

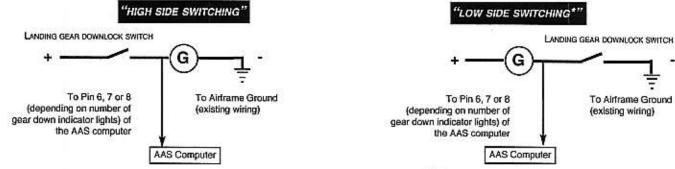
AAS Quick Installation Tips A review of this sheet will help the installer get an

overview of the System basics and how it is set up.

(This sheet is not intended to replace the Installation Manual).

THE AUDIO ADVISORY SYSTEM (AAS) IS NOT INTENDED TO REPLACE ANY COMPONENT(S) OF THE CERTIFICATED LANDING GEAR OR STALL WARNING SYSTEMS. THESE EXISTING SYSTEMS WILL REMAIN FUNCTIONAL AND THE AAS WILL SUPPLEMENT THEM.

1. GEAR POSITION INPUTS. The AAS only cares about power to the existing LANDING GEAR DOWN (green) light(s) or annunciator. It simply looks for the illumination of indicator(s). When the landing gear position microswitch provides a connection for these light(s), it does exactly the same for the AAS.



IMPORTANT: In the case of the Dialight "push-to-test" type indicators, there are three connections: Power, Ground for push-to-test and the Open/Ground made by the gear microswitches. Be sure to make the proper connections.

*NOTE: Also, with low side switching, Pin 22 is jumpered to Pin 26 and Pin 19 is jumpered to Pin 1. This connection allows the system to have proper "reverse sensing" logic.

- 2. LANDING GEAR LIGHT CONFIGURATION. You must configure the computer so that it knows the correct number of green gear down lights (or annunciator) found in the aircraft. If the plane has only one gear down light indicator (or annunciator light), no additional jumper is needed. If the aircraft has three green gear down lights (or three annunciator lights), then pin 24 is jumpered to pin 26.
- 3. SETTING THE AIRSPEED THRESHOLD FOR THE LANDING GEAR ANNUNCIATION. The setting is done on the side of the computer itself with a small flat-blade screwdriver. The unit must be unpowered in order to change this setting. Refer to Table 1 for the correct value and pot setting.
- 4. SETTING THE OVERSPEED (Vne) VALUE. The correct value is accomplished by strapping the harness. Pins 4, 5, 11, 18 and 19 are used in combination to set a given speed. This may or may not require power to be introduced to the jumper pins. When called for, this is accomplished by making connections to pin 19 (Annunciator/12v Power) and is normal. Refer to TABLE 1 and TABLE D for the connections.
- 5. VOLUME ADJUSTMENT is a 10-turn pot on the side of the computer. It may take several or more complete turns in order to hear a significant volume change.
- 6. IF WIRING DIRECTLY TO HEADSETS, external audio amplification may be necessary. Also, if the aircraft is not equipped with with a properly isolated Audio Panel, the installation of a 1/4 or 1/2 watt resistor is required. The resistor can be any value between 100-300 ohms, depending on other audio outputs. Selection of the correct resistor will give proper balance between radio and Audio Advisory System volume.

FOR ADDITIONAL TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE, CONTACT US AT:

tech@p2inc.com or call our Tech Hotline, 1-800-388-2849

Summary of Pin Connections

QIT Rev. 3/30/04

Kts

170

175

180

185

190

195

200

205

210

215

220

225

230

235

Mph

196

202

207

213

219

225

230

236

242

248

254

259

1. POWER

Pin 9 Power In (12-28 VDC) Pin 26 Airframe Ground

2. LANDING GEAR POSITION LIGHT INPUTS (select the appropriate configuration)

A. THREE (3) GREEN LIGHT SYSTEM

Pin 6 Gear down input: Left main gear Pin 7 Gear down input; Nose gear Pin 8 Gear down input; Right main gear

Jumper to Pin 26; this tells the System logic to look for three (3) down lights Pin 24

Pin 26 Airframe Ground for Pin 24

B. ONE (1) GREEN LIGHT SYSTEM

Pin 6 Gear down input; All landing gear

Pin 7

Pin 8 Open

3. OVERSPEED SELECTION (see Table D)

Pin 4 Jumper, overspeed value Pin 5 Jumper, overspeed value Pin 11 Jumper, overspeed value

Pin 20 Jumper, overspeed value Pin 18 Ground for overspeed selection

Pin 19 12 VDC to pull high for overspeed selection

4. AUDIO

Pin 23 Output for all audio Pin 26 Airframe Ground

5. ANNUNCIATOR

Pin 12 Provides low-side switching ground for Annunciator Light

Pin 14 Provieds "acknowledge" input to System from Annunciator Light

Pin 19 12 VDC power from AAS Computer to power Annunciator Light

265 Pin 19 Pin 19 Open Open 270 Pin 19 Pin 19 Open Pin 18 Example: An overspeed value of 200 kts is desired. Pin 19 is jumpered to Pin 5 and Pin 11. Pin 4 and Pin 20 are left OPEN.

Pin 4

Open

Open

Open

Open

Open

Open

Open

Open

Pin 19

Pin 19

Pin 19

Pin 19

Pin 5.

Open

Open

Open

Open

Pin 19

Pin 19

Pin 19

Pin 19

Open

Open

Open

Open

Pin 11

Open

Open

Pin 19

Pin 19

Open

Open

Pin 19

Pin 19

Open

Open

Pin 19

Pin 19

Pin 20

Open

Pin 18

6. LOW SIDE SWITCHING (some aircraft)

This is when the landing gear downlock switch provides a ground for the gear indicator lamp. When low side switching takes place, this connection has to be made

so that the System reads the gear positions correctly. If the System annunciates the gear is up when it is actually down or vice versa, this connection has to be made. Disregard these connections for high side switching.

Pin 22 This allows the System to have "reverse sensing logic" when connected to Pin 2	Pin 22	This allows the S	vstem to have	"reverse sensing	logic" when	connected to	Pin 2
---	--------	-------------------	---------------	------------------	-------------	--------------	-------

Airframe Ground for Pin 22

Provides power to Pin 1 for reverse sensing. Pin 19

Needs power from Pin 19 for reverse for reverse Pin 1 9. NO CONNECTION

sensing.

7. STALL WARNING (REPEATER)

Only if HIGH side sensing is needed: Pin 2 Stall warning input from high side of stall horn

Pin 16 Open Only if LOW side sensing is needed: Needs power from Pin 19 for reverse sensing. Pin 3

8. HOUR METER

Pin 13 If so equipped, the ground wire from an hour meter is connected here.

Pin 1 Open*

Pin 3 Open** Pin 10 Open Pin 15 Open

Pin 17 Open Pin 21 Open

Pin 22 Open*

Pin 25 Open

^{*} Unless required for low-side gear switching. See #6

^{**} Unless required for low-side stall switching. See #7.