

Specifications

KA 134 AUDIO CONTROL CONSOLE

Design: Self-contained. TSO'd. All solid-state. Panel-mounted with 10 color-coded push-buttons.

Power Requirements:

13.75V—40 ma Idle; .3A operating.

27.5V—60 ma Idle; .4A operating.

Size: 6.32 in. W (16.0 cm) x 1.0 in. H (2.54 cm) x

5.95 in. D (15.11 cm).

Weight: .8 lb. (.36 kg), includes mounting rack/cover.

AUDIO ISOLATION AND SPEAKER AMPLIFIER

Inputs: Up to 3 transceivers. 5 switched receivers; 3 unswitched receivers.

2 microphones.

Input Impedance: 500 ohms.

Input Isolation: 40 db between input channels.

Input Muting: Better than 25 db when keyed.

Power Output: 13.75V—3.5W nom. @ 4 ohms;

2.2W nom. @ 8 ohms. 27.5V—10W min. @

4 ohms; 7.5W min. @ 8 ohms.

Distortion: Less than 20% at full rated output.

Frequency Response: Within 6 db from 350 to 3000 Hz.

TSO Compliance: TSO C50b Env. Cat. AIDI/A/PS/XXXXXXABBBA.

KR 22 MARKER BEACON RECEIVER

Design: Crystal-controlled superheterodyne receiver with 3 indicator lamps.

Power Requirements: 13.75 ± 20% VCD or 27.5 VDC; 40 ma Standby; 500 ma Maximum.

Receiver Frequency: 75 MHz.

Sensitivity: 1000 uv at lamp threshold (internally adjustable).

Audio Output: 10 mw into 500 ohms.

Controls: OFF, BRITE, or DIM selected by switch.

Antenna Impedance: 50 ohms.

Lamp Indication: 400 Hz—Blue; 1300 Hz—Amber; 3000 Hz—White.

External Lamp Signals: 0 to 6 VDC into 4.7K ohm load nominal.

Size: 3.3 in. W (8.4 cm) x 1.2 in. H (3.0 cm) x

7.75 in. D (19.7 cm).

Weight: .4 lb. (.18 kg).

Mounting: Front or rear of instrument panel or flat surface behind panel.

Temperature: -15°C to +55°C.

In keeping with Bendix/King's policy of continual product improvement, design, prices and specifications described herein may be altered without notice.

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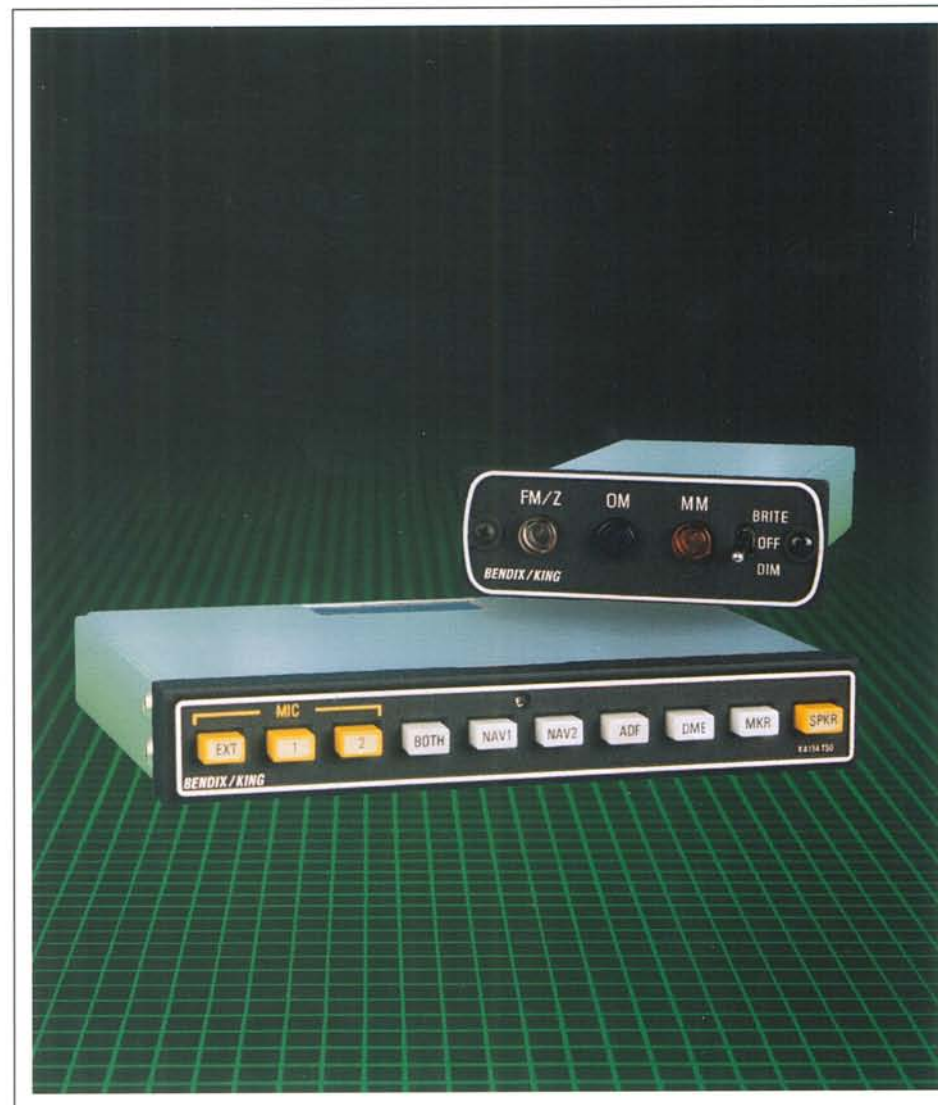
Printed in U.S.A.

NOTE: Effective September 1, 1993 Bendix/King avionics are covered by our comprehensive 18-month limited warranty.

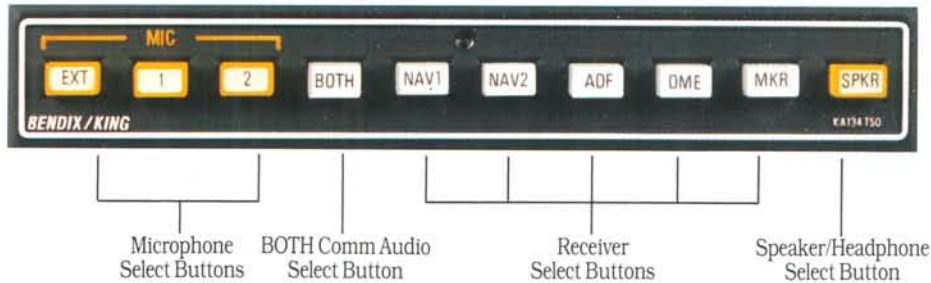
Pilot's Guide

KA 134

Bendix/King Audio Control Console and KR 22 Marker Beacon Receiver



Operating the KA 134 Audio Control Console



Transmitter/Receiver Control

Both microphone connection and audio distribution are controlled by means of 10 color-coded push buttons on the KA 134 console.

Automatic COMM switching matches the selected VHF transmitter with the audio of its corresponding receiver. The unit's Isolation/Speaker Amplifier automatically raises audio signal strength to the level necessary to drive the cabin speaker. Whenever headphones are used, the amplifier is bypassed to connect the headphone directly to the selected receiver.

The three yellow buttons on the left side of the KA 134 are the microphone select switches. These buttons are interlocked, so only one can be pressed at a time. The two buttons marked (COMM) 1 and (COMM) 2 control the active VHF transceiver. The third button of this group, marked EXT, can be wired to provide an additional microphone input for such uses as a cabin address system, ramp hailer, pilot-copilot intercom, or a third transceiver such as HF or radio telephone.

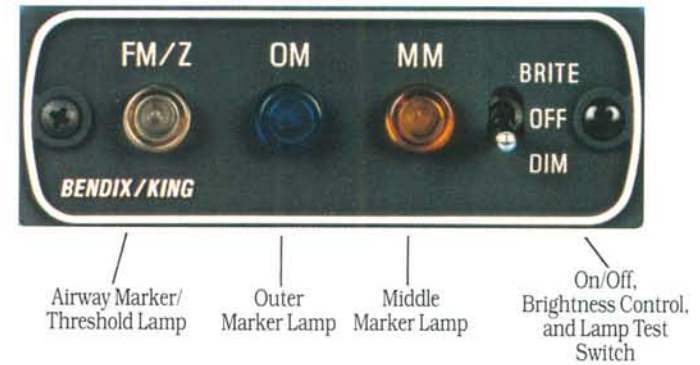
The six white buttons to the right of the MIC group are individual audio select switches. To listen to a specific receiver, simply press the corresponding button to the "in" position. Press again so the button returns to the "out" position to mute the receiver. The switch marked BOTH can be used to monitor the audio channel of the unselected COMM 1 or COMM 2 transceiver.

Speaker or phone operation is controlled by the yellow SPKR switch on the far right side. When this button is depressed, the audio is heard over the cabin speaker. If not depressed, the audio is routed directly to the headphones.

Some audio sources, such as Radar Altimeter alert or the ring signal from a radio telephone, may be wired directly into the isolation amplifier. Thus, these sources will always be routed through the cabin speaker, regardless of the position of the SPKR switch.

All speaker outputs are electronically muted whenever the microphone button is keyed, to prevent undesirable cockpit feedback in transmission.

The KR 22 Marker Beacon



The self-contained KR 22 Marker Beacon unit is a crystal controlled super-heterodyne receiver which provides accurate visual and aural indication of passage over 75 MHz beacons located on airways and ILS approach courses.

Blue, amber and white lamps on the receiver panel are used to identify the type of beacon being passed. Each beacon broadcasts a vertical 75 MHz carrier frequency in an elliptical cone-shaped pattern. These carrier signals are modulated, according to station type, with 400, 1300 or 3000 Hz keyed tones.

When passing over the outer marker, the blue lamp (labeled "OM") will flash on and off at the rate of two cycles per second, and the synchronized 400 Hz audio tone will be heard. Outer markers are normally positioned on the front localizer course near the point where the glideslope approach path intersects the minimum inbound altitude. Distance from the airport will vary from 4 to 7 miles.

Upon reaching the middle marker, the amber lamp (labeled "MM") will flash, and the pilot will hear alternating dots and dashes in a 1300 Hz tone. Middle markers are usually located on the front localizer course about 3200 feet from the approach end of the ILS runway.

The white lamp (labeled "FM/Z") comes into play when passing over an airway marker or runway threshold. The signal output of the transmitter is modulated with a 3000 Hz tone. In most cases, the inner marker is used to indicate a point approximately 1500 feet from the end of the runway, and if the aircraft is on the proper glidepath, the altitude above the runway should be approximately 100 feet.

A three-position switch on the KR 22 controls lamp brightness and primary power. Switching the unit to either BRITE or DIM position activates the receiver and causes the lights to flash momentarily as a lamp test function. The DIM position reduces lamp brightness for use in low ambient light conditions.