

T3-27A-Y Transmitter Manul & Operation Introduction

1. General description of circuit

The transmitter circuit is made up with HF and LF circuit. The HF circuit contains RF OSC, amplifier and output circuit. The LF circuit contains signal source and signal shaping circuit.

The RF OSC gives the carrier signal to the amplifier, then sent out by the antenna.

The local OSC signal is modulated by the control signal which has been gained and shaped from modulation circuit

2. Electeonc Specification

Operation Frequency: 26.995MHz---27.255MHz (6 frequency points included, frequency blank is 20KHz)

Modulation Degree: $f_0 \pm 3\text{KHz}$ (f_0 is the rated frequency)

Output Power: $\leq 750\text{mW}$

Channel: 3 proportional channels

Operation voltage: DC_9.6V

Watt consumption: $\leq 200\text{mW}$

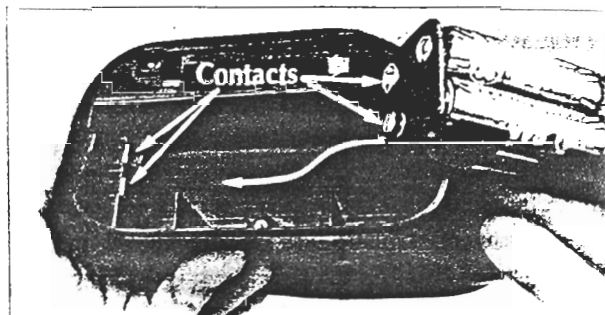
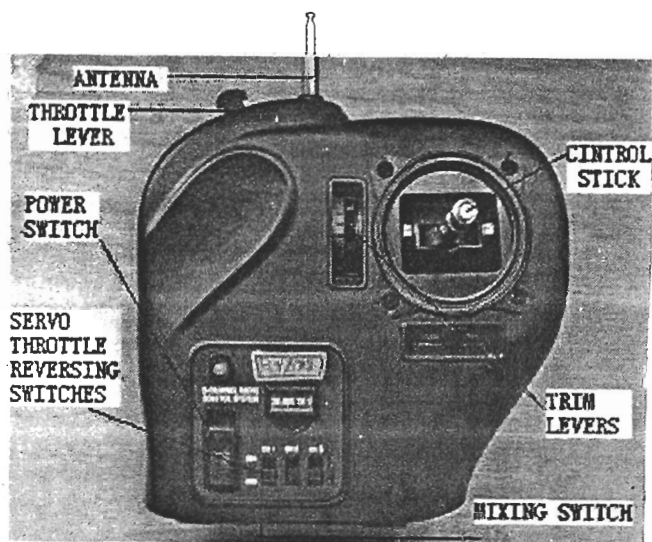
Note:

This equipment has been tested and found to comply with the limits for a digital device, pursuant to part 95 of the FCC Rules. These limits are designed to provide reasonable protection against harmful interference in a residential installation. This equipment generates, uses and can radiate radio frequency energy and if not installed and used in accordance with the instruction may cause harmful interference to radio communications. However, there is no guarantee that interference will not occur in a particular installation. If this equipment does cause harmful interference to radio or TV which can be determined by turning the equipment off and on, the user is encouraged to try to correct the interference by one or more of the following measures:

- Reorient or relocate the receiving antenna.
- Increase the separation between the equipment and receiver.
- Connect the equipment into an outlet on a circuit different from that to which the receiver is connected.
- Consult the dealer or an experienced radio/TV technician for help.

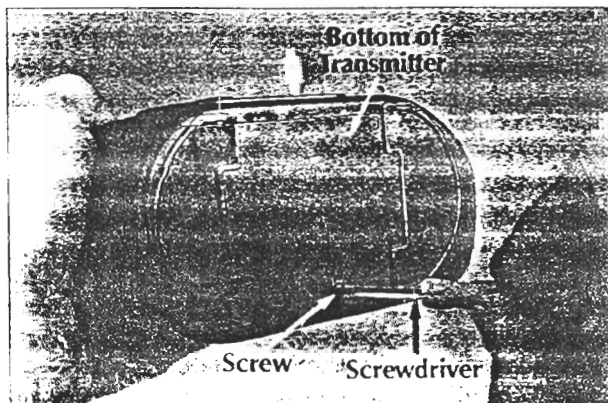
T3-27A-Y

TRANSMITTER



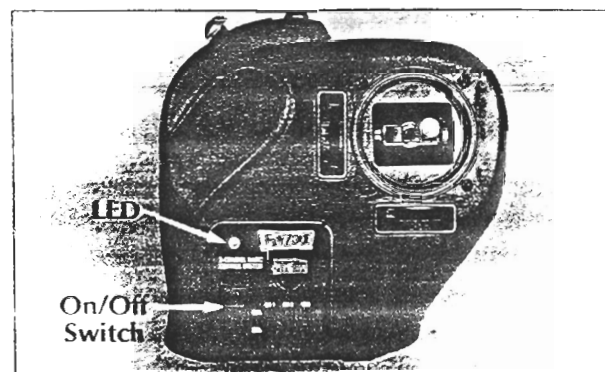
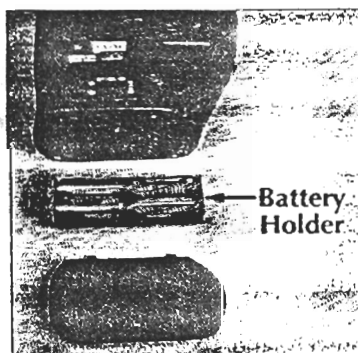
3. Insert the battery holder in the transmitter case so that the two contacts on the battery holder align with the contacts in the transmitter case. Reinstall the battery hatch on the transmitter case and tighten the screw.

PREPARE THE TRANSMITTER



1. The transmitter that controls your airplane requires power, in the form of eight "AA" batteries. To install the batteries loosen the screw on the bottom of the transmitter and remove the battery hatch.

2. Pull the battery holder out of the transmitter case and install eight new "AA" batteries in the holder following the diagram on the holder.



4. Switch on the transmitter and check the LED on the front of the transmitter. If the green light is on, it is safe to fly. If the red light is on or flashing, you need to install fresh batteries.

5. On the front of the transmitter are three switches. The two switches on the left are for reversing the direction of the servos. The throttle switch on the right, Mixing switch in the battery hatch.



Caution:

- Do not use rechargeable (NiCd) batteries.
- Do not mix old and new batteries.
- Do not mix alkaline, standard (carbon-zinc), or rechargeable (NiCd) batteries.