

FURUNO

SERVICE MANUAL

ECHO SOUNDER

MODEL FE-808



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NISHINOMIYA, JAPAN

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FIRST EDITION : OCT 1984

(Y0HA)

PUB. No. SME-22850-A
FE-808

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SPECIFICATIONS OF FE-808 ECHO SOUNDER

1. DEPTH RANGE, SOUNDING RATE & PULSELENGTH:

RANGE		FE-808M (meter)	FE-808FT (foot)	FE-808FA/PA (fathom,passi)	SOUNDING RATE(/min.)	PULSELENGTH (msec)					
N O R M A L	1	a	0- 20	0- 30	0- 10	376	0.4				
		b	10- 30	15- 45	5- 15						
	2	a	0- 40	0- 60	0- 20			188	1.0		
		b	20- 60	30- 90	10- 30						
	3	a	0- 80	0- 120	0- 40					94	2.0
		b	40- 120	60- 180	20- 60						
	4	a	0- 200	0- 300	0-100	47	23.5(*)				
		b	100- 300	150- 450	50-150						
	5	a	0- 400	0- 600	0-200			23.5(*)	2.0		
		b	200- 600	300- 900	100-300						
	6	a	0- 800	0-1200	0-400					23.5(*)	2.0
		b	400-1200	600-1800	200-600						
BOTTOM LOCK	1	5	7.5	2.5	*: 47 for foot scale						
	2	10	15	5							

- 2. RECORDING SYSTEM:** Straight line recording
- 3. PRESENTATION MODE:**
 - a) Normal(full paper width)
 - b) Normal(upper 2/3) plus Bottom Lock(lower 1/3)
- 4. RECORDING PAPER:** Dry electrosensitive paper
Type; PD-2020NW (204mmx20m)
- 5. PAPER SPEED:**
 - Range 1-3: 6, 9 or 18mm/min.
 - Range 4-6: 2, 3 or 6mm/min.
- 6. INTENSITY GRADATION:** Light-gray, gray and black
- 7. FREQUENCY & TRANSDUCER:**
 - 28kHz : 28F-8(Std.), 28F-18(Opt.)
 - 50kHz : 50B-6(Std.), 50B-9(Opt.), 50F-8G(Opt.)
 - 60kHz : 60B-5S(Std.), 60B-52(Opt.)
 - 88kHz : 88B-8(Std.), 88B-10(Opt.)
 - 200kHz: 200B-5S(Std.), 200B-8/8N(Opt.)
- 8. OUTPUT POWER:** 500W nominal
- 9. CONTROLS / SWITCHES:**
 - Front Panel: a) Range b) Gain
c) Shadow Line
d) Function (OFF/ON/BL-1/2)
e) Event Marker
 - Sub-Panel: a) Noise Limiter
b) Paper Speed
c) TVG (Time Varied Gain)
d) Draft (zero line shift)
e) Power Reduction
f) Lamp
- 10. DIGITAL READOUT:**
 - a) Start depth and end depth [Shadow Line OFF]
 - b) Start depth, seabed depth and end depth [Shadow Line ON]
- 11. POWER SUPPLY:** 10.5 to 40VDC universal, 50W approx.
- 12. DIMENSIONS & WEIGHT:** 366(W) x 418(H) x 138(D)mm, 12.2kg

[EQUIPMENT LIST]

No.	Name	Type	Q'ty	Remarks
1	Recorder Unit	FE-808	1	
2	Transducer		1	
3	Installation Materials		1 set	See separate list.
4	Spare Parts		1 set	See separate list.
5	Vinyl Cover	02-038-0001	1	Code No.: 000-879-498

[STANDARD SPARE PARTS]

No.	Name	Type	Code No.	Q'ty	Remarks
1	Fuse	F-7161, 7A	000-547-011	1	
2	Recording Stylus	02-015-2190-2	201-521-902	1	
3	Sand Paper	#240 90x90mm	000-835-008	1	
4	Recording Paper	PD-2020NW	000-878-457	1	
5	Pilot Lamp	P-12, 50mA	000-540-156	2	w/WHT leads

[INSTALLATION MATERIALS]

No.	Name	Type	Code No.	Q'ty	Remarks
1	Vinyl Cable	VCTF1.25x2C,5m	000-564-502	1	for power
2	Crimp-on Lug	FV1.25-3 RED	000-538-113	5	

[TRANSDUCER/TANK/THRU-HULL PIPE]

FREQUENCY	TRANSDUCER	TANK	THRU-HULL PIPE	USE
28kHz	28F-8 (000-015-003) Standard	T-604 (000-015-512)	TFB-5000 (000-015-206)	Steel Hull
		T-604-W (000-015-514)	TFB-1000 (000-015-201)	Wooden Hull
		T-604-F (000-015-513)	TRB-1000 (000-015-215)	Plastic Hull
		T-514 (000-015-416)	—————	Sideboard
	28F-18 (000-015-004) Option	T-612 (000-015-534)	TFB-5000 (000-015-206)	Steel Hull
		T-612-W (000-015-536)	TFB-1000 (000-015-201)	Wooden Hull
		T-612-F (000-015-535)	TRB-1000 (000-015-215)	Plastic Hull
		T-2 (000-015-302)	—————	Sideboard
50kHz	50B-6 (000-015-042) Standard	T-605 (000-015-515)	TFB-5000 (000-015-206)	Steel Hull
		T-605-W (000-015-517)	TFB-1000 (000-015-201)	Wooden Hull
		T-605-F (000-015-516)	TRB-1000 (000-015-215)	Plastic Hull
		T-27 (000-015-313)	—————	Sideboard
	50B-9 (000-015-064) Option	T-603 (000-015-509)	TFB-5000 (000-015-206)	Steel Hull
		T-603-W (000-015-511)	TFB-1000 (000-015-201)	Wooden Hull
		T-603-F (000-015-510)	TRB-1000 (000-015-215)	Plastic Hull
		T-63 (000-015-326)	—————	Sideboard

FREQUENCY	TRANSDUCER	TANK	THRU-HULL PIPE	USE
50kHz	50F-8G (000-015-066) Option	T-612 (000-015-534)	TFB-5000 (000-015-206)	Steel Hull
		T-612-W (000-015-536)	TFB-1000 (000-015-201)	Wooden Hull
		T-612-F (000-015-535)	TRB-1000 (000-015-215)	Plastic Hull
		T-2 (000-015-302)	—————	Sideboard
60kHz	60B-5S (000-015-021) Standard	T-605 (000-015-515)	TFB-5000 (000-015-206)	Steel Hull
		T-605-W (000-015-517)	TFB-1000 (000-015-201)	Wooden Hull
		T-605-F (000-015-516)	TRB-1000 (000-015-215)	Plastic Hull
		T-27 (000-015-313)	—————	Sideboard
	60B-52 (000-015-022) Option	T-603 (000-015-509)	TFB-5000 (000-015-206)	Steel Hull
		T-603-W (000-015-511)	TFB-1000 (000-015-201)	Wooden Hull
		T-603-F (000-015-510)	TRB-1000 (000-015-215)	Plastic Hull
		T-63 (000-015-326)	—————	Sideboard
88kHz	88B-8 (000-015-024) Standard	T-606 (000-015-518)	TFB-5000 (000-015-206)	Steel Hull
		T-606-W (000-015-520)	TFB-1000 (000-015-201)	Wooden Hull
		T-606-F (000-015-519)	TRB-1000 (000-015-215)	Plastic Hull
		T-221 (000-015-366)	—————	Sideboard
	88B-10 (000-015-025) Option	T-609 (000-015-528)	TFB-5000 (000-015-206)	Steel Hull
		T-609-W (000-015-530)	TFB-1000 (000-015-201)	Wooden Hull
		T-609-F (000-015-529)	TRB-1000 (000-015-215)	Plastic Hull
		T-501 (000-015-401)	—————	Sideboard
200kHz	200B-5S (000-015-029) Standard	T-605 (000-015-515)	TFB-5000 (000-015-206)	Steel Hull
		T-605-W (000-015-517)	TFB-1000 (000-015-201)	Wooden Hull
		T-605-F (000-015-516)	TRB-1000 (000-015-215)	Plastic Hull
		T-27 (000-015-313)	—————	Sideboard
	200B-8 (000-015-030) 200B-8N (000-015-045) Option	T-608 (000-015-525)	TFB-5000 (000-015-206)	Steel Hull
		T-608-W (000-015-527)	TFB-1000 (000-015-201)	Wooden Hull
		T-608-F (000-015-526)	TRB-1000 (000-015-215)	Plastic Hull
		T-31 (000-015-317)	—————	Sideboard

CHAPTER 1. CIRCUIT DESCRIPTION

See the block diagram on page 1-2 for understanding of the following general description. Each circuit is explained in detail on page 1-3 and after.

TRANSMISSION

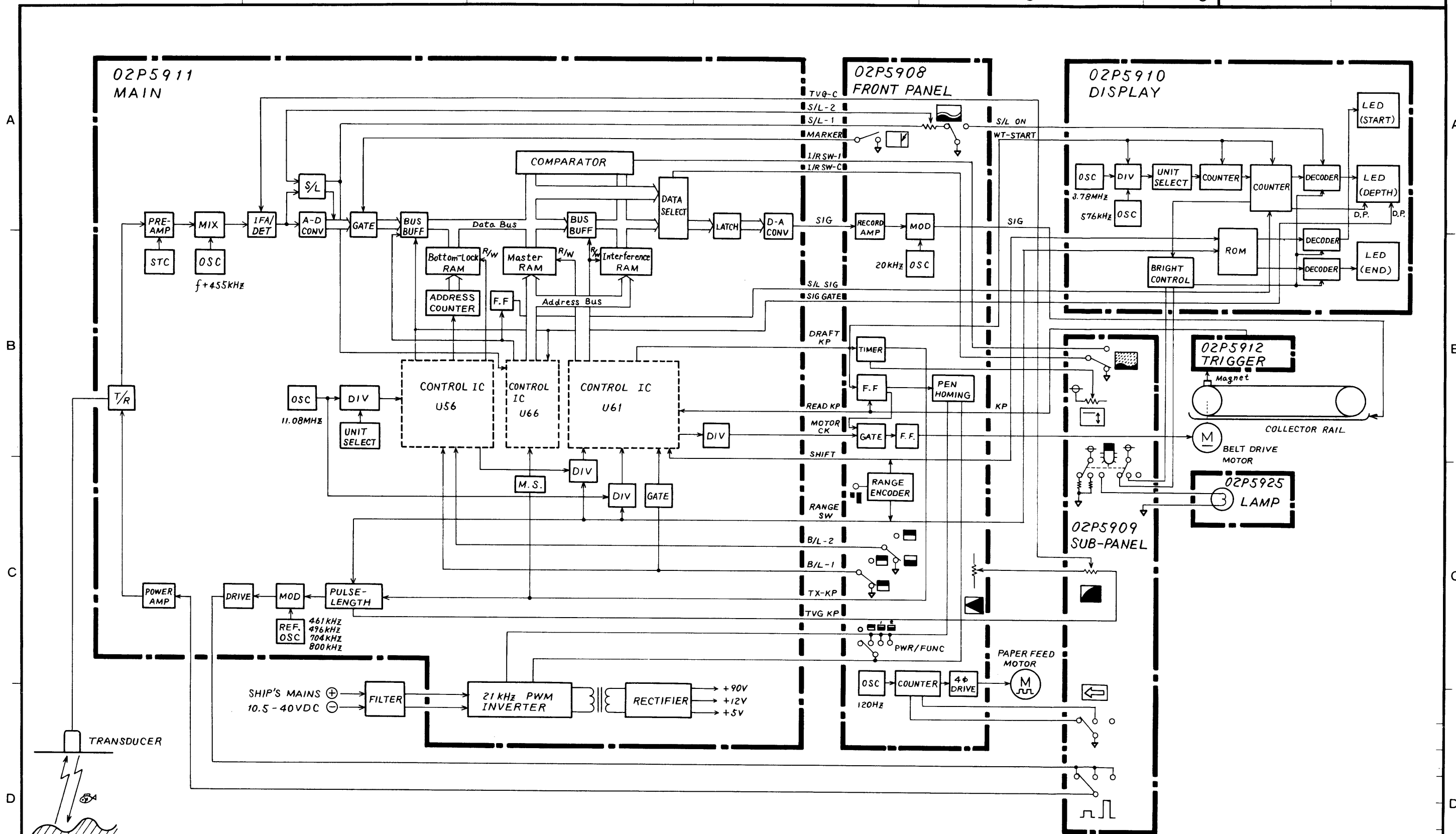
A negative-going keying pulse "KP" is produced at the TRIGGER board. This KP is led into the control IC U61 #13 on the MAIN board via the FRONT PANEL board. Upon terminating "READ" condition, a DRAFT KP comes out from U61 #11. The DRAFT KP is applied to the timer on the FRONT PANEL board, and the timer output kicks the pulselength generator as a TX-KP whose pulselength is controlled by the DRAFT control. Three kinds of TX pulselengths are determined there in accordance with the setting of the RANGE switch. The transmission pulse is modulated with the reference oscillator to get a transmission frequency. Output signal from the modulator is amplified by the driver, passes through the POWER REDUCTION switch on the SUB-PANEL board, and furthermore amplified by the power amplifiers. Then the output of the power amplifier is fed to the transducer via the T/R circuit.

RECEPTION

Received signal from the transducer passes through the T/R circuit, and is amplified by the pre-amplifier, where STC is effective. After mixing it with the local oscillator output, the 455kHz IF signal is obtained and amplified by the IF amplifier, where the gain and TVG are controlled. The IF signal is converted from analogue to digital in order to process digitally at the succeeding stages. Together, the analogue level of the SHADOW LINE control is converted into digital one. Three-bit data runs along the data bus line and is stored into three kinds of memories called Bottom-Lock RAM, Master RAM and Interference RAM. Each address and "READ/WRITE" timing is assigned to the control IC's U56, U61 and U66. If the NOISE LIMITER switch is turned on, last and present data stored into the Master RAM and the Interference RAM are compared by the comparator, and the data selector sends out the data without interference. The data is temporarily latched, and then converted into an analogue signal to be plotted on the recording paper. The analogue signal is amplified, and modulated with a carrier signal on the FRONT PANEL board. The modulated signal is finally led to the collector rail for plotting.

DISPLAY

Both the start and the end depth data are previously memorized in the ROM on the DISPLAY board. Each data is read out in accordance with the setting of the RANGE switch and the unit, and decoded from BCD code to 7-segment output in order to display on the upper and lower LED's. As for the middle display, i.e. depth, the SHADOW LINE control should be turned on. At the beginning of "WRITE" condition, the WT-START pulse comes out, and resets the counter. The counter starts counting the unit pulse selected by the unit selector until the S/L SIG is applied. The counter output is led to the decoder, and then the sea depth is displayed on the middle LED.



品番 ITEM	品名 NAME	材質 MATERIAL	数量 QTY	図番 DWG. NO.	摘要 REMARKS
承認 APPROVED	三角法 THIRD ANGLE PROJECTION				名称 TITLE
検 CHECKED	尺度 SCALE				FE-808 ブロック図 BLOCK DIAGRAM
製 DRAWN	重量 WEIGHT	kg		図番 DWG. NO.	C2285-011-B

1-1. Transmitter

The block diagram, circuit diagram, and timing chart are shown below.

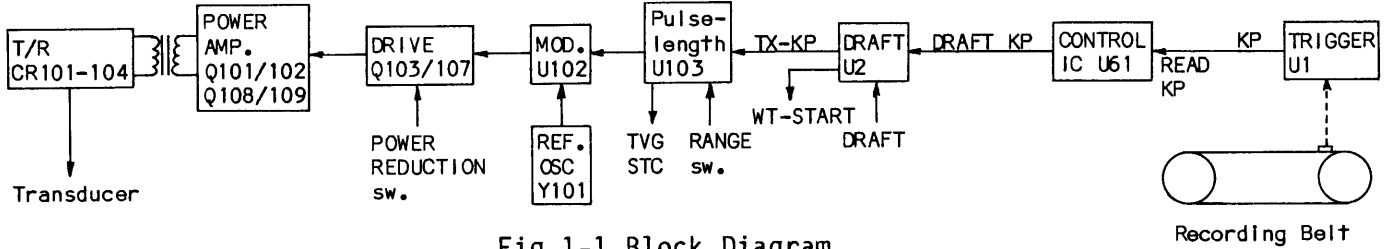


Fig.1-1 Block Diagram

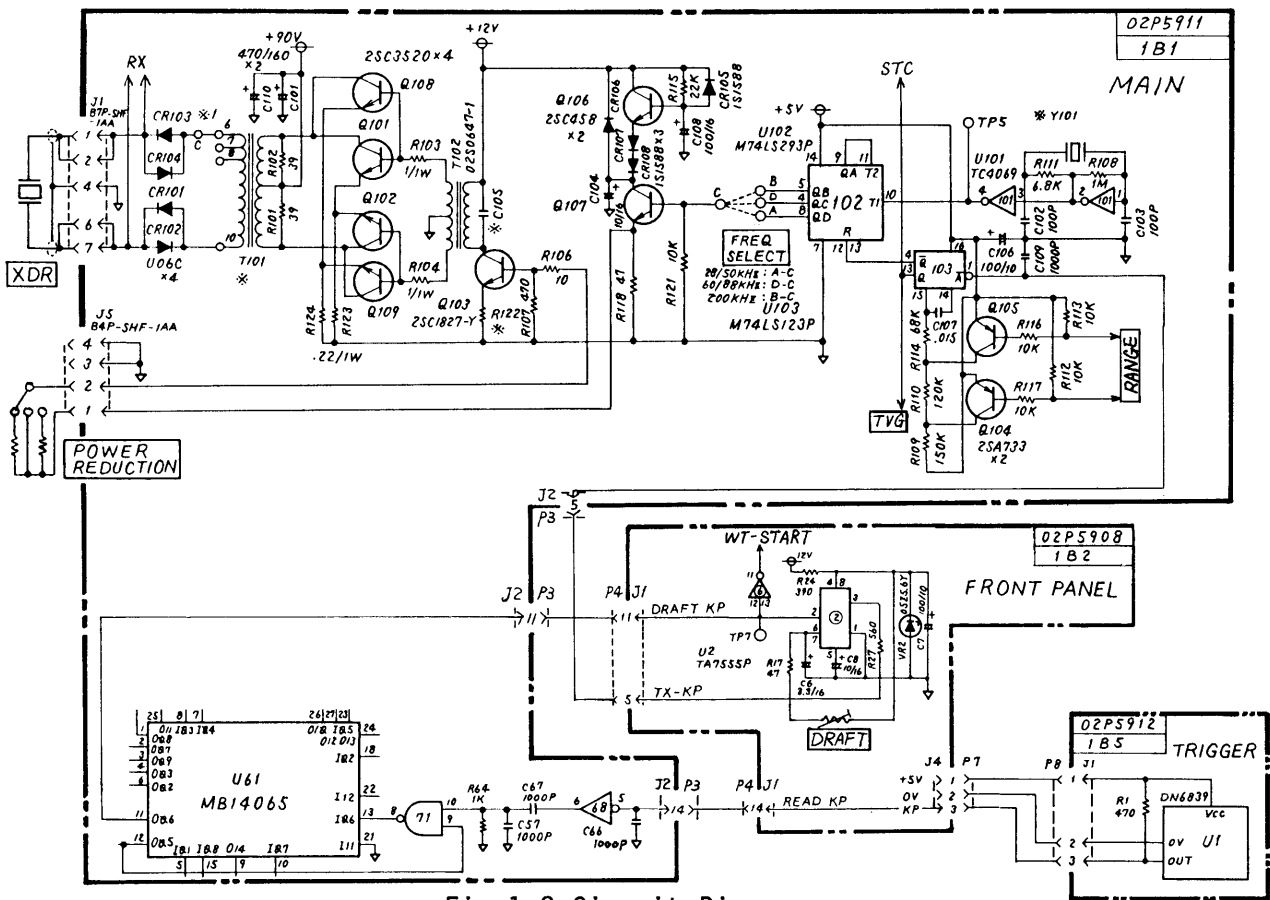


Fig.1-2 Circuit Diagram

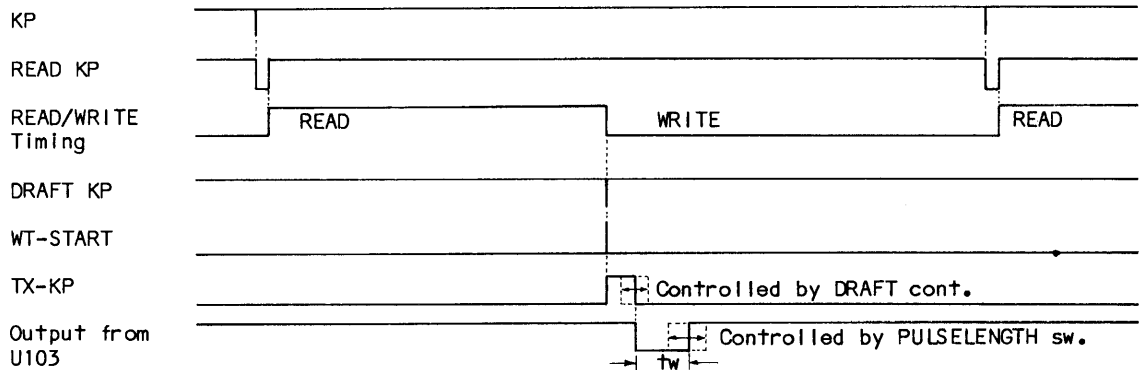


Fig.1-3 Timing Chart

A keying pulse (KP) comes out from the hall IC U1 mounted on the TRIGGER board where a strong magnetic flux crosses over it. Since a magnet is provided on the recording belt, the KP is obtained every rotation of the belt. This KP is applied to the control IC U61 #13 on the MAIN board via the FRONT PANEL board, and used to switch the "READ" and "WRITE" timing of the Master RAM U64. When terminating the "READ" condition, a negative-going pulse called DRAFT KP comes out at U61 #11. This pulse is led to the following draft control circuit.

DRAFT Control

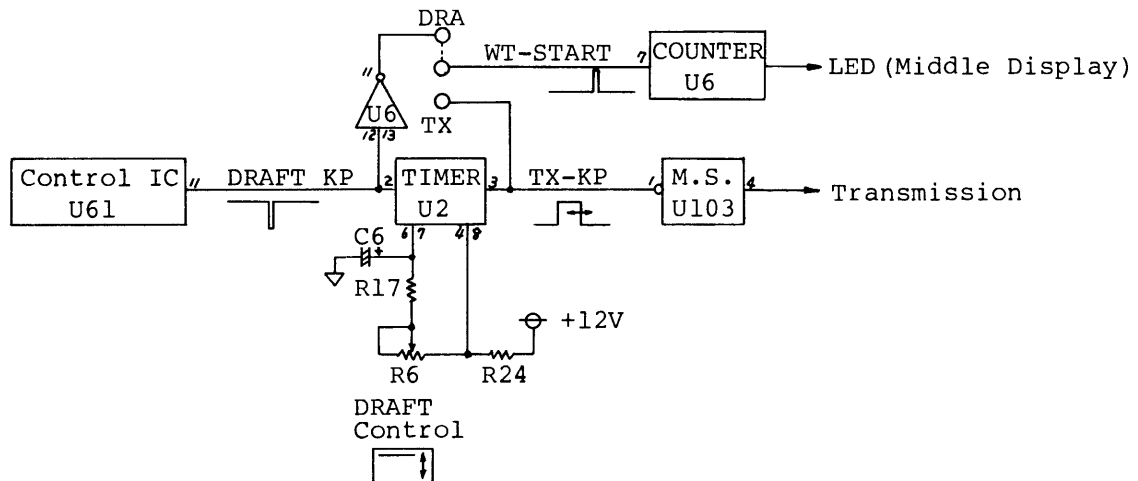


Fig.1-4

Upon application of a negative-going DRAFT KP coming from the control IC U61, the timer U2 functions as an one-shot multivibrator, and generates a positive-going pulse called TX-KP. Its pulselength is determined by the time constant set by C6, R17 and the DRAFT control R6. As the monostable multivibrator U103 is fired at the negative-going edge of the TX-KP, it is delayed by the time corresponding to the pulselength.

DRA/TX Jumper Wire

The equipment is factory-set to "DRA(DRAFT)". On this setting, the WT-START pulse, which resets the counter U6 to "0000" on the DISPLAY board, appears at the same timing as DRAFT KP. The timing of transmission, however, is delayed by the timer U2.

As a result, the zero line is shifted on the recording paper, and the middle digital display shows an actual sea depth from the sea surface to the sea bottom.

On the other hand, the zero line may not be shifted when the jumper wire is set to "TX". That is, the middle digital display shows a bottom clearance from the transducer to the seabed because the timing of WT-START is the same as transmission, and the DRAFT control is ignored for the digital display.

MODULATOR & REF. OSC.

A clock pulse of 461kHz (for 28kHz sets), 800kHz (for 50/200kHz sets), 496kHz (for 60kHz sets) or 704kHz (for 88kHz sets) oscillated by Y101, U101 and associated parts is led to the binary counter U102. When a negative-going pulse having pulse length "tw" is fed to the reset terminals, U102 starts counting, and 200kHz, 62/88kHz and 28.8/50kHz signals come out at Q_B, Q_C and Q_D respectively while the clock pulse is present.

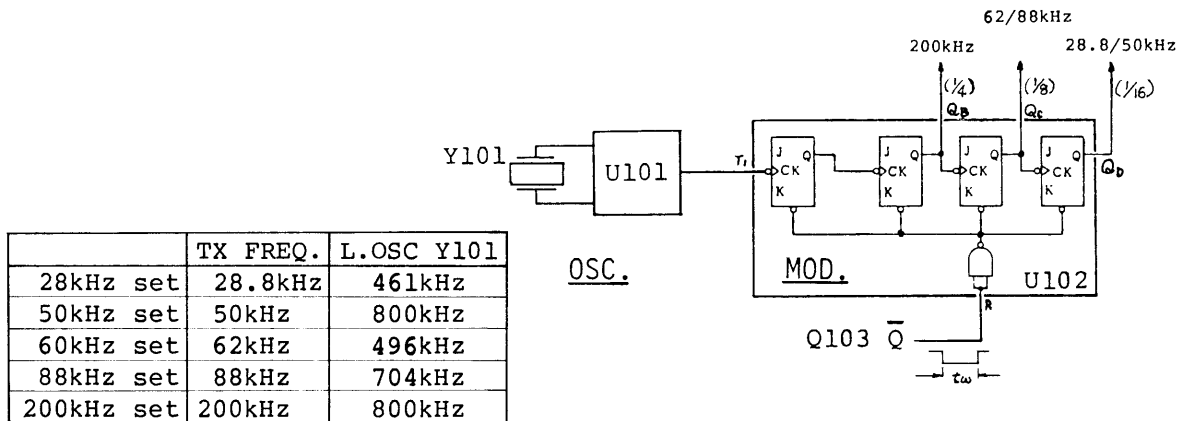


Fig.1-6

DRIVE, POWER REDUCTION, POWER AMPLIFIER & OUTPUT TRANSFORMER

The output signal from the modulator is amplified by the driver Q107 and Q103. The POWER REDUCTION switch located on the SUB-PANEL board is provided between Q107 and Q103 in order to control output power. After the driver stage, the transmission pulse is furthermore amplified by the power amplifier Q101/Q102 and Q108/Q109 to a required output level, and applied to the output transformer T101.

Q106 is provided not to transmit immediately after turning on the FUNCTION switch. C108 is charged in the first stage, and Q106 turns on after approximately 1.5 sec. As a result, +12V is led to the collector of Q107. To the contrary, upon turning the FUNCTION switch off, transmission stops after discharging C108. Thus, the power transistors Q101/102 and Q108/109 are protected from damage due to switching of the POWER switch.

T/R Circuit

The T/R circuit is a directional network for transmission and reception. It isolates the receiver during transmission, and vice versa so that the receiver is protected from strong transmission pulse and feeble received signal is led to the receiver stage with a minimum loss.

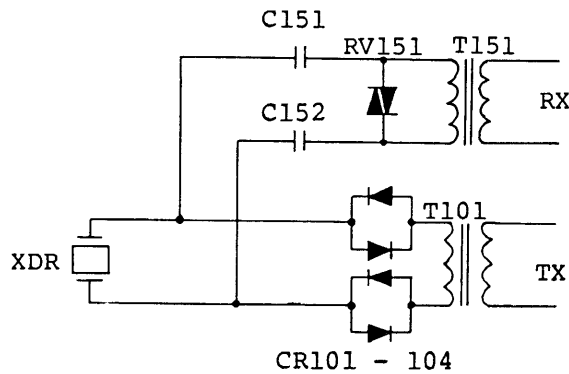


Fig.1-7

Transmission : Strong transmission pulse makes CR101 through CR104 and RV151 conduct, and is delivered to the transducer. Only a leakage of the transmission pulse is led to the receiver stage, and draws a transmission line (zero line) on the recording paper.

Reception : Since the received signal is too feeble to make CR101 through CR104 and RV151 conduct, the signal is led to the receiver stage. Impedance of loading capacitor C151/152 and transformer T151 is coincident with that of the transducer in order to effectively lead the signal to the receiver.

1-2. Receiver

Figures 1-8 and 1-9 show the block diagram and circuit diagram respectively.

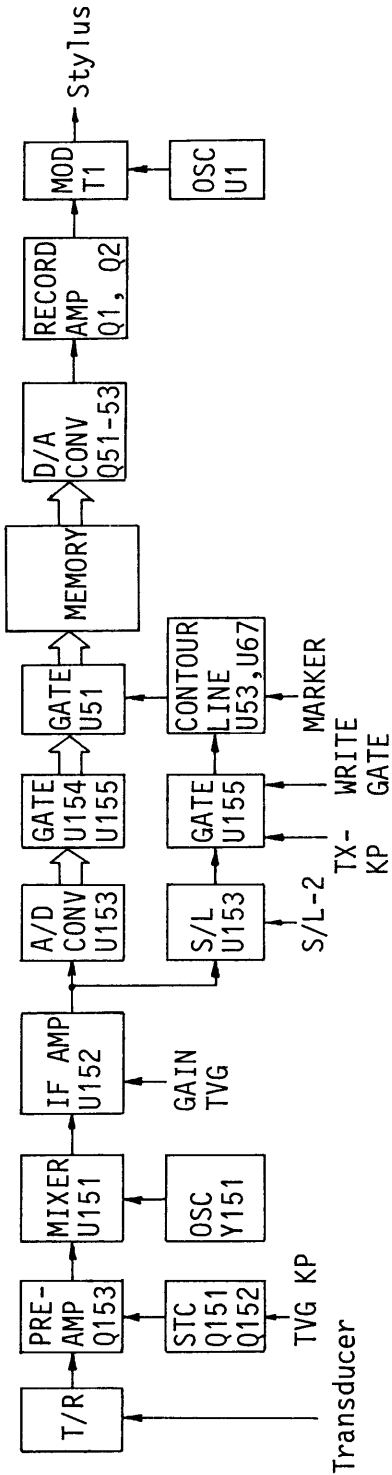


Fig. 1-8 Block Diagram

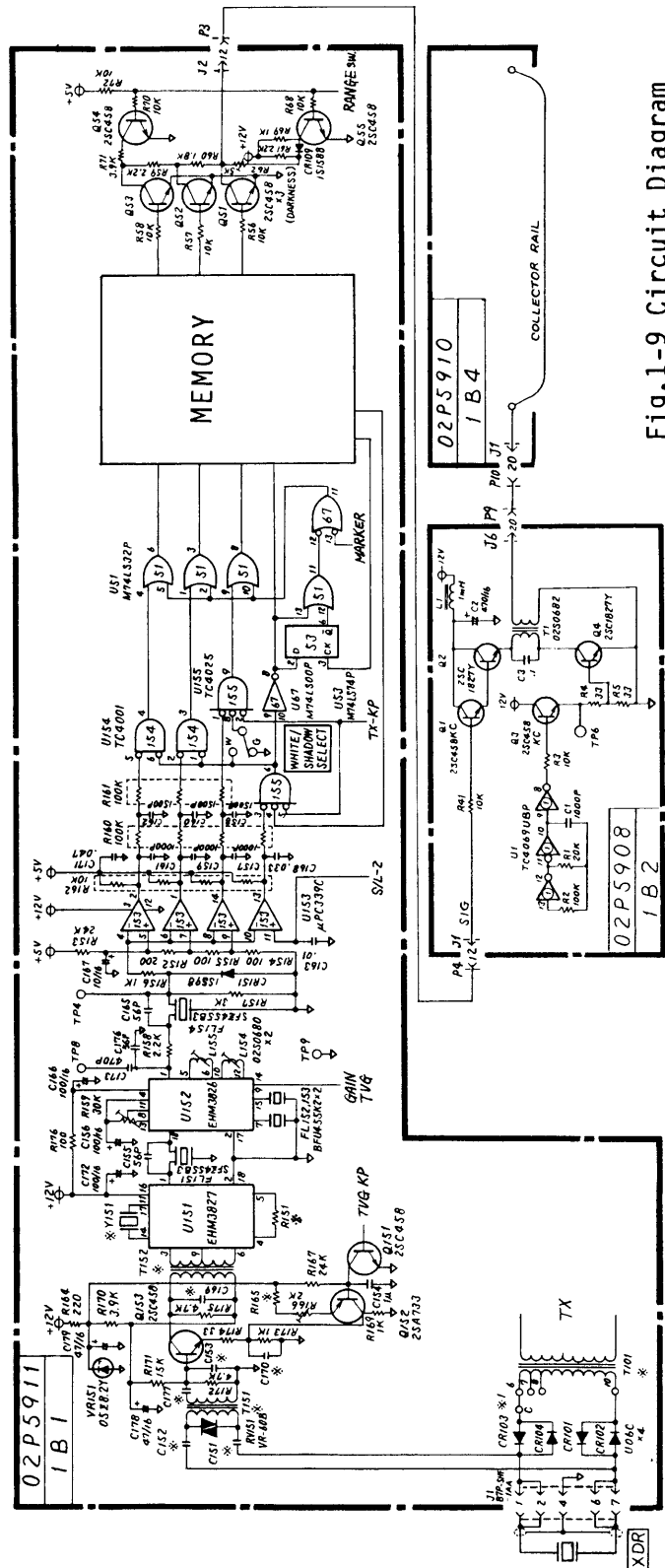


Fig. 1-9 Circuit Diagram

The received signal from the transducer is amplified by the pre-amplifier Q153 after passing through T/R circuit. An output from the pre-amplifier is mixed with the output of local oscillator Y151 at the customized IC U151 to get a 455kHz IF signal. The oscillation frequency of Y151 is 484kHz, 505kHz, 517kHz, 543kHz or 655kHz for 28kHz sets, 50kHz sets, 60kHz sets, 88kHz sets or 200kHz sets respectively. IF signal passes through the 455kHz filter FL151 and is led to the IF amplifier U152. Both STC and GAIN/TVG circuits described below are provided to adjust the sensitivity of the receiver at this stage.

STC, GAIN/TVG Circuit

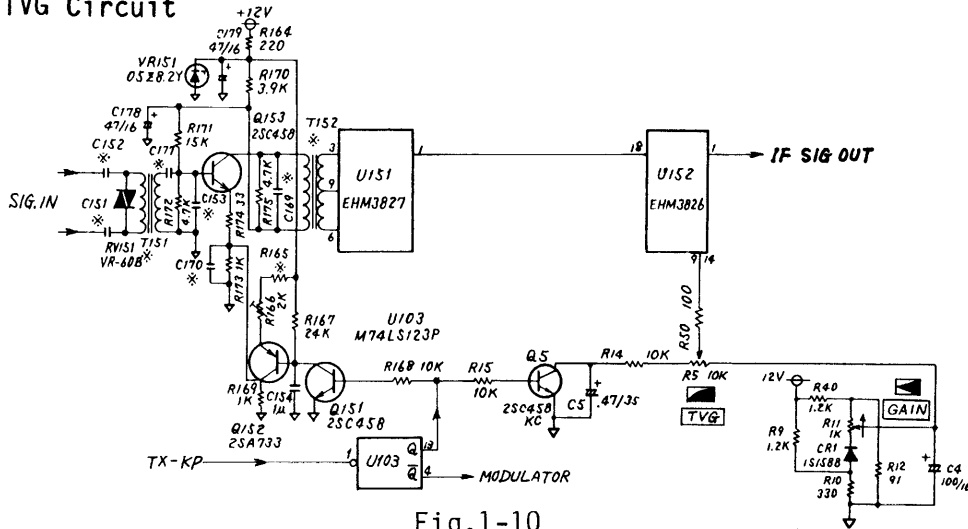


Fig.1-10

One of outputs from the one-shot multivibrator U103 is used for STC and GAIN/TVG circuits as a TVG KP having a pulselength "tw". Refer to page 1-5. As for the STC circuit, Q151 turns on when the TVG KP is applied to the base, and C154 starts discharging through Q151. Upon terminating the TVG KP, C154 is charged up to 8.2V assigned to VR151. Its time constant is determined by R167 and C154, and the surface noise within approximately 7m from the sea surface is suppressed. The preset potentiometer R166 adjusts the gain, for Q152 also turns on and its collector voltage varies between approximately 0.5V to 0.7V. Figure 1-11 shows each waveform of Q152.

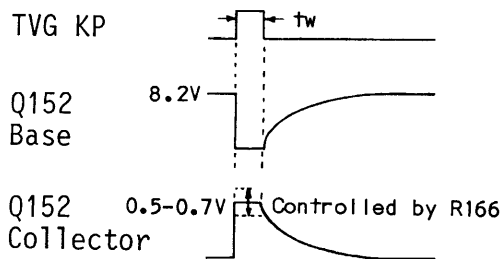


Fig.1-11

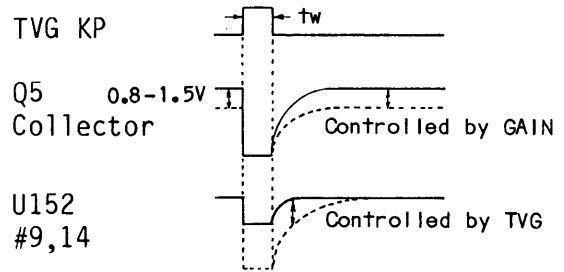


Fig.1-12

As for the GAIN/TVG circuit, Q5 located on the FRONT PANEL board turns on at the same timing as STC, and C5 discharges through Q5. As soon as the TVG KP goes away, C5 starts charging up to a certain level, i.e. approximately 0.8V to 1.5V, assigned to the GAIN control R11. The TVG voltage is adjusted by the TVG control R5. The TVG effect is expanded to the deeper range in comparison with the STC, i.e. approximately 30m from the sea surface.

The amplified IF signal again goes through the 455kHz filter FL154, and is detected by CR151. The succeeding voltage comparator U153 is used to convert the detected analogue signal into 3-bit digital signal in accordance with its analogue level to process digitally. Together, one of U153 is used to get the Shadow Line signal.

SHADOW LINE Control

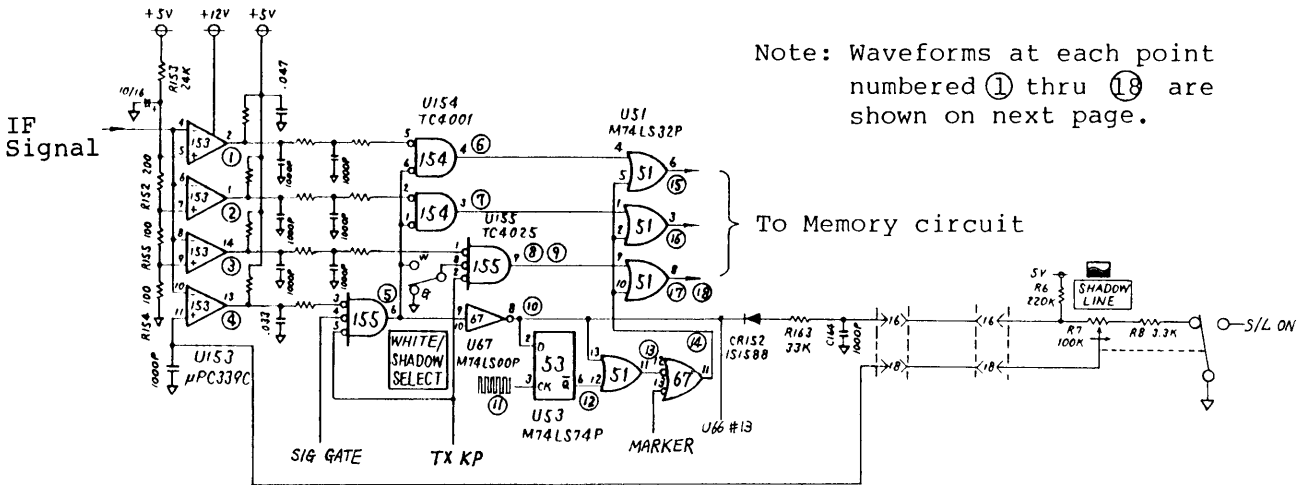


Fig.1-13

This circuit is provided to draw a light-gray shadow line (gap) with a black seabed contour for easy discrimination of fish echoes on or close to the seabed.

Reference voltages at U153 #5, #7 and #9 are given by dividing +5V with resistors connected in series, i.e. 80mV, 40mV and 20mV respectively. The reference voltage of U153 #11 varies according to the setting of the SHADOW LINE control R7, i.e.,

$$\text{S/L control to fully CW} : 5V \times \frac{R8}{R6+R7+R8} = \text{approx. } 50\text{mV}$$

$$\text{S/L control to fully CCW} : 5V \times \frac{R7+R8}{R6+R7+R8} = \text{approx. } 1.6V$$

Therefore, echo signal is classified dependent on its strength as shown below.

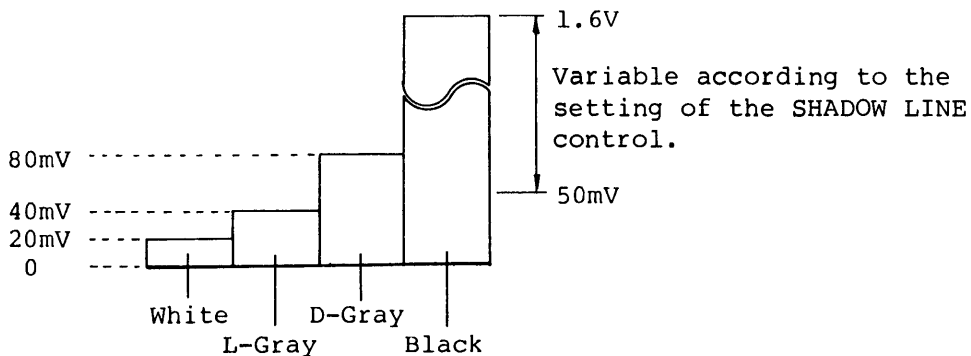
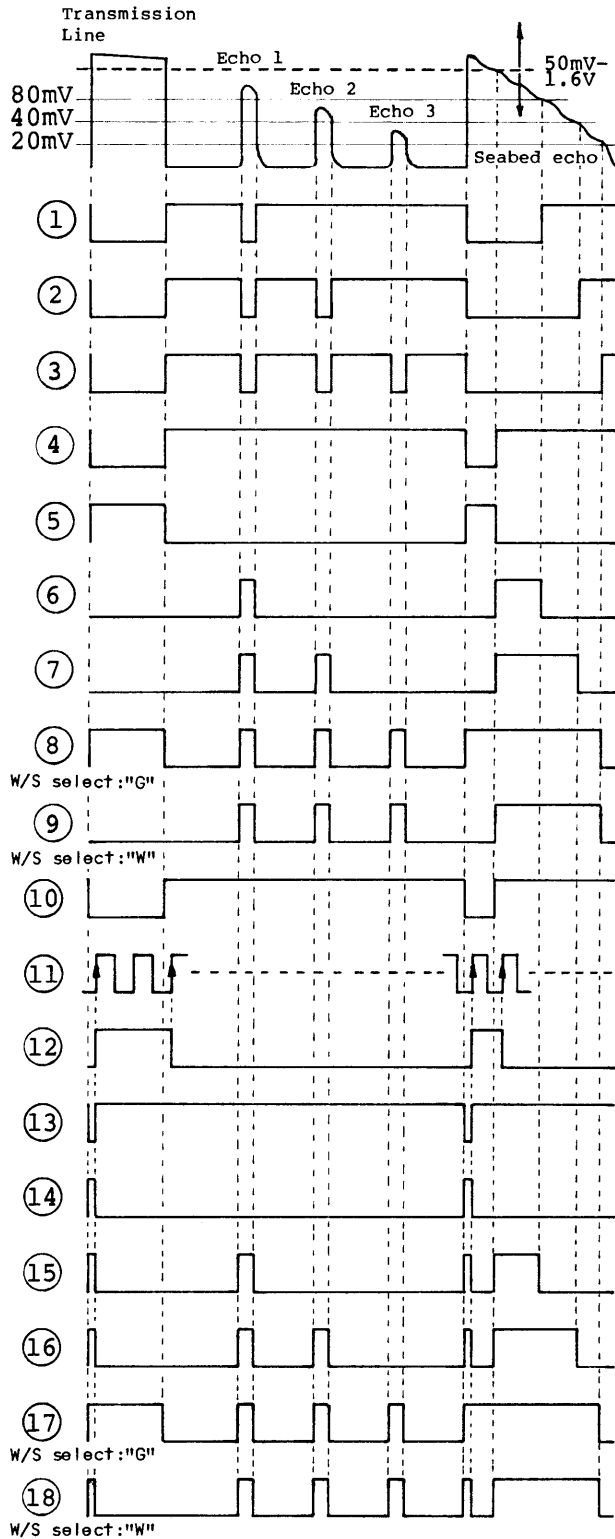


Fig.1-14



Suppose that an echo signal contains different level echoes; fish and seabed echoes.

Echoes exceeding 80mV come out at ① as a black level signal.

Echoes between 40mV and 80mV come out at ② as a dark-gray level signal.

Echoes between 20mV and 40mV come out at ③ as a light-gray level signal.

If the S/L control is set to the above level, output waveform at the left comes out at ④.

Since the SIG GATE and TX TRIG levels are "L", input signal at U155#3 is inverted and applied to U154 and U67.

This waveform is used to plot an echogram in black.

This waveform is used for plotting in dark-gray.

If the WHITE/SHADOW SELECT is set to "G", the left waveform is used for plotting in light-gray.

If the WHITE/SHADOW SELECT is set to "W", the left waveform is used for light-gray level to leave white gap below seabed contour.

The left waveform is applied to the D-input of U53 flip-flop.

The Address CK pulse coming from U61#3 is applied to U53#3, which is triggered by its positive going edge.

As a result, U53#6 is sliced by the clock input.

Both waveforms at ⑩ and ⑫ are OR-gated and the left waveform comes out.

The above waveform is inverted if the MARKER switch is "OFF", and applied to each input terminal of U51 for plotting a contour line.

Black contour line is added.

2nd echo and the mid-part of seabed trail is drawn in dark-gray.

If the WHITE/SHADOW SELECT is set to "G", a shadow line (gap) coloured light-gray appears between the seabed contour and trail.

If the WHITE/SHADOW SELECT is set to "W", a white line (gap) appears just below the seabed contour.

Fig.1-15

The digital signal (echo) is processed in the following memory circuit.

MEMORY Circuit

Figure 1-16 shows the block diagram of memory and its control circuit.

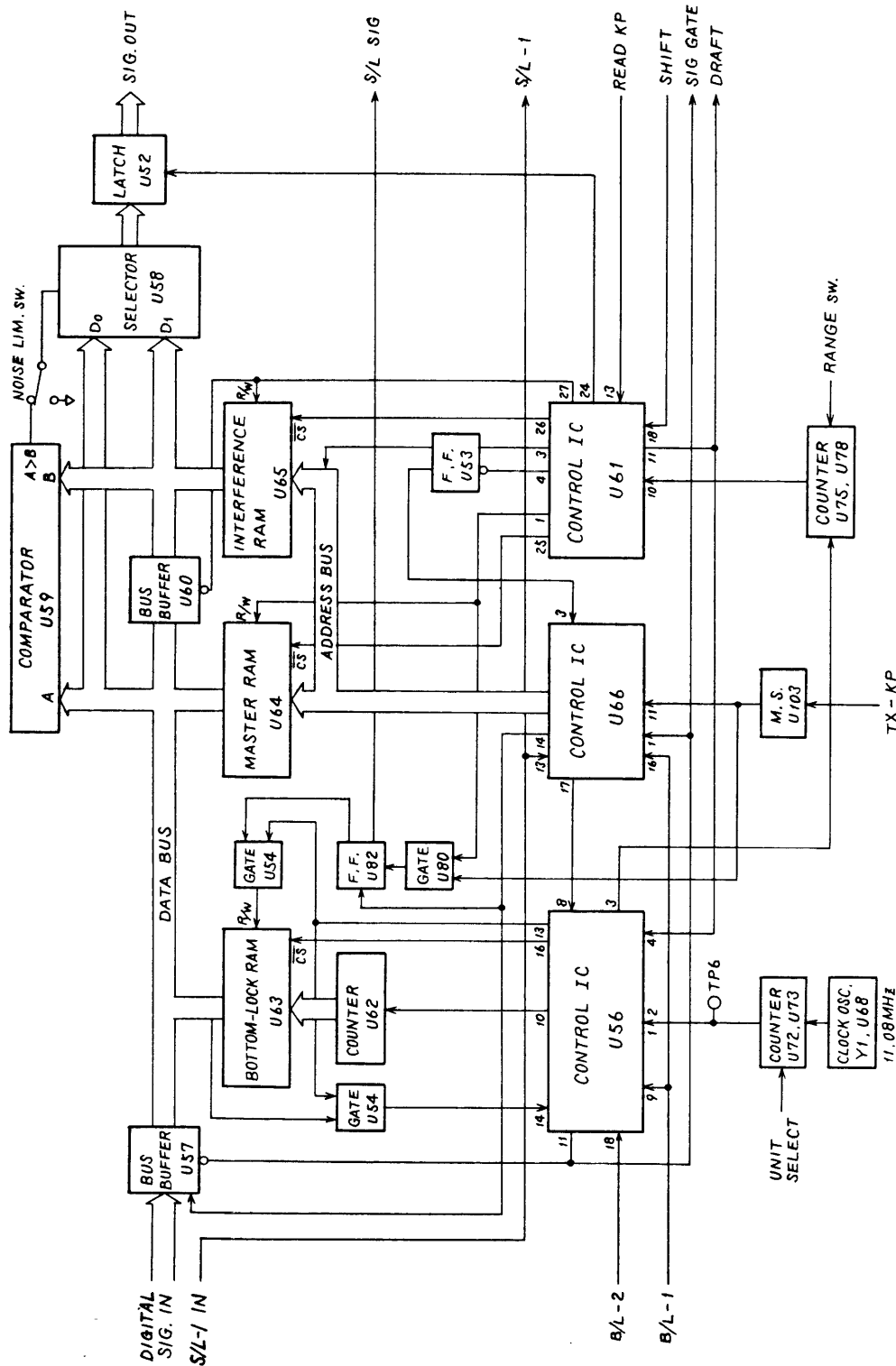


Fig.1-16 Block Diagram

An 11.08MHz clock pulse is given by Y1, U68 and associated parts, and it is divided by the down counters U72 and U73. The output frequency measured at TP6 is listed below.

Table 1-1

DEPTH UNIT	U72				U73				Div. Ratio	Freq. at TP6
	D _D	D _C	D _B	D _A	D _D	D _C	D _B	D _A		
M	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	1/2 x 1/12	461.7kHz
PA	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1/2 x 1/10	554.0kHz
FA	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	1/2 x 1/11	503.6kHz
FT	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	1/1 x 1/11	1007.3kHz

These clock pulses are furthermore divided at the control IC U56, provided that the dividing ratio varies with the setting of the FUNCTION switch.

When the FUNCTION switch is set to " " (normal), the WRITE-CK pulse comes out at U56 #3, and applied to the counters U75 and U78. Output from the counter is gated with the RANGE switch, and led to the control IC U61 #10. Then, the following signals are produced at the U61.

Table 1-2

Signal	Output Terminal of U61
Address CK	# 3
Master RAM CS	#25
Interference RAM CS	#26
Interference RAM R/W	#27
Latch Enable	#24

The Address CK pulse is divided by U53, and led to the control IC U66 #3 in order to make an address signal for the Master RAM and the Interference RAM.

When the FUNCTION switch is set to " " or " " (bottom-lock), the B/L RAM CK pulse comes out at U56 #10, and actuates the counter U62 for the Bottom-Lock RAM U63.

Since the action of each memory and control IC is complicated, it is explained on the following three cases for easy understanding.

Case 1 FUNCTION switch : Normal "■"
 RANGE switch : Basic range "a"
 SHADOW LINE control : OFF
 NOISE LIMITER switch : ON

Refer to "Timing Chart in Case 1" on page 1-16.

After applying a READ KP to the control IC U61 #13, the R/W terminal #10 of the Master RAM U64 turns to "H" to allow "READ" condition, whilst the \overline{CS} terminal #8 of the RAM repeats "L" and "H". Only when the \overline{CS} terminal is "L", therefore, the stored data addressed from 0 (zero) to 768 is read out. Together, since the control terminals of the bus buffer U57 are "H", no new data passes through. Therefore, the stored data inside the RAM is led to the A-inputs of the comparator U59, the Do-inputs of the selector U58 and also the Interference RAM U65 as described below.

As the R/W terminal of the Interference RAM are connected with the control terminals of the bus buffer U60, the data coming from the Master RAM can pass through U60 when the state of the Interference RAM is "WRITE", i.e. the R/W terminal is "L". When the terminal turns to "H", the data is led to the B-inputs of the comparator and the D1-inputs of the selector.

Therefore, the latest data is applied to the A-inputs of the comparator, whilst the data of past cycle is applied to B-inputs. Each data is compared in magnitude. If the former is greater than the latter, the selector takes the latter data, i.e. the data without interference comes out.

After counting 768th, the Master RAM turns to "WRITE" condition, when the control terminals of the bus buffer U57 turn to "L" to pass through new data. The new data is stored into the Master RAM from 0 (zero) to 768th addresses, provided that the Address CK frequency is different between "READ" and "WRITE" conditions. During this period, the data can pass through the bus buffer U60, however cannot be stored into the Interference RAM because the \overline{CS} terminal of the RAM keeps "H".

Case 2 FUNCTION switch : Normal "■"
 RANGE switch : Phased range "b"
 SHADOW LINE control : OFF

Refer to "Timing Chart in Case 2" on page 1-17.

The different point from the case 1 is that the counter address should be reset to 0 (zero) at counting of 384 during the WRITE period to write in the data for the phased range.

When the RANGE switch is set to "b", the control IC U61 #18 turns to "L", and a Count Reset pulse comes out at U61 #4 on 384th count. This pulse resets the flip-flop U53. The one output from U53 #9 is led to U64 #17 and U65 #17 as an address signal, whilst the other from U53 #8 is applied to the control IC U66 #3 and divided by U66. The divided signal is used as respective address signals for the Master RAM and the Interference RAM.

Case 3 FUNCTION switch : Bottom-Lock "1" or "2"
 RANGE switch : Basic range "a"
 SHADOW LINE control : ON

Refer to "Timing Chart in Case 3" on page 1-18.

Action in General

The SHADOW LINE control should be turned on to actuate Bottom-Lock function.

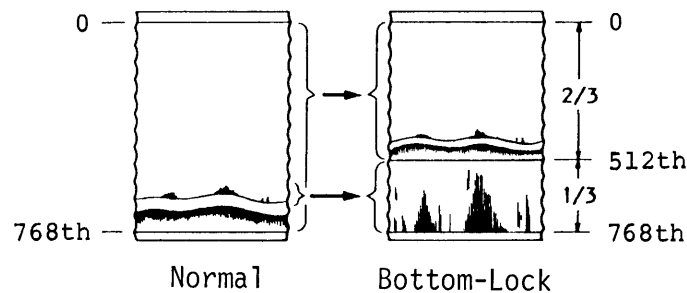


Fig.1-17

Signal corresponding to 768-bit on the normal recording mode is compressed on the upper 2/3 of the paper width, i.e. 512-bit.

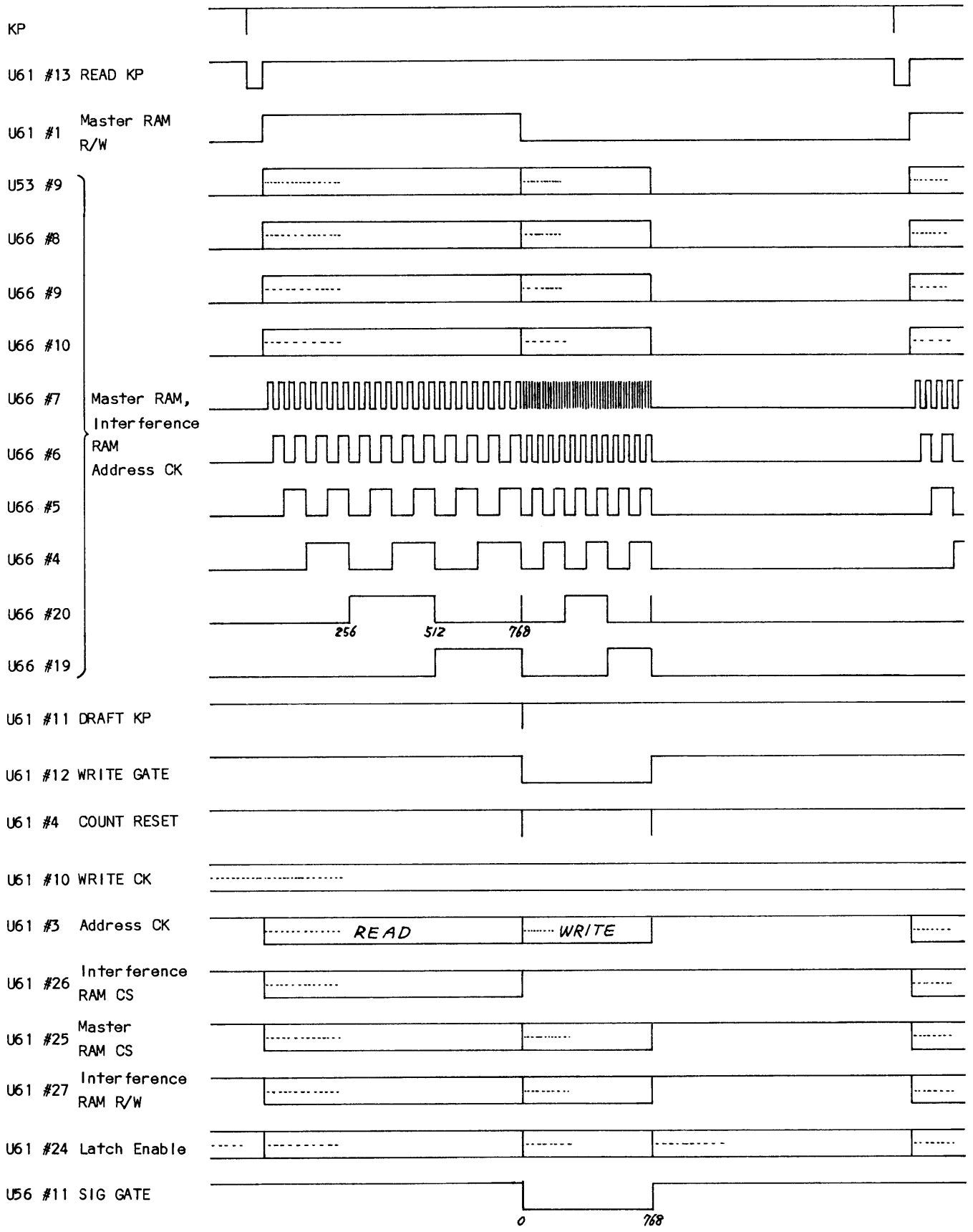
The WRITE CK pulse for the Master RAM should be 2/3 times that of the normal mode to accomplish the above. The dividing ratio is controlled by the control IC U56 by changing the FUNCTION switch between "Normal" and "Bottom-Lock" modes. When counting 512th, the B/L RAM turns from "WRITE" to "READ" condition, and the 256-bit data stored inside the RAM is transferred to the Master RAM. When the next READ KP is received, the Master RAM turns to "READ" condition, and the normal and expanded data are read out on the recording paper addressed from 0 (zero) to 768.

Action in Detail

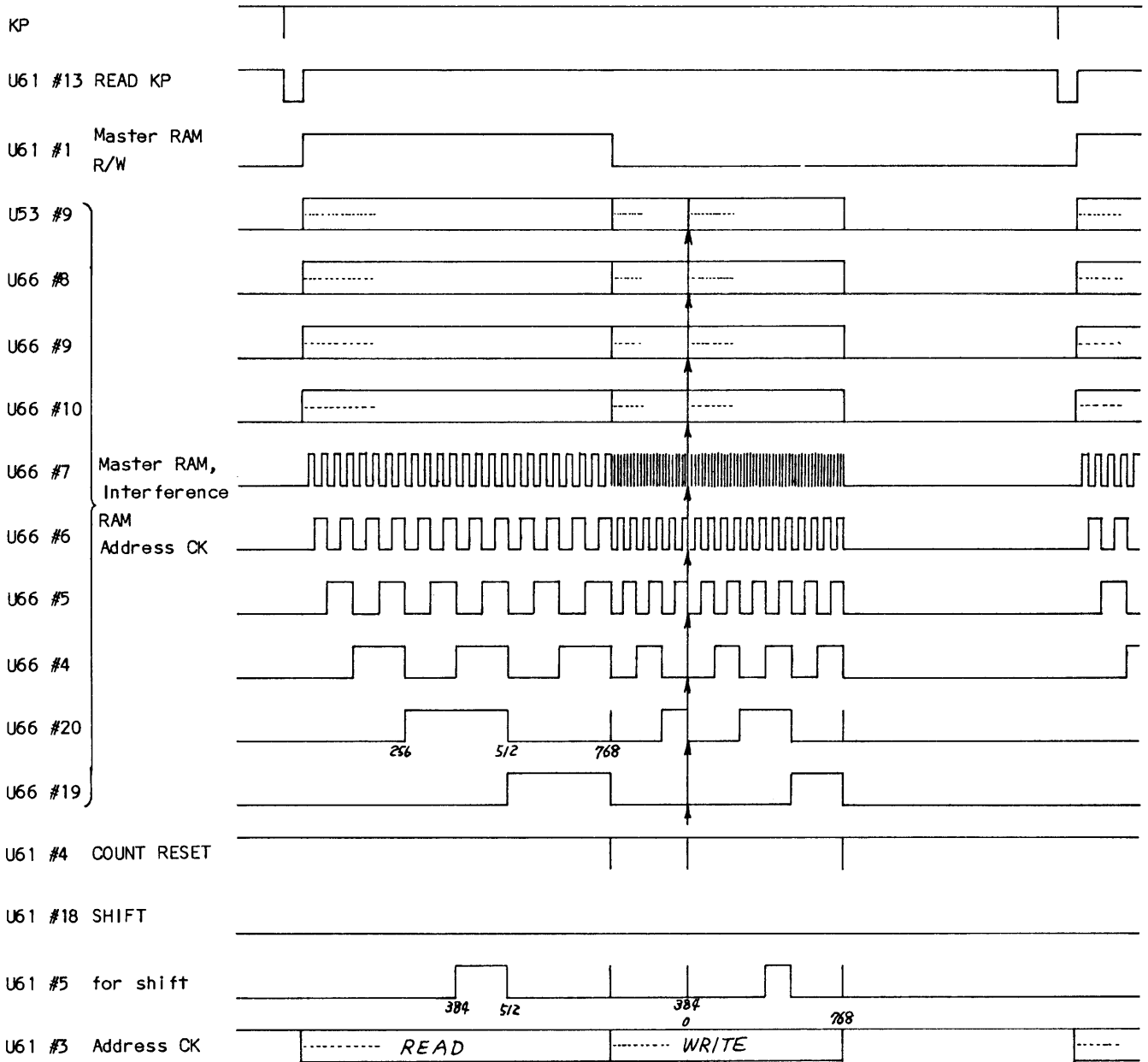
When the seabed is detected by the SHADOW LINE control, a negative-going pulse is applied to U66 #13. This S/L-1 pulse is processed by the control IC U66 and a S/L signal comes out at #14 and #17. The signal from U66 #14 is led to the 256-bit B/L RAM U63 #11 via the bus buffer U57, and stored to the RAM. The other signal from U66 #17 is fed to U56 #8 and stops the clock pulse for the B/L RAM CS. The \overline{CS} terminal of the B/L RAM turns to "H" and the RAM stops "WRITE" action until the WRITE CK pulse for the Master RAM counts 512th. Upon coming 512th, the B/L RAM turns to "READ" condition, and the stored 256-bit data corresponding to 5m (for B/L-1) or 10m (for B/L-2) is read out and transferred to the Master RAM. When the stored S/L signal is read out from U63 #11, this signal passes thru the NAND gate U54, and applied to U56 #14 as a B/L RAM S/L TRIG. This trigger starts the counter in the control IC U66, and also changes the frequency of the WRITE CK pulse to write the 256-bit echoes above the sea bottom into the Master RAM.

The shadow line should not be effected on the transmission line. The multi-vibrator U103 is provided to cut it for the depth of 4m.

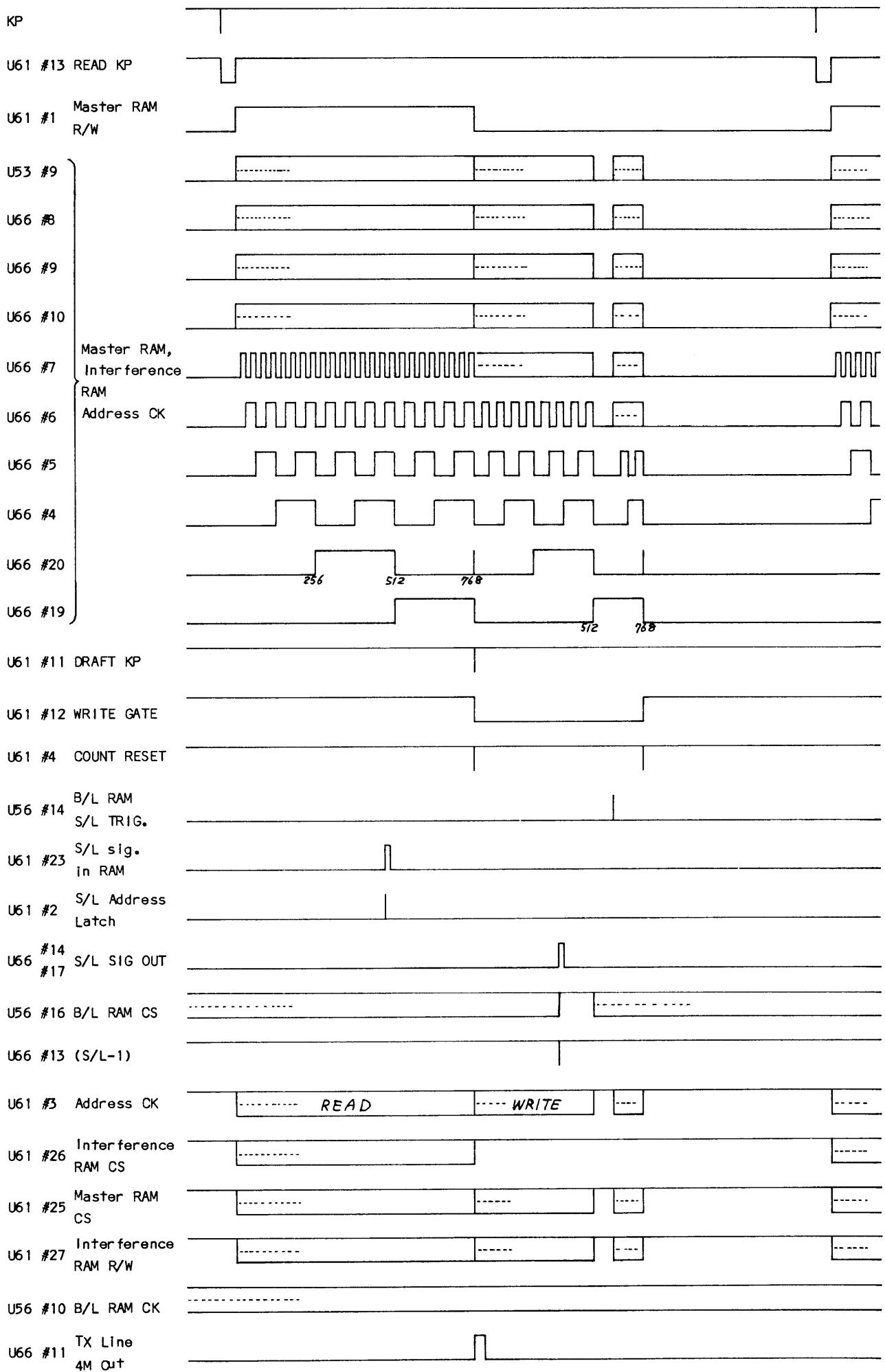
Timing Chart in Case 1



Timing Chart in Case 2



Timing Chart in Case 3



The digital echo signal stored in the memory circuit is led to the latch U52 and the D/A converter Q51 through Q53.

D-A CONVERTER Circuit

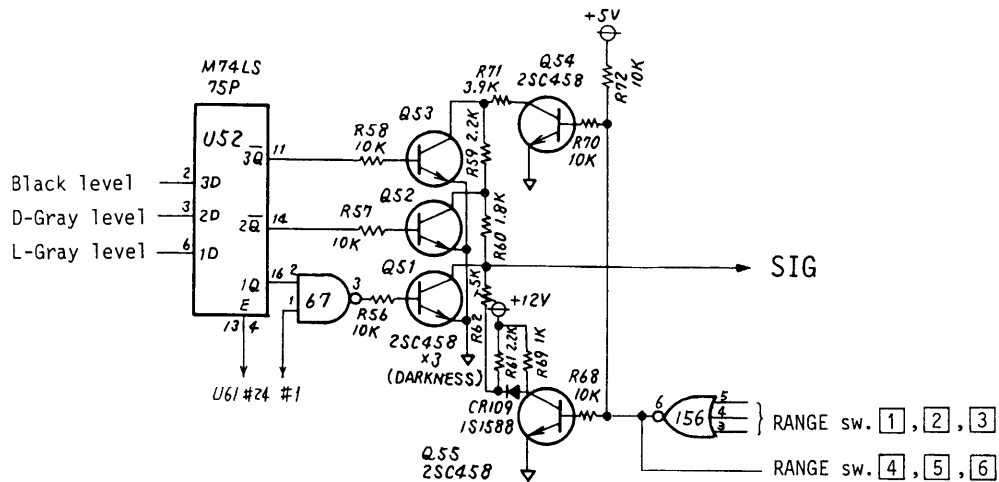


Fig.1-18

The following table 1-3 shows how the digital (echo) signal is converted to echo signals of three densities (black, dark-gray, light-gray) by three switching transistors Q51 to Q53.

Table 1-3

U52 Input Level	U52			Q51	Q52	Q53	Output Signal Level at Q51 collector
	3Q	2Q	1Q				
Black	L	L	H	OFF	OFF	OFF	6V approx.
Dark-Gray	H	L	H	OFF	OFF	ON	4V approx.
Light-Gray	H	H	H	OFF	ON	ON	2V approx.

Q54 and Q55 are provided to decrease the output signal level because the recording belt rotates at slow speed in deeper ranges 4, 5 and 6. The output signal level can be adjusted by the preset potentiometer R62, for the series resistance is changed.

The analogue signal from the D-A converter is led to the following recorder amplifier and modulated with a carrier. At the final stage, the signal is led to the collector rail and the recording stylus to draw an echogram.

RECORDER AMP. & MODULATOR

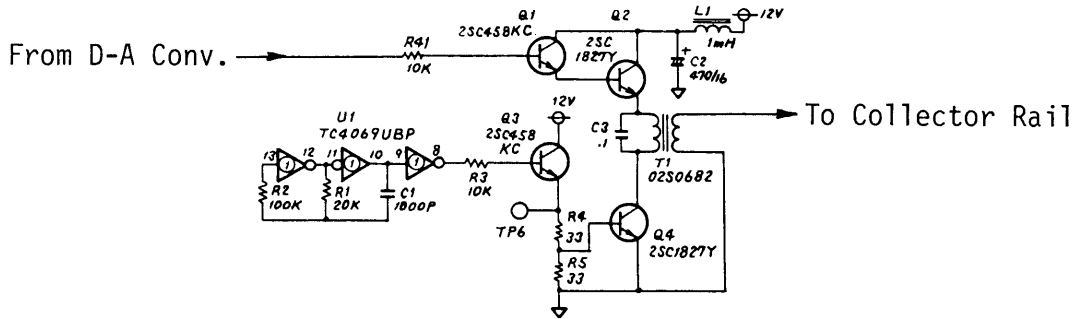


Fig.1-19

The D-A converter output is amplified by Q1 and Q2 located on the FRONT PANEL board. U1, R1 and C1 form the oscillator circuit to produce a carrier of approx. 20kHz, which is measured at TP6. This carrier is amplified by Q3 and Q4, and modulated with the D-A converter output at T1. The modulated signal is stepped up by T1 and led to the recording paper via the collector rail.

1-3. Display

The DISPLAY board digitally indicates the recording start depth, end depth and seabed depth. Warning indications "low signal" and "overflow" are also provided.

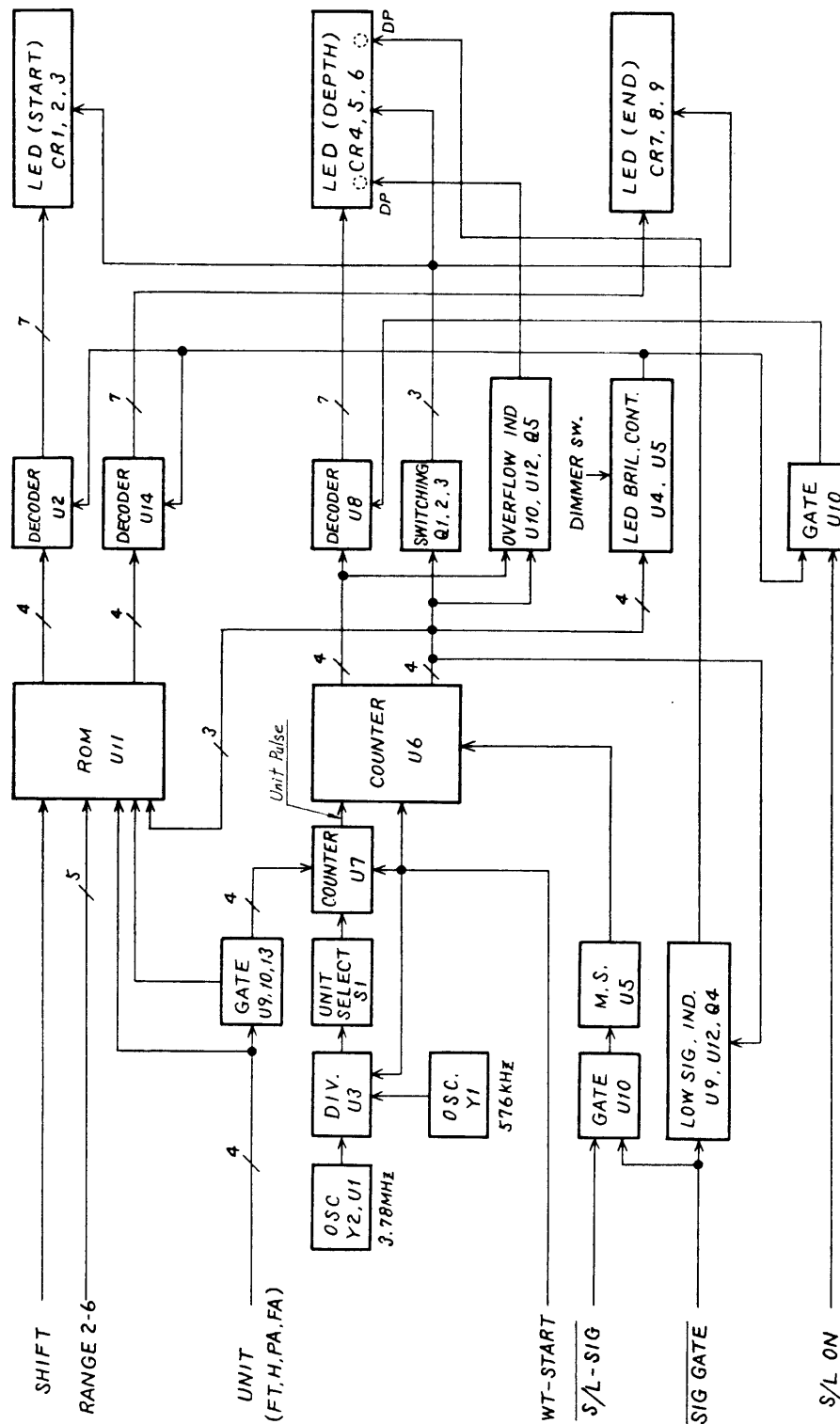


Fig.1-20 Block Diagram

SEABED DEPTH Indication

The SHADOW LINE control should be correctly adjusted to indicate the seabed depth.

The 4-digit decade counter U6 is reset to "0000" by the WT-START pulse at the beginning of the "WRITE" timing, and starts counting the clock input called "Unit Pulse". When the shadow line signal is detected, a negative-going S/L SIG comes out. This S/L SIG is led to the transfer terminal #6 of the counter via the gate U10 and the multivibrator U5. At the same time, the counting data comes out at the BCD output terminals A to D, and is led to LED's via the decoder/driver U8. That is, when the digit select T1(#4) is "H", 10^3 digit (MSB and not used to display) comes out. In like manner, when T2(#3), T3(#2) and T4(#1) are "H" by turns, 10^2 digit, 10^1 digit and 10^0 digit (LSB) come out respectively. Refer to the timing chart below.

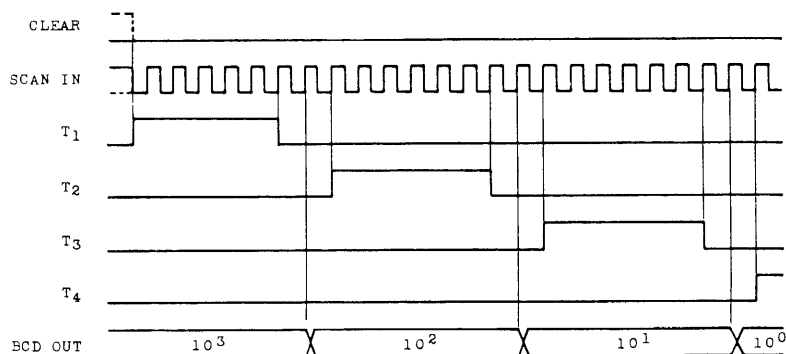


Fig.1-21

Outputs from the digit select T2 to T4 are connected to the ROM U11 as address inputs and also to three switching transistors Q1 to Q3. Since each collector of the transistors is applied to the common anode of each LED, each digit of the depth is displayed by turns in accordance with the digit select pulses. Together, when the SHADOW LINE control is turned off, only 10^0 digit is displayed as "0(zero)" because the digit select T4 is connected to the blank control terminal #11 of U6.

"Overflow" Indication

Output from the digit select T1(MSB) is used for indication of "overflow". If U6 counts over "999", the BCD output terminal D turns to "L". When the positive pulse is applied to the gate U10 #4, the flip-flop U12 is triggered, and Q5 turns on. As a result, the overflow lamp lights up.

"Low Signal" Indication

If the shadow line signal is too weak, the flip-flop U12 cannot be reset. Therefore, U12 #5 which is connected to U9 #9 keeps "H". Other inputs of the gate U9 are the SIG GATE and the digit select T4 pulse coming from the counter U6. Only when all the inputs are "H", Q4 turns on and the low signal lamp flickers.

"Unit Pulse"

The clock frequency for the counter U6 should be changed in accordance with the unit selected.

When the Unit Selector takes "M", "PA" or "FA", the crystal Y1 is used as a reference oscillator. A clock pulse of 576kHz is divided by 128 at the divider U3, and 4.5kHz is applied to the counter U7 #4. Since the data input of U7 is assigned to the Unit Selector, the output from U7 #6 is different as below.

Table 1-4

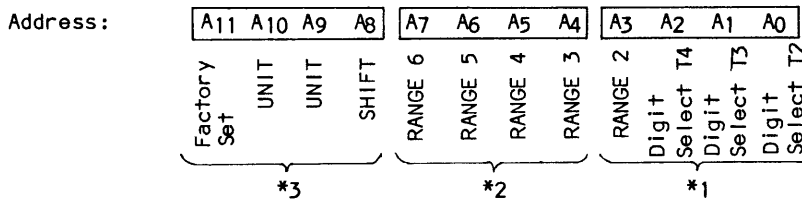
Unit	Ref. OSC.	Input of U7				Dividing Ratio	Output "Unit Pulse"
		D _D	D _C	D _B	D _A		
M	Y1	0	1	1	0	1/6	750Hz
PA		1	0	1	0	1/10	450Hz
FA		1	0	1	1	1/11	409Hz
FT	Y2	0	1	1	0	1/6	2.46kHz

When the Unit Selector takes "FT", the crystal Y2 is used instead of Y1. A clock pulse of 3.78MHz is divided by 256 at U3, and 14.766kHz is applied to U7 #4. As the data inputs D_D, D_C, D_B and D_A are 0, 1, 1 and 0 in turn, 2.46kHz unit pulse comes out at U7 #6.

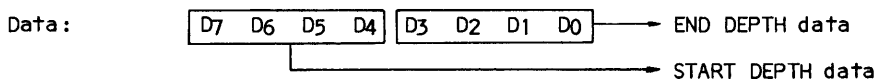
START/END DEPTH Indication

A programmable ROM (4096-word x 8-bit), which has a Range Table shown below, is used. No adjustment is required by doing this.

Range Table of ROM



	Address	Contents
*1	0001 (1)	102 digit RANGE sw. other than 2
	0010 (2)	101 digit RANGE sw. other than 2
	0100 (4)	100 digit RANGE sw. other than 2
	1000 (8)	102 digit RANGE 2
	1010 (A)	101 digit RANGE 2
	1100 (C)	100 digit RANGE 2
	*2	0000 (0)
0001 (1)		RANGE 3
0010 (2)		RANGE 4
0100 (4)		RANGE 5
1000 (8)		RANGE 6
*3	1000 (8)	Foot
	1001 (9)	Foot SHIFT
	1010 (A)	Meter
	1011 (B)	Meter SHIFT
	1110 (E)	FA, PA
	1111 (F)	FA, PA SHIFT



LED Brightness Control

The DIMMER switch controls not only the illumination for the recording paper and control panel but also brightness of LED displays.

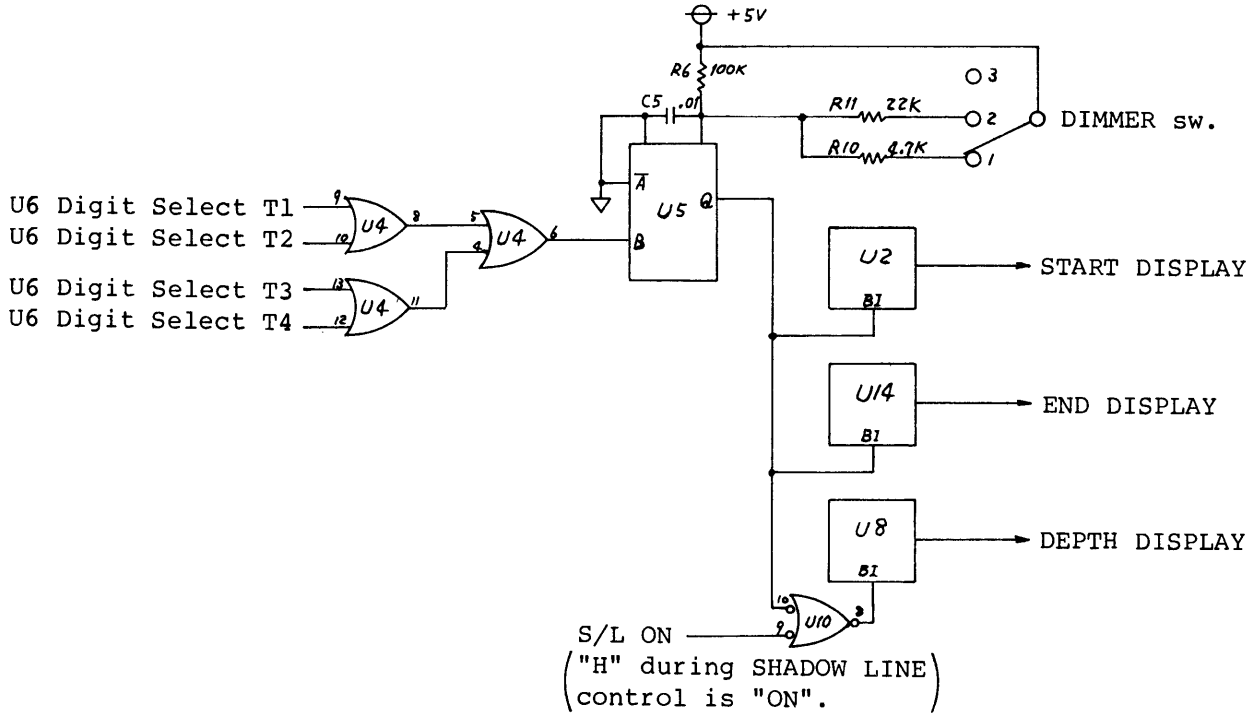


Fig.1-22

Since the inputs of the OR gate U4 are connected to the digit select terminals of U6, continuous pulse T1+T2+T3+T4 (See Fig.1-21) is applied to the retriggerable multivibrator U5.

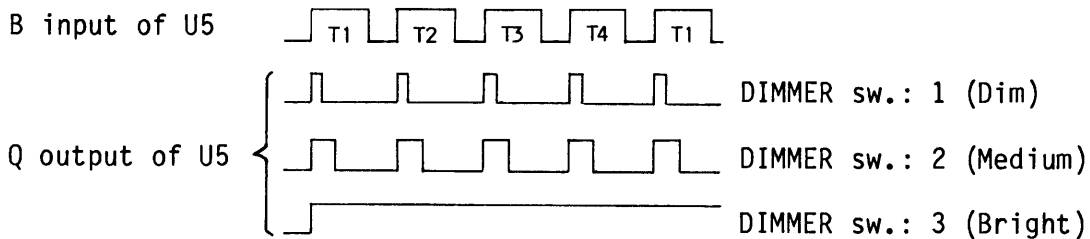


Fig.1-23

The DIMMER switch selects either R6, R10 or R11 which controls a duty ratio of U5 output. Therefore, a brightness of LED's is controlled with the different U5 output.

1-4. Motor Control and Pen Homing

PAPER FEED MOTOR Control

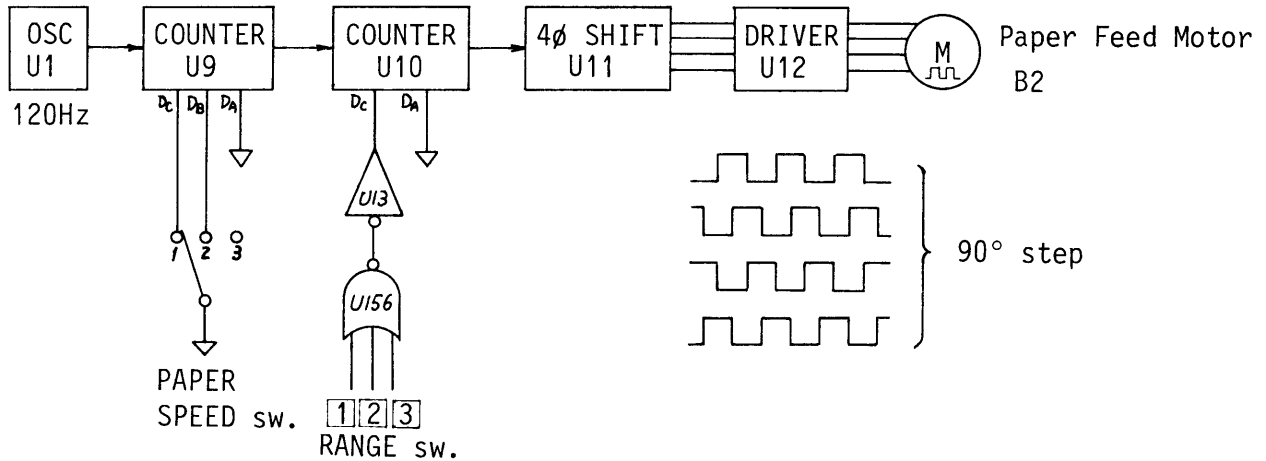


Fig.1-24

U1 and associated parts oscillate at 120Hz to produce a clock pulse. The clock pulse is led to the counter U9. Its data inputs D_B and D_C are selected by the PAPER SPEED switch. For example, the data inputs D_B come to 1010 (BCD code) when the PAPER SPEED switch is set to "1". In case of this, 120Hz clock pulse is divided by 6, and 20Hz clock pulse comes out. The data input D_C of the following counter U10 is also controlled by the RANGE switch. That is, the TTL level at D_C is "H" when the RANGE switch takes 1, 2, or 3. The clock pulse divided by U9 is furthermore divided by 2 (RANGE sw.: 1, 2, 3) or 6 (RANGE sw.: 4, 5, 6). Therefore, the pulse listed below is applied to the following flip-flop as a clock pulse in order to shift by 90° steps.

Table 1-5

PAPER SPEED			1	2	3
			RANGE		
1	2	3	10Hz	15Hz	30Hz
4	5	6	3.3Hz	5Hz	10Hz

The clock pulse is divided by 2 and led to the paper feed motor B2.

BELT DRIVE MOTOR Control

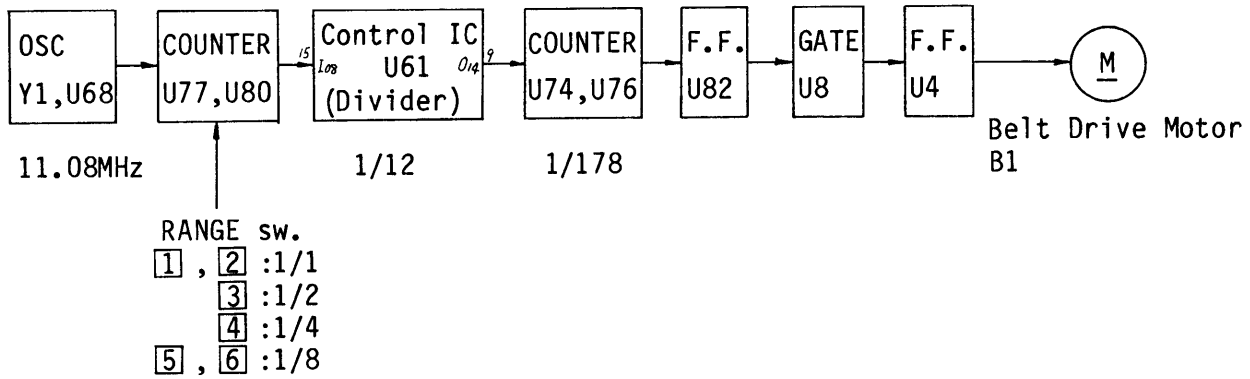


Fig.1-25

An 11.08MHz clock pulse generated by Y1 and U68 is led to the counter U77 and the gate U80. Its dividing ratio is 1/1, 1/2, 1/4 and 1/8 when the RANGE switch is set to 1/2, 3, 4 and 5/6 respectively. After this stage, the clock pulse comes into the control IC U61, and is divided by 12. The output from U61 #9 is down-counted by U76 and U74, and divided by 2 at the flip-flop U82. The clock pulse passes through the NAND gate U8, and is furthermore divided by 2 at U4 located on the FRONT PANEL board. After passing through the SUB-PANEL board, the clock pulse is applied to the belt drive motor as a motor clock. Frequencies of motor clock pulses are as follows, depending on the setting of the RANGE switch.

RANGE sw.	1 & 2	: 1.297kHz
RANGE sw.	3	: 0.648kHz
RANGE sw.	4	: 0.324kHz
RANGE sw.	5 & 6	: 0.162kHz

PEN HOMING Circuit

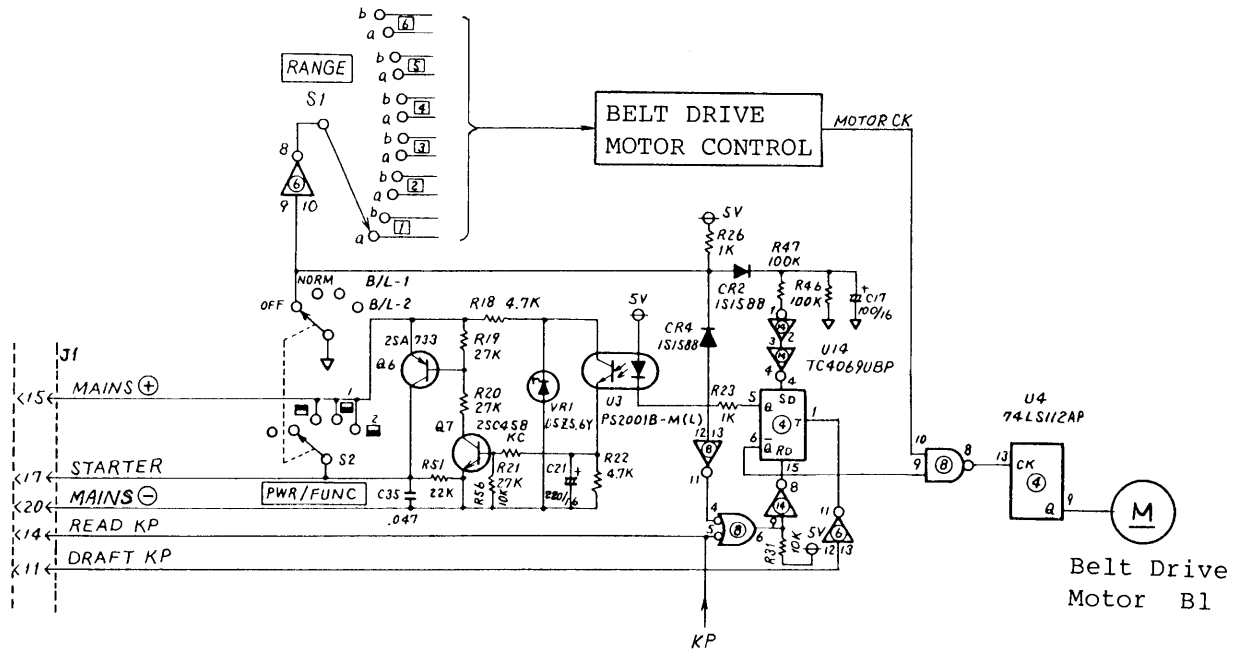


Fig.1-26

This circuit is provided to automatically stop the recording stylus at the rear of the recording plate, i.e. opposite to the recording paper. It may clear away the risk of getting damage to the stylus when changing the recording paper. Suppose that the POWER switch is cut off now. The rotating speed of the belt drive motor is slowed down to that of the RANGE 5 / 6, for the common line of the RANGE switch is immediately turned to "H". The motor goes on rotating at the above speed even though the POWER switch is cut off because the inverter circuit is still oscillating. The input terminal #4 of the gate U8 turns to "H", and the other #5 turns from "H" to "L" upon application of KP. The reset terminal #15 of U4, therefore, turns to "L". On the other hand, the set terminal #4 of U4 is kept "H" because C17 is discharging. The output terminal #5(Q) of U4 keeps "L", and U3, Q7 and Q6 are conductive. However, the output terminal turns to "H" when the DRAFT KP is applied to the clock terminal #1 of U4, and U3 is cut off. Then, Q7 and Q6 are cut off after finishing discharge of C21, and the inverter stops oscillation. See para.1-5.

Since the MOTOR CK pulse is controlled by the output terminal #6(Q) of U4, the MOTOR CK pulse is blocked by the gate U8 when the DRAFT KP is applied. Then, the recording belt stops rotation after running a short distance by moment of inertia. As a result, the recording stylus will stop behind the paper.

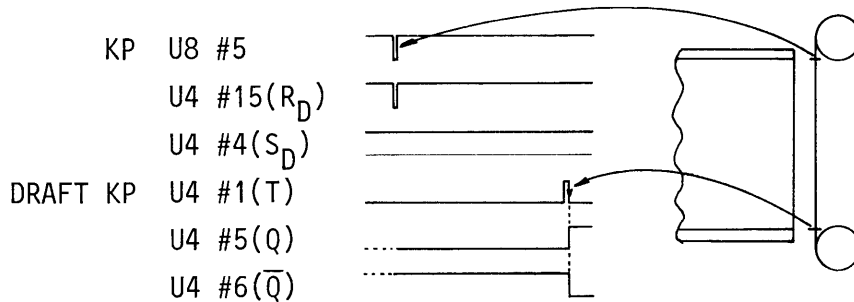


Fig.1-27

1-5. Power Supply

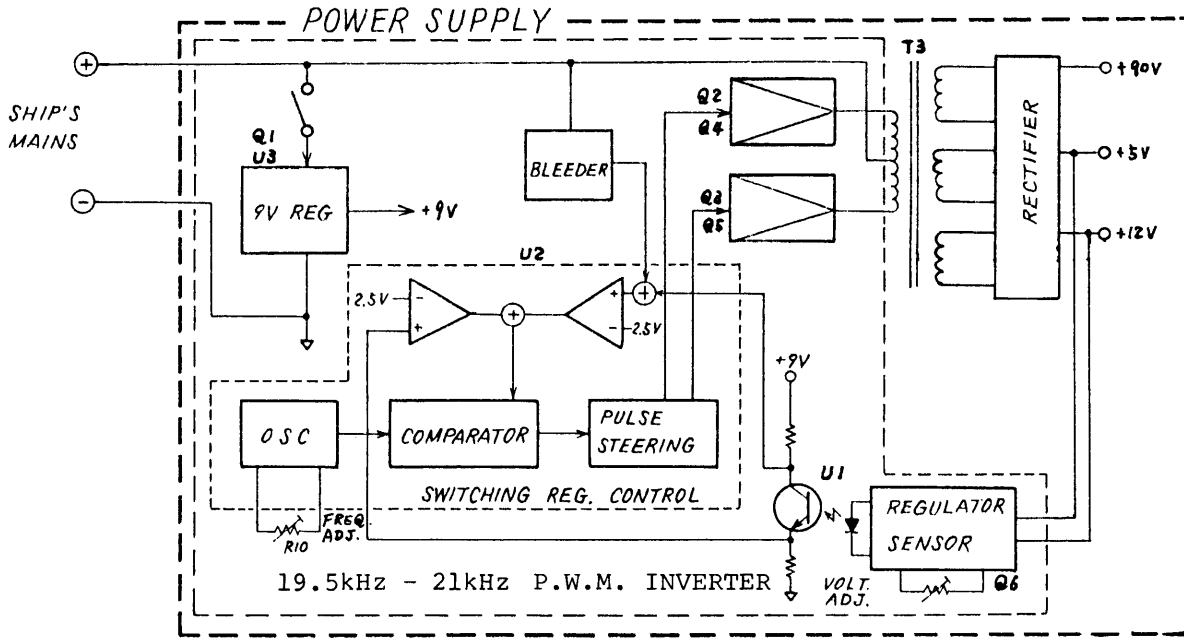


Fig.1-28 Block Diagram

The power supply circuit is made up of 19.5kHz-21kHz PWM (Pulse Width Modulation) inverter employing switching regulation technique, protector and rectifier. The PWM inverter universally operates on ship's mains of 10.5-40Vdc. Against the variation of the mains voltage, it regulates the output DC line voltages by changing width of its output pulse.

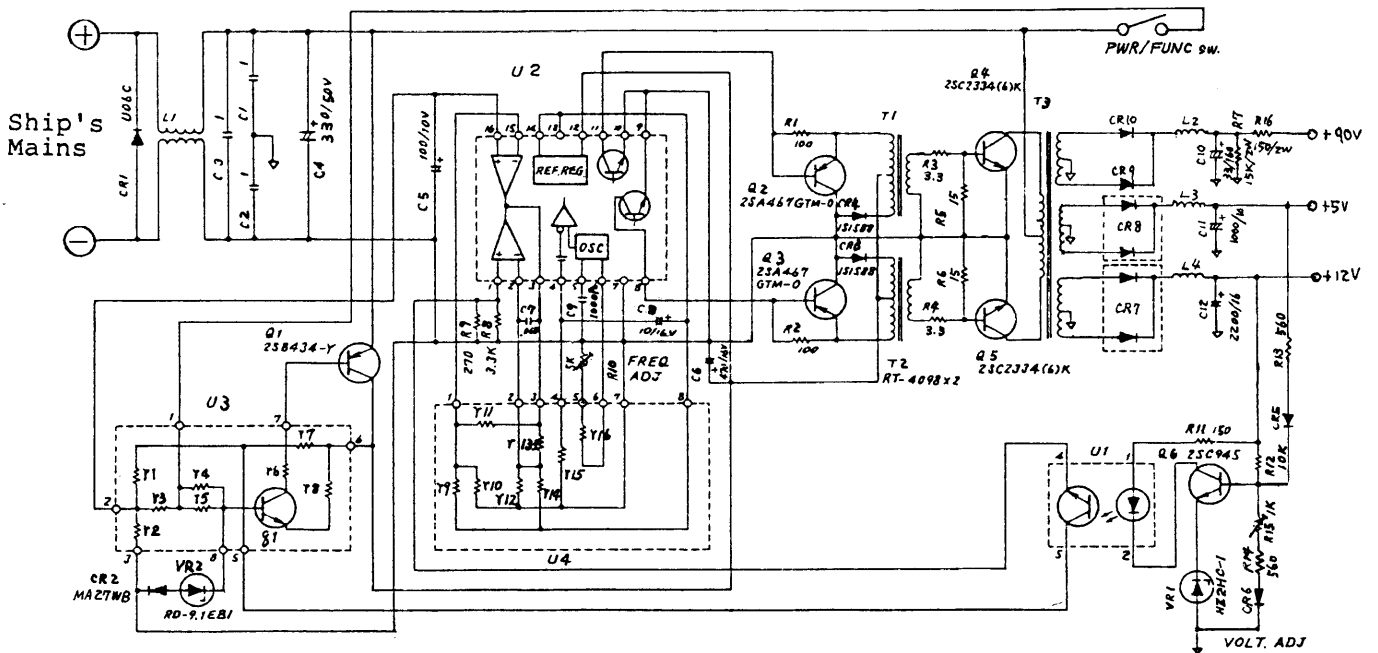


Fig.1-29 Circuit Diagram

PWM INVERTER

The PWM inverter consists of the switching regulator control IC U2, 9V regulator Q1/U3, pulse width control U1/Q6, driver Q2/Q3 and output amplifier Q4/Q5.

Figure 1-30 shows the block diagram of switching regulator control IC U2 and figure 1-31, its operating waveform.

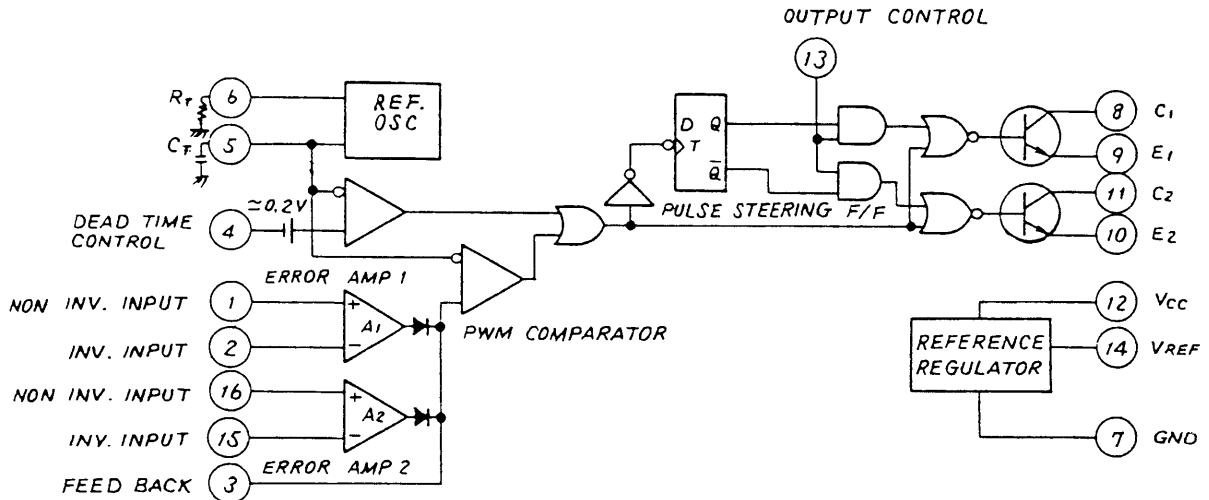


Fig.1-30 Block Diagram of Switching Regulator Control IC U2

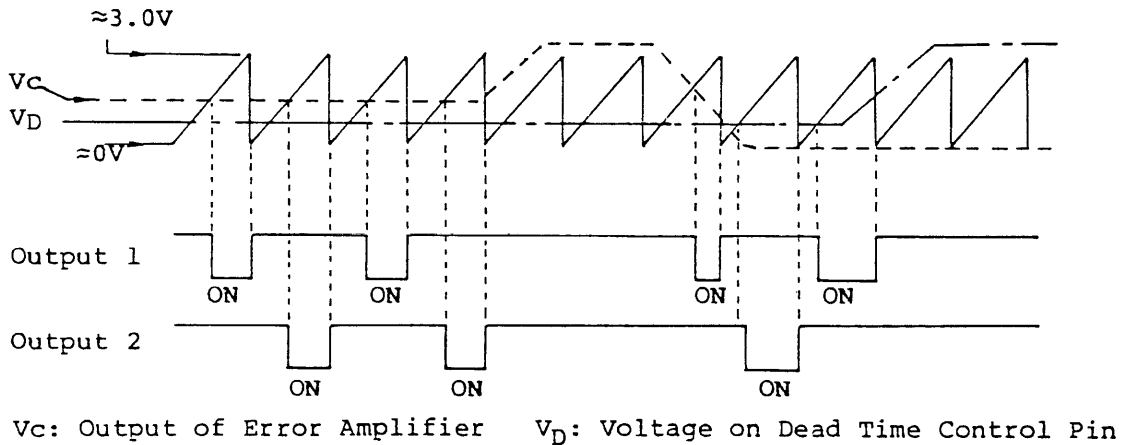


Fig.1-31 Operating Waveform of U2

The reference oscillator in U2 is a sawtooth wave oscillator. Its frequency is set by external resistor R_T and capacitor C_T and given by $f=1.2/C_T R_T$. It is set to 39kHz through 42kHz by R10. The dead time control pin #4 determines a maximum duty ratio of inverter output square wave. In the switching regulator circuit, the dc output line voltages are maintained constant against fluctuation of supply voltage by varying width of output waveform.

However, in case the output stage is in push-pull connection, it is necessary to limit the maximum width of the output waveform so that the width may not become so wide as to drive two output transistors into conduction simultaneously. If the ship's mains voltage drops and the duty ratio of the square wave becomes nearly 50% as in figure 1-32, the output transistors will simultaneously conduct for a certain period because the transistors have a storage time. In the circuit, dead time of approximately 2 μ s, which is longer than the storage time of the transistor 1.5 μ s, is provided by pin #4 grounded through r15.

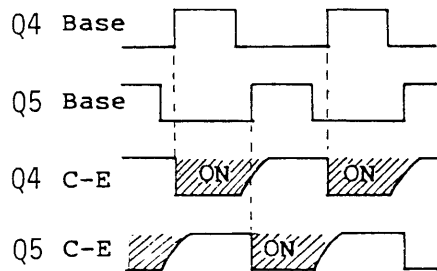


Fig.1-32

C8 and r15 in U4 are for starting the PWM inverter softly. The dead time control pin #4 of U2 is fed with time varying positive voltage for about 0.1 seconds after power-on until C8 is fully charged.

Of the two error amplifiers A1 and A2 in U2, A1 is used to control pulse width and A2 as a comparator.

The pulse width control circuit shown in figure 1-33 stabilizes dc output line voltages by moving up and down the slice level for the reference oscillator output sawtooth wave, that is, by converting mains voltage and load variations into the variation of pulse width.

The voltage variation on +12V line is detected and fed back to the error amplifier A1 in U2 via a photo coupler.

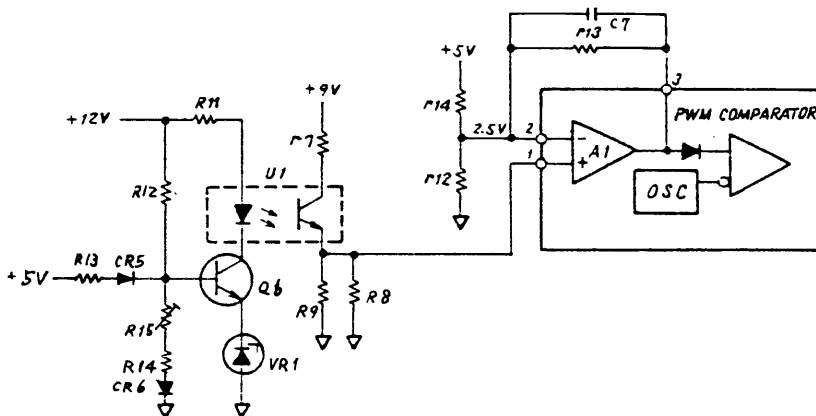


Fig.1-33 Pulse Width Control Circuit

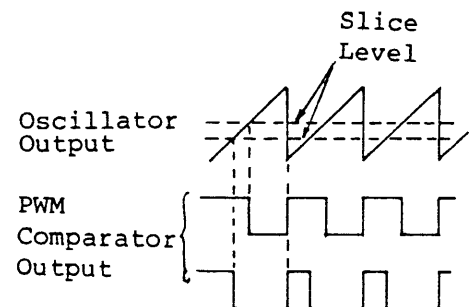


Fig.1-34

The error amplifier A1 has a gain of about 40dB as given by the ratio of r_{13} to r_{12}/r_{14} and it is provided with a reference voltage of 2.5V at its inverting input pin. +12V line has been set to 11.6V with R15 and light emitting diode in U1 is drawing current of about 20mA. If a voltage on +12V line changes by some reason, the current in the light emitting diode and then a voltage on non-inverting input pin of error amplifier changes accordingly. The difference of voltage between inverting and non-inverting pins of A1 is amplified 100 times (40dB) and the resultant dc output is fed to the PWM comparator in U2 to move the slice level of sawtooth wave as in figure 1-34.

The regulated +9V used in the PWM inverter is provided by the circuit shown in figure 1-35. CR2 is for temperature compensation. It has a temperature coefficient of about $-4\text{mV}/^\circ\text{C}$ against $4.6\text{mV}/^\circ\text{C}$ of zener diode VR2.

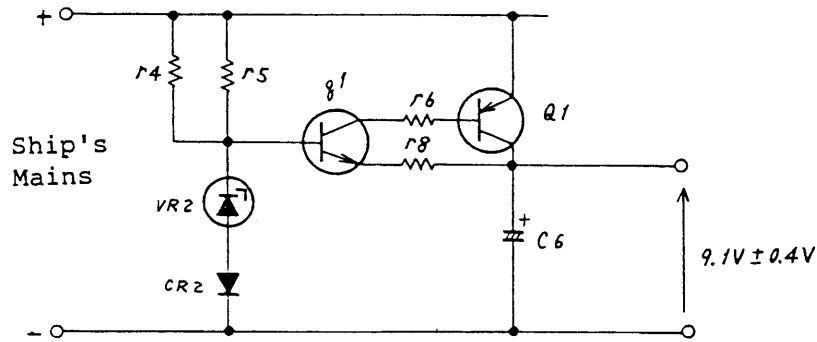


Fig.1-35 +9V Regulator

PROTECTOR

The protector circuit shown in figure 1-36 operates to disable the inverter operation when the following states occur.

- (1) When the ship's mains exceeds about 41V (mains overvoltage protection).
- (2) When one of dc output lines is grounded (output shortcircuit protection).

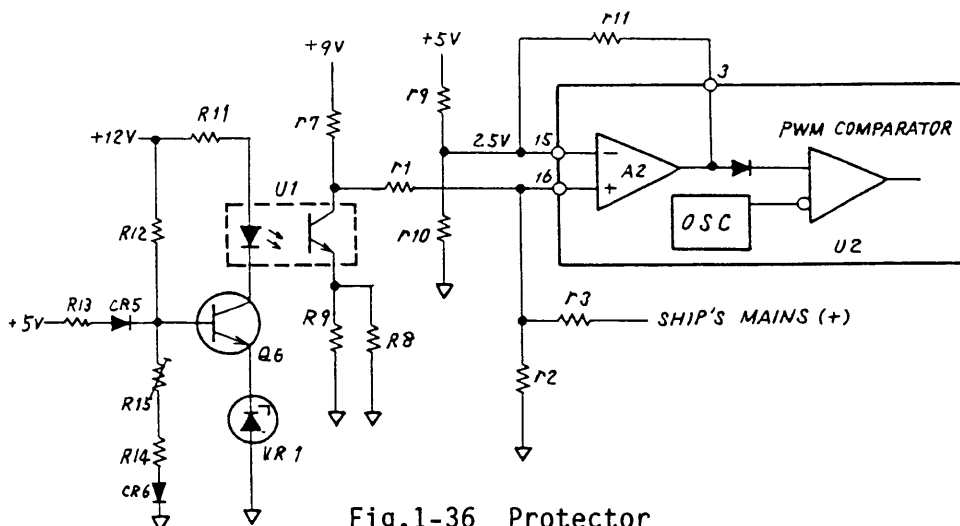


Fig.1-36 Protector

The ship's mains voltage is divided by r_3 and r_2 , and fed to the error amplifier A2 in U2. Value of r_2 and r_3 is determined so that the voltage at non-inverting pin of A2 does not exceed 2.5V as far as the ship's mains is below 40V. Then, the output of A2 usually remains negative and exerts no effect on the PWM comparator in U2.

If the ship's mains rises to 41V, the voltage at the non-inverting pin becomes higher than 2.5V and the output of A2 goes positive. Since the positive voltage is higher than amplitude of the sawtooth wave in the output of reference oscillator, output of the PWM comparator is held "L" at all times and the sawtooth wave is blocked to suspend operation of the inverter.

The protection against shortcircuit of dc output lines is performed by Q6 and U1. If one of the dc output lines is grounded, the voltage on +12V line drops and the current flowing in the light emitting diode of U1 decreases. This results in increase of collector voltage of the photo-transistor over 2.5V, and inverter operation stops.

CHAPTER 2. ADJUSTMENT

Items to be checked and adjusted are listed on pages 2-3 thru 2-5 together with its check points and ratings.

Note 1. The power supply circuit on the MAIN board can be separately checked. Disconnect the plug P2 and connect the following dummy loads on each line.

- +90V line J6 #7 ... 1.5k ohms/30W
- +12V line J6 #4 ... 25 ohms/30W
- + 5V line J6 #1 ... 5 ohms/30W

2. Disconnect the plug P11 to stop transmission.

Open the dust cover, and 02P5911 MAIN board (See Fig.2-2) is in sight.

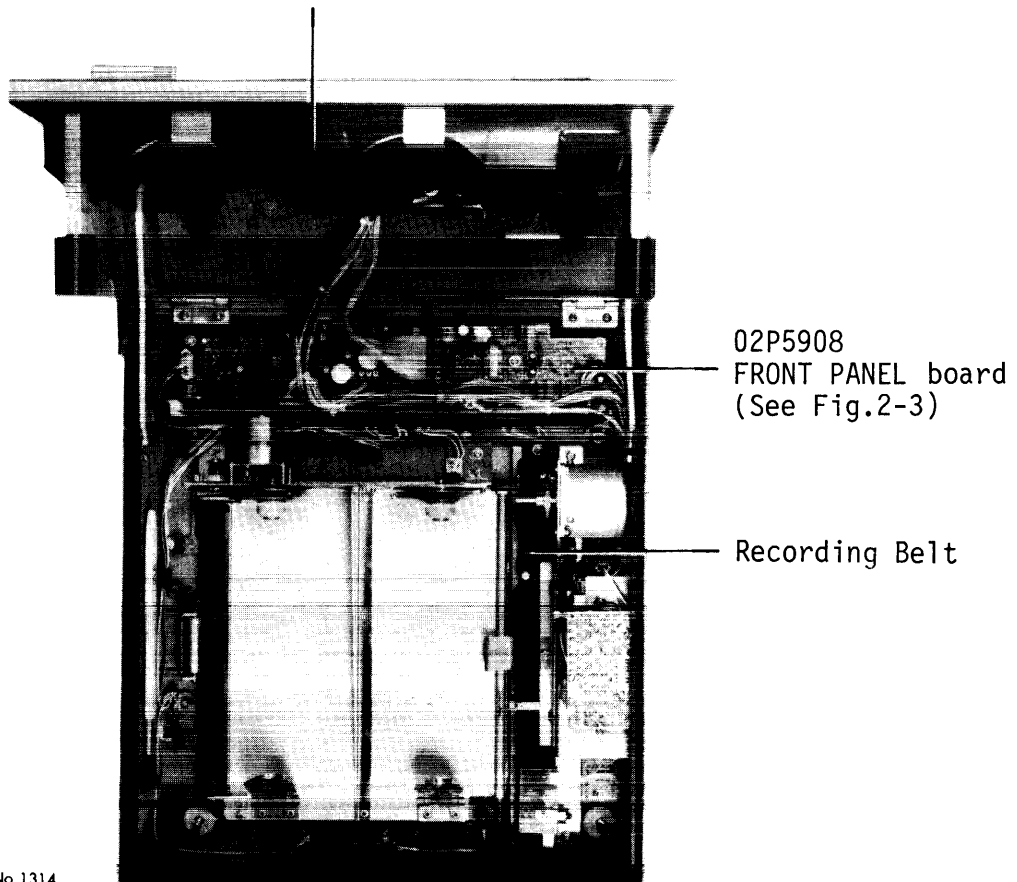


Fig.2-1 Inside View

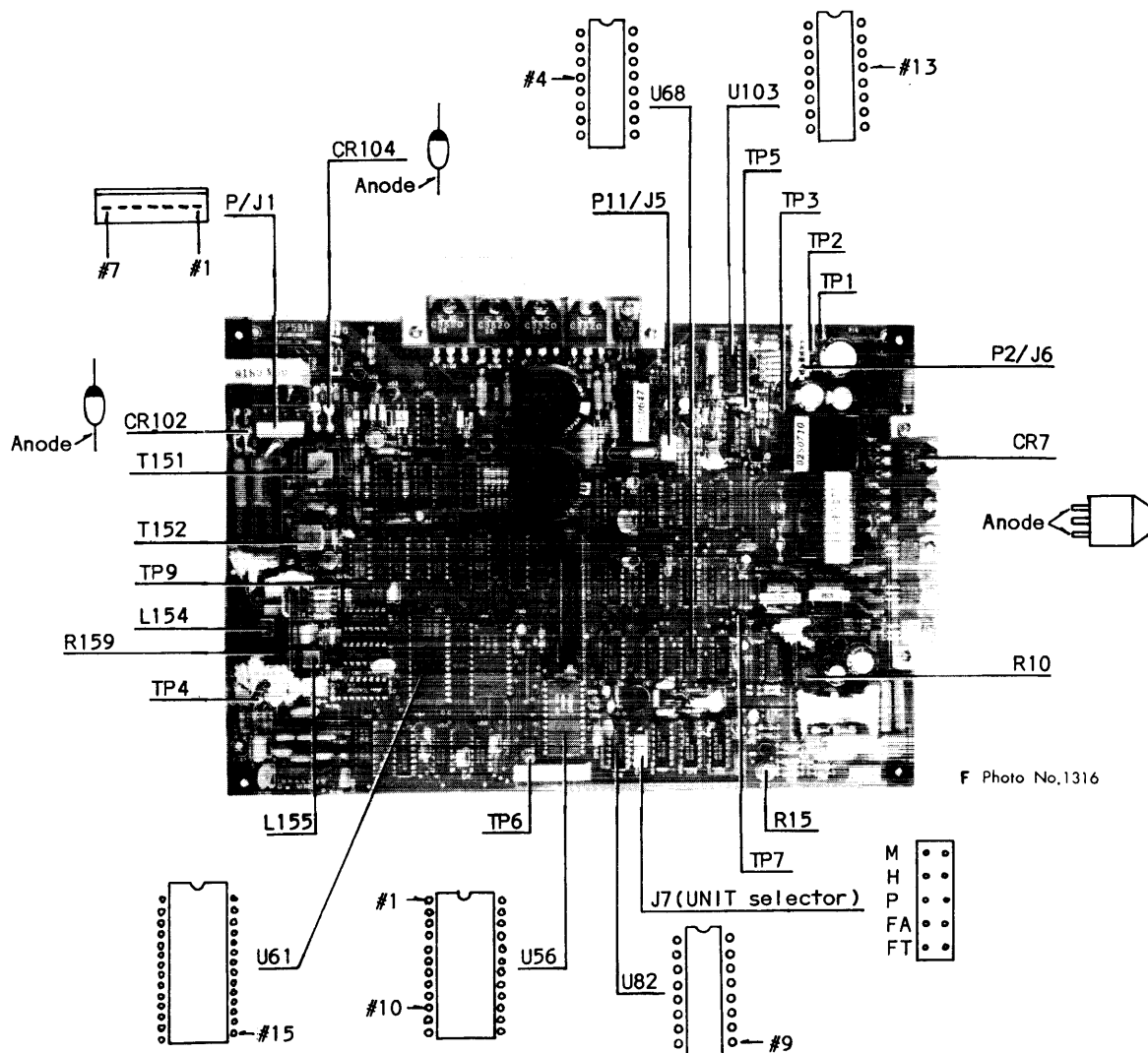


Fig.2-2 02P5911 MAIN board

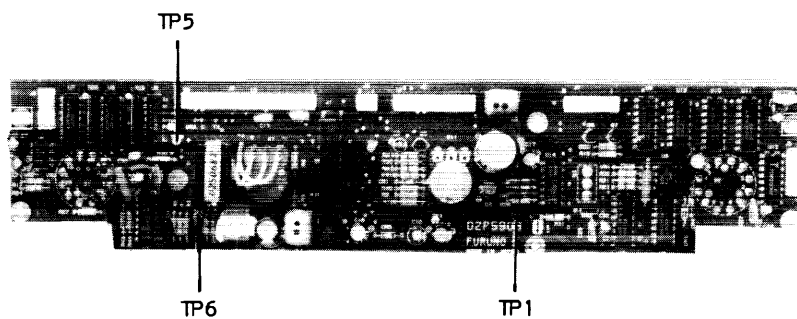
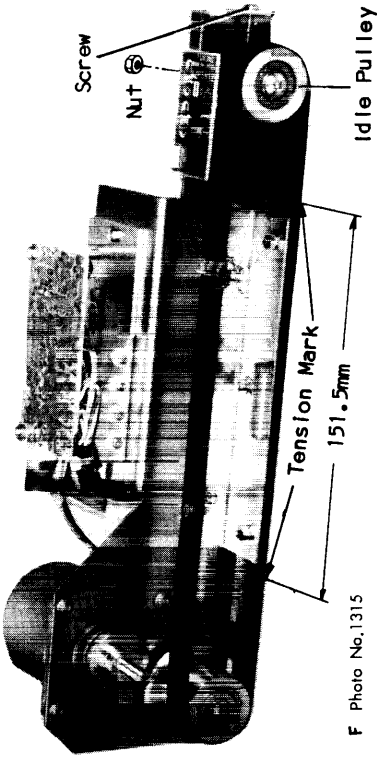


Fig.2-3 02P5908 FRONT PANEL board

Table 2-1 Check Items

Item	Rating	Check Point	Equipment	Adjustment/Remarks
02P5911 MAIN board + 5V Line Voltage +12V Line Voltage +90V Line Voltage	+5±0.1V 12- 13V 85-100V	TP3(+)-TP7(-) TP2(+)-TP7(-) TP1(+)-TP7(-)	Multimeter	Adjust +5V line voltage by R15 at first, and then check +12V and +90V line voltages.
Inverter Freq.	19.5-21.0kHz	CR7 Anode-TP7(GND)	Freq. Counter	Adjust R10 so that the recording is not affected.
Pulse length	0.32-0.48mS 0.8 -1.2mS 1.6 -2.4mS	U103 #13(Q)	Oscilloscope	RANGE sw.: 1, 2 RANGE sw.: 3, 4 RANGE sw.: 5, 6
Clock Osc. Freq.	10.97-11.19MHz	U68 #4	Freq. Counter	
Ref. Osc. Freq.	458.7-463.3kHz 796.0-804.0kHz 493.5-498.5kHz 700.5-707.5kHz	TP5	Freq. Counter	For 28kHz sets For 50kHz and 200kHz sets For 60kHz sets For 88kHz sets
Motor CK	2.55-2.60kHz 1.20-1.40kHz 0.60-0.70kHz 0.30-0.35kHz	U82 #9	Freq. Counter	RANGE sw.: 1, 2 RANGE sw.: 3 RANGE sw.: 4 RANGE sw.: 5, 6
READ CK	10.97-11.19MHz 5.45- 5.60MHz 2.70- 2.80MHz 1.37- 1.40MHz	U61 #15	Freq. Counter	RANGE sw.: 1, 2 RANGE sw.: 3 RANGE sw.: 4 RANGE sw.: 5, 6
WRITE CK	456.4- 465.6kHz 547.9- 559.0kHz 498.4- 508.4kHz 996.5-1016.5kHz	TP6 (U56 #1)	Freq. Counter	UNIT selector(J7): M(meter) UNIT selector(J7): P(passi) UNIT selector(J7): FA(fathom) UNIT selector(J7): FT(foot)
Bottom-Lock 1 CK	38.1-38.9kHz 45.6-46.6kHz 41.5-42.3kHz 82.9-84.6kHz	U56 #10	Freq. Counter	UNIT selector(J7): M(meter) Set FUNCTION sw. to "1" UNIT selector(J7): P(passi) UNIT selector(J7): FA(fathom) UNIT selector(J7): FT(foot)

Item	Rating	Check Point	Equipment	Adjustment/Remarks
Bottom-Lock 2 CK	19.0 -19.45kHz 22.8 -23.3kHz 20.75-21.15kHz 41.45-42.3kHz	U56 #10	Freq. Counter	UNIT selector(J7): M(meter) Set FUNCTION UNIT selector(J7): P(passi) sw. to "2" UNIT selector(J7): FA(fathom) UNIT selector(J7): FT(foot)
RX Gain	85dBu	TP4(+)-TP9(-)	Sig. Generator Valve Voltmeter	Connect the voltmeter (100dBu range) between TP4(+) and TP9(-). Set the SG output level to 20dBu, and connect it between J1#1 and #7. Adjust the GAIN control to get appropriate deflection of the voltmeter, and tune TI51, TI52, L154 and L155. Change the SG output level to 10dBu, and set the GAIN control to "10". Adjust RI59 so that the voltmeter indicates 95dBu.
TX Output	380Vpp or less 600 - 900Vpp 1150 - 1750Vpp 150Vpp or less 280 - 420Vpp 1100 - 1700Vpp 210Vpp or less 250 - 380Vpp 680 - 1020Vpp 350Vpp or less 450 - 700Vpp 900 - 1350Vpp 300Vpp or less 400 - 600Vpp 750 - 1150Vpp	Between CR102 anode and CR104 anode	Oscilloscope	200kHz, POWER REDUCTION sw.: A 200kHz, POWER REDUCTION sw.: B 200kHz, POWER REDUCTION sw.: C 88kHz, POWER REDUCTION sw.: A 88kHz, POWER REDUCTION sw.: B 88kHz, POWER REDUCTION sw.: C 60kHz, POWER REDUCTION sw.: A 60kHz, POWER REDUCTION sw.: B 60kHz, POWER REDUCTION sw.: C 50kHz, POWER REDUCTION sw.: A 50kHz, POWER REDUCTION sw.: B 50kHz, POWER REDUCTION sw.: C 28kHz, POWER REDUCTION sw.: A 28kHz, POWER REDUCTION sw.: B 28kHz, POWER REDUCTION sw.: C
02P5908 FRONT PANEL board				
Paper Feed Osc.Freq.	114-126Hz	TP5-TP1 (GND)	Freq. Counter	
Recording Osc. Freq.	19.0-21.0kHz	TP6-TP1 (GND)	Freq. Counter	

Item	Rating	Check Point	Adjustment/Remarks
<p>OTHERS</p> <p>Recording Belt Tension</p>	 <p>F Photo No.1315</p>	<p>Adjust the distance between two Tension Marks drawn on the recording belt for 151.5mm. Unfasten a nut, and move the position of the idle pulley by turning a screw.</p>	

CHAPTER 3. MAINTENANCE

3-1. Cleaning

A certain amount of carbon powder will pile up inside the recorder after lengthy use. If not cleaned up at regular intervals, it may cause trouble.

To clean up carbon powder accumulated on the pc board or around the recording belt, open the front door, unfasten two fixing screws and swing down the recorder mechanism.

Sweep away carbon powder with the brush supplied inside the cabinet. Use of vacuum cleaner is also effective for removing carbon powder.

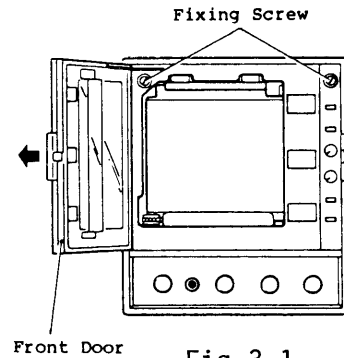


Fig.3-1

3-2. Lubrication

In order to ensure trouble-free operation for a considerably long period, some of the moving mechanical parts should be lubricated at least once every year.

Fig.3-2 shows the parts to be lubricated. Use high quality grease specified for use in precision machinery. (Recommend "LIMAX #1", Furuno Code: 000-824-056.)

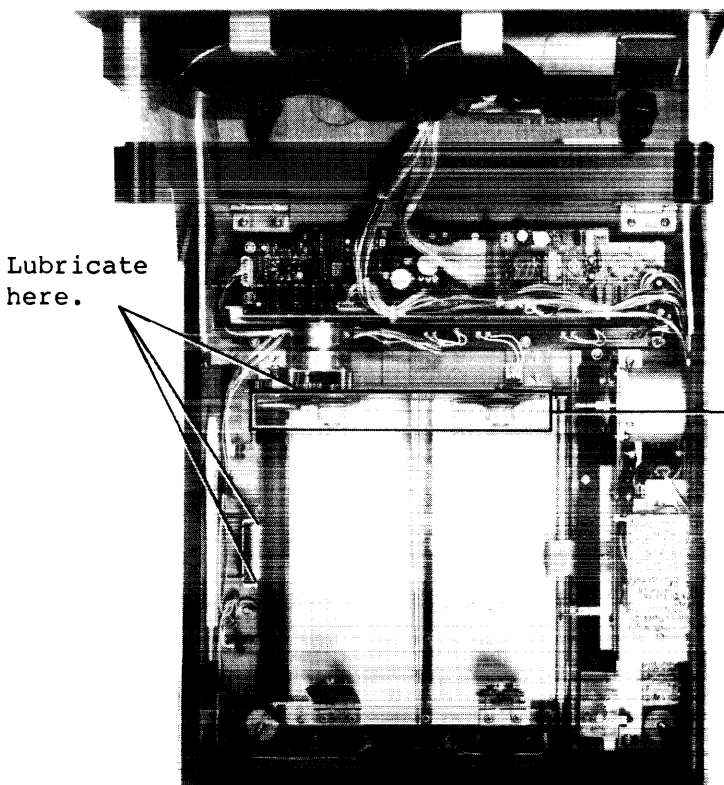
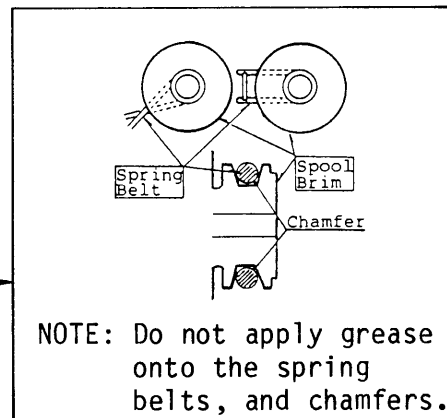


Fig.3-2



F Photo No.1314

3-3. Replacement of Spring Belt

When replacing the Spring Belt (Drive) shown in Fig.3-3, beware of twisting direction.

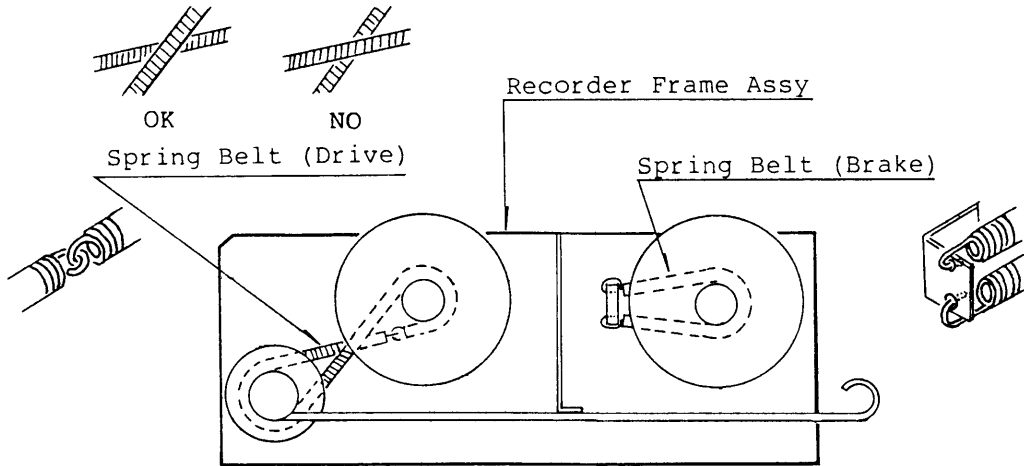


Fig.3-3

3-4. Replacement of Motors

Belt Drive Motor

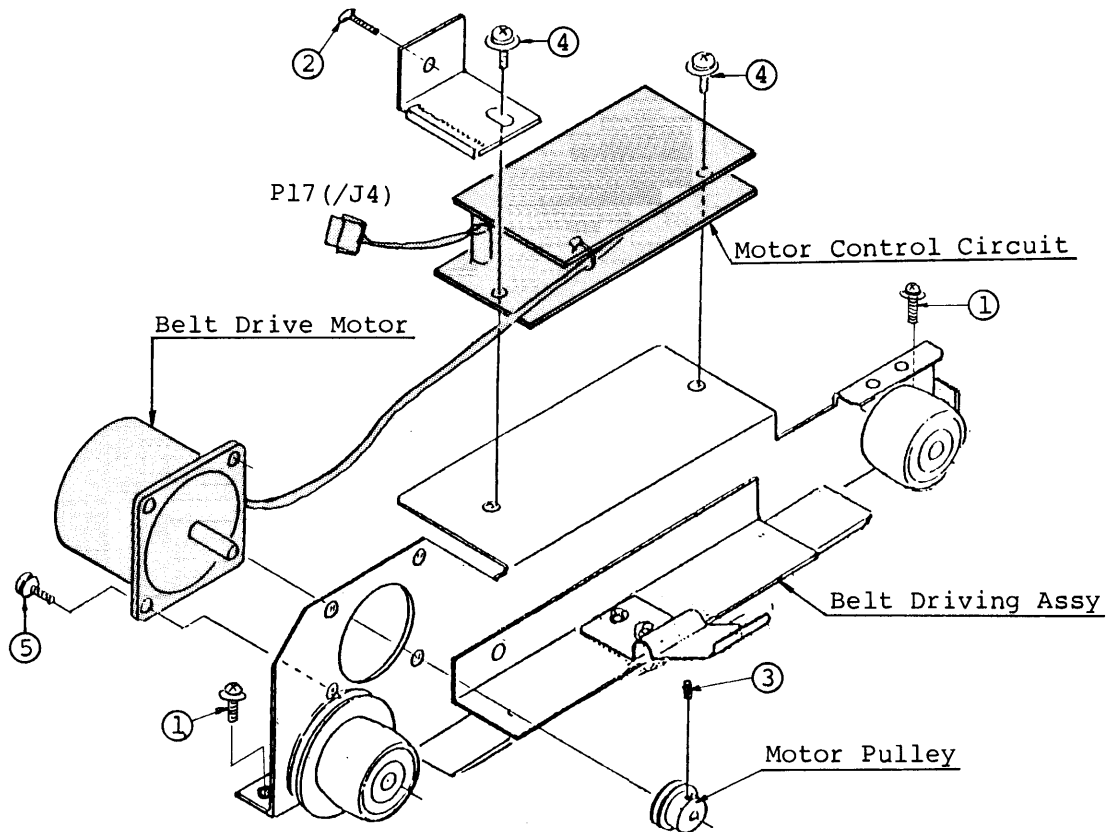


Fig.3-4

1. Pull out the plug P17 from J4 mounted on the SUB-PANEL board.
2. The Belt Driving Assy can be taken out by undoing two M4x8 screws ① and an M3x12 screw ② .
3. Unfasten an M3x4 set screw ③ , and the Motor Pulley comes free.
4. Unfasten two M3x8 screws ④ and four M4x8 screws ⑤ , and the Belt Drive Motor with the control circuit can be removed.

Paper Feed Motor

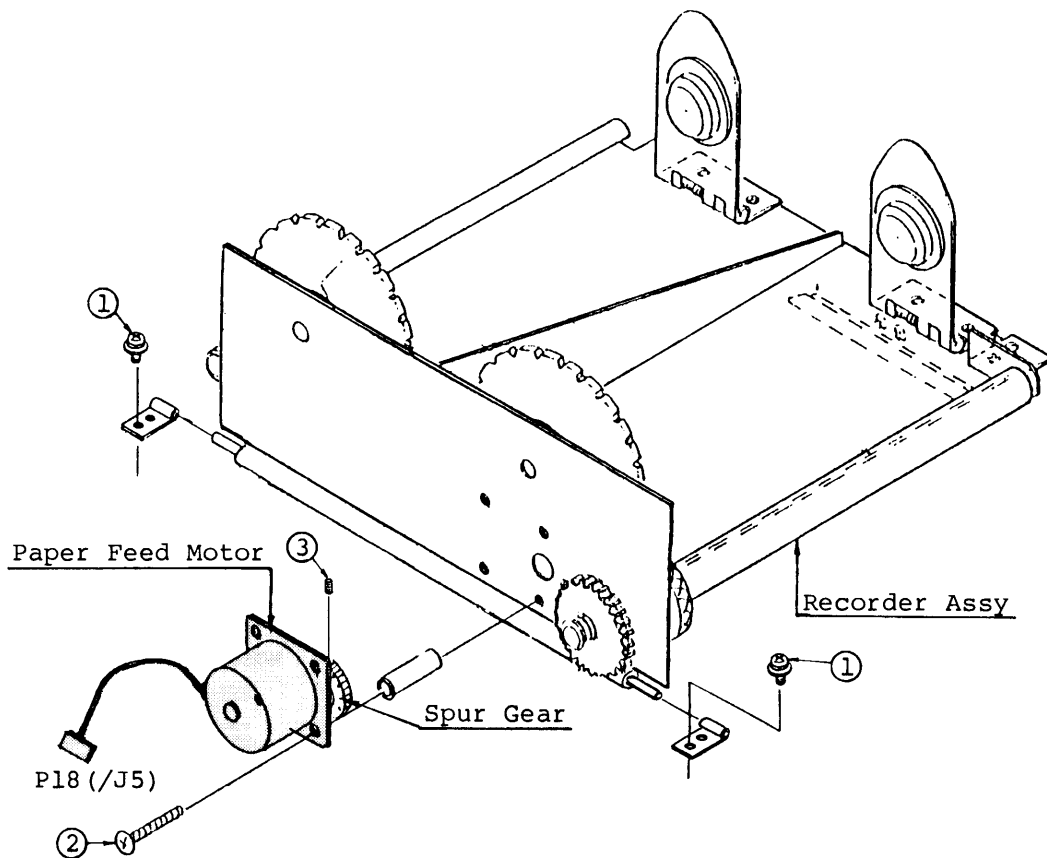


Fig.3-5

1. Pull out the plug P18 from J5 mounted on the FRONT PANEL board.
2. Undo four M3x6 screws ① , and the Recorder Assy can be taken out.
3. Undo four M3x16 screws ② .
4. Undo an M3x3 set screw ③ for the Spur Gear, and the Paper Feed Motor can be removed.

3-5. Transducer Check

The transducer unit mainly consists of the vibrating element and the cable. The 50kHz (50B-6 & 50B-9), 60kHz, 88kHz and 200kHz transducers are made of barium titanate (BaTiO_3), whilst the 28kHz and 50kHz (50F-8G) transducers are made of ferrite core. The former is electrostriction type, and the latter is magnetostriction type.

Judgement on whether the transducer is good to use or not can be accomplished by the following tests.

Quick Check

In the field, connect a new transducer instead of the existing one to the echo sounder. If the echogram is improved by this exchange, the transducer or its cable is considered to be faulty. On the contrary, if no difference is met, the other electronic circuit may be faulty. This way of checking is simple and useful.

50B-6/9, 60B-5S/52, 88B-8/10 and 200B-5S/8/8N Transducer Check

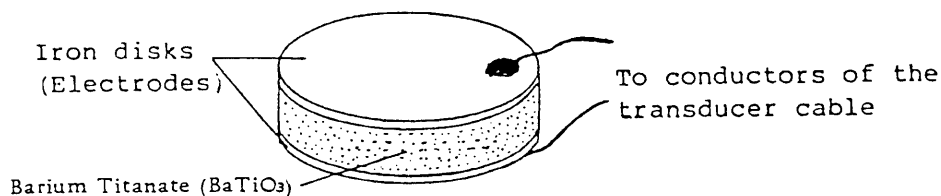


Fig.3-6 Construction of Transducer

1. Insulation Test

The insulation resistance between the shield and each conductor is cardinal check to determine whether the transducer is defective or not.

A megger (500Vdc) is used for this check.

Rated Value: 10 megohms or more

2. Capacitance Test of Transducer Cable

Even though the transducer itself is not faulty, there still remains an important matter to be checked; if the cable is cut off on the way or not. The transducer cable has two conductors and one ends of them are connected to the iron disks sandwiching the transducer element. It can be checked by measuring the capacitance whether the inner conductors are cut off at any portion or not. Prepare the capacitance meter and measure the capacitance of the transducer.

Table 3-1

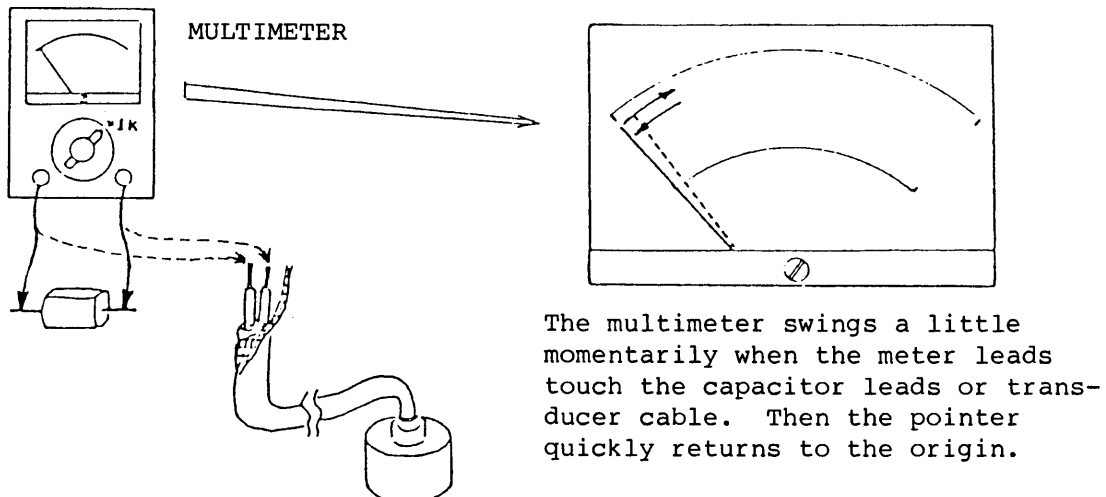
Transducer	Normal Capacitance (between two conductors)	
50B-6	8250pF \pm 10%	Including 10m cable (100pF/m).
50B-9	15000pF \pm 10%	Including 10m cable (100pF/m).
60B-5S	8000pF \pm 10%	Including 10m cable (100pF/m).
60B-52	14000pF \pm 15%	Including 15m cable (100pF/m).
88B-8	3300pF \pm 15%	Including 15m cable (100pF/m).
88B-10	5700pF \pm 15%	Including 15m cable (100pF/m).
200B-5S	2560pF \pm 15%	Including 10m cable (100pF/m).
200B-8	5100pF \pm 10%	Including 10m cable (100pF/m).
200B-8N	10300pF \pm 20%	Including 15m cable (100pF/m).

If no capacitance meter is available, use the popular multimeter as below.

Prepare a multimeter and two kinds of capacitors which have the equivalent value to the above capacitance. Set the multimeter to resistance range of more than 'x 1k'. Refer to the figure below. Read the multimeter deflection when the leads of multimeter touch across the prepared capacitor. Do the same for the transducer and compare the deflections. The normal transducer cable indicates nearly the same deflection as the capacitor.

If water soaks into the transducer, the multimeter swings to zero or some value.

If the cable is cut off on the way, the multimeter does not swing at all or swings little.



The multimeter swings a little momentarily when the meter leads touch the capacitor leads or transducer cable. Then the pointer quickly returns to the origin.

Fig.3-7 Capacitance Test

3. Impedance Test

In order to check the transducer in the field without taking it out from ship's hull, the following method is also available. Refer to figure below.

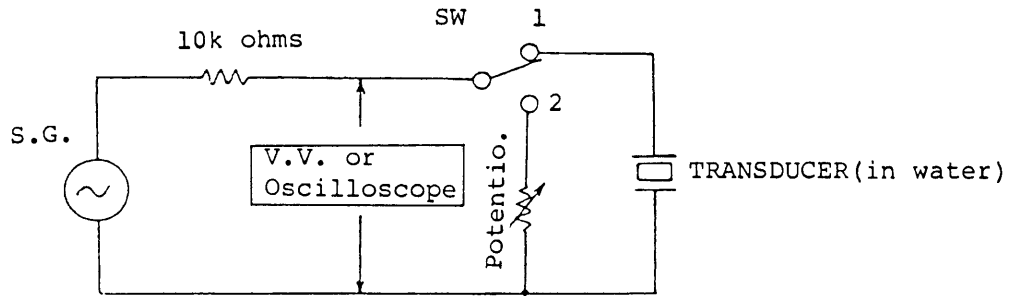


Fig.3-8 Impedance Test

- 1) Set the switch to "1".
- 2) Set the output frequency of signal generator at a certain frequency (adjacent to resonant frequency), and measure the voltage across the transducer with a precision voltmeter or oscilloscope.
- 3) Turn the switch to "2" and adjust the potentiometer so that the V.V. or oscilloscope may indicate the same voltage as above, then measure the resistance of potentiometer. This resistance may be considered as the impedance of transducer at the above frequency.
- 4) Do the same at the other different frequencies, then plot the measured resistance.

Thus the resistance curve is obtained and the typical one is shown in the figure below. Compare it with the other typical one for judgement. The important point is the ratio at A to B.

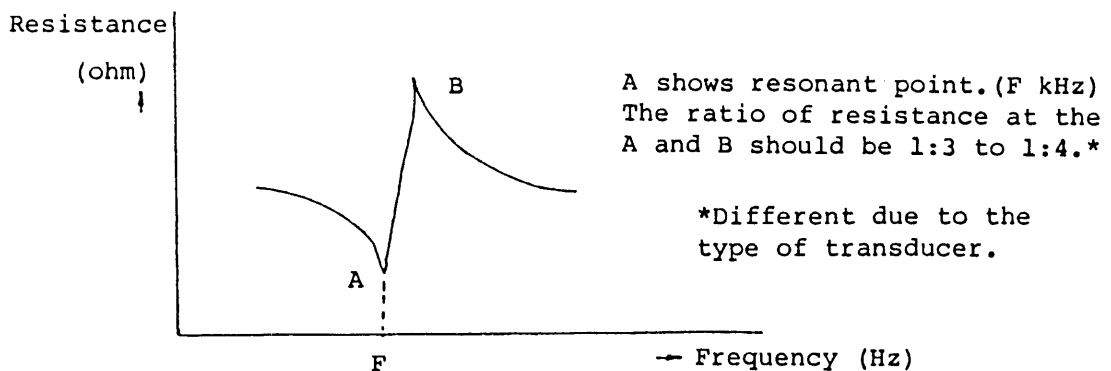


Fig.3-9 Characteristic Curve

28F-8, 28F-18 and 50F-8G Transducer Check

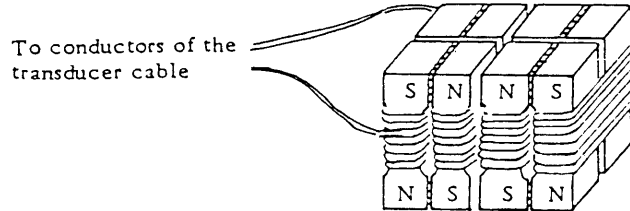


Fig.3-10 Construction of Transducer

1. Insulation Test

Do the same test as mentioned above on 50kHz(50B-6/9), 60kHz, 88kHz and 200kHz transducers (barium titanate type) check.

Refer to page 3-4.

2. Conduction Test

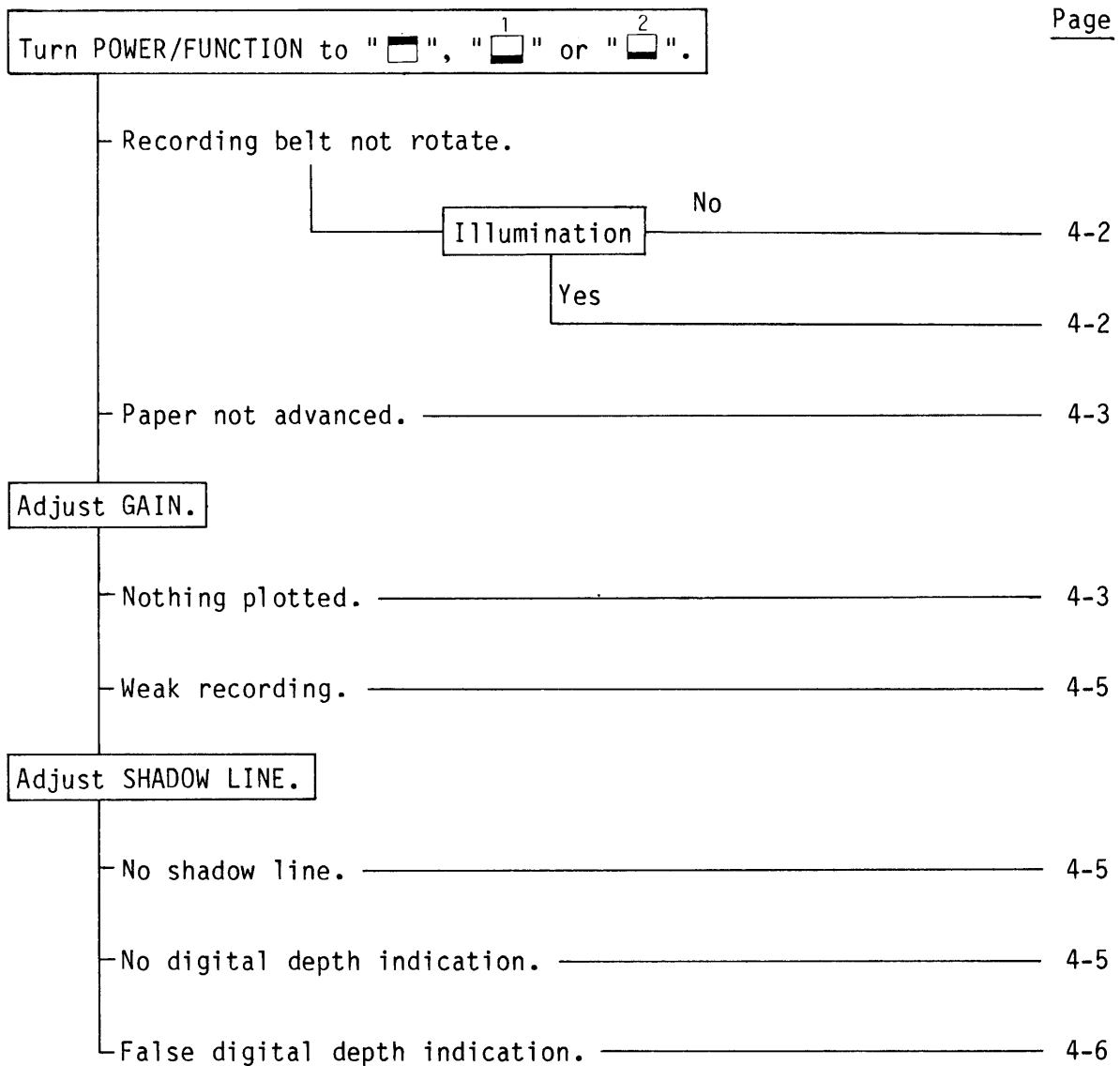
The ferrite core type transducer is not regarded as capacitor because the ferrite core is wound by the lead wire. Conduction test, therefore, is carried out instead of capacitance test.

Prepare a multimeter, and measure the resistance between conductors of transducer cable.

The resistance should be approximately one ohm.

CHAPTER 4. TROUBLESHOOTING

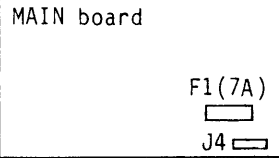
All circuits are operated from +12V, +5V, +90V produced in the power supply circuit. Therefore, it is recommended to check respective line voltages prior to the troubleshooting for individual circuits. Refer to Chapter 2. Adjustment. As for the waveforms at each check point, refer to the circuit diagrams.



Recording belt not rotate. No illumination with Dimmer switch "2" or "3".

Supply voltage and polarity are normal?
(10.5V thru 40VDC between #1(+) and #5(-) of J4 on the MAIN board)

No — Check ship's mains voltage at switch board.



Yes

Fuse F1(7A) OK?

No

Replace the fuse.

Yes

Check the power supply circuit for a shortcircuit in any of +90V, +12V or +5V line.

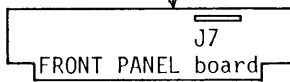
Blows again.
Do Not use the fuse with larger capacity.

Recording belt not rotate but illumination normal.

MOTOR CK is present on pin #4 of J7 on the FRONT PANEL board?

No

Yes



MOTOR CK is present on pin #12 of J3 on the MAIN board?

Yes

oCheck U4 and U8 on the FRONT PANEL board.

oReplace the motor.

No

Waveform at TP6 on the MAIN board is normal?

Yes

U61, U74, U76 or U82 may be faulty.

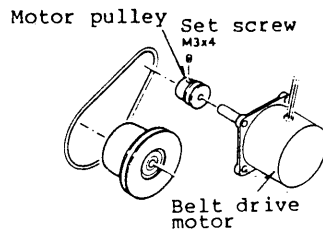
No

Check clock osc. circuit(U68, Y1).

Motor pulley set screw loosened?

Yes

Fasten the set screw.



No

Recording belt or recording stylus jammed?
(Check the recording belt or recording stylus for strange materials which overload the motor).

Yes

Remove the strange materials.

No

Replace the motor.

Paper not advanced.

PAPER FEED CK is applied to pin #2, #3, #4 and #5 of J5 on the FRONT PANEL board?

No

Check the paper feed control circuit on the FRONT PANEL board.

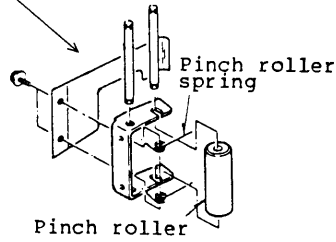


Yes

Pinch roller pressure is OK?

No

Replace the pinch roller springs.

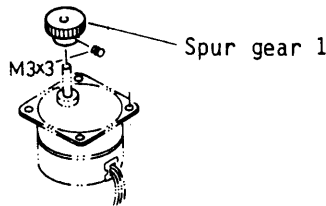


Yes

Spur gear 1 set screw loosened?

Yes

Fasten the set screw.



No

Replace the paper feed motor.

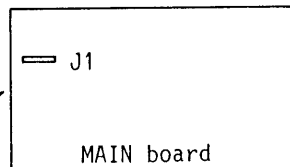
Nothing plotted.

Press the MARKER switch, and a straight line appears across the paper?

No

Check the condition of the recording stylus.

Yes



Transmission is OK? Observe TX output waveform across pins #1 and #7 of J1 on the MAIN board.

No

Transducer is normal?

No

Replace the transducer.

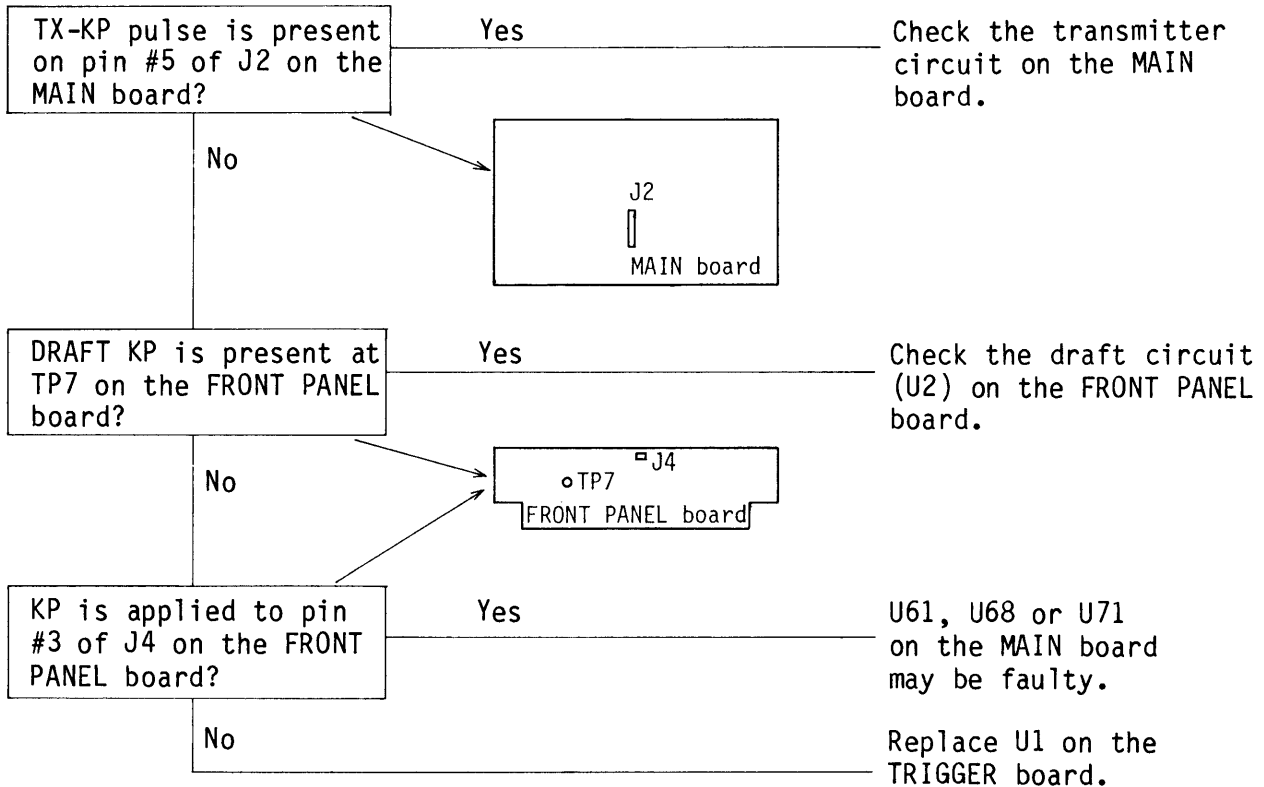
Yes

Proceed to the RX trouble flow on next page.

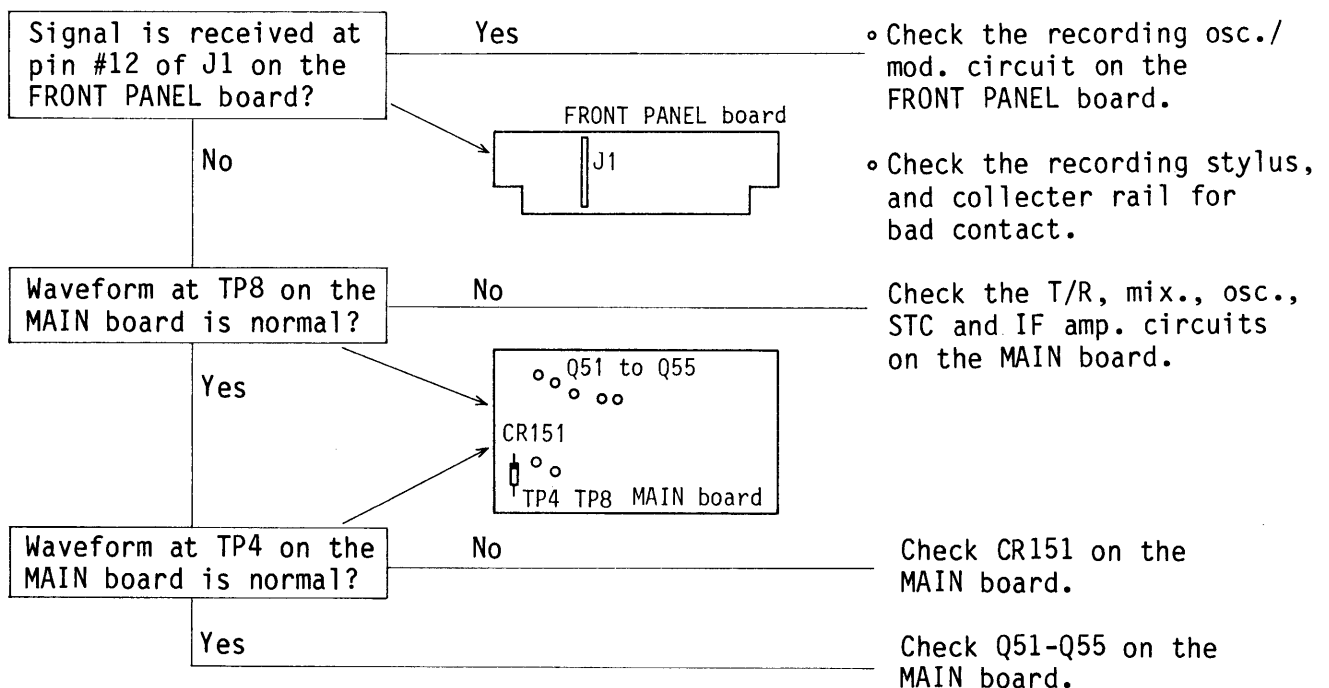
Yes

Proceed to the TX trouble flow on next page.

TX Trouble Flow

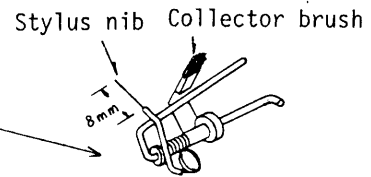


RX Trouble Flow



Weak Recording.

Adjust the length of the stylus nib for 8mm or replace the whole stylus assembly. Check if the collector brush is properly running on the collector rail.



Proceed to the RX trouble flow on the previous page.

No shadow line.

RX gain is sufficient enough?
See Chapter 2. Adjustment.

No

Check the receiver circuit.

Yes

Check the shadow line circuit.
Refer to pages 1-10 and 1-11.

No

U153, U155, U51, U67 or U53 may be defective.

Yes

Check the D-A converter Q51 for light-gray gradation.

No digital depth indication.

Confirm that water depth is more than 5m.

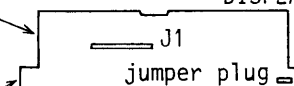
Negative going S/L SIG appears at J1 #9 on the DISPLAY board when turning SHADOW LINE control CW?

No

U66, U67 or U82 on the MAIN board may be defective.

Yes

DISPLAY board



Clock is present at the jumper plug for calibrating unit on the DISPLAY board?

No

U1, U3, Y1 or Y2 may be faulty.

Yes

Check U5, U6, U7 and U8 on the DISPLAY board.

False digital depth indication.

Stable shadow line is provided on the seabed?

No

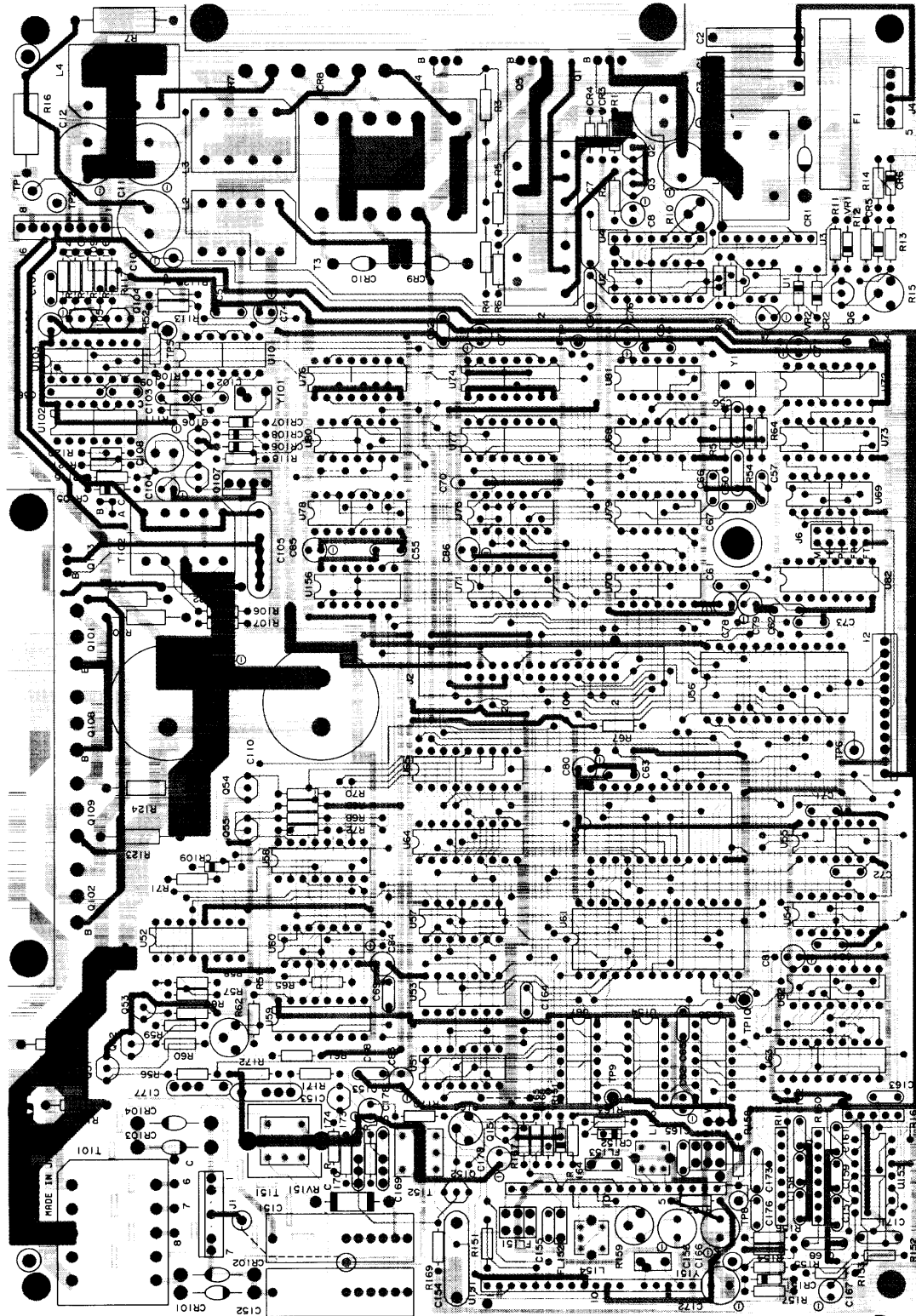
If the shadow line disappears intermittently due to heavy rolling and pitching, the depth indication becomes unstable. Check the transducer installation.

Yes

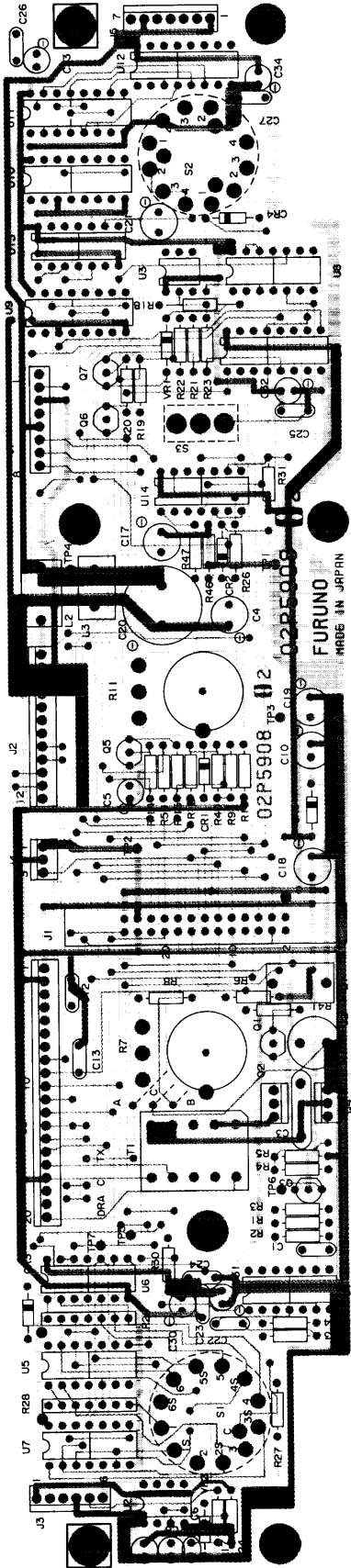
If the receiver gain or shadow line sensitivity is too high, a shadow line is effected on fish echoes or noise to cause false depth indication. Decrease the gain and readjust the shadow line.

Note: If the set is switched on under heavy interference from other echo sounder or electric machine, the shadow line is effected on the interference and the depth indication becomes false.

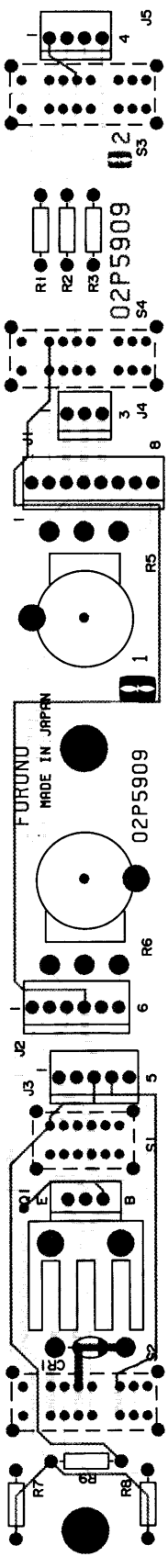
CHAPTER 5. PARTS LOCATION



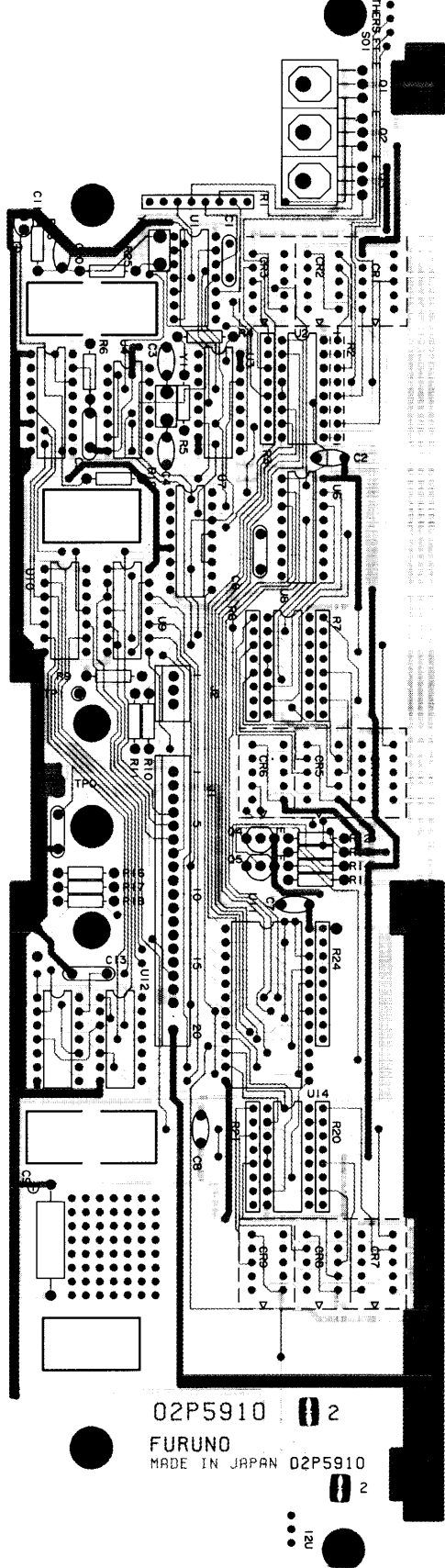
02P5911 MAIN BOARD



02P5908 FRONT PANEL BOARD



02P5909 SUB-PANEL BOARD

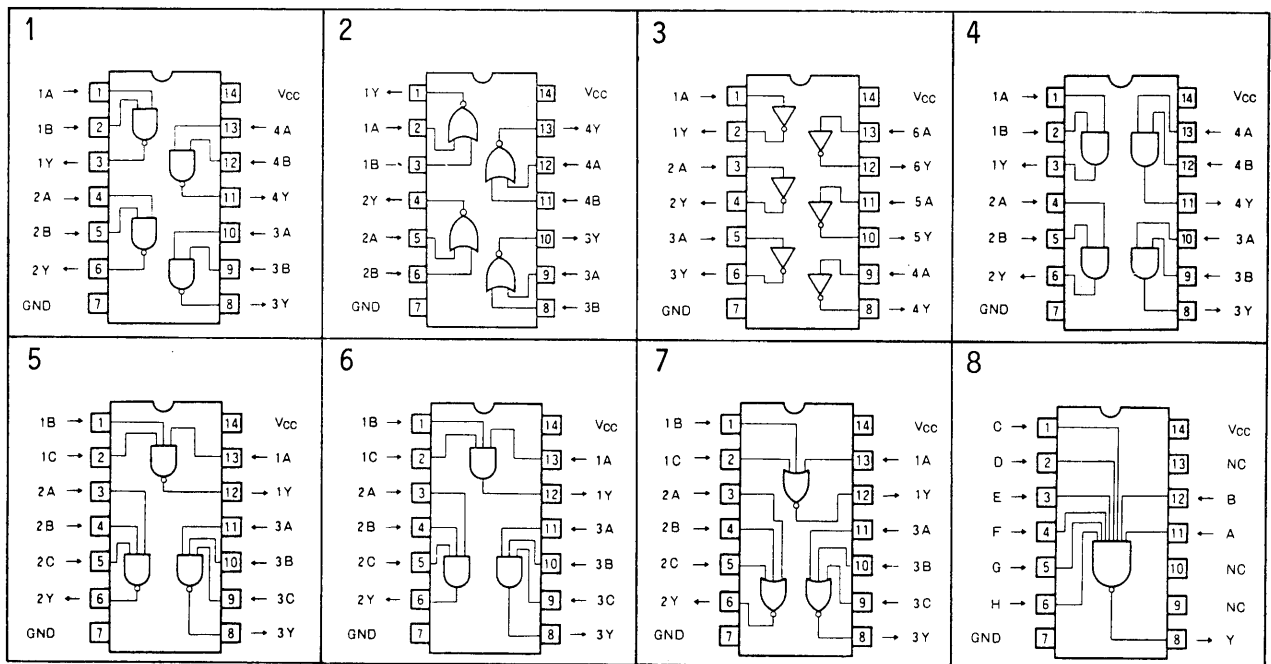


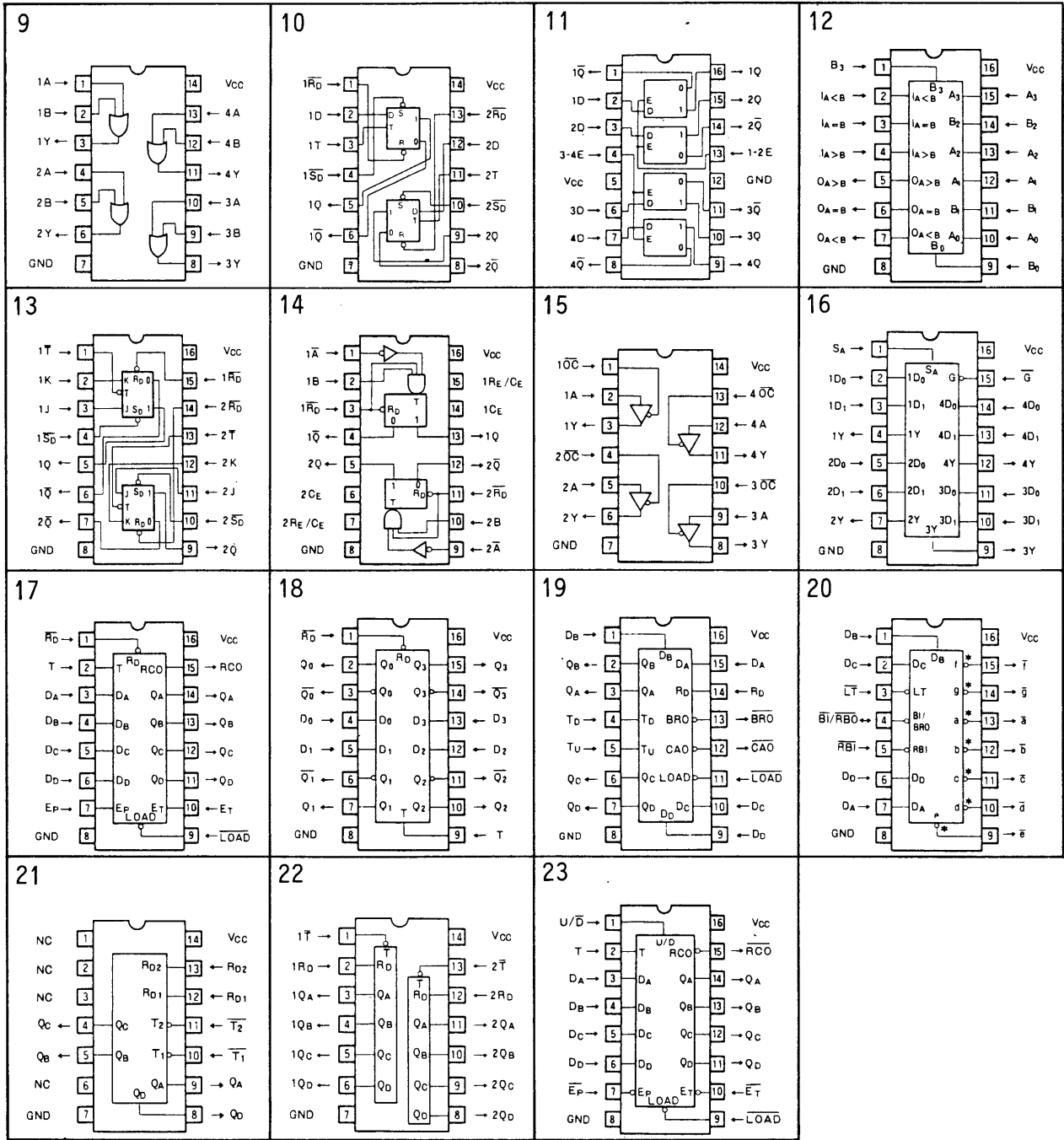
02P5910 DISPLAY BOARD

CHAPTER 6. TECHNICAL DATA

TTL IC

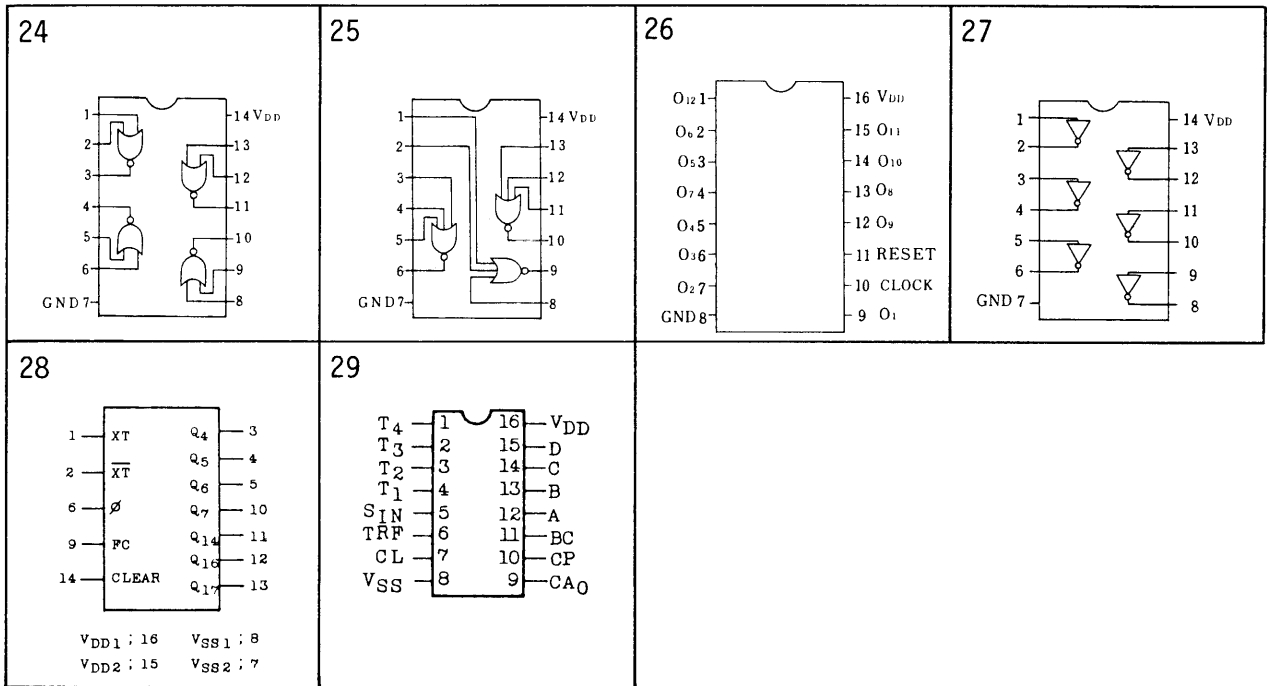
TYPE	FUNCTION	MFR	CODE NO.	FIG.
M74LS00P	Quad 2 Input NAND	MTB ↓ TI	000-151-202	1
M74LS02P	Quad 2 Input NOR		000-151-203	2
M74LS04P	Hex Inverters		000-151-204	3
M74LS08P	Quad 2 Input AND		000-151-228	4
M74LS10P	Tri 3 Input NAND		000-151-213	5
M74LS11P	Tri 3 Input AND		000-151-214	6
M74LS27P	Tri 3 Input NOR		000-151-184	7
M74LS30P	8 Input NAND		000-151-191	8
M74LS32P	Quad 2 Input OR		000-151-192	9
M74LS74AP	Dual D-FFs with Preset and Clear		000-151-193	10
M74LS75P	4-Bit Latches		000-151-209	11
M74LS85P	4-Bit Magnitude Comparator		000-151-194	12
M74LS112AP	Dual JK-FFs with Preset and Clear		000-151-195	13
M74LS123P	Dual Retriggerable Single Shot		000-151-190	14
M74LS125AP	Dual 3 State Bus Buffers		000-151-196	15
M74LS157P	2 to 1 Data Selectors		000-151-197	16
M74LS161AP	Sync 4-Bit Binary Counters		000-151-216	17
M74LS175P	Quad D-FFs		000-151-185	18
M74LS193P	Sync 4-Bit Binary UP/DN Dual CK Counters		000-151-340	19
M74LS247P	BCD-T0-7 Segment Decoders/Drivers		000-151-186	20
M74LS293P	4-Bit Binary Counters		000-151-199	21
M74LS393P	Dual 4-Bit Binary Counters	000-151-220	22	
SN74LS669N	Sync 4-Bit UP/DN Counter	000-168-194	23	





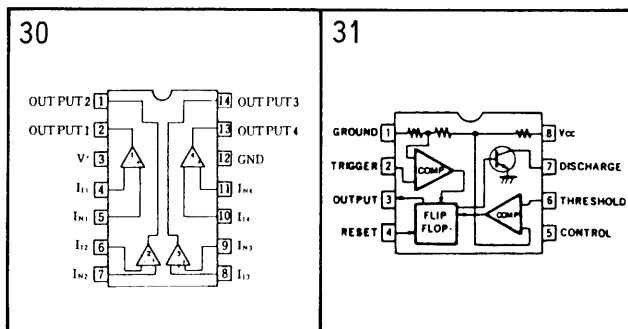
C MOS IC

TYPE	FUNCTION	MFR	CODE NO.	FIG.
TC4001BP	Quad 2-Input NOR	TOS ↓	000-163-240	24
TC4025BP	Triple 3-Input NOR		000-163-249	25
TC4040BP	12-Stage Binary Ripple Counter		000-163-254	26
TC4069UBP	Hex Inverter		000-163-265	27
TC5048P	17-Stage High Speed Freq. Divider		000-163-848	28
TC5051P	4 Digit Decade Counter		000-163-342	29



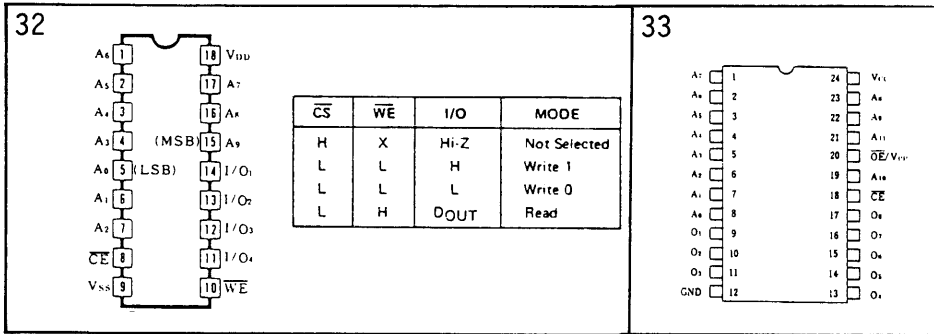
LINEAR IC

TYPE	FUNCTION	MFR	CODE NO.	FIG.
uPC339C	Quad Voltage Comparator	NEC	000-161-055	30
TA7555P	Timer	TOS	000-163-007	31



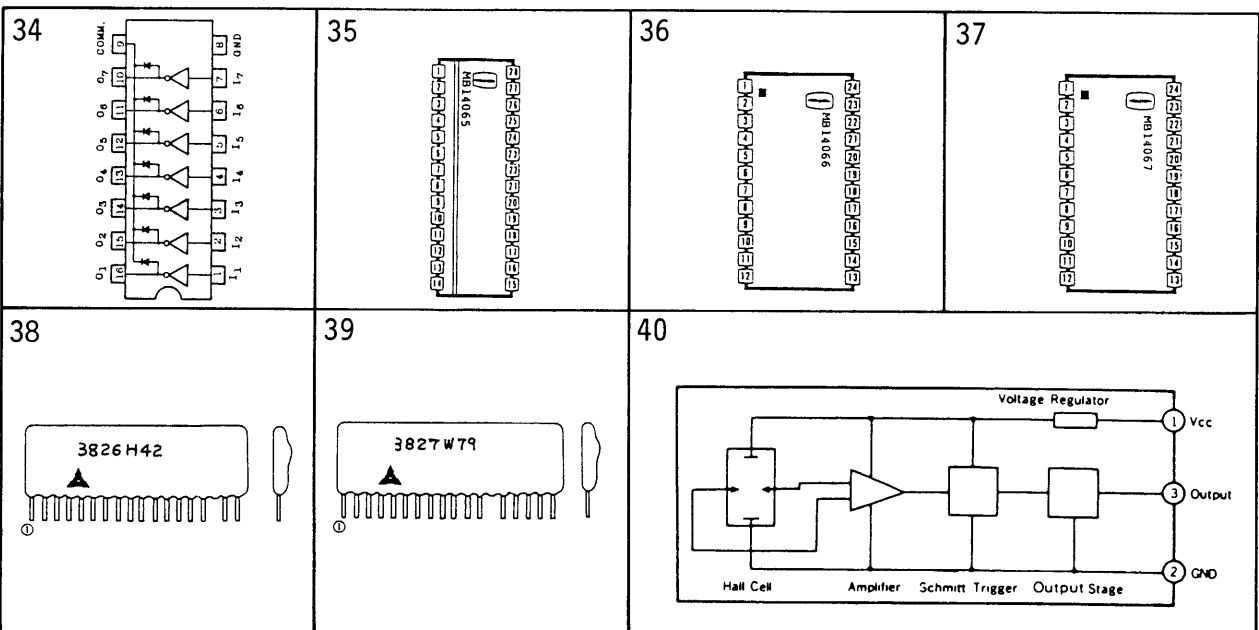
MEMORY

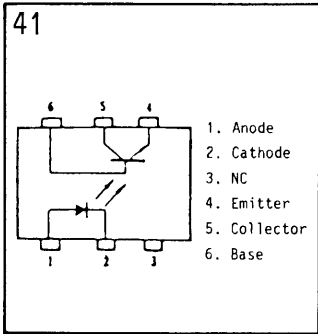
TYPE	FUNCTION	MFR	CODE NO.	FIG.
M5L2114LP	4K nMOS Static RAM (1024x4)	MTB	000-151-154	32
MBM2732A-35Z-G	4K BYTE MOS ROM	FUJ	000-157-371	33



OTHERS

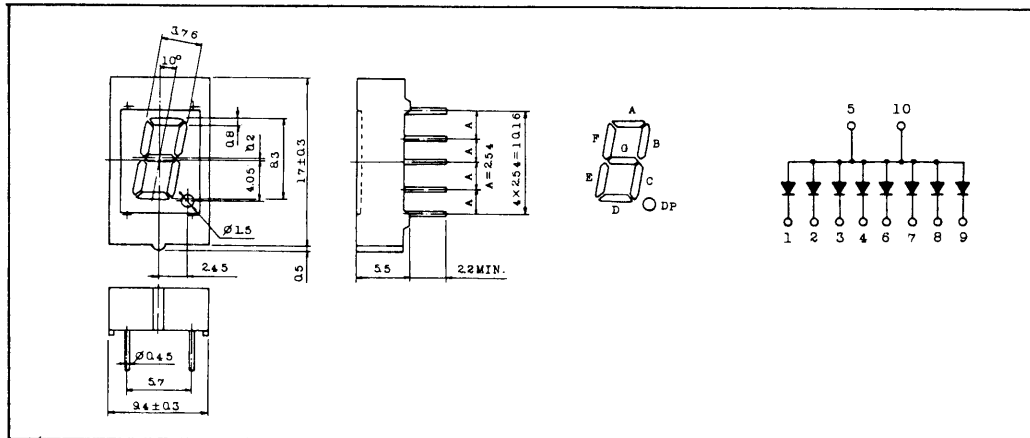
TYPE	FUNCTION	MFR	CODE NO.	FIG.
TD62004P	Large Current Darlington Transistor Array	TOS	000-163-091	34
MB14065	Custom IC Timing Generator	FUJ	000-157-550	35
MB14066	Custom IC Timing Generator	FUJ	000-157-551	36
MB14067	Custom IC Timing Generator	FUJ	000-157-552	37
EHM-3826H42	Custom IC IF AMP	MAT	000-164-258	38
EHM-3827W79	Custom IC Mixer	MAT	000-164-259	39
DN6839A	Switch Type Hall IC	MAT	000-164-401	40
PS2001B-M	Photo-Coupler	NEC	000-134-355	41





LIGHT EMITTING DIODE

TYPE	MFR	CODE NO.
TLR-313	TOS	000-135-812

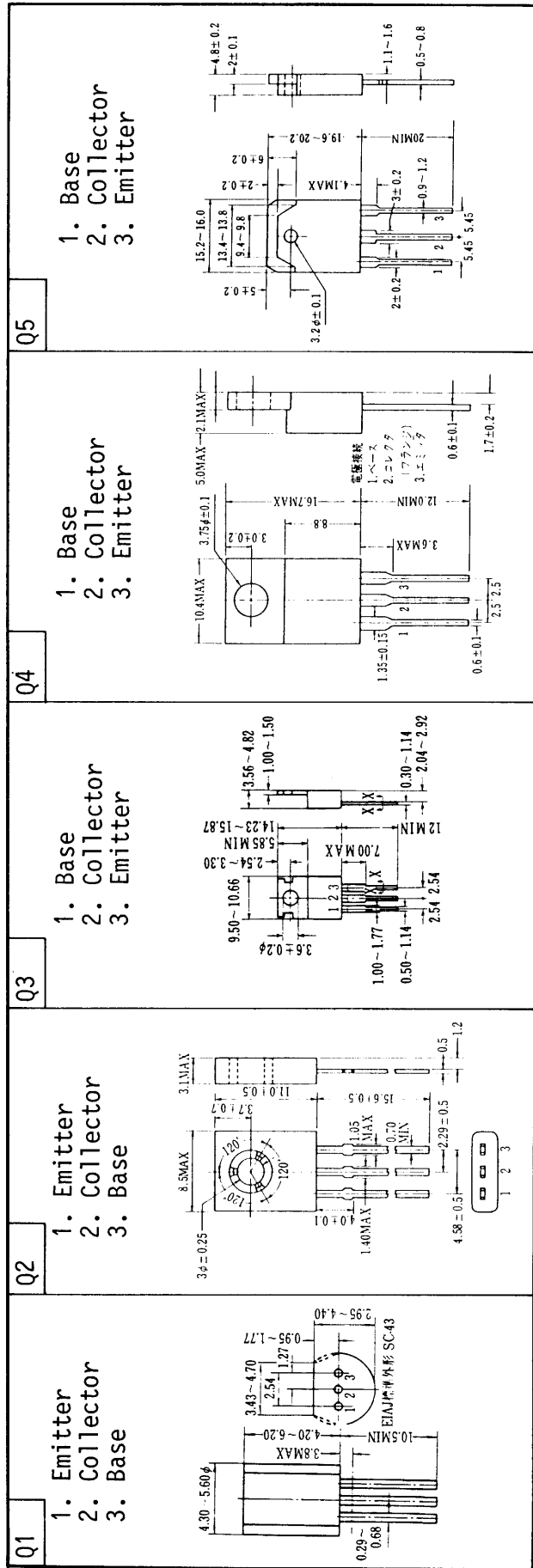


TRANSISTOR

TRANSISTOR

TYPE	CODE NO.	MFR.	APPLI- CATION RUCTION	ABSOLUTE MAX RATINGS AT 25°C CHARACTERISTICS(25°C)				T _J	PC	T _J	CHARACTERISTICS(25°C)		T ₀ NO.	OUT- LINE
				VCBO (V)	VEBO (V)	IC (MA)	VCE (V)				IC (MA)	HFE		
25A467GM0	000116930	T0S	RF	SI-EP	-40	-5	-400	400	125	-1	-100	70-140	100	Q1
25A733	000117445	NEC	RF- <u>AF</u>	SI-E	-60	-5	-100	250	125	-6	-1	200	180	Q1
25A743A-C	000117466	HTC	RF- <u>PA</u>	SI-E	-50	-4	-1A	8W	150	-4	-50	120	120	Q2
25B434-Y	000120871	T0S	PA	SI- <u>EME</u>	-50	-5	-3A	25W#	150	-5	-500	120-240	10	Q3
25C1061C	000124520	HTC	PA	SI-T	50	4	3A	25W	150	4	1A	100-200	8	Q3
25C1815-Y	000125631	T0S	AF	SI-E	60	5	150	400	125	6	2	80	Q1	
25C1827-Y	000125650	SKN	PA	SI-TME	100	7	4A	30W	150	4	1A	100-200	10	Q4
25C2334-6K	000126152	NEC	SW	SI	150	7	7A	1.5W	150	4	10	15	Q3	
25C3520	000126280	SKN	PA	SI	500	10	18A	130W	150	4	10	15	Q5	
25C458PKC	000123677	HTC	RF	SI-EPA	30	5	100	200	125	12	2	100-500	230	Q1
25C945	000124420	NEC	RF- <u>AF</u>	SI-E	60	5	100	250	125	6	1	200	250	Q1

NOTE: VCBO=COLLECTOR-BASE VOLTAGE (EMITTER OPEN), VEBO=EMITTER-BASE VOLTAGE (COLLECTOR OPEN), IC=COLLECTOR CURRENT, PC=POWER DISSIPATION, T_J=JUNCTION TEMPERATURE, VCE=COLLECTOR-EMITTER VOLTAGE, IC=COLLECTOR CURRENT, HFE=STATIC FORWARD CURRENT TRANSFER RATIO, FT=TRANSITION FREQUENCY.



DIODE/ZENER DIODE

DIODE		ABSOLUTE MAX RATINGS AT 25°C										FORWARD (25°C)				REVERSE (25°C)			
TYPE	CODE NO.	MFR.	APPLI- CONST- RUCTION	VRM (V)	VR (V)	VI (V)	IFM (MA)	IO (MA)	IS (A)	IF (MA)	VF (V)	VF (V)	IF (A)	IF (A)	IR (UA)	VR (V)	VR (V)	OUT- LINE	
																			MIN
CTU-32S	000132461	SKN	R	200	14.0			12A	80			1.5	10	10	10	200		D6	
DFG1B8	000136013	HTC	R	800				0.4	30			2.5	0.4					D4	
MA27W-B	000133733	MAT	TEMP.	150MW			100				1.26	1.36	3MA	1	6			D1	
U06C	000135901	HTC	R	200				2A	80			1.4	2					D5	
1SS98	000114011	NEC	D-MIX	150MW	5			50				0.34	1MA	0.5	1			D3	
1S1588	000112795	TOS	SW	35	30		360	120	0.5			1.3	0.1	0.5	30			D2	

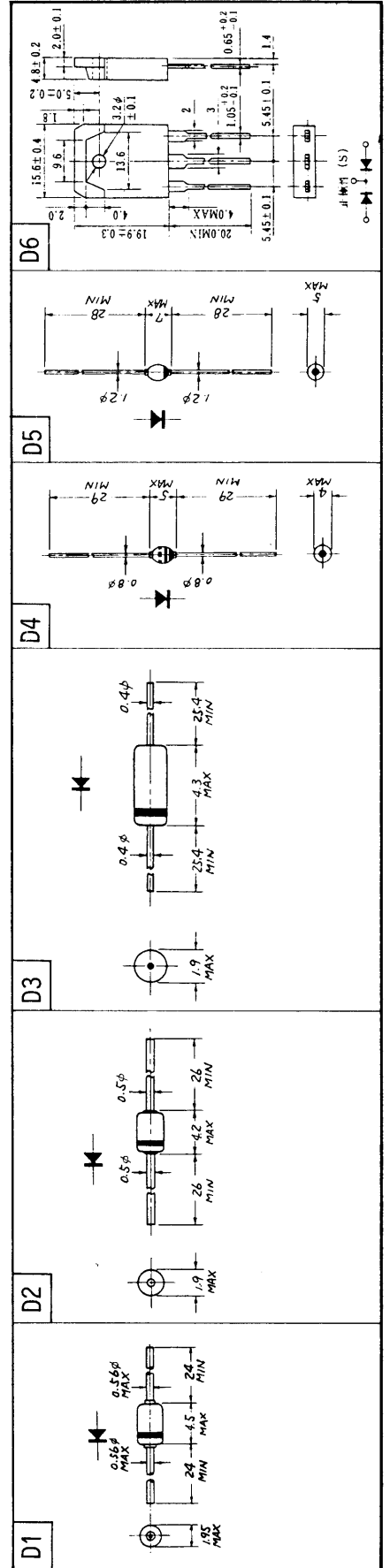
NOTE: VR=MAXIMUM REVERSE VOLTAGE, VR=MAX DC REVERSE VOLTAGE, VI=MAX AC INPUT VOLTAGE(RMS), IFM=MAX PEAK FORWARD CURRENT, IO=MAX AVERAGE DC OUTPUT CURRENT, IS=MAX FORWARD TRANSIT CURRENT, IF=FORWARD CURRENT, VF=FORWARD VOLTAGE, IR=REVERSE CURRENT, VR=REVERSE VOLTAGE.

ZENER DIODE

TYPE	CODE NO.	MFR.	APPLI- CONST- RUCTION	P (MW)	IZ (MA)	IZ (V)	MIN (V)	AVG (V)	MAX (V)	IZ (MA)	IZ (MA)	RZ (OHM)	RZ (%)	RZ (%/°C)	IR (UA)	VR (V)	OUT- LINE
HZ2HC-12	000131128	HTC	SI-PL	500	200	2.2	2.4	2.4	5	-1.5	5	10	0.5		10	0.5	D2
RD9-1EB1	000134835	NEC	SI-PL	400		8.5	9.6	20	20						2	6	D2
05Z5-6Y	000110487	TOS	SI-P	500	82	5.5	5.8	5	5	30	5	0.032			1	2	D2
05Z8-2Y	000110810	TOS	SI-PL	500	56	7.7	8.2	8.7	5	20	5	0.060			1	6.5	D2

NOTE: P=MAXIMUM POWER DISSIPATION, IZ=ZENER CURRENT, IR=REVERSE CURRENT, VR=REVERSE VOLTAGE.

MANUFACTURER(MFR.): FUJ=FUJITSU, HTC=HITACHI, IRJ=INTERNATIONAL RECTIFIER (JAPAN), MAT=MATSUSHITA, MOT=MOTOROLA, MIB=MITSUBISHI, NEC=NIPPON ELECTRIC, NJR=NEW JAPAN RADIO, OKI=OKI ELECTRIC, ORG=ORIGIN ELECTRIC, SKN=SANKEN ELECTRIC, SND=SHINDENGEN ELECTRIC, SON=SONY, STL=STANLEY ELECTRIC, SYO=SANYO, TOS=TOSHIBA, TOS=FUJI ELECTRIC



SYMBOL	TYPE	SPECIFICATIONS	CODE NO.	REMARKS	SYMBOL	TYPE	SPECIFICATIONS	CODE NO.	REMARKS
記号	型名	規格	コード番号	備考	記号	型名	規格	コード番号	備考
	SWITCH	スイッチ							
1B0450001	DIC-252 FFC-3CM1B		000-501-951 000-501-849	UNIT CAL					
	INTEGRATED CIRCUIT	インテグレーション							
1B0400001	M74LS04P	TTL	000-151-204						
1B0400002	M74LS247P		000-151-186						
1B0400003	TC5048P		000-163-848						
1B0400004	M74LS32P		000-151-192						
1B0400005	M74LS123P	TTL	000-151-190						
1B0400006	TC5051P	C MOS	000-163-342						
1B0400007	M74LS193P		000-151-340						
1B0400008	M74LS247P		000-151-186						
1B0400009	M74LS11P		000-151-214						
1B0400010	M74LS08P		000-151-228						
1B0400011	M3M2732A-35Z-G	PROM	J00-157-371						
1B0400012	M74LS74AP		000-151-207						
1B0400013	M74LS04P	TTL	000-151-204						
1B0400014	M74LS247P		000-151-186						
	CRYSTAL	クリスタル							
1B04Y0001	CSH576P2		000-491-046						
1B04Y0002	CSA3-7*MS11		000-491-048						

NOTE:
備考:

SYMBOL	PARTS NAME	TYPE/DWG. NO.	CODE NO.	REMARKS
記号	部品名	型名/図番	コード番号	備考
Refer to Dwg. No. C2285-010-B.				
1A	FRONT DOOR ASSY		001-334-470	
1	SCALE RETAINER.1.	02-038-1303-0	203-813-030	
2	FRONT DOOR CATCH	02-038-1306-0	203-813-060	
3	HANDLE	02-038-1311-0	203-813-110	
4	STICKER.3.	02-038-1316-0	203-813-160	
5	STICKER.2.	02-038-1315-0	203-813-150	
6	STICKER.1.	02-038-1314-0	203-813-140	
7	FRONT DOOR	02-038-1301-0	203-813-010	
8	EMBLEM	02-038-1309-0	203-813-090	
9	WASHER.1.	02-038-1116-0	203-811-160	
10	STOPPER PIN.2.	02-038-1307-0	203-813-070	
11	PLASTIC PLATE	02-038-1302-1	203-813-021	
12	FRONT DOOR PACKING	02-038-1308-0	203-813-080	
13	SCALE RETAINER.2.	02-038-1304-0	203-813-040	
14	RECORDING PLATE SPONGE	02-038-1415-1	203-814-151	
15	PLASTIC HEAD SCREW	M3 X 6; BLACK	000-862-531	
16	FRONT DOOR SHAFT	02-038-1115-1	203-811-151	
17	FIXING SCREW	02-038-1127-0	203-811-270	2 PCS
18	LED COVER	02-038-1107-0	203-811-070	3 PCS
19	CASE	02-038-1101-0	203-811-010	
20	SPONGE	02-038-1123-0	203-811-230	
21	RUBBER PACKING.1.	02-038-1105-0	203-811-050	
22A	STOPPER ASSY		001-228-560	2 PCS
23A	FRONT DOOR STOPPER ASSY		001-334-480	
24	GROUND PLATE	02-038-1113-0	203-811-130	
25A	PINCH ROLLER ASSY		001-228-570	
25	PINCH ROLLER BRACKET	02-019-1020-3	201-910-203	
26	PINCH ROLLER SHAFT	02-019-1019-0	201-910-190	2 PCS
27	PINCH ROLLER SPRING(2)	02-019-1022-1	201-910-221	
28	PINCH ROLLER	02-019-1018-0	201-910-180	
29	PINCH ROLLER SPRING(1)	02-019-1021-1	201-910-211	
30	RECORDING PLATE SUPPORT	02-038-1104-0	203-811-040	2 PCS
31	NON-GLARE FILM.3.	02-038-1418-1	203-814-181	
32	NOTICE FOR PAPER	FDX-2114-0	211-921-140	
33	RECORDING PLATE	FE-808	001-334-550	
34	CATCH TAB	02-019-3008-1	201-930-081	2 PCS
35	CAUTION FOR STYLUS	02-038-1419-0	203-814-190	
36	STYLUS GUIDE	02-038-1405-0	203-814-050	
37	SPOOL RETAINER	02-038-1404-0	203-814-040	2 PCS
38	PAPER SPOOL	F-50705	000-878-461	
39	RECORDING STYLUS ASSY (DRY)	02-015-2190-2	201-521-902	
40	DRIVING BELT	02-038-1503-0	203-815-030	
41A	RECORDING BELT ASSY	FE-808	001-334-540	
42A	PAPER GROUND PLATE ASSY		001-334-500	
43A	IDLE PULLEY ASSY		001-334-450	
43	IDLE PULLEY	F-3011-0	210-400-850	
44	BEARING	608SSU	000-874-020	2 PCS
45	IDLE PULLEY SHAFT	FDX-2223-1	211-922-231	
46	ROD PROTECTION RUBBER	02-038-1214-1	203-812-141	2 PCS
47	CASE FIXING ROD	02-038-1204-1	203-812-041	2 PCS
48	DUST COVER RETAINER	02-038-1211-1	203-812-111	2 PCS
49	LAMP HOLDER	FDY-1007-1	211-810-071	4 PCS
50	DUST COVER	02-038-1205-2	203-812-052	
51	STICKER.5.	02-038-1213-1	203-812-131	
52	BRUSH	0.5 BLACK	000-831-516	
53	FASTENER	D01-0210	000-867-369	2 PCS
54	REEL KEEPER	02-038-1208-0	203-812-080	2 PCS
55	DUST COVER RETAINER	02-038-1207-1	203-812-071	
56	SOLE PLATE	02-038-1201-1	203-812-011	
57	EXHAUST COVER (SMALL)	02-038-1202-0	203-812-020	
58	STICKER.4.	02-038-1212-1	203-812-121	
59	GROMMET	SG-20A	000-871-392	2 PCS

NOTE:

備考:

SYMBOL	PARTS NAME	TYPE/DWG. NO.	CODE NO.	REMARKS
記号	部品名	型名/図番	コード番号	備考
60	HINGE	TH-78 NO.3 SUS	000-872-109	2 PCS
61	CLAMPING BAR	02-015-1106-1	201-511-061	2 PCS
62	STOPPER BRAID	02-038-1102-0	203-811-020	2 PCS
63	DUST PROTECTION PLATE.1.	02-038-1114-1	203-811-141	
64	LAMP BOARD MOUNTING PLATE	02-038-1112-2	203-811-122	
65A	ANGLE ASSY		001-334-490	
66	WASHER	FDX-2224-0	211-922-240	3 PCS
67	FIBER WASHER .2.	FDW-2208-0	211-722-080	2 PCS
68	NYLON WASHER	FDW-2209-0	211-722-090	
69	FRAME PLATE	02-038-1501-1	203-815-011	
70	BELT SUPPORT ANGLE	02-038-1504-0	203-815-040	
71	BELT SUPPORT	02-038-1505-0	203-815-050	
72	MOTOR PULLEY	02-038-1502-0	203-815-020	
73A	DRIVE PULLEY ASSY		001-334-460	
73	DRIVE PULLEY SHAFT	FDW-2212-2	211-722-122	
74	BFARING	6262Z	000-874-065	2 PCS
75	DRIVE PULLEY	FDX-2211-3	211-922-113	
76	BRIM SHAFT	02-019-3010-1	201-930-101	2 PCS
77	SPOOL BRIM	02-038-1408-0	203-814-080	2 PCS
78	BRIM LINER	02-038-1409-1	203-814-091	2 PCS
79	SPRING BELT (BRAKE)	02-019-3017-2	201-930-172	
80	SPRING BELT (DRIVE)	02-019-3016-4	201-930-164	
81	NON-GLARE FILM.2.	02-038-1417-1	203-814-171	
82	NON-GLARE FILM.1.	02-038-1416-0	203-814-160	
83	SPUR GEAR.2.	02-038-1412-0	203-814-120	
84	BRAKE SPRING	02-038-1414-0	203-814-140	
85	SPUR GEAR.1.	02-038-1411-0	203-814-110	
86	SPACER	3X6X13 C2700W	000-877-142	4 PCS
87	BOARD SPACER.B.	SB-6M3-10-F	000-877-126	3 PCS
88	SWITCH COVER.3.	02-038-1121-0	203-811-210	4 PCS
89	SWITCH COVER.2.	02-038-1117-0	203-811-170	2 PCS
90	CASE SPONGE.2.	02-038-1106-3	203-811-063	1 SET
91	CATCH SPRING	02-038-1103-0	203-811-030	
92	KNOB WITH POINT MARKING	K-2605 TYPE P WHITE	000-510-891	2 PCS
93	SUB-PANEL	02-038-1119-0	203-811-190	
94	FRONT PANEL	02-038-1118-0	203-811-180	
95	KNOB WASHER	02-038-1126-1	203-811-261	2 PCS
96	KNOB	02-019-8501-0	000-515-450	4 PCS
97	KNOB CAP	03-004-1066-0	300-410-660	4 PCS
98	RUBBER BUSH	MD06-10080	000-471-198	
99A	SCALE PLATE.1.ASSY	FE-808 M.FA.PA	001-334-790	
99	SCALE PLATE.1.	02-038-1305-0	203-813-050	FOR M,FA,PA
99A	SCALE PLATE.2.ASSY	FE-808 FT	001-334-950	FOR FT
99	SCALE PLATE.2.	02-038-1313-0	203-813-130	(OPTION) FOR FT (OPTION)
100	SCALE NON-GLARE PLATE	02-038-1312-1	203-813-121	
101	MOUNTING BRACKET	02-038-2001-1	203-820-011	OPTION
102	VINYL COVER	02-038-0001-0	000-879-498	
103A	BELT DRIVING ASSY	FE-808	001-334-820	
104A	RECORDER FRAME ASSY	FE-808	001-334-830	

NOTE:

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CHAPTER 9. MAINTENANCE PARTS LIST

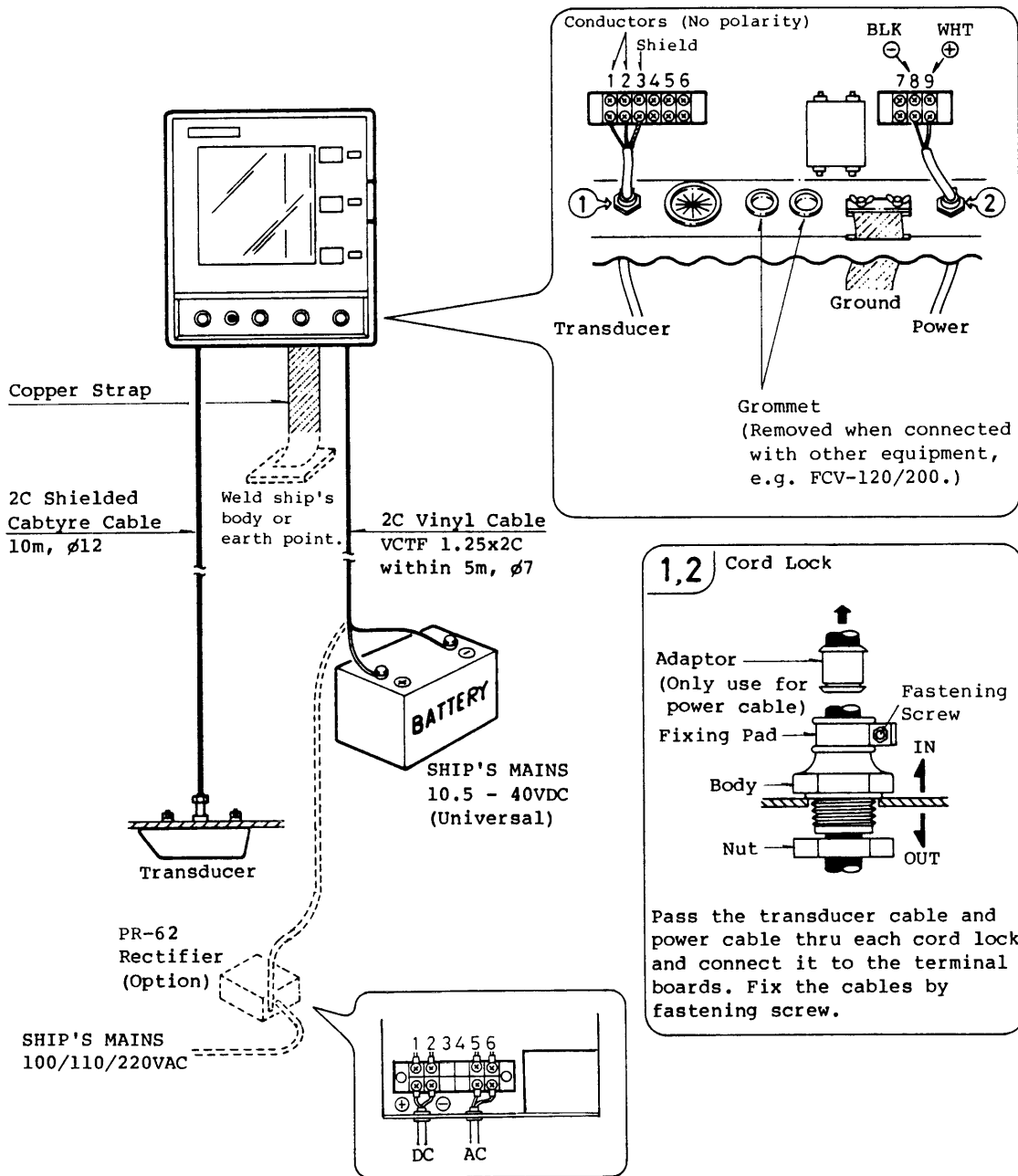
MAINTENANCE PARTS LIST
FOR FE-808

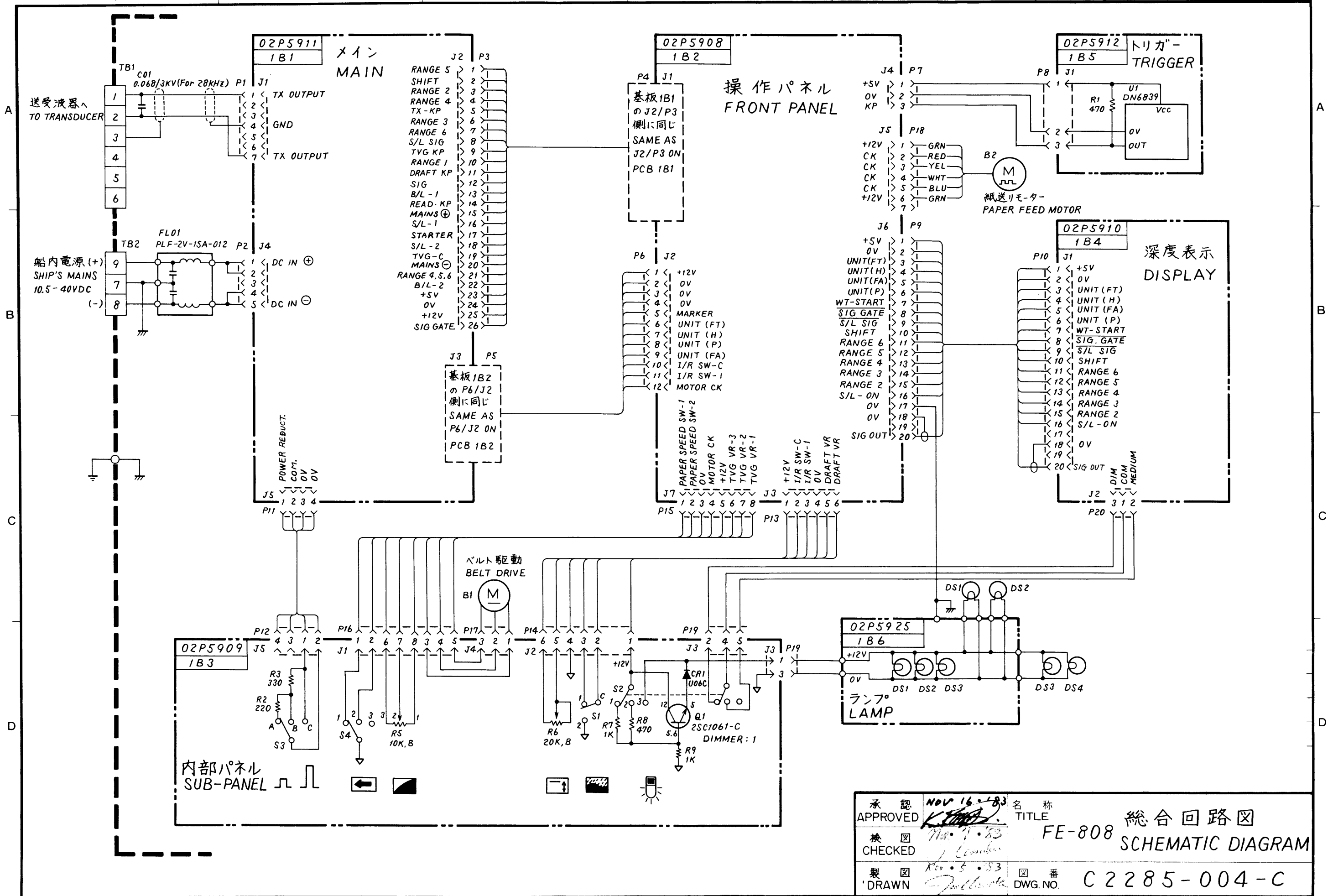
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*1: DEPOT MAINTENANCE PARTS FOR 1 SET IN 2 YEARS
*2: SHIPBORNE RUNNING PARTS FOR 10 SETS IN 2 YEARS

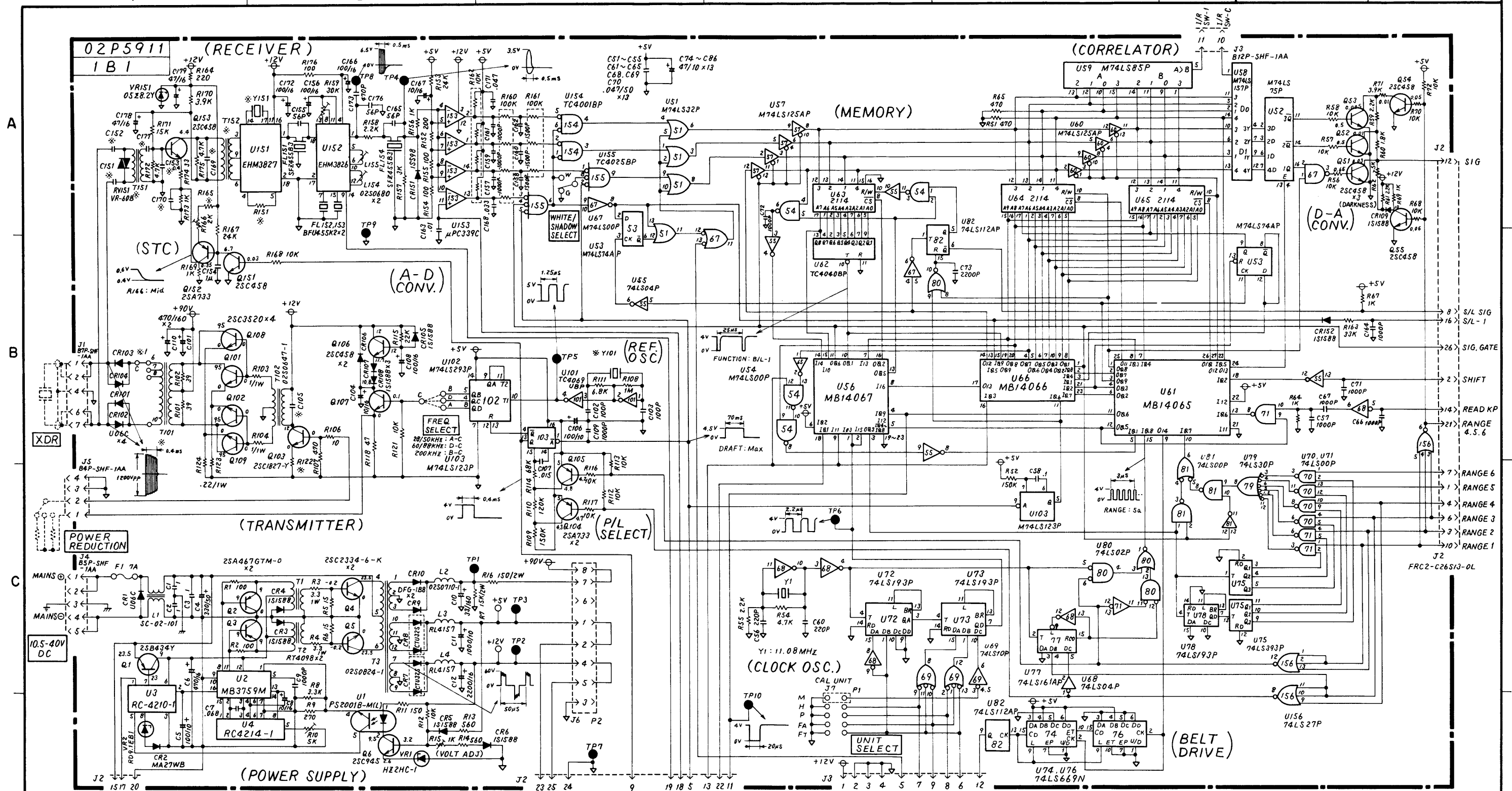
CODE NO.	NAME OF PARTS	TYPE	SPECIFICATIONS	QUANTITY		REMARKS
				#1	#2	
000-431-117	PULSE MOTOR	SP4-41570		1		
000-432-052	DC MOTOR	FNF-1203P	02S4220-0	1		
000-540-156	LAMP WITH WHITE LEAD WIRE	P-12, 12V, 50MA		4		
000-549-013	FUSE GLASS TUBE TYPE	FG80 7A AC125V	00S0080	10	5	
000-015-003	TRANSDUCER	28F-8		1		STANDARD
000-015-004	TRANSDUCER	28F-18		1		OPTION
000-015-021	TRANSDUCER	60B-5S		1		STANDARD
000-015-022	TRANSDUCER	60B-52		1		OPTION
000-015-024	TRANSDUCER	88H-8		1		STANDARD
000-015-025	TRANSDUCER	88B-10		1		OPTION
000-015-029	TRANSDUCER	200B-5S		1		STANDARD
000-015-030	TRANSDUCER	200B-8		1		OPTION
000-015-042	TRANSDUCER	50B-6		1		STANDARD
000-015-045	TRANSDUCER	200B-8N		1		OPTION
000-015-064	TRANSDUCER	50B-9		1		OPTION
000-015-066	TRANSDUCER	50F-8G		1		OPTION
001-334-650	PRINTED CIRCUIT BOARD	02P5911,MAIN(60KHZ)	FE-808	1		
001-334-660	PRINTED CIRCUIT BOARD	02P5911,MAIN(88KHZ)	FE-808	1		
001-334-710	PRINTED CIRCUIT BOARD	02P5908,FRONT PANEL	FE-808	1		
001-334-720	PRINTED CIRCUIT BOARD	02P5909,SUB-PANEL	FE-808	1		
001-334-730	PRINTED CIRCUIT BOARD	02P5910,DISPLAY	FE-808	1		
001-334-740	PRINTED CIRCUIT BOARD	02P5911,MAIN(28KHZ)	FE-808	1		
001-334-750	PRINTED CIRCUIT BOARD	02P5911,MAIN(50KHZ)	FE-808	1		
001-334-760	PRINTED CIRCUIT BOARD	02P5911,MAIN(200KHZ)	FE-808	1		
001-334-770	PRINTED CIRCUIT BOARD	02P5912,TRIGGER	FE-808	1		
001-334-780	PRINTED CIRCUIT BOARD	02P5925,LAMP	FE-808	1		
000-371-352	METAL OXIDE FILM RESISTOR	ERG-2ANJ151	2W, 150	1		
000-371-383	METAL OXIDE FILM RESISTOR	ERG-2ANJ153	2W, 15K	1		
001-334-540	RECORDING BELT ASSY	FE-808		1		
201-521-902	RECORDING STYLUS ASSY (DRY)	02-015-2190-2		5	2	
201-930-164	SPRING BELT (DRIVE)	02-019-3016-4		1		
201-930-172	SPRING BELT (BRAKE)	02-019-3017-2		1		
203-815-030	DRIVING BELT	02-038-1503-0		1		

CONNECTION DIAGRAM





承認 APPROVED	NOV 16 1983	名称 TITLE	総合回路図 SCHEMATIC DIAGRAM
検 CHECKED	Nov 7 83	番 DWG. NO.	FE-808
製 DRAWN	Nov 5 83	番 DWG. NO.	C2285-004-C



NOTE 1. *印の部品の定数、型式は送振周波数により異なる。下表参照。
COMPONENTS MARKED * DEPENDENT ON SYSTEM FREQUENCY. SEE TABLE BELOW.

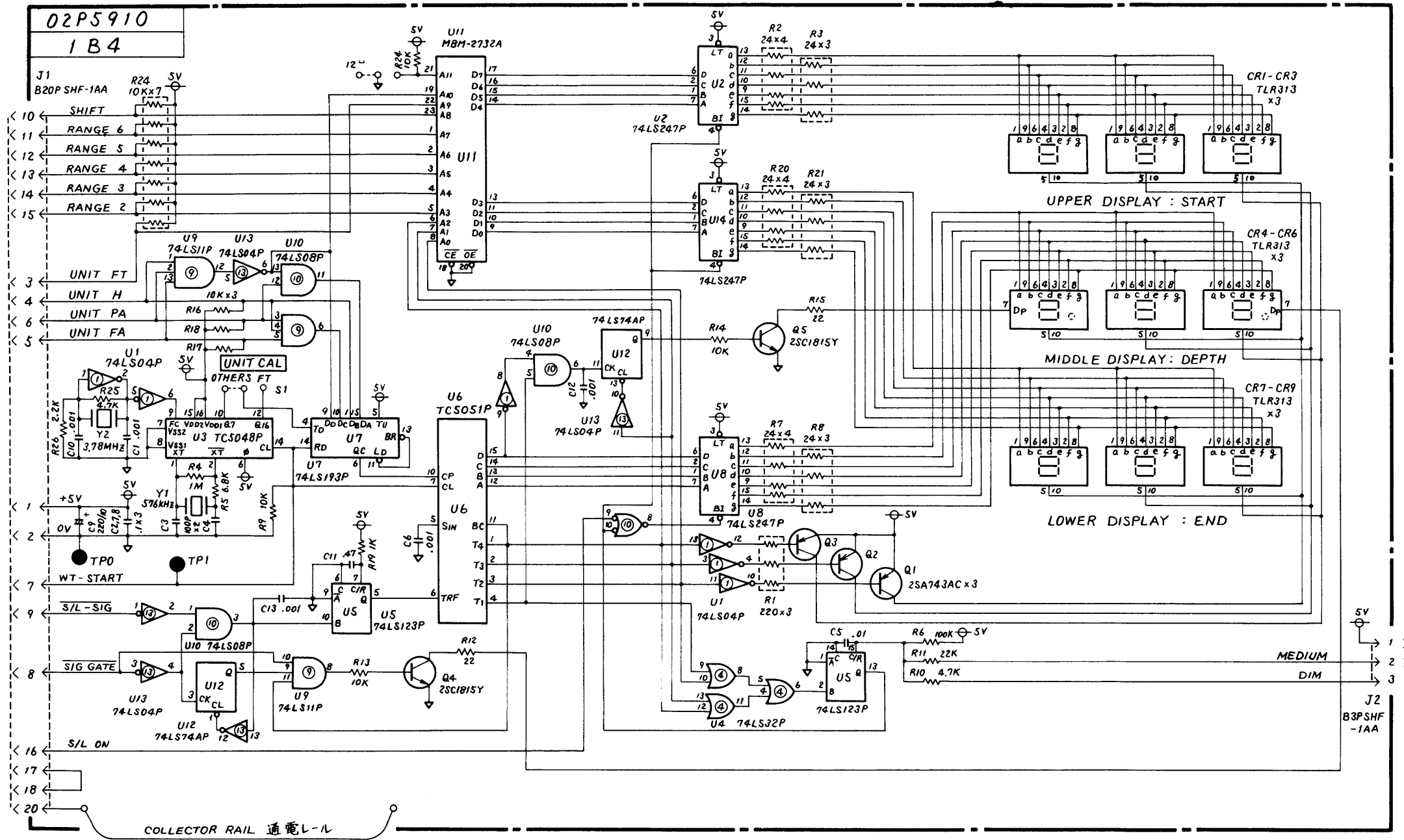
	C105	C151, C152	C153	C169	C170	C177	T101	T151	T152	R122	R151	R165	Y101	Y151	*1 (標準)	*1 (オプション)
28KHz	1.0μF	0.0068μF	0.01μF	3900PF	0.1μF	0.1μF	02S0880	02S0826	02S0829	1/1W	1K	5.6K	461KHz	484KHz	7-C(28F-8)	8-C(28F-18)
50KHz	0.33μF	0.0033μF	2200PF	1800PF	0.1μF	0.1μF	02S0881	02S0827	02S0830	1/1W	1K	5.6K	800KHz	505KHz	7-C(50B-6)	8-C(50B-9)
60KHz	0.33μF	0.0027μF	1500PF	1500PF	0.1μF	0.1μF	02S0869	02S0872	02S0875	2.2/1W	1K	5.6K	496KHz	517KHz	6-C(60B-SS)	7-C(60B-S2)
88KHz	0.33μF	0.0015μF	1000PF	1000PF	0.1μF	0.1μF	02S0871	02S0872	02S0875	1/1W	1K	5.6K	704KHz	543KHz	6-C(88B-8)	7-C(88B-10)
200KHz	0.047μF	0.001μF	470PF	470PF	0.0022μF	0.01μF	02S0882	02S0828	02S0831	0.22/1W	100	4.3K	800KHz	655KHz	6-C(200B-SS)	7-C(200B-8)

2. 特記なき抵抗の値はΩ(1/4W)、コンデンサの容量はμF。
ALL RESISTANCE IN OHMS (1/4W) AND CAPACITANCE IN MICROFARADS UNLESS NOTED OTHERWISE.

波形図、電圧値 NOTES FOR WAVEFORMS & DC VOLTAGES

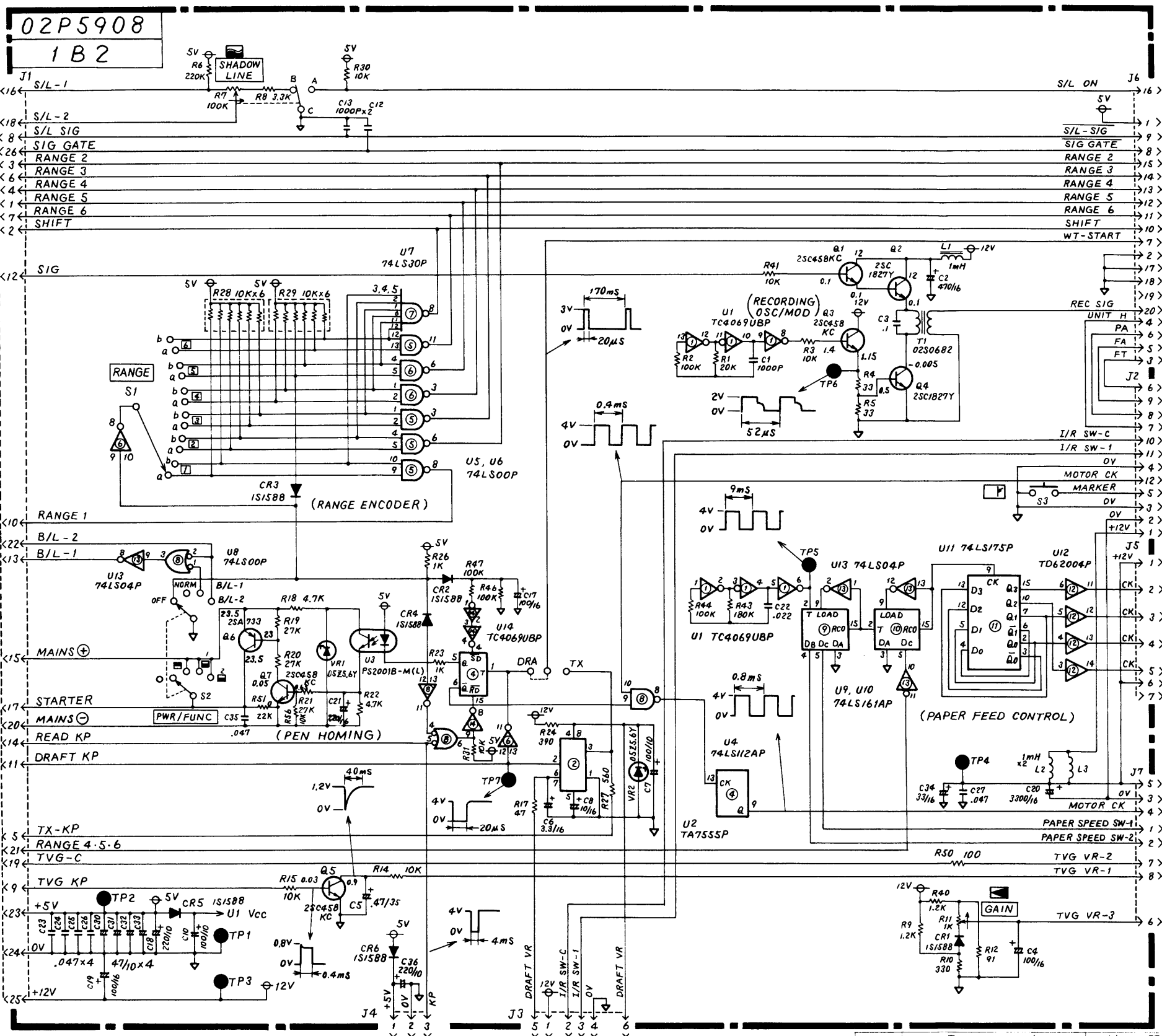
- 船内電源 DC24V。送振周波数 50kHz (50B-6) 24VDC SHIP'S MAINS AND 50KHz SET (50B-6) USED.
- 特記なき場合、ファンクション「□」(普通) ゲイン「2」、レンジ「a」、出力低減「c」、吃水「OFF」、単位「メ-ター」。
- FUNCTION: 「□」(NORMAL), GAIN「2」、RANGE「a」、POWER REDUCTION「c」、DRAFT「OFF」、UNIT「METER」; UNLESS NOTED OTHERWISE.
- Q1~Q5の各電圧値は、テスターの(-)リードをCRIアノードに接続して測定。
VOLTAGES OF Q1 THRU Q5 ARE MEASURED WITH NEGATIVE LEAD OF MULTIMETER CONNECTED TO CRI ANODE.

承認 APPROVED	No. U-10-793	名称 TITLE	FE-808 メイン基板 MAIN BOARD
検図 CHECKED		図番 DWG. NO.	C2285-005-D
製図 DRAWN			



NOTE 1. 特記無き抵抗の値はΩ(1/4W)、コンデンサの容量はμF.
 ALL RESISTANCE IN OHMS (1/4W) AND CAPACITANCE IN MICROFARADS UNLESS NOTED OTHERWISE.

品番 ITEM	品名 NAME	材質 MATERIAL	数量 QTY	図番 DWG.NO.	摘要 REMARKS
承認 APPROVED	Nov. 24 '83	三角法 THIRD ANGLE PROJECTION			名称 TITLE
検 CHECKED	Nov. 24 '83	尺度 SCALE			FE-808 深度表示基板 DISPLAY BOARD
製 DRAWN	Nov. 24 '83	重量 WEIGHT	kg	図番 DWG.NO.	C2285-008-C



波形図、電圧値
NOTES FOR WAVEFORMS & DC VOLTAGES

- 船内電源 DC24V, 送振周波数 50kHz (50B-6). 24VDC SHIP'S MAINS AND 50kHz SET (50B-6) USED.
- 特記無き場合、ファンクション「□」(普通), ゲイン「2」、レンジ「□a」出力低減「C」、吃水「OFF」、単位「メーター」。FUNCTION「□」(NORMAL), GAIN「2」、RANGE「□a」、POWER REDUCTION「C」、DRAFT「OFF」、UNIT「METER」、UNLESS NOTED OTHERWISE.
- Q6、Q7の電圧値は、テスターの(-)リードを Q7 エミッターに接続して測定。VOLTAGES OF Q6 AND Q7 ARE MEASURED WITH NEGATIVE LEAD OF MULTIMETER CONNECTED TO Q7 EMITTER.

NOTE 1. 特記無き抵抗の値はΩ(1/4W)、コンデンサの容量はμF.
ALL RESISTANCE IN OHMS (1/4W) AND CAPACITANCE IN MICROFARADS UNLESS NOTED OTHERWISE.

品番 ITEM	品名 NAME	材質 MATERIAL	数量 QTY	図番 DWG. NO.	摘要 REMARKS
承認 APPROVED	Nov. 11 '83 [Signature]	三角法 THIRD ANGLE PROJECTION		名称 TITLE	FE-808 操作パネル基板 FRONT PANEL BOARD
検 CHECKED	Nov. 11 '83 [Signature]	尺度 SCALE		製 DRAWN	11TH. No. '83 [Signature]
		重量 WEIGHT	kg	図番 DWG. NO.	C2285-009-C

