



M760 Transceiver installation & user manual

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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.

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Ensure that the M760 transceiver is switched off during engine starting and stopping to avoid damage occurring.



CURRENT REVISION STATUS

Revision	Date	Change
K	31/01/00	Initial release
L	18/11/01	Additional install data and wiring diagram added
M	04/10/02	Additional wiring diagram added
N	08/12/03	Updated for revision N
P	01/10/06	Updated for revision P
01R3	13/10/06	Updated for proposed functionality of revision P
01R4	30/05/07	Proposed functionality for revision P amended
01R5	28/06/07	Updated for functionality as of M760_MICRO_1-3-3
01R6	3/06/08	Warranty Statement Upgrade
01R7	08/12/08	Updated for revision P2
01R8	25/2/09	Updated Limited Warranty Statement & deleted Warranty cards
01R9	24/4/09	support@microair.aero added to Warranty Statement
01R10	24/4/09	Updated for revision Q
01R11	13/07/09	Additional Installation data added
01R12	30/03/10	Drilling template updated
01R13	01/09/10	Insert FAQs
01R14	20/10/10	Drilling Dimensions added
01R15	04/10/12	Memory Delete description added
01R16	20/12/12	Specifications updated and additional wiring diagram data added

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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
- 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.



IMPORTANT NOTE

This manual may be used as technical data to support an installation under the FAA form 337 process.

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.

Please refer to the Microair Avionics Website www.microair.aero for more installation information.

2.2 NAMEPLATE DETAILS

The M760 has a nameplate fixed to the bottom plate of the chassis.

The Nameplate records the M760's part number, revision, and serial number.

Microair recommends the M760 serial number be noted in the aircraft's maintenance records for future reference.



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 INSTALLATION

The M760 has a simple physical installation for aircraft instrument panels. Select or cut a 57mm (2 ¼") instrument hole for mounting (refer panel drilling template in section 11.0).

For panel locations which do not afford sufficient space behind the radio to reach the connectors, Microair recommends connecting the wiring harness and coax cable before fitting the radio to the hole in the panel.



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.

Loose fit all four M4 screws. For installations where the existing instrument panel screw holes are 1/8", the holes 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.

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

3.1 WIRING

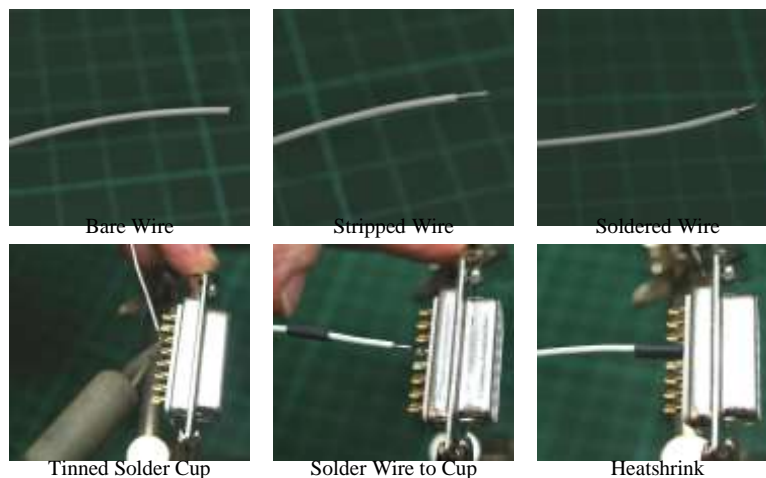
Microair recommends the use of the wiring in the table below for the various parts of the radio harness:

Pin	Line	Wire
1	Pilot Microphone	Tefzel 22 awg single core shielded
2	RS232 RX	Tefzel 22 awg two core shielded (with RS232 TX)
3	Co-pilot Microphone	Tefzel 22 awg single core shielded
4	Dual Comm Suppression	Tefzel 22 awg
5	RS232 TX	Tefzel 22 awg two core shielded (with RS232 RX)
6	Auxiliary Audio Input	Tefzel 22 awg single core shielded
7	PTT	Tefzel 22 awg two core shielded (with Memory)
8	Backlighting	Tefzel 22 awg
9	Power	Tefzel 22 awg
10	Power	Tefzel 22 awg
11	Ground	Tefzel 22 awg
12	Ground	Tefzel 22 awg
13	Memory	Tefzel 22 awg two core shielded (with PTT)
14	Headphone	Tefzel 22 awg single core shielded (Pilot & Co-pilot)
15	Speaker	Tefzel 22 awg single core shielded
BNC	Aerial	RG58C/U 50 ohm Coaxial Cable

All wiring is connected by soldering to the DB15 connector. Inspect the solder cup side of the DB15 carefully to determine the pin numbering.



Strip the insulation back 2mm (1/16"), and "tin" the exposed conductor with solder. Slide a 5mm length of 1.6mm (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 "tinned" solder cup, 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.



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



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

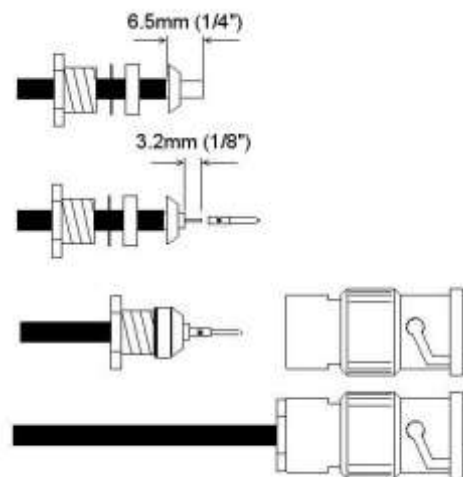


3.2 COAX TERMINATION

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 good enough for VHF transmissions.



3.3 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 on 118.000MHz, 127.000MHz, and 136.975Mhz. 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.

3.3.1 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.

Refer to the Microair Avionics website www.microair.aeo for more detail on antennas suitable for metal skin airframes.

3.3.2 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 as a minimum, have a diameter of half the height of the whip. The ground plane should be fabricated from a lightweight metal, eg thin aluminium sheet. For best performance the whip element should be as vertical as possible.

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 flexible stub antenna pointing downwards from the antenna base. The stub section of the antenna takes the place of the ground plane, and simplifies installation.

Avoid mounting locations which position the antenna parallel to nearby metallic airframe structures such as tube framing, brackets, ribs, or frames. Metal objects which are close and parallel to the antenna will adversely affect performance.

If the installation has two radios, the two antennas should be separated horizontally by at least the length of the antenna. In the case of airband antennas this should be approx 1m (3ft). The further apart the better.

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

Refer to the Microair Avionics website www.microair.aero for more detail on antennas suitable for non-metal skin airframes.

3.4 POWER

The M760 is designed to operate on a 14V aircraft electrical supply. The radio will operate down to 10.7V on receive.



It is unlikely that a power supply operating below 11V would have sufficient power to allow clear transmissions.

The M760 will draw up to 1.9A when transmitting.

Low voltage will produce a BURRRRRRRRRR signal on transmit.

NEVER operate the M760 on voltage exceeding 16V.



Damage will occur if the M760 is operated from power supplies which exceed 16V, even for very short (transient) periods.

Operation on a supply which exceeds 16V will void the warranty.

The M760 has a FET switch and internal fuse to protect against reverse polarity. If reverse polarity is applied the internal fuse (4A) will blow. Damage however may not be limited to the fuse.



Please ensure that the correct polarity is observed. The most common reason for reverse polarity, is misreading the pin assignments on the DB-15 connector.

Applying reverse polarity to the M760 will void the warranty

Check your wiring! Always check the voltage at the DB15 **BEFORE** it is plugged into the radio.

Use a multi-meter to check the voltage at the following pins:

Positive	Pin 9	Negative	Pin 11
Positive	Pin 10	Negative	Pin 12



3.4.1 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.

3.4.2 POWER SAVINGS

For installations, operating from a battery only, Microair recommends saving battery power by **NOT** wiring the backlighting – do **NOT** wire pin 8. The backlighting will draw an additional 80mA of power. This nearly doubles the standby power demand.

Not connecting the backlighting can effectively double the running time on your battery.

3.5 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 only one microphone at a time to operate.

3.5.1 ELECTRET

Electret microphones are the most common microphone in use on aviation headsets. They are small in size, and can have noise cancelling capability. It is important to wire the Electret microphone with the correct polarity. The Electret will only work if the positive and negative are wired correctly.

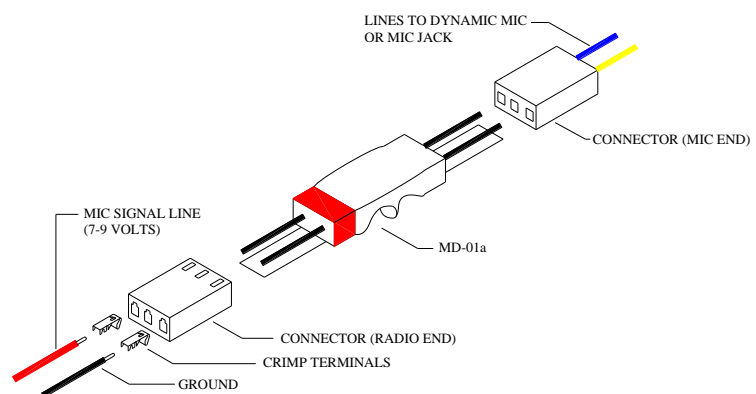
Electrets are a high signal device, and do not normally require amplification. Some headset manufacturers elect to use an amplifier to improve the Electret's response, and to provide some noise filtering.

3.5.2 DYNAMIC

Dynamic microphones are a low signal device. A dynamic microphone will not operate directly with an M760 radio, because of the low signal produced.

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.

Refer to the Microair Avionics website www.microair.com.au for further details on microphone types, and wiring configurations.



3.6 SPEAKER

Microair recommends using a speaker of 8 ohms impedance, rated at a minimum of 5 watts. The speaker is wired to the speaker line (pin 15). Do NOT attempt to connect a speaker to the headphone line (pin 14). Likewise do NOT attempt to connect the headphones to the speaker line.

Microair recommends the SP01 Box Speaker. The SP01 has a durable thick film plastic cone of 8 ohms, and is rated at 5 watts. The SP01 is fitted with a mounting bracket, and 1.5m of screened cable.

Check your speaker installation by ensuring the audio is clear all the way up to full volume.



3.7 INTERNAL VOX INTERCOM

The M760 is fitted with a VOX intercom feature which utilises the sidetone facility of the radio. The VOX threshold level is controlled in software by use of the VOX Adjust Mode. See section 5.4 to adjust the internal VOX intercom.

3.8 HEADSET ADJUSTMENT

It is important to ensure that the sidetone and mic gain are set to the correct levels, for best headset performance. The sidetone level will set the intercom's headset volume. The mic gain will set the level of microphone sensitivity for each headset.

Maximum audio volume will vary depending on the impedance (Ohms) of the headphone modules. Most headsets are fitted with 2 x 300 Ohm modules (600 Ohm total). Some headsets can have headphone impedance as low as 150 Ohms. The M760 will produce a maximum audio output of 100mW into 150 Ohms. This reduces to 60mW for 300 Ohms and 30mW for 600 Ohms.

3.8.1 SIDETONE

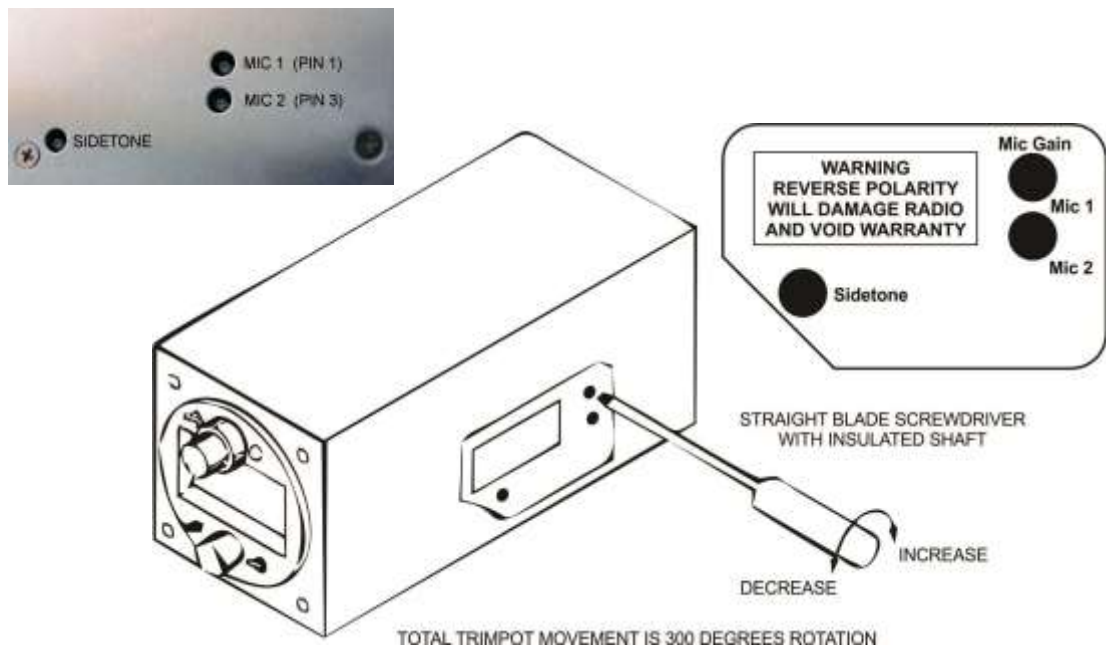
Adjust the sidetone if necessary for good volume level in the headset using the intercom. Ensure that the headset volume adjust (typically a knob located on the headset ear cup) is set to mid range, so the volume can be adjusted up/down by the user.

3.8.2 MIC GAIN

Adjust the microphone gain if necessary for best audio "quality" not volume level, when transmitting. The M760Q is fitted with separate mic gain trimpots to allow for adjustment of individual headsets.

Punch the black dot carefully with a screwdriver blade, to expose the slotted plastic head of the trimpot, located approx 3mm (1/8") below the surface of the casing.

Note the position of the slot before making adjustments. Use a small flat bladed screwdriver to make adjustments before testing with a headset again. The total movement of all trimpots is only 300 degrees (4/5th turn). The factory setting positions the trimpot slots at 10 O'clock.



3.9 EXTERNAL INTERCOM

Where the M760 is to be installed with an external intercom, the internal VOX intercom should be disabled in the Program Mode Menu. See section 6.2.

Wire only a single mic line (pin 1), along with the PTT (pin 7), the headphone (pin 14), and a ground line (pin 11 or 12) to the intercom. Follow the intercom manufacturer's instructions for further installation.

Wire the remote memory line (pin 13), directly to the remote memory button location. This line is NEVER connected to the external intercom. Refer to the Microair Avionics website www.microair.aero for more details and wiring diagrams with commonly used intercoms.

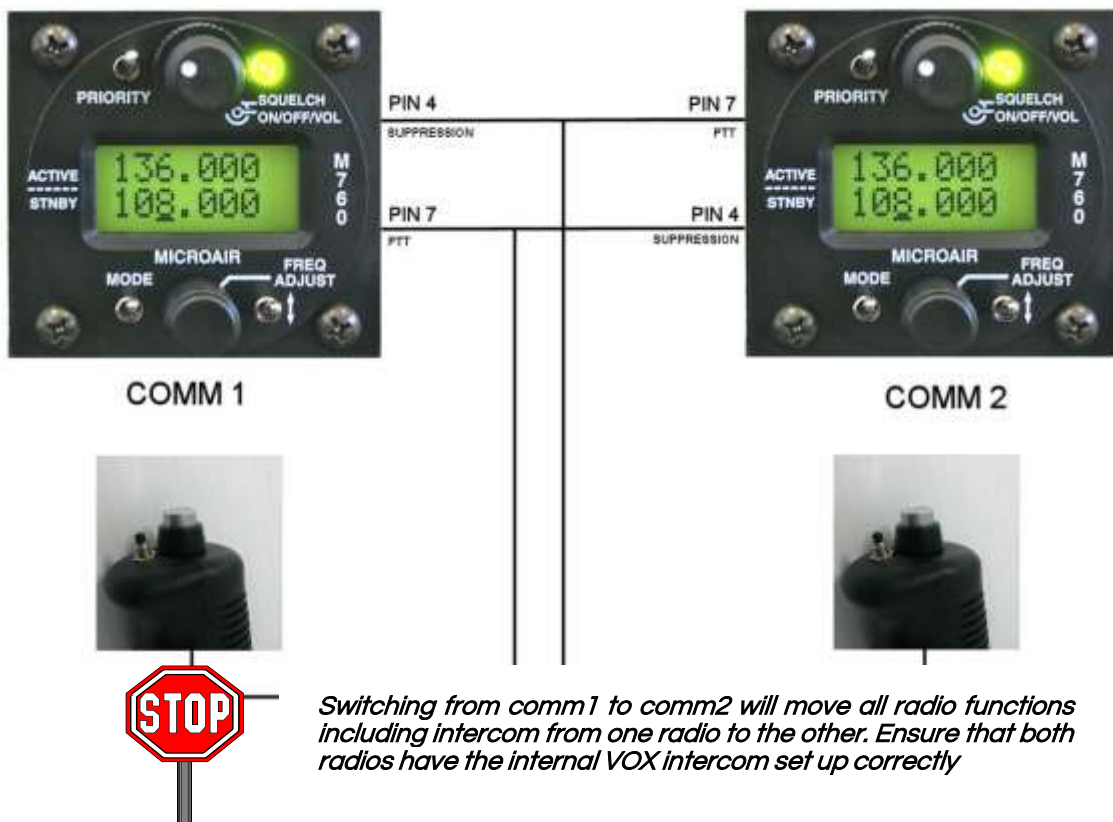
3.10 DUAL COMM INSTALLATION



Where two M760's are to be installed in the aircraft, the interlock or suppression lines must be installed. Each interlock line shall be wired from (pin 4) on the first radio to the PTT line (pin 7) on the second radio, and vice versa.

The interlock lines allow a radio to sense when the other radio is transmitting, and deactivate to prevent any chance of damage, or allow distortion noise to occur.

Microair recommends the use of a clearly labelled rotary selector or multi-pole switch to switch the microphone and PTT lines Refer to the Microair Avionics website for additional wiring diagrams (www.microair.aero).

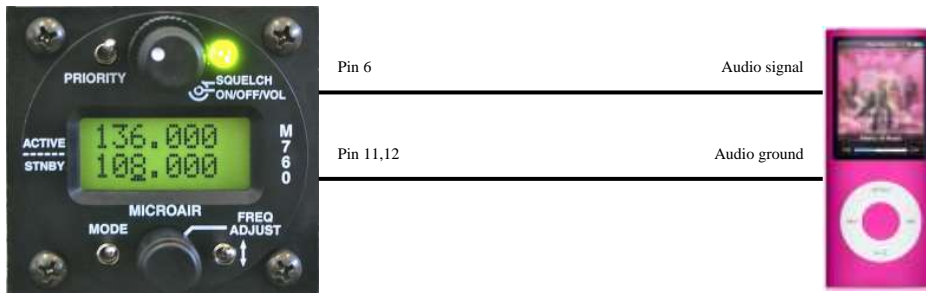


3.11 AUXILIARY AUDIO

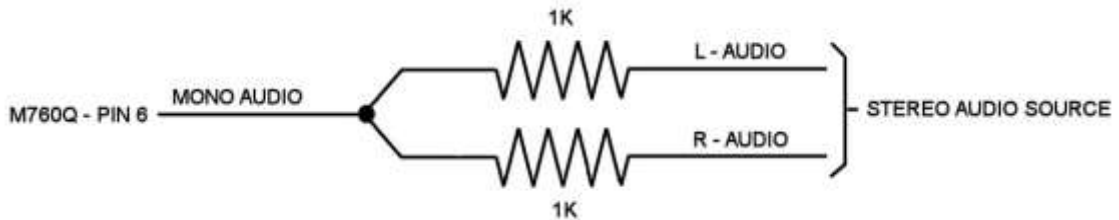
The M760 Q can accept a *line level* audio input via pin 6 of the DB15 connector. The volume of this audio can be set by the auxiliary equipment, but will be muted down to a low level when the VOX intercom is triggered, or a signal is received. The auxiliary audio will remain muted for approx 1 second after intercom or receiver activity has finished, before rising again to the set volume.



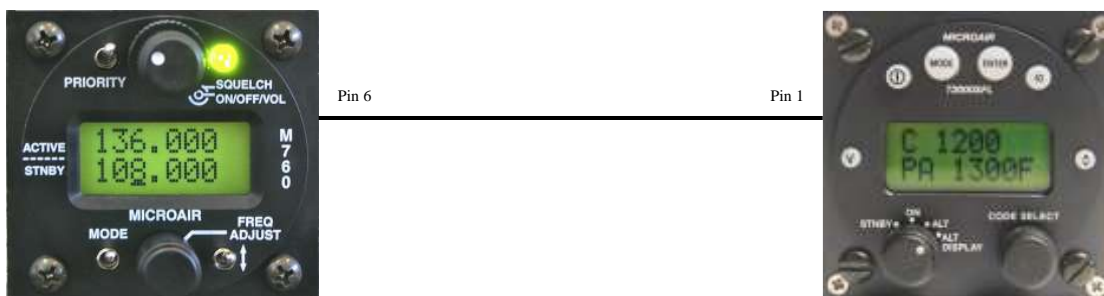
Do not attempt to feed the speaker output of a car stereo directly into pin 6. The audio level is too high and will damage the audio system of the M760, and void the warranty. Input only line (headphone) level audio.



The auxiliary audio input is mono. Most music sources will have a stereo output consistent of left (L) and right (R) audio channels. L and R audios must be combined before connection to pin 6 of the M760Q.



The auxiliary audio can be used to input the altitude alert warnings from the Microair T2000SFL transponder.



3.12 DATA INTERFACE (SL30)

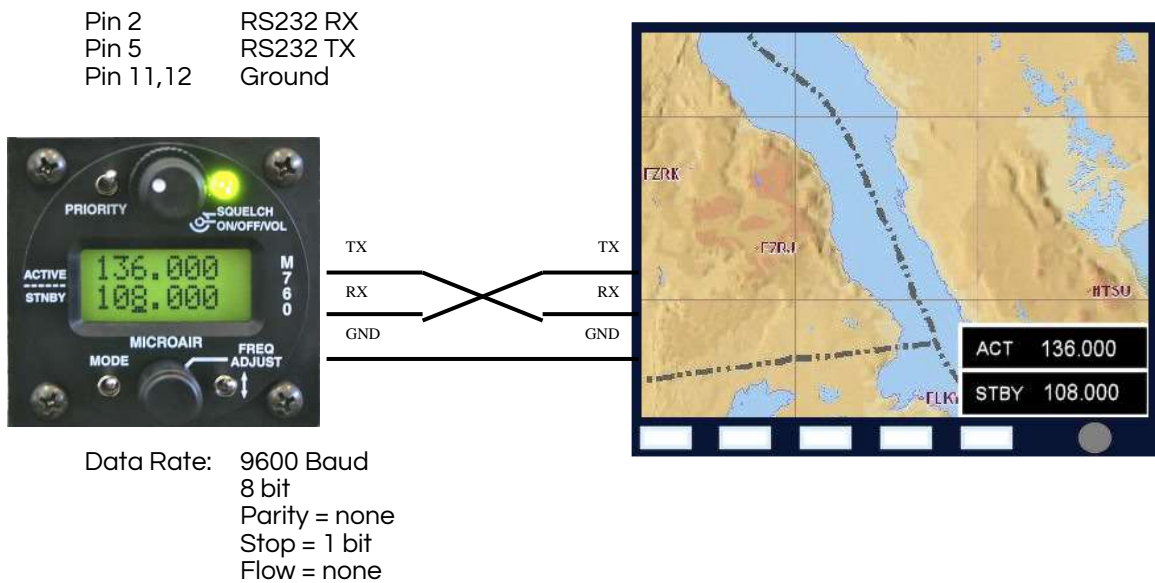
The M760Q is SL30 compatible, and allows the user to change the active and standby channels from EFIS equipment. The M760Q can also be put in and out of dual monitor mode if the EFIS equipment supports this type of function.

Some types of EFIS equipment do not support SL30 in both directions, ie the user can change channels at the EFIS and the M760 will update, but the user cannot change channels at the radio and have the EFIS update.



The M760Q supports all modes of SL30 except the frequency list upload function. All other SL30 comm commands are supported in both directions.

The SL30 data connection is made via an RS232 data interface:



The M760 supports the basic SL30 command set for transceiver control.

SL30	Command	Description
Input	\$PMRRV24iidda<chksm><CR<LF>	Request for Data Output
Input	\$PMRRV29mka<chksm><CR<LF>	Set Standby Comm Frequency &
Input	\$PMRRV42mka<chksm><CR<LF>	Set Active Comm Frequency &
Output	\$PMRRV20<chksm><CR<LF>	Reset function (M760 ready for data)
Output	\$PMRRV35mkmkas<chksm><CR<LF>	Comm Transceiver Status

3.12.1 TRANSCEIVER FUNCTION

In both the set standby and set active commands the "a" field represents the transceiver function:

N = Normal	Transceiver receives and transmits on the active.
M = Monitor active.	Transceiver receives on both active and standby, and transmits on active.
0 = Unchanged	Transceiver function setting not changed

Hence it is possible for the external equipment (if it supports these commands fully) to change the active and standby frequencies, and switch the M760Q in and out of monitor mode.

3.12.2 TRANSCEIVER STATUS

The Comm Transceiver Status command contains the "a" field for the transceiver's status:

R = Normal receive	Normal receiver mode – monitor function inactive
M = Monitor service	Monitor function active
T = Transmit enabled	PTT button is down - transmitting
S = Stuck mic	Transceiver transmitting for longer than 45 seconds
F = Comm failure	Transceiver inoperative



IMPORTANT NOTE

After 45 seconds of transmission, the M760Q will flash the red LED TX annunciator. During this period the transceiver status will default to S (stuck mic).

3.13 NOISE SUPPRESSION

After installation there may be unwanted noise present in the radio's audio system. There a variety of sources for this noise, but they usually fall into one of two categories:

- Electro-Magnetic Induction (EMI)
- Radio Frequency Induction (RFI)

3.13.1 POWER FILTER

EMI typically affects radio equipment by *inducing* noise on to the power supply. Microair recommends the installation of a power filter on the power wire to the M760. A simple line filter is sufficient to ensure that the voltage is smooth, and causes no interference to the radio. If engine noise can be heard, and it rises and falls with the RPM, install a power filter.

Refer to the Microair Avionics website www.microair.aero for more information on aircraft electrical systems.



3.13.2 FERRITE CHOKES

RFI typically affect radio equipment by *radiating* RF noise into the wiring. The most vulnerable are the microphone, headphone, speaker, and power lines. The instance of RFI can be reduced by installing ferrite chokes on the wiring harness.

Locations for best effect are on the wiring harness immediately behind the DB15 connector at the radio, and on the microphone/headphone lines just behind the headset jacks.



3.13.3 SUPPRESSION CAPACITOR

Another form of RFI is the impulse noise from equipment like strobe lighting. This equipment can create large impulses on the power supply which have RF components.

These signals can radiate to adjacent wiring to create noise. The best defence here is a filter capacitor on the power input to this type of equipment. A 0.01uF ceramic capacitor with a 3KV voltage rating is most suitable for this task.



Refer to the Microair Avionics website www.microair.aero for more information on aircraft electrical systems.

4.0 OPERATIONAL CONTROLS



Front Face



Control Column

ITEM	CONTROL	DESCRIPTION
1	Priority Switch	Momentary push down switch
2	Volume / On / Squelch	Click On - Rotate knob for volume Rotate ring for squelch
3	Receiver / Transmit Annunciator	Red / Green LED
4	Mode Switch	Momentary push down switch
5	Frequency Adjust Knob	Rotate to adjust value Press to move cursor
6	Toggle Switch	Momentary push down switch
7	Remote Memory Button	Momentary push - toggle active/standby freq's Push & Hold for 5 seconds - activate monitor
8	Push to talk (PTT) Button	Momentary push - transmit function

4.1 PRIORITY SWITCH

The priority switch is a push down switch. When pushed down *briefly*, the radio will go into channel mode, and select the frequency stored in memory 99. Memory 99 should be considered the *priority* channel, which the user can quickly select when required. Memory 99 must be programmed for the priority switch to operate. Memory 99 is set at the factory as the international distress frequency 121.500MHz. Memory 99 can be programmed the same way as any of the other channels; hence the factory default can be edited. Refer to section 6.5 to edit this memory.

The priority channel (memory 99) can be edited but not be deleted.

4.2 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!



4.3 ANNUNCIATOR LED

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

Clear (off)	Radio is squelched, 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 45 seconds (warning)

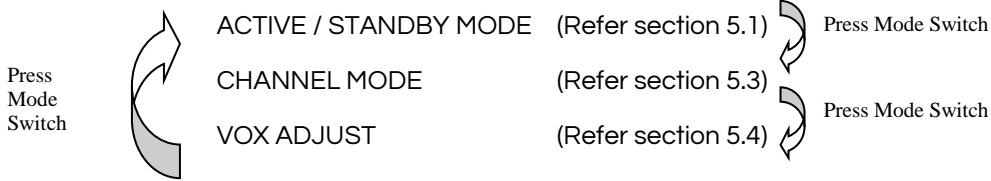
The flashing red signal is designed to draw the pilot's attention to the fact that the aircraft may have a stuck PTT button!

Transmissions in excess of **30** seconds should be avoided.

While the M760 is in the program mode menu or memory programming mode the M760 is in its setup state. The radio can not transmit or receive while it is in the setup state.

4.4 MODE SWITCH

The mode switch is a push down switch, which will cycle through the operational modes of the M760. When pushed down *briefly* the radio will step to the next operating mode.

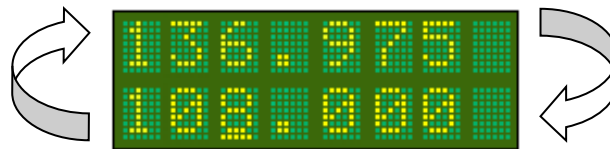


If the internal VOX intercom has been disabled in the program mode menu the intercom adjust mode will be skipped. See section 6.2 to enable / disable the internal VOX intercom.

By holding the mode switch down and turning on, the M760 will start in PROGRAM MENU (refer section 6.0)

4.5 TOGGLE SWITCH

When the toggle switch is pressed *briefly* in Active/Standby mode, the active and standby frequencies exchange places. Hold the toggle switch down for 3 seconds to activate the monitor function.



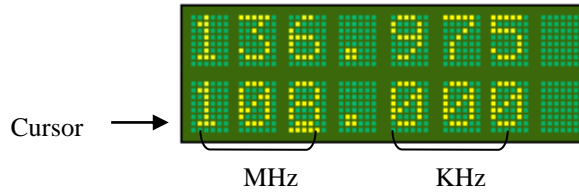
- When the M760 is in monitor mode, press the toggle switch *briefly* to disengage the monitor function.
- When the M760 is in channel mode the toggle switch is used to quick save the frequency.

The toggle switch is also used in the **PROGRAM MODE** for programming functions.

4.6 FREQUENCY ADJUST KNOB

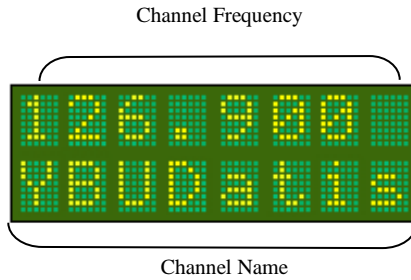
The frequency adjust knob is used to change display values and characters. Rotate the knob to scroll values or characters up or down. Press the frequency adjust knob inwards briefly to move the cursor to the next display item to adjust.

In the active/standby mode, only the standby frequency can be changed directly, the active frequency cannot be directly altered by the frequency adjust knob.



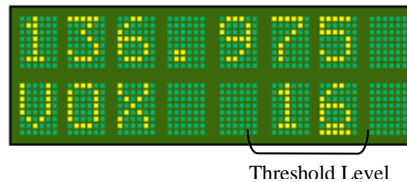
In channel mode the user can scroll alphabetically by turning the frequency adjust knob. The user can scroll alphabetically through stored memory channels, by airport ID (YBUD) and radio service type (CTF).

Refer to section 6.4 for the input and section 6.5 for the amendment of a memory channel.



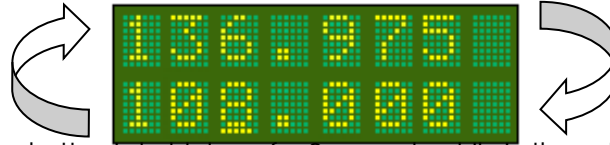
In VOX mode the threshold level can be adjusted up or down by turning the frequency adjust knob.

Adjustment is restricted to values between 1 (mic on continuously) and 42 (very insensitive – shout).



4.7 REMOTE MEMORY BUTTON

If fitted at installation, the remote memory button will have the same functionality as the toggle switch on the display. It 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 remote memory button is held down for 3 seconds while in the active / standby mode, the monitor function is activated. Refer to section 5.2 for complete details on monitor function.



In channel mode, press the remote memory button *briefly* to cycle through the stored memory channels.

When the M760 is in VOX adjust mode, press the remote memory button *briefly* to increase the VOX threshold.

Remote Memory Button



IMPORTANT NOTE

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

4.8 PUSH TO TALK BUTTON

The push to talk (PTT) button causes the M760 to transmit on the active frequency or selected memory channel. During transmission the LED annunciator will light red and the user will hear themselves speaking through their own headphones via the sidetone system.

The M760 will *not* transmit if the active frequency or selected memory channel is below 118MHz.

The M760 will *not* transmit if the CD lockout function is enabled and the M760 is currently receiving a signal. See section 6.1 to enable / disable the CD lockout function.



PTT Button

5.0 OPERATIONAL MODES

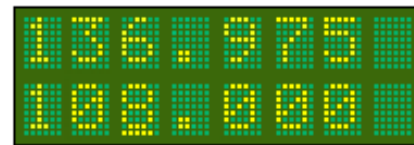
The M760 transceiver can operate in several operation modes. The user can step through these modes by pressing the mode switch *briefly*. Operational modes are:

- Active/Standby Mode
- Channel Mode
- VOX Adjust Mode

5.1 ACTIVE/STANDBY MODE

The display shows the active or in use frequency on the top line. The standby frequency is displayed on the bottom line. Only signals on the active frequency are received. Transmissions can be made on the active frequency by pressing the **PTT** button.

The active and standby frequencies are swapped by pressing the remote memory button or the toggle switch. The standby frequency can be changed by scrolling the frequency adjust knob. The cursor can be moved between MHZ and KHZ positions by pressing the frequency adjust knob. Press the mode switch to toggle the display from Active/Standby mode to Memory mode.



5.1.1 108 TO 118 MHZ TUNING

The pilot can select channels in the navigation (NAV) band from 108.000MHz to 117.975 MHz. The M760 will receive only on these channels – the PTT button is disabled.

Many civil aviation authorities are now allocating voice services such as ATIS in the NAV band.



IMPORTANT NOTE

When the active frequency is set below 118.000MHz, the transmitter is disabled.

5.2 MONITOR FUNCTION

By holding down the remote memory button or toggle switch for 3 seconds and then releasing, the **M760** will enable the monitor function.

Both active and standby frequencies are monitored at the same time for a signal.

An 'M' character will oscillate up and down to indicate that the monitor function is active.

A signal can be received on either the active or the standby frequency. An "R" character will appear beside the channel receiving the signal.



*While receiving a signal on the active frequency - the standby channel is **NOT** monitored.*

*While receiving a signal on the standby frequency - the active channel is periodically monitored. If a signal is found on the active frequency the **M760** will revert to the active frequency.*

After a signal has been received the **M760** will return to monitoring both frequencies.



IMPORTANT NOTE

The user can only transmit on the active frequency. If the PTT is pressed the radio will transmit on the active frequency only.

Monitor mode can be cancelled by pressing the remote memory button or toggle switch *briefly*. The 'M' character is no longer displayed at the right hand side of the display.

If the mode switch is pressed to move from active/standby mode to channel mode, the monitor function is disengaged.



Monitor Mode
Monitoring on ACTIVE frequency



Monitor Mode
Monitoring on STANDBY frequency



Monitor Mode
Receiving on ACTIVE frequency



Monitor Mode
Receiving on STANDBY frequency



Monitor Mode
Transmitting on ACTIVE frequency

5.3 CHANNEL MODE

The M760 has a memory database which can store up to 99 channels.

Each channel can be programmed with any available frequency from 108.000MHz to 136.975MHz, and is named with a 4 character location and 3 character service description.

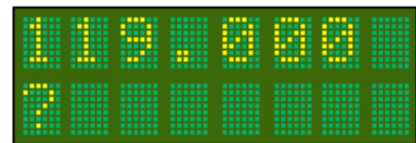
Refer to the **PROGRAM MODE** Menu (sections 6.4 & 6.5) for the programming of memories.



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

When changing operational modes the Active Frequency is carried forward to the next mode to avoid an accidental change in channel.

When the operational mode is changed to channel mode, the M760 will check all memory channels for the current active frequency. If it finds the current active frequency it will display the memory channel that corresponds to the current active frequency. If the current active frequency is not found in any memory channel a '?' will be displayed on the bottom line.



The user can use the frequency adjust knob to scroll alphabetically through the memory channels

5.4 VOX MODE

The M760 has a digitally controlled VOX intercom. VOX stands for “voiced activated”, which means the intercom function will trigger automatically when the user starts speaking into the microphone.

It is important to set the threshold level to trigger on the microphone.

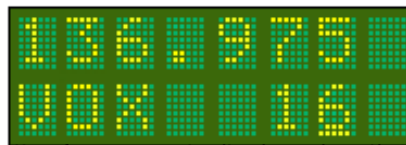
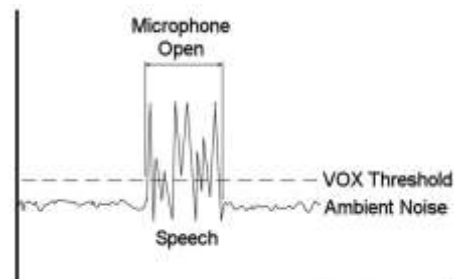
If the VOX level is too low the microphones will always be on, and the user will hear the cabin noise continuously (hot mic).

If the VOX level is too high, the user will not be able to easily trigger the microphones (shout to activate).



Press the mode switch until the VOX adjust screen is displayed, and set the VOX threshold to the desired level. It may be necessary to readjust this level when the aircraft is operating at full power.

When the VOX is adjusted to **1** the microphones will be on all of the time (hot mic). When the VOX is adjusted to **30+** the microphones will require a very loud voice to activate (shout).



When in VOX mode the active frequency is displayed on the top line.

6.0 PROGRAM MENU

The **M760** can be started in program mode by holding the mode switch down and turning on. The mode switch must be held down while the display goes through the start-up sequence, and ends with **PROGRAM MENU** on the display.



Rotate the frequency adjust knob to scroll through the **Program Mode Menu** items. Use the remote memory button or the toggle switch to select the menu item.

PROGRAM	MENU
	CD
	VOX
	MONITOR
	NEW MEM
	EDIT MEM
	EXIT

6.1 CD LOCKOUT

When **CD Lockout** is set **ON** the **M760** will not permit the **PTT** button to operate if a radio signal is currently being received.

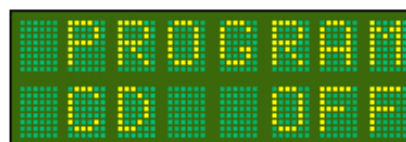
If the user attempts to transmit by pressing the **PTT** button, the **M760** will not transmit.

The signal being received will be heard in the headphones or speaker.

When **CD Lockout** is set **OFF** the **M760** will permit the **PTT** to operate if a radio signal is currently being received.



Background:
 In high traffic areas such as circuit patterns, there is often a high level of radio traffic. There is also a high instance of two aircraft trying to transmit at the same time. When this occurs the two transmissions interfere with each other, and neither call can be properly received.



The **CD Lockout** is toggled by pressing the Toggle Switch. The factory default is to have the **CD lockout OFF**.

6.2 VOX

When **VOX** intercom is set **ON** the **M760** user is able to set the threshold of the internal VOX intercom via the intercom adjust screen (See section 5.4).

When **VOX** setup is set **OFF** the **M760** will set the internal VOX intercom to its maximum threshold and disable the Intercom Adjust screen.

Press the toggle switch to turn the VOX function ON/OFF.



IMPORTANT NOTE

For installation where an external intercom is to be used, the M760's internal VOX intercom MUST be turned OFF.

6.3 MONITOR SETUP

MONITOR setup allows the user to adjust the sample interval of the monitor function, which allows the user to detect radio traffic on both the active and standby frequencies. When receiving a signal on the standby channel, the M760 will **sample** the active channel regularly for signal. The MON value represents the rate of the **sample**.

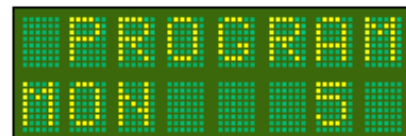
Background:

*The M760 can **monitor** the active and standby frequencies, but priority is given to the active. When a signal is received on the standby frequency the active frequency is **sampled** to see if there is a signal present.*

*The M760 will quickly change channels to check the active for signal even if the standby is receiving a signal. The user will perceive this **sample** action as a small click in the received audio on the standby channel.*

If no signal is found the receiver returns to the standby frequency. When a signal is detected on the active frequency, the M760 will lock to the active even if there is a signal present on the standby frequency.

The **MONITOR** setup can adjust the **sample** rate by pressing the Toggle Switch to increase the **sample** rate value. The adjustment is restricted to values between 1 and 9. From 9, the value will revert back to 1. The factory default is an interval of 5.



6.4 NEW MEMORY CHANNEL

This option allows the user to program a new channel into one of 99 memories. The next available memory will automatically be selected.

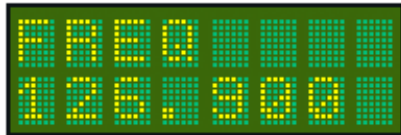
To load a new channel the user must enter the frequency, location, and service type. The location is typically the airport ID, but the user may enter any 4 character description. The service type can be selected from a list, or the user can enter any 3 character description.

Press the *toggle* switch **briefly** to enter the **NEW MEM** function.



6.4.1 SET FREQUENCY

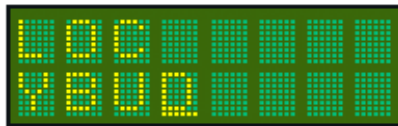
Using the frequency adjust knob, set the frequency for the selected memory channel. The cursor can be cycled through the MHz and KHz by pressing the frequency adjust knob. Once the frequency is set, press the remote memory button or the toggle switch **briefly**.



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

6.4.2 SET LOCATION

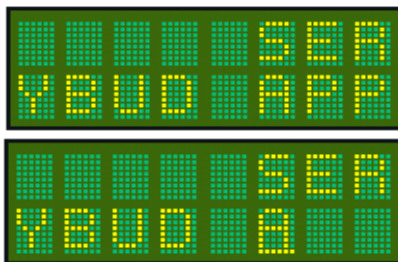
Using the frequency adjust knob, set the name for the selected memory channel. The cursor can be cycled through the character positions by pressing the frequency adjust knob. Once the name is set, press the remote memory button or the toggle switch **briefly**.



Cycle cursor between character positions, by pressing the frequency adjust knob inwards briefly. Rotate the frequency adjust knob to change the character.

6.4.3 SET SERVICE

Using the frequency adjust knob, select the service type for the frequency / location from the following list options:



The **blank** option allows the user to enter a three character service description. Scroll top the blank option and press the frequency adjust knob **briefly** to access the editing cursor.

- APP Approach
- ARR Arrival
- ATF Air Traffic Frequency
- ATS Automatic Terminal Information Service (ATIS)
- AWS Automatic Weather Observing Service (AWOS)
- CLR Clearance / Delivery
- CTF Common Traffic Advisory Frequency (CTAF)
- DEP Departure
- FIA Flight Information Area
- FSS Flight Service Station
- GND Ground
- MF Mandatory Frequency
- PAL Pilot Activated Lighting
- TWR Tower Frequency
- UNI Unicom
- blank User defined service (3 characters)

Once the service type is selected or entered, press the toggle switch **briefly**. The word **SAVED** is displayed, and then the display returns to the **Program Menu**.

6.5 EDIT MEMORY CHANNEL

The **EDIT MEM** function allows the user to program a channel in memory. The frequency and airport code stored in each memory channel can be set, changed, or cleared in this mode.

Using the frequency adjust knob, scroll through the existing memories by location in alphabetical order. When the desired memory is displayed, press the toggle switch to edit the details.

Editing is done in the same order as a new memory (refer 6.4).

After editing the M760Q will perform a memory sort to ensure that channels are viewed in alphabetical order. The time taken to do this depends on the number of channels stored in memory (2 minutes for 99 channels).



6.6 DELETE MEMORY CHANNEL

From the edit memory channel item, to delete the displayed memory, press the priority key. The word **DELETED** is displayed briefly, before the display returns to the **program menu**.

6.7 EXIT MENU

This option exits the **program menu** and causes the radio to sort the memory channels before returning to last operational Mode.

Press the toggle switch *briefly* to exit from the **program menu**.

If a new memory has been added while operating in the **program menu**, the M760Q will perform a memory sort to ensure the channels are displayed in alphabetical order. The time taken to do this depends on the number of channels stored in memory (2 minutes for 99 channels).



IMPORTANT NOTE

Do not turn the M760Q off during the memory channel sorting process. The channel will not appear in the correct alphabetical order if the process is interrupted.

7.0 FAQ'S

I hear a loud squeal in my headphones when I press the PTT button. What is happening?

If the squeal is heard only when transmitting, the likely cause is RF signal getting back into the power or audio wiring. Refer to section 3.13 for tips on reducing RF noise



I have two different types of headset in my aircraft. When I transmit with my headset, everyone can hear me OK, but when the co-pilot headset is used, it is hard to hear. What can I do ?

The two headsets may have microphone of different performance. The quiet headset may require more amplification to be heard properly. The M760Q is fitted with MIC GAIN controls for each headset. It is possible to adjust upwards the MIC GAIN for the quiet headset to improve its performance, without affecting the good headset. Refer to section 3.8 for adjustment details.

I am using the M760Q as COM1 and a Microair converted UHF CB radio as COM2. When I switch to the UHF there is no intercom or sidetone. What is wrong ?



There is nothing wrong. The UHF CB radio is a conversion of a vehicle based product, where the radio is configured to operate with a hand microphone and a speaker.

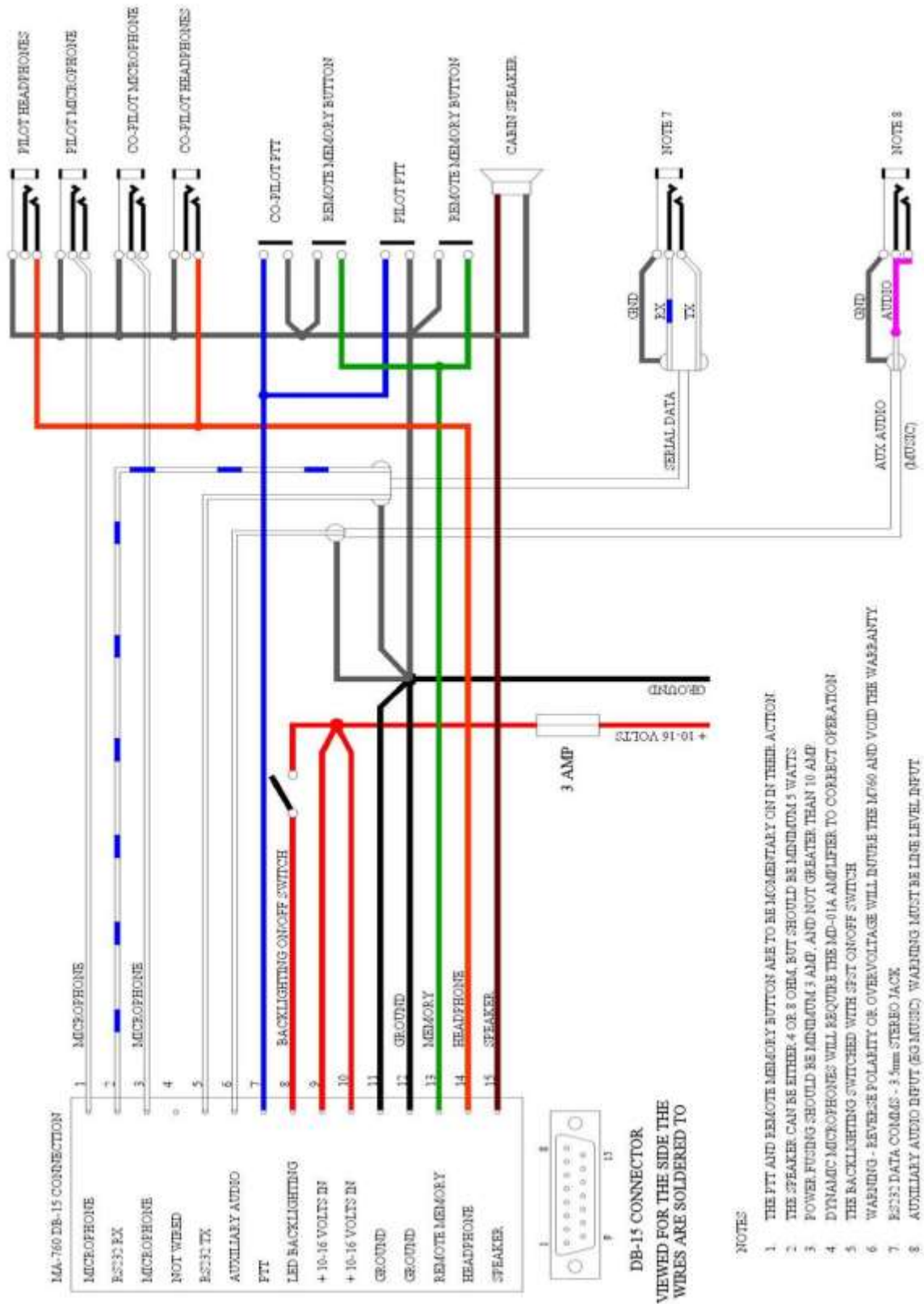
The radio has no intercom or sidetone facility in-built for this reason.

I use the dual monitor function. When my friend calls me on my "chat" channel, I discover I am transmitting back to him on other channel. What's going on ?

The dual monitor function allows the pilot to receive signals on either the *active* or *standby* channels. The transmitter however is always set to the *active* channel regardless of which channel the last call came in on.

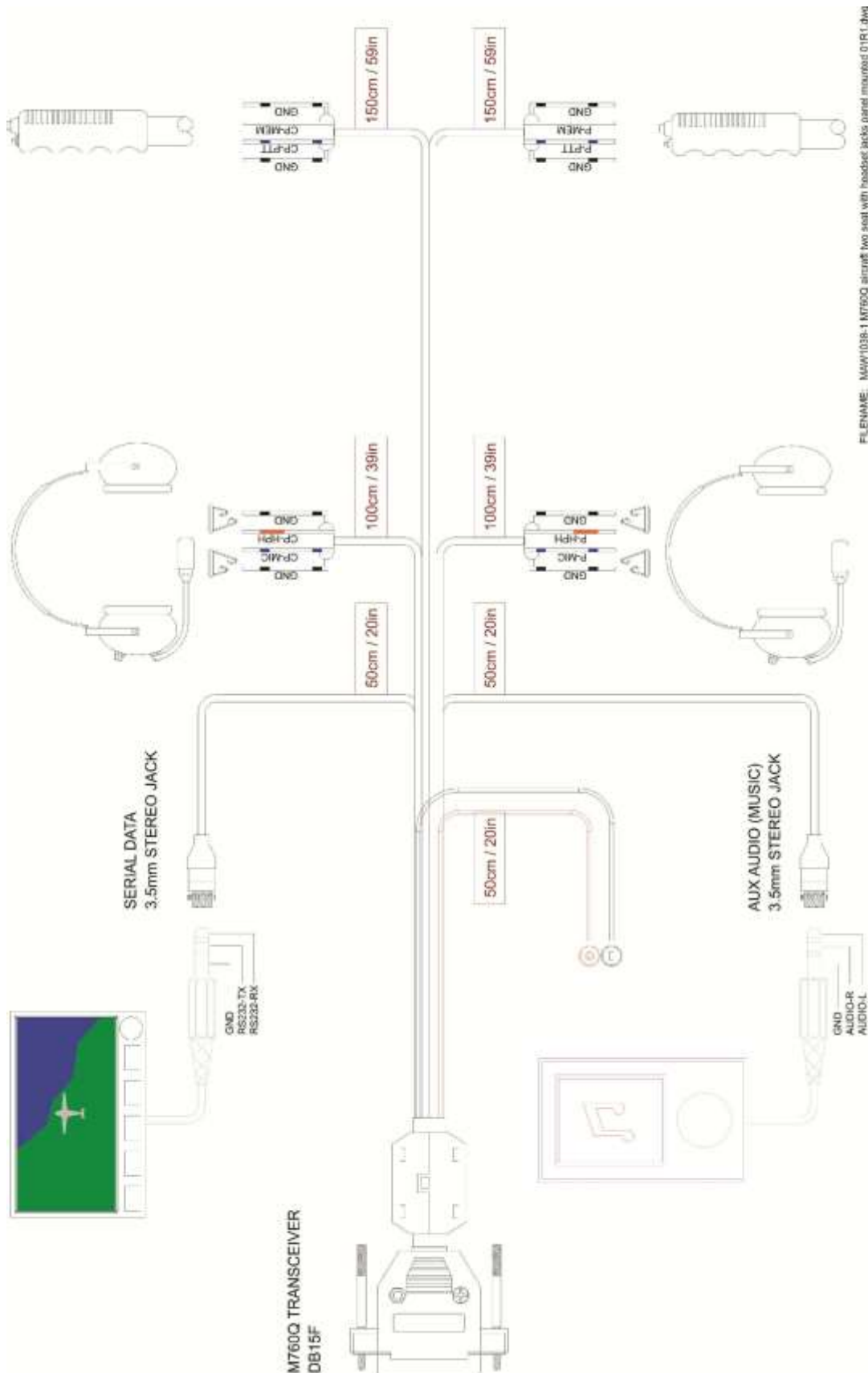
Another point about the dual monitor to note is the priority given to signals on the *active* channel. The monitor function will continue to check for signals on the *active* channel even when receiving a signal on the *standby* channel. If a signal is detected on the *active* channel, the M760Q will drop the signal on the *standby* channel as switch over to the *active*.

8.0 WIRING DIAGRAM

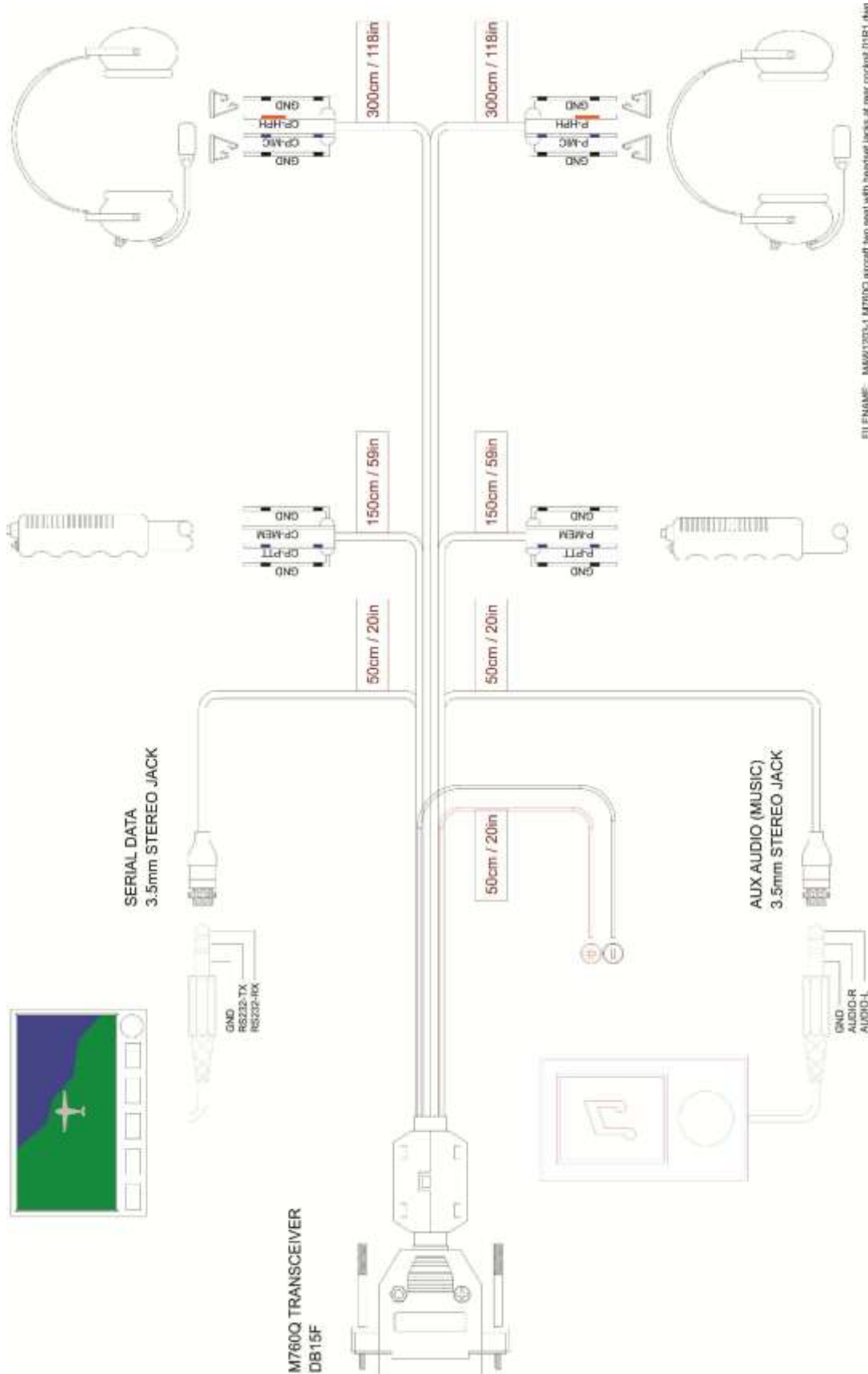


- NOTES**
1. THE FTT AND REMOTE MEMORY BUTTON ARE TO BE MOMENTARILY ON IN THEIR ACTION.
 2. THE SPEAKER CAN BE EITHER 4 OR 8 OHM, BUT SHOULD BE MINIMUM 5 WATTS.
 3. POWER FUSING SHOULD BE MINIMUM 3 AMP, AND NOT GREATER THAN 10 AMP.
 4. DYNAMIC MICROPHONES WILL REQUIRE THE MD-01A AMPLIFIER TO CORRECT OPERATION.
 5. THE BACKLIGHTING SWITCHED WITH TEST ON/OFF SWITCH.
 6. WARNING - REVERSE POLARITY OR OVERVOLTAGE WILL DAMAGE THE M760 AND VOID THE WARRANTY.
 7. ES233 DATA COMMS - 3.5mm STEREO JACK.
 8. AUXILIARY AUDIO INPUT (0.45VDC) WARNING MUST BE LINE LEVEL INPUT.

9.0 MICROAIR HARNESS OPTIONS



FILENAME: M4W1038-1 M760Q aircraft two seat with headset jacks panel mounted 01R1.dwg

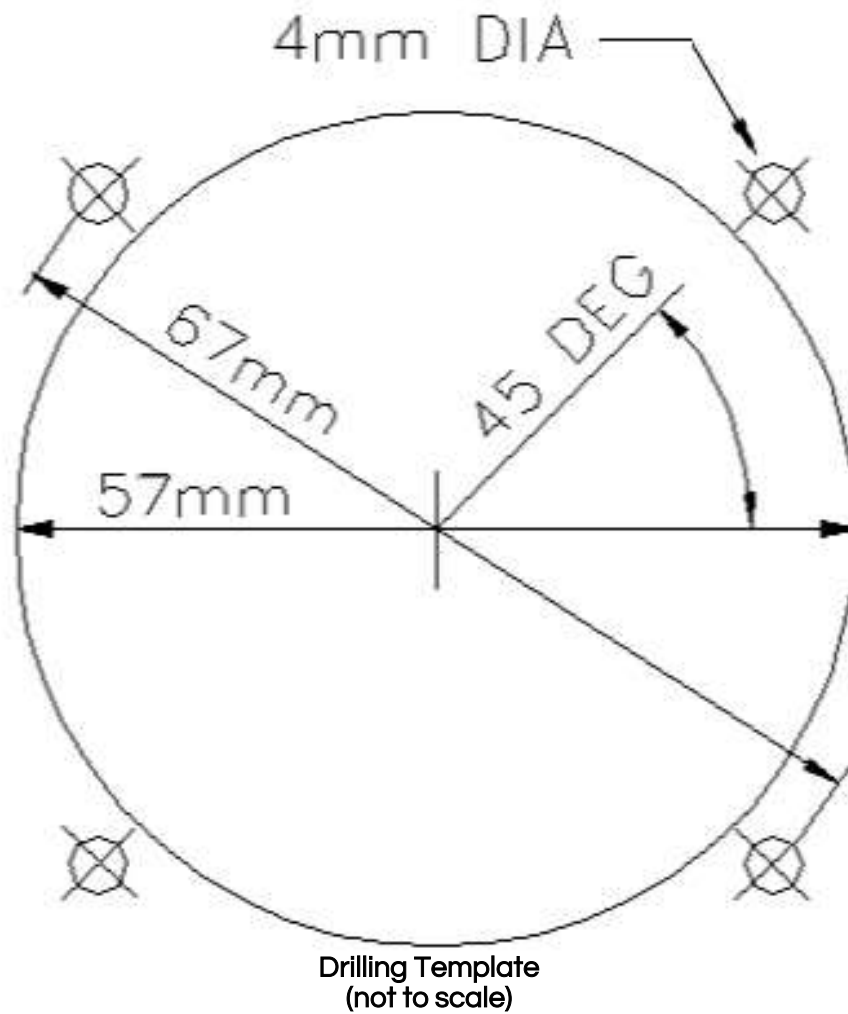


FILENAME: MWV1203-1 M760Q aircraft two seat with headset jacks at rear cockpit 01R1.dwg

10.0 SPECIFICATIONS M760Q

Radio Type	Amplitude Modulation (AM) Aircraft Transceiver
Channels (Transmit)	760 channels, 25KHz spacing 118.000 – 136.975MHz
Channels (Receive)	1160 channels, 25KHz spacing 108.000 – 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	99 programmable memories
Dual Monitor	100ms Scan Time
Power consumption	Receive (no signal) 140 mA (no backlighting) Transmit 1.9 A
Input Voltage	10.7 – 16.0 Volts Warning damage will occur above 16 Volts
Power output	5 watts (nominal)
VSWR Tolerance	< 2:1 for best operation (5:1 without damage)
Receiver sensitivity	-12dB SINAD @ 0.3uV (1KHz audio with 70% modulation)
Receiver Selectivity	-70dB
Squelch Range	0.5 - 10.0uV
Data Interface	RS232
Speaker volume output	Nominal 4 watts output to 4 ohms
Headset volume output	100mW into 150 Ohms (maximum audio output) 60mW into 300 Ohms 30mW into 600 Ohms
Auxiliary Audio	Line level audio
Temperature range	-20 to +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	416 grams 14.7 ounces

11.0 DRILLING DIMENSIONS



12.0 LIMITED WARRANTY

Microair Avionics provides a standard Limited Warranty for all New, Factory Reconditioned, Factory Exchanged or Repaired Articles. Refer to the Microair Limited Warranty policy online at the following web address for more information.

www.microair.aero/warranty-support

