

## **TELTEST Laboratories**

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To whom it may concern

### **TMAH5D**

The following 'Note' is part of the Service Manual and can be found on Page 39, Part 3 Disassembly and Assembly of Radio : Introduction

#### **...Note:**

**The frequency ranges 156.8 MHz  $\pm$  375 kHz,  
243 MHz  $\pm$  5 kHz, and 406.0 to 406.1 MHz are reserved  
worldwide for use by distress beacons. Do not program  
transmitters to operate in any of these frequency bands.**

Your's faithfully,

*Des Fox*

Compliance Co-ordinator

# 3 Disassembly and Re-assembly of Radio

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## Introduction

This section covers the disassembly and re-assembly procedures entailed in level-1 repairs of the radio. These procedures are:

- detachment of control head
- disassembly of control head
- disassembly of radio body
- re-assembly of radio body
- re-assembly and attachment of control head

The procedures are detailed in Subsection 3.1 to Subsection 3.5 respectively. A brief outline of the overall level-1 repair procedure itself is given below.



### Important

Observe anti-static precautions when servicing the radio in order to avoid damage caused by static discharges.



### Note

The frequency ranges  $156.8 \text{ MHz} \pm 375 \text{ kHz}$ ,  $243 \text{ MHz} \pm 5 \text{ kHz}$ , and  $406.0$  to  $406.1 \text{ MHz}$  are reserved worldwide for use by distress beacons. Do not program transmitters to operate in any of these frequency bands.

## Outline of level-1 repair procedure

For level-1 repairs first determine whether the control head or radio body is faulty. Do so by exchanging the control head for a spare control head. (Detach the control head as described in Subsection 3.1.) If the fault is rectified, the original control head is faulty; if not, the radio body is faulty. In the case of a faulty two-digit control head, also exchange the control-head loom for a spare loom. If the fault is rectified, the original loom is faulty; if not, the control head itself is faulty. After thus isolating the fault, repair a faulty control head and a faulty radio body as indicated in the following two paragraphs respectively.

### Control head is faulty

If the control head is faulty, first inspect the control head for obvious damage as described in Subsection 3.1. Replace any damaged part or assembly; this might require removing the control-head board as described in Subsection 3.2. If there is no obvious damage, replace the control-head board. In either case, re-assemble the radio as described in Subsection 3.5, and subject the radio to a final test.