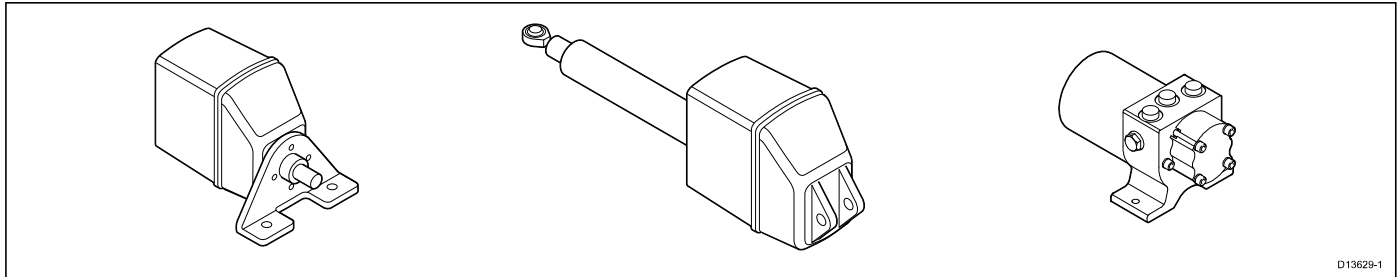


### 3.5 Compatible drive units

The drive unit interfaces with the vessel's steering system. The type of drive required depends on the type of vessel and capacity of the associated steering system.

Raymarine autopilot systems accommodate hydraulic, mechanical and power assisted stern drive systems.



D13629-1

Drive category	Available types	Suitable ACU	* Max output
<b>Hydraulic pumps</b> Raymarine autopilots connect to hydraulic steering systems using a rugged hydraulic pump matched to the capacity of the hydraulic steering system. To find a suitable pump, you'll need to know the size (in cc) of the hydraulic cylinder ram(s) mounted to the rudder on vessels featuring an inboard engine, or to the drive unit on vessels featuring outboard engines. Refer to your steering system documentation for this information. Alternatively, you can look on the cylinder ram itself for the brand and model number. Once you have this figure, refer to the Cylinder Ram Size Chart on the Raymarine website to determine which hydraulic autopilot pump is compatible with your vessel's hydraulic steering system: <a href="http://www.raymarine.co.uk/view/?id=209">http://www.raymarine.co.uk/view/?id=209</a> .	Type 0.5	ACU-100	7 A
	Type 1 12 V dc only	ACU-150	12 A
	Type 1 12 V / 24 V dc	ACU-200	15 A
	Type 2	ACU-400	30 A
	Type 3	ACU-400	30 A
	Constant Running pump (solenoid)	ACU-300	5 A
<b>Mechanical hydraulic linear drives</b> Designed for larger mechanically-steered vessels over 20,000 kg, hydraulic linear drives consist of a reversing pump, reservoir and hydraulic ram. A hydraulic linear drive unit connects to the rudder stock via an independent tiller arm. Accessory fittings from your steering system manufacturer may be required. The vessel's steering system must be capable of being back-driven from the rudder. Correct drive selection depends on the maximum displacement of your vessel. Additionally, both the vessel's fitting structure and the tiller arm (or rudder quadrant) must be able to cope with the peak levels of thrust generated by the hydraulic linear drive. For peak thrust data, refer to the technical specification section of the Hydraulic Linear Drive installation instructions.	<b>Type 2</b> (for vessels with a maximum displacement of 22,000 Kg)	ACU-400	30 A
	<b>Type 3</b> (for vessels with a maximum displacement of 35,000 Kg)	ACU-400	30 A
<b>Mechanical linear drives</b> Used in sailing vessels, the mechanical linear drive moves the rudder directly by pushing the tiller arm or a rudder quadrant. Correct drive selection depends on the maximum displacement of your vessel.	<b>Type 1</b> (for vessels with a maximum displacement of 11,000 Kg)	ACU-200	15 A
	<b>Type 2 Short</b> (for vessels with a maximum displacement of 15,000 Kg)	ACU-400	30 A
	<b>Type 2 Long</b> (for vessels with a maximum displacement of 20,000 Kg)	ACU-400	30 A
<b>Mechanical rotary drives</b> Designed for power and sailing vessel systems that can be driven from the helm position through a chain and sprocket e.g. cable and rod. Optional drive sprockets and modification to the steering chain may be required. Correct drive selection depends on the maximum displacement of your vessel.	<b>Type 1</b> (for vessels with a maximum displacement of 11,000 Kg)	ACU-200	15 A
	<b>Type 2</b> (for vessels with a maximum displacement of 20,000 Kg)	ACU-400	30 A