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Aviation:

All transistor Nav/Com Alpha/600

TSO'd ATC Transponder Sigma/1500 Beta/5000 Digital ADF

Marker Beacon Receiver **Delta/303**

Marine/Mate-10 10 watt Marine R/T

Marine/Gain-50

6 db gain Marine antenna Marine/Gain-100 3 db gain Marine antenna

Marine/Gain-50M
3 db gain Sailboat antenna

Amateur:

2-Meter FM 10 watt output, rotary channel selector GTX-10 GTX-2

2-Meter FM 30 watt output, pushbutton channel selection

2-Meter FM 30 watt output, independent Xmit & receive GTX-200

MANUFACTURED IN THE UNITED STATES

marine division



GENERAL AVIATION ELECTRONICS, INC.

4141 Kingman Drive Indianapolis, Indiana 46226 AREA (317) 546-1111

MANUAL MAINTENANCE



Marine/Master-25# & 25WA

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sion in water or willful destruction of the unit.

GENERAL:

Front Panel Size:
Over-all Dimensions:
Number of Transistors:

Power Supply: Current Drain:

Frequency Range: Number of Channels:

Weight:

RECEIVE:

Spurious: Selectivity: Receiver Circuit: Sensitivity: Image:

Audio Output: Modulation Acceptance: Squelch Threshold:

TRANSMIT:

Frequency Range: Power Output: Impedance:

25w was designed with the installation simplicity which makes it a "natural" for installation. quire installation by a licensed FCC technician. The Marine/Master-

Marine/Master-25w comes ready to be installed and does not re-

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satisfactory operation.

its fabrication and was thoroughly checked by skilled technicians prior

The Marine/Master-25w was under strict quality control during

shipment. With reasonable care and handling it will provide years

6½" x 2½" wide x 2½" high 9" deep x 6½" wide x 2½" high 11 all silicon transistors, 4 diodes, 5 FETs, 3 integrated circuits 12 VDC System, negative ground Receive, 09 amps Transmit. High 5.0 amps

144 to 148 MHZ 0 (includes 146.940 MHz. Remaining 9 frequencies, at nominal charge each for installation at factory or by owner.) 5-lbs. (approx.)

less than 0.5 microvolts for 12 db SINAD More than 45 db More than 50 db More than 50 db H 8 K Hz

Double conversion, superheterodyne, crystal controlled 1.5 watts at less than 15% distortion More than 7.5 K Hz

0.5 microvolt max.

144 to 148 MHz 30 watts, Nom Matches standard 50 ohm amateur antennas Adjustable to 10 KHz max.

Marine/Master-25n Panel Design by

VOLUME

OFF 1W HIGH

SQUELCH

is not guarante oction is prohib

XW

Jon

negei regr

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The Marine/Master-25w is designed to replace the old Medium designed to replace the old Medium of the privileges enjoyed by licensees of the older system and make the privileges enjoyed by licensees of the older system available to even the most modest of users.

The Marine/Master-25w operates within the VHF-FM Marine is not susceptible to the higher the antenna: the greated channel crowding in the old MF her viviewer: the farther you can see.). This system is not susceptible to the higher the antenna: the greater the range (i.q. The taller the violeting the VHF-FM marine service to maximize channel utilization. The provides of reduce the number of signals creating interference with the signals creating interference with the signals creating interference with the control of the VHF-FM Marine Band is the increased of the old MF system provides only a limited number of channels. The old MF system provides only a limited number of controls with the VHF-FM Marine Band is the increased of the VHF-FM system provides only a limited number of controls with the VHF-FM system provides only a limited number of controls with the VHF-FM system provides only a limited number of controls with the VHF-FM system provides only a limited number of controls with the VHF-FM system provides only a limited number of controls with the VHF-FM system provides only a limited number of controls with the VHF-FM system provides only a limited number of controls with the VHF-FM system provides only a limited number of controls with the VHF-FM system provides only a limited number of controls with the VHF-FM system provides only a limited number of controls with the VHF-FM system provides only a limited number of controls with the VHF-FM system provides only a limited number of controls.

belock the communications. Ignition noise from the ship's engine(s). Ignition which causes a very slight reduction in receive efficiency, can be relaxified in the ship's engine by the installation of noise suppression equipment is not mandatory, although it format be desirable. Noise suppression information and kits can be obbe receive efficiency of the VHF-FM system, it will not completely the receive efficiency of the VHF-FM system, it will not completely the receive efficiency of the VHF-FM system, it will not completely the receive efficiency of the VHF-FM system, it will not completely the receive efficiency of the VHF-FM system, it will not completely the receive efficiency of the VHF-FM system, it will not completely the receive efficiency of the VHF-FM system, it will not completely the receive efficiency of the VHF-FM system, it will not completely the receive efficiency of the VHF-FM system, it will not completely the receive efficiency of the VHF-FM system, it will not completely the receive efficiency of the VHF-FM system. only etained through marine and electronic suppliers.

These antennas can multiply the effective output of your radiotele-Another point favoring VHF-FM is the increased antenna effective-parness which can be achieved. The old MF system, which needs long at antennas for best performance, usually underwent a compromise in anphone without any modification whatsoever to the unit.

effective transmit power. this antenna makes your Marine/Master-25w equivalent to The Marine/Gain-50 technically is rated at 3db gain. In reality

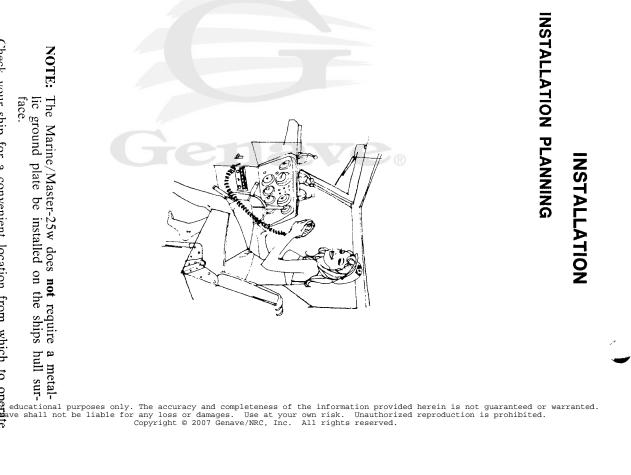
This manual

is for

The Marine/Gain-100, which is rated at 6 db of antenna gain, makes your Marine/Master-25w equivalent to 100 watts effective transmit

N

INSTALLATION PLANNING



your Marine/Master-25w. Consider the following points: Check your ship for a convenient location from which to

- Locate the unit in a well protected site
- Try not to mount the unit within 1 foot of the ships compass.
- Try to prevent extremely long power or antenna cable lengths.

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operate

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Remove the Marine/Maste wition.

Replace unit in mounting if feasible) Unit performs extend power leads, use # If polarity is reversed the check wiring polarity (RE and the protective fuse. A 5-amp, type 3AG fuse only somall screws only small screws. Replace unit in mounting yoke and tighten holding screws tion. (Desk top, under dash, vertical wall, or bulkhead, or overhead if feasible) Unit performance is not affected by mounting posi-With screws or bolts securely fasten the yoke in the desired loca-Remove the Marine/Master-25w from the mounting yoke 0 9 ANTENNA CABLE Black Red +

- and the protective fuse. A blown fuse should be replaced with a check wiring polarity (RED to positive and BLACK to negative) extend power leads, use #14 gauge or heavier insulated copper wire only operate on a supply with negative ground. If it is necessary to care to use RED for positive and BLACK for negative. Unit will Connect the color-coded power leads to the power source. Take 5-amp, type 3AG fuse only. If polarity is reversed the unit will be inoperative. If this occurs
- Attach the microphone mounting clip to the desired mounting surface using two small screws or bolts
- 6 installing and connecting the antenna. The Marine/Master-25w installation S now complete except for

ANTENNA INSTALLATION

The Marine/Gain-50 and the Marine/Gain-100 antennas are designed for operation with the Marine/Master-25w. Both of these angular tennas can be mounted on either a vertical or a horizontal surface.

- few considerations to make when planning the antenna location are as follows:

 A. Antenna height is very important. The higher the antenna is in the stalled the greater the range stalled, the greater the range.

 Ω

₩.

- stalled, the greater the range.

 B. Do not mount the antenna too near a source of electrical noise (ship's engine, electrical motors, etc.) or in the radiation path of the ships radar antenna.

 C. For maximum performance, try to prevent excessive antenna cable lengths.

 To install the antenna proceed as follows:

 1. Mount the antenna to the selected surface using bolts or screws.

 2. Route the antenna cable to the Marine/Master-25w. If it is necessary in the safe and effil maintain a watermroof seal use a watermroof bulk-own heads and effil maintain a watermroof seal use a watermroof bulk-own and the safe and effil maintain a watermroof seal use a watermroof bulk-own and the safe and effil maintain a watermroof seal use a watermroof bulk-own and the safe and effil maintain a watermroof seal use a watermroof bulk-own and the safe and effil maintain a watermroof seal use a watermroof bulk-own and the safe and efficient the safe an sary to force the attention capter from stary to the capter fitting as illustrated on the next page. These fittings are available from your local marine supplier.

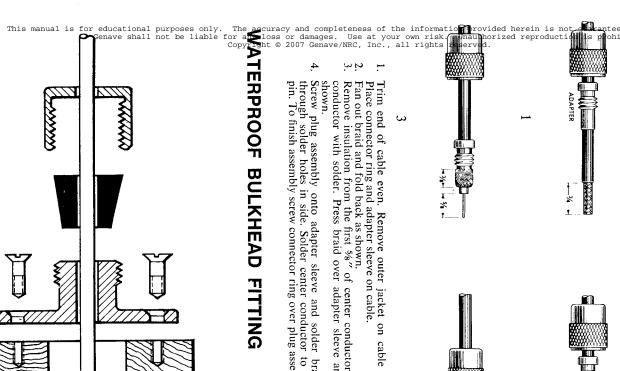
 3. Secure the antenna cable. Be careful not to kink or pull the captaxial cable around corners or sharp edges. It is more desirable than not enough.

 4. Install coaxial antenna connector (See illustration on following damage) and connect securely to the coaxial receptacle at the rear of the Marine/Master-25w.

 5. Your Marine/Master-25w is now ready to operate.

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Karine/Master-20m

OFF 1W HIGH

SQUELCH

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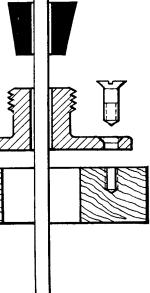
Place connector ring and adapter sleeve on cable.

Fan out braid and fold back as shown.

Remove insulation from the first 5%" of center conductor as shown. Tin inner conductor with solder. Press braid over adapter sleeve and trim to dimension

Screw plug assembly onto adapter sleeve and solder braid to plug assembly through solder holes in side. Solder center conductor to plug assembly center pin. To finish assembly screw connector ring over plug assembly.





- OPERATING INSTRUCTIONS

 1. Turn volume (#1) and squelch control (#2) knobs complete counterclockwise.

 2. Move the Off/1W/High switch (#3) to the 1W position.

 3. Turn the volume control clockwise to adjust volume of the and complete product of the desired level.

 3. Turn the desired level.

 3. Turn the desired level.

2

- ÿ
- Turn squelch control clockwise until background sounds just disent appear. Don't adjust squelch when a signal is being received.

 Select the desired channel by pushing the proper channel button appear.
- inches from mouth, and talk in a normal voice To transmit: depress button on microphone, hold microphone 4 to purposes oll be liable f
- Release the microphone button to listen.

satisfactory operation under most normal conditions. *Marine/Master-25w comes with 3 factory installed and tuned channels. They are 6, 16, and WX. (Mandatory channels: 16 for Distress, Safety and Calling; 6 for Intership Safety.) The weather monitor channel (WX) is for receive only. Keep the unit dry and check electrical connections regularly MAINTENANCE

This mamual

fed to the input filter of the receiver via pin 14 of the T/R relay. The receiver input filter consists of L101, L102, and L103 and their associated tuning and coupling capacitors. The output of the input filter is capacitively coupled to the base of Q101, the first mixer.

The first local oscillator consists of Q107 and associated circuitry. The desired crystal in the 47.7250 to 50.0583 MHz range is selected by means of the frequency selection switch, SW202. The collector circuit of Q107 is tuned to the

as a low pass filter for the transmit function. The signal from the low pass filter is applied to pin 15 of K201, the T/R relay. In the receive mode the signal is fed to the input filter of the receiver via pin 14 of the T/R relay.

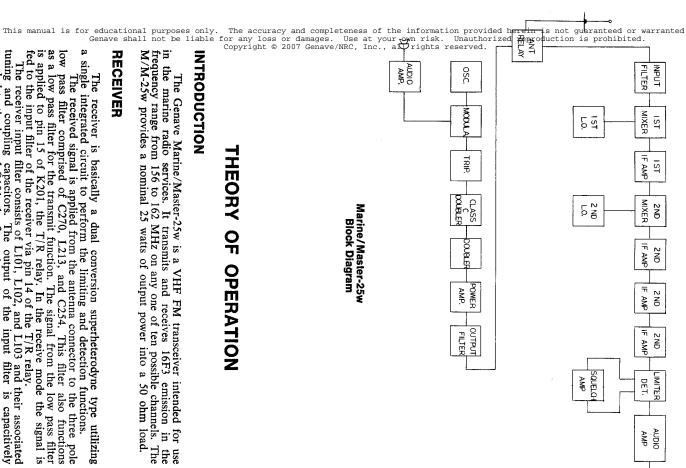
single integrated circuit to perform the limiting and detection functions.

The received signal is applied from the antenna connector to the three pole pass filter comprised of C270, L213, and C254. This filter also functions

The receiver is basically a dual conversion superheterodyne type utilizing

RECEIVER

low



R129, the volume control, sets the level of audio fed to IC102, the audio amplifier. R130 and C140, and R131 and C141 perform the frequency response shaping of the audio amplifier while C143, C144, and C147 provide feetback to various stages within IC102. Output audio from IC102 is applied from Fpin 12 through C146 to the speaker.

TRANSMITTER

The modulator audio amplifier in the M/M-25w is built around a single-infegrated circuit, IC201. This IC is a dual operational amplifier and is showing on the schematic diagram as IC201A and IC201B. The audio output of the cepathic microphone is amplified by IC201A. A 6 db octaor irange characteristic is able to the leading that the IC00 after irange characteristic is all the IC00 after irange characteristic is a fight. to the audio frequencies by loading the 1500 pfd microphone capacitance. With the bias resistors R231 and R232. IC201 also provides the clipping function required for limiting the modulation by saturating symmetrically against at the supply voltage and ground. The regulated supply voltage for the modulated as obtained by applying 13.75 VDC primary power through R201 and across a 6.8 volt zener diode, CK210.

3 KHz.

R239 controls the audio level applied to the modulator varactor diode. CR202. R207 and C215 convert the audio signal applied to the modulation diode to the form required to produce frequency modulation instead of phase modula-

DC bias for the modulation diode is provided by IC201B through 1238, R239, and R207. The audio return from R239 is provided by C267.

Q201 is the oscillator transistor and accordingly generates the required RF signal. Power for the oscillator is derived from the same power source used by the moculator (R201 and CR210). The oscillator is a basic Colpitts or Clapp crystal circuit. Variable capacitors are used in series with each crystal to allow exact setting of the generated frequency. Output from the oscillator is 1.00416 to 13.11875 MHz. The oscillator output is multiplied by 12 in the multiplier stages resulting in a final output frequency from 156.025 to 157.425 multiplier stages resulting in a final output frequency from

eliminating switching transients in the output of the modulator. the current flowing through R203 and accordingly oscillation ceases. The insures that power will be continuously applied to the modulator This action thereby

is capacitively coupled to the base of Q101. third harmonic of the crystal frequency and the 143.175 to 15. ... 15 MHz output

the first IF amplifier consisting of Q102 and associated circuitry. The out of the first IF amplifier is fed to Q103, a dual gate FET which together with associated circuitry functions as the second mixer. The 13.1 MHz difference signal produced in the first mixer is coupled to The output ther with its

the first IF in the second mixer. The 455 KHz difference frequency produced by the second mixer is applied to the second IF amplifiers of Q104, Q105, Q106g and second local oscillator operates at the crystal controlled frequency of 12:545 MHz. This 12.645 MHz signal produced is mixed with the 13.1 MHz signal from MHz. their associated circuitry. The second local oscillator consists of Q111 and associated circuitry the

The 455 KHz second IF signal is applied to pins 1 and 2 of IC101. IC301 performs the limiting and detection functions in the receiver. C130 sets the de-emphasis level in the detection circuitry. T111, R136, and C132 form the quadrature detector transformer circuit. Detected audio is fed from pin set of IC101 through C133 and R121 to the audio amplification circuits via pin set. Detected audio from pin 8 is also fed to the noise amplifier consisting of T100 and associated circuitry. The amplified noise from Q109 is fed to the valing detector of CR101, CR102, and C137. The detected noise level is red to the base of Q110. R127, the squelch control, controls the authority of the detected noise level on the base of Q110. As Q110 begins to turn on the detected noise level at the output (pin 12) of IC101 is reduced.

The output from IC201A is applied to IC201B which acts as an active, 2-pole, Chebyshev low pass filter with a cutoff frequency of 3 KHz. R238 and C266 add a third pole to the filter which gives the required — 18 db/octave

Unlike the rest of the transmitter, the oscillator is not turned on and off with its supply voltage. The bias resistor, R203, returns to the +13.75 VDC receiver power line. Therefore, when in the receive mode, Q201 is saturated by

signal from Q201, the oscillator transistor, is applied to CR202. A signal from Q201, the oscillator transistor, is applied to CR202 by a tuned transformer, T201. As an audio signal is applied to the varactor diode, CR202, and the modulation audio amplifier; the capacitance of the diode changes thus phase modulation of the carrier signal. The audio signal is de-emphasized before application to CR202, however, resulting in frequency modulation of the carrier rather than phase modulation.

The output of the modulator is first applied to Q202, an RF tripler. In this stage the input frequency of 13.1 MHz is multiplied to 39.3 MHz. Other harmonics and subharmonics are filtered out by a double-tuned transformer, T202. The output of T202 is fed to Q203, a Class C doubler, which increases the signal frequency to 78.6 MHz. The undesired signals generated in this stage are removed by the tuned transformer, T203.

The output of T203 is applied to the base of Q204, the last multiplier stage. Q204 doubles the signal frequency to 157.2 MHz. The output of Q204 is matched to the input of Q205 by a resonant "L" section consisting of L201 and C230. The power amplifier in the M/M-25w transmitter consists of Q205, Q206, particularly couple power between devices increases the output of Q204 switches R224 into a series connection between the collector suprisponses from the desired signal.

SW201A switches R224 into a series connection between the collector suprisponses from the switch is in the "IW" position. This reduces the output of Q204, C247, L207, and C248 comprise a resonant matching network and magaes. Intrain operation.

A relatively complex filter is used in the M/M-25w to remove subharmonic of the components up to the 50 ohm antenna impedance. The omponer of the components up to the 50 ohm antenna impedance. The components of the components up to the output to make the prover in the configuration.

spring primary power to operate the unit is supplied from the 13.75 VDC external power to operate the input connector, F201, and SW201B. The 13.75 VDC line supplies power to operate the relay, K201; the panel backlighting lamps, DS101 and DS102; the transmitter oscillator, via R201; and the remaining transmitter and receiver circuitry, via Pins 11, 12, and 13 of K201.

The transceiver is protected against a reversed polarity input voltage by means of CR203 and CR205. CR204 prevents the feedback of induced voltage purchase spikes generated by K201, on the 13.75 VDC line. C268 acts as a filter on the 13.75 VDC line.

ALIGNMENT PROCEDURE

GENERAL

The M/M-25w comes prealigned from the factory and realignment should never be necessary during the normal life of the unit unless components within the

NEVER attempt to realign the circuitry of the M/M-25w unless the Test equipment specified for each section is available.

RECEIVER ALIGNMENT

PREPARATION

To properly align the receiver of the M/M-25w the following test equipment

or its equivalent is required:
a. Oscilloscope, DC—8MHz, DC coupled, Calibrated vertical attenuator, (Heath-kit 10-14, or equivalent).

RF Signal Generator, 13.1 MHz, 156 MHz, and 163.5 MHz.

Sweep Signal Generator, Must by capable of sweeping the frequency range 156 to 158 MHz.

FM Signal Generator, Must cover the frequency range 156 to 163.5 MHz.

with a deviation of at least 5 KHz at 1000 Hz.

Frequency Counter, DC-150 MHz.

f. AC VIVM, any accurate instrument.

g. DC Power Supply, low ripple.

To facilitate test-equipment connections to the receiver during alignment short pieces of wire can be soldered to the bottom of the receiver board at the following points:

Secondary pins of T110 (455 KHz output transformer)

Pin 3 of T102 (13.1 MHz output coil)

Tap of L103 (RF filter output coil)

Emitter of Q101 (1st mixer transistor)

Depress the ch. 6 frequency selector button and turn the volume and squelence controls fully counterclockwise.

Connect the transceiver to a 13.75 VDC, filtered power supply.

455 KHz IF ALIGNMENT

1. Connect the scope vertical input to the secondary of T110 with a length of co-ax cable. Set the scope vertical attenuation for maximum sensitivity and connect the frequency to exactly 13.1 MHz, unmodulated.

3. Disconnect the frequency counter, and connect the RF output of the Signal Generator between Pin 3 of T102 and receiver ground.

4. Turn the transceiver power switch on, and adjust the Signal Generator Tests attenuator and scope controls to give a usable pattern of the 455 KHz-iff.

NOTE: Small changes in the amplitude of the IF signal are more easily seen if the attenuator on the signal generator is kept set so that the Small-changes in the authorities of the attenuator on the signal generator is kept set so that the signal covers about 34 of the scope screen vertically, and the scope signal covers about 34 of the scope screen vertically, and the scope signal covers about 34 of the scope screen vertically, and the scope signal covers about 34 of the scope screen vertically, and the scope signal covers about 34 of the scope screen vertically, and the scope screen vertically. internal sweep is set slow enough to display a large number of

S Reduce signal generator attenuator as necessary to keep a usable presentagen on the scope. the cores of 455 KHZ IF transformers T110, T109, T108, T107, T106, T104, and T103 (in that order) for maximum amplitude on the scape

signal generator from Pin set exactly to 13.100 MHz. Turn the transceiver power switch OFF, and disconnect the RF cable of the signal generator from Pin 3 of T102. Check that the signal generator is still

13.1 MHz IF ALIGNMENT

- 1. Connect the RF cable of the signal generator between the tap of L103 manua H
- ground. Leave oscilloscope connected as above.

 Turn the transceiver power switch on, and reduce the setting of the signal generator RF attenuator to keep a useable presentation on the scope screen. Adjust the bottom core of T102 for maximum amplitude. Adjust bottom and top cores of T101 for maximum amplitude.

 Adjust all four cores in this manner, until no further increase in amplitude can be obtained.

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4 4 3 12 - 2 9 9 14 9 15 - 2 9 9

Turn the transceiver power switch OFF, and disconnect the oscilloscope and the signal generator from the transceiver.

RF-INPUT FILTER ALIGNMENT

. With the transceiver still off, connect the RF output cable of the sweep generator to the transceiver ANT connector. Connect the vertical input of the oscilloscope between the emitter of Q101 and transceiver ground. Set the sweep generator to sweep from 156 MHz to 163.5 MHz. Use the RF signal generator as a marker generator to produce 156 and 163.5 MHz markers.

Turn the transceiver power switch on.

Set the scope vertical attenuator to the most sensitive position, and set the RF output of the sweep generator low enough to prevent over driving the RF.

Adjust C101, C103, and C105 to give a 4 MHz bandpass similar to that shown input filter.

from the transceiver. in figure 1. furn the transceiver power switch off, and disconnect the test equipment

OSCILLATOR COIL ADJUSTMENT

CAUTION: Never depress the microphone push-to-talk button while a signal generator is connected to the ANTENNA connector, as the transmitter power would damage the RF attenuator.

Using the frequency counter, set the FM signal generator exactly to 156.3 MHz. Disconnect the frequency counter from the FM signal generator RF cable and connect the RF cable to the transceiver ANTENNA connector. The FM signal generator RF attenuator should be set to the minimum position,

and the modulation should be off.

Set the AC VTVM, or other DB meter, to a convenient range, such as -10 db, and connect the meter leads across the speaker voice coil.

The transceiver frequency selector button for ch. 6 should still be depressed.

the squelch and volume controls turned fully counterclockwise

Turn the transceiver power switch on.

Adjust the volume control clockwise until the receiver background noise indicates -10 db on the AC VTVM. Increase the setting of the FM signal generator RF attenuator until the receiver background noise drops to approximately -27 db (17 db quieting).

Adjust the RF filter capacitor, C105, for maximum quieting (minimum indication on the AC VTVM).

reduce the output of the signal generator, to keep a readable Tune the core of the oscillator coil, L104, for maximum quieting. If necessary the DB meter. indication of

DB meter connected to the transceiver. Turn the transceiver power switch off, but leave the FM signal generator and

DETECTOR TRANSFORMER ADJUSTMENT

Connect the oscilloscope vertical input cable across the speaker voice coil, paralleling the AC VTVM leads.

Check to insure that the FM signal generator is still set to 156.3 MHz. Set the signal generator modulation for 5 KHz deviation at 1 KHz. The signal generator RF attenuator should be set in the vicinity of 2 microvolts Turn the transceiver power switch on, and adjust the scope controls to give a readable display of the 1 KHz modulation.

Adjust the core in the discriminator transformer, T111, for best linearity of the 1 KHz signal. The AC VTVM and the scope will show maximum amplitude of the 1 KHz modulation at this point.

The receiver is correctly aligned now, and the sensitivity for 20 db quieting

be checked. Leave the test equipment connected to the transceiver

156 MHZ 163.5 MHZ

Swept Input Filter Figure 1

RF INPUT FOR 20 DB QUIETING

Turn the FM signal generator modulation off, and ascertain that the generator is set exactly to 156.3 MHz. Set the FM signal generator RF attenuator for minimum cutture. for minimum output.

Check that the transceiver is set on channel 6. Adjust the AC VTVM. ume control so that the receiver background noise indicates —10 db on öt∯e transceiver Fol-

Slowly increase the setting of the FM signal generator RF attenuator, until the AC VTVM indicates -30 db. Note the RF level shown on the FM signal generator attenuator. This is the RF input required to produce 20 db receiver quieting. Normally, an input of -109 dbm (0.8 uvolt) to -112 dbm (0.55 uvolt) will quiet the receiver 20 db.

Check the receiver quieting with the transceiver and signal generator of each additional frequency installed in the unit. On each frequency the receiver should quiet 20 db with an input of -109 dbm (0.8 uvolt) to -112 dbm should quiet 20 db with an input of -109 dbm (0.8 uvolt) to -112 dbm

(0.55 uvolt).

SQUELCH OPERATION

Set the signal generator on 156.3 MHz, and set the modulation for SMHz deviation at 1 KHz. Set the RF attenuator for minimum RF output. Set the transceiver on channel 6, and turn the squelch control fully clocked wise. The receiver audio control should be set for maximum volume. The receiver is now fully squelched, and should be completely silent. Reduce the DC input voltage to approximately 11 volts, and note that the receiver is still fully squelched. Return DC input to 13.75 VDC, and see volume control at midrange.

Increase the setting of the signal generator RF attenuator until the squalent just fully opens. The RF attenuator should show — 111 dbm (0.6 uvolt) of the strength of the signal generator RF attenuator with the squalent of the strength of volume control at midrange.

Repeat the above steps for each additional frequency installed in the On each frequency, the squelch should open at approximately -110better. squelch should open at approximately -110 pleten**ess** Use # # ve/NRC# ind

AUDIO OUTPUT POWER

Set the FM signal generator on 156.3 MHz, and set the modulation for the kHz deviation at 1 kHz. Set the RF attenuator in the vicinity of 5 microvolus Set the transceiver on channel 6 and turn the volume control for the wise. The AC VTVM should indicate and the volume control for the signal.

Set the transceiver on channel 6 and turn the volume control fully closely wise. The AC VTVM should indicate not less than 2.83 volts (1 watt), wise. The AC VTVM should indicate not less than 2.83 volts (1 watt). Set the signal generator for 5 KHz deviation at 400 Hz, and note that the XC VTVM indicates at least 2.83 volts with the transceiver volume control half to the volume control half to the

clockwise. Again the AC V型格

Set the signal generator for 5 KHz deviation at 3 KHz. Again the AC VIVAL should indicate at least 2.83 volts at maximum setting of the transceiver volume control

Turn off the transceiver power switch, and disconnect the AC VTVM and oscilloscope from the transceiver.

FREQUENCY MEASUREMENT

To insure that the receiver will operate on the correct frequency, each high frequency oscillator crystal frequency should be measured. The frequency should be within plus or minus .003% of the frequency found in the table on page 24, which corresponds to the frequency stamped on the crystal case divided by 3ioil 24, which corresponds to the frequency stamped on the crystal case divided by 3ioil 24, which corresponds to the frequency stamped Table Frequency

Example: for Ch. 6 (156.3 MHz)

Tolerance = ± (.003) × 156.3 MHz

Tolerance = \pm (.003) \times 156.3 MHz

== 1.563 KHz

coax cable. The braid should be connected to the transceiver chassis, and the inner-conductor should be connected to the tap (pin 3) of the oscillator coil ind

Turn the transceiver power switch on.

Depress the channel frequency, which should fall within the range listed above.
Repeat these steps for each receive frequency installed in the unit. 6 frequency selector button, and

Turn off power switch, and disconnect frequency counter

1.4 voits.

TRANSMITTER ALIGNMENT

a. Power Meter, 35 watts @ To properly align the transmitter of the M/M-25w the following test equip-163 MHz, or relative output indicating device,

(See figure 4.) with 50 ohm dummy load. Frequency Counter, DC—165 MHz, or other accurate frequency measuring

Deviation Meter, to read = 7.5 KHz.

Power Supply, 13.75 VDC at 8 amp minimum, filtered VTVM, Any accurate instrument

Audio Generator, 1700 Hz.

1. Attach a 50 ohm dummy load to the RF output connector through a power To prepare the unit for alignment perform the following steps

meter or relative output indicating device (figure 4).
Set the OFF/1W/HIGH switch to the HIGH position.

Preset the deviation potentiometer to its lowest setting (potentiometer rotated toward the receiver 3-pole input filter capacitor trimmers).

Connect the unit to a 13.75 VDC power source.

FREQUENCY AND POWER ALIGNMENT

Depress the channel 6 frequency selector button.

NOTE: The signal peak voltage measurements in the following steps of this section were made with a VTVM and DC probe. Key the transmitter only when adjustments are being made.

Connect the DC probe to the emitter of Q202, key the transmitter and adjust the single slug of T201 for a peak at 13.025 MHz. Adjust the VTVM attenuator for an on-scale reading. **NOTE:** T201's slug will peak in two places . . . the peak with the slug closest to the printed circuit board is correct. The peak should reach about

adjust between the winding and the outside end of the coil form. Move the DC probe to the emitter of Q203. Key the transmitter and adjust the 2 slugs of T202 for a peak, centered on 39.075 MHz. Each slug should adjust between the winding and the outside end of the coil form. The signal

should peak at about 0.38 volts.

Adjust T203 by connecting the DC probe to the emitter of Q204, keying the transmitter, and adjusting the 2 slugs of T203 for a peak centered on 78.150 MHz. Each slug should adjust between it's winding and the outside end of the coil form. The signal should peak at about 1.2 volts.

If the relative output indicating device of figure 4 is used, connect the VTVM DC probe to the relative output terminal. Otherwise, observe the wattmeter

or other relative output indicator.

Preset C235 by tightening the adjustment screw down firmly and backing

Key the transmitter and adjust C230, C234, C235, C239, C243, C247, and C248 for maximum relative output indication on 156.300 MHz. This step off ½ turn.

may be repeated if necessary. C248 for maximum relative output indication on 156.300

channel 6 crystal netting trimmer, for a frequency reading of 156.300 With the Channel 6 pushbutton still depressed and the OFF/LO/HIGH switch in the HIGH position, key the transmitter and adjust C203, the

on the frequency measuring device.

adjusting it's respective netting trimmer for the frequency stamped Repeat the above procedure for each transmit crystal installed in the M/M-25w, top of the crystal case.

POWER MEASUREMENT PROCEDURE

Depress the Channel 6 pushbutton.

Key the transmitter and note the transmitter power reading on Channel

Repeat the above step for each transmit frequency installed should be no less than 25 watts.

Set the OFF/1W/HIGH switch to the 1W position.

rne power level on the 1W position is factory adjusted to approximately watt, the maximum FCC limit, by changing the value of R224. Key the transmitter and note the transmitter power reading on Channel

Repeat the above step for each transmit frequency installed

CARRIER DEVIATION ADJUSTMENT

Depress the Channel 6 pushbutton.

Set the OFF/1W/HIGH switch to the 1W position.

Connect the deviation meter to the relative output indicating device. frequency measuring output

of.

Feed an audio signal of 1700 Hz into the transceiver microphone.

Key the transmitter, observe the frequency deviation meter, and increase the microphone audio input until no further increase in deviation is indicated. The modulator stage is now saturated.

Ġ With the frequency deviation meter set to either + or - deviation, transmitter and adjust the slug of T201 for a peak reading. The c potentiometer, R239, can be adjusted for an on-scale reading of the deviation deviation key

.7 Set the deviation potentiometer, R239 for a deviation reading of 5 KHZ Switch the deviation meter to the + and - positions and check the amount of deviation in each position.

by rocking the slug slightly until the two levels are brought. The difference in deviation levels should not exceed 0.4 KHz. + and t into balanto balanto vicion provento vicion vicio adjust T201

FREQUENCY CHANGES

the information own risk. Una All rights res

add additional channels to the Marine/Master-25w it is only necessary, in the necessary crystal kit from Genave, install the new transmit and

receive crystal in their appropriate socket, replace the corresponding pushbutton, with the new pushbutton supplied, and perform steps 8 and 9 of the Transmittent Frequency and Power Alignment procedure outlined on the preceding page.

The charts on pages 24 and 25 of this manual will aid in selection of the desired frequencies to be installed. When ordering crystals from Genave be suppled to specify the channel desired, the type of crystal desired (receive, transmittent both), and the Model Designation: Marine/Master-25w.

RECEIVER SENSITIVITY & Measured Value

		Measurement	Measured Value
Frequency	Input Point		urpo be 1
156.3 MHz	Ant. Conn.	Across Speaker	-109 dbm or better for 20 db quiet
13.1 MHz	Tap L103	Sec. T110	500 uv or less for 0.3 V P-P (Scope)
13.1 MHz	Pin 3 T102	Pri. T104	45 mv for 0.3 V P-P (Scope)
13.1 MHz	Pin 3 T102	Source Q104	70 mv for 0.3 V P-P (Scope)
13.1 MHz	Pin 3 T102	Drain Q104	11 mv for 0.3 V P-P (Scope)
13.1 MHz	Pin 3 T102	Pri. T106	13 mv for 0.3 V P-P (Scope)
13.1 MHz	Pin 3 T102	Source Q105	is :
13.1 MHz	Pin 3 T102	Drain Q105	3.4 mv for 0.3 V P-P (Scope)
13.1 MHz	Pin 3 T102	Pri. T108	5.5 mv for 0.3 V P-P (Scope)
13.1 MHz	Pin 3 T102	Source Q106	10 mv for 0.3 V P-P (Scope)
13.1 MHz	Pin 3 T102	Drain Q106	1.5 mv for 0.3 V P-P (Scope)
13.1 MHz	Pin 3 T102	Pri. T110	9
13.1 MHz	Pin 3 T102	Sec. T110	3 mv for 0.3 V P-P (Scope)
156.3 MHz	Ant. Conn.	Across Speaker	2 uv or better for 1 watt output, 400 to 3000 Hz.

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The appuracy and comple r any loss or damages. ppyright © 2007 Genave/	Use at you NRC, Inc.,	r own all r	ris ight	k. s re	Una esei	utl cve	nori d.	zed	l re	epro	oduc	tior	ıis	prohibited.	ante
{ }	Pin IC101 IC102			2110	ລ109	2107	Q106	2105	2104	2 8		2101	Ret. No.	re ≯. s. ,	
-	2.0 12.8	(Xmit)	B B C V											All voltages shown in the ground. The DC input to the control should be in the full oposition. No signal should be VDC. A variation of ±20% considered normal.	
i	2.0													show imp in	
	3 0 7.7	2.5	» л О	0	0	6.8						1.8	m	wn in the toth the full hould be ±20%	6
	0.8													the the all of be 2	Ì
	11.5 0.6	3.2 2.2	0.42 7.5	0.47	0.6	6.2						2.4	8	shown in this table were measured with a VTVM input to the radio should be set to 13.75 VDC. In the full off position and the volume control in al should be applied. The receiver A+ line should n of ±20% of the measured voltages from those 1d.	
1	6	o (n Cn	σı	N							12.4	C	were shou ion a ion a The meas	7
	7 5.6 0	òσ	20 20 20 20	ω	œ	0						4		mend the reco	֚֚֭֭֭֭֭֓֞֞֟֝֟֝֟֝֟֝֟֝֟
	4.8 0												2	asure le se he vo eiver volt	
	4 2						11.6	<u>.</u>	11.0	11.0	12		0	were measured wi should be set to ion and the volume. The receiver A+ measured voltages	Ī
	0 4.1						o	σ ·	0	О.	4			th a 13.7: e con line from	Ī
	=						0	0	0	0	0		s	h a VTVM 3.75 VDC control in line should rom those	
• 977	5.4 6.5													of the second	
2 PQ	5.8						0	0	0	0	0		ຄ	from The lie mi neasu sted 1	
TO POWER METER	1.6 1.6 12.9									8			ត្ត	ith a VTVM from chassis 13.75 VDC. The squelch le control in the minimum line should measure 13.0 from those listed may be	

IN34A VERTICAL ~47K Š 2.2PF COUNTER METER 2.2PF DEVIATION TO POWER METER OR 50 OHM LOAD

Relative Output Indicator Figure 4

RECEIVER PREAMPLIFIER

warranted

The receiver preamplifier consists of a single N-channel dual-gate MOS and present the input and out-gap are in the input and out-ga put are LC coupled to 50 ohm coaxial cables which connect to the put are LC coupled to 50 ohm coaxial cables which connect to the preceiver circuit board. The broadband preamplifier circuitry provides a nominal 6 to 9 db of additional gain over the receiver tuning range. All power necessary for operation of the preamplifier is provided by the transceiver the transceiver.

The entire preamplifier is constructed on a 1 inch by 1.4 inch epoxy-ded fiberglass circuit board. The preamplifier is enclosed on four sides by appoint tin-plated steel enclosure which is predrilled on one side for convergious priest modulifier.

nient mounting.

The information herein contained can be used to install the receiver preamplifier in Genave transceivers which are not so equipped. If your transceiver has the receiver preamplifier presently installed this information is intended to assist you should maintenance ever be required. In Remove the transceiver from its protective case.

1. Remove the transceiver from its protective case.

2. Using a knife or similar instrument, carefully cut the receiver in an as shown in Figure A.

3. Remove the speaker from its mounting tabs.

4. Drill the appropriate holes in the circuit board as shown in Figure accouracy of the appropriate holes in the circuit board as shown in Figure accouracy of the appropriate holes in the circuit board as shown in Figure accouracy of the appropriate holes in the circuit board as shown in Figure accouracy of the appropriate holes in the circuit board as shown in Figure accouracy of the appropriate holes in the circuit board as shown in Figure accouracy of the appropriate holes in the circuit board as shown in Figure accouracy of the appropriate holes in the circuit board as shown in Figure accouracy of the appropriate holes in the circuit board as shown in Figure accouracy of the appropriate holes in the circuit board as shown in Figure accouracy of the appropriate holes in the circuit board as shown in Figure accouracy of the appropriate holes in the circuit board as shown in Figure accouracy of the appropriate holes in the circuit board as shown in Figure accouracy of the appropriate holes in the circuit board as shown in Figure accouracy of the appropriate holes in the circuit board as shown in Figure accouracy of the appropriate holes are accouracy of the accouracy of the appropriate holes are accouracy of the appropriate holes are accouracy of the accoura

- A. The two holes for the preamplifier input and output cable a grounds should be drilled with a 1/16 inch diameter drill. The remaining three holes should be drilled with a #60 (.040 inch diameter) drill. Drill the appropriate holes in the circuit board as shown in Figure A. The two holes for the presentition in the presentition in the presentition in the presentition in the present the p
- S Prepare the preamplifier input and output cables, insert them into their appropriate circuit board holes and solder them in place (See Figure B).

 Insert the red preamplifier A+ lead into its appropriate hole in the
- circuit board and solder. Insert the red preamplifier A+ lead into its appropriate hole in

7.

6.

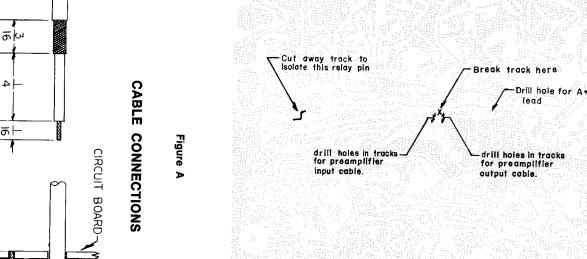
- Place the predrilled side of the preamplifier case over the speaker grommet. Secure the preamplifier in place between the speaker and mounting tab located on the siderail closest to the power lead Figure D). Replace the other speaker mounting screw the speaker mounting tab using the speaker mounting screw (See
- Reinstall the transceiver in its protective case

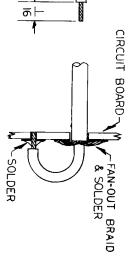
œ

Figure B

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- ALIGNMENT PROCEDURES

 1. Set receiver to a frequency at approximate center of receiving ranges of the apply a signal to receiver input at a low level such that noise heard on the received audio.

 2. Apply a signal to receiver input at a low level such that noise level tuning C302 and C304 and by reducing the application of the received audio.

 3. By alternately tuning C302 and C304 and by reducing the application of the received audio.

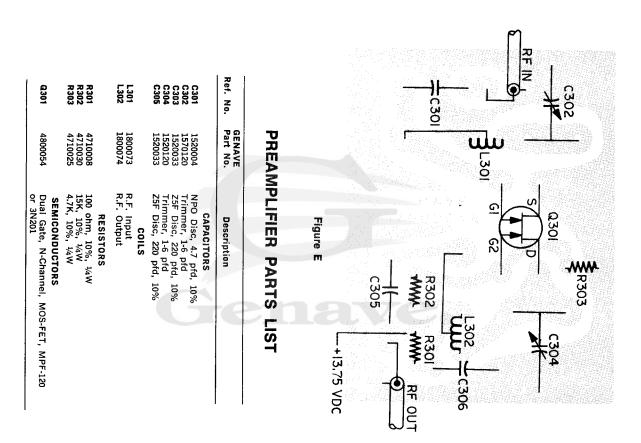
 NOTE: The above alignment may be performed using either a signal accuracy of denayers. Inc. All rights reserved.

 NOTE: The above alignment may be performed using either a signal accuracy of denayers. The application is prohibited. Copyright of 2007 Genave/NRC, Inc. All rights reserved.

SCHEMATIC DIAGRAM

чŀ C301 4.7 PF 2 R303 4.7K >R302 >15K L302 This manual is for educational purposes only. Genave shall not be liable for

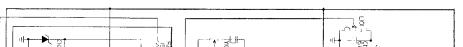
Figure D



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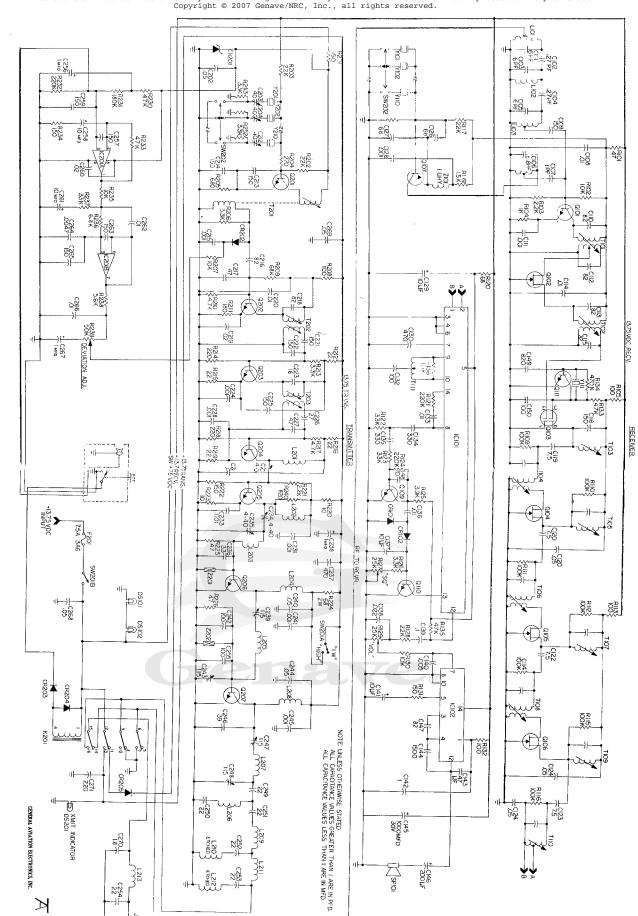


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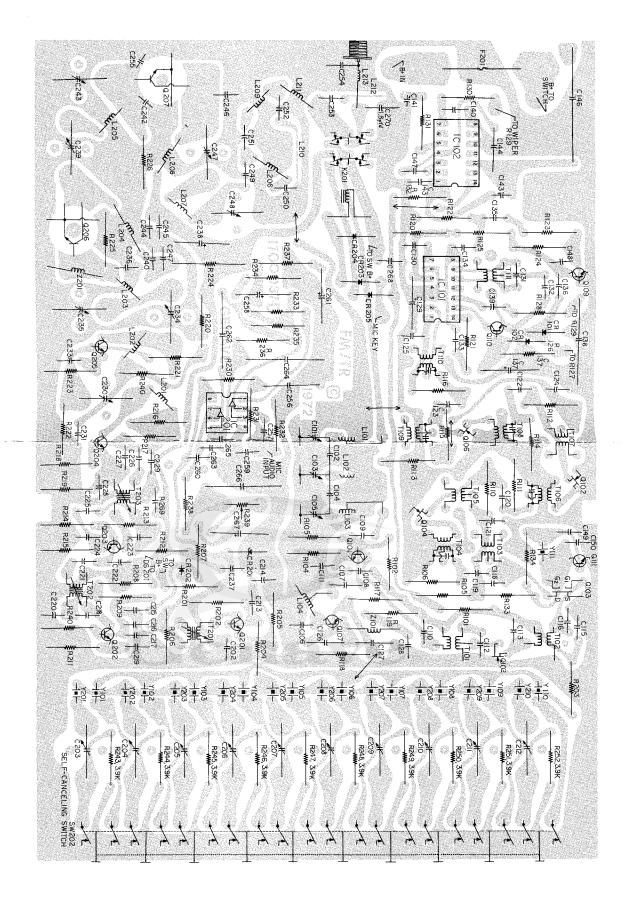
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Marine/Master-25w Schematic Figure 5 Marine/Master-25w Parts/Track Map Figure 6





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Q101 Q102	1211 1211 1211 1211	1101 1102 1103 1103 1103 1103 1103 1103	DS101 DS102 DS201	CR202 CR202 CR202 CR202 CR204	Ref. No. Ref. N
4800024 4805484	1800203 1800205	1800109 1800107 1800200 1800200 1800201 1800201 1800201 1800202 1800202 1800202 1800201 1800201 1800201 1800201	3900025 3900025 3900025	4810021 4810021 4812109 4812013 4810013 4810013	Part No. 1520044 1560403 1520044 1560403 1520044 1560403 1520013 1520013 1520046 1520046 1520046 1520046 1520011
Silicon, JFET, N	Etched on Circuit Board Coil, Transmitter Etched on Circuit Board Coil, Transmitter Coil, Transmitter	000000000000000000000000000000000000000	Clear—14.4V #53 Clear—14.4V #53 Clear—14.4V #53 Clear—14.4V #53		Trimmer, 40 pf Z5P, Disc., .01 mfd, 10% Unassigned Z5P, Disc., .01 mfd, 10% Trimmer, 40 pf NPO, Disc, 33pf, 10% Aluminum Electrolytic, 1 mfd, 40V Trimmer, 115 pf M25, Disc, .001 mfd, 11% M25, Disc, .001 mfd, 11% M25, Disc, .001 mfd, 11% M26, Disc, .05 mfd, +80-20%, 25V M27, Disc, .01 mfd, 10% M27, Disc, .05 mfd, 10% M27, Disc, .05 mfd, 10% M27, Disc, .05 mfd, 10% M28, Disc, .05 mfd, 10% M29, Disc, .05 mfd, 10% M20, Disc, .20 pf, 10% M20, Disc, .20 pf, 10% M20, Disc, .22 pf, 10% M20, Disc, .25 pf, 10% M25, Disc, .05 mfd, 10%, .25V M25, Disc, .150 pf, 10% M25, Disc, .55 mfd, +80-20%, .25V M25, Disc, .05 mfd, +80-20%, .25V M25, Disc, .05 mfd, +80-20%, .25V M25, Disc, .250 pf, 10% M25, Disc, .05 mfd, +80-20%, .25V M25, Disc, .05 mfd, +80-20%, .25V M25, Disc, .250 pf, 10% M25, Disc, .250 pf, 10% M25, Disc, .05 mfd, +80-20%, .25V M25, Disc, .250 pf, 10% M25, Disc, .250 pf, 10% M25, Disc, .250 pf, 10% M25, Disc, .05 mfd, +80-20%, .25V M25, Disc, .250 pf, 10% M25, Disc, .250 pf, .00% M26, Disc, .250 pf, .00% M27, Disc, .250 pf, .00% M27, Disc, .250 pf, .00% M28, Disc, .250 pf, .00% M

Ref. No.	Genave Part No.	Description
55555	4800122 4805458 4805458 4805458 4805458	
1188	002	ed IPN, Red, M IPN, Red, M IPN. MPS 51
Q201 Q202 Q203 Q204 Q205 Q205 Q206	4800033 4800026 4804026 4804427 4804427 4806080 4806082	777
	굔	
	470009 4700037 4700029 4700025 4700025 4700013	10 ohm, ±10%, ½ W 10K ohm, ±10%, ½ W 2.2K ohm, ±10%, ½ W 1K ohm, ±10%, ½ W 100 ohm, ±10%, ½ W Unassigned Unassigned
77777777777777777777777777777777777777	4700049 4700049 4700049 4700049 4700013 4700013 4700049 4700033 4700049 4700027 4700027 4700023 4700023 4700023 4700023 4700023 4700023	Unassigned 1100K ohm, ±10%, ½ W 110K ohm, ±10%, ½ W
R R R R R R R R R R R R R R R R R R R	4760024 4760025 4700037 4700013 4700013 4700045 4700045 4700041 4700041 4700018 4700018 4700037 4700033 4700033 4700033 4700033 4700033 4700033 4700033 4700033 4700033 4700033 4700033 4700033 4700033 4700033 4700033	Variable, Linear Taper, 25K, ±20% (SQ) Unassigned Variable, Audio Taper, 25K, ±20%. (Vol) 10K ohm, ±10%, ½ W 1150 ohm, ±10%, ½ W 4.7K ohm, ±10%, ½
R216 R217 R218 R219 R220 R220 R221 R221 R222	4700006 4700033 4700017 4700016 4700006 4700003 4700029 4700015	22 ohm, ±10%, ½ W 4.7K ohm, ±10%, ½ W 220 ohm, ±10%, ½ W 22 ohm, ±10%, ½ W 10 ohm, ±10%, ½ W 10 ohm, ±10%, ½ W 1.2K ohm, ±10%, ½ W 150 ohm, ±10%, ½ W

	R238	R235	R232	R230 R231	R227	R225	R223	Ref. No.
	4700034 4760021	4700037 4700035	4700053 4700045	4700045 4700052		4700009 4700009	4700003	Genave Part No.
IC's	ohm, ±10%, ½ ohm, tariable N	13.7.7 !!!!!!	K ohm, ±10%, 1/2 chm, ±10%, 1/2	01:a3sigired 47K ohm, ±10%, ½ W 180K ohm, ±10%, ½ W	E E	47 ohm, ±10%, ½ W 47 ohm, ±10%, ½ W	1/2 W	Description

TC101 TC201

3136666 3136001 3130012

Silicon, TISN76666N Silicon, Audio Output, 5N7600IN Op. Amp., N5558V

	TR	TRANSFORMERS
T101	5600080	
T102	5600080	Input, 1st IF
T103	5600076	
T104	5600012	도 도 고
T105	5600012	kHz IF, White Cor
T106	5600012	kHz IF, White Cor
T107	5600012	KHZ IF, White C
T108	5600012	kHz IF, White Cor
T109	5600012	kHz IF, White Cor
T110	5600012	KHZ IF, White C
=======================================	5600012	kHz IF, White Cor
T201	5600081	Osc
T202	5600082	Tripler
		CRYSTALS
Y111	2300251	2.645
Y201 Y202	2300423 2300422	146.940 MHz, Xmit 146.940 MHz, RCV
		CHOKES
Z101	1800035	
Z202	1800063	Ferrox Cube Core

FREQUENCY ERRATA

K201 SW201 SW202

Relay, 4PDT, R10-E2-X4-V185 PB Switch, Slide Switch, Push Button Button, Push Panel Front Panel Trim

Bracket Sub-Panel Bracket Transistor Bracket Mtg. (Handle)

Microphone (ceramic) Speaker, 1.5 W, 8 ohm

Cover

MISCELLANEOUS

Channel 22CG is being redesignated 22A and is being utilized as a Coast Guard Marine Information Broadcast and Coast Guard communications frequency. After making contact with the Coast Guard on Channel 16 you may be asked to switch to Channel 22A for communicating. Channel 12 is being phased out as a Marine Information Broadcast Frequency

CHANNEL RECOMMENDATION CHART MARINE/MASTER---25w INSTRUCTIONS

channels are: Channel 6 (Intership Safety), Channel 16 (Distress, Safety and Calling), and WX (Weather Service). All channels other than 16, and WX which are in your Marine/Master-25w are called "wasking" channels Your Marine/Master-25w automatically includes 3 channels. These

In the event you wish to have additional channels installed in your channels are recommended: Marine/Master-25w, utilize the following steps to determine which

Determine the total number of working channels that you will be ave in your Marine/Master-25w after you have installed the new channels. new channels.

A. Count any old working channels that are presently in Marine/Master-25w, if any.

Marine/Master-25w, if any.

B. Don't include in your count channels 6, 16, or WX.

C. Add to this count the number of new working channels which you desire to install. This number determines the Total Number ber of Working Channels.

2. If your ship is a recreational vessel locate the Total Number of Working Channels in column "A".

3. If your ship is a commercial vessel locate the Total Number of working Channels in column "B".

Proceed down the column titled "Total Number of Working Channels" for your vessel and read across at each "x" for description of communications recommended and the channel designation.

Where more than one channel designation is listed, selected the channel used in your boating area.

× × × × × × ×	×	× × ×	× × × × × × ×		×	× × ×	× ×		× × × ×	6 7	Vessels		TOTAL NUMBER OF WORKING CHANNELS	
× × × ×				×	× × × ×	×	× × ×	×	× × ×	1 2 3 4 5 6 7	Vessels	"B"	OF NELS	
PUBLIC CORRESPONDENCE Ship/Public Coast	NON-COMMERCIAL Ship/Ship	NON-COMMERCIAL Ship/Coast	NON-COMMERCIAL Ship/Ship & Ship/Coast	COMMERCIAL Ship/Ship	COMMERCIAL Ship/Ship & Ship/Coast	ENVIRONMENTAL & WEATHER Ship Receive Only	NAVIGATIONAL Ship/Ship & Ship/Coast	PORT OPERATIONS Ship/Ship & Ship/Coast	PORT OPERATIONS Ship/Ship & Ship/Coast			TYPE OF COMMUNICATION	,	
24, 84, 25, 85, 26, 86, 27, 87, 28	70, 72 this	9, 69, 71, 78 ma	68	77, 88 for Gena	7, 9, 10, 14, s 18, 19, 79, 809	15, WX ₁ , War	al p	65, 66, 73 14, 74, 2019 be	*22A(12) os able	ılş fo	or C	DESIGNATED SOPY	accur loss right	ac or

NOTE: Authorization and channels used authorities for verification. See Frequency Errata, page 27.

may vary

with locality. Check

with local

XMIT FREQUENCY (Mhz) SHIP COAST RADIOTELEPHONE CHANNELS

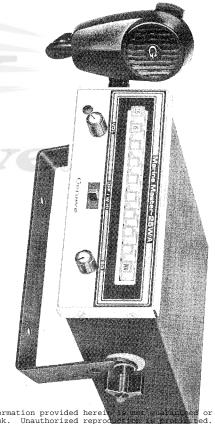
CHANNEL

AUTHORIZED TRAFFIC

POINTS OF COMMUNICATION

¥XX XX	50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 5	11 12 13 14 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11
	156.025 156.1275 156.1275 156.1275 156.275 156.275 156.275 156.3275 156.3275 156.3275 156.3275 156.3275 156.5275 156.5275 156.5275 156.5275 156.5275 156.5275 156.5275 156.5275 156.5275 156.5275 156.5275 156.5275 156.5275 156.5275 157.0275	156. 156. 156. 156. 156. 156. 156. 156.
162.550 163.275 162.400	160.625 160.725 160.725 160.825 160.825 160.825 160.825 156.425 156.425 156.475 156.575 156.575 156.575 156.575 156.725 156.725 156.725 156.725 161.525 161.625	160.550 160.750 160.800 160.800 160.800 160.800 160.350 160.550 156.50
Weather Broadcasts Weather Broadcasts Weather Broadcasts	International Only Port Operations Commercial Non Commercial International Only Non-Commercial International Only International International Only International Only International Internati	
Selected Coastal Stations Selected Coastal Stations Selected Coastal Stations	Ship/Ship, Ship/Shore	Ship/Shore

MarineMaster-25WA ADDENDUM



Specif

GENERAL:

Number of Transistors: Over-all Dimensions: Front Panel Size:

Frequency Range: Channels Possible: Weight: Power Supply:

Approx. 5 lbs.

RECEIVE:

Sensitivity:

Image: Spurious: Selectivity: Audio Output: Circuit:

Current Drain: Modulation Acceptance: Squelch Threshold: Adj. Channel Rejection:

.2 amps

Hi Pwr. 5.0 amps Lo Pwr. 1.7 amps

TRANSMIT: Power Output: Output Impedance: Frequency Range:

Current Drain:

.25 microvolt nom. for 12 db SINAD .35 microvolt nom. for 20 db quieting

more than 45 db down more than 50 db down

dual conversion, superheterodyne, crystal controlled

1.5 watts at less than 15% distortion more than 5 KHz

35 microvolt, max.

±30 KHz, more than 65 db ±8 KHz

156 MHz to 158 MHz
25 watts max.
matches standard VHF-FM marine
antennas

6½" x 2½" 9" deep x 6½" wide x 2½" high 12 VDC, negative ground 156 MHz to 162 MHz 12 transistors, 7 diodes, 6 FETs, 3 ICs

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GENERAL

With the exception of the ceramic piston trimmers for transmit frequency netting and the addition of the receiver preamplifier, the MarineMaster-25WA is basically the same as the Marine/Master-25W.

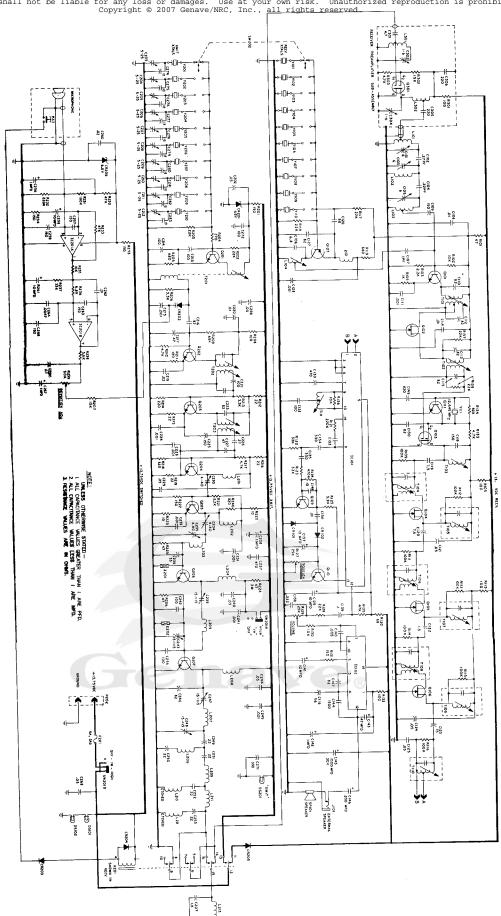
INSTALLATION

Installation of the MarineMaster-25WA is performed in the same manner as the Marine/Master-25w. All power and signal considerations remain the same. **OPERATING INSTRUCTIONS**

Operating Instructions are the same as those described for the Marine/Master-25w.

ALIGNMENT PROCEDURE

Alignment is performed in the same manner as alignment for the Marine/Master-25w, with the addition of the Preamplifier Alignment. The alignment of the preamplifier is described in the preamplifier section.



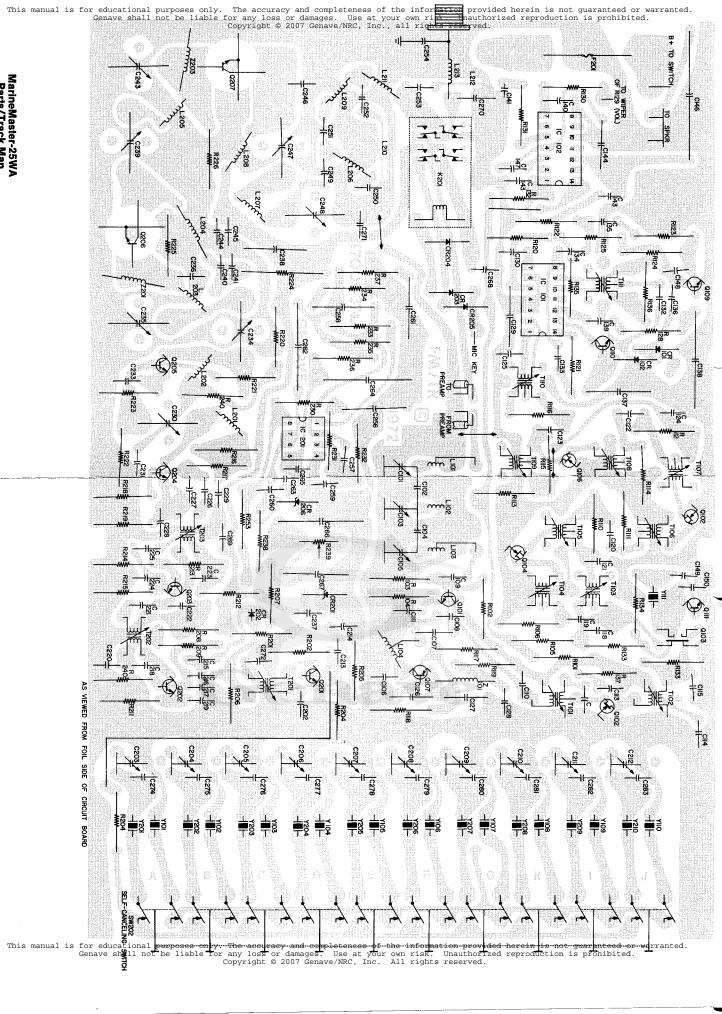
MarineMaster-25WA Schematic Figure 7

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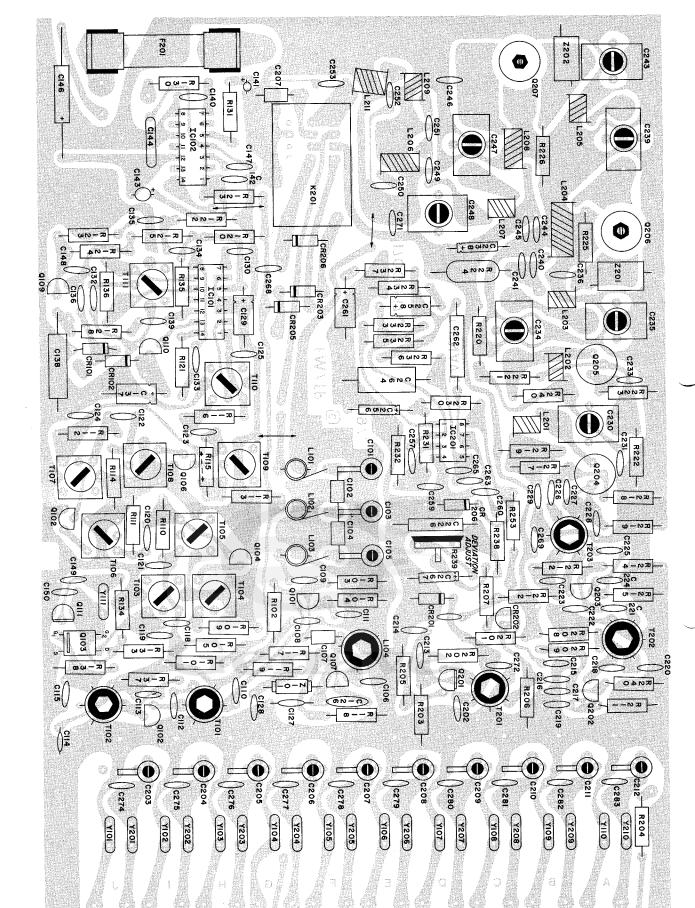
MarineMaster-25WA Parts/Track Map Figure 8



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MarineMaster-25WA Component Location Diagram Figure 9 This manual is for educational purposes only. The accuracy and completeness of the information provided herein is not guaranteed or warranted. Genave shall not be liable for any loss or damages. Use at your own risk. Unauthorized reproduction is prohibited.

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MarineMaster-25WA PARTS LIS

Ref.

Disc, .001 mfd, .10% M25 Disc, .05 mfd, +80—20%	1520071 1520054	C228 C229
NPO Disc, 27 pt, 10% N1500 Disc, 47 pt, 10%	88	C226 C227
Disc, .001 mta, 10% N750 Disc, 150 pf, 10%	88	C224 C225
NPO Disc, 18 pf, 10%	000	C222
N750 Disc, 150 pf, 10%	8	C221
M25 Disc, .02 mfd, 10%	8	C219
N1500 Disc, 47 pf, 10% N330 Disc, 82pf, 10%	38	C217
N330 Disc, 82 pf, 10%	200	C215
N220 Disc, 100 pt, 10%	88	C213
Trimmer, 5-25 pf	32	C212
Frimmer, 5-25 pt Trimmer, 5-25 pt	7012	C210
Trimmer, 5-25 pf	012	C209
Trimmer, 5-25 pf	2012	C207
Trimmer, 5-25 pf	012	C205
Trimmer, 5-25 pf	012	C204
M25 Disc, .05 mfd, 10%	38	C202
N330 Disc, 82pf, 10% Unassigned	55	C150
NPO Disc, 10pt, 10% Y5E Disc, 820 pt, 10%	55	C148
	55	C145
Aluminum Electrolytic, 1000 mfd, 30V	1540038	2145
1, 15V, 10% .0015 mfd, 10%, 250V	1550005 1500004	2143 443
Tant, 10 mfd, 25V, 10% Unassigned	1550004	C141
Unassigned Z5U Disc, .005 mfd, 20%	50007	C139
7	50002	C137
	52005	C136
	1520037	C134
N220 Disc, 100 pf, 10% Y5U Disc, .01 mfd, 10%	52002 52005	C132
	õ	C136
ectr	걸었	C128 C129
, N C	200	C126 C127
0010	1520054	C124 C125
5 pf	ÖÖ	C123
NBO Disc, 75 pf NBO Disc, 75 pf	ğ	C121
, o	300	200
Unassigned N750 Disc 150 of 10%	3 5	C117
N220 Disc, 56 pt, 10% N220 Disc, 56 pt, 10%	1520018	225
N220 Disc, 56 pt, 10% N220 Disc, 56 pt, 10% VSII Disc, 01 mfd, 10%	1520018	222
Disc001 mfd, 10% Noon Disc. 56 of 10%	1520071	122
N750 Disc, 150 pf, 10% N220 Disc, 56 pf, 10%	1520027 1520018	C129
NPO Gimmick, 1.0 pf, 10% Y5U Disc, .01 mfd, 10%	1510011 1520051	C107
NPO Disc, 6.8 pf, 10%	15/0120	C105
NPO Gimmick, .22 pf	15/0120	C103
Frimmer, 1-6 pt NPO Gimmick, 27 pf	1570120 1510004	C191
CAPACITORS		
Description	Part No.	Ref. No.
	Genave	.

8 270 ohm, ±10%, ½W 3 680 ohm, ±10%, ½W 11 3.3K ohm, ±10%, ½W 11 10K ohm, ±10%, ½W 3 100 ohm, ±10%, ½W 17 68K ohm, ±10%, ½W 4.7K ohm, ±10%, ½W 81 100 ohm, ±10%, ½W 15 20 ohm, ±10%, ½W	4700037 4700013 4700047 4700033 4700016	R209 R210 R211	
270 ohm 680 ohm 3.3K ohr 10K ohn 100 ohm	470003 470001	R208	
270 ohm 680 ohm 3.3K ohr		R207	
20	470001 470002	R205 R205	
22K ohn 22K ohn	470004 470004	R202 R203	
22K ohn 150 ohm	470004 470001	R138	
10K ohr	470004 470003	R135 R136	
82K ohn	470003 470004	R133	
150 ohm 100 ohm	470001 470001	R131 R132	
ZZK onm Variable 10K ohm	476002 476003	R128	
Variable,	476002	R126 R127	
	4700057 4700032	R124 R125	
33K ohm.	470004 470004	R122	
68 ohm,	470001	R120	
22K ohm,	470004 470004	R118	
100K ohm	4700049	R R	
100K ohm	470001 4700049	R113	
100K ohn	4700049 4700049	R111 R112	
100K ohm	4700049 4700049	R109	
Unassign Unassign		R107	
100 ohm, ±109 Unassigned	28	R R R R R R R R R R R R R R R R R R R	
	4700037 4700029	RR R1 22 22	
47 ohm, ±10%, ½W	ä	R101	
Silicon, INPN, ZN6082	4806082	Q207	
Silicon, NPN, 2N4427 Silicon, NPN, 2N6080	4804427 4806080	Q205	
Silicon, NPN, MPS 6511 Silicon, NPN, 2N4427	4800027	Q203	
Silicon, NPN, 2N5172-1 Silicon, NPN, MPS 369	4800044	0201	
Silicon, NPN,	4800028 4800028	Q109	
Silicon, PNP, 2N5227 Unassigned	4800043	Q107 Q108	
JEET, N. Channe	4805484 4805484	Q104 Q105	
MOSFET, N. Ch	4805484 4800122	Q102 Q103	
Silicon, NP	4800024	Q101	
l, Transmitter	1800205	1213	
Coil, Transmitter	1800203		
TO:	1800201	L208	
Coil, Transmitter Coil, Transmitter	1800204 1800201	L206 L207	
Description	Part No.	Ref. No.	
	ያ		

L101 1800106 L102 1800107 L103 1800200 L104 1800200 L201 1800203 L202 1800201 L203 1800201 L204 1800201 L205 1800201	DS101 3900025 DS102 3900025 DS201 3900025	CR101 4810021 CR102 4810021 CR201 4810007 CR202 4812109 CR203 4810013 CR204 4810013 CR204 4810013 CR206 4810007	279 1520 280 1520 281 1520 281 1520 282 1520 283 1520	276 1520 277 1520	1500 1688 1500 1500 1500 170 1510 171 1520 172 1520 173 1520 173 1520 173 1520 173 1520	1500 153 1550 155 1500 155 1500 156 1500 156 1500	556 1520 589 1520 581 1520 581 1520 582 1520 583 1520 583 1520 584 1520 589 15	552 1520 553 1520 554 1520 557 1520 557 1520 558 1520 560 1520 561 1520 662 1520 663 1520 665 1520 667 1520 667 1520 677 1520 677 1520 677 1520 677 1520 677 1520 677 1520	444 444 1560 449 1550 1560 1550 1550 1550 1550 1550 1550	444 444 1520 45 1520 46 1520 46 1520 47 1560 48 1560 55 1520 57 1520 58 1520	39 15500 44 15200 44 15200 44 15200 44 15200 44 15200 45 15200 46 15200 56 15200 57 15200 58	38 15604 38 15604 39 15200 44 1 15200 44 1 15200 45 15604 46 15200 47 15604 48 15200 48 15200 57 15200 58	32 15200 33 15604 34 15604 35 15604 36 15200 37 15200 44 15200 44 15200 45 15200 47 15200 48 15200 48 15200 48 15200 58 152	15200 15
Coil, Input Coil, Center Pole Input Filter Coil, Output Coil, Osc. Coil, Transmitter Coil, Transmitter Coil, Transmitter Coil, Transmitter Coil, Transmitter Coil, Transmitter	Ë	IN34A, Germanium IN34A, Germanium Zener, 6.8V, ±10% Varicap, MVZI09 or SKV1638 Varicap, MVZI09 or SKV1638 Gen. Purpore, 100V, @ 1 amp Gen. Purpore, 100V, @ 1 amp Cen. Purpore, 100V, @ 1 amp Zener, 6.8V, ±10% LAMPS	NPO Disc, 18 bf, 10%	trolytic, 1 mfd, fd, 10% fd, 10% f, 10% f, 10% of, 10% f, 10% f, 10%	+20% 1, 10% 1, 100V, 10% 1, 10% 1, 10%	10% 10% rolytic, 10 mfd 10% fd, 10%	10% 10% 10% 10% 10%	NPO Disc, 22 pt, 10% NPO Disc, 22 pt, 10%	Trimmer, 115 pf	Trimmer, 115 pf M25 Disc, 05 mfd, 10% Disc, 001 mfd, 10% N330 Disc, 82 pf, 10% Trimmer, 115 pf Trimmer, 115 pf	d, 10 0% f, 10 fd, 10 0% , 10%	10% 10% 10% 10% 10, 10 0% 6, 10 10% 10%	0% 10% 10% rolytic, 1 mfd, 76, 10% 6, 10% 6, 10% 6, 10% 7, 10% 7, 10%	0% 0% 10% 10% rolytic, 1 mfd, rolytic, 10% d, 10% d, 10% d, 10% d, 10%
	101 1800106 Coil, Input Fig. 1800107 Coil, Center Pole Input Fig. 1800108 Coil, Output 1800200 Coil, Osc. 1800201 Coil, Transmitter 201 1800201 Coil, Transmitter 203 1800201 Coil, Transmitter 204 1800202 Coil, Transmitter 205 1800201 Coil, Transm	\$101 3900025 Clear, 14V, #53 (Sin2 3900025 Clear, 14V, #53 (Sin2 3900025 Clear, 14V, #53 (Clear, 14V, #53 (C	R101 4810021 IN34A, Germanium R102 4810021 IN34A, Germanium R102 4810007 Zener, 6.8V, ±10% € 1 am R203 4812109 Gen. Purpore, 100V, € 1 am R204 4812013 Gen. Purpore, 100V, € 1 am R205 4810013 Gen. Purpore, 100V, € 1 am R206 4810007 Zener, 6.8V, ±10% € 1 am R206 4810007 Zener, 6.8V, ±10% € 1 am R206 4810007 Zener, 14V, #53 S102 3900025 Clear, 14V, #53 S201 3900025 Clear, 14V, #53 COIL, Center Pole Input Filt 102 1800210 Coil, Unput Coil, Output Coil, Transmitter Coil, Transmit	777 1520010 1520010 1520010 NPO Disc, 18 pf, 10% 278 1520010 NPO Disc, 18 pf, 10% 279 1520010 NPO Disc, 18 pf, 10% 270 270 1520010 NPO Disc, 18 pf, 10% 271 1520010 NPO Disc, 18 pf, 10% 272 273 1520010 NPO Disc, 18 pf, 10% 273 274 175 275 276 177 277 277 277 278 17800001 NPO Disc, 18 pf, 10% 277 278 278 278 278 17800010 NPO Disc, 18 pf, 10% 278 278 278 278 278 278 278 278 278 278	154002 Aluminum Electrolytic, 1 mfd, 168 1520054 MZE Disc, .05 mfd, 10% MZE Disc, .18 pf, 10% MZE	1500029	55 15400028	1520011 NPO Disc, 22 pt, 10% 53 1520011 NPO Disc, 22 pt, 10% 54 1520011 NPO Disc, 22 pt, 10% 55 1520011 NPO Disc, 22 pt, 10% 55 1520012 NPO Disc, 22 pt, 10% 56 1520022 N220 Disc, 100 pt, 10% 57 1520028 YEE Disc, 150 pt, 10% 58 1520028 Aluminum Electrolytic, 10 mfd 1520028 Mylar, 005 mfd, ±20% 1520028 Mylar, 005 mfd, 10% 1520028 Mylar, 0047 mfd, 100V, 10% 1520010 Mylar, 005 mfd, 10% 1520020 Mylar, 005 mfd, 10% 1520020 Mylar, 005 mfd, 10% 1520010 Mylar, 005 mfd, 10% 1520010 NPO Disc, 150 pt, 10% 1520010 NPO Disc, 18 pt, 10% 1520010 NP	47 1560466 48 152011 NPO Disc, 22 pf, 10% 58 1520011 NPO Disc, 22 pf, 10% 58 1520022 NPO Disc, 22 pf, 10% 59 1520021 NPO Disc, 22 pf, 10% 59 1520022 NPO Disc, 150 pf, 10% 59 1520022 NPO Disc, 150 pf, 10% 59 1520023 NPO Disc, 150 pf, 10% 59 1520024 NPO Disc, 150 pf, 10% 59 1520025 NPO Disc, 150 pf, 10% 59 1520026 NPO Disc, 150 pf, 10% 59 1520027 NPO Disc, 150 pf, 10% 59 1520028 NPO Disc, 150 pf, 10% 59 1520029 NPO Disc, 18 pf, 10% 59 1520010 NPO Disc, 18 pf, 10% 50 1520010 N	43 1560466 44 1520071 Disc., 105 mfd, 10% 45 1520071 Disc., 105 mfd, 10% 46 1520071 Disc., 205 mfd, 10% 47 1560406 Trimmer, 115 pf 48 1520011 NPO Disc., 22 pf, 10% 58 1520011 NPO Disc., 22 pf, 10% 59 1520012 NPO Disc., 22 pf, 10% 59 1520022 NPO Disc., 150 pf, 10% 59 1520023 NPO Disc., 150 pf, 10% 59 1520028 NPO Disc., 150 pf, 10% 59 1520029 NPO Disc., 150 pf, 10% 59 1520010 NPO Disc., 150 pf, 10% 59 1520010 NPO Disc., 18 pf, 10% 50 1520010 NPO Disc., 18	1500046 11520071 1520072 1520072 1520073 1520073 1520073 1520074 1520075 1520075 1520077 15200	156, 156, 100 or 100 o	1520071 1520072 1533 1520073 1560403 1560403 1560403 1560403 1560403 1560403 1560403 1560404 1560403 1560404 1560404 1560406 1	Trimmer, 40 pf 1520071 1520071 1520071 1520071 1520072 1520073 1520073 1520073 1520073 1520074 1520074 1520075 1520075 1520075 1520076 1520077 15200



L101 L102 L103 L104 L201 L203 L203 L204 L204	DS101 DS102 DS201	CR101 CR102 CR201 CR202 CR203 CR203 CR204 CR205 CR205	C220 C220 C220 C220 C220 C220 C220 C220	i)s
1800106 1800107 1800108 1800200 1800200 1800201 1800201 1800201 1800202	3900025 3900025 3900025	4810021 4810021 4810007 4812109 4810013 4810013 4810013 4810013 4810013	155555555555555555555555555555555555555	Serave No.
	=	A (8)(8)(8) K V 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	Trimmer, 40 pf Disc, .001 mfd, 10% Unassigned Disc, .001 mfd, 10% Unassigned Disc, .001 mfd, 10% Trimmer, 40 pf NPO Disc, .30 pf, 10% Aluminum Electrolytic, 1 mfd, 40V Trimmer, 115 pf NPO Disc, .001 mfd, 10% NPO Disc, .22 pf, 10% NPO Disc, .25 pf, 10% NPO Disc, .26 mfd, 10% NPO Disc, .27 pf, 10% NPO Disc, .28 pf, 10% NPO Disc, .29 pf, 10% NPO Disc, .29 pf, 10% NPO Disc, .20 pf, 1	Description



MarineMaster-25WA PARTS LIST

K201 SW201 SW202	Z101 Z201 Z202	Y101 Y102 Y110 Y111 Y111 Y201 Y202	1102 1102 1102 1103 1106 1107 1108 1110 1110 1111 1111 1111 1111	IC101 IC102 IC201	R211 R214 R214 R215 R216 R216 R217 R217 R221 R221 R222 R222 R222 R222	Ref. No.
4500007 5100051 5100052 5100052 2502311 2509121 2509401 2502402 2502292	1800035 1800063 1800063	2300268 2300324 2300324 2300324 2300251 2300167 2300185	5600080 5600080 5600076 5600012 5600012 5600012 5600012 5600012 5600012 5600012 5600012 5600012 5600012 5600012	3136666 3136001 3130012	4700031 4700031 4700006 4700006 4700003 4700003 4700003 4700003 4700009 4700009 4700009 4700009 4700005	Genave Part No.
	series		Input, 1st IF Input, 1st IF Input, 1st IF 455 KHz 455 KHz 455 KHz IF, White Core 655 KHz IF, White Core 655 KHz IF, White Core 155 KHz IF, White Core	INTEGRATED CIRCUITS Silicon, TISN 76666N Silicon, Audio Output, 5N76001N Op. Amp., N5558V TRANSFORMERS	%, 1/2W %, 1/2	Description

MarineMaster-25WA

All voltages shown in this table were measured with a VTVM from chassis ground. The DC input to the radio should be set to 13.75 VDC. The squetch control should be in the full off position and the volume control in the minimum position. No signal should be applied. The receiver A+ line should measure 19.00 VDC. A variation of ±20% of the measured voltages from those listed may be considered normal.

9.1 MHz 9.1 MHz 9.1 MHz 9.1 MHz 9.1 MHz 9.3 MHz 9.3 MHz	equency 6.3 MHz 1 MHz	Q100 Q110 Q111 Q211 (Recv) Q201 (Xmit) Q201 (Xmit) Pin 1 IC101 2.0 IC102 12.8	Ret. No. Q101 Q102 Q102 Q103 Q104 Q105 Q106
် ယယယယယ	Input Point Ant. Conn. Tap L103 Pin 3 T102		1.em
•	Measurement Point Across Speaker Sec. T110 Pri. T104 Source Q104 Drain Q104 Pri. T106 Source Q105 Drain Q105	0.0.6 2.8 0.0.47 5.8 0.0.42 5.8 6.5 7.2 6.8 0.0 0.1.5 6 7 8 9 2.0 0.0 11.5 5.6 4.8 4.1 - 7.7 0.8 0.6 - 0 0 - MarineMaster-25WA SENSITIVITY & GAIN M	R 2.4
	Meas er — 11! 500 u 45 m; 70 m; 11 m 13 m 23 m	2.8 5.8 6.8 6.8 - 5.6 4.8 4 - 0 0	9
	Measured Value — 115 dbm or better for 20 500 uv or less for 0.3 V P-P 50 mv for 0.3 V P-P (Scope) 70 mv for 0.3 V P-P (Scope) 11 mv for 0.3 V P-P (Scope) 13 mv for 0.3 V P-P (Scope) 23 mv for 0.3 V P-P (Scope)	NEASUR	11.0 11.0 11.0 11.0 0
(Scope) (Scope) (Scope) (Scope) (Scope) This manual is for education Genave shall	r for 20 db quiac (Scope)	N MEASURE 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	ovided herei on is not gu m ra
Genave shall	not be liable for and loss Copyright	or damages. Use at your awn risk. Unauth 9 2007 Genave/NRC, Inc. All rights reserv	orized repr id uction is p ro ed.

156 Fa

GENERAL AVIATION ELECTRONICS INC.



TB 7404

28 August 1974

SUBJECT:

Marine/Mate-10A, Marine/Mate-100, Marine/Master-25W and Marine/Master-25W/A Maintenance Manual Update

4141 KINGMAN DRIVE INDIANAPOLIS, IND. 46226

AREA 317 · 546-1111 The information contained here is intended to update the data published in the Marine/Mate-10A, Marine/Mate-100, Marine/Master-25W and Marine/Master-25W/A Maintenance Manuals.

1) Change the Marine/Mate-10A, Marine/Mate-100, Marine/Master-25W and Marine/Master-25W/A Parts Lists to read as follows:

R136 Selected Value (Nominal P/N 4700037, 10K, 10%, 1/2W)



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INC.

TB7301

PRELIMINARY

11 June, 1973



The following information is intended as a troubleshooting aid and update for Genave FM transceivers. The maintenance manuals for the various products will reflect the updated infor-Please keep this information on hand along with previous material sent to you on our FM products.

- On Genave FM equipment with push-button channel selectors, problems involving starting different numbers of crystals arise from the changing base to ground capacitance on Q201. As more crystals are added this capacitance increases. It must be compensated by changing the network containing C213 and C214. The current production value of C213 is 56 pfd and C214 is 82 pfd. As additional crystals are installed, C214 must be increased. This is accomplished by paralleling 100 to 150 pfd (N750 type or better) across C214 on the bottom of the board.
- Difficulties have developed in the field with Genave FM units utilizing a rotary channel selector switch, especially when crystals are added. The symptoms are transmit and receive instability caused by long connecting wires in the circuit. All current production models employ a modified circuit which eliminates this problem. Genave will attempt same day service on all radios sent to us with the old circuit.
- The transmit oscillator will also fail if its associated zener regulator is not operating. Check for 6.8 volts nominal on the collector of Q201.
- 4. Relative to amateur radios only: Installation of '52' receive crystals may produce a quieting effect on the receiver. The cause is off-frequency second L.O. crystals, which have a spur or harmonic falling on the receive frequency. crystals (p/n 2300251) which are more than 1 khz off 12.645 Ylll is the affected part and is a soldered-in part which will be replaced if returned to Genave.

- 5. Genave FM radiotelephones have two 6.8 volt zener regulated supplies. One supply is on constantly, running the modulator. The other is switched on and off by the 13.75 volt transmit line and powers the transmit oscillator. This means that R2O3 is always tied to ground, biasing Q2O1, and oscillation is no longer stopped by saturation of Q2O1 but by cutting its supply voltage. Typical operating voltages for Q2O1 are: Emmiter 2.7 v, Base 3.4 v, Collector 6.8 v.
- 6. Typical operating voltages for the modulator op amp IC201 are: pin 8-6.8 v, pins 7,6,5,3,2,1-3.2 v, pin 4-0 v.
- 7. Here is an aid for troubleshooting low power, after performing the alignment proceedure in the manual.
 - a.) To determine whether the problem exists in the final output stage or a previous stage perform the following test;
 - 1) Connect the unit to a 13.75 v regulated supply, and a suitable load to its output.
 - 2) Switch the radio to the 1 watt position.
 - 3) Key the transmitter and measure the dc voltage from the collector of Q206 to ground.
 - 4) If this voltage is less than 3.5 v but greater than .5 v the problem most likely exists with the final output stage.
 - 5) An rf voltage probe will usually read 20 volts or more from the collector of Q207 if the device is working to specs. It may be assumed that if this voltage is present that the loss is in the output tuning and filter section.
 - b.) When replacing the output device also replace all associated capacitors on the bottom of the board in the positions they were installed.

GENERAL AVIATION ELECTRONICS INC.



INDIANAPOLIS, IND. 46226

AREA 317 · 546-1111

TB7407

October 29, 1974

SUBJECT:

Transmitter Class C Doubler failures in GTX-2, GTX-10, GTX-200, Marine/Master-25WA, Marine Mate-10A, Marine Mate-100, and Mobiline I transceivers.

As a result of a few reported field failures of the Class C Doubler stage in the above transceivers, the MPS6511 transistor is being replaced in all new transceivers with a 2N4427 transistor, equipped with a ferrite bead on the collector lead.

If, as the result of a field failure, it is necessary to replace any of the following transistors, replace it with the 2N4427 and ferrite bead.

Q203 in GTX-2, GTX-10, GTX-200, Marine/Master-25WA, Marine Mate-10A, and Marine Mate-100.

Q204 in Mobiline I

The new replacement parts are available in new FM Parts Kits or by ordering from the factory. The corresponding part numbers are as follows:

P/N 4804427 Silicon, NPN, 2N4427

P/N 1870004 Ferrite Bead, Stackpole #57-1362

Install the new parts as shown:

emitter 2N4427 Ferrite Bead