



# GAMME CRUISER

INSTRUMENTS POUR MONTAGE EN CABINE

LOCH/SPEEDO  
SONDEUR  
COMPAS  
GIROUETTE ANEMOMETRE

## 1. PRECAUTIONS GENERALES

Les instruments CRUISER fonctionnent en 12 volts et sont livrés complets avec leur capteur, unité de tête de mât et écran. Ne procéder à l'installation qu'après avoir bien lu la notice et assimilé la procédure d'installation. Dans le cas contraire, faire appel à un installateur.

N. B. Les instruments sont une aide à la navigation et ne peuvent se substituer à vos compétences de navigateur.

Ne pas nettoyer votre boîtier avec un produit abrasif.

## 2. INSTALLATION DE L'ECRAN

Étanche en façade, votre écran est prévu pour un montage en extérieur.

Utilisez le gabarit fourni (boîte) pour fixer votre écran.

Positionnez correctement le joint fourni pour l'étanchéité du boîtier.

Ne mettez jamais de silicone autour de votre boîtier et notamment au niveau du passage des fils électriques pour éviter tout problème de condensation.

## SONDEUR CRUISER

### **INSTALLATION DU CAPTEUR**

Votre sonde peut être montée de 2 façons :

1) A l'intérieur de la coque : en la collant avec un kit, dans un bain d'huile, dans un tube polyester. Cette méthode présente l'avantage de permettre la dépose aisée de la sonde, pour inspection ou déplacement.

Nous précisons toutefois que, si la précision de votre appareil ne saurait être affectée par un montage interne, il se peut que sa sensibilité soit réduite si les échos sont très profonds. Cela dépendra de la qualité et de l'épaisseur de la fibre de verre (maximum 25 mm).

2) En traversante : en utilisant le kit passe coque en option

Quelque soit la méthode choisie, il est important de trouver le meilleur emplacement.

Choisissez un emplacement sous la ligne de flottaison qui vous permette d'installer la sonde de façon verticale, et de passer le câble (qu'il ne faut JAMAIS couper) bien dégagé de toute source d'interférences électriques.

Evitez notamment la proximité de câbles de démarrage, alternateurs, pompes électriques, etc. La position choisie devra également être dégagée des zones de cavitation, bulles hélices...qui pourrait perturber le signal par présence d'air sous la sonde.

Pour tester la validité de l'emplacement retenu, vous pouvez choisir de faire un essai préalable en appliquant la sonde sur la coque à l'aide d'un chewing-gum. Vous pouvez ainsi tester votre installation à différentes vitesses et par différentes profondeurs avant de procéder au montage définitif. Si vous êtes satisfait de l'emplacement de votre sonde, retirer le chewing-gum et procéder au montage définitif selon l'une des méthodes ci dessus.

Il est important que la sonde soit parfaitement fixée sur la coque. Une simple bulle d'air pourrait nuire aux performances de votre appareil. Evitez, également, d'appliquer de l'antifouling sous la sonde.

### **INTERFERENCES ELECTRIQUES**

La présence d'interférences électriques se caractérise par un affichage de chiffres aléatoires, qui perturbent la lecture de la véritable valeur de la profondeur

Elles peuvent être générées par des pics de haute tension provenant des câbles d'alternateur, de démarreur... qui seraient insuffisamment isolés. Ces « pics » peuvent parasiter votre sondeur de deux façons:

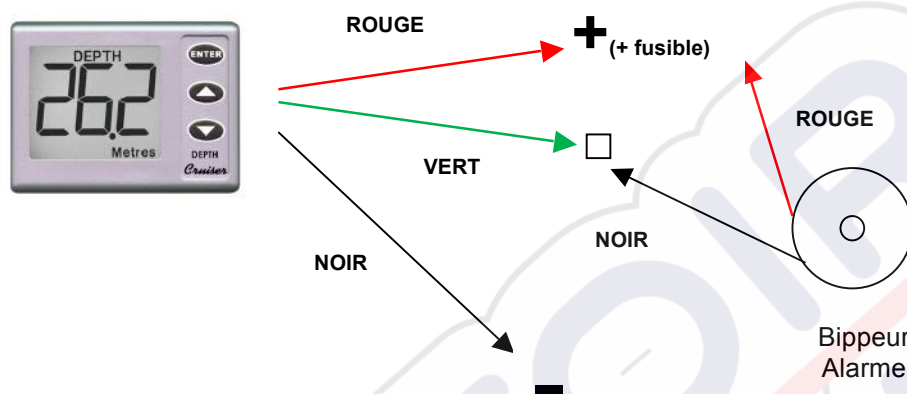
1) A travers la masse de votre circuit électrique

2) A travers un champ magnétique si les câbles sont à proximité immédiate.

Pour réduire la probabilité d'interférences, choisissez une position éloignée des câbles, sources électriques et moteurs. Ne coupez JAMAIS le câble de votre sonde.

## CONNEXION DU BOITIER

Connectez le fil noir au négatif et le fil rouge au positif via un fusible de 250 mA. Le fil rouge de l'alarme doit être connecté au positif et le fil noir au fil vert du boîtier. L'alarme n'est pas étanche et doit être placée dans un endroit approprié.



## RETRO ECLAIRAGE

Un appui bref sur la touche ENTER allume le rétro éclairage, un nouvel appui l'éteint.

## OFFSET DE QUILLE

Entrer en mode configuration. Pour cela, débrancher votre appareil, puis maintenir la touche ENTER enfoncée et rebrancher. Le mot « ENG » s'affiche dès que vous relâchez la touche ENTER. Utiliser les touches ▲ et ▼ pour paramétrer la valeur souhaitée. Un appui long sur la touche ENTER vous ramènera en mode sondeur.

## AFFICHAGE METRES OU FEET.

Passer en mode configuration « ENG ». Un appui court sur ENTER vous permettra de passer de mètres en feet. Un appui long sur ENTER vous ramènera en mode normal.

## REGLAGE DE LA SENSIBILITE.

Le seuil de sensibilité est réglé en usine à 0.0 mètres. Pour modifier le seuil de sensibilité appuyer sur la touche ENTER et utiliser les touches ▲ et ▼ pour augmenter ou diminuer les valeurs. Les valeurs entrées seront automatiquement mémorisées par un appui sur la touche ENTER.

## UTILISATION DES ALARMES

Pour voir le réglage de l'alarme Haute, appuyer sur la touche ▲ Retourner au mode sondeur en appuyant sur ENTER. Pour voir le réglage de l'alarme Basse, appuyer sur la touche ▼. Il est possible de modifier les réglages en utilisant les touches ▲ et ▼. La nouvelle valeur est mémorisée et l'appareil retourne en mode Sondeur lorsque vous appuyez sur la touche ENTER. Pour activer l'alarme, appuyer sur les touches ▲ et ▼ en même temps. Un pictogramme de « cloche » s'affichera pour indiquer que l'alarme est en mode actif. La cloche clignotera et un signal sonore sera émis. Pour désactiver l'alarme, appuyer à nouveau et simultanément sur ▲ et ▼. Tous les paramètres réglés sont conservés en mémoire même lorsque l'appareil est débranché.

## LOCH SPEEDO CRUISER

### INSTALLATION DU CAPTEUR

Le capteur à roue à aubes doit être positionné de façon à :

- a) être immergé en toutes circonstances, à la voile ou au moteur.
- b) la roue à aube doit être placée de façon à toujours être dans un flux non perturbé, à mi - longueur du bateau sur un déplacement lourd, et sur l'arrière dans le cas d'une carène planante.
- c) Le passe coque doit être accessible depuis l' intérieur pour pouvoir nettoyer ou déposer le capteur.

Le bateau hors de l'eau, percez, à l'aide d'une scie cloche, un trou d'un diamètre de 42 mm, à travers lequel vous passerez le passe coque. Utilisez les méthodes habituelles pour étanchéifier l'installation. (Mastic polyuréthane ou silicone)

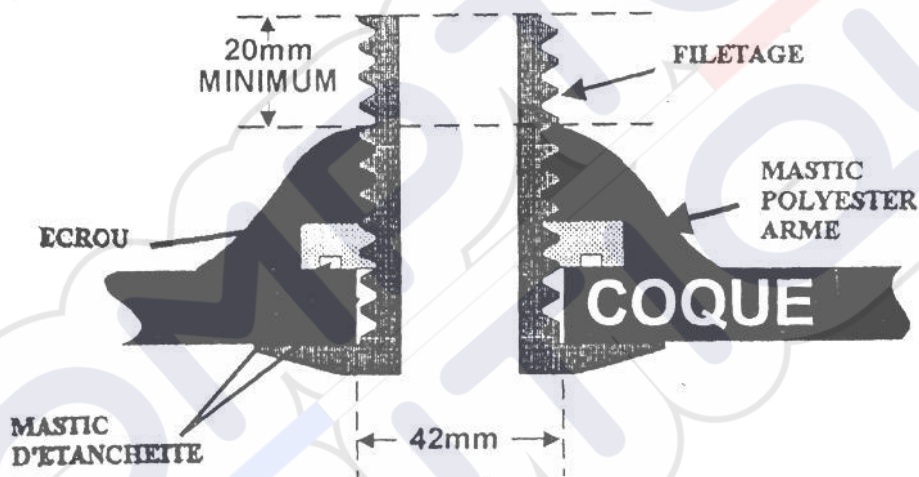


Figure 2 : installation du passe coque

L'écrou est muni d'une rainure qui peut, également, être remplie de mastic d'étanchéité. Ne serrez pas excessivement cet écrou.

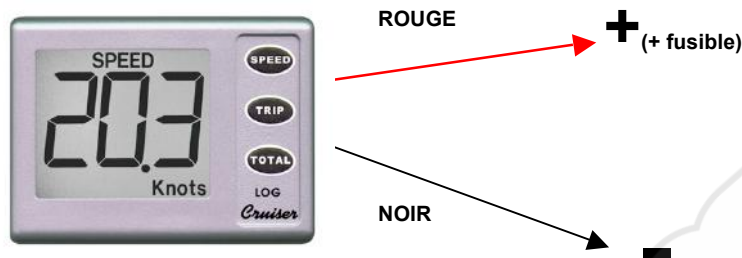
Lorsque le mastic est sec, vous pouvez retirer le surplus et renforcer le montage en l'encapsulant à l'aide de mastic polyester armé ( choucroute ).

Le capteur à roue à aubes peut alors être introduit dans son logement, la flèche vers l'avant. Nous conseillons d'appliquer une fine couche de graisse silicone sur le joint pour faciliter la pose et la dépose du capteur. Il ne vous reste plus qu'à dérouler le câble et à introduire la prise, dans l'emplacement prévu, à l'arrière de l'appareil.

Là encore, une fine couche de graisse silicone protégera la prise.

## CONNEXION DE L'ECRAN

Brancher le fil noir au négatif et le fil rouge au positif via un fusible de 250mA



## FONCTIONNEMENT

Lorsque l'écran est allumé, il indique momentanément la distance totale puis revient en mode lecture vitesse. La vitesse est affichée en miles nautiques par heure. Jusqu'à 25 nœuds, la vitesse est extrêmement fiable. Au delà, les indications perdent en précision.

Un appui bref sur la touche SPEED active ou désactive le rétro-éclairage.

Un appui bref sur la touche TRIP affichera la distance journalière. Pour remettre cette valeur à zéro, commencer par appuyer sur à nouveau sur la touche TRIP. Lorsque la distance journalière s'affiche, appuyer et maintenir la touche TRIP enfoncée jusqu'à ce que l'écran indique la lettre F. La distance est alors remise à 0. La distance est indiquée en dixièmes de miles nautiques jusqu'à 99,9 nm et en miles unitaires jusqu'à 999 nm.

Un appui bref sur la touche "TOTAL" permet d'afficher la distance totale parcourue. Cette dernière ne peut être remise à zéro.

Un appui long sur la touche SPEED vous permet de repasser en mode VITESSE.

## ETALONNAGE

L'étalonnage est pré-réglé en usine. En cas d'indications erronées, c'est-à-dire de valeurs surestimées ou sous estimées, il convient de procéder à un étalonnage. Pour cela, il faut passer en mode Configuration.

Mettre l'appareil hors alimentation. Appuyer et maintenir la touche SPEED enfoncée tout en remettant l'appareil en marche. Le mot ENG s'affichera à l'écran. Appuyer soit sur la touche TRIP ou sur la touche TOTAL pour passer en mode Etalonnage. Avec le réglage usine, l'étalonnage est à 100%. Pour diminuer ou augmenter ce chiffre, appuyer respectivement sur la touche TOTAL ou TRIP. A chaque appui sur la touche concernée, la valeur varie de 1%. Après avoir procédé à cet étalonnage, appuyer longtemps sur la touche SPEED pour repasser en mode normal. N.B. La vitesse et la distance sont étalonnées en même temps. L'étalonnage est mémorisé dans une mémoire fixe.



## **MODIFICATION DU DISPOSITIF DE SENSIBILITE**

Lorsque le bateau est soumis à de rapides variations de cap dues à une mer agitée, il est possible de choisir un affichage avec une compensation importante en lieu et place d'une légère compensation. Appuyer simultanément sur la touche ENTER et ▲ pour passer d'une légère à importante compensation. L'écran affiche « L » (pour légère), « A » pour moyenne et « H » pour importante pendant 2 secondes après avoir relâché les touches pour indiquer le mode sélectionné. En appuyant sur ENTER et ▲ plusieurs fois, il est possible de choisir le type de compensation.

## **TENUE DE CAP ASSISTEE**

La tenue de cap assisté consiste à utiliser le compas pour détecter les erreurs par rapport à un cap choisi et la direction à adopter pour ramener le bateau vers le cap choisi qui est toujours indiqué par la ligne verticale en haut de l'écran (voir schéma)

Lorsque le cap se situe dans la plage de tolérance, l'indicateur « droit devant » est allumé, tout est en ordre (figure 3). Il n'est pas nécessaire de rectifier le cap. Voici ce que l'écran indique lorsque le pilotage assisté est actif.

Les grosses flèches apparaissent lorsque l'erreur de cap est supérieure à 3°. Plus on s'éloigne du cap, plus il y a de flèches allumées pour signaler la nécessité de rectifier le cap. La figure 4a indique trois flèches. Si l'erreur de cap est de plus de 21°, les flèches s'éloignent de la barre verticale de référence ce qui signifie que l'on s'éloigne de plus en plus du cap. La figure 4b montre que le cap doit être rectifié de 30°.

En cas de perte de cap supérieure à 180°, l'affichage s'inverse et les flèches à gauche indiquent la route la plus courte à suivre pour retrouver le cap souhaité.

## **REGLAGE DU CAP DESIRE**

Ramener le bateau vers le cap désiré et appuyer simultanément sur les touches ▲ et ▼ pour enregistrer ce cap. L'affiche change comme indiqué à la figure 3. Le cap enregistré est le cap qui s'affiche lorsque l'on appuie EN PREMIER sur ▲ et ▼.

Le symbole Droit de devant indique que le cap est correct, c'est-à-dire dans le seuil de tolérance.

## **MODE PILOTAGE NON ASSISTE**

A tout moment, lorsque le pilotage assisté est actif, il est possible de le supprimer en appuyant sur ▲ et ▼.

## **ALARME DE CAP**

Lorsque la tenue de cap est activée, une alarme peut être enclenchée pour retentir lorsque l'écart de cap dépasse la valeur paramétrée. L'écart de cap au delà duquel l'alarme se déclenche peut être modifié, lorsque la tenue de cap est active, en utilisant les touches ▲ et ▼ pour augmenter ou diminuer. Chaque appui sur une de ces touches modifie le seuil de la valeur représenté par un chevron(voir paramétrage) soit 3° selon le paramétrage usine.

## **ACTIVER/DESACTIVER L'ALARME**

Pendant la fonction cap assisté, appuyer sur ▲ pour activer l'alarme et sur ▼ pour la désactiver. Lorsque celle ci est active le symbole « cloche » s'affiche en bas et à droite de l'écran.

## **PARAMETRAGE**

Ce mode permet d'opérer sur les réglages inaccessibles lors des opérations courantes. Tous ces réglages restent en mémoire même si l'appareil n'est plus alimenté. Les quatre réglages effectués sous ce mode sont : cap magnétique ou cap vrai ; déviation ; correspondance écart de cap pour chevron ; réglage du compas

Vous accéderez à ce mode en appuyant sur la touche ENTER en même temps que vous mettiez votre appareil sous tension. L'écran affichera « EN » pendant 2 secondes dès que vous aurez relâché la touche. La déviation magnétique s'affiche ensuite « MAG pour magnétique et TRUE pour cap vrai. Si vous choisissez de lire un cap magnétique, il est inutile d'enregistrer une déviation. Les réglages suivants se font en mode paramétrage.

### **REGLAGE DE LA DEVIATION**

La déviation varie d'un endroit à l'autre et d'une année à l'autre. Vous trouverez celle-ci dans votre almanach, livre de bord ou carte.

En mode paramétrage, les touches ▲ et ▼ permettent d'augmenter ou diminuer ce réglage par ½ degré. Lorsque ce réglage est effectué appuyer sur ENTER pour quitter le mode paramétrage

### **CAP VRAI OU CAP MAGNETIQUE**

Appuyer sur ENTER et ▲ pour passer du cap vrai au cap magnétique et inversement. L'écran affiche TRUE ou MAG. Appuyer sur ENTER pour quitter le mode paramétrage

### **CORRECTIONS DES ERREURS DU COMPAS (DEVIATIONS)**

Comme tous les compas magnétiques, la présence d'objets magnétiques dans le bateau perturbe le champ magnétique terrestre et peut nuire à la précision de lecture du compas sur divers emplacements.

La détection et la correction de ces erreurs sont appelées "compensation du compas". Sur cet appareil, la compensation est effectuée en faisant tourner le bateau sur un cercle à une vitesse constante et en eau calme. Il convient donc de choisir une mer calme pour procéder à ce réglage. Pendant la rotation du bateau à vitesse constante, les erreurs sont détectées et mémorisées par l'instrument. Lorsque l'ensemble des valeurs obtenues à partir d'une rotation sur 360° est disponible, les corrections (déviations du compas) sont calculées et mémorisées en permanence. Les réglages de déviation par défaut sont tous à zéro. Si des erreurs importantes sont observées à certains points du compas, celles-ci doivent donc être rectifiées par la procédure dite de compensation du compas.

La compensation du compas sur cet appareil s'effectue en deux phases:

- calcul d'une vitesse de rotation
- prise en compte de cette vitesse de rotation pour enregistrer les déviations

La compensation du compas doit être configurée. Appuyer sur la touche ENTER et la maintenir enfoncée tout en allumant l'appareil. L'écran affiche "En" (pour Configuration) pendant deux secondes puis la variation magnétique enregistrée. Appuyer doucement sur les trois touches ensemble pour lancer la procédure de compensation.

La compensation s'effectue en naviguant dans le sens des aiguilles d'une montre et en cercle à une vitesse constante. Si la rotation est effectuée dans le sens inverse des aiguilles d'une montre, les barres de rotation sont toutes dirigées vers la gauche pour indiquer qu'il est impossible de procéder à des corrections. L'écran affiche la vitesse de rotation en degrés par seconde. Toute valeur fixe entre 0,5° et 2° / seconde est acceptable et le plus important est de maintenir une vitesse **CONSTANTE** dans cette plage de valeurs. En général, cela est possible



avec un réglage fixe de l'accélérateur et du gouvernail. Si le bateau tourne trop vite, les barres de pilotage virent vers la gauche pour signifier que la vitesse est trop élevée et inversement si la vitesse est trop faible, elles virent vers la droite. Lorsque la vitesse se situe entre 0,5 et 2° par seconde, les barres de rotation retournent dans leur position de repos sans bouger ce qui signifie que la vitesse de rotation est satisfaisante. A une vitesse de 0,5°/seconde, une rotation sur 360° demandera bien sûr 12 minutes et à 2°/seconde seulement 3 minutes. La compensation sera plus précise à une vitesse de rotation plus faible.

Après avoir atteint une vitesse de rotation constante, appuyer sur ENTER pour passer à la phase d'enregistrement des erreurs. L'écran affiche alors un symbole de rotation et un compteur démarrant à 9. Toutes les valeurs de compensation précédentes sont immédiatement effacées. Pour simplement effacer les réglages, appuyer sur n'importe quelle touche pendant la compensation pour retourner en mode configuration.

Pendant que le bateau tourne, le décompte de temps s'effectue. Il est impératif de maintenir la vitesse de rotation constante préalablement sélectionnée pendant cette phase. Lorsque la barre de progression est à zéro (après la rotation de 360°), la compensation est terminée. Les valeurs de déviation du compas sont automatiquement calculées et mémorisées. L'écran retourne en mode Compas normal pour indiquer que la compensation est achevée et qu'il n'est plus nécessaire de continuer à faire tourner le bateau.

#### **REGLAGE DU CAP**

Il peut s'avérer nécessaire de procéder à un léger réglage de l'alignement du capteur afin que le compas mesure correctement le cap du bateau. Lorsque ce réglage est nécessaire, mettre le bateau sur un cap connu. MAG ou TRUE s'affiche pour rappeler au navigateur quel est l'alignement physique du bateau à adopter.

Si l'écran n'affiche pas le cap connu, il faut légèrement faire tourner le capteur pour aligner l'écran. Dévisser les vis du capteur suffisamment puis le faire tourner jusqu'à ce que l'écran indique le cap connu. Revisser les vis du capteur pour verrouiller le compas dans cette position.

## **GIROUETTE ANEMOMETRE CRUISER**

### **PRE-TEST**

Avant d'installer votre appareil, vérifiez qu'il est complet et en bon état. Raccorder l'aérien au boîtier principal puis alimenter en 12 volts. Faites tourner doucement les godets d'anémomètre ainsi que la pale de girouette et vérifiez que cela fonctionne bien au niveau de l'affichage.

### **INSTALLATION DE L'AERIEN**

Votre capteur est conçu pour être installé en tête de mât. Il est livré avec un câble de 20m. Choisissez une position qui permette de recevoir un vent non perturbé quel qu'en soit la direction.

Votre aérien doit être horizontal mais son orientation peut être différente de l'axe du bateau. Quatre brides de montage sont fournies avec 4 vis en inox. Le diamètre de perçage est de 4.2mm.

Lorsque votre aérien est fixé, connectez votre câble à l'arrière du boîtier. Si le câble est trop long, ne le coupez pas (perte de garantie), lovez le. S'il est trop court, des rallonges de 5m ou 20 m sont disponibles en option.

### **CONNEXION**

Raccordez le fil noir à la masse et le rouge au positif via un fusible de 250mA.

### **OPERATIONS**

Votre appareil peut afficher la vitesse en miles par heures(mph) en miles nautiques par heures (KTS) ou encore en mètres/seconde (M/S) .Appuyer sur ENTER et ▲ en même temps pour changer le type d'affichage souhaité. Cette valeur sera automatiquement sauvegardée.

### **ALIGNEMENT DE LA GIROUETTE**

Ce dernier est obligatoire lors de l'installation de votre appareil.

Lorsque la partie avant de la girouette (partie métallique) est bien dans l'axe du bateau, appuyez en même temps sur les 3 touches de votre boîtier.

L'information sera enregistrée lorsque vous aurez relâché la dernière touche. Il est important que la girouette soit bien alignée à ce moment.

### **CHANGEMENT DU POINTEUR**

Le pointeur peut être sous forme « windex » ou de « block ». Appuyer sur ▲ et ▼ en même temps pour choisir le style désiré.

Si vous choisissez la forme « block », appuyez sur ▲ pour augmenter et sur ▼ pour diminuer. Votre choix sera automatiquement mémorisé.

### **RETRO ECLAIRAGE**

L'éclairage s'obtient en appuyant sur la touche ENTER.

**IMPORTANT : A LIRE AVANT D'OUVRIR VOTRE MATERIEL**

Au préalable à toute installation, veuillez lire, jusqu'au bout, les instructions d'installation.

Ne procédez à cette installation que si vous êtes compétent ou qualifié.

MC Technologies n'acceptera aucune responsabilité pour des blessures ou des dommages causés par, pendant ou en raison de l'installation de ce matériel.

Cet instrument est une aide à la navigation et ne peut, en aucun cas, se substituer aux compétences du navigateur.

Vous utilisez ce matériel sous votre propre responsabilité, utilisez-le prudemment et contrôlez son installation et son bon fonctionnement, régulièrement.

**LIMITE DE GARANTIE**

Ce matériel est garanti par MC Technologies contre tous défauts de fabrication (pièces et main d'œuvre), pendant une période de 3 ans, à partir de la date d'achat. Les interventions au titre de la garantie ne sauraient avoir pour effet de prolonger la durée de celle-ci.

Au titre de la garantie, MC Technologies répare le produit ou l'élément reconnu défectueux par ses services ou le remplace gratuitement si aucune réparation ne peut être effectuée, sauf si ce mode de dédommagement s'avère impossible ou disproportionné.

Pour bénéficier de la garantie, tout produit doit être, au préalable, soumis à l'avis d'MC Technologies dont l'accord est indispensable pour tout remplacement et l'acheteur doit produire sa facture d'achat.

Les frais de port « aller » sont à la charge de l'acheteur. Les frais de port retour sont à la charge d'MC Technologies pendant 2 ans et à la charge de l'acheteur la dernière année.

L'acheteur ne pourra prétendre à une aucune indemnité, de quelque sorte que ce soit, en cas d'immobilisation du bien, du fait de l'application de la garantie.

La garantie ne couvre pas :

- l'usure normale,
- les pièces consommables (lampes, fusibles, piles, godets d'anémomètre,.....),
- l'utilisation anormale ou abusive du fait de chocs, modification ou environnement hors tolérance (chute, bris, installation ou alimentation incorrecte, coupure de câble, dommages causés par des piles, foudre, température, etc...)
- l'intervention de l'acheteur ou d'une tierce personne
- une installation, une utilisation, un entretien hors conditions normales ou celles stipulées dans nos notices techniques
- un produit ne présentant aucune anomalie de fonctionnement mais relevant d'un défaut d'utilisation par l'acheteur

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Nom du revendeur \_\_\_\_\_

Adresse du revendeur \_\_\_\_\_

Date d'achat \_\_\_\_\_

**N'oubliez pas de fournir la facture d'achat pour toute prise sous garantie**



COMPTONIQUE

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USER INSTRUCTIONS**  
for

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CE



## **1: INTRODUCTION**

Cruiser instruments are designed to operate from a 12 volt battery supply and are supplied complete with sensors, displays and display mounting kits.

Prior to unpacking this instrument read and fully understand the installation instructions. Only proceed with the installation if you are competent to do so. Nasa Marine Ltd. will not accept any responsibility for injury or damage caused by, during or as a result of the installation of this product. Any piece of equipment can fail due to a number of causes. Do not install this equipment if it is the only source of information and its failure could result in injury or death. Instead return the instrument to your retailer for full credit. Remember this equipment is an aid to navigation and not a substitute for proper seamanship. This instrument is used at your own risk, use it prudently and check its operation from time to time against other data. Inspect the installation from time to time and seek advice if any part thereof is not fully seaworthy.

The surface of cruiser has an acrylic finish chemically bonded to a tough plastic. To keep it looking good clean only with a damp cloth. Do not use abrasive cleaners or solvents.

## **2: INSTALLING THE DISPLAY**

Cruiser instruments are waterproof when panel mounted and are designed for open cockpit mounting.

Select a convenient position for the display on a panel or bulk head.

The site must be flat and the cavity behind the panel must remain dry at all times. (The cable entry boss is not sealed to allow free passage of air to and from the unit. This prevents misting of the display.)

The positions for the fixing holes can be marked on the panel using the drill template which is an integral part of the packing carton. Before drilling check that there is sufficient space behind the panel to route the cables and to allow access to tighten up the wing fixing nuts.

Drill the five holes and check that the unit fits. It may be wise to connect the cables before finally fixing the unit in position.

A sponge rubber seal is provided which should be fitted into the slot in the back of the instrument.

Fit the instrument into the panel and tighten up the four wing nuts finger tight only.

It is important that the sponge rubber seal makes good contact with the panel or water may get behind the unit and enter the cavity behind the panel.

### **3: ECHO SOUNDER**

#### **3:1 INSTALLING THE TRANSDUCER**

The transducer can be mounted in one of three ways:

- (a) The transducer face can be bonded directly to the inside of the hull. (some energy is lost to the hull but the loss in performance is, for most G.R.P hulls, hardly noticeable).
- (b) A through hull mount is available from your dealer or direct from [www.nasamarine.com](http://www.nasamarine.com).
- (c) The transducer can be positioned inside a GRP hull by means of an In Hull Transducer kit available from your dealer or direct from [www.nasamarine.com](http://www.nasamarine.com)

This method of installation has the dual advantage that no hole is made in the vessels hull and that the echo sounder and transducer can easily be removed for examination or installation elsewhere. It should be mentioned however, that although the accuracy will in no way be affected by installing the transducer inside the hull, the maximum range sensitivity may be reduced, depending on the thickness and quality of the glass fibre. The In Hull Kit is available direct from NASA Marine or your local chandler. Whichever is selected the best location still has to be found.

Select a position below the water level where the transducer will point substantially towards the sea bed and where the transducer and cable are kept well clear of interference generating equipment. This position should be well clear of large masses of bubbles or cavitation which would disrupt the signal.

To test the suitability of the location, press a little sticky chewing gum on the surface of the transducer and stick it down to the inside of the hull (remove dirt and oily residue first). The unit can then be tested. If the location is satisfactory the chewing gum can be removed, and the transducer mounted using one of the methods described previously. (Note: Do NOT shorten the transducer cable).

It is important that the face of the transducer is thoroughly bonded down to the hull. A single air bubble will cause a considerable loss in performance.

The transducer and the place of mounting must be kept entirely free of any antifouling compound as this can also effect the performance of the unit.



### **3:2 NOTES ON ELECTRICAL INTERFACE**

External electrical interference is characterised by persistent, random numbers on the display which obscure the truth depth reading on the depth sounder. This is caused by large amplitude voltage “spikes” generally associated with the engine’s alternator and/or ignition system which has not been properly suppressed. These “spikes” may find their way into the sensitive amplifier section of the depth sounder in two ways:

- (a) Through the craft’s common power supply or
- (b) Through direct radiation from the source or interference.

To reduce the possibility of induced interference from the engine’s generator and/or ignition system choose a position as far away from the engine as possible and run the cable from the transducer as far as practicable from the engine. Do NOT cut the transducer cable, but stow excess away from any possible source of electrical interference.

### **3:3 CONNECTING THE DISPLAY**

Connect the black wire to the negative supply and the red wire to the positive via a 1/4 amp fuse. The red wire of the alarm is also connected to the positive supply whilst the black wire connects to the green wire from the display unit. The alarm is not watertight and must be mounted in a protected position. Plug the transducer into the socket on the display unit.

### **3:4 SOUNDER OPERATION**

Various operational parameters need to be set into the memory prior to use to get the best from your Cruiser depth sounder. Once set, these parameters are permanent and are not likely to require adjustment.

Most depth sounders measure the depth below the transducer. It is often more convenient to display the depth below the keel. A facility has been included where the vertical distance between the transducer face and the bottom of the keel (the keel offset) can be programmed into the unit. The unit then reads the true depth below the keel. (On delivery the keel offset is zero so the unit will read the depth below transducer).

#### **BACK LIGHT:**

A quick press of the ENTER key will turn on the back light. A further quick press of the ENTER key will turn the back light off.

## **TO SET THE KEEL OFFSET**

Put the unit into engineering mode. (This is achieved by turning off the power supply to the unit and turning the power back on whilst the ENTER key is depressed). The word 'ENG' will appear until the ENTER key is released. Now use the up ▲ and down ▼ keys to enter the required keel offset. A long press on the ENTER key will return to normal echo sounder operation.

## **SELECTING THE OPERATING UNITS (FEET OR METRES)**

Put the unit into engineering mode (see above). A short press on the ENTER key will swap the units from feet to metres. A long press on the ENTER key will return to normal echo sounder operation.

## **SETTING THE SENSITIVITY THRESHOLD**

Echoes received from near objects will clearly be larger than from more distant objects. Echoes from keels or turbulence under the boat may be substantially greater than echoes from the sea-bed and may cause the sounder to alternate between the sea-bed and something more local. To overcome this problem, the Cruiser sounder is fitted with variable swept gain. This reduces the sensitivity for local objects, progressively increasing the sensitivity as depth increases. The point at which the gain starts to rise is called the sensitivity threshold. The sensitivity of the unit at depths below the sensitivity threshold will be considerably reduced whilst above the sensitivity threshold the unit rapidly becomes more sensitive with increasing depth.

The sensitivity threshold is factory enter to 0.0 metres. To view the sensitivity threshold press ENTER The value can be altered by using the up ▲ and down ▼ keys. The value is then fixed in memory by pressing ENTER.

## **USING THE ALARMS**

The alarm will sound if an echo is received which is shallower than the upper alarm setting or deeper than the lower alarm setting. To view the setting of the upper (shallow) alarm, press the up ▲ key. Return to sounder by pressing ENTER. To view the setting of the lower (Deep) alarm, press the down ▼ key. The setting can be altered by using the up ▲ and down ▼ keys. The new value is entered and the unit returned to the echo sounder by pressing the ENTER key. To enable the alarm, press the up ▲ and down ▼ keys simultaneously. A 'bell' symbol will appear to show the alarm is activated. When an alarm condition is apparent the bell symbol will flash and the audible alarm will sound. Pressing up ▲ and down ▼ keys again will disable the alarm. All parameters set into the unit are held in memory even when the power is removed.

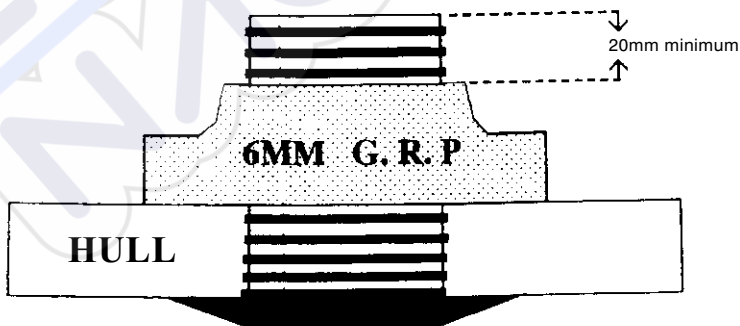
## 4: LOG

### 4:1 INSTALLING THE PADDLEWHEEL UNIT

The paddle wheel should be installed at a point in the hull where:-

- 1) It is immersed at all attitudes under power or sail.
- 2) The blades of the paddle wheel are presented with a smooth flow of water corresponding to the vessels speed through the water. On displacement hulls this is usually about amidships, but on planing hulls it should be as far aft as possible.
- 3) It should be easily accessible in the bilges for cleaning and laying up. A blanking cap is provided to seal the skin fitting when the paddle wheel is removed.
- 4) It is not vulnerable to damage from unforgiving surfaces such as trailers and lifting slings.

Drill a hole of 42mm diameter to take the skin fitting and use conventional methods for sealing. It is advisable to avoid the use of mastic materials - use a form of proprietary silicon sealant. The securing nut has a groove on its underside which should also be filled with sealing compound. Finger tighten this nut only. After the sealing compound has entered wipe off the excess and encapsulate the whole assembly in G.P.R. as shown in the diagram. Take care to ensure that a minimum of 20mm of thread is left uncovered. The paddle wheel unit can now be slid into the housing, with the arrow pointing along the centre line of the vessel. It is recommended that a little silicon grease be smeared over the rubber "O" ring to keep the unit free.



## **4:2 CONNECTING THE DISPLAY**

Connect the black wire to the negative supply and the red wire to the positive via a 1/4 amp fuse. Plug the paddle wheel unit into the socket on the display unit.

## **4:3 LOG OPERATION**

When switched on the display will momentarily display the total distance and then revert to reading speed. The speed is shown in nautical miles per hour and is reliable up to 25.0 knots. (At higher speeds cavitation around the paddle wheel may reduce accuracy).

A short press of the SPEED key will turn the backlight on and off.

A short press of the TRIP key will display the Trip distance. To reset the trip to zero first select trip by pressing the TRIP key. When the trip distance is shown press and hold the TRIP key until the display shows 'F'. The trip is then reset to zero. The trip distance is shown in tenths of nautical miles up to 99.9nm and in single miles up to 999nm thereafter.

A short press of the TOTAL key will display the total distance. The unit will display the total distance travelled to 999 nautical miles. This counter cannot be reset.

A long press of the SPEED key will return to the speed display

## **CALIBRATION**

The calibration is preset in the factory. The type of hull and the position of the paddlewheel may affect the performance of the unit. If the log under or over reads then the calibration factor can be adjusted to compensate.

Enter the Engineering mode by first turning off the power supply to the instrument. Press and hold the SPEED key whilst the power supply is turned back on. The word ENG will appear on the display. Press either the TRIP or TOTAL keys to display the calibration setting. This is normally 100(%) when it leaves the factory. Press TRIP to increase or TOTAL to decrease the number. Each press will increment or decrement the number by 1%. When the desired calibration factor is attained a long press of the SPEED key will return the unit to normal operation. Both speed and distance are calibrated simultaneously. The calibration factor is stored in a non-volatile memory and is retained when power is off.

## 5: COMPASS

### 5:1 INSTALLING THE SENSOR.

The sensor measures the direction of the Earth's weak magnetic field, and so is sensitive to other magnetic fields which can affect the unit's accuracy. It should therefore be positioned carefully. Select a position as far as possible away from large ferrous objects such as engines, and items such as DC motors or loud-speakers which have powerful permanent magnets in them. Check also for small ferrous objects close to the mounting location such as screws, nails, hinges etc. These can become magnetised and cause errors. When a likely location has been found, a check for reasonable accuracy can be made with a hand bearing compass to confirm its suitability.

The magnetic sensor itself is gimballed within the housing. To accommodate pitch and roll motions most effectively, mount the sensor as near to horizontal as possible. For best performance in rough weather conditions, it is also advisable to mount the sensor in a position (usually amidships) that minimises lateral accelerations due to pitch and roll. Avoid mounting the sensor high above the water line because doing so also increases pitch and roll accelerations. The sensor is waterproof to CFR-46 standard. Ensure the sensor does not become submerged.

Position the sensor and mark and drill pilot holes for the mounting screws to allow the sensor to be rotated to align it exactly with the vessel's axis. Now mount the sensor carefully in position using non-magnetic screws. The rotational position of the sensor should be chosen to ensure that the arrow points as close as possible fore-and-aft.

### 5:2 CONNECTING THE DISPLAY

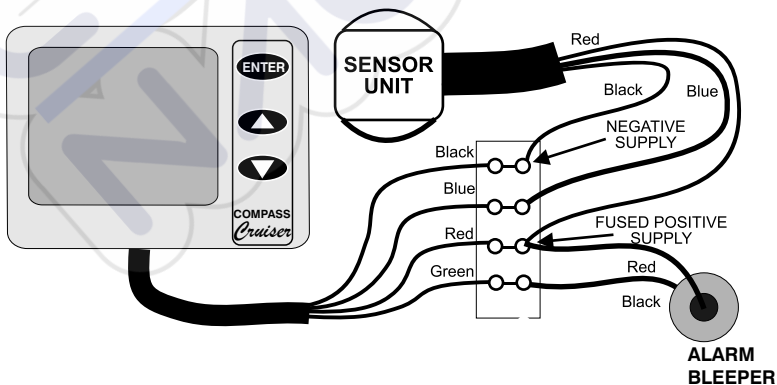


Figure 1

## 5:3 COMPASS OPERATION

When power is applied to the Cruiser Compass, it executes a comprehensive internal test routine. It then displays the heading. When first powered up, the displayed heading may not be correct until the compass alignment is done. A typical display is shown on Figure 2.

### SWITCHING THE BACKLIGHTING

Backlighting is provided to allow the unit to be seen at night. The backlighting is switched on and off by a single press of ENTER.

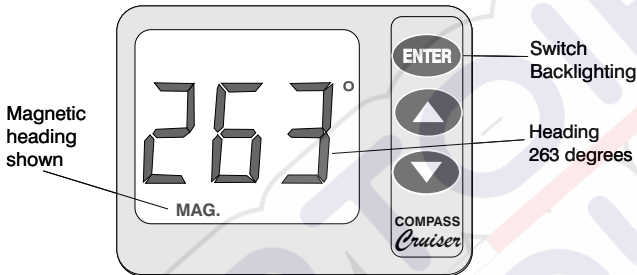


Figure 2 - Normal operation display

### CHANGING THE DAMPING

When the vessel is affected by rapid variations of heading in rough seas, a more heavily damped display can be selected instead of the normal lightly damped display. Press ENTER and up ▲ together to switch between heavily and lightly damped modes. The display shows “L” (for light damping), “A” (for Average damping), or “H” (for Heavy damping) for two seconds after the keys are released to indicate which mode has been selected. Successive presses of the two keys switches between the three damping settings.

### ASSISTED STEERING

Assisted steering means using the Cruiser Compass to show errors from a chosen heading, and the direction to steer to bring the vessel back to the chosen heading, which is marked by the lubber line at all times.

When the vessel’s heading is within the pre-set error limits, the dead-ahead indicator is lit to show that all is well (see Figure 3), and no steering adjustment is required. This is the display when assisted steering is started.

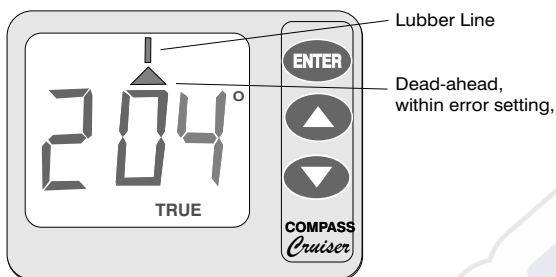


Figure 3 - Dead-ahead indication.

Steering chevrons light whenever the heading error is greater than 3°. As the error builds up, more steering chevrons are lit to indicate the increasing strength of steering needed to correct the heading error. Three are shown on Figure 4a. If the error exceeds 21°, the central chevrons clear in sequence to indicate how far “off the scale” the steering correction is needed. 30° of error are shown on Figure 4b.

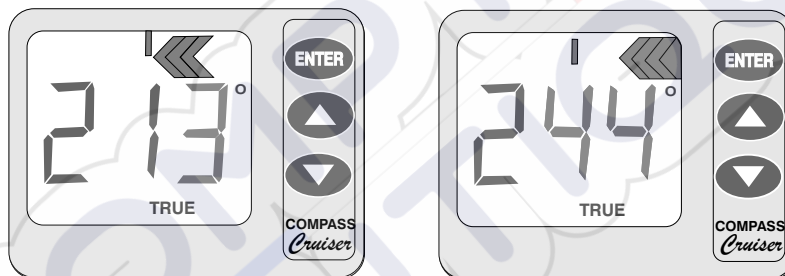


Figure 4a & 4b - Three and ten-chevron Steering indications

If the error increases beyond 180°, the error display reverses to show that the shortest route back to the desired heading is now using the opposite tiller.

### SETTING THE DESIRED HEADING

Bring the vessel to the desired heading, and press up ▲ and down ▼ together to log that heading. The display changes as shown on Figure 3. The logged heading is the heading shown when the up ▲ and down ▼ buttons are FIRST pressed.

The dead-ahead symbol indicates that the vessel's heading is within the error setting.

## SWITCHING ASSISTED STEERING OFF

At any time, while Assisted Steering is operating, pressing up ▲ and down ▼ together switches it off.

## HEADING ALARM

When Assisted Steering is in operation, an alarm can be set to sound whenever the heading exceeds a pre-set amount from a chosen heading. The chosen heading is the heading logged when assisted steering was selected. Alarm operation is inhibited when Assisted Steering is off. The alarm, when set, sounds whenever the heading is at or outside the alarm setting to port or starboard.

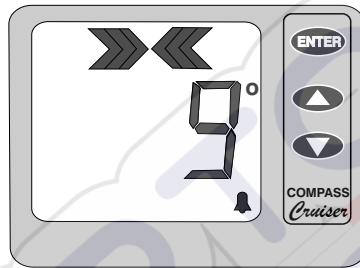


FIGURE 5 - Alarm Boundaries set at +/-9

The alarm setting can be altered at any time during normal operation by pressing up to increase its value, or down ▼ to decrease it. The alarm boundaries are shown by the steering chevrons, as shown on Figure 5, for two seconds when the key is released, whereupon the display returns to the normal steering display.

## SETTING OR STOPPING THE ALARM

During assisted steering, press up▲ to switch the alarm on and down ▼ to switch it off. The bell symbol shows when the alarm is on.

Whenever the alarm is on, and the heading during assisted steering is outside the boundaries set at the desired heading, the alarm sounds, and the bell symbol flashes.

## ENGINEERING

Engineering settings means those adjustments which seldom need changing, but which affect how the unit operates. The settings (as are all those which can be selected in normal operation too) are stored even when power is disconnected. There are three operating characteristics which can be set in Engineering: Magnetic or True heading display; Magnetic Variation; and Compass error (deviation) compensation settings.



Engineering mode is entered by holding down the ENTER button while turning on the power. The Engineering mode displays “En” (for Engineering) for two seconds when the button is released. When the two seconds is up, the Magnetic variation is shown in degrees. The present set-up is shown as “MAG.” (for magnetic readings) or “TRUE” (for true readings). Note that the magnetic variation affects only true readings, and need not be corrected as described below if magnetic bearing readings are required.

Any of the following settings can be done when in Engineering. If more than one different setting is to be done, it is necessary only to return via the “En” display between different adjustments or settings, as described below.

### ADJUSTING MAGNETIC VARIATION

The Earth’s magnetic variation varies from year to year, and from place to place. The appropriate variation value can be found by reference to Almanacs, maps, or charts. The variation is the offset of magnetic North from true North. If the Magnetic North (the variation) is West of true North, enter it as a positive number. Conversely, if it is quoted as East of true North, enter a negative variation value.

If not already in Engineering (“En” displayed) hold down the ENTER button while turning on the power to put the unit into the Engineering mode. The display shows “En” (for Engineering) for two seconds. The display then changes as shown in Figure 6 to show the stored magnetic variation and whether the unit is operating in Magnetic or true modes (Figure 6 shows Magnetic operation, and an Eastward variation of 6.3°).

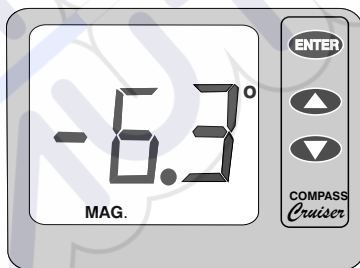


FIGURE 6 - Magnetic Variation Display

Positive numbers represent Westward variations, and negative numbers (as shown on Figure 6) represent Eastward variations. Each press of up ▲ or down ▼ alters the stored variation in steps of 0.1°. If the total variation is greater than + 9.9°, the fractional part of the angle is altered, but cannot be shown.

Press up ▲ or down ▼ to change the stored variation value to the correct value. Note that changing the magnetic variation has no effect on the accuracy of the compass's compensation (see page 7).

If it is desired to end Engineering adjustments, press ENTER to return to normal heading indication, using the revised magnetic variation value.

### **MAGNETIC OR TRUE READOUT**

If not already in Engineering ("En" displayed), hold down the ENTER button while turning on the power to put the unit into Engineering mode.

Press ENTER and up ▲ together to switch between Magnetic and True display of the compass readings. When True is selected "TRUE" is displayed, and the variation shown is used to correct the readings made by the sensor. When Magnetic is selected, "MAG." is displayed as shown on Figure 6. In Magnetic indication mode the variation value is ignored.

If it is desired to end Engineering adjustments, press ENTER to return to normal heading indication.

### **COMPASS ERROR (DEVIATION) CORRECTIONS**

In common with all magnetic compasses, the presence of magnetic objects in the vessel distorts the earth's magnetic field nearby, and can affect the accuracy of readings by different amounts at various points of the compass.

Detecting and correcting these errors is known as "Compass Swinging" Compass swinging in the Cruiser Compass is achieved by sailing the vessel in a circle at a constant turn rate in still water, so it is best to select calm conditions. During the constant rate turn, the errors are detected in the instrument and logged.

When a full set of values from 360° turn are available, the corrections the compass deviations are calculated and permanently stored. The factory default deviation settings are all zero, so if it is found that there are significant errors at some points of the compass, these errors should be compensated by swinging the compass.

Compass swinging in the Cruiser Compass has two phases:

- establishing a constant turn rate
- continuing at the same rate to log the deviations

Compass swinging is an Engineering function. To enter Engineering, hold down the ENTER button while turning on the power. The display shows "En" (for Engineering) for two seconds, and then the stored magnetic variation. Now press all the keys together to start Compass swinging.

The swing must be performed by sailing **CLOCKWISE** in a circle at a constant rate. (If the turn is anticlockwise, the turn bars all point left, to indicate that correct results cannot be achieved). The display shows the turn rate in degrees per second. Any fixed value between  $0.5^\circ$  and  $2^\circ$  per second is acceptable, and the most important thing to achieve is a **CONSTANT** rate within this range. It can usually be achieved with a fixed throttle setting and a fixed rudder setting. If the rate of turn is too fast, the steering bars flow to the left (to indicate "slow down"), where as they flow to the right ("speed up") if the rate of turn is too slow. When a rate between  $0.5^\circ$  and  $2^\circ$  per second is settled on, the turn bars return to their rest position, without moving, to indicate that the turn rate is satisfactory. At  $0.5^\circ$  per second a full  $360^\circ$  degrees will, of course, take 12 minutes to execute, and at  $2^\circ$  per second a full  $360^\circ$  will take only 3 minutes. The accuracy of the compensation is better at lower turn rates.

When a steady turn rate has been established, press **ENTER** to enter the error logging phase. The display changes to show a rotating symbol and a progress count, starting at 9. All the previous compensation values are immediately cleared. If it is desired simply to clear the settings, simply press any key during the swing to return to Engineering.

As the constant-rate turn proceeds, the progress indication counts down. It is vital to maintain the previously-chosen constant turn rate during this phase. When the progress indication falls to zero (after turning just over  $360^\circ$ ), the swing is complete, and the compass deviation values are automatically calculated and stored. The display returns to normal Compass mode to show that the swinging is finished and that it is no longer necessary to continue the constant-rate turn.

## **HEADING ADJUSTMENT**

It may be necessary to make a minor adjustment to the sensor alignment to ensure that the Compass correctly measures the vessel's heading. If an adjustment is found to be needed, accurately point the vessel to a known heading. Either **MAG.** or **TRUE** is displayed to remind the user which physical alignment of the vessel is to be used.

If the display does not show the known heading, the sensor unit must be rotated slightly to bring the display into alignment. Slacken the sensor unit's mounting screws sufficiently to allow the unit to be turned, and rotate it until the display shows the known heading. Then re-tighten the sensor unit's mounting screws to lock the compass calibration at that position.

## **6: WIND**

### **6:1 PRE-TEST OF INSTRUMENT**

Before mounting check that the instrument is complete and undamaged. Plug the sensor into the display unit and apply 12 volts. Gently spin the wind cups and the wind vane and check the operation of the display.

## 6:2 INSTALLING THE MASTHEAD UNIT

The masthead sensor unit is designed for mast mounting and is supplied with 20 metres of cable. Choose a position where the masthead unit can receive an unobstructed flow of air from all directions. The masthead unit must be substantially horizontal, however the orientation with respect to the boat is unimportant. Four mounting blocks together with four stainless steel self tapping screws are supplied to screw the masthead unit to a metal mast. If the masthead unit is to be fitted to a wooden mast suitable screws should be used.

After the masthead unit is securely fitted run the cable to the display unit and plug into the socket on the display. Do not reduce any excess length of the cable by cutting off the plug, but stow the excess neatly. If the cable is not long enough, 5 or 20 metre extension cables are available.

## 6:3 CONNECTING THE DISPLAY

Connect the black wire to the negative supply and the red to the positive via a 1/4 amp fuse. Plug the masthead unit into the socket on the display unit.

## 6:4 WIND OPERATION

The Cruiser wind system can display wind speed measurements in miles per hour (MPH), nautical miles per hour (knots, shown as KTS), and metres per second (m/s). Press ENTER and up ▲ together to switch between knots, miles per hour, and metres per second. The choice is always saved so the unit operates as set whenever it is powered up again.

### WINDVANE DEAD-AHEAD ALIGNMENT

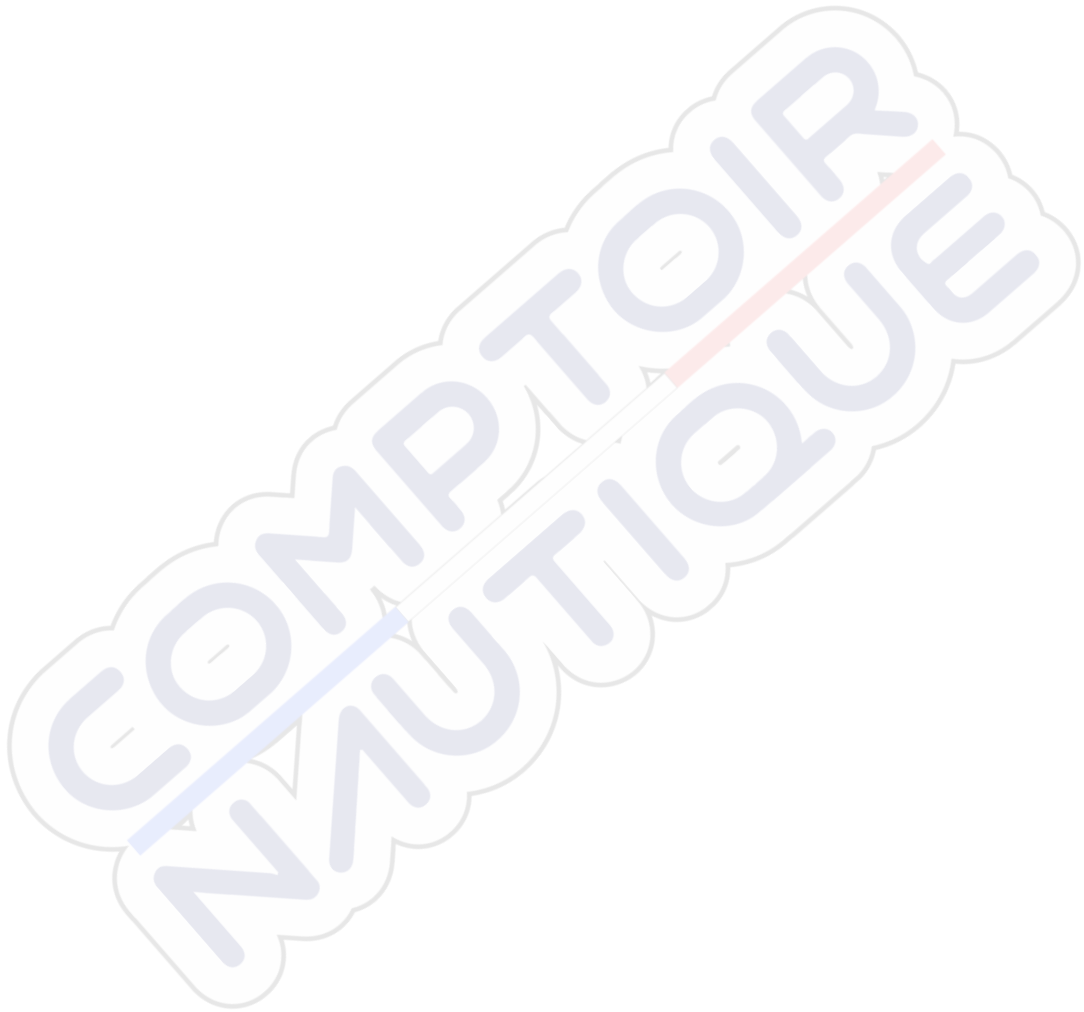
It is always necessary to enter the dead-ahead position of the vane when it is first installed on the vessel so the display shows the relative wind direction correctly. Setting the dead-ahead alignment is achieved by pressing all three buttons together when the vane is aligned with the stainless steel tip pointing forward along the axis of the vessel. The reading is stored when the last button is released, and so it is important that the vane is correctly aligned at that moment.

### CHANGING THE POINTER STYLE

The pointer style can be either a block or “windex” style. Press up ▲ and down ▼ together to switch between the styles. When the block pointer is displayed, up ▲ increases its width and down ▼ decreases its width. The up ▲ and down ▼ keys have no effect when the “windex” pointer style is displayed. As with the speed setting, the final setting is stored so the unit operates as set when ever it is powered up again.

### Backlight

The backlight is switched by pressing ENTER alone.







# IMPORTANT READ THIS BEFORE UNPACKING INSTRUMENT

Prior to unpacking this instrument read and fully understand the installation instructions. Only proceed with the installation if you are competent to do so. Nasa Marine Ltd. will not accept any responsibility for injury or damage caused by, during or as a result of the installation of this product. Any piece of equipment can fail due to a number of causes. Do not install this equipment if it is the only source of information and its failure could result in injury or death. Instead return the instrument to your retailer for full credit. Remember this equipment is an aid to navigation and not a substitute for proper seamanship. This instrument is used at your own risk, use it prudently and check its operation from time to time against other data. Inspect the installation from time to time and seek advice if any part thereof is not fully seaworthy.

## LIMITED WARRANTY

Nasa Marine Ltd. warrants this instrument to be substantially free of defects in both materials and workmanship for a period of one year from the date of purchase. Nasa Marine Ltd. will at its discretion repair or replace any components which fail in normal use within the warranty period. Such repairs or replacements will be made at no charge to the customer for parts and labour. The customer is however responsible for transport costs. This warranty excludes failures resulting from abuse, misuse, accident or unauthorised modifications or repairs. In no event shall Nasa Marine Ltd. be liable for incidental, special, indirect or consequential damages, whether resulting from the use, misuse, the inability to correctly use the instrument or from defects in the instrument. If any of the above terms are unacceptable to you then return the instrument unopened and unused to your retailer for full credit.

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

Dealer Name \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

Date of Purchase \_\_\_\_\_

**Proof of purchase may be required for warranty claims.**

**Nasa Marine Ltd.  
Boulton Road, Stevenage, Herts SG1 4QG England**

### Declaration of Conformity

NASA Marine Ltd declare this product is in compliance with the essential requirements of R&TTE directive 1995/5/EC.

The original Declaration of Conformity certificate can be requested at [info@nasamarine.com](mailto:info@nasamarine.com)

**THIS PRODUCT IS INTENDED FOR USE ONLY ON NON SOLAS VESSELS**







DESIGNED AND  
MANUFACTURED  
IN ENGLAND

INSTALLATION AND  
USER INSTRUCTIONS

**CLIPPER V2.0**  
**TARGET V2.0**  
**CRUISER V2.0**

**WIND SYSTEMS**

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# Clipper V2/Target V2/Cruiser V2 Wind systems

## INTRODUCTION

The Wind Systems are supplied complete with display unit, mast head sensor unit, 20 metre cable and mounting kit. They are designed to operate from the vessel's 12v battery supply.

The V2.0 range supersede earlier Wind systems with enhanced hardware and signal processing. The mast sensor has NMEA 0183 output sentence MWV and can be used with any compatible display device. Remote repeaters are available for all systems.

## PRE-TEST OF INSTRUMENT

Before mounting the unit, check that it is complete and undamaged. Plug the masthead sensor unit into the 20-metre cable and connect the end of this cable to the supplied white connector block using the wiring diagram. Connect the display unit to the connector block as illustrated and apply 12 volts. Gently spin the wind cups and the wind vane and confirm the operation of the display.

## INSTALLING THE CLIPPER WIND DISPLAY

Select a convenient position for the display on a panel or bulk-head. The site must be flat and the cavity behind the panel must remain dry at all times. (The cable entry is deliberately not sealed to ensure adequate ventilation. This prevents misting of the display).

Cut a hole in the panel 67mm high and 87mm wide. Unscrew and remove the wing nut from the rear of the instrument and remove the stainless-steel clamping bracket. Fit the "O" ring seal into the groove in the panel mounting face of the instrument. Ensure that it is correctly lying in its groove before fitting the instrument to the panel, as this provides the watertight seal for the display. Pass the attached cable through the hole ready for routing to the connector assembly. Fit the instrument into the panel, fit the stainless clamp over the stud, fit and tighten the wing nut finger tight only. It is important that the O ring rubber seal makes good contact with the panel to prevent water getting behind the unit and entering the cavity behind the panel. It is good practice to run the cables vertically downwards from the unit, even if they later must rise to connect to the master unit. Doing so prevents any water that might get onto the cables from running back along the cables and into the unit.

## INSTALLING THE TARGET/CRUISER WIND DISPLAY

Select a convenient position for the display on a panel or bulk head. The site must be flat and the cavity behind the panel must remain dry at all times. (The cable entry boss is not sealed to ensure adequate ventilation. This prevents misting of the display.)

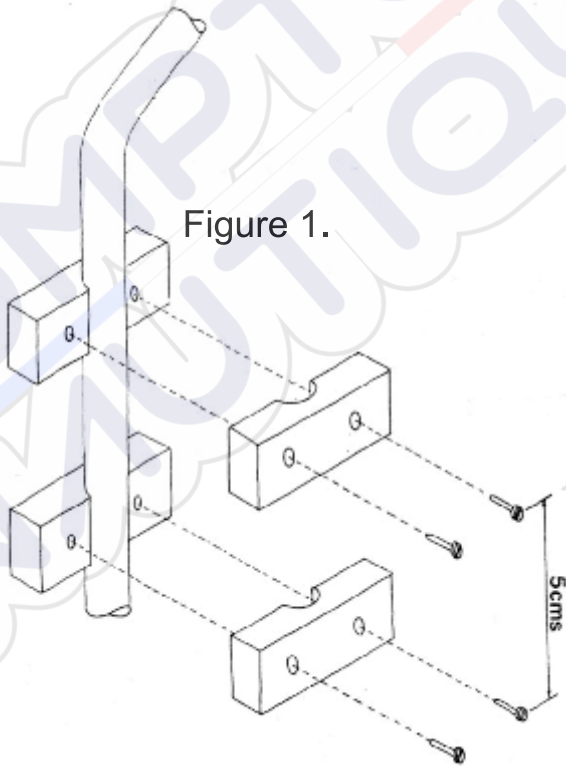
The positions for the fixing holes can be marked on the panel using the drill template

which is an integral part of the packing carton. Before drilling check that there is sufficient space behind the panel to route the cables and to allow access to tighten up the wing fixing nuts. Drill the five holes and check that the unit fits. It may be wise to connect the cables before finally fixing the unit in position. A sponge rubber seal is provided which should be fitted into the slot in the back of the instrument. Fit the instrument into the panel and tighten the four wing nuts finger tight only. It is important that the sponge rubber seal makes good contact with the panel or water may get behind the unit and enter the cavity behind the panel. It is always good practice to take the cables vertically down from the unit.

## INSTALLING THE MASTHEAD SENSOR

Carefully loosen the four screws from the mounting plate on the underside of the sensor. Insert the short end of the anodised mounting tube fully into the slot and tighten the four screws to lock the tube in position. Drill the mast and fit the long end of the tube to the mast using the mounting blocks and screws as shown in FIG-1. Plug the twenty-metre cable into the fly lead from the sensor ensuring the connector is fully closed leaving no gap between the plug and socket. Now bind the connector with the self-amalgamating tape provided. You will have to stretch the tape to about twice its normal length as you bind it to ensure the tape welds itself together and protects the connection. Use the tie wraps to fix the cable to the mounting tube and ensure the connector is secure and not under stress.

Figure 1.



## CONNECTING THE WIND SENSOR

Run the cable down the mast through to the display and connect the three wires into the small three-way block of the connector assembly supplied. Connect the 12-volt power supply, via a one amp fuse, to the black and red inputs as shown in FIG-2.

## CONNECTING THE WIND DISPLAY

Connect the three wires into the small three-way block of the connector assembly supplied as shown in FIG-2.

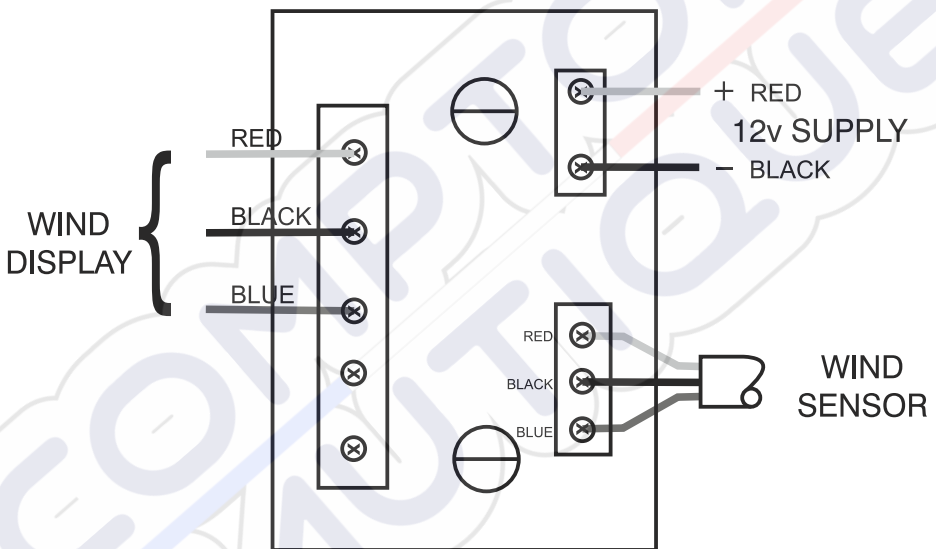


FIG 2.

## ALIGNING THE DIRECTION - SETTING “DEAD AHEAD”

To calibrate the direction; switch on the power and point the wind vane to the dead ahead position. Using a short length of wire, touch the ends to the tops of the screws clamping the blue and the black wires of the wind sensor. This will momentarily connect the blue wire to ground and reset the mast sensor to zero dead ahead position. Remove the wire link. The dead ahead position is now stored in memory.

# Using the Clipper Wind display

## CHANGING THE BACK LIGHT SETTING

Backlighting is provided to allow the unit to be seen at night. In the same way as for the master units, the backlit area is restricted in the top corners of the display to concentrate the lighting in the areas of interest. The brightness of the backlighting can be adjusted at any time independently of the backlight setting of the master unit. The brightness is adjusted by pressing the ILLUM button. Each press of the button increases the brightness by one in the range 0 to 9, shown by the backlight indicator in the bottom left of the Repeater display. A setting of zero switches the backlighting off. In common with all the other settings in the unit, the backlight setting is stored even when the unit is off, so that it returns to the chosen setting whenever the unit is powered up again.

## CHANGING THE POINTER SIZE

The width of the wind direction pointer can be selected by the user. Press the INC button to increase the pointer width. Press the DEC button to reduce the pointer width.

## CHANGING THE POINTER STYLE

An alternative pointer is available which resembles a 'Windex' style indicator. Press the DEC and INC buttons simultaneously to change to the alternative pointer style at any time. Press the DEC and INC buttons again to change back to the standard pointer.

Note that no width adjustment of the standard pointer is available when the alternative pointer is selected.

## CHANGING THE SPEED SETTING

The Clipper Wind can display wind speed measurements in miles per hour (MPH), nautical miles per hour (knots, shown as KTS), and metres per second (m/s). Pressing SCALE switches between knots, miles per hour, and metres per second. The choice is always saved so the unit operates as set whenever it is powered up again.

# Using the Target/Cruiser Wind display

## CHANGING THE BACK LIGHT SETTING

The backlight is switched on and off by pressing the ENTER key.

## CHANGING THE POINTER SIZE

The width of the wind direction pointer can be selected by the user. Press the ▲ button to increase the pointer width. Press the ▼ button to reduce the pointer width.

## CHANGING THE POINTER STYLE

The pointer style can be either a block or 'Windex' style. Press and together to switch between the styles. When the block pointer is displayed, ▲ increases its width and ▼ decreases its width. The ▲ and ▼ keys have no effect when the 'Windex' pointer style is displayed. As with the speed setting, the final setting is stored so the unit operates as set whenever its powered up again.

## REPEATERS

Remote repeater displays are available for all Clipper, Target and Cruiser Wind systems.

The repeaters are supplied with 5 metres of cable, they are simply connected in parallel with the master displays to the connector block.

Repeater operation on all units is identical to the master display units.



# NOTES



## NOTES





# IMPORTANT READ THIS BEFORE UNPACKING INSTRUMENT

Prior to unpacking this instrument read and fully understand the installation instructions. Only proceed with the installation if you are competent to do so. Nasa Marine Ltd. will not accept any responsibility for injury or damage caused by, during or as a result of the installation of this product. Any piece of equipment can fail due to a number of causes. Do not install this equipment if it is the only source of information and its failure could result in injury or death. Instead return the instrument to your retailer for full credit. Remember this equipment is an aid to navigation and not a substitute for proper seamanship. This instrument is used at your own risk, use it prudently and check its operation from time to time against other data. Inspect the installation from time to time and seek advice if any part thereof is not fully seaworthy.

## LIMITED WARRANTY

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Name \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

Dealer Name \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

Date of Purchase \_\_\_\_\_

**Proof of purchase may be required for warranty claims.**

**Nasa Marine Ltd.**

**Boulton Road, Stevenage, Herts SG1 4QG England**

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