

# Microair Avionics



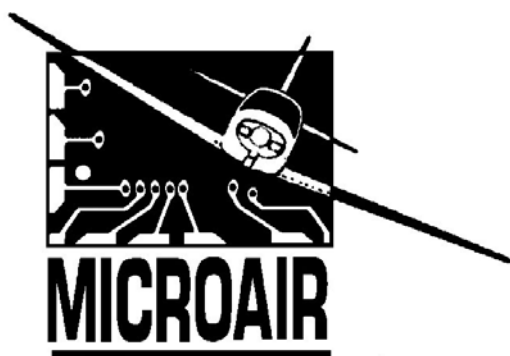
## M760 TRANSCEIVER INSTALL & USER MANUAL



### Microair Avionics Pty Ltd

Airport Drive  
Bundaberg  
Queensland 4670  
Australia

Tel: +61 7 41 553048  
Fax: +61 7 41 553049  
e-mail: [sales@microair.com.au](mailto:sales@microair.com.au)



## About This Document

This manual describes the various installation configurations available for the Microair M760 Transceiver. The Transceiver's controls and design features are described and illustrated.

Microair reserves the right to amend this manual as required, to reflect any enhancements or upgrades to the M760 Transceiver.

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## MICROAIR M760 ACCESSORIES

Wiring Harness  
 Boom Microphone  
 Speaker Box  
 Dynamic Microphone Amplifier

## CURRENT REVISION STATUS

Revision	Model	Date	Change
	K	31/01/2000	Initial release
	L	18/11/2001	Additional install data and wiring diagram added
	M	04/10/2002	Additional wiring diagram added
	N	08/12/03	Updated for revision N
01R1	N	02/06/06	Additional supply power information

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## 1.0 Introduction

Thank you for purchasing this Microair product. The M760 is a 760 channel VHF aircraft transceiver, packaged to fit a standard 57mm (2 ¼") instrument hole. The M760 has been produced in accordance with CASA APMA approval E2000-004.

## 2.0 Unpacking

The M760 is boxed in polystyrene for physical protection, and wrapped in an anti-static bag for electrical protection. Once the box is opened and the radio unwrapped, the owner is responsible for physical and electrical protection.

Enclosed with the radio are:

- User / Install Manual
- Warranty Card
- CASA form 1 – release certificate
- DB15 solder plug and backshell

### 2.1 User / Install Manual

Please read this manual completely before attempting to install or operate this radio. There are several installation options you may wish to consider, which are clearly laid out in the installation section.

The M760 has all of the basic radio operations, and many other management and programming options, which are described in the operation and memory sections of this manual.

### 2.2 Warranty Card

Please complete the warranty card and post it back to Microair. The obvious benefit is to ensure your 12 month warranty is recognised (refer to the limited liability warranty statement on the back cover of this manual).

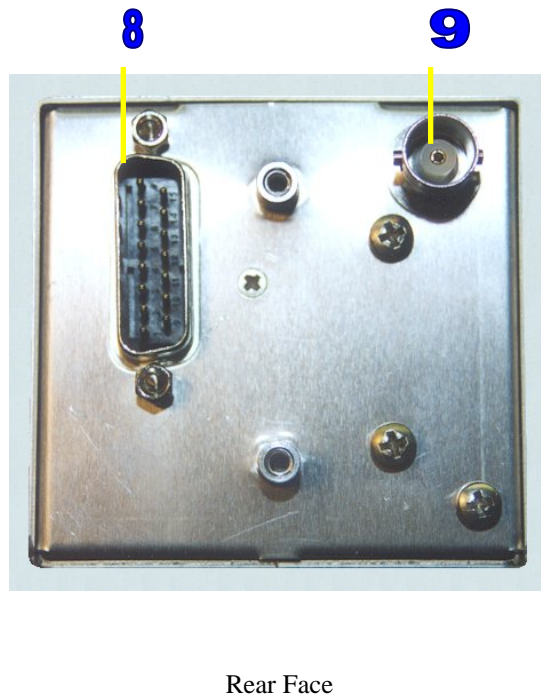
Another benefit of returning the card is, it allows Microair to send you service data directly, should the need arise. Microair monitors all feedback on its products. Should the need arise to alert or advise customers of a potential problem, good installation ideas, or things to avoid, Microair will despatch a service bulletin to the customer address list on file.

### 2.3 Authorised Release Certificate

The CASA form 1 – release note is an internationally recognised document which clearly identifies the part/component the form 1 is associated with. Please keep this certificate with the aircraft's file or log book.

### 3.0 Description

The M760 VHF Transceiver has a 57mm (2 ¼”) round face to fit a standard small instrument hole. The case is 59mm high x 65mm wide x 135mm long.



ITEM	CONTROL	DESCRIPTION
1	M4 Machine Screw	
2	Priority Switch	Momentary push down switch
3	Volume / On / Squelch	Click On - Rotate knob for volume Rotate ring for squelch
4	Receiver / Transmit Annunciator	Red / Green LED
5	Mode Switch	Momentary push down switch
6	Frequency Adjust	Rotate for MHZ adjust Push briefly to change to KHZ Rotate for KHZ adjust
7	Toggle Switch	Momentary push down switch
8	DB15 Connector	Push in fit with lock nuts
9	BNC Coaxial Connector	
10	LCD Display	Two lines of eight characters each

## 4.0 Installation

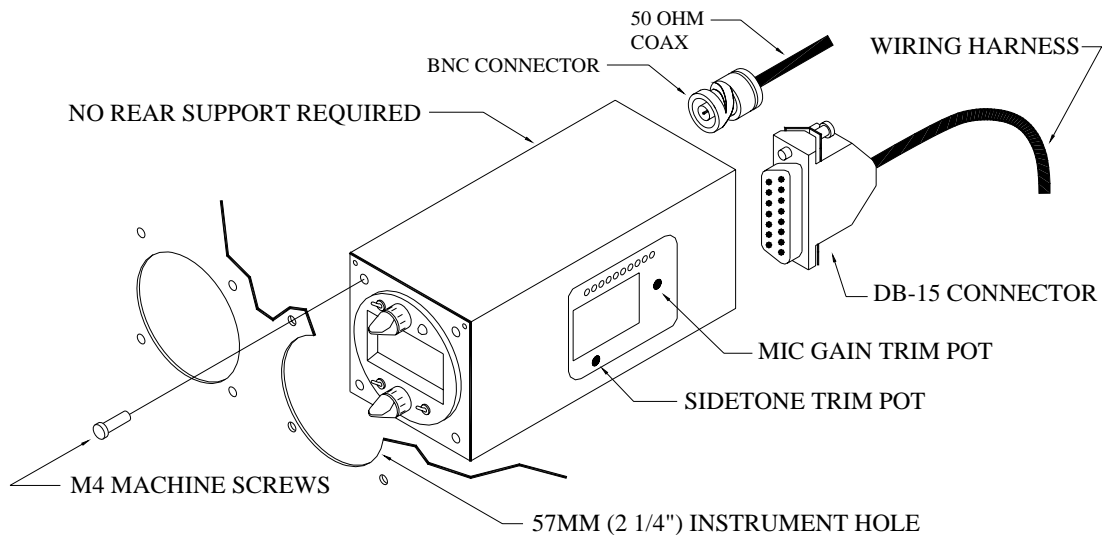
The installation is described as the mechanical actions and electrical actions.

### 4.1 Mechanical Installation

The M760 is very simple to physically install in an aircraft's instrument panel. Select or cut a 57mm (2 1/4") instrument hole for mounting. Present the M760 to the rear face of this hole. The stepped round face will insert through the hole, and should appear flush with the front of the instrument panel when correctly positioned. Rotate the M760 to align the four M4 machine screws.

For installations where the existing instrument panel screw holes are 1/8", the hole will need to be enlarged to 5/32" to fit the M4 machine screws.

Insert and tighten all four M4 machine screws. The M760 requires no rear support, the M4 screws provide all of the physical mounting required.



MICROAIR MA-760  
PANEL INSTALLATION

The M760 should be located in the aircraft within view of the pilot seated in the pilot-in-command position, and afford this pilot good access to the front face controls.



***Do NOT oversize the mounting holes in the front face of the radio, to an imperial size. Drilling will damage internal components.***

***Do NOT replace the M4 machine screws supplied with the radio with longer screws. Over-length screws will touch or even crush internal components and cause damage.***

***Either of these actions will void the warranty***

## 4.2 Electrical Installation

Microair recommends the use of the wiring in the table below for the various parts of the radio harness:

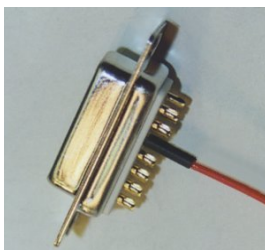
Line	Wire
Power & Ground	Tefzel 18 awg wire
Intercom	Tefzel 22 awg wire
PTT	Tefzel 22 awg wire
Memory	Tefzel 22 awg wire
Signal Ground	Tefzel 22 awg wire
Speaker	Tefzel 22 awg single core shielded
Microphone	Tefzel 22 awg single core shielded
Headphone	Tefzel 22 awg single core shielded
Aerial	RG58C/U 50 ohm Coaxial Cable

All wiring is connected by soldering to the DB15 connector.

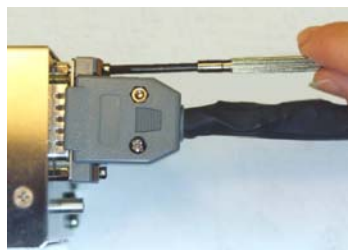
Strip the insulation back 2mm (1/16”), and “tin” the exposed conductor with solder. Slide a 5mm length of 3.2mm (1/16”) heatshrink tubing over the end of the wire. After checking the wiring diagram for the correct pin number, push the “tinned” end into the terminal, and solder into place. Check the soldered joint has been made, by gently pulling on the wire. Slide the heatshrink tubing down over the soldered pin, to completely cover the conductor.



“Tinned” wire



Soldered with heatshrink



Locking bolts tightened

Cover the soldered joints with the grey plastic backshells. Ensure that the locking bolts are in place before closing the backshells. Connect to the rear of the radio with a push fit, and secure the locking bolts (top and bottom).

The M760 can be wired in several different configurations, to suit the various needs. The wiring diagrams located in Appendix A cover the most commonly used variations.

Microair recommends the use of its pre-wired M760 harness.

The harness is available from Microair, and comes complete with all switches, sockets, buttons, and mounting hardware.

Separate lines have been wired for Pilot and Co-pilot:

- Headphone
- Microphone
- PTT
- Remote Memory
- Intercom ON/OFF



### 4.3 Power Source

The M760 radio may only be powered from a nominal 14V electrical system. The maximum input voltage is 16V, and minimum voltage (receive only) is 10V.



***Voltages exceeding 16V may damage the radio. Damage due to over voltage (>16V) is NOT covered by the warranty.***

Microair recommends that the power supplied to the radio be routed via a circuit breaker or fuse with a maximum rating of 5A, and an avionics master switch. The avionics master switch should always be off when starting and stopping the engine.



***Starting or stopping the aircraft's engine will cause transient voltages to occur in the electrical system.***

***If the radio is on during the starting or stopping of the engine, damage is likely to occur. Damage of this type is NOT covered by the warranty.***

The M760 should not be subjected to reverse polarity under any circumstances. In the event of reverse polarity, the fuse or circuit breaker will probably blow. There is a high probability that the radio will not operate after the application of reverse polarity, even when the power is correctly reconnected and the fuse replaced.



***Reverse polarity has a high probability of causing damage to the M760.***

***Damage due to reverse polarity is NOT covered by the warranty.***

For installations, operating from a battery only, Microair recommends saving battery power by either:

- Not wiring power to pin 8, to disable the backlighting,
- Switching the power to pin 8 to turn on the backlighting only when required.

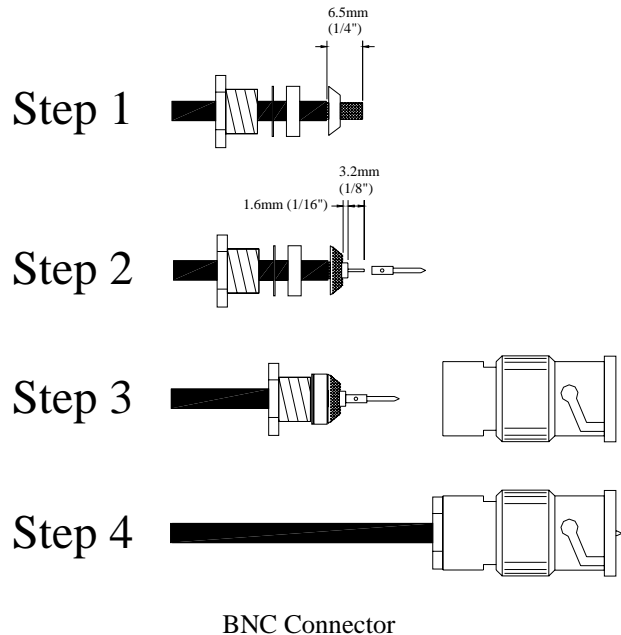
***The backlighting will draw an additional 60-70mA when turn on.***

The operator should remember that the minimum operating voltage is 10 volts. This is the **loaded** voltage (ie the voltage when the radio is transmitting). For battery operators, check the battery voltage level, then press the PTT briefly to note the voltage drop. If the voltage dips by more than 0.5 volts, change the battery before flying.



### 4.4 Coax Termination

The coax is cut to length and terminated in a BNC connector. Soldered or crimp type connectors are preferred to the Solderless variety, as they have lower signal loss and better shielding.



Microair recommends using only soldered or crimped BNC connectors. Solderless BNC connectors are NOT recommended, as their performance is not high enough for VHF transmissions.

#### 4.4.1 Coax Cable

Cable	Bending Radius	Loss @ 100MHz dB/m	Max Length	Max Loss
RG58/C/U (Mil Spec)	50mm (2")	0.21dB/m 0.06dB/ft	14.3m 46ft	3dB
RG223/U (Mil Spec)	100mm (4")	0.14dB/m 0.04dB/ft	21.4m 70ft	3dB
URM-43	50mm (2")	0.13dB/m 0.04dB/ft	23.0m 75ft	3dB



*Do not exceed the minimum bending radius. Tight bends will introduce losses in the cable.*

*When fixing the coax cable in the airframe, do not “strangle” the cable with cable ties. This can distort or damage the coax screen.*

## 4.5 Antenna

For certified aircraft the M760 should only be operated with a TSO compliant antenna. The antenna may be  $\frac{1}{4}$  wave whip or  $\frac{1}{2}$  wave dipole, using 50ohm coaxial cable and a BNC connector for connection. The VSWR should ideally be less than 2:1 across the 118.000MHz to 136.975MHz airband.

For non-certified aircraft using a non-TSO compliant antenna, the VSWR must be checked to ensure the ratio does NOT exceed 3:1 across the 118.000MHz to 136.975 MHz airband. The M760 will tolerate a VSWR of 5:1 without injury to the transceiver, but the performance is severely deteriorated.

Do not use the stubbie “rubber duckie” antennas meant for use with handheld radios.

### 4.5.1 Metal Skin Airframes

For metal skin aircraft a  $\frac{1}{4}$  wave whip is the easiest antenna to fit. Ensure that the antenna base and the coax shield are firmly grounded to the skin of the airframe, on the inside of the aircraft. Ensure that any anti-corrosion product, which may be used to seal the exterior surface, does not isolate the antenna base from the airframe. For best performance the whip should be straight and vertical, when mounted on the airframe.

### 4.5.2 Non-Metal Skin Airframes

For non-metal airframes, a  $\frac{1}{4}$  wave whip may still be used, but a ground plane must be installed, on the inside face of the aircraft skin. The ground plane should ideally be circular, and have a diameter of half the height of the whip. The ground plane should be fabricated from a lightweight metal, eg thin aluminium sheet, or adhesive foil tape. For best performance the ground plane should be flat and horizontal, when mounted on the airframe.

An alternative antenna for non-metal airframes is the Ground Plane independent dipole. This antenna is physically similar to the  $\frac{1}{4}$  wave whip, but has a small stubbie antenna pointing downwards from the antenna base. The stubbie section of the antenna takes the place of the ground plane, and simplifies installation.

Beware of fabric surfaces with silver dope finishes. The silver dope is a conductive surface, and with screen antennas which are mounted internally.

## 4.6 Backlighting

The backlighting is activated, by taking input supply voltage to pin 8. This line can be individually switched outside the DB15 connector to enable the backlighting to be turned off.

If the backlighting is wired but not switched, the backlighting will come on when the avionics master switch is turned on.

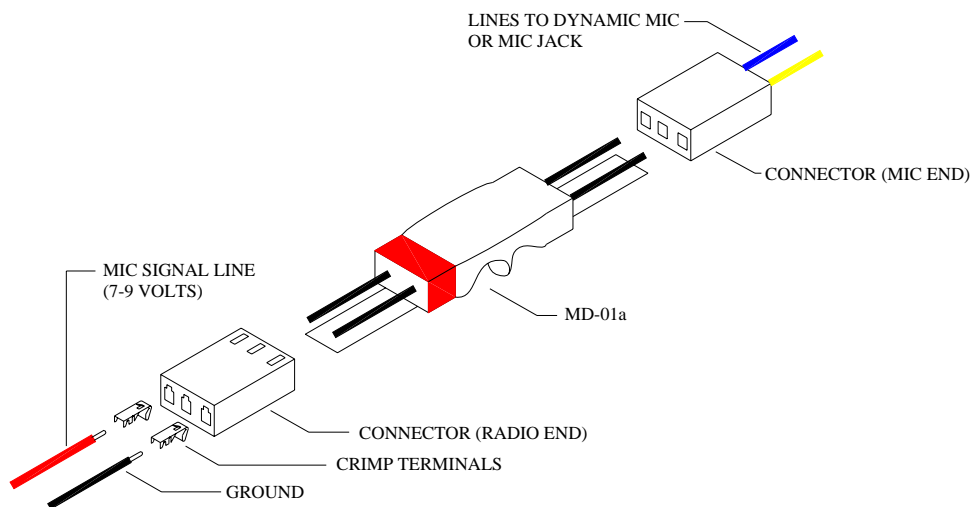
The backlighting line from pin 8 may be taken to a dimmer. The backlighting consists of 4 LED's behind the LCD display which operate on 1-14 volts. The backlighting cannot be seen below 3 volts.

## 4.7 Microphone

The M760 can be operated with an Electret Insert or Amplified Dynamic microphone. These alternatives cover most aviation headsets and hand microphones.

When the PTT is pressed both microphones are live. To reduce background noise, the M760 can be installed with relays across the mic lines and the PTT line, to allow on one microphone at a time to operate (refer appendix A). This reduces background noise when transmitting.

For operators wanting to use a dynamic microphone, a mic amplifier must be used. Microair recommends the installation of the Microair MD-01a amplifier. This amp is compatible with 150-600 ohm dynamic microphones.



## 4.8 Speaker

Microair recommends using a speaker of 4 ohms impedance, rated at a minimum of 5 watts.

Microair recommends the SP01 Box Speaker. The SP01 has a durable thick film plastic cone of 4 ohms, and is rated at 5 watts. The SP01 is fitted with a mounting bracket, and is supplied with clips and screws.

Check your speaker choice by ensuring the audio is clear up to at full volume.



## 4.9 Intercom

The M760 utilises the sidetone facility, to produce a “hot mic” intercom. This means the mic’s are “live” at all times, to the pre-set levels of the sidetone and the mic gain. Both pilot and co-pilot can speak and be heard at all times. Hot mic operation is *not* a VOX system where the mic’s only come on when a pre-set noise threshold is reached (ie when you speak the mic comes on).

It is therefore important to ensure that the sidetone and mic gain are set to the correct levels, so that the mic’s do not pick up large amounts of ambient noise. The sidetone and mic gain are pre-set in the factory to levels which should suit most general aviation needs. Microair recommends that mic-muffs be fitted to all microphones, as a principal way of reducing the pick up of ambient noise.

The intercom facility is enabled by grounding pin 5. This can be done via a switch to turn the intercom on and off. If, after installing, and trying the intercom, there is too much background (ambient) noise, re-set the **sidetone** and the **mic gain** in the following way:

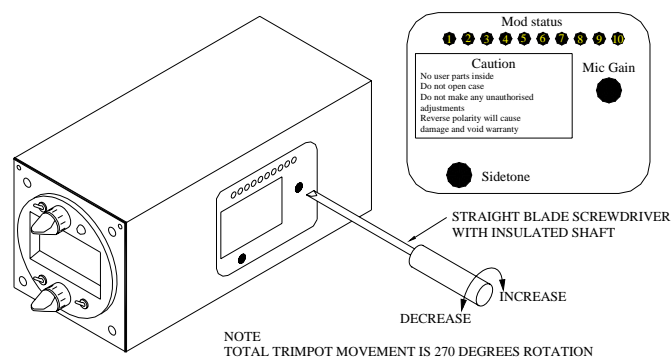
### 4.9.1 Sidetone

1. Connect headset(s) to the radio
2. Turn down headset volume to minimum
3. Close **sidetone** trim pot by turning fully counter clockwise
4. Speak into microphone with a constant “Laaaa” tone, and increase the **sidetone** by turning clockwise
5. Stop when good volume is heard. Test this level with the headset volume to maximum

### 4.9.2 Mic Gain

1. Connect headset(s) to the radio
2. Start engine, and listen to ambient noise
3. If ambient noise is too high, turn down **mic gain** with a **SMALL** counter clockwise turn
4. When the noise is down to an acceptable level, make a test transmission to another radio
5. If the audio quality of the transmission is too weak, the **mic gain** must be increased

Please refer to the figure below to see how the trim pots are adjusted. The trim pots have a total movement of only 270 degrees (3/4 turn). The heads of the trim pots are plastic, and can be distorted or broken off unless adjusted with great care. A small straight blade screwdriver with an insulated shaft is required. Ensure the radio is turned off before punching the hole under the black dot, and probing for the slot in the head of the trim pot. Once the screwdriver is engaged on the trim pot, the radio can be turned on, and the adjustment made.



*Do not attempt to adjust the modulation or power output. These adjustments can only be set correctly by a qualified technician.*

*Adjustment of the power output or modulation by anyone other than Microair or their approved agent will void the warranty.*

## 5.0 Control Functions

### 5.1 Priority Switch

The priority switch is a push down switch. When pushed down *briefly*, the radio will go into memory mode, and select the frequency stored in memory 25. Memory 25 should be considered the *priority* channel, which the user can quickly select when required. Memory 25 must be programmed for the priority switch to operate. Memory 25 is set at the factory as the international distress frequency 121.500MHz. Memory 25 can be programmed the same way as any of the other channels (refer memory programming), hence the factory default can be edited.

### 5.2 Volume / Squelch Knob

The M760 is turned on, by rotating the volume knob. A positive “*click*” is heard and felt at the start of the rotation to indicate the on/off position. The volume is increased by rotating the knob clockwise, and decreased by rotating counter clockwise.

The squelch is adjusted by rotating the ring behind the volume knob. There is no automatic level set for the squelch; however the ring affords a large manual adjustment to suit all situations. Rotate the ring clockwise to increase the squelch threshold, and counter clockwise to lower the threshold. When the squelch is “*broken*” (ie the static hiss can be heard), the annunciator LED lights green.

*Note: This does NOT mean you are receiving a signal!*

### 5.3 Annunciator LED

The LED operates red or green, and indicates the following states:

Clear (off)	Radio is squelched above the threshold, and is not receiving a signal
Green	Squelch is broken or a signal is received
Red	Radio is transmitting
Flashing Red	Radio has transmitted for over 40 seconds (warning)

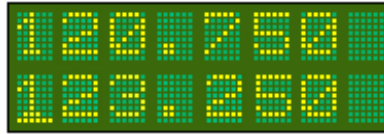
The flashing red signal may draw the user’s attention to the fact that the aircraft may have a stuck PTT button! Transmissions in excess of 30 seconds should be avoided.

## 5.4 Mode Switch

The mode switch is a push down switch. When pushed down *briefly* the radio will step to the next operating mode. The M760 has four operating modes:

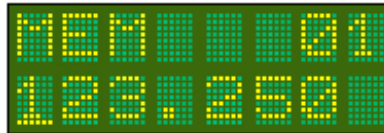
### 5.4.1 Toggle mode

The display shows the active or in use frequency on the top line. The standby frequency is displayed on the bottom line.



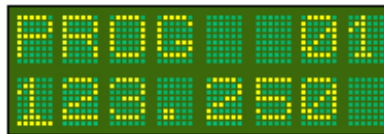
### 5.4.2 Memory Mode

The top line displays the memory or **MEM** number, and the lower line displays the frequency for that memory. The displayed memory becomes the frequency the moment it is displayed. The user can scroll through the programmed memories by rotating the frequency adjust knob, or by pressing the remote memory button.



### 5.4.3 Program Mode

The **MEM** is replaced with **PROG** on the top line. The frequency stored in each memory can be set, changed, or cleared in this mode (refer memory programming).



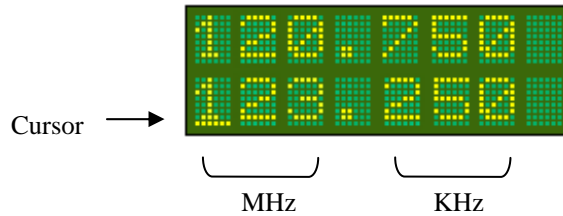
### 5.4.4 Scan Mode

By holding down the toggle switch for 3 seconds, the M760 goes into scan mode. The programmed memories are cycled quickly across the display. The M760 checks each memory in turn for any signal. If there is no signal the radio moves to the next programmed memory. When a signal is detected, the scan locks to that memory to receive the signal. This memory is held for 10 seconds after the signal finishes to afford the user an opportunity to reply on that memory channel. The user can stop the scan operation by pressing down *briefly* the toggle key, or the PTT button.

## 5.5 Frequency Adjust Knob

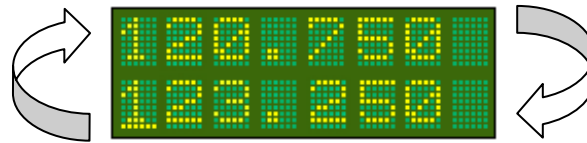
The standby frequency can be changed by scrolling the frequency adjust knob. Rotate knob to scroll the MHz half of the standby frequency. Press the knob in briefly to move the cursor to the KHz half of the standby frequency. Rotate the knob again to scroll the KHz. The cursor will remain where it was last toggled.

Only the standby frequency can be changed directly, the active frequency cannot be directly altered by the frequency adjust knob.



## 5.6 Toggle Switch

The toggle switch is a push down switch. When pushed down *briefly*, the active and standby frequencies exchange places. Hold the toggle key down for 3 seconds to activate the scan function.



## 6.0 Memory Programming

The M760 has 25 programmable memories, for storing commonly used frequencies.

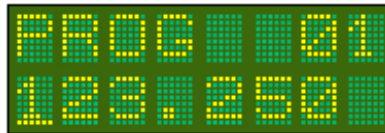
Use the mode switch to move the display to the program mode. The word **PROG** will appear on the top line, with the memory number on the right hand side. On the lower line is the currently stored frequency in that memory.

The cursor can be cycled through the MHz, KHz, and memory number by pressing the frequency adjust knob.

Move the cursor to the memory number and select the memory number for programming, by rotating the frequency adjust knob.

Press the frequency adjust knob to move to the MHz section. Rotate the frequency adjust knob to scroll to the desired value.

Press the frequency adjust knob to move to the KHz section. Rotate the frequency adjust knob to scroll to the desired value.



Cycle cursor between program number, MHz, and KHz, by pressing the frequency adjust knob inwards briefly. Rotate the frequency adjust knob to change value.

With the memory number, and frequency set to the correct values, press down the toggle switch *briefly*. The word **STORE** appears briefly on the top line.

To clear a memory, scroll to the desired memory, and press down the priority switch *briefly*. The word **CLEAR** appears on the top line.

The user can now move to another memory for programming. Press the frequency adjust knob to move the cursor back to the memory number, and scroll to next memory for programming.

When all programming is complete, press the mode switch to move on from the program mode, back to the active/standby toggle display.

When operating in memory mode, the programmed channels can be scrolled through, by rotating the frequency adjust knob, or by pressing the remote memory button. Only programmed memories are displayed.

Operating the priority switch in either toggle or memory mode will move the M760 to memory 25. The user should consider carefully what frequency to program in memory 25. The factory default is the distress frequency 121.500MHz.



## 7.0 Operation

The M760 should always be turned off, before starting or stopping the aircraft to protect the radio from transient voltages. After starting, the radio can be turned on, and the squelch adjusted so the static hiss can be heard through the headphones. The LED annunciator will light green while the hiss is heard. Use the hiss tone to adjust the volume to an appropriate level. With the volume set, turn the squelch ring to break the squelch and eliminate the hiss. The LED annunciator light will go clear.

It may be necessary to readjust the squelch with the engine at full power, as the ignition noise increases dramatically.

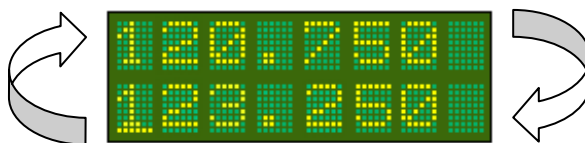
The intercom volume is pre-set, and not affected by the volume knob (refer Intercom section on page10).

The M760 can now be adjusted to the correct active and standby frequencies, by scrolling and pressing the frequency adjust knob.

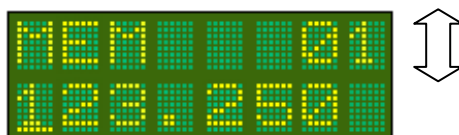
The M760 will transmit when the PTT button is held down. The LED annunciator will light red. When transmitting the user will hear themselves speaking through their own headphones via the sidetone system. If the transmission lasts longer than 40 seconds, either because you have a lot to say, or because the PTT has stuck, the LED annunciator will flash red. When this happens, check the PTT immediately. If you find no obvious fault, turn the radio off, and then on again. If the LED is still red, turn the radio off and leave it off.

### 7.1 Remote Memory Button

If fitted at installation, the remote memory button will allow the user to toggle (exchange) the active and standby frequencies. The remote memory button is typically mounted next to the PTT on the stick.



If the user elects to operate in memory mode, the remote memory button will step through the programmed memories.

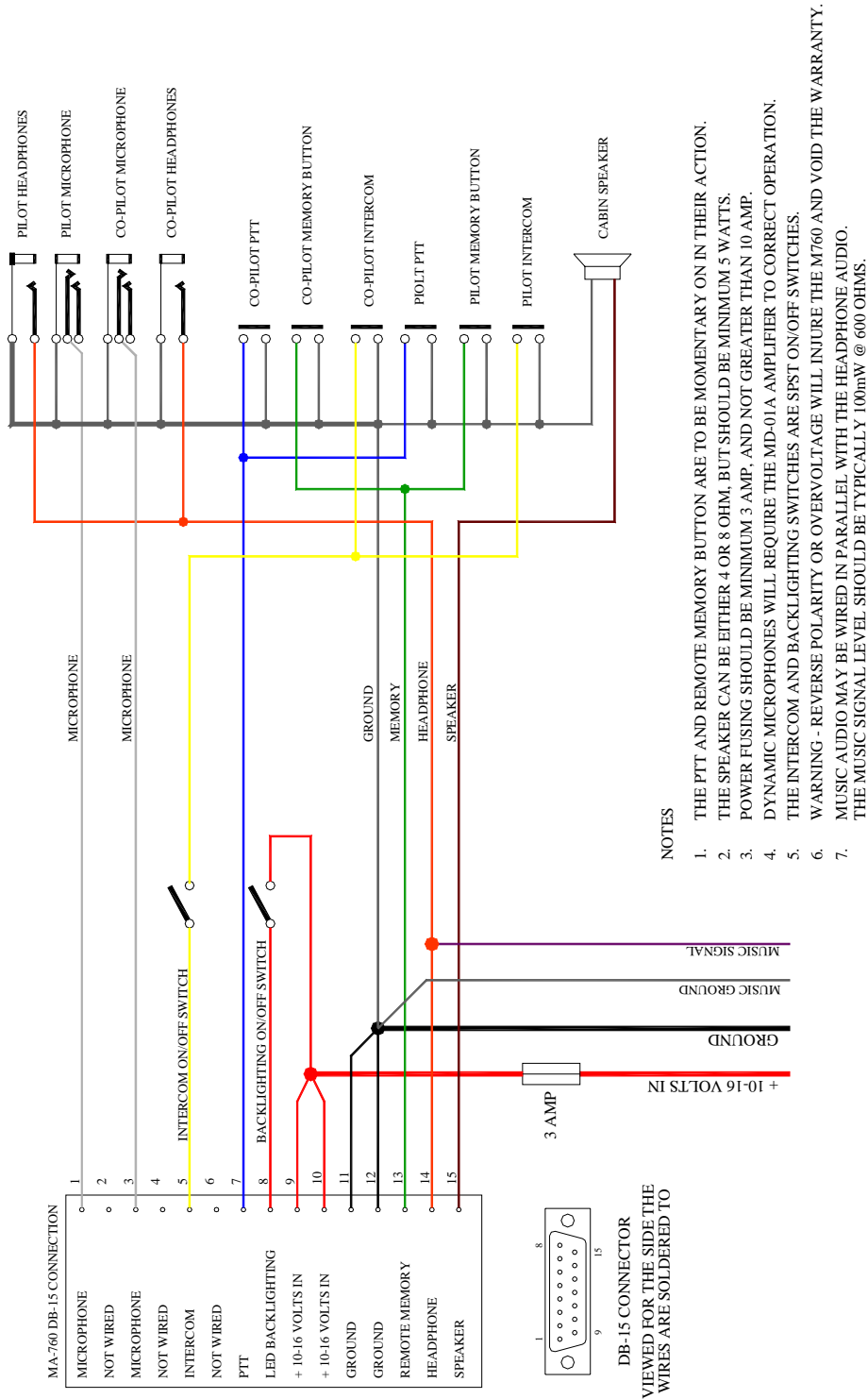


If the Remote memory button is held down for 5 seconds, the M760 will go into scan mode, and automatically scroll through the programmed memories, searching for a signal.

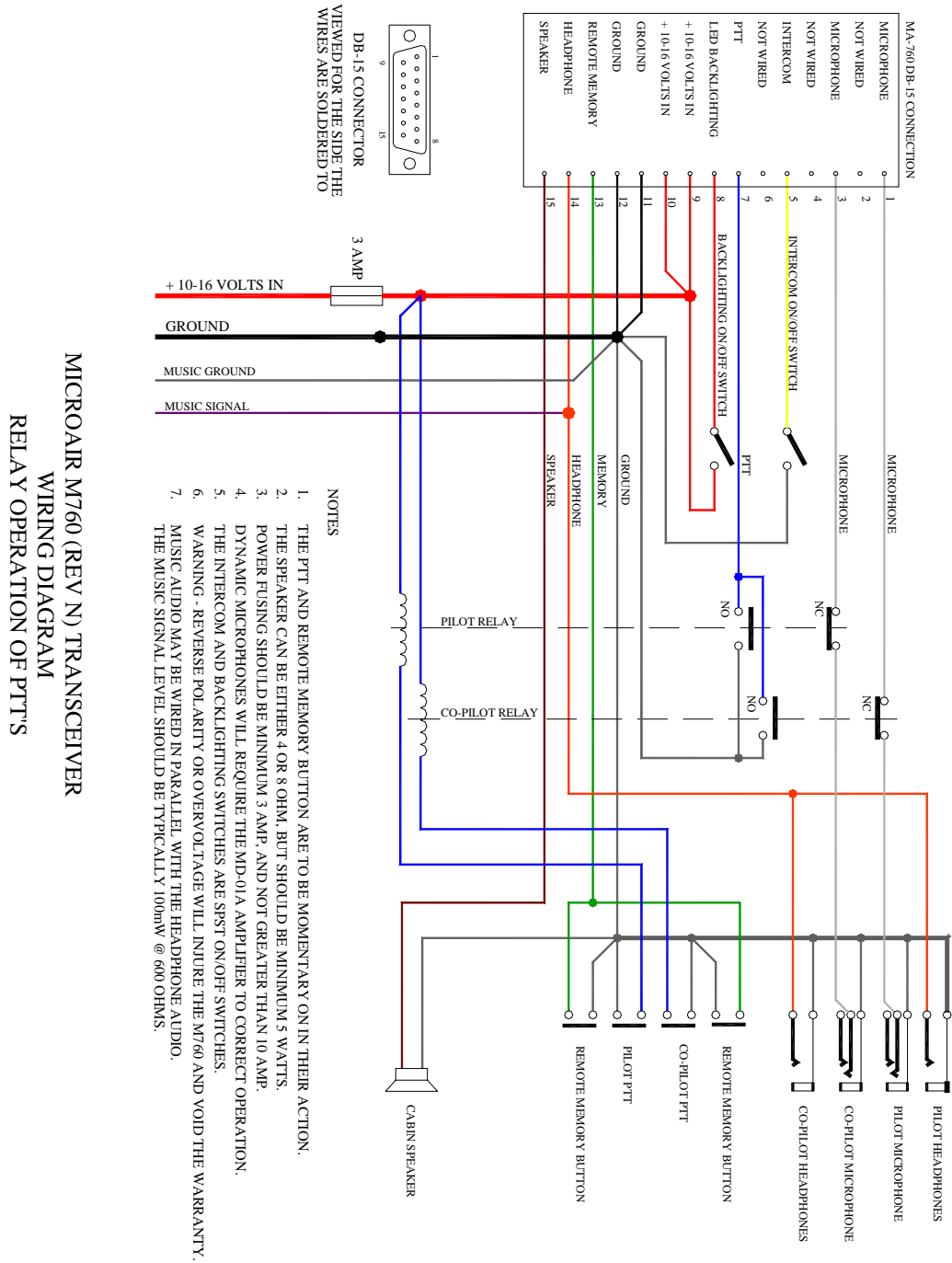
To terminate the scan operation, the PTT is pressed *briefly*.

***The remote memory button is highly recommended. It allows the user to be able to keep hands on the controls during flight, while changing channels or scanning.***





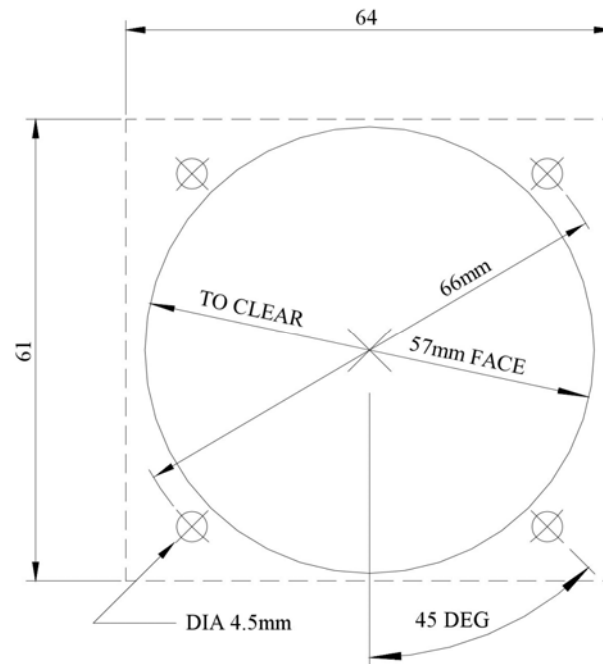
**MICROAIR M760 (REV N) TRANSCIVER  
WIRING DIAGRAM  
PTT OPERATION FOR TRANSMIT AND INTERCOM**



## 9.0 Appendix B - Specifications

Radio Type	Amplitude Modulation (AM) Aircraft Transceiver		
Channels	760 channels, 25KHz spacing    118.000 – 136.975MHz		
Frequency Selection	VFO dial		
Frequency Display	2 line alpha/numeric LCD display (with backlighting)		
Frequency control	PLL frequency synthesis, which is microprocessor controlled Memory is store in non-volatile EPROM		
Memories	25 programmable memories with scan function		
Scan Function	On programmed memories only – scan rate 3 memories/second		
Power consumption	Receive	86 mA (no signal or backlighting)	
	Transmit	1.6 A	
Input Voltage	10 – 16 Volts    Warning damage will occur above 16 Volts		
Power output	4 watts (nominal)		
Modulation	70% typical		
VSWR Tolerance	< 5:1		
Receiver sensitivity	12dB for 1.0 uV 30% modulation (KHz audio)		
Receiver Selectivity	-70dB		
Squelch Threshold	0.5uV (full squelch range 0.5-3.5uV)		
Speaker volume output	Nominal 4 watts output to 4 ohms		
Headset volume output	Nominal 100milli-watts output to 600 ohms		
Temperature range	-20 - +55 degrees Celsius		
Stability	+/- 3.00ppm		
Dimensions	W-65mm	H-59mm	D-135mm (plus 35mm for harness)
	W-2.6"	H-2.3"	D-5.3" (plus 1.5" for harness)
Exposed dial face	57mm diameter 2 ¼" diameter		
Weight	400 grams 19.4 ounces		

## 10.0 Appendix C – Drilling Template



**Drilling Template**

## 11.0 Limited Warranty

Microair Avionics Pty Ltd warrants this product to be free from defects in materials and workmanship for 1 year from the date of purchase or the minimum period described by applicable consumer law.

If the unit is installed by an organisation which holds an avionics installation approval from the local Civil Aviation Authority, and that organisation has co-signed and dated the warranty card, the warranty period shall be deemed to commence from the date of installation.



The customer shall be responsible for any transportation costs for return of this product to Microair Pty Ltd.

This warranty does not cover failures due to abuse, misuse, accident, unauthorized alteration, or repairs carried out by parties other than Microair or an approved Microair service centre. This warranty does not cover failures where the product has not been installed or operated, in accordance with the provisions of the User and Installation manual(s).

It shall be at Microair Pty Ltd's sole discretion to decide if a defect is a result of material or workmanship failure.

THE WARRANTIES AND REMEDIES CONTAINED HEREIN ARE EXCLUSIVE AND IN LIEU OF ALL OTHER WARRANTIES EXPRESSED OR IMPLIED, INCLUDING ANY LIABILITY ARISING UNDER WARRANTY OF MERCHANTABILITY OR FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE, STATUARY OR OTHERWISE. THIS WARRANTY GIVES YOU SPECIFIC LEGAL RIGHTS, WHICH MAY VARY FROM STATE TO STATE, AND COUNTRY TO COUNTRY.

IN NO EVENT SHALL MICROAIR AVIONICS PTY LTD BE LIABLE FOR ANY INCIDENTAL, SPECIAL, INDIRECT OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES, WHETHER RESULTING FROM THE USE, MISUSE OR INABILITY TO USE THIS PRODUCT OR FROM DEFECTS IN THE PRODUCT.

To obtain warranty service, CALL the Microair Avionics Support line in Australia:

Phone: ++ 61 7 41 553048  
 Fax: ++ 61 7 41 553049  
 Email: [support@microair.com.au](mailto:support@microair.com.au)

Contact Microair Avionics for instruction on the return of product for service or repair. Please ensure that you are able to supply the date of purchase, product type reference, serial number, method of return and date of return. All product returning to Microair Avionics should be marked clearly:

“PRODUCT RETURNING TO COUNTRY OF ORIGIN, FOR WARRANTY SERVICE /REPAIR,  
 AND WILL BE RE-EXPORTED”

Address to either:	Microair Avionics Pty Ltd	Microair Avionics Pty Ltd
	P O Box 5532	Airport Drive
	Bundaberg West	Bundaberg West
	Queensland 4670	Queensland 4670
	Australia	Australia

Microair may at its discretion, refer product returns for repair or service, to a service facility closest to you. Microair Avionics Pty Ltd reserves the right to repair or replace the unit or software or offer a full refund of the purchase price at its sole discretion.

SUCH REMEDY SHALL BE YOUR SOLE AND EXCLUSIVE REMEDY FOR ANY BREACH OF WARRANTY.

Supplied by: