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Installation Instructions for TruTrak T&B

Mounting Screws

This instrument mounts to the panel with four 6-32 screws. A set of black instrument screws has been supplied by OxAero with your instrument. Never use screws longer than 1/2". The screw holes have brass inserts imbedded in the plastic case. As the screws extend past the inserts they press into the surrounding case. This locks them. However, it is sometimes necessary to run a 6-32 tap through the inserts to tap the plastic behind the inserts so the screws are not excessively tight. About four turns should do. A little silicone grease on the tap will catch the shavings. Check the fit of the screws, as this may not be needed.

Bubble

There is always a bubble in the slip-ball tube, since without it the glass would break upon freezing. If the instrument is upside down for extended periods, the bubble will move into the visible part of the tube. In that case, turn the instrument on its side (ball down, bubble up) and the bubble will work its way to the end. It will stay there after that. You may have to tap the instrument to help the bubble along.

Wiring

Wire power to this instrument as shown in the following diagram, which views the harness connector from the rear of the instrument (solder side):

C	A
N/C	+8-30 VDC
B	
GND	



The connector provides no strain relief for the wires, so I recommend using the enclosed red, connector cover as shown in this picture. Merely drill or cut a small hole in the center and pass your wires through the hole. This will keep any stresses on the solder joints directed longitudinally.

Try to isolate the power wiring for this and all digital instruments from your transceiver. Also, to prevent grounding loops, use only one ground point for all your power wiring (star configuration). Although it has internal filtering, some switching power supply noise inevitably gets out on the power wiring. Some, mostly older, transceivers can be very sensitive to RF noise on the power input and will squeal if enough is present. A little is normal and can be eliminated by adjusting the squeal control. If you have a problem after isolating the transceiver power and ensuring a single ground point, you should use a strong ferrite core to impede the RF noise. (Let me know if you need one.) If you have multiple digital instruments the core should be placed on the transceiver power line and possibly one on the ground line too. If you know the source of the noise, the core(s) can go on the power/ground line for that instrument. Wind the wire through the core as many times as practical. The more, the better. Each turn multiplies the impedance 4 times and broadens the frequency band that is blocked.

Happy flying,
Jim Hendrix