



# INSTALLATION PREPARATION

## PARTS SUPPLIED

### **PARTS SUPPLIED**

Before installing your new Humminbird fishfinder, please ensure the following parts are included in the box:

- Fishfinder
- Transducer with 20' (6m) of cable and mounting hardware kit
- Mounting system and mounting hardware kit
- 6' (2m) power cable
- Publications kit

If any of these items is missing, call our Customer Support Hotline.

### **ACCESSORIES**

Humminbird offers a wide assortment of accessories that complement and expand the capability of your new fishfinder. These accessories are designed with the same high standards and are backed by the same one-year warranty. The Humminbird Accessory catalog included with your unit contains descriptions of the many accessories available and ordering information. All Humminbird accessories are available through your full-service Humminbird dealer or factory direct through our number listed in the Customer Support section.

### **INSTALLATION OVERVIEW**

Your Humminbird fishfinder consists of two primary components to install: the control head and the transducer.

The control head contains the sonar transmit and receive circuitry, as well as the user controls and display. It should be installed in a location that provides access to the controls and visibility while in use. The control head mounts on a quick disconnect mounting system that swivels and tilts providing flexibility for viewing from almost anywhere on the boat.

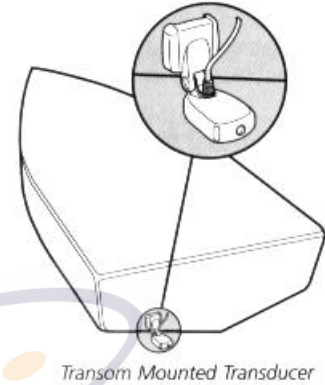
The transducer converts electrical energy from the transmitter into mechanical pulses or sound waves. The transducer also receives the reflected sound waves and converts them back into electrical signals for display on the control head. It should be installed in contact with the surface of the water in an area that has smooth waterflow- usually on the transom of the boat. There are several mounting options for the transducer. Review the following section to determine the method that works for you and your boat.

**INSTALLATION PREPARATION**  
*INSTALLATION OVERVIEW*

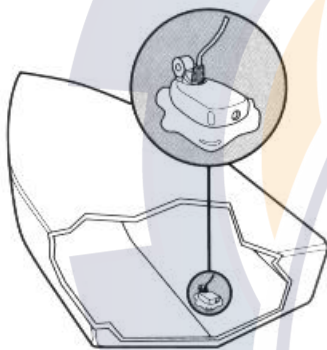
***Determining How to Mount the Transducer***

Your Humminbird fishfinder includes a standard transducer. This transducer can be mounted on the transom of the boat or bonded to the inside of a fiberglass hull boat.

The transom installation, which is the most widely used, places the transducer on the outside of the boat hull. This technique produces the least signal loss, and provides a way to adjust the transducer after installation. The mounting hardware included is designed to protect both the boat and the transducer should the boat strike debris in the water or when trailering.



*Transom Mounted Transducer*



*Inside the Hull Mounted Transducer*

As an alternative to transom mounting, it is possible on many fiberglass-hulled boats to glue the transducer on the inside of the boat hull. Since fiberglass has similar sonar characteristics as water, the sonar signal can pass through the boat hull with minimal loss. The hull of the boat must be single layer construction (not double-hulled) Also, any air trapped in the lamination of the fiberglass would prevent the sonar signal from passing through.

Inside the hull installations require no holes be drilled into the boat and through experimentation, high-speed operation comparable to transom mounting can be achieved. Two-part slow cure epoxy (not included) is required to glue the transducer in place.

# INSTALLATION PREPARATION

## ALTERNATE MOUNTING METHODS

### **ALTERNATE TRANSDUCERS AND MOUNTING METHODS**

Your Humminbird fishfinder comes with everything necessary for installation and operation on most boats. However, there are several situations which may require a different type of transducer. Inboard boats, wood or metal hulls, and sail boats create unique transducer mounting needs. Alternate transducers and mounting methods are detailed below.

#### ***Portable Mounting***

The standard transducer can be adapted for portable installations with a portable mounting kit available from Humminbird. This accessory adapts your transducer to a suction cup mount for temporary installation on the boat hull or other surface.



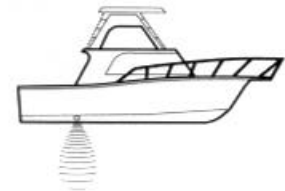
#### ***Trolling Motor Mounting***

The standard transducer can also be adapted to mount on most trolling motors using a different accessory kit. This accessory includes a bracket and hose clamp that allows mounting the transducer to the body of most trolling motors.



#### ***Thru-Hull Mounting***

Thru-hull transducers install through a hole drilled in the hull of the boat. Larger boats or boats with inboard motors create turbulence that make transom mounting ineffective. Also, hulls that are very thick or are double layered, or made from materials such as wood or metal, (which do not conduct sonar signals) make inside the hull mounting inadvisable.



Thru-hull mounting may require the use of a fairing block to level the transducer with the waterline. Also, since special tools and knowledge may be required to perform this type of installation, it is best to refer to a qualified marine technician.

# INSTALLATION PREPARATION

## *TRANSDUCER EXCHANGE*

### **TRANSDUCER EXCHANGE**

Other transducers are available as replacements for the standard transducer. You may exchange your new and unassembled transducer for another type by returning it to the address listed in Customer Support. Some transducers may have additional cost. Refer to the Accessory catalog or call Customer Support for information.

### **BEGINNING INSTALLATION**

Now that you have determined the transducer mounting method you can begin installation of your new Humminbird fishfinder. The installation guide included on the next few pages provides detailed step by step instructions for installation of the control head and transducer. For transom mount transducer installations you will need the mounting template included with your manual.

In addition to the parts included you need the following for installation and operation:

- A powered hand drill and various drill bits
- Philips and flat-head screwdrivers
- A ruler or measuring tape
- Pen or pencil
- 12 volt power source (your boat's battery)
- A 1-amp fuse
- A fuse holder (if you are wiring directly to the boat's battery)
- Silicone sealant (for sealing drilled holes)
- 2-part, slow-cure epoxy (for inside the hull transducer installations)



# INSTALLATION

## TRANSOM INSTALLATION

**Do not begin this transducer installation until you read the Installation Preparation in the Operation Guide. This chapter contains information critical to the correct installation of your transducer.**

**Due to the wide variety of boat hulls, only general instructions are presented in the installation guide. Each boat hull represents a unique set of requirements that should be evaluated prior to installation.**

### TRANSOM INSTALLATION

#### Step One - Determine Where to Mount the Transducer

Begin the transducer installation by determining where on the transom to install the transducer. Consider the following to find the best location:

- It is very important to locate the transducer in an area which is relatively free of turbulent water. As a boat moves through the water, turbulence is generated by the weight of the boat, and the thrust of the propeller(s). This turbulent water is normally confined to areas immediately aft of ribs, strakes or rows of rivets on the bottom of the boat, and in the immediate area of the propeller(s) (Figure 1). On outboard or inboard/outboard boats it is best to stay at least 15" (40cm) to the side of the propeller(s).
- If possible, viewing the transom of the boat while the boat is moving will provide the best means of locating turbulence free water. If maximum high-speed operation is a high priority, this is the recommended method. If this is not possible, select a location on the transom where the hull forward of this location is smooth, flat, and free of protrusions or ribs.
- The transducer when mounted should point straight down. The design of the transducer will accommodate a wide range of deadrises and remain ported straight down (Figure 2).
- On boats with stepped hulls, it may be possible to mount the transducer on the step. Never mount the transducer on the transom behind a step, as this area of the transom will not be in contact with the water at high speed (Figure 3).

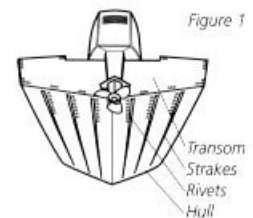


Figure 1

Transom Mounting Location

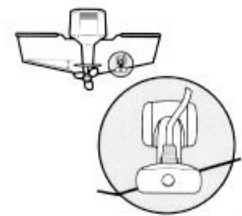


Figure 2

Stepped Hull



Figure 3

# INSTALLATION

## TRANSOM INSTALLATION

- If the propeller(s) is (are) forward of the transom, it may be impossible to find an area clear from turbulence, and a different mounting technique or transducer type should be considered.

### Step Two - Drill the Mounting Holes

1. Remove the mounting template from the front of the Operations Manual.
2. Hold the template on the transom of the boat in the location where the transducer will be installed (Figure 4). Align the template vertically, ensuring the lower edge of the transom meets with the bottom corner of the template.
3. Using a pencil or punch, mark the two mounting holes shown on the template onto the transom. Do not mark or drill any other holes at this time.
4. Using a 5/32" (4mm) bit drill the two holes to a depth of approximately 1" (3cm). On fiberglass hulls, it is best to start with a smaller bit and use progressively larger drill bits to reduce the chance of chipping or flaking the outer coating.

Template alignment

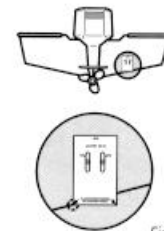


Figure 4

Transducer Assembly

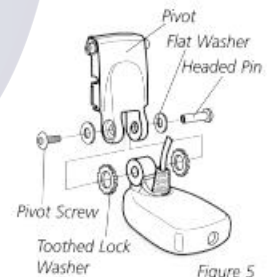


Figure 5

### Step Three - Assemble the Transducer

1. Attach the Pivot to the transducer body as shown in Figure 5, using the #8 – 3/8" (9mm) long allen headed pivot screw, the headed pin, the two flat washers, and the two toothed lock washers.

**Note: The toothed lock washers must be positioned between the transducer and the pivot ears. The flat washers must be positioned to the outside at the pivot ears.**

2. Using the Allen wrenches provided, loosely tighten the pivot screw (Figure 6). Do not completely tighten the assembly at this time, so the pivot angle can be adjusted later.
3. Insert the pivot/transducer assembly into the mounting bracket as shown in Figure 7. Do not snap the assembly closed.



Figure 6

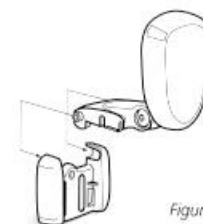


Figure 7





# INSTALLATION

## TRANSOM INSTALLATION

### Step Four - Mount the Transducer to the Transom

1. Apply silicone sealant to the mounting holes drilled into the transom.
2. Align the transducer assembly with the drilled holes in the transom (Figure 8).
3. Use either a flat head screwdriver, a 5/16" (8mm) hex driver, or a 5/16" (8mm) socket to mount the assembly. Using the two #10 – 1" (25mm) long slotted hex head screws, mount the transducer assembly to the transom as shown. Do not fully tighten the mounting screws in order to vertically adjust the transducer. Snap the pivot down into place.

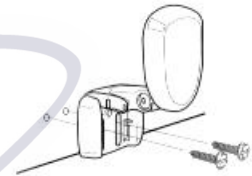


Figure 8

### Step Five - Adjust the Running Position of the Transducer

The bracket allows height and tilt adjustment, the pivot screws allow angular adjustment. Initially, adjust the transducer as described in the following paragraphs. Further adjustment may be necessary to refine the installation after high speed testing.

1. First adjust the pivot angle of the transducer body so its length is parallel with the length of hull of the boat. Then pivot the transducer down so the rear is about 1/4 inch (6mm) lower than the front (Figure 9).
2. Fully tighten the two pivot screws using the Allen wrenches. It may be necessary to retighten the pivot screws after the initial use as the plastics may still be seating to the lock washers.
3. Adjust the height of the assembly so the face of the transducer is 3/16" (4.5mm) beneath the lower edge of the transom (Figure 10). Mark the position of the mounting bracket on the transom with a pencil.
4. Force the pivot to the up position to gain access to the mounting screws. Assure the transducer location has not changed, then fully tighten the two mounting screws (Figure 11). Snap the pivot back down.

Running Position Adjustment



Figure 9

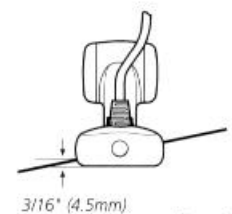


Figure 10

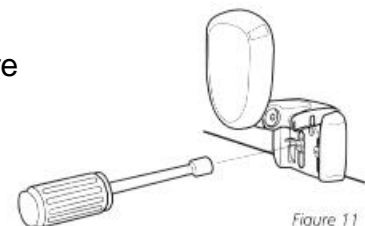


Figure 11

**Confirm the pivot angle has not changed.**

**Note: A third screw location is provided for the**

***mounting bracket. Drill this hole and install the screw after final testing and adjustments have been completed.***



# INSTALLATION

## TRANSOM INSTALLATION

### **Step Six - Route the Cable**

There are several ways to route the transducer cable to the area where the control head will be installed. The most common procedure routes the cable through the transom into the boat.

Inside the boat there is often a channel or conduit used for other wiring that the cable can be routed along. Do not cut or shorten the transducer cable and try not to damage the cable insulation. Route the cable as far as practical from the VHF radio antenna cables or tachometer cable to reduce the possibility of interference.

If the cable is too short, extension cables are available to extend the transducer cable up to a total of 50' (15 m). Call Humminbird Customer Support for more information.

Follow these steps to route the cable through the transom:

1. Drill a 5/8" (16mm) hole above the water line. Route the cable through the hole.
2. Fill the hole with silicone sealant.
3. Place the escutcheon plate over the hole and attach with the two #8 x 5/8" (16mm) screws.
4. Secure the cable by attaching the cable clamp to the transom using a #8 x 5/8" (16mm) screw.

**Note: The transducer will pivot up to 90 degrees in the bracket. Allow enough slack in the cable for this movement. It is best to route the cable to the side of the transducer so the cable will not be damaged by the transducer during movement.**

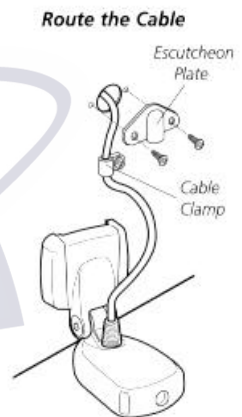


Figure 12

# INSTALLATION

## INSIDE THE HULL INSTALLATION

### INSIDE THE HULL INSTALLATION

Inside the hull installation requires the mount system and control head be installed and operational. See Installing the Control Head for instruction on installing the unit.

Inside the hull mounting generally produces good results in single thickness fiberglass-hulled boats. Humminbird cannot guarantee depth performance when transmitting and receiving through the hull of the boat since some signal loss occurs. The amount of loss depends on hull construction and thickness, and the installation.

This installation requires slow-cure two-part epoxy. Do not use silicone or any other soft adhesive to install the transducer, as this material reduces the sensitivity of the unit. Five minute epoxy has a tendency to cure before all the air bubbles can be purged.

#### Step One - Determine the Mounting Location

Begin the transducer installation by determining where inside the hull to install the transducer. Consider the following to find the best location:

- Observe the outside of the boat hull to find the areas that are mostly free from turbulent water. Avoid ribs, strakes, and other protrusions as these create turbulence (Figure 14).
- As a general rule, the faster the boat can travel the further aft and closer to the centerline of the hull the transducer has to be located to remain in contact with the water at high speeds.

#### Step Two - Test the Mounting Location

There is no opportunity for adjustment after the transducer glued in place. Therefore, it is best to perform a trial installation on inside the hull transducers first, and run the boat at high speeds to determine the best mounting area.

1. At the identified mounting location, lay the transducer body face down with the pointed end towards the bow.
2. Fill the hull with enough water to submerge the transducer body. Use a sand filled bag or other heavy object to hold the transducer in position.

Transducer Mounted Inside the Hull

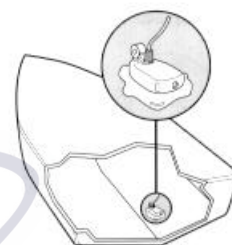
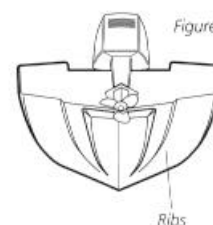


Figure 13

Figure 14



Preferred Mounting Area



Figure 15

The transducer cannot transmit through air. The water purges any air from between the transducer and the hull and fills any voids in the coarse fiberglass surface.



# INSTALLATION

## INSIDE THE HULL INSTALLATION

3. Power up the Control Head.
4. Run the boat at various speeds and water depths while observing the screen on the Control Head. If the unit functions well at low speeds but begins to skip or miss the bottom at higher speeds, the transducer needs to be moved. If depth performance is required, test the fishfinder in water at the desired depth. Test different locations in the hull until the optimum performance is achieved.

### **Step Three - Permanently Mount the Transducer**

1. Once the mounting location is determined, mark the position of the transducer.
2. Remove the water from inside the hull and thoroughly dry the mounting surface. If the surface is excessively rough, it may be necessary to sand the area to provide a smooth mounting surface.

Ensure the mounting area is clear and dry.

3. Mix an ample quantity of two-part slow-cure epoxy slowly and thoroughly. Avoid trapping air bubbles.
4. Coat the face of the transducer and the inside of the hull (Figure 16).
5. Press the transducer into place with a slight twisting motion to purge any trapped air from underneath, keeping the pointed end of the transducer body pointed forward (Figure 17).

**Note: Proper operation requires the pointed end of the transducer body to face towards the bow.**

6. Weight the transducer so it does not move while the epoxy is curing.

When the epoxy cures, no water is necessary inside the hull. Neither water, spilled gasoline, or oil will affect the performance of the transducer.

Figure 16

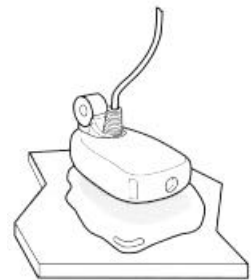
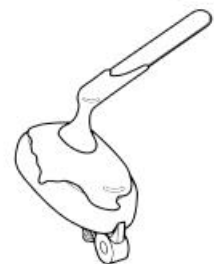


Figure 17



# INSTALLATION

## CONTROL HEAD INSTALLATION

### CONTROL HEAD INSTALLATION

#### Step One - Determine Where to Mount

Begin the installation by determining where to mount the control head. Consider the following to determine best location:

- The cables for power, transducer and temp/speed accessories (if applicable) should be installed first and must reach the mounting location. Extension cables are available.
- There are two ways to route the cables to the unit: through a hole in the mounting surface underneath the mounting bracket or from a hole outside the mounting bracket. Routing the cables down under the mount provides maximum weather protection; however this is not always feasible if the area under the fishfinder is inaccessible. In this case, route the cables through a hole at another location and cover with the supplied hole cover.
- The mounting surface should be adequately supported to protect the fishfinder from excessive wave shock and vibration, and provide visibility while in operation.
- The mounting area should allow sufficient room for the unit to pivot and swivel freely, and for easy removal and installation (Figures 18-19).

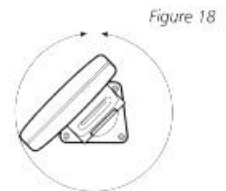


Figure 18

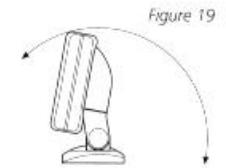


Figure 19

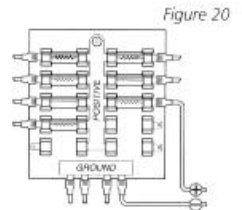


Figure 20

#### Step Two - Connect the Power Cable to the Boat

A 6' (2m) long power cable is included to supply power to the fishfinder. You may shorten or lengthen the cable using 18 gauge multi-stranded copper wire.

**CAUTION: Some boats have 24 or 36 volt electric systems. Be sure your unit is connected to a 12 VDC power supply.**

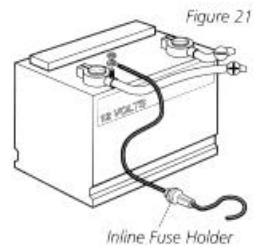


Figure 21

The Power can be connected to the boat's electrical system at two places: a fuse panel, usually located near the console, or directly to the battery.

If a fuse terminal is available, use crimp-on type electrical connectors (not included) that match the terminal on the fuse panel. Attach the black wire to ground, and the red wire to 12 VDC power (Figure 20). Be sure to use a one amp

fuse in the connection. If you must wire the control head directly to a battery, be sure to install an inline fuse holder



# INSTALLATION

## CONTROL HEAD INSTALLATION

and one amp fuse (not included) for the protection of the unit (Figure 21). Humminbird is not responsible for over voltage or over current failures.

In order to minimize the potential for interference with other marine electronics a separate power source (such as a second battery) may be necessary.

### Step Three - Drill the Mounting Holes

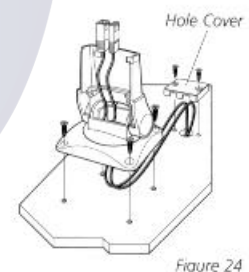
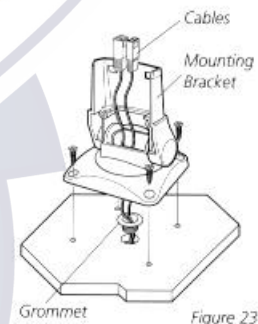
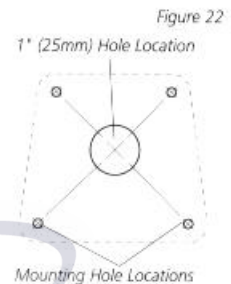
1. Set the mounting bracket in place on the mounting surface. Mark the four mounting screw locations with a pencil or punch.
2. Set the mounting bracket aside, and drill the four mounting screw holes using a 9/64" (3.6mm) bit.

### Step Four - Run the Cables

1. If the cables must pass through a hole underneath the mounting surface, mark and drill a 1" (25mm) hole centered between the four mounting holes (Figure 22).

**Note: if the cables must pass through the mounting surface at a different location, drill the 1" (25mm) hole at that location and pass the cables through from underneath. Also, you must break out the tabs on the rear of the mounting base using needle nose pliers (Figures 24-25).**

2. Insert all cables through the 1" (25mm) hole from beneath the mounting surface.
3. Pass the cables through the grommet (if the cable hole is underneath the mounting bracket) then press the grommet in place around the cables and into the 1" (25mm) hole.
4. Pass the cables through the mounting base, out the top of the mounting bracket.
5. Place the mounting bracket on the mounting surface aligned with the drilled holes. Insert the four flathead wood screws into the mounting holes and tighten fully (Figure 23).



***Optional: If the cables pass outside the mounting bracket, install the hole cover over the hole and fasten in place using the two #8 x 7/8" (22mm) wood screws (Figure 24).***



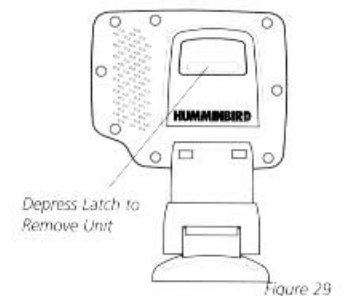
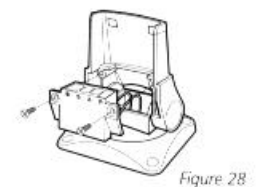
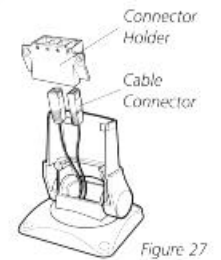
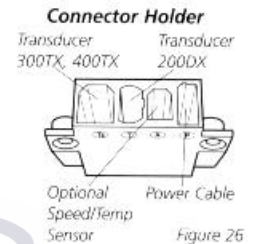
# INSTALLATION

## CONTROL HEAD INSTALLATION

### Step Five - Assembling the Connector Holder

1. Insert the cable connectors into the connector holder. The cable connectors are labeled, and there are corresponding labels on the connector holder (Figure 26). The slots for the connectors are keyed to prevent reverse installation, so do not force the connector into the holder.
2. Carefully pull the excess cable from beneath the - mounting surface so the connector holder aligns with the mounting holes on the front of the mounting bracket (Figure 27).
3. Snap the support plate to the rear of the connector holder (Figure 28).
4. Insert the connector holder into place and use the two #6-32 x  $\frac{3}{4}$ " (9mm) screws to fasten it to the mounting bracket (Figure 28).
5. Install the control head by sliding it onto the mounting bracket until it is fully seated. To remove the unit simply depress the latch on the rear of the unit and lift (Figure 29).

**Your Humminbird is now ready for operation.**



# INSTALLATION

## TEST THE INSTALLATION

### **TEST THE INSTALLATION**

Testing should be performed with the boat in the water, however you can initially confirm basic operation with the boat trailered.

Press POWER once to turn the unit on. There will be an audible chirp when any button is pressed to confirm the button press. If the unit does not power-up, ensure the unit is fully seated on the mount and that power is available.

The first screen provides four options: Start-up, Options, Simulator, and Diagnostic. A message at the bottom of the screen indicates the transducer connection. If no transducer is detected (or one is not connected), the message will indicate this and the unit will go into simulator after the initial screen times out.

**Note: the transducer must be submerged in water for reliable transducer detection.**

If a transducer is detected, the unit will enter "Start Up" or normal operation unless you choose another option. If you do not press any button before the timer reaches "0", the normal operation screen is displayed. If the boat is in water, sonar data appears.

If the bottom is visible on screen with a digital depth readout, the unit is working properly. Ensure the boat is in water greater than 2' but less than the depth capability of the unit and the transducer is fully submerged. Remember the sonar signal cannot pass through air.

If the unit is working properly gradually increase the boat speed to test high-speed performance. If the unit-functions well at low speeds but begins to skip or miss the bottom at higher speeds, the transducer requires adjustment. Refer to the appropriate transducer installation section for more detail.

**Note: it is often necessary to make several incremental transducer adjustments before optimum high-speed performance is achieved.**

Important: For Transom Mount transducer installations, install the third mounting screw after the final transducer adjustments.



Humminbird • 3 Humminbird Lane • Eufaula, Alabama 36027



## **Mounting the LCR 120**

Before mounting the LCR 120, gather the parts you need: LCR 120, mounting hardware kit power cable, and sensor cable. If the sensor cable is not long enough for your installation, see "Accessories" earlier in this manual for information on the EC-6 10' extension cable. Next, consider where to mount the LCR 120. The gimbal mounting bracket offers mounting capabilities for the top of a shelf or the bulkhead (and lets you tilt the unit forward and backward for ease of viewing and operation.) To choose the best location, consider the following.

- The mounting surface should be adequately supported to protect the LCR 120 from excess wave shock and vibration.
- The mounting area should allow at least 2" clearance at the back, sides, and top of the unit for connection, air flow, and ease of removal.
- Any VHF radio you have may incur some degree of interference with the depth sounder. Hummingbird depth sounders are designed to minimize this interference, although it is best to route the sensor cable and antenna cable as far away from each other as possible- for example, on opposite sides of the boat.
- The sensor and any accessories such as speed and temp should be mounted first, and their cables routed from the transom forward to the area you have selected to mount the unit.

***After you have determined the best location for your LCR 120, proceed with the instructions on the following page.***

1. Set the gimbal bracket in the mounting surface.
2. Mark 1/8" holes for the mounting screws.
3. At least 3" behind the bracket, drill a 5/8" hole to run the cables through.
4. Set the bracket aside and drill the holes as marked.
5. Pull the power and sensor cables through the 5/8" hole.
6. Insert the cables into the corresponding numbered slot on the back of the LCR 120. Note that the slots are keyed so that the connectors can only plug-in one way.
7. Install the hole cover to dress the cable through hole and provide strain relief. NOTE: Be sure to leave enough exposed cable to allow the LCR 120 unit to swivel.
8. Mount the bracket to the boat using 4 1" wood screws.

## **Mounting the LCR 120**

If your boat does not have a fuse panel, you can wire the power cable to the battery with an in-line 1-amp fuse and fuse holder (not included) in the positive wire, as shown on the preceding page. Do not connect directly to the battery without a fuse. Attach the black lead to the negative (-) terminal, and wire the red lead through the fuse to the positive (+) terminal.

NOTE: Do not use any power cable other than the one provided with your LCR120.

## **Section 3: Testing the Installation**

After installing your LCR 120, sensor, and cables, you should test the installation. Testing should be performed on the water since that is the only way to check your sensor's performance.

With your boat at idle, press the POWER button to turn the unit on. The LCR 120 performs a self-test on its electronics, then automatically selects the right depth range and

sensitivity level for conditions. Momentarily, you'll see the reading start to "March" across the screen from right to left.

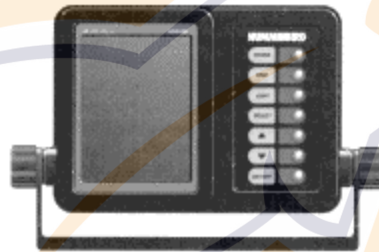
Increase your boat speed to ensure that you get a continuous bottom reading as the boat moves. Your LCR 120 and its sensor are designed to operate at up to 75 mph, so feel free to test them at very high speeds.

If the LCR 120 performs well at idle or slow speeds, but the display is not continuous at higher speeds, the sensor is not installed properly. Air bubbles or turbulence from the boat hull are passing across the sensor face, blocking the transmitting signal. By following the instructions in "Mounting the Sensor," you can make simple adjustments that should fix the problem.

NOTE: If other problems occur, see "Troubleshooting" later in this manual for tips from the Hummingbird engineers. If you don't find the solution there, call out Customer Service Hotline.

## **Section 4: Using the LCR 120**

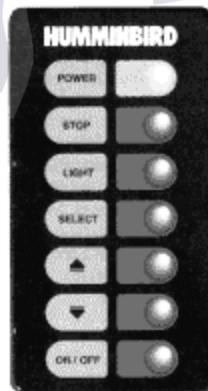
This section provides complete information on operating the LCR 120 through its front panel controls. You are encouraged to read this information completely as you first learn to use the LCR 120; doing so will insure you make the most of its many features and functions.



The first part of this section explains the use of the built-in simulator, which you can use to practice selecting functions through the front panel. The remaining instructions, which can be followed while using the simulator or in actual operation, explain each function and are organized according to the front panel layout.

### **Using the Built-In Simulator**

The LCR 120 includes a built-in simulator that helps you learn to use your new equipment. The simulator displays a typical underwater scene, and lets you practice with the controls.



The unit must be turned off before you start the simulator. To activate it, press down and hold the POWER button until a chirping sound begins. Release the button, and the built-in simulator begins displaying the typical LCR 120 a typical LCR 120 reading.

You can use the simulator to learn the functions explained in the following pages, just as if you were getting actual on-the-water readings (but not that "Sensitivity" is disabled). To turn off the simulator, turn off the unit by pressing the POWER button again.

Of course, the best way to learn the LCR 120 is with actual use, especially in familiar waters. If you know what's below and see it on-screen, you'll quickly become an LCR 120 expert.

## **LCR 120 Functions**

The LCR 120 offers several functions that you can adjust with the front panel buttons. (Note that to select something with a button, you must press it fully so that you can hear a "chirp" sound.)

You can get acquainted with these features by actual operation, or when using the simulator.

**POWER:** Press the button once to turn the LCR 120 on, the press again to turn the unit off. When the unit is off, keeping POWER pressed for about 2 seconds starts the built-in simulator.

**STOP:** Press this button to "freeze" the display so you can study it. Press is again to restart the display movement.

**SELECT:** This button is used to access the following functions for further adjustment:

- ID
- Units
- Sensitivity
- Bottom Alarm
- Fish Alarm
- Zoom Range
- Bottom Lock
- Display Speed
- Depth Range
- Trip Log

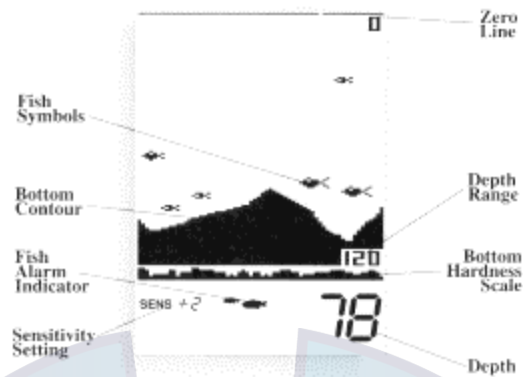
To adjust any of these, press SELECT until the function you want appears. Each function's display tells you how to use the arrow buttons and ON-OFF for adjustment; when first learning, you should also refer to the following instructions.

The three position hardness scale at the bottom of the screen helps differentiate between grass or muddy (soft) bottoms and structure or rock (hard) bottoms.

## **LCR 120 Functions**

After you adjust any function, the display returns to its full-screen reading. IF the menu doesn't stay on the screen long enough, press the STOP button to hold the menu on the screen.

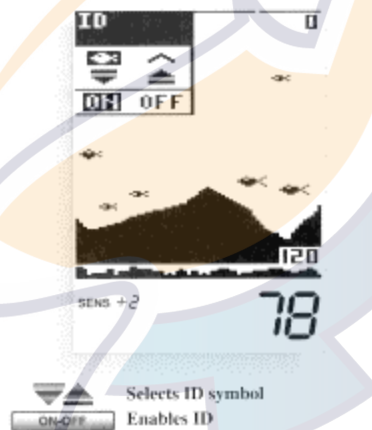
### What You See on the Display



NOTE: The last function you select remains “active”- that is, you can adjust it without having to press SELECT again. For example, if the bottom alarm was the last function used, you can readjust the alarm by pressing one of the arrow buttons. Or, if you often use Zoom, you can select it once, then switch it on and off simply by pressing ON-OFF.

## ID

1. **Selecting ID;**  
*Factory Setting: Fish symbols*



ID identifies targets not attached to the bottom and displays them with either a fish symbol or an arch. Three different size symbols are used to represent the returned signal strength, a good indicator of fish size. Use the up and down arrow keys to switch between fish or arches, or use the ON-OFF key to disable ID.

## Units

2. **Selecting Units;**  
*Factory Setting: MPH/SM*



Selects Units

The LCR 120 has no provision for speed and water temperature accessories. Because of this, the UNITS menu has no effect on the operation of the unit.

## Sensitivity

3. **Selecting Sensitivity;**  
*Factory Setting: +0*



Adjusts sensitivity

The LCR 120 automatically adjusts to the proper amount of sensitivity for conditions (i.e. depth). You can bias the setting + or -5 levels to suit your personal taste. Increasing the sensitivity targets and the thermoclines, which might not be displayed at the +0 setting. If you want to manually adjust Sensitivity, select SENS and press the Up or Down arrow button to adjust the display.

## Bottom Alarm

4. **Enabling Bottom Alarm;**  
*Factory Setting: Off*



Adjusts alarm depth  
ON-OFF Enables alarm

The Bottom Alarm lets you specify the minimum depth you want to maintain. To use it, select BOTTOM ALARM; then press the ON-OFF button to activate the alarm, and the Up or Down arrow button to adjust the depth at which the alarm depth when this function is on.

When Bottom Alarm is on, you'll hear a continuous chirping sound when bottom is shallower than you defined. This is very handy for alerting you to shallow water or helping you maintain position over structure.

## Fish Alarm

5. **Enabling Fish Alarm;**  
*Factory Setting: Off*



Selects all or large  
ON-OFF Enables alarm

The Fish Alarm alerts you with a chirping sound whenever the LCR 120 detects fish (or another object not attached to the bottom). To activate it, select FISH ALARM and press the ON-OFF button.

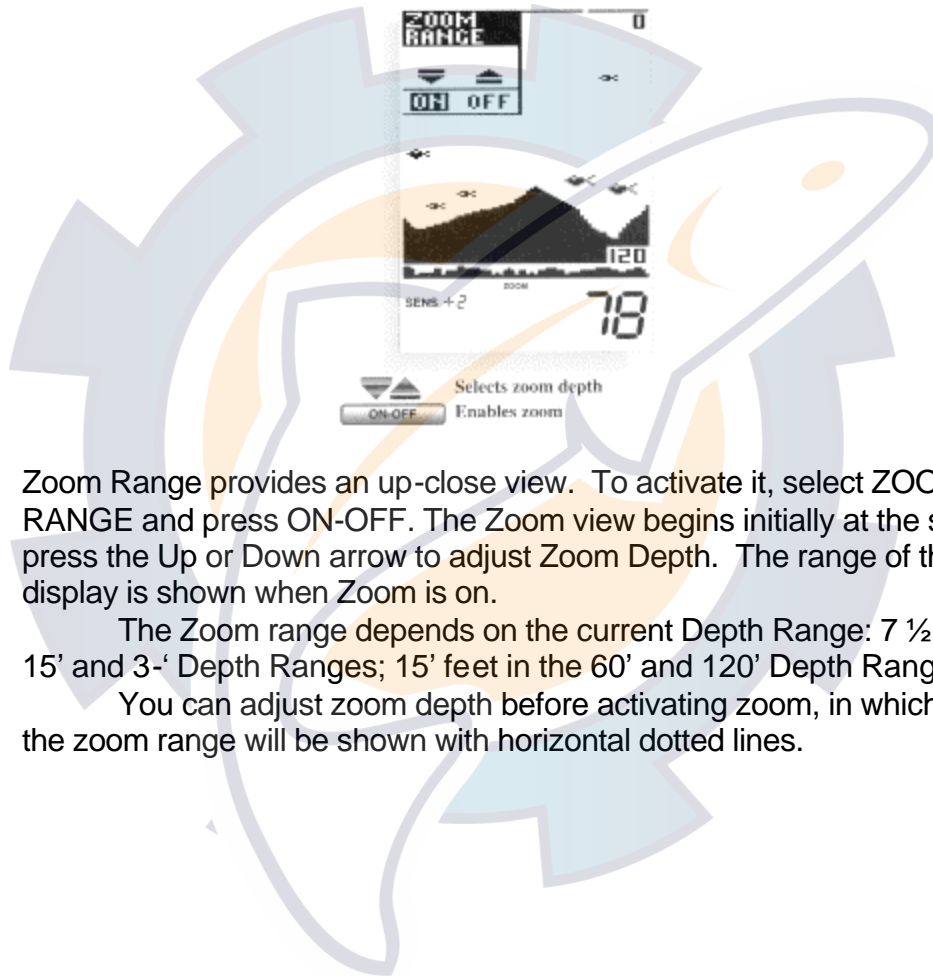
Initially, the fish alarm will sound when any target not attached to the bottom is detected. The word "ALL" is displayed on the menu and two fish are shown on the lower



part of the display. By pressing either arrow button, the word "LARGE" appears on the display and the alarm will only sound when a large target is detected. A single fish symbol is shown on the bottom of the display to represent that large fish only is selected. While there is some variation in sonar characteristics of different species, typically the strength of the return is relative to the size of the fish.

## Zoom

### 6. Using Zoom Range; *Factory Setting: Off*



Zoom Range provides an up-close view. To activate it, select ZOOM RANGE and press ON-OFF. The Zoom view begins initially at the surface; press the Up or Down arrow to adjust Zoom Depth. The range of the display is shown when Zoom is on.

The Zoom range depends on the current Depth Range: 7 ½' in the 15' and 30' Depth Ranges; 15' feet in the 60' and 120' Depth Ranges

You can adjust zoom depth before activating zoom, in which case the zoom range will be shown with horizontal dotted lines.

## Bottom Lock

### 7. Using Bottom Lock

*Factory Setting: Off*



Bottom-Lock provides an up-close view like Zoom Range, except that in this case the zoomed view automatically moves up or down to stay on the bottom. To use this feature, select BOTTOM LOCK and press ON-OFF. The range of the display is shown when Bottom-Lock is on.

This is an ideal feature for finding structure or locating fish near the bottom.

Remember: If Bottom-Lock is the last function you selected, you can use the ON-OFF button to switch Bottom-Lock on and off without having to press SELECT first.

## Display Speed

### 8. Setting Display Speed;

*Factory Setting: One Level Below Maximum*



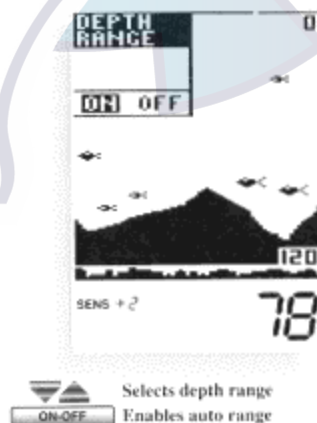
The LCR 120 display is “updated” (advances across the screen) as you move through the water. The speed at which the display is updated depends on the Display Speed setting. To adjust it, select DISPLAY SPEED, and press the Up arrow button for a faster setting or the Down arrow for a slower setting.

In general, higher Display Speed settings provide faster updates, while slower Display Speeds provide more detailed information.

## Depth Range

### 9. Setting Depth Range

*Factory Setting: ON (Automatic)*



When you turn the LCR 120 on, it finds the bottom \, sets the ideal Depth Range, and automatically adjusts the Depth Range (to as much as 120')

as the depth changes. In this “Auto Depth Range” mode, the bottom is blacked-in for easy-to-understand readings.

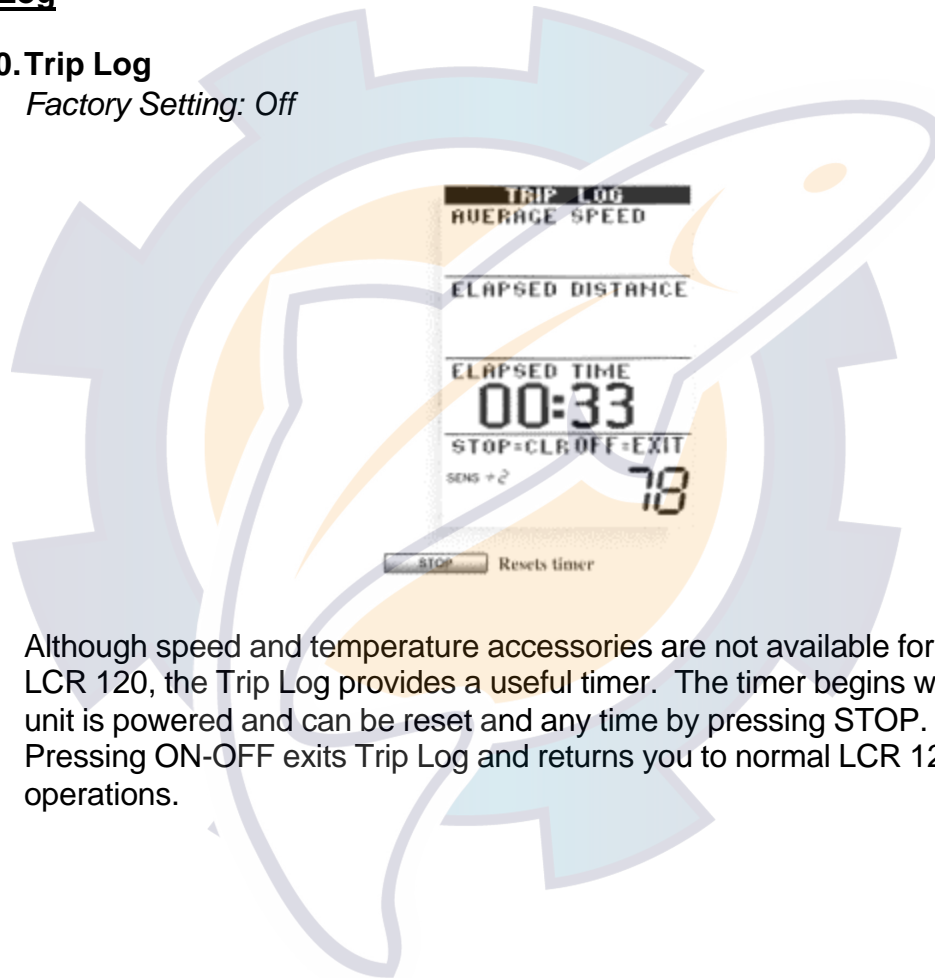
If you prefer, you can turn Auto Depth Range off. Select DEPTH RANGE, press ON-OFF, and adjust the Depth Range with the Up or Down arrow button.

In this “Manual Depth Range” mode, the bottom is not blacked in. This lets you see a “second return,” which is preferred by some fisherman because the width of the second echo can indicate bottom hardness.

## Trip Log

### 10. Trip Log

*Factory Setting: Off*



Although speed and temperature accessories are not available for the LCR 120, the Trip Log provides a useful timer. The timer begins when the unit is powered and can be reset and any time by pressing STOP. Pressing ON-OFF exits Trip Log and returns you to normal LCR 120 operations.

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