

107 Pro Operation Manual

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Founded in 1965, Vexilar, Inc. has a long history of bringing revolutionary technology to the sport fishing industry. Just some of the Vexilar firsts include: the first liquid crystal display, the first fish alarm, the first three color display, and the first CRT and straight line paper graphs, for the sport fisherman.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION

The 107 Pro incorporates an extremely high quality sonar circuit with an easy to understand interface. The unit is designed to be effective and easy to use. All the main functions are only one button away. Range and Gain controls are selectable as fully automatic or easily controlled manual modes independent of each other. Internal battery backup saves all selections upon power off.

The output frequency of 107 KHz is much lower than most depthfinders of today. This is designed to give more output power and a greater area of coverage. The 107 Pro can truly "arc" fish and does not need to use artificial fish symbols.

The 107 Pro incorporates Clean Line circuitry that can "clean out" the harder targets. The bottom, rocks, and dense weeds are made transparent so fish are more visible near them. On a hard rock or gravel bottom, fish on the edge of the cone angle can actually be seen within the bottom signal. And with a 38° cone angle, you can cover a lot of area.

There are three Zoom Zones which let you hone in on the area you want to see best. You can zoom just the top half, middle, or bottom half of the display. These features are easily activated by a single press of a button. Switching back and forth is quick and easy.

Speed and Temperature sensors are included. Two dis-

play modes provide a standard graphic view mode or a digital mode which includes a temperature graph. There is also a trip log feature to help keep track of the distance you have traveled.

There are more features, including programmable bottom alarm, fish alarm, a high speed vertical mode, and a Clean Echo feature to eliminate interference

All told, the 107 Pro is a powerful tool for visualizing structure and fish, in almost all situations. Quality construction and superior product support. Long Vexilar traditions that go with this unit, and everything else we produce.



SPECIFICATIONS

- Operating Voltage: 8.5 - 16 Volts (12 Volts Nominal)
- Current Draw: 200mA (400 mA w/Backlight On)
- Power Output: 1200 Watts (Peak to Peak)
- Frequency: 107 KHz
- Resolution: 64 x 128 Pixels
- Sounding Rate: 700/Min.
- Display Size: 2" x 4 3/4"
- Dimensions: 7.1"H x 9.5"W x 1.9"D
- Weight: 1.1 Lbs. (Unit Only)
- Depth Ranges:
0-5', 0-10', 0-15', 0-20', 0-30', 0-40', 0-60', 0-80', 0-120',
0-160', 0-240', 0-320', and 0-480'.

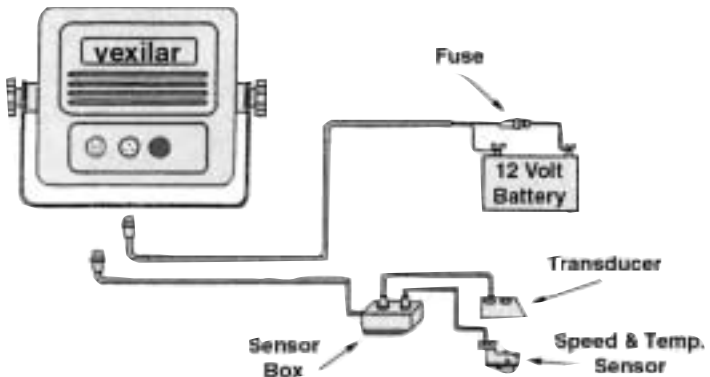


Figure 3

INSTALLATION

You will need to find a place to mount the 107 Pro that will make it easy to view and reach. You must provide the unit with power and mount the transducer and sensor assembly in an effective location.

MOUNTING THE UNIT

Find a convenient place to mount the unit. This may include a boat seat, deck, dash, or a portable case. Make sure that there is plenty of room for the unit to tilt freely without the cables binding or stretching behind the unit. Once you have found the spot, remove the unit from the gimbal bracket. Securely attach the bracket to the mounting surface. The screws provided are 5/8" long and are for wood/carpet or dash mounting applications. An optional removable swivel bracket is available.

CONNECTING POWER

Plug the 3 pin connector into the back of the unit. Find the closest source of 12 volts and route the cord to it. Keep the cord away from sharp metal edges and avoid tight places where the cord may get crushed. Connect the white wire to positive and the black wire to negative. If the cord provided is not long enough, more can be added. Use 18 gauge wire minimum. Install the included 1 amp in-line fuse, placed in the positive line, as close to the power source as possible, to protect against shorts in the wiring.

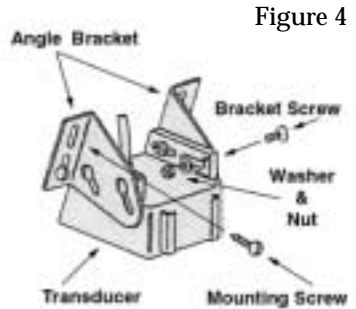
MOUNTING THE SENSOR BOX

The sensor box needs to be located within three feet of the main unit. It is recommended that it be fastened to a sturdy surface. You can mount it, using the screws provided, to a flat surface or you can simply tie it to a frame or wire harness, using cable ties which are not provided. The sensor box is weather proof, but be sure to keep it out of an area that may fill with water.

ASSEMBLING THE TRANSDUCER

Locate the transducer, and bracket hardware. This includes;

- 1 Transducer
- 2 Angle Brackets
- 4 Bracket Screws
- 4 Washers
- 4 Nuts
- 4 Mounting Screws



Attach the bracket to the transducer as shown in Figure 4. The flanges of the bracket normally point outward, away from the transducer. If mounting space is tight, you can reverse the angle brackets and face the flanges inward.

ATTACHING THE SENSOR ASSEMBLY

The speed and temperature sensor assembly attaches to the transducer as shown. Pinch, or squeeze, together the tabs at the top of the sensor and slide the assembly down into the tracks on the back of the transducer. Push it down until it stops, and then, push the tabs back outward until the catches snap into the holes on the transducer.

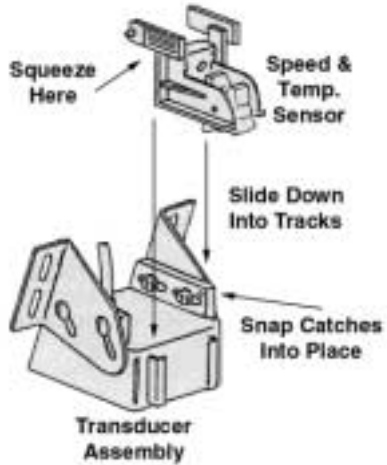


Figure 5

ALTERNATE SENSOR MOUNTING

If you plan on mounting the transducer inside the hull of the boat or on an electric trolling motor (described on page 11) you will need to use the provided sensor mounting bracket, instead of the transducer to mount the sensor.



Figure 6

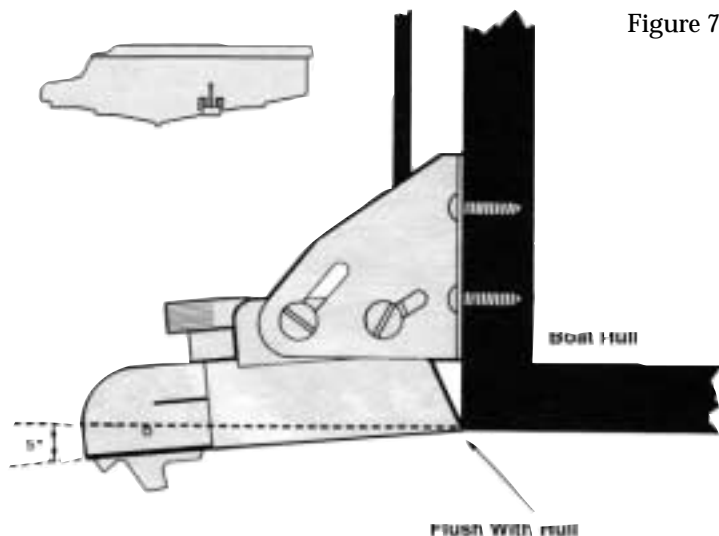
CAUTION - It is a good idea to restrain the speed wheel from spinning freely while trailering the boat. Damage may result because there is no water to lubricate the wheel bearings. A rubber band works good for this.

MOUNTING THE TRANSDUCER

The 107 Pro transducer is designed to be mounted on the transom of the boat. The shape will allow a clear depth reading at any boat speed, if properly installed.

Locate a spot similar to the one in figure 7. Keep in mind that you need clear water flow across the face of the transducer to insure a clear reading at all speeds. Stay away from rivets, ribs, or strakes that would be just in front of the transducer. They will disturb the water and scramble the reading. Attach the mounting bracket to the transducer and hold it up to the boat where you are planning to mount it (see figure 7).

Mark the four holes on the transom, or mounting plate,



so that when the bottom of the transducer is flush with the bottom of the boat the holes are located at the bottom of the bracket slots. This gives you room to "fine tune" the position of the transducer and optimize your reading after you've put the boat back in the water. Drill out the holes and install the transducer bracket assembly. Tighten the screws down securely. Be sure to seal any holes drilled into the transom with silicone to prevent water from leaking into the boat.

Route the transducer cord up to the unit taking the same care as you did when you routed the power cord. Make sure that the cord is restrained and not allowed to flop around in the wind. This can cause stress on the wire inside the cable, and possible breakage. Plug the transducer connector into the back of the unit and screw the retaining ring down tight.

After you have put the boat back in the water confirm that you can maintain a bottom reading at all boat speeds. If not, loosen the bracket screws and tilt the transducer some more. Keep the front edge flush with the boat, but drop the back edge down a little more. If changing this angle several times does not clear up the reading, loosen the mounting screws and slide the transducer down, slightly. Repeat these adjustments until you get a clear reading. Finally, make sure that all mounting screws are tight.

Fill any gap between the transducer and the hull with silicone to prevent a rooster tail from shooting up behind the boat.

PORTABLE MOUNTING

An optional suction cup bracket can be used to temporarily attach a transducer to the transom or side of the boat. The cups should be placed in a location where they will not be torn off when the boat goes high speed, but still just low enough to maintain the high speed reading. The optional BK0044 suction cup mounting plate works well for this application.



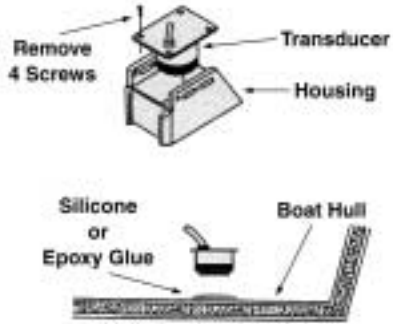
An arm assembly that clamps to the transom or side of the boat can also be used to hold the transducer. Simply attach the transducer to the end of the arm using cable ties or tape. If the arm is constructed of metal tubing insulate the transducer from the arm by wrapping electrical tape around the arm. This prevents "ringing" which can be displayed as noise near the surface.

IN-HULL MOUNTING

Finding the best location for the transducer before mounting is critical. Choose a flat smooth spot near the center of the bilge and near the back of the boat. It is a good idea to make a "test run" before you permanently install the transducer. This makes sure that you can, indeed, get a reading through your hull, and when the boat is on plane. Put about a half inch of water in the bilge and hold the transducer in the intended location. Move the transducer around until you get the best reading. Mark the spot.

To install the transducer, clean the spot of mud and oil.

Using an epoxy or silicone glue, make a puddle about the same diameter as the transducer on the hull. Place the transducer in the glue. Press it down firmly, gently twisting it back and forth, making sure that there are no air bubbles in the glue between the transducer and the hull. Let the glue dry completely before turning the unit on.



TROLLING MOTOR MOUNTING

Use two hose clamps or large cable ties (not included) to attach the transducer to an electric trolling motor. Using the slots in the transducer, run the ties through them and around the motor's lower unit. Locate the transducer on the bottom of the lower unit as in figure 10. Run the cable up the shaft using smaller cable ties to hold it in position. Make sure that the cable will not be damaged by the movement of the trolling motor. Plug the transducer connector into the back of the unit and screw the retaining ring down tight.

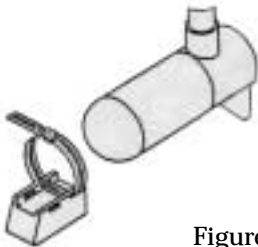


Figure 10

OPERATION

Figure 11 shows the main controls of the 107 Pro.

POWER - OFF / ON

Turns the 107 Pro OFF and ON. Press the ON button to turn the unit on. You will hear a short beep when the unit powers on. Press the OFF button to turn the unit off. All feature settings will be stored in memory so that when you turn the unit on again, it will operate the same way as it did when you last used it.



Figure 11

MENU

Pressing the menu button enters the first menu page. Pressing this button while in a menu page moves you to the next menu page. Menu items will be explained in the next section.

FREEZE / RESUME

During normal operation, press the FREEZE / RESUME button to stop the movement of the display. Press the button again to resume back to normal operation.

While in any menu page, press the FREEZE / RESUME button to return to normal operation.

GAIN CONTROL

The 107 Pro comes selected from the factory to run in automatic gain mode. The unit will monitor the conditions and adjust the gain, or sensitivity, to an optimum level. If you wish, you can over ride this feature in the MENU settings and adjust the gain manually. Then, you will press the DEC button to decrease the gain level. Press the INC button to increase the gain level.

RANGE CONTROL

The 107 Pro comes selected from the factory to run in automatic range mode. The unit will monitor the depth and change the range for you when the depth changes. You can override this feature in the MENU setting and change the range manually. Press the SHALLOW button to change the range to the next shallower range. Press the DEEP button to change the range to the next deeper range.

SWEEP

SWEEP controls how fast the display moves across the screen. This speed should, roughly, match the speed of the boat. Press the SLOW button to slow down the display one step. Press the FAST button to speed up the display one step.

DISPLAY

Selects between two different display modes. Press the A button to view the standard graphical view. Press the B button to view the "windowed" view. This view provides depth, temperature, speed, and log information in large, easy to read, numbers. It also displays a temperature graph and an A-Mode depth display. A-mode is an instantaneous vertical depth display, described in the next section.

ZOOM

The 107 Pro has three different Zoom Zones. You can select to view only the top half, middle half, or bottom half of the depth. Using a Zoom Zone, effectively, doubles the display resolution, making things appear twice as large. The Zoom Zone feature works in both standard and A-Mode views.

Press the TOP button to view only the top half of the depth. Press the MIDDLE button to view only the middle half of the depth. Press the BOTTOM button to view only the bottom half of the depth. Press the NORMAL button return to the standard display mode.

MENU FUNCTIONS

Press the MENU button to enter the first menu page. Press the MENU button again to enter the second menu page.

AUTO GAIN

Press MENU, then, the 1, or DEC, button to enter the AUTO GAIN submenu. This feature has three available settings.

Press the 1 button to turn off the automatic gain feature. You now must change the gain level manually using the GAIN buttons on the front of the unit. Press the 2, or SHALLOW button to turn the automatic gain control on to the High setting. Press the 3, or SLOW, button to select the Low automatic gain setting. Press the FREEZE / RESUME button to return to the normal view.

The High setting will keep the gain level higher than the Low setting. The default setting is High, but better results in shallow or weedy waters may be possible with the Low setting.

AUTO RANGE

Press MENU, then the 2, or SHALLOW, button to enter the Auto Range submenu. Press the 1 button to turn the auto range feature off. Press the 2 button to turn the feature on.

BOTTOM ALARM

Press MENU, then the 3, or SLOW, button to enter the Bottom Alarm submenu. Press the 1 button turn this feature off, the default. Press the 2 button to turn this feature on.

There are two values to be entered in the alarm settings. There are also several different ways in which the alarm works, depending on the depth values you enter. The best way to describe this feature is by example.

Example 1 - To set the alarm to sound whenever the depth gets less than three feet, press the 4 button to enter the upper alarm limit. Press the 0 button to enter the value of zero. Press the SET button to enter this value. If you make a mistake entering the value, press the CLR button and then retry. Now, press the 5 button to set the lower alarm limit. Press the 3 button, and then, the SET button to enter the value of three. Finally, press FREEZE/RESUME

Example 2 - To set the alarm to sound whenever the depth is between five and fifteen feet, press the 4 button to enter the upper alarm limit. Press the 5 button to enter the value of five. Press the SET button to enter this value. If you make a mistake entering the value, press the CLR button and then retry. Now, press the 5 button to set the lower alarm limit. Press the 1 button, and then, the 5 button. Finally, press the SET button to enter the value of fifteen. Then, press FREEZE/RESUME

Example 3 - To set the alarm to sound whenever the depth gets less than five feet or more than fifteen feet, press the 4 button to enter the upper alarm limit. Press the 1 button and then the 5 button to enter the value of fifteen. Press the SET button to enter this value. If you make a mistake entering the value, press the CLR button and then retry. Now, press the 5 button to set the lower alarm limit. Press the 5 button, and then, the SET button to enter the value of five. Then, press FREEZE/RESUME.

Example 4 - To set the alarm to sound whenever the depth gets more than fifteen feet, press the 4 button to enter the upper alarm limit. Press the 1 button, and then, the 5 button to enter the value of fifteen. Press the SET button to enter this value. If you make a mistake entering the value, press the CLR button and then retry. Now, press the 5 button to set the lower alarm limit. Press the 0 button, and then, the SET button to enter the value of zero. Then, press FREEZE/RESUME.

FISH ALARM

Press MENU, then, the 4 button, to enter the Fish Alarm submenu. There are two sensitivity settings for the Fish Alarm. Press 2 to activate the alarm and set the sensitivity to High or 3 to set it to Low sensitivity. When set to High, the alarm will sound on all fish targets. When set to Low, it will only sound on larger fish targets. Set the Upper and Lower limits the same way as described in the Bottom Alarm section.

LIGHT

To turn on the backlight, for night use, press the MENU button, then, the 5 button to enter the Light submenu. Press the 2 button to turn it on and the 1 button to turn it off.

CONTRAST

To adjust the liquid crystals display contrast, press MENU, then, the 6 button to enter the Contrast adjustment submenu. Press any numbered button between 1 and 8 to adjust the Contrast. 1 will give the lightest setting and 8 will give the darkest setting.

TEMP

To turn the Temperature sensor on, press MENU, then, the 7 button to enter the Temp submenu. Press the 2 button to turn it on and the 1 button to turn it off.

SPEED

To turn the Speed sensor on, press MENU, then, the 8 button to enter the Speed submenu. Press the 2 button to turn it on and the 1 button to turn it off. If you find that your reading is not correct you can correct it in this submenu. Press the 3 through 9 buttons to correct the reading as needed.

LOG

The Log is a feature that works with the Speed sensor to keep track of total distance traveled. Press MENU, then, the 9 button to enter the Log submenu. Press the 2 button to turn it on and the 1 button to turn it off. The Log will keep accumulating your distance traveled until you turn it off. You can turn the Log back on to add more distance or press the 3 button to clear the Log and start a new reading.

SIMULATION

The 107 Pro has a built-in Simulator to help you learn or demonstrate the functions of the unit. The Simulator is a short program which simulates a real world situation. All of the front panel controls and menu functions can be used with the simulator.

Press the MENU button twice, then, the 1 button to enter the Simulator submenu. To turn the simulator on, press the 2 button. To turn it off, press the 1 button.

SYSTEM RESET

Press the MENU button twice, then, the 2 button to enter the system reset submenu. RESET returns all settings back to the factory original settings. Press the 2 button to reset the system. Use this feature to trouble shoot problems or to get back to a "known" state . **Caution** - All settings, including the Log value, will be erased.

CLEAN LINE

Clean Line is a feature which can help determine the hardness of the bottom. Clean Line "cleans out" the target signal on harder objects. A hard bottom will appear cleaned out in the center. A soft bottom will be all black.

Press the MENU button twice, then, the 3 button to enter the Clean Line submenu. There are two levels, High and Low. Use High over softer bottom and Low over harder bottom. Press the 2 button to activate the Clean Line feature on High. Press the 3 button for Low.

CLEAN ECHO

Clean Echo reduces interference from other depthfinders running on the same frequency. Press the MENU button twice, then, the 4 button to enter the Clean Echo submenu. To turn it on press the 2 button. To turn it off press the 1 button.

A-MODE

A-Mode gives an instantaneous, vertical, representation of the depth below. It gives you the ability to recognize bottom changes and targets before they scroll onto the normal display.

To enter the A-Mode submenu, press the MENU button twice, then, the 5 button. To activate the feature press the 2 button. To turn it off press the 1 button.

UNIT

You can select the unit of measurement for depth, temperature, and speed. Press MENU twice, then, the 6 button to enter the Unit submenu.

For Depth, you can select Feet, Fathoms, or Meters. Press the 1 button for Feet, the 2 button for Fathoms, or 3 for Meters.

For Temperature you can select from degrees Fahrenheit, the 4 button, or Centigrade, the 5 button.

For Speed you can select from miles per hour (MPH), knots, or kilometers per hour (KPH). Press the 6 button for MPH, the 7 button for knots, or 8 for KPH.

LOG COUNT

Log Count keeps track of your distance traveled, even when the Log feature is turned off. You can turn the Log display on or off, and the Log will continue counting at all times. To start a new Log Count you will need to Clear the old count in the Log submenu.

Press the Menu button twice, then, the 7 button to enter the Log Count submenu. To activate the feature, press the 2 button. To turn it off, press the 1 button. The default is off.

TYPICAL INDICATIONS

Once the boat is in the water and you have turned on the 107 Pro, in automatic range mode, you must allow it time to find the bottom. This can take just a short moment or several minutes, depending on the depth and conditions. If you are operating in manual range mode, you will need to adjust the range. As soon as the digital depth appears, the graphical representation of the bottom will start to move across the screen. The appearance of the bottom signal can give you information as to what type of bottom you are over.

Using the 107 Pro's Clean Line feature, you can help determine the hardness of the bottom. Clean Line "cleans out" the target signal on harder objects. A hard bottom will appear cleaned out in the center. A soft bottom will be all black.

SEEING FISH

Fish passing through the cone will appear as an arc, or partial arc. Here is how it works. The 107 Pro has a lot of power and a very wide cone angle. When the fish appears at the edge of the cone it is far away from the transducer. The display begins to draw the target on the screen. As the fish gets closer to the center of the cone the target appears to get shallower and the unit draws the target line getting shallower. When the fish passes to the other side of the cone it appears to get deeper. The unit now draws the line going

deeper, until it is no longer visible. The result is an arc drawn on the display. If the fish passes on the edge of the cone you will only see a partial arc. This arc affect will be more evident the deeper the fish target is. Also, the arc will be sharper as the boat speed increases.

The Clean Line feature can also help you identify fish from floating debris. If the target appears cleaned out, you can assume it's something significant, like a fish. In heavy weeds this can be difficult to see.

SURFACE CLUTTER

The line of information going across the top of the display represents the surface of the water. This line can get quit wide, at times, due to surface clutter. Tiny marine life, such as algae or plankton, can be responsible for this. Choppy or rough waters can also be a cause as tiny air bubbles are forced down under the surface.

Surface clutter has little effect on the performance of the unit. It can, however, make things difficult to see in shallow water.

HIGH SPEED OPERATION

The 107 Pro can read depths at almost any boat speed. Due to the limited speed of the display, the displayed bottom may be some distance behind you, depending on how fast the boat is traveling. Use the A-Mode feature to help you with high speed readings. Here, high speed is defined as any speed at or above the speed at which the boat planes out.

Once the boat starts to plane, turbulence will develop behind the transom. If your transducer is poorly mounted, the unit will lose the bottom at a certain boat speed. This is due to all of the air bubbles in the turbulent water. Readjustment of the transducer mounting should solve this problem.

SHALLOW WATER OPERATION

When the 107 Pro is in the automatic range and gain modes, it automatically senses the bottom depth and tries to keep the best view at all times. Although the display may not show it, the 107 Pro is monitoring basic sonar signals, such as the bottoms second echo and various target's signal strengths. This way it can maintain the optimum gain level, automatically, for you.

In very shallow water (less than 3 feet) the unit can get "over-welmed". In this condition the unit will show erroneous information. The graphic display will become mostly black and the digital numbers on the display will read depths that are much deeper than reality. These depths are actually multiple echoes of the real bottom. **It is important to use caution when navigating in shallow waters. Use common sense. Don't rely solely on your depthfinder.**

It often helps to turn off the automatic features and manually change the range to the 5 or 10 foot range. Also, turn the gain level down to the minimum. If the digital depth reading doesn't seem right, it is probably a multiple of the correct depth. Use the graphic display as a better reference.

ICE FISHING

The stable platform of ice lets you concentrate on your bait and the fish around it. The bottom becomes less important because it never changes. The only movement on the display is of your bait and fish.

Unlike open water use, the direction in which the transducer is pointed is very critical. You want your bait to be located in the dead center of the cone sound, directly under the transducer. This way you can see very small baits at low gain settings and also see fish come in from all sides. The transducer must be attached to an adjustable arm so that it can be manually pointed directly at the bait. Sometimes it helps to attach a bubble level to the transducer so that you know when it's straight.

After your system is properly set up, adjust the gain until you see your bait. You may need to readjust the gain control to keep the bait in view. This is due to the changing condition and position of your bait. If you are using a swimming bait or a lure that darts to the side as it's jigged, you will see the signal change as the bait moves. Sometimes it may even disappear if the bait goes out of the cone of sound.

MAINTENANCE

Maintenance for the 107 Pro is very simple. There, simply, is not that much to maintain. Because of this, problems can sneak up on you if you're not careful.

The unit should be removed whenever the boat is parked to guard against theft. Don't store it in a place that may fill with water.

Power connections need constant checking. Corrosion can develop and cause intermittent or loss of operation. Spray the power connector and battery terminals with silicone to prevent this. Remove the connections before you put the boat away for storage.

The transducer should be checked for scratches and cracks which can reduce the units sensitivity. Cuts or breaks in the cord should be repaired as soon as possible, so corrosion doesn't attack the wire. Periodically clean the face of the transducer with a mild detergent. An oily film can develop which will cause weak readings.

Clean the face of the unit with a mild soap. Don't submerge the unit when cleaning.

TROUBLE SHOOTING

Symptom	Possible Cause
Unit will not turn on.	Check for proper battery polarity and that you have fully charged, working batteries.
Unit is turned on, but there is no display.	Battery voltage may be too low. The unit will show no display if the voltage is below 8.5 volts.
Unit runs well for a short time, then the unit quits.	Bad battery. Voltage may be good when checked, but may fall as it is loaded.
Unit runs and shows display light, but does not read depth.	Transducer is not plugged in or not in contact with the water.
Unit works, but needs high gain to see bottom or targets.	Transducer is not aimed correctly or needs to be cleaned.
Unit works, but has too many lines on the display. Can't tell what is what.	Many air bubbles or very small targets in the water.
Unit works well when sitting still or at slow trolling speeds, but loses reading when the boat speeds up.	Improper transducer installation or adjustment. There is a loss of clear water flow across the face of the transducer when the boat reaches a certain speed.
Unit works, but shows noise when the engine is started or the electric trolling motor is turned on.	Improper ground or missing ground in electrical system. Defective engine or trolling motor.
Unit does not save settings in memory. Does not sound normal beeps when turned on.	Internal lithium battery is dead. Replace with new. Common number is CR2032.

OTHER VEXILAR PRODUCTS

The Boundary Waters LC-10

Powered by eight AA batteries, the compact, ultra lightweight Boundary Waters LC-10 is perfect for canoes, portages, or fly-ins. It has great performance and plenty of friendly features.



The FL-8SLT Color Flasher

The FL-8SLT is a compact and lightweight flasher designed for serious anglers. Besides indicating depth, the unit also shows changes in bottom content and conditions. It has three display colors. Red indicates a strong signal and green indicates a weak signal. Orange is a medium signal.



The FL-8ID In-Dash Flasher

Enjoy the same sensitivity, accuracy, and reliability of the FL-8SLT in the FL-8ID. Mount it in your dash, bow, or transom control panel. The FL-8ID has most of the performance features of the FL-8SLT.



PORTA CASE

The unique Vexilar Flasher Porta Case holds your FL-8SLT, 107 Pro, or other manufacturer's sonar or GPS. It has space for your transducer, a rechargeable battery, and the Vexilar Battery Status Indicator. Just set it down on the ice or boat seat, position the transducer and turn on your unit. The round base is just the right size to fit down inside a standard 5 gallon bucket.



104 DEPTHERM

The fishing odds are on your side when you use Deptherm. It tells you quickly and accurately what temperatures are below your boat and it also tells you the temperature at a specific depth. If your Deptherm indicates that the water temp is wrong for the species you're after, you can quickly move.



12 VOLT SEALED LEAD ACID BATTERY WITH BATTERY CHARGER

This battery was designed for sportsmen on the go, with rugged construction and design features that make it ideal for summer and winter use. With a near "bulletproof" charger, this system packs enough power to run your equipment for hours, and for years to come.



CHARGE GUARD

The Charge Guard is a foolproof way to get the right charge into your deep cycle and cranking batteries. Just connect the Charge Guard to your battery, hook up your battery charger, and walk away. It works with most battery chargers and gives your battery the correct charge every time. The Charge Guard monitors the charge going into your battery. It automatically stops accepting charge when the battery is full, and restarts charging when the battery loses charge.



BATTERY STATUS INDICATOR

The Vexilar Battery Status Indicator works with all 12 volt batteries and can be permanently mounted or used as a portable unit. It monitors your battery constantly as it is discharging and charging. Battery charge status is indicated with a highly visible red LED light



SERVICE AND SUPPORT

If you find that you need help, feel free to contact us. Please have ready the model number and, if possible, the serial number of your product. Be sure to read the Trouble Shooting sections first.

Address

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Telephone

(952) 884-5291 (8 am to 5 pm M-F Central Time)

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