

G6000T SUPPLEMENTARY NOTES

Since the G6000T gyro was made for enthusiastic and experienced flyers, it is of extremely high quality and has a large range of tuning options. Therefore, it can be difficult to achieve the highest performance with the normal settings that you may have used in the past with conventional gyros. Please read the following supplementary notes carefully so that you will more fully understand these options and become more comfortable with the functions and operation of the G6000T.

© The initial settings are very important

Unless you carefully follow the instructions below, you may face unexpected problems, especially with drift.

- Set the sub-trim to zero
- Set the digital-trim to zero
- Set the rudder horn to 90 degrees
- Set the rudder trim rate to minimum

With the above settings please adjust the tail rotor pitch so that your helicopter will hover without yaw.

© Please try not to have too much sensitivity

The sensitivity of the G6000T gyro is twice that of conventional gyros. The signal from the gyro to the servo is 6ms at its fastest and since the SX8000G servo is a 4-wire type the signal is received by the servo immediately. Because of the high-speed operation of the servo it follows the gyro almost instantaneously. This is the reason why hunting doesn't occur (or rather, is not immediately visible) when the sensitivity is increased. But just because you can't see it doesn't mean that it's not causing a problem.

The problem is that since the gyro and servo have a tendency to mask the hunting, the sensitivity can go to extremely high values without you noticing. At this high level of sensitivity problems with drift and noise are much more likely to occur.

Please start with Normal - 30 and Tail Lock - 25 at first and then increase the sensitivity in small steps but do not go to extremes. When the sensitivity goes too high, the servo works very hard and the potentiometer wears away quicker. With as little as 100 flights, it may be worn away around the neutral. It then behaves as if the dead-band has increased.

The Instruction Manual recommends the use of a long horn but many users have informed us the normal type of 10.5mm horn works better, so please try this option first.

The sensitivity is twice that of conventional gyros and, moreover, if you use a long horn the sensitivity becomes over four times greater. You won't see any hunting but vibration and slippage will increase a little. This might make you think that you have a drift problem.

© **Effect of vibration**

You might sense a little drift especially when you fly a 90 size heli. It can be seen with not only the G6000T gyro but also with other gyros. When you sense a drift problem, please change where you mount the gyro. It may solve the problem.

© **Adjust the normal neutral to the tail lock neutral with the trim volume of the gyro amplifier**

The neutral may move slightly when the tail lock is on but it is not drift. Please adjust with the digital trim. However, note that it may not stop completely but it is not a fault with the gyro.

© **Check maximum travel with tail lock**

The maximum thrust of the tail rotor is when the pitch is about 30 degrees. If an effect of using the tail lock function makes the pitch travel beyond 30 degrees the rotor may be stalled. When this happens, please adjust the limiter to about 30 degrees.

© **Battery power**

The SX8000G servo has a very high response, so the drain on the battery is much greater than for conventional servos. When the battery deteriorates or is not connected properly, the servo may behave erratically. Sometimes the model rotates suddenly or exhibits hunting behavior. Please check the battery.