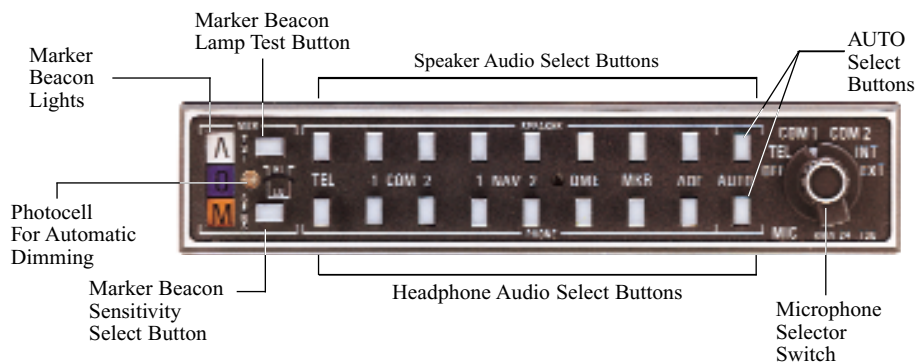
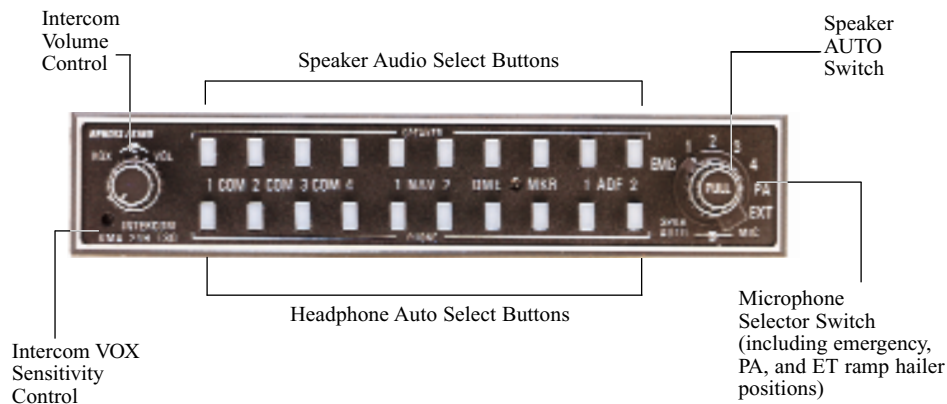


KMA 24 With “Auto” Feature And Radiotelephone



KMA 24 H With Second ADF and Ramp Hailer



Operating the KMA 24/24H Audio Control Systems

“Auto” Receiver Audio Select

For KMA 24 models equipped with the “AUTO” receiver Audio select feature, the transmitter selected with the microphone selector switch will be matched automatically with the appropriate COMM receiver audio on either headphone or speaker, or both, by simply pressing the desired headphone and/or speaker “AUTO” push button. (COMM 1 and COMM 2 push buttons should be disengaged unless it is desired to additionally listen to a COMM receiver other than the one selected with the microphone selector switch.)

Thus, on “AUTO” you may change the rotary microphone switch back and forth, as needed, without having to reselect the corresponding COMM, TEL, or HF receiver buttons in order to hear the receiver.

Both models of the KMA 24H have “AUTO COMM” capability and always provide automatic headphone audio selection to match the transceiver in use. The selection of speaker audio can either be made automatically by pulling out the speaker “AUTO” switch or manually with the row of speaker audio select push buttons.

Marker Beacon Receiver (KMA 24)

The complete TSO'd 3-light marker beacon receiver built into the KMA 24 gives you an accurate visual and aural signal when you pass over a 75 MHz beacon. The blue, amber, and white lights on the faceplate—as well as the

audio tone—identify the beacon type (outer, middle or airway/inner marker).

Either the speaker or headphone MKR buttons or both must be “in” for the marker beacon receiver to provide an audio signal at beacon passage.

The horizontal push button labeled SENS on the lower left side of the console gives you the choice of two receiver sensitivities. When the button is “in,” the sensitivity is on HI. During an approach, this setting should permit you to hear the outer marker tone about one mile out. At this point you may select LO to dampen the tone. It will start to sound again when you are closer to the marker, giving you a more precise indication of its location.

Pressing the top horizontal button marked “TST” simply applies voltage to all three lamps to show that they are functioning.

Note: The TST button should not be pressed to test the lamps when autopilot coupled on an ILS approach inside the outer marker. This is due to the fact that some autopilots (including Bendix/King autopilots) use the marker annunciation to change the sensitivity of the autopilot.

A photocell in the console automatically dims the lamps for night operation.

The “INT” position on the KMA 24 and the “PA” position on the KMA 24H permit the flight crew to address cabin occupants over the cabin speaker. To do this, select “INT” or “PA” with the microphone switch. When the mike is keyed, the receiver audio is muted and you may talk normally into the microphone to broadcast over the speaker.

The KMA 24H also has an “EMG” position on the microphone selector. This feature bypasses the KMA 24H’s audio amplifier and directly connects COMM 1 to the pilot’s microphone and headphones. This provides a fail-safe method of communication should the unit fail.

The KMA 24 and KMA 24H also have an “EXT” position on the microphone selector switch which connects the microphone to an external ramp hailer speaker, if installed.

KMA 24H Intercom

The KMA 24H has a built-in five-station intercom with two dedicated amplifiers. Intercom operation may be “hot mike,” in which the intercom is active all the time; voice activated (VOX), in which the intercom becomes active automatically when a crew member begins to speak; or keyed activation, in which a separate microphone switch must be keyed to activate the intercom. Selection of the desired method of microphone activation is accomplished with the intercom VOX sensitivity control (outer concentric knob on left side of unit).

Turn it to the fully clockwise detent position for hot mike operation. Turn the knob all the way counterclockwise past the detent for

keyed microphone operation. (Note: a separate intercom key switch must be included in the installation in order to use keyed intercom operation.) In the middle range, the switch selects VOX, and the rotation of this knob also adjusts the sensitivity of the voice activated switch.

In order to set the proper VOX sensitivity, first turn the VOX sensitivity control clockwise until a hissing sound is heard in the headphones. Next turn the control counterclockwise until the hissing sound stops. The VOX is now properly set for the present noise environment. It is normal to have to reset the VOX sensitivity level whenever the noise in the cockpit/cabin changes, such as when making large power setting changes.

The inner concentric knob is the intercom volume control this adjusts the intercom volume without affecting the volume of the selected receiver audio inputs.

When either the pilot or copilot keys the microphone to transmit, all other intercom microphone inputs are muted, which ensures that the keyed microphone is the single source of transmitted audio. All receiver inputs are also muted during transmissions.

Optional Intercom Modes

The optional installation of a remote, three-position switch for intercom operations with the KMA 24H provides three modes: Isolate, Normal (NORM) and Private. In Isolate, the pilot takes himself out of the intercom loop while the other four intercom positions remain active. In Normal, all five intercom positions are tied together. In Private, the pilot and copilot positions are linked together for two-station hot mike operation. At the same time, the other three intercom positions have independent three-station intercom operation.

Receiver Selection

The top row of push buttons on the console controls the audio selection for the speaker, and the bottom row selects audio for headphones. The selections are independent, and any audio input can be selected for speaker or headphones or both. These push buttons allow audio selection independent of the AUTO feature described earlier.

The KMA 24 and KMA 24H can control as many as six receivers. Both units also have two unswitched inputs for uses such as the radar altimeter audio alert or the ring signal from a radiotelephone.

To listen to a specific receiver, simply press the corresponding headphone or speaker

button "in." To disconnect that receiver, press the button again. It will return to the "out" position.

For both the KMA 24 and KMA 24H, volume of audio input from transceivers and receivers is set with the volume controls of each individual radio.

Transmitter Selection

The rotary switch on the right side of the KMA 24 and KMA 24H consoles selects the desired transmitter for the cockpit microphones. In the KMA 24, the off position shuts off power to the speaker amplifier and marker beacon receiver. (The headphone amplifier operates whenever the aircraft electric power is on.)

With the KMA 24, the next position of the rotary switch may be either "TEL" (radiotelephone) or "HF" (high frequency transceiver.) The former is more likely to be found in aircraft used mostly for domestic operations, the latter for international operations.

The COMM 1 and 2 positions (COMM 1-4 or 1-5 for KMA 24H) are for transmitting on the frequencies set up on those respective communication transceivers.

The "INT", "PA" and "EXT", and "EMG" positions are discussed above.

Other Combinations Of Features

KMA 24



KMA 24 with TEL and ADF 1 and 2



KMA 24 with HF and AUTO



KMA 24 with HF and ADF 1 and 2

KMA24H



KMA 24H with 4 COMMs and 2 ADFs



KMA 24H with 5 COMMs and 1 ADF

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