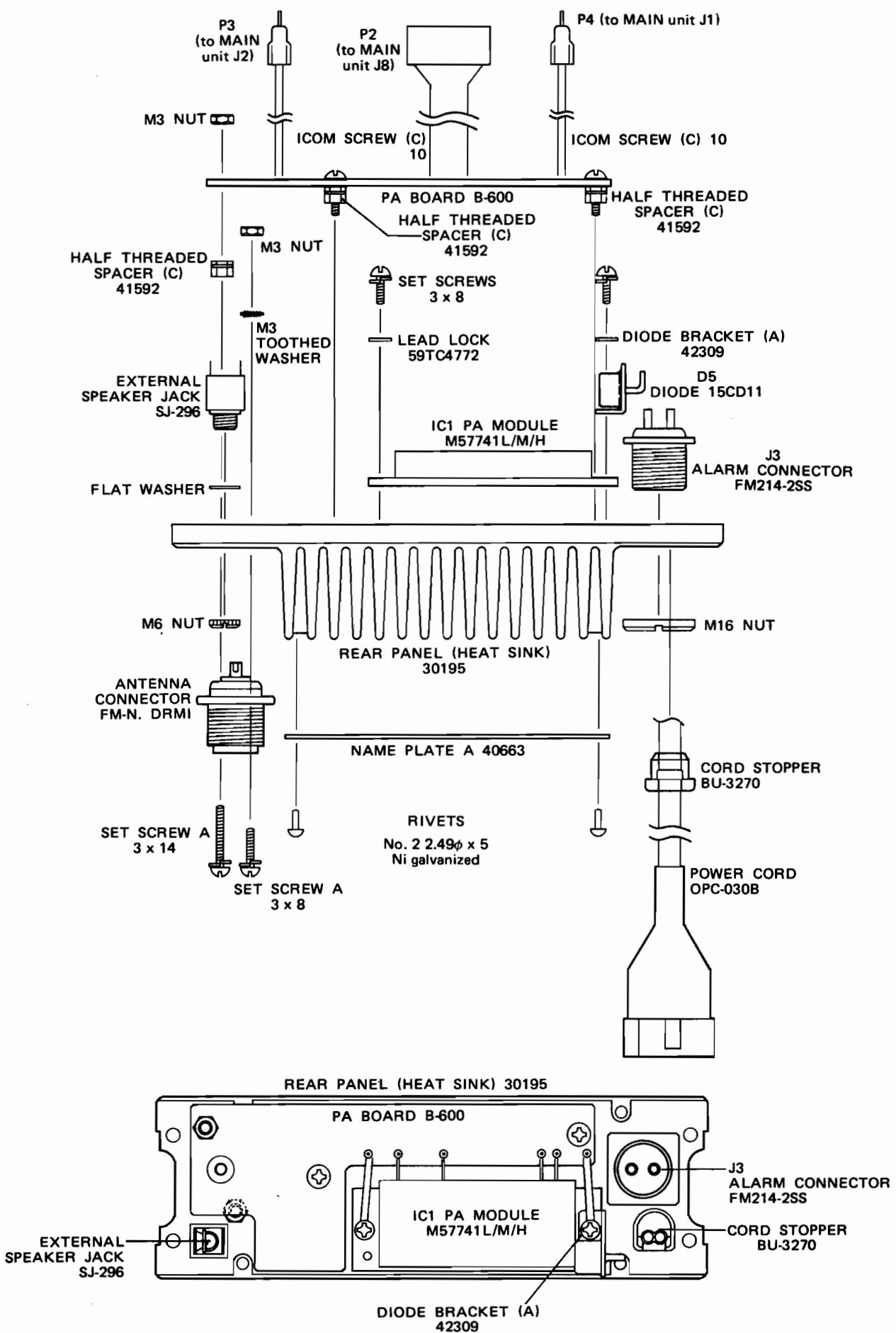
## 7 - 7 PLL/MATRIX UNITS WIRING



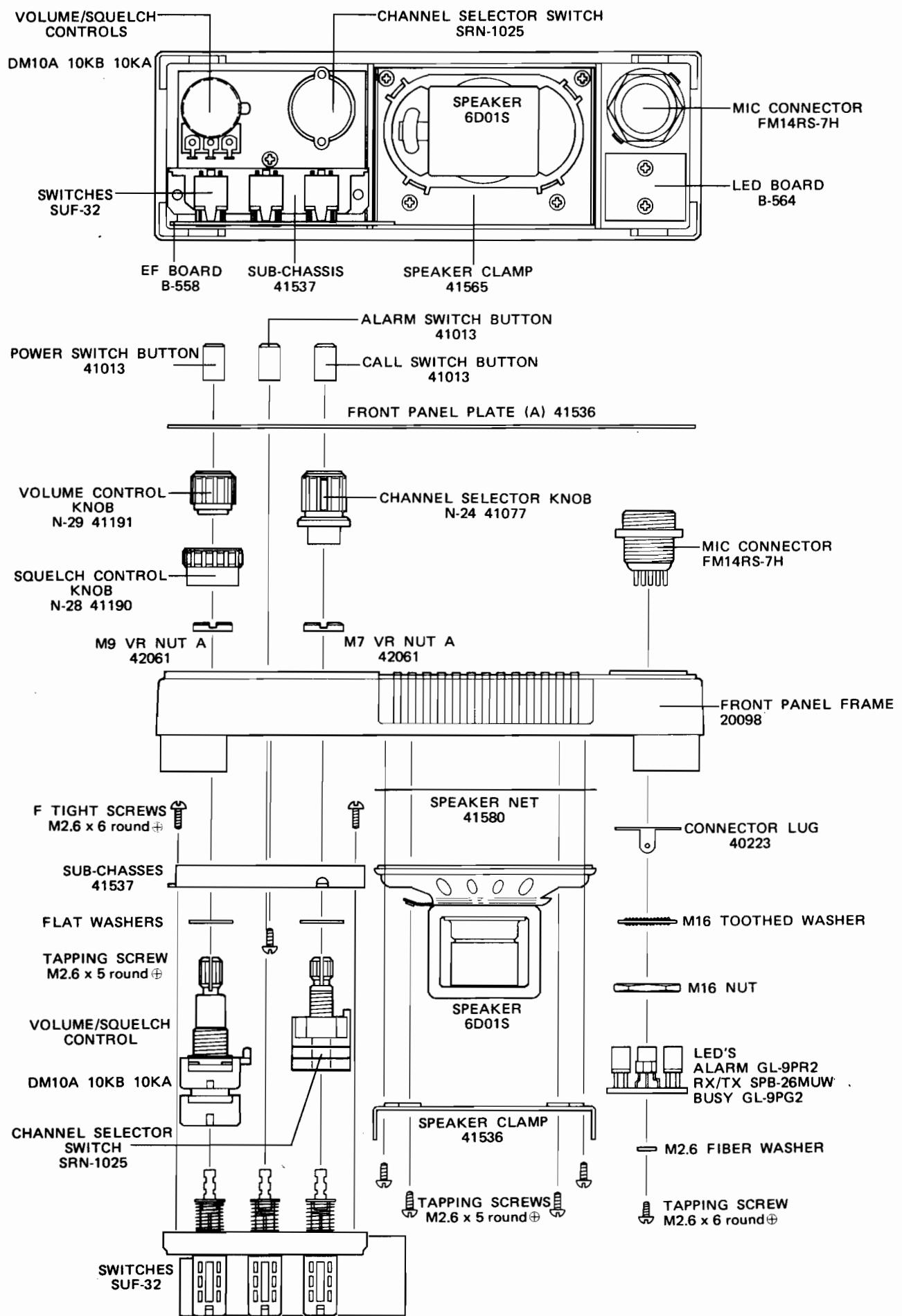
## 7 - 8 PARTS ON FRONT PANEL (IC-125T/TM)



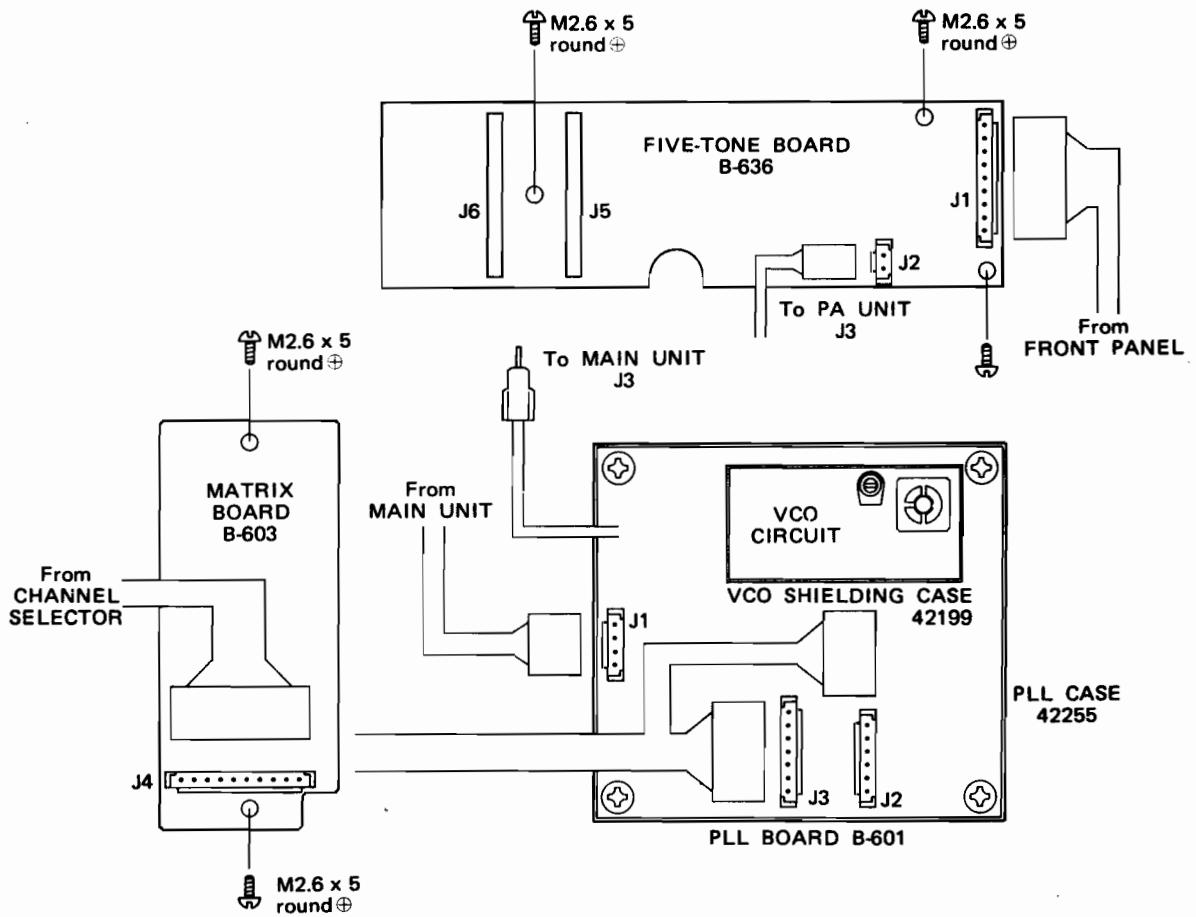
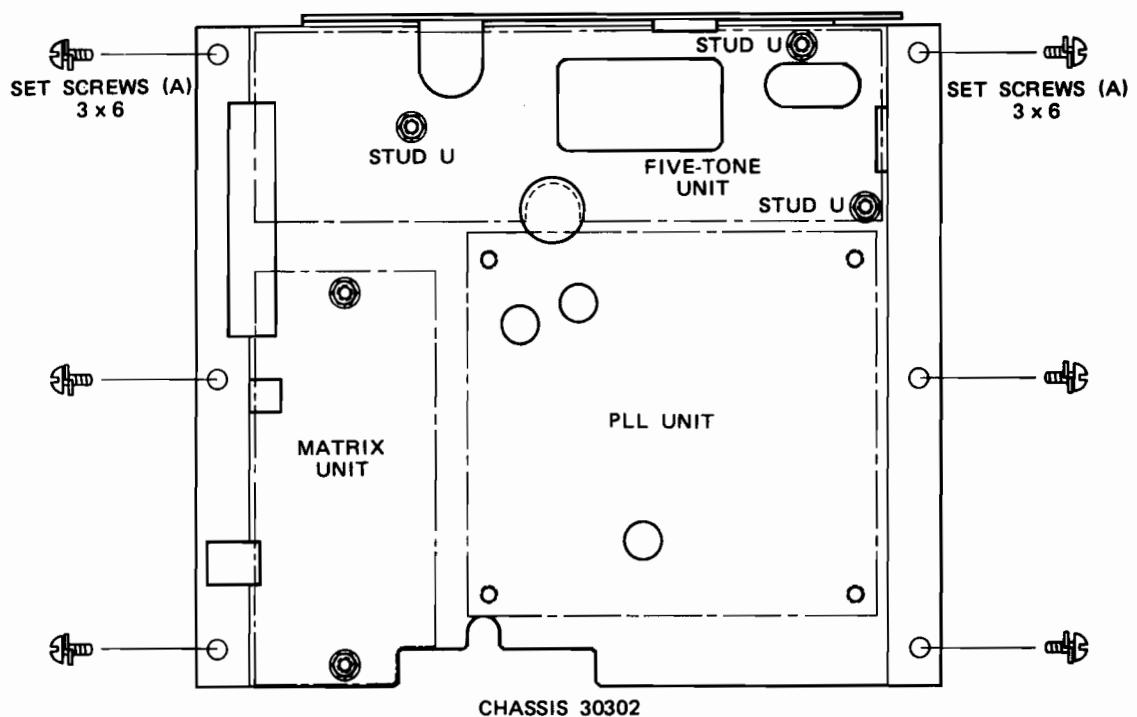
## 7 - 9 REAR PANEL DISASSEMBLY (IC-125T/TM)



## 7 - 10 FRONT PANEL DISASSEMBLY (IC-125T/TM)



## 7 - 11 PLL/MATRIX/5-TONE UNITS DISASSEMBLY/WIRING (IC-125T/TM)



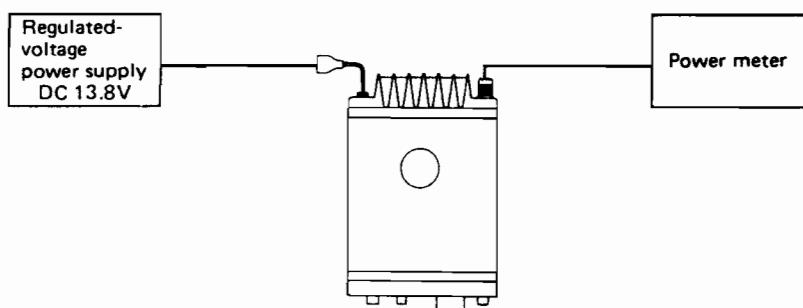
## SECTION 8 MAINTENANCE AND ADJUSTMENT

### 8 - 1 MEASURING INSTRUMENTS REQUIRED FOR ADJUSTMENT

|   |                              |                              |
|---|------------------------------|------------------------------|
| (1) FREQUENCY COUNTER                           | FREQUENCY RANGE              | 0.1 - 180MHz                 |
|   | ACCURACY                     | BETTER THAN $\pm 1$ ppm      |
|   | SENSITIVITY                  | 100mV or BETTER              |
| (2) SIGNAL GENERATOR                            | FREQUENCY RANGE              | 0.1MHz - 180MHz              |
|   | OUTPUT VOLTAGE               | -20 - 90dB (0dB = 1 $\mu$ V) |
| (3) MULTIMETER                                  | 50K $\Omega$ /Volt or better |                              |
| (4) AC MILLIVOLTMETER                           | MEASURING RANGE              | 10mV - 2V                    |
| (5) RF VOLTMETER                                | FREQUENCY RANGE              | 0.1 - 180MHz                 |
|   | MEASURING RANGE              | 0.001 - 10V                  |
| (6) RF WATTMETER (Terminated Type)              | MEASURING RANGE              | 30 Watts                     |
|   | FREQUENCY RANGE              | 150 ~ 180MHz                 |
|   | IMPEDANCE                    | 50 OHMS                      |
|   | SWR                          | LESS THAN 1.1                |
| (7) AF OSCILLATOR                               | OUTPUT FREQUENCY             | 200 - 3000Hz                 |
|   | OUTPUT VOLTAGE               | 0 - 200mV                    |
|   | DISTORTION                   | LESS THAN 0.1%               |
| (8) OSCILLOSCOPE                                | FREQUENCY RANGE              | DC - 10MHz                   |
|   | MEASURING RANGE              | 0.01 - 10V                   |
| (9) FM DEVIATION METER                          | FREQUENCY RANGE              | 150 ~ 180MHz                 |
|   | MEASURING RANGE              | 0 ~ $\pm 10$ KHz             |
| (10) DIRECTIONAL COUPLER                        | FREQUENCY RANGE              | 150 ~ 180MHz                 |
| (11) DUMMY LOAD OR EXTERNAL<br>SPEAKER          | IMPEDANCE                    | 8 OHMS                       |
| (12) VARIABLE VOLTAGE REGULATED<br>POWER SUPPLY | OUTPUT VOLTAGE               | 11.0V ~ 16.5V DC             |
|   | CAPACITY                     | 6A OR MORE                   |

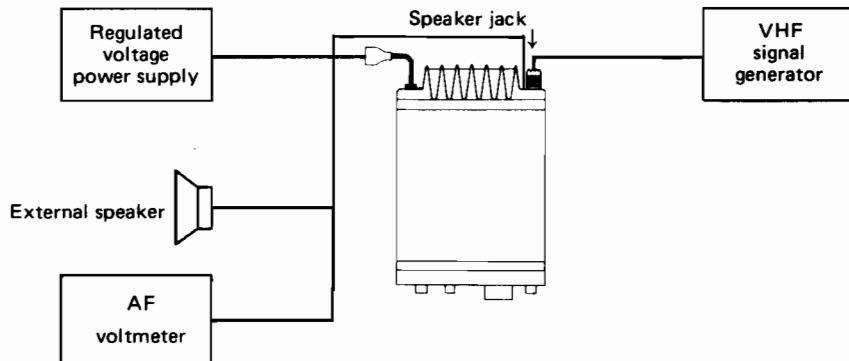
## 8 - 2 PRELIMINARY CHECKS

### 8 - 2 - 1 TRANSMITTER OUTPUT CHECKS



1. Connect a 50 ohm RF wattmeter to the ANT connector.
2. Setting the IC-125/T/TM to any programmed channel and key the transmitter. Observe the RF power OUTPUT.
3. Power output should be 25 watts (IC-125TM: 10 watts) at rated input voltage.

### 8 - 2 - 2 RECEIVER CHECKS



Make all checks at 13.8V DC

1. Settings of controls and switches
  - Power switch ON
  - Squelch Control Minimum position
  - Frequency Any programmed channel
2. Connect an AF voltmeter to the SP jack and set the SQL control fully counterclockwise.
3. Connect the RF output of a VHF signal generator to the ANT connector.
4. Adjust the VOL control and the AF voltmeter range.  
Adjust the VOL control for a full scale reading on the AF voltmeter. Don't change the VOL control setting after this adjustment.
5. Set the signal generator to the receiving frequency and adjust the output level of the signal generator until the AF voltmeter shows a 20dB decrease in reading.
6. The signal generator output voltage at this point is the 20dB quieting sensitivity.

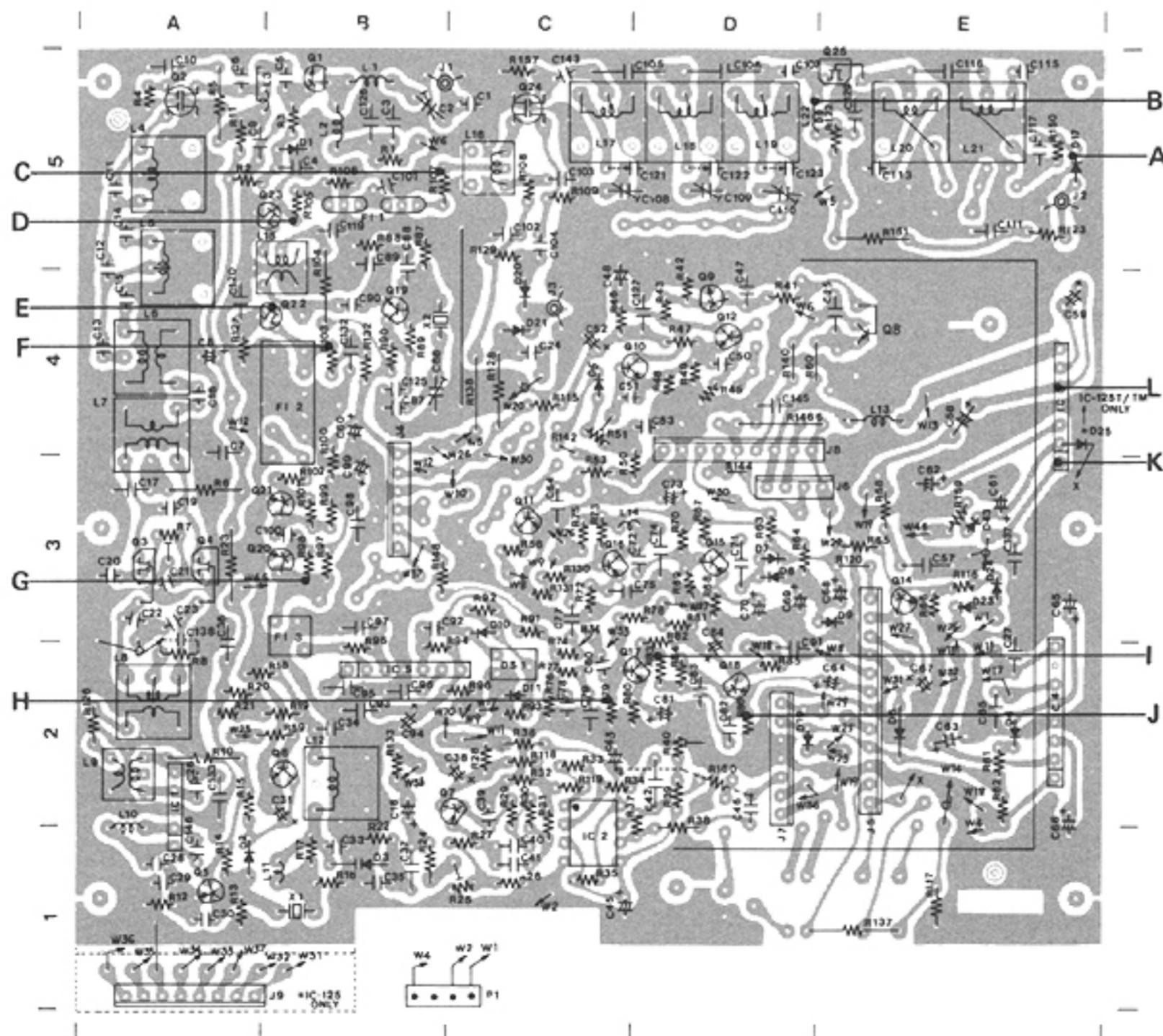
## 8 - 3 PREPARATION AND PROCEDURE BEFORE SERVICING

1. Confirm defective operation and check to make sure setup or external sources are not the cause of the problem.
2. Proper tools and measuring instruments are required for repair and adjustment. Don't try to repair or modify without them.
3. Remove the transceiver case as shown on Page 7 - 1. Use a screw driver that fits the screws.
4. Attach a 13.8V DC external power source to the power connector. Be sure to check the polarity.
5. In the case of a transmission problem, a dummy load should be connected to the antenna connector. In the case of a receiving problem, an antenna or signal generator is connected to the antenna connector. Be careful not to transmit into the signal generator.
6. Recheck for the suspected malfunction with the power switch on.
7. Check the defective circuit and measure the DC voltages of the collector, base and emitter of each transistor.
8. When checking a transmission problem, it is convenient to short circuit an accessory mic connector plug and insert it, turning on the transmitter.

## 8 - 4 HOW TO CHECK

### 8 - 4 - 1 RECEIVER

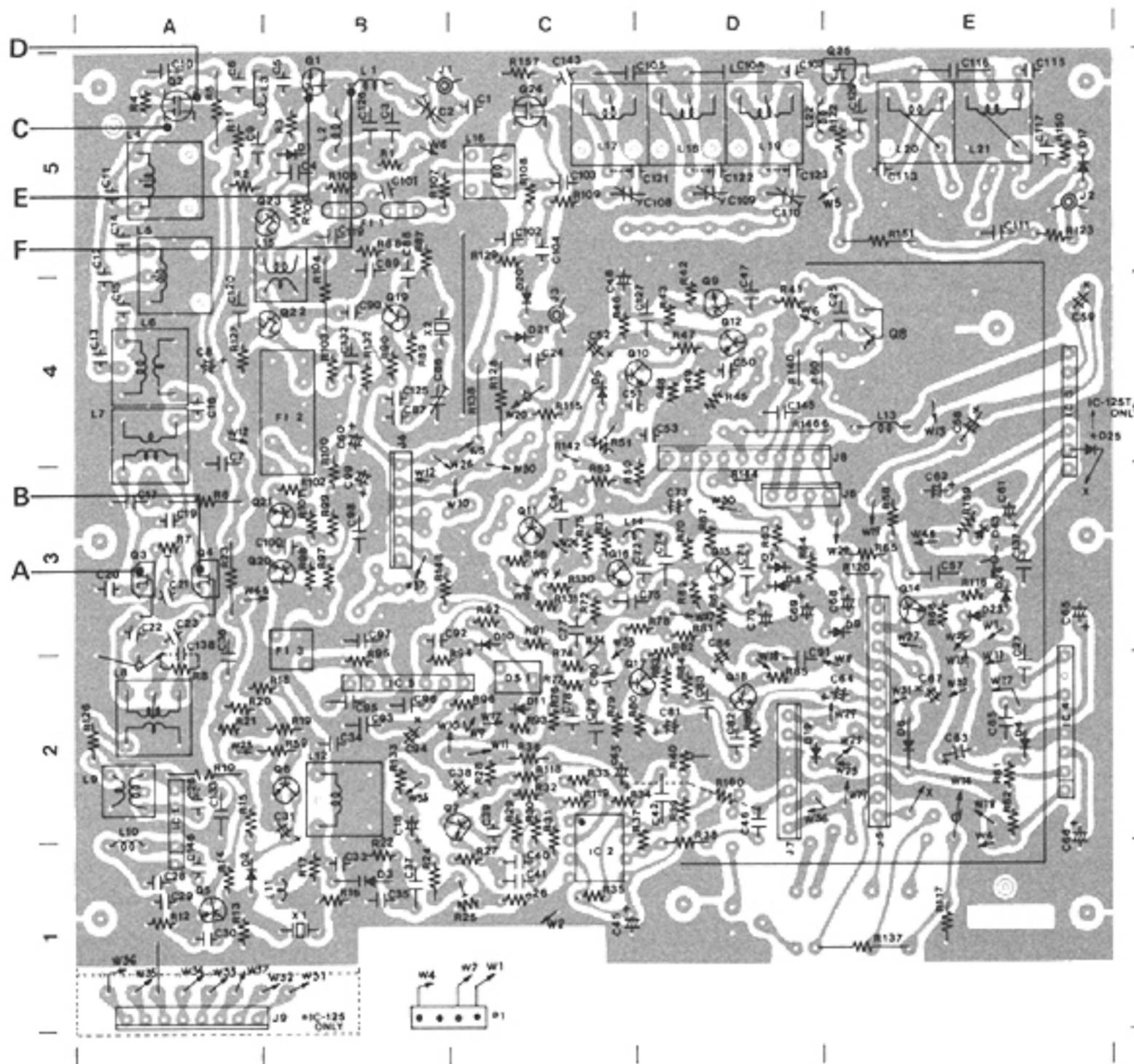
1. Check the frequency of P.L.L. unit when you are unable to receive with a strong signal present and noise present when turning up the AF volume control.
2. When no noise is present at the speaker, check audio frequency amplifier or voltage regulator first.
3. Inject RF through a  $0.01\mu F$  capacitor from an FM signal generator modulated with 1KHz audio modulation (FM), to points (A) through (G) in order, check for receiver output.



4. Check (H) through (L) with an oscilloscope, for demodulated output in the audio frequency range.

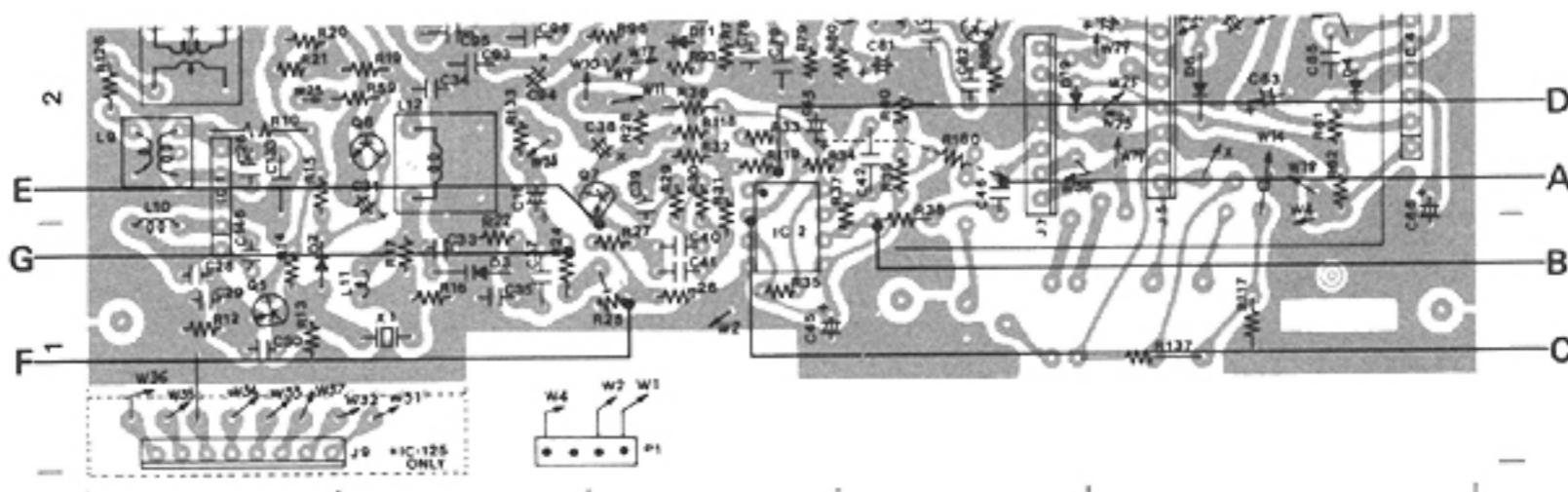
#### 8 - 4 - 2 TRANSMITTER

1. Check (A) through (F) in order with RF voltmeter.
2. When the transmitter output is low, check regulated power supply voltage first, do not turn coil trimmers.
3. When transmission is normal, RF is present and it is not possible to measure the DC voltage accurately with a voltmeter.



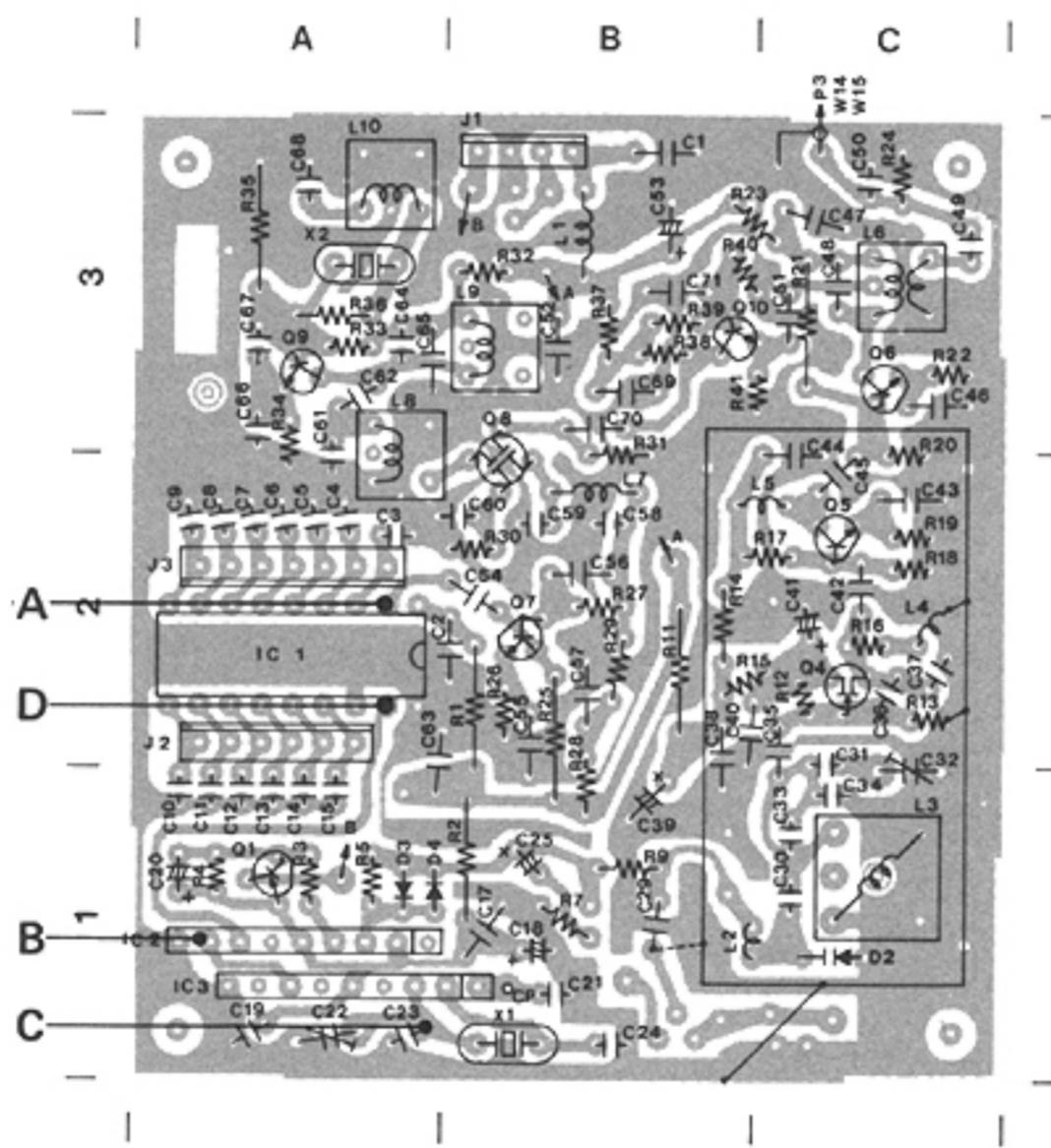
#### 8 - 4 - 3 MODULATION

1. Put a signal into the EXT MIC connector (1KHz 40mV) with an AF oscillator or an external mic.
2. Check the AF voltages (A) through (G) in order with an oscilloscope.



#### 8 - 4 - 4 P.L.L.

1. Check (A) with an oscilloscope. A lock failure is indicated by an instability or absence of the waveform. Check as follows:
  2. Check the frequency of the reference oscillator (5.12MHz or 6.40MHz). If a 5KHz (or 6.25KHz) 5Vp-p squarewave is not observed at (B), measure DC voltage on Pin 5 of IC3 if no oscillation.
  3. Wave measure the output of (C) and (D) with an oscilloscope.
  4. Measure DC voltage of Q4, Q5, Q6 and Q7.
5. If the transmit or receive frequency differs from the programmed frequency, check the voltage of A1 to A4 on the IC1 (BCD control lines from matrix board). (Refer SECTION 6 FREQUENCY PROGRAMMING.)



## 8 - 5 BASIC ALIGNMENT PROCEDURE

### 8 - 5 - 1 P.L.L. CIRCUIT

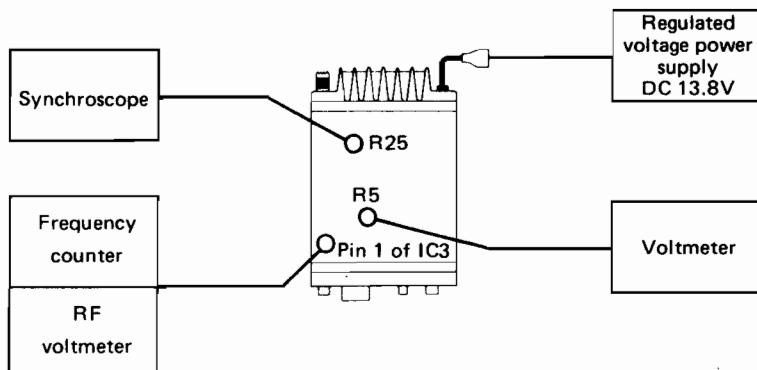
#### A. Lock Adjustment

1. Connect the measuring instrument and set the control knobs as follows:

Connect an oscilloscope. (10MHz band width) to R25.

Connect voltmeter between R5 and ground.

Set the channel selector switch at a channel programmed N500.



#### 2. Procedure

When the circuit is operating normally, adjust coil L3. The P.L.L. will lock.

Adjust the coil of L3, and the voltage of R5 varies between 0 ~ 5V, and P.L.L. should lock.

Adjust L3 for 1V after lock.

Next, adjust L8 and L9 for maximum voltage (P-P value) on the oscilloscope.

Set the channel selector switch at a channel programmed the highest frequency, and repeat adjustment of L8 and L9 several times. After that, confirm the following voltage of R25 (both transmit and receive) is over 0.8Vp-p (over operating range of the radio). If the P.L.L. won't lock, check these voltage: R+8V, T+8V, 8V constant, and the P.L.L. LO and reference frequency oscillator for oscillation.

#### B. Reference Frequency Oscillator Check

1. Connect a frequency counter through a capacitor to Pin 1 of IC3 (check point).
2. Adjust C22 for 5.120MHz when X1 is 5.12MHz or for 6.400MHz when X1 is 6.4MHz.
3. Confirm frequency is: 5.120MHz (or 6.400MHz)  $\pm 250\text{Hz}$ .

#### C. P.L.L. LO Frequency Adjustment

1. Connection of the measuring instruments and the setting of knobs.  
Connect the frequency counter to the output terminal of the LO (P3).  
Set the channel selector switch to the channel programmed N500.  
Adjust L10 so that one of the shown frequency can be obtained.

| Version | X1: 5.12MHz | X1: 6.4MHz |
|---------|-------------|------------|
| F 1     | 129.375MHz  | 130.000MHz |
| F 2     | 134.600MHz  | 135.225MHz |
| F 3     | 139.600MHz  | 140.225MHz |
| F 4     | 145.150MHz  | 145.775MHz |

#### 2. Confirmation

Check each frequency.

All frequency should be within  $\pm 500\text{Hz}$ .

## 8 - 5 - 2 TRANSMITTER

### A. Mixer and Band-Pass Filter Adjustment

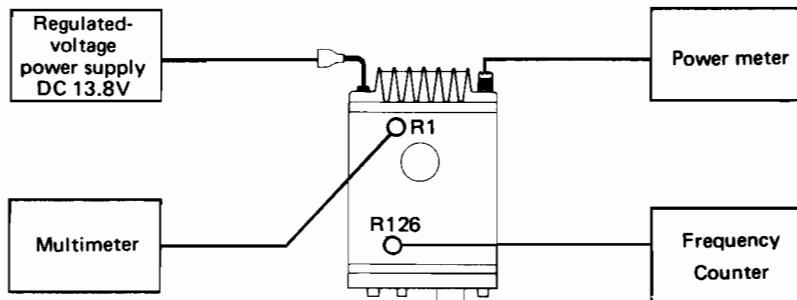
#### 1. Connection of measuring instruments

Connect a 50 ohm powermeter to the antenna connector.

Connect a voltmeter and variable power supply to the set.

Set voltage of the power supply to 13.8V.

Connect a frequency counter across R126 and ground.



#### 2. Procedure

Adjust L12 for 21.400MHz.

Connect a multimeter across R1 (L2 side) and ground.

Then adjust L4 through L7 to obtain minimum voltage.

### B. Power Adjustment

#### 1. Connection of measuring instruments.

Connect a 50 ohm powermeter to the antenna connector.

Connect a voltmeter and variable voltage power supply to the set.

Set voltage of the power supply to 13.8V.

#### 2. Procedure

Turn R51 fully counterclockwise.

Adjust C2 and L4 for maximum power output.

Confirm the output power is 30W or more.

Then adjust R51 for 25W output power.

Change the voltage of the power supply from 11.0V to 16.5V, and confirm the output power is between 22W and 28W.

### C. Modulation Adjustment

#### 1. Connection of measuring instruments.

Connect a deviation meter with a direction coupler or attenuator.

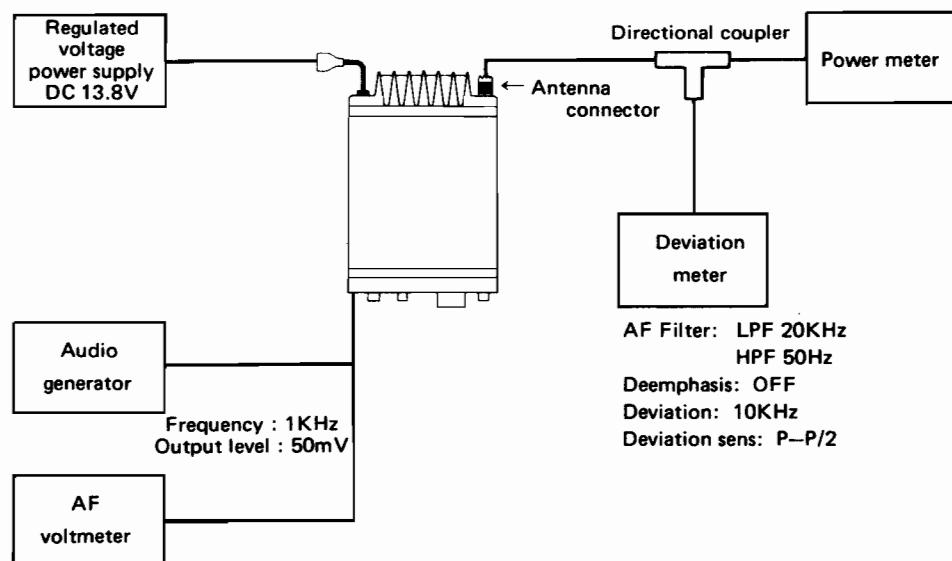
The deviation meter shall be set high-pass filter: 50Hz, low-pass filter: 20KHz, de-emphasis: OFF.

Connect an oscilloscope to the AF output terminal of the deviation meter.

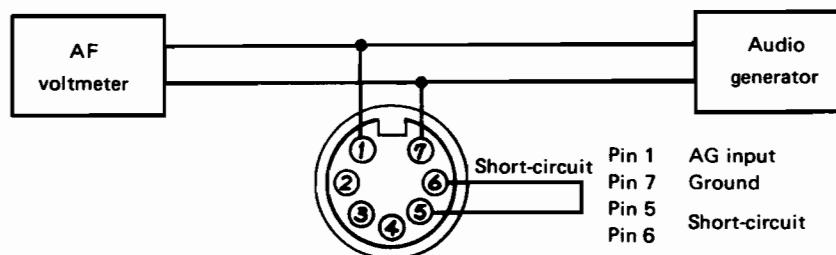
Connect an AF generator, with an AF millivoltmeter in parallel, to the MIC connector.

## 2. Procedure

- Set the channel selector switch at a programmed channel.
- Set R25 and R40 to the center position.
- Set the AF generator output to 1KHz, 50mV.
- Tune the deviation meter to the transmitting frequency.
- Then adjust R40 for minimum distortion.
- Set the AF generator output to 15mV and adjust R25 for maximum deviation (5KHz for 25KHz channel spacing, or 3.5KHz for 12.5KHz channel spacing).



Microphone connector (7 pin) connections



### **8 - 5 - 3 RECEIVER**

#### **A. 2nd LO Frequency Adjustment**

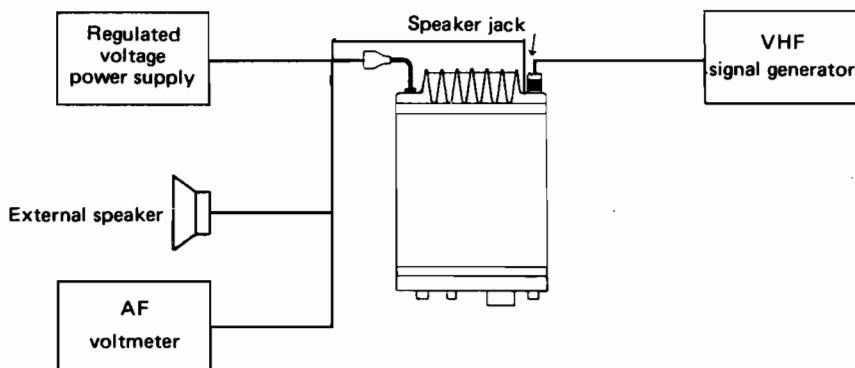
Connect a frequency counter to the gate of Q22 through a capacitor.  
Adjust C86 for 20.945MHz.

#### **B. Receiver Sensitivity Adjustment**

##### **1. Connection of measuring instruments.**

Connect an RF Signal Generator to the antenna connector.  
Connect an AF millivoltmeter and external speaker (in parallel) to the external speaker jack.  
Connect a regulated-voltage power supply (13.8V) to the power connector.

**(Connection of measuring instruments)**



##### **2. Procedure**

Set the channel selector switch at a programmed channel. Tune the signal generator to the receiving frequency and set its output level so that signal noise ratio of the receiver output is 10dB.  
Adjust L20, L21, C108, C109 and C110 so that noise is decreased. If noise level becomes too small, decrease output level of the signal generator.  
Set the signal generator deviation to the maximum deviation (5KHz or 3.5KHz) with 1KHz AF.  
Adjust L15 and L16 for maximum AF output.

##### **3. Confirmation**

Sensitivity should be less than 0.4 microvolts for 20dB noise quieting.

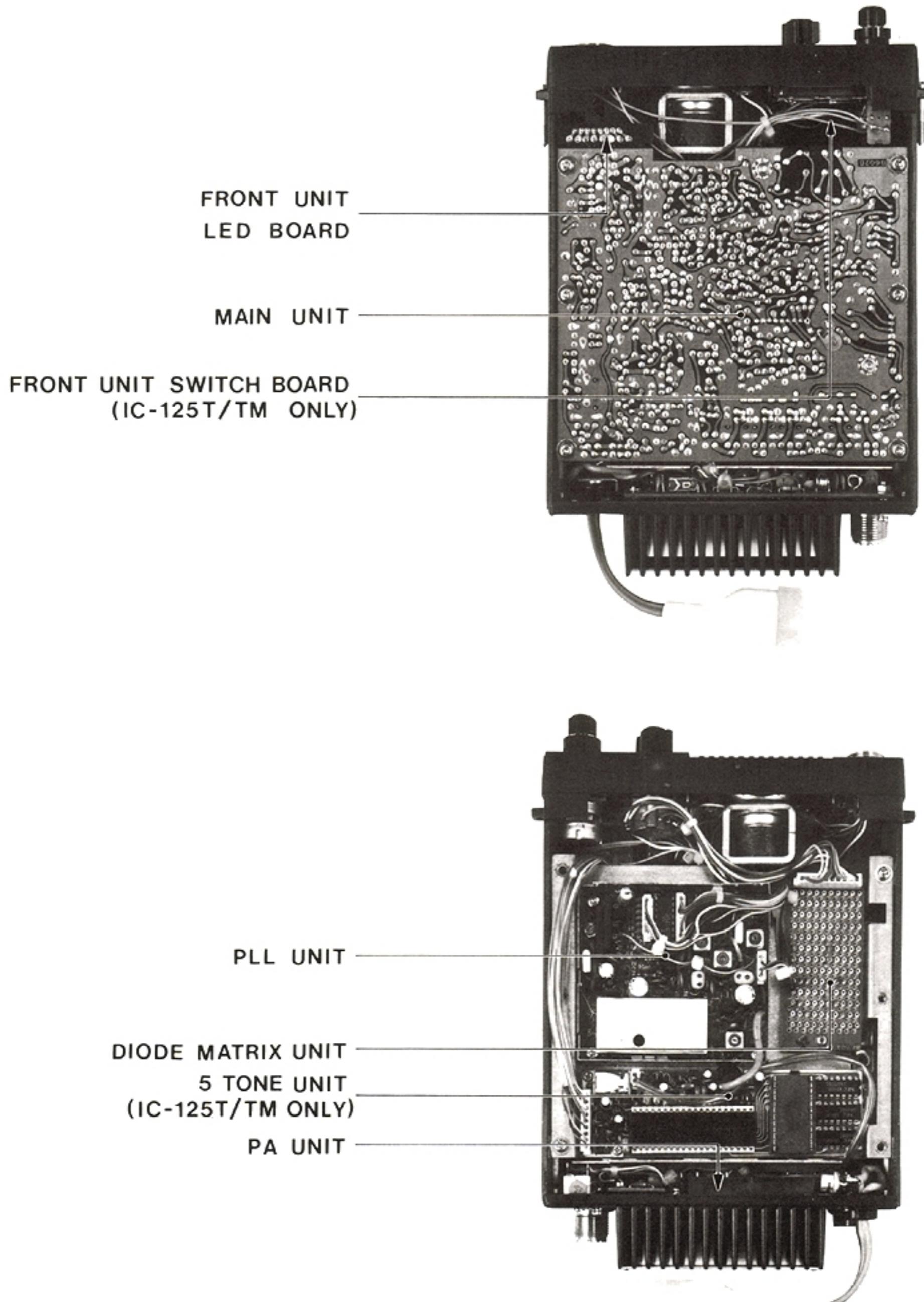
#### **C. Squelch operation check**

With the SG output at 10dB, and with SQL control at maximum, check to be sure that the squelch opens.

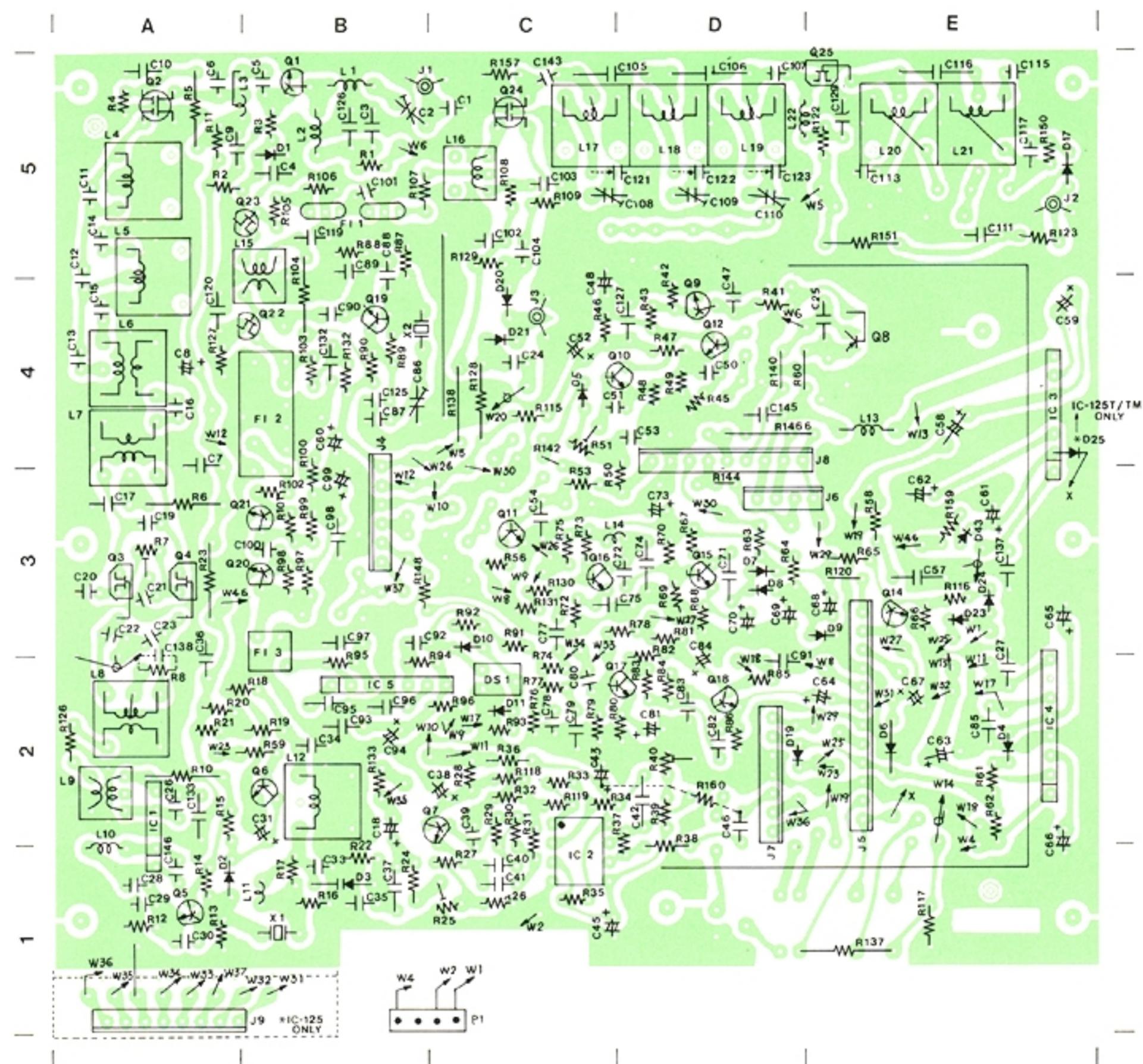
#### **D. AF output check**

With the SG output at 10dB, check to be sure that AF output is 5.5V or more.

## UNIT LAYOUT

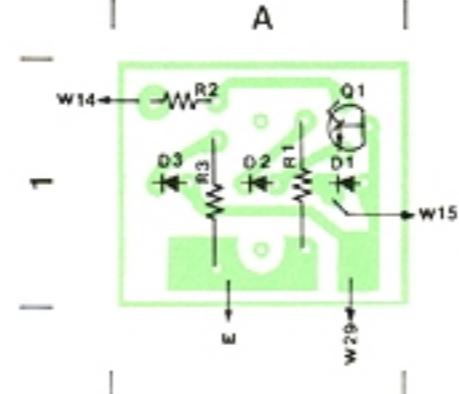


# MAIN UNIT

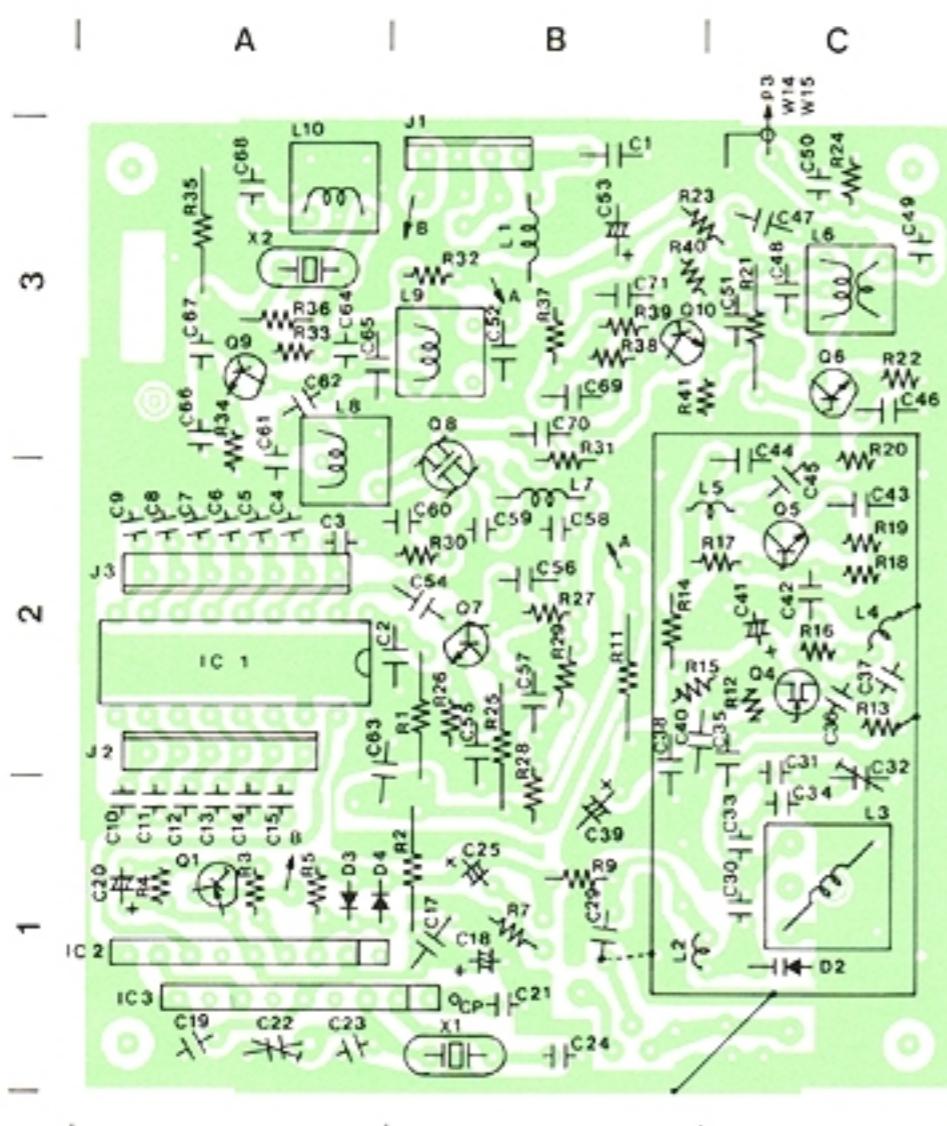


## FRONT UNIT

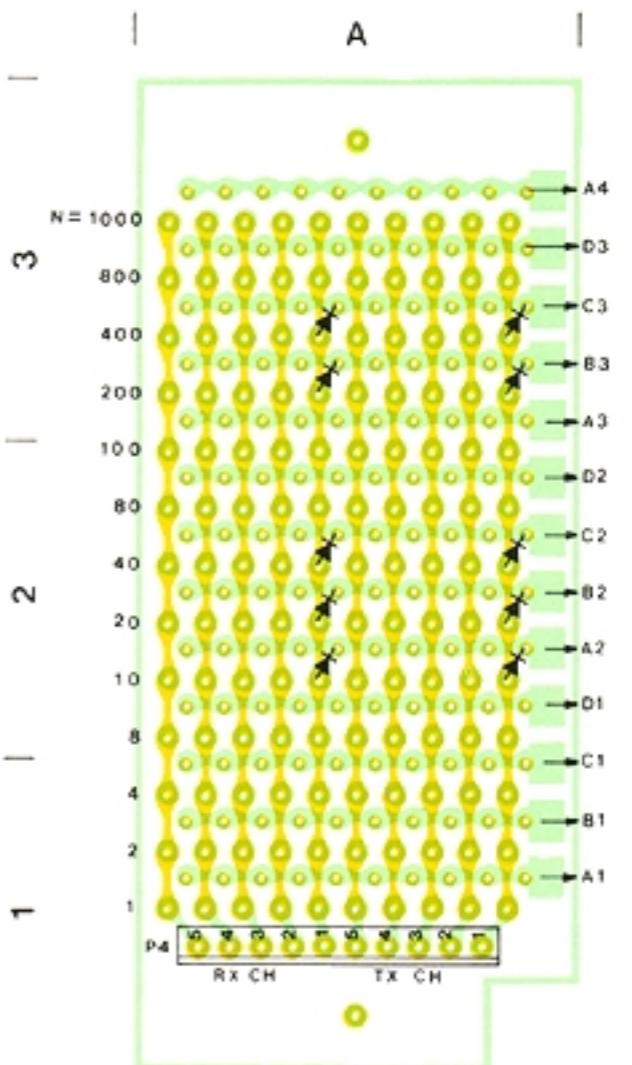
### ■ LED BOARD



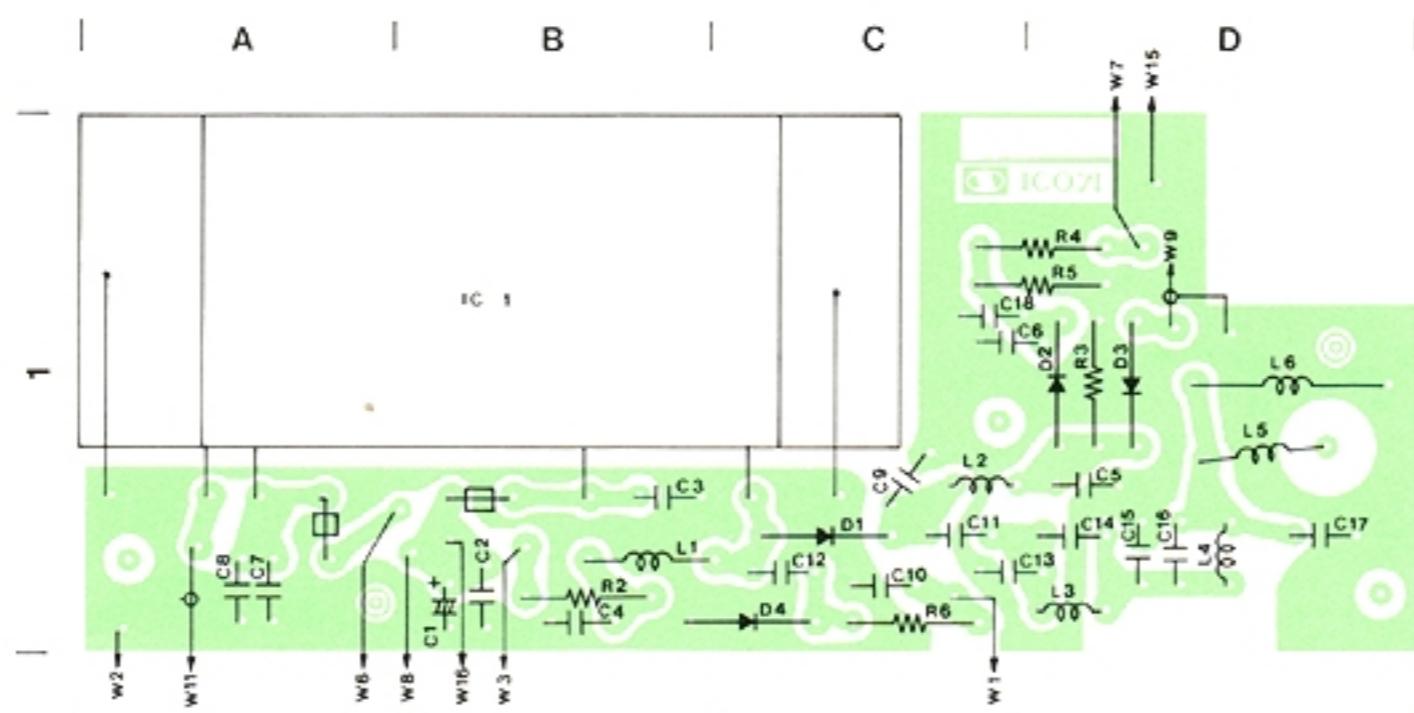
## PLL UNIT



## DIODE MATRIX UNIT

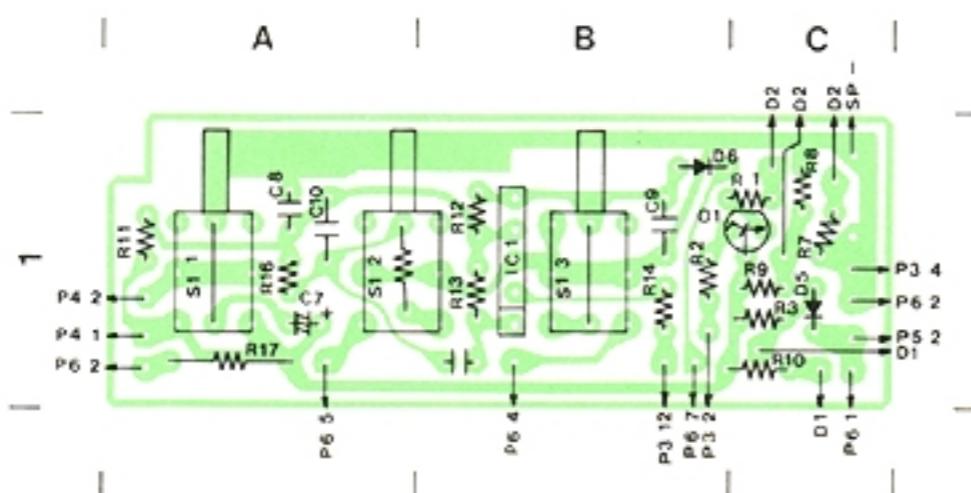


## PA UNIT

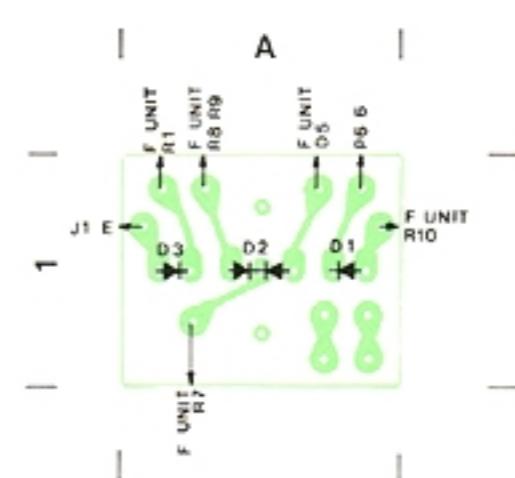


## FRONT UNIT

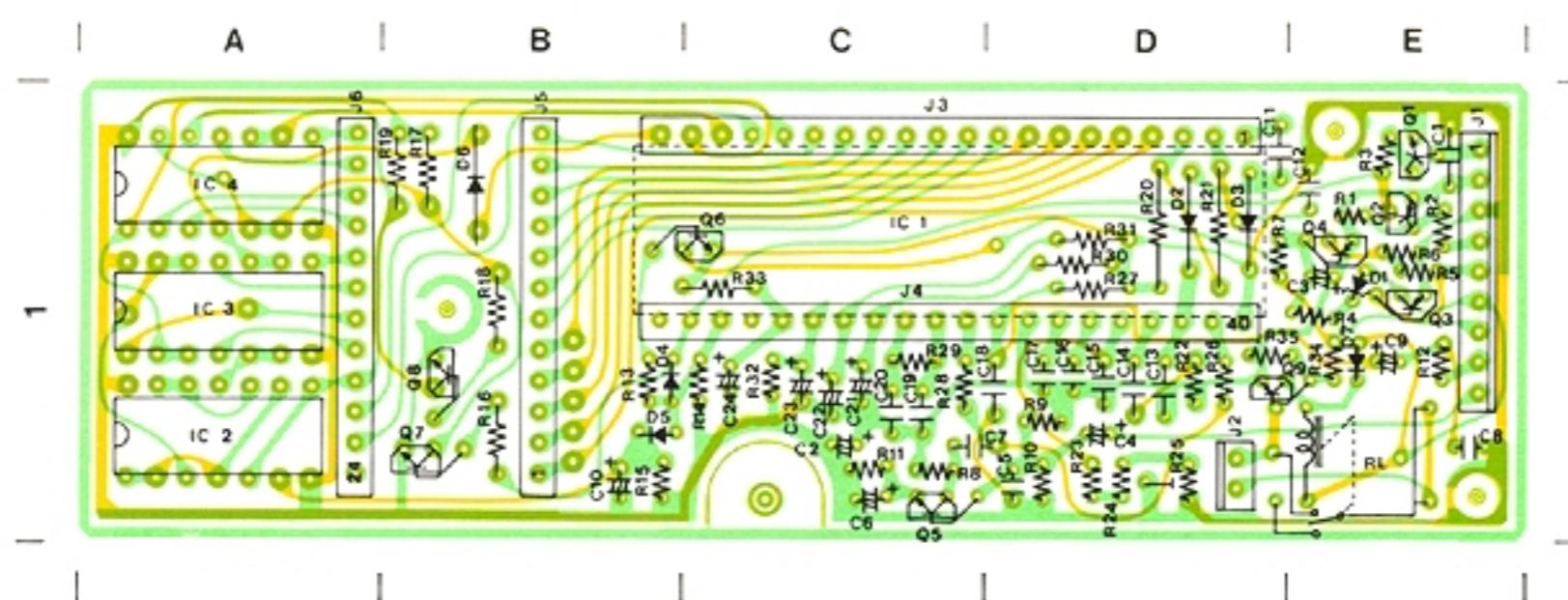
### ■ SWITCH BOARD



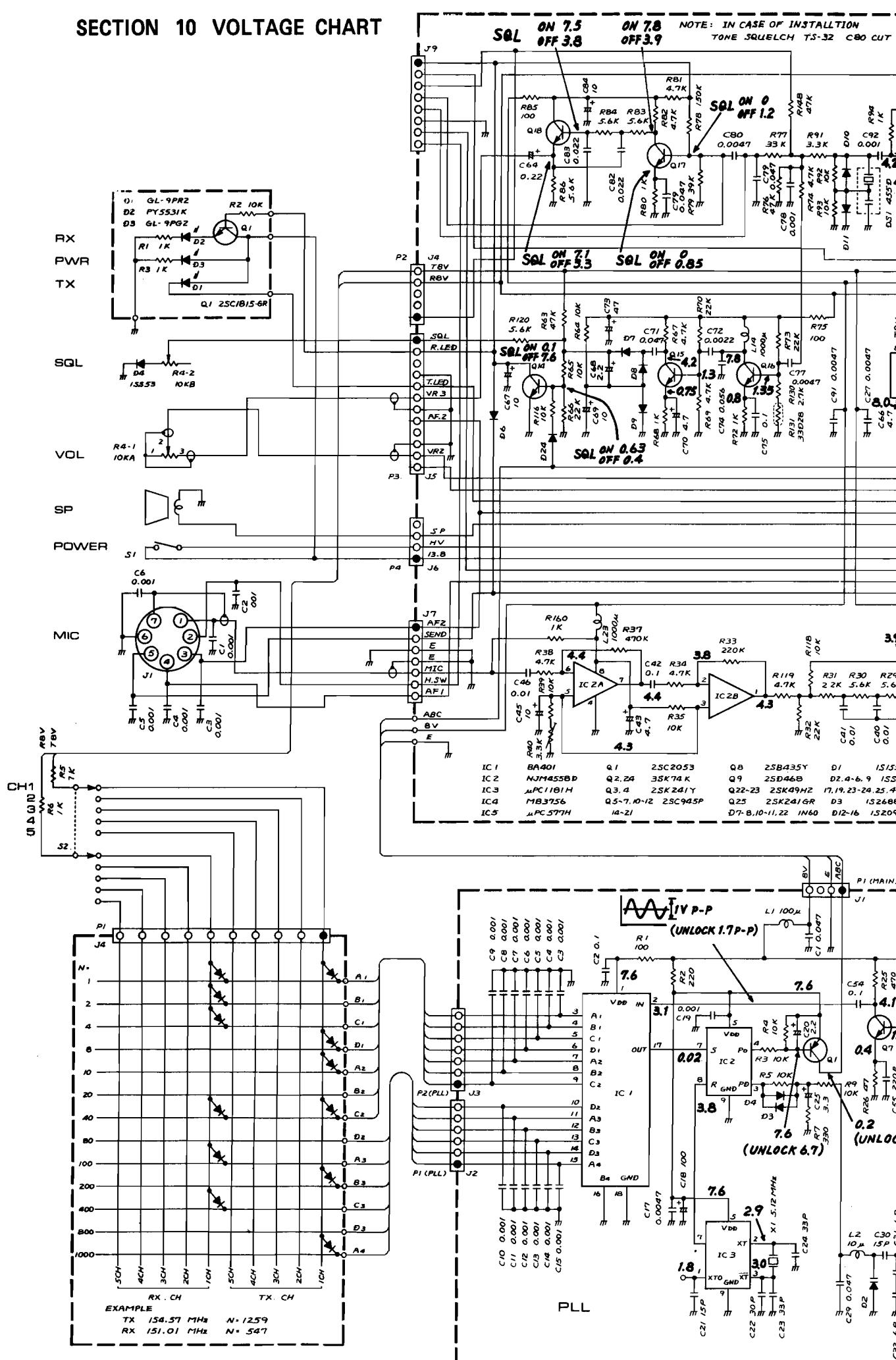
### ■ LED BOARD



## 5 TONE UNIT

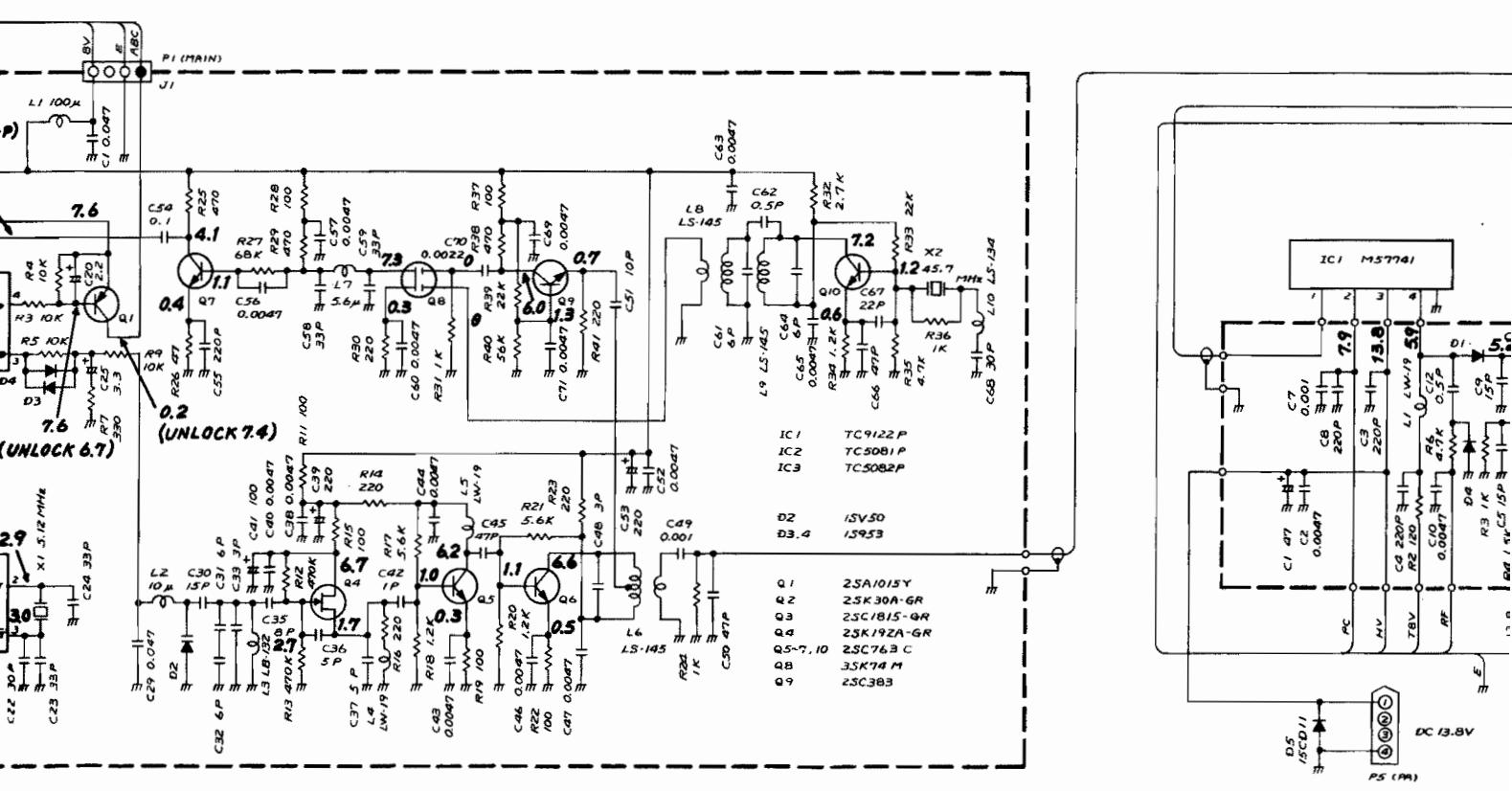
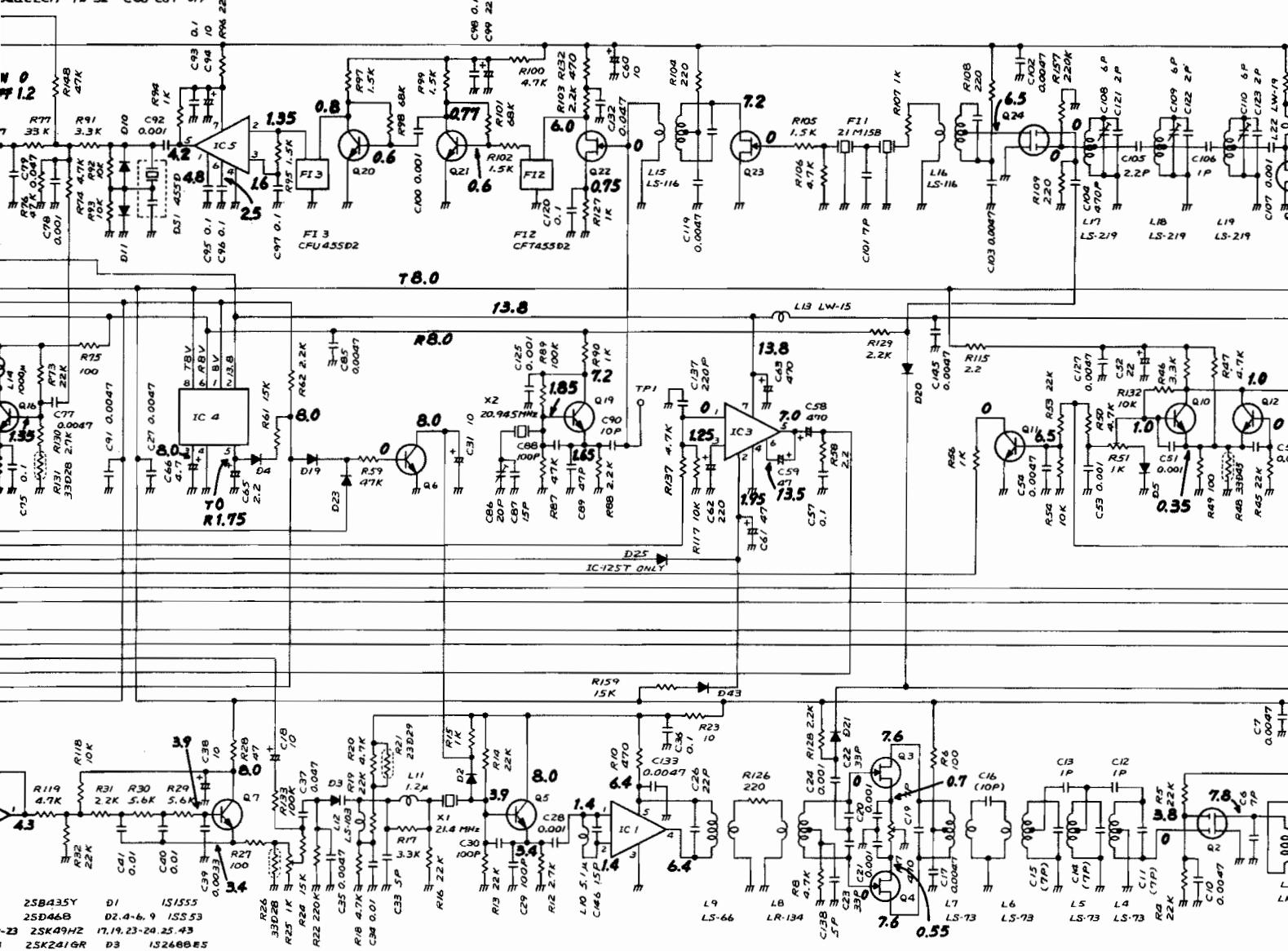


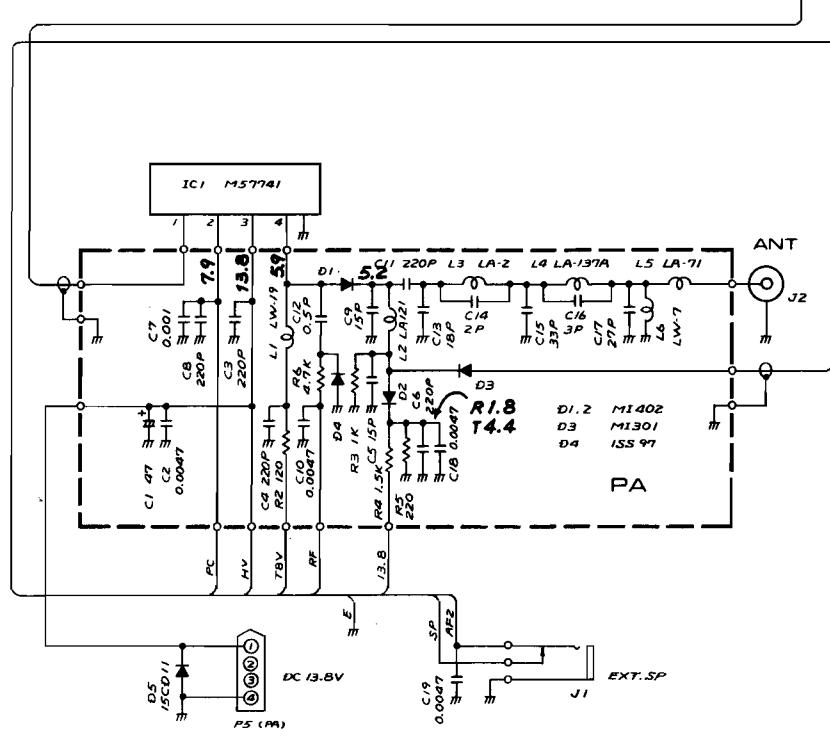
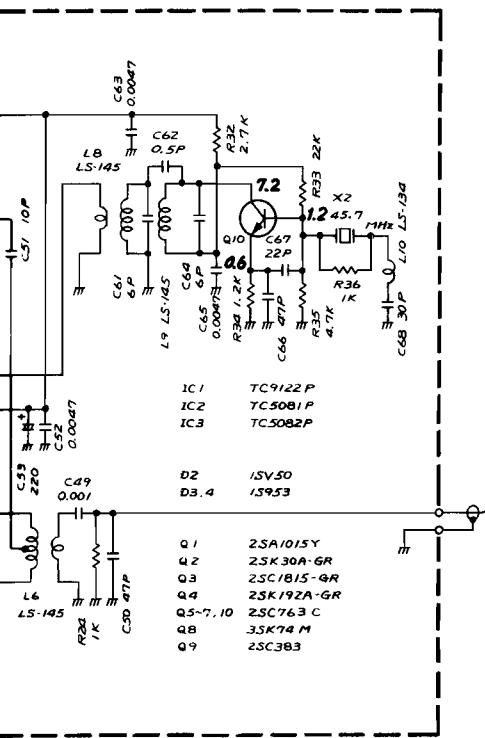
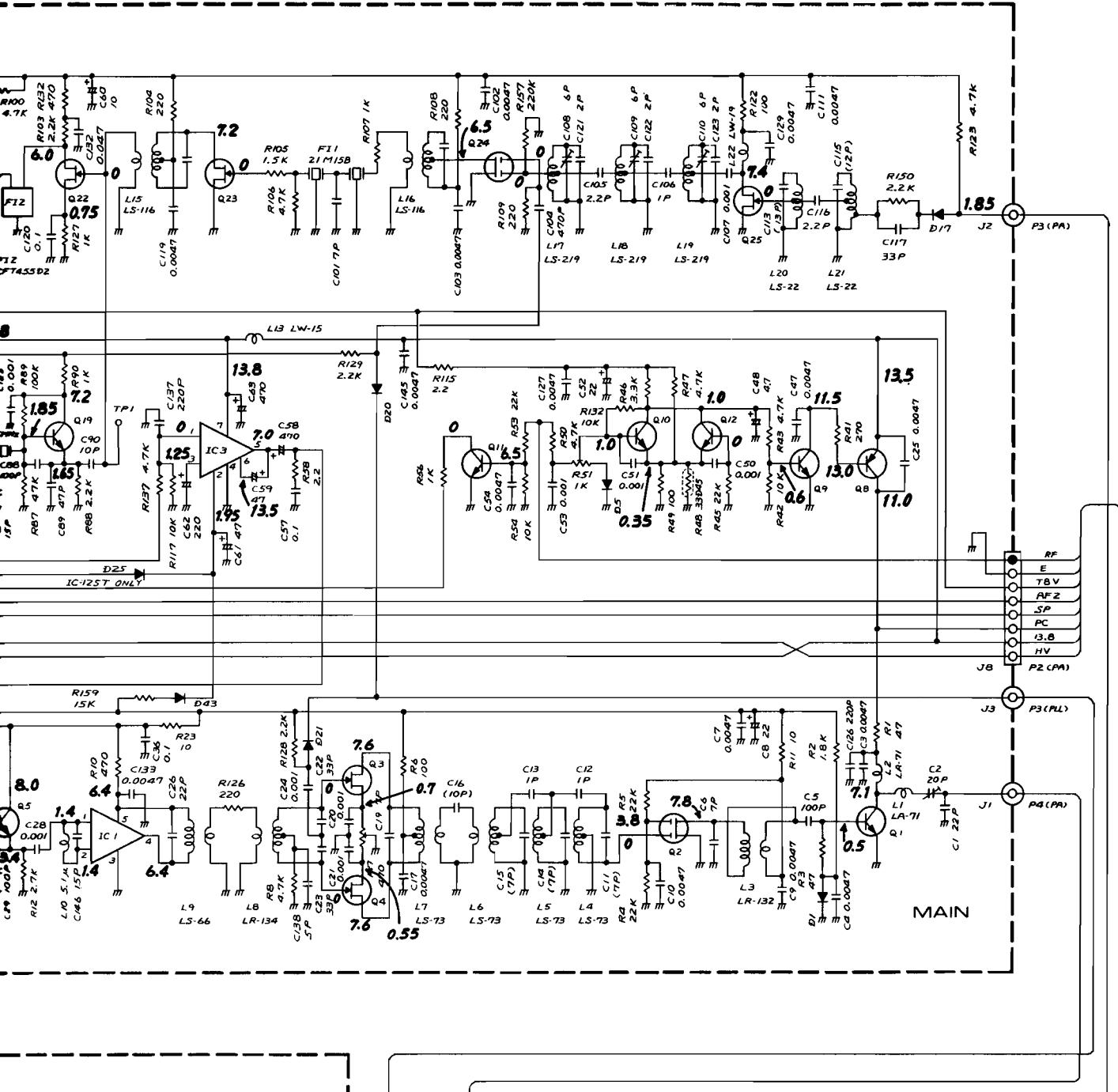
## SECTION 10 VOLTAGE CHART



4SE OF INSTALLATION

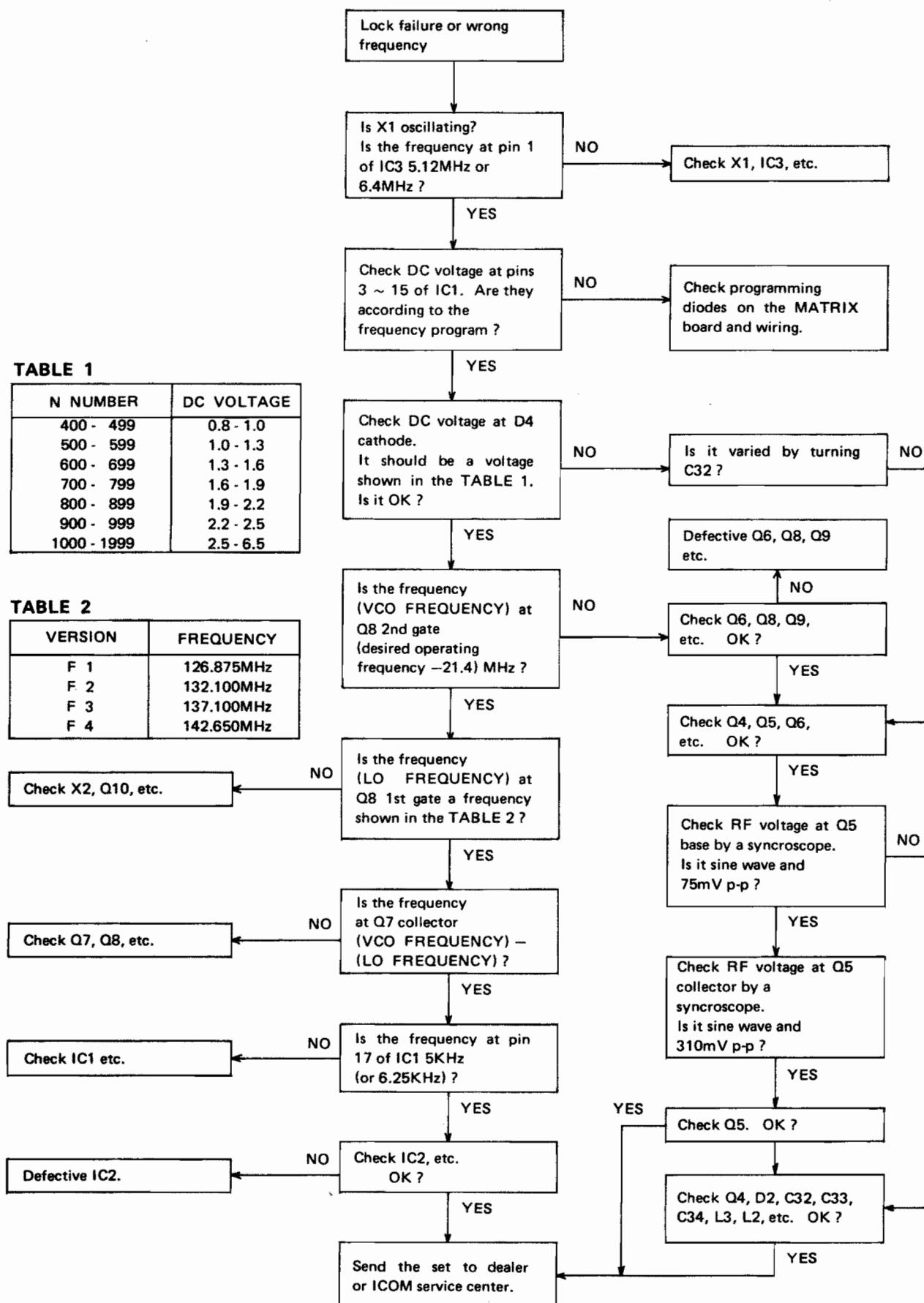
SQUELCH TS-32 C80 CUT OFF



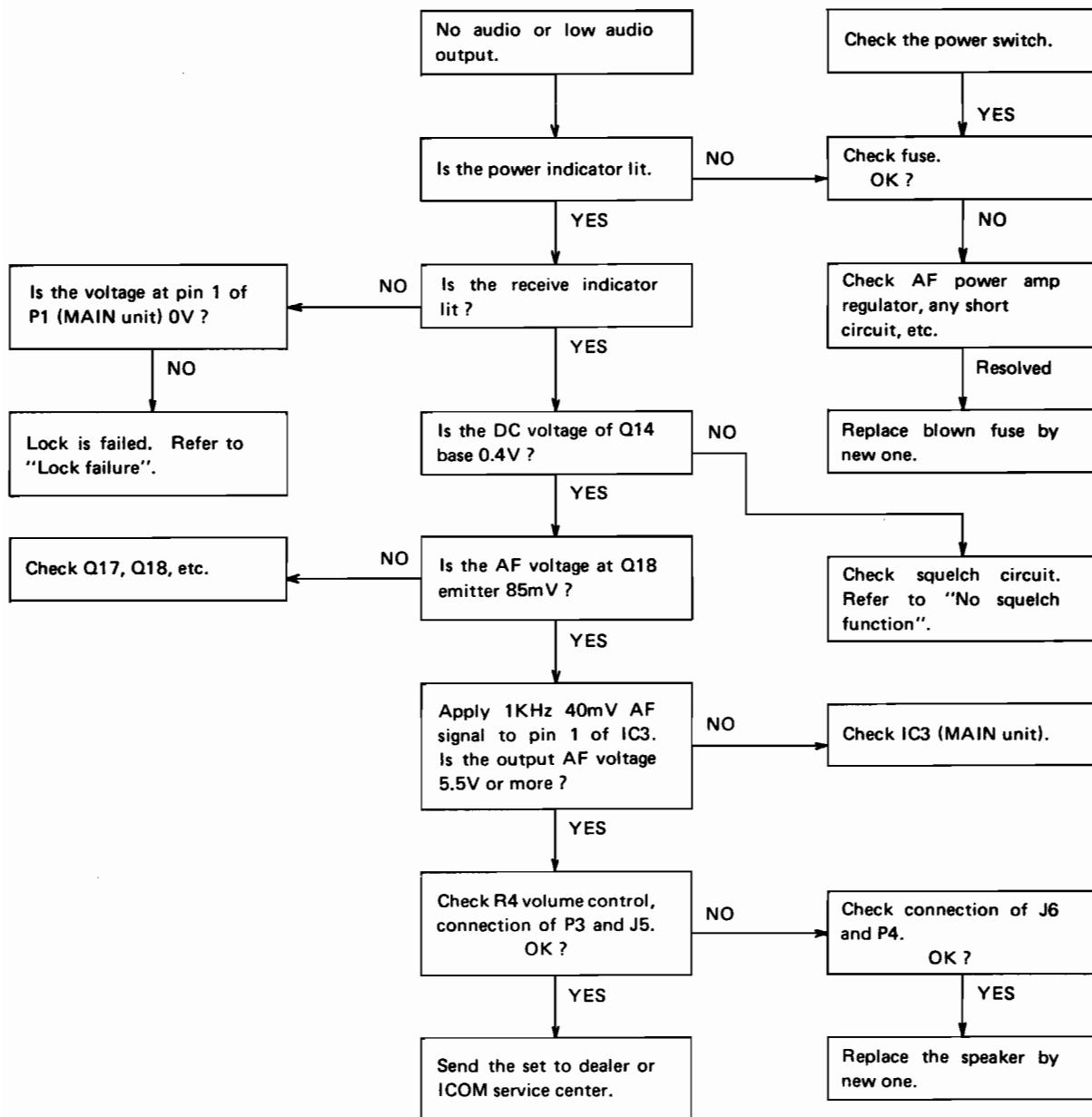


## SECTION 11 TROUBLESHOOTING

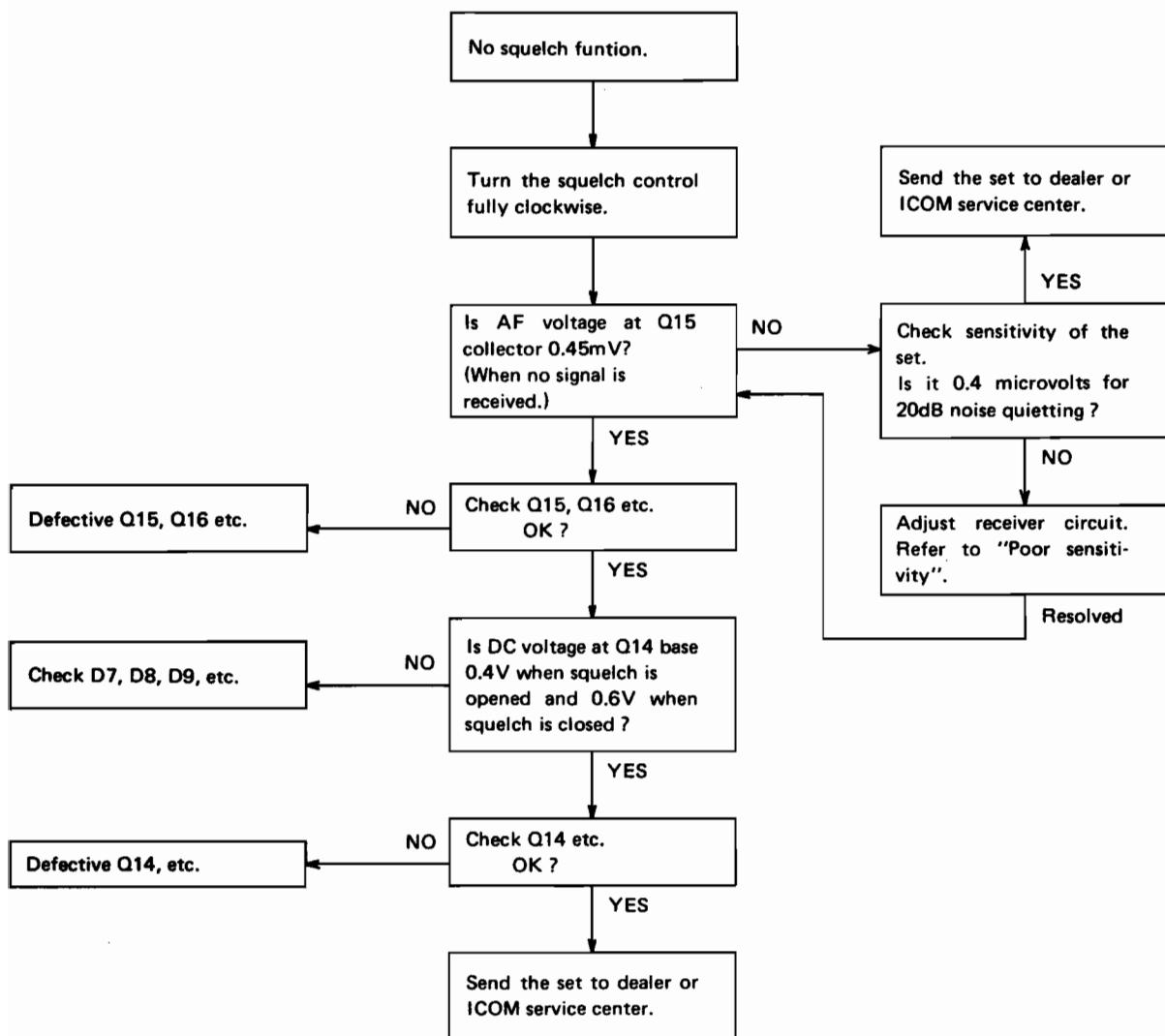
### 11-1 LOCK FAILURE OR WRONG FREQUENCY



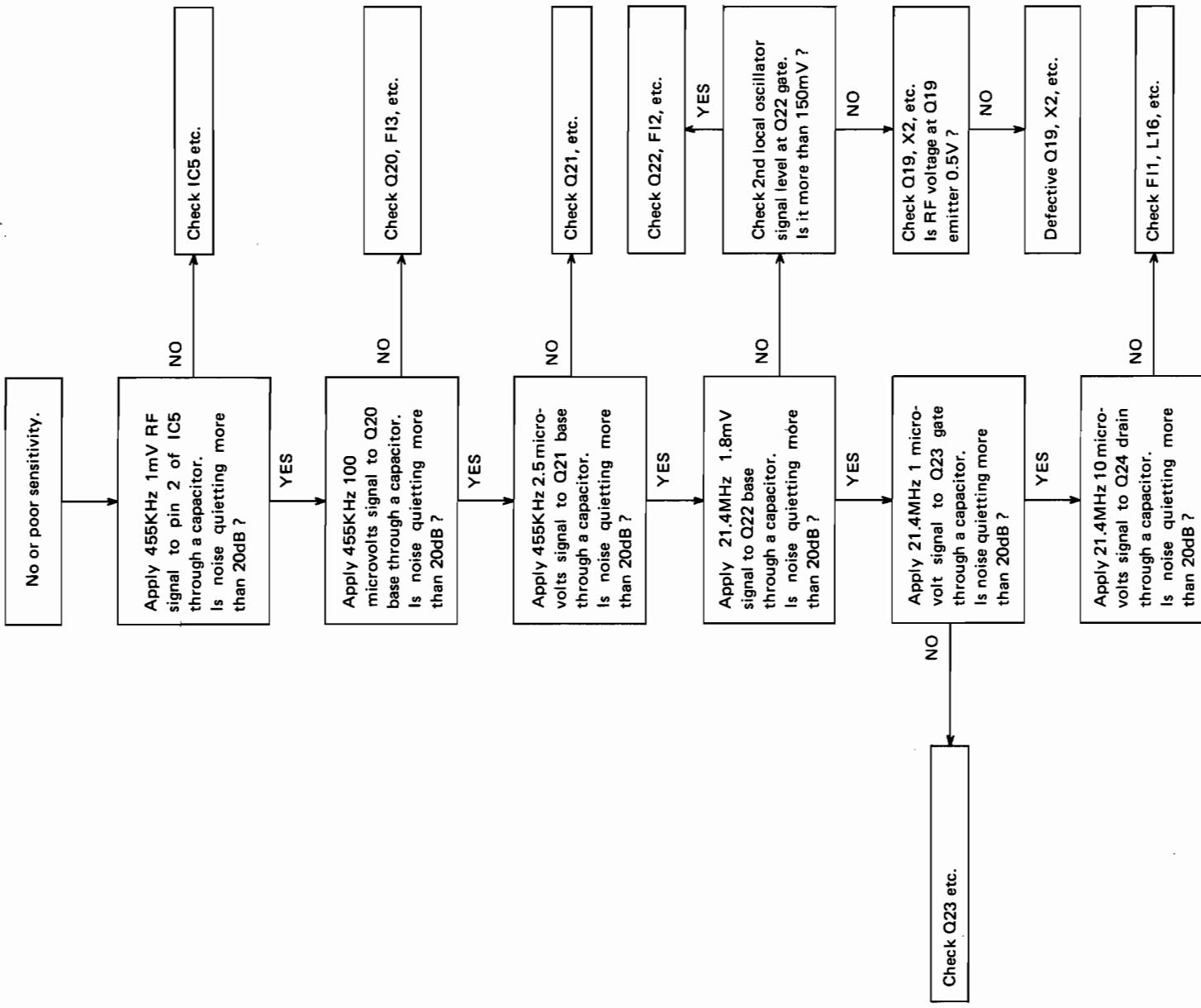
## 11 - 2 NO AUDIO OUTPUT



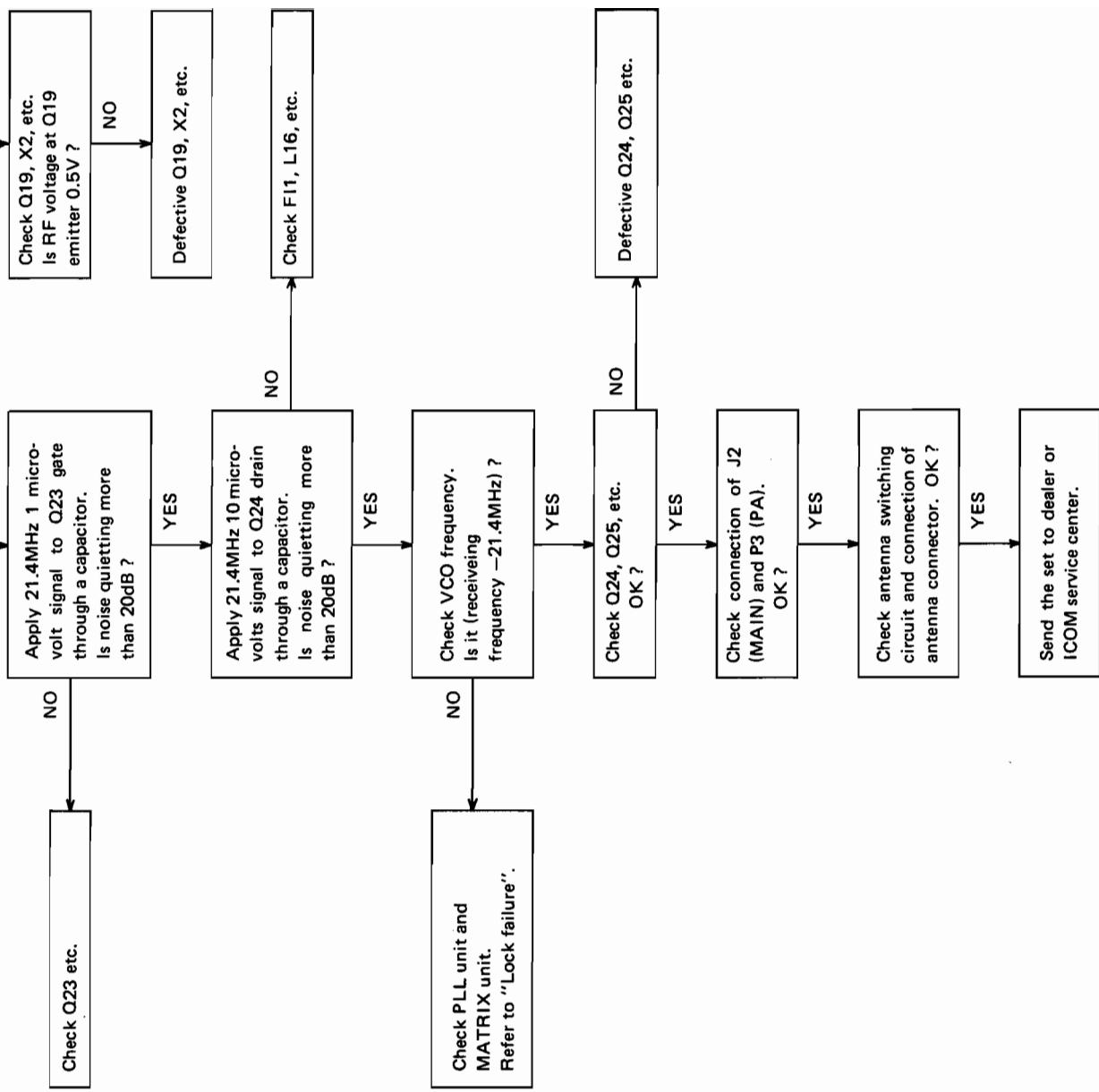
### 11-3 NO SQUELCH FUNCTION



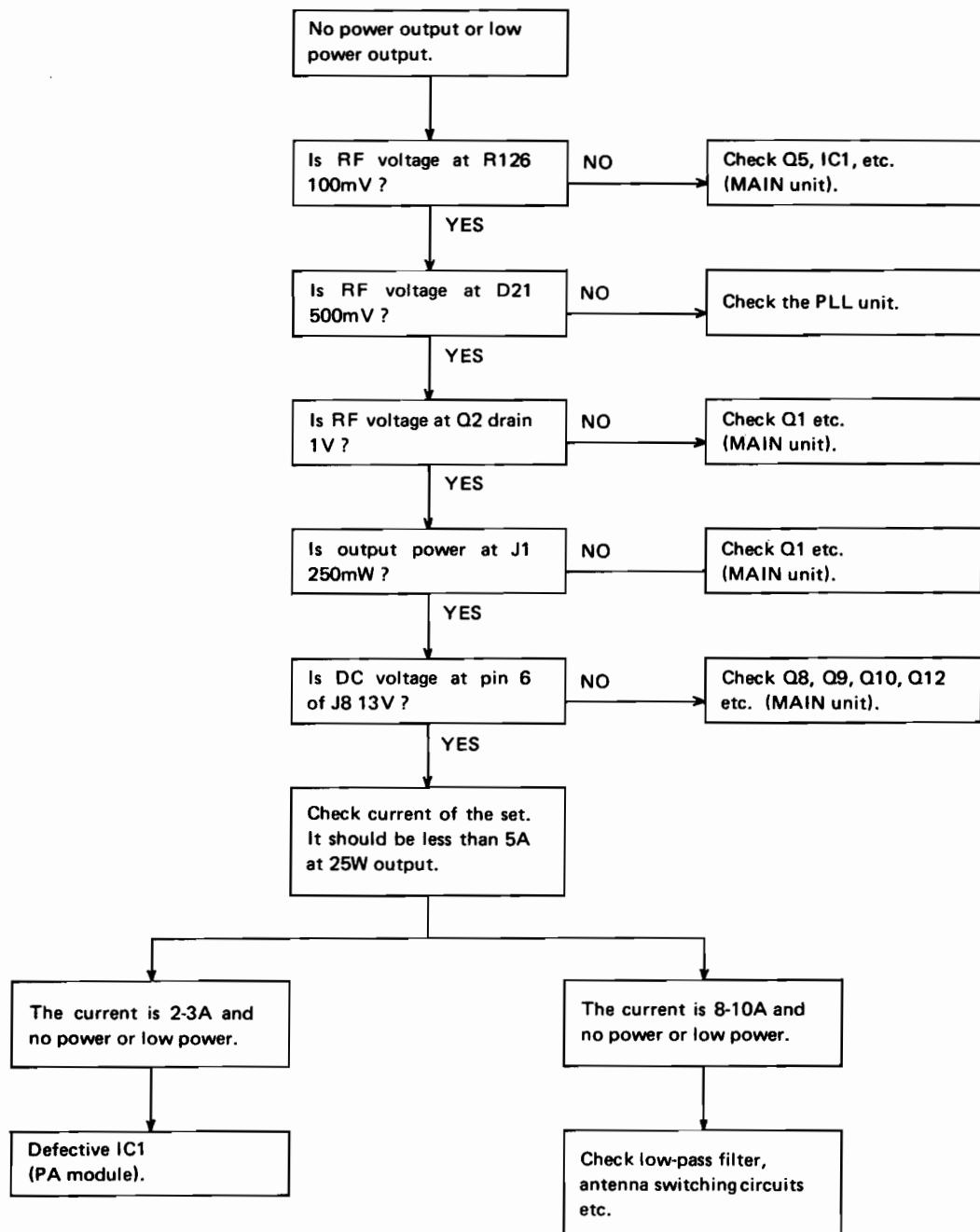
## 11 - 4 POOR SENSITIVITY



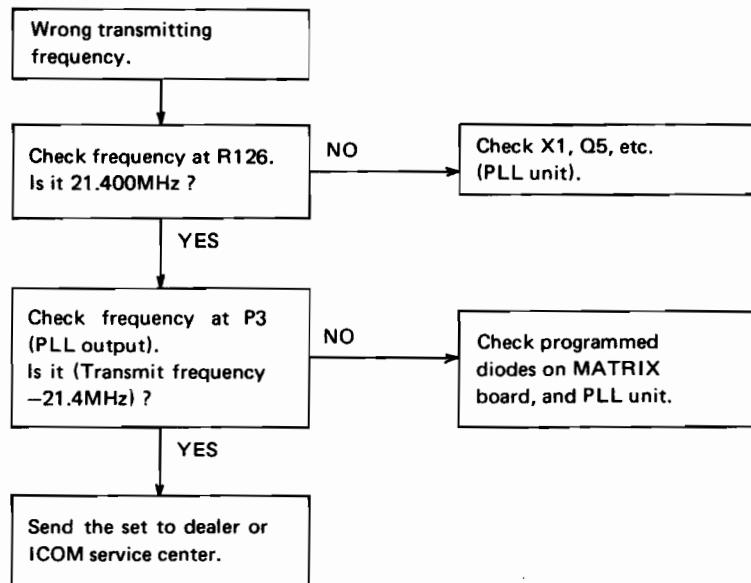
YES



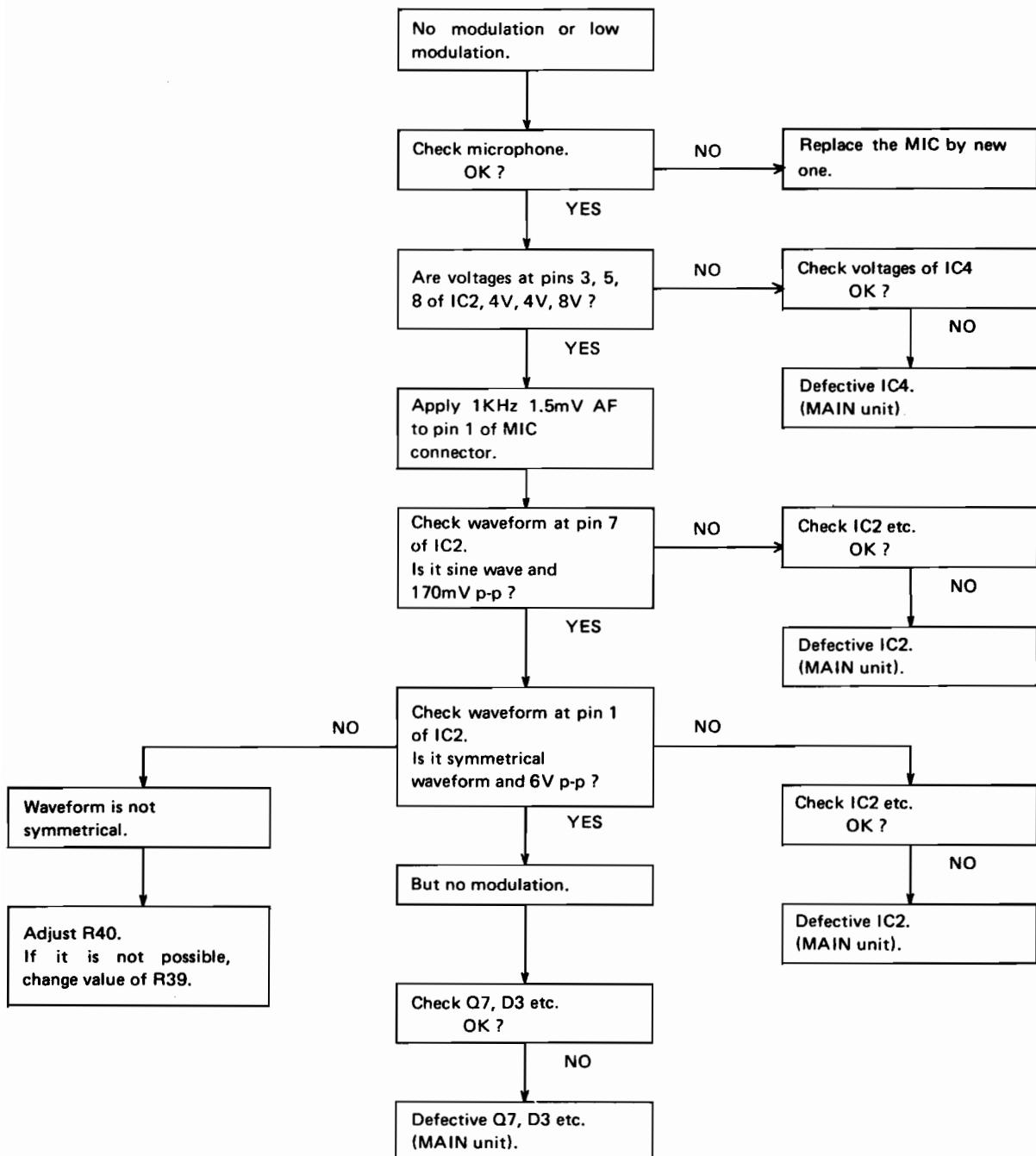
## 11-5 NO POWER OUTPUT



## 11-6 WRONG TX FREQUENCY



## 11 - 7 NO MODULATION



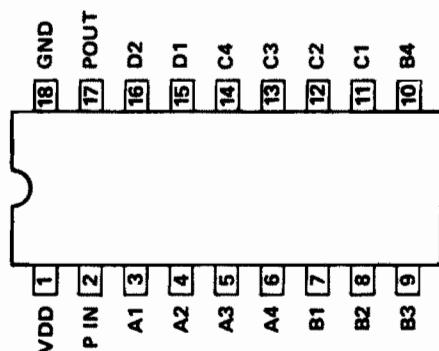
## SECTION 12 IC SPECIFICATIONS

### TC-9122P (BCD PROGRAMMABLE COUNTER)

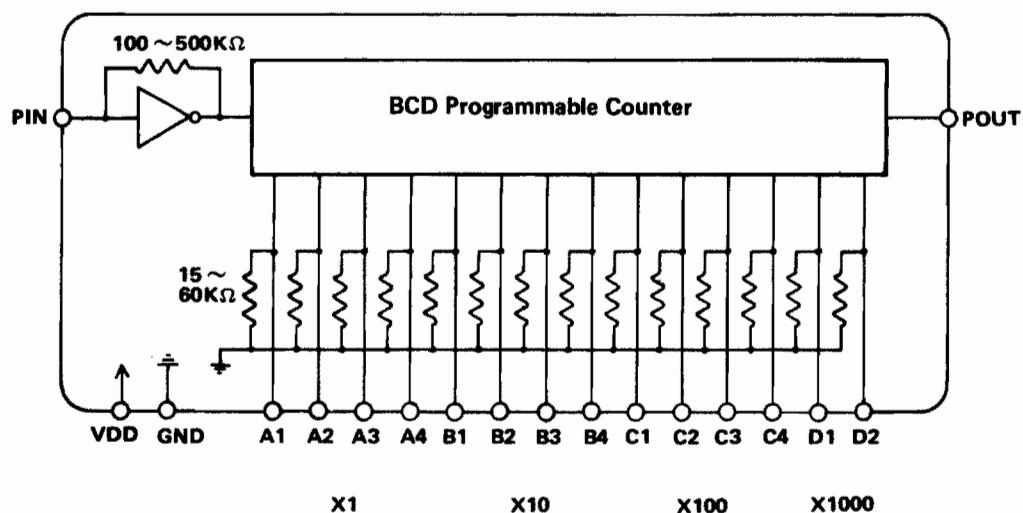
#### MAXIMUM RATINGS ( $T_a = 25^\circ\text{C}$ )

| SYMBOL | DESCRIPTION           | RATINGS         | UNIT |
|--------|-----------------------|-----------------|------|
| VDD    | Supply Voltage        | 10              | V    |
| VIN    | Input Voltage         | -0.3 ~ VDD +0.3 | V    |
| TOPR   | Operating Temperature | -30 ~ 75        | °C   |
| TSTR   | Storage Temperature   | -55 ~ 125       | °C   |

#### PIN CONNECTION



#### BLOCK DIAGRAM

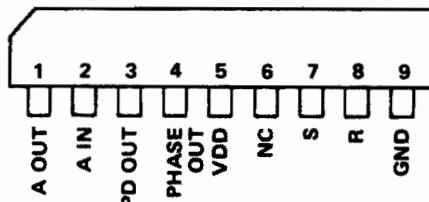


## TC-5081 (PHASE COMPARATOR)

**MAXIMUM RATINGS (Ta = 25°C)**

| SYMBOL | DESCRIPTION           | RATINGS         | UNIT |
|--------|-----------------------|-----------------|------|
| VDD    | Supply Voltage        | 10              | V    |
| VIN    | Input Voltage         | -0.3 ~ VDD +0.3 | V    |
| TOPR   | Operating Temperature | -30 ~ 75        | °C   |
| TSTR   | Storage Temperature   | -55 ~ 125       | °C   |

### PIN CONNECTION

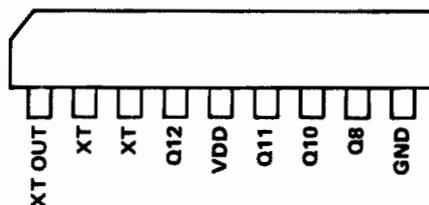


## TC-5082 (OSCILLATOR AND 10 STAGE DIVIDER)

**MAXIMUM RATINGS (Ta = 25°C)**

| SYMBOL | DESCRIPTION           | RATINGS         | UNIT |
|--------|-----------------------|-----------------|------|
| VDD    | Supply Voltage        | 10              | V    |
| VIN    | Input Voltage         | -0.3 ~ VDD +0.3 | V    |
| TOPR   | Operating Temperature | -30 ~ 75        | °C   |
| TSTR   | Storage Temperature   | -55 ~ 125       | °C   |

### PIN CONNECTION

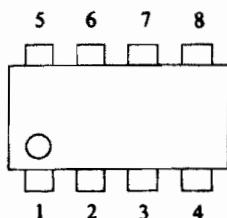


## NJM4558D (DUAL LOW NOISE AMP.)

**MAXIMUM RATING**

| ITEM                        | SYMBOL | RATING     | UNIT |
|-----------------------------|--------|------------|------|
| Power supply voltage        | VDD    | 18         | V    |
| Input voltage               | VIN    | 15         | V    |
| Operation temperature range | TOPT   | -20 ~ +75  | °C   |
| Storage temperature range   | TSTG   | -40 ~ +125 | °C   |

### PIN CONNECTION

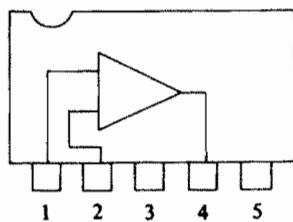


## **BA401 (FM/IF LIMITER)**

### **MAXIMUM RATING**

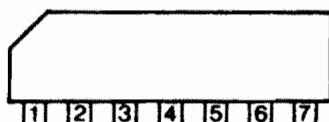
| ITEM                        | SYMBOL | RATING     | UNIT |
|-----------------------------|--------|------------|------|
| Power supply voltage        | VCC    | 15         | V    |
| Output voltage              | VOUT   | 24         | V    |
| Input voltage               | VIN    | $\pm 3$    | V    |
| Operation temperature range | TOPR   | -25 ~ +75  | °C   |
| Storage temperature range   | TSTG   | -55 ~ +125 | °C   |

### **BLOCK DIAGRAM**



## **$\mu$ PC577H (FM-IF AMPLIFIER)**

### **PIN CONNECTION**



### **MAXIMUM RATING**

| ITEM                      | SYMBOL | RATING     | UNIT |
|---------------------------|--------|------------|------|
| Power supply voltage      | VCC    | 15         | V    |
| Terminal-terminal voltage | VIN    | $\pm 3.0$  | V    |
| Permissible Dissipation   | PD     | 300        | mW   |
| Operation temperature     | TOPT   | -20 ~ +75  | °C   |
| Storage temperature       | TSTG   | -40 ~ +125 | °C   |

## MB3756 (VOLTAGE REGULATOR W/OUTPUT-SELECTOR)

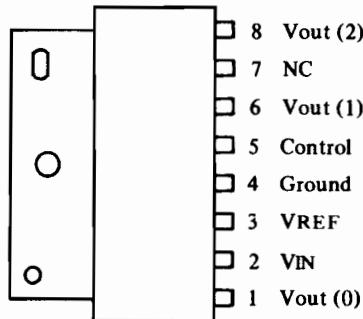
### MAXIMUM RATINGS

| ITEM                  | SYMBOL           | RATING     | UNIT |
|-----------------------|------------------|------------|------|
| Power supply voltage  | V <sub>IN</sub>  | 18         | V    |
| Power dissipation     | P <sub>O</sub>   | 1*         | W    |
|                       |                  | 4**        | W    |
| Operation temperature | T <sub>OP</sub>  | -30 ~ + 80 | °C   |
| Storage temperature   | T <sub>STG</sub> | -55 ~ +150 | °C   |

\*NO Heat Sink TA ≤ 70°C

\*\*Infinite Heat Sink TA ≤ 70°C

### PIN CONNECTION



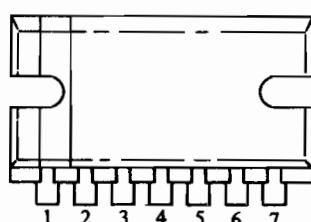
## μPC1181H3 (5.8W AF POWER AMPLIFIER)

### MAXIMUM RATINGS

| ITEM                             | SYMBOL                   | RATING     | UNIT |
|----------------------------------|--------------------------|------------|------|
| Power supply voltage (surge)     | V <sub>CC</sub> 1(200mS) | 40         | V    |
| Power supply voltage (no-signal) | V <sub>CC</sub> 1        | 25         | V    |
| Power supply voltage (operation) | V <sub>CC</sub> 2        | 18*        | V    |
| Circuitry current                | I <sub>CC</sub> (peak)   | 45         | A    |
| Permissible Dissipation          | P <sub>D</sub>           | 12         | W    |
| Operation temperature            | T <sub>OPR</sub>         | -30 ~ +75* | °C   |
| Storage temperature              | T <sub>STG</sub>         | -40 ~ +125 | °C   |

\*With 100mm × 100mm × 1mm aluminum heat sink

### PIN CONNECTION



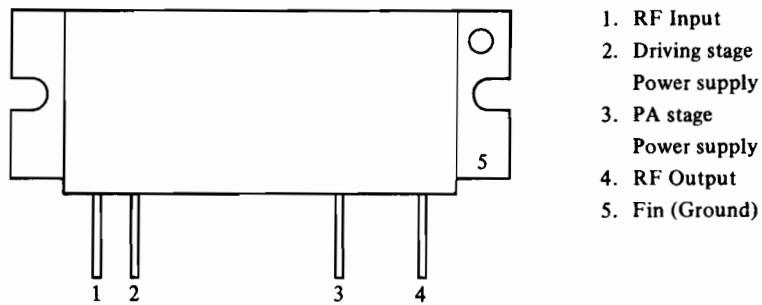
1. Input
2. Ripple filter
3. N. F. B.
4. Ground
5. Output
6. Bootstrap
7. V<sub>CC</sub>

## M57741 (VHF POWER AMPLIFIER)

MAXIMUM RATING ( $T_a = 25^\circ\text{C}$ )

| ITEM                       | SYMBOL           | RATING     | UNIT |
|----------------------------|------------------|------------|------|
| Power supply voltage       | V <sub>cc</sub>  | 17         | V    |
| Consumption current        | I <sub>cc</sub>  | 7          | A    |
| RF Input power             | P <sub>IN</sub>  | 0.5        | W    |
| RF output power            | P <sub>O</sub>   | 35         | W    |
| Operation case temperature | T(COP)           | -30 ~ +110 | °C   |
| Storage temperature        | T <sub>STG</sub> | -40 ~ +110 | °C   |

## PIN CONNECTION



## FX407/507/607 (5-TONE SEQUENTIAL CODE TRANSCEIVERS)

### MAXIMUM RATINGS

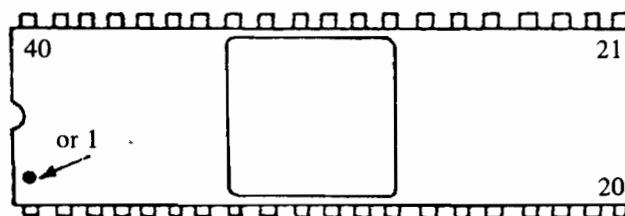
|   |                 |
|---|-----------------|
| Max. voltage between any pin and +Ve supply. (Pin 33) . . . . . | -20V & +0.3V    |
| Operating temperature range . . . . .                           | -30°C to +85°C  |
| Storage temperature range. . . . .                              | -55°C to +125°C |
| Device dissipation. (at 20°C ambient temperature) . . . . .     | 400mW           |

### Characteristics

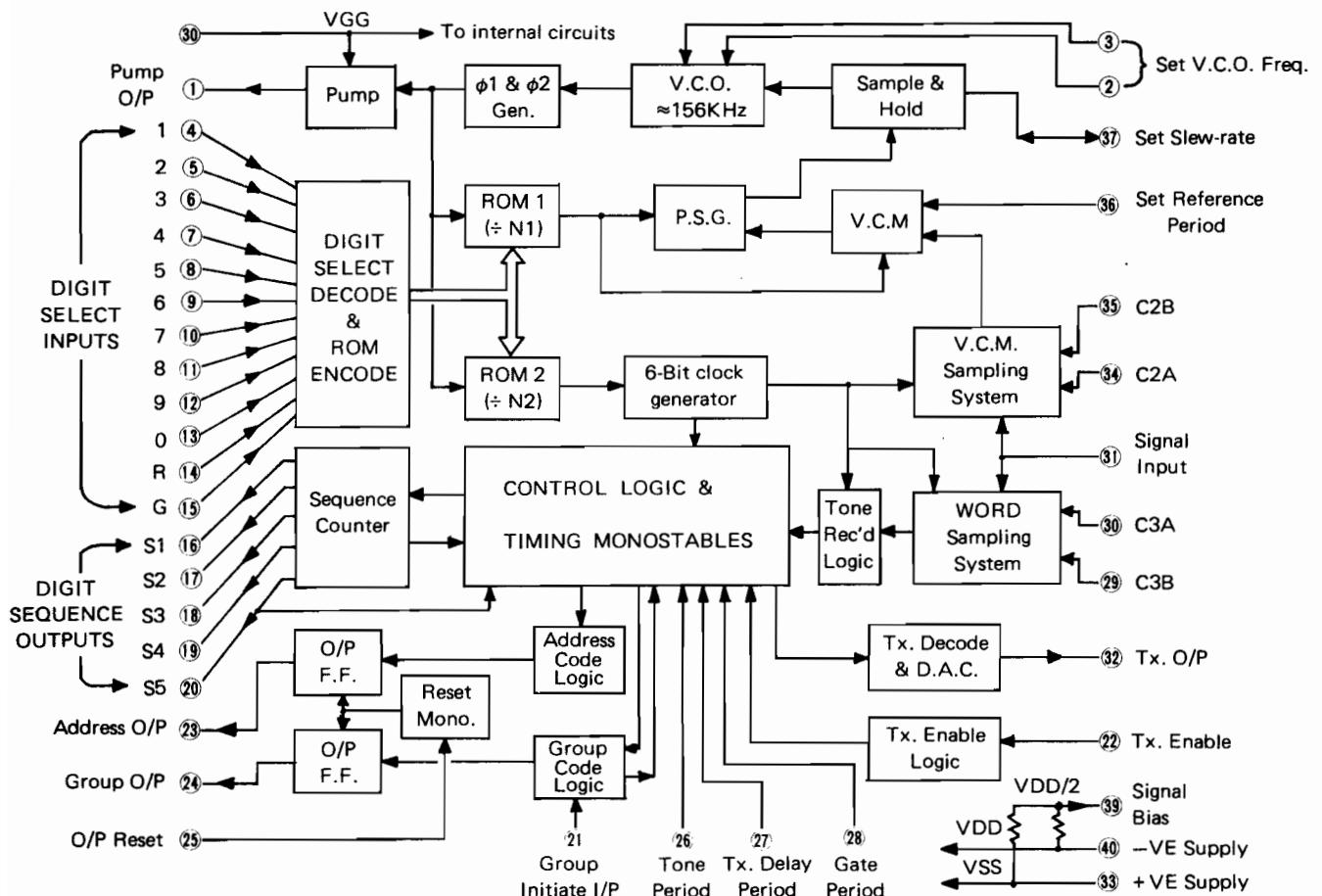
NOTE: Due to AC signal coupling either supply polarity may be "ground".

| Symbol         | Parameter                                   | Notes  | Min       | Typ   | Max   | Units       |
|----------------|---|--|-----------|-------|-------|-------------|
| V <sub>s</sub> | Supply voltage                              | Operating range  | 10        | 12    | 15    | V           |
| I <sub>s</sub> | Supply current                              | Total, excluding external loads                            |           | 12    |       | mA          |
|                | Signal input                                | Tone amplitude range                                       | 0.05      |       | 1.0   | V. (r.m.s.) |
|                |   | Signal + noise amplitude                                   |           |       | 2.0   | V. (r.m.s.) |
|                | Signal to noise ratio<br>Noise BW = 3KHz    | Operating S/N for specified code timing (in receive mode). |           | -6    |       | dB          |
|                |   | Use longer tones and increase R'in. C3                     |           | -18   |       | dB          |
| BW (407A/S)    | Bandwidth<br>0dB i/p<br>Bandwidth +24dB i/p | 100% decode  | 3         |       |       | %           |
|                |   | 0% decode  |           |       | 6     | %           |
| BW (507A/S)    | Bandwidth<br>0dB i/p<br>Bandwidth +24dB i/p | 100% decode  | 4         |       |       | %           |
|                |   | 0% decode  |           |       | 9     | %           |
| BW (607N)      | Bandwidth<br>0dB i/p<br>Bandwidth +24dB i/p | 100% decode  | 4         |       |       | %           |
|                |   | 0% decode  |           |       | 9     | %           |
|                | Frequency Stability                         | In transmit & receive                                      | vs supply | 0.05  |       | %/%         |
|                |   |  | vs T'amb. | 0.005 | 0.015 | %/°C        |

### PIN CONNECTION



## FX407/507/607 BLOCK DIAGRAM



### TONE FREQUENCIES

The FX-407, 507 and FX-607 are similar circuits differing in the internal division factors selected by the Digit Select inputs. The tone frequency index of each type is given below.

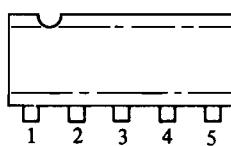
| PIN No  | 4      | 5      | 6    | 7    | 8    | 9      | 10   | 11   | 12     | 13   | 14   | 15   |
|---|--------|--------|------|------|------|--------|------|------|--------|------|------|------|
| DIGIT.  | 1      | 2      | 3    | 4    | 5    | 6      | 7    | 8    | 9      | 0    | R    | G    |
| Type FX-407 based on C.C.I.R. tone frequencies. |        |        |      |      |      |        |      |      |        |      |      |      |
| Hz  | 1121   | 1200.5 | 1278 | 1357 | 1444 | 1541   | 1638 | 1747 | 1856.3 | 1983 | 2113 | 2401 |
| Type FX-507 based on Z.V.E.I. tone frequencies. |        |        |      |      |      |        |      |      |        |      |      |      |
| Hz  | 1057.5 | 1163   | 1269 | 1402 | 1530 | 1665.5 | 1828 | 2001 | 2203   | 2403 | 2601 | 2796 |
| Type FX-607 based on NATEL tone frequencies.    |        |        |      |      |      |        |      |      |        |      |      |      |
| Hz  | 631    | 697    | 770  | 852  | 941  | 1040   | 1209 | 1336 | 1477   | 1633 | 1805 | 1995 |

## BA634 (T TYPE FLIP-FLOP WITH RESET)

### MAXIMUM RATINGS

| ITEM                        | SYMBOL | RATING     | UNIT |
|-----------------------------|--------|------------|------|
| Power supply voltage        | VEE    | -16        | V    |
| Permissible Dissipation     | Pd     | 150        | mW   |
| Operation temperature range | TOPR   | -10 ~ +60  | °C   |
| Storage temperature range   | TSTG   | -55 ~ +125 | °C   |

### PIN CONNECTION



1. Input
2. Output
3. VEE
4. Ground
5. Reset

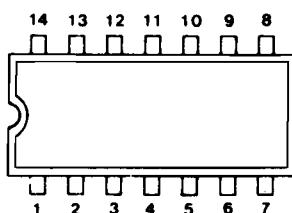
## TC4011UBP (QUADRUPLE 2-INPUT NAND GATE)

## TC4066B (QUAD BILATERAL SWITCH)

### MAXIMUM RATING

| ITEM                      | SYMBOL | RATING              | UNIT |
|---------------------------|--------|---------------------|------|
| Power supply voltage      | VDD    | Vss -0.5 ~ Vss +20  | V    |
| Input voltage             | VIN    | Vss -0.5 ~ VDD +0.5 | V    |
| Output voltage            | VOUT   | Vss -0.5 ~ VDD +0.5 | V    |
| Input current             | IIN    | ±10                 | mA   |
| Permissible Dissipation   | PD     | 300                 | mW   |
| Storage temperature range | TSTG   | -65 ~ 150           | °C   |
| Lead temperature/time     | TSOL   | 260°C • 10Sec.      |      |

### PIN CONNECTION











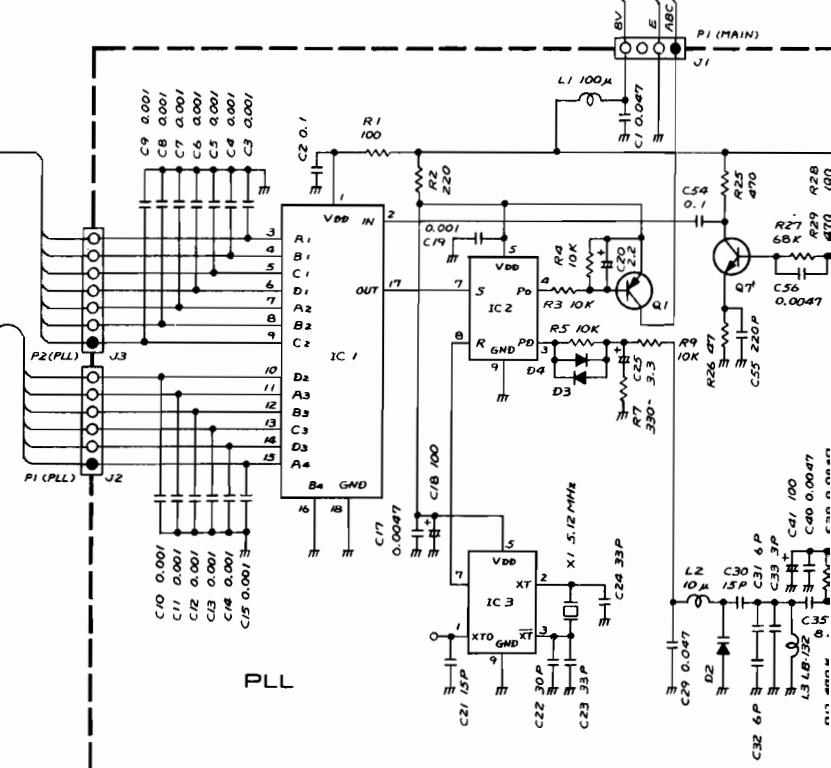
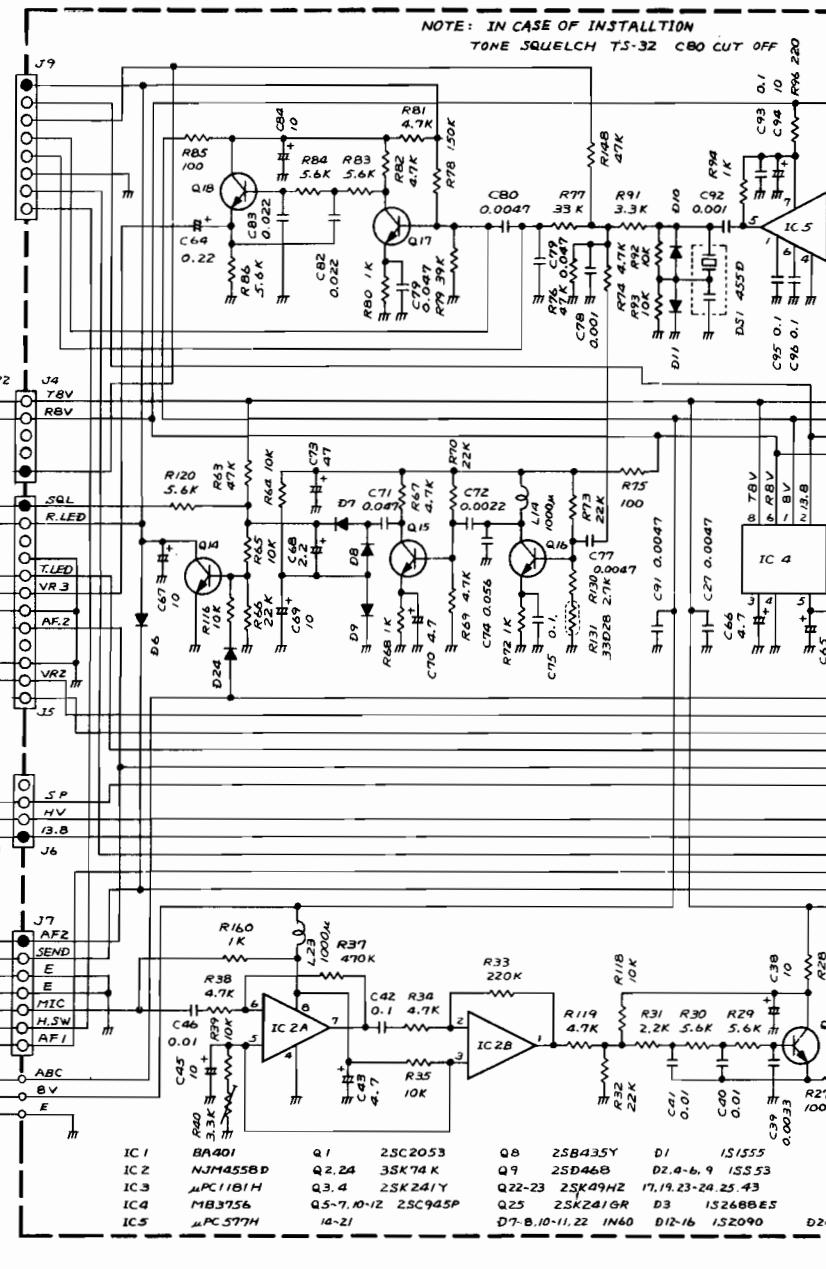
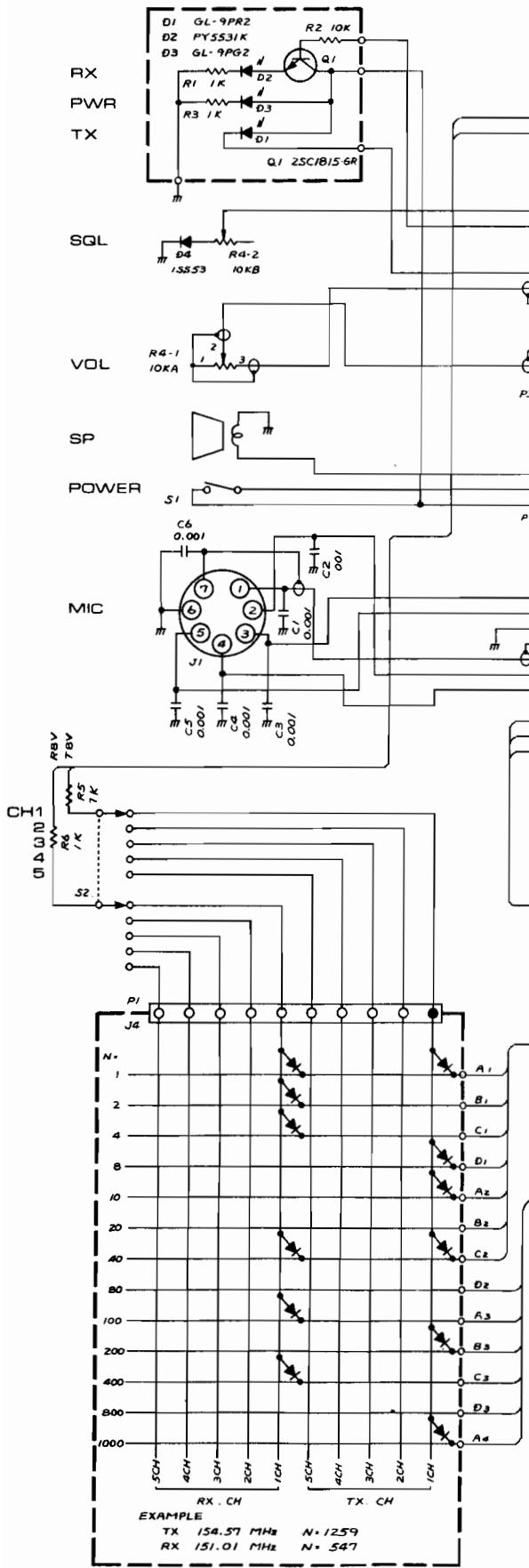


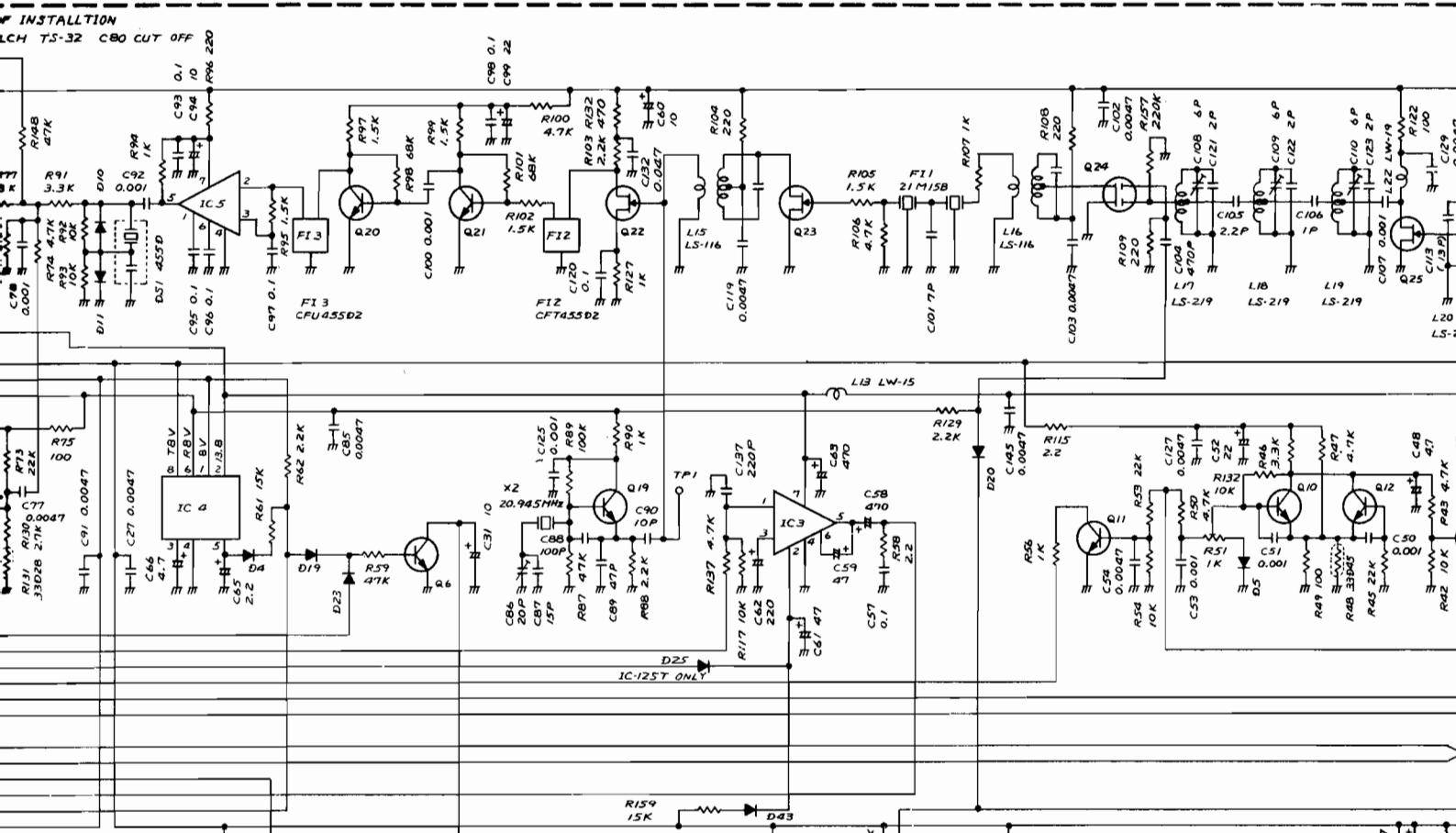




# IC-125

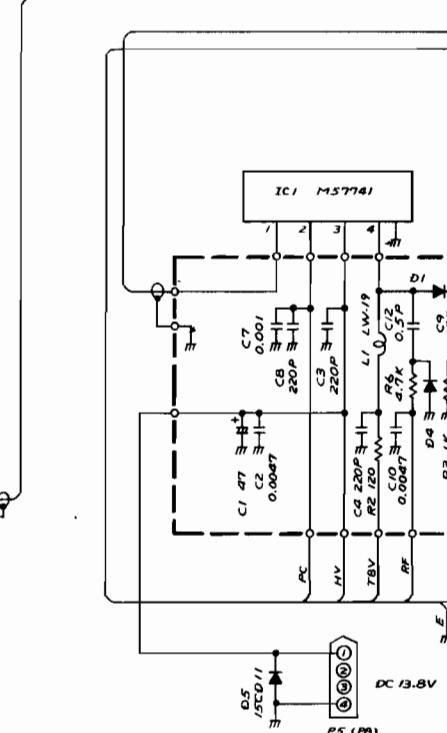
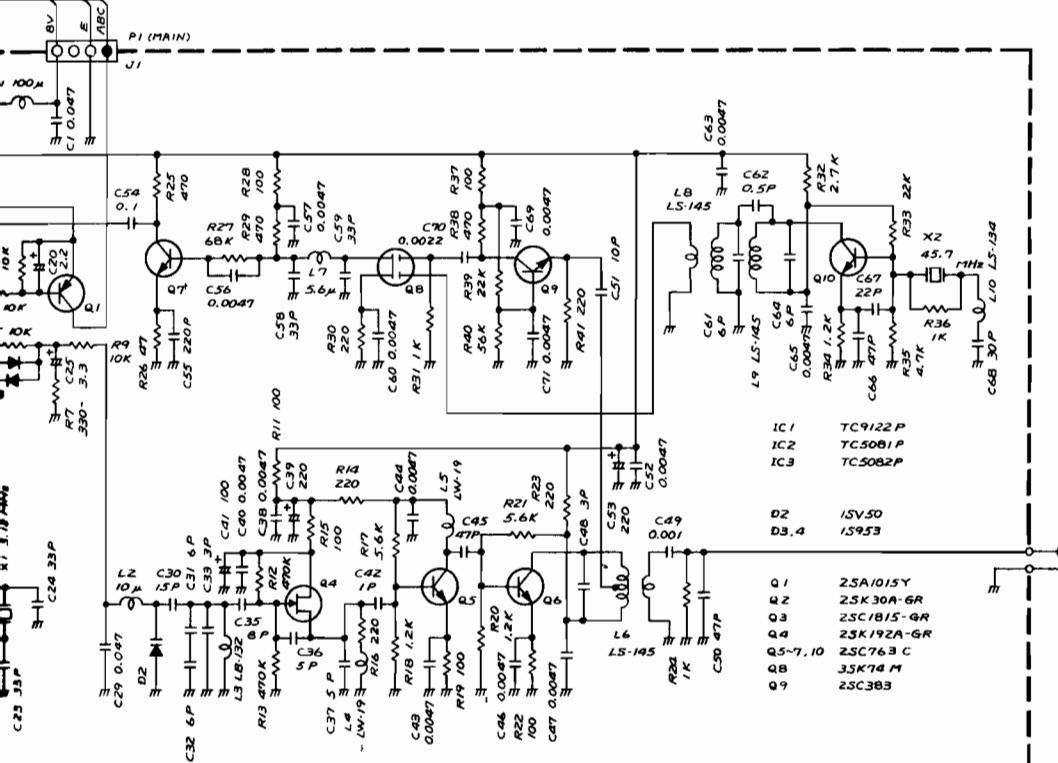
## SCHEMATIC DIAGRAM

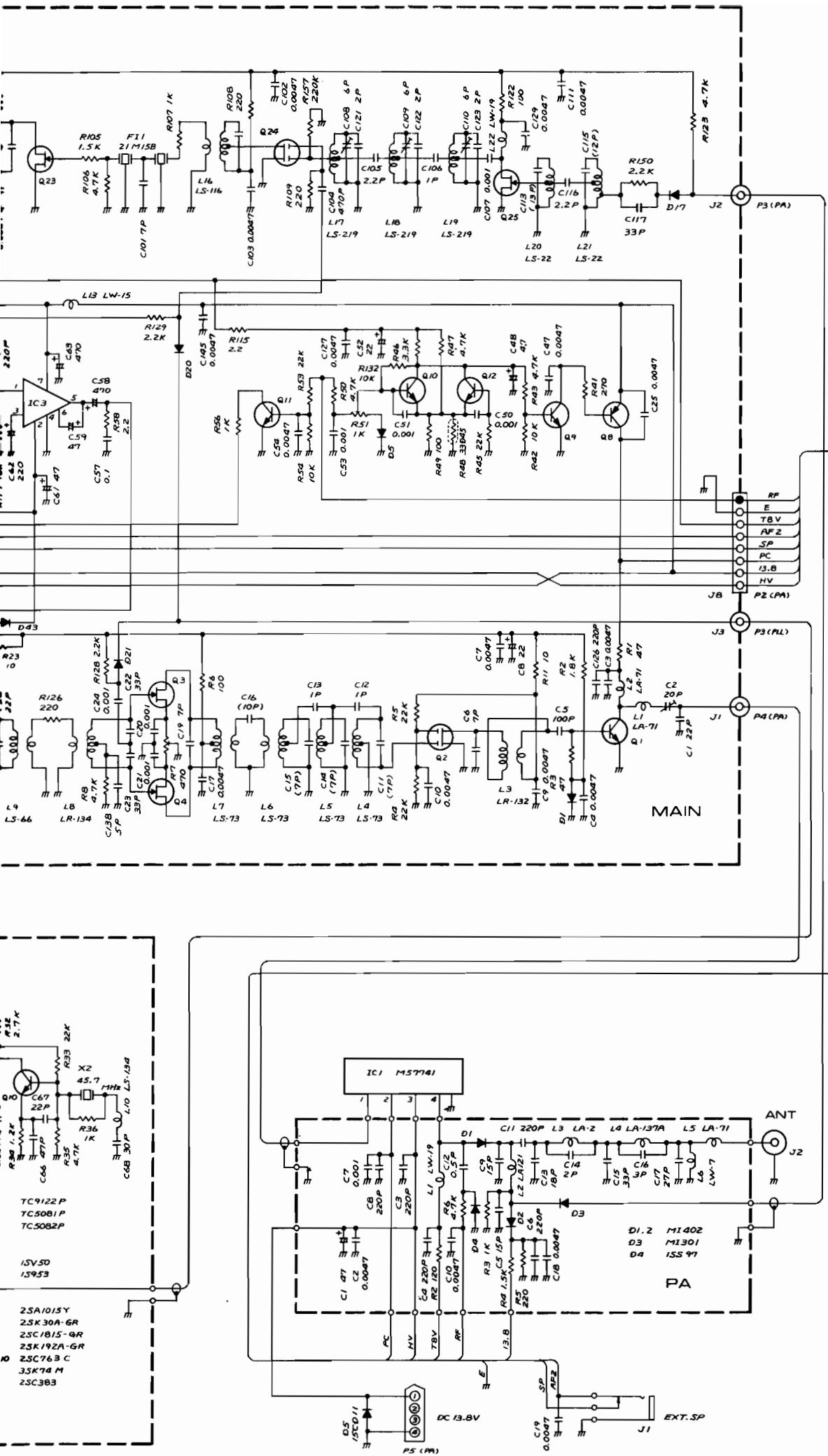




**58435Y**  
**SD468**  
**2SK49HZ**  
**S2414GR**  
**1.22 IN60 D12-16 IS2090**

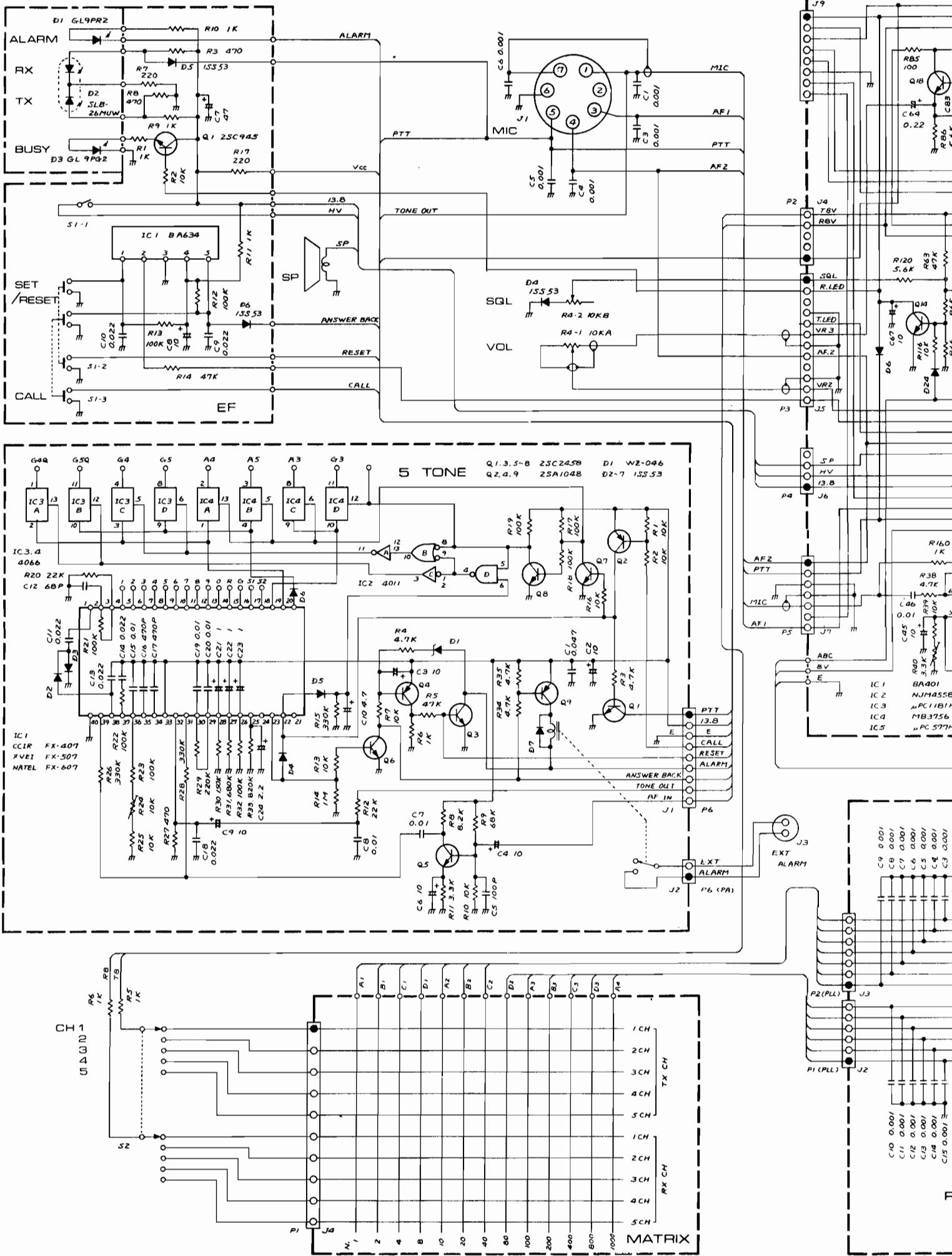
D1 IS1555  
D2-A-B, 9 IS553  
17.19.23-24.25.43  
IS268BES





# IC-125T

## SCHEMATIC DIAGRAM



NOTE: IN CASE OF INSTALLATION  
TONE SQUELCH TS-32 CBO CUT OFF

