

TP10, TP20 & TP30 Tillerpilot Service Manual

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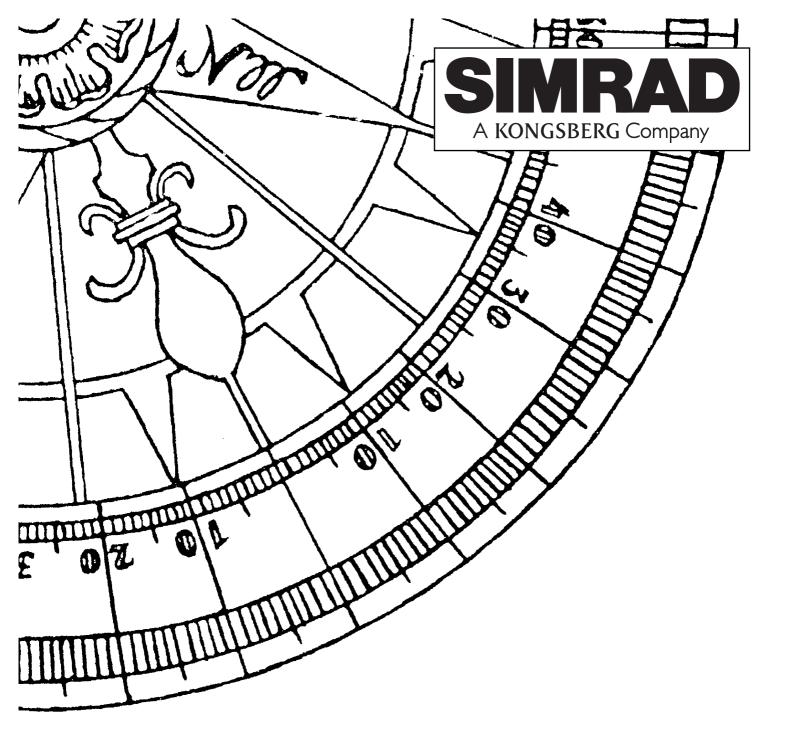
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TP10, TP20 & TP30 Tillerpilot Introduction



1 INTRODUCTION TO THE TP10, TP20 & TP30 TILLERPILOTS

The TP10, TP20 and TP30 Tillerpilots combine highly sophisticated electronics with advanced software and powerful mechanical drives to provide accurate and reliable steering performance under a variety of different conditions with minimal current consumption.

TP10 - is suitable for tiller steered sailing yachts up to 10M (34 Ft) in length.

TP20 - offers the same facilities as the TP10 and is fully NMEA compatible. Options offered include connection to an external compass via the proprietary high speed CANBUS interface and also to a wind sensor or navigational receiver via the inbuilt NMEA0183 input. Additional remote control facilities are also available using the HR20 hand remote or the HC30 hand controller.

TP30 - offers the same facilities as the TP20 with an improved re-circulating ball screw drive and is suitable for tiller steered sailing yachts up to 12.8M (42 Ft) in length.

The main components of the Tillerpilot are described below:

1.1 Electronics PCBs

a.	TP10 PCB (TP10 only)	E03181
b.	TP30 PCB (TP 20 & TP30) E03178

1.2 Mechanical Components

a.	General Assy : TP10	E03504
b.	General Assy : TP20	E03505
C.	General Assy : TP30	E03506

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TP10, TP20 & TP30 Tillerpilot Calibration

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CALIBRATING THE TP10, TP20 AND TP30 2

Excerpts from the TP10 operation manual (also applies to the TP20 & TP30 models)

3.2 Calibration Mode

To adjust the Gain and Seastate settings of the Tillerpilot (refer to sections 2.5 & 2.6), it is necessary to enter Calibration Mode, which can be done whilst the Tillerpilot is in either Standby or Autopilot Mode.

Press and hold the TACK key, followed by the CAL key (Fig 3.3). The Starboard green LED will illuminate to indicate that the pilot is in Gain Mode. To toggle between Gain and Seastate Mode, press the TACK key (Fig 3.4). The Port red LED will illuminate to indicate Seastate Mode.

3.3 Adjusting Gain

When Gain Mode is selected (indicated by the Starboard green LED illuminated), the Cal LED will flash and a repeated sequence of beeps will be heard. The number of flashes and beeps in the sequence indicates the level of the Gain setting.

To increase the Gain press the **Starboard** key the required number of times, to a maximum level of 9 (Fig 3.5). To decrease the Gain press the **Port** key the required number of times, to a minimum level of 1.

For example, if the Gain was set at 4 (indicated by a sequence of four flashes of the Cal LED and four beeps), and the Gain needed to be increased to 7, pressing the Starboard key three times would adjust the Gain accordingly. The Cal LED would then flash seven times and seven beeps would be heard.

3.4 Adjusting Seastate

When adjusting Seastate (indicated by the Port red LED Fig 3.4 - Toggling between Adjust Gain and illuminated), the Seastate level is indicated by the number of audible beeps and flashes of the Cal LED. No beeps or flashes of the Cal LED indicates that the Tillerpilot is set to automatic seastate (see section 2.6).

To switch from Manual to Auto Seastate and increase the Seastate level, press the **Starboard** key the required number of times to a maximum level of 9. To decrease the Seastate press the **Port** key the required number of times, to a minimum level of 0 - which will switch the Tillerpilot back to Auto Seastate.

To confirm Gain/Seastate settings and return to Standby Mode, press the CAL key.

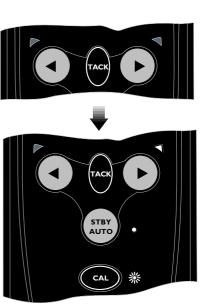


Fig 3.3 - Entering Adjust Mode



Seastate



Fig 3.5 - Increasing Gain level

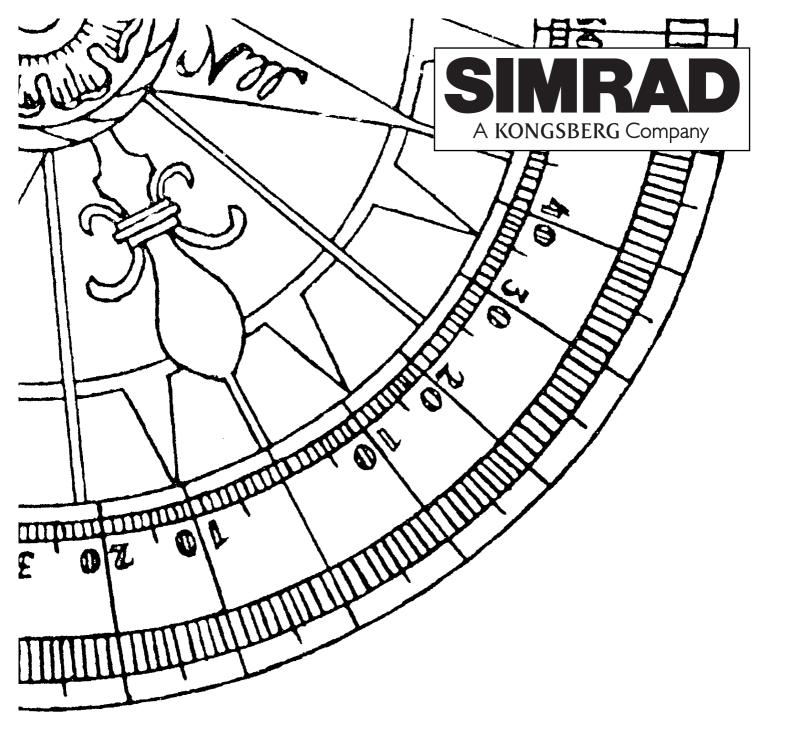
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Excerpts from the TP10 operation manual ctd - (also applies to the TP20 & TP30)

SIMRAD 5.2 Auto Compass Calibration Although the Tillerpilot internal compass is extremely accurate, for long distance sailing it may be necessary to calibrate the compass, to compensate for any deviations caused by objects surrounding it on board the vessel. With the vessel motoring along slowly (2-3 knots) in calm conditions and the Tillerpilot in Standby Mode, press the Starboard key a number of times to induce a slow clockwise rotation of the vessel. Press and hold the **TACK** key, followed by the Port and Starboard keys simultaneously to enter Auto Compass Calibration Mode (Fig 5.1). The Port and Starboard LEDs will both light. Allow the ves-Fig 5.1 - Auto Compass Calibration sel to turn through a minimum of $1^{1}/_{4}$ turns (450°) in approximately two minutes, during which time the fluxgate compass will automatically calibrate itself. If the rate of turn or the boat speed is too high, the Port LED will flash (Fig 5.2) indicating that it is necessary to either slow the boat or decrease the angle of turn. If the Fig 5.2 - Rate of turn too fast rate or turn or boat speed is too slow the Starboard LED will flash, indicating that it is necessary to either increase the boat speed or increase the angle of turn. A short beep will indicate that the calibration has been successful, and the Tillerpilot will return to Standby Mode. If the calibration has been unsuccessful after a period of four minutes, a long beep will sound. Try again carefully following the above directions.

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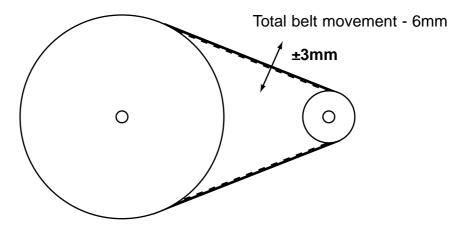


TP10, TP20 & TP30 Tillerpilot Assembly Instructions

3 ASSEMBLY INSTRUCTIONS

3.1 General Assembly : TP10

Motor and Drive Assembly. Refer to drawing E03504 The Bottom Case Assembly is supplied fitted with appropriate cables. Refer to detail in the drawing and insert the Push Rod Seal E00747, which has a taper inner bore, into the case with the larger bore of the seal facing outwards. Fit "O" Ring 190026, spacer E02870 and End Cap E02495 and push home. Fit Retainer E03084 and secure with 2 screws 200002 to hold the end cap, ensuring it is pushed fully in when the two screws are tightened. Using a small brush, grease the 'trough' area and the bore which houses the seal, O ring and spacer. Insert the Drive Assembly E03264 ensuring that the bearing slots into the bearing housing and the drive belt 280027 is fitted around the pulley. Insert the Motor Assembly E02788 fitted with front and rear Motor Mounts E02502 and E02503 ensuring that the blue wire is uppermost, the motor sits snugly into the bottom of the retaining slot and the drive belt is engaged over the motor drive pulley. Check that the motor, belt and drive screw assembly move freely. Fit Bearing Clamp E02497 on two Nylon Spacers 200115, one on each screw 200137, into the case bottom and secure the bearing with the two screws. Refer to the diagram below and check that the belt tension is within +/- 3mm.



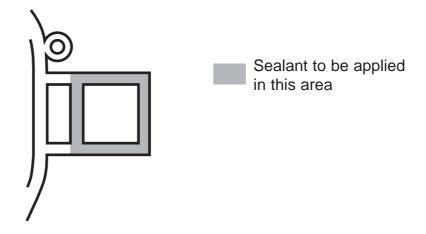
Fit the Tiller Connector E02607 into the end of the Push Rod E02522 and screw in, finger tight.

Hall Effect PCB, Fit the Hall effect PCB onto the 2 pillars using 2 nylon washers 200037 as spacers between the pillars and the PCB, and 2 screws 200139.

Main PCB. Feed the power, motor and feedback leads through the 2 grommets 190036 and the appropriate grommet in the PCB Assembly cover and solder the connections to the PCB. Refer to drawing and push PCB Assembly firmly onto the four bosses in the PCB Cover E02680. Clip the compass Assembly E02637 into the Drilled PCB Cover E02680, it can only be fitted one way round, ensuring that the lugs on the compass assembly line up with the 2 holes in the PCB cover and push in. Refer to drawing E02587 and ensuring that the wires from the compass to the connector lay over the PCB, insert plug into the socket on the PCB. Ensure all wires are clear of, and not fouling the PCB cover seal, and position the PCB Cover complete with the PCB and compass into the Case Top Assembly E02612. Screw down the PCB cover with 6 screws 200139 and fully tighten. Position the two grommets into case top, and push home into the two slots. Wrap the 'Wits'' fixing 200196 around the cable loom, and using a screw 200139 fix into the top cover.

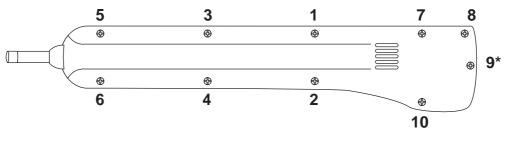


Main Seal. Fit the pivot pin into the square section at the rear of the prepared bottom case ensuring that the pin hangs out of the case with the notch on the pivot facing towards the operating rod of the Tillerpilot. Fold the metal pin into its recess in the lower case. Position the Case Seal E02498 onto the case bottom ensuring it is pushed fully into the grooved housing. Carefully lift the case seal from around the area of the pivot pin and using a cotton bud apply Dow Corning 1205 Primer 260029 to the case. Fill a small hypodermic syringe with Dow Corning 3140 Silicone sealant 260001 and run a small bead of sealant completely around the case seal in the area of the square as shown below:

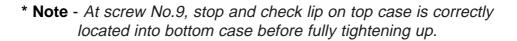


Refit the seal onto the case.

Final Assembly. Carefully position the case top onto the bottom ensuring that the case seal is correctly located all round, squeeze the top and bottom halves of the case together, and fit the 10 screws 200088. Tighten down evenly all round in the sequence shown below:



Tighten case screws in sequence 1 to 10



Post Assembly Test. Remove the Tiller Connector E02607 and push the Tillerpilot Test Syringe Part No. **TP-SRY** over the end of the Push Rod E02522. Depress the syringe piston and release, the piston should return to its original position indicating that the integrity of the case seal has not been compromised during fitting. Remove the Test Syringe and refit the Tiller Connector.

3.2 General Assembly : TP20

Refer to Drawing No. **E03505**. Assembly is identical to the TP10 with the following exceptions:

Main PCB E03718. The Main PCB is populated differently to facilitate the processing of NMEA data.

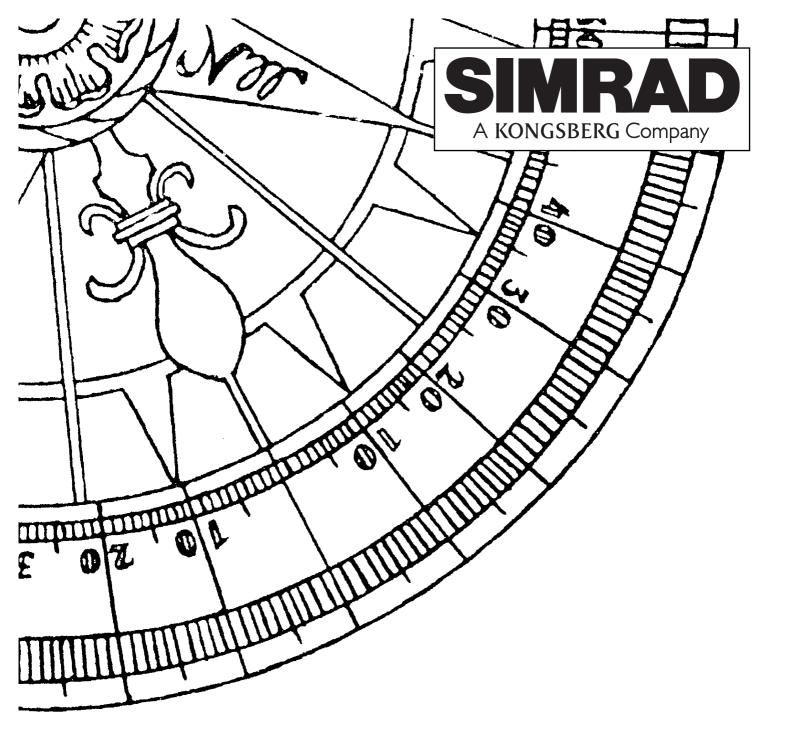
Case Bottom. The case bottom includes a third wiring (communications) loom to carry NMEA data.

PCB Cover E02681. The PCB Cover is drilled with a third access point and grommet to accept the NMEA data leads.

3.3 General Assembly : TP30

Refer to Drawing No. **E03506**. Assembly is identical to the TP20 with the following exception:

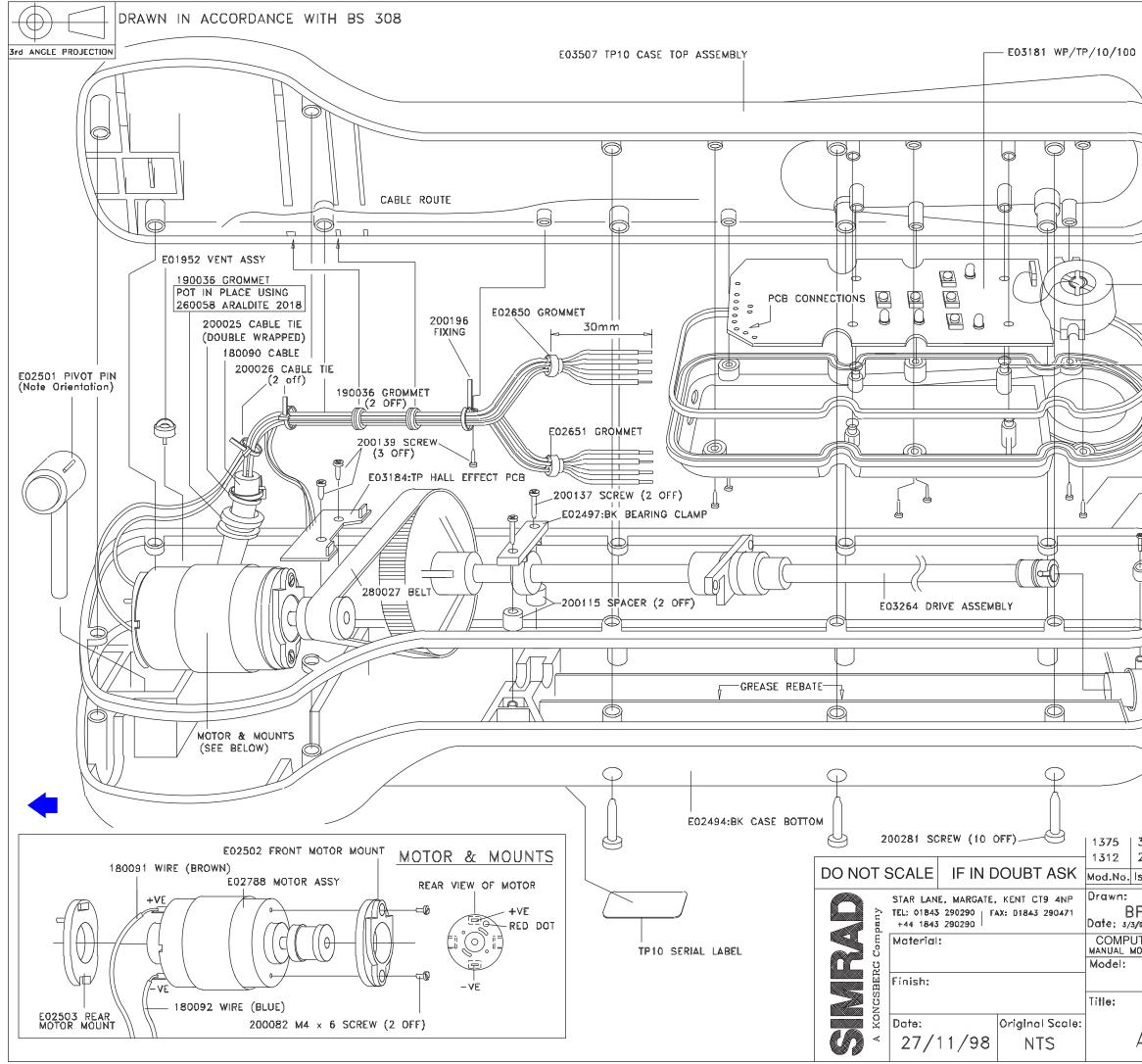
Drive Assembly E02618. The Drive Assembly employs a re-circulating ball screw. The assembly is held in place by the metal mounting plate sitting in the mounting slots in both top and bottom cases and drive belt tension is adjusted by the inclusion of spacing shims E02754 as required.



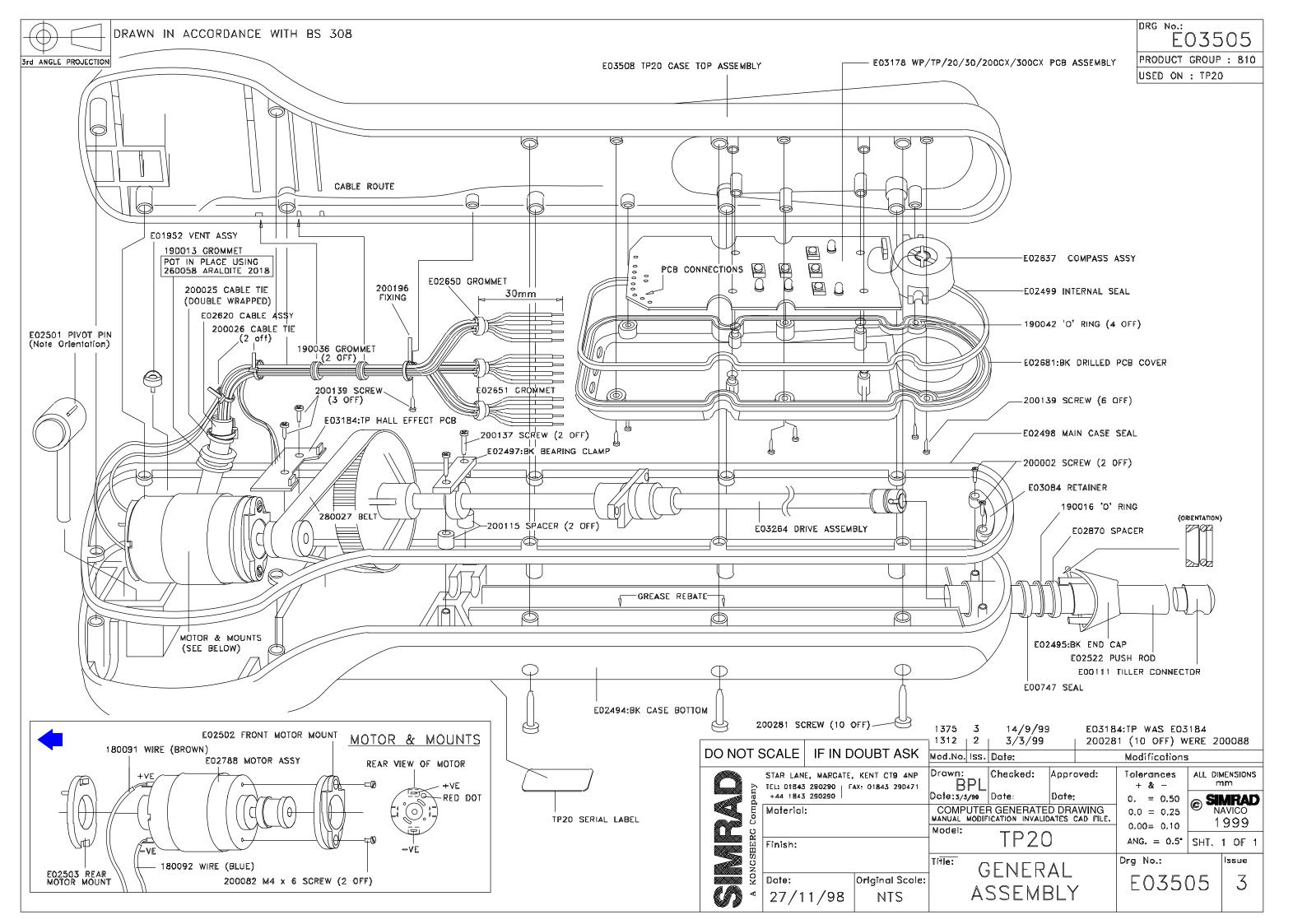
TP10, TP20 & TP30 Tillerpilot Mechanical Assembly Drawings

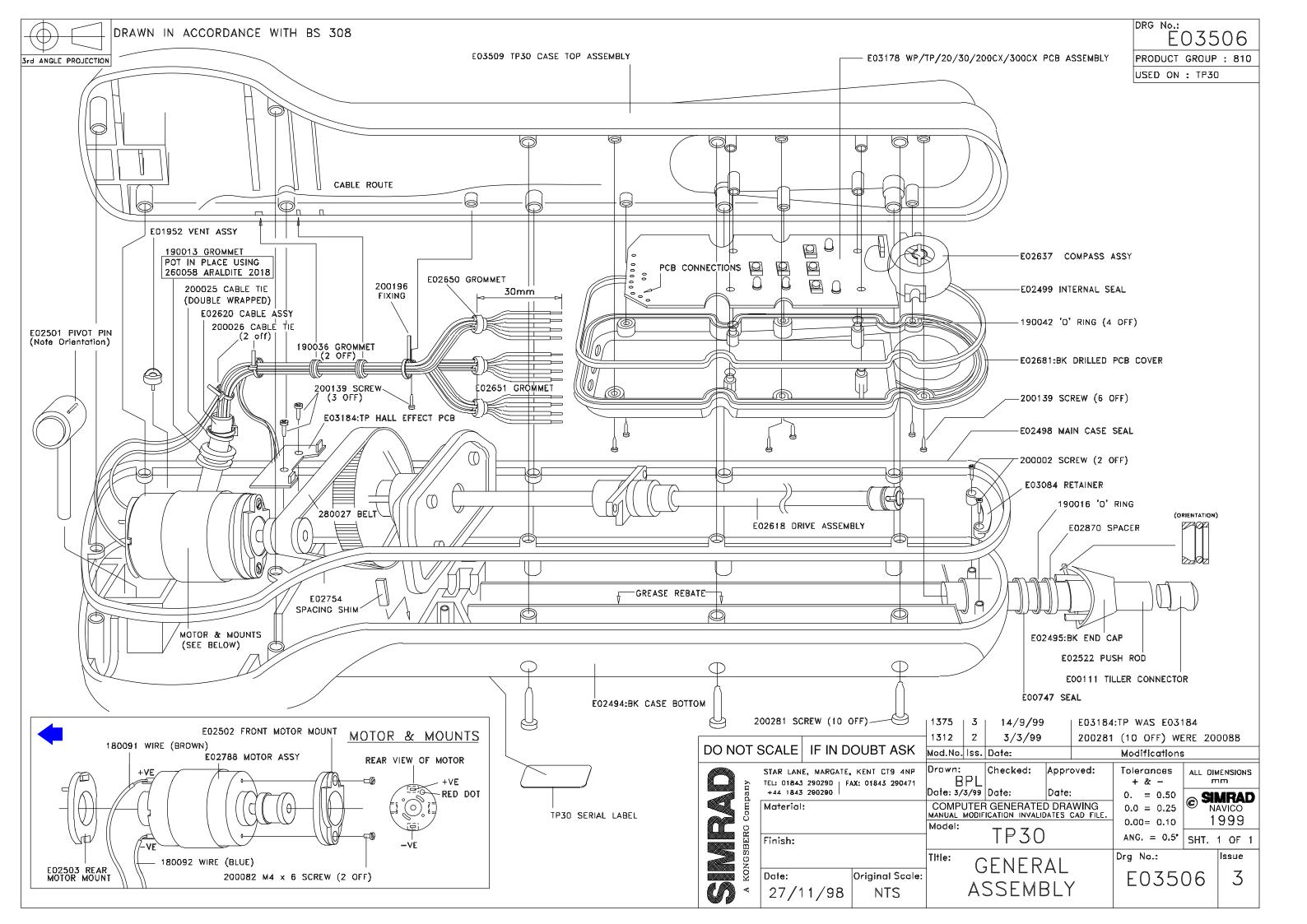
4 MECHANICAL ASSEMBLY DRAWINGS

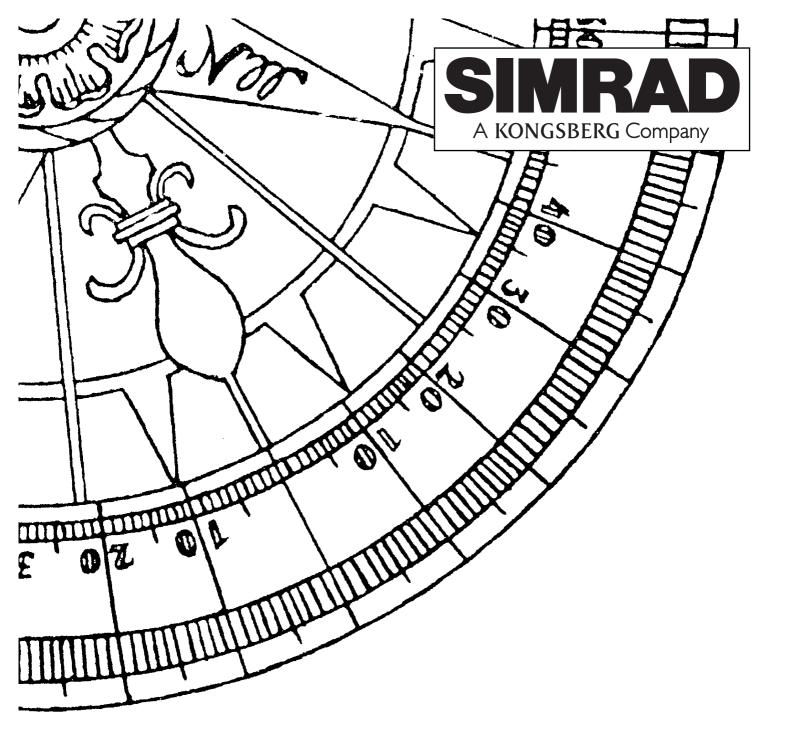
- 4.1 General Assembly : TP10 (E03504)
- 4.2 General Assembly : TP20 (E03505)
- 4.3 General Assembly : TP30 (E03506)



	DRG No.: E03504				
PCB ASSEMBLY	PRODUCT GROUP : 810				
	USED ON : TP10				
7					
\sim					
E02637 COMPASS	ASSY				
E02499 INTERNAL SE	AL				
190042 'O' RING (4	OFF)				
E02680:BK DRILLED	PCB COVER				
200139 SCREW (6 C)FF)				
E02498 MAIN CASE	SEAL				
200002 SCREW (2 0	PFF)				
E03084 RETAINER					
190016 '0'	RING				
E02870 S					
P/////////////////////////////////////					
E02495:BK END C	AP				
E02522 PUSH ROD					
E00111 TILLER CONNECTOR					
 E00747 SEAL					
	1:TP WAS E03184 1 (10 OFF) WERE 200088				
ss. Date:	Modifications				
Checked: Approved:	Tolerances ALL DIMENSIONS				
	+ & - mm				
TER GENERATED DRAWING	0. = 0.50 0.0 = 0.25 (C) SIMRAD NAVICO				
DIFICATION INVALIDATES CAD FILE.	0.00= 0.10 1999				
TP10	ANG. = 0.5" SHT. 1 OF 1				
	Drg No.: Issue				
GENERAL	-				
ASSEMBLY	E03504 3				







TP10, TP20 & TP30 Tillerpilot Circuit Descriptions

5 CIRCUIT DESCRIPTIONS

5.1 Tillerpilot TP10 PCB Assembly

Introduction. The PCB Assembly is a generic item which can be used for Wheelpilots WP10 and WP30 and for Tillerpilots TP10, TP20 and TP30. The different versions are created by applying different components to the common PCB. The circuit diagram for the TP10 PCB is given in Drawing No. **E03371**.

Supply and Regulation. The TP10 is designed to work from a 12 V source. Protection against incorrect polarity is provided by D1 and D4. Capacitors C1and C3 are used as reservoirs to hold up the supply voltage and reduce any supply dips. Protection against over-voltage spikes is provided by Resistor R2 and Zener Diode ZD1 and Regulator REG1 provides a 5V regulated supply. Transient Voltage Suppresser TVS1 protects the MOSFET drive transistors, TR10 to TR13, from voltage spikes greater than +16V.

Microprocessor. Light Emitting Diodes LED1 to LED4 are driven from the microprocessor IC2 Ports P0.0 and P0.2 to P0.4 and turn OFF when the line goes HIGH via the transistor switches TR2 to TR5. When the transistors are off, resistors R32, R34, R36 and R38 provide a low current path for the LEDs to provide low level night illumination. The Audio Resonator AR1 is self resonating and switches ON when Port P0.5 goes HIGH via the transistor switch TR1 and resistors R59 and R60. The control key lines on Ports P4.0 to P4.4 are normally pulled to +5V via resistors R7 to R11 and are "scanned" by the microprocessor to detect if any of the switches have been operated and pulled the line LOW.

The Links, L1, L2 and L3, are used to configure the Microprocessor to either Wheelpilot or Tillerpilot operation and to model versions 10, 20 or 30 in accordance with the table below:

Model	TP 10	WP 10	TP 20	TP 30	WP 30
Link 1	N /C	N /O	N /C	N /C	N /O
Link 2	N /C	N /C	N /C	N /O	N /O
Link 3	N /C	N /C	N /O	N /O	N /O

N / C - Normally Closed (soldered)

N / O - Normally Open (unsoldered)

Microprocessor Reset. Integrated Circuit IC6 is an integrated reset generator for the microprocessor which produces a reset LOW pulse of approximately 50mS duration at switch on and whenever a 5v supply failure occurs. In addition to the reset provided by IC6, the microprocessor has a built in watchdog timer which will create a reset if a software crash occurs for any reason.

Non-Volatile Memory (NVM). Integrated Circuit IC3 provides 1Kbit of E² memory for the retention of important data after power down.

Fluxgate (Compass). Two anti-phase signals are provided from microprocessor Ports P1.7 and P1.6. These signals are buffered by TR15 and TR16 to provide a higher current drive to the excitation coil of the fluxgate. A reference voltage level of +2 volts is provided by R46 and R53 decoupled by C53. The 2 coils, mounted at right angles, provide output signals proportional to the sine and cosine of the Earth's magnetic field. These signals are fed via the electronic switch IC9, to 2 dual slope integrating analogue to digital converters IC7 and IC 8 plus associated components. The outputs of the comparator IC7 are fed to the microprocessor Ports P1.4 and P1.5 which provide input capture facilities. Accurate timing of the conversion is kept by the microprocessor to provide simultaneous precision analogue to digital conversion of both sine and cosine signals to avoid errors created by multiplexing the inputs.

Motor Drive. The motor drive signals (MDRIVE_A and MDRIVE_B) are generated from the microprocessor at Ports P0.7 and P0.6, these lines being LOW when there is no drive and HIGH to drive. The drive outputs control IC10 and IC11 which are comparators set at threshold levels of +4V and +1V produced by the resistor network R71, R72 and R73. The comparators invert the signals and provide the current to switch the MOSFETs in stages which prevents both P and N channel MOSFETs on the same side of the "H-bridge" configuration, (i.e. TR10 and TR11 or TR12 and TR13), being partially switched on at the same time. When there is no drive, both N-channel MOSFETs TR11 and TR13 are switched on giving a direct short across the motor to the 0V line thus providing active braking

Feedback. Mechanical movement is sensed by 2 Hall Effect devices mounted on the Hall Effect PCB (Drawing E03182 refers). The devices are triggered by rotating magnets mounted in the pulleywheel of the Tillerpilot drive assembly to produce quadrature style feedback. The 2 feedback signals, FB1 and FB2 which are at logic levels, are connected to microprocessor ports P1.1 and P1.2.

EMC. Capacitors with values of 100pF, 100nF and 1nF are extensively used to decouple noise from switched data lines. Two A.C. coupled connections labelled "CHASSIS", routed via capacitors C63 and C64, were provided for interconnection to the internal metalwork for EMC purposes. Tests have confirmed that connection is not required.



5.2 Tillerpilot 20 / 30 PCB Assembly

Introduction. The PCB Assembly is a generic item which can be used for Wheelpilots WP10 and WP30 and for Tillerpilots TP10, TP20 and TP30. The different versions are created by applying different components to the common PCB. The circuit diagram for the TP20 / 30 and WP30 PCB is given in Drawing No. **E03372**.

Supply and Regulation. The TP20 and TP30 are designed to work from a 12 V source. Protection against incorrect polarity is provided by D1 and D4. Capacitors C1and C3 are used as reservoirs to hold up the supply voltage and reduce any supply dips. Protection against over-voltage spikes is provided by Resistor R2 and Zener Diode ZD1 and Regulator REG1 provides a 5V regulated supply. Transient Voltage Suppresser TVS1 protects the MOSFET drive transistors, TR10 to TR13, from voltage spikes greater than +16V.

Microprocessor. Light Emitting Diodes LED1 to LED4 are driven from the microprocessor IC2 Ports P0.0 and P0.2 to P0.4 and turn OFF when the line goes HIGH via the transistor switches TR2 to TR5. When the transistors are off, resistors R32, R34, R36 and R38 provide a low current path for the LEDs to provide low level night illumination. The Audio Resonator AR1 is self resonating and switches ON when Port P0.5 goes HIGH via the transistor switch TR1 and resistors R59 and R60. The control key lines on Ports P4.0 to P4.4, normally pulled to +5V via resistors R7 to R11, are "scanned" by the microprocessor to detect if any of the switches have been operated and pulled the line LOW.

NMEA data in is optically isolated by IC5 and then fed into Port P2.4 of the microprocessor. Transistors TR6, TR7 and TR8 and components D6, D7, D8, R17, R18 and R19 form a switch, protected from high voltages, driven from Port P0.1 of the microprocessor. The switch is used to apply the synchronisation pulse (HR200_SYNC) to the NMEA line for products employing a Hand (Remote) Controller.

The Links, L1, L2 and L3, are used to configure the Microprocessor to either Wheelpilot or Tillerpilot operation and to model versions 10, 20 or 30 in accordance with the table below:

Model	TP 10	WP 10	TP 20	TP 30	WP 30
Link 1	N/C	N / O	N/C	N/C	N / O
Link 2	N / C	N /C	N / C	N / O	N / O
Link 3	N / C	N / C	N / O	N / O	N / O

N / C - Normally Closed (soldered)

N / O - Normally Open (unsoldered)

Microprocessor Reset. Integrated Circuit IC6 is an integrated reset generator for the microprocessor which produces a reset LOW pulse of approximately 50mS duration at switch on and whenever a 5v supply failure occurs. In addition to the reset provided by IC6, the microprocessor has a built in watchdog timer which will create a reset if a software crash occurs for any reason.



Non-Volatile Memory (NVM). Integrated Circuit IC3 provides 1Kbit of E² memory for the retention of important data after power down.

Fluxgate (Compass). Two anti-phase signals are provided from microprocessor Ports P1.7 and P1.6. These signals are buffered by TR15 and TR16 to provide a higher current drive to the excitation coil of the fluxgate. A reference voltage level of +2 volts is provided by R46 and R53 decoupled by C53. The 2 coils, mounted at right angles, provide output signals proportional to the sine and cosine of the Earth's magnetic field. These signals are fed via the electronic switch IC9, to 2 dual slope integrating analogue to digital converters IC7 and IC 8 plus associated components. The outputs of the comparator IC7 are fed to the microprocessor Ports P1.4 and P1.5 which provide input capture facilities. Accurate timing of the conversion is kept by the microprocessor to provide simultaneous precision analogue to digital conversion of both sine and cosine signals to avoid errors created by multiplexing the inputs.

Motor Drive. The motor drive signals (MDRIVE_A and MDRIVE_B) are generated from the microprocessor at Ports P0.7 and P0.6, these lines being LOW when there is no drive and HIGH to drive. The drive outputs control IC10 and IC11 which are comparators set at threshold levels of +4V and +1V produced by the resistor network R71, R72 and R73. The comparators invert the signals and provide the current to switch the MOSFETs in stages which prevents both P and N channel MOSFETs on the same side of the "H-bridge" configuration, (i.e. TR10 and TR11 or TR12 and TR13), being partially switched on at the same time. When there is no drive, both N-channel MOSFETs TR11 and TR13 are switched on giving a direct short across the motor to the 0V line thus providing active braking

Feedback. Mechanical movement is sensed by 2 Hall Effect devices mounted on the Hall Effect PCB (Drawing E03182 refers). The devices are triggered by rotating magnets mounted in the pulleywheel of the Tillerpilot drive assembly to produce quadrature style feedback. The 2 feedback signals, FB1 and FB2 which are at logic levels, are connected to microprocessor ports P1.1 and P1.2.

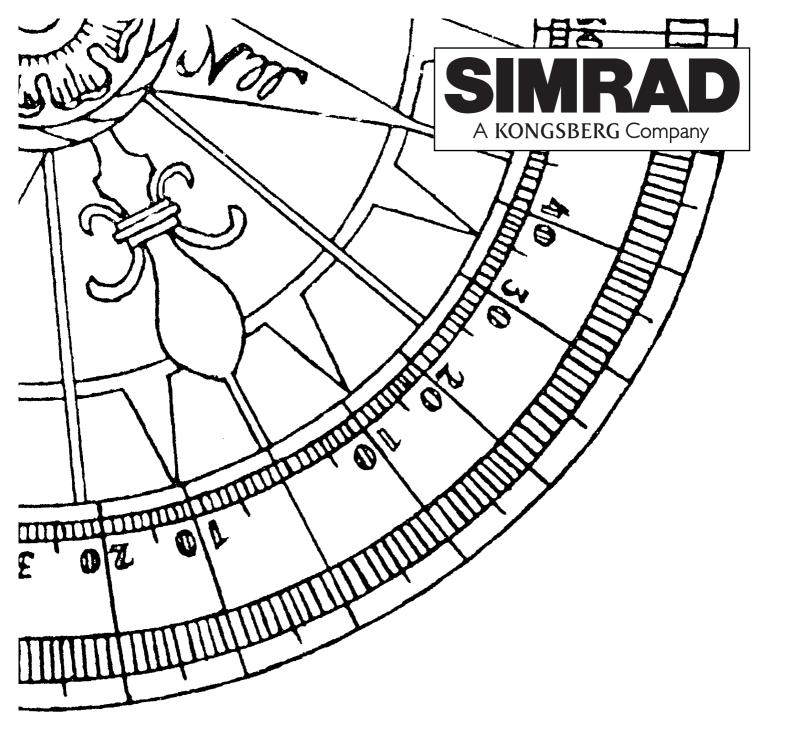
EMC. Capacitors with values of 100pF, 100nF and 1nF are extensively used to decouple noise from switched data lines. Two A.C. coupled connections labelled "CHASSIS", routed via capacitors C63 and C64, were provided for interconnection to the internal metalwork for EMC purposes. Tests have confirmed that connection is not required.



5.3 Hall Effect PCB.

Introduction. The Hall Effect PCB is a generic item which can be used for both Tillerpilots TP10, TP20 and TP30 and Wheelpilots WP10 and WP30. For Tillerpilots, the Hall Effect devices are mounted vertically into the PCB and horizontally for Wheelpilots. The circuit diagram for the Hall Effect PCB is given in Drawing No. **E03182**.

Feedback. Two Hall Effect sensors HE1 and HE2 are mounted on the Hall Effect PCB and sense the rotation of 2 small bar magnets mounted 1800 apart in the pulley wheel. This produces a quadrature feedback output, at logic levels, FB1 and FB2. The PCB is powered from the host unit +5V regulated supply, the line being filtered by C1, and signals FB1 and FB2 are fed back to the microprocessor via pull-up resistors on the host unit PCB.



TP10, TP20 & TP30 Tillerpilot Circuit Diagrams

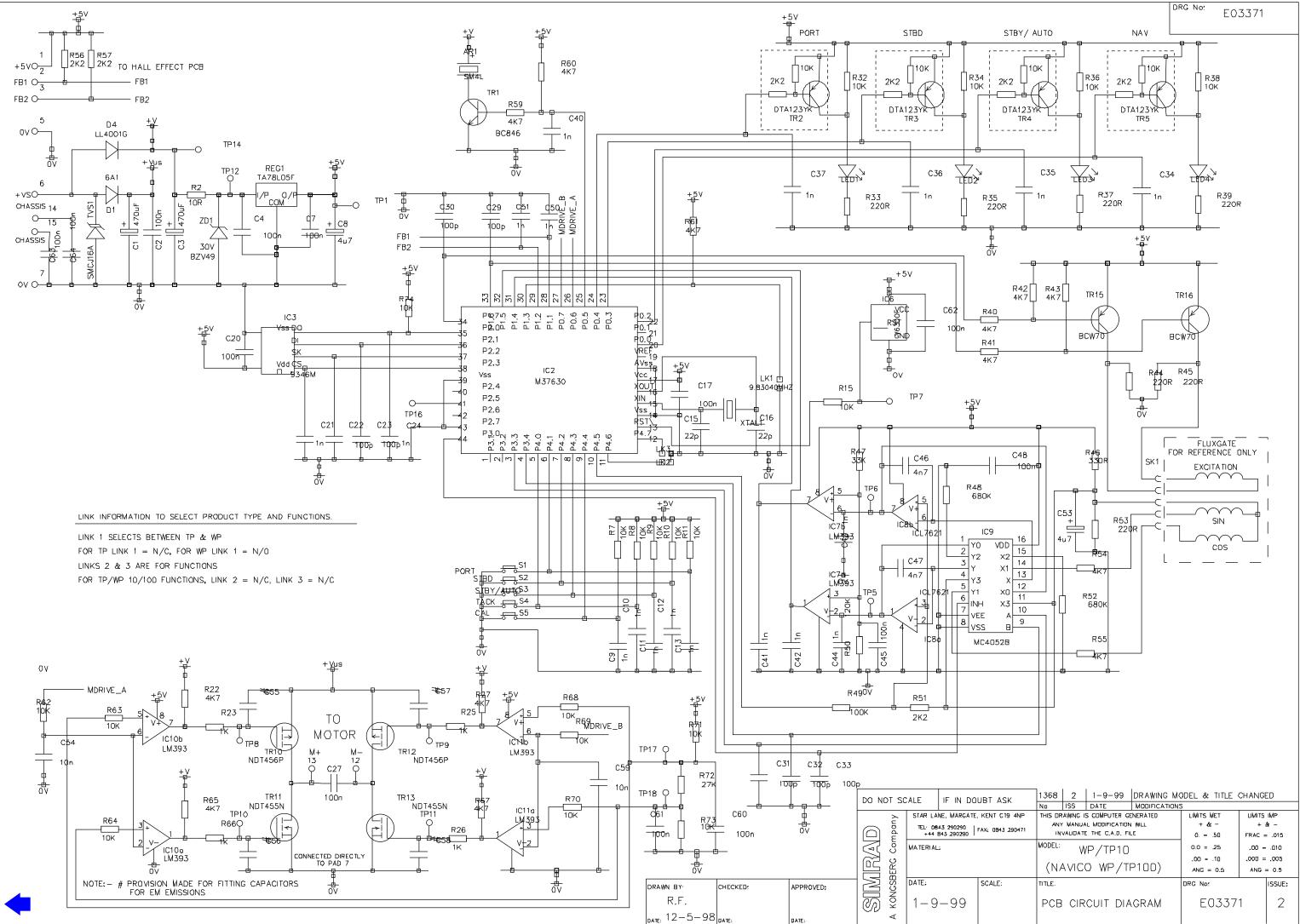
6 CIRCUIT DIAGRAMS

6.1 Circuit Schematics

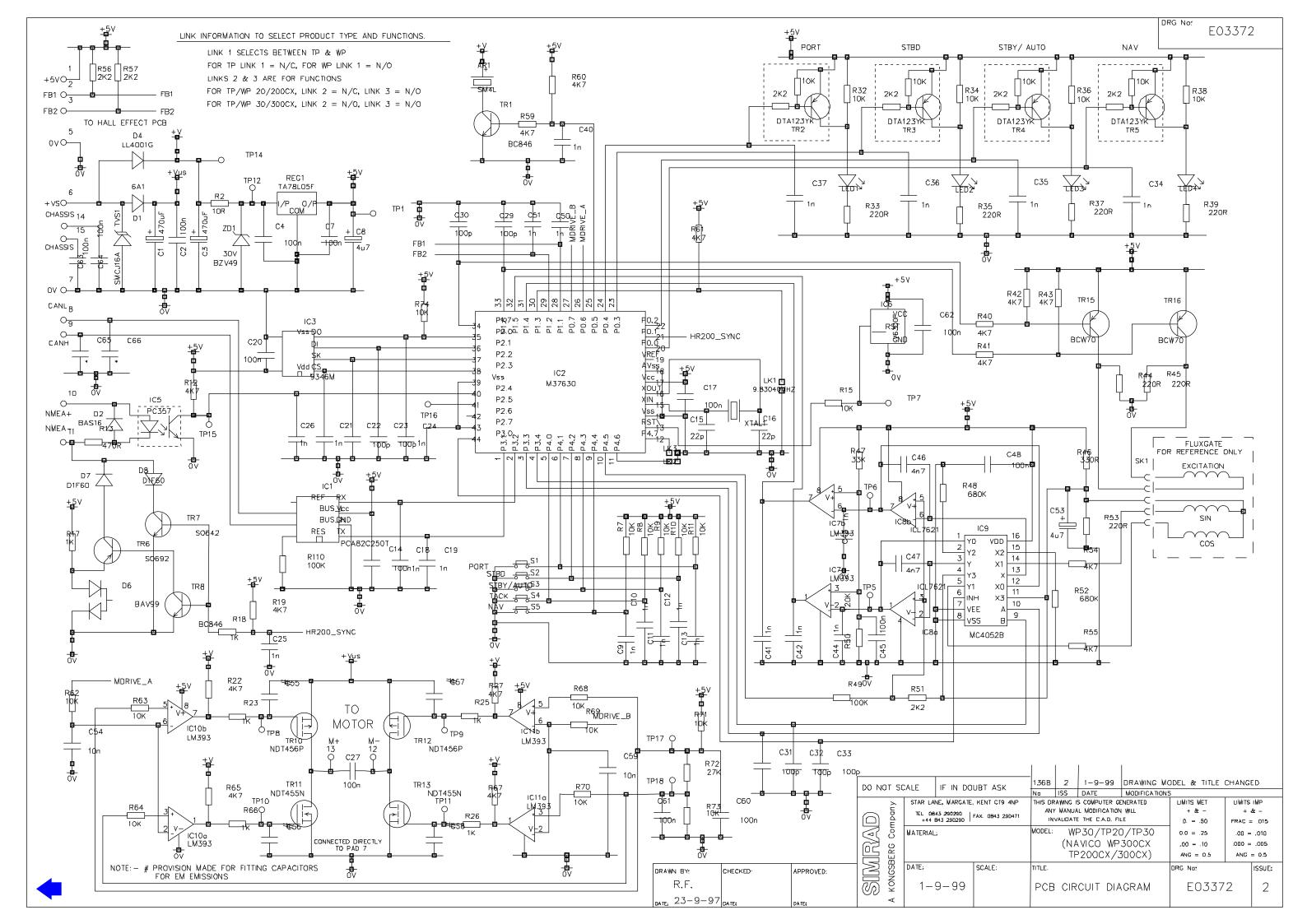
TP10 / WP10 PCB Circuit Diagram	E03371
TP20 / 30 & WP30 PCB Circuit Diagram	E03372
Hall Effect PCB Circuit Diagram	E03182

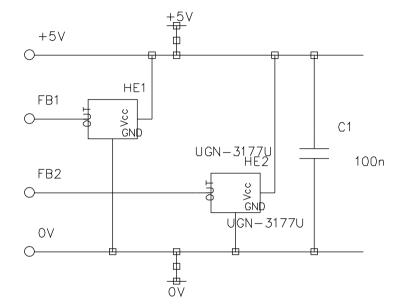
6.2 Component Lists and Layouts

TP10 PCB Assembly Detail	E03181
TP20 / TP30 PCB Assembly Detail	E03178
Hall Effect PCB Assembly Detail	E03184



	(NAVICO WP/TP100)	.00 = .10 ANG = 0.5	.000 = Ang =	
:	TITLE.	DRG No:		ISSL
	PCB CIRCUIT DIAGRAM	E0337	1	4





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	N N N				CIR	CUI	T DIAG	RAM			

THIRD ANGLE PROJECTION

SURFACE MOUNT COMPONENTS

ITEM	QTY	PART No	COMP REF	DESCRIPTION
1	1	E03370	_	PCB DRILLED
2	1	100125	R2	1206 10R
3	4	100128	R23,R25,R26,R66	1206 1K
4	3	100129	R51,R56,R57	1206 2K2
5	13	100131	R22,R27,R40,R41,R42,R43,R54 ,R55	1206 4K7
			R59,R60,R61,R65,R67	
6	19	100132	R7,R8,R9,R10,R11,R15,R32,R34 R36,R38 ,R62,R63,R64,R68,R69 ,R70 R71,R73 ,R74	1206 10K
7	7	100133	R33,R35,R37,R39,R44,R45,R53	1206 220R
8	1	100136	R50	1206 120K
9	1	100140	R49	1206 100K
10	1	100141	R46	1206 330R
11	2	100142	R48,R52	1206 680K
12	1	100216	R47	1206 33K
13	1	100219	R72	1206 27K
14	1	110104	C53	4u7 SM ELECT
15	2	110109	C46,C47	1210 4n7
16	18	110115	C9,C10,C11,C12,C13,C21 ,C24,C34	0805 1n
10	10	110115	C35,C36,C37,C40,C41,C42,C43 ,C44 C50,C51	
17	2	110116	C15,C16	0805 22p
18	7	110118	C22,C23,C29,C30,C31,C32,C33	0805 100p
19	13	110128	C2,C4,C7,C17,C20,C27,C45,C48,C60 C61,C62,C63,C64	0805 100n
20	2	110138	C54,C59	0805 10n
21	1	110169	C8	4u7 SM ELECT
22	1	120038	ZD1	BZ∨49 30∨
23	1	120040	D4	LL4001G
24	1	120079	TVS1	SMCJ16A
25	2	130055	TR11,TR13	NDT455N
26	2	130056	TR10,TR12	NDT456P
27	1	130028	TR1	BC846
28	2	130029	TR15,TR16	BCW70
29	4	130053	TR2,TR3,TR4,TR5	DTAI23YK
30	1	140068	ICB	7621
31	3	140069	IC7 ,IC10,IC11	LM393
32	1	140070	IC9	MC4052B
33	1	140077	IC3	NMC9346
33	1	140077	REG1	TA78L05F
34		140092	IC6	V6300F
35			XTAL1	9.83040MHz
36 37	1 5	160066 210019	S1,S2,S3,S4,S5	SM_SWITCH
	5			PROG'D MICRO
38	1	E03398	IC2	UNPROGRAMMED PART No
				IS 140163

CONVENTIONAL MOUNT COMPONENTS

LED1,LED3,LED4

С1,СЗ

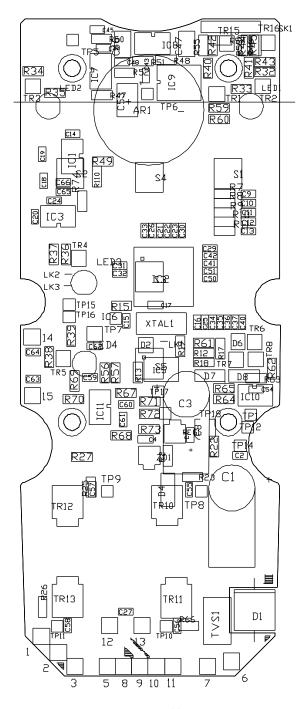
LED2

D1

AR1

SK1

FRONT VIEW



LINK 1 SELECTS BETWEEN TP & WP FOR TP LINK 1 = N/C, FOR WP LINK 1 = N/O LINKS 2 & 3 ARE FOR FUNCTIONS

CHECKED: APPROVED:								
Image: Constraint of the second sec				DD	NDT	SCALE	IF IN I	JOUBT
				\frown		STAR LAN	IE, MARGATE,	KENT C
					Dan (FAX: 0843
CHECKED: APPROVED: DATE: SCALE:						MATERIA	L:	
CHECKED: APPROVED: CHECKED: SCALE: CHECKED: APPROVED: CHECKED: SCALE: 1-9-99 N.T.								
		СНЕСКЕ D:	APPROVED:	$ \geq$		DATE		SCALE:
DATE:		ΠΔΤΕ	ΠΔΤΓ:	R	A KON	1-9-	-99	N.T.
DAIE: DAIE	_	DATE:	DATE					

* C55,C56,C57,C58 NOT FITTED

2

3

1

1

1

0.25

110110

120010

120011

120041

160028

170078

39

40

41

42

43

44

C65,C66 REFER TO CIRCUIT DIAGRAM

E03371 FOR INTENDED PURPOSE.

R.F. DATE: 12-5-98 DATE:

DRAWN BY:

470UF 25∨ ELECT

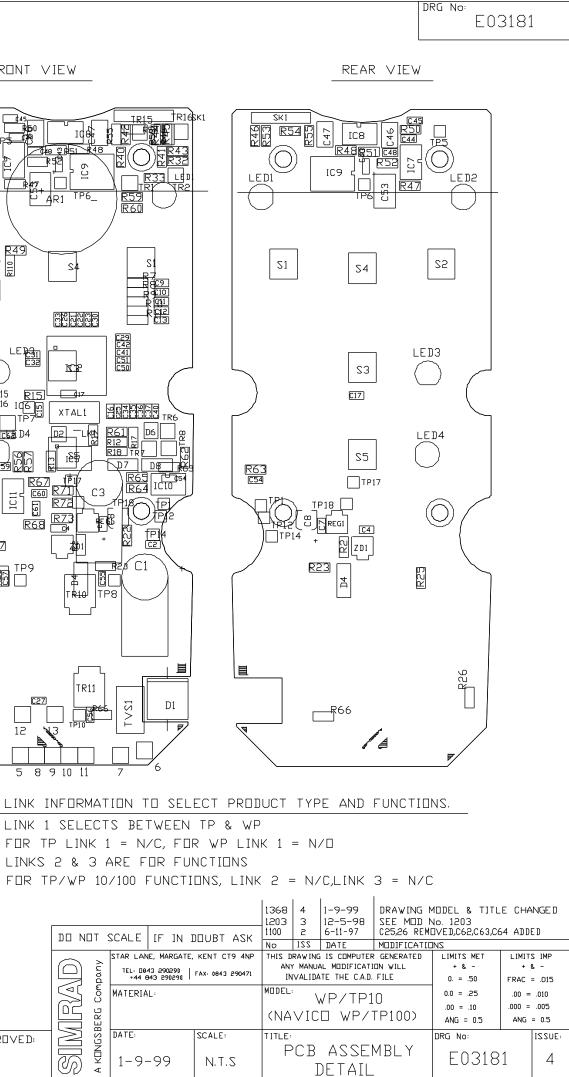
EBG5504S LED GREEN

SKT STRIP 20 WAY

L-53EC RED LED

6A1

SM4L

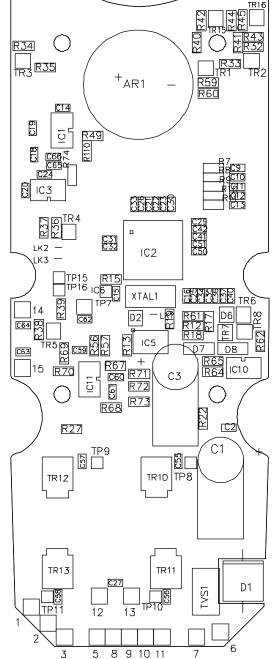


THIRD ANGLE PROJECTION

SURFACE MOUNT COMPONENTS

FRONT VIEW

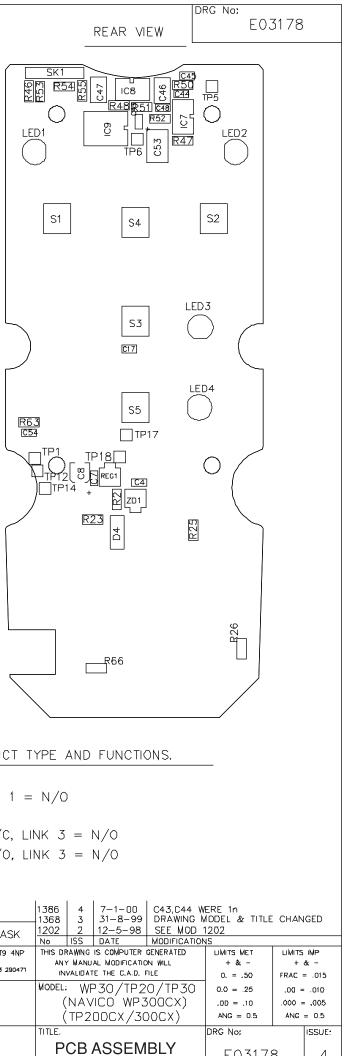
ITEM	QTY	PART No	COMP REF	DESCRIPTION
1	1	E03370	_	PCB DRILLED
2 3	1	100124	R13	1206 470R
3	1	100125	R2	1206 10R R34
4	6	100128	R17,R18 ,R23,R25,R26 ,R66	
5	3	100129	R51,R56,R57	1206 2K2
6	15	100131	R12,R19,R22,R27,R40,R41 ,R42,R43	1206 4K7
			R54,R55,R59,R60,R61 ,R65,R67	
7	19	100132	R7,R8,R9,R10,R11,R15,R32,R34,R36	1206 10K
			R38,R62,R63,R64,R68,R69 ,R70,R71	
			R73,R74	
8	7	100133	R33,R35,R37,R39,R44,R45,R53	1206 220R
9	1	100136	R50	1206 120K
10	2	100140	R49,R110	1206 100K
11	1	100141	R46	1206 330R
12	2	100142	R48,R52	1206 680K
13	1	100216	R47	
14	1	100219	R72	1206 27K
15	1	110104	C53	4u7 SM ELECT
16	2	110109	C46,C47	1210 4n7
17	20	110115	C9,C10,C11,C12,C13,C18,C19,C21	0805 1n
			C24,C25,C26,C34,C35,C36,C37	
			C40,C41,C42,C50,C51	
18	2	110116	C15,C16	0805 22p
19	2 7	110118	C22,C23,C29,C30,C31,C32,C33	0805 220 TF
20	2	110124	C43,C44	0805 150p
21	14	110128	C2,C4,C7,C14,C17,C20,C27,C45,C48	0805 100n
			C60,C61,C62,C63,C64	
22	2	110138	C54,C59	0805 10n
23	1	110169	C8	4u7 SM ELECT
24	1	120036	D2	BAS16T
25	1	120038	ZD1	BZV49 30V
26	1	120040	D4	1140016
27		120043	D6	BAV99
28	2	120070	D7,D8	D1F60
29		120079	TVS1	SMCJ16A
30	2	130055	TR11, TR13	NDT455N
31		130056	TR10, TR12	NDT456P
	2 2		TR1 .TR8	
32 33		130028 130029		BC846
	2		TR15, TR16	8011/0
34		130049	TR6 TR7	
35 36	4	130050 130053	TR2, TR3, TR4, TR5	S0642 DTA123YK
37	1			
38	3	140068 140069	IC8 IC7 ,IC10,IC11	7621 LM393
30 39		140070		MC4052B
39 40		140070	IC9 IC5	PC357
		140073	103	NMC9346
41 42		140092	REG1	TA78L05F
43		140092		PCA82C250T
43		140098		V6300F
45		160066	XTAL1	9.83040MHz
	15			
46		210019	\$1,\$2,\$3,\$4,\$5	SM_SWITCH
47	1	E03398	IC2	PROG'D MICRO UNPROGRAMMED
				PART No. IS 140163
			CONVENTIONAL MOUNT COMPONENTS	
48	2	110110	C1,C3	470UF 25V ELECT
49	3	120010	LED1,LED3,LED4	L-53EC LED RED
50	1	120011	LED2	EBG5504S LED GREEN
51	1	120041	D1	6A1
52	1	160028	AR1	SM4L
53	0.25	170078	SK1	STRIP 20 WAY
		1	1	
C55,C56	6,C57,C58	NOT FITTED		
C65,C66		O CIRCUIT DIA	AGRAM	DRAWN BY: CHECKED:
-		NDED PURPOS		R.F.
LUJJ/2		NULU FUNEUS		



LINK INFORMATION TO SELECT PRODUCT TYPE AND FUNCTIONS,

LINK 1 SELECTS BETWEEN TP & WP FOR TP LINK 1 = N/C, FOR WP LINK 1 = N/OLINKS 2 & 3 ARE FOR FUNCTIONS FOR TP/WP 20/200CX, LINK 2 = N/C, LINK 3 = N/O FOR TP/WP 30/300CX, LINK 2 = N/O, LINK 3 = N/O

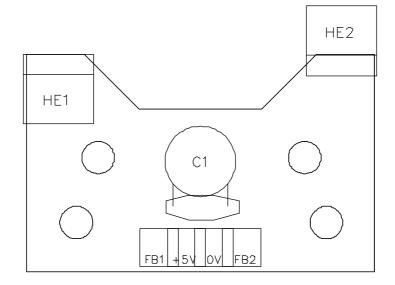
• 1							
) GREEN			DO N	OT S	SCALE	IF IN D	OUBT AS
GIVEEN				~	STAR LAN	E, MARGATE,	KENT CT9 4
				Company		43 290290 343 290290	FAX 0843 290
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				RG			
	T			Ш	D 1 75		
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R.F.				A KONGSBERG	7-	1-00	
DATE: 30-3-94	B DATE.	DATE		~			



E03178

DETAIL

4



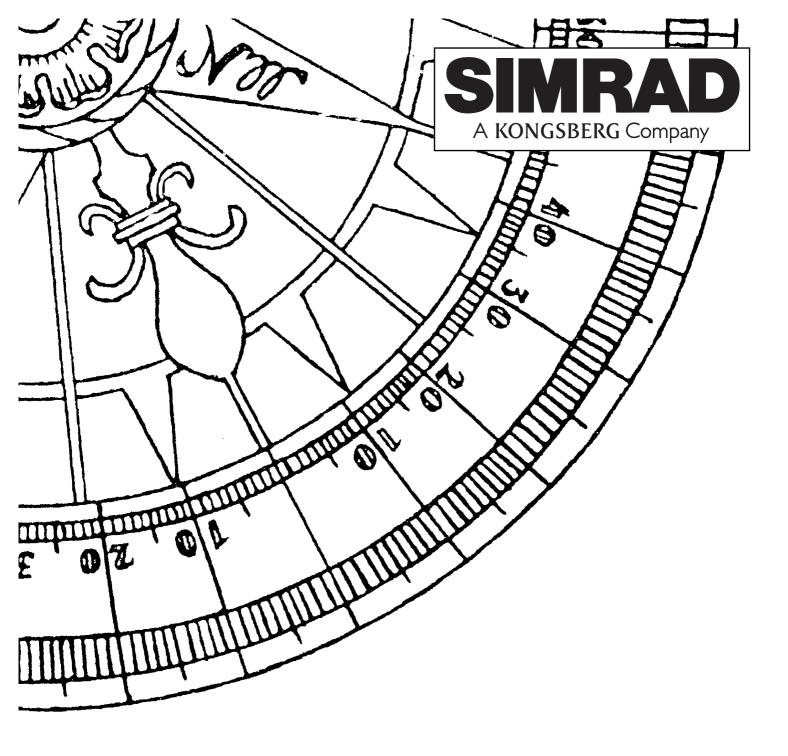
CONVENTIONAL MOUNT COMPONENTS

ITEM	QTY	PART No	COMP REF	DESCRIPTION
1	1	E03183	_	PCB DRILLED
2	1	110001	C1	100n CERAMIC DISC
3	2	140010	HE1,HE2	UGN 3177U

NOTE: - PART No. E03184: TP. HE1,HE2 MOUNTED VERTICALLY. PART NO. E03184: WP. HE1,HE2 MOUNTED HORIZONTALLY.

	DO NOT S	SCALE IF IN D	OUBT ASK	_1368 No	Z	1-9-99 Date		FFERENCE NOT 10DEL & TITLE NS		
	(AD) Company		, KENT CT9 4NP EX 965093 NAVICO G X: 0843 290471	AN	Y MANU	IS COMPUTER AL MODIFICATIO E THE C.A.D. F P/TP10	N WILL TILE	LIMITS MET + & - 0. = .50 0.0 = .25	FRAC •	& -
		DATE	1.00.00	,		WP/TP30		.00 = .10 ANG = 0.5	= 000, ANG	= 0.5
DRAWN BY: CHECKED: APPROVED: R.F. DATE: 30-9-97 DATE: DATE:	SIM F A KONGSBERG	date: 1-9-99	SCALE:			EFFECT IBLY DI		E0318	4	ISSUE: 2

TP10, TP20 & TP30 Tillerpilot Programming & Configuration



7 PROGRAMMING AND CONFIGURATION

For further details of normal operation please refer to the appropriate user manual - **TP10** or **TP20/TP30**.

3 Configuration

3.1 Porthand Mounting

Although the Tillerpilot is factory preset for Starboard side mounting, it is possible to reconfigure it for mounting on the Port side of the cockpit, to facilitate easy installation on most types of yacht.

With the power off, hold down the **CAL** and **TACK** keys and switch on the power. Either the Port or Starboard LED will illuminate, depending on the current mounting configuration. Press the **PORT** key to select Port side mounting. The Port LED only will remain illuminated to indicate selection. Confirm selection and exit to Standby Mode by pressing **CAL**. (Fig 3.2).

To select Starboard mounting, repeat the above procedure, but press the **Starboard** key instead of **Port.**

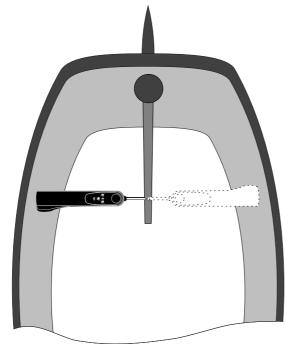
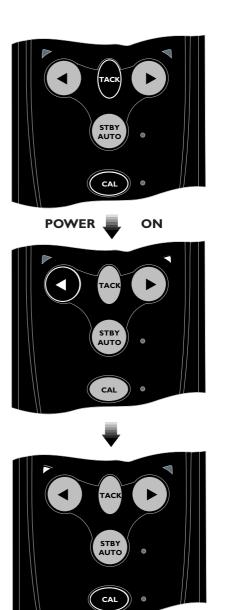
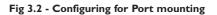


Fig 3.1 - Starboard and Port mounting options

SIMRAD





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A KONGSBERG Company E O Z

TP10, TP20 & TP30 Tillerpilot Fault Finding

SIMRAD

8 FAULT FINDING

8.1 Common User Faults.

Excerpt from TP10 manual -

Symptom	Probable Cause	Remedy
When engaged, the pilot immediately applies a large helm angle and increases course error.	Porthand setting but installed on	* Refer to section 3.1.
After functioning normally course is suddenly lost and the Tillerpilot goes into Standby Mode.	 * Power interrupted briefly, or low voltage. * Cable from battery to socket too small. * Intermittent connection. 	* Check all connections.
Helm is hard over and alarm is continuously on.	* Steerage way insufficient to control course, or sails are aback. Pulsing is a correct safety feature when tiller is at full travel.	
Power supply is live, but pilot is not on.	* Pilot is wired incorrectly.	* Check wiring of pilot (see section 4.2).

SIMRAD

Common User Faults ctd

Excerpt from TP20/TP30 manual -

Fault Finding		
Symptom	Probable Cause	Remedy
When engaged, the pilot immediately applies a large helm angle and increases course error.	Tillerpilot is configured for Porthand setting but installed on Starboard side (or vice versa).	* Refer to section 4.1.
After functioning normally course is suddenly lost and the Tillerpilot goes into Standby Mode.	 * Power interrupted briefly, or low voltage. * Cable used to socket too small. * Intermittent connection. 	 * Increase size of cable. * Check all connections. * Charge batteries. * Uprate batteries.
Helm is hard over and alarm is continuously on.	* Steerage way insufficient to control course, or sails are aback. Pulsing is a correct safety feature when tiller is at full travel.	
Power socket is live, but pilot is not on.	* Socket is wired incorrectly.	* Check wiring of socket (see section 5.2).
Loss of course under Sail To Wind Mode.	* Apparent wind has become too light to give a consistent direction.	* Change to Compass Mode.
Cannot select Sail To Wind Mode.	* Masthead unit is not connected. * Corus system is not switched on. * Required NMEA sentence not being transmitted.	* Fit ATM601 Masthead Unit. * Check Corus Monocable connections. * See section 5.5.
Cannot select NavLock Mode.	* Navigational receiver not connected. * No waypoints have been programmed. * Wrong NMEA format is being used.	* Check NMEA interface connections. * Check NMEA0183 format is being transmitted by navigational receiver.
Autotack function not working.	 * Pilot is in NavLock Mode. * Pilot is in Steer To Wind Mode and a) apparent wind is >90° b) autotack being attempted is in the wrong direction. 	 * Exit NavLock. * Luff up until apparent wind is less than 90°.
Pilot exits NavLock before waypoint is reached.	* Cross Track Error has exceeded 1.21 Nm.	* Reset the vessel on course and re-engage NavLock.

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8.2 Common Technical Faults.

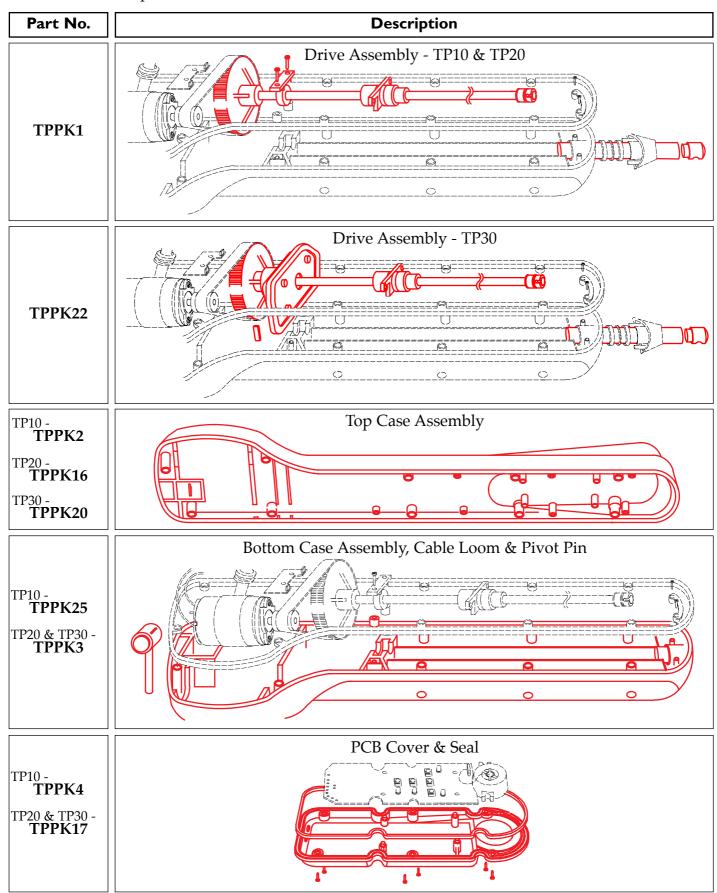
None yet identified.

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TP10, TP20 & TP30 Tillerpilot Spares Packs

Simrad Navico Spares Packs SIMRAD

Product - Tillerpilots TP10, TP20, TP30



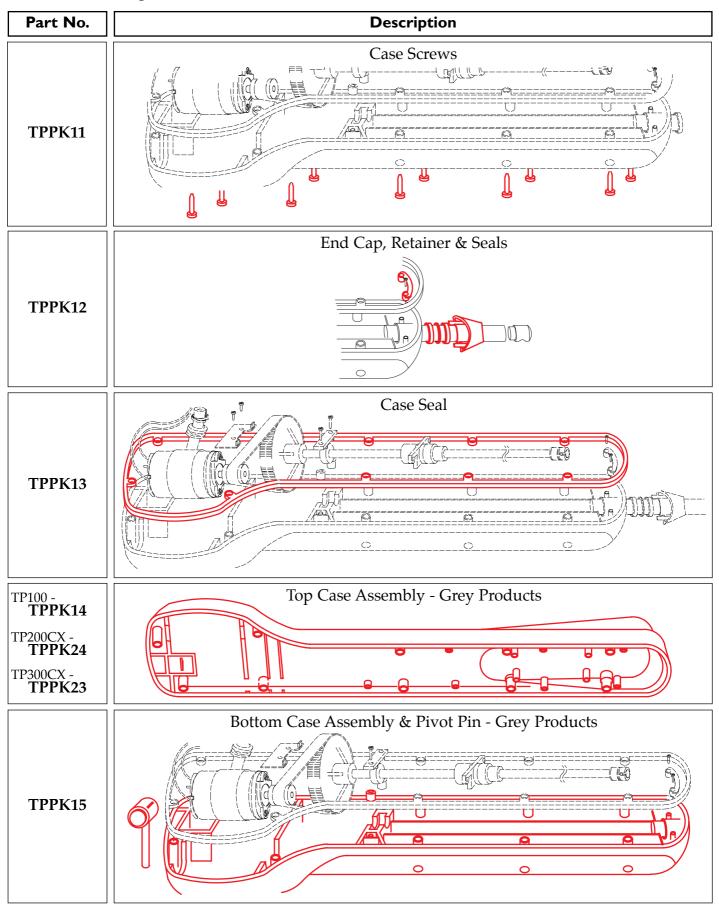
Simrad Navico Spares Packs SIMRAD

Product - Tillerpilots TP10, TP20, TP30

Part No.	Description
ТРРК6	Fluxgate Assembly
ТРРК7	Mounting Pin, Cup& Connector
ТРРК8	Motor Assembly
ТРРК9	Feedback Kit
TPPK10	Drive Belt

Simrad Navico Spares Packs SIMRAD

Product - Tillerpilots TP10, TP20, TP30



Simrad Navico Spares List SIMRAD

Product - Tillerpilots TP10, TP20, TP30

Part No.	Description
See below	PCB Assembly

Tillerpilot PCB Assembly Variants

The Tillerpilot PCB assembly variants can be divided into 3 groups -

- 1. Feedback produced from the motor back emf
- 2. Feedback produced from a Hall Effect sensor PCB assembly
- 3. Introduction of Surface Mount microprocessor

Pilot Version	TPI00 Back emf	TP200CX Back emf	TP300C Back emf	TP300CX Back emf	TP100 Hall Effect	TP200CX Hall Effect	TP300CX Hall Effect
PCB Assy	E02549	E02550	E02550	E02550	E03181	E03178	E03178
General Assy Drawing No.	E02587	Not Issued	E02616	E02616	E03299	E03262	E03300
Circuit Diag Drawing No.	E02549	E02550	E02550	E02550	E03179	E03176	E03176
Serial Numbers	to PE8817	to PB1483	to MI2954	MK3143- OD6414	PE8818-	PB1484-	OD6415-

Pilot Version	TPI0 SMD Micro	TP20 SMD Micro	TP30 SMD Micro
PCB Assy	E03181	E03178	E03178
General Assy Drawing No.	E03504	E03505	E03506
Circuit Diag Drawing No.	E03371	E03372	E03372
Serial Numbers	OL7653-	OL1384-	OL7190-