

HELITRONIX MULTI-MIXER

The Helitronix Multi-Mixer is a sophisticated, state of the art, electronic mixing device for single rotor multi-blade, tandem and coaxial rotor model helicopters. The Multi-Mixer is three mixing devices in one package. It has all the features of the original Helitronix Mixer and adds specialized functions for Tandem Rotor and Coaxial Rotor craft. The mixer configuration may be changed from standard, tandem or coaxial rotor at any time, simply by altering a setting in the configuration menu. The configuration menu is accessed via a detachable display module which is removed before flight. The display module contains a backlit 2 line by 16 character display module and 4 pushbuttons. With easy to use menus, it is both quick and convenient to configure the Multi-Mixer on the workbench and at the flying field for maximum flexibility.

The Multi-Mixer supports the following features:

- Mode select between standard, tandem and coaxial rotor
- Servo configurations supported: 2-servo standard, 3-servo 120 CCPM, 3-servo standard, 3-servo 90 CCPM, 4-servo 90 CCPM.
- Electronic phasing: -45 to +45 degree phasing in 1 degree increments.
- Servo Reverse for each servo
- Sense Reverse for pitch, roll, collective pitch, and yaw axis controls.
- Digital Servo Centering Trim Adjustment for each servo.
- Control Axis Trim Adjustment for the pitch, roll, collective pitch, and yaw axis.
- Differential Collective Pitch (DCP) to control the pitch axis for tandem rotor craft and the yaw axis for coaxial rotor craft. The DCP mixing ratio is adjustable from 0 to 100% per rotor head.
- Elevator Mixing is available for tandem rotor craft. The elevator mixing ratio is adjustable from 0 to 100% per rotor head.
- Supports both analog and digital servos.
- Compatible with most gyros.

The following sections describe how to physically connect the Multi-Mixer to the radio equipment in your model helicopter and how to properly configure the various options.

Making the Physical Connections

The Multi-Mixer has 4 separate input leads connected to it. Each wire is labeled 1 through 4. Lead #1 connects to the roll (aileron) channel. Lead

#2 connects to the pitch (elevator) channel. Lead #3 connects to the collective pitch channel. Lead #4 connects to the yaw channel, if used. Lead #4 is used for the tandem rotor and coaxial rotor configuration only.

If rotor head gyros are to be used, the gyros are connected directly to the receiver, and the appropriate mixer input lead connects to the given gyro for that axis. When the mixer is used in the standard mixing mode, rotor head gyros are typically placed on the pitch and roll axis. If choosing to use only a single rotor head gyro, maximum effect is obtained when the gyro is placed on the pitch axis. Using an additional gyro for the roll axis helps improve stability even further. When the mixer is used in the tandem rotor or coaxial rotor modes, rotor head gyros are typically placed on the pitch, roll, and yaw axis.

Power is provided to the mixer through each of the 4 input leads. The mixer regulates voltage for itself and provides full unregulated voltage directly to the servos.

The Multi-Mixer has 8 rows of header pins which are used to connect to the individual servo leads. Servos are connected to the Multi-Mixer such that the signal lead (orange or white) closest to the outer edge. Power (red) is the middle pin. Ground (brown or black) is the inner pin.

The Multi-Mixer operates two rotor heads R1 and R2, and up to 4 servos per rotor head, S1 through S4. The mixer designates each of these servos as a pair, such as S1R1, or S3R2. The name S1R1 means "Servo 1, Rotor Head 1" and S3R2 means "Servo 3, Rotor Head 2". With the header pins on the right hand side, the rows of pins correspond to S1R1, S2R1, S3R1, S4R1, S1R2, S2R2, S3R2, and S4R2 where S1R1 corresponds to the bottom row of pins and S4R2 corresponds to the top row of pins.

A 2-servo configuration will use S1 and S2 only. A 3-servo configuration will use S1, S2, and S3 only. A 4-servo configuration will make use of S1, S2, S3, and S4.

In a 2-servo standard configuration, S1 connects to the roll axis servo, and S2 connects to the collective pitch servo. In a 3-servo standard configuration, S1 connects to the roll axis servo, S2 connects to the collective pitch servo, and S3 connects to the elevator servo. In a 3-servo 90 or 120 CCPM configuration, S1 and S2 connect to the opposing roll axis servos, and S3 connects to the pitch axis (elevator) servo. In a 4-servo 90 CCPM configuration, S4 connects to the opposing pitch axis servo to complement S3.

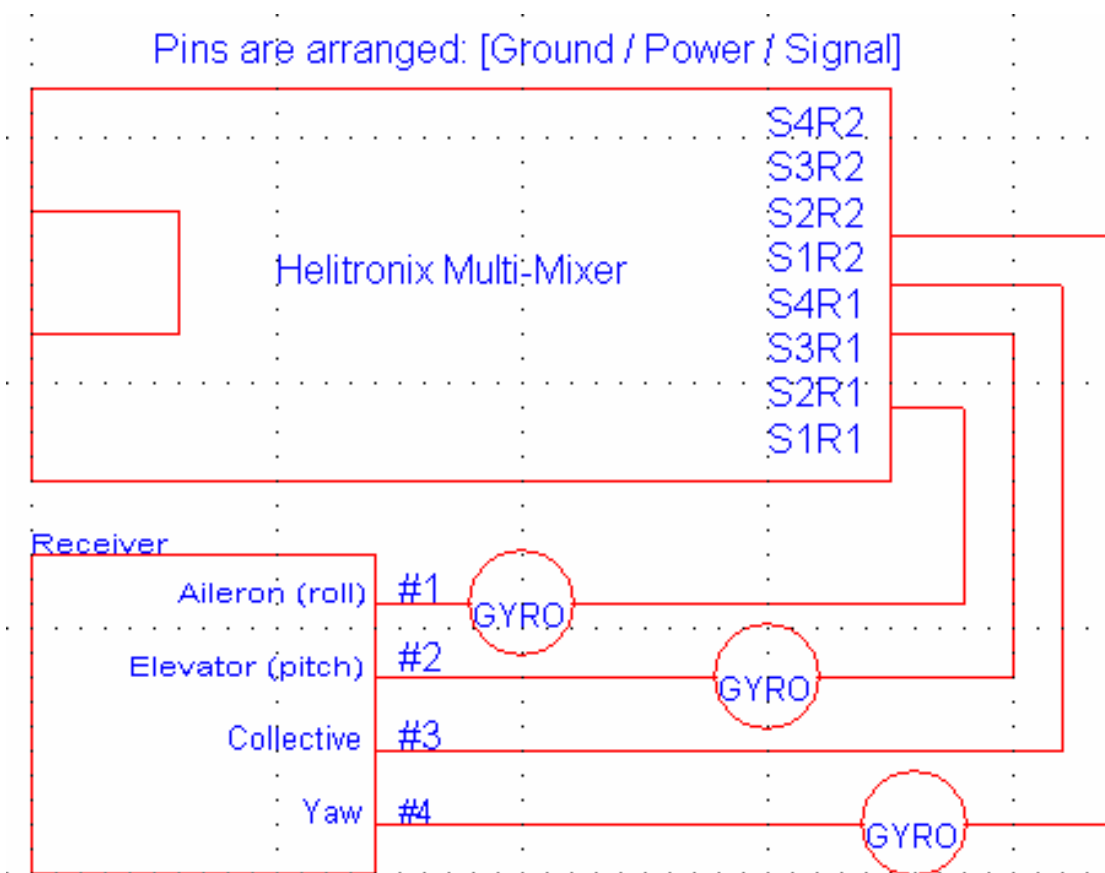


Figure 1 - Schematic Diagram of Receiver Connections

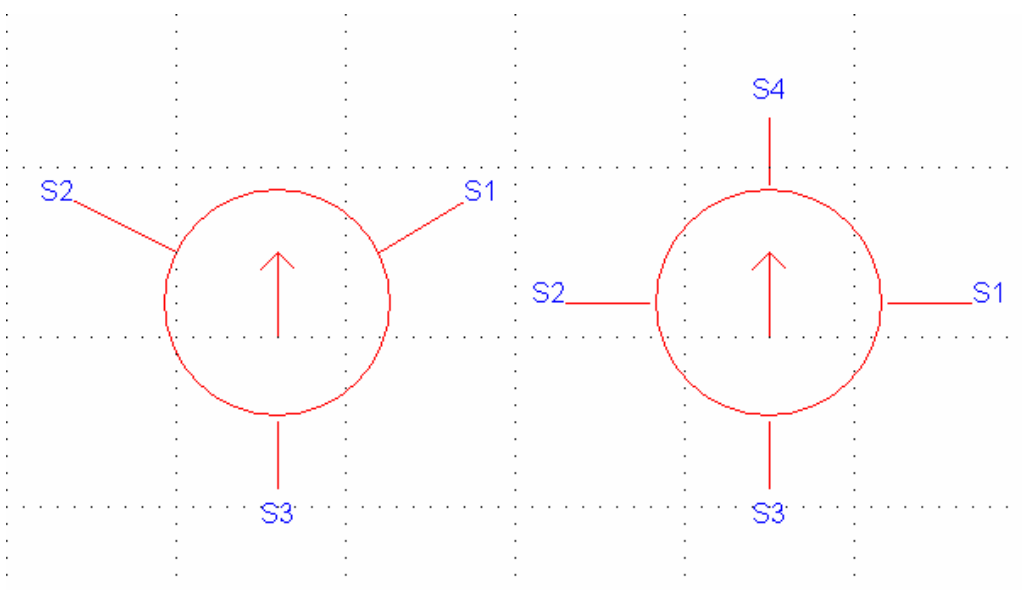


Figure 2 - Servo layout for 3 and 4 servo CCPM swashplate configuration

Configuring the Multi-Mixer

The mixer includes a display module with 4 integrated pushbutton switches. These switches are silk screened with labels S1 through S4. S1 and S2 are used to move up or down through the configuration menu. S3 and S4 are used to increase or decrease a value, or toggle a configuration setting.

To configure the mixer, begin by connecting the interface cable to the display module and the mixer. There is an RJ-45 connector on each device for this purpose. After applying power, the display unit will print "Helitronix Multi-Function Mixer" and a firmware version number. This message will display for 2 seconds. The mixer will then display the first menu option, which is the Mixer Mode configuration item.

The mixer employs a mechanism to prevent accidental changes to the configuration settings. The ability to make a change to a setting is disabled, or locked out, by default. In order to make a change, it is necessary to "unlock" the specific setting by simultaneously pressing S3 and S4, and then releasing these two buttons. Notice that the mixer displays a "lock" icon in the upper right hand corner of the display when an option is locked. After releasing S3 and S4, the option will become unlocked, and the lock icon will disappear. Once unlocked, S3 and S4 may be used to change the given configuration value accordingly. As soon as either S1 or S2 are used to move to the next item in the menu, the configuration for that item is locked automatically again. This feature makes it more difficult to make unintended changes to the configuration.

The Multi-Mixer menu is structured in the following order:

Mixer mode – Use this option to configure the Mixer Mode. Choose from Standard, Tandem, or Coaxial. This is generally the first item that is configured.

Swashplate R1/R2 – Use this option to configure the swashplate control type for Rotor Head 1 or Rotor Head 2. Choose from 2-servo standard, 3-servo standard, 3-servo 120 CCPM, or 4-servo 90 CCPM. Note that 3-servo 90 CCPM uses the 4-servo 90 CCPM configuration because these two modes are electrically identical. For 3-servo 90 CCPM, choose the 4-servo 90 CCPM setting.

Note: Different configurations may be used for each rotor head, i.e. 3-servo 120 CCPM for R1 and 4-servo 90 CCPM for R2.

If using the standard mixer mode, R1 is used for all servo outputs. R2 is unused in this particular case.

Phasing R1/R2 – Use this option to configure the rotor head phasing (timing) for each rotor head. Phasing may be set from -45 to +45 degrees. These settings will enable the proper phasing for all rotor heads. In general, a 2-bladed head uses 0 degrees phasing, and multi-bladed heads (3 or more blades) use +45 or -45 degrees phasing. Please consult your rotor head instructions for the proper phase angle. See the section “Rotor Head Phasing” for additional details. The ability to change the phasing in 1 degree increments is a convenience feature so that fine adjustments may be done electronically, rather than by rotating the swashplate lock.

Reverse S1 R1 through S4 R2 – Use this option to reverse the rotation of any given servo. Choose from normal and reverse. In general, it is easiest to use these servo reverse settings to ensure that all servos (for a CCPM configuration) move the swashplate in the same direction (and in the correct direction) when given a collective pitch input. Reverse any servo that moves the swashplate the wrong way. Reverse the direction of all servos if it is necessary to change the direction of swashplate movement in response to the stick movement. Or, change the direction of movement using your transmitter, whichever is more convenient.

Yaw Sense R1/R2 – Use this option for Tandem and Coaxial modes to change the direction of yaw axis input for the given rotor head. Choose from normal and reverse.

DCP Sense R1/R2 – Use this option for Tandem and Coaxial modes to change the direction of the Differential Collective Pitch movement for the given rotor head. Choose from normal and reverse.

Ail. Sense R1/R2 – Use this option for all modes to change the direction of the aileron (roll) axis input for the given rotor head.

Elv. Sense R1/R2 – Use this option for all modes to change the direction of the elevator (pitch) axis input for the given rotor head.

Offset S1 R1 through S4 R2 – Use this option to digitally center a given servo. The servo may be trimmed anywhere from -100 to +100. The servo centering is important for CCPM configurations to ensure optimal control rod geometry. In general, we look for servos arms to be mounted

horizontally at 90 degree angles at the center collective pitch, neutral cyclic stick setting.

Elv. Ratio R1/R2 – Use this option for Tandem and Coaxial modes to configure the amount of elevator mixing desired, from 0 to 100%. If no elevator tilt is desired when a fore/aft cyclic input is made, set the mixing ratio to 0%. Otherwise, choose an appropriate value that yields the desired elevator tilt response. Larger mix ratios increase the amount of elevator response.

DCP Ratio R1/R2 – Use this option for Tandem and Coaxial modes to configure the amount of Differential Collective Pitch mixing desired, from 0 to 100%. If no Differential Collective Pitch mixing is desired when a fore/aft cyclic input is made, set the mixing ratio to 0%. Otherwise, choose an appropriate value that yields the desired collective pitch response. Larger mix ratios increase the amount of DCP response.

C.Pit. Trim R1/R2 – Use this option for all modes to configure the collective pitch trim. This is especially useful for Tandem and Coaxial modes to balance the collective pitch between the two rotor heads.

Elv. Trim R1/R2 – Use this option for all modes to configure the elevator trim. This trim setting applies only if the elevator axis is enabled.

Ail. Trim R1/R2 – Use this option for all modes to configure the aileron trim.

Yaw Trim R1/R2 – Use this option for all modes to configure the yaw trim.

Transmitter Setup

To properly configure the transmitter, you must enable the transmitter's **STANDARD SWASH PLATE, NON-CCPM** control type. This mode is used to output one discreet channel for aileron, one discreet channel for elevator, and one discreet channel for collective pitch. **You do not and cannot use any CCPM function in your radio with this mixer.**

It is recommended that during the initial setup, gyros should not be connected to the mixer. This is simply to avoid confusion during the setup phase should a gyro be reversed. Once the transmitter and the mixer have been configured, the gyros can be added in and gyro orientation can be established.

Use any ATV setting that you wish to achieve the desired servo travel.

Rotor Head Phasing

Adjusting the rotor head phasing (or timing) from 0 degrees is a necessary procedure for those helicopters with multi-bladed rotor heads. This feature should only be enabled after all the servos are going in the correct direction.

In general, a 2-bladed head uses 0 degrees phasing, and multi-bladed heads (3 or more blades) use +45 or -45 degrees phasing.

First identify one of the setup conditions outlined below as appropriate for your mechanical configuration. The descriptions below assume that the rotor head is viewed from the top down, while you stand behind the helicopter.

- Right hand rotation head, controlling the leading edge of the rotor blade. The phasing adjustment is correct when the front of the swash tilts forward and to the left at the 11 o'clock position when forward cyclic is applied.
- Right hand rotation head, controlling the trailing edge of the rotor blade. The phasing adjustment is correct when the front of the swash tilts forward and to the right to the 2 o'clock position when forward cyclic is applied.
- Left hand rotation head, controlling the leading edge of the rotor blade. The phasing adjustment is correct when the front of the swash tilts forward and to the right to the 2 o'clock position when forward cyclic is applied.
- Left hand rotation head controlling the trailing edge of the rotor blade. The phasing adjustment is correct when the front of the swash tilts forward and to the left at the 11 o'clock position when forward cyclic is applied.

After you have set the desired phase angle for the given rotor head, place any blade parallel over the tail boom, and give a fore and aft cyclic movement. This blade should not move, or barely move at all. Any large blade movement observed indicates that the phase angle needs adjustment. A correction can be made either mechanically by adjusting the position of the swashplate lock or electronically by adjusting the phase angle value stored in the mixer. When the system is properly setup,

the rods going from the inner ring of the swash plate to the blade grips are as parallel as possible to the main shaft.

Gyro Setup

When using gyroscopes with this device, you must setup the gyroscopes with the same care that is exercised when configuring the device for a tail rotor. You must pay absolute attention to the mounting position of the gyro, so that a rotation of the gyro causes the swashplate to move in the correct direction. For example, rotating the aileron axis gyro to the right should generate a swashplate deflection to the left. A rotation of the gyro in the elevator axis must cause the swash plate to tilt in the opposite direction. **Failure to setup the gyro correctly will absolutely make the helicopter uncontrollable. Triple check the gyro mounting before your test flight!**

Some gyros feature a remote gain adjustment. If you have the available channels, wire these into separate receiver channels. If you do not have enough channels available, use a Y-harness to hook them together to a single channel. Gain for both gyros will then be set together, and to the same value in this case.

It is recommended that you use approximately 5-10% of the gyro gain for initial setup and test flying. Very little gain is required to make huge flight improvements. The basic idea is to start with a low gyro gain setting and then sneak up on the correct value. It is better to start too low than it is to start too high. If the gain is setup too high, the rotor head will oscillate, or hunt, just like the tail rotor would under the same circumstances. **This oscillation could destroy your helicopter if the magnitude is too large. Therefore, it is imperative that you start with a low gain in order to avoid a large gyro induced oscillation.** As you increase the gain during the test flights, the helicopter will become more stable in that axis. Eventually as the gain is increased, you will find a gain setting that causes the helicopter to oscillate slightly. You want to reduce the gain from this setting so that the oscillation stops. Choose a gain setting that feels comfortable to you. You do not have to choose the highest gain setting possible.

If your gyros do not feature remote gain adjustment, make sure the potentiometers on the gyros are accessible for the initial test flights.

Basic Tandem Theory of Operation

- Collective pitch inputs increase and decrease the pitch of each rotor head uniformly.
- Yaw is induced by differentially tilting the front and rear swashplates. For example, to yaw clockwise around the center point, the front swashplate would tilt to the right and the rear swashplate would tilt to the left.
- Roll is induced by uniformly tilting the front and rear swashplates in the same direction of rotation. For example, to roll to the right, both the front and rear swashplates would tilt to the right.
- Pitch (elevator) control is primarily through the use of Differential Collective Pitch (DCP). For example, to push the nose down, the front swashplate lowers the collective pitch while the rear swashplate increases the collective pitch. In addition, the swashplate may be configured to tilt fore/aft as desired to achieve enhanced results.
- The Tandem Rotor helicopter can pivot (yaw) at any point between the front and rear rotor heads. The point of rotation is determined by the amount of yaw stick and aileron stick deflection. If the yaw stick deflection is equal to the aileron stick deflection, then the following hold true:
 1. Yaw stick left, Aileron stick left induces a counter clockwise yaw around the rear rotor head.
 2. Yaw stick left, Aileron stick right induces a counter clockwise yaw around the front rotor head.
 3. Yaw stick right, Aileron stick left induces a clockwise yaw around the front rotor head.
 4. Yaw stick right, Aileron stick right induces a clockwise yaw around the rear rotor head.
 5. Yaw stick left or right, with neutral aileron stick input induces a yaw around the middle.

Basic Coaxial Theory of Operation

- Collective pitch inputs raise and lower both swashplates simultaneously.
- Yaw is induced through the use of Differential Collective Pitch (DCP). Changing the pitch of the top and bottom rotor heads relative to each other changes the balance of torque between the two heads which induces a yaw axis rotation.
- Roll is induced by uniformly tilting the top and bottom swashplates in the same direction of rotation.

- Pitch (elevator) control is induced by uniformly tilting the top and bottom swashplates in the same direction of rotation.

Battery Care

Current draw of the Helitronix Multi-Mixer is under 50mA without the display module connected. While the load of the mixer itself is low, the use of additional gyroscopes in your system will increase the load of the system dramatically because of the additional servo movement a gyro creates. Pay careful attention to the condition of your batteries each flight. The best case would be to charge your batteries between each flight. It's not strictly necessary, but there's no downside to having a fully charged battery pack running all of the electronics. We use and recommend a minimum 2400mAH capacity battery pack.

While exercising the servos in the model with the display unit connected, you might notice that the backlight turns off. This would occur if the voltage dips below 5.0v. **If this occurs with a charged battery, use this as a warning sign that your flight battery needs to be replaced.**

Warranty Information / Crash Damage Checkup

All Helitronix products come with a 30-day money back guarantee. If you are unsatisfied with your purchase for any reason, return the undamaged item to Helitronix within 30 days of purchase, and we will refund your money excluding shipping.

Should your helicopter crash for any reason, and you desire a checkup of the Helitronix Multi-Mixer, simply return it to us for a free checkup. The checkup will be free of charge, but we do require that you pay the shipping both ways.

The Helitronix Multi-Mixer has a one year warranty from time of purchase that covers manufacturing defects only. That is, if you physically damage the unit from a crash, the warranty does not cover this. We expect the mixer to provide years of trouble free service. If your device should prove defective as outlined above within the first year, Helitronix will repair or replace the unit at our option. Please provide a copy of your sales receipt for warranty purposes. Buyer pays for shipping to Helitronix. If the unit is found to be defective, we will return the repaired/replaced unit free of charge. If the unit is not found to be defective, the buyer pays shipping charges.

For service, return units with a note explaining the service you are requesting, your phone number, and a return address to:

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