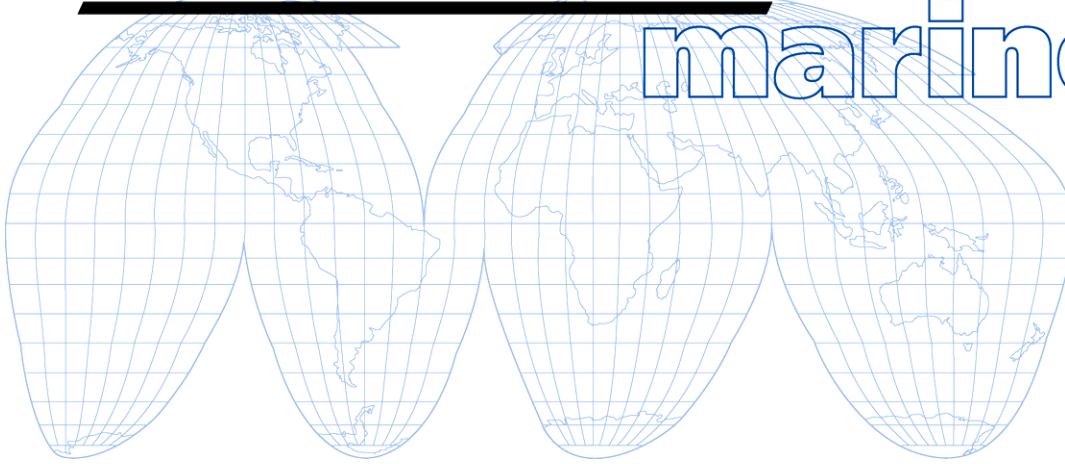


ComNav[®]

marine Ltd



Sine-Cosine Interface Box

*for ComNav 1000, 2000 & 14xx Series Autopilots and
SI-TEX SP-70 & SP-80 Autopilots*

Installation Instructions



ISO 9001

Welcome

Thank you for purchasing a ComNav Marine Sine-Cosine Interface Box!

At ComNav, we are dedicated to reliability & quality in all our products, and proud of our prominence as a leader in the design and manufacture of marine autopilot systems. We promise to do our best to ensure your satisfaction with all your ComNav products.

ComNav Marine Ltd.

General Notice

This document, ComNav part number 29030044 Version 1 Revision 0, contains the approved Installation Instructions for the Sine-Cosine Interface Box. Where versions of this document exist in other languages, the English version shall be considered authoritative.

Document History

Revision	Date	By	Description
1R0	06 August 2004	FW	First release
1R1	14 November 2008	FW, DTO	• Added info for K-INT4, Vector G2/G2B and 14xx/SP-70/80 • Formatted with current template

Introduction

These Installation Instructions are for the ComNav Sine-Cosine Interface Box, PN 21010004. This document is mainly intended to describe how to connect and configure the current generation of the Interface Box (the K-INT 4) when a ComNav Vector G2/G2B GPS Compass is used for the Heading source of certain ComNav & SI-TEX Autopilot Systems. However, it also includes some historical wiring information, for the two previous generations of the Interface Box (Types K-INT 3 & K-INT 2), and for the KVH GyroTrac Sensor (PN 21010003).

Overview

The ComNav Sine-Cosine Interface Box allows an NMEA 0183 compass to be used with an autopilot that can only accept a traditional analog-signal type of compass input (usually referred to as “Sine-Cosine” signals). It can also be used to interface other NMEA “heading” devices to analog-compass-input autopilots & other navigation equipment.

In particular, it allows a ComNav Vector G2 (or G2B) GPS Compass to be used as the compass source for a ComNav 1000, 2000 or 14xx Series Autopilot, or a SI-TEX SP-70/80 Autopilot. Those autopilots can not accept NMEA 0183 heading data; they were designed to be used with a Fluxgate Compass or Magnetic Compass Sensor. The Interface Box does the conversion of the Vector's serial digital NMEA heading data output into the analog Sine-Cosine compass signals required by those autopilots.

The Interface Box contains a small microcontroller, a NMEA 0183 Listener circuit, and some analog amplifier circuitry. The microcontroller receives NMEA 0183 heading sentences (either HDT, HDG or HDM) from the Vector – which is an NMEA 0183 Talker – via the box's Listener circuit, converts the heading data in those sentences to analog Sine & Cosine “compass” signals, and then drives those signals out to the autopilot that it is connected to, via the amplifiers.

The Interface Box has two Jumpers which control how the microcontroller handles the checksums on the NMEA sentences, and set the polarity of the Sine & Cosine signals. It has four DIP Switches which set the Reference Voltage for the Sine & Cosine output signals. It has an on-board voltage regulator circuit, which allows it to accept two different ranges of power supply, and two LEDs which indicate how it is operating.

The Interface Box requires a special ComNav cable, when it is used with ComNav 1000/2000 Series Autopilots; this cable, PN 31110023, is shown on the cover page¹. When used with ComNav 14xx or SI-TEX SP-70/80 Autopilots, a similar special cable, PN 31110051, is required.

ⓘ CAUTION: *these special cables are NOT the standard Compass Cable that is supplied with those autopilots.*

The special cables have internal resistors to limit the swing of the compass signals. The resistors are required for the autopilots' compass input circuit to work properly when connected to the Interface Box.

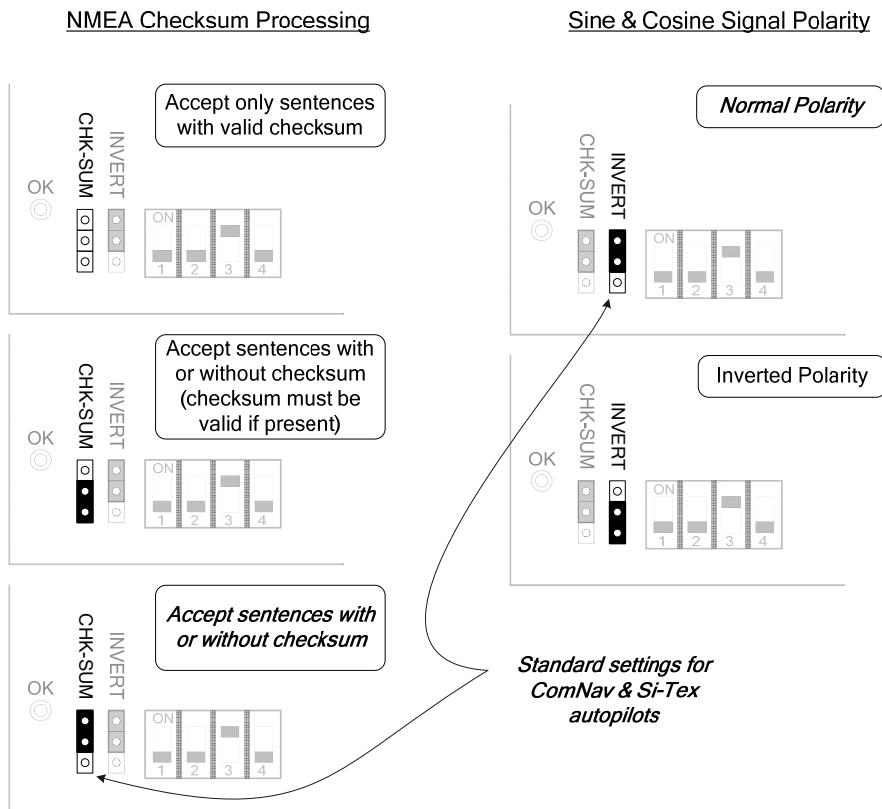
Do not attempt to use the standard Compass Cable with the Sine-Cosine Interface Box! If you do so, the autopilot may operate incorrectly.

¹ The special cables are not supplied with the Sine-Cosine Interface Box. They must be ordered separately.

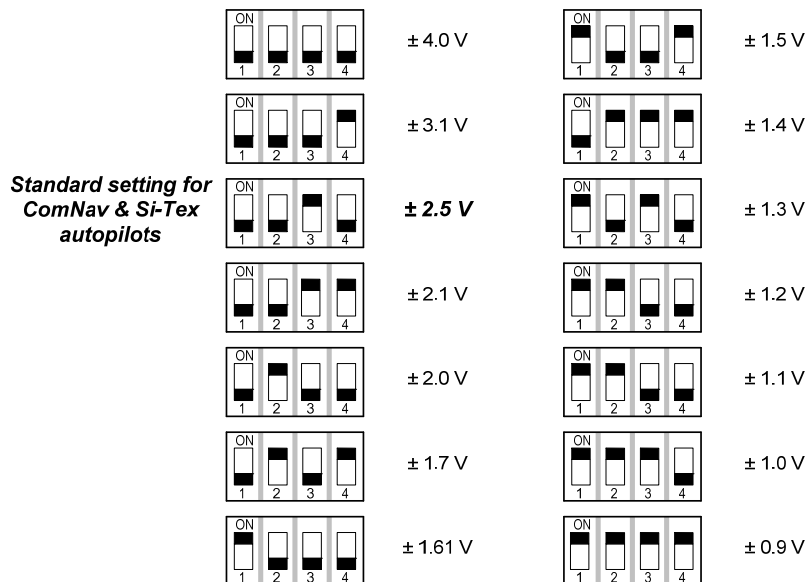
Installation

Jumper & DIP Switch Settings

The Jumpers control the processing of NMEA 0183 data checksums, and define the polarity of the Sine & Cosine signals:



The DIP switches set the peak-to-peak voltage amplitude of the Sine & Cosine signals:



Connections

The terminal strip in the Interface Box contains 4 groups of signals:

1) SIN/COS (output):

Pin	Signal
S	Sine
C	Cosine

The peak-to-peak voltage of the Sine & Cosine output signals is set by the DIP Switches (see page 3).

2) REF (input, output):

Pin	Signal
V	Reference Voltage input
R	Reference Voltage output
U	Ground

Pins R & U are only used when the Sine-Cosine Interface Box is being used with equipment other than a ComNav autopilot, and only if there is no "Reference Voltage" output provided by the equipment.

- ◆ Connect a wire jumper between pins V & R
- ◆ Connect pin R to the Reference Input of the equipment
- ◆ Connect a $\frac{1}{4}$ or $\frac{1}{8}$ W resistor between pins R & U, as follows:

Reference Voltage required at equipment	Resistor Value
1.0 V	1K2 Ω
1.6 V	2K2 Ω
2.5 V	4K7 Ω
3.4 V	10K Ω
4.0 V	18K Ω

3) SUPPLY (input):

Pin	Signal
U	Ground
T	+8 VDC ⓘ
J	+12 to +24 VDC ⓘ

ⓘ **Note:** only one of pins T & J can be used for the Interface Box's power input; the choice depends on the external supply.

4) NMEA (input):

Pin	Signal
+	A (or "+ve")
—	B (or "–ve")

NMEA Configuration

NMEA Data Source

The NMEA data source must be configured to transmit sentences at the NMEA 0183 standard settings: 4800 Baud, 8 bits, no parity, one stop bit. It must transmit the data with at least 100 milliseconds between successive sentences.

The data source should be set to transmit only one of the three possible Heading sentences:

- 1) HDT, if you wish to have the autopilot steer the vessel on Headings in Degrees True
- 2) HDG, if you wish to have the autopilot steer the vessel on Headings in Degrees Magnetic
- 3) HDM, if you wish to have the autopilot steer the vessel on Headings in Degrees Magnetic

The source's setting for NMEA checksums must match the setting of the CHK-SUM jumper on the Sine-Cosine Interface Box (see the figure on page 3).

For best operation with ComNav or SI-TEX autopilots mentioned earlier, the NMEA data source must output Heading data sentences at no less than a 5 Hz update rate (10 Hz or more is preferable).

Status LEDs

The Interface Box has two status LEDs.

- The **NMEA** LED indicates that data signals are being received on the NMEA + and NMEA – pins.
 - ❗ *It does not indicate that those signals are properly formatted, or even that the signal wires are correctly polarized (i.e., as NMEA “A” & “B” signals); it only indicates that there is “signal activity” – i.e., transitions between logical ‘1’ & ‘0’ bit states – on the pair of signal wires.*
- The **OK** LED indicates that the NMEA data signals being received on the NMEA input (+, –) pins are valid: that is, the sentences are correctly formatted, & have checksums according to the CHK-SUM jumper. It also indicates that valid Sine & Cosine signals, corresponding to the heading data values in the received NMEA sentences (HDT, HDG or HDM, as noted above), should be appearing on the box's Sin & Cosine output pins.
 - ❗ **Note:** *if the Heading sentences being received have Null data (for example, a \$GPHDT,,T*xx sentence), the Sine/Cosine output signals will typically remain at the voltages that existed when the Heading sentences last had non-Null data. This condition can occur, for example, in Vector G2/G2B GPS Compasses, during start-up, or during extended periods of loss of GPS satellite signals (see the Vector G2/G2B manual for more information).*

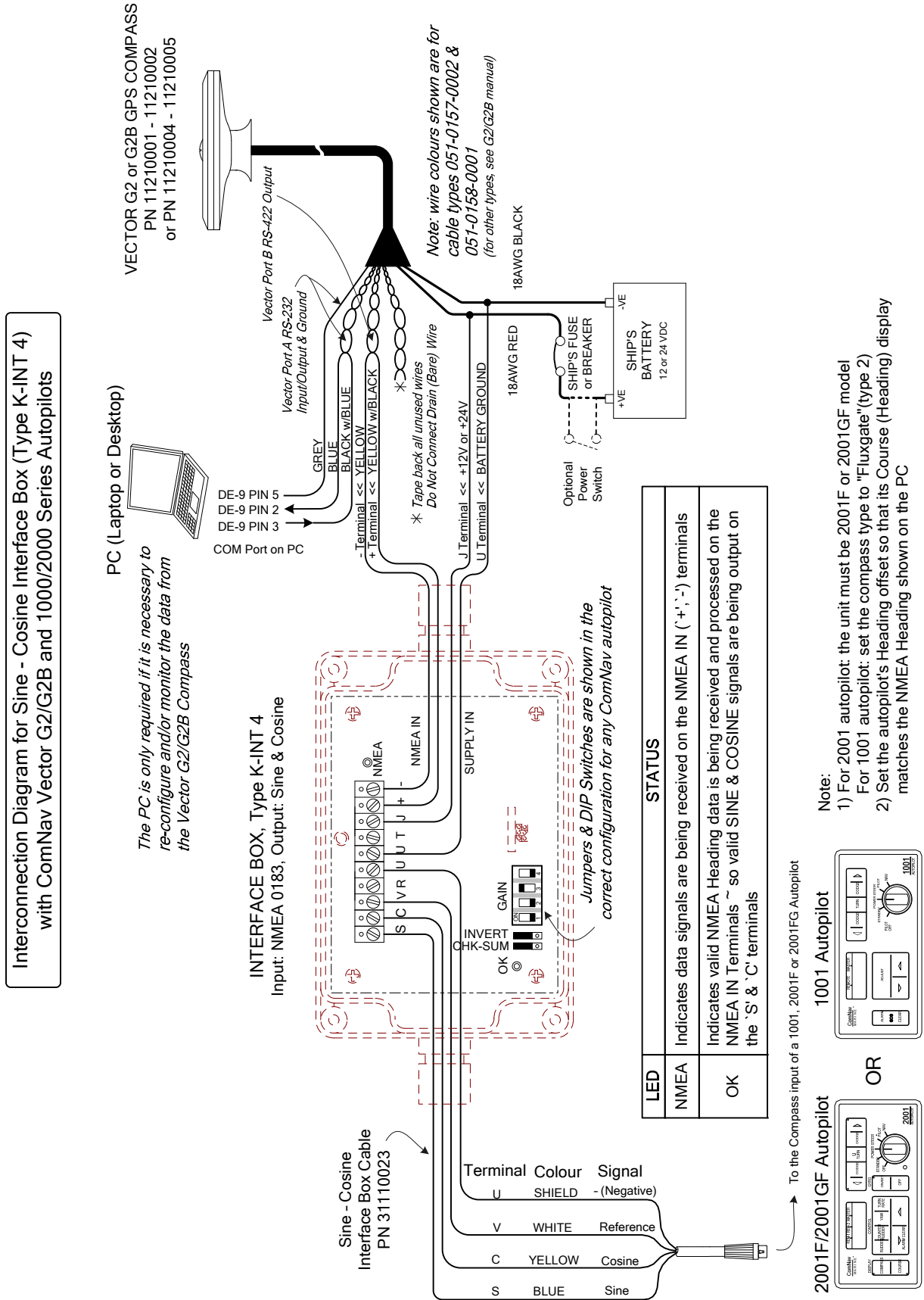
Wiring Diagrams

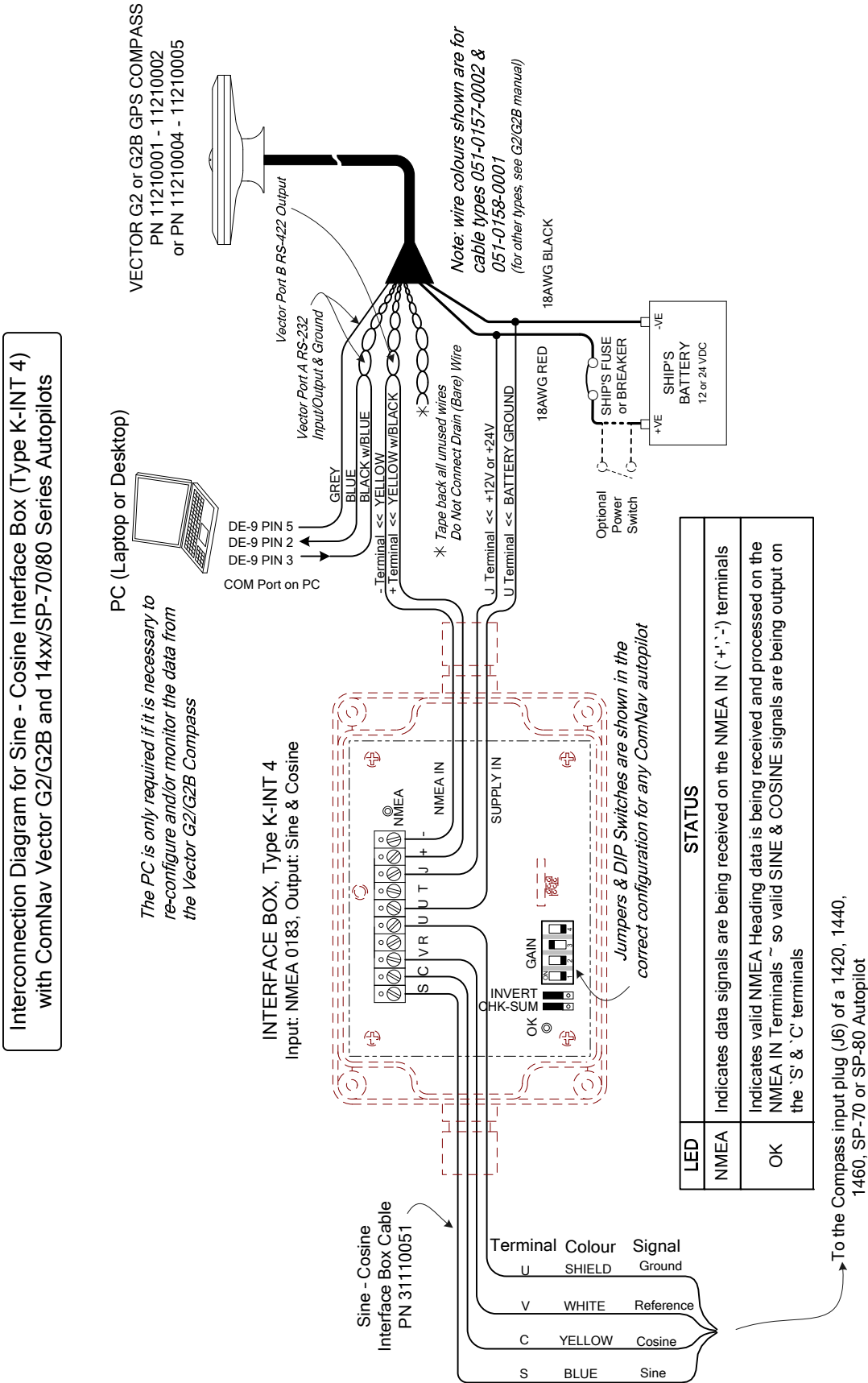
The following pages contain typical wiring diagrams for the Interface Box.

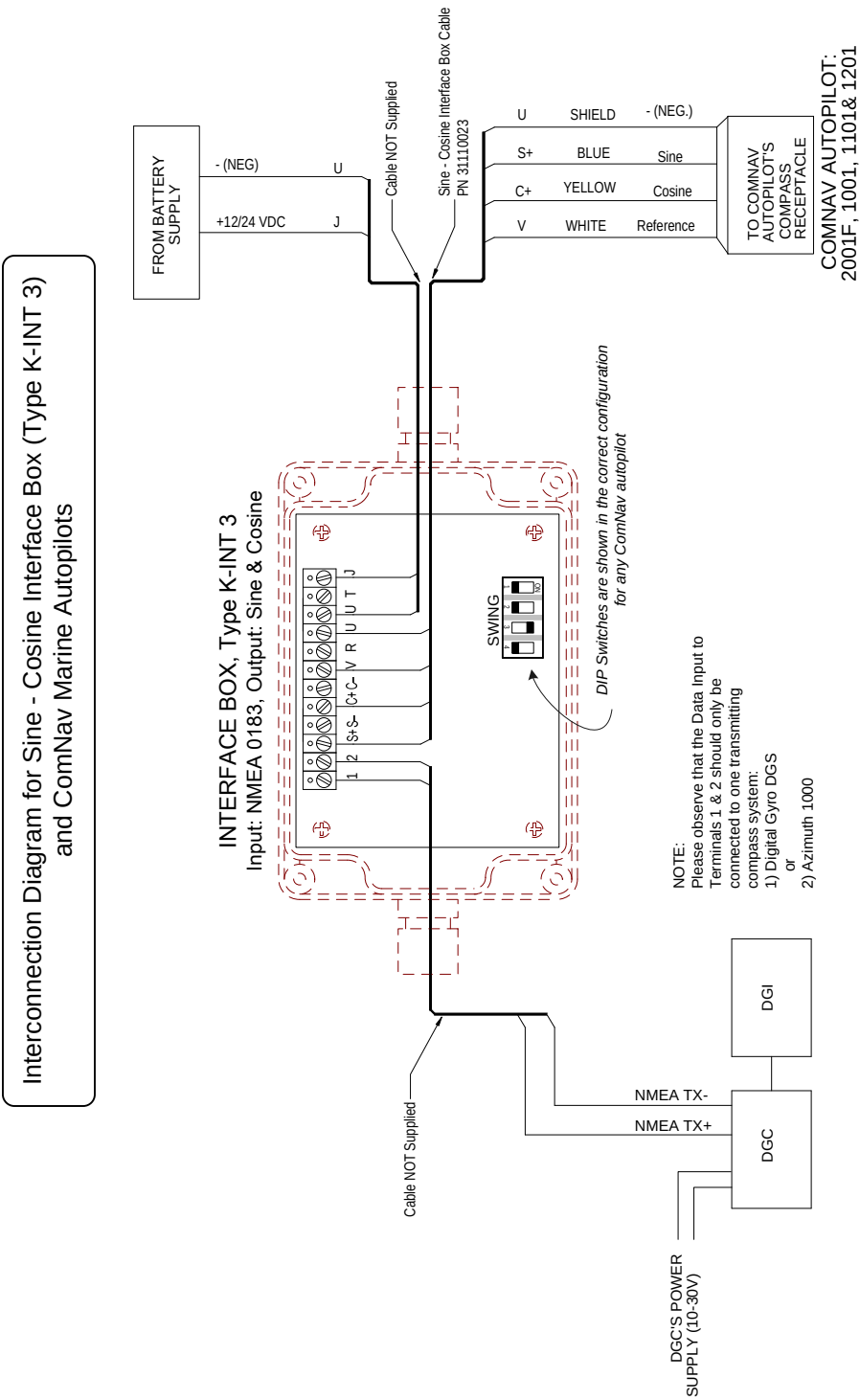
The first diagram is for the Type K-INT 4 Interface Box, with a Vector G2/G2B GPS Compass, when used with a ComNav 1000 or 2000 Series Autopilot.

The second diagram is similar, but for a ComNav 1440 or SI-TEX SP-70/80 Autopilot.

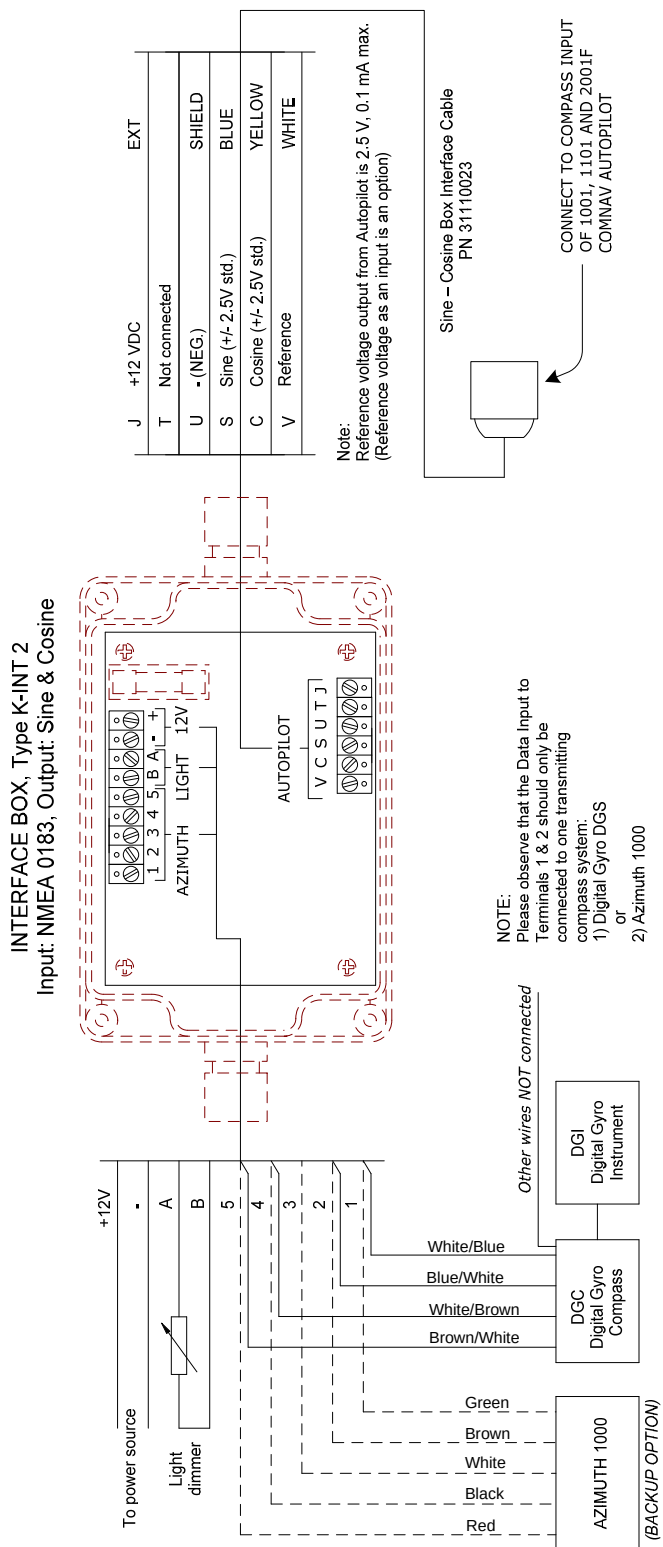
The other drawings are for the previous versions of the Interface Box; they are provided for the convenience of anyone who is using those previous versions with this new Installation Instructions document.

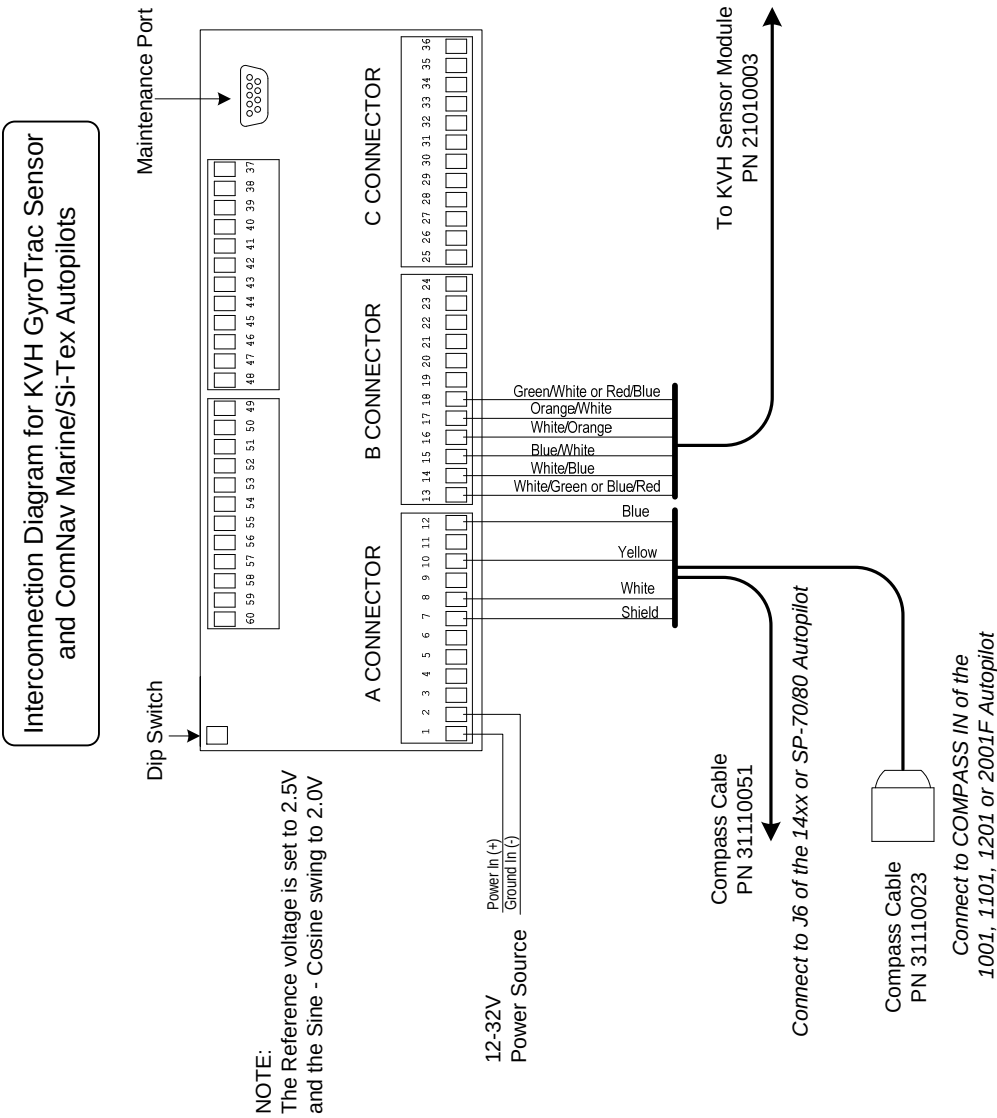






Interconnection Diagram for Sine - Cosine Interface Box (Type K-INT 2)
and ComNav Marine Autopilots





Technical Data

Sine-Cosine Interface Box

- Supply Voltage: 8 VDC (Terminal T), or 12 - 24 VDC (Terminal J)
- Supply Current: 15mA (without load, 8 VDC)
- Power rating: 120mW
- Isolation voltage: 5 KV (1 minute, AC)
- NMEA Input:
 - Compliant to NMEA 0183 protocol
 - Interface level: RS-422 (also accepts RS-232)
 - Port settings: 4800 Baud, 8 data bits, no parity, 1 stop bit
 - Talker Load Current: 0.8 mA @ ± 2 V, 2.3 mA @ ± 6 V
 - Min. differential voltage: ± 2 V
 - Min. time between sentences: 100 mS

Sine-Cosine Box Interface Cables

PN 31000023

- Length: 3 metres (10')
- Connectors: ComNav-standard 7-pin Compass plug to flying wires
- Internal resistors: 1 K Ω $\frac{1}{4}$ W in series in Sine & Cosine wires (Blue, Yellow),
10 K Ω $\frac{1}{4}$ W in series in Reference wire (White)

PN 31000051

- Length: 3 metres (10')
- Connectors: Flying wires both ends
- Internal resistors: 1 K Ω $\frac{1}{4}$ W in series in Sine & Cosine wires (Blue, Yellow),
10 K Ω $\frac{1}{4}$ W in series in Reference wire (White)

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