



SERVICE MANUAL

VHF MARINE TRANSCEIVER

IC-M73

IC-M73EURO

S-14919XZ-C1
April 2013

INTRODUCTION

This service manual describes the latest technical information for the **IC-M73, IC-M73EURO VHF MARINE TRANSCEIVER**, at the time of publication.

MODEL	VERSION	AC ADAPTER	FLEXIBLE ANTENNA	
IC-M73	USA	BC-123SA	FA-S64V	
	EXP	BC-123SE		
	USA-10	BC-123SA		
	EXP-10			
IC-M73EURO	EUR-01	BC-123SE	FA-S59V	
	EUR			
	UK	—	FA-S64V	
	FRG	BC-123SE		
	HOL			
	AUS	BC-123SV	FA-S59V	
	EUR-11	BC-123SE		
	EUR-10			
	UK-10	—	FA-S64V	
	FRG-10	BC-123SE		
	HOL-10			
	AUS-10	BC-123SV		

CAUTION

NEVER connect the transceiver to an AC outlet or to a DC power supply that uses more than the specified voltage. This will ruin the transceiver.

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

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

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



(IC-M73EURO)

ORDERING PARTS

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

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

<ORDER EXAMPLE>

1110003491 S.IC TA31136FNG IC-M73 MAIN UNIT 5 pieces
8820001210 Screw 2438 screw IC-M73 Top cover 10 pieces

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

REPAIR NOTES

1. Make sure that the problem is internal before dis-assembling the transceiver.
2. **DO NOT** open the transceiver until the transceiver is disconnected from its power source.
3. **DO NOT** force any of the variable components. Turn them slowly and smoothly.
4. **DO NOT** short any circuits or electronic parts. An insulated tuning tool MUST be used for all adjustments.
5. **DO NOT** keep power ON for a long time when the transceiver is defective.
6. **DO NOT** transmit power into a Standard Signal Generator or a Sweep Generator.
7. **ALWAYS** connect a 30 dB to 40 dB attenuator between the transceiver and a Deviation Meter or Spectrum Analyzer, when using such test equipment.
8. **READ** the instructions of the test equipment thoroughly before connecting it to the transceiver.

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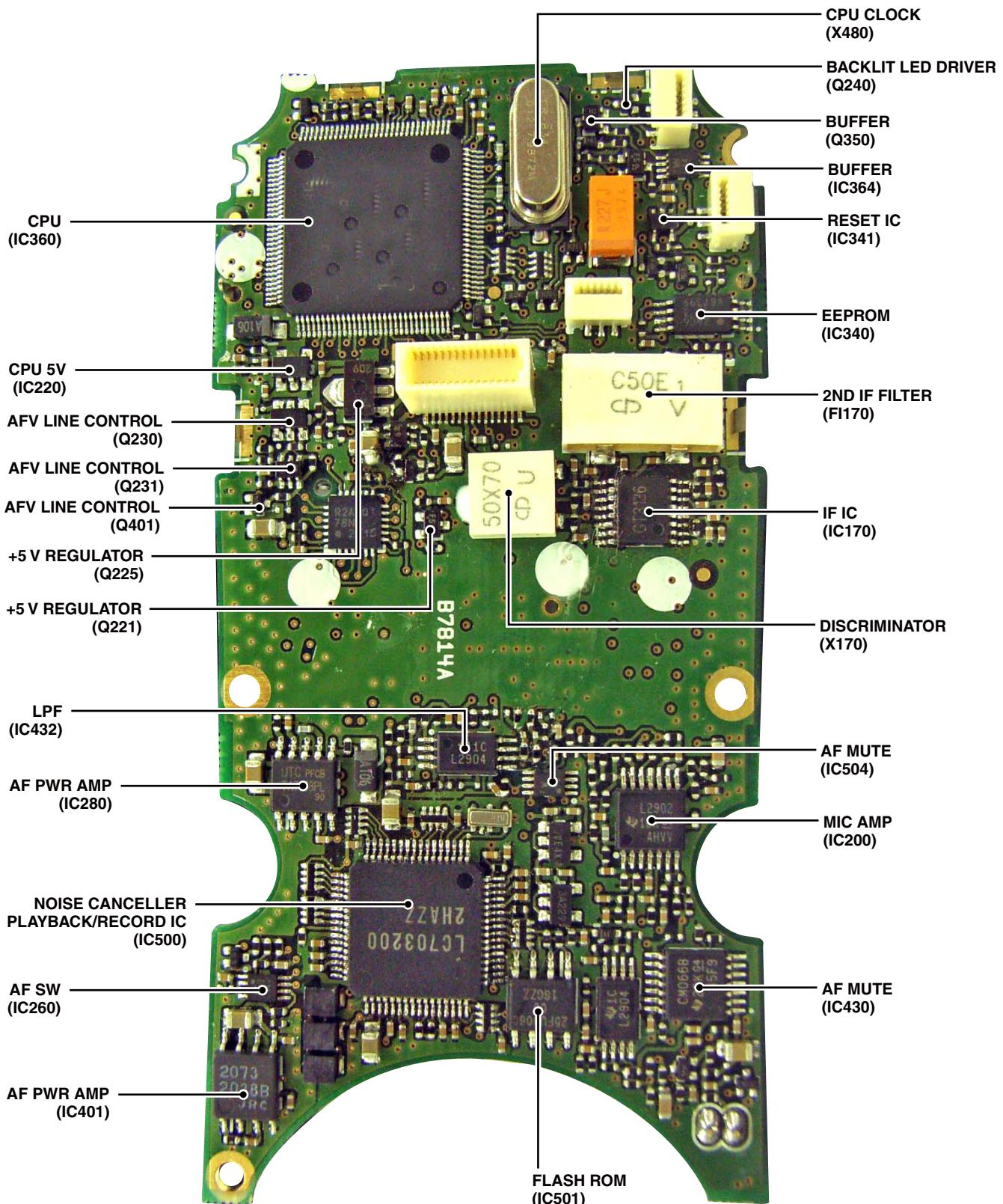
SECTION 1

SPECIFICATIONS

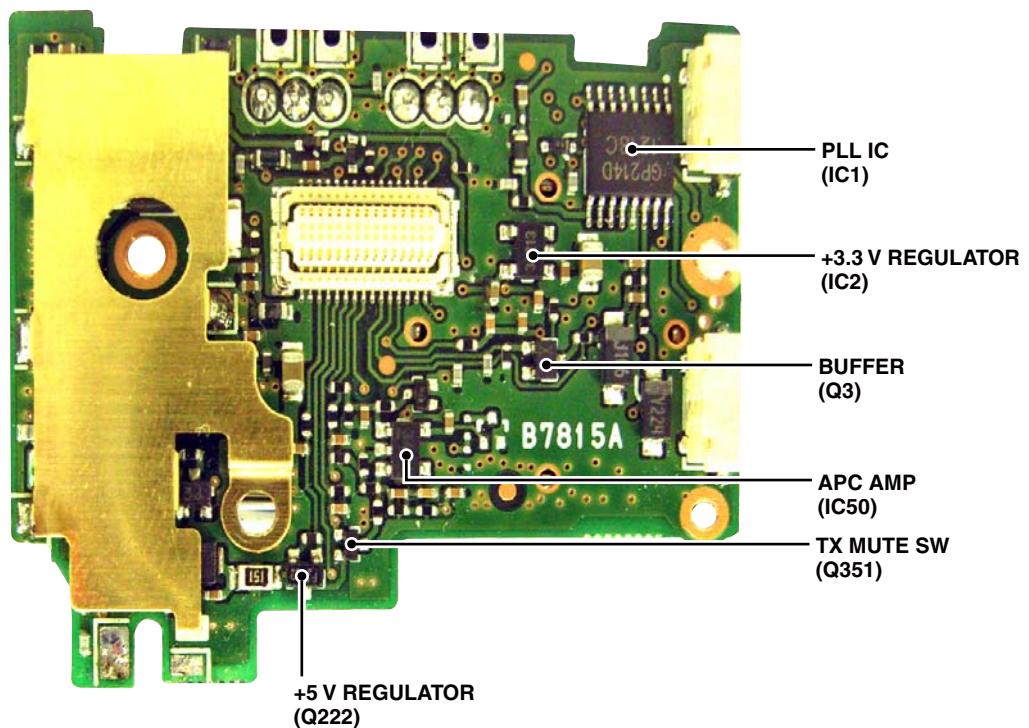
			IC-M73	IC-M73EURO	IC-M73EURO (AUS version)		
GENERAL	• Frequency coverage		TX 156.025–157.425 MHz	156.000–161.450 MHz	156.025–157.425 MHz		
	RX 156.050–163.275 MHz			156.000–163.425 MHz	156.300–162.025 MHz		
	• Type of emission				16K0G3E		
	• Antenna impedance				50 Ω (nominal)		
	• Operating temperature range		–20°C to +60°C (-4°F to +140°F)	–15°C to +55°C	–10°C to +55°C		
	• Power supply requirement				7.4 V DC nominal (negative ground)		
	• Current drain (approximately)	RX		0.25 A (at maximum audio, using external 8 Ω speaker)			
		0.45 A (at maximum audio, using internal speaker)					
		TX	6.0 W	1.5 A	–		
			5.0 W	–	1.4 A		
			3.0 W	1.2 A			
TRANSMITTER	• Dimensions (projections not included)		52.5(W) × 125(H) × 30(D) mm; 2.0(W) × 4.9(H) × 1.2(D) inches				
	• Weight (approximately)		280 g; 9.9 oz (Including only BP-245N) 320 g; 11.3 oz (Including BP-245N, FA-S64V and MB-103)				
	• Output power	High	6 W	6 W (1 W for [FRG])	5 W		
		Middle		3 W			
		Low	1 W	1 W (0.5 W for [FRG])	1 W		
	• Modulation		Variable reactance frequency modulation				
	• Maximum frequency deviation		±5 kHz				
	• Frequency error		±10 ppm	±1.5 kHz	±10 ppm		
	• Spurious emissions		–68 dBc (typical)	0.25 μW			
RECEIVER	• Adjacent channel power		70 dB				
	• Audio harmonic distortion		10% (at 60% deviation)				
	• FM hum and noise		40 dB				
	• Audio frequency response		+1 dB to –3 dB of 6 dB octave from 300 Hz to 3000 Hz				
	• Microphone impedance		2 kΩ				
	• Intermediate frequency		1st 21.7 MHz 2nd 450 kHz				
	• Sensitivity		–13 dBμ (0.22 μV) (at 12 dB SINAD) typical	–4 dBμ emf (at 20 dB SINAD) typical	–5 dBμ emf (at 20 dB SINAD) typical		
	• Squelch sensitivity (at threshold)		–9 dBμ (0.35 μV) typical	–5 dBμ emf typical	–6 dBμ emf typical		
	• Adjacent channel selectivity		70 dB typical	70 dB	65 dB		
	• Spurious response		70 dB typical	70 dB	65 dB		
	• Intermodulation rejection ratio		70 dB typical	68 dB	65 dB		
	• Hum and Noise		40 dB				
	• Audio frequency response		+1 dB to –3 dB of –6 dB octave from 300 Hz to 3000 Hz				
	• Audio output power (at 10% distortion with an 8 Ω load)		0.35 W typical (External) 0.7 W typical (Internal)	0.2 W (External) 0.7 W typical (Internal) at 1 kHz			
	• Output impedance (audio)		8 Ω				

All stated specifications are subject to change without notice or obligation.

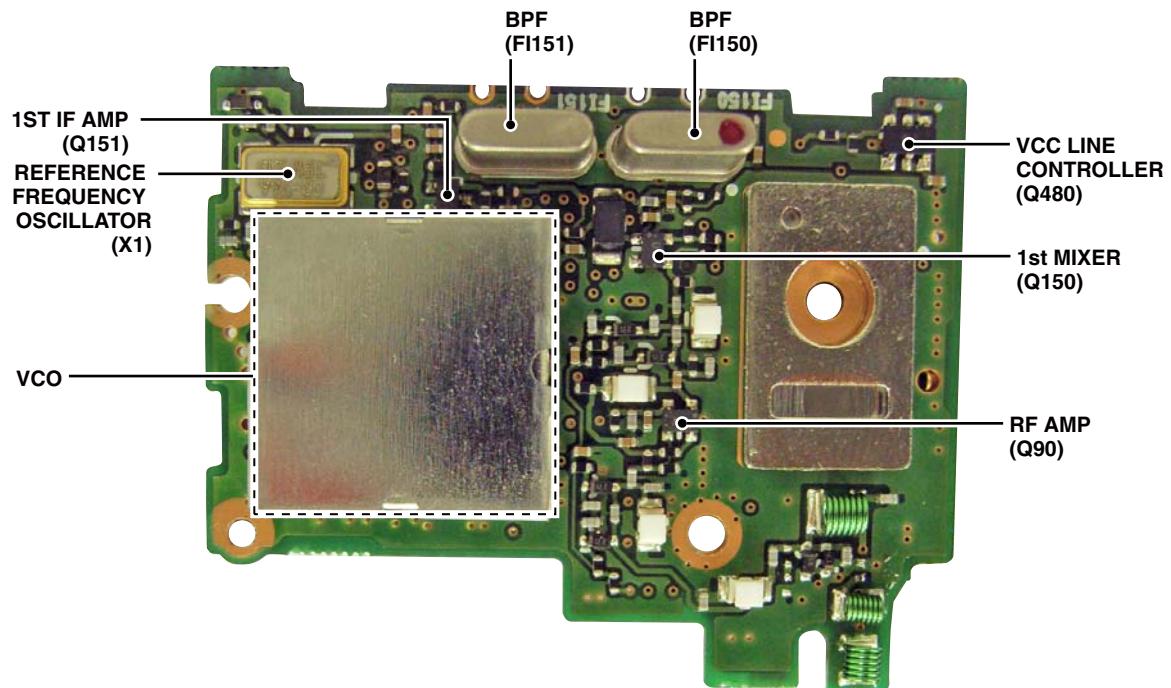
• MAIN UNIT



• RF UNIT
(TOP VIEW)



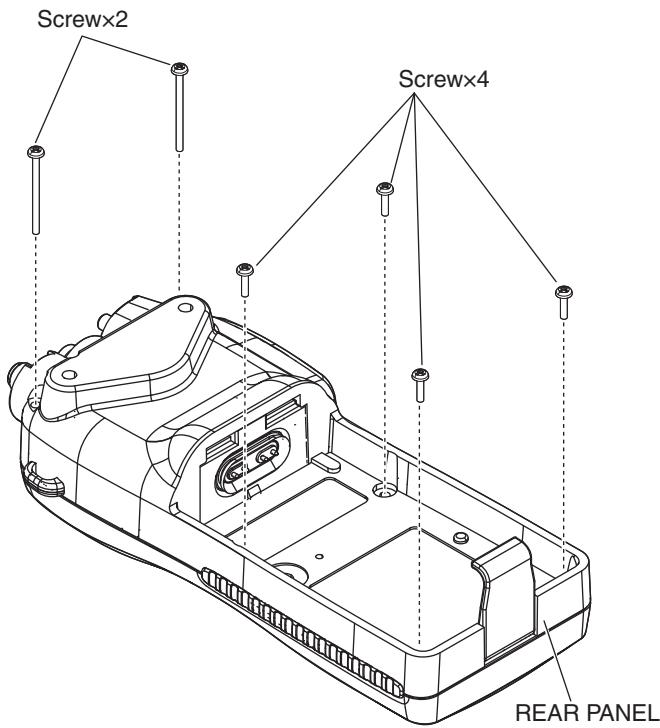
• RF UNIT
(BOTTOM VIEW)



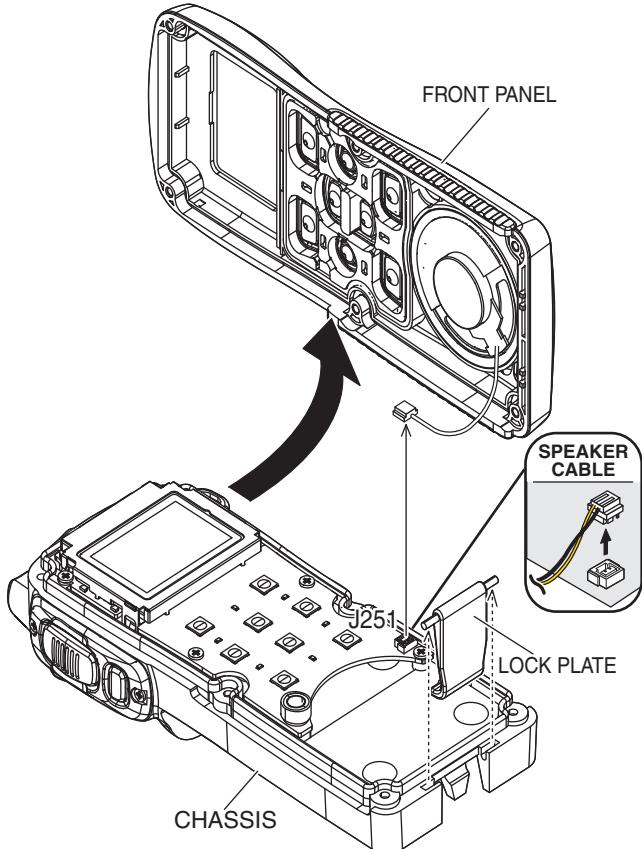
SECTION 3 DISASSEMBLY INSTRUCTION

1. Removing the Front panel

- 1) Remove 6 screws from the rear panel.

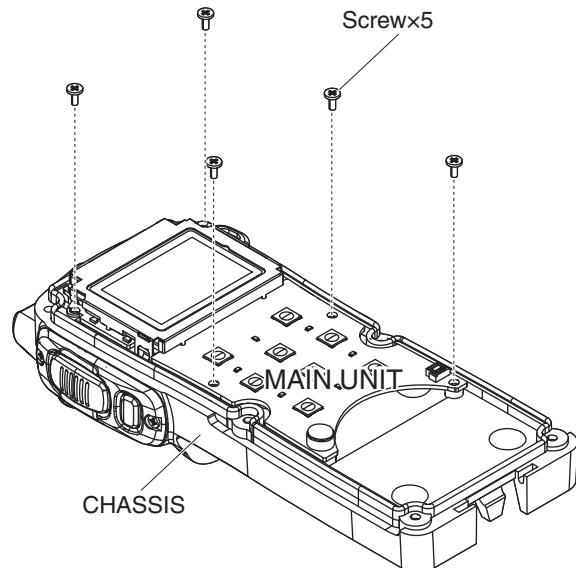


- 2) Disconnect the speaker cable from the MAIN UNIT and remove the front panel from rear. (The lock plate is simultaneously come off.)



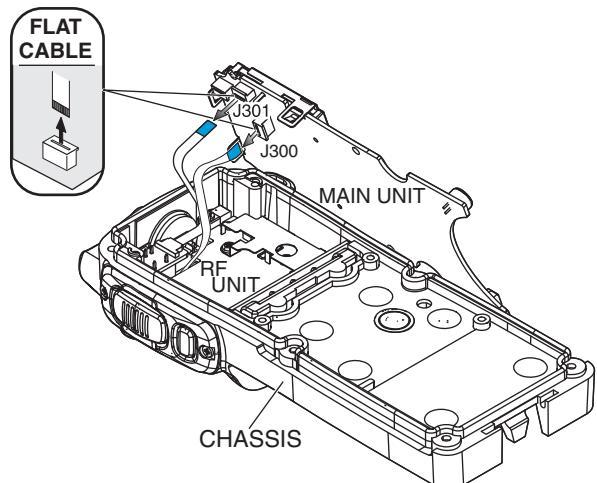
2. Removing the MAIN UNIT

- 1) Remove 5 screws from the MAIN UNIT.



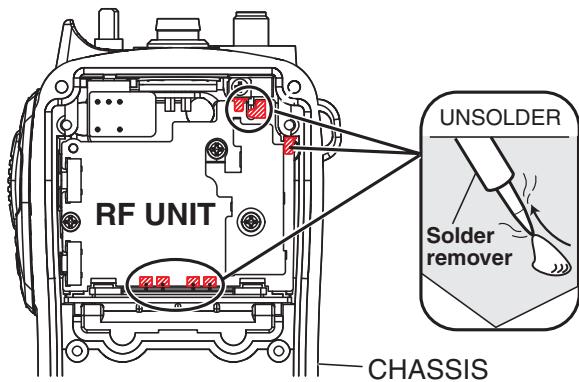
- 2) Disconnect 2 flat cables from the MAIN UNIT.
- 3) Remove the MAIN UNIT from the CHASSIS.

BE CAREFUL about the **flat cable** and **connector** when separating the MAIN UNIT from the CHASSIS.



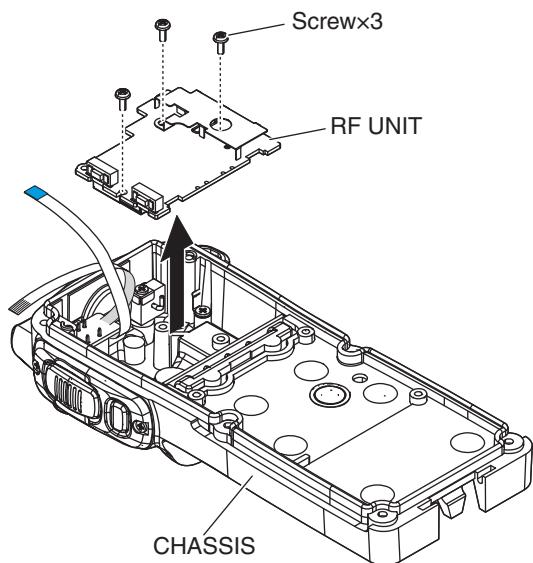
3. Removing the RF UNIT

1) Unsolder total of 7 points.



2) Remove 3 screws from the RF UNIT.

3) Remove the RF UNIT from the CHASSIS.



SECTION 4

CIRCUIT DESCRIPTION

4-1 RECEIVE CIRCUIT

• ANTENNA SWITCH (RF UNIT)

The received signal from the antenna connector are passed through the low-pass filter (LPF; L81, L82, C83–C86 and C89) and the antenna switch (D90), which toggles the receive (RX) line and transmit (TX) line.

While transmitting, the voltage on the T5V line is applied to D52 and D90, and these are ON. Thus the TX line is connected to the antenna, and RX line is connected to the ground to prevent transmit signal entering.

While receiving, no voltage is applied to D52 and D90, and these are OFF. Thus the TX line is disconnected from the antenna to prevent received signal entering, and RX line is disconnected from the ground and L90, C90 and C91 compose a two-staged LPF, which guides received signal to the RX circuits.

The received signal is applied to the RF circuits.

• RF CIRCUITS (RF UNIT)

The RF circuit amplifies received signal within the frequency coverage. The received signal is filtered at the bandpass filter (BPF) and amplified at the RF amplifier.

The received signal from the antenna switch is passed through the two-staged tunable BPFs (D92, L92, C95, C97 and D93, L93, C99, C100) to filter out unwanted signal. The filtered signal is applied to the RF amplifier (Q90). The amplified signal is then applied to the 1st mixer (Q150), through another two-staged tunable BPF (D130, L96, C110, C112 and D131, L97, C114, C115).

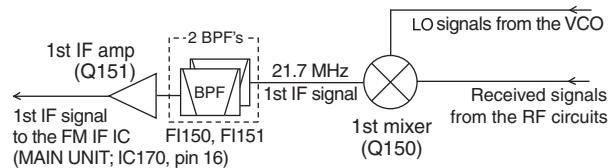
• 1st IF CIRCUITS (RF UNIT)

The received signal is converted into the 1st IF signal, and amplified at the 1st IF circuits.

The amplified received signal from the RF circuits are applied to the 1st mixer (Q150), and mixed with the 1st local oscillator (LO) signal from the VCO (Q21, Q22, D20–D22), resulting in the 21.7 MHz 1st IF signal.

The converted 1st IF signal is passed through two 1st IF filters (FI150 and FI151) to filter out unwanted signal, and then applied to the 1st IF amplifier (Q151). The amplified 1st IF signal is applied to the IF IC (MAIN UNIT: IC170, pin 16).

• 1st IF CIRCUITS



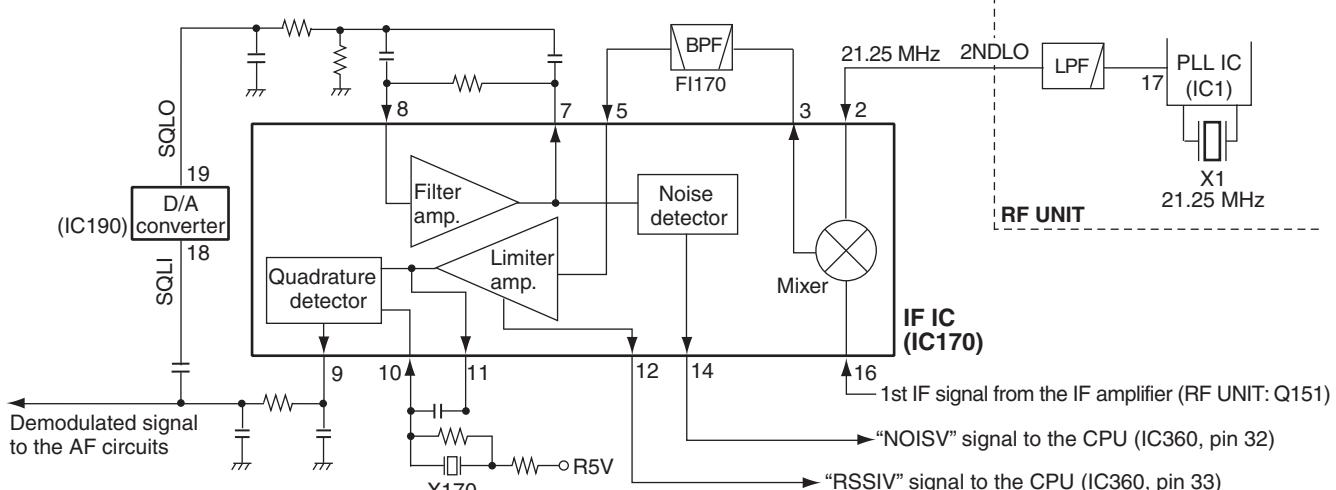
• 2nd IF AND DEMODULATOR CIRCUITS (MAIN UNIT)

The 1st IF signal is converted into the 2nd IF signal, and demodulated.

The 1st IF signal from the 1st IF circuits is applied to the 2nd IF mixer in the IF IC (IC170) and mixed with the 21.25 MHz 2nd LO signal from the reference oscillator (RF UNIT: IC1, X1), resulting in the 450 kHz 2nd IF signal.

The converted 2nd IF signal is output from pin 3, and passed through the 2nd IF filter (FI170) to suppress sideband noise. The filtered signal is amplified by the limiter amplifier (IC170, pin 5) and FM-demodulated by the quadrature detector with the discriminator (X170), and then output from pin 9. The demodulated AF signal is applied to the AF circuits.

• 2ND IF AND DEMODULATOR CIRCUITS



• AF CIRCUITS (MAIN UNIT)

The demodulated AF signal from the demodulator circuits is amplified and filtered in AF amplifier circuits.

The demodulated AF signal from the IF IC (IC170, pin 9) is passed through the AF mute switch (IC430, pins 10, 11), LPF (IC432) and variable register (VR UNIT: R801) which adjusts the AF signal in level.

The level-adjusted AF signal is passed through the de-emphasis circuit (R286, C280 and C285) to obtain -6 dB of audio characteristic, and passed through the AF switch (IC260, pins 1, 6), and then applied to the AF power amplifier (IC401, pin 7) to obtain 0.6 W of output power. The power-amplified AF signal is then output from pin 1, and applied to the internal speaker, through J251.

When an external speaker-microphone or headset is attached to the [SP MIC] connector (MIC UNIT: J416), the de-emphasized AF signal is passed through the AF switch (IC260, pins 1, 7) and applied to the AF power amplifier (IC280, pin 4) to obtain 0.2 W of output power. The power-amplified AF signal is output from pin 10, and then applied to the external speaker, through the [SP MIC] connector (MIC UNIT: J416).

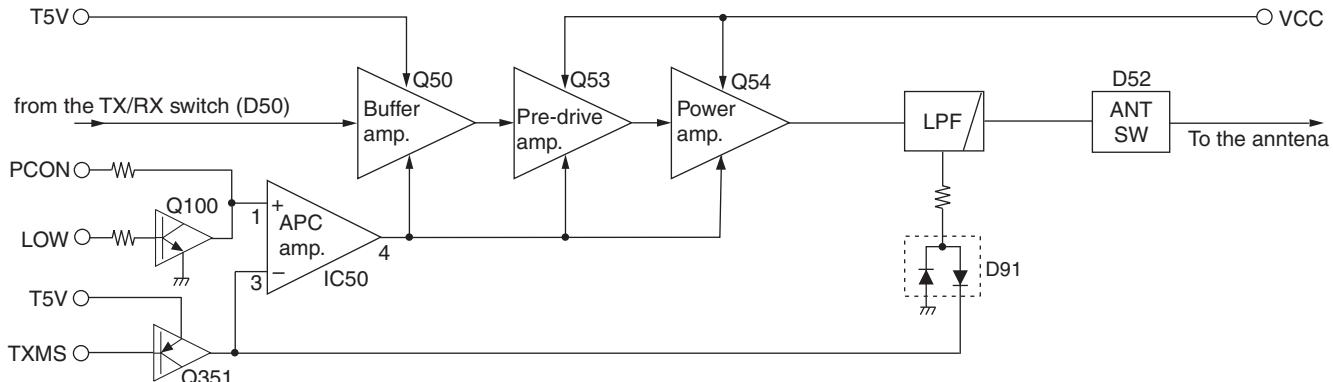
• SQUELCH CIRCUIT (MAIN UNIT)

The squelch mutes the AF output signal when no RF signal is received. By detecting noise components in the demodulated AF signal, the squelch circuit toggles the AF power amplifier ON and OFF.

A portion of the demodulated AF signal from the IF IC (IC170, pin 9) is applied to the D/A converter (MAIN UNIT: IC190, pin 18) for level adjustment (squelch threshold adjustment). The level-adjusted AF signal is output from pin 19, and passed through the noise filter (R174-R176, C179 and C180). The only filtered noise signal is applied to the noise amplifier in the IF IC (IC170, pins 7, 8).

The amplified noise components are converted into the pulse-type signal at the noise detector section, and output from pin 19 as the "NOISV1" signal. The signal is amplified by the Amplifier (IC432) and then applied to the CPU (IC360, pin 32), and the CPU outputs "AFVS" signal from pin 100, depending on the "NOISV1" signal level, to the AF power regulator (Q230, Q231 and Q401), which turns the AF power amplifiers (IC280 and IC401) ON or OFF.

• APC CIRCUIT



4-2 TRANSMIT CIRCUITS

• MICROPHONE AMPLIFIER CIRCUITS (MAIN UNIT)

The AF signal from the microphone (MIC signal) is filtered and level-adjusted at microphone amplifier circuits.

The AF signal from the microphone is passed through the MIC mute switch (IC430A, pins 1, 2).

While an external microphone is connected to the [SP MIC] connector (MIC UNIT: J416), the MIC mute switch shuts out the MIC signal from the internal microphone (MC1).

The AF signal from the MIC mute switch (IC430A, pins 1, 2) is passed through another AF mute switch (IC430B, pins 3, 4), and applied to the microphone amplifier (IC200B, pins 6, 7). The amplified MIC signal is passed through AF mute switch (IC430, pins 8, 9), and is applied to the D/A converter (IC190) and adjusted in level (=deviation adjustment).

The level-adjusted MIC (MOD) signal is passed through the pre-emphasis circuit (R201 and C450) to obtain +3 dB of characteristic. The pre-emphasized signal is then applied to the limiter amplifier (IC200D, pins 13, 14), which limits the amplitude of the MIC signal to prevent over deviation.

The amplitude-limited MIC signal is then passed through the splatter filter (IC200A, pins 1, 3), which suppresses the 3 kHz and higher audio components, and then applied to the modulation circuit (RF UNIT: D20).

• MODULATION CIRCUIT (RF UNIT)

The modulation circuit modulates the VCO oscillating signal using the AF signal from the microphone.

The MIC signal from the microphone amplifier circuits is applied to the D20, and modulate the VCO oscillating signal by changing the reactance of D20. The modulated VCO output signal is buffer-amplified by Q23 and Q24, and then applied to transmit amplifier circuits, through the TX/RX switch (D50).

• TRANSMIT AMPLIFIERS (RF UNIT)

The VCO output signal is amplified to the transmit output power level by the transmit amplifiers.

The transmit signal from the TX/RX switch (D50) is amplified by the buffer amplifier (Q50), and then further amplified by the pre-driver (Q53) and power amplifier (Q54) to the transmit output level. The power-amplified transmit signal is passed through the TX power detector of APC circuit (D91), antenna switch (D52) and LPF (as a harmonic filter; L81, L82, C83-C86 and C89), before being applied to the antenna connector (CHASSIS: J1).

• APC CIRCUIT (RF UNIT)

The APC (Automatic Power Control) circuit stabilizes transmit output power to prevent transmit output power level change which is caused by load mismatching or heat effect, etc. The APC circuit also selects transmit output power from high, middle and low power.

The power detector circuits (D91) detects the transmit output and converts it into DC voltage, which is in proportion to the transmit output power level. The detected voltage is applied to the differential amplifier (IC50, pin 3). The transmit power setting voltage "PCON" is also applied to another input terminal (pin 1) as the reference voltage.

The differential amplifier compares the detected voltage and reference voltage, and the voltage difference is output from pin 4. The output voltage controls the bias of the pre-drive (Q53) and power AMP (Q54) to adjust the gain of them for stable transmit output power.

The transmit power is set by the changing reference voltage "PCON" and "TCON/LOW."

4-3 FREQUENCY SYNTHESIZER

• VCO CIRCUIT (RF UNIT)

The VCO (Q21, Q22, D20-D22) generates the both of transmit signal and LO signal for the 1st IF conversion. The VCO output signal is buffer-amplified by Q23 and Q24.

While transmitting, the VCO output signal is applied to the transmit amplifier circuit, through the TX/RX switch (D50).

While receiving, the VCO output signal is applied to the 1st mixer (Q150), through the TX/RX switch (D51) and the BPF (L26 and C122), to be mixed with the received signal to produce the 21.7 MHz 1st IF signal.

A portion of the VCO output is applied to the PLL IC (IC1, pin 19), through the buffer amplifier (Q25) and LPF (L20, C21 and C22).

• PLL CIRCUIT (RF UNIT)

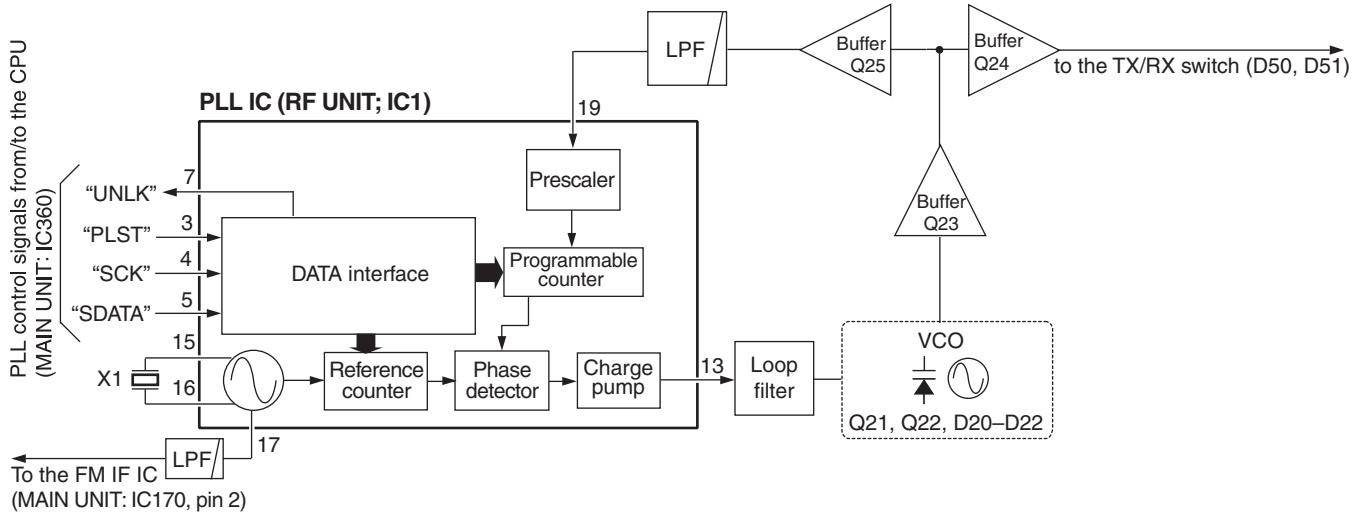
The PLL circuit provides stable oscillation of the transmit frequency and receive 1st LO frequency. The PLL output frequency is controlled by the divided ratio (N-data) from the CPU.

The buffer-amplified signal from the LPF (L20, C21 and C22) is applied to the PLL IC (IC1, pin 16). The applied signal is divided by the prescaler and programmable counter, according to the "SDATA (SDATAO)" signal from the CPU (MAIN UNIT: IC360, pin 10). The divided signal is phase-compared with the reference frequency signal, which is divided by reference counter, at the phase detector.

The phase difference is output from pin 13 as a pulse type signal after being passed through the charge pump. The output signal is converted into the DC voltage (lock voltage) by passed through the loop filter (R10, R22, C11, C13 and C24). The lock voltage is applied to the variable capacitors (D22) of the VCO (Q21, Q22, D20-D22) and locked to keep the VCO frequency constant.

If the oscillated signal drifts, its phase changes from that of the reference frequency, causing a lock voltage change to compensate for the drift in the VCO oscillating frequency.

• PLL CIRCUITS



4-4 POWER SUPPLY CIRCUITS

Line name	Description
VCC	The same voltage as attached battery pack.
CPU5V	Common 5 V converted from VCC line by the CPU5V regulator (IC220). The voltage is applied to the CPU (IC360), Reset IC (IC341), EEPROM (IC340), etc.
5V	Common 5 V converted from VCC line by the 5V regulator (Q223–Q225) controlled by "M5VS" signal from the CPU (IC360, pin 101). The voltage is applied to the backlight LED'S (DS240–DS243, DS250–DS253), D/A converter (RF UNIT: IC190), PLL IC (RF UNIT: IC1), etc.
V5V	Common 5 V converted from VCC line by the V5V regulator (RF UNIT: Q220). The voltage is applied to the VCO (RF UNIT: Q21, Q22, D20–D22).
R5V	Receive 5 V controlled by the R5V regulator (Q221) using "R5VS" signal from the CPU (IC360, pin 95). The voltage is applied to the receive circuits (RF UNIT: 1st mixer (Q150), 1st IF amplifier (Q151), RF amplifier (Q90), etc.).
T5V	Transmit 5 V controlled by the T5V regulator (RF UNIT: Q222) using "T5VS" signal from the CPU (IC360, pin 13). The controlled voltage is applied to the transmit circuits (RF UNIT: differential amplifier (IC50), pre-driver (Q53), power amplifier (Q54), microphone amplifier (IC8), etc.).

4-5 PORT ALLOCATIONS

• CPU (MAIN UNIT: IC360)

Pin No.	Port Name	Description	I/O
1	BEEP	Beep sound to the AF circuits.	O
4	DAST (DAST)	Strobe signal to the D/A converter (IC190, pin 3).	O
5	PLSTB (PLST)	PLL strobe signal to the PLL IC (RF UNIT: IC1, pin 8).	O
11	SCLK (SCK)	Serial clock signal to the PLL IC (RF UNIT: IC1, pin 6) and D/A converter (IC190, pin 4).	O
12	V5VS	V5V regulator (Q220) control signal. "High"= While in the power save mode (The VCO (Q21, Q22, D21–D23) is not activated).	O
13	T5VS	T5V regulator (RF UNIT: Q222) control signal. "Low"= While transmitting. "High"= While receiving or in the power save mode.	O
14	LCDS	LCD contrast select signal. "Low"= While "Bright" is selected. "High"= While "Dark" is selected.	O
15	LEDS	Backlight LED (DS240–DS243, DS250–DS253) control signal to the LED driver (Q240). "High"= While the backlight is ON.	O
25	RES	Reset signal from the reset IC (IC341, pin 4).	I
27 [†]	WDECV	Demodulated weather alert (WX) signal from the AF circuit.	I
28	EXDET	External connection detect.	I
29	VOXT	Voice input detection from the VOX amplifier (IC431, pin 7) for the VOX operation.	I
30	BATTV	Remaining battery voltage.	I
31	TDETV	TX power level sensing voltage from the transmit power detector (RF UNIT: D91).	I
32	NOISV	Noise level from the IF IC (IC170, pin 14).	I
33	RSSIV	RSSI signal from the IF IC (IC170, pin 12).	I
34	LOINV	Lock voltage.	I
35	TEMPV	Temperture sensing voltage.	I
36	WET	Water leaking detection.	I
93	ESCK	Serial clock to the EEPROM (IC501, pin 6).	O
94	ESDA	Serial data to the EEPROM (IC501, pin 5).	O
95	R5VS	R5V line regulator (Q221) control. "High"= While receiving.	O
96	EXPTT	External PTT. "High"= The external PTT is pushed.	I
97	TXMS	Transmit mute switch (Q351) control. "Low"= While receiving. (Mute)	O
98	DETMS	AF mute switch (IC430, pin 12) control. "High"= While the squelch is open.	O
100	AFVS	AF power amplifier power supply switch control. "High"= While the amplifier is activated.	O
102	PTTIN	Input port for [PTT]. (RF UNIT: S250) "High": Pushed.	I
104	BTYPE	Battery type detection.	I
105	PTTM	AF mute switch (IC430, pin 13) control. "High": While transmitting. "Low": While transmitting with VOX function.	O

• CPU (MAIN UNIT: IC360) (continued)

Pin No.	Port Name	Description	I/O
106	MIC1/SPCTRL	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> While transmitting: MIC gain controller (Q450 and Q451) control. (The microphone sensitivity is determined by the combination of output voltage of "MIC1–MIC3.") While receiving: Analog switch (IC430, pins 6, 12) control. 	O
107	MIC2/AFVCTRL	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> While transmitting: MIC gain controller (Q450 and Q451) control. While receiving: AF amplifier power supply circuit (Q230, Q231, Q401 and Q540) control. 	O
108	MIC3/BPCTRL	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> While transmitting: MIC gain controller (Q450 and Q451) control. While receiving: AquaQuake function control. "Low": AquaQuake function is activated. 	O
109	SQL	Input port for the [SQL] key (RF UNIT: S250). "Low": While the [SQL] key is pushed.	I
110	UP	Input port for the [▲] key (MAIN UNIT: S321). "Low": When the [▲] key is pushed.	I
111	DOWN	Input port for the [▼] key (MAIN UNIT: S322). "Low": When the [▼] key is pushed.	I
112	CH/WX	Input port for the [CH/WX] key (MAIN UNIT: S324). "Low": When the [CH/WX] key is pushed.	I
113	16	Input port for the [16/C] key (MAIN UNIT: S320). "Low": When the [16/C] key is pushed.	I
114	SCAN	Input port for the [SCAN] key (MAIN UNIT: S324). "Low": When the [SCAN] key is pushed.	I
115	H/L	Input port for the [H/L] key (MAIN UNIT: S329). "Low": When the [H/L] key is pushed.	I
117	VOXM	AF mute switch (IC430, pin 5) control. "High": While transmitting.	O
119	UNLK	PLL unlock signal from the PLL IC (IC1, pin 5). "High": While the PLL is unlocked.	I

• D/A CONVERTER (RF UNIT: IC190)

Pin No.	Port Name	Description
2	MODC	Deviation adjustment.
3	FCON	Reference frequency adjustment.
10	PCON	Transmit power setting voltage.
11	ATTS	Attenuator (RF UNIT: D94) switching signal. "High"=The attenuator (RF UNIT: D94) is activated.
15	LOW	Transmit power setting signal. "High"=TX power [High] or [Mid] is selected. "Low"=TX power [LOW] is selected.
22	TCON/LOW	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> While receiving: BPFs (RF UNIT: D130, L96, C110, C112 and D131, L97, C114, C115) tuning voltage. While transmitting: Transmit power setting voltage.

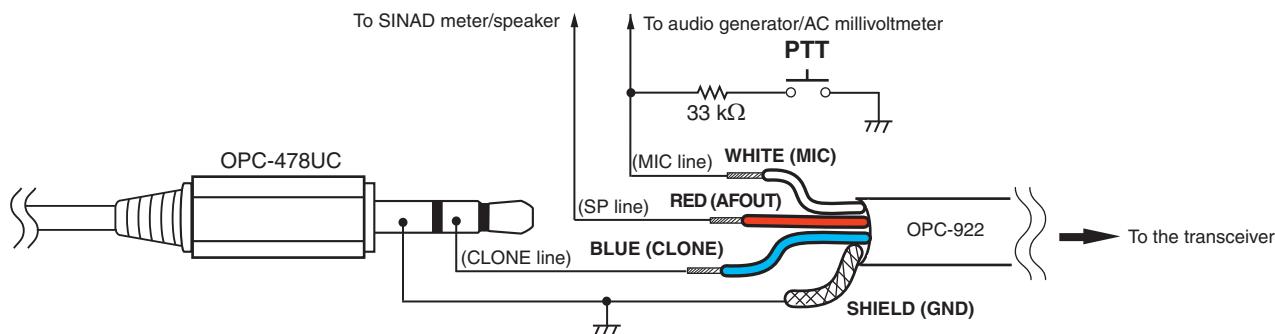
SECTION 5 ADJUSTMENT PROCEDURE

5-1 PREPARATION

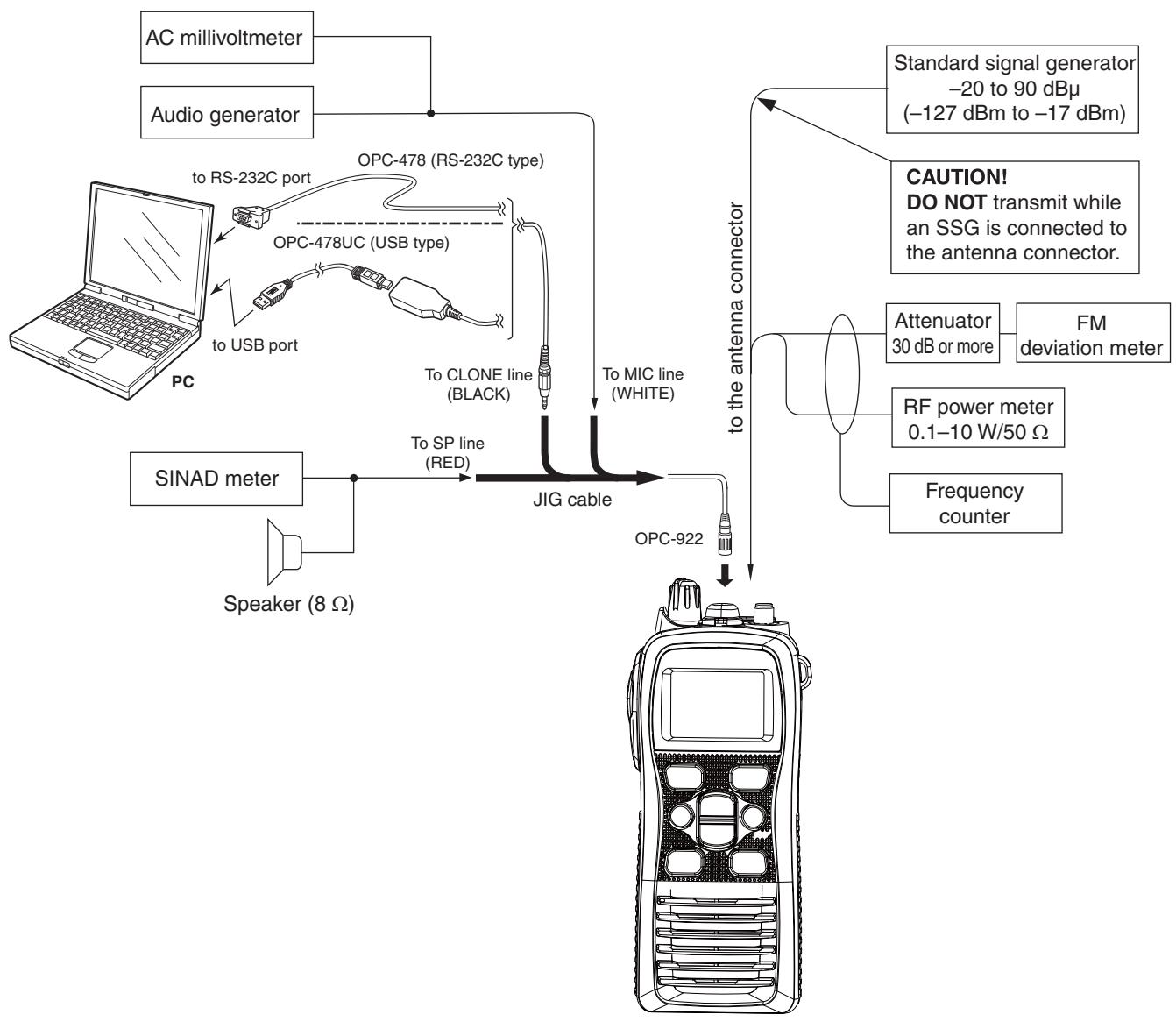
■ REQUIRED EQUIPMENTS

EQUIPMENT	GRADE AND RANGE	EQUIPMENT	GRADE AND RANGE
Cloning software	ADJ-M73 ADJUSTMENT SOFTWARE (Revision 1.0 or later)	JIG cable	Modified OPC-478UC and OPC-922 (See the illust below)
RF power meter (50 Ω terminated)	Measuring range : 0.1–10 W Frequency range : 100–300 MHz SWR : Less than 1.2 : 1	Frequency counter	Range : 0.1–300 MHz Accuracy : ±1 ppm or better Input level : Less than 1 mW
Modulation Analyzer	Frequency range : 30–300 MHz Measuring range : 0 to ±10 kHz	Standard signal generator (SSG)	Frequency range : 0.1–300 MHz Output level : -20 dB μ to 90 dB μ (-127 to -17 dBm)
AC millivoltmeter	Measuring range : 10 mV to 10 V	Attenuator	Attenuation : 30 dB Capacity : More than 10 W
Oscilloscope	Frequency range : DC–20 MHz Measuring range : 0.01–20 V	External speaker	Input impedance : 8 Ω Capacity : More than 1 W
Audio generator (AG)	Frequency range : 300–3000 Hz Output level : 1–500 mV		

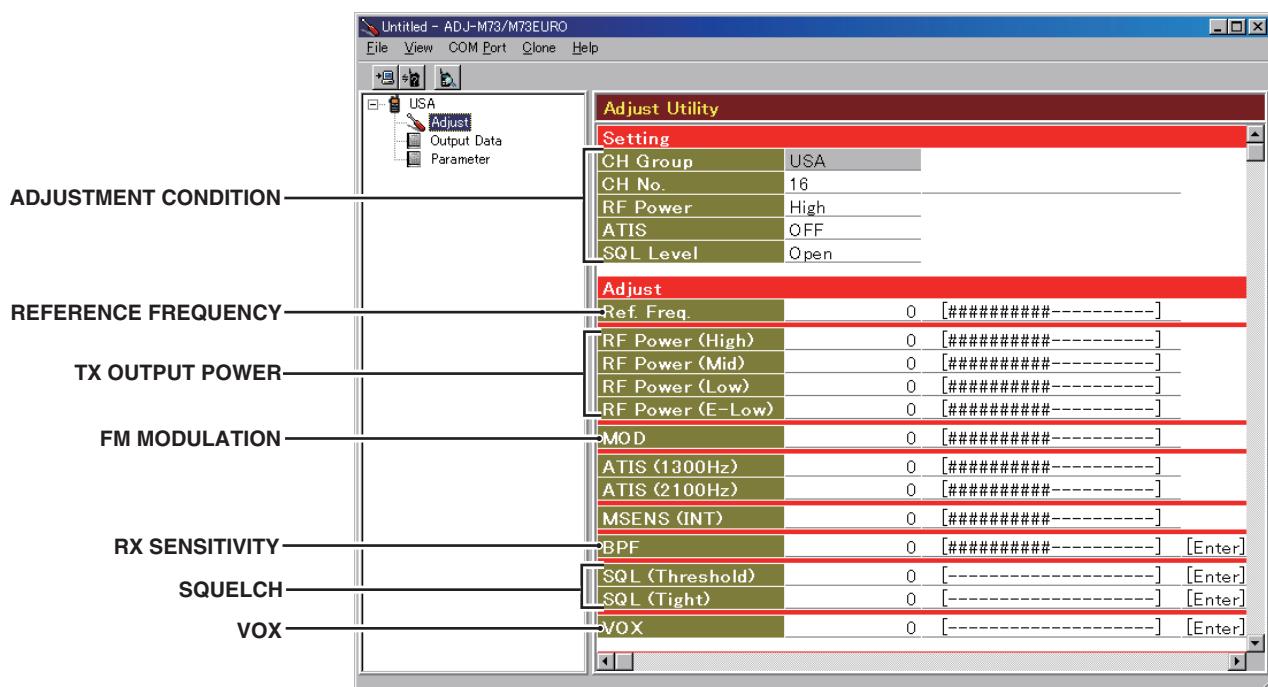
■ JIG CABLE



■ CONNECTION



■ ADJUSTMENT UTILITY

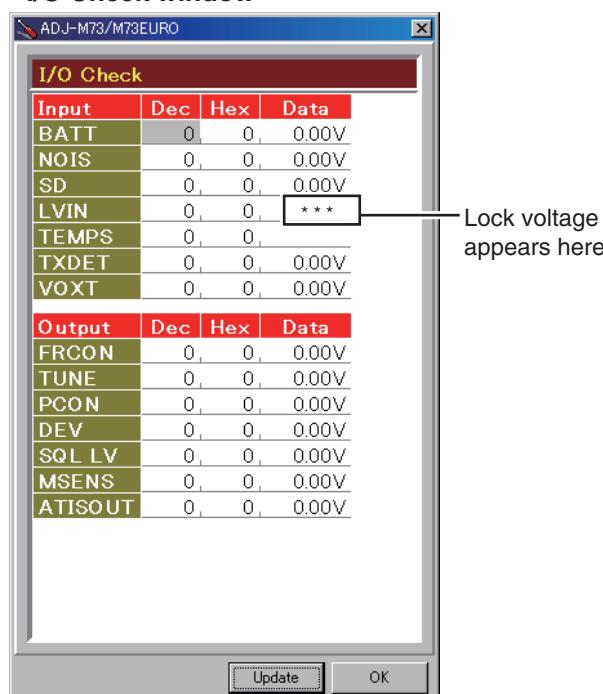


5-2 SOFTWARE ADJUSTMENT (FREQUENCY ADJUSTMENTS)

- 1) Select an adjustment item using [\uparrow]/[\downarrow] on the PC's keyboard.
- 2) Set or modify the adjustment value as specified using [\leftarrow]/[\rightarrow] on the PC's keyboard, and then push [ENTER].

ADJUSTMENT	ADJUSTMENT CONDITION	MEASUREMENT		VALUE
		UNIT	OPERATION	
PLL LOCK VOLTAGE (Verify)	1 • Operating CH. : 16 • Receiving	PC screen	Click the "I/O check button" on the ADJ-M73's screen (see page 5-3) to open the I/O check window as below.	1.55–2.65 V (Verify)
	2 • Operating CH. : 16 • Connect a dummy load or RF power meter to the antenna connector. • Transmitting			
REFERENCE FREQUENCY [Ref Freq]	1 • Operating CH. : 16 • Connect the RF power meter or a $50\ \Omega$ dummy load to the antenna connector. • Transmitting	Top Panel	Loosely couple the frequency counter to the antenna connector.	156.8000 MHz

• I/O Check window



(The values shown above are example only.
Each transceiver has own values.)

5-3 SOFTWARE ADJUSTMENT (RECEIVE AND TRANSMIT)

- 1) Select an adjustment item using [↑]/[↓] on the PC's keyboard.
- 2) Set or modify the adjustment value as specified using [←]/[→] on the PC's keyboard, and then push [ENTER].

ADJUSTMENT		ADJUSTMENT CONDITION	MEASUREMENT		VALUE
			UNIT	OPERATION	
RECEIVE SENSITIVITY [BPFT1] [BPFT2]	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Operating CH. : 16 • Connect the SSG to the antenna connector, and then set it as; Frequency : 156.8000 MHz Level : +30 dBu* (-77 dBm) Modulation : 1 kHz Deviation : ±3.0 kHz • Receiving 	Top panel	Put the cursor on the [BPF ALL Sweep] on the ADJ-M73's screen, and push the [ENTER] key.	Automatic adjustment
SQUELCH LEVEL [SQL Threshold]	"RECEIVE SENSITIVITY" must be adjusted before "SQUELCH LEVEL" is adjusted. Otherwise, "SQUELCH LEVEL" will not be properly adjusted.		Top panel	Push the [ENTER] key on the keyboard of the connected PC.	Automatic adjustment
[SQL Tight]	2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Set the SSG as; Frequency : 156.8000 MHz Level* : -4 dBu (-111 dBm)*¹ -3 dBu (-110 dBm)*² 			
TRANSMIT OUTPUT POWER [RF Power (High)]	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Operating CH. : 16 • RF power : High • Transmitting 	Top panel	Connect the RF power meter to the antenna connector.	5.6 W (Except [AUS], [AUS-1]) 4.7 W ([AUS], [AUS-1])
[RF Power (Middle)]	2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Operating CH. : 16 • RF power : Middle • Transmitting 			3.0 W
[RF Power (Low)]	3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Operating CH. : 16 • RF power : Low • Transmitting 			0.75 W
[RF Power (E-Low)]	4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Operating CH. : 16 • RF power : Low • Transmitting 			0.45 W
FM DEVIATION [MOD]	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Operating CH. : 16 • Set the FM deviation meter as; HPF : OFF LPF : 20 kHz De-emphasis : OFF Detector : (P-P)/2 • Connect the audio generator to the [SP/MIC] jack, through OPC-922, and then set it as; Frequency : 1 kHz Waveform : Sin Level : 25 mV rms • Transmitting 	Top panel	Connect the FM deviation meter to the antenna connector, through the attenuator.	±4.30–4.40 kHz

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

*¹; For [USA], [EXP] and [AUS] versions.

*²; Except [USA], [EXP] and [AUS] versions.

[MIC UNIT]

REF NO.	PARTS NO.	DESCRIPTION		M.	H/V LOCATION
C700	4030017420	S.CER	C1005 CH 1H 470J-T	B	9.3/5.1
C703	4030017620	S.CER	C1005 CH 1H 100C-T	B	8.0/6.6
J415	6510022692	S.CON	06FLT-SM2-TB(LF)(SN)(M)		
J416	6510021941	CON	246S-550-4P-68(JIS8)	B	8.2/2.5
W470	8910000070	FFC	FFC-1008 (P0.5N6L50) <TJM>		
EP451	6910018460	S.BEA	MMZ1005Y102C-T	B	2.6/2.6
EP452	6910018460	S.BEA	MMZ1005Y102C-T	B	4.5/1.4
EP454	6910018460	S.BEA	MMZ1005Y102C-T	B	4.9/2.7
EP458	6910018460	S.BEA	MMZ1005Y102C-T	B	8.4/7.8

[VR UNIT]

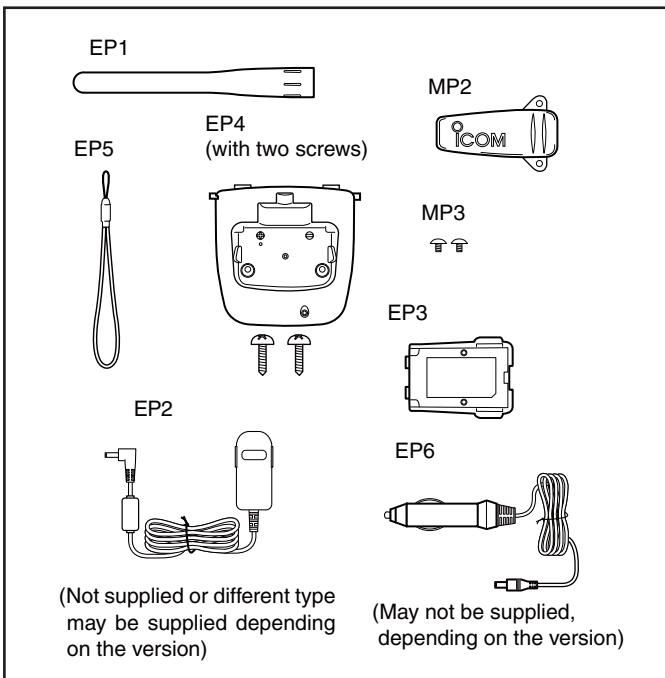
REF NO.	PARTS NO.	DESCRIPTION		M.	H/V LOCATION
R801	7210003650	VAR	F081-0028A <SLVJ>		
J416	6510029480	S.CON	06FH-SM1-TB(LF)(SN)	B	4.1/2.0
W801	8910000070	FFC	FFC-1008 (P0.5N6L50) <TJM>		

Eqv.= This component is equivalent to the REF No. component listed above, and may be substituted on parts orders and repairs.

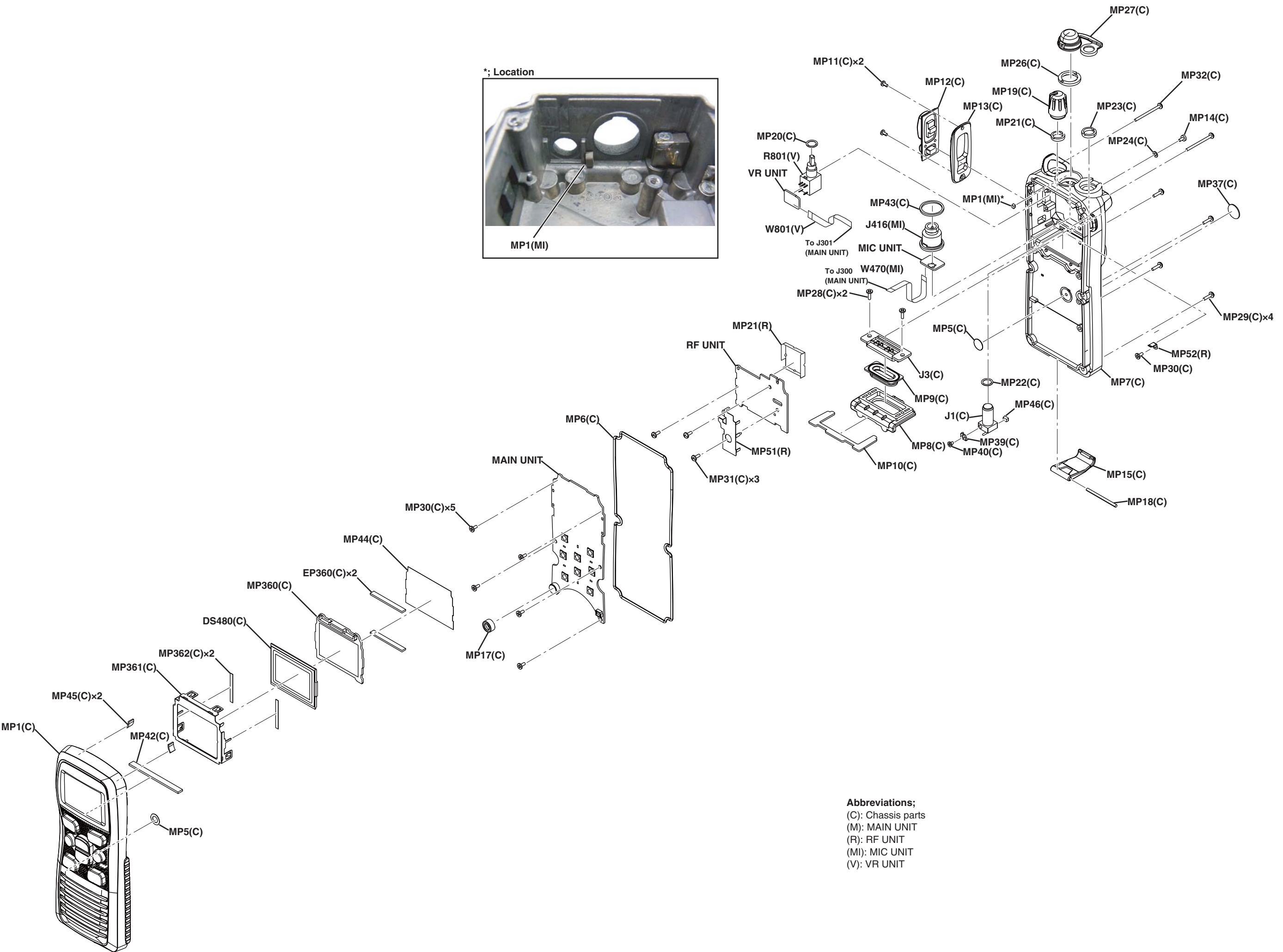
M.=Mounted side (T: Mounted on the Top side, B: Mounted on the Bottom side)
S.=Surface mount

[ACCESSORIES]

REF NO.	ORDER NO.	DESCRIPTION	QTY.
EP1	(Optional) FA-S64V	[USA] 1	
	(Optional) FA-S64V	[EXP] 1	
	(Optional) FA-S59V	[EUR-01] 1	
	(Optional) FA-S64V	[EUR] 1	
	(Optional) FA-S64V	[UK] 1	
	(Optional) FA-S64V	[FRG] 1	
	(Optional) FA-S64V	[HOL] 1	
	(Optional) FA-S64V	[AUS] 1	
	(Optional) FA-S64V	[USA-10] 1	
	(Optional) FA-S64V	[EXP-10] 1	
	(Optional) FA-S59V	[EUR-11] 1	
	(Optional) FA-S64V	[EUR-10] 1	
	(Optional) FA-S64V	[UK-10] 1	
	(Optional) FA-S64V	[FRG-10] 1	
	(Optional) FA-S64V	[HOL-10] 1	
	(Optional) FA-S64V	[AUS-10] 1	
	(Optional) BC-123SA	[USA] 1	
EP2	(Optional) BC-123SE	[EXP] 1	
	(Optional) BC-123SE	[EUR-01] 1	
	(Optional) BC-123SE	[EUR] 1	
	(Optional) BC-123SE	[FRG] 1	
	(Optional) BC-123SE	[HOL] 1	
	(Optional) BC-123SV	[AUS] 1	
	(Optional) BC-123SA	[USA-10] 1	
	(Optional) BC-123SE	[EXP-10] 1	
	(Optional) BC-123SE	[EUR-11] 1	
	(Optional) BC-123SE	[EUR-10] 1	
	(Optional) BC-123SE	[FRG-10] 1	
	(Optional) BC-123SE	[HOL-10] 1	
	(Optional) BC-123SV	[AUS-10] 1	
	(Optional) BP-245H	1	
EP3	(Optional) EP4	1	
	(Optional) EP5	1	
EP6	6910018620	BLACK HANDY STRAP	1
	(Optional) CP-25H	[USA] 1	
	(Optional) CP-25H	[EXP] 1	
	(Optional) CP-25H	[HOL] 1	
	(Optional) CP-25H	[USA-10] 1	
	(Optional) CP-25H	[EXP-10] 1	
	(Optional) CP-25H	[HOL-10] 1	
MP2	(Optional) MB-103	1	
MP3	8810001470	PHM M3.5X30 SUS	2



*: Refer to "BOARD LAYOUTS" for the location.
Screw abbreviations A, B0, BT: Self-tapping PH: Pan head ZK: Black NI-ZU: Nickel-Zinc SUS: Stainless

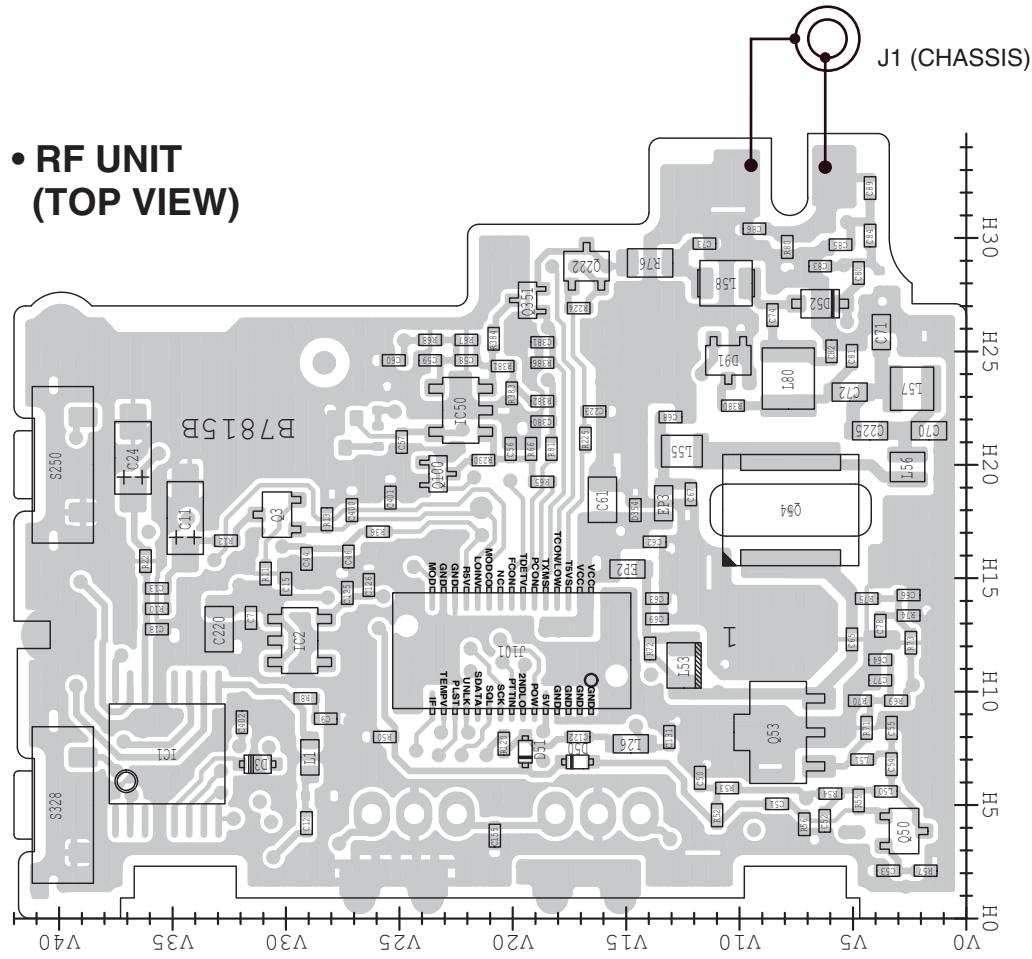


SECTION 8

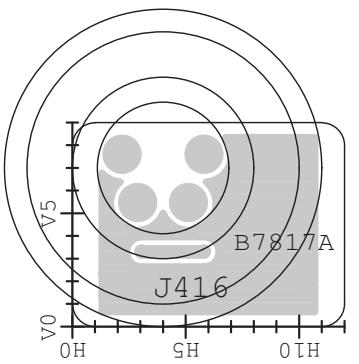
BOARD LAYOUTS

The combination of top side and bottom side of this page shows the actual configuration of P.C. board.

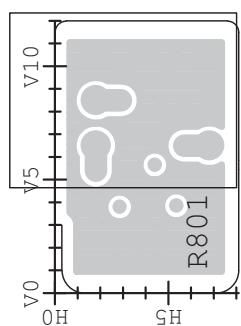
• RF UNIT
(TOP VIEW)



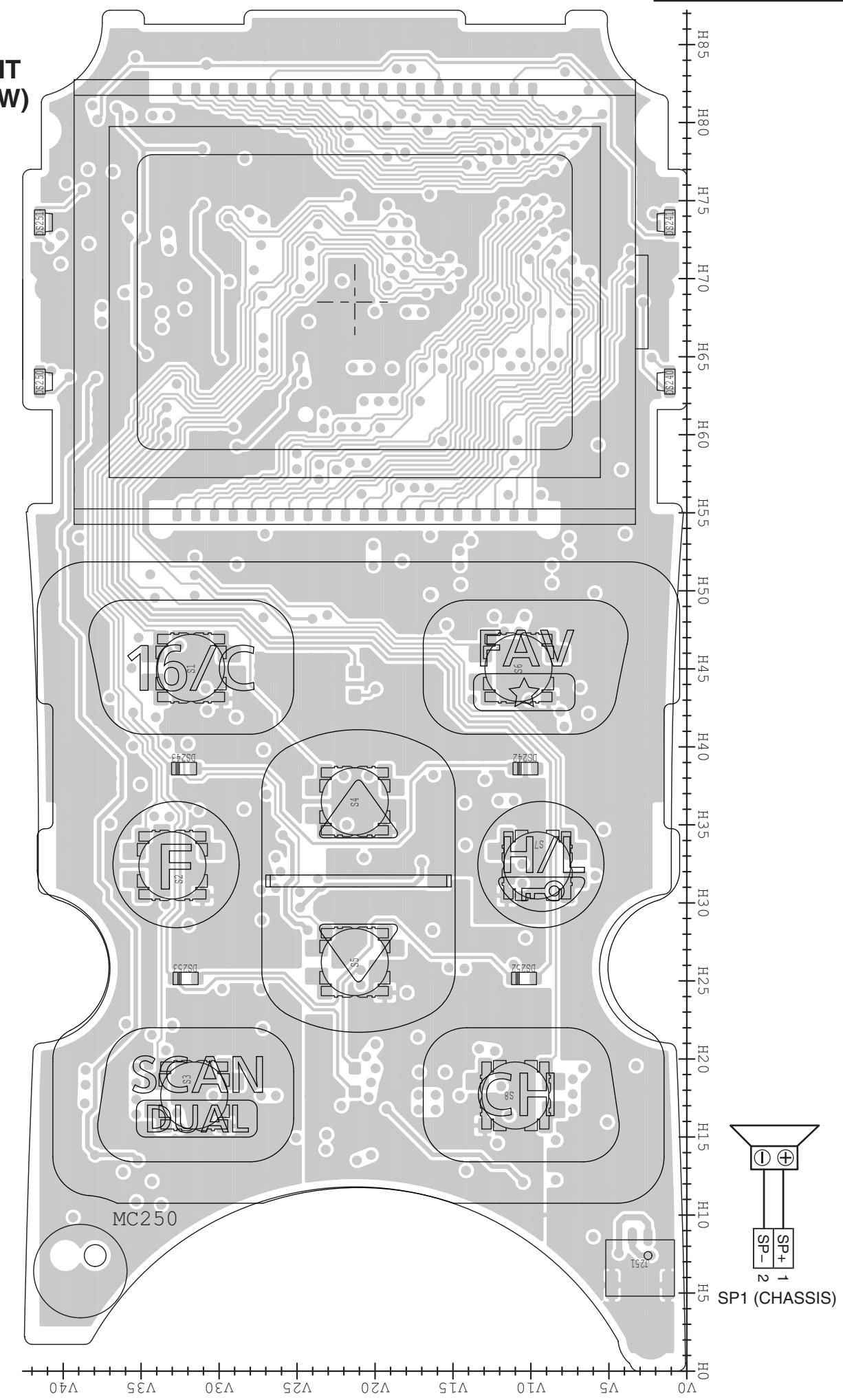
• MIC UNIT
(TOP VIEW)



• VR UNIT
(TOP VIEW)



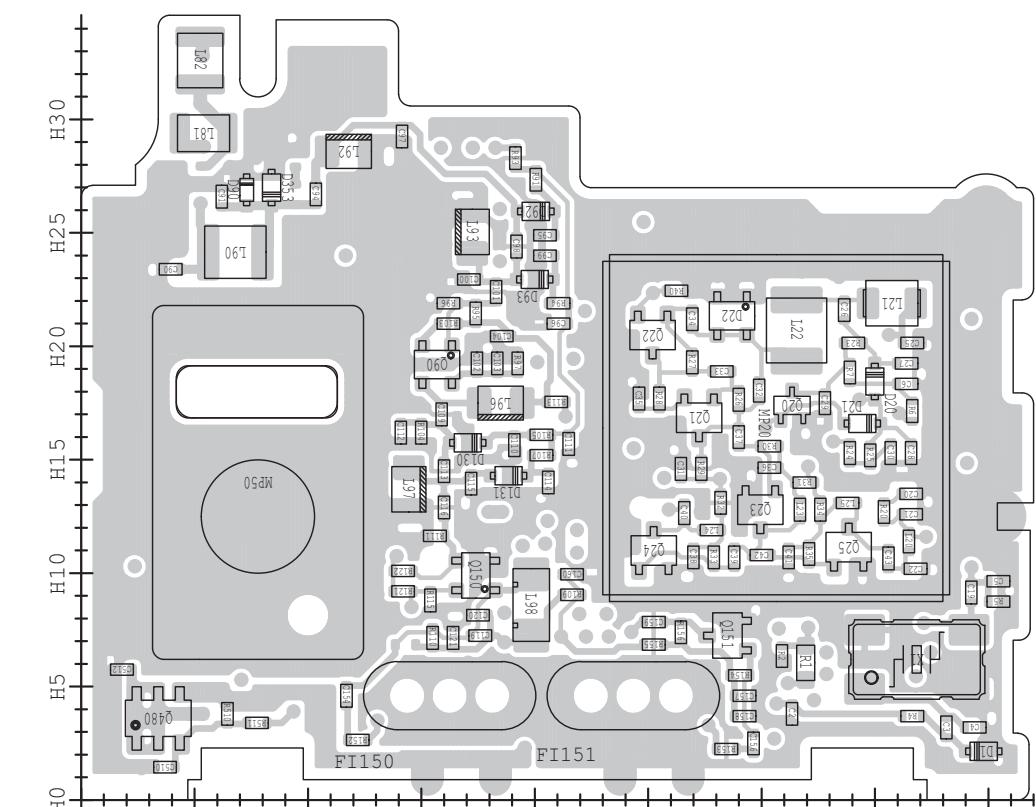
• MAIN UNIT
(TOP VIEW)



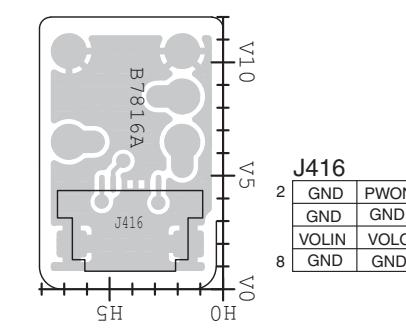
**• MAIN UNIT
(BOTTOM VIEW)**



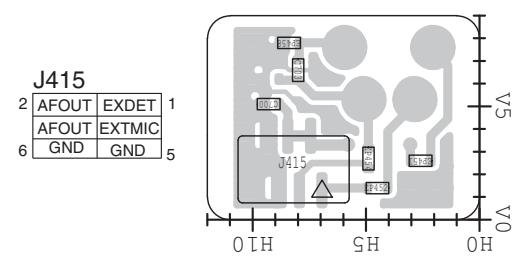
**• RF UNIT
(BOTTOM VIEW)**



**• VR UNIT
(BOTTOM VIEW)**

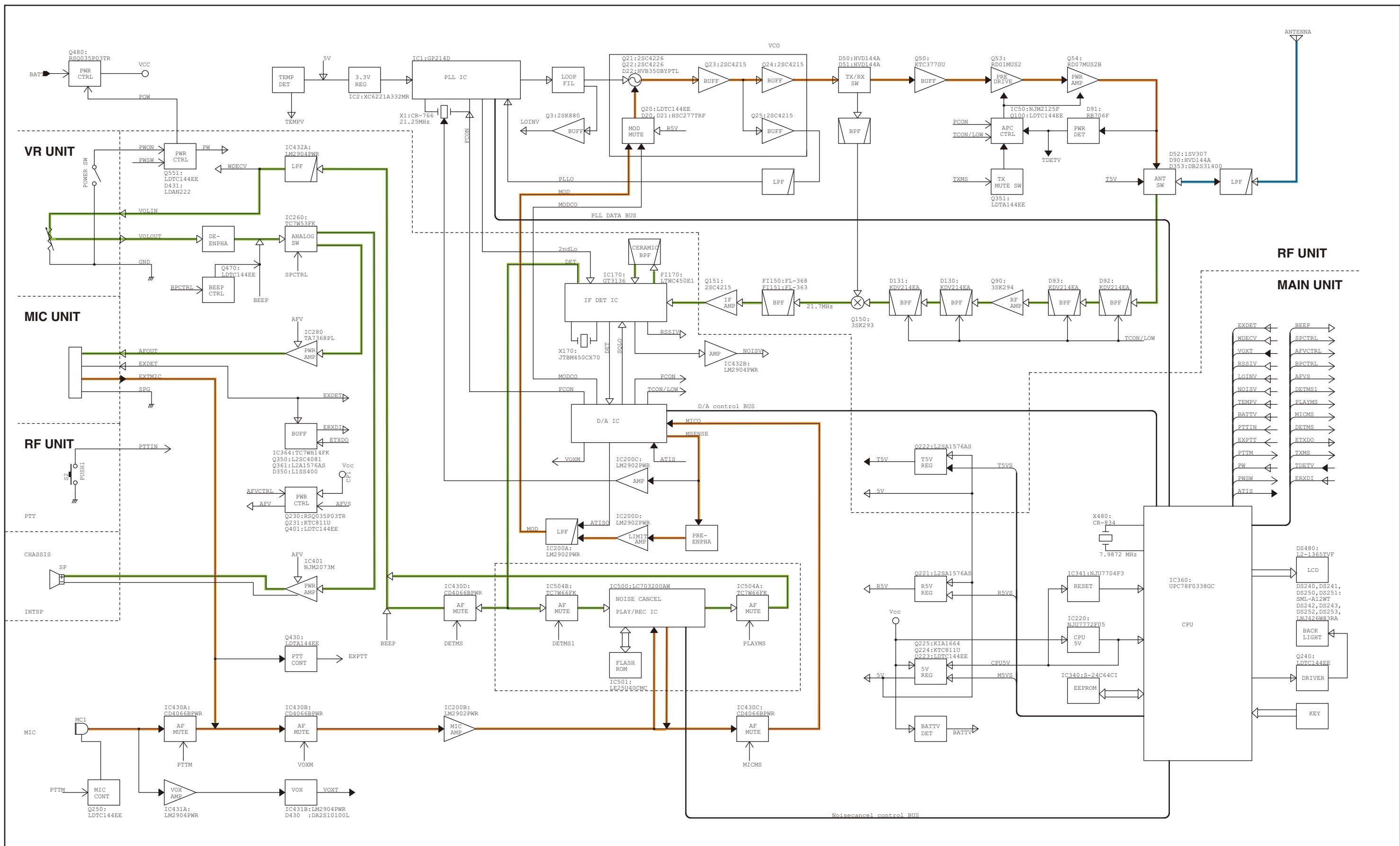


**• MIC UNIT
(BOTTOM VIEW)**



SECTION 9

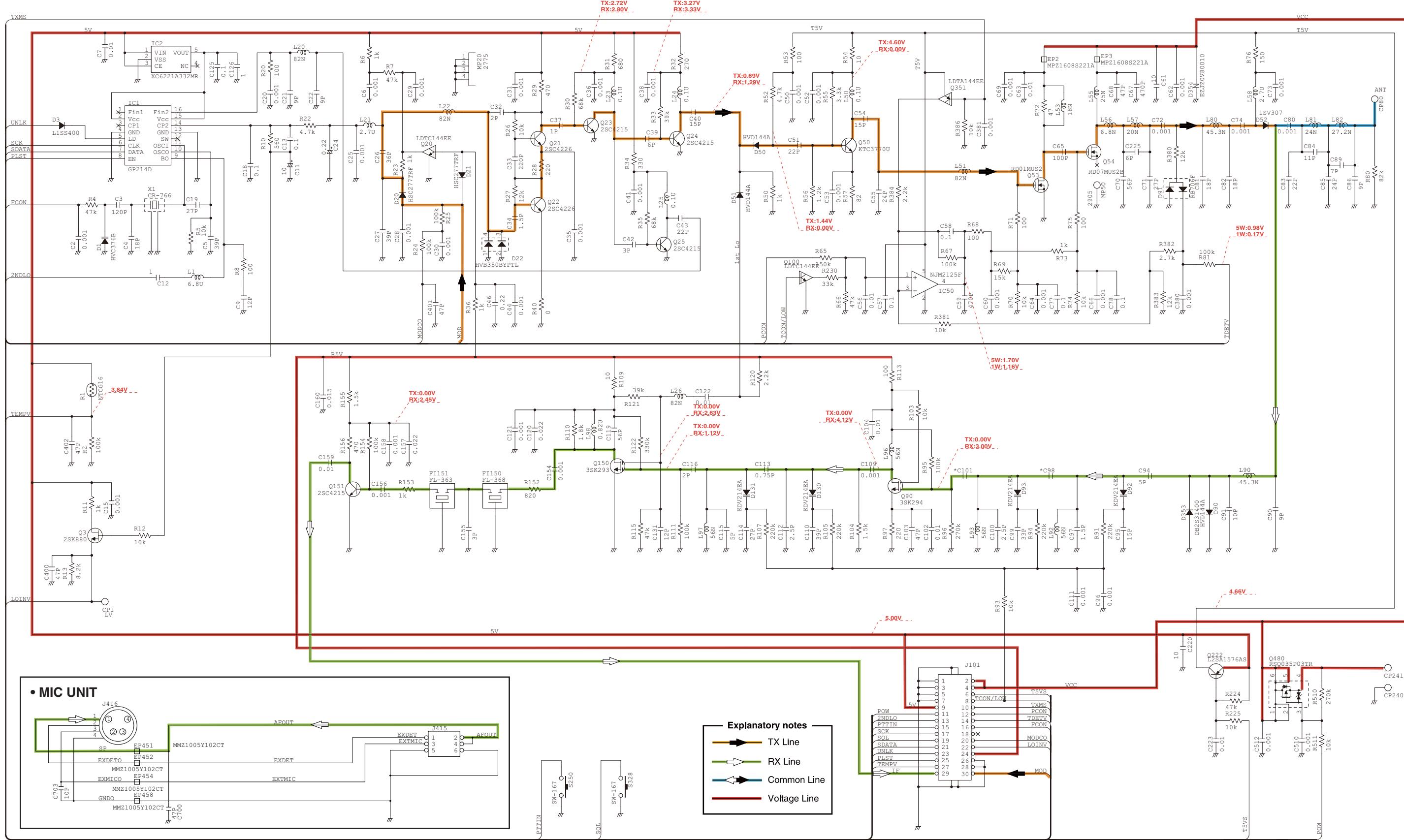
BLOCK DIAGRAM



SECTION 10

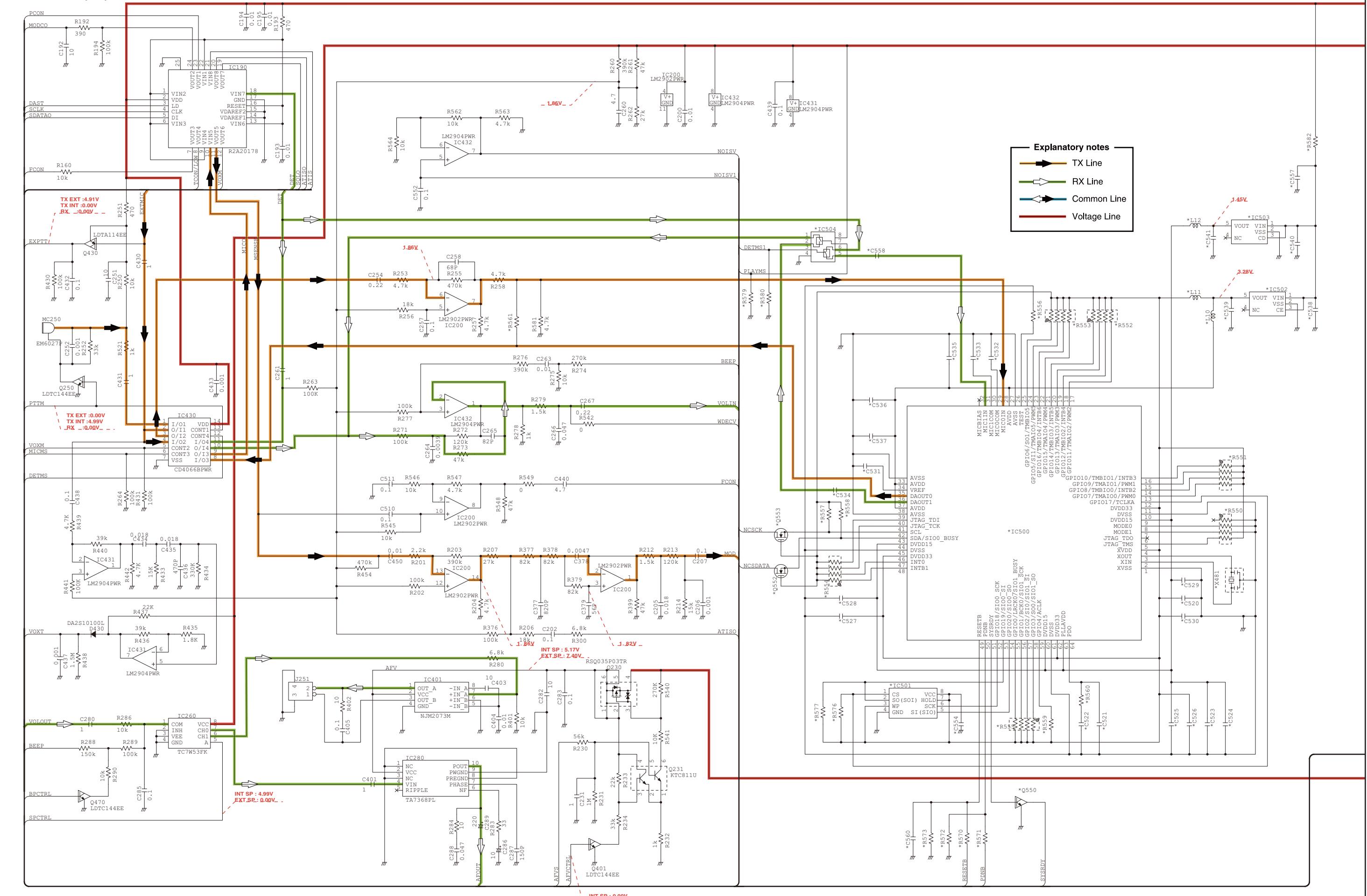
VOLTAGE DIAGRAM

• RF UNIT



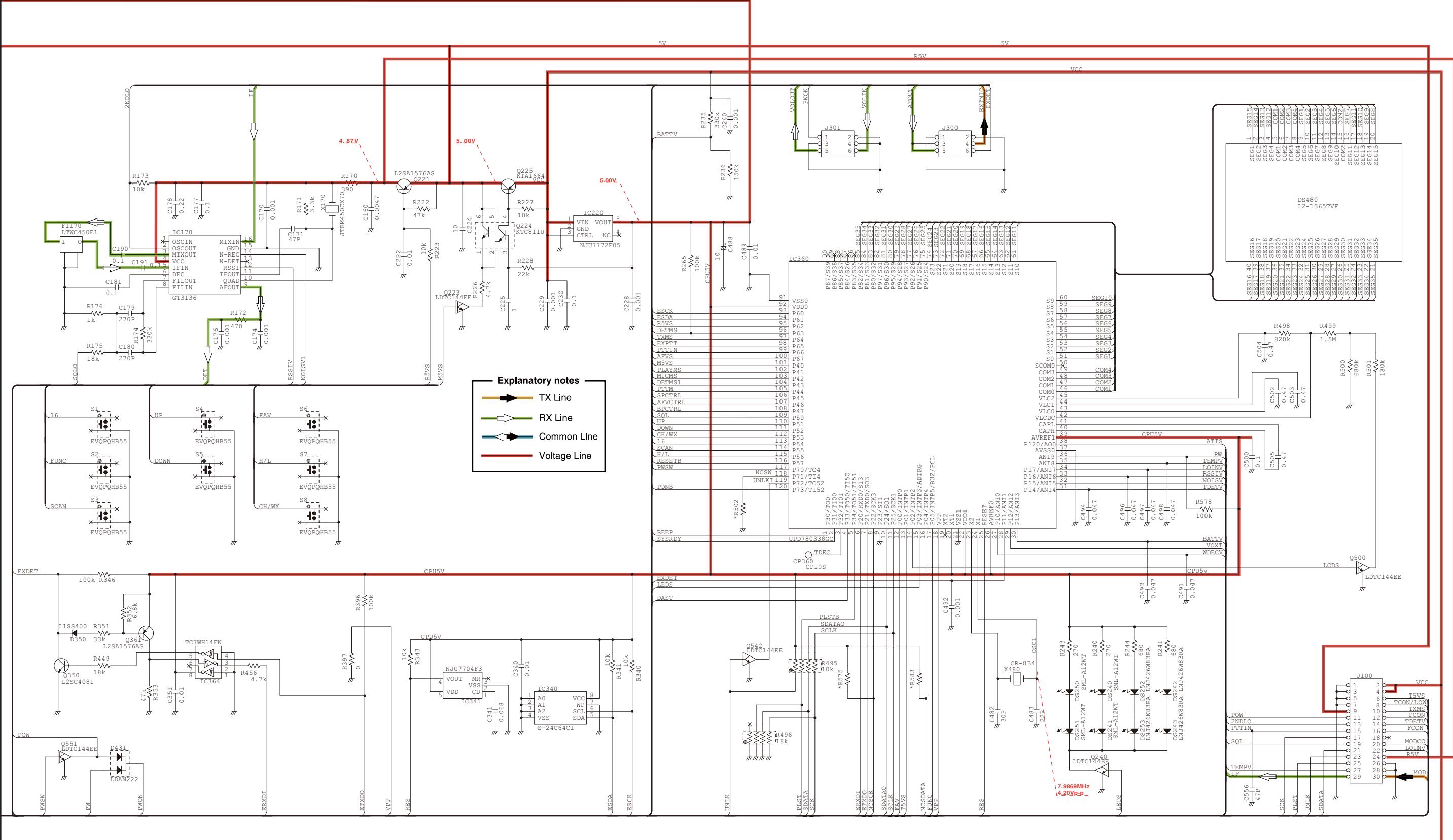
*: Refer to the PARTS LIST for the value and name of component.

• MAIN UNIT (1/2)



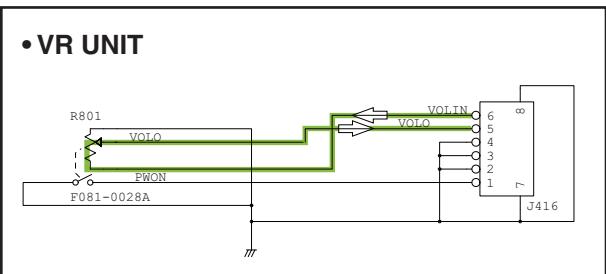
*: Refer to the PARTS LIST for the value and name of component.

• MAIN UNIT (2/2)



*: Refer to the PARTS LIST for the value and name of component.

• VR UNIT



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