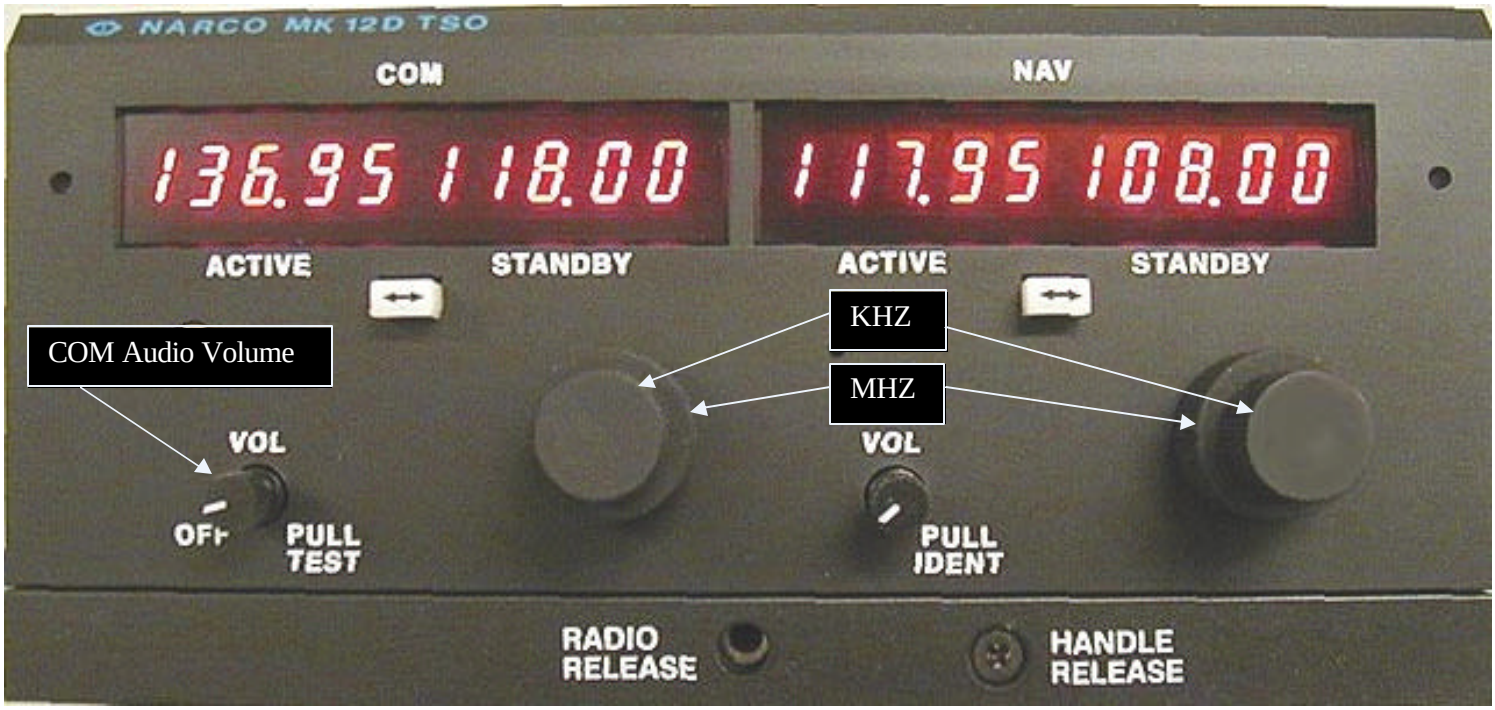
Narco MK 12D TSO (GLIN)



2.9 OPERATION

This operation procedure presumes that the MK-12DR has been installed with the Keep-Alive option The Keep-Alive option maintains the last set COM and NAV Active frequencies in their memory IC's. When the Unit is turned ON, these "active" frequencies will be seen in the Active displays. The display's Standby frequencies will always be the factory pre-programmed frequencies of 121.90 for COM Standby and 110.50 for NAV Standby.

2.9.1 COM Section Operation

COM: DISPLAY

The left side of the display identifies the COM Active COMmunications frequency, and the letter "T" (when lit) to indicate that the Mike Key is depressed and the Unit is transmitting.
The right side of the display identifies the COM Standby frequency.

COM: OFF-VOL-PULL TEST

OFF is the maximum counterclockwise rotation of this control. Clockwise rotation past the "click" turns both the COM and NAV Sections ON.
VOL, once the Unit is turned ON, continued clockwise rotation increases the COM audio volume.
NOTE: NAV AND COM SHARE THE AUDIO 50 mw OUTPUT.
PULL TEST when pulled deactivates the squelch circuit.

COM: MHz/KHz CHANNEL SELECT KNOBS

Both these controls allow for continuous CW or CCW rotation. MHz frequency readout, in Standby display, changes at a rate of 1 MHz per detent. Rotation of the KHz knob steps the Standby frequency readout at a change rate of 25 KHz per detent.
Clockwise rotation increments the frequency, counterclockwise decrements the frequency.

COM: HOW TO ENTER A FREQUENCY

All frequencies entered into the COM Section enter via the Standby route, that is, the frequency is entered (see in the Standby displays) and then transferred to the Active by depressing the "arrowed" transfer push button. The next frequency entered is the Standby frequency.
The Active frequency and its resultant data is not affected by the rotation of either of the MHz or KHz knobs.

COM: TRANSFER

Pressing this white arrowed momentary switch "flips" the display. The Standby frequency becomes the Active and the Active becomes the Standby. A second depression exchanges the frequencies.

2.9.2 NAV Section Operation

NAV: DISPLAY

The left side of the display identifies the NAV Active communications frequency.
The right side of the display identifies the NAV Standby frequency.

NAV: VOL-PULL IDENT

VOL, continued clockwise rotation increases the NAV audio volume.
NOTE: NAV AND COM SHARE THE AUDIO 50 mw OUTPUT.
PULL IDENT when pulled activates the IDENT circuit.

NAV: MHz/KHz CHANNEL SELECT KNOBS

Both these controls allow for continuous CW or CCW rotation. MHz frequency readout, in Standby display, changes at a rate of 1 MHz per detent. Rotation of the
KHz Knob steps the Standby frequency readout at a change rate of 50 KHz per detent
Clockwise rotation increments the frequency, counterclockwise decrements the frequency.

NAV: HOW TO ENTER A FREQUENCY

All frequencies entered into the NAV Section enter via the Standby route, that is, the frequency is entered (seen in the Standby displays) and then transferred to the Active by depressing the "arrowed" transfer push button. The next frequency entered is the Standby frequency.
The Active frequency and its resultant data is not affected by the rotation of either the MHz or the KHz knobs.

NAV: TRANSFER

Pressing this white arrowed momentary switch "flips" the display. The Standby frequency becomes the Active and the Active becomes the Standby. A second depression exchanges the frequencies.