

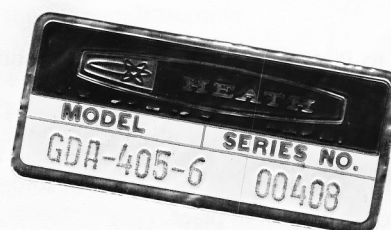
instructions

FOR THE



RC TRAINING CORD

MODEL GDA-405-6

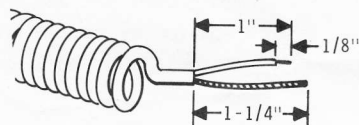


PARTS LIST

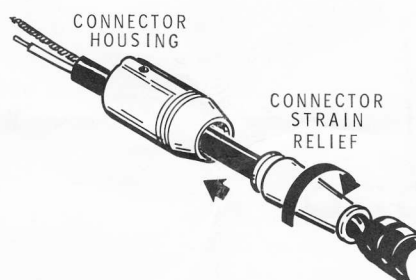
Check each part against the following list to ensure that all parts have been received.

| <u>PART No.</u> | <u>PARTS Per Kit</u> | <u>DESCRIPTION</u> | <u>PRICE Each</u> |
|---------------------|--------------------------|---|-----------------------|
| 346-19 | 1 | Sleeving | .05/ft |
| 347-51 | 1 | Coil cord | 4.95 |
| 390-970 | 1 | Master label | .20 |
| 391-34 | 1 | Blue and white label | |
| 432-100 | 2 | Connector (5 pieces) | 1.20 |
| | 1 | Solder (Additional 3' rolls of solder, #331-6, can be ordered for 15 cents each.) | |
| | 1 | Instruction sheet | |

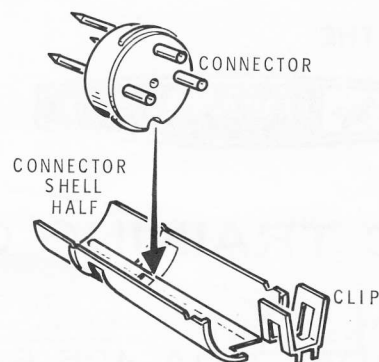
STEP-BY-STEP ASSEMBLY



PICTORIAL 1



PICTORIAL 2



PICTORIAL 3

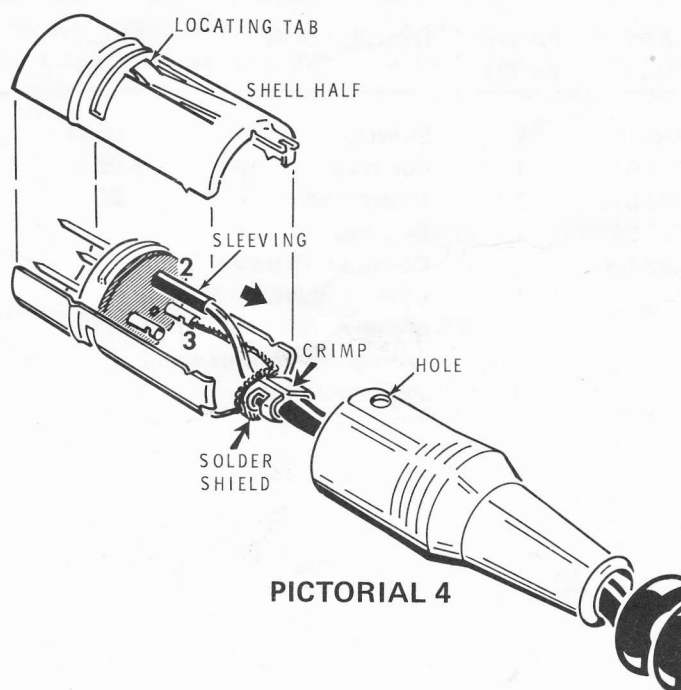
- () Refer to Pictorial 1 and prepare both ends of the coil cord.
- () Twist the fine wire strands of the inner wire and the shield lead. Apply a small amount of solder to the wire ends to hold them in place.

Install a connector on one end of the coil cord as follows:

- () Refer to Pictorial 2 and install the connector strain relief into the connector housing. Then slide the connector housing and strain relief onto the coil cord.
- () Refer to Pictorial 3 and seat the connector into the connector shell half with the clip. Be sure the connector lugs are facing the clip.

Refer to Pictorial 4 for the following steps.

- () Place 1/2" sleeving over the inner lead (not the bare shield lead) of the cord. Then connect the inner lead to lug 2 of the connector (S-1). NOTE: The lug numbers are stamped in the plastic at the base of the connector pins.
- () Slide the sleeving along the inner lead and over the lug so that the lug is covered.
- () Lay the coil cord into the clip on the connector shell half as shown. Then crimp the clip over the black insulated part of the cord.



PICTORIAL 4

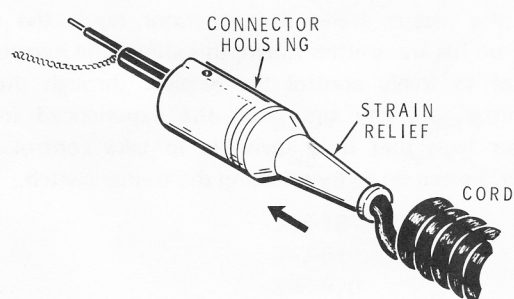
- () Wrap the bare shield lead under the clip and solder it to the clip. Do not cut off the excess shield lead and do not use too much heat or the cord insulation may be damaged.
- () Connect the shield lead to lug 3 of the connector (S-1).
- () Place the other connector shell half on top of the first connector shell half and push them into the connector housing. Be sure the locking tab is lined up with the hole in the connector housing.
- () Connect this inner lead to lug 1 of the connector (S-1).
- () Slide the sleeving along the inner lead and over the lug.
- () Lay the coil cord into the clip on the connector shell and crimp the clip over the black insulated part of the cord.
- () Solder the bare shield lead to the underside of the clip and cut off the excess lead length.
- () Place the other connector shell half on top of the first connector shell half and push them into the connector housing. Be sure the locking tab is lined up with the hole in the connector housing.

Install a connector on the other end of the coil cord as follows:

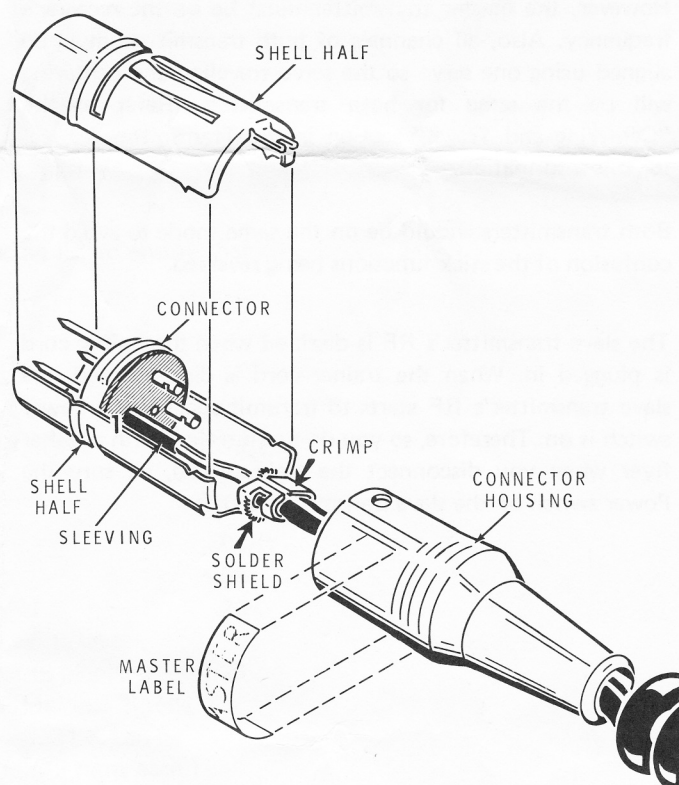
- () Refer to Pictorial 5 and press the connector strain relief into the connector housing. Then slide the connector housing and strain relief onto the coil cord.
- () Peel the protective paper backing from the Master label. Then press the label onto the connector housing as shown.

Refer to Pictorial 6 for the following steps.

- () Seat the connector into the connector shell half with clip. Be sure the connector lugs are facing the clip.
- () Slide 1/2" of sleeving over the center lead (not the shield lead) of the cord.



PICTORIAL 5



PICTORIAL 6

INSTALLATION AND USE

By connecting the trainer cable between two transmitters, it enables one transmitter (the master) to override or control the second (slave) transmitter. In this way an experienced operator can oversee, and correct if necessary, the inexperienced operator.

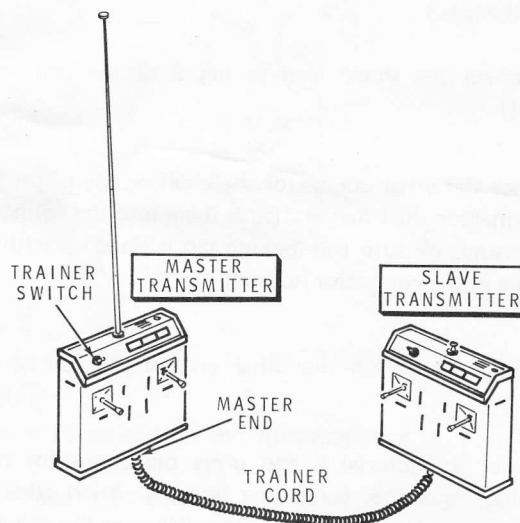
Refer to Pictorial 7 for the following steps.

- () Insert the connector marked "MASTER" into the bottom of the transmitter that is on the receiver's frequency.
- () Insert the other connector into the 3-pin receptacle at the bottom of the other transmitter. This will be the slave transmitter.

Both transmitters need not be on the same frequency. However, the master transmitter must be on the receiver's frequency. Also, all channels of both transmitters must be aligned using one servo so the servo traveling and centering will be the same for both transmitters. Refer to the "Centering and Travel" section in the Transmitter Manual for this information.

Both transmitters should be on the same mode to avoid the confusion of the stick functions being reversed.

The slave transmitter's RF is disabled when the trainer cord is plugged in. When the trainer cord is disconnected, the slave transmitter's RF starts to transmit again if the Power switch is on. Therefore, so you do not interfere with another flyer when you disconnect the trainer cord, be sure the Power switch on the slave transmitter is Off.



PICTORIAL 7

Since the master transmitter is the only unit transmitting an RF signal, the antenna on the slave transmitter need not be extended. However, both transmitter Power switches must be on.

When the master transmitter operator holds the trainer switch on his transmitter down, this allows the inexperienced operator to freely control the receiver through the slave transmitter. At any time that the experienced (master) operator feels that it is advisable to take control of the receiver, he can do so by releasing the trainer switch.