

Transceiver Troubleshooting

1. Swap ship's antenna with portable handheld "Rubber Ducky" antenna. This will eliminate the radio as the culprit. If still bad then send the radio into a service center for a bench test. Note that this type of antenna will reduce your range.
2. Swap with same make/model of known good radio
 - If problem fixed, send in the transceiver for bench testing or updates
3. Watch for excessive battery voltage drop (approx. 2Vdc or more) during transmit.
 - Swap battery with known good. Could be caused by bad antenna/coax/BNC;
 - Swap ship's antenna with portable handheld "Rubber Ducky" antenna.
 - Investigate bad antenna BNC connector - broken center pin, loose coax, poor/broken/frayed/shorted ground shield wires.
4. PTT switch broken or intermittent. Confirm that the radio is "keyed".
5. Avionics Interference – turn off all avionics but radio
6. Microphone loose or damaged – Unfortunately, this is difficult to swap/test
7. Transceiver settings such as microphone type or gain
8. Loose/dirty/broken DB connector or wires on radio. Do a visual inspection.
9. Inspect the coax connection at the antenna if possible.
10. Inspect the coax leading to the antenna if possible.



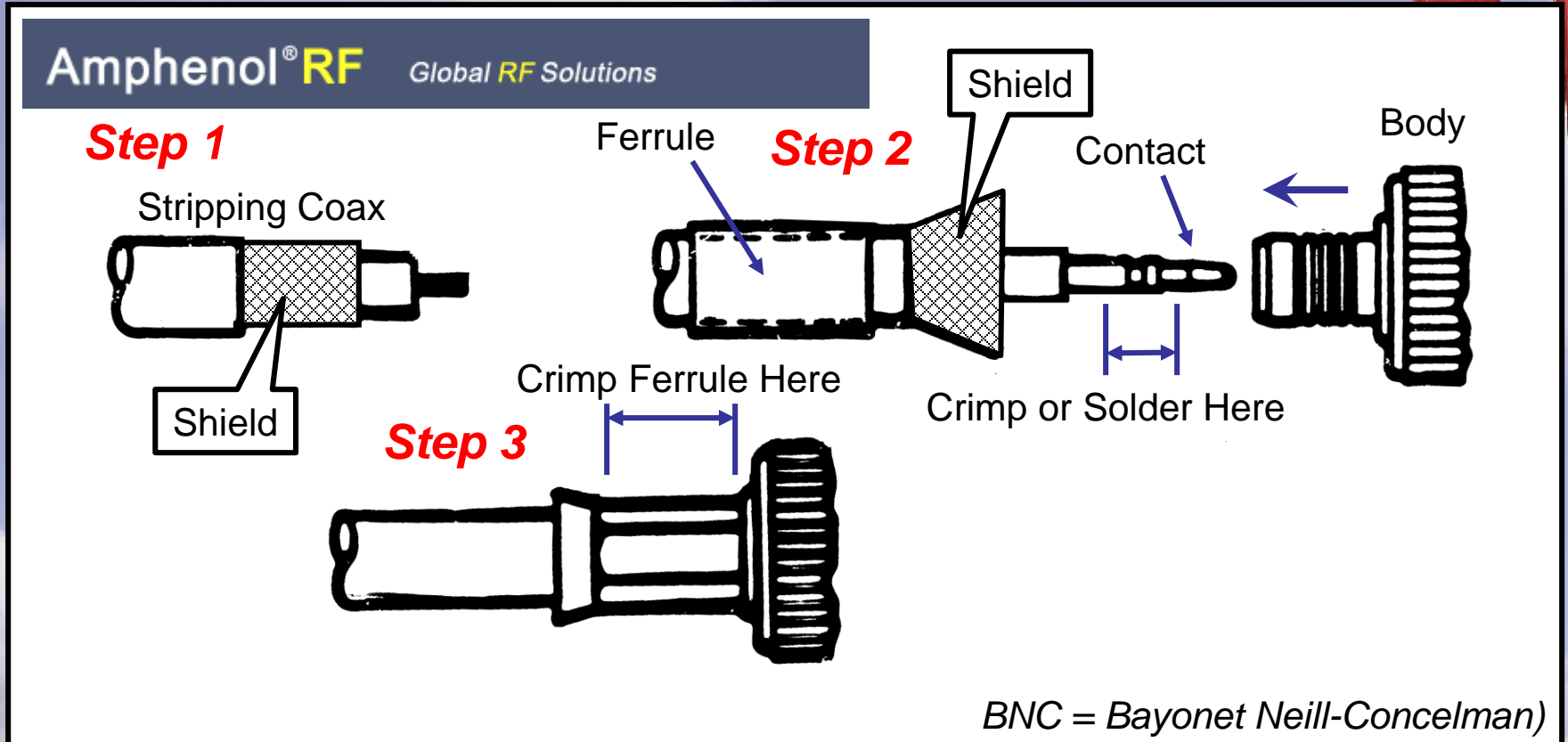
Coax Connectors

Coax Crimping Tool
\$15-\$25



Microair recommends using only soldered or crimped BNC connectors.

Solderless/Crimplless BNC connectors are NOT recommended, as their performance is considered substandard.



Coax and Antennas

From the Microair M760 Instruction Manual

Antenna - May be $\frac{1}{4}$ wave whip
(23.95"/61cm for 123.3Mhz)
or $\frac{1}{2}$ wavelength dipole.

Coax - Use 50 Ω (ohm) coaxial cable RG-58C/U is standard. Where the cable length for the coaxial cable exceeds 15m (45 feet), the cable should be replaced with RG-213/U (low loss) cable.