

PILOT'S GUIDE

FOR INSIGHT GEM 610C-001



PLEASE READ INSTRUCTIONS
COMPLETELY
BEFORE PROCEEDING



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Warranty and Service

The Insight Instrument Corporation 610C Graphic Engine Monitor system (G3) is warranted against defects in materials and workmanship for two years from date of purchase.

Insight temperature probes are warranted for one year or 1000 hours which ever comes first.

Insight will at its option repair or replace without charge those products that it finds defective.

Insight will not be responsible for repairs required by improper installation, unauthorized maintenance or abuse.

No other warranty is expressed or implied. Insight is not liable for consequential damages.

Technical Support

If you have difficulty installing or using a G3 system, please read the G3's documentation.

Every G3 system is shipped with complete instructions for installation and use.

The answers to many technical questions can be found in this booklet, or the G3 Installation Manual.

Insight provides customer support free of charge for as long as you own the instrument.

If you have any questions concerning G3 operation do not hesitate to call.

The Customer Service department accepts calls Monday through Friday between 9 am and 5 pm EST.

Be sure to have your instrument model number and serial number(s) ready when you call.

G3 Pages & Functions

Turned On:

YES	Main Screen
YES	Lean of Peak Screen
YES	Rich of Peak Screen
YES	User Configuration Screen
YES	General Information Screen
YES	Probe Diagnostic Screen
YES	Periodic Temperature Variation Screen
YES	Vibration Analysis Screen
NO	Propeller Balance Screen
YES	Take-Off G Force Screen
YES	Two Axis Turbulance Screen
YES	Theoretical Horsepower Screen
YES	Fuel Screen Totalization



Insight Start Splash Screen

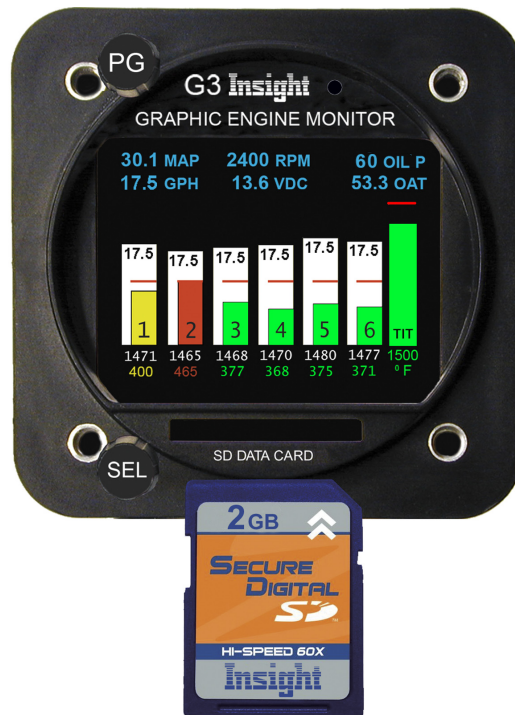
Guide To The G3 Screens

The instrument has two control knobs that operate combination rotary and push button switches. The top knob in general controls screen selection while the bottom knob controls items within the given screen. Each screen assigns its own functional needs to the controls that may change depending on context. A screen may also label the controls with guidance information like "Push to exit".

Some of the many revolutionary new features of the G3 system include:

- Engine vibration measurement and analysis.
- Specific functionality for safe Lean of Peak operation with no detonation
- Oil Temperature and Pressure
- Manifold Pressure, Fuel Flow and RPM
- OAT
- Carburetor and Alternator Temperature
- Buss Voltage

- Specialized analysis for propeller balance, turbulence and even landing shock.
- Integrates and logs data from G3, TAS Air Data and GPS for the complete picture.
- SD Card stores all engine, air, winds aloft and fuel data (No more lost data).
- Entire aircraft life history directly on SD card in PC compatible form.



Monitor Page

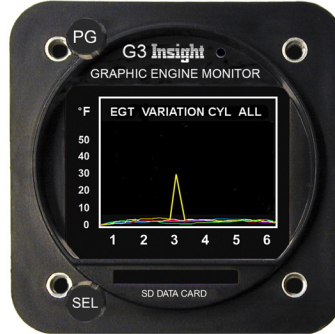
G3 Screens In Order



1 - Main Screen



2 - Probe Diagnostic Screen



3 - EGT Periodic Temperature Variation Screen



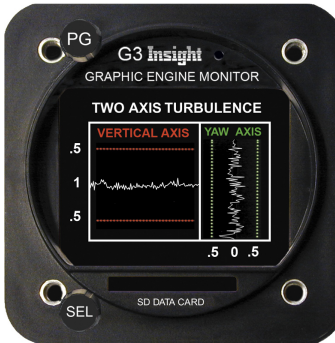
4 - Engine Vibration Screen



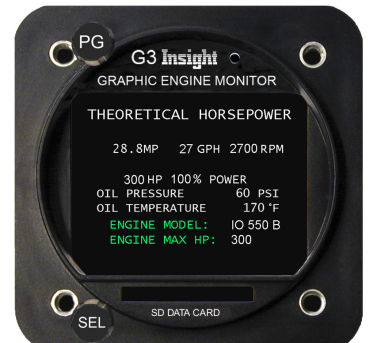
5 - Prop Balance Screen



6 - Take-Off Performance Screen



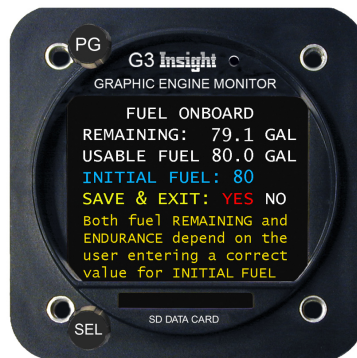
7 - Turbulence Screen



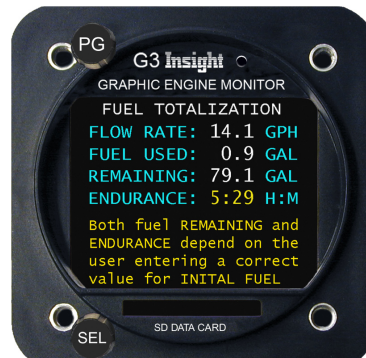
8 - Theoretical Horsepower Screen



9 - User Configuration Screen



10 - Enter Total Fuel Screen



11 - Fuel Function Screen

(Defaults to fuel function screen when total fuel is set)

G3 Series Introduction

Insight's 610C Graphic Engine Monitor (G3) colour-coded bar graph and digital values may be Primary for EGT, CHT and TIT.

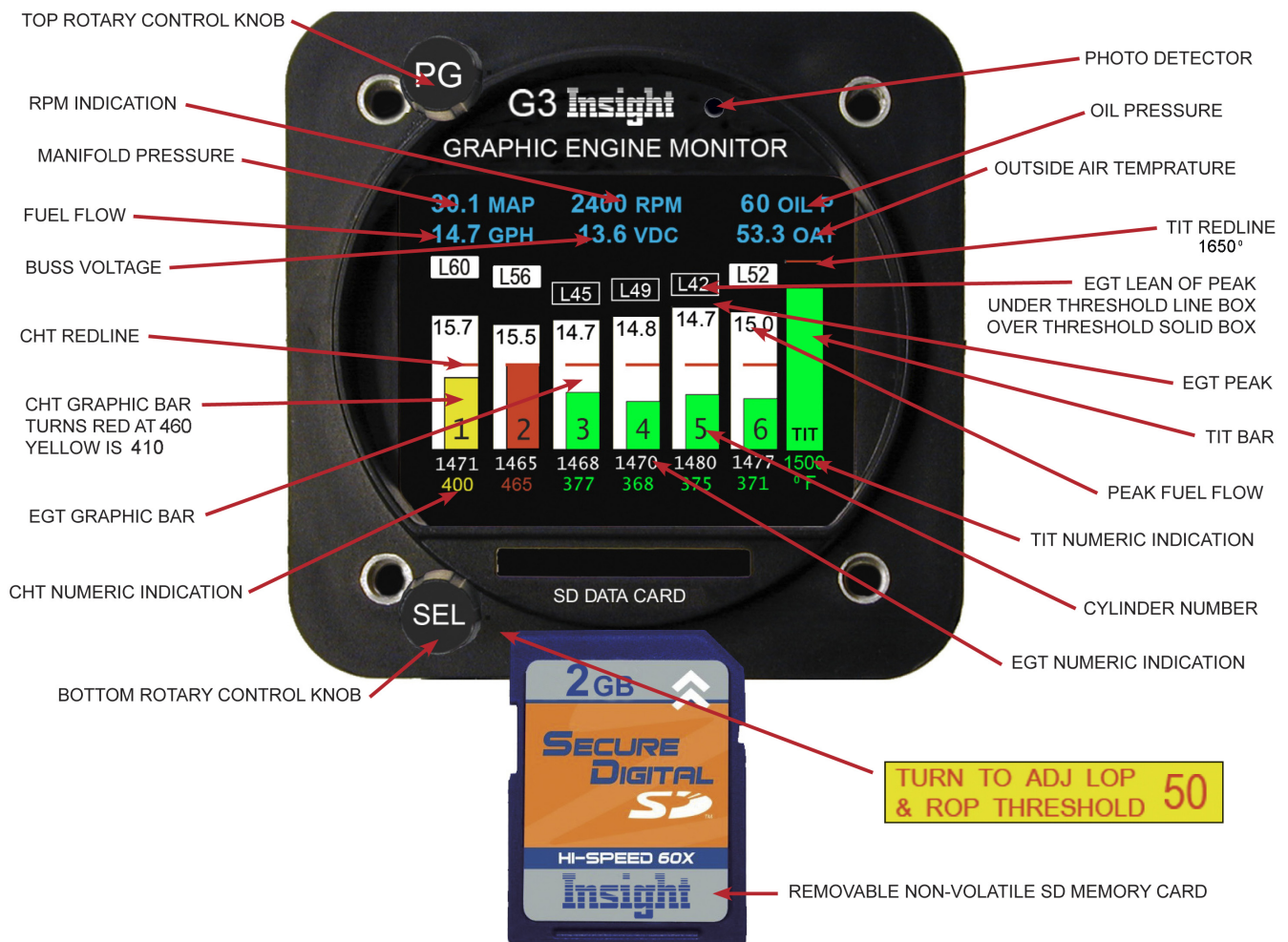
All other data shown in cyan at the top of display are to be supplementary.

Traditional multi-cylinder exhaust gas and cylinder head temperature systems that force the pilot to switch or scan an indicator from cylinder to cylinder in search of critical engine data, are long obsolete.

Using the latest computer technology, the G3 presents a clear, concise, graphic picture of all engine temperatures simultaneously for interpretation at a glance.

Never before has so much engine diagnostic information been available to the pilot and never before, has the pilot been able to control mixture with such ease and precision for peak fuel efficiency.

Insight's latest G3 automatically records flight temperature and will also interface with other data sources and report information to other instruments like MFD's. The data-log files stored on the SD card can be easily retrieved by the pilot, in-flight or post-flight, for instant viewing or permanent record-keeping.



First Flight With The G3

Now that the day is finally here for you to fire up your new G3 and take it for a flight you are probably eager to explore all the new functions. Before you take that first flight a few minutes should be invested to check the installation of the instrument. We recommend you read through this section once first before stepping into the cockpit.

With the avionics turned on, the G3 will power up and present its title screen. During this period the user may press and hold the top button to enter configuration mode if desired. Most of the configuration is pre-entered for you at the factory or by your installer, but you may wish to double-check or adjust these parameters. After the G3 is configured cycle the avionics to reboot the instrument into its normal operating mode. After the title screen is displayed for a few seconds the main temperature bargraph display appears.

Have a look at the voltage reading: it should show the battery voltage of your aircraft. The manifold pressure should indicate the ambient pressure, the OAT should be indicated and the digital numbers at the bottoms of the temperature columns should show the temperature under the cowling. All other indications should show 0.

Start the engine and allow it to idle. The RPM, fuel flow, oil pressure, and manifold pressure indications should come to life and match the ship's gauges. The voltage indicator will now be showing an increase in voltage owed to the charging system. The digital temperature indications will immediately begin to increase, although it will take a little while for the CHT bars to climb due to the thermal mass of the cylinders. Likewise, EGT columns may not appear until the throttle is advanced to fast-idle.

If you want you can turn to the Fuel Onboard screen and tell the G3 how much fuel is onboard. After you do be sure to select Save and Exit at the bottom of the screen. This will allow you to observe the Fuel Totalizing functions. Return to the main temperature bargraph screen before proceeding.

If all looks well prepare to do your run-up. The G3 comes from the factory already set up and ready to go right out of the box. We have preset the EGT bar heights to accommodate a range of EGT temperatures that is appropriate for an average user's engine. But what if you have a turbo-boosted engine that runs hotter than average, or you were forced by mechanical clearances to put the EGT probes further down the exhaust tubes than you would have liked which leads to lower reported EGT readings? The factory settings for EGT heights may then be inappropriate for your airplane.

It's no problem for the versatile G3. A few quick clicks and turns of the bottom knob on your first flight will allow you to tailor the height of the EGT columns to the actual temperatures reported by the probes. The G3 can even do the job automatically by using the "Auto-range" functionality. Refer to the Section on "Adjusting EGT bar height" for details on how to adjust the columns.

After taking off and reaching cruise altitude you will get your first opportunity to try the special lean mode functions. The new lean mode is easier than ever to use and tells you exactly how far the EGT's have dropped since they peaked, whether you are on the rich or lean side of peak, and what the fuel flow was during the peak. To reset the lean mode and start again just press and hold the bottom button. Remember to always begin well rich of peak EGT or you will not get a true indication of where peak is. A more complete description of the leaning process may be found in the "Description of Main Screen" section of this document.

Flip through the various pages of information available using the top knob. Observe your 2-Axis Turbulence measurements, your Theoretical Horsepower (which also shows your Oil Temperature and Oil Pressure), and your Fuel Totalizing screen. This will give you an idea what the G3 can do for you once you are more familiar with it. The Probe Diagnostics screen is always available to help keep tabs on the health of your temperature probes. Refer to the various discussions of the individual screens throughout this document for more in-depth information.

It's easy to get overwhelmed by the wealth of information available to you, but don't forget it is all being recorded on the SD Card for later review, so you don't have to learn everything all at once. In addition, at any time you can press and hold the top knob to place a bookmark on your log file. These bookmarks, sorted numerically, will allow you quickly scan your log file and go directly to the point in the log you were interested in when you placed it. It's a valuable tool that you can use as often as you like.

After you have returned to the airport and shut down after your first G3 test flight, we recommend you remove the SD Card and examine the data log using your favorite spreadsheet program. If you didn't get a chance to set your EGT bar heights as discussed earlier, you will get a good idea where it should be set for next time by looking at the EGT columns.

Using G3 On The Ground

The temperature range of the G3 extends lower than most traditional EGT systems to include temperatures normally encountered at start-up. Under normal engine operation at 1,000 to 1,200 rpm, the G3 will produce a white bar EGT indication for each cylinder. The precise indication will vary from one installation to another, and it is not unusual to observe fairly large EGT differentials between cylinders at idle or taxi power settings.

One very useful feature of the G3 is its ability to detect abnormal combustion during the pre-take-off run-up. The primary purpose of the pre-take-off engine run-up is to verify the airworthiness of the engine's ignition system, plus carburetor heat and propeller control. Pilots without extensive engine instrumentation are accustomed to detecting engine and/or ignition problems by an rpm drop or roughness during the run-up.

With the G3 a much more accurate diagnosis of problems is possible.

As you run your engine up to 1,700 or 1,800 rpm (or as recommended in your aircraft's Pilot's Operating Handbook), you will observe a rise in EGT for all cylinders, to about one third of full scale. Normally, these indications will vary somewhat from cylinder to cylinder. The G3 should be carefully observed during the magneto check.

Combustion is initiated by two spark plugs firing simultaneously in each cylinder.

Under single mag operation, only one plug is firing, producing only one flame front in the combustion chamber, resulting in a slower, more prolonged combustion.

This places the point of peak combustion pressure later in the power stroke and the tachometer will register a drop of 50 to 150 rpm. Since the exhaust gases have less time to cool before being expelled from the cylinder, the exhaust gas temperatures of all cylinders should rise. (50 to 100° F).

Various problems can be detected easily during run-up with the aid of the G3. The absence of an rpm drop or EGT rise on single-mag operation indicates trouble in the form of a hot mag or defective ignition switch.

A more common indication of trouble is the total disappearance of an EGT indication for one or more cylinders after switching to single-mag operation, indicating a faulty ignition wire or spark plug. If the affected cylinder returns to a normal EGT indication when operating on the other magneto, you have isolated the problem to a single spark plug (or lead) in a single cylinder.

In the absence of adequate engine instrumentation, the initial diagnosis of fouled spark plugs is usually made on the basis of a greater rpm drop for one mag than the other. Manufacturers' handbooks generally warn the pilot to regard any difference of more than 50 rpm between mags as suspicious. But it is important to note that an rpm drop will register only if more plugs are fouling on one mag than on the other. If each magneto harness harbors one bad plug or lead this would cause a uniform mag drop and the double fault would go completely undetected. On the other hand, an entirely different malfunction such as a partially plugged injector could create the same symptoms.

Careful analysis of G3 data can help a pilot determine the precise cause of mag drop, or pinpoint problems hidden behind a uniform mag drop. In both cases cited above, the G3 would indicate higher EGTs for the affected cylinders.

Run-up is also a good time to check carburetor heat (if present) and mixture control. Application of carburetor heat causes a reduction in the density (and therefore oxygen content by volume) of air coming into the engine, inducing an over-rich condition. This is indicated by a noticeable drop in engine rpm and exhaust gas temperature.

If the application of the carburetor heat control fails to produce these effects, it is likely that the carb heat control is mis-rigged, causing the airbox flapper valve to hang open and allowing hot air to leak into the carburetor on a full-time basis.

This should be remedied as soon as possible.

During the mixture check, a uniform rise of EGT indications for all cylinders will confirm that the mixture control is functioning correctly. The amount of temperature rise will depend on the degree of mixture control movement.

Each cylinder should show a rise in EGT upon leaning. Failure of a cylinder to show a significant rise, or an abnormally large EGT differential between cylinders in fuel injected engines, may indicate a fuel injector nozzle constriction.

In many engines, a large inter-cylinder EGT spread is normal at low power settings (even with fuel injection) so a diagnosis of this type is impractical until the pilot becomes thoroughly familiar with the normal indications for his or her engine.

Even so, this type of diagnosis, easily made with the G3, is virtually impossible with other EGT systems.

Using G3 On Take-off

The G3 can be used during takeoff to identify a very serious class of combustion problems that can result from poor fuel distribution at take-off power settings.

The combustion phenomenon known as pre-ignition can do extensive damage in a matter of a few seconds if left unattended. This combustion process produces abnormally high temperatures in the combustion chamber which results in immediate full-scale EGT indications followed by a rise in cylinder head temperatures.

Should this type of indication occur during the takeoff roll, the takeoff should be aborted.

If takeoff has proceeded beyond the point of no return, power should be reduced immediately (maintaining flight) and the mixture enriched if possible to make the temperature drop in the affected cylinder(s).

A precautionary landing should be made as soon feasible.

Pre-ignition can be caused by red-hot cylinder deposits or overheated exhaust valves.

Regardless of cause, pre-ignition, once started, causes an extreme temperature rise in the combustion chamber and is self-sustaining until engine failure occurs (often in a few seconds).

Broken connecting rods, melted pistons, and cylinder head separation are among the common pre-ignition induced failures.

A second type of pre-ignition that does not fit the previous definition is magneto induced pre-ignition.

It results from extreme timing errors in magneto adjustment or failure of the magneto itself.

Detonation in automobiles is commonly referred to as ping or knock. It is an unusually rapid form of combustion that follows ignition induced combustion and is caused by high compression, high temperatures and a lean mixture.

The rapid combustion of detonation is significantly advanced by the time the exhaust valve opens and the temperature encountered by the EGT probe is lower than normal. Detonation results in higher peak combustion temperatures and pressures which translate into higher CHT's and lower EGT's. More importantly, detonation imposes significantly greater stress on the engine components than normal operation. It may be caused by excessively lean operation at high power settings because of fuel system malfunctions, injector nozzle constrictions, improper mixture control settings, insufficient fuel octane or avgas contaminated by jet fuel.

Leaning for Take-off

Leaning normally aspirated engines for takeoff is advisable for best performance under high density altitude conditions and this is something that can be done with confidence and accuracy with the G3.

Remember that the full-throttle, full rich-mixture setting is designed to provide an enriched fuel flow for proper engine cooling during takeoff at sea level on a standard day.

This over-richness is a FAA-mandated minimum of 12% above the worst case detonation-onset fuel flow.

With increasing density altitude, this over-richness robs your engine of power. Leaning on a high altitude takeoff can restore a significant amount of power and add measurably to aircraft performance. Consult the Pilot's Operating Handbook for the airplane manufacturer's recommended high altitude takeoff procedures. On some aircraft equipped with fuel flow gauges, the full-power altitude reference marks indicate acceptable fuel flows for various altitudes (typical reference marks are S.L., 3000, 5000, 7000).

Sometimes a specific temperature (eg. 150° F rich of peak EGT) is specified as the takeoff power mixture guideline.

After some experience with the G3 to determine the location of peak EGT, the G3 can be used to set the mixture using this guideline, or (with careful operator technique) to produce the EGT indications similar to a normal sea level takeoff.

A New Approach to Engine Management

The G3 is a sophisticated tool for engine management. Its microprocessor performs many tasks that used to be handled by the pilot. One of the basic functions performed by the G3 is monitoring exhaust gas temperatures for all cylinders with one degree resolution. What is important is the exhaust gas temperature of a particular cylinder in relation to its peak. But peak EGT is not a constant; it changes with atmospheric conditions, altitude, power setting and engine condition and for this reason absolute exhaust gas temperatures in degrees Fahrenheit are quite meaningless.

The real objective of mixture management is finding a mixture setting which represents the correct position on the EGT/Fuel Flow Curve. As we will see later, this abstract task is easily accomplished by the G3's microprocessor which samples EGT's for all cylinders many times a second and subjects this data to a complex mathematical analysis that can identify peak. This capability allows the pilot to operate his or her aircraft engine at the most economical mixture settings.

It is generally known that EGT can be a valuable source of information for engine diagnosis and troubleshooting, but there is a great deal of confusion when it comes to interpreting this data.

One of the basic principles of EGT engine analysis is that engine temperatures (EGT and CHT) achieve equilibrium in an engine operating at a constant power and mixture setting.

What is often overlooked is that this equilibrium cannot be defined as a single point but rather a range of temperatures.

Fundamentals of EGT

The basic ingredients of combustion are fuel, air (oxygen), compression, ignition, and timing.

The measurement of Exhaust Gas Temperature (EGT) is really an indication of the harmony of interaction of these ingredients.

A slight change in any of these five factors will result in noticeable changes in EGT.

The measurement and dynamic analysis of these changes is a very valuable tool for engine management.

The use of exhaust gas temperature for mixture control depends on certain characteristics of combustion that are common to all engines. It is generally known that the exhaust gases get hotter as the mixture is leaned.

This temperature rise is a sign of increased combustion efficiency as the optimum mixture setting is approached.

If the leaning progresses past a certain point, the temperature will begin to drop. This temperature drop is the result of reduced energy output from the diminished fuel flow.

For a variety of reasons, the best operating mixture for aircraft engines is in the vicinity of this peak.

Some high performance engines require slightly more fuel for cooling and run best on the rich side of peak while others are designed for operation on the lean side of peak.

The shape and character of this curve is typical for all normally aspirated engines; it is, however, slightly affected by some turbocharger installations.

Principles of EGT Measurement

Exhaust Gas Temperature is measured with a temperature-sensing probe that penetrates the exhaust stack a few inches away from the cylinder. The sensing probe is made from a special alloy designed to provide long term protection for the temperature sensing elements inside. The temperature measurement is actually made with a thermocouple sensor.

A thermocouple is a welded junction of two alloys that generates a tiny voltage when heated.

The EGT probe uses Chromel (90% nickel, 10% chromium) and Alumel (95% nickel, 5% aluminum, silicon and manganese).

Only 22 millionths of a volt are generated per degree Fahrenheit. The G3 measures these tiny signals and translates them into temperature.

The EGT probes are designed to have a small thermal mass for fastest possible response, and the manufacturing procedures are tightly controlled to maintain probe calibration to within one degree.

In fact, the G3 will help you monitor mixture, timing, fuel distribution, compression, oil consumption, and many other subtle engine phenomena. The G3 can actually resolve engine phenomena that occur in millionths of a second.

Principles of CHT

Like EGT measurement, Cylinder Head Temperature (CHT) is also monitored by means of a thermocouple which generates a voltage proportional to its temperature. The G3 is designed to work with three different kinds of probes.

The gasket probe replaces one of the spark plug gaskets on a cylinder and is held in contact with the cylinder by the spark plug. The spring-loaded probe screws into the temperature well in the cylinder and its tip is pressed against the cylinder by spring pressure. The third kind of CHT probe is called an adapter probe. It screws into the temperature well, but unlike the spring-loaded type, it allows the factory installed bayonet probe to remain in place.

While the basic principles of CHT measurement are similar to that of EGT measurement, the range of temperatures is much lower; typically 500° F or less.

Configuration Screens

There are FOUR configuration screens. The Registration Config, General Information, Engine Configuration and Set Time/Date screens are accessible only on the ground. Setup mode accessed by rebooting instrument with top button held in.

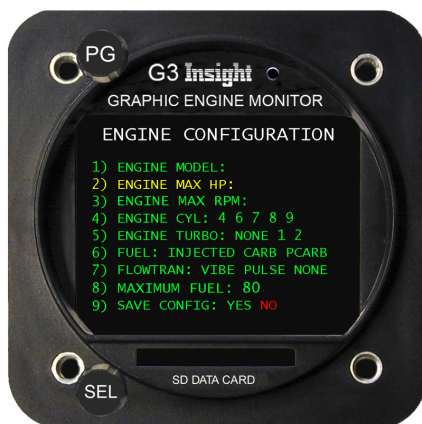
- 1) REGISTRATION CONFIG
- 2) GENERAL INFORMATION
- 3) ENGINE CONFIGURATION
- 4) SET TIME / DATE



Registration screen is for describing aircraft accurately in data logging and also Reset the G3 to factory defaults.



General Info screen is for raw measurement for diagnostics of the G3 only.



Engine Configuration screen is for setting up the engine info so the G3 works correctly for that airplane.



Date and Time screen is for entering the correct time and date in data logging.

G3 Operating Procedure

Since the introduction of the Graphic Engine Monitor in the early 80's a new leaning procedure has been developed. Once frowned upon, leaning past peak to operate on the lean side in cruise is now widely used to save fuel. Since leaning with reference to temperature was first used in the early 50's, the distance from peak has also been used to define a mixture setting. The term "75° rich" is universal and means 75 degrees lower than the peak temperature on the rich side. Leaning has always employed a relative number referenced to peak temperature. It is the only consistent metric available because the absolute temperature varies with altitude, power setting and outside air temperature.

The Graphic Engine Monitor (G3) is ready to operate the moment electrical power is applied. Within seconds after starting the engine, the white EGT bar graph columns will begin to appear on the G3 display. Each column corresponds to the Exhaust Gas Temperature (EGT) of a cylinder. The lowest exhaust gas temperature that can be displayed by the G3 is 800° F. In some engines, the throttle will have to be opened to the fast idle range to get an EGT indication for all cylinders. As the cylinder heads begin to warm up, the display will indicate Cylinder Head Temperature (CHT) for all cylinders as a smaller green bar in each EGT column. A horizontal red line across each column represents the maximum allowable CHT. Digital numbers below each bar graph column indicates the exact EGT and CHT for each cylinder.

The G3 offers a unique new function that facilitates leaning on both the rich and lean side of peak.

In previous generation instruments the peak temperature was used behind the scenes to control flashing of a column to identify peak, but it was never displayed to the user. The new instrument doesn't display the peak temperature but goes one step further to display the distance from peak on either the rich or lean side. This matches the mind set of pilots since the 50's so it's what the pilot really wants to know in first place. Previously the pilot had to remember the bar position and move the mixture to drop a few bars to enrich the mixture. Now the pilot may reference the temperature difference display directly.

The temperature difference information is calculated relative to peak EGT so it is only available for display during leaning after peak has been reached. After reaching peak a column width box appears on top of the EGT column containing the temperature difference from peak. The instrument incorporates fuel flow analysis to also determine which side of peak the mixture setting is on. It prefixes the temperature with an R for rich or L for lean.

It further distinguishes Rich and Lean by color. The box and number are in white on the lean side and cyan on the rich side.

The pilot may decide to operate at a certain temperature delta and tune the mixture until the desired number is in the box. But to make it even easier to operate at a certain predefined temperature difference a user-set threshold is provided. Reaching or exceeding this threshold is annunciated by the temperature box changing from hollow to solid filled.

Precise leaning to a predetermined setting can be as simple as moving the mixture until all the boxes turn solid.

Main Screen Description

Each cylinder has its own display column that displays both EGT and CHT simultaneously.

The columns are numbered with cylinder number. Both temperatures are displayed graphically and numerically.

Numbers below the column are color keyed actual temperatures as shown on the bar.

CHT is shown in green when in allowable range and then the bar and numeric indication turn red when exceeding the redline limit. A red line also indicates the CHT limit across the bar at the appropriate height.

During leaning the EGT column rises pushing the peak indicator above it.

The peak indicator is just a box of column width that remains at the maximum temperature reached during leaning.

Once the column drops below peak a new temperature difference numerical indication appears in the box showing the temperature difference of the current temperature below the peak. As each cylinder goes just past peak the fuel flow at peak is displayed in black in the top of the column. Ideally all cylinders will peak simultaneously but of course they won't.

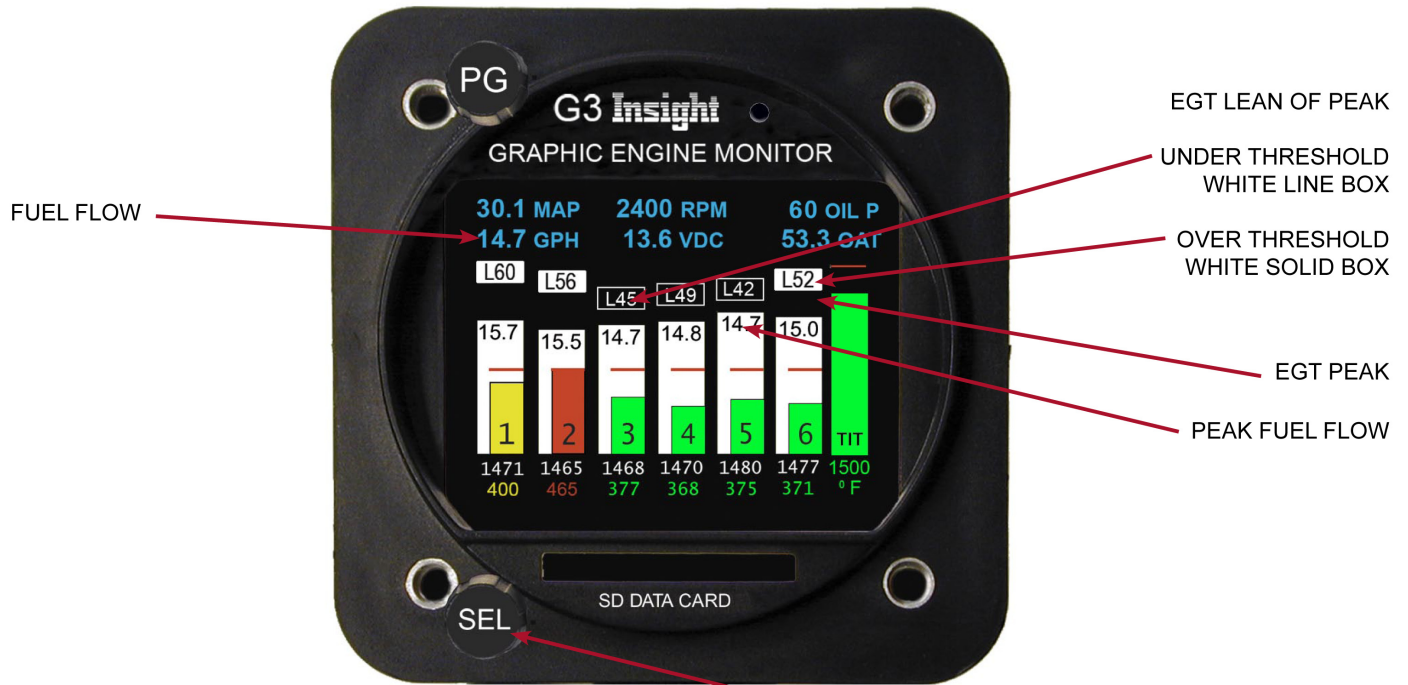
The variation in the fuel flow numbers will identify how close they are.

The peak indications may be reset by pushing the bottom knob to re-lean the engine.

The top row of indications show RPM, manifold pressure fuel flow, buss voltage, oil temperature and OAT.

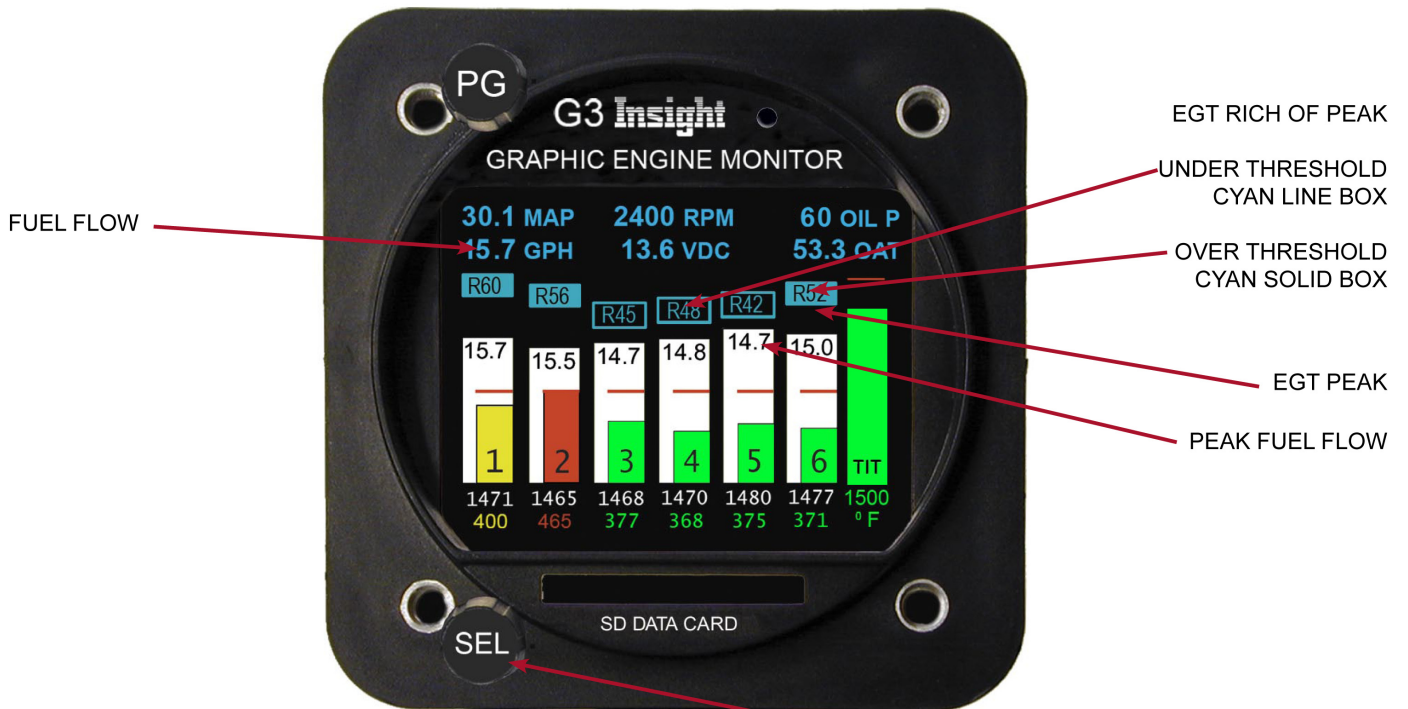
NOTE: For leaning instructions always consult the Aircraft's Operations Hand Book.

LEAN OF PEAK



TURN TO ADJ LOP & ROP THRESHOLD **50**

RICH OF PEAK



TURN TO ADJ LOP & ROP THRESHOLD **50**

Setting The Peak Detect Threshold

The user may set the peak detect threshold anywhere from 0-99 degrees by pushing the lower button twice and then turning the knob to set the desired number. When complete a short push of the bottom button will clear the threshold setting message.

The basic G3 cruise-leaning procedure is as follows:

Establish cruise altitude and cruise power. Make initial trim adjustments, etc. as needed to establish cruise.

Perform a coarse leaning or preliminary leaning of the engine until the fuel flow is a couple of Gal/hr more than the normal cruise indication. Pause for two minutes to allow the engine to stabilize and cylinder head temperature to return to normal. It is advisable to allow up to five minutes for the turbocharger (if so equipped) to stabilize in output before attempting final leaning. During this time you can make final trim adjustments to the airplane, reset cowl flaps, etc.

Press and hold bottom button to reset lean mode.

Now slowly lean the mixture until one of the EGT lean boxes appears at the top of the EGT bars.

This final leaning should take about five seconds. The first lean box to appear on top of the EGT bars column of bars identifies the leanest cylinder (the first to reach peak EGT). Continue leaning until the lean boxes appear on all cylinders.

To operate rich of peak, move the mixture control in the rich direction until the boxes show solid cyan with an 'R' number inside in black. To operate lean of peak, move the mixture control in the lean direction until the boxes show solid white with an 'L' number inside in black.

Note: Engine manufacturers differ in their approval of operation at peak. Lycoming recommends operation at peak for power settings of 75% and less while Continental recommends operation at peak for power settings of 65% and less.

Do not lean to peak EGT power settings greater than those recommended by the manufacturer.

This procedure may not be applicable to all engines. In some aircraft the mixture may be dictated by other parameters.

Restarting The Leaning Process

The user may restart the leaning process and reset the peak indications at any time by pushing and holding the bottom knob for about 3 seconds until the indications disappear. The user should always enrichen the mixture to the rich side of peak and lean from there, for proper detection of peak EGT.



To reset lean function push bottom knob

Leaning in Cruise

The G3 is ready for leaning without any user action. If necessary press and hold the bottom button to clear any peak temperature boxes. As the pilot leans the engine the bars will rise then fall leaving a peak temperature box behind. This box will show the distance in degrees from peak and whether the mixture is rich or lean of peak. Temperatures preceded by an 'L' eg 'L47' are lean of peak while those prefixed with an 'R' are rich.

In addition to the letter lean setting are displayed in white and rich setting in cyan.

The user may set a threshold which is used to trigger the box from being hollow to being solid filled.

Should the user wish to operate say 25 degrees lean he/she may set the threshold and lean until all the lean boxes are displayed as filled. This is a simple and easy way to lean correctly and precisely.

Leaning Normally Aspirated Engines in Climb

Most normally aspirated aircraft benefit from mixture leaning during climb with less plug fouling, better engine performance, smoother operation and increased economy. The full throttle, full rich mixture setting is designed to provide an enriched fuel flow for proper engine cooling during takeoff at sea level on a standard day. As the aircraft climbs, the air density decreases causing an effective enrichment of the mixture, eventually robbing the engine of power.

Leaning in climb is advisable for best performance and will result in a cleaner engine and easier cruise leaning later on.

After safely clearing the field, observe the location of the tops of the bars on the G3.

As you ascend, the effective mixture enrichment that results from the decreasing air density causes the EGT reading to fall. Observe one column as a reference. When the reading drops, lean the mixture until the reading goes up, restoring the bar. Repeat this procedure each time the EGT reading drops due to ascent into less dense air to ensure that highest EGT. Aircraft equipped with fuel flow gauges may have altitude reference marks to guide leaning during climb.

This procedure for leaning in climb does not apply to turbocharged engines which do not experience the same air density variations due to altitude.

Leaning the Engine in Cruise without Lean Mode

There are occasions when the pilot may wish to lean manually. It is informative on the first G3 training flight to lean the engine without Lean Mode to get a feel for the instrument. As you lean, the bars will rise, reach a maximum, and then fall at the onset of engine roughness. If you lean too far the engine will stop. Short flights in high traffic density Terminal Control Airspace (Class B Airspace) demand maximum pilot attention to traffic avoidance.

When busy, the pilot may lean quickly by watching the bars rise and stopping when they are still below the normal average indication. This procedure will be within a gallon or two per hour of the optimum mixture setting, and can be used as a temporary measure until time permits using the complete leaning procedure described below.

Leaning by Turbine Inlet Temperature

Some turbocharged engines are designed to be leaned by reference to Turbine Inlet Temperature (TIT).

This may imply that the TIT is the first temperature to reach redline and is the overall limiting factor in the leaning procedure. Some manufacturers may put a limit on the TIT to increase detonation margins. In general, turbochargers are very much alike and most manufacturers specify a redline of 1650° F. Some operate as high 1750° F.

Because indicated temperature is largely dependent on probe placement and exhaust flow, it may not be the same as that experienced by the turbo.

Aircraft manufacturers have very likely taken this into account when deciding on the official TIT redline.

Leaning Restrictions

Some aircraft have restrictions on leaning that must be observed. The recommendations of this manual are not intended to supersede any specific requirements for engine operation as stated by the aircraft or engine manufacturer.

The pilot should consult the Pilot's Operating Handbook and follow the manufacturer's recommendations.

These restrictions typically, (but not exclusively) apply to aircraft with marginal cooling airflow at high altitude or high angles of attack or turbocharged engines where concern over turbine inlet temperature, compressor discharge temperature, detonation margin, or cylinder head temperature must dictate mixture settings.

There are certain times when you should not lean to peak or even attempt to find peak. In full power climb or any time the engine is operating at power settings in excess of 75%, leaning to peak could result in detonation and serious engine damage. This is especially true for high performance engines and turbocharged aircraft.

Importance of Measuring Turbine Inlet Temperature

The measurement of TIT has become popular in recent years with some aircraft coming so equipped right from the factory. Although turbine inlet temperature is an invaluable operating parameter, a great deal of confusion still surrounds TIT indications and their meaning. Turbine inlet temperature is measured by a single probe mounted in the exhaust inlet to the turbocharger. The TIT display shows the temperature of the exhaust gases that drive the turbo.

In many cases this probe is just a foot or so downstream of all the EGT probes. At first glance this measurement appears redundant. Why read the temperature again when it is just the collection of all the EGTs?

TIT is not a simple function of the collective exhaust gas temperatures. It may be hotter than the hottest EGT that feeds it or cooler than the coolest EGT.

The temperature measured by the EGT probe is the average of the pulse of high temperature gases that exit the cylinder when the exhaust valve opens. The TIT probe sees the collection of pulses from all cylinders that feed it and will indicate a higher temperature.

Turbo action is throttled by the wastegate valve that forces a portion of the exhaust gases to bypass the turbo.

At low altitude, with little demand for turbo-charging, the wastegate will direct a large part of the exhaust past the turbo and the TIT probe will read a lower temperature. At higher altitudes the wastegate will close to direct more energy to the turbo and a higher TIT will be indicated.

TIT is not just a simple function of EGT and this is very important to consider when operating a turbocharged engine.

A power setting and fuel flow that may be well below peak EGT and well below the TIT redline temperature at 9000 ft may easily exceed the TIT redline at 16000 ft. The higher temperature results from more exhaust gas driving the turbo to restore the manifold pressure at the higher altitude.

The TIT reading is a key factor in leaning the turbocharged engine. It also provides diagnostic information that is unavailable from other sources. A wastegate system malfunction will affect TIT readings under conditions where other indications are normal. Should the wastegate stick closed at high altitude, all indications would appear normal.

Subsequent throttle power reductions for descent would show a deceptively normal decrease in manifold pressure but abnormally high TIT readings for that situation. Other factors such as ignition, fuel distribution, induction, or compression that affect EGT will also affect TIT; sometimes with detrimental results.

For example, ignition failures that cause the EGT to rise may increase the TIT past redline.

Special Considerations for Turbos

Turbocharged engines exhibit some special characteristics that result from the interaction of the turbocharger, throttle, wastegate controller, and other engine components. These interactions will vary in degree depending on the engine type and installation. In the normally aspirated engine, the components of combustion are essentially fixed for a given throttle and mixture setting. Any mixture control change results in a direct mixture change.

The turbo has one additional complication that results from mixture changes:

A change in mixture changes the exhaust gas energy that drives the turbo.

This change in turbo drive energy changes the induction or manifold pressure and temperature and may or may not be compensated for by the turbo wastegate controller.

The turbo also has significant inertia which causes a lag in response to changes in drive energy.

The result of this turbo bootstrapping is a change in the EGT/Fuel Flow Curve depending on the direction of mixture movement. This lag must be understood and taken into consideration to properly lean the engine.

This change in the curve becomes evident if the pilot tries to enrich the mixture to drop the temperature one bar.

In most turbocharged engines it will take considerably more fuel flow to drop the temperature one bar than it did to achieve that temperature on the way up. For example, in a normally aspirated engine, enriching for a 25 degree drop may take a 1/2 gph increase in fuel flow. The same model engine when turbocharged may require a 2-4 gph increase in fuel flow to get the same 25 degree drop. Paradoxically, the pilot may even see EGT rise when he starts enriching before it begins to fall.

Another observable characteristic is that the required fuel flow is dependent on altitude under conditions of constant rpm and manifold pressure. It may seem reasonable that the optimum mixture for a given power setting should remain constant. However, when the turbo compresses the induction air it also increases its temperature and reduces its density.

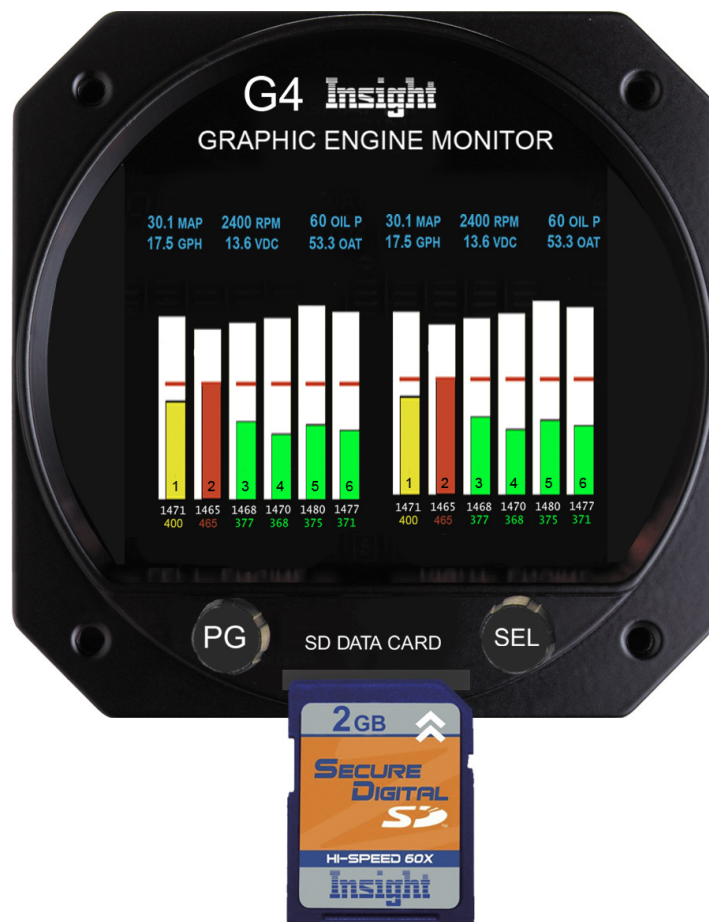
Although the manifold pressure is restored, the oxygen content of the induction air is reduced because it is a function of air density. It should be remembered that the exact nature of this complex and confusing issue is dependent on the engine and installation. For this reason it is difficult to make generalizations about the leaning characteristics of turbocharged engines, but one thing can be said with certainty: a generous enrichment of the mixture from peak will prolong the life of exhaust valves, the wastegate and the turbocharger itself.

Special Considerations for Twins

Some twin engine aircraft exhibit an unusual mixture control reversal characteristic. We speculatively attribute this to the long flexible cable used to link the cockpit controls with the engine. The phenomenon is easily observed in aircraft with fuel flow gauges. When the pilot pulls back on the mixture controls to lean the engines, fuel flow is reduced and the EGT rises as expected. But when the mixture controls are pushed forward to enrich the mixture, the fuel flow continues to drop and the EGT drops on the lean side of peak. Even though the mixture control is moved in the rich direction, leaning continues.

It would appear that the function of the mixture control has temporarily reversed! Continued movement of the mixture control picks up the slack and normal mixture function resumes. The magnitude of this phenomenon varies from aircraft to aircraft, but we have observed transitions of up to 1.5 gph past peak before the fuel flow began to increase.

Monitor the fuel flow gauge to identify this phenomenon in your G3



G3 MONITORING

OAT is displayed as straight numbers when temperature is positive.

A negative sign is shown for temperatures below zero.

OAT is displayed in Fahrenheit.



The Bar-Graph Display Screen

The Exhaust Gas Temperature is displayed in white bar graph form and is interpreted much like a conventional mercury thermometer. The higher the bar, the higher the temperature.

The cylinder head temperature is displayed in green single bar format. During normal operation it shows as a green illuminated bar in the lower half of the bar column. Since EGT is normally higher than CHT, the green bar which represents CHT is on top of the white illuminated EGT bar and stands out clearly.

However, when the engine is shutdown, the EGT quickly drops to zero and the cylinders remain warm for sometime.

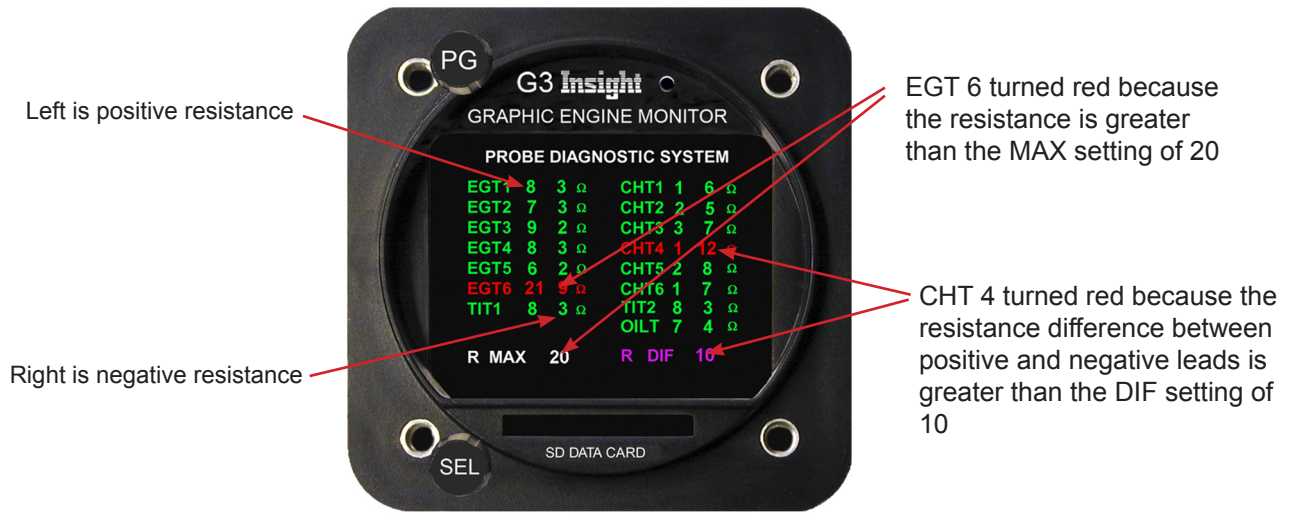
The G3 provides a reliable indication of cylinder head temperature even with the engine shut down.

Should an EGT probe fail, the entire EGT column for that cylinder will go blank, and the numeric indication will show --- that is dashes, but the CHT bar will still remain green.

The failure of one probe will not affect the display of any other probe.

The instrument may eventually accommodate engines with 4,6,7 or 9 cylinders in which case the appropriate number of columns will be displayed and numbered.

PROBE DIAGNOSTIC Screen



Typical single engine 8 foot harness display setting on G3 above.

The probe diagnosis page indications are in green for normal readings and red for readings that fail the criteria set at the bottom of the screen.

Each temperature probe consists of two wires, a positive lead and a negative lead. The two numbers next to each identifier show the resistance in Ohms of each lead.

For example, the line EGT1 8 3 means the positive lead of the EGT1 probe has 8 Ohms resistance, and the negative lead has 3 Ohms resistance.

When the probe is new, it will have relatively low resistance.

As the probe ages, its resistance will slowly go up. Eventually, the probe will measure outside the pass/fail criteria you set at the bottom of the screen, and change from green to red, indicating that the probe should be replaced before it fails and leaves you with no temperature reading at all.

One other point to consider is that the longer the wiring to the probes, the higher its resistance.

Every foot of EGT wire adds 1.7 Ohms/ft for the + lead and 0.8 Ohms/ft for the - lead. Every foot of CHT wire adds 0.8 Ohms/ft for the + lead and 1.2 Ohms/ft for the 0 lead.

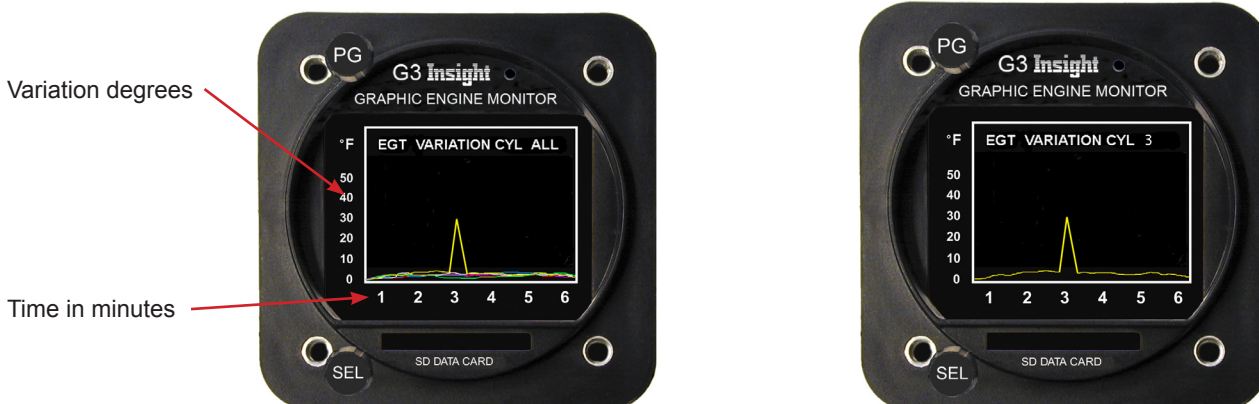
A 24 ft harness will fail the criteria that an 8 ft harness will pass with. That is why we allow the user to modify the pass/fail criteria on the bottom of the screen.

The meaning of the pass/fail criteria is as follows:

R MAX sets the maximum resistance (in Ohms) that any single lead may have. If the R MAX is set to 20 Ohms a probe with either the positive or negative leads measuring greater than 20 Ohms will be annunciated in RED, otherwise its displayed in GREEN.

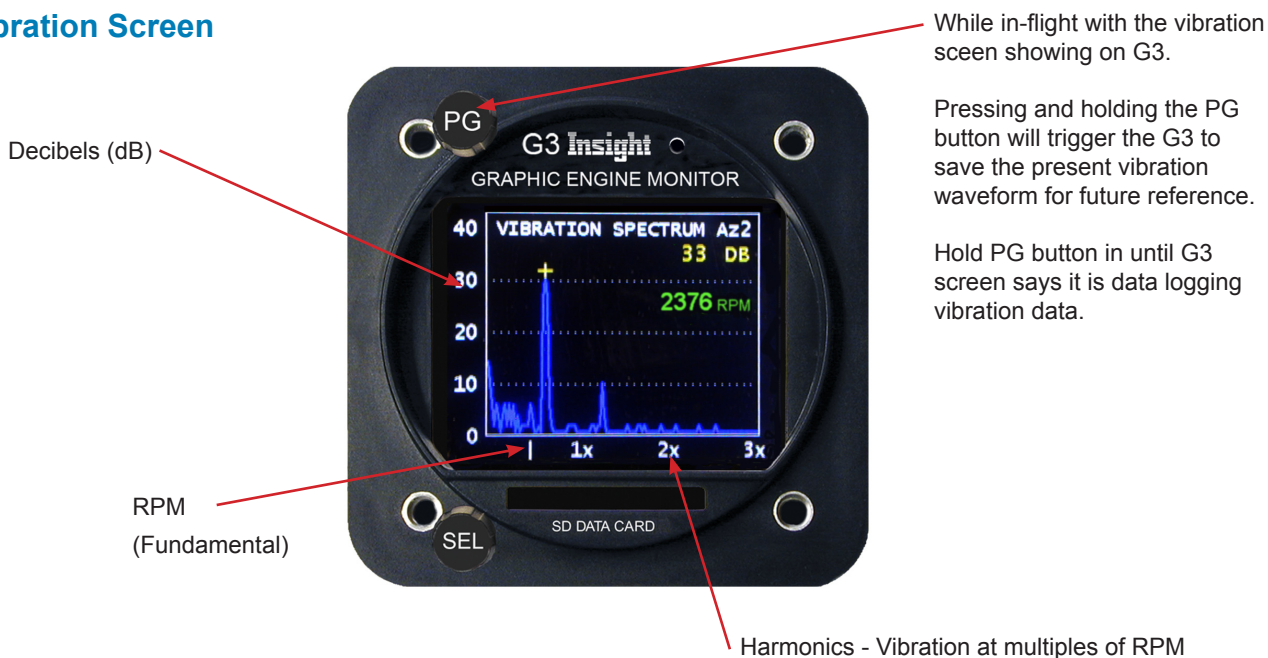
R DIF sets the maximum resistance (in Ohms) that the positive lead may differ from the negative lead. If R DIF is set to 10 Ohms, the positive and negative leads need to measure within 10 Ohms of each other to be annunciated in GREEN, otherwise its RED.

PERIODIC TEMPERATURE Variation Screen



Periodic Temperature Variation is a new form of engine analysis. Some valve related engine faults produce a slow periodic variation in EGT. The oscillation rate is on the order of one cycle every minute or two. This is just too slow to be identified by casual observation of the temperatures alone. Yet it is very important to discover this phenomenon because it may eventually lead to a catastrophic engine failure. It readily appears in a slow sampled spectrum analysis. A normal indication will be a flat line with a little noise, while a trouble indication will show as an obvious spectral peak. This analysis should only be performed in cruise at a constant altitude and power setting. Press and hold bottom button to reset screen. Press and release bottom button to select cylinder (1-6, all) to view.

VIBRATION SPECTRUM Engine Vibration Screen



If you take a step back from the EGT/CHT idea to explore engine monitoring in general, you discover that at least half the engine monitoring solution is missing. EGT analysis reveals combustion phenomenon but simply ignores mechanical problems.

By the time a mechanical problem shows up in EGT, if it ever does, the damage is done and it is far too late to do anything about it.

Vibration analysis is the key to pre-emptive detection of mechanical problems.

After the sensor is connected and the software updated, you will find a new screen has been added, which contains the vibration spectrum. The vibration analysis only takes place when the engine is running and a valid rpm signal is detected. In regards to the vibration graph, the vertical axis represents the amount of vibration energy and the horizontal axis represents the frequency spectrum expressed as multiples of crankshaft rpm. When it is operating, the screen will come alive with a waveform that represents the engine motion, presented in a spectral format with the crankshaft energies appearing at the 1x mark on the bottom scale. Propeller vibration will likewise be synchronous with the crankshaft vibration. Other sources of vibration will tend to produce energies at other frequencies. For example, camshaft vibration tends to accumulate at .5x, since the cam turns at 1/2 the rate of the crankshaft. Magneto vibration will appear at 1.5x in a 6-cylinder engine. Alternator vibration may appear somewhere around 3x or 4x, depending on the ratio it is driven at.

A gear-driven alternator may appear in a different axis than the crankshaft does, if it is mounted at 90deg to the engine, although ANY source of vibration will show some energy in all three axis. Complex vibration as generated by reciprocating machinery will also produce a great number of harmonic spikes, which at first glance may seem confusing. Experiment with running the engine at different power settings under different conditions to get a feel for what is a "normal" spectrum for your particular engine.

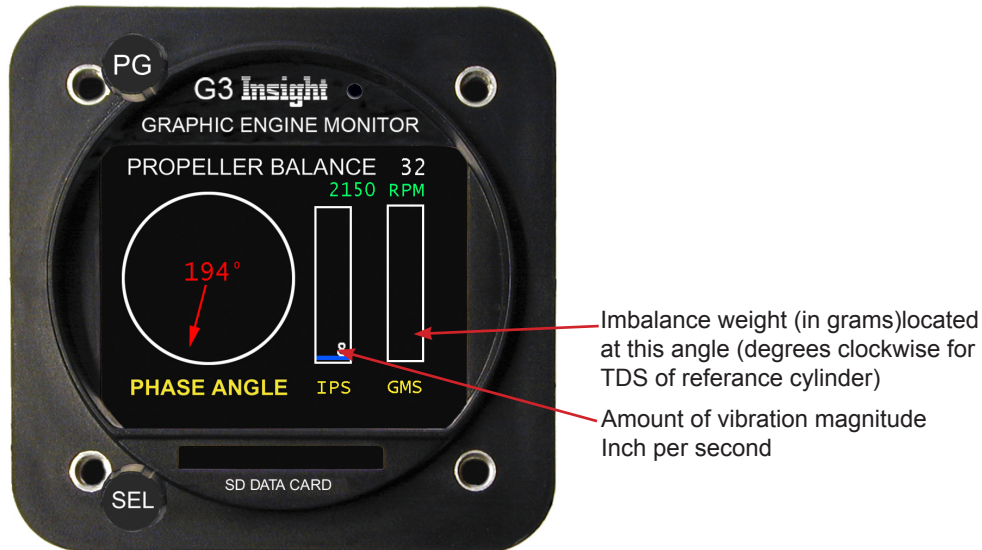
You may examine the various sub-screens by pushing the top button. There are 6 screens to examine, each of the primary axis (x, y and z) and an averaged version of each. The averaged version will be much "cleaner" and contain less noise than the raw measurement and is the preferred screen to examine for each axis. The bottom knob can also be pushed to enter a zoom mode. When in zoom mode, turning the bottom knob will allow you to scroll through the waveform. The cursor will also "snap" to nearby vibration spikes to make it easy to examine them. Continue to press the bottom knob to set progressively higher zoom modes. A further press when at maximum zoom will return you to the overall view. Pressing and holding the top button will trigger the G3 to save the present vibration waveform for future reference. The waveform will be stored as a series of hexadecimal bytes in the log file.

It is expected that the vibration functions will be used as a "condition-monitoring tool". Since every engine is different, everyone's vibration spectrum will look unique and it would be impossible to generalize the interpretation of the spectrum. The user will come to recognize what a "normal" spectrum looks like for their engine and by periodically scanning the vibration screen can recognize when potential trouble is developing.

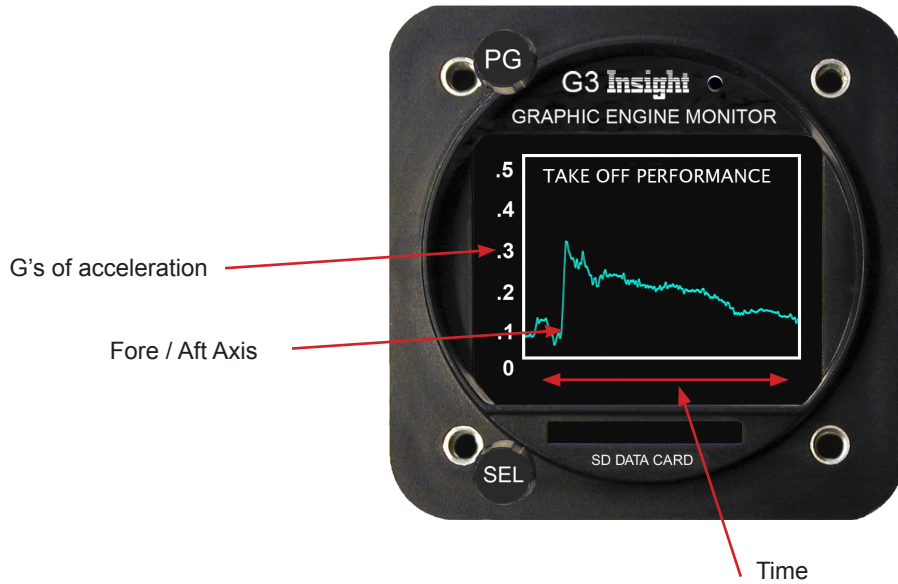
When a new spike appears or an existing spike begins to show signs of higher than normal amplitude further investigation is warranted.

PROP BALANCE
Propeller Balance Screen

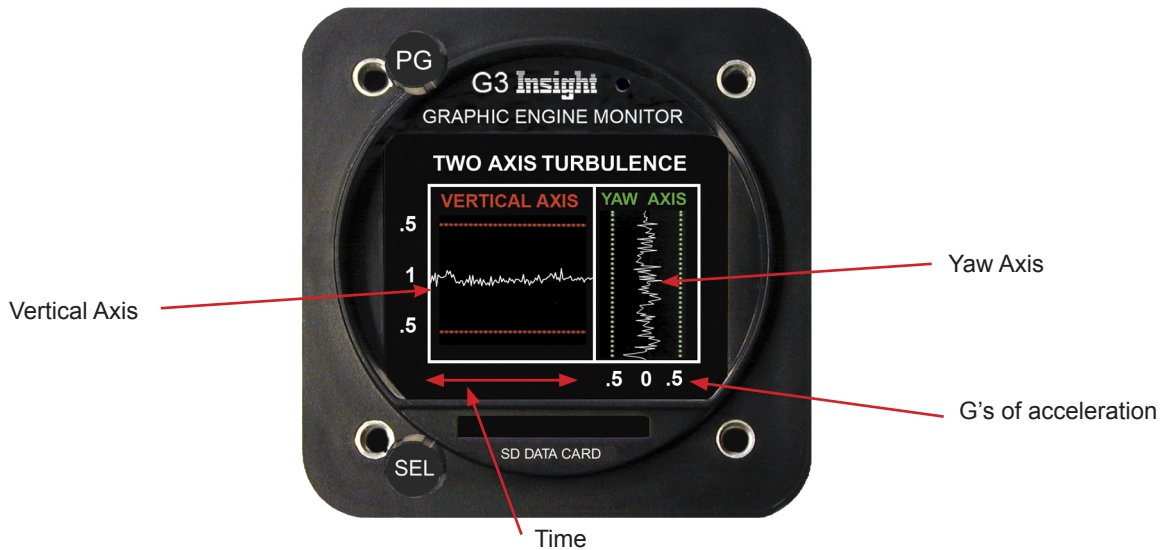
Coming Soon



TAKE-OFF PERFORMANCE Take-off Display



2-AXIS G-LOAD Turbulence Display



The G3 contains a 3-axis accelerometer sampled at modest rates to measure turbulence and landing shock. Knowledge of G forces will help the pilot to operate the airplane safely by slowing to maneuvering speed. Landing shock is a good training aid for smooth landings and a predictor of structural damage. Data logged G force will report unauthorized aerobatic activity or abuse of rental aircraft. It could also be useful in accident investigation. The data is also logged on the SD Card in milli G's for future examination.

T.H.P. Theoretical Horsepower Display

The horsepower display has been improved and requires explanation. First the HP display depends on three configuration parameters and these need to be set correctly.

The (1) Max RPM, (2) Engine HP and (3) turbo configuration are set to match your engine.

(1) Typically max RPM is 2700.

(2) For turbo'd engines we have a new configuration identifier - a digit followed by "B". You may choose 0, 1, 2, 1B, 2B. The B means boosted. When absent it implies turbo-normalized. If your engine manifold pressure can exceed 30 inches then choose boosted.

(3) The HP calculator has takeoff and cruise modes. Any RPM within 125 of max is considered takeoff. Anything below that is cruise mode. As we have said before this is theoretical HP not real HP. It will not identify engine faults. Without a torque sensor on the engine there is no such thing as a real HP reading.

If the Engine HP parameter is set incorrectly it will distort the percentage HP calculations.

The HP algorithms do the best they can to predict engine power even though some essential information is missing. The display now shows power in either yellow or white. When the incoming information is favorable and will yield a good result it will display the value in white.

So what are the favorable conditions?

The instrument needs fuel flow, RPM, peak EGT and all the configuration data set correctly. If it doesn't have peak EGT because you haven't leaned yet, like during take off and climb, then it assumes you are leaning correctly on the way up. Once you reach a good peak EGT the HP calculations will work well. Peak in this case means you have all the lean boxes displayed above the columns. Once you reach this point, leaning past peak or going back to the rich side of peak will still produce good HP indications. The value will display in white. If you operate outside of normal parameters the HP will be less accurate even though the display may still be white. When you change manifold pressure the fuel air ratio will be approximately the same but to the extent that is not the HP accuracy will be compromised. The HP calculations work best during leaned for cruise operation, where they are most useful.



Auto Range Capability On The User Configuration Screen

Using the knobs to navigate the G3:

The G3 has two knobs: one at the top and one at the bottom. There are two functions built into each knob; the push button switch activated by pressing the knob in, and the selection is activated by turning the knob either clockwise or counter clockwise.

The top knob is used to select the various screens. From the main temperature bargraph screen turn the top knob counter clockwise 2 clicks to get to the User Configuration screen. Once you are there you do not use the top knob any more because turning it takes you away from the User Configuration screen.

The bottom button is pressed to select a line for adjustment. When you first enter a screen by default no line is selected. Pressing the bottom button once selects line 1. The selected line is shown in yellow. Pressing it a second time selects line 2. On any line with multiple selections the selected item will be shown in red.

Setting up the G3 Temperature Bargraph Display:

On the User Configuration screen there are some options for setting up the temperature bargraph display. There are three different ways to accomplish this. One method is to use the Auto range function to configure the display for you. Another method is to adjust the MAX EGT TEMPERATURE and AUTORANGE INFLECTION parameters manually, and a third method is to set the bar heights visually on the main screen.

On line 2 (EGT AUTORANGE) there are 3 possibilities ON OFF and SAVE. After pushing the bottom button until this line is highlighted in yellow, the bottom knob may then be turned to make a selection on this line. When on line 2 turning the bottom knob fully counter clockwise selects nothing. From there turning the bottom knob one click clockwise selects ON. The current selection is shown in red. Turning the bottom knob another click clockwise selects OFF. And one more turn clockwise selects SAVE.

Using the Auto Range function (Method 1):

To turn OFF the auto range capability on the User configuration screen:

Press the bottom button twice to select line 2 (EGT AUTORANGE).
 Turn the bottom knob to select OFF on line 2.
 Press the bottom button to select line 7 "SAVE CONFIG"
 Turn the bottom knob to select YES on line 7.
 Press the bottom knob to save the choice.
 We have now turned off auto ranging.

To turn ON the auto range capability on the User configuration screen:

Press the bottom button to select line 2. (EGT AUTORANGE).
 Turn the bottom knob to select ON on line 2.
 Press the bottom button to select line 7 "SAVE CONFIG"
 Turn the bottom knob to select YES on line 7.
 Press the bottom knob to save the choice.
 We have now turned on auto ranging.



Auto Range Capability On The User Configuration Screen

In order to use the auto range function it must be turned on as described above. Once this function is enabled, the G3 will automatically adjust the EGT MAX TEMPERATURE and AUTORANGE INFLECTION to be appropriate for the highest temperature reported by the probes.

You should now take the airplane and perform a typical flight.

The G3 will analyze the EGT temperatures and scale the temperature bars as required so that the entire temperature range measured by the EGT probes is displayed on the main bargraph screen.

It is important to realize that so far this adjustment is temporary. If we want it to remain permanent we must return to the User Configuration screen.

To save the results of auto ranging:

Press the bottom button to select line 2 (EGT AUTORANGE).

Turn the bottom knob to select SAVE on line 2.

Press the bottom button to select line 7 "SAVE CONFIG"

Turn the bottom knob to select YES on line 7.

Press the bottom knob to save the choice.

The results are saved, and auto ranging is turned OFF.

The main temperature bargraphs should now be scaled properly for this individual airplane on all subsequent flights.

Auto ranging may be turned on and the range relearned as often as desired.

Setting up the G3 Temperature Bargraph display manually (Method 2):

In some cases it may be desirable to set or refine the temperature bargraph screen manually.

To do so, return to the User Configuration screen and make sure EGT AUTORANGE is turned OFF as described earlier. Adjust EGT MAX TEMPERATURE and AUTORANGE INFLECTION directly by using the following procedure:

To set an EGT MAX TEMPERATURE and AUTORANGE INFLECTION on the User configuration screen:

Press the bottom button to select line 3 (AUTORANGE INFLECTION) or line 4 (EGT MAX TEMPERATURE).

Turn the bottom knob to select a value as desired. Notice that adjusting the AUTORANGE INFLECTION affects the value of EGT MAX TEMPERATURE and vice versa.

Press the bottom button to select line 7 "Save Config"

Turn the bottom knob to select YES on line 7.

Press the bottom knob to save the choice.

AUTORANGE INFLECTION and EGT MAX TEMPERATURE explained:

The Autorange Inflection point is the point along the temperature graph at which the scale of the bars change.

Below the inflection point (ie, at low temperatures) readings are displayed with a coarse resolution (the bars go up/down a small amount for a relatively large change in temperature).

Above the Inflection Point (at higher temperatures than the Inflection Point) the bars are displayed in a higher resolution (the bars go up/down more for a small change in temperature).

The net effect is that the dynamic range of the temperature bargraph is increased. In other words, we can show temperatures all the way down to room temperature on the bargraph yet still show small changes in temperature at the airplane's operating temperature range.

As an example if we set our Autorange Inflection to be 1200 deg then temperatures below 1200 will be rendered with relatively few pixels/degree whereas temperatures above 1200 will be rendered with more pixels/degree to make temperature changes more obvious.

Auto Range Capability On The User Configuration Screen

The EGT Max Temperature simply defines the temperature that is represented by a bar that is full screen in height. For example if EGT Max Temperature is set to 1600 deg than a temperature of 1600 deg will be rendered as a bar that reaches the top of the screen.

The G3's Autorange Inflection is always 400 deg below the EGT Max Temperature. Adjusting one will therefore always affect the other automatically.

Adjusting the bar heights from the main screen (Method 3):

An alternative way to setup the scale of the temperature bargraphs can be performed from the main screen.

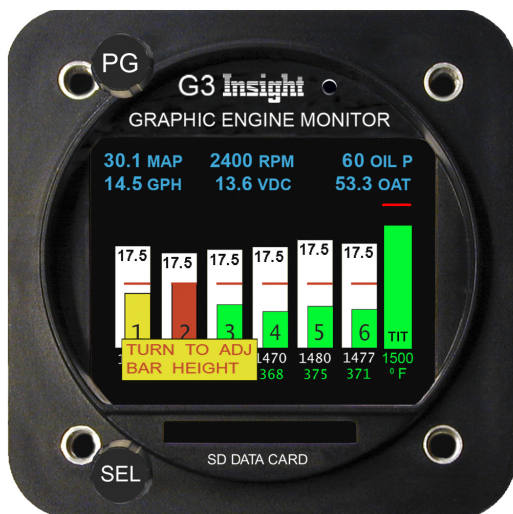
Press the bottom button and a message appears: "TURN-ADJUST BAR HEIGHT".

By turning the bottom button the heights of the bars may be moved up and down.

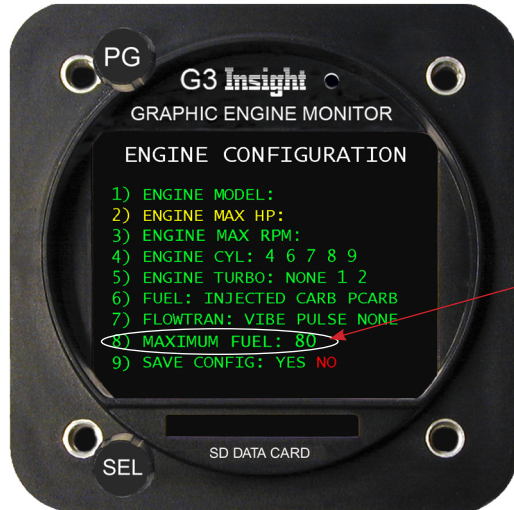
Pressing the bottom button twice more returns the G3 to its normal mode.

If we return to the User Configuration screen, we will see that EGT MAX TEMPERATURE and AUTORANGE INFLECTION have been adjusted to reflect our changes to the bar height.

If the adjustment is to become permanent we must select Save Config and set it to yes.



Fuel Function Screens



The Usable Fuel can be set in the Engine Configuration screen. You need to reboot the instrument while holding in the top button.

Make sure all your personal and aircraft information is correct and remember to save your changes.

Total fuel for this aircraft is entered in configuration screen

The G3 is NOT connected to the actual fuel tanks.

However, since it is connected to a sensor that measures the volume of fuel flow consumed, it is possible to calculate the rate of fuel consumption.

If the user inputs the initial amount of fuel, the G3 can subtract the fuel used from the initial fuel to provide an estimate of the amount of fuel remaining.

Since we know the current rate of fuel consumption, we can also estimate the endurance (amount of time remaining before all the fuel is consumed).

Both fuel REMAINING and ENDURANCE depend on the correct value entered by the pilot for INITIAL FUEL.

Your G3 was preset at factory with your usable total fuel

To reach TOTAL TOTALIZATION page

Set total fuel onboard before take-off

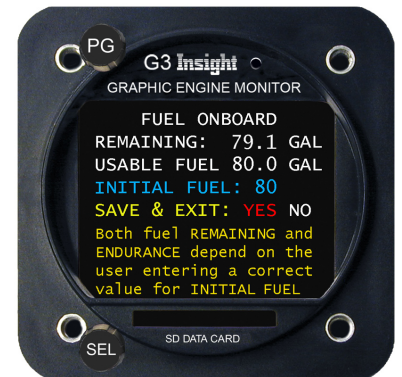
- 1- Push bottom button to highlight INITIAL FUEL to yellow
- 2- Turn bottom knob to set gallons
- 3- Push bottom knob again to highlight SAVE & EXIT to yellow
- 4- Turn bottom knob to highlight YES from yellow to red
- 5- Push bottom button to save and FUEL TOTALIZATION page will appear

On next take-off if no fuel was added

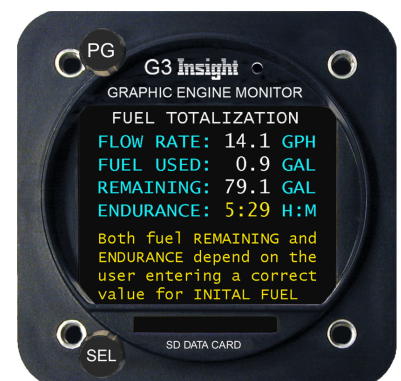
- 1- Push bottom button to highlight INITIAL FUEL to yellow
- 2- Push bottom knob again to highlight SAVE & EXIT to yellow
- 3- Turn bottom knob to highlight YES from yellow to red
- 4- Push bottom button to save and FUEL TOTALIZATION page will appear

If fuel was added set new total fuel

- 1- Push bottom button to highlight INITIAL FUEL to yellow
- 2- Turn bottom knob to set total gallons
- 3- Push bottom knob again to highlight SAVE & EXIT to yellow
- 4- Turn bottom knob to highlight YES from yellow to red
- 5- Push bottom button to save and FUEL TOTALIZATION page will appear



Enter Total Fuel Screen
(Defaults to fuel function screen when total fuel is set)



Fuel Function Screen

Note: All Insight fuel flow transducers are factory - normalized to 30,000 pulses / gallon.

If you have a factory installed or third party transducer you may need to adjust the K- Factor of the G3 to match.

Adjust K-Factor On G3

Hold PG knob in on power up to access "Setup Mode"

You will see the "REGISTRATION CONFIG" screen

Turn PG knob to the CCW one stop

This will be the "K-FACTOR INITIALIZATION" screen

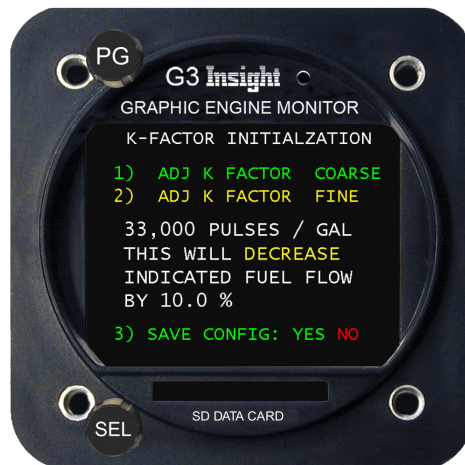
Use SEL knob to select



- 1) Coarse adjustment
Push SEL and turn to set
- 2) Fine adjustment
Push SEL and turn to set
- 3) The screen will show the new K-Factor expressed as "pulses per gallon"
The next line will show how much the fuel flow rate has changed since the last time it was saved. This can be a valuable aid when tweaking your K-Factor for accurate fuel totalizing. For example, raising the K-Factor from 30,000 to 33,000 means the fuel flow indication will decrease by 10% next time you restart the G3.
- 4) Push SEL to select -
"3) SAVE CONFIG: YES NO".
Turn SEL to highlight "YES" in RED
Push SEL . The G3 will display
"SAVING FLASH".

Setup GARMIN 400/500 For Fuel Display:

- 1) To start set up mode.
Press and hold "ENT" button and apply power.
Hold "ENT" until the display lights up.
Release "ENT" button, wait until display says OK
Press "ENT" button once.
- 2) Turn inner rotary knob until "Main RS-232 Config" appears.
- 3) Use cursor and "ENT" button to select.
- 4) Press curser button to select input for channel 1



	INPUT	OUTPUT
Channel 1	Shadin - fadc	Avtn no alt

- 5) Turn power off.



Configuring the G3 For Your Engine's Fuel System

The G3 is capable of interfacing with numerous fuel system configurations, and need only be told which arrangement your engine is equipped with. The selection is made on the **Engine Configuration** screen, item #6 "Fuel".

There are presently three possible selections: **Injected**, **Carb**, or **PCarb**.

Select **Injected** for engines equipped with **fuel injection with a single supply line**.

Select **Carb** for engines equipped with a **carburetor with a single supply line**.

Select **PCarb** for pressurized carburetors **equipped with a supply line and a separate return line**.

The first two items are the most common arrangements used on aircraft engines, and need little additional explanation.

The fuel transducer is installed along the fuel supply path to either the fuel distributor or the carburetor, and measures the total amount of fuel supplied to the engine.

This transducer is connected to the FF1 input of the G3.

Engine fuel systems equipped with a return line require some additional hardware to configure. In this case a fuel transducer is still used to measure the amount of fuel supplied to the carburetor, but a second fuel transducer must be used to measure the amount of fuel returned to the fuel tanks by way of the return line. The amount of fuel measured by the return sensor is then subtracted from the fuel measured by the supply sensor, with the result yielding the fuel consumed by the engine, which is the quantity we wish to display on the G3. The supply sensor must be connected to FF1 of the G3 and the return sensor to FF2.

Using the knobs to navigate the G3:

The G3 has two knobs: one at the top and one at the bottom.

There are two functions built into each knob: the push button switch activated by pressing the knob in, and the selection is activated by turning the knob either clockwise or counter clockwise.

The top knob, labeled PG for page, is used to select the various pages or screens.

The bottom knob, labeled SEL for select, is used to make a selection on the current page.

There are two sets of screens or pages. The main screens are automatically used by default.

In order to enter the configuration screens turn off the avionics power to the G3, wait several seconds, then press and hold the top button, and finally turn on the avionics without releasing the top button.

This will take you to the **Registration Config** screen.

From this screen turn the top knob clockwise two clicks to get to the **Engine Configuration** screen.

Once you are there you do not use the top knob any more because turning it takes you away from the current screen.

The bottom button is pressed to select a line.

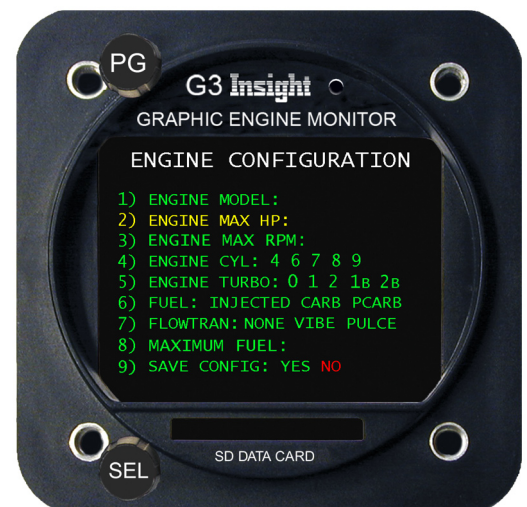
When you first enter a screen by default no line is selected.

Pressing the bottom button once selects line 1.

The selected line is shown in yellow.

Pressing it a second time selects line 2, etc.

On lines that allow you to select from multiple items the selected item is shown in red.



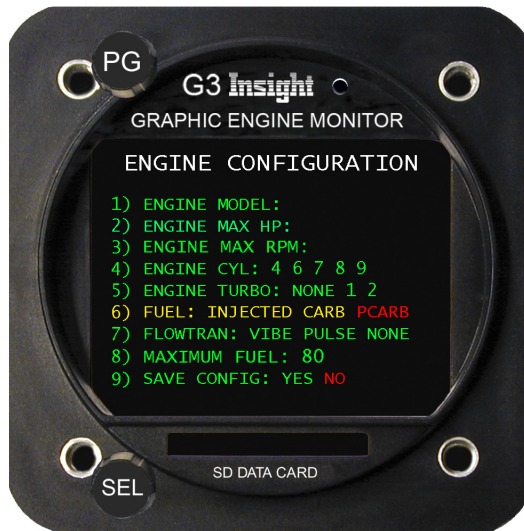
Configuring the Fuel System Type:

Line 6 of the **Engine Configuration** screen is the **Fuel** parameter that defines the fuel system configuration. There are three choices **INJECTED**, **CARB** or **PCARB**. The bottom knob is turned to make a selection on this line.

For example to set the G3 up for a pressurized carburetor with a separate return line perform the following procedure:

When on line 6 turn the bottom knob clockwise or counter clockwise to select PCARB. The current selection is shown in red. Use the bottom pushbutton to select Line 9. On line 9 turn the bottom knob clockwise or counter clockwise to set the Save Config parameter to select YES.

Press the bottom button to save your changes into permanent memory.



Mark Event In Log File.

If during a flight the pilot notices something unusual, maybe a drop in one of the readings, he or she may want to closely examine the log file later.

In order to make it easy to find the entry in the file the pilot need only press and hold the top button.

Implementation: In order to mark the event the user simply presses and holds the top button. The screen momentarily pauses and increments and displays a number assigned to this event.

The first press generates a '1', the fifteenth press generates a '15' etc.

This tag is saved in the data log in the "marked column".

21							
22	Data logging started on MONDAY NOVEMBER 15 2010						
23							
24	CURRENT	ELAPSED	MARKED	MP	RPM	FUEL FLO	HP
25	11:13:45	0:00:01		29.8	2374	9.2	0
26	11:13:46	0:00:02		29.8	1823	5.4	58
27	11:13:47	0:00:03		29.7	1480	4.5	48
28	11:13:48	0:00:04		29.7	1246	3.8	41
29	11:13:49	0:00:05	1	29.7	1075	3.3	41
30	11:13:50	0:00:06		29.7	909	2.9	31
31	11:13:51	0:00:07	2	29.7	788	2.4	28
32	11:13:52	0:00:08		29.7	738	2.2	23
33	11:13:53	0:00:09		29.7	737	2	21
34	11:13:55	0:00:11	3	29.7	737	1.7	20
35	11:13:55	0:00:11		29.7	737	1.7	18
36	11:13:56	0:00:12		29.7	737	1.6	17
37	11:13:57	0:00:13		29.7	737	1.6	17
38	11:13:58	0:00:14		29.7	737	1.6	17
39	11:13:59	0:00:15	4	29.7	737	1.6	17
40	11:14:00	0:00:16		29.7	737	1.6	17

Sample log file showing 4 markers

Data-Logging Introduction to Data-Logging

Files are created directly in CSV format (comma separated values) for direct importation in Excel. Logging of engine temperature data on a routine basis allows the creation of a complete engine-operation history, a detailed record documenting each hour of an engine's life.

Data-logging with the G3 provides the benefits of long-term trend monitoring through a standardized personal computer interface. The G3 data-log system makes it easy to retrieve log data from all flights.

The G3 automatically records parameters during every flight. Each flight's data is stored in an individual log file on the SD Card.

Every file has an identification header containing the date, time, aircraft- registration and data log configuration.

All data is sampled and recorded every one second of flight with essentially no limit as to size.

Data acquired with the G3 can be viewed directly in raw form, or imported into spreadsheet and database programs for graphical analysis.

Data Logging Flight File Open In Excel

The screenshot shows a Microsoft Excel spreadsheet titled "Microsoft Excel - 10121521.xls". The spreadsheet contains flight data for flight Z1222. The header section includes:

- 1 Inflight Instrument Corporation
- 2 Box 194 Buffalo NY 14205-0194
- 3 Web: www.inflightvision.com
- 4 Email: techsupport@inflightvision.com
- 5 Phone: 905-871-0733
- 6 Fax: 905-871-5460
- 7
- 8 Aircraft Information
- 9 Registration: TEST1
- 10 Type:
- 11 Model:
- 12 Engine: ai0550
- 13 Owner:
- 14 Phone:
- 15 Coll: 1
- 16
- 17 Other Information
- 18 Instrument Srv: 1000
- 19 Software Ver: 123
- 20 Battery Voltage: 9.1
- 21
- 22 Data logging started on: TUESDAY OCTOBER 12 2010
- 23

The main data table starts at row 24 and has the following columns:

- 24 CURRENT
- 25 ELAPSED MP
- 26 RPM
- 27 FUEL FLC HP
- 28 %POWER BUS
- 29 %VOLT
- 30 OAT
- 31 OIL TEMP
- 32 OIL PRES
- 33 TIT
- 34 EGT1
- 35 EGT2
- 36 EGT3
- 37 EGT4
- 38 EGT5
- 39 EGT6
- 40 OHT1
- 41 OHT2
- 42 OHT3
- 43 OHT4
- 44 OHT5
- 45 OHT6
- 46 Y-Axis
- 47 Z-Axis

The data rows show various engine parameters over time, such as RPM, fuel flow, and temperatures. The spreadsheet also shows a status bar at the bottom with "Sum=354504" and a system tray with the time "2:53 PM".