

TACTIC™

PURE RELIABLE 2.4

TTX660

TTX660

6-CHANNEL 2.4GHz SPREAD SPECTRUM RADIO SYSTEM

2.4GHz 6-CHANNEL COMPUTER RADIO INSTRUCTION MANUAL

Tactic's TTX660 computer transmitter uses the advanced 2.4GHz spread spectrum SLT "Secure Link Technology" protocol for solid, interference-free control of R/C models. Ball-bearing gimbals, a wireless trainer system, 30 model memories, and advanced programming options are just a few of the benefits which can be used on models of all sizes. Tactic 2.4GHz transmitters are compatible only with Tactic brand receivers and those utilizing the SLT protocol.

SLT™
SECURE LINK TECHNOLOGY



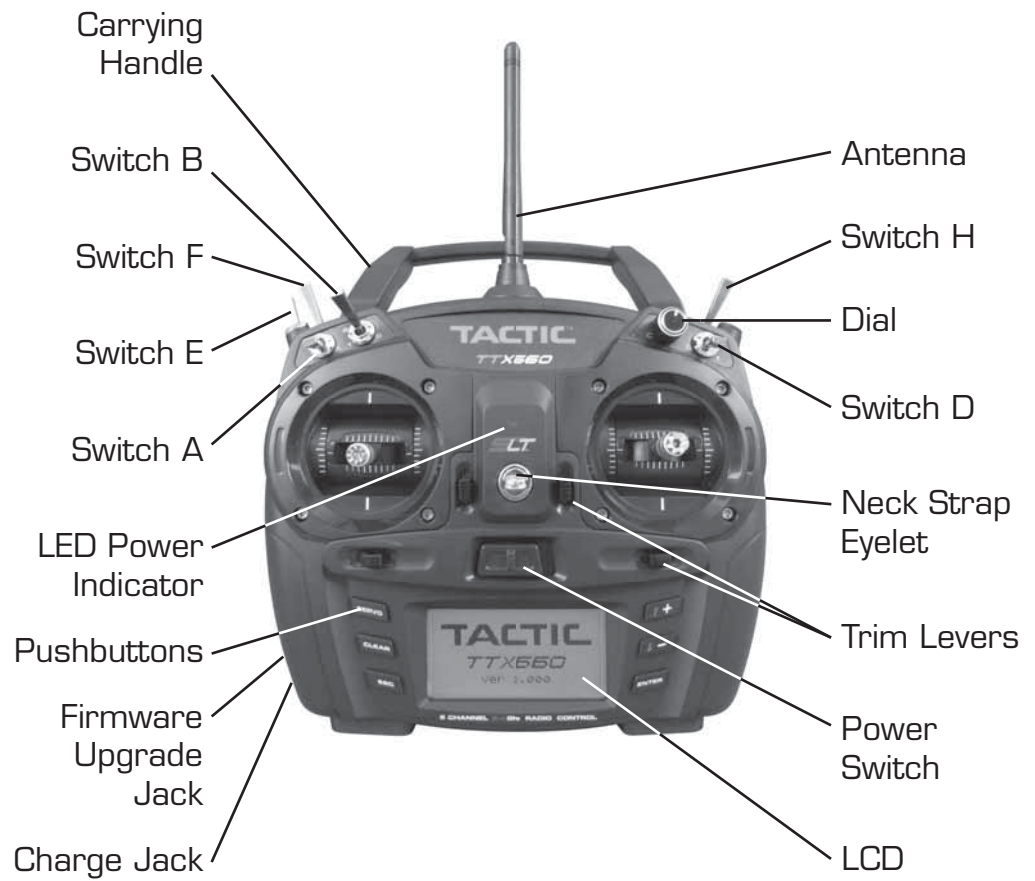
For safe operation and best results, it's strongly recommended to read this manual in its entirety before use! Also read and understand the instructions included with the model. Damage resulting from misuse or modification will void your warranty.



TABLE OF CONTENTS

SLT TECHNOLOGY, Tx-R, AND COMPATIBLE RECEIVERS	5
RECEIVER INSTALLATION	5
TTX660 POWER SYSTEM	5
Input Power	5
Charge Jack and Rechargeable Batteries	6
Power LED	6
FLIGHT CONTROLS	6
Gimbal Sticks	7
Stick Tension and Throttle Ratchet	7
Case Separation and Assembly	7
Digital Stick Trims	8
Other Controls	8
Antenna	8
HOME SCREEN	9
MENUS	9
LCD AND PROGRAMMING CONTROLS, MENU NAVIGATION	10
SYSTEM SETUP	11
User Name	11
Stick Mode	11
Contrast	12
Beep Volume	12
Battery Alarm	12
LCD Backlight Brightness	12
MODEL SETUP MENU – AIRPLANES	13
Model Select	13
Model Management	13
Wing Type	15
Flap Settings	15
Tail Settings	15
Channel Assignments	17
Warnings	17
Trainer	18
Trim Setting	18
SETTINGS MENU – AIRPLANES	18
Servo Set (reverse, sub-trim, travel limits)	18
Dual-Rates and Exponential	19
CH5 and CH6 Set	20
Throttle Curve	21
Throttle Cut	22

Aileron Differential	23
Aileron Mixer	24
Rudder Mixer	25
Flap Mixer	25
Air Brake Set	26
Programmable Mixer	27
Rf Output	28
Timer	28
MODEL SETUP MENU – HELICOPTERS	29
Swash Type	29
SETTINGS MENU – HELICOPTERS	30
Servo Set, Dual-Rates, Exponential, RF Output, Timer	30
Throttle Cut	31
Throttle Hold	31
Throttle Curve	32
Pitch Curve	33
Gyro Mixing	34
Swash Mixing.	34
Throttle Mixing	35
Rudder Mixing	35
Swash Ring	35
Programmable Mixer, RF Output and Timer	36
DRONE MENUS	36
LINK THE RX TO THE TX	36
FAILSAFE FUNCTION	37
FLIGHT SIMULATOR CONNECTION	37
WIRELESS TRAINER	37
RANGE TEST	39
WARNING INDICATIONS	40
SYSTEM CHECK AND OPERATION	40
FLYING THE AIRCRAFT	41
IMPORTANT WARNINGS AND PRECAUTIONS	42
TTX660 SPECIFICATIONS	43
TROUBLESHOOTING	43
SAFETY GUIDE	44
ACCESSORIES	44
FCC STATEMENT	45
EU COMPLIANCE STATEMENT	45
WARRANTY INFORMATION	45



SLT TECHNOLOGY, Tx-R, AND COMPATIBLE RECEIVERS

Tactic's custom SLT technology ensures that transmitters emit a strong, clear, frequency-hopping 2.4GHz signal, and that your compatible receiver accepts no signal except yours. Binding Tactic brand receivers is as simple as pushing a button, which creates a locked-in, interference free *link*. The TTX660 radio can store up to 30 models in memory, making it perfect to control a full fleet of models with the super-affordable Tactic brand 2.4GHz receivers. The TTX660 is also compatible with non-Tactic brand receivers which use the *SLT protocol, for the ultimate in convenience and flexibility.



* Make sure optional receivers have the *genuine SLT protocol* before use with the TTX660.



The TTX660 is also compatible with all transmitter-ready aircraft bearing the “Tx-R” logo. Such aircraft include receivers having the SLT protocol.

RECEIVER INSTALLATION

Always mount the **optional** receiver, servos, switch harness, battery, electronic speed control, etc. as explained in the manual included with such equipment and/or the model. Keep the Rx and its antenna(s) as far away from the engine/motor, servos, and ESC and other electronic items as much as possible. It may also be a good idea to mount the Rx inside certain models using Velcro[®] and wrap it in foam rubber to prevent damage from strong vibrations or crash damage (except in extremely warm environments). It's best to have as few items surrounding the receiver's antenna tips as possible inside the model, to allow for the most obstruction-free signal path to the transmitter. Exposing the receiver's antenna tip outside the model is recommended if possible. For receivers with two antennas, position the antennas at 90 degree angles with the tips resting at least 5 inches apart. If possible, allow one antenna to point vertically above the receiver itself.

TTX660 POWER SYSTEM

INPUT POWER

Four 1.5V “AA” alkaline cells (included) or 1.2V “AA” NiCd or NiMH cells supply power to the TTX660. Do not mix cell types, or old and new cells, etc. Slide open the battery door to find the four “AA” cell battery holder. Insert all cells with the proper polarity as shown inside the battery holder. Carefully tuck the wires and battery holder inside the battery compartment so not to damage them when closing the battery door.

Alternatively, an assembled 4.8V NiCd or NiMH “AA” flat pack can be installed. Remove the alkaline cell holder from the battery compartment and carefully **observe the polarity**

of the wires before disconnecting the plug from the Tx. Install the NiCd or NiMH battery by first inserting its connector into the jack in the battery compartment.

Battery voltage is shown on the LCD's home screen for easy monitoring. A "LOW BATTERY" warning will show when battery power drops to the voltage value shown in the BATTERY ALARM screen as described on page 12.



WARNING! Never operate an R/C model with weak Tx batteries! Reduced operational range and/or possible loss of control of the aircraft could result. Never mix used and new alkaline batteries. Replace weak alkaline batteries, or re-charge NiCd or NiMH batteries before attempting a flight!

A "Tx Batt." timer in the TIMER menu described on page 28 can track the total amount of time the transmitter has been operational.

See the ACCESSORIES section on page 44 for optional batteries and chargers available at local hobby retailers.

CHARGE JACK AND CHARGING RECHARGEABLE BATTERIES



TTX660 Charge Jack

The charge jack should *only* be used for recharging optional NiCd or NiMH batteries (charger not included). Do not try to recharge alkaline batteries. Charge adapter leads for Futaba® brand transmitters are compatible, with the center pin being positive polarity. The Tx power switch must be in the OFF position to recharge batteries. Do not charge batteries at greater than 1 amp. Cycling of the Tx batteries can be accomplished through this jack. Misuse, improper charging, or over-charging of rechargeable cells can result in damage to the cells that could include cell rupture, explosion, or fire!!



WARNING! Do not accidentally short circuit the terminals inside the charge jack, as this can cause permanent damage to the radio's charge circuitry and battery and void the warranty.

POWER LED

The blue LED illuminates when the power switch is turned on and ample voltage is supplied by the battery. This LED will flash if battery voltage drops to the voltage set in the BATTERY ALARM setting described on page 12.

FLIGHT CONTROLS

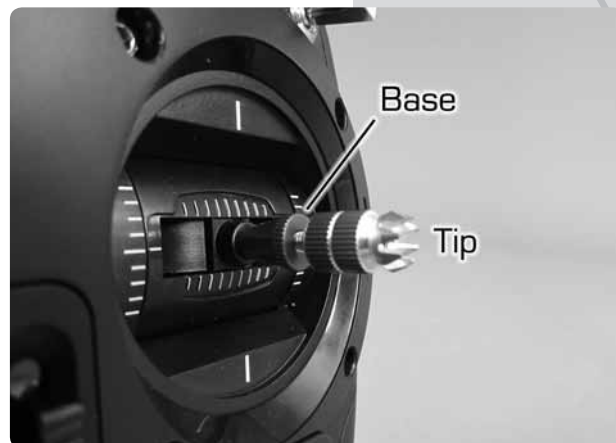
Channels 1–6 are fully proportional. Channels 5 and 6 can be controlled by a non-proportional switch, dial, or slide lever, or mixed to channels 1–4 for full proportional control.

Aircraft control is accomplished through various electro-mechanical devices which are manipulated by the *pilot*, such as the control sticks, toggle switches, dial, or slide levers. In addition, the Tx can automatically manipulate the pilot's control inputs *electronically* to alter the control signals before they are delivered to the receiver (e.g. mixing two

channels, applying differential reduction to a channel, etc.). Some electronic functions can be turned on/off by the pilot during flight such as a timer. Other functions should only be altered while the model is on the ground, such as changing travel limits or reversing for a particular channel.

GIMBAL STICKS

Ball-bearing construction allows both sticks to provide the ultimate in smooth, precise control. Stick *length* can be adjusted for optimum feel and control. Each stick consists of a base and a tip. To adjust, hold the base tightly, then loosen the tip by turning it counter-clockwise. Adjust the stick tip to the desired length. Tighten the stick by holding the tip in place and turning the base counter-clockwise until it's tight against the tip.



STICK TENSION AND THROTTLE RATCHET

Each control stick can be adjusted for softer or stiffer movement tension. A ratchet is also included for the throttle stick which can be adjusted for feel depending on personal preference. Adjustment of either feature requires removal of the rear of the Tx case as explained in the CASE SEPARATION AND ASSEMBLY section below.

CASE SEPARATION AND ASSEMBLY

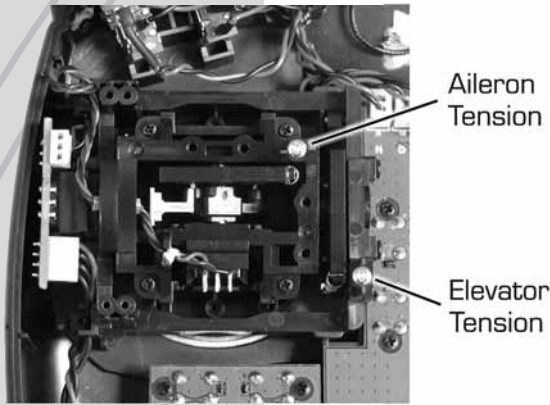


WARNING! Failure to follow these instructions for separating and re-assembling the Tx case can result in permanent damage to the transmitter, and void the warranty. Contact Hobby Services if you do not feel comfortable that you can safely and accurately perform these steps.

ALWAYS disconnect and remove the batteries from the battery compartment FIRST. Failure to do so can result in permanent damage to the Tx.

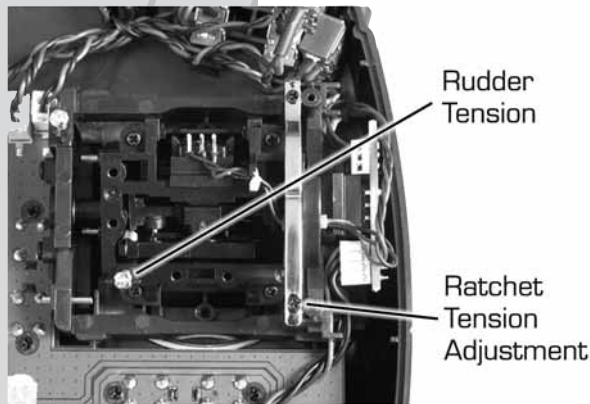
Remove the six screws from the back of the Tx case. Carefully pull the case rear away from the case front and note exactly how all wires are routed inside the case.

After adjustments are made as described in other sections of this manual, close the case by first carefully tucking all cables back inside as when the case was opened. Align the case rear back onto the case front, making sure that no wires are pinched between the case parts. Press the case halves together. Insert the screws back into their positions and carefully tighten them *until snug* - making sure not to cross the threads or over-tighten the screws. Re-connect the battery holder's connector to the socket inside the Tx. Insert the battery into the compartment, and carefully tuck the wires inside the cavity so they do not become pinched when the door is closed. Close the battery door.



● **Stick Tension:** Silver screws on the back of each gimbal are used to adjust the stick tension, as shown at left. Turn the screw clockwise to make stick tension more firm. Turn the screw counter-clockwise to make stick tension more light.

● **Throttle Ratchet:** A silver ratchet bar is mounted across the throttle gimbal. For airplane use, a more firm ratchet feel might be desired for the throttle. In this case, turn the adjustment screw clockwise. For helicopter use, less of a ratchet feel might be desired. Turn this adjustment screw counter-clockwise to achieve the desired feel.



DIGITAL STICK TRIMS

The trim controls for the four main channels are digital. Holding the trim lever will cause the servo output to move repeatedly. Trim positions are visible on the LCD's home screen, and stored into that respective memory. Changing the model memory will also cause trim settings to change accordingly.

For aircraft with glow engines, the precise position of the trim lever is helpful when determining the engine's preferred idle point. When the main throttle stick is above 50% full throttle, it will not be possible to trim the throttle servo – even though the indicator on the LCD will move.

The amount of servo movement for each increment of a digital trim can be adjusted as desired, as explained in the TRIM SETTING section on page 18.

OTHER CONTROLS

Each control can be assigned to control one of a variety of functions as desired and described throughout this manual. See page 4 for the location of all switches, which are also marked on the Tx by letter. The factory default switch assignments are as follows:

Switch	Type	Default Function Airplane	Default Function Helicopters
A	2-position	Ch2 Elevator Dual-rate	Timer Control
B	2-position	(No Setting)	Gyro Gain
C	Dial	(No Setting)	(No Setting)
D	2-position	Ch1 Aileron Dual-rate	Aileron, Elevator, and Rudder Dual-rates (All)
E	3-position	Ch4 Rudder Dual-rate	Normal/Idle-up Control
F	2-position, Momentary	Trainer	Throttle Cut
H	2-position	Throttle Cut	Throttle Hold
I	Slide Lever	(No Setting)	(No Setting)
J	Slide Lever	(No Setting)	(No Setting)

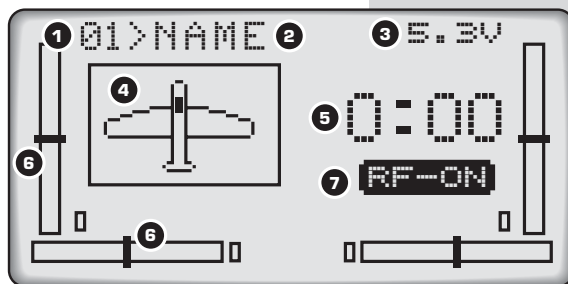
ANTENNA

The strongest signals are emitted at a 45 degree angle from the sides of the antenna. Rotate and fold the antenna so that it's not pointing directly towards the model during flight. Do not grab the antenna during operation as it may affect radio signal quality.

HOME SCREEN

The factory default screen and menus will be for airplanes. See the next section for navigating and changing menus for model type and other functions.

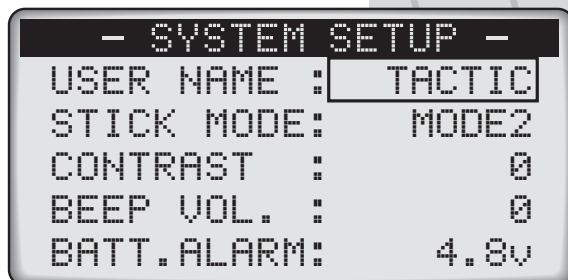
1. Memory Number
2. Model Name
3. Battery Voltage
4. Model Type
5. Timer
6. Trim Indicators
7. Signal Status



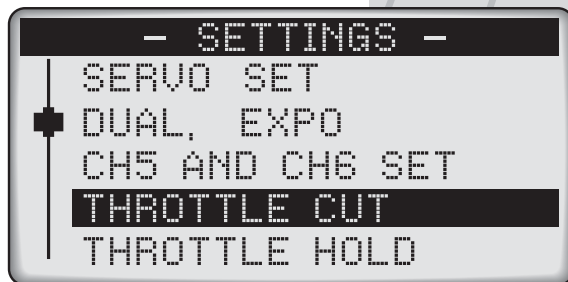
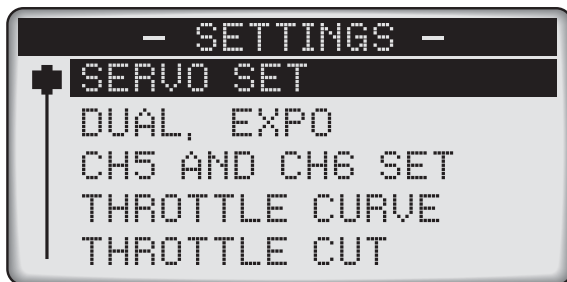
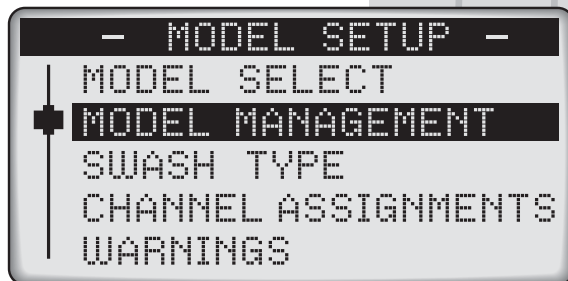
MENUS

The TTX660 has three types of menus.

The SYSTEM SETUP menu allows for setting basic operational functions for the radio itself.



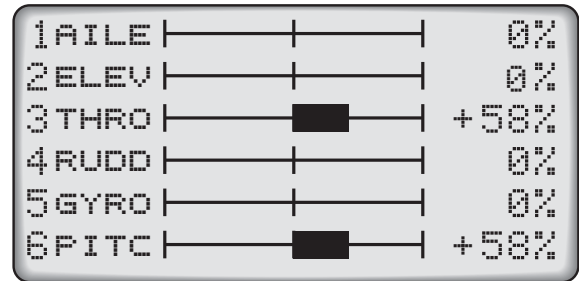
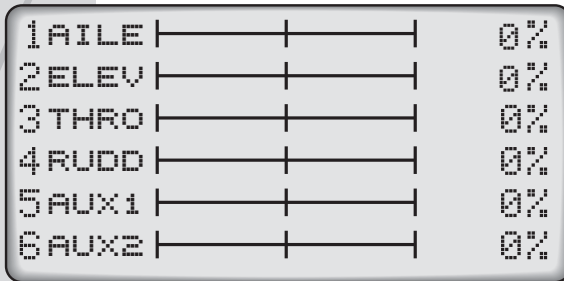
Selecting and managing the model memories, configuring the radio for the structure of the airplane, helicopter, drones, etc. is done in the MODEL SETUP menu. Most functions apply for airplanes, helicopters, and drones. Select functions are available for certain model types only.



Setting various radio functions to control the model is done in the SETTINGS menu. Some settings apply for airplanes, helicopters, and drones. Select settings are available for certain model types only.

LCD, PROGRAMMING CONTROLS, MENU NAVIGATION

The LCD contrast and brightness is adjustable for optimum viewing. Six pushbuttons navigate the menus and settings. Single button pushes will result in a single incremental adjustment on-screen. Holding a button for a short time will result in slow scrolling of adjustments; continued holding will result in fast adjustments.



Left side buttons:

SERVO

Press any time to see the servo position screen shown above. Indicators for certain channels will change depending on model type, wing type, etc. Moving any Tx control will graphically be shown on this screen. When setting / adjusting mixes to determine if the mix is as desired, set the mix and then view this screen. Move all controls to determine if the mix moves each respective channel as needed.

CLEAR

Quickly resets certain values and settings back to factory defaults. Press to backspace in the model and user name screens.

ESC

Jumps back to the previous screen, and removes certain pop-up messages from the screen.

Right side buttons: adjustment of values on-screen

↑ +

Moves the cursor up, and for increasing highlighted values/settings.

↓ -

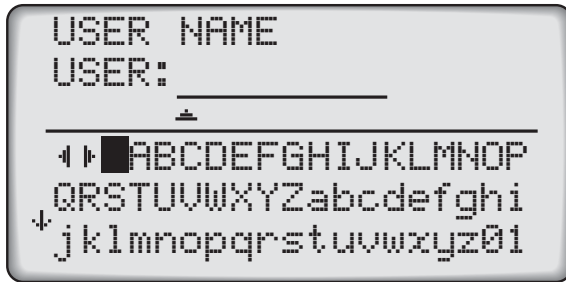
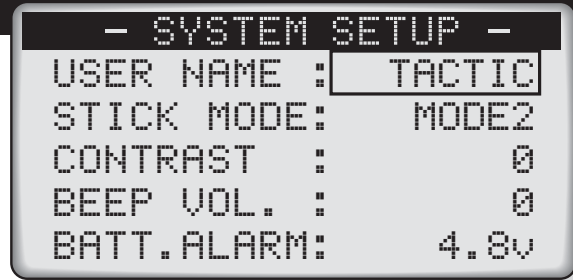
Moves the cursor down, and for decreasing highlighted values/settings.

ENTER

To select or de-select a setting, or enter a screen. Press briefly to access the SETTINGS menu. Press and hold to access the MODEL SETUP menu.

SYSTEM SETUP

Fundamental settings for the transmitter are located in this menu. With the power switch in the OFF position, press and hold **ENTER**, turn the power switch ON and wait for the SYSTEM SETUP screen to show. Move the cursor and press **ENTER** to select any setting. Press **↑+** or **↓-** to change settings. Press **ENTER** to confirm the setting.



USER NAME

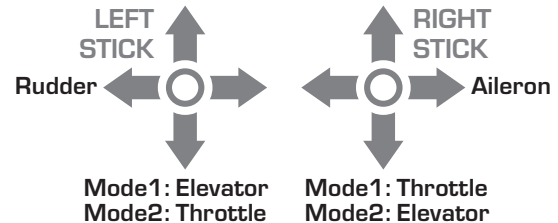
Enter your name to identify the radio. The cursor will be under the first character to enter. Press **↑+** or **↓-** to find the desired character, then **ENTER** to confirm. The cursor will automatically move to the next

character. Selecting **◀** or **▶** can move the cursor freely. Repeat as necessary for up to 8 characters. Pressing **CLEAR** will move the cursor back one space and erase the character in that space. Press **ESC** when finished.

STICK MODE

The TTX660 is factory set to Mode 2 configuration, but can be changed to Mode 1 (elevator on left, throttle on right). To change modes in the programming, move the cursor to the STICK MODE line, highlight and press **ENTER**, then press **↑+** or **↓-**. Press **ENTER** to confirm.

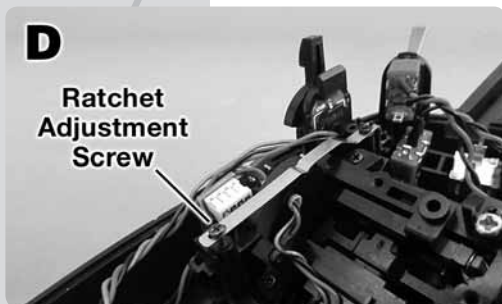
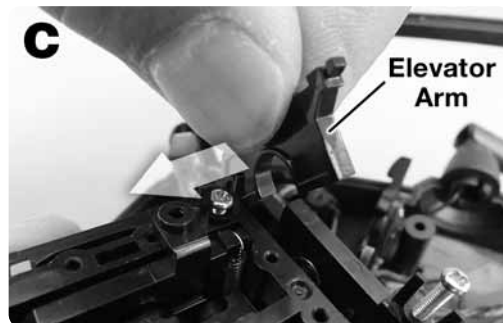
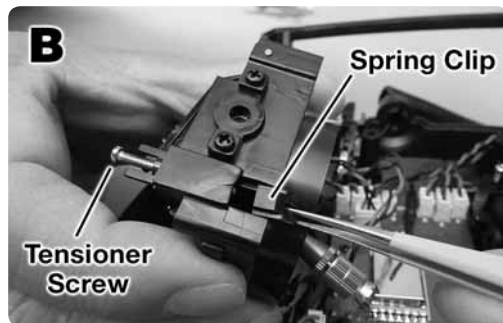
NORMAL STICK CONFIGURATIONS



In addition to programming changes, stick mode changes require reversal of the throttle ratchet and elevator arm/spring. Refer to the CASE SEPARATION AND ASSEMBLY section on page 7 for opening and safely re-assembling the case after the mechanical adjustments are made. **Failure to do this properly can cause permanent damage to the radio and void the warranty.**

Unscrew the right gimbal assembly by removing the four screws from the front of the transmitter (make a note of the different length screws and their locations) and then lift it out of the transmitter case. It is not necessary to disconnect any of the wires. With the gimbal in hand, carefully unhook the elevator spring from the elevator arm using needle-nose pliers **(A)**. Unhook the spring from the lower spring clip and then slide the spring clip out of the gimbal assembly **(B)**. Raise the elevator arm to a vertical position and slide it off the mounting pin **(C)**. Reinstall the right gimbal into the transmitter. **Do not over-tighten the mounting screws!** Remove the ratchet bar from the left gimbal assembly by unscrewing the two mounting screws and install it onto the right gimbal assembly in the same manner over the ratcheted surface. Use the adjustment screw to set the ratchet tension to your liking **(D)**.





Unscrew the left gimbal assembly and lift it out of the transmitter case. Slide the elevator arm onto the mounting pin in the left gimbal in the same way you removed it from the right gimbal. **NOTE: As you can see, the two gimbals are identical but installed in the transmitter 180 degrees opposite each other.** Insert the spring clip you removed from the right gimbal into the slot of the left gimbal beneath the tensioner screw. Reattach the spring you removed from the right gimbal onto the left. Reinstall the left gimbal assembly and tighten the spring tensioner screw to your liking.

Close the transmitter as explained in the CASE SEPARATION AND ASSEMBLY section.

CONTRAST

Adjust the LCD's contrast level for optimum viewing.

LCD BRIGHTNESS

Adjust the intensity of the display's blue backlight.

BEEP VOLUME

Adjust the loudness of the radio's beeper as desired. This volume setting affects all tones that are emitted from the radio including while making adjustments such as trim adjustments, programming changes, etc. Beep volume for all alarms is not adjustable.

BATTERY ALARM

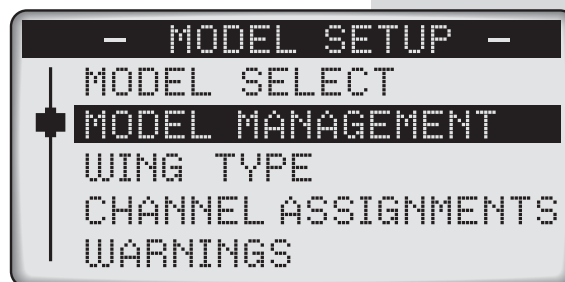
An alarm will sound and the display will show "LOW BATTERY" when the Tx battery's voltage drops to the level shown in this setting. Do NOT set this value too low, as the radio could lose power very rapidly as the battery nears full discharge and cause a loss of control of the model. **Land the model immediately once this alarm has sounded!**

Battery type	Default	Recommended	Minimum
Nickel-Cadmium (NiCd) or Nickel-Metal Hydride (NiMH)	4.00V	4.40V	4.00V
Alkaline	4.00V	4.00V	3.60V

Once all functions in this menu are set, press **ESC** to return to the home screen.

MODEL SETUP MENU – AIRPLANES

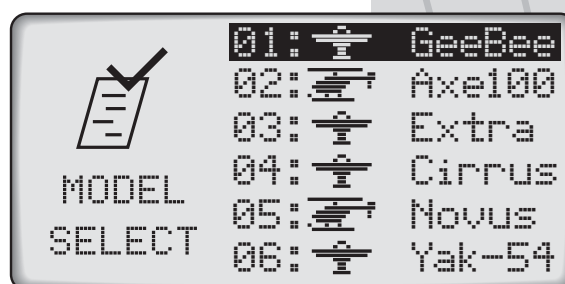
From the home screen, press and hold **ENTER** for 2 seconds to find the MODEL SETUP menu which is for setting of fundamental operating parameters as shown here.



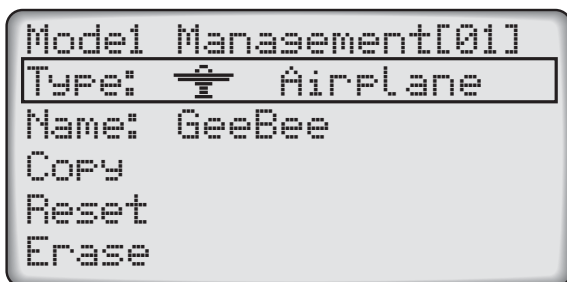
MODEL SELECT

Memories are available to store parameters for up to 30 different models. This screen is for selecting the model to be active. Move the cursor to find the desired model to make active, and press **ENTER**. You will be forced to select a model type (airplane, drone, heli). The radio will automatically return to the home screen.

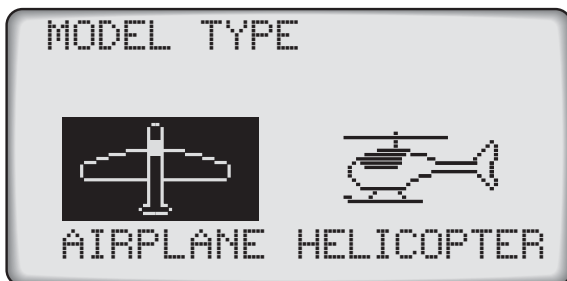
Changing the model memory is not possible if the Tx battery voltage is too low. See the INPUT POWER section on page 5. It's a good idea to keep a record of all settings for each memory as a backup in case parameters in a particular memory are accidentally changed, etc.



MODEL MANAGEMENT



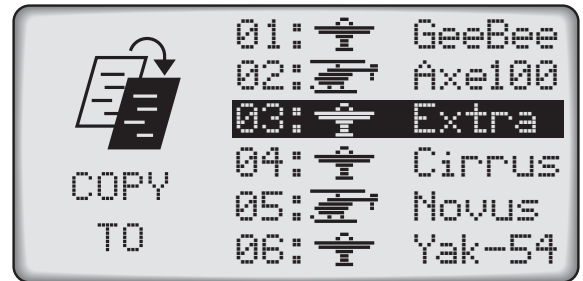
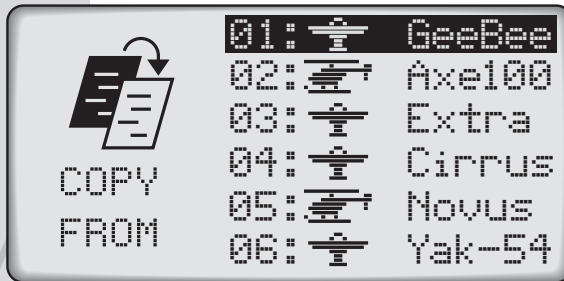
Shows basic information regarding the model setup in the memory number shown at top in brackets. Move the cursor up or down to select / change the function to adjust, and press **ENTER** to enter the function screen.



Type: Press **↑+** or **↓-** to select the model type as airplane, helicopter, or drone. Press **ENTER** to confirm.

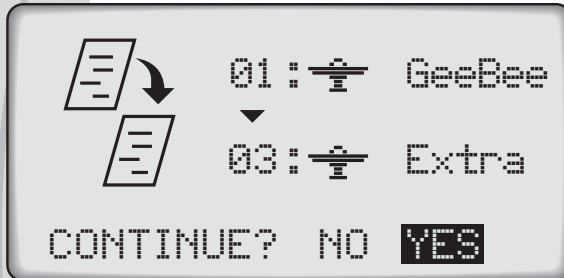
Name: Move the cursor to this line and press **ENTER**. The method for setting the model name is the same as for entering the USER NAME as described on page 11. The maximum number of characters is six. Press **ESC** when finished.

Copy: To copy all parameters from one model memory to another, place the cursor over “Copy” and press **ENTER**. The “COPY FROM” page will show. Highlight the memory to copy FROM and press **ENTER**. Now the “COPY TO” page will show.



Place the cursor over the memory number to copy TO, and press **ENTER**. The confirmation screen will show.

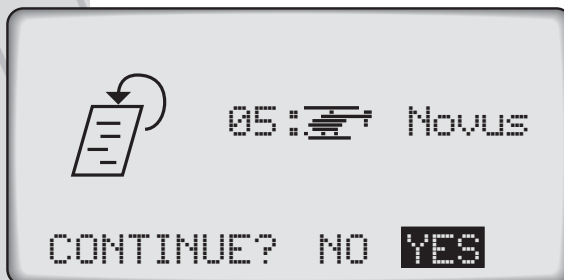
To NOT proceed with the copy function as shown on-screen, highlight “NO” and press **ENTER** to cancel and return to the main MODEL MANAGEMENT screen.



Otherwise, press **↓** to highlight “YES” and press **ENTER**. All settings that previously existed in the receiving memory will be permanently erased. The display will return to the main MODEL MANAGEMENT screen. Return to the MODEL SELECT screen to confirm the copy function was successful by looking at the memory that was copied “to”.



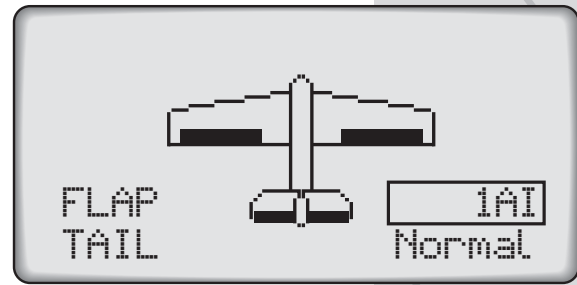
Reset: To change the parameters of any single memory *except model type and model name* use this reset function. Enter this screen, move the cursor over the memory to reset and press **ENTER**. Select “NO” to cancel or “YES” to proceed with the reset, and press **ENTER**.



Erase: Use the erase function to completely clear *all settings* in any single memory to factory default settings. The method for selecting, cancelling, and approving this function is the same as for reset. You will be forced to select a model type before proceeding (airplane, helicopter, or drone).

WING TYPE

This is for setting the type of tail and wing configuration for the model. Depending on the mixes used and setup of the aircraft, it might be necessary to change the aileron, elevator, or rudder reversing settings to achieve the proper throw directions for the model.



FLAP SETTINGS

The “FLAP” setting allows for configuration of the ailerons and/or flaps of the airplane. Move the cursor over “1AI” to select from the following options:

1AI: Use this “1 aileron” setting for normal wing types having one aileron on each wing, where by utilizing a Y-harness one servo input controls the movements of both servos simultaneously.

1AI1FL: This “1 aileron + 1 flap” setting is for wings having one servo that controls the ailerons on both wings, and another servo (or 2 servos on a Y-harness) that controls the flaps on both wings (both servos moving in the same direction). Connect the aileron servo to Rx channel 1, and the flap servo to channel 5. (Not available for delta.)

2AI: This “2 ailerons” setting is for airplanes having one aileron servo for each wing. Connect one aileron servo to Rx channel 1, and the other to channel 6. This setting allows each aileron servo to function independently of the other.

2AI1FL: This “2 ailerons + 1 flap” setting is for airplanes having two separate aileron servos, requiring one servo to control each aileron, and also one servo (or 2 servos on a Y-harness) that will control flaps for both wings simultaneously. (Not available for 2 elev tail settings.)

TAIL SETTINGS

“Normal” is the factory default setting for the “TAIL” type. Move the cursor over “Normal”, press **ENTER** then **↑+** or **↓-** to select from V-Tail, Delta (elevon), and 2 Elevator options. Press **ENTER** to confirm the selection. The charts below can aid in determining the preferred tail and flap setting for the model.

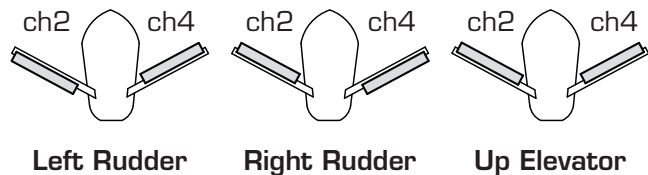
Airplane - Normal Tail

	1AIL	1AIL/ 1FLAP	2AIL	2AIL/ 1FLAP
CH1	AIL	AIL	AIL	AIL
CH2	ELEV	ELEV	ELEV	ELEV
CH3	THRO	THRO	THRO	THRO
CH4	RUDD	RUDD	RUDD	RUDD
CH5	AUX1	FLAP	AUX1	FLAP
CH6	AUX2	AUX2	AIL2	AIL2

Normal: One servo each is used for aileron(s), elevator(s), and rudder.

Airplane - V-tail

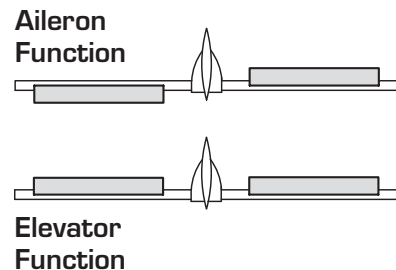
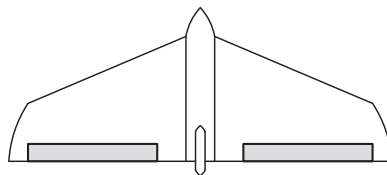
	1AIL	1AIL/ 1FLAP	2AIL	2AIL/ 1FLAP
CH1	AIL	AIL	AIL	AIL
CH2	V-TAIL1	V-TAIL1	V-TAIL1	V-TAIL1
CH3	THRO	THRO	THRO	THRO
CH4	V-TAIL2	V-TAIL2	V-TAIL2	V-TAIL2
CH5	AUX1	FLAP	AUX1	FLAP
CH6	AUX2	AUX2	AIL2	AIL2



V-tail: Elevator and rudder channels are mixed. Two servos are used in the tail – one for each control surface, with connections as shown in the graphic above. V-tail mixing controls the airplane’s “pitch” and “yaw” axis at the same time. If the elevator and rudder functions appear reversed at the control surfaces, it may be necessary to swap the channel 2 and channel 4 servo plug positions in the Rx. The travel limits for each servo can be adjusted independently.

Airplane - Delta Wing

	2AIL	2AIL/ 1FLAP
CH1	ELEVON1	ELEVON1
CH2	ELEVON2	ELEVON2
CH3	THRO	THRO
CH4	RUDD	RUDD
CH5	AUX1	FLAP
CH6	AUX2	AUX1



Delta wing (elevon): Elevator and aileron channels are mixed, useful for aircraft such as flying wings and other models not having a tail. Elevon mixing controls the airplane’s “pitch” and “roll” axis at the same time. One servo is used for each control surface. Travel limits for each servo can be adjusted separately. If the elevator and aileron functions appear reversed at the control surfaces, it may be necessary to swap the channel 1 and channel 2 servo plug positions at the Rx for the delta wing mix. If the delta wing option is selected, and the “FLAP” option below is set to 2AI1FL, the elevator channel will mix 100% to the aileron channel.

Airplane - 2 Elevators

	1AIL	1AIL/ 1FLAP	2AIL
CH1	AIL	AIL	AIL
CH2	ELEV	ELEV	ELEV
CH3	THRO	THRO	THRO
CH4	RUDD	RUDD	RUDD
CH5	AUX1	FLAP	AIL2
CH6	ELEV2	ELEV2	ELEV2

2-Elevators: Elevator channel 2 and channel 6 are mixed for aircraft which have two separate servos moving separate elevator surfaces. Both elevators move independently, and are independently adjustable for travel limits, etc.

CHANNEL ASSIGNMENTS

This function allows transmitter channels to be re-assigned to different channels before being sent to the receiver. This can be useful for models having unusual configurations or inaccessible receivers.

Some small electric flight models use only elevator, throttle, and rudder channels (not aileron). Here, it's often preferred that the rudder be controlled with the opposite stick (right stick for Mode 2 configurations). Such channel re-assignment can be done in this screen.

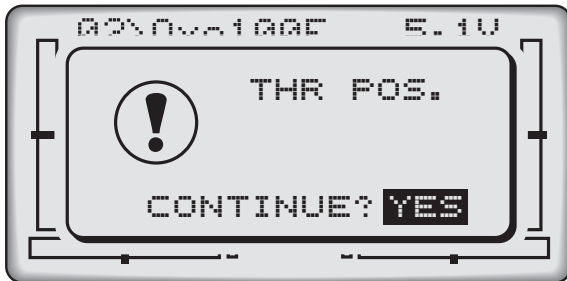
Determine which Tx control input on the left (TXCH) should control which output channel at the receiver as shown on the right (OUTPUT). Move the box to the desired input control on the left. Press **ENTER** then **↑+** or **↓-** to find the output channel as desired. Press **ENTER** when finished.

CHANNEL	TXCH	ASSIGNMENTS	OUTPUT
	CH1	->	Output1
	CH2	->	Output2
	CH3	->	Output3
	CH4	->	Output4

WARNINGS

Warnings can be set to alert you of undesirable switch or throttle positions when the radio power switch is first turned on. For example, if the throttle is at full when you turn on the radio, you would see and hear an alarm. The alarms shown can be set to ACT (active) or INH (inhibited).

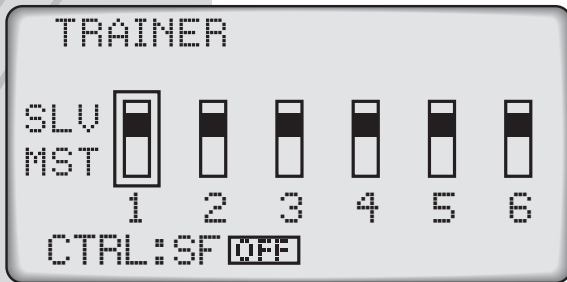
WARNING SET
THRO POS: INH
THRO CUT: ACT
THROHOLD: ACT



THRO POS: The warning sounds when the throttle stick is over 25%. Clear the alarm by moving the stick down. **NOTE:** If you are in heli mode, and you have an Idle-up programmed, this alarm will also sound to indicate that you have an Idle up switch active.

THRO CUT: The warning will sound when this switch is on. Turn off the switch to clear the alarm.

THRO HOLD: The warning will sound when this switch is on. Turn off the switch to clear the alarm.

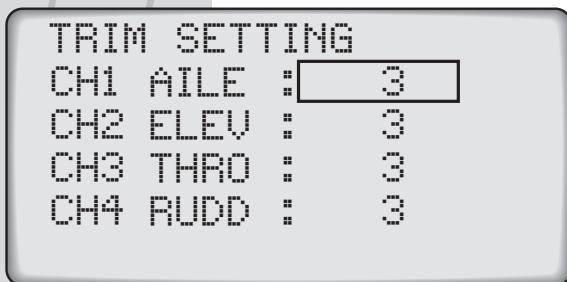


TRAINER

The process of linking transmitters for training purposes is explained on page 37. When in training mode with the TTX660 being used by the teacher, this radio can allow the teacher to transfer control of all *or only certain* channels to the student if desired.

Enter this screen. Press **↑+** or **↓-** to select a channel to set. Press **ENTER** to toggle the setting. Repeat with other channels as desired. Setting a channel to SLV means the student will have control of that channel when the teacher pulls the trainer switch on the master radio. Those channels which are set to MST will be controlled by the teacher at all times.

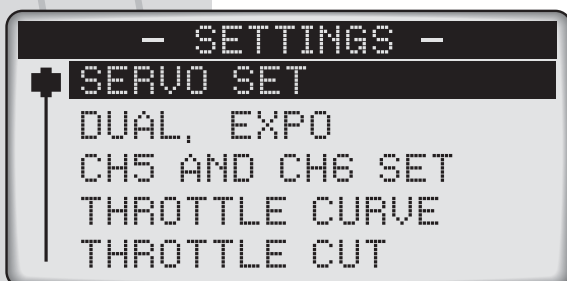
The teacher can select which switch will control the training function at the CTRL line at bottom. The control positions for the trainer switch can also be selected as described on page 20 (for the Control function). Press **ESC** to confirm settings and return to the MODEL SETUP menu.



TRIM SETTING

The number of degrees a servo will rotate with each increment of digital trim deflection can be adjusted, from very small up to large steps. Enter this screen, select the channel trim to adjust ranging from “1” for the smallest steps to “20” for the largest steps.

SETTINGS MENU – AIRPLANES

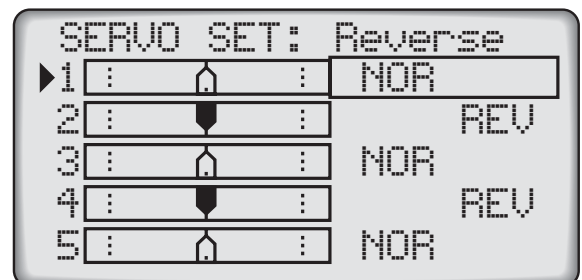


This menu is for setting servo control functions for airplane use. Press **ENTER** briefly to access this menu.

SERVO SET

Enter this function to adjust any channel’s reversing, sub-trim, or travel limit setting. The “Reverse” screen will show first. To move to the “Sub Trim” or “Travel” screen, place the cursor over “Reverse”, press **ENTER** and then **↑+** to find the desired screen. Press **↓-** to return to Reverse.

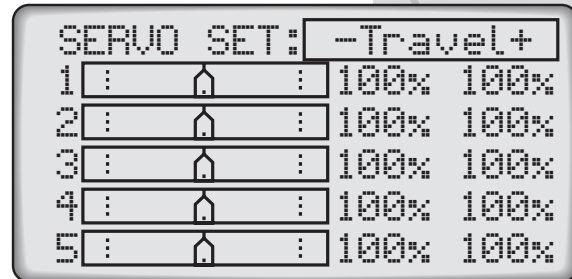
Reverse: Sets the rotational direction for a channel’s output relative to the movement of the control stick. Move the cursor to the channel to adjust. Set to “NOR” normal or “REV” reverse. Adjust all reversing settings *before* making any other settings or adjustments in the programming.



Sub-trim: *Finely* adjusts a channel's center position. Be aware that extreme adjustments of sub-trim could possibly result in servo binding if the servo's output arm moves too far in the model. This is available for all channels.



Travel limits: Sets the maximum travel limits for each channel. Limits can be set for *each side* of center. If two channels are mixed, adjusting the travel limits of *each individual channel* may be necessary to adjust the travel limits for the entire mix. Move the cursor to the channel to adjust. Deflect the control stick for that channel to one side and notice the cursor on-screen will move accordingly. Set the percent for that direction of travel as needed. Move the stick to the opposite direction and repeat. Repeat for all channels as needed.

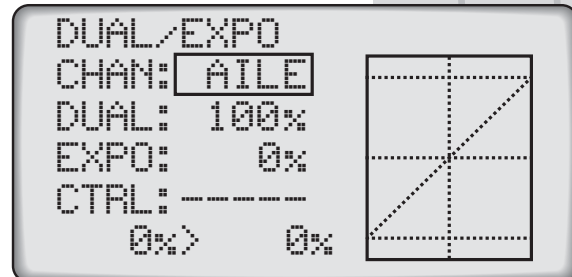


DUAL-RATES, EXPONENTIAL

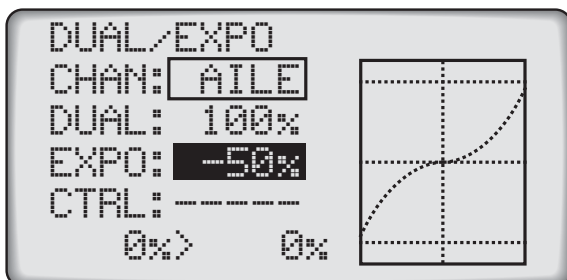
For setting dual-rates and/or exponential movement for the aileron, elevator, and rudder channels. Dual-rates allows a channel's maximum travel limits to be switched between two limits. Exponential changes the *rate* at which a servo rotates per degree of control stick deflection. The rate of servo movement is non-linear in relation to the movement of the stick. The higher the exponential percentage, the quicker the servo will rotate as the stick is moved away from center position.

To select the desired channel to adjust, press **ENTER**, then **↑+** or **↓-**. Press **ENTER** when finished.

To assign a different switch to change the dual-rate/exponential setting by moving the cursor to the CTRL line, and press **ENTER**. Select the switch that will control this function as explained on page 20. Press **ESC** when finished.



Different dual rate and exponential settings can be set for each position of the switch. Highlight the dual-rate percentage and move the assigned switch to the position that will allow for the furthest servo travel. Adjust this percentage to the widest travel distance as needed for this channel. Note that the slope of the diagonal line in the graph changes as the percent is adjusted. Deflect the control switch to the opposite position, and adjust the percentage to the lowest travel distance needed. The diagonal line on-screen will now show the slope for the low dual-rate setting. A low rate can allow for better control of the model while on the ground, at low altitudes, or while performing certain maneuvers. A high rate can allow for optimum control of the aircraft in mid-flight.



To set an exponential value, move the cursor to the EXPO line and repeat the steps explained above to set a different value for each position of the control switch. This function can be handy for optimum control of the model - especially around center-stick position, and when performing stunts or aerobatic maneuvers.

Moving the control stick for the channel shown on-screen will change the position of the vertical line in the graph. The point where the vertical line intersects the diagonal line is shown at the bottom-left on the screen. The “x” (horizontal) coordinate is on the left, and “y” (vertical) coordinate is on the right.

Repeat the above steps for the aileron, elevator, and rudder channels as desired.

CH5 AND CH6 SET

CH5 AND CH6 SET

```

INPUT : CH5
CTRL  : -----
OFFSET: 0%
TRAVEL: +100% +100%
    
```

Enter this screen to set the functions of channels 5 and 6. At the INPUT line select CH5 or CH6. Then follow the steps below.

Control: Choose which switch, dial, or slider will control the selected channel. Switches are identified by letters A through J, as printed on the transmitter next to each control.

CH5 AND CH6 SET

```

IN SC L: (0)
CT M: (1)
H: (2)
OFFSET: 0%
TRAVEL: +100% +100%
    
```

On-screen the switches will be identified as “SA” for switch A, “SH” for switch H, and so on. Move the control which will ultimately control this function.

The display will show a graphic representing the control, and the different positions of the control as shown here (0, 1, and 2). The default position for “0” will always be in the up direction. The control positions of the switch can be assigned to fit personal preference. To use the default settings, simply press **ESC** to confirm. To change the control locations of the switch to be high “H”, medium “M”, or low “L” position, press **↑+** or **↓-** to move the cursor to the position to be changed. Press **ENTER** to highlight the function at this position. Then press **↑+** or **↓-** to change the control function. Repeat as necessary for all switch positions. Press **ESC** when finished.

CH5 AND CH6 SET

```

IN SD L: (0)
CT H: (1)
OFFSET: 0%
TRAVEL: +100% +100%
    
```

To remove the switch that has been set in the Control function, press **ENTER** to highlight the switch selection and press **CLEAR**.

Other functions in this radio allow for assigning a switch to a specific function. Refer back to this section as needed.

Offset: Move the cursor to this function. Press **ENTER**, then **↑+** or **↓-** to find the percent to offset the center position of the channel shown on this screen.

Travel: To adjust the travel limits for a selected channel, deflect the switch to one position and adjust the maximum travel limit for this switch position, and then repeat for the opposite switch position. Highlight either and press **CLEAR** to change back to the default setting. Press **ENTER** when finished.

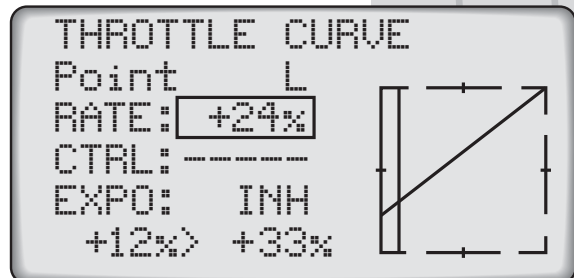
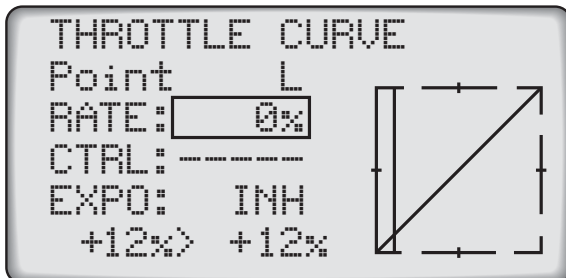
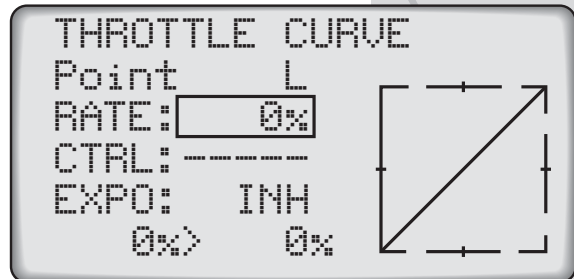
While the output channel is being operated normally, any movement of the input channel will be mixed to—and also affect the movement of—the output channel.

THROTTLE CURVE

The throttle's output is normally linear in relation to movement of the throttle stick. A non-linear relation between the two—or curve—can allow for optimum power control in certain models or for specific types of flying styles.

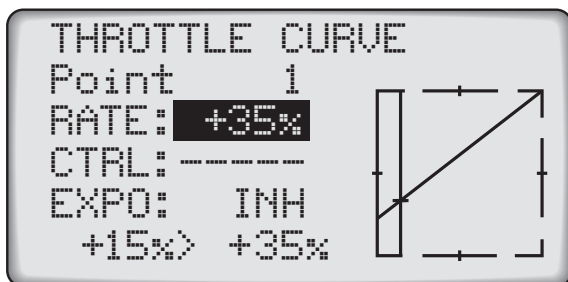
Make sure the model's full throttle position can be achieved when the throttle stick is at maximum deflection. The throttle trim must be able to minimize throttle control completely when the throttle is at minimum.

Enter this function. Up to six points can be placed on the throttle curve, as designated next to "Point" on the graph. Points L (low) and H (high) are each limited to a fixed range on the curve. Points 1, 2, 3, and 4 can be set if desired with respect to the position of the throttle stick.



As the throttle stick is advanced note the point where the vertical line (throttle position) intersects the diagonal line (curve). The coordinates of this point are shown at the bottom. The "x" (horizontal) coordinate is on the left, and the "y" (vertical) coordinate on the right.

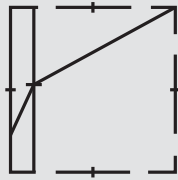
To set points on the curve, start at the minimum throttle position which will be noted as point "L". A point for "L" is not marked on the graph, but is the left-most end of the curve line. The vertical position of this point can be adjusted by moving the cursor to the RATE percentage. Press **ENTER** and then **↑+** or **↓-** as desired. Press **ENTER** when finished.



To set point 1 on the graph, advance the throttle stick until * shows next to "Point". Find the desired throttle stick position and press **ENTER**. A + symbol will be placed on the curve to mark this point.

THROTTLE CURVE

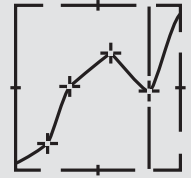
Point 1
RATE:
CTRL: -----
EXPO: INH
+15% > +52%



Pressing **↑+** or **↓-** will adjust the vertical position of curve at this exact point. Adjust as desired.

THROTTLE CURVE

Point 4
RATE: +48%
CTRL: SD(0)
EXPO:
+81% > +48%



Repeat these steps to set points 2, 3, and 4 on the graph as desired. A point for "H" is not marked on the graph, but is the right-most end of the curve line. The vertical position of this point can be adjusted by moving the cursor to the RATE percentage. Press **ENTER** and then **↑+** or **↓-** buttons. Press **ENTER** when finished.

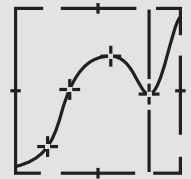
To clear any point on the graph, place the cursor on the RATE percent, move the throttle stick until the graph's vertical line intersects the point, press **ENTER** and then **CLEAR**.

A switch can be assigned to toggle between the linear curve (for starting the engine, etc.) and the user-defined curve (for forward flight, stunts, etc.). Select the switch on the CTRL line.

The exponential control of the user-defined throttle curve (but not the linear curve) can be active or inhibited. This will soften or make the transition of the throttle curve more smooth. Move the cursor next to the EXPO line and toggle between "ACT" and "INH". Press **ENTER** when finished.

THROTTLE CURVE

Point 4
RATE: +48%
CTRL: SD(0)
EXPO:
+81% > +48%



THROTTLE CUT

Allows the throttle channel's output to be quickly moved to a user-defined position by flipping a switch. This is to cease or reduce engine / motor power for safety reasons. Default setting is 0% (idle).

When setting up the model mechanically, make sure the carburetor is at full-open when the throttle stick is at full position. Use the trim to adjust the engine idle position. Move the throttle stick to idle position and turn the assigned throttle hold switch on and off repeatedly while changing the offset value until the servo stops moving.

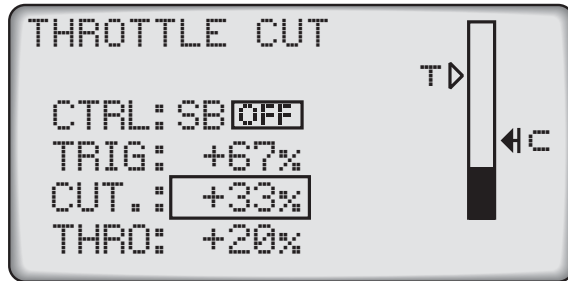
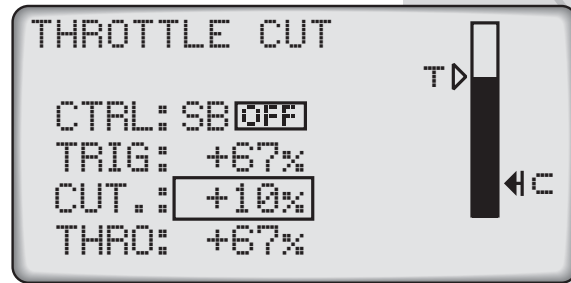
THROTTLE CUT

CTRL:
TRIG: +10%
CUT.: +10%
THRO: +10%



Select a switch to control the throttle cut function on the CTRL line. Press **ESC**.

The throttle cut function will only work when the throttle stick position is below the trig point. To set this point, move the cursor next to TRIG but do not press **ENTER**. Move the throttle stick to the desired position that will trigger the throttle channel to move to the cutoff position. The graph will move accordingly as will the percent shown on the THRO line at bottom. Press **ENTER**. The arrow on the left will now move and mark this selected trigger position.



Move the cursor to the CUT percentage, press **ENTER** and adjust this cutoff value by pressing **↑+** and **↓-** to the desired position for the throttle channel's output to move to when the throttle cut function is activated. This position will be marked by the arrow on the right. Press **ENTER** to confirm this mark.

When the throttle cut switch is in the ON position and the throttle stick is positioned *above* the trigger mark, reducing the throttle stick to the trigger mark will automatically drop the throttle channel to the throttle cutoff mark. The throttle channel will remain in this position. To regain full control of the throttle channel, move the control switch to the OFF position.

NOTE: The method for setting the various following mixer screens is the same for each mixer. Refer to the instructions for the DIFFERENTIAL mixer screen for adjustment of all other mixer screens. Any difference in any one mixer screen will be noted accordingly. Normal wing mixing is the factory default setting. Depending on the mixes used and setup of the aircraft, it might be necessary to change the setting of the aileron, elevator, or rudder reversing settings to achieve the proper throw directions for the model.

AILERON DIFFERENTIAL

Only available when 2AI and 2AI1FL wing types are selected, to help offset unwanted yaw which can occur when ailerons are moved. One servo must be connected to each aileron for this mix. Instead of equal linear movement between both ailerons, a differential percentage can be assigned so that the deflection of one aileron is at a lower or higher rate than the opposite aileron. Certain applications may require a reduction in the aileron differential rate when an airbrake is applied. This feature is useful for glider and/or sailplane applications which use other settings to achieve “butterfly” or “crow” functionality.

Enter the DIFFERENTIAL function. There are two ways to control the mix. One is to make the mix be active at all times. Another is to control the mix with an otherwise unused switch.

Normal

```

AILE DIFFERENTIAL
  Aile
NORM: 0%

CTRL: -----

```

Switch Control

```

AILE DIFFERENTIAL
  Aile
SP.0: 0%
SP.1: 0%
SP.2: 0%
CTRL: SC(2)

```

Normal: To make AILE DIFFERENTIAL active at all times do NOT assign a switch at the CTRL line. Press **ENTER** to highlight the differential rate percent and press **↑** or **↓** to find the desired value. Press **ENTER** when finished.

Switch Control: To control the mix with a switch, move the cursor to the CTRL line and press **ENTER**. Deflect the switch that will control the mix. The screen will show the functional assignments for each position of the switch as described previously. Press **ESC** to confirm the switch selection. The display will now show the different switch positions (SP.0, SP.1, SP.2). A different rate can be set for each switch position.

Deflect the switch to one position, and note the cursor on-screen will move automatically to the rate for that position. Adjust that rate as desired. Deflect the switch to the remaining positions and repeat. To remove a switch which might have been assigned previously, highlight the switch selection in the CTRL line and press **CLEAR**.

Press **ESC** once all mixing values are set to return to the FUNCTION menu screen.

AILERON MIXER

Tail type	Mixing	1 Ail	1 Ail, 1 Flap	2 Ail	2 Ail, 1 Flap
Normal	Ail > Rudd	X	X	X	X
Delta	Ail > Rudd			X	X

The aileron channel can be mixed to the rudder channel, which can be useful with certain wing/airplane types.

```

AILE->RUDD MIXING
  Rudd
NORM: 0%

CTRL: -----

```

```

AILE->RUDD MIXING
  Rudd
SP.0: 0%
SP.1: 0%
SP.2: 0%
CTRL: SB(0)

```

To make this AILE → RUDD mix active at all times do NOT assign a switch at the CTRL line. Adjust the mixture percentage and press **ENTER**.

On/off control of this mix can be assigned to a switch. Set the mix rates as desired for each switch position. Press **ESC** when finished.

RUDDER MIXING

Mixing the rudder channel to the aileron and/or elevator channels can be very useful for trimming an airplane to be neutral when using the rudder.

Normal

```

RUDD->AILE MIXING
      Aile Elev
NORM:  0%
CTRL: -----
    
```

Switch Control

```

RUDD->AILE MIXING
      Aile Elev
SP.0:  0%
SP.1: 0% 0%
SP.2: 0% 0%
CTRL: SE(0)
    
```

```

RUDD->ELEV MIXING
      Aile Elev
SP.0: 0% 0%
SP.1: 0% 
SP.2: 0% 0%
CTRL: SE(1)
    
```

Select the rudder channel to mix to the aileron or elevator channels as needed. This mix can be active at all times by not selecting a switch on the CTRL line. Or, for on/off control of this mix select a control switch at the bottom of the screen.

FLAP MIXER

Tail type	Mixing	1 Ail	1 Ail, 1 Flap	2 Ail	2 Ail, 1 Flap
Normal	Flap > Ail				X
	Flap > Ele		X		X
	Flap > Flap				X
Delta	Flap > Ail				
	Flap > Flap				X

This function allows flaps to be set, adjusted, and mixed to the ailerons and/or elevator channels. Mixes such as flaperons, air brake, and spoilers can be achieved in the FLAPMIXER. These settings or mixes can be assigned and activated by a two or three position switch. Not available for 1AI or 2AI wing types. Different setup options are available depending on the selected wing type, where the flaps can be mixed to the aileron, elevator, or back to the flaps.

Normal

```

FLAP->ELEV MIXING
      Elev Flap
NORM: [ 0% ] [ 0% ]

CTRL:-----
    
```

Switch Control

```

FLAP->ELEV MIXING
      Elev Flap
SP.0:  0%  0%
SP.1:  0%  0%
SP.2:  0%  [ 0% ]
CTRL: SC(2)
    
```

1A11FL: Highlight the FLAP → ELEV mix percent and adjust as desired. Press **ENTER** when finished. Assigning a switch can allow on/off control of the mix. Set a mix percentage for each position of the switch (SP.0, SP.1, SP.2).

Flap to aileron mixing, no control switch set

```

FLAP->AILE MIXING
      Aile Elev Flap
NORM: [ 0% ] 0%+100%

CTRL:-----
    
```

Flap to elevator mixing, set with 3 position switch

```

FLAP->ELEV MIXING
      Aile Elev Flap
SP.0:  0%  0%+100%
SP.1:  0%  0%+100%
SP.2:  0%  [ 0% ]+100%
CTRL: SC(2)
    
```

2A11FL: If this wing type was set, the flap channel can be mixed with the aileron, elevator, or back to the flap. Set the mix percent for each channel to be mixed, for all switch positions that control the mix. Do NOT assign a switch at the CTRL line to make the mix active at all times. Press **ENTER** when done.

AIR BRAKE SET

	1 Ail, 1 Flap	2 Ail	2 Ail, 1 Flap
Brake to Elev	X		X
Brake to Ail			X
Brake to Flap	X		X

This function will allow you to define the air brake position and activate it with a switch.

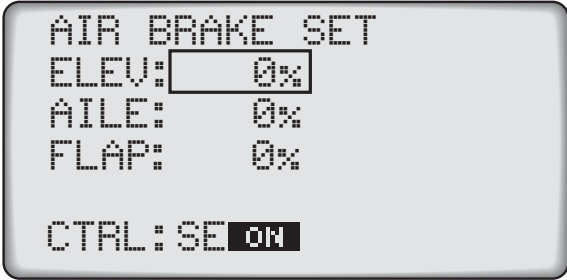
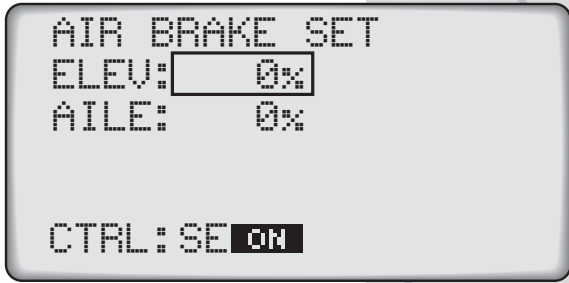
When the 1A11FL wing type is selected the brake can be mixed to elevator and/or flaps. Adjust each mix percentage as needed. Select a switch to turn the mix on/off.

```

AIR BRAKE SET
ELEV: [ 0% ]
FLAP:  0%

CTRL: SE [ ON ]
    
```

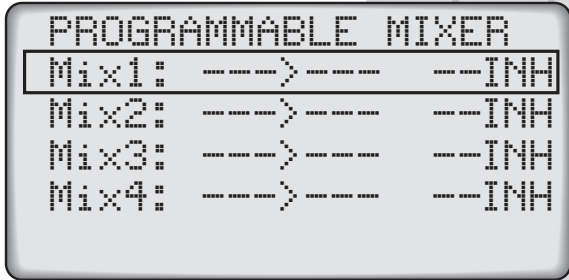
When the 2AI wing type is selected the brake can be mixed to elevator and/or aileron. Adjust each mix percentage as needed. Select a switch to turn the mix on/off.



When the 2AIL1FL wing type is selected the brake can be mixed with the elevator, aileron, or flaps. Adjust each mix percentage as needed. Select a switch to turn the mix on/off.

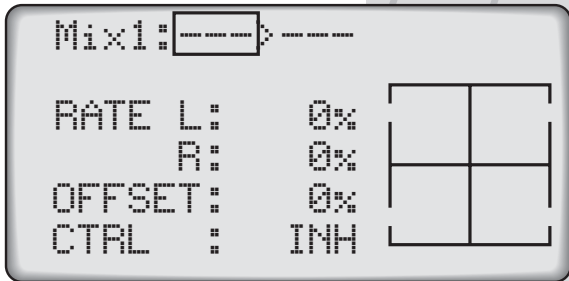
PROGRAMMABLE MIXER

Up to four programmable mixes can be set, with one channel being mixed to any one or more channels. Control characteristics from the “input” channel will be passed to the “output” channel(s), such as travel limits, exponential, etc. The output channel will still be able to function independently as if it were not mixed with another channel, but once an adjustment is made to the input channel a resulting change will be seen on the output channel as well. The mix level can be adjusted by percent. A switch can be assigned to turn this mix on/off.



Enter the mixer screen. Move the cursor to select which mix to set and press **ENTER**.

The top line will show the mix number, with the cursor over the input channel, and the output channel to the right. Press **ENTER** and **↑+** or **↓-** to highlight and set the input channel.



The rate of the input channel to mix with the output channel can be adjusted for each the right and left side of the input channel’s center position. With the cursor next to RATE L, set the desired mix percentage. Repeat for RATE R. Note the curve on the display’s graph will adjust according to the percentages entered.

The amount of the input channel to be mixed can be offset by setting a percentage next to “OFFSET”.

Assign a switch to control the mix in the CTRL line as explained earlier. Repeat the above procedures for each of the four mixes that are to be configured.

RF OUTPUT

RF OUTPUT

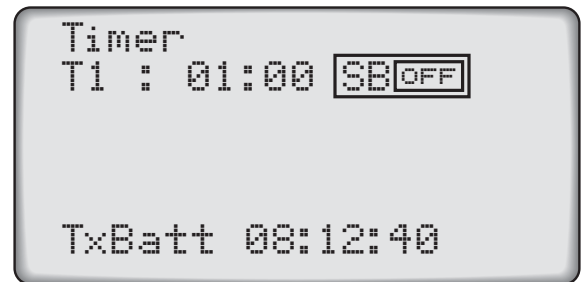
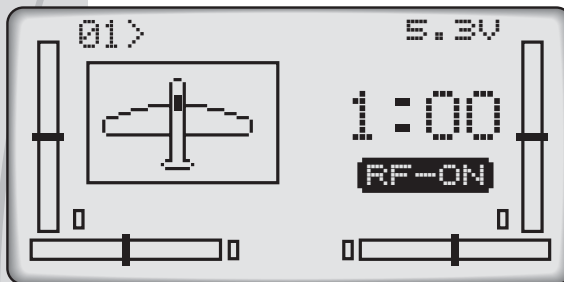
RF ON/OFF: ON

RANGE TEST: 99sec

The RF output signal can be turned on or off. If changing any programming parameters in the radio it's recommended to turn the RF off to conserve radio power. Leave the RF output signal ON anytime the model is being controlled.

Enter this screen to perform a range check on the radio system, as fully explained on page 39.

TIMER



A timer is shown on the home screen, which can be configured in the TIMER menu. The timer can be set to count up or down, and can be controlled by a user assigned switch. In addition, the timer can be controlled by the throttle stick if desired.

To count UP as a stopwatch, leave the timer set to 00:00. To configure the timer to count DOWN, set a time other than 00:00 with a maximum possible start time of 99:59. When used as a countdown timer, a set of tones will sound at 00:10 and every second thereafter to warn that the timer is nearing the end. After reaching 00:00, the timer will automatically begin counting up to help track how much longer the model was operational after the timer ended.



Optional Selections:
SA, SB,
SD, SE, SF,
C3, C5, C6
C7

A switch can be selected on the right side of the screen to turn the timer on / off. Place the box on-screen over this setting and deflect the switch that will control the timer. In operation, the timer will be stopped when the switch is in one position. Moving the switch to the opposite position will cause the timer to count. To reset the timer, move the switch to the stop position and press the **CLEAR** button.

The timer can also be started and stopped by the throttle stick. Move the throttle stick to the minimum throttle position. Place the box on-screen over the switch setting and press **ENTER**. When "Choose the control switch" displays, move the throttle stick up from minimum throttle.

The “START/STOP” screen should show. Moving the stick up or down will show changes to the “THROTTLE” position value. The “START/STOP” value shows the trip point where starting and stopping the timer will occur.

Move the stick to the desired position for the timer’s trip point and press **ENTER**. The position value for START/STOP should now match that for THROTTLE.



Press **ESC** to return the timer setting screen. The throttle stick’s START/STOP position for the timer should show below the timer settings.

For example, if a throttle stick START/STOP value of +42% is selected, anytime the throttle stick is below this value the timer will be stopped. Anytime the throttle stick is above this value the timer will count. To reset the counter, move the throttle stick below this value and press the **CLEAR** button.



The “Tx Batt.” timer at the bottom of the TIMER setting screen accumulates the total amount of time the radio has been operational. This time can only be reset by moving the cursor over “Tx Batt” and pressing the **CLEAR** button.

MODEL SETUP MENU – HELICOPTERS

This menu is for setting servo control functions when helicopter is the selected model type. Use of all functions in this menu are the same as described on pages 13–18 except that a SWASH TYPE function screen is included for helicopters instead of a WING TYPE function. Press **ENTER** for 2 seconds to access this menu from the home screen.

Helicopters

CH1 AIL

CH2 ELEV

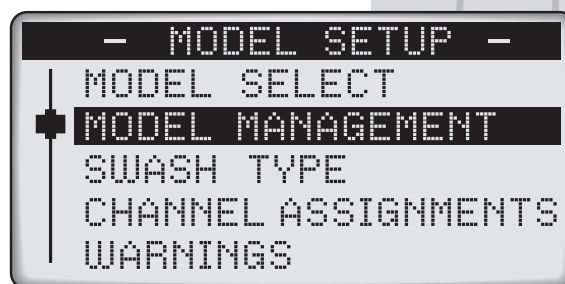
CH3 THRO

CH4 RUDD

CH5 GYRO

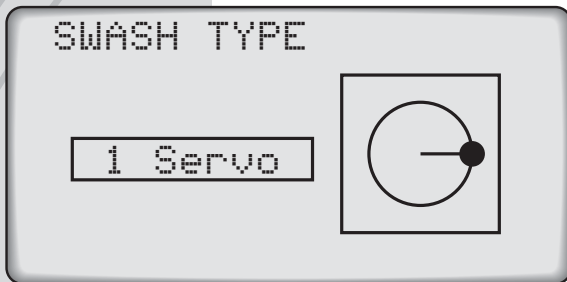
CH6 PITCH

All channels for helicopters are assigned as shown in the chart.

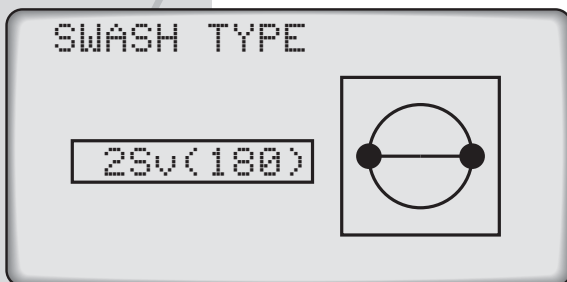


SWASH TYPE

Enter this screen to select the type of swash plate in the helicopter. Setting this allows for proper mixing of all controls for the main rotor. Four options are available, with some offering cyclic and collective pitch mixes (CCPM) for optimum simplicity and performance. It may be necessary to reverse the direction of a control when using a CCPM mix to achieve the proper functionality.

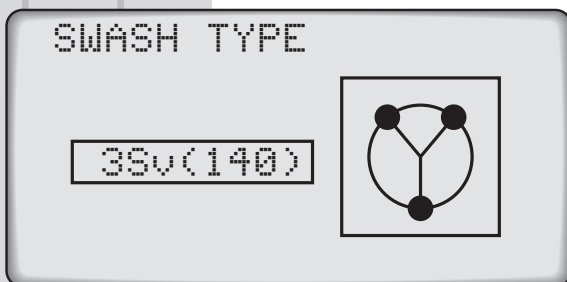
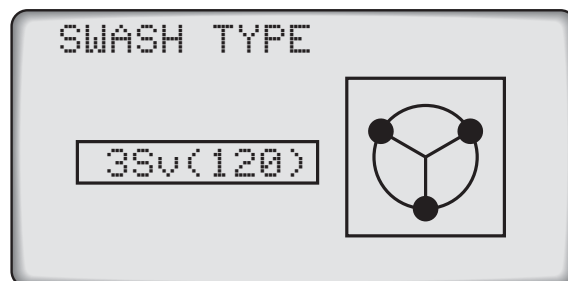


1 Servo: Tilting of the swash plate is accomplished with one servo for control of the elevator axis and one servo for the aileron axis. Another servo directly controls collective pitch. Selecting this swash type means that no swash plate mixers are required or used. This is typically used for flybarless systems.



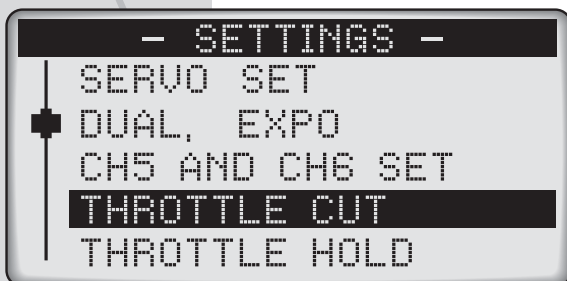
2Sv(180): For CCPM with servos (aileron and pitch) connected to the swash plate (180 degrees apart). Control of the elev-axis happens as a result of a mechanical de-coupling rocker. Through this pre-set mix, throttle (pitch) stick movement causes both servos to move the plate up and down. Aileron stick movement causes both servos to tilt the plate side-to-side.

3Sv(120): For CCPM with three servos connected to the symmetrical swash plate at 120° angles from each other. One pitch servo, one elevator servo, and one aileron servo are connected to the swash plate.



3Sv(140): “3-servo (140°)” for CCPM with three servos connected to the swash plate. The connections are similar to the 3Sv(120) but with slightly different geometry (two servos are connected at 140° angles forward from the rear of the swash plate).

SETTINGS MENU – HELICOPTERS



Functions for helicopters are available to support models with various fixed mixes, programmable mix options, and swash types. Press **ENTER** briefly to access this menu.

SERVO SET, DUAL-RATES, EXPONENTIAL, RF OUTPUT, and TIMER

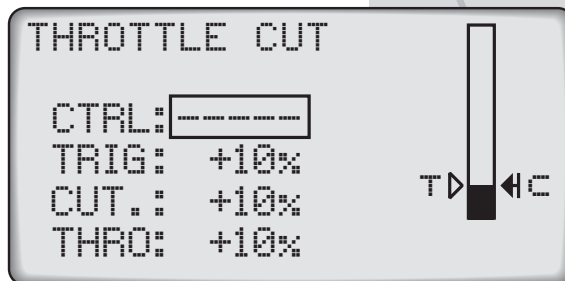
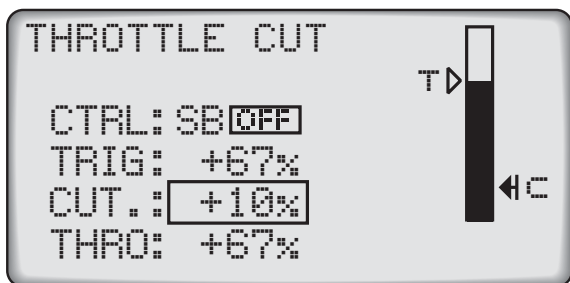
if using a helicopter which has CCPM mixing, read the SWASH TYPE section on the previous page before adjusting the reversing and travel limits settings.

THROTTLE CUT

Allows the throttle channel's output to be quickly moved to a user-defined position by flipping a switch. This is to reduce engine / motor power for safety reasons.

When setting up the model mechanically, make sure the carburetor is at full-open when the throttle stick is at full position. Use the trim to adjust the engine idle position. Move the throttle stick to idle position and turn the assigned throttle hold switch on and off repeatedly while changing the offset value until the servo stops moving.

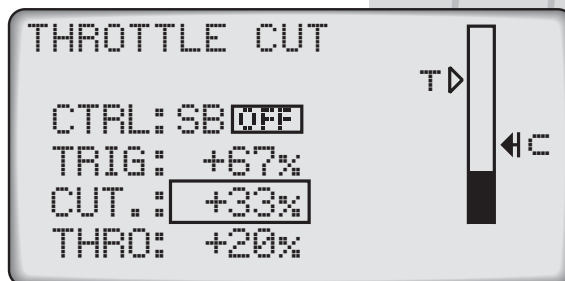
Select a switch to control the throttle cut function on the CTRL line. Press **ESC**.



The throttle cut function will only work when the throttle stick position is below the trig point. To set this point,

move the cursor next to TRIG but do not press **ENTER**. Move the throttle stick to the desired position that will trigger the throttle channel to move to the cutoff position. The graph will move accordingly as will the percent shown on the THRO line at bottom. Press **ENTER**. The arrow on the left will now move and mark this selected trigger position.

Move the cursor to the CUT percentage, press **ENTER** and adjust this cutoff value by pressing **↑+** and **↓-** to the desired position for the throttle channel's output to move to when the throttle cut function is activated. This position will be marked by the arrow on the right. Press **ENTER** to confirm this mark.



When the throttle cut switch is in the ON position and the throttle stick is positioned *above* the trigger mark, reducing the throttle stick to the trigger mark will automatically drop the throttle channel to the throttle cutoff mark. The throttle channel will remain in this position. To regain full control of the throttle channel, move the control switch to the OFF position.

THROTTLE HOLD

Throttle hold allows full use of collective pitch while setting the throttle at a user pre-determined position. This function is often used for autorotation. The pilot can then release the hold and regain full control of the throttle as needed.

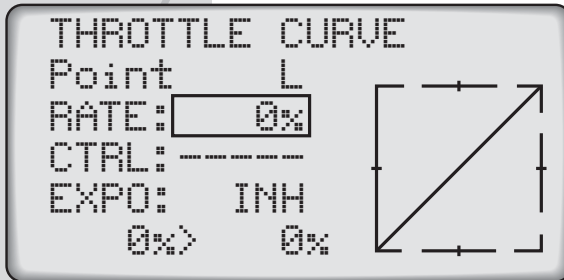
The "CTRL" line is for setting the ability to turn this function ON/OFF with a switch. Selecting "INH" inhibits this function from operating.



To select a switch to turn throttle hold on or off during flight, set the Control field to ON. With the cursor next to CTRL, deflect the switch that will control throttle hold. In one position the control will be ON. Moving the switch to the opposition will turn the control OFF.

Move the cursor next to “Position” and set a percent of full throttle that the throttle channel will deflect to automatically when the control switch is moved to the ON position.

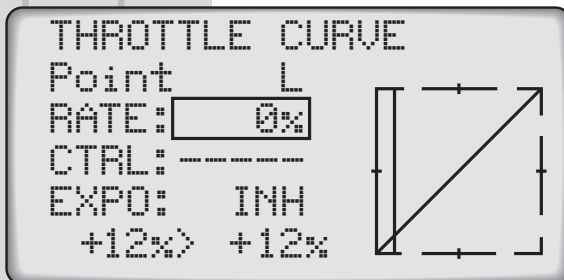
THROTTLE CURVE



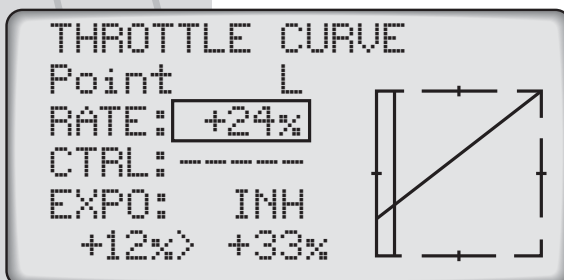
The throttle's output is normally linear in relation to movement of the throttle stick. A non-linear relation between the movement of the throttle stick and the throttle in the model can allow for optimum control of power to the model (which is also linked to the control of the pitch of the main rotor blades). These non-linear control curves can be customized for the particular model.

The idle-up function is used to optimize the throttle position for all flight envelopes including aerobatic flight. Typically, switch E is used as the idle-up control switch. This switch incorporates one “normal” and two “up” functions within the three positions of the switch.

- Position 1 = normal: Used for startup, take-off, landing, and typical flight profiles.
- Position 2 = idle-up 1: Used for aerobatic flight
- Position 3 = idle-up 2: Typically used as a secondary setup for aerobatic flight.

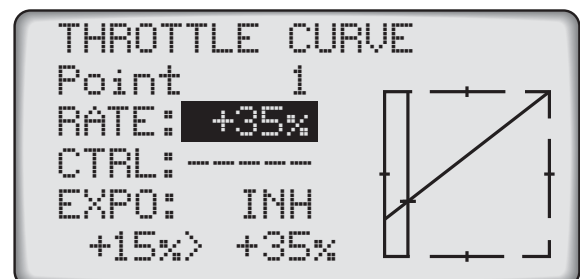


Make sure all mechanical linkages are connected exactly as specified in the helicopter's instruction manual. Make sure the model's full throttle position can be achieved when the throttle stick is at maximum deflection. The throttle trim must be able to minimize throttle control completely when the throttle limiter is at idle position.



Enter this function. Up to four points can be placed on the throttle curve, as designated next to “Point” on the graph. Points L (low) and H (high) are each limited to a fixed range on the curve. Points 1, 2, 3, and 4 can be set if desired with respect to the position of the throttle stick.

As the throttle stick is advanced note the point where the vertical line (throttle position) intersects the diagonal line (curve). The coordinates of this point are shown at the bottom. The “x” (horizontal) coordinate is on the left, and the “y” (vertical) coordinate on the right.



To set points on the curve, start at the minimum throttle position which will be noted as point “L”. A point for “L” is not marked on the graph, but is the left-most end of the curve line. The vertical position of this point can be adjusted by moving the cursor to the RATE percentage, pressing **ENTER** and then **↑+** or **↓-** as desired. Press **ENTER** when finished.

To set point 1 on the graph, advance the throttle stick until * shows next to “Point”. Find the desired throttle stick position and press **ENTER**. A + symbol will be placed on the curve to mark this point.

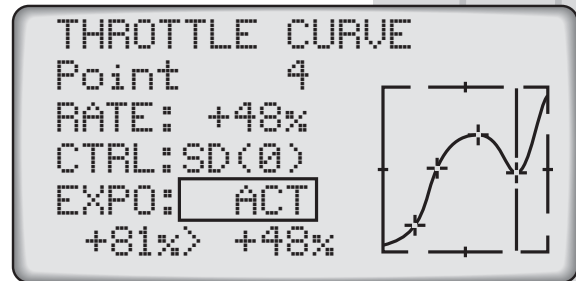
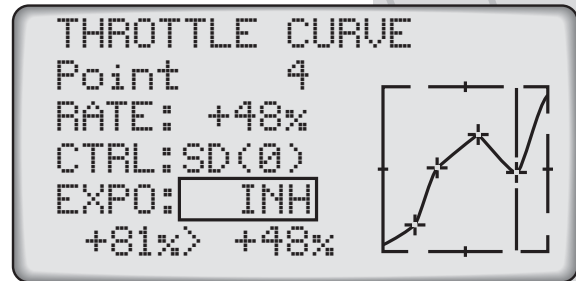
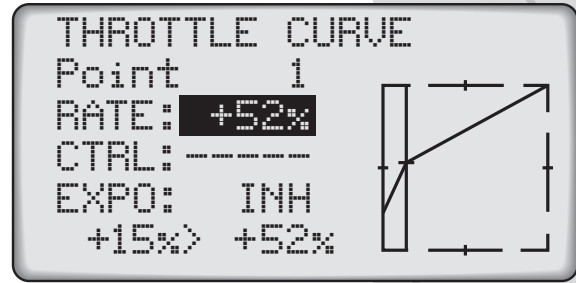
Pressing **↑+** or **↓-** will adjust the vertical position of curve at this exact point. Adjust as desired.

Repeat these steps to set points 2, 3, and 4 on the graph as desired. A point for “H” is not marked on the graph, but is the right-most end of the curve line. The vertical position of this point can be adjusted by moving the cursor to the RATE percentage, pressing **ENTER** and then **↑+** or **↓-** buttons. Press **ENTER** when finished.

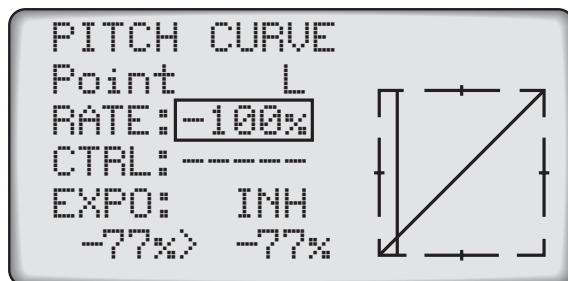
To clear any point on the graph, place the cursor on the RATE percent, move the throttle stick until the graph’s vertical line intersects the point, press **ENTER** and then **CLEAR**.

Any switch can be assigned to toggle between curves (Normal / Idle Up / Idle Up 2). Select the switch on the CTRL line.

The exponential control of the user-defined throttle curve can be active or inhibited. This will soften or make the transition of the throttle curve smoother. Move the cursor next to the EXPO line and toggle between “ACT” and “INH”. Press **ENTER** when finished.



PITCH CURVE

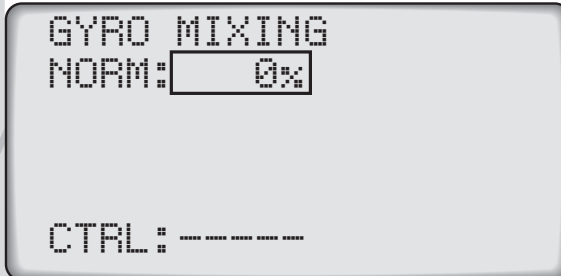


The method for setting the pitch curve is the same as for the throttle curve as explained above, by moving the throttle stick and using the same controls within the pitch curve screen.

GYRO MIXER

This function is for setting and adjusting the sensitivity of an optional tail gyro. Enter this screen.

Normal



Switch Control



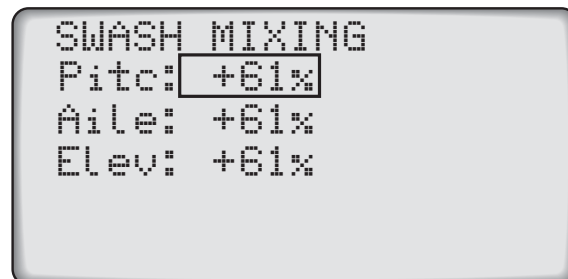
To make the gyro mixing active at all times do NOT assign a switch at the CTRL line. Press **ENTER** to highlight the normal mixing rate, and press **↑+** or **↓-** to find the desired value. Press **ENTER** when finished.

To control the mix with a switch, move the cursor to the CTRL line and press **ENTER**. Deflect the desired switch to control the mix. The screen will show the functional assignments for each position of the switch (see page 20 for details). Press **ESC** to confirm the switch selection.

The display will now show the different switch positions (SP.0, SP.1, SP.2). A different gyro mixing rate can be set for each switch position. Deflect the switch to one position and note the cursor on-screen will automatically move to the percentage for that position. Adjust the rate as desired and press **ENTER** when finished. Deflect the switch to the remaining positions and repeat.

To clear a switch that was set to control the mix or hold, highlight the switch and press **CLEAR**. A positive value equals “Heading Hold” while a negative value equals “Non-Heading Hold.”

SWASH MIXER



This mix is not available when using the “1 Servo” swash setting. This function adjusts the mixture rate of the pitch, aileron, and elevator channels for the swash plate. Move the cursor to the value to adjust, and change as necessary.

THROTTLE MIXER

This mix is used for non-heading hold gyros or when a heading hold gyro is in normal mode. The helicopter's throttle channel can be mixed to the tail (rudder) channel. This mix can remain active at all times, or be controlled by selecting a switch on the CTRL line. Move the cursor to select the rate to adjust, press ENTER and then ↑+ or ↓- to adjust the value.

Normal

```
THRO->RUDD MIXING
      Rudd
SP.0: [ 0% ]
CTRL: -----
```

Switch Control

```
THRO->RUDD MIXING
      Rudd
SP.0: [ 0% ]
SP.1: 0%
SP.2: 0%
CTRL: SC(0)
```

To reset any mix value or clear a switch selection, move the cursor to the value, press ENTER, and then press CLEAR.

RUDDER MIXER

The aileron and/or elevator channels can be mixed to the rudder channel.

Normal

```
AILE->RUDD MIXING
      Aile Elev
NORM: [ 0% ] 0%
CTRL: -----
```

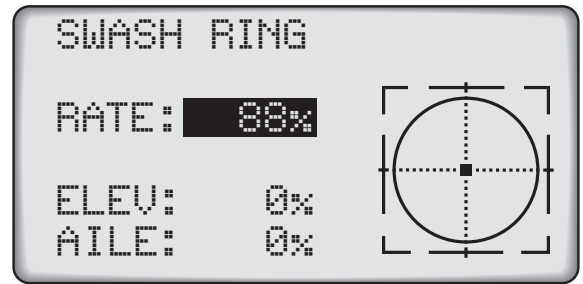
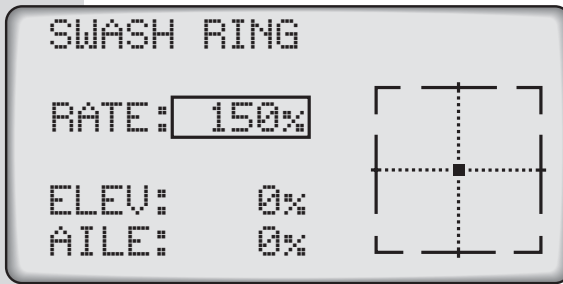
Switch Control

```
AILE->RUDD MIXING
      Aile Elev
SP.0: [ 0% ] 0%
SP.1: 0% 0%
SP.2: 0% 0%
CTRL: SE(0)
```

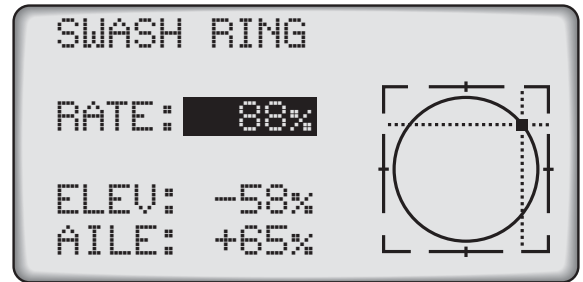
Setting of the rudder mix uses the same method as the throttle mix as explained above.

SWASH RING

Depending on how certain mixes are set and mechanical linkages are connected to the swash plate, it's possible that the mechanical connections can accidentally be damaged or dislodged if they are forced to try and move past their own limitations. By adjusting the maximum amount of travel the aileron and elevator channels can move the controls away from center, this SWASH RING function can help prevent damage from occurring to controls inside the model. At the default 150% setting the controls are not limited, and effectively turns this function off.



Once inside this function, press **ENTER** to highlight the “Rate” value. Press **↑+** or **↓-** to find the desired maximum rate. The circle graphic represents the maximum movement rate. Moving the aileron and/or elevator stick to their limits will cause the actual position of these controls to show at the bottom of the screen.



PROGRAMMABLE MIXER, RF OUTPUT AND TIMER

Setting of programmable mixes for helicopters and drones is identical to that for airplanes, as described on page 27. RF output and timer settings of these functions are identical to that for airplanes as explained on page 28.

DRONE MENUS

The Throttle Hold and Gyro Mixing functions in the helicopter section of this manual also apply to drones.

The Channel Delay function allows for a time delay to be applied between when one of the sticks is moved and the resulting control in the model changes. This can be helpful for highly responsive drone models. Adjust the time delay as desired.

All other functions/settings for drones are covered in the airplane menu of this manual. Refer to those sections of this manual as needed.

LINK THE RECEIVER TO THE TRANSMITTER

Linking the TTX660 to the Tactic receiver ensures sole communication between the two, and prevents other transmitters from being able to control the receiver.

1. Turn on the Tx. (Make sure RF Output is set to ON.)
2. Apply power to the Rx.
3. If the Rx LED flashes once and then stays on, the Rx is already linked to the Tx and you can skip to the next section. Otherwise, insert a small diameter screwdriver through the hole marked “LINK” or “BIND” on the Rx and press the pushbutton until the Rx LED glows red and then turns off after about one second.

4. Release the “LINK” or “BIND” button.
5. If the linking is successful, the Rx LED will flash once and then remain ON.
6. Test for proper Tx/Rx functionality before use. If the radio doesn't appear to have become properly linked, repeat steps 1–6 above and move the Tx at least three feet away from the Rx.

FAILSAFE FUNCTION

The failsafe function is not controlled by the TTX660 transmitter itself, but rather by the Tactic receiver. Tactic's stand-alone 2.4GHz receivers have a failsafe feature which engages in the event that the signal from the Tx somehow becomes interrupted. In such a case, channels 1, 2, 4, 5, and 6 (all but CH3 throttle) will hold their last received position.

Throttle channel 3 can move to a pre-set position. The factory default failsafe position for channel 3 is to move to 0% throttle. The throttle's failsafe position can be manually set to any other position if desired, as follows:

1. **IMPORTANT:** make sure the servo reverse settings for all servos are in the correct position for the application.
2. Apply power to the Tx and Rx.
- 3a. If using an ESC: do NOT arm the ESC, or attempt to adjust the throttle's failsafe position if the ESC is armed. **NOTE:** If you're using an ESC which has a signal loss feature, its pre-set failsafe position will be irrelevant as the receiver's failsafe function will cease the throttle operation if the signal is lost.
- 3b. If using a combustion engine: do NOT attempt to adjust the throttle's failsafe position while the engine is operating.
4. Move the Tx throttle stick to the desired throttle failsafe position.
5. Press and hold the receiver's “Link” button. The Rx's LED should blink twice. Release the Link button, and the LED should stay on continuously. The Tx and Rx should now be linked, with the throttle failsafe in the new position as set above.

FLIGHT SIMULATOR USE

A 3.5 mm female headphone type jack is included for connecting the TTX660 transmitter to a personal computer for use with flight simulators, such as RealFlight™. Refer to the flight simulator product for appropriate adapter cables, proper configuration and use.

WIRELESS TRAINER

Two Tactic brand transmitters with trainer capabilities can communicate with each other by wireless means for teaching a student how to fly (no trainer jack - no cable required!). The TTX660 can be configured for wireless trainer function with any other Tactic brand transmitter, but is not compatible with wireless trainer systems in other brand transmitters. Once linked for training, make sure both transmitters are kept within 15 feet of each other at all times.



IMPORTANT! Before flying the model in training situations it's very important to make sure all channel reverse settings and trim adjustments on the teacher and student transmitters match! Otherwise, the model could suddenly veer in an unwanted manner when the teacher's trainer switch is activated. Proper matching of the student and teacher's Tx settings should ensure that no unexpected movements occur when the trainer switch is pressed. This is especially true of the throttle control!

Teacher's radio: TTX660

Student's radio: Tactic TTX410 or TTX610

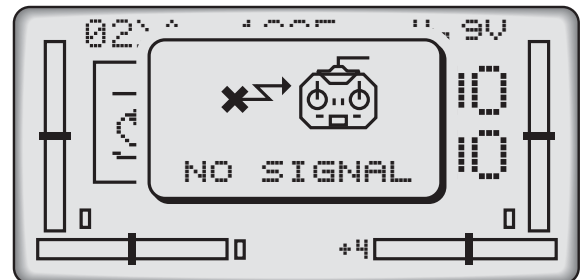
1. Link the teacher's TTX660 to the Rx inside the model, and then remove power from the Rx.
2. In the TTX660 TRAINER screen described on page 18 select which channels NOT to transfer to the student while training, and select a switch to control the trainer function. Switch F is the recommended switch for training purposes.
3. Turn the teacher's Tx off.

4. Pull the TTX660's selected trainer switch and hold it in this position while turning the power switch on. The "searching" message should show on-screen.



5. Move the student's transmitter to within 3 feet of the teacher's transmitter and turn on the TTX410/610 power switch.

6. The TTX660's "searching" screen should disappear. The teacher can release the trainer switch. If the TTX660 doesn't identify the signal from the student's radio a "NO SIGNAL" message will show.



7. Once linked, move the throttle stick on both transmitters to minimum. Turn the Rx power on and make sure only those channels selected for transfer to the student are transferred when the TTX660 selected trainer switch is deflected. Ensure the teacher can regain control of all channels when the selected trainer switch is released.
8. Perform a complete range check before flight.
9. When the training session has ended, with the model safely landed and power removed from the model, simply turn the power switch for both transmitters to the OFF position. This will terminate the wireless link between both transmitters.

Teacher's radio: Tactic TTX410/610 Student's radio: Tactic TTX660

1. Link the teacher's TTX410/610 to the Rx. Remove power from the model, and then turn the teacher's Tx off.
2. Pull the TTX410/610 trainer switch and hold it in this position and turn the power switch on.

3. Move the student's transmitter to within 3 feet of the teacher's transmitter, turn the power switch on and set the RF OUTPUT to ON.
4. The TTX410/610 LED should flash three times and then stay on to indicate the bind was complete. Release the trainer switch.
5. Once linked, move the throttle stick on both transmitters to minimum. Turn the Rx power on and make sure only those channels selected for transfer to the student are transferred when the TTX660 trainer switch is deflected. Ensure the teacher can regain control of all channels when the trainer switch is released.
6. Perform a complete range check before flight.
7. When the training session has ended, with the model safely landed and power removed from the model simply turn the power switch for both transmitters to the OFF position. This will terminate the wireless link between both transmitters.

Teacher and student's radio: TTX660

1. Link the teacher's radio to the Rx.
2. In the teacher's TRAINER screen described on page 18 select which channels NOT to transfer to the student while training, and select a switch to control the training function. Switch F is the recommended switch for training purposes. Then turn the teacher's Tx off.
3. Move the student's transmitter to within 3 feet of the teacher's transmitter.
4. Pull the teacher's selected trainer switch and turn the power switch on. The "searching" message should show on screen.
5. Turn the student's radio on, and set the RF OUTPUT to ON.
6. The TTX660's "searching" screen should disappear. The teacher can release the TTX660 selected trainer switch. If the TTX660 doesn't identify the signal from the student's radio a "NO SIGNAL" message will show.
7. Once linked, move the throttle stick on both transmitters to minimum. Turn the Rx power on and make sure only those channels selected for transfer to the student are transferred when the TTX660 selected trainer switch is deflected. Ensure the teacher can regain control of all channels when the selected trainer switch is released.
8. Perform a complete range check before flight.
9. When the training session has ended, with the model safely landed and power removed from the model, simply turn the power switch for both transmitters to the OFF position. This will terminate the wireless link between both transmitters.

RANGE TEST

Before each flight make sure to check the operating range of the Tx / Rx set. The TTX660 includes a function that automatically reduces its output power to prevent having to walk a long distance to check the range.

1. Make sure the Tx throttle stick is at minimum position.
2. Enter the "RF OUTPUT" screen in the FUNCTION menu, as described on page 28. Leave the "RF ON/OFF" selection ON.

RF OUTPUT

RF ON/OFF: ON

RANGE TEST: 99sec

3. Move the cursor over "99sec". This time determines how long before the radio's output power automatically returns to full power.
4. Place the Rx/model on the ground and apply power to the Rx/model.
5. Hold the Tx as it will be held during flight and press ENTER. The range test timer on-screen will start to count down. Tones will sound to identify that this function is active.
6. Move the Tx 100 feet away from the model and confirm all controls are transferred smoothly at all times.

The counter will reset once the timer has expired, and reset to 99 seconds. The radio will return to full output power at this time. Pressing ENTER any time during countdown will stop the timer.

WARNING INDICATIONS

The following indications will sound and/or show if any of the following occur:

- LOW BATTERY:** Battery voltage is at or below the BATT ALARM setting. Cannot change memories at this time. Replace or re-charge batteries.
- RF ON / OFF?:** Turn the radio's RF signal on or off.
- THRO POS.:** The throttle stick is >50% full deflection at start-up. Move the throttle stick to minimum.
- THRO CUT:** The throttle cut function has been set and the switch is on.
- THRO HOLD:** The throttle hold function has been set and the switch is on.
- NO SIGNAL:** While in training mode, if the signal between the teacher and student transmitters becomes un-linked.



AUTO SHUTDOWN: If no transmitter stick or control is moved after 10 minutes have elapsed, this warning screen will show and the Tx will proceed to shut itself down to prevent unwanted drainage of the batteries. If the transmitter's RF section is turned ON, the Tx will automatically shut down 120 seconds after this message shows. If the RF section is turned OFF, the Tx will shut down 60 seconds after this message shows. Moving the sticks will turn this warning off.

SYSTEM CHECK AND OPERATIONS



WARNING! Always make sure that power is applied to the transmitter **BEFORE** applying power to the receiver and servos, and the Tx throttle stick is at minimum (idle) position. Failure to do so could result in the model becoming uncontrollable and cause a safety hazard. During all pre-flight preparations, do not stand the Tx upright on the ground. Carefully lay the Tx on its back on the ground to prevent it from falling over and possibly dislodging the throttle stick which would create a safety hazard. Make sure all devices are properly mounted inside the model, and all wiring connections are solid to prevent them from

easily becoming dislodged during normal flight. It's best to check the system with the propeller removed from the aircraft.

1. Once all connections are made, check the general operation of the radio and all other components before attempting a flight.
2. Move the Tx throttle stick to the minimum (idle) position.
3. Turn on the Tx, and then the Rx.
4. Make sure all controls are operating in the proper direction. If any servo is turning in the wrong direction, change the reverse setting for that channel.
5. With both sticks at center position, move the trim levers for the aileron, elevator, and rudder channels so each respective control surface is perfectly aligned with the main surface. For example: when the aileron trim lever is at center, it's best that the trailing edge of the aileron is aligned with the trailing edge of the wing itself (not above or below the wing's trailing edge).
6. Make sure that movements of the throttle stick result in an equal adjustment of the throttle in the model. Depending on whether the model is electric or glow powered:
 - a. Electric: confirm that when the throttle stick is at maximum position the electronic speed control gives the appropriate indications (LED and/or audible indicators) for full forward flight. And, when the throttle stick is at minimum position the electronic speed control gives the appropriate indications for "off" or no motor rotation.
 - b. Glow: confirm that when the throttle stick is at maximum position the mechanical linkage to the engine allows the engine to be at full throttle. And, when the throttle stick is at minimum position and the throttle trim lever is moved to minimum position, the engine stops completely.
7. Perform a range test as explained on page 39.
8. Anytime power is to be removed from the radio system, it's important to shut down power in the aircraft first. Otherwise, the aircraft could become out of control and cause a safety hazard! Move the throttle stick and throttle trim to minimum position to stop the glow engine or shut down the ESC. Once the propeller has stopped rotating, shut off the ON/OFF power switch in the model, and disconnect the power battery from the ESC in electric airplanes. Then turn off the power switch in the Tx.

FLYING THE AIRCRAFT

1. Once all setup procedures have been confirmed, and power has been removed from the model and transmitter, prepare the model for flight.



IMPORTANT: Be very careful to stay clear from moving propellers and blades!!

2. Make sure the glow engine fuel tank has an adequate amount of fuel, or power batteries for electric models are fully charged.
3. Move the Tx throttle stick to the minimum position, and then turn on the Tx power switch. Turn on the power switch in the model or connect the flight battery.

4. During the first flight, it might be necessary to re-trim the main channels to allow the model to sustain smooth, even flight. If further adjustments are required on the ground, make sure to turn off the engine or ESC/motor beforehand.
5. When the flight is completed, remove power from the system as described before. Shut down power to the electronic speed control or glow engine first, then the receiver, and finally the transmitter.

IMPORTANT WARNINGS and PRECAUTIONS



- **NEVER** allow water or moisture to make contact with the electronic components inside the transmitter, receiver, servos, switch harness, etc.! This could lead to failure or improper functionality of components and poor control of aircraft which could pose a safety hazard.
- **NEVER** operate R/C model aircraft near power lines, radio or cell phone towers, roads or automobiles, buildings, or pedestrians. Be very careful in locations where many R/C aircraft are being used simultaneously.
- **NEVER** operate R/C equipment if you are physically impaired as it could pose a safety hazard to yourself or others in the area.
- **NEVER** allow small children to operate/control model R/C equipment without the supervision of an adult.
- **NEVER** allow the transmitter's throttle stick to accidentally be moved away from the "off" or minimum position while the model's engine/motor is moving.
- **ALWAYS** range check the radio system before use.
- **ALWAYS** make sure that all transmitter stick movements operate all servos properly in the model. Check the proper operation of control surfaces before and after starting the engine/motor.
- **ALWAYS** make sure the transmitter antenna is unfolded entirely so that it's pointing upright to ensure max. range and control of the aircraft.
- Do not store your radio equipment in extremely hot or cold locations, in direct sunlight, or in locations with high humidity. Store R/C equipment in cool and dry locations.
- Do not allow chemicals to come in contact with any parts of the radio system. Substances such as glow fuel, gasoline, CA glue, etc. could permanently damage plastic parts of the radio system.
- If rechargeable batteries were installed in the transmitter, remove the batteries before placing the radio in long-term storage.

TTX660 SPECIFICATIONS

Model types: airplane, helicopter, drone

Channels: 6

Frequencies: 2.403 – 2.480GHz

Protocol: Tactic SLT

Modulation: FHSS spread spectrum

Input power: 3.40 - 7.00V DC, four 1.5V alkaline or 1.2V NiCd/NiMH “AA” single cells. Jack included for connecting optional 4.8V NiCd or NiMH pack

Current consumption: approx. 100-120mA

Low voltage alarm: 3.20 - 5.60V adjustable

Memories: 30, with copy function

Stick modes: two

Trims: digital for aileron, elevator, throttle, rudder

Switch assignments: user selectable

Display: 128 x 64 graphing LCD, with adjustable contrast & blue backlight

Channel controls: reversing, end points, sub-trims, dual-rates, exponential

Timers: count-up stopwatch, count-down, flight timer

Trainer system: wireless, Tactic SLT compatible

TROUBLESHOOTING

RANGE IS SHORT: Interference – check Rx installation and servo connections. Low Tx or Rx battery – replace the batteries or recharge if applicable. Transmitter antenna not unfolded properly. Rx may need to be located to a different position in the model for better reception. Crash damage – send the radio to Hobby Services for repair.

RUN TIME IS SHORT: Low Tx or Rx batteries – replace or recharge the batteries. Obstructed servo linkages causing excess battery drain – free the linkages / pushrods.

Tx POWER SWITCH ON BUT SERVOS DO NOT FUNCTION: Tx or Rx batteries are low – replace or recharge the batteries. Tx RF output is set to “OFF” – change to “ON”. Rx switch is in the off position – turn on the ESC or switch harness. Switch harness or ESC is connected incorrectly – check all connections and the ESC instruction manual. Rx is not linked to the Tx properly – perform binding process again. Check Tx or Rx battery polarity.

INTERFERENCE OR SERVOS GLITCHING: Out of range – operate the model more closely to the transmitter. Outside radio interference from other electronic devices in the area - check your local R/C club regarding local operation. Rx/antennas located too closely to engine, motor, or servos or other moving mechanical parts which might be creating unwanted electrical noise – relocate the Rx inside the model or relocate the ESC. Align both Rx antennas at 90 degree angles from each other if possible/applicable.

CONTROL SURFACE MOVES IN THE WRONG DIRECTION: Reverse the control direction of the channel in the radio’s programming.

ONLY ONE SERVO GLITCHES: Servo is bad – replace the servo or send to Hobby Services for repair.

FAILSAFE NOT WORKING CORRECTLY: Receiver is not properly linked to the transmitter – bind the Rx to the Tx and re-try. Check the channels which are programmed for transferring from Tx to Rx in the transmitter’s programming. Contact Hobby Services for further details.

WIRELESS TRAINING FUNCTION NOT BINDING: Check to see that another Tactic 2.4GHz system is not on in your area. The teacher’s and student’s transmitters were not powered in the proper sequence or are positioned too far from each other. Carefully follow the instructions on pages 37–39 for proper binding and operation for training.

RECHARGEABLE BATTERIES WON’T ACCEPT CHARGE THROUGH THE TRANSMITTER: Check the charger for proper setup and operation. Make sure the charge plug is inserted fully into the charge jack. Make sure the transmitter’s power switch is in the OFF position. Make sure the cells are inserted inside the battery compartment in the proper direction.

Contact Hobby Services for other problems.

SAFETY GUIDE

The Academy of Model Aeronautics (AMA) has established a Membership Manual which includes a description of the AMA’s function and mission, insurance benefits, the Model Aircraft Safety Code, membership renewal information, and more. Model flying **MUST** be done in accordance within AMA guidelines in order for AMA liability protection to apply. See the website listed below, or contact the AMA for further details:

<http://www.modelaircraft.org/files/Memmanual.PDF>

Academy of Model Aeronautics (765) 287-1256 – Business
5161 East Memorial Drive (765) 289-4248 – Fax
Muncie, Indiana 47302 (800) 435-9262 – Membership Services

<http://www.modelaircraft.org>

Practice good safety precautions at all times when flying model aircraft. The AMA can assist in locating authorized local flying clubs and fields.

The Tactic TTX660 transmitter is intended for use with radio control model hobby airplanes and helicopters. Use with non-hobby related products for non-hobby related activities is not recommended or encouraged. Any alterations or modifications to any parts of this product are not recommended. Tactic is not responsible for unauthorized repairs or modifications. All unauthorized repairs will void the warranty.

ACCESSORIES

TACL0624	Tactic TR624 6-Channel 2.4GHz Receiver
TACL0625	Tactic TR625 6Ch 2.4GHz SLT Rx w/Twin Antennas
TACM2001	Tactic Switch Harness with Charge Plug, Futaba J Plugs
TACM2020	4 Cell AA Battery Holder w/Fut J Connector
TACM2090	Servo Extension 6” (150mm) Futaba J
TACM2100	Tactic Adjustable Neck Strap
DTXP4704	Onyx AA Alkaline Battery (4)
HCAM6321	HydriMax™ Ultra 4.8V 2000mah Flat Rx AA NiMH Battery

See www.tacticrc.com for a full list of radio parts and accessories.

FCC STATEMENT

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.

(2) This device must accept any interference received, including interference that may cause undesired operation.

FCC Rf Radiated Exposure Statement: The equipment complies with FCC Rf radiation exposure limits set forth for an uncontrolled environment. This equipment should be installed and operated with a minimum distance of 20 centimeters between the radiator and your body.

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.

FCC ID: IYFTTX650

CE COMPLIANCE FOR THE EU

Instructions for Disposal of Waste Equipment by Private Users in the European Union:

This symbol on the product or its packaging indicates this product must not be disposed of with other household waste.



Instead, it is the user's responsibility to dispose of their waste equipment by handing it over to a designated collection point for the recycling of waste electrical and electronic equipment. The separate collection and recycling of your waste equipment at the time of disposal will help to conserve natural resources and ensure that it is recycled in a manner that protects human health and the environment. For more information about where you can drop off your waste equipment for recycling, please contact your local city office, your household waste disposal service or location where you purchased the product.

Declaration of Conformity:

Product: Tactic TTX660 2.4GHz 6-Channel Tx

Item number: TACJ2660

Device class: 1

The objects of the declaration described here are in conformity with the requirements of the specifications listed below, following the provisions of the European RED directive 2014/35/EU Low Voltage Directive:

EN 60950-1:2006

2006+A11:2009+A1:2010+A12:2011+A2:2013

The objects of the declaration described here are in conformity with the requirements of the specifications listed below, following the provisions of the European RED directive 2014/53/EU:

EN 301 489-1 V2.1.1
EN 301 489-17 V2.2.1
EN 300 328 V2.1.1

Tactic

c/o Hobbico, Inc.
2904 Research Road
Champaign, IL USA 61826

1-YEAR LIMITED WARRANTY

Tactic warrants this product to be free from defects in materials and workmanship for a period of one (1) year from the date of purchase. During that period, Tactic will, at its option, repair or replace without service charge any product deemed defective due to those causes. You will be required to provide proof of purchase (invoice or receipt). This warranty does not cover damage caused by abuse, misuse, alteration or accident. If there is damage stemming from these causes within the stated warranty period, Tactic will, at its option, repair or replace it for a service charge not greater than 50% of its then current retail list price. Be sure to include your daytime telephone number in case we need to contact you about your repair. This warranty gives you specific rights. You may have other rights, which vary from state to state.

For service on your Tactic product, send it postpaid and insured to:

HOBBY SERVICES
3002 N. Apollo Dr., Suite 1
Champaign, IL 61822

Tel: (217) 398-0007 (9:00am - 5:00pm CST, M-F)
E-mail: hobbyservices@hobbico.com

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- This product is suitable only for people of 14 years and older. This is not a toy!
- **WARNING: CHOKING HAZARD** - May contain small parts. Keep away from children under 3 years. Please retain packaging for future reference.
- No part of this manual may be reproduced in any form without prior permission.
- The contents of this manual are subject to change without prior notice.
- Tactic is not responsible for the use of this product.

