CONVERSION

Time-out-timer Conversion (TOT)

The time-out-timer returns the unit to the receive state automatically when transmission continues beyond a certain length of time.

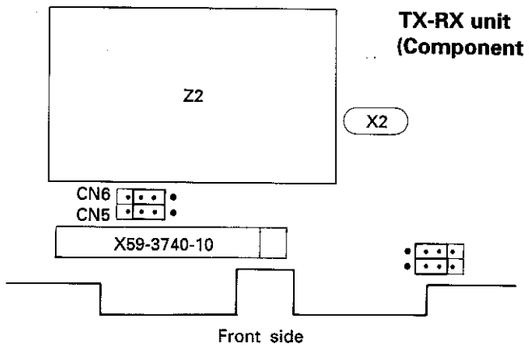
The time limit for the time-out-timer is set by changing the short socket (E18-0254-05) of the connectors (CN5 and CN6) on the TX-RX unit (A/2).
Remove the socket from above.

TOT (sec)	CN5	CN6
∞*	Side marked	Side marked
30	Side marked	Opposite side
60	Opposite side	Side marked
60	Opposite side	Opposite side

* : BASIC

Side marked	Opposite side
Short socket	Short socket
Connector	Connector

TX-RX unit (Component side view)



Busy Channel Lockout Conversion

Busy channel lockout inhibits transmission from the local unit when some signaling has been set for the local unit and BUSY is ON and signaling mismatches.

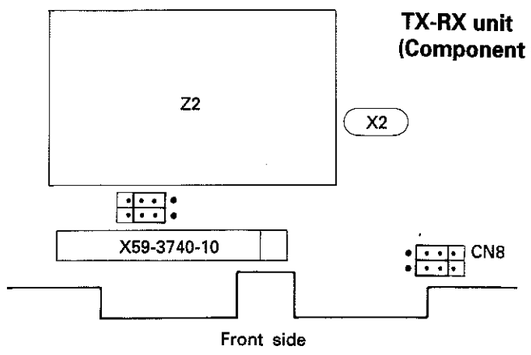
The busy channel lockout is set by changing the short socket of the connector (CN8) on the TX-RXunit (A/2).
Remove the socket from above.

CN8	
Opposite side	Side marked*
Function operative	Function inoperative

* : BASIC

Side marked	Opposite side
Short socket	Short socket
Connector	Connector

TX-RX unit (Component side view)



CONVERSION / FREQUENCY WRITING METHOD

PLL Channel Step Conversion

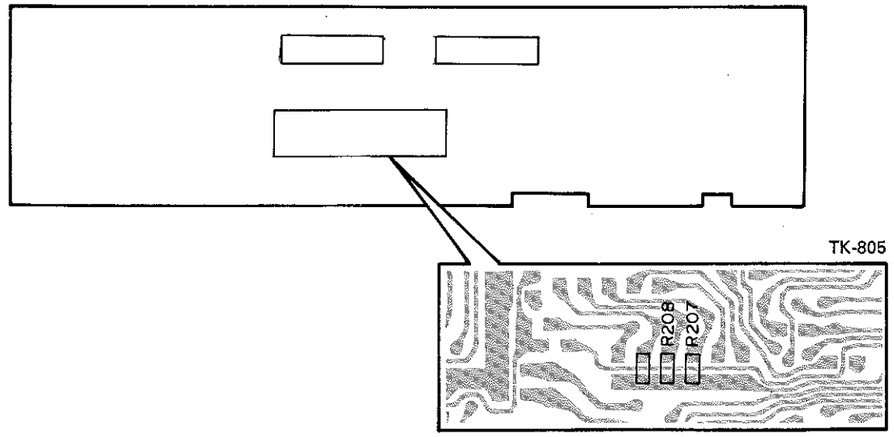
The PLL channel step frequency is chaged from 12.5kHz to 10kHz.

The frequency is set by changing the chip jumpers R207, R208 : R92-0670-05 on the TX-RX unit (B/2)

	R207	R208
10kHz	○	X
12.5kHz*	X	X

* : BASIC
○ : Installed
X : Removed

TX-RX unit (B/2) (Foil side view)



Frequency Writing Method (Function Select)

Function select I and II have the following mode 1) to 5). When frequencies and signaling data are written for the first time after delivery, use the frequency setting mode. Select an appropriate mode as required.

1. Function I and II setting method

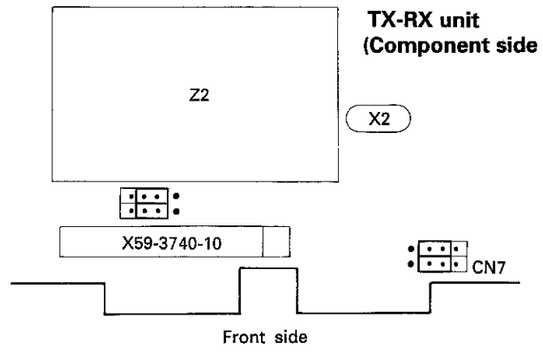
To change the function to I or II , change the short socket of the connector CN7 on the TX-RX unit (A/2).
Remove the socket from above.

	CN7
Function I	Side marked*
Function II	Opposite side

* : BASIC

Side marked	Opposite side
Short socket	Short socket
Connector	Connector

TX-RX unit (Component side view)



FREQUENCY WRITING METHOD

2. Modes

Note : After checking or setting in each mode, deliver the product with the customer use mode of Function II set.

Function I	1)	Memory clear mode	Clear all programmed EEPROM data (above frequencies and signaling data) and enter the frequency setting mode.
	2)	Frequency setting mode	Set the frequency and signaling data for each channel.
	3)	Clone mode	Copy the contents from a radio in which the frequency has been written to a radio in which no frequency is written.
Function II	4)	Customer use mode	Mode used by the user.
	5)	Service mode	The service man can check the data of the EEPROM when it is repaired.

1) Memory clear mode

This mode is set by turning the POWER switch on while pressing the MONITOR switch (◁).

After all data of the built-in EEPROM (transmit/receive frequency and transmit/receive signaling data) has been cleared, the frequency setting mode is set.

2) Frequency setting mode

- **Notes**

Frequency setting is normal changed in 12.5kHz (10kHz) steps. If the channel selector is turned while pressing the SQUELCH switch (-∿-), it is changed in 1MHz steps.

If the signaling unit is not installed, the transmit/receive signaling data setting is not displayed by the CHANNEL indicator.

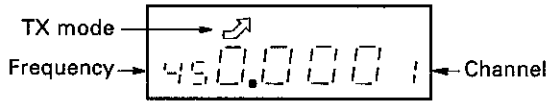
Transmission or reception cannot be performed in this mode.

- **Writing method (See flowchart)**

When the power switch is turned on, the receive frequency setting mode of CH1 on the channel indicator is set. (Only CH1 is initialized to 450.000MHz.)

The transmit/receive frequency and transmit/receive signaling data are set for each channel using the following procedure :

1. Set the receive frequency with the channel selector.
2. Press the PTT switch. The receive frequency specified in step 1 is memorized and the channel indicator shows receive signaling data input mode. The initial indication is off.
3. Set the receive signaling data with the channel selector and press the PTT switch. If the receive signaling data is not set, press the PTT switch.
4. The channel indicator now shows transmit frequency input mode. Set the transmit frequency by following step 1 to 3.



5. Repeat steps 1 to 4 for the channels for which frequencies need to be set.
6. If frequencies for a channel need not be set, simply press the PTT switch. The next step will be displayed.
7. When all 16 channels have been set up, "End" is displayed.
8. When setting is finished, the written contents can be checked by pressing the MONITOR switch (◁). Even when channel data is being checked with the MONITOR switch, the CHANNEL selector, PTT, and SQUELCH switch are valid, and channel data can be rewritten.

FREQUENCY WRITING METHOD

2. Modes

Note : After checking or setting in each mode, deliver the product with the customer use mode of Function II set.

Function I	1)	Memory clear mode	Clear all programmed EEPROM data (above frequencies and signaling data) and enter the frequency setting mode.
	2)	Frequency setting mode	Set the frequency and signaling data for each channel.
	3)	Clone mode	Copy the contents from a radio in which the frequency has been written to a radio in which no frequency is written.
Function II	4)	Customer use mode	Mode used by the user.
	5)	Service mode	The service man can check the data of the EEPROM when it is repaired.

1) Memory clear mode

This mode is set by turning the POWER switch on while pressing the MONITOR switch (◁).

After all data of the built-in EEPROM (transmit/receive frequency and transmit/receive signaling data) has been cleared, the frequency setting mode is set.

2) Frequency setting mode

- **Notes**

Frequency setting is normal changed in 12.5kHz (10kHz) steps. If the channel selector is turned while pressing the SQUELCH switch (-∿-), it is changed in 1MHz steps.

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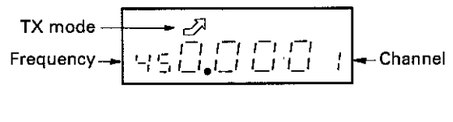

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TK-805

FREQUENCY WRITING METHOD

- **Flowchart of frequency setting mode**