

PROPULSION TELEGRAPH

APPLICATIONS

- Tugboats
- Ferries
- Icebreakers
- Dredges
- Fishboats
- Tankers
- Cargo Vessels
- Supply Vessels

FEATURES

- ·Single or twin screw
- Independent standby orders
- ER and BR groups may each contain up to five units
- Up to 1000 metres between groups using two shielded twisted pair cables
- Reliable communication by isolated current loops and software based checking procedures
- Computer based CMOS logic includes extensive noise protection circuitry
- Dual 24 VDC inputs use ship's unregulated power supplies
- All inputs are protected from damage due to connection errors
- Each unit alarms on communication loss, power failure and wrong direction
- Includes serial port for optional datalogger

SERVICE

- Dual lamps in each display are easily replaced from front
- Power switch and fuses are easily accessible

TYPE 8201



PRIME MOVER CONTROLS INC.

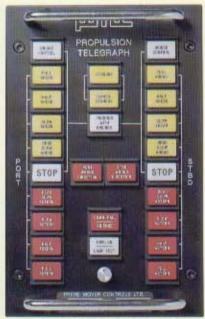
VANCOUVER, BC, CANADA

DESIGN, MANUFACTURE AND SERVICE OF MARINE AND INDUSTRIAL CONTROL COMPONENTS AND SYSTEMS

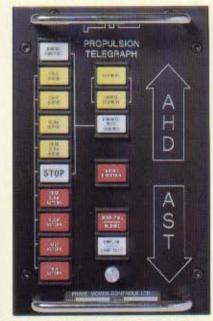
Electronic - Pneumatic - Hydraulic - Mechanical

TYPICAL FACEPLATES

TWIN SCREW



SINGLE SCREW



ALL UNITS ARE AVAILABLE WITH AHD AND AST OPERATING DIRECTIONS REVERSED ENGINEROOM UNITS DO NOT INCLUDE DIMMERS

GENERAL DESCRIPTION

The PMC type 8201 Propulsion Order Telegraph is a compact, modular, microprocessor controlled marine electronic telegraph. It operates as a stand alone or backup system. It functions entirely independently of the ship's main propulsion controls and allows emergency operation when primary remote control fails.

The type 8201 provides pushbutton communication of all standard propulsion orders between bridge and engineroom. In addition, a unique "standby" order group is included which may be operated at any time, independently of the propulsion orders. Communication is fully bidirectional; orders may be placed from either source. Direction is monitored in Ahead, Astern and Stop positions. Wrong direction status is visually and audibly alarmed at all stations. All units also alarm for communication and power failure.

To enhance the inherent noise immunity provided by CMOS, additional circuits and components are used which virtually eliminate the effects of electromagnetic and radio frequency interference. Printed circuit board assemblies are pre-tested, then thoroughly cleaned and conformal coated. The internal board assemblies are securely interconnected and housed in a rugged aluminum enclosure to provide a vibration-free rigid structural unit. Before shipment, assembled units are fully hardware and software tested, as individual units and together as a functional operating system.

Connections to the Type 8201 have been designed to simplify installation procedures. Only two shielded twisted pair cables are required for communication. Total wiring distance between units must not exceed 1000 metres. Any failure of these cables is alarmed at all units as a communication failure. Each unit is powered directly from the ship's 24 volt DC batteries and can also transfer automatically to a backup 24 VDC power source. If any unit loses power, all units alarm. Only the engineroom units are connected to remote Wrong Direction contacts. The minimum configuration consists of one bridge unit connected to one engineroom unit. Up to five units may be connected together on the bridge as well as five in the engineroom - a total of ten units. Groups can be interconnected with a single wire so that any unit in the group can silence all units in the same group. All terminal inputs are protected; field connection errors or applications of incorrect voltages up to 120 volts AC or DC result in no more than blown fuses.

Each indicator light contains two industry standard bulbs which are easily replaced from the front. Each unit includes standard input power fuses, communication line fuses and a power ON-OFF switch. All features, including audible alarm time delays, an RS-232 serial data port for output to an optional remote datalogger and master station selection capability are provided as standard.

PRINTED CIRCUIT BOARDS CPU BOARD I/O BOARD POWER SUPPLY INTERFACE BOARD ASS'Y BOARD ASS'Y

SPECIFICATIONS

SUPPLY: Nominal: 24 VDC. Operating range: from 22-39 VDC.

Two inputs are provided for uninterrupted operation.

LOAD: For each twin screw unit at 24 VDC:

0.84 A norm., 0.29 A min., 2.2 Amps max. (LAMP TEST)

For each single screw unit at 24 VDC:

0.76 A norm., 0.29 A min., 1.6 Amps max. (LAMP TEST)

WIRE: Up to two No. 16 AWG wires per terminal. Power cables

are No. 16 AWG; communication cables are two shielded

twisted pairs, No. 18 AWG minimum.

BOARDS: Glass epoxy PC boards are silicon-resin conformal

coated for protection from the marine environment. All boards are rigidly positioned and electrically interconnected using gas tight, gold plated, corrosion resistant

contacts.

ENCL: 1.6 to 6.4 mm (1/16" to 1/4") thick aluminum; surface

pieces have hard anodized black finish.

WEIGHT: Each unit net: 3.8 kg (8.4 lb); shipping: 8.4 kg (18.4 lb)

ORDERING DATA

- Ship description: Single Screw ___
 Twin Screw ___ Double Ended __
- For Bridge & ER groups: specify the number of units, location of stations and operating directions.
- Specify if remote wrong direction contacts will be connected.
- Specify preferred "station-incommand" system:
 - a. one station only active; others in the same group are monitors only and cannot place orders.
 - all stations are always active on first-in/last-out basis (one station given group priority).
- Wrong direction horn delay at each unit: select 0-3-6-9...21 seconds.
- External signal bell delay at each unit: select 0-3-6-9 seconds.

Note: Items 4-6 can be field modified.

DESCRIPTION OF OPERATION

The PMC type 8201 propulsion telegraph system is designed for single or twin screw vessels and can be combined for multi-screw applications. A typical system involves one or more (max. 5) bridge units communicating with one or more (max. 5) engineroom units. Bridge and engineroom units are identical in function and operation. A dimmer control is provided on each bridge unit only. Communication is fully bi-directional. Each telegraph front display is divided into groups for ease of identification and operation, as follows:

Power/Communication Group Port Telegraph Group Starboard Telegraph Group Wrong Direction Group Standby/Finished with Engines Group

A single screw telegraph unit includes all groups except the starboard group. The starboard surface area will then have an engraved direction symbol. Operation of each group is as follows:

1. Power Group

The Power Group consists of two illuminated pushbuttons: PWR ON/LAMP TEST and COMM. FAIL/SILENCE.

- a. The PWR ON/LAMP TEST light is normally "on" to indicate that the telegraph is operating. Pushing the PWR ON/LAMP TEST pushbutton will cause all indicator lights on that telegraph unit to turn on as long as the pushbutton is pressed.
- b. A power failure of one of the two independent power supplies causes the PWR ON/LAMP TEST lamp to flash and the audible signals to operate. The audible signals may be silenced by pushing the PWR ON/LAMP TEST pushbutton.
- c. If one of the input power sources for this telegraph unit has failed, the PWR ON/LAMP TEST lamp will continue to flash after being silenced.
- d. If both of the input power sources are available, the PWR ON/LAMP TEST lamp reverts to steady operation after being silenced.
- e. If both independent power sources fail, or the telegraph logic fails, the alarm relay will operate and turn on external horns, beacons, alarm annunciators, etc. The unit's disappearance is detected as a COMM. FAIL.
- f. When a telegraph unit is first turned on, or power is restored, the PWR ON/LAMP TEST lamp will flash and the audible alarms will operate. Pushing the PWR ON/LAMP TEST pushbutton will silence the audible alarms and cause the lamp to go "on" steady. This unit will update itself to the status of other existing telegraphs and report on all detected fault conditions. It will then be available to place or receive orders.
- g. Communication failure between telegraph units is alarmed by the flashing COMM. FAIL/SILENCE illuminated pushbutton and the alarm relay. Pushing the COMM. FAIL/SILENCE pushbutton clears the audible alarms. After silence, the front panel display light status indicates various types of communication failures. These failures are detailed in the instruction manual.
- Silencing of an alarm within a telegraph group silences all alarms in that group.

2. Port Telegraph Group

This group consists of 10 Port commands: four Ahd and four Ast orders, one BRIDGE CONTROL order and one STOP order.

- a. Completed orders are displayed as steady "on" illuminated pushbuttons and all audible signals are silent.
- b. A new order can be placed by pressing another pushbutton which then flashes at all stations. At the same time the internal horn operates and will continue to operate until the new order is acknowledged. The optional external bell can be programmed for a time delay.
- c. The new order is acknowledged at the receiver by pushing the flashing pushbutton, which then turns to the steady "on" mode. The previous order is canceled, and all audible signals are silenced.
- New orders can be changed or canceled at the transmitting telegraph group prior to acknowledgment.
- e. When the BRIDGE CONTROL order is acknowledged, the Ahd, STOP and Ast pushbutton displays are turned off. When bridge control is relinquished by placing and acknowledging another order, the BRIDGE CONTROL lamp is turned off, thereby indicating Engineroom Control.

3. Starboard Telegraph Group

This group exists only for twin screw units. Operation is identical to that described for the port telegraph group.

4. Wrong Direction Group

This group consists of one or two indicating lights (single or twin screw) which alarm when a Wrong Direction condition exists. On vessels which do not have a Wrong Direction input, these lights are provided with a blank name-plate and the alarm function is inactive.

- The wrong direction display and alarm is active after an Ahd, STOP or Ast order is acknowledged.
- If the order has been acknowledged and the machinery direction does not match the order (Ahd-STOP-Ast), the wrong direction alarm is activated.
- Wrong direction alarms consist of a flashing WRONG DIRECTION light, and operation of the internal horn and optional external bell.
- d. The flashing WRONG DIRECTION alarm lights operate immediately. However, operation of the internal horn and the optional external bell may be programmed for a time delay.
- e. Wrong direction audible alarms may be silenced.
- If the correct direction status is achieved, then the wrong direction visual and audible alarms are canceled.
- g. If the direction of propulsion thrust changes from the acknowledged telegraph direction, then the wrong direction alarm is re-activated.

5. Standby/Finished with Engines Group

This group consists of three illuminated pushbuttons: STANDBY, CANCEL STANDBY and FINISHED WITH ENGINES. Together, they function as a separate telegraph group similar to the port and starboard telegraph groups.

- a. A STANDBY order may be placed independently of any other telegraph order.
- STANDBY, acknowledged or not, may be canceled by a CANCEL STANDBY order at the initiating telegraph.
- A receiving telegraph must acknowledge a STANDBY order before it can issue a CANCEL STANDBY order.
- d. If the port and/or starboard telegraphs are active, a FINISHED WITH ENGINES order may only be implemented if both port and starboard telegraphs have acknowledged BRIDGE CONTROL or STOP orders.

PRIME MOVER CONTROLS INC.

