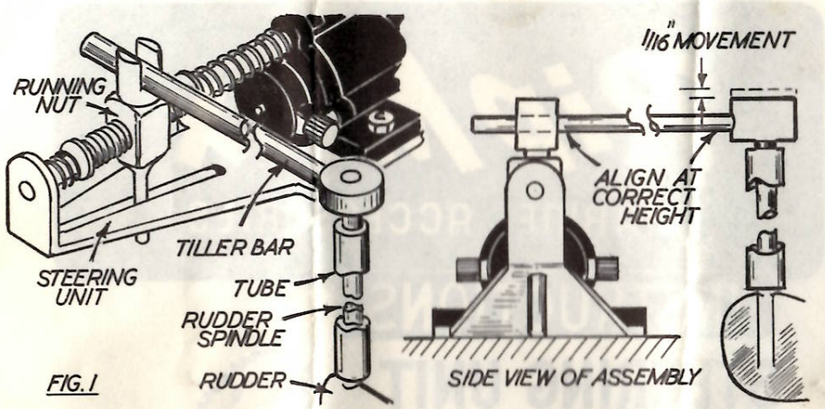

FIG.1

The unit will operate in any position thus giving the widest possible choice of location. It is best mounted in an accessible place and should be securely fitted with four wood screws or bolts through the holes provided in the square base plate.

The rudder spindle should be linked to the unit by a tiller bar which should engage with the swivelling slotted portion on the top of the running nut, (see fig.1).

Make sure that the tiller bar is a smooth sliding fit in the slotted portion, and at the same time ensure that there is some verticle movement in the rudder spindle to allow for the slight up and down movement of the slotted portion, due to it being screwed into the running nut. When finally fitting a smear of light grease (Vaseline) on the rudder spindle, tiller bar, and running nut will assist smooth operation and help in preventing corrosion.

Fig. 2 shows how a cranked or off set tiller bar allows the unit to be mounted higher, lower, or to one side of the rudder spindle as may be required where space will not permit a direct coupling. Fig. 3 shows how the distance between the rudder spindle and the unit governs the over all movement of the rudder itself.

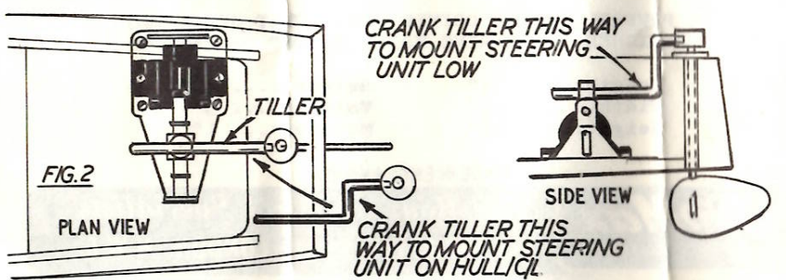

FIG.2

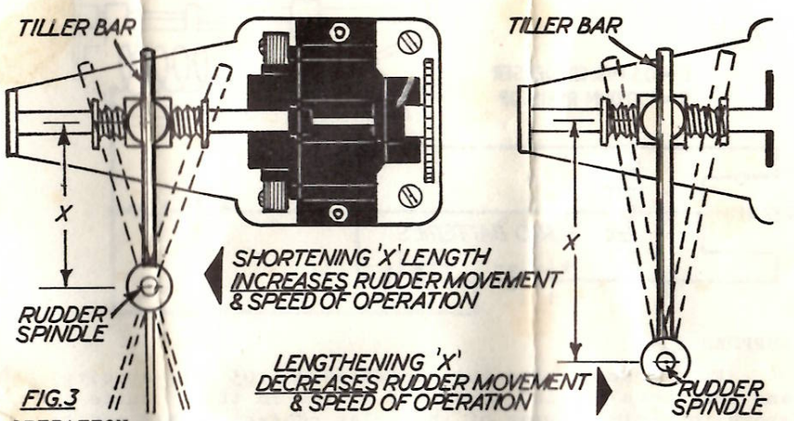

FIG.3

OPERATION

The unit is designed for operation on 3 - 6 volts D.C., and the direction of movement of the running nut depends on the polarity of the supply - i.e. reversing the battery makes it run in the opposite direction.

When the running nut reaches an end of the screwed driving spindle it contacts a spring and washer, allowing it to run off the thread yet maintain contact so that on reversal it immediately re-engages and travels in the opposite direction.

RADIO CONNECTION

With TWO or more channel receivers two relays should be employed and wired as shown in Fig. 4 and 6, using two servo batteries.

With SINGLE channel receivers the wiring as shown in Fig. 5 and 6 should be adopted, whilst it is necessary for the transmitter to be connected to an R.M.A. Control Box which gives the required 'pulsed' signal keeping the relay oscillating.

FIG.4