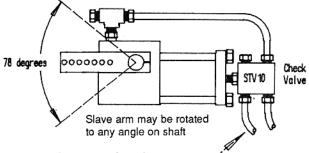


Installed at slave engine governor



To change direction of slave arm movement — switch input hoses at check valve

NOTE: In locating the synchronizer keep in mind the slave actuator on one of the engines has got to be moved to the synchronizer. This does not apply to new boat construction. Therefore in selecting the "slave" engine, check for "excess" tubing on both engines to determine ease of moving the actuator without having to lengthen the tubing. Also keep in mind a push-pull control cable is required between the synchronizer and the "slave" engine. Note the emphasis about using a short control cable and minimum bends as detailed in section C. A mounting bracket is necessary to support this cable at the "slave" engine end.

1) Mount the Hynautic actuator on the synchronizer using the Hynautic Adapter kit as shown above.

After mounting the Hynautic actuator on the synchronizer check for correct control lever operation, that is, when the Hynautic bridge control lever is at idle (all the way back) the engine governor should be at idle also. If not, the tubing conections at the STV 10 check valve (shown on the left) should be reversed. To do this it is necessary to de-pressurize the Hynautic system. See Hynautic owners manual for instructions for de-pressurizing, filling and bleeding the system.

3) The rod connecting the Hynautic actuator arm to the synchronizer pivot pin is 9" long. If the Hynautic Bungee is used the rod should be cut to 6 1/4" long and then rethread.

4) Disconnect this rod from the Hynautic actuator arm in order to check limit switch collar adjustment. See section H.

5) Check for overtravel as detailed in section J.

Proper overtravel is generally indicated by a spongy control lever feel at extreme ends of the bridge control lever. The Hynautic actuator arm has seven holes, in order to obtain correct overtravel it may be necessary to move the ball-joint on the arm out one hole. (toward the end) Please adjust the ball-joint one hole at a time.