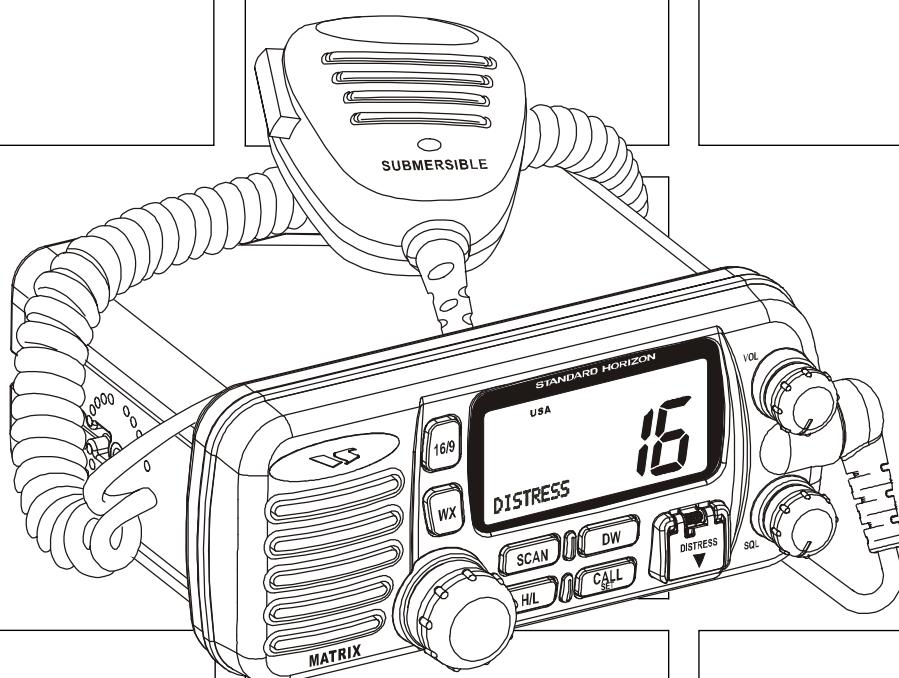




25 Watt VHF/FM Marine Transceiver

# MATRIX GX1280S

## SERVICE MANUAL



# Specifications

## GENERAL

<b>Channels:</b>	All USA, International and Canadian
<b>Input Voltage:</b>	13.8 VDC ±20%
<b>Current Drain:</b>	Standby 0.5 A Receive 1.5 A Transmit 5.0 A (Hi); 1.5 A (Lo)
<b>Dimensions:</b>	2-1/2" H x 6-5/16" W x 6-5/16" D (64 H x 160 W x 160 D mm)
<b>Flush-Mount Dimensions:</b>	2" H x 5-5/16" W x 5-1/8" D (50 H x 136 W x 130 D mm)
<b>Weight:</b>	2.2 lbs (1 kg)

## TRANSMITTER

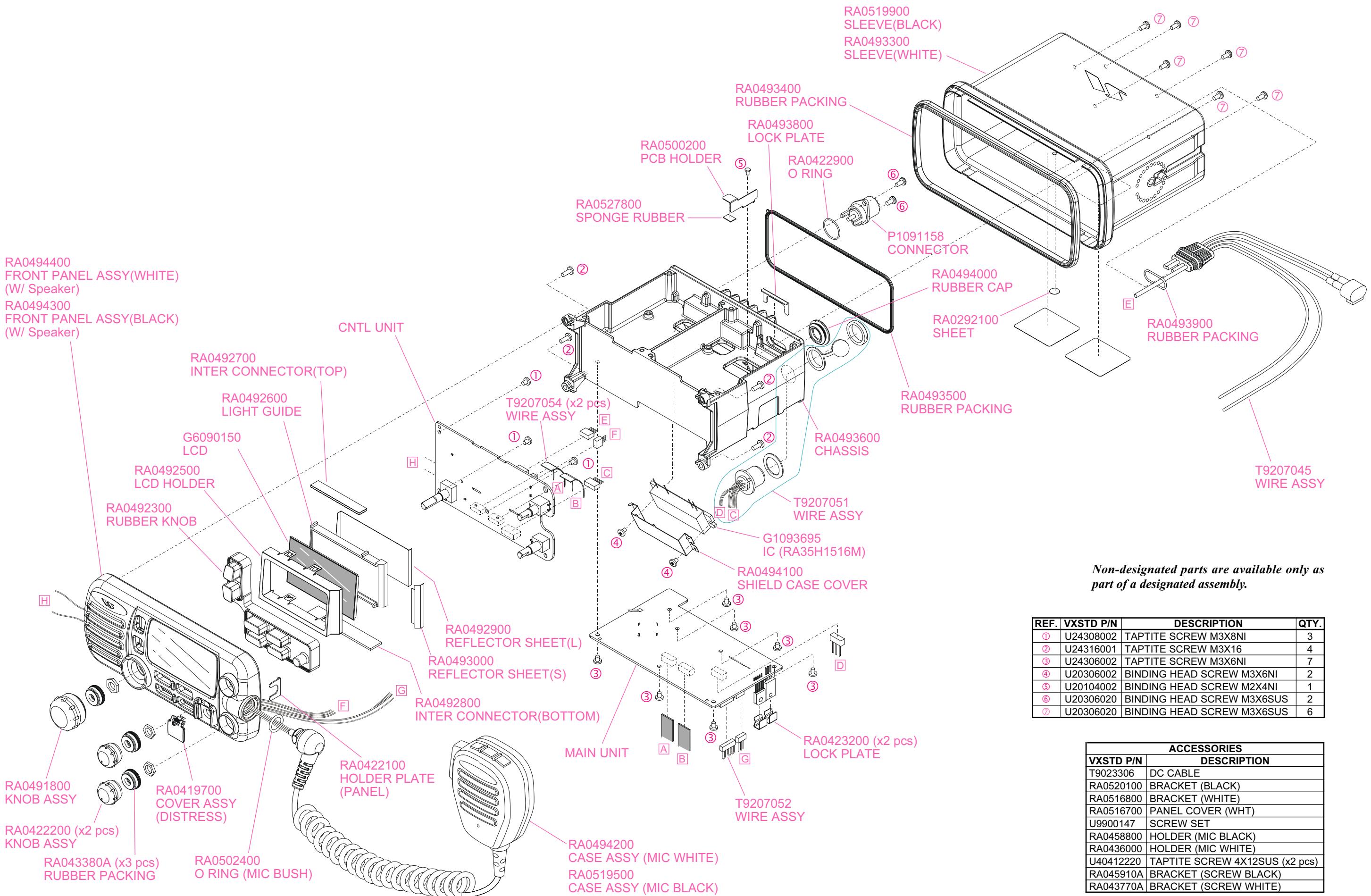
<b>Frequency Range:</b>	156.025 to 157.425 MHz
<b>RF Output:</b>	25 W (Hi); 1 W (Lo)
<b>Conducted Spurious Emissions:</b>	80 dB (Hi); 60 dB (Lo)
<b>Audio Response:</b>	within +1/-3 of a 6 dB/octave (pre-emphasis characteristic at 300 to 3000 Hz)
<b>Audio Distortion:</b>	5 %
<b>Modulation:</b>	16K0G3E, for DSC 16K0G2B
<b>Frequency Stability:</b>	±0.0005% (-20 °C to +50 °C)
<b>FM Hum and Noise:</b>	50 dB

## RECEIVER

<b>Frequency Range:</b>	156.050 to 163.275 MHz
<b>Sensitivity:</b>	20 dB Quieting: 0.35 µV 12 dB SINAD: 0.25 µV Squelch Sensitivity (Threshold): 0.13 µV
<b>Modulation Acceptance Bandwidth:</b>	±7.5 kHz
<b>Selectivity:</b>	Spurious and Image Rejection: -70 dB Intermodulation and Rejection at 12 dB SINAD: -70 dB
<b>Audio Output:</b>	4 W
<b>Audio Response:</b>	within + 2/-8 of a 6 dB/octave (de-emphasis characteristic at 300 to 3000 Hz)
<b>Frequency Stability:</b>	±0.0005 % (-20°C to +50°C)
<b>Channel Spacing:</b>	25 kHz
<b>DSC Format:</b>	RTCMSC101

*Performance specifications are nominal, unless otherwise indicated, and are subject to change without notice.*

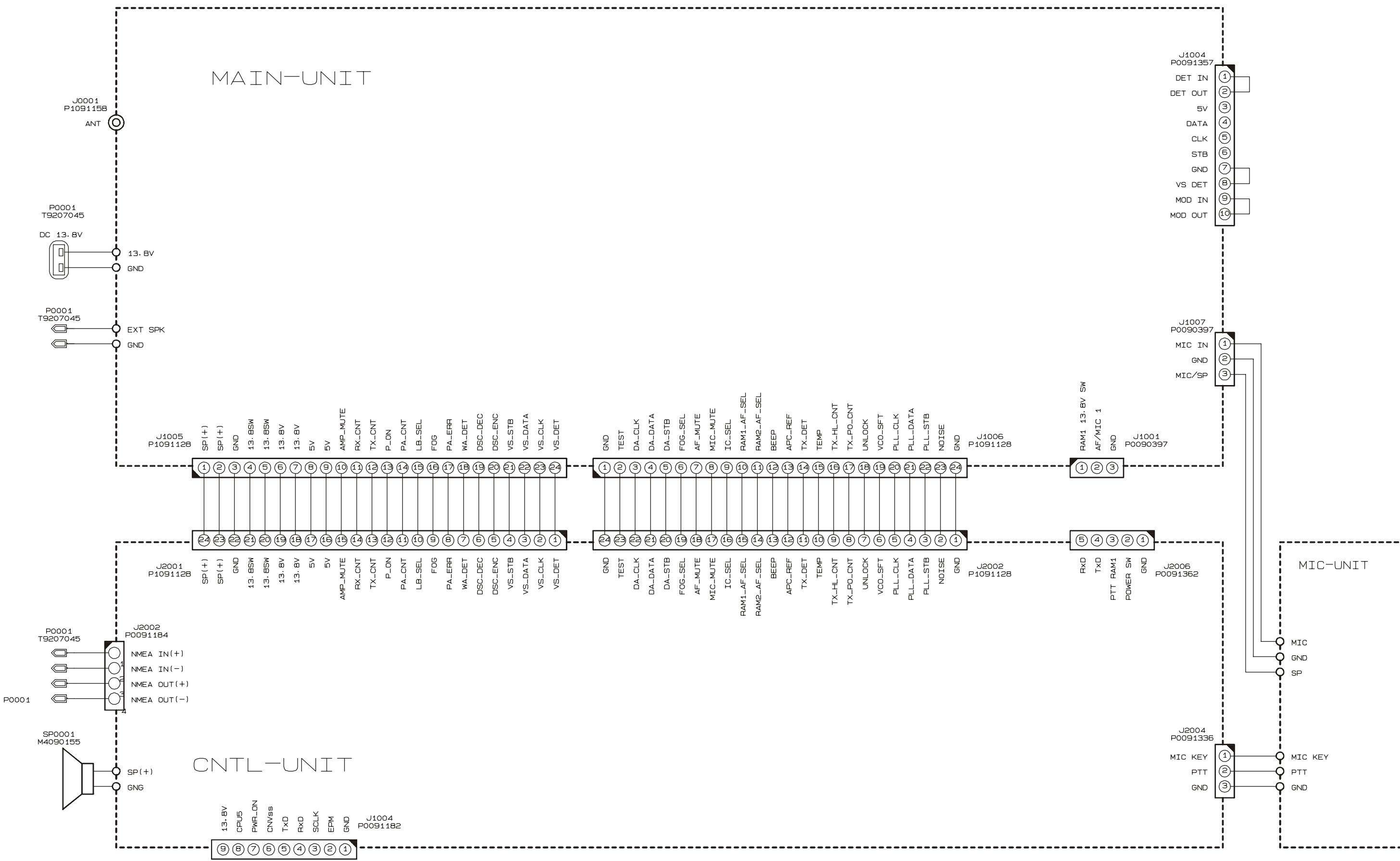
# Exploded View & Miscellaneous Parts



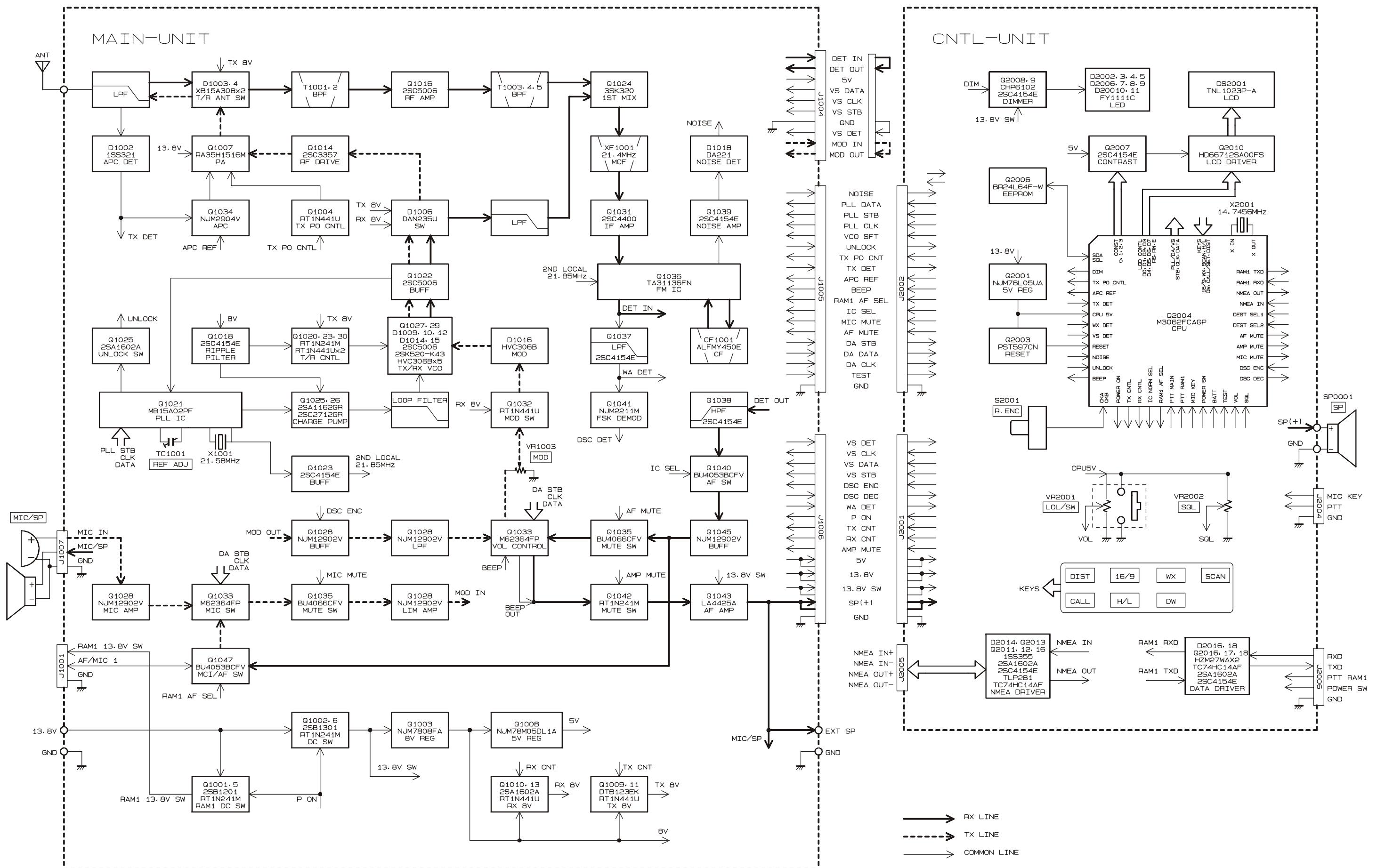
*Exploded View & Miscellaneous Parts*

*Note*

# Connection Diagram



# Block Diagram



# Circuit Description

Reception and transmission are switched by "RX-CNTL" and "TX-CNTL" lines from the CNTL Unit. The receiver uses double-conversion superheterodyne circuitry, with a 21.4 MHz 1st IF and 450 kHz 2nd IF. The 1st local is produced by a PLL synthesizer, yielding the 21.4 MHz 1st IF. The 2nd local uses a 21.850 MHz crystal oscillator, yielding the 450 kHz 2nd IF. The 2nd mixer and other circuits use a custom IC to convert and amplify the 2nd IF and detect FM to obtain demodulated signals. During transmit, the PLL synthesizer oscillates at the desired frequency directly, for amplification to obtain RF power output. During transmit, voice modulation is applied to this synthesizer. Transceiver functions, such as TX/RX control, PLL synthesizer settings, and channel programming, are controlled using the MPU.

## Receiver

Incoming RF signals from the antenna connector are delivered to the RF Unit, and pass through a low-pass filter (LPF) consisting of coils and capacitors, and antenna switching diodes D1003 and D1004 (both **XB15A308**) for delivery to the receiver front end.

Signals within the frequency range of the transceiver are then passed through a bandpass filter consisting of T1001 and T1002 before RF amplification by **Q1016 (2SC5006)**.

The amplified RF is then bandpass filtered again by T1003, T1004, and T1005, to ensure pure in-band input to 1st mixer **Q1024 (3SK320)**.

Buffered output from the VCO Unit is amplified by **Q1022 (2SC5006)** and bandpass filtered by L1013, L1015, C1125, C1131, and C1134, to provide a pure 1st local signal between 134.65 and 141.875 MHz for delivery to the 1st mixer.

The 21.4 MHz 1st mixer product then passes through dual monolithic crystal filter XF1001 ( $\pm 6.5$  kHz BW), and is amplified by **Q1031 (2SC4400-3)** and delivered to the input of the FM IF subsystem IC **Q1036 (TA31136FN)**. This IC contains the 2nd mixer, 2nd local oscillator, limiter amplifier, FM detector, noise amplifier, and squelch gates.

The 2nd local is produced by crystal **X1001** (21.850 MHz) then passes through the amplifier **Q1017 (2SC4154)**, and delivered to the 2nd mixer in the IF-IC. The 1st IF is converted to 450 kHz by the 2nd mixer and stripped of unwanted components by ceramic filter **CF1001**.

After passing through a limiter amplifier, the signal is demodulated by the FM detector. Demodulated receive audio from the IF-IC is amplified by **Q1038 (2SC4154E)**, then the signal is through the AF switch **Q1040 (BU4053BCFV)**, the AF amplifier **Q1045 (NJM12902V)** and the AF Mute switch **Q1035 (BU4066BCFV)**.

After volume adjustment by the D/A converter **Q1033 (M62364FP)** and the AF power amplifier **Q1043**

(**LA4425A**), the audio signal is passed to the external Speaker terminal in the accessory cable and 16-Ohm internal loudspeaker.

## PLL Synthesizer

The 1st LO maintains stability from the PLL synthesizer by using a 21.850 MHz reference signal from crystal **X1001**. PLL synthesizer IC **Q1021 (MB15A02PFV)** consists of a prescaler, reference counter, swallow counter, programmable counter, a serial data input port to set these counters based on the external data, a phase comparator, and a charge pump.

The PLL-IC divides the 21.850 MHz reference signal by 874 using the reference counter (25 kHz comparison frequency). The VCO output is divided by the prescaler, swallow counter and programmable counter. These two signals are compared by the phase comparator and applied to the charge pump.

A voltage proportional to their phase difference is delivered to the low-pass filter circuit, then fed back to the VCO as a voltage with phase error, controlling and stabilizing the oscillating frequency. This synthesizer also operates as a modulator during transmit.

The RX VCO is comprised of **Q1027 (2SK520-K43)** and **D1009, D1010, D1014, D1015** (all **HVC3068**); it oscillates at 21.4 MHz below. The TX VCO is comprised of **Q1029 (2SC5006)** and **D1012** (both **HVC3068**); it oscillates at the fundamental frequency, with direct frequency-modulation using varactor diode **D1016 (HVC3068)**. The VCO output passes through buffer amplifier **Q1022 (2SC5006)** to obtain stable output. The VCO DC supply is regulated by **Q1018 (2SC4154E)**. Synthesizer output is fed to the 1st mixer by diode switch **D1006 (DAN235U)** during receive, and to drive amplifier **Q1014 (2SC3357)**, and the RF power amplifier **Q1007 (RA35H1516M)** for transmit.

The reference oscillator feeds the PLL synthesizer.

## Transmitter

Voice audio from the microphone is delivered via the MIC connector to the MAIN Unit. After passing through amplifier **Q1028 (NJM12902V)**, a pre-emphasis network, the D/A converter **Q1033 (M62364FP)** for MIC switch, the MIC mute switch **Q1035 (BU4066BCFV)**, limiter (IDC: instantaneous deviation control), and LPF **Q1028 (NJM12902V)**, the audio is adjusted for optimum deviation level and delivered to the next stage.

Voice or DSC(Digital Selective Calling) encode signal inputs from the LPF **Q1028** are FM-modulated in the VCO of the synthesizer. Synthesizer output, after passing through diode switch **D1006 (DAN235U)**, is amplified by driver **Q1014 (2SC3357)**, and the RF power amplifier **Q1007 (RA35H1516M)** to obtain full RF output.

# Circuit Description

The RF energy then passes through antenna switch **D1003** and a low-pass filter circuit and finally to the antenna connector.

RF output power from the final amplifier is sampled by C1013 and C1019 and is rectified by **D1002 (1SS321)**. The resulting DC is fed through Automatic Power Controllers **Q1034 (NJM2904V)** to transmitter RF power amplifier **Q1007**, thus providing positive control of the power output.

Generation of spurious products by the transmitter is minimized by the fundamental carrier frequency being equal to the final transmitting frequency, modulated directly in the transmit VCO. Additional harmonic suppression is provided by a low-pass filter consisting of coils and capacitors, resulting in more than 70 dB of harmonic suppression prior to delivery of the RF energy to the antenna.

## *DSC Encoder/ Decoder*

### *Encoder*

The DCS (Digital Selective Calling) encode signal which D/A converted in the 16-bit MPU IC **Q2004** is fed through the low-pass filter **Q1028** on the MAIN Unit to the VCO.

### *Decoder*

The receiving DCS code is demodulated by the FM IC **Q1042**, then fed through the low-pass filter **Q1037 (2SC4154E)** to the DCS Decoder IC **Q1041 (NJM2211M)** which the receiving DCS code is decoded. The decoded DCS signal delivered to the 16-bit MPU IC **Q2004**.

## **1050 Hz Weather Alert Decoder**

1050Hz Weather Alert signals are demodulated on the CNTL Unit, and are applied to low-pass filter **Q1037 (2SC4154E)**, and delivered to the 16-bit MPU IC **Q2004**.

## **MPU**

Operation is controlled by 16-bit MPU IC **Q2004 (M30620F)**. The system clock uses a 14.7456 MHz crystal for a time base. IC **Q2003 (PST597CN)** resets the MPU when the power is supplied by the DC power supply, and monitors the voltage of the regulated 5V power supply line.

## **EEPROM**

The EE-PROM **Q2006 (BR24L64F)** retains TX and RX data for all memory channels , prescaler dividing, IF frequency, local oscillator injection side, and reference oscillator data.

The **GX1280S** has been carefully aligned at the factory for the specified performance across the marine band.

Realignment should therefore not be necessary except in the event of a component failure. All component replacement and service should be performed only by an authorized Standard Horizon representative, or the warranty policy may be voided.

The following procedures cover the sometimes critical and tedious adjustments that are not normally required once the transceiver has left the factory. However, if damage occurs and some parts are replaced, realignment may be required. If a sudden problem occurs during normal operation, it is likely due to component failure; realignment should not be done until after the faulty component has been replaced.

We recommend that servicing be performed only by authorized Standard Horizon service technicians who are experienced with the circuitry and fully equipped for repair and alignment. Therefore, if a fault is suspected, contact the dealer from whom the transceiver was purchased for instructions regarding repair. Authorized Standard Horizon service technicians realign all circuits and make complete performance checks to ensure compliance with factory specifications after replacing any faulty components.

Those who do undertake any of the following alignments are cautioned to proceed at their own risk. Problems caused by unauthorized attempts at realignment are not covered by the warranty policy. Also, Standard Horizon, a division of VERTEX STANDARD, must reserve the right to change circuits and alignment procedures in the interest of improved performance, without notifying owners. Under no circumstances should any alignment be attempted unless the normal function and operation of the transceiver are clearly understood, the cause of the malfunction has been clearly pinpointed and any faulty components replaced, and the need for realignment determined to be absolutely necessary.

The following test equipment (and thorough familiarity with its correct use) is necessary for complete realignment. Correction of problems caused by misalignment resulting from use of improper test equipment is not covered under the warranty policy. While most steps do not require all of the equipment listed, the interactions of some adjustments may require that more complex adjustments be performed afterwards. Do not attempt to perform only a single step unless it is clearly isolated electrically from all other steps. Have all test equipment ready before beginning, and follow all of the steps in a section in the order presented.

## Required Test Equipment

- RF Signal Generator with calibrated output level at 200 MHz
- Deviation Meter (linear detector)
- AF Millivoltmeter
- SINAD Meter
- Inline Wattmeter with 5% accuracy at 200 MHz
- Regulated DC Power Supply: 13.8 VDC, 10A
- 50-ohm Non-reactive Dummy Load: 30W at 200 MHz
- Frequency Counter: >0.1 ppm accuracy at 200 MHz
- AF Signal Generator
- DC Voltmeter: high impedance
- VHF Sampling Coupler
- AF Dummy Load: 4 Ohms, 10 W
- Oscilloscope
- Spectrum Analyzer
- CP160 GPS/Chart Plotter
- GX1260S Marine Transceiver

## Alignment Preparation & Precautions

A dummy load and inline wattmeter must be connected to the main antenna jack in all procedures that call for transmission. Correct alignment is not possible with an antenna.

After completing one step, read the following step to determine whether the same test equipment will be required. If not, remove the test equipment (except dummy load and wattmeter, if connected) before proceeding.

Correct alignment requires that the ambient temperature be the same as that of the transceiver and test equipment, and that this temperature be held constant between 68 °F and 86 °F (20 °C and 30 °C). When the transceiver is brought into the shop from hot or cold air it should be allowed some time for thermal equalization with the environment before alignment. If possible, alignments should be made with oscillator shields and circuit boards firmly affixed in place. Also, the test equipment must be thoroughly warmed up before beginning.

**Note:** Signal levels in dB referred to in this procedure are based on  $0 \text{ dB}\mu = 0.5 \mu\text{V}$  (closed circuit).

# Alignment

## Reference Frequency Adjustment

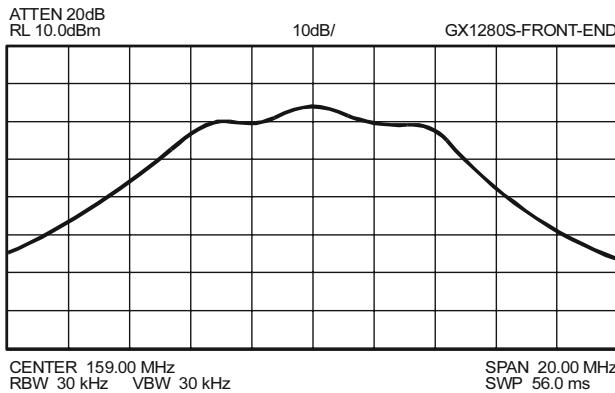
- Setup the test equipment as shown below.
- Set the channel to CH16.
- Use the [H/L] key to set the transceiver to "LOW" power.
- With the PTT switch pressed, adjust **TC1001** so that the Frequency Counter reading is 156.800 MHz  $\pm$ 100 Hz.

## Receiver Front-end Adjustment

- Setup the test equipment as shown below.



- Set the spectrum analyzer as shown below:
  - CENTER: 159.000 MHz
  - SPAN: 20.000 MHz
  - RBW, VBW: 30 kHz
  - SWP: 56 ms
- Adjust **T1001**, **T1002**, **T1003**, **T1004**, and **T1005** until the wave form shown in below is obtained.



## Software Alignment/Confirmation Mode

### Overview of Software Alignment/Confirmation Mode

The "Software Alignment/Confirmation Mode" has been build in the microprocessor in order to adjust and confirm the performance of transceiver.

The purpose is to adjust transceiver simply and to confirm the performance of transceiver smoothly.

- (a) Expansion channels "EXP01 - EXP07" will be set as follows:

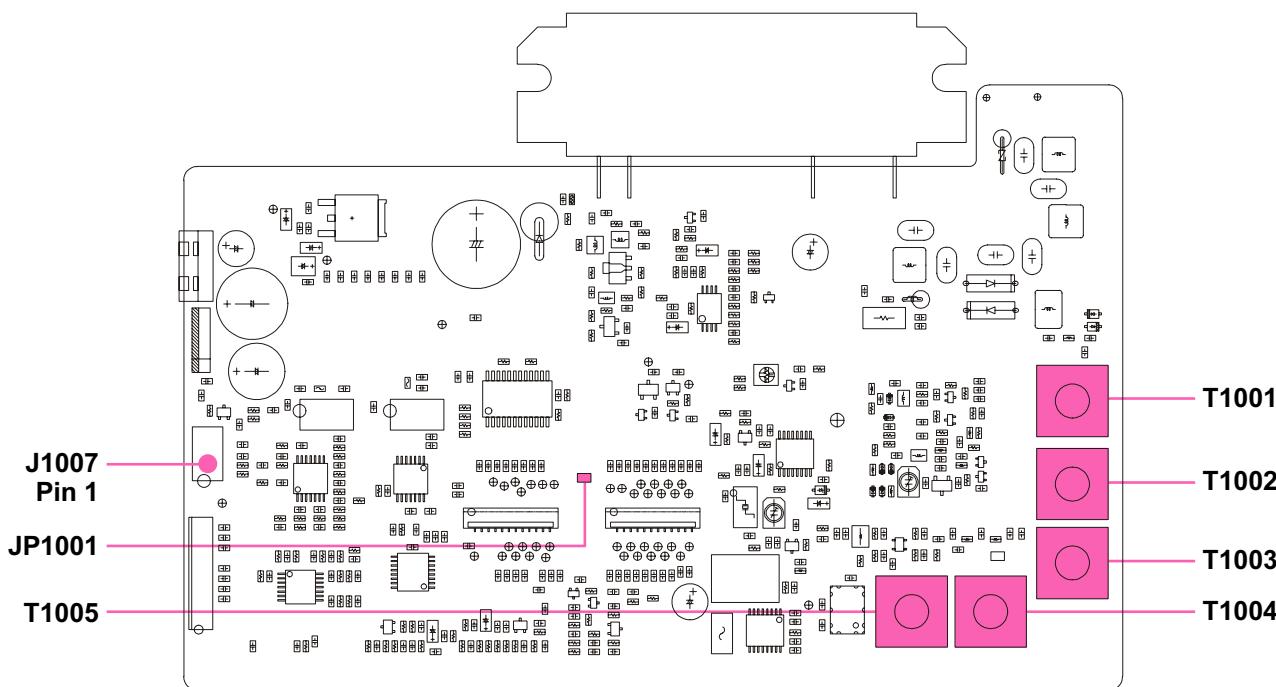
DISPLAY	RX FREQUENCY	TX FREQUENCY	SCAN
EXP01	156.050 MHz	156.050 MHz	X
EXP02	157.425 MHz	157.425 MHz	X
EXP03	163.275 MHz	158.675 MHz	X
EXP04	155.050 MHz	155.050 MHz	O
EXP05	162.025 MHz	162.025 MHz	X
EXP06	163.575 MHz	158.975 MHz	X
EXP07	159.050 MHz	159.050 MHz	X
CH70	156.525 MHz	156.525 MHz	X
WX10	163.275 MHz	—	O

- (b) In CH70, ever time you are in transmit mode, (every time you press PTT), the following test tone can be outputted:

1st transmission: Synthetic tone of 1300 Hz and 2100 Hz  
2nd transmission: 1300 Hz  
3rd transmission: 2100 Hz  
4th transmission: No Modulation  
5th transmission: Return to 1st transmission

- (c) Scan the channels between WX10 and EXP04 in the SCAN mode.

- (d) EXP07 is the test channel for the Optional Voice Scrambler/NMEA output. Set the Voice Scramble Code to "0."



# Alignment

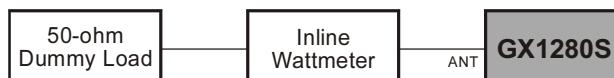
## Starting Software Alignment Mode

- Confirm that the transceiver's power is turned off.
- Short the TEST points (**JP1001**).
- Press and hold the **VOL/PWR** knob until the radio turns on while press and holding the **[DW]**, **[CALL/SET]**, and **[DISTRESS]** keys. The LCD will be as shown in the illustration at the right.



## Transmit Power Adjustment

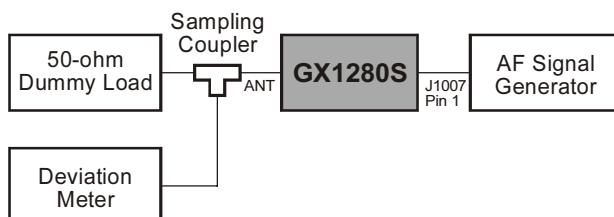
- Setup the test equipment as shown below.



- Press the **[SCAN]** key to recall the Alignment Item 01: HI PO.
- With the **PTT** switch pressed, rotate the **CHANNEL** selector knob so that RF output power is 25 W.
- Press the **[CALL/SET]** key to save the new setting.
- Press the **[SCAN]** key to recall the Alignment Item 02: LO PO.
- With the **PTT** switch pressed, rotate the **CHANNEL** selector knob so that RF output power is 1 W.
- Press the **[CALL/SET]** key to save the new setting.

## TX Deviation Adjustment

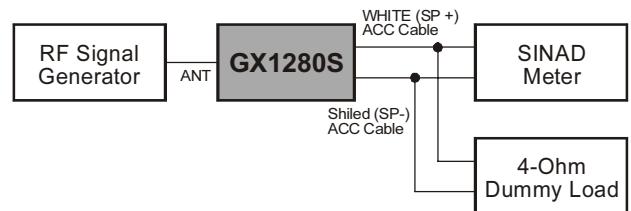
- Setup the test equipment as shown below.



- Press the **[SCAN]** key to recall the Alignment Item 03: MAX DEV.
- Set the AF Signal Generator output to 100 mVrms at 1 kHz.
- With the **PTT** switch pressed, rotate the **CHANNEL** selector knob so that the maximum deviation is 4.2 kHz  $\pm$ 0.1 kHz.
- Press the **[CALL/SET]** key to save the new setting.

## Squelch Adjustment

- Setup the test equipment as shown below.



- Press the **[SCAN]** key to recall the Alignment Item 04: THRESHOLD.
- Set the RF Signal Generator output to 156.800 MHz, at a level of  $-12\text{dB}\mu \pm 3.0$  kHz deviation with a 1 kHz audio tone.
- Press the **[DW]** key.
- Press the **[CALL/SET]** key to save the new setting.
- Press the **[SCAN]** key to recall the Alignment Item 05: TIGHT.
- Set the RF Signal Generator output to 156.800 MHz, at a level of  $+5\text{dB}\mu \pm 3.0$  kHz deviation with a 1 kHz audio tone.
- Press the **[DW]** key.
- Press the **[CALL/SET]** key to save the new setting.

This completes the Software Alignment Mode. To save all settings and exit, press and hold the **[DISTRESS]** key for 2 seconds.

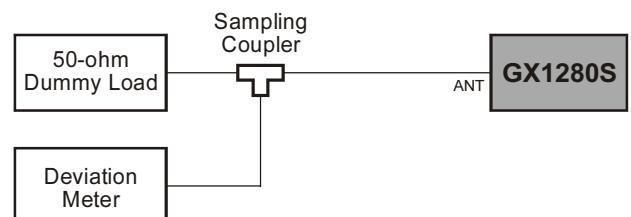
## Starting Software Confirmation Mode

- Confirm that the transceiver's power is turned off.
- Short the TEST points (**JP1001**).
- Press and hold the **VOL/PWR** knob until the radio turns on while press and holding the **[DW]** and **[DISTRESS]** keys. Release the keys, the LCD will be as shown for one second in the illustration at the right.



## DSC Encoder Confirmation

- Setup the test equipment as shown below.



- Set the channel to CH70.
- Press the **PTT** switch, confirm that the first tone deviation is 4.0 kHz  $\pm$ 0.3 kHz.

# Alignment

## Confirmation of Weather Alert Tone

In the weather channel mode, when transceiver receives the specific emergency tone (1050 Hz), weather alert tone will be output (Weather Alert Operation). The Weather Alert mode will be active when a NOAA weather channel is in memory and radio is in memory scan or P-scan mode.

- Setup the test equipment as shown below.

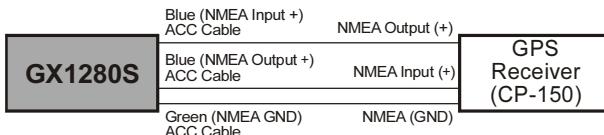


- Set the **SQL** knob to the "Squelch Tight" position.
- Press the **[SCAN]** key and start to Memory Scan mode.
- Set the RF Signal Generator output to 163.275 MHz (WX10), at a level of +20dB $\mu$  ±3.0 kHz deviation with a 1050 Hz audio tone.
- Confirm that the channel of transceiver stops at WX10 and the transceiver outputs the weather alert tone (1050 Hz).

## Confirmation of receive/transmit NMEA data

Input the NMEA format data output from the GPS receiver to NMEA Input terminal (Blue wire of the ACC Cable) of transceiver and display it to the LCD of the transceiver.

- Setup the test equipment as shown below.

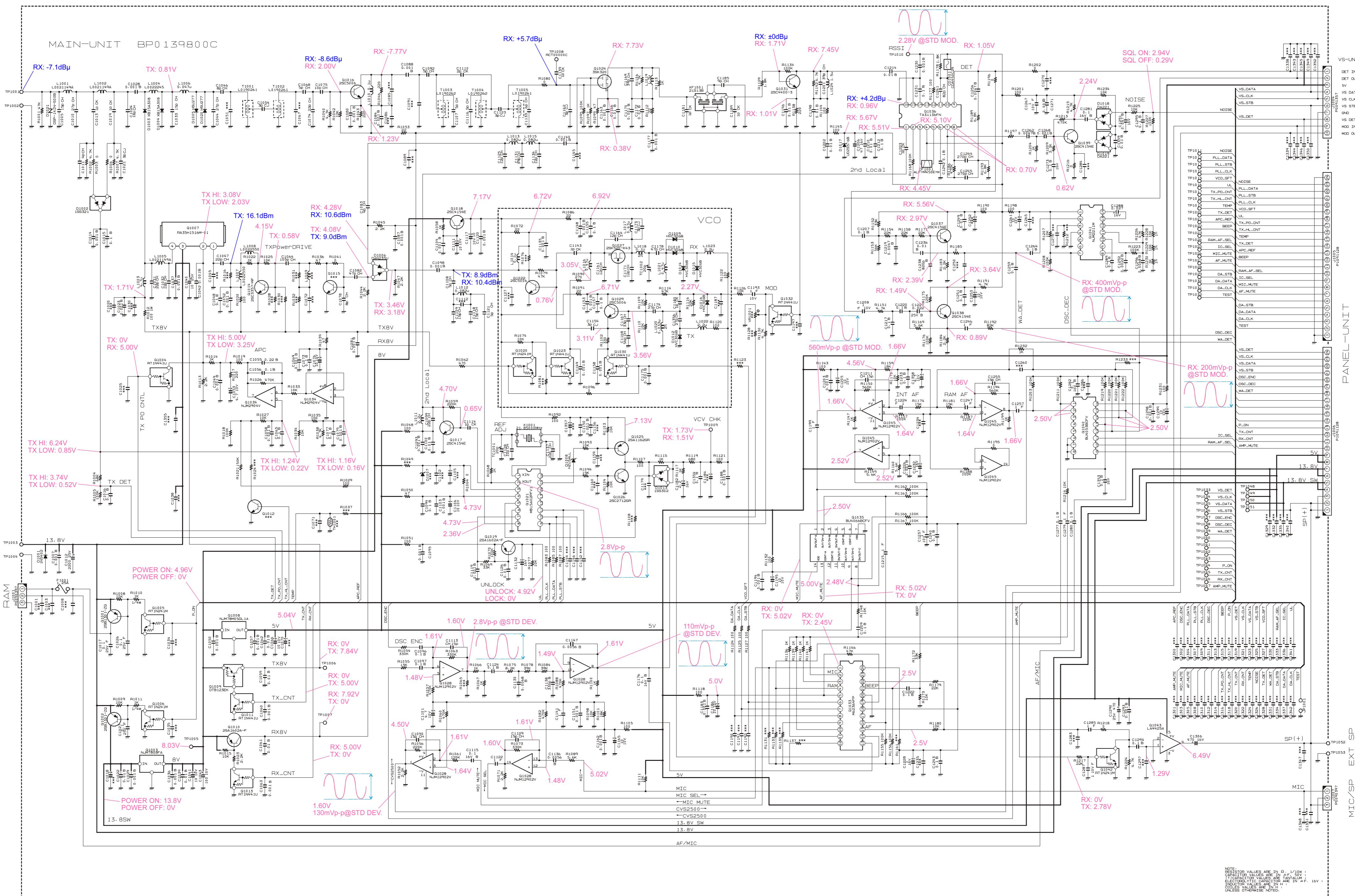


- Press and hold the **[D/W]** key, confirm that the position data is displayed on the LCD of transceiver.
- Press the **PTT** switch, confirm that the position data is transmitted.

## Confirmation of DSC Operation

- Prepare the confirmation transceiver (GX1260S).
- Input below data to the confirmation transceiver in advance.
  - Input "TEST" to NAME of INDIVIDUAL DIRECTORY
  - Input "123456789" to MMSI of INDIVIDUAL DIRECTORY
  - Input "123456780" to local MMSI
  - Channel 13 in U.S.A. mode
- Turn the test transceiver (GX1280S) to Channel 21 in U.S.A.
- In 3 seconds, send the INDIVIDUAL CALL from the conformation transceiver (GX1260S).
- Confirm that the test transceiver (GX1280S) receives the INDIVIDUAL CALL from the conformation transceiver and outputs the beep.
- Press the **[CALL/SET]** key of the test transceiver (GX1280S) and turn off the beep.
- Simultaneously, confirm that "123456780" of conformation transceiver's MMSI is displayed in the LCD of the test transceiver (GX1280S).
- Confirm that the conformation transceiver (GX1260S) receives the response from the test transceiver and outputs beep.
- Press the **[CALL/SET]** key of the conformation transceiver and turn off the beep.
- Simultaneously, confirm that "TEST" of test transceiver's MMSI is displayed in the LCD of the conformation transceiver.

This completes the Software Confirmation Mode. Disconnect the Jumper from the TEST points (**JP1001**).

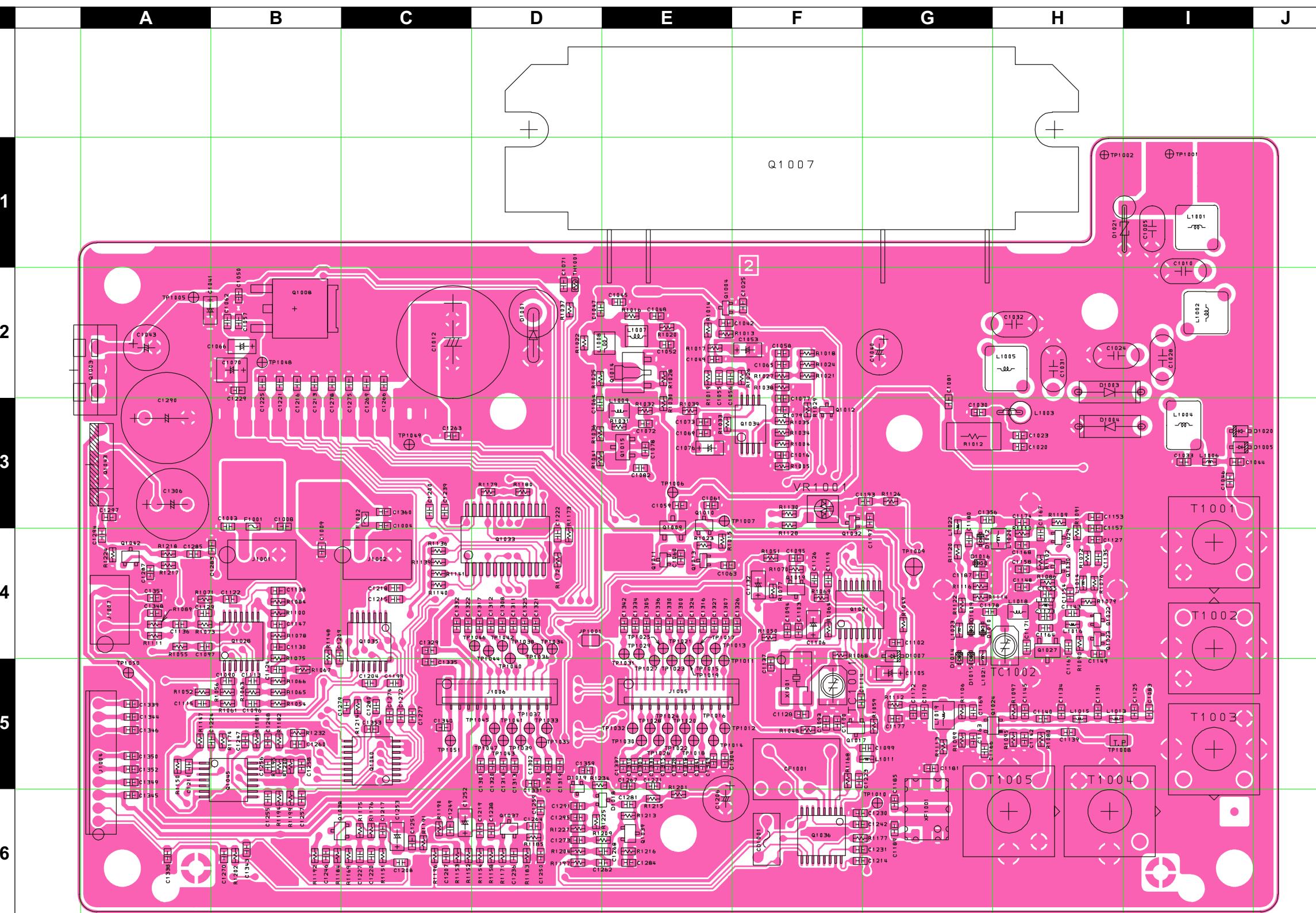
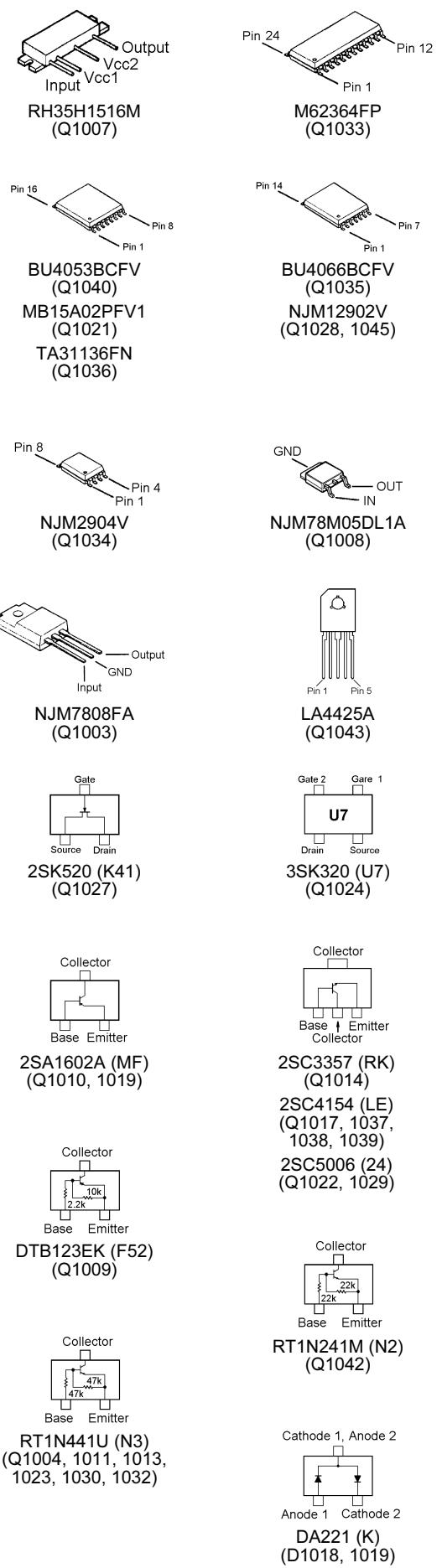


*MAIN Unit*

*Note*

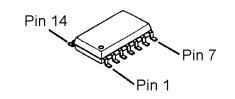
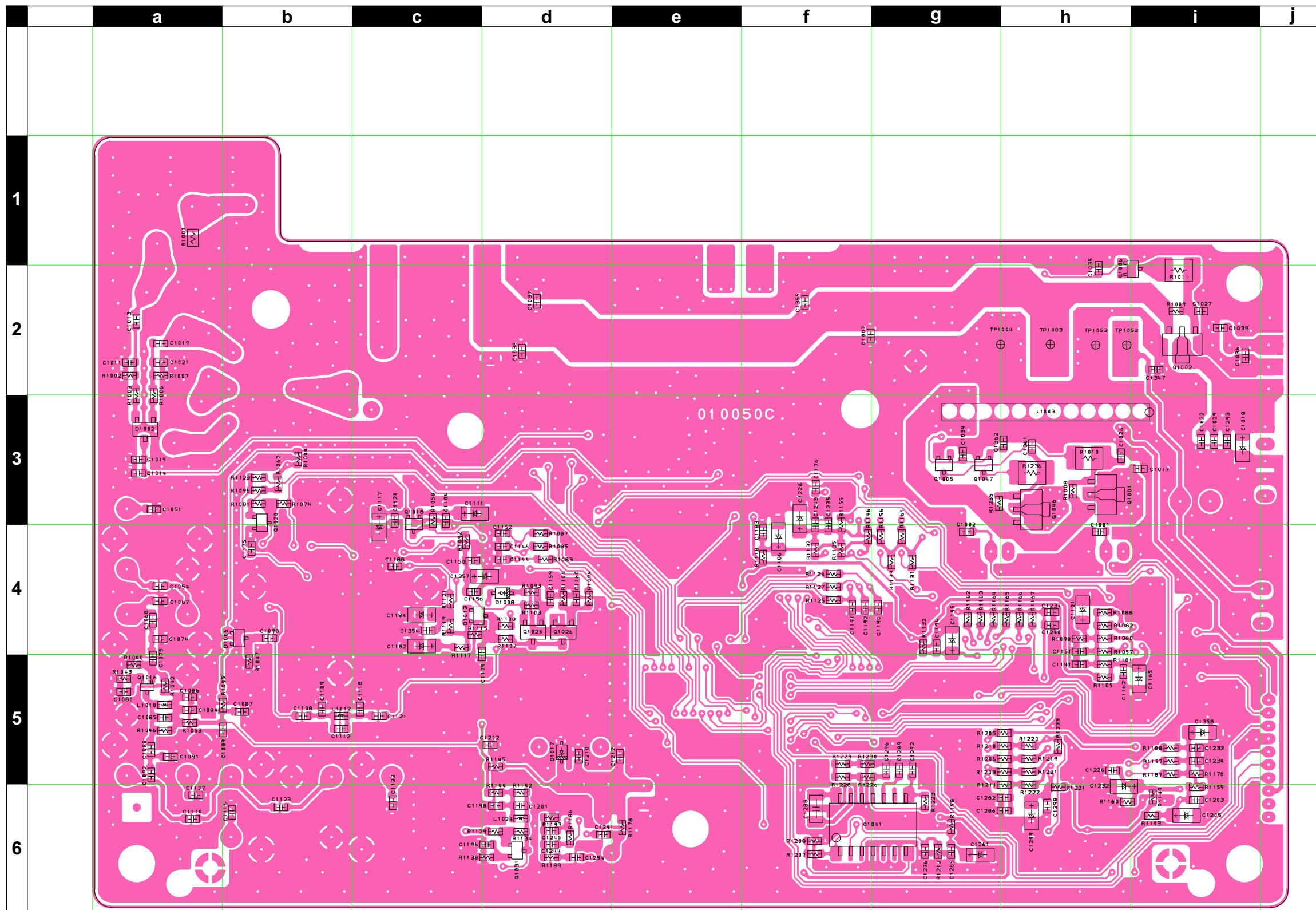
# MAIN Unit

## Parts Layout (Side A)

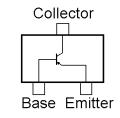


# MAIN Unit

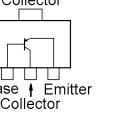
## Parts Layout (Side B)



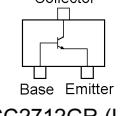
NJM2211M  
(Q1041)



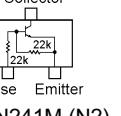
2SA1162GR (SG)  
(Q1025)



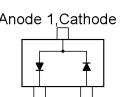
2SB1301 (ZQ)  
(Q1001, 1002)



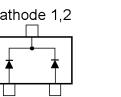
2SC2712GR (LG)  
(Q1026)  
2SC4154 (LE)  
(Q1018)  
2SC4400 (RT4)  
(Q1031)  
2SC5006 (24)  
(Q1016)



RT1N241M (N2)  
(Q1005, 1006, 1020)



1SS302 (C3)  
(Q1013)



DAN235U (M)  
(Q106)











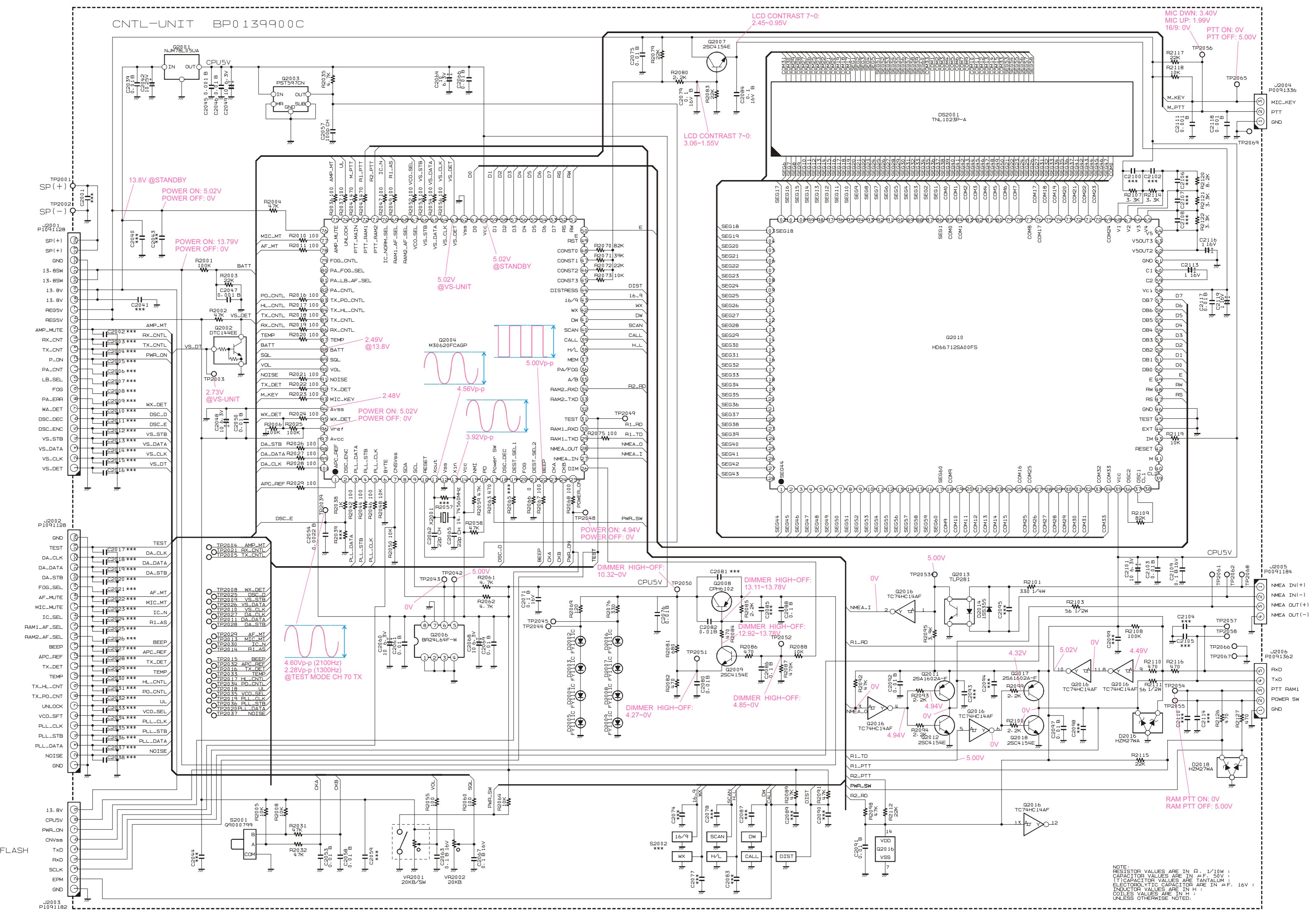




# MAIN Unit

## Parts List

REF	DESCRIPTION	VALUE	V/W	TOL.	MFR'S DESIG	VXSTD P/N	VERS.	LOT	SIDE	LAY ADR
R 1213	CHIP RES.	470k	1/16W	5%	RMC1/16 474JATP	J24185474		1-	A	E6
R 1214	CHIP RES.	10k	1/16W	5%	RMC1/16 103JATP	J24185103		1-	A	C5
R 1215	CHIP RES.	4.7k	1/16W	5%	RMC1/16 472JATP	J24185472		1-	A	E6
R 1216	CHIP RES.	0	1/16W	5%	RMC1/16 000JATP	J24185000		1-	A	E6
R 1217	CHIP RES.	22k	1/16W	5%	RMC1/16 223JATP	J24185223		1-	A	A4
R 1218	CHIP RES.	0	1/16W	5%	RMC1/16 000JATP	J24185000		1-	A	A4
R 1219	CHIP RES.	100k	1/16W	5%	RMC1/16 104JATP	J24185104		1-	B	h5
R 1220	CHIP RES.	100k	1/16W	5%	RMC1/16 104JATP	J24185104		1-	B	h5
R 1221	CHIP RES.	100k	1/16W	5%	RMC1/16 104JATP	J24185104		1-	B	h5
R 1222	CHIP RES.	100k	1/16W	5%	RMC1/16 104JATP	J24185104		1-	B	h5
R 1223	CHIP RES.	100k	1/16W	5%	RMC1/16 104JATP	J24185104		1-	B	g6
R 1224	CHIP RES.	4.7k	1/16W	5%	RMC1/16 472JATP	J24185472		1-	A	A4
R 1225	CHIP RES.	10k	1/16W	5%	RMC1/16 103JATP	J24185103		1-	A	D6
R 1226	CHIP RES.	47k	1/16W	5%	RMC1/16 473JATP	J24185473		1-	B	f5
R 1227	CHIP RES.	100k	1/16W	5%	RMC1/16 104JATP	J24185104		1-	A	D6
R 1228	CHIP RES.	10k	1/16W	1%	RMC1/16 103FTP	J24183103		1-	B	f5
R 1229	CHIP RES.	10k	1/16W	1%	RMC1/16 103FTP	J24183103		1-	B	f5
R 1230	CHIP RES.	1k	1/16W	1%	RMC1/16 102FTP	J24183102		1-	B	f5
R 1231	CHIP RES.	100	1/16W	5%	RMC1/16 101JATP	J24185101		1-	B	h6
R 1232	CHIP RES.	1k	1/16W	5%	RMC1/16 102JATP	J24185102		1-	A	B5
R 1234	CHIP RES.	10k	1/16W	5%	RMC1/16 103JATP	J24185103		1-	A	D5
T 1001	COIL				MC120 E526HNSA-110461	L0190261		1-	A	I4
T 1002	COIL				MC120 E526HNSA-110461	L0190261		1-	A	I4
T 1003	COIL				MC120 E526HNSA-110462	L0190262		1-	A	I5
T 1004	COIL				MC120 E526HNSA-110462	L0190262		1-	A	H6
T 1005	COIL				MC120 E526HNSA-110461	L0190261		1-	A	H6
TC1001	TRIMMER CAP.	20pF			ECR-KN020E61X	K91000213		1-	A	F5
TC1002	TRIMMER CAP.	20pF			ECR-KN020E61X	K91000213		1-	A	H4
TP1008	CHECK TERMINAL				RCT00000C	Q5000103		1-	A	H5
X 1001	XTAL TOP-B	21.85MHz			21.85000MHZ	H0103270		1-	A	F5
XF1001	XTAL FILTER				21S13B	H1102353		1-	A	G6
	SHIELD CASE COVER VC LEAF SPRING					RA0517200 R0140031		1- 1-		

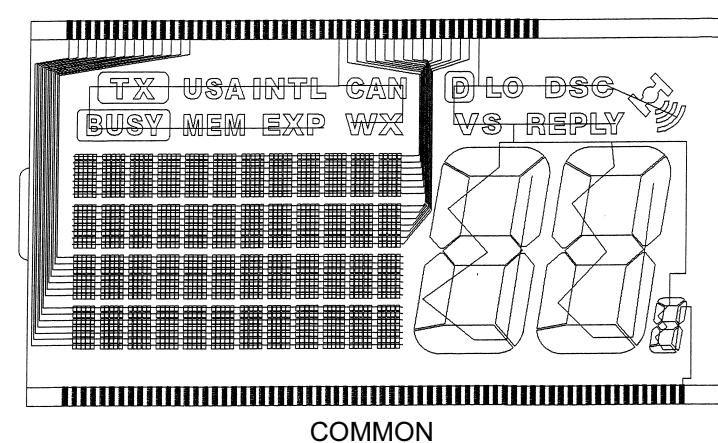
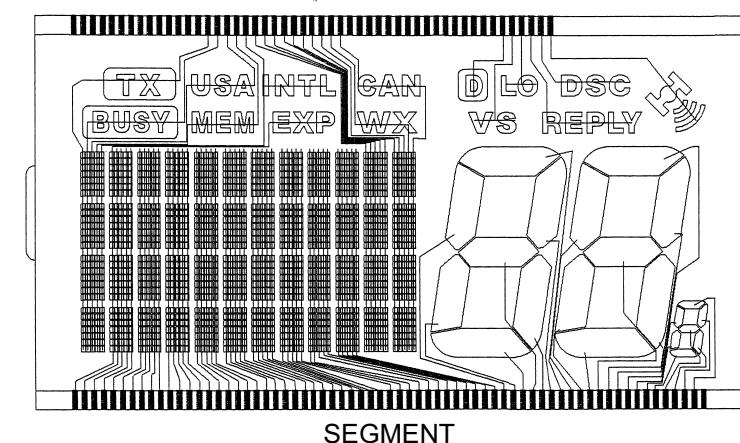
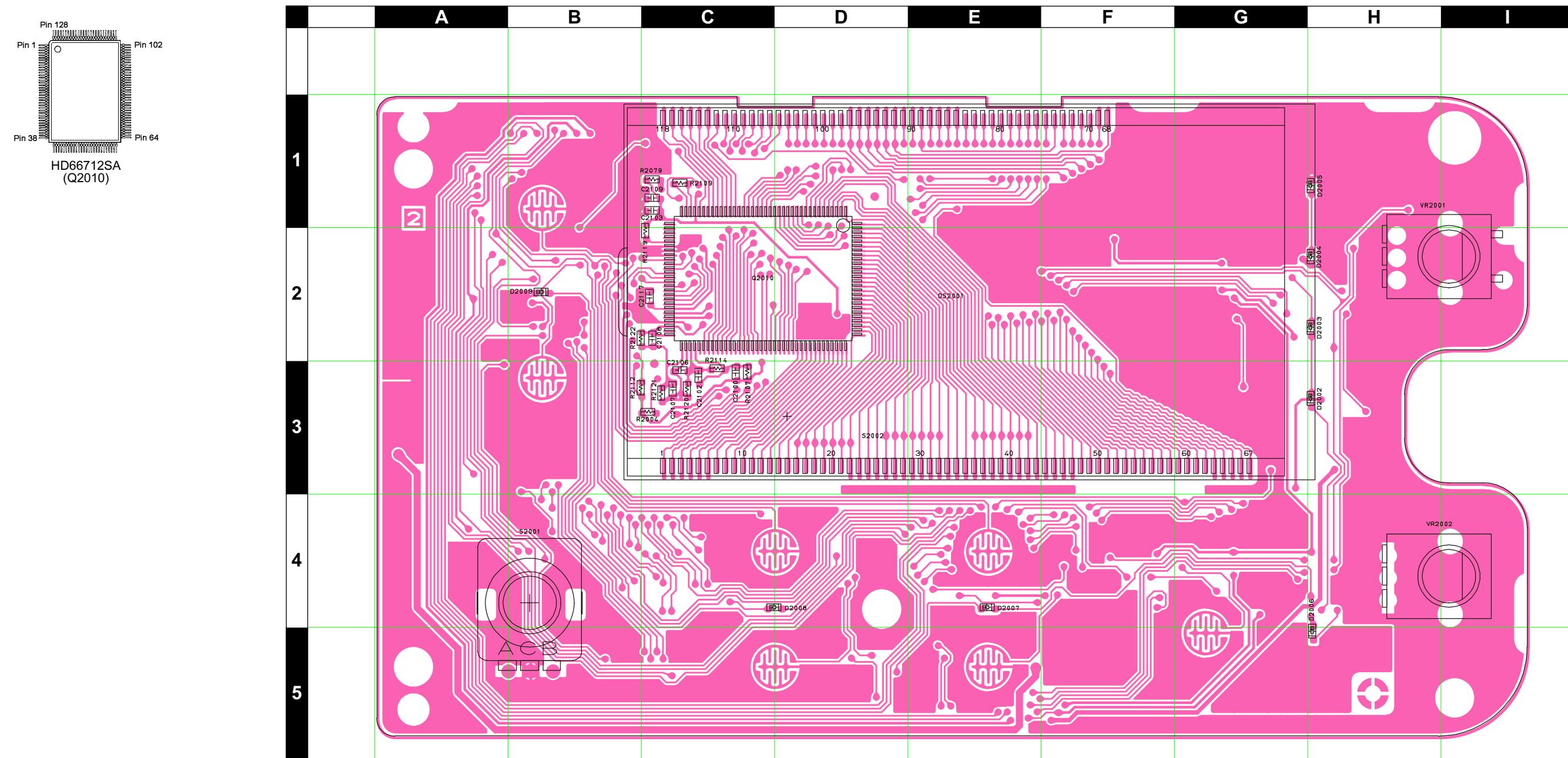


*CNTL Unit*

*Note*

# CNTL Unit

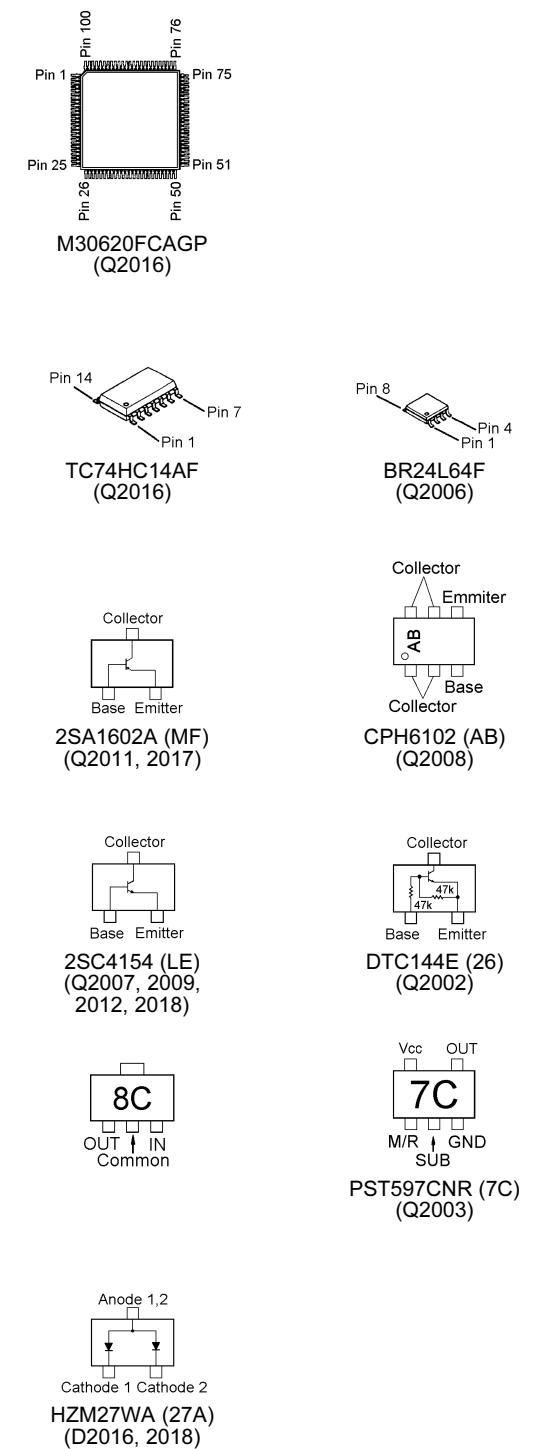
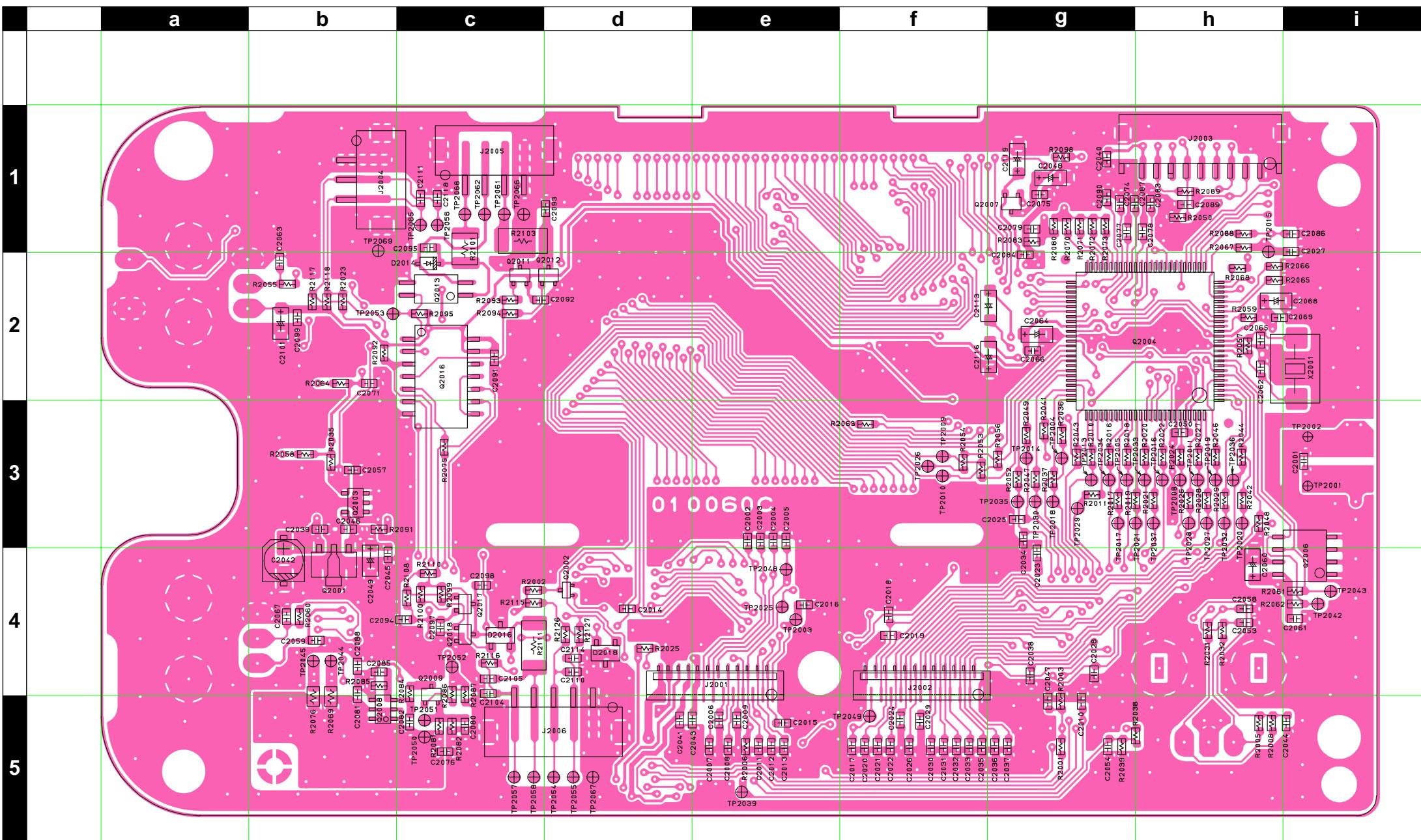
## Parts Layout (Side A)



LCD (DS2001)

# CNTL Unit

## Parts Layout (Side B)







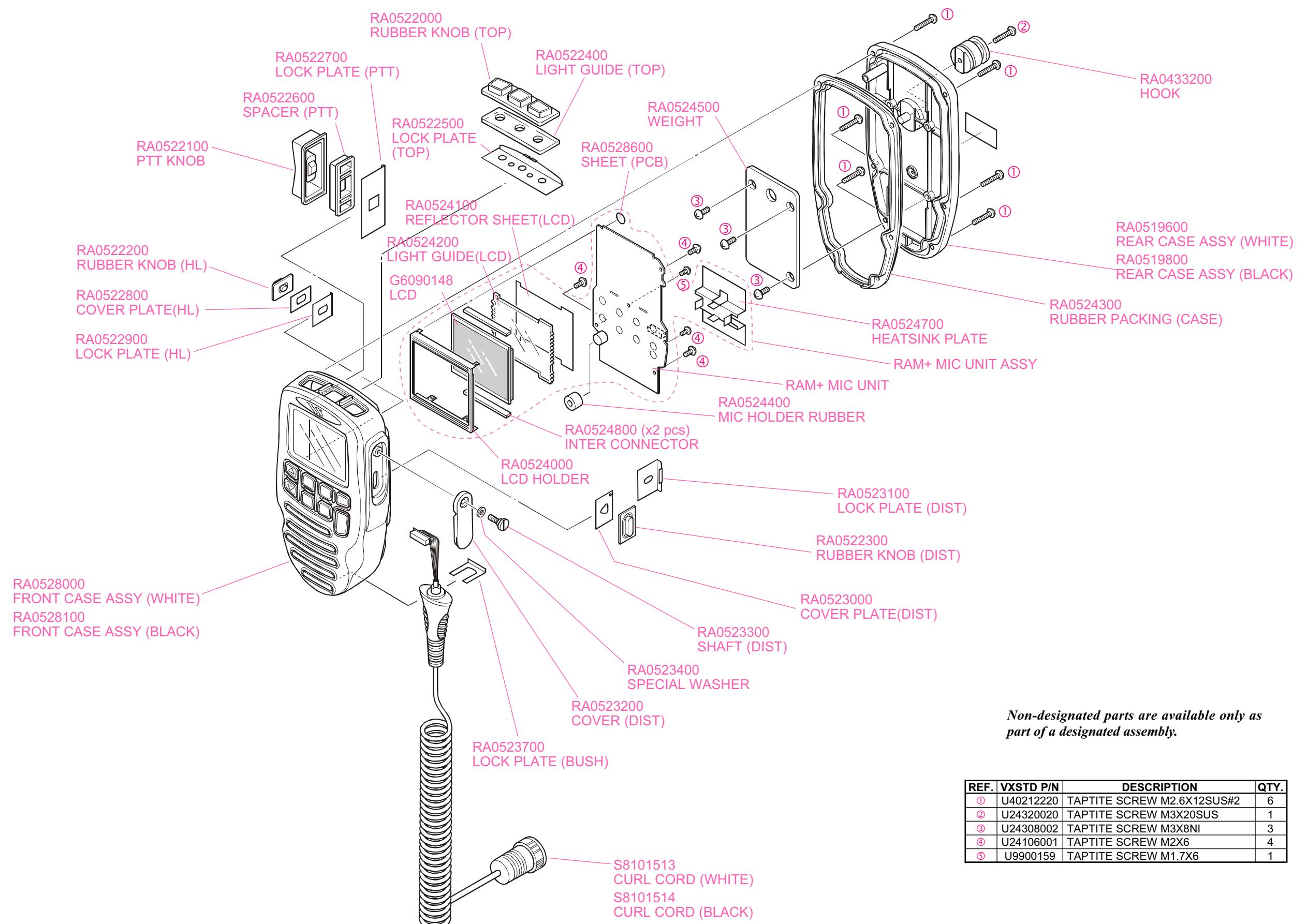


## *CNTL Unit*

*Note*

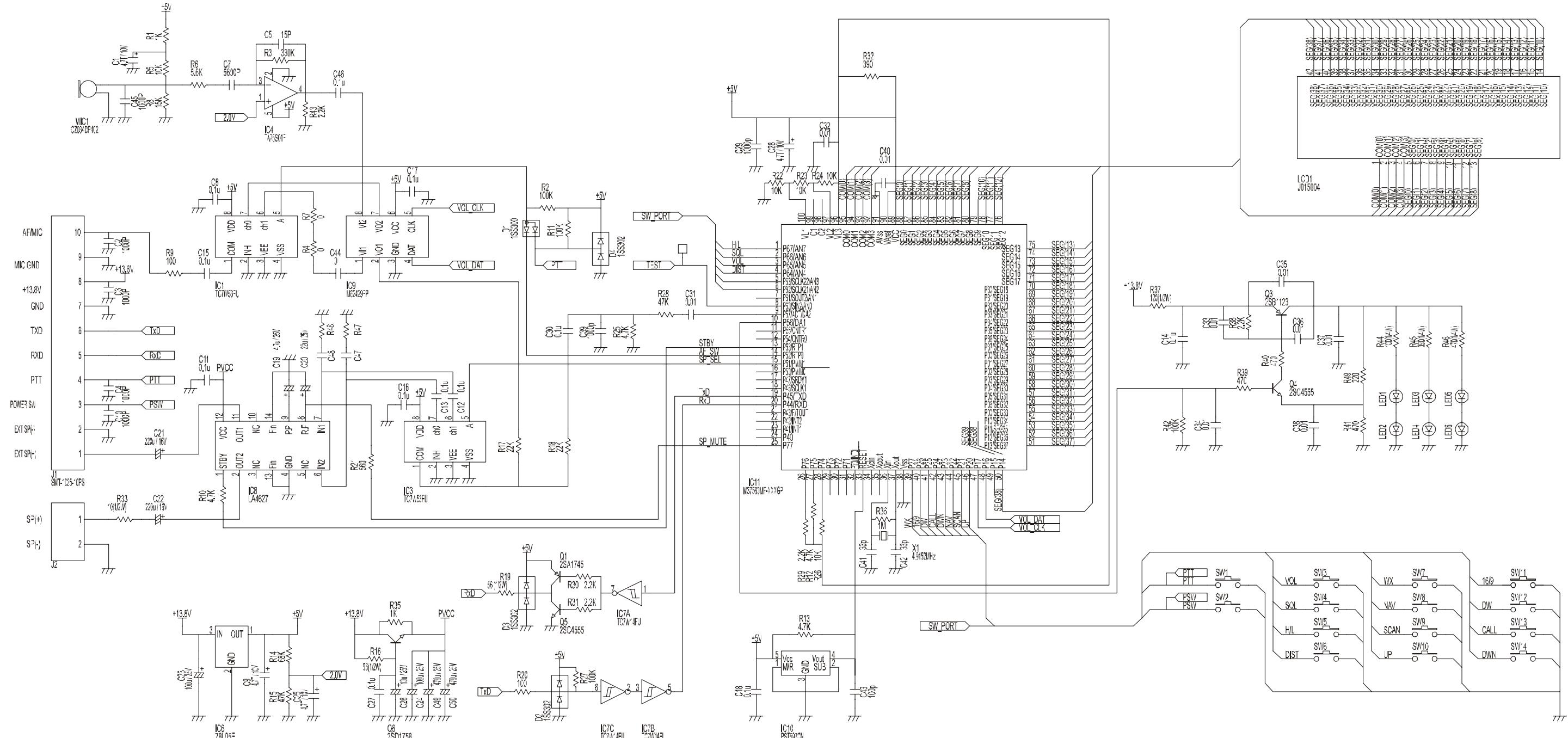
# CMP25 RAM+ MIC (Option)

## Exploded View & Miscellaneous Parts



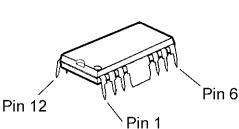
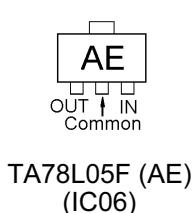
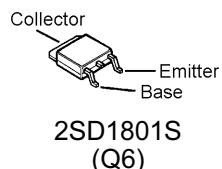
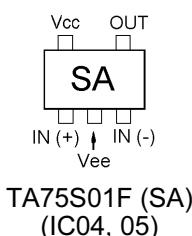
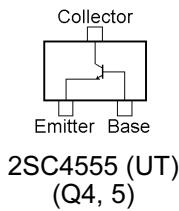
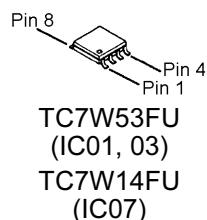
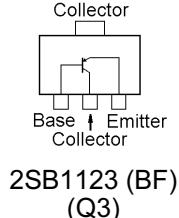
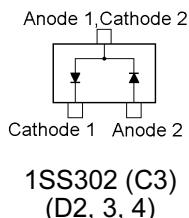
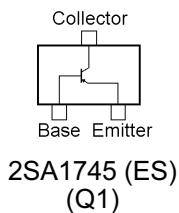
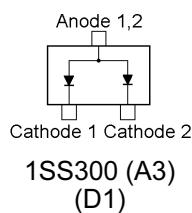
# CMP25 RAM+ MIC (Option)

## Circuit Diagram

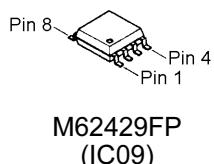


# CMP25 RAM+ MIC (Option)

## Parts Layout (Side A)

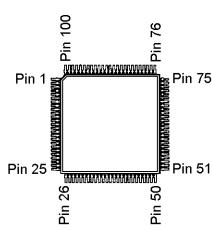
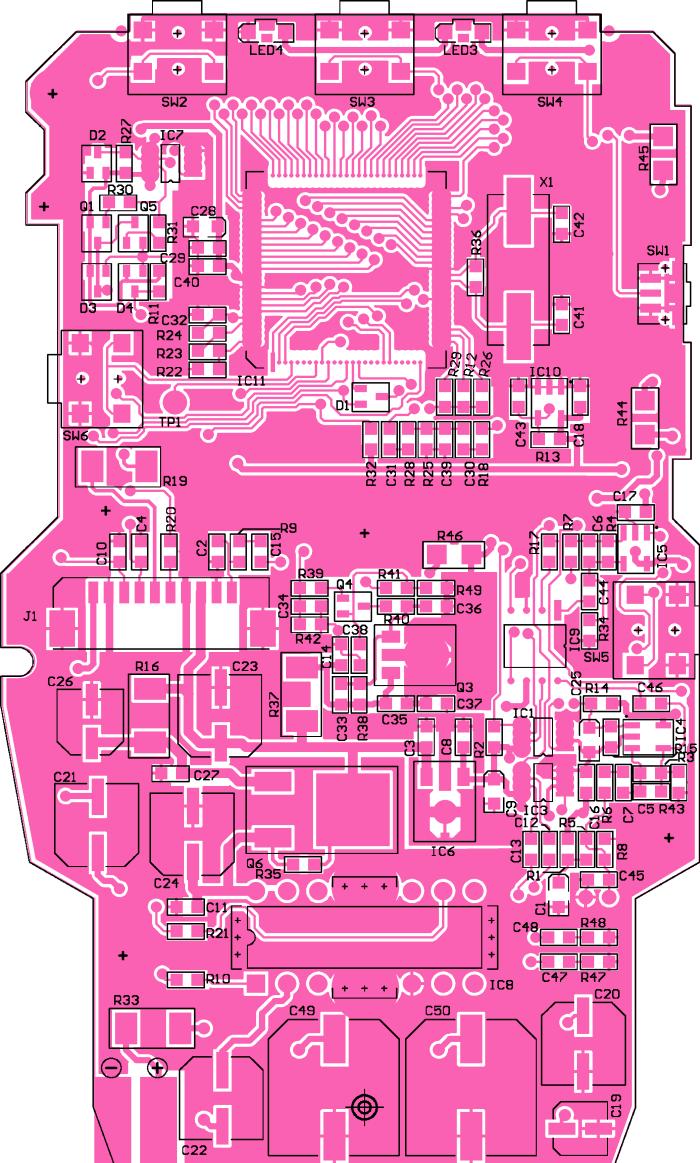


**LA4627**  
(IC08)



**M62429FP**  
(IC09)

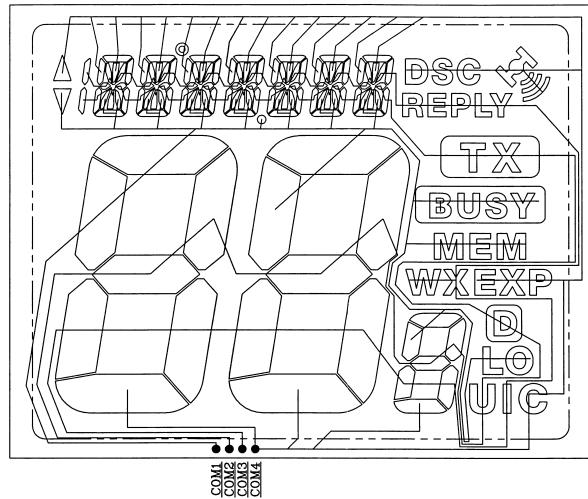
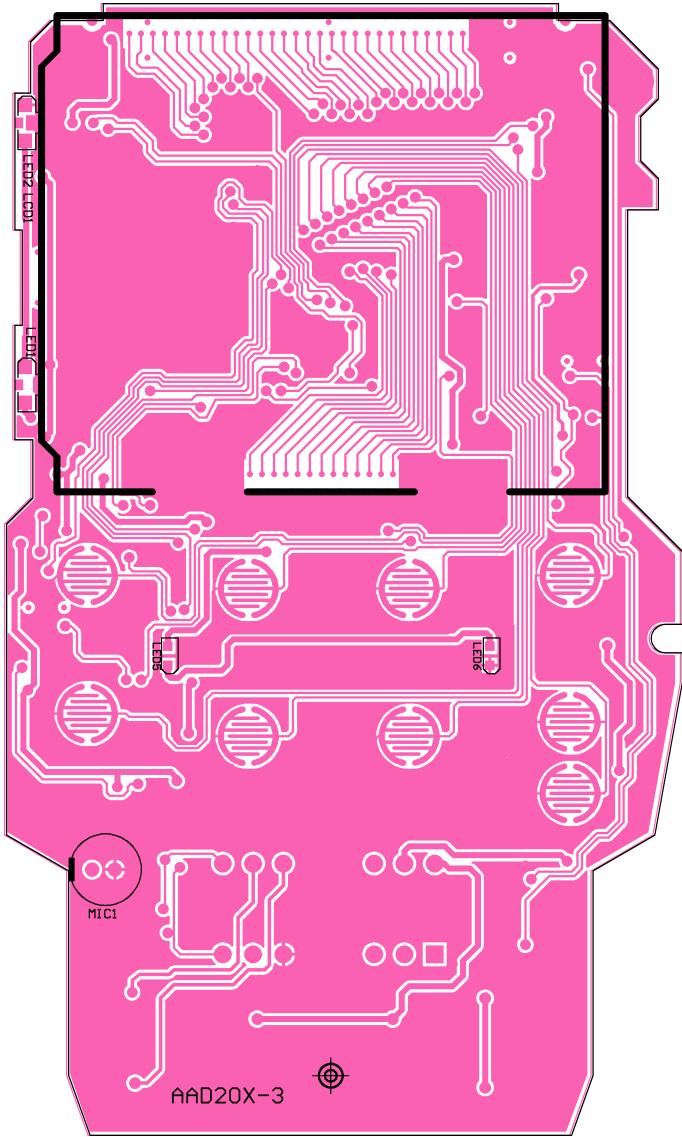
**PST597CN (7C)**  
(IC10)



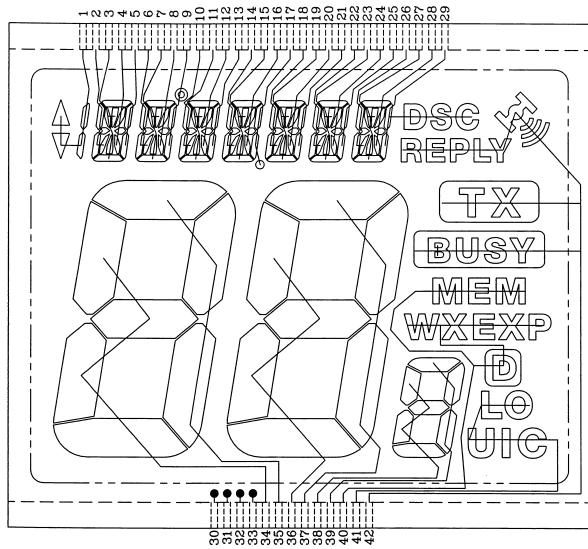
**M37560MF**  
(IC11)

# CMP25 RAM+ MIC (Option)

## Parts Layout (Side B)



COMMON



SEGMENT  
LCD (LCD1)







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