

KENWOOD

TS-670

ALL MODE QUAD BANDER

INSTRUCTION MANUAL



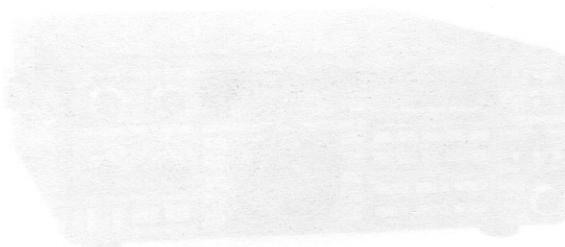
Thank you for buying the TS-670 amateur band transceiver. This equipment has been carefully engineered and manufactured to rigid quality standards and should provide satisfactory and dependable operation for many years.

1. INTRODUCTION	3
2. SPECIFICATIONS	3
3. ACCESSORIES	3
4. OPERATING	4
5. TROUBLESHOOTING	8
6. INTERNAL VIEWS	31
7. BLOCK DIAGRAM	33
8. SPECIFICATIONS	35
9. INTERNAL VIEWS	39
10. TROUBLESHOOTING	40
11. ACCESSORIES	43
12. OPERATING	44
13. CONTROLS, INDICATORS AND CONNECTIONS	48
14. SPECIFICATIONS	50
15. INTERNAL VIEWS	53
16. BLOCK DIAGRAM	55
17. TROUBLESHOOTING	59
18. ACCESSORIES	61
19. OPERATING	62
20. CONTROLS, INDICATORS AND CONNECTIONS	66
21. SPECIFICATIONS	68
22. INTERNAL VIEWS	71
23. BLOCK DIAGRAM	73
24. TROUBLESHOOTING	77
25. ACCESSORIES	79
26. OPERATING	80
27. CONTROLS, INDICATORS AND CONNECTIONS	84
28. SPECIFICATIONS	86
29. INTERNAL VIEWS	89
30. BLOCK DIAGRAM	91
31. TROUBLESHOOTING	95
32. ACCESSORIES	97
33. OPERATING	98
34. CONTROLS, INDICATORS AND CONNECTIONS	102
35. SPECIFICATIONS	104
36. INTERNAL VIEWS	107
37. BLOCK DIAGRAM	109
38. TROUBLESHOOTING	113
39. ACCESSORIES	115
40. OPERATING	116
41. CONTROLS, INDICATORS AND CONNECTIONS	120
42. SPECIFICATIONS	122
43. INTERNAL VIEWS	125
44. BLOCK DIAGRAM	127
45. TROUBLESHOOTING	131
46. ACCESSORIES	133
47. OPERATING	134
48. CONTROLS, INDICATORS AND CONNECTIONS	138
49. SPECIFICATIONS	140
50. INTERNAL VIEWS	143
51. BLOCK DIAGRAM	145
52. TROUBLESHOOTING	149
53. ACCESSORIES	151
54. OPERATING	152
55. CONTROLS, INDICATORS AND CONNECTIONS	156
56. SPECIFICATIONS	158
57. INTERNAL VIEWS	161
58. BLOCK DIAGRAM	163
59. TROUBLESHOOTING	167
60. ACCESSORIES	169
61. OPERATING	170
62. CONTROLS, INDICATORS AND CONNECTIONS	174
63. SPECIFICATIONS	176
64. INTERNAL VIEWS	179
65. BLOCK DIAGRAM	181
66. TROUBLESHOOTING	185
67. ACCESSORIES	187
68. OPERATING	188
69. CONTROLS, INDICATORS AND CONNECTIONS	192
70. SPECIFICATIONS	194
71. INTERNAL VIEWS	197
72. BLOCK DIAGRAM	199
73. TROUBLESHOOTING	203
74. ACCESSORIES	205
75. OPERATING	206
76. CONTROLS, INDICATORS AND CONNECTIONS	210
77. SPECIFICATIONS	212
78. INTERNAL VIEWS	215
79. BLOCK DIAGRAM	217
80. TROUBLESHOOTING	221
81. ACCESSORIES	223
82. OPERATING	224
83. CONTROLS, INDICATORS AND CONNECTIONS	228
84. SPECIFICATIONS	230
85. INTERNAL VIEWS	233
86. BLOCK DIAGRAM	235
87. TROUBLESHOOTING	239
88. ACCESSORIES	241
89. OPERATING	242
90. CONTROLS, INDICATORS AND CONNECTIONS	246
91. SPECIFICATIONS	248
92. INTERNAL VIEWS	251
93. BLOCK DIAGRAM	253
94. TROUBLESHOOTING	257
95. ACCESSORIES	259
96. OPERATING	260
97. CONTROLS, INDICATORS AND CONNECTIONS	264
98. SPECIFICATIONS	266
99. INTERNAL VIEWS	269
100. BLOCK DIAGRAM	271
101. TROUBLESHOOTING	275
102. ACCESSORIES	277
103. OPERATING	278
104. CONTROLS, INDICATORS AND CONNECTIONS	282
105. SPECIFICATIONS	284
106. INTERNAL VIEWS	287
107. BLOCK DIAGRAM	289
108. TROUBLESHOOTING	293
109. ACCESSORIES	295
110. OPERATING	296
111. CONTROLS, INDICATORS AND CONNECTIONS	300
112. SPECIFICATIONS	302
113. INTERNAL VIEWS	305
114. BLOCK DIAGRAM	307
115. TROUBLESHOOTING	311
116. ACCESSORIES	313
117. OPERATING	314
118. CONTROLS, INDICATORS AND CONNECTIONS	318
119. SPECIFICATIONS	320
120. INTERNAL VIEWS	323
121. BLOCK DIAGRAM	325
122. TROUBLESHOOTING	329
123. ACCESSORIES	331
124. OPERATING	332
125. CONTROLS, INDICATORS AND CONNECTIONS	336
126. SPECIFICATIONS	338
127. INTERNAL VIEWS	341
128. BLOCK DIAGRAM	343
129. TROUBLESHOOTING	347
130. ACCESSORIES	349
131. OPERATING	350
132. CONTROLS, INDICATORS AND CONNECTIONS	354
133. SPECIFICATIONS	356
134. INTERNAL VIEWS	359
135. BLOCK DIAGRAM	361
136. TROUBLESHOOTING	365
137. ACCESSORIES	367
138. OPERATING	368
139. CONTROLS, INDICATORS AND CONNECTIONS	372
140. SPECIFICATIONS	374
141. INTERNAL VIEWS	377
142. BLOCK DIAGRAM	379
143. TROUBLESHOOTING	383
144. ACCESSORIES	385
145. OPERATING	386
146. CONTROLS, INDICATORS AND CONNECTIONS	390
147. SPECIFICATIONS	392
148. INTERNAL VIEWS	395
149. BLOCK DIAGRAM	397
150. TROUBLESHOOTING	401
151. ACCESSORIES	403
152. OPERATING	404
153. CONTROLS, INDICATORS AND CONNECTIONS	408
154. SPECIFICATIONS	410
155. INTERNAL VIEWS	413
156. BLOCK DIAGRAM	415
157. TROUBLESHOOTING	419
158. ACCESSORIES	421
159. OPERATING	422
160. CONTROLS, INDICATORS AND CONNECTIONS	426
161. SPECIFICATIONS	428
162. INTERNAL VIEWS	431
163. BLOCK DIAGRAM	433
164. TROUBLESHOOTING	437
165. ACCESSORIES	439
166. OPERATING	440
167. CONTROLS, INDICATORS AND CONNECTIONS	444
168. SPECIFICATIONS	446
169. INTERNAL VIEWS	449
170. BLOCK DIAGRAM	451
171. TROUBLESHOOTING	455
172. ACCESSORIES	457
173. OPERATING	458
174. CONTROLS, INDICATORS AND CONNECTIONS	462
175. SPECIFICATIONS	464
176. INTERNAL VIEWS	467
177. BLOCK DIAGRAM	469
178. TROUBLESHOOTING	473
179. ACCESSORIES	475
180. OPERATING	476
181. CONTROLS, INDICATORS AND CONNECTIONS	480
182. SPECIFICATIONS	482
183. INTERNAL VIEWS	485
184. BLOCK DIAGRAM	487
185. TROUBLESHOOTING	491
186. ACCESSORIES	493
187. OPERATING	494
188. CONTROLS, INDICATORS AND CONNECTIONS	498
189. SPECIFICATIONS	500
190. INTERNAL VIEWS	503
191. BLOCK DIAGRAM	505
192. TROUBLESHOOTING	509
193. ACCESSORIES	511
194. OPERATING	512
195. CONTROLS, INDICATORS AND CONNECTIONS	516
196. SPECIFICATIONS	518
197. INTERNAL VIEWS	521
198. BLOCK DIAGRAM	523
199. TROUBLESHOOTING	527
200. ACCESSORIES	529
201. OPERATING	530
202. CONTROLS, INDICATORS AND CONNECTIONS	534
203. SPECIFICATIONS	536
204. INTERNAL VIEWS	539
205. BLOCK DIAGRAM	541
206. TROUBLESHOOTING	545
207. ACCESSORIES	547
208. OPERATING	548
209. CONTROLS, INDICATORS AND CONNECTIONS	552
210. SPECIFICATIONS	554
211. INTERNAL VIEWS	557
212. BLOCK DIAGRAM	559
213. TROUBLESHOOTING	563
214. ACCESSORIES	565
215. OPERATING	566
216. CONTROLS, INDICATORS AND CONNECTIONS	570
217. SPECIFICATIONS	572
218. INTERNAL VIEWS	575
219. BLOCK DIAGRAM	577
220. TROUBLESHOOTING	581
221. ACCESSORIES	583
222. OPERATING	584
223. CONTROLS, INDICATORS AND CONNECTIONS	588
224. SPECIFICATIONS	590
225. INTERNAL VIEWS	593
226. BLOCK DIAGRAM	595
227. TROUBLESHOOTING	599
228. ACCESSORIES	601
229. OPERATING	602
230. CONTROLS, INDICATORS AND CONNECTIONS	606
231. SPECIFICATIONS	608
232. INTERNAL VIEWS	611
233. BLOCK DIAGRAM	613
234. TROUBLESHOOTING	617
235. ACCESSORIES	619
236. OPERATING	620
237. CONTROLS, INDICATORS AND CONNECTIONS	624
238. SPECIFICATIONS	626
239. INTERNAL VIEWS	629
240. BLOCK DIAGRAM	631
241. TROUBLESHOOTING	635
242. ACCESSORIES	637
243. OPERATING	638
244. CONTROLS, INDICATORS AND CONNECTIONS	642
245. SPECIFICATIONS	644
246. INTERNAL VIEWS	647
247. BLOCK DIAGRAM	649
248. TROUBLESHOOTING	653
249. ACCESSORIES	655
250. OPERATING	656
251. CONTROLS, INDICATORS AND CONNECTIONS	660
252. SPECIFICATIONS	662
253. INTERNAL VIEWS	665
254. BLOCK DIAGRAM	667
255. TROUBLESHOOTING	671
256. ACCESSORIES	673
257. OPERATING	674
258. CONTROLS, INDICATORS AND CONNECTIONS	678
259. SPECIFICATIONS	680
260. INTERNAL VIEWS	683
261. BLOCK DIAGRAM	685
262. TROUBLESHOOTING	689
263. ACCESSORIES	691
264. OPERATING	692
265. CONTROLS, INDICATORS AND CONNECTIONS	696
266. SPECIFICATIONS	698
267. INTERNAL VIEWS	701
268. BLOCK DIAGRAM	703
269. TROUBLESHOOTING	707
270. ACCESSORIES	709
271. OPERATING	710
272. CONTROLS, INDICATORS AND CONNECTIONS	714
273. SPECIFICATIONS	716
274. INTERNAL VIEWS	719
275. BLOCK DIAGRAM	721
276. TROUBLESHOOTING	725
277. ACCESSORIES	727
278. OPERATING	728
279. CONTROLS, INDICATORS AND CONNECTIONS	732
280. SPECIFICATIONS	734
281. INTERNAL VIEWS	737
282. BLOCK DIAGRAM	739
283. TROUBLESHOOTING	743
284. ACCESSORIES	745
285. OPERATING	746
286. CONTROLS, INDICATORS AND CONNECTIONS	750
287. SPECIFICATIONS	752
288. INTERNAL VIEWS	755
289. BLOCK DIAGRAM	757
290. TROUBLESHOOTING	761
291. ACCESSORIES	763
292. OPERATING	764
293. CONTROLS, INDICATORS AND CONNECTIONS	768
294. SPECIFICATIONS	770
295. INTERNAL VIEWS	773
296. BLOCK DIAGRAM	775
297. TROUBLESHOOTING	779
298. ACCESSORIES	781
299. OPERATING	782
300. CONTROLS, INDICATORS AND CONNECTIONS	786
301. SPECIFICATIONS	788
302. INTERNAL VIEWS	791
303. BLOCK DIAGRAM	793
304. TROUBLESHOOTING	797
305. ACCESSORIES	799
306. OPERATING	800
307. CONTROLS, INDICATORS AND CONNECTIONS	804
308. SPECIFICATIONS	806
309. INTERNAL VIEWS	809
310. BLOCK DIAGRAM	811
311. TROUBLESHOOTING	815
312. ACCESSORIES	817
313. OPERATING	818
314. CONTROLS, INDICATORS AND CONNECTIONS	822
315. SPECIFICATIONS	824
316. INTERNAL VIEWS	827
317. BLOCK DIAGRAM	829
318. TROUBLESHOOTING	833
319. ACCESSORIES	835
320. OPERATING	836
321. CONTROLS, INDICATORS AND CONNECTIONS	840
322. SPECIFICATIONS	842
323. INTERNAL VIEWS	845
324. BLOCK DIAGRAM	847
325. TROUBLESHOOTING	851
326. ACCESSORIES	853
327. OPERATING	854
328. CONTROLS, INDICATORS AND CONNECTIONS	858
329. SPECIFICATIONS	860
330. INTERNAL VIEWS	863
331. BLOCK DIAGRAM	865
332. TROUBLESHOOTING	869
333. ACCESSORIES	871
334. OPERATING	872
335. CONTROLS, INDICATORS AND CONNECTIONS	876
336. SPECIFICATIONS	878
337. INTERNAL VIEWS	881
338. BLOCK DIAGRAM	883
339. TROUBLESHOOTING	887
340. ACCESSORIES	889
341. OPERATING	890
342. CONTROLS, INDICATORS AND CONNECTIONS	894
343. SPECIFICATIONS	896
344. INTERNAL VIEWS	899
345. BLOCK DIAGRAM	901
346. TROUBLESHOOTING	905
347. ACCESSORIES	907
348. OPERATING	908
349. CONTROLS, INDICATORS AND CONNECTIONS	912
350. SPECIFICATIONS	914
351. INTERNAL VIEWS	917
352. BLOCK DIAGRAM	919
353. TROUBLESHOOTING	923
354. ACCESSORIES	925
355. OPERATING	926
356. CONTROLS, INDICATORS AND CONNECTIONS	930
357. SPECIFICATIONS	932
358. INTERNAL VIEWS	935
359. BLOCK DIAGRAM	937
360. TROUBLESHOOTING	941
361. ACCESSORIES	943
362. OPERATING	944
363. CONTROLS, INDICATORS AND CONNECTIONS	948
364. SPECIFICATIONS	950
365. INTERNAL VIEWS	953
366. BLOCK DIAGRAM	955
367. TROUBLESHOOTING	959
368. ACCESSORIES	961
369. OPERATING	962
370. CONTROLS, INDICATORS AND CONNECTIONS	966
371. SPECIFICATIONS	968
372. INTERNAL VIEWS	971
373. BLOCK DIAGRAM	973
374. TROUBLESHOOTING	977
375. ACCESSORIES	979
376. OPERATING	980
377. CONTROLS, INDICATORS AND CONNECTIONS	984
378. SPECIFICATIONS	986
379. INTERNAL VIEWS	989
380. BLOCK DIAGRAM	991
381. TROUBLESHOOTING	995
382. ACCESSORIES	997
383. OPERATING	998
384. CONTROLS, INDICATORS AND CONNECTIONS	1002
385. SPECIFICATIONS	1004
386. INTERNAL VIEWS	1007
387. BLOCK DIAGRAM	1009
388. TROUBLESHOOTING	1013
389. ACCESSORIES	1015
390. OPERATING	1016
391. CONTROLS, INDICATORS AND CONNECTIONS	1020
392. SPECIFICATIONS	1022
393. INTERNAL VIEWS	1025
394. BLOCK DIAGRAM	1027
395. TROUBLESHOOTING	1031
396. ACCESSORIES	1033
397. OPERATING	1034
398. CONTROLS, INDICATORS AND CONNECTIONS	1038
399. SPECIFICATIONS	1040
400. INTERNAL VIEWS	1043
401. BLOCK DIAGRAM	1045
402. TROUBLESHOOTING	1049
403. ACCESSORIES	1051
404. OPERATING	1052
405. CONTROLS, INDICATORS AND CONNECTIONS	1056
406. SPECIFICATIONS	1058
407. INTERNAL VIEWS	1061
408. BLOCK DIAGRAM	1063
409. TROUBLESHOOTING	1067
410. ACCESSORIES	1069
411. OPERATING	1070
412. CONTROLS, INDICATORS AND CONNECTIONS	1074
413. SPECIFICATIONS	1076
414. INTERNAL VIEWS	1079
415. BLOCK DIAGRAM	1081
416. TROUBLESHOOTING	1085
417. ACCESSORIES	1087
418. OPERATING	1088
419. CONTROLS, INDICATORS AND CONNECTIONS	1092
420. SPECIFICATIONS	1094
421. INTERNAL VIEWS	1097
422. BLOCK DIAGRAM	1099
423. TROUBLESHOOTING	1103
424. ACCESSORIES	1105
425. OPERATING	1106
426. CONTROLS, INDICATORS AND CONNECTIONS	1110
427. SPECIFICATIONS	1112
428. INTERNAL VIEWS	1115
429. BLOCK DIAGRAM	1117
430. TROUBLESHOOTING	1121
431. ACCESSORIES	1123
432. OPERATING	1124
433. CONTROLS, INDICATORS AND CONNECTIONS	1128
434. SPECIFICATIONS	1130
435. INTERNAL VIEWS	1133
436. BLOCK DIAGRAM	1135
437. TROUBLESHOOTING	1139
438. ACCESSORIES	1141
439. OPERATING	1142
440. CONTROLS, INDICATORS AND CONNECTIONS	1146
441. SPECIFICATIONS	1148
442. INTERNAL VIEWS	1151
443. BLOCK DIAGRAM	1153
444. TROUBLESHOOTING	1157
445. ACCESSORIES	1159
446. OPERATING	1160
447. CONTROLS, INDICATORS AND CONNECTIONS	1164
448. SPECIFICATIONS	1

■ STANDARD ACCESSORIES

The following parts are supplied with TS-670 as standard accessories.

- **DC power cord** (E30-1648-05) 1
- **Fuse** (F05-4022-05) 1
- **Instruction manual** (B50-4115-00) 1
- **Warranty card** (for USA) 1
- **Microphone** (option for USA) 1



◦ After unpacking

• Shipping container

Save the box and packing in the event your unit needs to be transported for remote operation, maintenance, or service.

• The following explicit definitions apply in this manual:

NOTE:

If disregarded, inconvenience only, no risk of equipment damage or personal injury.

CAUTION:

Equipment damage may occur, but not personal injury.

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■ CONTENTS

1. FEATURES	3
2. PREPARATION BEFORE USE	3
3. CONTROLS, INDICATORS AND CONNECTORS	4
4. OPERATION.....	6
5. TROUBLESHOOTING	30
6. ACCESSORIES	31
7. INTERNAL VIEWS	32
8. BLOCK DIAGRAM	32
9. SPECIFICATIONS.....	33

1. FEATURES

1. Built-in 4 bands, 7 MHz-50 MHz:

Three HF bands, 7 MHz, 21 MHz, 28 MHz and one VHF band, 50 MHz are provided. Band selection is accomplished by the UP/DOWN switch. Each band covers 1 MHz. Operating frequency can be continuously varied by the main tuning control.

2. All mode operation

Applicable to SSB, CW, FM (option) and AM (AM filter optional) modes. The transceiver is capable of operating in SSB, CW, FM (option) and AM (optional AM filter).

3. 500 kHz-30 MHz general coverage receiver:

With the optional GC-10, the TS-670 works as a general coverage receiver (except for the frequencies near 8.83 MHz).

4. Various frequency control functions:

- Selectable tuning rate, 10 Hz steps or 100 Hz steps for AM, SSB and CW, 10 kHz and 100 Hz for FM.
- Two different VFO's are built into the set allowing cross-band operation.
- 80 channel memory for band-mode information.
- Pushbutton frequency entry is also possible using the 0~9 keys.
- Provided with two kinds of scanning function.
- Memory channels are selectable with the main tuning control.

5. Lithium battery memory backup.

6. Built-in all mode squelch circuit.

7. An IF shift circuit is provided to allow shifting the IF passband, to aid in reducing adjacent channel interference. Filter: wide/narrow selectable.

8. Built-in peak power meter.

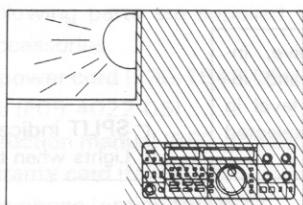
9. Continuously variable TX power.

10. CW semi break in circuit

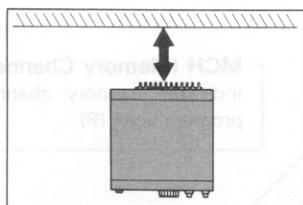
11. 2-color fluorescent display tube.

2. PREPARATION BEFORE USE

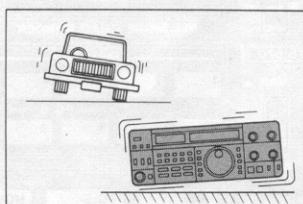
■ 2-1 PRECAUTIONS ON INSTALLATION



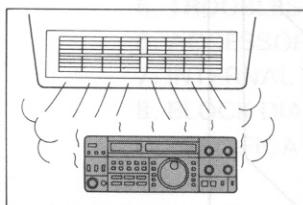
Avoid direct sunlight, and select a dry, well ventilated location.



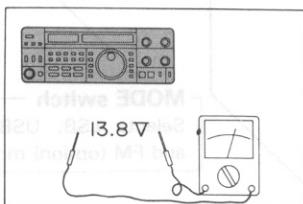
Since the heat sink is on the rear panel, avoid placing the equipment with the bottom and rear sides close to a wall or desk.



When installing the equipment in an automobile, ensure adequate ventilation. Install the equipment in a location where the rear does not make direct contact with the seat, and is not directly exposed to vibration.



Avoid installing the equipment in front of the car heater air outlet.



The standard operating voltage of the equipment is 13.8 V. Do not operate below 12 V or over 16 V.

■ 2-2 PREPARATION BEFORE OPERATION

Before operating the equipment, the following preparation is required. Before connecting the power supply, carry out the following.

- (1) First, to familiarize yourself with the operation of this equipment, read the instruction manual thoroughly. If you are using the transceiver for the first time, practice while reading the manual, by actually operating each switch and control with the power switch OFF. After you have mastered the transmit procedure, you may begin actual operation.

NOTE:

Grounding

Making a good earth connection is important for preventing dangers such as electric shock and for emitting a high quality signal with minimum spurious radiation. Bury a commercially available ground rod or copper plate under the ground and connect it to the GND terminal of TS-670. A thick wire cut as short as possible, should be used for the connection.

A city water pipe cannot be used as a good earth in some cases.

Never use a gas pipe or electrical conduit pipe.

CAUTION:

Power supply

The standard operating voltage of TS-670 is 13.8 V and the current is 4 A. Do not use a power supply (both fixed and mobile) that provides over 16 V with the power switch of TS-670 turned off.

Operation under such a condition will void the warranty. Also, do not use a power supply that does not supply at least 12 V in transmit or receive. Use of such a supply may cause the performance of the TS-670 to suffer.

3. CONTROLS, INDICATORS AND CONNECTORS

Meter switch

During transmission, the meter switch determines meter function. The switch selects between:

RF: In this position, the meter monitors the RF output of the transceiver.

ALC: The meter monitors the output of the final stage power amplifier during transmission. During SSB operation, adjust the MIC control so that the meter is within the ALC zone. Similarly, adjust the CAR control for CW operation.

Meter

Works as an S-meter in receive, indicating the signal strength, and indicates the RF power or ALC level in transmit. These two modes are selected by the meter switch.

POWER switch

Turns the TS-670 on (■) and off (■).

NB (Noise Blanker) switch

Set this switch to ON to eliminate short duration pulse noise.

VOICE switch

Audible announcement of frequency when the VS-1 is installed.

STANDBY switch

REC: Indicates reception mode.

SEND: Indicates transmission mode.

ATT (Attenuator) switch

Set this switch to ON to attenuate the input by approximately 20 dB.

NAR/WIDE filter selector

Selects the passband width when optional filters are installed.

MIC (Microphone) connector

Connect the microphone to this terminal.

PHONES jack

Connect the headphone to this jack.

Numeric keypad

Used to input numeric data for frequency etc. See page 18 for additional information.

Meter

Works as an S-meter in receive, indicating the signal strength, and indicates the RF power or ALC level in transmit. These two modes are selected by the meter switch.

SPLIT indicator

Lights when the SPLIT switch is ON.

VFO indicator

Indicates VFO (A or B).

MCH (Memory Channel) display

Indicates memory channels (1-79) or program scan (P).



MODE switch

Selects LSB, USB, CW, AM and FM (option) modes.

Scan/memory keyboard

Used to select memory scan, program scan, VFO or memory operation and for memory input. See page 18 for additional data.

Indicators

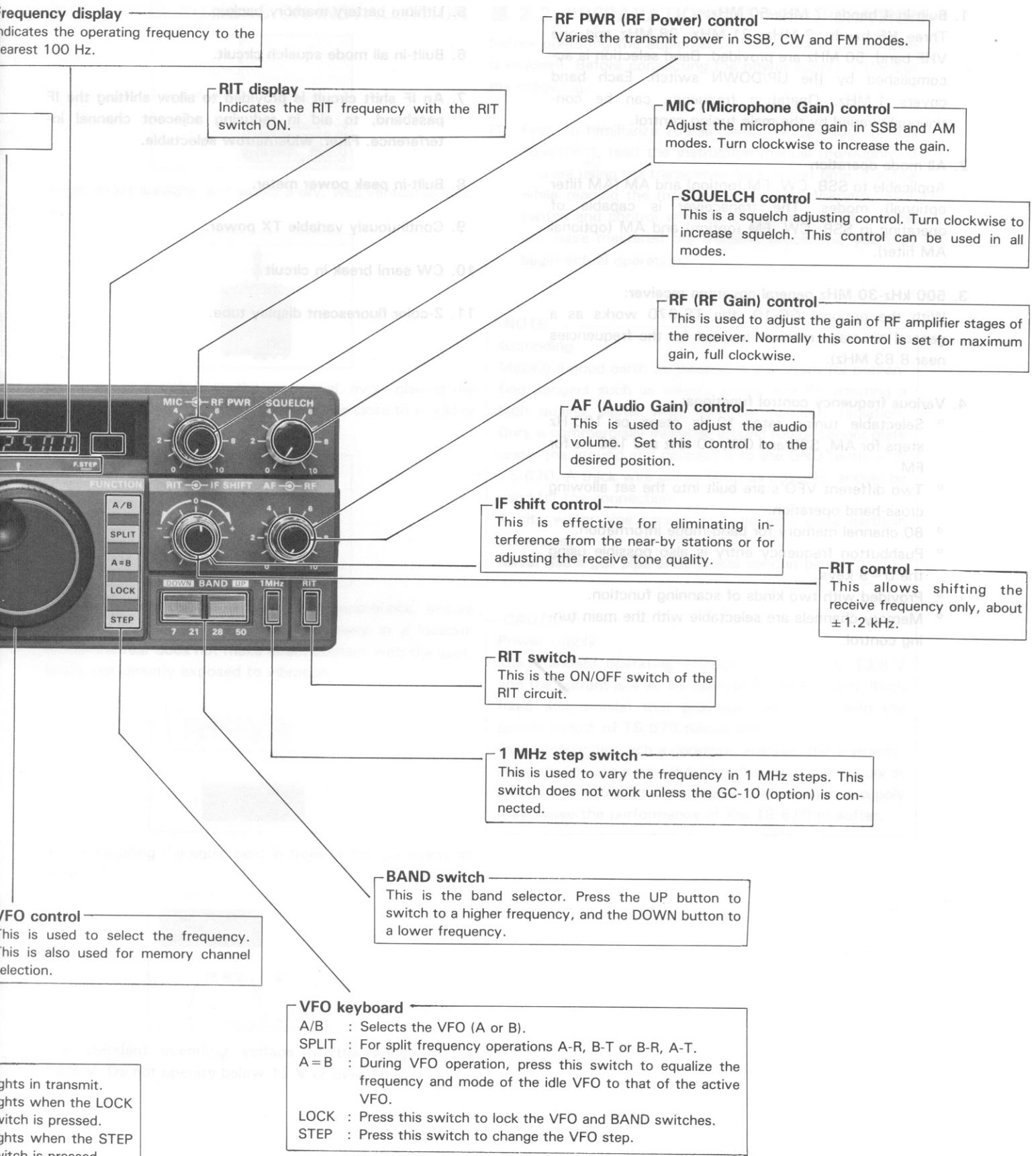
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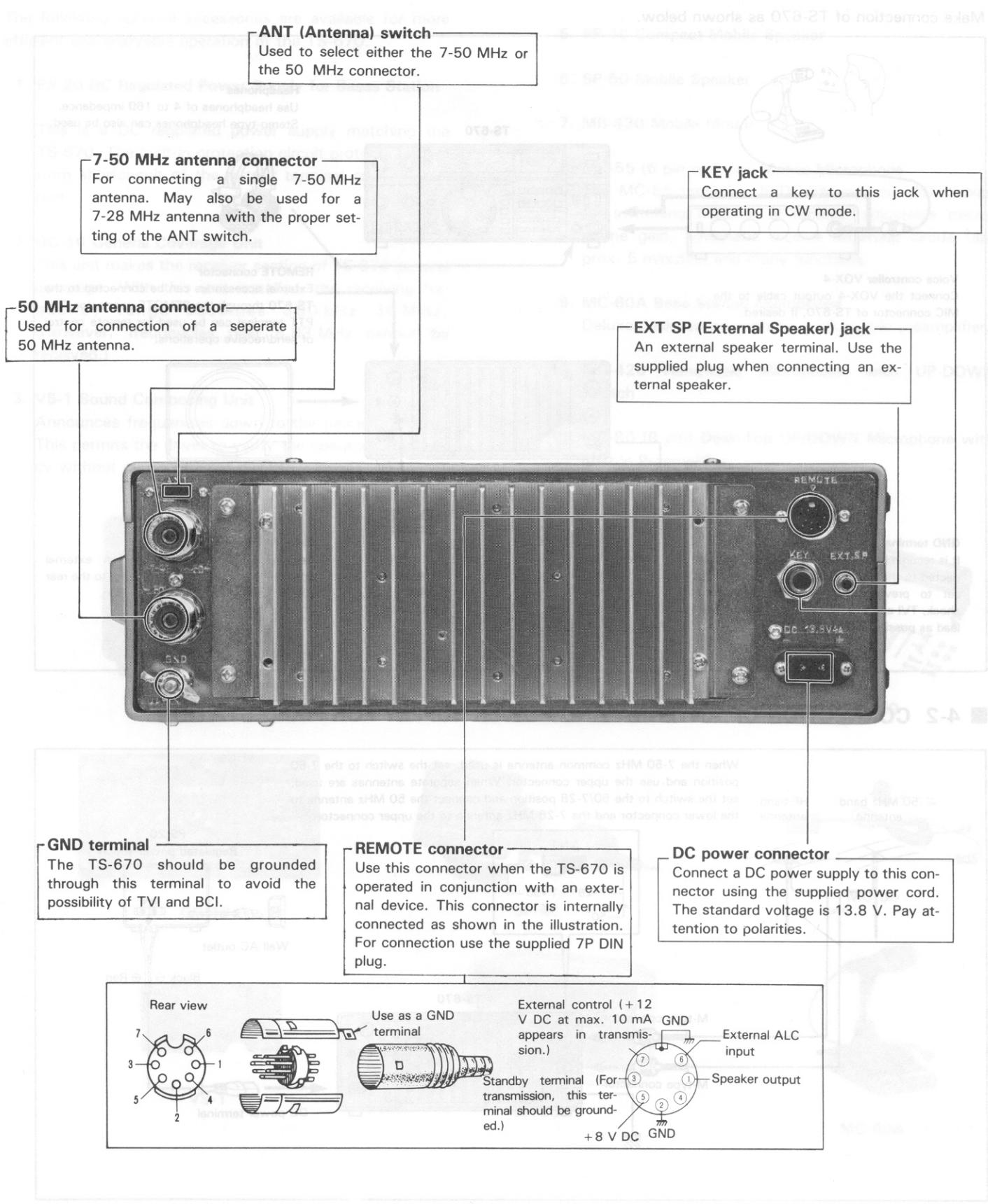
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PERIPHERAL DEVICES AND OPTIONAL PARTS

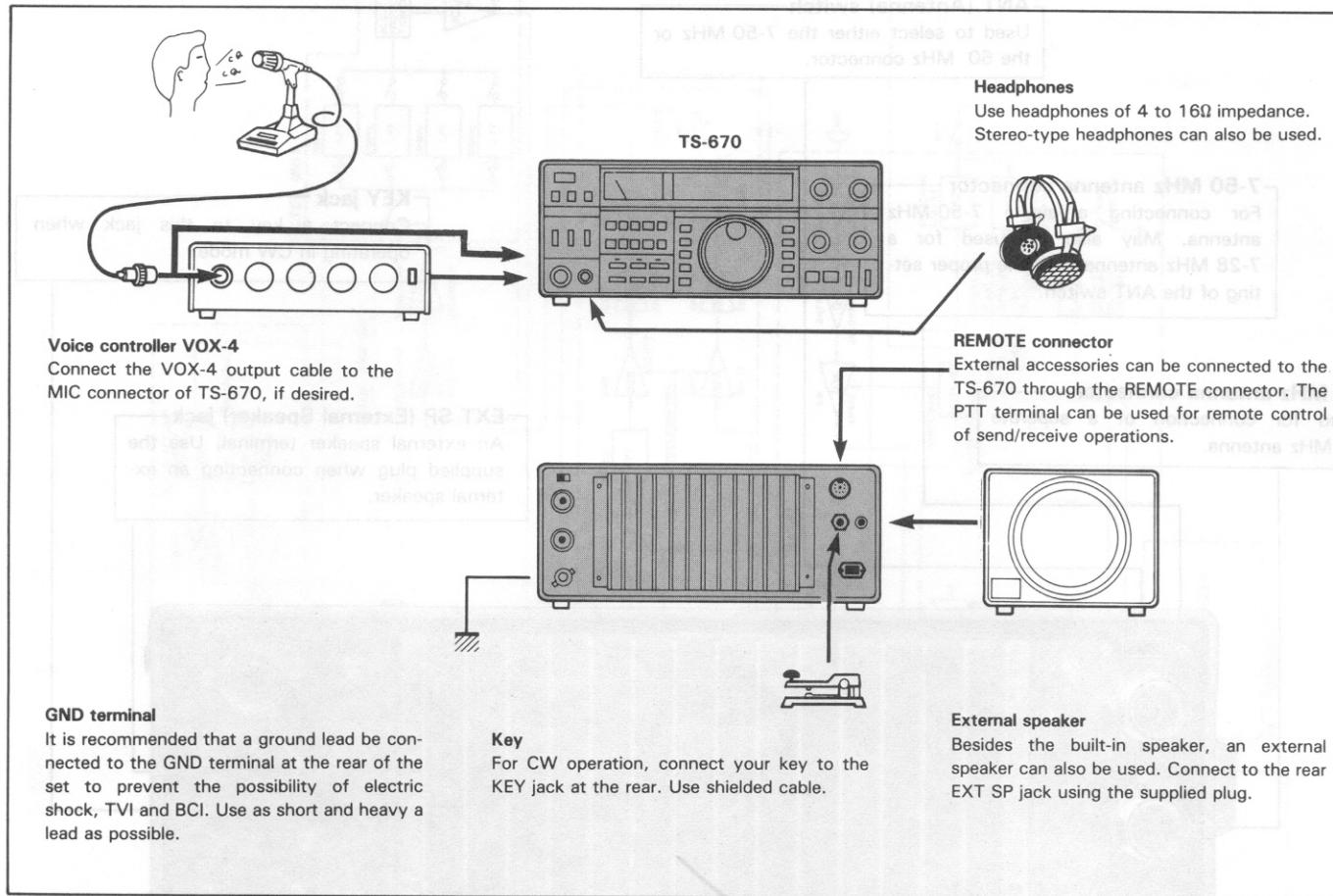
↳ Connection



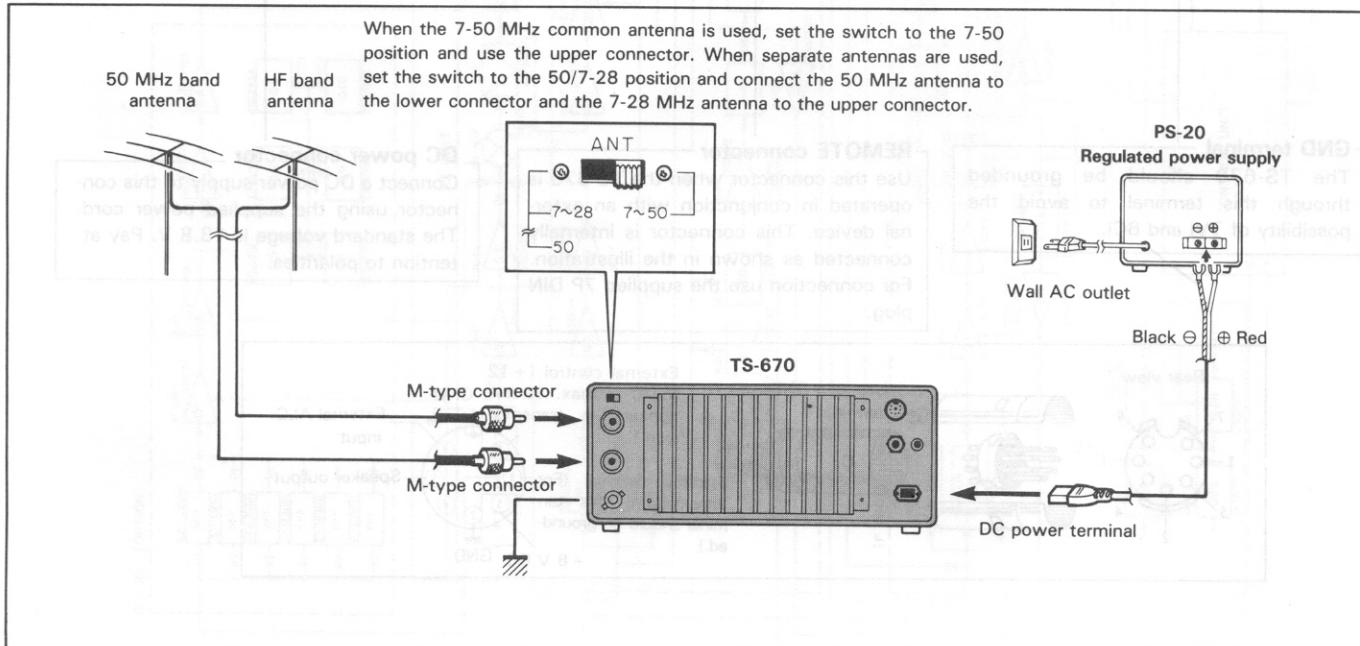
4. OPERATION

■ 4-1 Connection

Make connection of TS-670 as shown below.

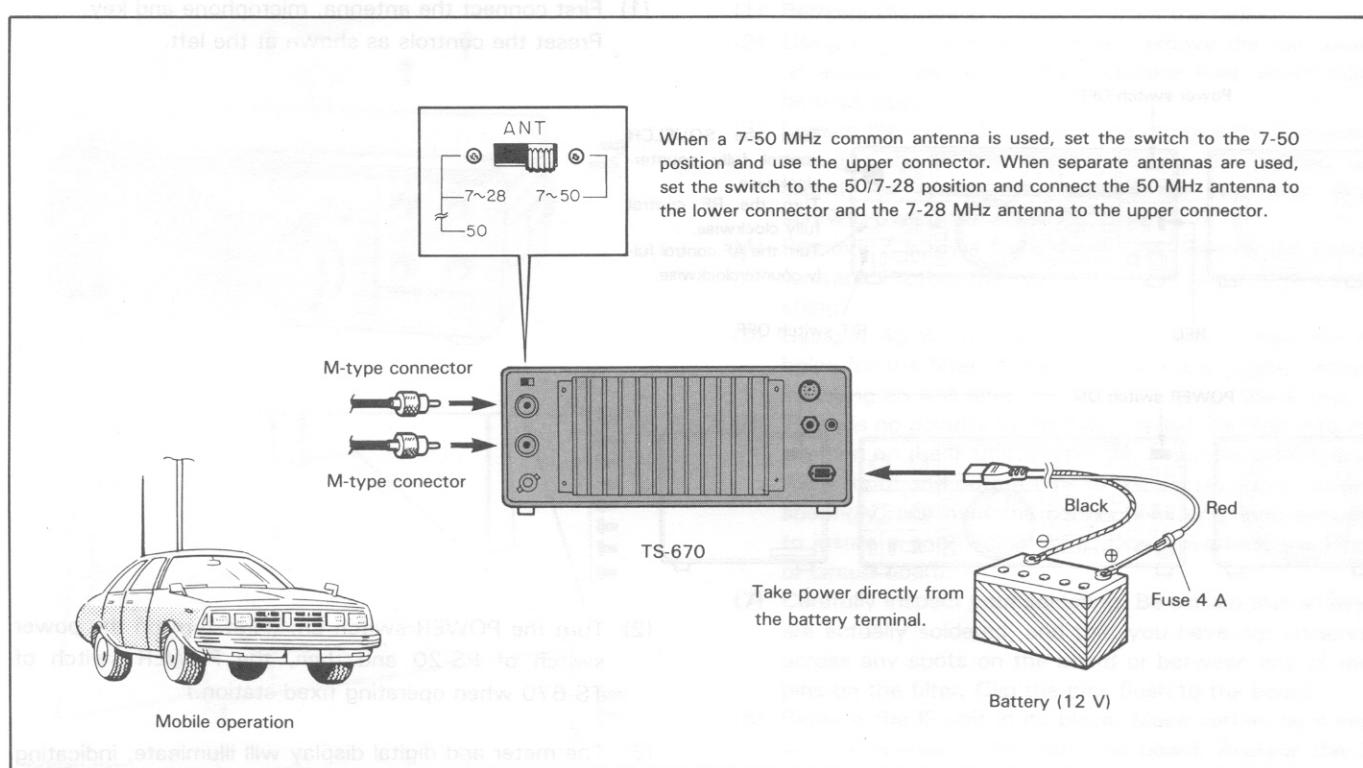


■ 4-2 CONNECTION OF ANTENNA AND POWER SUPPLY FOR FIXED STATION



■ 4-3 CONNECTION OF MOBILE ANTENNA AND POWER SUPPLY

4-4 RECEPTION



NOTE:

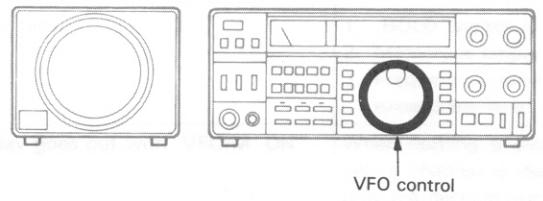
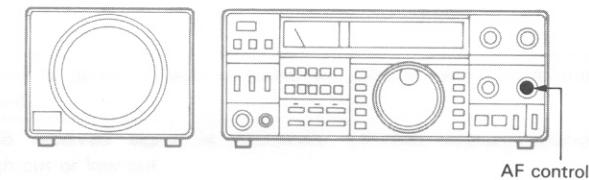
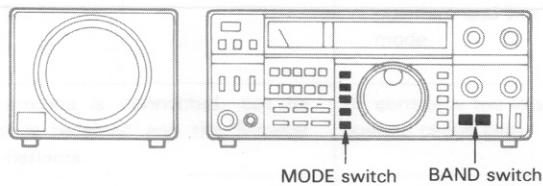
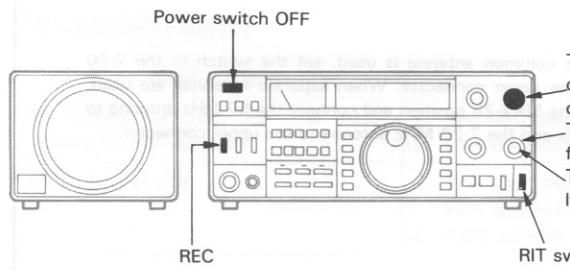
Before connecting and disconnecting the power connector, be sure to turn off the power switches of the TS-670 and the PS-20.



■ 4-4 RECEPTION

■ 4-3 CONNECTION OF MOBILE ANTENNA AND POWER SUPPLY

- (1) First connect the antenna, microphone and key. Preset the controls as shown at the left.



- (2) Turn the POWER switch on. (First turn on the power switch of PS-20 and then, the POWER switch of TS-670 when operating fixed station.)

- (3) The meter and digital display will illuminate, indicating the transceiver is in operation.

- (4) Select the desired band with the BAND switch (UP or DOWN).

- (5) Select the desired mode. (In SSB, LSB for 7 MHz or lower and USB for over 10 MHz is commonly used by international convention.)

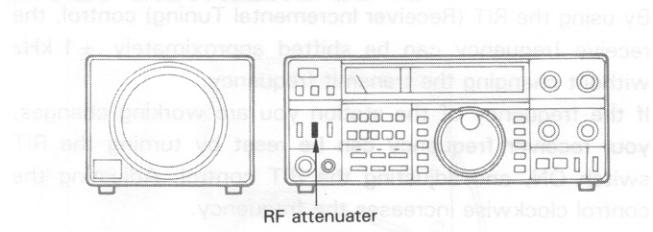
- (6) Adjust the AF control to obtain the desired volume.

- (7) Turn the VFO control slowly so the desired signal can be heard clearly.

NOTES:

1. A weak beat will be heard at 53.9999 MHz. This is normal and is not an indication of trouble.
2. In AM mode without the YK-88A filter (option), the passband is the same as in SSB mode.

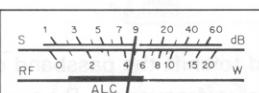
(1) How to use the RF ATT switch



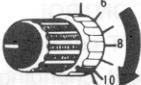
(2) How to use the RF control



S-meter peak point



AF GAIN → RF GAIN

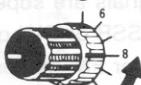


Full Clockwise position

Signals below this level are attenuated



AF GAIN → RF GAIN

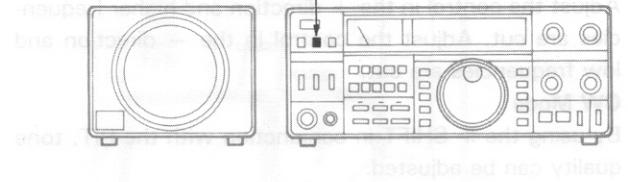


Turn counter-clockwise

RF GAIN Control Operation

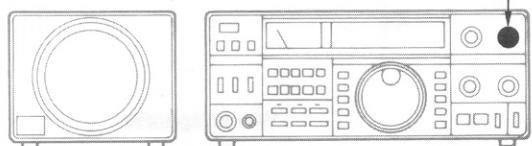
(3) How to use NB switch

NB switch



(4) How to use SQUELCH control

SQUELCH control



RF ATT SWITCH

When this switch is turned on the input to the receive RF amplifier is attenuated approximately 20 dB, providing distortion-free reception. This feature may be used in cases of receiver overload, caused either by a strong local signal, or during weak signal reception when a strong adjacent signal may blank the receiver.

RF GAIN CONTROL

For normal operation, this control should be turned fully clockwise for maximum sensitivity. Receive sensitivity is reduced by turning the control counterclockwise.

Adjust the RF GAIN so the S-meter does not show excessive deflection. This minimizes noise during reception and allows the S-meter to indicate signal peak (or a little below that point). Noise is markedly reduced when signals are absent.

NB SWITCH

The TS-670 has a sophisticated noise blanker designed to reduce ignition-type pulse noise. The noise blanker is particularly important for mobile operation. When necessary, activate the noise-blanker by depressing the NB switch to ON.

SQUELCH

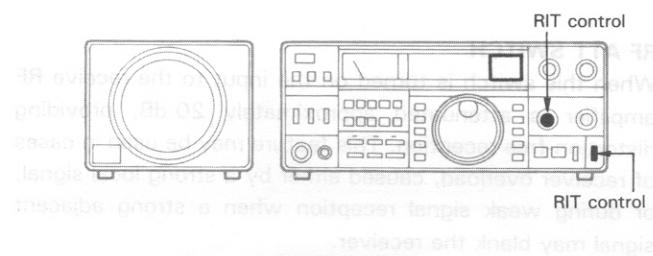
To eliminate receiver noise during no-signal periods, slowly advance the squelch clockwise until the noise just disappears (threshold point).

The squelch will open and the speaker will operate when a signal is received. If the signal is weak or fades, readjust the squelch for consistent reception.

NOTE:

Squelch operation is possible in all (FM, SSB, CW and AM) modes, but the threshold point differs a little in each mode. Operation of the squelch circuit also varies depending on the external noise strength.

(5) How to use the RIT control



RIT CONTROL

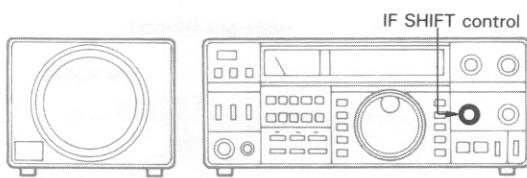
By using the RIT (Receiver Incremental Tuning) control, the receive frequency can be shifted approximately ± 1 kHz without changing the transmit frequency.

If the frequency of the station you are working changes, your receiver frequency can be reset by turning the RIT switch ON, and adjusting the RIT control. Adjusting the control clockwise increases the frequency.

NOTE:

When first calling another station, the RIT should be OFF, otherwise your transmit and receive frequency will not coincide.

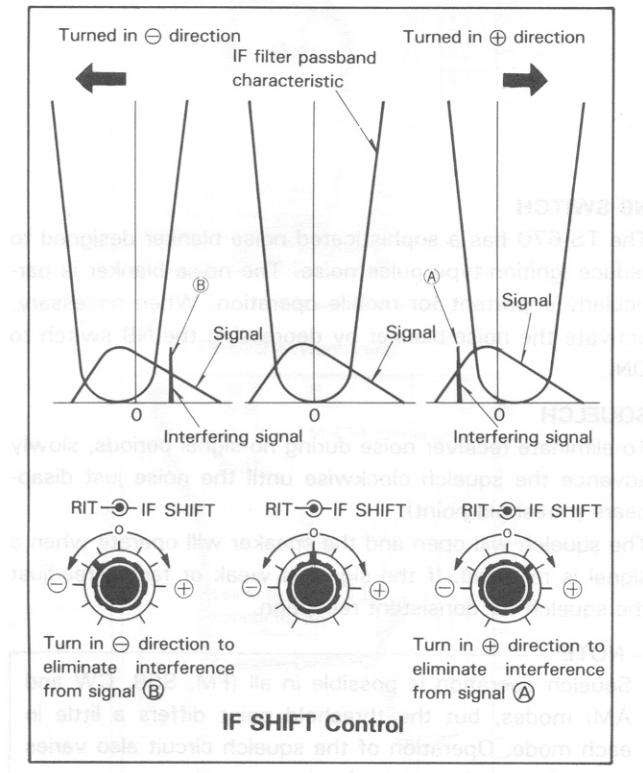
(6) How to use the IF SHIFT control



IF SHIFT CONTROL

The IF SHIFT control is used to shift the passband of the IF filter without changing receive frequency. By turning this control in either direction, the IF passband is shifted as shown in the figure at left.

The IF SHIFT is effective in eliminating interference when nearby signals are superimposed on the receive signal during either SSB or CW operation. IF SHIFT does not operate in the AM or FM modes.



• USB Mode (21 MHz, 28 MHz and 50 MHz bands)

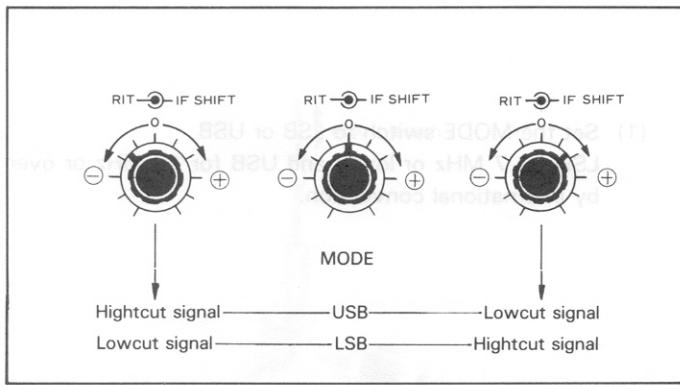
Adjust the IF SHIFT control in the + direction and lower frequencies are cut. Adjust the control in the - direction and high frequencies are cut.

• LSB Mode (7 MHz and below)

Adjust the control in the + direction and higher frequencies are cut. Adjust the control in the - direction and low frequencies are cut.

• CW Mode

By using the IF SHIFT in conjunction with the RIT, tone quality can be adjusted.



13. Antenna Adjustment ■ A-B TRANSMISSION

See page 82U to 82V

For short to medium distance communication, the WIDE position may be used for CW operation. For DX (long distance) communication, the NAR position will be an advantage in reducing interference.

This feature, in combination with the IF SHIFT control, will provide outstanding interference rejection. The receive IF bandwidth is 2.5 kHz in the SSB and CW wide position, 270 or 500 Hz for CW (with optional filters YK-88CN or YK-88C) in the NAR position.

*In the AM MODE without an optional filter, both WIDE NARROW positions are 2.5 kHz. With a YK-88A, Wide is 6 kHz, and Narrow is 2.5 kHz.

*In transmit bandwidth is automatically WIDE.

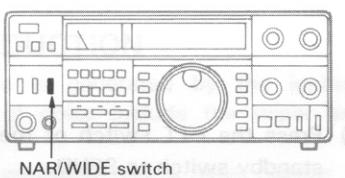
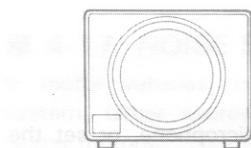
PASSBAND WIDTH (-6 dB) kHz

MODE FILTER	CW		SSB		AM	
	WIDE	NAR- ROW	WIDE	NAR- ROW	WIDE	NAR- ROW
No optional filter	2.5	*	2.5	*	2.5	2.5
YK-88C or CN	2.5	500 or 270	—	—	—	—
YK-88A	—	—	—	—	6	2.5

NOTES:

1. In SSB, no reception is a result when the NAR/WIDE switch is set to NAR.
2. Without optional filters, there is no CW reception in the NAR switch position (*).
3. The NAR/WIDE switch does not function in the FM mode.

(7) NAR-WIDE switch



Turning the NAR/WIDE switch to the NAR position will reduce the receive bandwidth to 2.5 kHz. If CW operation is required at 2.5 kHz, an optional filter must be used. If CW operation is required at 500 or 270 Hz, the YK-88C or CN filter must be used. If CW operation is required at 6 kHz, the YK-88A filter must be used. If CW operation is required at 2.5 kHz and the optional filter is not used, the NAR/WIDE switch must be set to WIDE.

NOTE: The NAR/WIDE switch may be used with the optional YK-88A filter. However, the NAR/WIDE switch will not work with the YK-88C or CN filter.

The NAR/WIDE switch is located on the rear panel of the transceiver. An RF power control is provided with this transceiver for controlling the RF power output. Turning the NAR/WIDE switch counter-clockwise reduces transmitter power. Transmitter power trim is needed for local OSO's.

See page 80D to 80E for more information.

14. Grounding

The antenna connection, ground connection, such as the earth rod, lightning rod, and other accessories etc., are connected to the ground terminal at low frequencies, but are connected to the chassis at high frequencies. Protecting these parts against lightning damage, grounding against ignition noise can be realized.

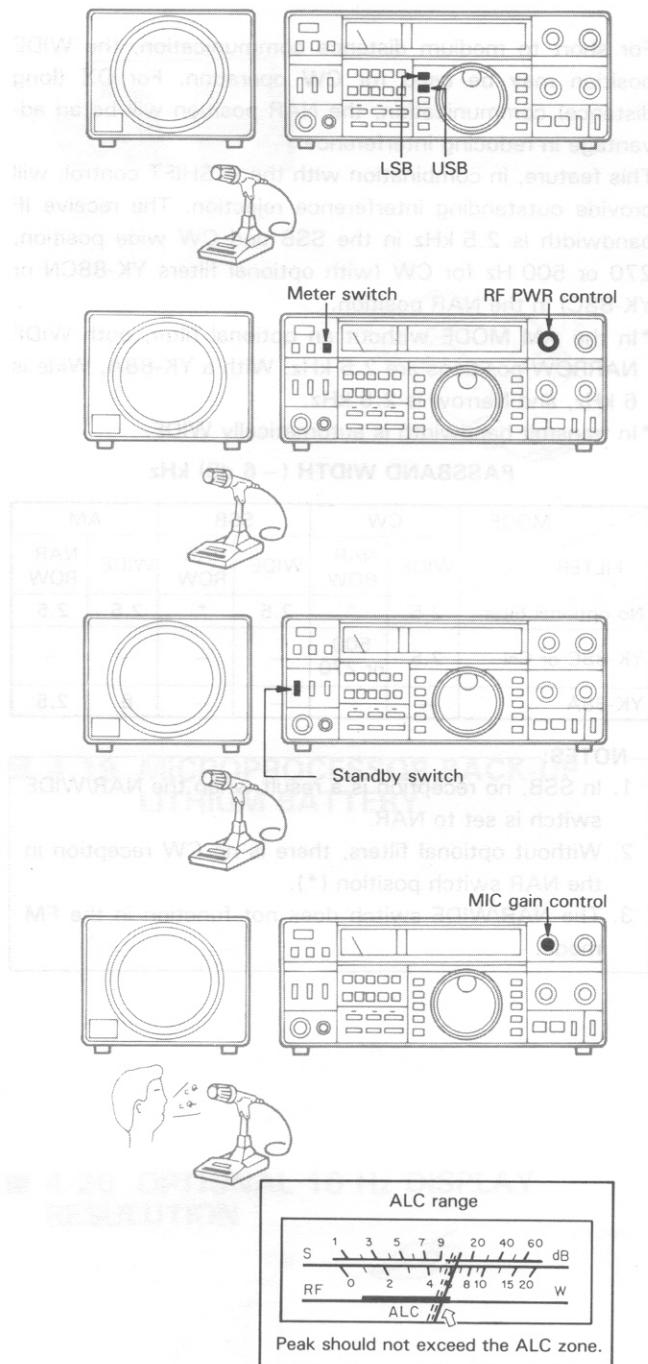
15. Line Option Suppressor (Line or Suppressor Spark)

Noise can be reduced by using the line option. See page 80G-(S) section of "Optional Equipment" for more information.

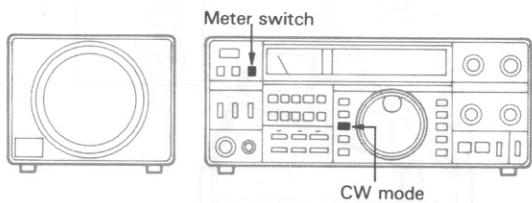


■ 4-5 TRANSMISSION CAPACITY OF THE TS-430S

(1) SSB mode



(2) CW mode



(1) Set the MODE switch to LSB or USB.

LSB for 7 MHz or lower and USB for 10 MHz or over by international convention.

(2) Set the meter switch to ALC.

(3) Turn the RF PWR control fully clockwise.

(4) Press the PTT switch of the microphone, or set the standby switch to SEND.

(5) Speak into the microphone. Adjust the MIC gain control for an "ON-SCALE" meter reading on voice peaks.

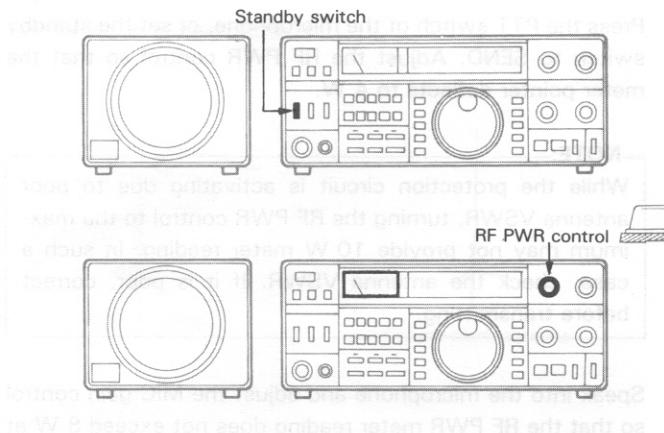
NOTE:

The RF meter pointer deflection may be small with some types of antenna. Therefore, monitoring the ALC reading during transmit operation will be effective. If the MIC gain is set past the ALC zone, it may cause distorted transmit audio.

An RF power control is provided with this transceiver for controlling the transmit power output.

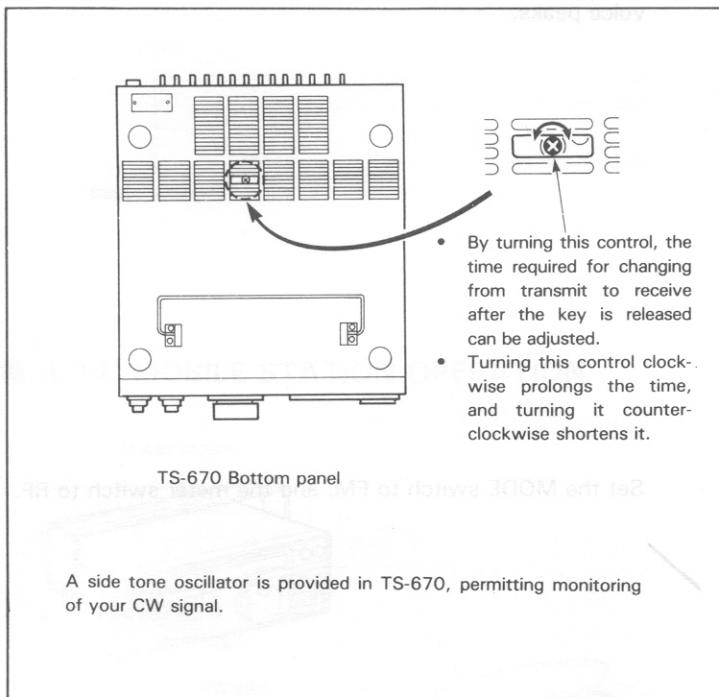
Turning the RF PWR control counter clockwise reduces transmit power. This is useful for local QSO's.

Set the MODE switch to CW, and the meter switch to ALC.



Set the standby switch to SEND, and press the key. Transmission is also possible by pressing the key with the standby switch set to REC. (Semi-break-in operation)

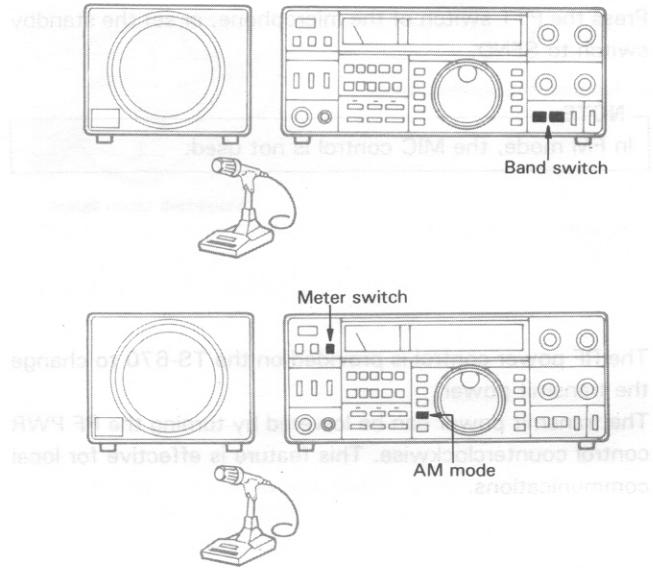
Adjust the RF PWR control so that the meter pointer deflects to about half of the ALC zone.



(Indication: 0.5A-M3 dial/W1 ebom M3 (A))



(3) AM mode



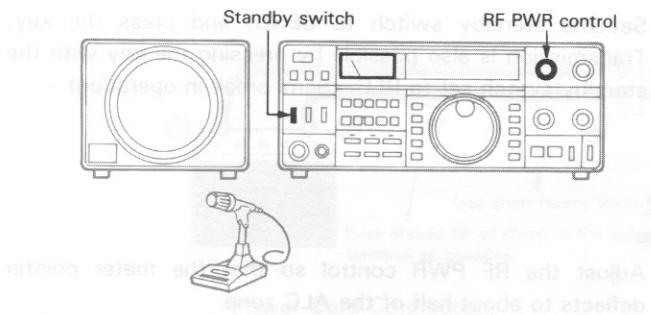
Select the desired frequency.

1. Turn on the power switch of the transceiver.
2. Turn on the power switch of the speaker.

3. Connect and install the speaker to the transceiver.
4. After connecting the speaker, turn on the power switch to provide ventilation.

Set the MODE switch to AM.
Set the meter switch to RF.

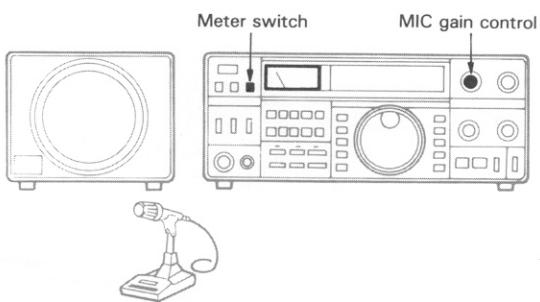




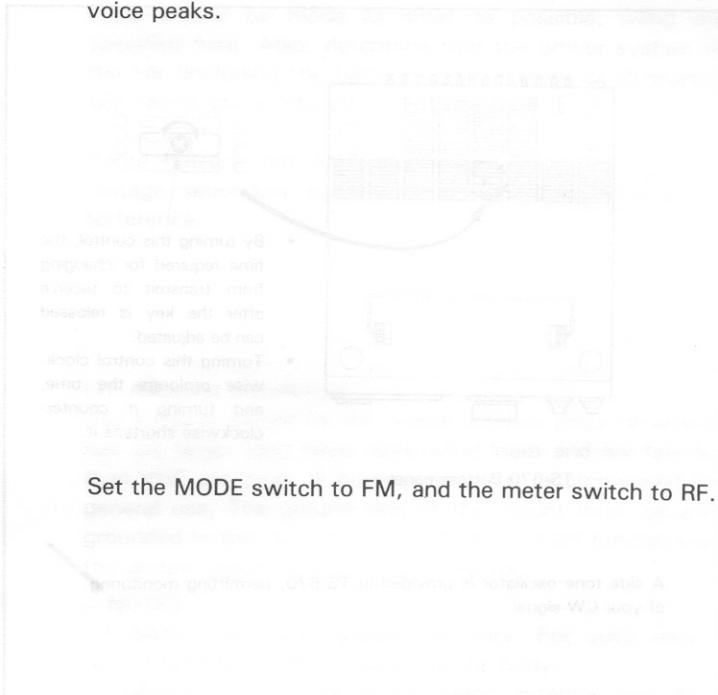
Press the PTT switch of the microphone, or set the standby switch to SEND. Adjust the RF PWR control so that the meter pointer deflects to 4 W.

NOTE:

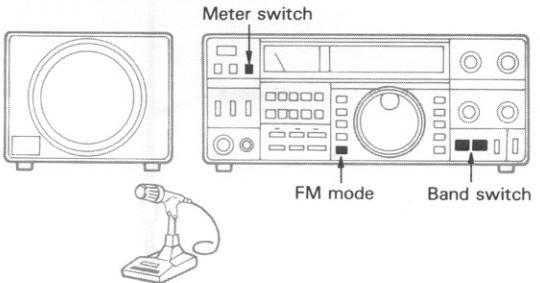
While the protection circuit is activating due to poor antenna VSWR, turning the RF PWR control to the maximum may not provide 10 W meter reading. In such a case, check the antenna VSWR. If it is poor, correct before transmitting.



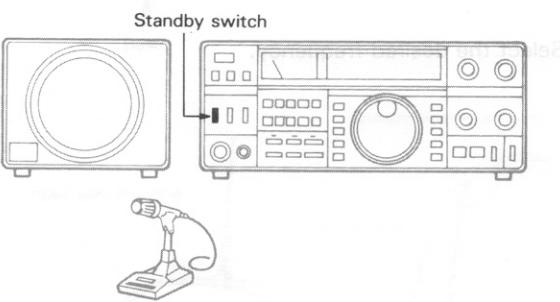
Speak into the microphone and adjust the MIC gain control so that the RF PWR meter reading does not exceed 8 W at voice peaks.



(4) FM mode (With FM-430 installed)



Set the MODE switch to FM, and the meter switch to RF.



Press the PTT switch of the microphone, or set the standby switch to SEND.

NOTE:

In FM mode, the MIC control is not used.



The RF power control is provided on the TS-670 to change the transmit power.

The transmit power can be lowered by turning the RF PWR control counterclockwise. This feature is effective for local communications.

■ 4-5 HOW TO USE VFO

The frequency can be changed by the [ENT] key.

When B is pressed, A-QRV mode is selected. When B is released, frequency will be displayed.

The RF power control works only in SSB, CW and FM modes.

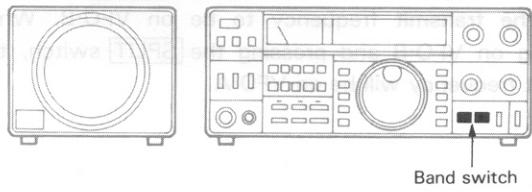
NOTES:

- Before transmitting, be sure to connect an antenna with a low SWR. The TS-670 is provided with a final protection circuit to protect the final stage.
- However, if the antenna terminal is open, a failure may occur. So never transmit without an antenna.
- The RF PWR meter does not indicate correctly when the antenna VSWR is poor.

Keep the VSWR as close to 1:1 as possible.

■ 4-6 HOW TO USE BAND (UP/DOWN) SWITCH

When the BAND switch is pressed, A-QRV mode is selected. When B is released, frequency will be displayed.



When pressing the [B] switch, the frequency band will change to the operating VFO.

Pressing [A] will change VFO-B to 7 MHz. Pressing [B] will change VFO-A to 21 MHz.

When the [LOCK] switch is pressed, the VFO and BAND switches (MIC) will not work. This is useful for remote operation.

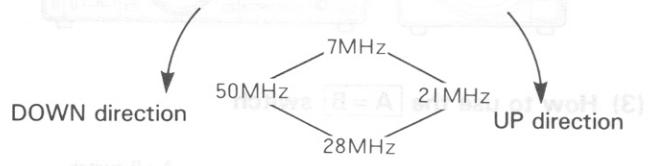
The RIT control is also available.

With the [STEP] switch is pressed, the VFO step frequency is doubled. This is useful for slow frequency changes.

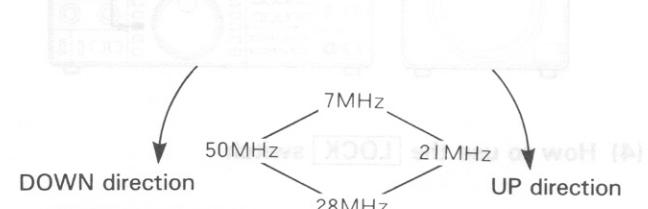
Please refer to the step size explanation.

- When the GC-10 general coverage unit (option) is not connected.

(1 MHz step switch OFF)



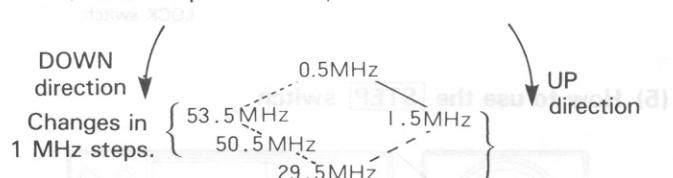
- When the GC-10 general coverage unit (option) is connected.



Works in this way.

(The 1 MHz step switch does not work.)

(1 MHz step switch ON)



NOTES:(GC-10 unit is mounted)

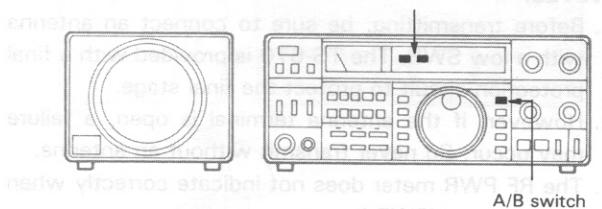
- When the DOWN switch is pressed with the VFO set to 1.000 MHz-1.4999 MHz, the VFO changes to 500 kHz.
- When the DOWN switch is pressed with the VFO set to 999.9 kHz or lower, the VFO changes to 53 MHz.

OFF	ON	ON
OFF	ON	ON

■ 4-7 DUAL VFO OPERATION

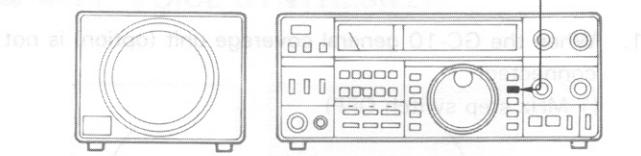
(1) How to use the [A/B] switch

A·VFO or B·VFO is displayed.



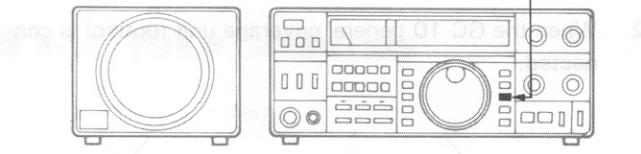
(2) How to use the [SPLIT] switch

SPLIT switch



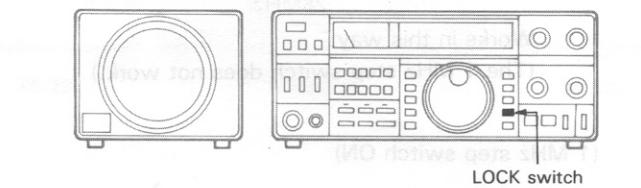
(3) How to use the [A=B] switch

A = B switch



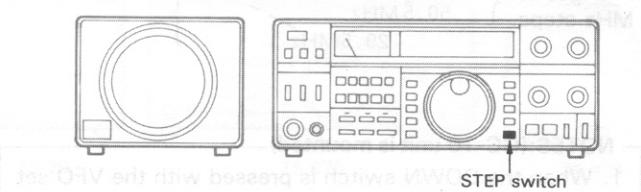
(4) How to use the [LOCK] switch

LOCK switch



(5) How to use the [STEP] switch

STEP switch



VFO frequency steps

STEP switch	SSB, CW·AM	FM
OFF	10 Hz	10 kHz
ON	100 Hz	100 Hz

When the [A/B] switch is pressed, VFO·A or B will be displayed, indicating which VFO is operating.

When receiving on VFO.A pressing the [SPLIT] switch will cause the transmit frequency to be on VFO·B. When receiving on VFO·B and pressing the [SPLIT] switch, the transmit frequency will be on VFO·A.

By pressing the [A=B] switch, the frequency and mode of the idle VFO are equalized with those of the operating VFO.

For example:

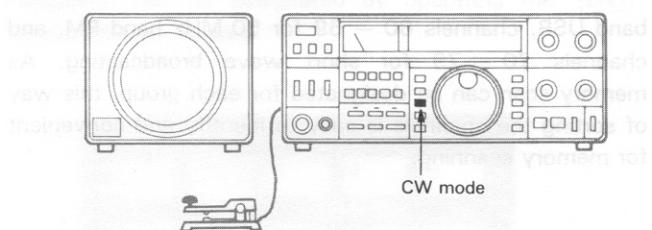
When VFO·A is 7 MHz LSB and VFO·B 21 MHz USB, pressing [A=B] will change VFO·B to 7 MHz LSB.

When the [LOCK] switch is pressed, the F.LOCK indicator lights on the display and the VFO and BAND switches (MIC UP/DOWN) are locked. This is useful for mobile operation. The RIT control is still active.

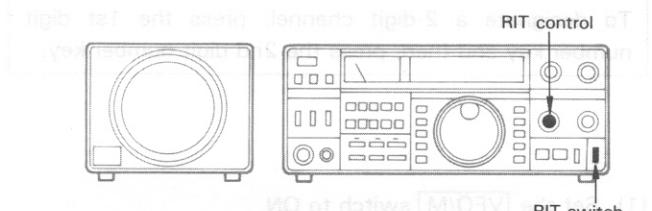
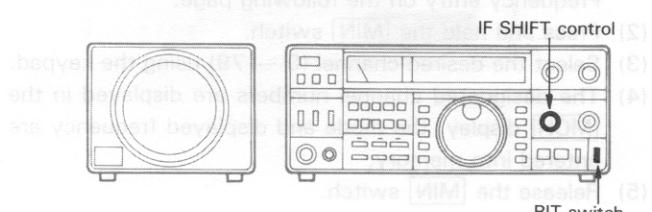
When the [STEP] switch is pressed, the [STEP] indicator lights on the display and the VFO step frequency is changed. See chart at left for step size explanation.

- In SSB and CW modes, turn this switch on only for rapid frequency changes.
- In AM mode, tuning is easier with this switch ON.
- In FM mode tuning is in 100 Hz steps with the STEP switch "ON", and 10 kHz steps with the switch "OFF".

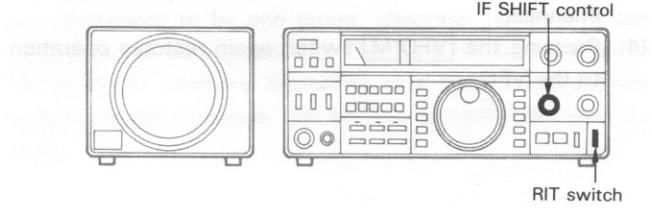
■ 4-8 CW OPERATION



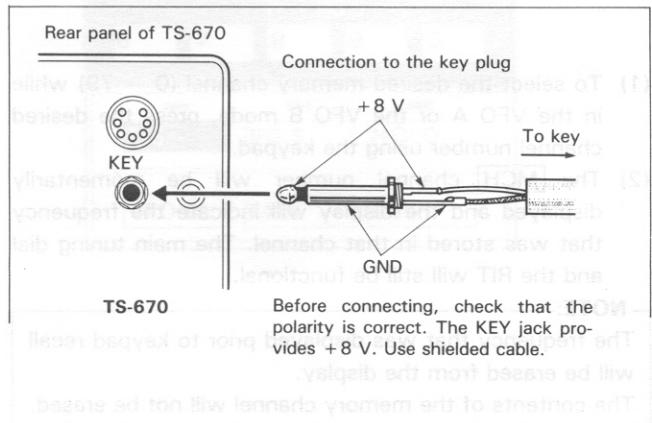
- When the YK-88C/CN filter (option) is not inserted:



- When the YK-88C/CN filter (option) is inserted:

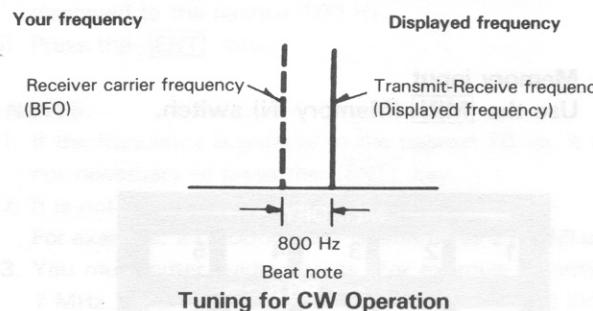


- When the key is connected:



■ 4-9 MEMORY CHANNEL OPERATION

For CW operation, your transmit frequency should be "zero-beat" to the transmit frequency of the station you are contacting. This also allows your contact to receive your signal without having to retune his receiver. Tuning methods are detailed in the following paragraphs.



NOTE:

In CW mode, transmit frequency is displayed when both transmitting or receiving.

Set the IF SHIFT control to its center position and the RIT switch OFF. Adjust the main tuning control for an 800-Hz beat note and your transmit frequency will then coincide with that of your contact station ("zero-beat").

You may now adjust the RIT for a pitch which suits your preference. If interference is encountered, adjust the IF SHIFT. For more convenient and effective CW operation, use of the optional YK-88C or YK-88CN CW crystal filter is recommended.

Set the IF SHIFT to its center position and the RIT to OFF. Adjust the main tuning control for maximum deflection of the S-meter. Receive signal pitch will be about 800 Hz, indicating correct tuning.

NOTE:

When using an electronic keyer, make sure that polarity is set for positive. Always use shielded line from the key to transceiver.

NOTES

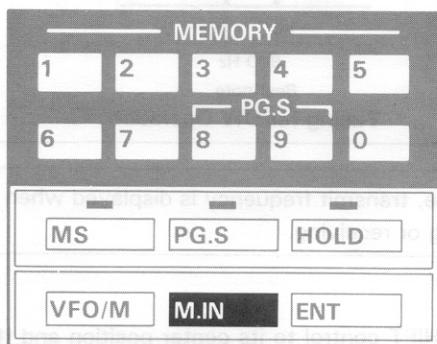
- Transmit is inhibited when the MS1 switch is on.
- During scan the band cannot be changed to different bands until the scan is completed.

■ 4-9 MEMORY CHANNEL OPERATION

The memory is used to store frequently used frequencies and specific frequencies. There are 80 channels in the memory. It is convenient to store data by considering 10 channels as one group. For example, channels 10 — 19 are for 7 MHz band LSB, channels 50 — 59 for 50 MHz

(1) Memory input

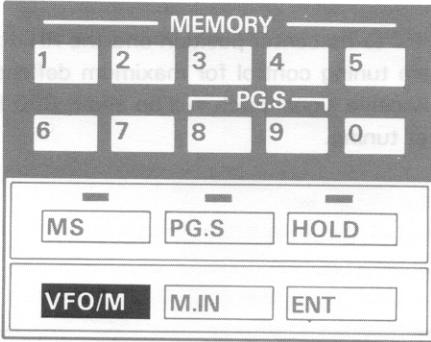
Use the **[MIN]** (Memory IN) switch.



(2) Memory recall

2-1 When using the **VFO/M** (VFO/Memory) switch

Operation will be similar to that of a fixed channel. RIT is still possible.



2-2 Memory recall using the keypad

band USB, channels 60 — 69 for 50 MHz band FM, and channels 70 — 79 for short wave broadcasting. As memory scan can be designated for each group, this way of sorting the channels is easy to identify and convenient for memory scanning.

- (1) Select the frequency to be stored using the VFO control or the **[ENT]** key.
For operation of the **[ENT]** key, refer to 4-9-3 keyboard. Frequency entry on the following page.
- (2) Press and hold the **[MIN]** switch.
- (3) Select the desired channel (0 — 79) using the keypad.
- (4) The designated channel numbers are displayed in the **[MCH]** display, the mode and displayed frequency are entered into memory.
- (5) Release the **[MIN]** switch.

NOTE:

To designate a 2-digit channel, press the 1st digit number key and then, press the 2nd digit number key.

- (1) Set the **[VFO/M]** switch to ON.
- (2) M.CH number will be displayed.
- (3) Select the desired channel (0 — 79) using the keypad. The stored channels can also be selected by the main dial. One full turn of the main dial is equivalent to 15 channels.
- (4) Pressing the **[VFO/M]** switch again restores operation to the VFO.

- (1) To select the desired memory channel (0 — 79) while in the VFO A or the VFO B mode, press the desired channel number using the keypad.
- (2) The **[MCH]** channel number will be momentarily displayed and the display will indicate the frequency that was stored in that channel. The main tuning dial and the RIT will still be functional.

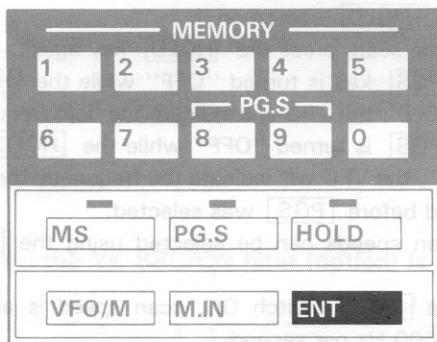
NOTE:

The frequency that was displayed prior to keypad recall will be erased from the display.

The contents of the memory channel will not be erased.

(3) Keyboard frequency entry

Frequency can be designated by operating the **ENT** switch and the 10-key.



(1) Set the **ENT** key to ON.

(2) The letter and two dots will be displayed.

(3) Press the keys corresponding to the frequency to be selected.

(4) For entry to the nearest 10 Hz, press **2**, **1**, **2**, **3**, **4**, **5** and **6** keys. The frequency is displayed to the nearest 100 Hz.

(5) Press the **ENT** key.

NOTES:

1. If the frequency is entered to the nearest 10 Hz, it is not necessary to press the **ENT** key.

2. It is not necessary to enter trailing zeros.

For example, 21.20000 MHz is entered as 21.2 MHz.

3. You must enter leading zeros. For example to enter 7 MHz press **0** **7** **ENT**. To enter 500 kHz press **0** **0** **5** **ENT**.

4. When recalling memory channel using the **VFO/M** switch, the channel number can be selected by using the **ENT** switch, if the channel has data stored. If the channel is vacant, the channel No. can not be set using this method.

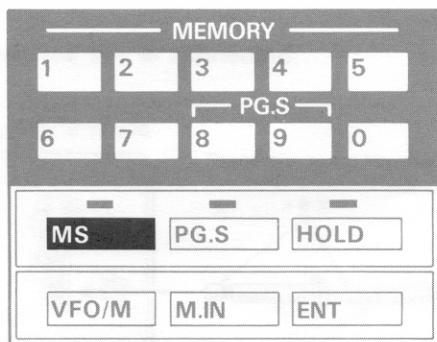
5. Frequencies outside of the operating range can not be entered.

6. To display the frequency to the nearest 10 Hz see page 27.

(4) Scan

4-1 **MS** (Memory Scan)

Memory scan in the TS-670 is performed on groups of 10 memory channels at a time. For example channels 0 thru 9 are considered to be one group, channels 10 thru 19 are considered to be a group etc. The TS-670 can scan up to 20 channels (memory locations) at a time, so you must specify which channels (up to two groups) you wish to scan.



(1) Press and hold the **MS** key.

(2) Enter the first number of the two groups you wish to scan.

For example: 10, and 40.

Press **1** and **4** key.

NOTE:

To scan memory channels 0 — 9, simply press the **MS** key.

(3) Release the **MS** key.

(4) Scan will begin with the lowest channel.

(5) To stop scan press the **HOLD** key.

(6) To resume scan press the **HOLD** key again.

(7) To release memory scan press the **MS** key again.

(8) With the **STEP** switch OFF, scan speed is approx. 2.5 seconds per channel.

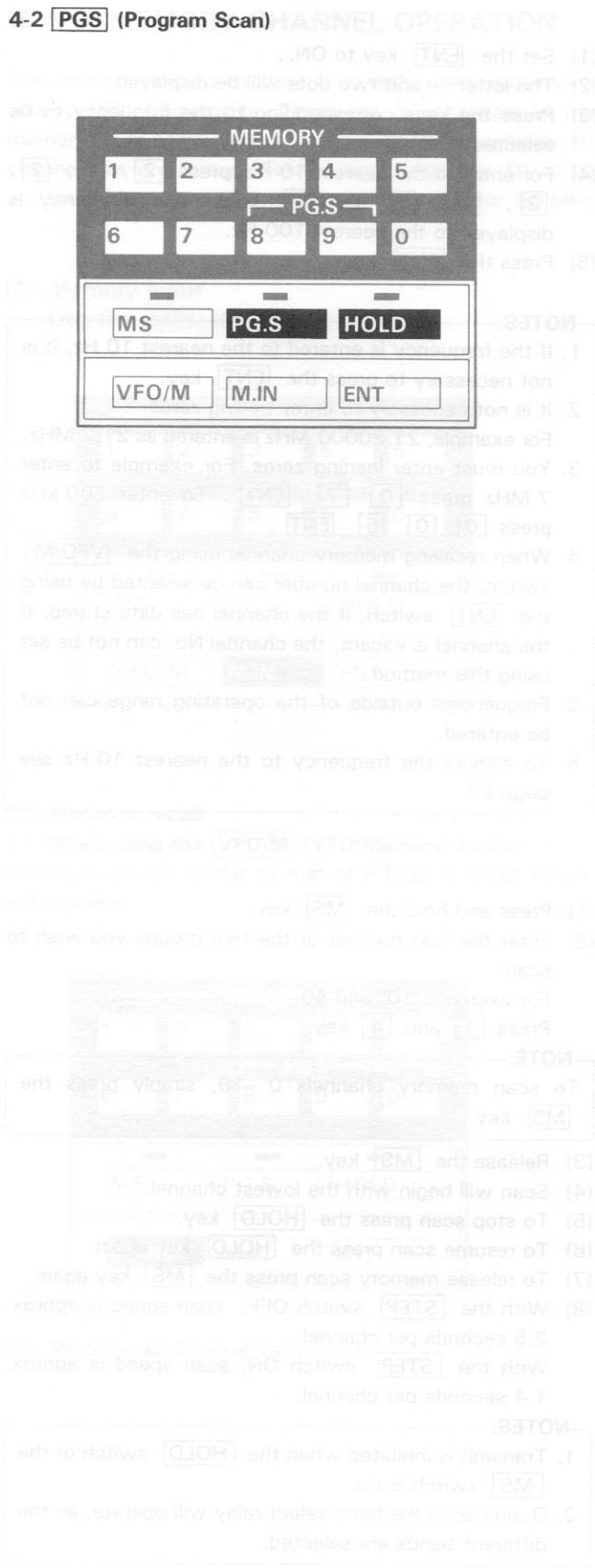
With the **STEP** switch ON, scan speed is approx. 1.4 seconds per channel.

NOTES:

1. Transmit is inhibited when the **HOLD** switch or the **MS** switch is on.

2. During scan the band select relay will operate, as the different bands are selected.

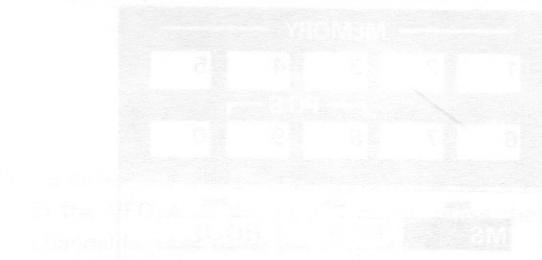
4-2 [PGS] (Program Scan)



- (1) Enter the lower limit into memory channel 8, and the upper scan limit into memory channel 9 or vice versa.
- (2) To start scan press the [PGS] key.
- (3) To stop scan press the [HOLD] key.
- (4) The displayed frequency, and mode may be changed with the [HOLD] switch on.
- (5) To resume scan, press the [HOLD] key again.
- (6) If the [PGS] key is turned "OFF" while the [HOLD] key is "ON", the VFO will indicate the hold frequency. If the [PGS] is turned "OFF" while the [HOLD] key is "OFF", the VFO will indicate the frequency that was displayed before [PGS] was selected.
- (7) Two scan speeds can be selected using the [STEP] switch.
 - With the [STEP] switch ON, scan speed is approximately 600 Hz per second.
 - With the [STEP] switch OFF, scan speed is approximately 6 kHz per second.

NOTES:

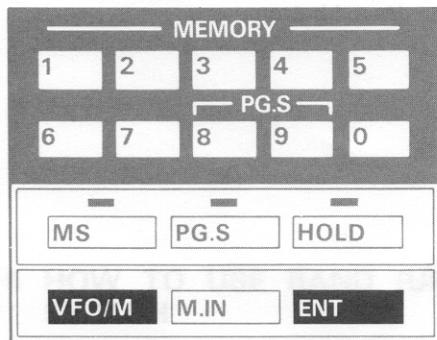
1. Scan can take place only within a one MHz bandspread. For example: 28.000 – 28.9999 MHz. You cannot scan between bands, ie. 28.500 – 29.500 MHz.
2. When scan is initiated, the mode of channel 8 is selected.
3. When [PGS] has been selected, and the [HOLD] switch depressed you cannot change the scan speed, transmit, or enter memory.
4. The upper scan limit cannot be exceeded with the main tuning control when in "HOLD", the lower limit, however, can be passed.



NOTE:
The frequency that you selected will be keyed repetitively on transmit from the transmitter. The contents of the memory channels will be displayed on the digital display.

■ 4-10 MEMORY ERASING

Unnecessary memory can be erased by the [ENT] switch.



(1) Press the [VFO/M] switch to select memory channel operation.

Designate the memory to be erased by operating the keypad or the tuning control.

(2) Press the [ENT] switch and enter "00" by operating the 10-key.

(3) Press the [ENT] switch again. Then, the designated memory is cleared.

■ 4-11 VOICE SYNTHESIZER

When the VOX function is selected, the voice synthesizer will operate.



■ 4-12 VOX OPERATION

When the VOX function is selected, the voice synthesizer will operate.

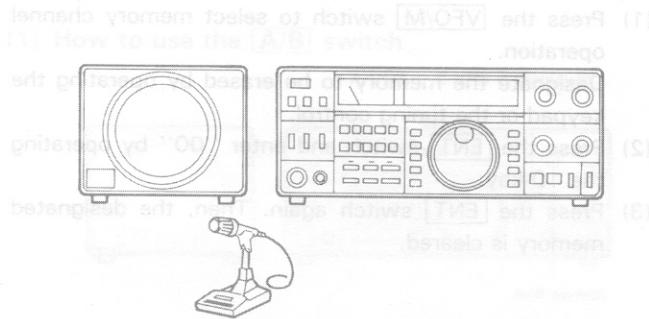


(1) Microphone input

■ 4-13 FIXED STATION OPERATION

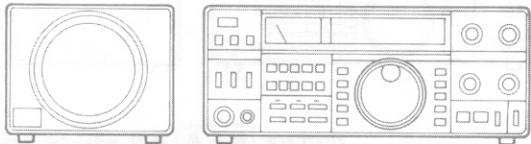


■ 4-10 MIC UP-DOWN

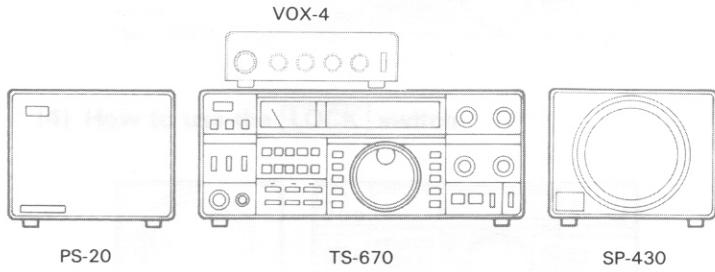


(1) How to use the MIC switch

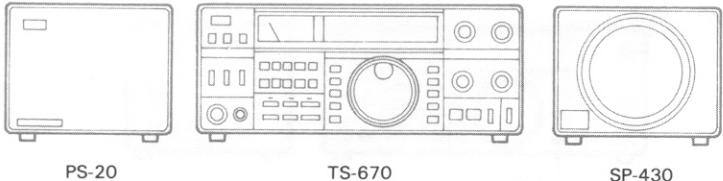
■ 4-11 VOICE SYNTHESIZER



■ 4-12 VOX-4 OPERATION



■ 4-13 FIXED STATION OPERATION

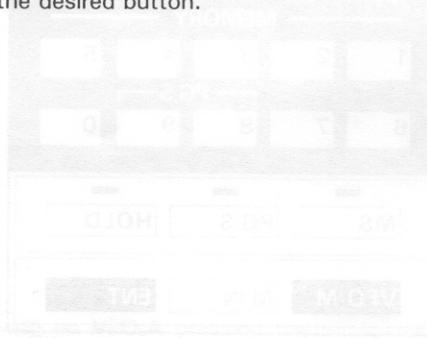


VFO frequency steps

STEP switch : SSB, CW, AM	
OFF	10 Hz
ON	100 Hz
ON	1000 Hz

(2) Memory erasing

When a microphone with UP-DOWN pushbuttons is used with the TS-670, the frequency may be changed by depressing the desired button.



When the VOICE switch is pressed with the VS-1 installed, the displayed frequency will be announced to the nearest 100 Hz. If the VOICE switch is pressed in MCH operation and no frequency has been entered the voice unit will announce "OPEN".

When used in conjunction with the VOX-4 the TS-670 is capable of voice operated keying in SSB, AM and FM modes.

NOTE:

If the VOX switch ON, and the TS-670 in CW mode, it is possible the radio may key due to voice input to the microphone. Therefore, turn the VOX switch OFF when in the CW mode.

Connection of power supply:

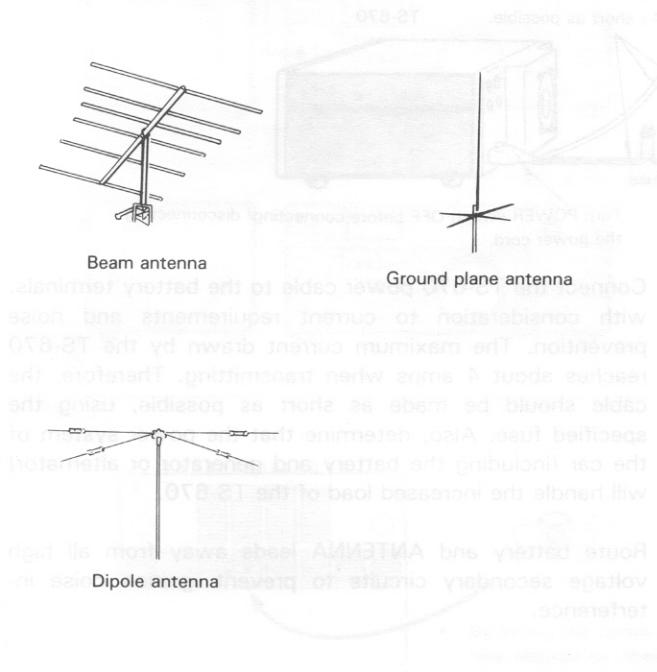
A power supply of 13.8 V, 4 A or more is required at peaks in transmission.

The **PS-20** is recommended. It matches the TS-670 in both design and performance.

NOTE:

Do not use a power source of less than 12 volts and greater than 16 V.

Antennas in Fixed Station:



ANTENNAS

For HF fixed-station operation, an antenna specifically designed for amateur operation is recommended. Antenna types include wire antennas, verticals, rotary beams, and other antenna types. HF antennas are quite large and must be installed to withstand strong winds, heavy rain, etc. Any antenna used with the TS-670 should be of 50-ohm impedance and should be connected using an appropriate coaxial cable such as RG-8/U.

Impedance matching is important. Impedance mismatching will result in a high VSWR and power loss, or can cause unwanted harmonic radiation and interference (TVI, BCI).

The impedance match can be checked with an SWR meter. Generally, satisfactory operation is assured when the VSWR (Voltage Standing Wave Ratio) is less than 1.5:1. A rotary beam antenna is very effective for DX operation in the 14, 21, 28 and 50 MHz bands.

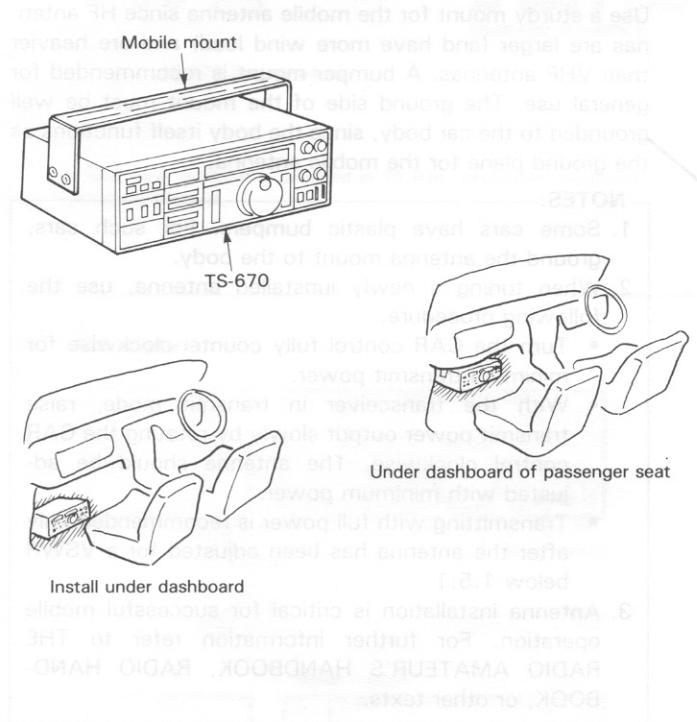
NOTE:

Protect your equipment-use a lightning arrestor.

NOTE:

VSWR stands for voltage standing wave ratio.

■ 4-14 MOBILE STATION OPERATION

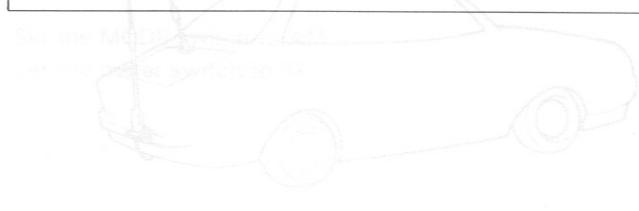


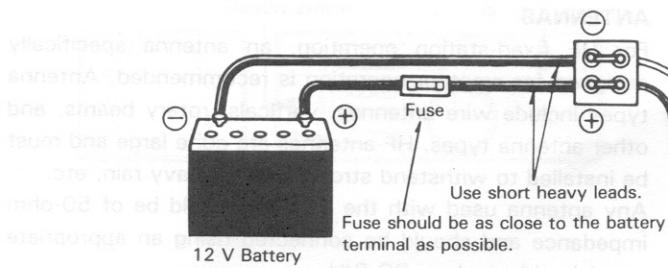
INSTALLATION

Secure the TS-670 under the dashboard using the optional MB-430 mounting bracket (shown on page 31). As an alternative, use strapping, making sure that the TS-670 will not slip out of place while operating the vehicle.

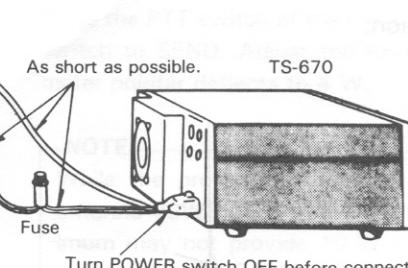
NOTES:

1. Do not install the TS-670 near the heater outlet.
2. Allow sufficient space behind the TS-670 to ensure proper ventilation.





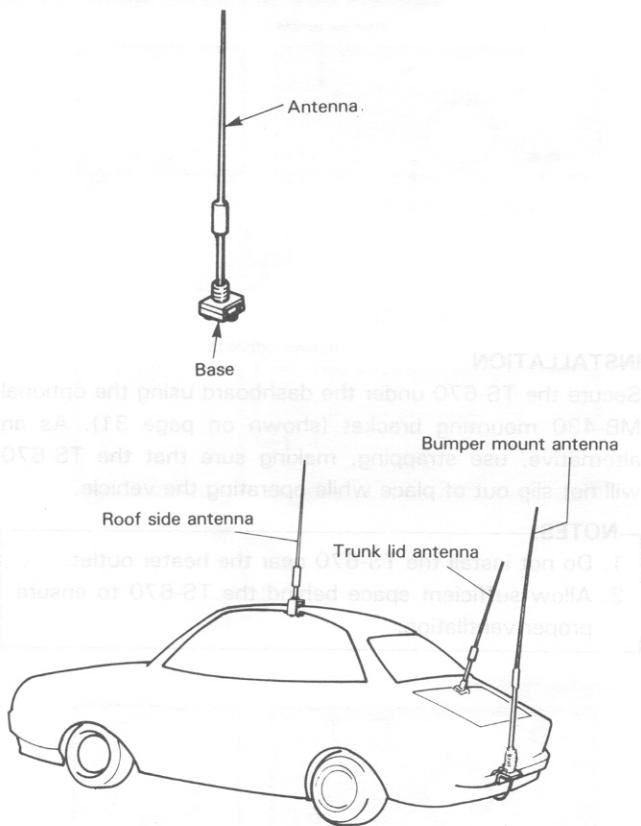
Power Cord Connection



Connect the TS-670 power cable to the battery terminals, with consideration to current requirements and noise prevention. The maximum current drawn by the TS-670 reaches about 4 amps when transmitting. Therefore, the cable should be made as short as possible, using the specified fuse. Also, determine that the power system of the car (including the battery and generator or alternator) will handle the increased load of the TS-670.

Route battery and ANTENNA leads away from all high voltage secondary circuits to prevent ignition noise interference.

■ 4-16 MOBILE ANTENNA



(1) Antenna Installation

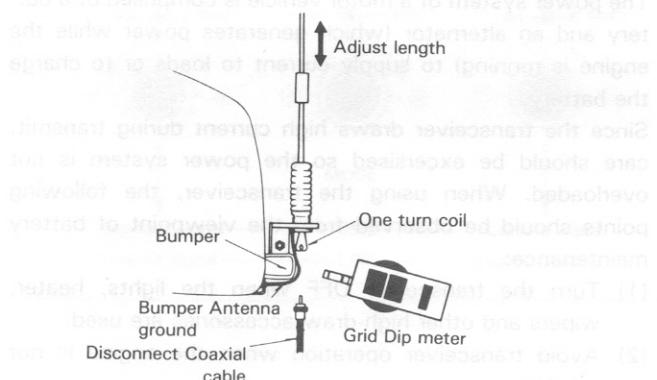
Use a sturdy mount for the mobile antenna since HF antennas are larger (and have more wind load) and are heavier than VHF antennas. A bumper mount is recommended for general use. The ground side of the mount must be well grounded to the car body, since the body itself functions as the ground plane for the mobile antenna.

NOTES:

1. Some cars have plastic bumpers. For such cars, ground the antenna mount to the body.
2. When tuning a newly installed antenna, use the following procedure:
 - Turn the CAR control fully counter-clockwise for minimum transmit power.
 - With the transceiver in transmit mode, raise transmit power output slowly by rotating the CAR control clockwise. The antenna should be adjusted with minimum power.
 - Transmitting with full power is recommended only after the antenna has been adjusted for a VSWR below 1.5:1
3. Antenna installation is critical for successful mobile operation. For further information refer to THE RADIO AMATEUR'S HANDBOOK, RADIO HANDBOOK, or other texts.

(2) Coaxial Cable Connection

When the antenna is mounted on the vehicle's bumper, the coaxial cable from the antenna can be routed through a drain hole in the trunk. When the antenna is roof mounted pass the cable between the body and door. Leave a driploop at the lowest point in the cable before entry into the vehicle to prevent water from entering the car.



Adjusting Antenna Resonance

■ 4-17 NOISE REDUCTION

In motor vehicles, noise is generated by the ignition system. Other sources of noise include the wiper and heater motors. Although the TS-670 is equipped with a noise blanker to minimize ignition noise, it is imperative that some preventive measures be taken to reduce the noise to the lowest possible level.

(3) Antenna Adjustment

Some mobile antennas are not designed at 50-ohm impedance. In this case, impedance matching between the antenna and the coaxial cable ($50\ \Omega$) is required. This can be achieved by using an antenna matching device or coupler.

The antenna to be used should first be checked with a dip meter to insure that it is designed for your operating band, then the impedance matching should be checked with an SWR meter.

The VSWR should preferably be less than 1.5:1 for satisfactory operation. For antenna adjustment refer to the antenna instruction manual.

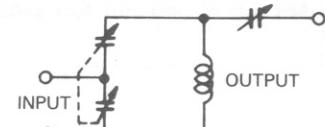
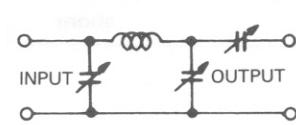
(1) Antenna location Selection

Since ignition noise is generated by the vehicle's engine, the antenna must be installed as far from the engine as possible.

(2) Antenna Matching

In general, mobile antennas have a lower impedance than the 50-ohm coaxial cable used to feed them, resulting in a mismatch between the antenna and the coax. Such trouble can be eliminated by using an antenna tuner between the TS-670 and the coaxial cable.

° Matching Circuit Examples



Matching Circuits

(3) Bonding

The component parts of motor vehicles, such as the engine, transmission, muffler system, accelerator, etc., are coupled to one another at DC and low frequencies, but are isolated at high frequencies. By connecting these parts using heavy, braided ground straps, ignition noise can be reduced. This connection is called "bonding".

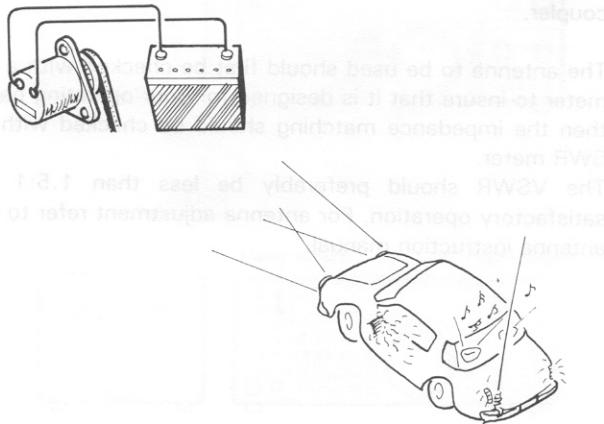
(4) Use ignition Suppressor Cable or Suppressor Spark Plugs

Noise can be reduced by using spark plugs with internal resistors, or resistive suppressor ignition cable.



■ 4-18 POWER SUPPLY CAPACITY OF AUTOMOBILE

The power system of a motor vehicle is comprised of a battery and an alternator (which generates power while the engine is running) to supply current to loads or to charge the battery.



Battery Capacity

The power system of a motor vehicle is comprised of a battery and an alternator (which generates power while the engine is running) to supply current to loads or to charge the battery.

Since the transceiver draws high current during transmit, care should be exercised so the power system is not overloaded. When using the transceiver, the following points should be observed from the viewpoint of battery maintenance:

- (1) Turn the transceiver OFF when the lights, heater, wipers and other high-draw accessories are used.
- (2) Avoid transceiver operation when the engine is not running.
- (3) If necessary, use an ammeter and/or a voltmeter to check battery condition.

NOTES:

The standard supply voltage of TS-670 is 13.8 V. The standard current is about 4 A at transmission and about 1 A at reception.

Use of a voltage outside the 12 - 16 V range may cause reduced performance and or misoperation.

Avoid using such a voltage as a power supply.

■ 4-19 MICROPROCESSOR BACK-UP LITHIUM BATTERY

The TS-670 has a built-in lithium battery as a backup power supply for the memory. The life of this battery is estimated at 5 years. When the frequency display is reset by turning on and off the power switch (50.000.0 Hz, USB), it indicates expiration of the battery life. Replace the battery in this case.

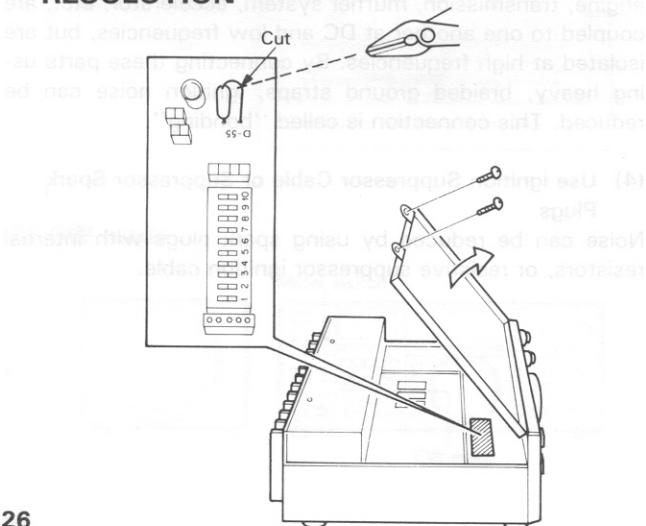


The TS-670 has a built-in lithium battery as a backup power supply for the memory. The life of this battery is estimated at 5 years. When the frequency display is reset by turning on and off the power switch (50.000.0 Hz, USB), it indicates expiration of the battery life. Replace the battery in this case.

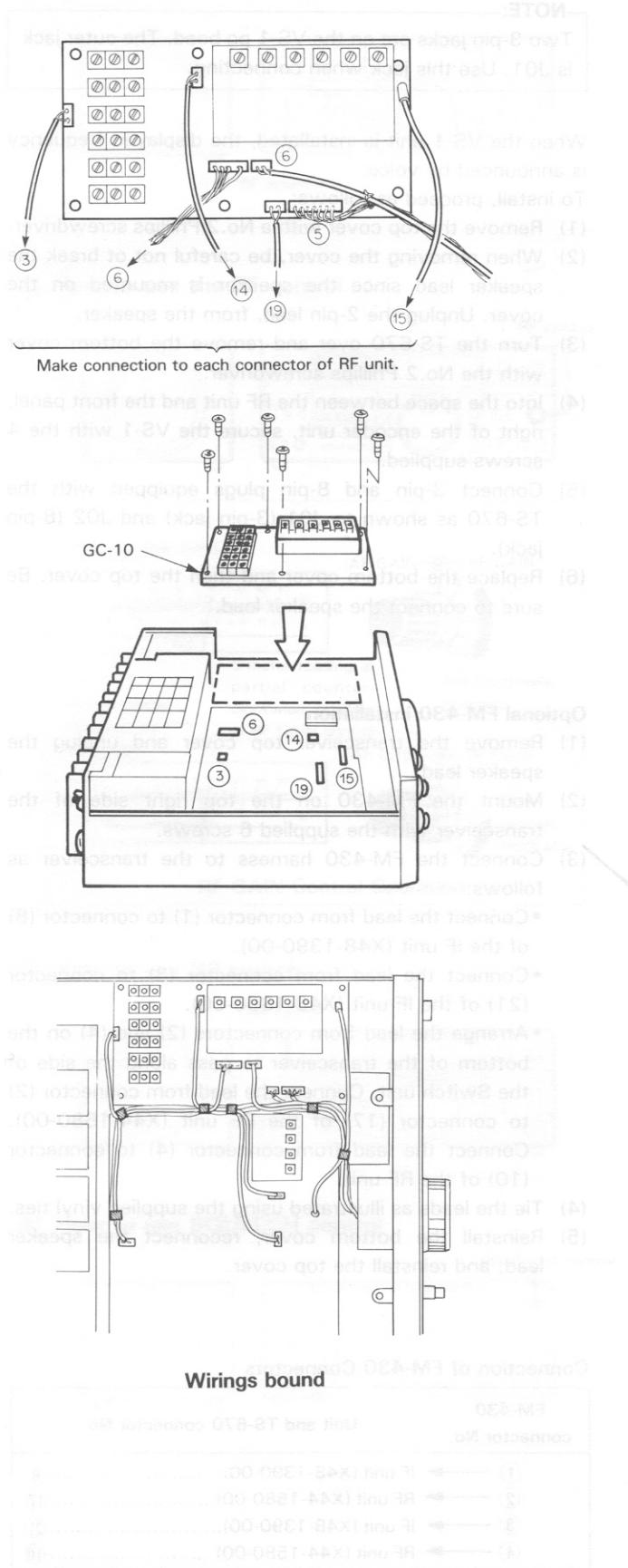
When replacing the lithium battery for microprocessor back-up, consult an authorized agent or service station.

■ 4-20 OPTIONAL 10 Hz DISPLAY RESOLUTION

If you would like 10 Hz resolution instead of the supplied 100 Hz display resolution, cut D-55 as shown on the Control unit.



■ 4-21 INSTALLING GC-10



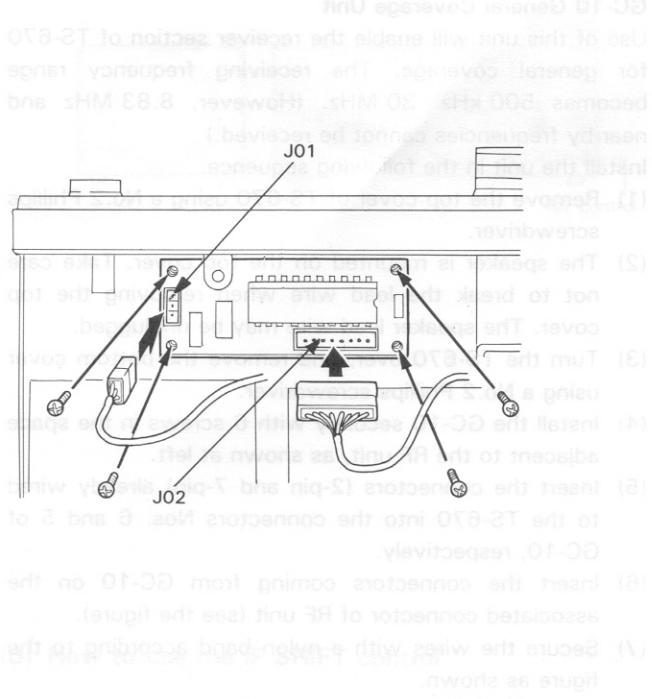
GC-10 General Coverage Unit

Use of this unit will enable the receiver section of TS-670 for general coverage. The receiving frequency range becomes 500 kHz - 30 MHz. (However, 8.83 MHz and near-by frequencies cannot be received.)

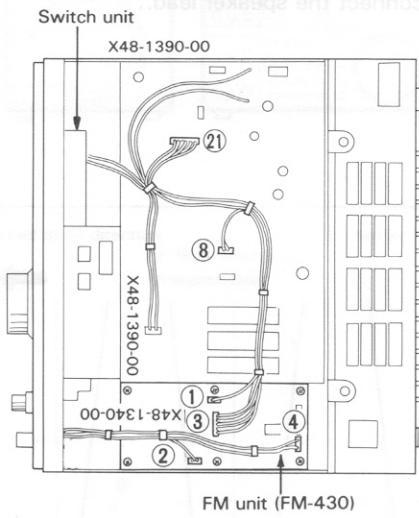
Install the unit in the following sequence.

- (1) Remove the top cover of TS-670 using a No.2 Phillips screwdriver.
 - (2) The speaker is mounted on the top cover. Take care not to break the lead wire when removing the top cover. The speaker lead wire may be unplugged.
 - (3) Turn the TS-670 over, and remove the bottom cover using a No.2 Phillips screwdriver.
 - (4) Install the GC-10 securely with 6 screws in the space adjacent to the RF unit, as shown at left.
 - (5) Insert the connectors (2-pin and 7-pin) already wired to the TS-670 into the connectors Nos. 6 and 5 of GC-10, respectively.
 - (6) Insert the connectors coming from GC-10 on the associated connector of RF unit (see the figure).
 - (7) Secure the wires with a nylon band according to the figure as shown.
 - (8) Replace the bottom cover and then the top cover. Be sure to reconnect the speaker lead..

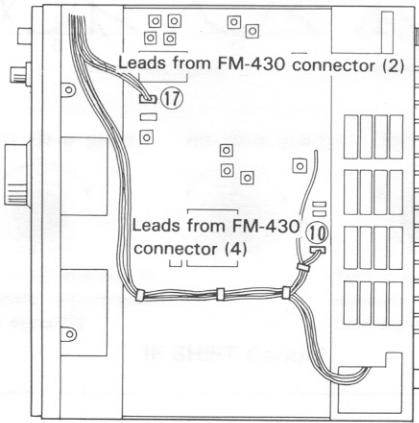
■ 4-22 VS-1 INSTALLATION



TS-670 top view



TS-670 bottom view



FM-430 Installation

NOTE:

Two 3-pin jacks are on the VS-1 pc board. The outer jack is J01. Use this jack when connecting.

When the VS-1 unit is installed, the displayed frequency is announced by voice.

To install, proceed as follows:

- (1) Remove the top cover with a No.2 Phillips screwdriver.
- (2) When removing the cover, be careful not to break the speaker lead since the speaker is mounted on the cover. Unplug the 2-pin lead, from the speaker.
- (3) Turn the TS-670 over and remove the bottom cover with the No.2 Phillips screwdriver.
- (4) Into the space between the RF unit and the front panel, right of the encoder unit, secure the VS-1 with the 4 screws supplied.
- (5) Connect 3-pin and 8-pin plugs equipped with the TS-670 as shown to J01 (3-pin jack) and J02 (8-pin jack).
- (6) Replace the bottom cover and then the top cover. Be sure to connect the speaker lead.

Optional FM-430 installation

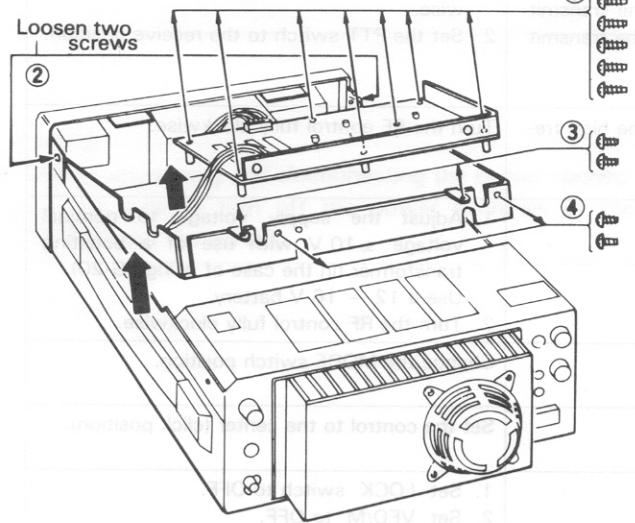
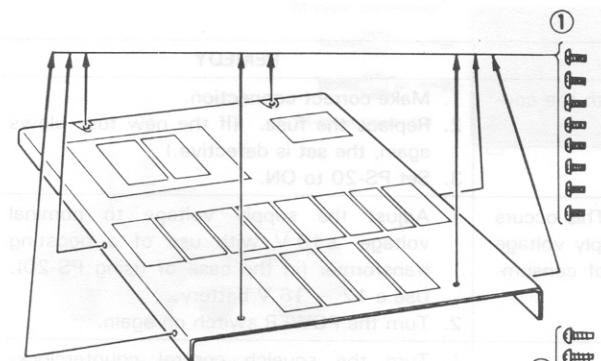
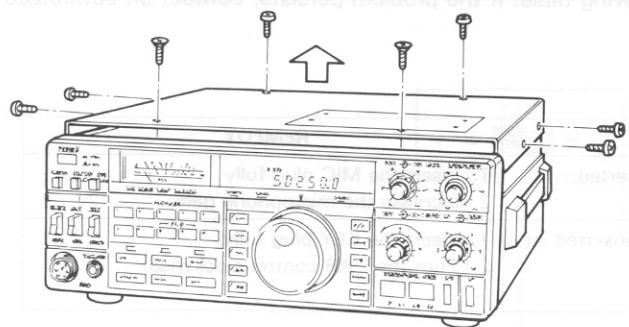
- (1) Remove the transceiver top cover and unplug the speaker lead.
- (2) Mount the FM-430 on the top right side of the transceiver with the supplied 6 screws.
- (3) Connect the FM-430 harness to the transceiver as follows:
 - Connect the lead from connector (1) to connector (8) of the IF unit (X48-1390-00).
 - Connect the lead from connector (3) to connector (21) of the IF unit (X48-1390-00).
 - Arrange the lead from connectors (2) and (4) on the bottom of the transceiver to pass along the side of the Switch unit. Connect the lead from connector (2) to connector (17) of the RF unit (X44-1580-00). Connect the lead from connector (4) to connector (10) of the RF unit.
- (4) Tie the leads as illustrated using the supplied vinyl ties.
- (5) Reinstall the bottom cover, reconnect the speaker lead, and reinstall the top cover.

Connection of FM-430 Connectors

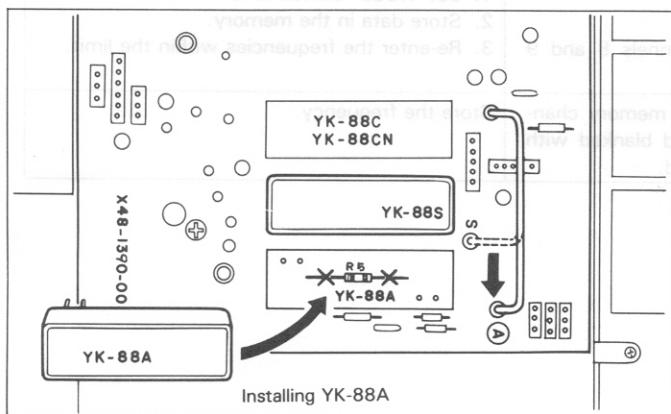
FM-430 connector No.	Unit and TS-670 connector No.
①	IF unit (X48-1390-00) ⑧
②	RF unit (X44-1580-00) ⑯
③	IF unit (X48-1390-00) ⑯
④	RF unit (X44-1580-00) ⑩

■ 4-23 INSTALLING OPTIONAL FILTERS

Inst
(1)



Filter disassembly detail



Installing the optional filters

- (1) Remove the power connector from the radio.
 - (2) Using a # 2 philips screwdriver, remove the top cover (8 screws). Be careful of the speaker lead, which may be unplugged.
 - (3) Loosen the two side screws and remove the 2 screws securing the IF unit bracket. Swing the bracket up slightly to access and remove the two heat sink screws. Swing the assembly down.
 - (4) Remove 7 screws from the IF unit. Switch the board forward. Protect the top of the front panel from scratching.
 - (5) Using a 45 W (or less) soldering pencil, clear the 6 holes for the filter, if they are filled with solder. When installing an AM filter, first remove R5 on the IF unit.
 - (6) There is no polarity to the filter. Install the filter into its position on the IF unit. Solder the 2 mounting tabs, and the 4 input and output pins to the circuit board. Solder sparingly, and heat the connections only long enough to insure a good solder joint. Don't overheat the filter or circuit board.
 - (7) Carefully inspect your soldering. Be certain that all pins are actually soldered, and that you have not soldered across any spots on the board or between any of the pins on the filter. Clip the pins flush to the board.
 - (8) Replace the IF unit in its place. Make certain no wires will be pinched underneath the board. Replace the 7 screws for the board, plus the two heat sink screws. Tighten the 2 side screws and replace the 2 rear bracket screws, (See that the wire harness does not interfere with the PG scan speed control).
 - (9) Move the connection as illustrated when an AM filter is installed.
 - (10)Reconnect the speaker lead, and reinstall the top cover.
 - (11)Apply power and verify your work. Filter installation is now complete.

5. TROUBLESHOOTING

RECEPTION

The problems described in this table are failures caused in general by improper operation or connection of the transceiver, not by defective components. Examine and check according to the following table. If the problem persists, contact an authorized agent or service station.

TRANSMISSION

SYMPTOM	CAUSE	REMEDY
No output in SSB (RF and ALC meters do not deflect.)	1. The MIC plug is incompletely inserted. 2. Low microphone gain.	1. Insert the MIC plug fully. 2. Increase the microphone gain.
No output in CW	1. The KEY plug is incompletely inserted or KEY contact failure. 2. CAR control is too low.	1. Insert the KEY plug fully. 2. Turn the CAR control clockwise.

RECEPTION

SYMPTOM	CAUSE	REMEDY
Indicators do not light and no receiver noise is heard when the POWER switch is turned on.	1. Poor power cord connection with the connector. 2. Blown power supply fuse. 3. PS-20 is OFF.	1. Make correct connection. 2. Replace the fuse. (If the new fuse blows again, the set is defective.) 3. Set PS-20 to ON.
Nothing is displayed or wrong digits are displayed when the POWER switch is turned on.	The microprocessor malfunctions. This occurs when the battery is old or the supply voltage drops extremely on the occasion of consuming large current.	1. Adjust the supply voltage to nominal voltage ± 10 V with use of a boosting transformer (in the case of using PS-20). Use a 12 – 16 V battery. 2. Turn the POWER switch on again.
No signal is received even when the antenna is connected.	1. Squelch control works. 2. Microphone PTT switch is in the transmit position, and the TS-670 is in the transmit mode.	1. Turn the squelch control counterclockwise. 2. Set the PTT switch to the receive position.
An antenna is connected, but no signal is received and the S-meter fully deflects.	RF control is too low, decreasing the high frequency circuit gain.	Turn the RF control fully clockwise.
The S-meter deflects and stays at a certain position even with no signal.	1. Too low supply voltage. 2. RF control is too low.	1. Adjust the supply voltage to nominal voltage ± 10 V with use of a boosting transformer (in the case of using PS-20). Use a 12 – 16 V battery. 2. Turn the RF control fully clockwise.
Signal is received, but no sound is heard.	MODE switch position is incorrect.	Change the MODE switch position.
SSB received signal is extremely high cut or low cut.	IF shift control is wrongly adjusted.	Set the control to the center (click position).
Frequency is not changed by pressing the BAND switch or turning the tuning control.	1. LOCK switch is ON. 2. VFO/M is ON.	1. Set LOCK switch to OFF. 2. Set VFO/M to OFF.
Scan fails.	1. HOLD switch is ON. 2. Memory is empty. 3. Frequencies entered in channels 8 and 9 exceed the limit.	1. Set HOLD switch to OFF. 2. Store data in the memory. 3. Re-enter the frequencies within the limit.
Display goes out with VFO/M ON.	When nothing is stored in the memory channel, a channel is displayed and blanked with only the decimal point displayed.	Store the frequency.

6. ACCESSORIES

■ PERIPHERAL DEVICES AND OPTIONAL PARTS

The following optional accessories are available for more efficient and enjoyable operation of the TS-670.

1. PS-20 DC Regulated Power Supply for Bases Station

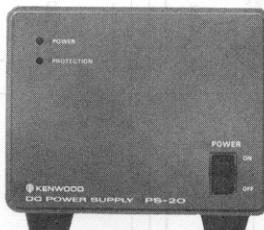
This is a DC regulated power supply matching the TS-670. The built-in protection circuit protects the set from shortcircuit of the output terminal and overcurrent.

2. GC-10 General Coverage Unit

This unit makes the receiver section of TS-670 general coverage. With this unit installed, the receiving frequency range becomes 500 kHz - 30 MHz. (However, frequencies near 8.83 MHz cannot be received.)

3. VS-1 Sound Composing Unit

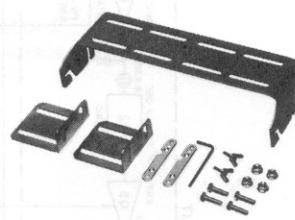
Announces frequencies down to the nearest 100 Hz. This permits the driver to verify the operating frequency without monitoring the display.



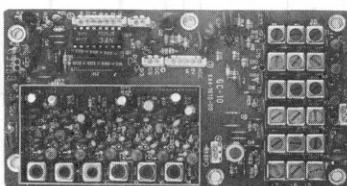
PS-20



SP-430



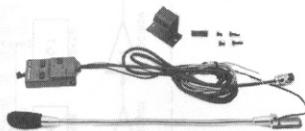
MB-430



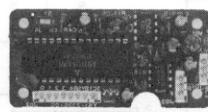
GC-10



SP-40



MC-55



VS-1



SP-50



MC-60A

4. SP-430 External Speaker

5. SP-40 Compact Mobile Speaker

6. SP-50 Mobile Speaker

7. MB-430 Mobile Mount

8. MC-55 (6 pin or 8 pin) Mobile Microphone

The MC-55 provides UP/DOWN switch, LED display for switching transmit or receive, adjustable microphone gain, automatic receive returning circuit (approx. 5 minutes) and many functions.

9. MC-60A Base Station Microphone

Deluxe desk-top microphone with built-in preamplifier.

10. MC-42S Hand-Held Microphone with UP-DOWN Switch

11. MC-80 (8 pin) Desk-Top UP/DOWN Microphone with built-in Preamplifier

12. MC-85 (8 pin) Deluxe Desk-Top UP/DOWN Microphone with built-in Audio Level Compensation

13. HS-4 Headphones

14. HS-5 Communications Headphones

Headphones designed for communications equipment. These light-weight open air-type headphones remain comfortable during extended operation. Easily attached earpads are provided.

15. HS-6 Communications Headphones

Deluxe, very lightweight headphones designed for communications equipment.

16. HS-7 Micro Headphones

17. YK-88C, YK-88CN CW Crystal Filters

Effective for severe QRM in CW operation. Easily attached to the transceiver.

YK-88C (-6 dB band width:

500 Hz, Center frequency: 8.830 MHz)

YK-88CN (-6 dB band width:

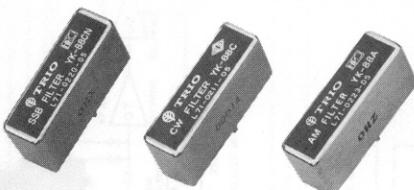
270 Hz, Center frequency: 8.830 MHz)



MC-42S



HS-5



YK-88CN

YK-88C

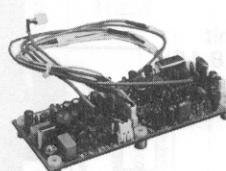
YK-88A



MC-80



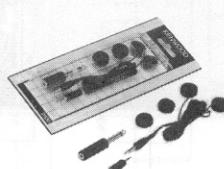
HS-6



FM-430



MC-85



HS-7



VOX-4

18. YK-88A AM Crystal Filter

Crystal filter for AM mode, easily attached to the transceiver.

YK-88A (-6 dB band width:

6 kHz, Center frequency: 8831.5 kHz)

19. PG-3A Noise Filter (for Mobile Transceiver)

Max. current 15 A. (continuous)

20. SW-100A SWR/POWER METER

Compact and lightweight SWR/POWER/VOLT meters cover 1.8 — 150 MHz (SW-100A).

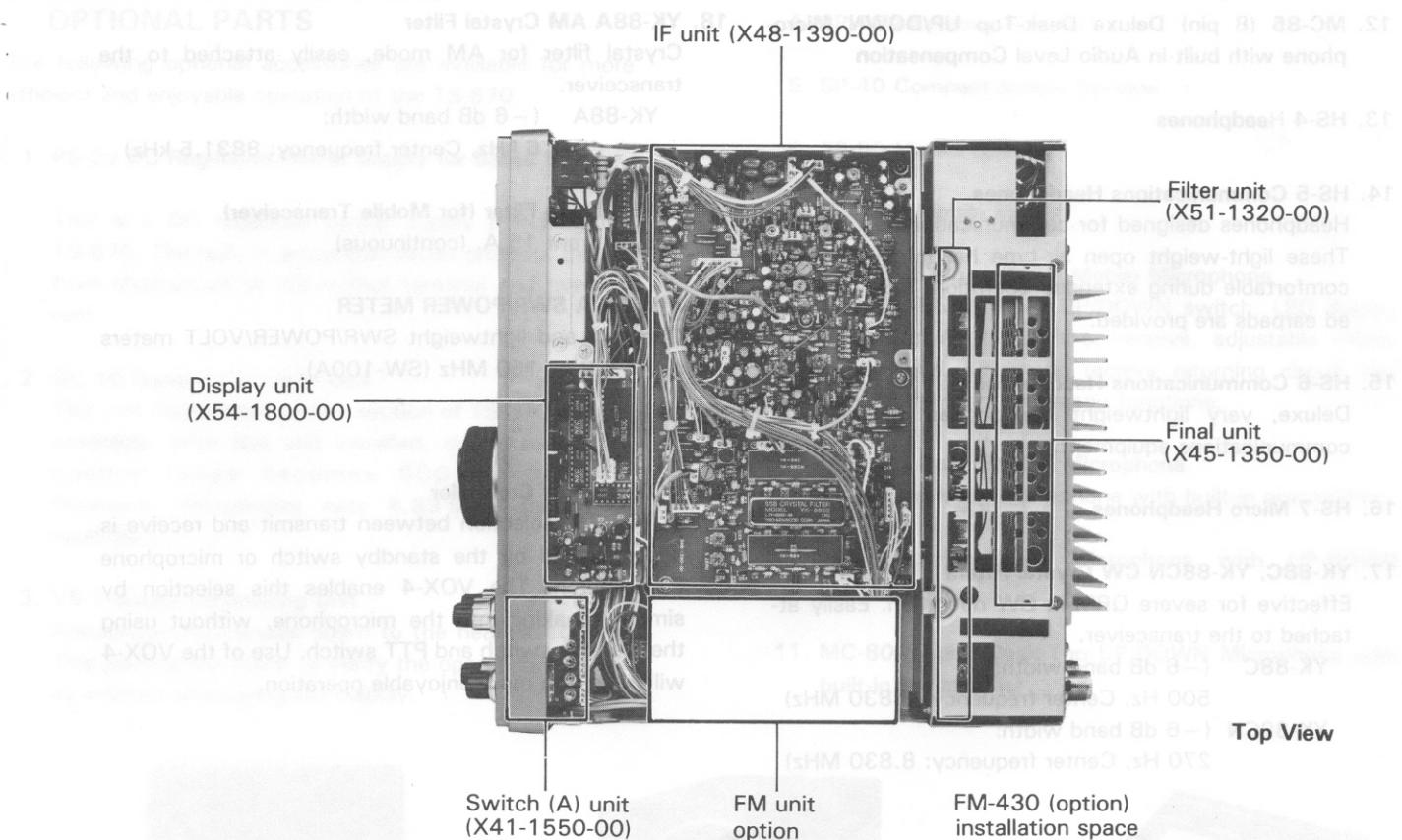
21. FM-430

22. VOX-4 Voice Controller

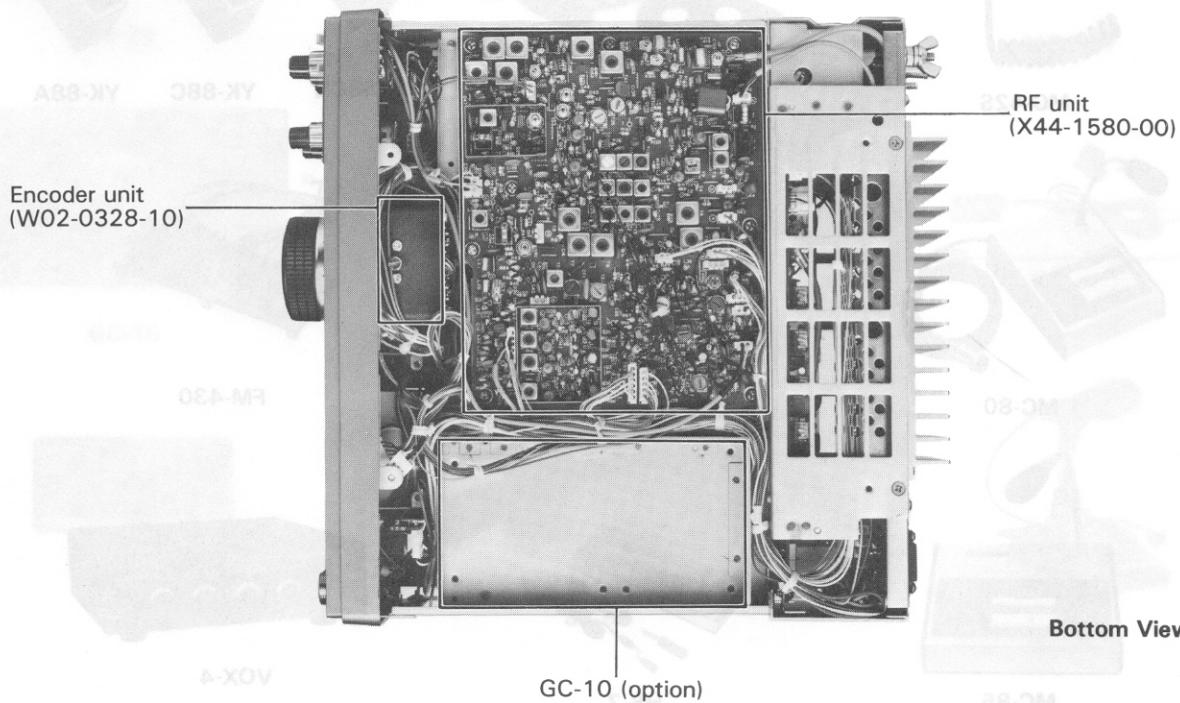
In TS-670, selection between transmit and receive is accomplished by the standby switch or microphone PTT switch. The VOX-4 enables this selection by simply speaking into the microphone, without using the standby switch and PTT switch. Use of the VOX-4 will bring you more enjoyable operation.

7. INTERNAL VIEWS

PERIPHERAL DEVICES AND OPTIONAL PARTS



Top View



Bottom View

9. SPECIFICATIONS

[General]

Transmit/receive frequency range:

40 m band: 7.0 — 7.1 MHz

15 m band: 21.0 — 21.45 MHz

10 m band: 28.0 — 29.7 MHz

6 m band: 50.0 — 54.0 MHz

Mode:

SSB (A3J), CW (A1), AM (A3) and FM (F3-option)

Antenna impedance: 50 Ω

Supply voltage: 12 — 16 V DC

(Reference voltage: 13.8 V DC)

Power consumption:

Approx. 4 A at transmission

Approx. 1.1 A at reception with no signal

Dimensions: W270(279) × H96(108) × D260(298) mm

Dimensions in () are the maximum, including projections.

Weight: 5.4 kg (11.88 lb)

[Transmitter]

Final power input: SSB, CW, FM 10 W
AM 4 W

Modulation :

SSB: Balanced modulation

FM : Variable reactance direct shift

AM : Low level modulation

Carrier suppression: Better than 40 dB

Unwanted sideband suppression: Better than 50 dB

Unwanted radiation intensity:

7, 21, 28 MHz bands : Less than -40 dB

50 MHz band : Less than -60 dB

21 MHz band 5th higher harmonic: Less than -70 dB

50 MHz band 2nd higher harmonic: Less than -70 dB

Transmission frequency response (SSB): 400 — 2600 Hz
(better than -6 dB)

Maximum frequency deviation (FM): ±5 kHz
(FM-430 installed)

Microphone impedance: 500 Ω — 50 kΩ

Note: Circuit and ratings are subject to change without notice due to developments in technology.

[Receiver]

Circuitry: SSB, CW, AM: Single conversion superheterodyne

FM: Double conversion superheterodyne

Intermediate frequency: SSB, CW, AM: 8.83 MHz

FM: 1st IF 8.83 MHz

: 2nd IF 455 kHz

Sensitivity:

SSB, CW (10 dB S/N) : Less than -12 dBμ (0.25 μV)

AM (10 dB S/N) : Less than 6 dBμ (2 μV)

FM (30 dB S/N) : Less than 0 dBμ (1 μV)

(12 dB SINAD) : Less than -8 dBμ (0.4 μV)

With YK-88A inserted in AM mode.

With FM-430 inserted in FM mode.

Squelch sensitivity:

FM (28.50 MHz band) : Less than -10 dBμ (0.32 μV)

SSB, CW, AM : Less than 10 dBμ (3.2 μV)

Image ratio: More than 50 dB

IF reflection: More than 50 dB

Selectivity:

	-6	-60 dB
SSB, CW	2.5 kHz	6 kHz
AM*	6 kHz	11 kHz
FM**	12 kHz	22 kHz

* With YK-88A inserted.

** With FM-430 inserted.

RIT variable range: More than ± 1.2 kHz

Audio output power: More than 1.5 W

(with 8 Ω load, 10% distortion)

Audio output impedance: 8 to 16 Ω

[Frequency Controller]

Frequency accuracy:

Within $\pm 10 \times 10^{-6}$ at room temperature

Within $\pm 30 \times 10^{-6}$ at 0°C to +50°C

Frequency stability (at reception):

Within $\pm 30 \times 10^{-6}$ at 0°C to +50°C.

Within ± 300 Hz for up to 60 minutes after turn-on,
and within 30 Hz for any 30 minute period thereafter.

GC-10 SPECIFICATIONS (Option)

Reception range	500kHz ~ 30MHz	(Note that 8.83MHz, and vicinity of its frequency cannot be received.)
Image ratio	*40dB or more	
IF interference	*40dB or more	
Sensitivity	SHM 8.8.8 dB SSB CW (10dB S/N)	AM (10dB S/N)
	8.0 (V _A 2.0) dB SSB CW (10dB S/N)	24dB μ (16 μ V) or less
	(V _A 1.5) dB SSB CW (10dB S/N)	6dB μ (2 μ V) or less
	(V _A 1.0) dB SSB CW (10dB S/N)	12dB μ (4 μ V) or less
	(**) 7 ~ 7.1MHz	12dB μ (0.25 μ V) or less
	7.1 ~ 8.3MHz	6dB μ (0.5 μ V) or less
	9.5 ~ 21MHz	6dB μ (0.5 μ V) or less
	(**) 21 ~ 21.45MHz	12dB μ (0.25 μ V) or less
	21.45 ~ 23MHz	6dB μ (0.5 μ V) or less
	23 ~ 24.85MHz	4dB μ (1.6 μ V) or less
	(**) 24.8 ~ 28MHz	12dB μ (0.5 μ V) or less
	28 ~ 29.7MHz	12dB μ (0.25 μ V) or less
	29.7 ~ 30MHz	6dB μ (0.5 μ V) or less

(*) 7.0 ~ 7.1MHz, 21.0 ~ 21.45MHz, 28 ~ 29.7MHz excluded.

(**) TS-670

When operating the RIT, between AGC-AY 1W and between OCA-M1 1W, the audio output power of the RIT is limited to 1W. In this case, when the RIT is used, make direct connection with the antenna and do not connect the RIT to the antenna terminal.

RIT coverage range: More than 4.5% of the total bandwidth. Audio output power: More than 1W (with 0.01dB distortion).

TS-670 or TS-680 techniques.

[Frequency Controller]

Frequency accuracy: Within $\pm 10 \times 10^{-6}$ at room temperature.

Temperature stability (at least 24 hours): Within $\pm 30 \times 10^{-6}$ from $+20^\circ\text{C}$ to $+50^\circ\text{C}$.

Temperature stability (at least 24 hours): Within $\pm 30 \times 10^{-6}$ from -20°C to $+20^\circ\text{C}$.

The standard operating voltage of the controller is 13.8 V. Do not operate below 12 V or over 15 V.

STANDARD ACCESSORIES

- 1. Power cord (supplied with AC adapter)
- 2. AC adapter (supplied with power cord)
- 3. DC power cord (supplied with power cord)
- 4. External antenna (supplied with power cord)
- 5. Instruction manual (B50-4115-00)
- 6. Warranty card (supplied with power cord)
- 7. Microphone (supplied in USA)

TRIO-KENWOOD

CONTENTS

- 1. FEATURES
- 2. PREPARATION
- 3. CONTROL PANEL
- 4. OPERATION
- 5. TROUBLESHOOTING
- 6. ACCESSORIES
- 7. INTERNAL VIEWS
- 8. BLOCK DIAGRAM
- 9. SPECIFICATIONS

Model TS-670

Serial No. _____

Date of Purchase _____

Dealer _____

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