



Digital Display

EMC Conformance

All Raymarine equipment is designed to the best industry standards for use in the recreational marine environment. The design and manufacture of Raymarine equipment conforms to the appropriate Electromagnetic Compatibility (EMC) standards. Correct installation is required to ensure that performance is not compromised.

Important



Due to the wireless communication systems used in Micronet instruments they are only recommended for use on boats up to 18 metres (60 ft.) **Before installing to a boat of aluminium or steel construction, please contact your Raymarine dealer.**

Like any other electronic instruments your Micronet system is designed to serve only as an aid to navigation and it remains the skippers responsibility to maintain a permanent watch and be aware of developing situations.

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1 Information

1.1 Introduction

Your Micronet display is powered for life by the environment. Although feature packed and highly visible in all conditions, current demand is so low, and the supply so efficient, that the solar-powered display is self sufficient. Combined with other displays in the Micronet range this display becomes part of a complete navigational system.

1.2 Specifications

Height of digits:	38mm (1.5")
Backlighting:	3 levels with daylight shutoff System-wide or local control
Power:	Solar Powered 300 hrs autonomy by day, 7 nights at brightest backlighting, 20 nights at economy backlighting without charge
Units of display:	Boat Speed (knots, km per hour, statute miles per hour) Distance (nautical miles, statute miles, kilometres) Depth (metres, feet, fathoms) Wind Speed (knots, metres per second, Beaufort)
Alarm:	Audible Alarm for Depth, Wind
Weight:	285g (0.63lbs)
Operating Temp.:	-10° to +60°C (14° to 140°F)
Frequency:	868 MHz or 916 MHz

This unit can be controlled using the T113 Remote Display

1.3 Power Management and Battery Life

What makes your mn100 display possible is Raymarine's revolutionary approach to power management. By reducing the amount of power being used by the electronics and maximizing the potential of the sun to provide power, a mn100 display becomes a virtually perpetual device.

Power status is indicated by two icons on the display:

Battery Level  and  Charge Rate

Used together these icons will show the condition of the power supply.

Bright Sunny Day 	 	Battery is charged and being topped up by the sun. (see Note)
	 	Battery is low and being charged by the sun.
Overcast Day 	 	Battery is charged and requires no further charging.
	 	Battery is low but maintaining it's level.
Night 	 	Battery is charged but is not charging.
	 	Battery is low with no charging.
LOW Power	 	It is recommended that the instrument be left in daylight for some time for the battery to recover, or charge from an external 9-30V power source. A fully discharged battery will recharge in approximately 12 hours of direct bright sunlight.

If using the displays at night, power usage can be reduced dramatically by switching the Backlighting to level 1 or Off. If Backlighting is not required on displays located below decks it is best to set them to "Local" Backlighting control (see page 26 -s35) so that power is not being wasted in displays which may not be visible from the one being viewed.



If the internal battery is fully charged then it does not matter how much the display is subjected to bright sunlight no further charging is required and the Charge Rate Indicator will remain low.



If the displays are to be stored for a long period of time before next use (Over Winter) ensure that the batteries are fully charged before storage. If necessary connect to a 9 to 30V DC power supply for 24 hrs prior to storage, using the external power leads.

Sleep Mode

If there is no boat speed or change in heading registered on the system for a period of 12 hours your Micronet display will switch off to conserve power. A "POWER SAVE" alarm will sound before the system switches off. Pressing any button within 10 seconds of the alarm sounding will allow the system to remain switched on.

Backlighting will automatically shut down/off when operated in daylight.



Artificial light WILL NOT recharge the battery. Placing your Micronet display close to an artificial light will seriously damage the display. Only recharge in natural daylight.

Applying External Power

In cases where displays are mounted permanently below decks it will be necessary to apply an external power source to prevent complete discharge of the built in battery.

Connections on the rear of the display allow a 9V to 30V DC power source to be connected. Connections can be made to the vessels DC system or to a 9V battery pack. It is recommended that permanent connection is only made when the displays are permanently fixed to the vessel and not when the clip brackets are used.

Connection to a 9V (PP3) battery will fully recharge the internal battery over a period of 24 hours.

1.4

Safety and Disposal

Your Micronet display contains Manganese Lithium Dioxide batteries which should be disposed of correctly. Do not dispose of any instrument in domestic waste. Refer to regulations in force in your country. If in doubt return the instrument to Raymarine Ltd. for correct disposal.

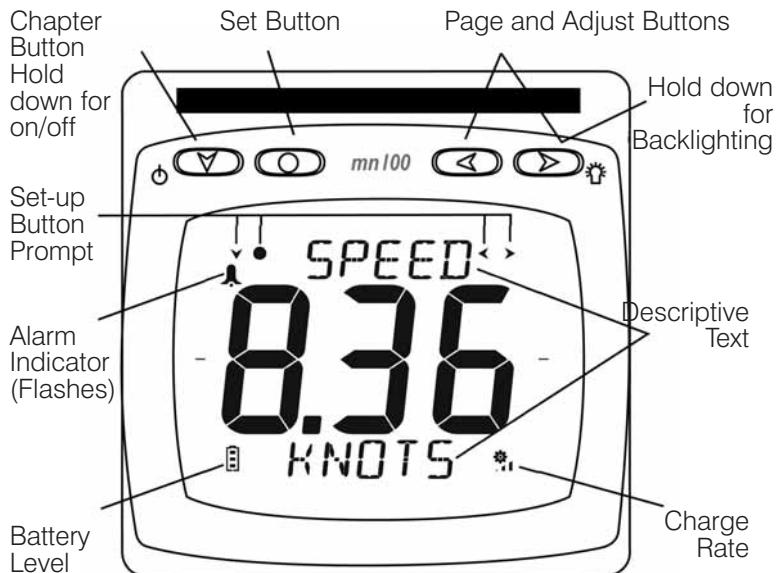
2 Operation

Important



Ensure that the "Auto Network" procedure described on the yellow instruction sheet and full Setup and Calibration has been performed correctly before attempting to use your Micronet system.

2.1 Display Information



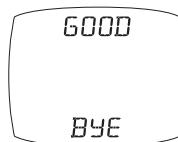
2.2 Switching the System On and Off

To switch your Micronet system on or off select any display and press the button for 2 seconds.

Switch on

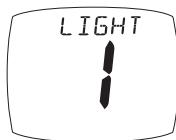


Switch off



2.3 Backlighting

At any stage of the display's operation press and hold for 2 seconds the  button to access the lighting control.



Pressing the  and  buttons will scroll through setting OFF, 1, 2 and 3 whilst changing the backlighting. Depending on the display setup (see page 26 –s35), Backlighting on the whole system or just the single display will be altered.



Backlighting is automatically switched off in daylight as part of the display's power saving feature and will not operate in daylight.

2.4 Audible Signals and Alarms

At stages during its operation your Micronet system will beep to indicate alarms or moments of importance.

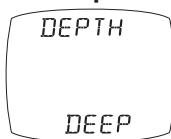
Power-up	Once operating as part of a network the display will issue a single beep as it is switched on by pressing the  button for 2 seconds.
Button Press	A single beep is issued each time a button is pressed. A second beep is issued after a 2 second hold down of the  button.
Timer	A single beep will be issued at each minute of the countdown. With 1 minute left to go a beep will sound every 10 seconds. With 10 seconds to go a beep will sound every second. Countdown complete will be indicated by a single burst of three beeps.
Alarm	Continuous bursts of three beeps will indicate an alarm. The alarm activated will be indicated on the digital display, accompanied by the flashing  symbol. Pressing any button will silence the alarm. See fault finding section on p37.

Depth Shallow Alarm



The water depth has fallen below the preset alarm level. The depth value that triggers the alarm is affected by any keel or waterline offsets that have been added. See page 22 s11 to set the alarm function.

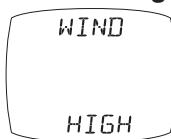
This alarm does not sound as the depth increases above the preset alarm level.

Depth Deep Alarm

The water depth has increased above or fallen below the preset alarm level.

The depth value that triggers the alarm is affected by any keel or waterline offsets that have been added.

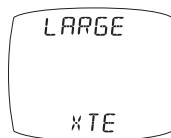
See page 22 s12 to set the alarm function.

Wind High Alarm

The wind speed has increased beyond the preset alarm level.

See page 22 s13 to set the alarm function.

This alarm does not sound as the wind speed decreases below the preset alarm level.

Cross Track Error Large Alarm

A large cross track error has been alerted by the GPS.

See page 22 s14 to set the alarm function.

Waypoint Arrival Alarm

A waypoint arrival signal has been received from the GPS.

The waypoint name is shown on the top line of the display.

See page 23 s15 to set the alarm function

25 Utilities

Keylock

The Keylock feature protects from accidental key presses and is intended for use in high activity applications such as crewed race yachts. If your display is mounted in a position where keys may be pressed accidentally (eg the companionway of a race yacht), then you can enable keylock as follows:

Press and hold  to enter set up

Press  repeatedly to reach the **OPTIONS** chapter

Press  repeatedly to reach the **Key Lock** page

Press  to activate keylock

Press and hold  to exit setup.

Once keylock is activated, pressing a key causes the unit to give the unlock key prompt. Press  followed by  to unlock the keys (this will allow the keys to function for one minute, after which the keys will automatically relock).



Page Hiding

To hide unwanted pages and configure an instrument to your needs:

Press and hold  to enter set up

Press  to reach the **OPTIONS** chapter

Press  to reach the **Page Hiding** page

Press  to activate page hiding for 5 minutes

Press and hold  to exit setup.



Once page hiding is activated:

Press  for 2 seconds to hide a page.

A period of 5 minutes is allowed during which you can select pages to hide.

Page Unhide

To clear Page Hiding and return to all pages visible:

Press and hold  to enter set up

Press  to reach the **OPTIONS** chapter

Press  to reach the **Pages Hidden** page

Press  to return to all pages visible

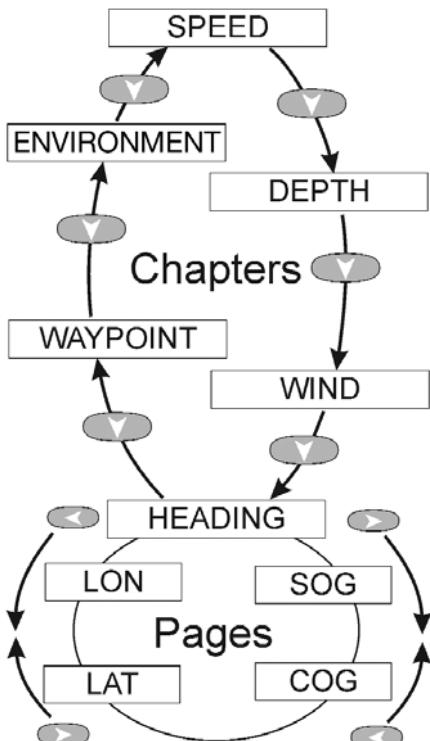
Press and hold  to exit setup.



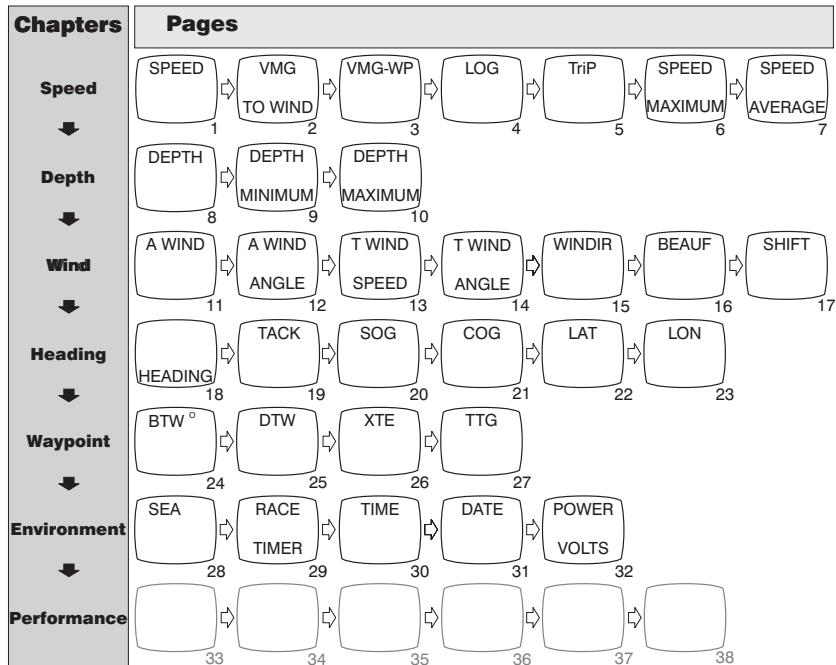
2.6**Chapter and Page Operation**

Information is displayed in a “Chapter and Page” format using the button to scroll through the Chapters and the and buttons to move between pages. The diagram below shows the information format.

Pressing the (button at any time will move on to the next Chapter and on scrolling through the Chapters the page last selected in that Chapter will be displayed. Both Chapter and Page selection will scroll back to the first page once a cycle has been completed.



Chapter and Page Diagram



For a full description of each page refer to items 1 to 33 on the following pages.

2.7 Chapter and Page Descriptions

Speed Chapter

1 Boat Speed



The vessel's actual speed through the water as measured by the Speed Transducer.
Displayed in the currently selected speed units.
See page 21 s6 to set units.

2 Velocity Made Good to windward



The vessel's calculated Speed Directly Upwind. This value is calculated by the display from the Boat Speed and True Wind Angle.

3 Velocity Made Good to waypoint



The vessel's calculated speed directly towards the active Waypoint. This value is calculated by a GPS receiver or plotter.

4 Log distance



The total distance travelled by the vessel since installation of the display or since a Factory Reset.
See page 27 s38 to reset.

5 Trip Distance



The distance travelled since the last Trip Reset..
To Reset see page 20 -s1.

6 Maximum Speed



The maximum speed encountered since switch-on or since the last Maximum Speed Reset. To reset see page 20 -s4.

7 Average Speed



The average speed attained since switch-on or since the last Average Speed Reset. To reset see page 20 -s5.

Depth Chapter

8 Depth



The actual depth beneath the vessel as measured by the Depth Transducer.

The displayed value will be affected by any keel or waterline offset added See page 29 section 4.1 to set an offset.

Displayed in the currently selected depth units.

See page 21 s7 to select depth units

9 Minimum Depth



The minimum depth encountered since switch on or since the last Minimum Depth Reset.

To reset see page 20 -s2

10 Maximum Depth



The maximum depth encountered since switch-on or since the last Maximum Depth Reset. To reset see page 20 s3.

Wind Chapter

11 Apparent Wind Speed



The apparent wind speed with respect to the vessel as measured by the Wind Transmitter.

Displayed in the currently selected wind units.

See page 21 s8 to select wind units

12 Apparent Wind Angle

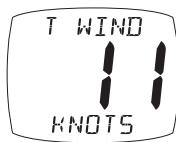


The apparent wind angle with respect to the vessel as measured by the Wind Transmitter.

Displayed in the currently selected wind units.

See page 21 s8 to select wind units.

13

True Wind Speed

The true wind speed with respect to the vessel, calculated by the display taking into account the vessels speed through the water. Both Apparent Wind Speed, Angle and Boat Speed must be available for this calculation.

14

True Wind Angle

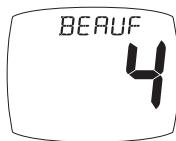
The true wind angle with respect to the vessel, calculated by the display taking into account the vessels speed through the water. Apparent Wind Speed, Angle and Boat Speed must be available for this calculation.

15

True Wind Direction

The true wind direction over the water, calculated by the display taking into account the vessels speed through the water and compass heading. Apparent Wind Speed, Angle and Compass Heading must be available for this calculation.

16

Beaufort Wind Strength

The actual wind speed over the water displayed using the Beaufort scale, calculated by the display taking into account the vessels speed through the water and compass heading.

Apparent Wind Speed, Angle and Compass Heading must be available for this calculation.

17

Wind Shift, Head or Lift

Indicates changes in the wind against a compass heading. Spotting these wind changes is the key to fast sailing upwind.

The system automatically detects the mean wind direction by averaging over a time period of 2 minutes to 60 minutes (this time period can be changed in setup, see page 24 s24).

To manually override this automatic calculation and set the mean wind direction:

1. If a Wind Transmitter is included in your Micronet system then simply press the button; (the current wind direction is stored as the mean wind direction and displayed for 5 seconds during which time the and buttons may be used to adjust the value.)

If the mean wind direction changes, press again.

2. If you do not have a Wind Transmitter included, sail close hauled and press the button then tack and, once close hauled, press the button again.

If the mean wind direction changes then the display may be updated by pressing and holding the button while sailing on port tack, the button while sailing on starboard tack or the button while head to wind.

See Raymarine's "Using wind shifts to your advantage" sheet for further information.

Heading Chapter

18

Heading



Current compass heading of the vessel as measured by the Compass Transducer.

The value displayed will be affected by the calibration routine for the compass (see page 32 section 4.4).

The heading is displayed as degrees Magnetic or True depending on the current compass setting. See page 25 s26 to set.

19

Heading on opposite tack



Compass heading that the vessel will follow should it tack through the wind, calculated by the display. Apparent Wind Angle and Magnetic Heading must be available for this calculation to be made.

20

Speed Over the Ground



The vessel's speed over the ground as calculated by the GPS Antenna or a GPS receiver.

21

Course Over the Ground



The vessel's course over the ground as calculated by the GPS Antenna or a GPS receiver.

22**Latitude**

The vessel's current latitude as calculated by the GPS Antenna or a GPS receiver.

23**Longitude**

The vessel's current longitude as calculated by the GPS Antenna or a GPS receiver.

Waypoint Chapter**24****Bearing to Waypoint**

Bearing to (active) waypoint. The active waypoint being the one to which the GPS is currently navigating as defined by a GPS receiver or plotter.

The waypoint name will be displayed.

25**Distance to Waypoint**

Distance to (active) Waypoint. The active waypoint being the one to which the GPS is currently navigating as defined by a GPS receiver or plotter.

The waypoint name will be displayed.

26**Cross Track Error**

The distance away from the direct track to the (active) waypoint as defined by a GPS receiver or plotter.

The arrow indicates the direction to steer to get back onto course to the waypoint

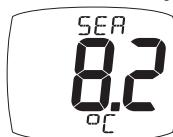
27**Time to Go to Waypoint**

The time remaining before you will arrive at the (active) waypoint as calculated by a GPS receiver or plotter.

Environment Chapter

28

Sea Temperature



Current sea temperature as measured by the sensor in the Speed Transducer.

Displayed in the current temperature units.

See p 21 s10 to select units

29

Race Timer



Countdown or elapsed time stopwatch.

Press and hold the button for 1 second.

Use the and buttons to set the required countdown time in minutes.

Press the button quickly to prepare to start the countdown.

Press the button quickly to start the countdown.

The display will sound a single beep every 60 seconds until 1 minute remains when a beep will sound at 10 second intervals. The final 10 seconds will count down with a beep each second with "START" being indicated by a triple quick beep at 0. The timer will automatically start to count the elapsed time and this will continue until the button is pressed and held for 2 seconds.

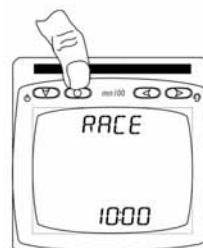
At any time during the countdown a quick press of the button will resynchronise the timer to the nearest minute and commence countdown from that point.



Press and hold for 1 second to enter the timer setup



Select the desired countdown time



Press and hold for 1 second to store the countdown time



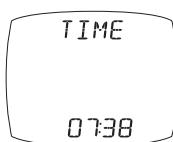
Press to start

Countdown time
in progress

Press to
resynchronise
to nearest full
minute (8:00)

30

Time



Current time as received from the GPS Antenna, corrected to local time if an offset has been added.
See page 26 s34 to set an offset.

31

Date



Current date as received by the GPS Antenna.

32

Power Volts



The voltage connected to the Power input of the Hull Transmitter or the Wireless (NMEA) interface.

Performance Chapter

33

Performance

If you have a Wireless (NMEA) Interface connected to a PC with Raymarine proprietary NMEA output capability (PTAK) then your 6 user defined free format pages will automatically be added to the end of the Environment Chapter roll over.

Typically used by racing sailboats to show "Time to Layline" or corrected True Wind Direction where the Upwash Correction Table is built into the PC.

3 Setup and Calibration

3.1 Entering Setup and Calibration Mode

To enter the Setup and Calibration menu press and hold for 2 seconds the  button.



This will not work when in the Race Timer page.

3.2 Chapter and Page Setup and Calibration

Setup and Calibration is displayed in a "Chapter and Page" format using the  button to scroll through the chapters and the  and  buttons to move between pages. The diagram shows the information format.



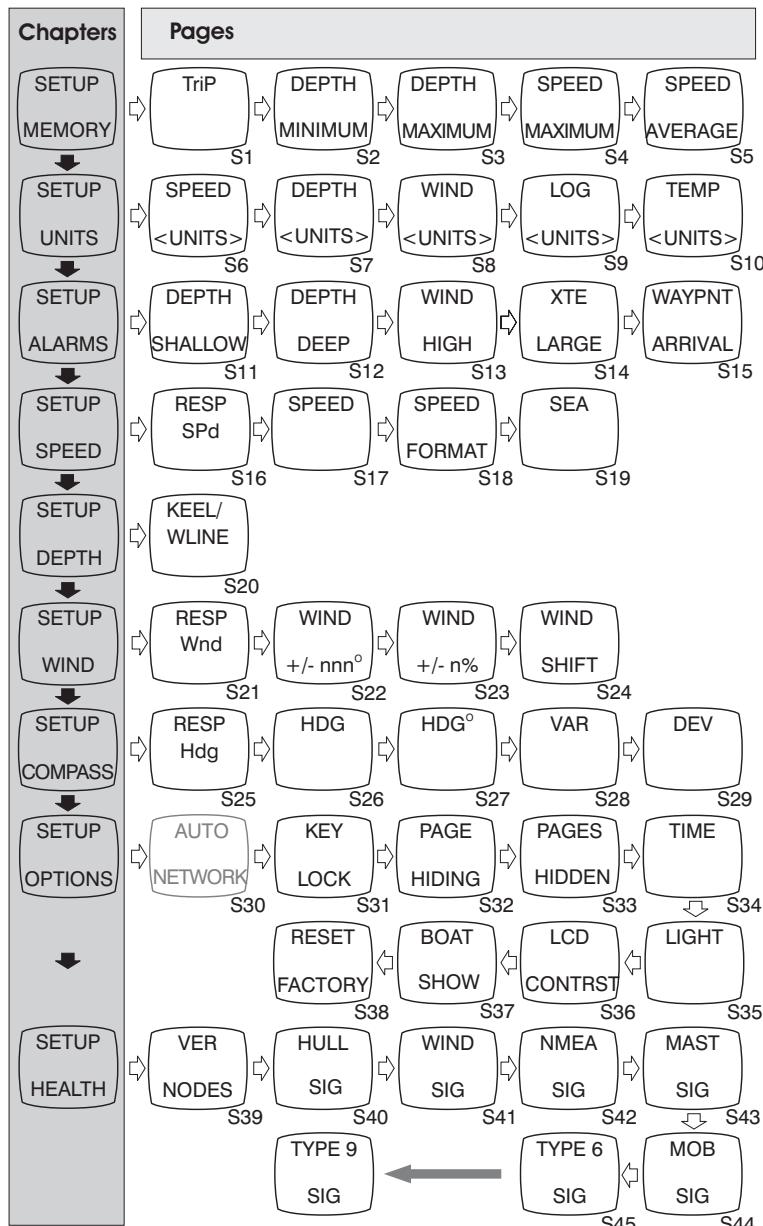
Unlike normal operation you must scroll to the chapter heading page before moving to another chapter.

For a full description of each page refer to items s1 to s45 on the following pages

3.3 Editing Values

To adjust any settings press the  button. The setting will start to flash and the  and  buttons will change the value. Then press the  button again to save the new setting.

Setup and Calibration - Chapter and Page layout

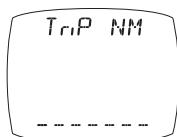


3.4 Setup Page Description

SETUP MEMORY - Memory Chapter

In each case press the  button quickly to reset.

S1 Trip Distance



The distance travelled since the last Trip Reset.
Resets to 0.00.

S2 Depth Minimum



The minimum depth encountered since switch on or since the last Minimum Depth Reset.
Resets to current depth.

S3 Depth Maximum



The maximum depth encountered since switch on or since the last Maximum Depth Reset
Resets to current depth.

S4 Speed Maximum



The maximum speed attained since switch on or since the last Maximum Speed Reset.
Resets to current boat speed.

S5 Speed Average



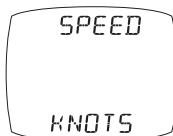
The average speed attained since switch on or since the last Average Speed Reset.
Resets to current boat speed.

SETUP UNITS - Units Chapter

In each case press the  button quickly to edit, press the  or  to change units and press the  button quickly to select the chosen units. Default values are indicated in bold.

S6

Speed

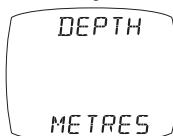


The units in which ALL speed related information is displayed.

The options available are: **KNOTS**, KPH (Kilometres per hour) or MPH (Statute Miles per hour).

S7

Depth

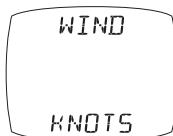


The units in which ALL depth related information is displayed.

The options available are: **FEET**, METRES or FATHOMS.

S8

Wind

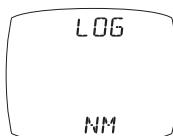


The units in which ALL wind speed related information is displayed.

The options available are: **KNOTS** or M/S (Metres per second).

S9

Distance

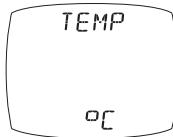


Sets the units in which ALL Distance related information is displayed.

The options available are: **NM (Nautical Miles)**, KM (Kilometres) or SM (Statute Miles).

S10

Temperature



Sets the units in which water temperature information is displayed.

The options available are: **°C (Degrees Celsius)** or **°F** (Degrees Fahrenheit).

SETUP ALARMS - Alarms Chapter

In each case press the button quickly to edit, press the or to change values and press the button quickly to save the entered value. In the case of On/Off selection the button will toggle the setting On and Off.

S11

Shallow Water Alarm



Sets the shallow depth at which the display will alarm. The options are: **OFF** and 0.0 to 25.0 feet (0.0 to 7.6 metres) (0.0 to 4.1 fathoms).

Values are displayed in the previously selected units (see page 21 -s7 to select units) and are all subject to any keel or waterline offset added (see page 29 section 4.1 to set an offset).

This alarm sounds as the depth passes below the set value and NOT as the depth increases past this value.

S12

Deep Water Alarm



Sets the deep depth at which the display will alarm.

The options are: **OFF** and 0.0 to 250 feet (0.0 to 76.2 metres) (0.0 to 41.6 fathoms). Values are displayed in the previously selected units (see page 21 -s7 to select units) and are all subject to any keel or waterline offset added (see page 29 section 4.1 to set an offset).

This alarm sounds as the depth increases past this value or decreases past this value.

S13

High Wind Alarm



Sets the wind speed at which the display will alarm.

The options are: **OFF** and 0.0 to 100 knots (0.0 to 51.4 m/s). Values are displayed in the previously selected units (see page 21 -s8 to select units).

This alarm sounds as the wind speed increases past the set value and NOT as it decreases past this value.

S14

Cross Track Error Alarm



Sets the display to alarm if a Large Cross Track Error Alarm is issued by the GPS.

The options are: On/**Off**.

S15**Waypoint Arrival Alarm**

Sets the display to alarm if a Waypoint Arrival Alarm is issued by the GPS.
The options are: On/**Off**.

3.5**Calibration Page Description**

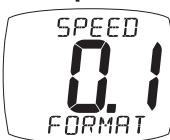
In each case press the button quickly to edit, press the or to change units and press the button quickly to select the chosen values. Default values are indicated in **bold**.

SETUP SPEED - Speed Chapter**S16****Speed Response**

Sets the update period of the Speed display.
The options are: **Auto**/Slow/Medium/Fast

S17**Speed Calibration**

The boat speed calibration factor adds a percentage factor which corrects the information from the paddlewheel and ensures the boat speed is displayed correctly.
See page 30 section 4.2 for the calibration procedure.

S18**Speed Display Format**

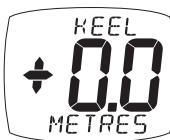
Sets the number of decimal places to which the boat speed information is displayed.
Applies to the units selected on page 21 s6.
The options are **0.1** or 0.01.

S19**Sea Temperature calibration**

The sea temperature calibration factor adds a value which corrects the information from the temperature sensor and ensures the water temperature is displayed correctly.

SETUP DEPTH - Depth Chapter

S20 Keel / Waterline Offset



Allows a keel offset to be added allowing the display depth reading to indicate depth below the bottom of the boat, or a waterline offset allowing the depth reading to indicate actual water depth.

See page 29 section 4.1 to set a depth offset.

SETUP WIND - Wind Chapter

S21 Wind Response



Sets the update period of the wind display.

The options available are: **Auto**/Slow/Medium/Fast

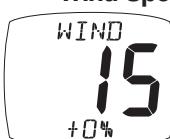
S22 Wind Angle



Aligns the displayed apparent wind angle with the actual wind direction with respect to the boat.

See page 31 section 4.3 for the calibration process.

S23 Wind Speed



The wind speed calibration factor adds a percentage factor which corrects the information from the wind speed sensor and ensures the apparent wind speed is displayed correctly. See page 31 section 4.3 for the calibration process.

S24 Wind Shift



The time period over which the system determines the mean wind direction can be user adjusted in the range 2 to 60 minutes.

SETUP COMPASS - Compass Chapter

S25

Heading Response



Sets the update period of the compass display.
Auto/Slow/Medium/Fast

S26

Heading Format



Tells the system to show heading information in either **Magnetic** or True format.

S27

Compass Heading Calibration



Aligns the displayed heading with the actual magnetic heading of the boat.
See page 32 section 4.4 for the calibration process.

S28

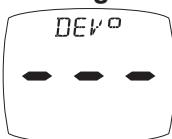
Magnetic Variation



Allows manual entry of local magnetic variation. This setting is ignored if variation information is available from a GPS source.

S29

Magnetic Deviation



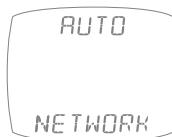
However carefully positioned the Compass Transducer is there is always the likelihood of errors being introduced by the vessel and equipment. To remove errors it is necessary to "Swing" the compass by turning the boat slowly until the system can optimize the readings. Once the correction has been completed the deviation correction value will be displayed.

See page 32 section 4.4 for the calibration process.

SETUP OPTIONS - Options Chapter

S30

Auto Networking



Only available on the display which was used to power up the system. Refer to the "Auto Network" sheet for further information.

S31

Key Lock



Enables the key locking feature.
See Page 8, section 2.5 for the keylocking process

S32

Page Hiding



Enables the user to hide pages.
See page 8 section 2.5. for the page hiding process

S33

Pages Hidden/Unhide Pages



Displays the number of hidden pages. Clears Page Hiding, returning to all pages visible.
See page 8 section 2.5. for the page unhiding process.

S34

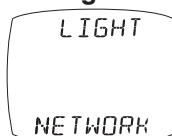
Time



The number of hours added or subtracted from UTC (GMT) to allow the display to show local time.

S35

Light



Tells the display to control the system backlighting or just its own backlighting.
The options are: Network/Local

S36**LCD Contrast**

Adjusts the viewing angle of the LCD display to improve visibility under varied mounting possibilities
Available values are: 1 - 7 default **4**.

S37**Boat Show**

Allows the display to show information when NOT installed as part of a Micronet system for demonstration purposes only.
Displays will return to default **Off** on power down.

S38**Factory Reset**

Returns all the calibration setting to the factory default values.

SETUP HEALTH - Health Chapter**S39****Software Version/Network Nodes**

Displays the software version, battery level and charge rate to assist in troubleshooting and fault finding.
If the display is the "Master" (the one used to switch on the system) then the number of items (nodes) in the system will be shown.

If the display is a "Slave" (was switched on by the system) then the signal strength to the "Master" will be shown in place of the number of nodes.

S40**Hull Transmitter Signal Strength**

Shows the software version (large digits), signal strength and battery condition (level and charge rate) of the Hull Transmitter to assist in trouble shooting and fault finding

S41**Wind Transmitter Signal Strength**

As above but for Wind Transmitter information.



S42

Wireless (NMEA) Interface Signal Strength



As above but for Wireless (NMEA) Interface information.

S43

Mast Angle Sensor Signal Strength



As above but for Mast Angle sensor

S44

MOB Sensor Signal Strength



As above but for MOB sensor

S45 -

Type 6 to Type 9



For possible future use.

4 Seatrial and Calibration

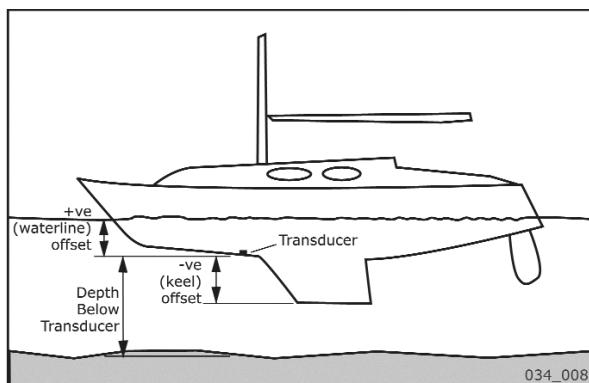
Once the Micronet system has been installed on the vessel and Auto Networking has been completed it is necessary to carry out Calibration.



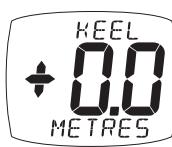
It is not safe to use the displays for navigational purposes until Calibration has been carried out correctly.

4.1 Depth Offset

The default depth offset is -3.5 feet (a keel offset of 3.5 feet). By setting a +ve or - ve offset the display can show the depth below the waterline or below the keel respectively.



Press and hold the button for 2 seconds to enter Setup
 Press the button repeatedly to scroll to the **SETUP DEPTH** chapter
 Press the button to advance to the **Keel/Waterline Offset** page



Press the button to enter Edit Mode
 Press the and buttons to change the value
 Press the button to exit Edit Mode
 Press and hold the button to exit Setup and return to normal operation.

4.2 Speed Calibration

To ensure that the boat speed (and distance) is accurate it is necessary to calibrate the speed to take into account variations in water flow between different hulls. Adjustment is made by multiplying the speed through the water (V) by a percentage calibration factor.

It is essential to carry out this procedure at a time where little or no tide is flowing.

To enter a Log Calibration Factor

With the vessel under power, steer a straight course allowing the boat speed reading to settle to a constant value. Check the GPS is showing a constant SOG.

Press and hold the  button for 2 seconds to enter Setup

Press the  button repeatedly to scroll to the **SETUP SPEED** chapter

Press the  button to advance to the **Speed Calibration** page

Press the  button to enter Edit Mode



Press the  and  buttons to change the calibration factor until the speed reading displayed matches the GPS SOG reading

Press the  button to exit Edit Mode

Press and hold the  button to exit Setup and return to normal operation.

Should you be unable to carry out this procedure due to strong tidal conditions or poor GPS information there is further information regarding Speed Calibration using a measured distance on the Raymarine website at www.raymarine.com.

4.3**Wind Calibration**

Both Wind Speed and Direction can be calibrated to ensure that readings from the Wind Transmitter are displayed accurately.

Wind Angle Offset

Motor the vessel directly into the wind.

Press and hold the  button for 2 seconds to enter Setup

Press the  button repeatedly to scroll to the **SETUP WIND** chapter

Press the  button repeatedly to advance to the **Wind Angle** page



Press the  button to enter Edit Mode

Press the  and  buttons to change the displayed value to 000.

The bottom line of the display will indicate the number of degrees of offset entered.

Press the  button to exit Edit Mode

Press and hold the  button to exit Setup and return to normal operation.

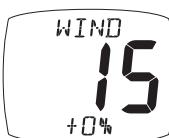
Wind Speed Correction

 *Wind Speed reading is factory calibrated to display correctly and should not be altered unless external factors are thought to be causing incorrect readings. Correction should only be carried out if a known correct Wind Speed is available.*

Press and hold the  button for 2 seconds to enter Setup

Press the  button repeatedly to scroll to the **SETUP WIND** chapter

Press the  button repeatedly to advance to the **Wind Speed** page



Press the  button to enter Edit Mode

Press the  and  buttons to change the displayed value to the required percentage.

The bottom line of the display will indicate the percentage correction factor entered.

Press the  button to exit Edit Mode

Press and hold the  button to exit Setup and return to normal operation.

44

Compass Calibration and Alignment

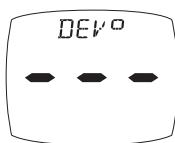
To ensure that inaccuracies caused by metallic and magnetic objects on the boat are kept to a minimum is necessary to calibrate the compass. A deviation caused by surrounding objects will be compensated for and the compass reading may be set to the correct heading.

Press and hold the  button for 2 seconds to enter Setup

Press the  button repeatedly to scroll to the **SETUP COMPASS** chapter

To Complete a deviation correction turn:

Press the  button to advance to the **Magnetic Deviation** page



Press the  button to enter Compass Calibration Mode

Turn the vessel slowly keeping the speed below 4 knots and taking approximately 2 minutes to complete 360 degrees. Keep turning the vessel until the display changes to show a value (usually about 1.25 turns)

 If the rate of turn of the vessel is too fast the display will show "TURN HIGH". It is not necessary to abandon the turn at this stage but do lessen the rate of turn by reducing speed or widening the turning circle. Continue to align the heading

Steer the vessel on a known heading.

 Only use the main steering compass as a known heading if you are certain it has been checked and compensated.

Press the  button twice to display the **Compass Heading** page



Press the  button to enter Edit Mode

Press the  and  buttons to change to the known value. The bottom line of the display will show the offset entered.

Press the  button to exit Edit Mode

Press and hold the  button to exit Setup and return to normal operation.

5 Installation

5.1 Tools list and Parts

Tools Required 2.5mm or 5mm Drill Bit (7mm if power connection required)
Power Drill
Cross Head Screwdriver

Parts List

Mounting Template
Display Backplate and 2x Clip Brackets
Mounting Screws (3)
Mounting Bolts (3)
M4 Studs & Thumbnuts (3)
Sealing Gaskets (4)
Double Sided Tape

5.2 Precautions and Positioning Advice

Ensure mounting surface is flat.

Leave space between displays for sun covers.

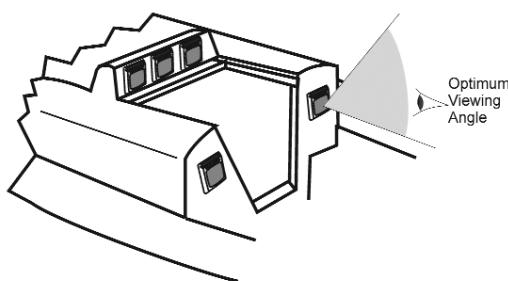
Leave space to remove display from bracket (if used).

Avoid areas where damage may occur (winch handles, feet, warps etc.)

Select a flat, smooth, surface for mounting and use the template provided to select a suitable position for mounting your Micronet display. Check for clarity of vision and ease of access to the control buttons, it is recommended that displays are positioned such that your arm does NOT pass through the spokes of the steering wheel when operating the buttons.



*Contrast is limited at night when a display is viewed from beneath.
Avoid mounting displays in a position where you will look upwards
to view them.*



034_009

5.3 Bracket Mounting (Preferred Method)

This method allows for the easy removal of a display as and when required, for either security reasons or to prevent damage or discomfort whilst not in use.

1. Using the three supplied M4 bolts attach the back plate to the rear of the display (Fig.1).
2. Drill three 2.5mm holes marked "A" on the Template and using the supplied self tapping screws, screw the clip bracket to the mounting surface (Fig.2).
3. Place the display flat against the bracket slightly higher than the final position and slide gently down into position. There will be a small click as the bracket secures the display into position (Fig.3).
4. To release the display press lightly on the bracket tab and slide the display upwards (Fig.4).

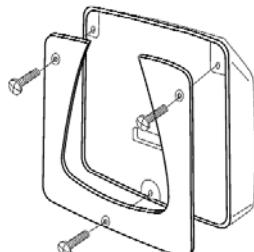


Fig. 1

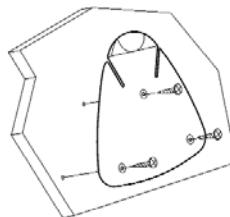


Fig. 2

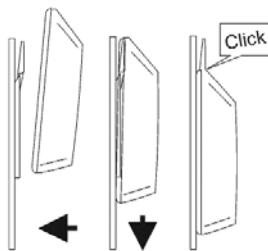


Fig. 3

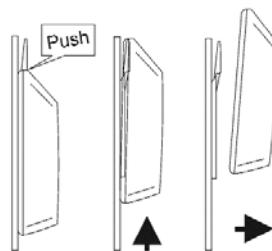


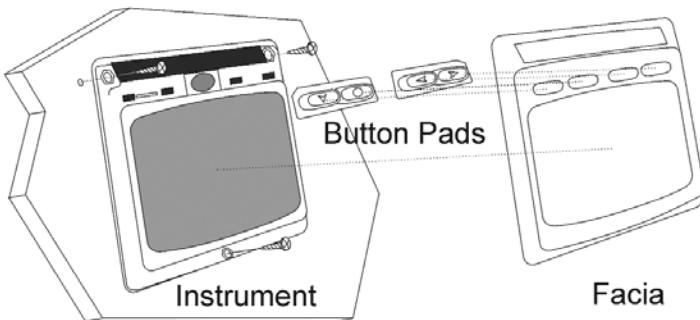
Fig. 4

044-004

5.4**Surface Mounting****Where there is no access to the rear of the mounting surface**

Easy installation but will allow removal without gaining access to the boat. Position the supplied Template carefully before starting.

1. Drill three 2.5mm holes marked "B" on the template.
2. Carefully snap the facia of the display off the main body taking care not to drop the button pads.
HINT – It may be useful to place a piece of sticky tape across the front of the buttons before removing the facia to prevent them from falling out during the installation.
3. Remove the three captive M4 nuts from the plastic moulding and attach the display to the mounting surface using the three self tapping screws provided. Take care not to over tighten the screws as this may cause the moulding to crack.
4. Check the display is perfectly level; carefully position the button inserts into the correct slots and snap the facia back into position.



034_010

Temporary Mounting

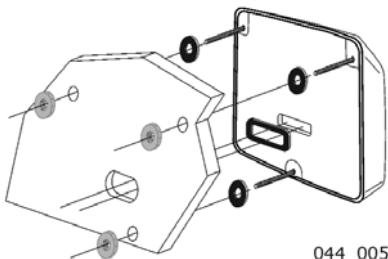
1. Use the double sided tape provided to secure the display to a suitable mounting surface. Press the display firmly against the surface until secure.

i This method is recommended for temporary use only. For example, finding an appropriate location before drilling holes.

Where access is available to the rear of the mounting surface

This method allows for maximum security of a permanently mounted display. Position the supplied template carefully before starting.

1. Drill three 5mm holes marked "B" on the template.
2. Stick the 3 supplied gaskets on the back of the display.
3. Screw the four M4 brass studs into the rear of the display.
4. Place the display in position pushing the three studs through the newly drilled holes.
5. Using the three supplied thumb nuts, secure the display to the surface making sure it is level before final tightening.



5.5 External Power Connections

To connect an external 9 to 30V DC power supply to the display head from either a portable battery or the vessel's existing power system.

1. Drill two 7mm holes marked "P" on the mounting template and smooth them together with a sharp knife or small file.
2. Pass the supply cable through the new hole and attach the supplied crimp spade receptacles.
3. Remove the blanking plug from the rear of the display to expose the terminals.
4. Stick the supplied gasket on the back of the display.
5. Taking care to connect the correct polarity push the receptacles firmly onto the spades on the rear of the case.
6. Mount the display head securely in position following the steps shown above.
7. Clamp the cable securely close to the display.

6 Maintenance and Fault Finding

6.1 Care and Maintenance

All Micronet products are totally sealed against water and are not serviceable. Any attempt to take a Micronet product apart will invalidate the warranty.

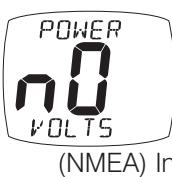
To clean, use only a damp, soft cloth. No detergents, solvents or abrasives should be used. To avoid damaging a Micronet display unit we recommend storing in the supplied soft pack when not in use.



If the displays are to be stored for a long period of time before next use (over winter) ensure that the batteries are fully charged before storage. If necessary connect to a 9 to 30V DC power supply for 24 hrs prior to storage.

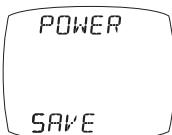
6.2 Fault Finding and Technical Support

Power No Volts alarm sounds



The Hull Transmitter and Wireless (NMEA) Interface must be connected to external power supplies. If this connection is not made, then you will see this alarm 10 seconds after powering up your system. Any DC voltage between 9 and 30V is sufficient to power the Hull Transmitter and Wireless (NMEA) Interface.

Power Save Alarm sounds.



There has been no significant data activity on the network. The alarm sounds to indicate that the display system will turn itself off. To continue using the system press any button to cancel the alarm.

Lost Network Alarm sounds.



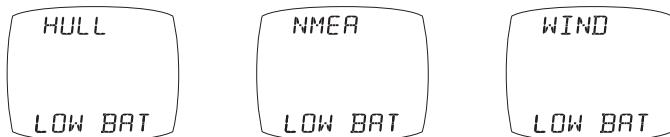
On a single display this indicates that the particular display has lost communication with the Master*. Either there is a problem with the Master* display or the display in question has been moved out of effective range.

On several displays this indicates that these displays have lost communication with the Master*. Either there is a problem with the Master* or the Master* has been moved out of effective range. The displays will power down shortly after sounding the alarm to save power.

A single display flashes the battery symbol and then switches off.

The battery level is low on the particular display affected. Connect to a 9 to 30V DC power source or leave in bright sunlight for 12 hours minimum to recharge the display's internal battery. If the particular display is the system Master* then the other displays will sound the "Lost Network" alarm. To continue using the rest of the system power down and restart the system from another display.

Low Battery Alarm sounds.



The power level is low in the Hull Transmitter, Wireless (NMEA) Interface or Wind Transmitter. On any Digital Display enter Setup and Calibration Mode (Page 18) and scroll through to the Health Chapter. Check the battery levels of the Transmitters and Interface Box. The battery level icon should show 1, 2 or 3 bars to ensure correct operation. Connect the Hull Transmitter or Wireless (NMEA) Interface to a 9 to 30V DC power source for 12 hours minimum to recharge the internal battery. Leave the Wind Transmitter in bright sunlight for 12 hours minimum to recharge its internal battery.

Data is shown as dashes.

The information is not being transmitted to the displays. There may be lost communication between the Wind Transmitter or Hull Transmitter and the displays. On any Digital display enter Setup and Calibration Mode (page 18) and scroll through to the Health Chapter. Check the signal levels of the Hull and Wind Transmitters. The signal level should show a value of greater than 3 to ensure correct operation.

Compass Transducer rattles and/or splashes.

Good! The fluxgate compass is gimballed in a fluid filled container to ensure it is not affected by the boats movement in the water.

Compass information displayed on the system does not agree with the main steering compass.

Ensure that the main steering compass has been swung correctly and is showing correct information. Ensure that the display system has completed correctly the "Swing" procedure described on page 32. If there are still differences, look for magnetic objects (loud speakers, pumps and motors, etc.) close to the transducer and try mounting the compass transducer in an alternative location. After changing position of nearby equipment or the Compass Transducer it will be necessary to re-swing the compass following the procedure on page 32.

Boat Speed reads 0.

Information being transmitted from the Hull Transmitter is being received with a zero value. Check the paddle wheel for fouling, clean it and make sure it turns easily.

Wind Speed reads 0.

Information being transmitted from the Wind Transmitter is being received with a zero value. If the anemometer cups at the top of the mast are turning and the wind speed reads zero then there is a problem with your Wind Transmitter.

No NMEA data showing on external displays.

From any Digital display enter Setup and Calibration Mode (page 18) and scroll through to the Health Chapter. Check the signal level and battery status of the Wireless (NMEA) Interface. If the signal level shows a value of greater than 3 then check the data connections and the settings of the NMEA source equipment to ensure that NMEA 0183 is being transmitted correctly.

The Depth Alarm does not sound.

If the actual water depth is shallow and the alarm has not sounded it is most likely that the alarm is switched off. From any Digital Display enter Setup and Calibration Mode (page 18) and scroll through to the Depth Chapter. Ensure the Depth Alarm settings are correct.



The "Master Display" is the display which was used to power up the entire system. This display may be different each time the system is used. If you are fault finding and are uncertain which display is the master the switch off the system and switch on again. The display which you switched on is now the Master.

Warranty Information

For warranty details for this product see the Raymarine website at www.raymarine.com/warranty.

This device complies with Part 15 of the FCC rules. Operation is subject to the following two conditions. (1) This device may not cause harmful interference, and (2) this device must accept any interference received, including interference's that may cause undesirable operation.

Note: the manufacturer is not responsible for any radio or TV interference caused by unauthorized modifications to this equipment. Such modifications could void the user's authority to operate the equipment.



Raymarine Ltd hereby declare that the mn100 Digital Display is in compliance with the essential requirements and other relevant provisions of Directive 1999/5/EC.



UU034- GB- rev11