

OWNER'S GUIDE & INSTALLATION INSTRUCTIONS

In-Hull, Removable, Depth Transducer

Models: R199, R299, R399

08/08
17-467-01 rev.02

IMPORTANT: Please read the instructions completely before proceeding with the installation. These instructions supersede any other instructions in your instrument manual if they differ.

CAUTION: Never Use Solvents!

Cleaners, fuel, paint, sealants, and other products may contain strong solvents, such as acetone, which attack many plastics greatly reducing their strength.

Applications

- Fiberglass hulls only
- Recommended for high-speed boats
- Accommodates a deadrise angle up to: (see Figure 1)
 - 12° on the long side of the tank
 - 22° on the short side of the tank
- Operates at *tank fill-liquid* temperatures up to 60° C (140° F)

Tools & Materials

- Wrench: 9/16" wrench
- Rope
- Detergent or weak solvent (such as alcohol)
- Safety goggles (some installations)
- Dust mask (some installations)
- Disk sander (some installations)
- Thin sealable plastic bag (optional)
- Twist-tie
- Water-based lubricant (such as K-Y® jelly) (optional)
- Carpenter's level
- Pencil
- Saw
- Scissors
- Sand paper: 80 grit

Bonding material

- Fiberglass resin (approved brands):
 - Bondo 401
 - West Marine boaters resin (Model—1937762)
 - or Marine-Tex epoxy putty (14 oz. pack)
 - or 3M™ Marine Adhesive/Sealant 5200

Propylene glycol (non-toxic anti-freeze/coolant)

- Funnel
- Zip ties

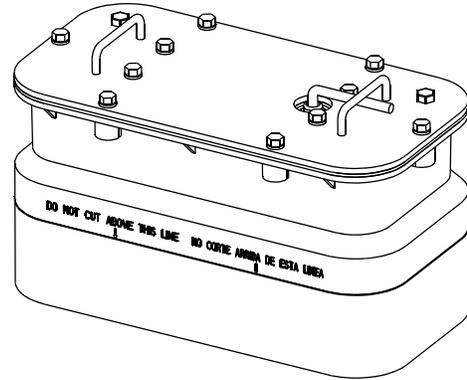
Assembling the Transducer

CAUTION: Do not over-tighten the bolts.

1. Remove the paper backing from the adhesive side of the gasket. With the adhesive side facing the plate, align the holes and

Record the information found on the cable tag for future reference.

Part No. _____ Date _____ Frequency _____ kHz



edges of the gasket with the under side of the plate (see Figure 2). Press the gasket firmly into place.

2. Thread the cable through the cable hole in the gasket and plate.
3. Rest the plate on the transducer with the gasket side down and align the mounting holes. Fasten the plate to the transducer. Use four of the hex-head bolts and lock washers supplied. Lightly tighten with a 9/16" socket or wrench.
4. Thread the cable under the handle as seen in the drawing above.

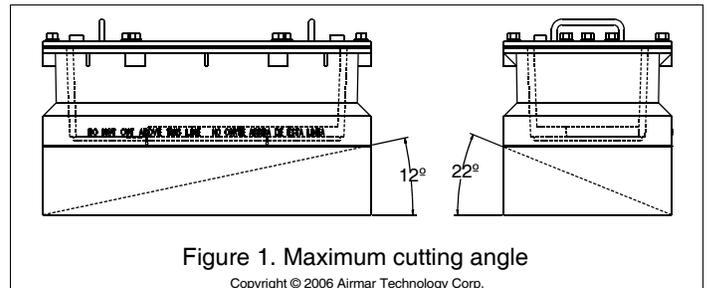


Figure 1. Maximum cutting angle

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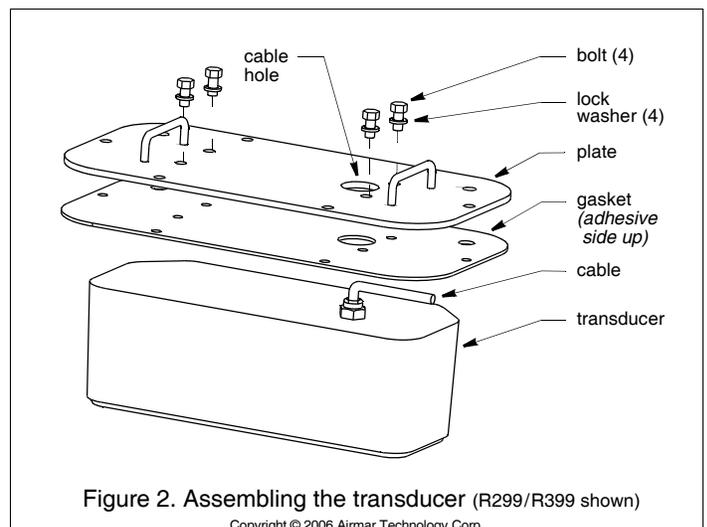
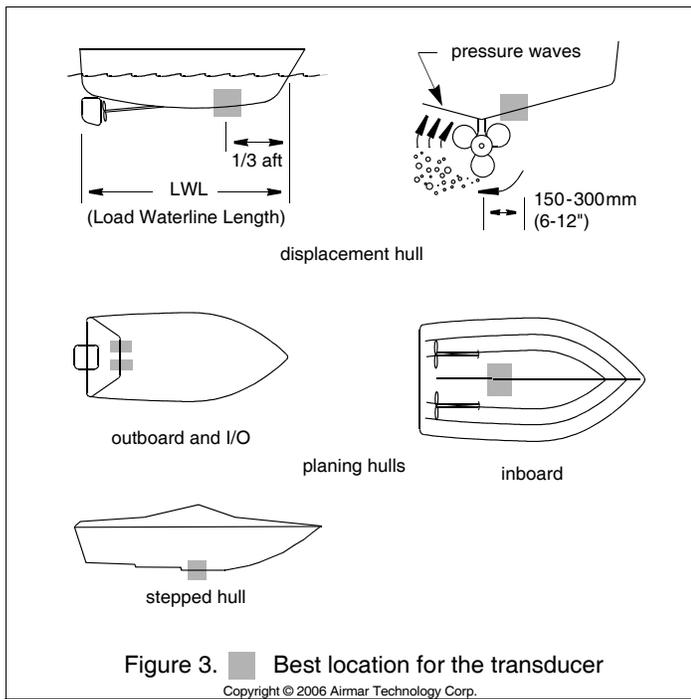


Figure 2. Assembling the transducer (R299/R399 shown)

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Mounting Location

About Fiberglass Hulls

CAUTION: The fiberglass hull below the transducer must be solid.

Since the hull absorbs acoustic energy, transmitting through the hull reduces the transducer's performance. Fiberglass hulls are often cored in places for added strength or to reduce weight. These cored areas contain balsa wood or structural foam which are poor sound conductors. **Do not locate the transducer over coring.**

Choose a location:

- Where the fiberglass is solid (no air bubbles are trapped in the fiberglass resin) and where no coring, flotation material, or dead air space is sandwiched between the inside skin and outer skin of the hull.
- Where the deadrise angle does *not* exceed either 12° on the long side of the tank or 22° on the short side of the tank.
- Where the hull below the transducer will be in contact with the water at all times.
- Where the transducer beam will *not* be blocked by the keel or propeller shaft(s).
- Where the water flowing across the hull is smoothest with a minimum of bubbles and turbulence (especially at high speeds). *Do not mount the transducer near water intake or discharge openings; or behind strakes, fittings, or hull irregularities.*
- Where there is space inside the vessel for the size of the tank and removing the transducer.
- In a well-ventilated area away from the engine to avoid overheating the fill-liquid inside the tank. The transducer may fail if the fill-liquid reaches temperatures above 60° C (140° F).
- Away from interference caused by power and radiation sources such as: the propeller(s) and shaft(s), other machinery, other echosounders, and other cables. The lower the noise level, the higher the echosounder gain setting that can be used.

Boat Types (see Figure 3)

- **Displacement hull powerboats**—Locate amidships near the centerline. The starboard side of the hull where the propeller blades are moving downward is preferred.
- **Planing hull powerboats**—Mount well aft, on or near the centerline, and *well inboard of the first set of lifting strakes* to insure that the transducer will be in contact with the water at high speeds. The starboard side of the hull where the propeller blades are moving downward is preferred.
Outboard and I/O—Mount just forward of the engine(s).
Inboard—Mount well ahead of the propeller(s) and shaft(s).
Stepped hull—Mount just ahead of the first step.

Test the Selected Mounting Location

CAUTION: Never pull, carry, or hold the transducer by the cable as this may sever internal connections.

Establishing a Performance Baseline

The results of this test are used as a basis of comparison to determine the best in-hull location for the transducer.

1. Take the boat to the maximum depth in which you will be operating the echosounder. If deep water is not available, find a location with at least 30m (100').
2. Connect the transducer to the echosounder.
3. Tie a rope securely around the handles of the transducer (see Figure 4). Lower it over the side of the boat until the active face is submerged in the water.
4. *Be sure* to keep the active face of the transducer parallel to the surface of the water and fully submerged. Observe the echosounder's performance and the depth reading.

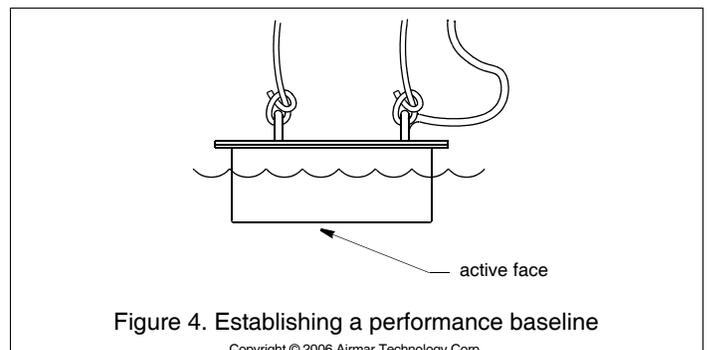
Testing the Location

While the boat is at the same site (depth of water), test the transducer inside the hull at the mounting location. Use one of the test methods below:

- A. This method is recommended if the transducer will be located near the stern and the boat has a minimum deadrise angle. Clean away any build-up of dirt and/or grease using detergent or a weak solvent such as alcohol. Place the transducer against the hull and flood the area with bilge water to cover the surface where they touch (see Figure 5-A).

- B. **WARNING:** Always wear safety goggles and a dust mask.

This method can be used at any location. If the hull surface is not smooth, grind it with a disc sander. Place the transducer inside a thin plastic bag. Partially fill the bag with water and close it tightly with a twist-tie. Wet the surface of the hull and press the active face of the transducer against it through the bag (see Figure 5-B).



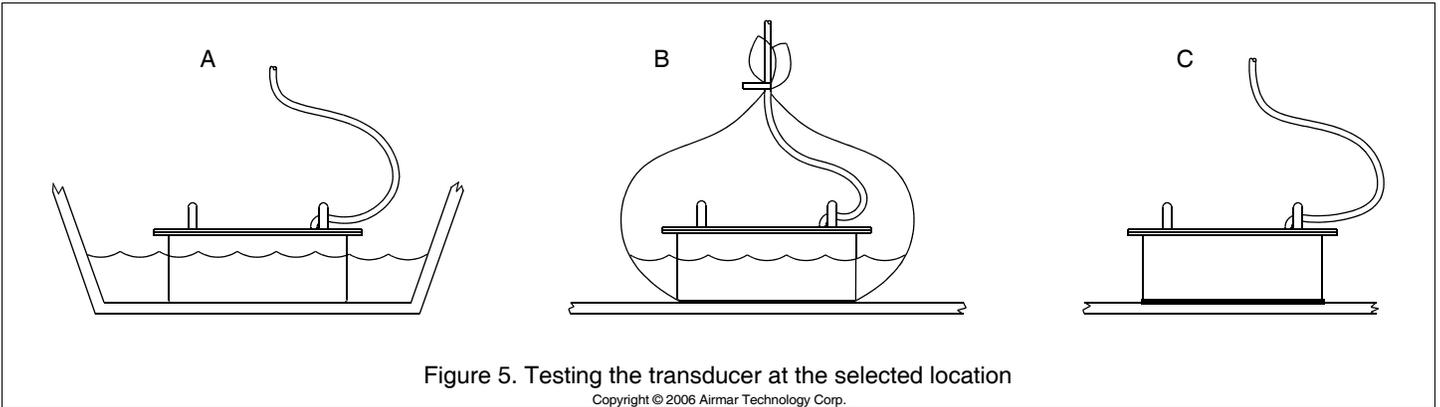


Figure 5. Testing the transducer at the selected location

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C. WARNING: Always wear safety goggles and a dust mask.

This method can be used at any location. If the hull surface is not smooth, grind it with a disc sander. Coat the active face of the transducer with a water-based lubricant (such as K-Y® jelly). With a twisting motion, press the face firmly against the hull (see Figure 5-C). After testing, wipe away all traces of the lubricant from the transducer's face.

Observe the echosounder's performance and compare it to the baseline. Look for a stable depth reading that is similar to the baseline. Compare the thickness and intensity of the bottom trace.

If the performance is close to the baseline, this is a good mounting location. Remember, some energy is lost transmitting through the hull. If the test reading differs significantly from the baseline, you will need to find another location to install the transducer.

NOTE: If there is no reading or it is erratic, the transducer may be positioned over coring which is absorbing the acoustic energy. Choose another location. If no other location is available, check with the boat manufacturer to be certain coring is present.

Installation

Marking & Cutting

WARNING: Always wear safety goggles and a dust mask.

CAUTION: For optimal performance, the transducer must be installed so the beam will be aimed straight down. This is accomplished by cutting the tank to match the deadrise angle of the hull.

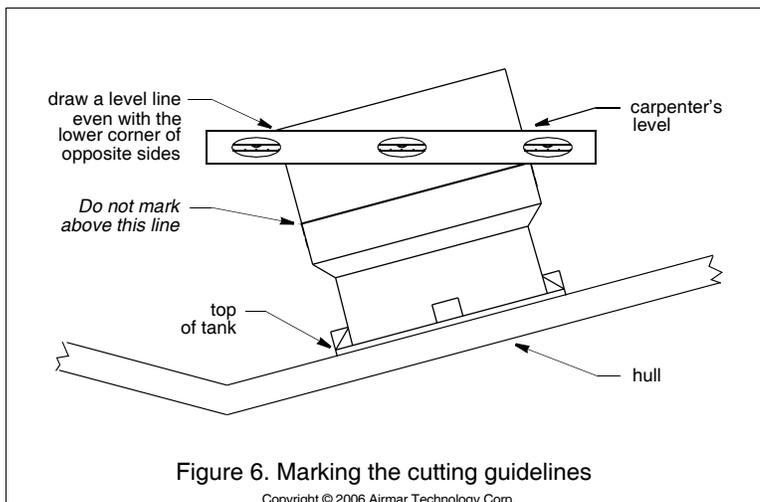


Figure 6. Marking the cutting guidelines

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CAUTION: Do not mark or cut the tank in the space labeled "Do not cut above this line."

1. When you are satisfied that the selected mounting location is optimal, place the tank *up-side-down* on the hull (see Figure 6).

NOTE: The tank can be placed with either a short side or long side parallel to the centerline of the boat.

2. Holding a carpenter's level even with the *lower* corner of one of the sides to be cut, draw a *level* line on the tank. Repeat this process on the opposite side of the tank. *Connect these two lines to form the shortest side of the tank. Be sure the lines are level, as they will be the cutting guidelines.*

3. *Before cutting the tank, be sure the TALLEST side will be closest to the centerline (keel) of the boat after the tank is installed. And be sure to observe the "Do not cut above this line" mark.*

Using a saw, cut the three sides of the tank along the guidelines drawn. It may be necessary to further shape the tank to the hull to ensure a liquid tight bond.

4. The tank is provided with a cork liner to reduce sound echoes. After the tank has been cut, wrap the cork liner around the *inside* of the tank (see Figure 7). Butt the sides of the liner along the center of the tallest side. *Note: There may be a gap between the edges which will not affect performance.* Push the cork liner up against the step on the inside of the tank. Trace the bottom edge of the tank onto the liner.

5. Remove the cork liner from the tank. Use scissors to cut the liner along the line drawn.

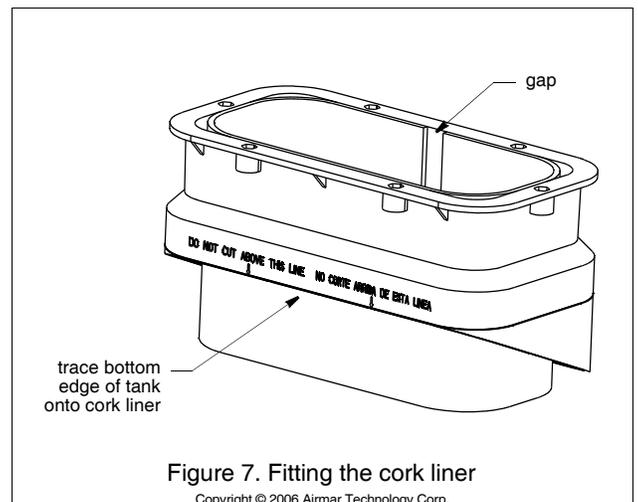


Figure 7. Fitting the cork liner

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Bonding the Tank

WARNING: Always wear safety goggles and a dust mask.

CAUTION: The tank must be liquid-tight. To ensure a tight bond, the hull surface under and around the tank must be smooth, free of paint or any other finish, clean, and dry.

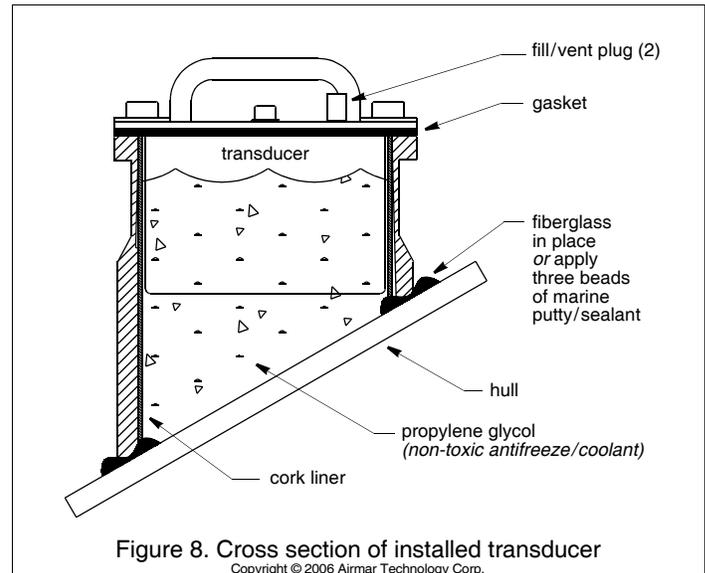
1. To ensure a tight bond, remove any paint or other hull finish. If the surface is rough, use a disk sander to smooth an area slightly larger than the tank. Clean any dust, grease, or oil from the hull surface with a weak solvent, such as alcohol. Dry the effected area.
2. Use 80 grit sand paper to sand the outside and inside of the tank up 50mm (2") above the bottom edge. Remove the dust with a weak solvent, such as alcohol. Dry the effected area.
3. Use an approved bonding material (see Tools & Materials on page 1). Glass the tank to the hull with fiberglass resin, using standard fiberglass technique. Alternatively, apply a generous bead of marine putty/sealant to the bottom edge of the tank following the manufacturer's instructions (see Figure 8). Press the tank firmly in place. Apply a second bead around the inside of the tank. And apply a third bead around the outside of the tank.
4. Allow the bonding material to cure. The seal *must* be liquid-tight.

Installing the Transducer

CAUTION: Do not use sealant or adhesive on the gasket. To do so may break the tank when the transducer is removed.

CAUTION: Do not over-tighten the bolts to avoid cracking the tank.

1. After the bonding material has cured, insert the cork liner into the lower section of the tank (see Figure 8). Butt the edges along the center of the tallest side. Note, there may be a gap, but this will not affect performance.
2. Following the manufacturer's directions for use, pour propylene glycol into the tank until it covers the exposed hull.
3. Before installing the transducer, wipe it clean of any lubricant that was used in testing the location. Also check that the O-ring gasket is in the groove around the lip of the transducer.
4. Grasp the transducer by the handles and lower it into the tank. There is no fore or aft to the transducer; it fits either way.
5. Attach the transducer to the tank. Use the six remaining hex-head bolts and six lock washers supplied. Lightly tighten with a 9/16" socket or wrench.
6. Top-off the propylene glycol in the tank. However, allow a small air space to accommodate expansion with temperature changes. Using a funnel, pour the fill-liquid through one of the fill/vent holes until the tank is full. The second hole will act as a vent. Plug both holes with the plastic plugs supplied.



Cable Routing & Connecting

CAUTION: If the transducer came with a connector, do not remove it to ease cable routing. If the cable must be cut and spliced, use Airmar's splash-proof Junction Box No. 33-035 and follow the instructions supplied. Removing the water-proof connector or cutting the cable, except when using a water-tight junction box, will void the transducer warranty.

1. Route the cable to the echosounder *being careful* not to tear the cable jacket when passing it through the bulkhead(s) and other parts of the boat. To reduce electrical interference, separate the transducer cable from other electrical wiring and the engine(s). Coil any excess cable and secure it in place with zip-ties to prevent damage.
2. Refer to your echosounder owner's manual to connect the transducer to the instrument.

Replacement Transducer & Parts

The information needed to order a replacement Airmar transducer is printed on the cable tag. *Do not* remove this tag. When ordering, specify the part number, date, and frequency in kHz. For convenient reference, record this information at the top of page one.

In-Hull Mounting Kit 33-453-01

Lost, broken, or worn parts should be replaced immediately. Obtain parts from your instrument manufacturer or marine dealer.

Gemeco (USA) Tel: 843.210.7000
Fax: 843.210.7170
email: sales@gemeco.com

Airmar EMEA Tel: 33.(0)2.23.52.06.48
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